

Experimental Investigation On Performance, Combustion Characteristics Of Diesel Engine By Using Cotton Seed Oil

S.KIRANKUMAR

Lecturer, Department of Mechanical Engineering
Blue hora university, Ethiopia

Abstract- Injection pressure plays an important role in the engine performance and emission control of internal combustion engines. Present work describes the experimental investigations carried on a four stroke single cylinder water cooled Kirloskar diesel engine with Cotton seed oil-diesel blends. Cotton seed oil is blended with diesel in varying proportions like (C10, C20, C30) 10%, 20% and 30% and experiments were carried out by varying the injection pressures from 165 bar to 210 bar. The performance characteristics like brake thermal efficiency, brake specific fuel consumption and exhaust gas temperatures are investigated. Based on investigations, a comparison is drawn on engine performance with pure diesel operation and with different blends. Experimental results demonstrate that at 195 bar fuel injection pressure, the performance characteristics are observed to be better with blends when compared to the pure diesel operation. Maximum brake thermal efficiency observed is 34.01% with 30% blend at an injection pressure of 195 bar and lower specific fuel consumption observed is 0.258 kg/kw-hr with 30% blend at an injection pressure of 195bar.

Keywords: injection pressure, Cotton seed oil , brake power ,specific fuel consumption, compression ignition.

1. INTRODUCTION

Researchers have used different additives to petrol and diesel fuels for efficiency and emission improvement. The addition of alcohol based fuels to petroleum fuels has been increasing due to advantages like better combustion and lower exhaust emissions. Oxygenates like ethanol, I-propanol, I-butanol and I-pentanol improved performance parameters and reduced exhaust emissions (1, 2). Gasoline-ethanol blends with additives such as cyclooctanol, cycloheptanol increased brake thermal efficiency when compared to gasoline with reduction in CO,CO₂ and NO_x while HC and O₂ increased moderately(3). Gasoline with additives like ethanol and ethanol-isobutanol increased the brake power, volumetric and brake thermal efficiencies and

fuel consumption. The CO and HC concentrations in the engine exhaust decreased while the NO_x concentration increased. The addition of 5% isobutanol and 10% ethanol to gasoline gave the best results(4). Bio-additives (matter extracted from palm oil) as gasoline additives at various percentages (0.2%, 0.4% and 0.6%) showed improvement in fuel economy and exhaust emissions of SI engine(5). Methyl-ester of Jatropha oil diesel blends with Multi-DM-32 diesel additive showed comparable efficiencies, lower smoke, CO₂ and CO (6). The addition of Di Methyl Carbonate (DMC) to diesel fuel increases efficiency marginally with reductions in NO_x emissions while PM and soot emissions were reduced considerably (7,8). Biodiesel with Di Ethyl Ether in a naturally aspirated and turbocharged, high-pressure, common rail diesel engine reduced NO_x emissions with slight improvement in brake thermal efficiency (9,10). Ethanol addition to diesel-biodiesel blends increased brake thermal efficiency with reduction in carbon monoxide and smoke emissions and at the same time hydrocarbons, oxides of nitrogen and carbon dioxide emissions increased(11). Some researchers have used cetane improvers and some others have used additives in coated engines. Biodiesel blended fuel, and a cetane improving additive (2-EHN) reduced PM emissions(12). Addition of di-1-butyl peroxide and the conventional cetane improver, 2-ethylhexyl nitrate additives to diesel fuel reduced all regulated and unregulated emissions including NO_x emissions(13). Present work attempts to investigate performance, combustion and emission characteristics of diesel engine with the cotton seed oil blends. The properties of cotton seed oil are shown in Table 1.

Table 1
Properties of cotton seed oil

properties	C10	C20	C30	DIESE L	COTTO N SEED OIL
carbon % (W/W)	0.2130	0.1920	0.1566	0.2439	0.1269
flash point (° C)	57	59	61	60	120
Fire point (°c)	64	68	71	62	153
Density (g/cm ³)	822.5	826	829	830	868
Kinematicvisco sity (centi stroke) at 30 ⁰ c	3.575	3.96	4.387	3.15	9.155
Specific gravity	0.811	0.821	0.827	0.830	0.876
Calorific value (kj/kg)	41.9×1 0 ³	41.46×1 0 ³	40.87×1 0 ³	42.5×1 0 ³	37.4×1 0 ³

2. EXPERIMENTAL SET UP AND PROCEDURE

2.1 Experimental Set Up:

The engine shown in plate.1 is a 4 stroke, vertical, single cylinder, water cooled, constant speed diesel engine which is coupled to rope brake drum arrangement to absorb the power produced. The engine crank started. Necessary dead weights and spring balance are included to apply load on brake drum. Suitable cooling water arrangement for the brake drum is provided. Separate cooling water lines fitted with temperature measuring thermocouples are provided for engine cooling. A measuring system for fuel consumption consisting of a fuel tank, burette, and a 3- way cock mounted on stand and stop watch are provided. Air intake is measured using an air tank fitted with an orifice meter and a water U- tube differential manometer. Also digital temperature indicator with selector switch for temperature measurement and a digital rpm indicator for speed measurement are provided on the panel board. A governor is provided to maintain the constant speed.

Table 2 Specifications of the Test Engine

Specifications of the Test Engine	
Particulars	Specifications
Make	Kirloskar
Rated Power	3.7 kw(5hp)
Bore	80 mm
Stroke Length	110 mm
Swept volume	562 cc
Compression ratio 16.5:1	Compression ratio 16.5:1

Plate 1 Diesel Engine Test Rig



2.2 TEST FUELS

For experimental investigations, biodiesel derived from cotton seed oil was mixed with diesel in varying proportions 10%, 20% and 30% by volume respectively to all the blends.

2.3 EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE

Calculate full load (W) that can be applied on the engine from the engine specifications. Clean the fuel filter and remove the air lock. Check for fuel, lubricating oil and cooling water supply. Start the engine using decompression lever ensuring that no load on the engine and supply the cooling water Allow the engine for 10 minutes on no load to get stabilization. Note down the total dead weight, spring balance reading, time taken for 20cc of fuel consumption and the manometer readings. Repeat the above step for different loads up to full load. Connect the exhaust pipe to the smoke meter and exhaust gas analyzer and corresponding readings are tabulated. Allow the engine to stabilize on every load change and then take the readings. Before stopping the engine remove the loads and make the engine stabilized Stop the engine pulling the governor lever towards the engine cranking side. Check that there is no load on engine while stopping

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

The experiments are conducted on the four stroke single cylinder water cooled diesel engine at constant speed (1500 rpm) with varying loads. Various performance parameters such as, The variation of brake thermal

efficiency with load for different fuels is presented in Fig. 1.1. In all cases, it increased with increase in load. This was due to reduction in heat loss and increase in power with increase in load. The maximum thermal efficiency for C30 (34.01 %) was higher than that of diesel [32.82%]. This blend of 30% also gave minimum brake specific energy consumption. Hence, this blend was selected as optimum blend for further investigations and long-term operation. The variation of mechanical efficiency with brake power is shown in the Fig. 1.2. From the plot it is observed that there is slight variation of the mechanical efficiency for all the blends of cotton seed oil compared to the diesel fuel. The variation of volumetric efficiency with Brake Power is shown in Fig. 1.3. From the plot it is observed diesel contains 78.42% at full load, but in case of cotton seed oil blends it shown a slight decrement. The decrement in the volumetric efficiency is due to the decrease in the amount of intake air due to high temperature in the cylinder. The variation in BSFC with load for diesel and cotton seed oil blends is presented in Fig 1.4. In all cases, it decreased sharply with increase in percentage load for all fuels. The BSFC full load condition for the diesel is 0.26 and among all the blends C30 has taken minimum fuel by giving the value of 0.258. The main reason for this could be that percent increase in fuel required to operate the engine is less than the percent increase in brake power due to relatively less portion of the heat losses at higher loads. The BSFC for C30 was observed lower than diesel. The variation of Indicated Specific Fuel Consumption (ISFC) with Brake Power is shown in Fig. 1.5. From the plot it is observed that the indicated specific fuel consumption is slightly higher than the diesel for the blends of cotton seed oil. At full load condition the ISFC for the diesel is 0.163 which is lower than the 0.188 for the blend C30. Initially it is higher than the diesel but coming to the full load condition it is coming closer to the diesel. The variation of Air-Fuel Ratio with Brake Power is shown in Fig. 1.6. From the plot it is observed that air fuel ratio decreases compare with Diesel at full load condition for the different blends of cotton seed oil. At the full load condition the air fuel ratio for the blend C30 is 22.05 which is lower than the diesel having 22.79. The air fuel ratio decreases due to increase in load because of the compensation of load can only be done with increasing the quantity of fuel injection to develop the power required to bare the load.

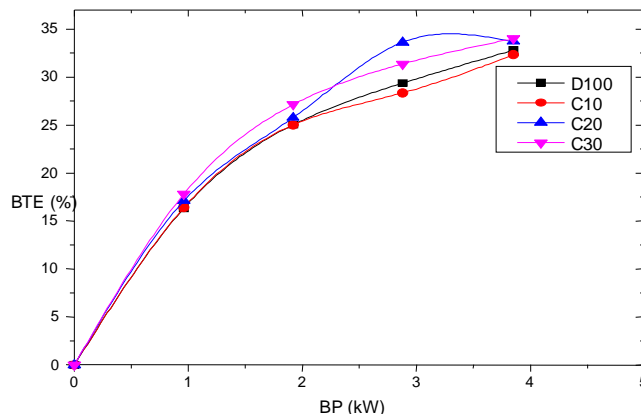


Fig. 1.1 Variation of Brake Thermal Efficiency with Brake Power Using CSO Blends

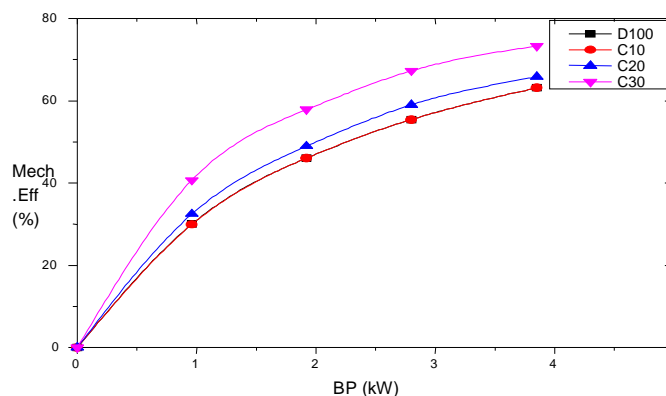


Fig. 1.2 Variation of Mechanical Efficiency with Brake Power Using CSO Blends

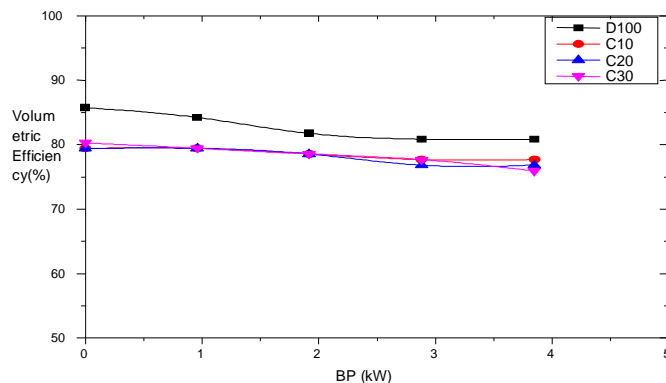


Fig. 1.3 Variation of Volumetric Efficiency with Brake Power Using CSO Blends

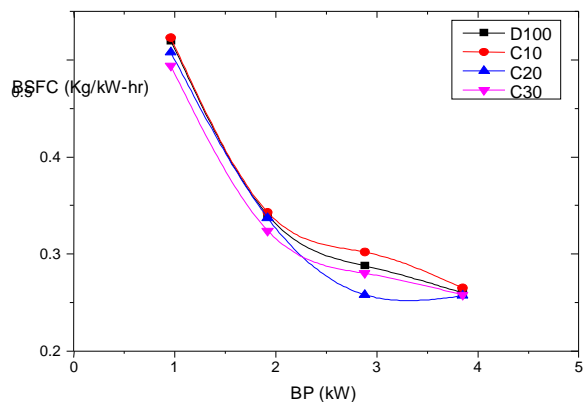


Fig. 1.4 Variation of Brake Specific Fuel Consumption with Brake Power Using CSO Blends

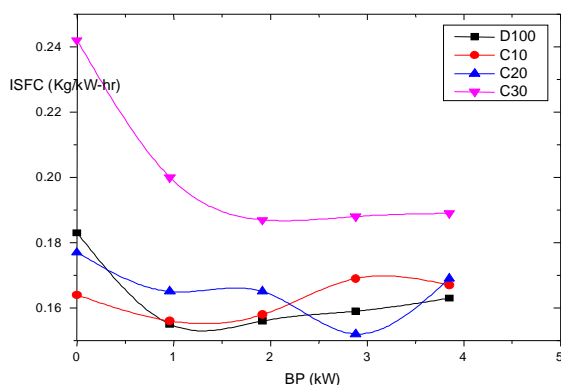


Fig. 1.5 Variation of Indicated Specific Fuel Consumption with Brake Power Using CSO Blends

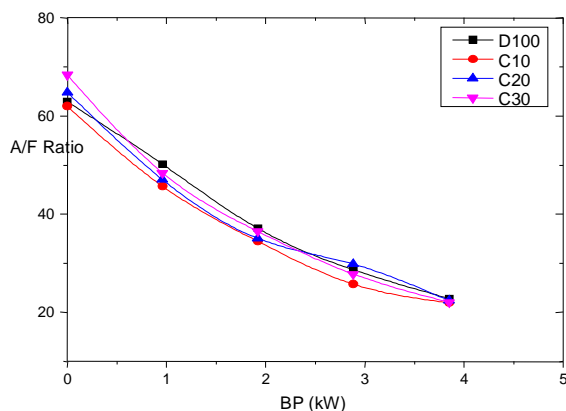


Fig. 1.6 Variation of Air Fuel Ratio with Brake Power Using CSO Blends

3.2 EMISSION ANALYSIS USING DIESEL AND COTTON SEED OIL BLENDS:

The experiments are conducted on the four stroke single cylinder water cooled diesel engine at constant speed (1500 rpm) with varying loads. Various emission parameters in the sense of smoke density, unburned hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide and nitrogen are discussed below. The variation of Smoke density with Brake Power is shown in Fig. 1.7. The Smoke is nothing but solid soot particles suspended in exhaust gas. Fig. 1.8 shows the variation of smoke level with brake power at various loads for different blends like C10, C20 and C30 tested fuels. It is observed that smoke is decreases for CSO-DIESEL blends at full load conditions. It is observed that the smoke density for the diesel fuel is 79.6 high compared to all blend and for the blend C30 smoke density is lesser compared to all the other blends by giving the value of 61.34. The variation of CO emission with Brake Power is shown in Fig. 1.9. The plot it is observed that is interesting to note that the engine emits more CO for diesel as compared to biodiesel blends under all loading conditions. The CO concentration is decreases for the blends of C10, C20 and C30 for all loading conditions. At full load conditions the CO emissions for the diesel is lower than the other blends and at full load condition the blend C30 given the lower emissions compared to all blends. At lower biodiesel concentration, the oxygen present in the biodiesel aids for complete combustion. However as the biodiesel concentration increases, the negative effect due to high viscosity and small increase in specific gravity suppresses the complete combustion process, which produces small amount of CO. The variation of carbon dioxide with brake power is shown in fig. 1.10. The plot is reveals that different specified blends are indicated. The CO_2 emission for all the fuels tested followed an increasing trend with respect to load. At full load condition the blend C30 has given the maximum CO_2 emission which is allowable. The reason could be the high amount oxygen in the specified fuel blends which is converting CO emission into CO_2 emission content. The variation in HC emissions with Brake Power is shown in Fig. 1.10. The plot it is observed that the HC emission variation for different blends is indicated. That the HC emission decreases with increase in load for diesel and it is drastic decreases for all biodiesel blends. Traces are seen at no load and full load. At full load condition the HC emissions for diesel is high compared to the all the blends, the blend C30 has shown the maximum reduction in the HC emissions. As the Cetain number of ester based fuel is higher than diesel, it exhibits a shorter delay period and results in better combustion leading to low HC emission. Also the intrinsic oxygen contained by the biodiesel was responsible for the reduction in HC emission. The variation of NO_x emission with Brake Power is shown in Fig. 1.11. The plot it is observed that for different blends is indicated. The NO_x emission for all the fuels tested followed an increasing trend with respect to load. At full load condition the blend C30 has given the most decrement in the oxides of nitrogen compared to all the other blends of cotton seed oil. The reason could be the higher average gas temperature,

residence time at higher load conditions. A reduction in the emission for all the blends as compared to diesel was noted. With increase in the biodiesel content of the fuel, corresponding increment in emission was noted. The variation of unused oxygen emission with brake power is shown in Fig. 1.12. From the graph it is observed that as the load increases the unused oxygen decreases. At full load condition the unused oxygen obtained are 18.62%, 18.7%, 19.50% and 19.74% for the fuels of diesel, C10, C20 and C30 respectively. The decrement of unused oxygen due to CO emission converts into CO₂ emission.

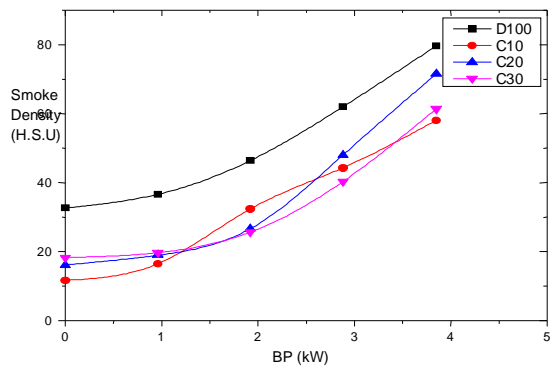


Fig. 1.7 Variation of Smoke Density with Brake Power Using CSO Blends

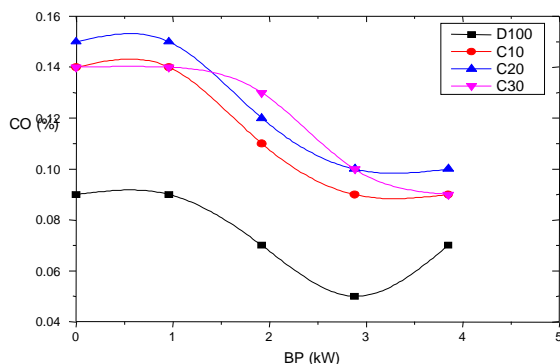


Fig. 1.8 Variation of Carbon Monoxide with Brake Power Using CSO Blends

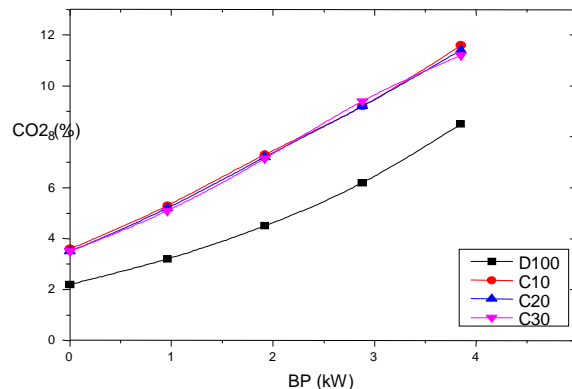


Fig.1.9 Variation of Carbon Dioxide with Brake Power Using CSO Blends

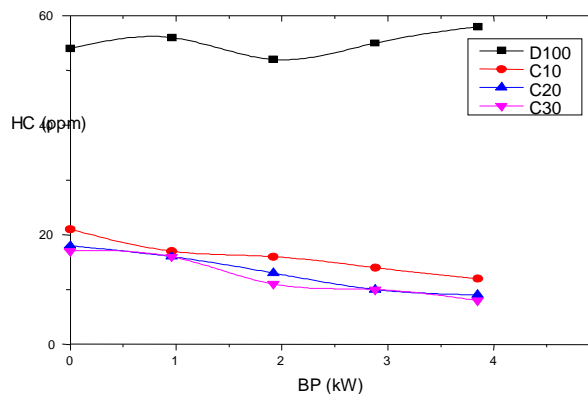


Fig. 1.10 Variation of Unburned Hydrocarbons with Brake Power Using CSO Blends

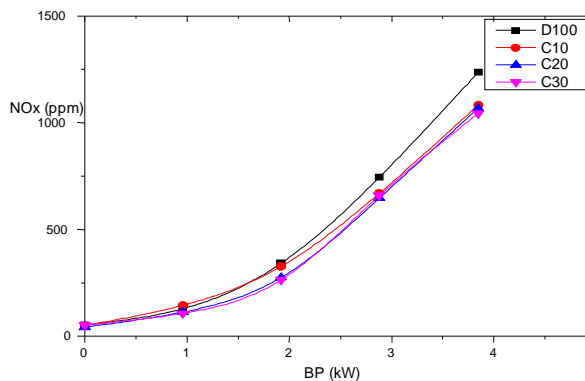


Fig.1.11 Variation of NOx Emission with Brake Power Using CSO Blends

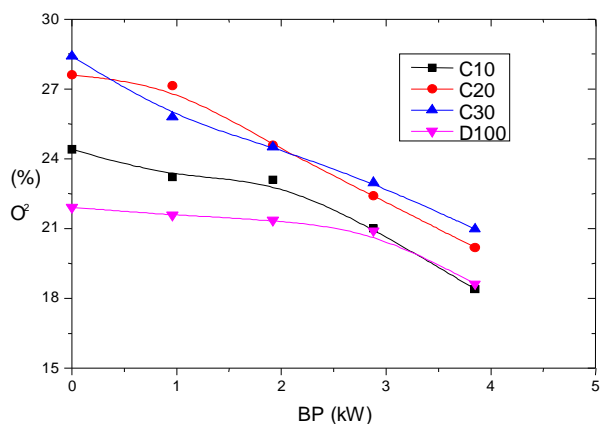


Fig. 1.12 Variation of Unused Oxygen with Brake Power Using CSO Blends

4. CONCLUSIONS

The conclusions deriving from present experimental investigation to evaluate the experimental tests are conducted on 4-stroke, single cylinder, water cooled and direct injection diesel engine by using cotton seed oil blends of C10, C20 and C30, pure diesel at constant speed of 1500 rpm. From the first set of results it can be conclude that the blend C30 has given the better performance in the sense of brake thermal efficiency, specific fuel consumption and emission parameters. No engine seizing, injector blocking was found during the entire operation while the engine running with different blends of cotton seed oil and diesel are summarized as follows:

1. The BSFC obtained are 0.26 kg/kW-hr, 0.265 kg/kW-hr, 0.257 kg/kW-hr and 0.25 kg/kW-hr for fuels of diesel, C10, C20 and C30 respectively. The minimum fuel consumption is for C30 is 0.25 kg/kW-hr as to that of diesel are 0.26 kg/kW-hr. The BSFC of cotton seed oil blend C30 is decreases up to 1.53% as compared with Diesel at full load condition.
2. The brake thermal efficiencies are obtained 32.82%, 32.33%, 33.71% and 34.08% for the fuels diesel, C10, C20 and C30 respectively, among the three blends of cotton seed oil the maximum BTE is 34.08% which is obtained for C30. The BTE of cotton seed oil is increases up to 0.46% as compared with Diesel at full load condition.
3. The smoke density obtained are 79.6 HSU, 58.05 HSU, 71.51 HSU and 61.34 HSU for the fuels of diesel, C10, C20 and C30. It is observed that smoke is decreases for cotton seed oil blends at

full load conditions as compared to diesel except C30 blend.

4. The unburned hydrocarbons are obtained 58ppm, 12ppm, 9ppm and 8ppm for the fuels of diesel, C10, C20 and C30 respectively.
5. The CO emission obtained are 0.05%, 0.09%, 0.1% and 0.09% for the fuels of diesel, C10, C20 and C30 respectively. The CO concentration is little increases for the blends of C10, C20 and C30.
6. The NOx emission obtained are 1236ppm, 1083ppm, 1068ppm and 1044ppm for the fuels of diesel, C10, C20 and C30 respectively. The reason could be the higher average gas temperature, residence time at higher load conditions. A reduction in the emission for all the blends as compared to diesel was noted.
7. Exhaust emissions like smoke density, unburned hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide and NOx are decreases of cotton seed oil blends as compared to diesel fuel.

5. REFERENCES

1. Ryo.Michikawauchi.Shiro.Tanno. Yasushi,Ito. And Mutsumi, Kanda., "Combustion improvement of Diesel Engine by Alcohol Addition- Investigation of Port Injection Method and Blended Fuel Method", SAE International Journal of Fuels Lubricants, 4:48-57. 2011
2. Sivalakshmi,S. and Balusamy,T., "Effects of oxygenated Organic Compounds-neem Oil Blends on the Performance and Exhaust Emissions of a DI Diesel Engine", SAE Paper Number: 2011-01-0331.
3. Ananda Srinivasan,C. and Saravanan, C.G., "Study of Combustion Characteristics of an SI Engine Fuelled with Ethanol and Oxygenated Fuel Additives", Journal of Sustainable Energy & Environment, 85-91, 2010.
4. Balaji.,D.Govindarajan,P. and Venkatesan,. "Influence of isobutanol blend in spark ignition engine Performance and emissions operated with gasoline and Ethanol",International Journal of Engineering Science and Technology, Vol. 2(7), 2859-2868, 2010.
5. YAO, ChunDe. ZHANG.Zhi. Hui, XU.Yu. and Li,HUANG.Yu.,"Experimental investigation of effects of bio-additives on fuel economy of the gasoline engine", Science in China Series E: Technological Sciences. 2008.
- 6.HanumanthaRao,Y.V.Ramsudheer,Voleti.SitaramaRaju, A.V. and Nageswarareddy,P.,"Experimental investigations on jatropha biodiesel and additive in diesel engine", Indian Journal of Science and Technology, Vol. No .2,No.4,2009.
7. Zhang,G.D. Liu,H.X. Xia,X.X. Zhang,W.G. and Fang,J.H., "Effects of Dimethyl Carbonate fuel additive on

diesel engine performances”, Proc.IMEchE Part D:J.Automobile Engineering, Vol 219, D13904, 2005.

8. Nibin,T.Sathiyagnanam,A.P. Sivaprakasam, S. and Saravanan.C.G., “Investigation on Emission Characteristics of a Diesel Engine using Oxygenated Fuel Additive, IE(I) Journal, MC, Vol 86, 2005.

9. Ni Zhang, Zuohua Huang, Xiangang Wang and Bin Zheng., “A Comparative Study of Two Kinds of Biodiesels and Biodiesel-DEE Blends in a Common Rail Diesel Engine”, SAE International Journal of Fuels and Lubricants,vol. 4, no. 1, **96-109**, 2011.

10. VenkataSubbaiah,G. RajaGopal,K. SyedAltafHussain. Durga Prasad,B. and Tirupathi Reddy,K., “RiceBran Oil

Biodiesel As an additive In Diesel-Ethanol Blends For Diesel Engines”, Ijrras, 3(3), 2010.