Fabrication of Small Diesel Fuel Injector Orifices

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“This presentation does not contain any proprietary or confidential information”
Outline

- Purpose of work
- Address Previous Review Comments (if applicable)
  - N/A
- Barriers
- Approach
- Performance Measures and Accomplishments
- Technology Transfer
- Publications/Patents
- Plans for Next Fiscal Year
- Summary
**Purpose of Work**

- Develop technologies to fabricate *50 µm* diameter (or less) micro-orifices for high-pressure diesel injectors
  - Reduce in-cylinder production of particulates (*lower emissions*)
    - with no fuel economy penalty
  - Improve combustion of fuel (*improved fuel efficiency*)

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Barriers

Vehicle Technologies Barriers (MultiYear Program Plan):

- Energy Efficiency …”maintaining efficiency and low NOX while keeping PM down…”
  - Emission compliant engine systems with 50% efficiency by 2010, stretch goal of 55% thermal efficiency in prototype engines.
- Emission Control “Meeting EPA requirements for oxides of nitrogen and particulate matter emissions standards with little or no fuel economy penalty will be a key factor for market entry of advanced combustion engines”; …..” The fuel injection system pressure and fuel spray development influence the spray penetration and fuel-air mixing processes and thus combustion and emissions formation within the combustion chamber….”

Multiple paths being pursued to reduce emissions

- Aftertreatment devices (NOx & PM traps)
- Alternative engine cycles (HCCI, LTC)
- Improved fuel injector designs – fuel atomization (in-cylinder reduction of particulates)

DOE Workshop “RESEARCH NEEDS RELATED TO FUEL INJECTION SYSTEMS IN CIDI AND SIDI ENGINES” identified specific needs:

- Manufacturing technologies that would be used for cost-effectively producing ultra-small holes and controlling dimensions with ultra precision.
- Materials and coatings to resist fatigue, wear, and corrosion; sensors and controls; non-traditional fuel injection; modeling & simulation, …
**Approach**

- Identify potential micro-orifice fabrication techniques
  - No technology exists to economically produce robust 50 µm orifices
- Downselect – 50 µm, maturity, cost, scale-up
- Demonstrate feasibility (lab)
- Identify and resolve technical barriers
  - Uniformity, adhesion, deposit formation, hardness, fatigue, reduced flow …
- Treat prototypic components (Tech Transfer)
- Spray visualization studies
- Engine emission & efficiency studies

**Electrodischarge (current process), Plating (aqueous, CVD/PVD), Laser-processing, LIGA, …**

**Electroless Nickel**
- Autocatalytic deposition of Ni from aqueous solution

**USEPA NVFEL**
Demonstrate Feasibility

- Release of hydrogen during autocatalytic deposition impaired uniformity.
- Multiple electroless nickel (EN) approaches were investigated in a lab setting to mitigate buildup of hydrogen bubbles on internal surfaces.
  - Beaker, beaker & magnetic stirring, pump-through, spin-through, ultrasonic agitation
Coating Uniformity

- Metallography and phase-contrast X-Ray imaging (NDE) of EN-coated nozzles provide quantitative information on coating uniformity.

[Graph showing Orifice Diameter vs. Position]

- Original Orifice Diameter

[Image showing Ni Coating thickness, Sac, Plugged orifice, 7 coated orifices, and Pintle]
Adhesion

- Initial adhesion issues were addressed and resolved with proper control of precleaning/etching, control of solution chemistry, and post-deposition annealing.
Surface Finish

- Roughness measurements of the internal orifice surface indicate EN process ‘levels’ surface asperities
  - Increase Cd for individual micro-orifices
  - Improved flow properties
Deposit Formation

- Smaller orifices are more prone to plugging due to the formation of deposits.
- Lab tests demonstrate EN coatings (Ni-P) are less prone to deposit formation.

![Graph showing normalized diesel deposit mass for different samples](image)
Scale-Up/Tech Transfer

- Efforts initiated to transfer coating concept to a commercial coating firm
  - Access to experience and knowledgebase that a commercial firm can provide to address adhesion, hardness, hydrogen-buildup and coating of small orifices.
  - Experience in design and costing of systems for production.
  - Issues related to small-batch and day-to-day variations minimized.

- Collaborative efforts engine and fuel injector manufacturers
  - Fuel atomization, deposit formation, ...

- Collaborative efforts with USEPA – flow visualization studies
Flow Visualization

Ann Arbor Nozzle: 7X0.10mmx160

Argonne Nozzle: 7x0.075x157

Argonne Nozzle: 7x0.05x157

Courtesy – Ron Schaefer, USEPA/NVFEL
**Future Plans**

- EN – Plating
  - Flow visualization studies
    - USEPA – NVFEL
    - X-ray imaging (APS)
  - Multi-Size Orifices

- Engine Emission Studies

- Industry – durability, cavitation

- Alternative Micro-Orifice Fabrication
  - Nickel Vapor Deposition
  - Laser Micro-Drilling
Publications & Patents/Inventions

Publications
- Woodford, J. B., and Fenske, G. R., “Fabrication of Small-Orifice Fuel Injectors for Diesel Engines,” Argonne National Laboratory report ANL-05/06, Argonne, IL, 2005
- Annual Report of Laboratory-Directed Research and Development Program Activities for FY 2006
- Annual Report of Laboratory-Directed Research and Development Program Activities for FY 2007

Patents/Inventions
- ANL-IN-02-048 – Electroless Nickel Plating to produce micro-orifices
- ANL-IN-03-089 – Electroless plating to produce chemically active surfaces
- ANL-IN-06-030 - Nickel Vapor Deposition Orifice Coatings
Summary

- Based on studies that demonstrated significant reductions in soot production with decreasing orifice diameter, efforts were initiated to identify and develop processes to fabricate micro-orifices on commercial nozzles.
  - Improved fuel atomization reduces soot/particulate formation and improves air entrainment thereby improving combustion efficiency
- Multiple approaches were examined early in the project with a down selection to EN
- Demonstrated the EN process for fabricating micro-orifices on commercial fuel injectors.
  - EN process was applied to produce 50 µm diameter orifices on multi-orificed commercial nozzles (with original orifices ranging from 125 to 200 µm)
  - Process that can be incorporated into existing nozzle designs
- Worked with industry, technical barriers were identified and resolved (uniformity, adhesion, hardness)
- Internal LDRD funding supported development of advanced x-ray imaging techniques for NDE characterization of coating uniformity and orifice blockage
- Spray visualization studies in collaboration with the USEPA demonstrated:
  - Smaller orifices resulted in shorter liquid penetration length and an appreciably shorter spray core length.
  - Smaller orifices enhanced atomization.
- Efforts in FY08 to focus on spray visualization studies of multi-sized orifices
- Future efforts to focus on engine emission studies
Questions ???