

Practical Issues in Characterizing LNT Materials

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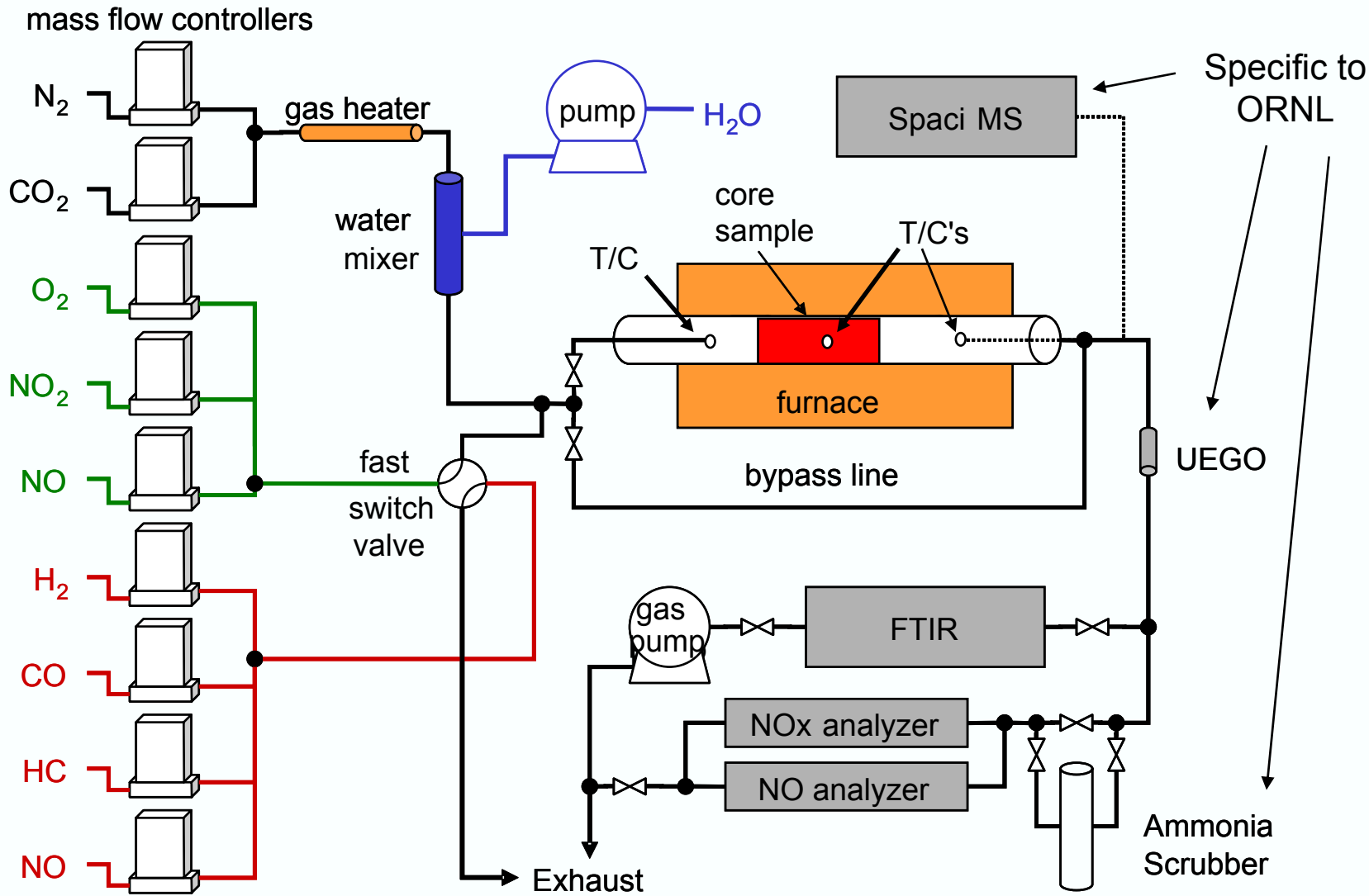
Objectives

- **Need generic protocol to produce consistent (repeatable & precise) performance information from bench measurements of LNT materials for simulating LNT devices**
- **Specific performance features to be quantified include:**
 - **Rates/capacities for following processes as functions of exhaust temperature, composition:**
 - **NO/NO₂ adsorption during lean condition**
 - **NO/NO₂ release, reduction during rich condition**
 - **Net reductant consumption (by species)**
 - **Byproduct formation (NH₃, N₂O)**
 - **Impact of S poisoning, aging**

Approach

- **CLEERS LNT Group issued draft protocol last June (visit www.cleers.org to download)**
- **Key protocol elements:**
 - **Defined sample (monolith core) size, degreening, T/C's**
 - **Short-cycles (60s/5s) at 5 temps with CO/H₂ reductant**
 - **Short-cycles (60s/5s) at 5 temps with simulated liquid diesel or gasoline reductant**
 - **Long cycles (15/10 min) at 5 temps with H₂ and CO/H₂ reductant**
 - **Exit measurement of NO, NO₂, H₂, CO, O₂, N₂O, NH₃, tHC**
 - **Instrument, switching valve calibrations**
 - **<=2 week completion time (8 hours/day)**

Basic bench-reactor features defined for the protocol



Umicore reference material has been very beneficial for protocol ⁵

- **Source: Owen Bailey**
- **Commercial European GDI**
- **Samples**
 - 8 bricks to ORNL, 2 to another CLEERS member
 - 7 LNT Focus members are testing samples
- **Dimensions:**
 - Cylindrical, 4.66"D x 6"L or ~1.7L bricks
 - 625 cpsi
- **Composition:**
 - Alumina washcoated cordierite
 - Approximately 110 g/ft³ PGM (Pt/Pd/Rh)
 - Ba, Ceria, Zirconia, Lanthanum



- **Degreening (initial):**
 - 16 hrs at 700°C with 10% H₂O/air
 - Desulfation T= 700°C

No restriction on measurements makes full information integration, site-to-site comparisons possible

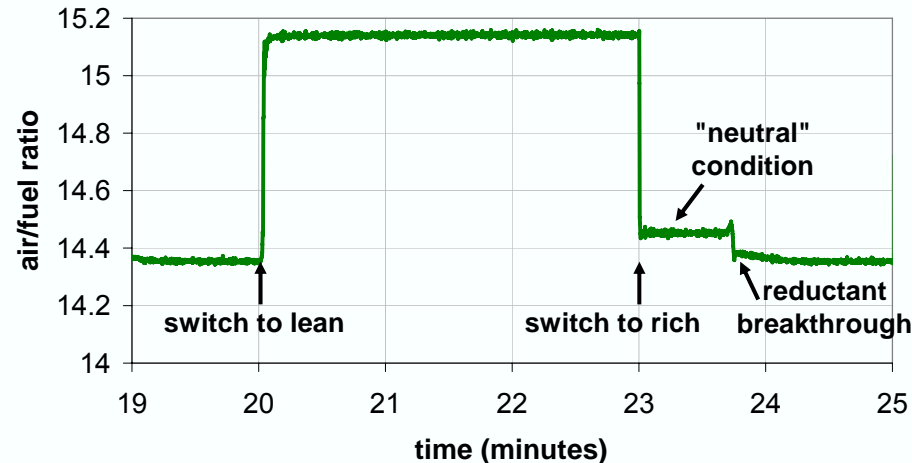
ORNL protocol testing has confirmed some measurement issues to be addressed

- **Corrections for instrument dynamics**
- **O₂ storage measurements**
- **Sample length effects**
- **High NH₃/N₂O levels**
- **Large hysteresis for degreened samples**

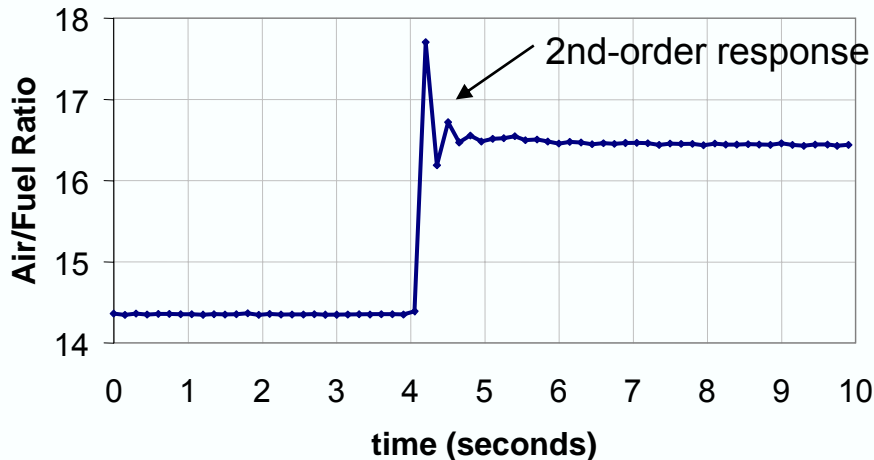
O₂ storage has turned out to be an important feature for LNT's

- Large O₂ capacity (like 3-way)
- Increases reductant consumption
- Not explicit in current protocol
- Dynamic instrument response important for measurement

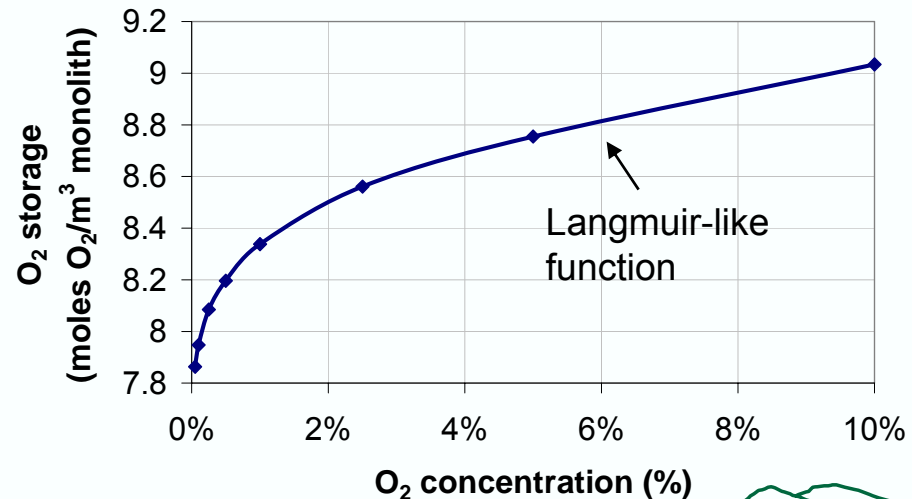
UEGO output for typical O₂ storage run



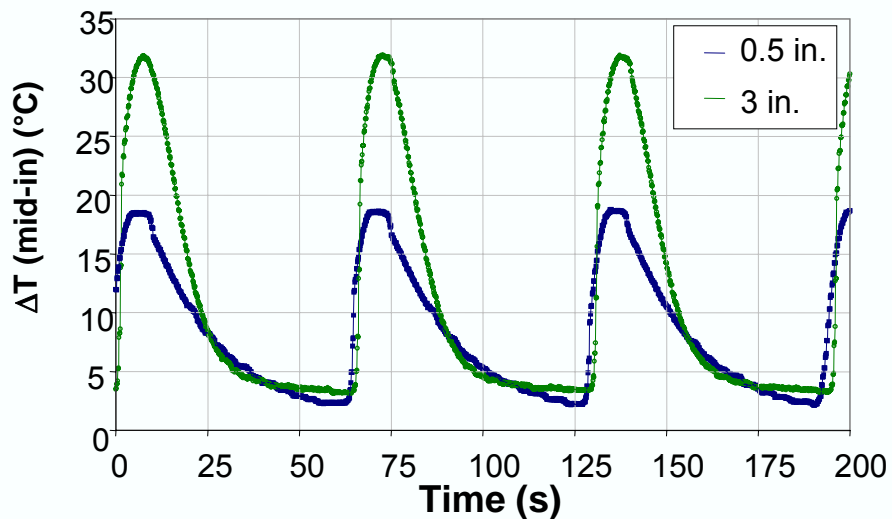
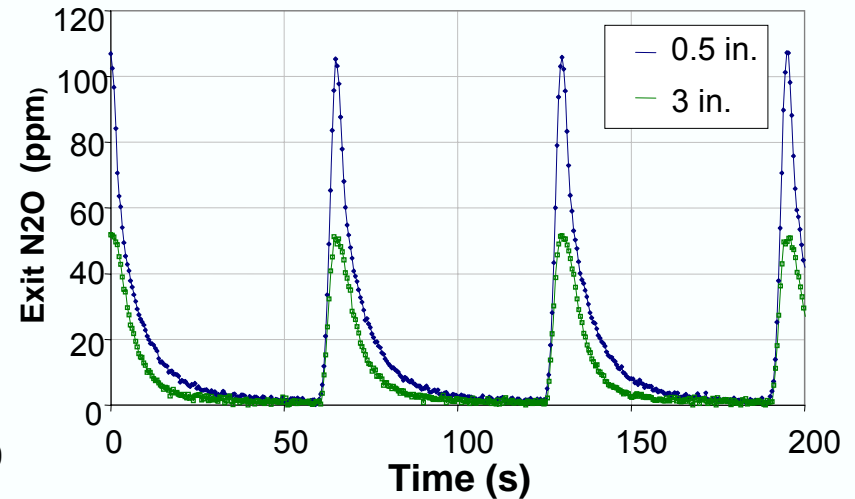
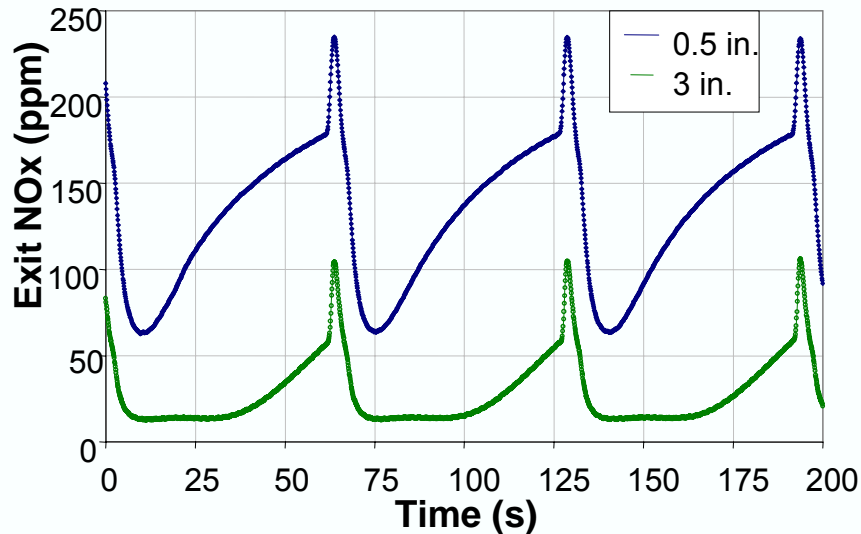
UEGO response confirms 0.2 s rich/lean transition



300C O₂ Storage Isotherm for Umicore LNT (from UEGO reductant breakthrough time)



Sample length affects measured response



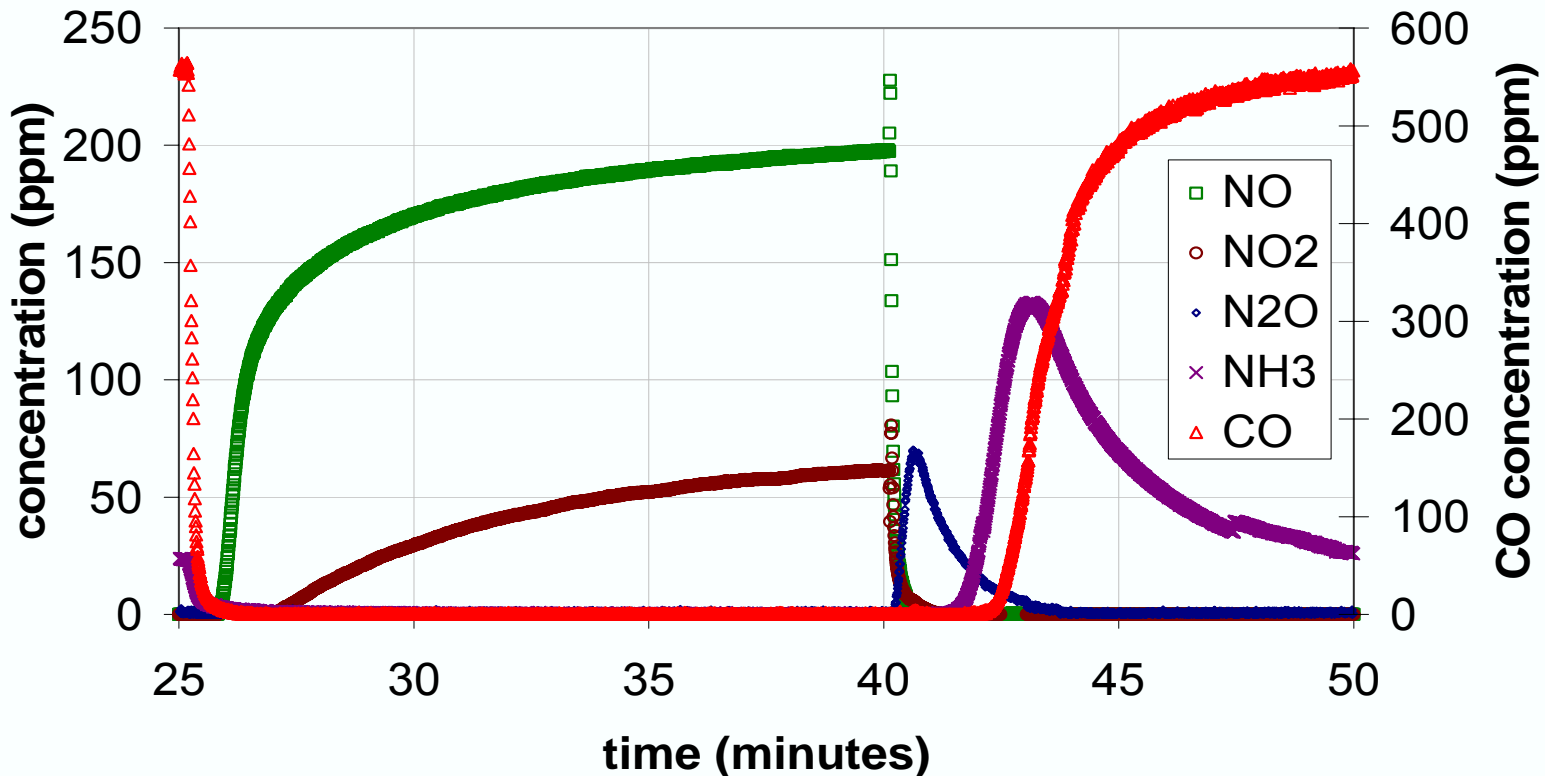
Protocol runs with degreened Umicore samples

- 3-inch and 0.5 inch lengths
- SV = 30,000 1/hr for both
- 60 s lean (300 ppm NO), 5 s rich (9000 ppm CO / 5400 ppm H₂)
- Examples here at 300 $^{\circ}\text{C}$

NH₃ & N₂O are more plentiful than expected⁹

- Level depends on T, reductant concentration
- Such high levels of NH₃ can cause NO_x measurement errors, high reductant consumption
- FTIR response is slow, hard to resolve details

Protocol long cycle test on Umicore, 200°C, 0.1% CO/H₂ mix



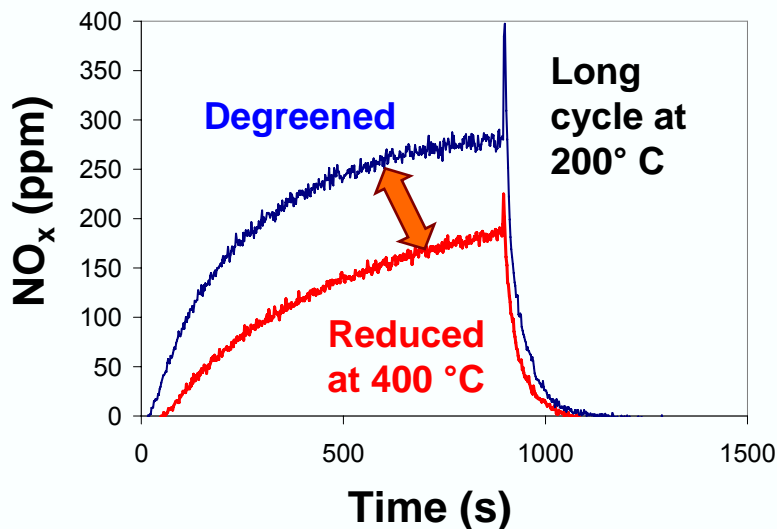
Hysteresis has also been greater than expected for degreened LNT samples

Analysis of original Umicore sample

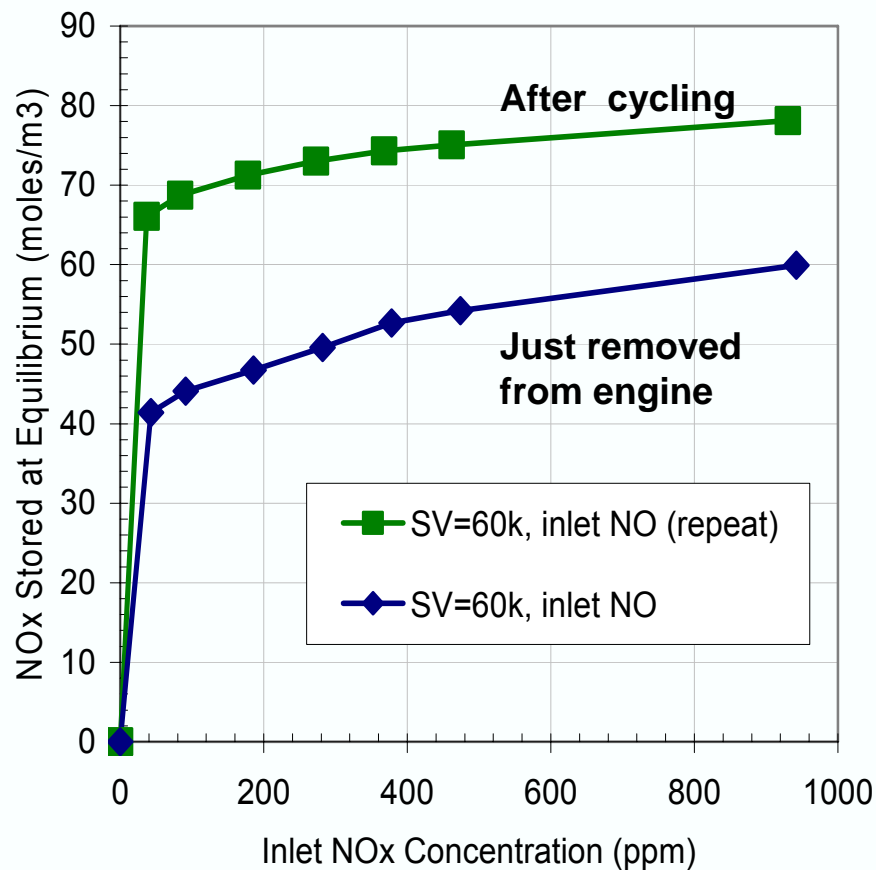
<u>Sample</u>	<u>Total BET area (m²/g)</u>
Original	29.1
Degreened ¹	20.6
Reduced Degreened ²	27.1

¹ Aged 16 h in 10% H₂O/air

² Reduced in 1% H₂/Ar over night at 450°C



Bench test of engine-aged MECA sample



Summary of LNT Bench Observations

- **LNT protocol has remaining issues to be resolved:**
 - **O₂ storage measurement**
 - **Accounting for length effects, instrumentation response, NH₃**
 - **Consistent reduction of degreened samples (sample stability, handling)**
 - **Integration with aging assessment**
- **Consistency among labs greatest near 300°C, worst ≤200°C, ≥500°C**
- **Consistency problems imply greater care, more standardization needed**
- **Current LNT published data probably do not meet the required consistency standard**