

# Close-Coupled Pilot Injections

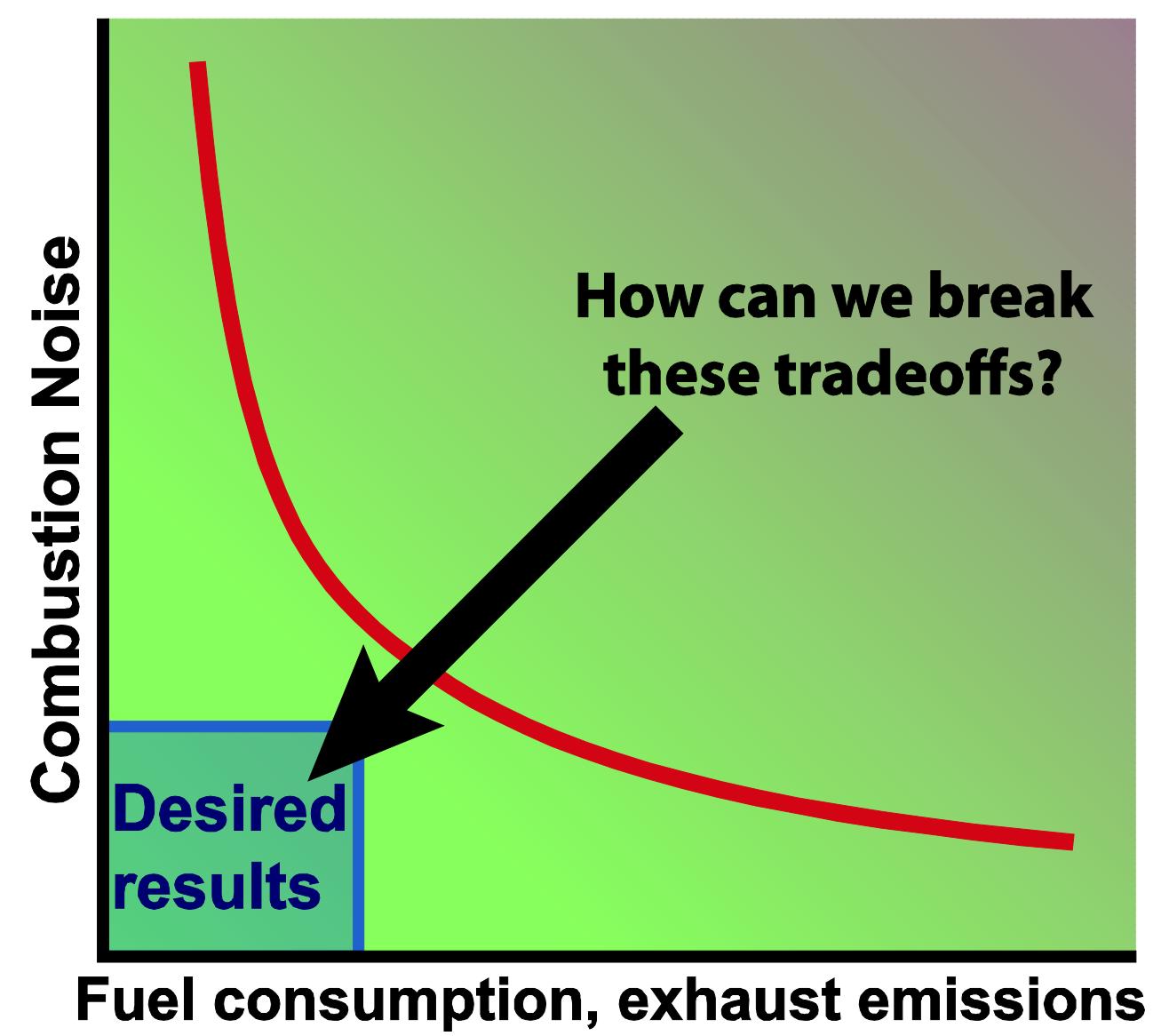
## Enabling Quieter Diesel Engines

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### Motivation

Controlling combustion noise is a key factor in getting advanced, high efficiency engine technology into the marketplace

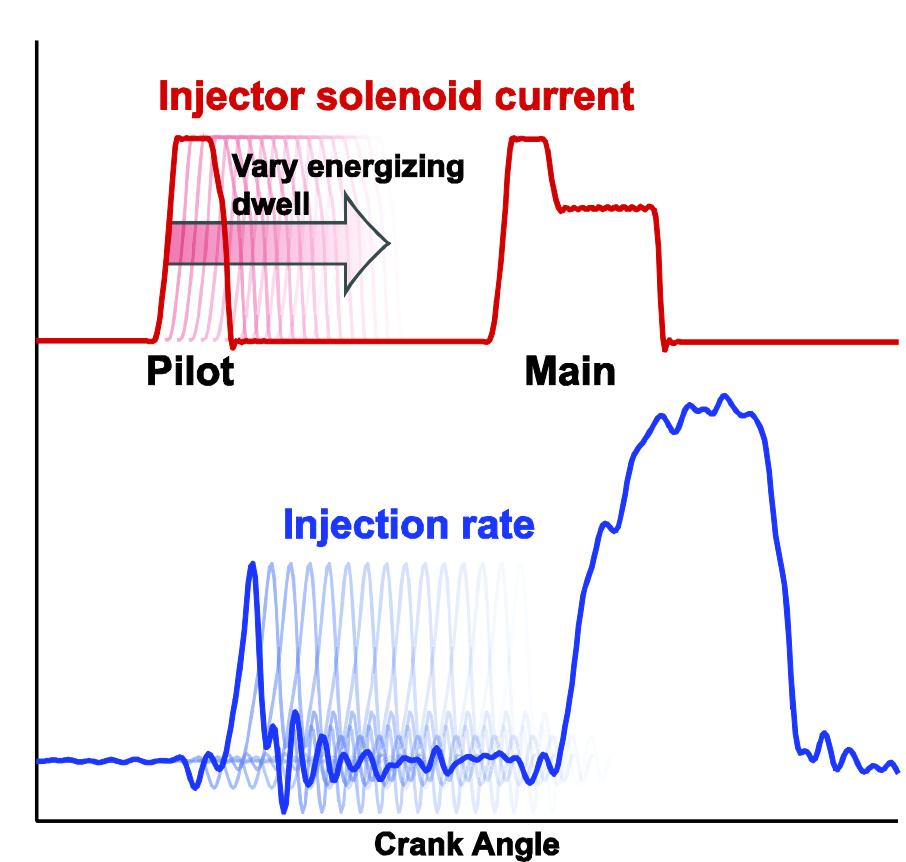
- "High noise levels can be an impediment to customer acceptance and market penetration in automotive applications where customers demand refinement in terms of both cabin noise and vehicle radiated noise." — ACEC Light-Duty Noise Guidelines for Advanced Combustion Research, USDRIVE Advanced Combustion and Emission Control Technical Team, Jan. 2015
- Engine calibration engineers must manage tradeoffs between emissions (NOx, soot, UHC), noise, efficiency, and exhaust temperature



### Reducing combustion noise with pilot injections

Pilot injections have long been understood to reduce noise, but further noise reductions are observed with close-coupled pilots

- A collaborative project between GM and SNL was devoted to the study of close-coupled pilots
- For fixed load, combustion phasing, and pilot mass, pilot-main delay (dwell) is varied
- Engine combustion noise is measured for each dwell



### Industrial Collaborations

Collaborative projects with industrial partners provide valuable feedback so Sandia's work remains relevant and competitive

- This close-coupled pilot study was part of a multi-year contract between General Motors R&D and Sandia's light duty diesel research lab
- The latest research results are provided to GM through periodic meetings and teleconferences, but the agreement with GM allows publication of results
- DOE funding provides further support to analyze data, develop ideas, and publish results that support the EERE's mission

### Combustion noise modeling

A simple thermodynamic model is developed to model the relationship between heat release and cylinder pressure

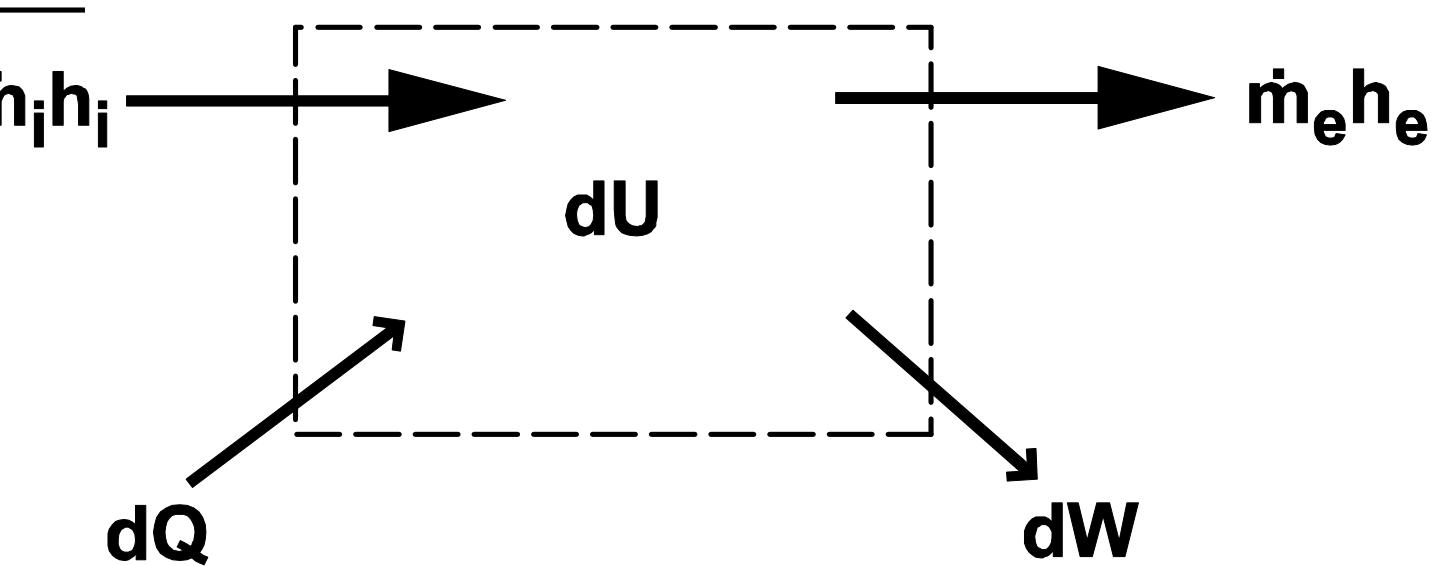
$$dP = \frac{(\gamma - 1)dQ - \gamma PdV + (\gamma - 1)(\dot{m}_i h_i - \dot{m}_e h_e)}{V}$$

$$dT = \frac{PdV + VdP}{mR} - T \frac{dm}{m}$$

$$dQ = dQ_{heat\ release} - dQ_{woschmi}$$

$$\gamma = 1.35 - 6 \cdot 10^{-5}T + 1 \cdot 10^{-8}T^2$$

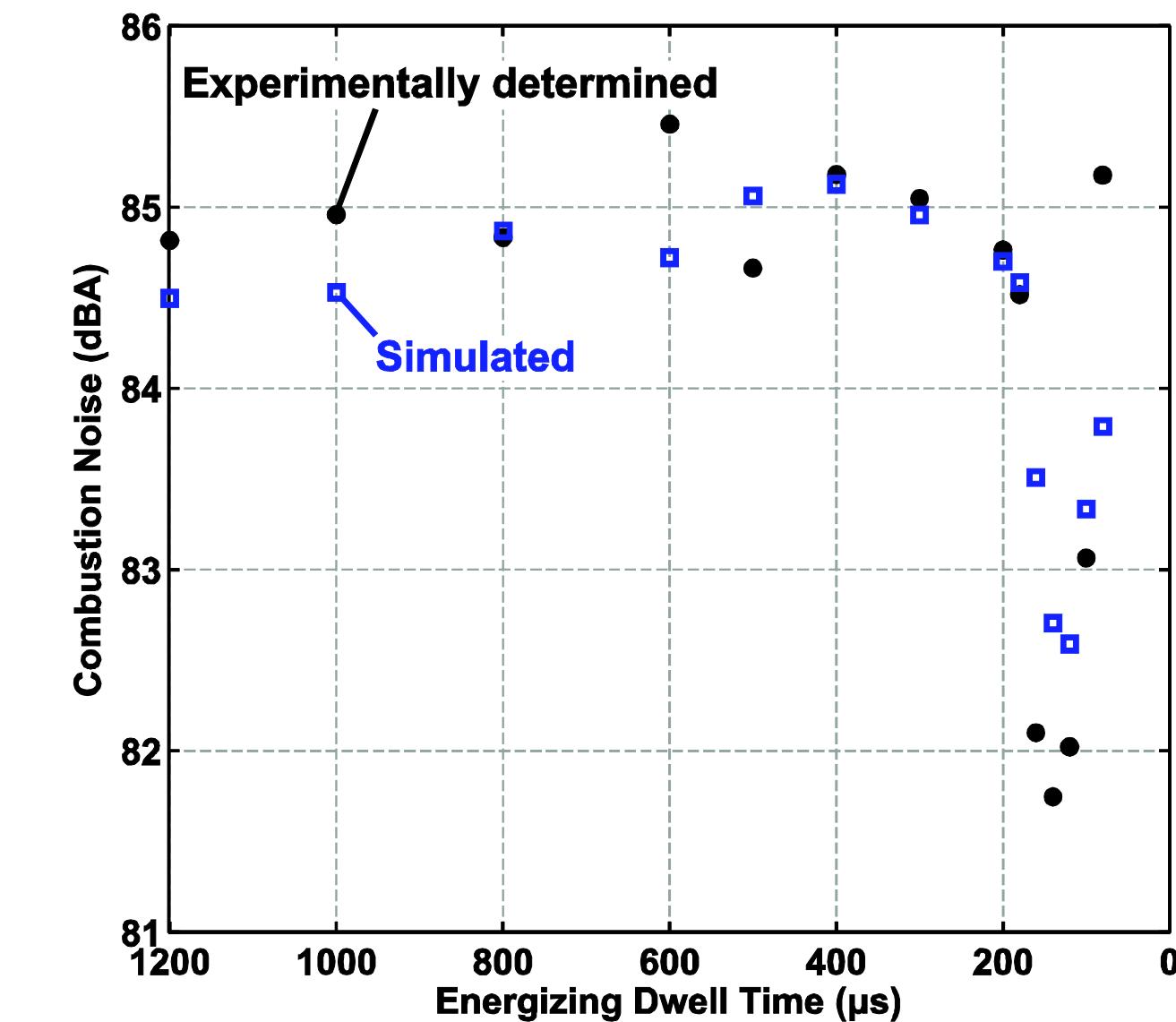
\* Source: Brunt, M. and Platts, K., "Calculation of Heat Release in Direct Injection Diesel Engines," SAE Technical Paper 1999-01-0187, 1999, doi:10.4271/1999-01-0187



### Understanding the combustion noise reduction mechanism

The close-coupled pilot combustion noise reduction mechanism is captured with a very simple thermodynamic model

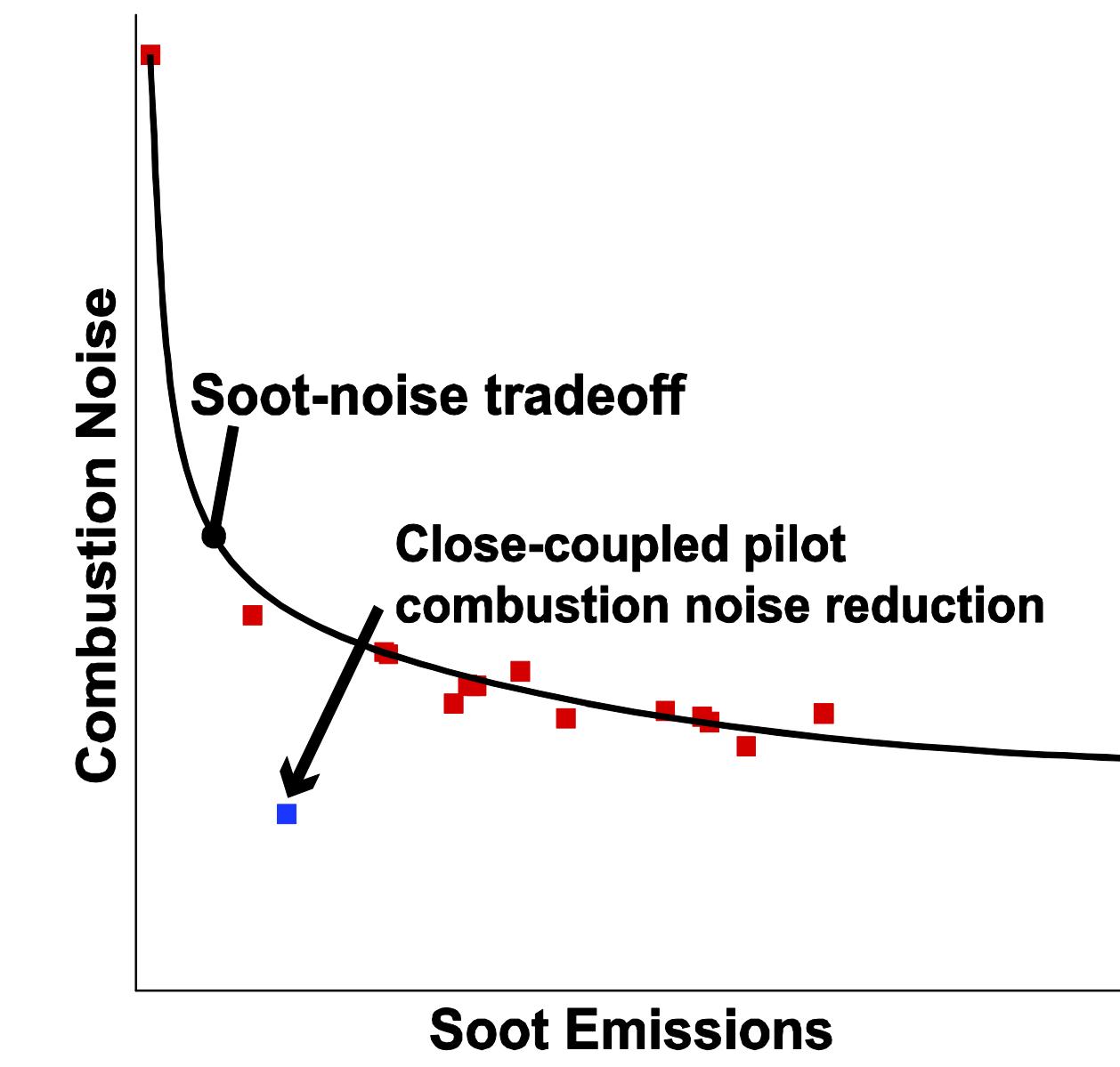
- Combustion noise trends are well approximated by the simple model
- Noise reduction is independent of main injection rate shape changes
- Main injection vaporization cooling can further reduce combustion noise
- Further analysis shows the phasing of heat release events destructively alters the pressure trace's frequency content



### Potential impact of this new noise control method

This combustion noise reduction enables improvements in the noise-soot tradeoff and may be applicable to other combustion modes

- For a given combustion noise level, soot emissions are significantly lower
  - Future optical studies will focus on combustion and soot formation / oxidation with close-coupled pilot injections
- The physics of the noise reduction mechanism can easily be integrated into model-based engine controls and reduce engine calibration effort
- Understanding this noise reduction may be helpful for noisy premixed combustion modes



### Summary

Close-coupled pilot injections may be a valuable tool to reduce combustion noise, but more importantly to break the traditional tradeoffs between combustion noise, NOx, soot, and efficiency

New understanding of the close-coupled pilot-injection combustion-noise reduction mechanism should help advanced combustion technologies reach the market