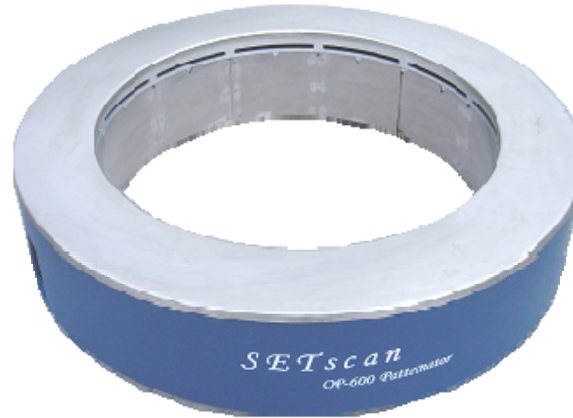


# Characterization of Fuel Injectors and Urea Dosers



**En'Urga Inc.**

1291-A Cumberland Avenue, West Lafayette, IN 47906

*<http://www.enurga.com>*



# Outline

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- **Spray Characterization Methods**
- **Sample Results**
- **Quality assurance of injectors and dosers**

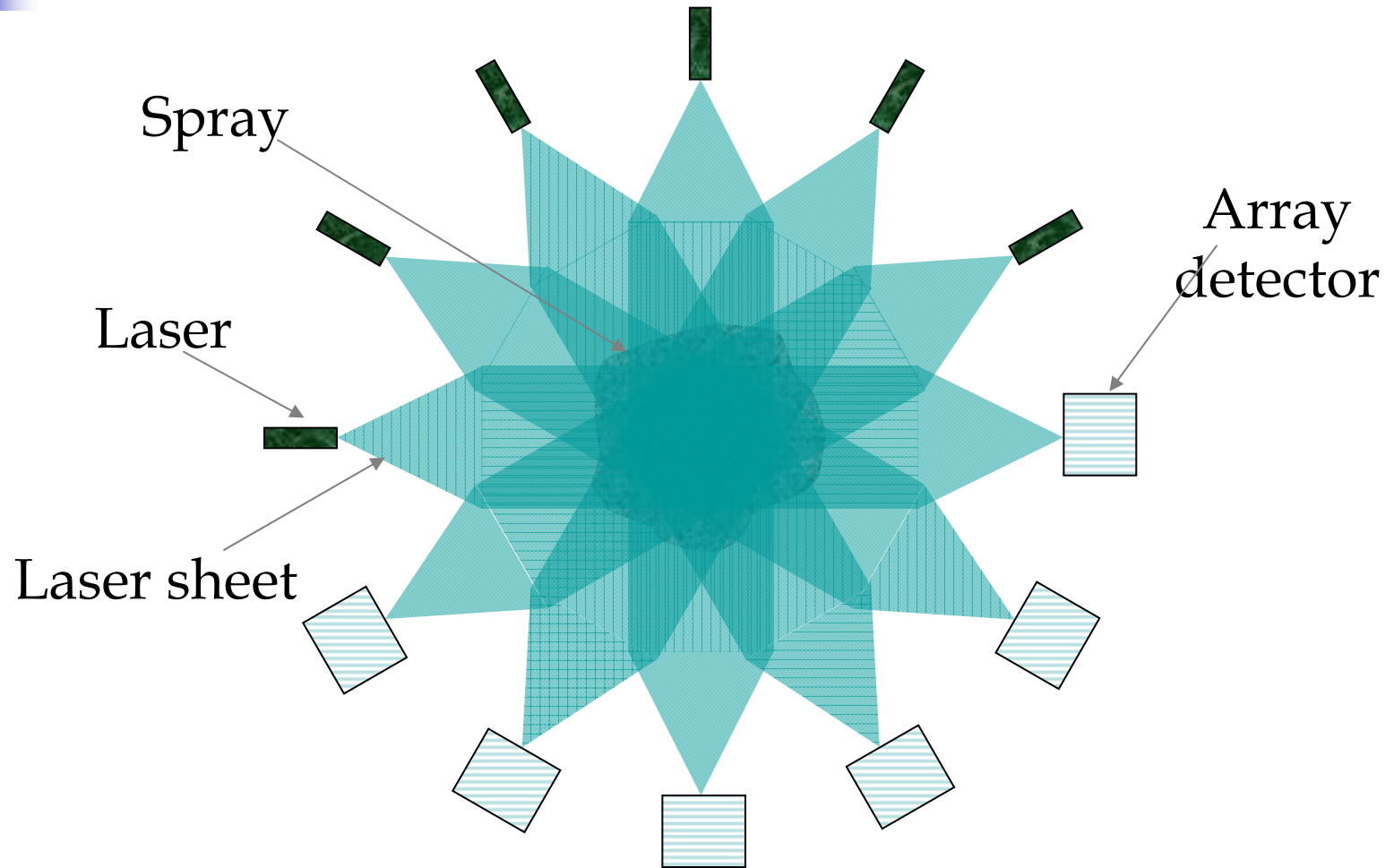


# Experimental Techniques

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- Extinction tomography for planar drop surface area distribution, plume angles, % split amongst plumes, separation angles, and spray pattern
- Pattern Imaging Velocimetry for planar axial and radial velocities
- Temporally resolved to 100 microseconds

# Extinction Tomography (SETscan)



# Principle of Operation

- **Path integrated extinction of laser sheets**
- **Multiple view angles for non-axisymmetric turbulent flows**
- **Multiple slices to obtain high spatial resolution**
- **Local extinction coefficients obtained by statistical tomography (MLE method)**
- **For liquid sprays, the local extinction coefficient is equal to the drop surface areas per unit volume**

# Measurement Characteristics

<b>Aerosol limitations</b>	<b>Unrestricted</b>
<b>Distance to sample</b>	<b>Unrestricted</b>
<b>Probe volume</b>	<b>Planar</b>
<b>Size</b>	<b>Unrestricted</b>
<b>Number limitation</b>	<b>Extinction</b>
<b>Sampling type</b>	<b>Concentration</b>
<b>Measured quantities</b>	<b>Surface area * no. of drops/m<sup>3</sup></b>
<b>Dynamic range</b>	<b>Instrument SNR</b>
<b>Sampling mode</b>	<b>Instantaneous, time averaged, time resolved</b>
<b>Sensitivity highest</b>	<b>Uniform across range</b>

# Why surface area density

- Total amount of fuel or liquid evaporated is proportional to heat release rate in combustion and solid mass fraction in spray drying.
- Correlation coefficient (R) of different parameters with total fuel evaporated
- Mass flux  $R = 0.903$     Velocity  $R = -0.239$
- Diameter = 0.681    *Surface area density = 0.961*

For combustion, spray drying, and urea dosing applications, surface area density is optimal method of comparing different nozzles or checking uniformity

# Comparison with Competitive Technology

- Extinction  $\Rightarrow$  Immune to environmental lighting
- Diode lasers  $\Rightarrow$  Class II, No safety issues
- Monolithic  $\Rightarrow$  Out-of-box factory floor deployment
- Adaptive grids  $\Rightarrow$  Alignment of nozzle not critical
- Advanced GUI  $\Rightarrow$  Easily operated by technician
- Reliable  $\Rightarrow$  100% quality assurance of nozzles

*Only quantitative (+/- 2% on absolute values, +/- .5% repeatability) patternator on the market*



# Comparison of Methods

Measurement Characteristics	Light Scattering Interferometry	Fraunhofer Diffraction, Ensem	Light Sheet Imaging	Extinction Tomography
<b>Basic Measurement</b>	<i>Diameter/Velocity</i>	<i>Diameter</i>	<i>Pattern</i>	<i>Surface area</i>
<b>Accuracy</b>	+/- 20%	+/- 20%	Not quantitative	+/- 2%
<b>Particle Shape Restriction</b>	Spherical	Sphere, Irregular	Spherical	none
<b>Particle Composition</b>	Transparent, Opaque	Better if opaque	None	none
<b>Index of Refraction Dependence</b>	Yes	Partial/none	None	None/Imaginary
<b>Working distance (Trans to Det)</b>	3 m	0.5 m	0.5m	Unlimited
<b>Sample Volume</b>	Small, Point	Line of site	Plane/volume	Plane/volume
<b>Sample Volume Bias</b>	Yes, Correction	None	Yes, Correction	None
<b>Size Minimum, mm</b>	0.3	0.3	3	Unlimited
<b>Maximum size</b>	1,000	500	unlimited	Unlimited
<b>Number Density Maximum</b>	Coincid/extinction	Extinction/MultiScat	Extinction/overlap	Extinction
<b>Number Density Minimum</b>	None	Yes, Low SNR	Blank Images	Low SNR
<b>Sampling Type</b>	Flux Dependent	Concentration	Concentration	N/A
<b>Sampling Mode</b>	Time ave/ Time Resolved	Instantaneous/ Time Reolved	Instantaneous	Time Ave, Time Resolved, Instant
<b>Size Dynamic Range</b>	50	50	20	N/A
<b>Particle Velocity</b>	Yes	No	Possible	Possible
<b>Number Density Measurements</b>	Yes	Yes, With extinction	Yes	Yes
<b>Measurement Sensitivity</b>	Highest for largest	Highest for middle	Highest for largest	Uniform across range

# Imaging Velocimetry

- **Two types on instruments available for planar velocity estimation in sprays**
- **Planar Particle Imaging Velocimetry and Statistical Pattern Imaging Velocimetry**
- **First type tracks individual particles and determines displacement**
- **Second type tracks flow patterns and determines peak spatial correlations over a fixed time window**



# Advantages and Disadvantages of SPIV

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## Advantages

- Does not require distinct particles
- Works with various types of lighting such as shadowgraphy and natural lighting
- Work equally well with dense sprays
- High powered lasers not required

## Disadvantages

- Longer computational time required
- Minimum 10 KHz camera



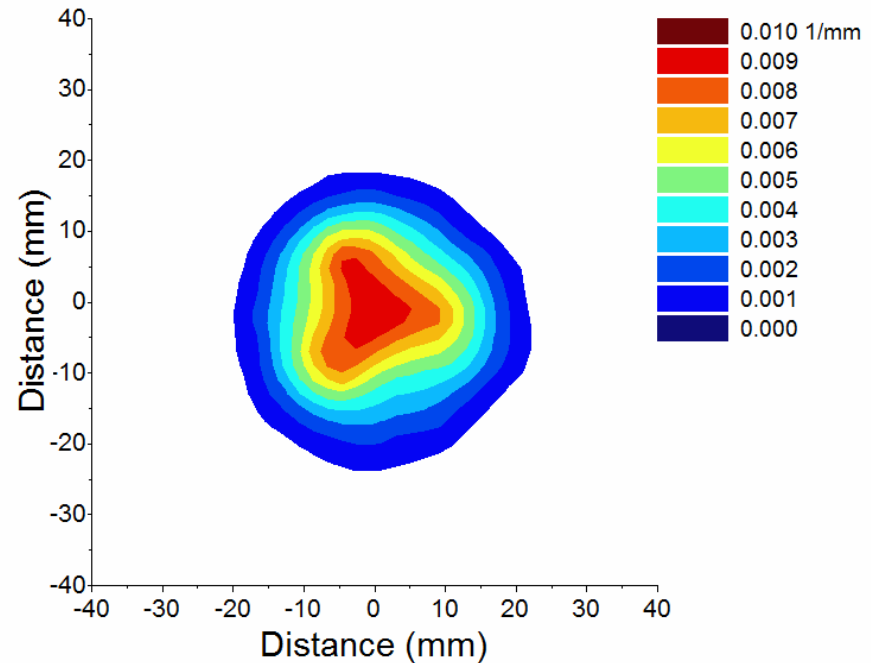
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# Sample Results

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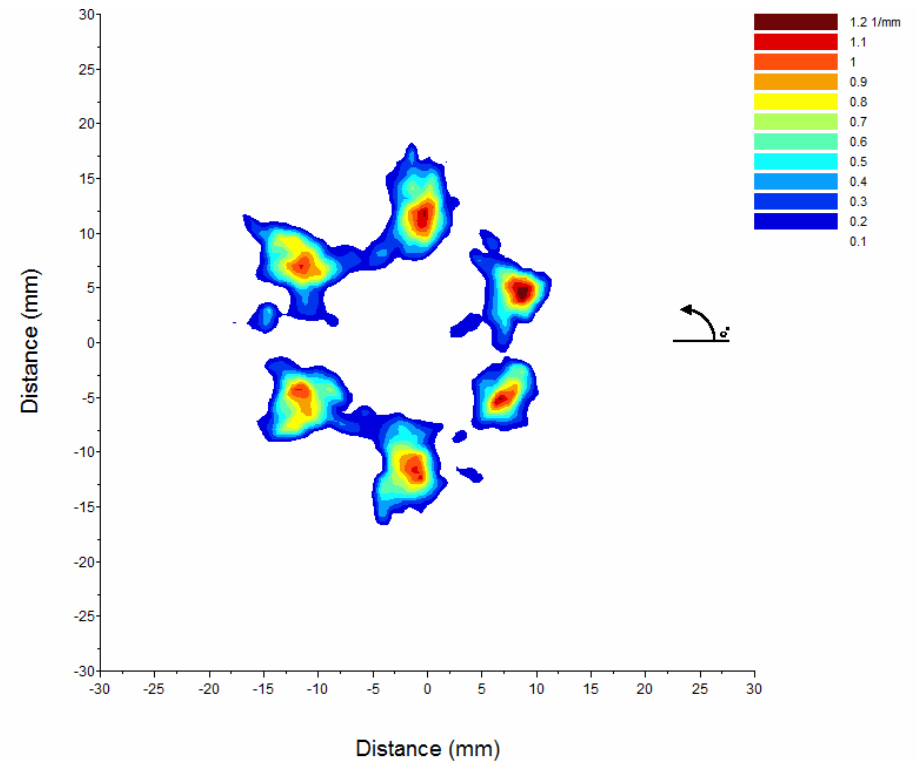
# Sample Results Patternator

- Urea doser
- Spray pattern is not very axisymmetric
- 90% of the spray is within a small angle
- Quantitative values of surface area densities



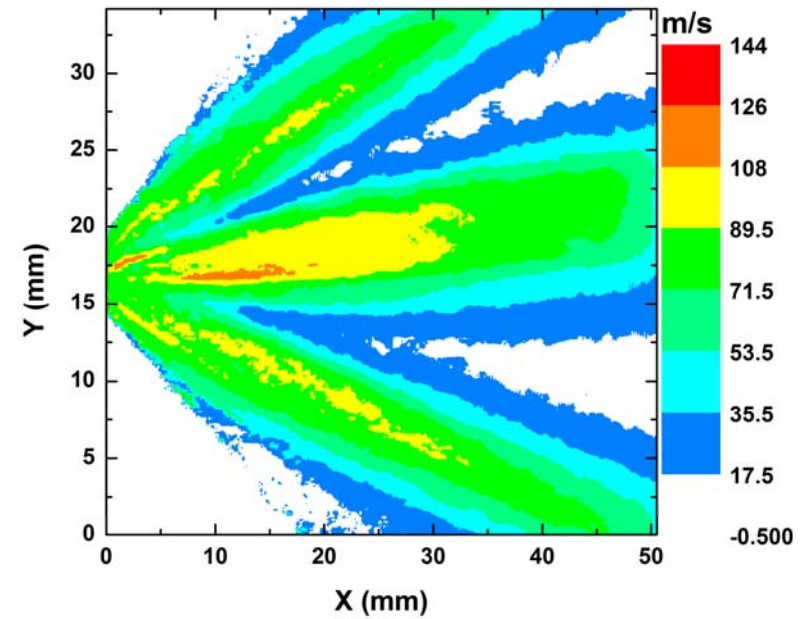
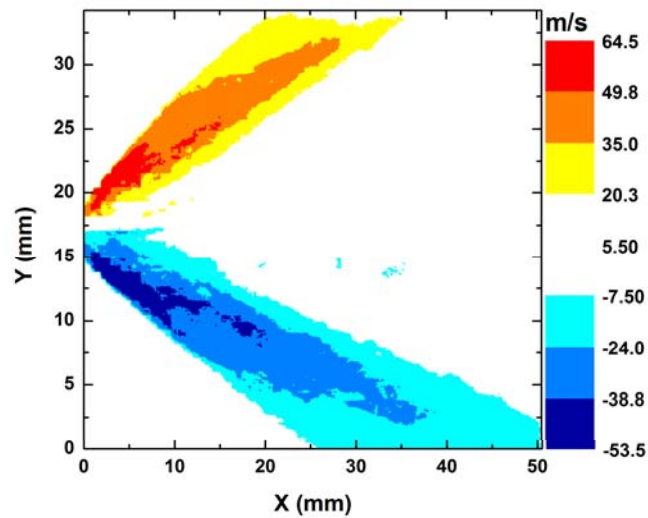
# GDI Injector

Mean plume angles (deg.)	% area in plume
10.89	19.32
5.73	4.69
11.53	21.71
10.48	17.91
11.51	23.06
9.35	12.93
Mean centroid (x, mm)	Mean centroid (y, mm)
3.26	-5.69
-4.84	14.28
-22.13	1.97
-29.04	-10.75
-15.37	-18.49
0.10	-20.01



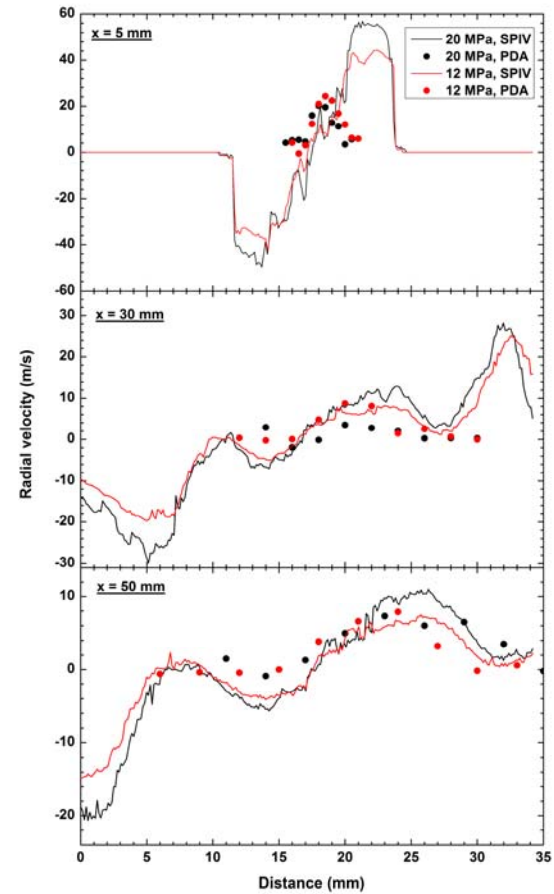
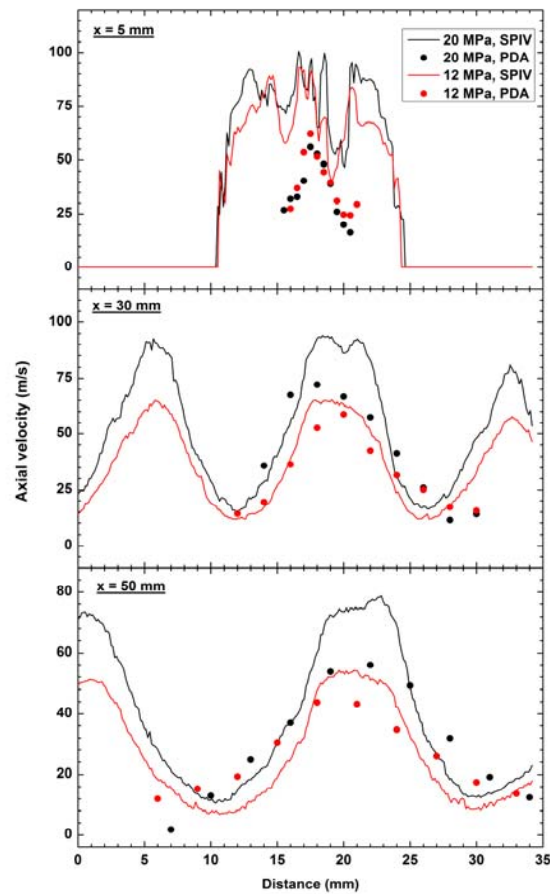
*Reliable data with multiple orifice injectors*

# Sample Results SPIV



**GDI Injector at 20 MPa**

# Comparison with PDA







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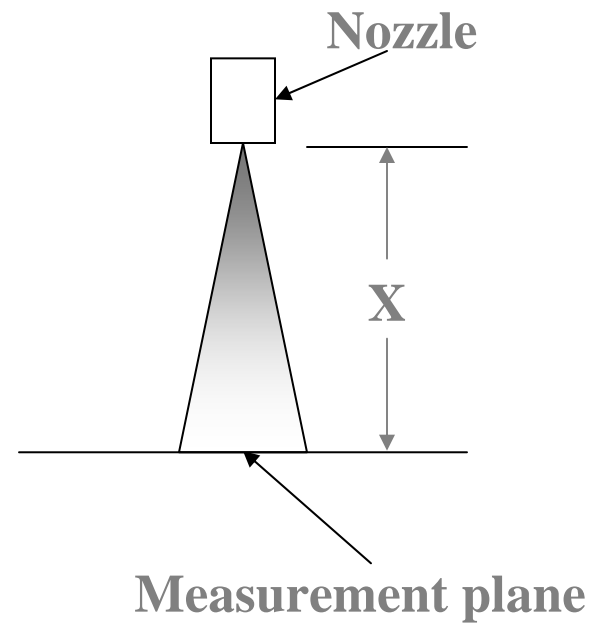
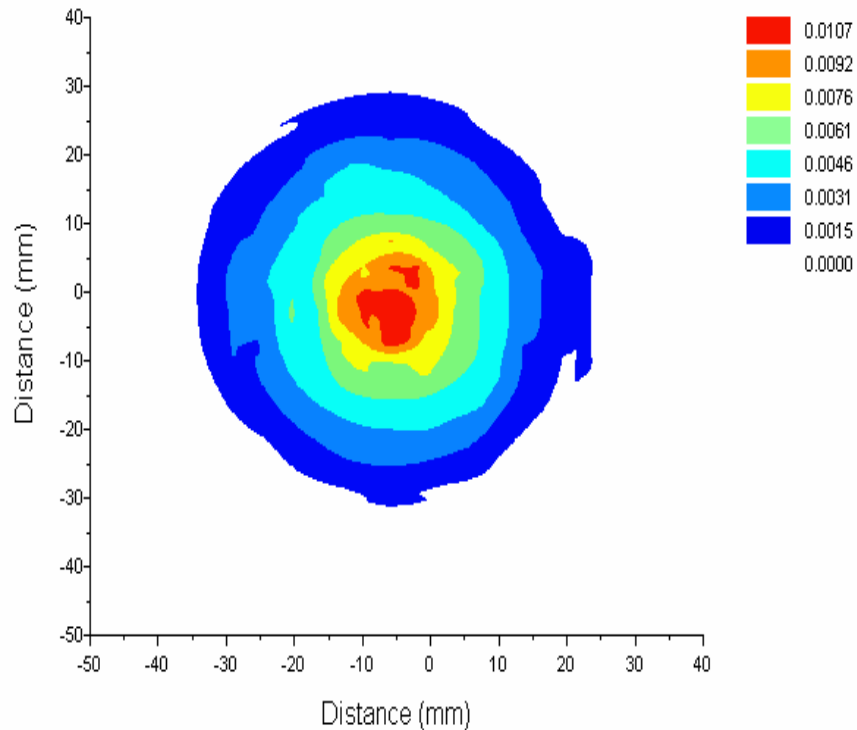
# Quality Assurance of Nozzles

# Quality Control Objectives

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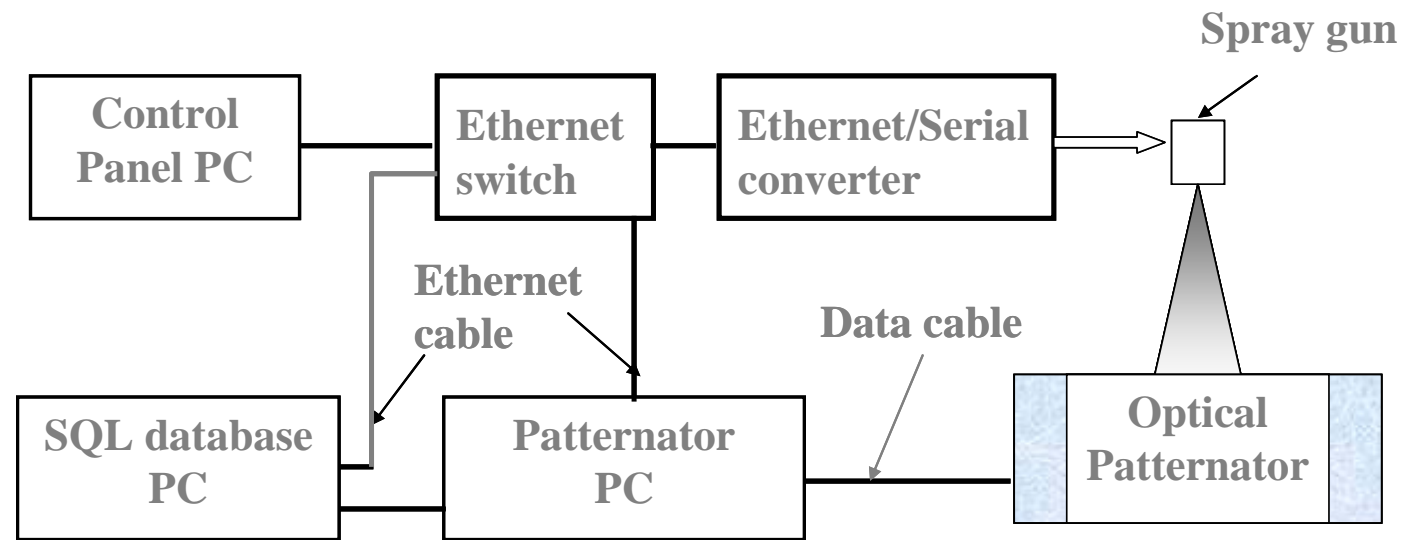
- **Define QC parameters**
- **Set tolerance limits**
- **Generate master template**
- **Compare each nozzle with master template**
- **Accept/reject nozzle based on patternation result**

# Sample QC parameter (1): Spray Angle



*One of over 100 QC parameters used by the SETscan patternator*

# Quality audit configuration

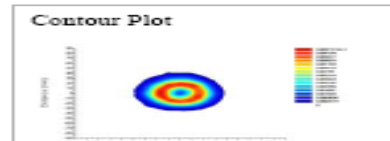
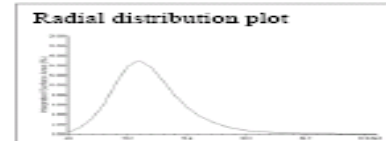
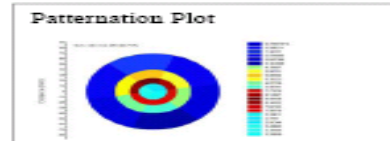


*Over 3000 nozzles or injector audited in one day*  
*Rapid turn over with minimal supervision by technicians*  
*Average system downtime < 3 day per year*

# Sample Report Generated by SETscan

Customer Logo

## Optical Patternation Report



### Master template limits

1. Angle: A1 – A2
2. L2 Norm Radial: B1 – B2
3. L2 Norm Axial: C1 – C2
4. Deviation angle: D1 – D2
5. Max. radial distance: E1 – E2
6. Max. axial distance: F1 – F2
7. Total surface area: G1 – G2

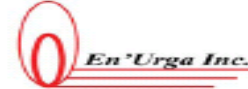
### Measured values

1. Angle: A
2. L2 Norm Radial: B
3. L2 Norm Axial: C
4. Deviation angle: D
5. Max. radial distance: E
6. Max. axial distance: F
7. Total surface area: G

### Standard nozzle report

Code No:  
Operator No.  
Nozzle No:  
Date:

### SETScan OP-600 patternator



<http://www.enurga.com>

**Traceable warehoused data for all injectors and dosers**

# Sample Installation (OP-600)



- 2 computer QA system
- Automatic nozzle mounts
- Booth by Alsmatik
- QA software by En'Urga
- Multiple types of nozzles
- ROI < 1 year

*Photograph: Courtesy Danfoss S/A*

# Selected Customers

<b>Abbott</b>	<b>General Motors</b>	<b>Hitachi</b>
<b>Bend Research</b>	<b>Cummins</b>	<b>AVL</b>
<b>Pfizer</b>	<b>Emcom Technologies</b>	<b>FEV</b>
<b>S.C. Johnson &amp; Son</b>	<b>Faurecia</b>	<b>Nordson</b>
<b>Catalytica Energy</b>	<b>Donaldson</b>	<b>Delavan</b>
<b>Delphi</b>	<b>Proctor &amp; Gamble</b>	<b>Woodward</b>
<b>Ricardo</b>	<b>Honeywell</b>	<b>Tenneco</b>
<b>Continental</b>	<b>Bombardier</b>	<b>Synerject</b>
<b>Eaton</b>	<b>Rolls Royce</b>	<b>Danfoss</b>
<b>Columbian Chemical</b>	<b>General Electric</b>	<b>Boston Scientific</b>
<b>United Technologies Aerosapce System</b>	<b>Dow Agrosiences Laboratories</b>	<b>Vertex Pharmaceuticals</b>
<b>Toyota</b>	<b>Bosch LLC.</b>	<b>3M</b>