

DILUTE MIXTURES and EGR

Workshop on Techniques for High-Pressure Combustion

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Important to remember why we are here:
High EFFICIENCY and Low EMISSIONS
with good performance, power density, etc.

September 1, 2011

Session Line-up

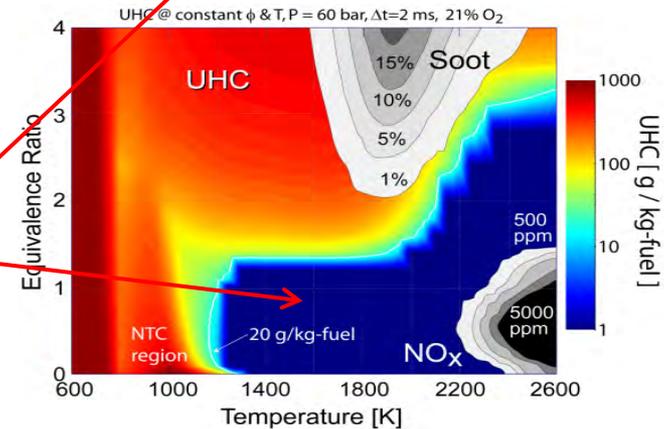
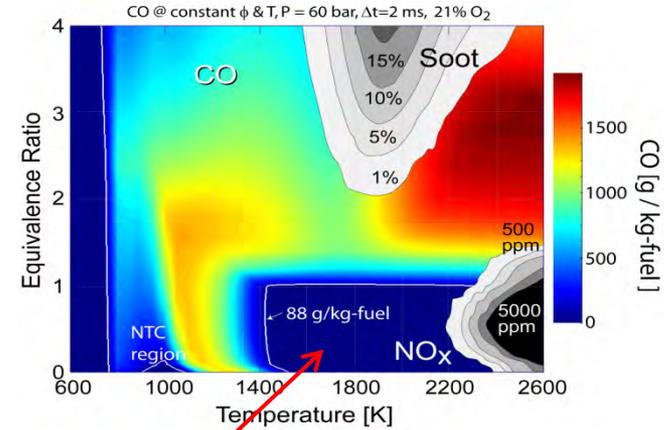
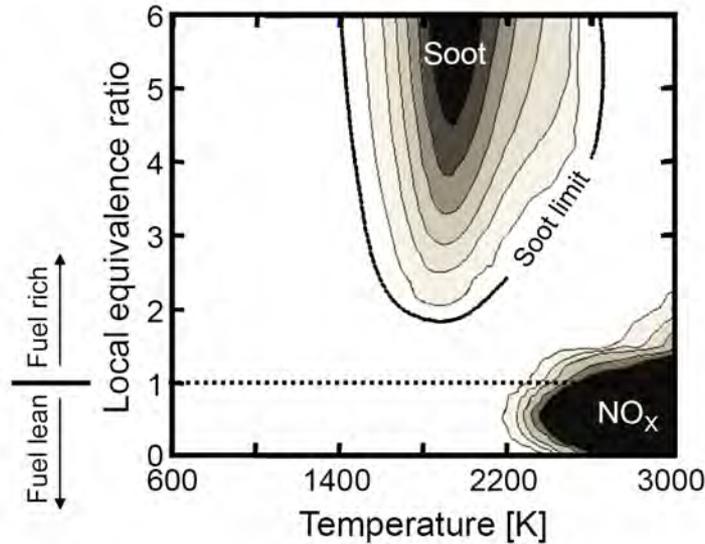
Topics closer to end-use: engine simulation, autoignition, and *real world* challenges and opportunities

8:00 AM	Introduction	
8:15 AM	Brad VanDerWege (Ford)	<i>EGR Effects on Combustion in Boosted SI and CI Engines</i>
8:45 AM	Carl Hergart (Caterpillar)	<i>Challenges and Opportunities in Heavy-Duty Combustion</i>
9:15 AM	Robert Dibble (UC Berkeley)	<i>Effects of EGR and High Pressures on Autoignition, Spark Ignition, and Microwave Assisted Spark Plugs</i>
9:45 AM	Coffee Break	
10:15 AM	Michael Davis (Argonne)	<i>Chemical-Kinetics Toolkit for Engine Simulations</i>
10:45 AM	Brad Zigler (NREL)	<i>Autoignition Studies Using the Ignition Quality Tester Platform</i>
11:15 AM	Discussion	

High Dilution and EGR provide pathway to low temperature combustion (LTC) for high efficiency with low emissions

LTC creates reacting mixtures in-cylinder that avoid soot and NO_x formation ...

...while at the same time avoid CO and UHC emissions.



Charge must end up in this region after combustion is complete

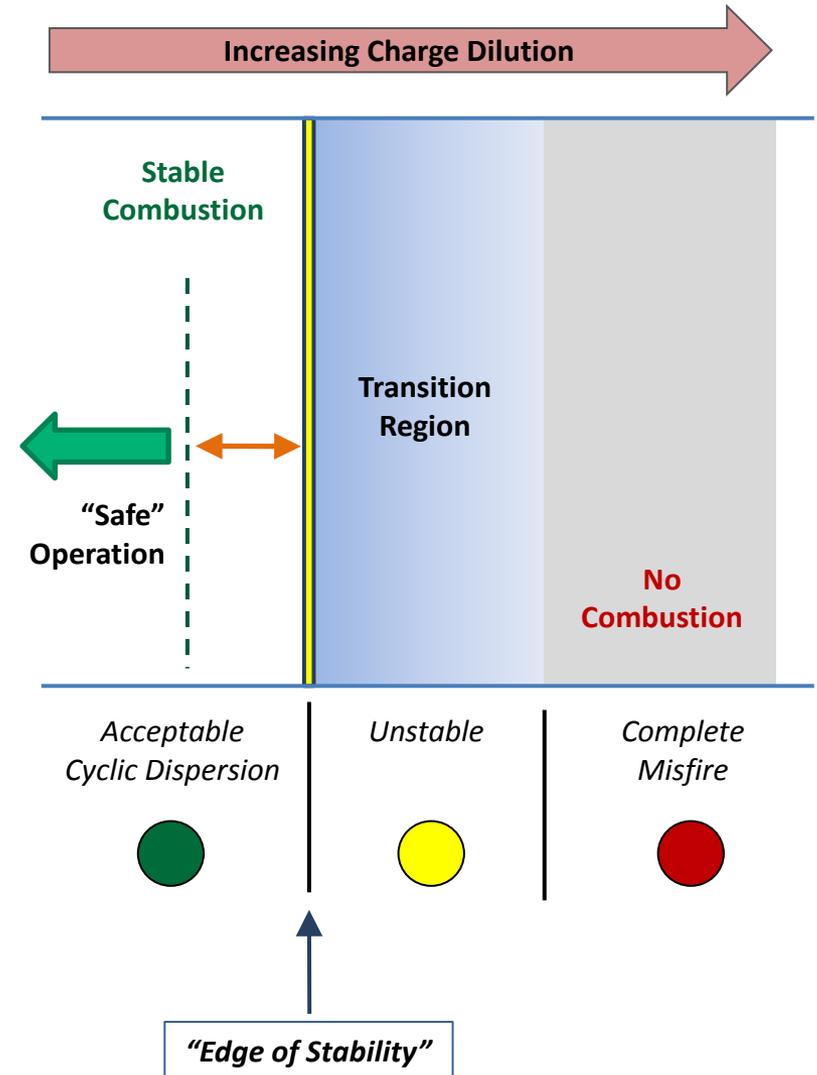
Many many challenges

- **Precise control of boundary conditions**
Turbo-machinery, variable valve actuation, heat exchangers
- **Higher in-cylinder peak pressures**
Materials
- **Improved fuel injection technology**
Injector architecture, faster response
- **Increase in HC, CO emissions**
Low temperature catalysts
- **Stability and controls**
Cyclic dispersion, adaptive controls, advanced sensors, etc.
- **And many more ...**

A better understanding of processes as well as faster and more accurate models will help with many of these challenges.

Stability and control are potential roadblocks to *fully optimized* high dilution operation

- Practical implementations operate well away from the “edge of stability”.
 - Cyclic dispersion driven by stochastic and deterministic processes.
 - Very nonlinear relationship for conditions consistent with many LTC concepts.
 - Deterministic processes act as nonlinear amplifier to stochastic variations.
 - Further complicated by cylinder imbalances.
 - Cyclic dispersion may amplify cylinder-to-cylinder imbalances.
- ➔ Improved control will require an improved understanding of instability mechanism (*i.e.*, chemical and physical processes).

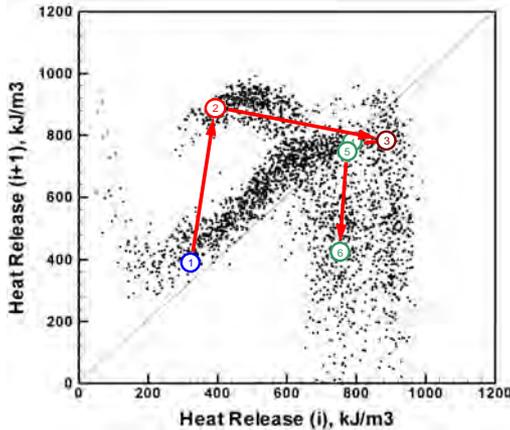


Many opportunities require better understanding of chemical and physical processes

- **Operation near the “edge of stability”**

- Avoid unintended excursions which may damage or destroy the engine, aftertreatment, and energy recovery systems.

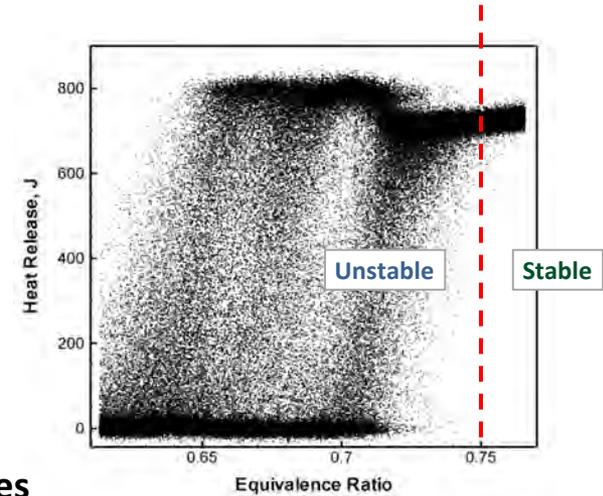
➔ *Example showing the “edge of stability” for lean burn SI combustion.*



- **Transition and stabilization of LTC modes**

- Transition between conventional and LTC operation.
- Operation under inherently unstable conditions may provide efficiency and emissions benefit not possible without active control.

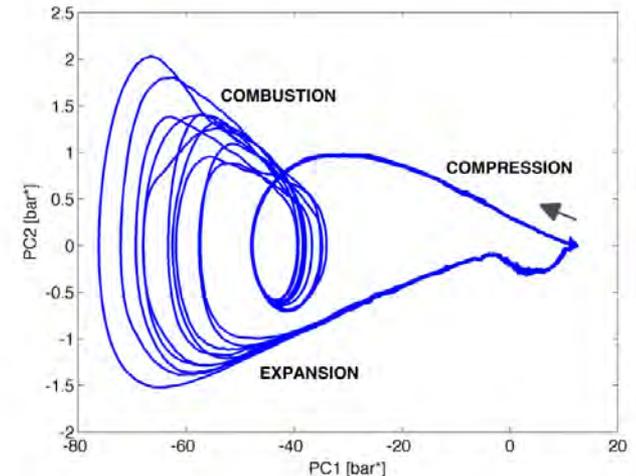
➔ *Example of complex but **short-term predictable** patterns in spark assisted HCCI combustion.*



- **Avoiding abnormal combustion events**

- Pre-ignition events potential roadblock to extreme down-sizing and down-speeding.
- Advanced time-series analysis for prediction and avoidance.

➔ *Example phase-space reconstruction one method with potential to predict onset of abnormal combustion events.*



To this end ... advances in sensor technology and onboard computer power are expanding the possibilities for high speed predictive control

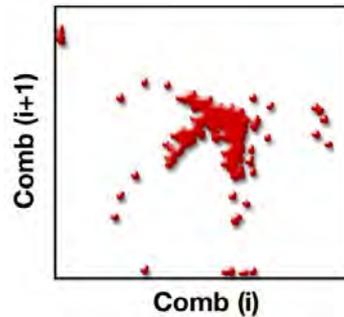
Measurement

- In-cylinder pressure
- Ionization
- Acoustic
- Other



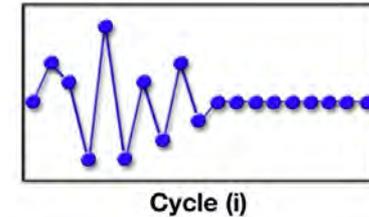
Analysis

- Pattern recognition
- Prediction
- Modeling



Control

- Avoid certain states
- Short- and long-time scale feedback perturbations
- Pro-active



Improved understanding and models needed to make the most of these advances!

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