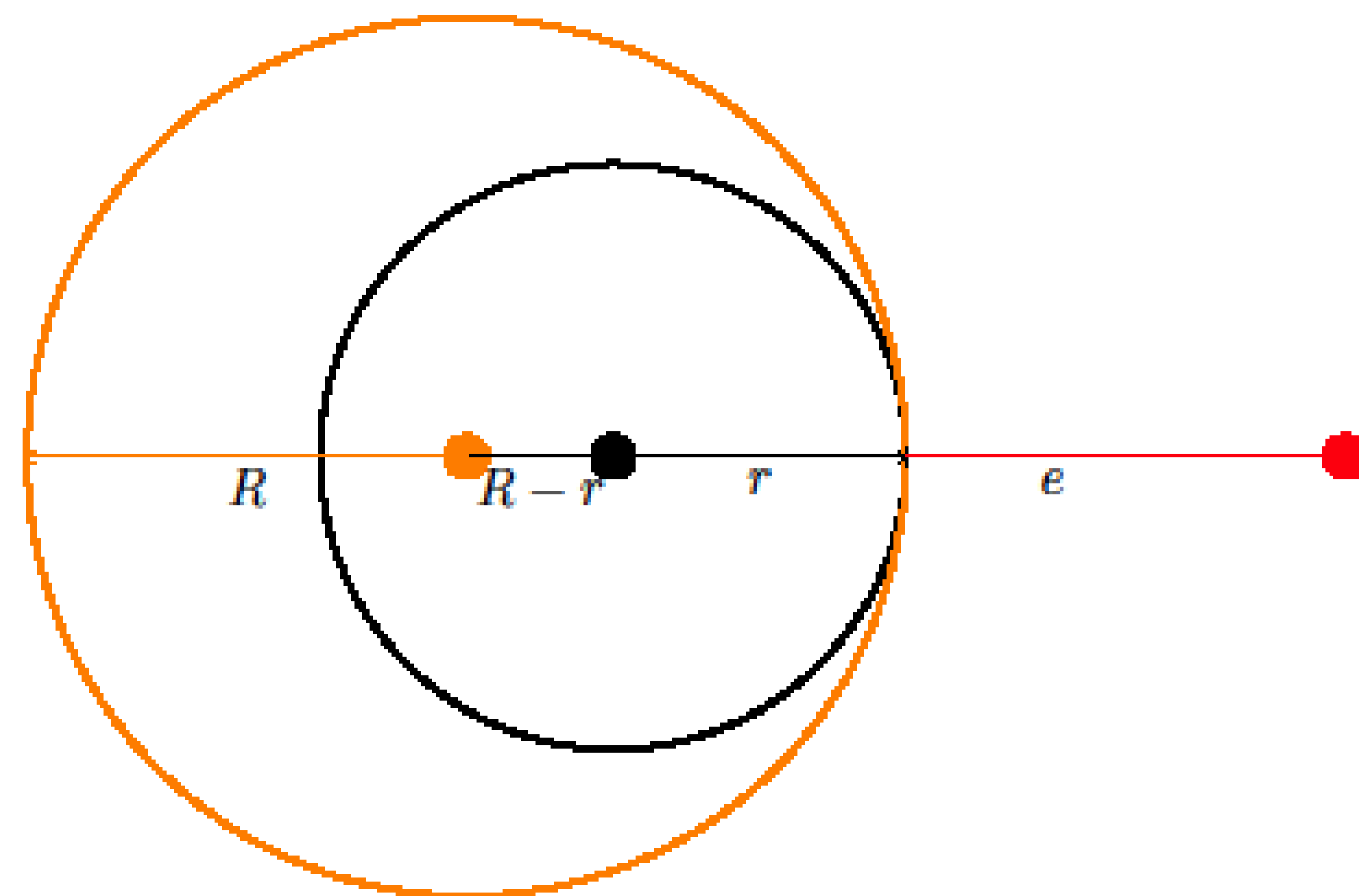


The Rotary Engine: Design and Function

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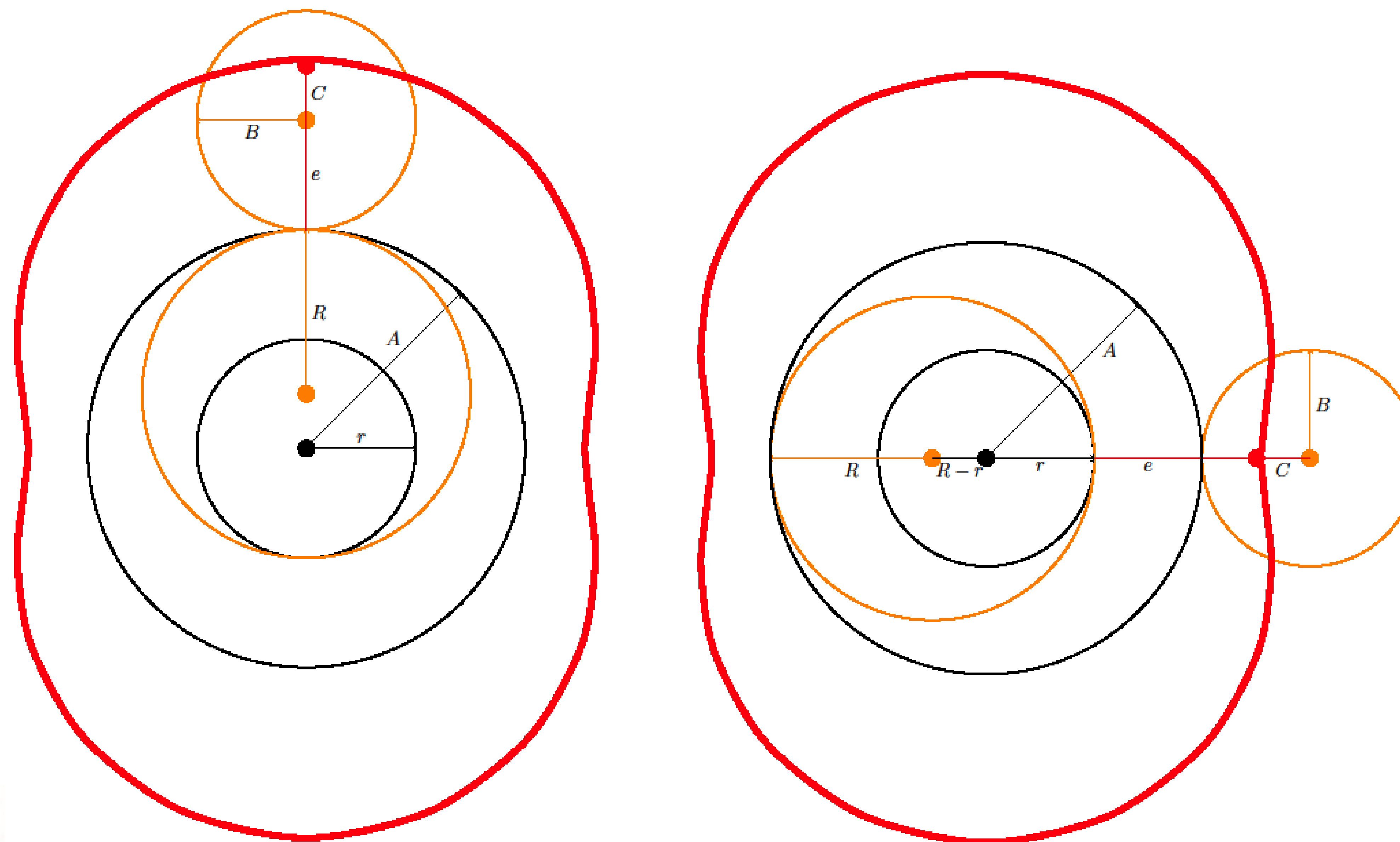
Ring Gear Method



Semi-minor axis configuration for ring gear method

$$\frac{r}{R} = \frac{a-1}{a}, \quad a \in \mathbb{N}$$

Both Methods



Semi-major axis:
 $2R - r + e = A + B + C$

Semi-minor axis:
 $r + e = A + B - C$

Both methods construct the same trochoid with parametric equation:

$$\begin{cases} x = R \cos \alpha - e \cos 3\alpha \\ y = R \sin \alpha - e \sin 3\alpha \end{cases}$$

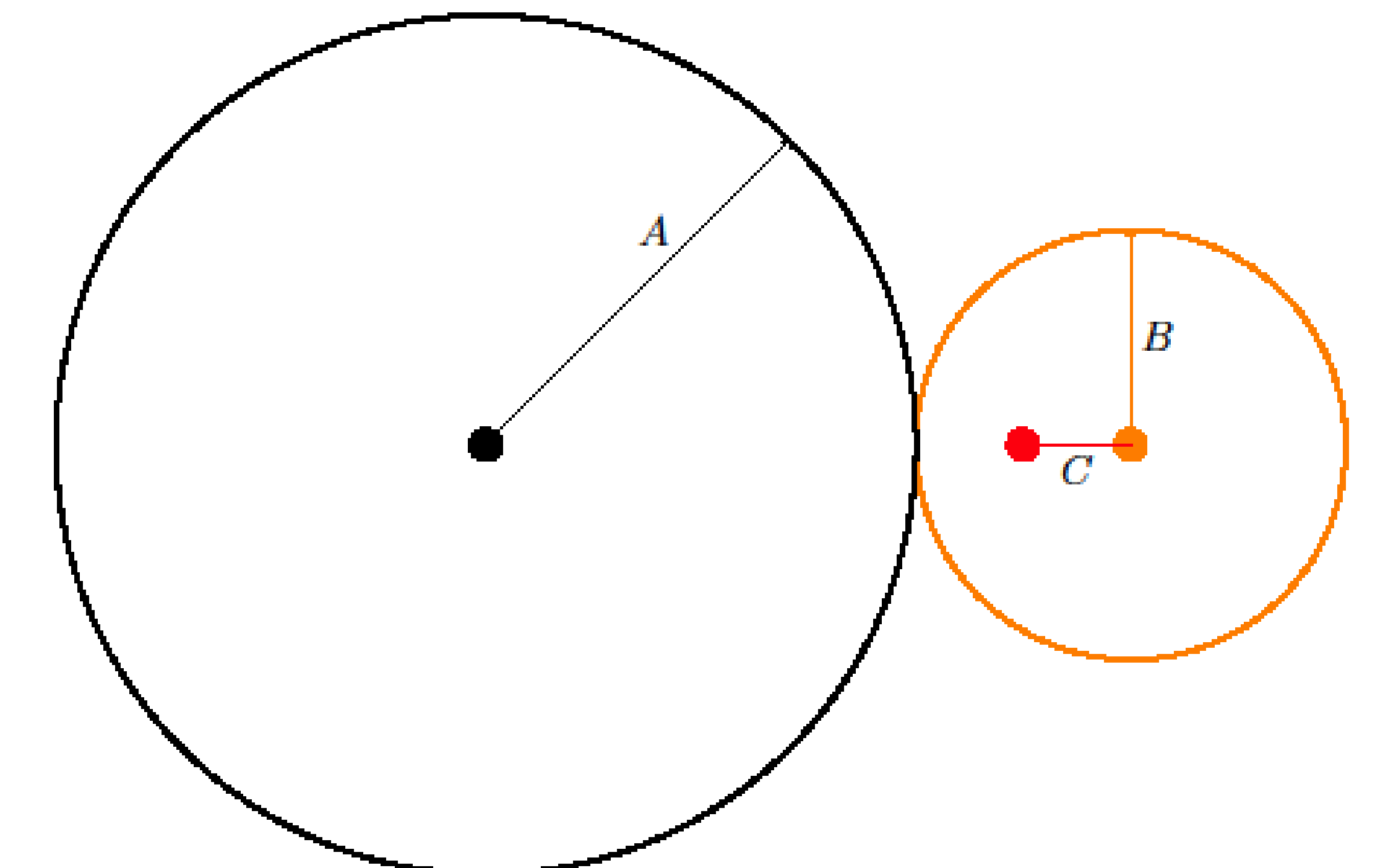
given that:

$$A = r \left(1 + \frac{e}{R} \right)$$

$$B = \left(1 - \frac{r}{R} \right) \left(1 + \frac{e}{R} \right)$$

$$C = R - r$$

Two Gear Method

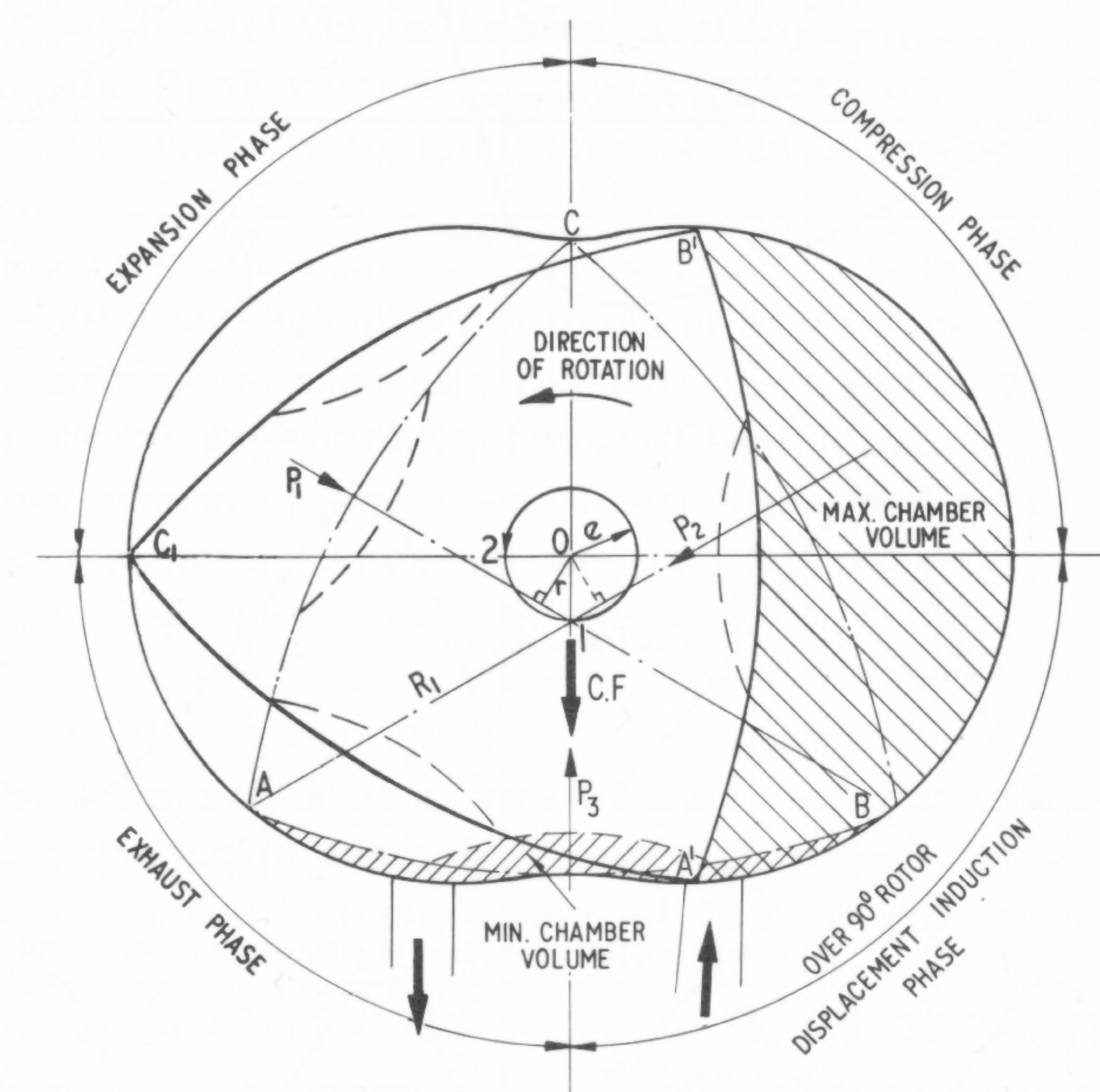


Semi-minor axis configuration for two gear method

$$\frac{B}{A} = \frac{1}{a-1}, \quad a \in \mathbb{N}$$

The trochoidal shape of the chamber can be constructed through multiple methods.

By analyzing the construction methods, one can better understand the properties of the rotary engine. The displacement volume, V_s , can be determined by calculating the maximum and minimum combustion areas, A_{max}, A_{min}



Ansdale, Richard Franz, and D. J. Lockley. *The Wankel RC engine: design and performance*. South Brunswick N.J. A. S. Barnes, 1968., pg. 41

$$A_{max} = (R^2 + 3e^2) \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}R^2}{4} + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} eR$$

$$A_{min} = (R^2 + 3e^2) \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}R^2}{4} - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} eR$$

$$V_s = 3\sqrt{3}R_1Be$$

$$R_1 = (R + a)$$

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