



Co-Optimization of Fuels and Engines

John Farrell

BioEnergy 2016

July 14, 2016

Goal: better fuels
and better
vehicles
sooner

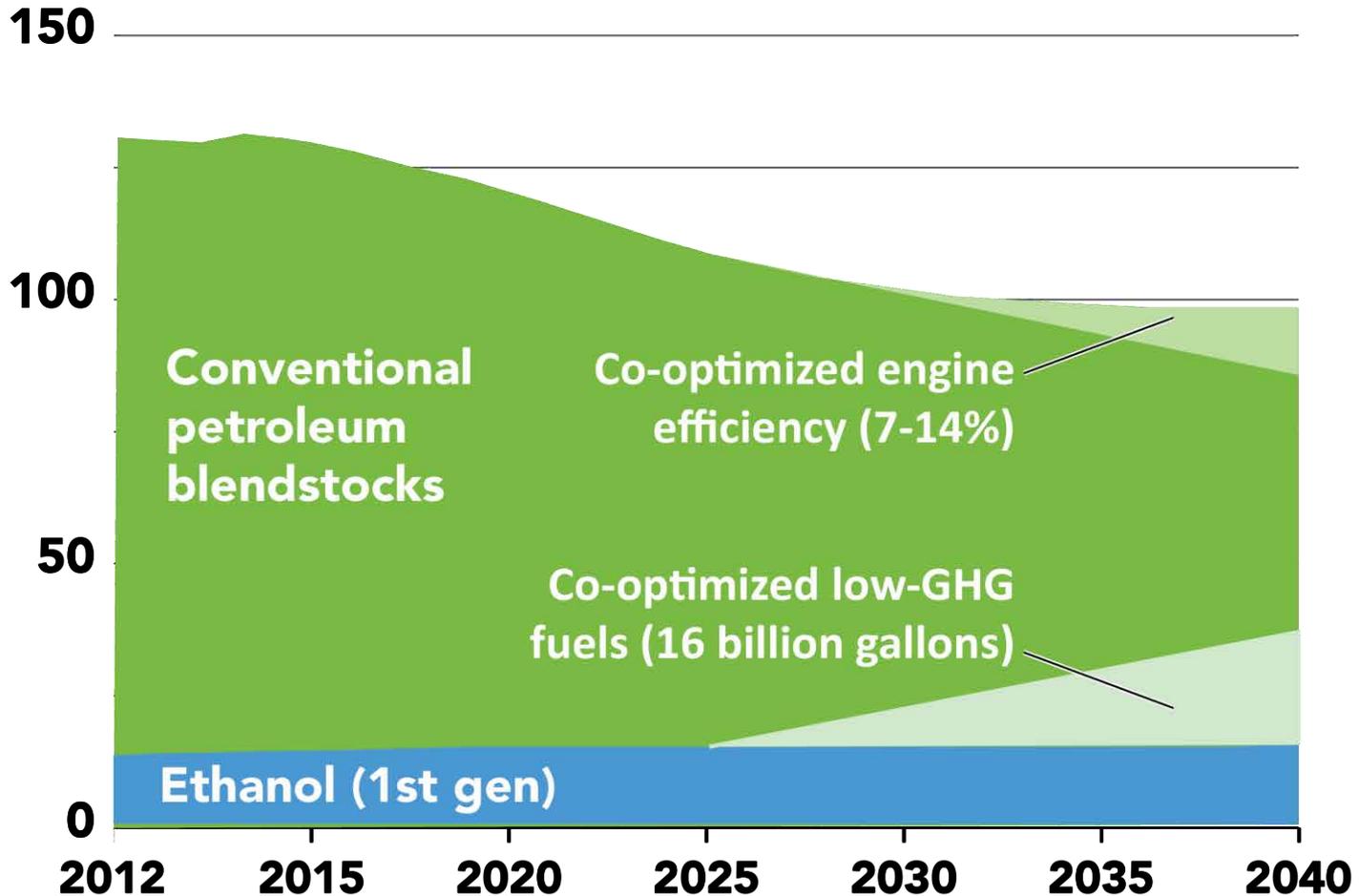


Fuel and Engine Co-Optimization

- What fuel properties maximize engine performance?
- How do engine parameters affect efficiency?
- What fuel and engine combinations are sustainable, affordable, and scalable?

30% per vehicle petroleum reduction via **efficiency** and **displacement**

LD fuel consumption (billion gallons/year)



Governing **Co-Optima** hypotheses:



There are engine architectures and strategies that provide higher thermodynamic efficiencies than available from modern internal combustion engines; **new fuels are required** to maximize efficiency and operability across a wide speed/load range



Governing **Co-Optima** hypotheses:

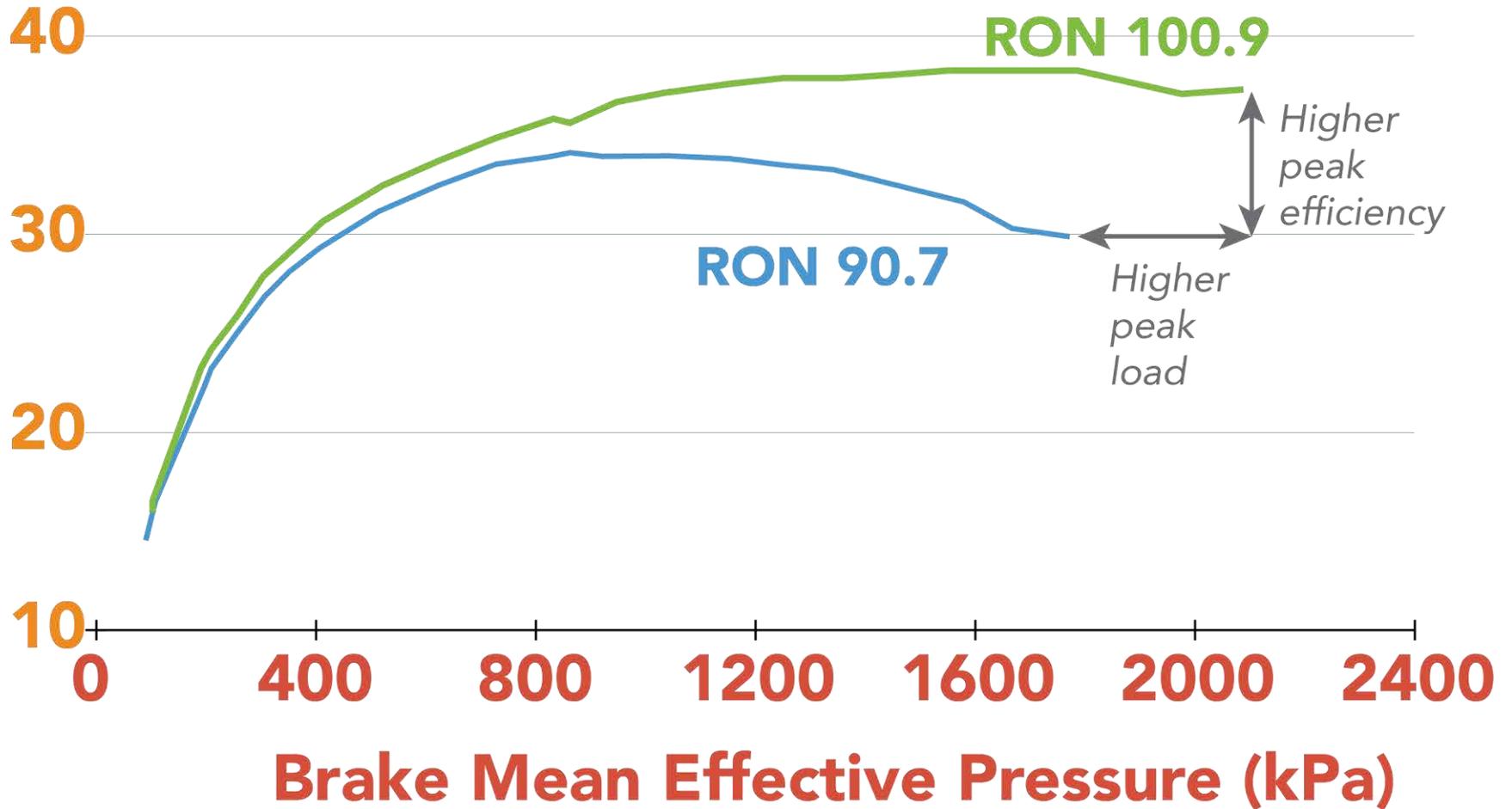


If we identify target values for the critical fuel properties that maximize efficiency and emissions performance for a given engine architecture, then **fuels that have properties with those values** (regardless of chemical composition) **will provide comparable performance**



Current fuels **constrain** engine design

Brake Thermal Efficiency (%)



Fuel is more than just octane

RON

bulk modulus of compressibility

sensitivity

soot precursor formation

cetane

C/H ratio

density

diffusivity

T10

exergy destruction

energy density

viscosity

volatility

flammability limits

PMI

number

heat of combustion

flame stretch

specific heat ratio

naphthene level

surface tension

T90

aromatics level

flame speed

Wobbe index

cloud point

heating value

MON

heat of vaporization

smoke point

sulfur level

T50

strain sensitivity

ignition limits

Markstein length

flash point

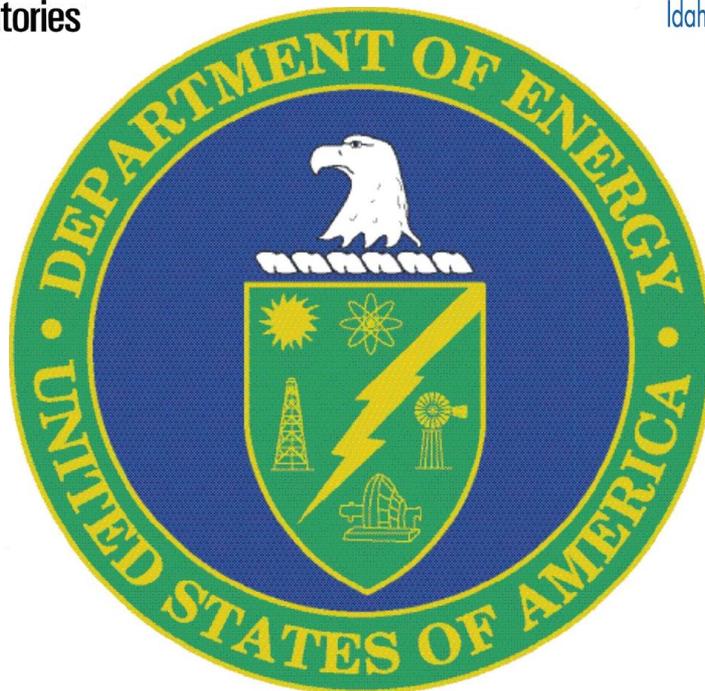
olefin level

oxygenate level

laminar burning velocity

drivability index

Leveraging expertise and facilities from 9 national labs

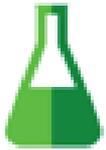


Integrated multi-lab teams with significant external stakeholder engagement



13

Light and heavy duty vehicle
manufacturers



10

Oil companies/refiners



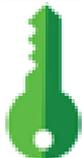
8

Biofuel companies



4

Regulatory agencies



2

End consumer organizations

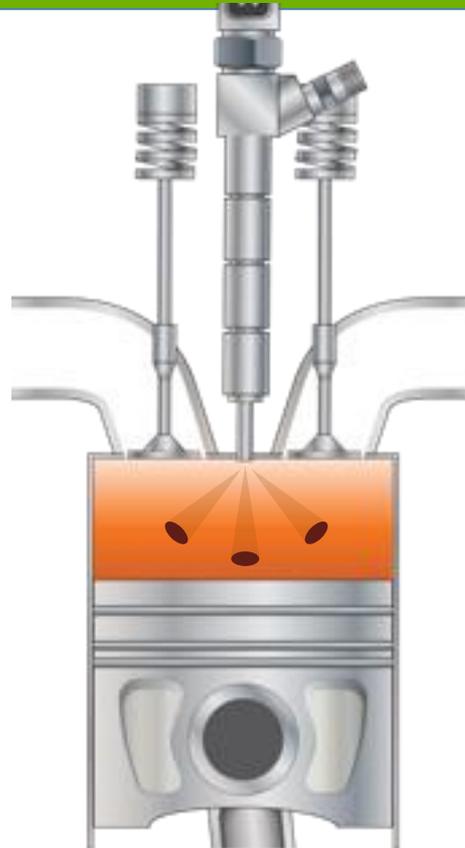
Parallel efforts underway

Thrust I: Spark Ignition (SI)

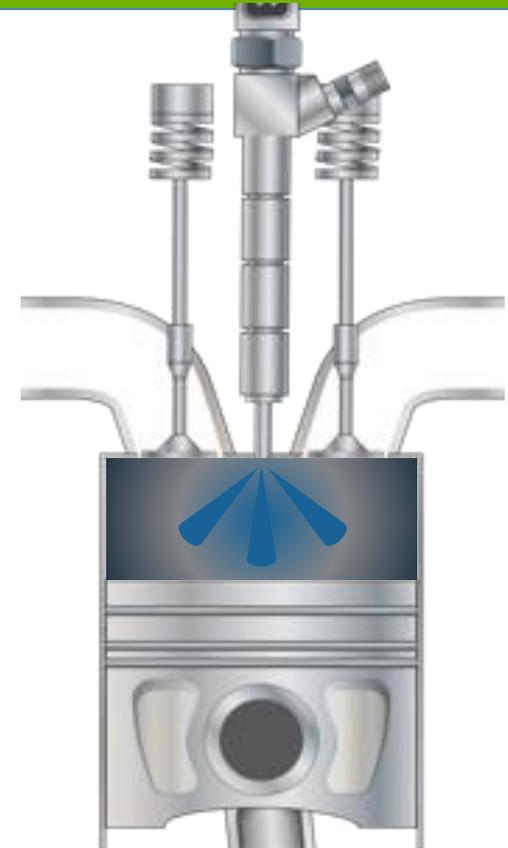
Thrust II: Advanced Compression Ignition
kinetically-controlled and compression-ignition combustion



Low reactivity
fuel



Range of fuel
properties TBD

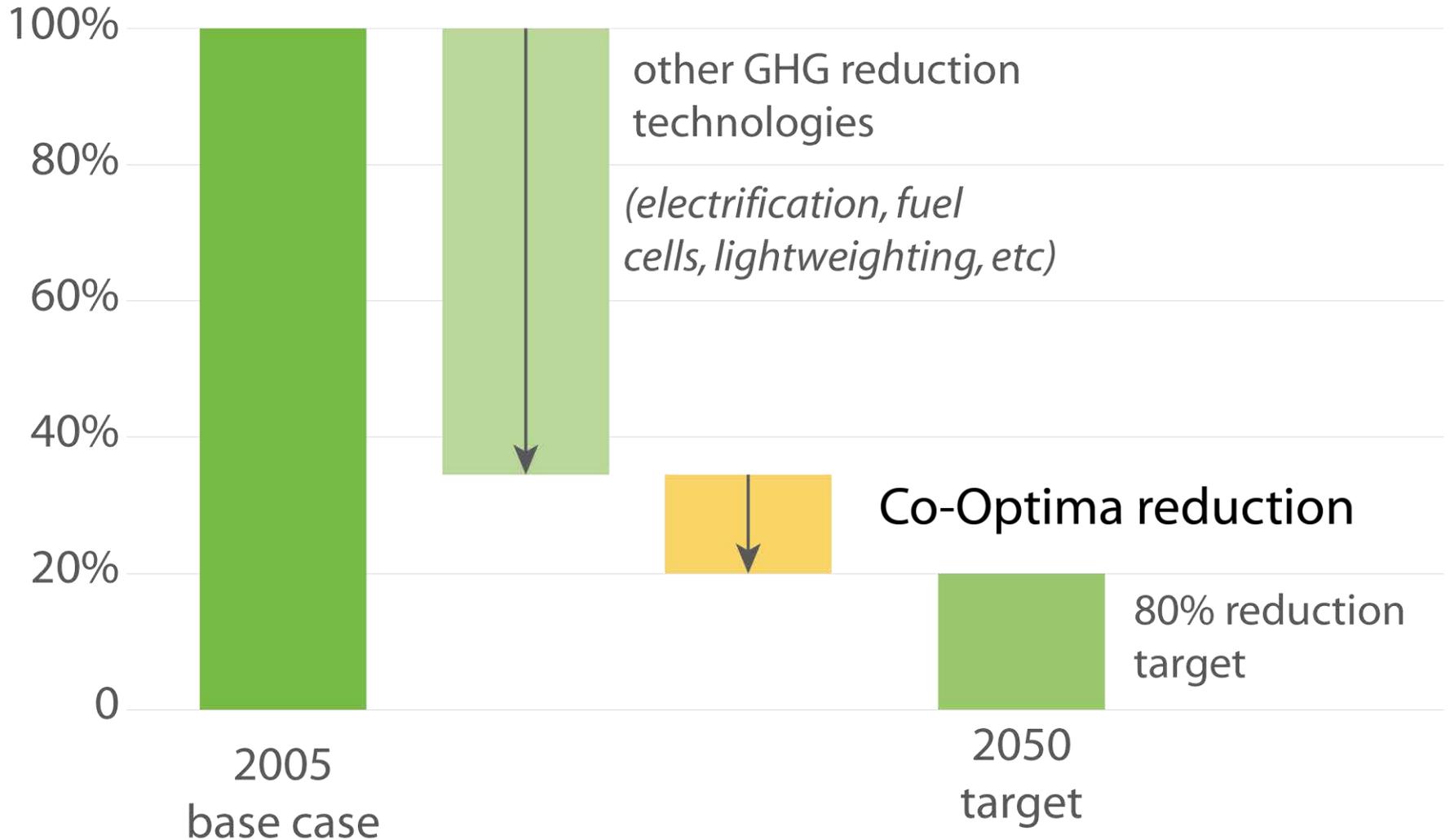


High reactivity
fuel

Applicable to
light, medium, and heavy-duty engines
hybridized and non-hybridized powertrains



National goal: 80% reduction in transportation GHG by 2050



Six integrated teams



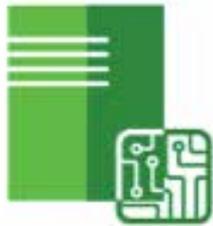
Low Greenhouse
Gas Fuels



Advanced
Engine
Development



Fuel Properties



Modeling
/Simulation
Toolkit

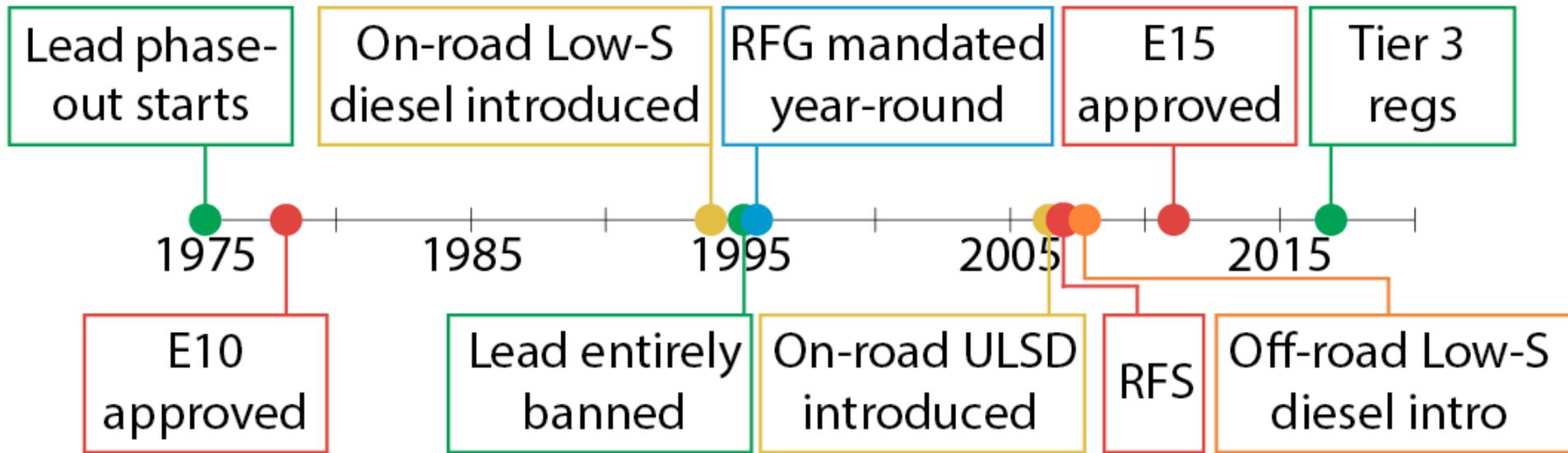


Analysis of
Sustainability,
Scale, Economics, Risk,
and Trade



Market
Transformation

Identifying/mitigating market barriers

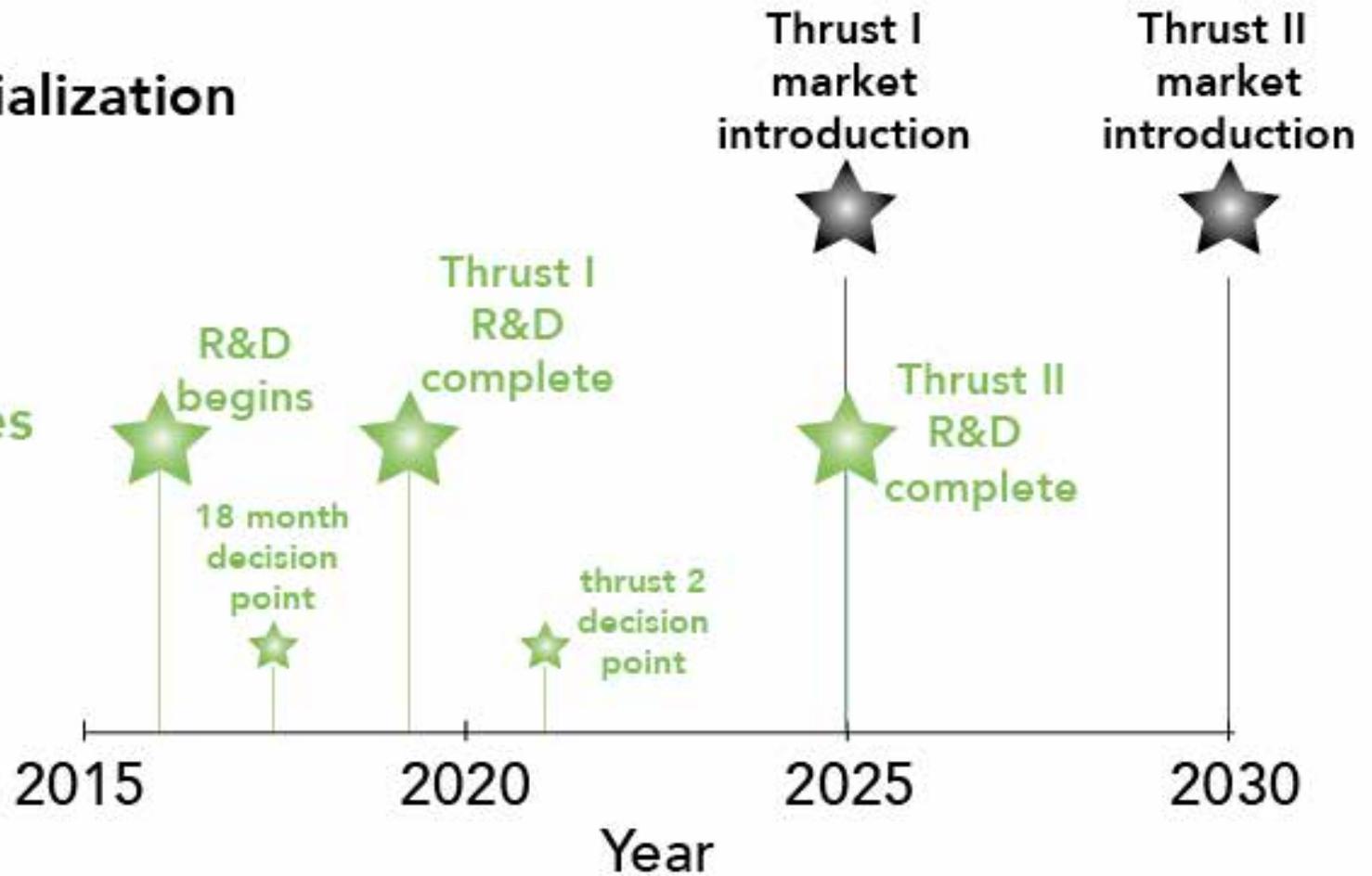


Identify and mitigate challenges of moving new fuels/
engines to markets

Engage stakeholders across value chain

commercialization targets

R&D milestones



Acknowledgements



DOE Sponsors:

Alicia Lindauer, Borka Kostova (BETO)

Kevin Stork, Gurpreet Singh, Leo Breton (VTO)

Co-Optima Technical Team Leads:

Dan Gaspar (PNNL), Paul Miles (SNL), Jim Szybist (ORNL),

Jennifer Dunn (ANL), Matt McNenly (LLNL), Doug Longman (ANL)

Other Co-Optima Leadership Team Members:

John Holladay (PNNL), Art Pontau (SNL), Robert Wagner (ORNL)



Thank You



Back-up Slides