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PIONEERING THE FUTURE: THE GAME-CHANGING POTENTIAL OF 3D-PRINTED V8 ENGINES IN AUTOMOTIVE INNOVATION

B.THIRUPALU[1], K.MUSALAIAH[2]

[1]PG Scholar [CAD/CAM], Dept of Mechanical, Eswar College of Engineering, Narasaraopet, Palnadu Dt.

[2]Asst Professor, Dept of Mechanical, Eswar College Of Engineering, Narasaraopet, Palnadu Dt.

ABSTRACT: This research investigates the use of AutoCAD Inventor, powerful CAD software, to design a detailed 3D model of a V8 engine. By leveraging parametric modelling capabilities, accurate representations of engine components are created, considering dimensions, tolerances, and critical factors. The study explores the use of PLA material for 3D printing the engine components, offering advantages such as ease of printing, cost-effectiveness, and reduced environmental impact. The research aims to demonstrate the potential of 3D printing in manufacturing functional V8 engines, utilizing CAD software for component design, simulation of performance, and optimization. The findings contribute to advancements in automotive engineering, enabling the production of lightweight, cost-effective, and environmentally-friendly V8 engines using CAD software and 3D printing technology.

KEYWORDS: V8, design, cad, Inventor, 3d printing, additive manufacturing

1. INTRODUCTION

3D printing, or additive manufacturing, is a revolutionary technology that creates three-dimensional objects by layering materials based on digital model data. It finds applications in various industries, including manufacturing, medicine, and education. Universities and schools worldwide are integrating 3D printing into their programs to stimulate student creativity and enhance STEM education. In China, the government has launched initiatives to foster innovative learning environments and offer dedicated courses. 3D printing is also utilized in teaching, research, and competitions at Chinese universities. This project utilizes 3D printing to create a functional model of a V8 engine, enabling students to gain insights into component interactions and potential enhancements.

1.1Types of Engines

- Single Cylinder Engine
- Two Cylinder Engines
- Three Cylinder Engines
- Four Cylinder Engines
- Five Cylinder Engines

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- Radial Engine
- V6 ENGINES
- V8 ENGINE

1.2 V8 Engine Components

- Piston
- Piston Rings
- Connecting Rod
- Crankshaft
- Camshaft
- V8 Engine Block

The basic construction of a solenoid is where a long wire ishelically wrapped around a hollow pipe repeatedly. Thisrepeated helical wrapping of the wire causes anelectromagnetic field to be produced inside of the pipe whenelectricity is passed through the wire. So when current ispassed through the wire it produces an electromagnetic flux,which attracts any metal put inside the pipe towards it, andonce the electrical supply is stopped then the electromagneticflux is no longer present which drops the metal into its originalposition, and again when electrical supply is given then themetal rises again.

This TO and FRO of the metal is used toproduce mechanical energy of the engine, like the energyproduction of a conventional engine which is produced due tothe to and fro motion of the pistons inside of the cylinder. Thefiring order of the pistons is 1-7-4-5-3-8-2-6.

2.LITERAUTRE REVIEW

This study presents a method and process for constructing a diesel engine dynamic teaching aid using 3D printing technology and stepper motor control. SolidWorks is employed for three-dimensional construction, followed by slicing and printing the components, which are then assembled into a 3D printed diesel engine model. To enable motion, a single-chip microcomputer is utilized for controlling the engine's crankshaft rotation and the movement of other engine parts along prescribed paths [5].

The combination of 3D printing technology, stepper motor control, and SolidWorks modelling facilitates the creation of an interactive and educational diesel engine model. This innovative approach enhances the understanding of engine operation and serves as a valuable tool in engineering education.

The design of the V8 engine cylinder block was accomplished using CATIA V5 design software. The cylinder block consisted of three different materials: Al 2218, Al 6061, and Al 5052. The objective was to study the suitability of various materials for the engine block design and determine their

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impact on efficiency. Theoretical calculations were performed to analyze the temperature distribution and heat flux in the cylinder block, which were then compared with values obtained from ANSYS simulations.

Comparing the results for Al 2218, Al 6061, and Al 5052, it was evident that the temperature distribution and heat flux were higher in the Al 6061 material. Specifically, Al 2218 exhibited a temperature distribution of 1273.7°C and a heat flux of 27728 W/m2, Al 6061 showed a temperature distribution of 1274°C and a heat flux of 29871 W/m2, while Al 5052 displayed a temperature distribution of 1273.7°C and a heat flux of 27443 W/m2. Based on these findings, it can be concluded that Al 6061 is the most suitable material for facilitating quick transient heat exchange between the combustion chamber and the cylindrical wall of the cylinder block [6].

3. DESIGN OF V8 ENGINE

3.1 AUTOCAD INVENTOR

AutoCAD Inventor is powerful CAD software used for creating, simulating, and testing 3D models of mechanical components and products. It is widely used in industries like automotive and aerospace. The software's parametric modelling capabilities allow for easy design modifications and optimization. It also provides tools for assembly design, enabling designers to simulate real-world movements and identify interferences. Users can analyze the motion of assemblies to address any potential issues early in the design process. AutoCAD Inventor's user-friendly interface and comprehensive features make it a preferred choice for engineers and designers.

3.2 DESIGN OF V8 ENGINE IN INVENTOR

Firstly, the piston design should take into account the engine's bore size and stroke length to achieve the desired compression ratio. The piston must fit precisely within the cylinder bore, allowing for proper combustion chamber sealing and efficient transfer of gases. The diameter and shape of the piston crown are designed to promote efficient airflow and combustion.

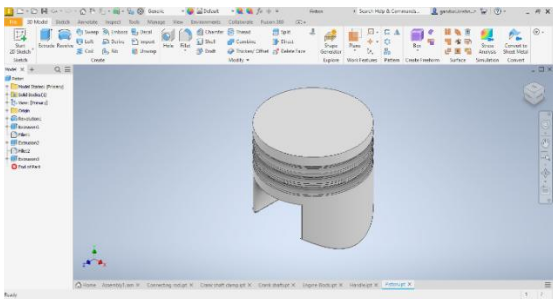

Fig.3.1 Piston

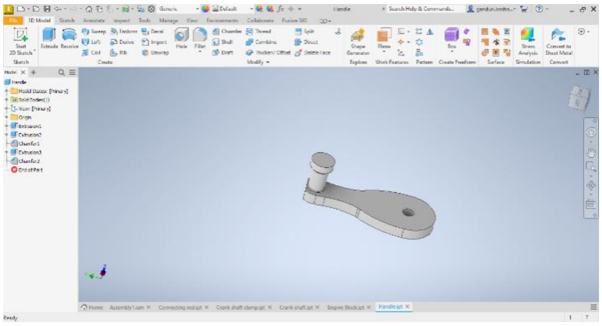

Fig.3.2 Handle

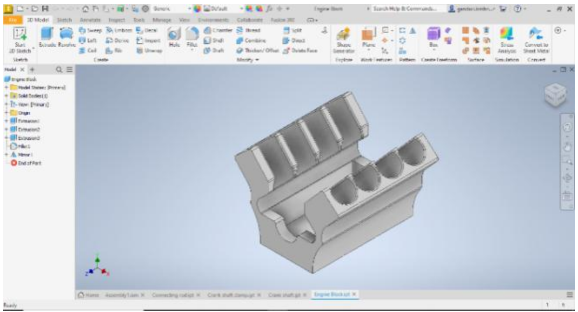

Fig.3.3 Engine Block

Inventor's CAD tools facilitate the creation of a 3D model for an engine block, incorporating components like cylinders, cylinder heads, and crankshaft journals. Precise positioning and alignment ensure a seamless fit and functionality. Parametric modeling allows for flexible parameter adjustments, while visualization tools aid in resolving design conflicts. The finalized design is translated into detailed technical drawings for manufacturing guidance. Inventor streamlines the design process, resulting in accurate and high-quality engine blocks for various applications.

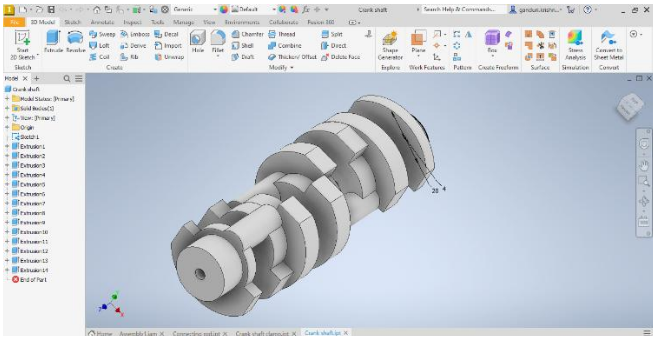

Fig.3.4 Cam shaft

Designing a camshaft in Autodesk Inventor involves utilizing its powerful tools and features to create an accurate and efficient component. Engineers start by establishing the required specifications and then create a 3D model incorporating the necessary lobes and journals. Inventor's parametric modelling capabilities allow for easy adjustment of dimensions and profiles to meet specific engine requirements. Simulation tools analyse the camshaft's performance, ensuring optimal valve timing and smooth operation. Once the design is finalized, Inventor generates 2D drawings and manufacturing documentation, facilitating communication and accurate production. The software supports export capabilities for further analysis or production integration. Inventor streamlines the camshaft manufacturing process, ensuring the design can be accurately and efficiently brought to life.

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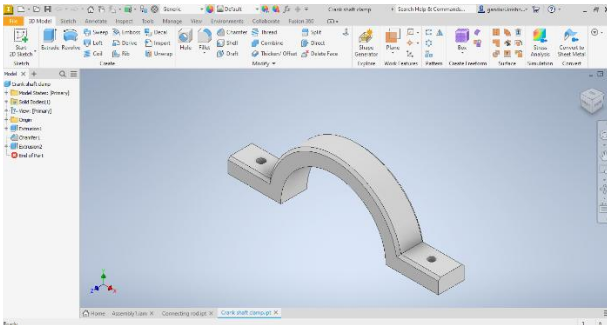

Fig.3.5 Camshaft supporter

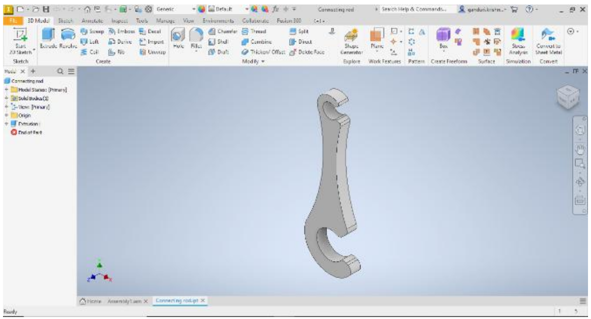

Fig.3.6 Connecting Rod

Designing a connecting rod in Autodesk Inventor involves utilizing advanced modeling and simulation capabilities. Engineers define requirements and create a 3D model, adjusting dimensions for optimal performance. Simulation tools analyze structural integrity and mechanical behavior. Motion simulation ensures proper alignment. Inventor generates manufacturing drawings and documentation. Design data can be transferred seamlessly for efficient production. The process results in a connecting rod that meets engine requirements, ensuring structural integrity and optimal performance.

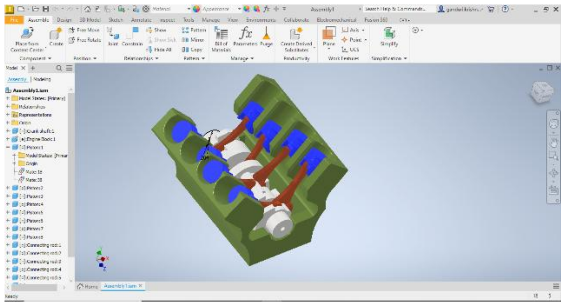

Fig.3.7 Assembly of V8 Engine

Creating a V8 engine assembly in Autodesk Inventor involves importing or creating 3D models of various components. Parts are positioned and aligned using constraints and mates for proper fit. Additional features like fasteners and seals can be added. Motion simulations and dynamic analyses validate the assembly's performance. Inventor's assembly capabilities enable detailed analysis, optimization, and communication within the engineering team.

3.3 3D PRINTING OF V8 ENGINE

3D printing, also known as additive manufacturing (AM), is a revolutionary process that enables the creation of three-dimensional objects by layering materials based on digital models. It offers highly customizable designs and produces intricate parts that are difficult or impossible to manufacture using traditional methods. This flexibility reduces manufacturing time, costs, and material waste. 3D printing finds extensive application in various industries, including agriculture, medicine, automotive, transportation, and aerospace. It has become a conventional manufacturing method, offering a wide range of materials to meet the requirements of industries such as automation, aviation, healthcare, and electronics.

The emergence of 3D printing has transformed the fields of prototyping and component development. It is a cutting-edge technology that enables rapid prototyping and the production of customizable parts. With its ability to construct complex geometries, 3D printing overcomes the limitations of traditional manufacturing techniques. The process revolutionizes these industries by offering rapid production, cost-effectiveness, customization capabilities, and material efficiency. Ongoing advancements in 3D printing technology continue to drive innovation, making it a transformative method in the ongoing industrial revolution.

3.4 3D CUBE 3.5 PRINTER

The Cube 3.5 3D printer is a compact and user-friendly device that uses additive manufacturing technology to create three-dimensional objects. It offers a build volume of 3.5 inches on all sides, providing ample space for various models and prototypes. With its fused deposition modelling (FDM) process, it can melt and deposit thermoplastic filaments to build objects layer by layer. The printer supports different filament materials, including PLA and ABS, offering versatility for different applications. The Cube 3.5 is an innovative and versatile solution for both artistic and professional 3D printing needs.

Fig.3.8: 3d Printer

Operating the Cube 3.5 is a straightforward process, thanks to its intuitive software interface. The printer comes with proprietary slicing software that translates the 3D model into instructions for the printer. Users can easily import their designs in standard file formats such as STL and OBJ, and then use the software to adjust settings such as layer thickness, infill density, and support structures. Once the settings are configured, the software generates a print file that can be transferred to the printer for execution.With its precise motion control system and reliable extrusion mechanism, the Cube 3.5 ensures high-quality print results. It boasts a layer resolution of up to 100 microns, which allows for the production of intricate and detailed objects with smooth surfaces. The printer's sturdy construction and stable platform further contribute to consistent and accurate prints.

The Cube 3.5 3D printer offers a convenient and accessible solution for 3D printing enthusiasts and professionals alike. Its compact size, user-friendly interface, and versatile filament compatibility make it a reliable tool for a wide range of applications. Whether you're a hobbyist, an educator, or a professional seeking rapid prototyping capabilities, the Cube 5.5 can help bring your ideas to life with precision and efficiency.

3.5 PLA FILAMENT

Fig.3.9: PLA Filament

PLA plastic, also known as polylactic acid, is a type of biodegradable thermoplastic material commonly used in 3D printing. It is derived from renewable sources such as corn-starch through a fermentation process. As a thermoplastic aliphatic polyester, PLA serves as a primary natural raw material for additive manufacturing in filament fabrication.

PLA is highly regarded in the 3D printing community due to its user-friendly nature and favorable properties. It exhibits greater strength and stiffness compared to ABS and nylon. Additionally, PLA has a low melting temperature, which contributes to its ease of printing. It also demonstrates minimal warping, further enhancing the success rate of 3D printing projects using this material.

4. PROCEDURE 3D PRINTING OF V8 ENGINE

The 3D printing process for V8 engine parts, including the engine block, connecting rod, piston, and camshaft, typically follows a similar procedure. Here is a general overview of the steps involved:

4.1 PRINTED PARTS

Fig.4.1 3d Printer

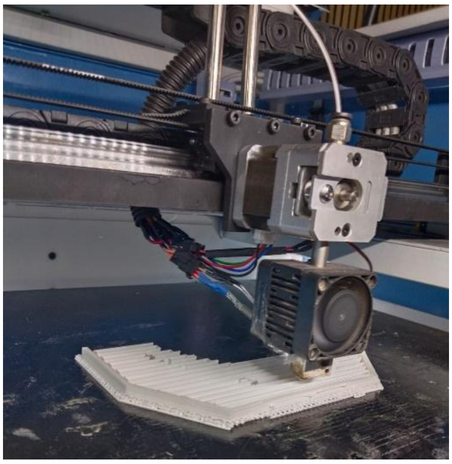

Fig.4.2 printing engine block

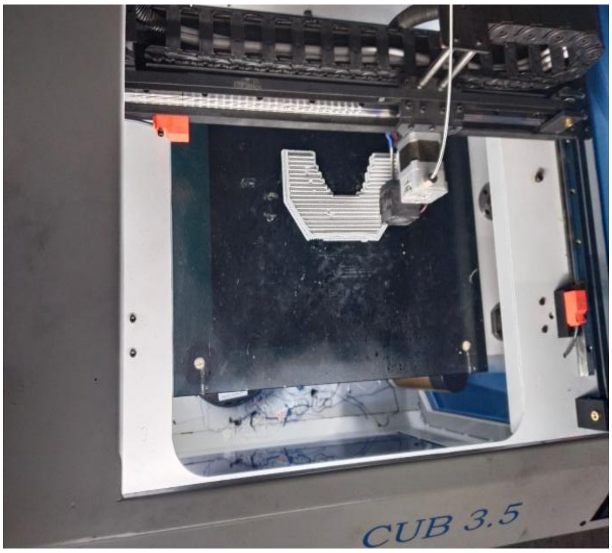

Fig.4.3 Top view

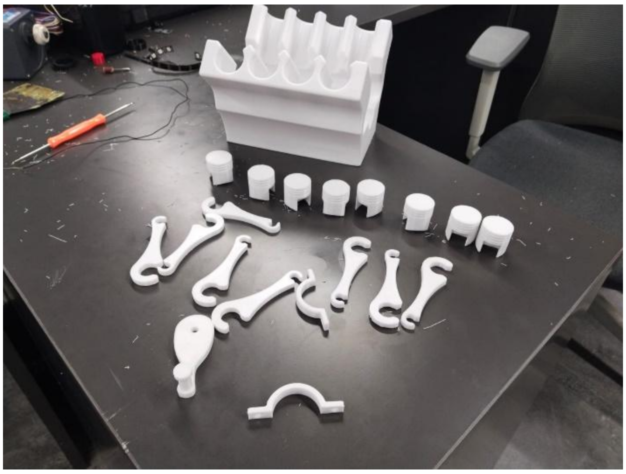

Fig.4.4 Parts of V8 Engine

5. RESULTS

The results of the research demonstrate the successful use of AutoCAD Inventor as powerful CAD software for designing a detailed 3D model of the V8 engine. The

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parametric modelling capabilities of AutoCAD Inventor enable accurate representation of engine components, considering dimensions, tolerances, and other critical factors. The software also allows for assembly design and simulation, facilitating the optimization of the engine's performance. This outcome highlights the effectiveness of CAD software in the design phase of V8 engine development.

Fig.5.1 V8 engine

In addition, the research showcases the feasibility of utilizing PLA (polylactic acid) material for 3D printing the engine components. PLA, a biodegradable thermoplastic, offers advantages such as ease of printing, cost-effectiveness, and reduced environmental impact compared to traditional manufacturing methods. The compatibility of PLA with 3D printing technology allows for the fabrication of complex geometries, enabling the production of intricate engine components. This finding demonstrates the potential of PLA as a suitable material for manufacturing functional V8 engines using 3D printing technology.

6. CONCLUSION

The research conducted on designing and fabricating a V8 engine using Autodesk Inventor and 3D printing technology demonstrates the transformative potential of these tools in revolutionizing the manufacturing process. AutoCAD Inventor facilitated the creation of a detailed 3D model, optimizing dimensions, tolerances, and assembly design, while simulation capabilities aided in performance optimization. PLA material's compatibility with 3D printing allowed for the production of intricate engine parts, showcasing its cost-effectiveness, printability, and reduced environmental impact. This study highlights the feasibility and advantages of incorporating CAD software and 3D printing in V8 engine manufacturing, offering opportunities for lightweight, cost-effective, and environmentally-friendly engines. These findings have the potential to revolutionize the automotive industry, providing efficient, sustainable, and economically viable manufacturing methods. Embracing CAD and 3D printing can drive further research and development

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in engine design, enabling manufacturers to meet the evolving demands of the automotive landscape.

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