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Applied Laboratory for Mechanical Engineering 1

Introduction to Internal Combustion Engines

Prof. Gil-Yong Lee

Department of Mechanical Engineering Kumoh National Institute of Technology

> Office: T445 Tel: 054-478-7293

Email: gylee@kumoh.ac.kr

Introduction

- External combustion engines
 - Steam engines
 - Some gas turbine engines
- Internal combustion engines
 - Reciprocating engines
 - Rotary engines
 - Rocket engines
 - Jet engines
 - Firearms
- Fuel cells
- Hybrid vehicles

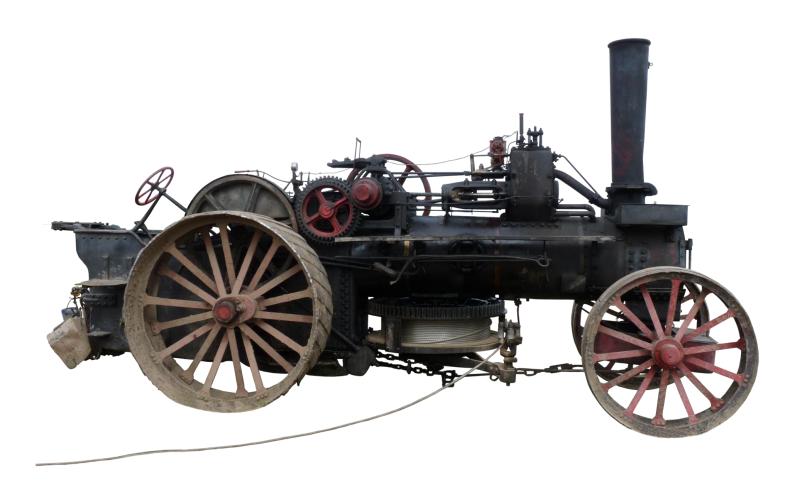


A V6 internal combustion engine from a Mercedes-Benz https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Engine

Internal Combustion Engines

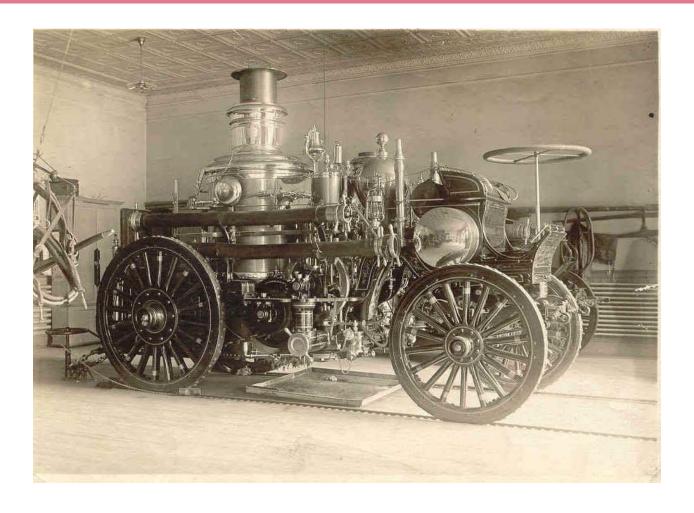
- A heat engine that converts chemical energy in a fuel into mechanical energy
 - Chemical energy -> Thermal energy (Combustion)
 - Thermal energy -> Mechanical energy through temperature and pressure rise
 - Thermal expansion -> Rotating crankshaft by mechanical linkages
 - Crankshaft -> Transmission or power train (Mechanical energy -> final use)
 - Final use
- Cf) Heat engine: A device that operates in a thermodynamic cycle and does a net positive work through heat transfer from a hightemperature body to a low-temperature body

Steam Engines



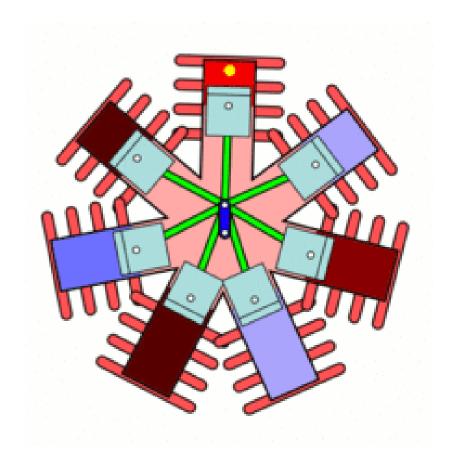
Steam powered agricultural ploughing device https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Steam_engine

Steam Engines



Engine 5 in use from 1903 to 1924 Source: <u>portlandfiremuseum</u>

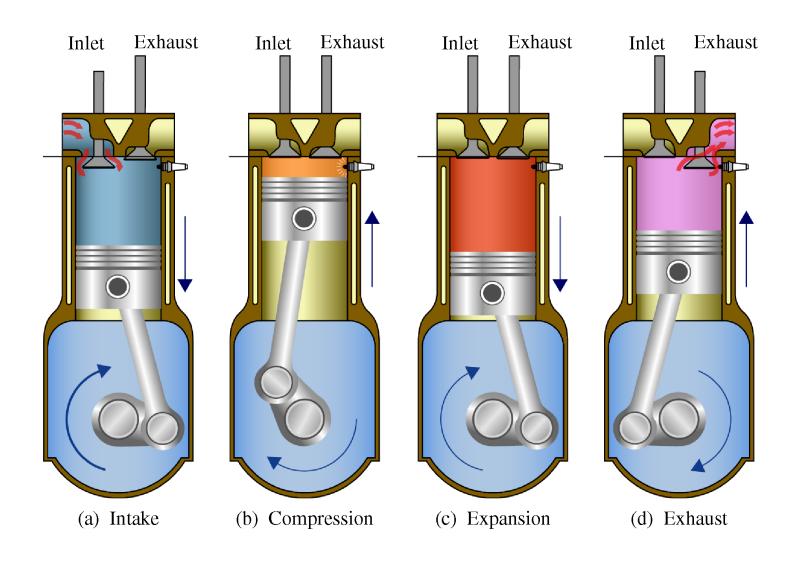
Rotary Engines



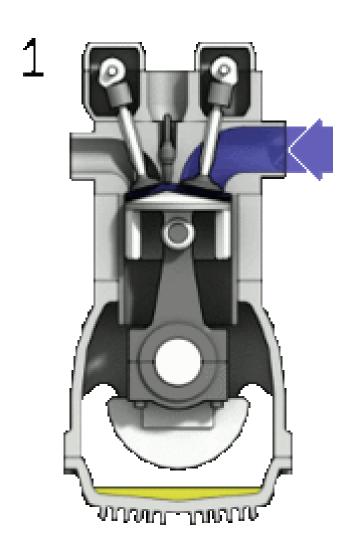


Megola motorcycle with rotary engine mounted in the front wheel

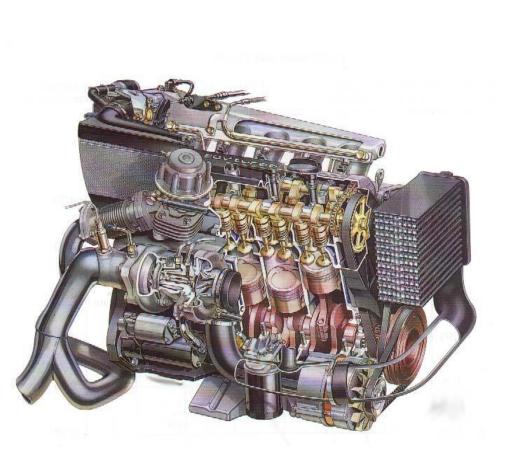
Reciprocating Engines



Reciprocating Engines



Reciprocating Engines



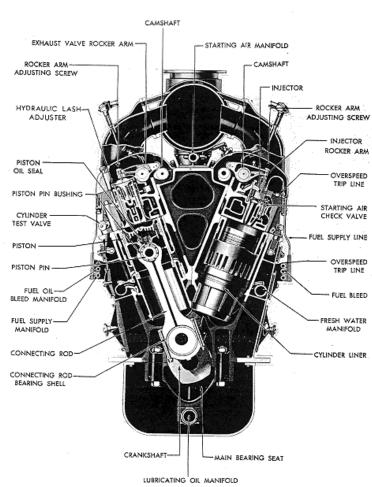
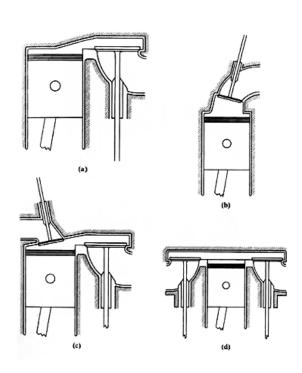


Figure 3-7. Cross section of GM 16-278A engine.

Engine Classifications

- Type of ignition
 - Spark ignition (SI)
 - Compression ignition (CI)
- Engine cycle
 - Four-stroke cycle
 - Two-stroke cycle
 - Cf) Three- or six-stroke cycles were attempted in the past
- Valve location
 - I head: Valve in head or overhead valve
 - L, T heads: Valve in block or flat head
 - F head



Engine Classifications

- Basic design
 - Reciprocating
 - Rotary
- Position, number of cylinders (See figure)

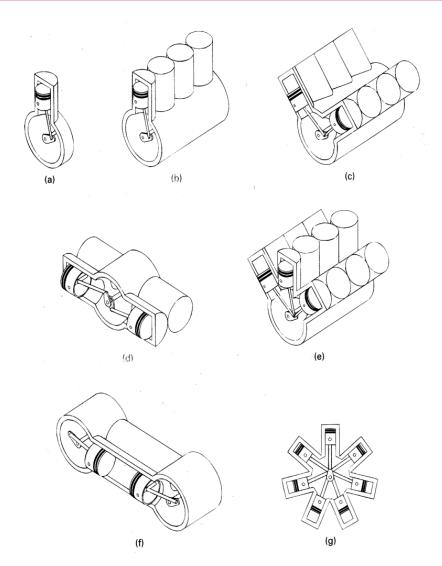


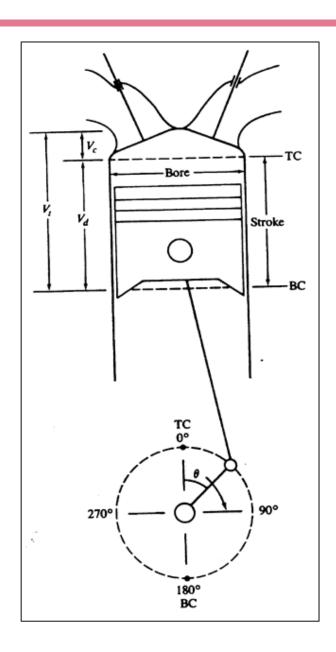
Figure 1-7 Engine Classification by Cylinder Arrangement. (a) Single cylinder. (b) In-line, or straight. (c) V engine. (d) Opposed cylinder. (e) W engine. (f) Opposed piston. (g) Radial.

Terminology and abbreviation

- 상사점 (Top-dead-center (TDC), a.k.a. Top-center (TC), Head-end-dead-center (HEDC))
- 하사점 (Bottom-dead-center (BDC), a.k.a. Bottom-center (BC), Crank-end-dead-center (CEDC))
- 행정 (Stroke): *l*
- 보어 (Bore): d
- 연소실체적 (Clearance Volume) : V_c
- 행정체적 (Stroke or Displaced Volume): V_d

압축비(
$$\mathbf{r}_c$$
) = $\frac{\mathbf{V}_d + \mathbf{V}_c}{\mathbf{V}_c}$

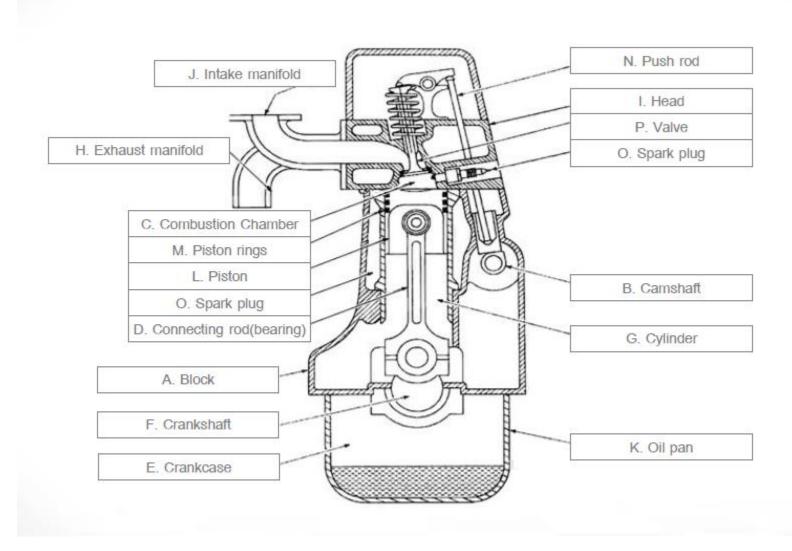
총배기량(V) =
$$\frac{\pi}{4} d^2 l \times z$$



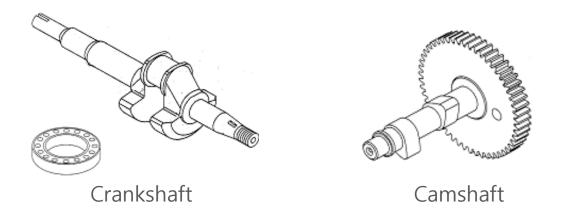
Engine Components

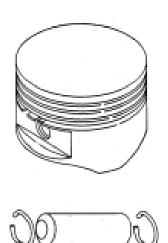
- An engine at least needs to include the following systems to be operated:
 - Air supply and exhaust system
 - Fuel supply system
 - Combustion system
 - Ignition system (for SI engines)
 - Cooling system
 - Lubrication system
 - Starting system
 - Electrical power supply system (battery and generator)

Engine Components

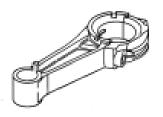


Engine Components



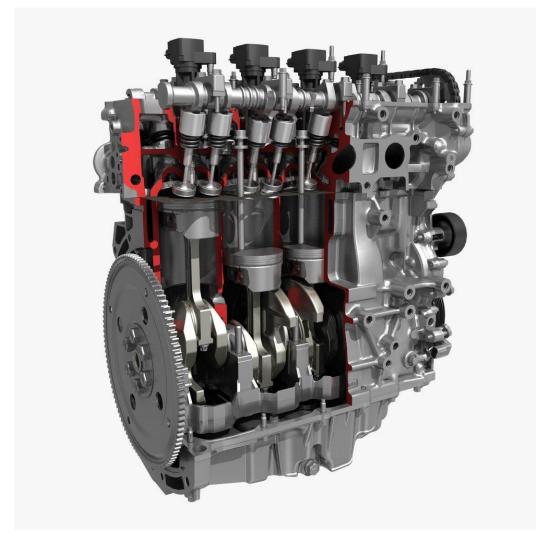






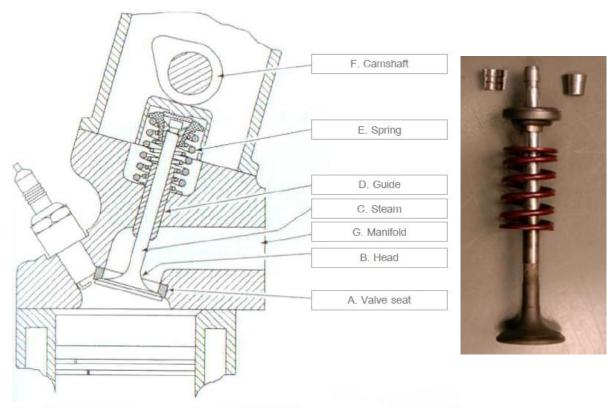
Piston assembly

Engine Cutaway

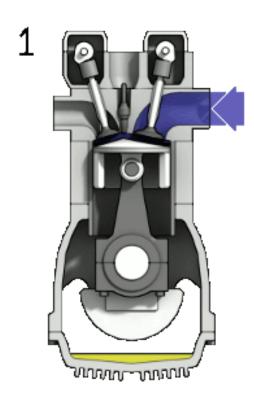


4 Cylinder Engine Block Cutaway

Valve Components

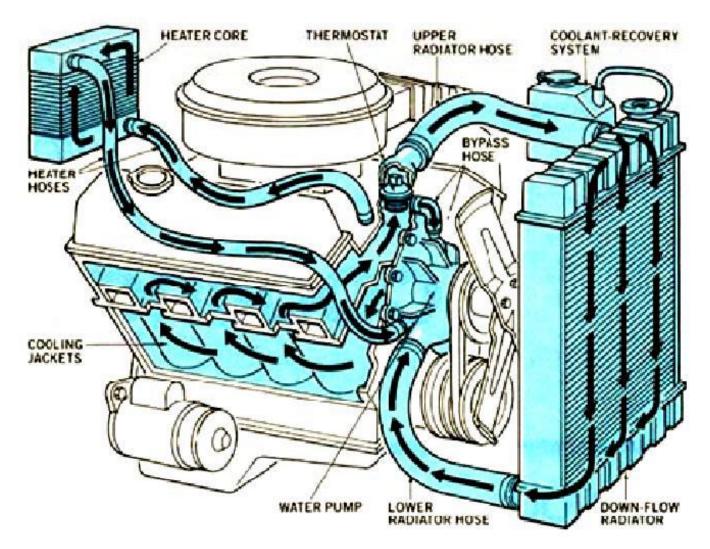


Poppet valve



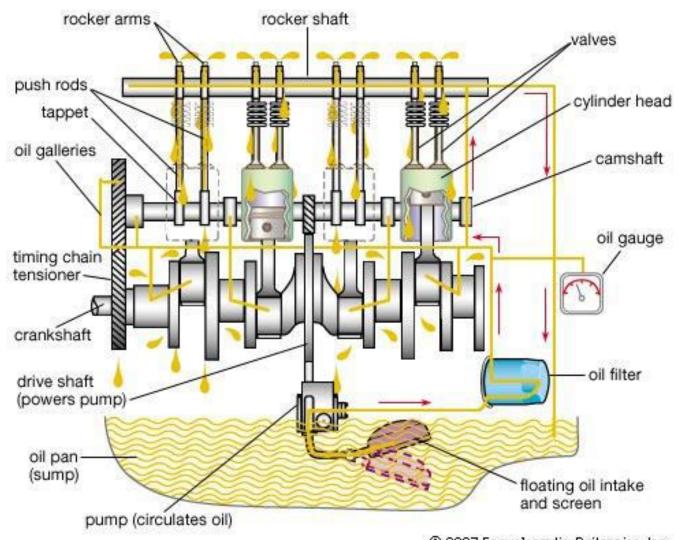
Poppet valves in action at the top of the cylinder

Engine Cooling System



Cooling fins, radiator, fan, water pump

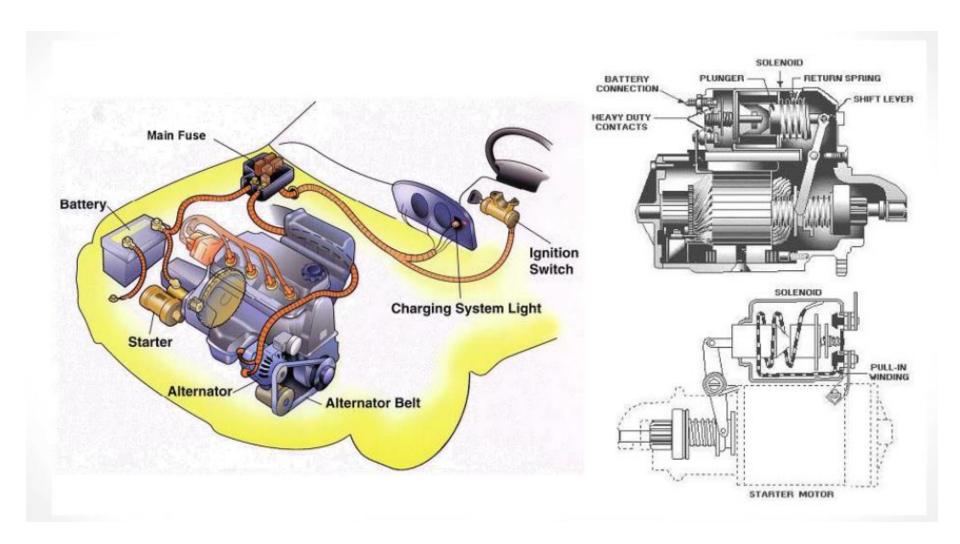
Lubrication System



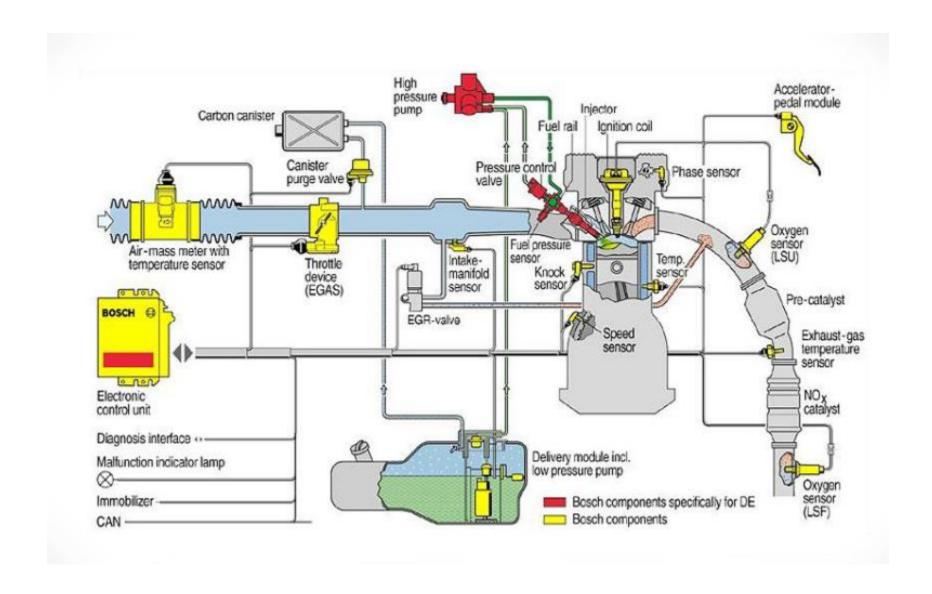
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Oil pump, oil sump

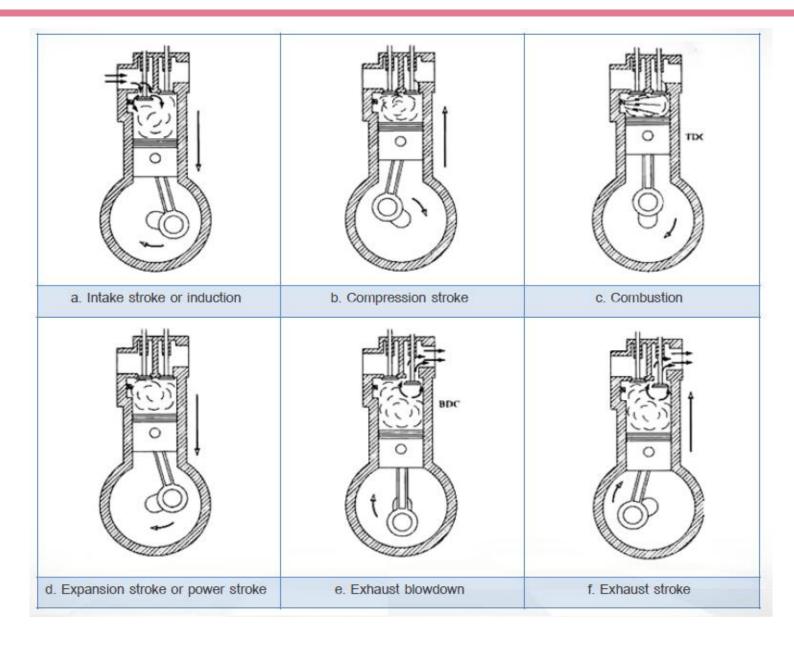
Engine Starting and Charging System



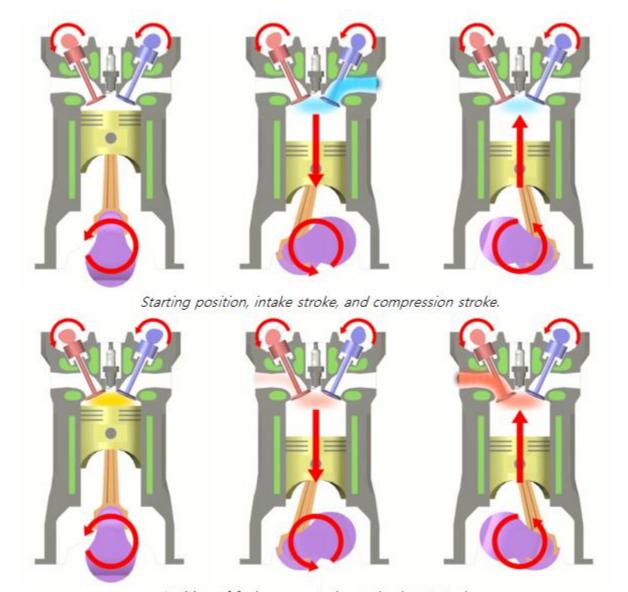
Engine Management System



Four-Stroke SI Engine Cycle

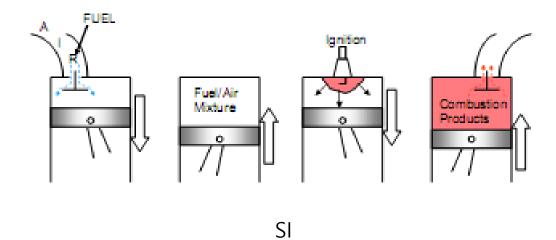


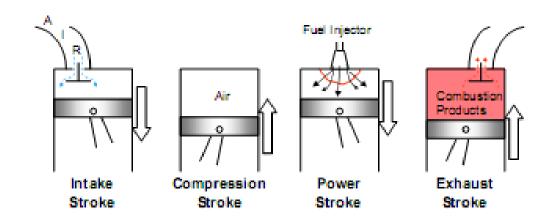
Four-Stroke SI Engine Cycle



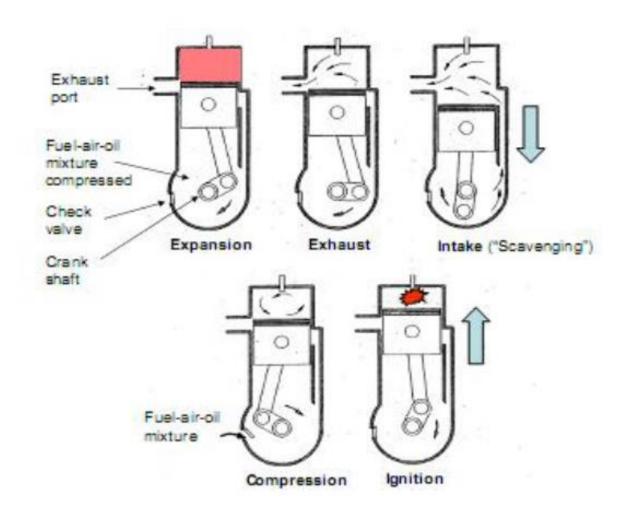
Ignition of fuel, power stroke, and exhaust stroke.

Four-Stroke CI Engine Cycle





Four-Stroke CI Engine Cycle



CI: No fuel mixture and fuel injector in place of spark plug

Thank you