

# FUEL INJECTION SYSTEMS DIESEL

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## Fuel injection systems - diesel

- 1 - Basic diesel fuel systems
- 2 – Injection pumps
- 3 - Injectors
- 4 - Inline injection pump
- 5 – Radial rotary injection pump
- 6 – Electronic injection systems
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# 1 - Basic diesel fuel systems

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## Basic diesel fuel systems

### -Basic diesel engine operation

- Diesel engine force air by the intake valve into the cylinder
- High compression ratio heats the air enough to ignite the fuel)
- Fuel is injected into the cylinder at high pressure
- The amount of fuel injected suits to the load and controls engine speed

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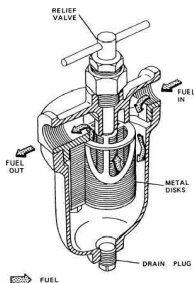
## Basic diesel fuel systems

- Basic diesel fuel systems
  - Divided in 2 sections
    - Low pressure side
      - Clean the fuel
      - Deliver fuel to high pressure side
    - High pressure side
      - Raise the fuel pressure high enough to injection stage

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## Basic diesel fuel system

- Basic diesel fuel system



- A lift pump takes fuel from the tank and keeps the injection pump full with fuel (electric or mechanical, on the engine or on the injection pump)
- A filter removes water and large particles of the fuel
- A fuel filter removes extremely small particles
- Fuel under high pressure passes along injector pipes (steel, with same length) to injectors by the action of injector pump (synchronism with engine cycle)

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## Basic diesel fuel system

- Basic diesel fuel system
  - Injector sprays fuel into combustion chamber
    - Direct injection engine
      - Combustion chamber not divided
      - Direct injection on combustion chamber
      - Superior efficiency
    - Indirect injection engine
      - combustion chamber divided
      - Low noise level
      - Low production costs
      - More fuel consumption (10–15 %)



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## Basic diesel fuel system

- Basic diesel fuel system
  - Leak off pipes take excess of fuel back to the tank (also remove air from the system)
  - The combustion pressures are greater in a diesel engine than in a similar gasoline engine (components stronger and heavier)

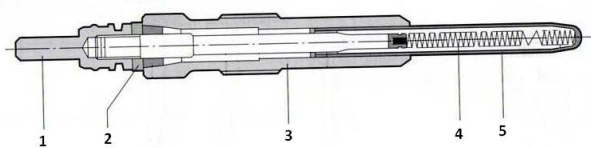


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## Basic diesel fuel system

### - Basic diesel fuel system

- To make cold starting easier
  - Extra fuel injection
  - Combustion chamber heater system (glow plugs) that can work some minutes after the engine start



1 - Connector 2 - Insulating grommet 3 - Plug body 4 - Electric filament 5 - Glow pipe



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## 2 - Injection pumps




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## Injection pumps

- High injection pressures needed to
  - Exceed the compression pressure in the combustion chamber
  - Exceed the combustion pressure in the combustion chamber
  - Break up the fuel into small particles

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INJECTION PUMPS



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## Injection pumps

- Injection pumps
  - Sent fuel to each injector
    - under pressure
    - In controlled quantities
    - At the right time

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function of engine speed and load



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## Injection pumps

### - Injection systems

#### - Types

- Inline pump injection
- Individual injection pumps
- Pump pipe injector (PLD)
- Unit injector (UI)
- Common rail
- Radial plungers injection pumps
- Axial plungers injection pumps

- the next sections will analyze the inline pump and the radial rotary injection pump

- PLD, UI and Common rail basic analysis is made in electronic injection section



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## 3 - Injectors



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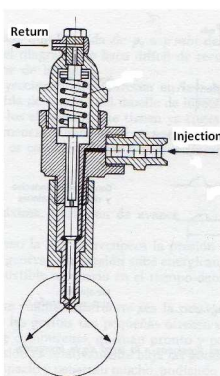
## Injectors

- Sprays fuel into combustion chamber
- Mechanic type
- Electric types
  - Electromagnetic – solenoid valve
  - Piezo electric

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## Injectors

- Mechanic type (typical)

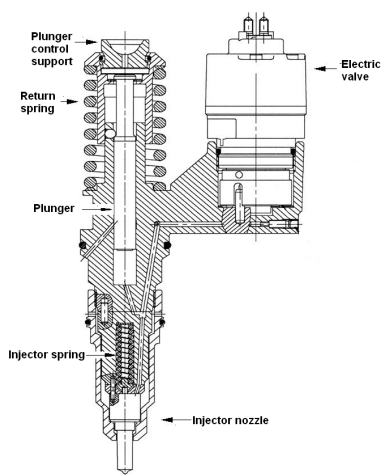


- Fuel injection pressure exceed the injector spring
- The needle valve rises and fuel is sprayed in combustion chamber
- When injection ends, the pressure drop causes the return of needle valve to the initial position
- Some of them can be tuned (spring strength adjust)

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## Injectors



### - Electromechanic type

- Electronic control unit sends electric signal to electro-valve
- A solenoid electric valve allows fuel to pass to injector nozzle
- Injection made in typical way (already explained)
- In figure the injection pump and the injector are a same unit



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## Injectors

### - Electric piezo Injectors

- Electromagnetic injector valve replaced by electric piezo control
- Piezo effect - mechanical distortion causes electric current and vice-versa (Ex. quartz)
- Injector control valve movement with a 1 mm<sup>3</sup> fuel precision

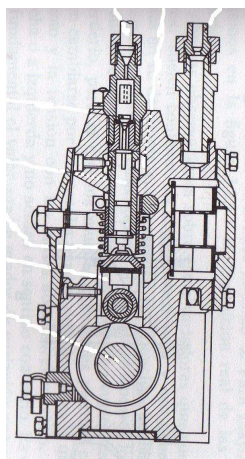


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# 4 - Inline injection pump

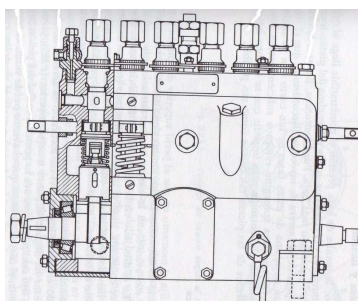
## Inline injection pump

### -Traditional inline injection pump



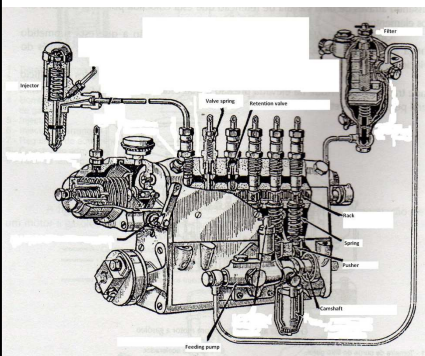
- Have a pump element (plunger, cylinder) for each engine cylinder

- Pump elements in line disposal



## Inline injection pump

### -Traditional inline injection pump



- Body
- Crankcase
  - Camshaft
  - Feeding pump (or not)
  - Pushers (or not)
- Visit window
  - Gear rack
  - Pump elements (plungers, cylinder, gear)
- Feeding collector
- Retention valves
- Automatic speed regulator

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## Inline injection pump

- Camshaft
  - It have the same rotation as the engine camshaft (one turn for two turns of the crankshaft)
  - Causes a linear movement on the plungers
- Plungers
  - Push the fuel in the direction of the injector
- Gear rack
  - Causes a rotation movement on the plungers that is function of the accelerator pedal
- Pump elements
  - Control the amount of fuel that goes to the injector

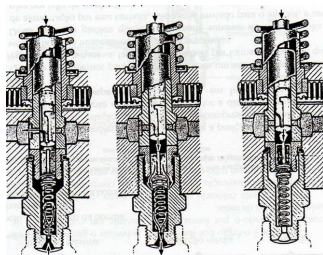
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## Inline injection pump

### - Basic operation

- The eccentric on the camshaft causes constant linear movement of the pushers



- the plungers, by the action of the pushers, push the fuel in the direction of the retention valve

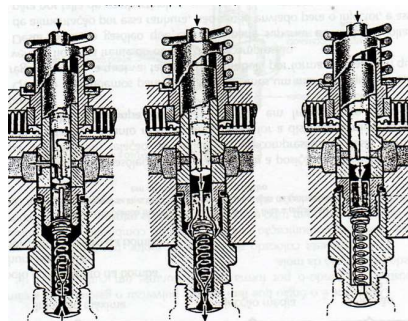
- the pressure is high enough to open the retention valve and the fuel is conducted by pipes to the injectors

- the amount of fuel is controlled by the gear rack

## Inline injection pump

### - Basic operation

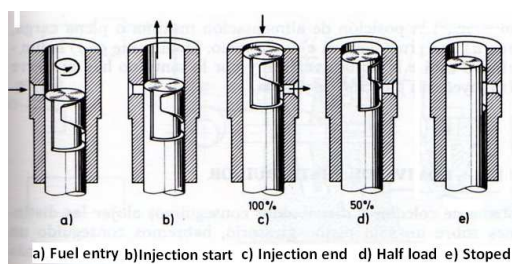
-The gear rack causes a rotation movement to the plunger that is function of the accelerator pedal



## Inline injection pump

### - Basic operation

-The plunger has cannelures around it self to fuel flow, and the position of the rack determines the position of the plunger that determines the amount of fuel injected



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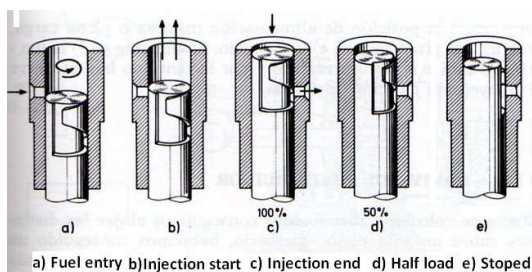
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## Inline injection pump

### - Basic operation

- The end of injection occurs when the cannelure of the plunger reaches a position that makes connection between the cylinder and the feeding collector, balancing the pressure



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# 5 – Radial rotary injection pump



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## Radial rotary injection pump

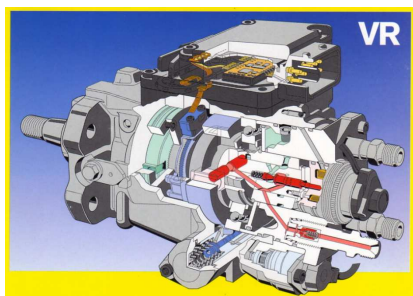
- Radial rotary injection pump
  - Used on small diesel engines
  - Low volume and weight
  - High efficiency



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## Radial rotary injection pump

### - Radial rotary injection pump



- It will be studied the VR BOSCH radial rotary injection pump

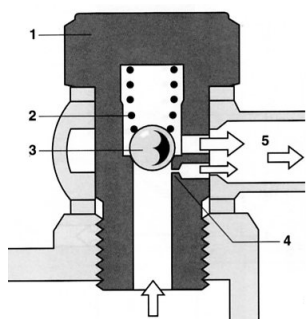
- One pump element for all the engine cylinders

- Presence of internal sensors (fuel temperature, rotation angle)

- Has a pump control unit, independent from the engine control unit

## Radial rotary injection pump

### - Components



Overflow valve

1 - Valve body

2 - Spring

3 - Spherical valve

4 - Air channel

5 - to tank

### - Low pressure side

- Fuel pump (actuated by VR pump shaft)

- Pressure regulator valve (to avoid high pressures caused by pump high rotation in engine high speed)

- Overflow valve (let fuel passes to tank when a default pressure is achieved, air automatic bleed off made easily)



## Radial rotary injection pump

### - Components

#### - High pressure side

- High pressure electro-valve
  - Controlled by pump control unit
  - Determines the injection flow
  - Determines the injection duration

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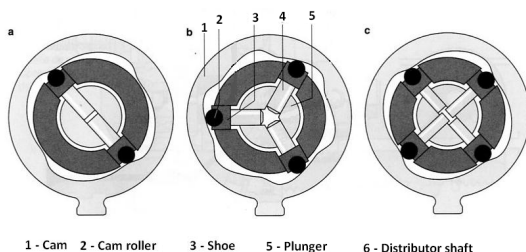


## Radial rotary injection pump

### - Components

#### - High pressure side

- Fuel high pressure caused by radial plungers



- In figure: 3 possible plungers disposal

1 - Cam 2 - Cam roller 3 - Shoe 4 - Plunger 5 - Distributor shaft

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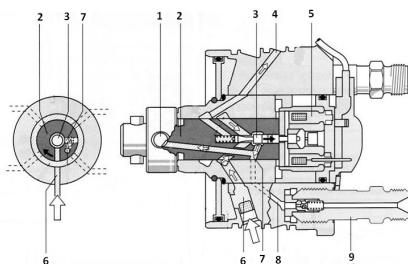




## Radial rotary injection pump

- Basic operation

-Distributor functions



1 - Plunger 2 - Distributor 3 - Valve needle 4 - Fuel return 5 - High pressure electro-valve  
6 - Low pressure entry 7 - Distribution channel 8 - High pressure to injector 9 - Pipe connection

- Send fuel to plungers

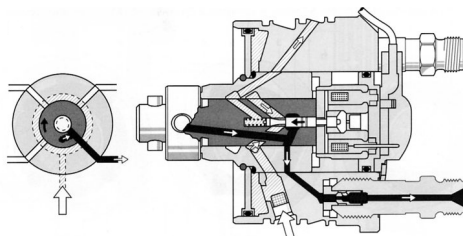
- Time duration in close position of electro-valve determines the injection flow

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## Radial rotary injection pump

- Basic operation

-Distributor functions



- Send fuel to injectors

- The plungers are pressed by cam

-Fuel high pressure generated

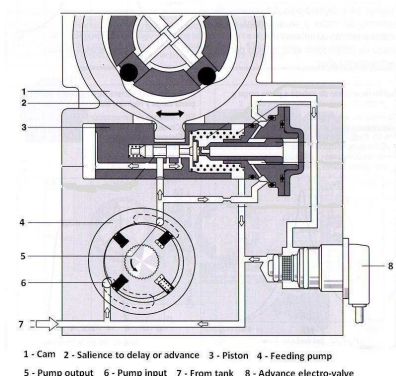
- Distributor rotates to injector flow position

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## Radial rotary injection pump

- Basic operation

- Advance elements



- Change the injection moment

- Analyses crankshaft position and rotation angle sensor

- Rotate cam causing delay or advance on injection

- Controlled by control unit (hydraulic control with electro-valve)

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## 6 – Electronic injection systems

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## Electronic injection of Diesel Engines

- EDC (Electronic Diesel Control)
- UI (Unit Injector)
- PLD (Pumpe Leitung Duse)
- Common Rail

## Electronic injection of Diesel Engines

- Main objective
  - Reduce air pollution caused by diesel combustion
  - Fuel quantity injection electronic control

## EDC (Electronic Diesel Control)

- Used on VOLVO trucks
- Electronic control of the fuel injection

## EDC (Electronic Diesel Control)

- Mechanical governor replaced by a fuel electromagnetic control device controlled by the electronic control unit

## EDC (Electronic Diesel Control)

Sistemas Automóveis


- Electronic control unit

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- Receives sensors information
- Calculate the amount of fuel to be injected in function of engine load
- Generate failure codes (if necessary)

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- Sends orders to the fuel control device



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## EDC (Electronic Diesel Control)

Sistemas Automóveis

- EDC components (sensors and input signals)

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- Test socket
- Accelerator pedal sensor (potentiometer)
- Contact of the brake pedal
- Contact of the clutch pedal
- Turbo load pressure sensor (electric signal in proportion of the turbo pressure + atmospheric pressure)
- Air temperature sensor in admission (NTC resistance)
- coolant temperature sensor (NTC resistance)
- 2 x Rotations sensor
- Velocity sensor



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## EDC (Electronic Diesel Control)

Sistemas Automóveis

- EDC components (actuators and output signals)

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- Diagnosis lamp (blinks to give failure code – Ex. coolant temperature, turbo charge, air temperature in admission, tension on the alternator belt )
- Electromagnetic fuel control device
- Cut of injection (In emergency situations done by a pneumatic valve that acutates in injection pump)

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## EDC (Electronic Diesel Control)

Sistemas Automóveis

- EDC electronic control unit

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- By default from factory:
  - Speed limit
  - Maximum constant rotations
  - Programmed constant speed (maximum and minimum)

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## EDC (Electronic Diesel Control)

- EDC electronic control unit
- Special functions:
  - Constant speed programmer (Keeps the same speed independent of the load)
  - Constant rotations programmer (Engine keeps constant rotations independent of the load – Ex. winch)
  - Stop engine by start key instead of a mechanical way
  - Maximum rotations limited in cold running



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## EDC (Electronic Diesel Control)

- Electromagnetic fuel control device (components)
  - Composed by an electromagnet that controls the injection pump rack (see in line pumps)
  - Position sensor that inform the electronic control unit about the pump rack and determines the intensity of the electric current in the electromagnet
  - Rotations sensor (2x) – One in the electromagnetic fuel control device (principal) and another (reserve) given by the tachometer



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## UI (UNIT INJECTOR)

- Used on VOLVO trucks, VW automobile diesel engines, CATERPILLAR engines
- Injector units controlled by the electronic control unit

## UI (UNIT INJECTOR)

- Electronic control unit
  - Calculates and controls the amount of fuel that will be injected (duration of injection)
  - Calculates and controls the injection angle



## UI (UNIT INJECTOR)

- Electronic control unit - sensors and cut switches
  - Velocity sensor
  - Crankshaft rotations sensor
  - Accelerator pedal sensor
  - Identification of cylinder sensor
  - Clutch pedal switch
  - Brake pedal switch
  - Air temperature sensor in admission
  - Coolant temperature sensor

## UI (UNIT INJECTOR)

- Injection process
  - Electric signal sent to the electric valve of the injector unit closes it

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  - Fuel return system closes and injection pump movement causes high pressure

## UI (UNIT INJECTOR)

### - Injection process (cont.)

- Injection of fuel in cylinder when injector opens (about 400 bar)



- During injection, pressure reaches 1600 bar (caused by injector nozzles)



- Injection ends when the electric signal stops opening the electric valve (spring) and return, reducing the pressure



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## UI (UNIT INJECTOR)

### -Injection angle

- Definition: Rotation angle of crankshaft in reference with Top Dead Center (injection point) – 18° before or 6° after the TDC



- Crankshaft rotations sensor information is used to determine when electric valve of fuel should open or close



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## UI (UNIT INJECTOR)

- Cylinder balance (to cause smooth and regular low speed) – only occurs in low speed

- Electronic control unit determines, in each injection, the speed and acceleration of the engine wheel in order to determine if there is the same power in each cylinder



- If not the electronic control unit compensates by the duration of injection



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## UI (UNIT INJECTOR)

- Fuel amount limit

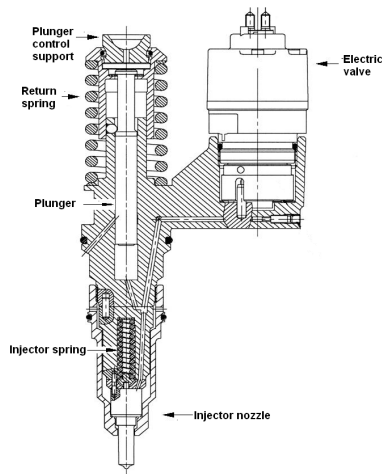
- Electronic control unit determines the amount of fuel to inject with restrictions such as:

- Speed limit
    - Rotations limit
    - Toxic gases limit
    - High temperature limit
    - Engine protection



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## UI (UNIT INJECTOR)



- 1 - In the rise of plunger (return spring + plunger control) the electric valve is open (input of fuel in the cylinder)
- 2 - Plunger control pushes plunger down, the fuel returns while the electric valve is open
- 3 - an electric signal is sent to the electric valve closing it, the pressure of fuel rises until overcome de injector resistance - injection
- 4 - Injection ends when electric valve cuts off (opens) and pressure decreases

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## UI (UNIT INJECTOR)

### - Notes about injection

- Superior injection pressure (2000 bar) in comparison with inlines and rotary pumps
- Plunger always completes its course, however the amount of fuel depends of the electric valve controlled by the electronic control unit
- As seen before there are limits to the amount of fuel injected

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## PLD (Pumpe Leitung Duse)

- Pumpe = pump, Leitung = pipe, Duse = injector
- Used on MERCEDES BENZ trucks
- to comply with new rules of gases emission

## PLD (Pumpe Leitung Duse)

- Engine controlled by an electronic module (microcomputer) programmed
- Electromechanical injection system

## PLD (Pumpe Leitung Duse)

### -Electronic module (PLD)

- Injection angle determined by an encoder information (assembled on the engine wheel) that measures the piston speed
- Sensors information + PLD program parameters + ADM (administration module) determines the beginning and duration of injection



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## PLD (Pumpe Leitung Duse)

### - ADM (administration module)

- Data acquirer of maximum and minimum values of
  - Engine rotation
  - vehicle speed
  - torque
- Interaction with other modules (CAN) as
  - Brake system (ABS)
  - PLD
  - Automatic transmission



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## PLD (Pumpe Leitung Duse)

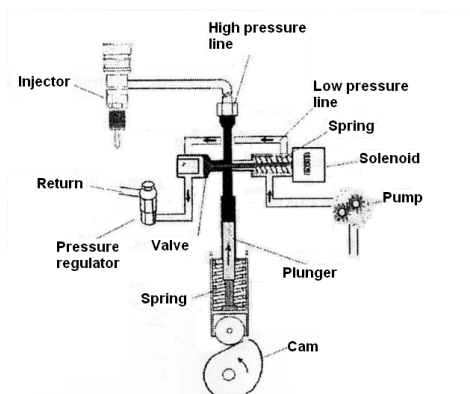
- ADM (administration module)
  - Control cabin equipment
  - Control of accelerator pedal (If it fails, vehicle change to low speed and ADM rotation management takes control)
  - Due to functions parametrization characteristic there are several possible functioning modes to vehicles
  - If failure, the PLD impose a 1300 rpm constant value



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## PLD (Pumpe Leitung Duse)

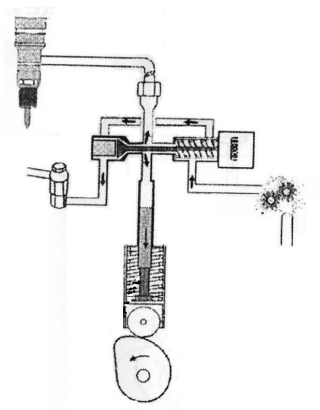
- Electromechanical fuel injection components



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## PLD (Pumpe Leitung Duse)

- Electromechanical fuel injection stage 1 - Admission

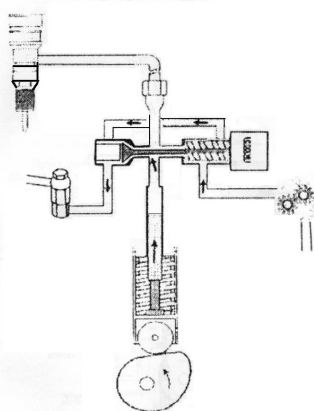


-The cam position makes spring pull down the plunger

- The electromagnetic valve spring allows the cylinder to be filled with fuel by pump action

## PLD (Pumpe Leitung Duse)

- Electromechanical fuel injection stage 2 - previous course



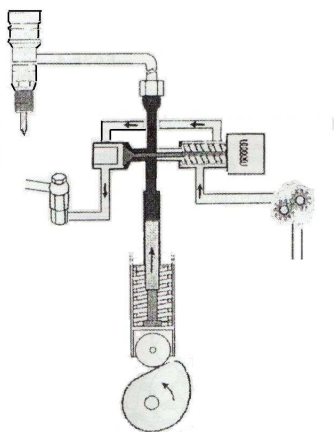
-The cam pushes up the plunger

- The electromagnetic valve remains open and the fuel returns (plunger pressure is higher than the pump's one)



## PLD (Pumpe Leitung Duse)

- Electromechanical fuel injection stage 3 - injection



-The electromagnetic valve closes (energized by control unit)

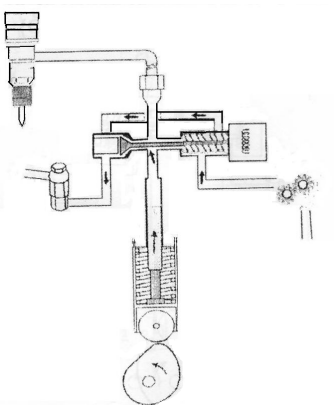
- The plunger keeps it's upside movement

- The fuel is sprayed by the injector in combustion chamber (up to 1600 bar)

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## PLD (Pumpe Leitung Duse)

- Electromechanical fuel injection stage 4 – residual course



-The electromagnetic valve opens (deenergized by the control unit)

- The plunger keeps it's upside movement

- The fuel returns to the tank

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## COMMON RAIL

- The fuel is pressurized in a distribution pipe (rail)
- The distribution pipe (rail) is common to all cylinder
- Injection is made with electromagnetic valves (up to 1400 bar)



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## COMMON RAIL

- Components
  - Tank
  - Pipes
  - Water separator filter
  - Manual pump (to bleed off air),
  - Water sensor - water may cause cavitation, a frequent cause of structural damage
  - Bleed off screw



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## COMMON RAIL

### - Components

#### - Low pressure circuit

- Gear pump (5 to 13 bar) - ensures fuel supply to main filter and to high pressure pump
- Filter
- Security pressure valve
- Fuel control electro-valve (control the amount of fuel by ECU to high pressure pump)



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## COMMON RAIL

### - Components

#### - Fuel control electromagnetic valve

- PWM (pulse wave modulation) control
- Rail fuel quantity controlled by opening time (more rail pressure means more open time)



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## COMMON RAIL

### - Components

- High pressure circuit - rises the fuel pressure to levels that allow pulverization
  - Plungers (3 or more) pump
  - Retention valve to avoid rail fuel discharge
  - Security valve (returns fuel to tank)
  - distribution pipe (rail)
  - High pressure pipes
  - Injectors



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## COMMON RAIL

### - Components

- Plungers pump
  - Fuel transfer to rail, pipes and injectors
  - Gear pump (by engine mechanical distribution)
  - No engine synchronism needed



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## COMMON RAIL

### - Components

#### - Injectors

- Injection duration controlled by ECU (sensors information)
- Fuel quantity depends of electro-valve opening time, fuel pressure and injector type

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