

# Honda Goldwing Fuel Tank Analysis

Analysis derived from STL scan of fuel tank.

## Tank Specifications

Property	Value
Total Capacity	17.34 L (4.58 gallons)
Tank Height	279.2 mm (11.0 inches)
Polynomial Fit R <sup>2</sup>	0.999

**Note:** Volume calculated by voxelizing the STL mesh and filling the interior cavity. The X-axis of the STL appears to be the vertical (fuel level) direction based on cross-sectional analysis.

## Polynomial Equations

### Volume from Height (for fuel sensors)

Given a fuel height reading  $(h_{\text{mm}})$ , calculate remaining fuel:

$$h = h_{\text{mm}} / 279.2 \quad (\text{normalize to 0-1})$$

$$v_{\text{norm}} = -12.240 \cdot h^5 + 37.229 \cdot h^4 - 41.972 \cdot h^3 + 19.803 \cdot h^2 - 1.864 \cdot h + 0.035$$

$$\text{volume\_L} = v_{\text{norm}} \times 17.34$$

### Height from Fill Percentage (for gauge calibration)

Given desired fill percentage  $(p)$  (0-100), calculate expected fuel height:

$$p_{\text{norm}} = p / 100 \quad (\text{normalize to 0-1})$$

$$h_{\text{norm}} = 12.357 \cdot p^5 - 29.952 \cdot p^4 + 27.078 \cdot p^3 - 10.813 \cdot p^2 + 2.215 \cdot p + 0.041$$

$$\text{height\_mm} = h_{\text{norm}} \times 279.2$$

## Quick Reference Table

Fill %	Volume (L)	Volume (gal)	Height (mm)	Height (in)
5%	0.87	0.23	35.7	1.40
10%	1.73	0.46	49.8	1.96
15%	2.60	0.69	57.8	2.28
20%	3.47	0.92	62.5	2.46
25%	4.33	1.14	66.2	2.60
30%	5.20	1.37	70.0	2.76
40%	6.93	1.83	80.9	3.18
50%	8.67	2.29	96.1	3.78
60%	10.40	2.75	113.2	4.46
70%	12.14	3.21	130.2	5.13
75%	13.00	3.43	139.3	5.49
80%	13.87	3.66	150.1	5.91
90%	15.60	4.12	184.7	7.27
95%	16.47	4.35	214.6	8.45
100%	17.34	4.58	258.7	10.19

## Arduino/ESP32 Implementation

cpp

```

// Fuel tank constants
const float TANK_MAX_HEIGHT_MM = 279.2f;
const float TANK_CAPACITY_DL = 17336.8f;
const float TANK_CAPACITY_L = 17.34f;

// Get volume (L) from height sensor reading (mm)
float getVolumeFromHeight(float height_mm) {
    float h = height_mm / TANK_MAX_HEIGHT_MM; // normalize 0-1
    float v = -12.240043f * pow(h, 5)
        + 37.229361f * pow(h, 4)
        - 41.972364f * pow(h, 3)
        + 19.803335f * pow(h, 2)
        - 1.863900f * h
        + 0.035199f;
    return constrain(v * TANK_CAPACITY_L, 0, TANK_CAPACITY_L);
}

// Get fill percentage (0-100) from height sensor reading (mm)
float getFillPercent(float height_mm) {
    return (getVolumeFromHeight(height_mm) / TANK_CAPACITY_L) * 100.0f;
}

// Get expected height (mm) for a given fill percentage
float getHeightFromPercent(float fill_pct) {
    float p = fill_pct / 100.0f; // normalize 0-1
    float h = 12.357231f * pow(p, 5)
        - 29.951945f * pow(p, 4)
        + 27.078483f * pow(p, 3)
        - 10.812860f * pow(p, 2)
        + 2.214996f * p
        + 0.040888f;
    return constrain(h * TANK_MAX_HEIGHT_MM, 0, TANK_MAX_HEIGHT_MM);
}

```

## Python Implementation

python

```

import numpy as np

# Polynomial coefficients (5th degree, highest power first)
COEFFS_VOL_FROM_HEIGHT = np.array([
    -12.240043, 37.229361, -41.972364, 19.803335, -1.863900, 0.035199
])
COEFFS_HEIGHT_FROM_VOL = np.array([
    12.357231, -29.951945, 27.078483, -10.812860, 2.214996, 0.040888
])

TANK_MAX_HEIGHT_MM = 279.2
TANK_CAPACITY_L = 17.34

def volume_from_height(height_mm):
    """Get volume (L) from fuel height (mm)"""
    h_norm = height_mm / TANK_MAX_HEIGHT_MM
    v_norm = np.polyval(COEFFS_VOL_FROM_HEIGHT, h_norm)
    return np.clip(v_norm * TANK_CAPACITY_L, 0, TANK_CAPACITY_L)

def fill_percent_from_height(height_mm):
    """Get fill percentage (0-100) from fuel height (mm)"""
    return (volume_from_height(height_mm) / TANK_CAPACITY_L) * 100

def height_from_fill_percent(fill_pct):
    """Get expected height (mm) for fill percentage (0-100)"""
    p_norm = fill_pct / 100
    h_norm = np.polyval(COEFFS_HEIGHT_FROM_VOL, p_norm)
    return np.clip(h_norm * TANK_MAX_HEIGHT_MM, 0, TANK_MAX_HEIGHT_MM)

```

## Accuracy Notes

- **Polynomial R<sup>2</sup> = 0.999** for volume from height - excellent fit
- **Maximum residual error:** ~300 mL (~2% of total capacity)
- The model assumes the STL scan represents the actual interior volume
- Real tank may have baffles, pickup tubes, or reserve sections not captured in the scan
- Sensor mounting position may require offset calibration
- If the tank orientation assumption is incorrect, swap the axis analysis accordingly