

test

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**San Francisco State University: School of Engineering**

**ENGR 463: Final Exam Project (Spring 2023)**

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## Part A: Variable Speed, Constant Load Test

Setup variables and dependencies as well as given data

```
[ ]: #dependencies
from pint import UnitRegistry
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

#unit setup
ureg = UnitRegistry()
m = ureg.meter
g = ureg.gram
kg = ureg.kilogram
s = ureg.second
min = ureg.minute
hr = ureg.hour
rpm = ureg.revolution / min
turns = ureg.turn
kPa = ureg.kilopascal
W = ureg.watt
N = ureg.newton
K = ureg.kelvin

#variable array setup
speed = ureg.Quantity(np.array([1500, 2000, 2500, 3000, 3500, 4000]), rpm)
torque = ureg.Quantity(np.array([1.8, 1.8, 1.8, 1.8, 1.8, 1.8]), N * m)
Qdot_shaft = ureg.Quantity(np.array([None, None, None, None, None, None]), W) #
↳Qdot_shaft
Qdot_in = ureg.Quantity(np.array([None, None, None, None, None, None]), W) #
↳heat input
efficiency = np.array([None, None, None, None, None, None]) # n_th percent
MEP = ureg.Quantity(np.array([None, None, None, None, None, None]), kPa) # mean
↳effective pressure
bsfc = ureg.Quantity(np.array([None, None, None, None, None, None]), g / (W *
↳hr)) # brake specific fuel consumption
Qdot_exhaust = ureg.Quantity(np.array([None, None, None, None, None, None]), W)
↳# exhaust heat
Qdot_fins = ureg.Quantity(np.array([None, None, None, None, None, None]), W) #
↳fins heat
mdot_air = ureg.Quantity(np.array([None, None, None, None, None, None]), kg/s)
↳# mass flow rate of air
mdot_fuel = ureg.Quantity(np.array([5.55E-05, 5.64E-05, 6.83E-05, 8.26E-05, 0.
↳000104, 0.000118]), kg / s) # mass flow rate of fuel
deltaT = ureg.Quantity(np.array([247, 247, 247, 291, 330, 350]), K) #
↳temperature difference
```

```

#given value
D = 10**-4 * m**3 # displacement of the engine: given 100cc
#constants
rho_air = 1.2 * ureg.kilogram / ureg.meter**3
Cp_air = 1.006 * ureg.kilojoule / (ureg.kilogram * ureg.kelvin)
LHV_gas = 45.2 * ureg.kilojoule / ureg.gram

```

### Calculations

```

[ ]: mdot_air = (rho_air * D * speed) / (2*turns) # The 2 is present in the
      ↪denominator because engine will only draw air every second revolution
mdot_air = mdot_air.to(kg / s)
Qdot_exhaust = mdot_air * Cp_air * deltaT
Qdot_exhaust = Qdot_exhaust.to(W)
Qdot_in = mdot_fuel * LHV_gas
Qdot_in = Qdot_in.to(W)
Qdot_shaft = speed*torque
Qdot_shaft = Qdot_shaft.to(W)
Qdot_fins = Qdot_in - Qdot_exhaust - Qdot_shaft
efficiency = (Qdot_shaft / Qdot_in)*100 # n_th percent
bsfc = mdot_fuel / Qdot_shaft
bsfc = bsfc.to(g / (W * hr))
MEP = (4 * np.pi * torque )/ D
MEP = MEP.to(kPa)

```

### Table A

```

[ ]: # Create a dictionary with the column names and data
data = {
    'Speed (RPM)': speed.magnitude,
    'Torque (N * m)': torque.magnitude,
    'Power Shaft (W)': Qdot_shaft.magnitude,
    'Power Input (W)': Qdot_in.magnitude,
    'Efficiency (%)': efficiency.magnitude,
    'MEP (kPa)': MEP.magnitude,
    'BSFC (g/(W*h))': bsfc.magnitude,
    'Exhaust Heat (W)': Qdot_exhaust.magnitude,
    'Fins Heat (W)': Qdot_fins.magnitude,
    'Air Mass Flow (kg/s)': mdot_air.magnitude,
    'Fuel Mass Flow (kg/s)': mdot_fuel.magnitude,
    'Delta T (delta_K)': deltaT.magnitude
}

# Create a DataFrame from the dictionary and add a caption
df = pd.DataFrame(data)
df

```

```
[ ]:      Speed (RPM)  Torque (N * m)  Power Shaft (W)  Power Input (W)
0          1500           1.8        282.743339        2508.60 \
1          2000           1.8        376.991118        2549.28
2          2500           1.8        471.238898        3087.16
3          3000           1.8        565.486678        3733.52
4          3500           1.8        659.734457        4700.80
5          4000           1.8        753.982237        5333.60

      Efficiency (%)  MEP (kPa)  BSFC (g/(W*h))  Exhaust Heat (W)
0          11.270961  226.194671        0.706648        372.723 \
1          14.788141  226.194671        0.538580        496.964
2          15.264479  226.194671        0.521774        621.205
3          15.146207  226.194671        0.525848        878.238
4          14.034514  226.194671        0.567501       1161.930
5          14.136460  226.194671        0.563408       1408.400

      Fins Heat (W)  Air Mass Flow (kg/s)  Fuel Mass Flow (kg/s)
0       1853.133661          0.0015          0.000056 \
1       1675.324882          0.0020          0.000056
2       1994.716102          0.0025          0.000068
3       2289.795322          0.0030          0.000083
4       2879.135543          0.0035          0.000104
5       3171.217763          0.0040          0.000118

      Delta T (delta_K)
0              247
1              247
2              247
3              291
4              330
5              350
```

## Graphs

```
[ ]: # Plot Qdot_shaft, Qdot_in, Qdot_exhaust, Qdot_fins vs RPM
plt.figure()
plt.plot(df['Speed (RPM)'], df['Power Input (W)'], label="Input Power: Gasoline_
↳(chemical)")
plt.plot(df['Speed (RPM)'], df['Fins Heat (W)'], label="Output Power: Fins_
↳(heat)")
plt.plot(df['Speed (RPM)'], df['Exhaust Heat (W)'], label="Output Power: _
↳Exhaust (heat)")
plt.plot(df['Speed (RPM)'], df['Power Shaft (W)'], label="Output Power: Shaft_
↳(mechanical)")
plt.xlabel('Speed (RPM)')
plt.ylabel('Power (W)')
plt.legend()
plt.title('Engine Performance vs Speed (RPM)')
```

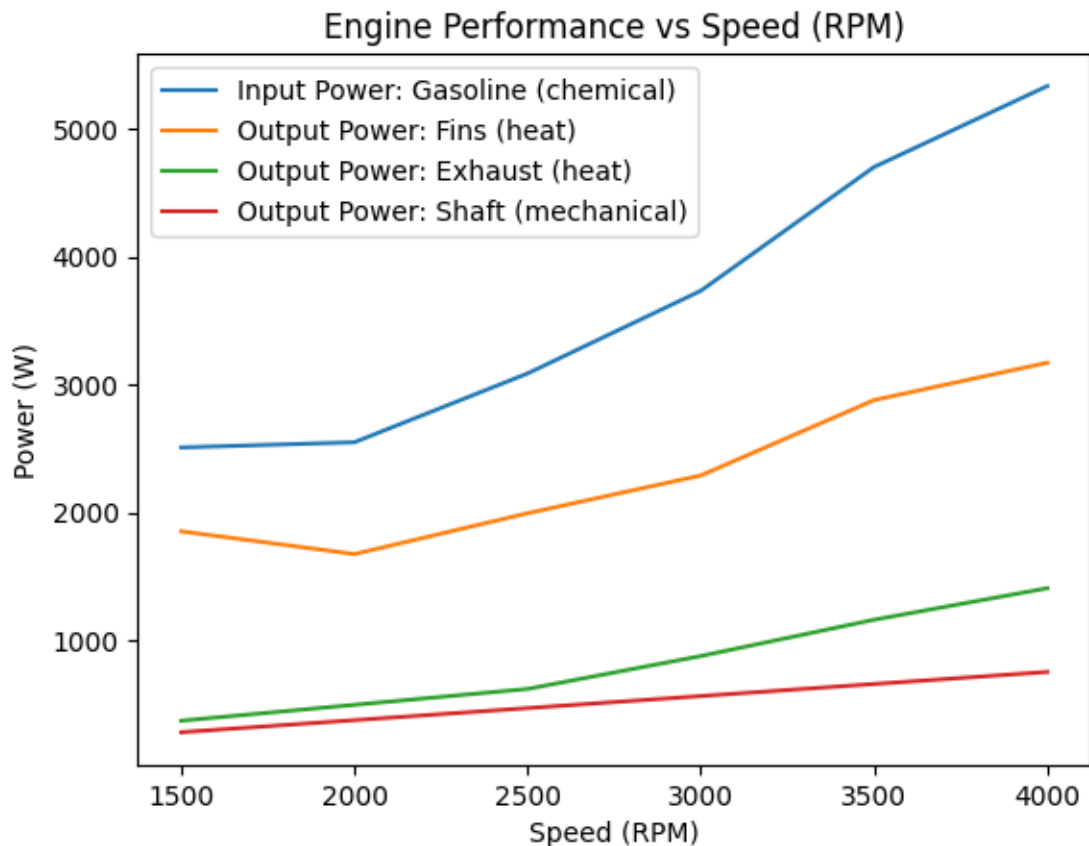
```

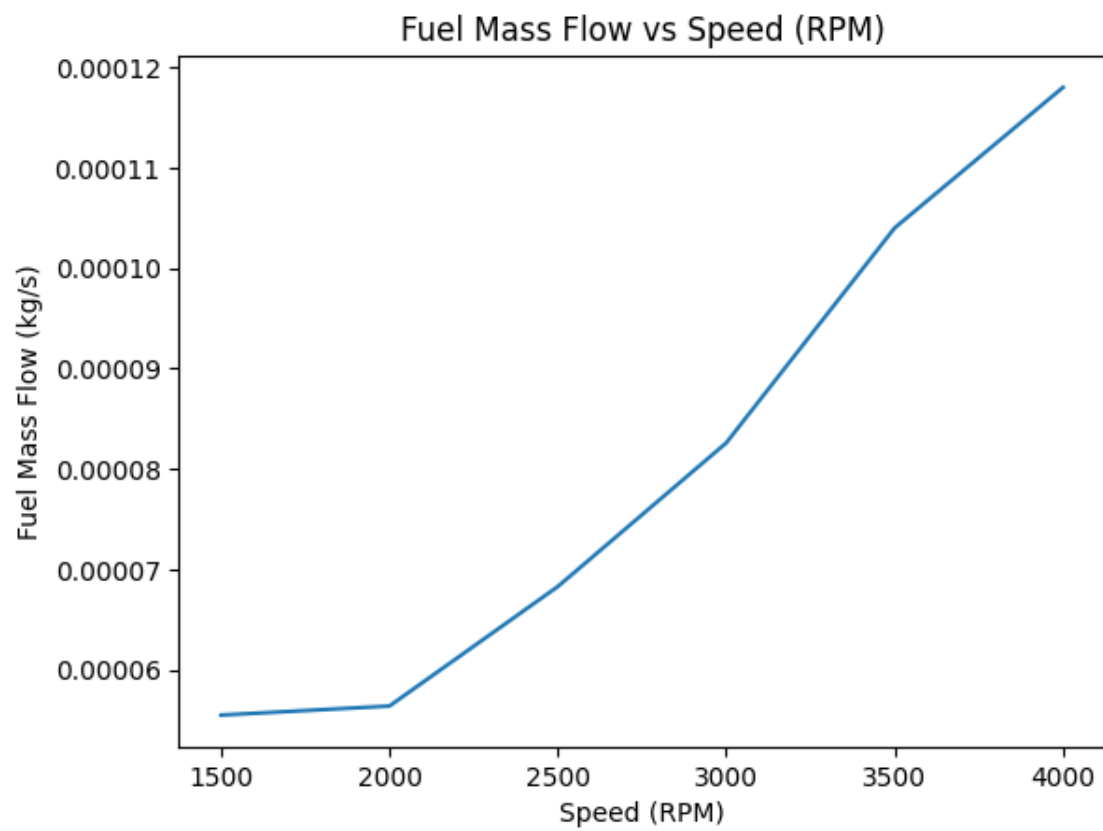
plt.show()

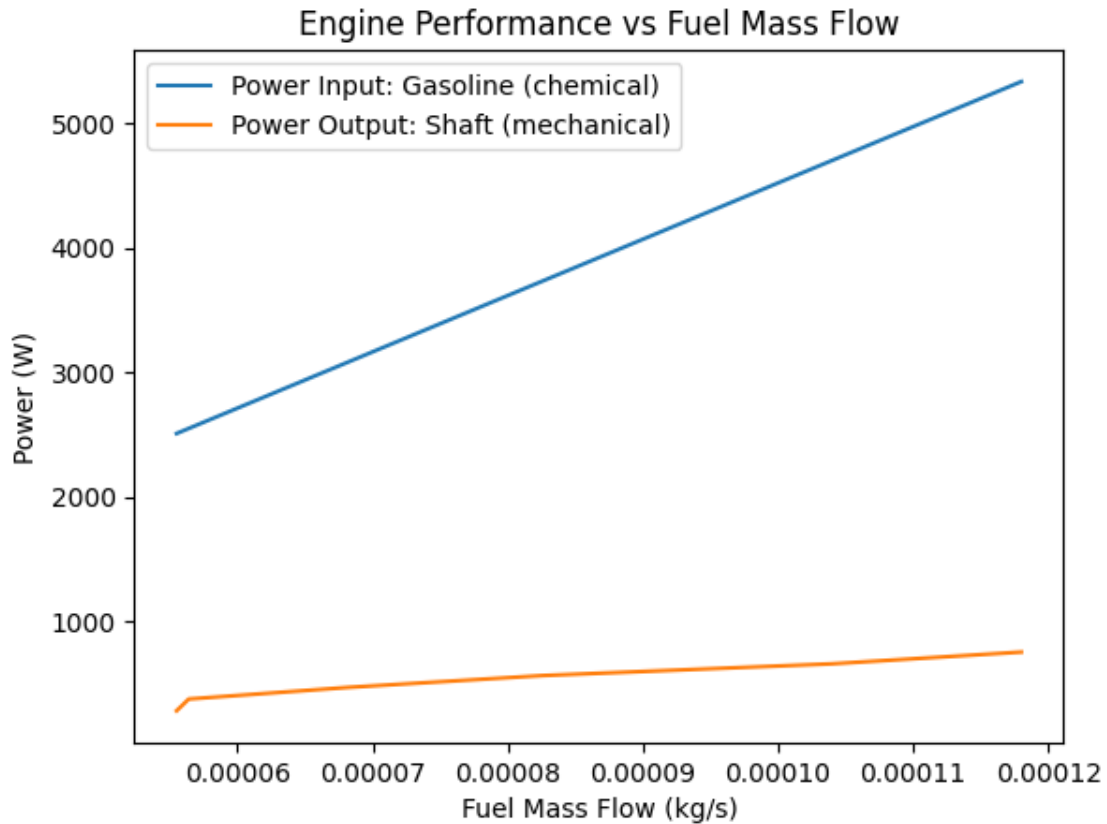
# Plot fuel flow rate vs rpm
plt.figure()
plt.plot(df['Speed (RPM)'], df['Fuel Mass Flow (kg/s)'])
plt.xlabel('Speed (RPM)')
plt.ylabel('Fuel Mass Flow (kg/s)')
plt.title('Fuel Mass Flow vs Speed (RPM)')
plt.show()

# Plot Qdot_shaft, Qdot_in vs fuel flow rate
plt.figure()
plt.plot(df['Fuel Mass Flow (kg/s)'], df['Power Input (W)'], label="Power Input: ↪ Gasoline (chemical)")
plt.plot(df['Fuel Mass Flow (kg/s)'], df['Power Shaft (W)'], label="Power ↵ Output: Shaft (mechanical)")
plt.xlabel('Fuel Mass Flow (kg/s)')
plt.ylabel('Power (W)')
plt.legend()
plt.title('Engine Performance vs Fuel Mass Flow')
plt.show()

```







## Part B: Constant Speed (1500 RPM), Variable Load Test

Setup variables and dependencies as well as given data

```
[ ]: #variable array setup
percent_load = np.array([0.75, 1, 1.25, 1.5, 1.75, 2]) # percent
speed = ureg.Quantity(np.array([1500, 1500, 1500, 1500, 1500, 1500]), rpm) # rpm
torque = ureg.Quantity(np.array([1.35, 1.8, None, None, None, None]), N * m) #
    ↳ torque
Qdot_shaft = ureg.Quantity(np.array([None, None, None, None, None, None]), W) #
    ↳ Qdot_shaft
Qdot_in = ureg.Quantity(np.array([None, None, None, None, None, None]), W) #
    ↳ heat input
efficiency = np.array([None, None, None, None, None, None]) # n_th percent
MEP = ureg.Quantity(np.array([169.64, 226.19, None, None, None, None]), kPa) #
    ↳ mean effective pressure
bsfc = ureg.Quantity(np.array([None, None, None, None, None, None]), g / (W *
    ↳ hr)) # brake specific fuel consumption
Qdot_exhaust = ureg.Quantity(np.array([None, None, None, None, None, None]), W)
    ↳ # exhaust heat
```



```

Qdot_fins = ureg.Quantity(np.array([None, None, None, None, None, None]), W) # fins heat
mdot_air = ureg.Quantity(np.array([None, None, None, None, None, None]), kg/s) # mass flow rate of air
mdot_fuel = ureg.Quantity(np.array([4.931E-05, 5.547E-05, 8.452E-05, 8.452E-05, 9.342E-05, 0.000118]), kg / s) # mass flow rate of fuel
deltaT = ureg.Quantity(np.array([235, 247, 250, 288, 314, 345]), K) # temperature difference

```

## Calculations

```

[ ]: # Calculate slope of load-torque line
slope = (torque[1].magnitude - torque[0].magnitude) / (percent_load[1] - percent_load[0])

# Calculate torque for remaining percent loads
for i in range(2, len(percent_load)):
    torque[i] = (slope * (percent_load[i] - percent_load[1]) + torque[1].magnitude) * N * m

mdot_air = (rho_air * D * speed) / (2*turns) # The 2 is present in the denominator because engine will only draw air every second revolution
mdot_air = mdot_air.to(kg / s)
Qdot_exhaust = mdot_air * Cp_air * deltaT
Qdot_exhaust = Qdot_exhaust.to(W)
Qdot_in = mdot_fuel * LHV_gas
Qdot_in = Qdot_in.to(W)
Qdot_shaft = speed*torque
Qdot_shaft = Qdot_shaft.to(W)
Qdot_fins = Qdot_in - Qdot_exhaust - Qdot_shaft
efficiency = (Qdot_shaft / Qdot_in)*100 # n_th percent
bsfc = mdot_fuel / Qdot_shaft
bsfc = bsfc.to(g / (W * hr))
MEP = (4 * np.pi * torque) / D
MEP = MEP.to(kPa)

```

## Table B

```

[ ]: # Create a dictionary with the column names and data
data = {
    'Percent Load (%)': percent_load,
    'Speed (RPM)': speed.magnitude,
    'Torque (N * m)': torque.magnitude,
    'Power Shaft (W)': Qdot_shaft.magnitude,
    'Power Input (W)': Qdot_in.magnitude,
    'Efficiency (%)': efficiency.magnitude,
    'MEP (kPa)': MEP.magnitude,
    'BSFC (g/(W*h))': bsfc.magnitude,
}

```

```

    'Exhaust Heat (W)': Qdot_exhaust.magnitude,
    'Fins Heat (W)': Qdot_fins.magnitude,
    'Air Mass Flow (kg/s)': mdot_air.magnitude,
    'Fuel Mass Flow (kg/s)': mdot_fuel.magnitude,
    'Delta T (delta_K)': deltaT.magnitude
}

# Create a DataFrame from the dictionary and add a caption
df = pd.DataFrame(data)
df

```

```

[ ]:  Percent Load (%)  Speed (RPM)  Torque (N * m)  Power Shaft (W)  \
0      0.75          1500          1.35      212.057504  \
1      1.00          1500          1.8       282.743339
2      1.25          1500          2.25      353.429174
3      1.50          1500          2.7       424.115008
4      1.75          1500          3.15      494.800843
5      2.00          1500          3.6       565.486678

    Power Input (W)  Efficiency (%)  MEP (kPa)  BSFC (g/(W*h))  \
0      2228.812      9.514374    169.646003    0.837113  \
1      2507.244     11.277057    226.194671    0.706266
2      3820.304     9.251336    282.743339    0.860914
3      3820.304     11.101604    339.292007    0.717428
4      4222.584     11.717963    395.840674    0.679692
5      5333.600     10.602345    452.389342    0.751211

    Exhaust Heat (W)  Fins Heat (W)  Air Mass Flow (kg/s)  \
0      354.615     1662.139496      0.0015  \
1      372.723     1851.777661      0.0015
2      377.250     3089.624826      0.0015
3      434.592     2961.596992      0.0015
4      473.826     3253.957157      0.0015
5      520.605     4247.508322      0.0015

    Fuel Mass Flow (kg/s)  Delta T (delta_K)
0      0.000049          235
1      0.000055          247
2      0.000085          250
3      0.000085          288
4      0.000093          314
5      0.000118          345

```

## Graphs

```

[ ]: # Plot Qdot_shaft, Qdot_in, Qdot_exhaust, Qdot_fins vs Torque
plt.figure()

```

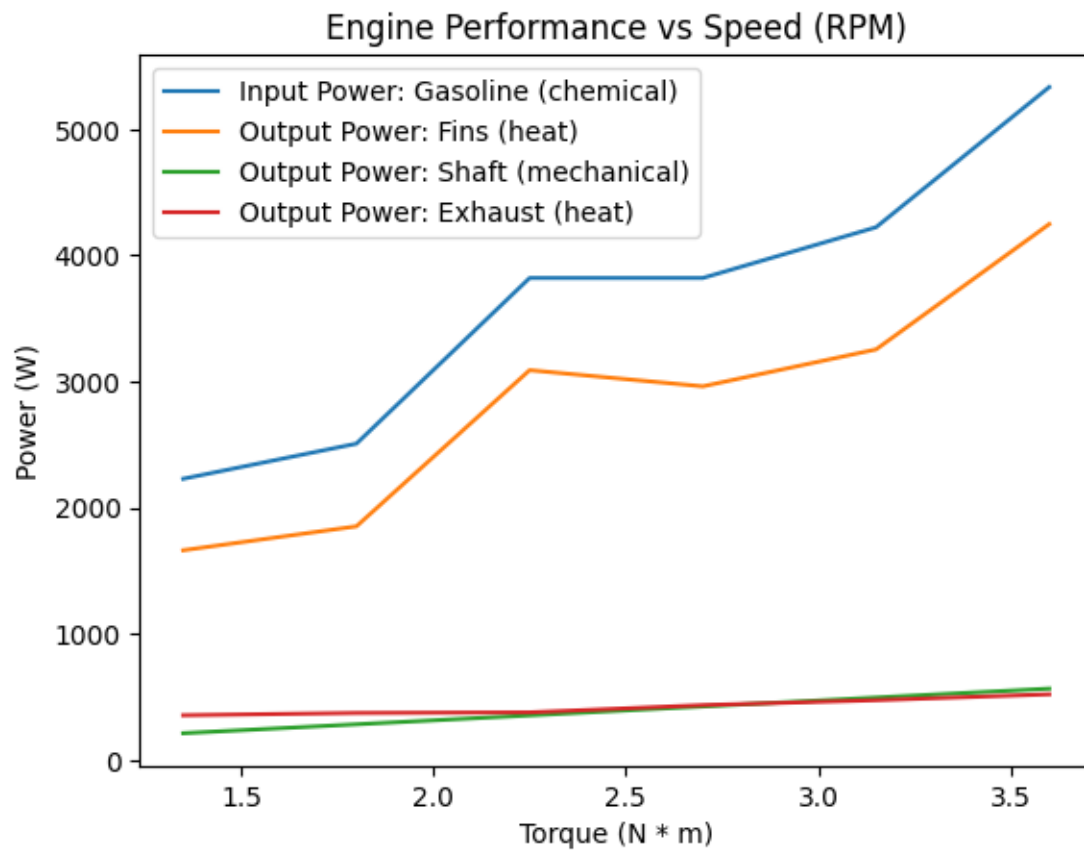
```

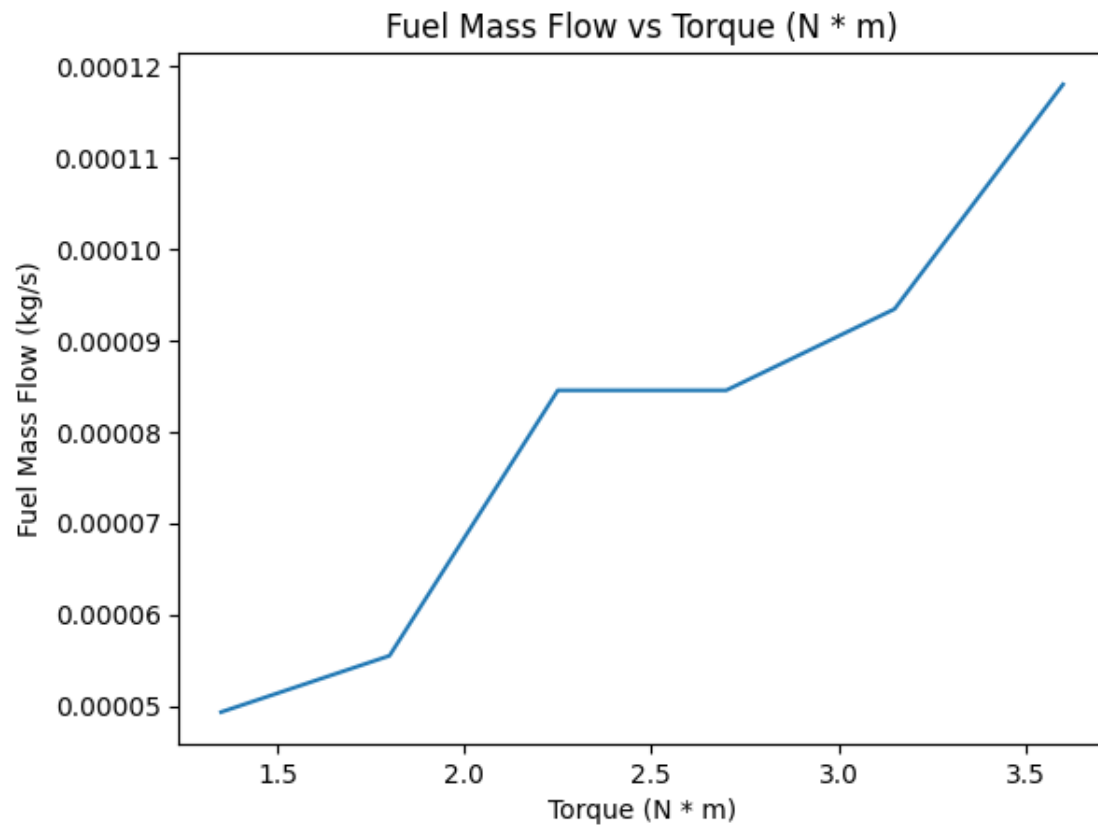
plt.plot(df['Torque (N * m)'], df['Power Input (W)'], label="Input Power:␣
↳Gasoline (chemical)")
plt.plot(df['Torque (N * m)'], df['Fins Heat (W)'], label="Output Power: Fins␣
↳(heat)")
plt.plot(df['Torque (N * m)'], df['Power Shaft (W)'], label="Output Power:␣
↳Shaft (mechanical)")
plt.plot(df['Torque (N * m)'], df['Exhaust Heat (W)'], label="Output Power:␣
↳Exhaust (heat)")
plt.xlabel('Torque (N * m)')
plt.ylabel('Power (W)')
plt.legend()
plt.title('Engine Performance vs Speed (RPM)')
plt.show()

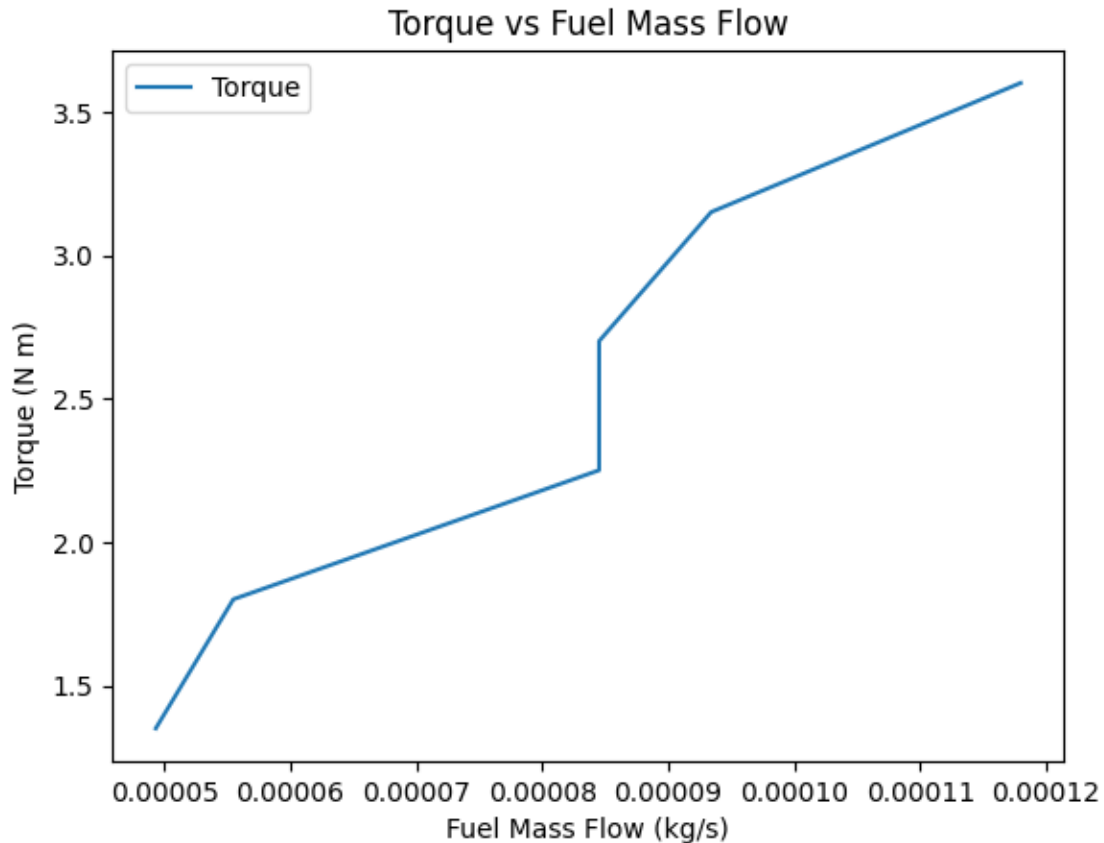
# Plot fuel flow rate vs rpm
plt.figure()
plt.plot(df['Torque (N * m)'], df['Fuel Mass Flow (kg/s)'])
plt.xlabel('Torque (N * m)')
plt.ylabel('Fuel Mass Flow (kg/s)')
plt.title('Fuel Mass Flow vs Torque (N * m)')
plt.show()

# Plot Qdot_shaft, Qdot_in vs fuel flow rate
plt.figure()
plt.plot(df['Fuel Mass Flow (kg/s)'], df['Torque (N * m)'], label="Torque")
plt.xlabel('Fuel Mass Flow (kg/s)')
plt.ylabel('Torque (N m)')
plt.legend()
plt.title('Torque vs Fuel Mass Flow')
plt.show()

```







### Conclusion Questions

- 1) Comment on the efficiency of engine for both loading cases (Table A vs. Table B). How could we improve the efficiency of the engine? Do these results make sense?

Efficiency is higher for higher RPM's and lower loads. This makes sense because the engine is running faster and therefore has more power to spare. We could improve the efficiency of the engine by increasing the compression ratio, which would increase the power output of the engine. These results make sense because the engine is more efficient at higher RPM's and lower loads.

- 2) What are some of the things we would need to be conscious of in our experiment to obtain reliable results?

We would have to be conscious that the engine is warmed up before we start the experiment. We would also have to be aware of how the engine is performing, making sure that it does not overheat and cause errant results. Engine should not run too lean or too rich. We would want to make sure the oil and gas is fresh to make sure we don't lose more efficiency than we would expect. It is also imperative that there are no leaks in the system.

- 3) Why may it be important to allow an engine to warm up before placing it under test (in terms of reliable results)?

Engines are more efficient when they are warm. This is because the oil is more viscous when it is cold, and therefore causes more friction. More friction will decrease efficiency.