iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 13 **Issue:** XII **Month of publication:** December 2025

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2025.76211

www.ijraset.com

Call: 08813907089 | E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 13 Issue XII Dec 2025- Available at www.ijraset.com

Jet Turbine Air Intake and the Mechanisms that make Jet Turbine Propel

Joseph Kewin Nithin
Bachelor of Science Graduate | Inventor

Abstract: ***Jet turbine has the capability to fly far by taking in air by making the air particles less heavier at the front of the jet turbine and the air particles following along the air particles in the front, are heavier relative to the air particles in the front and move fast towards the jet turbine. Jet turbine has intake that's designed to suck in air and the air particles slowly form connections with air particles all over the space in front of the jet turbine and the light air particles flow into the jet turbine at high speed and cause jet propulsion and airplane flies in the sky by intaking hot air particles.***
Keywords: Jet turbine, Lighter air under wings, Jet Turbine Propulsion, Hot Air Flow

I. INTRODUCTION

Jet turbine propels forward by sucking hot air particles in and the cold air particles in the area behind the hot air particles, form close connections and move close to each other, and keep accelerating towards each other and become hot air particles and flow close to the jet turbine as the jet turbine intakes. The hot air particles always flow in all directions in a rotating pattern when the jet turbine rotates, the cold air particles form a close rotating pattern and the hot air particles form an open rotating pattern.The cold air particles in a close rotating pattern will flow towards the jet turbine and become hot during the movement and become hot air particles, the hot air particles are less dense and as cold air particles are denser relatively they accelerate towards each other and cold air particles hit one another and overtime they become very hot air particles and flow into the jet turbine.

Hot air particles at high speed accelerate and interact with other hot air particles by forming bonds and forcing other hot air particles to move forward and this movement of all air particles surrounding and in front of the jet turbine behave the same way.

The jet turbine has an intake that’s designed to suck in air and the air particles slowly form connections with air particles all over the space in front of the jet turbine and suck in air particles at high speed due the very same phenomenon.

II. METHODOLOGY

The jet turbine intakes the air from area of which surround the continuous flow of air, the air particles form a chain of hot air particles to cold air particles and, the hot air particles flow with continuous behaviour of fast moving particles move at high speed in relative to the cold air particles, the cold air particles are so slow moving relative to the hot air, as cold air particles are slow moving, the cold air particles move at faster speed as and when cold air particles become moderate to hot air particles.

Hot air particles are very tiny and move at high speed and accelerate air particles, hot air particles are the main reason for acceleration and are propelling the airplane forward and forming a chain of connection with cold air particles and the movement of air particles all around in rotating manner and flowing towards the jet turbine at high speed. The movement of air particles at high speed will create a continuous flow of hot air particles in the front of the jet turbine. The rotating movement of air particles in front of the turbine makes the hot air particles hot closer to the jet turbine, and the cold air particles are changing to hot air particles rapidly at high speed. The hot air particles are hitting each other and forming even hot air particles and getting tiny and breaking the chain near the front of the jet turbine.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The cold air particles in a close rotating pattern will flow towards the jet turbine and become hot during the movement and become hot air particles.The hot air particles are hitting each other and forming even hot air particles and getting tiny and breaking the chain near the front of the jet turbine. The hot air particles are less dense and as cold air particles are denser relatively they accelerate towards each other and cold air particles hit one another and overtime they become very hot air particles and flow into the jet turbine.

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved

IV. CONCLUSIONS

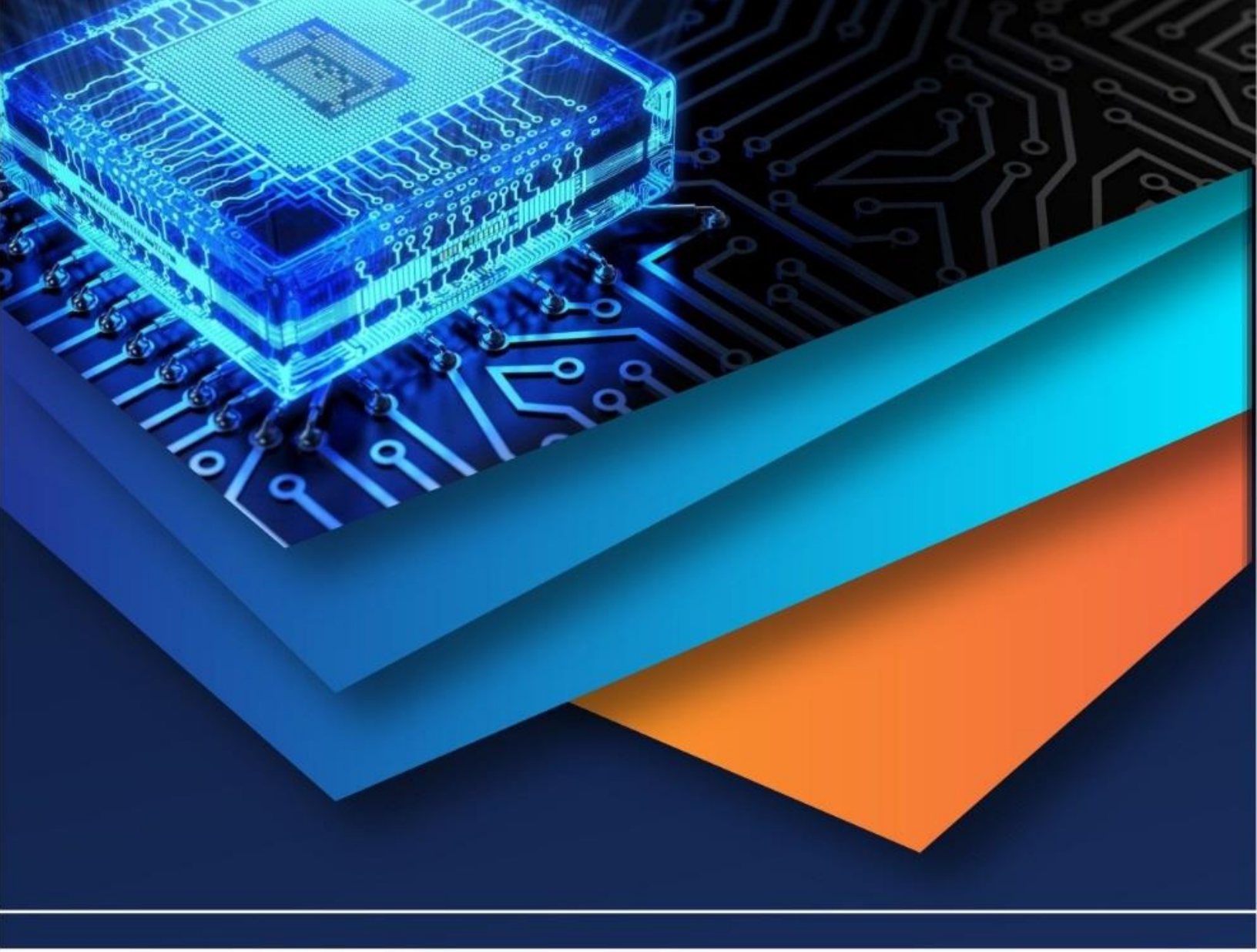
The jet turbine intakes the air from area of which surround the continuous flow of air,the jet turbine propels forward by sucking hot air particles in and the cold air particles in the area behind the hot air particles, form close connections and move close to each other, and keep accelerating towards each other and become hot air particles and flow close to the jet turbine as the jet turbine intakes air. The jet turbine has the capability to fly far by taking in air by making the air particles less heavier at the front of the jet turbine and the air particles following the air particles in the front, are heavier relative to the air particles in the front and move fast towards the jet turbine.

REFERENCES

[1] Joseph Kewin Nithin., “Wings Alignment of Airplane at an Elevated Level”, URL: https://www.ijraset.com/best-journal/wings-alignment-of-airplane-at-an-elevated-level [retrieved 08 December 2025]. DOI:https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2025.69059

[2] Joseph Kewin Nithin., “Wings of an Airplane with Front Ogive Bullet Shaped Aerodynamics”, URL: https://www.ijraset.com/research-paper/wings-of-an-airplane-with-front-ogive-bullet-shaped-aerodynamics [retrieved 08 December 2025]. DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2025.74511

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved | SJ Impact Factor 7.538 | ISRA Journal Impact Factor 7.894 |



10.22214/IJRASET

45.98

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.129

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.429

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089 (24*7 Support on Whatsapp)