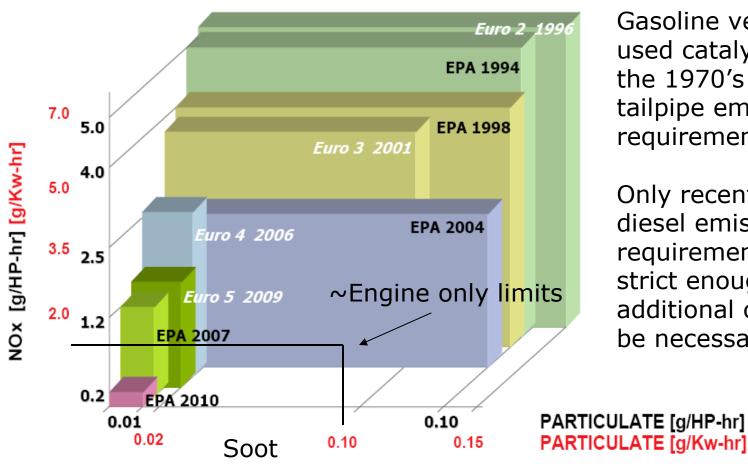


# Topics:

- Why is Diesel Exhaust Aftertreatment Needed?
- What is DEF? (Urea SCR)?
- Why Urea SCR (vs. other technologies)?
- Injection Components Bosch DeNOx PC-LD
- Functional Description
- Diagnostics
- Customer Interfaces
  - Vehicle Tank Filler
  - Filling Options
  - Low Urea Warning System Instrument Cluster Info

# Why Diesel Aftertreatment? Emission Standard Changes

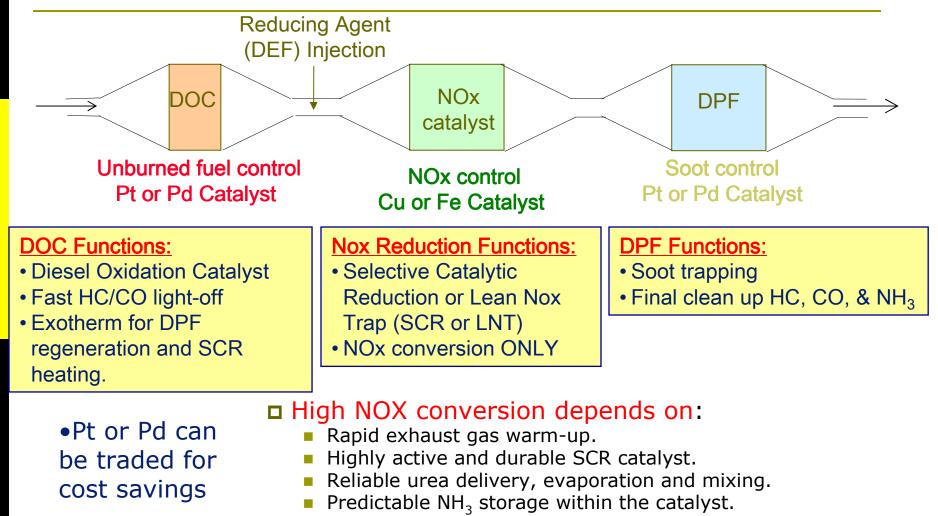


Gasoline vehicles have used catalyst since the 1970's to meet tailpipe emission requirements.

Only recently has diesel emission requirements been strict enough for additional catalyst to be necessary.

3

## What is Diesel Aftertreatment?



## Why SCR Aftertreatment?

- Highly Effective Conversion of Nox (NO and NO2)
  - Used widely since the 1960's for stationary emission control
  - AKA "smoke stack scrubber"
- Urea is stable and non-toxic fertilizer vs. Liquid Ammonia hazardous
- Urea SCR is a large fixed cost (hardware intensive) but a small variable cost
  - Copper or Iron catalyst metals (very inexpensive)
  - SCR brick size = ~ 1.5 2 X engine displacement (6L eng ~ 10L catalyst).
  - May be up to 5% gain in fuel economy over 2008 (less EGR needed)
- Alternative to Lean NOx Trap (LNT)
  - LNT's use diesel fuel to create the reductant for Nox (CO).
  - Requires complex purge management strategy
  - Fuel economy penalty of 5-7% over 2008.
  - May be more cost effective on small light duty diesels where precious metal costs would be lower.
  - Platinum, Palladium & Rhodium catalyst metals (expensive).
  - LNT brick size = ~ 1.5 2 X engine displacement depending on engine NOx level and certification standard

## What is Urea SCR? (or Chem101)

#### Urea SCR

- Injection of a "Reductant" to convert Engine out NOx (NO and NO2) into harmless N2 and H20
- Urea is a compound that when heated, splits into 2 molecules of ammonia (NH3) and carbon dioxide (CO2)
- $CO(NH2)2 \rightarrow NH3 + HNCO$
- (16)HNCO + H2O  $\rightarrow$  NH3 + CO2
- Catalyst Reduction of Nox with Ammonia
  - 4NO + 4NH3 + O2  $\rightarrow$  4N2 + 6H2O
- Other "Reductants" are possible.
  - E85
  - Diesel (or HC's)

## What is DEF?

### DEF – Diesel Exhaust Fluid

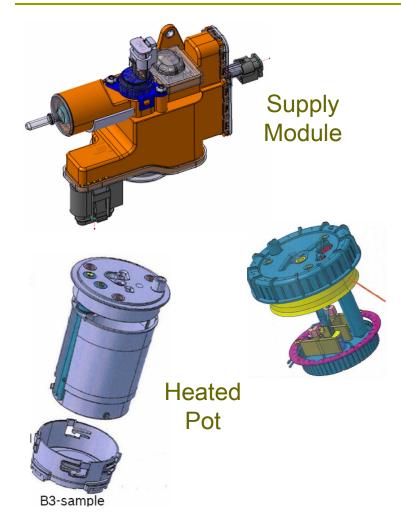
- Reducing Agent for Nox in Urea SCR
- Defined by USCar for North America
- ISO Standard / API certified (ISO22241)
- 32.5% Urea dissolved in deionized water.
- Common fluid between all vehicles Mercedes, BMW, Audi, Ford, GM and Dodge as well as HD truck engines (semi's).
- Also known as AdBlue (trademarked) in Europe

# Bosch DeNOx PC-LD Liquid "DEF" Injection System



5 Gallon Urea Tank with pump installed

# Bosch DeNOx PC-LD - Pump



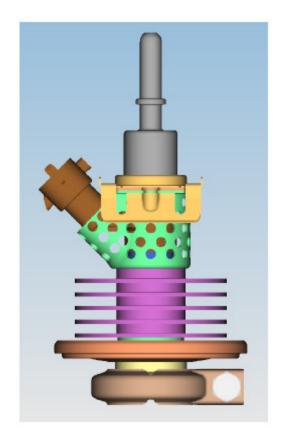
Supply Module contains:

- Pump (72 psi closed loop control)
- Pressure sensor
- Reverting Valve (4-2way)
- DEF Filter
- Heater

#### Heated Pot

- Tank inlet filter-Pickup Tube
- Tank Heater
- 3 Height Level Sensor
- Temperature Sensor

# Bosch DeNOx PC-LD - Injector

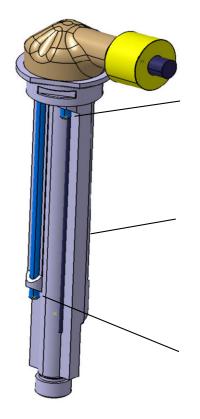


#### Dosing Module

- Compatible with Urea
- Must be capable of withstanding exhaust gas temps during regeneration
- Must keep urea from boiling (active and passive cooling)

### Bosch DeNOx PC-LD – Level Sensor

#### Location of "Pins" based on tank volume



1/2 tank

- Measurement principle based on conductivity of Urea across the electrodes
- <u>electrodes 1-3:</u> insulation of electrode to be removed at desired level sensing position
- electrode 4: insulation is removed

 $\sim$  1 quart

 $\sim$  1 gallon

# Bosch DeNOx PC-LD - Line



Heated Hydraulic

Supply Line

- Connects Pump Outlet to Urea
   Dosing Module
- Keeps urea liquid at cold ambient temperatures (below -11C)

## Hardware Connections for P473

#### Engine Control Unit

- Low Power drivers
  - DEF Injector
  - DEF Pump Control
  - Reverting Valve
- Pressure Transducer
- Diagnostics
  - Functional
  - Rationality



**High Speed CAN** 

#### Communication

- Glow Plug Control Module
  - High Current Drivers
    - Pump Heater
    - Line Heater
    - Tank Heater
    - High Side Power Relay
    - Diagnostics
      - Open Load
      - Short Circuit detection
      - Over current protection

# Functional Description (System Fill)

#### Fill and Run

- System starts from "Empty"
- Pump runs with injector open to fill system with liquid
- Injector closes and system builds pressure.
- 5000 HPa is target pressure – ready for injection (72 psi)

When:

- Ignition is on
- Engine is running
- Exhaust at SCR catalyst is >90 C

### Functional Description (Fill and Purge)

#### **Emptying**

- Starts "Full"
- Drops pressure
- Triggers Reverting Valve (reverses flow)
- Opens Injector
- Runs pump until all DEF has returned to tank unit
- ECU shuts down

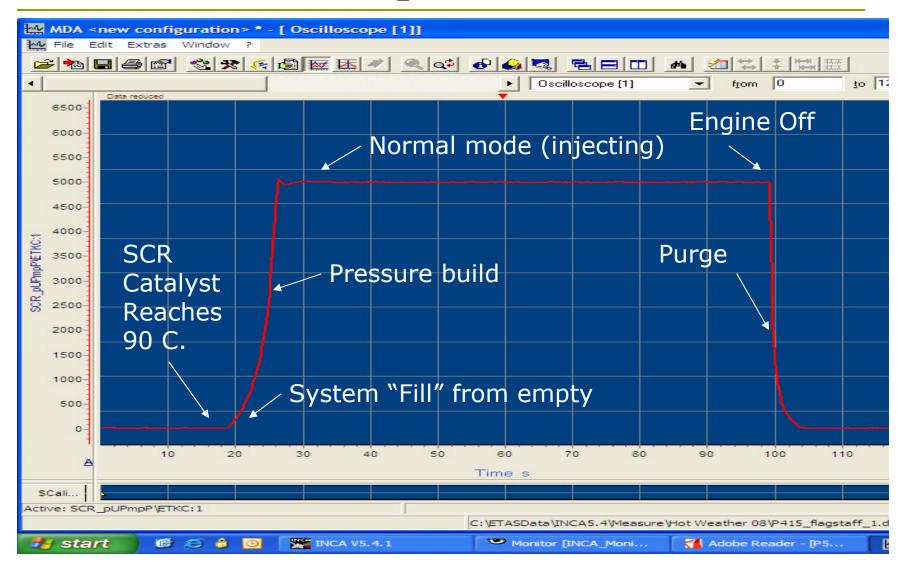
When:

- Key is Off
- Engine not running
- Delay time expired

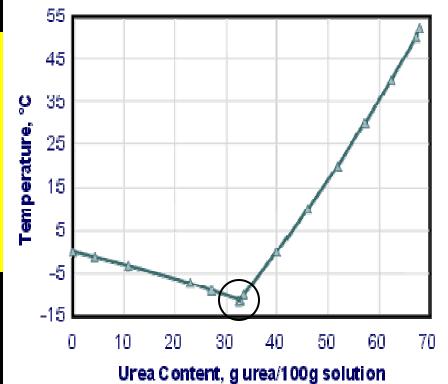
How long:

~25 seconds total

### Functional Description (Pressure Trace)



### Urea Freeze - Thaw



- 32.5% Urea freezes at -11 C (13 F)
- Government requirements:
  - Mandate injection to -30C
  - Must deliver urea to the exhaust in less than 30 minutes after start

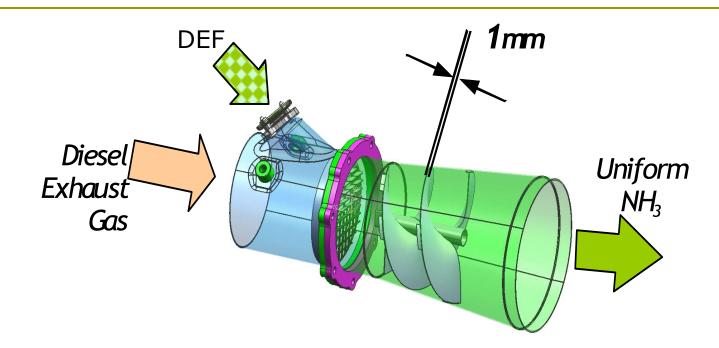
### DEF Freeze - Thaw

### Tank contains:

- 100 watt PTC heater
  - Self regulating
  - Internal resistance increases as temperature goes up
  - Maximum of 12 amps
- Heated suction tube

Injected urea quantity must be limited to thawing capability of system. Liquid is required to transfer heat to surrounding "ice" for melting.

### Exhaust Hardware – Urea Mixing



- Exhaust contains 2 part mixing system
  - Atomizer to break up and vaporize droplets
  - Twist mixer (fixed, does not rotate) to evenly distribute
  - At Peak Engine Power only 19 ms from injector to catalyst face

# Diagnostics

### Full OBDII requirements

 CCM, Functional and Rationality checks for all sensors and actuators

### Done in multiple modules and reported to ECU via CAN

# Diagnostics

### CCM

- Open circuit, short circuit to ground and short circuit to battery for:
  - DEF Pressure sensor
  - DEF Pump
  - Reverting Valve Solenoid
  - Injector (high side and low side drivers)
  - Heaters and relay
  - Tank temperature sensor
  - Tank level sensor

# Diagnostics

#### Functional / Rational Tests:

- DEF Pressure sensor
  - Comparison to ambient pressure with motor off
- DEF Pump
  Compare to expected DC vs. injection rate
- Reverting Valve Solenoid
  - Monitors pressure drop when triggered
- Injector

Monitors voltage signal to ensure true opening/closing

- Heaters and relay
  Monitors tank temperature rise rate versus time
- Tank temperature sensor
  - Comparison to ambient temperature
- Tank level sensor
  - Comparison of "pins" (top pin covered / bottom pin not)

# System Diagnostics

Functional Testing:

- System must build pressure
- System must maintain pressure
  - Over pressure errors
  - Under pressure errors

### Fault Detection:

- 1<sup>st</sup> 30% torque derate
- 2<sup>nd</sup> MIL + 30% torque derate
- Required to "<u>compel</u>" repair or against tampering

# SCR Off Board Diagnostics

#### Service Routines Available:

- SCR System Emptying: Used to depressurize the SCR system and empty the DEF from the SCR system hydraulic lines. Also may be requested by other SCR tests in order put the system into a known default state.
- <u>SCR System Refill Activation</u>: Used to force a quick refill detection strategy if necessary after the DEF tank has been refilled during service.
- <u>SCR Parameter Reset</u>: Used to reset the onboard SCR system related data typically following an SCR catalyst replacement.
- <u>SCR Visual Leak Check</u>: Used to prepare and pressurizes the SCR system so that a visual leak check can be performed.
- <u>SCR Dosing Measurement Test</u>: Used to verify the quantity and flow of DEF from the injector and allows for a visual quality inspection of the fluid.

# DEF Storage and Filling

#### Customer Interface and Interactions

# DEF Tank Size / Consumption

- Size tanks for around Oil change interval of "average" customer vehicle unloaded
- Average consumption of 800 to 1400 miles per gallon of DEF
- Consumption rate can vary greatly with driving style and vehicle loading
- Approximate rate of 1-1.5% of fuel consumed.

(100 gallons of fuel = 1 gallon of DEF)

## Urea Tank Fill – Customer Interface



### Urea Fill Cap

- USCAR US
  Industry
  Standard Design
- Attempts to prevent fills with wrong fluid
- 19mm vs 21 for gasoline and 23 for diesel

### Urea Tank Fill



#### Urea Fill Options

- 1, 2 or 2.5 gallon bottles (boxes)
- 55 to 265 gallon barrels with pumps

#### Available at:

- Dealers
- Fuel Stations
- Truck stops
- Oil Change Garages
- Parts stores
- http://mercator.nrel.gov/ vibe-def/

# Low DEF Warning System



Symbol for DEF

- Government requirement to inform and <u>compel</u> the driver to refill the DEF tank.
- Inducement of forced idle is preceded by two steps of vehicle speed limiting and a vehicle refueling event.
  - Allows limited mobility to customers in "extreme" cold or "extreme" hot.
  - Also used for fluids detected other than Urea in tank

# Ford Low DEF Warning Customer Interface - Notifications

Miles	Message 1		Message 2		Actions
8500	Exhaust Fluid Level OK	or	Exhaust Fluid Under Half Full		Appears on System Check
1000	Exhaust Fluid Range: 800 miles		Press Reset or		Appears on Threshold, Key Cycle Or System Check
500	Exhaust Fluid Range: 300 miles		Info Button		Appears on Threshold, Key Cycle Or System Check + DEF Symbol
299	Speed Limited 55 MPH in 99 miles		Exhaust Fluid Low		Above + mileage countdown and 1 Chime
200	55 MPH Max Upon Restart		Exhaust Fluid Empty		Above + Flashing DEF Symbol
restart	Speed Limited To 55 MPH		Exhaust Fluid Empty	•	Above + repeating Chime Speed Limited 55 MPH
0	50 MPH Max Upon Restart		Exhaust Fluid Empty	•	Same
restart	Speed Limited To 50 MPH		Exhaust Fluid Empty	•	Above + Speed limited 50 MPH
-100	Engine Idled Upon Refuel		Exhaust Fluid Empty	•	Same
Diesel Tank Fill	Engine Idled See Manual		X Overrides Available	•	Above + Engine Idled

## Cluster Messages 1







### Cluster Messages 2



**Exhaust Fluid Empty** 

009832.1 mi

OK

÷2





## Cluster Messages 3





