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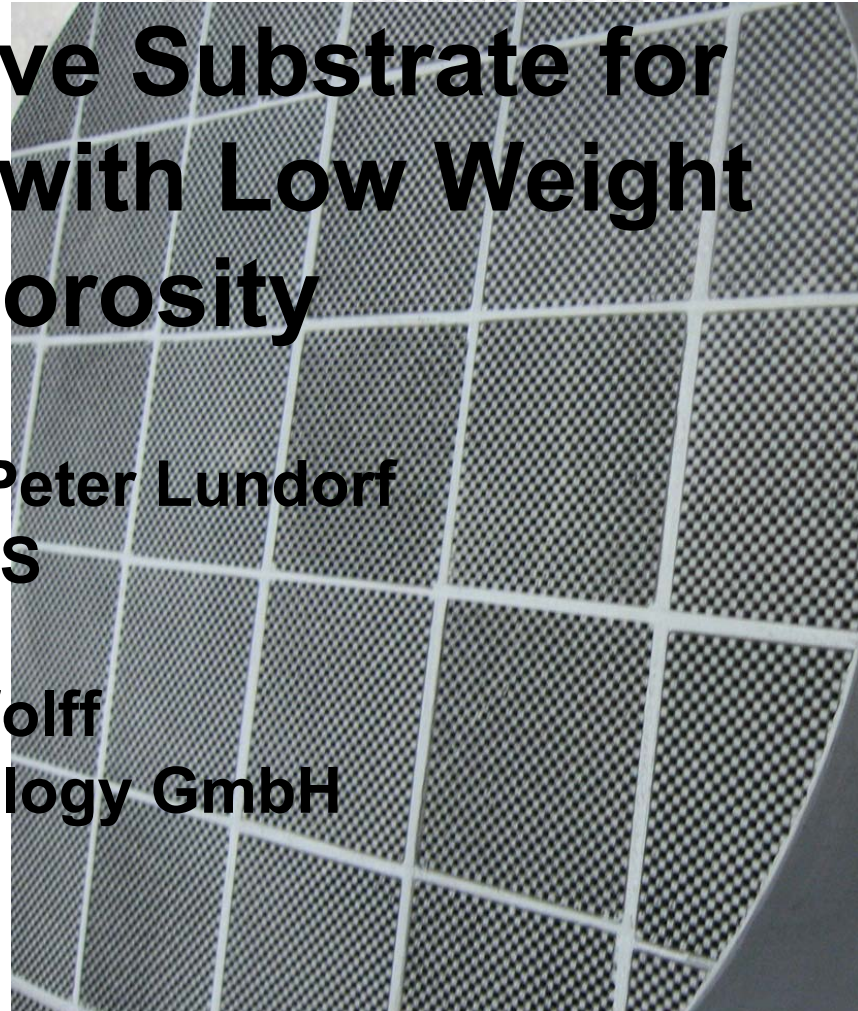
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AUTO FILTER TECHNOLOGY

XP-SiC: An Innovative Substrate for Future Applications with Low Weight and High Porosity

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Notox A/S

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Motivation

- ▶ To develop a substrate with high porosity, low weight and low cost to fulfill the requirements and challenges for current and future soot emission legislations

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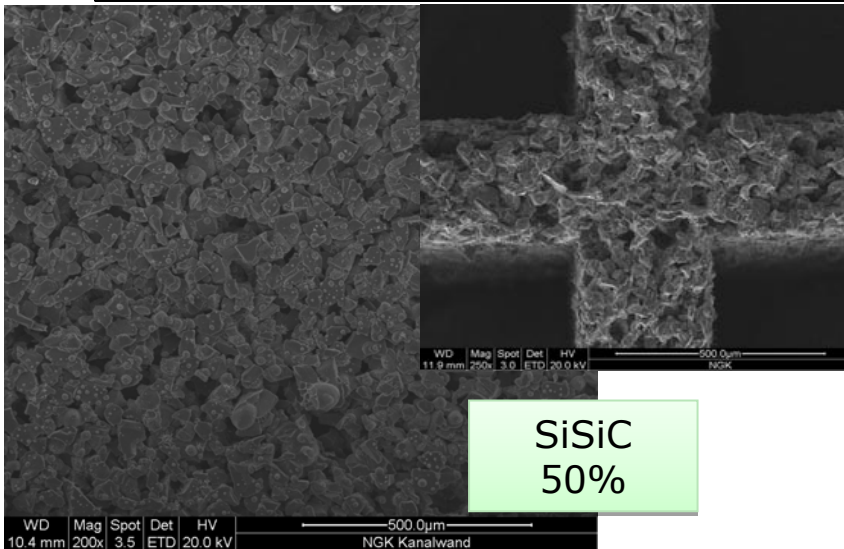
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Outline

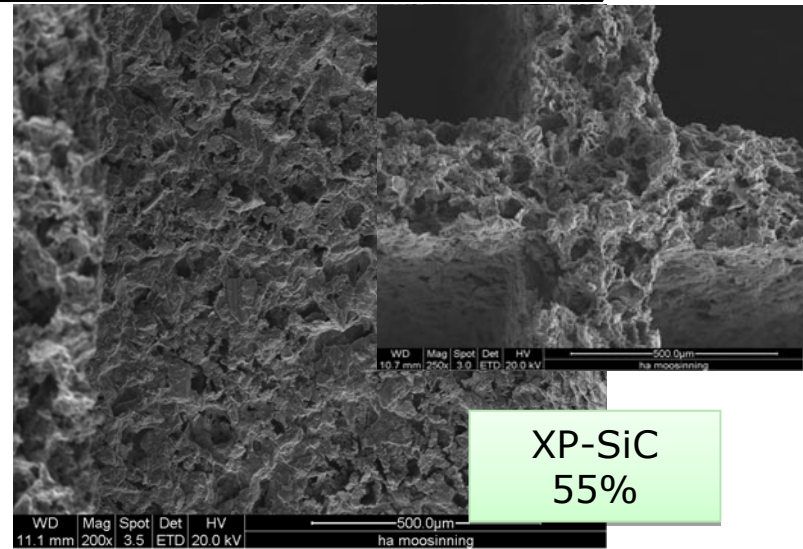
- ▶ **Introduction of XP-SiC**
- ▶ **Experiments**
 - **Cambustion DPG**
 - **Engine Bench Testing**
- ▶ **Simulations and Comparison with Test Data**
- ▶ **Summary and Conclusions**

XP-SiC* an Alternative to SiSiC, Ips-SiC, and R-SiC

Material	Raw material	Process & temperature
R-SiC	SiC bimodal	Recrystallization, >2000°C
Ips-SiC	SiC, flux material	Sintering @ 1900°C
SiSiC	Si, SiC	Sintering @ 1500°C
XP-SiC*	Si, C	Reaction forming @ 1450°C



SiSiC
50%



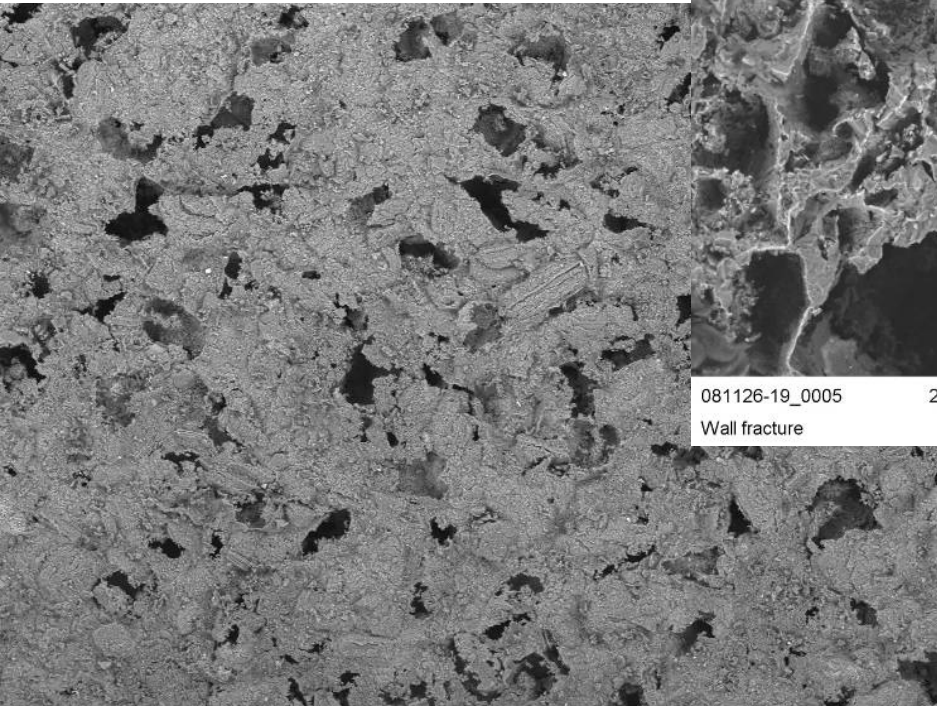
XP-SiC
55%

* Patent pending EP 1741687 A1, EP 1741685 A1, US20070032370, WO2007/003428A1



Pore Structure with a Small Pore Size

13 μ m, 58%, 560g/l

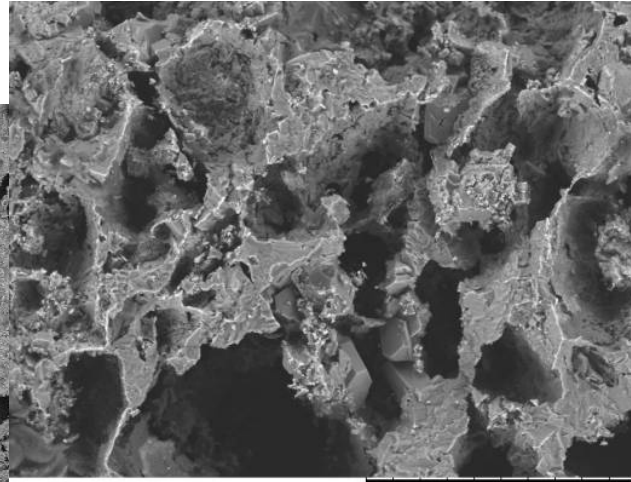


081126-19_0010

2009-01-14

x300 300 μ m

Wall surface

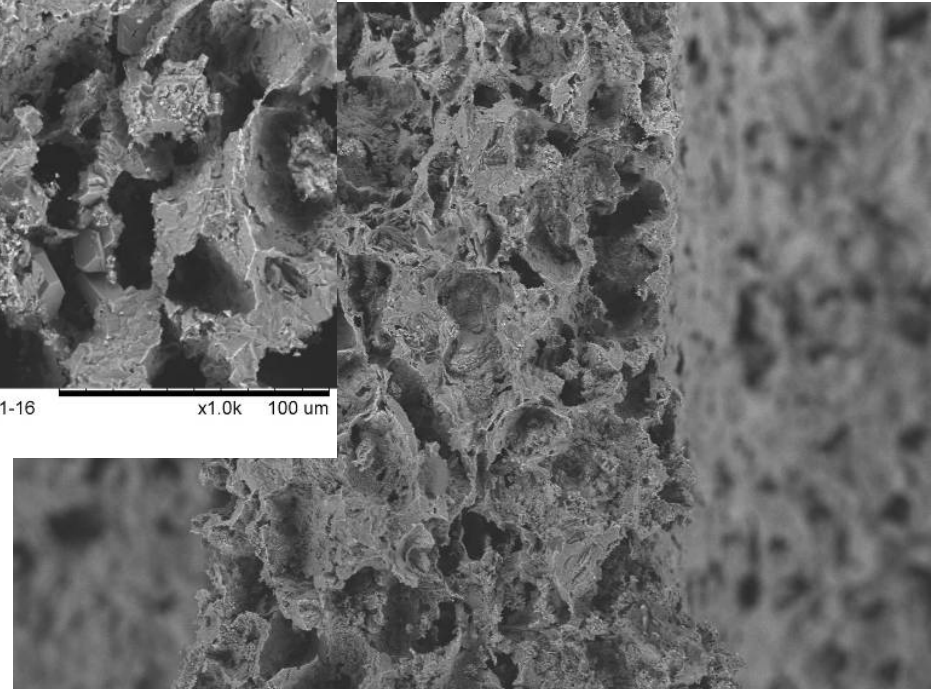


081126-19_0005

2009-01-16

x1.0k 100 μ m

Wall fracture



081126-19_0001

2009-01-16

x300 300 μ m

Wall fracture

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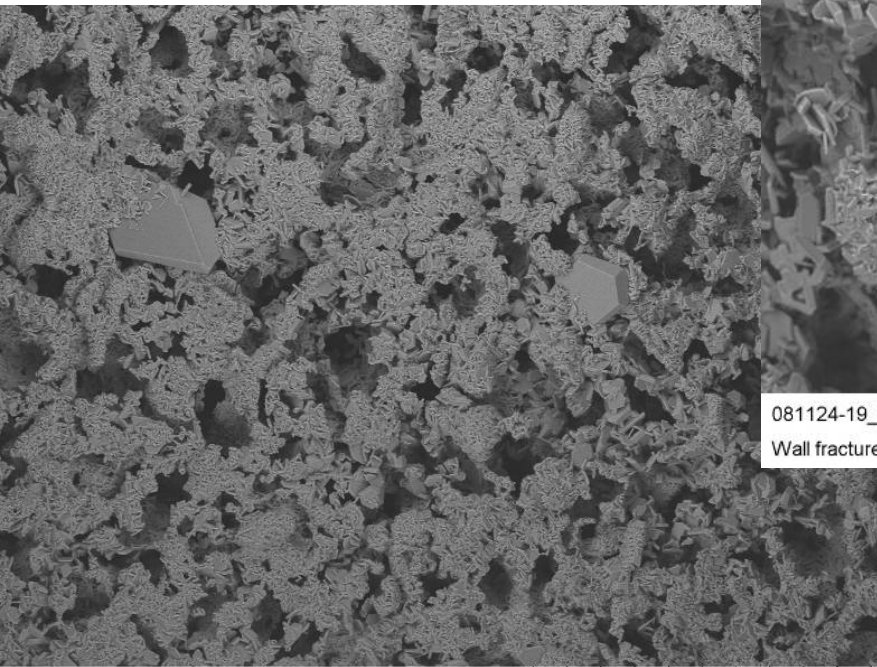
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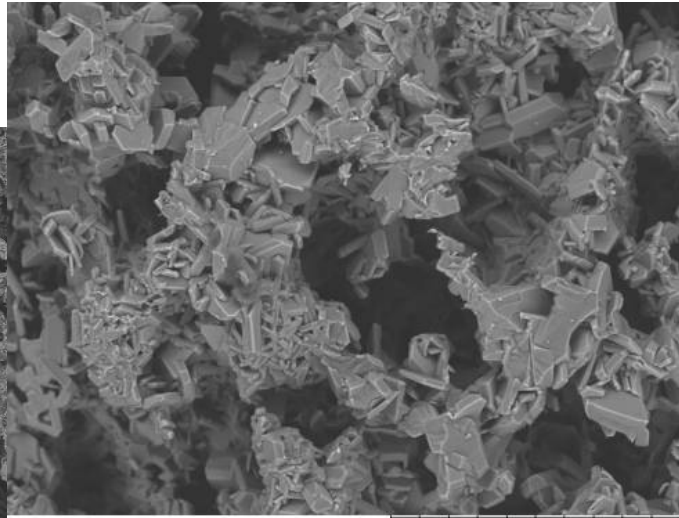
Pore Structure with Large Pore Size for High Wash-coat Loadings

22 μ m, 62%, 520g/l



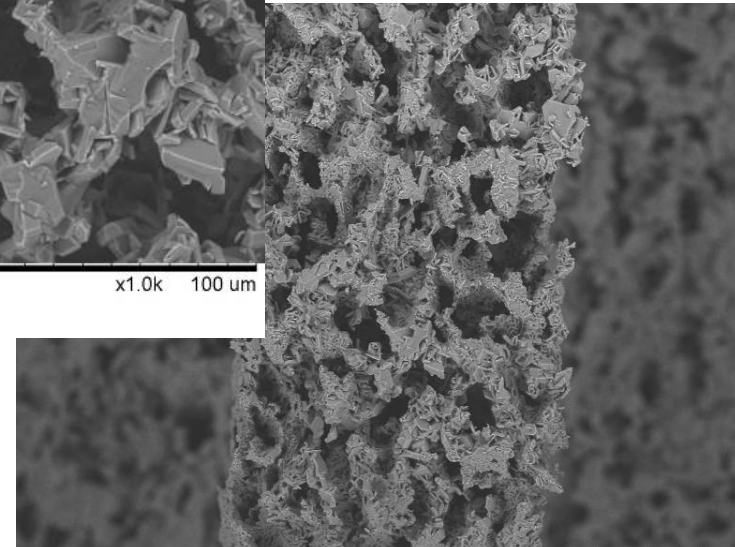
081124-19_0007 2009-01-16 x300 300 μ m

Wall surface



081124-19_0002 2009-01-16 x1.0k 100 μ m

Wall fracture



081124-19_0001 2009-01-16 x300 300 μ m

Wall fracture



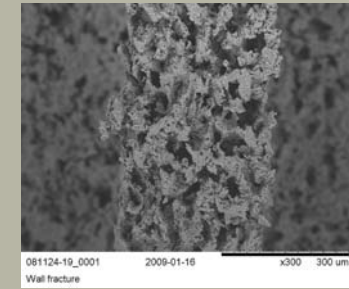
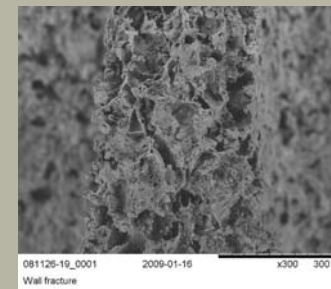
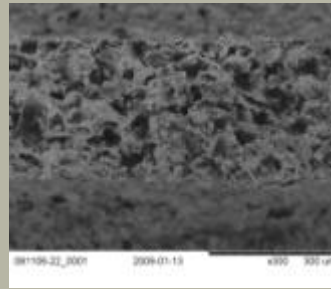
XP Substrate Variants

XP200

XP300

XP300

XP300



Cell density	200	300	300	300
Wall thickness	16 mil	12 mil	12 mil	12 mil
Porosity	~55%	~55%	58 – 60%	60 – 62%
Pore diameter	11 – 15 μ m	11 – 15 μ m	13 – 18 μ m	20 - 22 μ m
Substrate weight	620 g/l	580 g/l	540 - 560 g/l	520 - 540 g/l
Soot mass limit	> 10 gl	10g/l	9 g/l	8 g/l

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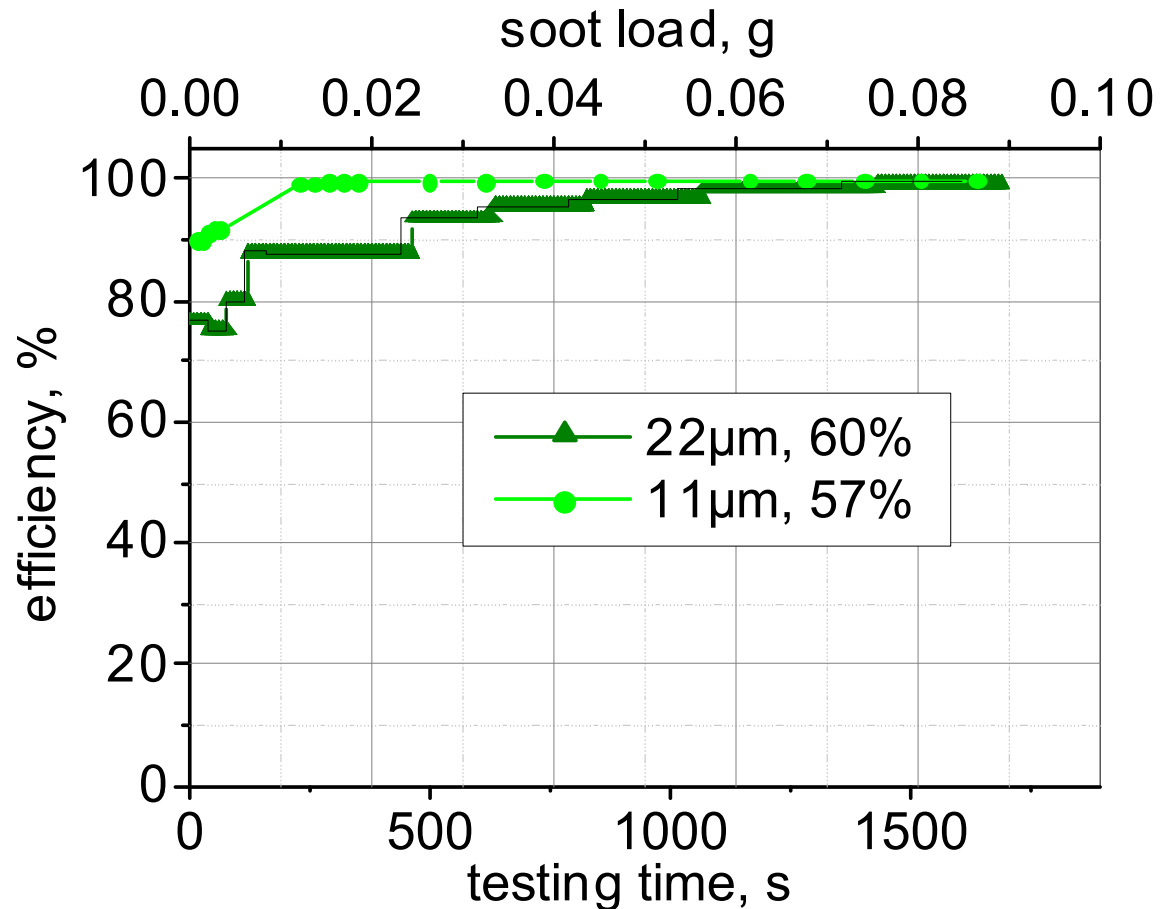
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- ▶ **Summary and Conclusions**

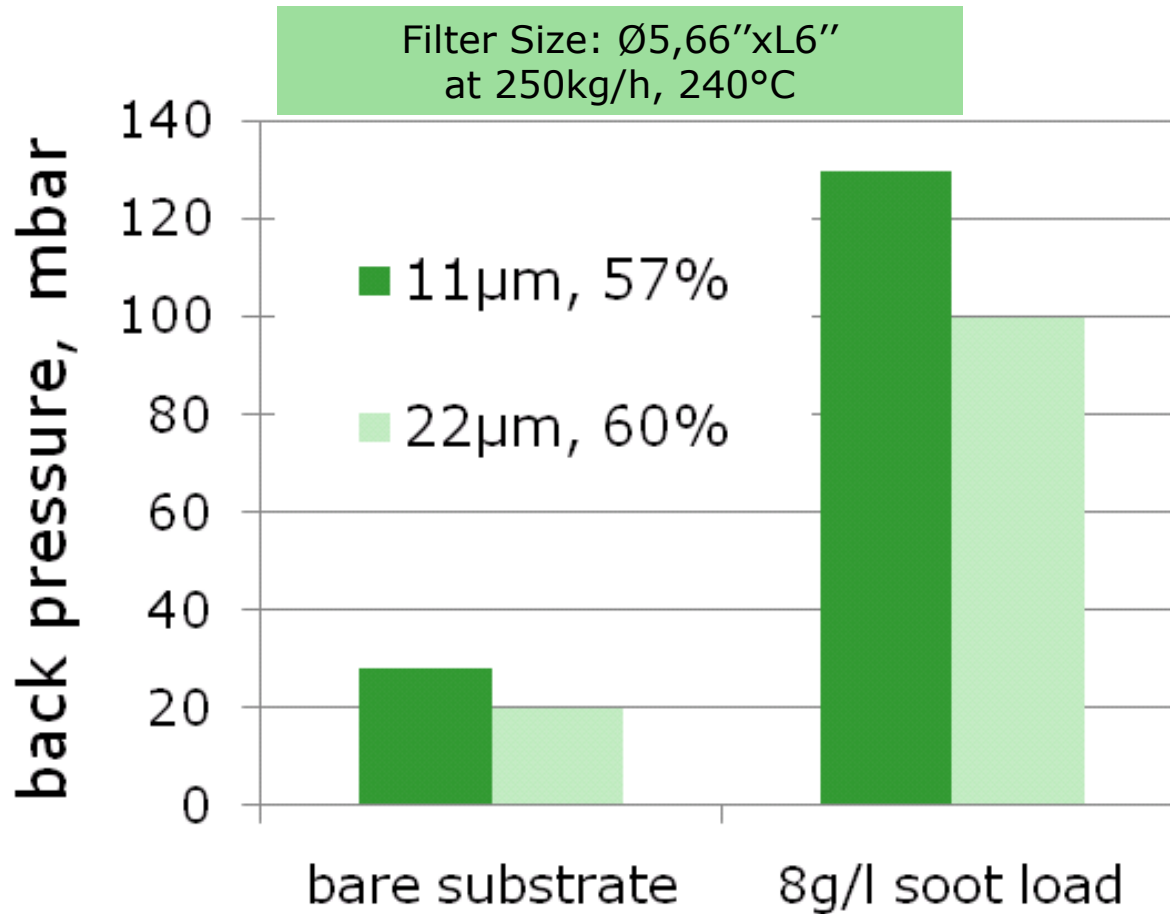
Filtration Efficiency

- **Cambustion standard DPG system**
- **Generating of soot particles by utilizing a diesel burner**
- **Generated soot particles represent an elemental/organic carbon ratio comparable to modern diesel engines**





Back Pressure



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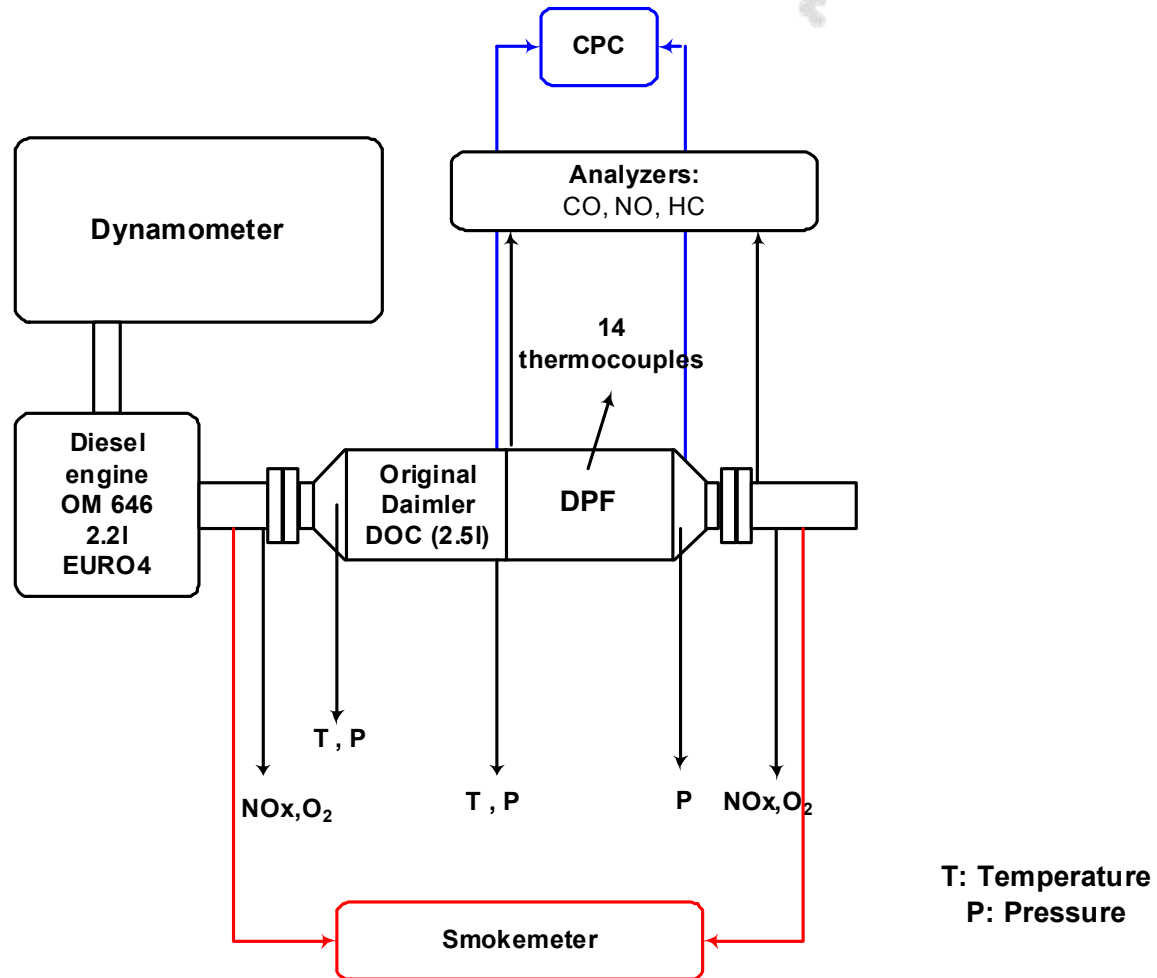
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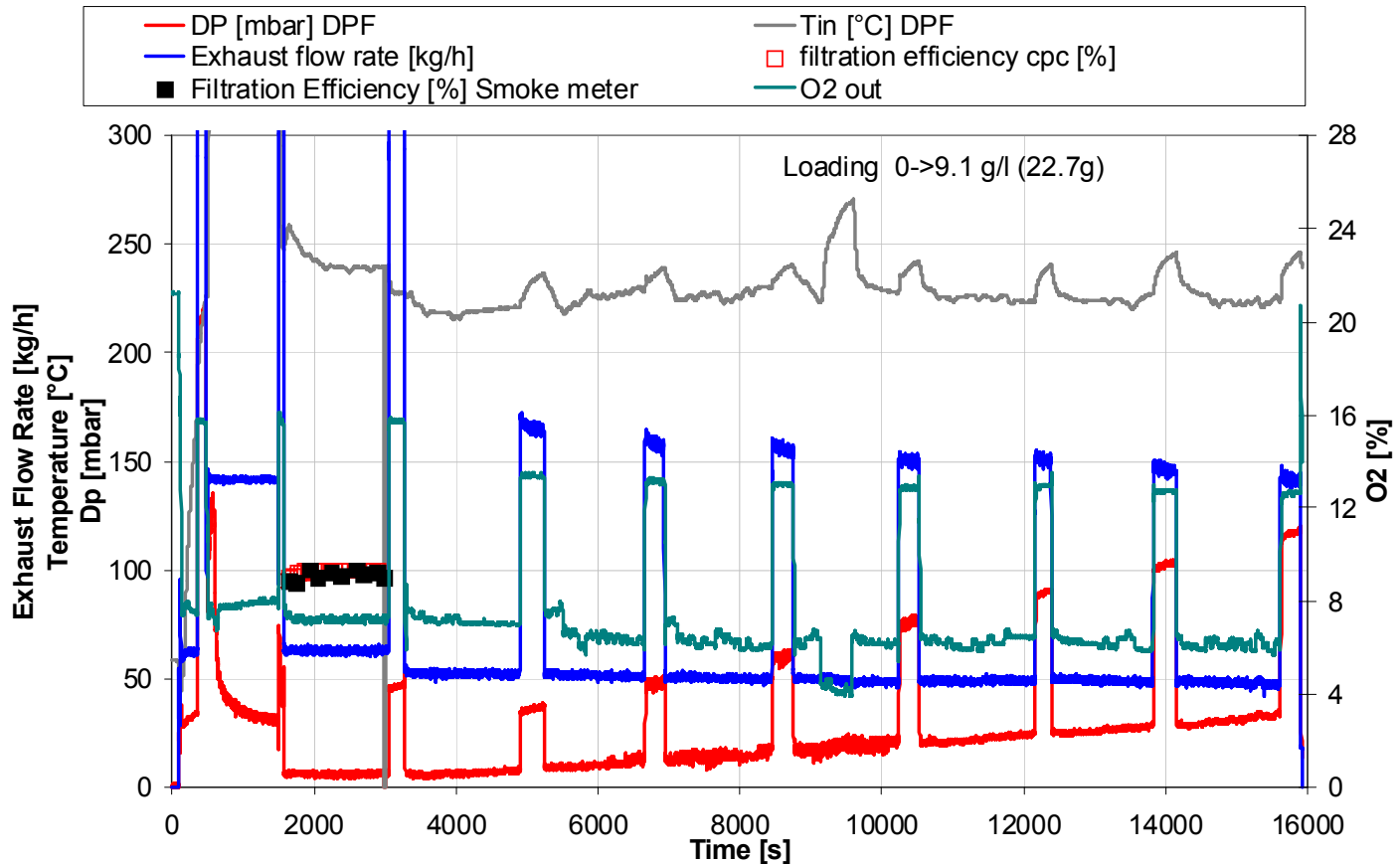
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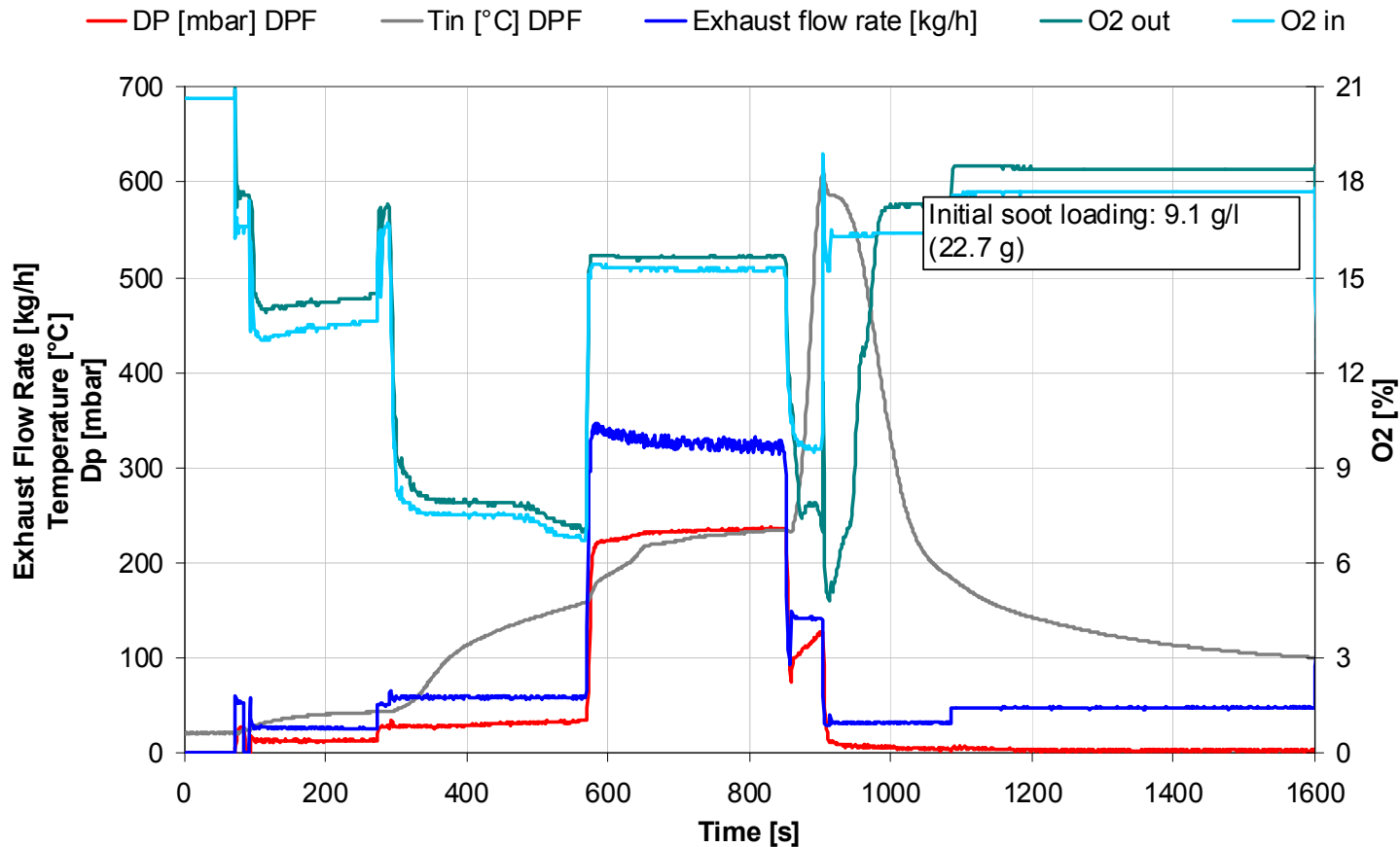
Test Setup



Engine Bench Data: Soot Loading and Filtration Efficiency

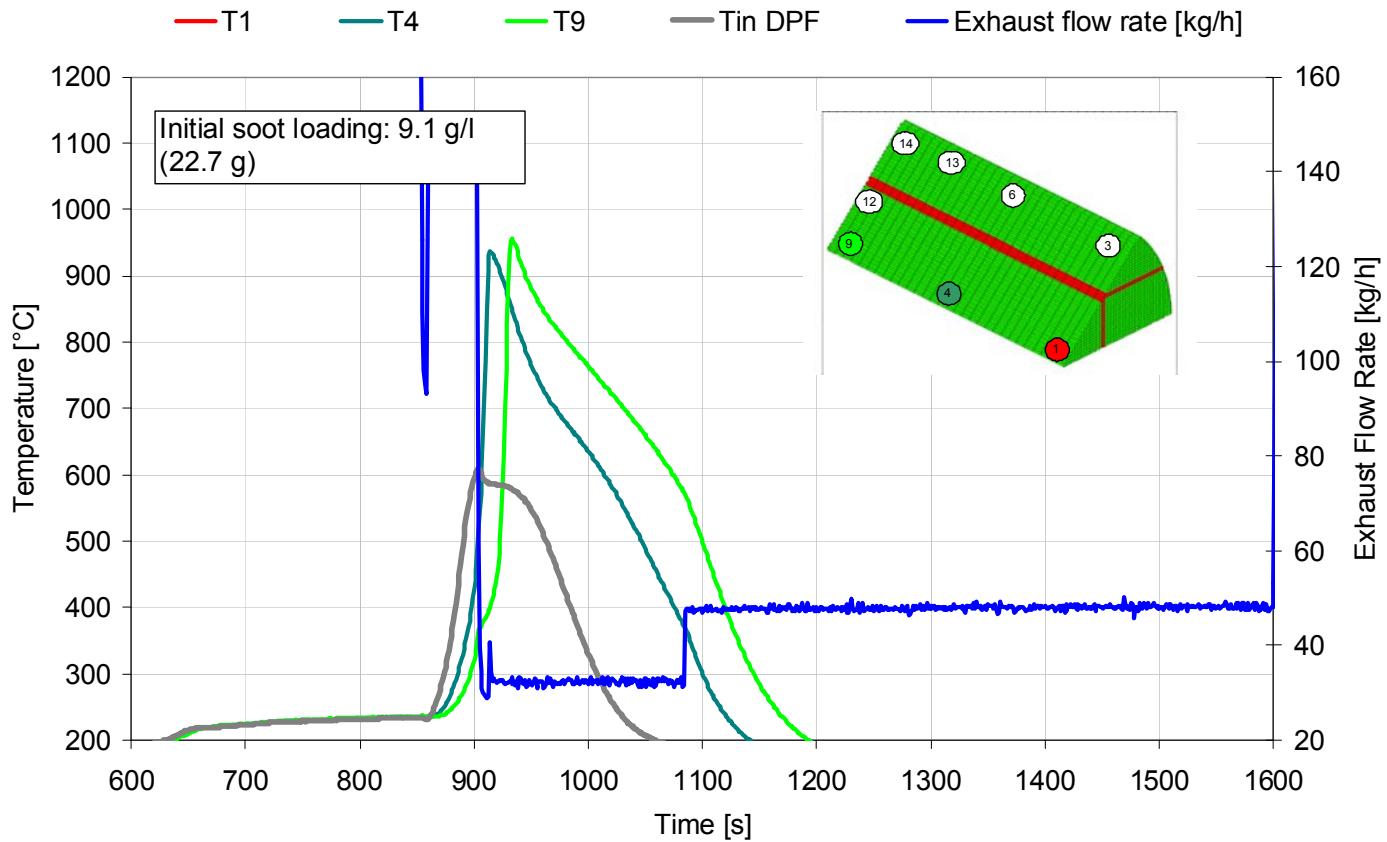


Engine Bench Data: DTI, FBC Regeneration



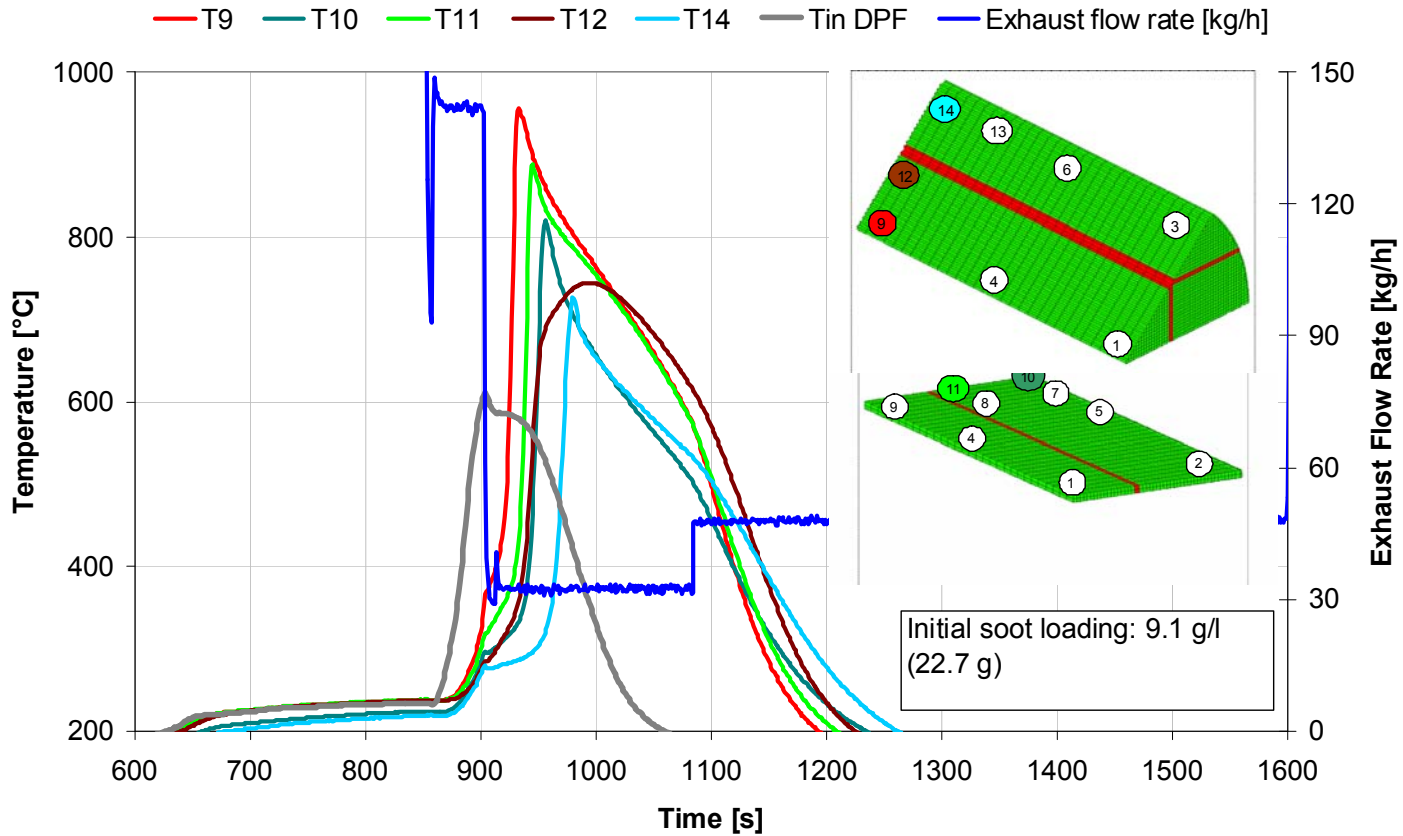


Engine Bench Data: DTI, Thermocouple Measurements (1)





Engine Bench Data: DTI, Thermocouple Measurements (2)



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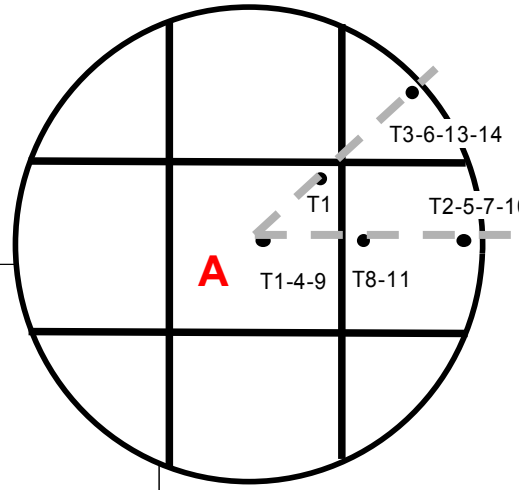
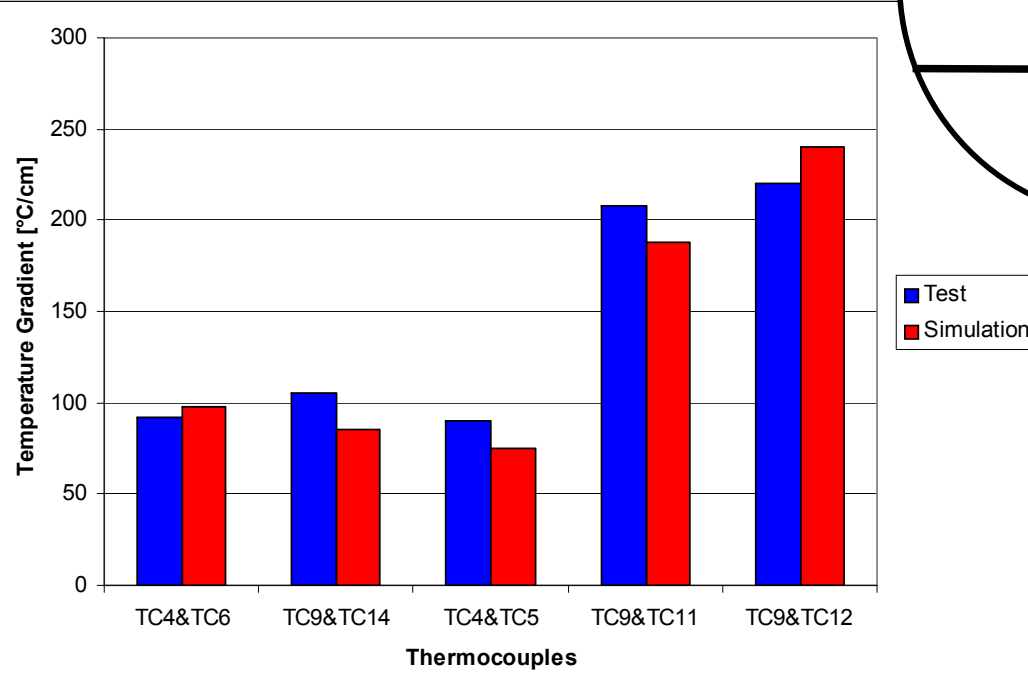
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Simulations

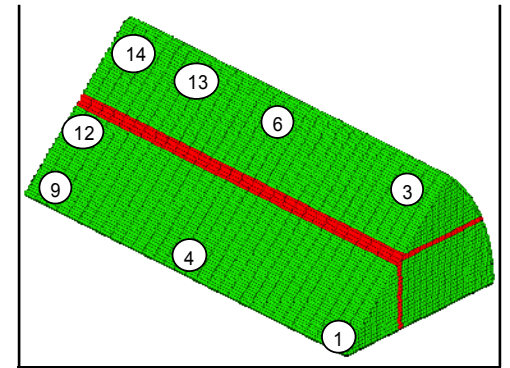
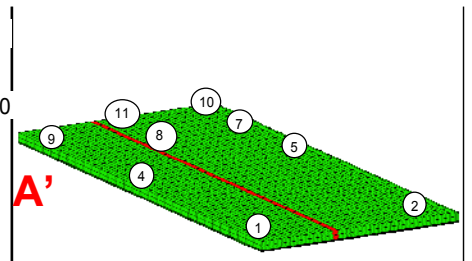
- The commercial software module “axitrap” of axisuite™ from Exothermia was employed
- Detailed modeling of governing equations of mass, momentum, energy and species
- Calibration of wall and soot permeability based on the engine bench testing
- Calibration of chemical kinetic parameters for fuel-borne-catalyst based on the engine bench testing

Radial Temperature Gradients

Initial Soot Load: 9.1 g/L

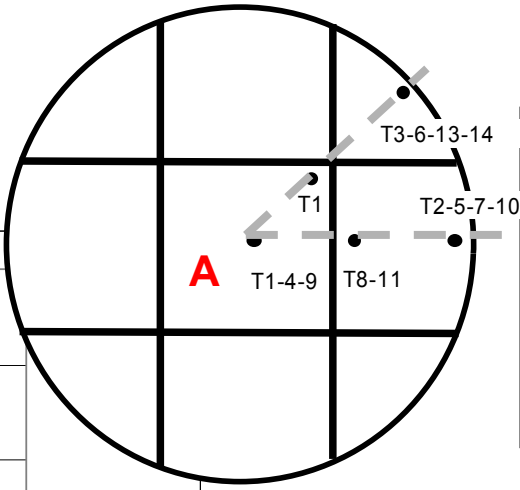
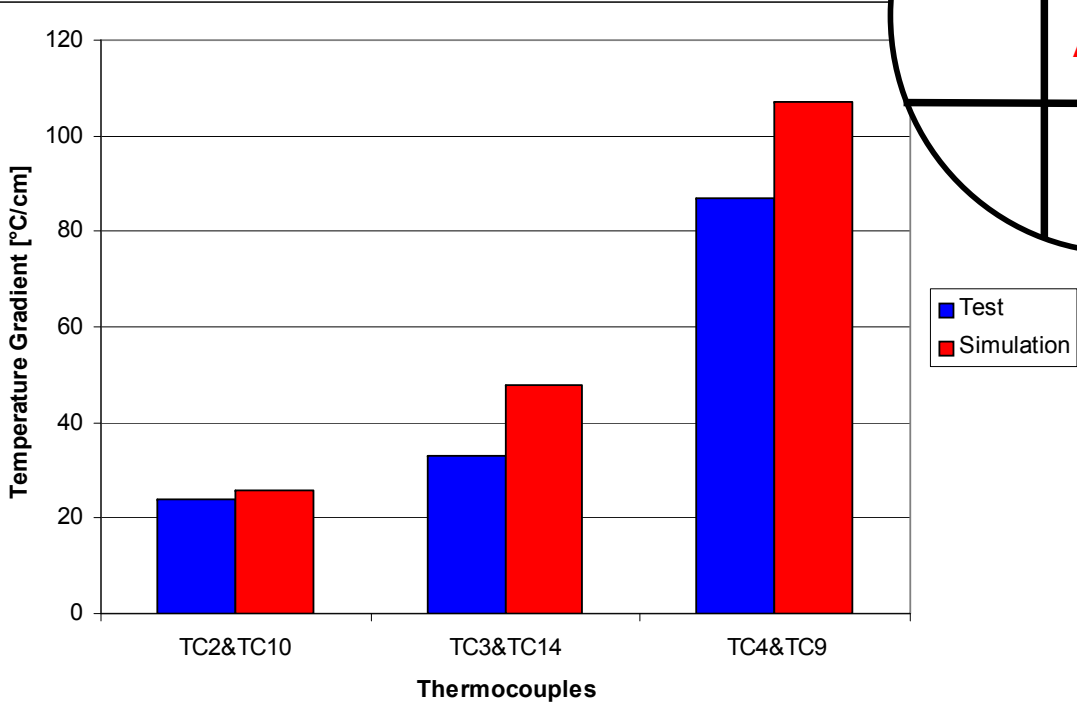


A-A' cross-section

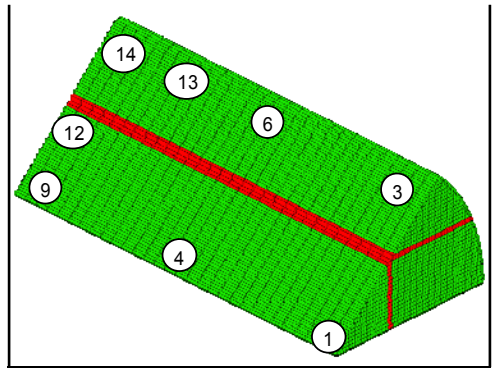
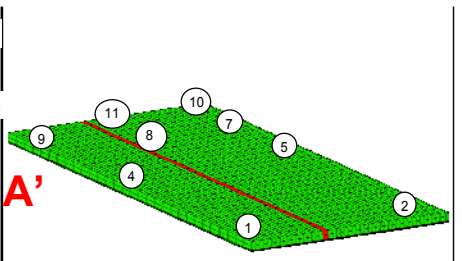


Axial Temperature Gradients

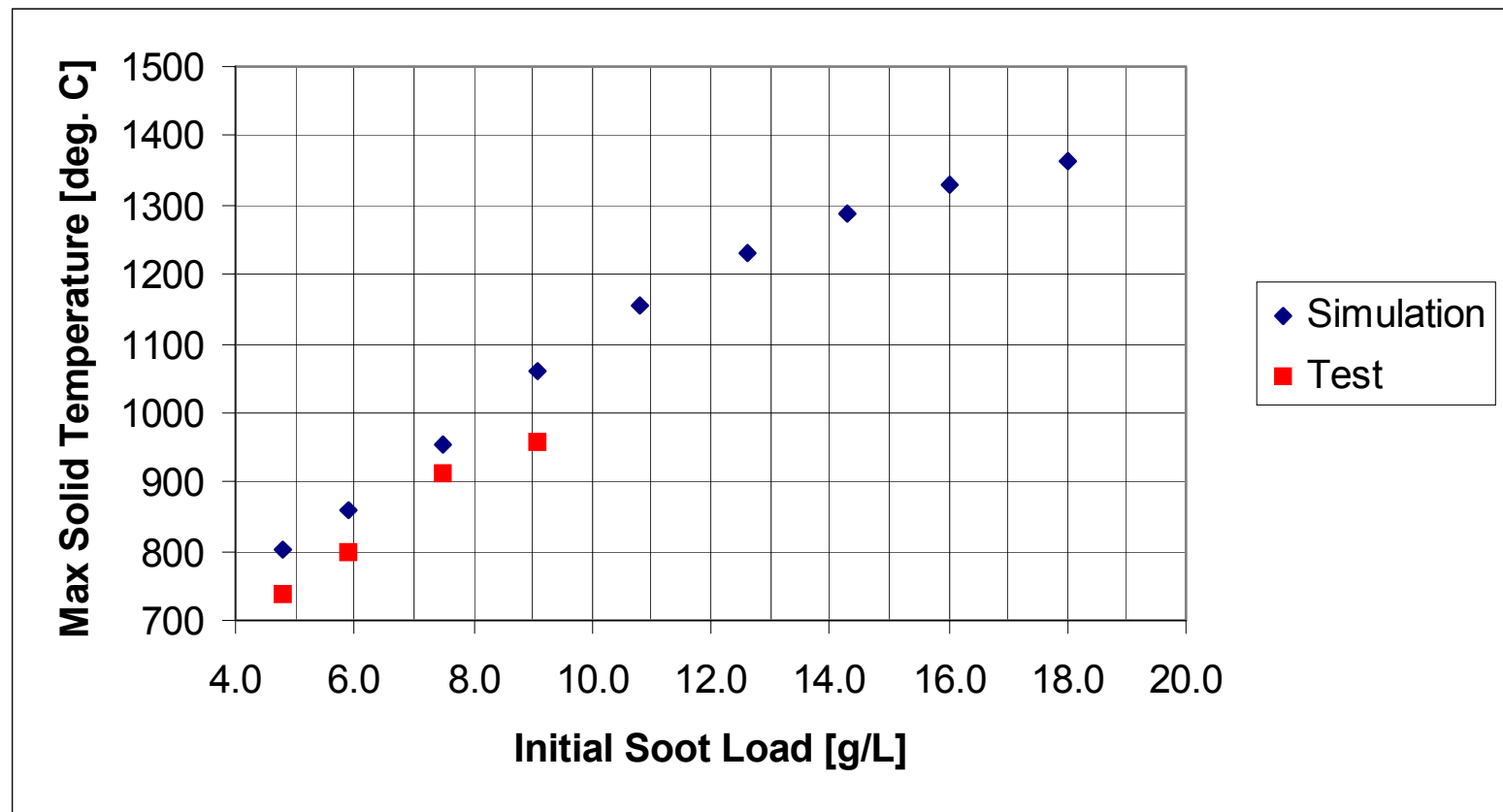
Initial Soot Load: 9.1 g/L



A-A' cross-section



Maximal Temperature as a Function of Initial Soot Load

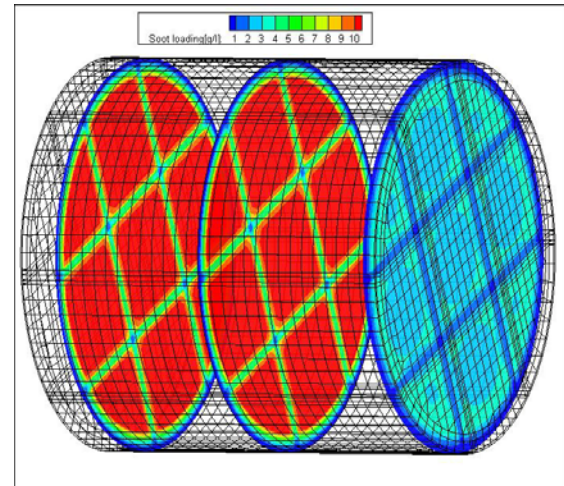
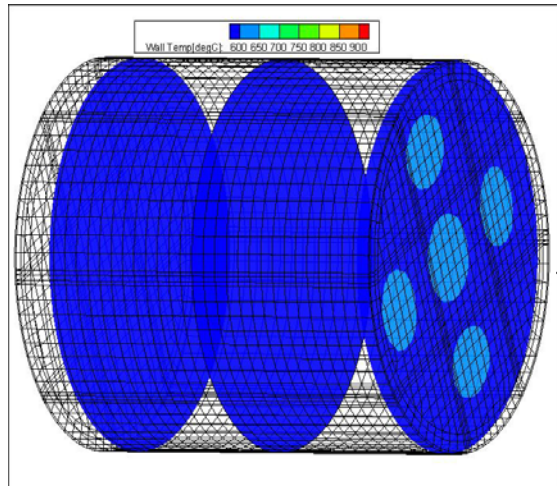


Radial Temperature and Soot Distribution during Regeneration (1)

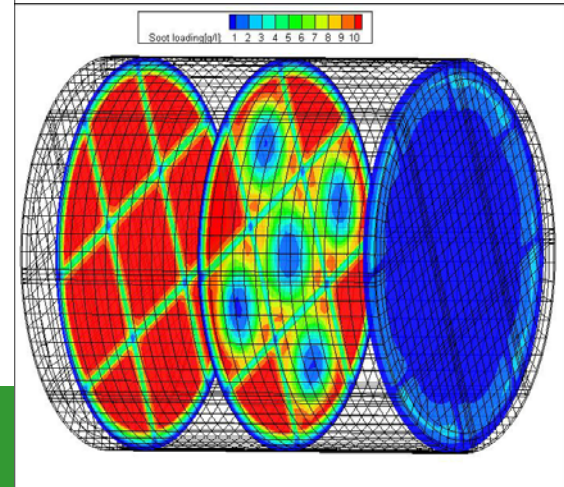
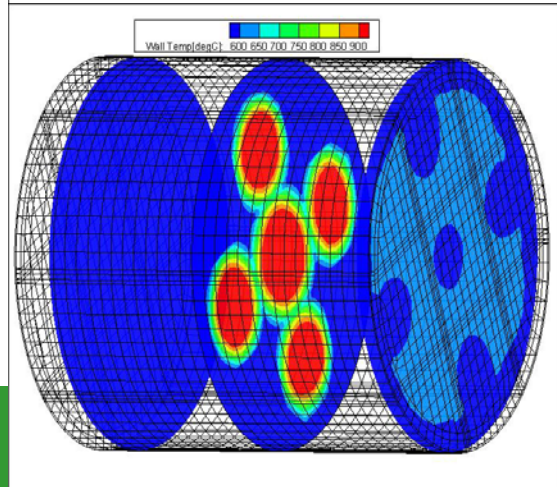
Temperature

Soot

$t = 410 \text{ s}$



$t = 440 \text{ s}$

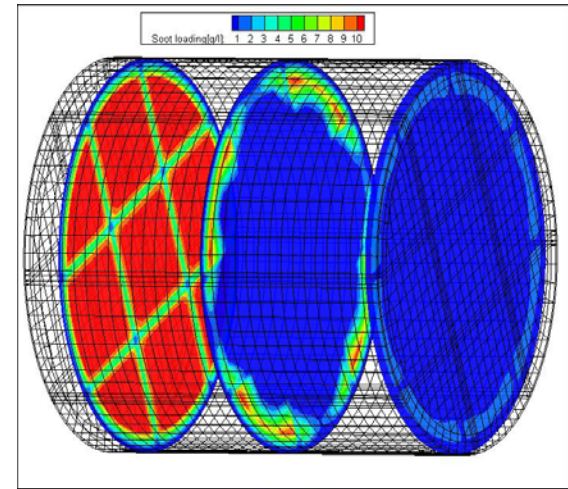
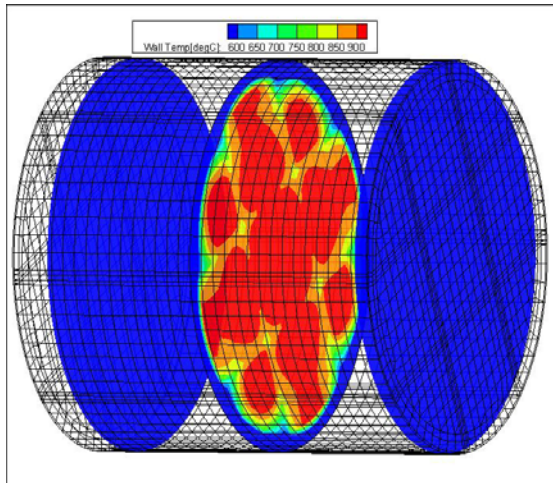


Radial Temperature and Soot Distribution during Regeneration (2)

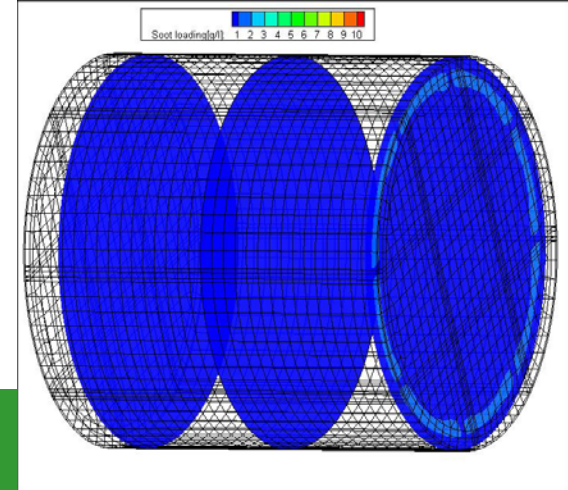
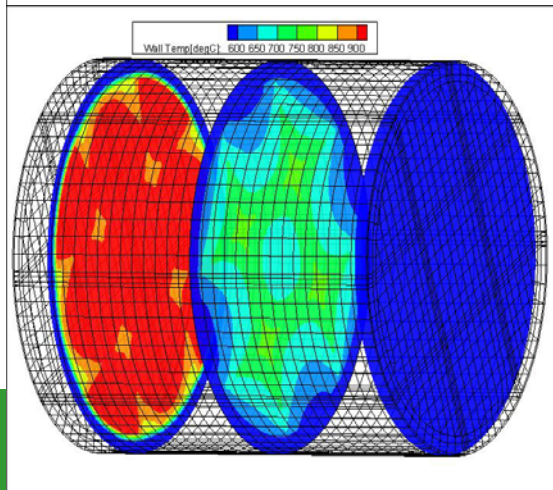
Temperature

Soot

$t = 460 \text{ s}$



$t = 510 \text{ s}$

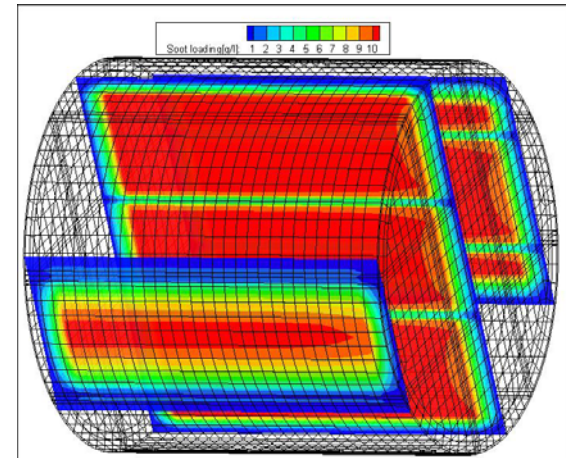
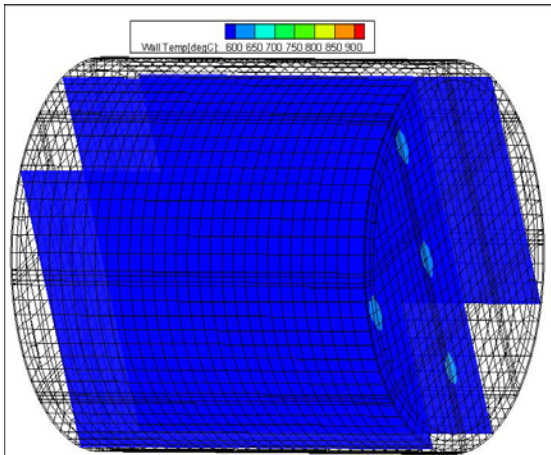


Axial Temperature and Soot Distribution during Regeneration (1)

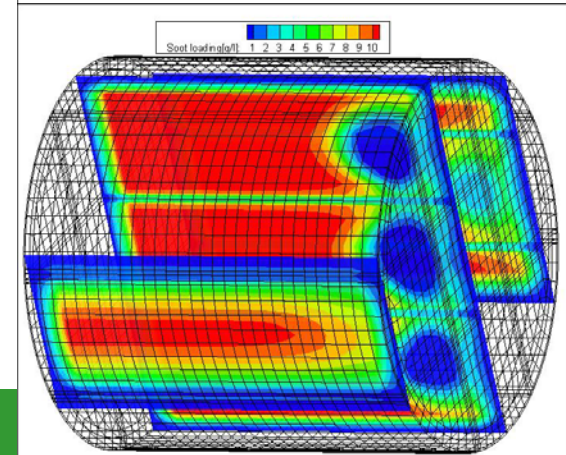
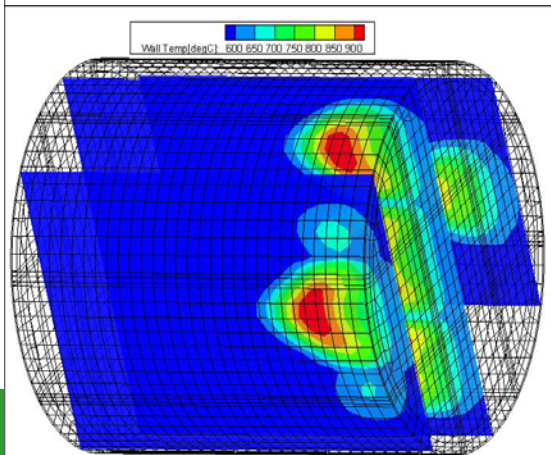
Temperature

Soot

$t = 400 \text{ s}$



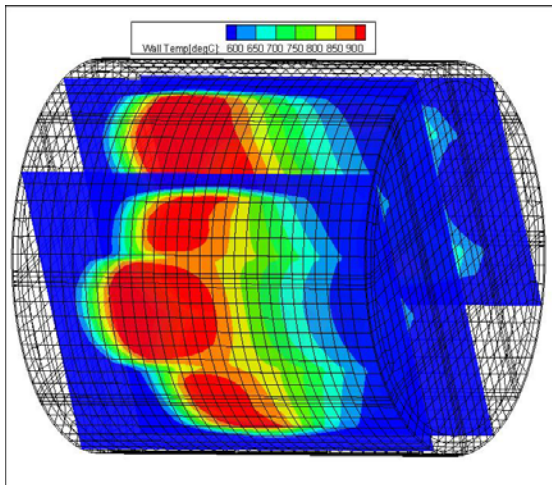
$t = 420 \text{ s}$



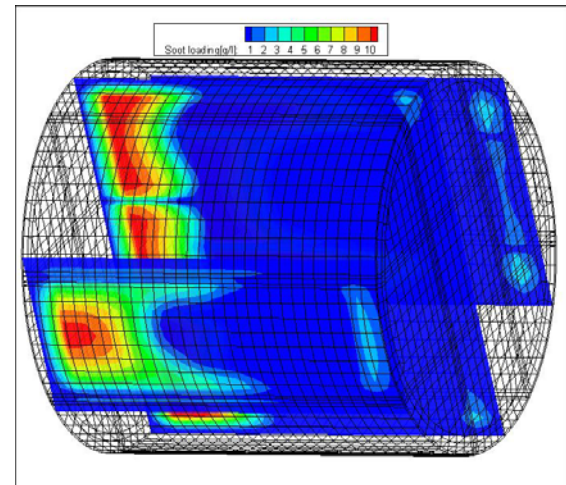
Axial Temperature and Soot Distribution during Regeneration (2)

Temperature

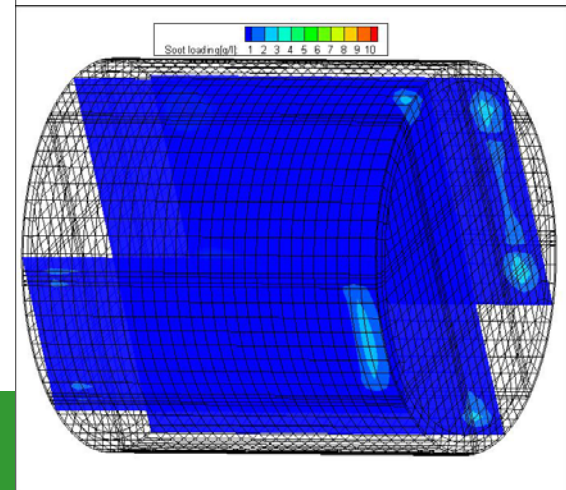
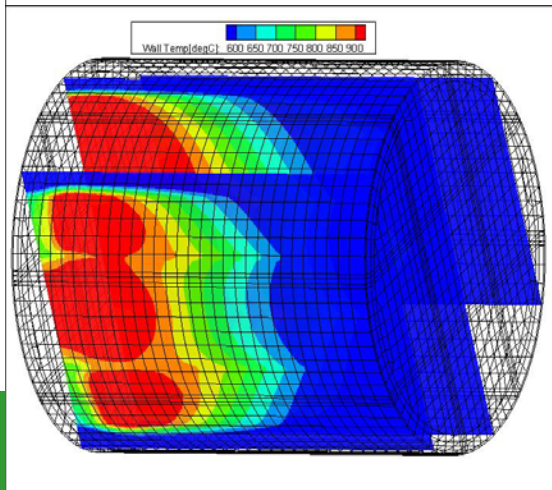
Soot



$t = 470$ s



$t = 500$ s



Summary and Conclusions (1)

- XP-SiC can be developed with different range of porosity and pore size levels
- In addition XP-SiC substrate can be tailored with different cell structures
- Low specific weight is one of special features of XP-SiC substrate
- Possibility of high porosity and large pore size make this substrate appropriate for high levels of wash-coats

Summary and Conclusions (2)

- High filtration efficiency and low back pressure were observed both on engine bench and soot generator testing
- The measured temperature gradients were correlated with the simulated ones
- Considering low weight, the substrate represents a “good” thermal behavior and thereby an “acceptable” range of soot mass limit

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**Thank you for your
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