Title:

Latest Advance future in Internal Combustion Engine(ICE)

SUMMARY: Internal Combustion Engine is a heat engine .The first commercially successful internal combustion engine was created by “Etienne Lenoir” around 1859 and the first modern internal combustion engine was created by “NIkolaus Otto” around 1876(Otto engine).Internal Combustion engine usually refers to types of engines two-stroke engine and four-stroke engine.

BODY: Internal combustion engine is a heat engine where the combustion of fuel with air in a combustion chamber. In a internal combustion engine the expansion of the high temperature and high pressure produced. This component convert the chemical energy into mechanical energy. Reciprocating internal combustion is one part of IC Engine. Reciprocating internal combustion engine is called “engine block” which is typically made by aluminum or cast iron. The engine block contains the cylinder.

TWO-STROKE ENGINE:A two stroke engine is a type of internal combustion engine which completes a two strokes(up and down movements) of the piston during only one crankshaft revolution. Crankshaft made by cast iron. Two stroke engines have a high power to weight ratio. Two stroke engine is a light weight engine. Two stroke petrol engine is used motor cycles.

FOUR-STROKE ENGINE: Four stroke engines is one type of internal combustion engine. Four stroke engine have power cycle with four stokes (up and down movements).Piston is arranged center of the engine which the piston completes four separate strokes while turning a crankshaft.in this is have two valves one is inlet and another valve is outlet, both are arranged in top of the engine .Below explained the four strokes.

1. SUCTION
2. COMPRESSION
3. COMBUSTION
4. EXHAUST

SUCTION: This stroke is known as Intake, this stroke piston moves top dead center(T.D.C) to bottom dead center(B.D.C).In this stroke the inlet valve open position and piston trough the air-fuel mixture into the cylinder by producing vacuum pressure into the cylinder through its downward motion.

COMRESSION: In this stroke begins at the end of suction stroke. This stroke piston moves bottom dead center to top dead center .Compresses the air-fuel mixture in preparation of ignition spark .Both the inlet and outlet valves are closed during this stage.This stroke is end of the first revolution

COMBUSTION: This stroke begins at the end of compression. This stroke piston moves top dead center to bottom dead center. This is second revolution stroke, while the compressed air-fuel mixture is ignited by a spark plug. This process heat generated by high compression. This stroke produces the mechanical work from the engine.

EXHAUST: This stroke begins at the end of combustion and piston moves bottom dead center to top dead center.This stroke is end of second revolution.While the outlet valve is open and inlet valve is closed.This action air-fuel mixture trough the outlet valve.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR:Nikolaus August Otto as a young man was a traveling salesman for a grocery concern. In his travels he encountered the internal combustion engine built in Paris by Belgian expatriate Jean Joseph Etienne Lenoir. In 1860, Lenoir successfully created a double-acting engine that ran on illuminating gas at 4% efficiency. The 18 litre Lenoir Engine produced only 2 horsepower. The Lenoir engine ran on illuminating gas made from coal, which had been developed in Paris by P