## SUPPORTING INFORMATION

## (Supplementary Materials)

## List of Supplemental Material

Table. S1. Physical models used in 3D-CFD simulations

**Table. S2.** Engine physical parameters in 3D-CFD simulations

**Figure S1.** Comparisons of the mole fraction profiles of  $C_2H_2$  in a JSR at p = 10 atm,  $\tau$ 

= 1 s,  $\phi$  = 0.3, 0.5, 1.0, and 1.5 between the simulated results and the experimental data <sup>33</sup>.

**Figure S2.** Computational grids with a cell number of around 100,000 for the 3-D CFD engine simulation, including an intake valve and an exhaust valve.

Figure S3. Simulated mole fraction profiles of H atom and CH<sub>3</sub> radical.

Turbulent Dispersion	O'Rourke model
Drop Evaporation Model	Frossling model
Collision model	NTC collision model
Spray-wall interaction model	Wall film model
Critical value for splashing	3330.0
Fraction splashed	1.0
Rebound Weber number	5.0
Separation constant	3.0
Turbulence Model	RANS
Karmen's constant	0.42
Wall heat transfer model	O'Rourke and Amsden

## Table. S1. Physical models used in 3D-CFD simulations

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Bore*Stroke	105*125 mm
Dole Sticke	100 120 1111
Crevice Volume	1081.8 mL
Speed	2500 r/min
Connecting Rod Length	210 mm
Valve Number	4
Compression Ratio	16:1
Swirl Ratio	1.6
Chamber Volume	61.6 mL
Total Injected Mass	30 mg
Intake Air Pressure	0.15 MPa
Intake Air Temperature	300 K
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Table. S2. Engine physical parameters in 3D-CFD simulations

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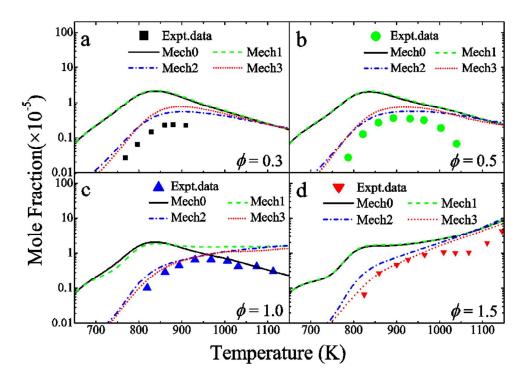


Figure S1. Comparisons of the mole fraction profiles of C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub> in a JSR at p = 10 atm,  $\tau = 1$  s,  $\phi = 0.3$ , 0.5, 1.0, and 1.5 between the simulated results and the experimental data

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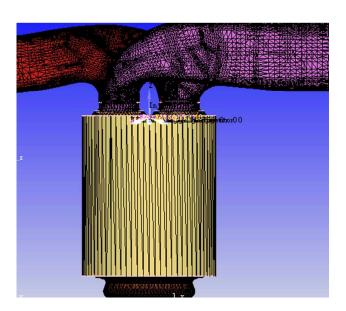


Figure S2. Computational grids with a cell number of around 100,000 for the 3-D

CFD engine simulation, including an intake valve and an exhaust valve.

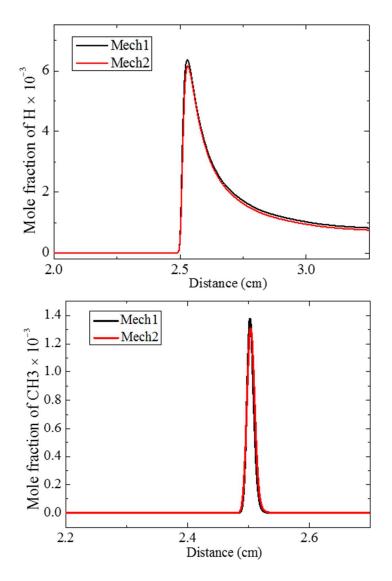


Figure S3. Simulated mole fraction profiles of H atom and CH<sub>3</sub> radical.