Stirling Engine Redesign

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ME 449 Redesign & Prototype Fabrication

Semester Project Presentation

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Introduction





- Design Criteria
 - RPM
 - Aesthetics
 - Build Quality
- Re-design objectives:
 - 1) Improve Seals
 - 2) Decrease Friction
 - 3) Improve Flywheel
 - 4) Decrease the heat losses
 - 5) Improve Aesthetics



Improve seal by machining new bushing





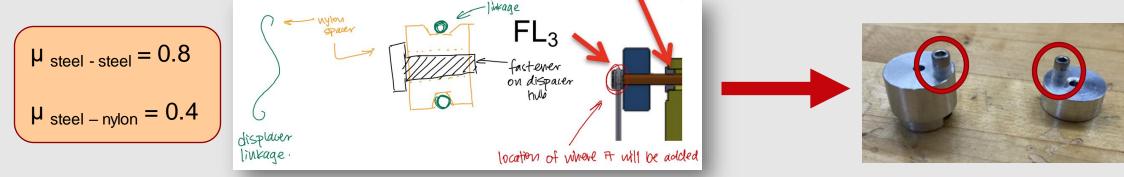


New Bushing

Smoke Test



Decrease Friction between linkage and screws



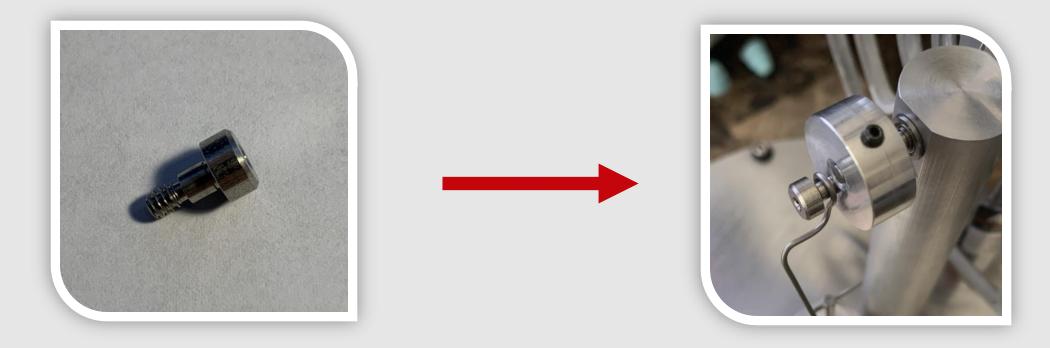
Ideas

Machined Part

Resulted in 40RPM drop.



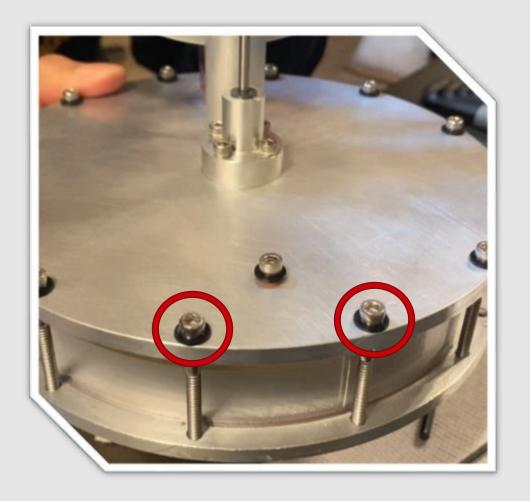
Decrease Friction between linkage and screws



Increased to 160RPM



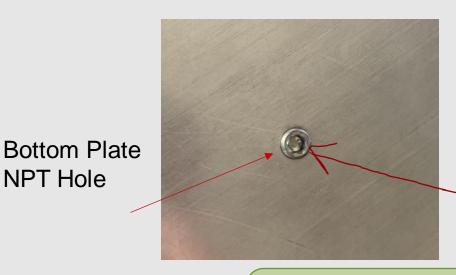
- Decrease Heat losses by using plastic washers.
- Low heat conductivity
 - Serve us an insulator
- Clamping
 - Better load distribution





- Using Helium as the working fluid
 - Main working fluid for modern Stirling engine
 - Higher heat transfer rate
 - Lower Density

NPT Hole



Feed Helium



Resulted in 80RPM increase

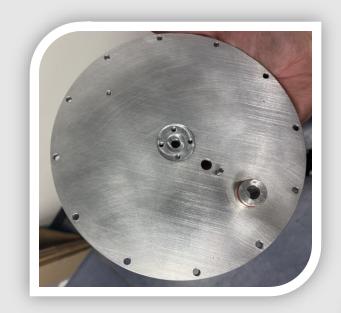


Redesigned the Flywheel





Cleaned off all surfaces and polished them.





Old

Testing Plan and Results



How would you test the engine as part of the redesign process?

- 1. RPM speed test and compare to previous model
- 2. Smoke test again to check for leaks
- 3. Check temperature of top plate (hot side)
- 4. Survey for Aesthetics and Build Quality

Final RPM = ~ 250RPM

Summary



- Our Stirling engine redesign was a success
- Lessons learned
 - Things will go wrong
 - Perseverance is key
 - Assembly is fragile small improvements can have a drastic impact
- Acknowledgement

A big thank you to:

- Professor Frank Pfefferkorn and our TA Mrs. Aishwarya Deshpande
- TEAM Lab staff (Jeff, Jay, and Mike)
- Questions?



Final Stirling Engine