

A Brief Introduction to Ducted Fuel Injection



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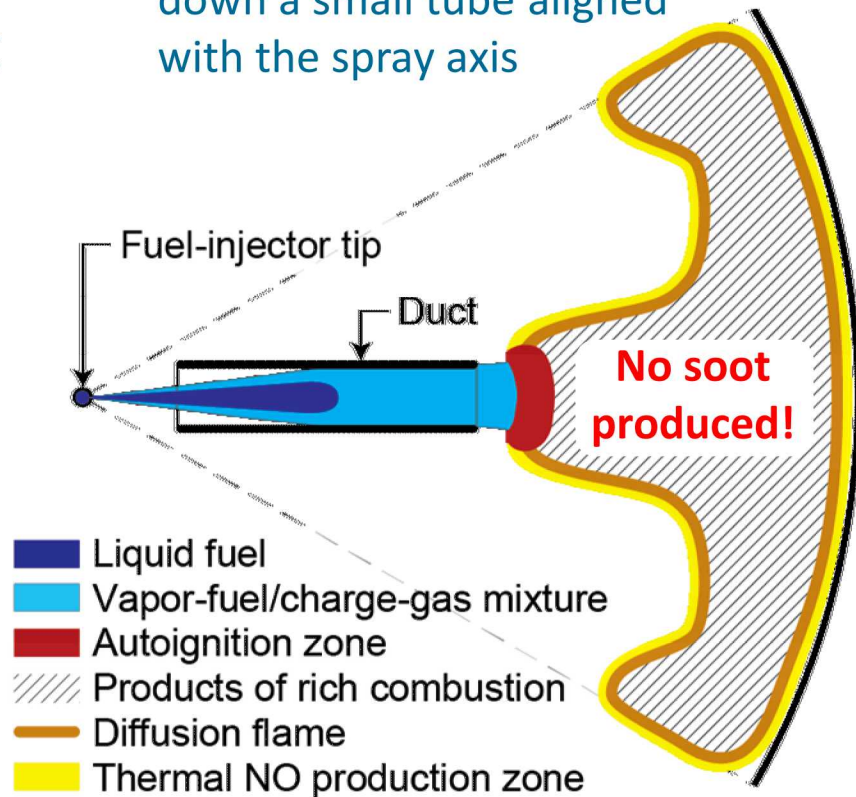
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Ducted fuel injection (DFI) can enable mixing-controlled CI combustion that doesn't form soot

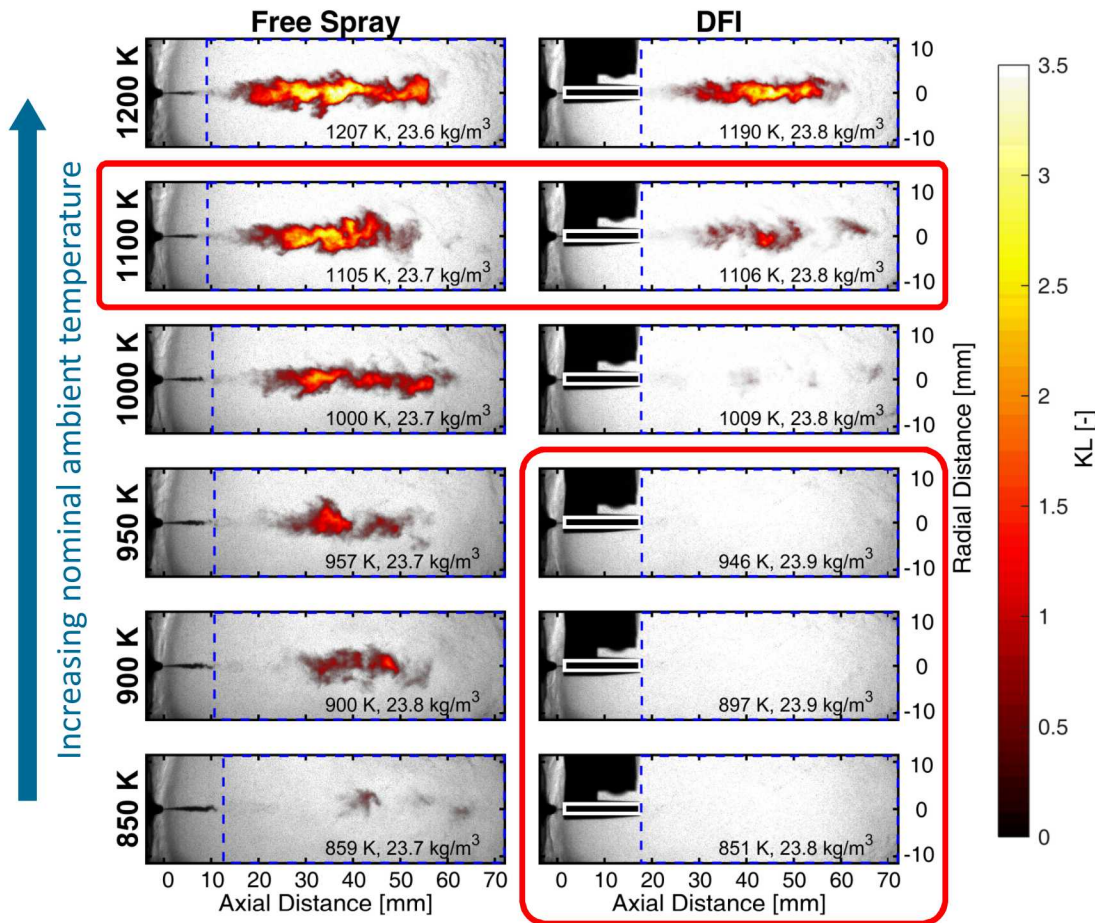
- **DFI enhances mixing before autoignition**
 - If $\phi < 2$, soot formation is prevented
- **Simple, mechanical approach**
 - Motivated by Bunsen burner concept
 - Modifies mixture, T, & velocity fields
- **Effective at eliminating soot over a range of conditions**
- **Tolerant to dilution for NO_x 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



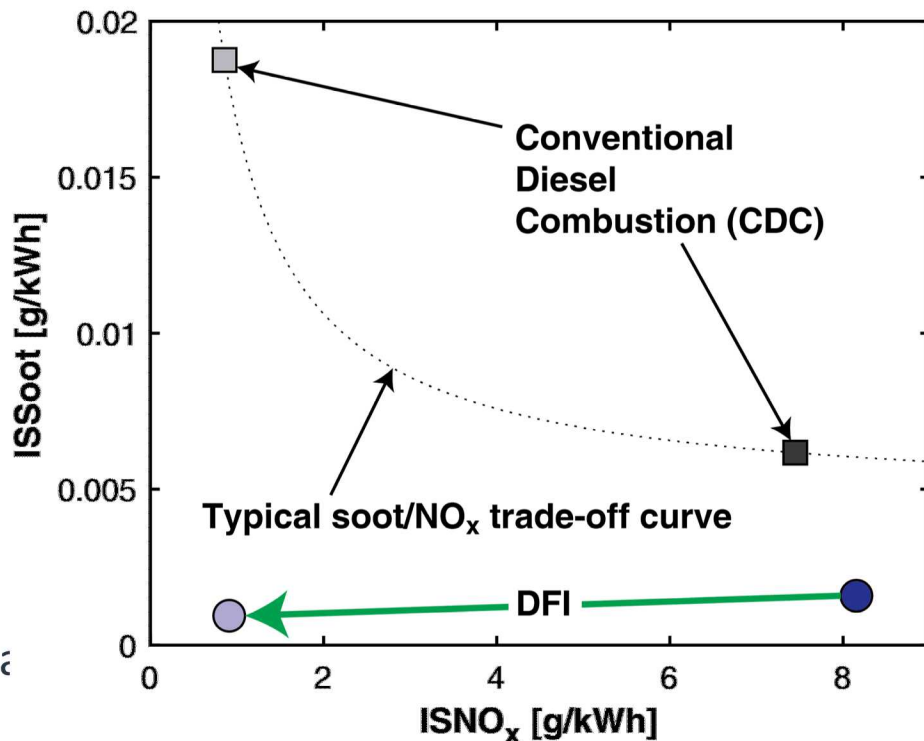
DFI curtails or eliminates soot production.

- 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_x 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_x emissions simultaneously**
 - Unclear where the dilution benefit will end
 - Changes in other emissions & thermal efficiency are small



DFI Acknowledgments

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