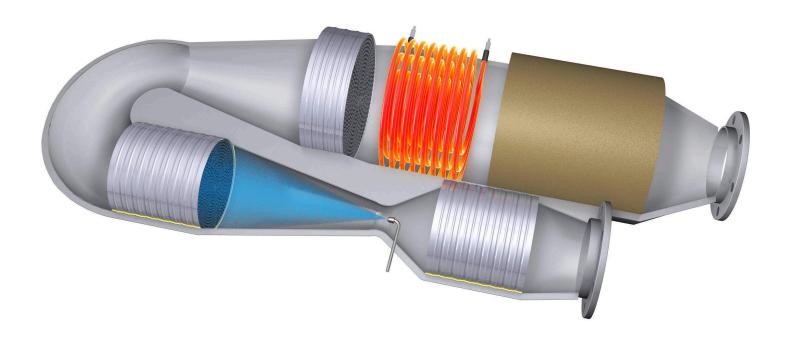


CATARSIS® SOLUTION no POLLUTION



ESC-test reductions

CO and HC = 99.5-100%, NOx = 94-98%, PM = 99.9%

In comparison with laminar systems

DOC: 50% less volume and 60% less Pt-loading.

SCR: 60% less volume and V-coating. ASC: 50% less volume and Pt-loading.

Catalyst production

Key-ready production line and proven technology. Ø100 mm = 1 min, Ø300 = 2.6 min, Ø600 = 8 min



ECO flow Expanding, Circulating, well Organized flow

3x faster mass transfer and 5x more efficient.



The cross section area over the bumps is 4-5 times less than between the bumps. Over the bumps a high gas velocity is thereby obtained. When the gas flow reaches the end of the bump, it flows forward at the high speed in the upper part of the triangle peak. In the lower portion it expands and the speed is decelerated. In this way a rotation is created. When the rotation has lost most of its energy, the next bump comes. But the flow expands also laterally, whereby two counter-rotating screws are obtained along the canal. The result is a very effective flow of high heat and mass transfer rate and low pressure drop.

So far, there have been two types of flows in the current channel types, laminar or turbulent. The textbook says, "A fluid can flow either laminar, i.e. rectilinear or turbulent i.e.disordered". The definition and the theoretical basis for these flows were set up in the late 1800s. The laminar flow is dominant in both heat exchangers and catalysts. The turbulent has been used only in special cases because of its relatively high pressure drop.

ECO flow is a brand new flow that is neither laminar nor turbulent. There is an **Expanding, Circulating** and **well-Organised** flow, which in any point has a defined flow rate and direction.

The very high efficiency of ECO flow is the largest development step in the gas flow technology of current catalysts and heat exchangers.

More information

Click the buttons for more information (requires Internet access).

