

IIT MADRAS Technology Transfer Office TTO - IPM Cell



Industrial Consultancy & Sponsored Research (IC&SR)

SYSTEM FOR TREATMENT OF EXHAUST GASES OF DIESEL ENGINES IITM Technology Available for Licensing

Problem Statement

Indian Institute of Technology Madras

- Current Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) from limitations systems suffer various including incomplete conversion of urea into ammonia. non-uniform ammonia distribution, ammonia slipping, and solid deposit formation due to spray-wall interaction, leading to reduced efficiency and increased maintenance costs.
- Solid deposition on the duct walls is evident even at higher temperatures of exhaust gases, indicating the need for a solution that addresses this issue efficiently.
- There is a critical need for the development of an affordable exhaust treatment system that overcomes the shortcomings of conventional SCR technology (Fig. 1).

Intellectual Property

- IITM IDF Ref. 2457
- IN 528761 Patent Granted

TRL (Technology Readiness Level)

TRL - 4: Technology validated in lab scale.

Technology Category/ Market

Category- Green Technology

Applications- Automotive, Heavy-Duty Vehicles, Industry- Automotive Manufacturing, Industrial Machinery, Transportation

Market - Global automotive selective catalytic reduction market size is projected to grow from \$13.85 billion in 2023 to \$20.90 billion by 2030, at a CAGR of 6.1%.

Research Lab

Prof. Srikrishna Sahu. Dept. of Mechanical Engineering

CONTACT US

Dr. Dara Ajay, Head Technology Transfer Office, IPM Cell- IC&SR. IIT Madras

IITM TTO Website: https://ipm.icsr.in/ipm/

102 -104 000 FIG. 1. illustrates an exhaust system including an SCR unit. (Prior Art) ÎÌ Û 308 312 310 306 320 314 316~ - 302 304-304-1 318

FIG. 2. illustrates a schematic of a system (300) for treatment of exhaust gases. (Present Invention)

Technology

The system (300) utilizes ultrasonic atomizers (304) to generate a fine mist of Urea Water Solution (UWS) with droplets ranging from 5 μ m to 10 μ m, enhancing evaporation efficiency and minimizing solid deposition. (Fig. 2)

By connecting the injector (310) to the exhaust duct via a mist delivery tube (306), the system prevents direct exposure of the injector to hot exhaust qases. preventing damage and promoting faster droplet evaporation within the tube.



1

2

//

The finer size of the UWS mist facilitates better mixing of ammonia with the exhaust gases near the injector tip, leading to more uniform spatial distribution at the catalyst entrance and significantly reducing solid deposition, thus enhancing overall performance.

Email: smipm-icsr@icsrpis.iitm.ac.in

sm-marketing@imail.iitm.ac.in

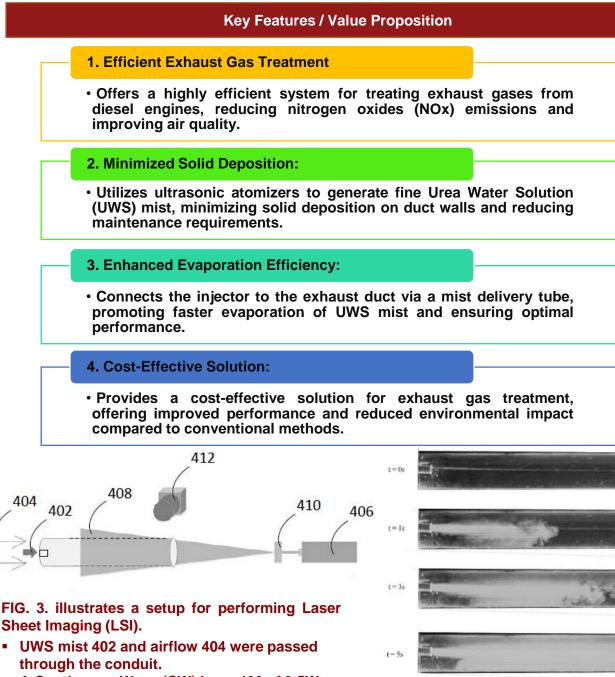
Phone: +91-44-2257 9756/ 9719



Indian Institute of Technology Madras



Industrial Consultancy & Sponsored Research (IC&SR)



- A Continuous Wave (CW) laser 406 of 3.5W was deployed to form a laser sheet 408.
- Laser beam from the CW laser 406 was converged using a cylindrical lens 410 to illuminate a cross section of the UWS mist 402 to be imaged.
- Charge Coupled Device (CCD) camera 412.

FIG. 4. illustrates images showing release and movement of Urea Water Solution (UWS) mist inside the conduit in absence of airflow.

CONTACT US

404

Dr. Dara Ajay, Head Technology Transfer Office, IPM Cell- IC&SR. IIT Madras

IITM TTO Website: https://ipm.icsr.in/ipm/

t = 10s

Email: smipm-icsr@icsrpis.iitm.ac.in sm-marketing@imail.iitm.ac.in Phone: +91-44-2257 9756/ 9719