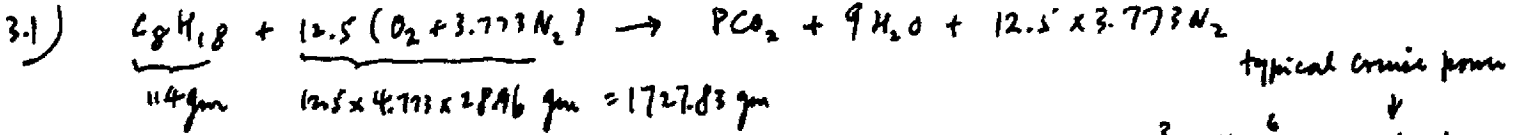


2.615

Solution to H.W. # 2



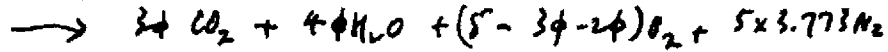
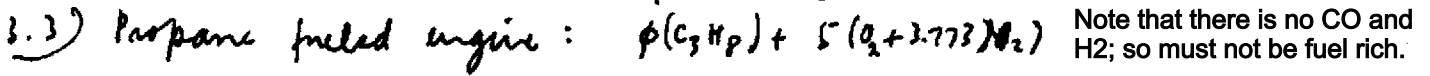
Air flow rate: $2 \times \frac{1727.83}{114} = 30.31 \text{ g/s}$; Power out = $2 \times 10^3 \times 44 \times 10^6 \times 0.3 = 26.4 \text{ kW}$

Assume 4 stroke engine, 1 firing cycle per cylinder per two revolutions, 4 cylinders

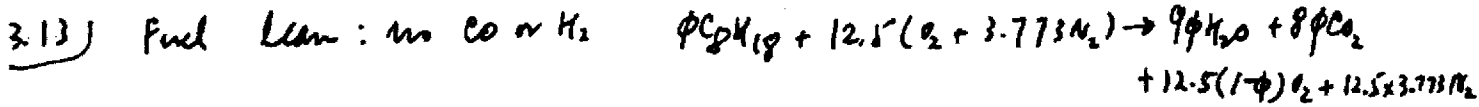
$m_f = \left[\frac{2}{4} \frac{1}{1500 \times \frac{1}{60}} \right] = 4 \times 10^{-2} \text{ g}$ (A very small amount!)

$m_a = 4 \times 10^{-2} \times \left(\frac{30.31}{2} \right) = 0.61 \text{ g}$

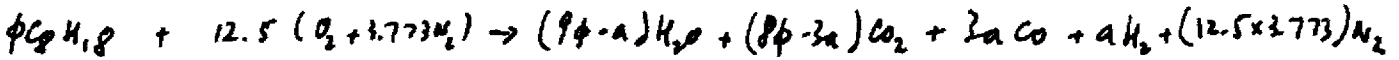
$\eta_v = \frac{m_a}{P_{ao} V_D}$; $P_{ao} = 1.18 \times 10^3 \text{ g/cc @ } 25^\circ C \Rightarrow \eta_v = \frac{0.61}{1.18 \times 10^3 \times \frac{2400}{4}} = 0.86$



$\frac{N_{CO_2}}{N_{O_2}} = \frac{0.8}{4.5} = \frac{3\phi}{5(1-\phi)} \Rightarrow \phi = 0.80$



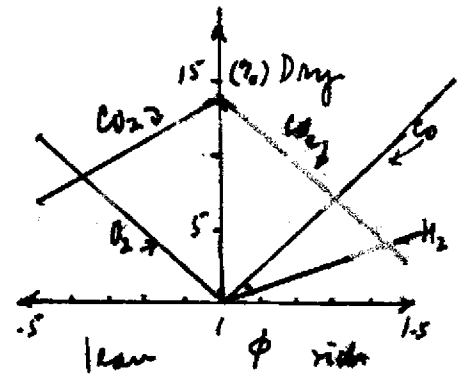
Fuel rich: CO:H₂ = 3:1; let N_{H₂} = a, then



Oxygen balance $\rightarrow a = N_{H_2}$ such that $(9\phi - a) + 2 \times (8\phi - 3a) + 3a = 25$

Thus $a = -\frac{25}{4}(1-\phi)$

ϕ	0.5	0.7	1	1.08	1.3	1.5
N _{H₂}	0	0	0	0.50	1.88	7.13
N _{CO}	0	0	0	1.50	5.63	9.88
N _{CO₂}	4	5.6	8	7.14	4.775	2.625
N _{O₂}	6.25	3.75	0	0	0	0
N _{N₂}	←			47.16	→	
dry N _{total}	57.51	56.51	55.16	56.30	59.44	62.29



14:1 air fuel $\Rightarrow \phi = \frac{1/14}{1/(1727.83/114)} = 1.08$

N_{H₂} = .5, N_{CO} = 1.5, N_{CO₂} = 7.14, N_{O₂} = 47.16
 Wet N_{H₂O} = (9φ - a) = 9.22; N_{total} = 65.52
 X_{H₂} = 0.76%; X_{CO} = 2.39%; X_{CO₂} = 10.97%
 X_{H₂} = 7.2%; X_{H₂O} = 14.12%

Moles per φ moles of fuel

dry mole fraction

X _{H₂} (%)	0	0	0	0.89	3.15	5.02
X _{CO} (%)	0	0	0	2.66	9.46	15.85
X _{CO₂} (%)	6.97	9.91	14.5	12.68	8.03	4.21
X _{O₂} (%)	10.9	6.64	0	0	0	0

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2.61 Internal Combustion Engines
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