

# Durability Evaluation of Urea SCR Catalysts for Heavy Duty Diesel Engines

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## OUTLINE

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  - *Experimental Design*
  - *Results*
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## Project Objective

◆ **Assess the potential long-term durability of various SCR catalyst formulations for mobile heavy duty diesel application.**

➤ Identify and evaluate deactivation mechanism

- 1) *Thermal aging*
- 2) *Poisoning (coking)*

➤ Develop simple aging tests to “stress” the catalysts

- 1) *Lab evaluation: furnace aging + reactor bench test*
- 2) *On-engine evaluation: extended low temp. cyclic test*

➤ Use tests to evaluate commercial SCR catalyst formulations

- Supplier participation*

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## Thermal Deactivation Evaluation

◆ **Aging Conditions:**

- 6 SCR catalyst formulations (A - F)
- 3 aging temperatures (470°, 520°, & 570° C)
- 3 aging durations (fresh, 500, 1000 hours)
- Samples aged in atmosphere tube furnace



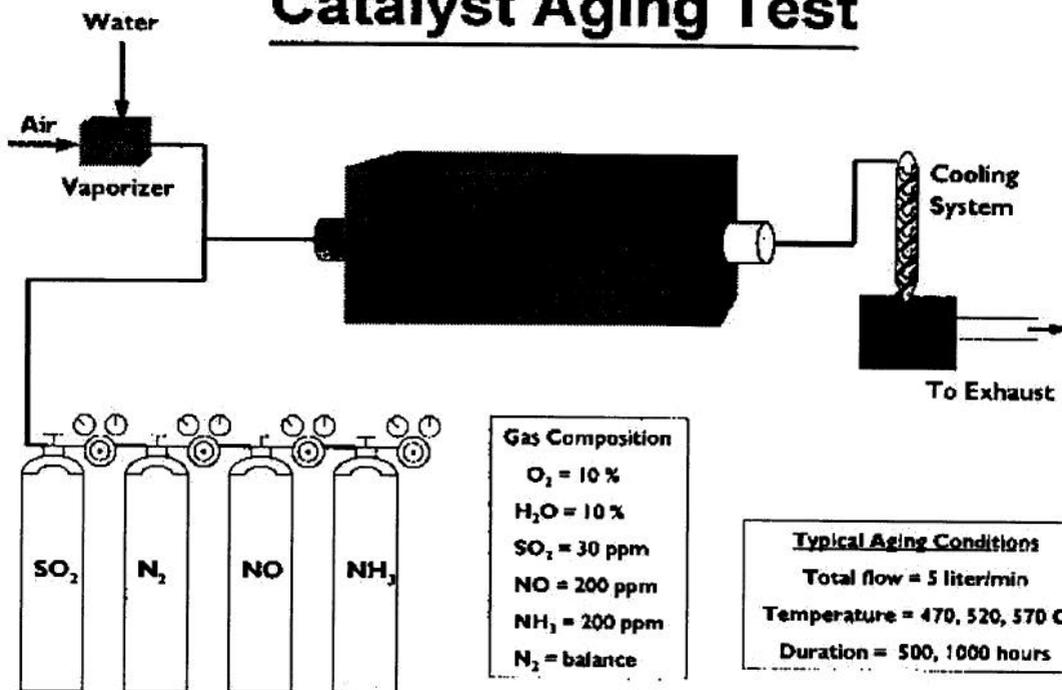
◆ **Reactor Bench Test Conditions:**

- Simulated diesel exhaust
- 4 temperatures evaluated (250°, 325°, 400°, 520° C)
- Space velocity = 50,000 hr<sup>-1</sup>
- NH<sub>3</sub>/NO<sub>x</sub> = 0.9
- Chemiluminescence NO<sub>x</sub> analyzer, FTIR

Gas	Concentration
CO <sub>2</sub>	8 %
CO	500 ppm
NO	500 ppm
SO <sub>2</sub>	30 ppm
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	50 ppm
O <sub>2</sub>	9 %
H <sub>2</sub> O	7 %
N <sub>2</sub>	balance

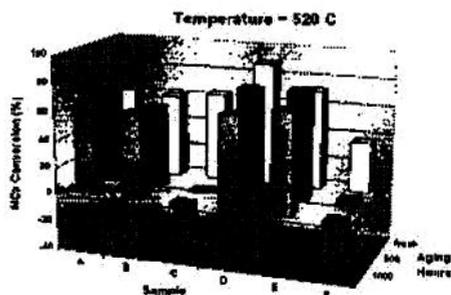
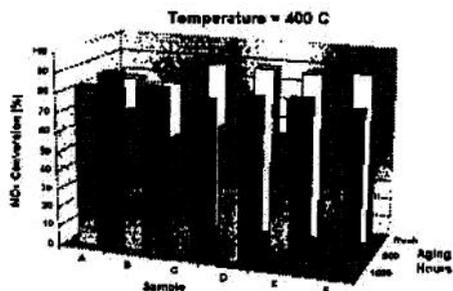
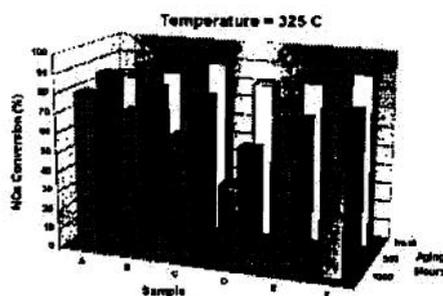
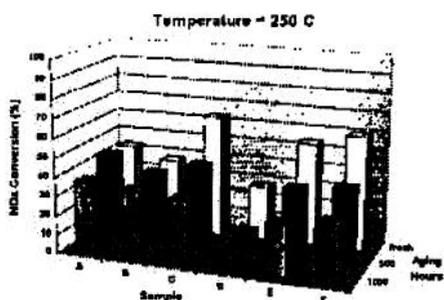
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# Catalyst Aging Test



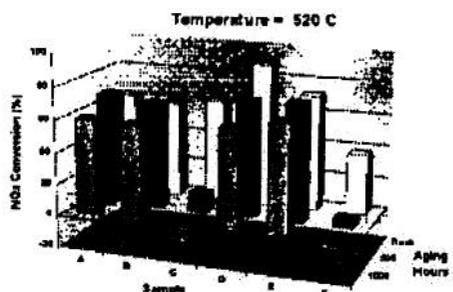
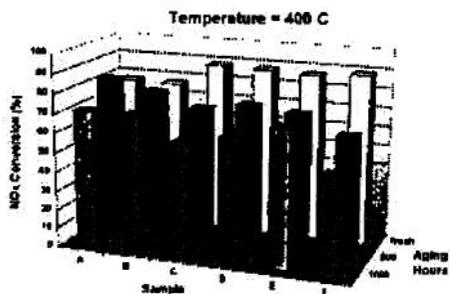
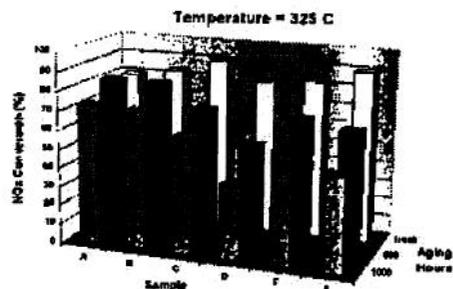
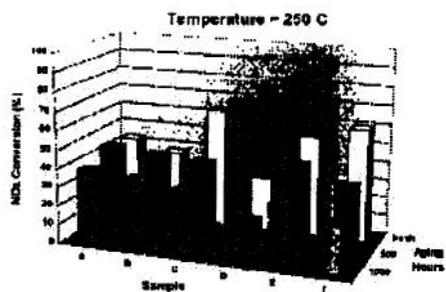
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## NOx Conversion Performance Thermal Aging = 470° C



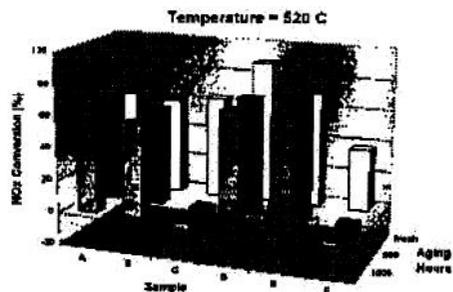
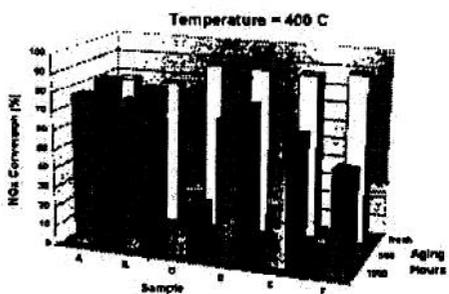
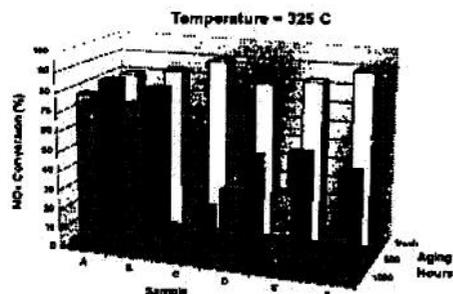
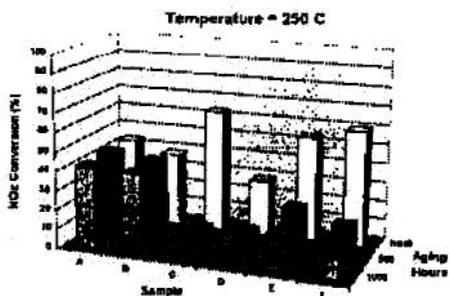
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## NOx Conversion Performance Thermal Aging = 520° C



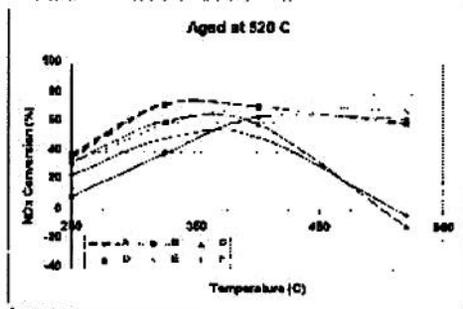
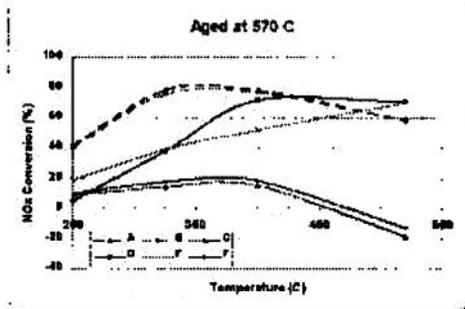
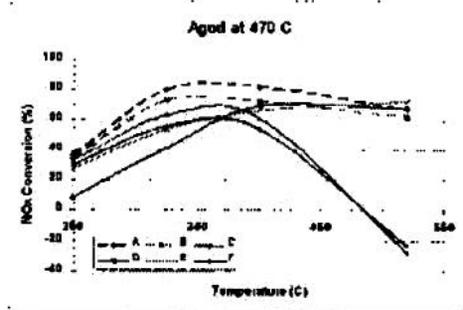
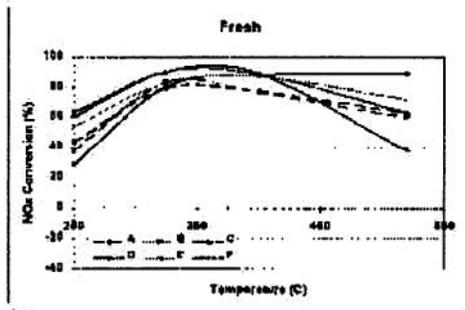
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## NOx Conversion Performance Thermal Aging = 570° C



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## Thermal Aging Results: Fresh vs. 1000 Hour Aged



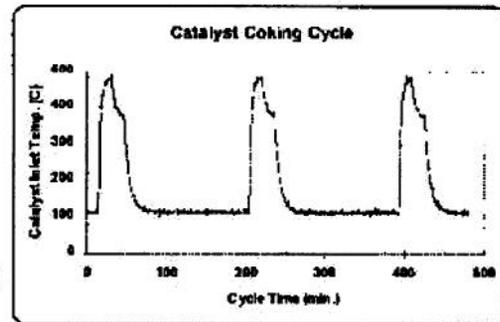
➤ *Samples A & B exhibited superior durability.*

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## Engine Aging (Coking Cycle) Evaluation

### ◆ Aging Conditions:

- 6 SCR catalyst formulations (A - F)
- 14.6 liter HDD engines (MY'98)
- Coking cycle
- Exhaust split through "3 pack"
- 3 aging durations (fresh, 500, 1000 hours)



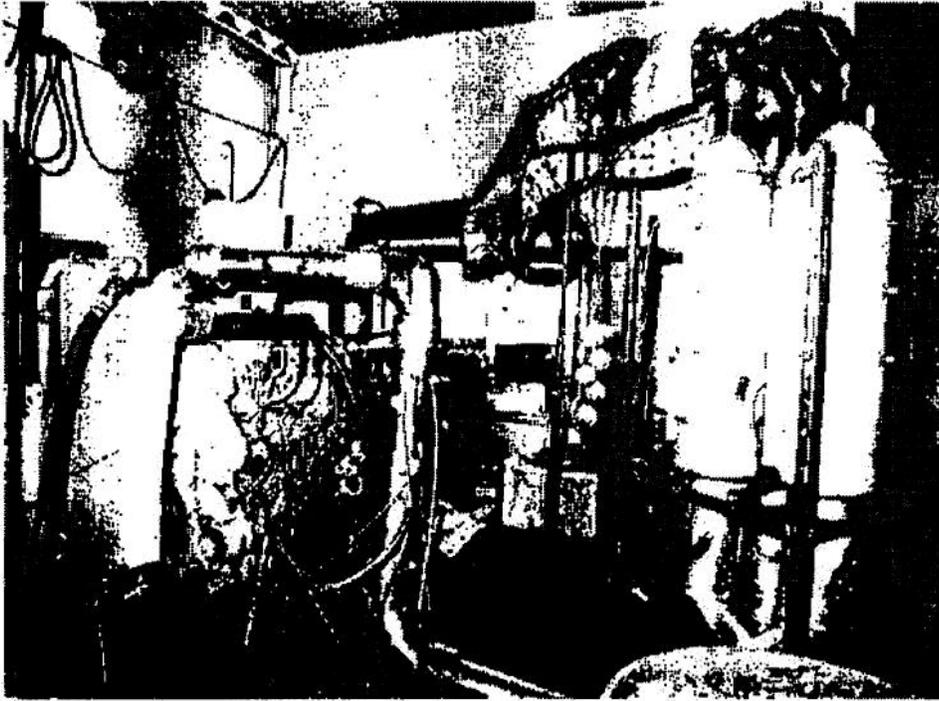
### ◆ Performance Testing Conditions:

- 14.6 liter engines
- 5 temperatures evaluated (~250°, 340°, 420°, 470°, 525° C)
- Space Velocity = 15,000 - 35,000 hr<sup>-1</sup>
- NH<sub>3</sub>/NO<sub>x</sub> = 0.8 (0.6 at 250° C)
- Chemiluminescence NO<sub>x</sub> analyzer, FTIR



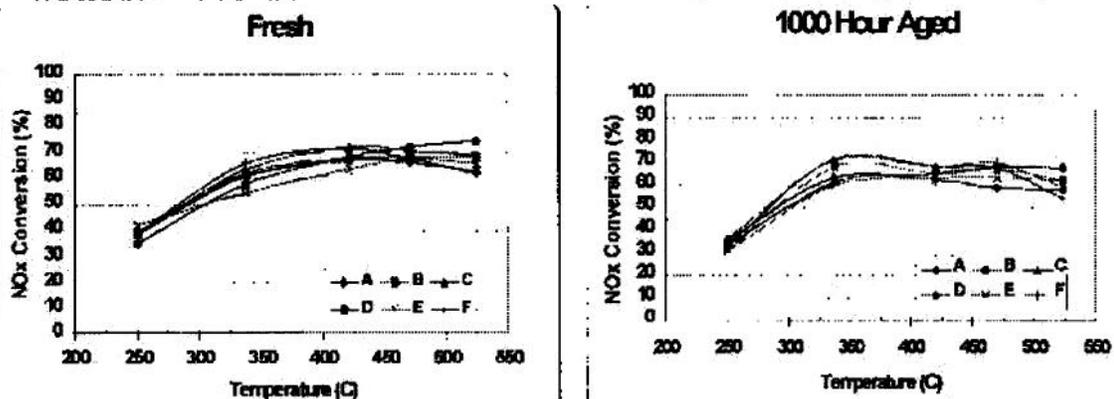
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## Engine Aging Test Setup



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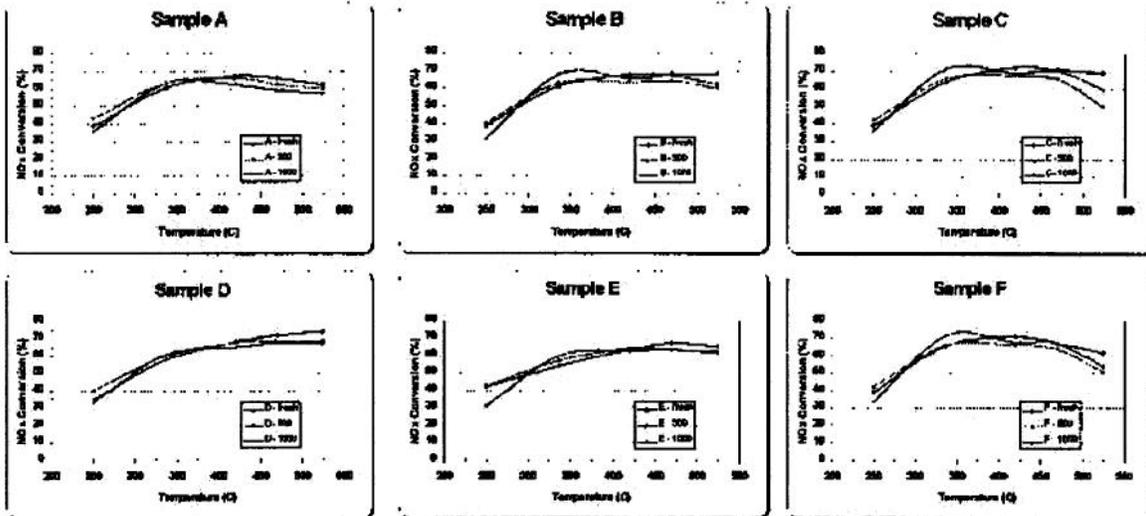
## Engine Aging Results



- *Fresh performance was similar for all 6 samples.*
- *Engine aging did not identify any samples significantly impacted by coking deactivation.*

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## Engine Aging Results Fresh vs. Aged



➤ *No discernible degradation trends were observed after 1000 hours.*

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## Summary

- ◆ 6 SCR catalysts were subjected to laboratory (furnace) and engine tests for durations up to 1000 hours.
  - ◆ Tests were used as a durability screening tool to evaluate the catalyst's resistance to thermal and coking deactivation.
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- Fresh NOx conversion performance differences were noted in bench testing (at low and high temps) but not in engine testing.
  - The samples exhibited significantly different thermal deactivation resistance.
    - \*Samples A & B showed superior durability.
  - Through 1000 hours of aging, no clear trends were observed for coking deactivation/durability among the samples.

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## **Conclusions**

- **Deactivation tests are an effective tool for evaluating the long-term durability of SCR catalyst formulations from suppliers.**
- **Thermal deactivation appears to be more of an issue than coking deactivation for SCR catalysts.**
  - **More significant at higher aging temperatures**
  - **1500 hour aging data will be examined**
- **Perform physical analysis on tested samples to correlate material changes with performance results.**
- **Investigate development of a more effective coking test for future screening work.**

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