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Tests have been conducted with an air-cooled aircraft-engine cylinder to determine the effect on the knocking tendency of cutting out one spark plug when the engine is operating at or near the knock point with two spark plugs firing. Annotation Design and R & D engineers and students will value the comprehensive, meticulous coverage in this volume. Beginning with the basic principles and concepts of aeropropulsion combustion, chapters explore specific processes, limitations, and analytical methods as they bear on component design. While it took the demands of two World Wars to bring aviation into acceptance by the general public, it was a relative handful of engineers, entrepreneurs, and pilots who positioned the technology and resources necessary to make aviation one of the deciding factors in ending World War II. This book attempts to illuminate some of the historically significant technical developments that were incorporated into World War II aircraft engines that directly contributed to the execution and tactics of the war. Engines detailed in the book include those from these manufacturers: Rolls-Royce Bristol, Napier General Electric Pratt and Whitney Allison Wright Aeronautical Corporation The Engines of Pratt & Whitney: A Technical History recounts the role played by Pratt & Whitney (P&W) in the evolution of aircraft engines from 1925 to the present time for the most part as told by the engineers who made the history. A technical reference of all P&W engines and their applications, the book describes the evolution of piston engines and gas turbines, and offers young engineers a wealth of insights about design, development, marketing, and product support efforts for customers at home and abroad. The first three chapters introduce the contributions of Frederick Rentschler, George Mead, and Leonard Hobbs, with stories of how each new piston engine came into being. From 1940-1945 P&W committed its engineering efforts to winning World War II, but when the war was over, P&W found itself on the outside of the gas turbine market, which was capably being served by General Electric and Westinghouse. How P&W emerged from being five years behind the competition in 1945 to a position This book introduces novel design techniques developed to increase the safety of aircraft engines.

The authors demonstrate how the application of uncertainty methods can overcome problems in the accurate prediction of engine lift, caused by manufacturing error. This in turn ameliorates the difficulty of achieving required safety margins imposed by limits in current design and manufacturing methods. This text shows that even state-of-the-art computational fluid dynamics (CFD) are not able to predict the same performance measured in experiments; CFD methods assume idealised geometries but ideal geometries do not exist, cannot be manufactured and their performance differs from real-world ones. By applying geometrical variations of a few microns, the agreement with experiments improves dramatically, but unfortunately the manufacturing errors in engines or in experiments are unknown. In order to overcome this limitation, uncertainty quantification considers the probability density functions of manufacturing errors. It is then possible to predict the overall variation of the jet engine performance using stochastic techniques. Uncertainty Quantification in Computational Fluid Dynamics and Aircraft Engines demonstrates that some geometries are not affected by manufacturing errors, meaning that it is possible to design safer engines. Instead of trying to improve the manufacturing accuracy, uncertainty quantification when applied to CFD is able to indicate an improved design direction. This book will be of interest to gas turbine manufacturers and designers as well as CFD practitioners, specialists and researchers. Graduate and final year undergraduate students may also find it of use. The present report deals with the problems involved in the greater utilization and development of aircraft engine materials, and specifically; piston materials, cylinder heads, exhaust valves, and exhaust gas turbine blading. The blades of the exhaust gas turbine are likely to be the highest stressed components of modern power plants from a thermal-mechanical and chemical standpoint, even though the requirements on exhaust valves of engines with gasoline injection are in general no less stringent. For the fire plate in Diesel engines the specifications for mechanical strength and design are not so stringent, and the question of heat resistance, which under these circumstances is easier obtainable, predominates. "The frenzy of technological invention and improvement that accompanied each large-scale conflict during the twentieth century has been one of the most important factors in driving the spectacular scientific advances made during the last hundred years. The half-way point of the century saw the horrors of the first truly global battle--World War II. At that time the piston aero engine was at its zenith and the world's airforces were almost entirely propeller driven. It is a period that provides the most interesting study of these engines and the aircraft they powered because the rapid change to turbojets that occurred in the post-war era saw the demise of the piston engine on almost all types of military aircraft and large airliners. This book looks at the design and development of the most famous engines used by the combatants during this great air war. Each type is studied and evaluated in historical perspective and many famous aircraft are illustrated to demonstrate installation and differing usage. One Merlin makes a Spitfire, two a Mosquito, and four a Lancaster. Engines made in America, Russia, and Germany could boast the same versatility and are described here in detail." --Book jacket. This landmark joint publication between the National Air and Space Museum and the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics chronicles the evolution of the small gas turbine engine through its comprehensive study of a major aerospace industry. Drawing on in-depth interviews with pioneers, current project engineers, and company managers, engineering papers published by the manufacturers, and the tremendous document and artifact collections at the National Air and Space Museum, the book captures and memorializes small engine development from its earliest stage. Leyes and Fleming leap back nearly 50 years for a first look at small gas turbine engine development and the seven major corporations that dared to produce, market, and distribute the products that contributed to major improvements and uses of a wide spectrum of aircraft. In non-technical language, the book illustrates the broad-reaching influence of small turbines from commercial and executive aircraft to helicopters and missiles deployed in recent military engagements. Detailed corporate histories and photographs paint a clear historical picture of turbine development up to the present. See for yourself why The History of North American Small Gas Turbine Aircraft Engines is the most definitive reference book in its field. The publication of The History of North American Small Gas Turbine Aircraft Engines represents an important milestone for the National Air and Space Museum (NASM) and the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics (AIAA). For the first time, there is an authoritative study of small gas turbine engines, arguably one of the most significant spheres of aeronautical technology in the second half of the century. The present report deals with the problems involved in the greater utilization and development of aircraft engine materials, and specifically; piston materials, cylinder heads, exhaust valves, and exhaust gas turbine blading. The blades of the

exhaust gas turbine are likely to be the highest stressed components of modern power plants from a thermal-mechanical and chemical standpoint, even though the requirements on exhaust valves of engines with gasoline injection are in general no less stringent. For the fire plate in Diesel engines the specifications for mechanical strength and design are not so stringent, and the question of heat resistance, which under these circumstances is easier obtainable, predominates. A motoring investigation was made on a full-scale double-row radial aircraft engine to determine the magnitude of charge-air weight variations among the cylinders and the factors contributing to these variations. Charge-air distribution patterns were obtained from measurements of the maximum compression pressures in the individual cylinders at various operating conditions with the cylinder intake ports open to the atmosphere and with the complete engine.

Annotation A design textbook attempting to bridge the gap between traditional academic textbooks, which emphasize individual concepts and principles; and design handbooks, which provide collections of known solutions. The airbreathing gas turbine engine is the example used to teach principles and methods. The first edition appeared in 1987. The disk contains supplemental material. Annotation c. Book News, Inc., Portland, OR (booknews.com). This book provides a comprehensive basics-to-advanced course in an aero-thermal science vital to the design of engines for either type of craft. The text classifies engines powering aircraft and single/multi-stage rockets, and derives performance parameters for both from basic aerodynamics and thermodynamics laws. Each type of engine is analyzed for optimum performance goals, and mission-appropriate engines selection is explained. Fundamentals of Aircraft and Rocket Propulsion provides information about and analyses of: thermodynamic cycles of shaft engines (piston, turboprop, turboshaft and propfan); jet engines (pulsejet, pulse detonation engine, ramjet, scramjet, turbojet and turbofan); chemical and non-chemical rocket engines; conceptual design of modular rocket engines (combustor, nozzle and turbopumps); and conceptual design of different modules of aero-engines in their design and off-design state. Aimed at graduate and final-year undergraduate students, this textbook provides a thorough grounding in the history and classification of both aircraft and rocket engines, important design features of all the engines detailed, and particular consideration of special aircraft such as unmanned aerial and short/vertical takeoff and landing aircraft. End-of-chapter exercises make this a valuable student resource, and the provision of a downloadable solutions manual will be of further benefit for course instructors. Aviation technology progressed by leaps and bounds during the late 1930s and early 1940s. Although much of this was due to advances in airframe design, much less appreciated is the role of aero engine development. This book focuses on this aspect, particularly German piston aero engine design and development, which has been generally under researched and under published compared to Allied piston aero engines. It covers key piston aero engines such as those produced by Daimler-Benz, BMW, and Junkers, as well as less well appreciated engines such as those produced by Siemens, Argus, and Hirth. It also covers turbojets and rockets, particularly the Junkers Jumo 004 and Walter 109-509 that powered the infamous Messerschmitt Me 262 and Me 163 jet and rocket fighters. Finally, the book concludes with tables comparing Allied and German piston engines, a glossary of key terms, and a bibliography....

The primary human activities that release carbon dioxide (CO₂) into the atmosphere are the combustion of fossil fuels (coal, natural gas, and oil) to generate electricity, the provision of energy for transportation, and as a consequence of some industrial processes. Although aviation CO₂ emissions only make up approximately 2.0 to 2.5 percent of total global annual CO₂ emissions, research to reduce CO₂ emissions is urgent because (1) such reductions may be legislated even as commercial air travel grows, (2) because it takes new technology a long time to propagate into and through the aviation fleet, and (3) because of the ongoing impact of global CO₂ emissions. Commercial Aircraft Propulsion and Energy Systems Research develops a national research agenda for reducing CO₂ emissions from commercial aviation. This report focuses on propulsion and energy technologies for reducing carbon emissions from large, commercial aircraft—single-aisle and twin-aisle aircraft that carry 100 or more passengers—because such aircraft account for more than 90 percent of global emissions from commercial aircraft. Moreover, while smaller aircraft also emit CO₂, they make only a minor contribution to global emissions, and many technologies that reduce CO₂ emissions for large aircraft also apply to smaller aircraft. As commercial aviation continues to grow in terms of revenue-passenger miles and cargo ton miles, CO₂ emissions are expected to increase. To reduce the contribution of aviation to climate change, it is essential to improve the effectiveness of ongoing efforts to reduce emissions and initiate research into new approaches. The possibility that knock causes injury to engine

parts only by inducing preignition is the subject of serious controversy. An investigation was therefore conducted to determine any injurious effects of knock on engine parts. Endurance tests were run on a single-cylinder engine to compare the conditions of cylinders operated with and without knock. All tests were run at approximately the same power outputs. The intensity of knock was controlled by the selection of fuel. An oscilloscope was used to aid in detecting preignition. Introduction to Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul of Aircraft, Engines and Components brings together the basic aspects of a fundamentally important part of the aerospace industry, the one that supports the global technical efforts to keep passenger and cargo planes flying reliably and safely. Over time, aircraft components and structural parts are subject to environmental effects, such as corrosion and other types of material deterioration, wear and fatigue. Such parts could fail in service and affect the safe operation of the aircraft if the degradation were not detected and addressed in time. Regular planned maintenance supports the current and future value of the aircraft by minimizing the physical decline of the aircraft and engines throughout its life. Introduction to Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul of Aircraft, Engines and Components was written by the industry veteran, Shevantha K. Weerasekera, an aerospace engineer with 20+ years of aircraft maintenance experience, who currently leads the engineering team of a major technical enterprise in the field. "The risk of engine failure is greatest when your engine is young, NOT when it's old. You should worry more about pediatrics than geriatrics." -Mike Busch A&P/IA Mike Busch on Engines expands the iconoclastic philosophy of his groundbreaking first book Manifesto to the design, operation, condition monitoring, maintenance and troubleshooting of piston aircraft engines. Busch begins with the history and theory of four-stroke spark-ignition engines. He describes the construction of both the "top end" (cylinders) and "bottom end" (inside the case), and functioning of key systems (lubrication, ignition, carburetion, fuel injection, turbocharging). He reviews modern engine leaning technique (which your POH probably has all wrong), and provides a detailed blueprint for maximizing the life of your engine. The second half presents a 21st-century approach to health assessment, maintenance, overhaul and troubleshooting. Busch explains how modern condition monitoring tools-like borescopy, oil analysis and digital engine monitor data analysis-allow you to extend engine life and overhaul strictly on-condition rather than at an arbitrary TBO. The section devoted to troubleshooting problems like rough running, high oil consumption, temperamental ignition and turbocharging issues is worth its weight in gold. If you want your engine to live long and prosper, you need this book. Fly- og helikoptermotorer fra hele verden pr. 1944 Allied Aircraft Piston Engines of World War II, now in its second edition, coalesces multiple aspects of war-driven aviation and its amazing technical accomplishments, leading to the allied victory during the second world war. Not by chance, the air battles that took place then defined much of the outcome of one of the bloodiest conflicts in modern history. Forward-thinking airplane design had to be developed quickly as the war raged on, and the engines that propelled them were indeed the focus of intense cutting-edge engineering efforts. Flying higher, faster, and taking the enemy down before they even noticed your presence became a matter of life or death for the allied forces. Allied Aircraft Piston Engines of World War II, Second Edition, addresses British- and American-developed engines. It looks at the piston engines in detail as they supported amazing wins both in the heat of the air battles, and on the ground supplying and giving cover to the troops. This new edition, fully revised by the original author, Graham White, offers new images and information, in addition to expanded specifications on the Rolls-Royce/ Packard Merlin and the Pratt & Whitney R-2800 engines. Jay Leno, a known enthusiast, wrote the Foreword.

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