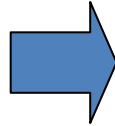


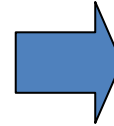
Partially Premixed Combustion, PPC

- from idle to 26 bar IMEP with Euro 6 emissions and 50%+ fuel efficiency

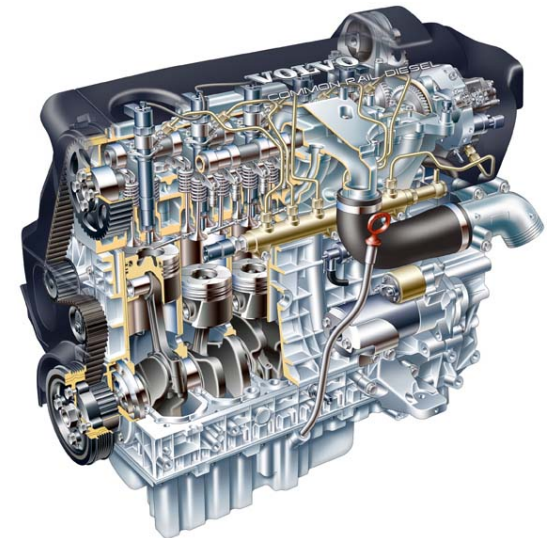
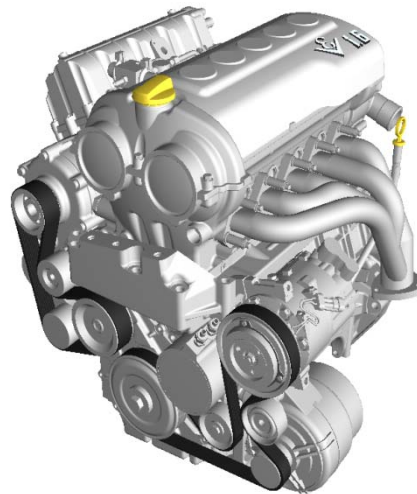
SI



HCCI



PPC



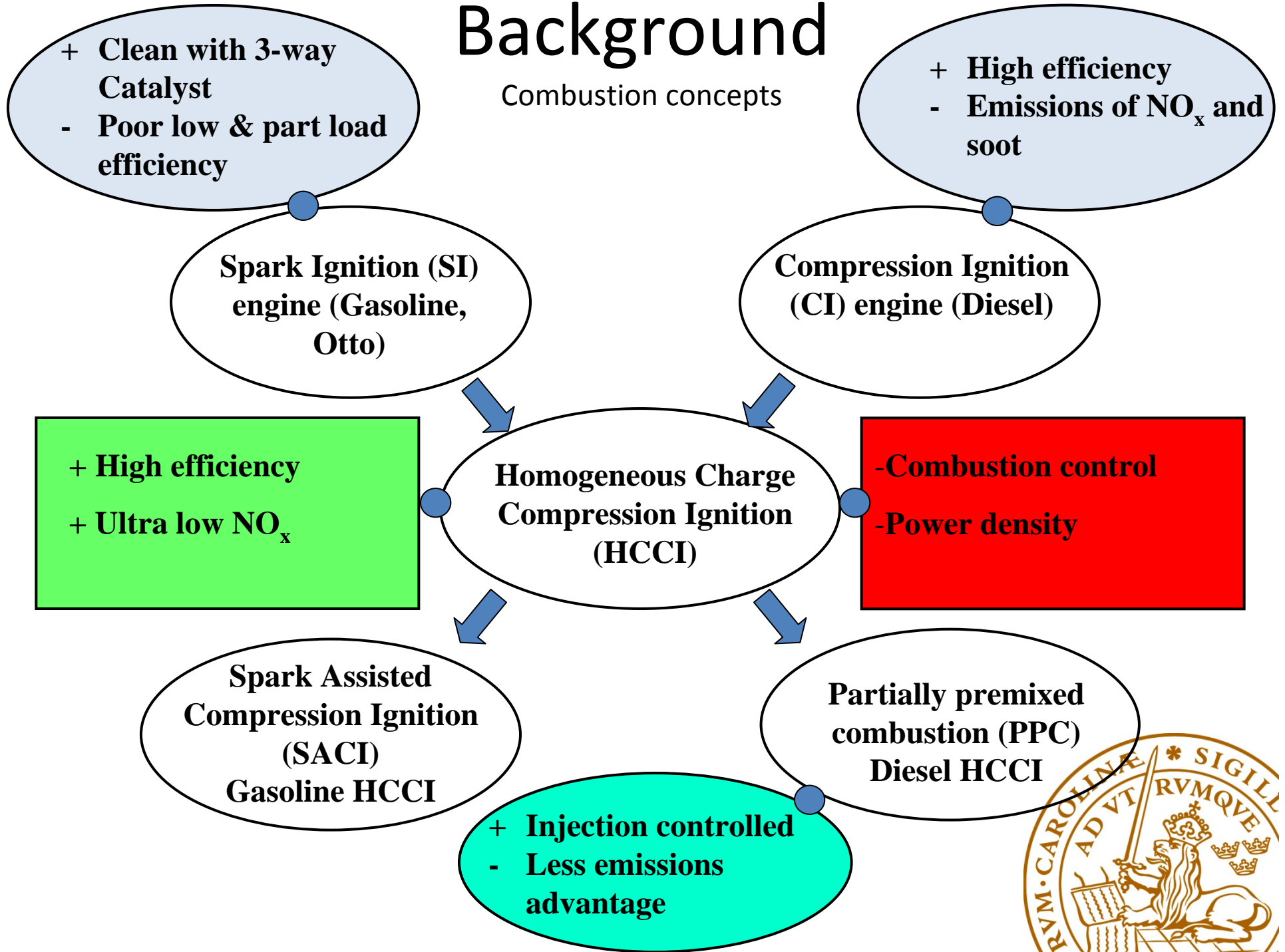
Prof. Bengt Johansson

Division of Combustion Engines
Department of Energy Sciences

Lund University

Background

Combustion concepts



Outline

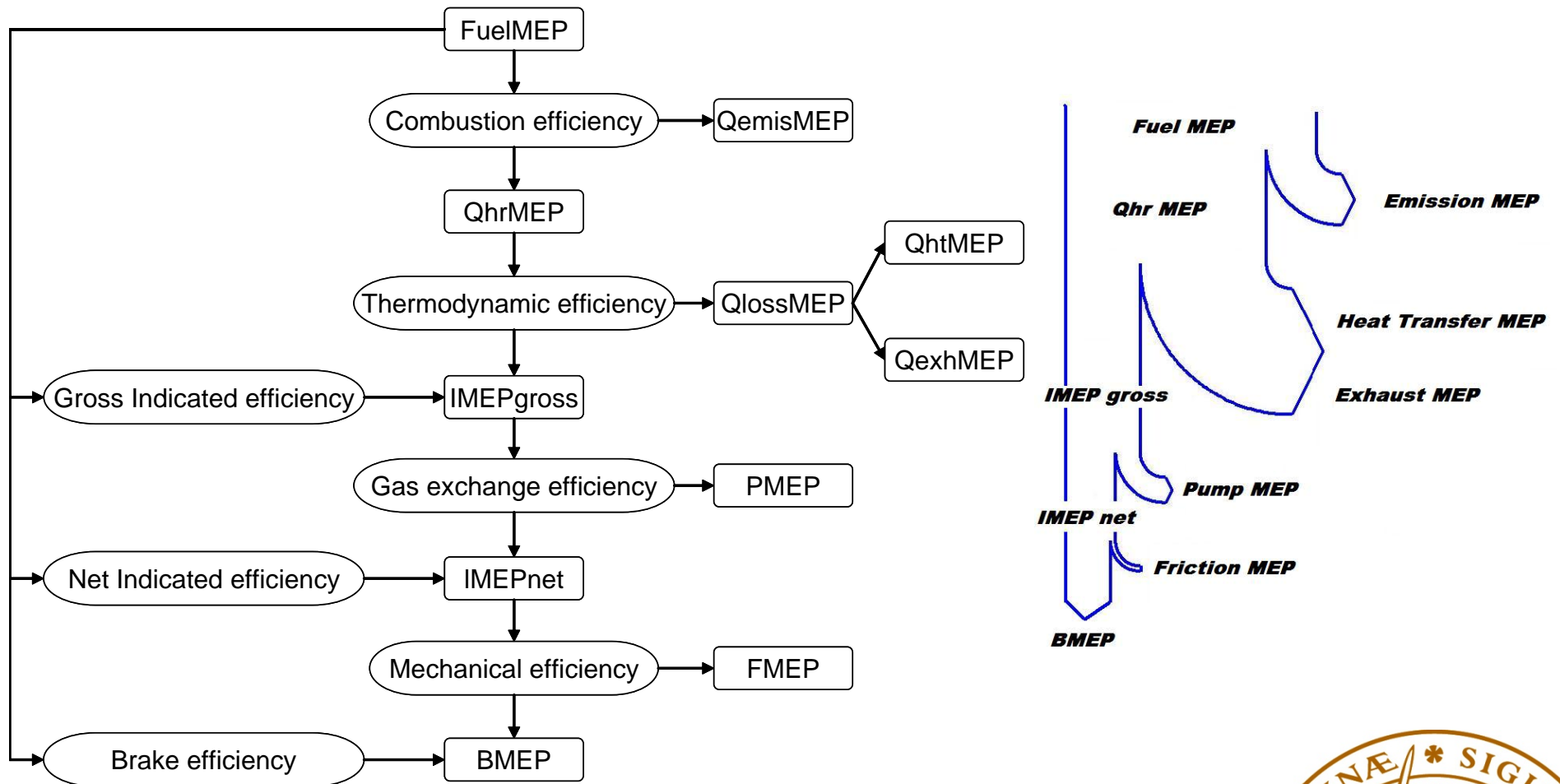
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Efficiencies?



Energy flow in an IC engine



$$\eta_{Brake} = \eta_{Combustion} * \eta_{Thermodynamic} * \eta_{GasExchange} * \eta_{Mechanical}$$



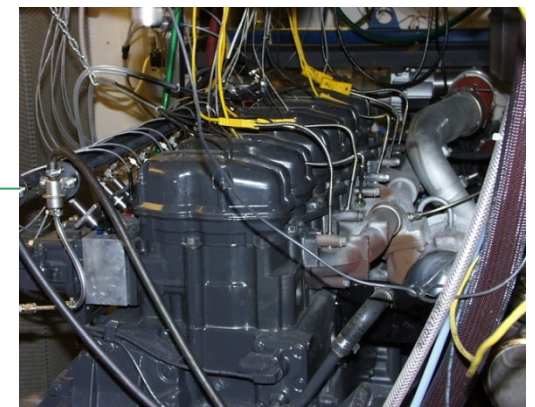
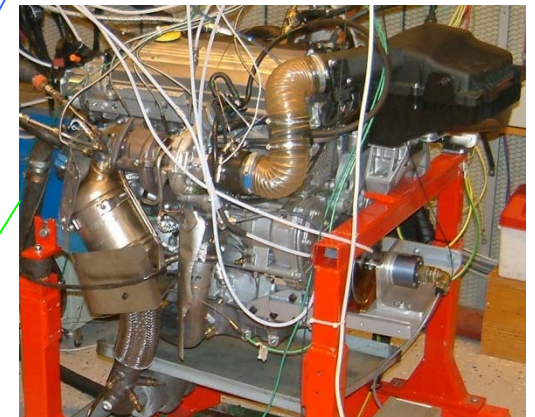
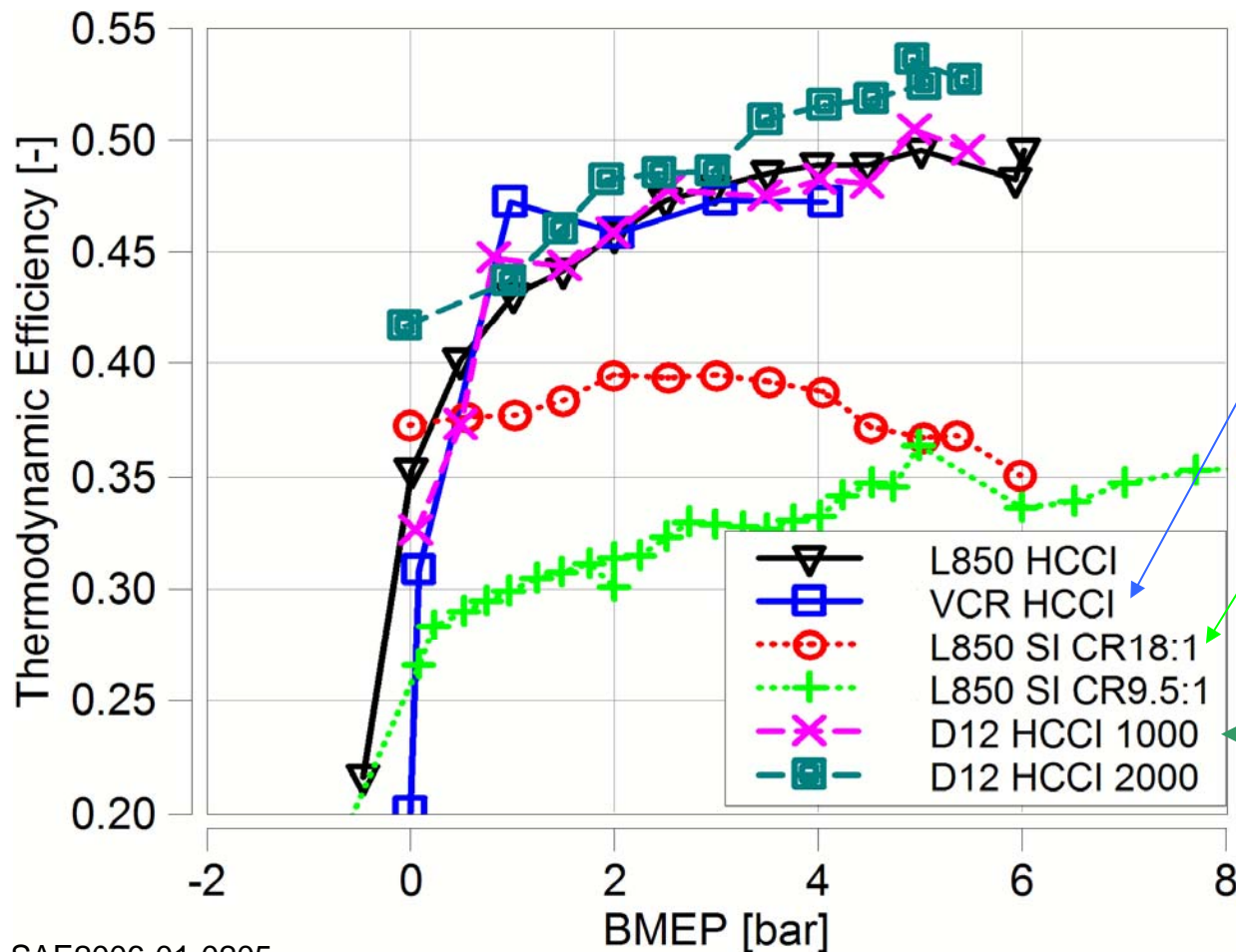
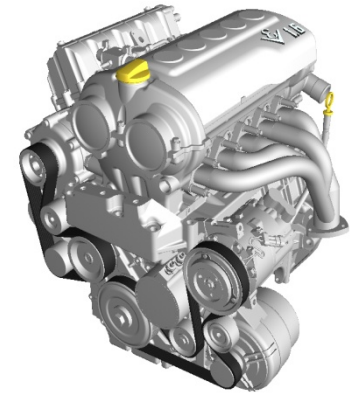
Thermodynamic efficiency

Saab SVC variable compression ratio, VCR, HCCI, $R_c=10:1-30:1$;

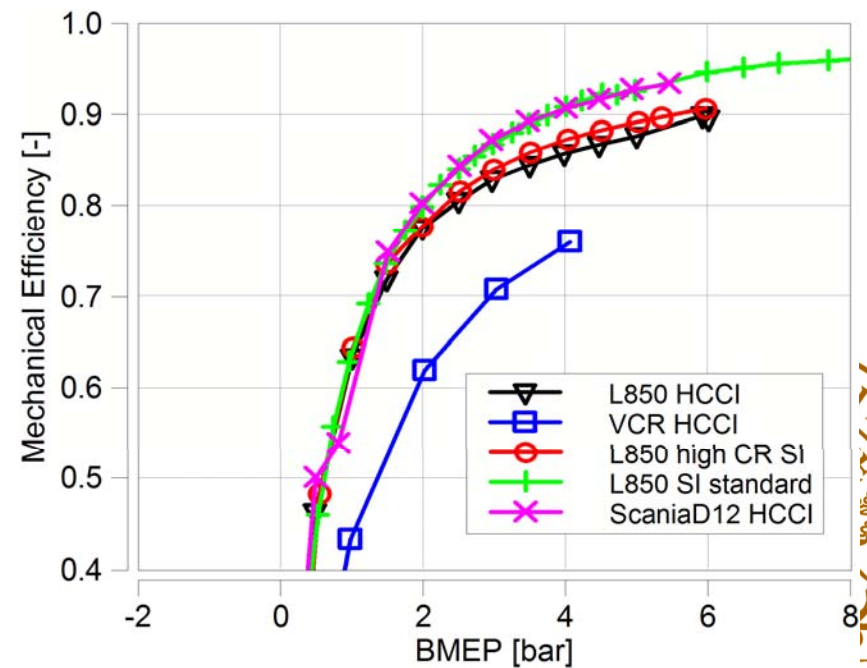
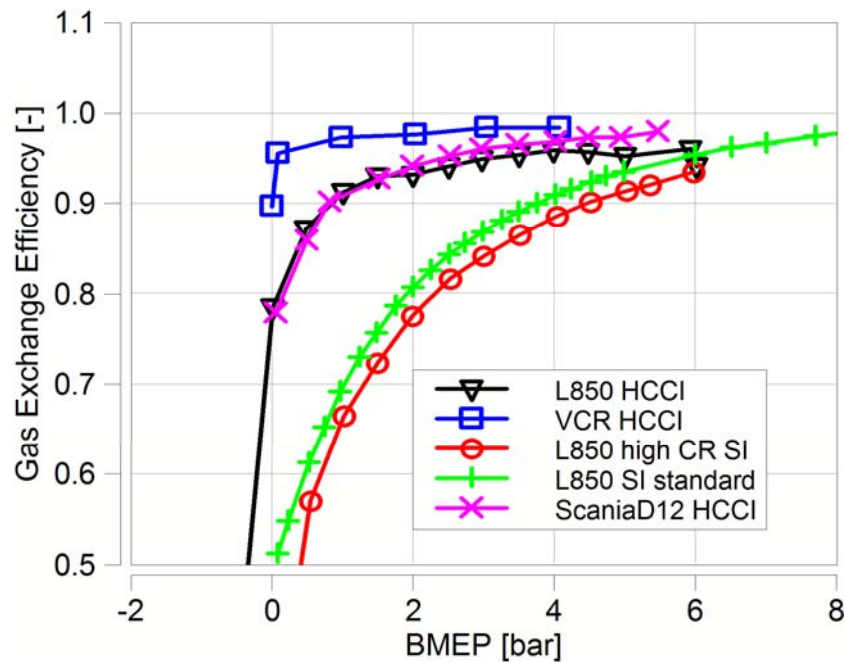
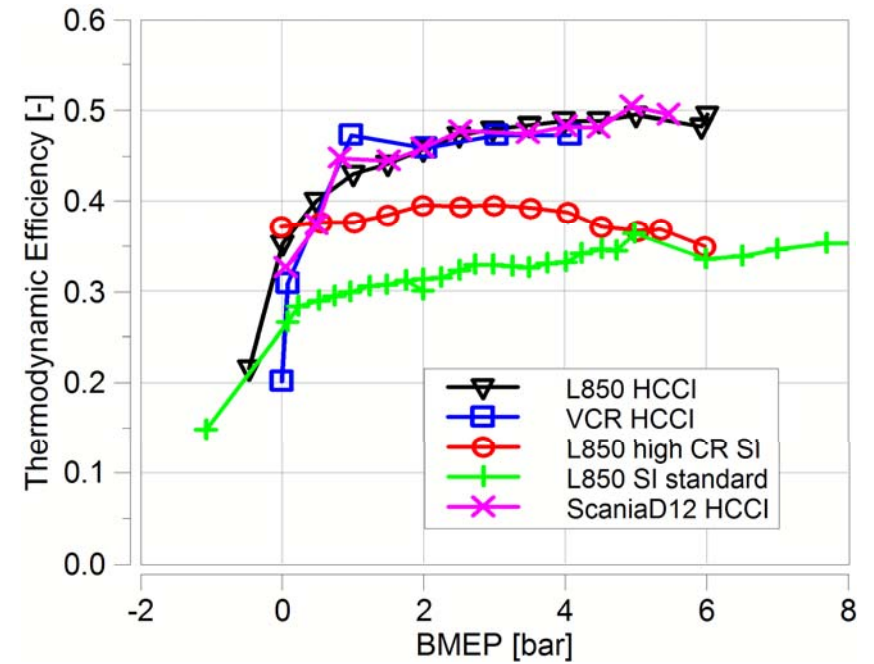
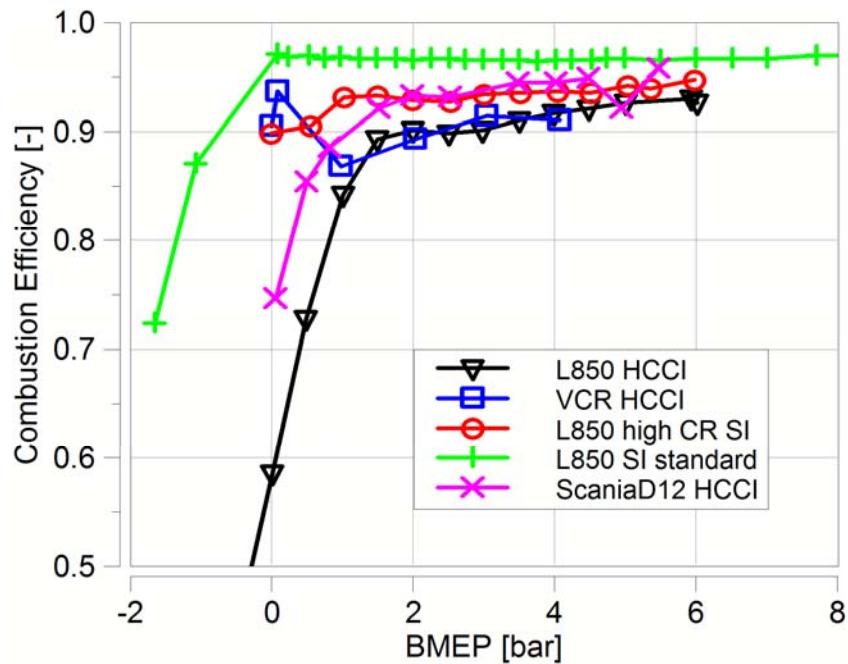
General Motors L850 "World engine", HCCI, $R_c=18:1$, SI, $R_c=18:1$, SI, $R_c=9.5:1$ (std)

Scania D12 Heavy duty diesel engine, HCCI, $R_c=18:1$;

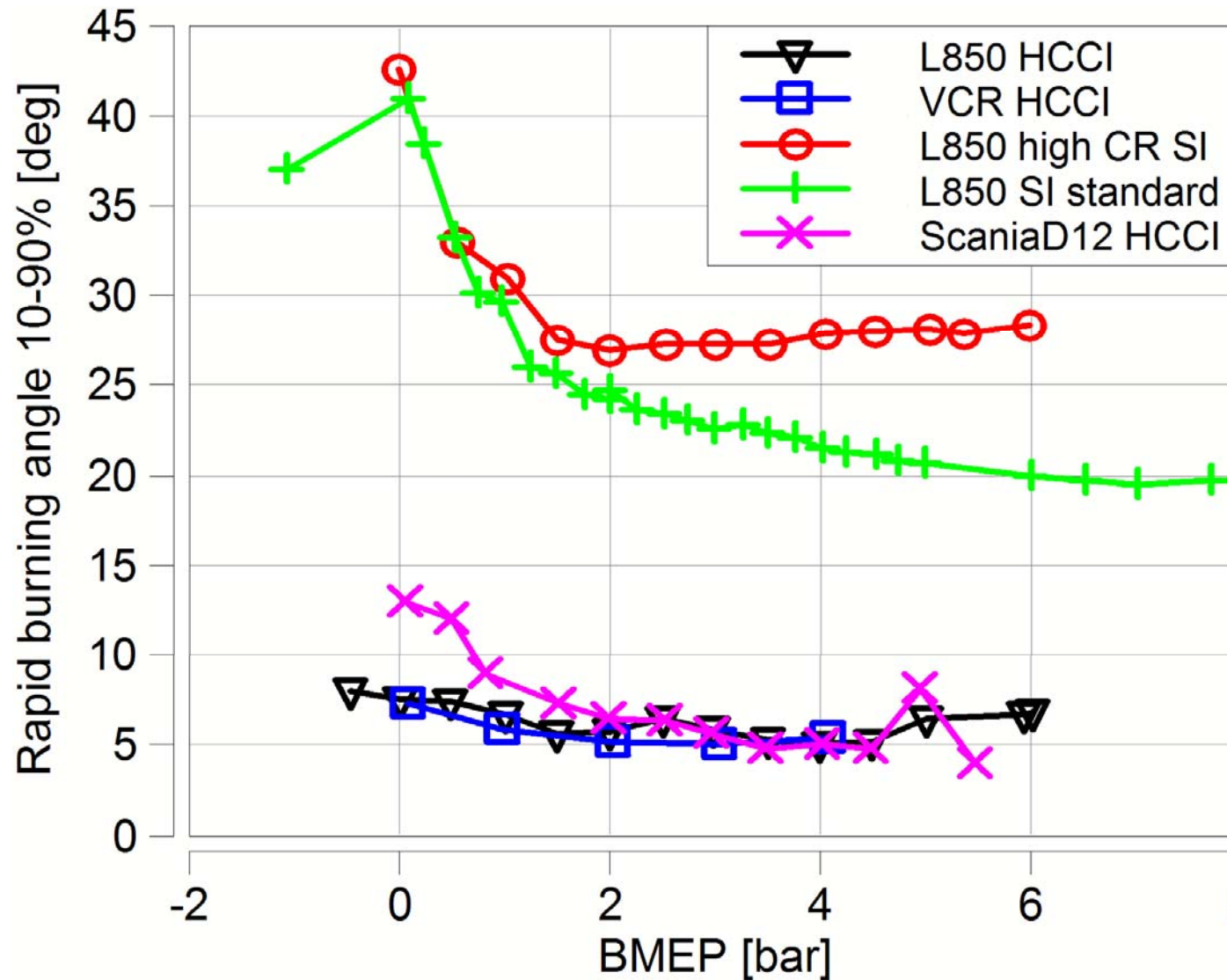
Fuel: US regular Gasoline



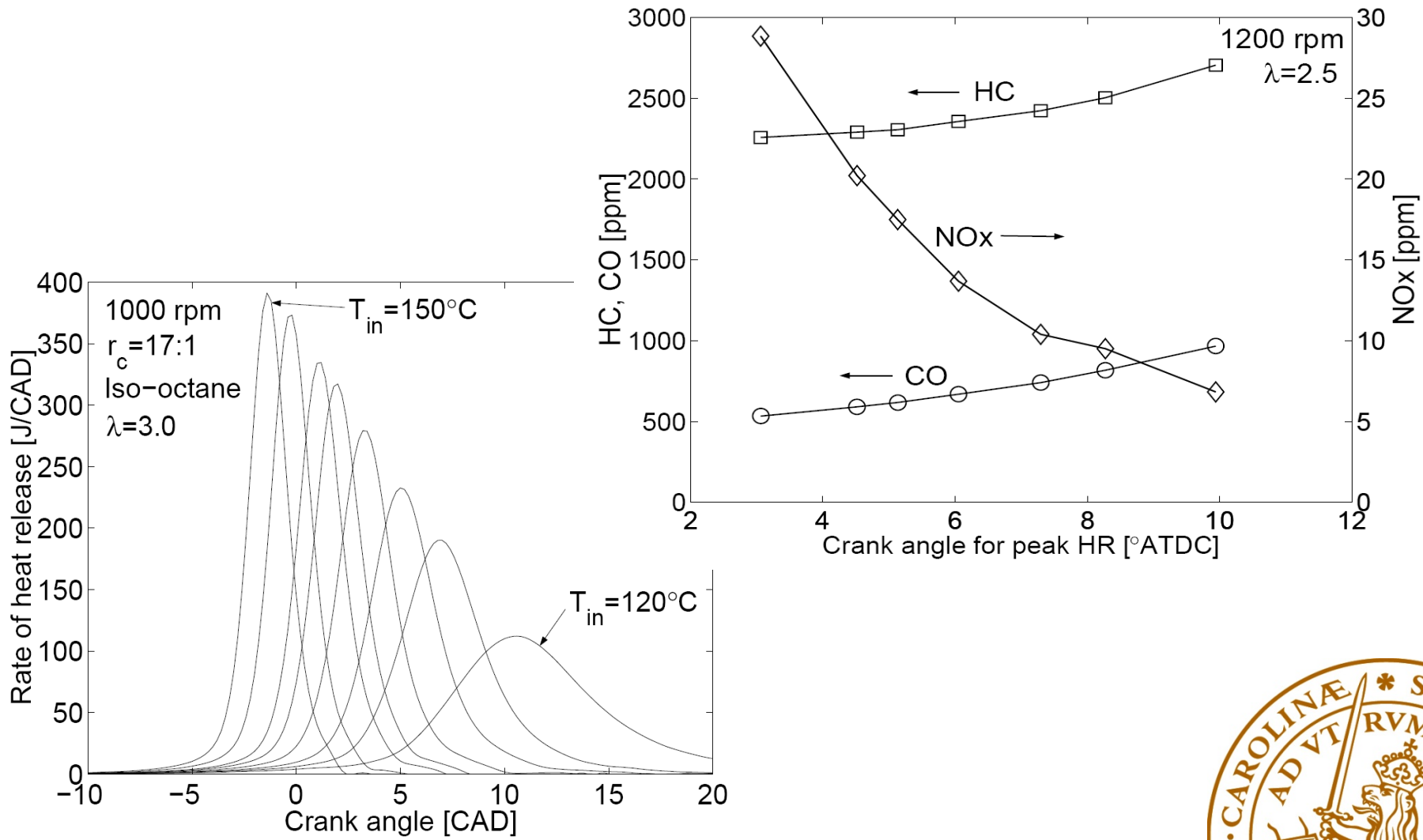
All four efficiencies



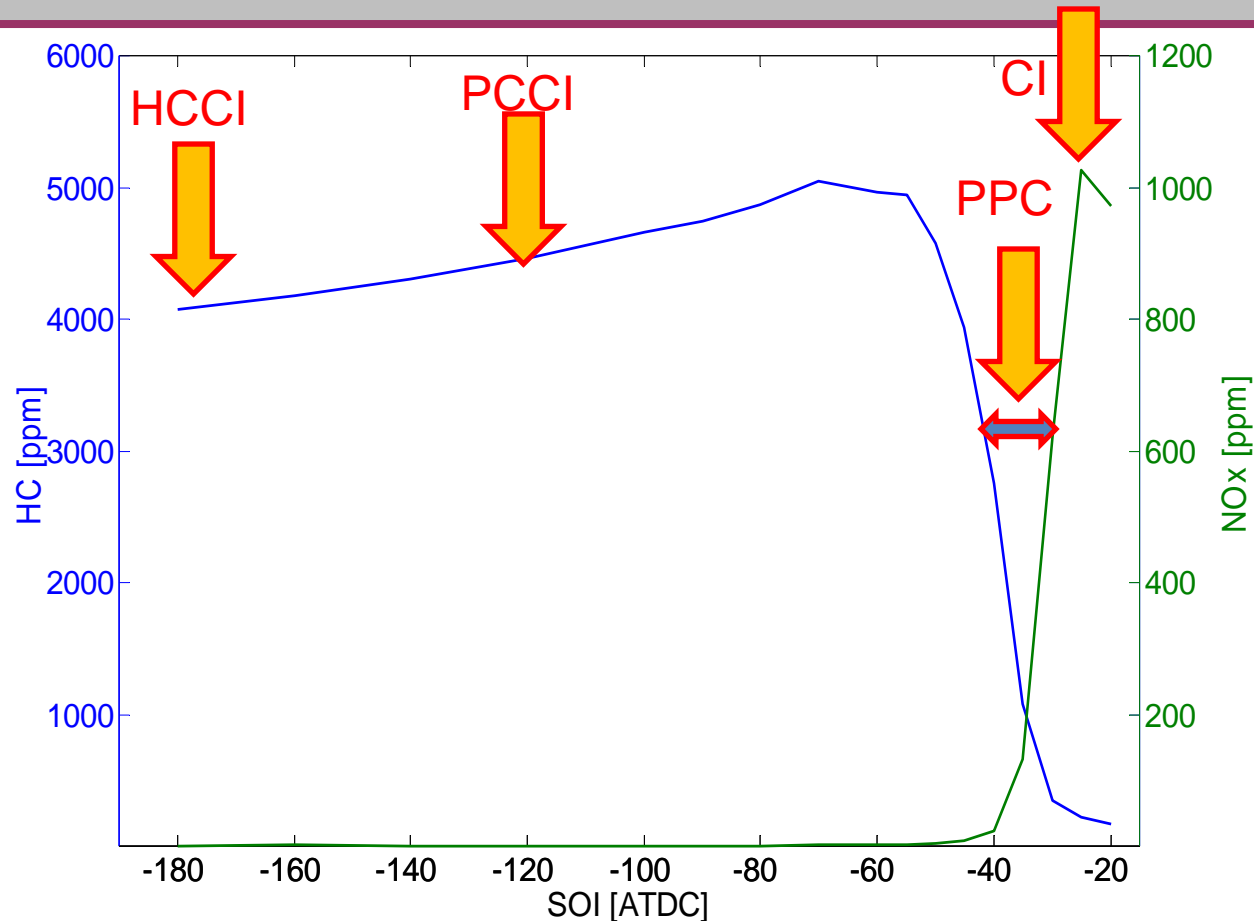
Problem with HCCI: Too fast combustion



Phasing HCCI combustion late helps burn rate but reduce η_c



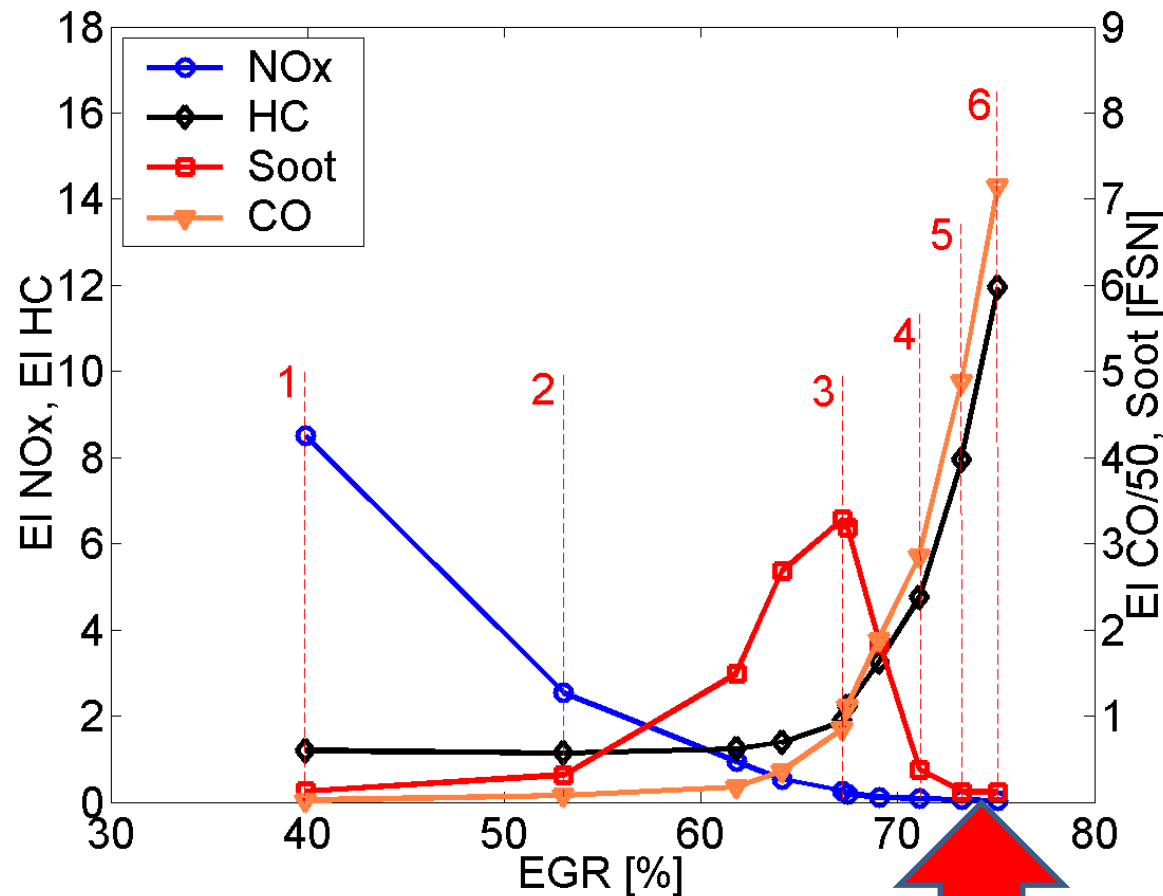
Partially Premixed Combustion, PPC



Def: region between truly homogeneous combustion, HCCI, and diffusion controlled combustion, diesel



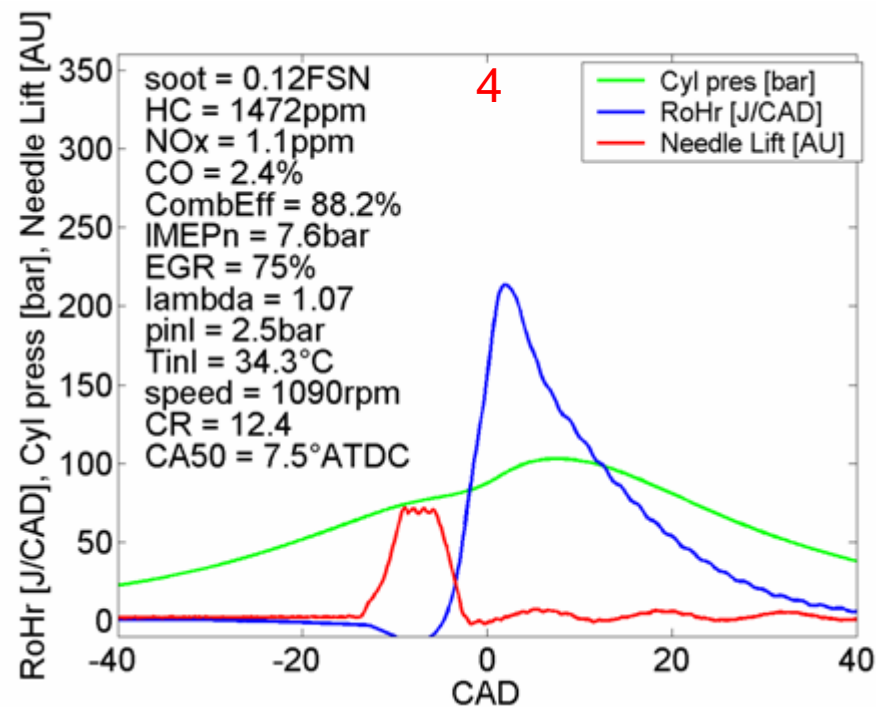
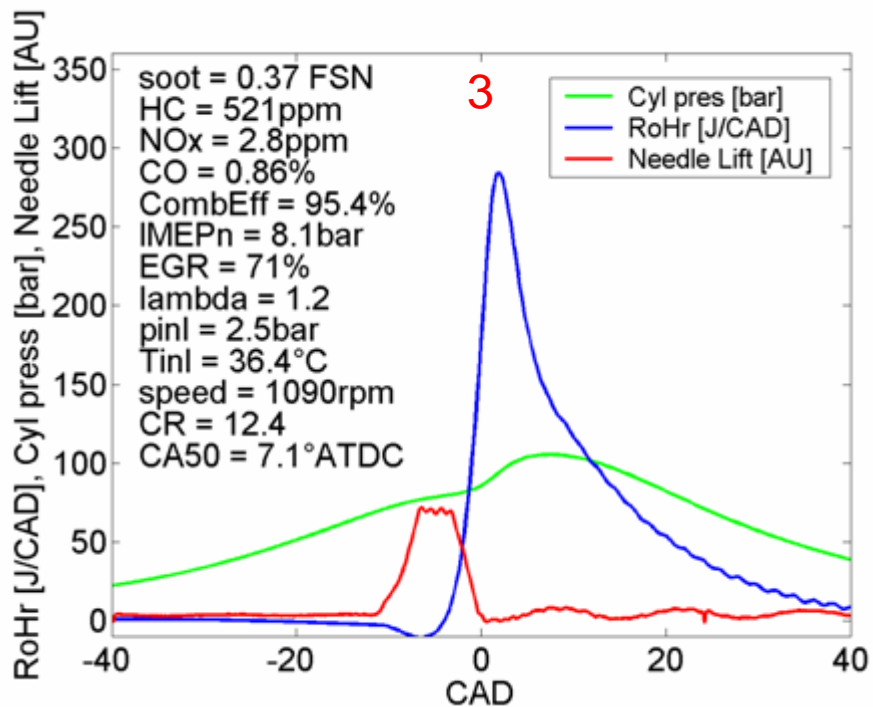
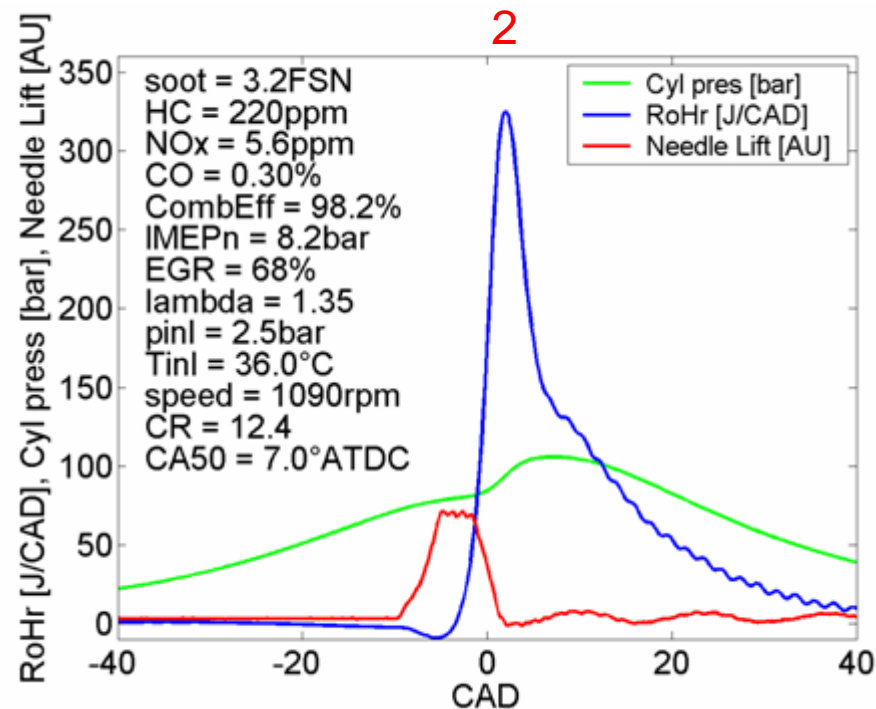
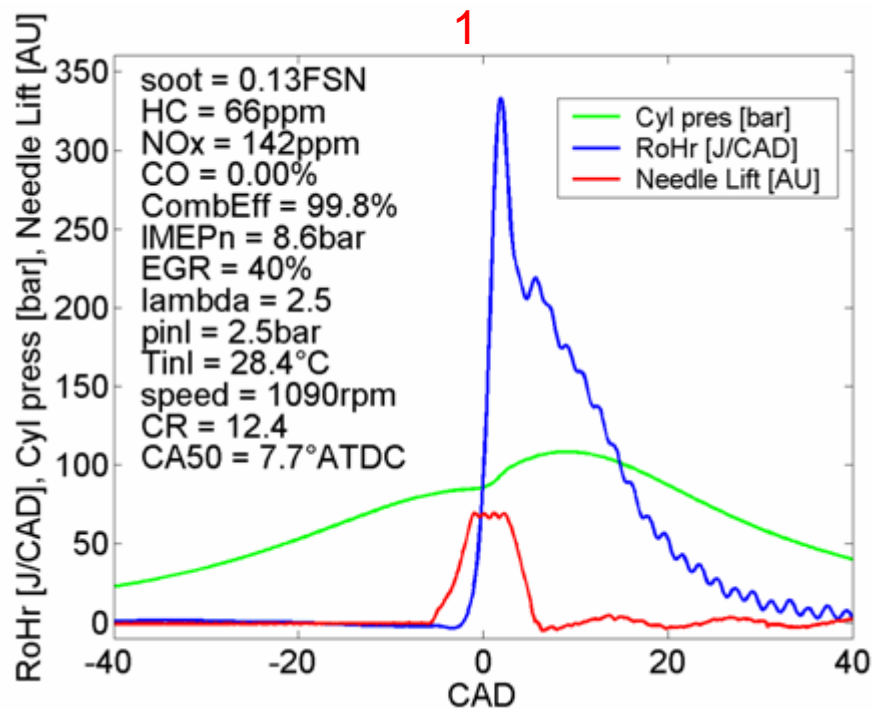
PPC: Effect of EGR with diesel fuel



Load	8 bar IMEP
Abs. Inlet Pressure	2.5 bar
Engine Speed	1090 rpm
Swirl Ratio	1.7
Compression Ratio	12.4:1 (Low)

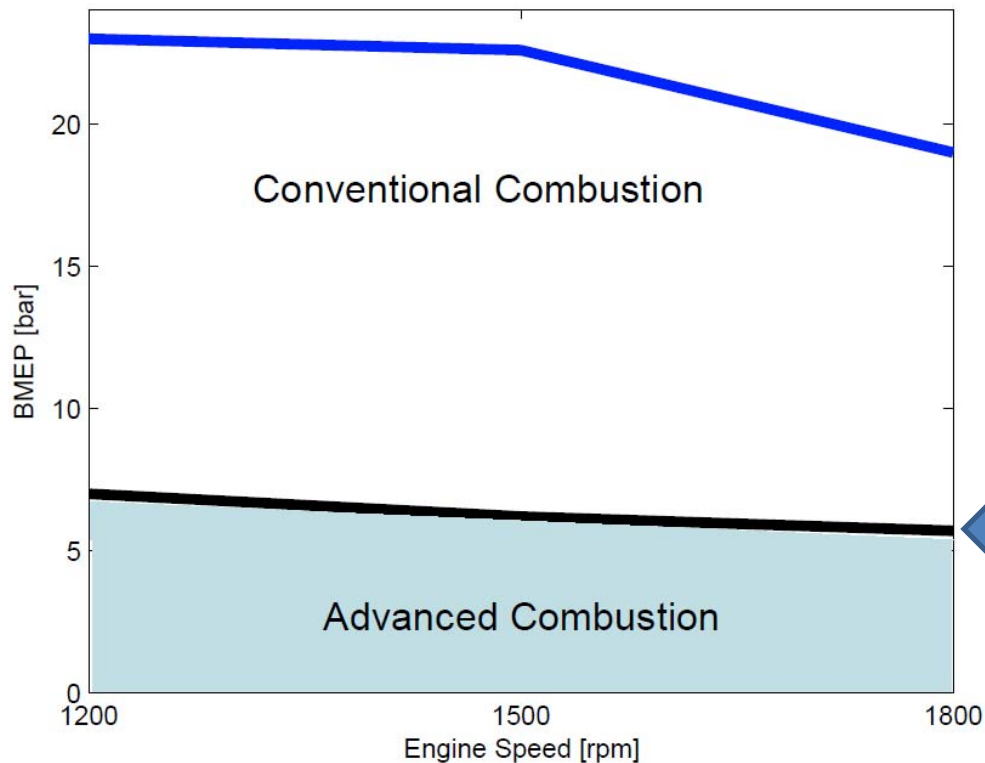
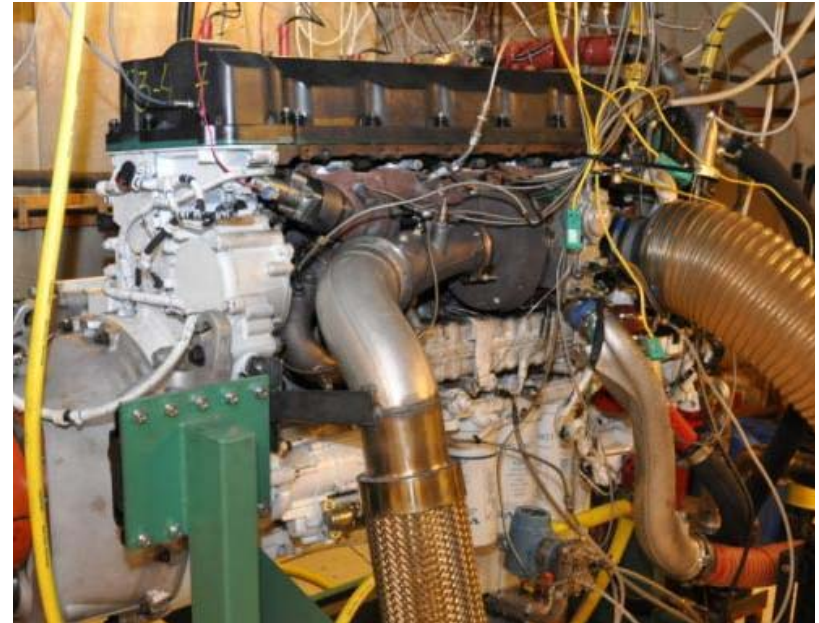
Scania D12 single cylinder





Delphi/Lund/Volvo PPC Project

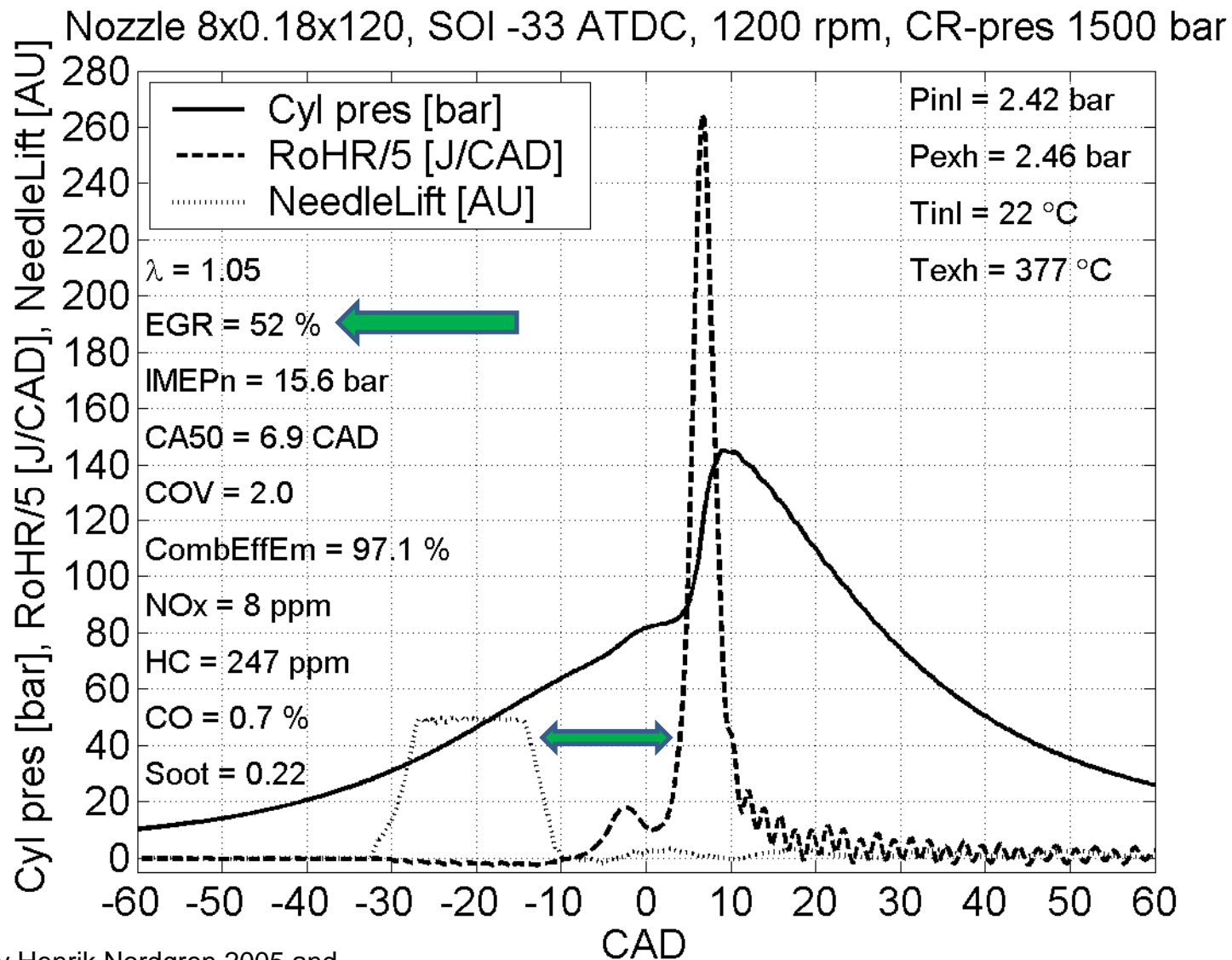
Volvo D13 US07 EGR base engine



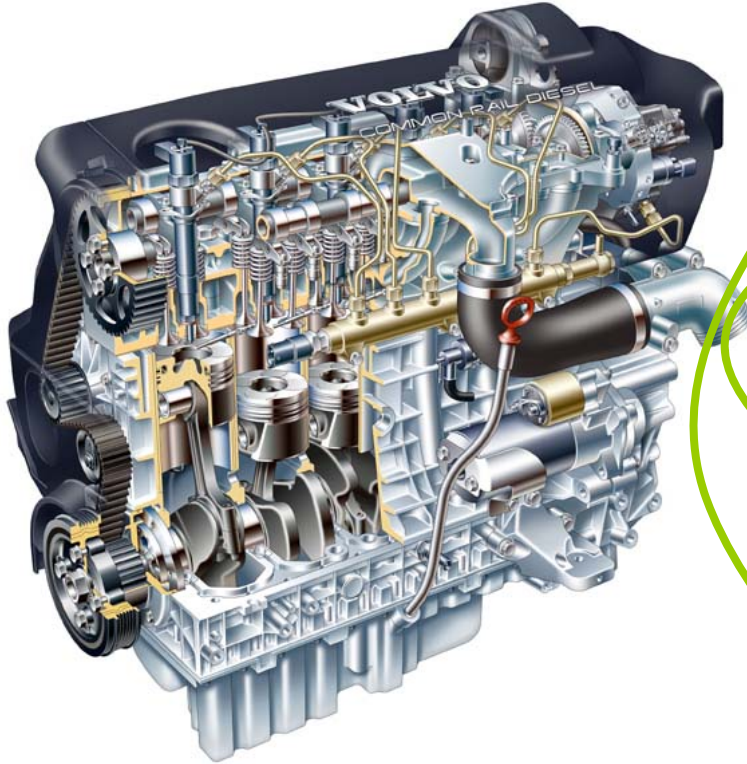
NO_x < 0.3 g/kWh
PM < 2 FSN
using
Swedish MK1 **diesel** fuel



PPC with low cetane diesel

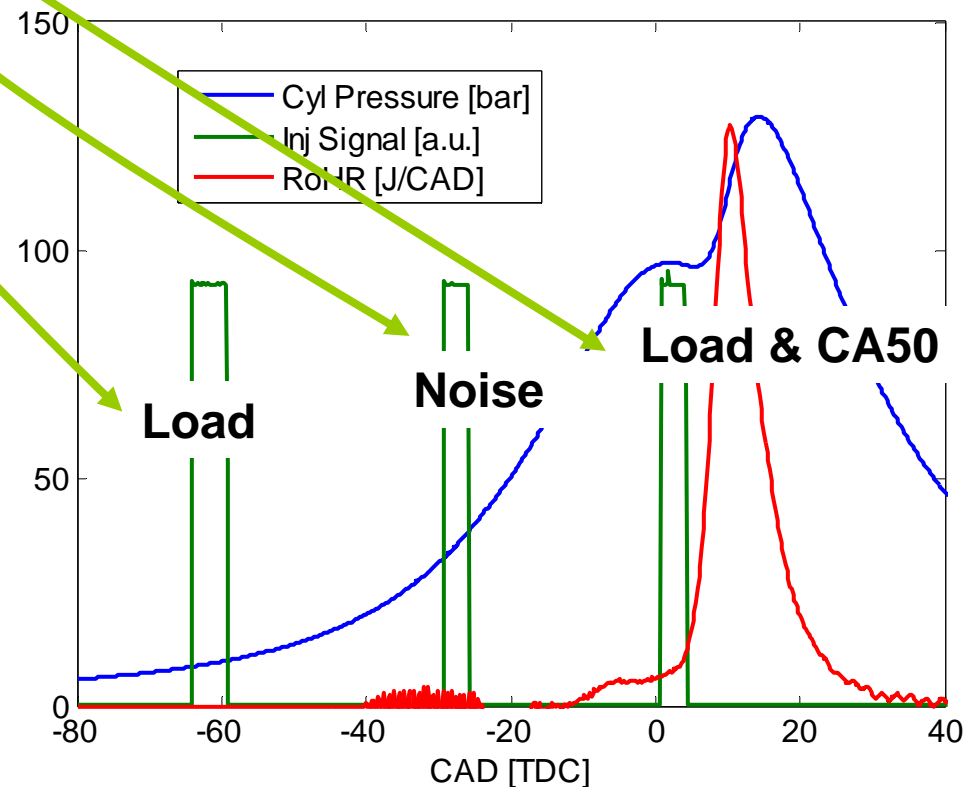


VOLVO D5 with Gasoline

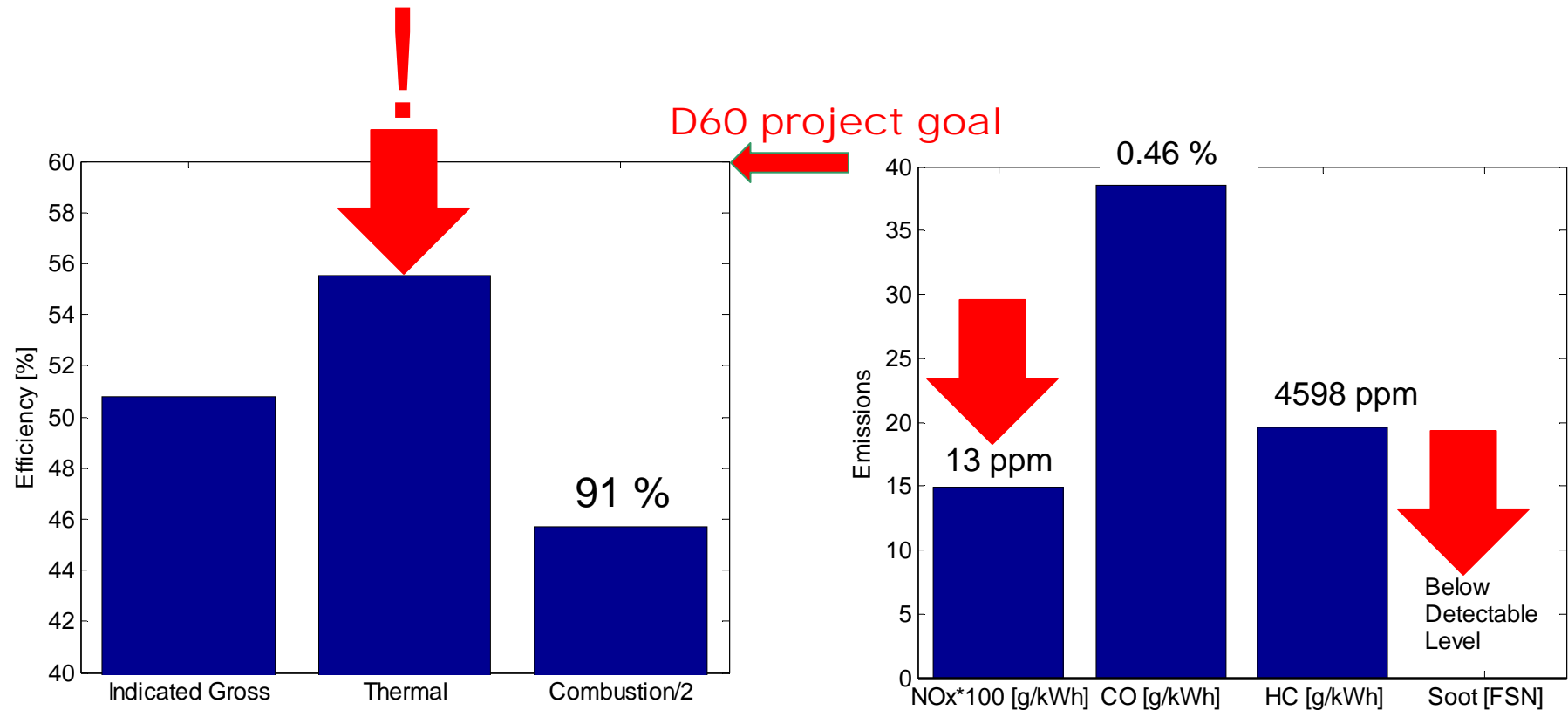


Injection	SOI [TDC]	Fuel MEP [bar]	Percentage [%]
1	-64.00	10.88	41.28
2	-29.20	7.74	29.36
3	0.80	7.74	29.36

N	2000	[rpm]
IMEPg	13.38	[bar]
Pin	2.57	[bar]
Tin	354	[K]
EGR	39	[%]
lambda	1.75	[-]



Efficiencies & Emissions



dPmax	7.20	[bar/CAD]
CA5	3.40	[TDC]
ID	-1.00	[CAD]
CA50	11.35	[TDC]
CA90-10	13.00	[CAD]

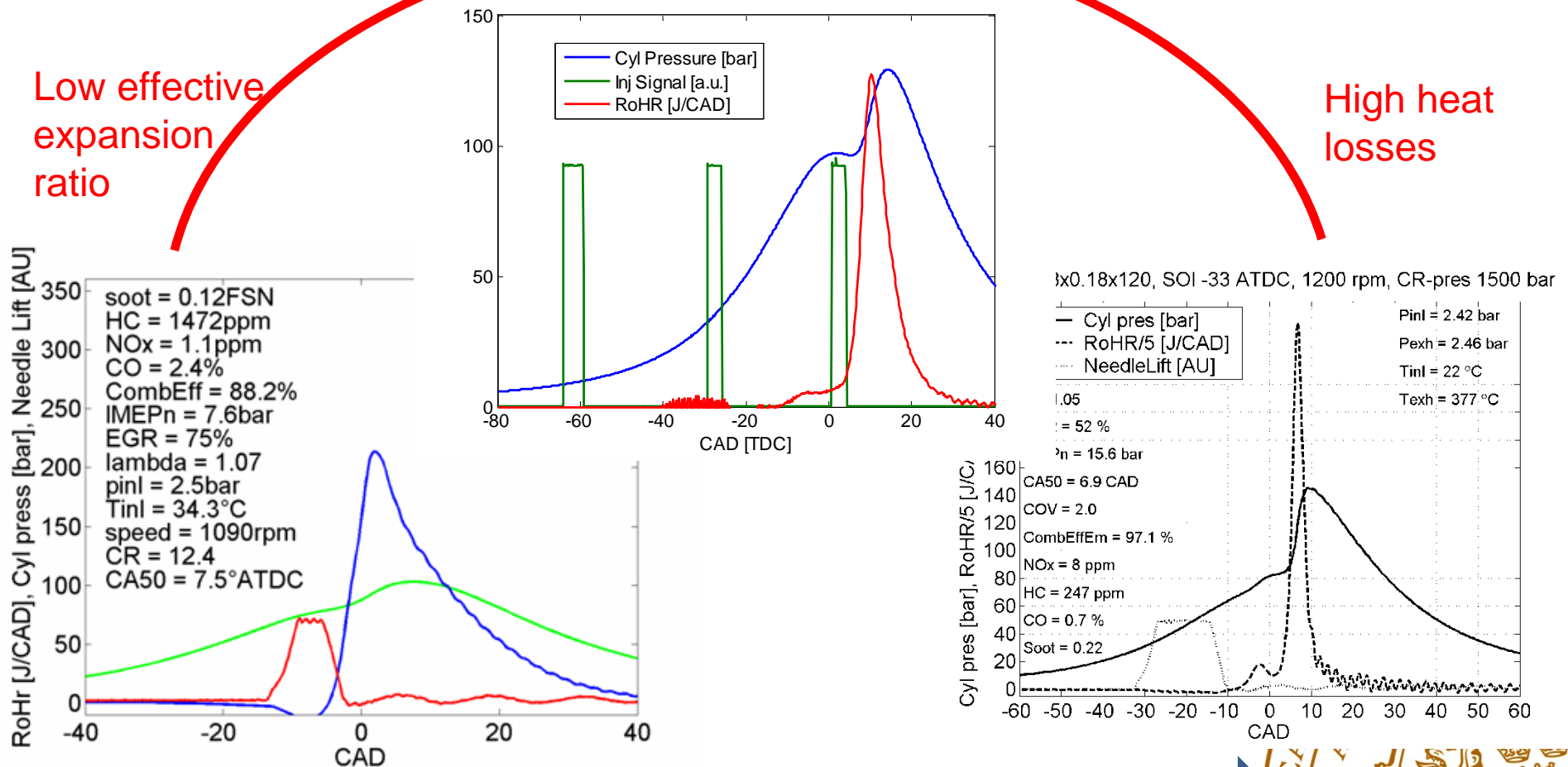


Burn rate and η_T

Optimum Thermodynamic efficiency

Low effective
expansion
ratio

High heat
losses



Premixedness 17



Experimental setup, Scania D12



Bosch Common Rail		
$Prail_{max}$	1600	[bar]
Orifices	8	[-]
Orifice Diameter	0.18	[mm]
Umbrella Angle	120	[deg]
Engine / Dyno Spec		
BMEP _{max}	15	[bar]
V _d	1951	[cm ³]
Swirl ratio	2.9	[-]

Fuel: Gasoline or Ethanol



Two Test Series: High & Low Compression Ratio



Low Compression Ratio PPC

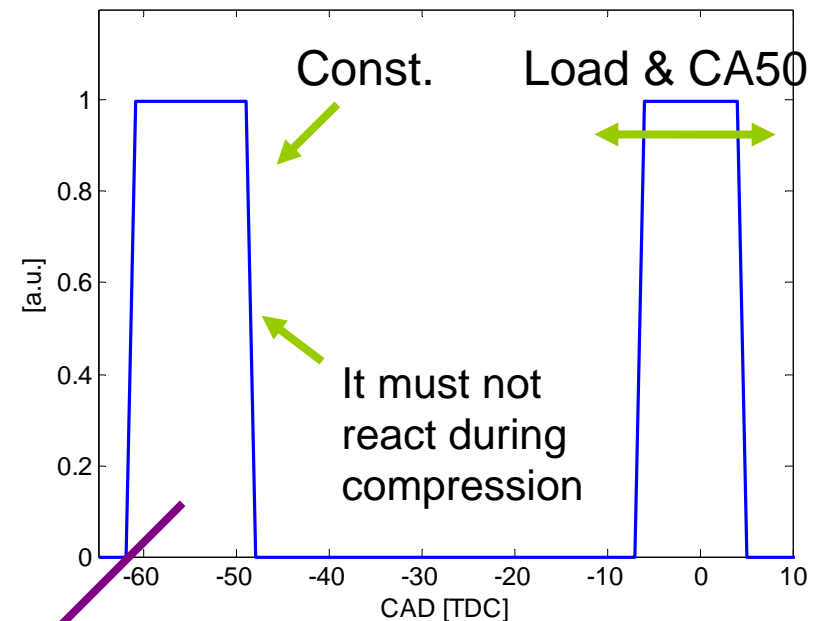


High Compression Ratio PPC



Injection Strategy

It consists of two injections. The first one is placed @ -60 TDC to create a homogeneous mixture while the second around TDC. The stratification created by the second injection triggers the combustion. The first injection must not react during the compression stroke, this is achieved by using EGR.



Fuel amount in the pilot is a function of:

- 1.rc
2. RON/MON
3. EGR



High Compression Ratio PPC



IMEP sweep @ 1300 [rpm]

EGR ~ const throughout the sweep, 40-50 [%]

λ ~ const throughout the sweep, 1.5-1.6 [-]

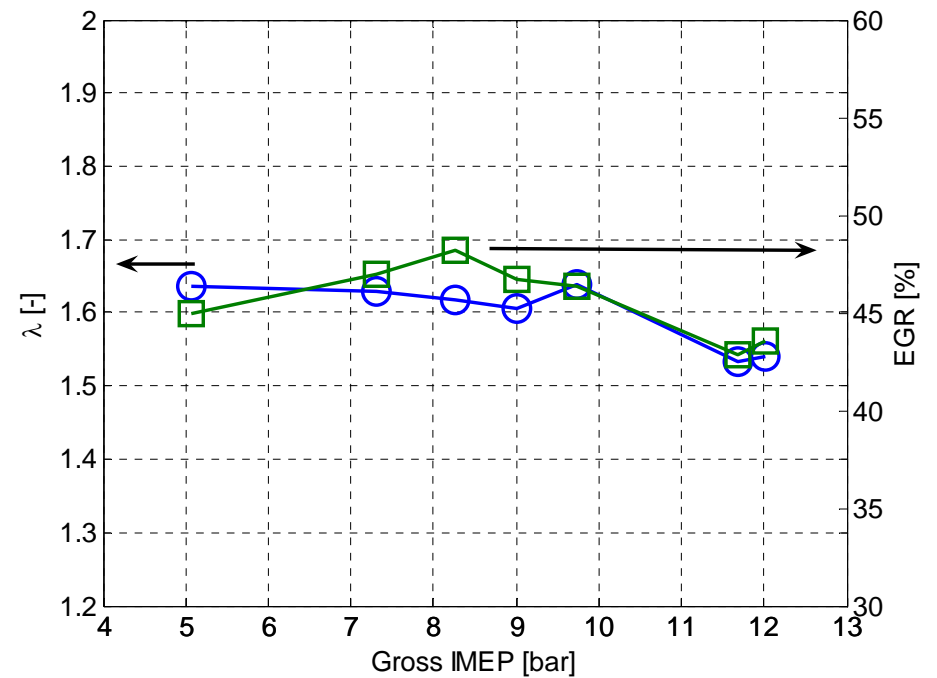
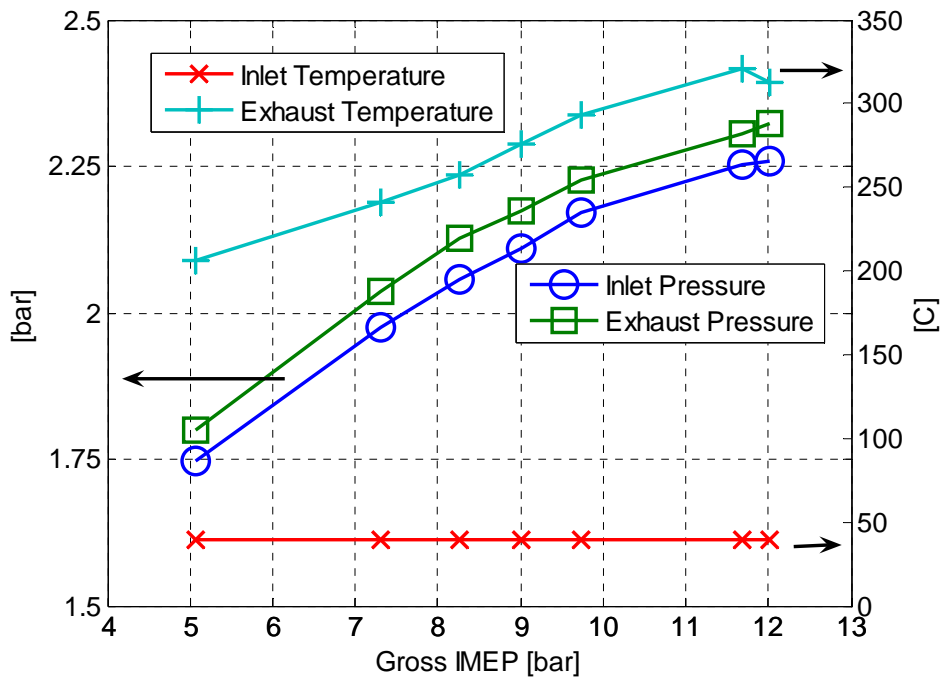
$T_{in} = 308$ [K]



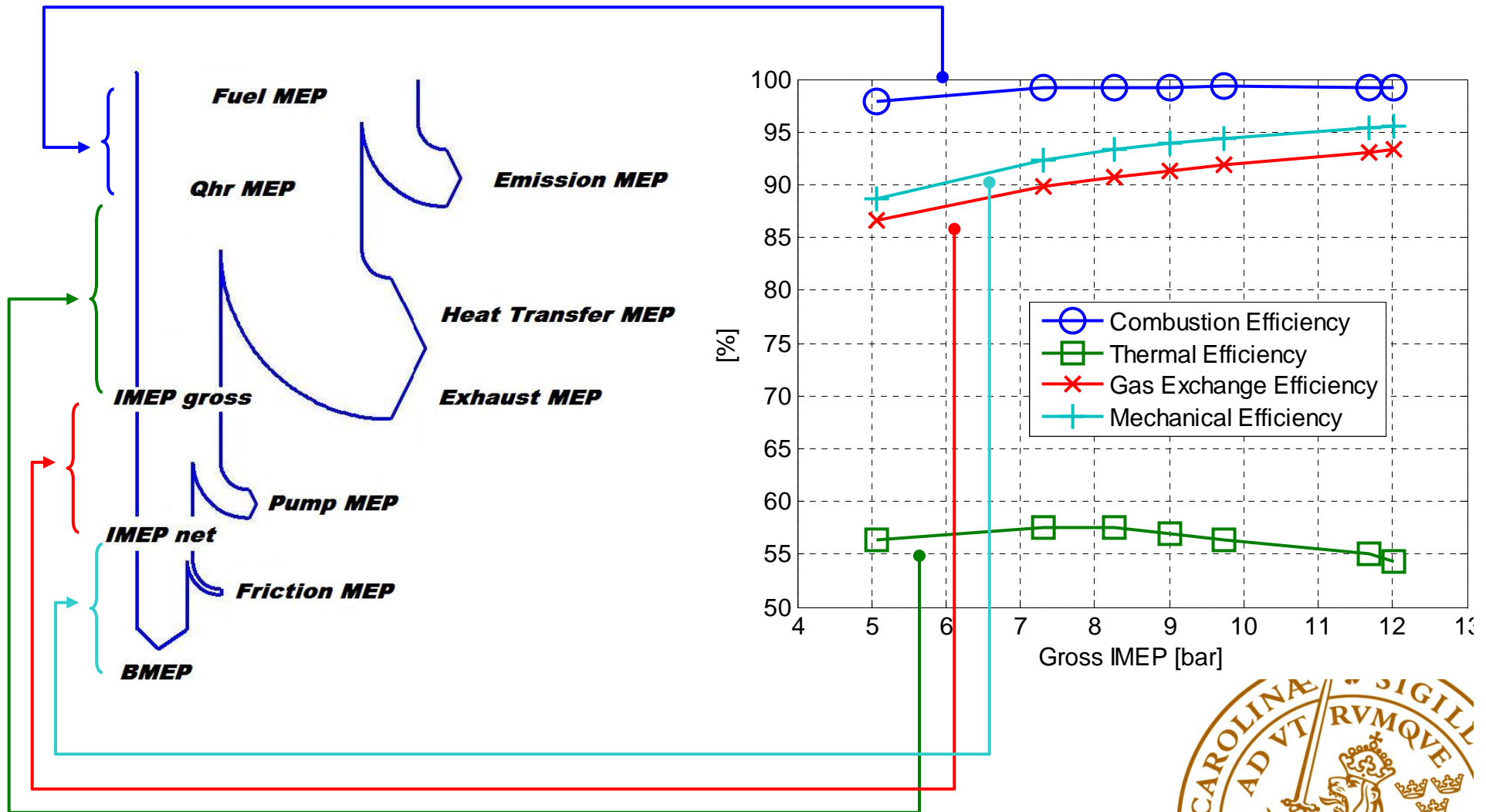
Standard piston bowl, rc: 17:1



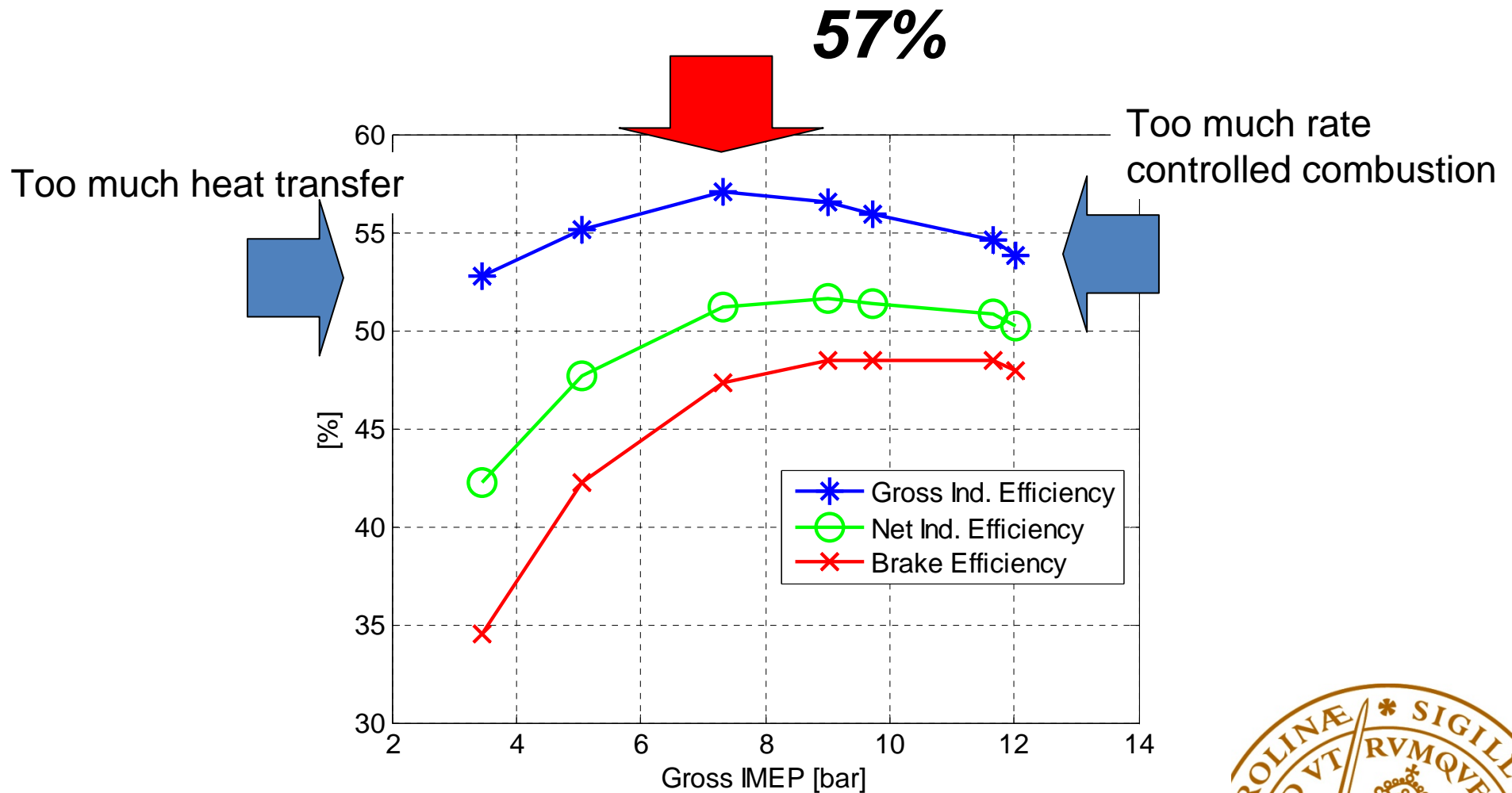
Running Conditions



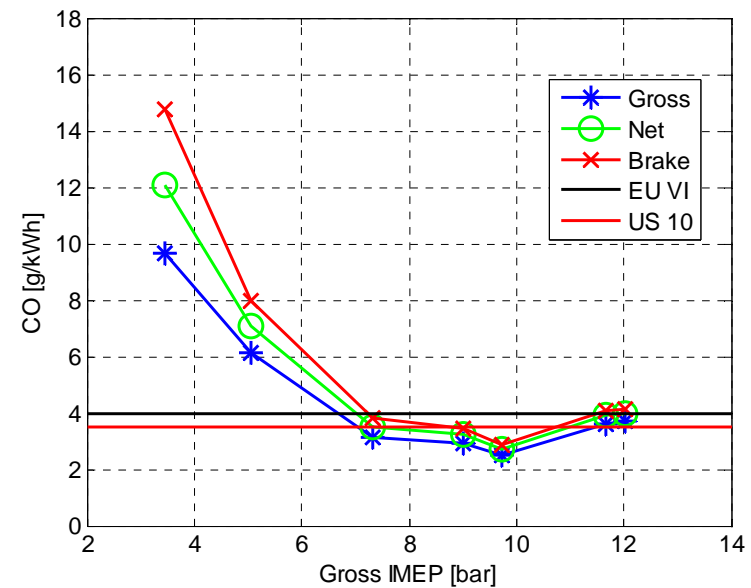
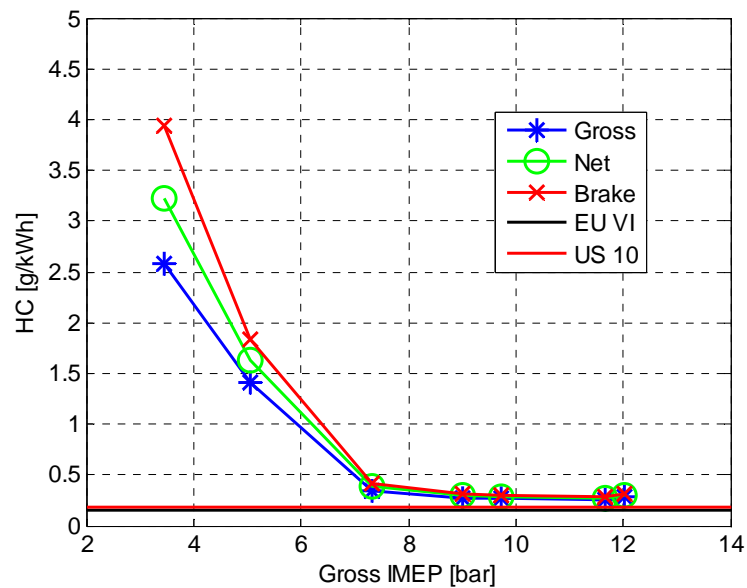
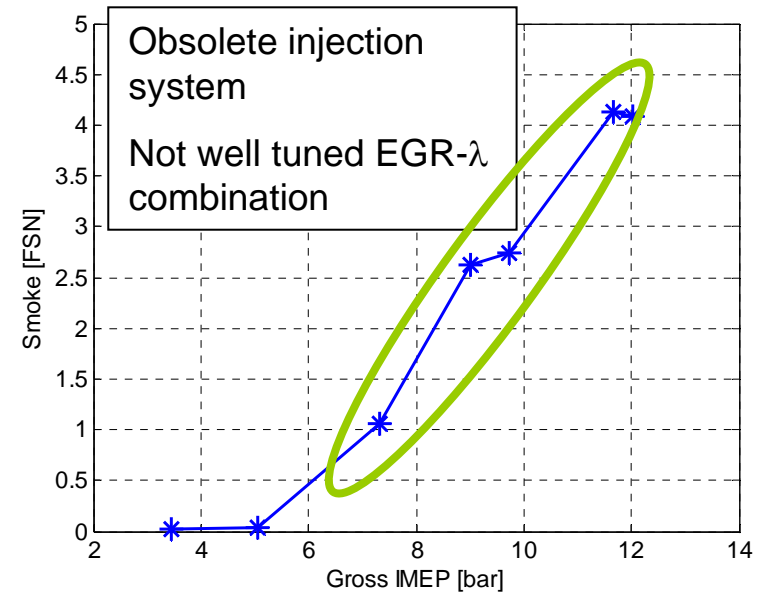
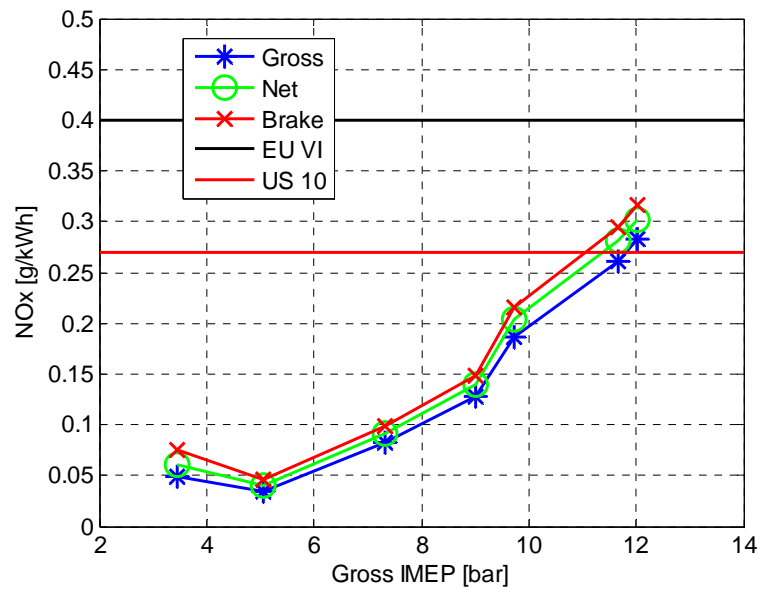
Efficiencies



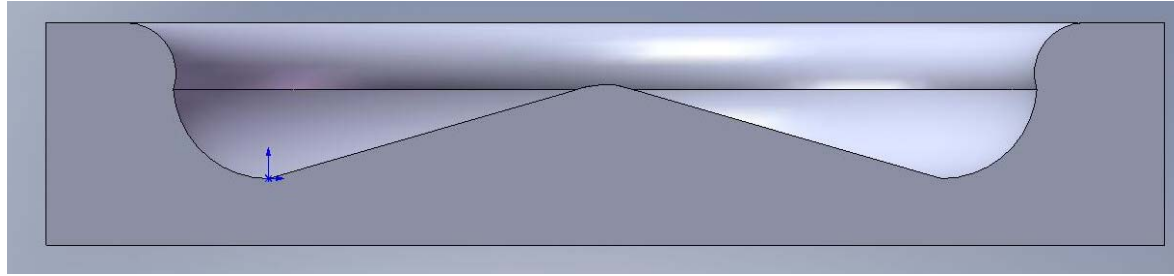
Efficiency



Emissions



Low Compression Ratio PPC



IMEP sweep @ 1300 [rpm]

EGR \sim const throughout the sweep, 40-50 [%]

$\lambda \sim$ const throughout the sweep, 1.5-1.6 [-]

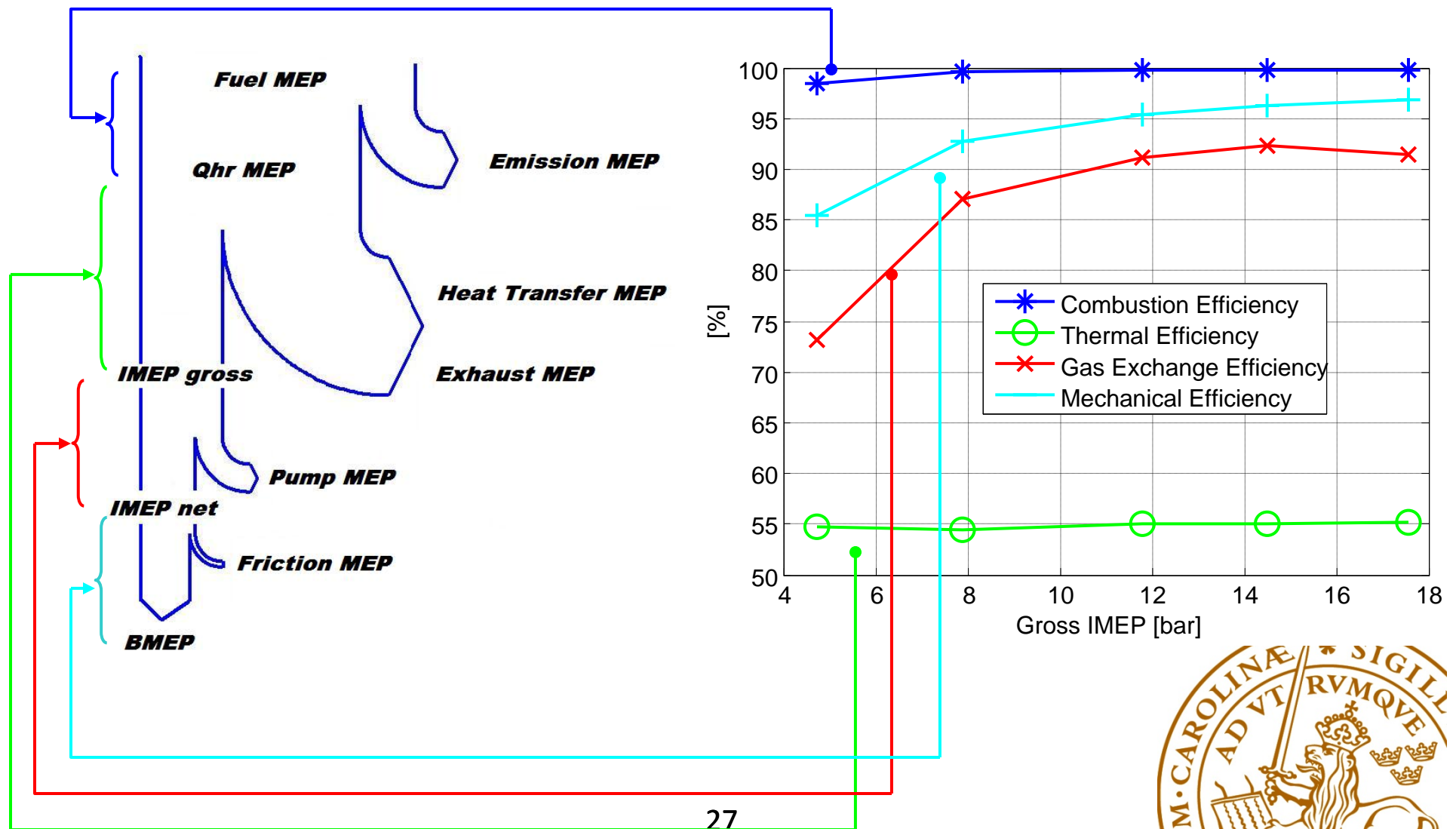
$T_{in} = 308$ [K]



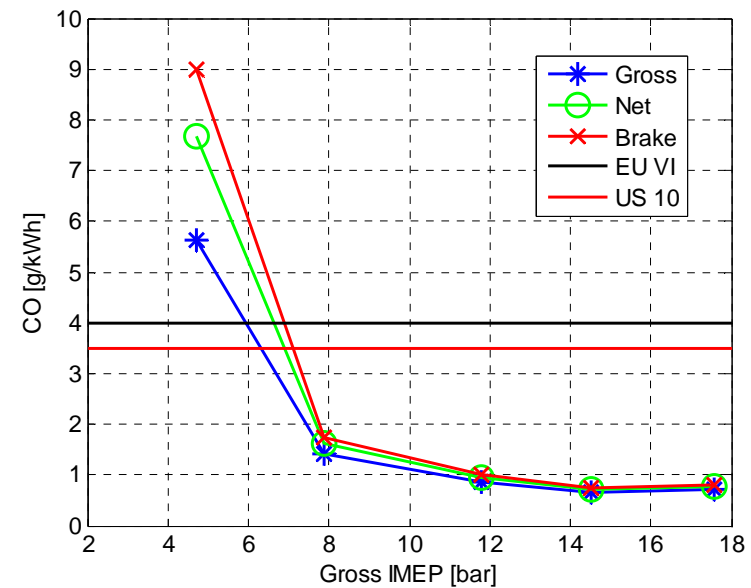
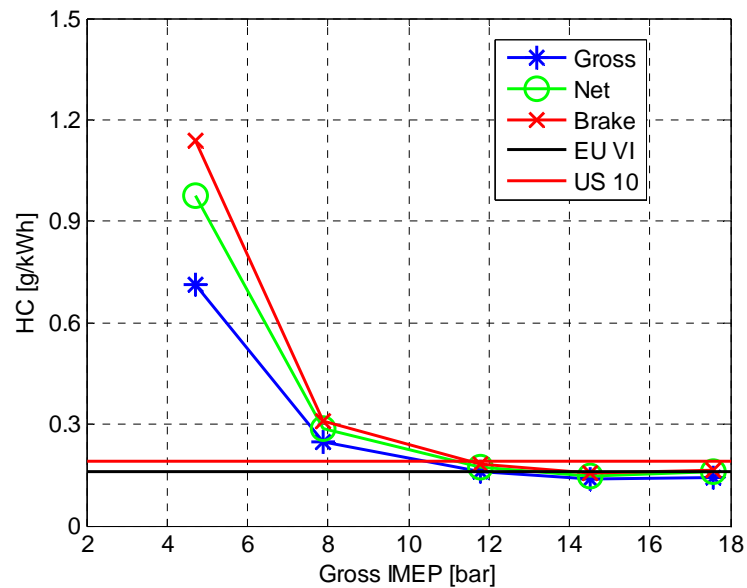
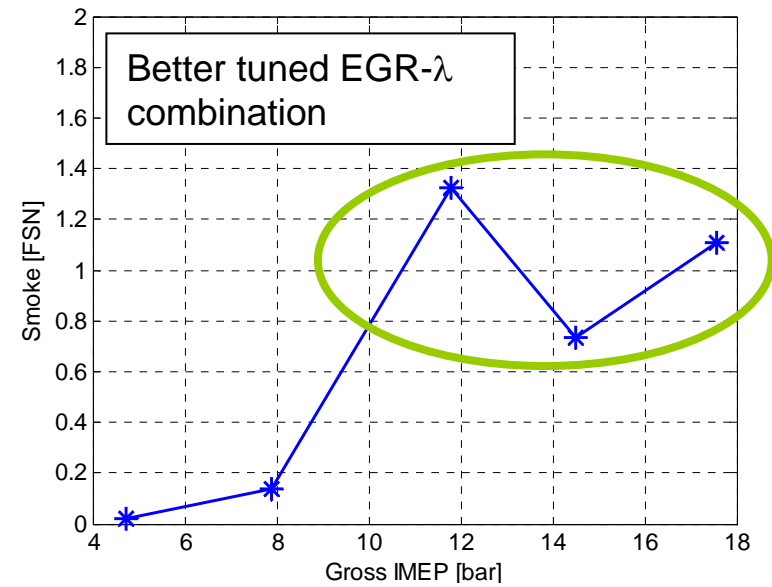
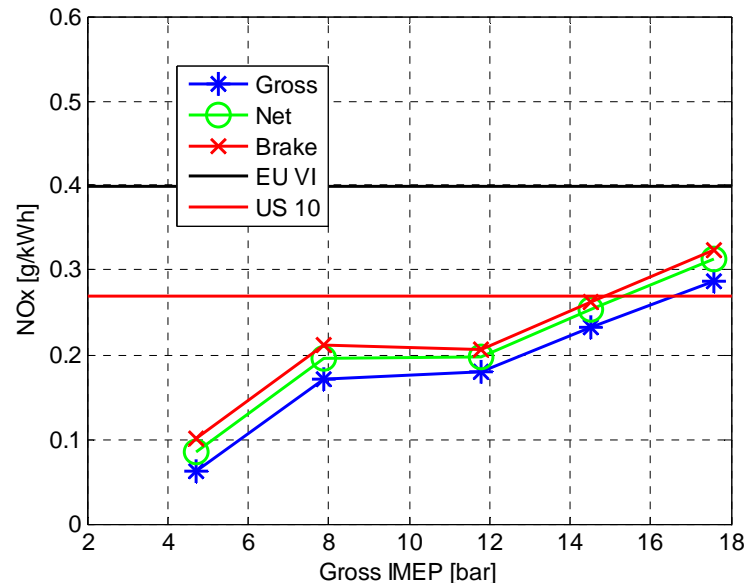
Custom piston bowl, rc: 14.3:1



Efficiencies



Emissions

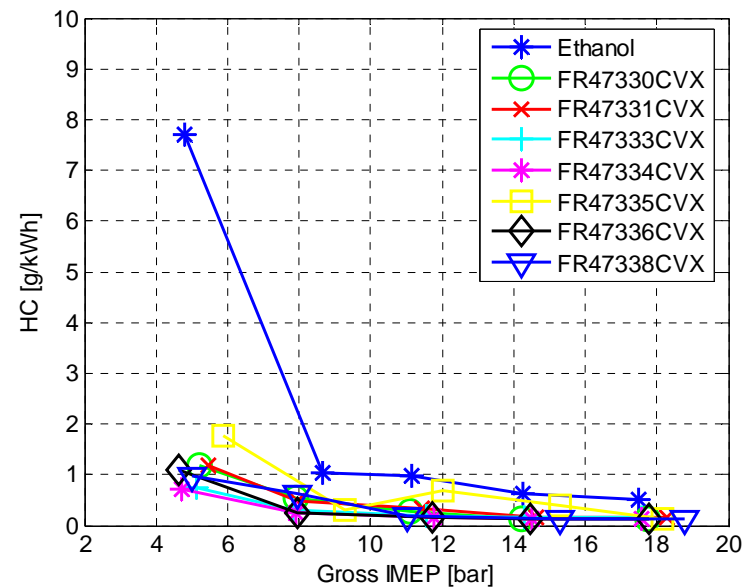
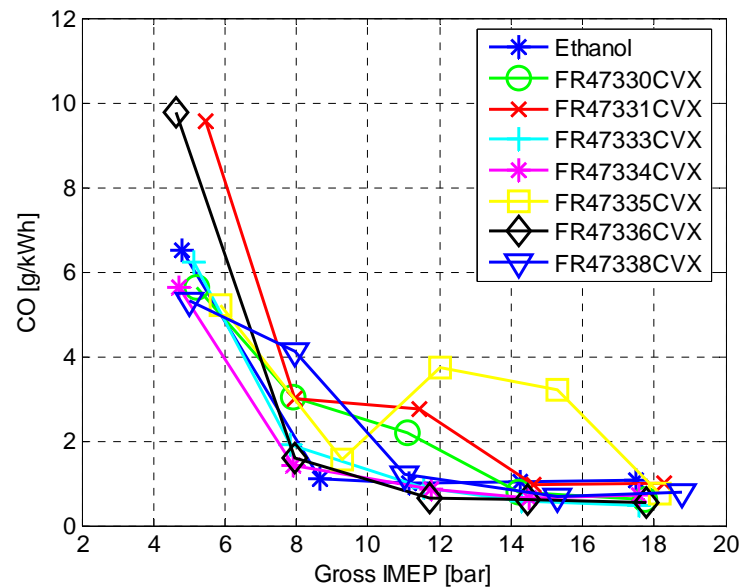
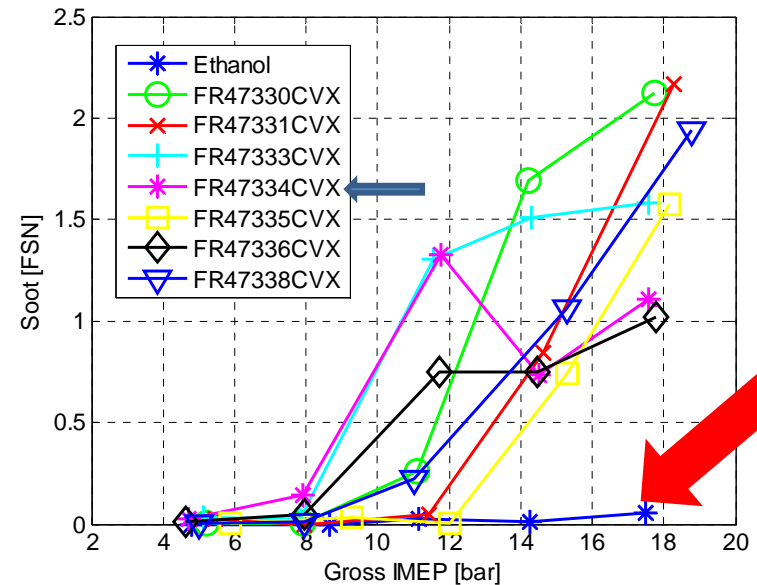
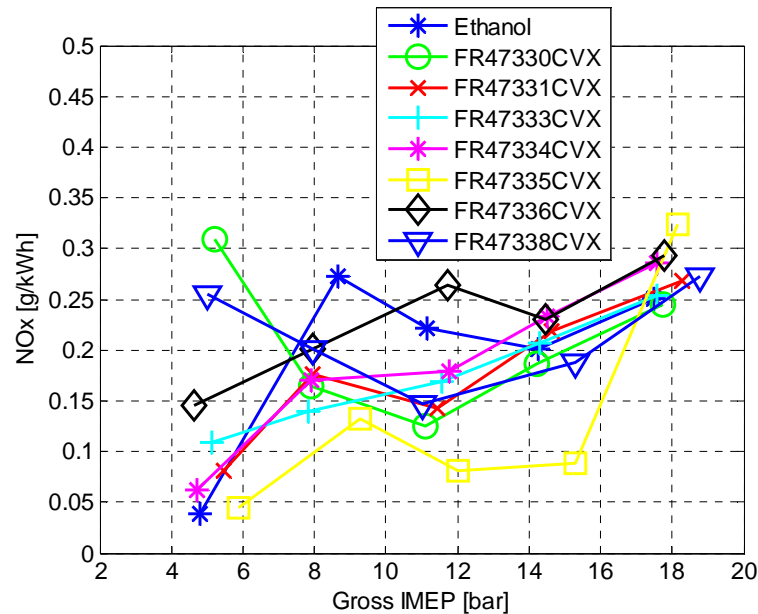


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Emissions – 8 different fuels

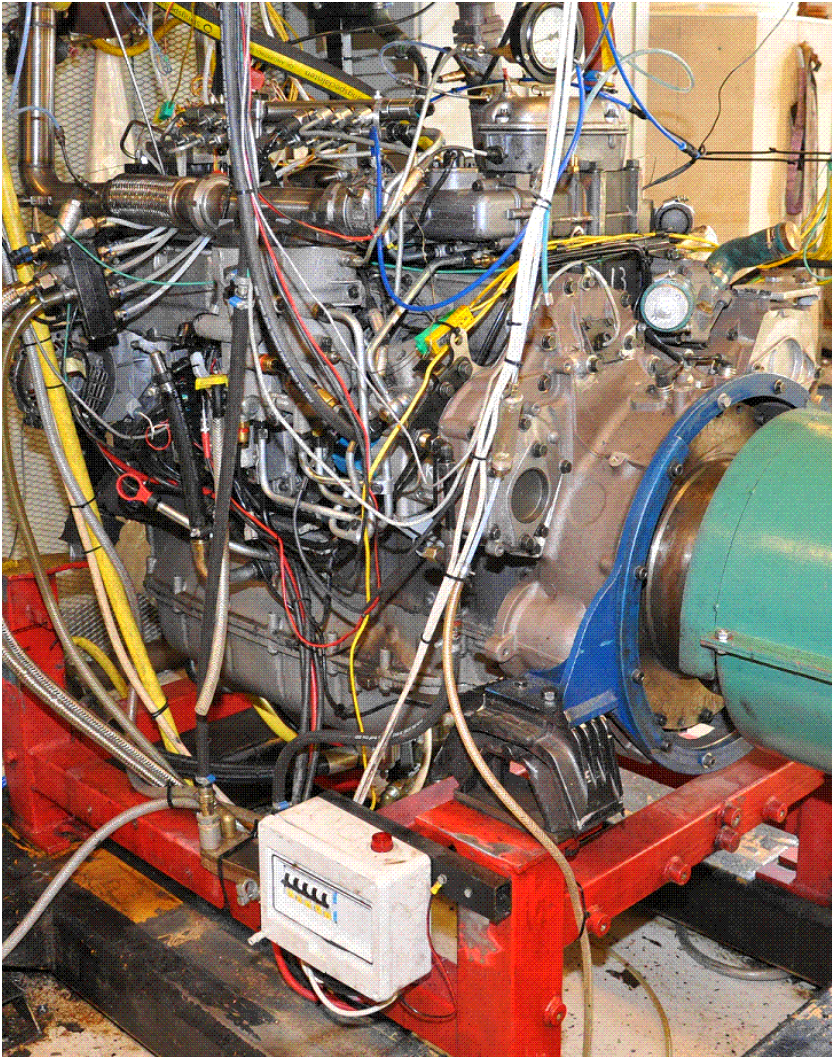


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Experimental Apparatus, Scania D13

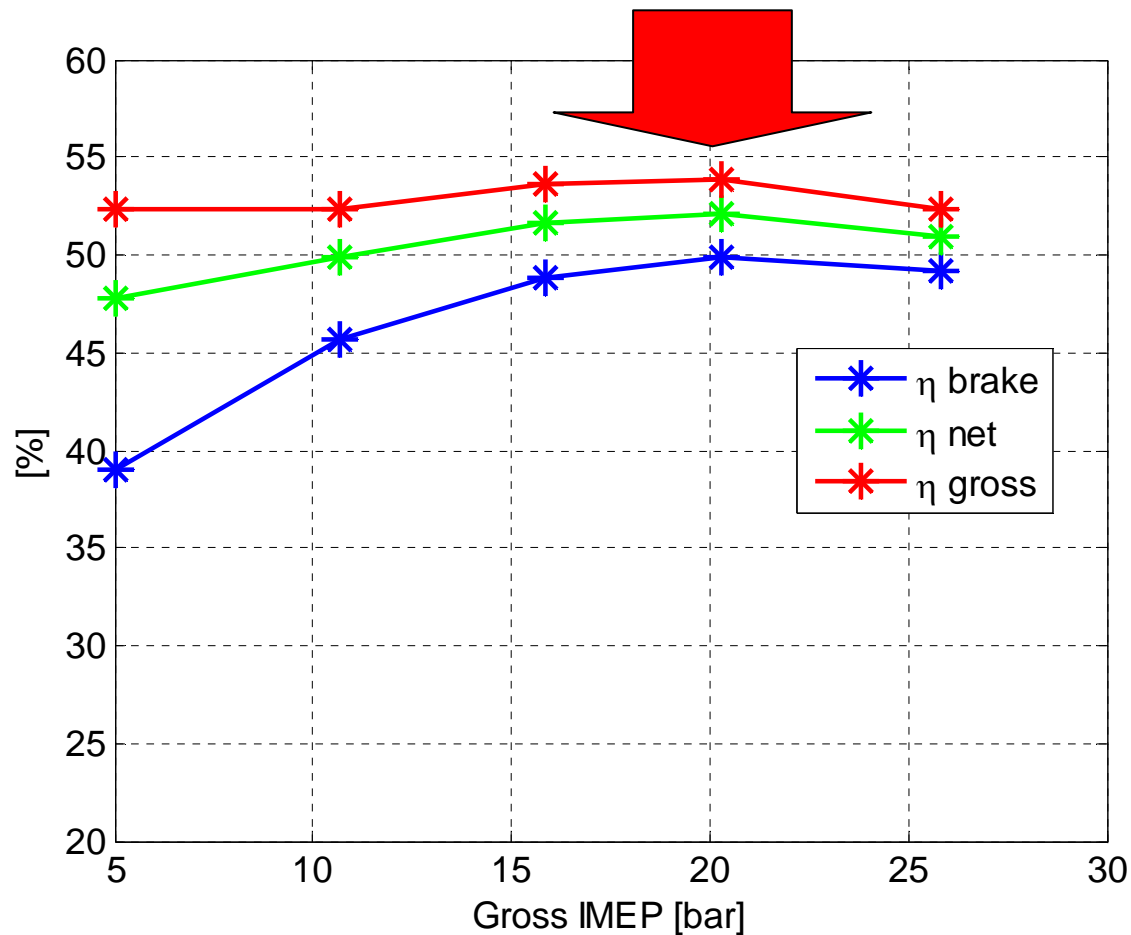


XPI Common Rail		
Orifices	8	[-]
Orifice Diameter	0.19	[mm]
Umbrella Angle	148	[deg]
Engine / Dyno Spec		
BMEPmax	25	[bar]
Vd	2124	[cm3]
Swirl ratio	2.095	[-]



Efficiency

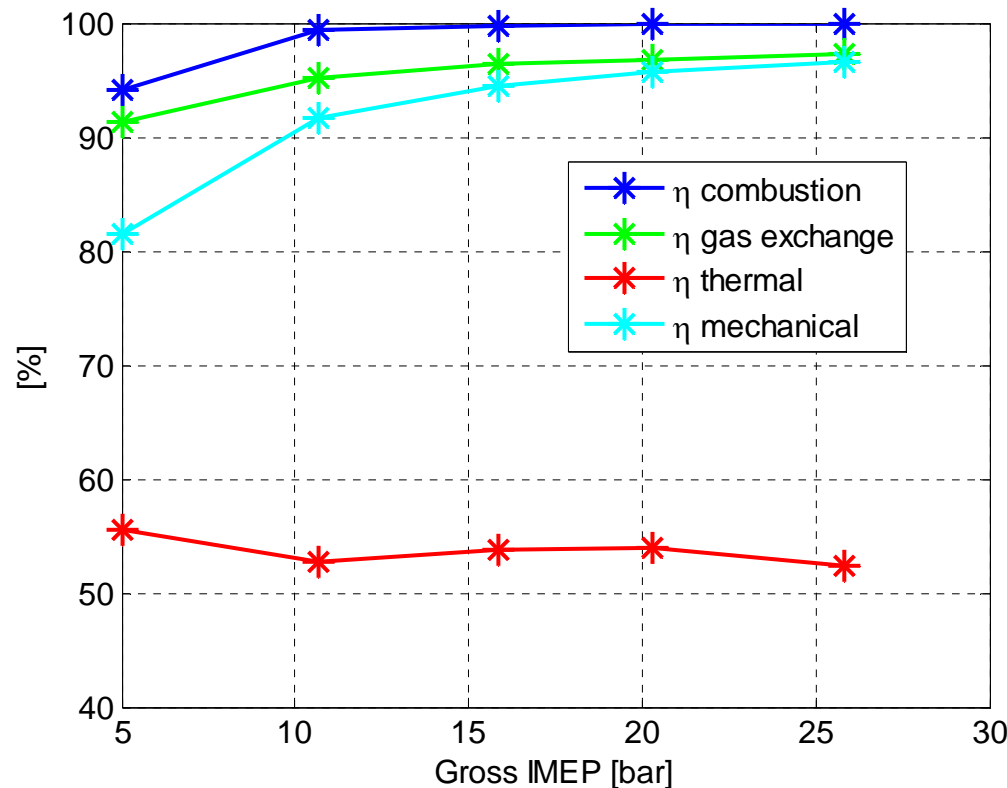
50% brake efficiency seems viable!!!



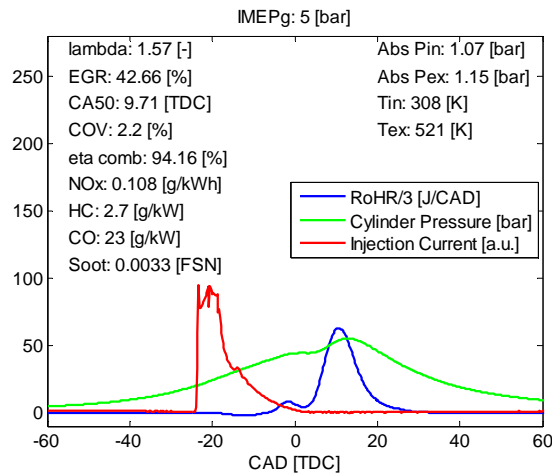
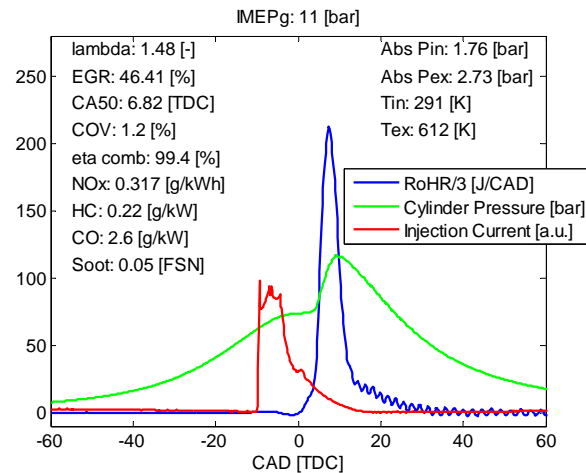
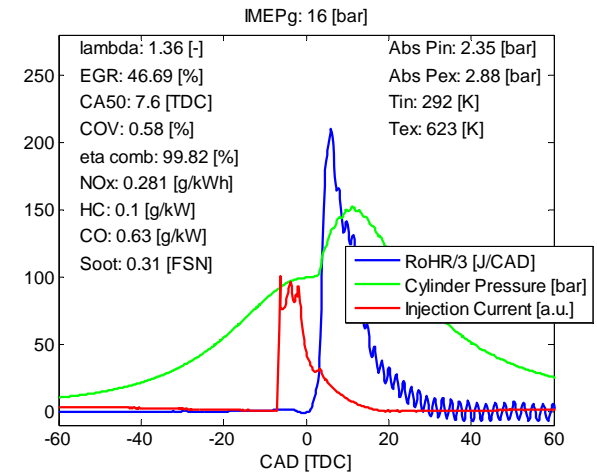
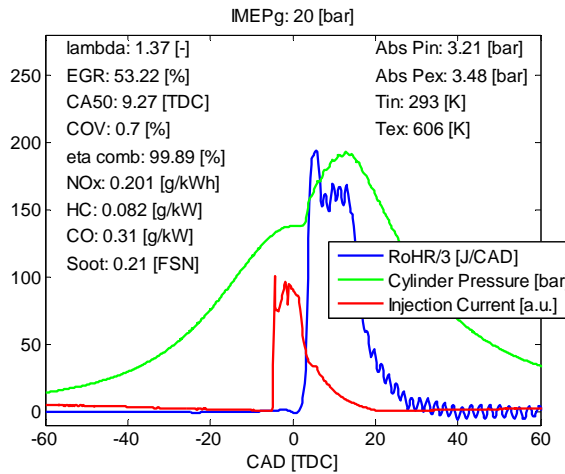
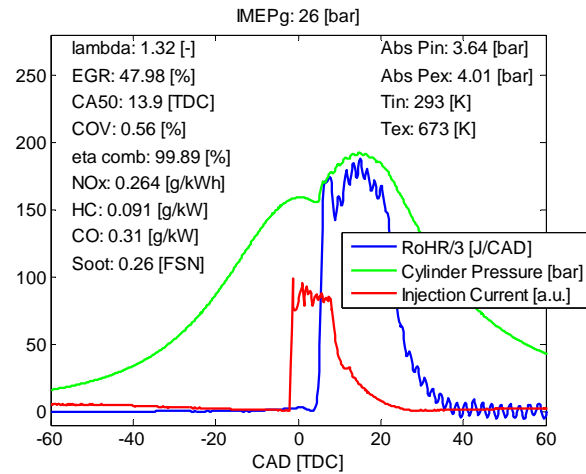
Efficiency

50% brake efficiency → maximization of all intermediate efficiencies

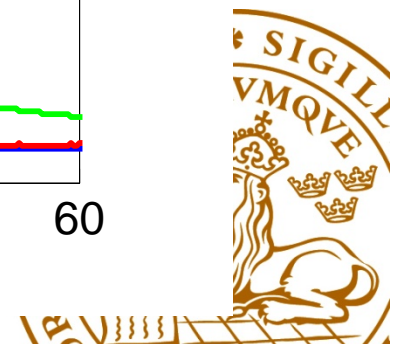
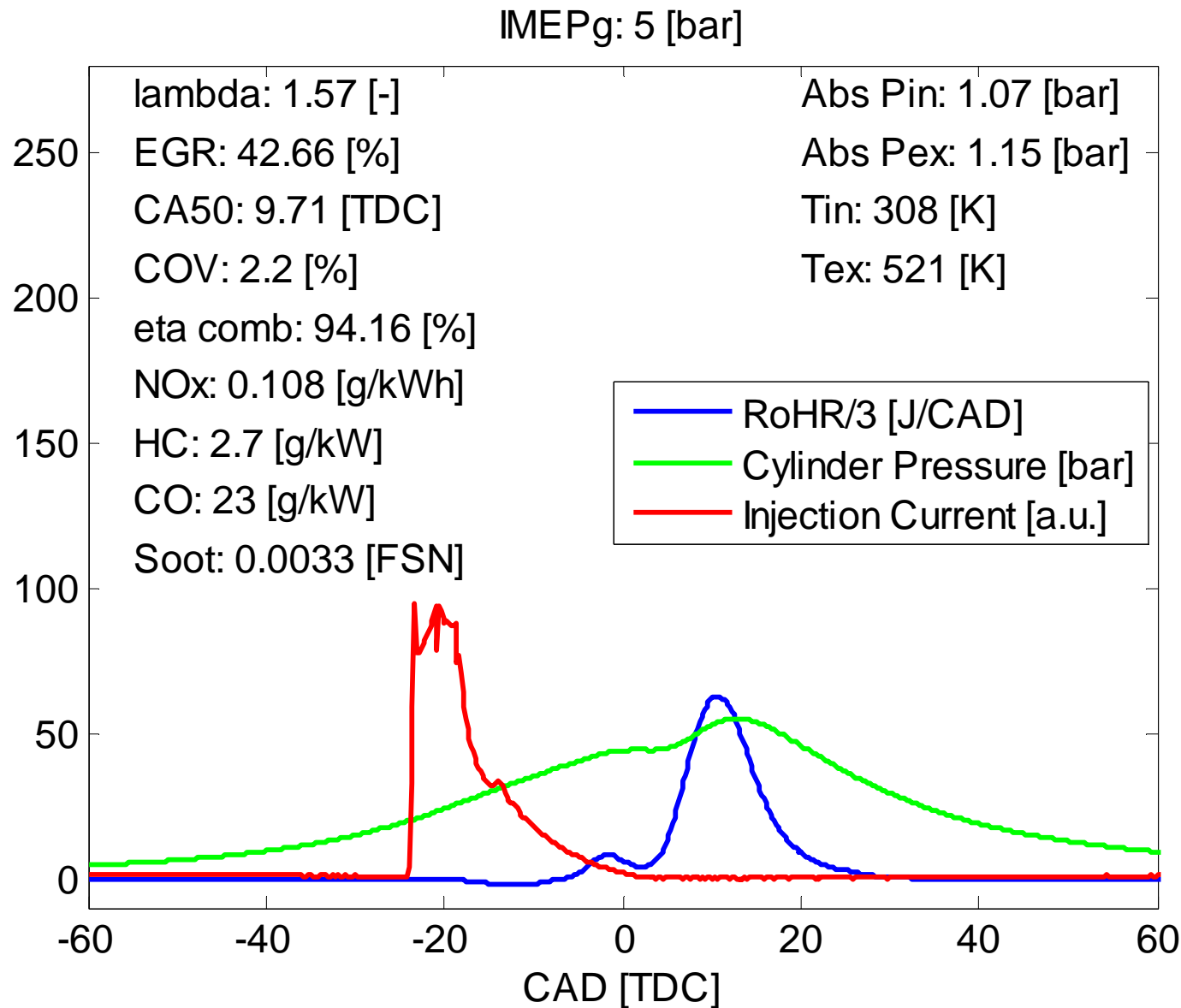
$$\eta_{Brake} = \eta_{Combustion} \cdot \eta_{Thermodynamic} \cdot \eta_{GasExchange} \cdot \eta_{Mechanical}$$



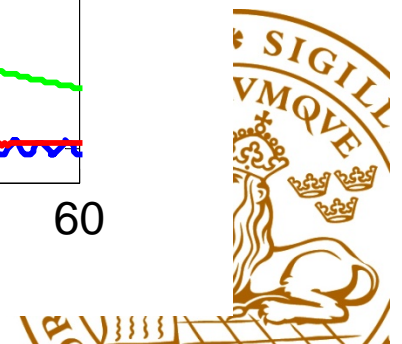
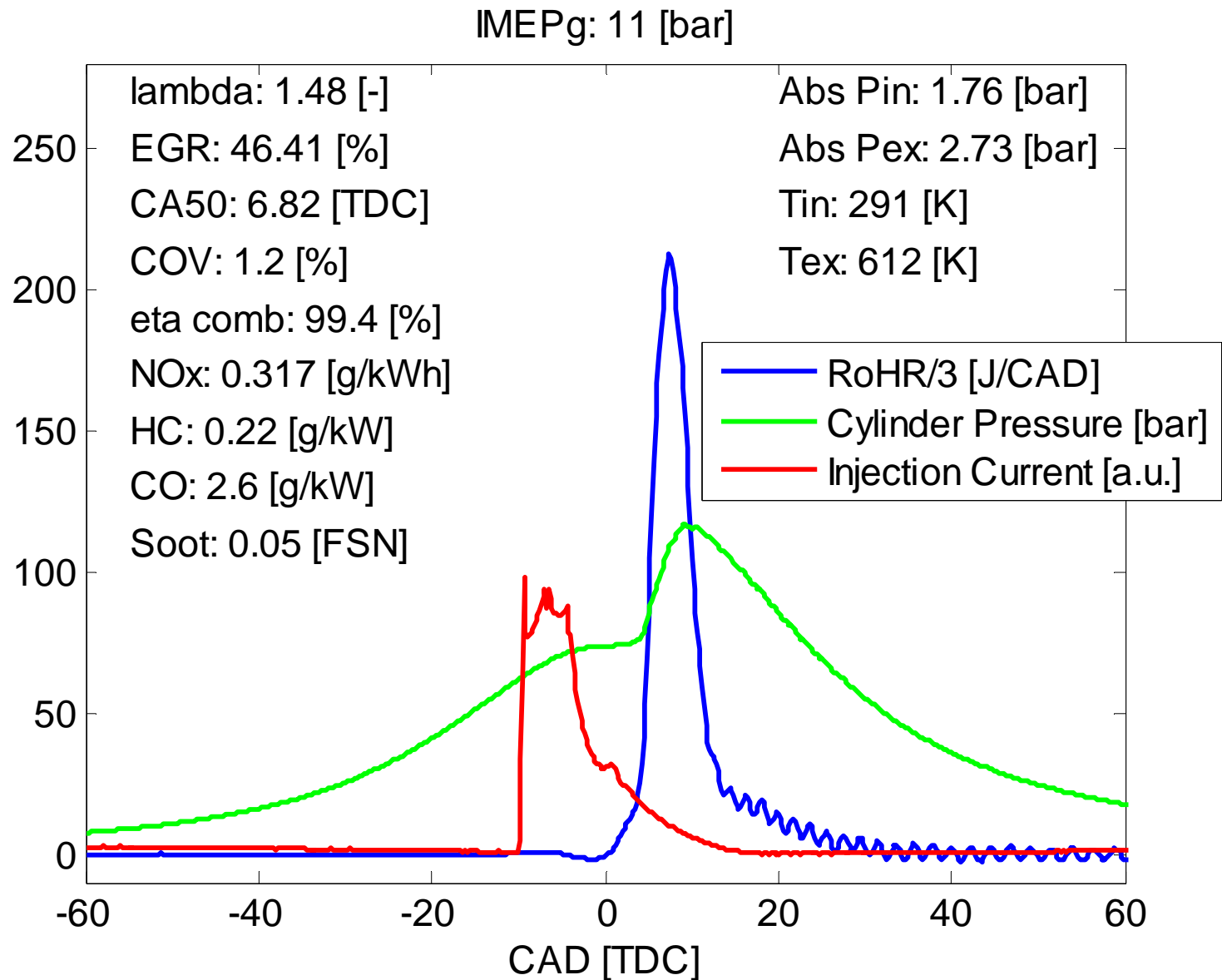
RoHR, Cylinder Pressure & Injection Signal



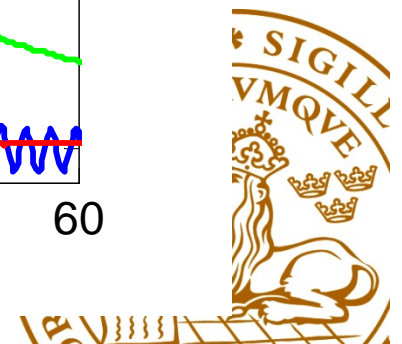
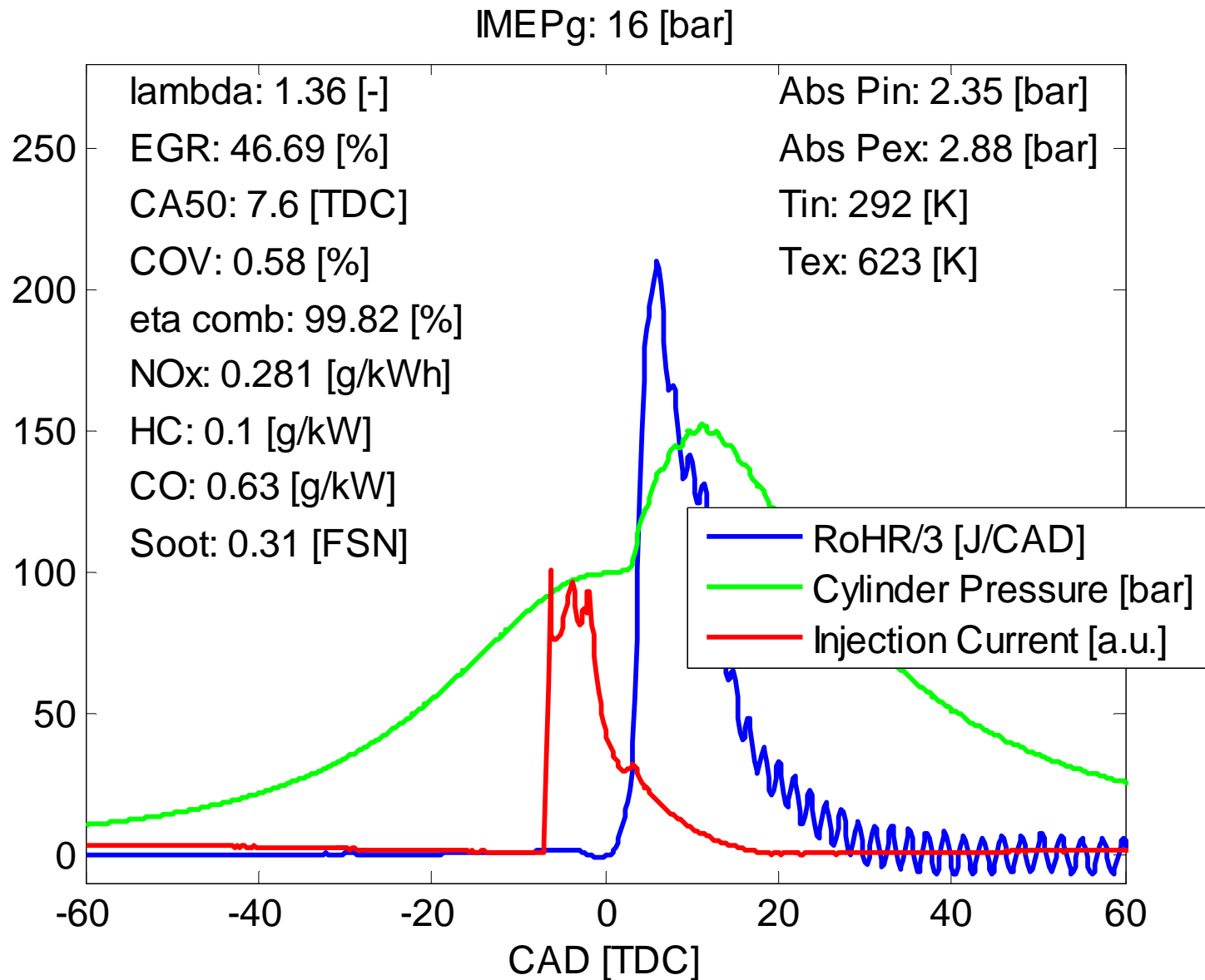
RoHR, Cylinder Pressure & Injection Signal



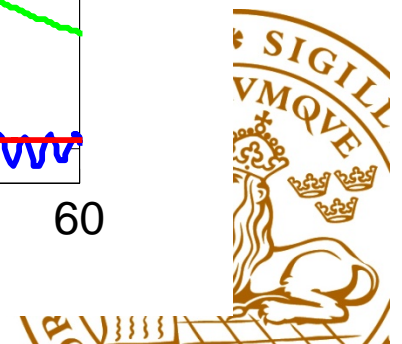
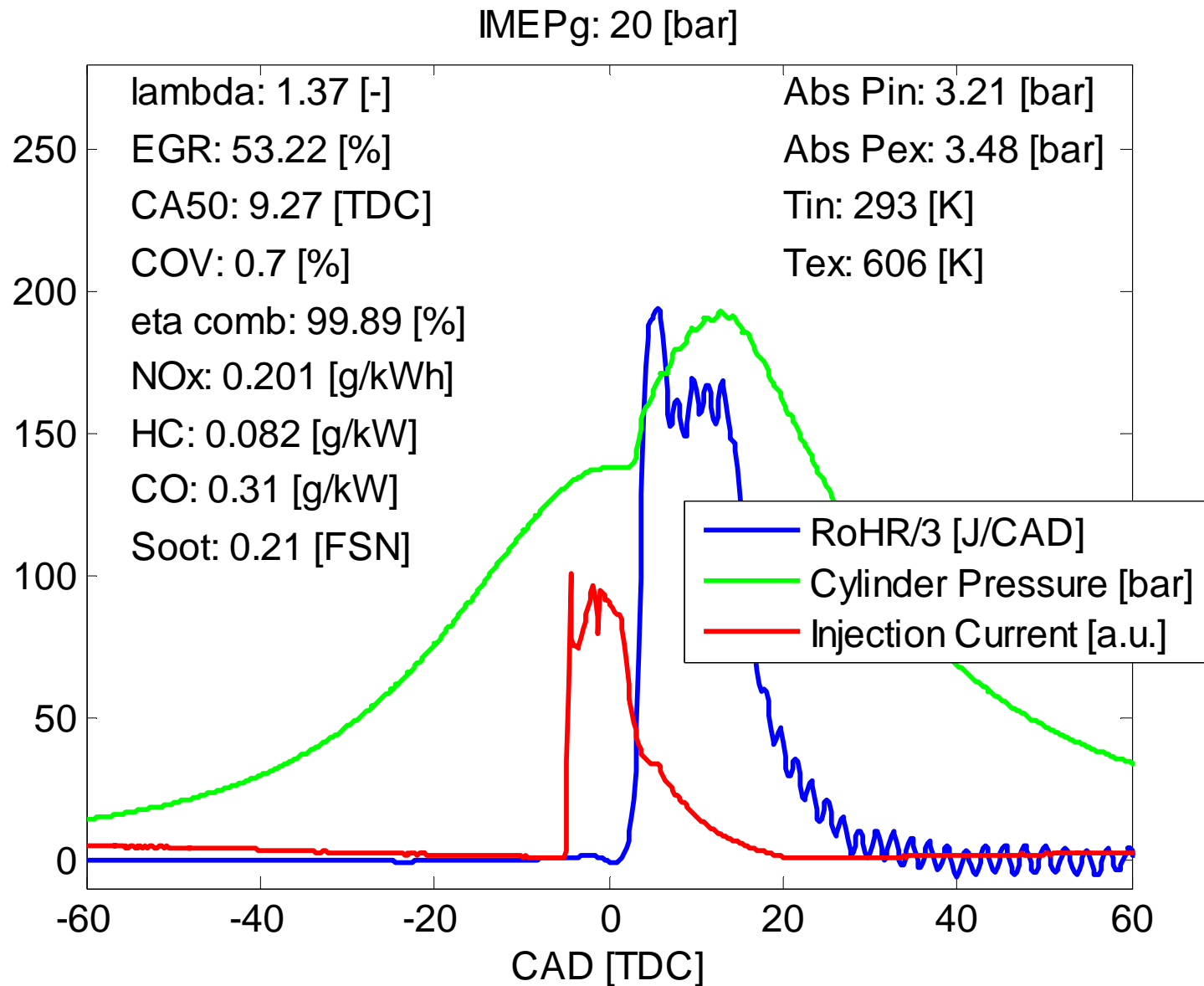
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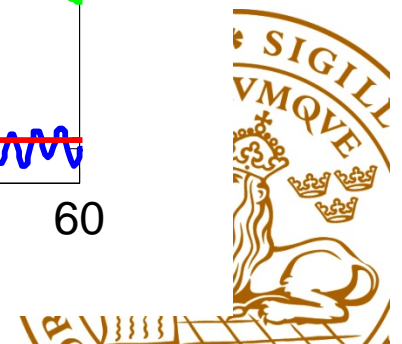
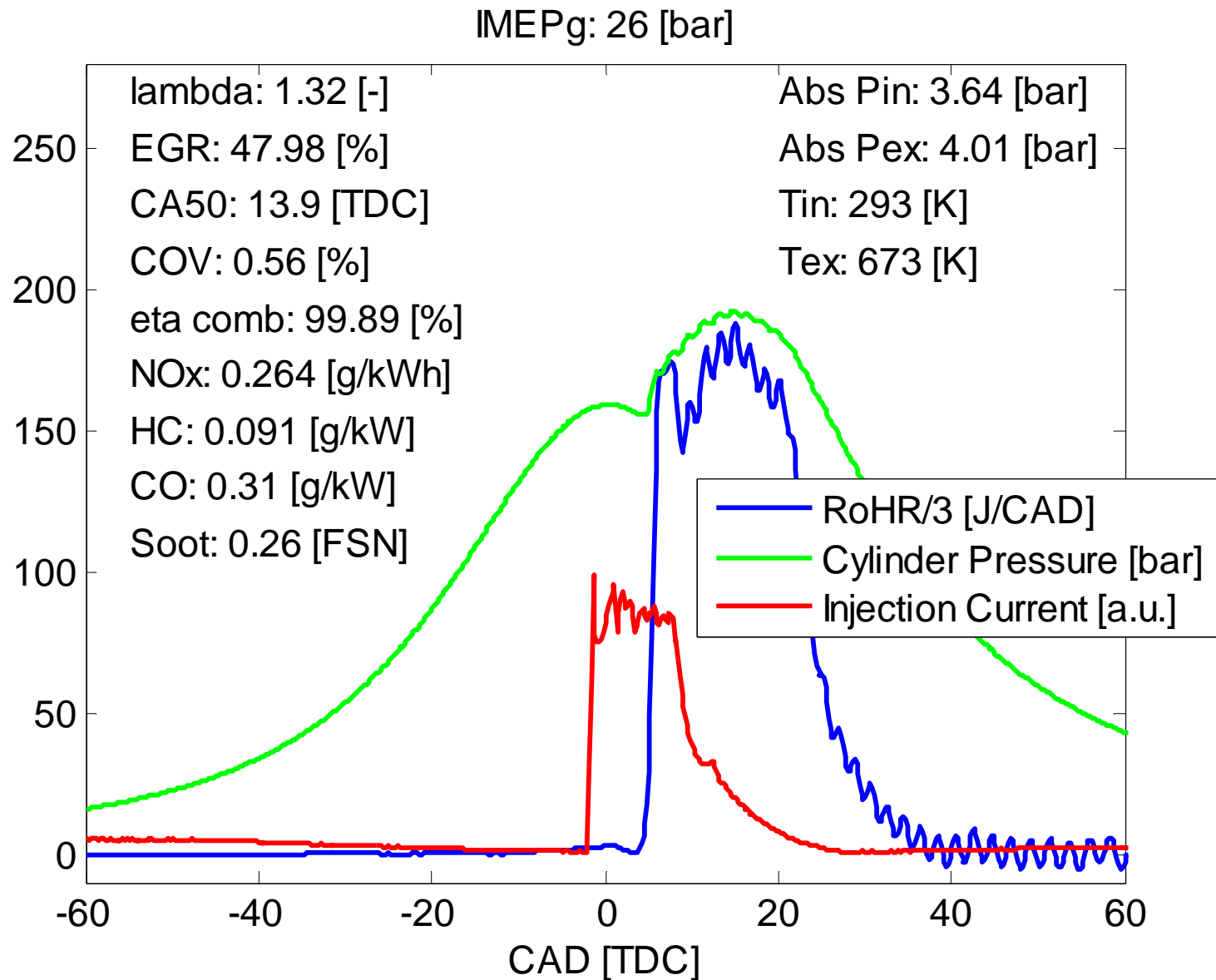
RoHR, Cylinder Pressure & Injection Signal



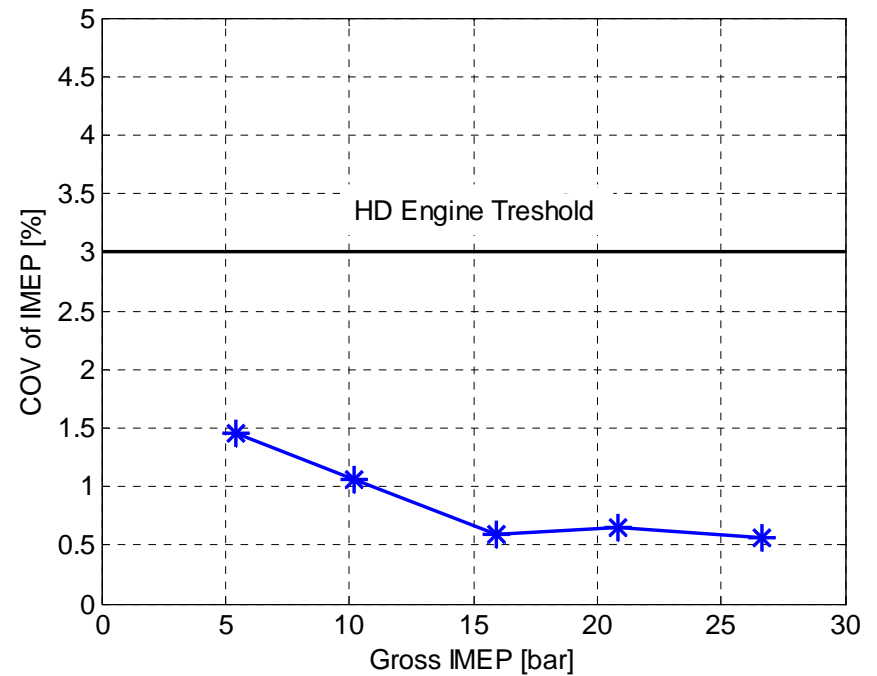
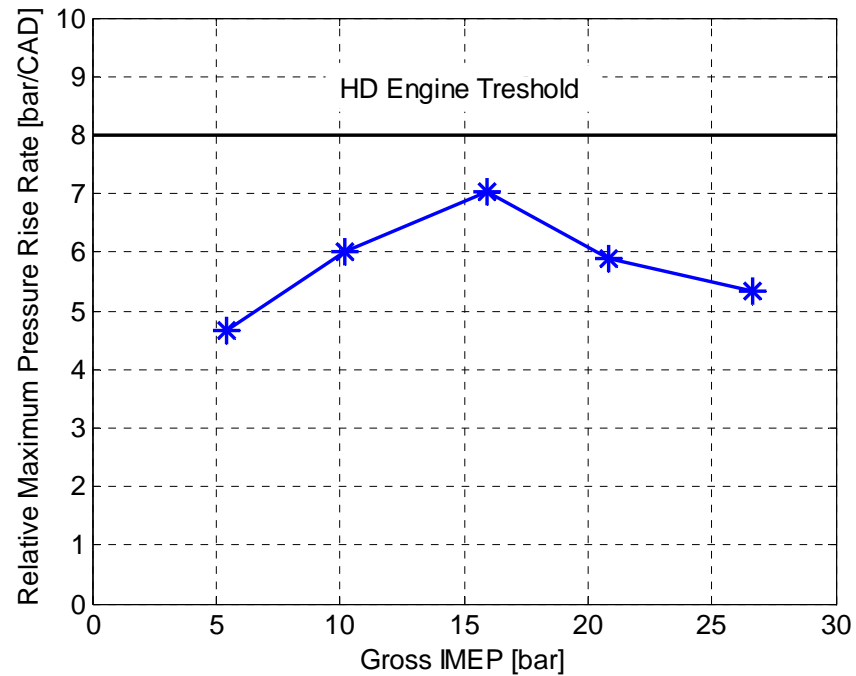
RoHR, Cylinder Pressure & Injection Signal



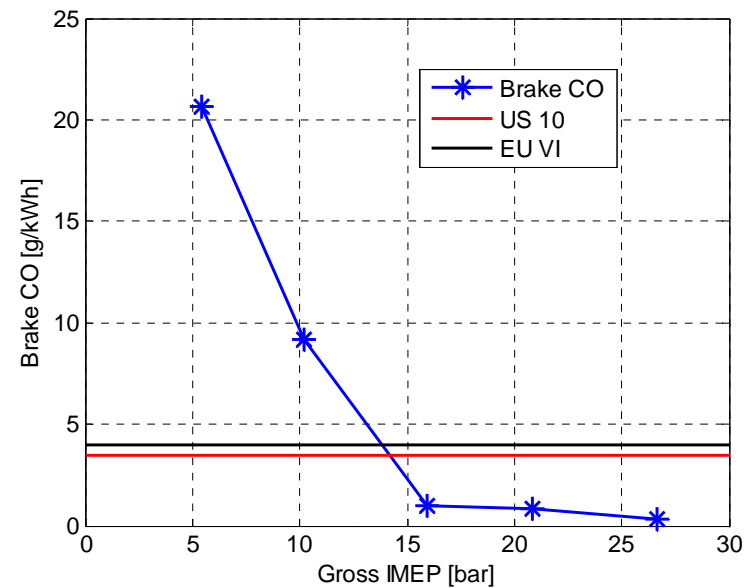
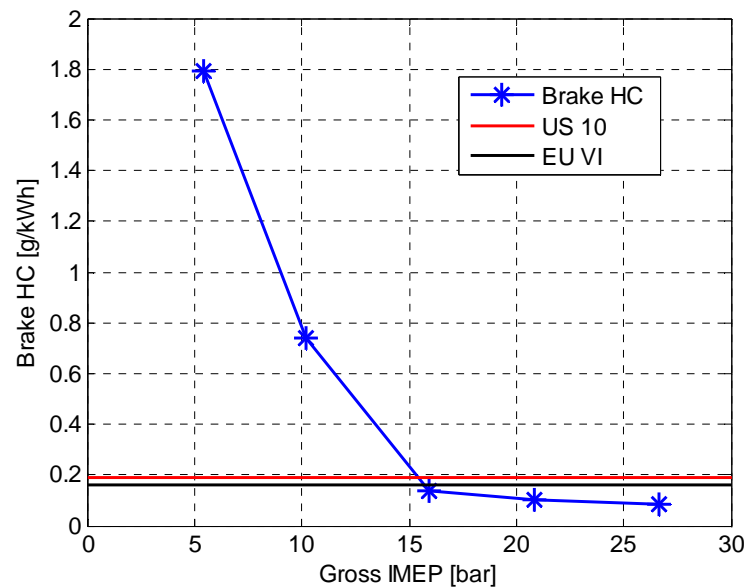
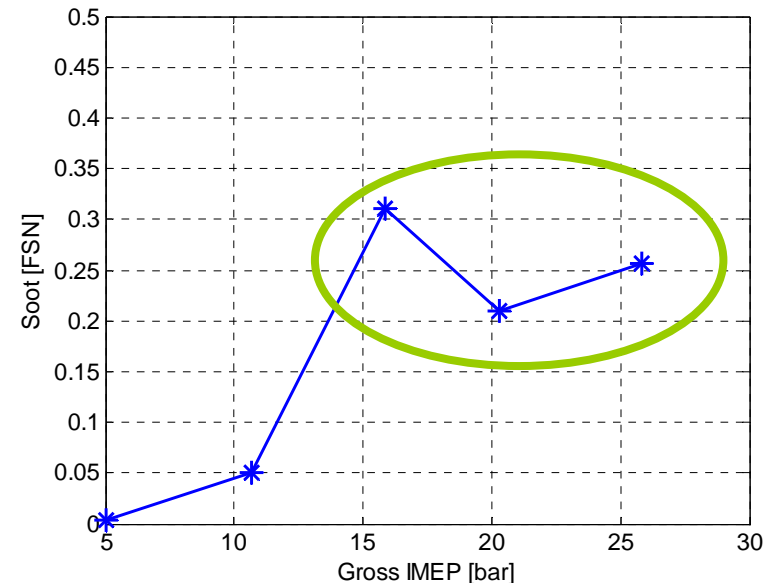
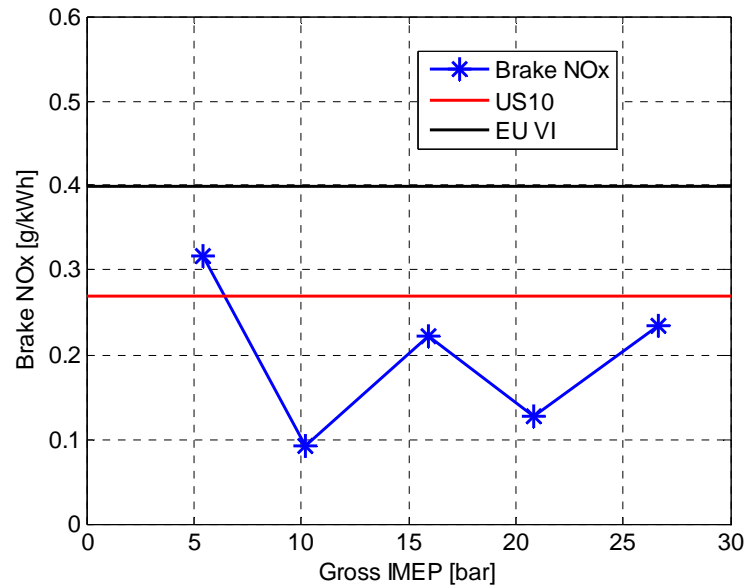
RoHR, Cylinder Pressure & Injection Signal



Combustion Noise & Stability



Emissions



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Fuel Matrix

		RON	MON	C	H/C	O/C	LHV [MJ/kg]	A/F stoich
Group 1	FR47335CVX	99.0	96.9	7.04	2.28	0.00	44.30	15.10
	FR47332CVX	97.7	87.5	6.61	2.06	0.07	39.70	13.44
	FR47337CVX	96.5	86.1	7.53	1.53	0.00	42.10	14.03
Group 2	FR47338CVX	88.6	79.5	7.21	1.88	0.00	43.50	14.53
	FR47330CVX	87.1	80.5	7.20	1.92	0.00	43.50	14.60
	FR47331CVX	92.9	84.7	6.90	1.99	0.03	41.60	14.02
Group 3	FR47336CVX	70.3	65.9	7.10	2.08	0.00	43.80	14.83
	FR47334CVX	69.4	66.1	7.11	1.98	0.00	43.80	14.68
	FR47333CVX	80.0	75.0	7.16	1.97	0.00	43.70	14.65
Group 4	PRF20	20	20	7.2	2.28	0	44.51	15.07
	MK1	n.a.	20	16	1.87	0	43.15	14.9

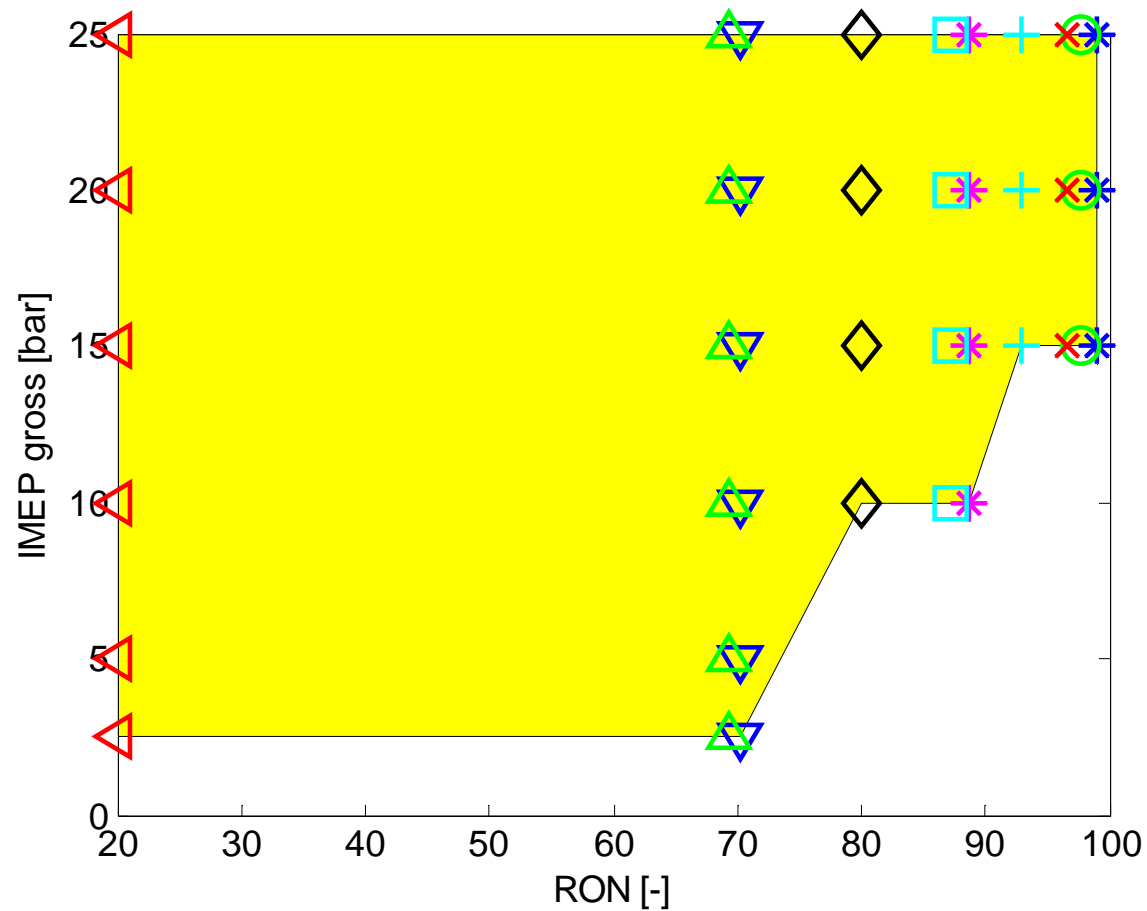


Results

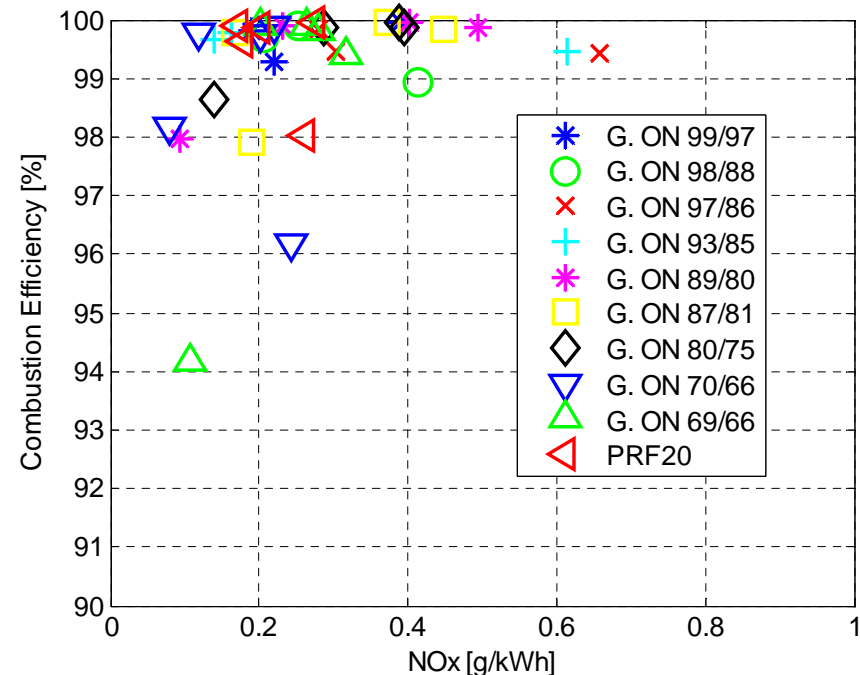
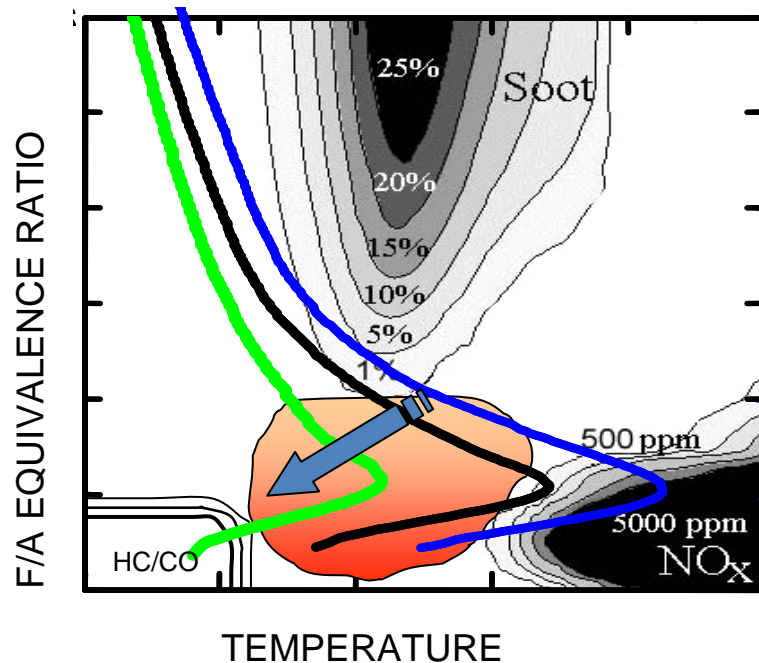


Tested Load Area

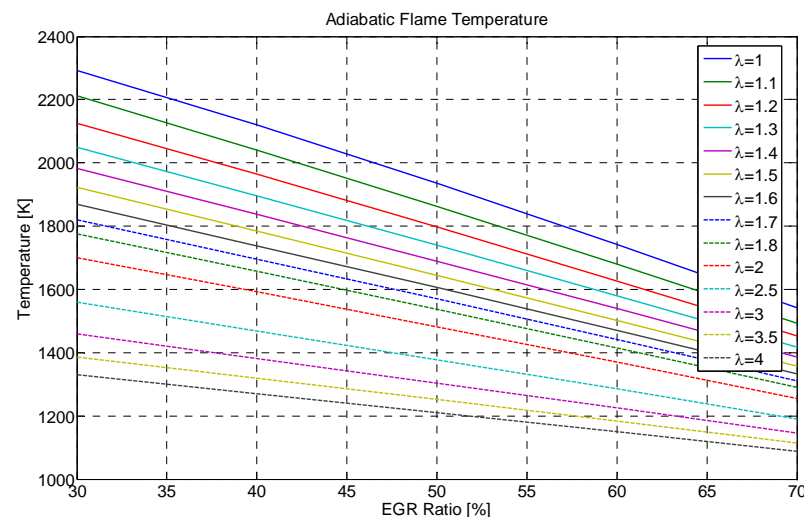
Stable operational load vs. fuel type



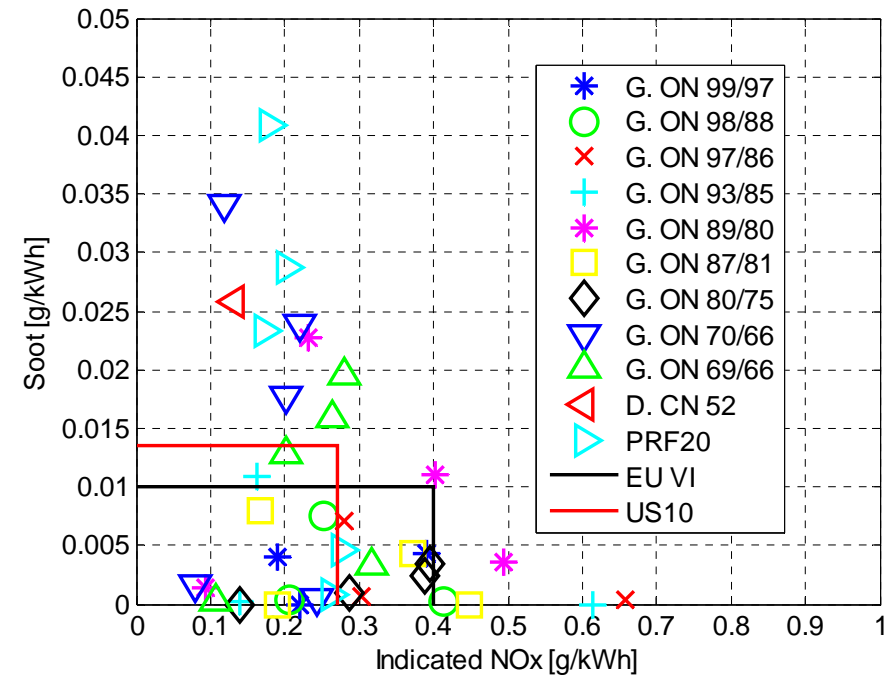
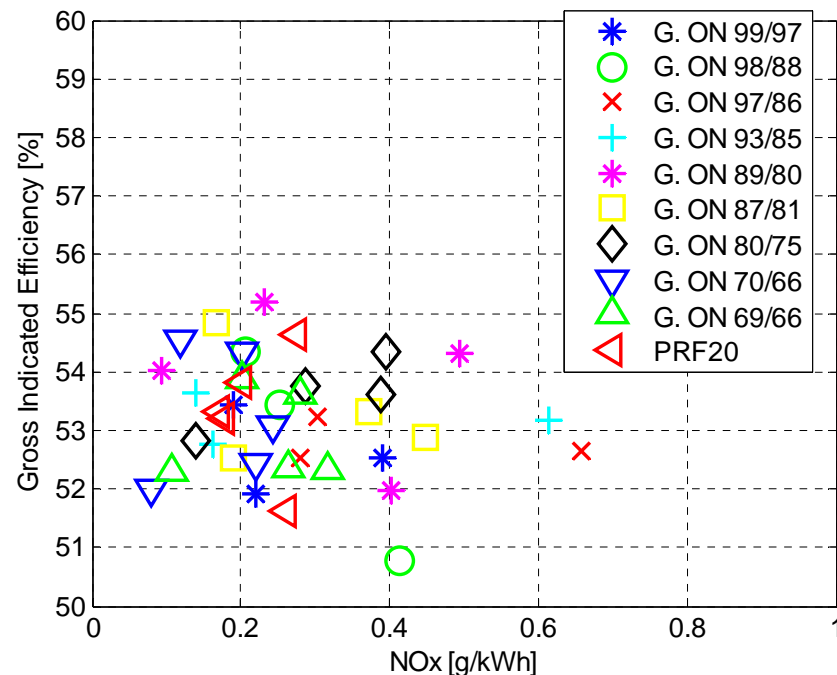
NO_x - η_{comb} Trade – Off Solution



It is possible to achieve low NO_x and still keep high combustion efficiency in the whole load range!



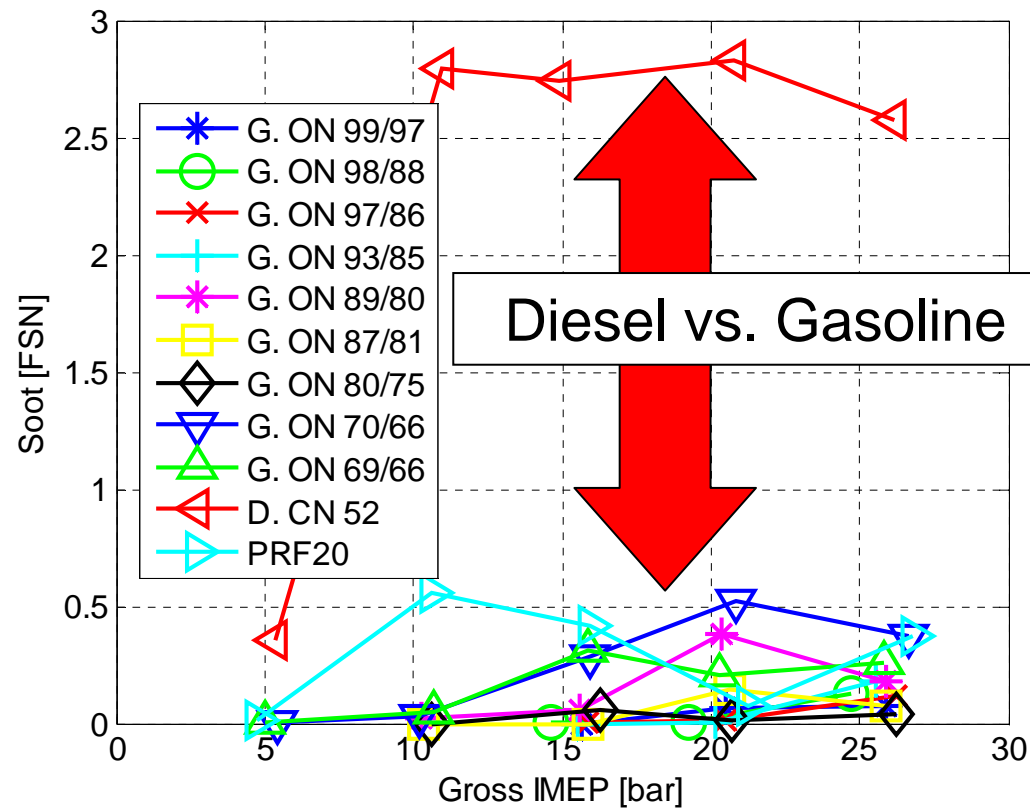
Efficiency & Emissions



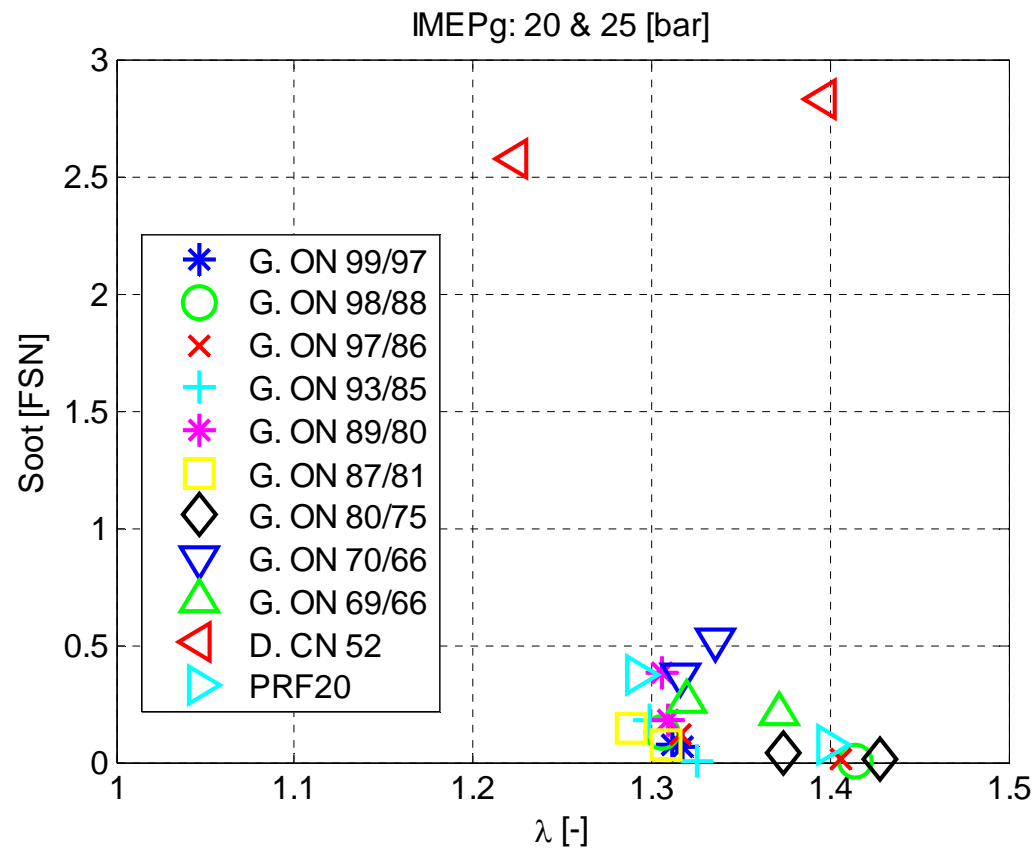
In certain operating range, some fuels are capable to comply EU VI & US10 legislations and still keep high efficiency without compromising the efficiency!



Soot Emissions



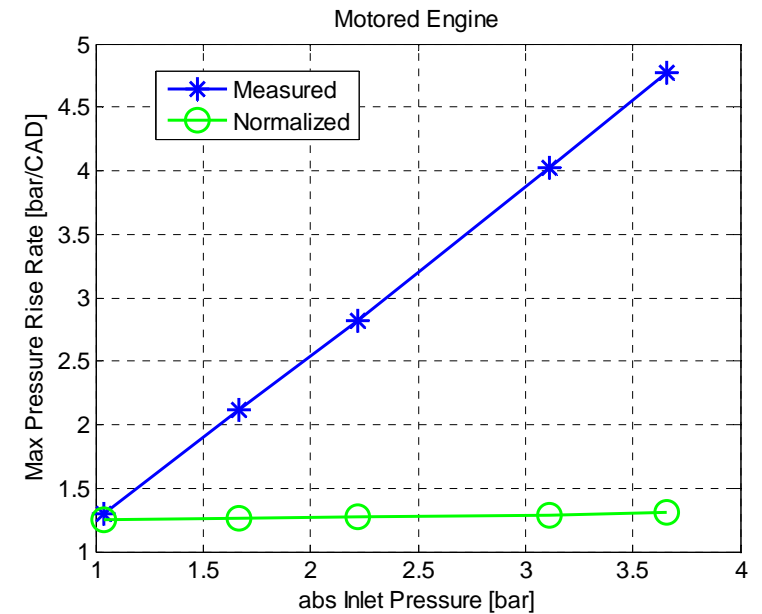
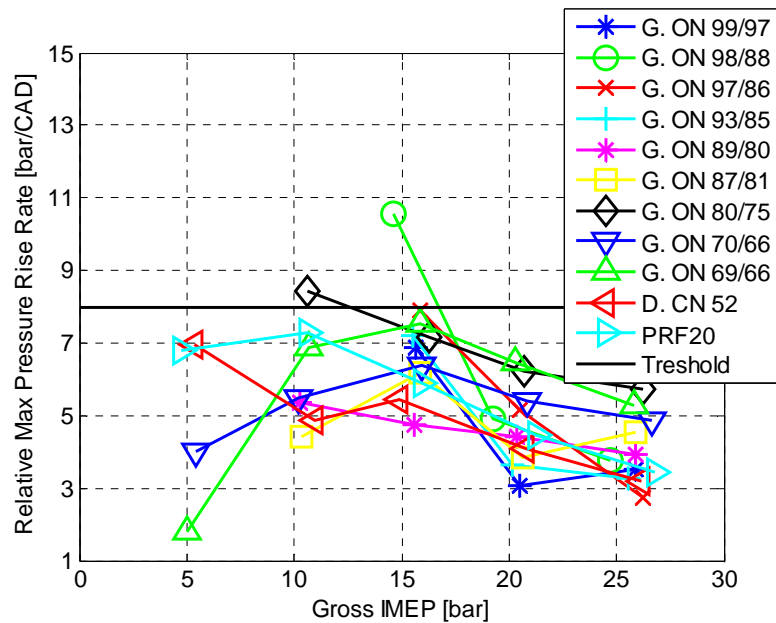
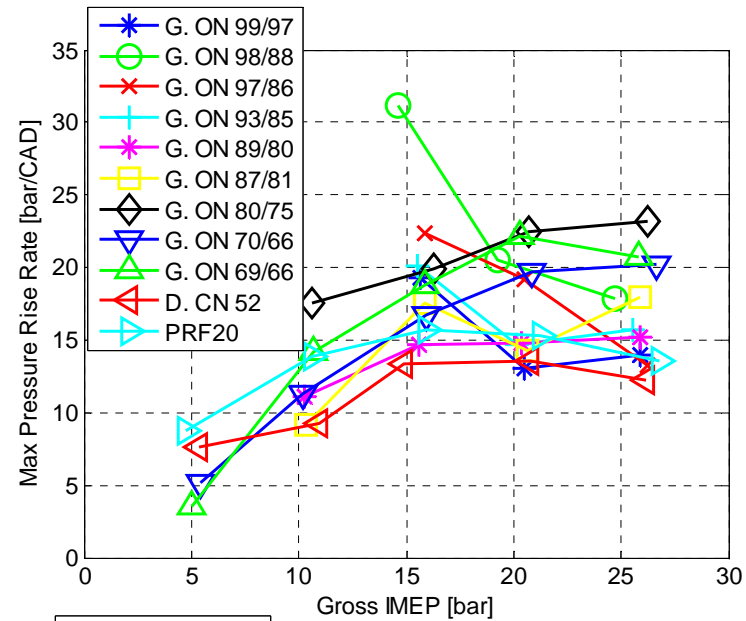
Higher Power Density



Low soot even @ λ 1.3 \rightarrow higher power density without producing smoke!



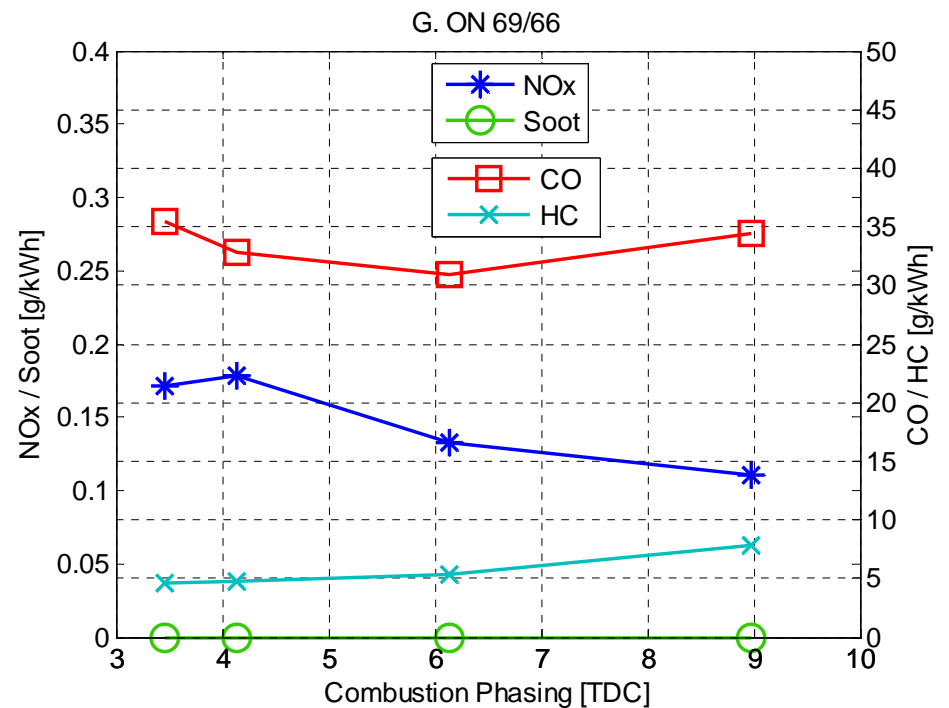
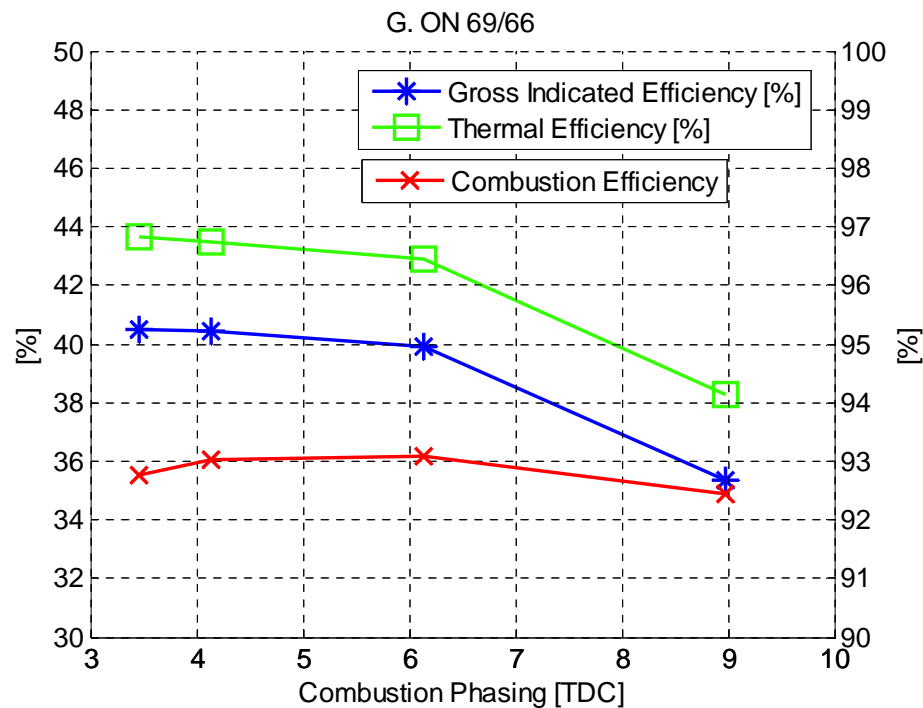
Acoustic Noise



Idle



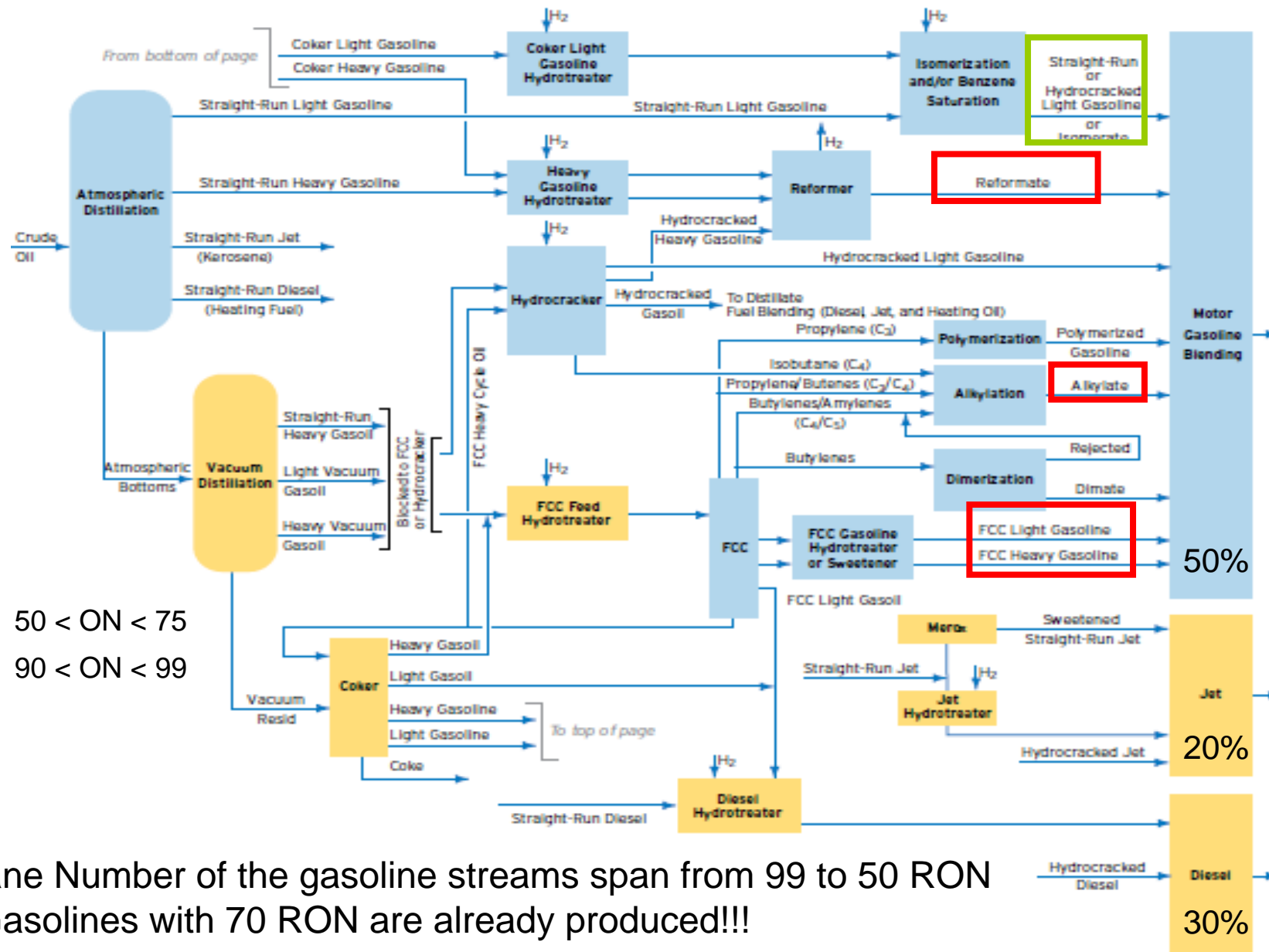
Efficiencies & Emissions



Viability of Low ON Gasolines for PPC?



Oil Refineries Production Layout



Octane Number of the gasoline streams span from 99 to 50 RON
 ➔ Gasolines with 70 RON are already produced!!!

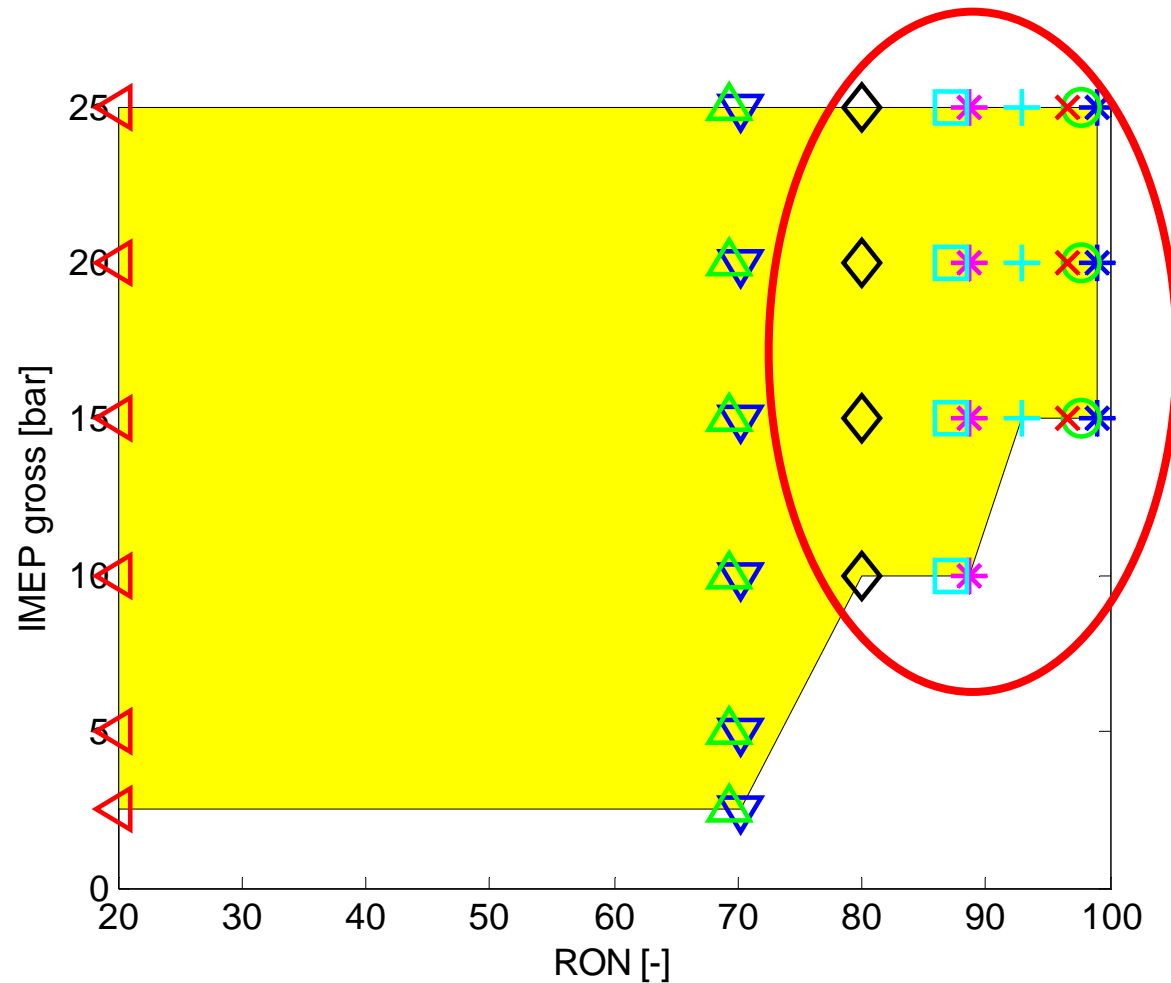
Oil Refineries Perspectives



Oil refineries are a very stiff system and their kerosene, diesel and gasoline production can not be easily varied without major investments → we need to build highly efficient vehicles with the available fuels...



High ON Gasolines in Scania D13



What to do with these fuels?!

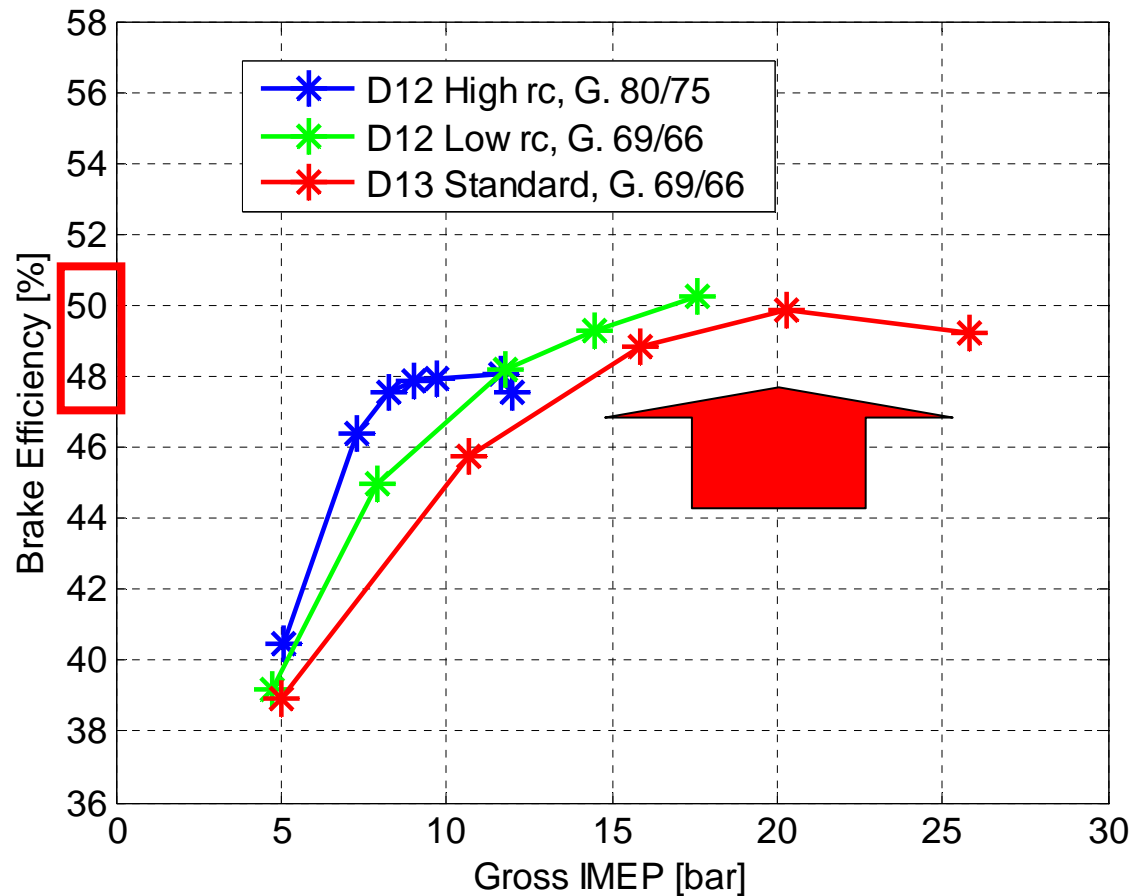
Still to be used in SI engines?!



Summary



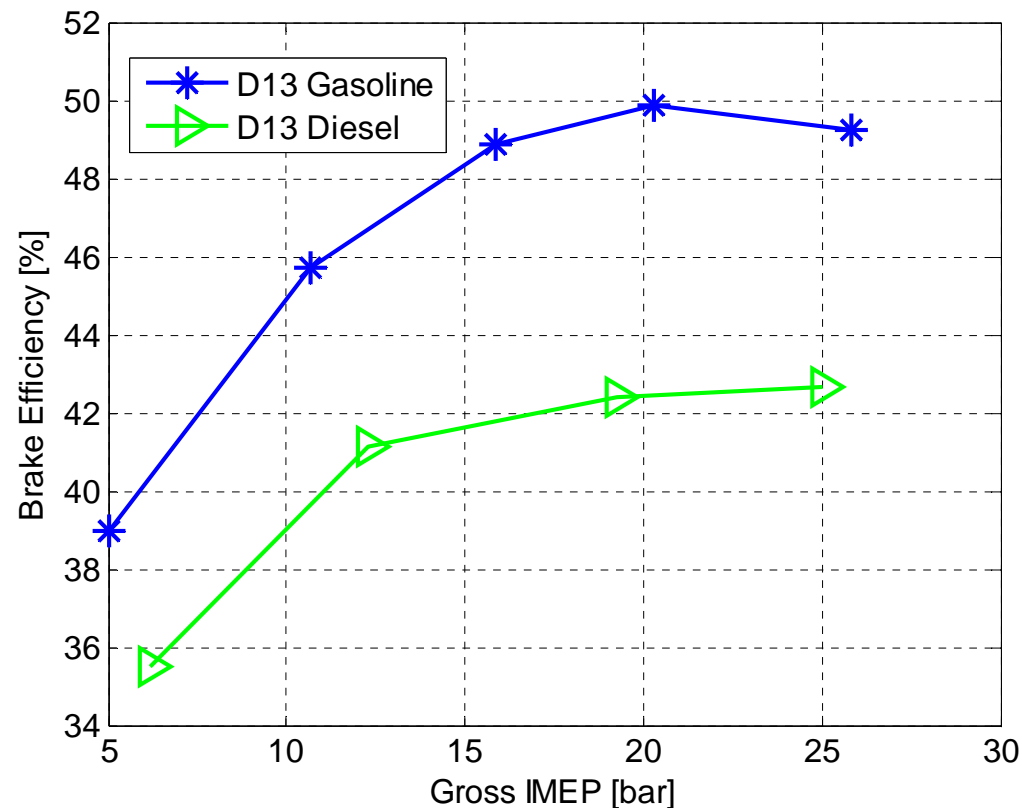
Brake Efficiency



Brake efficiency in the range of 48-50% seems to be viable between 12.5 and 26 bar gross IMEP.



D13 Running on Diesel & Gasoline

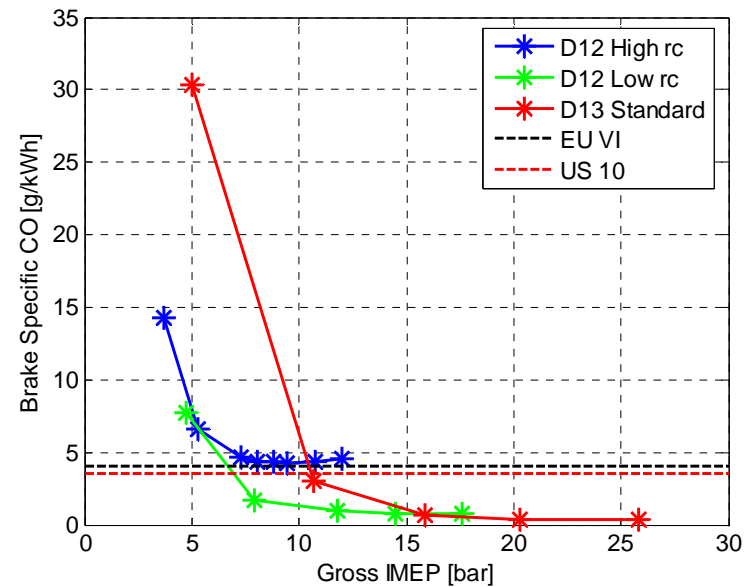
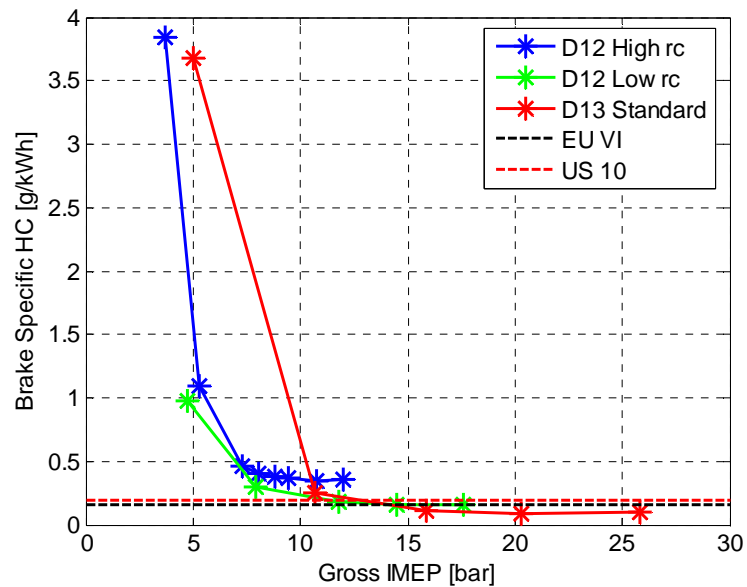
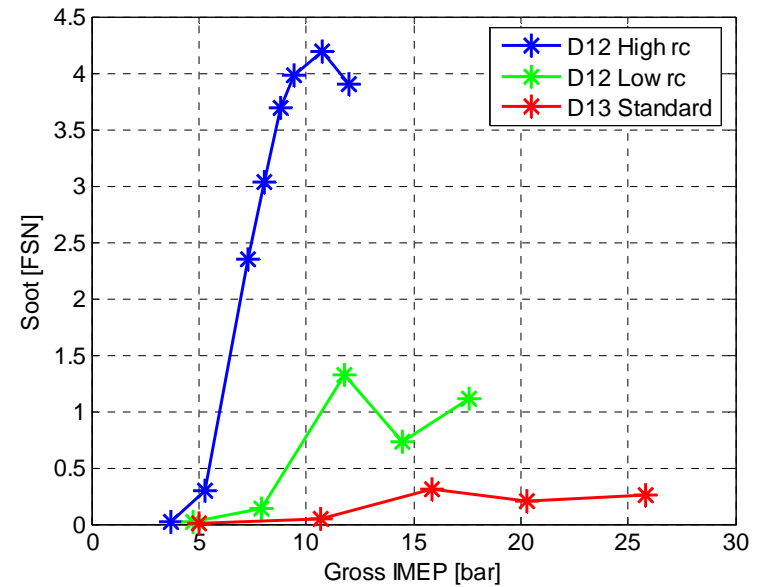
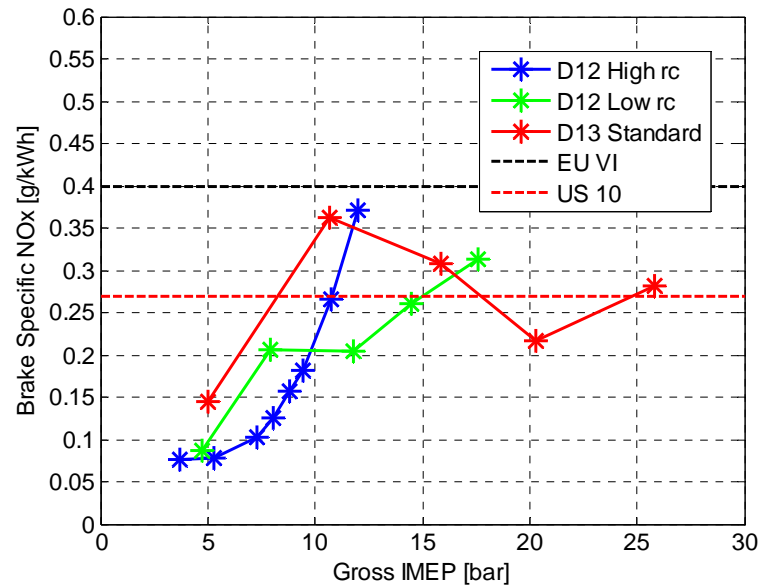


D13 Diesel was calibrated by Scania and the calibration was done to meet EU V legislation.

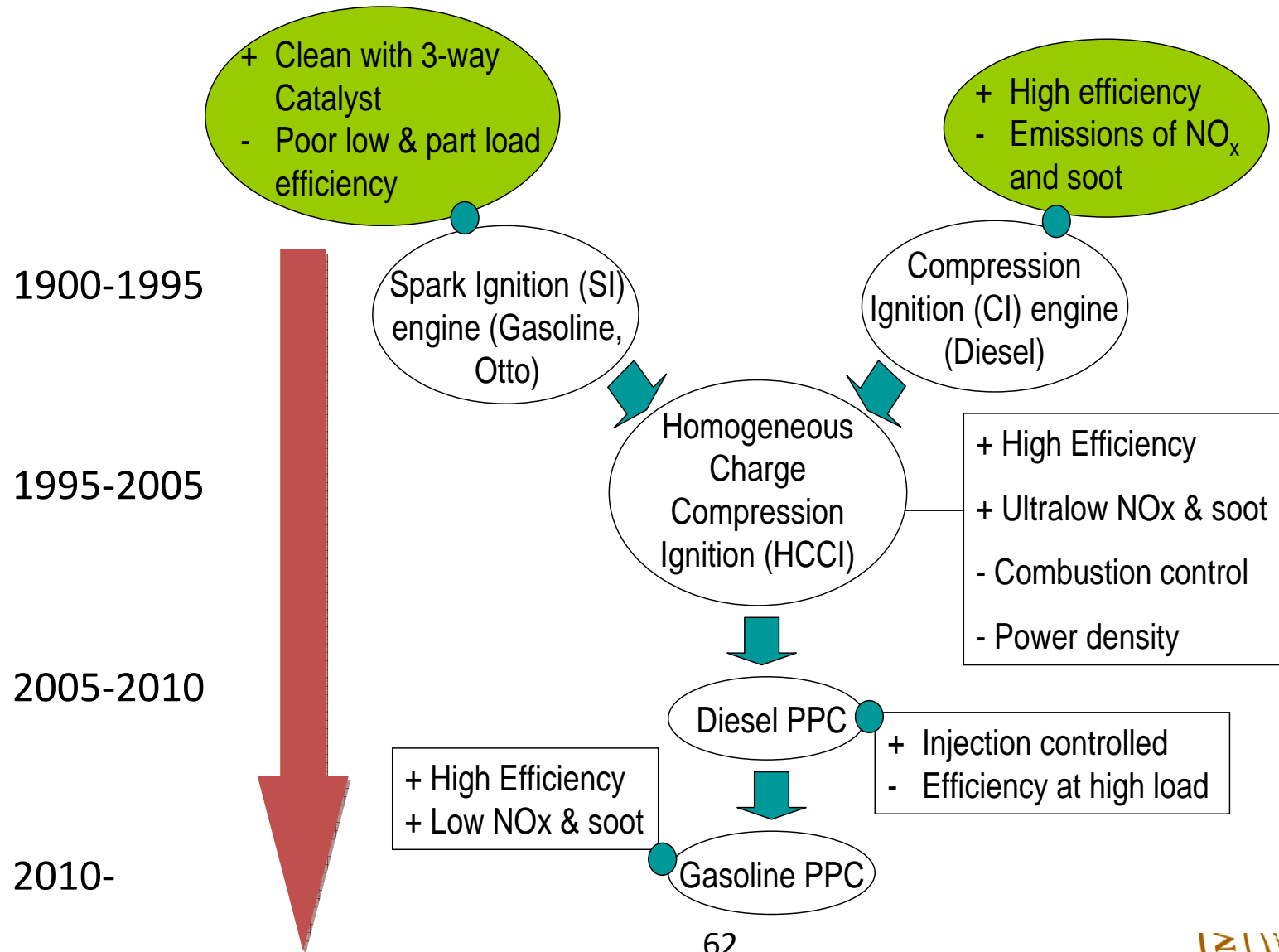
Average improvement of 16.6% points @ high load!!!



Brake Emissions



Engine combustion - direction



The End

Thank you



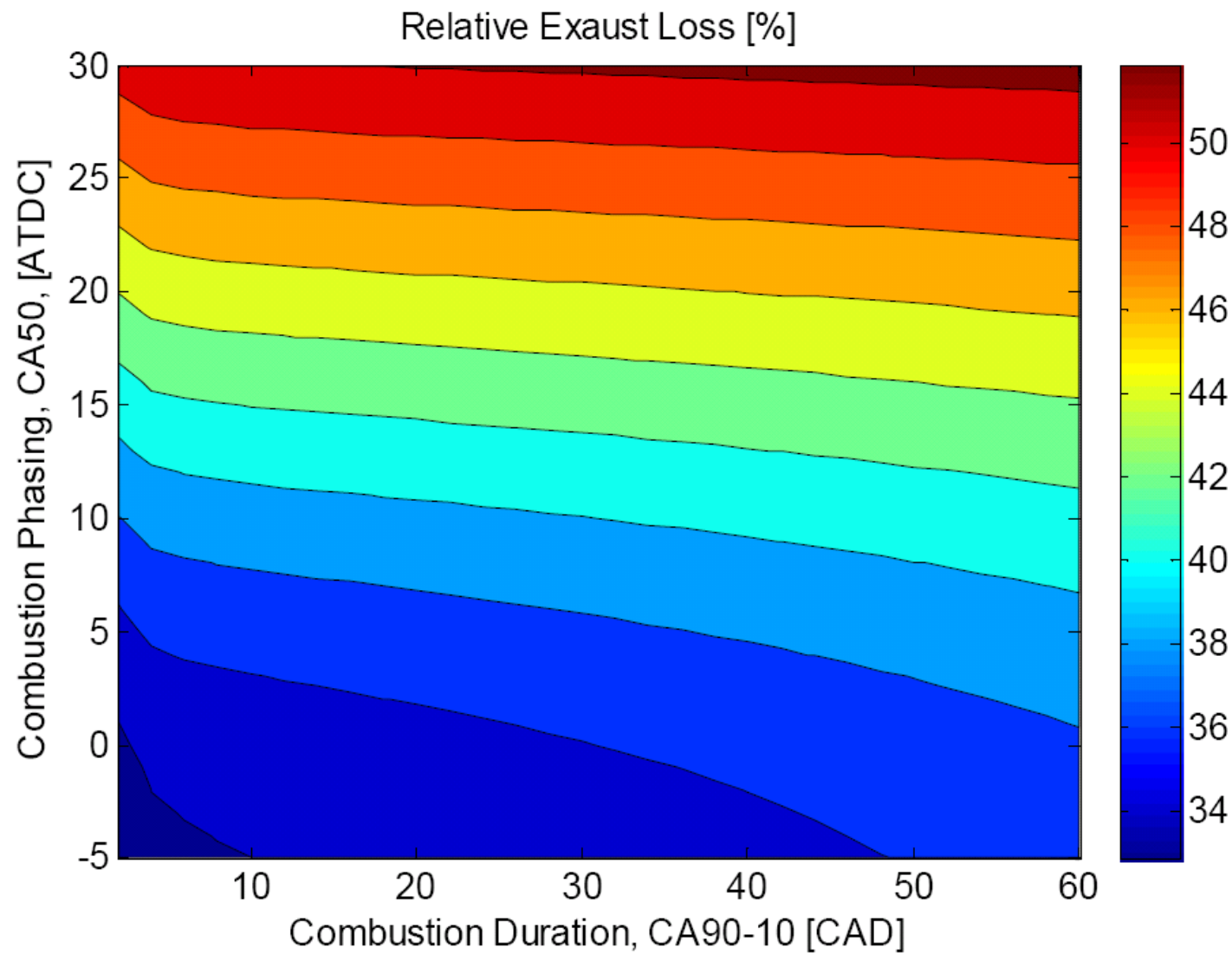
Ideal burn rate?

Conditions:

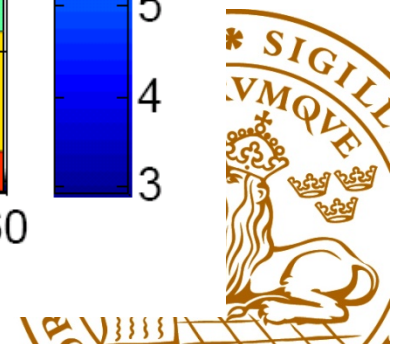
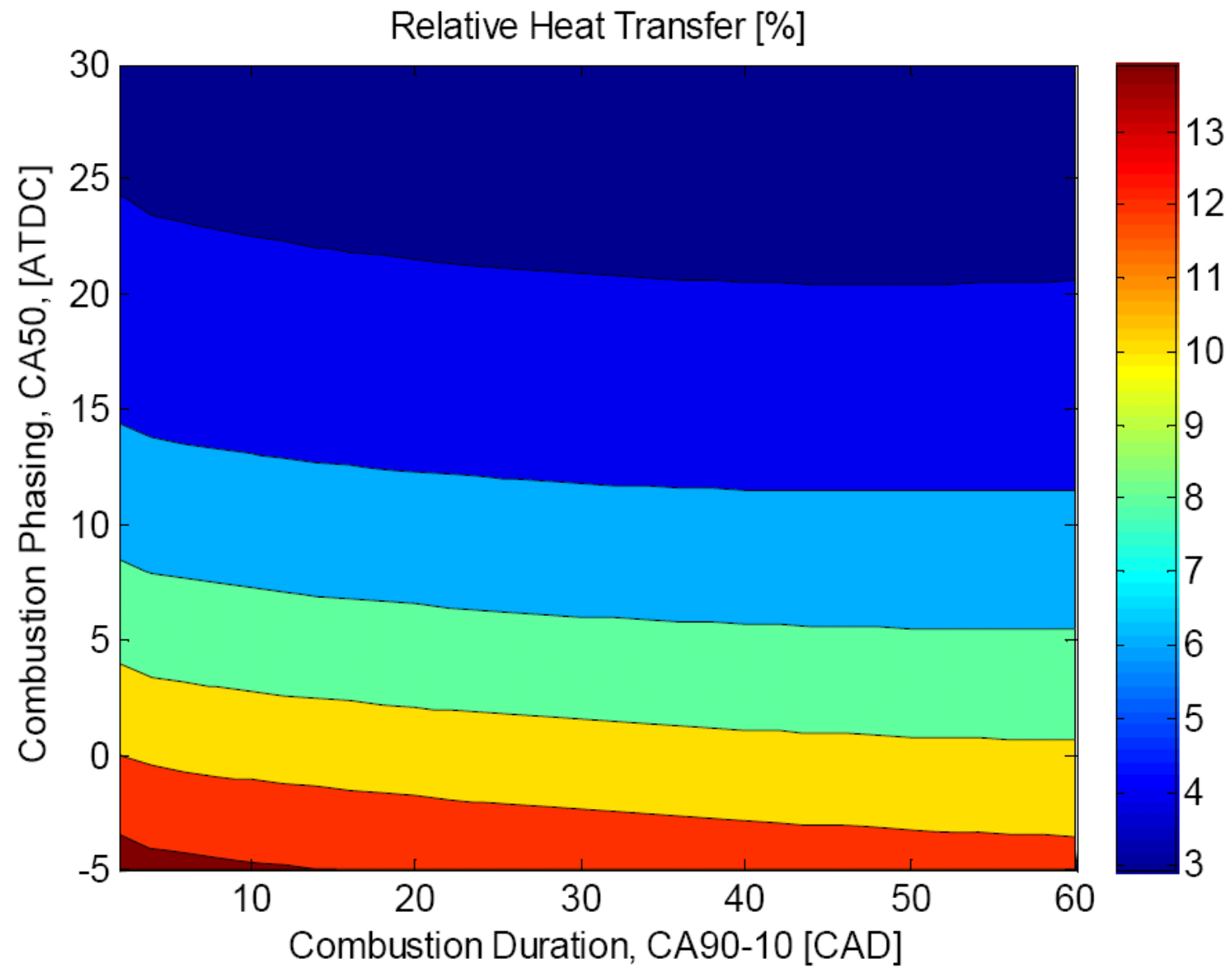
1. CA50: 8 [ATDC].
2. CA90-10: 15 [CAD].
3. Engine geometry: custom Scania D13.
4. Inlet temperature: 303 [K].
5. Reference temperature: 298 [K].
6. Engine speed: 1250 [rpm].
7. Differential pressure exhaust minus inlet: 0.25 [bar].
8. Cylinder wall temperature: 450 [K].
9. **Heat transferred modeled with the Woschni equation** and tuned to match the experimental results
10. **The rate of heat release has been approximated with a Wiebe function.**
11. EGR is added in order to have 1.35 as λ . If the inlet pressure was not enough to have λ without EGR higher than 1.35, EGR was set to zero.
12. The combustion efficiency was assumed to be 100%.
13. Lower heating value 43.8 MJ/kg, stoichiometric air fuel ratio 14.68.



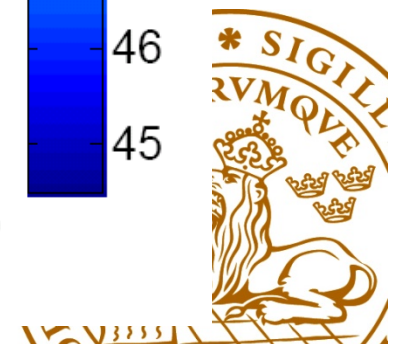
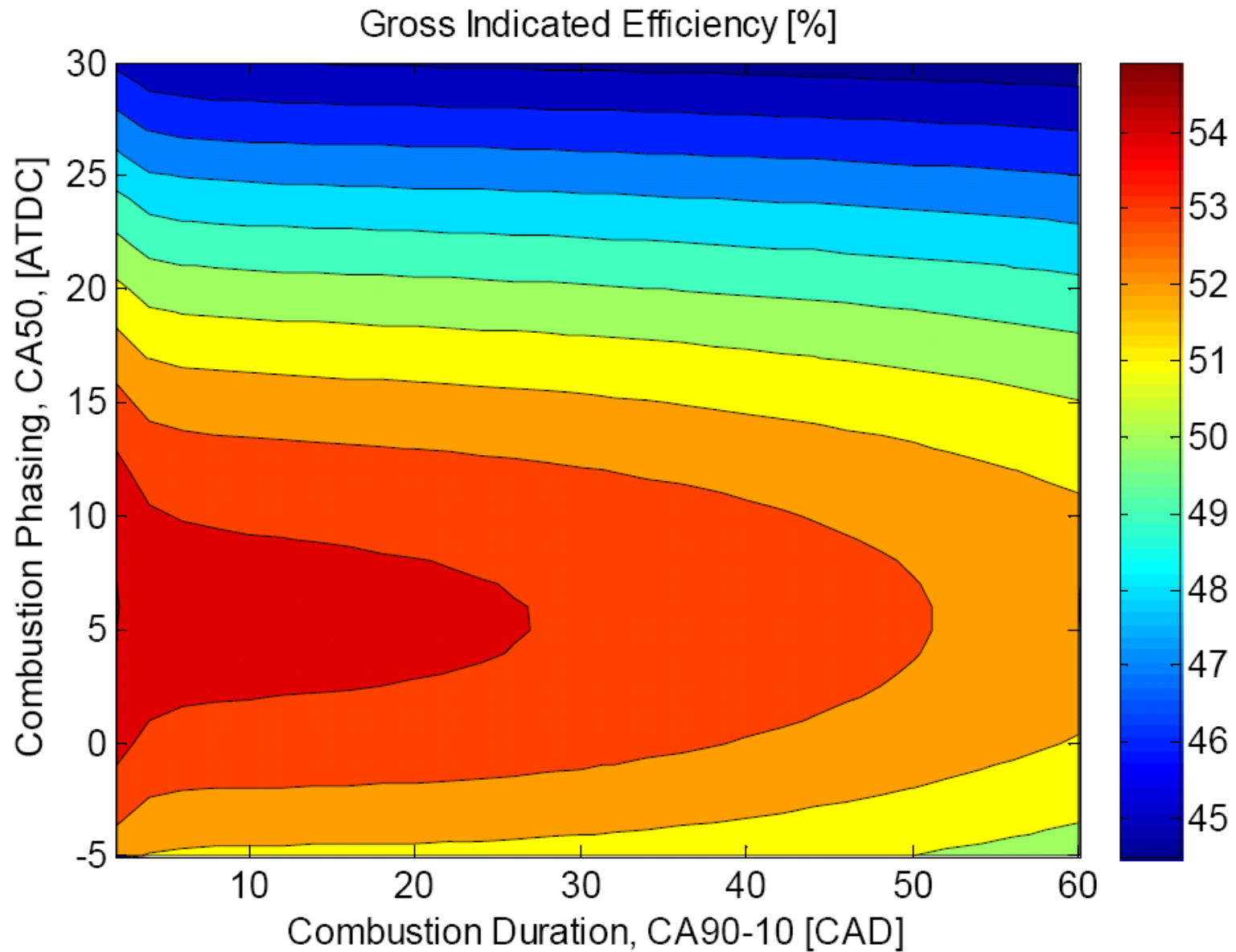
Exhaust Loss



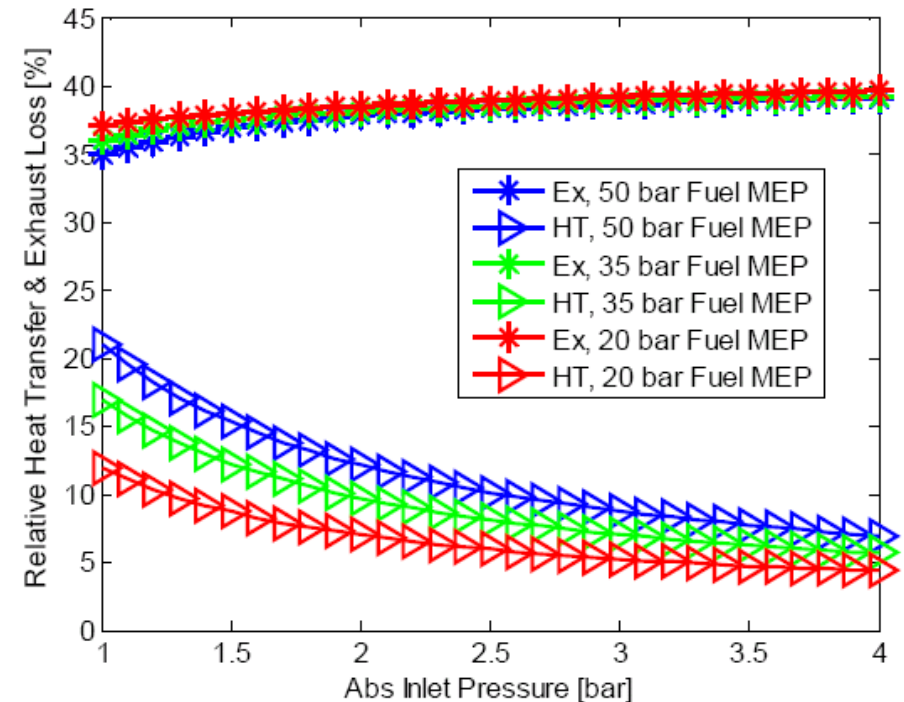
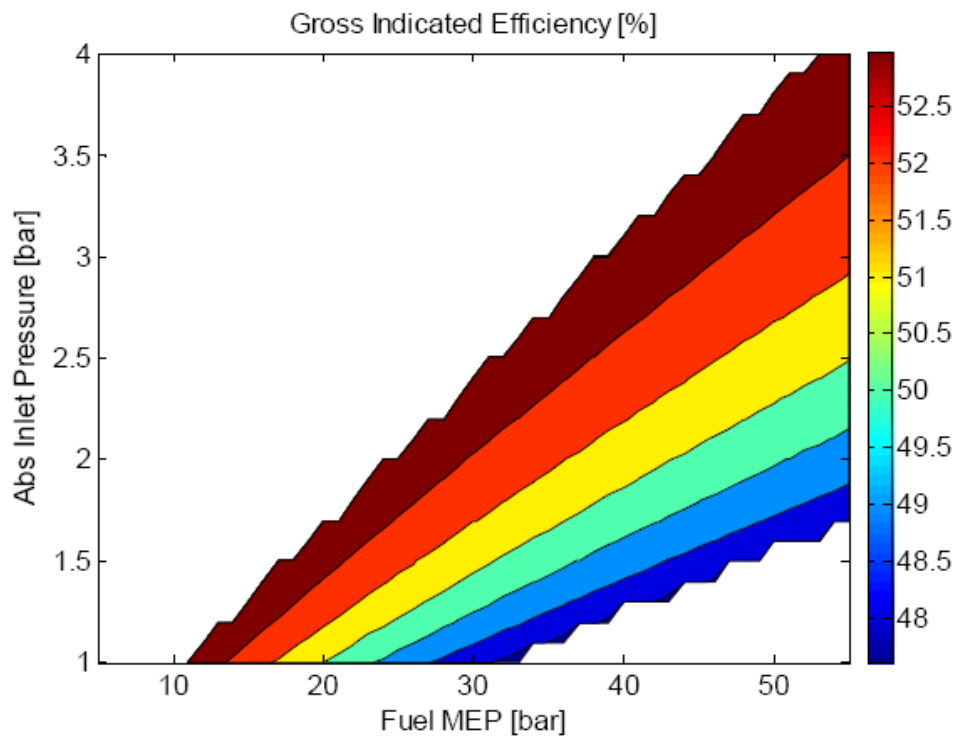
Heat transfer loss



The rest (useful work)



Boosting reduce heat losses

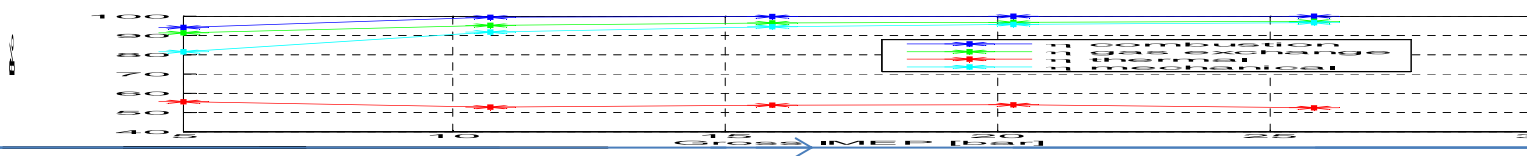




Rc: 14.3:1



13 diesel engine running on gasoline



Diesel vs. Gasoline