よりよい大気をめざして自動車と燃料のさらなる挑戦

エンジン技術、燃料性状のディーゼル 排気への影響

The Effects of Engine Technology and Fuel Property on Diesel Emission

2002. 2. 22

燃焼解析 WG

Combustion Analysis WG

燃焼解析の位置づけ Positioning of Combustion Analysis

解析·検証

Analysis, Verification

単気筒エンジン

試験 ale Cyline

Single Cylinder Tests

統計解析

Statistical Analysis

委託研究

Commission of Research

排気影響因子の明確化 技術の方向づけ

Clarification of factors having influence on emission

Technical trend evaluation

D車試験 —

D.WG Tests

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- 1.ディーゼル車WG結果の復習
 - 1. Review of Results from Diesel WG
- 2.D車データ 第一次統計解析
- 3.燃焼解析の課題整理
- 4.単気筒エンジン試験
- 5.エンジン技術、燃料性状の 排気低減への寄与
- 6.D車データ 第二次統計解析 6. Secondary Statistical Analysis of
- 7.結論

- 2. Preliminary Statistical Analysis of Data Obtained from Diesel-WG
- 3. Organization of Issues of **Combustion Analysis**
- 4. Single Cylinder Engine Tests
- 5. Contribution of Engine Technologies and Fuel to Emission Reduction
- Data Obtained from Diesel-WG
- 7. Conclusion

D車WG、車両、供試エンジン 例

Example of specifications of test vehicles and engines(D- WG)

symbol	Vehicle or Engine	Regulation 1)	Type 2)	Displacement L	Intake system	Combustion	Injector type 3)	Others
Α	Vehicle	'94	Р	3.0	Т	IDI	Е	EGR
В	Vehicle	'94	С	2.3	NA	IDI	M	EGR
С	Vehicle	'94	Р	2.0	NA	IDI	M	EGR
D	Vehicle	'94	С	2.0	NA	IDI	М	EGR
K	Vehicle	'98	Р	3.0	TI	DI	common rail	EGR+Cat.
L	Vehicle	'98	С	2.2	NA	IDI	E	EGR
M	Vehicle	'98	Р	2.2	T	IDI	E	EGR+Cat.
N	Vehicle	'98	Р	2.0	T	IDI	E	EGR
Е	Engine	'94	M	9.2	NA	DI	E	-
F	Engine	'94	L	12.1	TI	DI	TICS	-
G	Engine	'94	M	3.6	NA	IDI	М	-
Н	Engine	'94	L	10.5	TI	DI	TICS	-
0	Engine	'98	L	21.2	NA	DI	TICS	EGR
Р	Engine	'98	M	8.2	NA	DI	TICS	EGR
Q	Engine	'98	S	4.8	T	DI	in-line/E	EGR
R	Engine	'98	M	8.0	NA	DI	common rail	-

D車WG試験結果

Test results of Diesel WG

Single regression analysis R² value, results of the existing step

		R ²	Total aromatics	Distillation T90	Cetane Number	Density (15)
PM	Vehicles	0.7 R ²	-	С	L	C,D,L, M,N
		0.5 R ² < 0.7	-	B,D,K, L,M	-	-
	Engines	0.7 R ²	-	E,H,O,P	-	R
		0.5 R ² < 0.7	G	R	-	E,O,P
NOx	Vehicles	0.7 R ²	-	-	-	-
		0.5 R ² < 0.7	-	C,L,M,N	D,L,M	M
	Engines	0.7 R ²	E,F,H,Q	-	E,P	_
		0.5 R ² < 0.7	Р	-	H,R	-

ref.: Report 1-3-1 p.31 Table 3.3.1-5

- 1.ディーゼル車WG結果の復習
- 2.D車データ 第一次統計解析
 - 2. Preliminary Statistical Analysis of Data Obtained from Diesel-WG
 - 3.燃焼解析の課題整理
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 - 6.D車データ 第二次統計解析
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燃料性状の影響、ステップワイズ法、PM(Vehicle)

Effects of fuel properties on PM, with stepwise method

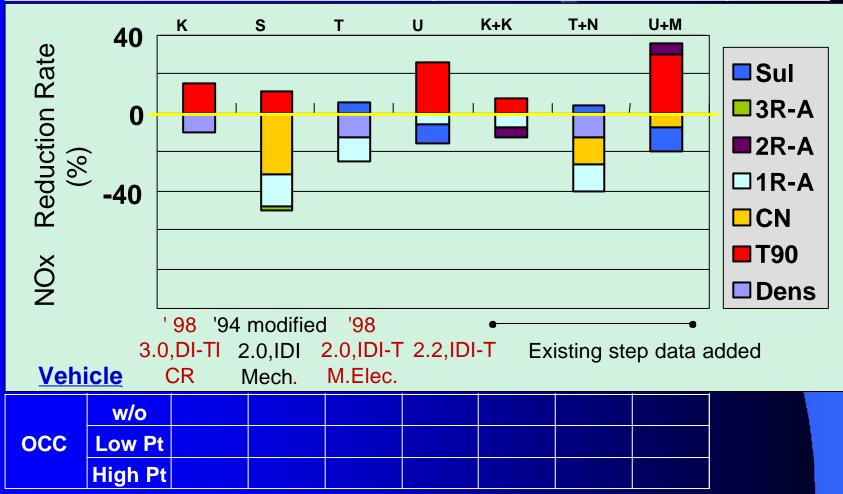
	Dona (alama)	T90	CN	Aro	Sul		
Dens (g/cm ³	Dens (g/cm3)	()	CIN	1R-A	2R-A	3R-A	(mass%)
Base	0.840	350	60	35	8	2	0.05
Comparison	0.810	300	50	0	0	0	0



燃料性状の影響、ステップワイズ法、NO x(Vehicle)

Effects of fuel properties on NOx, with stepwise method

	D (- (T90	CN	Aro	Aromatics(vol%)			
	Dens (g/cm3)	()	CN	1R-A	2R-A	3R-A	Sul (mass%)	
Base	0.840	350	60	35	8	2	0.05	
Comparison	0.810	300	50	0	0	0	0	



ステップワイズ法 D車データ 第1次解析まとめ

Stepwise Analysis

Diesel WG data 1st analysis

Results

結果

PM について

for PM

- ・密度、ついで3環芳香族の影響大
- ・D車WGで注目されたT90は大きな因子ではない

Density and 3-R aromatics are dominants.

T90, D WG has pointed out, is not a major factor.

NOx CONT

for NOx

・T90 (車両)、1,2R 芳香族 (エンジン)が影響

T90(Vehicle),1,2-R aromatics(engine) are dominants.

- 1.ディーゼル車WG結果の復習
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燃焼解析、取り組み課題 Issues to be solved in Combustion Analysis

1. エンジン技術、燃料性状の排気インパクトの明確化

(単気筒エンジン試験) (Single Cylinder Engine Test)

Clarify the contribution of engine technologies and fuel properties to emission

2. 燃料、噴霧 燃焼現象の解析

(大学委託研究)

(Research Commission to Univ.)

Analyse the fundamental phenomenon occurred in combustion

3. 主要な排気影響因子の抽出

統計解析)

(Statistical Analysis)

Point out major influencing factors to emission

- 1.ディーゼル車WG結果の復習
- 2.D車データ 第一次統計解析
- 3.燃焼解析の課題整理

4.単気筒エンジン試験

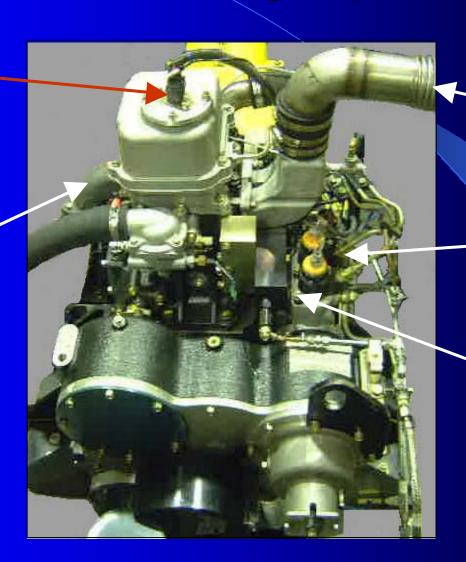
4. Single Cylinder Engine Tests

- 5.エンジン技術、燃料性状の排気低減への寄与
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単気筒エンジン Single cylinder engine

Injection Nozzle-

Exhaust

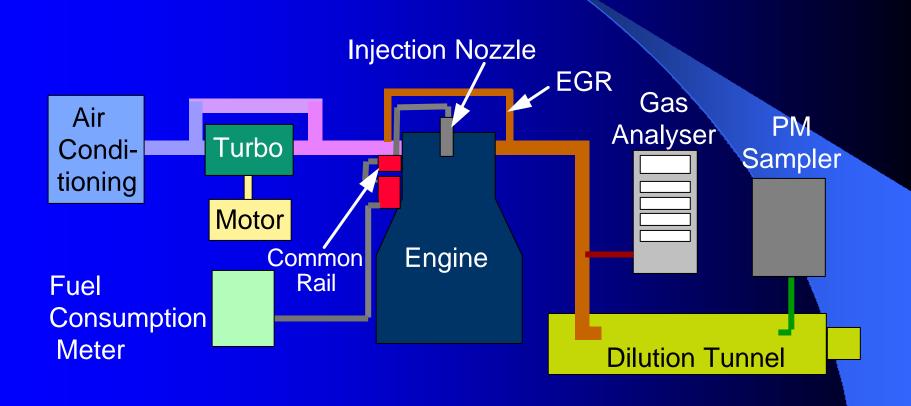


Air Intake

High Pressure Pump

Common Rail

単気筒エンジン試験システムSingle cylinder engine system



単気筒エンジン仕様

Specification of test engine

Туре	Single cylinder, Direct injection
Bore X Stroke	108mm X 115mm
Displacement	1.053L
Compression ratio	18.0
Valves per cylinder	4
Intake system	NA,TC
EGR	w/o,with(hot)
Fuel injection equipment	Common rail
	0.16
Nozzle hole	0.18
diameter	0.20
	0.25
Number of nozzle hole	5

供試燃料

Test fuels

(T 1—T10)

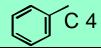
	Base	T90		Aromatics			Naph- thene	n-Par	affin/i-Pa	raffin
Fuel code	T1	T9	T10	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8
Density (15 ° C)kg/m3)	788.0	785.2	791.6	808.2	833.8	837.8	797.4	784.6	782.0	788.0
Distillation(T90) ° C	307.0	275.0	387.5	299.5	314.0	313.5	304.0	311.0	313.0	307.0
Cetane number	48.8	48.6	48.5	48.7	50.2	50.1	49.2	60.4	70.7	61.0
	Composition : vol%									
n-Paraffin	36	35	24	45	42	42	25	50	63	36
i-Paraffin	57	58	70	28	33	33	47	44	32	57
Naphthene	7	7	6	7	5	5	28	6	5	7
Total aromatics	0	0	0	20	20	20	0	0	0	0
1Ring-aromatics				20	0	0				
2Ring-aromatics				0	20	15				
3Ring-aromatics				0	0	5				

Test fuels

 $(\Gamma 12 - \Gamma 20)$

	tentatively synthetic		ide chain of mono-a		Aromatics in constant density					
Fuel code	T12	T14	T15	T16	T17	T18	T19	T20		
Density (15 ° C)kg/m3	774.8	800.1	798.5	824.9	818.5	823.6	823.5	823.6		
Distillation(T90) ° C	313.5	301.0	301.5	302.5	305	317	316	316		
Cetane number	97.8	50.8	51.6	51.8	51.1	50.5	48.2	50.1		
Composition : vol%	Composition : vol%									
n-Paraffin	100	44	40	45	43	48	38	43		
i-Paraffin	0	29	36	28	31	22	41	32		
Naphthene	0	7	4	7	6	5	7	6		
Total aromatics	0	20	20	20	20	25	14	19		
1Ring-aromatics		20	20	20	20	20	0	10		
2Ring-aromatics		0	0	0	0	5	14	9		
3Ring-aromatics		0,	0	0	0	0,	0	0,		

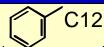
T14: Isobutylbenzene



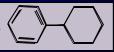
T16:Tetralin



T15:C12-alkylbenzene



T17:Phenylcyclohexane <_



単気筒エンジン試験条件

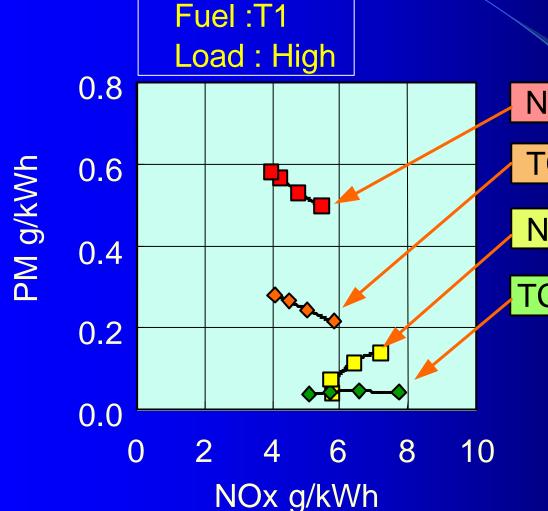
Single cylinder engine testing conditions

NA/TC

Excess air ratio	Boost Press. (kPa)	Inj. Press. (MPa)	Nozzle hole dia.	EGR	Spec. of FIE (correspond to)
	(KFa)			(70)	·
1.4		60	0.25	-	'94 Emission Reg.
(NA)			0.16		
1.8	40	100	0.18	-	'98 Emission Reg.
(TC)	(TC)		0.20		
		30	0.25	0	'94 Emission Reg.
4.0	10 (TC)	40			
(NA)		50	0.18	0	
(TC)		60			'98 Emission Reg.
		50	2.12	20	
			0.18	40	



The effects of engine technologies on emission Over view



NA, Inj. equip.; '94ER

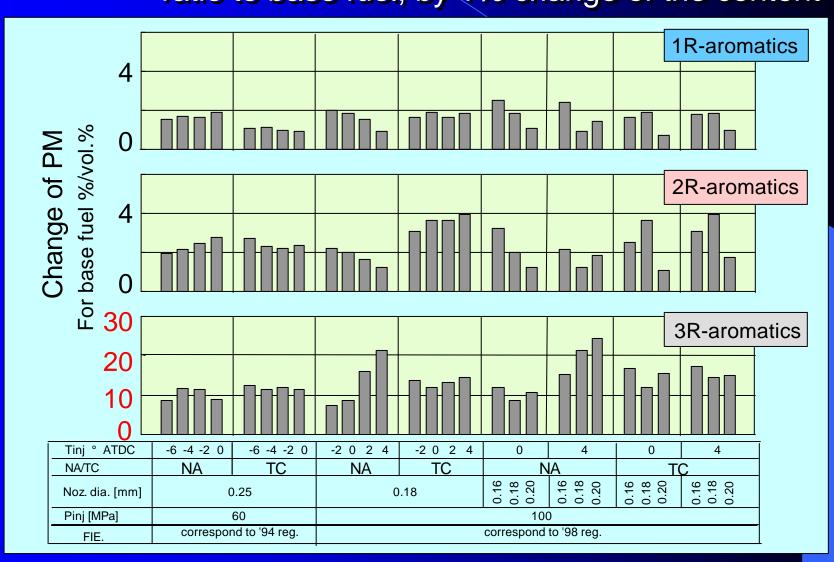
TC, Inj. equip.; '94ER

NA, Inj. equip.; '98ER

TC, Inj. equip.; '98ER

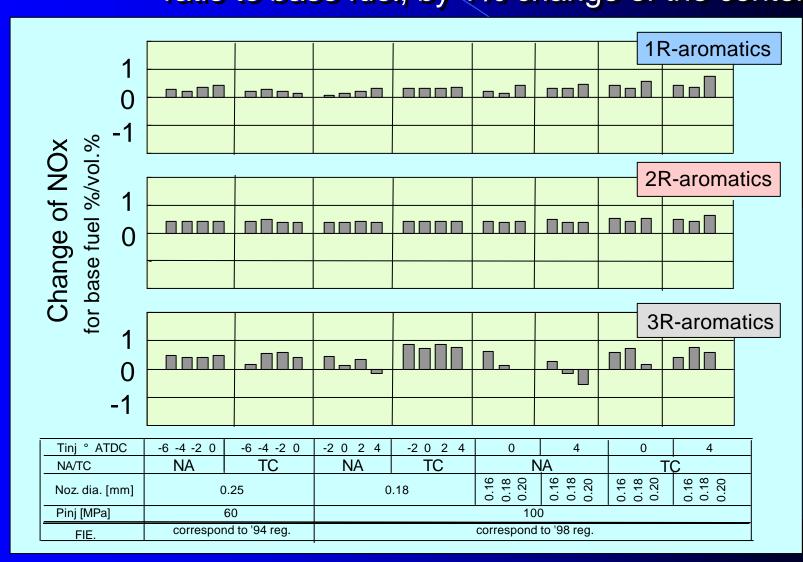
芳香族のPMへの影響(ベース燃料比、成分1%変化当たり)

Influence of aromatics on PM, ratio to base fuel, by 1% change of the content



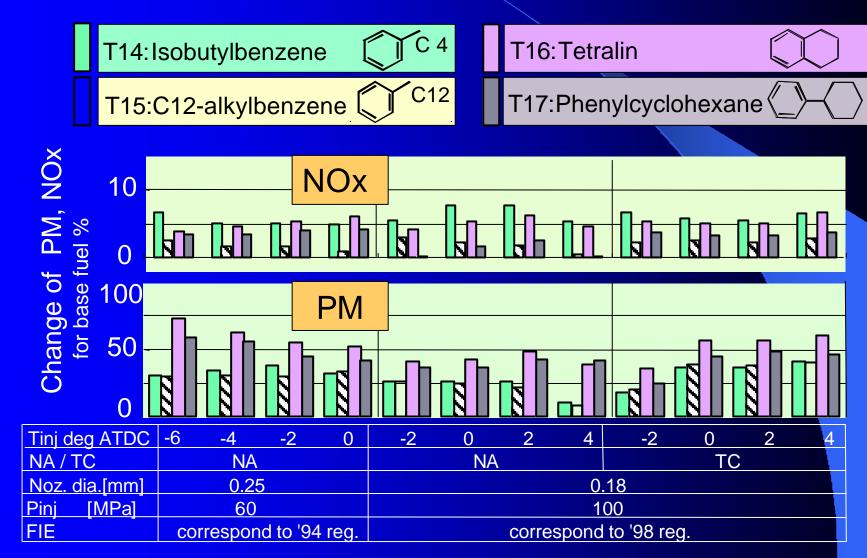
芳香族のNOxへの影響(ベース燃料比、成分1%変化当たり)

Influence of aromatics on NOx, ratio to base fuel, by 1% change of the content



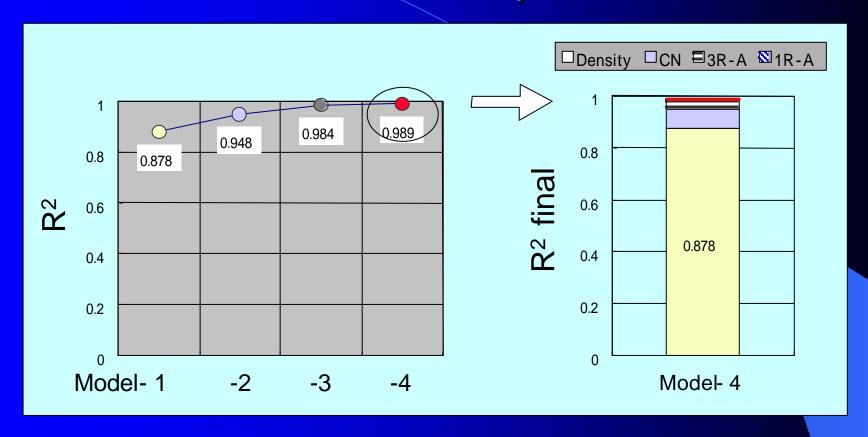
芳香族側鎖のPM,NOxへの影響 ベース燃料比)

Influence of aromatic side chain on PM & NOx, ratio to base fuel



ステップワイズ法

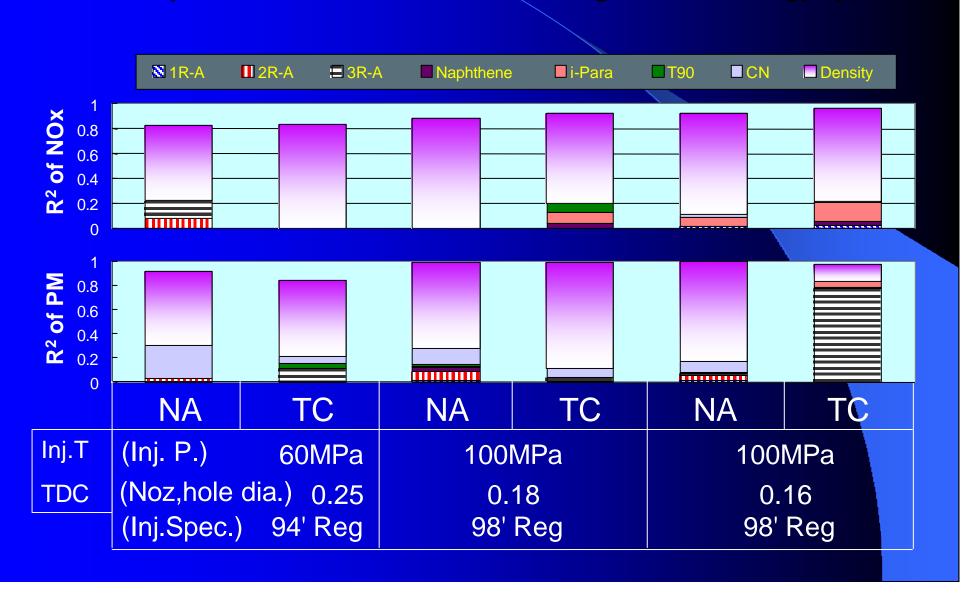
Stepwise method



```
model-1 PM =-0.583+0.798* Density
model-2 PM =-0.708+0.929* Density +3.54E-04* CN
model-3 PM =-0.579+0.771* Density +2.92E-05* CN+2.90E-03* 3R-A
model-4 PM =-0.563+0.750* Density +2.98E-04* CN+3.19E-03* 3R-A+2.07E-04* 1R-A
```

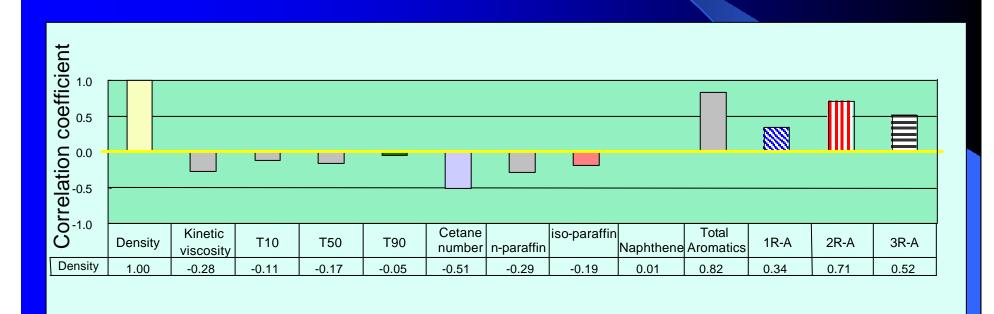
エンジン技術別、燃料因子解析

Analysis of fuel factors on each engine technology type



密度と燃料性状、組成の相関性

Correlation of density between properties and composition of fuels



密度のディーゼル噴霧・燃焼への影響 Influences of fuel density on spray and combustion

物理的影響

・噴霧平均粒径、スプレー角に大差なし 液相到達距離は長くなる。 (噴霧特性調査・広島大)

・空燃比のずれ(市販エンジン)

化学的影響

一芳香族による燃焼の変化

容器燃焼評価 東京大)

燃料反応過程調查 北海道工業大)

Physical

Droplet dia., spray angle show no big difference.
Liquid phase of spray becomes longer.
(Hiroshima univ.)
A/F shift (production engine)

Chemical

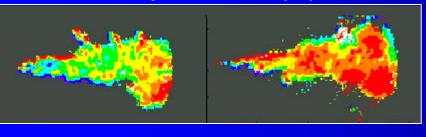
Change of combustion
by aromatics.
(Tokyo univ.)
(Hokkaido Kogyo univ.)

芳香族の噴霧燃焼温度・スス生成への影響 (東京大)

The influence of aromatic content on flame temperature and soot formation (Tokyo univ.)



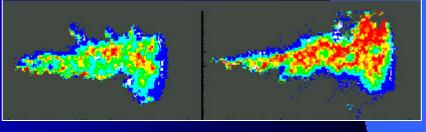
Temperature (K)



Standard

Aromatics High



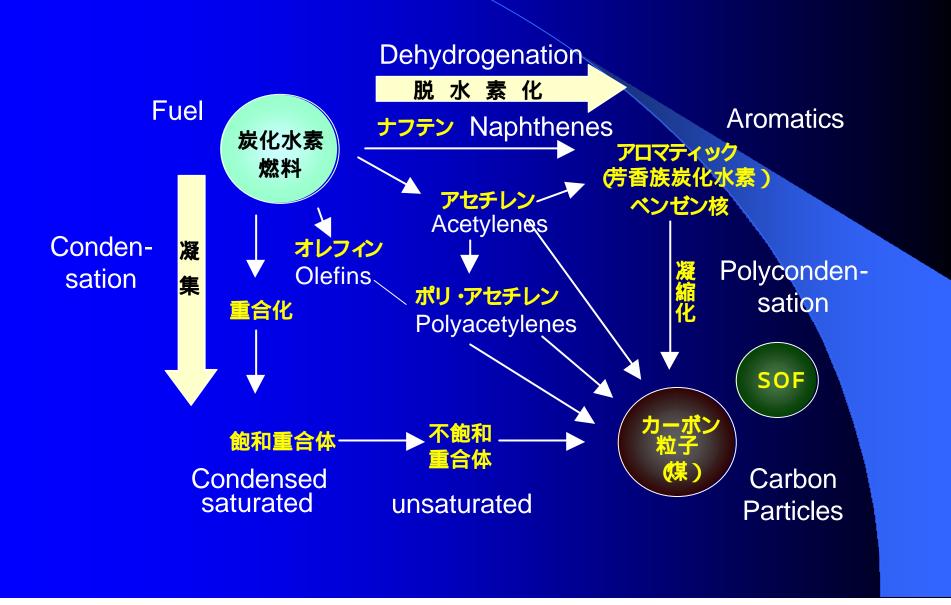


Standard

Aromatics High

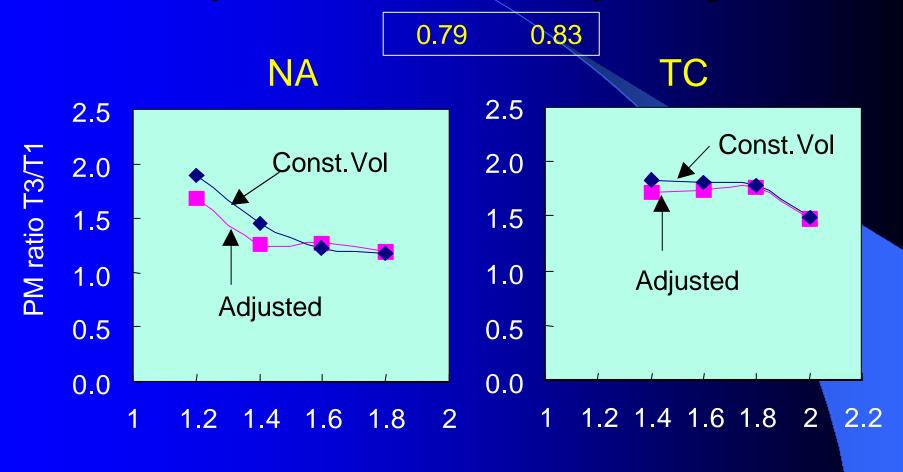
ススの生成プロセス

Soot formation process



燃料密度変化の影響調査

Survey on influence of density change of fuels



T1 setting excess air ratio

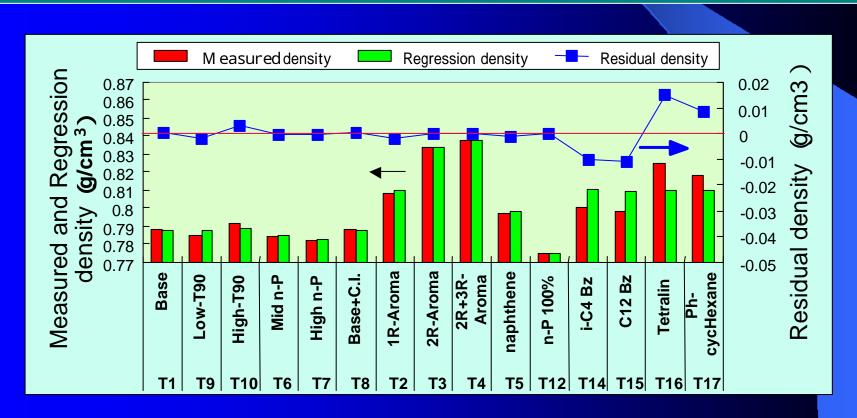
残差密度の定義

Definition of residual density

Regression Density

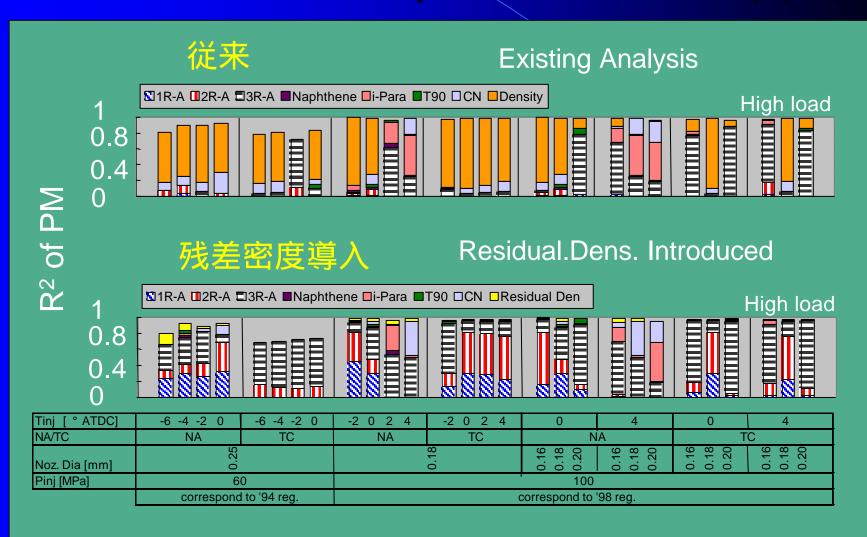
- $= 0.774937 \times n-Para + 0.789286 \times i-Para + 0.835134 \times Naphthene$
 - $+ 0.909980 \times 1R-A + 1.030527 \times 2R-A + 1.110527 \times 3R-A$

Residual density = Measured dens. - Regression dens.



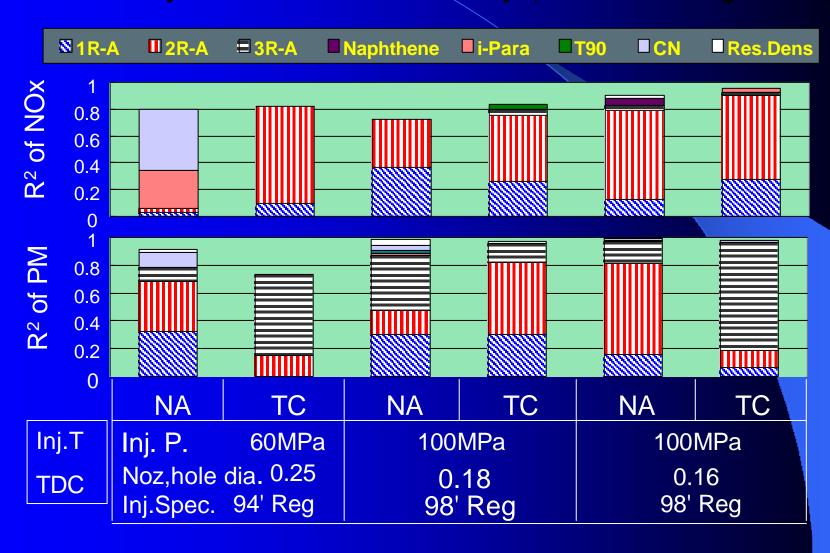
残差密度による解析 (PM)

Analysis with residual density (PM)



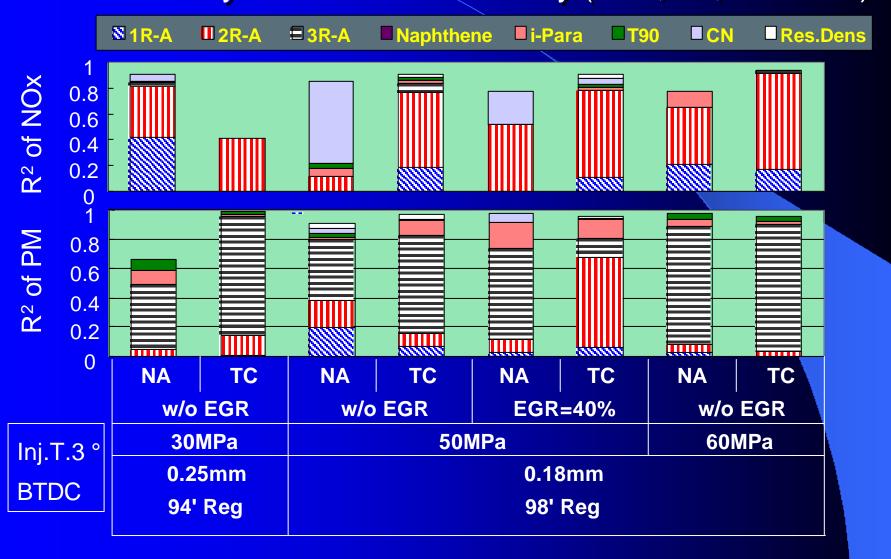
残差密度による解析 (NOx,PM; 高負荷)

Analysis with residual density (NO x PM; High load)



残差密度による解析・NOx,PM (低負荷)

Analysis with residual density (NOx,PM; Low load)

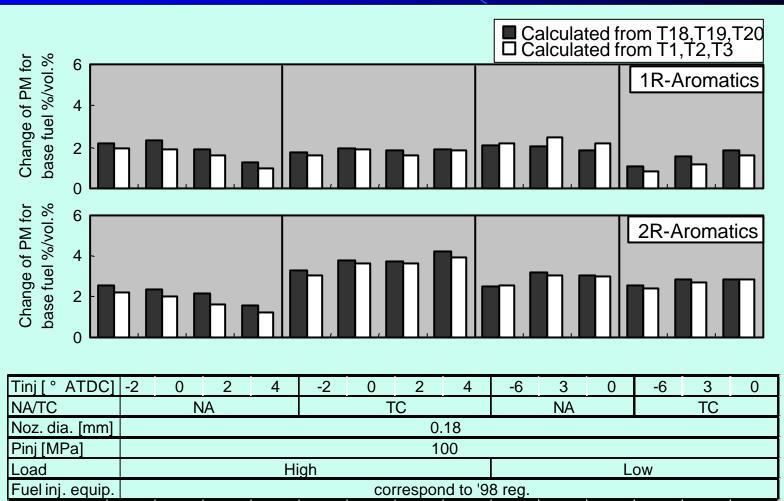


密度一定、芳香族組成变化燃料

Fuel properties with constant density and changed aromatics composition

	Const	ant den	Existing Aroma Series						
Fuel code	T18	T19	T20	T1	T2	T3			
Density: (15 ° C)kg/m3	823.6	823.5	823.6	788.0	808.2	833.8			
Distillation(T90):	317	316	316	307.0	299.5	314.0			
Cetane number	50.5	48.2	50.1	48.8	48.7	50.2			
Composition : vol.%									
n-Paraffin	48	38	43	36	45	42			
i-Paraffin	22	41	32	57	28	33			
Naphthene	5	7	6	7	7	5			
Total aromatics	25	14	19	0	20	20			
1R-aromatics	20	0	10	0	20	0			
2R-aromatics	5	14	9	0	0	20			
3R-aromatics	0	0	0		0	0			

芳香族組成変化燃料 Fuels of changed aromatics composition, 1%変化感度; ratio to base fuel, by 1% change of the content. fuels with existing properties and with constant density



- 単気筒エンジン試験のまとめ Summary, single cylinder (エンジン技術) engine test (Engine technologies)
- 1. '94 (短期) から'98 規制 (長期) 対応相当の噴射系 (高圧、 小噴孔化)への変更によりPMが大幅に低減されている。

By introducing '98 regulation (Japan Long Term) conforming type FIE, (high pressure, small nozzle hole), PM has been remarkably reduced.

- 2.ターボの導入で、とりわけ高負荷でPMはさらに低減された。 Turbo-charging (TC) reduces PM further, especially in high load.
- 3.EGRにより、NOx、PMはトレードオフで変化する。(結果略) EGR changes NOx and PM in trade-off relation. (data omitted)
- 4.D車WG試験燃料の密度変化にて、空燃比が変化した場合、 リッチ側では密度のPMへの影響が大きくなる。

With density change in D-WG fuels, if the A/F shifts, the effect of density to PM become larger in rich side operation.

単気筒エンジン試験のまとめ (燃料)

Summary, single cylinder engine test (Fuel)

1.燃料密度と芳香族量との相関は高く

密度の排気PMへの影響はほぼ芳香族で代表し得る。

Correlation between fuel density and aromatic contents is high. The influence of density on PM emission can be represented by aromatics.

2.PM排出には1,2,3環芳香族、 NOxには1,2環芳香族が主要因子となる。

for PM; 1,2.3-R aromatics are major influencing factors. for NOx; 1,2-R aromatics are major influencing factors.

3.多環成分ほどPMへの影響度は大きい。

Number of aromatic ring increased, the effects become higher.

4.単環でも側鎖にナフテンがつけばPMは増加する。

1-R aromatics with naphthene side chain leads PM increase.

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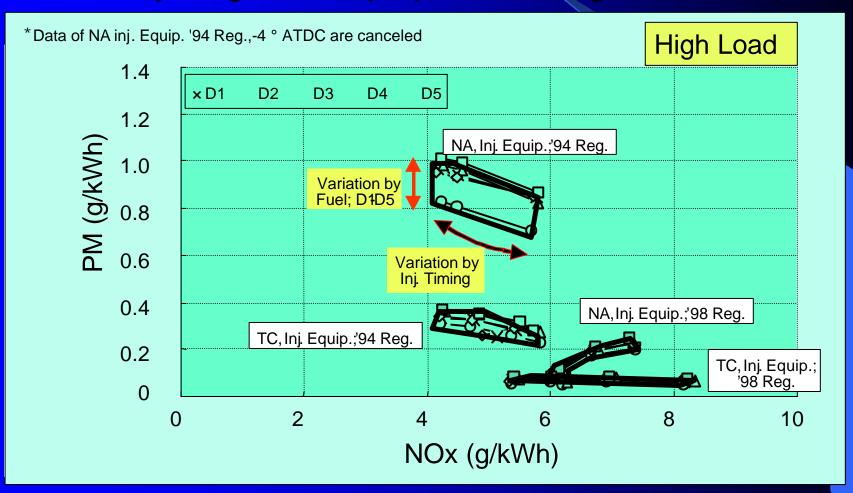
5.エンジン技術、燃料性状の排気低減への寄与

5. Contribution of Engine Technologies and Fuel to Emission Reduction

- 6.D車データ 第二次統計解析
- 7.結論

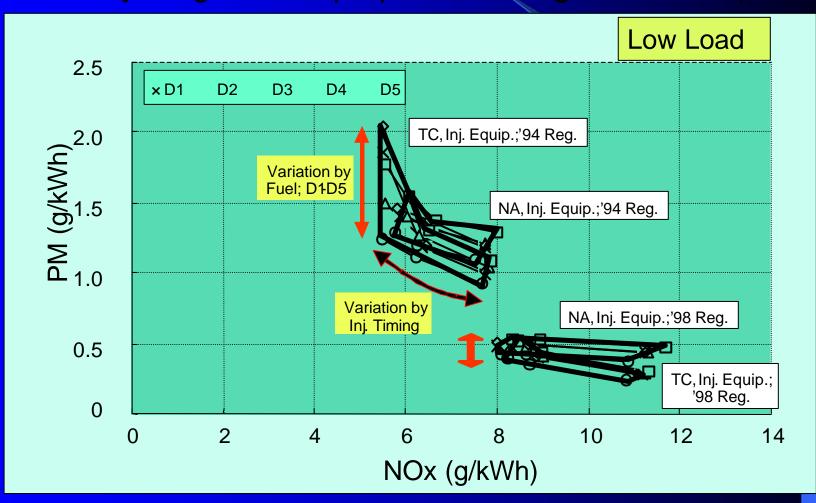
エンジン技術と燃料性状(市場変化巾)の排気への寄与

Impacts for emission, by engine technology and by range of fuel properties change in market place



エンジン技術と燃料性状(市場変化巾)の排気への寄与

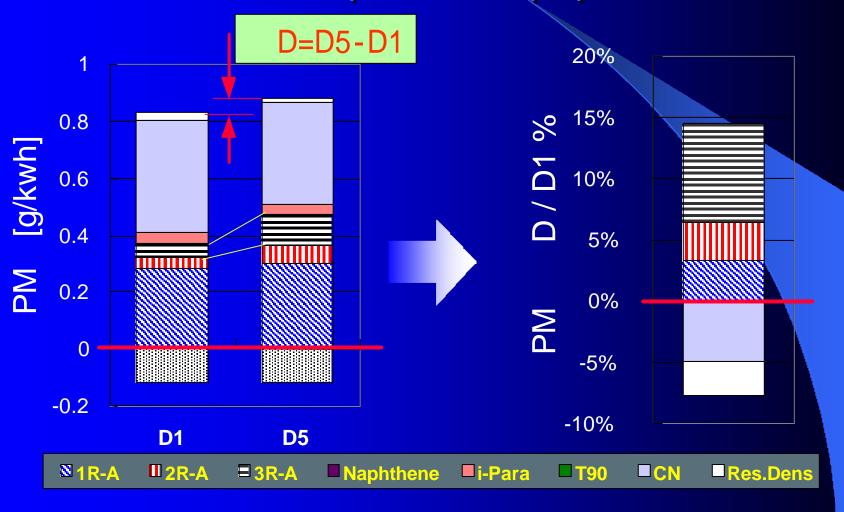
Contribution to emission reduction by engine technologies and by range of fuel properties change in market place



図の見方 Explanation of the figures

燃料性状の排気への寄与度

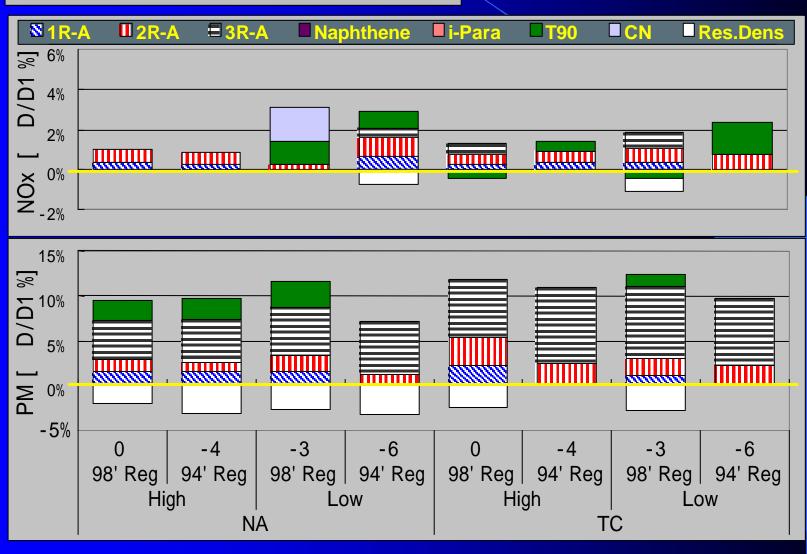
Impacts of fuel properties to emission



Japan Clean Air Program 燃料性状 市場変化幅 の寄与度

Impacts, by range of fuel properties change in market place

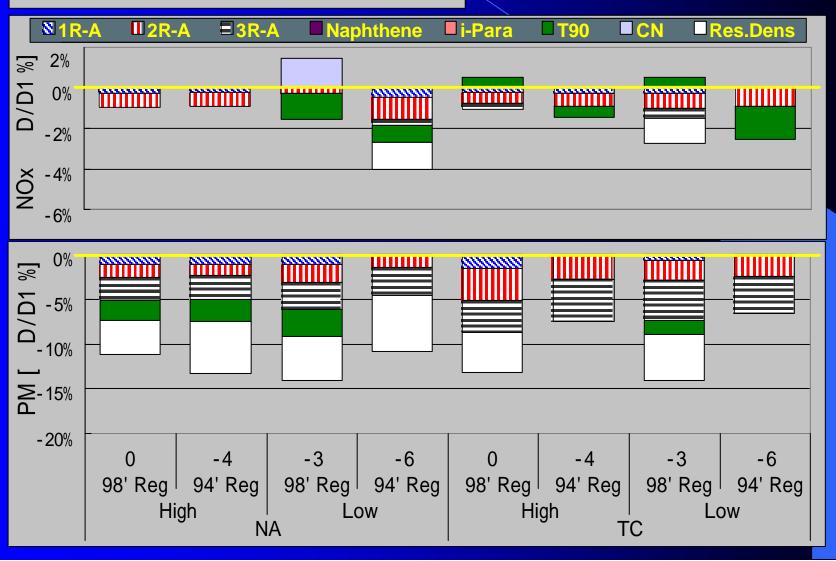
D5 fuel...High Aroma., High T90



燃料性状(市場変化幅)の寄与度

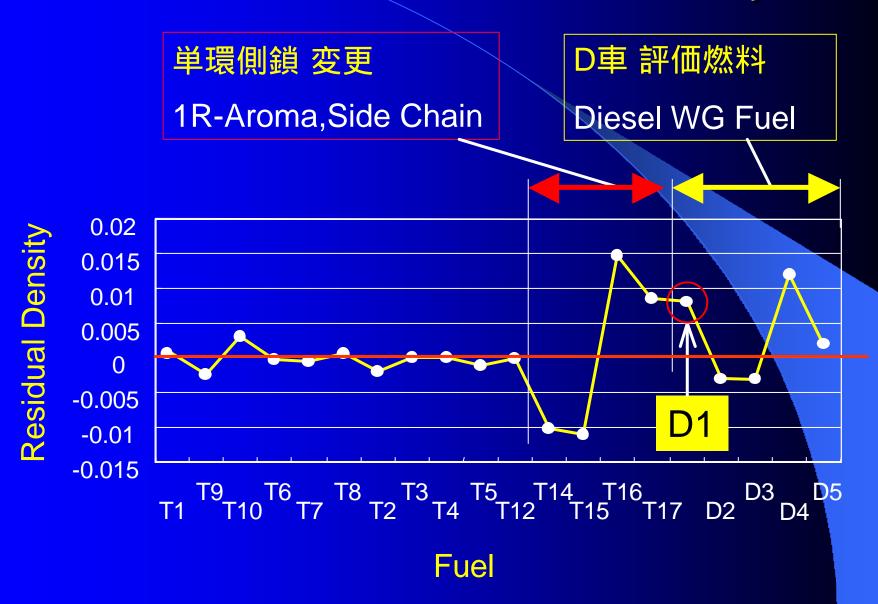
Impacts, by range of fuel properties change in market place

D2 fuel...Low Aroma., Low T90



残差密度の値

Residual.density value



エンジン技術、燃料性状の排気低減への寄与(1)

Contribution of engine technologies and fuel to emission reduction (1)

1.過給、噴射系の改良により、PMは大幅に低減し

排気絶対値への燃料の PM is substantially lowered by the TC, 影響は小さなる improved fuel injection system. In this case, impacts of fuel property change to emission become smaller.

2.芳香族はPM、NOxの排出に最も関係の深い成分である。芳香族の影響はPMに対して大きい。

Aromatics are factor with the closest relation to PM and NOx emission, and have larger Influence on PM.

3. T90は芳香族についでNOx、PMの排出に寄与する。

T90, next to aromatics, contributes to NOx and PM emission.

エンジン技術、燃料性状の排気への寄与(2)

Contribution of engine technologies and fuel to emission reduction (2)

4.全排出に占める燃料性状の寄与は、市場燃料の変化巾で、 噴射、過給条件によらず、 Impacts of fuel on total emission, by range of fuel properties change in market place, regardless the Inj. Equip.or TC condition,

単気筒、定常で概ね

On single cylinder, hot stable

for PM;± 10% for NOx;± 2% roughly

5.エンジン条件変動を排除し、なお残差密度が残る場合、 単環側鎖成分、他 未把握成分の残差密度への影響の 解明が課題となる。 Providing engine precise control, the case residual density remained as the factor, the effects of 1-R aromatics with side chain,or another unknown fuel components to residual density value should be considered.

- 1.ディーゼル車WG結果の復習
- 2.D車データ 第一次統計解析
- 3.燃焼解析の課題整理
- 4.単気筒エンジン試験
- 5.エンジン技術、燃料性状の排気低減への寄与

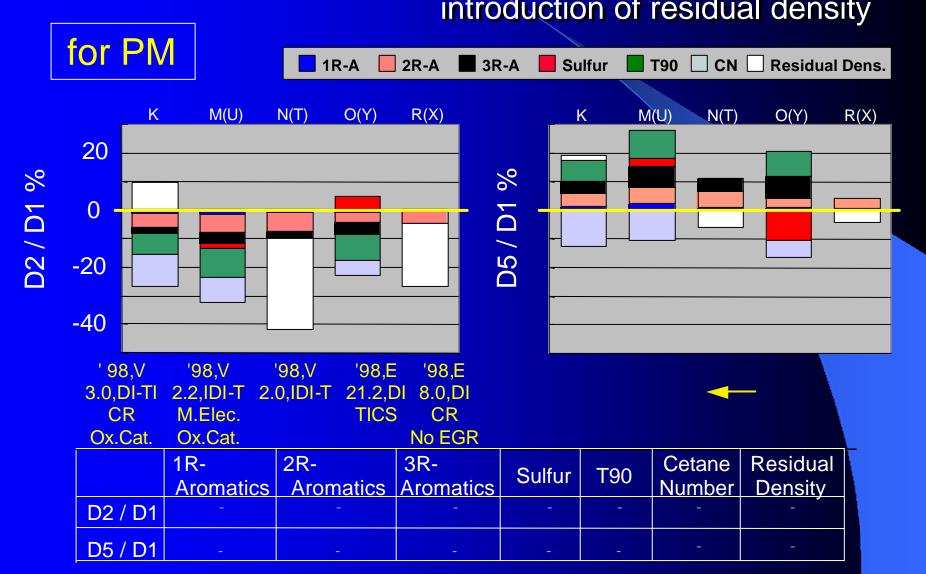
6.D車データ 第二次統計解析

6. Secondary Statistical Analysis of Data Obtained from Diesel-WG

7.結論

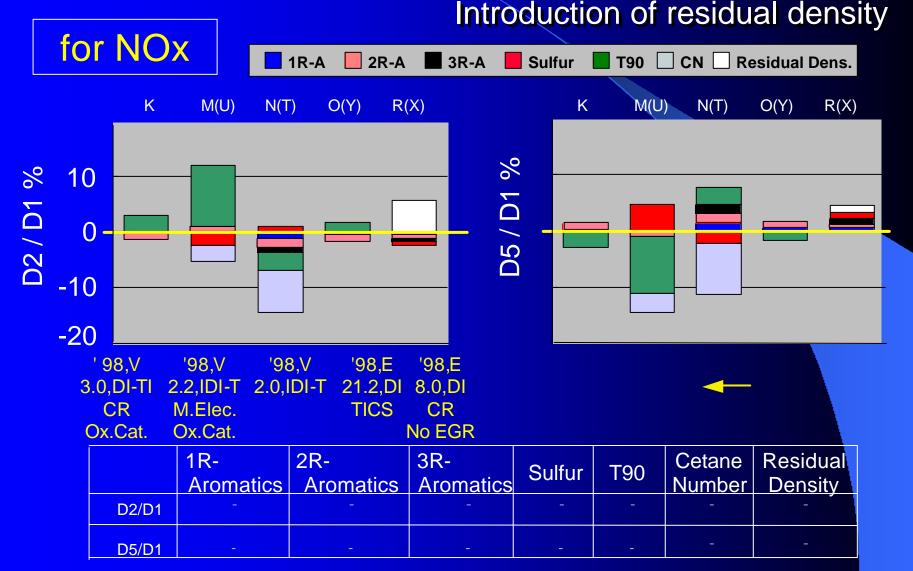
D車試験結果の詳細解析~残差密度導入~

Detailed analysis of Diesel WG results, introduction of residual density



D車試験結果の詳細解析~残差密度導入~

Detailed analysis of Diesel WG results, Introduction of residual density



D車データ 第二次統計解析 まとめ

Secondary Statistical Analysis of Data Obtained from Diesel-WG

1.D車結果、二次解析における排気影響主要因子は、残差密度が残る場合を除き、単気筒同様、芳香族、T90であった。

Secondary analysis showed Aromatics and T90 are major influencing factors to emissions, as like single cylinder engine analysis, except the case residual density remains as the factor.

2.残差密度が因子として残る車両、エンジンの場合、物理密度による空燃比の変化、噴射時期のずれ、燃料ではi-パラフィン、ナフテン、 等価不飽和度など未把握の燃料組成、性状の影響が考えられる。

With the vehicle and engine, the case residual density remained as the factor, A/F ratio or injection timing change etc. resulted from fuel property change, otherwise unknown factors such, contents of iso-paraffins,naphthenes,or equivalence of double bond etc, could have contributed to emission.

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7.結論

7. Conclusion

結論

Conclusion

1.過給、噴射の高圧化によってPMは 大幅に低減される。

TC, high pressure injection vastly reduces PM.

2.解析の結果、燃料では芳香族、次いでT90が主要な 排気影響因子であることが導かれた。

Aromatics and secondary T90 are clarified to be the major influencing fuel factors to emission.

3.今後、将来のエンジン、後処理、燃料の各コンセプトをふまえた解析が望まれる。

Analysis considering future engine, after-treatment system and fuel concept will be requested.