4 stroke Diesel cycle

Compression ignition

Short time for injection and combustion



low maximum RPMs max power < petrol engines

Control parameter: fuel quantity (a Diesel engine always runs lean



A: Intake C: Power B: Compression D: Exhaust

The Diesel engine differs from the petrol one because of the working cycle, which in this case is the «Diesel cycle» (from the name of its inventor Rudolph Diesel). As for the petrol engine, two are the main concepts:



Structure of a Diesel engine

- 1. Air filter
- 2. MAF (Manifold Absolute Pressure) sensor
- 3. Turbocharger (high-pressure stage)
- 4. Turbocharger (low-pressure stage)
- 5. High-pressure stage supercharging pressure regulation valve
- 6. IAT (Intake Air Temperature) sensor
- 7. Intercooler
- 8. Electronic throttle valve
- 9. EGR (Exhaust Gas Recirculation) valve
- 10. EGR gas heat sink

- 11. Turbo pressure sensor
- 12. Engine
- 13. Electro-pneumatic turbo pressure regulation valve (exchange between high- and low-pressure stages)
- 14. Electro-pneumatic turbo pressure regulation valve (wastegate) (high-pressure stage)
- 15. Catalytic converter
- 16. FAP (anti-particulate filter)
- 17. Muffler (silencer)
- 18. ECU (Engine Control Unit)

11



Pump Injector system

- 1. High-pressure fuel circuit
- 2. Low-pressure fuel circuit
- 3. Fuel filters
- 4. Throw pump
- 5. Fuellevel
- 6. Connection of the low pressure fuel return circuit
- 7. Connection of the low pressure fuel feeding circuit
- 8. Connection of the high pressure fuel feeding circuit
- 9. Connection of air bleeding

- 10. Fuel filter and temperature sensor
- 11. High pressure fuel return circuit cooler
- 12. Fuel pressure regulator
- 13. Injectors

23













