

# Ammonia Utilization in Internal Combustion Engines

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*Ammonia to H2 @Scale Utilization Panel*

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# Ammonia IC Engine Overview

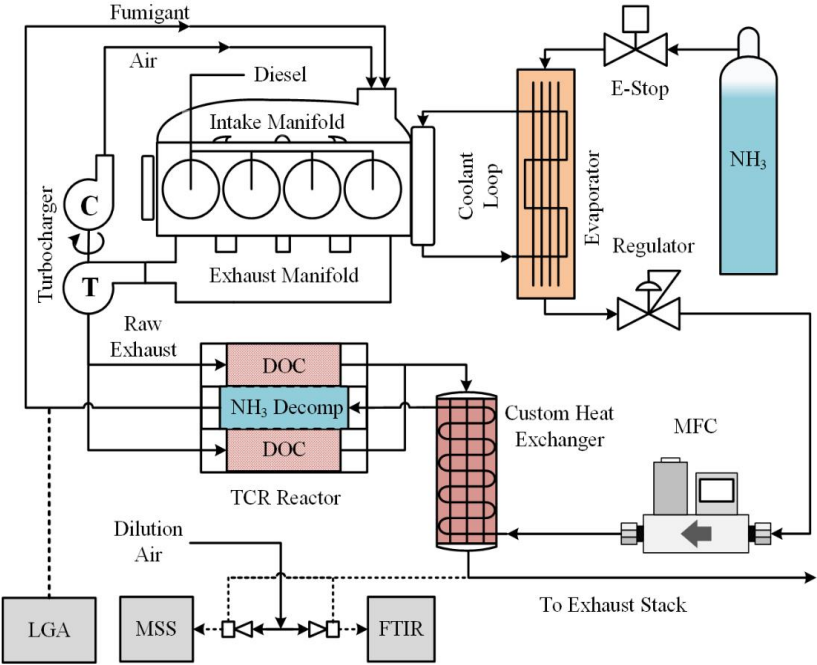
## Compression Ignition

- 100% NH<sub>3</sub> requires high compression ratio (CR > 35:1)
- Dual-fuel strategies
- <10% Pilot diesel injection
- Multiple injection strategies for emissions reduction

## Spark Ignition

- Laminar flame speed low for ammonia alone
  - Blending with hydrocarbon fuel
  - H<sub>2</sub>-NH<sub>3</sub> blends from cracking are promising
  - Reduced volumetric efficiency
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- High NO<sub>x</sub> and unburned ammonia emissions – N<sub>2</sub>O
  - Catalytic aftertreatment is expensive – benefit, unburned NH<sub>3</sub> as reductant for SCR for lean engines

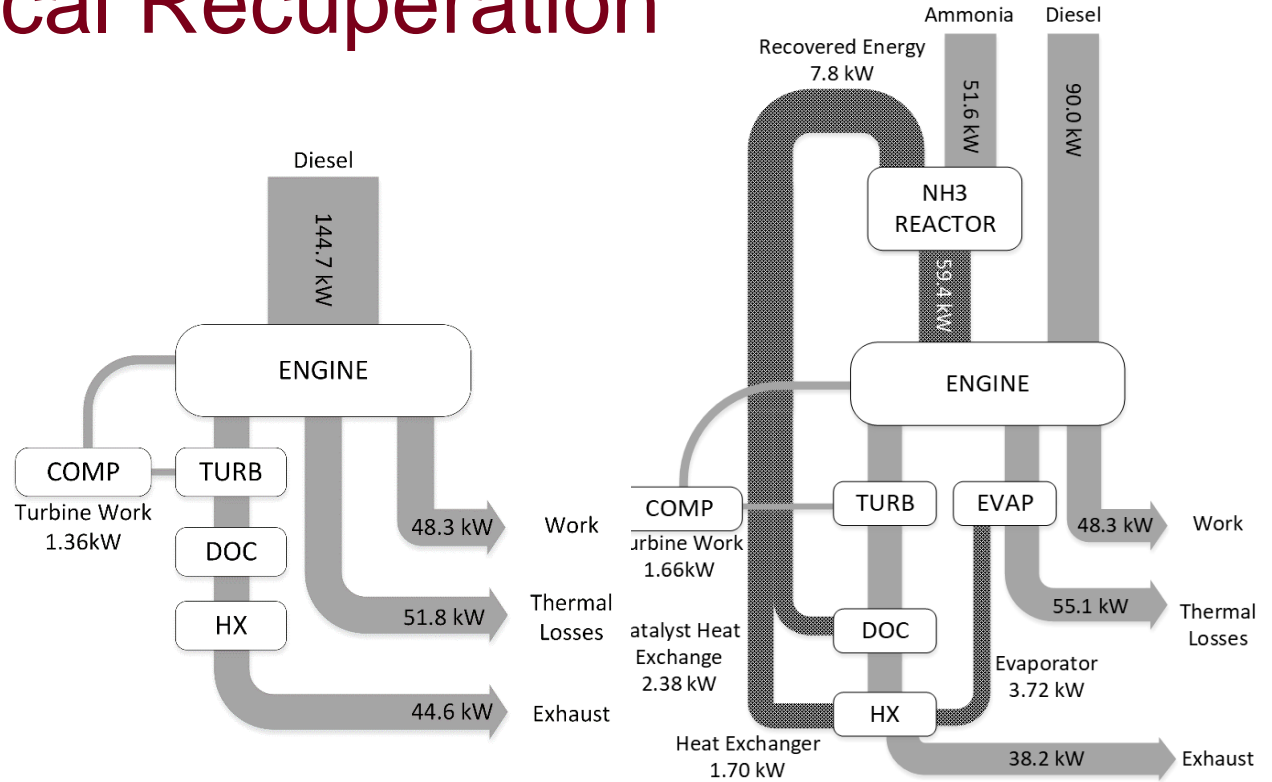
# Case Study – H<sub>2</sub>-Enhanced Dual Fuel Diesel Engine



Kane, S. P., Zarling, D., and Northrop, W. F., ASME ICEF 2019. <https://doi.org/10.1115/ICEF2019-7241>

# Thermochemical Recuperation

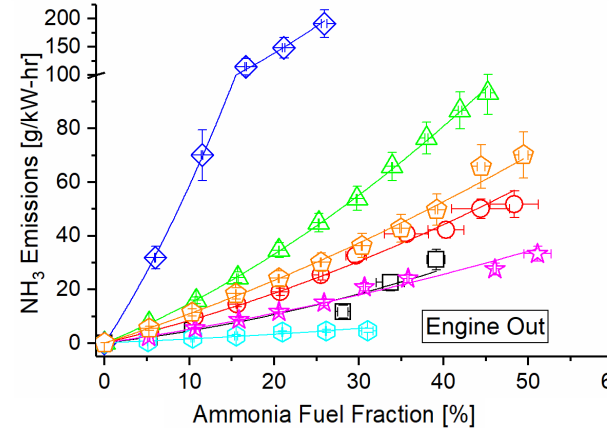
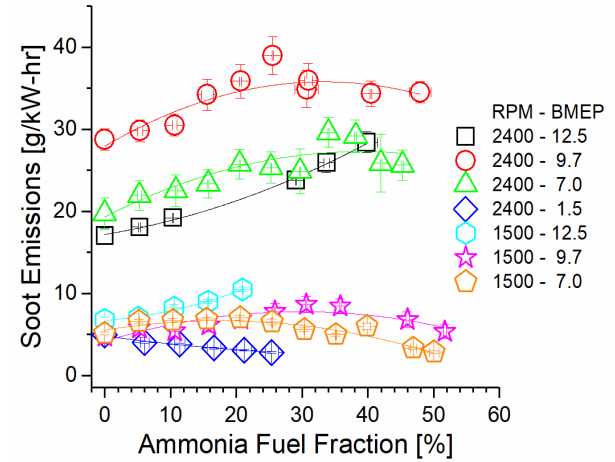
- 3.5 kW less input fuel for ammonia case due to thermochemical recuperation.
- 34.1% BTE vs. 33.3% for diesel baseline – 2.4% improvement



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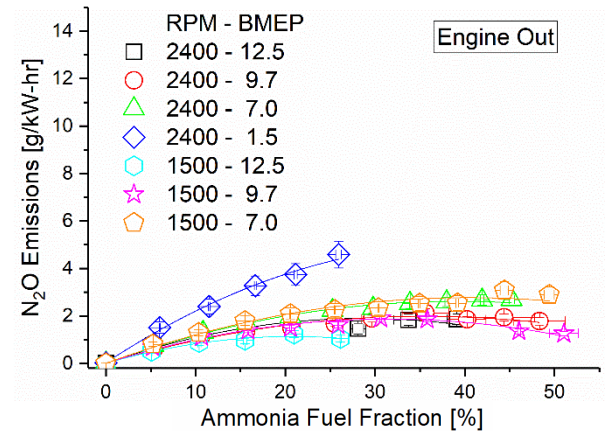
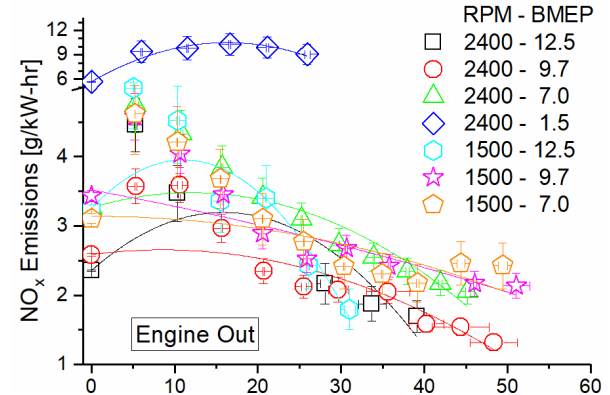
# Dual-Fuel Diesel Emissions

- Soot emissions increase at high speed due to oxygen displacement and lower temperature combustion temperatures
- Unburned  $\text{NH}_3$  highest increase for for high-speed low load case – slow kinetics at low combustion temperature




# Dual-Fuel Diesel Emissions

- Engine-out  $\text{NO}_x$  decreases at high ammonia fuel fraction
- $\text{N}_2\text{O}$  emissions order of magnitude higher than diesel baseline
- Oxidation catalyst produces  $\text{NO}_x$ ,  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$  due to unburned  $\text{NH}_3$  oxidation (not shown in plots)



# IC Engine R&D Topics

- $\text{NH}_3$  low reactivity and flame speed must be enhanced
- Fundamental combustion studies for refining chemical mechanisms and  $\text{NH}_3$  flames 
- Alternative ignition systems for SI
- Closed cycle liquid injection to reduce volumetric losses
- Nitrogen oxides and unburned  $\text{NH}_3$  aftertreatment
- Thermochemical recuperation to increase engine efficiency and provide  $\text{H}_2$  source – 100%  $\text{NH}_3$  engine
- Non-PM based catalysts
- Soot and nitrogen-derived particle emissions from ammonia engine combustion



Ammonia- $\text{H}_2$  Counterflow Flame  
at UMN MERL



# Thank You!

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