

# A Brief Introduction to Ducted Fuel Injection



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## DOE Off-Road Vehicles Research Workshop

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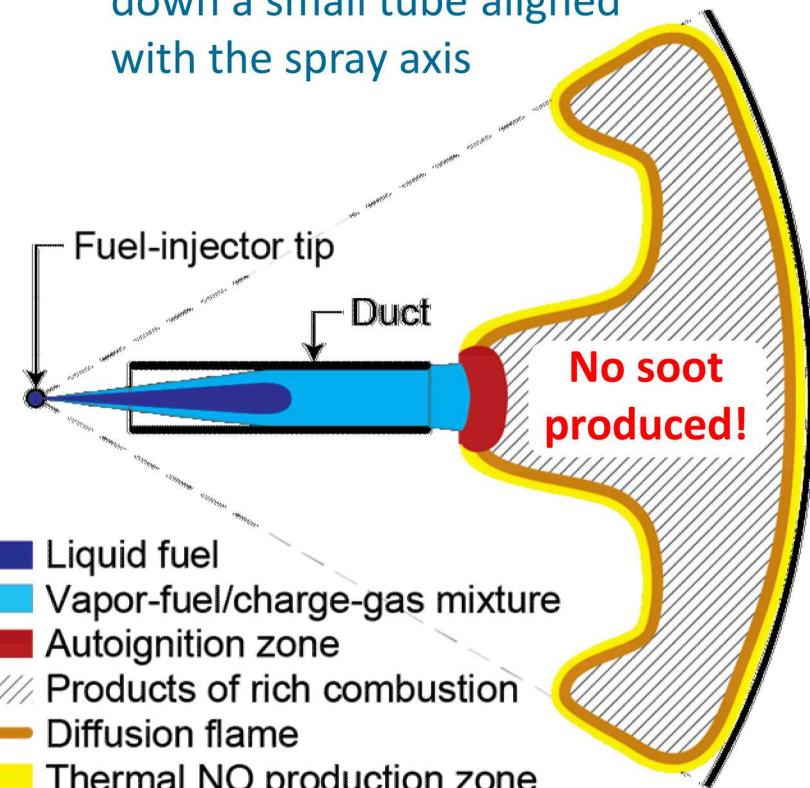
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# Ducted fuel injection (DFI) can enable mixing-controlled CI combustion that doesn't form soot

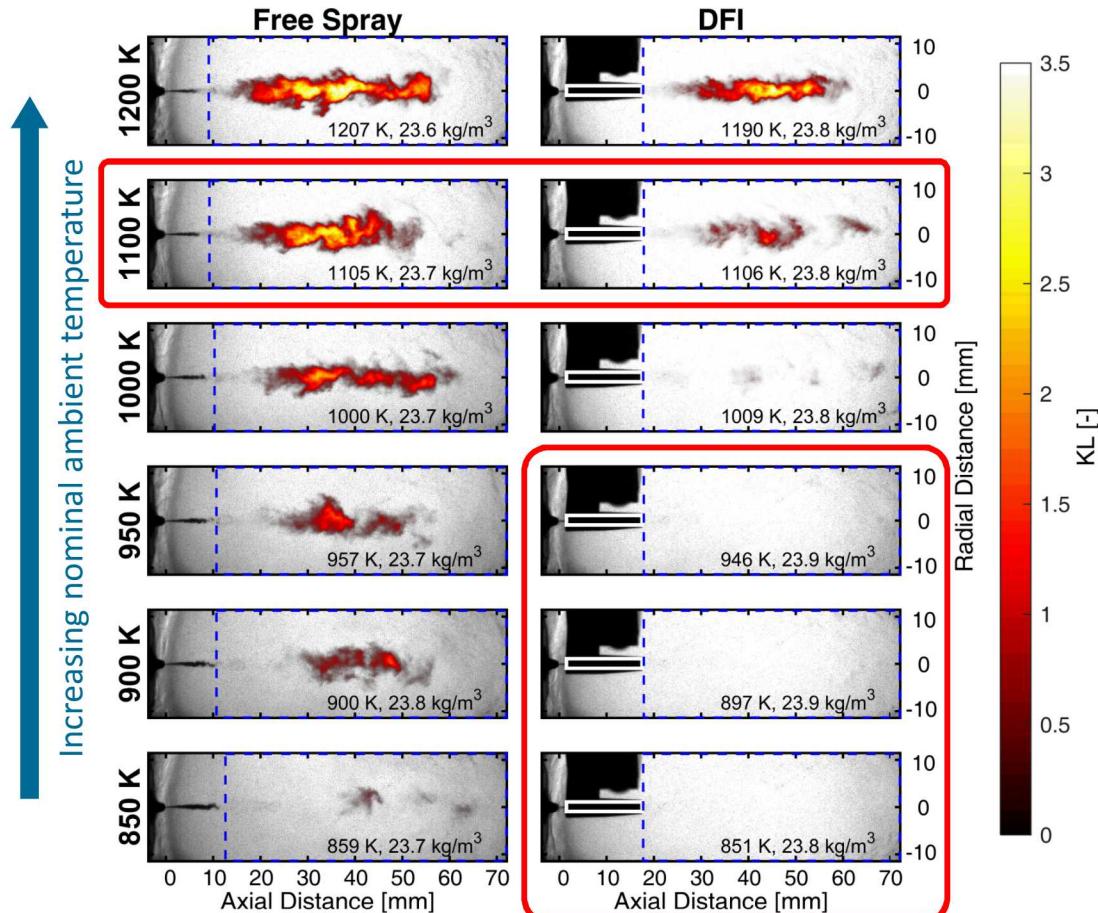
- DFI enhances mixing before autoignition
  - If  $\phi < 2$ , soot formation is prevented
- Simple, mechanical approach
  - Motivated by Bunsen burner concept
  - Modifies mixture, T, & velocity fields
- Effective at eliminating soot over a range of conditions
- Tolerant to dilution for  $\text{NO}_x$  control
- Should be fuel-flexible (like CDC)
  - Fuel oxygenation is likely to enlarge the viable non-sooting operating range

Basic idea: inject the fuel spray down a small tube aligned with the spray axis



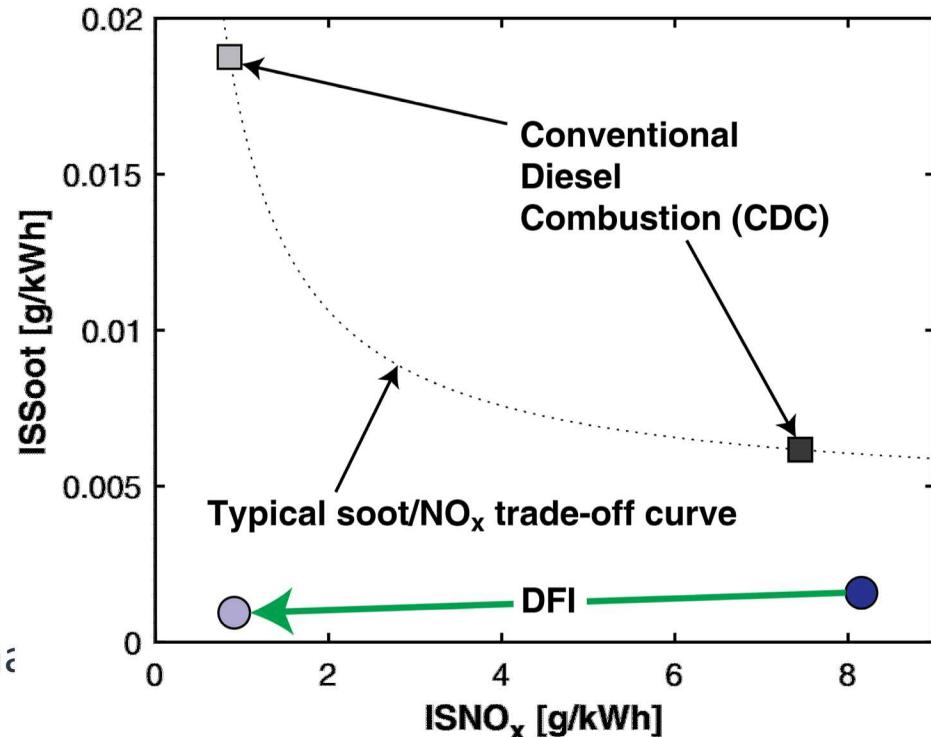
# DFI curtails or eliminates soot production.

- Initial experiments conducted in constant-volume combustion vessel
  - n-dodecane fuel
- Soot levels are clearly lower with DFI
  - No soot for  $T \leq 950$  K
  - Substantial attenuation for  $T > 950$  K
- That's great, but can DFI work in an engine?



# Engine results: DFI with dilution can break the long-standing diesel soot/NO<sub>x</sub> trade-off.

- Conducted experiments with & without DFI
  - 2 × 0.110 mm injector tip
  - No. 2 S15 diesel certification fuel
  - 21 mol% & 16 mol% oxygen
  - Ducts with 2 mm ID, 12 mm long
- DFI with dilution lowers soot & NO<sub>x</sub> emissions simultaneously
  - Unclear where the dilution benefit will end
  - Changes in other emissions & thermal efficiency are small



# DFI Acknowledgments

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