

MACROSCOPIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PALM OIL AND PALM OIL METHYL ESTER USING DIMENSIONLESS ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

The spray characteristics of fuels greatly influence the emissions from diesel engines. Spray development plays a vital role in improving the combustion and emission characteristics of fuels because it directly affects the air-fuel mixture formation. The spray characteristics of fuels depend mainly on the fuel injection process, fuel density, fuel viscosity, ambient pressure, and temperature. Among these, the effect of fuel injection pressure and fuel viscosity is a very important parameter directly affecting spray structures. This study investigates the effects of viscosity of fuel on pre-heating. The spray characteristics such as spray angle and spray tip penetration in a constant volume chamber under non-evaporating conditions are carried out by Mie scattering techniques and using Image J software. The Weber number, Reynolds number, and air to fluid density ratio dimensionless numbers were used to capture the primary forces including the inertia, surface tension, and aerodynamics. The experiments were carried out for different pre-heat temperatures. For the fuels and temperature-pressure conditions evaluated, the Weber number varies from 3000 to 120 000, the Reynolds number varies from 10 000 to 63 000. The result of the macro analysis shows that an increase in the fuel temperature leads to a decrease in viscosity and density, thereby increasing the spray tip penetration.

Keywords: spray tip penetration, spray cone angle, palm oil, palm oil methyl ester, Reynolds number, Weber number.

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INTRODUCTION

In our everyday life, the car plays a dominating part (Dhinesh *et al.*, 2016a). The inward burning engine has turned into a critical piece of our

everyday life (Dhinesh *et al.*, 2016b). The increase in demand for fossil fuels has led to price increase; efficient methods are formulated for the utilisation of such fuel resource. The injection of fuel plays a vital role in increasing the efficiency of the engine. Expanding the number of car vehicles on the streets brings about twin issues, to be specific, the quick exhaustion of the regular non-renewable energy sources and the natural contamination caused by lethal outflow (Isaac Joshuaramesh Lalvani *et al.*, 2015). The improvements in technology in recent times have made it possible to characterise the injection process (Krishnamoorthy *et al.*, 2018). Those nations which import petroleum derivatives from other nations for their current financial development and advance are much stressed over

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their quick consumption and the void, it may make in case of our not having the capacity to locate an appropriate option fuel (Dhinesh *et al.*, 2016c). In any case, the quick consumption of petroleum product has been making incredible stress in all countries (Dhinesh *et al.*, 2018a). The purpose of these studies focuses on the achievements of a perfect mixture of the working and active fluids which result in the optimum combustion and therefore in the improvement of engine's capabilities (Chang Sik and Sung Wook 2002).

The biodiesel which can be used as an alternative fuel in the diesel engine, is made from a renewable biological resource such as vegetable oils and animal fats. Be that as it may, the main objections with biodiesel fuel concern NO_x and particulate emissions. These concerns ought to be legitimately tended to before executing down to earth applications (Annamalai *et al.*, 2016). The real toxins from the diesel motors are NO_x (Parthasarathy *et al.*, 2015). It is bio-degradable, non-toxic and possesses low emission profiles (Elumalai *et al.*, 2018). Among them, the transesterification process includes the nearness of triglycerides from vegetable oil and animal fat blended with liquor or methanol and impetus to deliver tri-hydroxy liquor and mono-antacid ester (Lingesan *et al.*, 2018). Many researchers have studied on the combustion and emission characteristic of biodiesel. On the contrary, detail studies of injection and spray atomisation characteristic are less frequent in literature, despite their fundamental nature.

In this work, spray atomisation was studied near the nozzle tip to examine the effects of fuel density and viscosity on the pre-heating of the biodiesel fuels (palm oil methyl ester, palm oil) (Santhanakrishana *et al.*, 2017). Spray characteristics such as spray tip penetration and spray cone angle in a constant volume spray chamber under non-evaporating condition are carried out by Mie-scattering technique and using Image J software the dimensionless number such as Reynolds number, Weber number, and air to liquid density ratio is used for dimensionless analysis. These were used to capture primary forces including the inertia surface tension and viscous force (Xiangang *et al.*, 2010). Spray penetration is defined as the length from the nozzle tip to the tip of the spray. Spray cone angle is defined as the angle between two lines connecting the nozzle tip and two half penetrations points on the spray boundary (Dent *et al.*, 1971). Thus, non-dimensionless analysis was carried out by logarithmic calculation and dimensionless correlations are found for generating generic spray model.

Experimental Set-up

The experimental set-up for investigating the biodiesel sprays is outlined in *Figure 1*. The fuel is

pre-heated by the redwood viscometer. The fuel is supplied from the fuel tank to the fuel injector by using a motor driven pump. The fuel injector injects fuel at a pressure of 200 bar (Masjuki *et al.*, 1995). The fuel injector used is a mechanical injector with a single hole nozzle. The hole diameter is 0.231 mm and the length to diameter ratio is 2 mm. Using this spray injection system, the fuel was injected into the glass chamber (40*40*5 cm) and the spray was captured with a high-speed digital camera (Sony DSC-HX 1model). The pressure inside the chamber is 1 atmosphere and the temperature is 27°C-30°C (Payri *et al.*, 2009a,b). Two sides of the chamber are transparent to make the inside observable. The macroscopic characteristic such as spray cone angle and spray penetration were measured from the image captured by the high-speed digital camera. *Table 1* shows the experimental set up specification for spray analysis.

TABLE 1. EXPERIMENTAL CONDITION

Injection parameters	Quantity
Chamber pressure (bar)	1.013
Chamber temperature (K)	300
Nozzle diameter (mm)	0.231
Injection pressure (bar)	200
Pre-heat fuel temperature (°C)	50,60,70,80,90

MATERIALS AND METHOD

Palm Oil Methyl Esther

Unrefined palm oil extracted from palm seeds more often than not display high consistency making them unsatisfactory to be utilised as a fuel for persistent running. Hence, a procedure called transesterification is performed in order to diminish the consistency by treating the unrefined palm oil with alcohols (usually ethanol or methanol) where in glycerol is a by-product which must be isolated (Ejilah *et al.*, 2010). Transesterification oil or fat into methyl esters transesterified palm methyl ester was purchased from Rasha Petroleum Limited and the diesel fuel utilised as standard was obtained from a Bharat Petroleum oil station in Chennai, India (Dhinesh *et al.*, 2018b). The different physical and substance properties of palm ethyl ester are contrasted with that of traditional petro diesel and the descriptions of palm methyl ester's properties are noted underneath in *Table 2*.

Uncertainty Percentage

The uncertainty level of the test directed has been ascertained by the square foundation of the entirety of squares, the estimations of speed, pressure, Reynolds number, Weber number, spray penetration, spray cone angle. The vulnerability

TABLE 2. PROPERTIES OF PALM OIL METHYL ESTER (POME) AND PURE PALM OIL

Property	POME	Pure palm oil
Specific gravity @ 20°C	0.880	0.920
Heating value (MJ kg ⁻¹)	38.6	41
Acid value (mg KOH g ⁻¹)	0.49	0.52
Density (kg m ⁻³)	873	893
Carbon weight (%)	76.2	78
Hydrogen weight (%)	12.6	12.7
Viscosity (cp) 40	4.41	5.42
Flash point (°C)	144	190

which can be represented by three dimensionless numbers, Weber number, Reynolds number, and the air-to-liquid density ratio. Sprays with similar magnitudes of Weber number, Reynolds number, and air-to-liquid density ratio have similar structure and characteristics (Payri *et al.*, 2009b). The fuel used for the experiments are palm oil methyl ester and palm oil. The most important physical properties of fuel namely density and kinematic viscosity were measured both by the properties are very critical and affect the spray characteristics. Images

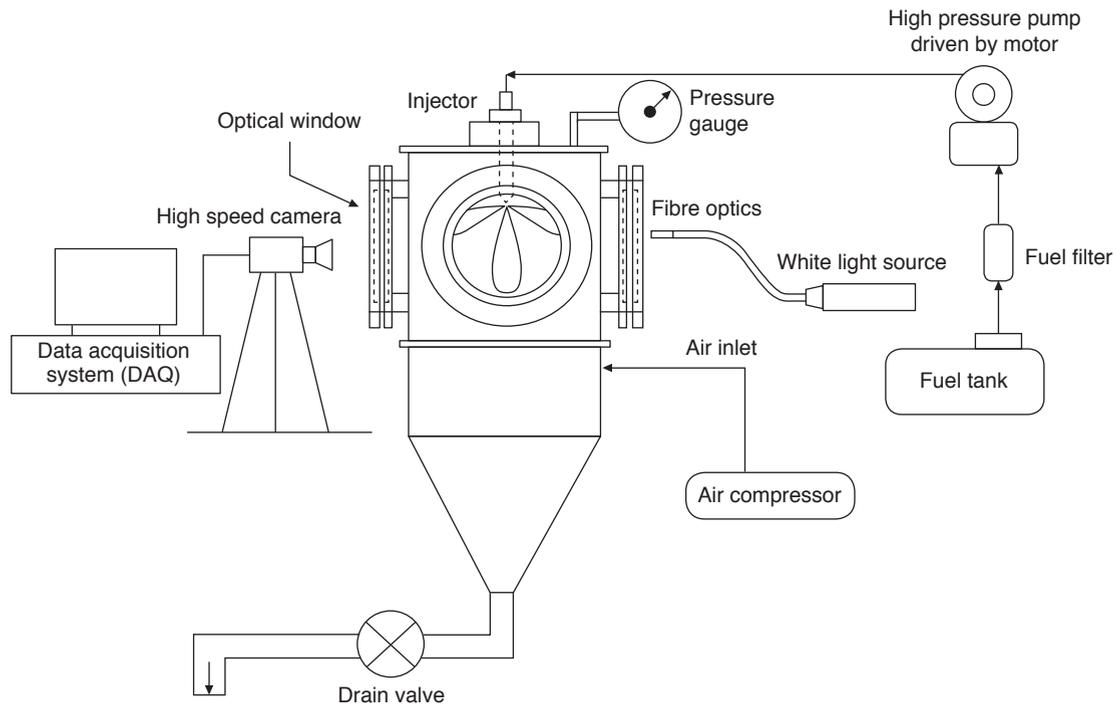


Figure 1. Experimental set-up.

for the aggregate investigation led 2.02% which is concurring with the prior discovering in Table 3.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The variation of Reynolds and Weber numbers for spraying velocity is shown in Figure 2. Spray characteristics are primarily dependent on the competition among the four major forces acting on a liquid jet; the inertia force, the viscous force, the surface tension force and the air drag force,

TABLE 3. UNCERTAINTY ANALYSIS

Parameters	Percentage
Weber number	1.0
Reynolds number	0.9
Spray cone angle	0.8
Spray penetration	1.2
Velocity	0.98

are recorded for every change in pre-heated fuel temperature (Delacourt *et al.*, 2005). This study focuses on the high-speed fuel jet break up near the injector tip. The macroscopic characteristics such as spray cone angle, spray tip penetration was studied experimentally from the images taken by the high-speed digital camera. Strong correlations between the macroscopic spray structure (spray penetration and spray cone angle) and Weber number are observed which primarily describes, the importance of the inertia effect as surface tension effect was relatively small for the given test conditions. When the Reynolds number is above 22 570, the effect of inertia force is significantly greater than that of viscous force; the Reynolds number effect on spray penetration and spray cone angle are negligible. When Reynolds number is below 22 570, the viscous effect plays a more important role, especially for Reynolds numbers below 10 000. For this investigation, the Weber number and air-to-liquid density ratio have a much

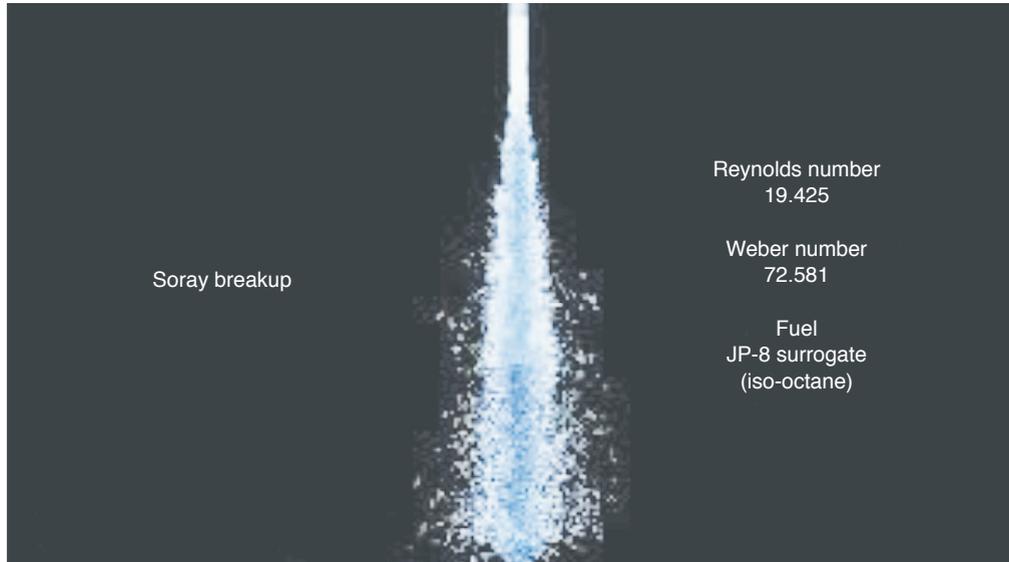


Figure 2. Spraying velocity.

more profound effect on the spray penetration and spray cone angle compared to the Reynolds number contribution. The inertia force and air drag force are more important factors compared to the viscous force and surface tension force. Thus, yielded a dimensionless correlation for the spray penetration, spray cone angle, thereby generating a new generic spray model.

Weber and Reynolds Numbers Effect on Macroscopic Spray Structure

The Reynolds number versus spray tip penetration is shown in Figure 3. For the fuel and

temperature-pressure conditions evaluated, the Weber number varies from 3000 to 120 000 and the Reynolds number varies from 10 000 to 63 000. Lower Weber number and Reynolds number conditions provide characteristics of small inertia forces due to low injection pressure with large viscous force due to low temperature together; these provide a relatively small spray momentum where a weak interaction between the liquid and the surrounding air is anticipated. The spray cone angle exhibits a low penetration with a narrow spray cone angle width, consistent with Rayleigh break up a theory. The Reynolds number versus spray cone angle is shown in Figure 4.

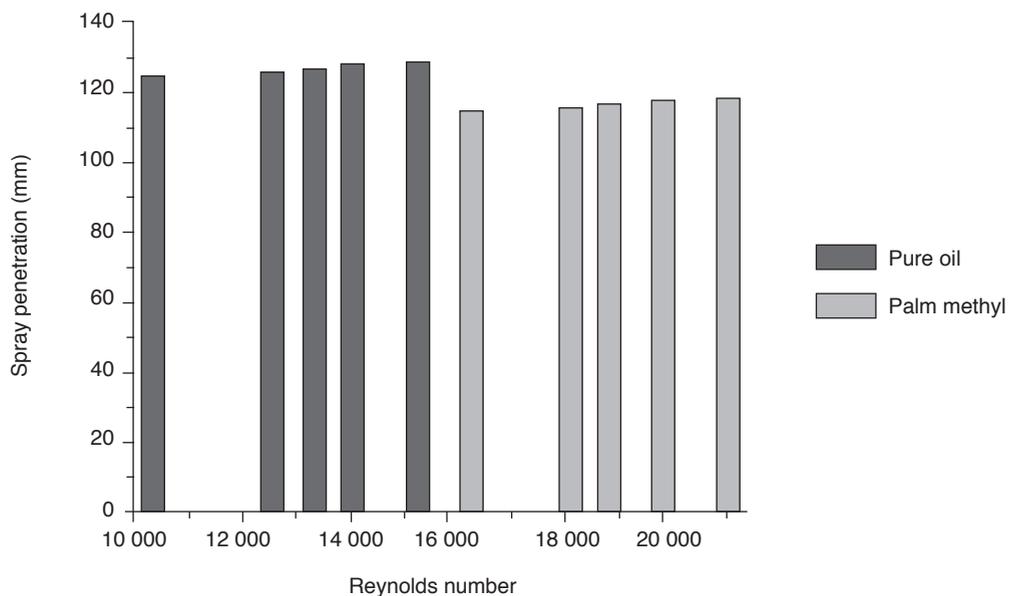


Figure 3. Reynolds number vs. spray tip penetration.

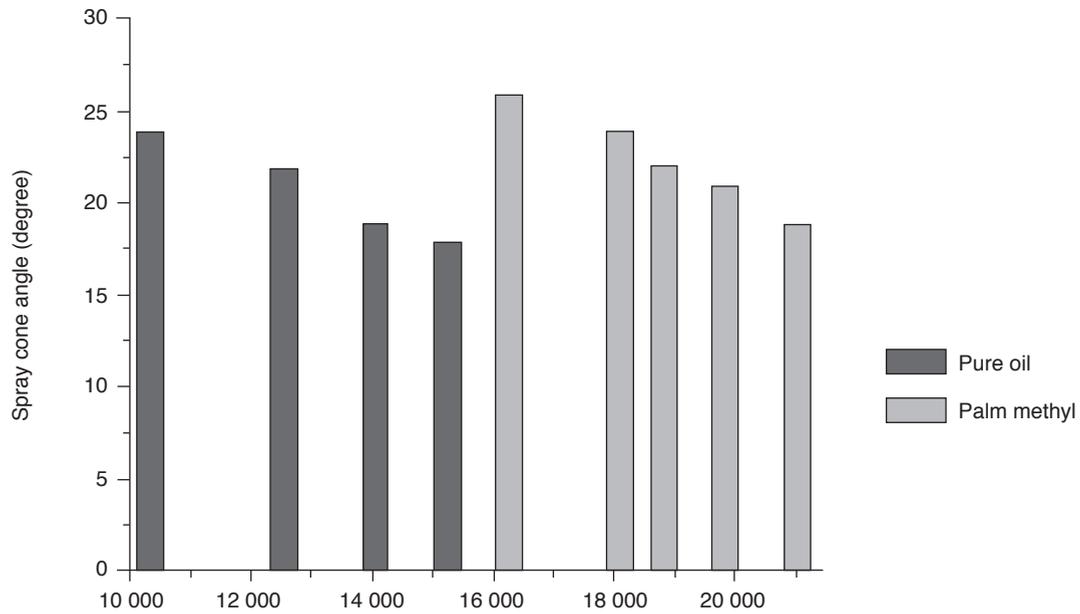


Figure 4. Reynolds number vs. spray cone angle.

Correlation between Spray Macroscopic Characteristics and Dimensionless Number

The Weber number versus spray tip penetration is shown in Figure 5. In general, these macroscopic spray parameter increase in a nearly linear fashion with increasing the Reynolds number. This behaviour is attributed to the viscosity change as the observation is made assuming constant injection pressure and air-to-liquid density ratio. Due to pre-heating of the fuel the viscosity and density of the

fuel reduce thus the spray tip penetration increase and the spray cone angle (Michele *et al.*, 2011). The Weber number versus spray cone angle is shown in Figure 6.

The spray tip penetration and spray cone angle versus Weber number give a strong correlation such as:

$S \propto (We)^{0.509}$	Equation 1
$S \propto (We)^{0.486}$	Equation 2
$\theta \propto (We)^{0.309}$	Equation 3
$\theta \propto (We)^{0.347}$	Equation 4

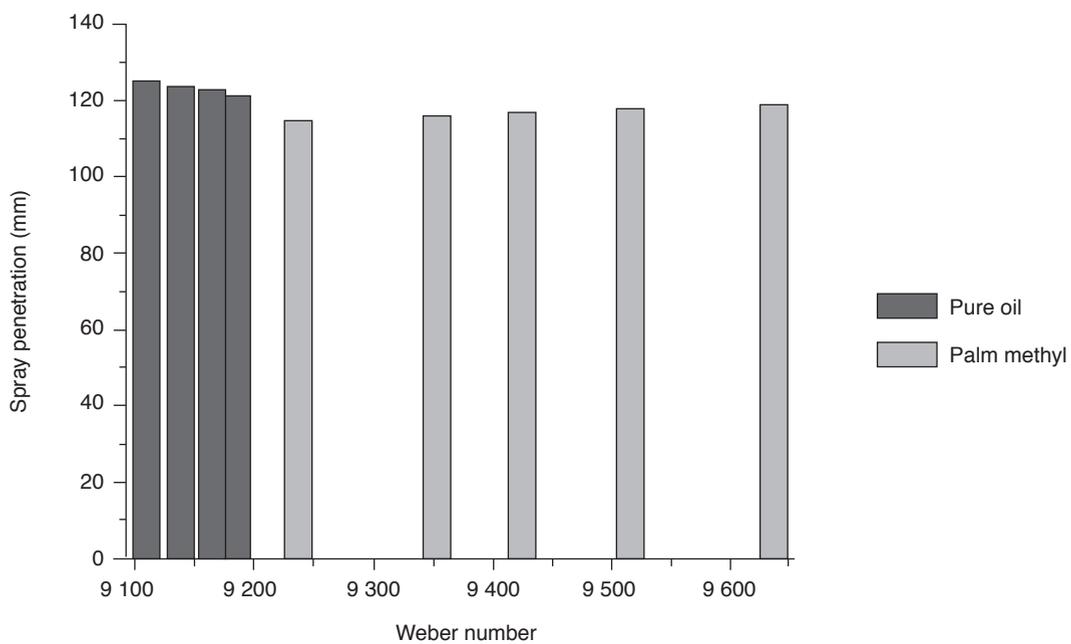


Figure 5. Weber number vs. spray tip penetration.

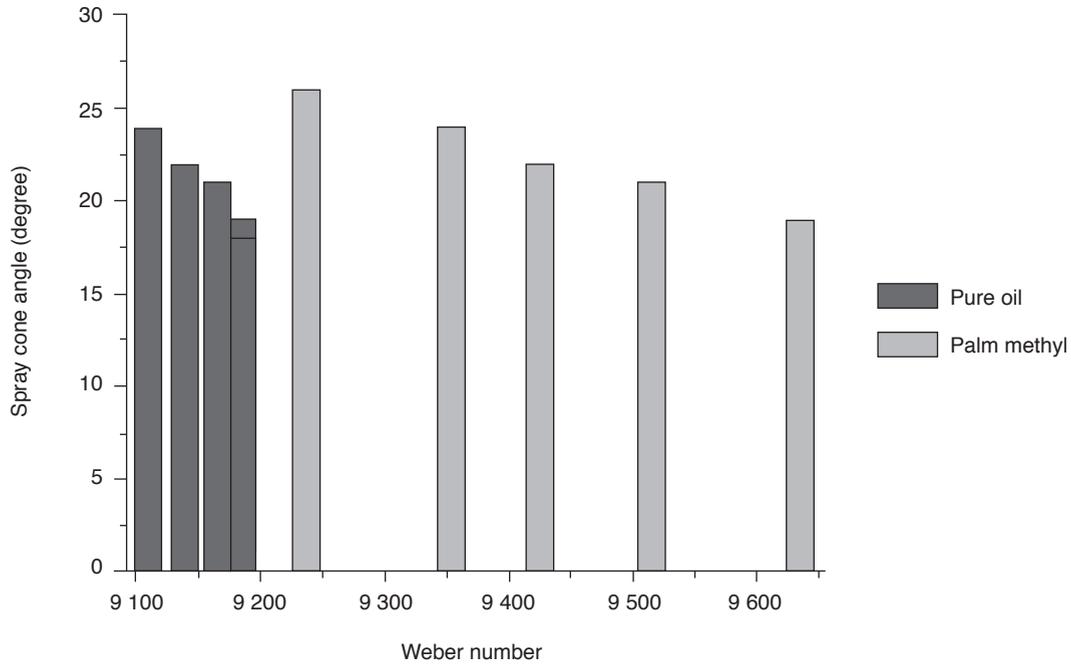


Figure 6. Weber number vs. spray cone angle.

The domain effect of the air-to-liquid density ratio on the spray penetration and spray cone angle which is provided by the following equation.

$$S \propto (\rho_a / \rho_l)^{-0.704} \quad \text{Equation 5}$$

$$S \propto (\rho_a / \rho_l)^{-0.668} \quad \text{Equation 6}$$

$$\theta \propto (\rho_a / \rho_l)^{-0.427} \quad \text{Equation 7}$$

$$\theta \propto (\rho_a / \rho_l)^{-0.476} \quad \text{Equation 8}$$

Correlations for palm oil (1,3,5,7,9,11) and palm oil methyl ester (2,4,6,8,10,12) were developed to comprehend the effects of all three dimensionless numbers on spray penetration and spray angle.

$$S = 0.984(\rho_a / \rho_l)^{-0.704} \cdot (We)^{0.509} \cdot (Re)^{-0.493}, Re < 13215 \quad \text{Equation 9}$$

$$S = 0.984(\rho_a / \rho_l)^{-0.668} \cdot (We)^{0.486} \cdot (Re)^{-0.455}, Re < 22570 \quad \text{Equation 10}$$

$$\theta = 1.034(\rho_a / \rho_l)^{-0.427} \cdot (We)^{0.309} \cdot (Re)^{-0.293}, Re < 13215 \quad \text{Equation 11}$$

$$\theta = 1.018(\rho_a / \rho_l)^{-0.476} \cdot (We)^{0.347} \cdot (Re)^{-0.325}, Re < 22570 \quad \text{Equation 12}$$

CONCLUSION

A dimensionless analysis was applied to constant the volume spray chamber to investigate the macroscopic characteristics of a single hole. Weber number, Reynolds number, and air-to-liquid density ratio were used to represent the primary effects on spray. Spray images were generated using the Mie-scattering technique. The experiments were carried out for different pre-heat temperature. For

the fuels and temperature-pressure conditions evaluated, the Weber number varies from 3000 to 120 000, the Reynolds number varies from 10 000 to 63 000, the correlations between these dimensionless numbers, spray penetration and spray cone angle provide a fundamental understanding of physical characteristics. The results yield formulations for spray penetration and spray cone angle. The good correlations between these three dimensionless numbers and spray macroscopic characteristics have yielded a set of general formulations. These formulations provide important insight into the spray break-up and atomisation processes, and could be used to generate generic spray models which express the physical mechanism explicitly, independent of the test conditions and fuel type. By doing this experiments, we can find better atomisation range for all the biodiesel fuel.

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