



MATHEMATICAL MODEL OF DIESEL INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE SUBSYSTEM

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Abstract

The main task of a diesel engine is to convert the thermal energy of fuel into mechanical energy. The effectiveness of this transformation is most fully reflected in the specific effective fuel consumption, which defines the economy, and the effective efficiency, which describes the excellence of the work process.

Keywords: Diesel, effective power, heat, temperature, energy, mechanics, effective fuel consumption.

Introduction

The main task of the engine is to convert the thermal energy of the fuel into mechanical energy. The effectiveness of this transformation is most fully reflected in the specific effective fuel consumption, which defines the economy, and the effective efficiency, which describes the excellence of the work process. These two indicators are closely related to each other [1-7].

Specific effective fuel consumption is determined by the following ratio [48]:

$$ge = 103G_{fuel}Ne \quad (1)$$

Here: G - fuel - hourly fuel consumption of the engine, kg/h;

Ne - effective power, kW.

The efficiency can be found in the following expression [8-19]:

$$\eta_e = 3600Ne / G_{fuel}Ni \quad (2)$$

Where: Ni - the low calorific value of fuel, kJ/kg;

According to a number of studies [20-28], effective power is one of the parameters describing the technical condition of the engine and its cylinders. In addition, the effective power should not be significantly more or less than the plate (nominal), because. The operation of the car also depends on it. The technical condition of the cylinder, in turn, depends on its tightness, friction losses, as well as the correct and timely delivery of fuel to it.

In other words, the technical condition of the cylinder depends on the technical condition of the mechanical system of the engine (KSHM, timing, turbocharger) and the technical condition of the fuel supply system. At the same time, the car engine consists of several cylinders, the technical condition of which may differ from each other. In this case, the complexity of determining the technical condition of the engine and its main systems should be minimal [29-34]. The above conditions make it possible to form the target functions of the subsystem of the internal combustion engine - to minimize the specific effective fuel consumption and to maximize the amount of information about the technical condition during diagnostics:

$$\begin{cases} N_e^{fact} = N_e^{nom} \pm \Delta N_e \\ J_i = H_x^{T_{pr} \rightarrow \min} - H_i \rightarrow \max \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

Here: N_e - fact and N_e - name - actual and nominal (passport) valid engine power; ΔN_e - tolerance to power changes;

T_{pr} - time of failure of ATS with ATPS during search, identification and elimination of the causes of failure, h;

H_x - the initial entropy of the object (probability of the presence of a fault in it, determined using the received diagnostic parameter);

H - the probability of failure after diagnosis.

To build a mathematical model of a diesel engine, we represent the engine in the form of functionally interconnected individual blocks. The first of them is the engine itself (ICE), which includes the crank mechanism (KShM), gas distribution mechanism (GRM), lubrication and cooling systems. In simplified form, from the ECM's side, input behaviour is the law of fuel supply required depending on the speed, heat and load regimes determined by the operating conditions of the entire vehicle.

Other units of the subsystem are the intake manifold, the exhaust manifold, and the turbocharger, which consists of a centrifugal turbine and a centrifugal compressor. The need to consider the listed blocks separately is due to the presence of gas-dynamic processes that directly affect the operation of the ECM in the car, including the feedback mode. In addition, the parameters of the air supply are closely related to the operation of the diesel engine [32-40].

The functional diagram of the "diesel internal combustion engine" subsystem is shown in Fig. 1.

The mathematical model of the subsystem is based on the basic physical laws, so the system includes the equation of the law of conservation of energy (the first law of thermodynamics), the law of conservation of mass, the equation of state, and the equation. Heat transfer, equations of motion of mechanical links (dynamics of rotational movement of a rigid body). The law of conservation of energy (the first law of thermodynamics) can be written in the following form [50]:

$$\frac{dp}{dt} = \frac{k-1}{v} \left(\frac{dQ}{dt} + h_b G_b - h_p G_p + H_g G_g - \frac{k}{k-1} p \frac{dV}{dt} \right) \quad (4)$$

Similarly, we write the law of conservation of mass [51]:

$$\frac{dm}{dt} = G_b - G_g + G_{fuel} + G_p \quad (5)$$

Here: G_b , G_g , G_p - specific enthalpies of the air charge passing through the inlet, piston rings to the crankcase and exhaust gases passing through the outlet, respectively, J/kg;

G_b - the mass flow of air passing through the inlet gas distribution bodies, kg/s;

G_g - the mass flow of air passing through exhaust gas distribution bodies, kg/s;

G_{fuel} - mass fuel consumption, kg/s;

G_p - mass flow through the leaks of the cylinder-piston group, kg/s.

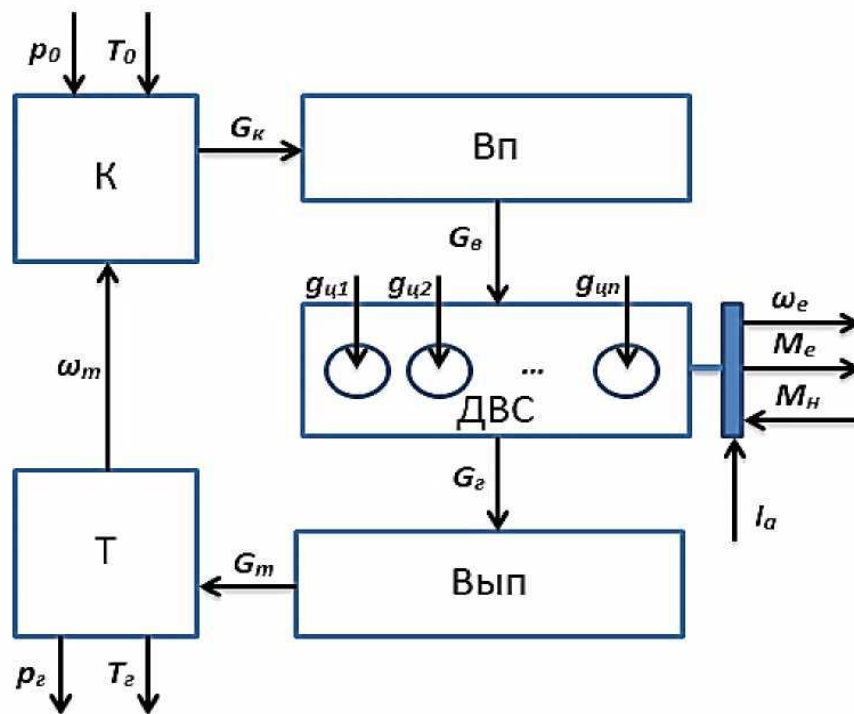


Figure 1. Functional diagram of the "Diesel internal combustion engine" subsystem



Conclusion

1. The developed theoretical basis of the diagnostic methodology Applications for cars with diesel engines equipped with common rail fuel supply systems include:
 - A complex mathematical model of the operation process of the car in the "Battery fuel supply system-Diesel internal combustion engine-Car-Environment" system;
 - A set of targeted functions that ensure the improvement of the efficiency of the use of vehicles with ATPS;
 - A scientific and methodological approach to the analytical study of the influence of ATPS technical status parameters and its operation strategy on the output parameters of diesel engine vehicle performance in the "ADAS" system.

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