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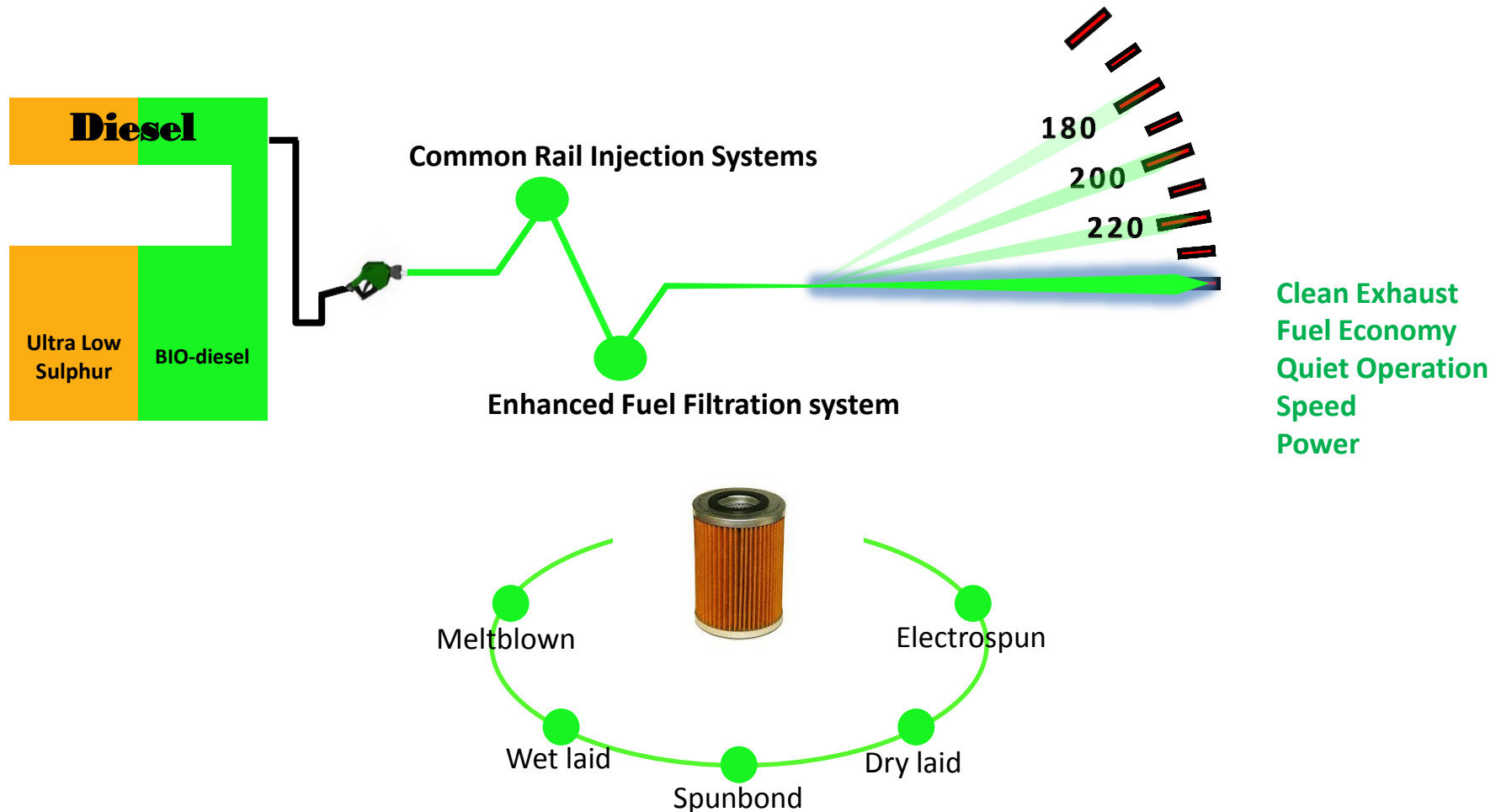
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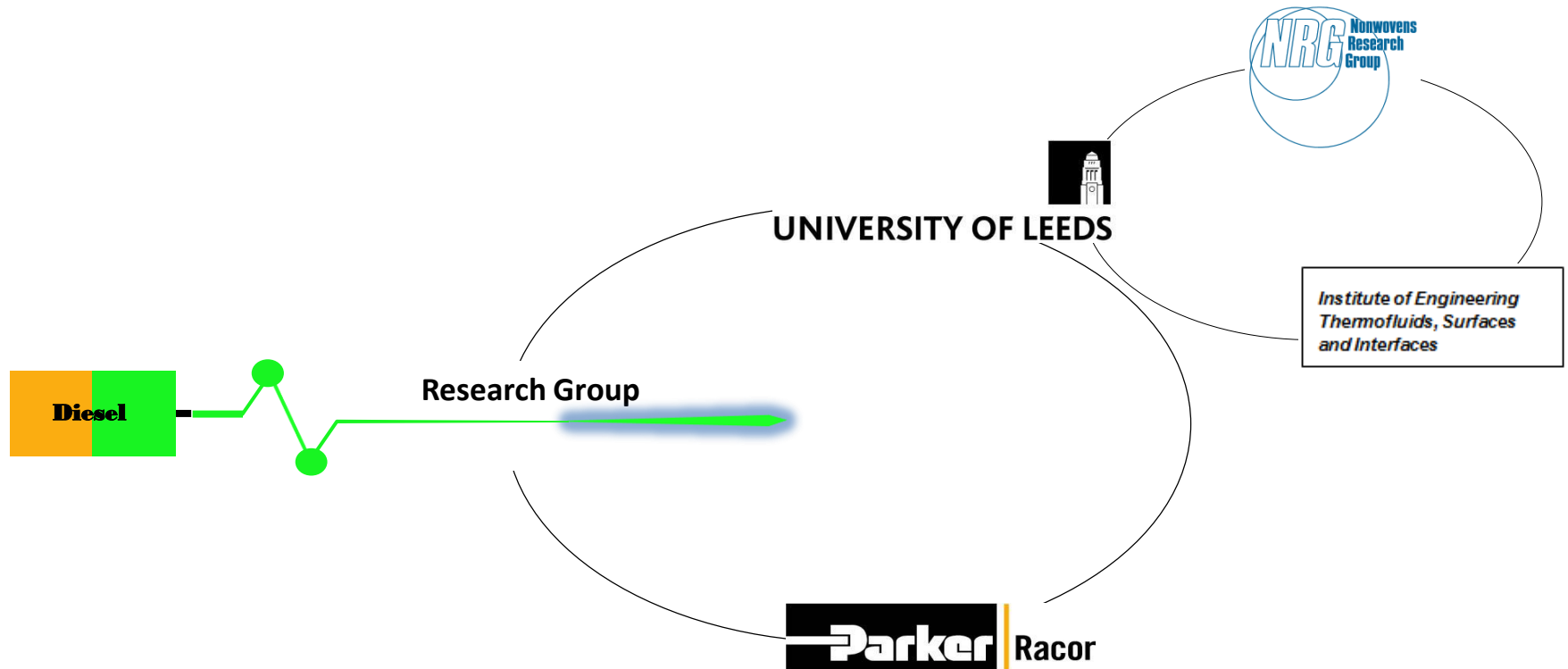
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Enhanced water/fuel coalescing filter media for diesel engines: *overview and future directions*

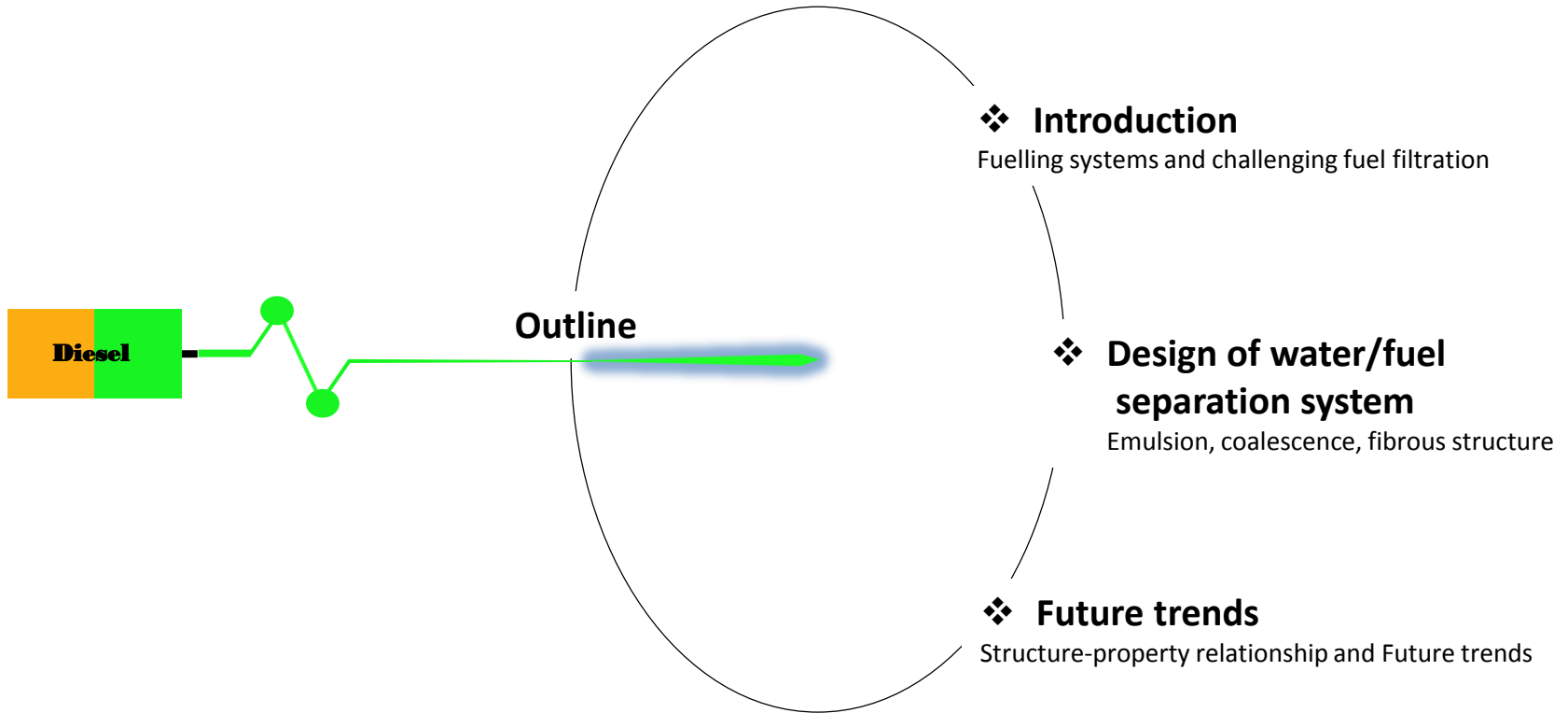
H. Arouni, K. Vengadasalam, U. Farooq, P. Goswami, M. Wilson, N. Kapur, S. J. Russell



Enhanced water/fuel coalescing filter media for diesel engines: *overview and future directions*

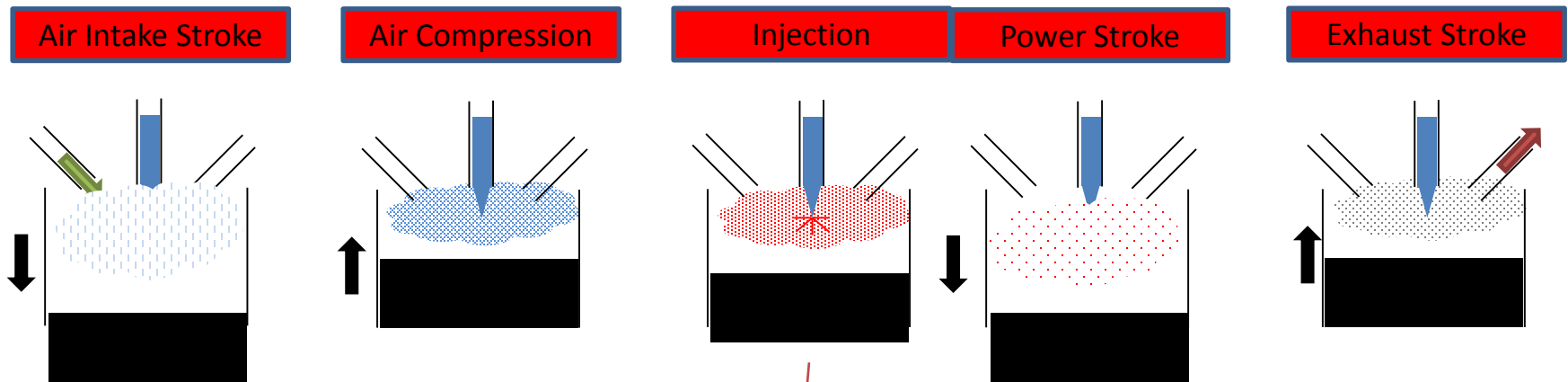


Enhanced water/fuel coalescing filter media for diesel engines: *overview and future directions*



Enhanced water/fuel coalescing filter media - *Introduction*

Four Stroke Diesel Engine Operation



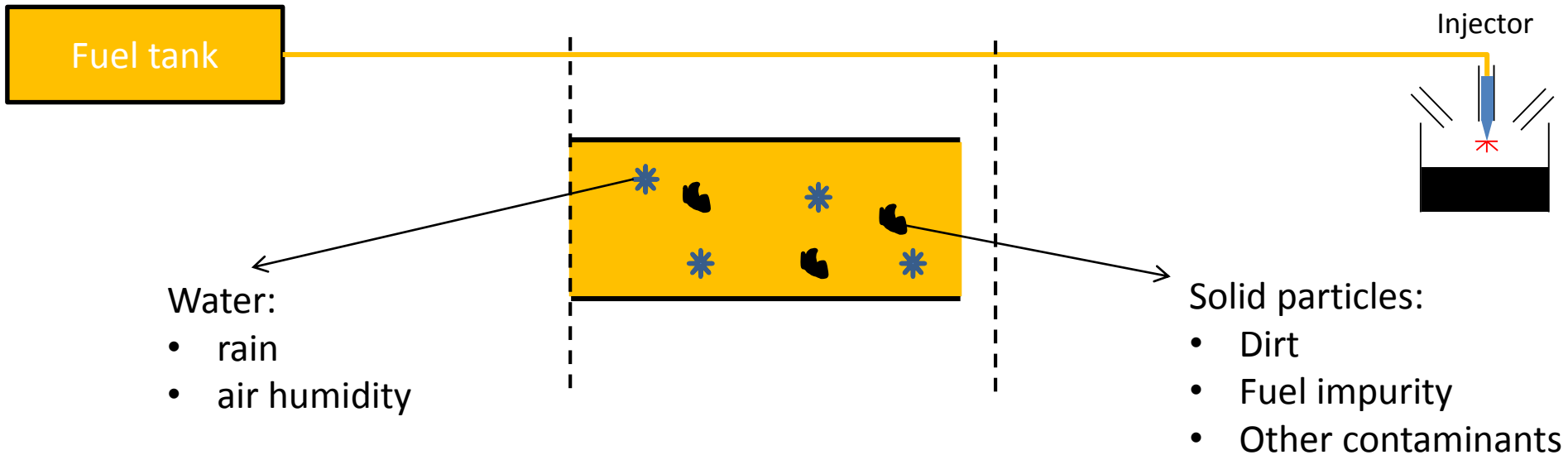
Combustion due to injection of fuel into compressed hot air



Compression-ignition engines are sensitive to any fuel contaminations

Enhanced water/fuel coalescing filter media - *Introduction*

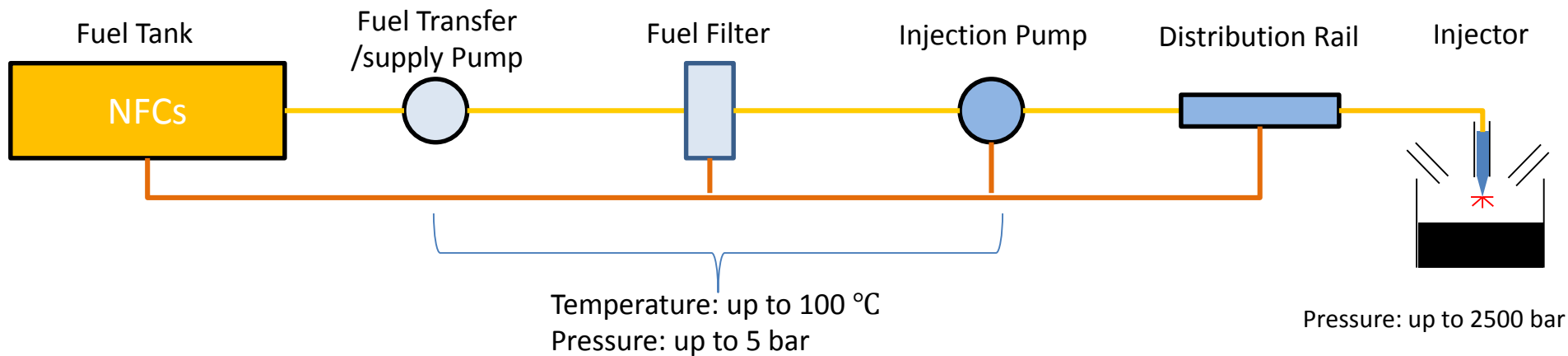
Common fuel contaminations



Sensitivity is intensified when High-pressure Common Rail fuelling systems (HPCR) is operating on new fuel components (NFCs)

Enhanced water/fuel coalescing filter media - *Introduction*

HPCR/NFCs fuelling systems



Conventional Diesel fuel

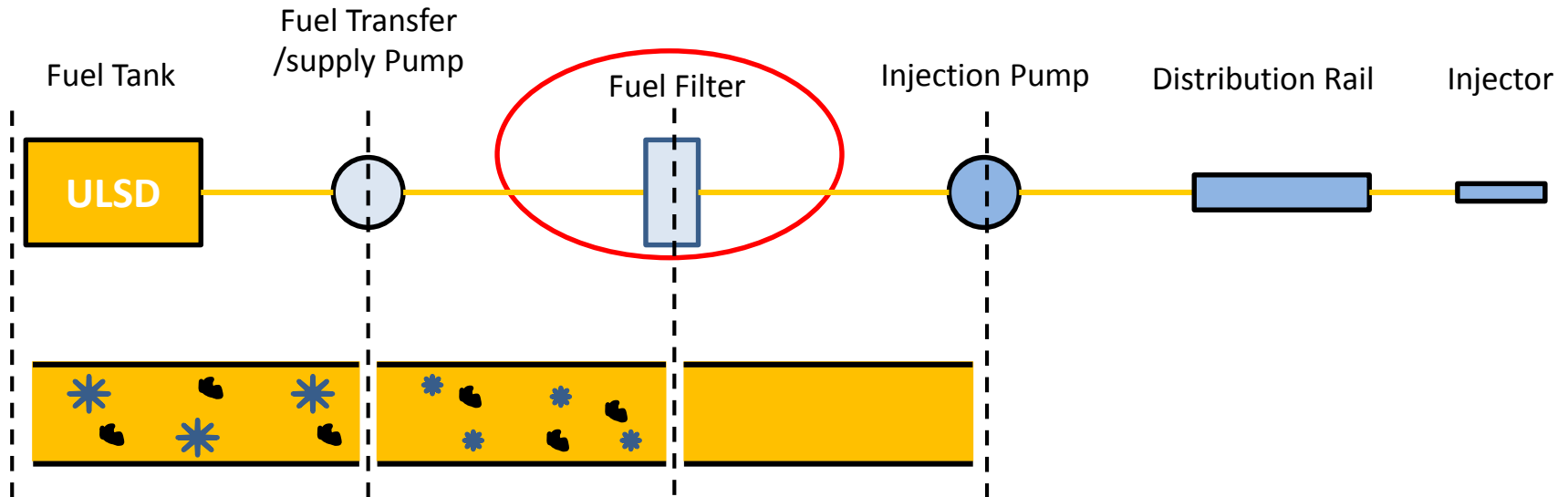


Ultra-Low Sulphur Diesel (ULSD)
and Bio-diesel blends

- Solid contaminant
- ★ Water droplet + surfactants
- └ Surfactants

Enhanced water/fuel coalescing filter media - *Introduction*

HPCR/NFCs fuelling systems - Challenging filtration



- HPCR is highly sensitive to both water and solid contaminants, as such the fuel introduced to the system should be **pure**
- Presence of surfactants disarms conventional filter media to separate emulsified water from the fuel

Enhanced water/fuel coalescing filter media - *Introduction*

Quality fuel filtration

- Efficiency (e)

$$e = \frac{M_{dU} - M_{dD}}{M_{dU}} \times 100$$

M_{dU} : Upstream particle count/amount for particles of diameter d or greater
 M_{dD} : Downstream particle count/amount for particles of diameter d or greater

- Capacity

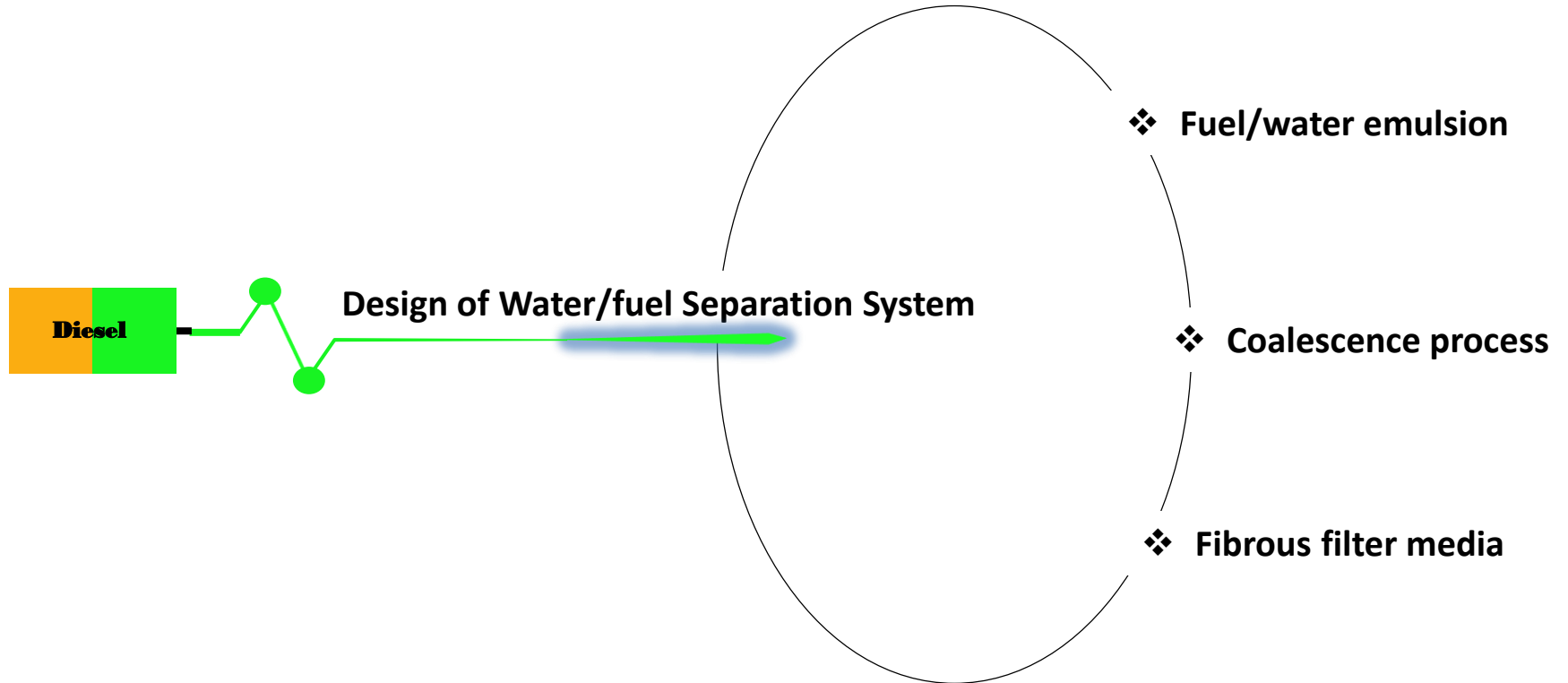
- Flow rate/Pressure drop (ΔP)

- Quality Factor

$$QF = \frac{-\ln(1 - e)}{\Delta P}$$

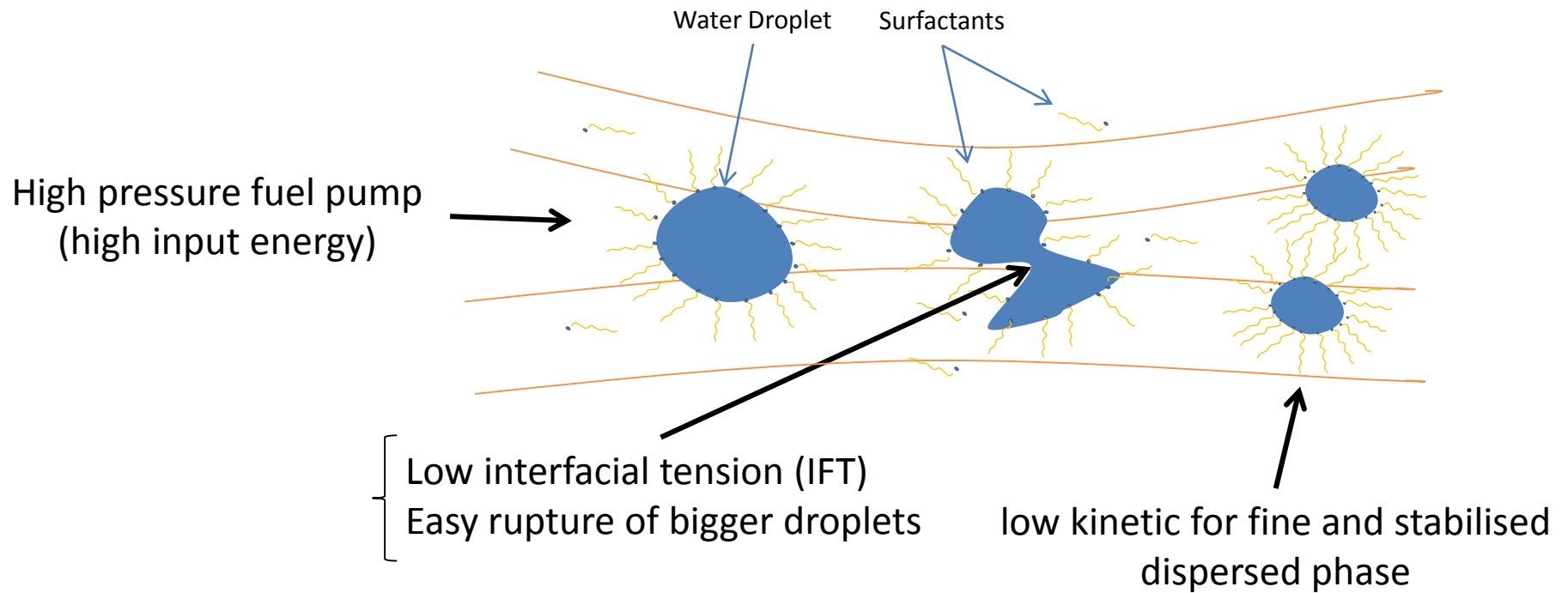


Enhanced water/fuel coalescing filter media – *Filter Design*



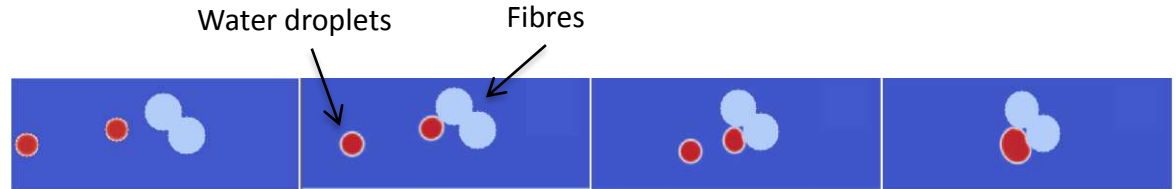
Enhanced water/fuel coalescing filter media – *Filter Design*

Fuel (ULSD/bio-diesel) – water emulsion



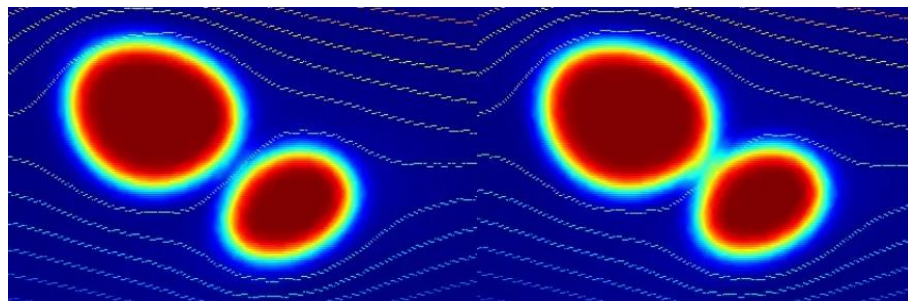
Enhanced water/fuel coalescing filter media – *Filter Design*

Coalescence process



Film Drainage model

- The time two droplets stay together
- Intermolecular forces along with external forces



Critical Approach Velocity model

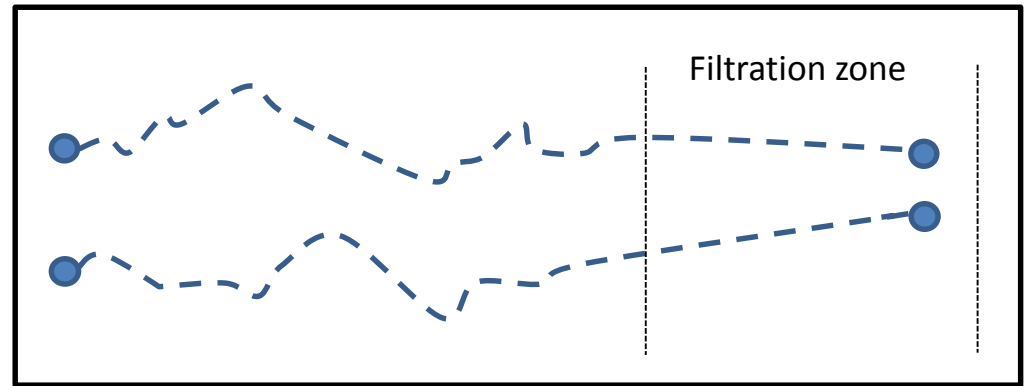
- Velocity difference between two droplets (external forces dominate intermolecular forces)



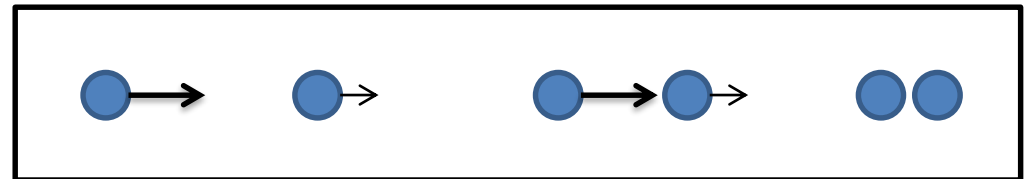
Enhanced water/fuel coalescing filter media – *Filter Design*

Factors in successful droplet coalescence

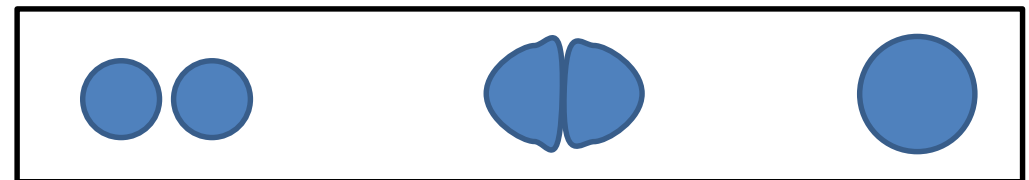
Control on movement of droplets



Control on velocity of droplets



Sufficient impact/residence time



Enhanced water/fuel coalescing filter media – *Filter Design*

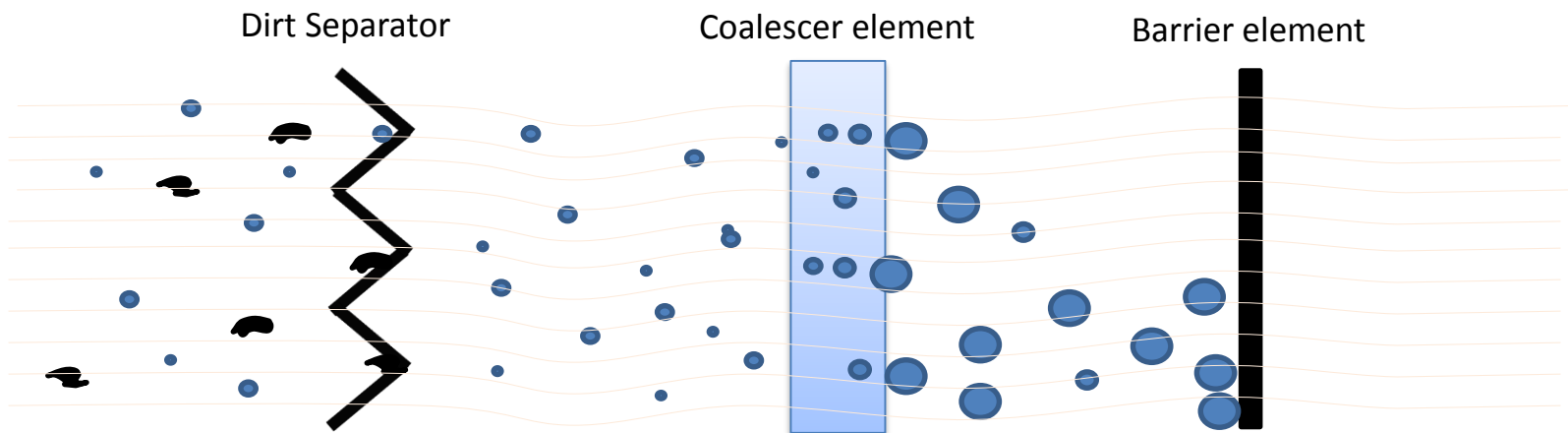
Fibrous filter media: Media configuration

➤ Dirt separator media:

- Single/composite layer
- multilayer

➤ Water separator media:

- Coalescer element
 - Single/composite layer
 - Multilayer
- Hydrophobic barrier element
 - Woven mesh /nonwoven

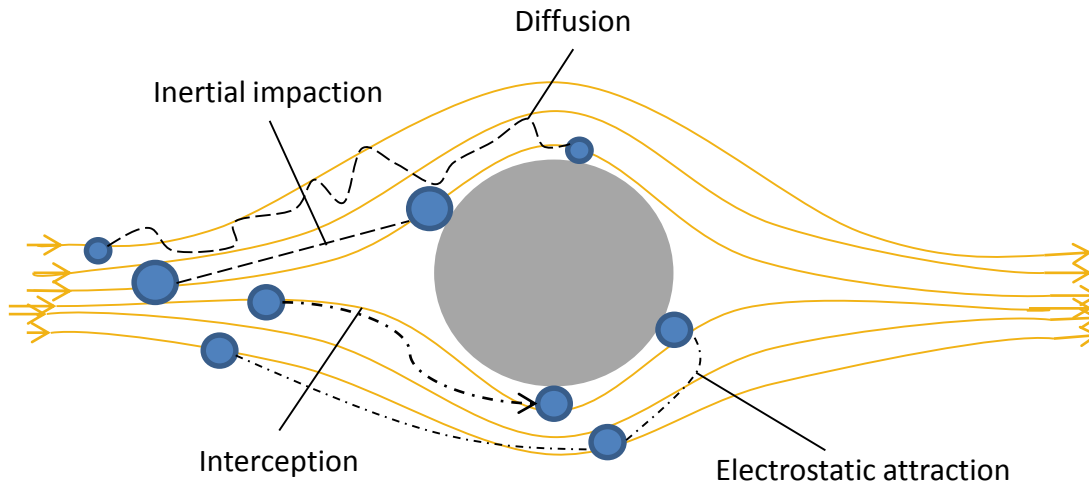


Enhanced water/fuel coalescing filter media – *Filter Design*

Fibrous filter media: Filtration mechanism

Particle capture:

- inertial impaction (mainly large particles, $>1 \mu\text{m}$)
- interception ($>0.1 \mu\text{m}$)
- diffusion
- electrostatic attraction



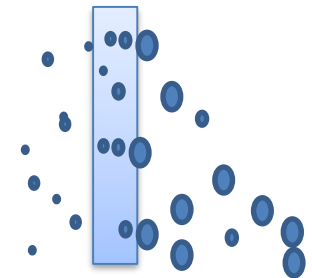
Particle separation:

- Holding solid particles
- Enlarging droplets by coalescence and let them to be drained out

Dirt Separator

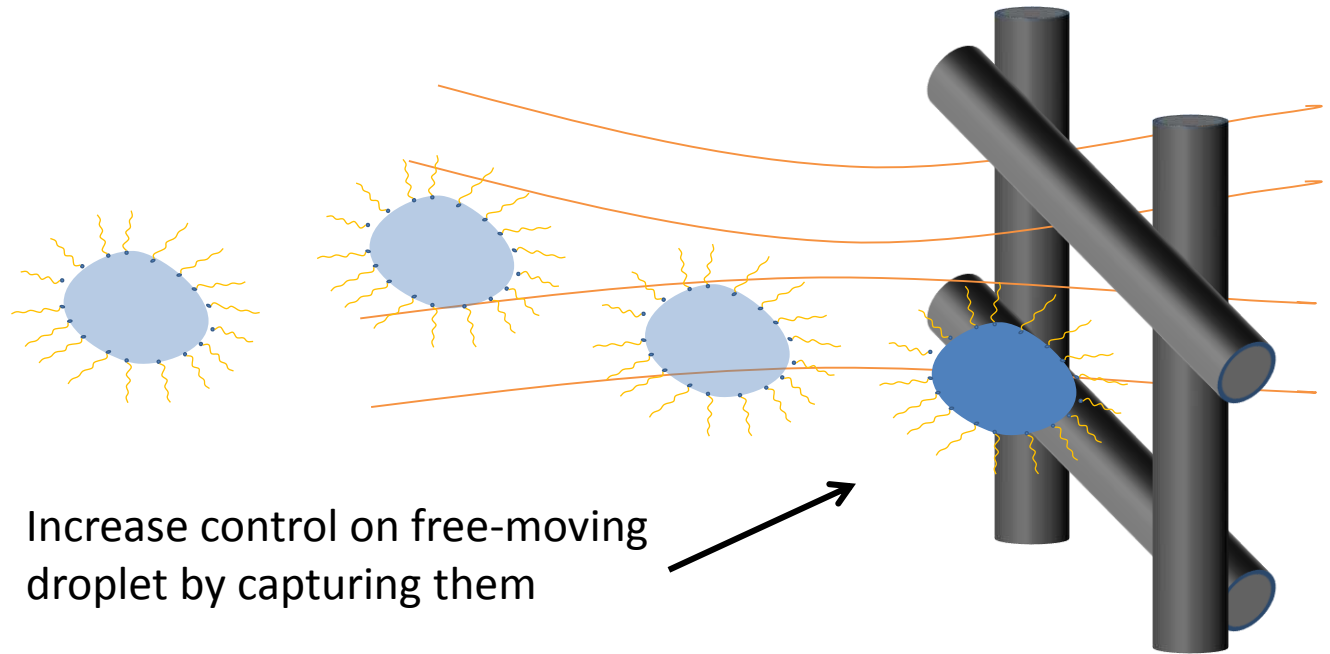


Coalescer element



Enhanced water/fuel coalescing filter media – *Filter Design*

Role of fibrous media in successful droplet coalescence

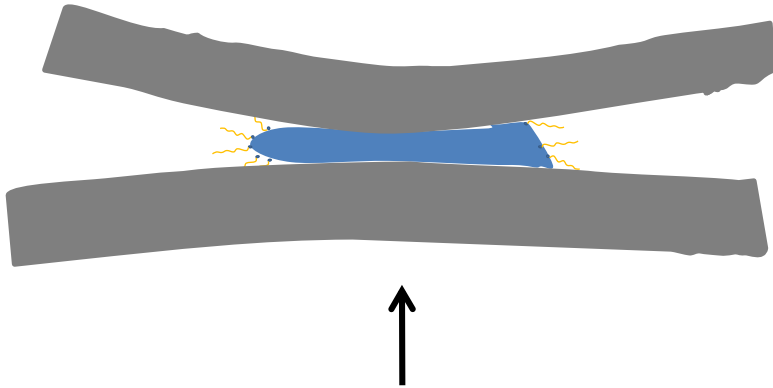


Increase control on free-moving droplet by capturing them

- $W_{sl} > 0$; $\gamma_{lv} + \gamma_{sv} > \gamma_{sl}$
 γ_{lv} : liquid surface tension
 γ_{sv} : solid surface tension
 γ_{sl} : solid-liquid interfacial tension

Enhanced water/fuel coalescing filter media – *Filter Design*

Role of fibrous media in successful droplet coalescence

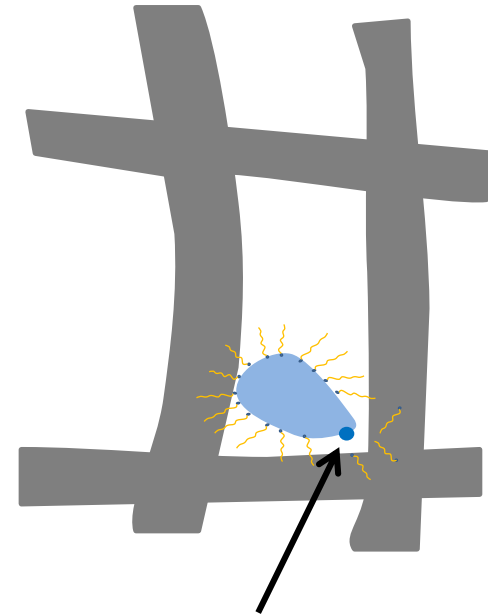


Increase control on captured droplets by managing their movement

- $W_S > 0 ; \gamma_{sv} > \gamma_{lv} + \gamma_{sl}$

- $$P_C = \frac{2\gamma_{lv} \cos \theta_a}{r_e}$$

r_e : effective capillary radius



Contribute to induce surface tension gradient on the surface of droplets

- $$Pl = \gamma \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$$

R1 and R2: radiuses of the curved interface

Enhanced water/fuel coalescing filter media – *Filter Design*

Design of water/fuel coalescing media

Operational Requirements



Required Properties



Technical Factors

- coalescing water droplets
- Structural stability
- Tolerable pressure drop
- inexpensive and universal application

- Managing water droplet movement
- Proper flex resistance
- Proper fluid permeability
- Material and production process

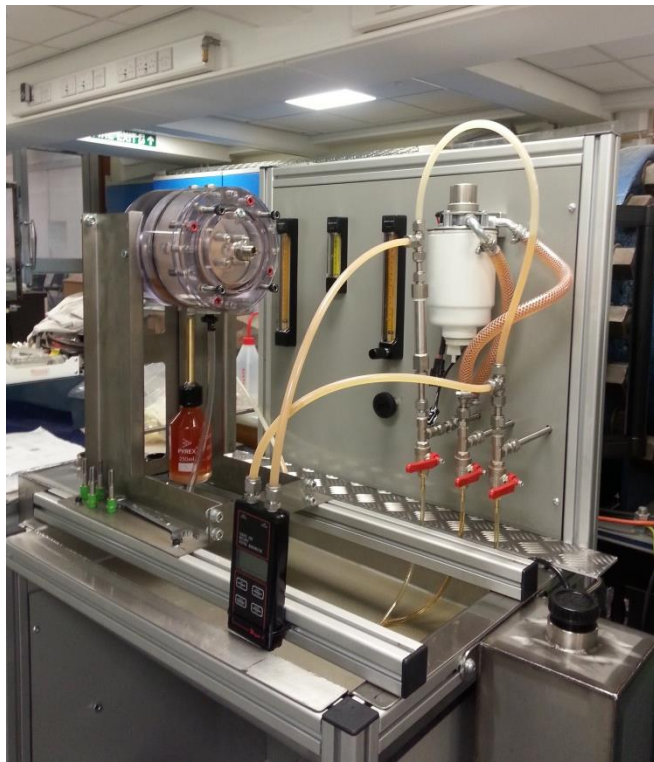
- Surface area
- wettability
- Porosity, pore size, pore size distribution
- Physical, chemical, and thermal properties of material

Enhanced water/fuel coalescing filter media – *Summary*

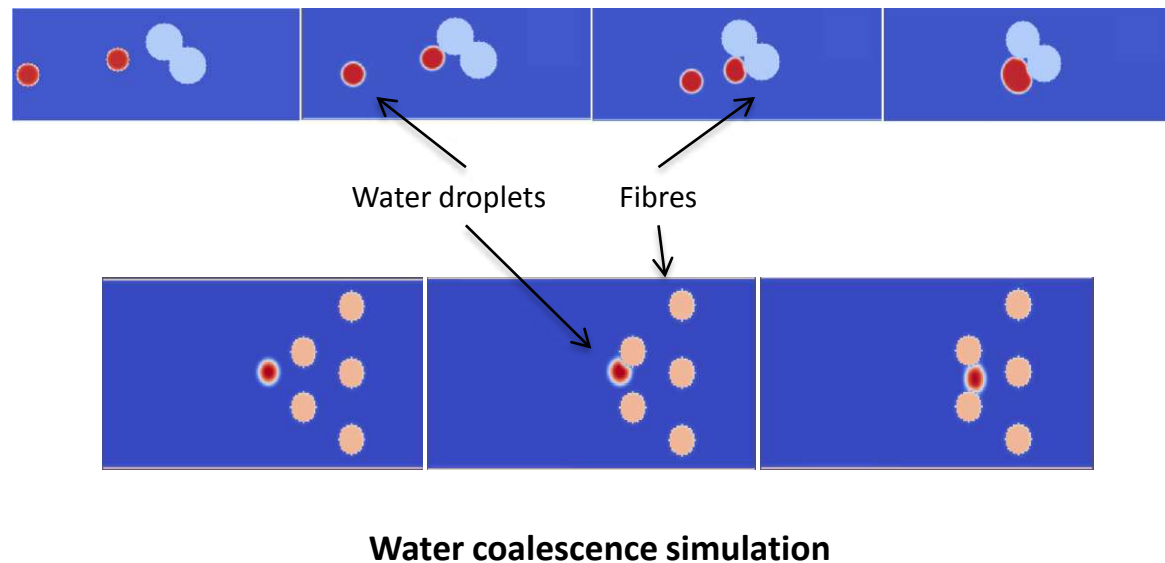
- ❖ Surface area, wettability, pore structure, thickness, and macro-structure of the fibrous structure are being considered as the main properties of coalescing filter media.
- ❖ Inversely interrelated factors such as pressure drop versus pore-size, surface area, and wettability have made the media design very challenging and comprehensive study is needed to provide a clear profile for the factors.
- ❖ Single layer and multilayer media are two main structural configurations for coalescing media.
- ❖ The future trend in this area might be focused on proper configuration and selection of materials in fibrous coalescing media to manage fibrous material properties to maximise fulfilment of the end-use requirements.

Enhanced water/fuel coalescing filter media

Our Facilities in Leeds to study, model, and design water/fuel separation systems



Water coalescence test rig



Water coalescence simulation

Thank you...

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