

PSD

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Simulation of Fluid Flow Inside the Subway Station with PSD

Hae-Kwon Jeong, Man-Yeong Ha , Kyung-Chun Kim, Chung-Hwan Jeon,
Ho-Jin Choi, Jae-Chun, Joo, Jeong-Man Mun and Seong-Ki Hwang

Key Words: PSD(), Train velocity(), Train wind()

Abstract

According to the development of the economy and to the improvement in life quality, it is increased for the desire for the comfortable circumstance in the underground subway station. And recently, an accident, fire, suicide and so on have been risen. An advanced countries have introduced PSD, and they satisfies with the effect of PSD. The optimum design standard to set up PSD have to satisfy the by train wind beyond the maximum static pressure. This paper includes the maximum static pressure what can be applied to the PSD installation design.

1.

가

PSD

PSD

가

PSD

가

PSD(Platform Screen Door)
. PSD

Simulation SES(Subway Environment Simulation)

. SES 1

Database

3

, 3

가

가

가

FLUENT

PSD

3

가

MDM(Moving Deforming mesh)

†

E-mail : haegoni@pusan.ac.kr
TEL : (051)510-3090 FAX : (051)512-9835

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I&S ()

2

3

2.

2.1

program FLUENT 6.1.22

Continuity

Navier-Stokes
PSD

model

Unsteady

PSD

$k - \epsilon$

가

2

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0 \quad \text{-- (1)}$$

$$\rho \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (u_i u_j) = -\frac{\partial P}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left[\mu \left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \right) \right] - \frac{2}{3} \mu \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (\overline{\rho u_i u_j}) \quad \text{-- (2)}$$

$-\overline{\rho u_i u_j}$ Reynolds Boussinesq

가

$$-\overline{\rho u_i u_j} = \mu_i \left[\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \right] - \frac{2}{3} \left[\rho k + \mu_t \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} \right] \delta_{ij} \quad \text{-- (3)}$$

μ_i k, ϵ

, Standard $k - \epsilon$

$$\rho \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (u_i k) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left[\frac{\mu_t}{\sigma_k} \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_i} \right] + G_k - \rho \epsilon$$

$$\rho \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (u_i \epsilon) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left[\frac{\mu_t}{\sigma_\epsilon} \frac{\partial \epsilon}{\partial x_i} \right] + C_{1\epsilon} \frac{\epsilon}{k} G_k - C_{2\epsilon} \rho \frac{\epsilon^2}{k} \quad \text{-- (4)}$$

G_k

$$G_k = \mu_t \left(\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} \right) \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i}$$

Eddy Viscosity $\mu_t = k - \epsilon$

$$\mu_t = \rho C_\mu \frac{k^2}{\epsilon} \quad \text{(4)}$$

$C_\mu = 0.09, C_{1\epsilon} = 1.44, C_{2\epsilon} = 1.92,$
 $\sigma_k = 1.0, \sigma_\epsilon = 1.3$

2.2 Moving Deforming Mesh

MDM(Moving Deforming Mesh)

ϕ, V

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_V \rho \phi dV + \int_{\partial V} \rho \phi (\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{u}_g) \cdot d\mathbf{A} = \int_{\partial V} \Gamma \nabla \phi \cdot d\mathbf{A} + \int_V S_\phi dV \quad \text{-- (5)}$$

MDM
2가 가

- Spring-based smoothing
- Dynamic layering

spring-based smoothing
simulation

가

spring
가

가 spring

Hook's law

$\Delta \mathbf{x}_i, \Delta \mathbf{x}_j, i, j, n_i, i, j, k_{ij}$

$$k_{ij} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|x_i - x_j|}}$$

2.3

Fig. 1 , 1.8 : 245.4 :
 가
 1 (x:y:z)
 가 600
 computing power
 가

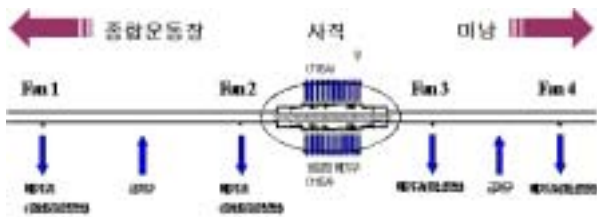


Fig. 1

MDM
 PSD

Table 1, Table 2
 case

2
 1m

Table 1

계산영역	본선	본선	비고
총길이(m)	612.8	612.8	승강장 기준
급기구 위치(m)	373.6	309.6	
급기구 댐퍼면적(m ²)	6.4×3.2	6.4×3.2	
급기 유량(kg/s)	106	184	
배기구 위치(m)	122.4, 624.8	122.4, 538.4	
배기구 댐퍼면적(m ²)	4.8×2.4	4.8×3.2	
열차 초기 위치(m)	624.8	624.8	

Table 2

계산영역	지하 승강장	비고
총길이(m)	148.8	
배기구 수(개)	11 × 2	좌우측 (각각11개)
배기구 댐퍼면적(m ²)	0.8 × 0.4	
PSD단면적(m ²)	297.6	

PSD Fig. 2
 400mm
 Rounding

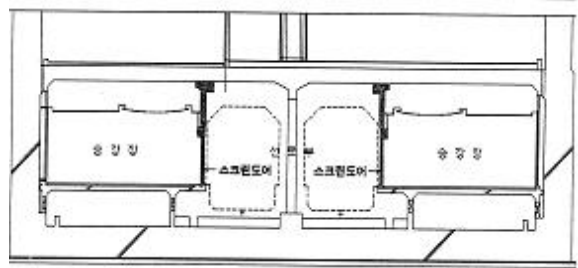


Fig. 2

Fluent
 MDM(Moving Deforming Motion)

2가 case

FLUENT

UDF(User Defined Function)
 3 가
 22.4 m/s(80km/h)

Fig. 3

가
 가

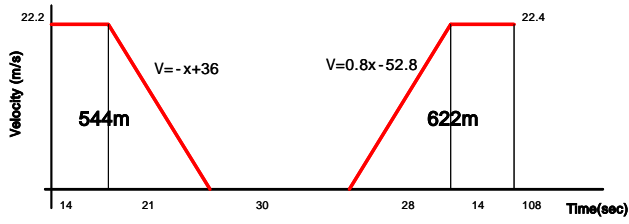
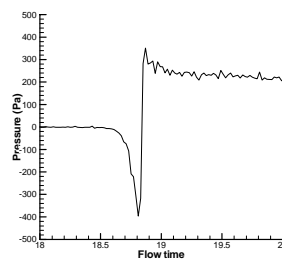
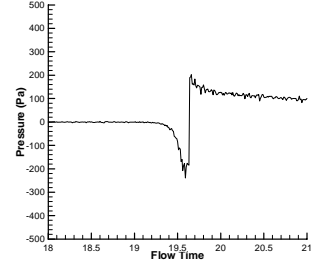


Fig. 3
(Non-Uniform Velocity)



(a) Uniform Train



(b) Non-Uniform Train

PSD 가
가
80km/h, 60km/h

Velocity
3.2 2

Velocity

2

3

3.

가 600
Time Step 0.001

3.1 3

2

가

가

PSD

2

2

Fig. 4(a) 가

18.5

가

PSD

PSD

400mm

6

CASE

3

2

Fig. 4(b) Fig. 4(a) 가

, 2

1

()

60 km/h

PSD

가

가

(V2 P)

가 20km/h가

200 Pa

가

(4

가)

, 63.1 Pa

(33km/h)

가 가

PSD

()

PSD

(Fig. 5)

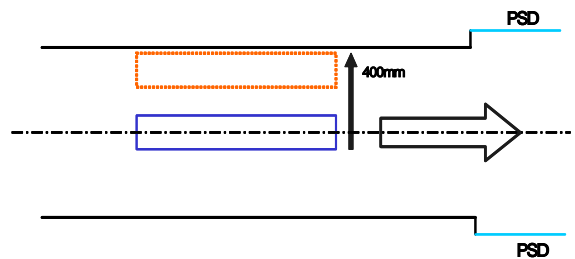


Fig. 5 2

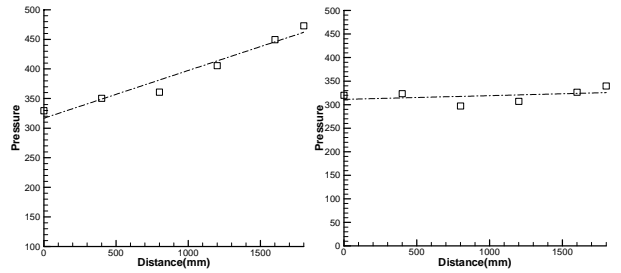
PSD

Fig. 4

PSD

Table 3 2

TEST	열차 위치	비고
CASE 1	0	본선 중앙
CASE 2	400 mm	
CASE 3	800 mm	
CASE 4	1200 mm	
CASE 5	1600 mm	
CASE 6	1800 mm	터널벽면과 400mm 유지



(a) Uniform Train Velocity (b) Non-Uniform Train Velocity

Fig. 7 PSD

CASE 6
400mm
600

가

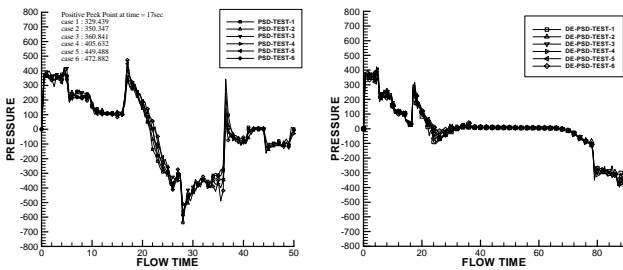
Fig. 7 () PSD

가

가 0 가 . PSD
Fig. 7(a) 3

2
PSD

3



(a) Uniform Train Velocity (b) Non-Uniform Train Velocity

Fig. 6 PSD

가

Fig. 6 Case

가 가 PSD

3

가

3

가

3

2

4.

가

가 . PSD
Fig. 7

PSD

559.8Pa

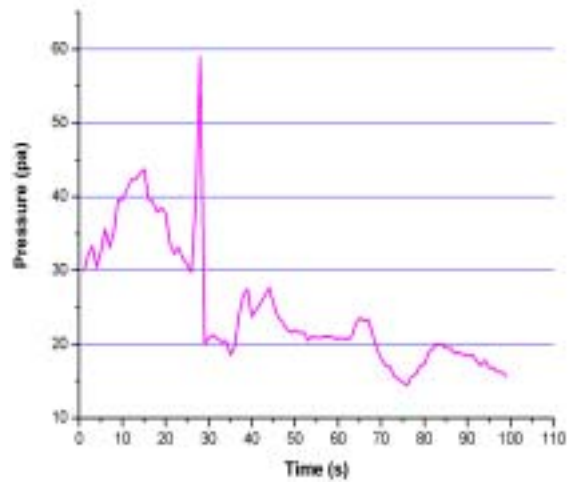


Fig. 8 (4가)

이를 검증하기 위해 실측치에 적용을 해보면, 위의 3-원 계산결과로부터 실측치를 유도했을때 58.8Pa 이다. 2-원 경향테스트로부터 계산되어진 PSD 수치를 가지고 실측치를 유도했을때, 78.72Pa 이 도출된다.

Fig. 8 (30km/h) (4가) 가

59 Pa

4가

± 6.8%

Table 4 Loading requirement references for PSD design pressure

Subway Station	PSD design Pressure	Train Velocity
Bankok Blue Line	±750 Pa	80 km/h
Shanghai Line 4	±900 Pa	90 km/h
Guangzu Line 1	+1800 Pa to -2300 Pa	
Orange Line Taiwan	±1727 Pa	130 km/h
LAR MTRC	+1380 Pa to	110 km/h
Hong Kong	-3260 Pa	
Pusan Line 3	±900 Pa	80 km/h

3 PSD 2
559.8Pa Table 4
PSD

PSD

Table 4 PSD PSD

N/m2 to -200N/m2

± 900 N/m2

PSD

1.6 ~ 2

PSD

PSD

가

PSD

()

3

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(3) FLUENT Version 6.1.22 TUTORIAL GUIDE, FLUENT. Inc.

(4) , , 2001,

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