

# **Modelling and Simulation of NOx Abatement with** Storage/Reduction Catalysts for Lean Burn and Diesel Engines

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#### Introduction

In spite of the enormous achievements in the aftertreatment of exhaust gas emissions, the worldwide increasing number of vehicles represent a serious environmental problem due to vehicles' raw emissions, in particular, carbon dioxide, which has a strong impact on the greenhouse effect. A more efficient fuel consumption can be realized in Diesel and lean-operated engines, i.e., in excess of air (oxygen). Here, the problem is the formation of nitrogen oxides (NOx). Since improvements of the combustion process itself are not sufficient to meet future legislative limits, the development of a technique for the aftertreatment of NOx is urgently needed.

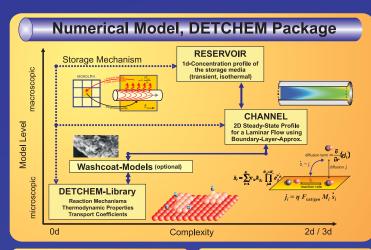
One of the most promising approaches is the NOx Storage and Reduction Catalyst (NSR) which

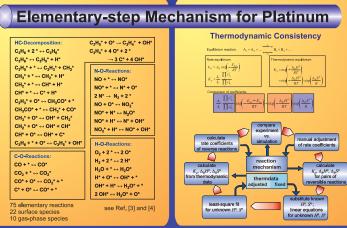
utilizes the NOx storage on barium sites to form nitrates during the lean phase and their reduction to nitrogen in a rich atmosphere [1]. Detailed models, which are based on physical and chemical

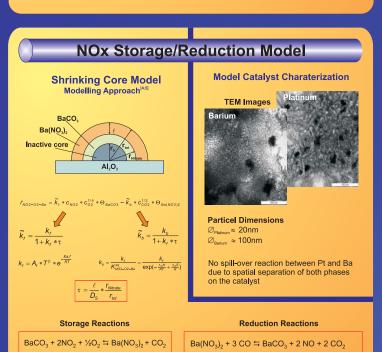
processes on the molecular level, are indispensable to exploit the full potential of this technique.

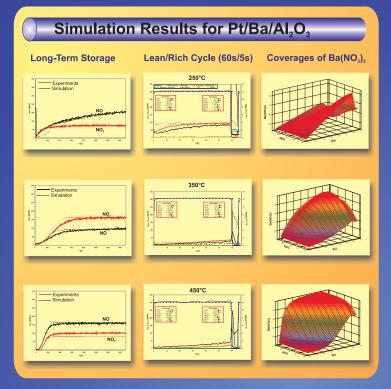
The numerical simulations are carried out using the software package DETCHEM, which uses detailed reaction mechanisms. DETCHEM is a FORTRAN based package that is designed to couple chemistry models with CFD programs. The core is a library for the description of species properties based on atomistic models and for reactions among gas-phase and surface species based on elementary step reaction mechanisms.

## DETCHEMRESERVOIR RESERVOIR $\partial t$ > 100 ms **DETCHEM**transient Library < 100 ms steady state - = 0∂t Flow-field simulation CHANNEL









W. Boegner, M. Kraemer, et al. (1995) Applied Catalysis, B: Environmental 7(1-2): 153-171

 $Ba(NO_3)_2 + 3H_2 + CO_2 = BaCO_3 + 2NO + 3H_2O$ 

 $Ba(NO_3)_2 + \frac{1}{3}C_3H_6 \leftrightarrows BaCO_3 + 2NO + H_2O$ 

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 $BaCO_3 + 2NO + \frac{1}{2}O_2 \leftrightarrows Ba(NO_2)_2 + CO_2$ 

 $BaCO_3 + 3NO_2 \leftrightarrows Ba(NO_3)_2 + NO + CO_2$ 

L. Olsson, R.J. Blint, E. Fridell, Ind. Eng. Chem. Res. 44 (2005): 3021-3032

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