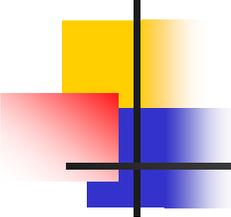


Controlling Diesel Locomotive Start-Up and Idle Exhaust Emissions at SNCF l'Ourcq (Paris)

Steve Fritz & John Hedrick
Southwest Research Institute
May 2006





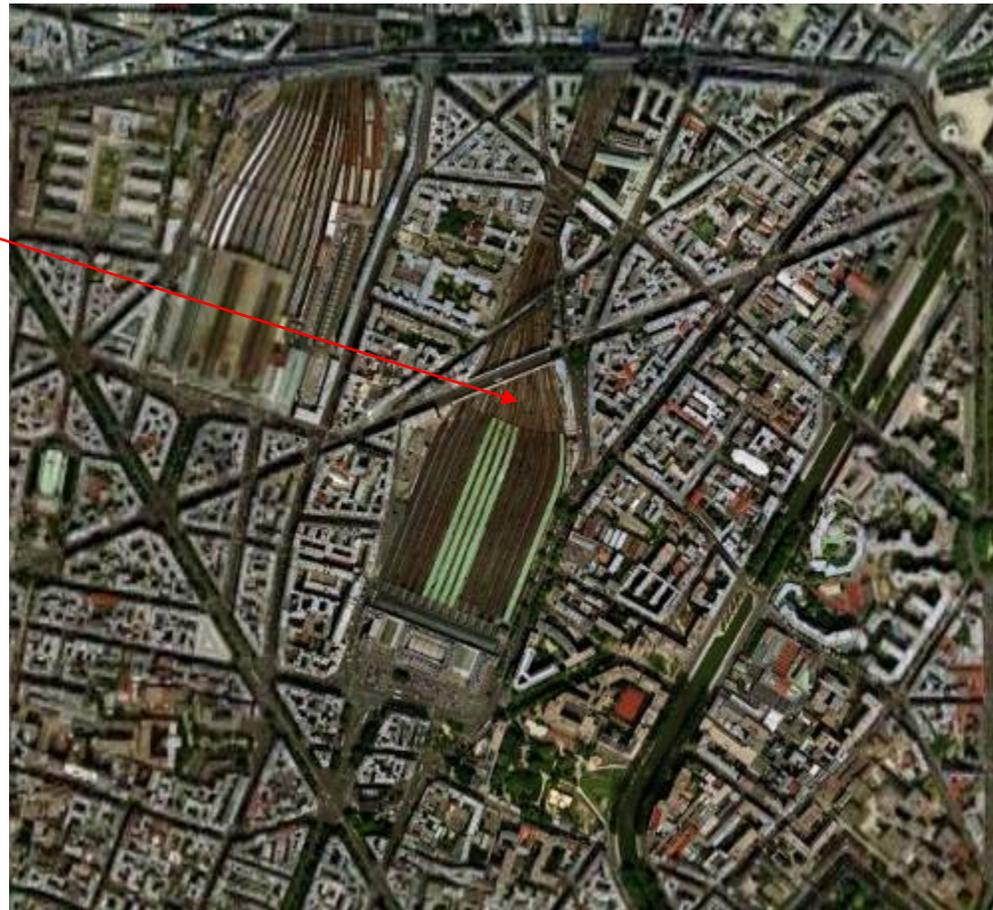
Background

- SNCF operates diesel-powered locomotives in non-electrified regions
- Primarily East and Southeast from Paris
- Power up to 2,250 kW (3,000 hp)
 - Some locomotives recently repowered with MTU 16V-4000 UIC II engines

Paris East Train Station

East train station

Very urban environment,
With a school nearby



I'Ourcq to East Station Move

3.8 mile move = 6.1 km from hood facility to East station
Diesel locomotives moved with electric shunters



Exhaust
scrubber
location



Facility Description

- Designed, fabricated, and installed by Exocat
 - Hug Engineering DPF and SCR system components
- System in regular use starting late-April, 2006
 - System had been in service for 2-weeks at time of SwRI visit.

SNCF Facility Location



Photo taken before facility installed

Step 1. Capture Exhaust



Step 2. Send Exhaust to Scrubber System

Designed to reduce:

- + HC
- + CO
- + NO_x
- + PM (soot)



Shut-Off Valves

- Hoods not in use are shut off using damper valves

Damper valve closes off suction to unused hood



Align Exhaust with Hood

- Hoods do not move
- Locomotives must be precisely spotted
- Not suitable for applications with many types of locomotives
 - Hoods would have to be moveable



Heat Recovery

- Large heat exchanger
- Pre-heat incoming exhaust with burner-heated cleaned exhaust

• Changeur de chaleur 1 •

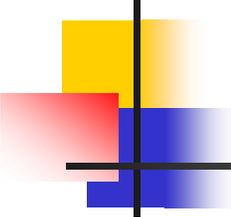


Two 120 kW Exhaust Fans

One fan for two stacks,
Two fans for facility



Big 3-phase power cables,
120 kW = 160 hp.....each

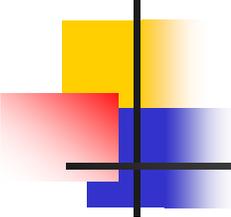


Condensate Collection and Treatment

- Condensate (acidic water) from cooling exhaust is collected
- Disposal of this water was a problem
 - Could not simply drain to sewer
- Condensate is injected into burner system and exits system as water vapor
 - Everything downstream of burner is warm enough to prevent additional condensation

Condensate Collection & Processing

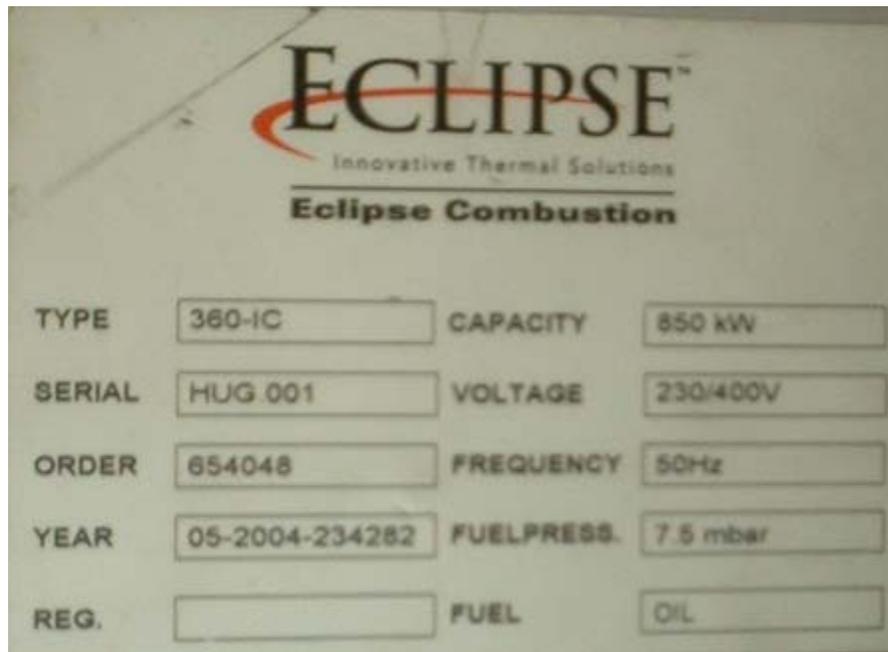




Next Step – Heat the Exhaust

- Exhaust is pre-heated in heat exchanger
- Primary heating is with a diesel-fired burner system
 - Propane pilot light
- Heats all the exhaust to 400°C for SCR reaction
 - Each of the two systems uses about 40 liters/hour of diesel fuel (10.5 gph).
- Second stage heater heats exhaust to 550°C for filter regeneration when needed

Diesel Burners



Each of the two systems has 850 kW Diesel burners (2 stage, one for SCR, and a second for DPF regeneration)

Diesel Burner Module

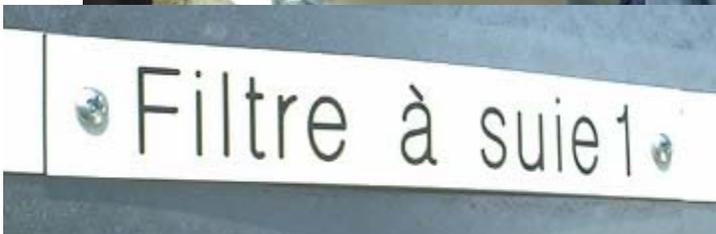


Diesel Burner Fuel Storage



Hug DPF

Glass fiber DPF, not SiC



Urea Storage

- Urea stored in heated ISO container to prevent freezing.



Réservoir d'urée

Urea Storage Tank & Dosing Pump



Container also houses air compressor for fuel burner (heater).

Urea Dosing System



UREA Mixing in Pipe

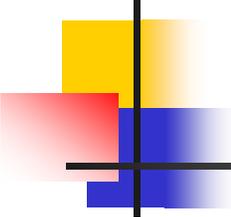


SCR Catalyst + Ammonia Slip Cleanup Catalyst



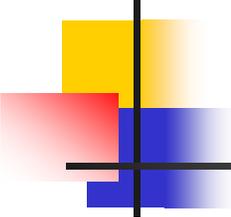
Last Step – Cleaned Exhaust Out the Stacks





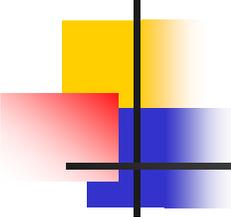
How Cost Effective ?

- System tested extensively to verify performance
- What about the cost?
 - System as installed cost was € 1,500,000
 - Appx. \$1.9M
 - Plus 10-year maintenance contract
 - Plus operating expenses
 - Urea
 - Diesel Fuel & propane for burner system
 - Significant electrical power, primarily for fans
- Detailed cost-effectiveness should to be performed



Maintenance Requirements

- Exocat has 10-year maintenance and service contract
 - Includes urea supply
- Exhaust piping will be cleaned annually
- Urea injectors replaced every 4 months
- DPF service interval (ash removal) - TBD



Monitor Progress

- SwRI intends to monitor SNCF l'Ourcq facility performance and maintenance.
- Through contacts at:
 - SNCF
 - UIC
 - ExoCat
 - Hug