RESEARCH ARTICLE

OPEN ACCESS

Air cooling effect of fins on a Honda shine bike

Padhiyar Abhesinh J*, Vasim G Machhar**

*(Department of Mechanical engineering(M.E (CAD/CAM), noble engineering college junagadh) ** (Department of Mechanical engineering, Noble engineering college ,junagadh)

ABSTRACT

The main of aim of this work is to study various researches done in past to improve heat transfer rate of cooling fins by changing cylinder block fin geometry. Low rate of heat transfer through cooling fins is the main problem in this type of cooling. So efficiency of the engine is increase by increase the heat transfer. Examples of direct air cooling in modern automobiles are rare. The most common example is the commercials Automobile bike like a Honda Shine, Bajaj bike, Honda splendor etc.

It is conclude about shape try to this fins is more effectively heat transfer in Honda shine bike compare to existing fins. After FEA Analysis it checking on fin whether efficiency of heat transfer increases or not. This work validation with Experimental and Mathematical.

Keywords - Fins, Heat transfer rate, Air contact area, FEA, PRO-ENGINEERING, ANSYS

I.

INTRODUCTION

Air-cooling and Water cooling are the main type of the 4S-SI engine cooling system. Water cooling system efficiency is more than air cooling system, but due to some advantages like reduced weight, lesser space requirement and cheaper over water cooling system, most of the Indian Motor-cycles are air-



Figure: 1.1 Honda Shine fins [11]

cooled. In the case of the engine head, such knowledge is temperature and the distribution of heat these parameters by fins. This element experiences high forces due to combustion chamber pressure and thermal load, which come from combustion process, and from the huge temperature gradient between intake and exhaust gas flows.

Engine heat transfers phenomena have been extensively analyzed for many geometry of fins. Numerous mathematical, experimental and ANSYS(software) are used for analysis to heat transfer have been analysis, which are widely accepted.

1.1 OBJECTIVES OF THE WORK

- > In this present work FEA analysis of Honda Shine bike fins and it valid with experimentally result.
- > After that FEA analysis and mathematically evaluation of modified existing fins dimensions
- > To find optimum design of fin with help of trail & error method for increase the contact area to effective heat transfer rate.

II. DIMENSIONS AND PROPERTIES OF EXISTING FIN

- Element type- solid87
- Analysis Type- Thermal
- Material = Aluminum alloy (Cu 4%, si 9%, Mn 2%, Mg 0.09%)
- Thermal Conductivity= 190 watt/m °C
- \blacktriangleright Density= 2770Kg/m³
- ➢ Specific Heat= 900J/Kg K
- ➢ Length of fin=73mm
- $\blacktriangleright \quad \text{One side height =} 19.2 \text{mm}$
- ➢ Second side height=8.3mm
- Thickness of fin=2.5mm

2.1 FEA ANALYSIS USING ANSYS WORKBENCH SOFTWARE



Figure-2.1.1:- Dimensions of Honda CB Shine fin^[12]

By using messing tool the fin is dived in the 13127 node. Model of messing is shown in figure for more than 10000 elements it takes more time and for fewer elements the accuracy could now good so I divide in 2448 element for better result.



Figure-2.1.2:- Meshing ^[12]

Padhiyar Abhesinh J Int. Journal of Engineering Research and Applications ISSN : 2248-9622, Vol. 5, Issue 5, (Part -3) May 2015, pp.82-92



Figure 2.1.3 boundary conditions^[12]

In figure Conduction and convection will occurred in fins during heat transfer. Heat transfer process starts when engine stops. 5 sides of fins are in contact of air and one side is contact of cylinder. So in 5 sides there will heat convection will done and in bottom side heat conduction process done. Shown in figure Fin come to ambient temperature after 1500 sec.

A: Transient Thermal Femperature Temperature Type: Temperature Unit: °C Time: 1499.9 3/10/2015 12:15 PM 219.99 Max 198.7 177.4 156.1 134.81 113.51 92.215 70.918 49.622 28.325 Min Geometry (Print Preview) Report Preview/ raph д Tabular Data Time [s] V N 14568 1120.5 29.63 Animation 👖 🔳 | 🛄 🛄 💡 19500 Frames 🛛 👻 2 Sec (Auto) 💽 | 🖷 | 🔍 | 🖛 3 29.63 1500. **ក្** ^{219.99} 14569 1120.6 29.63 14570 1120.7 29.63 28.325 14571 1120.8 29.63 250. 500. 750. 1000. 1250. 1500. 0 14572 1120.9 29.63 Figure 2.1.4 boundary conditions^[12]

2.2 FEA RESULT

Table 2.1 results of FEA analysis of existing fin^[12]

Time (after stop engine)	FEA result readings
Initial temp.	220°C
5 sec	216.731 °C
50 sec	182.99 °C
100 sec	153.3 °C
200 sec	109.89 °C
300 sec	81.51 °C
400sec	62.975 °C
700 sec	37.764 °C
1120 sec	29.743 °C
1500 sec	28.325 °C

2.3 EXPERIMENTAL WORK

Measure temperature by K type thermo-couple



Figure-2.3.1:-Measure temp of Honda CB shine^[11]

2.4 EXPERIMENTAL RESULT

Table 2.2 Experimental reading CB Honda shine^[11]

Time (after stop engine)	Temperature
Initial temp.	220°C
5 sec	218°C
50 sec	183°C
100 sec	155°C
200 sec	110°C
300 sec	84°C
400sec	64°C
700 sec	39°C
1120 sec	32°C
1500 sec	28.36°C

2.4.1 Experiment of Ergo-Tec Honda shine bike



Figure 2.4.1.1 Ergo-tec Honda shine bike take reading^[11]

2.5 COMPARISONS OF RESULT 2.5.1 FEA AND EXPERIMENTAL RESULT HONDA CB SHINE

Table 2.3 Comparison Honda CB SHINE and FEA reading					
Time(after stop	FEA(ANSYS)result	Experimental Honda			
engine)	readings	CB Shine model			
Initial temp.	220°C	220°C			
5 sec	216.731 °C	218°C			
50 sec	182.99 °C	183°C			
100 sec	153.3 °C	155°C			
200 sec	109.89 °C	110°C			
300 sec	81.51 °C	84°C			
400sec	62.975 °C	64°C			
700 sec	37.764 °C	39°C			
1120 sec	29.743 °C	32°C			
1500 sec	28.325 °C	28.36°C			

Table 2.3 Comparison Honda CB SHINE and FEA reading^[11]

Show in table experiment result and software result approximate nearly so software validate with experimentally

2.5.2 EXPERIMENT RESULT OF TWO HONDA SHINE MODEL

Table 2.4 Comparison Honda CB SHINE and Honda Ergo-Tec model experimental reading^[12]

Time(after stop engine)	CB shine model	Ergo-tec shine model
Initial temp.	220°C	220°C
5 sec	218°C	218°C
50 sec	183°C	185°C
100 sec	155°C	157°C
200 sec	110°C	114°C
300 sec	84°C	85°C
400sec	64°C	66°C
700 sec	39°C	40°C
1120 sec	32°C	32°C
1500 sec	28.36°C	30°C
1600 sec		28.35°C

III. FEA OF MODIFIED FIN

I have done FEA analysis of different modified fin dimensions without change the volume of the existing fins using ANSYS software

3.1 FEA ANALYSIS OF ONE MODIFIED FINS

MODEL CREATED USIND PRO-E SOFTWARE

After measuring the dimensions of fin. I have generate the model of that fin in FEA software, length of fin as 72 mm and height is one side 9 mm and another side is 26 mm. the thickness of fin is 2mm.



Figure 3.1.1 Modified fin model^[12]

Maximum temperature 220 °C it will be decrease at bulk temperature 28.32 °C in approximate 25 min By using messing tool the fin is dived in the 13127 node. Model of messing is shown in figure 3.4.2.1 for more than 10000 elements it takes more time and for fewer elements the accuracy could now good so I divide in 2448 element for better result.



Figure 3.1.2Figure meshing^[12]

Result after 1120 sec After 1120 sec maximum temperature is 28.402° C and minimum temperature is 28.361°C

Padhiyar Abhesinh J Int. Journal of Engineering Research and Applications ISSN : 2248-9622, Vol. 5, Issue 5, (Part -3) May 2015, pp.82-92



Figure 3.3 Modified fin result after 1120 sec^[12]

3.2 FEA RESULT OF MODIFIED FINS

I take this type different dimensions fins and do its FEA analysis shows reading in below table. -All fins Ambient temp is 28.32 °C, t = thickness, h1 = one side height, h2 = second side height, L = length

	L=73mm	L=71mm	L=73mm	L=72mm	L=73mm	L=72mm
	t=2mm	t=2.3mm	t=2.5mm	t=2mm	t=2.5mm	t=2mm
TIME	h1=8.3mm	h1=8.3mm	h1=8.3mm	h1=9mm	h1=8mm	h1=8mm
(SEC)	h2=26mm	h2=23mm	h2=19.2mm	h2=26mm	h2=20mm	h2=25mm
			Existing fin			
5	215.321 °C	215.623 °C	216.731 °C	215.283 °C	215.872 °C	215.083 °C
50	178.583 °C	182.123 °C	182.99 °C	177.86 °C	184.25 °C	177.87 °C
100	148.131 ℃	151.83 °C	153.3 ℃	145.12 °C	155.36 ℃	145.14 °C
200	105.032 °C	107.99 °C	109.89 °C	99.535 ℃	112.61 ℃	99.554 °C
300	93.621 ℃	79.66 ℃	81.51 ℃	89.710 ℃	84.213 ℃	71.712 °C
400	57.223 °C	61.366 °C	62.975 °C	54.682 °C	65.346 °C	54.702 °C
700	35.906 °C	36.99 ℃	37.764 °C	33.981 ℃	38.952 °C	34.082 °C
1120	28.721 °C	29.434 °C	29.743 °C	28.361 °C	30.96 °C	28.763 °C
110	28.343 °C	28.364 °C	29.703 °C		29.972 °C	24.342 °C
1200		28.332 °C	29.642 °C		29.418 ℃	
1250			28.853 °C		29.023 °C	
1300			28.761 °C		28.940 °C	
1400			28.431 °C		28.341 °C	
1500			28.325 °C			

Table 3.1 FEA result of different modifie	d fins ^[12]
Table 5.1 1 La result of amerent mounte	u mis

Table shows that Compare FEA analysis of the different modified dimensions fin in FEA software length of fin as 72 mm and height is one side 9 mm and another side is 26 mm. the thickness of fin is 2mm dimensions fin is more effectiveness for heat transfer rate .

www.ijera.com

3.3 EVOLUATION OF MODIFIED FIN^[8]

Efficiency(\underline{n}) = $\frac{\tanh(ml)}{\ln(ml)}$

Where, m= $\sqrt{\frac{ph}{Ak}}$

L= one side height of fin,P= periphery 2(b+y),b= length of fin,K= Thermal Conductivity 190 watt/m °C,A= cross section area (b×y)

Here,

b= 72mm, y= 2mm, L= 26mm, h= film coefficient $11 \text{ w/m}^2\text{K}$ So area $A = (b \times y) = 144 \text{ mm}^2 = 0.000144 \text{ m}^2$ And P = 2(b+y) = 148 mm = 0.148 m0.148×11 √0.000144×190 =7.71 m= Now, ml= $7.71 \times 26 \times 10^{-3} = 0.20$, tanh(ml)=tanh(0.20)= 0.1979. so,Efficiency(<u>n</u>)= $\frac{\tanh(ml)}{ml} = \frac{0.1979}{0.20} = 0.989$ Effectiveness of fin $\frac{\text{total area}}{\text{cross section area}} \times n = \frac{2(9 \times 72) + 2 \times 0.5(72 \times 17) + (9 \times 2) + (26 \times 2) + (73 \times 2)}{72 \times 2} \times 0.989 = 18.791$

Same calculation for all modified fins dimensions

Table 3.2 Modified fins dimensions and effectiveness^[8] Dimensions L=73mm L=72mm L=71mm L=73mm L=72mm L=73mm t=2.5mm of modified t=2.3mm t=2.5mm t=2mm t=2mm t=2mm h1=8.3mm fin h1=8.3mm h1=8mm h1=8.3mm h1=9mm h1=8mm h2=23mm h2=19.2mm h2=26mm h2=25mm h2=26mm h2=20mm Existing fin Effectiveness 17.44 17.77 15.87 13.44 18.79 13.87

3.4 VALIDATION OF MODIFIED FINS (FEA AND MATHAMATICALY)

Ambient temp 28.32 °C

Table 3.3 Validation of FEA with Mathematically^[8]

Modified Fin	L=73mm	L=71mm	L=73mm	L=72mm	L=73mm	L=71mm
dimensions	t=2mm	t=2.3mm	t=2.5mm	t=2mm	t=2.5mm	t=2.3mm
	h1=8.3mm	h1=8.3mm	h1=8.3mm	h1=9mm	h1=8mm	h1=8mm
	h2=26mm	h2=23mm	h2=19.2mm	h2=26mm	h2=20mm	h2=20mm
FINAL	28.34°C	28.33°C	28.33°C	28.34°C	28.36°C	28.40°C
FEA(temp)						
reading)						
Come to ambient	1200	1250	1500	1120	1400	1300
temp (TIME sec)						
Mathematical	17.44	15.87	13.44	18.79	13.87	14.26
Evaluation						
(Effectiveness)						





Figure 4.1.1 rectangular fin^[12]

4.2 Triangular fin (required 1050 sec)



Figure 4.2.1 triangular fin^[12]

4.3 Round triangular fin (required 1100 sec)



Figure 4.3.1 round triangular fin^[12]

4.4 Trapezoidal fin (required 1120 sec)



Figure 4.4.1 trapezoidal fin 1120 sec^[12]

Shown in above figure triangular fin is more cooling effect compare to other geometry shape but its manufacturing is complicated. So trapezoidal fin is effective shape for IC engine bike fins.

V. CONCLUSION

- > Trapezoidal fin is effective shape for IC engine bike fins
- Existing fins come to ambient temperature approximate 1500sec
- L=72mm, t=2mm, h1=9mm, h2=26mm Modified fins come to ambient temperature approximate after 1120 sec. It means this dimensions fins is generate more cooling effect compare to existing fin

VI. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This research work would not have been possible without the kind support of many people. I take this opportunity to acknowledge that who has been great sense of support and inspiration thought the research work successful.

I am very grateful to our H.O.D. & Guide Asst.Prof. Vasim G. Machhar, for his guidance, encouragement and support during my semester..

I am also grateful to our principal Dr. Vipul Vekariya Sir, for his kind support along with his valuable guidance has been instrumental in the successful completion of this project.

Last, but not the least, I want to thank my institute, Noble Group of Institutions, Junagadh, for giving me this opportunity to work in the great environment.

VII. FUTURE SCOPE

With modification in material of the Honda CB-Shine fin, we could have more efficient fin performance. Heat transfer rate can be maximized using geometric optimization

REFERENCES

- [1.] Prof. Arvind S. Sorathiya, Manankumar B. Joshi, "Heat Transfer Augmentation of Air Cooled 4 stroke SI Engine through Fins", IJREAT, Volume 2, Issue 1, Feb-Mar, 2014.
- [2.] P. Hirpara, Prof. Dr. P.P. Rathod "An Effect of Different Parameters of Fins on Heat Transfer of IC Engine", IOSR, 2320-334X,
- [3.] Magarajan U. Thundil karuppa Raj R. and Elango "Numerical Study on Heat Transfer of Internal Combustion Engine Cooling by Extended Fins Using CFD", ISCA, Vellore– 632 014, Tamil Nadu,2012.
- [4.] Elisa Carvajal Trujillo, Francisco J. Jiménez-Espadafor, José A. Becerra Villanueva "Methodology for the estimation of cylinder inner surface temperature in an air-cooled engine", Elsevier, s/n 41092 Sevilla, Ltd., 2011
- [5.] H. Azarkish, S.M.H. Sarvari, A. Behzadmehr "Optimum geometry design of a longitudinal fin with volumetric heat generation under the influences of natural convection and radiation", ELSEVIER, 98135-161 Zahedan, 2010

www.ijera.com

- [6.] Masao yoshida, soichi ishihara "Air cooling effect of fins on a motor cycle engine", JSME, VOL 49,2006.
- [7.] Esmail M.A. Mokheimer "Performance of annular fins with different profiles subject to variable heat transfer coefficient", International Journal of Heat and Mass Transfer,2002.

BOOKS

[8.] Heat transfer by Yunus A Cengel

WEBSITE

- [9.] Wikipedia. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fin(extended_surface)
- [10.] http://www.matbase.com
- [11.] Experimental work
- [12.] Ansys software