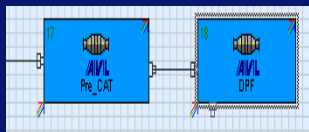
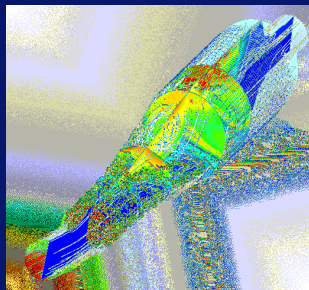
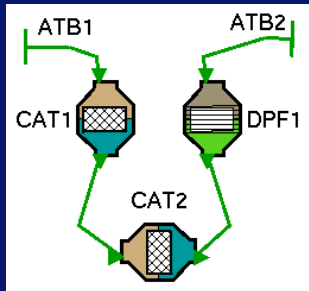


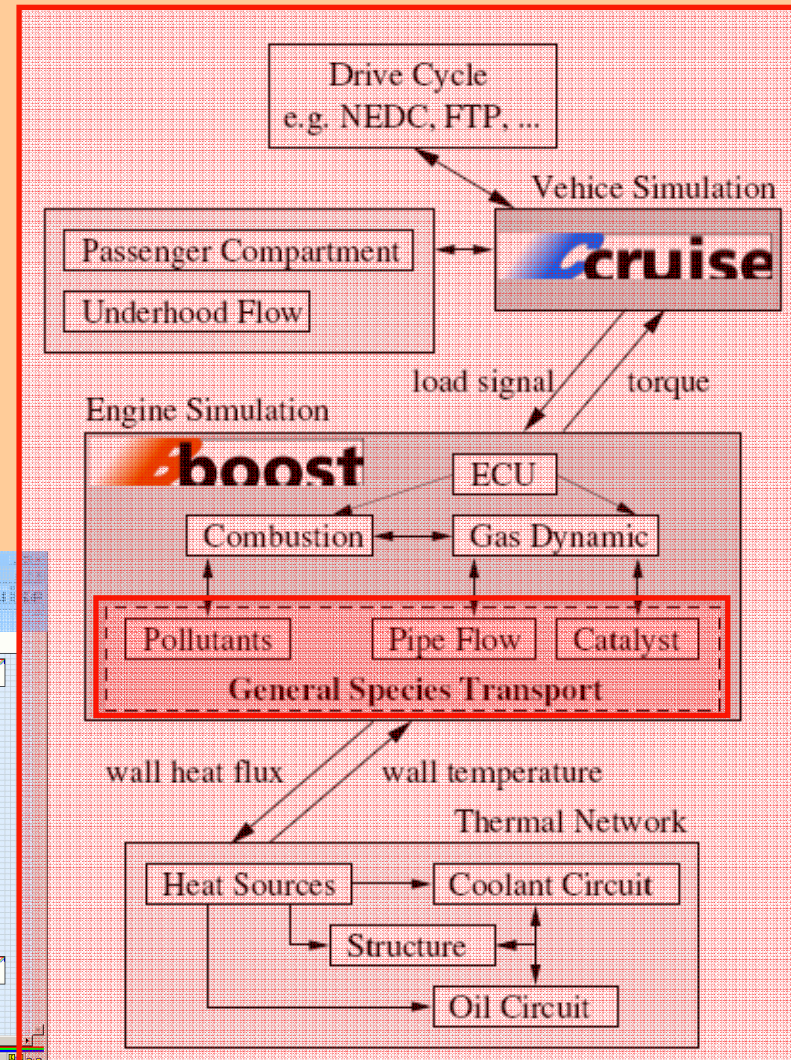
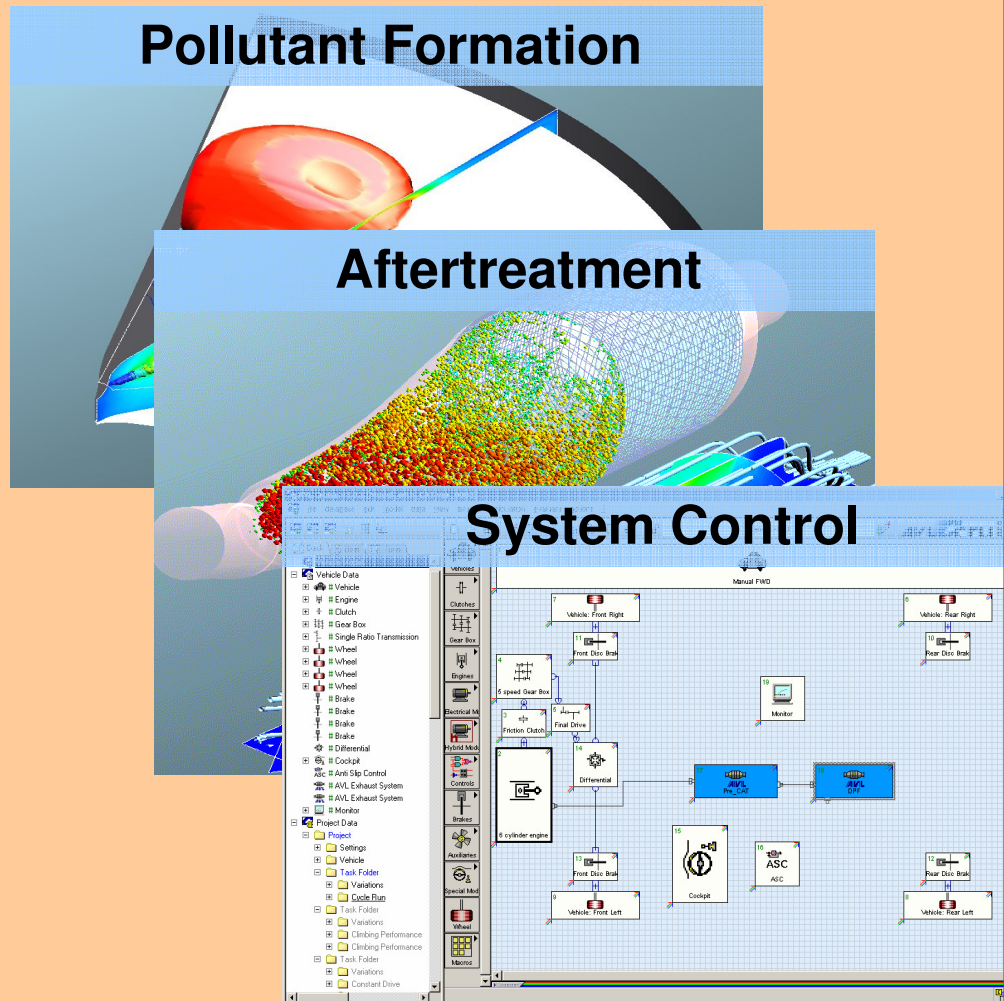
Progress in DOC, DPF and SCR Simulation

Roland Wanker
Johann C. Wurzenberger



- **Aftertreatment Simulation Strategy**
- **Aftertreatment Simulation Workflow**
- **Examples**
 - **1D:** DOC Light-Off and NEDC Cycle with HC Storage
 - **3D:** SCR Spray with Multi-Component Evaporation
 - **1D/3D:** DPF Flexible Channel Geometry and Filtration Model
- **Summary**

Reduction of Diesel Engine Emission



Integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Identical Physical and Chemical Aftertreatment Models<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ BOOST 1D standalone▪ BOOST 1D coupled with engine▪ BOOST 1D coupled with engine and vehicle▪ BOOST 1D as s-function in Matlab/Simulink▪ FIRE 2D/3D standalone
Application	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Dedicated Kinetic Models for each Specific Application<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Diesel Oxidation Catalyst▪ Diesel Particulate Filter (DPF, CSF)▪ Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR)▪ NOx Trap Catalyst▪ Three Way Catalyst
Flexibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Customer's Proprietary Kinetic Models<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Use BOOST 1D Aftertreatment as Platform▪ User Coding Interface allows 100% Access to all Feature

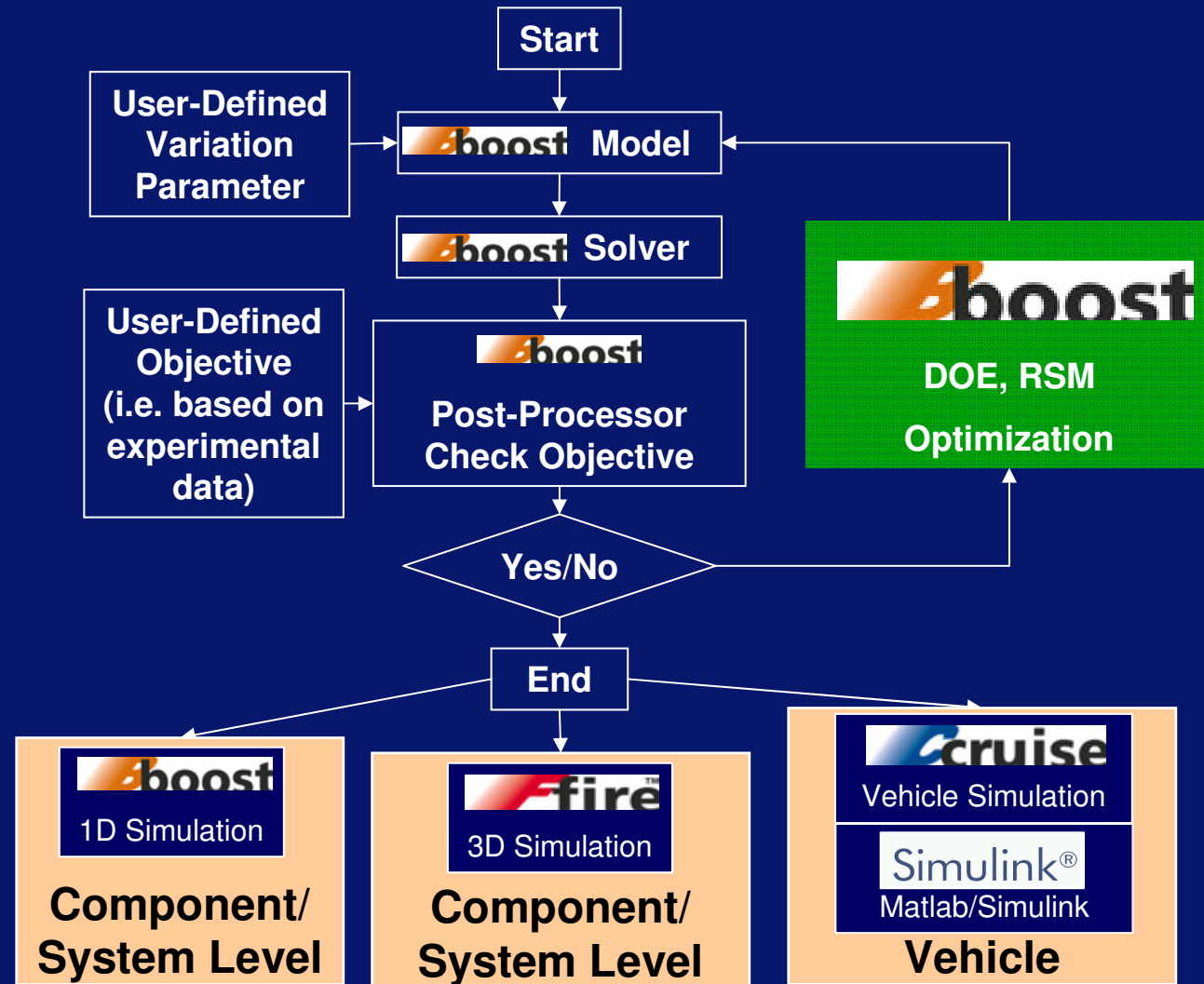
Aftertreatment Simulation Workflow

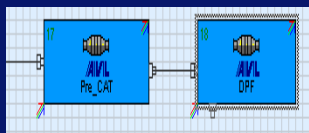
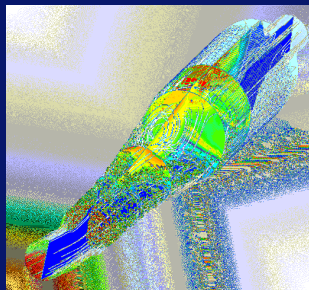
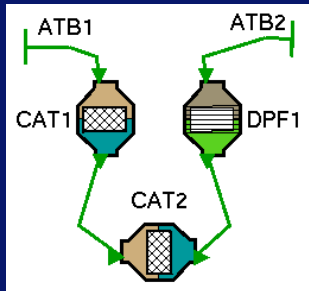


Parameter Identification Optimization

Step 1:

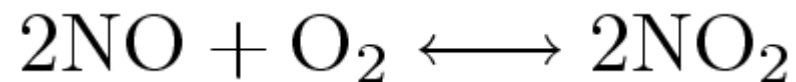
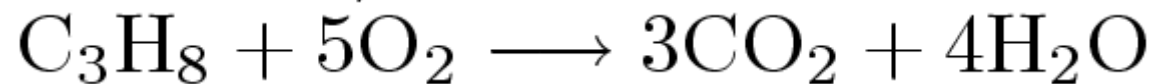
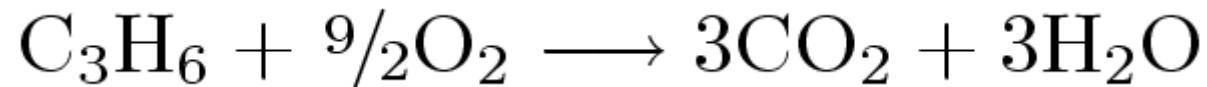
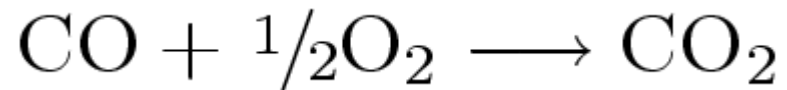
Step 2:



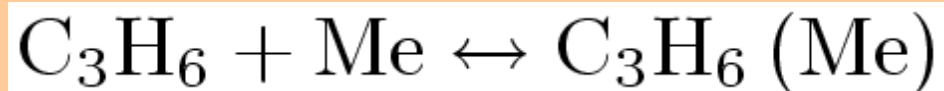


- **Aftertreatment Simulation Strategy**
- **Aftertreatment Simulation Workflow**
- **Examples**
 - **1D:** **DOC Light-Off and NEDC Cycle with HC Storage**
 - **3D:** **SCR Spray with Multi-Component Evaporation**
 - **1D/3D:** **DPF Flexible Channel Geometry and Filtration Model**
- **Summary**

- **AVL BOOST/FIRE pre-defined DOC kinetic model**



- **extended by:**



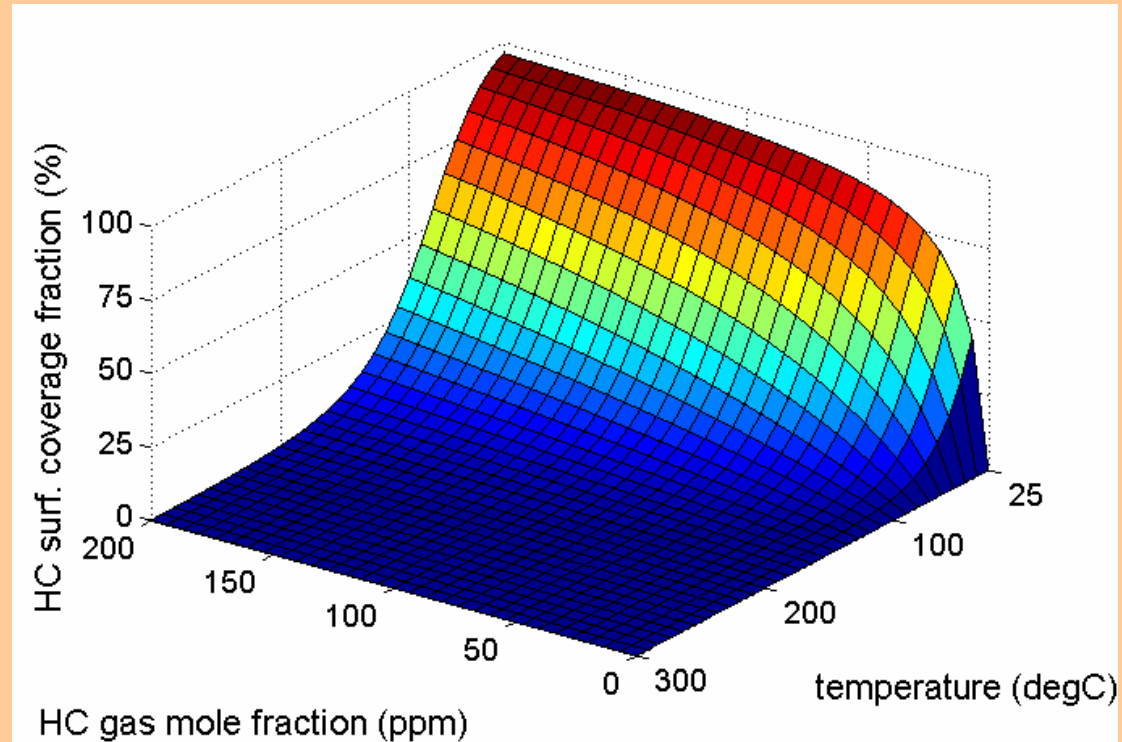
$$\dot{r} = A_3 \cdot \exp\left(\frac{-A_4}{T}\right) \cdot A_{\text{spec}} \cdot (y_{\text{HC}} - y_{\text{HC,eq}})$$

y_{HC} → actual mole fraction

$y_{\text{HC,eq}}$ → equilibrium mole fraction

Langmuir Isotherm:

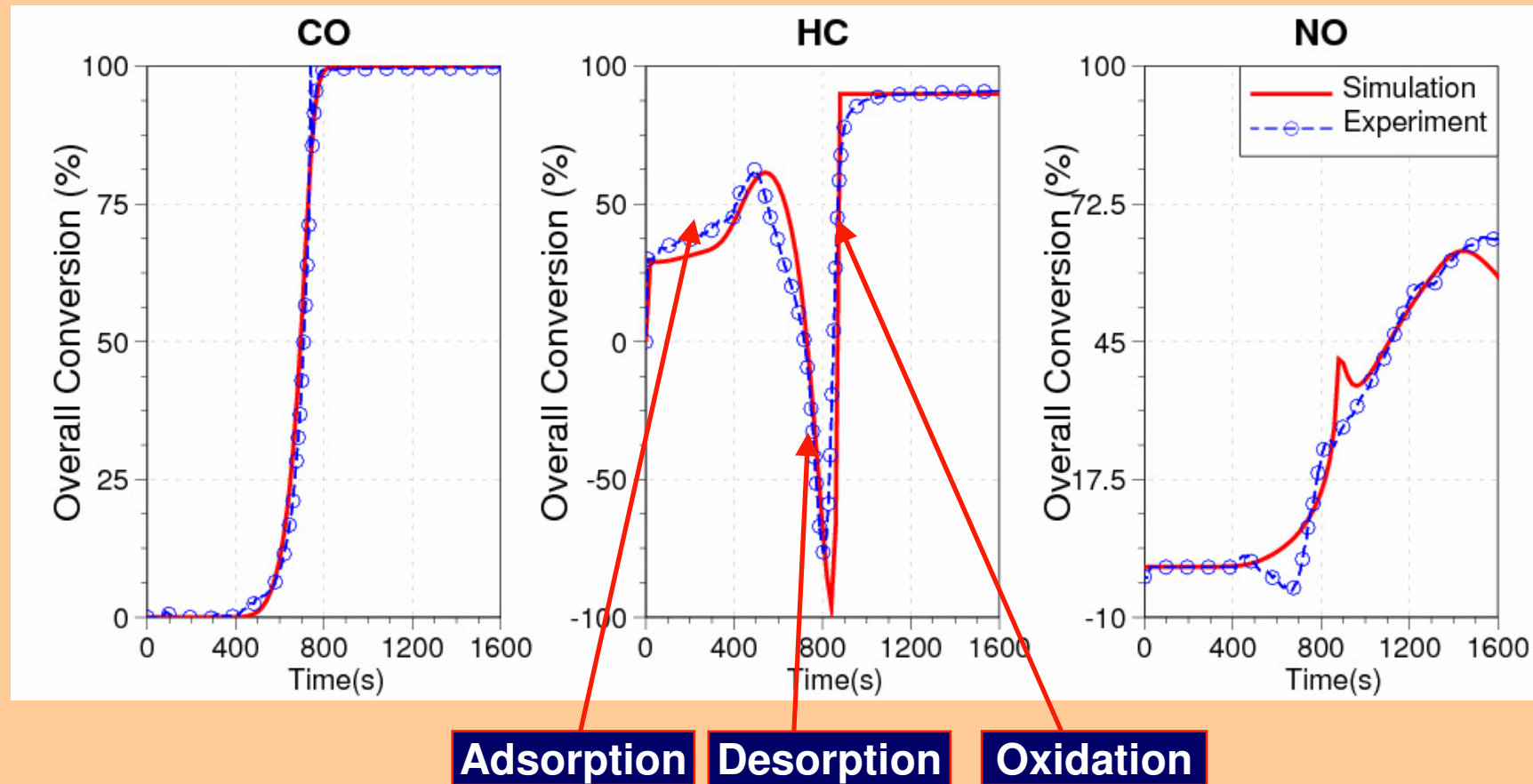
$$z_{\text{HC,eq}} = z_{\text{HC,max}}(T) \cdot \frac{y_{\text{HC,eq}}}{A_1 \cdot \exp\left(\frac{-A_2}{T}\right) + y_{\text{HC,eq}}}$$



DOC: Model Parameterization using Light-Off Data



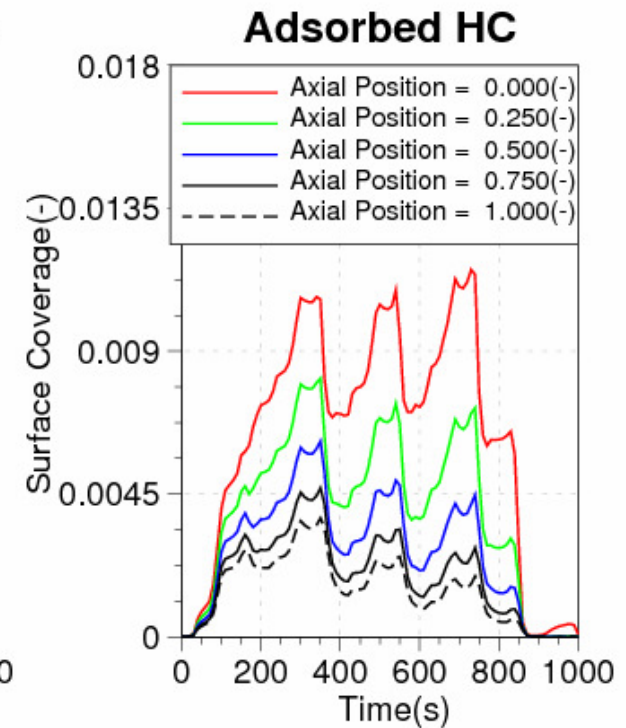
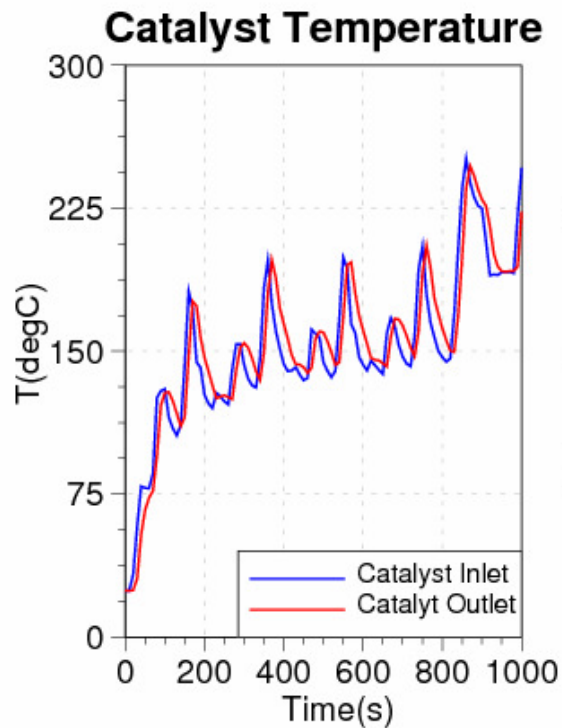
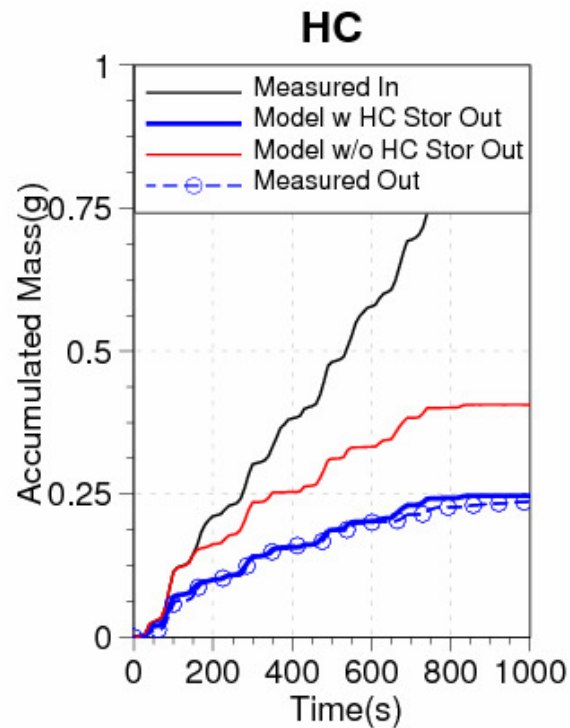
- Parameter identification using DOE in combination with direct optimization tools

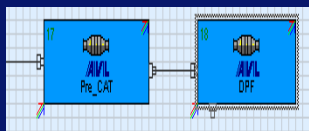
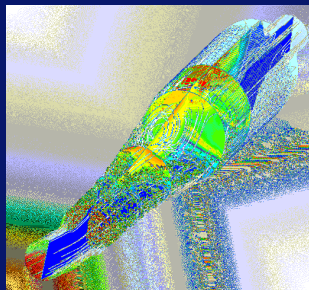
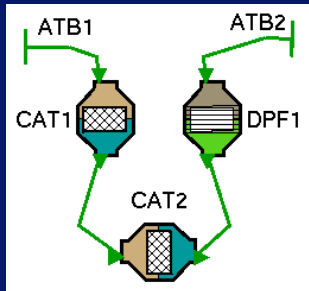


DOC: Influence of HC storage on a NEDC cycle simulation



Passenger Car NEDC cycle test





- **Aftertreatment Simulation Strategy**
- **Aftertreatment Simulation Workflow**
- **Examples**
 - **1D:** DOC Light-Off and NEDC Cycle with HC Storage
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 - **1D/3D:** DPF Flexible Channel Geometry and Filtration Model
- **Summary**

SAE 2005-01-0948:

(Wurzenberger and Wanker, AVL)

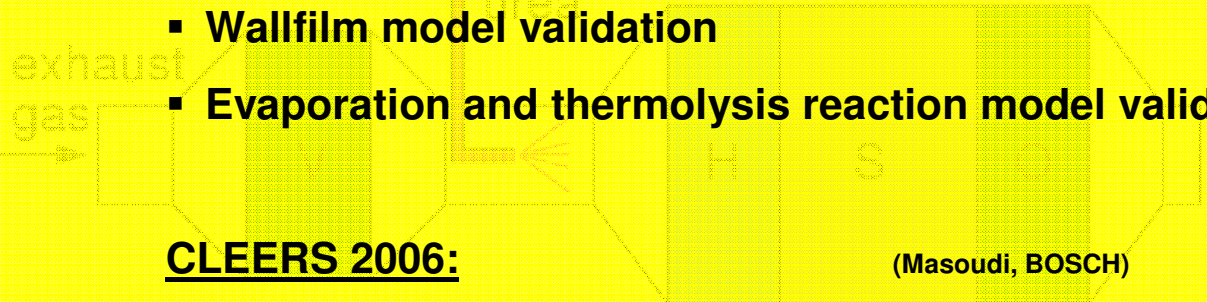
- Steady-state kinetic model validation
- Transient kinetic model validation
- Component level simulation
- System level simulation



SAE 2006-01-0643:

(Birkhold et al., BOSCH)

- Urea spray model validation
- Wallfilm model validation
- Evaporation and thermolysis reaction model validation



CLEERS 2006:

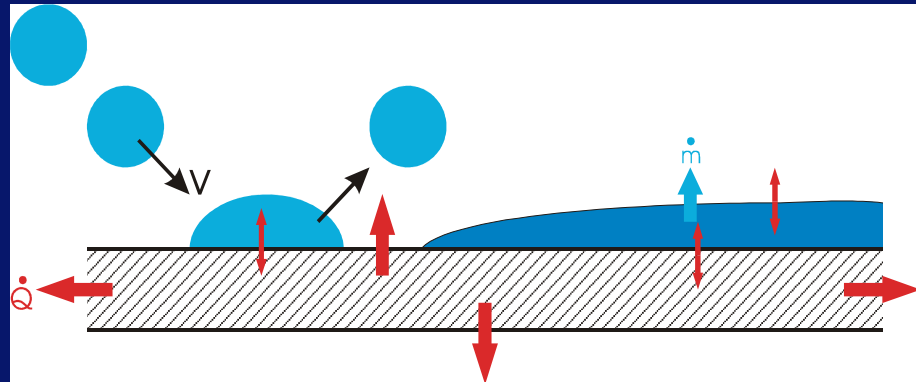
(Masoudi, BOSCH)

- „BOSCH Urea Dosing Approach for Future Emissions Legislature for Light and Heavy Duty SCR Applications“



Spray / gas phase:

- multi-component evaporation
- urea/water mixture properties
- thermolysis
- hydrolysis



Spray wall interaction:

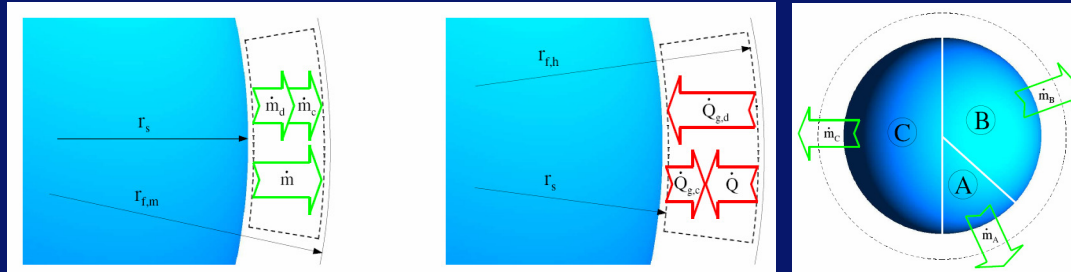
- multi-component evaporation
- heat conduction in solid walls via lateral heat conduction
- heat transfer between droplets and wall
- wall temperature dependent splashing model

Multi-component evaporation model with integrated urea thermolysis



Advanced Simulation Technologies

- Based on Abramson/Sirignano single component model with balances for mass and heat transfer in gas film around drop



$$\Rightarrow \dot{m} = 2 r_s \pi \frac{\bar{\lambda}_f}{C_{p,v}} Nu^* \ln(1 + B_h)$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{m}_i = 2 r_s \pi \bar{\rho}_f \bar{D}_{ia} Sh_i^* \ln(1 + B_{m,i})$$

$$\dot{m} = \sum_{i=1}^N \dot{m}_i$$

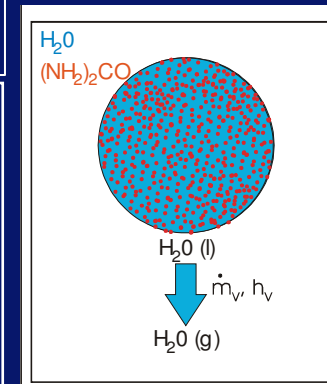
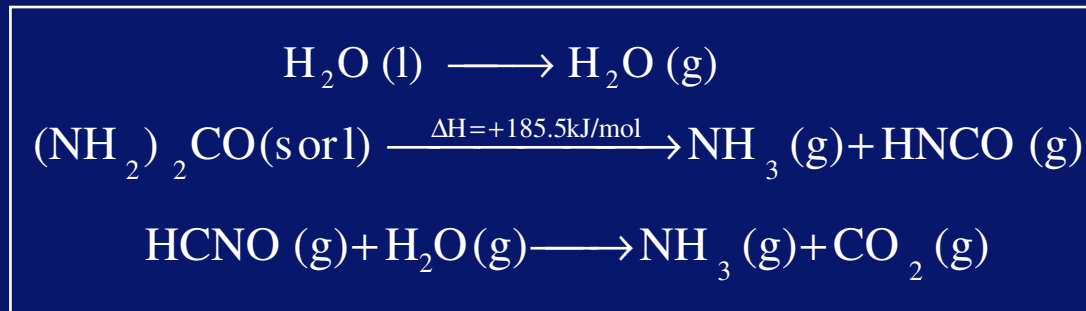
- Coupled equations for mass transfer and heat flux entering the drop solved with iterative procedure

- Arrhenius approach for thermolysis: $\frac{dm_{urea}}{dt} = -\pi D_d A \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{E_a}{RT}\right)$

- Evaporation

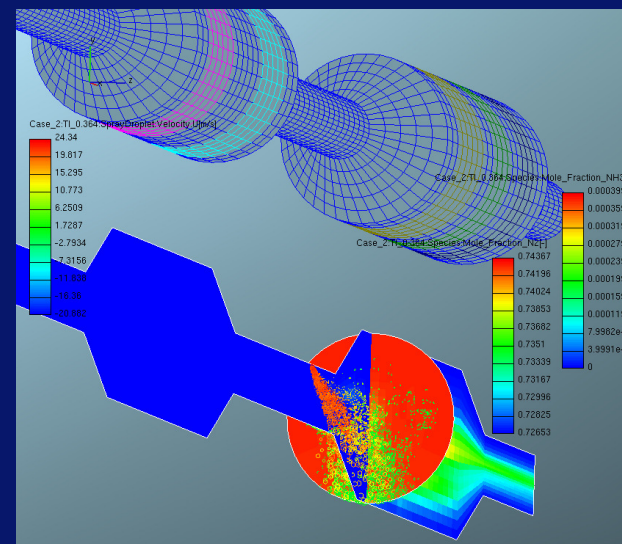
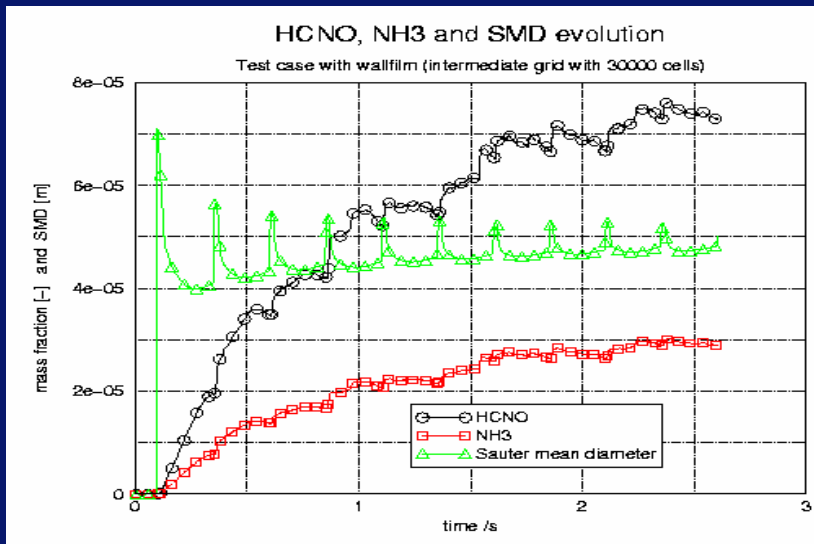
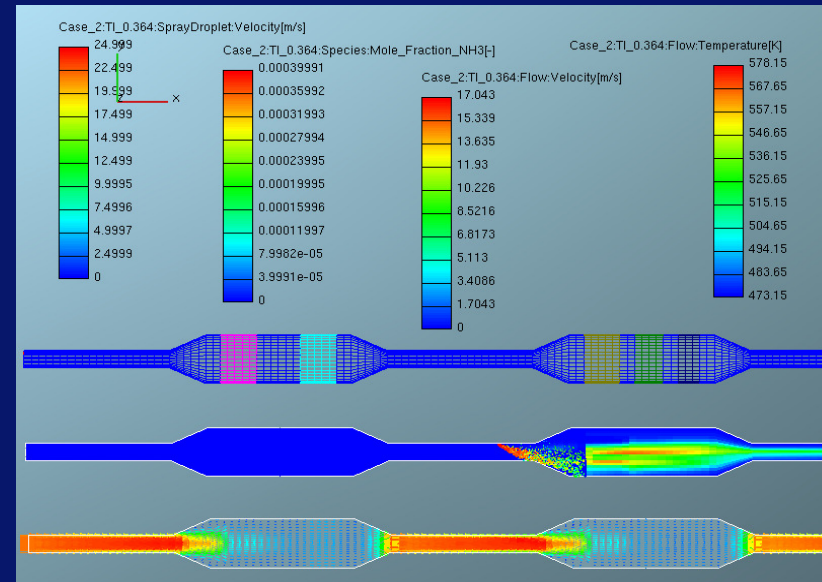
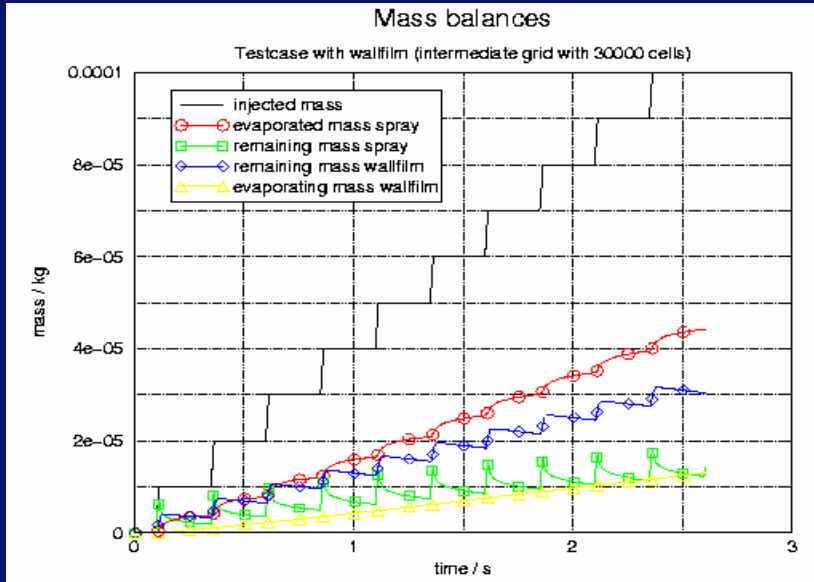
- Thermolysis

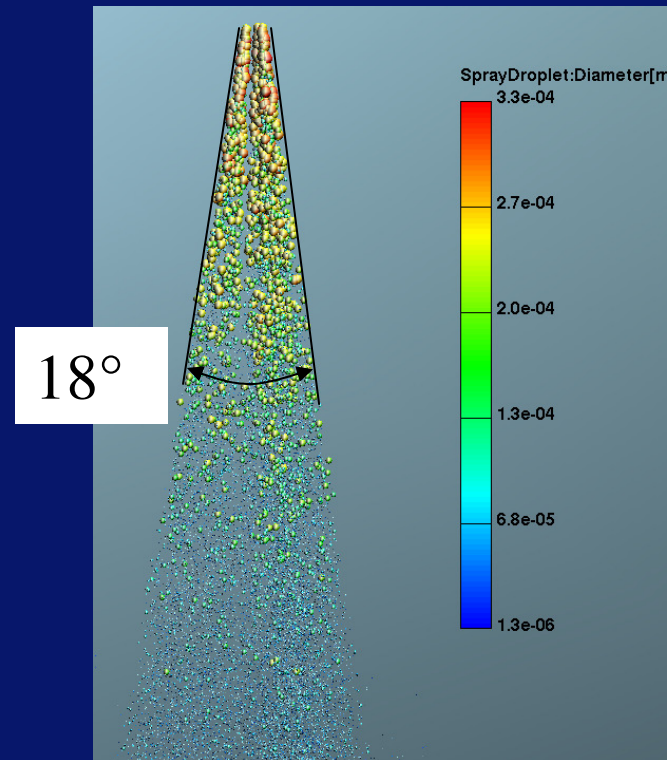
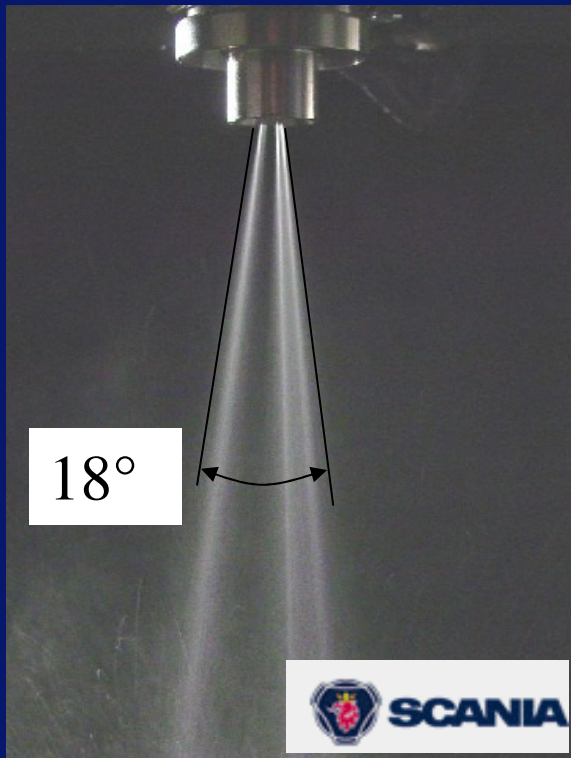
- Hydrolysis



Testcase with 30000 cells (65 kg/h , 10 mg AdBlue per pulse)

Advanced Simulation Technologies





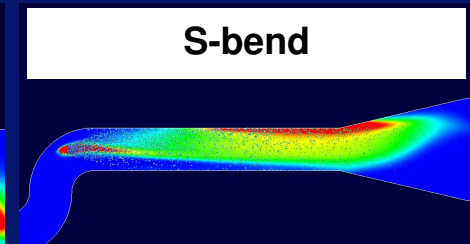
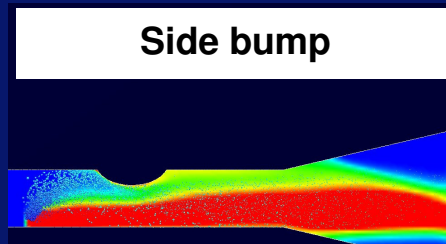
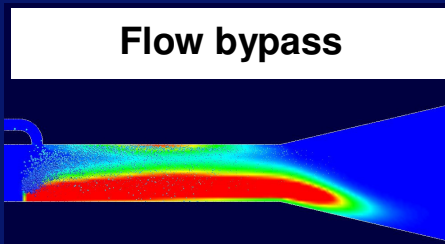
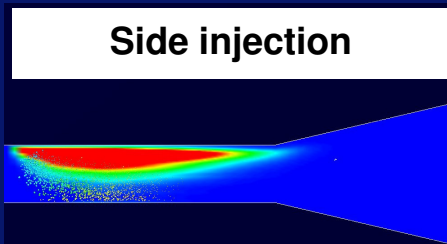
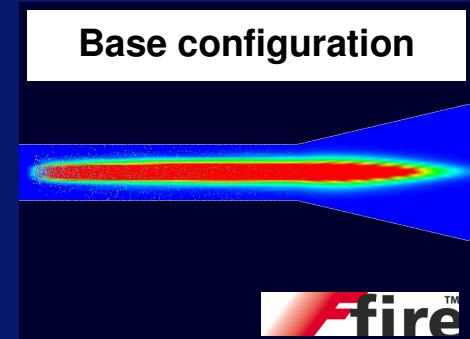
Spray Angle and Pattern is Adapted to Spray Box Measurement

Urea Distribution Study I

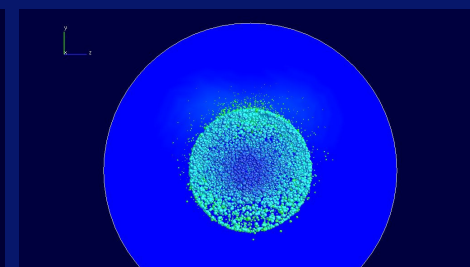
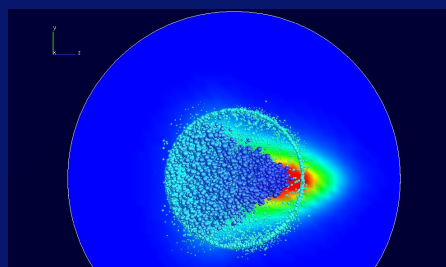
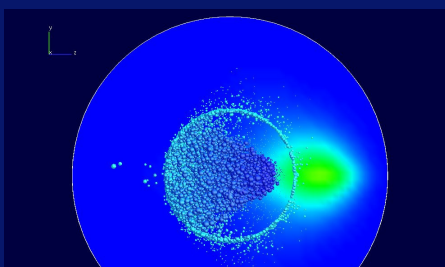
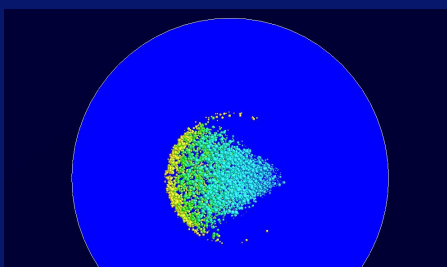


Investigation of urea vapor distribution during steady-state operating conditions

- Impact of different pipe/injection geometries



Urea vapor mass fraction at centre plane of pipe



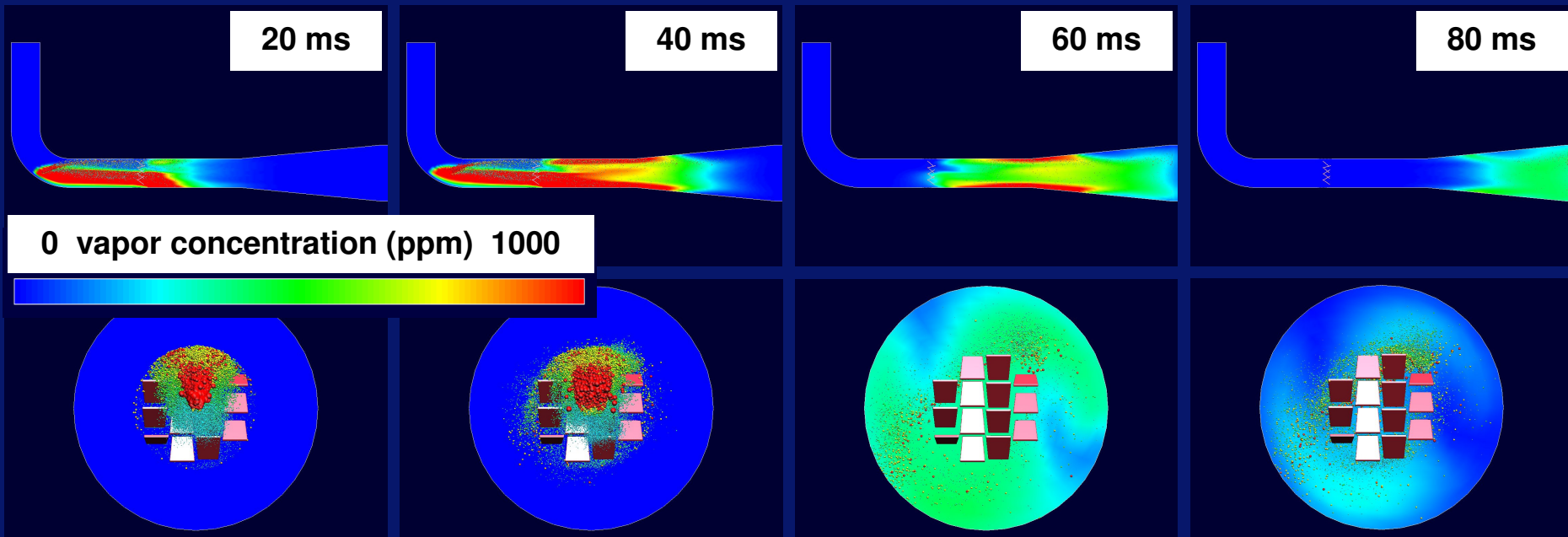
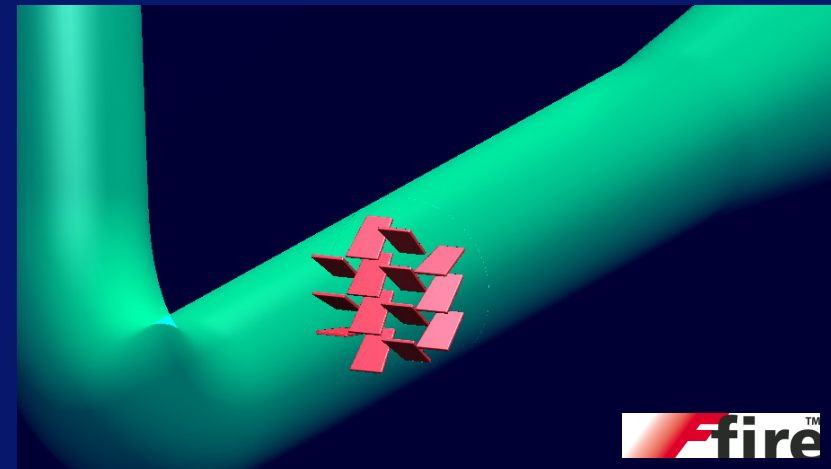
Urea droplet size and distribution

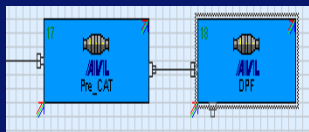
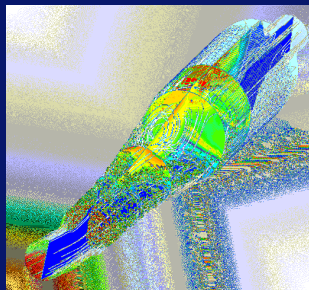
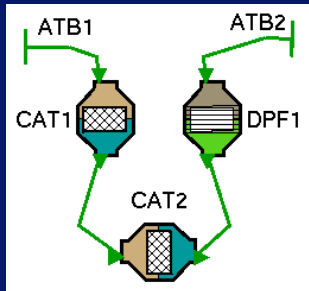
Urea Distribution Study II



Investigation of urea vapor distribution during transient injection pulse

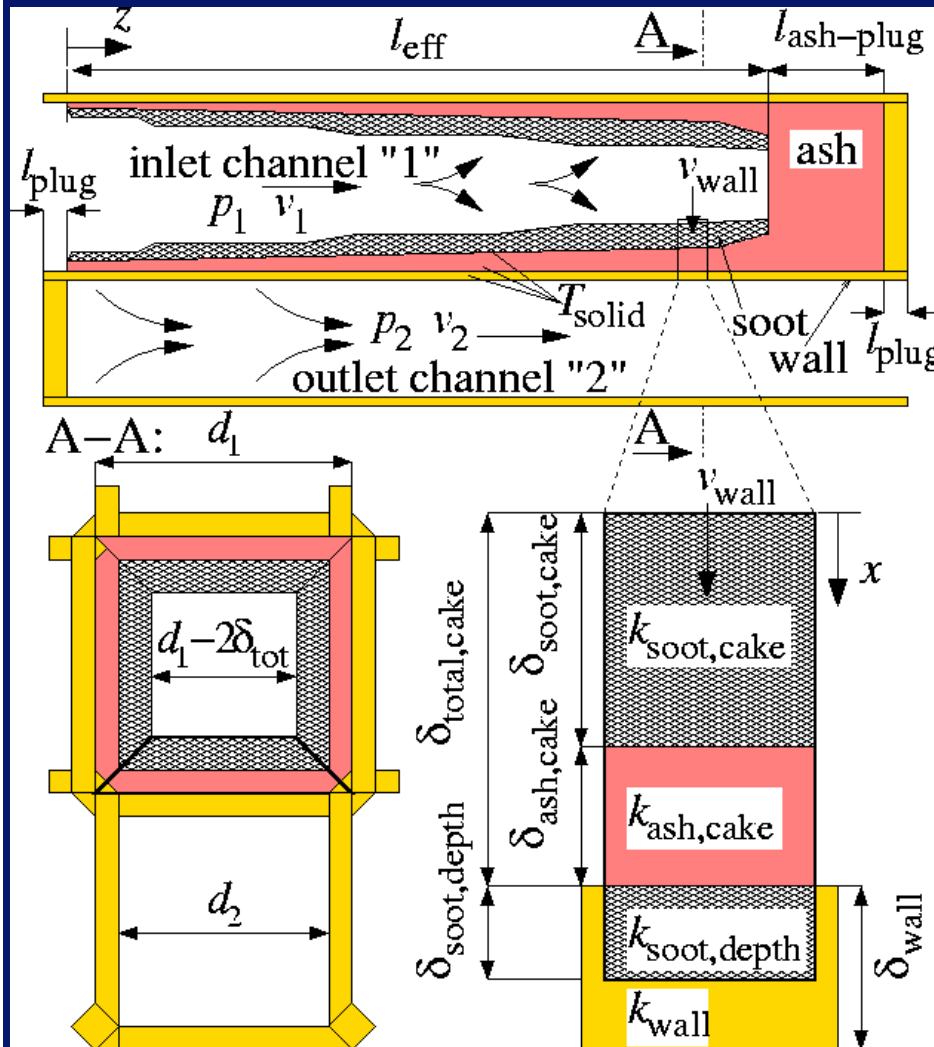
- Impact of mixing device





- **Aftertreatment Simulation Strategy**
- **Aftertreatment Simulation Workflow**
- **Examples**
 - **1D:** DOC Light-Off and NEDC Cycle with HC Storage
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 - **1D/3D:** DPF Flexible Channel Geometry and Filtration Model
- **Summary**

Generic Wall Flow DPF Model



- Different Channel Diameters (Octo-Square, Asymmetric Channels, Wavy-Cells)

- Inlet/Outlet Plugs

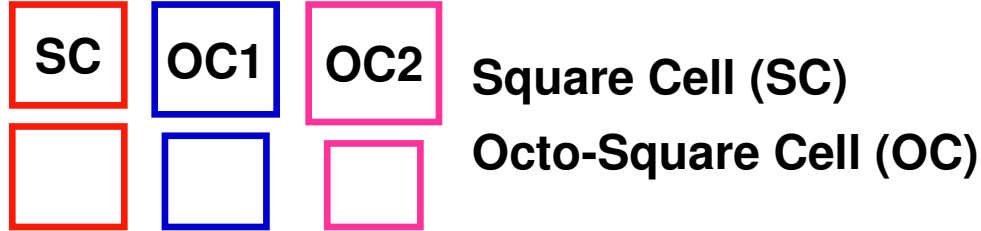
- Ash as Layer, Plug or Combination

- Deposition as in Depth and Cake Layers

→ Impact on Pressure Drop Model

→ Impact on Deposition and Regeneration Model

Loading of Asymmetric Channel Structures



Type Specification

DPF Type Specification Square Cell DPF General DPF

— Square Cell and Asymetrical Cell DPF —

Cell Density (CPSI) 1/in² Diameter 1 mm

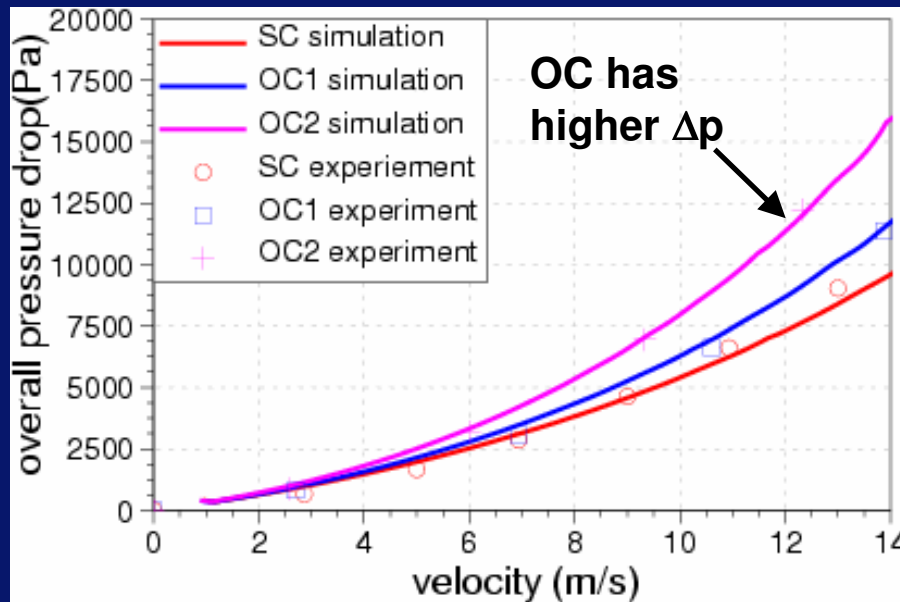
Wall Thickness mm Diameter 2 mm

Enable Asymetrical Channel Diameters

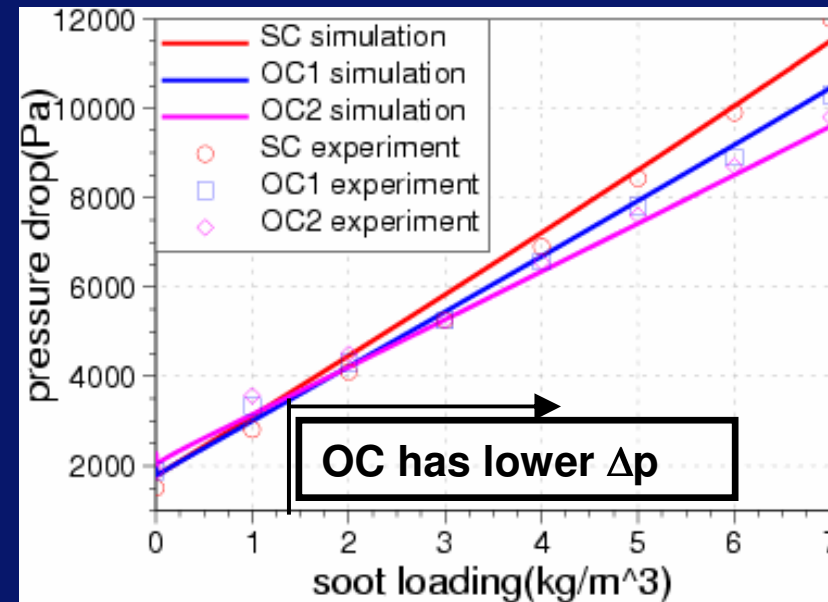
Ratio of Channel Diameters [-]



Pressure Drop of Empty DPF



Pressure Drop of Loaded DPF

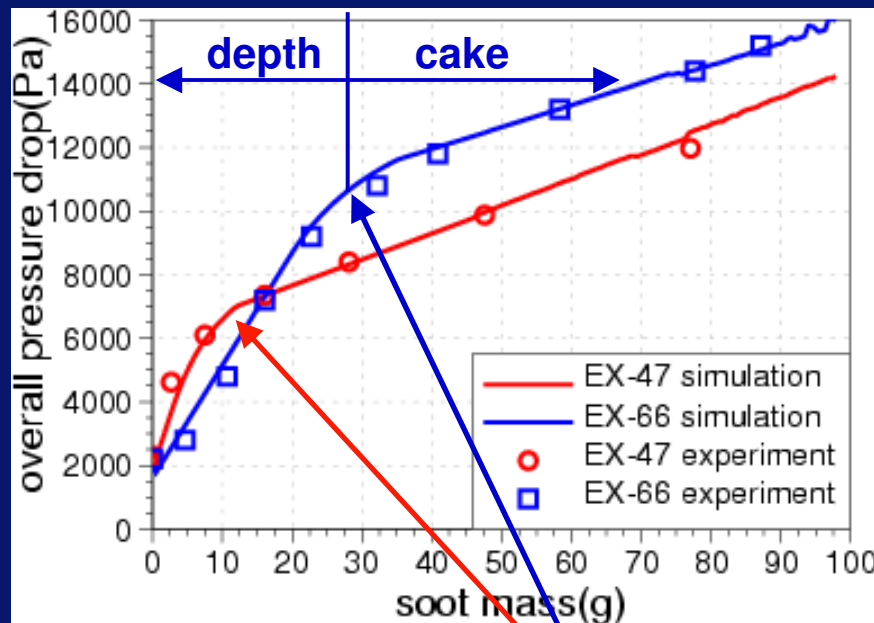


Experimental Data: SAE-2005-01-0949, Ibidem

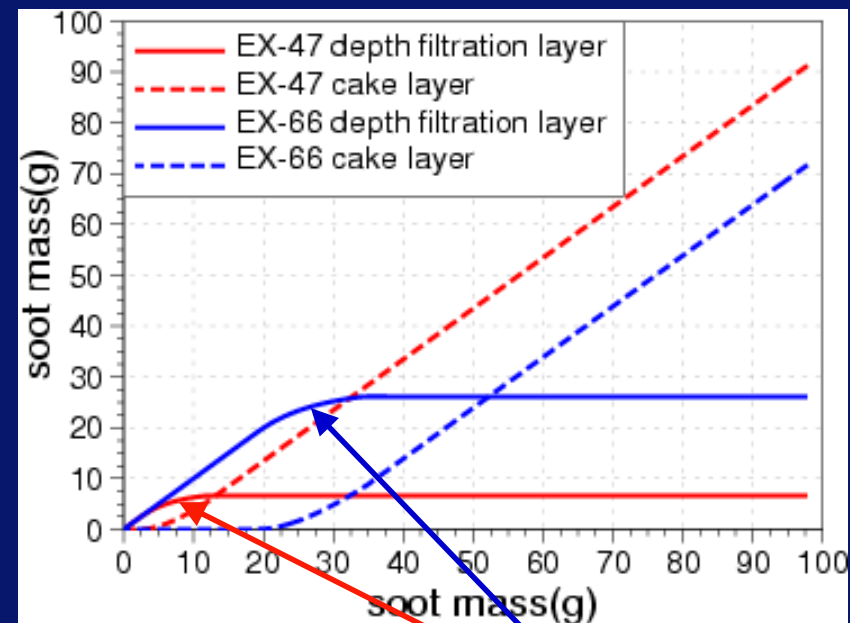
Loading and Δp due to Depth/Cake Filtration



Pressure Drop Split into Depth and Cake Portions

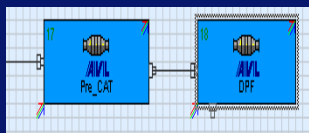
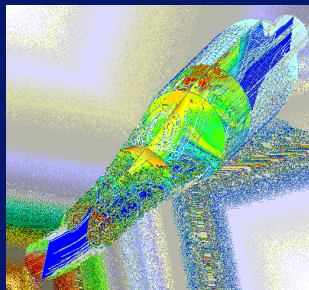
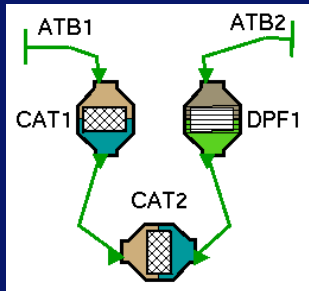


Soot Mass Split in a Depth and Cake Layer



Experimental Data:
SAE-2000-01-1016,
Konstandopoulos

Transition Soot Loading is Assumed as
Depth Filtration Threshold



- ✓ Catalyst and DPF Models
 - ✓ robust solvers
 - ✓ validated models for DOC, SCR, DPF,...
 - ✓ automatic parameter identification (DOE and optimization)
- ✓ Integration of Aftertreatment Simulation
 - ✓ standalone 1D and 3D
 - ✓ engine combustion and pollutant formation fully integrated with exhaust line and reactive aftertreatment devices
 - ✓ vehicle + engine + emissions (measured) linked with exhaust line and reactive aftertreatment devices