Correction Exam Internal Combustion Engine Master 2 Energetic 2023-2024

COURSE QUESTIONS

I- Downrsizing

- 1. Why do we use Downsizing?
 - To improve engine performance and reduce fuel consumption fuel
- 2. What are the methods used to keep the same power of a large displacement if it is replaced by a small displacement?
 - a. Direct Injection
 - b. Turbocharged

II- Distribution variable.

1. What is the definition of timing in an internal combustion engine?

It is the synchronization between the opening and closing of the intake and exhaust valves with the position of the pistons. It is done with the help of a timing chain that connects the crankshaft and the camshaft

2. What is the difference between non-variable and variable distribution?

In the non-variable distribution, the opening time, the opening quantity and the degree of opening are the same regardless of the engine speed. Whereas in the case of variable valve timing, these 3 parameters depend on the engine speed

III- Variable compression ratio

1. What is the definition of compression ratio in an internal combustion engine? *This is the ratio of the displacement volume between the GSI and the TDP*

2. What is the difference between a non-variable compression ratio and a variable compression ratio?

In the case of the non-variable compression ratio, the ratio is always constant regardless of the engine speed. Whereas in the case of the variable compression ratio, the ratio varies depending on the engine speed

- IV- Techniques d'injection d'essence
- 1. What is the definition of electronic fuel injection?
 - It is an electronic fuel injection used to optimize the richness of the air/fuel mixture according to the use of the engine in order to improve its efficiency and thus save fuel while having the possibility of increasing power.

2. What is the difference between D-JETRONIC injection and K-JETRONIC injection? *The D-JETRONIC is an analogue injection system that measures the vacuum in the intake manifold via a sensor located in order to calculate the time required for fuel injection. The* K-JETRONIC is a *mechanical fuel injection. The difference with the D-JETRONIC is that the petrol is constantly coming out of all the injectors.*

V- Formation of pollutants

- 1. What are the main pollutants caused by the combustion of car fuels?
 - CO Carbon Monoxide
 - HC Unburned Hydrocarbons
 - CO2 Carbon Dioxide
 - SO2 Sulphur dioxide
 - NOx Nitrogen Oxide
 - Particles, Carbons, soot

2. What is the role of a catalyst and how does it reduce pollutants?

Its role is to transform toxic gases into less toxic gases such as:

- Carbon monoxide is converted into carbon dioxide
- Nitrogen oxides converted to carbon dioxide and nitrogen
- Hydrocarbons transformed into water and carbon dioxide
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EXERCISE 1

To run a small car for one minute, at the constant speed of 90km/h, its engine receives an energy of about 5.1 MJ which comes from the combustion of diesel fuel. The efficiency of the motor is 28%. The combustion of one litre of diesel provides 38 MJ. The road is horizontal.

1. What are the forces that prevent the vehicle from moving?

These are the frictional forces (air and contact) that oppose the movement.

2. Calculate the mechanical energy supplied by the motor for one minute. Express the result in J and then in kWh.

Engine Efficiency : $\rho = \frac{Wm\acute{e}c}{En\acute{e}rgie\ absorb\acute{e}e} = \frac{Wm\acute{e}c}{5.1} = 0.28\ donc\ Wm\acute{e}c = 1.4\ 10^6\ J$

 $1 \, kWh = 3.6 \, 106 \, J \, donc \, wm\acute{e}c = = 0.39 \, kWh1.4 \, 10^6/3.6 \, 10^6$

3. Deduct from this the average power of the resistance forces assumed to be constant. $Power = Wm\acute{e}c/t = 1.4 \ 10^6/60 = 2.3 \ 104 \ W$

4. What would be the fuel consumption to travel 100 km at the indicated speed? *Time to travel 100 km*

$$\begin{array}{cccc} 90 \ km & \longrightarrow 60 \ mn \\ 100 \ km & \longrightarrow t & \longrightarrow \end{array} \quad t = 67 \ mins \end{array}$$

Calculation of the energy required to travel 100 km

 $5.1 Mj \longrightarrow 1 mn$ $E \longrightarrow 67 mn \longrightarrow E = 3.4 \ 102 \text{ MJ}$

Calculation of the required consumption

It is known that the combustion of one litre of diesel provides 38 MJ

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
1 L & \longrightarrow & 38 MJ \\
Cs & \longrightarrow & 340 MJ & \longrightarrow & Cse = 8.95 L
\end{array}$$

أسئلة الدوروس

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 ما هو الفرق بين التوزيع غير المتغير والمتغير؟ في التوزيع غير المتغير ، يكون وقت الفتح وكمية الفتح ودرجة الفتح هي نفسها بغض النظر عن سرعة المحرك بينما في حالة توقيت الصمام المتغير، تعتمد هذه المعلمات 3 على سرعة المحرك III- نسبة الضغط المتغبرة 3. ما هو تعريف نسبة الضغط في محرك الاحتراق الداخلى؟ هذه هي نسبة حجم الإزاحة بين GSI و GTDP 4. ما ألفرق بين نسبة الضغط غير المتغيرة ونسبة الضغط المتغيرة؟ في حالة نسبة الضغط غير المتغيرة ، تكون النسبة ثابتة دائما بغض النظر عن سرعة المحرك. بينما في حالة نسبة الضغط المتغيرة ، تختلف النسبة حسب سرعة المحرك IV- تقنيات الحقن دي إيسنس ما هو تعريف الحقن الإلكتروني للوقود؟ .3 هو حقن وقود إلكتر وني يستخدم لتحسين ثراء خليط الهواء / الوقود وفقا لاستخدام المحرك من أجل تحسين كفاءته وبالتالي توفير الوقود مع إمكانية زيادة الطاقة. ما هو الفرق بين حقن D-JETRONIC وحقن K-JETRONIC? .4 D-JETRONIC هو نظام حقن تناظري يقيس الفراغ في مشعب السحب عبر مستشعر موجود من أجل حساب الوقت اللاز م لحقن الوقود. K-JETRONIC هو حقن وقود ميكانيكي. الفرق مع D-JETRONIC هو أن البنزين يخرج باستمر ار من جميع الحاقنات. V- تكوين الملوثات ما هي الملوثات الرئيسية الناجمة عن احتراق وقود السيارات؟ أو ل أكسيد الكر بو ن CO

- الهيدروكربونات غير المحترقة HC
 - CO2 ثانى أكسيد الكربون
 - SO2 ثاني أكسيد الكبريت
- أكسيد النيتروجين أكاسيد النيتروجين
 - الجسيمات والكربون والسخام
- ما هو دور العامل الحفاز وكيف يقلل من الملوثات؟
- دور ها هو تحويل الغازات السامة إلى غازات أقل سمية مثل:
- يتم تحويل أول أكسيد الكربون إلى ثاني أكسيد الكربون
- أكاسيد النيتروجين المحولة إلى ثاني أكسيد الكربون والنيتروجين
 - الهيدروكربونات تتحول إلى ماء وثاني أكسيد الكربون

EXERCICE 2

Comparison of the performance of an engine that would run on LPG-C and then on Eurosuper following the theoretical cycle of Beau de Rochas.

1. Represent in the diagram (P, V) the appearance of the theoretical cycle of Beau de Rochas.



2-The energy available per unit volume of gaseous carbide mixture shall be called CEMV; it is calculated at 25°C under standard pressure and at richness 1; it is expressed in kJ· L^{-1} .

- We give: LPG-C ECMV= $3.38 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$. Eurosuper ECMV= 3.46 kJ· L^{-1} . $\gamma = 1.4$

2.1. State the first law of thermodynamics; From this we can derive the expression for W, the work received by the system (gas in the cylinder) during the cycle, as a function of Q_1 and Q_2 .

$\Delta U = \Sigma Q + \Sigma W = 0$ then $W = Q_1 - Q_2$

2.2. Express Q1 from V (displacement) and the CEMV of the fuel under study,

Q1=V.CEMV

2.3. The expression for Q_2 is:

$$Q_2 = -\frac{V.(CEMV)}{\varepsilon^{\gamma-1}}$$

with ε : compression ratio or compression ratio.

2.3.1 Establish the maximum work performed by the system externally based on ε , γ and CEMV

$$W = Q_1 - Q_2 = V. CEMV - \frac{V. CEMV}{\varepsilon^{\gamma - 1}} = V. CEMV \left(1 - \frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\gamma - 1}}\right)$$

2.3.2 What is the fuel that gives |W| The biggest?

Eurosuper gives the biggest work

2.3.3 Evaluate the relative variation numerically

 $\frac{\Delta |\mathcal{W}|}{|\mathcal{W}|}$ in % when switching from Eurosuper to LPG-C. We give $\varepsilon = 10$ and $\gamma = 1.4$

$$W_{GPL} = 3,38. V \left(1 - \frac{1}{10^{1,4-1}}\right) = 2,034. V$$
$$W_{Super} = 3,46. V \left(1 - \frac{1}{10^{1,4-1}}\right) = 2,082. V$$
$$W_{Super} - W_{GPL} = 0,048. V$$

$$\left|\frac{\Delta W}{W}\right|_{Super} = \frac{0,048.V}{3,46.V} = 0,0133 = 1,33\%$$

$$\left|\frac{\Delta W}{W}\right|_{GPL} = \frac{0,048.V}{3,38.V} = 0,0134 = 1,34\%$$