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Hari Kumar Voruganti K. Kiran Kumar P. Vamsi Krishna Xiaoliang Jin Editors

Advances in Applied Mechanical Engineering Select Proceedings of ICAMER 2019

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Advances in Applied Mechanical Engineering

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Preface

The main aim of the First International Conference on Applied Mechanical Engineering Research (ICAMER 2019) is to bring together all interested academic researchers, scientists, engineers, and technocrats and provide a platform for continuous improvement of mechanical engineering research.

ICAMER 2019 received an overwhelming response with more than 300 full paper submissions. After due and careful scrutiny, about 160 of them have been selected for oral presentation. The papers submitted have been reviewed by experts from renowned institutions, and subsequently, the authors have revised the papers, duly incorporating the suggestions of the reviewers. This has led to significant improvement in the quality of the contributions.

Springer publications have agreed to publish the selected proceedings of the conference in their book series of Lecture Notes in Mechanical Engineering (LNME). This enables fast dissemination of the papers worldwide and increases the scope of visibility for the research contributions of the authors.

This book comprises three parts, viz. thermal, design and production engineering. Each part consists of relevant full papers in the form of chapters. The thermal part consists of chapters on research related to IC engines, CFD, solar energy, automobiles, etc. The design part consists of chapters on computational mechanics, design of mechanisms, composite materials, tribology, and advanced areas like the isogeometric analysis. The production part consists of chapters on machining, new materials, additive manufacturing, unconventional manufacturing, and industrial engineering areas. This book provides a snapshot of the current research in the field of mechanical engineering and hence will serve as valuable reference material for the research community.

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We express our sincere thanks to all the deans, registrar, head of the departments, and faculty-in-charges of various units of NIT Warangal for their administrative support in making this effort possible.

> Dr. Hari Kumar Voruganti Dr. K. Kiran Kumar Dr. P. Vamsi Krishna Dr. Xiaoliang Jin Organizing Secretaries ICAMER 2019

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Thermal Engineering Section

Computational Study of Mixed Convection of Electronic Chips with Surface Radiation

Arnab Deb and S. K. Mandal

Abstract In this present study, the effect of heat spreader in a horizontal channel consisting of electronic chips with mixed convection and surface radiation is examined. SIMPLER algorithm with finite volume method is used to solve governing equations using ANSYS 16.2 software. Results show the increase in the performance of heat transfer with an increase in the values of governing parameters like Reynolds number and emissivity of the spreader.

Keywords Heat spreader · Mixed convection · Radiation · Electronic chip

1 Introduction

The dependability of the basic electronic components of a device has key importance in the overall reliability of the device. Electronic equipment becomes less efficient if it exceeds a specific temperature limit. As the temperature is increased, the failure rate is enhanced exponentially. So, control of the temperature of the electronic parts is a vital issue in the design and operation. A virtuous literature survey suggests that many of the studies are focused on heat transfer augmentation with the utility of various shaped control elements. Various forms of vortex generators can be used to enhance the heat transfer such as protrusions, inclined blocks, wings, fin and ribs, winglets [\[1,](#page-28-0) [2\]](#page-28-1) in different geometries like circular, non-circular channel under turbulent flow [\[3](#page-28-2)[–5\]](#page-28-3) as well as laminar flows [\[4\]](#page-28-4). Effect of surface radiation along with mixed convection also improves the heat transfer performance [\[6,](#page-28-5) [7\]](#page-28-6). Electronic chip covered by heat spreader can also be used to enhance the rate of heat transfer. It also avoids direct contact of air with the chips.

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Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of the problem

2 Problem Description

The schematic diagram of a rectangular parallel plate channel with five identical electronic chips covered by a rectangular heat spreader is shown in Fig. [1.](#page-23-0) Electronic chips are located at the bottom wall of the channel maintaining a spacing of '*d*' with successive chip. Channel has a length '*L*' and a width '*H*'. Each chip has a width '*w*' and height '*h*'. The heat spreader has a width of '*W*_s' and height '*h*_s'. Left face of the first chip maintains a distance of '*L*1*'* from the inlet and right face of the 5th chip is positioned at a distance of L_2 ^t from the outlet. Walls of the channel has a fixed thickness of '*t*'. Each chip with volumetric heat-generating capacity of $100,000$ W/m³ is chosen in the present case. Fluid properties are supposed to be constant.

3 Governing Equations and Boundary Conditions

For a two-dimensional, steady, incompressible, laminar flow the governing equations are given as follows:

$$
\frac{\partial U}{\partial X} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial Y} = 0\tag{1}
$$

$$
U\frac{\partial U}{\partial X} + V\frac{\partial U}{\partial Y} = -\frac{\partial P}{\partial X} + \frac{1}{Re} \left(\frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X^2} + \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial Y^2} \right)
$$
 (2)

$$
U\frac{\partial V}{\partial X} + V\frac{\partial V}{\partial Y} = -\frac{\partial P}{\partial Y} + \frac{1}{Re} \left(\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial X^2} + \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial Y^2} \right) + \frac{Gr}{Re^2} \theta
$$
 (3)

$$
U\frac{\partial\theta}{\partial X} + V\frac{\partial\theta}{\partial Y} = \frac{1}{RePr}\left(\frac{\partial^2\theta}{\partial X^2} + \frac{\partial^2\theta}{\partial Y^2}\right)
$$
(4)

Fig. 2 Variation of non-dimensional maximum temperature with number of nodes

Surface to surface radiation model is used considering all internal surfaces are grey, opaque and diffuse. Air is a non-participating medium. No-slip boundary conditions are employed at surfaces. Couple boundary conditions are used at wall-to-fluid and wall-to-wall boundaries [\[7\]](#page-28-6). At inlet, velocity inlet boundary condition and at outlet, pressure outlet boundary condition is imposed.

4 Grid Independence Test

Grid independence study is conducted for $Re = 250$. A non-uniform grid is used all through the domain along with very fine grids in front of the chips and spreader. Figure [2](#page-24-0) shows that by increasing the total number of nodes from 161,265 to 216,279, a change is only less than 1% on the maximum non-dimensional temperature. Hence, the node of 161,265 is considered in whole study for time limits.

5 Results and Discussions

Present study is conducted for diverse Reynolds number ($Re = 100, 250$ and 500), various emissivity values of heat spreader (ε _s = 0.1, 0.3, 0.5, 0.7 and 0.9) by fixing emissivity of substrate at 0.9 to create sufficient data for non-dimensional temperature (*θ*). In this investigation, the dimensionless geometric parameters have been taken as $L_1 = 2H$, $L_2 = 8H$, $d = w$.

Fig. 3 Streamline for $\varepsilon_s = 0.5$ at **a** $Re = 100$, **b** $Re = 250$ and **c** $Re = 500$

5.1 Influence of Reynolds Number on Heat Transfer

One of the considerable parameters in this present numerical study is Reynolds number. Flow field is characterized by using streamline as shown in Fig. [3.](#page-25-0) Temperature distribution is shown in Fig. [4.](#page-26-0)

From Fig. [3,](#page-25-0) it is observed that with the increase in Reynolds number, recirculation strength behind the spreader increases due to sudden increase in cross-sectional area which leads to backward pressure drop. At higher Reynolds number, a weak flow reversal takes place near the top wall of the channel due to sudden expansion of crosssectional area. Figure [4](#page-26-0) depicts that with the increase in Reynolds number, thermal boundary layer thickness decreases and also temperature of the channel decreases. As, due to radiation, heat is transferred from spreader to top wall of the channel, and thus, thermal boundary layer is also developed at the top wall which decreases with increase in Reynolds number.

5.2 Influence of Heat Spreader Emissivity on Heat Transfer

Figure [5a](#page-27-0) depicts that with the increase in emissivity of heat spreader, nondimensional temperature decreases. When emissivity changes from 0.1 to 0.9, maximum temperature changes from 347 to 334 K as radiative interaction between spreader and wall increases. Figure [5b](#page-27-0) depicts the effect of surface radiation on

Fig. 4 Temperature distribution for $\varepsilon_s = 0.5$ at **a** $Re = 100$, **b** $Re = 250$ and **c** $Re = 500$

total heat transfer. At $Re = 250$, when spreader emissivity 0.1, the contribution of radiation is 7.65%, while for emissivity 0.9, it is 31.87%. At higher Reynolds number, the contribution of surface radiation on total heat transfer decreases as mixed convection effect dominates. Temperature distribution for various emissivities of heat spreader is shown in Fig. [6.](#page-28-7)

6 Conclusions

From the above analysis, it is observed that with the increase in Reynolds number, maximum temperature within the channel decreases and also, contribution of radiation decreases. Again, it is observed that with the increase in spreader emissivity, the temperature at the chip surface decreases.

Fig. 5 Graph **a** variation of non-dimensional temperature with *Re* for different emissivity, **b** contribution of radiation on total heat transfer for different *Re*

Fig. 6 Temperature distribution for $Re = 250$ **a** $\epsilon_s = 0.1$, **b** $\epsilon_s = 0.3$ and **c** $\epsilon_s = 0.7$

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Combustion Performance of Hybrid Rocket Motor Under the Influence of Cylindrical Protrusion

Kabaleeswaran Manikandan, K. Lakshmi Das, N. Purushothaman and L. Karthik

Abstract The sequence of hybrid rocket motor static firings is performed, with and without cylindrical protrusion, to evaluate the combustion behavior of bee-wax fuel grain. Firing is done for the injection pressures of 2.75 bar, 4.15 bar, and 5.51 bar, respectively, all firings are done for an identical firing duration of 7 seconds. Experimental outcome confirms the addition cylindrical protrusion as vortex generator yield an average of 45% higher regression rate than that of the baseline rocket motor. Among all injection pressures, modest 4.15 bar with cylindrical protrusion shows a significant improvement in the combustion performance by exhibiting the enhanced regression rate as well as mass consumption rate of the fuel grain. Hence, the addition of cylindrical protrusion as a vortex generator to the classical hybrid motor promise to improve the combustion performance of the bee-wax fuel grain.

Keywords Hybrid rocket · Regression rate · Vortex generator · Bee-wax fuel grain

1 Introduction

Propulsion systems play the major role as a workhorse for the space launch vehicles to accomplish its mission. Different rocket engines are used in the launch vehicles based on their mission requirements. Currently, solid, liquid and cryogenic engines are employed to perform the mission task. Among these engines, solid and liquid engines are widely used in the primary stages of the launch vehicles. Even though, these engines are used primarily both engines has some characteristics, which need to be addressed to optimize the vehicle performance. The hybrid rocket is naturally safer than other rocket engines, where the oxidizer is stored as a liquid and the fuel as a solid. Hybrid rocket motors are less susceptible to chemical explosion than conventional solid and bi-propellant liquid designs [\[1\]](#page--1-1). The main shortcoming of

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