

Combustion and Emissions Investigations using OME and Stoichiometric Operation in a Compression Ignition Engine

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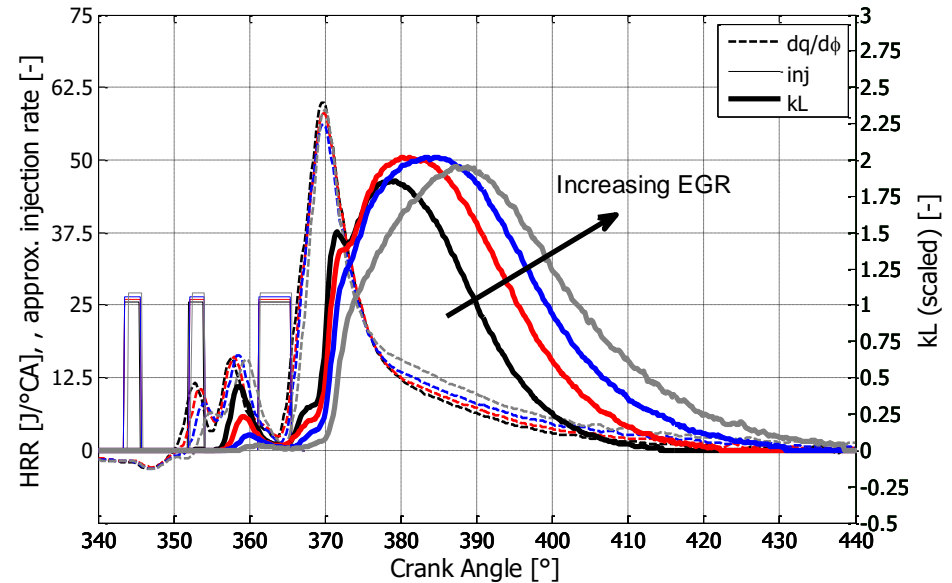
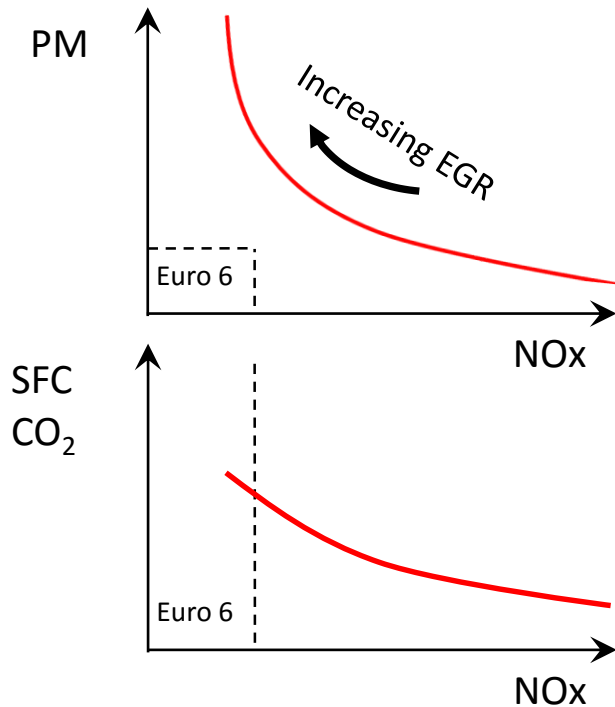


Outline

- Introduction
- Testbench
- Results
- Conclusions

Motivation

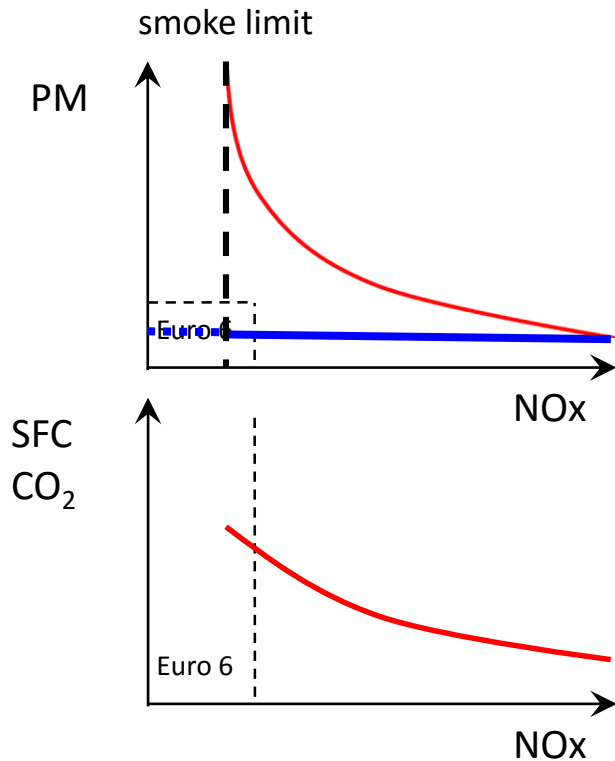
- Influence of EGR on In-Cylinder and Tailpipe Soot



— EGR 0%	Soot: 4 mg/m³	EGR: 1.1% λ: 2.3
— EGR 10%	Soot: 9 mg/m³	EGR: 9.7 % λ: 1.9
— EGR 20%	Soot: 41 mg/m³	EGR: 19 % λ: 1.7
— EGR 30%	Soot: 215 mg/m³	EGR: 27.3% λ: 1.4

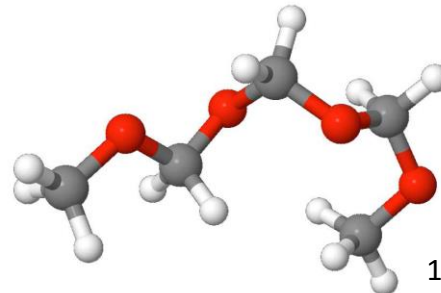
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Motivation



Is there a magic fuel, which does not form soot?

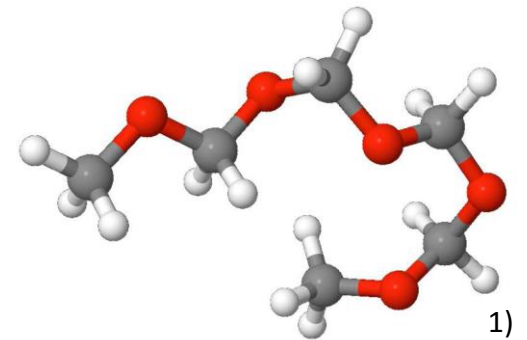
OME: Polyoxymethylene dimethyl ether (also POMDME)



OME 3 (~80%)



OME 4 (~20%)



MTU 396

Experimental Setup

Engine specifications

Displacement	3.96 L
Bore/Stroke	165/185 mm
Compression ratio	13.77
Valves	2 Intake 1 Exhaust

Test bench limitations

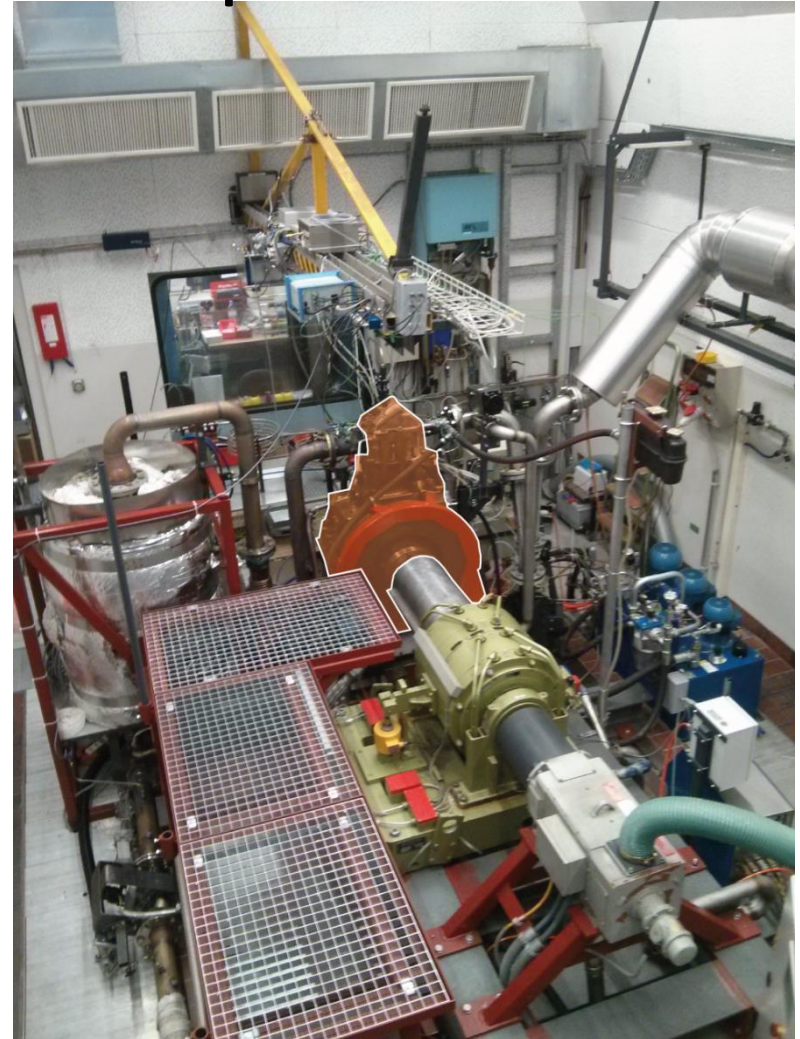
Intake pressure	≤ 4.5 bar
Intake temperature	20°C - 100°C
Exhaust temperature	≤ 700 °C

Fuel supply

Injection pressure	≤ 1600 bar
# of fuel pumps	2
Injector nozzle	8 x 0.24 mm 8 x 0.29 mm

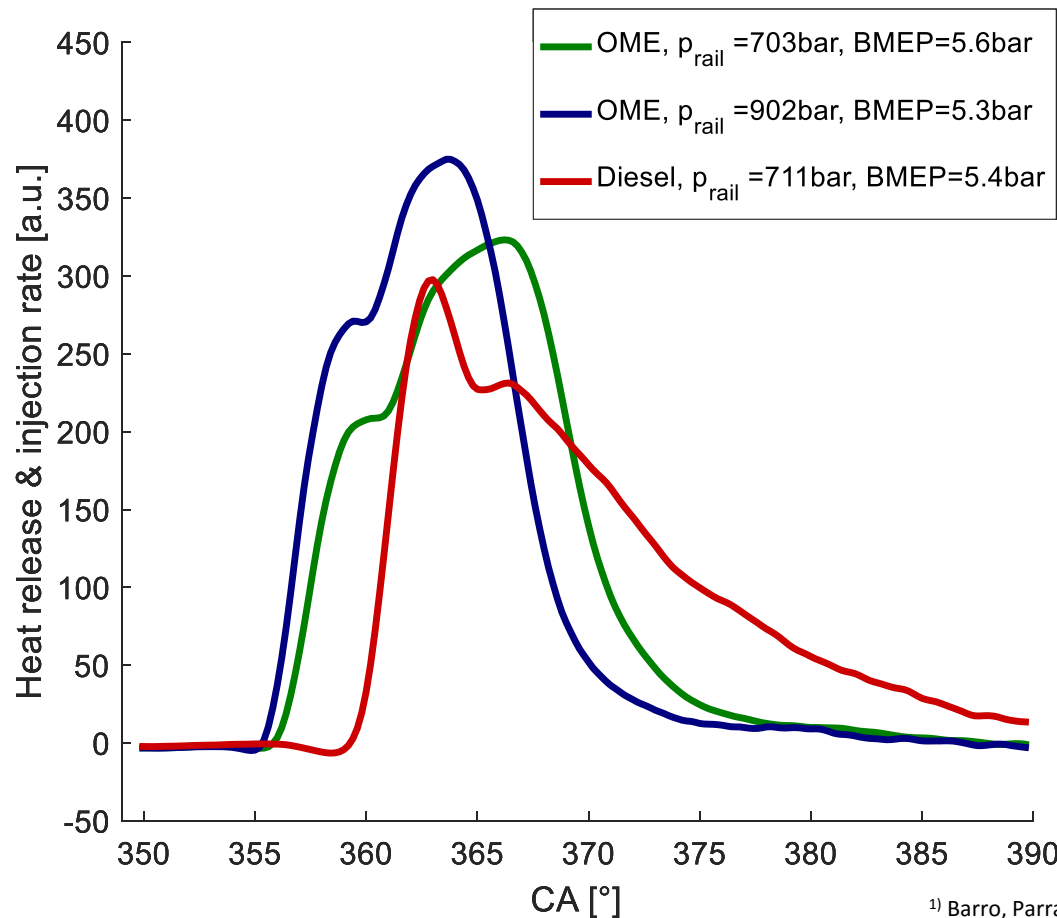
Exhaust analysis

HC	FID (C3H8) Airsense (CH4)
Nox/CO/CO2/O2	Standard
Soot	FSN / DMS 500 / TEM



Comparison of Combustion Behaviour

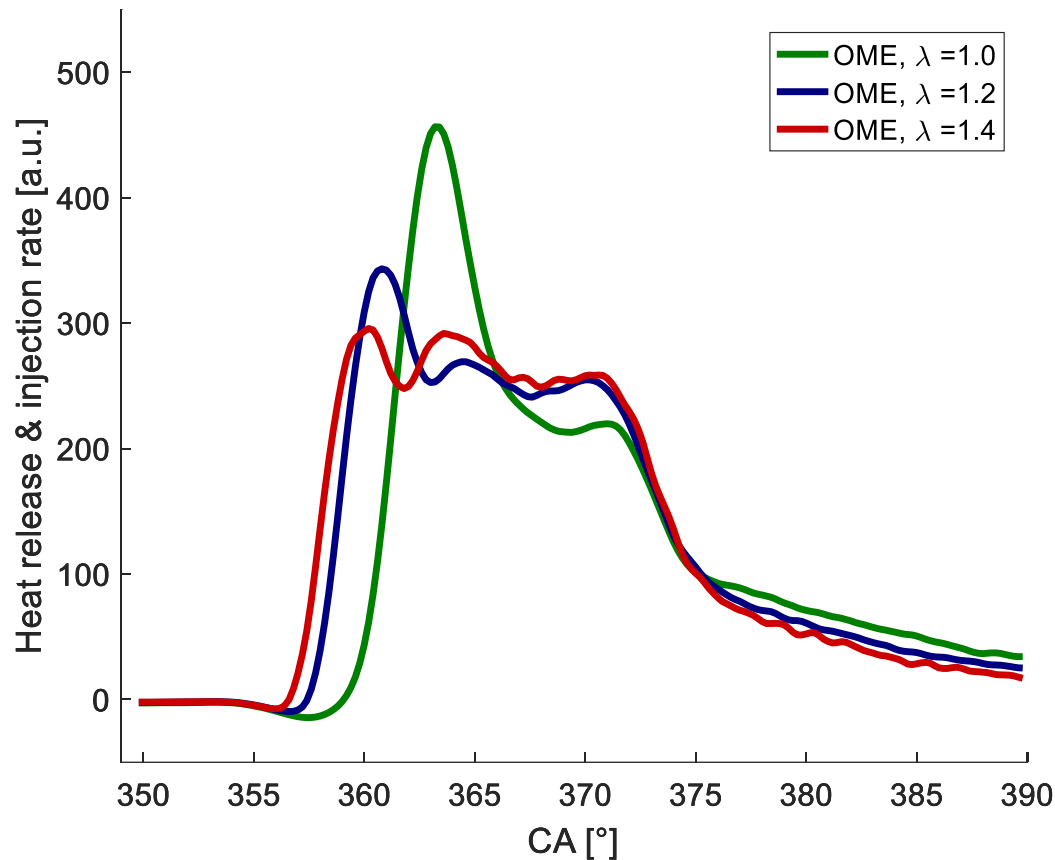
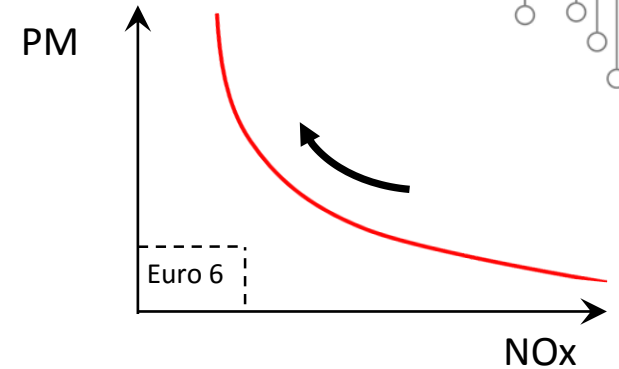
• OME vs Diesel



- Ignition delay different
 - Different CN
 - Different nozzle
 - Different hydraulic behaviour
- Different maximum diffusion combustion
 - Even with lower LHV
- Different late combustion behaviour

Test Procedure #1

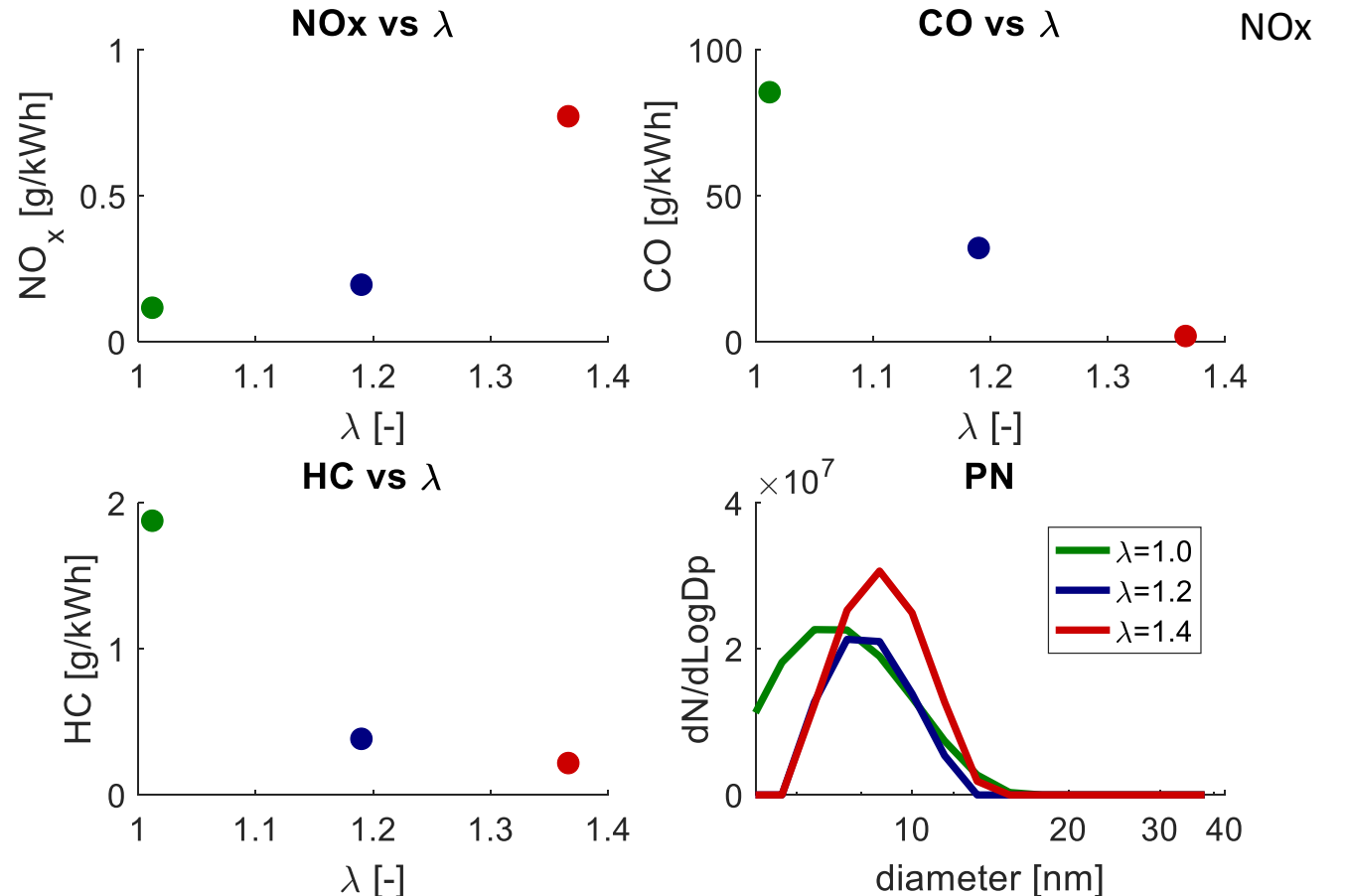
- Increasing EGR at constant fuel rate towards $\lambda = 1$
- Increased EGR rate “replaced” fresh air



- Changing ignition delay due to lower reactivity with decreasing intake oxygen content
- Decreased diffusion combustion maximum at $\lambda = 1$
- Slower (but still decent) late phase combustion

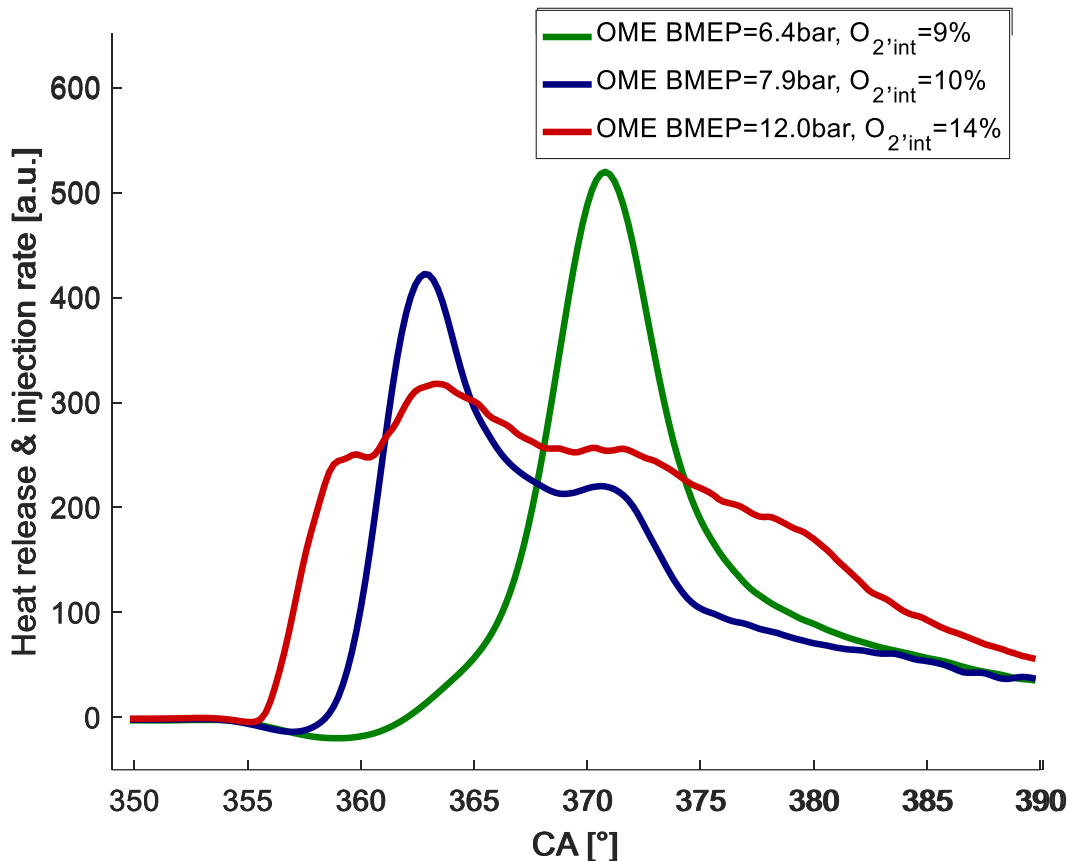
Operation towards $\lambda = 1$

- Reducing NO_x with increasing EGR
- Increasing CO/HC with increasing EGR
- High CH_4 content in THC
- Particles detected in nucleation mode
- No significant PM



Test procedure #2; Load Variation at $\lambda=1$

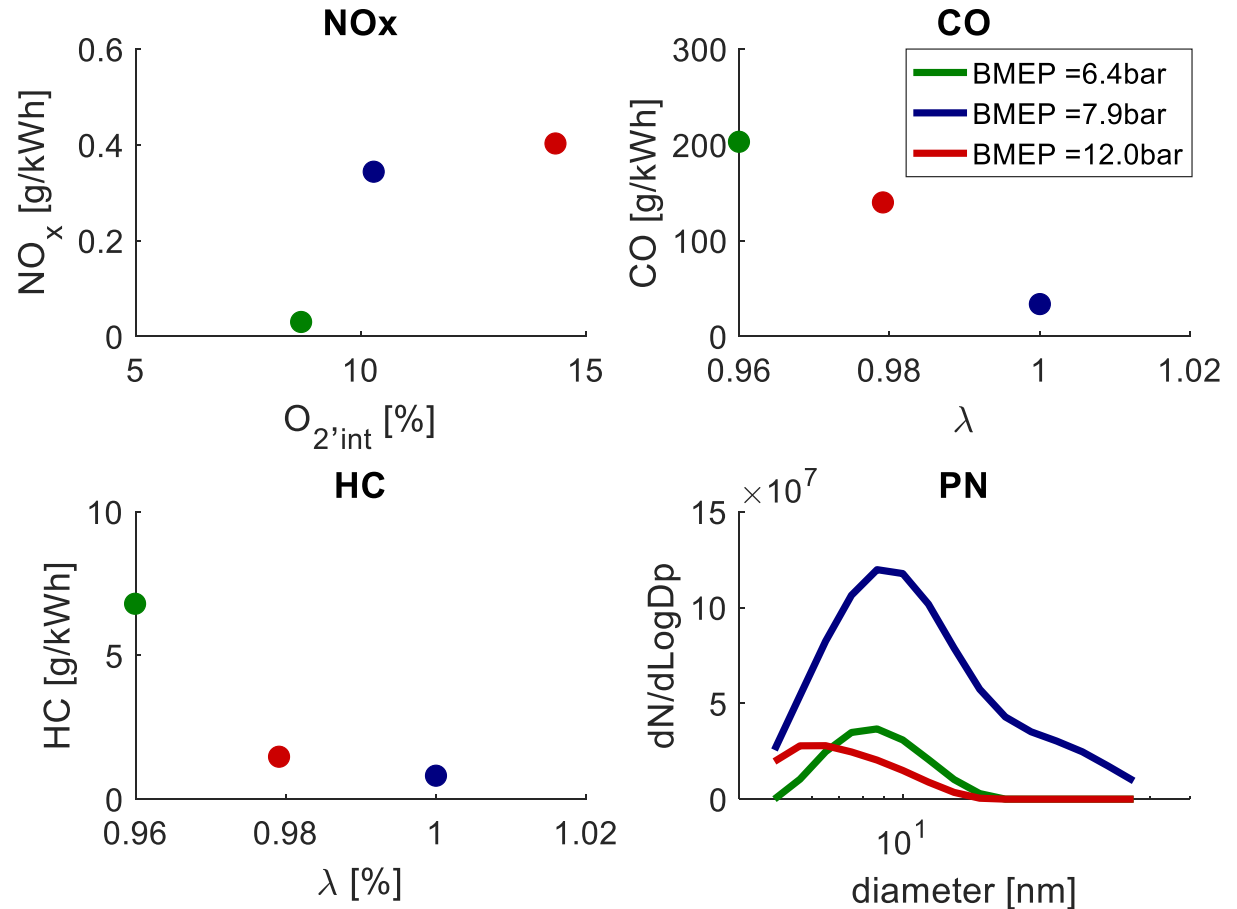
- EGR “replaced” with fuel to keep $\lambda = 1$ with increasing load



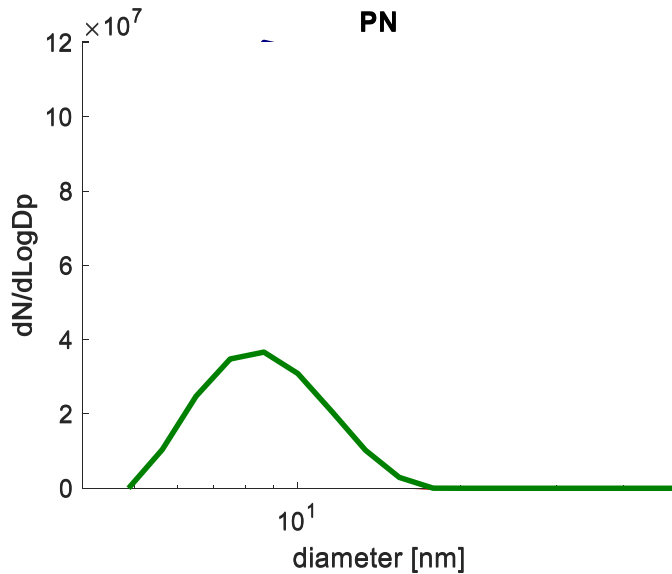
- Changing ignition delay due to lower reactivity with decreasing intake oxygen content
- Increasing premixed combustion portion with decreasing oxygen concentration
- Lowest intake oxygen close to PCCI operation

Operation towards $\lambda = 1$

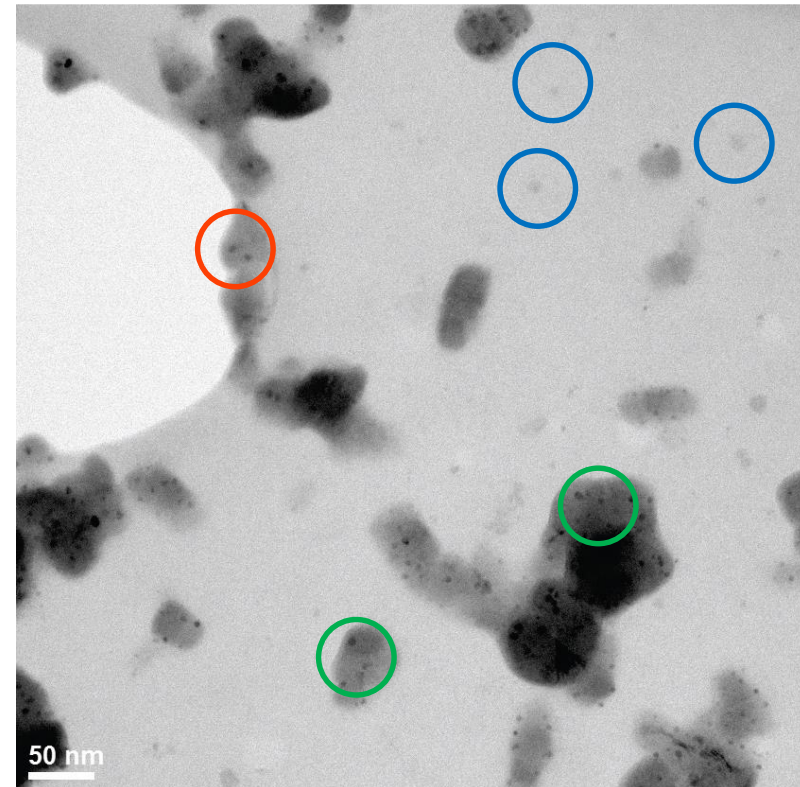
- Reducing NO_x with reducing intake O_2
- Increasing CO/HC with decreasing λ
- Particles detected in nucleation mode (& agglomeration mode for 7.9 bar)



TEM Analysis



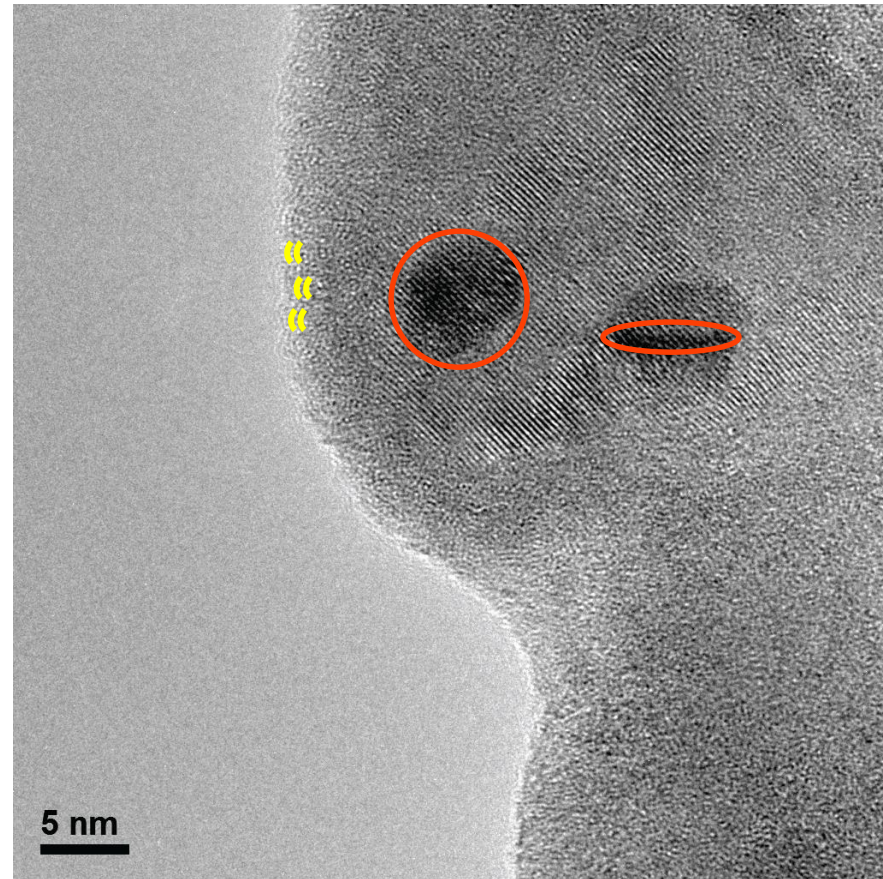
- Numerous small particles (blue)
- Small particles in agglomerates (green, zoom red)



TEM Analysis

Yellow: soot

Red: Metal based nucleation
core (unknown metal,
unknown origin)





Conclusions

- Comparison of Diesel and OME in a CI engine showed higher diffusion and faster late phase combustion rate
- OME showed the ability to be operated in stoichiometric conditions in diffusion combustion mode (even with very low intake oxygen concentration)
- The used setup showed significant particle number emission without significant particle mass
- Large number of non-soot particles; soot particles contain metal nucleation core



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