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Clean, green ammonia
engines for maritime

Achieving Near-Zero Tailpipe Emissions in a Lean-Burn Ammonia Fuelled SI Engine with an Integrated Cracker SCR System

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MAHLE Powertrain Ltd



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The partnership

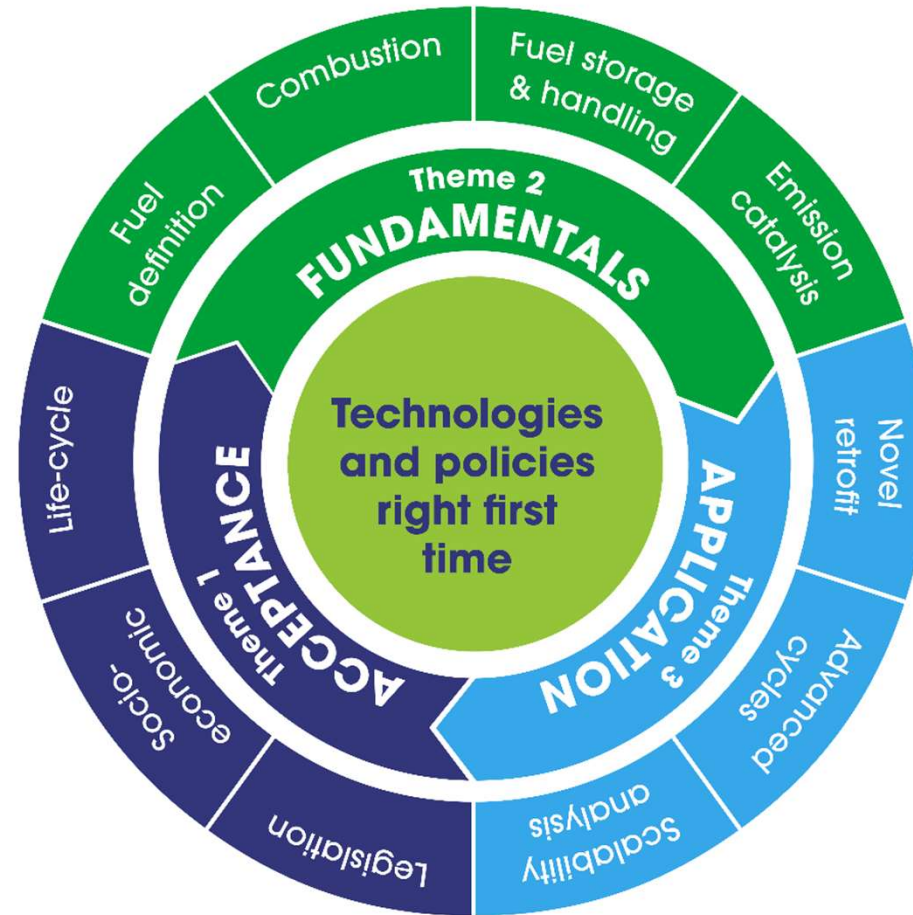


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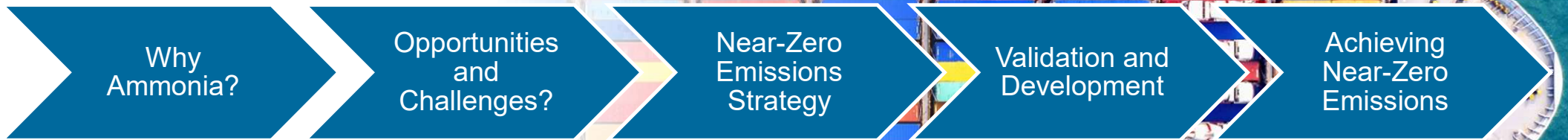
Theme 3: Application

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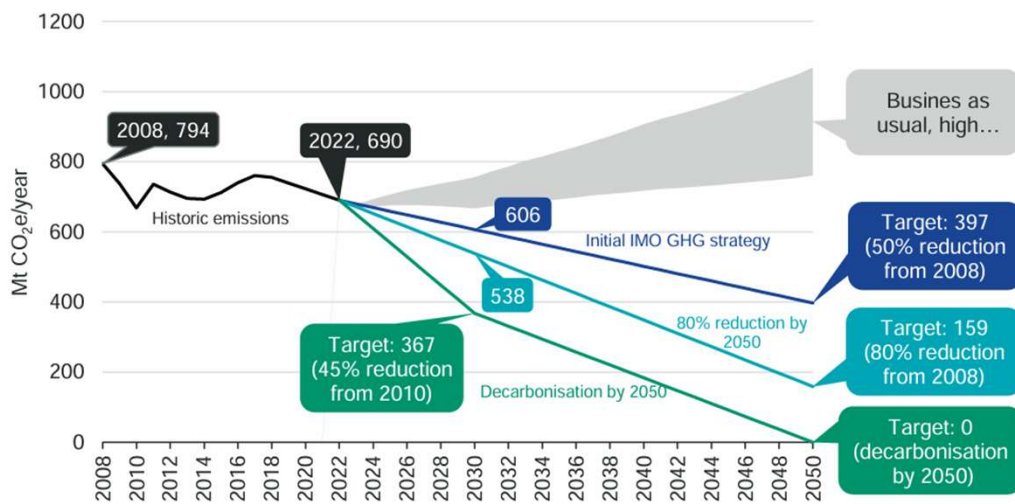


Roadmap to near-zero emissions



Why ammonia as fuel?

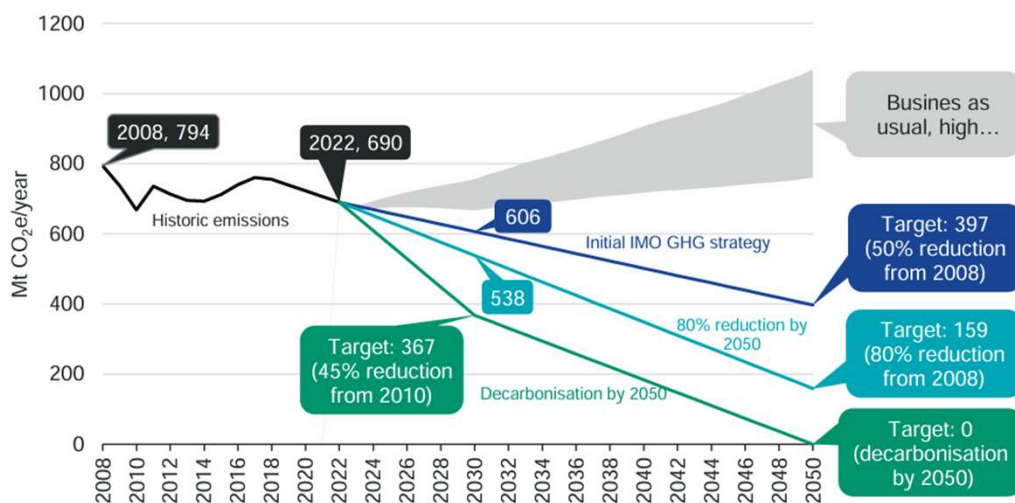
Decarbonisation of the industrial and marine sectors



*Ricardo in association with DNV; 2023

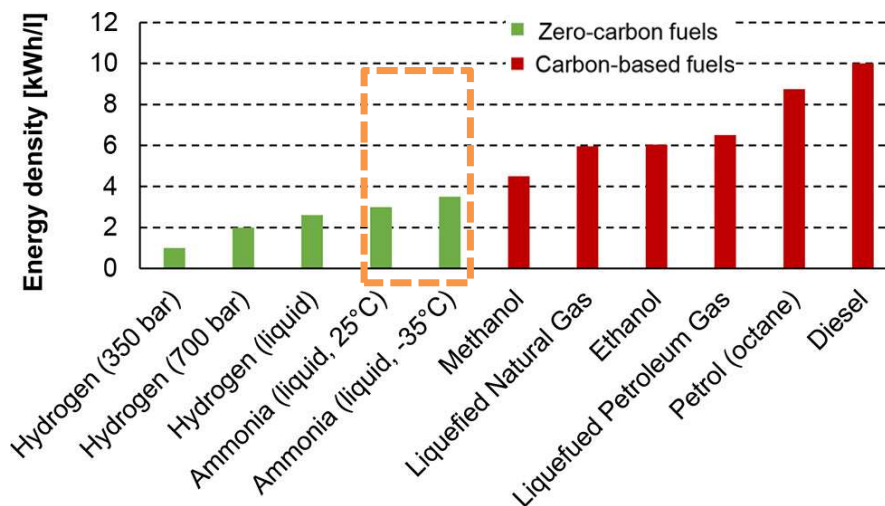
Why ammonia as a fuel?

Decarbonisation of the industrial and marine sectors



*Ricardo in association with DNV; 2023

Ammonia as a fuel for marine engines



*Ammonia as a Carbon-Free Energy Carrier

Opportunities and challenges

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Doesn't produce
CO₂ during burning

Opportunities and challenges

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Doesn't produce CO₂ during burning



Easy storage and handling

Opportunities and challenges



Doesn't produce CO₂ during burning



Easy storage and handling



Can produce hydrogen during cracking

Opportunities and challenges

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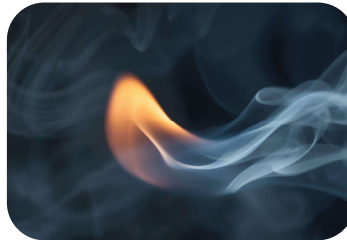
Doesn't produce CO₂ during burning



Easy storage and handling



Can produce hydrogen during cracking



Slow combustion, NO_x and N₂O emissions

Challenge: Achieving near-zero emissions while maintaining practical engine operation

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Opportunities and challenges

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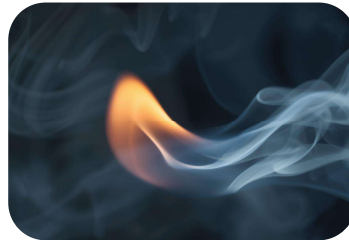
Doesn't produce CO₂ during burning



Easy storage and handling



Can produce hydrogen during cracking



Slow combustion, NO_x and N₂O emissions



Unburned ammonia (Ammonia slip)

Challenge: Achieving near-zero emissions while maintaining practical engine operation

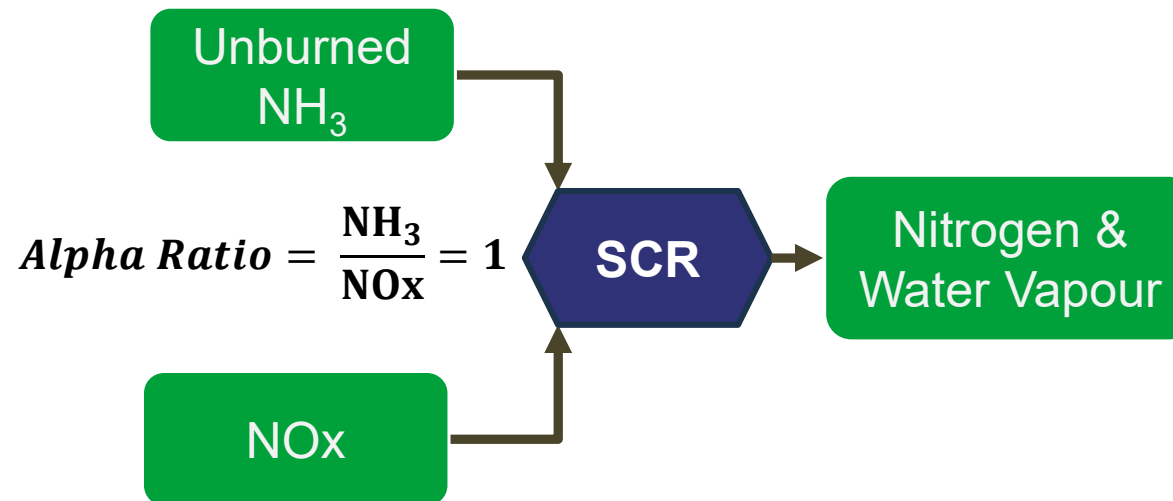
Near-zero emission strategy

- Ammonia engines produce **NO_x & unburned NH₃**
- SCR aftertreatment system **uses NH₃ to reduce NO_x**

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Near-zero emission strategy

- Ammonia engines produce NO_x & unburned NH₃
- SCR aftertreatment system uses NH₃ to reduce NO_x



Near-zero emissions are theoretically possible when NH₃ and NO_x are present in approximately equal amounts (NH₃ ppm = NO_x ppm) at engine out.

Validation and development

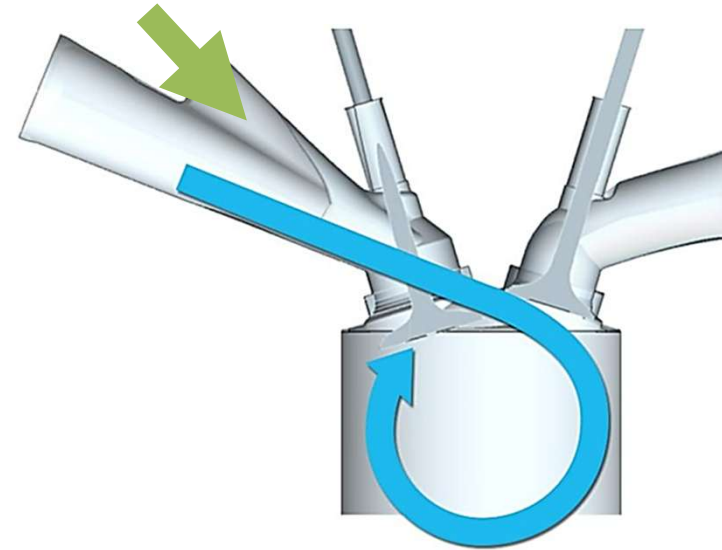
Prior Work: Demonstration of $\alpha = 1$ in a Lean-Burn Ammonia-Hydrogen SI Engine



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PFI Hydrogen and Ammonia



MAHLE Single Cylinder Research Engine

Validation and development

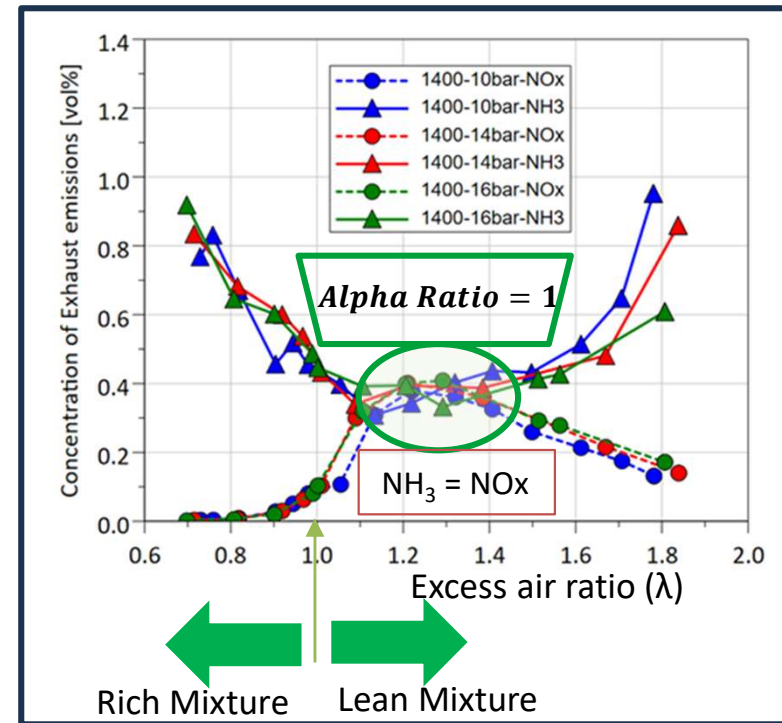
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Prior Work: Demonstration of $\alpha = 1$ in a Lean-Burn Ammonia-Hydrogen SI Engine



Ammonia-Hydrogen Co-Fuelling



Alpha ratio = 1 achieved at $\lambda = 1.2$, H₂: 20 % by energy

Validation and development

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Validation of
Alpha = 1 in
lean burn SI
engine

- ✓ Ammonia co-fuelling with bottled hydrogen in SI engine
- ✓ Equimolar NH₃/NO_x (α) via H₂ share: **External Hydrogen Required !!**

*Mono-Fuel
Ammonia
Engine*

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Validation and development

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Validation of Alpha = 1 in lean burn SI engine

- ✓ Ammonia co-fuelling with bottled hydrogen in a spark ignition engine
- ✓ Equimolar NH₃/NO_x (α) via H₂ share: **External Hydrogen Required !!**

Ammonia mono-Fuel E-cracker



Mono-Fuel Ammonia Engine

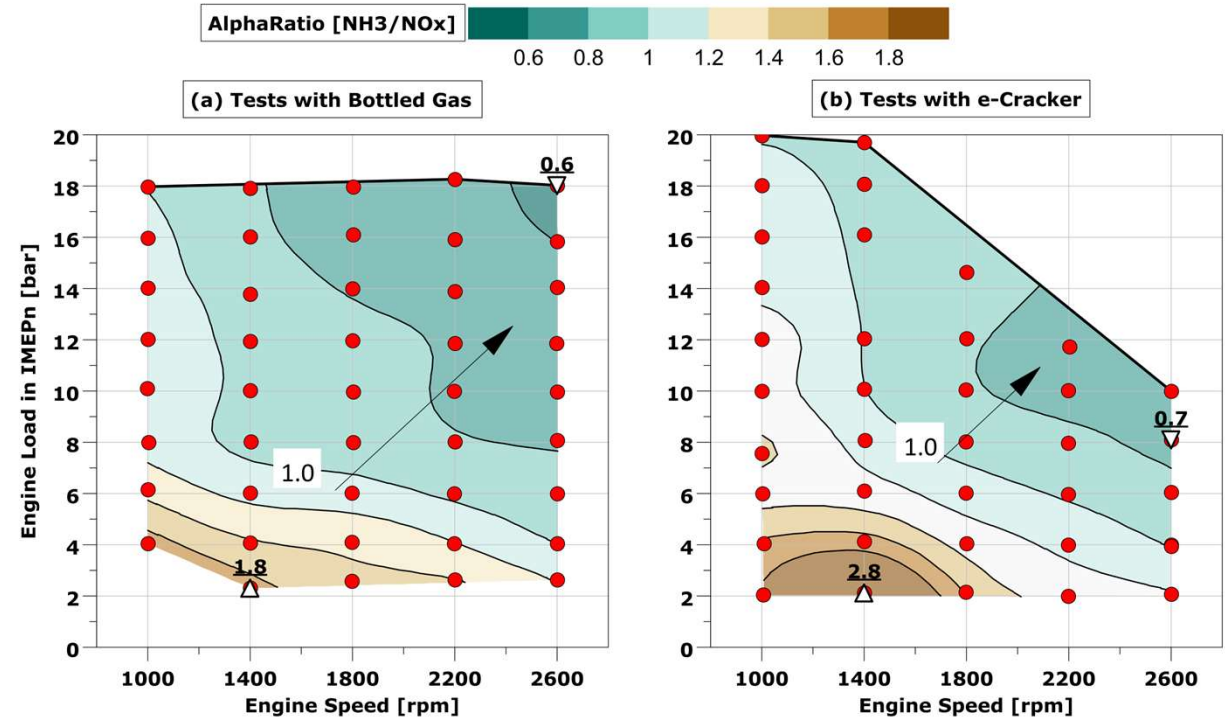
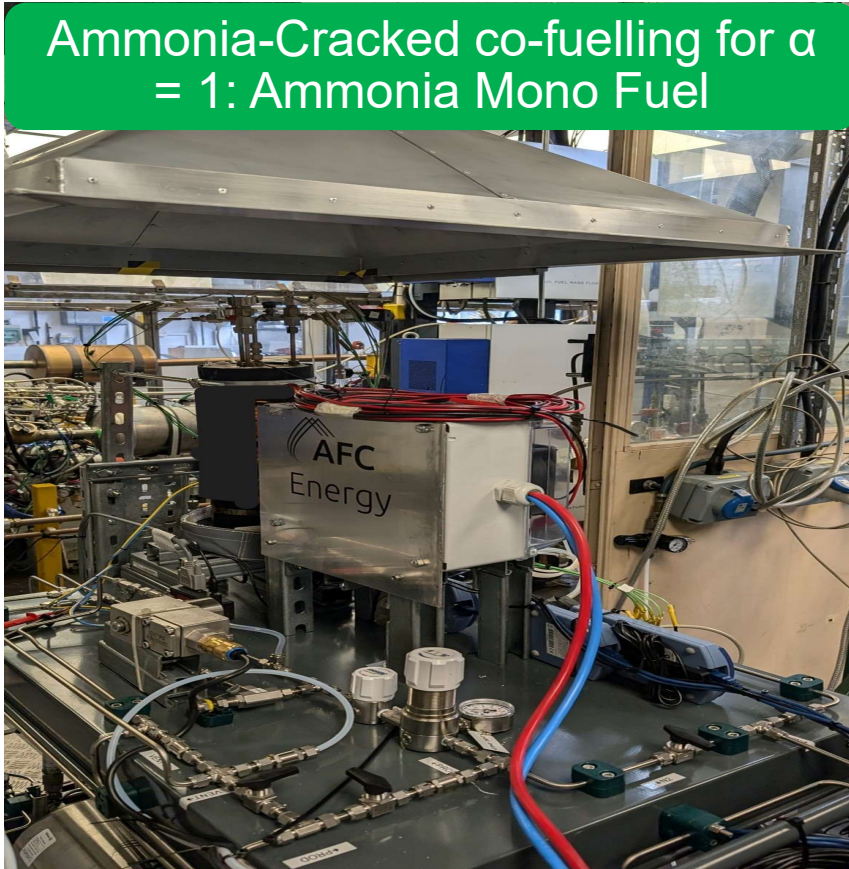
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Validation and development

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Ammonia-Cracked co-fuelling for $\alpha = 1$: Ammonia Mono Fuel



Alpha ratio = 1 achieved over a wide engine operating map

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Validation of
Alpha = 1 in
lean burn SI
engine

- ✓ Ammonia co-fuelling with bottled hydrogen in SI engine
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Ammonia
mono fuel
E-cracker

- ✓ Cracked gas (N₂+H₂) co-fuelling in SI engine
- ✓ $\alpha = 1$ across the full engine map. **Electrical Power for Cracking!**

*Mono-Fuel
Ammonia
Engine*

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Validation and development

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Validation of Alpha = 1 in a lean burn SI engine

- ✓ Ammonia co-fuelling with bottled hydrogen in a spark ignition engine
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Ammonia mono fuel E-cracker

- ✓ Cracked gas (N₂+H₂) co-fuelling in SI engine
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E-Cracker + thermal recuperator

Mono-Fuel Ammonia Engine

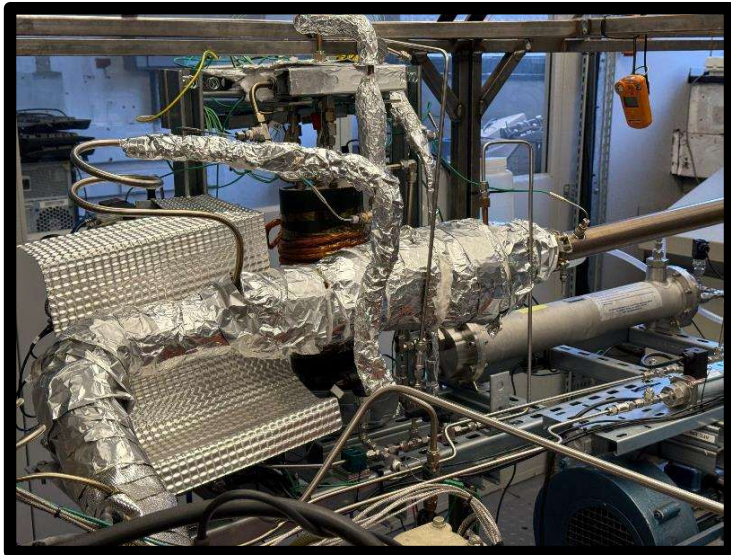
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Validation and development

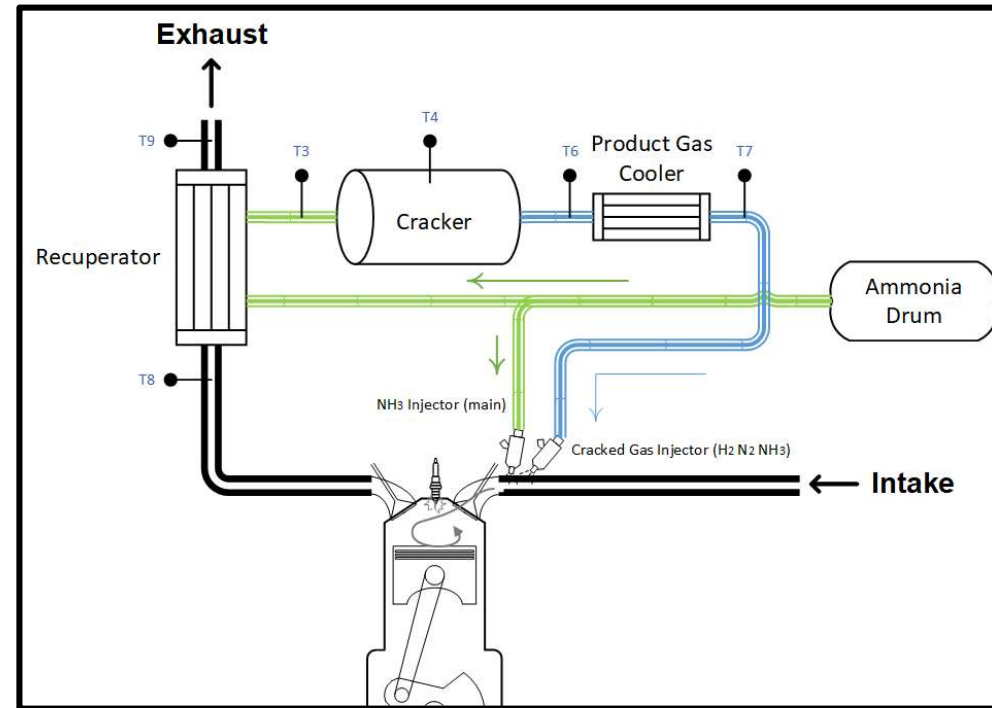
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Integrated cracker with exhaust heat recovery



- Integrated cracker with exhaust heat recovery



Alpha ratio = 1 achieved over a wide engine operating map

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Validation and development

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Validation of Alpha = 1 in a lean burn SI engine

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Ammonia mono fuel E-cracker

- ✓ Cracked gas (N₂+H₂) co-fuelling in SI engine
- ✓ $\alpha = 1$ across the full engine map. **Electrical Power for Cracking!**

E-Cracker + thermal recuperator

- ✓ Exhaust waste heat recovered
- ✓ $\alpha = 1$; Power demand reduced by up to 35 %

Mono-Fuel Ammonia Engine

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Validation and development

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Validation of Alpha = 1 in a lean burn SI engine

- ✓ Ammonia co-fuelling with bottled hydrogen in a spark ignition engine
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Ammonia mono fuel E-cracker

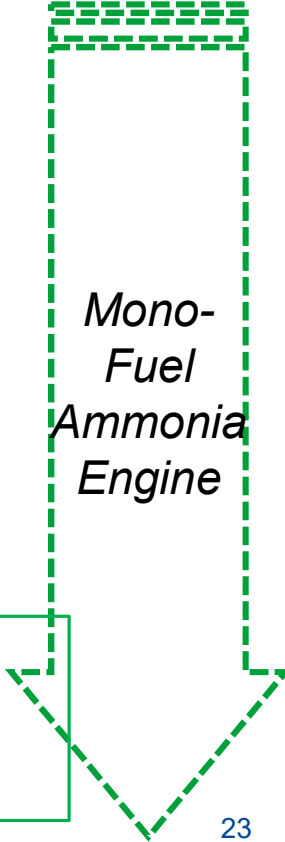
- ✓ Cracked gas (N₂+H₂) co-fuelling in SI engine
- ✓ $\alpha = 1$ across the full engine map. **Electrical Power for Cracking!**

E-Cracker + thermal recuperator

- ✓ Exhaust waste heat recovered
- ✓ $\alpha = 1$; Power demand reduced by up to 35 %

Achieving near-zero emission

Does $\alpha \approx 1$ deliver near-zero tailpipe emissions?
Does **engine architecture** reduce the hydrogen required?
Can it be scaled to a practical marine application?



Achieving near-zero emissions

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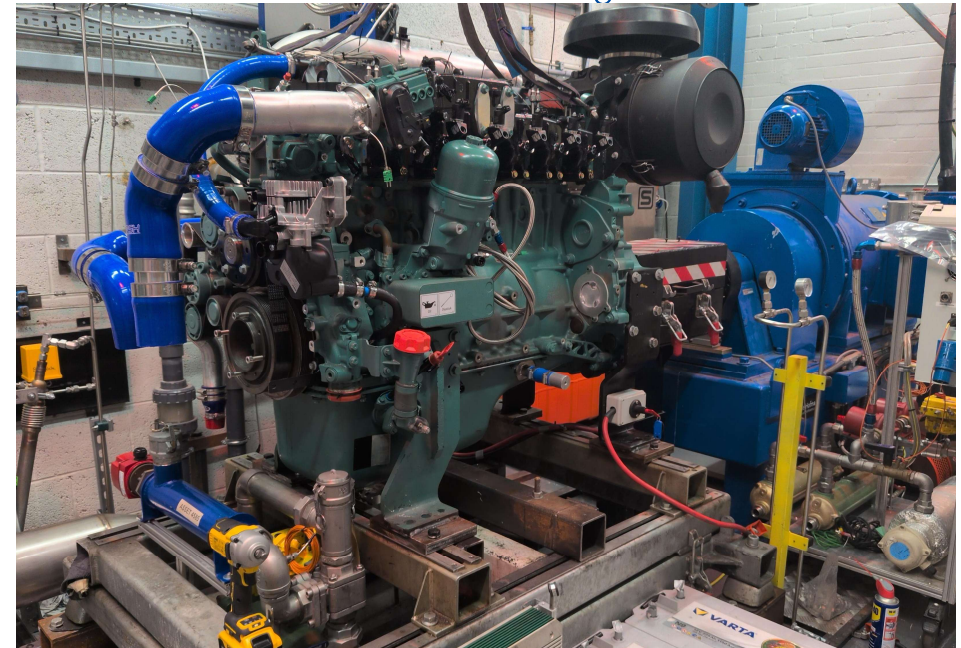
Engine hardware



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Powertrain

Single-Cylinder Research Engine (High Tumble)
Compression Ratios: 12.5 and 17.5



VOLVO D8 Heavy-duty
200 kW Demonstrator Engine

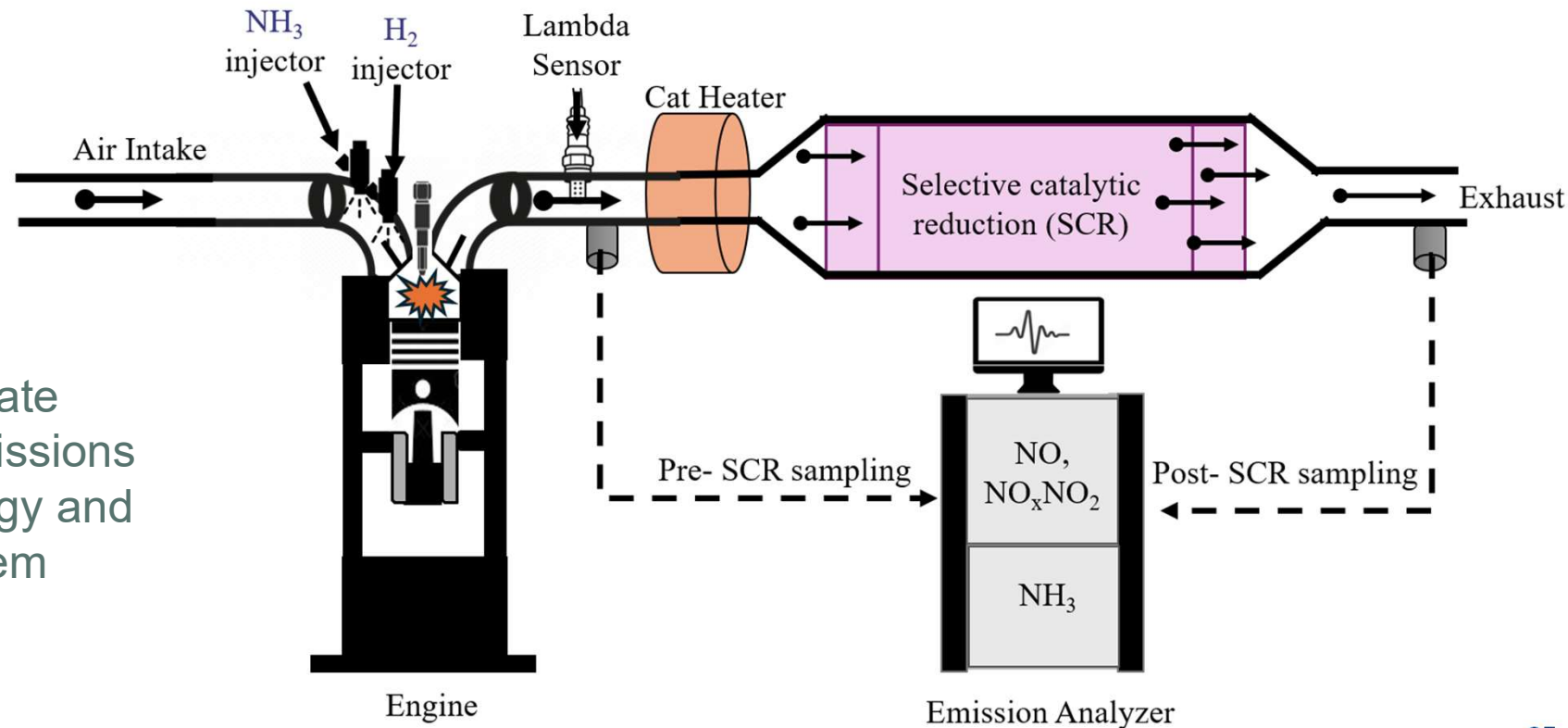
Scaling up to marine applications

Achieving near-zero emissions

Integrated Near-Zero Emissions System

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Clean, green ammonia engines for maritime



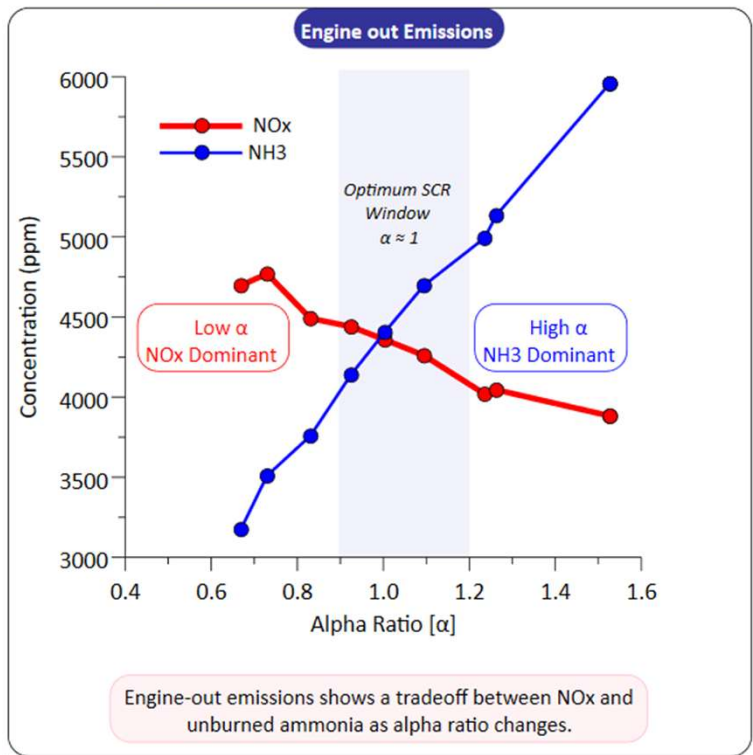
Objective: Demonstrate near-zero tailpipe emissions using the $\alpha \approx 1$ strategy and a standard SCR system

Achieving near-zero emissions

Experimental validation of the $\alpha \approx 1$ strategy

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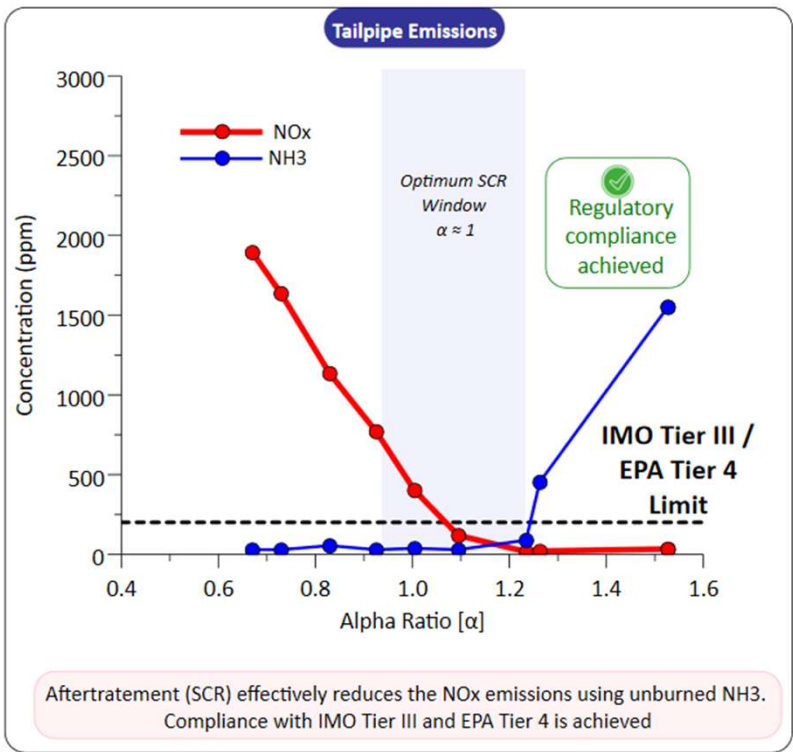
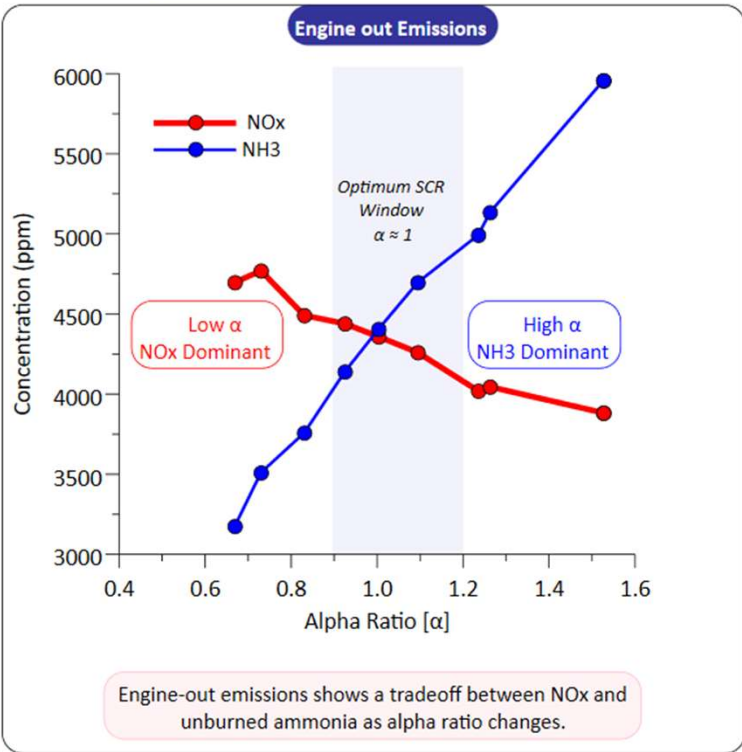


Achieving near-zero emissions

Experimental validation of the $\alpha \approx 1$ strategy

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Clean, green ammonia engines for maritime



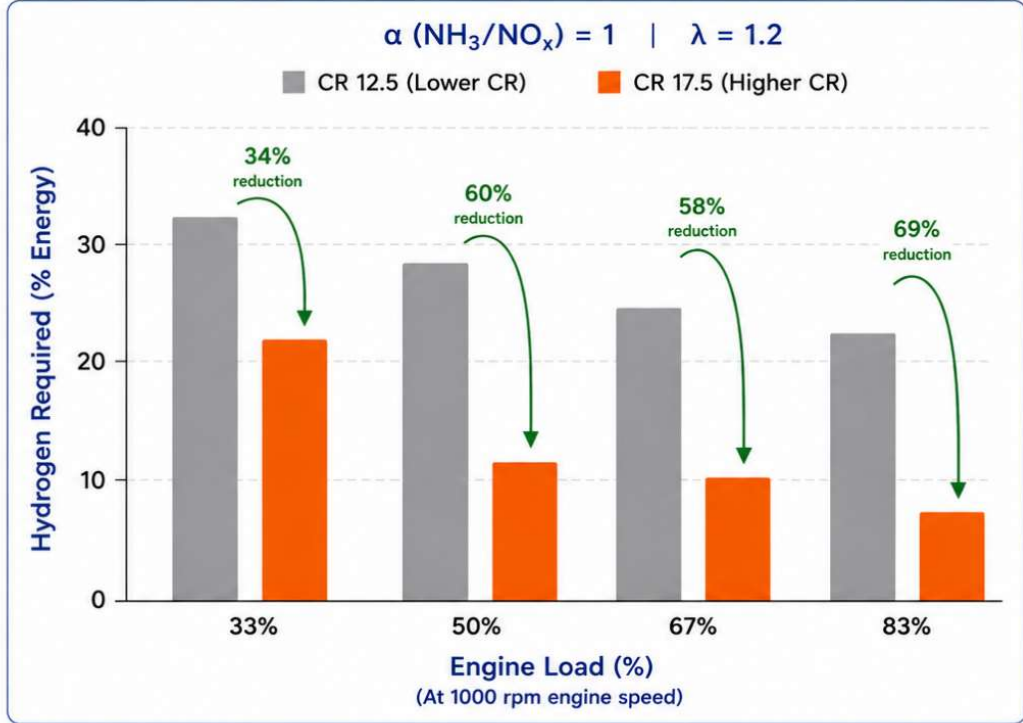
Near-zero tailpipe NOx and NH₃ emissions were achieved at $\alpha \approx 1.1$ using a standard SCR system

Achieving near-zero emissions

Enhancing the strategy through engine architecture: High compression ratio high tumble effect

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Up to 70% Less Hydrogen Required

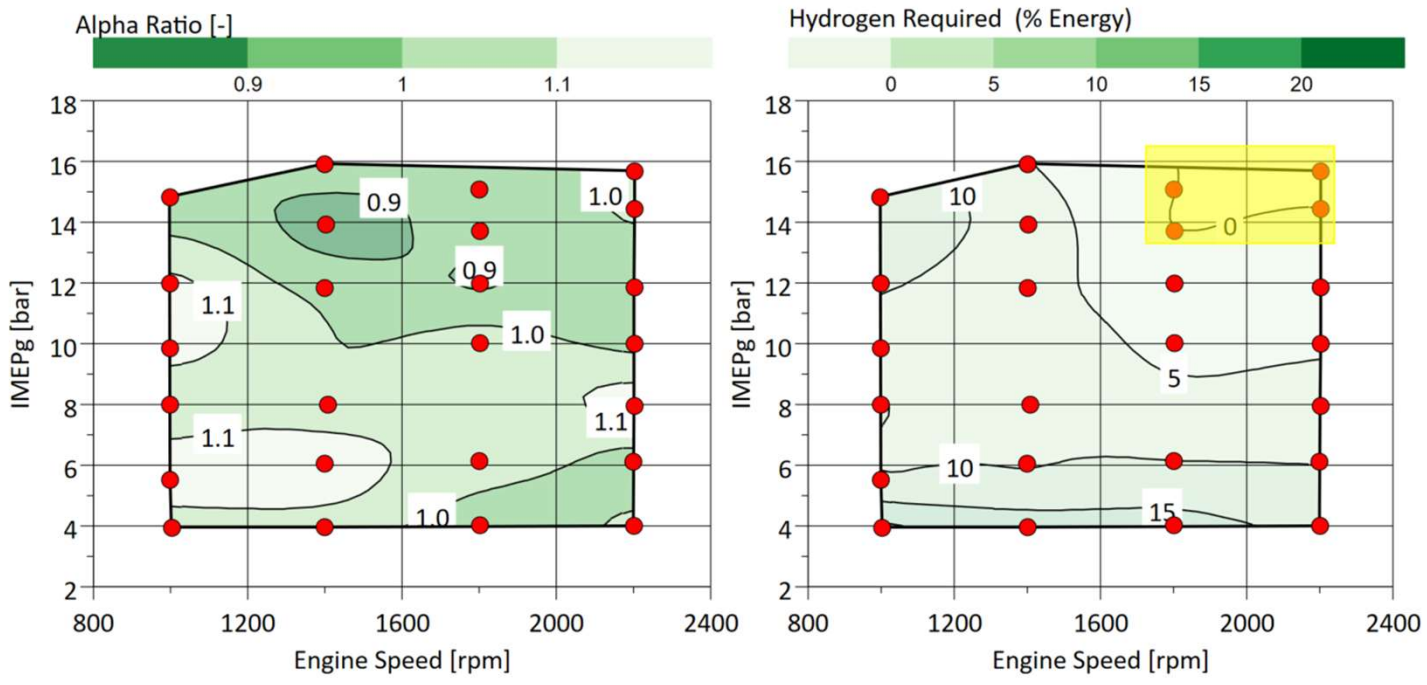
while maintaining $\alpha \approx 1$

- Maintains $\alpha \approx 1$ (Near-zero emissions)
- Smaller ammonia cracker required
- Lower parasitic energy consumption
- Improves feasibility of mono-fuel ammonia engines

✓ Near-zero emissions achieved with up to 70% lower hydrogen demand.

Achieving near-zero emissions

High compression ratio: Whole engine operating map with hydrogen requirement



Hydrogen requirement

$\alpha \approx 0.9 - 1.1$ is maintained across the operating range

Hydrogen demand is substantially reduced at high load and speed

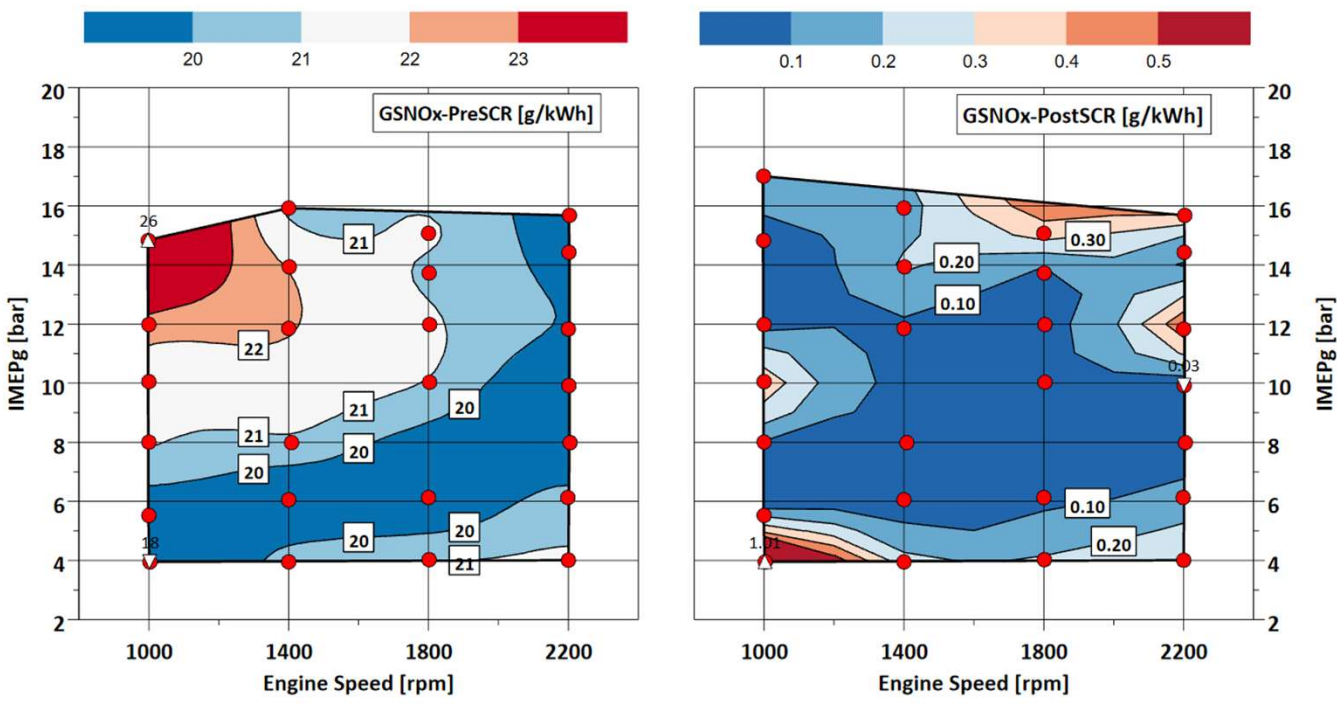
Reduced hydrogen demand enables greater hydrogen availability during **transient operation**

Results obtained using a high-compression-ratio (CR 17.5), high-tumble research engine.

Achieving near-zero emissions



IMO Tier III	Euro 7 WHSC	EPA Tier 4
2.0 (2000 rpm)	0.2	0.4



NOx emissions

Compliant with **IMO Tier III** across the full operating range

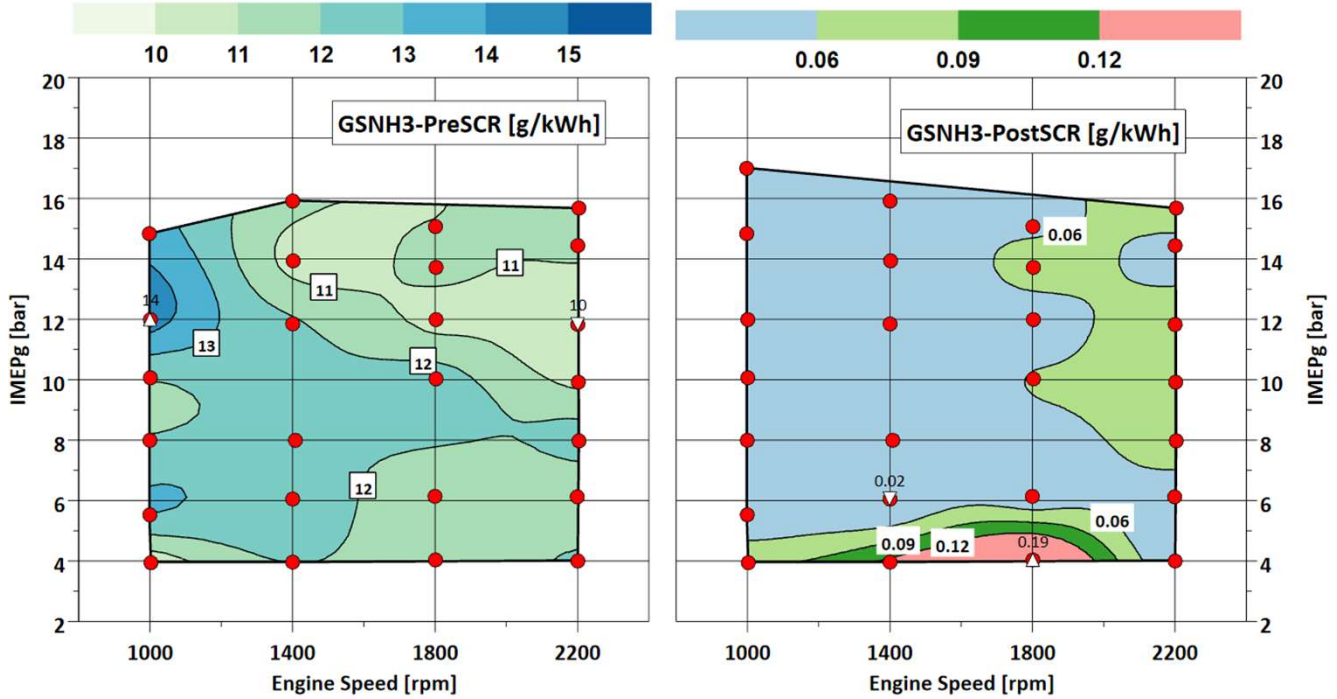
Meets **EPA Tier 4** limits at most operating points

NOx conversion efficiency > 98 %

Achieving near-zero emissions



IMO Tier III	Euro 7 WHSC	EPA Tier 4
NA	0.06 g/kWh	10ppm*



Ammonia emissions

Post-SCR Ammonia emissions are within **Euro 7 WHSC** limits at most operating points

NH₃ utilization efficiency > **98 %**

Achieving near-zero emissions

VOLVO D8 Heavy-duty: 200 kW Demonstrator Engine

- Volvo D8 engine was converted into a SI system.
 - PFI Hydrogen & Ammonia
- Combined with a Modular SCR system
 - 3 SCR Blocks + ASC catalyst
- Validate the Alpha = 1 Lean operating strategy in a Multi-cylinder engine.



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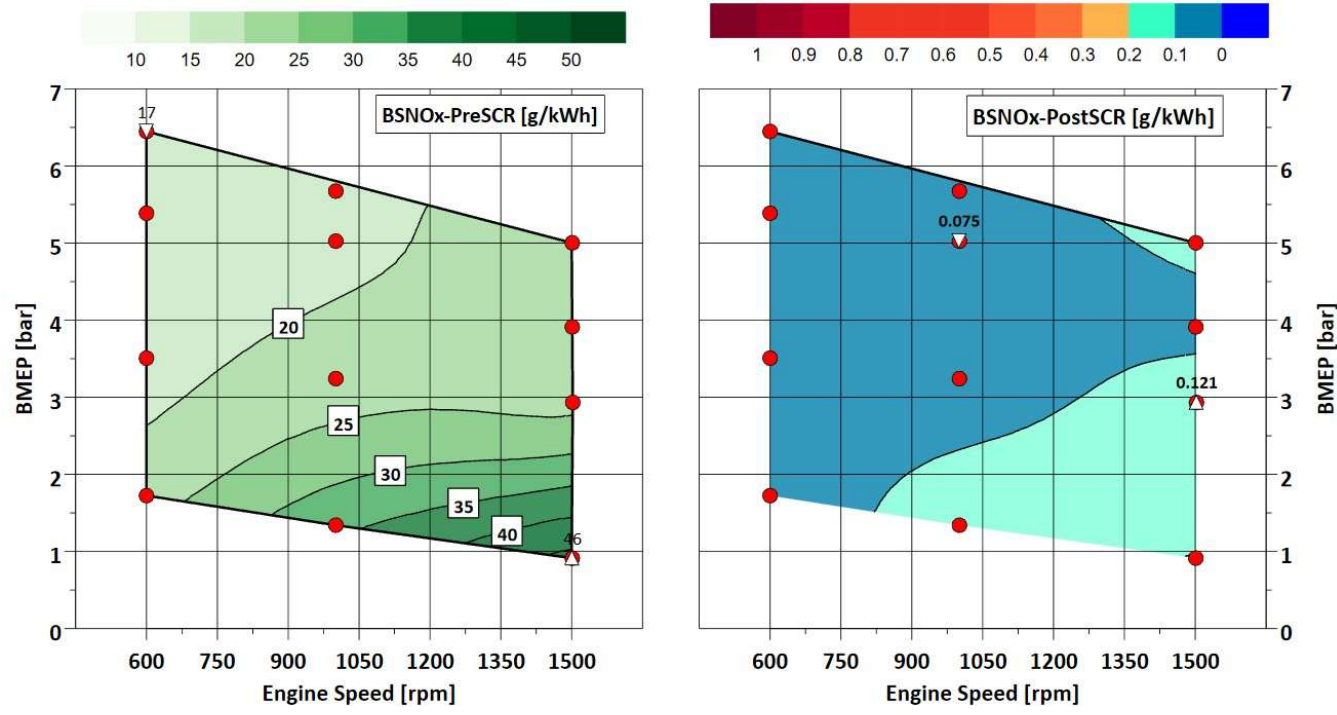
Achieving near-zero emissions

VOLVO D8 Heavy-duty: 200 kW Demonstrator Engine

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IMO Tier III	Euro 7 WHSC	EPA Tier 4
2.0 (2000 rpm)	0.2	0.4



NOx emissions

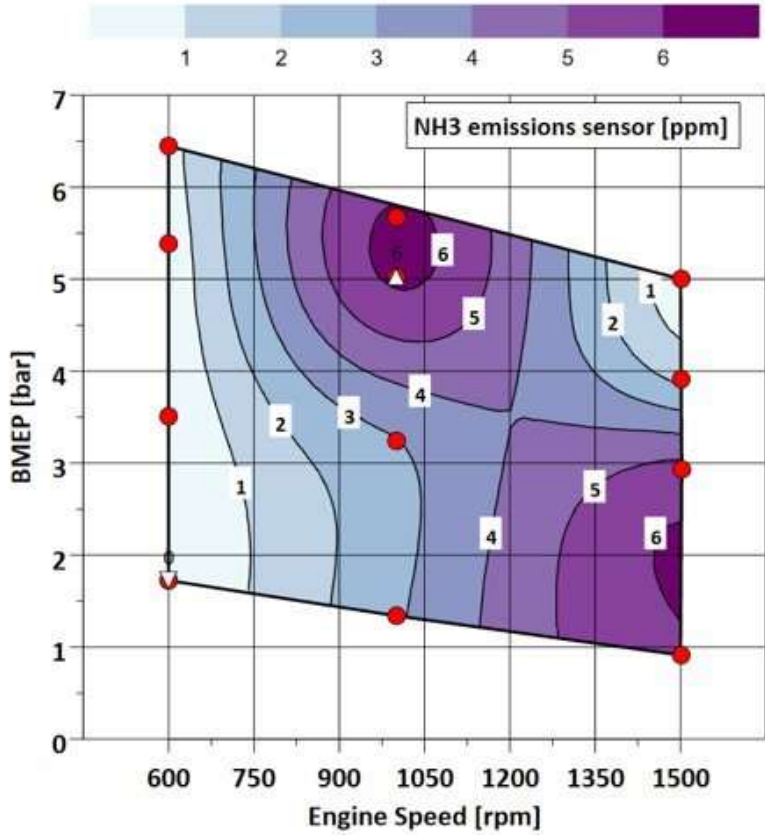
- Pre-SCR NOx emissions **20 times** that of IMO tier III limits
- Emissions measurements post-SCR show a max of 0.121 g/kWh
 - 16 times below IMO limits**
 - 3.5 times below EPA Tier 4 limits**
 - 1.6 times below Euro 7 WHSC limits**
- Very-low speed and low load operation

Achieving near-zero emissions

VOLVO D8 Heavy-duty: 200 kW Demonstrator Engine

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IMO Tier III	Euro 7 WHSC	EPA Tier 4
NA	0.06 g/kWh	10ppm*

Unburned ammonia emissions

- Post SCR ammonia emissions less than **10ppm** throughout the tested area
- Ammonia emissions below **EPA Tier 4 emissions**
- N₂O emissions were monitored and were below 100 ppm for the investigated conditions

Conclusions

- 01** Near-zero tailpipe emissions achieved (>98% NO_x and >99% NH₃ conversion), meeting **IMO Tier III and EPA Tier 4** requirements.
- 02** Post-SCR NO_x emissions were up to **16 × lower than IMO limits, 3.5× lower than EPA Tier 4 limits, and 1.6 × lower than Euro 7 WHSC limits.**
- 03** Operating the engine at an **Alpha ratio of 1-1.2** results in the **>98% simultaneous reduction of engine-out NO_x and Unburned Ammonia**
- 04** Hydrogen energy demand is reduced **by up to 70%** through high-compression-ratio operation, enabling more efficient **ammonia-cracker integration.**

Ongoing work

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- Single-Cylinder (SCRE):
 - N₂O mapping across the operating range at different compression ratios
 - NH₃ DI injector fitted with installation of liquid supply in progress
- Volvo D8 Deep Retrofit:
 - SCR-cracker test with waste heat recovery integrated
 - Transient testing

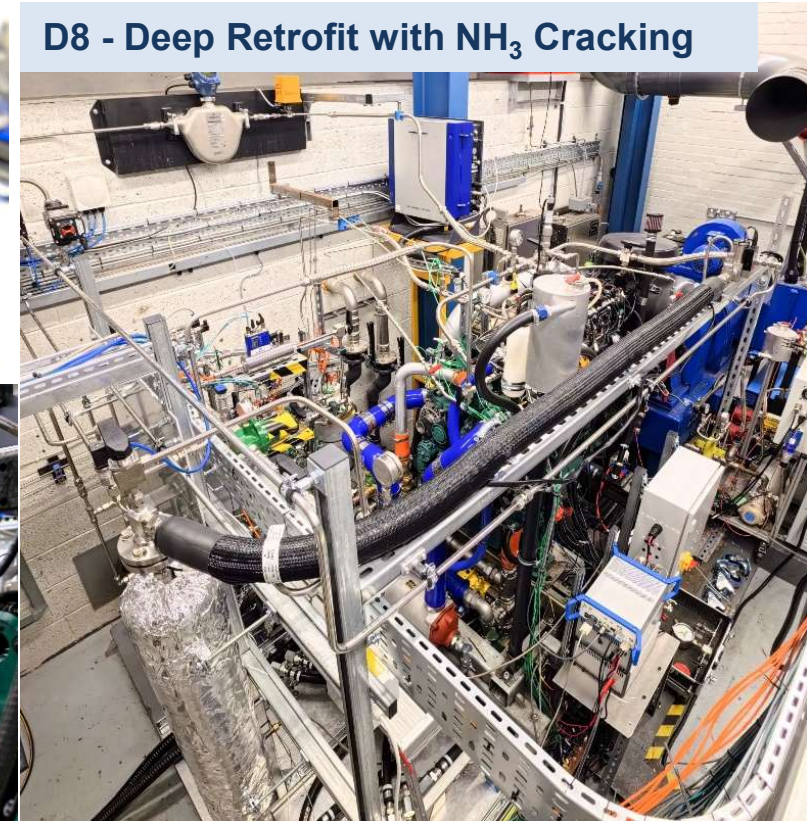
SCRE - Ammonia DI



D8 - Fuel Injection System



D8 - Deep Retrofit with NH₃ Cracking



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Acknowledgements

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University of Nottingham

- Prof Alasdair Cairns
- Prof Antonino La Rocca
- Jen Baldwin
- Benjamin Shaw
- Marcus Beal
- Dr Sikai Geng
- Dr Ajith Ambalakatte
- Alexander Birch
- Gagan Gopakumar Suja

Funding

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MAHLE Powertrain

- Anthony Harrington
- Jonathan Hall

MAHLE

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Industry Partners



H-POWER

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REACT™

Retrofittable Emission-free Ammonia Combustion Technology

The partnership



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Thank you for listening
Any questions?

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