

Exhaustaftertreatment for inland waterway vessels



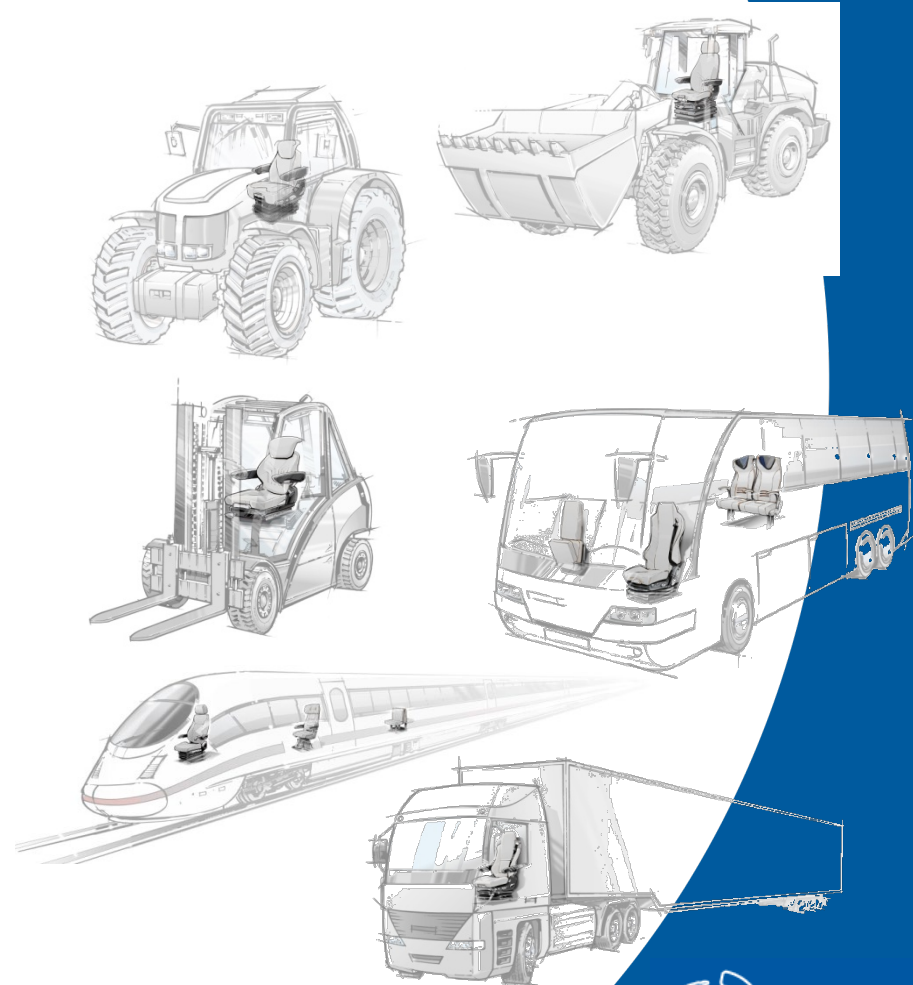
UNECE Geneva 19.06.2019

Tehag Group

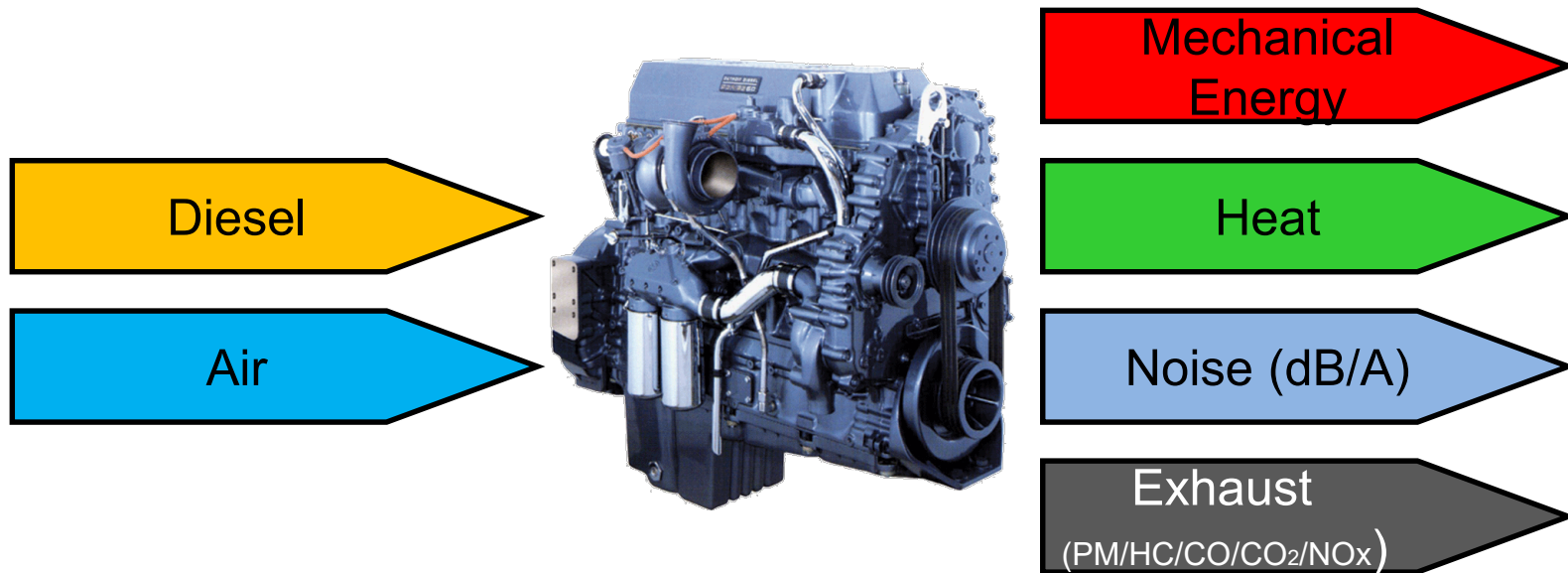
- Tehag Engineering AG founded in 1991 in Switzerland
- Since 1993 specialisation on exhaust aftertreatment for Diesel engines
- Starting with SCR for stationary applications
- Since 2005 production of the own DPF and SCR-Systems
- Certified by Swiss VERT and German TÜV
- Since 2010 business unit for Muffler

Our markets

- Stationary Engines (Emergency, CHP)
- Buses
- Agriculture vehicles
- Construction vehicles
- Material Transportation
- Trucks
- Railway vehicles
- Ships



Why exhaust aftertreatment



Harmful Engine Emissions

Noise (dB/A)

- Muffler

Exhaust

(PM/HC/CO/CO₂/NO_x)

- PM/PN/particles

- Wall-Flow Filter

- Gaseous pollutant

- Carbon monoxide (CO) → Oxidationcatalyst

- Hydrocarbons (HC) → Oxidationcatalyst

- Nitrogen oxide (NO/NO₂) → SCR-system

Harmfull Engine Emissions

- Composition of Diesel soot

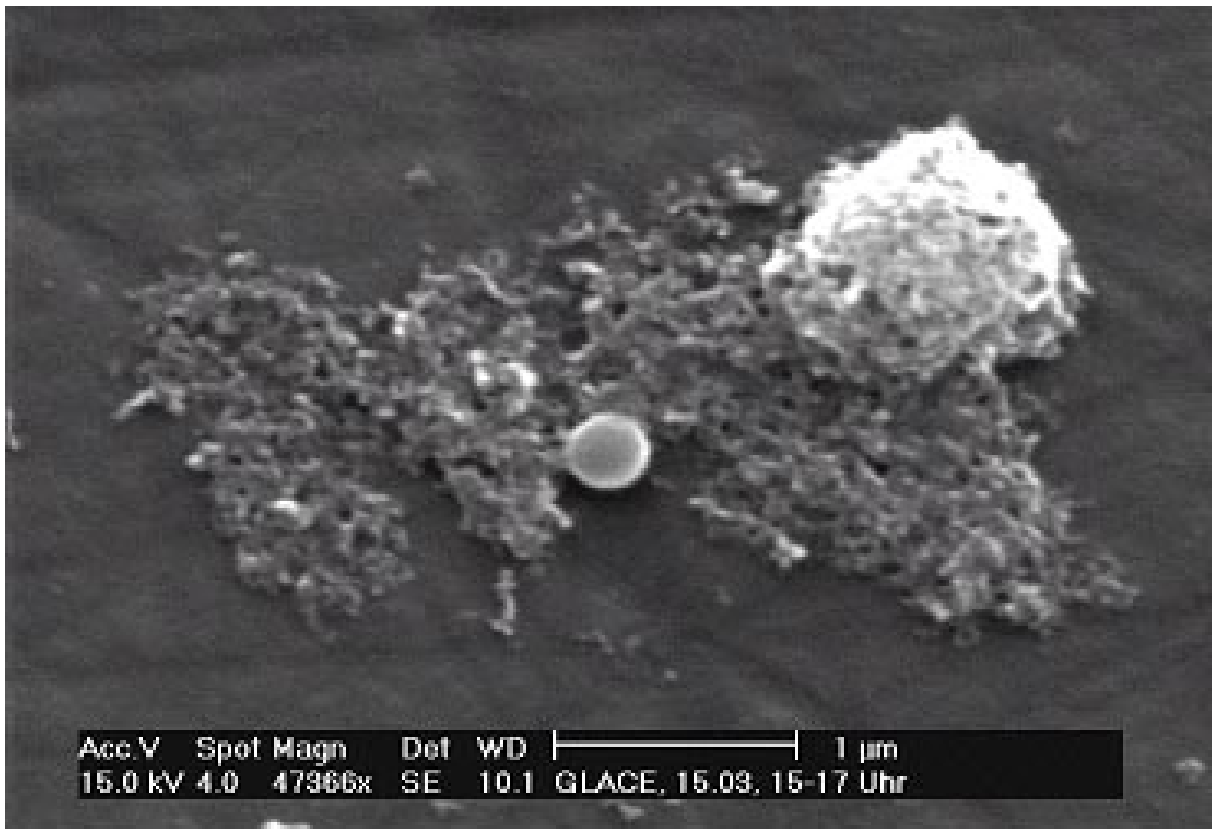
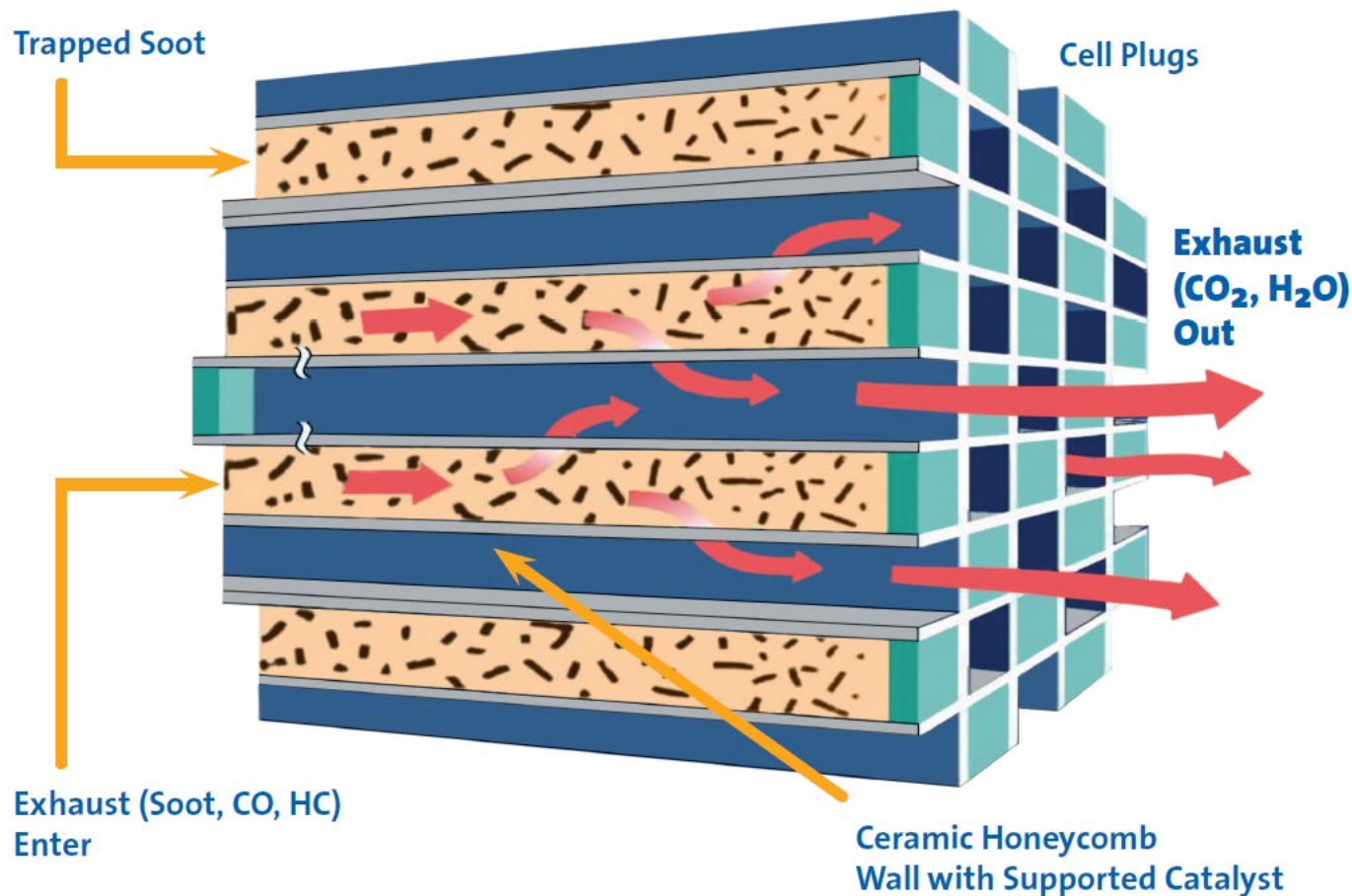


Figure 2: Secondary electron image of a typical soot agglomerate.

DPF-Technology

- The wall-flow concept



Regeneration methods

- DPF with passive regeneration
 - CRT System
- DPF with active regeneration
 - fuel burner
 - HC-dosing
 - electric heating
 - fuel additive
- DPF with no regeneration
 - only for short time operation

passive regeneration

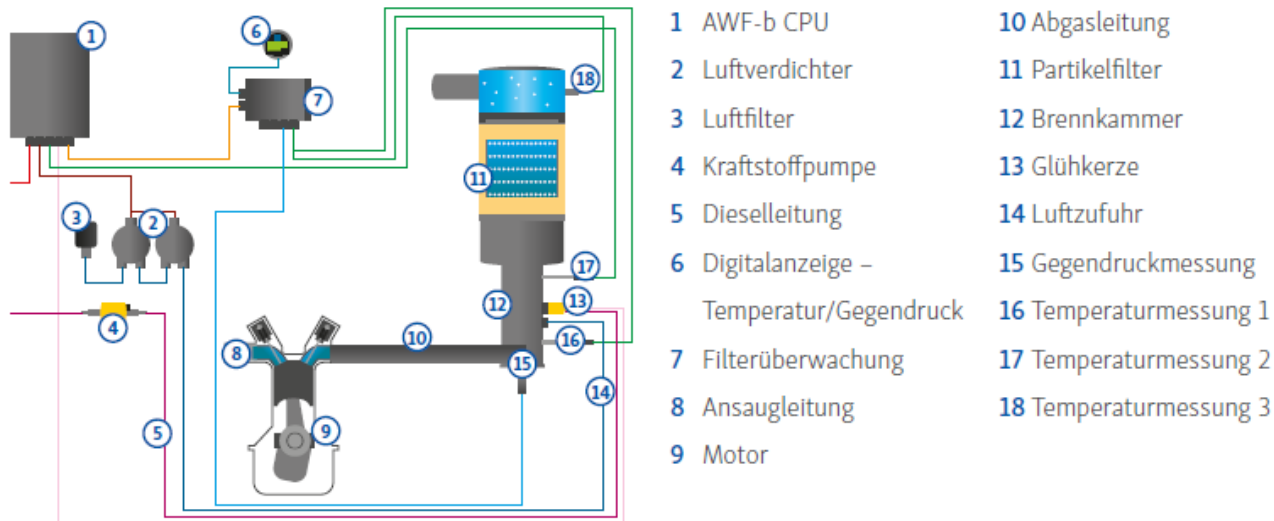
- CRT-concept
 - continuously regeneration technology
 - catalytic coating with platinum
 - oxidation of carbon to CO₂
 - side effect oxidation of HC and CO aswell to CO₂ and H₂O
 - automatic regeneration starting at 250° C
 - Tehag product CWF-particlefilter

passive regeneration

- Requirements for a proper function:
 - app. 30% of the engine duty exhaust temperatures higher than 250° C
 - Fuelquality DIN EN 590, sulfurcontent max. 350 ppm
 - Use of lubeoil with less ash
 - Maintenance of the engine
 - slight oil consumption
 - proper maintenance of the DPF
 - permanent filter function controll

active regeneration

- Fuel burner
 - Injection of Diesel in the Exhaust
 - Ignition by a glow plug
 - Increasing the exhausttemperature up to 650 ° C
 - Burning process of the soot (Carbon)



active regeneration

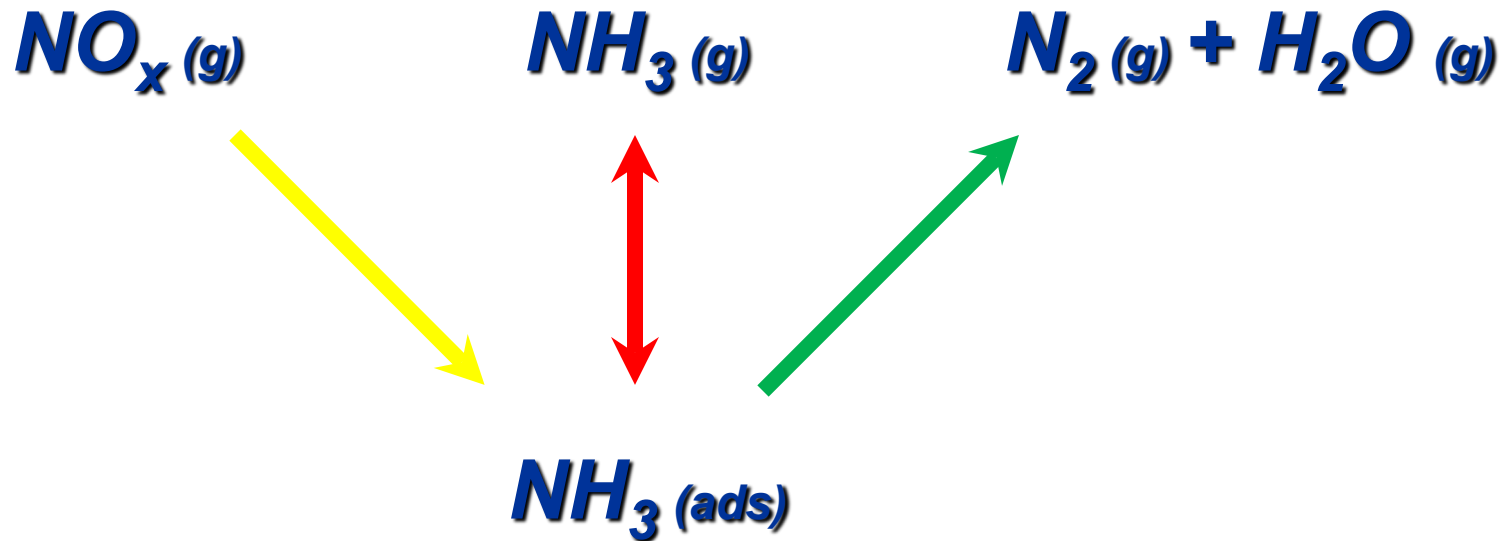
- Requirements for a proper function:
 - Fuel quality DIN EN 590, sulfur content max. 350 ppm
 - Use of lubricant with less ash
 - Maintenance of the engine
 - slight oil consumption
 - proper maintenance of the DPF
 - permanent filter function control
 - heat insulation

NOx-reduction

- SCR-technology
 - Selective catalytic reduction
 - longterm proven solution to reduce NO & NO₂
 - Urea (Ad-blue) as reactant
 - Catalyst with special coating
 - Automatic control for the injection of Urea
 - Retrofitsolution without connection to the engine control
 - Working temerature approx. 220° C

NO_x-reduction

- Principal of operation:



- $4 NH_3 + 4 NO + O_2 \rightarrow 4 N_2 + 6 H_2O$
- $4 NO_2 + 8 NH_3 \rightarrow 7 N_2 + 12 H_2O$

Examples

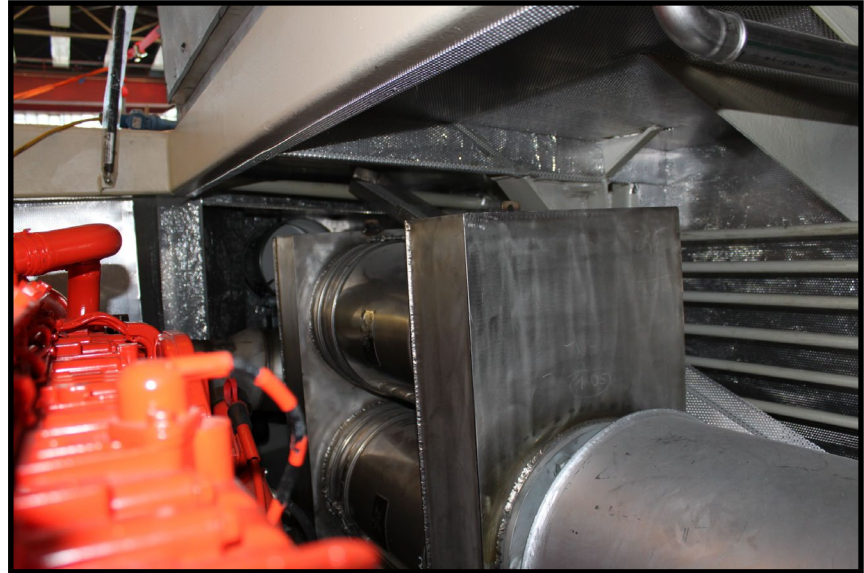
- MS Max Prüss



- Engines 2x MAN D2876 / 250 kW each
- Systems installed 2015

Examples

- MS Linz



- Engines 2x Scania DI 13 / 331 kW each
- Systems installed in 2012
- In total 6 boats were made

Examples

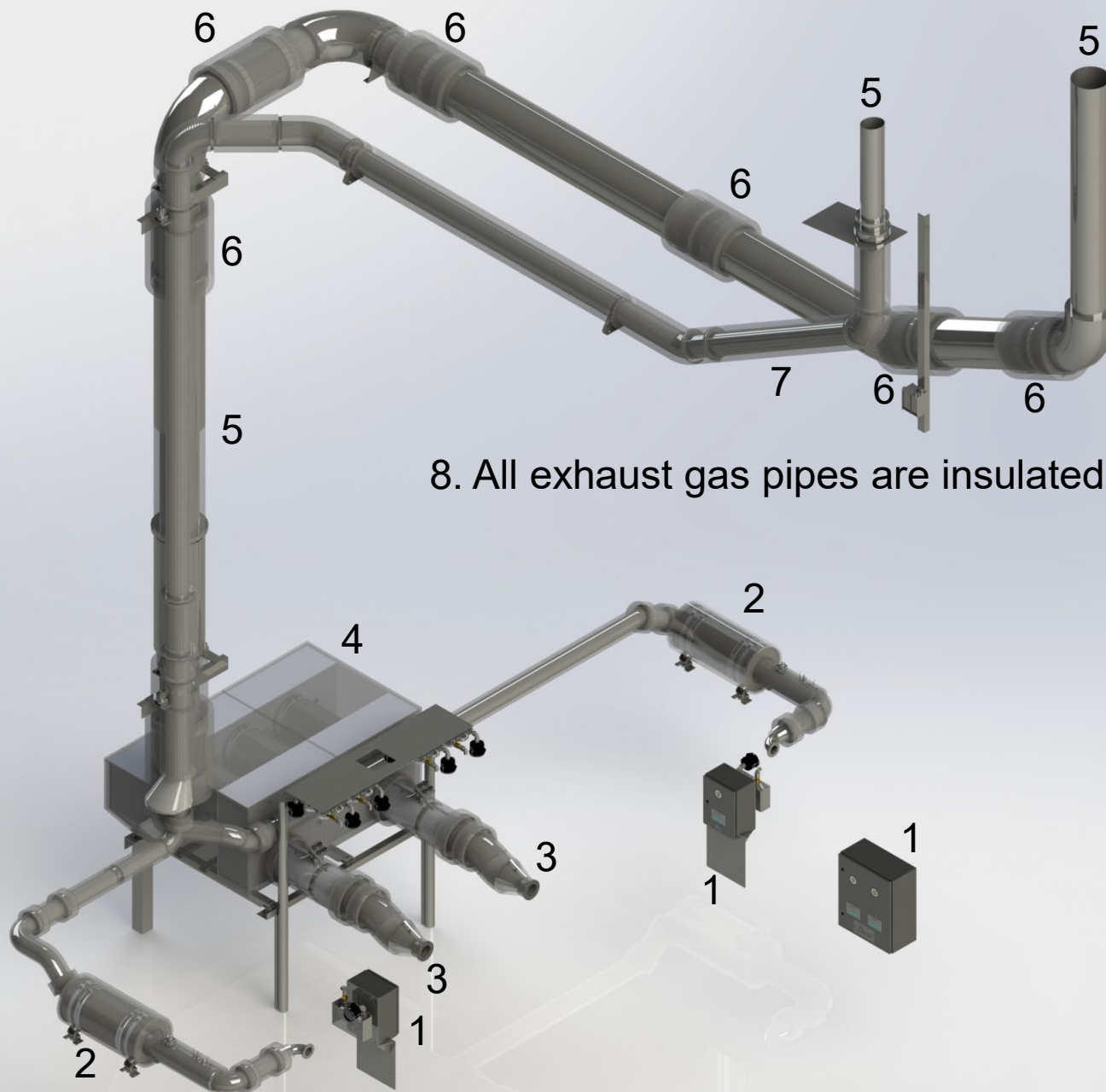


Examples

- LS Fritz



- Engine Scania DI 13 331 kW
- System installed 2016



8. All exhaust gas pipes are insulated

1. Control Cabinet
2. Sootfilter for Auxilliary engines
3. Active Diesel Burn
4. Sootfilter for Main Engines
5. Exhaust Gas Piping Main Engines and Auxilliary engines
6. Compensator(s)
7. Silencer (planned)
8. Insulation

conclusion

- Every engine produces harmful emissions
- There is long term proven aftertreatment technology available today to reduce soot, NOx, HC & CO very effective
- Selection of the technology depending of the operating conditions
- Proper function also depending on the maintenance of the engine
- **Fuel and lubeoil quality very important**

Thanks a lot for your attention!

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