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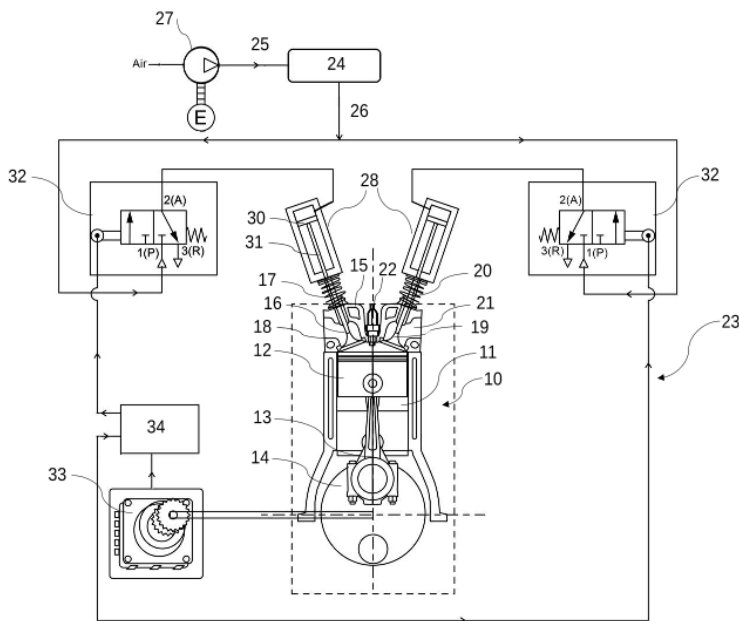
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(54) Title: CAMLESS ENGINE

(57) Abstract: The present disclosure relates to a camless engine in which a camless system (23) is configured for controlling one or more engine valves (16, 19) of an internal combustion engine (10) is disclosed. The system (23) comprises a pneumatic accumulator (24) configured to store compressed air, and at least one pneumatic actuator (28) having a piston rod (31). The pneumatic actuator (28) is configured for abutment with the engine valves (16, 19) of the internal combustion engine (10). The system (23) further comprises at least one pneumatic control valve (32) fluidly connected between the pneumatic accumulator (24) and the pneumatic actuator (28), a sensor (33) configured to sense an engine parameter and to transmit a signal to actuate the pneumatic control valves (32) and an electronic control unit (34) configured to control the pneumatic valves (32) based on the signal received from the sensor (33).



# **FORM 2**

THE PATENTS ACT 1970  
(39 OF 1970)

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The Patent Rules, 2003

## **Complete Specification**

(See Section 10 and Rule 13)

### **1. TITLE OF THE INVENTION**

**CAMLESS ENGINE**

### **2. APPLICANT(S)**

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### **3. PREAMBLE TO THE DESCRIPTION**

#### **COMPLETE**

The following specification describes the invention and the manner in which it is to be performed

## **DESCRIPTION**

### **TECHNICAL FIELD**

[0001] The present disclosure is related, in general, to the field of an internal combustion engine. Particularly, but not exclusively, the present disclosure relates to a valve operating mechanism for the internal combustion engine. More particularly, the present disclosure discloses a camless engine in which a camless system is used to actuate the intake and exhaust valves of the internal combustion engine.

### **BACKGROUND OF THE DISCLOSURE**

[0002] In an internal combustion engine (ICE), whether diesel or gasoline-powered, engine valves serve to ventilate the combustion chamber. Intake valves allow the flow of pre-mixed air and fuel into the combustion chamber. Exhaust valves allow the exit of the combustion products. Between the intake and exhaust of the air-fuel mixture and combustion products, the valves seal the combustion chamber so that the resulting explosion may drive the piston to turn the crankshaft. A camshaft has been the primary means of controlling the inlet and exhaust valve's actuation and timing, and therefore, influencing the overall performance of the vehicle. The camshaft is attached to the crankshaft of the ICE and rotates relative to the rotation of the crankshaft. Therefore, as the vehicle increases its velocity, the crankshaft must turn more quickly, and ultimately the camshaft rotates faster. This dependence on the rotational velocity of the crankshaft provides the primary limitation on the use of camshafts. As the camshaft rotates, cam lobes, attached to the camshaft, interface with the engine's valves. This interface may take place via a mechanical linkage, but the result is, as the cam rotates it forces the valve open. The spring return closes the valve when the cam is no longer supplying the opening force.

[0003] The introduction of advanced technologies for air charging management still seems to be one of the more promising strategies to improve engine performance, efficiency, and, to some extent, pollutant emissions. In recent years, several kinds of variable valve actuation strategies have been implemented in engines in different forms, ranging from mechanical 2-step cam phasers, continuously variable cam phasers, cam profile switching mechanisms. By these systems, some flexibility for both timing and valve lift has been obtained. The actual level of benefits achievement is limited by the actual capabilities of each specific type of valve

train system, but, in general, this flexibility gives an appreciable contribution in the effort of overcoming the classical engine tuning trade-offs (e.g. power vs. efficiency, power vs. torque).

**[0004]** Cylinder deactivation is used to reduce fuel consumption and emissions by motor vehicles during light-load operation. The possibility of shutting down one or more cylinders in internal combustion engines having a large number of cylinders during light-load operation of the vehicle, e.g., when driving downhill, is being considered. In typical light-load driving conditions, only 30% of an engine's maximum power is used, but all the cylinders have to be operated at partial load which is not beneficial in terms of fuel consumption and emissions. Shutting down one or more cylinders results in a significant reduction in fuel consumption because when the cylinders that have been deactivated follow passively, they consume much less fuel than the cylinders that have not been deactivated. Generally, cylinder deactivation is the deactivation of the intake and/or exhaust valves of a cylinder or cylinders during at least a portion of the combustion process thereby reducing pumping work, and is a proven method by which fuel economy can be improved. In effect, cylinder deactivation reduces the number of engine cylinders within which the combustion process is taking place. With fewer cylinders performing combustion, fuel efficiency is increased. For example, in an eight-cylinder engine under certain operating conditions, four of the eight cylinders can be deactivated. Thus, combustion would be taking place in only four, rather than in all eight, cylinders. Cylinder deactivation is effective, for example, during part-load conditions when full engine power is not required for smooth and efficient engine operation.

**[0005]** One of the reasons for the popularity of the camshaft systems in the ICE is their inherent synchronization with the piston movement. However, this means the engine can only be optimized for a certain engine speed and load and significant efficiency increases can be gained if the valve timing could be varied. Camshaft-based variable valve timing (VVT) can be applied, but these systems are limited due to their mechanics and hence not fully variable. Furthermore, camshaft-based systems do not allow variable valvelift (VVL) and only supports variable valve timing. Variable valve lift (VVL) is an automotive piston engine technology that varies the height of a valve opening in order to improve performance, fuel economy, or emissions. There are two main types of VVL: discrete, which employs fixed valve lift amounts, and continuous, which is able to vary the amount of lift. Continuous valve lift systems typically allow for the elimination of the valve. When used in conjunction with variable valve timing, variable valve lift can potentially offer infinite control over the intake and exhaust valve timing. Thus, a solution for

improving the overall performance of the vehicle may be is to get rid of the camshaft altogether and use e.g.pneumatics or hydraulics to power a fully variable valve train (FVVT) that also is variable for eachvalve and cycle to cycle.

**[0006]** It is known in the prior arts which describes a method and apparatus for hydraulically actuating a gas exchange valve using a low-pressure, substantially constant flow fluid source applied to at least one actuator cylinder piston coupled to the gas exchange valve. A pressure sensor is used to monitor the pressure to provide feedback about the operation of the system and to provide variable motion control of the gas exchange valve. Similarly, some prior arts relate to a pneumatic system for controlling the valves of an internal combustion engine. However, the pneumatic system as disclosed in the prior arts also uses a cam that is operated by a drive shaft via a mechanical transmission. Further, many prior art devices have only two positions, either completely engaged or completely disengaged, causing that particular cylinder to be inactive for that engine cycle. Therefore, it is desirable to provide a system for controlling the operation of the valves in the internal combustion engine that does not have limitations associated with prior art systems. It is also desirable to provide an apparatus for controlling the operation of a valve in the internal combustion engine that has more than two positions.

**[0007]** The present disclosure is directed to overcome one or more limitations stated above or any other limitations associated with the prior art.

## **SUMMARY OF THE DISCLOSURE**

**[0008]** The present disclosure overcomes one or more drawbacks of conventional arrangements as described in the prior art and provides additional advantages through an arrangement as claimed in the present disclosure. Additional features and advantages are realized through the techniques of the present disclosure. Other embodiments and aspects of the disclosure are described in detail herein and are considered a part of the claimed disclosure.

**[0009]** In one non-limiting embodiment of the present disclosure, a camless system for controlling one or more engine valves of an internal combustion engine is disclosed. The system comprises a pneumatic accumulator configured to store compressed air, with at least one pneumatic actuator having a piston rod. The pneumatic actuator is configured for abutment with the engine valve of the internal combustion engine. The system further comprises at least

one pneumatic control valve fluidly connected between the pneumatic accumulator and the pneumatic actuator, at least one sensor configured to sense an engine parameter and to transmit a signal to actuate the pneumatic control valves and an electronic control unit configured to control the pneumatic valves based on the signal received from the sensor. An inlet valve and an exhaust valve are operationally configured with the electronic control unit so as to achieve opening and closing of the valves for a predetermined time period based on the signal received from the sensor corresponding to the engine parameters.

**[0010]** In an embodiment of the present disclosure, the sensor is a rotary encoder coupled with a crankshaft of the internal combustion engine and rotates continuously about a rotational axis together with the crankshaft.

**[0011]** In an embodiment of the present disclosure, a plurality of sensors are configured to sense various engine parameters of the internal combustion engine.

**[0012]** In an embodiment of the present disclosure, the camless system comprises a piston rod extension ring configured to rigidly attached with the piston rod of the pneumatic actuator. A variable valve lift mechanism is configured to control a stroke of the piston rod with an actuation of the piston rod extension ring.

**[0013]** In an embodiment of the present disclosure, the camless system comprises an air supply passage connected to the pneumatic actuator for supplying the compressed air to the pneumatic actuator and an air relief passage connected to the pneumatic actuator for releasing air from the pneumatic actuator.

**[0014]** In an embodiment of the present disclosure, the pneumatic control valve is configured to selectively modify pressurized air from the pneumatic accumulator to the pneumatic actuator in response to the signal received from the electronic control unit.

**[0015]** In an embodiment of the present disclosure, the pneumatic control valve is a 3/2 pneumatic valve. The piston rod is provided with an elastic return means configured to push the piston rod towards an initial position after the release of compressed air from the pneumatic actuator.

[0016] In an embodiment of the present disclosure, the pneumatic control valve is a 5/2 pneumatic valve.

[0017] In an embodiment of the present disclosure, a method for controlling valves of the internal combustion engine using the camless system is disclosed. The method includes sensing the engine parameters by the sensor and transmitting the signal to the electronic control unit. After which sending the activation signal from the electronic control unit to the pneumatic control valve to actuate the pneumatic actuator in response to the signal received from the sensor. Lastly, adjusting the opening and closing of the inlet valve and the exhaust valve of the internal combustion engine for a predetermined time period based on the signal received from the sensor corresponding to the engine parameters.

[0018] In an embodiment of the present disclosure, an internal combustion engine, having one or more cylinders, comprising the camless system, for each cylinder is disclosed. The camless system is configured to deactivate one or more cylinders of the internal combustion engine.

[0019] The foregoing summary is illustrative only and is not intended to be in any way limiting. In addition to the illustrative aspects, embodiments, and features described above, further aspects, embodiments, and features will become apparent by reference to the drawings and the following detailed description.

## **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS**

[0020] The novel features and characteristics of the disclosure are set forth in the appended description. The disclosure itself, however, as well as a preferred mode of use, further objectives, and advantages thereof, will best be understood by reference to the following detailed description of an illustrative embodiment when read in conjunction with the accompanying figures. One or more embodiments are now described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying figures wherein like reference numerals represent like elements and in which:

[0021] **Figure 1** illustrates a schematic view of a camless system in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0022] **Figure 2** illustrates a schematic view of the camless system having 3/2 pneumatic control valves in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0023] **Figure 3** illustrates a schematic view of the camless system having 5/2 pneumatic control valves in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0024] **Figure 4** illustrates working of a pneumatic cylinder connected to the 3/2 pneumatic control valves in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0025] **Figure 5** illustrates working of a pneumatic cylinder connected to the 5/2 pneumatic control valves in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0026] **Figure 6** illustrates a schematic view of a variable valve lift mechanism configured to control a lift of a piston rod in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0027] The figures depict embodiments of the disclosure for purposes of illustration only. One skilled in the art will readily recognize from the following description that alternative embodiments of the assemblies and methods illustrated herein may be employed without departing from the principles of the disclosure described herein.

## **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

[0028] While the embodiments in the disclosure are subject to various modifications and alternative forms, specific embodiment thereof has been shown by way of example in the figures and will be described below. It should be understood, however, that it is not intended to limit the disclosure to the particular forms disclosed, but on the contrary, the disclosure is to cover all modifications, equivalents, and alternatives falling within the scope of the disclosure.

[0029] It is to be noted that a person skilled in the art would be motivated from the present disclosure and modify a system and method for controlling valves of an internal combustion engine as disclosed herein. However, such modifications should be construed within the scope

of the disclosure. Accordingly, the drawings show only those specific details that are pertinent to understand the embodiments of the present disclosure, so as not to obscure the disclosure with details that will be readily apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art having the benefit of the description herein.

**[0030]** The terms “comprises”, “comprising”, or any other variations thereof used in the disclosure, are intended to cover a non-exclusive inclusion, such that a system and method that comprises a list of components does not include only those components but may include other components not expressly listed or inherent to such system, method, or assembly, or device. In other words, one or more elements in a system or device preceded by “comprises... a” does not, without more constraints, preclude the existence of other elements or additional elements in the system or device.

**[0031]** The following paragraphs describe the present disclosure with reference to FIGs. 1 - 6. In the figures, the same element or elements which have similar functions are indicated by the same reference signs.

**[0032]** FIG. 1 illustrates a schematic view of an internal combustion engine (10) in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure. The internal combustion engine (10) may be provided with a plurality of cylinders (only one of which is illustrated in FIG. 1), each of which is connected to an intake manifold by means of at least one inlet valve (16) and to an exhaust manifold by means of at least one exhaust valve (19). Both the inlet and the exhaust valve (16, 19) include a valve head. The valves have an elongated cylindrical valve stem extending from the valve head. The valve head (16) is biased against a valve seat by a helical compression valve spring (17, 20). The intake manifold receives fresh air (i.e. air from the atmosphere) through a feed conduit and is connected to the cylinders (11) by means of respective intake ducts (18), each of which is controlled by the relative inlet valve (16). Likewise, the exhaust manifold is connected to the cylinders (11) by means of respective exhaust ducts (21), each of which is controlled by the relative exhaust valve (19). In each of the cylinders, a combustion chamber is formed between a piston (12) slidably received in each cylinder (11) and a cylinder head (15). A connecting rod (13) provides the mechanical linkage between the piston (12) and a crankshaft (14). According to the embodiment, as illustrated in FIG. 1, a fuel injector (22) is arranged so as to inject the fuel directly into the cylinders (11). According to an alternative

embodiment that is not illustrated, the fuel is injected into each intake duct (18) via the fuel injector (22) arranged close to the inlet valve (16).

**[0033]** FIG. 1 further illustrates a camless system (23) for controlling the valves (16, 19) of the internal combustion engine (10) in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure. The camless system (23) comprises a pneumatic accumulator (24) configured to store compressed air, an air compressor (27) to maintain the pneumatic accumulator (24) under required pressure, at least one pneumatic actuator (28) with a piston rod (31) configured for abutment with the engine valve (16, 19) of the internal combustion engine (10), and at least one pneumatic control valve (32) fluidly connected between the pneumatic accumulator (24) and the pneumatic actuator (28). The camless system (23) further comprises a sensor (33) configured to sense an engine parameter and to transmit a signal to actuate the pneumatic control valves (32) and an electronic control unit (34) configured to control the pneumatic valves (32) based on the signal received from the sensor (33). The camless system (23) is configured to achieve the opening and closing of the valves for a predetermined period based on the signal received from the sensor (33) corresponding to the engine parameters. The pneumatic actuator (28) of the camless system is installed on the engine valves (16, 19) of the internal combustion engine (10). The piston rod (31) of the pneumatic actuator (28) is mechanically linked with the engine valves (16, 19) such that actuation of the piston rod (31), actuates at least one of the inlet valve (16) and the exhaust valve (19).

**[0034]** The pneumatic accumulator (24) can be a compressed air container that is specifically provided to store compressed air. Advantageously, the pneumatic accumulator (24) is configured to supply compressed air to one or more pneumatic valves (32). The pneumatic accumulator (24) is equipped with an inlet (25) for supplying compressed air, for example by the compressor (27). In an embodiment, the compressor (27) is operated by a drive shaft of the internal combustion engine (10) or by an electric motor of its own. Furthermore, the pneumatic accumulator (24) is equipped with an outlet (26) for supplying compressed air to the pneumatic valves (32). In a preferred embodiment, a nominal value of the pressure inside the pneumatic accumulator is approximately 5-10 bar.

**[0035]** The pneumatic actuator (28) comprising a cylinder piston (30) that moves in response to the pneumatic air supplied to the pneumatic actuator (28). In the embodiment, the cylinder piston (30) comprises the piston rod (31) that is extended from and retracted into the pneumatic

actuator (28). The pneumatic actuator (28) further includes an air supply passage (40) and an air relief passage (41). The air supply passage (40) is connected to the pneumatic actuator (28) for supplying the compressed air to the pneumatic actuator (28). The air relief passage (41) is connected to the pneumatic actuator (28) for releasing air from the pneumatic actuator (28). In an embodiment, the pneumatic actuator (28) is a single-acting cylinder as shown in FIG. 4. The single-acting cylinder has an inlet port (47) on one side of the piston rod (31) which is configured to push the piston rod (31) forward. However, to return the piston rod (31) to its initial position, the piston rod (31) may be provided with an elastic return means (37) configured to push the piston rod (31) towards an initial position after the release of compressed air from the pneumatic actuator (28). In an embodiment, the elastic return means (37) is a spring that is configured to get compressed by an extension stroke (48) of the cylinder piston (30). In another embodiment, the pneumatic actuator (28) is a double-acting cylinder as shown in FIG. 5. The double-acting pneumatic cylinder is one where the thrust is developed in both extending and retracting directions. The double-acting cylinder has a port on each side of the cylinder piston (30) which helps to push the piston rod (31) in extension stroke (48) and the return stroke (49). In this configuration, the return stroke (49) does not need the elastic return means (37).

**[0036]** The pneumatic control valve (32) is fluidly connected between the pneumatic accumulator (24) and the pneumatic actuator (28). The pneumatic control valve (32) selectively supplies compressed air to the pneumatic actuator (28) in order to actuate the pneumatic actuator (28) and extend the piston rod (31) in the forward direction. Further, the pneumatic control valve (32) is configured to selectively modify pressurized air from the pneumatic accumulator (24) to the pneumatic actuator (28) in response to the signal received from the electronic control unit (34). In a preferred embodiment, if the pneumatic actuator (28) is of single acting cylinder type, then a 3/2 pneumatic valve (42) is used whereas, if the pneumatic actuator (28) is of the double-acting cylinder then a 5/2 pneumatic valve (43) is used. The 3/2 pneumatic valve (42) is configured to have one supply port (44) to the pneumatic actuator (28), one exhaust port (46), and one inlet port (45) for the compressed air as shown in FIG. 2. The 5/2 pneumatic valve (43) is configured to have two supply ports (44) to each pneumatic actuator (28), two exhaust ports (46), and one inlet port (45) for compressed air.

**[0037]** The electronic control unit (34) is configured to control the pneumatic valves (32). The electronic control unit (34) is coupled to one or more sensors (33) and the pneumatic valves (32). The sensors (33) are configured to sense the engine parameters and to transmit the signal

to actuate the pneumatic control valves (32). The electronic control unit (34) controls the operation of the pneumatic valves (32) in order to control the operation of the pneumatic actuator (28). In some embodiments, the electronic control unit (34) can also receive valve feedback information from the pneumatic valves (32). The electronic control unit (34) receives one or more feedback values of the engine parameters from one or more sensors. The one or more sensors can comprise any manner of feedback sensors that are related to sensing the engine parameters such as the feedback of the engine power, speed, torque, and efficiency required by the engine as per the data provided by a driver at instant accelerator values and load values of the vehicle. In a preferred embodiment, the sensor (33) is a rotary encoder that is rotationally coupled with the crankshaft (14) of the internal combustion engine (10) and rotates continuously about a rotational axis together with the crankshaft (14) as shown in FIG. 1. In an embodiment, one or more feedback sensors comprise a displacement sensor, a force sensor, a pressure sensor. The electronic control unit (34) is electrically coupled to the displacement sensor, to the force sensor, to the pressure sensor. The one or more feedback values obtained by the sensors are used by the electronic control unit (34) to control the actuation of the pneumatic actuator (28).

**[0038]** In an embodiment, a variable valve lift mechanism (50) of the internal combustion engine (10) is provided for variably controlling at least an intake valve lift of engine valves (16, 19) as shown in FIG. 6. The variable valve lift mechanism (50) is provided for variably controlling or adjusting a valve lift amount of the inlet valve (16) and/or the exhaust valve (19). The variable valve lift mechanism (50) comprises a piston rod extension ring (35), a stopper ring (38) with a guide, a screw (39), and a servomotor (36). The piston rod extension ring (35) is configured to be rigidly attached with the piston rod (31) of the pneumatic actuator (28). The servomotor (36) is configured to control a lift of the piston rod (31) with a variable actuation of the piston rod extension ring (35). The electronic control unit (34) is electrically coupled with the servomotor (36) and sends a signal for the actuation of the servomotor (36). The screw (39) is connected to the servomotor (36) such that, when the servomotor (36) is in operation the screw (39) will rotate the stopper ring (38). The stopper ring (38) with the guides is configured to limit the piston rod (31) by abutting the piston rod extension ring (35). The stopper ring (38) is allowed to linearly displace about an axis of the pneumatic actuator (28).

**[0039]** The working of the variable valve lift mechanism (50) in accordance with the present disclosure is now explained. Initially, the stroke length of the pneumatic actuator (28) is such

that to obtain a maximum valve lift. However, in an instance, if the valve lift needs to be reduced then the variable valve lift mechanism (50) gets activated by activating the servomotor (36) connected to the electronic control unit (34). Once the servomotor (36) gets started it starts rotating the screw (39) which in turn moves the stopper ring (38). Due to this phenomenon, the stopper ring (38) starts moving towards the direction of the pneumatic actuator (28) and restricts the movement of the piston rod extension ring (35), and causes a lesser valve lift to the engine valves (16, 19). The variable valve lift mechanism (50) may be configured to operate in multiple operating modes based on engine operating conditions, such as based on whether the engine is performing a cold engine start, a warmed-up engine operation, engine speed-load conditions, etc. Based on the mode of operation, the variable valve lift mechanism (50) may be configured to open only a subset of exhaust ports of a subset of cylinders, with all other exhaust ports closed. Additionally, the variable valve lift mechanism (50) may be configured to selectively open and close the intake ports in correspondence to the opening and closing of the exhaust ports during the various operating modes.

**[0040]** A method for controlling valves of the internal combustion engine (10) using the camless system (23) is now described. The method comprises sensing the engine parameters by the sensor (33) and transmitting the signal to the electronic control unit (34). In an embodiment, the rotary encoder is configured to sense the position of the crankshaft (14) and to transmit the signal to the electronic control unit (34). After receiving the signals from the sensor (33), the electronic control unit (34) sends the activation signal to the pneumatic control valve (32) to actuate the pneumatic actuator (28) in response to the signal received from the sensor (33). The electronic control unit (34) further adjusts the opening and closing of the inlet valve (16) and the exhaust valve (19) of the internal combustion engine (10) for a predetermined period based on the signal received from the sensor (33) corresponding to the engine parameters.

**[0041]** The camless system (23) for controlling the engine valves of the internal combustion engine (10) and the method for controlling the engine valves as disclosed herein may be incorporated without any change in the overall assembly of the internal combustion engine (10). In comparison with the cylinder deactivation operations known from the state of the art, the proposed camless system (23) offers great advantages. In addition, it is possible to deactivate either just one cylinder by means of the disclosed camless system or to deactivate several cylinders with several such camless systems in case of need. The camless system (23)

as disclosed in the present disclosure is used to actuate the inlet and outlet valves of the engine (10), which further gives freedom to operate the valves whenever and for whatever duration required. The proposed disclosure also uses a precise rotary positioning sensor with a degree of accuracy in few milliseconds with the capacity to detect the rotary position of the crankshaft (14). The configuration of the camless system (23) described above may be used to provide control of the amount and timing of air supplied to, and exhausted from, the cylinders (11). In an embodiment, a grouping of two or more cylinders may be based on various factors such as a firing order, a location of the cylinders on the engine based on the specific engine configuration, as well as a configuration of the exhaust manifold (e.g., whether the exhaust manifold is segmented, integrated, etc.).

**[0042]** It is to be understood that a person of ordinary skill in the art may develop a system of similar configuration without deviating from the scope of the present disclosure. Such modifications and variations may be made without departing from the scope of the present invention. Therefore, it is intended that the present disclosure covers such modifications and variations provided they come within the ambit of the appended claims and their equivalents.

**[0043]** Equivalents:

**[0044]** With respect to the use of substantially any plural and/or singular terms herein, those having skill in the art can translate from the plural to the singular and/or from the singular to the plural as is appropriate to the context and/or application. The various singular/plural permutations may be expressly set forth herein for sake of clarity.

**[0045]** It will be understood by those within the art that, in general, terms used herein, and especially in the appended claims (e.g., bodies of the appended claims) are generally intended as “open” terms (e.g., the term “including” should be interpreted as “including but not limited to,” the term “having” should be interpreted as “having at least,” the term “includes” should be interpreted as “includes but is not limited to,” etc.). It will be further understood by those within the art that if a specific number of an introduced claim recitation is intended, such an intent will be explicitly recited in the claim, and in the absence of such recitation, no such intent is present. For example, as an aid to understanding, the following appended claims may contain usage of the introductory phrases “at least one” and “one or more” to introduce claim recitations. However, the use of such phrases should not be construed to imply that the introduction of a claim recitation by the indefinite articles “a” or “an” limits any particular

claim containing such introduced claim recitation to inventions containing only one such recitation, even when the same claim includes the introductory phrases “one or more” or “at least one” and indefinite articles such as “a” or “an” (e.g., “a” and/or “an” should typically be interpreted to mean “at least one” or “one or more”); the same holds true for the use of definite articles used to introduce claim recitations. In addition, even if a specific number of an introduced claim recitation is explicitly recited, those skilled in the art will recognize that such recitation should typically be interpreted to mean at least the recited number (e.g., the bare recitation of “two recitations,” without other modifiers, typically means at least two recitations or two or more recitations). Furthermore, in those instances where a convention analogous to “at least one of A, B, and C, etc.” is used, in general such a construction is intended in the sense one having skill in the art would understand the convention (e.g., “a system having at least one of A, B, and C” would include but not be limited to systems that have A alone, B alone, C alone, A and B together, A and C together, B and C together, and/or A, B, and C together, etc.). In those instances, where a convention analogous to “at least one of A, B, or C, etc.” is used, in general, such a construction is intended in the sense one having skill in the art would understand the convention (e.g., “a system having at least one of A, B, or C” would include but not be limited to systems that have A alone, B alone, C alone, A and B together, A and C together, B and C together, and/or A, B, and C together, etc.). It will be further understood by those within the art that virtually any disjunctive word and/or phrase presenting two or more alternative terms, whether in the description, claims, or drawings, should be understood to contemplate the possibilities of including one of the terms, either of the terms or both terms. For example, the phrase “A or B” will be understood to include the possibilities of “A” or “B” or “A and B.” While various aspects and embodiments have been disclosed herein, other aspects and embodiments will be apparent to those skilled in the art. The various aspects and embodiments disclosed herein are for purposes of illustration and are not intended to be limiting, with the true scope and spirit being indicated by the following claims.

**WE CLAIM:**

1. A camless system (23) for controlling one or more engine valves (16, 19) of an internal combustion engine (10), the system (23) comprising:
  - a pneumatic accumulator (24) configured to store compressed air;
  - at least one pneumatic actuator (28) having a piston rod (31), the pneumatic actuator (28) configured for abutment with the engine valves (16, 19) of the internal combustion engine (10);
  - at least one pneumatic control valve (32) fluidly connected between the pneumatic accumulator (24) and the pneumatic actuator (28);
  - at least one sensor (33) configured to sense an engine parameter and to transmit a signal to actuate the pneumatic control valves (32); and
  - an electronic control unit (34) configured to control the pneumatic valves (32) based on the signal received from the sensor (33);wherein an inlet valve (16) and an exhaust valve (19) are operationally configured with the electronic control unit so as to achieve opening and closing of the valves for a predetermined period based on the signal received from the sensor (33) corresponding to the engine parameters.
2. The camless system (23) as claimed in claim 1, wherein the sensor (33) is a rotary encoder coupled with a crankshaft (14) of the internal combustion engine (10) and rotates continuously about a rotational axis together with the crankshaft (14).
3. The camless system (23) as claimed in claim 1, wherein a plurality of sensors are configured to sense various engine parameters of the internal combustion engine (10).
4. The camless system (23) as claimed in claim 1 comprising a piston rod extension ring (35) configured to rigidly attached with the piston rod (31) of the pneumatic actuator (28), wherein a variable valve lift mechanism (50) is configured to control a stroke of the piston rod (31) by restricting an actuation of the piston rod extension ring (35).

5. The camless system (23) as claimed in claim 1 comprising an air supply passage (40) connected to the pneumatic actuator (28) for supplying the compressed air to the pneumatic actuator (28) and an air relief passage (41) connected to the pneumatic actuator (28) for releasing air from the pneumatic actuator (28).
6. The camless system (23) as claimed in claim 1, wherein the pneumatic control valve (32) is configured to selectively modify pressurized air from the pneumatic accumulator (24) to the pneumatic actuator (28) in response to the signal received from the electronic control unit (34).
7. The camless system (23) as claimed in claim 6, wherein the pneumatic control valve (32) is a 3/2 pneumatic valve (42), whereby the piston rod (31) is provided with an elastic return means (37) configured to push the piston rod (31) towards an initial position after the release of compressed air from the pneumatic actuator (28).
8. The camless system (23) as claimed in claim 6, wherein the pneumatic control valve (32) is a 5/2 pneumatic valve (43).
9. A method for controlling valves (16, 19) of the internal combustion engine (10) using the camless system (23) as claimed in claim 1, the method comprising:
  - sensing the engine parameters by at least one sensor (33) and transmitting the signal to the electronic control unit (34);
  - sending the activation signal from the electronic control unit (34) to the pneumatic control valve (32) to actuate the pneumatic actuator (28) in response to the signal received from the sensor (33);
  - adjusting the opening and closing of the inlet valve (16) and the exhaust valve (19) of the internal combustion engine (10) for a predetermined period based on the signal received from the sensor (33) corresponding to the engine parameters.

10. An internal combustion engine (10), having one or more cylinders, comprising the camless system (23) as claimed in claims 1 to 9, for each cylinder (11), wherein the camless system (23) is configured to selectively activate or deactivate one or more cylinders of the internal combustion engine (10).

**Dated this 15<sup>th</sup> day of June 2022**

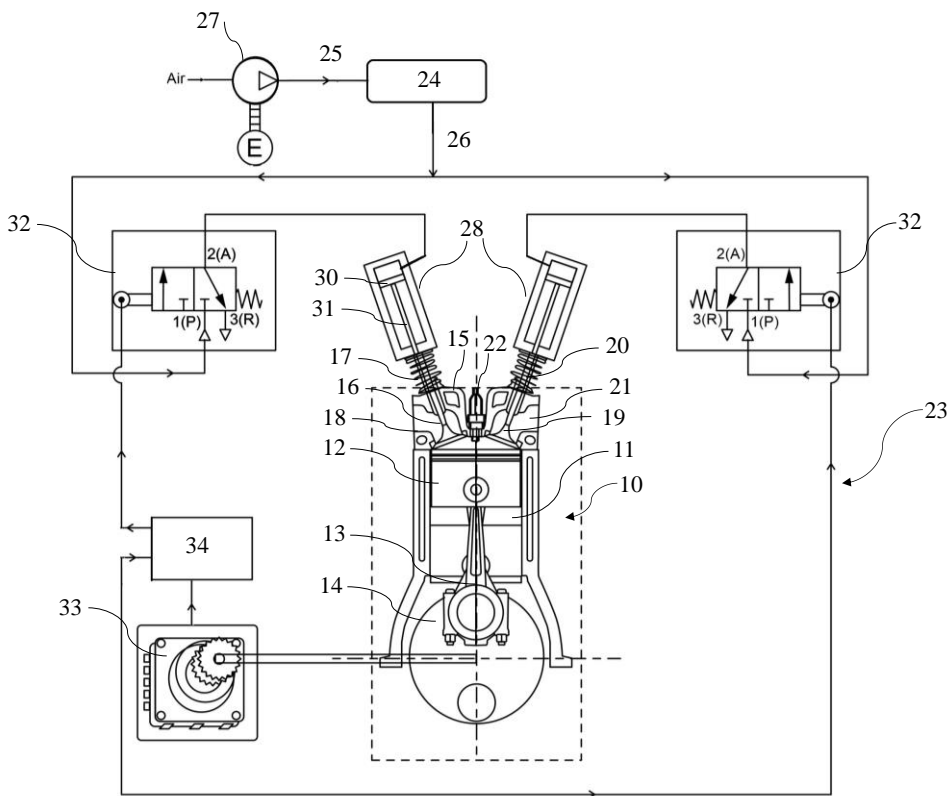
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## ABSTRACT

### CAMLESS ENGINE

The present disclosure relates to a camless engine in which a camless system (23) is configured for controlling one or more engine valves (16, 19) of an internal combustion engine (10) is disclosed. The system (23) comprises a pneumatic accumulator (24) configured to store compressed air, and at least one pneumatic actuator (28) having a piston rod (31). The pneumatic actuator (28) is configured for abutment with the engine valves (16, 19) of the internal combustion engine (10). The system (23) further comprises at least one pneumatic control valve (32) fluidly connected between the pneumatic accumulator (24) and the pneumatic actuator (28), a sensor (33) configured to sense an engine parameter and to transmit a signal to actuate the pneumatic control valves (32) and an electronic control unit (34) configured to control the pneumatic valves (32) based on the signal received from the sensor (33).



**Figure 1**

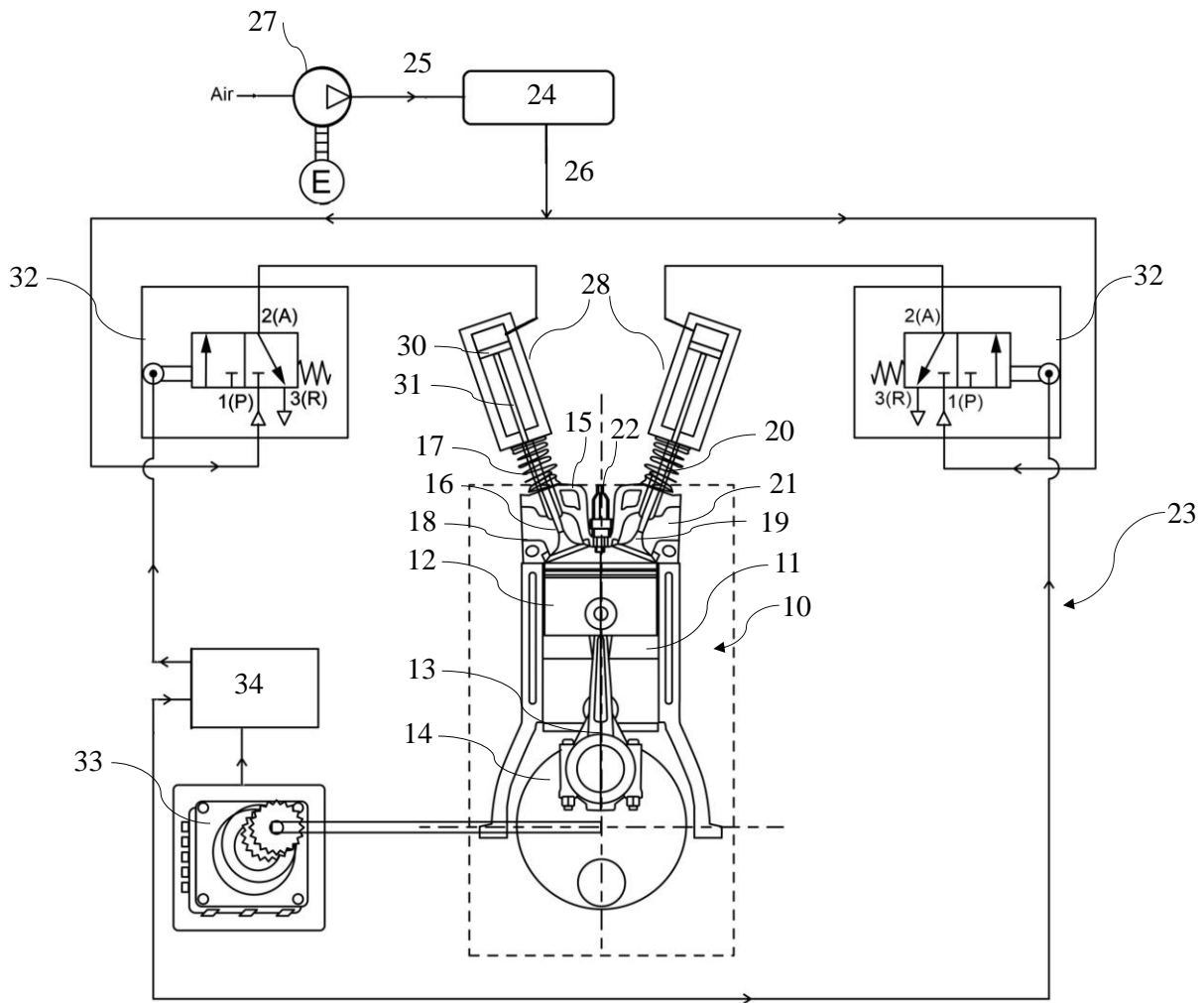


FIG. 1

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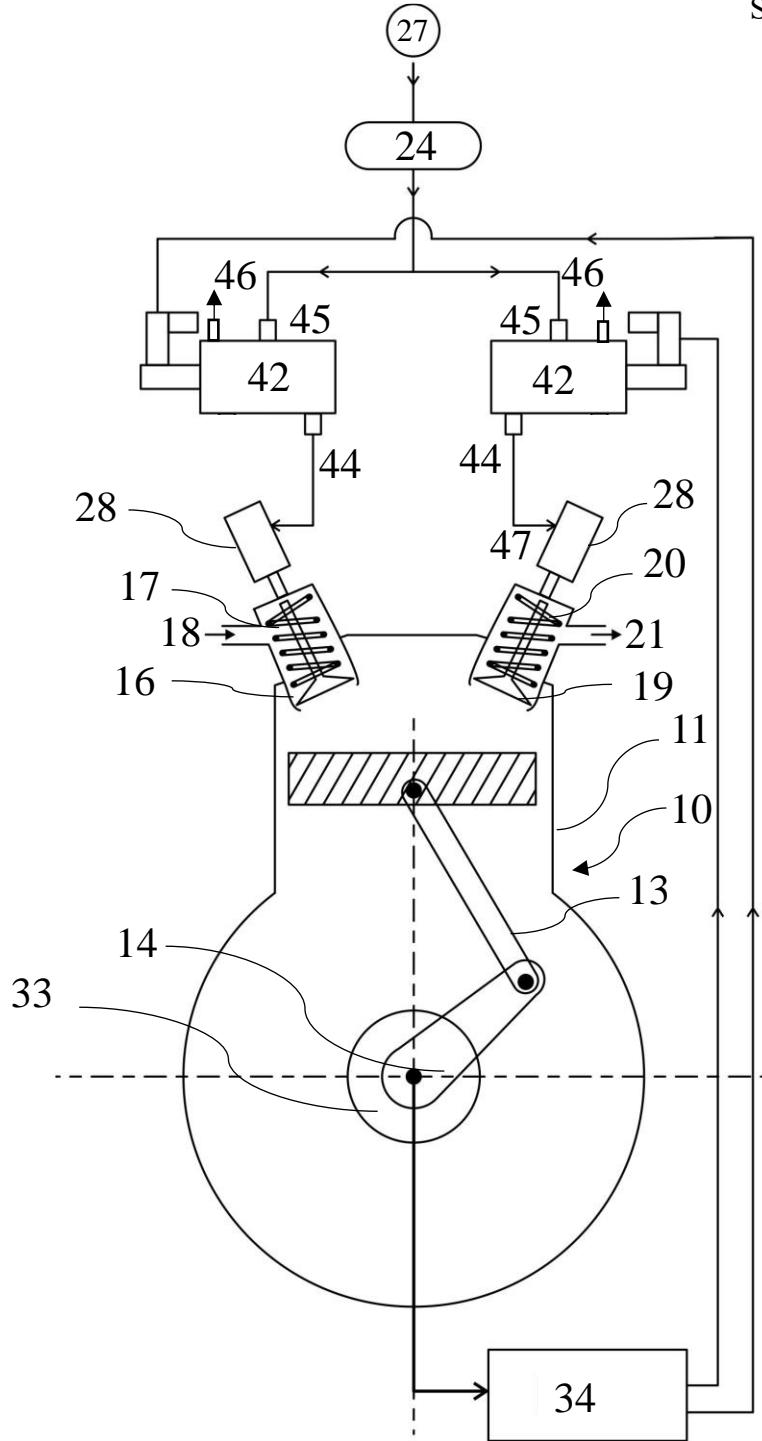


FIG. 2

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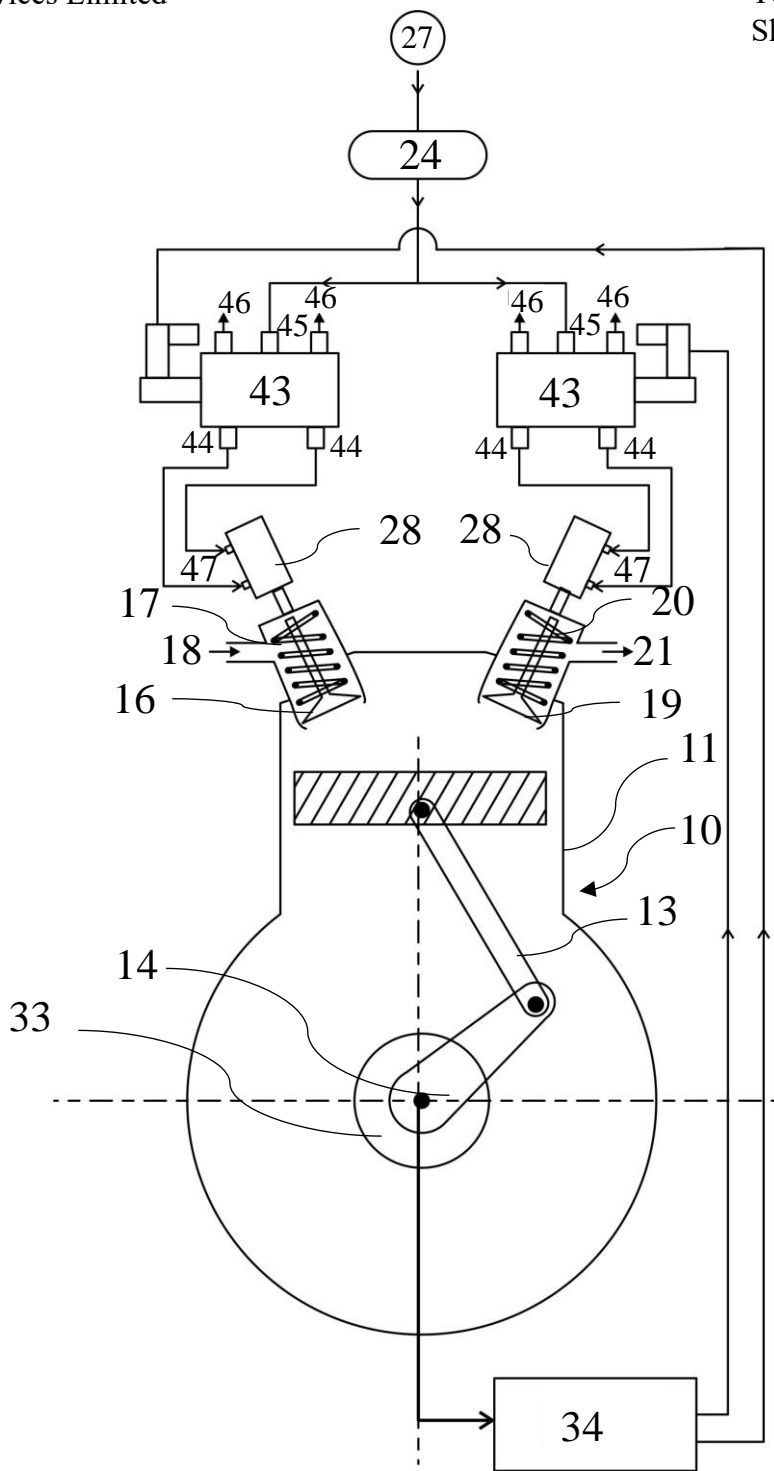


FIG. 3

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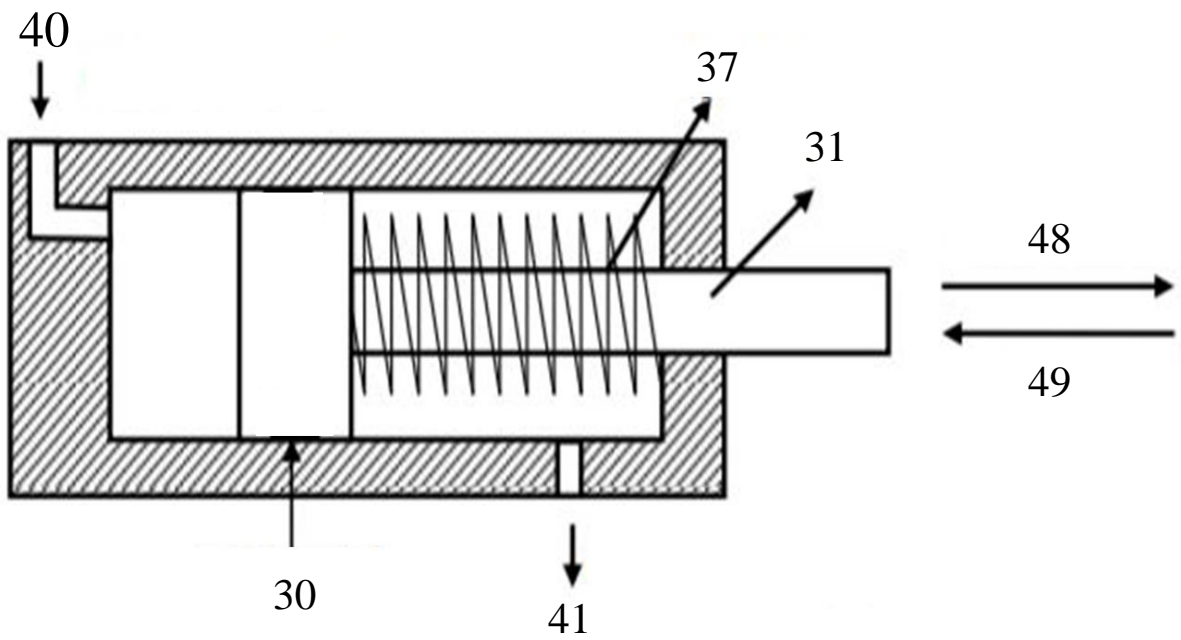


FIG. 4

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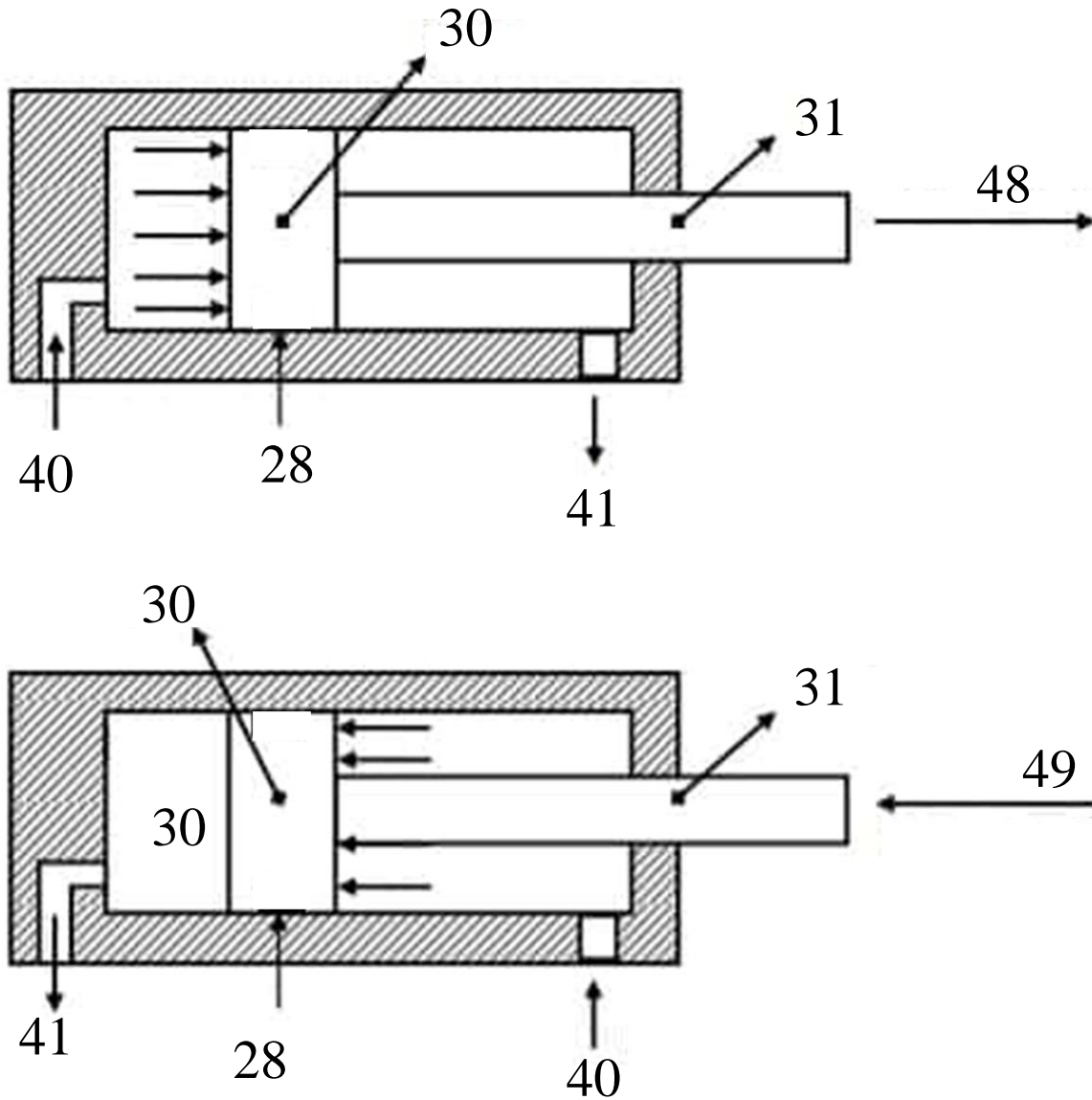


FIG.5

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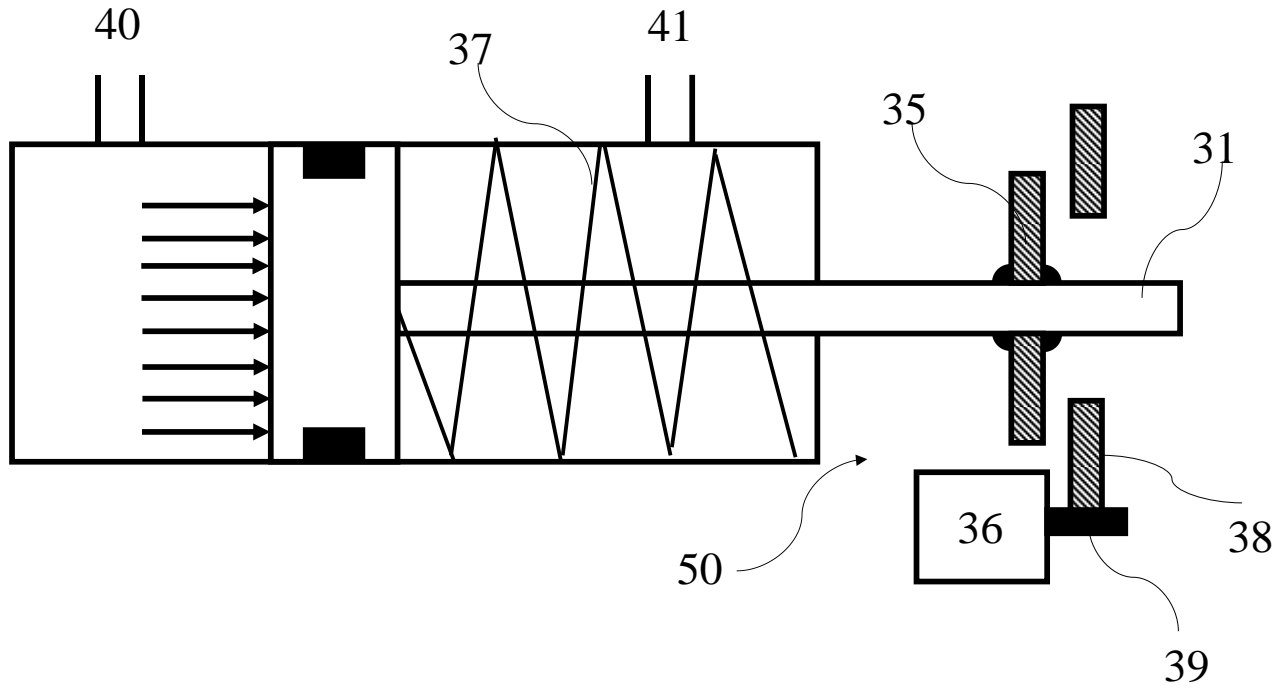


FIG. 6

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