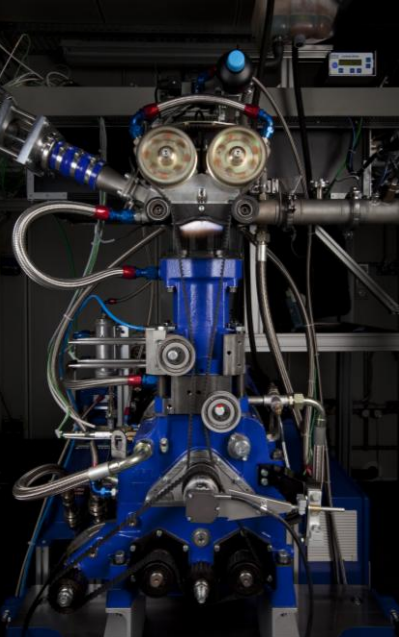




Master-Thesis

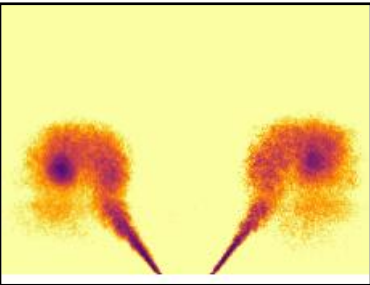
In-Cylinder Velocity Measurements in a Hydrogen-Fueled Combustion Engine

Motivation & Background

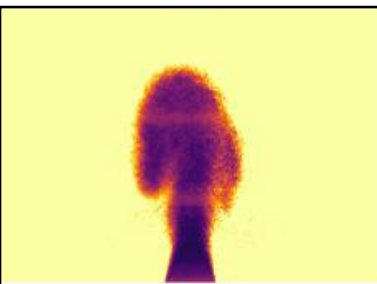
The transition to sustainable energy makes hydrogen a promising alternative for internal combustion engines. However, hydrogen combustion remains susceptible to NO_x emissions which could greatly benefit from direct injection at (ultra-) lean conditions. To avoid these harmful NO_x emissions requires a precise understanding of how hydrogen and air mix prior to ignition. To measure the flow field, Particle Image Velocimetry (PIV) is utilized. PIV is one of the most common used optical diagnostic methods to accurately quantify the flow velocities. Hydrogen jet formation is typically conducted in simplified setups such as constant-volume vessels or atmospheric co-flow setups. This raises a critical scientific question: how relevant are these simplified results to actual engine conditions?

Therefore, new in-cylinder PIV experiments can be compared to earlier conducted co-flow measurements. The new PIV experiments will be conducted in the RSM engine, which is optically accessible from both the piston and the liner. This setup allows the fuel injection to be observed as it interacts with established in-cylinder flow and a realistic geometry, transient chamber pressure and the typical tumble motion present inside a spark-ignited engine.

RSM engine



H₂ hollow-cone jet structure visualized by Mie scattering of droplets seeded to co-flow gas.



H₂ injection in a recessed position, showcasing a completely different flow behavior

Tasks

- Support to build up PIV setup and cameras
- Experimental plan
- Performing measurements
- Post-processing using Davis and Matlab/Python
- Result analysis
- Report writing

Focus areas

Experiment



Construction



Modeling



Data analysis



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Start from

August – September
2026

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