

Bio-Green IC Engine

EU Marie-Curie International Incoming Fellowship Grant FP7-PEOPLE-2012-IIF/PIIF-GA-2012-328361.

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Main outcomes of the project is the enhanced thermodynamic model developed in the framework of “Bio-Green IC Engine” has been incorporated into previously existed specialised software, Diesel-RK (see Fig. 1) for rapid optimization of biofuel engine design parameters and organization of its working process in order to achieve the highest possible efficiency and to satisfy NO_x, CO, PM and smoke emission levels (<http://www.diesel-rk.bmstu.ru/Eng/index.php?page=Download>)

This programme has the following original features:

- In addition to catalogue of conventional diesel and petrol fuels, extensive database of advanced biofuels has been created for modelling of IC engines. This includes physical and chemical properties of biofuels, e.g. RME, SME, biofule blends B5, B10, B20 etc., bio-ethanol and bio-methanol (Fig. 2);
- The capability of using a number of independent fuel injection systems with various geometry of fuel injectors and their operational parameter for supplying different types of fuels into the cylinder. A combined strategy for multi-stage injection process for each type of fuel can be optimised to achieve the highest possible engine performance (Fig. 3).
- Three-dimensional non-CFD modelling of evaluation of fuel sprays, supplied by independent fuel injection systems, and for visualisation of the fuel spray evolutions (see Fig. 4);
- Capability of thermodynamic modelling of dual-fuel diesel engines, operating on bio-methanol or bio-ethanol ignited with a pilot injection of diesel or biodiesel fuel. Previously this type of engines have been modelled using only CFD approach (Fig. 5).

Using this approach a concept of novel Z-engine has been investigated with a split compression process. In such engines the first stage of the compression takes place outside of the cylinder (external piston compressor) with the second stage carried out in the cylinder. Due to such the organisation of the compression process the injected fuel evaporation takes place at low pressure and high temperature conditions, making it possible to realise the HCCI process, which reduces emissions to levels which are achieved at modern engines with after treatment systems (Fig. 6).

DIESEL-RK is an engine simulation tool



The DIESEL-RK is professional thermodynamic full-cycle engine simulation software. On a market, there are few well known thermodynamic engine simulation tools from different developers. These tools cover wide range of practice tasks: from general engine concept analysis up to design engine systems. The kernels of engine simulation models of other programs are focused mainly on non-steady 1D gasdynamic phenomena. DIESEL-RK is focused on advanced diesel combustion simulation and emission formation simulation, one has not such specific functions as analysis of engine transient behaviour or analysis of difference between engine cylinders operation. Usage of DIESEL-RK is effective if customer deals with engine combustion optimization and emissions control, port timing, EGR and turbocharging optimization as well. The main features of DIESEL-RK are below, see details in [What is a Diesel-RK.pdf](#) as well.

- Thermodynamic analysis of Diesels fuelled by diesel oil, methanol, bio-fuels and mixtures of bio fuels with diesel oil. HCCI / PCCI concepts and **Dual fuel systems** are supported.
- Thermodynamic analysis of SI petrol engines and gas engines, including prechamber engines, and engines fuelled by Natural gas (Methane), Pipeline gas (Propane-Butane), Biogas, Wood gas, Syngas with arbitrary composition (Producer gas), by any gas having arbitrary composition as well.
- Thermodynamic analysis of Two- and Four-stroke engines, Junkers engines with opposite pistons; Crank case scavenged engines, etc.
- Simulation and optimization of Mixture Formation and Combustion in diesel.
 - Fuel Injection optimization. Optimization of sprayer design and location, injection pressure, injection timing, rate shaping, split / multiple injection strategy. PCCI analysis including Low Temperature Combustion phase, etc. Individual diameters and orientations of nozzles of few injectors, having independent control (own fuel and own injection profiles) are accounted and may be optimized.
 - Detail Chemistry is simulated for Ignition Delay prediction at PCCI and HCCI for Diesel Fuel, Methanol and for Bio-Fuel.
 - Common Rail control algorithm development; Automatic optimization of Injection profile fronts shape.
 - Effect of Combustion Chamber Geometry modification.
- Fuel Sprays Evolution visualization.
- Nitrogen Oxides, Soot and Particles formation simulation. Detail Kinetic Mechanism for NOx formation at large EGR and multiple injection.
- Simulation of effects of Turbocharging, Intake and Exhaust Port flows, Bypasses, and EGR.
- Valve and Port Timing optimization. VVA optimization with the dwell of the valves.
- Multiparametric optimization of engines parameters. Conjoint optimization of NOx, PM and SFC, including Pareto optimization.
- DIESEL-RK solver may be run under the control of other packages: Simulink, [IQSO-NM](#), etc.
- The tool is very easy in use. Remote access is provided. [Download](#) (free for **academic** use) version: 4.1.3.143.

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Figure 1. Main Interface of Diesel-RK IC engine simulation software (freely available for academic use).

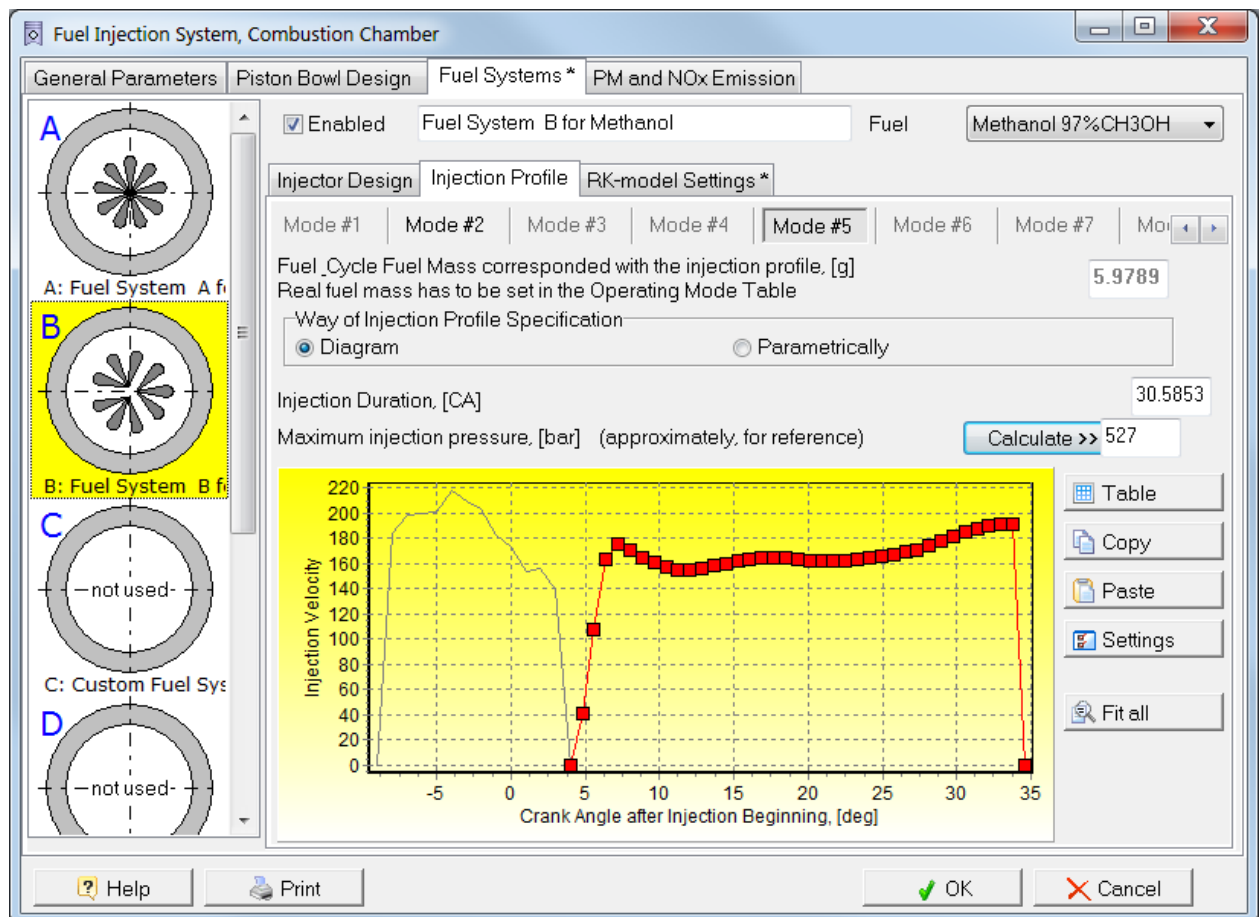


Fig. 3. The use of independent fuel injection systems with various geometry of fuel injectors and their operational parameter for supplying different types of fuels into the cylinder.

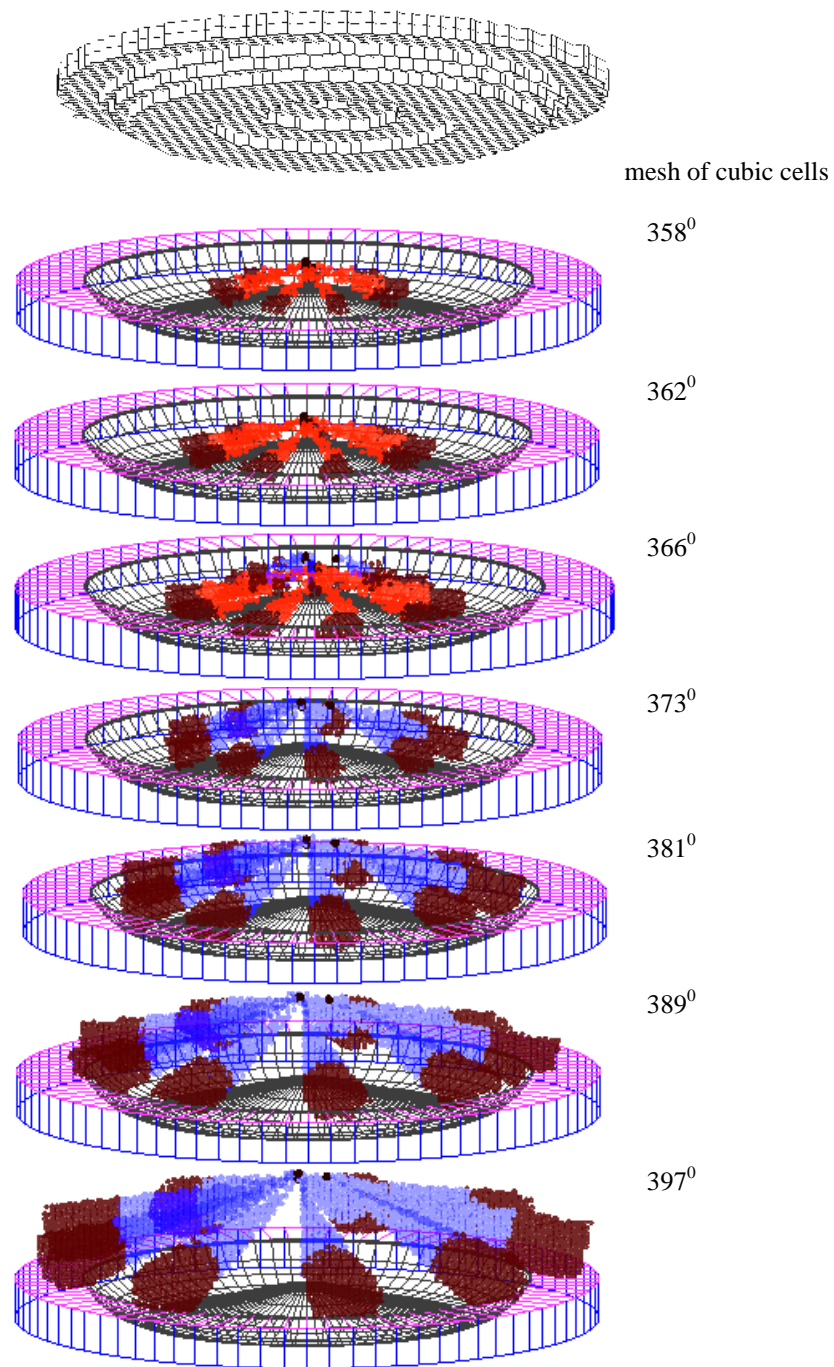


Fig. 4a. 3D visualization of evolution of diesel fuel (red) and methanol (blue) sprays in the engine's cylinder for various instances in the cycle (the CA) using non CFD method (Spray fronts are shown in brown).

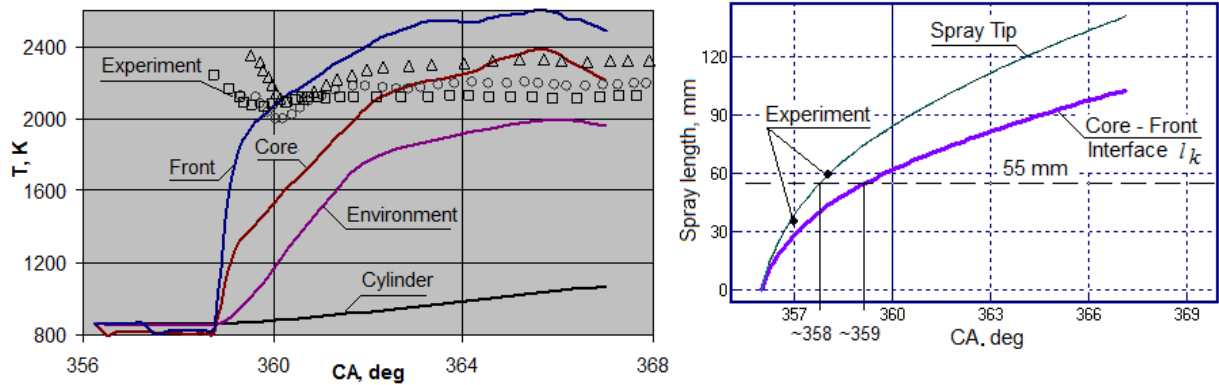
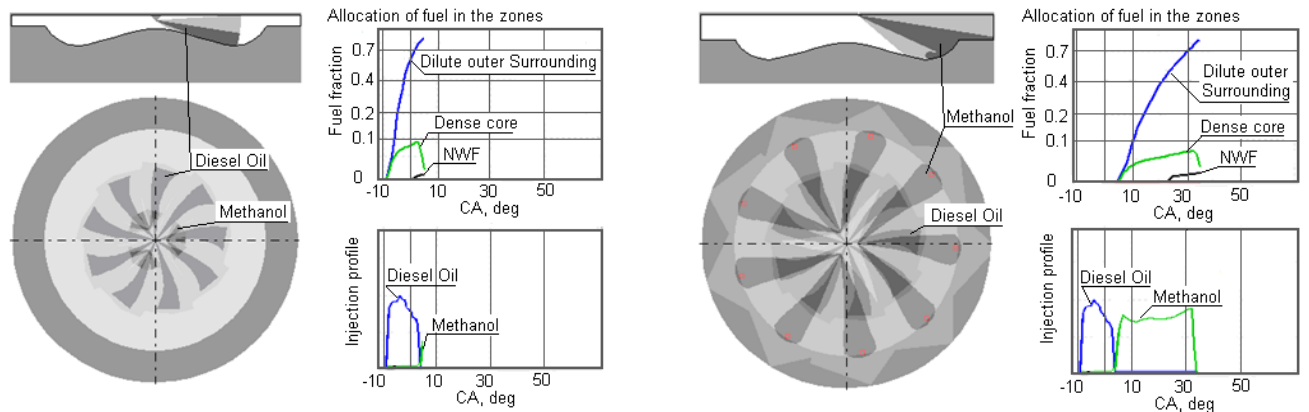


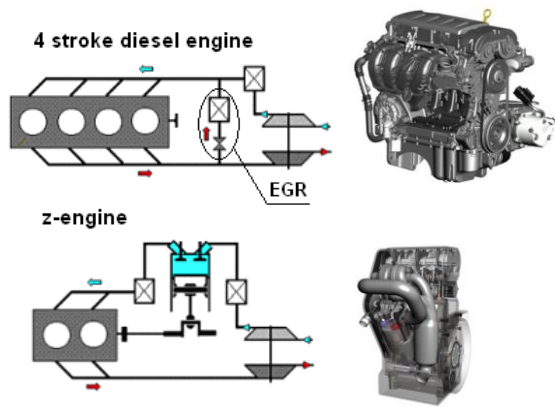
Fig 4b. Comparison of theoretical and experimental results for 3D non CFD modelling of fuel spray evolution.



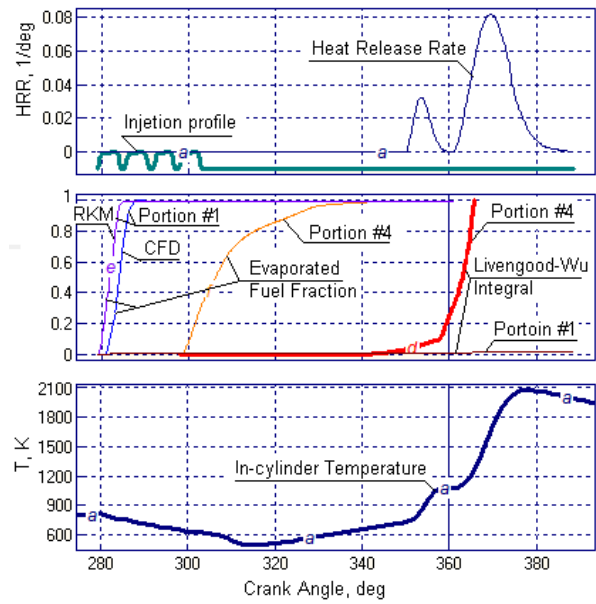
Result of simulation of Diesel oil spray evolution at the end of Diesel oil injection and the diesel oil distribution in the characteristic zones of the spray.

Result of simulation of methanol spray evolution at the end of methanol injection and the methanol distribution in the characteristic zones of the spray.

Fig. 5. The use of independent fuel injection systems with various geometry of fuel injectors and their operational parameter for supplying different types of fuels into the cylinder.



The schematic of the z-engine in comparison with a 4 stroke 4 cylinder diesel engine of the same power output



Mixture formation and combustion phenomena in the cylinder of the z-engine in SA HCCI conditions (BMEP=31.1 bar @ 2800 RPM)

Fig 6. A concept of novel Z-engine with a split compression process and the HCCI process with reduced emissions