Effects of Injection Pressure and Nozzle Diameter on Flame Structure of Diesel Spray of Agriculture Machine

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Abstract
Due to the mixing process of fuel and air in diesel engine, various diesel spray devices have been developed. More than one hundred years of development have made these diesel engines controllable and efficient, resulting in cleaner performance and enhanced fuel consumption. Still series of features: engine geometries, fuels, chemical-kinetics, in-cylinder flow, combustion process, sprays and fuel-air mixture formation must be investigating to reduce engine emissions, and increase performance of the engine. Alteration in fuel droplet and fuel-air mixture can alter the fuel droplet and flame during combustion. The effects of injection pressure and nozzle hole diameter on flame structure and of impinging diesel spray were investigated. CFD software ANSYS IC Engine (Fluent) V-18 was employed to investigate such effects. For the injector nozzle having 0.18 mm diameter, injection pressure (140 MPa) with ambiet temperature 500 °K generates appreciably larger flame structure. Impinging spray flame of nozzle hole 0.1 mm shows much smaller size. The movement of the high velocity region was demonstrated to be at the injector tip in the beginning of injection period (340° CA) which accompanied with the high pressure region. That satisfy the fact which is as spray cone be larger, the spray generates more and more swirl dominant flow that lead to higher evaporation rate. Furthermore, the maximum velocity of injection under 70 MPa was decreased by 15.1093% than its value under 140 MPa. That satisfies the physical concept of pressure to velocity relation for compressible flow. Also, the maximum velocity of flow field with 0.1mm, injector diameter, was decreased by 26.5425% than its value in the case of 0.18 mm diameter.

Keywords: Agriculture Diesel Spray Machine, Combustion Chamber, Flame Structure, Injection Pressure, Nozzle Diameter, Velocity Contours

1. Introduction
The combustion and emission attributes are significantly impacted by spray atomization and fuel–air mixing processes in the combustion chamber of a diesel engine. Injection pressure and nozzle hole size are two imperative injection factors and affect the fuel–air mixing, spray atomization, combustion and emissions characteristics. High injection pressure is considered as an efficient technique to increase performance of Direct Ignition (DI) diesel engine performance and reduce emission on account of enriched fuel–air mixing and spray atomization features. Additionally, nozzle hole diameter also has a high impact on air entrainment amount, combustion and soot formation developments. Decreasing the injector nozzle hole size can provide the effective betterments in combustion and emissions in diesel engine. Many studies were carried to investigate the effects of reduced nozzle diameter and increased injection pressure on combustion and emissions in DI engine, many of these studies concentrated on improvements in performance and combustion process and reduction in emissions in diesel engines. In the meantime, authors mainly scope in their studies to the normal injection pressure and conventional nozzle size.

The development of high-pressure-injection innovation outcome in adequate atomization and accommodate
for improved air-fuel mixture\textsuperscript{13–16}. All these researchers showed importance for the better performance on account of the injector parameters and concluded them as key tools for engine performance enhancement. Zhang et al.\textsuperscript{2} investigated the mixture formation progression of flat wall impinging spray under ultra-high injection pressure (Pinj = 300 MPa) along with micro-hole nozzle (d = 0.08 mm). In his investigation, soot formation attributes of impinging spray flame were also matched with conventional (0.16 mm) and micro-hole (0.08 mm) nozzle free spray flame. The result revealed that the combination of ultra-high injection pressure and micro-hole nozzle is significant to achieve fast vaporization and high air entrainment amount. It is sensible to guess that ultra-high injection pressure and micro-hole nozzle would be advantageous for soot decrement. Conclusively, nozzle hole diameter and injection pressure is important to investigated the effect on flame structure and soot formation of flat wall impinging spray on combustion and other characteristics. Also, to produce an optimized type of nozzle, it needs to comprehend the impact of fuel spray with different pressures and ambient temperatures. The aim of this study is to provide information on the effects of various nozzle diameters will be studied. The ambient conditions effect on the chamber thermodynamic performance which governs the combustion process.

2. Material and Method

The effects of injection pressure (Pinj = 70 MPa & 140 MPa), and nozzle hole diameter (d = 0.1 mm and 0.18 mm) on flame structure and of impinging diesel spray were investigated. This study has been conducted by employing the CFD software ANSYS IC Engine (Fluent) V-18. The numerical approach was the viscous flow with the Discrete-phase model and species transport equation for modeling the injection process. The solution algorithm was the PISO algorithm. The simulations included turbulence by utilizing the standard k-epsilon model. The spatial discretization schemes used in this study was second order upwind for the momentum, energy, turbulent kinetic and species equations and the first order upwind for the turbulent dissipation equation.

2.1 Decomposition and Meshing

Meshing process has two different approaches in order to proceed for analyzing engine combustion problem, a hybrid approach for Spark Ignition (SI) engine, while, the second is layering process used for the vertical valves CI engine. Layering Process was used in this research. Meanwhile, the meshing process used in this study is consisting of the following sequence stages:

1. Geometry decomposed into the numerous parts and meshing proceeds individually.
2. Different meshing methods signed for decomposed geometry in the different zones.
3. Inserting the case file within the CFD system merged into the journal file.
4. The final stage represented by transient in-cylinder simulation.

Structural meshing method approached was applied for in-cylinder engine body as combustion chamber while tetrahedral meshing method was utilized for the bowl piston. Meshing coincides to the piston moving through and swing between top and Bottom Dead Centers (BDC), also moving mesh cause to generate a huge mesh volume density. ANSYS FLUENT v18.0 is used to simulate the engine model and is meshed by virtual topology. A multi-block strategy is broken to fragment the calculation domain into two main regions; chamber and piston layer, the mesh shown in Figure 1. Both zones were meshed with hexahedron cells (structured mesh) and layered by several commands.

![Figure 1. Three-dimensional engine sector grid.](image-url)
Table 1. Mesh summary for the computational domain

| Description          | Quantity |
|----------------------|----------|
| Total Nodes          | 527196   |
| Total Elements       | 504202   |
| Total Body Elements  | 504202   |

| Body Name                | Nodes   | Elements  |
|--------------------------|---------|-----------|
| Piston Outer             | 38808   | 33661     |
| Piston Inner             | 26595   | 23946     |
| Piston Inflation         | 4925    | 3684      |
| Chamber Inner Bottom     | 127065  | 117888    |
| Chamber Outer Bottom     | 330498  | 314880    |
| Chamber Inner Top        | 330498  | 314880    |
| Chamber Outer Top        | 3940    | 2760      |

| Generic Element Type Name | Mechanical ADPL Name | NASTRAN Name | ABAQUS Name | STL Name |
|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------|----------|
| Linear Hexahedron         | Mesh 200            | CHEXA        | C3D8        | N/A      |
| Linear Wedge              | Mesh 200            | CPENTA       | C3D6        | N/A      |

Sweep, face sizing, and edge sizing and inflation commands used to produce a high quality mesh for each zone. The final mesh consisted of 504,202 elements with 527,196 hexahedron cells. A three inflation layers was set to be located in next to wall boundaries in the domain. Such are useful if using turbulence model because of its ability to resolve the viscous boundary layer due to laid a majority of small blocks near to the wall.

2.2 Mesh Metric

To insure that there is enough cells in the computational domain without spending a lot of cells to simulate the flow far from the nozzle. The mesh metrics were investigated to obtain the grid quality.

Figure 2. Warping factor for hexahedrons.

Figure 3. Mesh metric, warping factor plot.
Warping factor is one of the mesh metric which computed and tested for hexahedron elements and the quadrilateral face. A high factor may designate a situation the underlying element formulation can’t grip sound.

The warping factor for the cells factor and calculated for all the 6 quadrilateral faces of a hexahedron. Any hexahedron cell having all flat faces will have a zero warping factor (Figure 2: Warping Factor for hexahedrons).

The mesh generated for this study shown superior results for warping factor where 99.75% (as in Figure 3) from the entire model elements have 0 warping which guaranteed that the elements not deformed in any way and the convergence will be smooth.

The other primary factor to measure the quality of a mesh is Skewness. It defines how mesh generated is near to ideal cell. That it, highly skewed faces and cells are unacceptable because the governing equations being solved assume that the cells are relatively equiangular.

The following Table 2 lists the range of skewness values and the corresponding cell quality.

| Value of Skewness | Cell Quality |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 1                 | Degenerate   |
| 0.9 — 1           | Bad (sliver) |
| 0.75 — 0.9        | Poor         |
| 0.5 — 0.75        | Fair         |
| 0.25 — 0.5        | Good         |
| 0 — 0.25          | Excellent    |
| 0                 | Equilateral  |

According to Table 2, “0” value designates an equilateral cell (best) while “1” value designates totally degenerate cell (worst). Degenerate cells (slivers) are categorized by nodes that are nearly coplanar.

Also, the generated mesh for this study shown excellent results for skewness where 42.7% (as in Figure 4) from the entire model elements have 0 skewness and 57% have skewness lower than 0.1.

### 3. Experimental Research of 4135ACa Four-Stroke Medium Speed Engine

In this thesis a 4135ACa four-stroke medium speed engine was used for the validation and simulations. All the investigations were conducted for the same engine specifications that listed in Table 3. The engine is equipped with a direct injection, 4135ACa engines are manufactured as in-line with four cylinder configurations.

![Mesh metric, skewness plot.](image)
The 4135ACa engine is running with a speed of 1500 rounds per minute and produced an output power of 66.2 kW per cylinder. The engine bore is 135mm and the stroke 150mm.

Tan et al. investigated experimentally the performance of the engine “4135ACa,” which is a brand of Dongfeng, and reported a set of results. The results were suggested that the burning efficiency could be increased with the increase of O₂. When it reached 60%, the output heat in the cylinder has been equal to that under the operation condition of air intake.

However, this thesis, as defined previously, was focused on nozzle diameter effect with different ambient and inlet rounding conditions on combustion process characteristics. The results were validated to the results of Tan and the engine specification would be taken as it is.

4. Boundary Conditions

All wall boundaries containing the moving boundaries such as piston, cylinder and valves were retained at constant temperatures during the simulation. Where the top sector face (involving valves) at 580 K, piston walls at 660 K and cylinder walls at 540 K. One of valves in the positive Y-direction was assigned as inlet port and the other side as exhaust port. A two different ignition pressures, 70 MPa and 140 MPa, were applied. Temperature of the ambient was investigated for 500 °K, 800 °K and 900 °K. The flow direction at the inlet is set parallel to the intake runner walls. The internal interfaces between chamber and valve zones did not contribute physically in the calculation; however, when the valves are fully closed, the interfaces are treated as walls and the boundary conditions are determined from the adjacent wall boundaries. These conditions were applied for two nozzle diameters (0.1 and 0.18 mm).

The diesel fuel which was utilized in this simulation is n-heptane (C7H16) with properties taken according to the experimental data listed in Table 4. Four injection points are set at the center of the cylinder head, Nozzle geometry and injection conditions are summarized in Table 5.

5. In-cylinder Flow Validation and investigation

The in-cylinder flow validation has been done with standard k-ε turbulence model for mean in-cylinder pressure. Due to the specified geometry of the 4135CAc diesel engine used in this study, limited experimental data is available for validation. Therefore, the mean in-cylinder pressure of the model in this study was compared with the experimental data used by Tan et al.

The simulated results of difference in the volume-averaged in-cylinder pressure obtained from ANSYS IC and Diesel RK compared with the experimentally results observed by Tan for nozzle diameter of (0.224mm) and engine speed of (1500 rpm) was shown in Figure 5.

The results obtained by ANSYS and Diesel RK have divergence of 9.83607% and 5.71429% respectively than experimental data. However, these differences occur

| Table 3. Specifications of 4135ACa Engine |
|------------------------------------------|
| **Engine** | **Main Parameter** |
| Engine Type | Inline 4-Cylinder |
| Bore and Stroke | 4-Stroke Water Cooled |
| Capacity | 135 mm / 150 mm |
| Compression Ratio | 8.85L |
| Rated Power | 66.2kW / 1500 rpm |
| Injection Timing | 20° before TDC / 48° |
| Inlet Valve Open / Close Timing | After BDC |
| Outlet Valve | 48° before BDC / 20° |
| Open / Close Timing | After TDC |
| Shape of Combustion Chamber | ω shape |
| Intake Air Type | Naturally Aspirated |

| Table 4. Diesel fuel properties |
|---------------------------------|
| **Fuel type** | n-heptane (C7H16) |
| Thermal Conductivity | 0.149 W/m-k |
| Viscosity | 0.0024 kg/m-s |
| Vapor Molecular Weight | 100.204 kg/kmol |
| Specific Heat | 2090 j/kg- K |
| Density | 840 kg/ m3 |
| Latent Heat | 277 000 j/kg |

| Table 5. Nozzle configurations and spray injection parameters |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| **Number of holes** | 4 |
| **Hole diameter** | 0.1 , 0.18 mm |
| **Angle of fuel-jet axis** | 70° |
| **Start of injection** | 100.204 kg/kmol |
| **Injection timing** | 18° before TDC |
because the dimensions of the combustion chamber are guessed and not actual. In addition, the standard k-ε turbulence model was contains an error percentage which differ from model to another. Also, the numerical solution itself has a residual value which represents in some kind the divergence.

In general, the results of validation did not contain a large divergence and the results with less than 10% were could be considered as acceptable and allowable to dealing with.

However, this engine was simulated and analyzed for an operational speed of 1500 rpm to investigate engine performance. For our standard case of nozzle diameter of (0.1mm) and ambient temperature of 500 K, the volume-averaged in-cylinder pressures were shown in Figure 5.

The peak pressure for simulated case was found to be 48.6 bar. The flow pressure structures at the beginning of fuel injection with different crank angles. Figure 6 presents the pressure contours on a 60° sector of in-cylinder chamber (combustion chamber).

6. Result

6.1 The In-Cylinder Pressure Contours with Different Crank Angles

From Figure 7, the contours illustrated how the area of injection or the cylinder core region represents the area of higher pressure due to the effects of flow characteristics which conclude swirl flow and vortices generation.

**Figure 5.** The validation for simulation models of the 4135ACa engine.

**Figure 6.** The in-cylinder pressure of the 4135ACa engine.
Figure 7. The in-cylinder pressure contours with different Crank Angles (CA).
It clearly shows that the pressure of injection particles volume is much higher than the vapor pressure. In fact, those due to the formation of vortex which indicate pressure levels much higher than the vapor pressure of the liquid diesel. The region of higher pressure will be transmitted to the cylinder boundary region due to flow characteristics and fuel penetration. Also, the in-cylinder pressure increases the crank angle increasing and reaching after TDC. Aimed at the injection pressure effect, a greater injection pressure results a longer flame length. In the meantime, flame length increases more quickly and reaches quasi-steady length former for great injection pressure. The development of quasi-steady stage for great injection pressure shows an improvement of soot oxidation.

6.2 Velocity Vectors and Contours

In the CFD representation for variable values, the common way to explain distributions of parameters is by plotting contours. Contours are a visual appearance for various values in a colored way. Each color refers to a range of magnitudes which explained within an attached legend. In this section, contours, vectors and XY plots used to explain the results.

6.2.1 Velocity Vectors within the Combustion Chamber

The flow structure evaluated by numerical analysis was examined. For the flow structure, Figure 8 captures the velocity vectors on a cut plane through the middle of the section port (YZ plane) at the combustion chamber which present 60° sector (from the whole 360° combustion chamber) with different crank angle CA.

The combustion sector was simulated at a speed of 1500 rpm for valve timings (340-390 °CA) (include injection period). The cylinder head wall between intake and exhaust valve was smooth. The simulation results were operated at specified conditions which are; ambient temperature of 500k, injection pressure of 70 MPa and nozzle diameter of 0.1mm.

At every 10° of Crank Angle (CA) step, the velocity vector plot observes the transient behavior of the flow. A series of vector fields for the solution are presented in Figure 8. From the figure, it is clear that the vortex core is moving from side to side inside the chamber volume. The movement of the high velocity region was demonstrated to be at the injector tip in the beginning of injection period (340° CA) which accompanied with the high pressure region as shown in Figure 7. In this part, the vortex was generated in the boundary region and the core region has no secondary motion. In fact, that conclusion satisfies the known behavior of vortices where its core present low pressure regions. However, a large recirculation zone inside the chamber volume which occur in the core region (after injection) and piston curvatures which came with secondary (swirl) flow generation. This swirl flow has a high advantageous effect on fuel drops evaporation, mixing and combustion processes.

The velocity contours for the same case were shown in Figure 9 with particles flow demonstration by tracking plot. In this figure, the particle concentration region appears in velocity contour as moderate velocity region which its upstream flow presents high velocity (that due to secondary flow) and its downstream present low velocity regime. That satisfy the fact which is as spray cone be larger, the spray generates more and more swirl dominant flow that lead to higher evaporation rate.

6.2.2 Velocity Field Variation with Different Injection Pressure

From ideal gas law, the pressure variation has proportional effect on gas density (P) where the density, at constant flow rate, effect inversely on velocity magnitude. This is a physical concept. Therefore, velocity field was investigated numerically within the combustion chamber to capture the effect of injection pressure on velocity distribution. The simulations have been done for two injection pressures (70Mpa and 140Mpa). Also, the simulation results were operated at specified conditions which are; ambient temperature of 500k and nozzle diameter of 0.1mm.

A velocity contours were presented in Figure 10. From the figure, the maximum velocity of injection under 70 MPa was decreased by 15.1093% than its value under 140 MPa. That satisfies the physical concept of pressure to velocity relation for compressible flow.

In fact, it’s more complicated. The relation between velocity and pressure has effect on many parameters like swirl intensity, vorticity, turbulent kinetic energy, turbulence dissipation and more others. The in-cylinder flow, as shown in Figure 11, considered as one of the higher complexity flows.
Figure 8. The in-cylinder velocity vectors with different Crank Angles (CA).
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**Figure 9.** The combustion chamber velocity contours with particles tracking at 350° Crank Angles (CA) (10° after injection period end).

**Figure 10.** The velocity distribution within combustion chamber under different injection pressures.
7. Velocity Field Variation with Different Nozzle Diameters

It's known that a larger diameter opening will always give more flow. Therefore, the mass flow rate proportional varies to nozzle diameter where the nozzle diameter effect inversely to velocity magnitudes. This is, also, a physical concept. Therefore, velocity field was investigated numerically within the combustion chamber to capture the effect of nozzle diameter on velocity distribution. The simulations have been done for injector diameters (0.1 mm and 0.18 mm). Also, the simulation results were operated at specified conditions which are; ambient temperature of 500 k under injection pressure of 70 MPa.

A velocity contours were presented in Figure 12. From the figure, the maximum velocity of flow field with
0.1 mm, injector diameter, was decreased by 26.5425% than its value in the case of 0.18 mm diameter.

8. Conclusion

Flame structure of impinging diesel spray were studied with high injection pressure and nozzle hole diameter in a combustion vessel with ANSYS IC Engine (FLUENT) V-18. The effects of injection pressure and nozzle hole diameter on velocity vectors and contours in combustion chamber along with different degree crank angle during the injection period were compared and discussed. The main conclusions are summarized as follow:

For the injector nozzle having 0.18 mm diameter, injection pressure (140 MPa) with ambiet temperature 500 °K generates appreciably larger flame structure. Impinging spray flame of nozzle hole 0.1 mm shows much smaller size. The movement of the high velocity region was demonstrated to be at the injector tip in the begining of injection period (340° CA) which accompanied with the high pressure region. That satisfy the fact which is as spray cone be larger, the spray generates more and more swirl dominant flow that lead to higher evaporation rate. Furthermore, the maximum velocity of injection under 70 MPa was decreased by 15.1093% than its value under 140 MPa. That satisfies the physical concept of pressure to velocity relation for compressible flow. Also, the maximum velocity of flow field with 0.1mm, injector diameter, was decreased by 26.5425% than its value in the case of 0.18 mm diameter.

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