



Equipment designed for the study and understanding of the behavior of a four-stroke single cylinder diesel combustion engine.

The necessary tests can be carried out to obtain the data characteristic of the motor operation, familiarizing students with the curves presented by the manufacturers of the same as a sample of their operation.

The test bench for combustion engines has two motors, the motor to be tested, and therefore acts as such, and the braking system, which consists of a three-phase asynchronous motor controlled by a frequency inverter. The can function as both engine and generator.

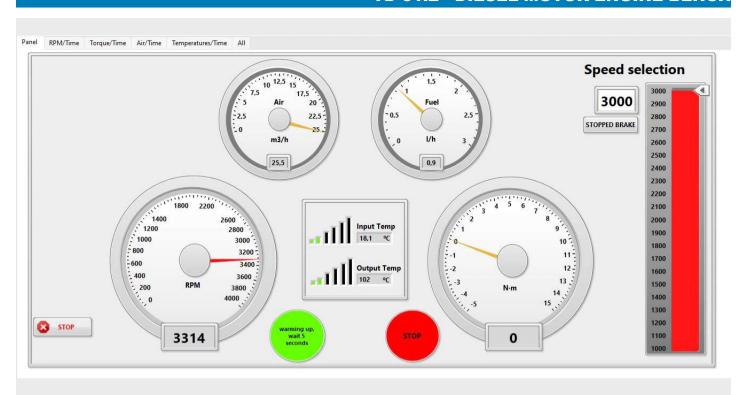
COMPUTERIZED SYSTEM:

The Engine Test Bench (TD 01.2) is equipped with a complete computer system, which significantly streamlines the work of tests

The system is able to control and register all the variables of the equipment.

The tests can be done manually or automatically, just indicating the required variables and indicate how many points we want the graph of results. This way you do not waste time in aiming results and drawing the graphs by hand.





The equipment includes a PC with the equipment management software. In which, the parameters of all control points of the equipment are shown, and the data collection is allowed in automatic or manual mode.



The user manual clearly shows and with a large number of images, the entire process to be followed to operate the equipment.



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4.3. FUNCIONAMIENTO DE UN MOTOR REAL

En el caso de los motores reales, tanto el par como la potencia se ven reducidos por

RENDIMIENTO VOLUMÉTRICO

La primera suposición que hemos hecho, es que durante cada ciclo un motor puede aspirar una masa de aire igual a la cilindrada por la dendidad del aire. En la práctica, la masa de aire es inferior, en parte por las práctidas de carga en el sistema de aspiración y por el calentamiento de aire de entreas, reducióndose por lo tanto la densidad de desta. La masa real de aire aspirada por ciclo se puede calcular a partir del caudal de consumo y del número de ciclos completados por unidad de tiempo. Normalmente el consumo de los motores se expresa en kg/h en vez de en kg/s, por lo que para un motor de cuatro tiempos tendremos:

Masa por ciclo =
$$\frac{\dot{m}_a}{60}$$
, $\frac{2}{N}$

Masa por ciclo (kg)

N: velocidad de giro (rpm)

$$\eta_{v} = \frac{2.\dot{m}_{a}}{60.N} \cdot \frac{1}{\rho_{a} V_{a}} = \frac{V_{1}}{V_{2}} \Rightarrow V_{1} = \frac{2.\dot{m}_{a}}{60.\rho_{a}.N}$$

η_V: Rendimiento volumétrico V₁: volumen de aire aspirado por el cilindro

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$$\zeta = 1 - \frac{1}{z^{r-1}}$$

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$$\eta_n = \frac{trabajo_útil}{energia_disponible_en_pistón}$$

El trabajo de salida es siempre menor que la energia desarrollada en el pistón, ya que parte de esta energia es utilizada para vencer las pérdidas mecánicas.

Por razones económicas, es importante obtener el máximo trabajo a partir de una determinada cantidad de combustiles, es decir, obtaner el máximo randimiento en la conversión de energía. Este rendimiento se llama rendimiento térmico al freno y se define

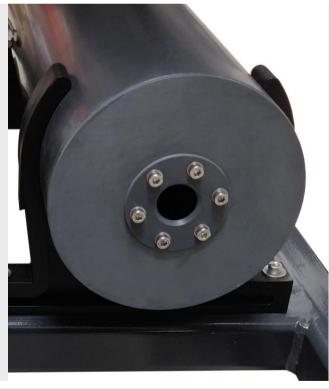
$$\eta_{b} = \frac{potencia_en_el_eje}{potencia_ealorifica_aportada}$$

$$\eta_b = \frac{P(kW)}{m_f(kg/h)xH(kJ/kg)}x3600 = \eta_i\eta_m$$

CONSUMO ESPECÍFICO DE COMBUSTIBLE.

$$consumo_especifico_combustible = \frac{m_f(kg/h)x1000}{P(kW)}$$

The practical manual shows and explains all the theoretical foundations, as well as the mathematical formulas used for the realization of all the experimentation.



The system has a device for measuring the volume of air sucked by the engine, so that calculations can be made corresponding to the air-fuel ratio, etc.



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Characteristic curves of the engine:
 - Torque Rotational speed.
 - Brake power Rotational speed.
 - Temperature Rotational speed.
 - Air/fuel Ratio Rotational speed.
 - Specific fuel consumption Rotational speed.

TECHNICAL DATA

TEST BENCH

- Steel structure with damping system
- Wheels for easy moving of the unit and blocking

TECHNICAL DATA OF DIGITAL SENSORS

- Load cell for mechanical torque measurement
- Exhaust gases temperature sensor
- Electronic sensor of revolutions measurement
- Flowmeter for air consumption
- Flowmeter for fuel consumption
- Air inlet temperature sensor

COMBUSTION ENGINE

- 4-cycle single cylinder diesel combustion engine.
- Maximum rotational speed: 3.600 r.p.m.
- Maximum power: 3.5KW at 3600 r.p.m.
- Maximum torque: 10.5 Nm at 2000 r.p.m.
- Capacity: 243 cc
- Diameter/Stroke: 69 mm/65 mm
- Comprenssion ratio: 22:1
- Mass: 28 kg

ELECTRIC MOTOR

- Type: Three-phase asynchronous motor.
- Power / Voltage: 7,5 HP / 380 V

OTHER TECHNICAL DATA

- Brake resistance 3,5 KW, 55 Ohm
- Computer included

REQUIREMENTS

Input: III 380-415Vac / 50-60Hz