

A Computational Study about Effects of Operating parameters and EGR compositions on Autoignition Reactivity for DME HCCI Combustion

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ABSTRACT

This study was computationally explored how the fuel autoignition reactivity was affected by operating parameters such as fuel, pressure, intake temperatures, engine speed and EGR compositions for HCCI combustion. This is done for DME and CHEMKIN-PRO was used as a solver. At first, influence of the operating parameters and EGR compositions were showed. And then, in order to clarify the mechanism of them on autoignition reactivity, data-sets of kinetic were analyzed to investigate the elementary reaction path for heat release at transient temperatures by using contribution matrix.

Key Words : Operating parameters, EGR, Di-methyl Ether, Autoignition Reactivity, HCCI

HCCI combustion offers both high-efficiency and very low NO_x and particulate emissions [1] [2]. However, it has not been reached at production stage since combustion phasing is very difficult to control as conventional engines [3]. This means to control of autoignition reactivity [4].

HCCI combustion is controlled by chemical reaction depending on thermal properties such as intake gas temperature, intake gas pressure, equivalence ratio and residual gas composition as called exhaust gas recirculation (EGR). Therefore, the fundamental understanding of how these parameters influence on autoignition is very important for its further development.

The objective of this study is to investigate the influence of engine operating parameters and and EGR compositions on autoignition reactivity for DME fueled HCCI engine. Then, in order to investigate the mechanism of those parameters, contribution matrix has been used. Contribution matrix is a method to extract important

reaction paths from a reaction mechanism [5].

In this study, DME which has negative temperature coefficient was used as a fuel. Therefore, it has two-stage heat release as called LTHR (low temperature heat release) and HTHR (high temperature heat release). Curran's DME model was used in this study, which has 78 elements and 351 elementary reactions [6].

Calculations were carried out using a single-zone model of CHEMKIN-PRO as a solver. The single zone model treated the in-cylinder charge as a 0-dimensional and thermodynamic properties while all gases were assumed to be ideal gases.

Calculation was performed only in one compression and expansion as shown in Fig.1. Combustion analysis period was modeled according to the specifications of the engine in Table 1.

Definition of combustion duration was defined by method from Ando et al. [5] as shown in Fig.2.

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Table 1 Engine specifications

| Process | Only 1 Compression & Expansion |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Bore x Stroke | 83 mm x 92 mm |
| Displacement | 498 cc |
| Connecting Rod length | 145.8 mm |
| Crank Radius | 43.74 mm |
| Intake Valve Close, IVC | ATDC -136° |
| Exhaust Valve Close, EVO | ATDC 125.4° |
| Compression ratio | 19.5 |

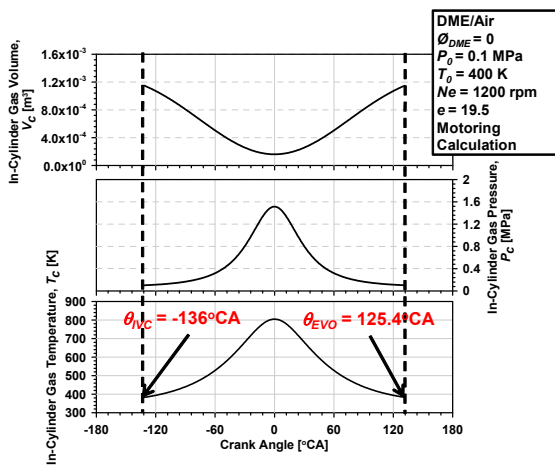


Fig. 1 Combustion analysis period..

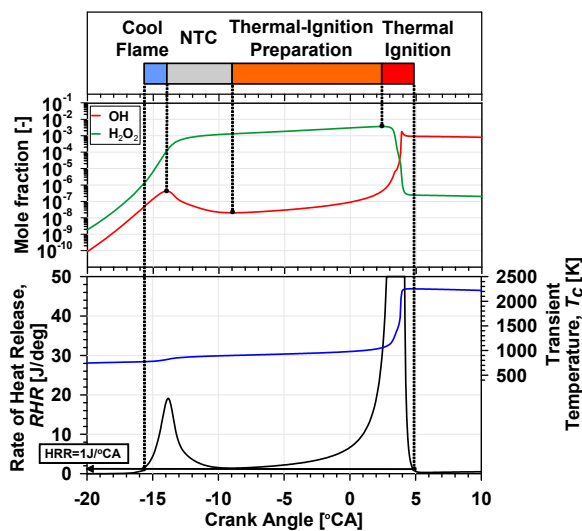


Fig. 2 Definition of key combustion timings.

To gain better understanding of the mechanism of autoignition reactivity affected by the operating parameters, contribution matrix has been done to

investigate the contribution of each elementary reaction for heat release. This matrix is constructed by contribution ratios heat release at transient temperature. Eq.1 shows the definition of contribution ratio.

$$CHR_{j, Tt} = \frac{HR_{j, Tt}}{\sum_{j=1}^N abs(HR_{j, Tt})} \quad (1)$$

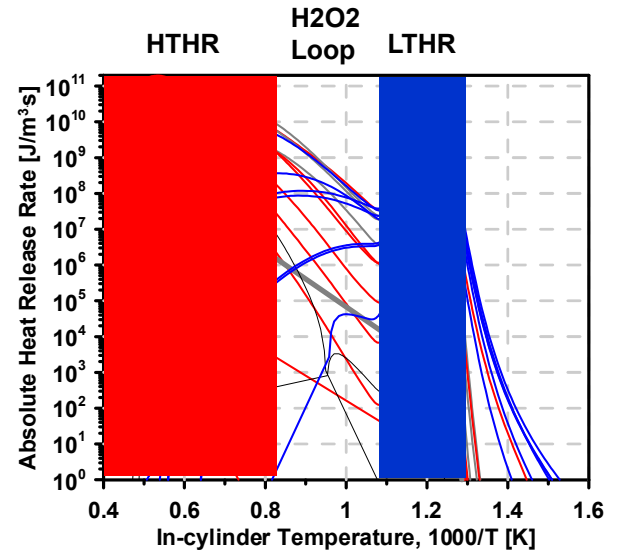


Fig. 3 Absolute Values of Heat Release Rates by Major Elementary reactions plotted against temperature. (Phi = 0.5, EGRrate = 50%, Ne = 1200rpm, Po = 0.1MPa, To = 400K).

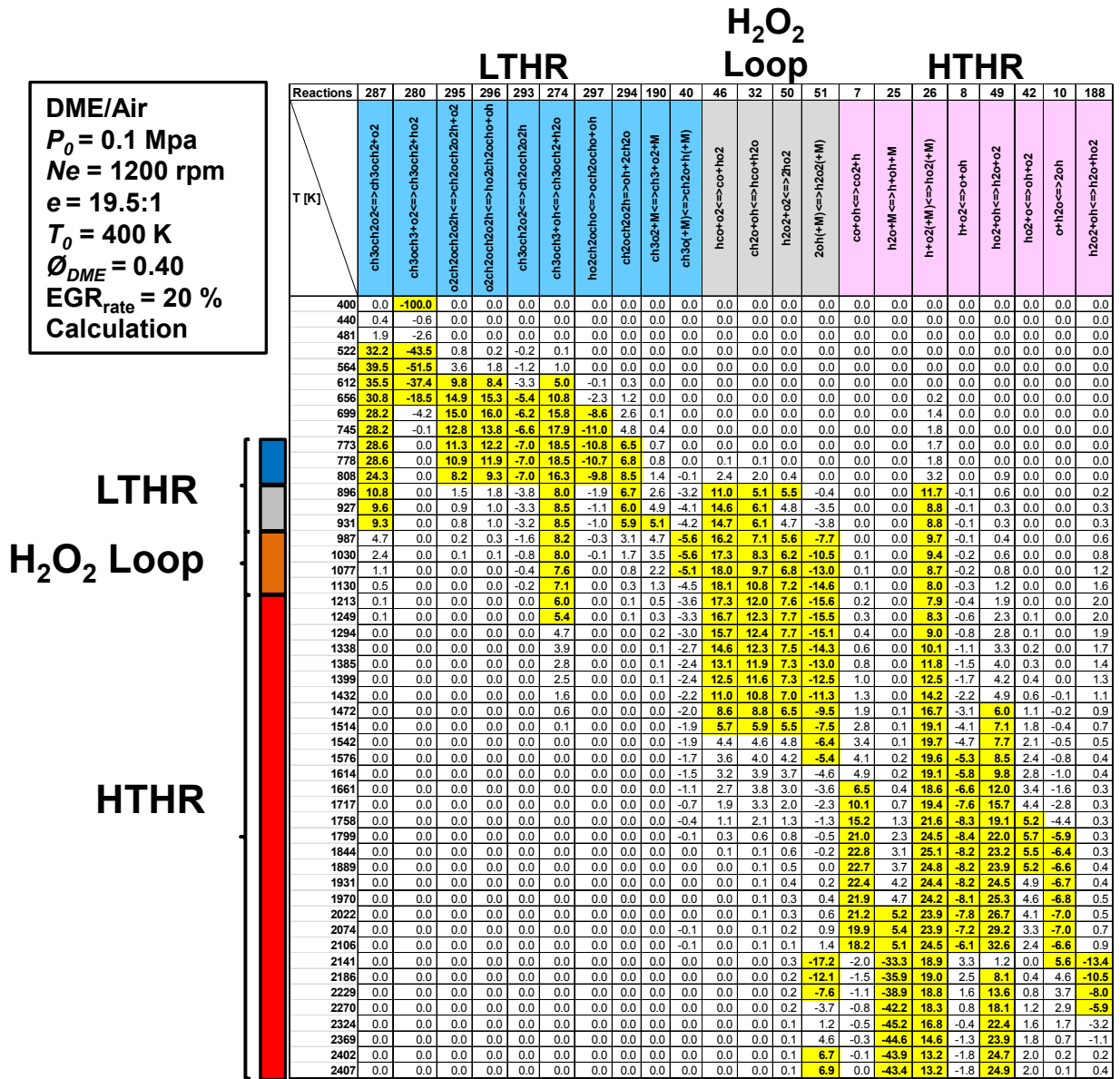


Fig. 4. Contribution Matrix to Heat release.

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