

Metallic Oxide Nanoparticle from Agricultural Waste: A Review on Composition and Application

p.157

HomeKey Engineering MaterialsKey Engineering Materials Vol. 936Comparative Analysis and Performance...

Comparative Analysis and Performance Characteristics of Bio-Additives Induced Fuel Blend

115



Abstract:

Global demand for efficient transportation and energy dissipation in industries that use engine-powered equipment is enormous and largely supplied by liquid fuels derived from petroleum that power internal combustion engines (ICEs). Since the demand for jet fuel and diesel is anticipated to surpass gasoline consumption in the near future, low-octane gasoline components will become more widely available. As a result, low-octane gasoline components are expected to become more readily available, as demand for jet fuel and diesel is expected to outpace gasoline consumption in the near future. Experimentally, the effects of organic fuel additives (OFAs) on the performance of internal combustion engines were investigated. The findings compare plain, commercially available, neat gasoline samples to pure ethanol and fuel samples injected with OFAs. The development of various fuel blends; the analysis and characterization of fuel samples, including blended fuel samples; and the experimental investigation and comparative analysis of the engine performance powered by the various samples and blends of gasoline on the TQ TD115 MK11 testbed for single-cylinder engines were carried out in the study. The study demonstrated that the nanoadditions were superior to pure ethanol and undiluted gasoline in terms of performance. and showed that pure ethanol has a high torque value at lower speeds, but at speeds greater than 3000 rpm, D-NA outperformed ethanol additives and neat gasoline in terms of torque. At lower speeds, pure ethanol also had a high brake power value, but as speeds increased, samples containing D-NA outperformed ethanol additive and neat gasoline in brake power. Pure ethanol in a concentration of more than 3 has a high brake thermal efficiency value at lower speeds, but as speeds increased, samples containing D-NA

outperformed ethanol additive and neat gasoline in terms of brake thermal efficiency. *Keywords: Fuel additives; ethanol; brake power; Internal combustion engine; fuel*

Access through your institution

Info:

Periodical:

Key Engineering Materials (Volume 936)

Pages:

117-124

DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.4028/p-d9u6il>

Citation:

Cite this paper

Online since:

December 2022

Authors:

Biola Mathew Biodun, Ojo Sunday Isaac Fayomi*, O. Joshua Okeniyi

Keywords:

Brake Power, Ethanol, Fuel, Fuel Additives, Internal Combustion Engine

Export:

RIS, BibTeX

Price:

39,00 €

Permissions:

Request Permissions

Share: