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

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

Abstract

In this paper, we present the theoretical and numerical results of scavenge characteristics in a small prechamber of an HCCI(Homogeneous Charge Compression Ignition) engine. Two theoretical models are proposed in prediction of the scavenge time and the efficiency ; one is the non-mixing models in which it is assumed that the input gas(CH₄) 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 scavenge performance of the size of the chamber outlet.

1.

NO_x, CO, HC

가

(1, Fig. 1)

가

HCCI

가

, Dale (2)

가

. Smith (3)

HCT

. Maigaard (4) HCCI

. Aceves (5)

NO_x, HC, CO

Kong (6) CHEMKIN KIVA CODE

HCCI

(7, 8)

HCCI (Homogeneous Charge Compression Ignition:

HCCI

PM(Particulate Matter)

가

NO_x,

†

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가

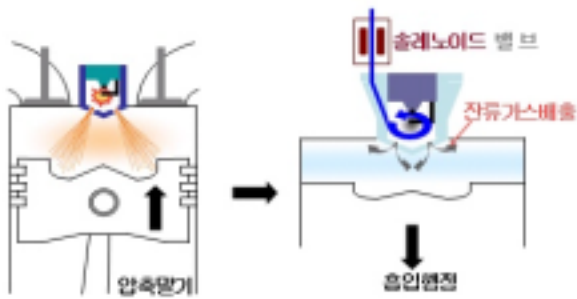


Fig. 1 Concept sketch of the HCCI engine with a prechamber

2.

2.1

CH₄ 가 (가 ;)가 가

가 HCCI

(Fig. 1).

가 1mm, 2mm, 3mm 4가

4cc

Fig. 2

model)

가

(fully-mixed model) , (b) 가

가) 가

$p_{00} = 5$ [bar], $T_{00} = 300$ [K] 가 ρ_{00}

2.1.1 (Non-mixing model)

Fig. 2(a)

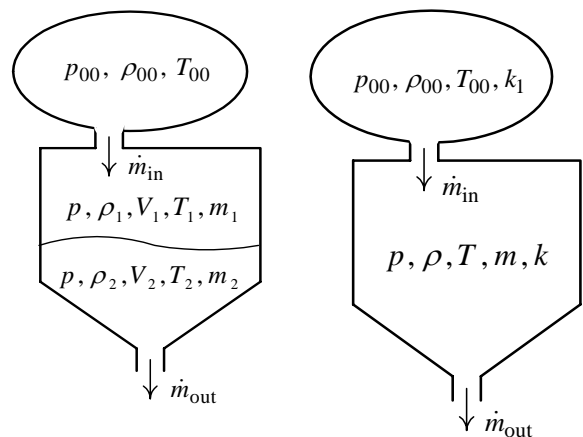
V_2

$$\frac{dm_1}{dt} = f_1 \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{dm_2}{dt} = -f_2 \quad (2)$$

m_1, m_2 , f_1, f_2 1 2

f_1 (choking)



(a) Non-mixing model (b) Fully-mixed model

Fig. 2 Theoretical model

$$f_1 = f(A_1, p_{00}, p, \rho_{00}, k_1)$$

$$= A_1 \sqrt{\frac{2k_1}{k_1-1} p_{00} \rho_{00} \left(\frac{p}{p_{00}}\right)^{2/k_1} \left[1 - \left(\frac{p}{p_{00}}\right)^{(k_1-1)/k_1}\right]}$$

for $\frac{p}{p_{00}} \geq \left(\frac{2}{k_1+1}\right)^{k_1/(k_1-1)}$ ()

$$= A_1 \sqrt{k_1 \left(\frac{2}{k_1+1}\right)^{(k_1+1)/(k_1-1)} p_{00} \rho_{00}}$$

for $\frac{p}{p_{00}} < \left(\frac{2}{k_1+1}\right)^{k_1/(k_1-1)}$ ()

, A_1 , p
 , k_1

$$f_2 = f(A_2, p, p_a, \rho_2, k_2)$$

, A_2 , ρ_2
 () , k_2 가 , p_a
 1[bar] 가

(1) (2)

$$m_1 = \rho_1 V_1 \quad (3)$$

$$m_2 = \rho_2 V_2 \quad (4)$$

$$\rho_1 = 1$$

V_0 가

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

$$\frac{d(\rho_1 V_1 T_1)/dt = T_{00} f_1}{T_1} \quad 1$$

$$\frac{d(pV_1)}{dt} = R_1 T_{00} f_1 \quad (6)$$

R_1 가 1

$$p/\rho_2^{k_2} = \text{const} \quad (7)$$

, 7 $m_1, m_2, \rho_1, \rho_2,$
 p, V_1, V_2 가 (1)~(7) 7

(1),

(2) m_1, m_2 (3), (4)

(5) (7)

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

2

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

, V_1 (5)

$$\rho_1 \quad (1) \quad (3)$$

$$\rho_2 \quad (7)$$

(8) (9)

Euler

0.02ms

$$u_{c1} = \sqrt{\frac{2k_1}{k_1+1} R_1 T_{00}} \quad (10)$$

$$M_{c1} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{k_1-1} \left[\left(\frac{p_{00}}{p}\right)^{(k_1-1)/k_1} - 1 \right]} \quad (11)$$

$$T_{c1} = T_{00} \left(\frac{p}{p_{00}}\right)^{(k_1-1)/k_1} \quad (12)$$

$$u_{c1} = M_{c1} \sqrt{k_1 R_1 T_{c1}} \quad (13)$$

, M_{c1}, T_{c1}

$$u_{c2} = \sqrt{\frac{2k_2}{k_2+1} R_2 T_2} \quad (14)$$

$$M_{c2} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{k_2-1} \left[\left(\frac{p_a}{p}\right)^{(k_2-1)/k_2} - 1 \right]} \quad (15)$$

$$T_{c2} = T_2 \left(\frac{p_a}{p}\right)^{(k_2-1)/k_2} \quad (16)$$

$$u_{c2} = M_{c2} \sqrt{k_2 R_2 T_{c2}} \quad (17)$$

, M_{c2}, T_{c2}

2.1.2 (fully-mixed model)

가 가

가

$$m = m_1 + m_2 \quad (18)$$

Dalton

(9)

$$p_1 V_0 = n_1 \bar{R} T \quad (19)$$

$$p_2 V_0 = n_2 \bar{R} T \quad (20)$$

, p_1, p_2

\bar{R}

가

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

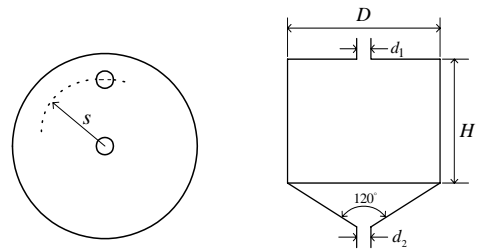


Fig. 3 Top and sectional views of the subchamber subjected to the 3-D CFD.

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{dH}{dt} = c_{p1} f_1 T_0 - \left(\frac{m_1}{m} c_{p1} + \frac{m_2}{m} c_{p2}\right) f_2 T \quad (27)$$

$$H = (m_1 c_{p1} + m_2 c_{p2}) T \quad (28)$$

$$(24)$$

$$(26) \quad m_1 \quad \rho \quad m_2 \quad (18)$$

$$(27) \quad (28) \quad H \quad T$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & , n_1, n_2 \quad (21), (22) \\
 , p_1, p_2 \quad (19), (20) \quad , (23) \\
 & \quad (25)
 \end{aligned}$$

2.2 3

Fig. 3 CFD 3 . H, D, d,

s , , H=14mm, D=19mm, d1=1mm , d2 1mm, 2mm, 3mm 가 , s=3.5mm

1[bar] , 5[bar] 가 419m/s 가

2.7[bar]

가 가

(FLUENT 6.0)

k-

9

3.

3.1 (Non-mixing model)

Fig. 4

1mm 가 (mass fraction)

가

10% 1mm 10.5ms, 2mm 5ms, 3mm 가 3.9ms 가

Fig. 5 1mm

. 0.5mm 1mm

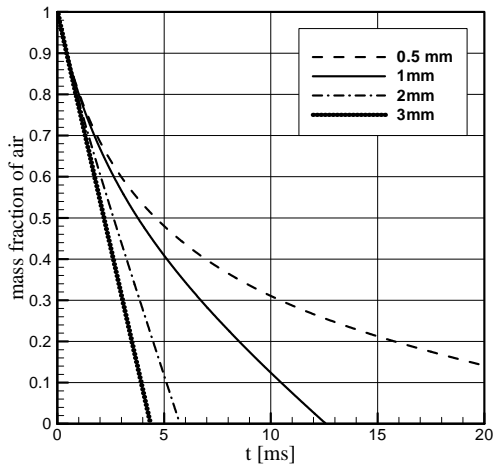


Fig. 4 Mass fraction of the air obtained from the non-mixing model for four outlet diameters.

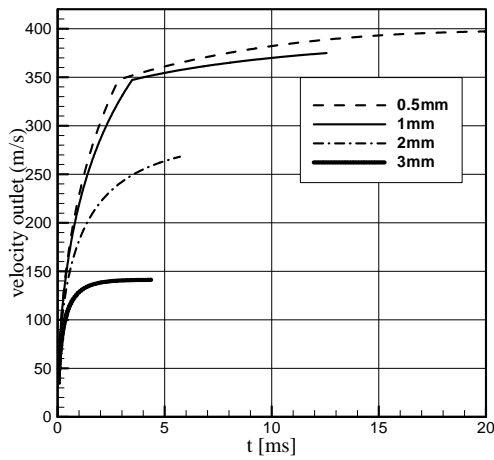


Fig. 5 Velocity at the outlet obtained by the non-mixing model for four outlet diameters.

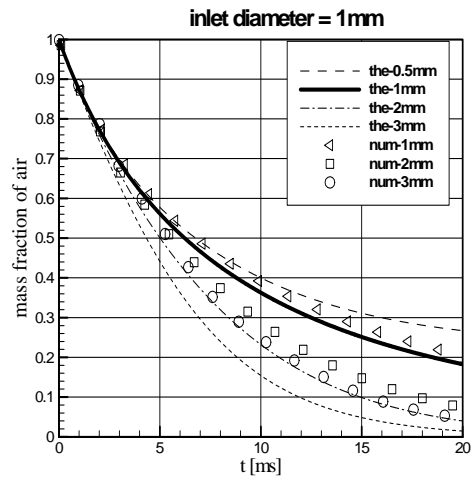


Fig. 6 Mass fraction of the air obtained by the fully-mixed model (lines) and 3-D CFD (symbols).

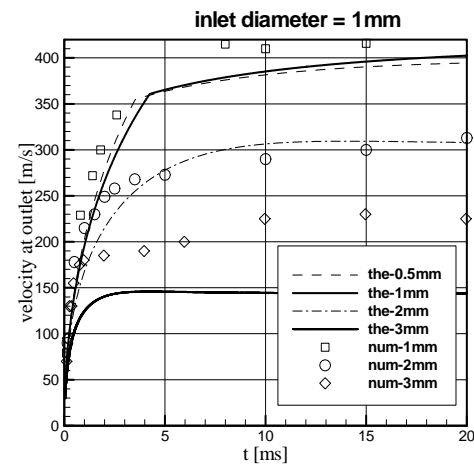


Fig. 7 Velocity at the outlet obtained by the fully-mixed model (lines) and 3-D CFD (symbols).

3ms
가
가
3mm 2ms
3.2 (Fully-mixed model)
Fig. 6 7
FLUENT 3
가 1mm

Fig. 6
3 CFD
가 3-D
가
가
가

