

Objective



After the training, you will be capable to:

- •Understand the different EU emission standard requirement.
- •Understand the design difference among Euro 3, 4, 5 and 6 engine.
- •Explain the application of emission control on MAN trucks and buses.
- •Understand by theory the different kinds of engine exhaust after treatment control.

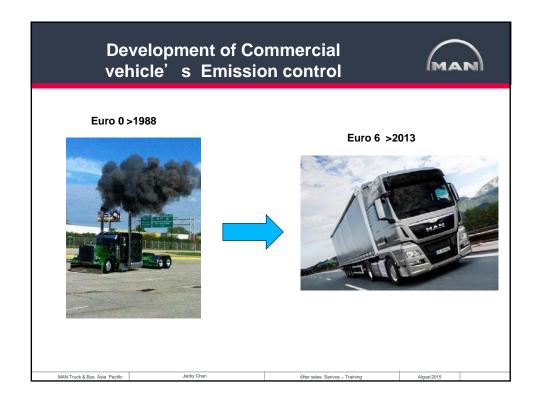
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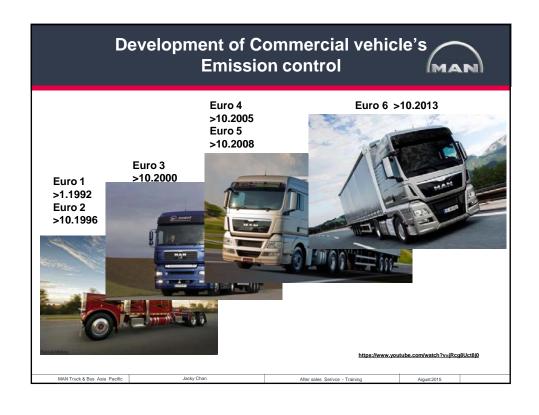
Chapter 1



History of European emission standard

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History of European Emission Standard (Truck & Bus)



Stage	Starting date : New type approval *All type approval will be started a year later	Test cycle	CO g/kWh	110	NOx g/kWh	PM g/kWh	Smoke m-1
Euro 0	1988	ECE R-49	12.3	2.6	15.8	-	-
Euro 1	1.1992	ECE R-49	4.5	1.1	8.0	0.36	-
Euro 2	10.1996	ECE R-49	4.0	1.1	7.0	0.15	-
	10.1999 EEV only	ESC	1.0	0.25	2.0	0.02	0.15
Euro 3	10.2000	ESC	2.1	0.7	5.0	0.10	0.8
Euro 4	10.2005	ESC	1.5	0.5	3.5	0.02	0.5
Euro 5	10.2008	ESC	1.5	0.5	2.0	0.02	0.5
Euro 6	12.2013	WHSC	1.5	0.1	0.4	0.01	0.1

EEV – Enhanced Environmentally friendly Vehicle (defined as "clean vehicle in the M2 & M3 category) ECE R-49 – Emission Test Cycle under ECE regulation No.49 ESC – European Stationary Cycle

WHSC - World Harmonized Stationary Cycle

Overview of Changes on MAN engines Exhaust gas treatment

Euro 3 (10.2000)

- Common Rail Technology New Diesel Fuel Injection system with EDC7.
- EGR Exhaust gas Recirculation (black and white control)

Euro 4 (10.2005)

- CR EDC 7 with EGR (Continuous regulated)
- Exhaust after treatment PM Kat, and DOC (Diesel Oxidation Catalytic convertor)
- On Board Diagnosis (OBD)
 - OBD1a (1st registration starting 10/2006) and,
 OBD1b (1st registration starting 10/2007)

Euro 5 (10.2008)

- Two steams of development:
 - CR EDC 7 with regulated EGR—
 - 2 stage Turbo charger with Low Temperature cooling Concept.
 - With PM Kat for EEV, CRT for City bus, DOC for D08
 - CR EDC 7 AdBlue system with SCR exhaust gas after-treatment
- OBD2 (starting 10/2009)

Euro 6 (12.2013)

- CR EDC 17 with combination of both EGR and AdBlue systems.
- Exhaust gas after-treatment CRT + SCR
- OBD 2 (starting 10/2014)



Chapter 2 Euro 3 engine MM\ Truck & Bus Asia Pacific | Jacky Oten | After sales Serivce - Training | Algest 2015 |

Emission improvement Euro 3 (starting from 10.2000) Euro 2 Euro 3 **Emission content Toxic content** Unit **From** То Improved by 2.1 CO (Carbon Monoxide) g/kwh 4.5 54% HC (Un-burnt fuel) g/kwh 0.7 36% 1.1 Nox (Nitrogen oxides) g/kwh 8 5 37.5% PH (particles) g/kwh 0.36 0.1 72% Smokes m-1 8.0 Newly controlled content Engine emission level is achieved by adopting: EDC 7 CR (Common Rail fuel EGR (exhaust gas recirculation system) -Internal EGR for D08 engine (via modified valve timing) or External EGR for D20/26/28(with water cooled external EGR module) starting from Introduction Euro 3, all engine must use diesel of lower than 50ppm Sulfur content, so called **Ultra-Low-Sulfur Diesel (ULSD)**

Common Rail Engines with EDC systems

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Characteristic:

- •Fuel pressure independent of engine speed.
- •Need intense care when servicing fuel system

Note:

Dirt particles greater than 0.2 mm may cause component failure

Fuel System pressure:

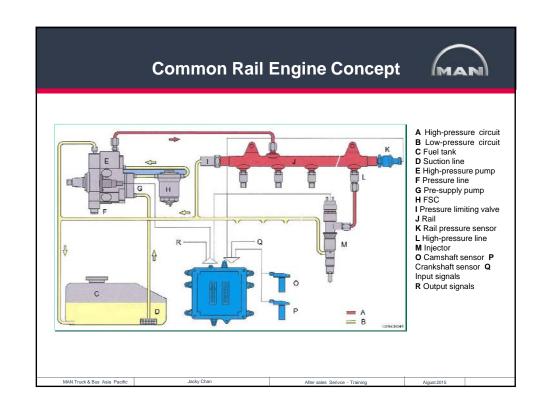
Euro 3 & 4: max 1600bar Euro 5: Max 1800 bar Euro 6: Max 2100 bar



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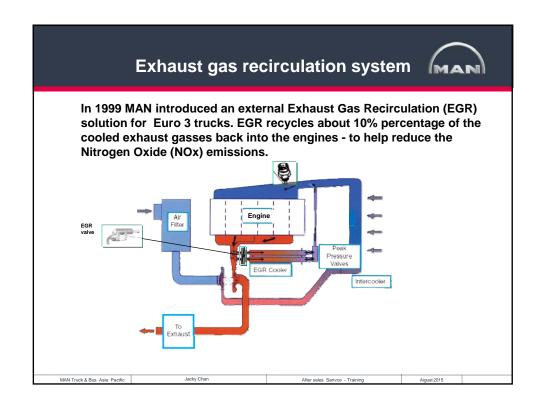
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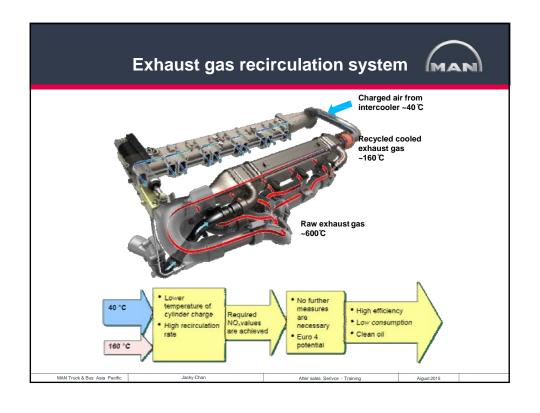
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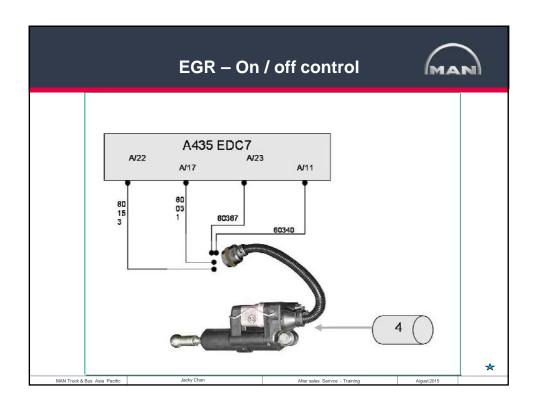


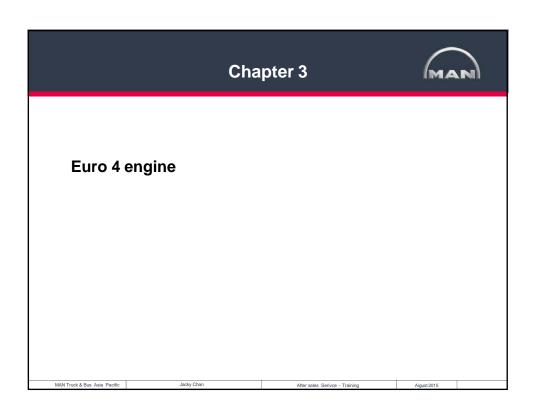












Emission improvement Euro 4 (starting from 10.2005)



-		Euro 3	Euro 4	5
Toxic content	<u>Unit</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	Decreased by
CO (Carbon Monoxide)	g/kwh	2.1	1.5	28%
HC (Hydrocarbon)	g/kwh	0.7	0.5	28%
Nox (Nitrogen oxides)	g/kwh	5.0	3.5	30%
PH (particles)	g/kwh	0.1	0.02	80%
Smokes	m-1	0.8	0.5	37.5%

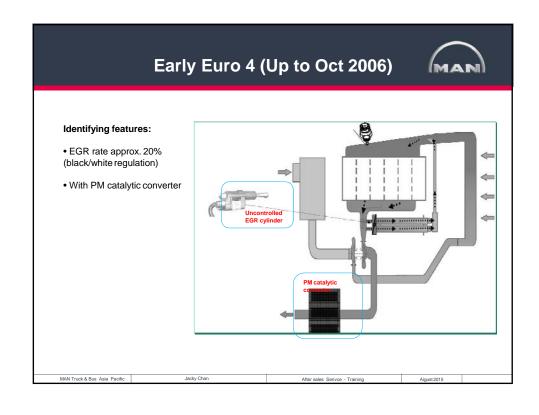
General features:

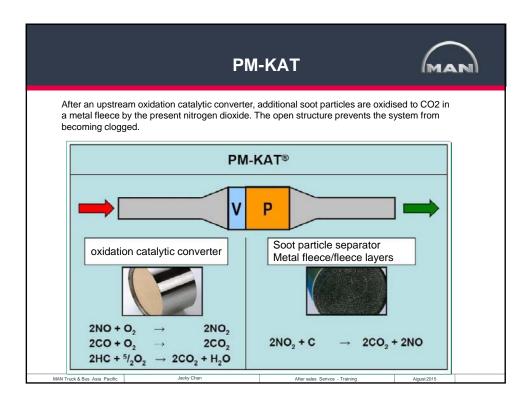
- > EDC 7 on Common Rail Engine
- > On Board Diagnosis (OBD)
- Controlled EGR
- > DOC / PM catalytic convertor

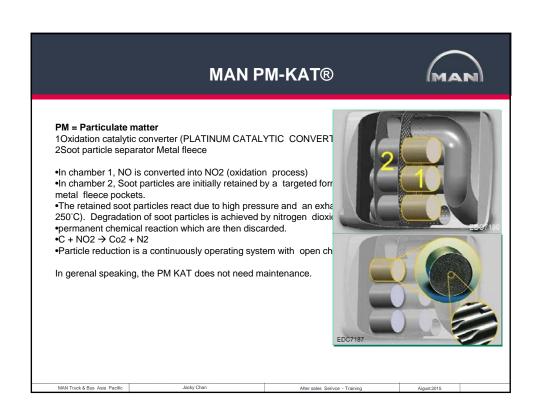
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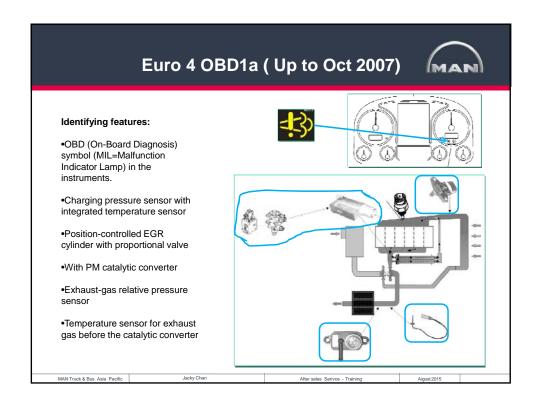
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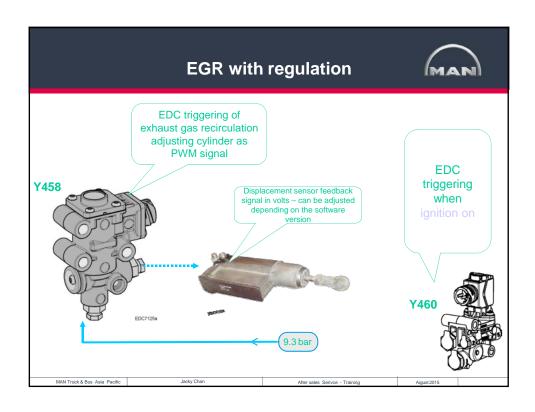
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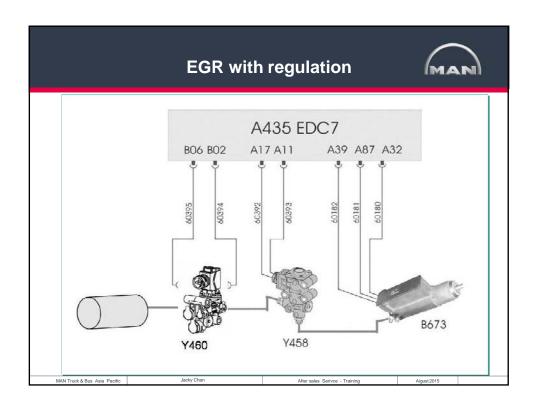


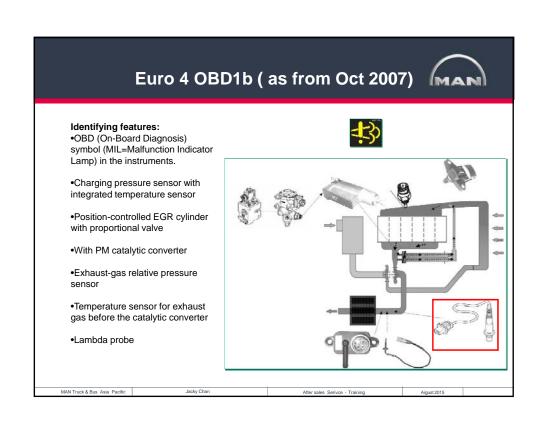












Lambda probe (B322)





The lambda probe measures the difference between the oxygen concentration in the ambient air and the exhaust-gas stream. The used lambda probe is a broadband probe, which means that lambda values > 1 (air excess) can also be measured. This broadband probe contains two cells: a pump cell and a sensor cell. The pump stream is the measuring value for the lambda value.

The lambda probe is connected and supplied using the EDC7 engine control unit There are fault entries 03855 and 03938 in the EDC or long-term fault entry P2BAE in the OBD.

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Teaching of Lambda probe

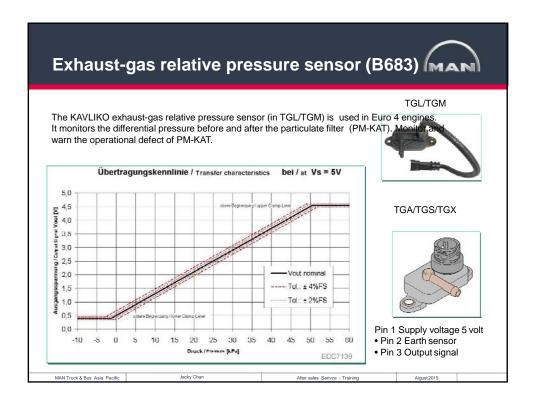


- It is necessary to teach in the lambda probe after a fault has been rectified or it has been replaced.
- If this is not performed the MIL flashes after ignition.
- After rectifying it is necessary to delete the fault memory (EDC and OBD) and test drive the vehicle (coolant temperature > 70° C).
- Let the vehicle coast on an ordinary road at 60 km/h for 15 seconds and subsequently accelerate to allow the lambda probe to adapt.
- If you continue in coasting mode for longer than 15 seconds fault 3938-02 appears.
- Then you must repeat the procedure and make sure to keep to the 15-second time frame.

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Fault information for PM-KAT



Possible complaints:

- a) Performance drop
- Depending on the case, slight, continuous black smoke emission
- Fault displayed on instruments: 3785 FMI1
- b) Fault displayed on instruments
- No further noteworthy factors
- c) No fault appears on the display
- No noticeable performance drop
- Entry in vehicle fault memory



Procedure for a) b) c):

- -Read out/delete the vehicle fault memory
- -Read out/delete the trend data
- -Read out with MAN-Cats: exhaust-gas differential pressure in warm operating conditions at breakaway speed
- -Hold breakaway speed for approx. 5 s until this condition stabilizes
- -Save screen shot
- -Maximum value 60 mbar
- -At measured value 60 150 mbar
- -PM-KAT blocked or beginning to block

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Possible remedy



- Test drive for approx. 20 min., load vehicle, high load and temperature (e.g. on uphill gradient) Attention: avoid engine damage.
- Subsequently measure exhaust-gas differential pressure again as described above. Repeat test drive(s) depending on measurement result.
- Burning the residue multiple times may also be performed by the customer (please coordinate) over a relatively long period (e.g. 1-2 weeks).

It is subsequently necessary to perform a check measurement.

Measured value after residue in catalytic converter has been burnt: > 60 mbar: repeat process of burning residue in catalytic converter. If the value remains > 60 mbar, replace.

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Frequent cause of PM-KAT blocking MAN



- > Vehicle is always operated in low load condition, therefore temperatures for regeneration not reached:
 - D08 engines approx. 270°C
 - D20/D26 engines approx. 380°C
- > Operation of vehicles with alternative fuel types
 - Formation of chemical ash
 - Eliminating chemical ash is not possible
- > Operation of vehicles with diesel fuel with sulphur content > 50 ppm is not permitted.

Chapter 4 Euro 5 engine

Emission improvement Euro 5 (starting from 10.2008)



Toxic content	<u>Unit</u>	Euro 4 From	Euro 5 To	Decreased by
CO (Carbon Monoxide)	g/kwh	1.5	1.5	-
HC (Hydrocarbon)	g/kwh	0.5	0.5	-
Nox (Nitrogen oxides)	g/kwh	3.5	2.0	42%
PH (particles)	g/kwh	0.02	0.02	-
Smokes	m-1	0.5	0.5	-

General features: With the EDC 7 as a base, MAN exhaust treatment has adopted kinds of technology for different applications (Simply saying: Truck & Bus/coach)

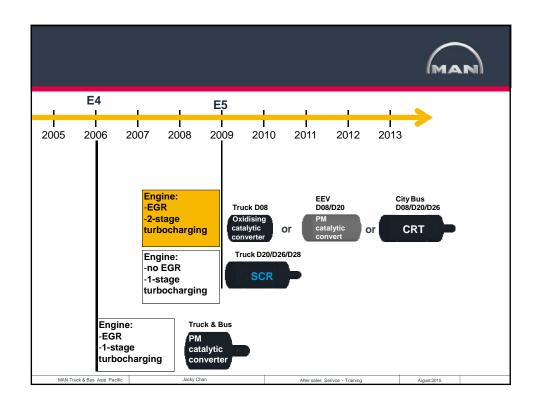
1.EGR + Double stage Turbo charger + low temperature cooling system + DOC (Truck D08) ; PM-KAT (D08-EEV) ; CRT (City Bus)

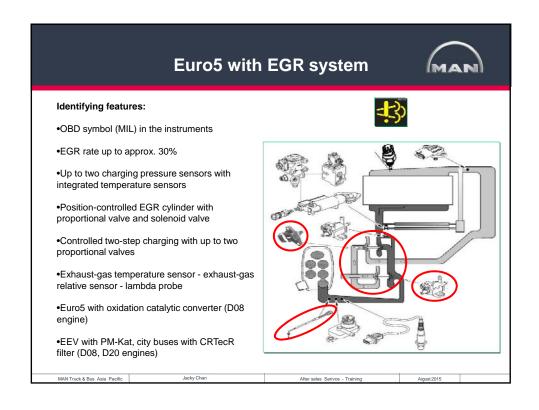
2.AdBlue concept + Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR). (Truck D20/26/28 E5, EEV)

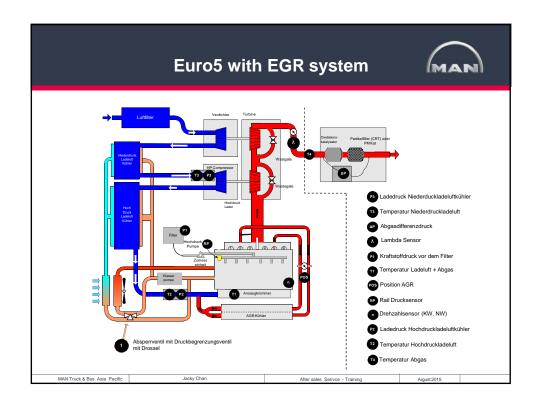
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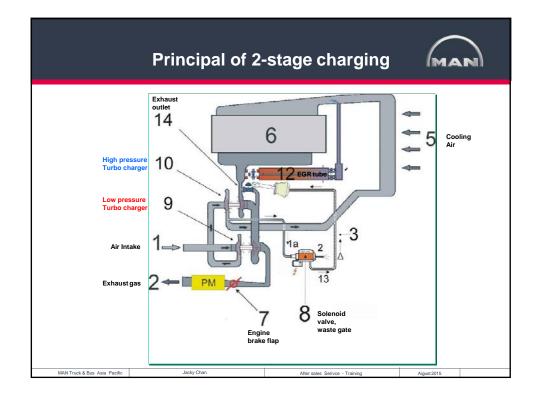
Low temperature cooling concept with 2-stages Turbo Charger

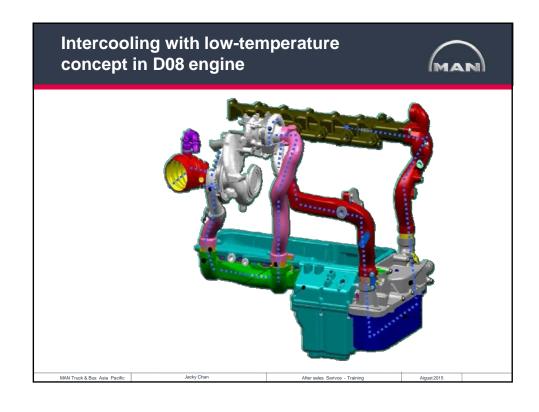
MAN PURE DIESEL technology achieves the strict emission limits thanks to lambda controlled exhaust-gas recirculation (EGR) with high recirculation rates (30%).

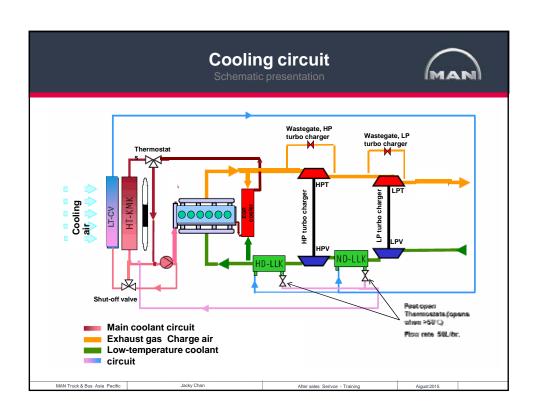
To achieve this high recirculation rates, it is necessary to keep the chargeair temperature in a low level.

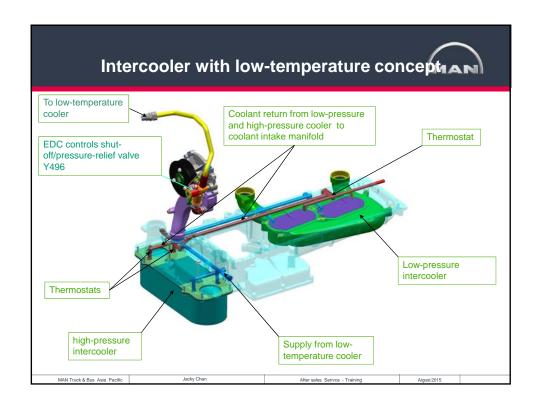
For this reason, a 2-stage turbo charger is adopted so that charged-air are cooled two times by intercoolers in between. The coolant which cool the intercoolers are cooled down by a Low Temperature cooler.

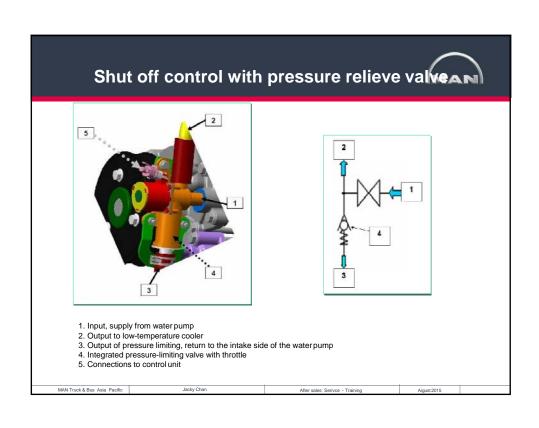
- •Water from the coolant circuit is guided to the low-temperature cooler using a solenoid valve.
- •Water that has now been cooled twice is then guided through the two intercoolers and then reintroduced to the coolant circuit.
- •The two intercoolers (low-pressure and high-pressure intercoolers) are controlled by fast-opening thermostats.











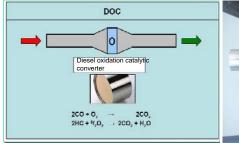
Shut off control with pressure relief valveran

- Controlled and energized by EDC to close. Valve opens when electric off.
- When coolant temperature <80C → valve closed.
- When coolant temperature >85C or charge temp of charge air >50°C, → valve opened.
- Valve also closed when cooling is not necessary. Example: engine braking and when vehicle is coasting at >1600rpm + both thermostat are closed.
- Valve opened again when cooling is needed again.
- Example: engine rev up <1550 or either of the two thermostat opens >60°C.

Diesel Oxidation Catalytic converter

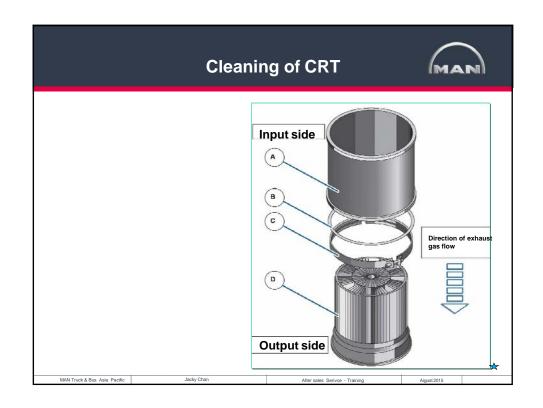


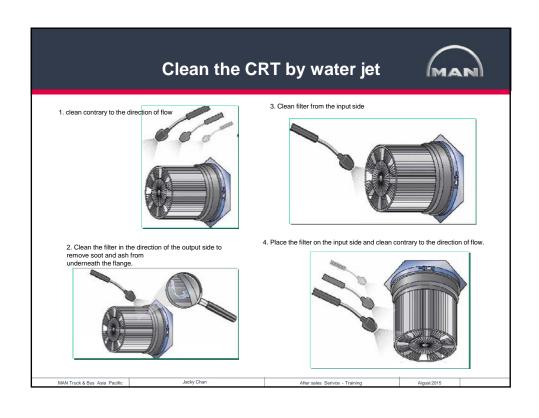
Noble metal trigger a catalytic reaction on a honeycomb-type surface (oxidation= exhaust-gas components are connected to oxygen).

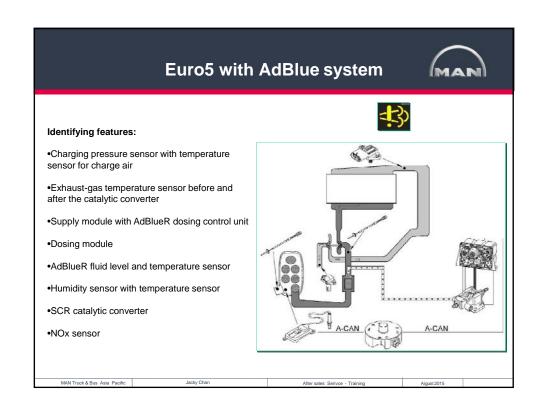


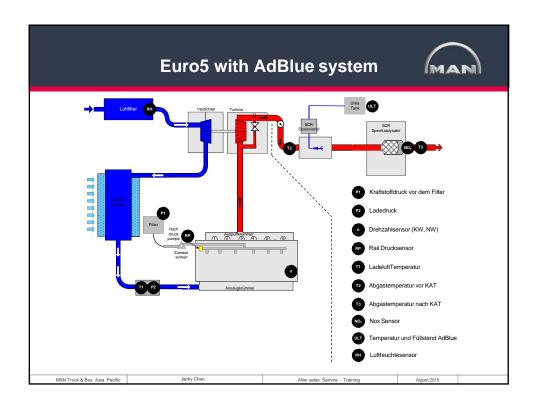


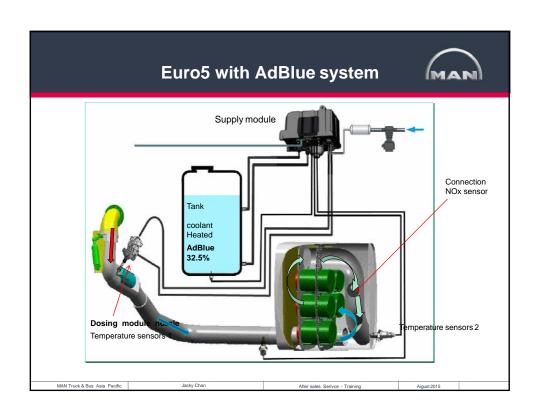


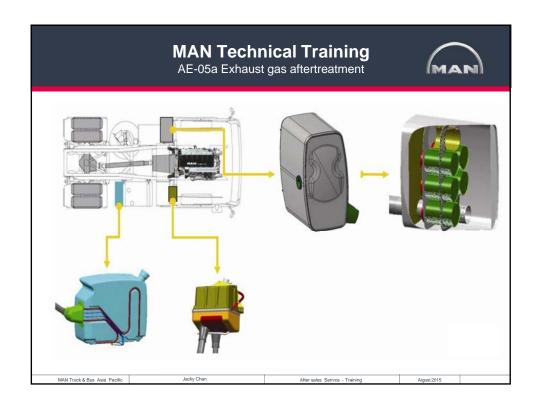


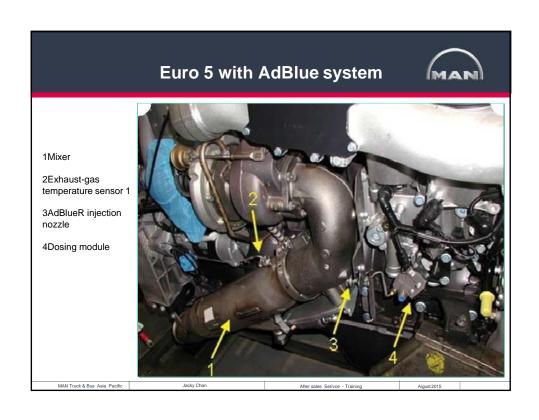


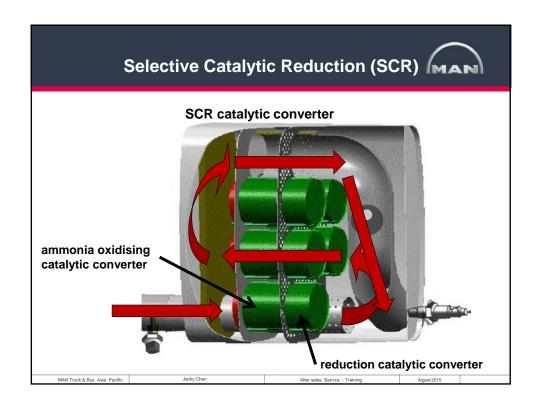












Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) MAN



- In the selective catalytic reduction nitrogen oxides (NOx), consisting of NO and NO2, are reduced in a catalytic converter with ammonia (NH3) to water (H2O) and nitrogen (N2) →(oxygen O is extracted).
- NH3 is not added to the exhaust gas in pure form, but a 32.5 % urea-water solution, known as AdBlue, is dosed into the exhaust gas, as required. In exhaust-gas temperatures of 350° - 400°C urea is quickly decomposed thermally.

(NH2)2CO → NH3 and HNCO (isocyanic acid)

The nitrogen oxides (NOx) are reduced to water (H2O) and nitrogen (N2)

Nox + NO + NH3 → H2O + N2 (Upsteam Reduction Process)

- Active titanium dioxide layer inside SCR is used as reduction agent.
- To avoid NH3 slip there is an oxidation catalytic converter layer on the tubes at the output end (blocking catalytic converter).
- In connection with oxygen this causes oxidation of the excess NH3 to nitrogen and water.

4 NH3 + 3 O2 → 2 N2 + 6 H2O (downsteam oxidation to remove NH3)

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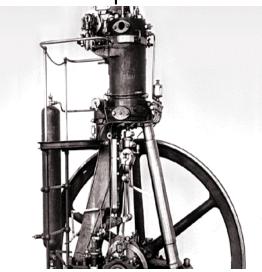
Stands For

Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nürnberg

Highlight:

World 1st Diesel Engine Developed in 1897

- *Single Cylinder 19.6Liters
- *Bore:250mm by Stroke:400mm
- *4-Strokes, Water Cooled
- *20hp @ 172RPM
- *Efficiency 26.2% (Steam Engine
- < 10%)



Model Introduction





TGX = Model Series Code

26 = Gross Vehicle Weight = 26,000kg

540 = Engine Maximum Horse Power = 540PS

Running Consumables Specification

Engine Oil

Specification: M3677



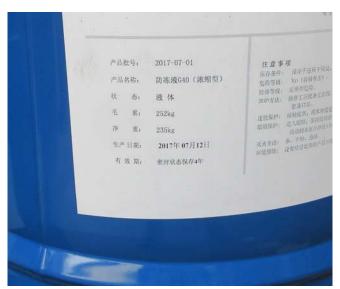
Engine Coolant

Specification: MAN 324 Type

Si-OAT

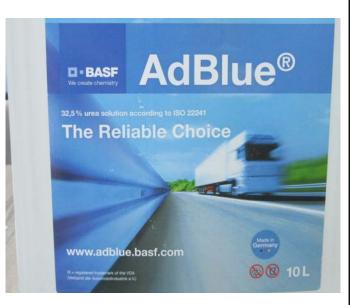
Proprietary Name: Glysantin G40

Colour: Pink(粉紅色)



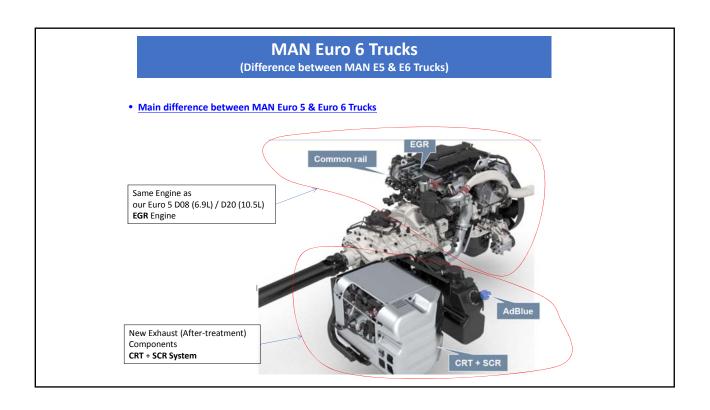
Exhaust Additive

Specification: AUS32 in ISO 22241 32.5% Urea Solution





Difference Between Euro V and Euro VI

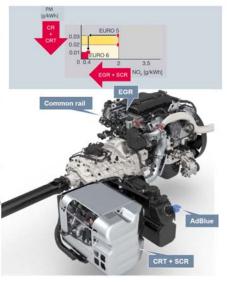


MAN Euro 6 Trucks

(Euro 6 Technology)

Combined technologies

- The combination of cooled external exhaust gas recirculation AGR and the SCR system for selective catalytic reduction is an essential means of ensuring effective and reliable compliance with the EURO 6 limit value for nitrogen oxides (0.4 g/kWh).
- The low-particle combustion performed by the common rail injection system and closed particulate filter system CRT ensure the required reduction of particle emission levels (limit value: 0.01 g/kWh)
- The two-stage turbocharging and the lowtemperature cooling system increase engine efficiency and guarantee minimal fuel consumption.
- The function and effect of the individual system components are discussed in the following slides.



MAN Euro 6 Trucks

(Euro 6 Technology)

Engine technology similar to EURO 5

- The tried-and-tested technology used in the engine of the EURO 6 driveline is similar to EURO 5.
 - EGR with requirement-based recirculation rate
 - Common rail system with maximum injection pressure of up to 1800 bar
 - Two-stage turbocharging (depending on power rating)
 - · Charge air intercooling
 - Intercooling with low-temperature concept



Advantage:

The core elements of our EURO 6 technology, the D08 EGR engines, have proven their worth in series production since 2009.

MAN Euro 6 Trucks

(Euro 6 Technology)

Component configuration

- With the EURO 6, the tried-and-tested EGR technology MAN PURE DIESEL® is being enhanced by the addition of the SCR technology MAN AdBlue®.
- The enlarged exhaust silencer (1) on the right side of the vehicle houses the CRT and SCR system.
- The AdBlue tank (2) takes the form of a single tank and is also located on the right side.
- The AdBlue supply module (3) is positioned on the AdBlue tank.
- The free installation space on the right side, e.g. for fuel tanks (4), remains virtually unchanged.
- The battery box (5) is still on the left side of the frame.



MAN Euro 6 Trucks

(Euro 6 Technology)

Silencer installation and circulation

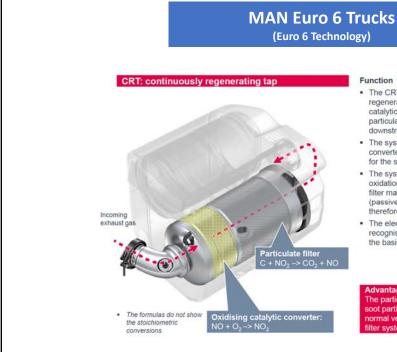
- Since the EURO 6 silencer now contains the CRT system and AdBlue mixing section, the overall volume of the silencer housing is greater than its EURO 5 counterpart.
- Cover shields on the front and top of the silencer prevent burns when touching its hot surface.
- The exhaust gas flows into the silencer from the inside.
- The reversing chambers feed the exhaust gas from the lower to the upper silencer components and back down into the open air.

View from outside vehicle with reversing chambers



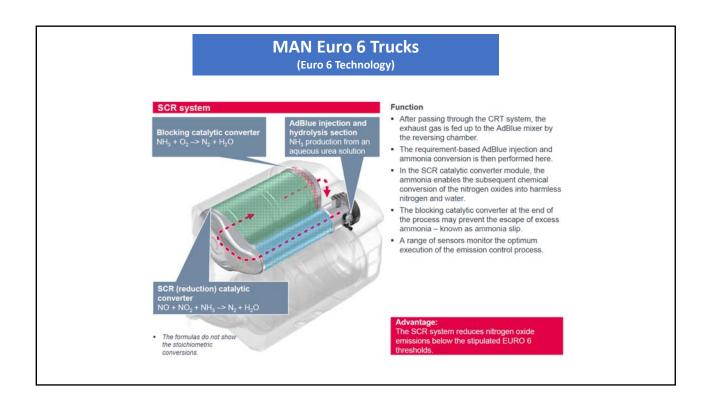
View from inside vehicle

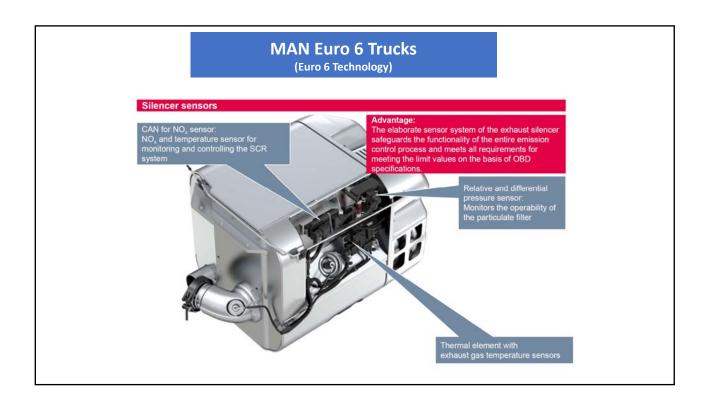




- The CRT filter system (continuously regenerating trap) comprises an oxidising catalytic converter and a closed diesel particulate filter. It reduces the particulate mass downstream of the engine.
- The system is located before the SCR catalytic converter as the nitrogen oxides are required for the soot oxidation process.
- The system is continuously regenerated by the oxidation of the soot particles retained by the filter material into gaseous carbon dioxide (passive regeneration). The particulate filter is therefore very low-maintenance
- · The electronic monitoring of the particulate filter recognises the need for active regeneration on the basis of the rise in pressure.

Advantage:
The particulate filter removes up to 99% of all soot particles from the exhaust gas. During normal vehicle operation, the functionality of the filter system is ensured by the passive





MAN Euro 6 Trucks Any External Difference?





What is the difference between MAN Euro 6 & Euro 5 trucks? What is the new technologies/components??

Any Technical Issues???

MAN Euro 6 Trucks

(Filter Regeneration Process)

Regeneration strategy for CRT filter

- The particulate filter regeneration is normally an automated process with no action required by the driver.
- During normal operation, the continuous passive regeneration process ensures that the soot particles retained by the filter material are converted into gas and that the filter is not blocked.
- In cases where the passive regeneration and subsequent active regeneration do not produce the desired results due to special operating conditions while driving (extreme low-load operation), the system automatically triggers additional escalation levels.
- If a given level does not produce a positive result (successful system regeneration), the next higher level takes effect.

6 phases of filter regeneration

Phase	Process	Initiation	
Passive regeneration while driving		Automatic	
2	Active regeneration through increase in exhaust gas temperature (while driving; HCI)	Automatic	
3	Warning level 1 (driver informed about necessity of active regeneration while driving)	By means of adapted operation, if possible	
4	Warning level 2 (driver informed about necessity of stationary regeneration with increased idling speed)	Manual start via button	
5	Warning level 3 (filter replacement required at service workshop)	Go to workshop	
6	Activation of engine protection function (performance reduction to avoid damage)	Automatic	

Advantage: The regeneration strategy safeguards the functionality of the emission control process while minimising the involvement of the driver and restriction of vehicle operation.

MAN Euro 6 Trucks

(Filter Regeneration Process)

• Simple Version of Driver Instruction on Dashboard – Warning in 3 Phases



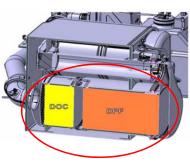


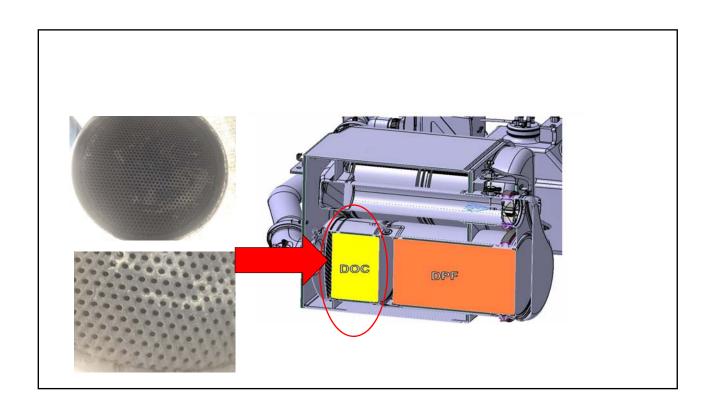
Case Study

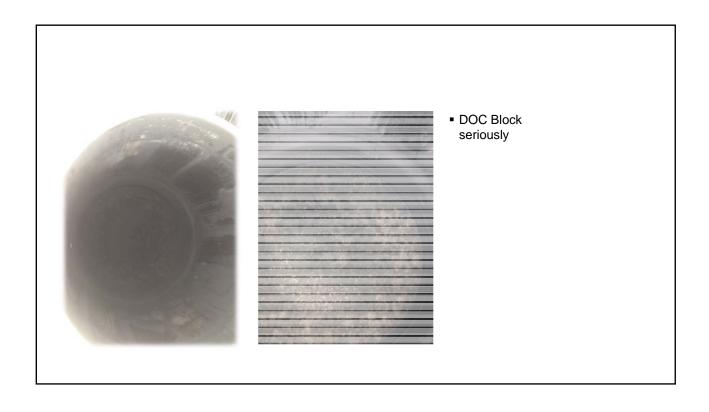
Case Study 1: DPF Block

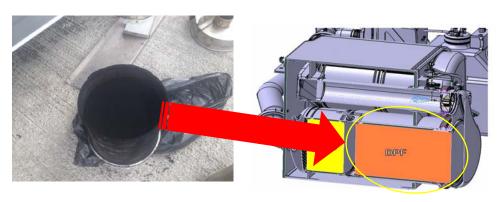


- The Shell (DOC and DPF) is removed, the DPF is broken.
- Caution: Please take mask before removing any DPF assemblies.









■ The shell assembly (DOC & DPF) must be replaced in the case.

Major Fault

- (1) Regeneration Indicator has been ignored before
- (2) Prolong Idling Operation
- (3) Fuel System Problem, e.g. Fuel Pump / Injector faulty

Case Study 2: Adblue leakage



- Adblue crystal
- Caution: It is harmful to human, please take mask and glasses before removing it

MAN 2017



TGX = Model Series Code

26 = Gross Vehicle Weight = 26,000kg

540 = Engine Maximum Horse Power = 540PS

Engine Coolant

Specification: MAN 324 Type

Si-OAT

Proprietary Name: Glysantin G40

Colour: Pink(粉紅色)



Engine Oil

Specification: M3677



Exhaust Additive

Specification: AUS32 in ISO 22241 32.5% Urea Solution

