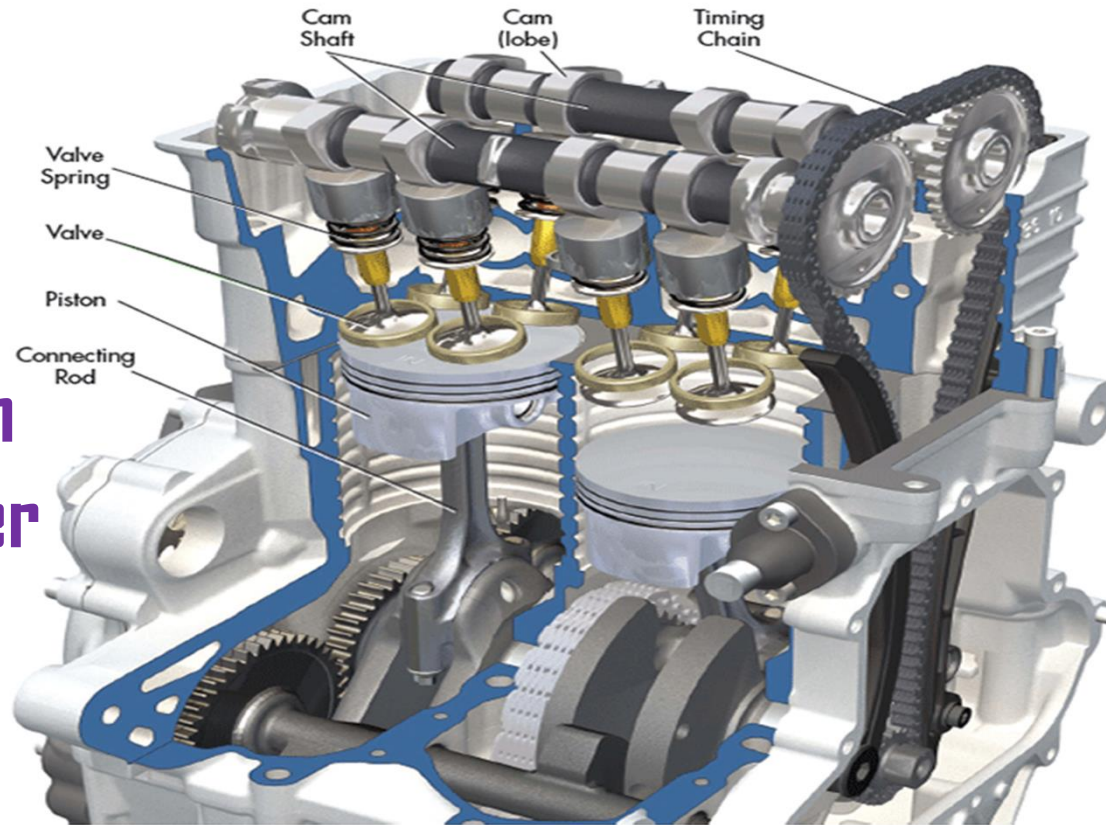
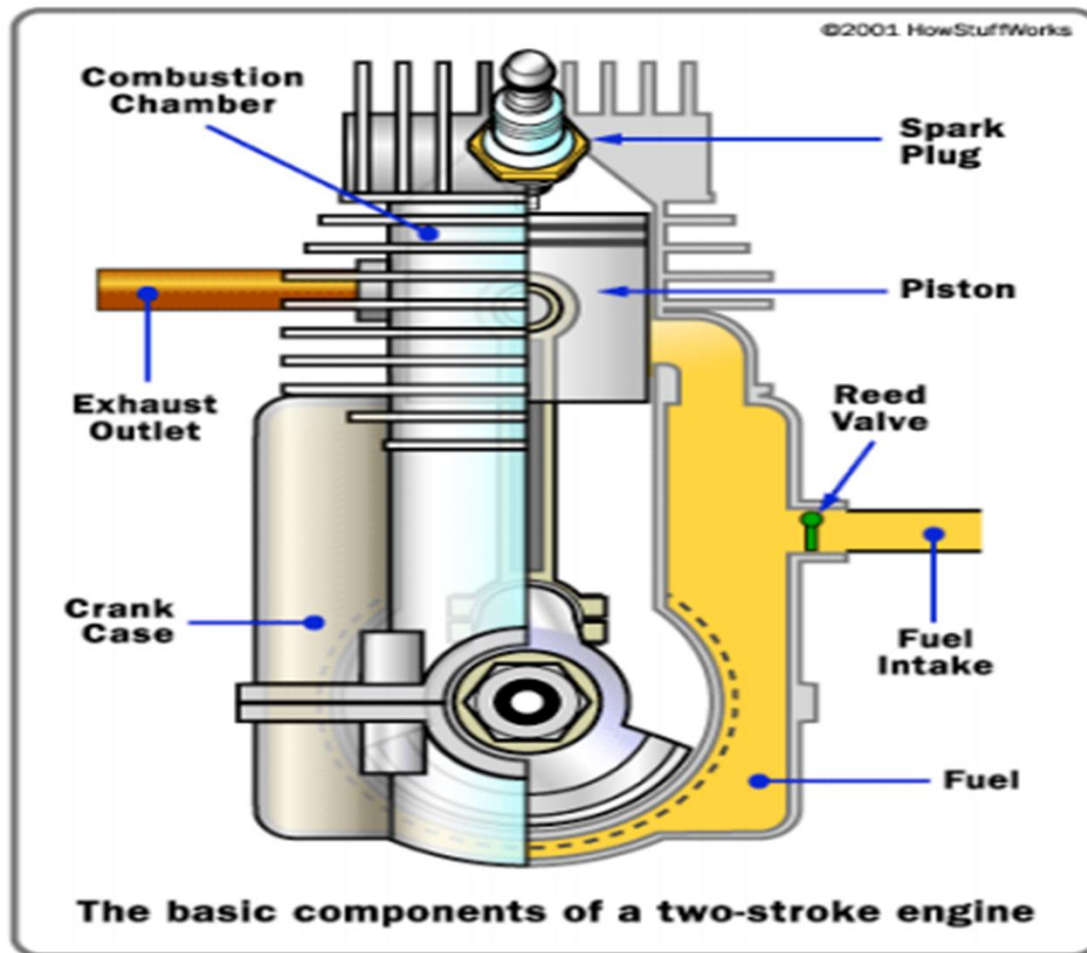


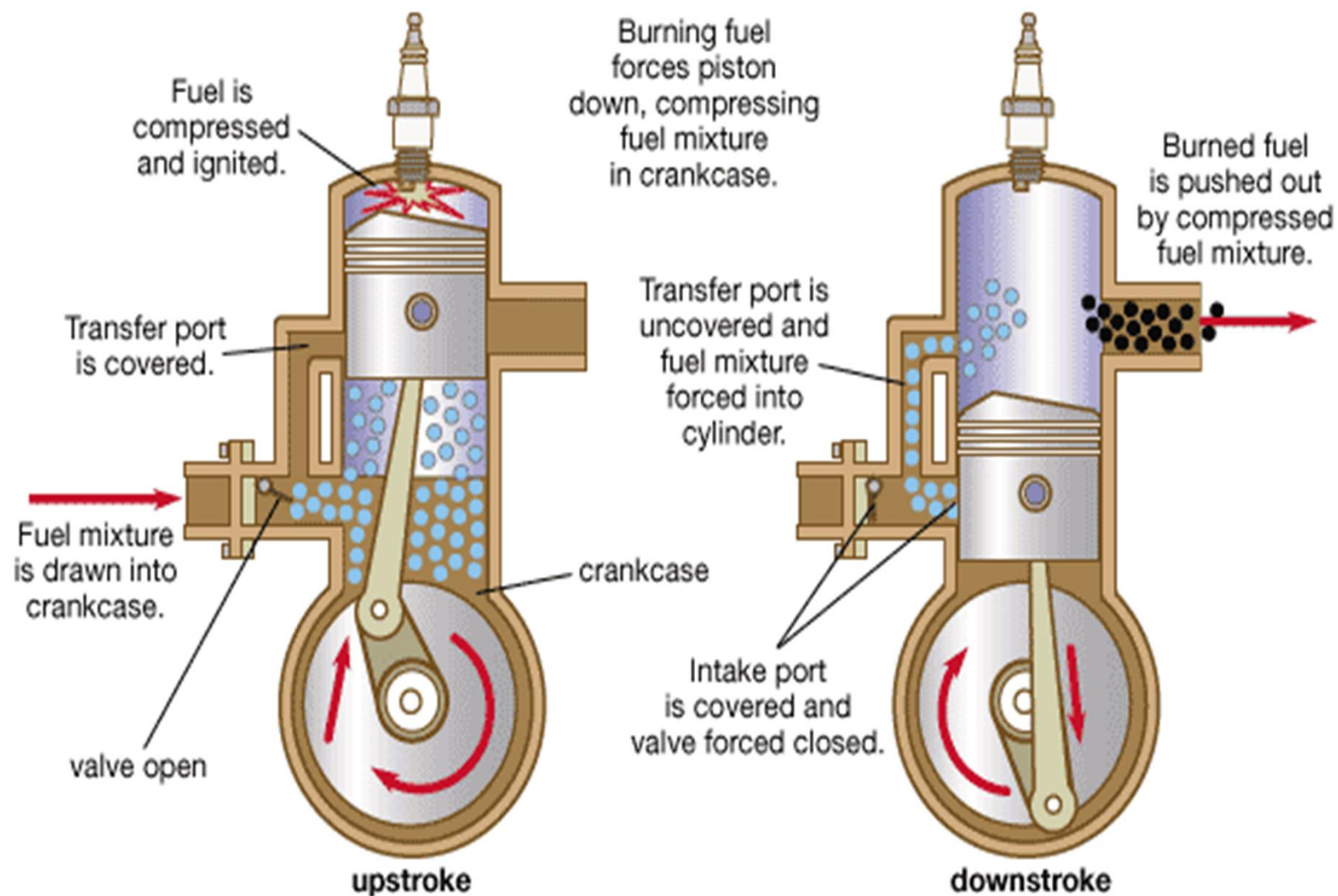
I C Engine, Steam & Nuclear Power



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2 Stroke Engine





Basic Concept of 2-S engine

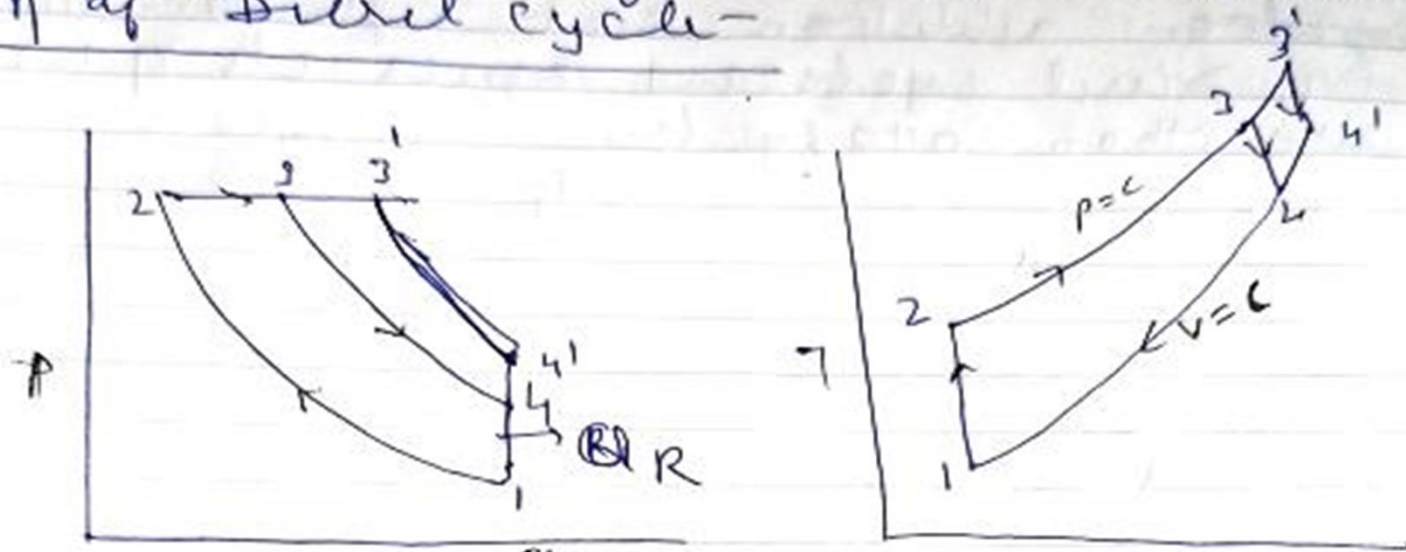
- **Intake**- Fuel mixture is drawn into *crankcase* during **upstroke**
- **Compression**- mixture is compressed in the **crankcase** during down stroke and again during upstroke before combustion
- **Combustion**-fuel is recompressed and ignited in cylinder during upstroke
- **Exhaust**- burned mixture is forced out by **fresh mixture** being forced in during down stroke

Piston fires once every revolution. No traditional valves like a four-stroke. Piston serves as a “valve” by covering the ports.

- Two-stroke engines do not have valves, which simplifies their construction and lowers their weight.
- Two-stroke engines fire once every revolution, while four-stroke engines fire once every other revolution. This gives two-stroke engines a significant power boost.

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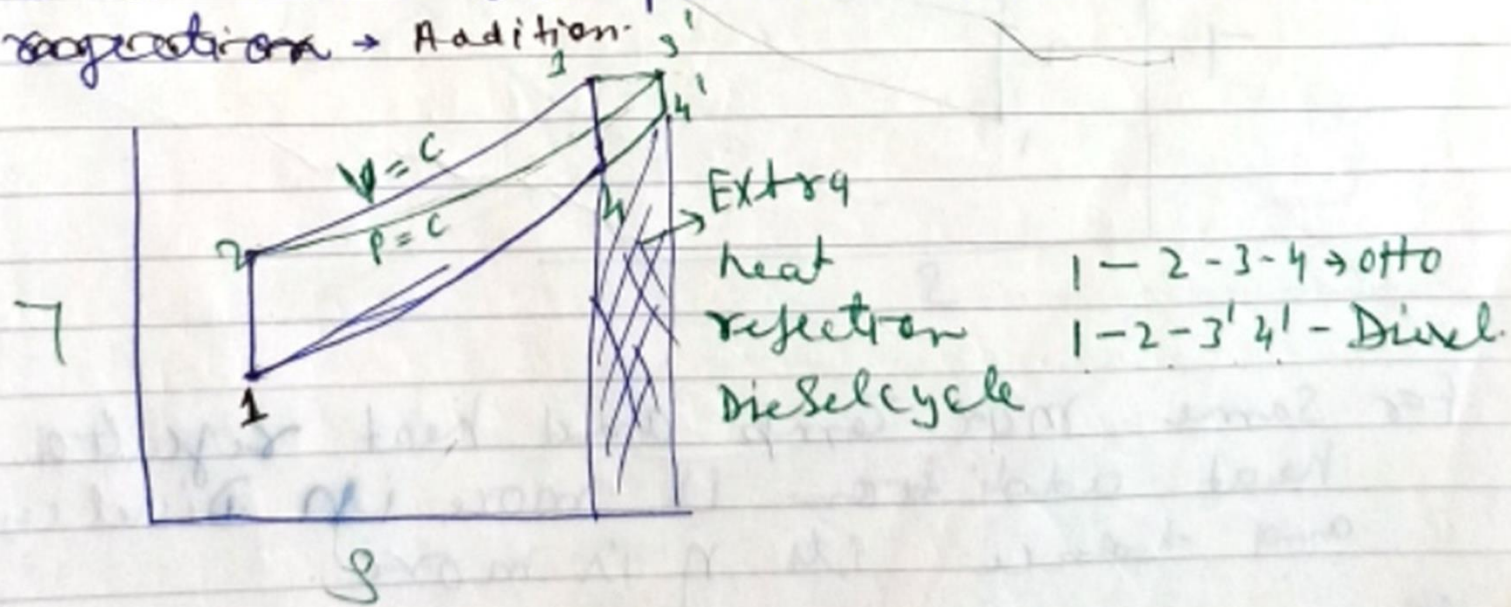
Effect of variation of cut off ratio on the η of Diesel cycle-



as cut off ^{ratio} ~~ratio~~ increases: Efficiency \downarrow
 \downarrow CO₂ with increase in cut off ratio the
 heat rejection is increase at faster rate
 as comparison to heat addition.
 because of slope constant volume line is
 greater than the slope of constant pressure
 line.

Comparison of Otto cycle and Diesel cycle.

Case \rightarrow 1 Same compression ratio and heat rejection \rightarrow Addition

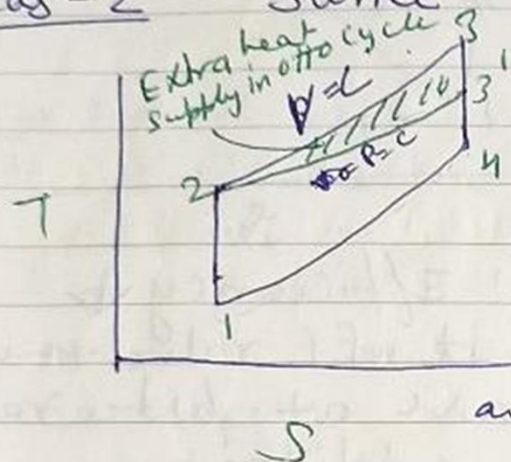


For same compression ratio and heat rejection addition heat rejection more in Diesel cycle and hence its η is less than Otto cycle

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{Q_R}{Q_S}$$

Case-2

Same Compression and heat rejection



1-2-3-4 Otto

1-2'-3'-4' Diesel

For same compression ratio and heat rejection heat supply is more in Otto cycle and hence its η is more.