

工學碩士 學位論文

過給機 特性線圖 利用 機關
過給機 計算 關 研究

**A Study on the Simulation of Turbocharger Matching through
a Performance Characteristics of Compressor and Turbine**

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申 尙 昊

Abstract

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Abstract

Basic methods to increase power output of internal combustion reciprocating engine is increasing of engine revolutions and engine displacement. But they have limitations because of reduction of volumetric efficiency, increase of mechanical losses, noise, vibration, size and weight of engine.

For this reason, most of engines have been coupled with a turbo charging system in order to increase engine power. Turbocharging can be defined as the introduction of air into an engine cylinder at a density greater than atmosphere. This allows a corresponding increase in the fuel that can be burned hence raises the available power output.

The engine is designed for variable speed and the operation will usually exhibit some deterioration in performance both at extreme low and high speed. However, the useful speed range can be wide, since engine is well suited to cater for a wide range of mass flow rate.

The performance of turbocharger is directly dependent upon the gas angle at entry of the impeller, diffuser of compressor and turbine rotor. The blade angles are set to match these gas angle, but a correct match will only be obtained when the mass flow rate is correct for a specified rotor speed. Therefore turbocharger is not well suited for operation over a wide flow range.

Turbocharger is not ideally suited to operate in conjunction with a engine.

So the combination of diesel engine and turbocharger must be planned with care.

The objective of turbocharger matching is to fit a turbocharger with the most suitable characteristics of an engine in order to obtain the best overall performance. Matching of the correct turbocharger to a diesel engine is very important and is vital for successful operation of a turbocharged diesel engine. It will principally be governed by required performance with engine.

Simulation program used for the optimum calculation of turbocharger matching is very effective method to estimate turbocharged diesel engine performance.

In this paper the author has studied a calculation of turbocharger matching for 4 stroke automotive diesel engine and marine diesel engine through development of simulation program by using performance characteristics of turbocharger, and has estimated effects of efficiency, size of turbine and fuelling on the engine and turbocharger.

It was assured that simulation results agreed well with experimental results of thermodynamic states at turbocharger and intake, exhaust manifold, and yield correct tendencies of estimation according to efficiency, size of turbine and fuelling.

Nomenclature

AFR : Air / Fuel Ratio

b_e : Brake specific fuel consumption [g/PS · h]

C_p : Specific Heat at constant pressure [kJ/kg · K]

C_v : Specific Heat at constant volume [kJ/kg · K]

H_l : Lower calorific value [kcal/kg]

N : Revolutions Per Minute

\dot{m} : Mass Flow Rate [kg/s]

P : Pressure [mmHg]

ΔP : Pressure Loss [mmHg]

P_{me} : Brake mean effective pressure [kg/cm²]

P_e : Brake Power [PS]

Q : Quantity [kg]

R : Gas constant [kJ/kg · K]

T : Temperature, Torque [K, kg · m]

V : Volume [m³]

W : Work done [kJ]

γ : C_p / C_v

ε : Intercooler Effectiveness

η : Efficiency

μ	: Dynamic Viscosity	[kg/m · s]
ρ	: Density	[kg/m ³]
π_C	: Compressor Pressure Ratio	
π_T	: Turbine Expansion Ratio	

Subscripts

a	: Air
$A C$: Air Cleaner
$A T M$: Atmosphere
$1 C$: Compressor Inlet
$2 C$: Compressor Outlet
3	: Intake Manifold
$4 T$: Turbine Inlet
$5 T$: Turbine Outlet
C	: Compressor
CA	: Corrected Air
CEX	: Corrected Exhaust Gas
ex	: Exhaust Gas
f	: Fuel
$I I$: Intercooler
$M U F$: Muffler
T	: Turbine

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가

가
가

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.

(waste gate valve) 가

4

2

가

가

.

2 가

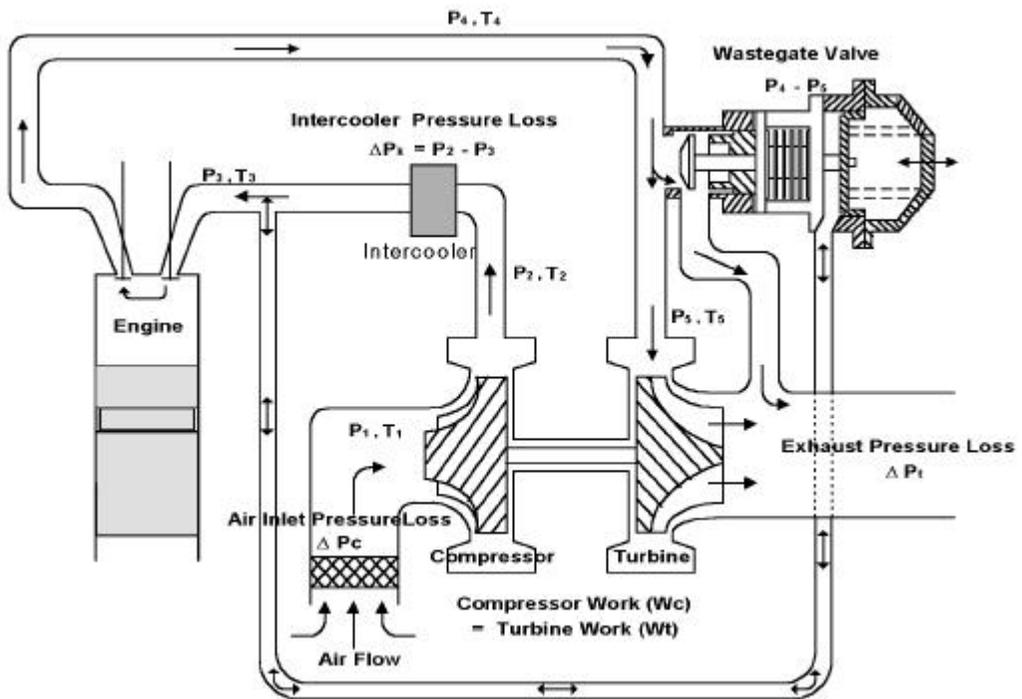
,
(Mechanical
Driven Supercharger) 가 (Exhaust Gas Turbocharger)
(Comprex Supercharger) 가
(Hyperbar Supercharging)

, 가 , 2
가

,
가 가
가 가
가 가
가 가
가 가

2.1 가

2.1.1



$$m_c T_1 C_{pt} \left(\frac{R_c^{\frac{\gamma_c - 1}{\gamma_c}}}{\eta_c} - 1 \right) = m_t T_4 C_{pt} \eta_t \left(1 - \left(\frac{1}{R_t} \right)^{\frac{\gamma_t - 1}{\gamma_t}} \right)$$

Basic Turbocharger Energy Balance Equation

Fig. 2-1 Schematic diagram of a turbocharged four-stroke diesel engine with the wastegate valve

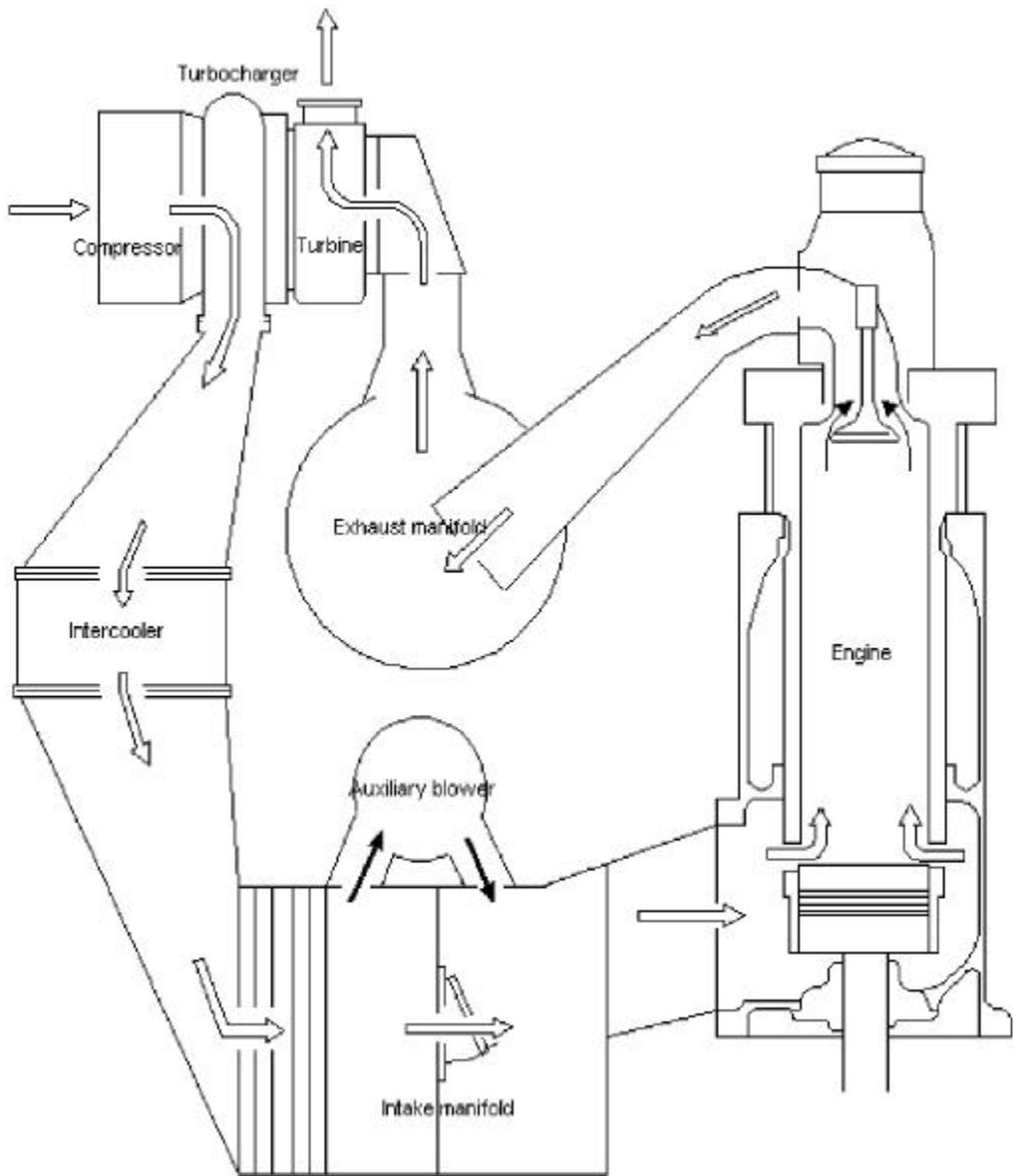


Fig. 2-2 Schematic diagram of a turbocharged two-stroke diesel engine

Fig. 2-1 2-2 4 2

4

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2

가

가

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가

2.1.2

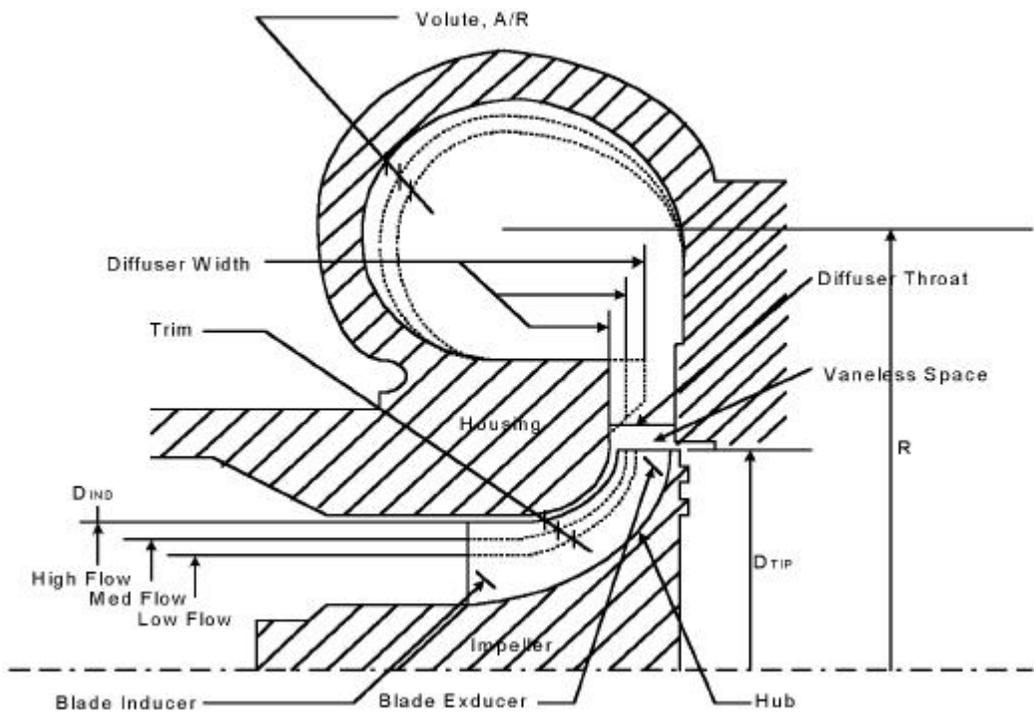


Fig. 2-3 Componets of centrifugal compressor

Fig. 2-3

(Impeller)

(Diffuser)

가 ,

(Volute)

Fig. 2-3

가

(D_{TIP})

(D_{IND}) ,

(Trim

Ratio) . , $Trim = \left[\frac{D_{IND}}{D_{TIP}} \right]^2 \times 100$

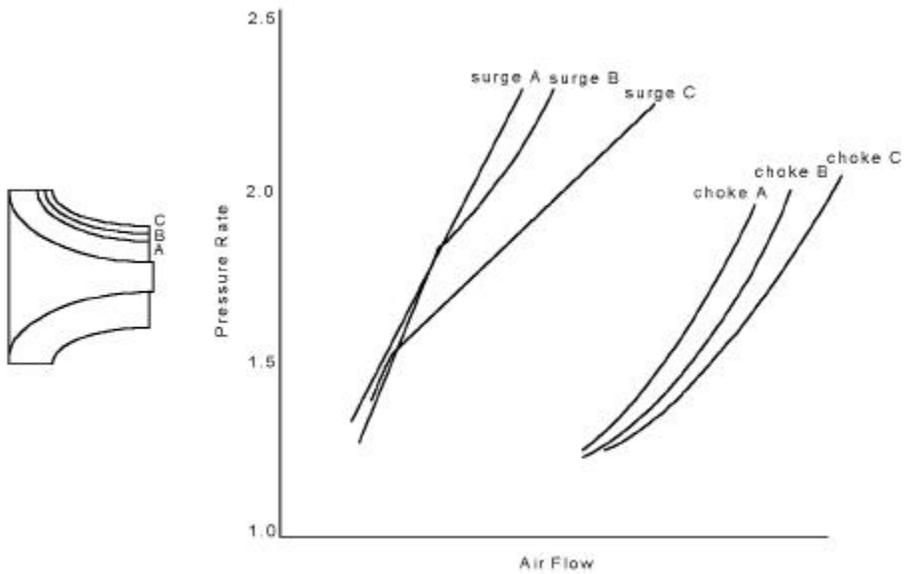


Fig. 2-4 Compressor trims, machined from one casting

(Trim Ratio) 가 Fig 2-4

가 (Trim Ratio)가 가

가 Fig. 2-4

(surge line)

가

가 (surging)

Fig. 2-4 (chock line)

가

(負) 가

가

MACH 가 1 (Diffuser

throat)

Fig. 2-3 R A/R

A/R

2.1.3

가

가

가

가 가

Fig. 2-5

(Intercooler)

가

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\text{Actual Temp. Drop}}{\text{Maximum Possible Temp. Drop}} = \frac{T_{2a} - T_{2b}}{T_{2a} - T_w}$$

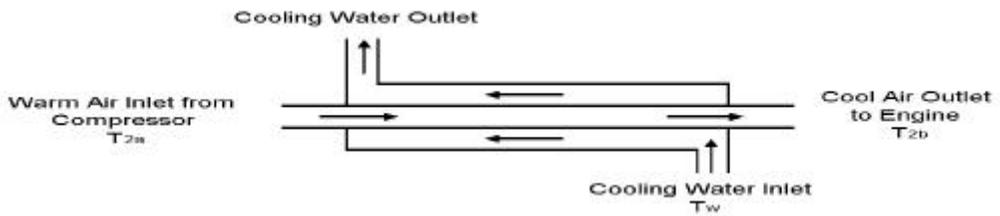


Fig. 2-5 Intercooler effectiveness

Fig. 2-6

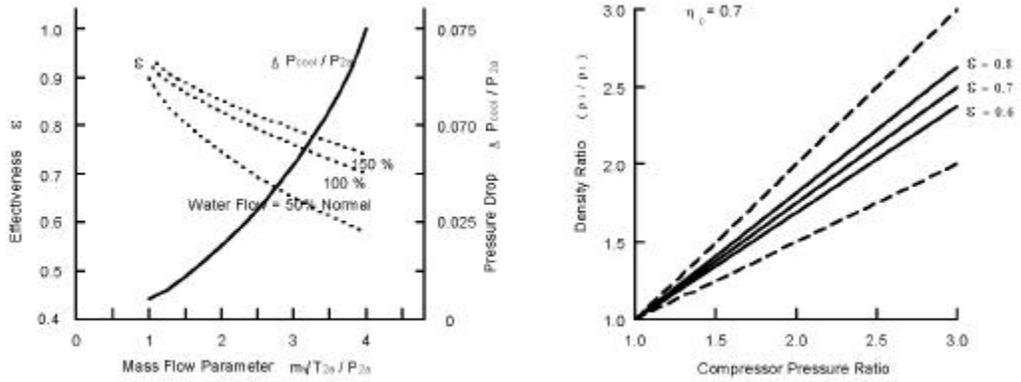


Fig. 2-6 Typical performance of an air-to-water intercooler

2.1.4

Fig. 2-7

(Radial Turbine)

가
 가
 70. 가
 가 가 , 가 가
 , Exducer .

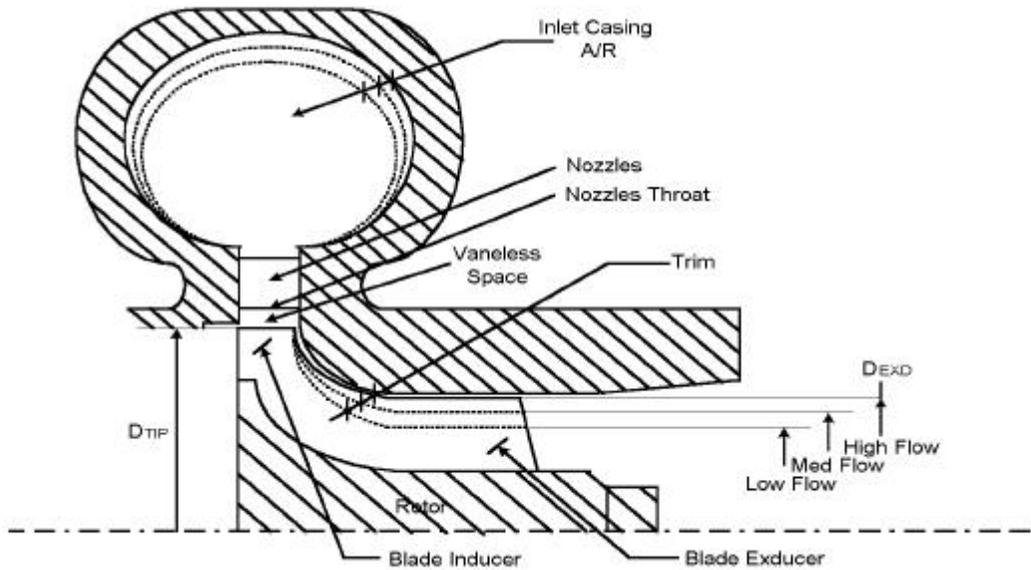


Fig. 2-7 Components of a radial flow turbine

가 (Trim Ratio) A/R

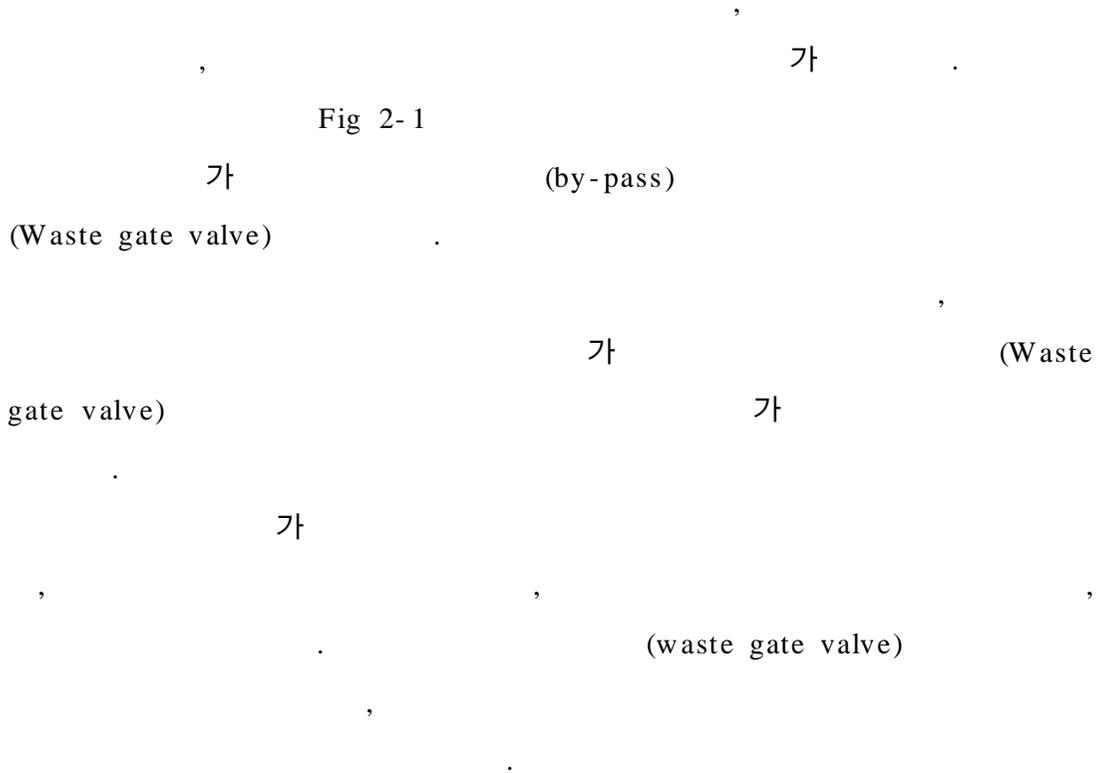
$$Trim = \left[\frac{D_{EXD}}{D_{TIP}} \right]^2 \times 100$$

Fig. 2-8 (Trim Ratio) A/R

(Trim Ratio) A/R 가 , 가
 가 가 , 가 가 가 ,
 가

2.1.5

(Waste Gate Valve)



2.2 가

가 가

1.0 4.0

, 2

3 kg/cm²

가 가

(blow-down energy) ,

가

2.2.1

Fig. 2-1 ,

가 ,

,

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가

,

가

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,

가

가

.

2.2.2

, Fig. 2-2

가

가 , 2

가

,

3

(1)

(2) (1)

(3) (2)

(4)

(5)

3.1

FLOW CHAT

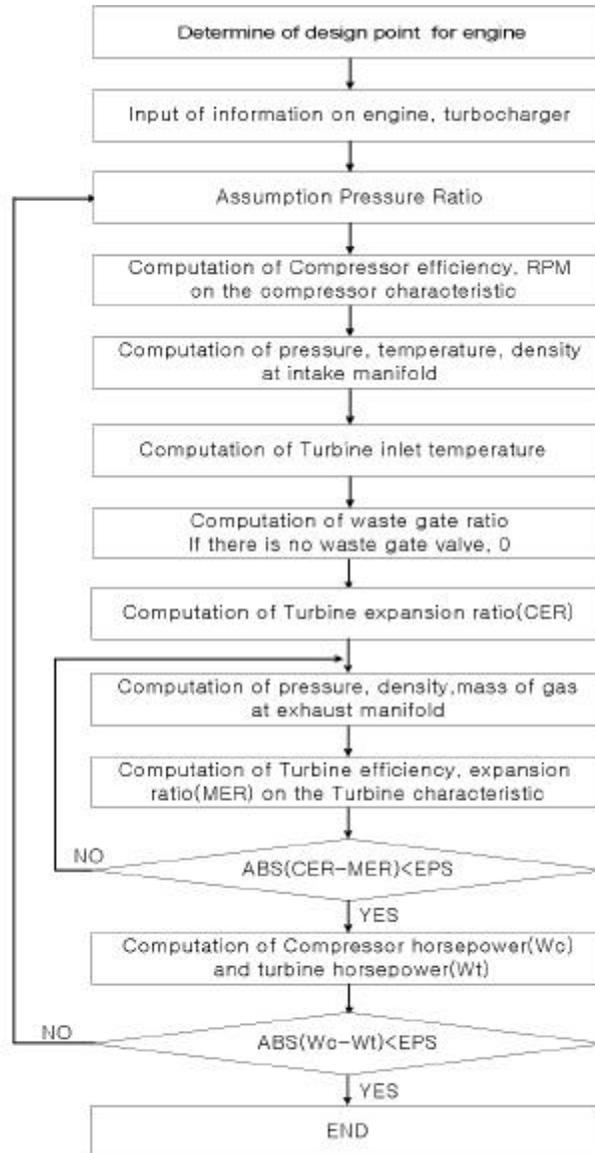


Fig. 3-1 Flow diagram for turbocharger matching

3.2

3.2.1

가

4 , 38%, 32%

$$(\eta_i) = \frac{632 \cdot P_i}{Q_f \cdot H_l} \quad (3.1)$$

$$(\eta_e) = \frac{632 \cdot P_e}{Q_f \cdot H_l} = \frac{632 \times 1000}{b_e \cdot H_l} \quad (3.2)$$

$$b_e = 1000 \times Q_f / P_e \text{ (g/PS} \cdot \text{h) : ()}$$

$$= \text{Rated RPM} \times \left(\frac{\text{RPM}}{\text{Rated RPM}} \right)^2$$

가 , 3.3

$$P_e = \frac{2\pi \cdot T \cdot N}{60 \cdot 75} = \frac{T \cdot N}{716.2} \quad (3.3)$$

가

$$P_{me} = \frac{P_e \cdot 75}{N/60 \cdot V_t \cdot 2} = \frac{P_e \cdot 9000}{N \cdot V_t} \quad (3.4)$$

(Q_f)

$$, b_e = 1000 \times Q_f / P_e \text{ (g/PS} \cdot \text{h)} ,$$

$$Q_f = \frac{b_e \cdot P_e}{1000} \text{ (kg/h)} \quad (3.5)$$

$$AFR = \frac{Q_a}{Q_f}, \quad Q_a = AFR \cdot Q_f \quad (3.6)$$

3.2.2

가

$$P_{1C} = P_{ATM} - \Delta P_{AC} \quad (3.7)$$

$$P_{2C} = \pi_C \cdot P_{1C} \quad (3.8)$$

$$T_{1C} = T_{ATM} \quad (3.9)$$

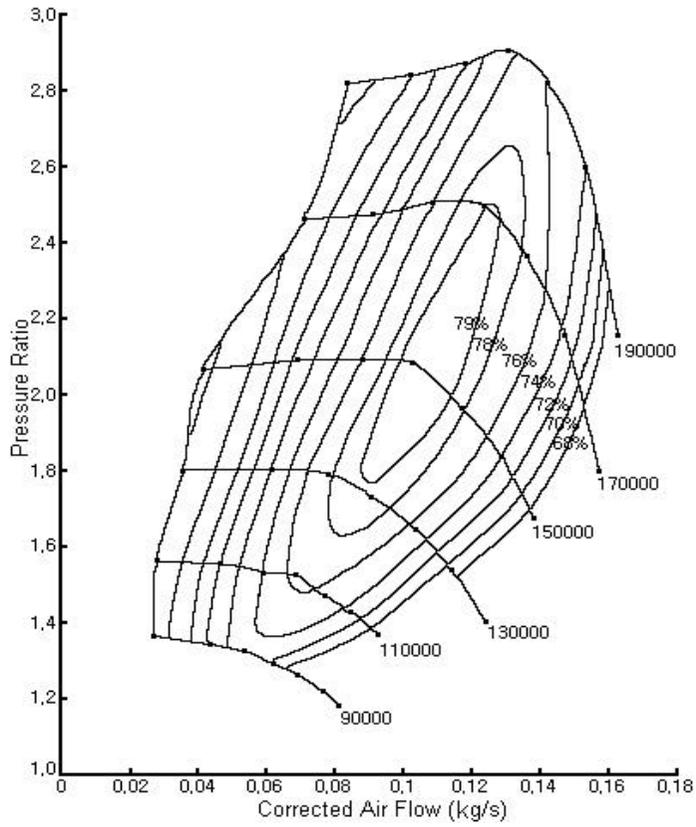


Fig. 3-2 Compressor Characteristic

4

Fig. 3-2

$$(\dot{m}), \quad (\eta), \quad (\Delta T = T_{2C} - T_{1C})$$

$$\frac{\dot{m}\sqrt{RT_{1C}}}{P_{1C}D^2}, \eta, \frac{\Delta T}{T_{1C}} = f\left(\frac{ND}{\sqrt{RT_{1C}}}, \frac{P_{2C}}{P_{1C}}, \frac{\dot{m}}{\mu D}, \gamma\right) \quad (3.10)$$

, 가 가 R γ
 , Reynolds

, D 가 .
 (η), ($\Delta T / T_{1C}$), (P_{2C} / P_{1C})

$$\eta_c = \frac{(P_{2C} / P_{1C})^{(\gamma-1)/\gamma} - 1}{\Delta T / T_{1C}} \quad (3.11)$$

3.10 ^[1]

$$\frac{\dot{m} \sqrt{T_{1C}}}{P_{1C}}, \eta = f\left(\frac{N}{\sqrt{T_{1C}}}, \frac{P_{2C}}{P_{1C}}\right) \quad (3.12)$$

, X Y 가
 ,
 .
 ,
 n
 m(n-1)

^[15]

$$T_{2C} = \frac{T_{1C} \cdot ((\pi_c^{\frac{\gamma_c-1}{\gamma_c}} - 1) + \eta_c)}{\eta_c} \quad (3.13)$$

$$\rho_3 = \frac{P_3}{R T_3} \quad (3.17)$$

(delivery ratio)) . (2)

$$Q_C = \rho_3 \cdot V_t \cdot \eta_V \cdot N \cdot i \quad (3.18)$$

3.2.4

가 가

40%

가

T_{4T}

T_3

3.19

, Fig 3-3

[3],[14]

$$T_{4T} - T_3 = \frac{a \cdot H_l \cdot Q_f}{C_{pT} \cdot Q_a} \quad (3.19)$$

a : 가 (0.25 - 0.3)

H_l : (kcal/kg) , 4 10,596 kcal/kg , 2
10,200 kcal/kg .

a .

$$a = 1 - (Q_e + Q_f + Q_w) \quad (3.20)$$

Q_e :

Q_f :

Q_w :

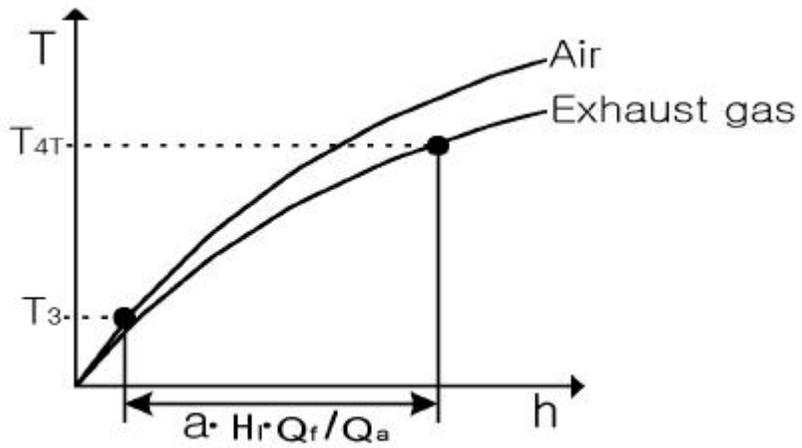


Fig 3-3 Enthalpy - temperature diagram for air and combustion gas for determining the exhaust gas temperature

3.2

(0.08)

[3]

$$Q_w = \frac{q_w}{b_e P_e H_l} = \frac{G_w \Delta t}{b_e P_e H_l} \quad (3.21)$$

G_w :

Δt :

가 , 3.23

$$Q_{ex} = Q_f + Q_a = \frac{Q_a}{\frac{AFR}{(1 + AFR)}} \quad (3.22)$$

$$\pi_T = \left(1 - \frac{AFR \cdot T_{1C} \cdot (\pi_C^{\frac{\gamma_c - 1}{\gamma_c}} - 1)}{(AFR + 1) \cdot 1.152 \cdot \eta_C \cdot \eta_T \cdot T_{4T}} \right)^{4.03} \quad (3.23)$$

$$1.152 \frac{C_{Pex}}{C_{Pa}}$$

$$P_{5T} = P_{ATM} + \Delta P_{MUF} \quad (3.24)$$

$$P_{4T} = P_{4T} \cdot \pi_T \quad (3.25)$$

가

가

$$Q_{CEX} = \frac{Q_{ex} \cdot \sqrt{(T_{4T} + 273)/298}}{P_{4T}/750} \quad (3.26)$$

3.2.5

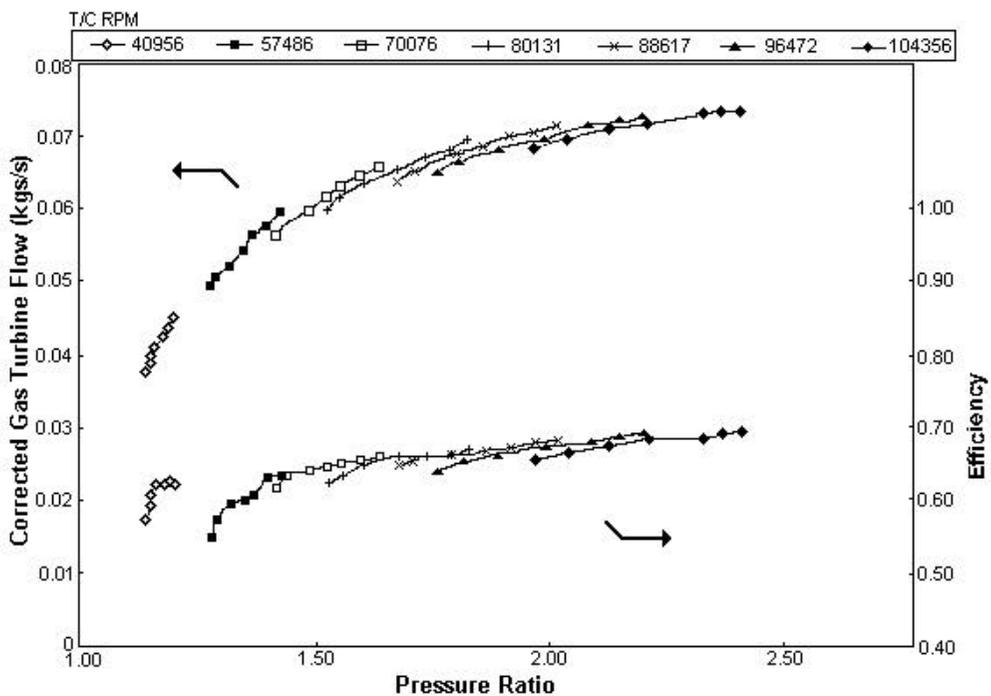


Fig. 3-4 Turbine Characteristic

Fig. 3-4 4

$$(\dot{m}), \quad (\eta), \quad (\Delta T = T_{5T} - T_{4T})$$

[1]

$$\frac{\dot{m}\sqrt{T_{4T}}}{P_{4T}}, \eta = f\left(\frac{N}{\sqrt{T_{4T}}}, \frac{P_{5T}}{P_{4T}}\right) \quad (3.27)$$

, , 3.23 가

. 2 가 ,

3.28 3.29

, 가 (1/1000) .

가 ,

$$W_C = \frac{Q_a \cdot T_{1C} \cdot C_{Pa} \cdot (\pi_c^{\frac{\gamma_c - 1}{\gamma_c}} - 1)}{\eta_c} \quad (3.28)$$

$$W_T = Q_{ex} \cdot T_{4T} \cdot C_{Pex} \cdot \eta_t \cdot \left(1 - \left(\frac{1}{\pi_T}\right)^{\frac{\gamma_t - 1}{\gamma_t}}\right) \quad (3.29)$$

(Waste Gate Valve)가

가

가

가

(Waste Gate Valve)가 ,

. (Fig. 4-7)

4

4

2

4.1 4

4.1.1

(Waste gate valve) 가

Fig. 2-1

Table 4-1 4-2

Table 4.1 Specifications of Four-stroke Automotive Engine

Item	Specification
Engine Type	4 cycle Turbo. Diesel Engine
Maximum Power	117.2 PS / 4000 RPM
Maximum Torque	28.6 kg · m / 2000 RPM
Bore × Stroke	91 mm × 96 mm
Compression Ratio	19.5
Displacement	2497 cc
Firing Order	1 - 3 - 4 - 2

Table 4.2 Specifications of Turbocharger

Item		Specification
T/C maker		ASKL
T/C model		GT 15
	A/R Ratio	0.43
	Trim Ratio	55
	Housing	Hi+Si+Mo
	A/R Ratio	0.47
	Trim Ratio	72
Cooling Type		
Limit Speed (RPM)		190,000
Limit Temp. ()		760

4.1.2

[Calculation Data(W/G Valve)]

(Measurement Data) ,

(Waste gate valve)가 [Calculation Data(No W/G Valve)]

. ,

. ,

(Waste gate valve)가

가 2.8 , 가 .

Fig. 4- 1, 4-2

Fig. 4- 3

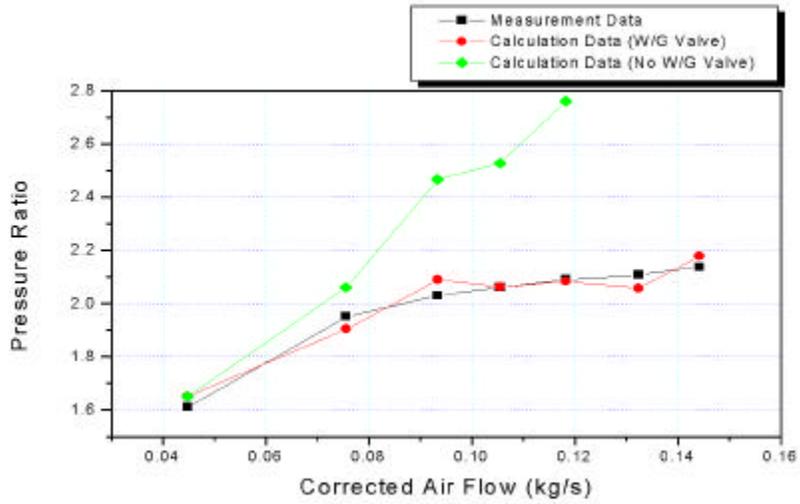


Fig. 4- 1 Comparison of Compressor Pressure Ratio

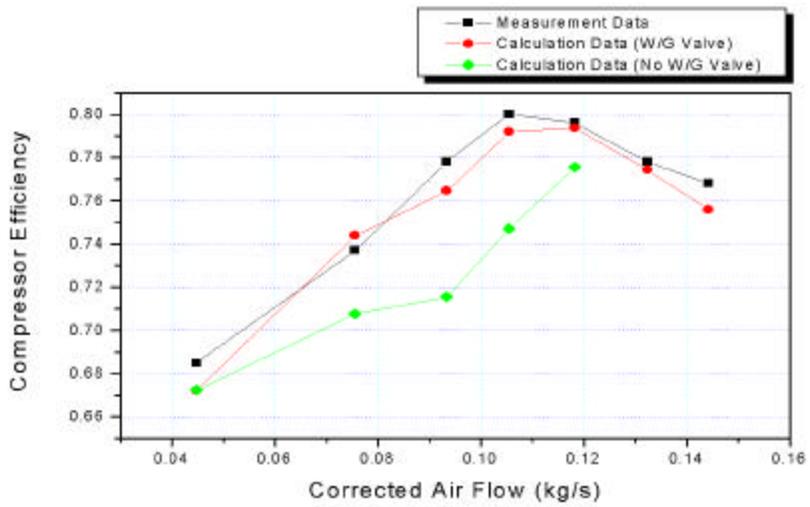


Fig. 4- 2 Comparison of Compressor Efficiency

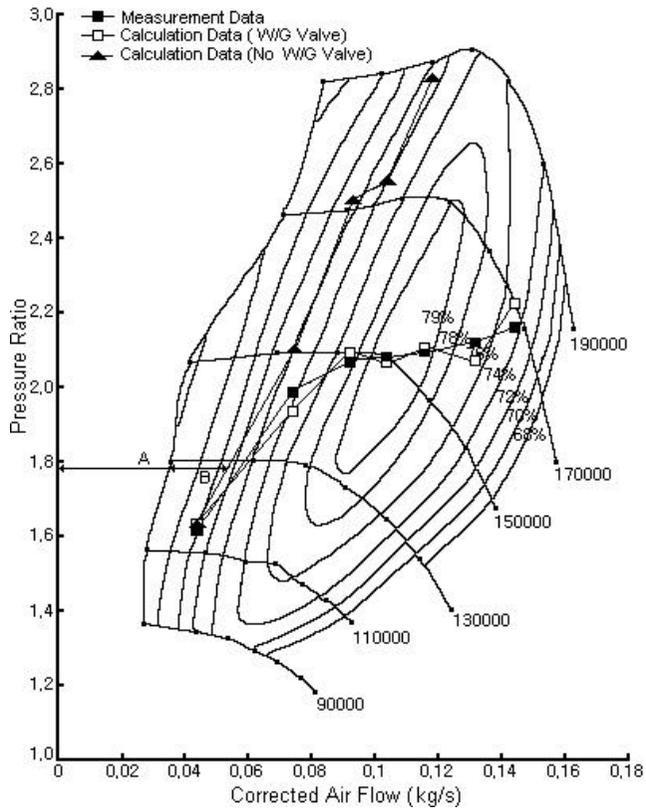


Fig. 4-3 Comparison of Engine Operating Line

, Fig. 4-3 (Waste gate valve)가 가 , 가 (Waste gate valve)가

Fig. 4-4 , Fig. 4-5

Fig. 4-6 4-7

, Fig. 4-4

(Waste gate valve)

Fig. 4-5

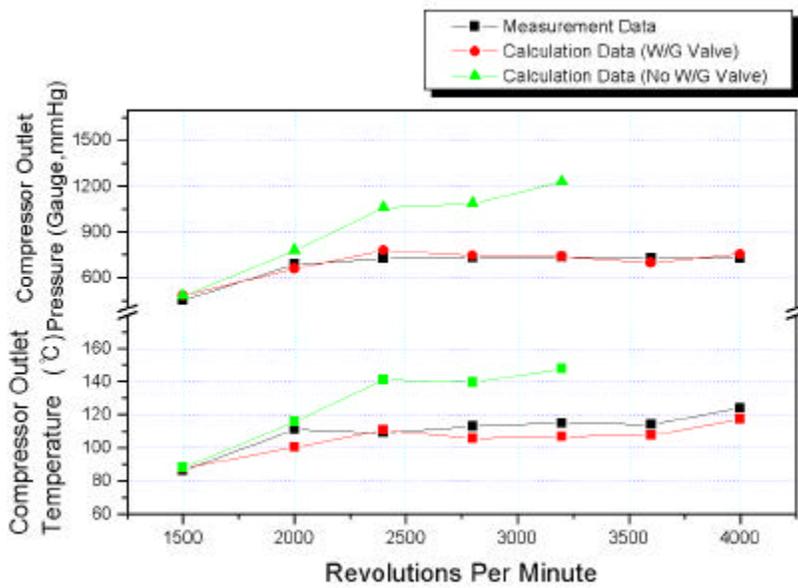


Fig. 4-4 Comparison of a state at Compressor Outlet

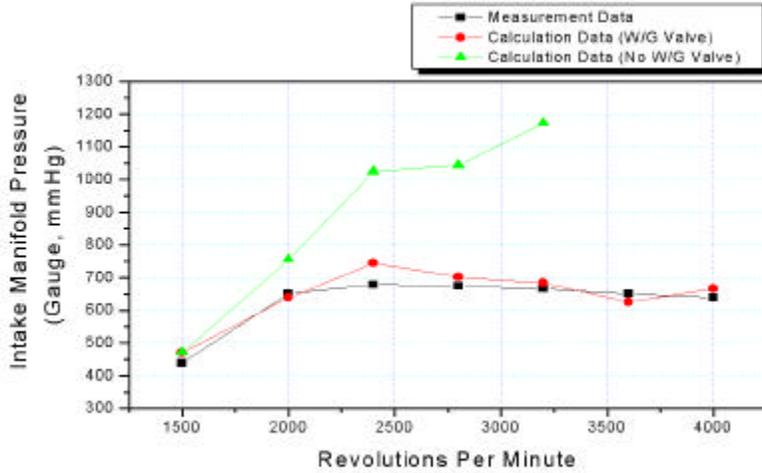


Fig. 4-5 Comparison of Intake Manifold Pressure

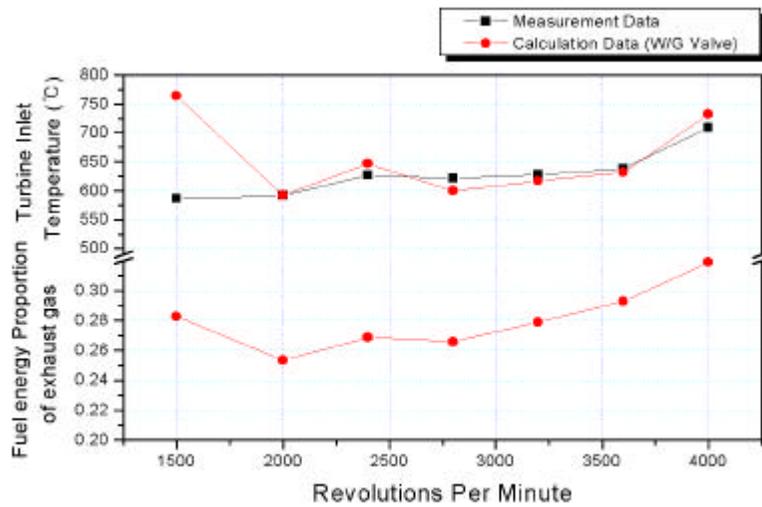


Fig. 4-6 Comparison of Turbine Inlet Temperature

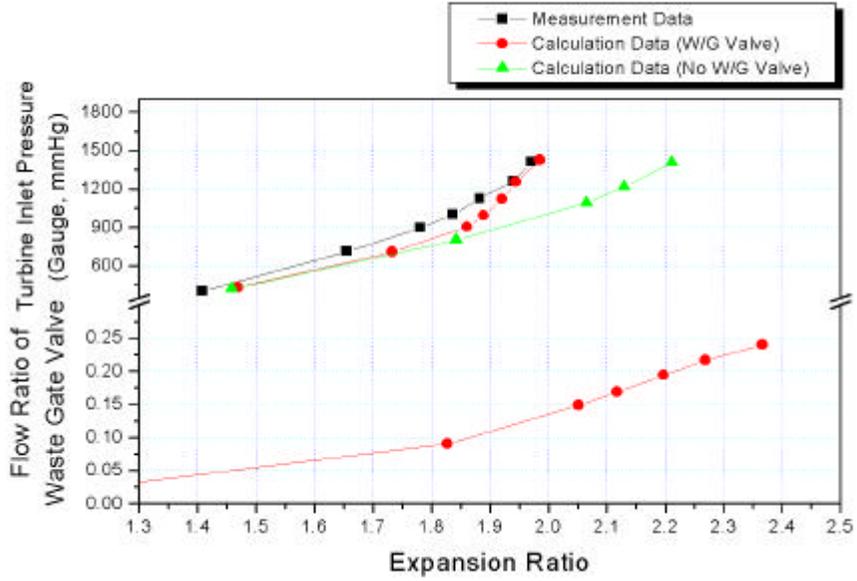


Fig. 4-7 Comparison of Turbine Inlet Pressure

Fig. 4-6 가

가 38%

가

Fig. 4-7

(Waste Gate Valve) 가

가

Fig. 4-8

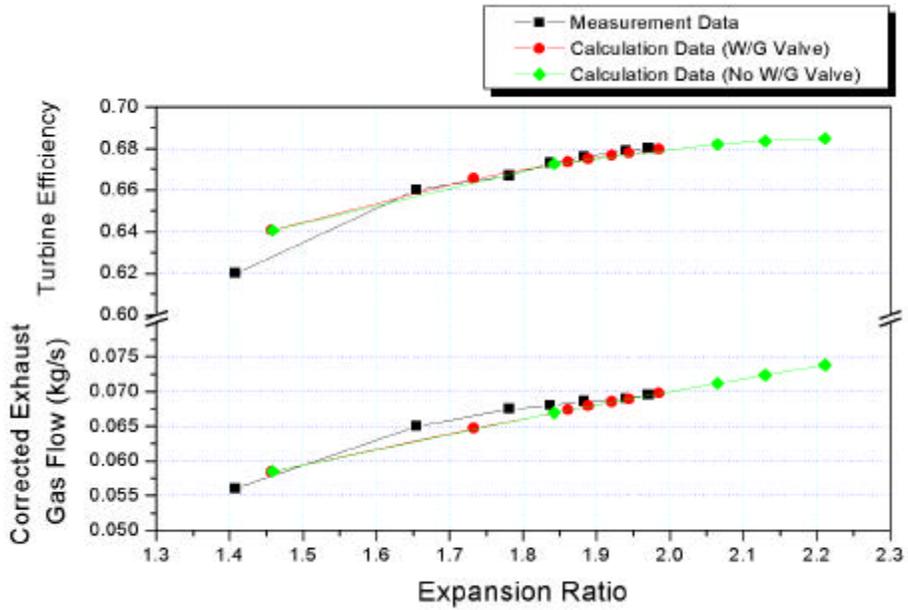


Fig. 4-8 Comparison of Turbine Characteristics

Fig. 4-8 Fig. 3-3

가

3. 23

Fig. 4-8

가

, Fig 4-8

가

가

가

Fig. 4-9

1/ 1000

7%

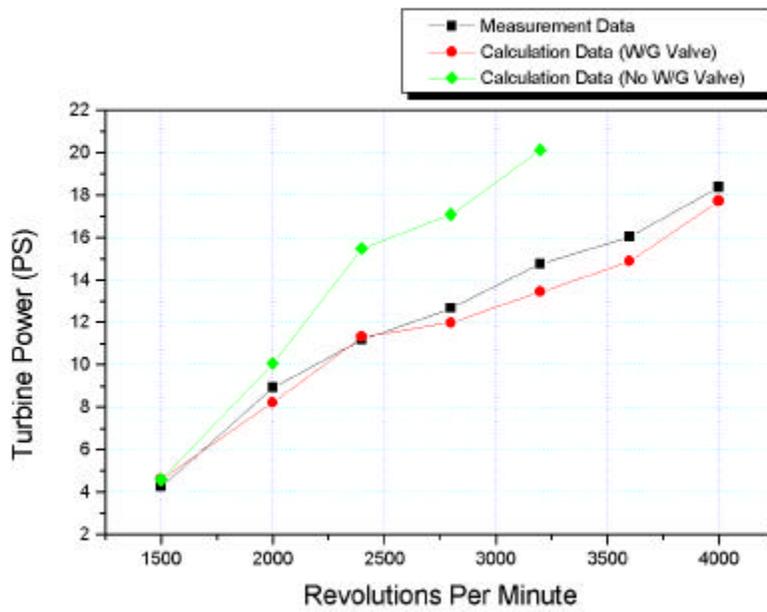


Fig. 4-9 Comparison of Turbine Power

4.1.3

가

2.1.2

가

가

10% ·

10% ·

10% ·

가

Fig. 4- 10, 4- 11

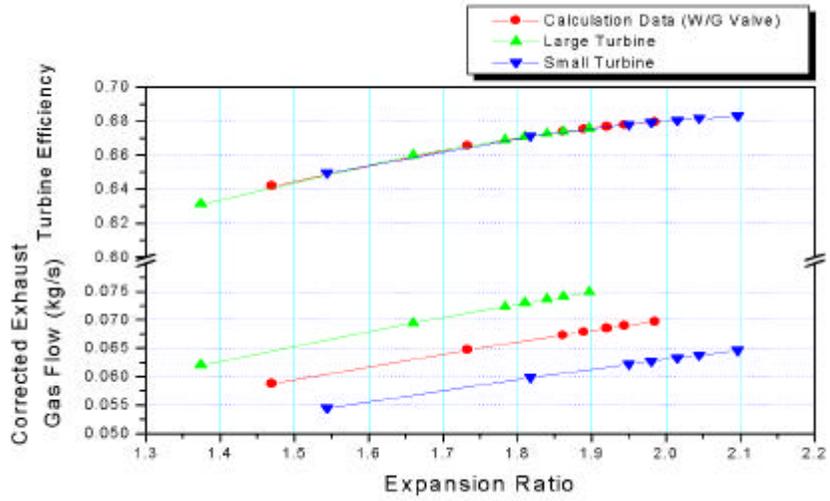


Fig. 4-10 Turbine Characteristics of three sizes (trims)

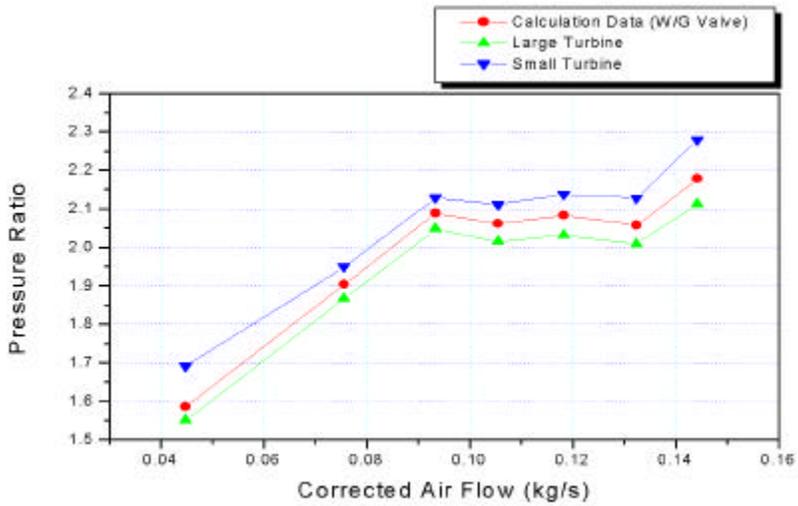


Fig. 4-11 Estimate of Compressor Pressure Ratio

Fig. 4- 10

가

가

가

가

Fig. 4- 12, 4- 13

가

가

가

가

가

가 가

가

가

가

가

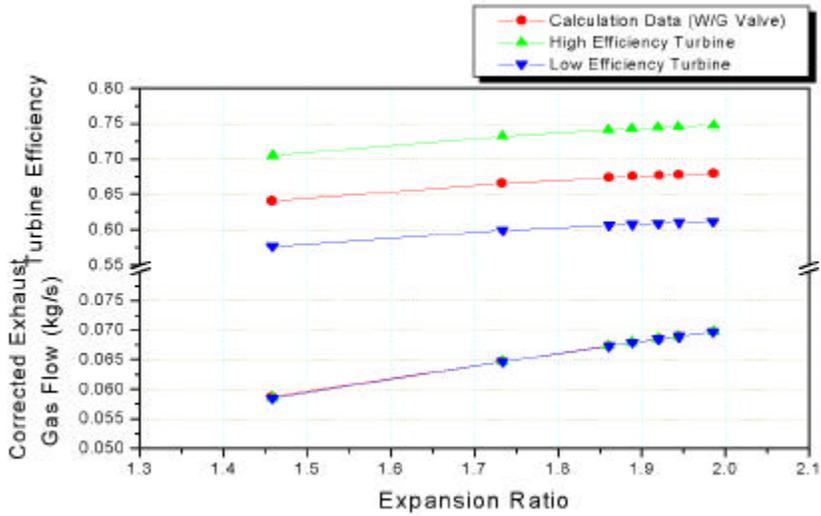


Fig. 4-12 Turbine Characteristics of three Efficiency

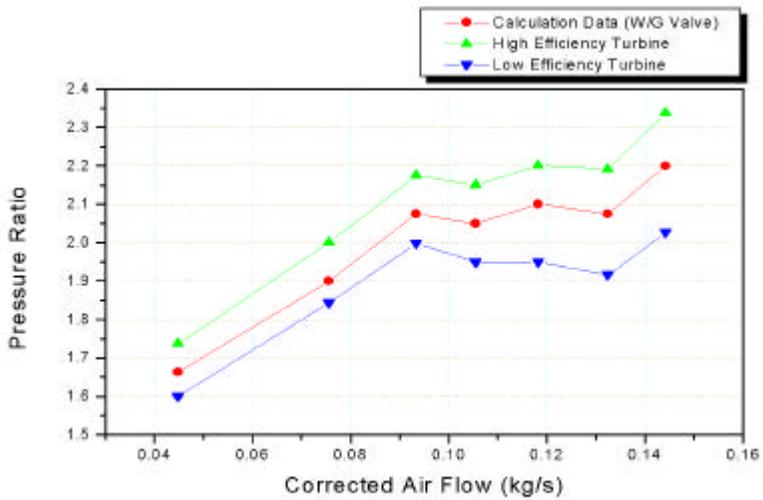


Fig. 4-13 Estimate of Compressor Pressure Ratio

Fig. 4- 14, 4- 15

가

10%

가

, Fig. 4- 15

가

. Fig. 4- 15

B/A가 ,

가

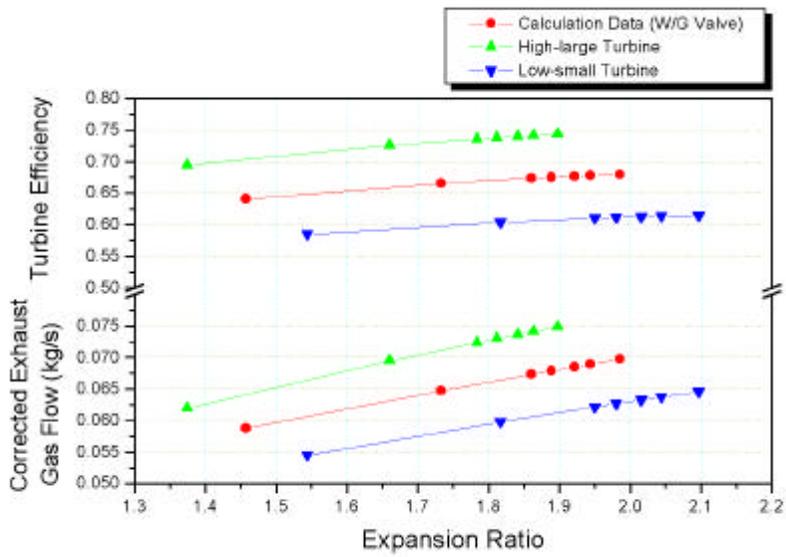


Fig. 4- 14 Turbine Characteristics of three sizes (trims) and Efficiency

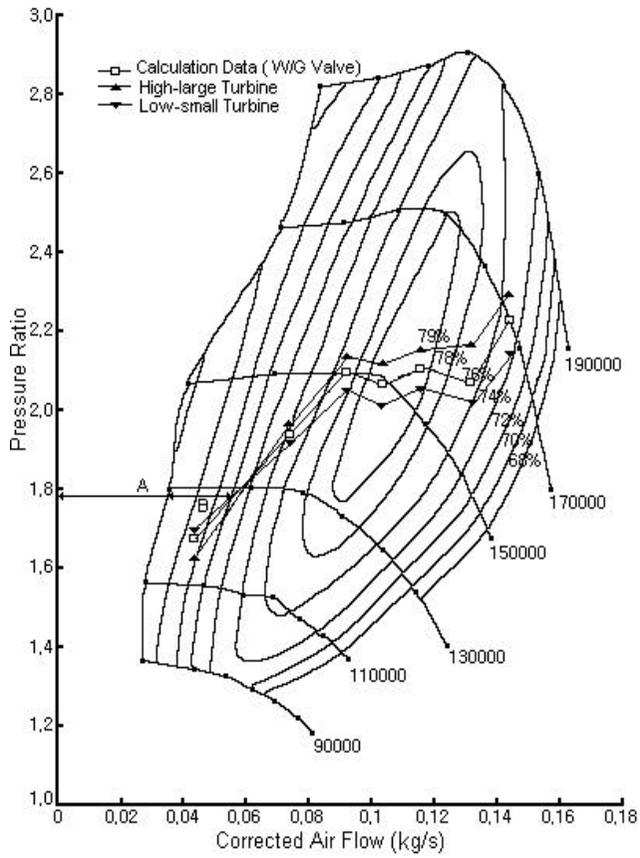


Fig. 4-15 Comparison of Engine Operating Line

Fig. 4-16

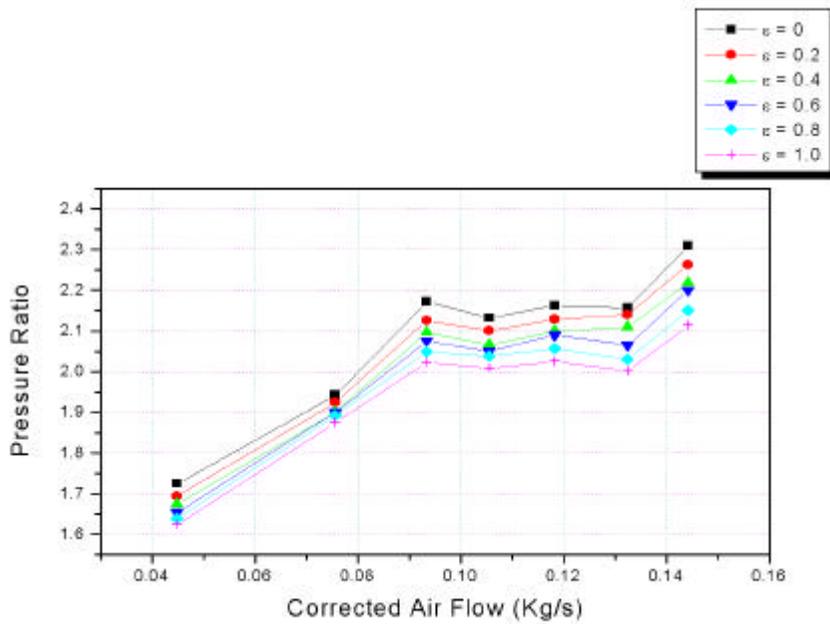


Fig. 4-16 Estimate of Compressor Pressure Ratio according to Intercooler efficiency

가

가

가

가가

Fig. 4-16

가

Table 4-3 Specifications of Two-stroke Diesel Engine

Engine Type	3 UEC 37LA
Maximum Power	1500 PS / 188 RPM
Maximum Torque	5710 kg · m / 188 RPM
Bore × Stroke	370 mm × 880 mm
Compression Ratio	14.8
BMEP	12.65 kg/cm ²
Mean Piston Speed	5.51 m/s

4.2.2

2

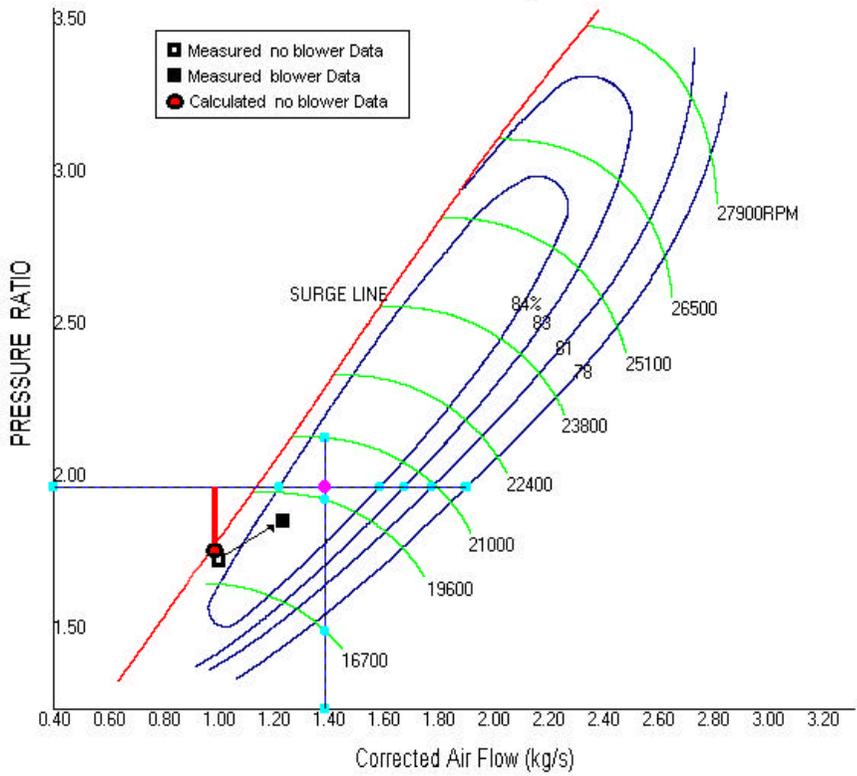


Fig. 4- 18 Comparison of Engine Operating Point at Load 70%

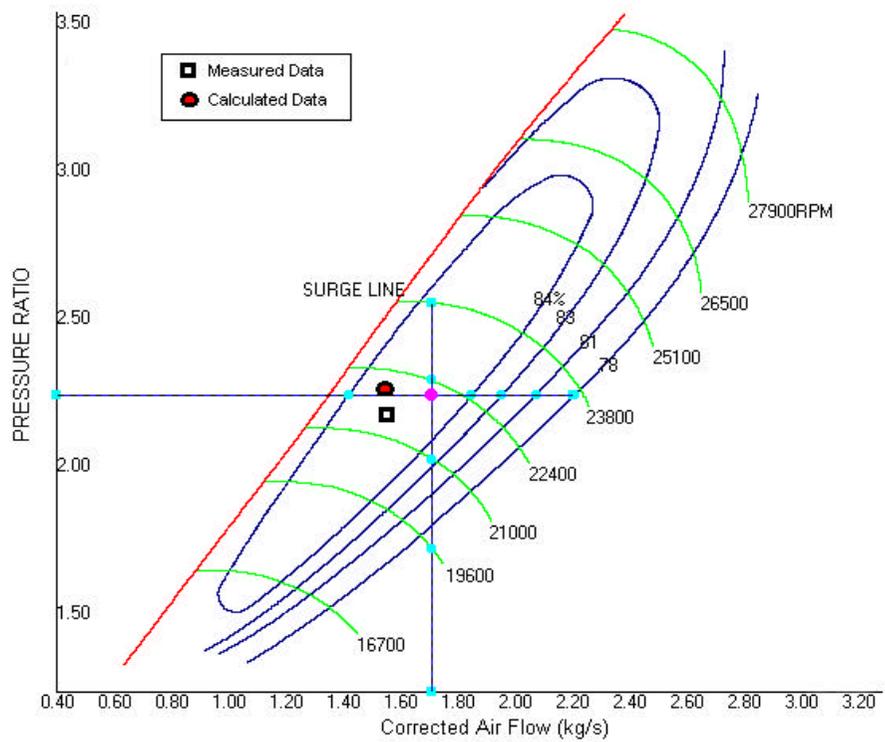


Fig. 4-19 Comparison of Engine Operating Point at Load 85%

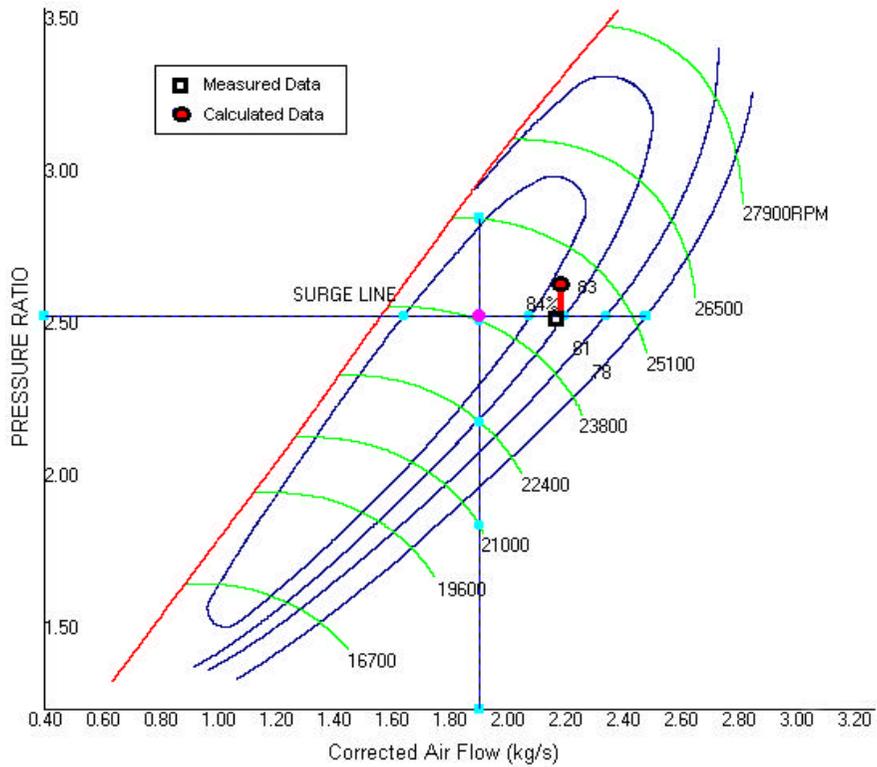


Fig. 4-20 Comparison of Engine Operating Point at Load 100%

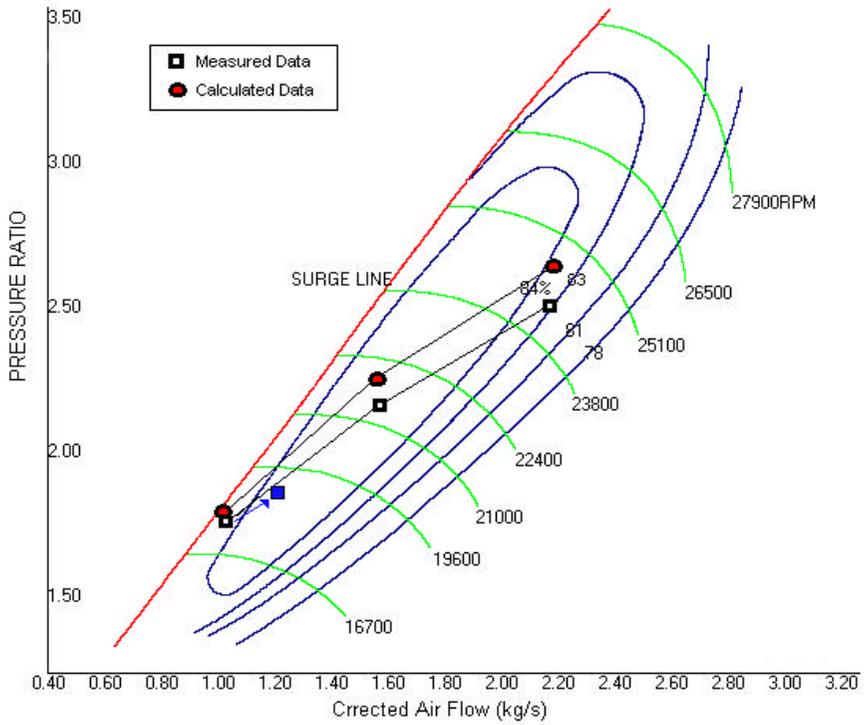


Fig. 4-21 Comparison of Engine Operating Line

Fig 4- 18, 4- 19, 4-20

Fig 4- 18 70%

가

Fig 4- 19 4- 20 85% 100%

Fig 4-21

(Overlap) 가 2

2

[1]

$$\dot{m} = Cd A \sqrt{[2\gamma / (\gamma - 1)] P_3 \rho_3 [(P_{4T}/P_3)^{2/\gamma} - (P_{4T}/P_3)^{(\gamma+1)/\gamma}]} \quad (4.1)$$

$$\dot{m} = Cd A \sqrt{2\rho_3(P_3 - P_{4T})} \quad (4.2)$$

A

가 . Cd

. (Fig 4-24)

Fig 4-22

, Fig 4-23

가 가 가

Fig 4-24

가

, Fig 4-25

Fig 4-26

, Fig 4-27

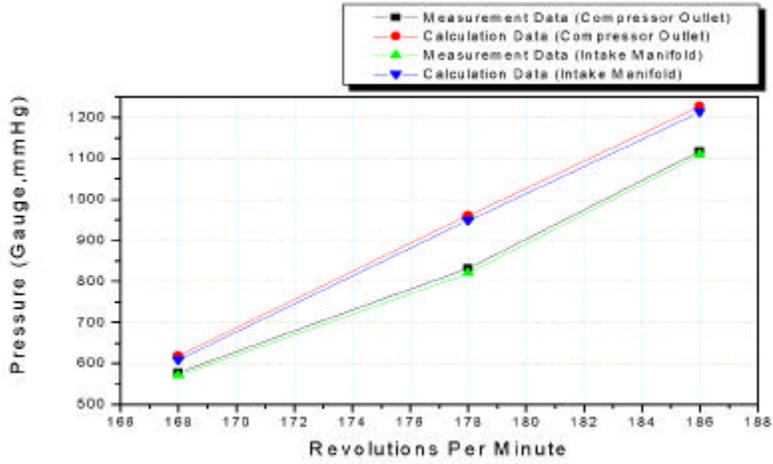


Fig. 4-22 Comparison of a Intake state

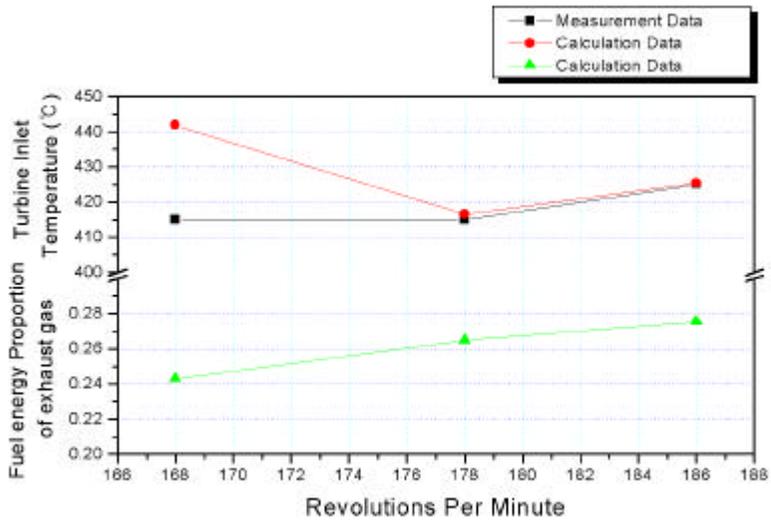


Fig. 4-23 Comparison of Turbine Inlet Temperature

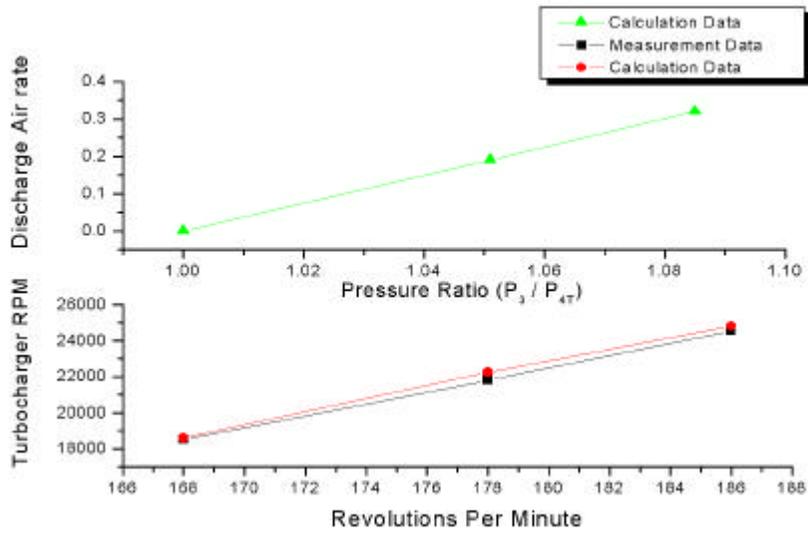


Fig. 4-24 Comparison of Turbocharger RPM

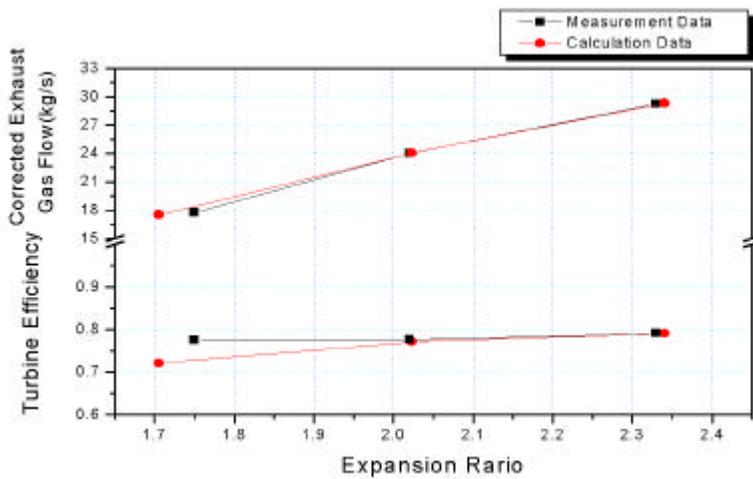


Fig. 4-25 Comparison of Turbine Characteristics

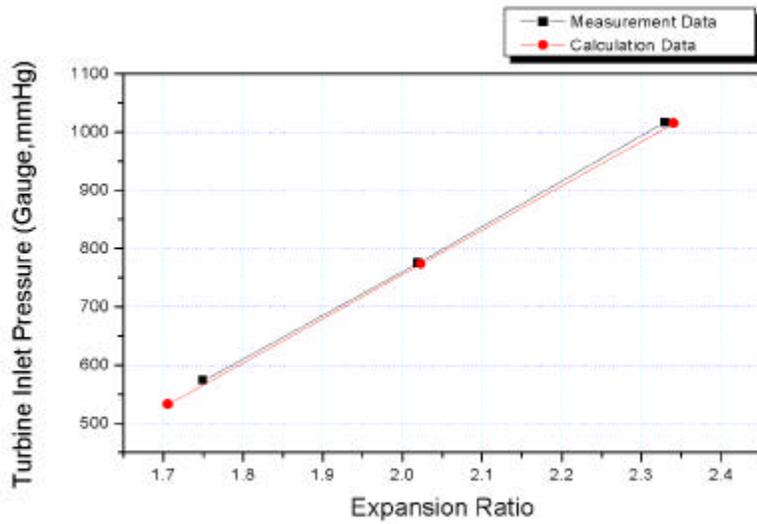


Fig. 4-26 Comparison of Turbine Inlet Pressure

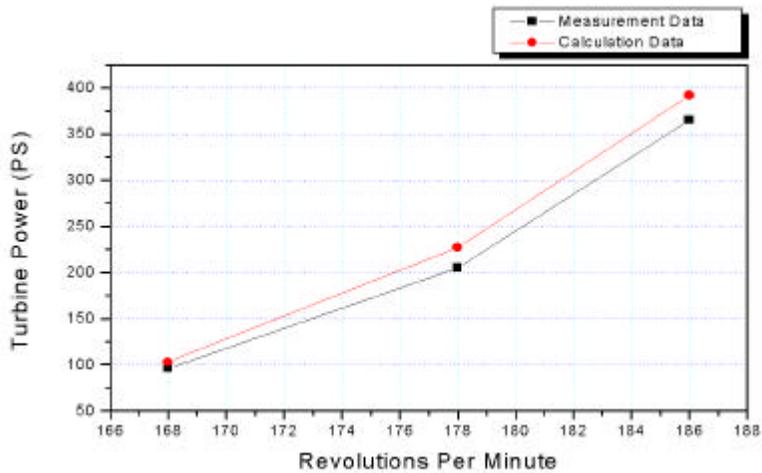


Fig 4-27 Comparison of Turbine Power

4.2.3

가 ,
5% 가 가

Fig. 4-28

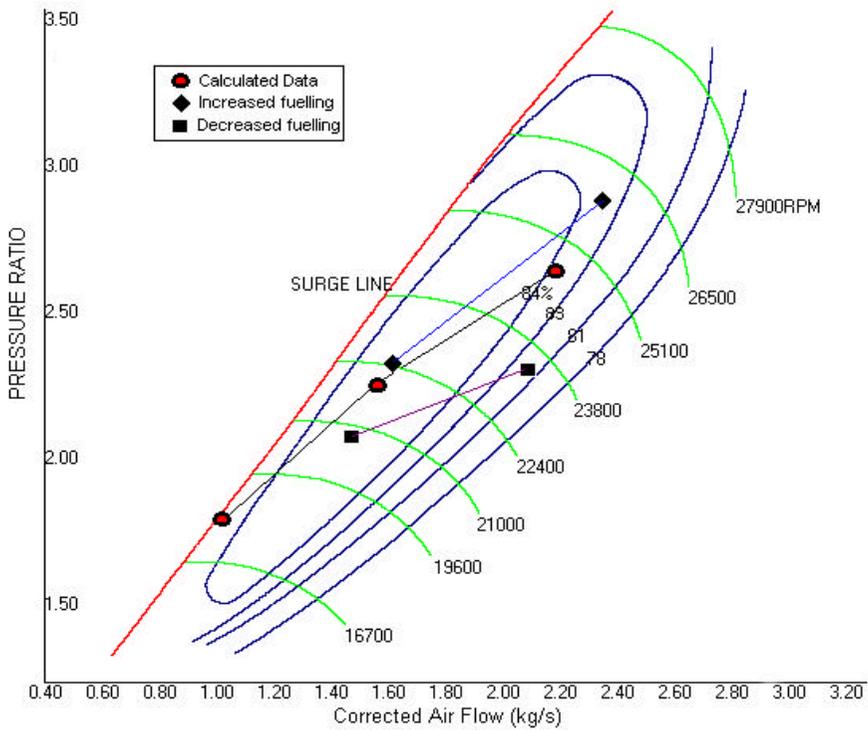


Fig. 4-28 Comparison of Engine Operating Line at 3 fuelling

5%

70%

가 ,

Fig 4-29

가

가 ,

가 .

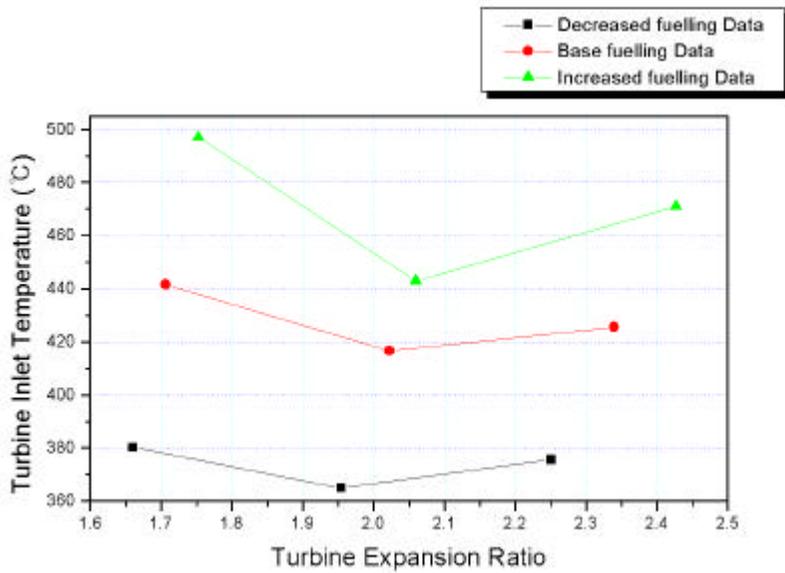


Fig. 4-29 Comparison of Turbine Inlet Temperature at 3 fuelling

Fig. 4-30

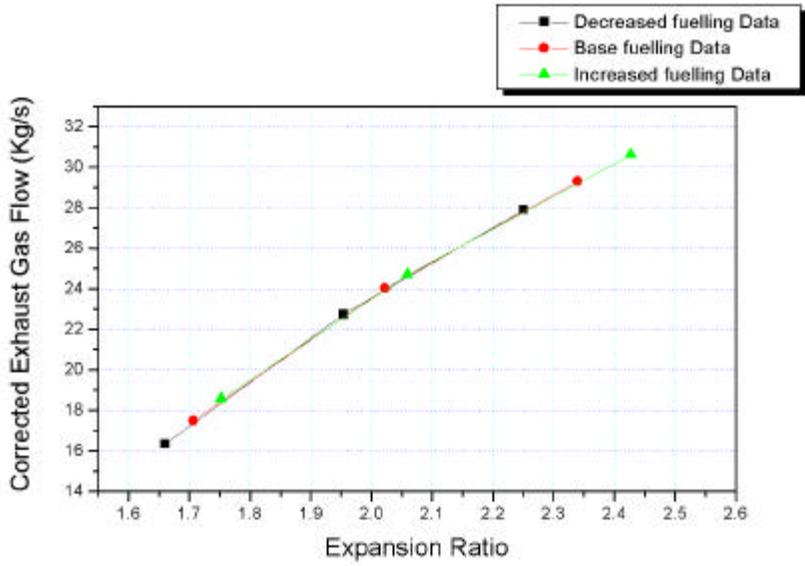


Fig. 4-30 Comparison of Turbine Flow at 3 fuelling

Fig. 4-30 가
 가 가 가
 가 , 가 Fig. 4-28

5

4

2

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(5)

가

가

(Waste Gate Valve)

가

가

가

(6) 가 가 ,
가 , 가 .

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가 3

가

가

1

ABB

2

가