

Prediction of diesel engine performance, emissions and cylinder pressure obtained using Bioethanol-biodiesel-diesel fuel blends through an artificial neural network

Hasan Aydogan

Mechanical Engineering Department, Technology Faculty, Selcuk University, Konya, Turkey

Abstract

The changes in the performance, emission and combustion characteristics of bioethanol-safflower biodiesel and diesel fuel blends used in a common rail diesel engine were investigated in this experimental study. E20B20D60 (20% bioethanol, 20% biodiesel, 60% diesel fuel by volume), E30B20D50, E50B20D30 and diesel fuel (D) were used as fuel. Engine power, torque, brake specific fuel consumption, NO_x and cylinder inner pressure values were measured during the experiment. With the help of the obtained experimental data, an artificial neural network was created in MATLAB 2013a software by using back-propagation algorithm. Using the experimental data, predictions were made in the created artificial neural network. As a result of the study, the correlation coefficient was found as 0.98. In conclusion, it was seen that artificial neural networks approach could be used for predicting performance and emission values in internal combustion engines.

Keywords: artificial neural networks, diesel engine, biodiesel fuel, bioethanol

1. Introduction

Today, diesel engines are widely used in transportation, industry and agricultural areas because of their high fuel efficiency and ease of operation (Demirbas, 2008). The demand for diesel engines has been continuing to increase worldwide as a result of expanding industrialization (Ma *et al.*, 2013). This is because diesel engines have certain advantages compared to spark ignition engines such as low fuel consumption, high engine torque and longevity (Park and Lee 2013).

The limited nature of oil resources has made the studies on alternative energy sources much more important in diesel engines, in which oil products are used as an energy source (Canakci *et al.*, 2006; Hazar, 2010; Hulwan and Joshi, 2011; Breda,

2011; Kannan *et al.*, 2011; Fahd *et al.*, 2013). The use of renewable energy sources in internal combustion engines may also contribute to decreasing the increase in air pollution (Ghobadian *et al.*, 2009). Bioethanol and biodiesel are renewable energy sources (Mrad *et al.*, 2012).

Bioethanol is obtained through the fermentation of agricultural products containing sugar and starch such as sugar beet, sugar cane, corn, wheat and wood-like plants (Park *et al.*, 2012; Guido *et al.*, 2013). The use of bioethanol in diesel engines provides a decrease in the amount of particulate matter (PM) in exhaust emissions (Zhou *et al.*, 2013; Hadi *et al.*, 2009; Yilmaz and Sanchez, 2012). The decrease in PM (smoke) is related to the amount of oxygen contained in fuel blends (Shi *et al.*, 2005).

Biodiesel is a product which comes from the reaction of oils obtained from oilseed plants like canola, sunflower, soybean and safflower or from animal fats with a short-chain alcohol (methanol or ethanol) in the presence of a catalyst and can be used as fuel (Brunschwig *et al.*, 2012; Acaroglu and Aydogan 2012). The biggest advantage of the use of biodiesel fuel is that it can be used without performing any modifications on the engine (Torrisi and Sabino, 2013; Aydogan *et al.*, 2011, Adeyemo *et al.*, 2011).

Conducting performance experiments on engines using different operating conditions and different fuels requires cost and time. At this point, artificial neural networks (ANN) can be used in order to decrease costs and save time (Ghazikhani and Mirzaii, 2011). Different variables can be predicted by using the data obtained in previously conducted experiments. In recent years, the applicability of an artificial neural network method for internal combustion engines has gained considerable success (Sharkey *et al.*, 2000; Yilmaz and Bilgin 2013).

There are several studies conducted through the ANN approach. In a study, Uzun (2014) used the ANN approach to predict air mass flow in a diesel engine. Çay (2013) showed that ANN approach could be used for predicting performance values in

a gasoline engine. In their study, Ghazikhani and Mirzaii (2011) stated that correct predictions at a rate of 99% could be made in predicting the soot emissions of a diesel engine by using the ANN approach. Ghobadian *et al.* (2009) used ANN for predicting engine performance and exhaust emissions with the use of biodiesel obtained from waste oils.

In the present study, biodiesel and bioethanol obtained from safflower oil and diesel fuel blends were used in an engine with a common rail fuel system. The use of the ANN approach was examined using the measured values.

2. Experimental setup and procedure

Low-sulphur diesel fuel (Euro diesel) was purchased for the tests. Bioethanol produced from sugar beet was obtained from Konya Seker Inc. Safflower oil was used for producing biodiesel. Safflower oil was processed into biodiesel through transesterification. Three different fuel blends were prepared by using these fuels. The ratios of the fuel blends used in the experiments were determined based on the suggestions provided in previous studies. Density, kinematic viscosity and lower heating value (LHV) of the prepared fuel blends were measured. Fuel blends and their properties are presented in Table 1. The fuel blends were prepared right before the experiments in order to ensure homogeneity. Furthermore, the fuel in the tank was mixed using a mixer in order to prevent phase separation.

A water-cooled, turbocharged diesel engine with an intercooler and a common rail fuel system was used in the study. The schematic diagram of the experimental setup used in the study is presented in Figure 1. All the experiments were conducted without performing any modifications on the engine. The technical specifications of the test engine are presented in Table 2. An AVL GH13P/AG04 cylinder pressure sensor and AVL 365C Crank angle encoder were installed on the test engine. Afterwards, the test engine was connected to a hydraulic dynamometer. Fuel consumption was measured by using a Dikomsan™ JS-B model electronic scale. A digital chronometer was used in order to determine the fuel consumption per unit time. An Orifice™ plate and differential pressure manometer was used to measure the air consumption of the engine. Exhaust temperatures were measured using a K-type thermocouple. A Bosch BEA 350 gas analyser and Bosch RTM 430 smoke meter were used to measure the exhaust emissions. The specifications of the exhaust measuring devices and the calculated uncertainty values are presented in Table 3. All the tests were conducted at full-throttle opening. Before starting the tests, the engine was operated until it reached a stable condition. Afterwards, the experiments were started. Engine speed, engine power, engine torque, fuel consumption and exhaust emission values were recorded during the experiment. During the measurement of the in-cylinder gas pressure, the pressure values

Table 1: Some properties of the test fuels

Fuel property	D	E20B20D60	E30B20D50	E50B20D30	Measurement method
Bioethanol content (%)	0	20	30	50	
Biodiesel content (%)	0	20	20	20	
Diesel Fuel content (%)	100	60	50	30	
Density (kg/m ³) at 15 °C	826.7	839.2	835.1	825.1	ASTM D4052
Kinematic Viscosity (mm ² /s) at 40 °C	2.8221	2.4645	2.4853	2.0139	ASTM D445
Lower heating value (Mj/kg)	47.521	39.322	38.966	34.131	ASTM D240

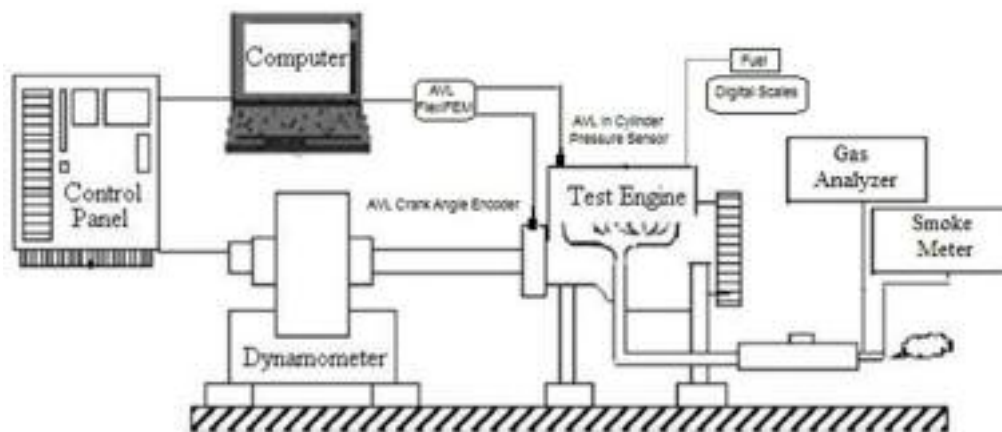


Figure 1: The schematic diagram of the experimental setup

were recorded at each 0.5 degree of the crankshaft through 120 cycles and the mean values were calculated. The relative humidity, ambient temperature and pressure of the test room were measured using a hygrometer, a thermometer and a barometer, respectively. The fuel pump, fuel pipes and the fuel filter were emptied at each fuel change. All the experiments were repeated three times and the means of the obtained values were calculated.

Table 2: Specifications of the test engine

Engine type	Water-cooled, four stroke, turbo charged, intercooler, common rail fuel system
Number of cylinders	4
Cylinder volume	1910 cm ³
Bore and stroke	82 x 90.4 (mm)
Compression ratio	18.5/1
Maximum torque	200 Nm@1750 rpm
Maximum power	77 kW@4000 rpm
Number of holes in nozzle	4
Size of nozzle	0.132 mm

3. Experimental results

The variation of engine power depending on engine speed is presented in Figure 2. As it can be seen in Figure 2, the power curves are similar in shape. As a result of the tests, it was seen that the highest engine power was obtained at 3000 rpm with all types of fuels. At this engine speed, engine power was measured as 46.3 kW with the use of D fuel, 44 kW with the use of E20B20D60 and E30B20D50 fuels and 39.75 kW with the use of E50B20D30 fuel. Engine power showed a decrease as the percentage of the bioethanol in the fuel blends increased. The engine power obtained through the use of fuel blends was found to be approximately 15% lower compared to diesel fuel. The major reason for the decrease in engine power is the difference between the heating values of the fuels. As it can be seen in Table 1, LHV values of the fuels decreased as the ratio of bioethanol in the blend increased.

When we examine the engine torque values given in Figure 3, we can see that a similar curve

was formed with all types of fuels. The highest torque values were observed at 2000 rpm. Engine torque values showed a decrease as the ratio of the bioethanol in the fuel blend increased. At 2000 rpm, engine torque was measured as 185.59 Nm with D fuel, 175 Nm with E20B20D60 fuel, 170 Nm with E30B20D50 fuel and 153 Nm with E50B20D30 fuel. When we look at the lowest value, it is seen that there was an approximately 18% decrease compared to D fuel.

The brake specific fuel consumption (BSFC) values presented in Figure 4 shows that the lowest value was obtained within the range of 2000-3000 rpm. Engine torque and engine power also reached the highest values at this speed range. As shown in Figure 4, BSFC values increased as the ratio of bioethanol in the fuel blend increased. At 2500 rpm, the lowest BSFC value was 225 g/kWh with the use of D fuel, while the highest BSFC value was 267 g/kWh with the use of E50B20D30 fuel. This value is 18% higher compared to the BSFC value obtained with the use of D fuel. The amount of fuel used by the engine shows an increase as the heating value of the fuel decreases (Stone 1999; Zhu *et al.*, 2010; Armas *et al.*, 2011, Soloiu *et al.*, 2013).

The most important problem in diesel engines is the NO_x emissions (Morisugi and Ohno 1996, Hsieh *et al.* 2002, Armas *et al.* 2011, Agarwal and Dhar 2013). The high temperatures reached during the combustion in the cylinder combines the oxygen with the nitrogen in the air to form NO_x (SAE 2001). Humidity has a large influence on NO_x emissions (Pilusa *et al.* 2013). Therefore, in this study, humidity in the air was continuously measured. The humidity correction factor for NO_x was calculated as stated by the Society of Automotive Engineers (Qi *et al.*, 2011). The variation of NO_x emissions at different engine speeds is presented in Figure 5. NO_x concentration first showed an increase depending on engine speed. However, it started to decrease after reaching the maximum torque speed. Maximum NO_x values were measured as 1488 ppm with the use of E50B20D30 fuel at 2500 rpm. This value was approximately 32% higher compared to the value obtained with D fuel. Bioethanol contains 34% oxygen. Furthermore, its low cetane number compared to that of diesel

Table 3: Technical details of the emissions measuring equipment

Equipment	Method	Measurement	Upper limit	Accuracy	Uncertainty
Bosch BEA 350	Non-dispersive infrared	CO	10.00 vol.%	0.001 vol.%	0.002 vol.%
	Non-dispersive infrared	CO ₂	18.00 vol.%	0.001 vol.%	0.150 vol.%
	Non-dispersive infrared	HC	9999 ppm vol.	1 ppm vol.	2 ppm vol.
	Electro-chemical transmitter	NO	5000 ppm vol.	1 ppm vol.	21 ppm vol.
Bosch RTM 430	Photodiode receiver	Smoke opacity	100%	0.1%	0.8%

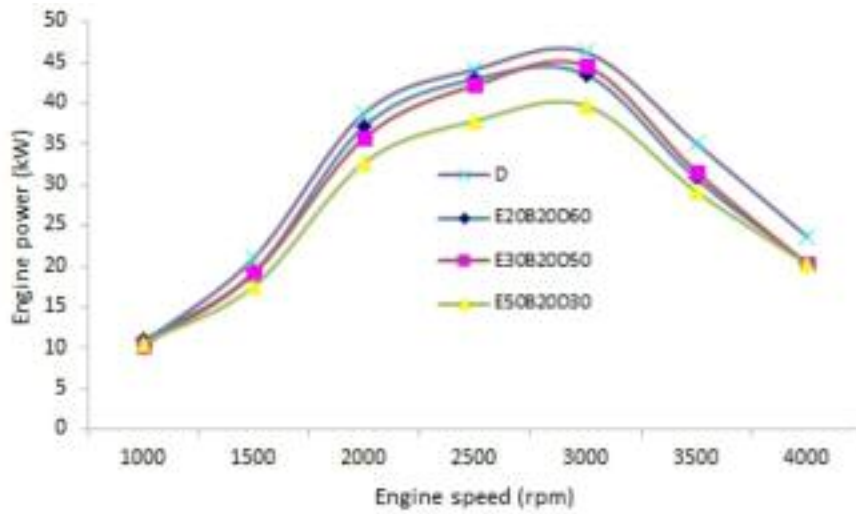


Figure 2: Variation of engine power depending on engine speed

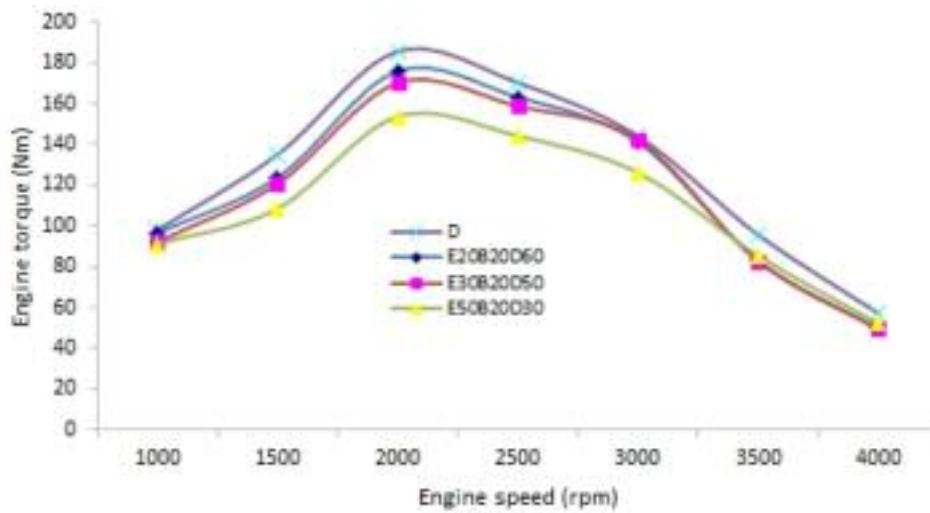


Figure 3: Variation of engine torque depending on engine speed

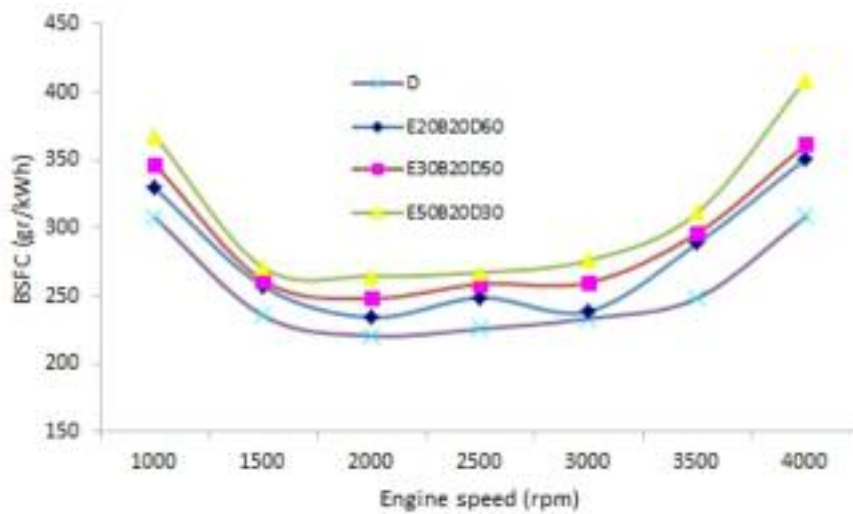


Figure 4: Variation of BSFC values depending on engine speed

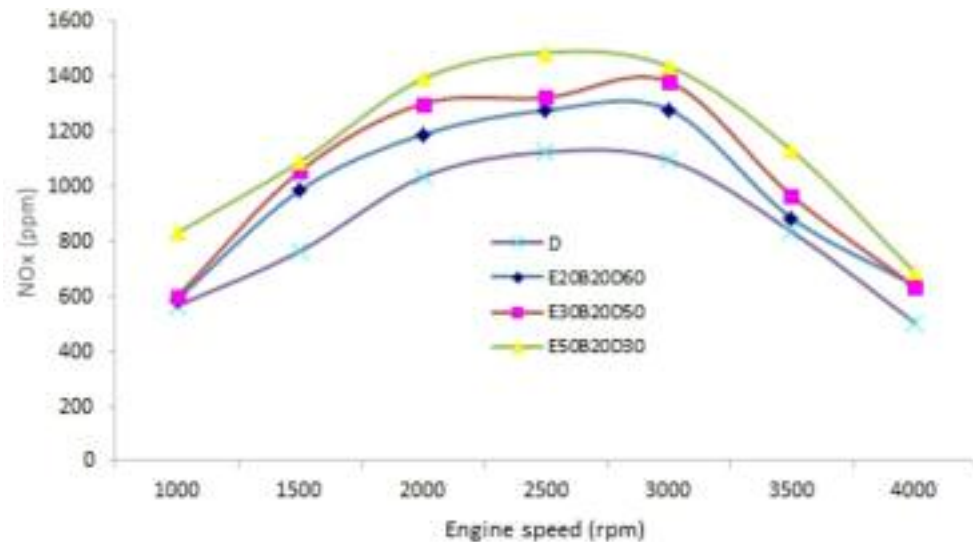


Figure 5: Variation of NOx values depending on engine speed

fuel increases the peak temperature in the cylinder (Amiri *et al.*, 2011). For this reason, the concentration of NOx emissions increased with the use of all types of test fuels containing bioethanol.

4. Artificial neural networks

The concept of ANN is a calculation model which emerged as an inspiration of the working principle of the biological neural system. ANN is a method which has appeared as the result of the studies on modelling the learning ability of the neurons in the human brain and which has effective abilities for numerical optimization applications (Sefriti *et al.*, 2002). ANN structure is generally composed of factors such as processing components, structural distribution of the neural network and learning rules. ANN is composed through the organization of processing components in totally or partly connected ordered layers (Ioanaş, 2002; Balti *et al.*, 2013). These layers are composed of input, hidden and output layers and a desired number of processing components is used in each one (Figure 6). The processing components in the input layer receive the information from the outside world and deliver it to the middle layer (Hafaifa *et al.*, 2013; Singh *et al.*, 2013). In some networks, no information processing occurs in this layer. The middle layer, i.e. the hidden layer processes the information received from the input layer and transfers it to the output layer. There may be more than one middle layer in a network. The processing components in the output layer process the information received from the middle layer for the input set submitted from the input layer of the network (Uzun, 2014).

In the present study, an ANN model was developed by using the data obtained from the conducted experimental studies. Training sets were created by randomly selecting the 70% of the data obtained in the experimental study. The remaining 30% data was used for testing purposes. Firstly, a normalizing

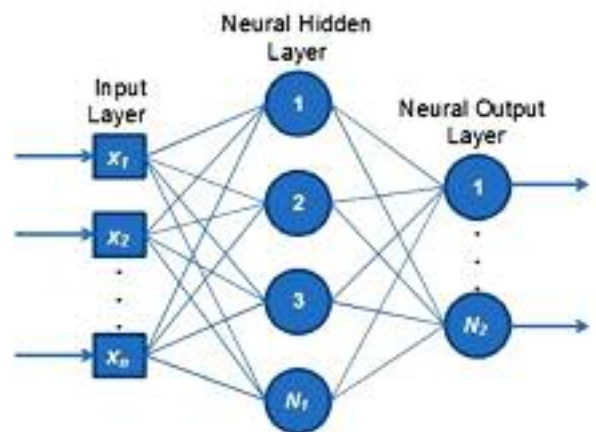


Figure 6: Artificial neural networks

process was conducted in order to enable the use of the data within the ANN structure. Thus, all the data obtained a value between 0-1. The formula used for the normalizing process is presented below (Aydoğan *et al.*, 2011, Ismaila *et al.*, 2012):

$$X_N = 0.8x \left[\frac{X_r - X_{min}}{X_{max} - X_{min}} \right] + 0.1 \quad (1)$$

X_N = normalized data

X_R = data to be normalized

X_{min} = data with the smallest value

X_{max} = data with the biggest value

MATLAB 2013a software was used for the ANN study. Back propagation (BP) algorithm, Levenberg-Marquardt Back propagation (TRAINLM), Gradient descent with momentum and adaptive learning rate back propagation (TRAINGDx) training functions were used for the ANN structure. Logsig was preferred as the transfer function. The ANN structure used in the study is presented in Figure 7. One input layer, one hidden layer and one

output layer were used in the ANN. While the engine speed and the fuel type of the test engine constituted the input values, torque, power, SFC, NOx and maximum cylinder inner pressure (Pmax) values constituted the output values. The performance of the ANN is directly affected by variables such as the number of the neurons in the hidden layer and the number of hidden layers. The configuration that yielded the best correlation coefficients were tried to be created by forming different ANN configurations. The number of the neurons in the hidden layer was selected as 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 20 and 50 and the ANN application was repeated. As the result of the study, it was found that the best correlation values were obtained through using TRAINLM training function, logsig transfer function and 20 neurons in the hidden layer (Table 1). The formula of the logsig transfer function is presented below. Mean squared error (MSE) was used for the performance index of the TrainLM algorithm and its formula is given below (Aydogan et al., 2011):

$$\text{logsig}(n) = \left(\frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}} \right) \quad (2)$$

$$MSE = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 \quad (3)$$

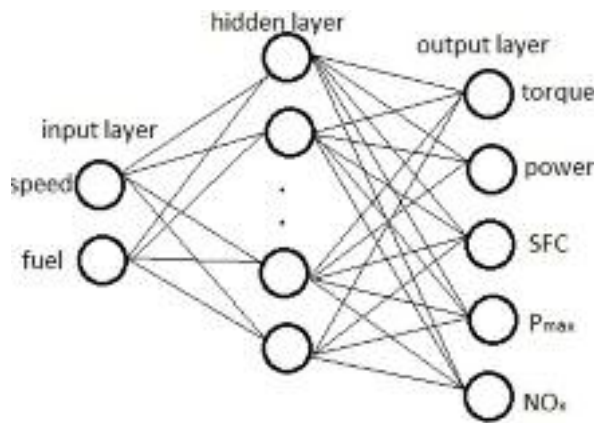


Figure 7: Architecture of the NN model

where, y_i is predicted value of i^{th} pattern, y_k is the target value of the i^{th} pattern and n is the number of patterns. R values of training, validation and test data of the ANN created in the study are presented in Figure 8.

Engine power, engine torque, BSFC, NOx and Pmax values, both experimental and predicted through ANN, are graphically presented in Figure 9. When the Figure. is examined, it can be seen that the predicted values and experimental values are close to one another. The closeness of the values

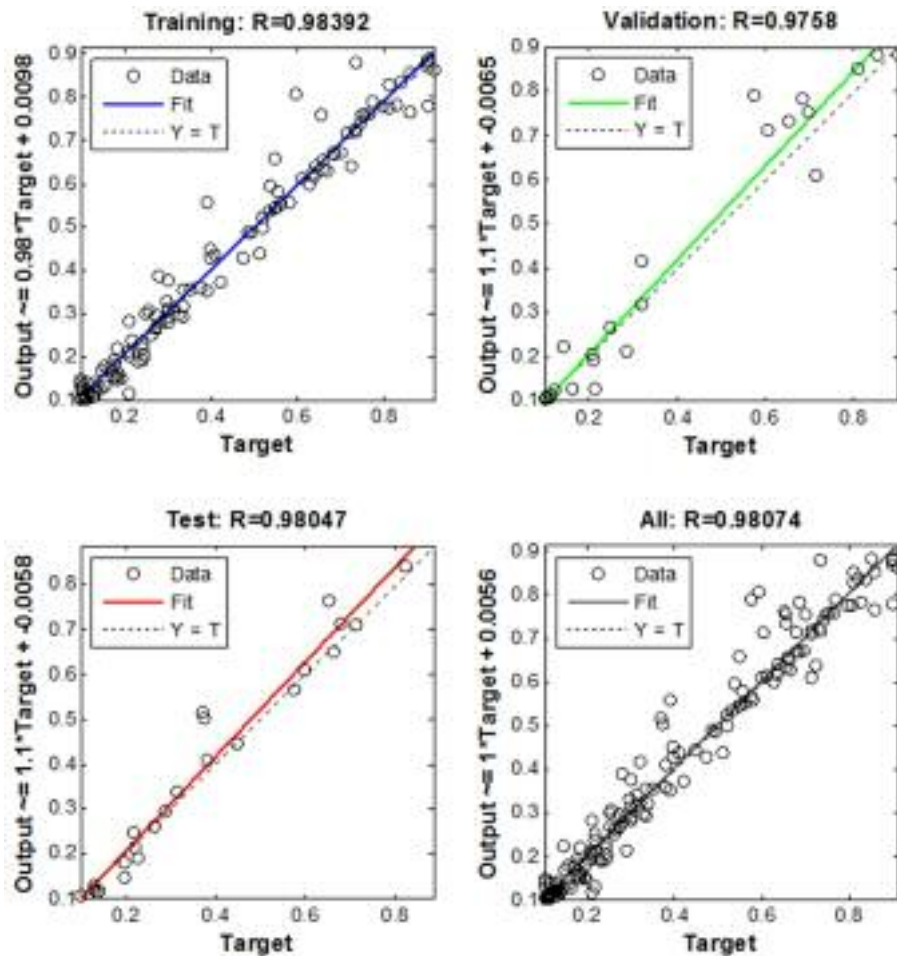
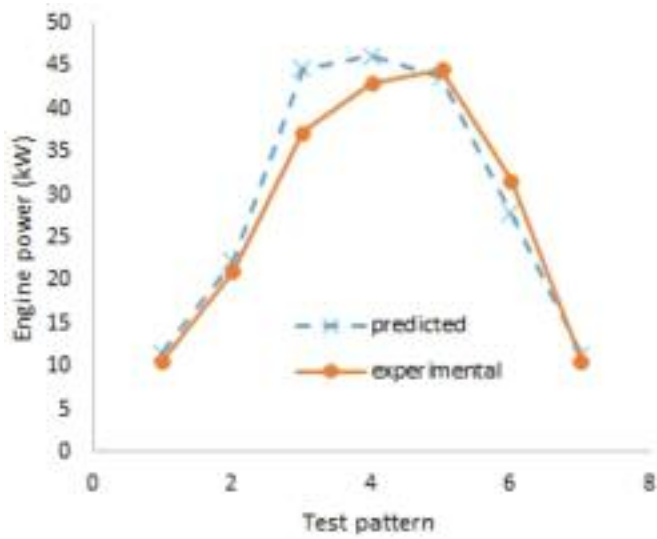
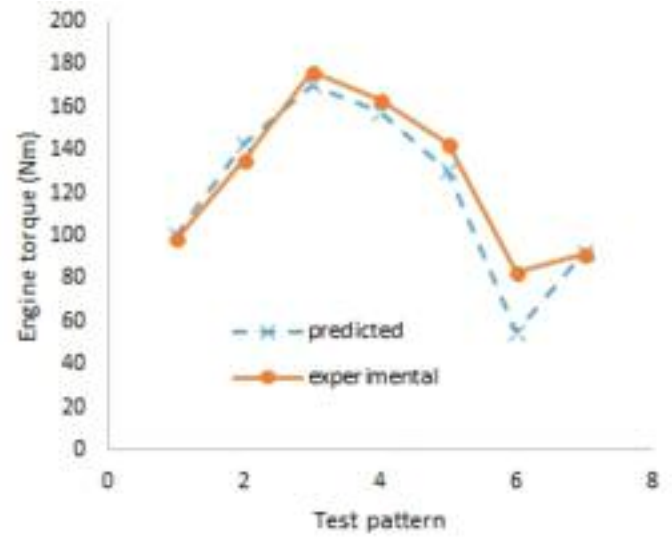


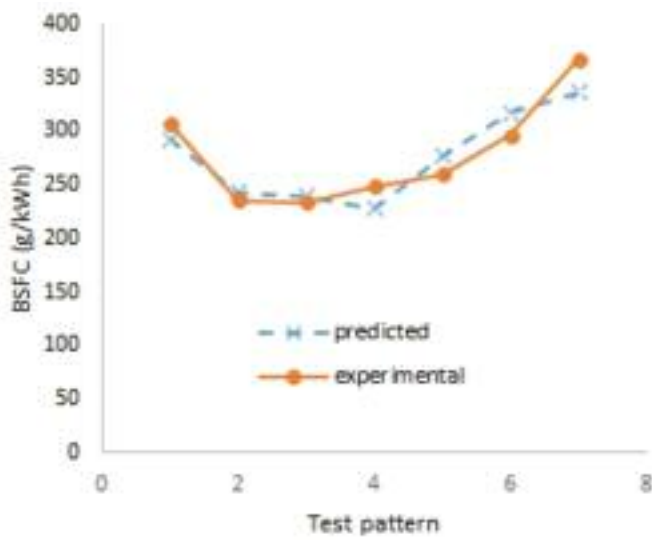
Figure 8: R values of training, validation and test data



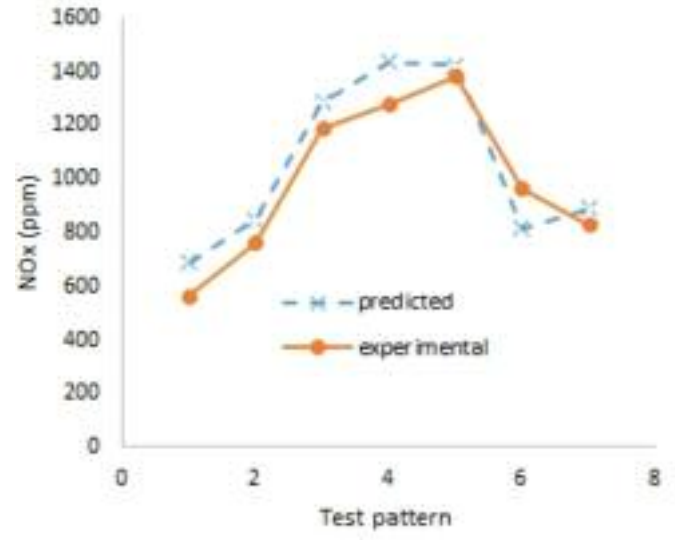
(a)



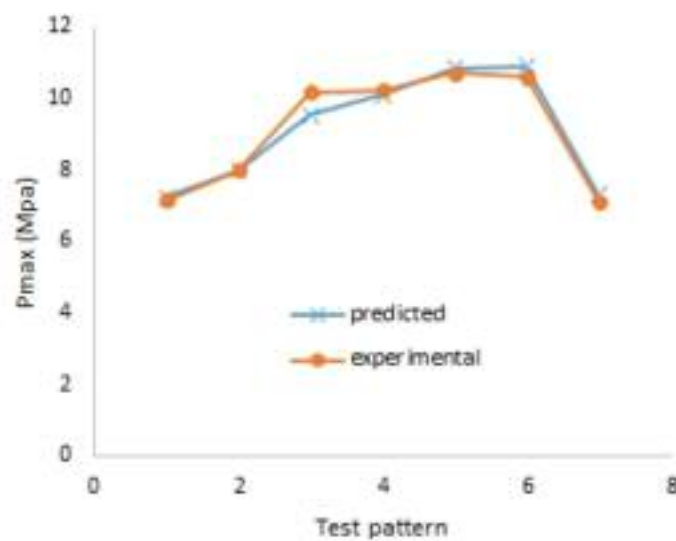
(b)



(c)



(d)



(e)

Figure 9: Comparisons of experimental results and the ANN predictions for (a) engine power, (b) Engine Torque, (c) BSFC (d) NOx (e) Pmax for various test patterns

Table 4: Training and testing results

Hidden layer neurons	Training function	Transfer function	MSE	R ² (ALL)	R ² (Training)	R ² (Testing)
6	TRAINLM	LOGSIG	0,001573	0,9671	0,9577	0,9911
7	TRAINLM	LOGSIG	0,002476	0,9756	0,9734	0,9979
8	TRAINLM	LOGSIG	0,006305	0,9844	0,9916	0,9892
9	TRAINLM	LOGSIG	0,007409	0,9608	0,9970	0,7111
10	TRAINLM	LOGSIG	0,00475	0,9178	0,9597	0,6370
15	TRAINLM	LOGSIG	0,001802	0,9811	0,9779	0,9992
20	TRAINLM	LOGSIG	0,001558	0,9807	0,9839	0,9805
6	TRAINGDX	LOGSIG	0,063115	0,7065	0,7072	0,9248
7	TRAINGDX	LOGSIG	0,035614	0,7165	0,7213	0,7210
8	TRAINGDX	LOGSIG	0,085569	0,5191	0,5150	0,5332
9	TRAINGDX	LOGSIG	0,033121	0,8399	0,8477	0,8600
10	TRAINGDX	LOGSIG	0,010719	0,9554	0,9596	0,9724
15	TRAINGDX	LOGSIG	0,043304	0,8050	0,7890	0,9426
20	TRAINGDX	LOGSIG	0,027462	0,7439	0,7283	0,7688

shows that the created ANN structure was successful. The correlation coefficient found around 0.98 also supports this claim.

5. Conclusions

The changes in performance, emission and ignition characteristics that occurred through the use of bioethanol-safflower biodiesel and diesel fuel blends in a diesel engine with a common rail fuel system were investigated in the present study. An ANN approach was applied by using the data obtained in the experimental studies. Torque, power, SFC, Pmax and NOx values in a diesel engine were tried to be predicted though ANN. ANN training was performed by randomly selecting the 70% of the data obtained in the experimental study. The remaining 30% was used for testing purposes. Values that were substantially close to the experimental values were predicted through the ANN application. In conclusion, it was seen that ANNs could be used for predicting performance and emission values in internal combustion engines. In this way, it would be possible to conduct time and cost efficient studies instead of long experimental ones.

Acknowledgements

This study was supported by the Selcuk University Scientific Research Projects Centre.

References

Acaroglu, M. and Aydogan, H. (2012). Biofuels energy sources and future of biofuels energy in Turkey. *Biomass & Bioenergy*, 36:69-76.

Adeyemo O, Wise R, and Brent A, (2011). The impacts of biodiesel feedstock production systems in South

Africa: An application of a Partial Equilibrium Model to the Eastern Cape Social Accounting Matrix, *Journal of Energy in Southern Africa*, 22(1);1-11.

Agarwal, A.K. and Dhar, A. (2013). Experimental investigations of performance, emission and combustion characteristics of Karanja oil blends fuelled DICl engine. *Renewable Energy*, 52:283-291.

Amiri, S., Mehrnia, M.R., Barzegari, D., and Yazdani, A. (2011). An artificial neural network for prediction of gas holdup in bubble columns with oily solutions. *Neural Computing and Applications*, 20:487-494.

Armas, O., Martínez-Martínez, S., and Mata, C. (2011). Effect of an ethanol-biodiesel-diesel blend on a common rail injection system. *Fuel Processing Technology*, 92:2145-2153.

Aydogan, H., Altun, A.A., and Ozcelik, A.E. (2011). Performance Analysis of a Turbocharged Diesel Engine Using Biodiesel with Back Propagation Artificial Neural Network. *Energy Education Science and Technology Part A*, 28:459-468.

Aydogan, H., Ozcelik, A.E., and Acaroglu, M. (2011). The Effect of Peanut Oil Methyl Ester on the Performance and Emissions of a Diesel Engine with a Pump Injection Fuel System. *Energy Education Science and Technology Part A*, 28:189-200.

Balti, A., Sayadi, M., and Fnaiech F. (2013). Fingerprint Verification Based on Back Propagation Neural Network. *Control Engineering and Applied Informatics*, 15(3):53-60.

Breda, K. (2011). Influence of biodiesel on engine combustion and emission characteristics. *Applied Energy*, 88:1803-1812.

Brunschwig, C., Moussavou, W., and Blin, J. (2012). Use of bioethanol for biodiesel production. *Progress in Energy and Combustion Science*, 38:283-301.

Canakci, M., Erdil, A., and Arcaklioglu, E. (2006). Performance and exhaust emissions of a biodiesel engine. *Applied Energy*, 83:594-605.

Cay, Y. (2013). Prediction of a gasoline engine perform-

- ance with artificial neural network. *Fuel*, 111:324-331.
- Demirbas, A. (2008). Biofuels sources, biofuel policy, biofuel economy and global biofuel projections. *Energy Conversion and Management*, 49:2106-2116.
- Ma, Y., Zhu, M., and Zhang, D. (2013). The effect of a homogeneous combustion catalyst on exhaust emissions from a single cylinder diesel engine. *Applied Energy*, 102:556-562.
- Fahd M.E.A., Wenming, Y., Lee, P.S., Chou, S.K., and Yap, C.R. (2013). Experimental investigation of the performance and emission characteristics of direct injection diesel engine by water emulsion diesel under varying engine load condition. *Applied Energy*, 102:1042-1049.
- Ghazikhani, M., and Mirzaii, I. (2011). Soot emission prediction of a waste-gated turbo-charged DI diesel engine using artificial neural network. *Neural Computing and Applications*, 20:303-308.
- Ghobadian, B., Rahimi, H., Nikbakht, A.M., Najafi, G., and Yusaf, T.F. (2009). Diesel engine performance and exhaust emission analysis using waste cooking biodiesel fuel with an artificial neural network. *Renewable Energy*, 34:976-982.
- Guido, C., Beatrice, C., and Napolitano, P. (2013). Application of bioethanol/RME/diesel blend in a Euro5 automotive diesel engine: Potentiality of closed loop combustion control technology. *Applied Energy*, 102:13-23.
- Hadi, R., Barat, G., Talal, Y., Gholamhasan, N., and Mahdi, K. (2009). Diesterol: an environment friendly IC engine fuel. *Renewable Energy*, 34:335-342.
- Hafaifa, A., Djeddi, A.Z., and Daoudi A. (2013). Fault detection and isolation in industrial control valve based on artificial neural networks diagnosis. *Control Engineering and Applied Informatics*, 15(3):61-69.
- Hazar, H. (2010). Cotton methyl ester usage in a diesel engine equipped with insulated combustion chamber. *Applied Energy*, 87:134-140.
- Hsieh, W.D., Chen, R.H., Wu, T.L., and Lin, T.H. (2002). Engine performance and pollutant emission of an SI engine using ethanol-gasoline blended fuels. *Atmospheric Environment*, 36:403-410.
- Hulwan, D.B., and Joshi, S.V. (2011). Performance, emission and combustion characteristic of a multi-cylinder DI diesel engine running on diesel-ethanol-biodiesel blends of high ethanol content. *Applied Energy*, 88:5042-5055.
- Ioanaş, G.L. (2002). Modelling, Identification and Prediction of Inherent quasi-stationary Pressure Dynamics of a Common-Rail System using Neuro-Fuzzy Structures with Local Linear ARX models. *Control Engineering and Applied Informatics*, 14(3):61-70.
- Ismaila, H.M., Nga, H.K., Quecka, C.W., and Ganb, S. (2012). Artificial neural networks modelling of engine-out responses for a light-duty diesel engine fuelled with biodiesel blends. *Applied Energy*, 92:769-777.
- Park, S.H., and Lee, C.S. (2013). Combustion performance and emission reduction characteristics of automotive DME engine system. *Progress in Energy and Combustion Science*, 39:147-168.
- Kannan, G.R., Karvembu, R., and Anand, R. (2011). Effect of metal based additive on performance emission and combustion characteristics of diesel engine fuelled with biodiesel. *Applied Energy*, 88:3694-3703.
- Morisugi, H., Ohno, E. (1996). NOx Reduction Effects of the Policy to Reduce Diesel Automobiles and its Influence on Price Change. *Transport, Land-Use and the Environment Transportation Research, Economics and Policy*, 171-190.
- Mrad, N., Varuvel, E.G., Tazerout, M., and Aloui, F. (2012). Effects of biofuel from fish oil industrial residue – Diesel blends in diesel engine. *Energy*, 44:955-963.
- Park, S.H., Cha, J., and Lee, C.S. (2012). Impact of biodiesel in bioethanol blended diesel on the engine performance and emissions characteristics in compression ignition engine. *Applied Energy*, 99:334-343.
- Pilusa T.J., Huberts R., and Muzenda E. (2013). Emissions analysis from combustion of eco-fuel briquettes for domestic applications. *Journal of Energy in Southern Africa*, 24 (4): 30-36.
- Qi, D.H., Chen, H., Geng, L.M., and Bian, Y.Z. (2011). Effect of diethyl ether and ethanol additives on the combustion and emission characteristics of biodiesel-diesel blended fuel engine. *Renewable Energy*, 36:1252-1258.
- SAE (2001). *SAE handbook*, MI Vol. 1, Warrendale, SAE: 1304-1306.
- Sefriti, S., Boumhidi, J., Naoual, R., and Boumhidi, I. (2002). Adaptive Neural Network Sliding Mode Control for Electrically-Driven Robot Manipulators. *Control Engineering and Applied Informatics*, 14(4):27-32.
- Sharkey, A.J.C., Chandroth, G.O., and Sharkey, N.E., (2000) A Multi-Net System for the Fault Diagnosis of a Diesel Engine. *Neural Computing and Applications*, 9:152-160.
- Shi, X., Yu, Y., He, H., Shuai, S., Wang, J., and Li, R. (2005). Emission characteristics using methyl soyate-ethanol-diesel fuel blends on a diesel engine. *Fuel*, 84:1543-1549.
- Singh, A.K., Tyagi, B., Kumar, V. (2013). Application of Neural Network based Control Strategies to Binary Distillation Column. *Control Engineering and Applied Informatics*, 15(4):47-57.
- Soloiu, V., Duggan, M., Harp, S., Vlcek, B., and Williams, D. (2013). PFI (port fuel injection) of n-butanol and direct injection of biodiesel to attain LTC (low-temperature combustion) for low-emissions idling in a compression engine. *Energy*, 52:143-154.
- Stone, R. (1999). *Introduction to internal combustion engines*. 3rd Ed. New York: Macmillan.
- Torrisi, N.M., and Sabino, M. (2013). Biodiesel production control using PNN and Coriolis flowmeter. *Neural Computing and Applications*, 23:1275-1282.
- Uzun, A. (2014). Air mass flow estimation of diesel engines using neural network. *Fuel*, 117:833-838.
- Yilmaz, N., and Sanchez, T.M. (2012). Analysis of operating a diesel engine on biodiesel-ethanol and

- biodiesel-methanol blends. *Energy*, 46:126-129.
- Yilmaz, S., and Bilgin, M.Z. (2013). Modelling and simulation of injection control system on a four-stroke type diesel engine development platform using artificial neural networks. *Neural Computing and Applications*, 22:1713-1725.
- Zhou, J.H., Cheung, C.S., and Leung, C.W. (2013). Combustion, performance and emissions of ULSD, PME and B50 fuelled multi-cylinder diesel engine with naturally aspirated hydrogen. *International Journal of Hydrogen Energy*, 34: 14837-14848.
- Zhu, L., Cheung, C.S., Zhang, W.G., and Huang, Z. (2010). Emissions characteristics of a diesel engine operating on biodiesel and biodiesel blended with ethanol and methanol. *Science of the Total Environment*, 408: 914-921.

Received 12 April 2014; revised 14 April 2015