

工學博士學位論文

$k-e-t$  亂流 利用  
流動 數值 研究

**A Numerical Study on In-Cylinder Flow Fields of an Engine  
Using  $k-e-t$  Turbulence Model**

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**A Numerical Study on In-Cylinder Flow Fields of an Engine  
Using  $k - \epsilon - \tau$  Turbulence Model**

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**Abstract**

This thesis describes and discusses the applicability of the  $k - \epsilon - \tau$  turbulence model for calculation of the in-cylinder flow fields of an engine. The thesis also discusses the effects of swirl and valve seat angle to the characteristics of in-cylinder flow fields.

The equations are solved by finite difference method on a computational mesh which is made to always lie between the cylinder head and the moving piston head by defining a coordinate transformation which allows the axial grid line position to be expressed in terms of a time independent coordinate. The transformed conservation equations are integrated over the finite difference cells to provide algebraic equations. A hybrid differencing scheme is employed for numerical stability and PISO algorithm is used for the velocity-pressure coupling.  $k - \epsilon - \tau$  turbulence model which considers the compressibility effect due to the compression and expansion of the

piston was used.

Calculations have been done for the intake and compression stroke cycle of a two dimensional axisymmetric model engine. The unsophisticated geometry has been selected for reasons of simplicity and saving computer time, so the main effort is focused on the treatment and understanding of the complex in-cylinder flow fields during intake and compression stroke cycle.

The predicted results using  $k - \epsilon - \tau$  turbulence model of the turbulent flow fields in a model engine are compared to those from the modified  $k - \epsilon$  turbulence model and the experimental data. The results obtained with the  $k - \epsilon - \tau$  turbulence model are in much better agreement with the experimental data than the modified  $k - \epsilon$  turbulence model, as far as the mean velocity and the turbulence intensity are concerned.

Finally the effects of swirl on the in-cylinder flow structure are examined through the parametric study of swirl numbers 0.0, 0.6, 1.2 and 2.4, then the effects of valve seat angle are examined. As the swirl number increases the center of the main vortex moves to the cylinder wall and the counterclockwise vortex increases near the intake valve. The turbulence intensity increases with swirl number during intake stroke, but it has a maximum value at swirl number 1.2 during compression stroke.

For the valve seat angle of  $45^\circ$  or more the flow pattern remains same but for the valve seat angle of  $30^\circ$  an alternative structure appears, in which the outer edge of the jet does not separate from the cylinder head wall, thus diminishing the corner vortex.

## Nomenclature

$a$  : Cell area

$A$  : Total convective and diffusive flux coefficient

$A_E$  : Effective flow area

$A_R$  : Reference area

$b_{ij}$  : Reynolds stress anisotropic tensor

$C_1, C'_1, C''_1, C_2, C_3, C_4, C_m$  : Turbulence model constants

$C_5, C_{6,ISO}, C_{6,AXI}$  : Turbulence model constants

$C_D$  : Discharge coefficient

$C_p$  : Specific heat at constant pressure

$D$  : Velocity divergence

$D_v$  : Valve head diameter

$E$  : Empirical constant in the 'law of the wall'

$f_1, f_2$  : Spatial linear interpolation factors

$h$  : Enthalpy

$k$  : Turbulent energy

$l$  : Turbulent length scale

$L_v$  : Valve lift

$\dot{m}$  : Mass flow rate

$M$  : Mach number  
 $p$  : Pressure  
 $p^*$  : Gussed pressure  
 $p^{**}$  : Corrected pressure  
 $p^{***}$  : Twice corrected pressure  
 $p'$  : Pressure correction  
 $p''$  : Second pressure correction  
 $P_{DIL}$  : Production of the turbulent energy by the dilatation part  
 $P_{INC}$  : Production of the turbulent energy by the incompressible part  
 $Pe$  : Peclet number  
 $P_{ij}$  : Production tensor  
 $P_T$  : Pressure at the throat  
 $q$  : Turbulent velocity  
 $q_w$  : Wall heat flux  
 $r$  : Radial coordinate direction  
 $R_{ij}$  : Reynolds stress tensor  
 $S_{AXI}$  : Mean strain rate for axisymmetric expansion flow  
 $S_{ISO}$  : Mean strain rate for isotropic compression flow  
 $s_{ij}$  : Strain rate tensor  
 $S_F$  : Source term for dependent variable  $f$

$T$  : Temperature  
 $T_{ij}^{(1)}$  : Rapid part of the pressure strain tensor  
 $T_w$  : Wall temperature  
 $u$  : Axial direction velocity  
 $\hat{u}$  : Relative velocity of the fluid  
 $u^*, v^*$  : Guessed velocities  
 $u^{**}, v^{**}$  : Corrected velocities  
 $u^{***}, v^{***}$  : Twice corrected velocities  
 $u', v'$  : Velocities corrections  
 $u^+$  : Dimensionless velocity  
 $u_G$  : Grid velocity  
 $u_j$  : j-direction velocity  
 $u_t$  : Friction velocity  
 $v$  : Radial direction velocity  
 $w$  : Circumferential direction velocity  
 $x_j$  : j-coordinate direction  
 $y$  : Normal distance from the wall  
 $y^+$  : Dimensionless distance  
 $z$  : Axial coordinate direction  
 $z_p$  : Instantaneous position of the piston

**[Greek symbols]**

$\mathbf{a}$  : Spatial difference function in difference equation

$\mathbf{a}_p$  : Pressure under-relaxation factor

$\mathbf{a}_u, \mathbf{a}_v$  : Velocity under-relaxation factors

$\mathbf{g}$  : Specific heat ratio

$\Gamma_f$  : Diffusion coefficient

$\mathbf{d}_{ij}$  : Kronecker delta

$\mathbf{e}$  : Turbulent energy dissipation rate

$\mathbf{q}$  : Circumferential coordinate direction

$\mathbf{k}$  : Von Karman constant

$\mathbf{m}$  : Viscosity

$\mathbf{m}_{eff}$  : Effective viscosity

$\mathbf{m}$  : Turbulent viscosity

$\mathbf{n}_T$  : Turbulent kinematic viscosity

$\mathbf{x}$  : Transformed axial coordinate

$\mathbf{r}$  : Density

$\mathbf{s}_{T,l}$  : Laminar Prandtl number

$\mathbf{s}_{T,t}$  : Turbulent Prandtl number

$\boldsymbol{t}$  : Turbulent time scale

$\boldsymbol{f}$  : General dependent variable

$\Omega_{ij}$  : Mean rotation tensor

**[Superscripts]**

- : Ensemble mean value

' : Fluctuating component

$n$  : New value

$o$  : Old value

**[Subscripts]**

$e, E$  : East

$n, N$  : North

$s, S$  : South

$w, W$  : West

# 1.

## 1.1

1970 2

. 1980

가 ,

,

,

가

.

.

-

,

,

[1].

가

[2].

3

,

가

.

,

[3].

, LDA(laser doppler anemometer),

가

가

[4,5],

가

(non-stationary turbulent flow)

[6,7].

3

가

가

가

[8].

(zero dimensional)

,

(one

dimensional)

(multi dimensional)

[9].

가

가

. ,  
, ,  
, , , ,  
.

,

가

가

[10]

,

,

,

.

,

가

,

,

,

.

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,

.

## 1.2

### 1.2.1

(zero-dimensional) (one-dimensional)

[11]

1973 Watkins가

가

Watkins 2

1

가

Watkins<sup>[11]</sup>(1977) (ensemble

mean) ,  $k - e$

LDA

가

Watkins 가

4

1 Witze<sup>[12]</sup>

가

Imperial College Gosman

Gosman and Johns<sup>[13]</sup>(1978)

가

(bowl)

TDC

aperture)

(annular

가

가

Ahmadi-Befrui et al.<sup>[14]</sup>(1982)

4

(vortex)

가

가

0.6

Gosman et al.<sup>[15]</sup>(1983)

3

, 가

,

. 가

annular

,

, 가

Grasso and Bracco<sup>[16]</sup>(1983)

2

TDC

$k - e$

2

Brandstatter et al.<sup>[17]</sup>(1985) LDA

가

3

. 가

,

가

가

Yamada Toshio et al.<sup>[18]</sup>(1986)

가

3

가

가

가

. 가

가

. 가

Shah<sup>[19]</sup>(1989)  $k - \epsilon$  ,  $k - \epsilon$  ,  $k - W$   
 , Monaghan et al.<sup>[20]</sup>  
 $k - W$  가

$k - \epsilon$  3~10%  
 $k - \epsilon$  ,  $k - W$   
 $k - W$

Mao et al.<sup>[21]</sup>(1994)

FEM(finite element method)  $k - \epsilon$   
 (Watkins Morel )

Lance et al.

FEM

가

Khaligh<sup>[22]</sup>(1995)

가

가

가

BDC

(tumble)

TDC

Kong et al.<sup>[23]</sup>(1997) KIVA-3

LDV

(squish)

### 1.2.2

3

(渦)

가

가

가

가

full field

modeling(FFM)

large eddy simulation(LES)

<sup>[24]</sup>. FFM

(ensemble mean)

, 2

$k - \epsilon$

. LES

FFM

, LES FFM

subgrid scale model<sup>[25]</sup>

. LES

$k - e$

가

$k - e$

$k$

$e$

$k - e$

- 
- 
- 

가

가 ,

$k - e$

가

[26]

가

(time ratio)

,

가

$e -$

(production

term)

(dilatation)

$k - e$

$k - e$

,  $e -$

가

Watkins<sup>[11]</sup>(1977), Reynolds<sup>[27]</sup>(1980), Morel and Mansour<sup>[28]</sup>(1982), El Tahry<sup>[29]</sup>(1983)가  $k - \mathbf{e}$  .

Watkins(1977)

가

$$k - \mathbf{e}$$

<sup>[11]</sup>.  $\mathbf{e}$ -  $\mathbf{reD}$  (D dilatation )

가 . Reynolds(1980) Watkins

(rapid spherical compression)

, (rapid

distortion theory)

$\mathbf{e}$ -

(dilatation)

. Reynolds Gosman et al.<sup>[30]</sup>, Ramos et al.<sup>[31]</sup>, Grasso et al.<sup>[32]</sup>

Morel and Mansour(1982)

$$, k - \mathbf{e}$$

가 .

$$u_{i,i} < 0$$

Reynolds

$$S_e = c_3 \mathbf{re} u_{i,i} , c_3 < 0$$

가  $c_3 > 0$

.

$$k - \mathbf{e}$$

$$c_3 = 1$$

Gosman et al.

$$c_3 = 0 \quad \text{Ramos et al.}$$

Amadi-Befrui et al.<sup>[33]</sup>(1981) Reynolds

$c_3 = 1$

가

$c_3 = 0$

$c_3 = 0.373$

$c_3 = 0$

Ramos et al.

$c_3$

가

$c_3 > 0$

e-

가

$c_3 < 0$

El Tahry<sup>[34]</sup>(1982)

$k - e$

, OM(order of magnitude)

Gosman et al.

Watkins

가

$c_3 = -\frac{1}{3}$

$c_3 = 0.373$

El Tahry<sup>[35]</sup>(1984)  $k - \epsilon$

가

가

Launder et al.<sup>[36]</sup>

Reynolds

.

,

7

( 6  $\epsilon$  )

가

Wu et al.<sup>[37]</sup>(1985)

1

, Navier-Stokes

$k - \epsilon$

가

$k - \epsilon$

,

.  $k - \epsilon$

가

,

가

가

Wu et al.

' $t$ '

$k - \epsilon - t$

$k - \epsilon - t$

,

,

,

Shah and Markatos<sup>[38]</sup>(1987) 2, 3 Ilgbusi

Spalding<sup>[39]</sup>

$k - W$

$k - W$

$k - \mathbf{e}$

,  $k - W$

$k - \mathbf{e}$

Naser et al.<sup>[40]</sup>(1995)

/

/

, 가

$k - \mathbf{e}$

,

1

two-layer

two-layer

$k - \mathbf{e}$

$k - \mathbf{e}$

, two-layer

/

Watkins et al.<sup>[41]</sup>(1996) DSM(differential stress model)

, DSM

,  $k - \mathbf{e}$

DSM

가  $k - \mathbf{e}$

DSM

가  $k - \mathbf{e}$

TDC

DSM

가

RNG(renormalization group)  $k - \mathbf{e}$

가

[42,43,44]

가 ,

, Wu et al.가

$k - \mathbf{e} - \mathbf{t}$

### 1.3

가

$k - \mathbf{e} - \mathbf{t}$

2, 3, 4, 5

2

[45,46]

가

(ensemble averaged)

$k - e$

가

$k - e$

$k - e - t$

3

가

Peclet

Peclet

가

(staggered grid)

1

(predictor step)

2

(corrector step)

가

가

PISO

4

$k - e - t$

Ahmadi-Befrui<sup>[14]</sup>

$k - e$

$k - e - t$

가

$k - e - t$

Arcoumanis<sup>[47]</sup>

0.6,

1.2, 2.4

60°, 45°, 30°

5

$k - e - t$

## 2.

### 2.1

가 . 2.1.2  
(ensemble averaged  
form)  
(phase)  
가 . (closing)  
가  
[11].

#### 2.1.1

(stagnation enthalpy) , , 가  
[19],

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (\mathbf{r} u_j) = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\mathbf{r} u_i) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (\mathbf{r} u_j u_i) = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left( \mathbf{m} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} \right) + S_{u_i} \quad (2.2)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\mathbf{r} h) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (\mathbf{r} u_j h) = \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left[ \Gamma_h \frac{\partial h}{\partial x_j} \right] + S_h \quad (2.3)$$

$$\mathbf{m}, \Gamma_h, S_{u_i}, S_h$$

(body force),

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\mathbf{r} \mathbf{f}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} (\mathbf{r} u_i \mathbf{f}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left[ \Gamma_f \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial x_i} \right] + S_f \quad (2.4)$$

$$(a) \quad (b) \quad (c) \quad (d)$$

$$\mathbf{f}, \Gamma_f, S_f$$

(2.4) (a)  $\mathbf{f}$  (local rate of change), (b) (c)

$$3, \mathbf{f}$$

(d)  $\mathbf{f}$

### 2.1.2

1)

,

.

,

.

(

)

$$f(\mathbf{q}, i) = \bar{f}(\mathbf{q}) + f'(\mathbf{q}, i) \quad (2.5)$$

$$\bar{f}(\mathbf{q}) = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N f(\mathbf{q}, i) \quad (2.6)$$

$$f'(\mathbf{q}, i) = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^N (f(\mathbf{q}, i) - \bar{f}(\mathbf{q}))^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (2.7)$$

$$\bar{f}(\mathbf{q}) = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N f(\mathbf{q}, i) \right] \quad (2.6)$$

$N$

$$f'(\mathbf{q}, i) = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^N (f(\mathbf{q}, i) - \bar{f}(\mathbf{q}))^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (2.7)$$

,

.

2)

(2.5)

(2.6)

(2.4)

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\mathbf{r}\bar{\mathbf{f}}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}(\mathbf{r}\bar{u}_i\bar{\mathbf{f}}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left[ \Gamma_{\bar{\mathbf{f}}} \frac{\partial \bar{\mathbf{f}}}{\partial x_i} \right] + \bar{S}_{\bar{\mathbf{f}}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \overline{\mathbf{r}u'_i\mathbf{f}} \quad (2.8)$$

(2.8) (2.4)

$$(2.8) \quad \bar{\mathbf{f}}$$

가  $\bar{\mathbf{f}}$   $u_j$  가

$$\overline{\mathbf{r}u'_i\mathbf{f}} = -\overline{\mathbf{r}u'_i u'_j} \quad (2.9)$$

$-\overline{\mathbf{r}u'_i u'_j}$  , 가

$\overline{u'_i u'_j}$  (fluctuation velocity)

,  $\overline{u'_i\mathbf{f}}$  -

(eddy viscosity concept) . 2.3.1

### 2.1.3

(2.9)  $(r, \mathbf{q}, z)$  [19].

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\mathbf{r}\mathbf{f}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(\mathbf{u}\mathbf{f}) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r}(r\mathbf{r}\mathbf{v}\mathbf{f}) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{q}}(\mathbf{r}\mathbf{w}\mathbf{f}) \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[ \Gamma_f \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial z} \right] + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[ r\Gamma_f \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial r} \right] + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{q}} \left[ \frac{\Gamma_f}{r} \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial \mathbf{q}} \right] + S_f \end{aligned} \quad (2.10)$$

$u, v, w$  , ,  
 $\mathbf{f}$  ,  $\mathbf{r}$  ,  $\Gamma_f$   
 $S_f$  .

(2.10)  $\mathbf{f}=1$  .

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(\mathbf{r}\mathbf{u}) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r}(r\mathbf{r}\mathbf{v}) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{q}}(\mathbf{r}\mathbf{w}) = 0 \quad (2.11)$$

가  $\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{q}} = 0$  ,

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(\mathbf{r}\mathbf{u}) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r}(r\mathbf{r}\mathbf{v}) = 0 \quad (2.12)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\mathbf{r}\mathbf{f}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(\mathbf{u}\mathbf{f}) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r}(r\mathbf{r}\mathbf{v}\mathbf{f}) \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[ \Gamma_f \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial z} \right] + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[ r\Gamma_f \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial r} \right] + S_{f(z,r)} \end{aligned} \quad (2.13)$$

$\Gamma_f$   $S_f$  Table 2.1 .

Table 2.1 The diffusion coefficients and source terms of the conservation equations

| $f$ | $\Gamma_f$                              | $(S_f)_{z,r}$  |
|-----|---|--|
| 1   | 0                                       | 0  |
| $u$ | $\mathbf{m}_{eff}$                      | $-\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \mathbf{m}_{eff} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r \mathbf{m}_{eff} \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right)$ $-\frac{2}{3} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \mathbf{m}_{eff} \nabla \cdot \underline{u} + r k \right)$   |
| $v$ | $\mathbf{m}_{eff}$                      | $-\frac{\partial p}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \mathbf{m}_{eff} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r \mathbf{m}_{eff} \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \right)$ $+ r \frac{w^2}{r} - 2 \mathbf{m}_{eff} \frac{v}{r^2} - \frac{2}{3} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( \mathbf{m}_{eff} \nabla \cdot \underline{u} + r k \right)$ |
| $w$ | $\mathbf{m}_{eff}$                      | $-\frac{\partial r}{\partial q} - \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r \mathbf{m}_{eff} w \right) - 2 \mathbf{m}_{eff} \frac{v}{r^2} + \frac{r w^2}{r^3}$  |
| $h$ | $\frac{\mathbf{m}_{eff}}{\mathbf{S}_h}$ | $\frac{\partial p}{\partial t}$  |
|     |   | $\nabla \cdot \underline{u} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (rv)$  |

## 2.2

, Eulerian

Eulerian-Lagrangian

( )

$(z, r, t)$   $(\mathbf{x}, r, t)$

$\mathbf{x}$

[48]

$$\mathbf{x} = \frac{z}{z_p} \quad (2.14)$$

$z_p$   $t$  , Fig.2.1

(2.14)

$z$   $t$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{x}}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{z_p}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{x}}{\partial t} = -\frac{z}{z_p^2} \frac{dz_p}{dt} = -\frac{\mathbf{x}}{z_p} \frac{dz_p}{dt} \quad (2.15)$$

$\mathbf{f}$   $\mathbf{f}$

$\mathbf{f}$

가

$$\mathbf{f}(z, r, t) \equiv \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, r, t) \quad (2.16)$$

$\mathbf{f}$

$$d\mathbf{f} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial z} dz + \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial r} dr + \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial t} dt \quad (2.17)$$

$$d\mathbf{f} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial \mathbf{x}} d\mathbf{x} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial r} dr + \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial t} dt \quad (2.18)$$

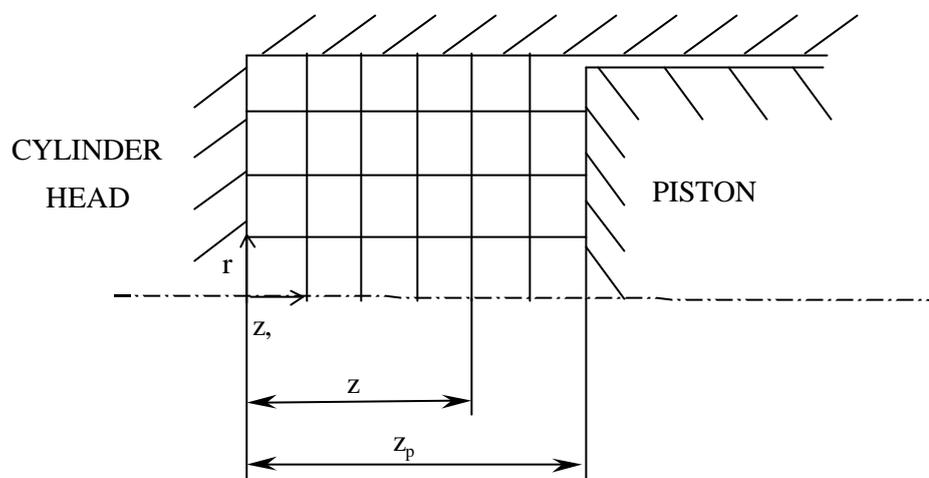


Fig.2.1 Coordinate system in cylinder

$$d\mathbf{x} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{x}}{\partial z} dz + \frac{\partial \mathbf{x}}{\partial t} dt \quad (2.19)$$

$$(2.19) \quad (2.18)$$

$$d\mathbf{f} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \frac{\partial \mathbf{x}}{\partial z} dz + \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \frac{\partial \mathbf{x}}{\partial t} dt + \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial r} dr + \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial t} dt \quad (2.20)$$

$$(2.17) \quad (2.20)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial z} &= \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \frac{\partial \mathbf{x}}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial r} &= \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial r} \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial t} &= \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \frac{\partial \mathbf{x}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial t} \end{aligned} \quad (2.21)$$

$$(2.15) \quad (2.21)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial z} &= \frac{1}{z_p} \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial r} &= \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial r} \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial t} &= \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial t} - \frac{\mathbf{x}}{z_p} \frac{dz_p}{dt} \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \end{aligned} \quad (2.22)$$

$$(2.22) \quad (2.13)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\mathbf{r}\mathbf{f}) - \frac{\mathbf{x}}{z_p} \frac{dz_p}{dt} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{r}\mathbf{f}) + \frac{1}{z_p} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{r}\mathbf{f}) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (\mathbf{r}\mathbf{f}) \\ = \frac{1}{z_p} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \left[ \frac{\Gamma_f}{z_p} \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \right] + \frac{1}{r} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} r \Gamma_f \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial r} \right] + S_f \end{aligned} \quad (2.23)$$

$$\frac{1}{z_p} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\mathbf{r} \mathbf{f}_{z_p}) = \frac{1}{z_p} \frac{dz_p}{dt} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{f} + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\mathbf{r} \mathbf{f})$$

$$\frac{1}{z_p} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{r} \hat{u} \mathbf{f}) = \frac{1}{z_p} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \left[ \mathbf{r} \left( \hat{u} - \mathbf{x} \frac{dz_p}{dt} \right) \mathbf{f} \right] \quad (2.24)$$

$$, (2.24) \quad (2.23)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{z_p} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\mathbf{r} z_p \mathbf{f}') + \frac{1}{z_p} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{r} \hat{u} \mathbf{f}') + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r \mathbf{r} v \mathbf{f}') \\ & = \frac{1}{z_p} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \left( \frac{\Gamma_f}{z_p} \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}'}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \right) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r \Gamma_f \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}'}{\partial r} \right) + (S_f)_{x,r} \end{aligned} \quad (2.25)$$

$$\hat{u} = u - u_G \quad (2.26)$$

$$u_G \equiv \mathbf{x} \frac{dz_p}{dt} \quad (2.27)$$

$(S_f)_{x,r}$  Table 2.2

Table 2.2 The source terms of the transformed conservation equations

| $f'$      | $(S_f)_{x,r}$   |
|-----------|---|
| $\hat{u}$ | $-\frac{1}{z_p} \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial \mathbf{x}} + \frac{1}{z_p} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \left( \frac{\mathbf{m}_{eff}}{z_p} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \right) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( \frac{r \mathbf{m}_{eff}}{z_p} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \right)$ $-\frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{z_p} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{m}_{eff} \nabla \cdot \underline{u} + \mathbf{r}k) - \frac{1}{z_p} (\mathbf{r} z_p u_G)$ $-\frac{1}{z_p} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \left( \mathbf{r} u u_G - \frac{1}{z_p} \frac{\partial u_G}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \right) - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} v u_G - r \mathbf{m}_{eff} \frac{\partial u_G}{\partial r} \right)$ |
| $v$       | $-\frac{\partial p}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{z_p} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \left( \mathbf{m}_{eff} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r \mathbf{m}_{eff} \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \right) + \mathbf{r} \frac{w^2}{r} - 2 \mathbf{m}_{eff} \frac{v}{r^2}$ $-\frac{2}{3} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (\mathbf{m}_{eff} \nabla \cdot \underline{u} + \mathbf{r}k)$  |
| $w$       | $-\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial \mathbf{q}} - \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r \mathbf{m}_{eff} w) - 2 \mathbf{m}_{eff} \frac{v}{r^2} + \frac{\mathbf{r} w^2}{r^3}$   |
| $h$       | $\frac{\partial p}{\partial t} - \frac{\mathbf{x}}{z_p} \frac{dz_p}{dt} \frac{\partial p}{\partial \mathbf{x}}$   |
|           | $\nabla \cdot u = \frac{1}{z_p} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{x}} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r v)$   |

### 2.3

가

가

$t = m \frac{\eta u}{\eta y}$  가 , Navier-

Stokes

(scale) 가

가

$m$   $m$

(Reynolds) ,  $t_T$

$t_T$

[49]

### 2.3.1

가

.

.

,

,

.

가

.

가 가 ,

가 .

.

full-field modeling(FFM)

[49].

Boussinesq

(eddy diffusivity)

.

***m***

, 1

, 2

.

FFM

,

large eddy simulation(LES)

subgrid scale model<sup>[25]</sup>

.

.

1) ( )

,

(zero)

Prandtl (mixing length)

.

(mean free path)

,

가

,

, 3

.

2) 1

.

$n_T$

,

$\sqrt{k}$

,

$l$

$n_T$

$C$

.

$$n_T = C\sqrt{kl}$$

(2.28)

Prandtl-Kolmogorov

$k$

$l$

1

,  $k$

$l$

2

.

, 1

,

,

,

,

, (length scale)

1

가

( ) 가

3) 2

2 1

Navier-Stokes  $l$

Navier-Stokes

가  $\mathbf{e}$ ,  $k - \mathbf{e}$

2 가

○  $k$   $\mathbf{e}$

○ Navier-Stokes  $\mathbf{e}$

○ near-wall correction

4)  $k - \mathbf{e}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & k \\
 & \mathbf{e} \\
 & l \\
 & \mathbf{e} \\
 & \mathbf{e} = \frac{k^{\frac{3}{2}}}{l} \quad (2.29)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \mathbf{n}_T \quad C_m \\
 & \mathbf{n}_T = \frac{C_m k^2}{\mathbf{e}} \quad (2.30)
 \end{aligned}$$

$k \mathbf{e}$   $\mathbf{n}_T$  가 2

$$\begin{aligned}
 & k \\
 & u \frac{\mathcal{I}k}{\mathcal{I}x} + v \frac{\mathcal{I}k}{\mathcal{I}y} = \mathbf{n}_T \left( \frac{\mathcal{I}u}{\mathcal{I}y} \right)^2 - \mathbf{e} + \frac{\mathcal{I}}{\mathcal{I}y} \left( \frac{\mathbf{n}_T \mathcal{I}k}{\mathcal{S}_k \mathcal{I}y} \right) \quad (2.31)
 \end{aligned}$$

$\mathbf{e}$  3

$$u \frac{\overline{\rho e}}{\overline{\rho k}} + \nu \frac{\overline{\rho e}}{\overline{\rho \nu}} = C_1 \frac{\overline{\rho} \mathbf{n}_T \mathbf{e}}{k} \left( \frac{\overline{\rho} \mu}{\overline{\rho \nu}} \right)^2 - C_2 \frac{\mathbf{e}^2}{k} + \frac{\overline{\rho}}{\overline{\rho \nu}} \left( \frac{\overline{\rho} \mathbf{n}_T \overline{\rho e}}{\mathbf{s}_e \overline{\rho \nu}} \right) \quad (2.32)$$

5

[26]

$$C_m = 0.09, \quad C_1 = 1.45, \quad C_2 = 1.9, \quad \mathbf{s}_k = 1.0, \quad \mathbf{s}_e = 1.3 \quad (2.33)$$

Spalding-Launder  $k - \mathbf{e}$

$k - \mathbf{e}$

[50],

Watkins<sup>[11]</sup>)

$k - \mathbf{e}$

(Reynolds<sup>[27]</sup>)

Morel and Mansour<sup>[28]</sup>, El Thary<sup>[29]</sup>

$k - \mathbf{e}$

$k - \mathbf{e}$

2.3.2

5)

가

[51,52]

3

7 (

6 ,

1 ) 가

,

6) LES

LES

, Navier-Stokes

.

subgrid scale model

. LES

, 가

가 .

,

가

,

.

2.3.2  $k - \epsilon$

가 .

,

,

$k - \epsilon$

$k - \epsilon$

1

가

[53]

$$k - \mathbf{e}$$

가

[26]

가

(time ratio)

.

.

$$k - \mathbf{e}$$

[127]

Watkins<sup>[11]</sup>

가

$$k - \mathbf{e}$$

$$, \mathbf{reV} \cdot u$$

(dilatation)

$\mathbf{e}-$

가

Watkins

. Renyolds<sup>[27]</sup> Watkins

(rapid spherical

compression)

,

(dilatation)

.

, Morel and Mansour<sup>[28]</sup>, El Thary<sup>[29]</sup>

$$k - \mathbf{e} \quad k$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\mathbf{rk}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}(\mathbf{rk}u_j) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left( \frac{\mathbf{m}}{\mathbf{s}_k} \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j} \right) \\ &+ 2\mathbf{m} s_{ij} s_{ij} - \frac{2}{3}(\mathbf{m}D^2 + \mathbf{rk}D) - \mathbf{re} \end{aligned} \quad (2.34)$$

$\mathbf{e}$ -

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\mathbf{re}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}(\mathbf{re}u_j) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left( \frac{\mathbf{m}}{\mathbf{s}_e} \frac{\partial \mathbf{e}}{\partial x_j} \right) \\ &+ \frac{\mathbf{e}}{k} \left[ 2C_1 \mathbf{m} s_{ij} s_{ij} - \frac{2}{3}(C'_1 \mathbf{m}D^2 + C''_1 \mathbf{rk}D) \right] \\ &+ C_3 \mathbf{re}D + C_4 \frac{\mathbf{re}}{\mathbf{m}} \frac{\partial \mathbf{m}}{\partial t} - C_2 \frac{\mathbf{re}^2}{k} \end{aligned} \quad (2.35)$$

$\mathbf{r}$  ,  $\mathbf{s}$  ,  $u_j$   $x_j$   $j$ -

,  $s_{ij}$

$$s_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \right) \quad (2.36)$$

$D$  divergence

$$D = s_{ii} \equiv \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} \quad (2.37)$$

$m$

$$m = \frac{C_m r k^2}{e} \quad (2.38)$$

$C_m$

$C_1', C_1''$  Table 2.3

Table 2.3 Values of coefficients appearing in the  $e$ -equation according to different researcher

| researchers       | $C_1$ | $C_1'$    | $C_1''$ | $C_2$ | $C_3$  | $C_4$ |
|-------------------|-------|-----------|---------|-------|--------|-------|
| Watkins           | 1.44  | 1.44      | 1.44    | 1.92  | 1      | 0     |
| Reynolds          | 1.44  | 1.44      | 1.44    | 1.92  | -0.373 | 0     |
| Morel and Mansour | 1.44  | 1.32~1.44 | 3.5~4.5 | 1.92  | 1      | 0     |
| El Tahry          | 1.44  | 1.44      | 1.44    | 1.92  | -1/3   | 1     |

Watkins

Reynolds

$$C_3 = \frac{2}{3}(2 - C_1) \quad (2.39)$$

$$C_3 = -\frac{2}{3}(2 - C_1)$$

Morel and Mansour 가

Reynolds

,  $C_1'$   $C_1''$ 가 가 . Table 2.3

El Tahry .  $C_3 = -\frac{1}{3}$

, 가 .

$$C_4 \frac{\mathbf{re} \partial \mathbf{m}}{\mathbf{m} \partial t} \quad (2.40)$$

$\mathbf{m}$  .  $\mathbf{m}$  ,

/ 가 .

$$C_4 \mathbf{re} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} \quad (2.41)$$

$C_3$   $C_4$

, ( )

$\mathbf{e}$ - 가 .

○  $\mathbf{t} = \begin{pmatrix} k \\ \mathbf{e} \end{pmatrix}$

, 가  $\mathbf{t}$  .

○  $\mathbf{e}$   $k$   $C_3 - \frac{2}{3} C_1''$

.  $C_3 < \frac{2}{3} C_1''$

○ ,  $C_4 > 0$  가

Table 2.3

Watkins

**e**

**e**

가

Wu et al.<sup>[37]</sup>

Watkins

Reynolds

1

*k*

*l*

Navier-Stokes

가

**e-**

가

*s*<sup>-1</sup>

가

**t**

***k-e-t***

### 2.3.3 ***k-e-t***

1

가 가

가

가

가, 가, Kolmogorov

가, 가

가

Wu et al.<sup>[37]</sup>(1985) 1

, Navier-Stokes

$k - \epsilon$  가 .

$k - \epsilon$  ,

가

Kolmogorov .  $k - \epsilon$

가 ,

가

가 Wu et al.

' $t$ ' ,

$k - \epsilon - t$  .

$k - \epsilon - t$

$$k - \mathbf{e}$$

$$k - \mathbf{e} - \mathbf{t}$$

[37]

$$\frac{dk}{dt} = P_{INC} + P_{DIL} - \mathbf{e} \quad (2.42)$$

$$\frac{d\mathbf{e}}{dt} = -\frac{\mathbf{e}}{\mathbf{t}} + C_1 \frac{P_{INC} \mathbf{e}}{k} + C_4 \frac{P_{DIL} \mathbf{e}}{k} \quad (2.43)$$

$$\frac{d\mathbf{t}}{dt} = \frac{5}{11} + C_5 \left( \frac{\mathbf{e}\mathbf{t}}{k} - \frac{6}{11} \right) + C_{6,ISO} S_{ISO} \mathbf{t} + C_{6,AXI} S_{AXI} \mathbf{t} \quad (2.44)$$

$$P_{INC} = -R_{ij} \left( \bar{u}_{i,j} - \frac{1}{3} \bar{u}_{k,k} \mathbf{d}_{ij} \right)$$

$$P_{DIL} = -\frac{2}{3} k \bar{u}_{k,k}$$

,  $S$  ,  $C_i$

Table 2.4

(2.42)

(2.43)

$\mathbf{e}$

(2.43)

(production of

dissipation)

$C_1$   $C_4$

,  $C_1 = 2$   $C_4 = 1$

(2.44)

1

2

(return-to-equilibrium) ,

. Wu et al.

$$C_5 = -1.1,$$

$$C_{6,ISO} = -0.5, C_{6,AXI} = -2 .$$

Table 2.4 The values of the model constants in the  $k - \mathbf{e} - \mathbf{t}$  model

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| $C_1$       | 2.0                                    |
| $C_4$       | 1.0                                    |
| $C_5$       | -1.1                                   |
| $C_{6,ISO}$ | -0.5 (for isotropic compression flow)  |
| $C_{6,AXI}$ | -2.0 (for axisymmetric expansion flow) |

$k - \mathbf{e} - \mathbf{t}$

Wu et al.가

$$\frac{dR_{ij}}{dt} = P_{ij} + T_{ij}^{(1)} - \mathbf{e}\mathbf{f}_{ij} - \frac{2}{3}\mathbf{e}\mathbf{d}_{ij} \quad (2.45)$$

$P_{ij}$  production tensor

$$P_{ij} = -(R_{ik}S_{kj} + R_{jk}S_{ki}) + (R_{ik}\Omega_{kj} + R_{jk}\Omega_{ki}) \quad (2.46)$$

(mean strain rate tensor)  $S_{ij}$

(mean

rotation tensor)  $\Omega_{ij}$

$$S_{ij} = \frac{1}{2}(\bar{u}_{i,j} + \bar{u}_{j,i}) \quad (2.47)$$

$$\Omega_{ij} = \frac{1}{2}(\bar{u}_{i,j} - \bar{u}_{j,i}) \quad (2.48)$$

$$T_{ij}^{(1)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_{ij}^{(1)} = q^2 \left\{ \frac{2}{5} S_{ij} - \frac{2}{15} S_{kk} \mathbf{d}_{ij} + 4A_1 S_{kk} b_{ij} \right. \\ \left. - 6A_1 \left( b_{ik} S_{kj} + b_{jk} S_{ki} - \frac{2}{3} b_{nm} S_{nm} \mathbf{d}_{ij} \right) \right. \\ \left. - \left( \frac{4}{3} + \frac{14}{3} A_1 \right) (b_{ik} \Omega_{kj} + b_{jk} \Omega_{ki}) \right\} \quad (2.49) \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A_1 = -0.34 + 0.12 \exp \left( -0.3 \frac{P_{INC}}{\mathbf{e}} \right) \\ b_{ij} = \frac{R_{ij}}{R_{kk}} - \frac{\mathbf{d}_{ij}}{3} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.50)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \mathbf{f}_{ij} = A_0 b_{ij} \\ A_0 = 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.51)$$

가 ,

$k - \mathbf{e} - \mathbf{t}$

### 3.

#### 3.1

Fig.3.1

,  $\mathbf{x}$   $r$

, Fig.3.2

(2.25)

가

.  $\mathbf{f}$

P(Fig.3.2)

[48].

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\mathbf{d}} \int_t^{t+dt} \left\{ \int_{\mathbf{x}_w}^{\mathbf{x}_e} \int_{r_s}^{r_n} (\mathbf{r} z_p \mathbf{f}) r dr d\mathbf{x} + \int_{r_s}^{r_n} \left[ \mathbf{n} \hat{\mathbf{u}} \mathbf{f} - \frac{\Gamma_f}{z_p} \frac{\mathcal{J}[\mathbf{f}]}{\mathcal{J}[\mathbf{x}]} \right]_{\mathbf{x}_w}^{\mathbf{x}_e} r dr \right. \\ \left. + \int_{\mathbf{x}_w}^{\mathbf{x}_e} \left[ r \mathbf{r} \mathbf{v} \mathbf{f} - r \Gamma_f \frac{\mathcal{J}[\mathbf{f}]}{\mathcal{J}[\mathbf{r}]} \right]_{r_s}^{r_n} z_p d\mathbf{x} - \int_{\mathbf{x}_w}^{\mathbf{x}_e} \int_{r_s}^{r_n} (S_f)_{\mathbf{x},r} z_p r dr d\mathbf{x} \right\} dt = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (3.1)$$

1

$$\frac{1}{\mathbf{d}} \int_t^{t+dt} \left( \int_{\mathbf{x}_w}^{\mathbf{x}_e} \int_{r_s}^{r_n} (\mathbf{r} z_p \mathbf{f}) r dr d\mathbf{x} \right) dt = \frac{(\mathbf{r} \mathbf{f})_p^n v_p^n - (\mathbf{r} \mathbf{f})_p^o v_p^o}{\mathbf{d}} \quad (3.2)$$

$$v_p = \int_{\mathbf{x}_w}^{\mathbf{x}_e} \int_{r_s}^{r_n} z_p r dr d\mathbf{x} = \frac{1}{2} z_p (r_n^2 - r_s^2) (\mathbf{x}_e - \mathbf{x}_w) \quad (3.3)$$

'n'

'o'

'new'

'old'

,

$\mathbf{d}$

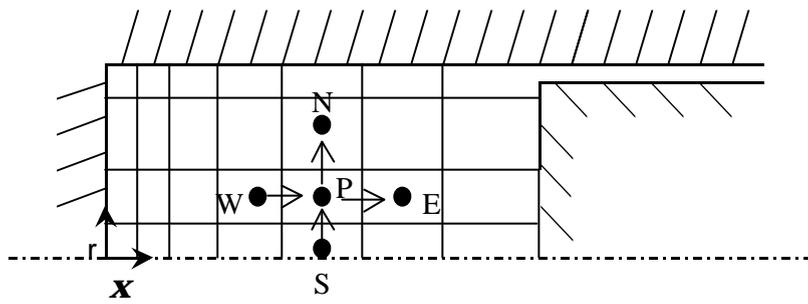


Fig.3.1 Grid structure and its notation

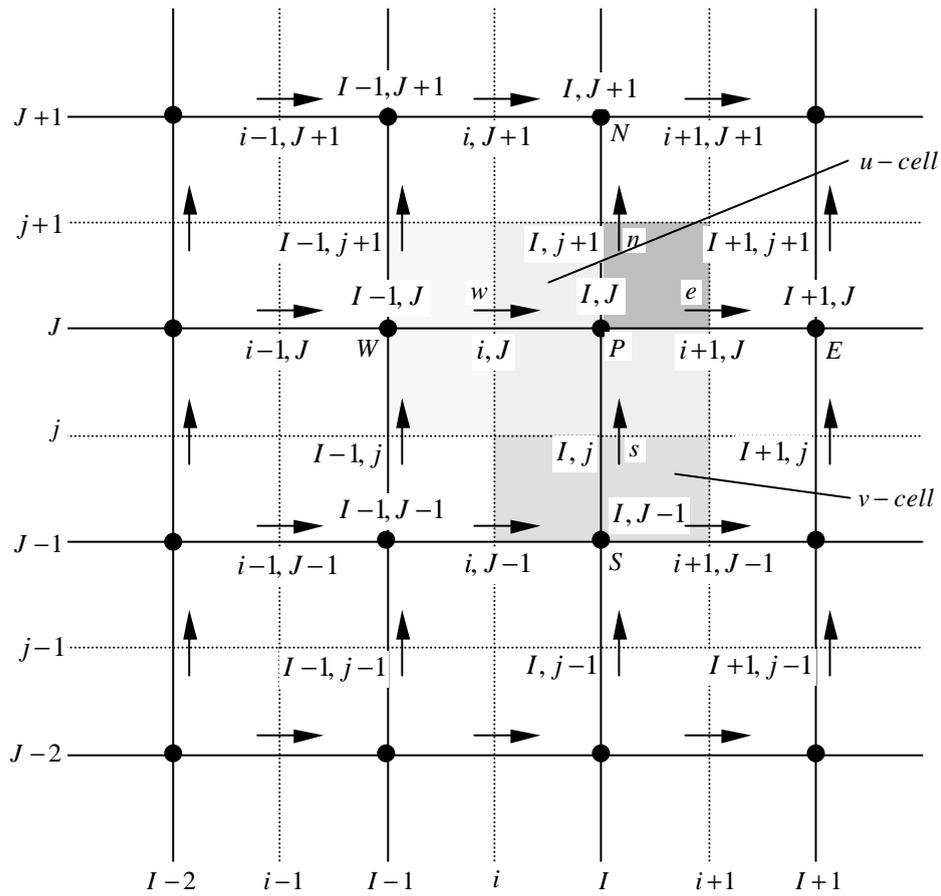


Fig.3.2 Control volume and its notation

**f**

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_x &= \int_{r_s}^{r_n} \left[ \mathbf{r}\hat{u}\mathbf{f} - \frac{\Gamma_f}{z_p} \frac{\mathbf{f}}{\mathbf{x}} \right]_w^e r dr \\
 &= (\mathbf{r}\hat{u}a)_e \left( \mathbf{f}_e - \frac{\mathbf{f}_E - \mathbf{f}_P}{Pe_e} \right) - (\mathbf{r}\hat{u}a)_w \left( \mathbf{f}_w - \frac{\mathbf{f}_P - \mathbf{f}_W}{Pe_w} \right) \\
 a &= \left( \frac{r_n^2 - r_s^2}{2} \right), \quad Pe_e \quad Pe_w
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.4}$$

Peclet

$$\begin{aligned}
 Pe_e &= \frac{(\mathbf{r}\hat{u})_e}{\frac{\Gamma_{f_e}}{z_p} \mathbf{d}\mathbf{x}_{EP}} \\
 Pe_w &= \frac{(\mathbf{r}\hat{u})_w}{\frac{\Gamma_{f_w}}{z_p} \mathbf{d}\mathbf{x}_{PW}}
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.5}$$

'e' 'w' **r**  $\Gamma_f$  W, P

E

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{f} & \quad \mathbf{f}_e \quad \mathbf{f}_w \\
 \mathbf{f}_e &= \frac{\mathbf{f}_E - \mathbf{f}_P}{Pe_e} = (1 - \mathbf{a}_e) \mathbf{f}_E + \mathbf{a}_e \mathbf{f}_P \\
 \mathbf{f}_w &= \frac{\mathbf{f}_P - \mathbf{f}_W}{Pe_w} = \mathbf{a}_w \mathbf{f}_W + (1 - \mathbf{a}_w) \mathbf{f}_P
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.6}$$

**a** Peclet

, Peclet

$$\mathbf{a} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{Pe} & |Pe| \leq 2 \\ 1 & Pe > 2 \\ 0 & Pe < -2 \end{cases}$$

(3.1)

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\mathbf{d}} \int_t^{t+\mathbf{d}} \int_{r_s}^{r_n} \left[ \mathbf{r}\hat{u}\mathbf{f} - \frac{\Gamma_f}{z_p} \frac{\mathcal{J}[\mathbf{f}]}{\mathcal{J}[\mathbf{x}]} \right]_{x_w}^{x_e} r dr dt \\ & = (\mathbf{r}\hat{u}a)_e [(1-\mathbf{a}_e)\mathbf{f}_E + \mathbf{a}_e\mathbf{f}_P] - (\mathbf{r}\hat{u}a)_w [\mathbf{a}_w\mathbf{f}_W + (1-\mathbf{a}_w)\mathbf{f}_P] \end{aligned} \quad (3.7)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\mathbf{d}} \int_t^{t+\mathbf{d}} \int_{x_w}^{x_e} \left[ r\mathbf{r}v\mathbf{f} - r\Gamma_f \frac{\mathcal{J}[\mathbf{f}]}{\mathcal{J}[\mathbf{r}]} \right]_{z_p}^{z_n} dx dt \\ & = (\mathbf{r}va)_n [(1-\mathbf{a}_n)\mathbf{f}_N + \mathbf{a}_n\mathbf{f}_P] - (\mathbf{r}va)_s [\mathbf{a}_s\mathbf{f}_S + (1-\mathbf{a}_s)\mathbf{f}_P] \end{aligned} \quad (3.8)$$

(3.1)

$$\frac{1}{\mathbf{d}} \int_t^{t+\mathbf{d}} \int_{v_p}^{v_e} (S_f)_{x,r} dv dt = S_p \mathbf{f}_p + S_u \quad (3.9)$$

$$S_p \quad S_u \quad \mathbf{f}$$

(3.1)

$$\frac{(\mathbf{r}v)_p^n - (\mathbf{r}v)_p^o}{\mathbf{d}} + (\mathbf{r}\hat{u}a)_e^n - (\mathbf{r}\hat{u}a)_w^n + (\mathbf{r}va)_n^n - (\mathbf{r}va)_s^n = 0 \quad (3.10)$$

가 ,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{(\mathbf{r}_p)^o [\mathbf{f}_p - \mathbf{f}_p^o]}{\mathbf{d}} + \mathbf{r}_e^n [(1 - \mathbf{a}_e)(\mathbf{f}_E - \mathbf{f}_p)]^n \\
& + \mathbf{r}_w^n [\mathbf{a}_w(\mathbf{f}_p - \mathbf{f}_w)]^n + \mathbf{r}_n^n [(1 - \mathbf{a}_n)(\mathbf{f}_N - \mathbf{f}_p)]^n \\
& + \mathbf{r}_s^n [\mathbf{a}_s(\mathbf{f}_p - \mathbf{f}_s)]^n - S_p \mathbf{f}_p - S_u = 0
\end{aligned} \tag{3.11}$$

$$\mathbf{r}_e^n \equiv (\mathbf{r}_e \hat{u}_e a_e)^n, \quad \mathbf{r}_n^n \equiv (\mathbf{r}_n v_n a_n)^n$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{r}_e &= [\mathbf{r}_p f_1 + \mathbf{r}_E (1 - f_1)] a_e \hat{u}_e \\
\mathbf{r}_n &= [\mathbf{r}_p f_2 + \mathbf{r}_N (1 - f_2)] a_n v_n
\end{aligned} \tag{3.12}$$

$$f_1 \quad f_2 \quad (\text{factor})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
f_1 &= \frac{\mathbf{d} \mathbf{E}_e}{\mathbf{d} \mathbf{E}_p} \\
f_2 &= \frac{\mathbf{d} N_n}{\mathbf{d} N_p}
\end{aligned} \tag{3.13}$$

(3.11)

$$(A_p - S_p) \mathbf{f}_p = \sum_c A_c \mathbf{f}_c + A_p^o \mathbf{f}_p + S_u \tag{3.14}$$

$$A_p = \sum_c A_c + A_p^o \tag{3.15}$$

$$\sum_c \quad \text{N, S, E, W}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_E &= m_e^n (a_e^n - 1) \\
 A_W &= m_w^n a_w^n \\
 A_N &= m_n^n (a_n^n - 1) \\
 A_S &= m_s^n a_s^n \\
 A_p^o &= \frac{r_p^o v_p^o}{t}
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{3.16}$$

(3.14) (3.16)

(3.16)

Fig.3.2

3.2

### 3.2

#### 3.2.1

[54]

Harlow Welch가

(staggered grid)

가

가

Fig.3.3

Fig.3.4

$u$

$v$

Fig.3.3

$u$

Fig.3.2

$(I, J)$

$I$

, Fig.3.4

$v$

$J$

,

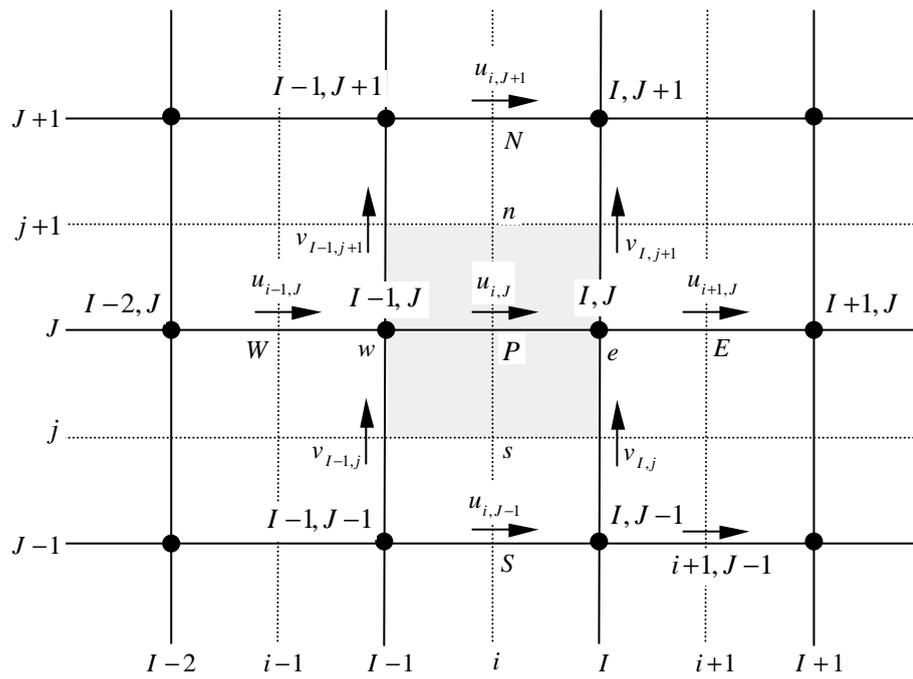


Fig.3.3  $u$ -control volume and its neighbouring velocity components

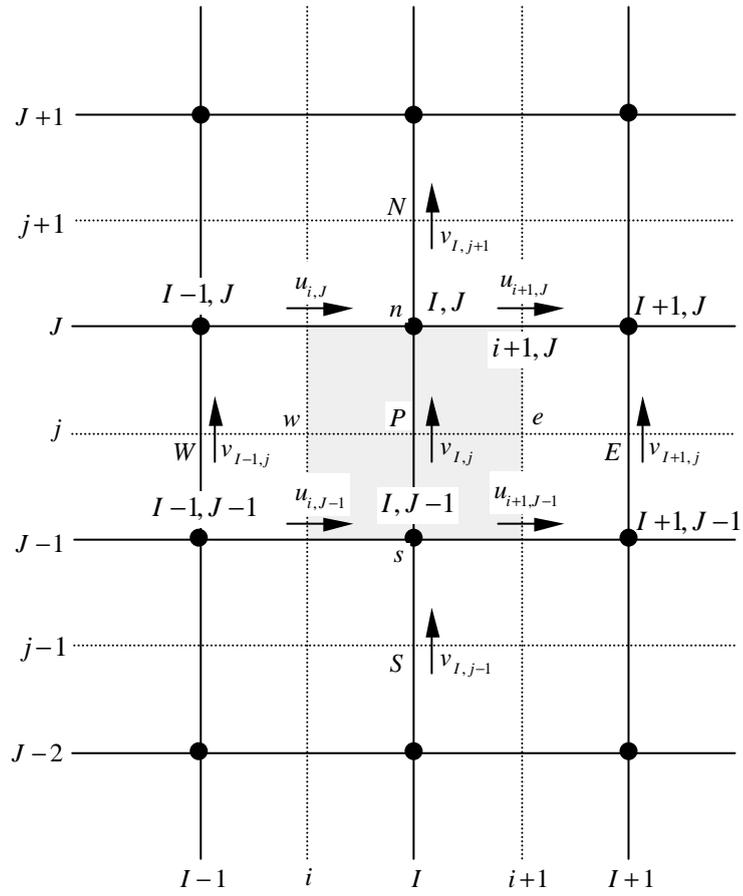


Fig. 3.4  $v$ -control volume and its neighbouring velocity components

Fig.3.3 Fig.3.4

$u$   $v$

$$a_{i,j}u_{i,j} = \sum a_{nb}u_{nb} + (p_{i-1,j} - p_{i,j})A_{i,j} + b_{i,j} \quad (3.17)$$

$$a_{i,j}v_{i,j} = \sum a_{nb}v_{nb} + (p_{i,j-1} - p_{i,j})A_{i,j} + b_{i,j} \quad (3.18)$$

$$b_{i,j}, b_{i,j}, \quad , A_{i,j}, A_{i,j}$$

$$\sum a_{nb}u_{nb} \quad (i-1, J), (i+1, J), (i, J+1) \quad (i, J-1)$$

$p$  가 (3.17) (3.18)

### 3.2.2 SIMPLE

SIMPLE(Semi-Implicit Method for Pressure Linked Equations)

Patankar Spalding<sup>[55]</sup> ,

(guess and correct)

. SIMPLE

$$p^*$$

$$(3.17) \quad (3.18)$$

$$u^* \quad v^*$$

$$a_{i,j} u_{i,j}^* = \sum a_{nb} u_{nb}^* + (p_{I-1,j}^* - p_{I,j}^*) A_{i,j} + b_{i,j} \quad (3.19)$$

$$a_{I,j} v_{I,j}^* = \sum a_{nb} v_{nb}^* + (p_{I,j-1}^* - p_{I,j}^*) A_{I,j} + b_{I,j} \quad (3.20)$$

$p$   $p^*$  (pressure  
correction)  $p'$

$$p = p^* + p' \quad (3.21)$$

$u, v$   $u^*, v^*$

$u', v'$

$$u = u^* + u' \quad (3.22)$$

$$v = v^* + v' \quad (3.23)$$

$p$   $u, v$

(3.17)    (3.18)    (3.19)    (3.20)

$$a_{i,j} (u_{i,j} - u_{i,j}^*) = \sum a_{nb} (u_{nb} - u_{nb}^*) + \{ (p_{I-1,j} - p_{I-1,j}^*) - (p_{I,j} - p_{I,j}^*) \} A_{i,j} \quad (3.24)$$

$$a_{I,j} (v_{I,j} - v_{I,j}^*) = \sum a_{nb} (v_{nb} - v_{nb}^*) + \{ (p_{I,j-1} - p_{I,j-1}^*) - (p_{I,j} - p_{I,j}^*) \} A_{I,j} \quad (3.25)$$

(3.21) ~ (3.23)    (3.24)    (3.25)

$$a_{i,j} u'_{i,j} = \sum a_{nb} u'_{nb} + (p'_{I-1,j} - p'_{I,j}) A_{i,j} \quad (3.26)$$

$$a_{I,j} v'_{I,j} = \sum a_{nb} v'_{nb} + (p'_{I,J-1} - p'_{I,J}) A_{I,j} \quad (3.27)$$

$$(3.26) \quad (3.27) \quad \sum a_{nb} u'_{nb} \quad \sum a_{nb} v'_{nb} \quad .$$

SIMPLE (main approximation)

(semi-implicit)

$$(3.26) \quad (3.27) \quad u'_{i,j} = d_{i,j} (p'_{I-1,J} - p'_{I,J}) \quad (3.28)$$

$$v'_{I,j} = d_{I,j} (p'_{I,J-1} - p'_{I,J}) \quad (3.29)$$

$$d_{i,j} = \frac{A_{i,J}}{a_{i,j}} \quad , \quad d_{I,j} = \frac{A_{I,j}}{a_{I,j}} \quad (3.30)$$

$$(3.28) \quad (3.29) \quad (3.22) \quad (3.23)$$

$$u_{i,j} = u_{i,j}^* + d_{i,j} (p'_{I-1,J} - p'_{I,J}) \quad (3.31)$$

$$v_{I,j} = v_{I,j}^* + d_{I,j} (p'_{I,J-1} - p'_{I,J}) \quad (3.32)$$

$$u_{i+1,J} \quad v_{I,j+1}$$

$$u_{i+1,J} = u_{i+1,J}^* + d_{i+1,J} (p'_{I,J} - p'_{I+1,J}) \quad (3.33)$$

$$v_{I,j+1} = v_{I,j+1}^* + d_{I,j+1} (p'_{I,J} - p'_{I,J+1}) \quad (3.34)$$

$$d_{i+1,J} = \frac{A_{i+1,J}}{a_{i+1,J}} \quad , \quad d_{I,j+1} = \frac{A_{I,j+1}}{a_{I,j+1}} \quad (3.35)$$

Fig.3.5

$$\{(\mathbf{ru}A)_{i+1,J} - (\mathbf{ru}A)_{i,J}\} + \{(\mathbf{rv}A)_{I,j+1} - (\mathbf{rv}A)_{I,j}\} = 0 \quad (3.36)$$

$$(3.31) \sim (3.34) \quad (3.36)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[ \mathbf{r}_{i+1,J} A_{i+1,J} \{u_{i+1,J}^* + d_{i+1,J} (p'_{I,J} - p'_{I+1,J})\} \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \mathbf{r}_{i,J} A_{i,J} \{u_{i,J}^* + d_{i,J} (p'_{I-1,J} - p'_{I,J})\} \right] \\ & + \left[ \mathbf{r}_{I,j+1} A_{I,j+1} \{v_{I,j+1}^* + d_{I,j+1} (p'_{I,J} - p'_{I,J+1})\} \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \mathbf{r}_{I,j} A_{I,j} \{v_{I,j}^* + d_{I,j} (p'_{I,J-1} - p'_{I,J})\} \right] = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (3.37)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & [(\mathbf{rd}A)_{i+1,J} + (\mathbf{rd}A)_{i,J} + (\mathbf{rd}A)_{I,j+1} + (\mathbf{rd}A)_{I,j}] p'_{I,J} \\ & = (\mathbf{rd}A)_{i+1,J} p'_{I+1,J} + (\mathbf{rd}A)_{i,J} p'_{I-1,J} \\ & \quad + (\mathbf{rd}A)_{I,j+1} p'_{I,J+1} + (\mathbf{rd}A)_{I,j} p'_{I,J-1} \\ & \quad + [(\mathbf{ru}^*A)_{i,J} - (\mathbf{ru}^*A)_{i+1,J} + (\mathbf{rv}^*A)_{I,j} - (\mathbf{rv}^*A)_{I,j+1}] \end{aligned} \quad (3.38)$$

$p'$

$$\begin{aligned} a_{I,J} p'_{I,J} & = a_{i+1,J} p'_{I+1,J} + a_{I-1,J} p'_{I-1,J} + a_{I,J+1} p'_{I,J+1} \\ & \quad + a_{I,J-1} p'_{I,J-1} + b'_{I,J} \end{aligned} \quad (3.39)$$

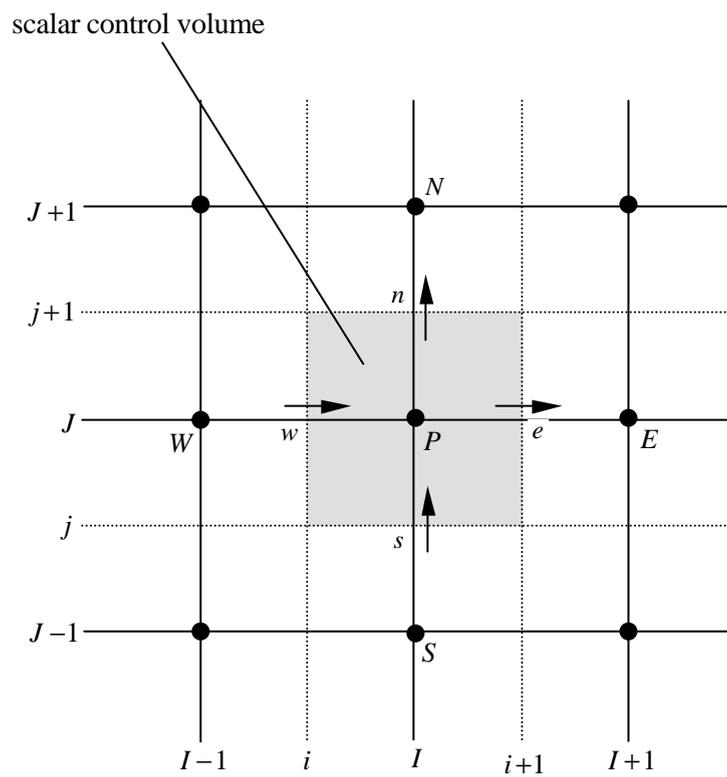


Fig.3.5 The scalar control volume used for the discretization of the continuity equation

$$a_{I,J} = a_{I+1,J} + a_{I-1,J} + a_{I,J+1} + a_{I,J-1}$$

$$a_{I+1,J} = (\mathbf{rl}A)_{i+1,J}$$

$$a_{I-1,J} = (\mathbf{rl}A)_{i,J}$$

$$a_{I,J+1} = (\mathbf{rl}A)_{I,j+1}$$

$$a_{I,J-1} = (\mathbf{rl}A)_{I,j}$$

$$b'_{I,J} = (\mathbf{ru}^*A)_{i,j} - (\mathbf{ru}^*A)_{i+1,j} + (\mathbf{rv}^*A)_{I,j} - (\mathbf{rv}^*A)_{I,j+1}$$

$$(3.39) \quad p' \quad b' \quad u^*, v^*$$

$$(3.39) \quad p' \quad (3.21) \quad p'$$

(3.31) ~ (3.34)

$$\sum a_{nb} u'_{nb}$$

$$p^* = p, \quad u^* = u, \quad v^* = v$$

0

(under relaxation)

$$p^{new}$$

$$p^{new} = p^* + \mathbf{a}_p p' \quad (3.40)$$

$\mathbf{a}_p$  가 1 이고  $p^*$  가  $p'$  이면  $p^{new}$  가  $p'$  가 된다.  $\mathbf{a}_p$  가 0 이면  $p^{new}$  가  $p^*$  가 된다.  $\mathbf{a}_p$  가 0 과 1 사이이면  $p^{new}$  가  $p^*$  와  $p'$  사이의 값이 된다.

$$u^{new} = \mathbf{a}_u u + (1 - \mathbf{a}_u) u^{(n-1)} \quad (3.41)$$

$$v^{new} = \mathbf{a}_v v + (1 - \mathbf{a}_v) v^{(n-1)} \quad (3.42)$$

$\mathbf{a}_u$  와  $\mathbf{a}_v$  가 0 이고 1 이면  $u^{new}$  와  $v^{new}$  가 각각  $u$  와  $v$  가 된다.  $\mathbf{a}_u$  와  $\mathbf{a}_v$  가 0 과 1 사이이면  $u^{new}$  와  $v^{new}$  가 각각  $u$  와  $v$  와  $u^{(n-1)}$  와  $v^{(n-1)}$  사이의 값이 된다.

$u -$

$$\frac{a_{i,J}}{\mathbf{a}_u} u_{i,J} = \sum a_{nb} u_{nb} + (p_{I-1,J} - p_{I,J}) A_{i,J} + b_{i,J} + \left\{ (1 - \mathbf{a}_u) \frac{a_{i,J}}{\mathbf{a}_u} \right\} u_{i,J}^{(n-1)} \quad (3.43)$$

$v -$

$$\frac{a_{I,j}}{\mathbf{a}_v} v_{I,j} = \sum a_{nb} v_{nb} + (p_{I,J-1} - p_{I,J}) A_{I,j} + b_{I,j} + \left\{ (1 - \mathbf{a}_v) \frac{a_{I,j}}{\mathbf{a}_v} \right\} v_{I,j}^{(n-1)} \quad (3.44)$$

*d* -

$$d_{i,J} = \frac{A_{i,J} \mathbf{a}_u}{a_{i,J}}$$

$$d_{i+1,J} = \frac{A_{i+1,J} \mathbf{a}_u}{a_{i+1,J}}$$

$$d_{I,j} = \frac{A_{I,j} \mathbf{a}_v}{a_{I,j}}$$

$$d_{I,j+1} = \frac{A_{I,j+1} \mathbf{a}_v}{a_{I,j+1}}$$

SIMPLE

. SIMPLE

Fig.3.6

SIMPLE

, CFD

SIMPLE

*p'*

Implicit with Splitting of Operators)

SIMPLER(SIMPLE Revised), PISO(Pressure

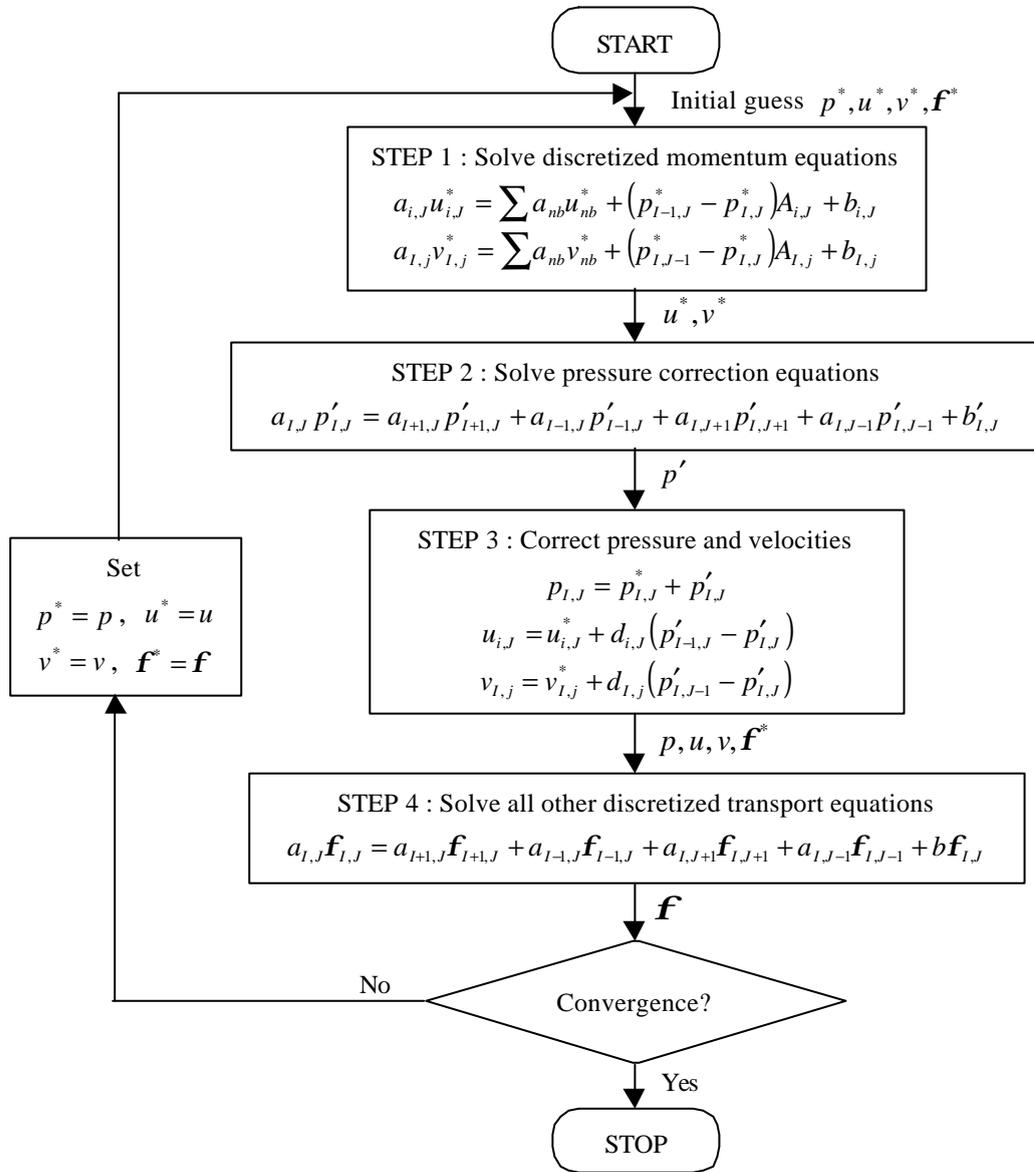


Fig.3.6 The SIMPLE algorithm

### 3.2.3 PISO

PISO - Issa<sup>[56]</sup>가 , 1  
 (predictor step) 2 (corrector step) ,  
 가  
 가  
 . PISO SIMPLE

1)  
 SIMPLE  $p^*$  가 (3.19), (3.20)  
 $u^*, v^*$  .

2) 1  
 $u^*, v^*$   $p^*$  가  
 $u^{**}, v^{**}$   
 SIMPLE 1 SIMPLE  
 (3.28), (3.29) , PISO

가 .

$$p^{**} = p^* + p'$$

$$u^{**} = u^* + u'$$

$$v^{**} = v^* + v'$$

$u^{**}$   $v^{**}$  .

$$u_{i,j}^{**} = u_{i,j}^* + d_{i,j} (p'_{l-1,j} - p'_{l,j}) \quad (3.45)$$

$$v_{I,j}^{**} = v_{I,j}^* + d_{I,j} (p'_{I,J-1} - p'_{I,J}) \quad (3.46)$$

SIMPLE (3.45) (3.46)

(3.26) (3.39) . PISO

$$(3.39) \quad 1 \quad , \quad 1 \quad p' \quad u^{**} \quad v^{**} \quad (3.45)$$

(3.46)

3) 2

SIMPLE , PISO

.  $u^{**}$   $v^{**}$

$$a_{i,j} u_{i,j}^{**} = \sum a_{nb} u_{nb}^* + (p_{I-1,J}^{**} - p_{I,J}^{**}) A_{i,j} + b_{i,j} \quad (3.47)$$

$$a_{I,j} v_{I,j}^{**} = \sum a_{nb} v_{nb}^* + (p_{I,J-1}^{**} - p_{I,J}^{**}) A_{I,j} + b_{I,j} \quad (3.48)$$

. 2  $u^{***}$   $v^{***}$

$$a_{i,j} u_{i,j}^{***} = \sum a_{nb} u_{nb}^{**} + (p_{I-1,J}^{***} - p_{I,J}^{***}) A_{i,j} + b_{i,j} \quad (3.49)$$

$$a_{I,j} v_{I,j}^{***} = \sum a_{nb} v_{nb}^{**} + (p_{I,J-1}^{***} - p_{I,J}^{***}) A_{I,j} + b_{I,j} \quad (3.50)$$

(3.49) (3.50) (3.19) (3.20)

$$u_{i,j}^{***} = u_{i,j}^{**} + \frac{\sum a_{nb} (u_{nb}^{**} - u_{nb}^*)}{a_{i,j}} + d_{i,j} (p_{I-1,J}'' - p_{I,J}'') \quad (3.51)$$

$$v_{I,j}^{***} = v_{I,j}^{**} + \frac{\sum a_{nb} (v_{nb}^{**} - v_{nb}^*)}{a_{I,j}} + d_{I,j} (p_{I,J-1}'' - p_{I,J}'') \quad (3.52)$$

$$p'' = 2p^{**} + p^{***} \quad (3.53)$$

$$u^{***} = v^{***} \quad (3.36)$$

$$a_{I,J} p''_{I,J} = a_{I+1,J} p''_{I+1,J} + a_{I-1,J} p''_{I-1,J} + a_{I,J+1} p''_{I,J+1} + a_{I,J-1} p''_{I,J-1} + b''_{I,J} \quad (3.54)$$

$$a_{I,J} = a_{I+1,J} + a_{I-1,J} + a_{I,J+1} + a_{I,J-1}$$

$$a_{I+1,J} = (\mathbf{r}A)_{i+1,J}$$

$$a_{I-1,J} = (\mathbf{r}A)_{i,J}$$

$$a_{I,J+1} = (\mathbf{r}A)_{I,j+1}$$

$$a_{I,J-1} = (\mathbf{r}A)_{I,j}$$

$$b''_{I,J} = \left( \frac{\mathbf{r}A}{a} \right)_{i,j} \sum a_{nb} (u_{nb}^{**} - u_{nb}^*) - \left( \frac{\mathbf{r}A}{a} \right)_{i+1,J} \sum a_{nb} (u_{nb}^{**} - u_{nb}^*) + \left( \frac{\mathbf{r}A}{a} \right)_{I,j} \sum a_{nb} (v_{nb}^{**} - v_{nb}^*) - \left( \frac{\mathbf{r}A}{a} \right)_{I,j+1} \sum a_{nb} (v_{nb}^{**} - v_{nb}^*) \quad (3.54)$$

$$\left[ (\mathbf{r}u^{**} A)_{i,j} - (\mathbf{r}u^{**} A)_{i+1,J} + (\mathbf{r}v^{**} A)_{I,j} - (\mathbf{r}v^{**} A)_{I,j+1} \right]$$

$$u^{**} = v^{**} \quad \text{가} \quad 0 \quad .$$

$$2 \quad p'' \quad (3.54) \quad , 2$$

$$p^{***} = p^{**} + p'' = p^* + p' + p'' \quad (3.55)$$

$$2 \quad (3.51) \quad (3.52)$$

Fig.3.7 PISO

PISO 2 , 2

가

SIMPLE

Issa et al.<sup>[57]</sup>

(laminar backward-facing step)

(bench-mark)

CPU time SIMPLE

PISO

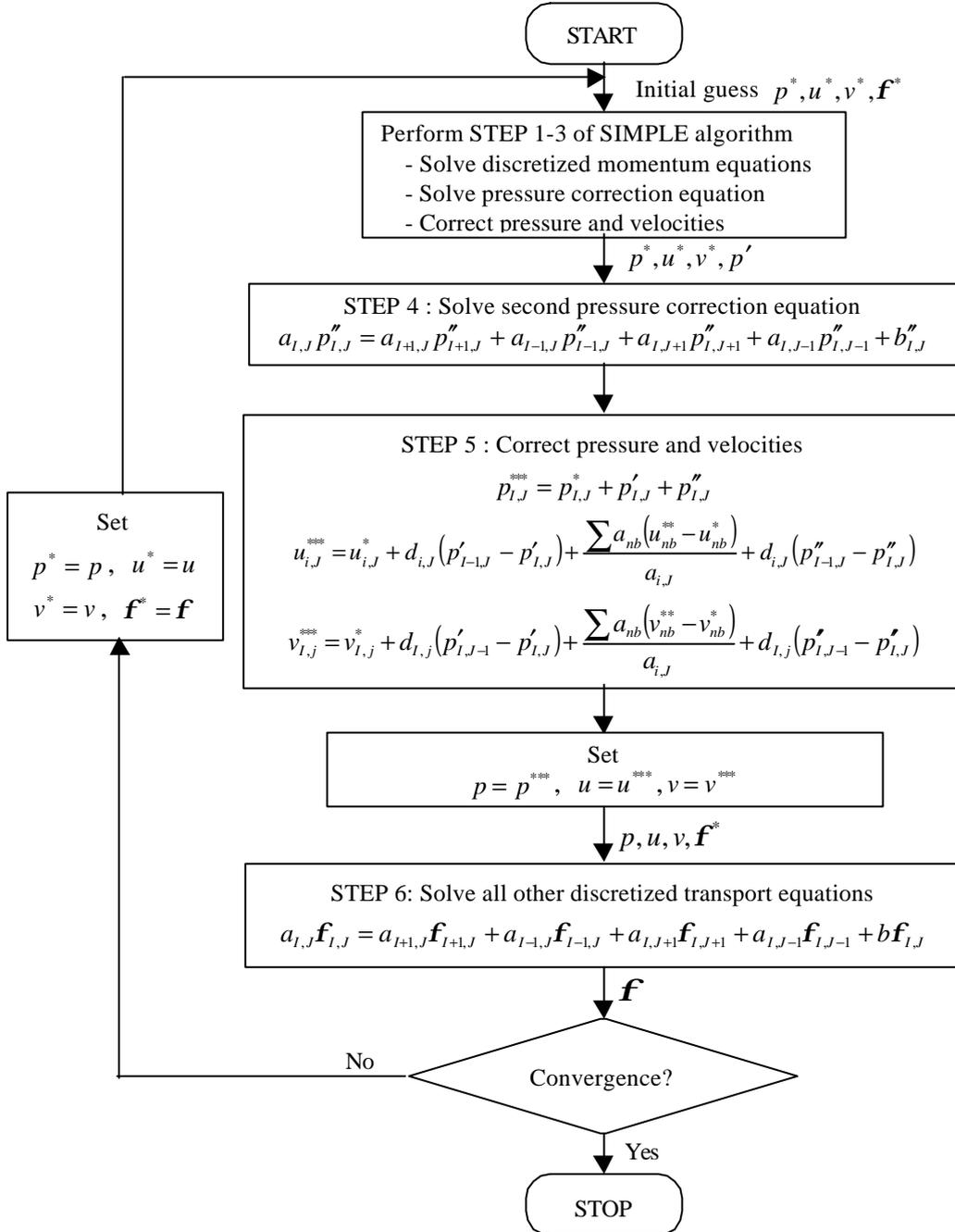


Fig.3.7 The PISO algorithm

### 3.3

(start-up)

가

1)

$$\left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial r}\right)_{r=0} = 0 \quad (3.56)$$

0

2)

no-slip

0

$u_p$

(near-wall

value)

(wall function)

가

가

가

Patankar

and Spalding<sup>[19]</sup>

Couette

1

3)

가

2

## 4.

### 4.1

#### 4.1.1

Ahmadi-Befrui et al.<sup>[47]</sup>

Table 4.1,

Fig. 4.1

75mm

200rpm

$\pm 0.5\%$  . Fig. 4.1

34mm 가

Table 4.1 Geometric details of model engine<sup>[14]</sup>

|                         |          |
|-------------------------|----------|
| Bore                    | 75 mm    |
| Stroke                  | 94 mm    |
| Compression ratio       | 3.5      |
| Connecting rod length   | 363.5 mm |
| Intake valve            |          |
| Diameter(D)             | 34.0 mm  |
| Maximum lift(L)         | 7.3 mm   |
| Dimensionless lift(L/D) | 0.21     |
| Seat angle              | 60°      |
| Open at                 | 6° BTDC  |
| Close at                | 44° ABDC |

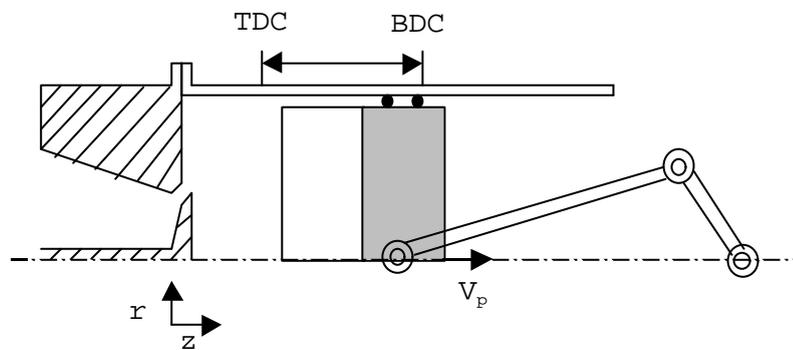


Fig 4.1 Diagram of piston-cylinder assembly

### 4.1.2

가 가  
 가 가  
 1  
 (discharge coefficient) [58,59,60], Bicen et al.  
 [61]

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{L_v}{D_v} < 0.052 & \quad C_D = \left( 0.93 + 2.6923 \times \frac{L_v}{D_v} \right) \\
 0.052 \leq \frac{L_v}{D_v} < 0.113 & \quad C_D = \left( 1.07 - 0.8623 \times \left( \frac{L_v}{D_v} - 0.052 \right) \right) \\
 0.113 \leq \frac{L_v}{D_v} < 0.2 & \quad C_D = \left( 1.0174 + 0.9494 \times \left( \frac{L_v}{D_v} - 0.113 \right) \right) \\
 \frac{L_v}{D_v} \geq 0.2 & \quad C_D = \left( 1.1 - 1.7 \times \left( \frac{L_v}{D_v} - 0.2 \right) \right)
 \end{aligned} \tag{4.1}$$

- 2  
 가  
 1) , (60°)  
 2)  $V_{in}$  ,  $k_{in}$   $e_{in}$

$$0.01V_{in}^2 \quad 3.65 \frac{k_{in}^{\frac{3}{2}}}{l} \quad [14] \quad l$$

[62]

## 4.2

Fig.4.2

[63]

40 x 40

60 x 60

1°

*r*

. z

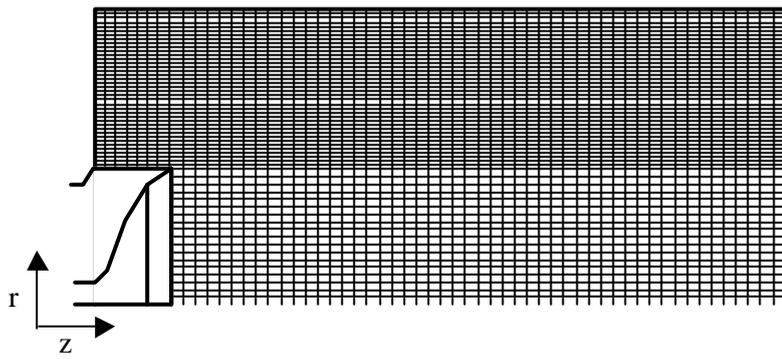


Fig.4.2 Grid structure for numerical calculation

### 4.3

Fig.4.3(a)~(f)

$$\bar{V}_p = 0.6267 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

Ahmadi-Befrui et al.<sup>[14]</sup>

$k - e$

$k - e - t$

15mm

Fig.4.3 (a) (c)

36° 90°

26mm

가

가

가

$k - e$

$k - e - t$

$k - e - t$

가

$k - e$

Fig.4.3 (b) (d)

36° 90°

90°

20mm

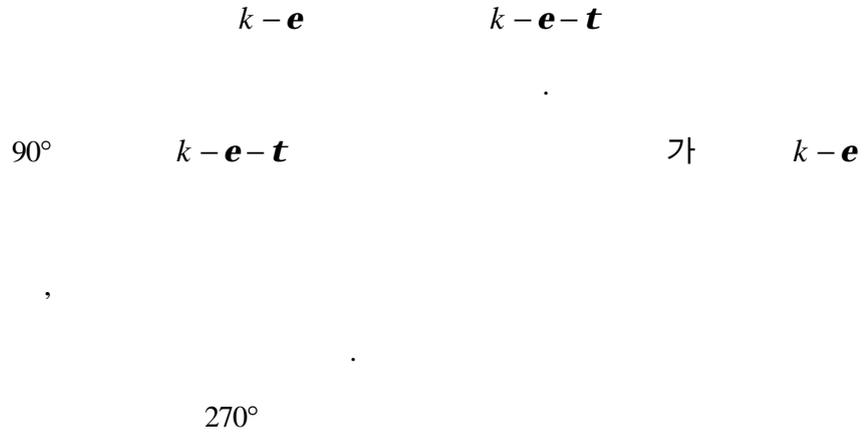
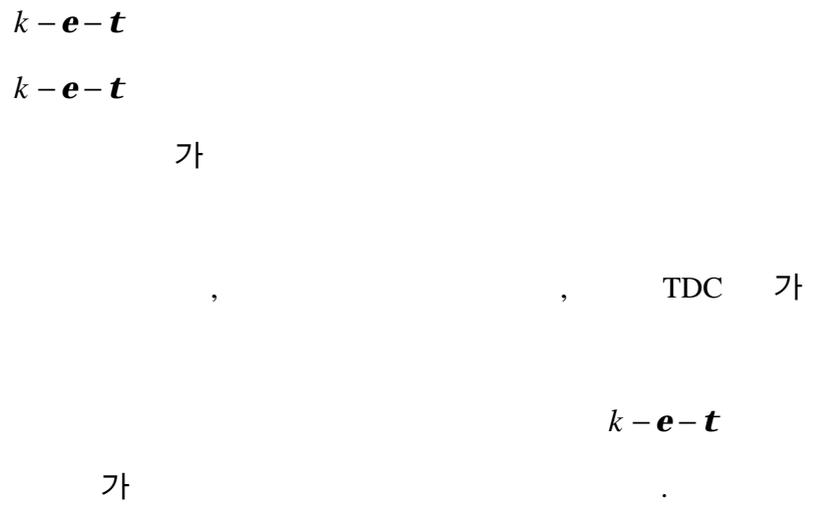
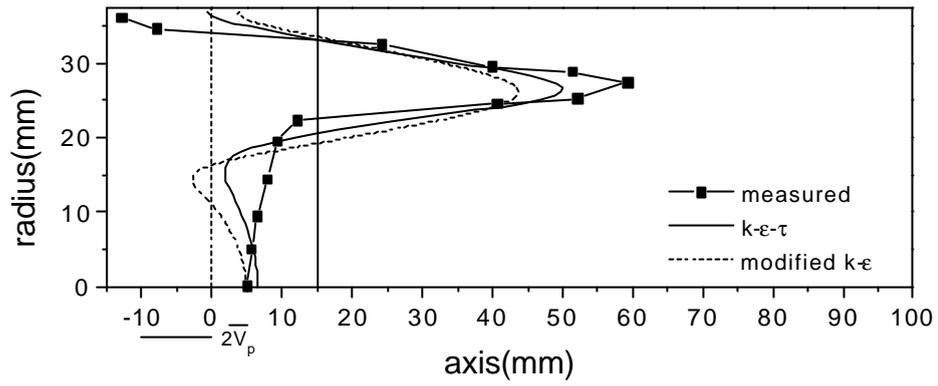
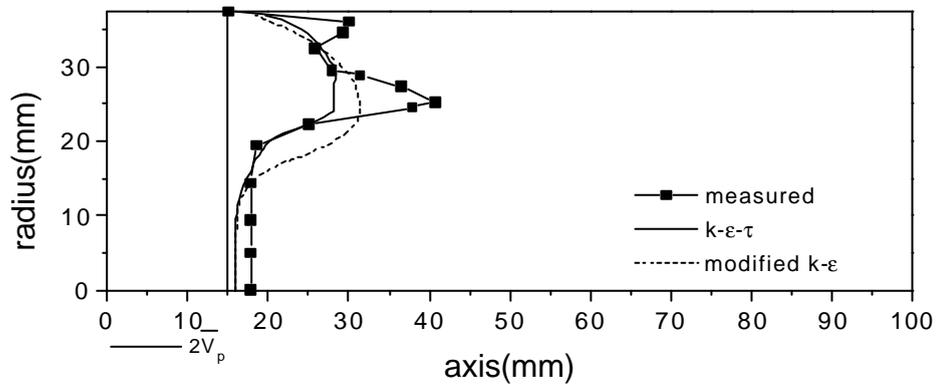


Fig.4.3 (e) (f)





(a)

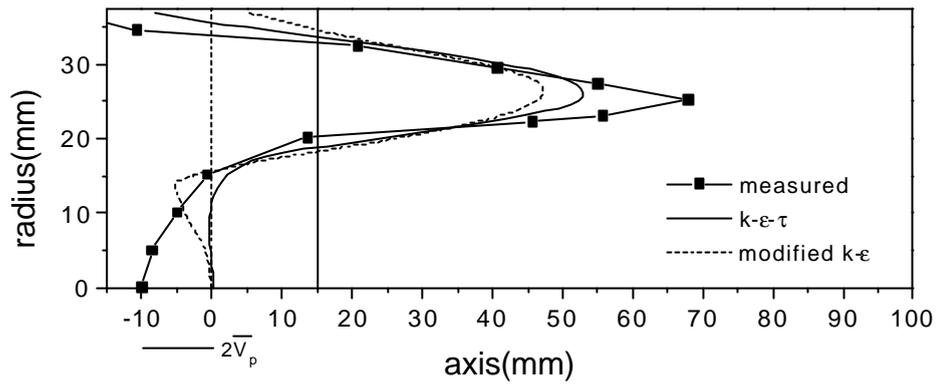


(b)

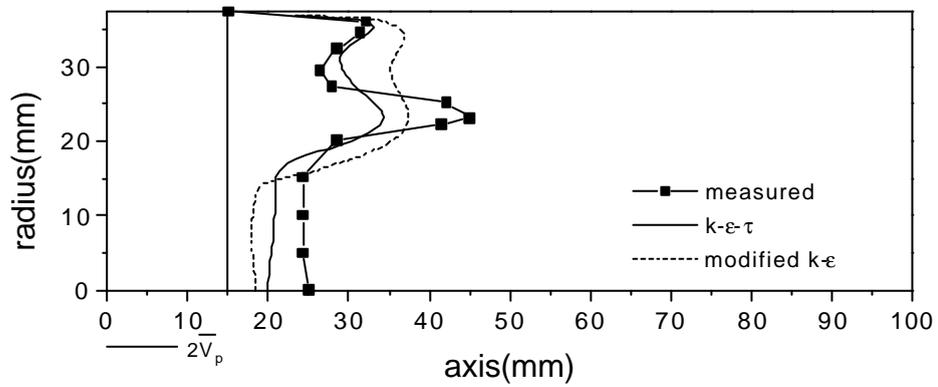
Fig.4.3 Radial profiles of axial mean velocity and rms velocity at  $z=15\text{mm}$

(a) mean velocity at  $q=36^\circ$

(b) rms velocity at  $q=36^\circ$



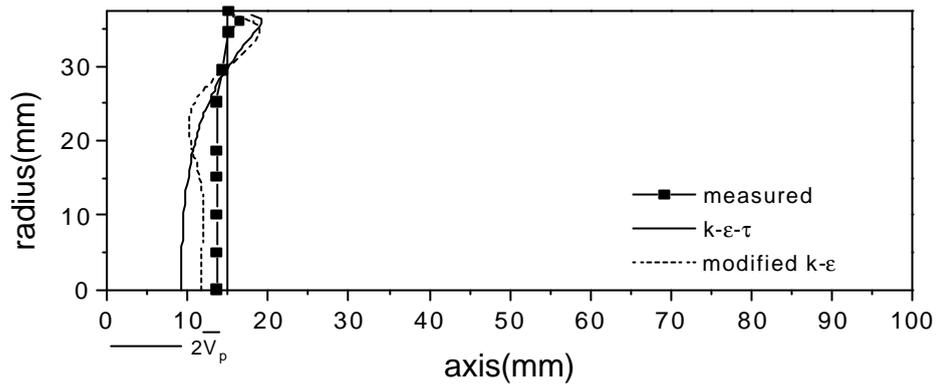
(c)



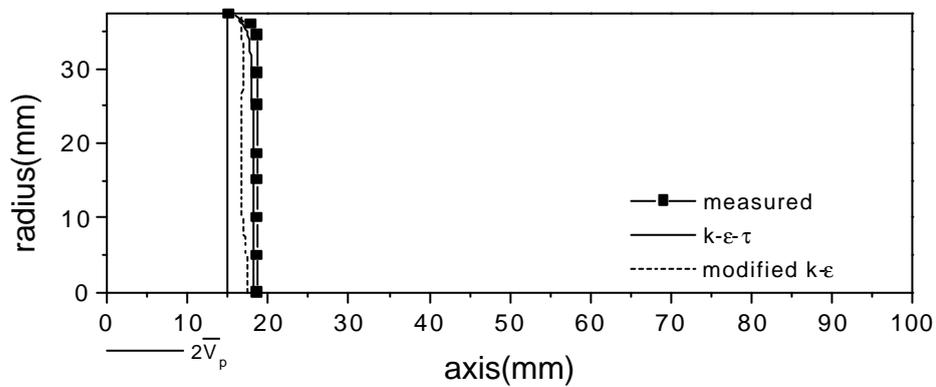
(d)

Fig.4.3 Radial profiles of axial mean velocity and rms velocity at  $z=15\text{mm}$

(c) mean velocity at  $\mathbf{q}=90^\circ$     (d) rms velocity at  $\mathbf{q}=90^\circ$



(e)



(f)

Fig.4.3 Radial profiles of axial mean velocity and rms velocity at  $z=15\text{mm}$

(e) mean velocity at  $\mathbf{q}=270^\circ$  (f) rms velocity at  $\mathbf{q}=270^\circ$

#### 4.4

Fig.4.4 Fig.4.5 15mm,  
25mm

[4]  $k - \mathbf{e}$

,  $k - \mathbf{e} - \mathbf{t}$

Fig.4.3 (a) (c) Fig.4.4 Fig.4.5 ,  
(渦)

Fig.4.4 가 ,

,  $10.5 \bar{V}_p$  .

(main

vortex)가

가 .

,  $k - \mathbf{e} - \mathbf{t}$

$k - \mathbf{e}$

Fig.4.5 가

가 . Fig.4.4 Fig.4.5

,  $0.7\bar{V}_p$

. Fig.4.3(f)

.  $k - \mathbf{e} - \mathbf{t}$

$k - \mathbf{e}$

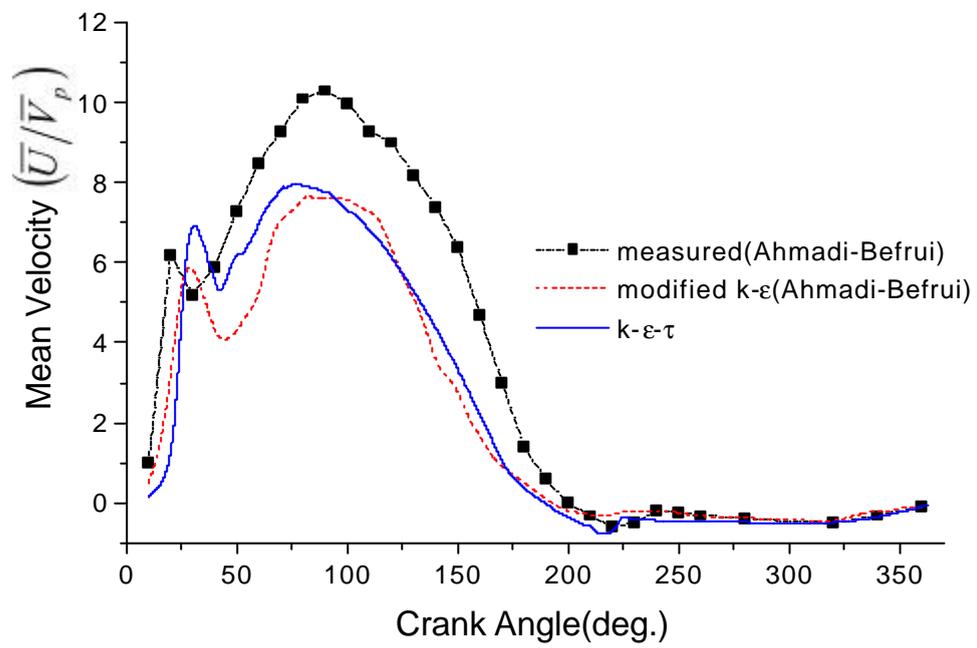


Fig.4.4 Temporal changes of axial mean velocity at  $z=15\text{mm}$ ,  $r=25\text{mm}$

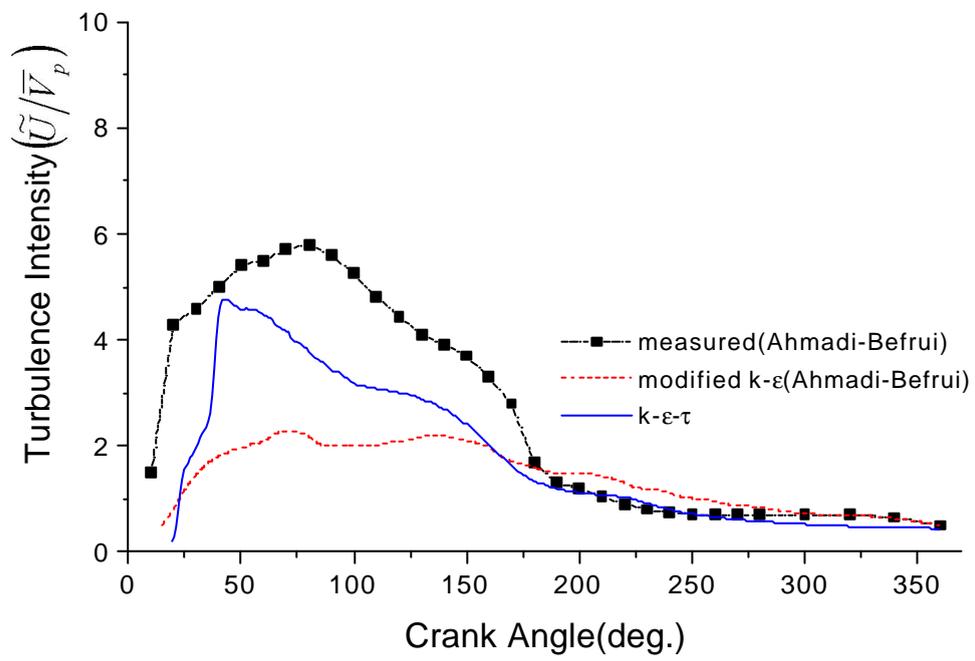


Fig.4.5 Temporal changes of turbulence intensity at  $z=15\text{mm}$ ,  $r=25\text{mm}$

4.5

$k - e$

$k - e - t$

, Fig.4.6 Fig.4.7

$$\sqrt{2k/3}/\bar{V}_p$$

Fig.4.6 (a) (b)

36°

가

가

가

가

Houtl<sup>[64]</sup> 가

60°

가

Fig.4.6 (c) (d)

90°

가

가

가

가 ,  
 180°(Fig.4.6 (e) (f))  
 가

가 , 가  
 [14.47]  
 가  
 가

36° 가  
 가 ,  
 90°  
 $k - e$   $k - e - t$   
 $k - e - t$   
 가  $k - e$

180° . Fig.4.6 (g) (h) 가

225° ,

225°

가

Fig.4.6 (i) (j)

270°

가

,  $k - \mathbf{e} - \mathbf{t}$

가  $k - \mathbf{e}$

가

. Fig.4.6 (k)

(l)

Fig.4.7 (a)~(f)

가 가

Fig.4.7 (g)~(l)

$k - \mathbf{e} - \mathbf{t}$

가

$k - \mathbf{e}$

Fig.4.7 (k) (l)

$k - \mathbf{e} - \mathbf{t}$

가  $k - \mathbf{e}$

Fig.4.5 (b)

$k - \mathbf{e}$

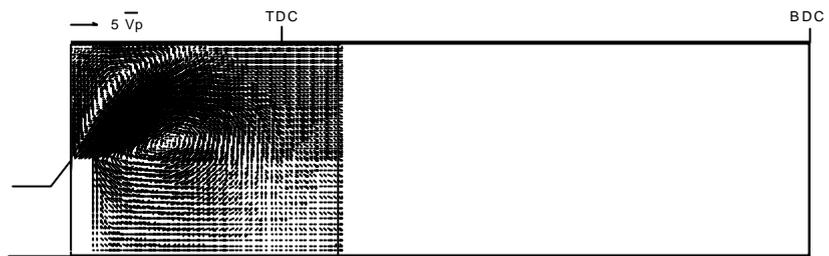
가

,  $k - \mathbf{e} - \mathbf{t}$

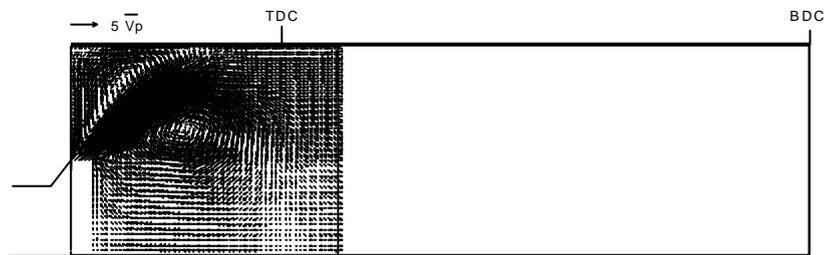
가 .

$k - e$

,  $k - e - t$



(a)



(b)

Fig.4.6 Velocity fields of modified  $k - e$  model and  $k - e - t$  model  
 (a) modified  $k - e$  model,  $q=36^\circ$       (b)  $k - e - t$  model,  $q=36^\circ$

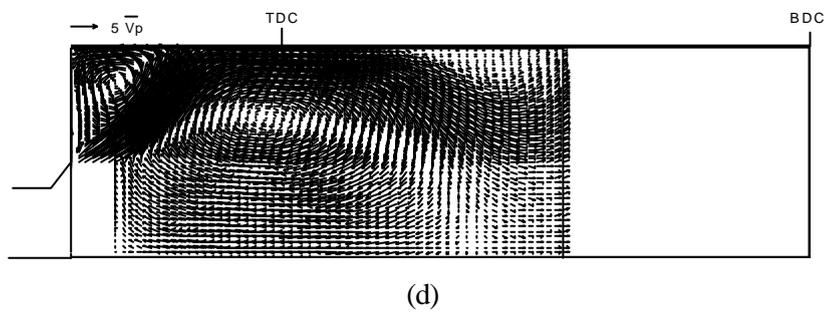
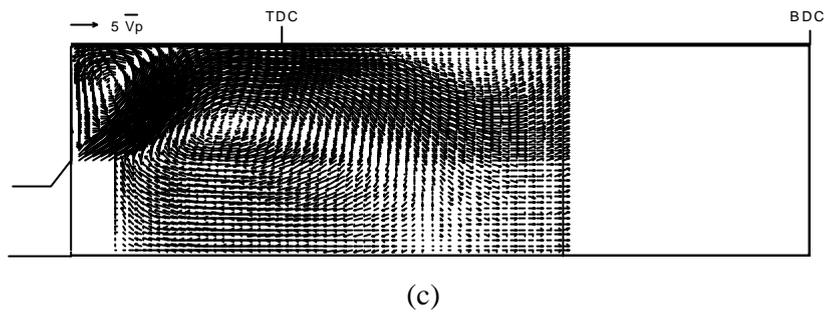
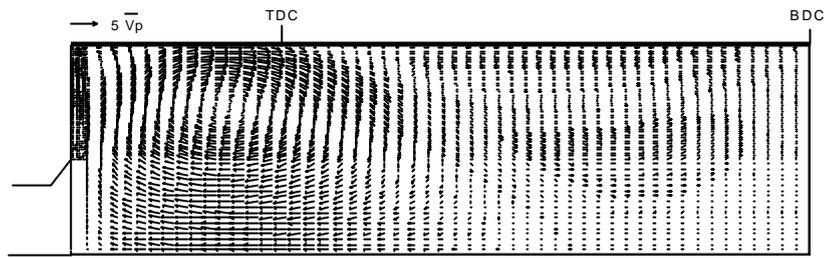
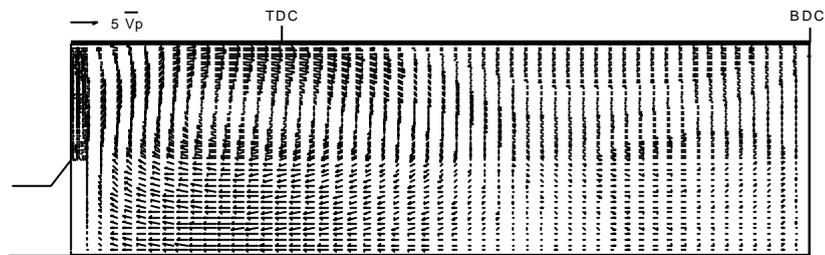


Fig.4.6 Velocity fields of modified  $k - e$  model and  $k - e - t$  model  
 (c) modified  $k - e$  model,  $q=90^\circ$       (d)  $k - e - t$  model,  $q=90^\circ$

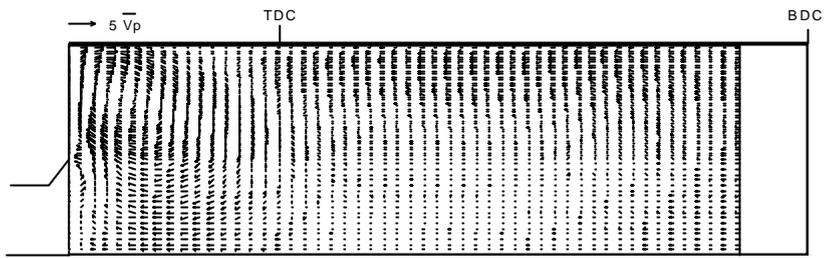


(e)

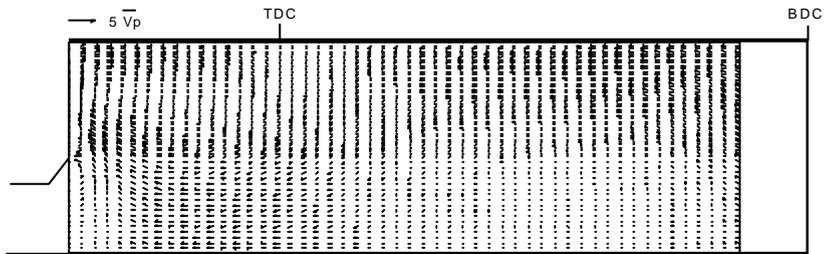


(f)

Fig.4.6 Velocity fields of modified  $k - e$  model and  $k - e - t$  model  
 (e) modified  $k - e$  model,  $q=180^\circ$  (f)  $k - e - t$  model,  $q=180^\circ$

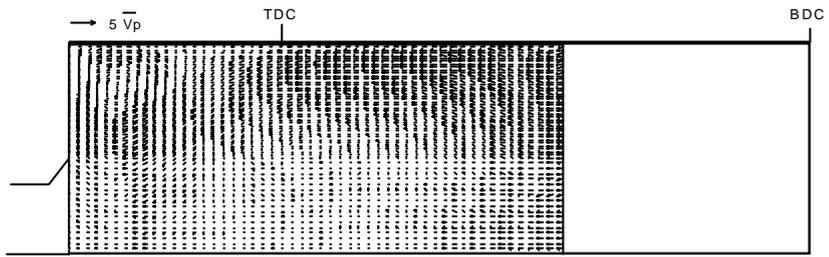


(g)

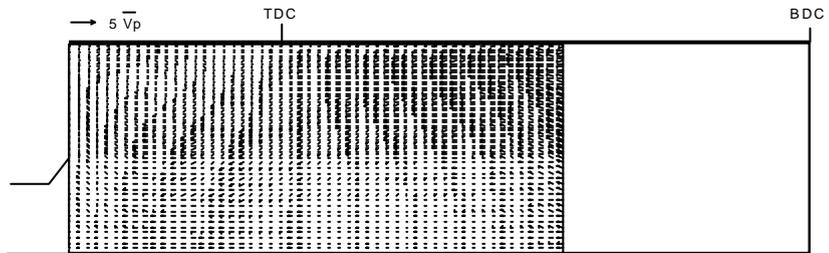


(h)

Fig.4.6 Velocity fields of modified  $k - e$  model and  $k - e - t$  model  
 (g) modified  $k - e$  model,  $q=225^\circ$  (h)  $k - e - t$  model,  $q=225^\circ$

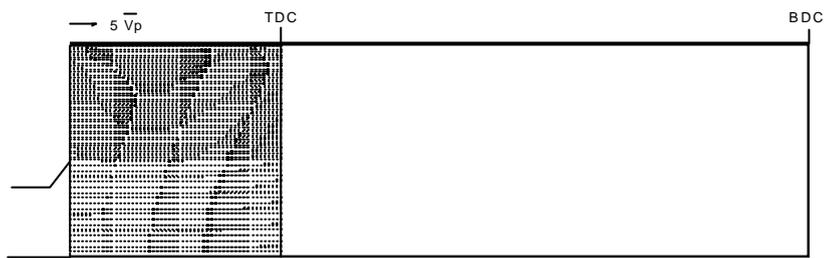


(i)

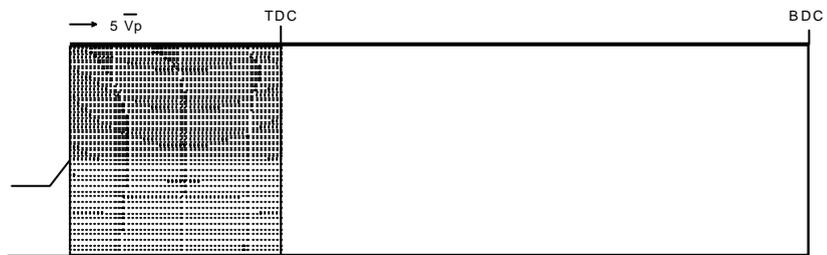


(j)

Fig.4.6 Velocity fields of modified  $k - e$  model and  $k - e - t$  model  
 (i) modified  $k - e$  model,  $q=270^\circ$  (j)  $k - e - t$  model,  $q=270^\circ$

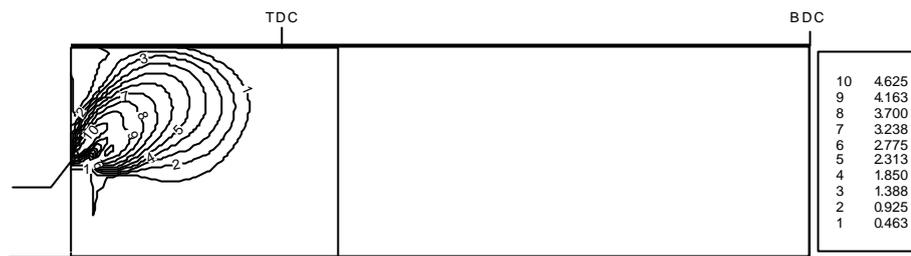


(k)

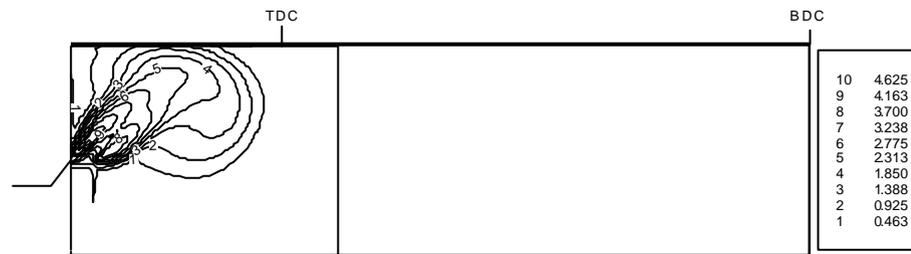


(l)

Fig.4.6 Velocity fields of modified  $k - e$  model and  $k - e - t$  model  
 (k) modified  $k - e$  model,  $q=360^\circ$  (l)  $k - e - t$  model,  $q=360^\circ$

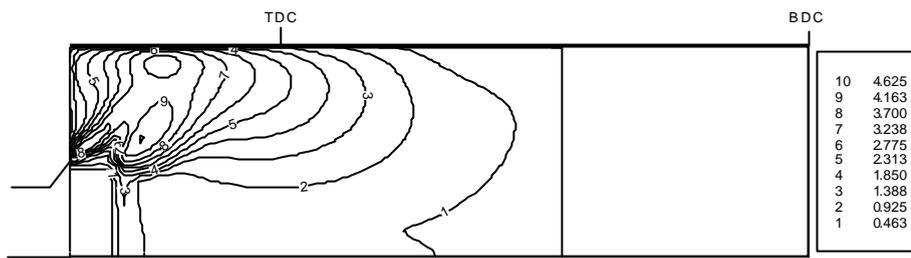


(a)

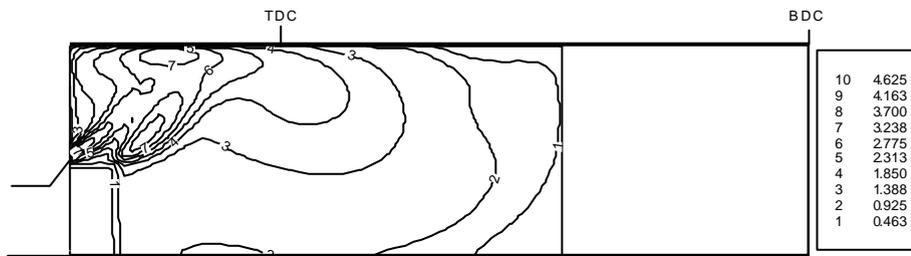


(b)

Fig.4.7 Turbulence intensities of modified  $k - e$  model and  $k - e - t$  model  
 (a) modified  $k - e$  model,  $q=36^\circ$       (b)  $k - e - t$  model,  $q=36^\circ$



(c)

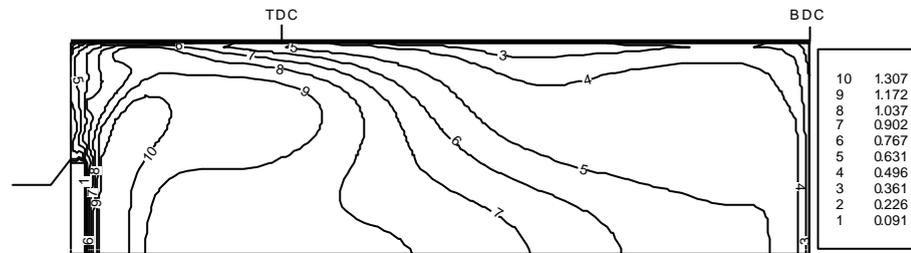


(d)

Fig.4.7 Turbulence intensities of modified  $k - e$  model and  $k - e - t$  model  
 (c) modified  $k - e$  model,  $q=90^\circ$     (d)  $k - e - t$  model,  $q=90^\circ$

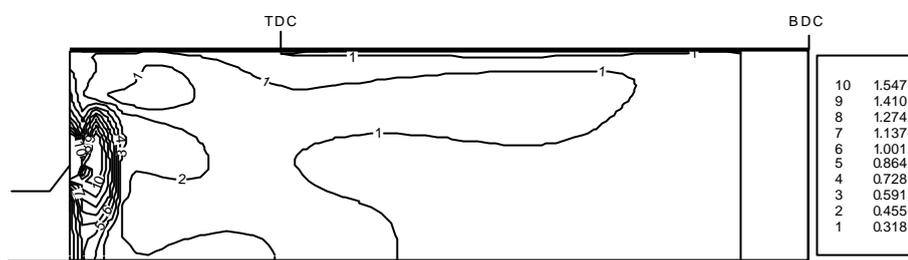


(e)

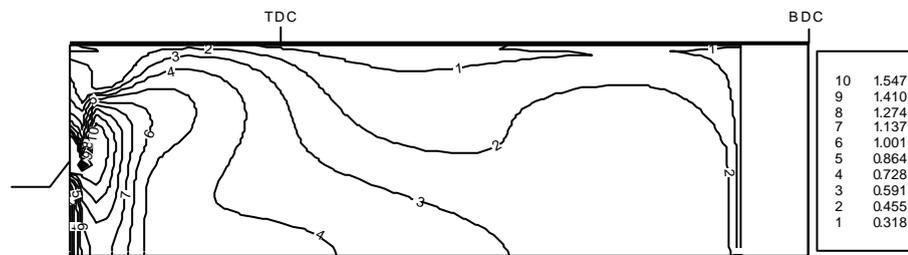


(f)

Fig.4.7 Turbulence intensities of modified  $k - e$  model and  $k - e - t$  model  
 (e) modified  $k - e$  model,  $q=180^\circ$  (f)  $k - e - t$  model,  $q=180^\circ$

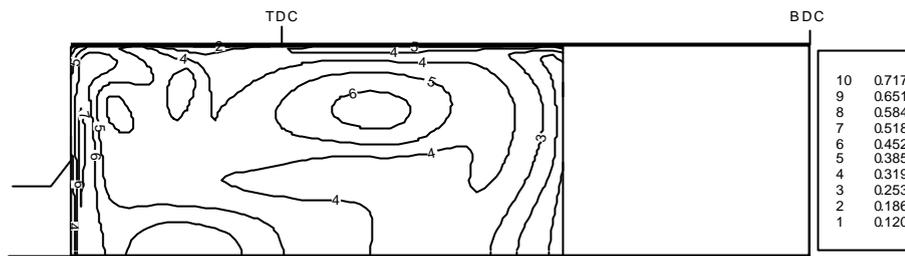


(g)



(h)

Fig.4.7 Turbulence intensities of modified  $k - e$  model and  $k - e - t$  model  
 (g) modified  $k - e$  model,  $q=225^\circ$  (h)  $k - e - t$  model,  $q=225^\circ$

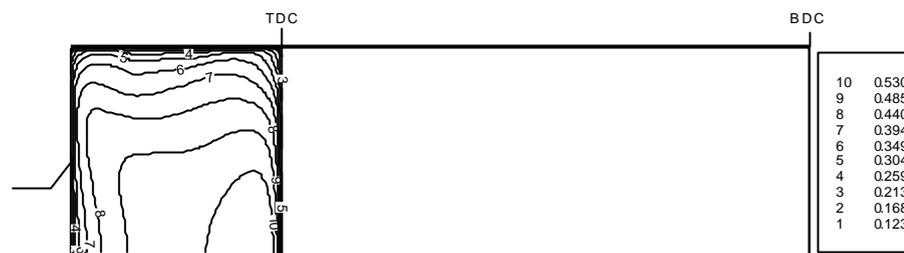


(i)

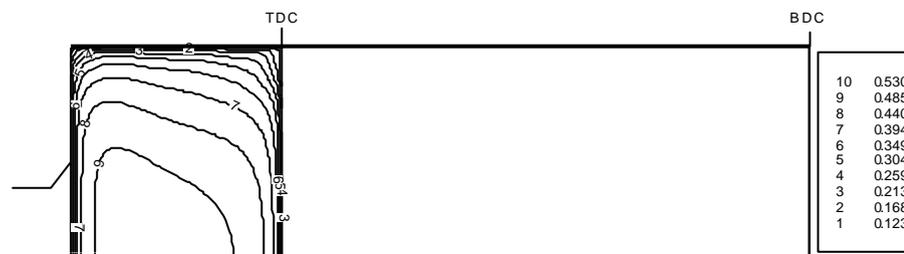


(j)

Fig.4.7 Turbulence intensities of modified  $k - e$  model and  $k - e - t$  model  
 (i) modified  $k - e$  model,  $q=270^\circ$  (j)  $k - e - t$  model,  $q=270^\circ$



(k)



(l)

Fig.4.7 Turbulence intensities of modified  $k - e$  model and  $k - e - t$  model  
 (k) modified  $k - e$  model,  $q=360^\circ$  (l)  $k - e - t$  model,  $q=360^\circ$

## 4.6

(swirl number) 0.0, 0.6, 1.2, 2.4

$k - e - t$

[65],

3

Arcoumanis et al. 4.1

1.2

. Arcoumanis

et al.

1.2

Fig.4.8

vane

3 (A3.3)

Fig.4.9

(swirl number) 1.2

, Arcoumanis et al.<sup>[47]</sup>

$k - e - t$

, 가

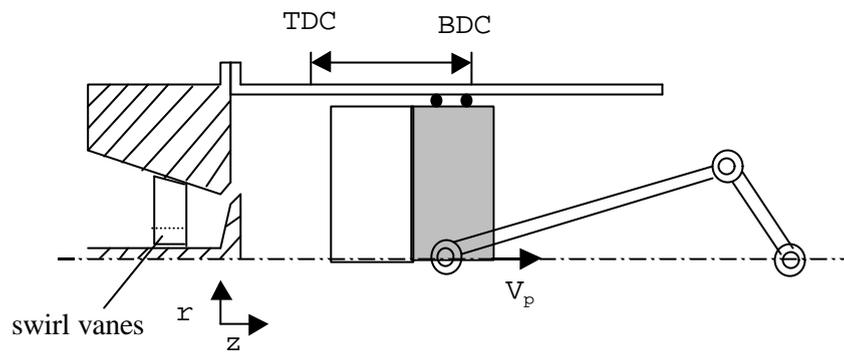


Fig.4.8 Diagram of piston-cylinder assembly with swirl vanes

Fig.4.9 (a)

90°

15mm, 40mm

. 15mm

(Fig.4.3 (a))

40mm

15mm

, 15mm

가

Fig.4.11 (e)

Fig.4.9 (b)

90°

가

15mm

. 40mm

가

Fig.4.9 (c)

(d)

270°

Fig.4.10 0.0, 1.2, 2.4

. Fig.4.11 Fig.4.12 0.6, 1.2, 2.4

, Fig.4.6 Fig.4.7

, 가

, 가

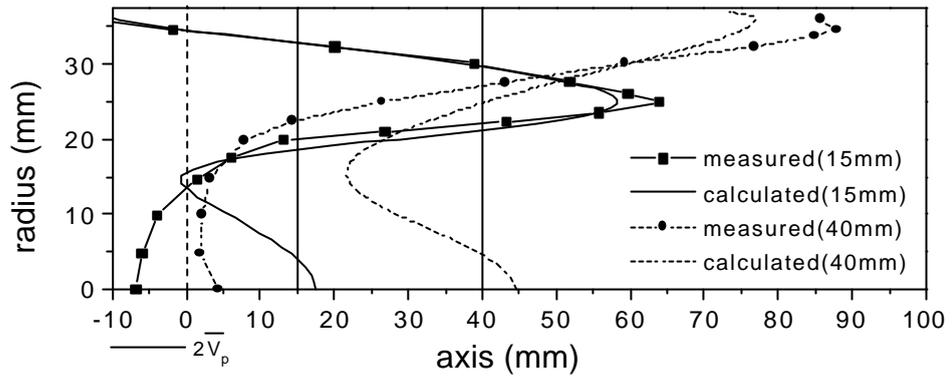
가 가

가

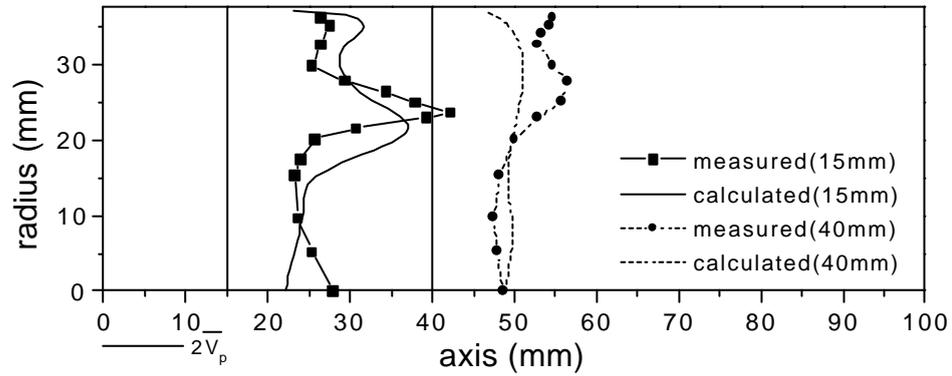
1.2 가 가 가

가가

가



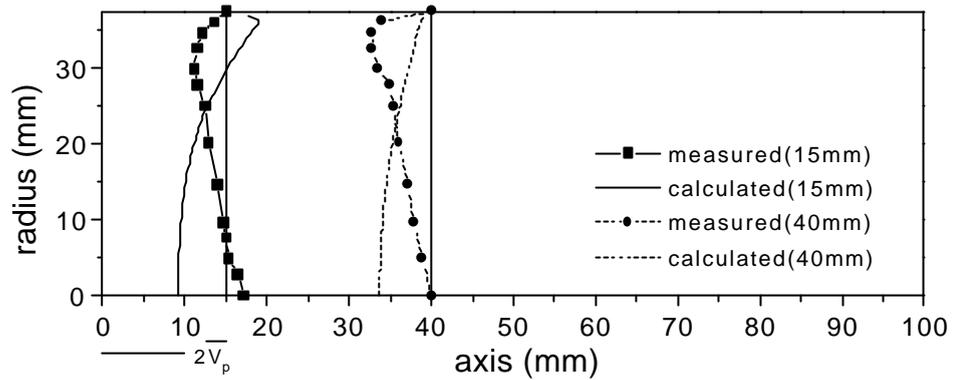
(a)



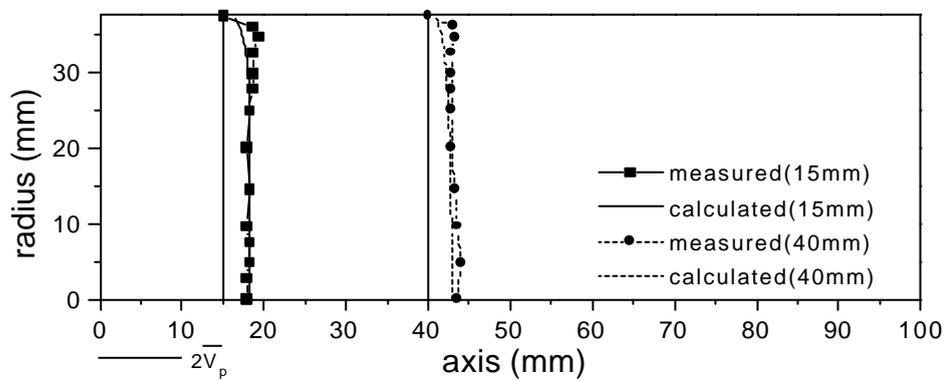
(b)

Fig.4.9 Radial profiles of axial mean velocity and rms velocity for SN=1.2 at  $z=15\text{mm}, 40\text{mm}$

(a) mean velocity at  $\mathbf{q}=90^\circ$       (b) rms velocity at  $\mathbf{q}=90^\circ$



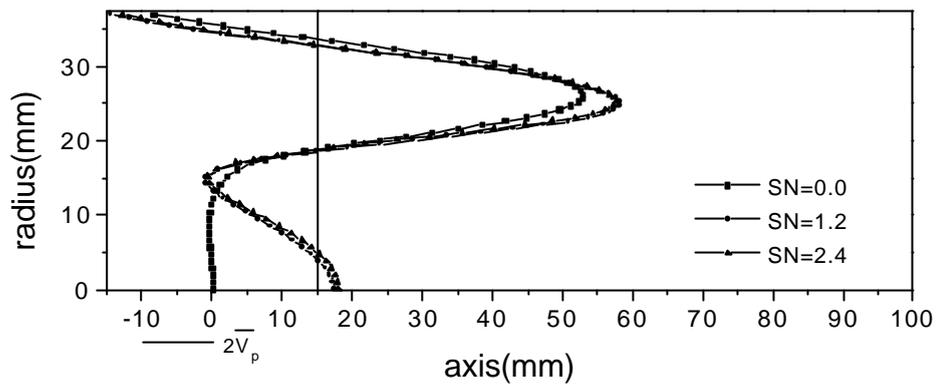
(c)



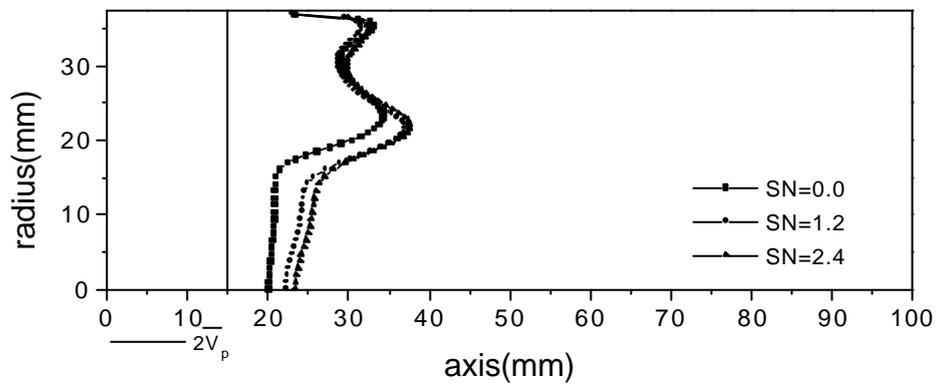
(d)

Fig.4.9 Radial profiles of axial mean velocity and rms velocity for SN=1.2 at  
z=15mm, 40mm

(c) mean velocity at  $\mathbf{q}=270^\circ$       (d) rms velocity at  $\mathbf{q}=270^\circ$



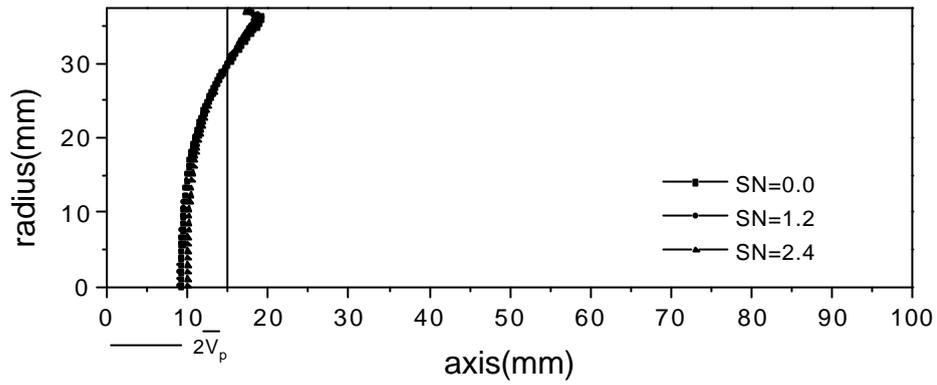
(a)



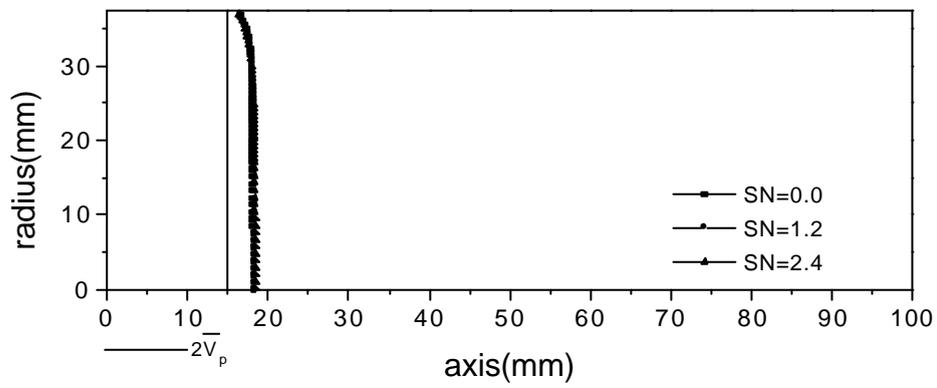
(b)

Fig.4.10 Effects of swirl on axial velocity and rms velocity for SN=0.0, 1.2, 2.4 at z=15mm

(a) mean velocity at  $\mathbf{q}=90^\circ$       (b) rms velocity at  $\mathbf{q}=90^\circ$



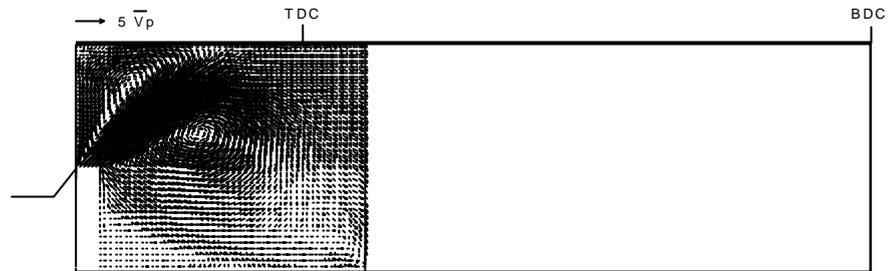
(c)



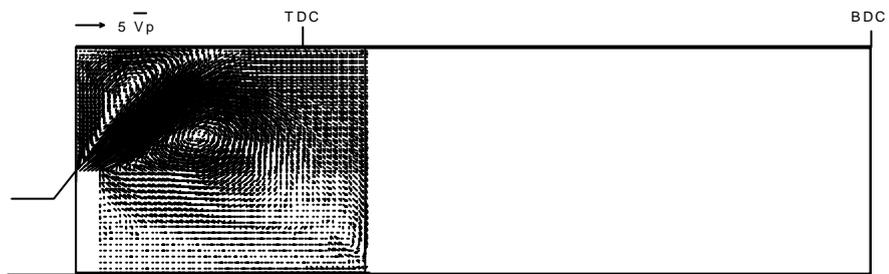
(d)

Fig.4.10 Effects of swirl on axial velocity and rms velocity  
for SN=0.0, 1.2, 2.4 at  $z=15\text{mm}$

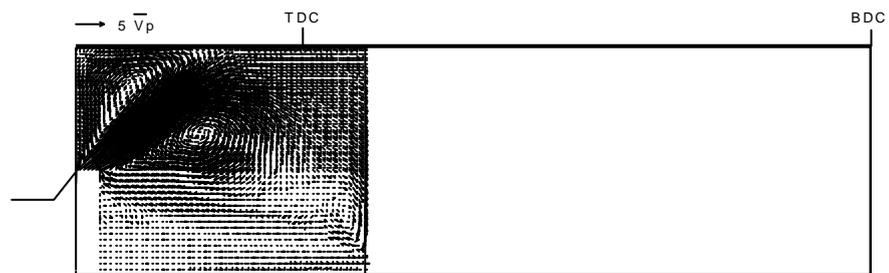
(c) mean velocity at  $\mathbf{q}=270^\circ$       (d) rms velocity at  $\mathbf{q}=270^\circ$



(a)

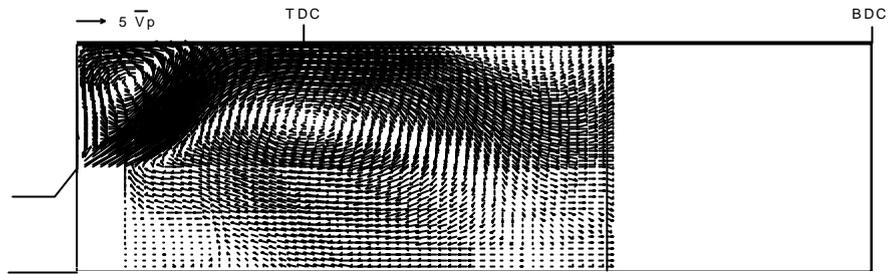


(b)

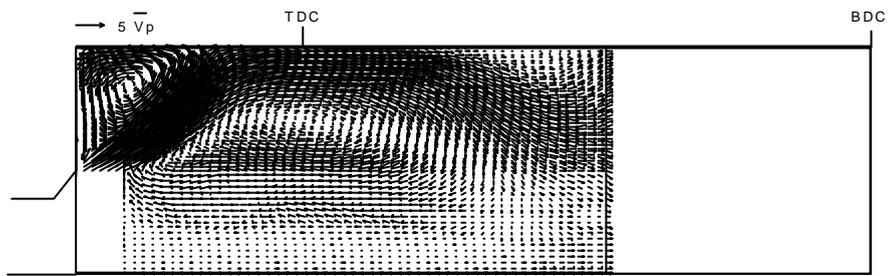


(c)

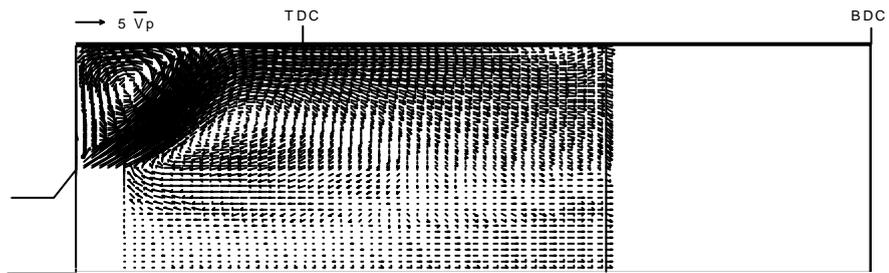
Fig.4.11 Effects of swirl on velocity fields at various crank angles  
 (a)  $SN=0.6, \mathbf{q}=36^\circ$  (b)  $SN=1.2, \mathbf{q}=36^\circ$  (c)  $SN=2.4, \mathbf{q}=36^\circ$



(d)

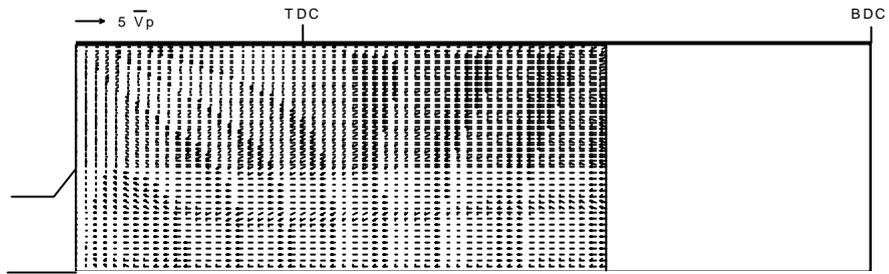


(e)

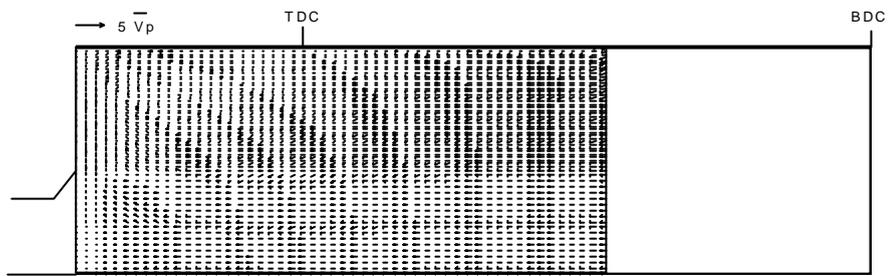


(f)

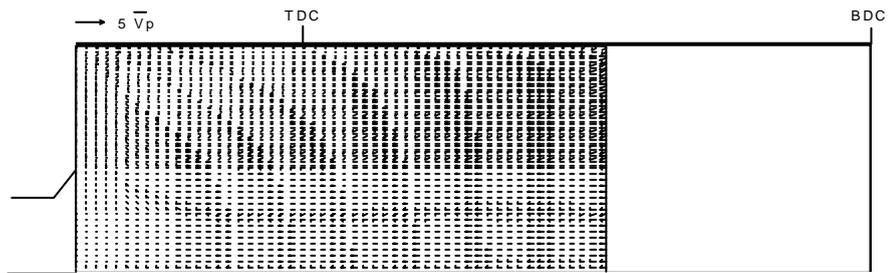
Fig.4.11 Effects of swirl on velocity fields at various crank angles  
 (d)  $SN=0.6, \mathbf{q}=90^\circ$     (e)  $SN=1.2, \mathbf{q}=90^\circ$     (f)  $SN=2.4, \mathbf{q}=90^\circ$



(g)



(h)

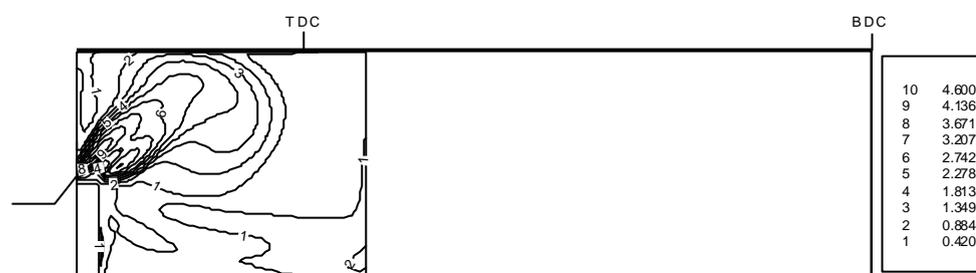


(i)

Fig.4.11 Effects of swirl on velocity fields at various crank angles  
 (g)  $SN=0.6, q=270^\circ$     (h)  $SN=1.2, q=270^\circ$     (i)  $SN=2.4, q=270^\circ$



(a)



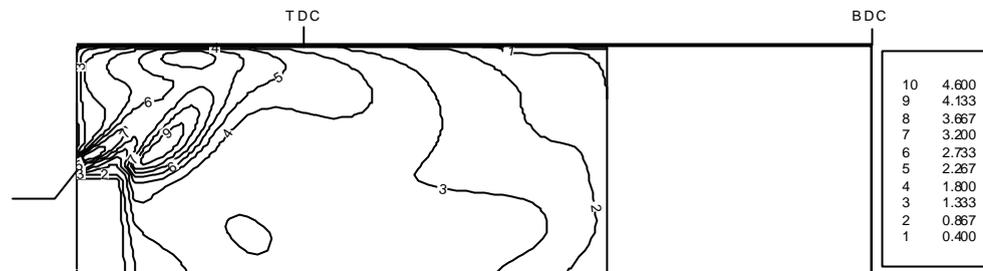
(b)



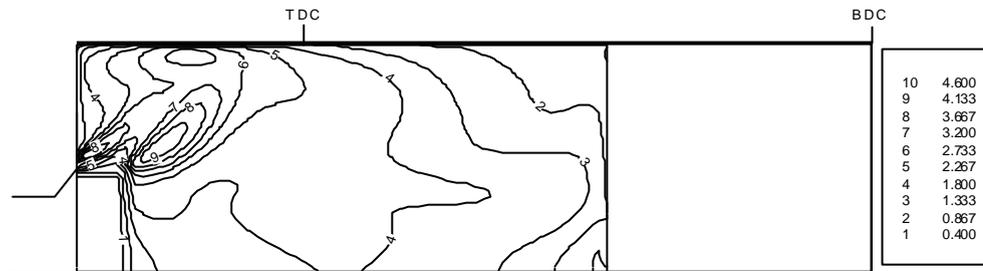
(c)

Fig.4.12 Effects of swirl on turbulence intensity fields at various crank angles

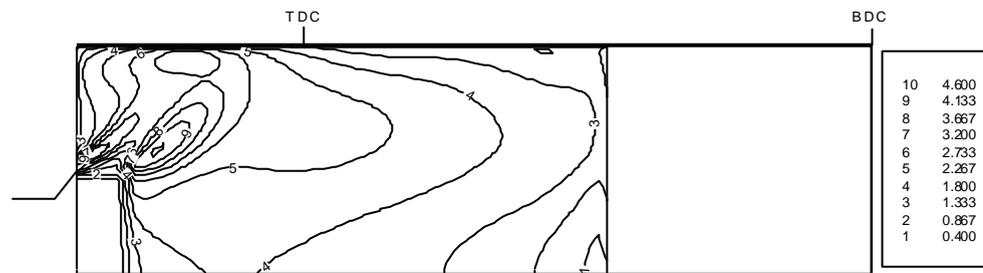
(a) SN=0.6,  $q=36^\circ$     (b) SN=1.2,  $q=36^\circ$     (c) SN=2.4,  $q=36^\circ$



(d)



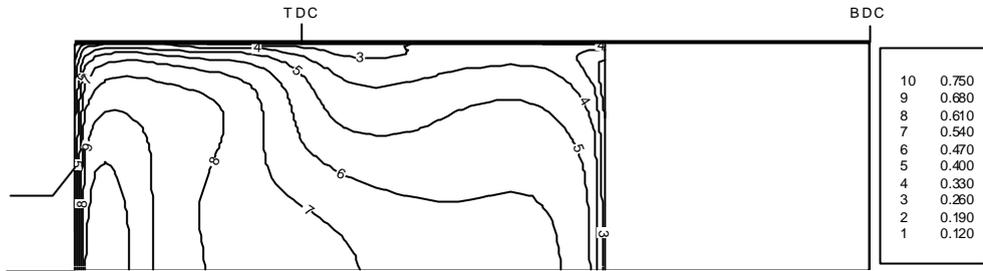
(e)



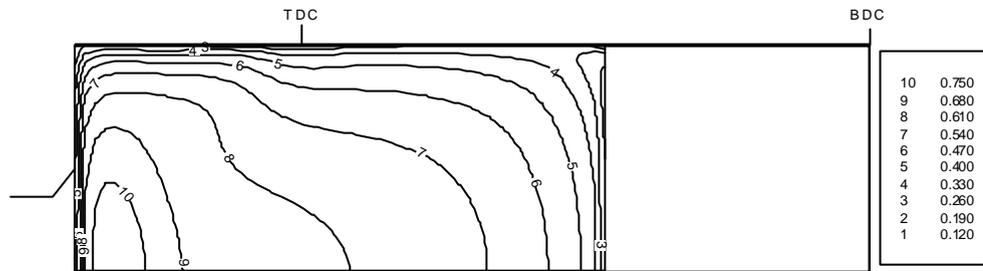
(f)

Fig.4.12 Effects of swirl on turbulence intensity fields at various crank angles

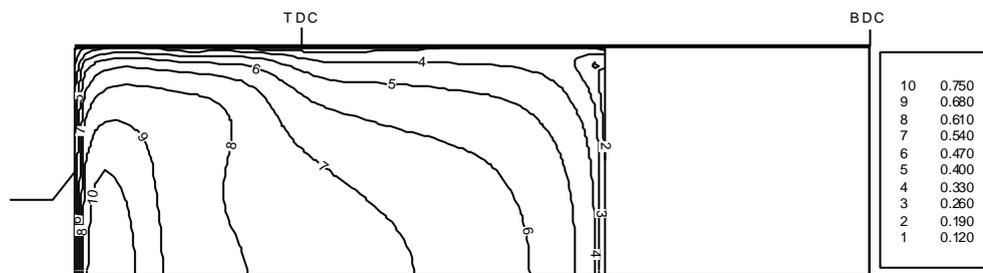
(d) SN=0.6,  $q=90^\circ$     (e) SN=1.2,  $q=90^\circ$     (f) SN=2.4,  $q=90^\circ$



(g)



(h)



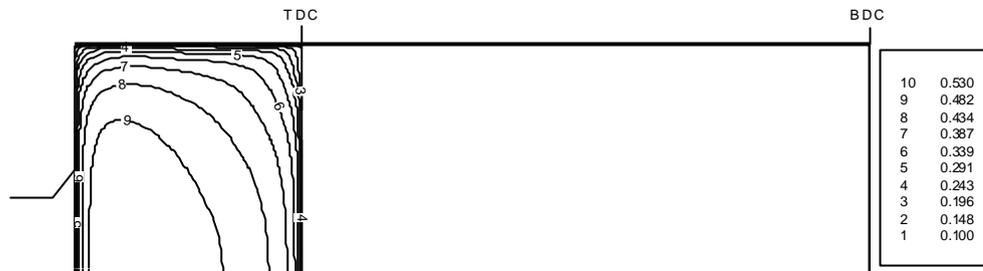
(i)

Fig.4.12 Effects of swirl on turbulence intensity fields at various crank angles

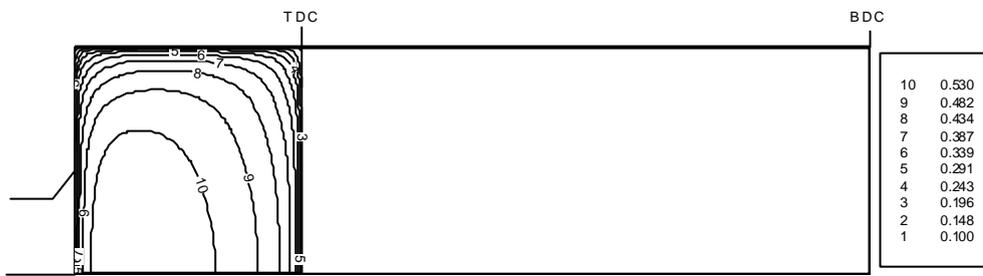
(g)  $SN=0.6, q=270^\circ$

(h)  $SN=1.2, q=270^\circ$

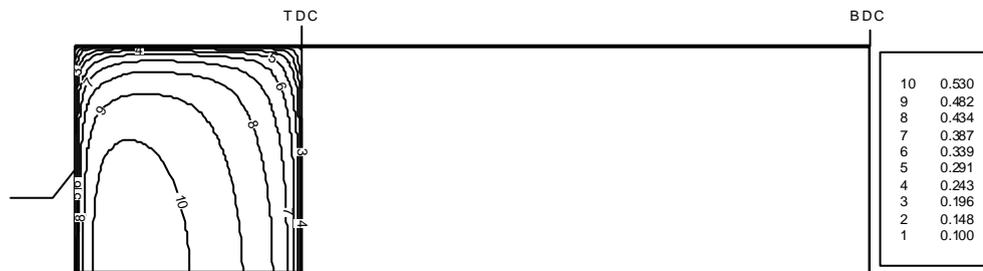
(i)  $SN=2.4, q=270^\circ$



(j)



(k)



(l)

Fig.4.12 Effects of swirl on turbulence intensity fields at various crank angles

(j) SN=0.6,  $q=360^\circ$

(k) SN=1.2,  $q=360^\circ$

(l) SN=2.4,  $q=360^\circ$

4.7

60°, 45°, 30°

Fig.4.13

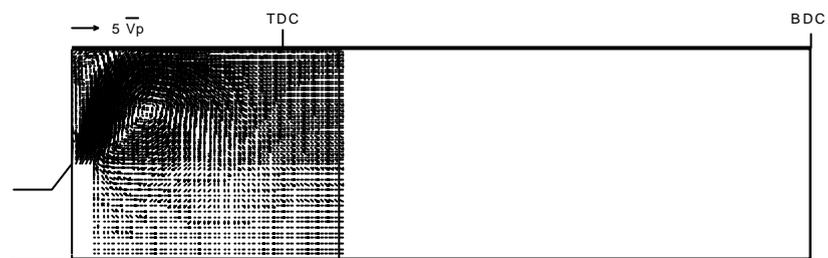
45°

가

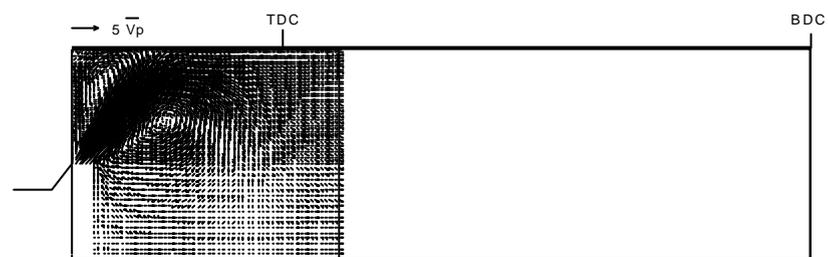
30°

가

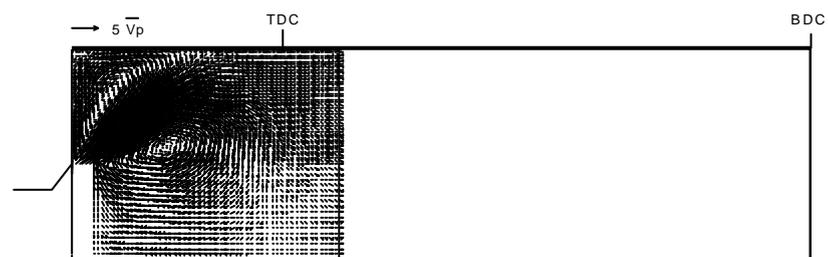
Arcoumanis et al.<sup>[66]</sup>



(a)



(b)



(c)

Fig.4.13 Velocity fields for different valve seat angles at crank angle  $36^\circ$   
 (a) valve seat angle  $30^\circ$  (b) valve seat angle  $45^\circ$  (c) valve seat angle  $60^\circ$

5.

, , 가

$k - e - t$

가

1)  $k - e - t$

15mm

Ahmadi-Befrui et al.

$k - e$

$k - e - t$

가  $k - e$

15mm,

25mm

$k - e - t$

가  $k - e$



가

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1.

Fig.A1.1 (multi-layered structure)

(viscous sublayer), 가 (inertial sublayer),  
 가 (buffer layer)

가 , , ,  
 가 ,  
 가 .

(wall function)

$y$ ,  $\mathbf{r}$ ,

$\mathbf{m}$   $\mathbf{t}_w$ ,

$y^+$   $u^+$  (law of the wall)

$$u^+ = \frac{U}{u_t} = f\left(\frac{\mathbf{m}u_t y}{\mathbf{m}}\right) = f(y^+) \quad (A1.1)$$

$u_t (= \sqrt{\mathbf{t}_w / \mathbf{r}})$  (friction velocity) .

(A1.1) Fig.A1.1 ,

$$u^+ = y^+ \quad (A1.2)$$

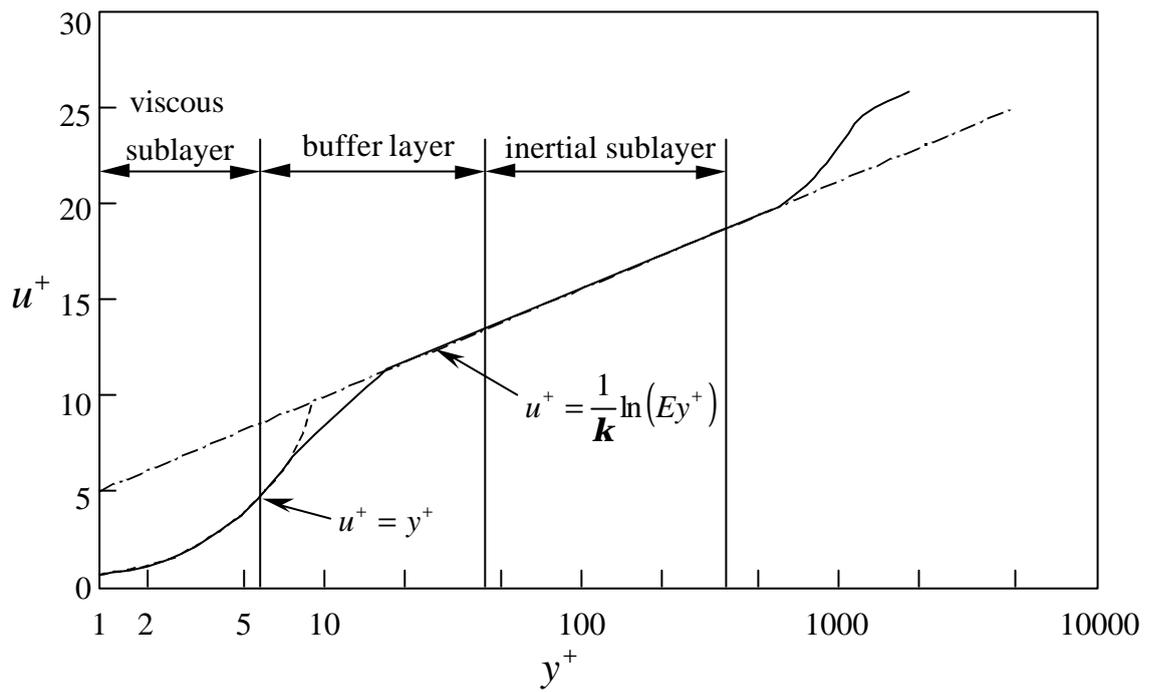


Fig.A1.1 Velocity distribution near a solid wall

$$u^+ = \frac{1}{k} \ln y^+ + B = \frac{1}{k} \ln(Ey^+) \quad (A1.3)$$

$k$  Von Karman 0.4187,  $E$   
9.793 ( $B = 5.5$ )

$y_p$  가 (A1.3)

(budget)

가 ,

$$u^+ = \frac{1}{k} \ln(Ey_p^+) \quad (A1.4)$$

$$k = \frac{u_t^2}{\sqrt{C_m}} \quad (A1.5)$$

$$e = \frac{u_t^3}{ky} \quad (A1.6)$$

no-slip ( $u = v = 0$ )

$$T^+ = -\frac{(T_p - T_w)C_p \mathbf{r}u_t}{q_w} = \mathbf{s}_{T,t} \left[ u^+ + P \left( \frac{\mathbf{s}_{T,l}}{\mathbf{s}_{T,t}} \right) \right] \quad (A1.7)$$

$T_p$   $y_p$ ,  $T_w$ ,  $q_w$ ,

$C_p$ ,  $\mathbf{s}_{T,t}$  Prandtl,  $\mathbf{s}_{T,l}$  Prandtl.  $P$

'pee-function', Prandtl Prandtl

$$\begin{aligned}
 P\left(\frac{\mathbf{s}_{T,l}}{\mathbf{s}_{T,t}}\right) &= 9.24 \left[ \left(\frac{\mathbf{s}_{T,l}}{\mathbf{s}_{T,t}}\right)^{0.75} - 1 \right] \\
 &\times \left\{ 1 + 0.28 \exp \left[ -0.007 \left(\frac{\mathbf{s}_{T,l}}{\mathbf{s}_{T,t}}\right) \right] \right\}
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{A1.8}$$

2.

가

가 (equivalent ideal flow)

가

가

(discharge coefficient)  $C_D$

$$C_D = \frac{\text{actual mass flow}}{\text{ideal mass flow}}$$

$A_E$  (reference area)

$A_R$

$$C_D = \frac{A_E}{A_R} \quad (\text{A2.1})$$

$T_0$

$p_0$

$$T_0 = T + \frac{V^2}{2c_p} \quad (\text{A2.2})$$

$$\left(\frac{T}{T_0}\right) = \left(\frac{p}{p_0}\right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}} \quad (\text{A2.3})$$

$$(A2.2) \quad M = \frac{V}{a} \quad (a = \sqrt{gRT})$$

$$\frac{T_0}{T} = 1 + \frac{g-1}{2} M^2 \quad (A2.4)$$

$$\frac{p_0}{p} = \left( 1 + \frac{g-1}{2} M^2 \right)^{\frac{g}{g-1}} \quad (A2.5)$$

$\dot{m}$

$$\dot{m} = \rho AV$$

$$p \quad T$$

$$\frac{\dot{m}_{ideal} \sqrt{gRT_0}}{Ap_0} = gM \left( 1 + \frac{g-1}{2} M^2 \right)^{\frac{-(g+1)}{2(g-1)}} \quad (A2.6)$$

$$\frac{\dot{m}_{ideal} \sqrt{gRT_0}}{Ap_0} = g \left( \frac{p}{p_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{g}} \left[ \frac{2}{g-1} \left\{ 1 - \left( \frac{p}{p_0} \right)^{\frac{g-1}{g}} \right\} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (A2.7)$$

$$p_0 \quad T_0 \quad ,$$

(throat) 가

(choke)

$p_T$   $p_0$  가

$$\frac{p_T}{p_0} = \left( \frac{2}{g+1} \right)^{\frac{g}{g-1}} \quad (\text{A2.8})$$

$\frac{p_T}{p_0}$  가

$$\frac{\dot{m}_{ideal} \sqrt{gRT_0}}{A_T p_0} = g \left( \frac{2}{g+1} \right)^{\frac{(g+1)}{2(g-1)}} \quad (\text{A2.9})$$

$$g=1.4 \qquad 0.528, \quad g=1.3 \qquad 0.546$$

가

$$\dot{m} = \frac{C_D A_R p_0}{\sqrt{RT_0}} \left( \frac{p_T}{p_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{g}} \left[ \frac{2g}{g-1} \left\{ 1 - \left( \frac{p_T}{p_0} \right)^{\frac{g-1}{g}} \right\} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (\text{A2.10})$$

$$\frac{p_T}{p_0} \leq \left( \frac{2}{g+1} \right)^{\frac{g}{g-1}}$$

$$\dot{m} = \frac{C_D A_R p_0}{\sqrt{RT_0}} g^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( \frac{2}{g+1} \right)^{\frac{g+1}{2(g-1)}} \quad (\text{A2.11})$$

(poppet)

(A2.10) (A2.11)

$p_0$

$T_0,$

$A_R$  (reference

area) . 가  $p_0$   
,  $p_T$  . 가  
 $p_0$  ,  $p_T$   
 $C_D$  . ,  
 $C_D A_R$  (effective flow area)  $A_E$  .  
가 ,

$$A_E = r_0 \left[ 2 p_0 r_0 \frac{g}{g-1} \left( \frac{p}{p_0} \right)^{\frac{2}{g}} \left\{ 1 - \left( \frac{p}{p_0} \right)^{\frac{g-1}{g}} \right\} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (A2.12)$$

가 ,  $\frac{\rho D_v^2}{4}$ ,  
 $\frac{\rho D_p^2}{4}$ , , (curtain)  $\rho D_v L_v$   
가 , 가

$$A_C = \rho D_v L_v \quad (A2.13)$$

. Fig.A2.1

/



$$A_m = \mathbf{p} L_v \cos \mathbf{b} \left( D_v - 2w + \frac{L_v}{2} \sin 2\mathbf{b} \right) \quad (\text{A2.14})$$

$$\mathbf{b} \quad , \quad L_v \quad , \quad D_v \quad , \quad w$$

$$(\quad) \quad .$$

$$\left[ \left( \frac{D_p^2 - D_s^2}{4D_m} \right) - w^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} + w \tan \mathbf{b} \geq L_v > \frac{w}{\sin \mathbf{b} \cos \mathbf{b}}$$

$$A_m = \mathbf{p} D_m \left[ (L_v - w \tan \mathbf{b})^2 + w^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (\text{A2.15})$$

$$D_p \quad , \quad D_s \quad , \quad D_m$$

$$(D_v - w) \quad .$$

가

$$L_v \geq \left[ \left( \frac{D_p^2 - D_s^2}{4D_m} \right) - w^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} + w \tan \mathbf{b}$$

$$A_m = \frac{\mathbf{p}}{4} (D_p^2 - D_s^2) \quad (\text{A2.16})$$

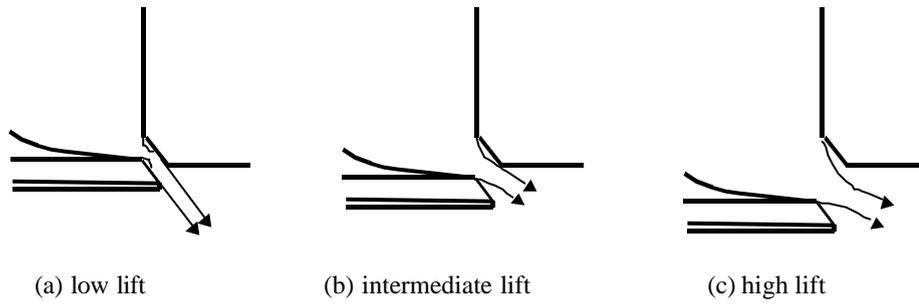
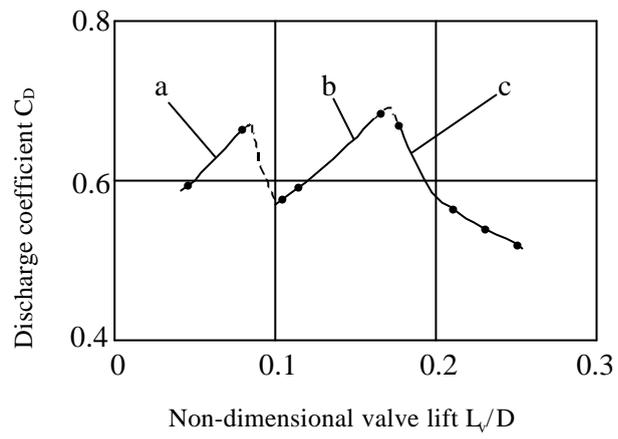


Fig.A2.1 Discharge coefficient of typical poppet valve

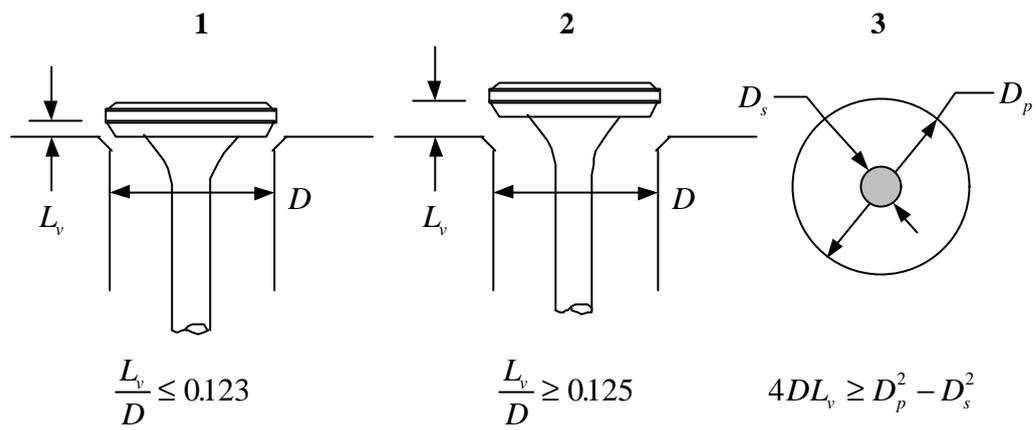


Fig.A2.2 Three stage of valve lift

3.

ratio)가 (swirl number) (swirl number)가

. Fig. A3.1

$$= \int_{R_1}^{R_0} \left( \mathbf{r}U_0 \cdot \frac{2\mathbf{p}dr}{\cos \mathbf{a}} \right) rW \quad (\text{A3.1})$$

$$= \int_{R_1}^{R_0} \left( \mathbf{r}U_0 \cdot \frac{2\mathbf{p}dr}{\cos \mathbf{a}} \right) V \quad (\text{A3.2})$$

SN

$$SN = \frac{\frac{\mathbf{r}U_0\mathbf{p}W}{\cos \mathbf{a}} \cdot \frac{2}{3}(R_0^3 - R_1^3)}{\frac{\mathbf{r}U_0\mathbf{p}V}{\cos \mathbf{a}} \cdot (R_0^2 - R_1^2)L} \quad (\text{A3.3})$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \frac{W}{V} \frac{R_0}{L} \frac{\left[ 1 - \left( \frac{R_1}{R_0} \right)^3 \right]}{\left[ 1 - \left( \frac{R_1}{R_0} \right)^2 \right]}$$

W, V, R<sub>0</sub>, L

R<sub>1</sub>

$$R_1 = R_0 - L \sin \mathbf{a} \cos \mathbf{a} \quad (\text{A3.4})$$

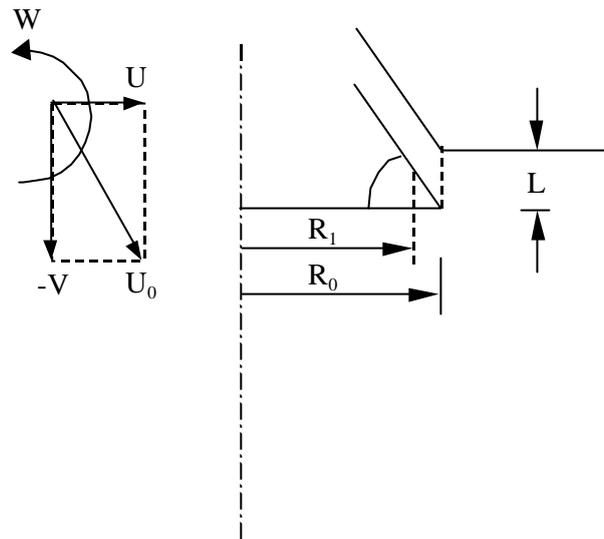


Fig.A3.1 Coordinate system around valve