

MODELLING AND ANALYSIS OF CYLINDER CRANKSHAFT

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ABSTRACT

The static simulation is conducted on a crankshaft from a single cylinder 4- strokediesel engine. A three-dimension model of diesel engine crankshaft is created usingCATIA V5 software. Static structural analysis is performed to obtain the stressmagnitude at critical locations of crankshaft in. The static analysis is done usingSoftware ANSYS 2021R1 whichresulted in the stresses, deformation and elasticstrain. This boundary conditions are applied at bearings.Crankshafts find manyapplicationsinvariousbranchesofengineering.Theyareusedwheneverthereistheneedtotranslatereciprocatinglinearmotionintorotationorvice-versa.Intheirmorevaried configurations, crankshafts are usually used in internal combustion enginesbut also in piston steam engines. It lays on the former the vaster and varied range ofapplications of crankshafts. The internal combustion engines cover various fields ofuses,from small scale model planes tolargemaritimeengines.

INTRODUCTION

Crankshaft is an extensive segment with a perplexing (complex) geometry in the engine,which changes over the reciprocating displacement of the piston into a rotating movementwith a four-link mechanism. In a reciprocating engine, it translatesreciprocating motion ofthe piston into rotational motion; whereas in reciprocating, it converts the rotational motioninto

reciprocating motion. In order to do the conversion between two motions, the crankshafthas "crank throws" or "crankpins", additional bearing surfaces whose axis is offset from thatof the crank, to which the "big ends" of the connecting rods from each cylinder attach. It istypically connected to a flywheel to reduce the pulsation characteristic of the four-strokecycle,andsometimesatorsionorvibrationdamperattheopposite

end, to reduce the tensional vibrations often caused along the length of the crankshaft by the cylinder's farthest from the output end acting on the tensile elasticity of the metal. Crankshafts find many applications in various branches of engineering. They are used whenever there is the need to translate reciprocating linear motion into rotation or vice-versa. In their more varied configurations, crankshafts are usually used in internal combustion engines but also in piston steam engines. It lays on the former the vaster and varied range of applications of crankshafts. Their internal combustion engines cover various fields of uses, from small scale model planes to large maritime engines. So, crankshafts produced by the various methods apply to: e.g., engines for road, rail and maritime transport, portable machinery, electrical generators, agricultural and industrial machinery. Crankshafts are also used in driven machinery such as air compressors and

reciprocating pumps. The industrial potential for a new crankshaft manufacturing process is huge, as the existing and common methods, forging; casting and machining are very costly. The former two

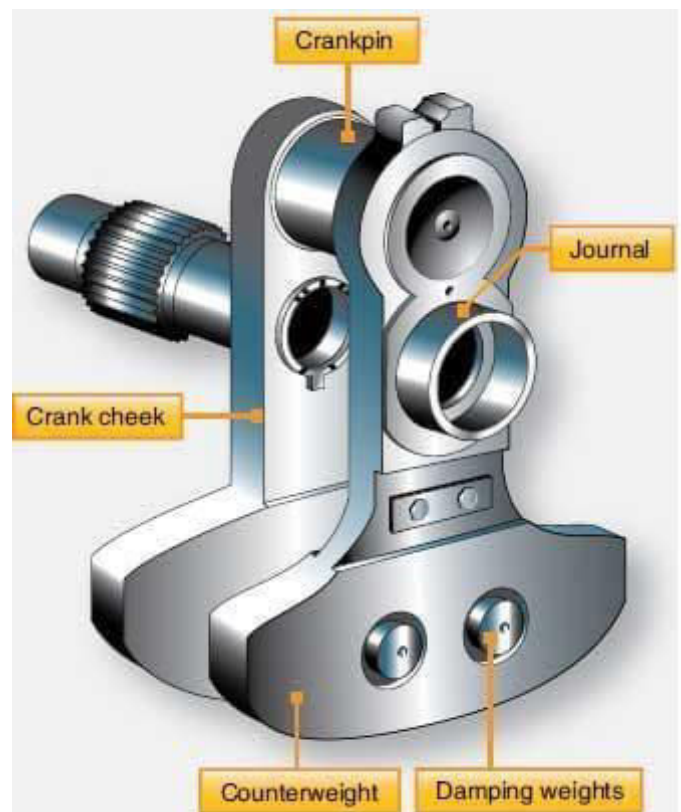


Fig1 Nomenclature of Crankshaft

demand high volume production to be cost effective, as the investment in tools and machinery is huge.

MATERIA OF CONSTRUCTION

ALUMINIUM 7075 ALLOY:

Chemical Composition:

Table-3.1 chemical composition of Al7075

Chemical composition	Al7075
Si	0.62
Fe	0.23
Cu	0.22
Mn	0.03
Mg	0.84
Cr	0.22
Zn	0.10
Ti	0.1
Al	Bal

Mechanical Properties:

Table-3.2 mechanical properties of Al7075

Properties	Al 7075
Elastic Modulus (Gpa)	70-80
Density (g/cc)	2.81
Poisson's Ratio	0.33
Hardness (HB500)	60
Tensile Strength (T) (Mpa)	220

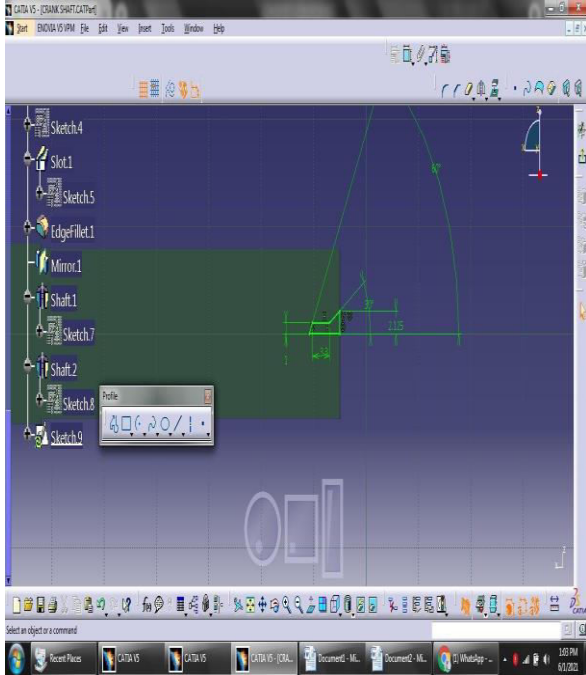
APPLICATION:

The uses of Al 7075 are Aircraft fittings, gears and shafts, fuse parts, meter shafts and gears, missile parts, regulating valve parts, worm gears, keys, aerospace and defence applications; bike frames, all-terrain vehicle (ATV) sprockets. It possesses high heat dissipation capacity due to its high thermal conductivity and is suitable for high strength and high

temperature applications as well.

The world's first mass production usage of the 7075 aluminium alloy was for the Mitsubishi A6M Zero fighter. The aircraft was known for its excellent manoeuvrability which was facilitated by the higher strength of 7075 compared to former aluminium alloys.

7000 series alloys such as 7075 are often used in transport applications due to their high specific strength, including marine, automotive and aviation. These same properties lead to its use in rock climbing equipment, bicycle components, inline skating-frames and hang glider airframes are commonly made from 7075 aluminium alloy. Hobby grade RC models commonly use 7075 and 6061 for chassis plates. 7075 is used in the manufacturing of M16 rifles for the American military as well as AR-15 style rifles for the civilian market. In particular high quality M16 rifle lower and upper receivers as well as extension tubes are typically made from 7075-T6



mould tool manufacturing. This alloy has been further refined into other 7000 series alloys for this application, namely 7050 and 7020.

Fig4.5 Mirror image in Catia

Fig Design of the shaft in Catia

alloy. Desert Tactical Arms, SIG Sauer, and French armament company PGM use it for their precision rifles. It is also commonly used in shafts for lacrosse sticks, such as the STX sabre, and camping knife and fork sets. It is a common material used in competition yo-yos as well. Due to its high strength, low density, thermal properties, and its ability to be highly polished, 7075 is widely used in

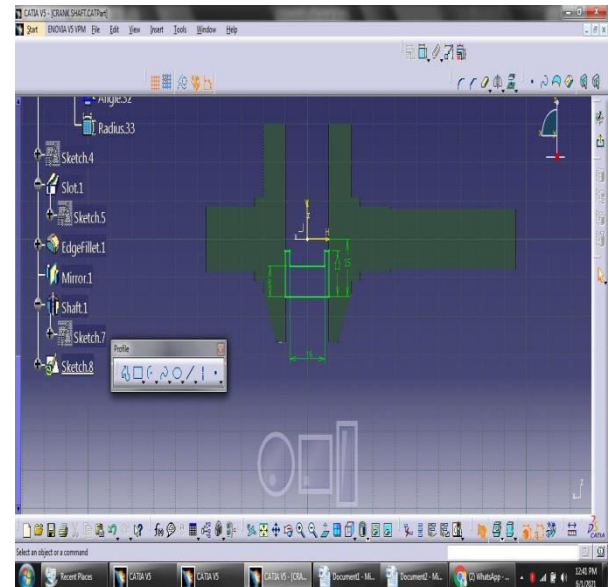
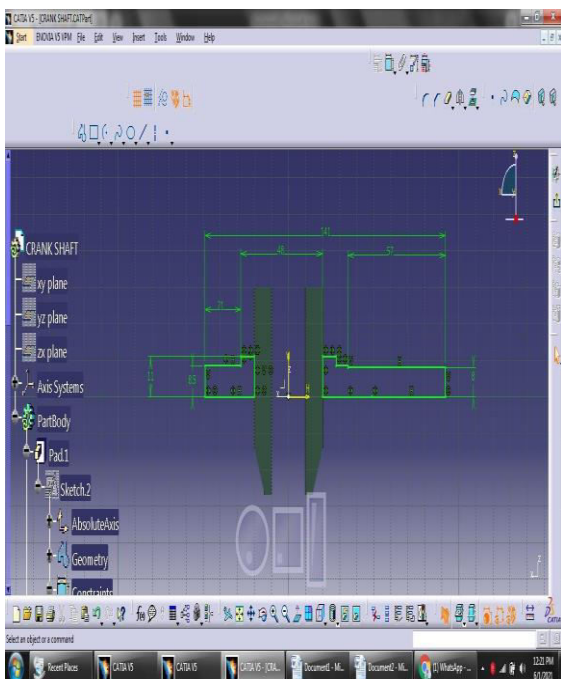


Fig Design of crank pin in Catia



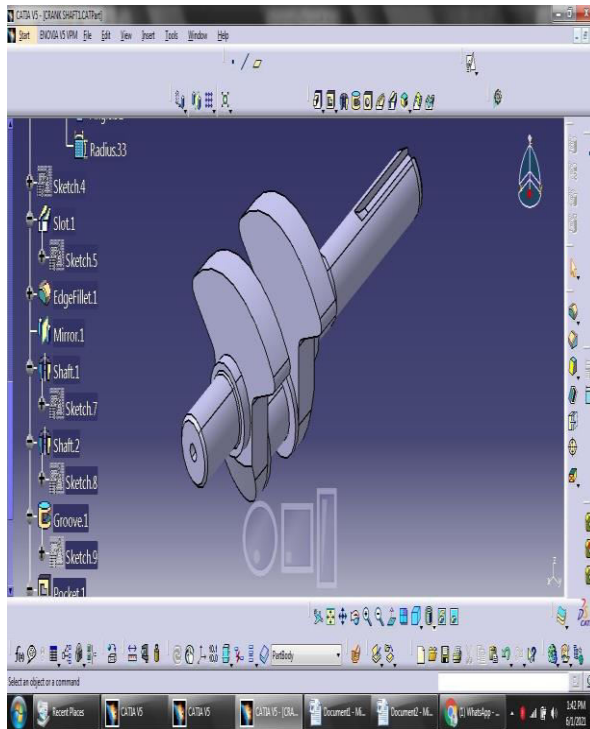
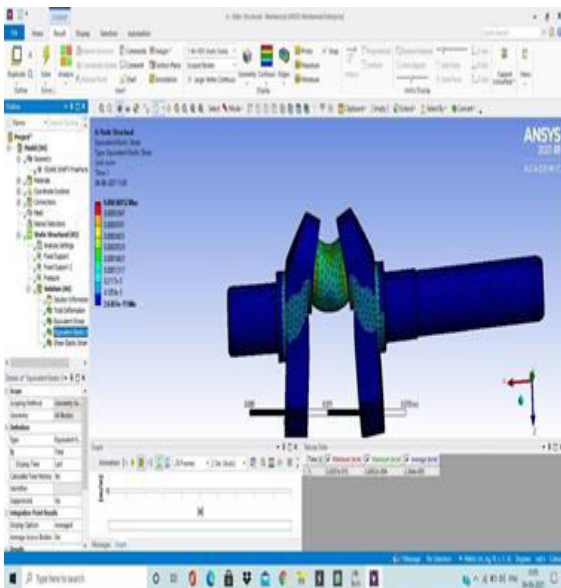


Fig CrankshaftmodelinCatia

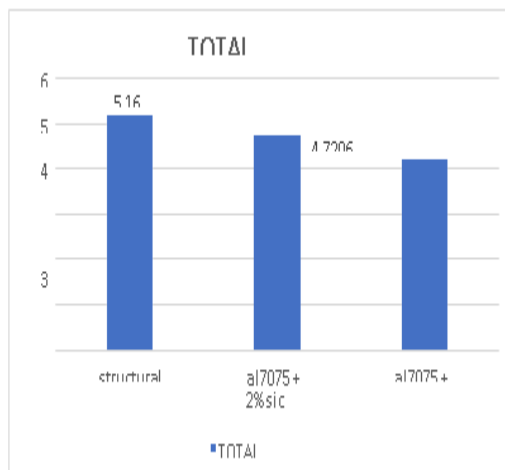
FigEquivalentElastic Strain



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 5.1 The obtained parameters are tabulated in the below table:

S.NO	MATERIAL	TOTAL DEFORMATION (m)	EQUIVALENT (VON-MISES) STRESS (Pa)
1	Steel	5.1669×10^{-6}	3.1852×10^8
2	Al7075+2%SiC	4.7206×10^{-6}	3.1492×10^7
3	Al7075+5%SiC	4.2035×10^{-6}	3.1492×10^7



CONCLUSION

Crankshaft is designed with three different materials from those three different designs it is concluded that it is very much useful to use Al7075+5%SiC rather than Al7075+2%SiC and structural steel. Al7075+5%SiC and Al7075+2%SiC has got better equivalent

stress. The Al7075+5%SiC has shown less deformation and elastic strain when compared with structural steel and Al7075+2%SiC. This Al7075+5%SiC has got less equivalent stress than structural steel. So Al7075+5%SiC is best and convenient composite to be used.

FUTURE SCOPE

Fatigue analysis, vibration analysis and dynamic analysis are to be carried out on four stroke single cylinder diesel engine

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