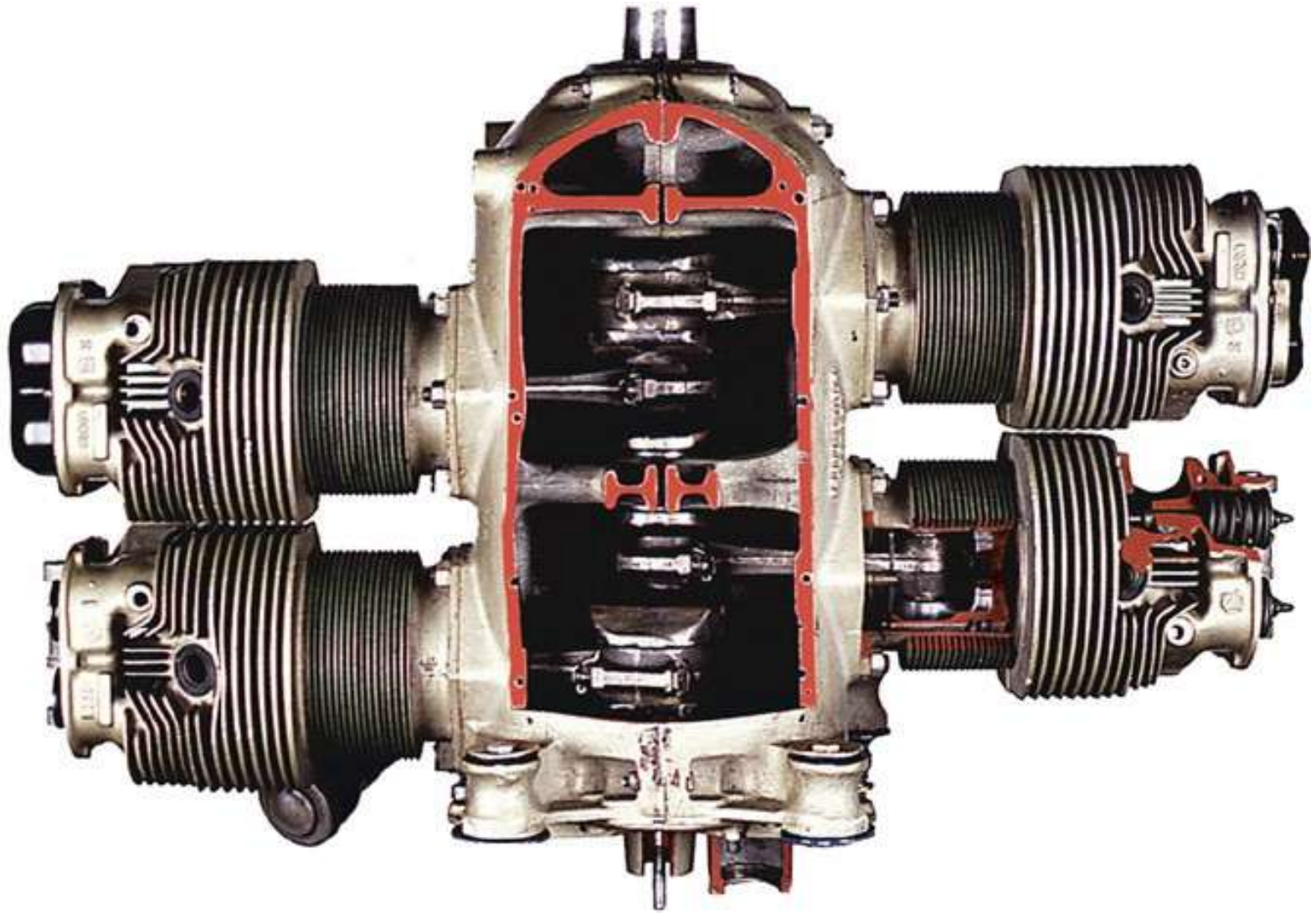


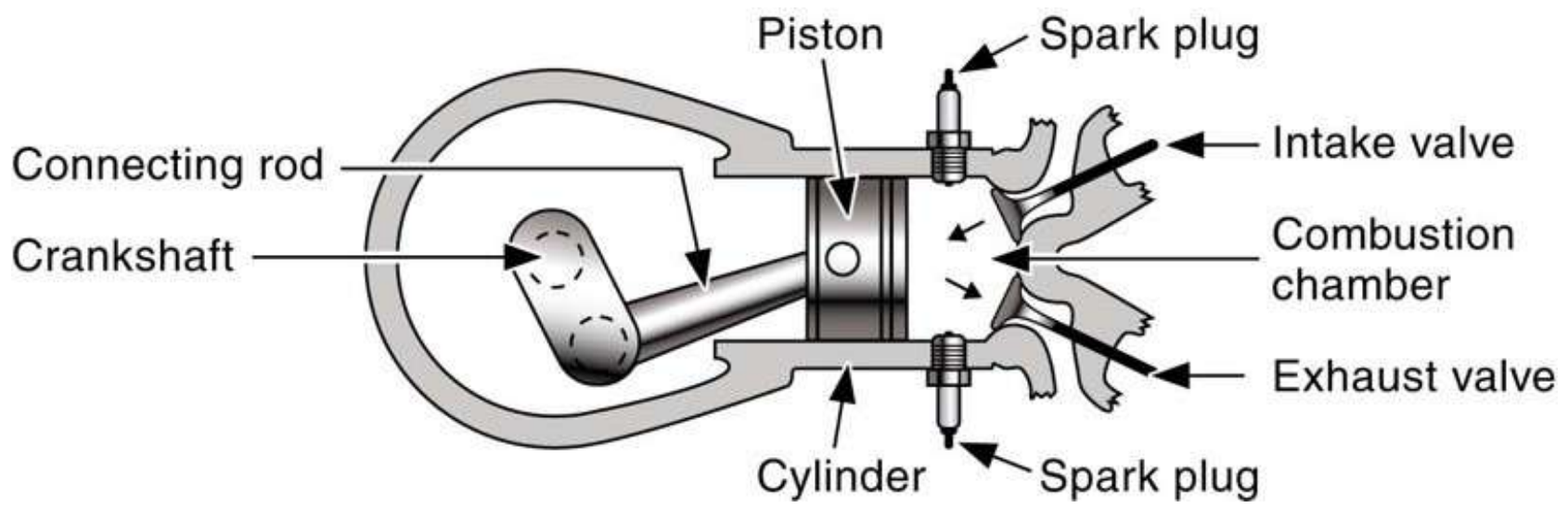
The background of the slide is a photograph of a sky during a sunset or sunrise. The sky is filled with soft, wispy clouds in shades of light blue, grey, and white. The lower portion of the sky is dominated by a warm, golden-orange glow, which transitions into a darker blue at the top. The overall atmosphere is serene and natural.

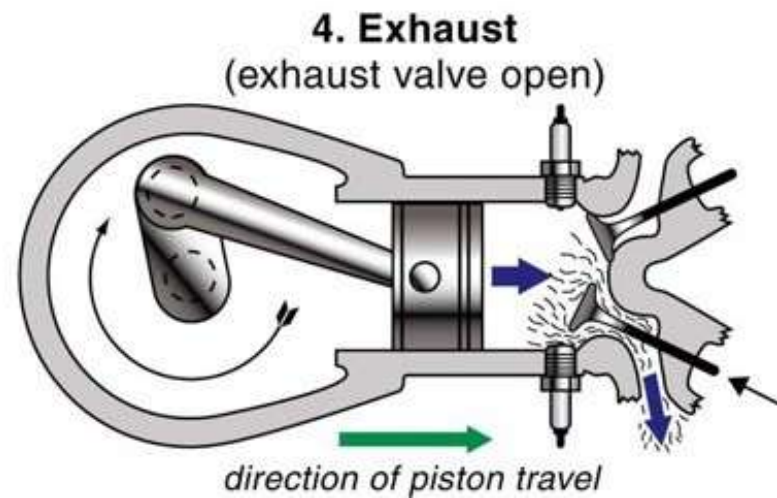
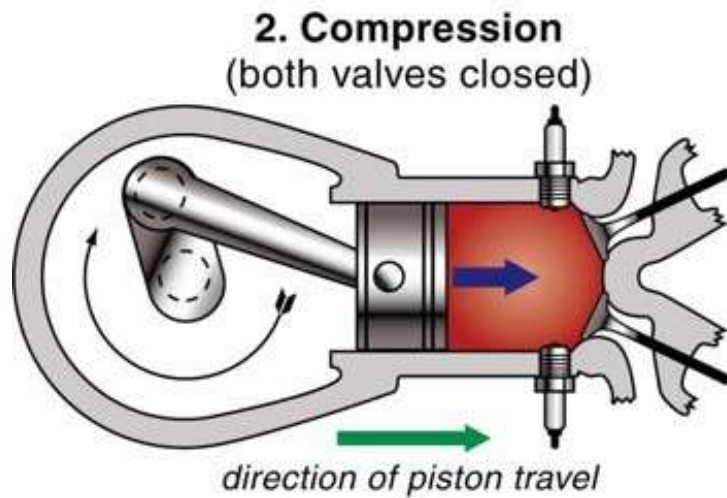
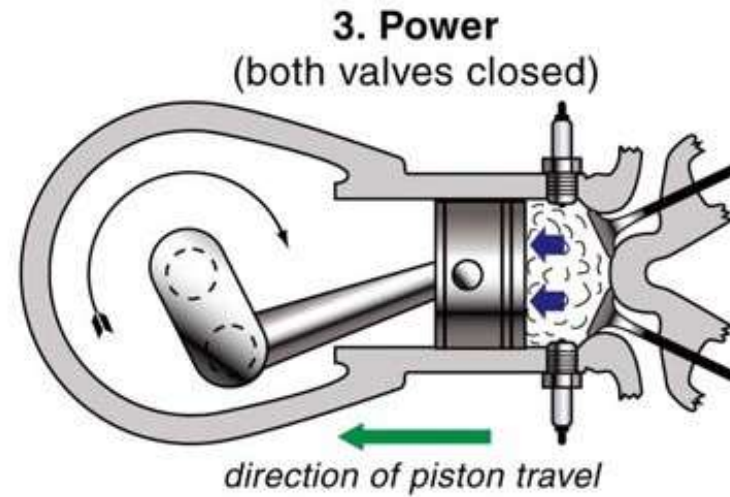
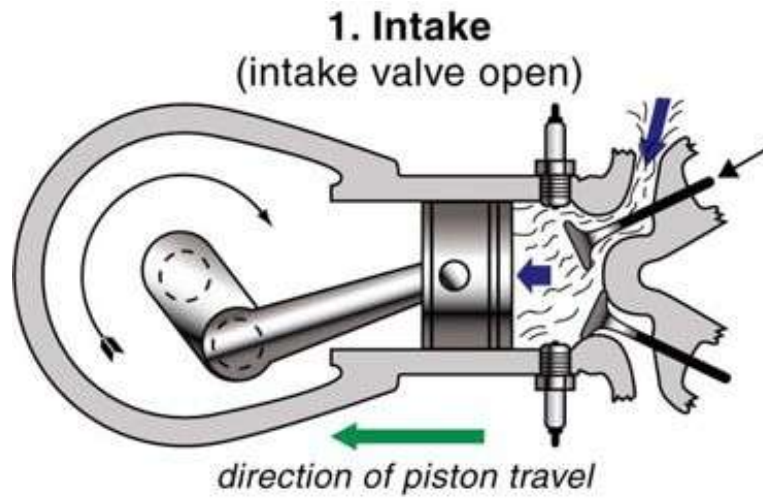
# Powerplant and Related Systems

- Reciprocating Engines
- Induction System
- Ignition System
- Fuel System
- Cooling System
- Exhaust System

# Reciprocating Engine







four strokes of the reciprocating engine

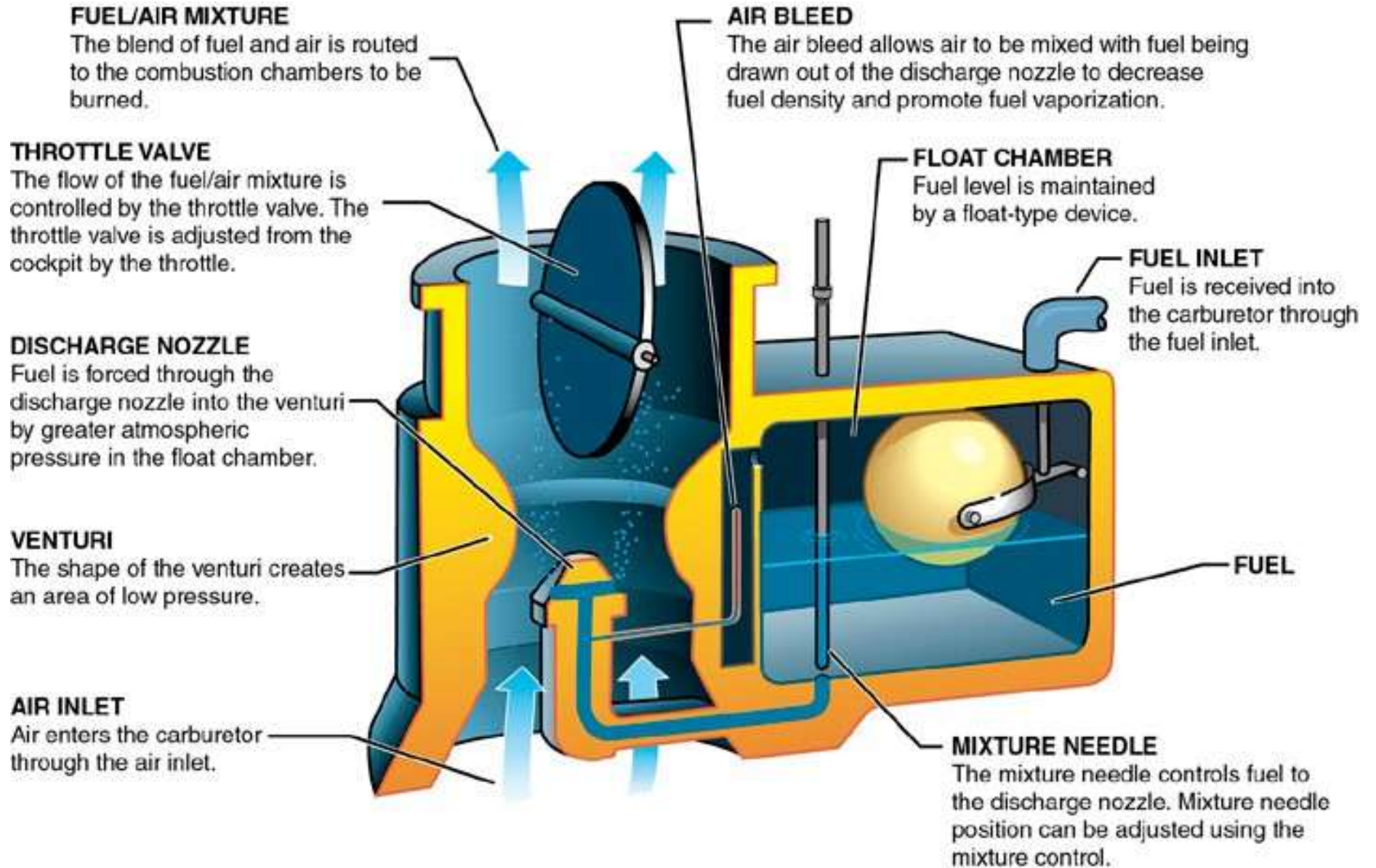
# Induction System



Air Intake

# Carburetor System

- mixes fuel with air
- ideal range 1:8 to 1:20 (fuel/air)
- rich mixture has excess fuel
- lean mixture has a shortage of fuel

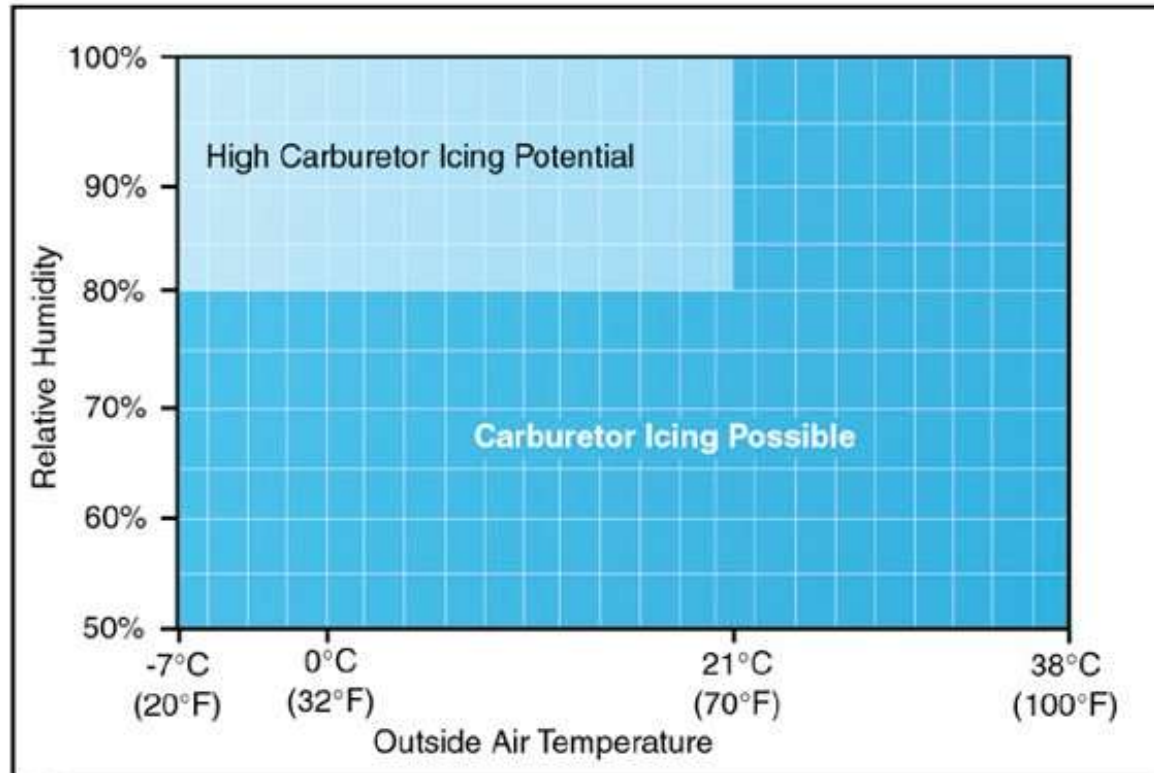


# Leaning

- Carburetor calibrated at sea level
- Air density decreases with altitude
- Leaning decreases fuel in fuel/air mixture
- **MUST** lean engine to realize fuel range

# Carburetor Ice

- Disadvantage of float type carburetor



**ICE**

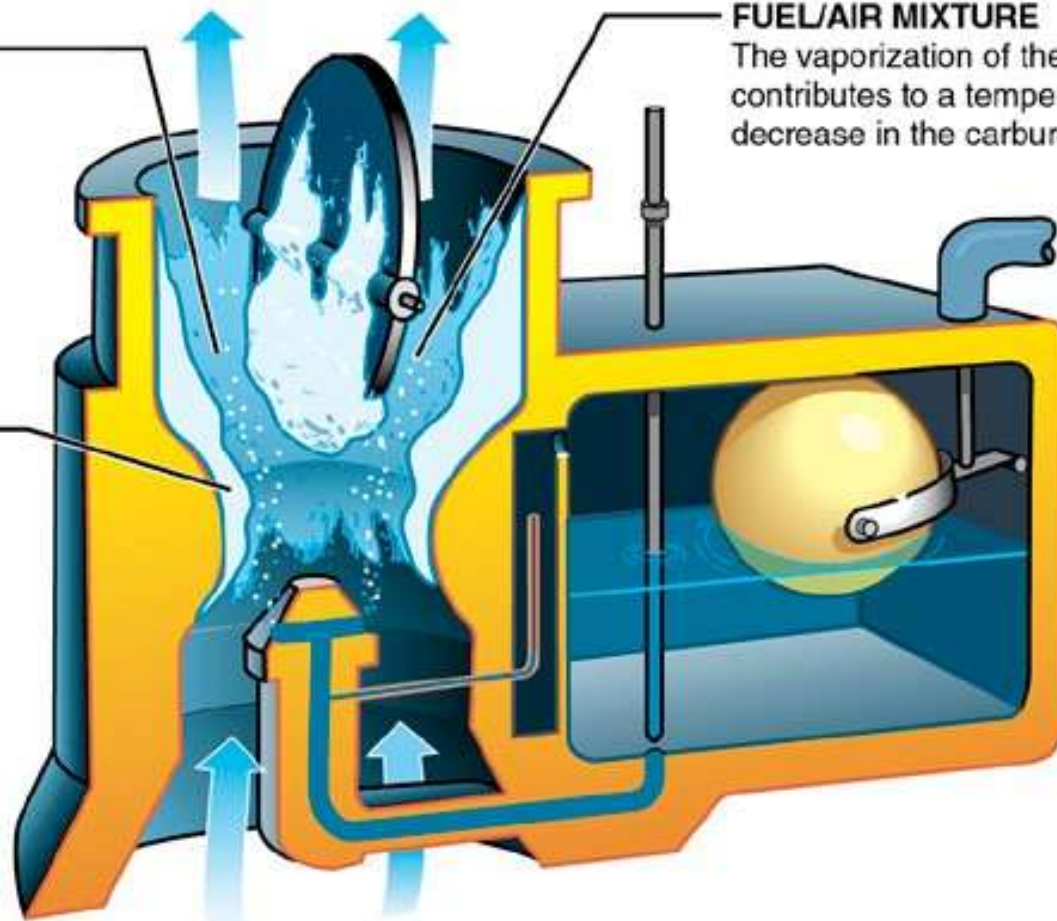
If conditions warrant, ice will generally form in the vicinity of the throttle valve.

**VENTURI**

The reduced air pressure at the venturi throat creates a temperature decrease.

**FUEL/AIR MIXTURE**

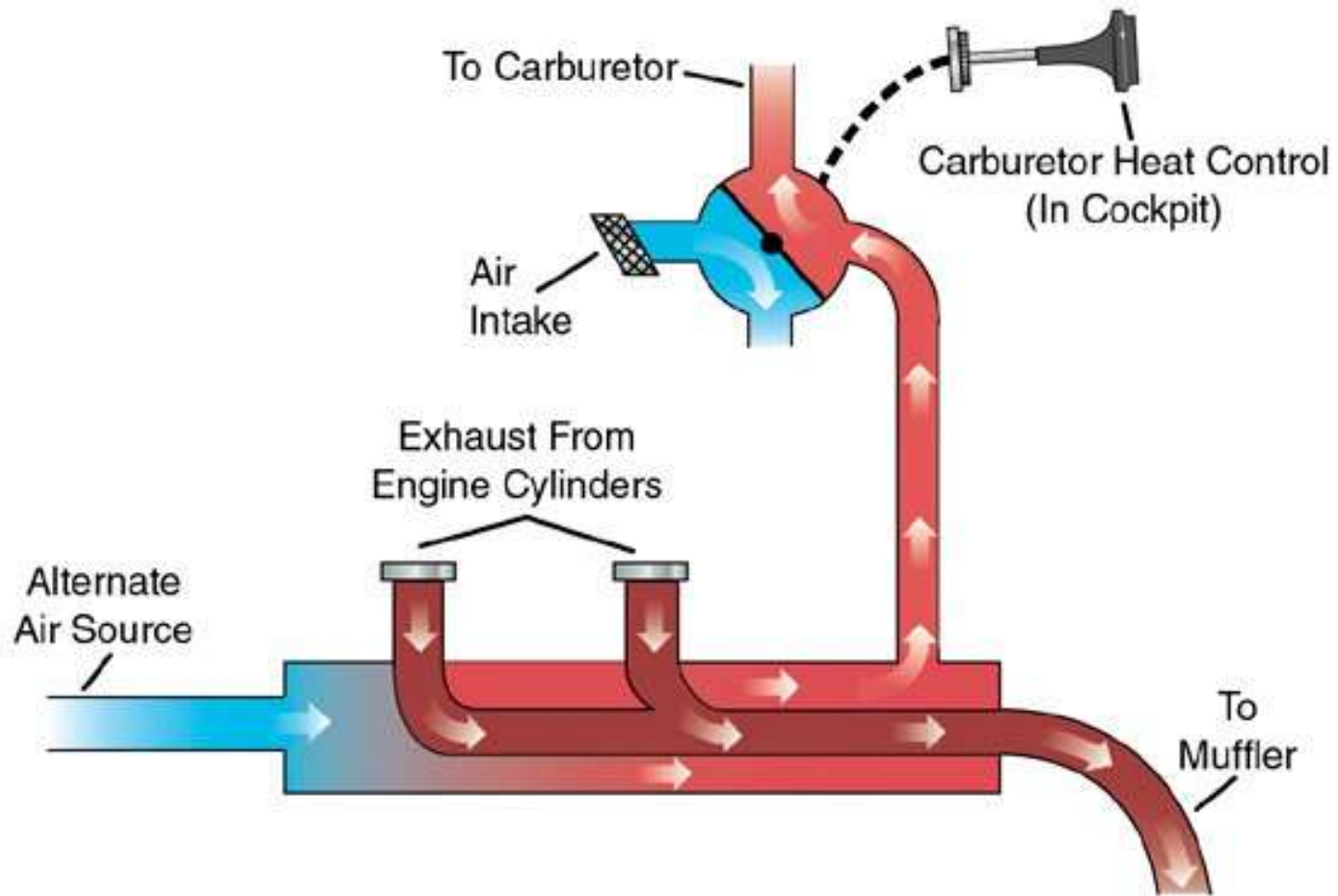
The vaporization of the fuel contributes to a temperature decrease in the carburetor.



**INTAKE AIR**

Carburetor ice is most likely to occur when intake air temperature is below 21°C (70°F) and the relative humidity is above 80%.

## CARBURETOR HEAT ON



- Fuel injection
- Turbo charger

# Fuel Injection

## FUEL MANIFOLD VALVE

This valve distributes fuel evenly to all cylinders and provides a fuel shutoff when the mixture is put in the idle-cutoff position.

## FUEL DISCHARGE NOZZLE

Mixes air with the fuel received from the manifold valve and injects it into the cylinder intake port. There is one nozzle per cylinder.

## FUEL CONTROL UNIT

Meters fuel to the engine based upon throttle position.

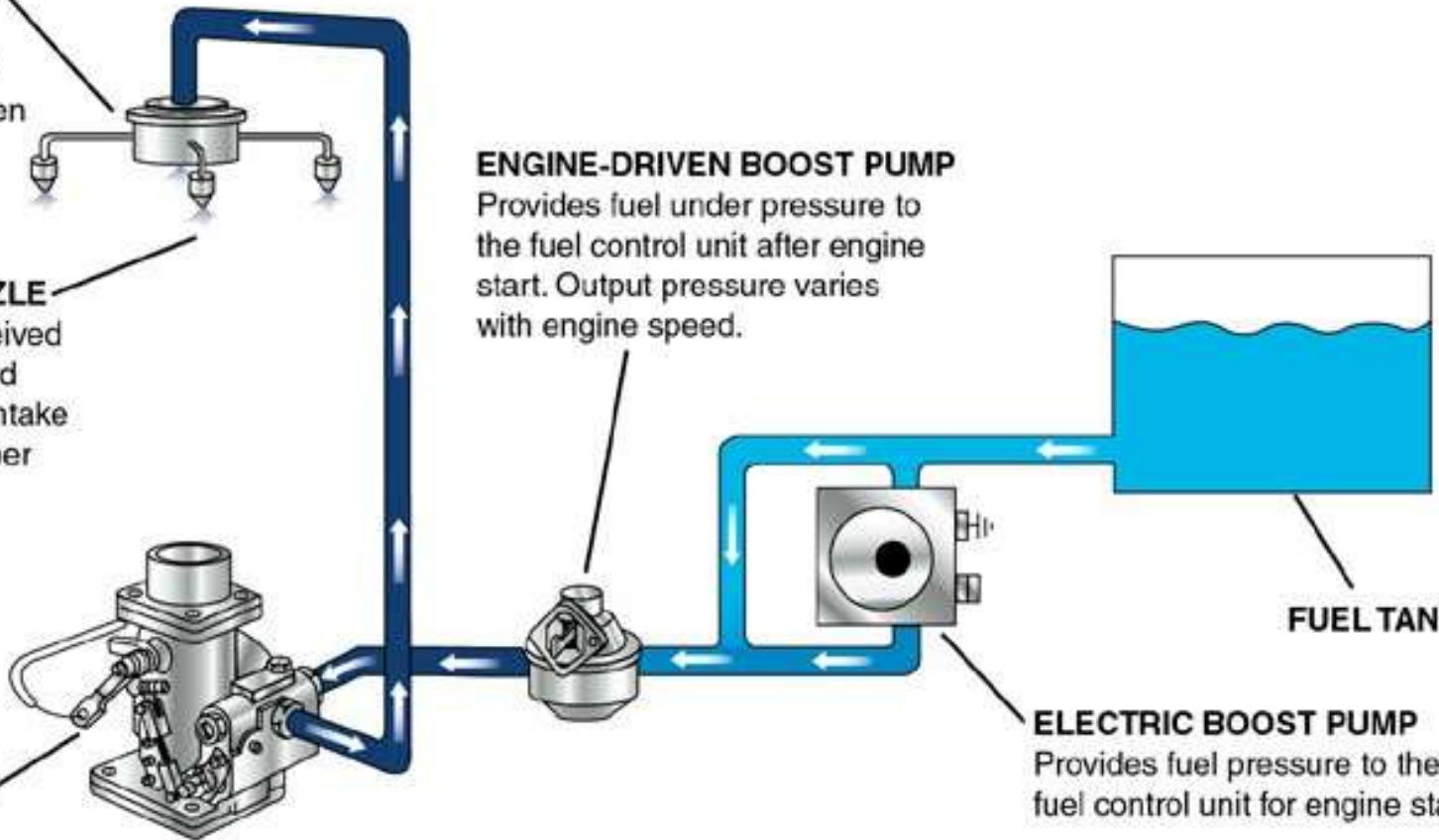
## ENGINE-DRIVEN BOOST PUMP

Provides fuel under pressure to the fuel control unit after engine start. Output pressure varies with engine speed.

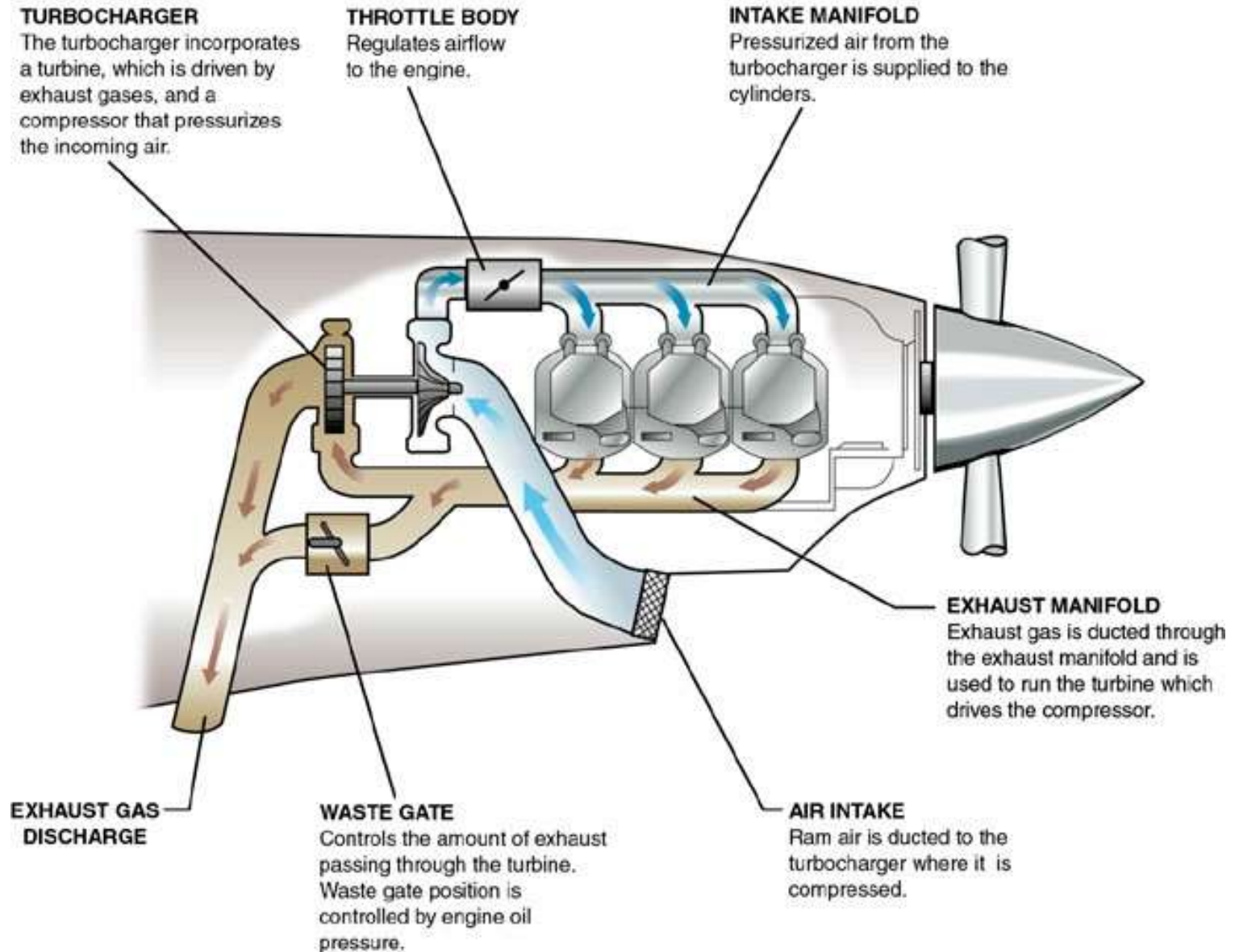
## ELECTRIC BOOST PUMP

Provides fuel pressure to the fuel control unit for engine starting.

FUEL TANK



# Turbocharger



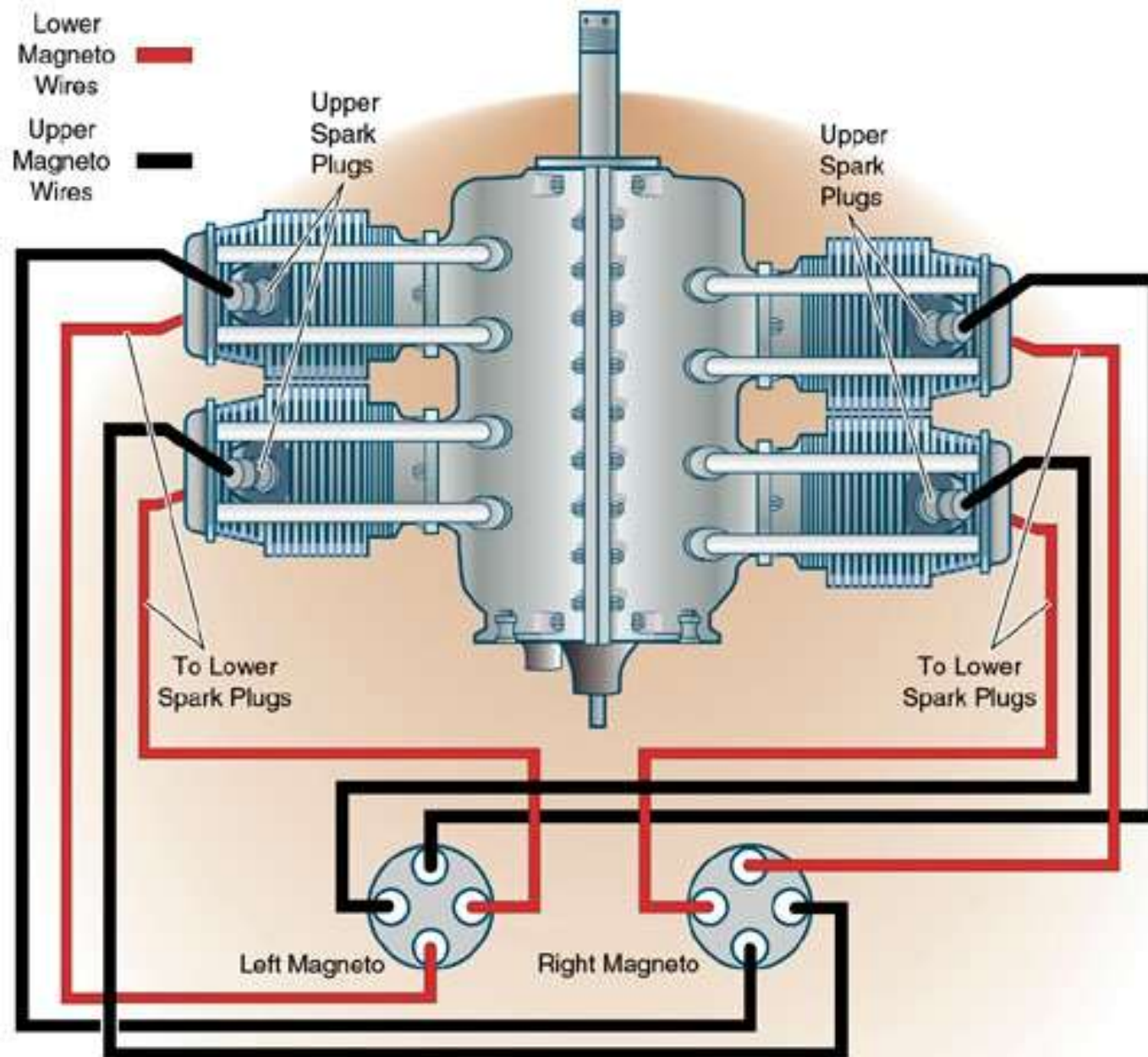
# Ignition System

- Provides Spark
- Dual Redundant System

# Magnetos

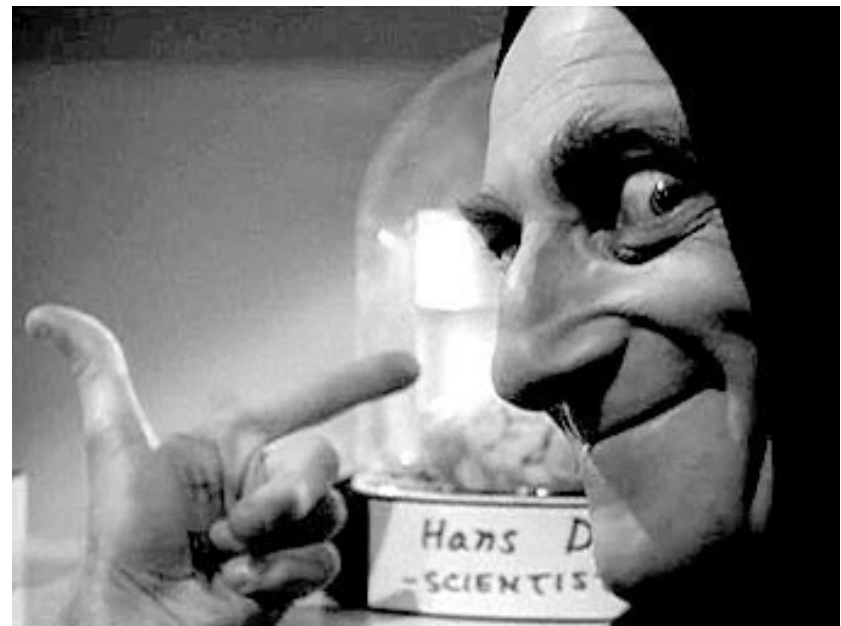
- Self contained system
- Moving magnets
- Ground check





# Abnormal Combustion

- Detonation
- Preignition



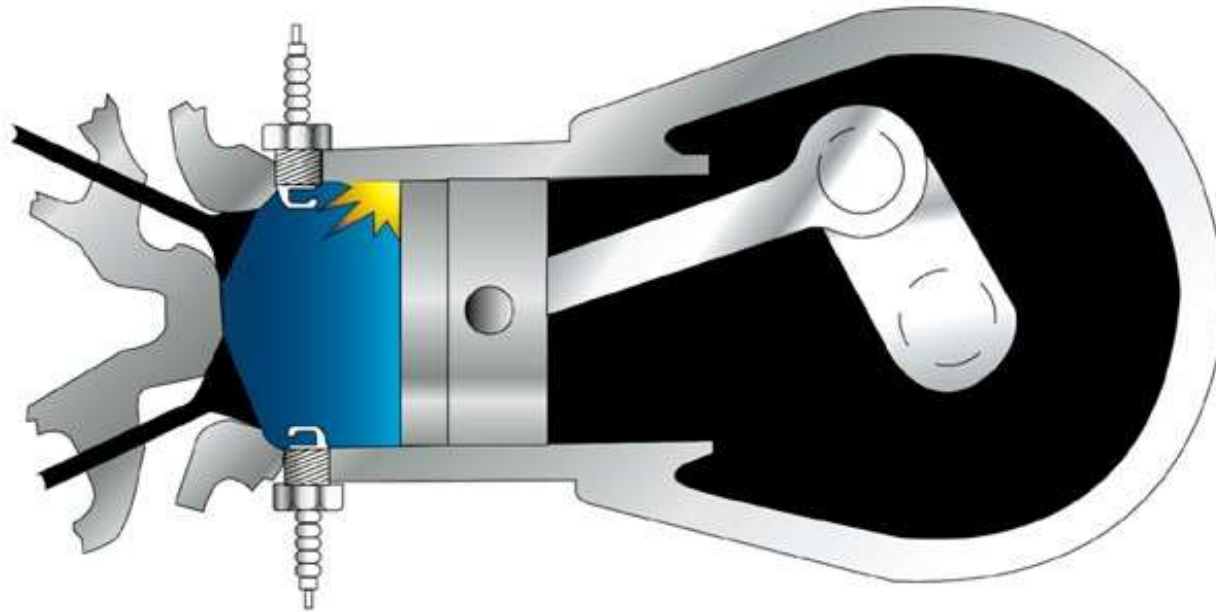
# Detonation



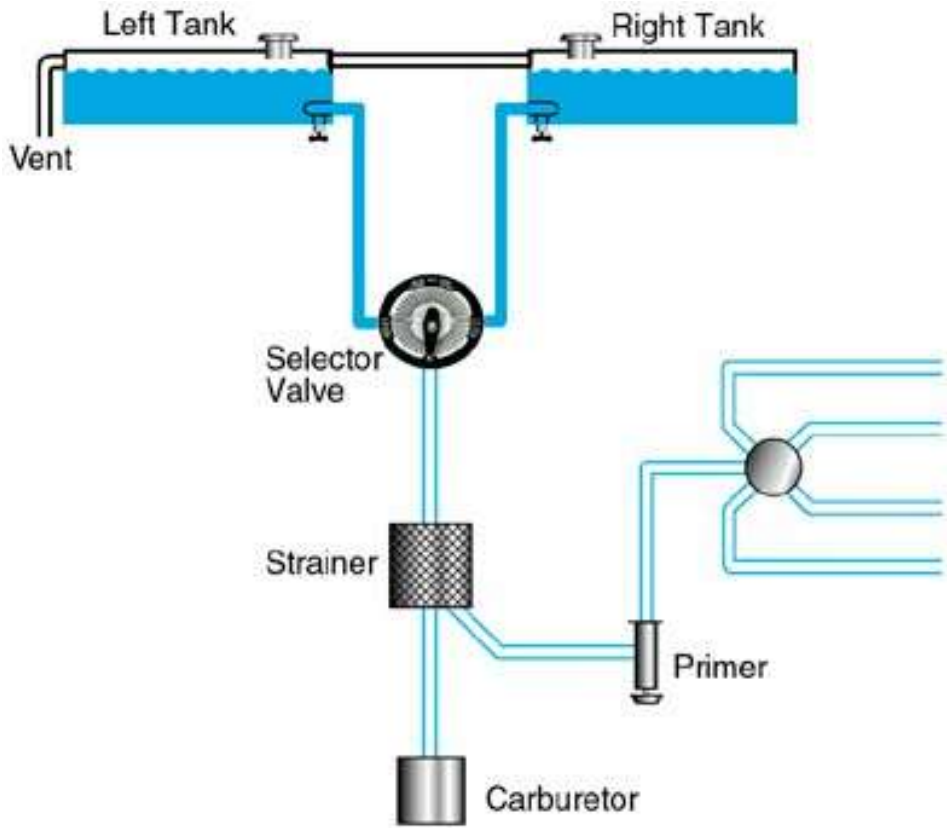
- Engine Overheat
- Lower than Recommended Octane
- Excessive Leaning

# Preignition

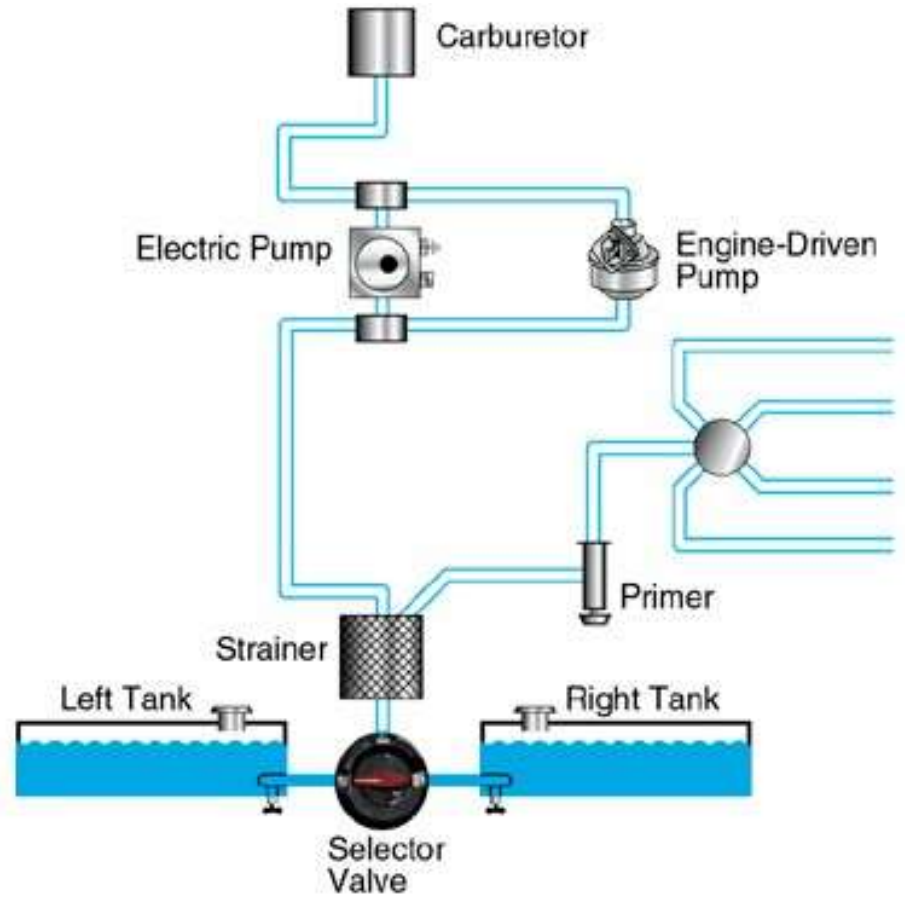
- Early ignition event



# Fuel System



GRAVITY-FEED SYSTEM



FUEL-PUMP SYSTEM



# Refueling



100LL Blue



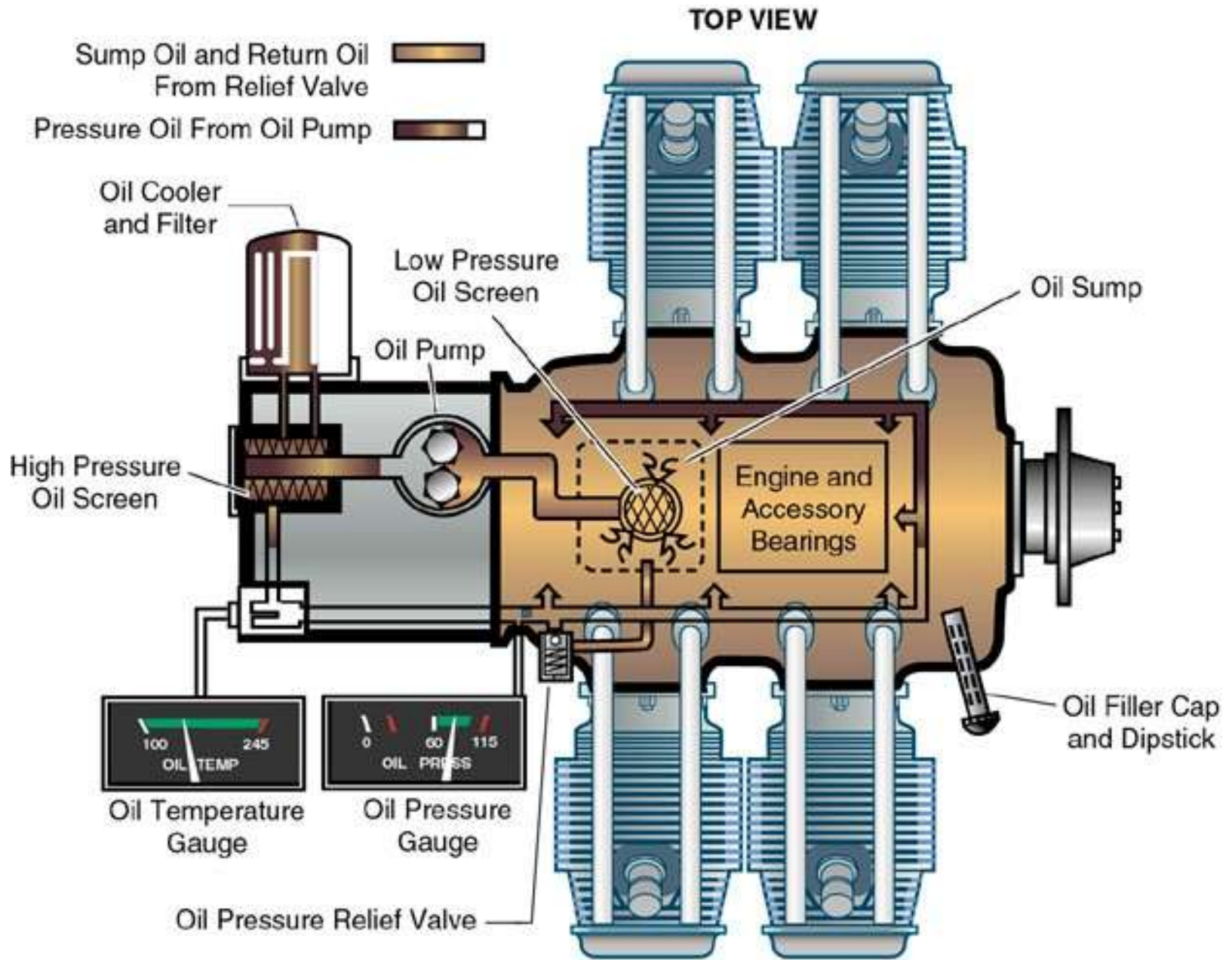
Air in tanks can cause  
condensation and moisture

# Fuels



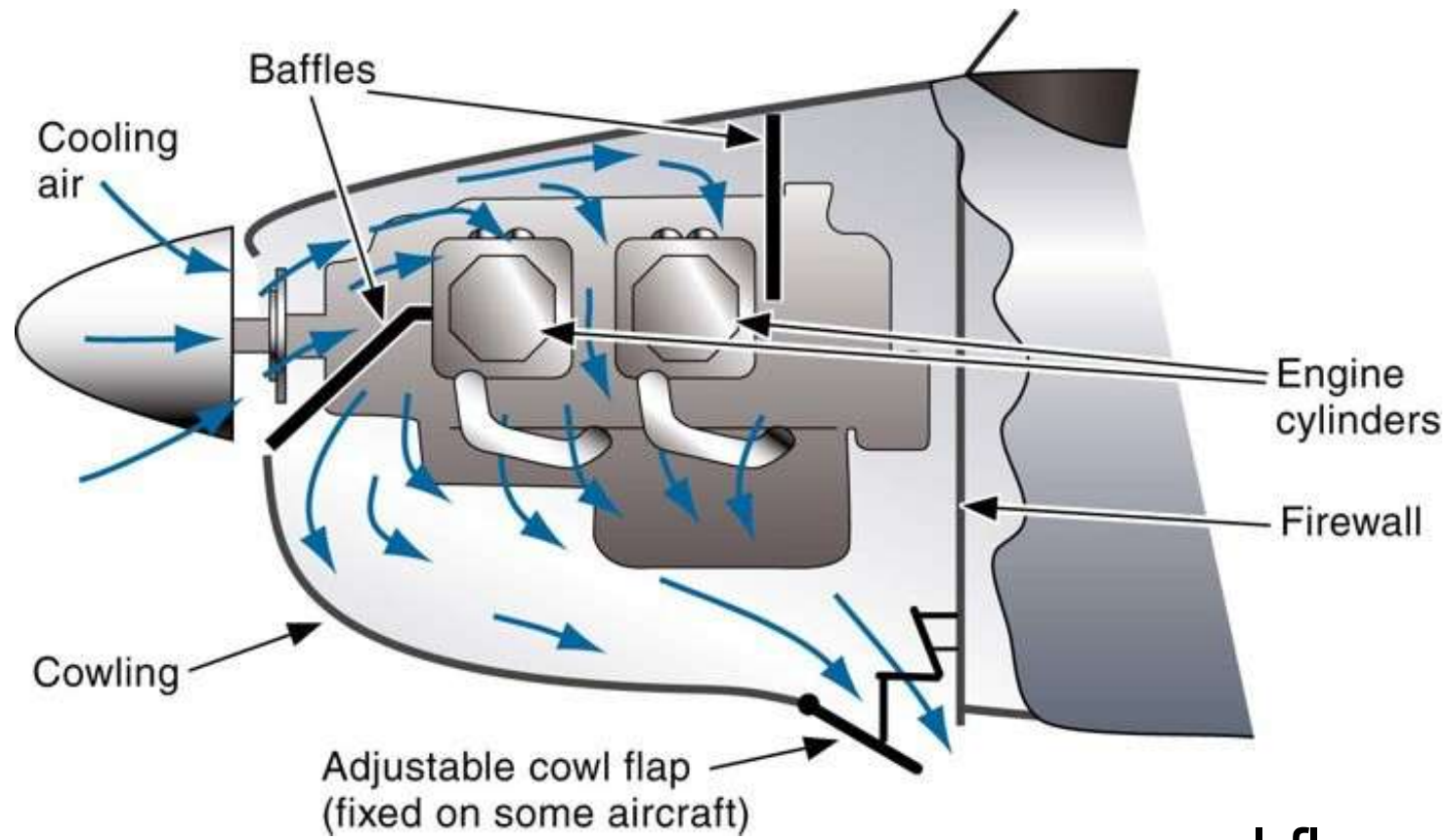
# Oil System

- Wet sump or Dry Sump
- lubricates moving parts
- prevents high temperatures by reducing friction
- cools engine; carries heat away from the pistons
- removes contaminants from the engine
- seals cylinder walls

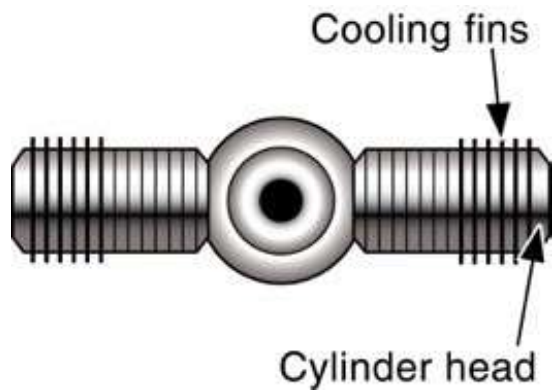


# Engine Cooling System

- burning fuel/air mixture and friction produces engine heat
- cooling system circulates outside air around engine components
- oil system and exhaust system are part of the cooling system



cowl flaps



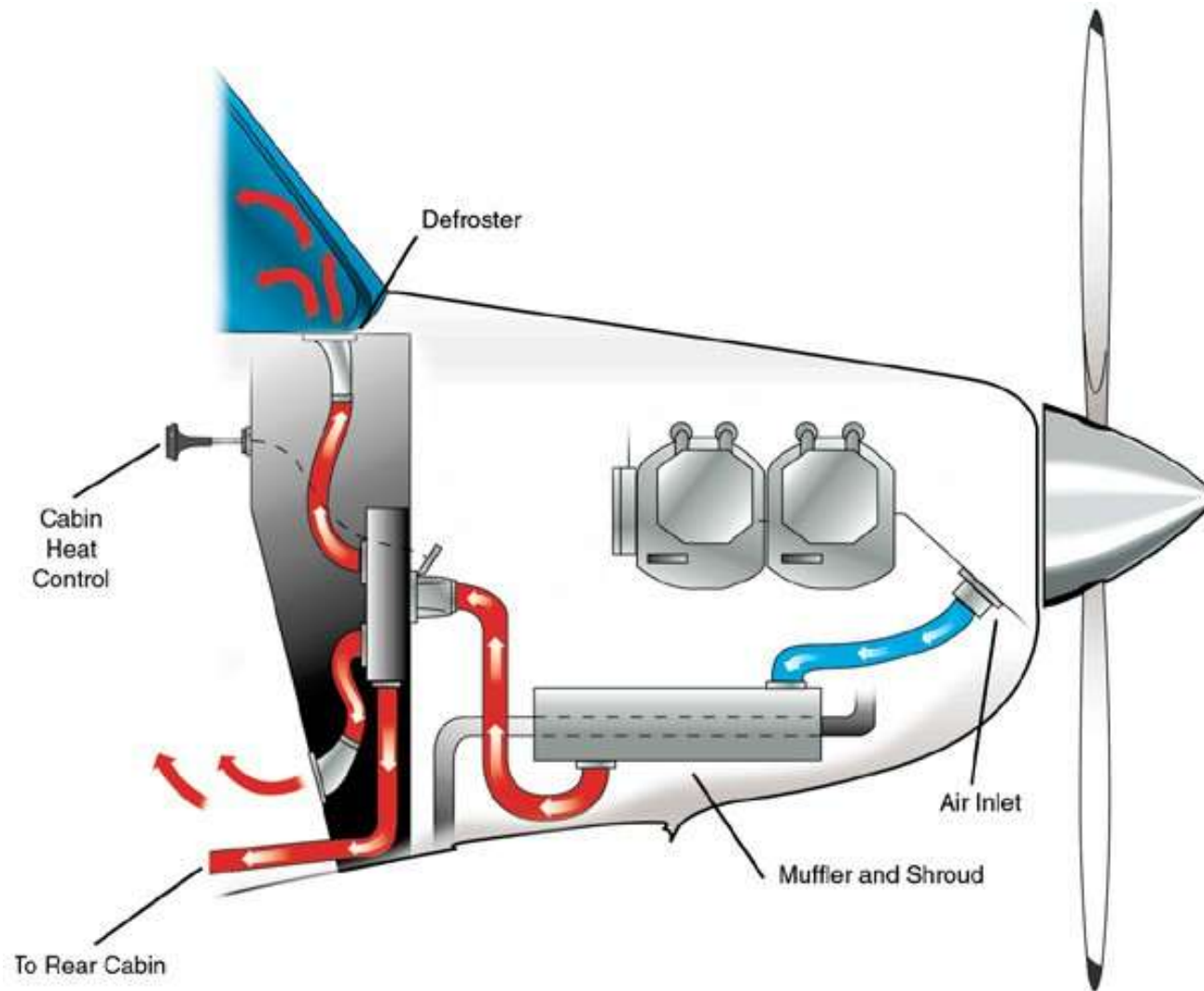
# Excess Temperatures

- High power
- Low Airspeed
- Incorrect fuel
- Mixture too lean
- Low oil level

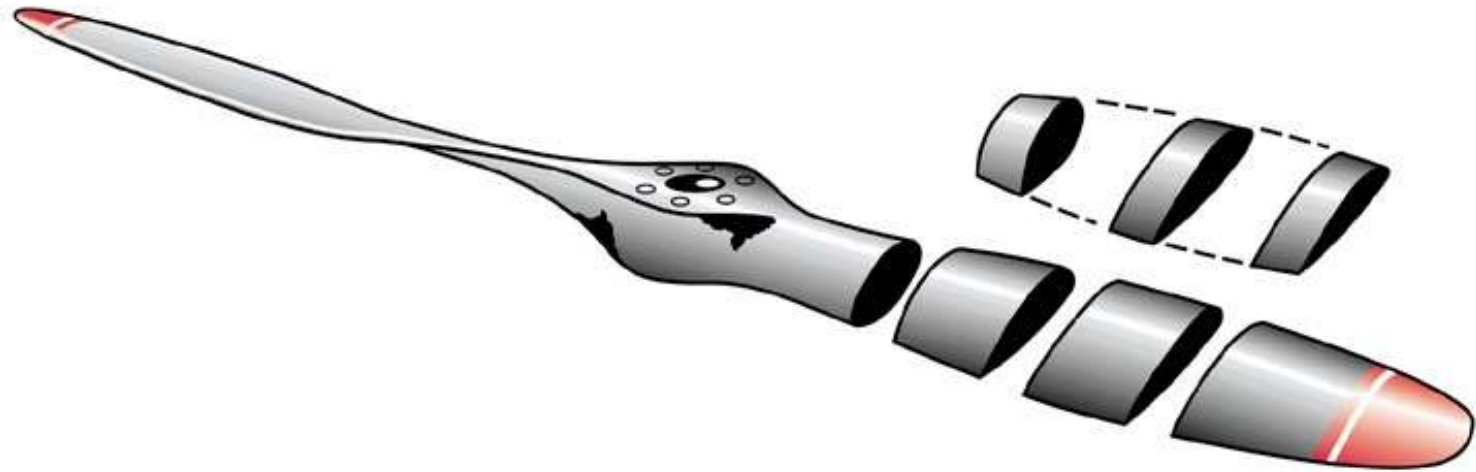
# Exhaust System



# Heating System



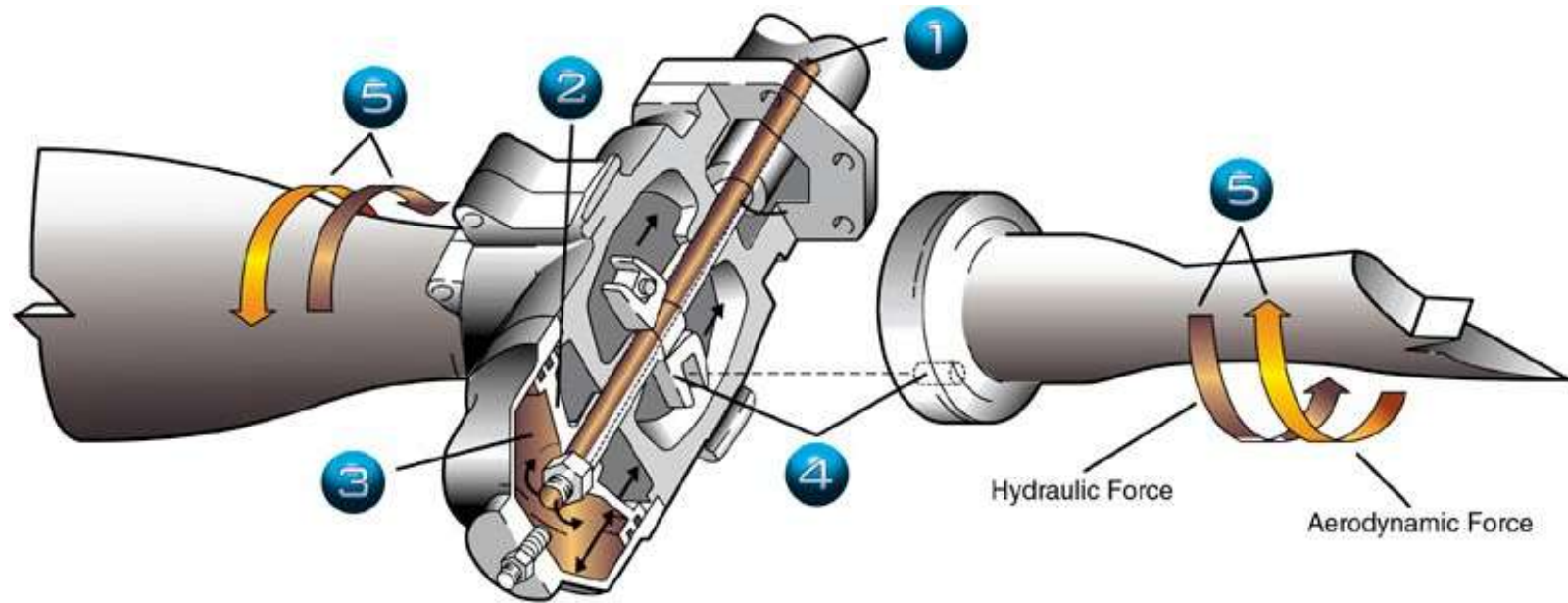
# Propellor

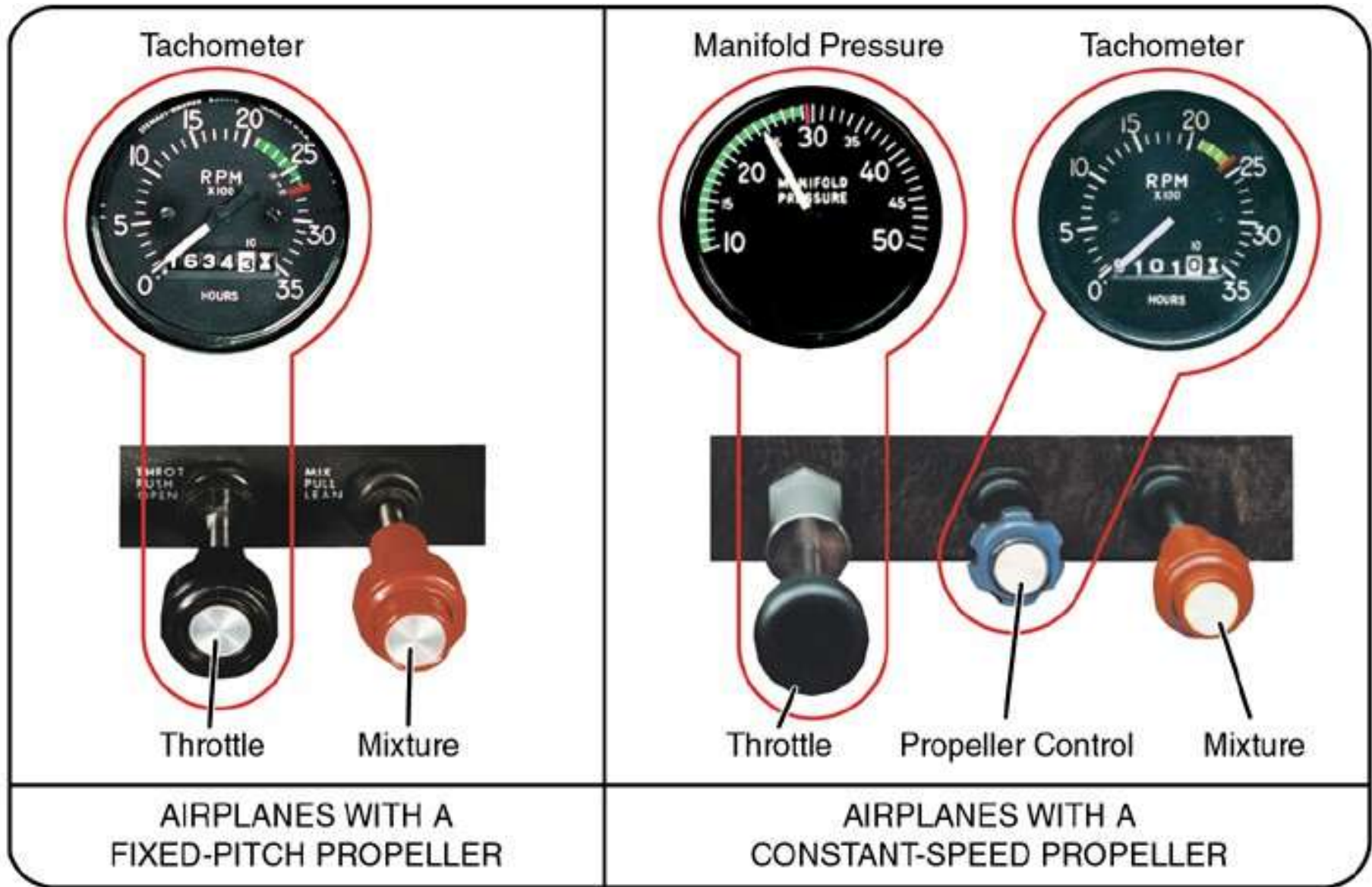


# Fixed Pitch



# Variable Pitched



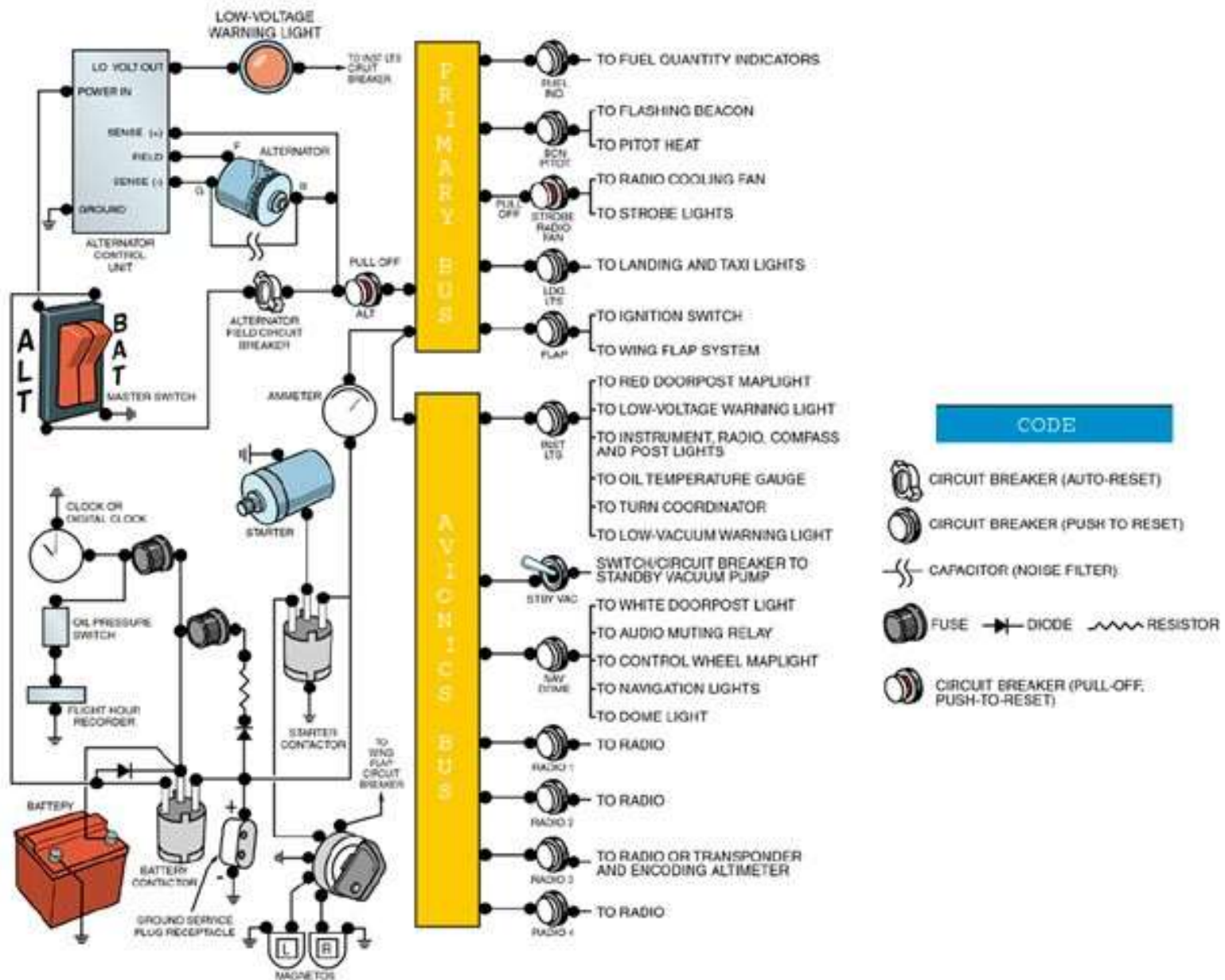


# Constant Speed Propeller

- Control
  - Power, Throttle, Manifold Pressure
  - RPM, Propeller Control
- Efficiency
  - select blade angle for efficient operation
- Avoid low RPM and high Manifold Pressure

# Electrical System

- Alternator
- Battery
- Ammeter
- Master Switch
- Circuit Breakers and buses (power strips)



# Alternator

