On the Way towards Defossilization of Diesel Engines

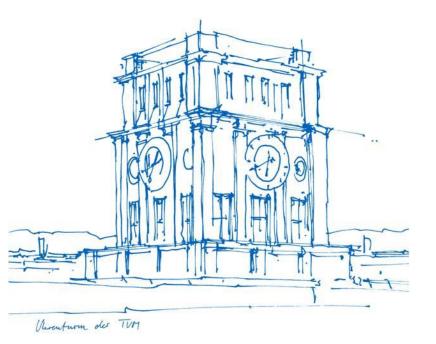
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Graz, 22. September 2021





"My engine is continuing to make great progress"

- Rudolf Diesel, 1895

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BUSINESS | ENERGY | JOURNAL REPORTS: ENERGY Can E-Fuels Save the Combustion Engine?

Proponents say they should be part of a low-carbon future. But cost and efficiency remain hurdles.

Sources:

https://www.dailymail.co.uk/sciencetech/article-9239795/Fossil-fuel-pollution-causes-one-five-premature-deaths-globally-study.html https://www.reuters.com/business/retail-consumer/eu-proposes-effective-ban-new-fossil-fuel-car-sales-2035-2021-07-14/ https://www.lr.org/en/insights/articles/the-allure-of-green-fuels-looks-to-end-shippings-loveless-marriage-with-oil/ https://www.wsj.com/articles/can-e-fuels-save-the-combustion-engine-11621037390

Why alternative fuels?

- Combustion of fossil fuels generates greenhouse gases and air pollutants
- Finite reserves of crude oil
- Battery-electric powertrain not always reasonable (e.g. long-haul trucks, shipping)
- Difficult handling and storage of hydrogen as an energy carrier



Solution: Liquid synthetic energy carriers! Targeting:

- Use of existing infrastructure
- Minimal adjustment of engine
- Real Mon-toxic for humans and environment
- Closed carbon-cycle
- 🕹 Lowest emissions of pollutants



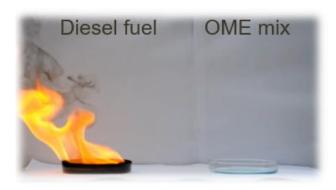
Polyoxymethylene dimethyl ether (pretty close to these targets)

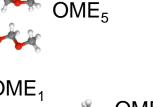
Polyoxymethylene dimethyl ether – OME

Crygenated Diesel fuel with different chain lengths Market No C-C bonds, leading to soot free combustion Promising studies with mix of OME_{3.5} 3 Synthesis from H₂ and CO₂ – using renewable energy, biomass, carbon capture

... but:

Need for a lot of energy (conv. efficiency $\sim 38 \%^{[1]}$) May attack common rubber sealings due to polarity [] Heating value (vol.) 1.7 times lower than with Diesel Ľ) Still produces pollutants, especially NOx Ľ,





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Experimental carrier

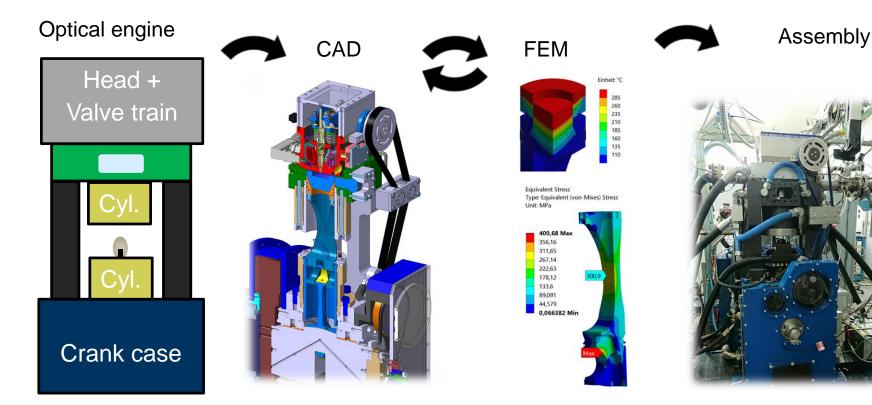
Single-cylinder research engine

- 1.8 l cylinder volume (heavy-duty)
- Common-rail with up to 2500 bar fuel pressure
- Injector with higher nozzle flow for OME (x1,7)
- Intercooled exhaust gas recirculation
- Exhaust gas analysis: Particle (10/23 nm), soot mass,
 VOC, CO₂, O₂, NO, NO₂, CH₄, NH₃, OME₁₋₃, ... fuel

camshaft cylinder head cylinder crankshaft fuel pump mass balancing



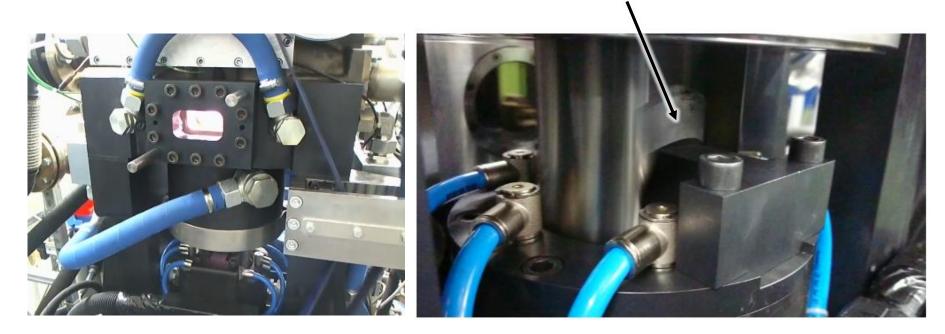
Experimental carrier





Single-cylinder research engine

Optical setup



mirror

ТШ

Experiments

Optical combustion analysis

Diesel fuel injector (8-hole) spray flame (sooting!)

OME with exposure x 100



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Experiments

Optical analysis

Diesel fuel



OME with exposure x 100



Findings for OME:

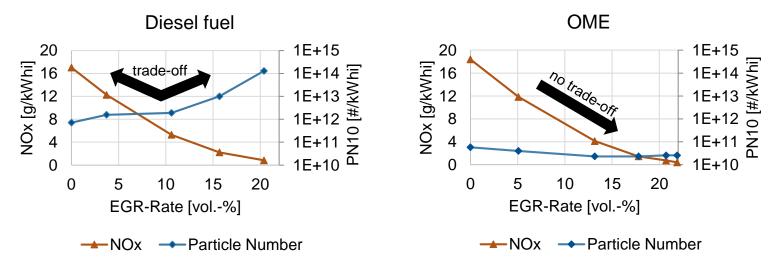
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- No soot tendency, only chemiluminescence
- Earlier ignition (shorter ignition delay)
- Faster combustion in later stage
- Good mixture preparation, even at low rail pressure



Combustion analysis

Exhaust gas recirculation (EGR)

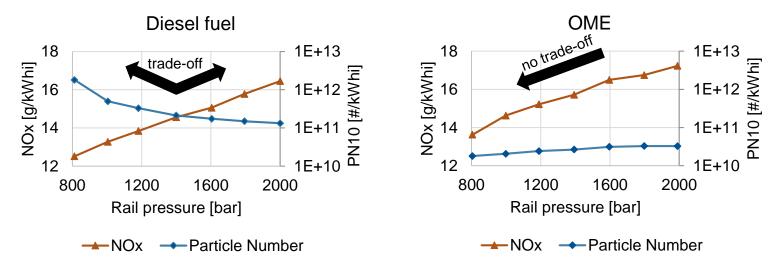


EGR variation - speed: 1200 rpm, IMEP: 13 bar, rail pressure: 1800 bar, injection pattern: PI/MI, center of combustion: 8° a. TDC



Combustion analysis

Injection pressure



Rail pressure variation - speed: 1200 rpm, IMEP: 13 bar, EGR-rate: 0%, injection pattern: PI/MI, center of combustion: 8° a. TDC

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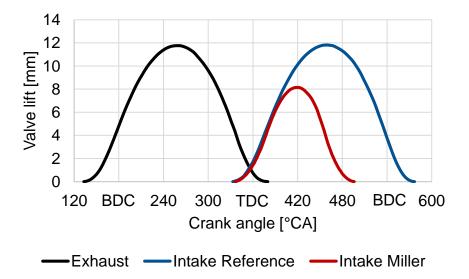


Combustion analysis

Miller valve timing

 $oldsymbol{\lambda}$ Common measure in gasoline engines

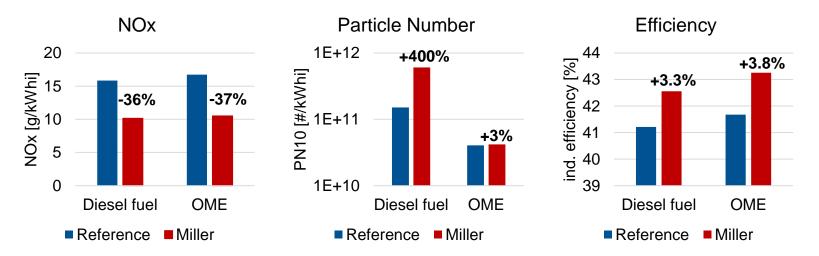
- **Reduces effective compression**
 - \rightarrow Higher efficiency
- **Y**Reduces cylinder temperatures
 - \rightarrow Less NOx formation





Combustion analysis

Miller valve timing



Intake valve timing variation - speed: 1200 rpm, IMEP: 13 bar, EGR-rate: 0%, injection pattern: PI/MI, center of combustion: 8° a. TDC

Summary

OME as Diesel fuel substitute

OPotentially climate-neutral, energy-intensive production

- **R** Adaptation of the engine necessary
- X Extremely low particle emissions, no particle-X trade-offs
- **S** New paths for engine simplification and optimization

There is still a lot of potential and a lot to do!



Thank you! Questions?

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Graz, 22. September 2021

Special thanks to "Bayerische Forschungsstiftung" for funding the project (grant number AZ-1266-17).

