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Theoretical and Numerical Study on Scavenging Characteristics from a prechamber for use in an engine

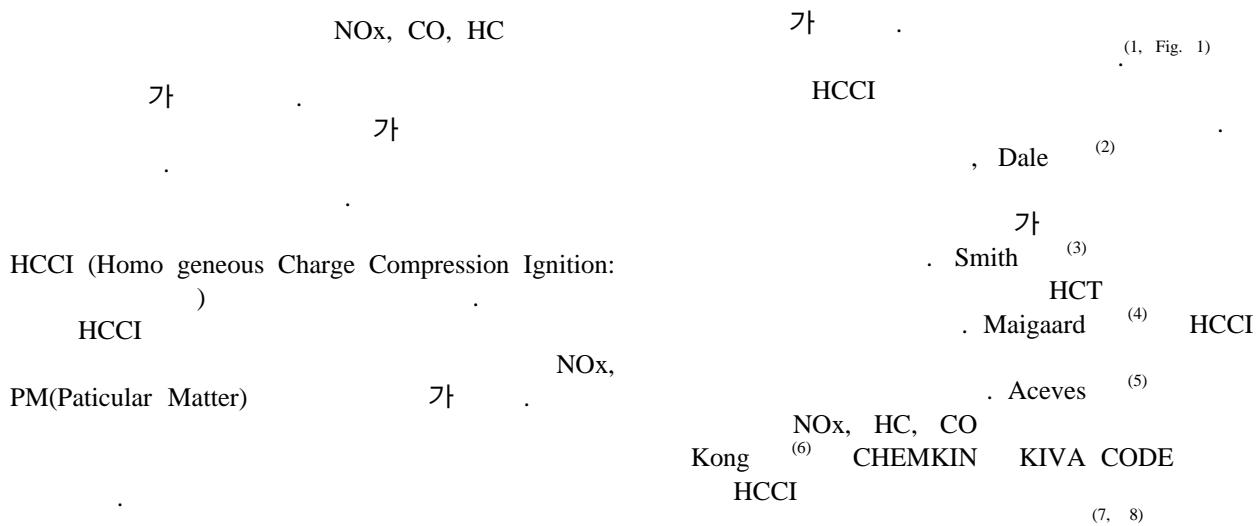
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Key Words: HCCI(), Prechamber(), Scavenging Chamber(),

Abstract

In this paper, we present the theoretical and numerical results of scavenging characteristics in a small prechamber of an HCCI(Homogeneous Charge Compression Ignition) engine. Two theoretical models are proposed in prediction of the scavenging time and the efficiency ; one is the non-mixing models in which it is assumed that the input gas(CH_4) and the existing gas(air) do not mix with each other, and the other is the fully-mixed model in which the two gases are assumed to mix completely before ejecting to the ambient air. Focus is also given to the effect on the scavenging performance of the size of the chamber outlet.

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$$\begin{aligned}
f_1 &= f(A_1, p_{00}, \rho, \rho_{00}, k_1) \\
&= A_1 \sqrt{\frac{2k_1}{k_1-1} \rho_{00} \rho_{00} \left(\frac{\rho}{\rho_{00}}\right)^{\frac{2}{k_1}} \left[1 - \left(\frac{\rho}{\rho_{00}}\right)^{\frac{k_1-1}{k_1}}\right]} \\
&\text{for } \frac{\rho}{\rho_{00}} \geq \left(\frac{2}{k_1+1}\right)^{\frac{k_1(k_1-1)}{k_1+1}} \\
&= A_1 \sqrt{k_1 \left(\frac{2}{k_1+1}\right)^{\frac{(k_1+1)(k_1-1)}{k_1+1}} \rho_{00} \rho_{00}} \\
&\text{for } \frac{\rho}{\rho_{00}} < \left(\frac{2}{k_1+1}\right)^{\frac{k_1(k_1-1)}{k_1+1}} \\
&, \quad A_1 \quad , \quad \rho \\
&, \quad k_1 \quad .
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
f_2 &= f(A_2, p, p_a, \rho_2, k_2) \\
&, \quad A_2 \quad , \quad \rho_2 \quad , \quad p_a \\
(1) \quad (2) \quad , \quad k_2 \quad 1[\text{bar}] \quad \text{가} \quad , \quad , \quad \rho_a
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
m_1 &= \rho_1 V_1, \quad (3) \\
m_2 &= \rho_2 V_2, \quad (4) \\
&, \quad \rho_1 \quad 1
\end{aligned}$$

$$V_1 \text{가} \quad , \quad V_1 + V_2 = V_0 = \text{const} \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1 & \quad d(\rho_1 V_1 T_1)/dt = T_{00} f_1 \\
T_1 & \quad 1
\end{aligned}$$

$$-\frac{d(\rho V_1)}{dt} = R_1 T_{00} f_1 \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
2 & \quad \text{가} \quad 1 \\
& \quad \text{가} \quad , \quad \text{가} \quad , \quad \text{가} \\
\rho/\rho_2^{\frac{k_1}{k_2}} &= \text{const} \quad (7)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
7 & \quad , \quad m_1, \quad m_2, \quad \rho_1, \quad \rho_2, \\
\rho, \quad V_1, \quad V_2 \text{가} \quad (1) \sim (7) \quad 7 & \quad , \quad (1), \\
(2) \quad m_1, \quad m_2 \quad (3), \quad (4) & \quad , \quad (5) \quad (7)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{dp}{dt} = g = \frac{k_2 \rho}{k_2 V_1 + V_2} \left(\frac{R_1 T_{00} f_1}{\rho} - \frac{f_2}{\rho_2} \right) \quad (8)$$

$$\frac{dV_2}{dt} = -\frac{f_2}{\rho_2} - \frac{V_2 g}{k_2 \rho} \quad (9)$$

$$\rho_1 \quad (1) \quad (3) \quad , \quad V_1 \quad (5) \quad ,$$

$$\rho_2 \quad (7) \quad . \quad (8) \quad (9)$$

$$\text{Euler} \quad , \quad 0.02\text{ms}$$

$$u_{\text{el}} = \sqrt{\frac{2k_1}{k_1+1} R_1 T_{00}} \quad (10)$$

$$M_{\text{el}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{k_1-1} \left[\left(\frac{\rho_{00}}{\rho}\right)^{\frac{(k_1-1)k_1}{k_1}} - 1 \right]} \quad (11)$$

$$T_{\text{el}} = T_{00} \left(\frac{\rho}{\rho_{00}}\right)^{\frac{(k_1-1)k_1}{k_1}} \quad (12)$$

$$u_{\text{el}} = M_{\text{el}} \sqrt{k_1 R_1 T_{\text{el}}} \quad (13)$$

$$u_{\text{el}} = \sqrt{\frac{2k_2}{k_2+1} R_2 T_2} \quad (14)$$

$$M_{\text{el}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{k_2-1} \left[\left(\frac{\rho_a}{\rho}\right)^{\frac{(k_2-1)k_2}{k_2}} - 1 \right]} \quad (15)$$

$$T_{\text{el}} = T_2 \left(\frac{\rho_a}{\rho}\right)^{\frac{(k_2-1)k_2}{k_2}} \quad (16)$$

$$u_{\text{el}} = M_{\text{el}} \sqrt{k_2 R_2 T_{\text{el}}} \quad (17)$$

2.1.2 (fully-mixed model)

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$$\text{가} \quad , \quad m = m_1 + m_2 \quad (18)$$

Dalton

(9)

$$\rho_1 V_0 = n_1 \overline{R} T \quad (19)$$

$$\rho_2 V_0 = n_2 \overline{R} T \quad (20)$$

$$\overline{R} \quad , \quad \rho_1, \quad \rho_2 \quad \text{가}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} , T & , n_1, n_2 \\ \text{(mole)} & \text{(molecular weight)} \\ M_1, M_2 & \\ n_1 = m_1/M_1 & (21) \\ n_2 = m_2/M_2 & (22) \\ p_1, p_2 & : \\ p = p_1 + p_2 & (23) \end{array}$$

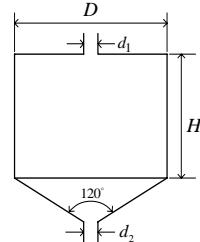
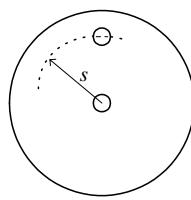


Fig. 3 Top and sectional views of the subchamber subjected to the 3-D CFD.

$$\frac{dn}{dt} = f_1 - f_2 \quad (24)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} , f_1, f_2 \\ f_1 = f(A_1, p_0, p, \rho_0, k_1) \\ f_2 = f(A_2, p, p_a, \rho, k) \end{array}$$

$$k = \frac{1}{n_1 + n_2} (n_1 k_1 + n_2 k_2) \quad (25)$$

$$\frac{dm_1}{dt} = f_1 - \left(\frac{m_1}{m} \right) f_2 \quad (26)$$

$$\frac{dH}{dt} = c_{\text{g1}} f_1 T_0 - \left(\frac{m_1}{m} c_{\text{g1}} + \frac{m_2}{m} c_{\text{g2}} \right) f_2 T \quad (27)$$

$$H = (m_1 c_{\text{g1}} + m_2 c_{\text{g2}}) T \quad (28)$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} , & (24) \\ m_1, & , \quad \rho \\ (26) & , \quad (18) \quad m_2 \\ (27) & (28) \quad H \quad T \\ , & , \quad n_1, n_2 \quad (21), (22) \\ , & , \quad p_1, p_2 \quad (19), (20) \quad , \quad (23) \\ k & , \quad (25) \end{array}$$

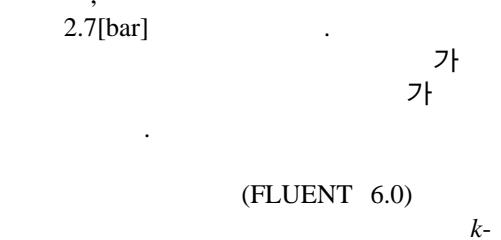
2.2 3

Fig. 3 CFD

3

$H, D, d,$

$$\begin{array}{ll} , & , \\ , & , \\ d_1=1\text{mm} & , d_2 \\ , & 1\text{mm}, 2\text{mm}, 3\text{mm} \quad \text{가} \\ , & s=3.5\text{mm} \end{array}$$



9 (FLUENT 6.0)

3.1 (Non-mixing model)
Fig. 4

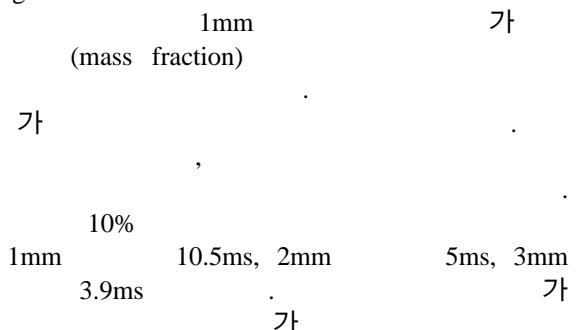


Fig. 5

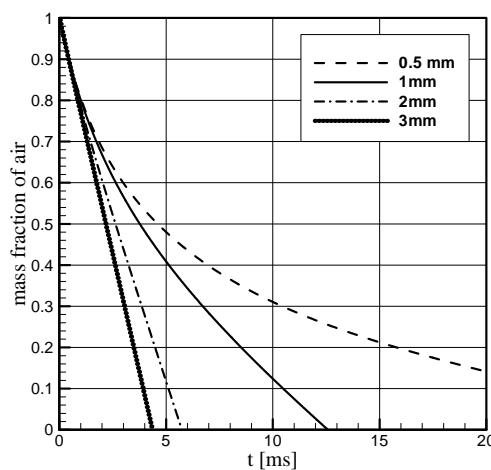


Fig. 4 Mass fraction of the air obtained from the non-mixing model for four outlet diameters.

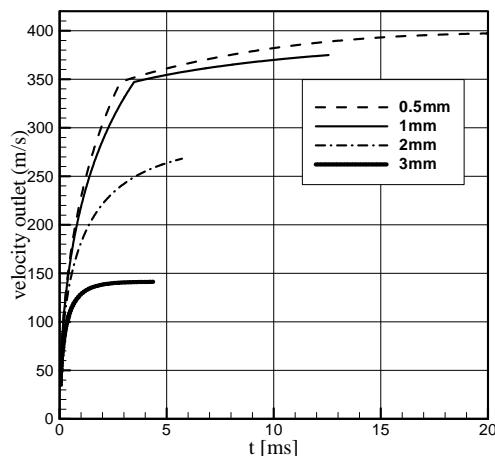
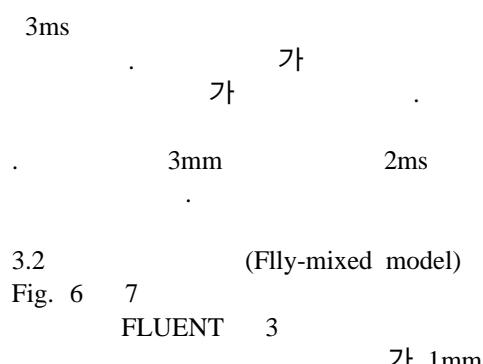


Fig. 5 Velocity at the outlet obtained by the non-mixing model for four outlet diameters.



3.2

(Fully-mixed model)

Fig. 6 7

FLUENT 3

가 1mm

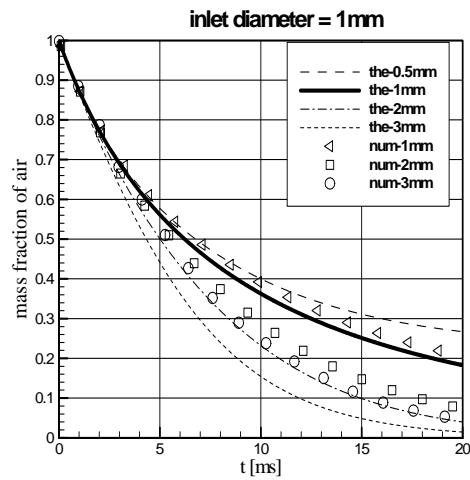


Fig. 6 Mass fraction of the air obtained by the fully-mixed model (lines) and 3-D CFD (symbols).

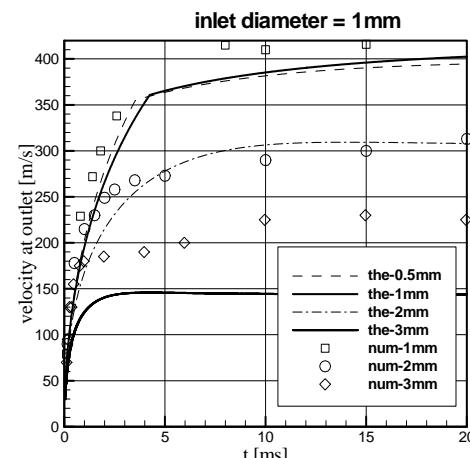


Fig. 7 Velocity at the outlet obtained by the fully-mixed model (lines) and 3-D CFD (symbols).

Fig. 6
3 CFD

가
가
가
가
가
가

Fig. 7

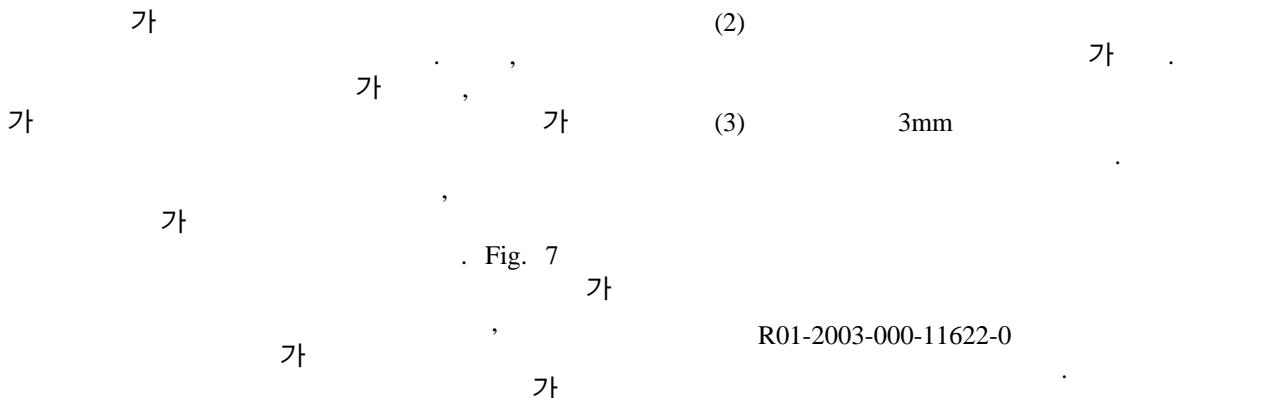


Fig. 7

R01-2003-000-11622-0

Fig. 8
가 3mm
34-100%

Fig. 8(a)
34%

Fig. 8(b)

4.

HCCI
1mm

(1)
3-D

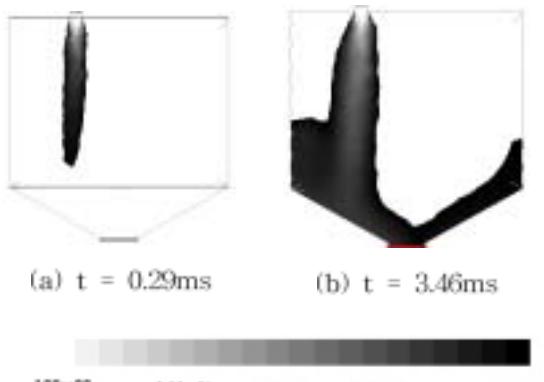


Fig. 8 Distribution of CH₄ obtained from the 3-D numerical computation.

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