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Towards ultra-efficiency and zero-emissions with methanol engines

SUMMETH Final Seminar
December 6, 2017

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Taken for granted – but completely unnecessary crap!

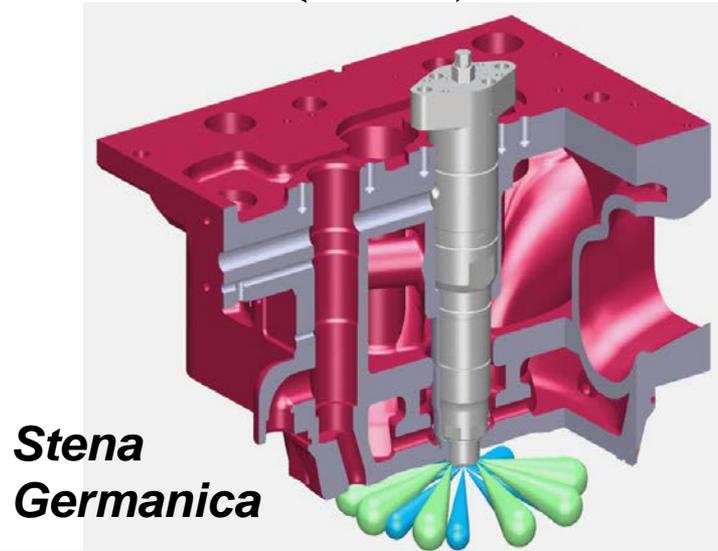
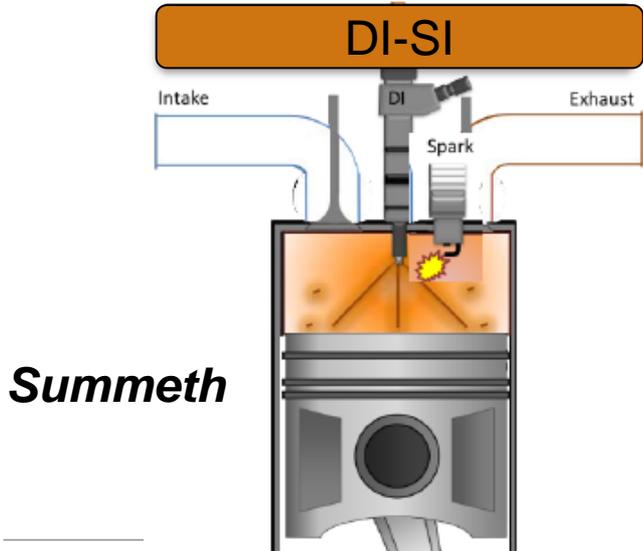
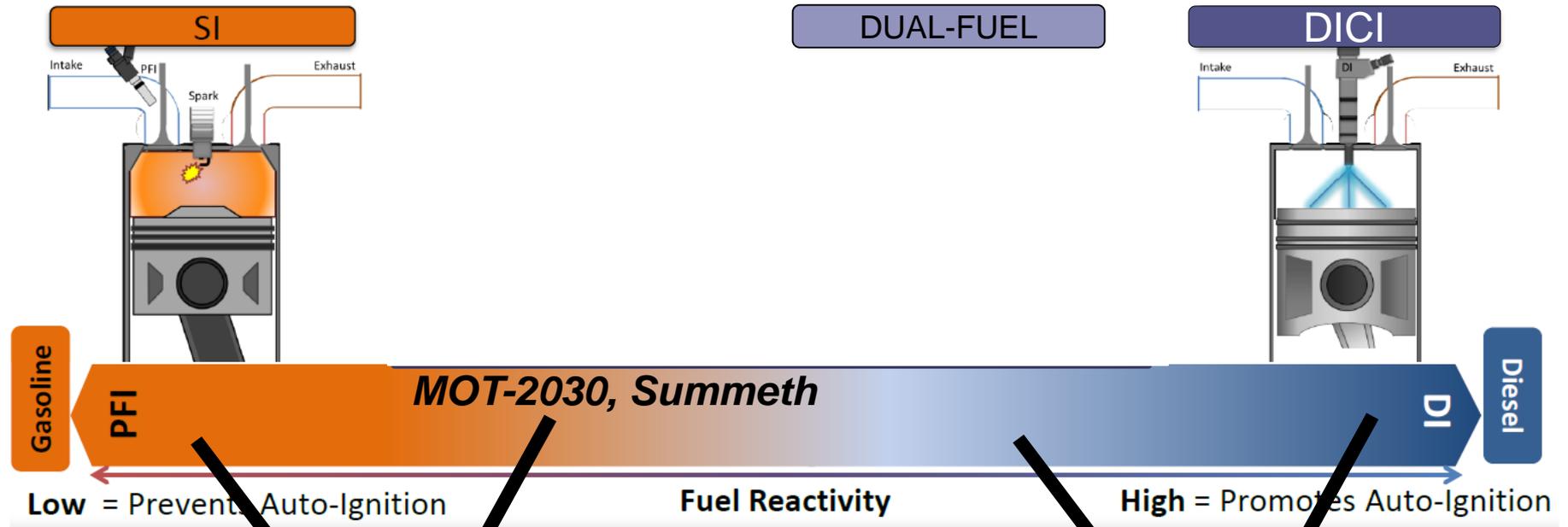


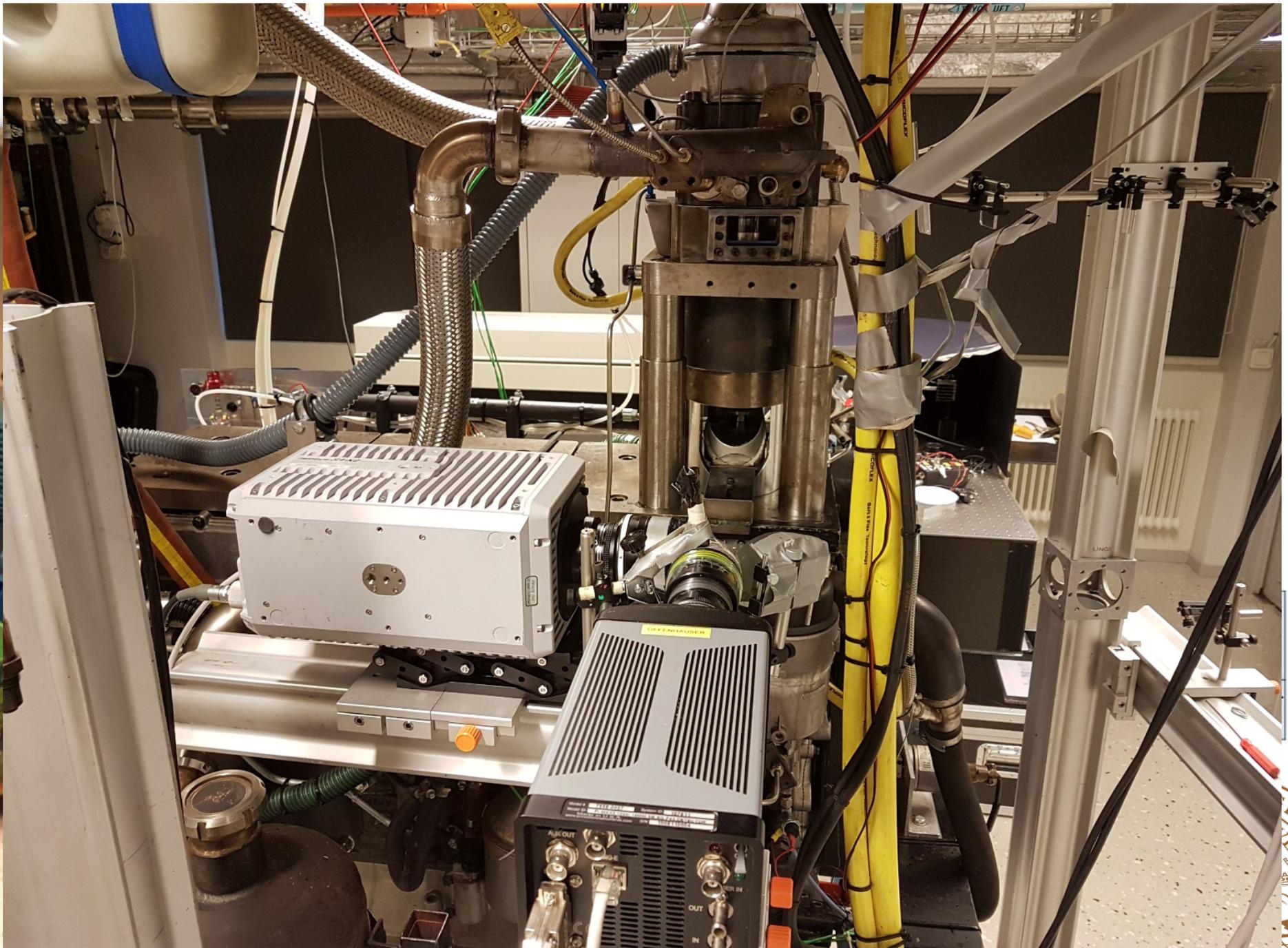
Methanol

- Can be produced at “low” cost from multitude of sources
- Compatible with gasoline, ethanol, butanol....
- Excellent GHG potential
- Toxic to humans and corrosive
- Reduced impact from spills (especially in water)

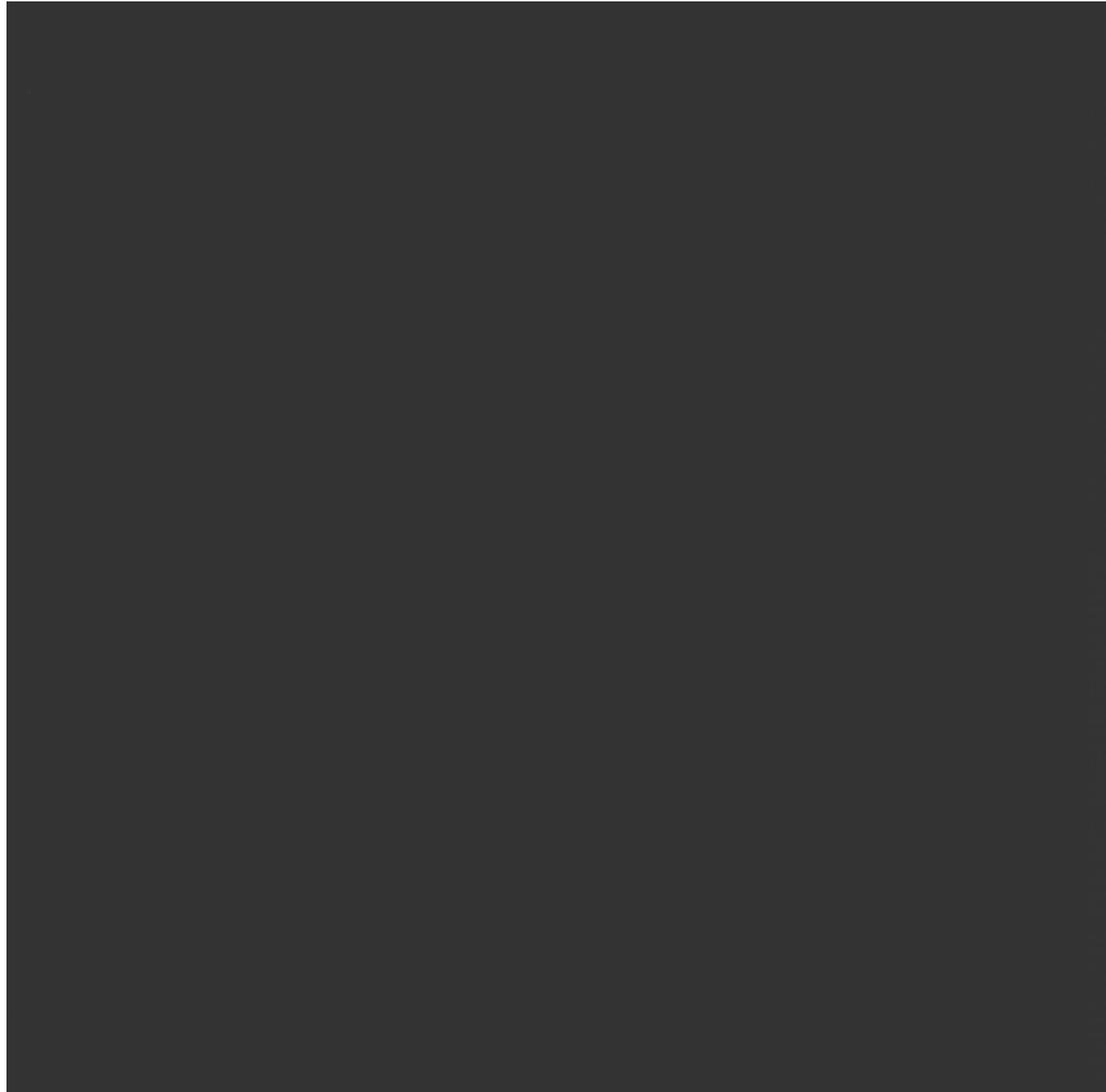
Green Pilot

ED95, MD95 (Summeth)

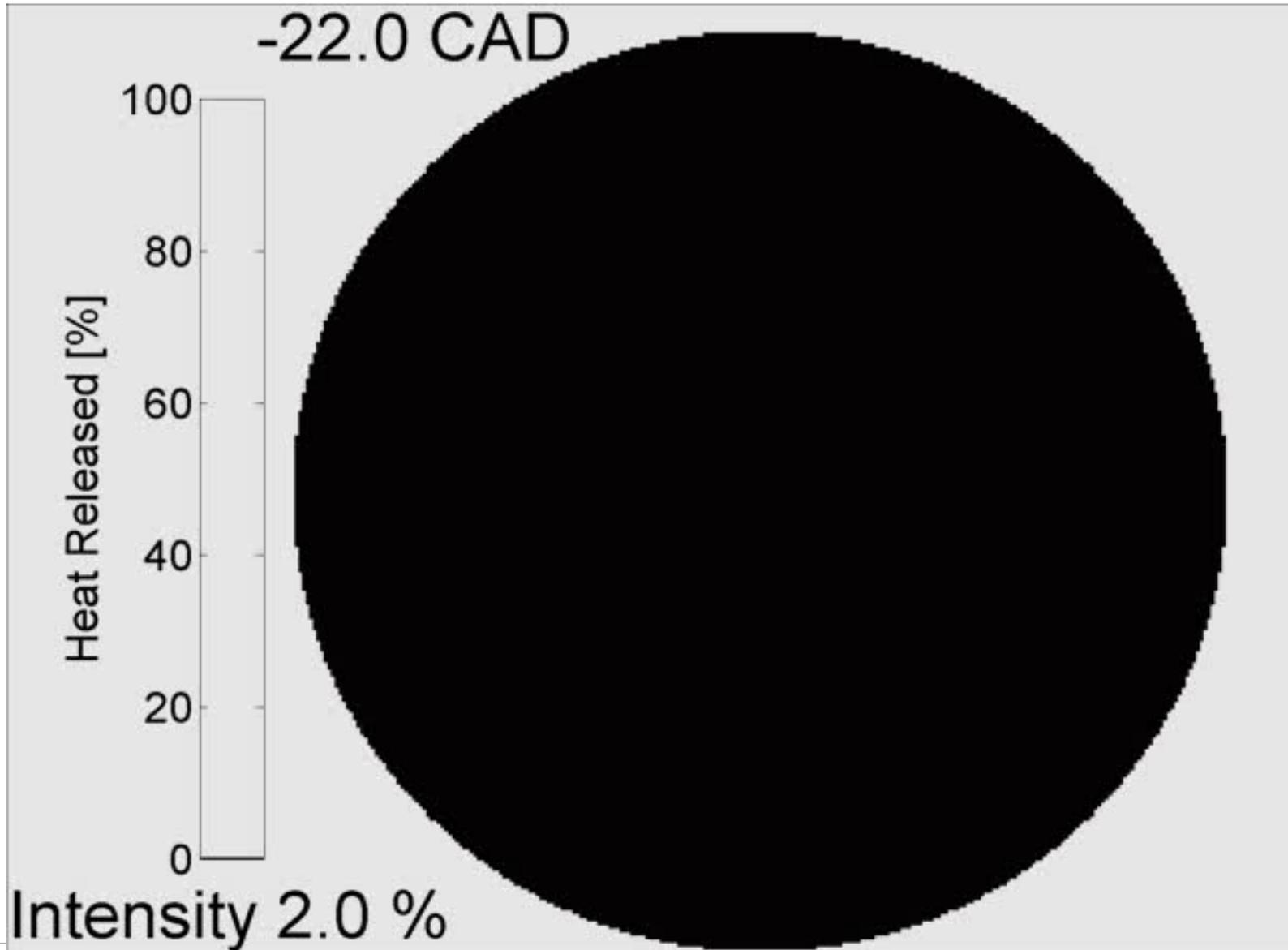




DI combustion – diffusion flame

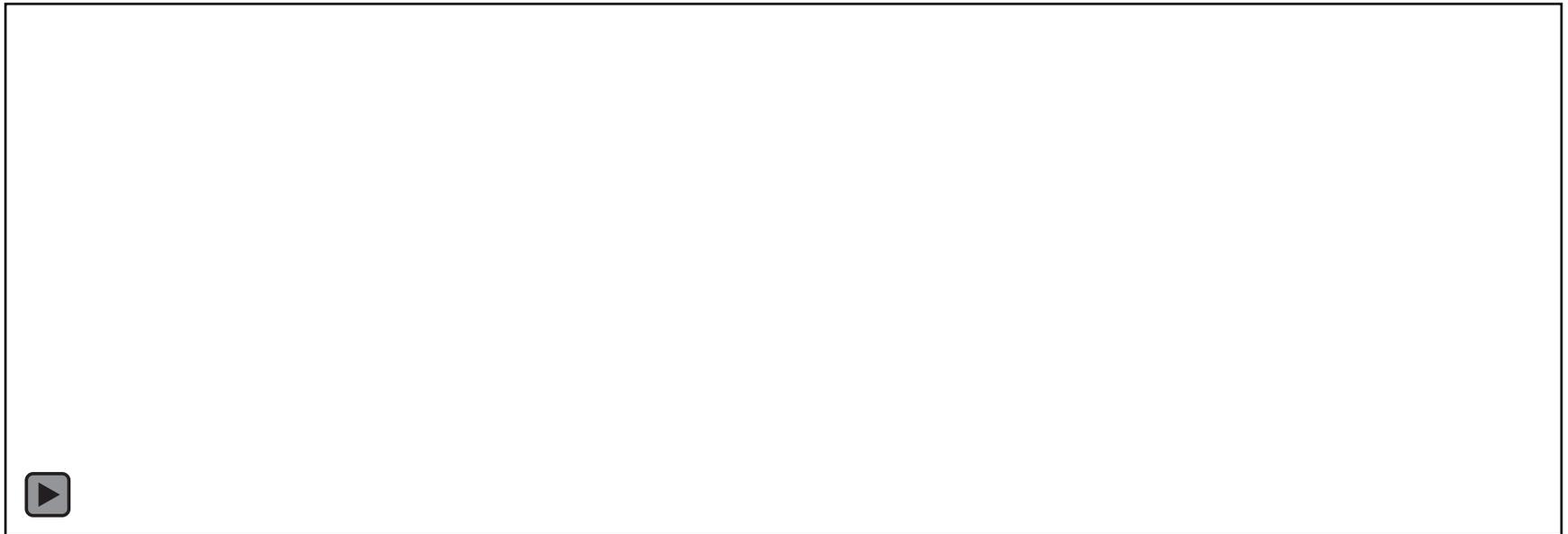


SI combustion – flame propagation



Methanol PPC

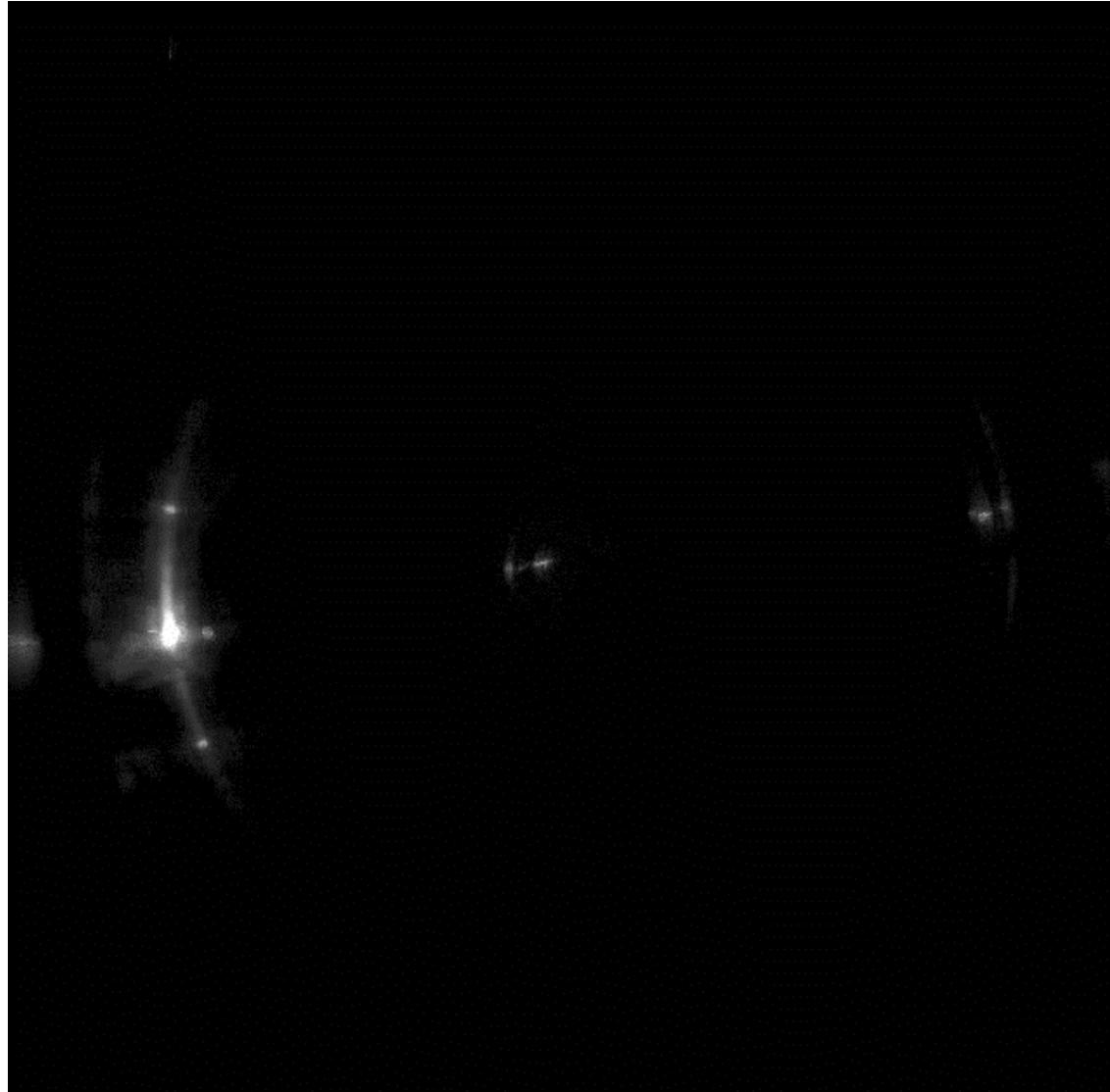
Flat piston - triple injection case



Auto ignition of spray plume and ignition propagation towards richer fuel zones with eventual diffusion controlled combustion

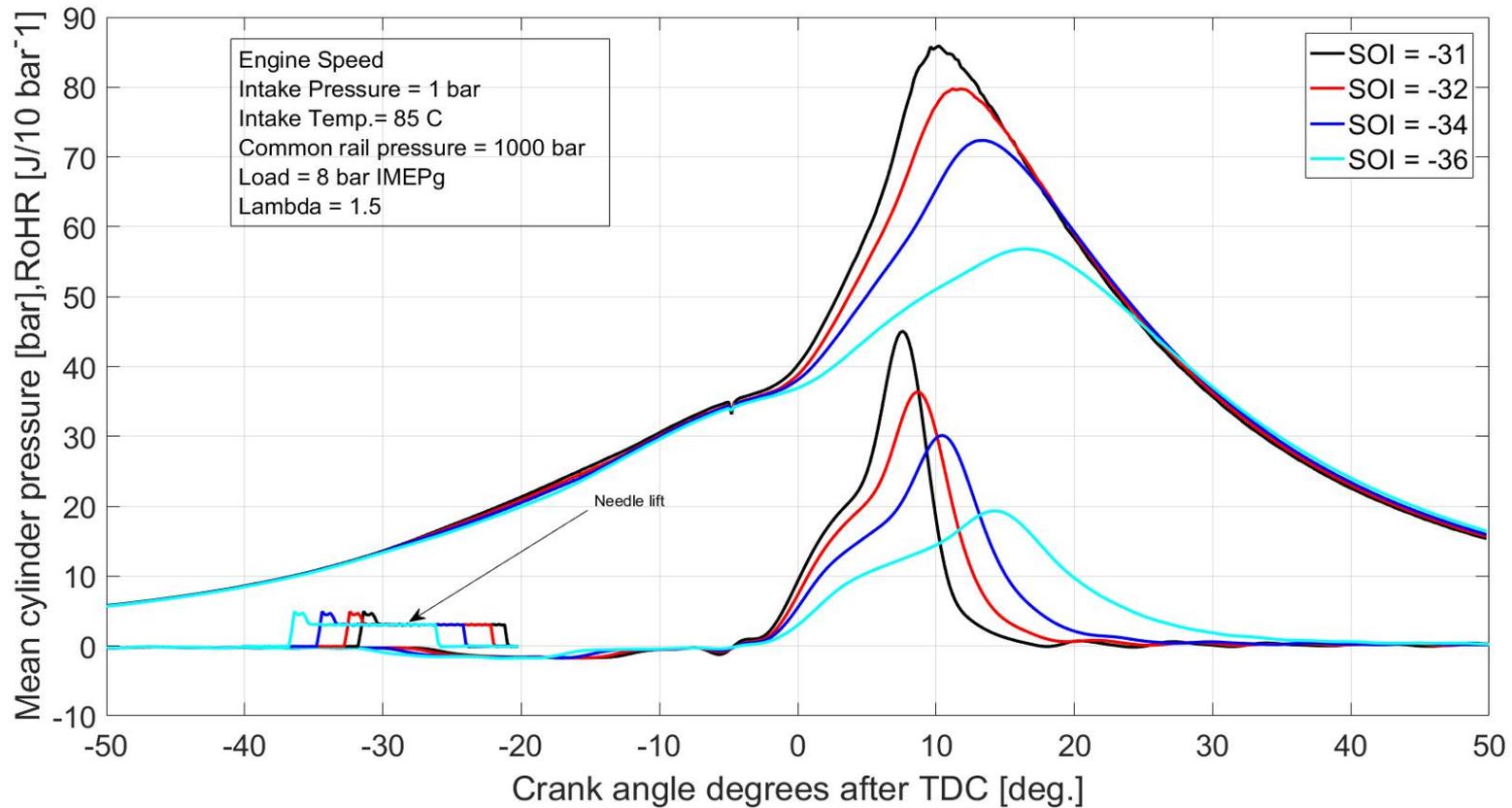


Combustion initiation...

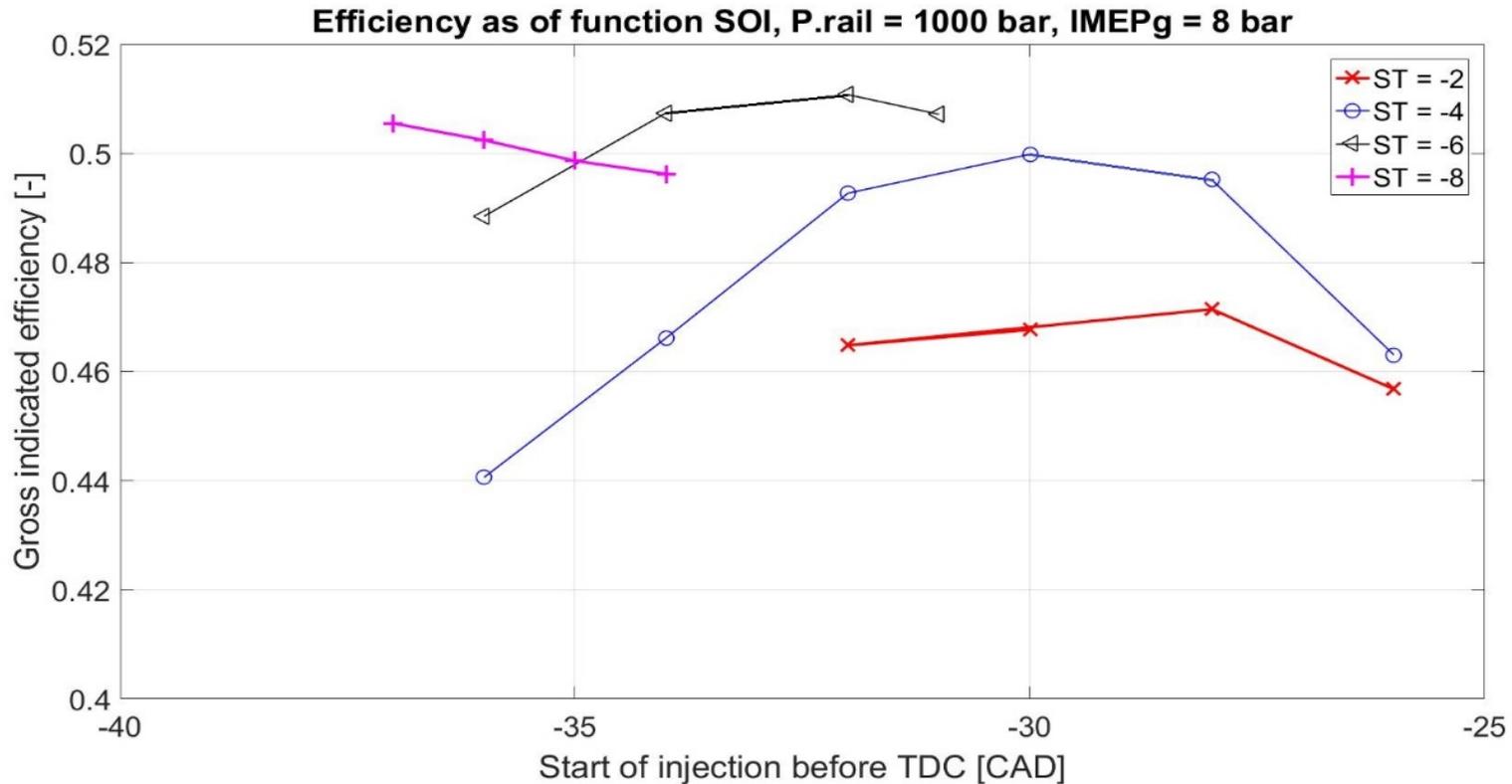


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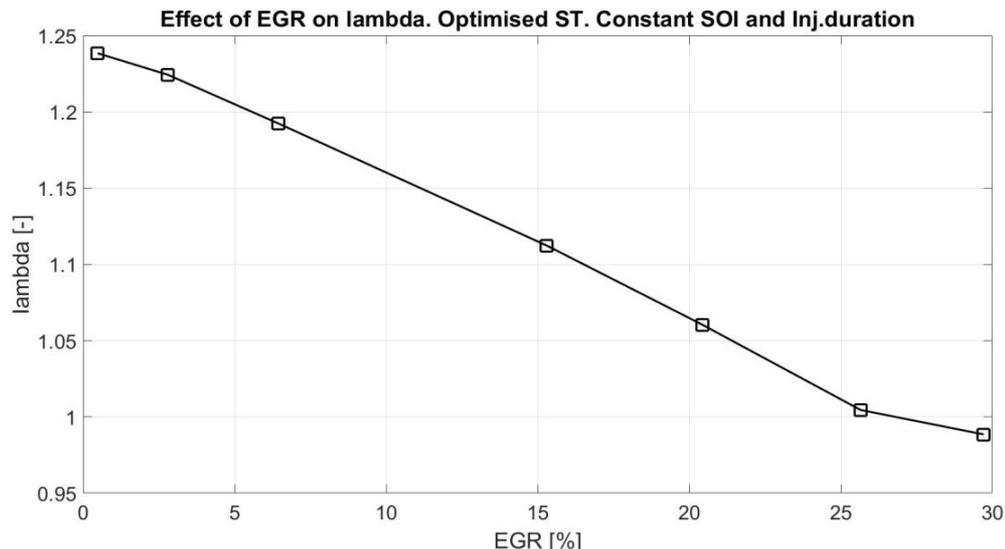
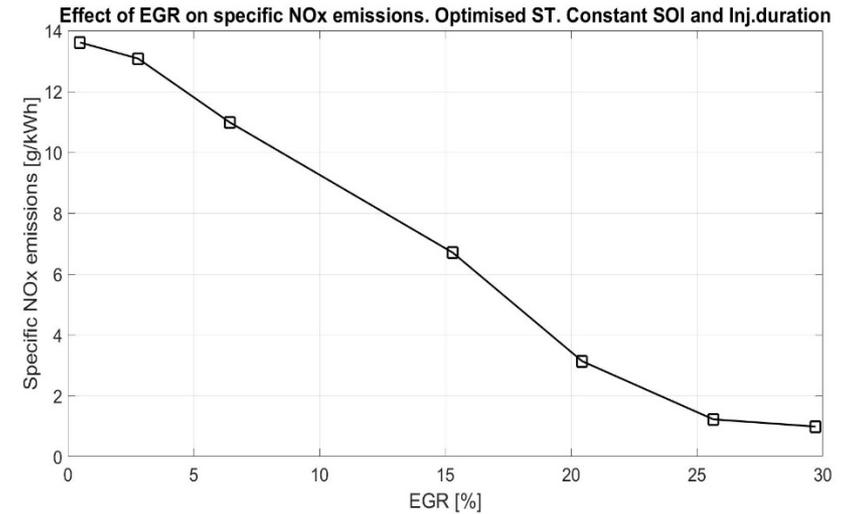
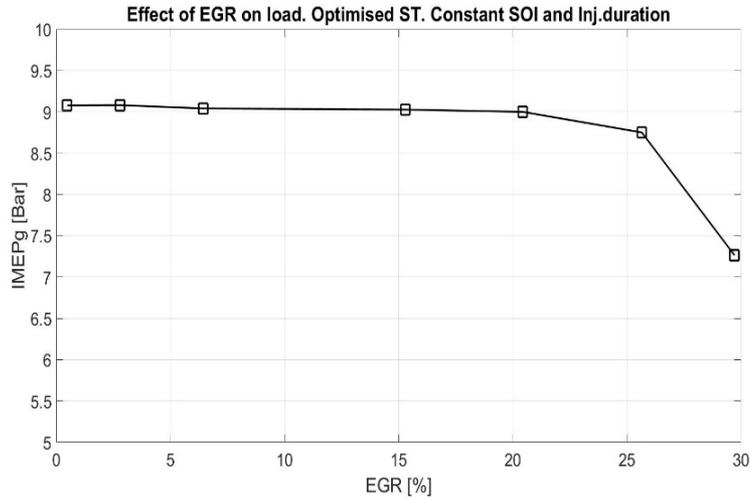
DI-SI resultat



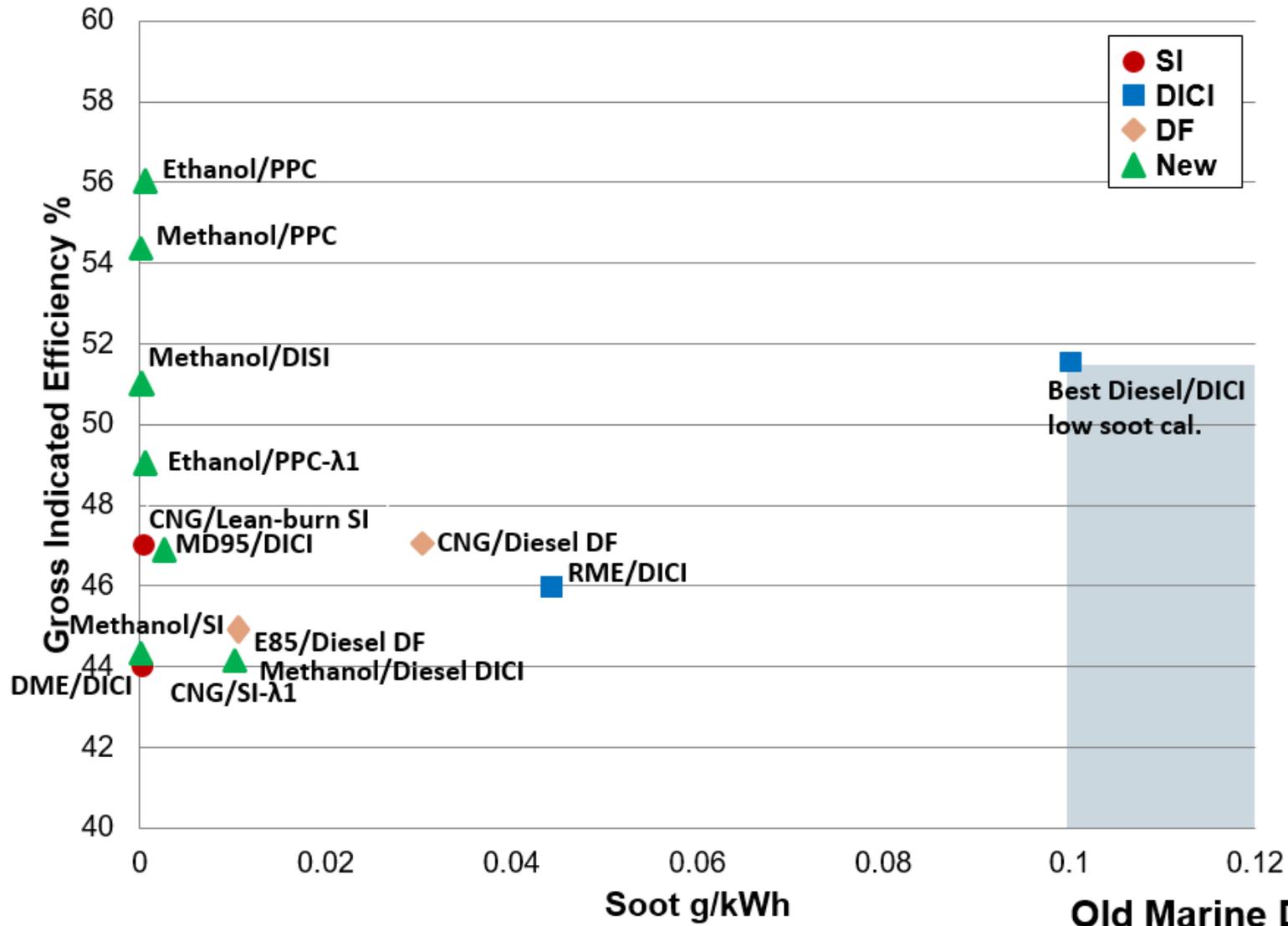
Stratified DI-SI show high efficiency and sensitivity



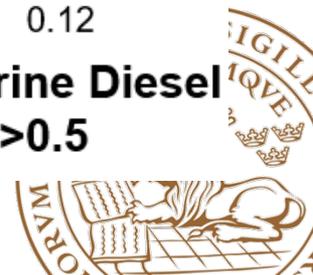
>46% GIE possible with lambda 1.0 (and thus TWC)



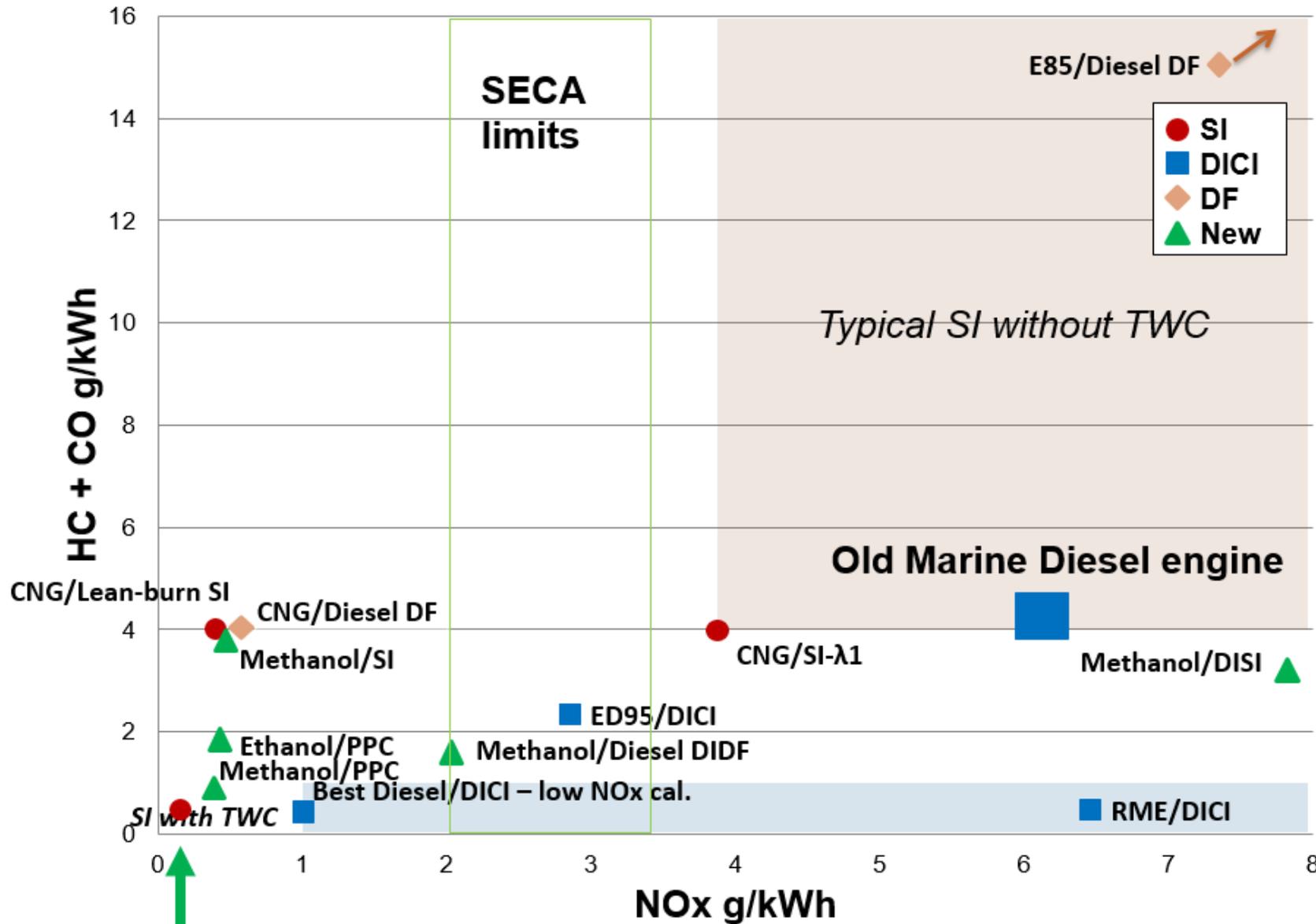
GIE and engine-out soot - HD engines



Old Marine Diesel engine >0.5



Engine-out emissions - HD engines



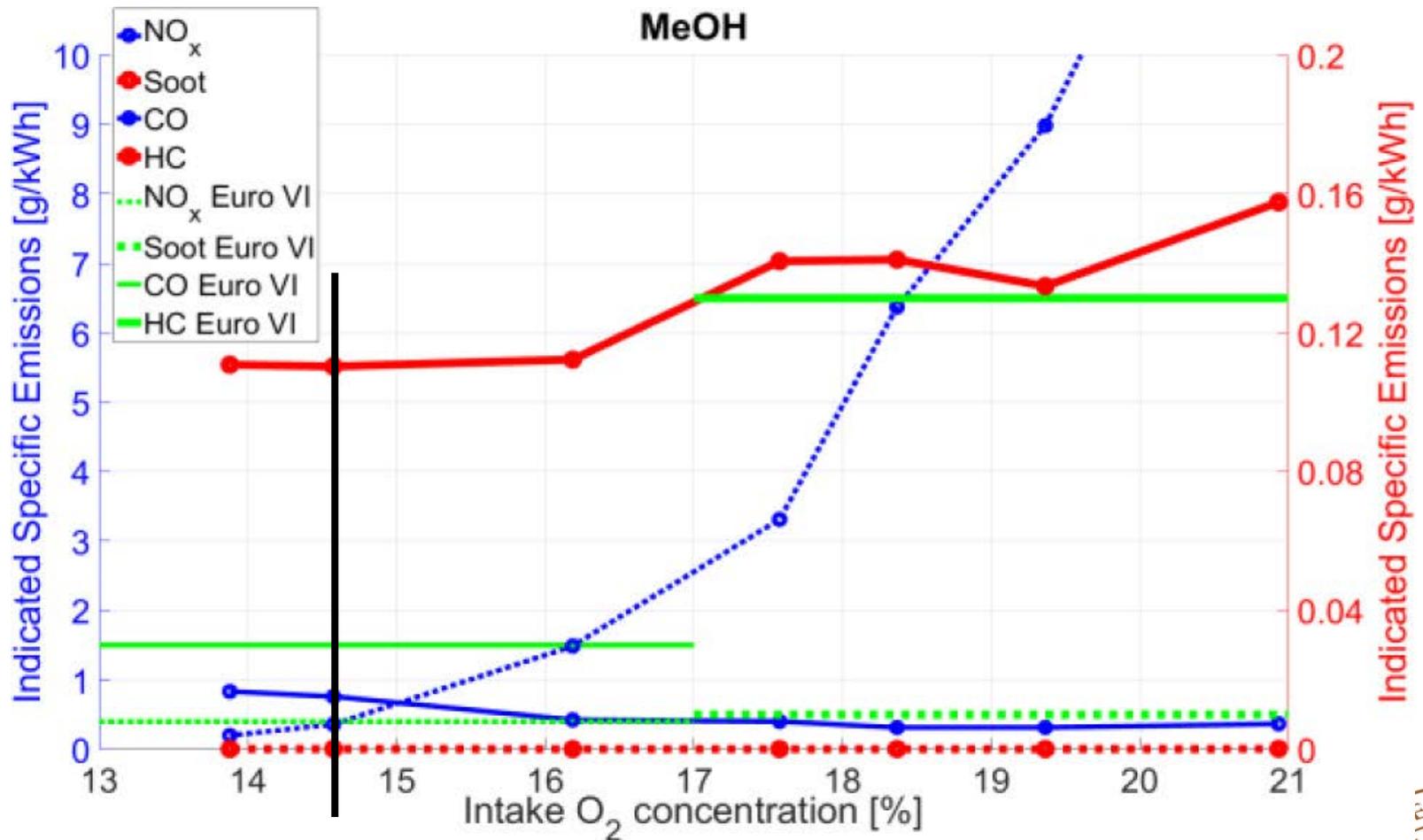
Methanol SI with catalyst



Towards “zero” emissions



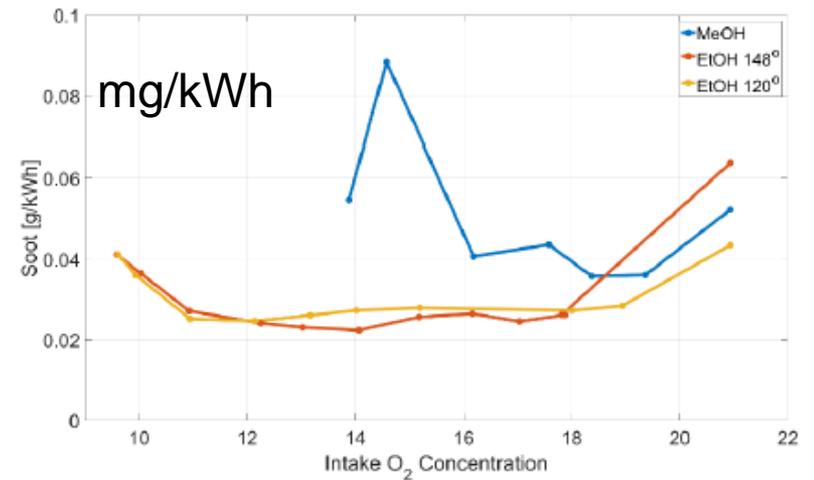
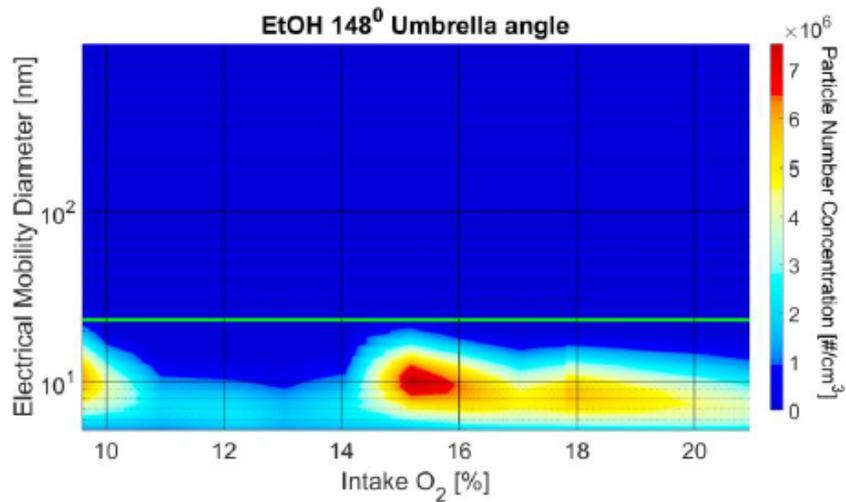
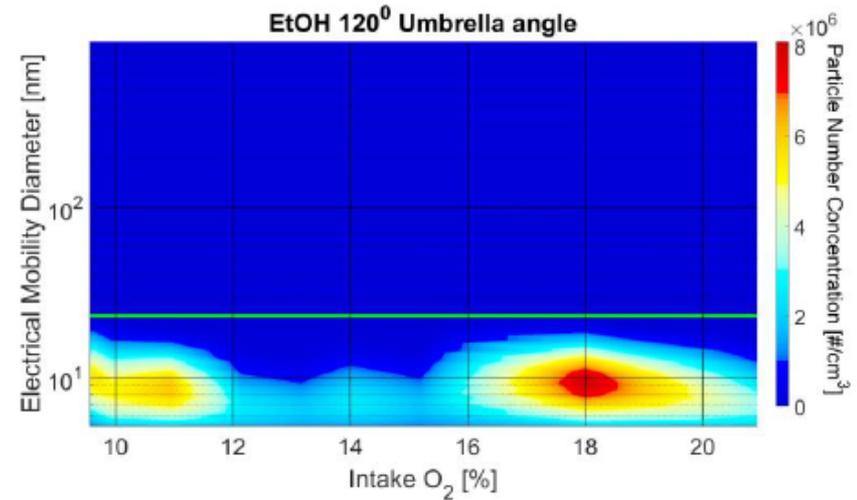
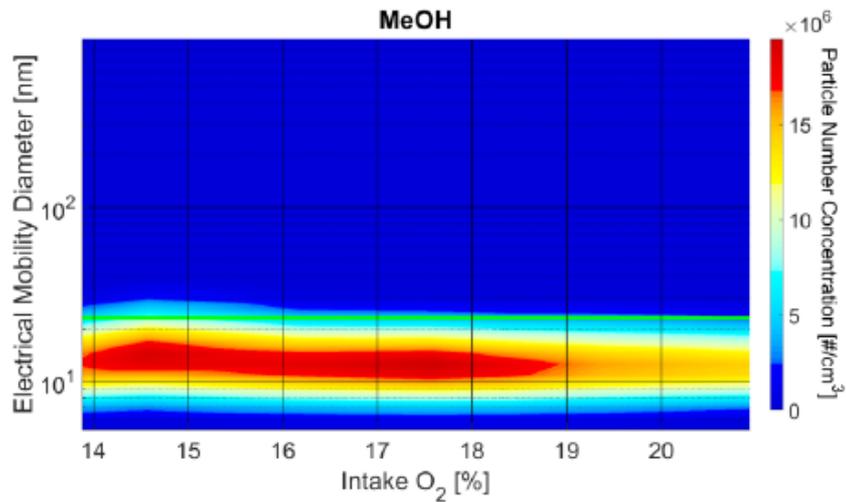
PPC meet EURO VI w/o EATS (steady state)



Shamun et al.

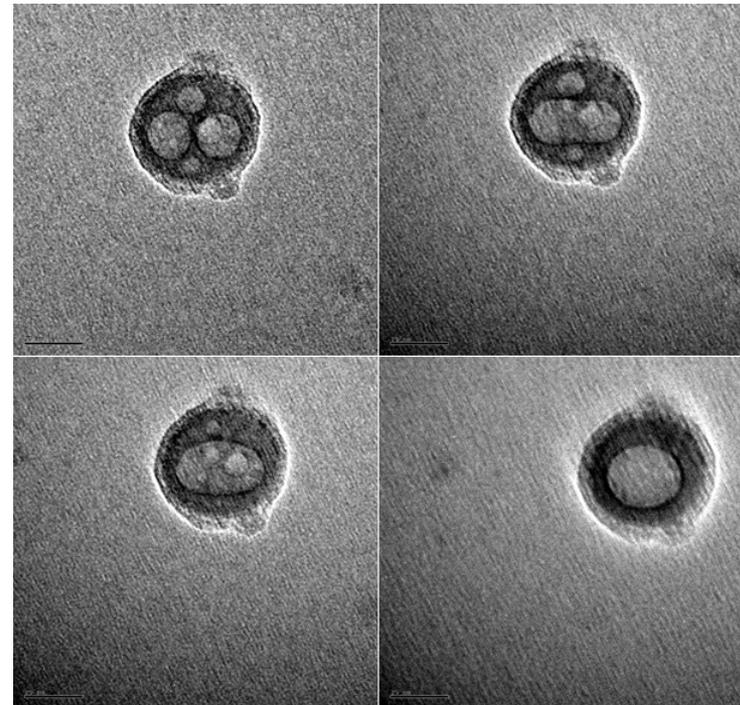
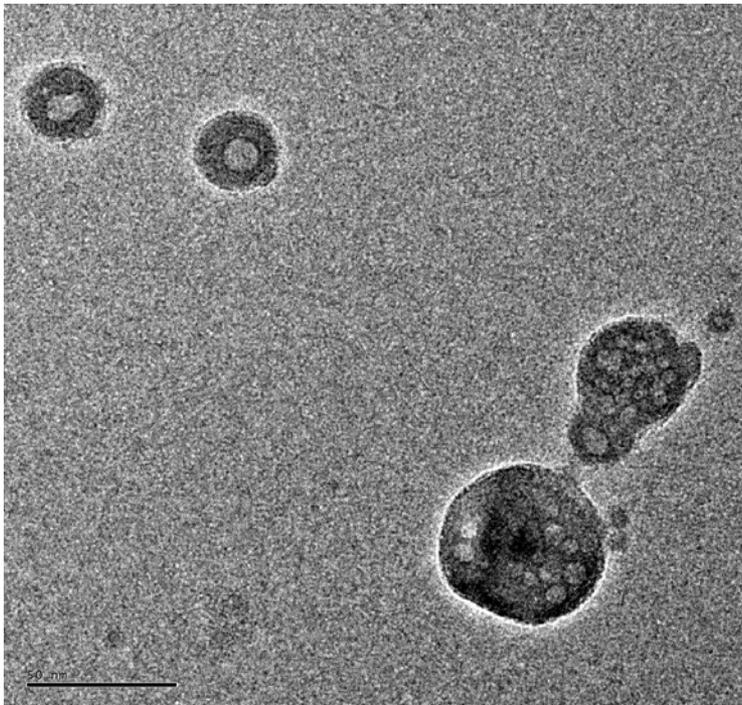


Intake O₂ concentration sweep



Detailed PM characterization

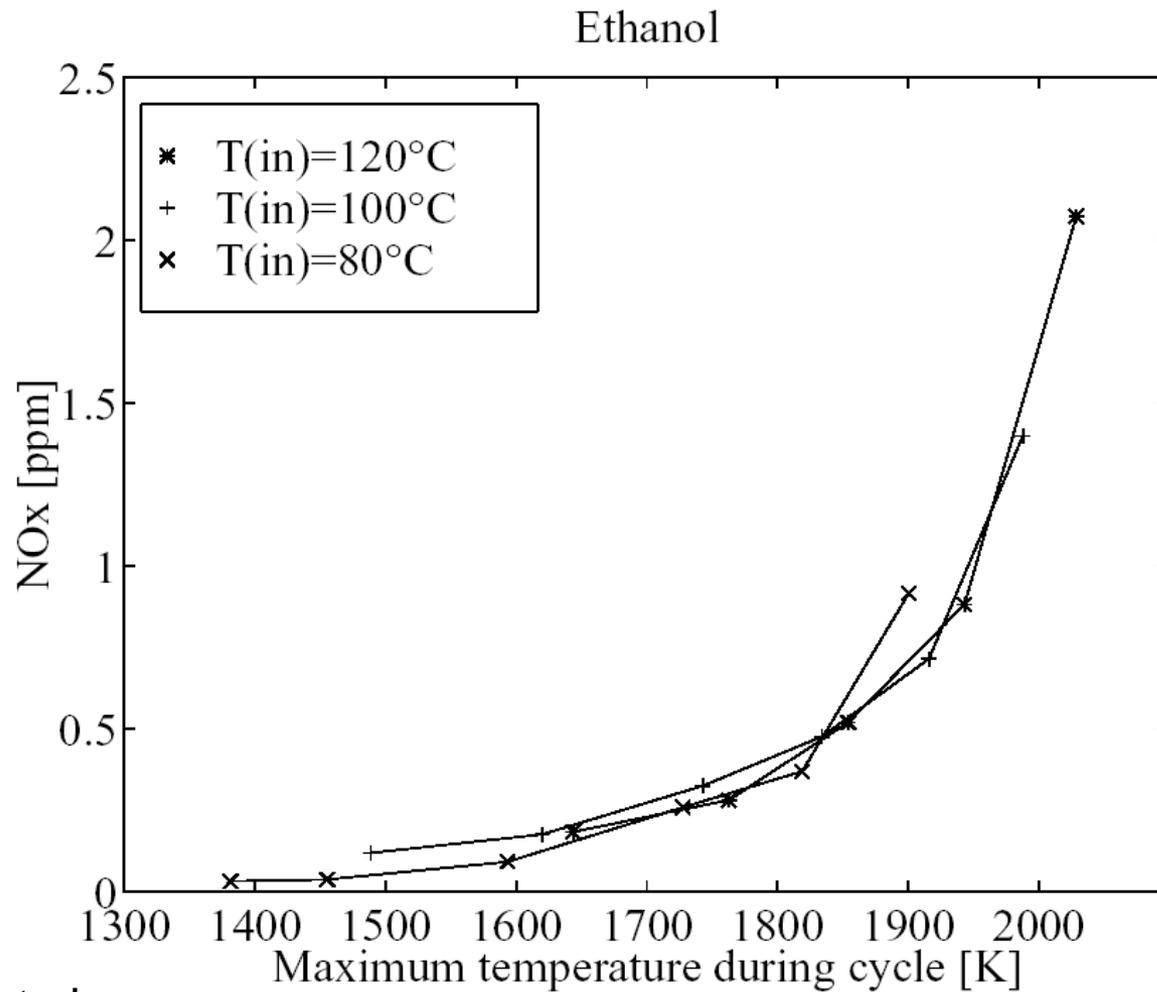
Liquid core particles



PM from methanol combustion originates from the lubricant (oxides of Zn, Ca, P, S). There is no black carbon.



NOx emissions



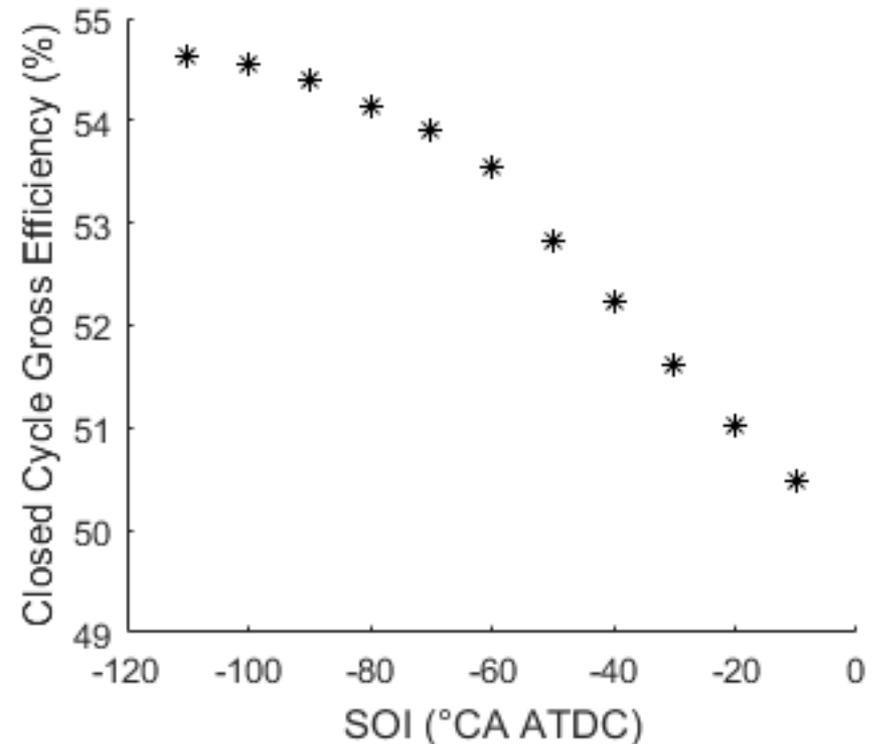
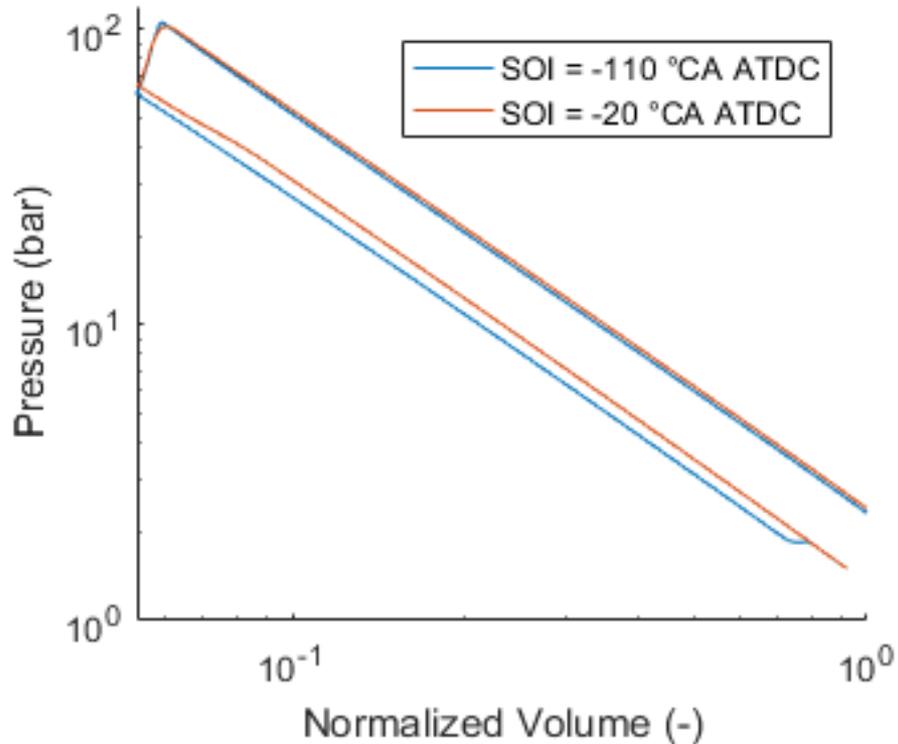
Christensen et al.



Towards ultra-efficiency



Exploiting the high heat of vaporization of methanol for reduced compression work

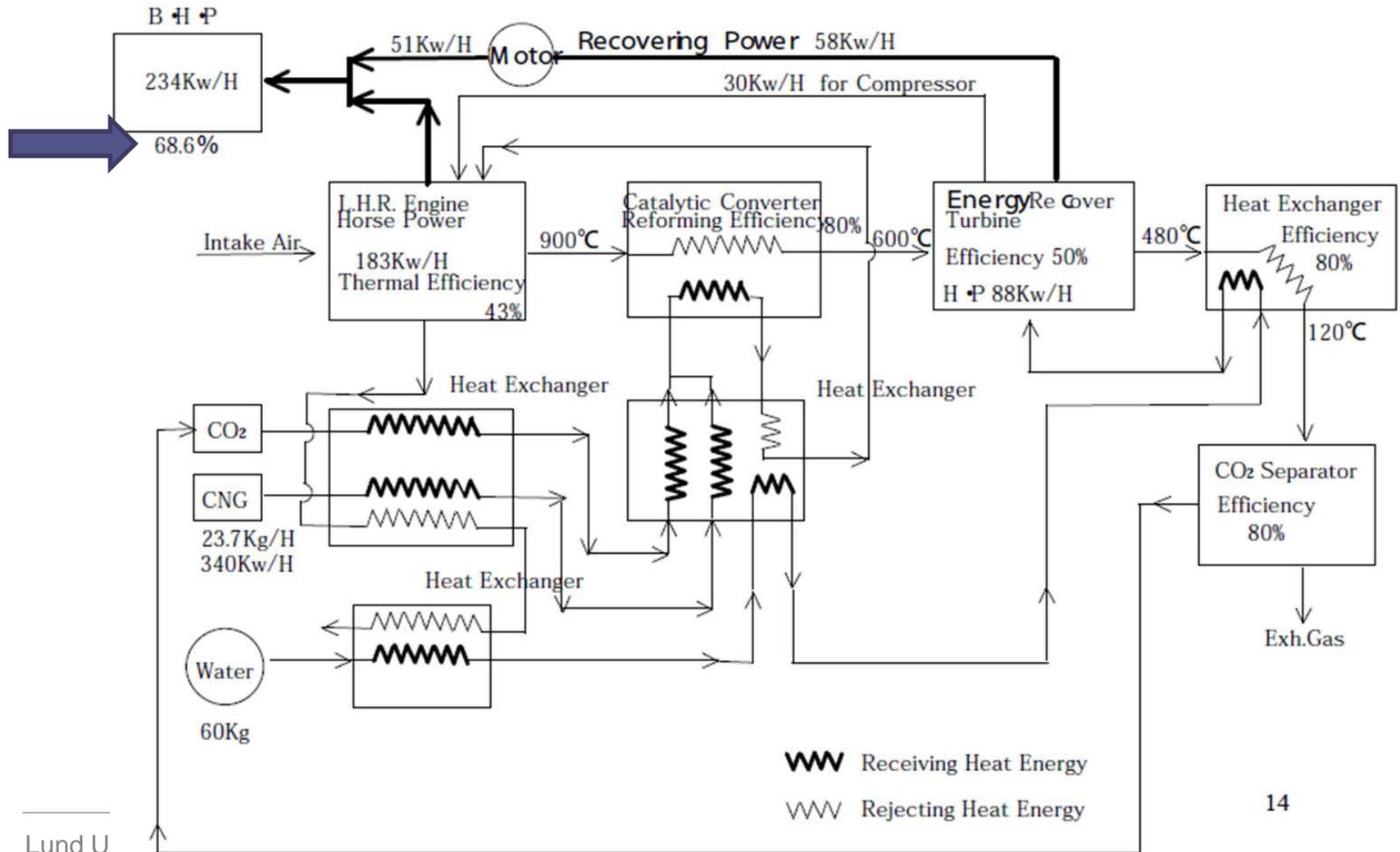


System simulations performed by Erik Svensson, Lund University



Methanol excellent candidate for reforming (Chemical turbo)

Energy Flow of Reforming CH₄ Engine with L.H.R Structure



Preliminary estimated “general” strength and weakness of various methanol engine concepts

Engine type	Robustness	Retrofitting	Efficiency	Operation cost	Power	Noice	HC	CO	NOx	Soot
DICI Diesel	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
DICI Diesel with particulate filter / SCR	0	(-)	-	NA	0	0	0	0	++	++
MD95	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	+
MD95 with particulate filter / SCR	-	--	-	-	-	0	0	0	++	++
PFI-SI Lean burn	-	-	0	-	-	++	-	-	++	++
PFI-SI TWC	-	-	-	-	0	++	++	++	++	++
DI-SI Lean burn	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	++
DI-SI TWC	-	-	0	0	0	+	++	++	++	++
Dual-Fuel	(-)	--	--	-	-	+	--	--	0	+
DI-Dual-Fuel	0	-	0	+	0	0	-	-	+	+
PPC	--	-	++	++	0	-	0	0	++	++

The factors above are sensitive to several engine operating parameters and should be analyzed carefully in detail before implementation



Summary

250-1200 kW Methanol engine concepts:

Suitable for short term implementation

- PFI-SI with Three-Way Catalyst
 - Excellent emissions performance
 - Simple and relatively mature
- MD95 with particulate filter or SCR
 - Similar concept ED95 already in production

Suitable for mid term implementation

- DI-SI with Three-Way Catalyst
 - High efficiency and excellent emissions performance
- DI-Dual Fuel with particulate filter or SCR
 - Dependable
 - Efficient and clean

With potential for future applications

- PPC combined with DI-SI with oxidizing catalyst
 - Potentially very high efficiency and low emissions

OEM development needed!



Summary

Methanol:

- Can be used in a number of engine concepts
- No soot (oxygen content)
- Small particulates from oil are present
- Can reduce NO_x (high heat of vaporization => reduced temperature)
- Provides in general high efficiency (can be better than diesel engines)
- DI concepts reduce CO and HC (for instance formaldehyde) and risk for in-cylinder corrosion
- Simple exhaust aftertreatment probably enough

• Potential for further improvements

- Still little methanol engine research and OEM development
- Improved in-cylinder temperature control for near zero emissions
- Exploiting the high heat of vaporization for reduced compression work
- Methanol great for fuel reforming: Is >60% efficiency within reach?



Thank you!

