

Optical Spark Ignition Research Engine Test Rig (Product Code: R&DU07)







Optical Engine Specification

Single Cylinder Optical Research Engine Specification	
Bore	87.5mm (Sizes may change)
Stroke	80mm (Sizes may change)
Capacity	481cc (Sizes may change)
Compression Ratio	10:1 (in SI Mode)
Engine Speed	800-1500 rpm
Valve train	4 valves – (VVT Exhaust)
Combustion System	Legion Brothers port and combustion chamber
Fuel System	Gasoline Direct Injection open loop(GDI)/MPFI
Fuel Type	SI Engine: Gasoline and MPFI
Ignition System	SI Engine: Spark Ignition with variable spark timing
Power	ЗНР
Lubrication	Forced
Starting	Electric start
Sapphire Liner length	15 x 35mm
Transparent Synthetic quartz window	25mm Diameter 45 deg. Mirror location in the piston for illumination





DYNAMOMETER

Dynamometer Specification	
Туре	Eddy Current
Cooling	Air
Load Measurement method	Strain Gauge
Max Speed	3000 rpm
Power	10 HP
Coupling Type	Cardin Shaft
Loading	Auto loading System
	The engine loading is automatically done through the
	computer.



Description of the Individual Engine Components

There are several different ways of visually accessing the combustion chamber in an internal combustion engine. Optical access is provided through a 15mm length fused silica liner and a sapphire window in the piston crown. An extended piston allows a 45° mirror to be located between the upper and lower piston crowns allowing illumination or viewing into the cylinder from below. A maximum engine speed of 1500 rpm can be achieved through the use of lightweight materials for the piston components and the use of primary and secondary balance shafts in the crankcase. The piston is manufactured from aluminium while the piston crown is made from titanium, chosen due to the similarity in thermal expansibility between titanium and sapphires.



Engine Stationary parts

CRANKCASE

The crank case is made of cast iron and designed to withstand all condition. The crank case houses a pair of bearing, called main bearing which supports the crank shaft of the engine. The crankcase is provided with air breathing system (Backpressure valve), oil level measurement (deep stick) and oil removal provision.

CYLINDER BLOCK

The cylinder block is the main body of the engine, between the cylinder head and the crank case. The cylinder block serves as an enclosure for the cylinder and crank case. The cylinder block is made of a cast ferrous alloy. The cylinder block contains the cylinder and water jacket. The upper part of the cylinder linear of 15mm height is made of transparent Fused silica cylinder liner. This facility enables for visualizing the combustion.

MANIFOLDS

The inlet manifold is made of aluminium alloy with provision for mounting air filter and the exhaust manifold is made of cast iron and provision is made for mounting a temperature sensor of ¼" BSP.

Engine Moving parts

CRANK SHAFT

The crank shaft is made of forged steel, is located in the crank case directly below the cylinder. The crank shaft is supported in the crankcase by bearings known as main bearings. Each main bearing fits on a mass-bearing journal. The purpose of the crank shaft is to change the reciprocating motion of the flywheel.

FLYWHEEL

The flywheel is a heavy, carefully machined, perfectly balanced wheel, bolted to the crank shaft of the engine. The flywheel wheel is marked with graduation lines on the circumference from 0 to 360 degree. A mirror for reflection of graduation lines to the camera is located at the flywheel.



CONNECTING ROD

Connecting rod joins the piston to the crankshaft. The connecting rod is fastened to the piston by hollow steel pins called piston pins.

PISTON

The piston moves up and down in the cylinder. They are the first moving part to receive the push of the burning and expanding fuel in the cylinder. The top of the piston is called the piston head, the piston is an extended crosshead type piston with a flat bottomed bowl. The bowl bottom is made of transparent synthetic quartz window. One mirror is arranged under the bowl and another is set to view the fly wheel timing marks.

PITONS RINGS

Piston rings are located in the ring grooves around the head of the piston. Three purpose are served by the piston rings: they seal the space between the cylinder wall and the piston, preventing the escape of burning gases from the combustion chamber: they control the flow of oil over the cylinder walls; and they dissipate heat to the cylinder walls.

FUEL SYSTEM (OPEN LOOP MPFI)

The Open Loop MPFI system is very useful in research activity for varying the injection timing and duration of the injection. The heart of the system being the electronic injection controller (EIC).

Open Loop MPFI System consists of:-

- 1. Low pressure System.
- 2. Electronic Control Unit.
- 3. Crank angle Encoder.
- 4. Injector.



ELECTRONIC CONTROL UNIT

The electronic control unit is a pre-programmed micro controller. The ECU is used to signal start of injection and duration of injection. The Electronic Control unit is provided with two variable controls:-

 Start of injection: Electronic Control unit receives the signal from the crankshaft position sensor/crank angle encoder and detects the engine crank angle. The user can change the start of injection (Advance or retard) by using a graduated potentiometer knob. The potentiometer is connected to the ECU.

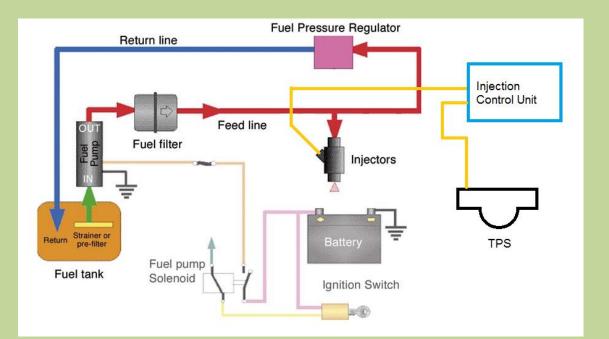
Injection Duration (Throttle): The injection duration can be also be controlled by using a graduated potentiometer knob provided on the ECU. User defined Air/Fuel Ratio is possible by adjusting the fuel flow rate.

INJECTORS

Bosch series of injector like 0280150400 etc. with flow rate around 5 litres/hr. is used.



Fuel Injection System





GASOLINE DIRECT INJECTION (OPEN LOOP)

Gasoline direct-injection engines generate the air/fuel mixture in the combustion chamber. During the induction stroke, only the combustion air flows through the open intake valve. The fuel is injected directly into the combustion chamber by special fuel injectors.

Gasoline direct-injection systems are characterized by injecting the fuel directly into the combustion chamber at high pressure. As in a diesel engine, air/fuel-mixture formation takes place inside the combustion chamber (internal mixture formation).

High-pressure generation

The electric fuel pump delivers fuel to the high-pressure pump at a pre-supply pressure of 3...5 bar. The latter pump generates the system pressure depending on the engine operating point (requested torque and engine speed). The highly pressurized fuel flows into and is stored in the fuel rail. The fuel pressure is measured with the high-pressure sensor and adjusted via the pressure-control valve or the fuelsupply control valve integrated, between 70-100 bars. These injectors are actuated by the engine ECU and spray the fuel into the cylinder combustion chambers.

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Engine Combustion Pressure Sensor



Technical Specification

Pressure range		bar	0100
Make	Cityzen		
Туре	Piezoelectric		
Cooling	Air Cooled		
Calibration at 200 °C		bar	0100
Sensitivity (±0.5 %)		mV/bar	25
Frequency range (-3 dB)		Hz	0,01620'000
Linearity		%FSO	≤±1
Shock		g	2000
Operating	mounting location	°C	-50300
temperature range	Viton cable connection max.	°C	200
	short overload <1 h	°C	240
	electronics	°C	-10110
Sensitivity shift	200±150 °C	%	≤± 2,5
	200±50 °C	%	≤± 1



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CRANK ANGLE ENCODER



General specifications		
Pulse count (PPR)	360	
Electrical specifications		
Operating voltage	5 V DC ± 5 %	
No-load supply current I ₀	Max. 70 mA	
Output		
Output type	Pulse	
Operating current	Max. per channel 20 mA , conditionally short-circuit	
Output frequency	Max. 200 kHz	
Rise time	100 ns	
Standard conformity		
Shock resistance	DIN EN 60068-2-27, 100 g, 3 ms	
Vibration resistance	DIN EN 60068-2-6, 10 g, 10 2000 Hz	
Ambient conditions		
Operating temperature	-20 60 °C (253 333 K), fixed cable	
Storage temperature	lens -40 70 °C (233 343 K)	



Open ECU Specification

GDI Open ECU with EGR	
ECU processor	Infineon
Crankshaft position	Crank trigger wheel
Camshaft position	Cam trigger wheel
Crank position sensor	Variable reluctance sensor
Cam position sensor	Hall effect sensor
T-map	NTC
Mass air flow	Hot wire type
Software	Engine control system
High pump	Bosch CP-1
Open ECU Capabilities	 Set idle Speed - (The user can set the required idle speed of the engine) Closed loop control for idling - (ECU controls the injection until engine idle) Start injection angle for homogeneous operation-(The user can set the start of injection angle as desired) End injection angle for stratified operation-(The user can set the end of injection angle) Start angle for spark ignition-(The user can set the spark timing) Injection Duration - (The user can set the Injection duration in terms of crank angle as desired) Open loop rail pressure - (This is an special feature in which an user can
	set the Injection Pressure in terms Bar, variable from 10 to 180 bar)
	 EGR - (The user can set the EGR flow as desired) Calibration charts are provided for Injection Quantity at various pressure

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AIR FLOW RATE MEASUREMENT METHOD

Air Flow	
Type/Description	Differential Pressure Sensor
Range	0-100kgs/hr
Signal Conditioning	Standalone for each sensors

FUEL MEASUREMENT

Fuel flow rate Measurement method	
Type/Description	Liquid Level Sensor
Range	0-99 Kgs/hr.
Signal Conditioning	Standalone for each sensor

TORQUE OR LOAD MEASUREMENT METHOD

Torque at Dynamometer	
Type/Description	Torque is measured using a load cell transducer. The transducer is a strain gauge base. The output of the load cell is connected to the load cell transmitter. The output of the load cell transmitter is connected to the USB port through interface card.
Range	0-50 Kgs
Signal Conditioning/transmitter	Standalone



#472/5, Sri gandhadakavalu, Kottigepalya. Vishwaneedam Post. Bangalore -560091. Ph.: 080-23587927, 9740987814, 9448428695, 9448451476, 9845114738 Email: <u>info@legionbrothers.com</u>. <u>www.legionbrothers.com</u>, <u>www.legionbrothers.in</u>



Measurement of Temperatures at different points		
Туре	"K"	
Range	0-1500ºC	
Signal conditioning/transmitter	Standalone	
Location	Engine Exhaust Temperature	
Туре	"K"	
Range	0-300ºC	
Signal conditioning/transmitter	Standalone	
Location	Ambient	

All the measured parameters from the sensor are connected to the computer

Data Acquisition Card

Analog Input	
Differential Channels	12
Resolution	12 bits
Sample Rate	200 Ks/s
Max Voltage	5 V
Number of Ranges	4
Simultaneous Sampling	Yes
On-Board Memory	5120 samples
Analog Output	
Channels	2
Digital I/O	
Input-Only Channels	30
Output-Only Channels	12
Timing	Software
Logic Levels	TTL
Maximum Input Range	0 V - 5V
Maximum Output Range	0 V - 3.3 V
Counter/Timers	
Counters	2
Max Source Frequency	84 MHz
Resolution	12 bits
Logic Levels	TTL
Total DC output Current on all I/O lines	130mA

CPU 3rd generation Intel[®] Core[™] i3-3220 processor **Operating System** Windows 8 32/64bit 4GB Memory Graphics Intel[®] HD Graphics 2000 (integrated) Dimensions 499 x 196 x 397 mm (19.6 x 7.7 x 15.6") Integrated 720p HD webcam Camera Display 20" LCD with LED backlight panel (1600x900) (250 NIT) ODD Tray-in DVD reader/writer I/O Ports 6 USB ports (2 USB 3.0, 4 USB 2.0) 6-in-1 card reader • (SD/SDHC/SDXC/MMC/MS/MS-Pro) Combo jack 10/100/1000 LAN HDMI • Up to 1TB HDD (7,200 rpm) Storage

High Speed Camera & Computer: Clients Scope

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SYSTEM CAPABILITIES

Legion Brothers provide the state of the art Automatic DAQ assisted Data acquisition of the following parameters on an innovative engineered software platform "Engine Test Express"

- 1. Combustion Optical Diagnostics
- 2. Actual volume of Air.
- 3. Volumetric Efficiency.
- 4. Specific fuel consumption (SFC).
- 5. Brake Thermal Efficiency.
- 6. Brake power.
- 7. Heat Balance chart.
- 8. Mechanical efficiency.
- 9. Frictional Power.
- 10. Indicated Power.
- 11. PV and P-θ diagrams
- 12. 5% Mass Fraction Burnt Angle
- 13. 10% Mass Fraction Burnt Angle
- 14. 50% Mass Fraction Burnt Angle
- 15. 90% Mass Fraction Burnt Angle
- 16. 95% Mass Fraction Burnt Angle
- 17. 99% Mass Fraction Burnt Angle
- 18. Estimated End of Combustion Angle (EEOC)
- 19. Gross IMEP
- 20. Maximum Heat Release Rate
- 21. Maximum Heat Release rate crank angle
- 22. Maximum pressure rise rate
- 23. Maximum pressure rise rate crank angle
- 24. Maximum pressure
- 25. Maximum pressure crank angle
- 26. Start of Combustion
- 27. Total heat release

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