

Catalyst technologies for current and future vehicle emissions legislation

Chris Morgan

10th January 2020

JM

JM has a holistic approach to support clean mobility



The Internal Combustion Engine still has some life...



Tightening CO₂ / Fuel Economy / GHG Requirements



Supporting data can be found at: http://www.theicct.org/info-tools/global-passenger-vehicle-standards

Leads to lower catalyst temperatures and increased electrification

JM

Light duty emissions control – European legislation

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Europe	EU 6b		EU 6c / Euro 6d temp				Euro 6d final / 95 g/km CO ₂		EU 7?		
North America EPA											
North America CARB		EV III •	Euro 6b – I	n full effe	ct from		Real World	Driving En	nissions (R	DE)	
Japan		JP	September 2015				• Euro 6d Temp 2017/2019				
South Korea (Gasoline)			 Common use of Diesel NOX control 				• NOx conformity factor (CF) of 2.1x,				
South Korea (Diesel)			 Euro 6c – From September 2017 Gasoline particle number (PN) limit to 6x10¹¹/km 			7	• Euro 6d I	 PN CF of 1.5x Euro 6d Final 2020/2021 NOx CF of (1+0.43)x – down from 1.5 			
China (Beijing & big cities)						PN)	 NOx Cl 1.5 				
China (Nationwide)		4 (EU					• PN CF of (1+0.5)x				
India		(EU	Implement to replace	tation of W the unreal	/LTP drive of the off off off of the off of the off off off off off off off off off of	cycle plus	• Europea timetab	an Commiss led discuss	sion now fo ions on pos	ormally st Euro	
Indonesia (Gasoline)			tightening of rules on test vehicle				6 emissions legislation, expected to take effect <i>ca.</i> 2025				
Indonesia (Diesel)			mass etc								
Thailand											

JM

Test cycle evolution

<u>NEDC</u>







WLTP plus RDE

	C 50 40 30 30 40 30 30 40 C Institution and a statistical statistical Institution and Institution Institution and Institution Institution Institution and Institution Institu	<u> </u>	®			kg	Driving Dynamics
NEDC	20-30°C	11km	20 mins	Max: 120km.h	0m	Min.	n/a
WLTP	20-30°C	23km	30 mins	Max: 131km.h	0m	TMH TML	n/a
RDE	-7°C to 35°C	Approx 90km	90-120 mins	Max: 160km.h	0-1300m	upto 90% mass	v*a _{pos} 95 RPA

JM

JM RDE demonstration of coated GPF

Standard Gasoline Euro 6b vehicle retrofitted with aged GPF (no change to vehicle calibration)





JM

JM RDE Evaluation of modern Diesel car

- Mercedes E220d 2.0L Eu6
- State of the art JM diesel catalyst and filter system
 - DOC + SCRF + SCR + SCR/ASC
 - Artificially aged to replicate full useful life (160,000 km)





Many Light Duty Diesel Vehicles Meeting Euro 6d Today

MODERN DIESEL CARS EMIT LOW POLLUTANT EMISSIONS ON THE ROAD, NEW DATA PROVES



Source: ACEA, Nov 2018 The data includ

AECC Ultra-low NOx diesel demonstrations on You Tube



JM

Expectations for Post Euro 6/VI

- European Commission started discussions on Post-Euro 6/VI (not yet called Euro 7/VII!)
- Light Duty expectations
 - Fuel and technology neutral, *i.e.* same limits apply to gasoline and diesel vehicles, level playing field for conventional ICE and hybrid vehicles
 - NOx likely to be between 35 and 60 mg/km (range from China 6b to Euro 6 gasoline)
 - RDE conformity factors of 1x, some OEMs expecting shorter urban RDE distance
 - Additional controls for N₂O, NH₃, NO₂ possible to likely
- Heavy Duty Diesel expectations
 - Developing to CARB 202x expected limits as likely to worst case (latest signals from CARB are 0.05g/bhp-hr for MY24, 0.02g for MY27, 850k miles FUL but still subject to change)
 - Tight control of NOx emissions: warm-up strategy and high NOx conversion efficiency

Gasoline Catalyst Systems

- Two families of architectures for Euro 7
 - TWC + coated GPF most compact
 - TWC + uncoated GPF + TWC simpler for OEMs to calibrate and control
- Variations include
 - Additional TWC volume for high speed NOx control
 - Use of electrical heating for light-off/urban driving
 - High filtration efficiency requirements
- No special requirements for hybrids
 - Electrification generally assumed in OEM base case

Three Way Catalyst (TWC) plus coated Gasoline Particulate Filter (cGPF)



Three Way Catalyst (TWC) and uncoated Gasoline Particulate Filter (uGPF) plus downstream TWC



Light Duty Diesel (LDD) Catalyst Systems

- Two families of architectures for Euro 7
 - Heated DOC + SCRF + SCR/ASC simpler to calibrate
 - NOx Storage Catalyst + SCRF + SCR/ASC better urban NOx
- Variations include
 - Increased SCR volume for high speed NOx control
 - Additional close coupled SCR slice for urban driving
 - Use of electrical heating for light-off/urban driving/low T urea injection
 - High filtration efficiency requirements, especially at high load/after soot regeneration

Typical Euro 7 LDD architectures



HDD systems for future legislation e.g. CARB and Euro VII Effect on NOx emissions when adding _{cc}SCR + ASC components





- CC SCR configuration is expected to yield a significant gain in NOx conversion
- To reach future very low emissions targets, will need to be complemented by improved thermal management and lower Engine Out NOx levels

Key Catalyst System Development Targets

Systems for enhanced NOx reduction

Better fuel efficiency / lower CO_2 typically leads to increased engine-out NOx emissions, while limits are reducing

Lower temperature operation

The drive for improved fuel efficiency / reduced CO₂ leads to lower catalyst operating temperatures

Robust particle number reduction

Lower PN emissions, especially in real-world driving conditions

Smaller, lighter	Reduced system	Precious metal balance	Lower N ₂ O emissions		
systems at lower cost	backpressure		(potent GHG)		
Cost reductions, through e.g. size reduction and pgm reduction	ost reductions, through e.g. size reduction and pgm reduction from engine and minimise fuel consumption		Catalyst systems which generate lower N ₂ O levels		

Glossary

- ACEA Association des Constructeurs Européens d'Automobiles
- AECC Association for Emissions Control by Catalyst
- ASC ammonia slip catalyst
- BEV battery electric vehicle
- CARB California Air Resources Board
- CC close coupled
- CSF coated soot filter
- DOC diesel oxidation catalyst
- EHC electrically heated catalyst
- FCEV fuel cell electric vehicle
- FUL full useful life
- GHG greenhouse gas
- GPF gasoline particulate filter
- HEV (mild) hybrid electric vehicle

- ICE internal combustion engine
- MY model year
- NEDC "New" European Drive Cycle
- NOx oxides of nitrogen
- NSC NOx storage catalyst
- OEM original equipment manufacturer
- PGM platinum group metals (Pt, Pd, Rh...)
- PHEV plug-in hybrid electric vehicle
- PN particulate number
- RDE real-world driving emissions
- SCR selective catalytic reduction
- SCRF SCR on a filter
- TWC three way catalyst
- WLTP World-harmonised Light-duty Test Protocol



JM