Engine and Auxiliary Systems

Edited by Prof. Dr. A.K.M. Mohiuddin



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Chapter 15

Investigation of Spark Ignition Multipoint Engine Using Water Addition - Part I: Simulation

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Introduction

The internal combustion engine is an engine in which the air fuel mixture mixes together then burns in the combustion chamber. The combustion process produces the expansion of high temperature and high pressure gasses that exert force on top of the piston, thus creating useful work for the engine. This useful work comes from the force that produces from pressure exerted on the top of the piston.

The term *internal combustion engine* usually refers to an engine in which combustion intermittent, such as the more familiar four-stroke and two-stroke piston engines, along variants, such as the six-stroke piston engine and the Wankel rotary engine. A second class internal combustion engines use continuous combustion: gas turbines, jet engines and rocket engines, each of which are internal combustion engines on the same principle previously described [1,2,3,4].

Water addition using water injection techniques is a separate liquid or emulsion with gasoline as a vapour, has been thoroughly researched. J.A Harrington [5] made an important contribu to this area. If calibrated engines operate with a small amount of water, knock can be suppre hydrocarbon emissions will be slightly higher, NO_x emissions decrease, CO does not ch significantly and fuel consumption is increased.

According to Goran Hellen [6], in the four stroke turbocharged engine injecting water or steam into the combustion chamber would reduce the nitrogen oxide emissions. The water injection is carried out at least substantially during the intake stroke of the engine. The NO_x emissions from gasoline engine are reduced by mixing water in the gasoline to reduce combustion tempera The water is dispersed in the gasoline as the gasoline is delivered to the cylinders [6].