



Third year/ power  
Subj.Combustion & Air Pollution  
Examinar: Assis. Prof. Dr.Hassan

Time: 180 min.  
Date: 16 /6/2014

**Answer four questions only**

Q1/(a) Determine the approximate A/F ratios by mass, and the wet and dry products of combustion, for weak and rich mixture of ethanol  $C_2H_5OH$ , which have respectively:

- (a) 12% excess air, assuming no CO or H in products.
- (b) 18% in sufficient air, assuming no oxygen or hydrogen in products.

(b) Define and explain the meaning of the following parameters

- 1. ignition delay period
- 2. indicated mean effective pressure
- 3. equivalence ratio

[15mark]

Q2/ The dry products from a combustion test of fuel show a partial volumetric analysis of 18% carbon dioxide, 2.1 % carbon monoxide and 1.2 % hydrogen, with the ash containing 0.01 unburnt carbon per gram of fuel supplied. If the sample of solid fuel of coal has the following volumetric percentage composition: carbon 87, hydrogen 8, oxygen 4 and ash 1.0, determine:

- 1. The stoichiometric air fuel mass ratio
- 2. The actual air fuel mass ratio
- 3. The equivalence ratio
- 4. The types of mixture of fuel
- 5. The wet percentage products of composition

[15mark]

Q3/(a) Show on the diagram the variations in concentrations of products of carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and unburnt hydrocarbons as a function of A/F mass ratio.

(b) Discuss & explain the main factors affecting the rate of burning and pressure rise in a 2nd stage of combustion in a diesel engine. [15mark]

Q4/ (a) Explain on which factors depend the formation of  $NO_x$ , show that on a diagram

(b) Discuss & explain the Exhaust Gas Recycle (EGR) method for reducing  $NO_x$  emission. [15mark]

Q5/(a) Isooctane  $C_8H_{18}$  is used in an engine with excess air 120%. The theoretical maximum combustion temperature is 2419 K at an equivalence ratio 0.83. To reduce formation of  $NO_x$ , it is desired to reduce this maximum temperature to 2200 K. This is done by exhaust gas recycling EGR. The exhaust gas that consists mostly of  $N_2$ ,  $CO_2$  and  $H_2O$  will be approximated as all nitrogen at a temperature of 1000 K. If the calculated values of moles of EGR  $x$ -moles of  $N_2$  at 1000 K are 16.8 moles calculates:

- 1. the percentage amount of EGR needed to reduce maximum combustion temperature to 2200 K
- 2. the total fraction of exhaust in the cylinder during the compression stroke if the residual gas coefficient  $x_r = 0.02$

(b) Discuss and explain the undesirable emissions generated in the combustion process of combustion engine, discuss also the major causes of these emissions. [15mark]