

CVTC

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# 天然气发动机CAESES燃烧开发应用

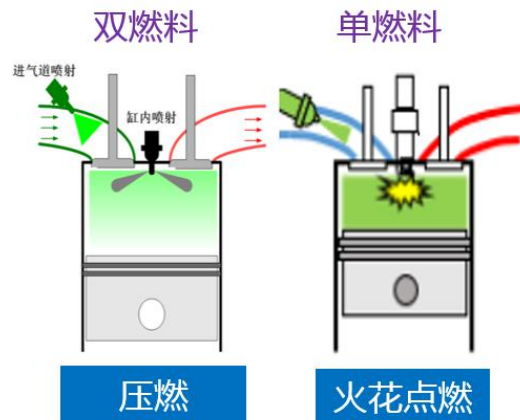
报告人：陈欢  
部门：动力总成部  
时间：2019.6  
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东风商用车技术中心  
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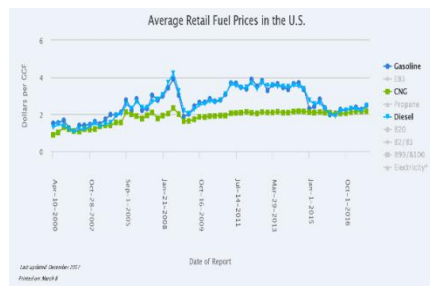
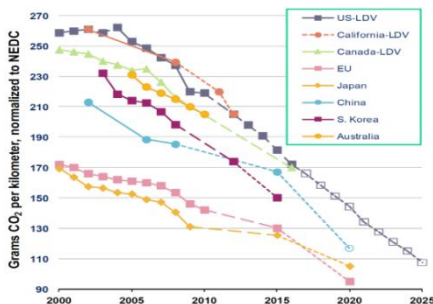
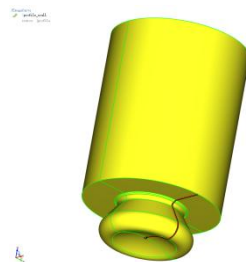
## 背景

- 大气污染严峻，降CO2排放急迫，石油依存度不断攀升，寻找清洁替代燃料意义重大。天然气储量大、CO2和颗粒物排放低，是一种理想的清洁替代燃料。
- 天然气发动机存在单燃料点燃和双燃料压燃两模式，其中单燃料点燃模式已在市场上广泛应用。
- 燃烧室型线影响缸内气流组织，进而影响燃烧过程，合理的燃烧室型线能够改善燃烧过程。



## 优化目标

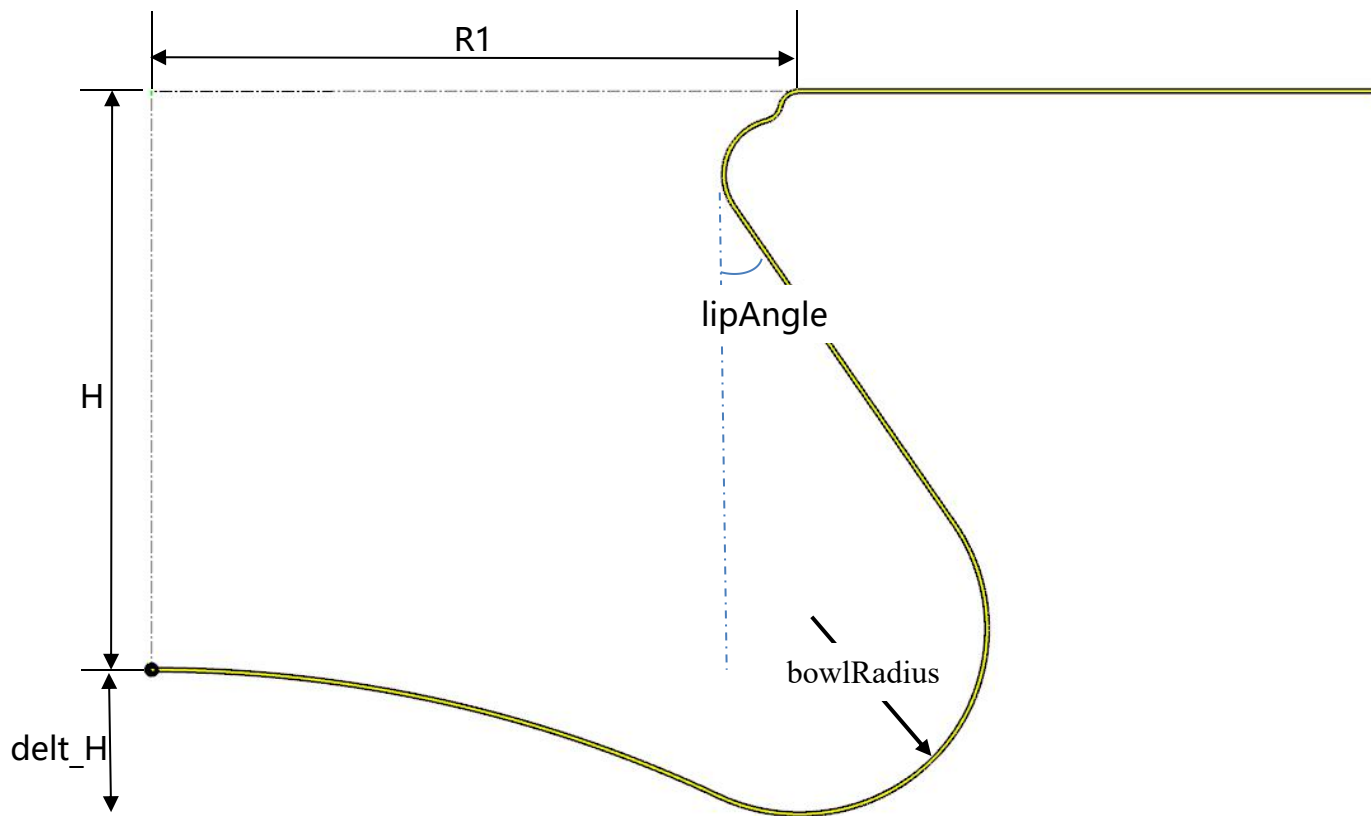
- **优化燃烧过程（燃烧持续期最短）**；
- 燃烧室形状变化时，压缩比保持不变；
- 开发高效的优化过程，自动化快速生成大量设计模型。



### 2.1 设计变量

设计变量: bowlRadius、H、lipAngle、R1、delt\_H

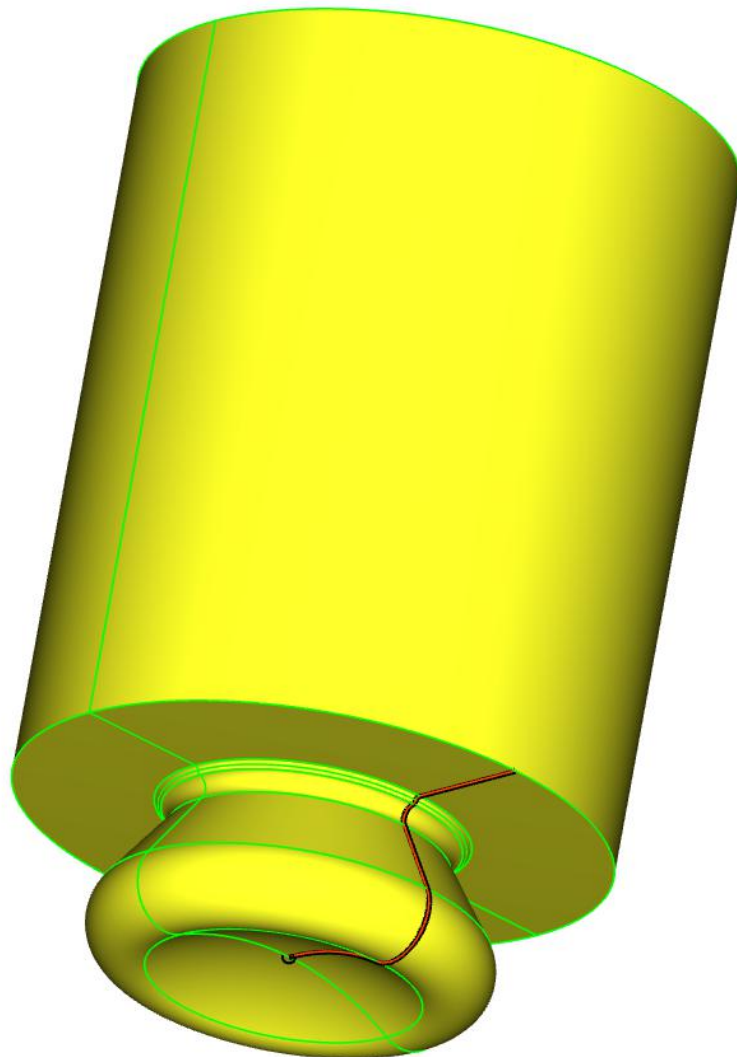
其中, delt\_H是自适应变量, 用于保证燃烧室形状变化时, 容积不变



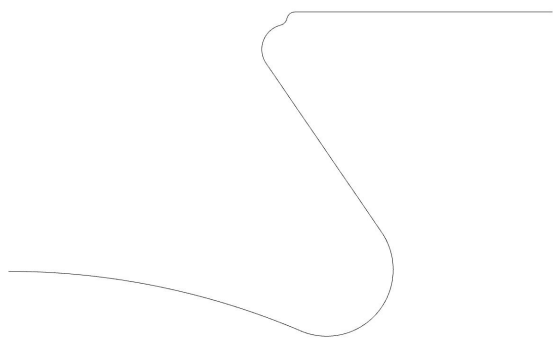
## 2. 参数化建模

### 2.2 建模步骤

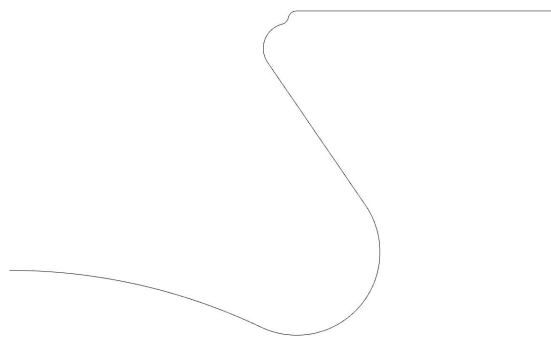
curve  
profile\_scall  
source: |profile



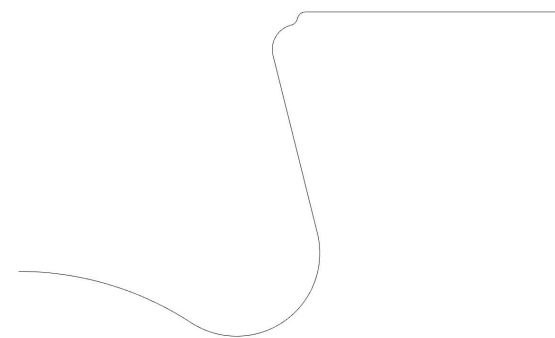
### 2.3 设计变量展示



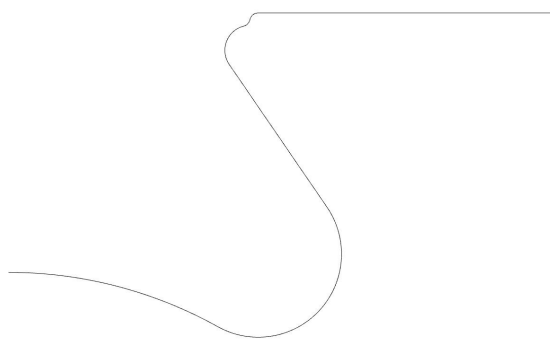
bowIRadius



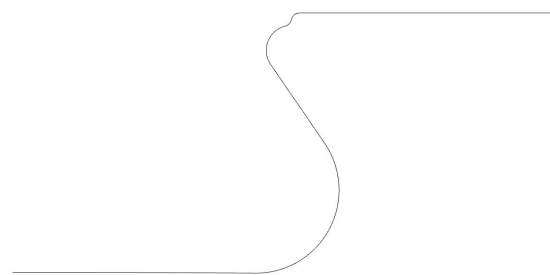
H



lipAngle



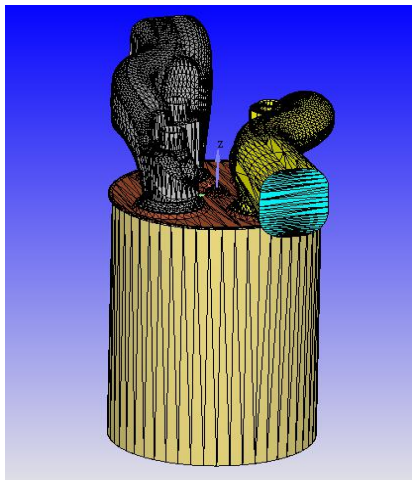
R1



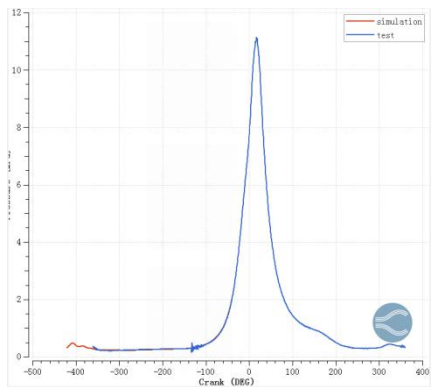
delt\_H (用于自适应燃烧室体积)

# 3. CFD方法介绍

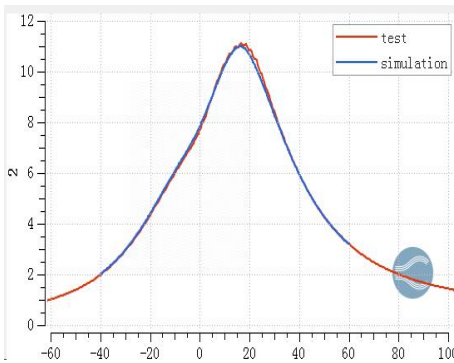
标定模型



试验结果与计算结果对标



纯压缩段 (-420° CA到-40° CA)



点火燃烧段 (-40° CA到60° CA)

发动机基本参数

参数	值
冲程	160 mm
缸径	131 mm
连杆长度	249 mm
压缩比	11.5:1
余隙高度	1.1
涡流比	0.5

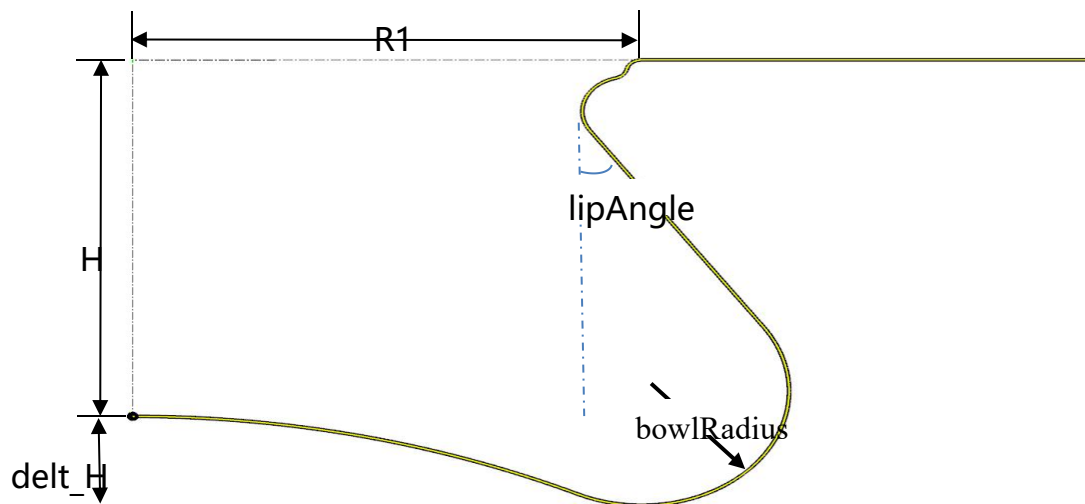
- CFD仿真计算采用Converge，几何模型包含进排气道，计算开始时刻为-420°CA。模型标定分两段进行，纯压缩 (-420° CA到-40° CA) 和点火燃烧段 (-40° CA到60° CA) ；
- 速度和温度梯度自适应加密(AMR)，重要边界、点火区域等嵌入式加密(embedding refinement)。
- 试验和模拟的缸压和放热率曲线吻合较好，表明该模型可以比较合理地反映缸内流动燃烧的物理化学过程。

物理化学模型

名称	模型
湍流模型	RNG K-ξ (RANS)
燃烧模型	SAGE模型 (化学反应动力学机理: GRI Mech-3.0, 包含53个组分, 325步反应)
点火模型	Energy Source

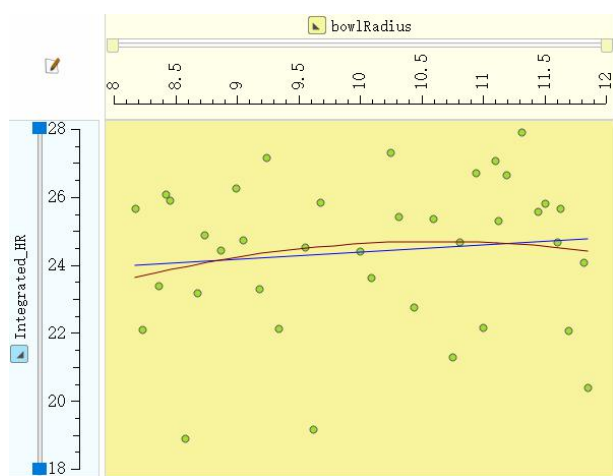
## 4.1 设计变量的范围

设计变量	最小值 (mm)	最大值 (mm)	原模型 (平底) (mm)	原模型 (圆底) (mm)
bowlRadius	8	12	10	10
H	31.2	34.5	31.2	31.2
lipAngle	14	40	13.94	34.4
R1	30	44	44	34.5
delt_H	0.1	10	0	7.8

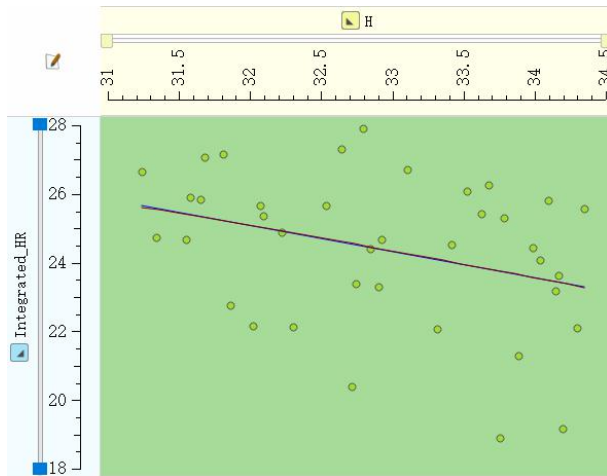




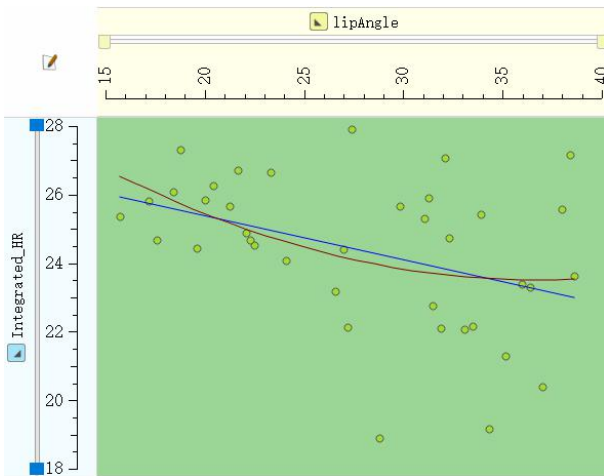
## 4.2 设计变量对燃烧持续期的敏感度分析



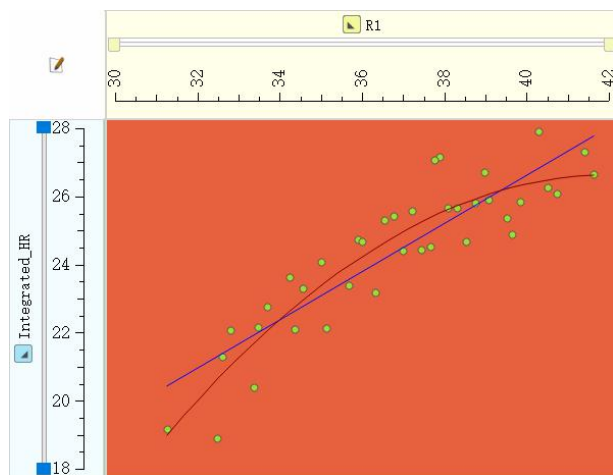
bowlRadius



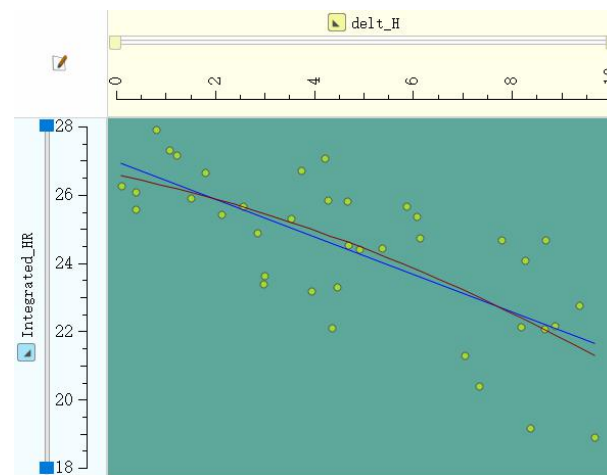
H



lipAngle



R1



delt\_H

从敏感度分析结果来看:

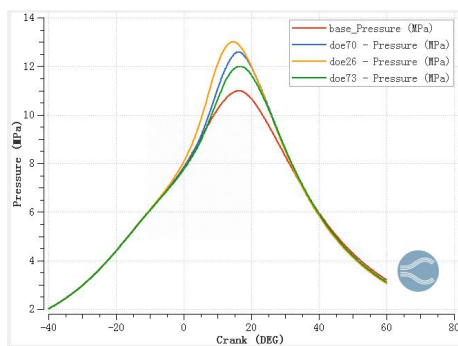
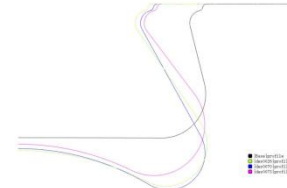
- bowlRadius分布较为分散;
- 随着中心凸台高度H增大, 燃烧持续期呈现缩短的趋势;
- 随着燃烧室倾角增大, 燃烧持续期呈现缩短的趋势;
- 随着燃烧室开口直径R1增大, 燃烧持续期呈现增大趋势;
- 随着燃烧室深度与凸台高度差delt\_H增大, 燃烧持续期呈现减小趋势。



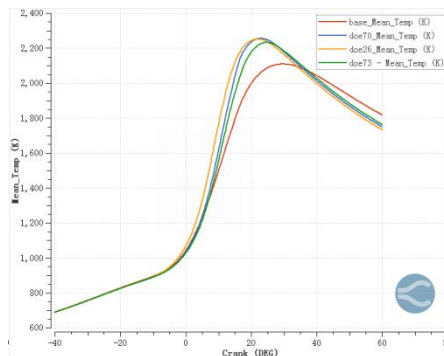
## 4.3 二维结果分析

## 优化结果

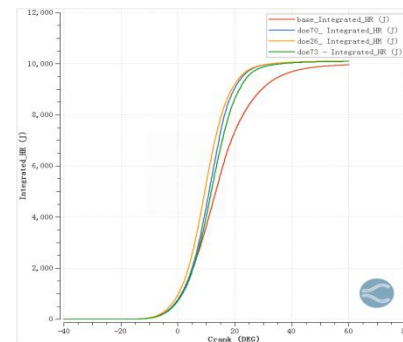
name	bowlRadius	H	lipAngle	R1	delt_H	Integrated_HR	CA10	CA50	CA90
Base	10	31.5	13.96	44	0	27.8382	1.2777	13.3226	29.1159
des0070	<b>8.59375</b>	<b>33.7523</b>	<b>28.8281</b>	<b>32.5156</b>	<b>9.64398</b>	<b>18.9205</b>	<b>1.2513</b>	<b>10.95</b>	<b>20.1718</b>
des0026	<b>9.625</b>	<b>34.1906</b>	<b>34.3125</b>	<b>31.3125</b>	<b>8.3635</b>	<b>19.1728</b>	<b>0.1651</b>	<b>9.4723</b>	<b>19.3379</b>
es0073	<b>11.8438</b>	<b>32.7211</b>	<b>36.9531</b>	<b>33.3906</b>	<b>7.33362</b>	<b>20.4102</b>	<b>1.4031</b>	<b>11.5856</b>	<b>21.8133</b>



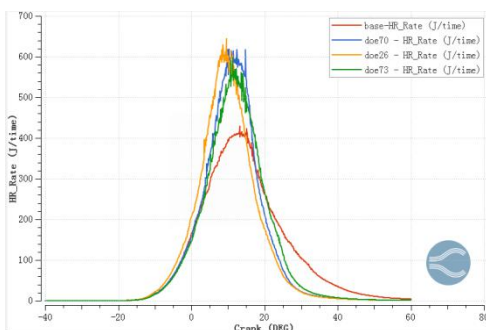
缸压曲线



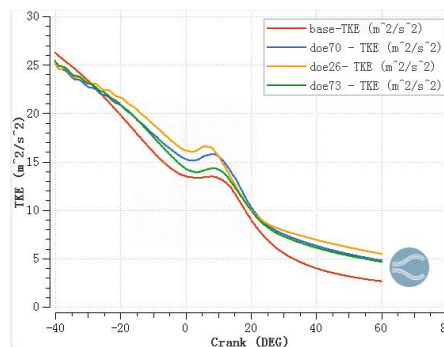
缸内平均温度曲线



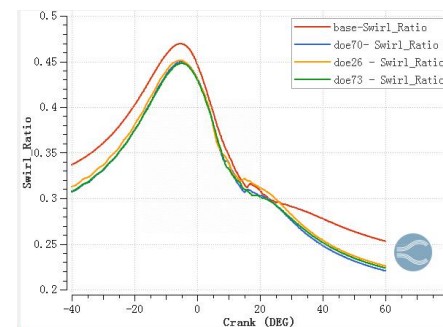
累积放热量



放热率曲线



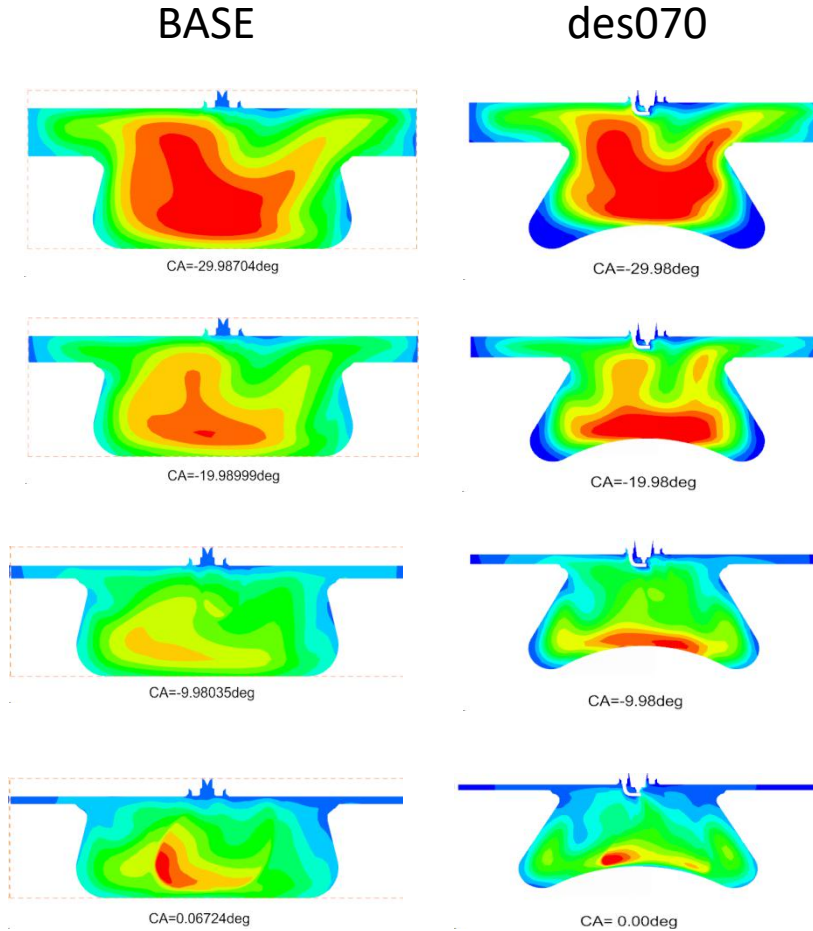
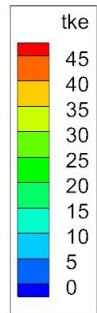
TKE



涡流比

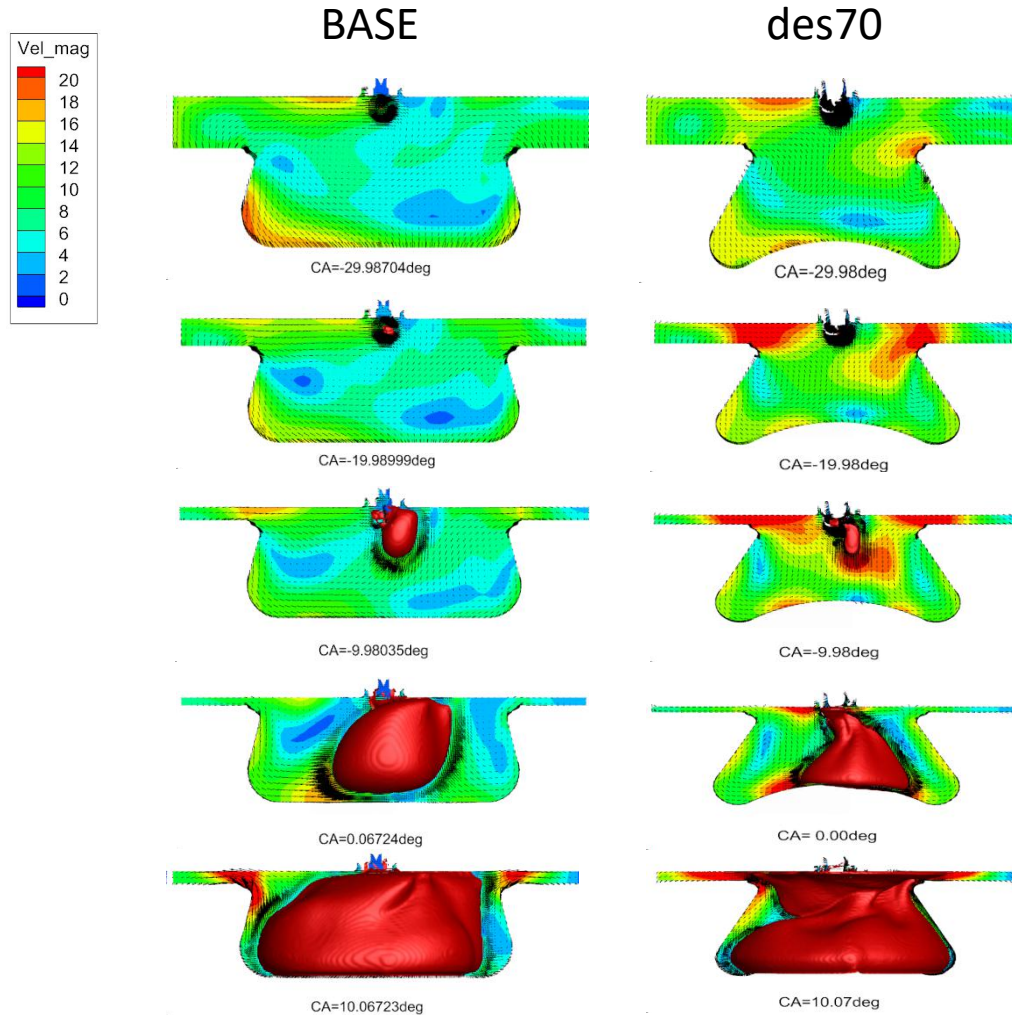
从放热率和累积放热曲线来看，优化后的燃烧室型线燃烧放热速率均比原机快。

## 4.4 三维结果分析-Base模型与优化模型湍动能分布



- 在点火时刻附近，湍动能大小相当；
- 随着曲轴转角增大，des70湍动能大于base模型，尤其是燃烧室底部湍动能较大。

## 4.4 三维结果分析- Base模型与优化模型缸内流场与火焰发展 (R-Z平面)

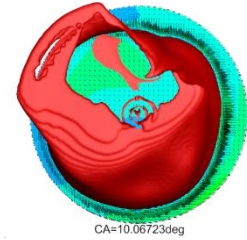
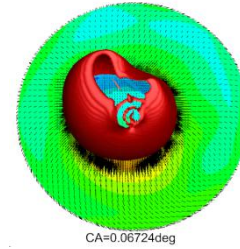
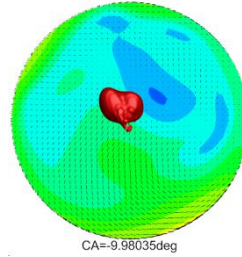
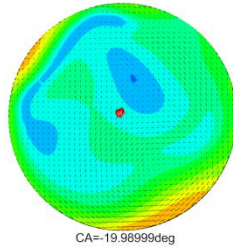
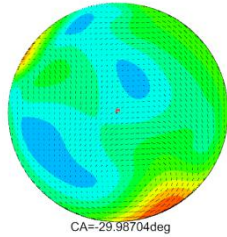


- Des70气流速度较快，挤流较base模型强；
- 前期火焰发展速度相当。

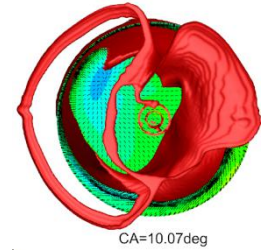
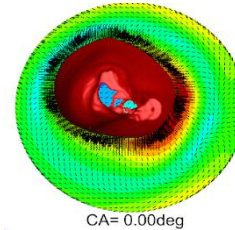
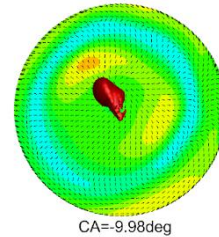
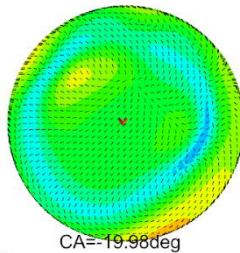
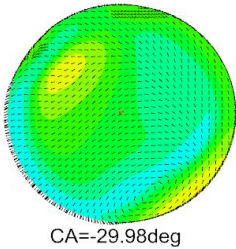


## 4.4 三维结果分析- Base模型与优化模型缸内流场与火焰发展 (R- $\theta$ 平面)

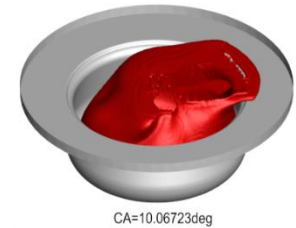
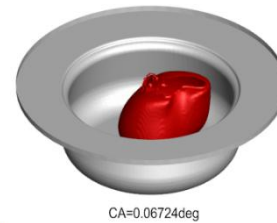
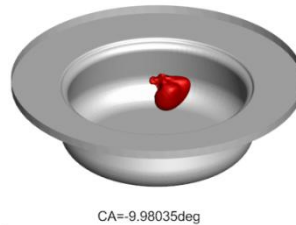
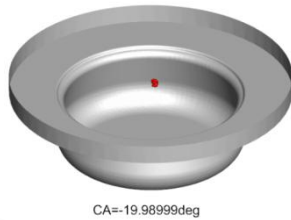
base



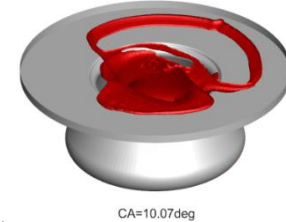
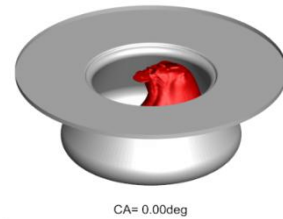
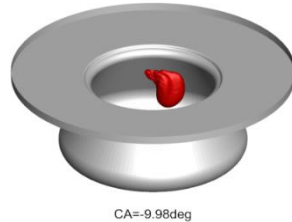
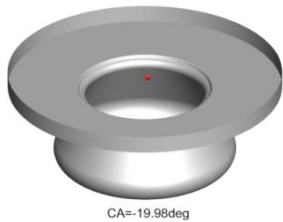
des70



base



des70



- 通过CAESES软件对天然气发动机燃烧室型线进行参数化建模；
- 通过CAESES驱动CFD软件自动对模型进行优化，找出各个设计变量对燃烧持续期的敏感度，得出随着中心凸台高度H、倾角、delt\_H增大，燃烧持续期呈现缩短的趋势，随着燃烧室开口直径R1增大，燃烧持续期呈现增大趋势，为后期优化提供指导方向。
- 通过对燃烧室型线进行优化，最终燃烧持续期较原模型缩短8.9度，燃烧更加迅速充分，燃烧过程改善。

# Thank you!

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