

工學碩士 學位論文

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新型 急速 壓縮-膨脹 裝置 開發

Development of a New Rapid Compression-Expansion Machine  
for Combustion Test of Internal Combustion Engines

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# **Development of a New Rapid Compression-Expansion Machine for Combustion Test of Internal Combustion Engines**

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## **Abstract**

Investigators who study about combustion in the cylinders of reciprocating piston type internal combustion engines have been encountered embarrassments due to the difficulties of adjusting specific parameter without interfacing other parameters such as cylinder wall temperature, gas composition in the cylinder, existence of cylinder lubricant etc. A Rapid compression-expansion machine, the piston position and speed of which are able to be controlled by means of a system controlled electrically and actuated hydraulically, could be utilized as one of the most preferable countermeasures against those difficulties. Several units of the Rapid compression-expansion machines were developed but the speed-up of frequency of piston movement is still the problem to be improved to cope with actual speed of internal combustion engines.

The author designed and manufactured a new rapid compression-expansion machine electrically controlled and hydraulically actuated and then examined the performance. The results of experiments revealed acquirements of certain improvement on piston speed preserving the stability of frequency response and reproducing accurate compression ratio of cylinder, those are the key function for the in-cylinder combustion experiments on internal combustion engines.

# 1

, 가 (EGR), , 가

, 10 ms 가

가 가 .

Table 1-1

. 가 가 .

가 ,

가 (swirl) ,

가 가

- 가 .

(RCM) - (RCEM) 가

1 6) .

**Table 1** Characteristics of various combustion construction

|  |            |            |       | <b>RCM</b> | <b>RCEM</b> |
|--|------------|------------|-------|------------|-------------|
|  | <b>K</b>   | 700 - 1200 | - 900 | - 900      | - 1200      |
|  | <b>MPa</b> | 4 - 20     | 0 - 5 | 0 - 10     | 0 - 20      |
|  |            |            | ×     |            |             |
|  |            |            |       |            |             |
|  |            |            |       |            |             |
|  |            |            | ×     |            |             |
|  |            |            |       |            |             |
|  |            |            |       |            |             |
|  |            |            | ×     | ×          |             |
|  |            |            | ×     |            |             |
|  |            |            |       |            |             |
|  |            |            |       |            |             |
|  | 가          |            |       |            |             |

: 가 ×: 가

## 1.1

,  
.  
池上<sup>2)</sup> . 50  
mm , (膈膜, diaphragm)  
가 , 가 (破膜)  
小林<sup>3)</sup>  
가  
가  
4-6) . (actuator)  
,  
7) .  
2  
가 .

## 1.2

-  
가 , , 가  
.

- 1) 가 가 .
- 2) 가 .
- 3) , , 가
- 4) 가 .
- 5) 가 .

Kobori<sup>6)</sup> -  
 100 mm, 100 mm, 1118 rpm  
 가 (top clearance)  
 , 가

가  
 Kobori<sup>6)</sup> -  
 150 mm - 가  
 ,  
 , (spool)  
 150 %  
 가 ,

## 2

### 2.1

150 mm  
7-9). Fig. 2-1-1  
150 mm  
150 mm  
(servo valve)가 (spool) 가  
(Actuator) (Combustion Chamber)  
가  
1)  
2)  
3) (Leak)  
4) 가 1.4  
5) (Bulk Modulus)  $\frac{1}{6 \times 10^{-10}}$  [Pa]  
(time step)  
0.01 ms

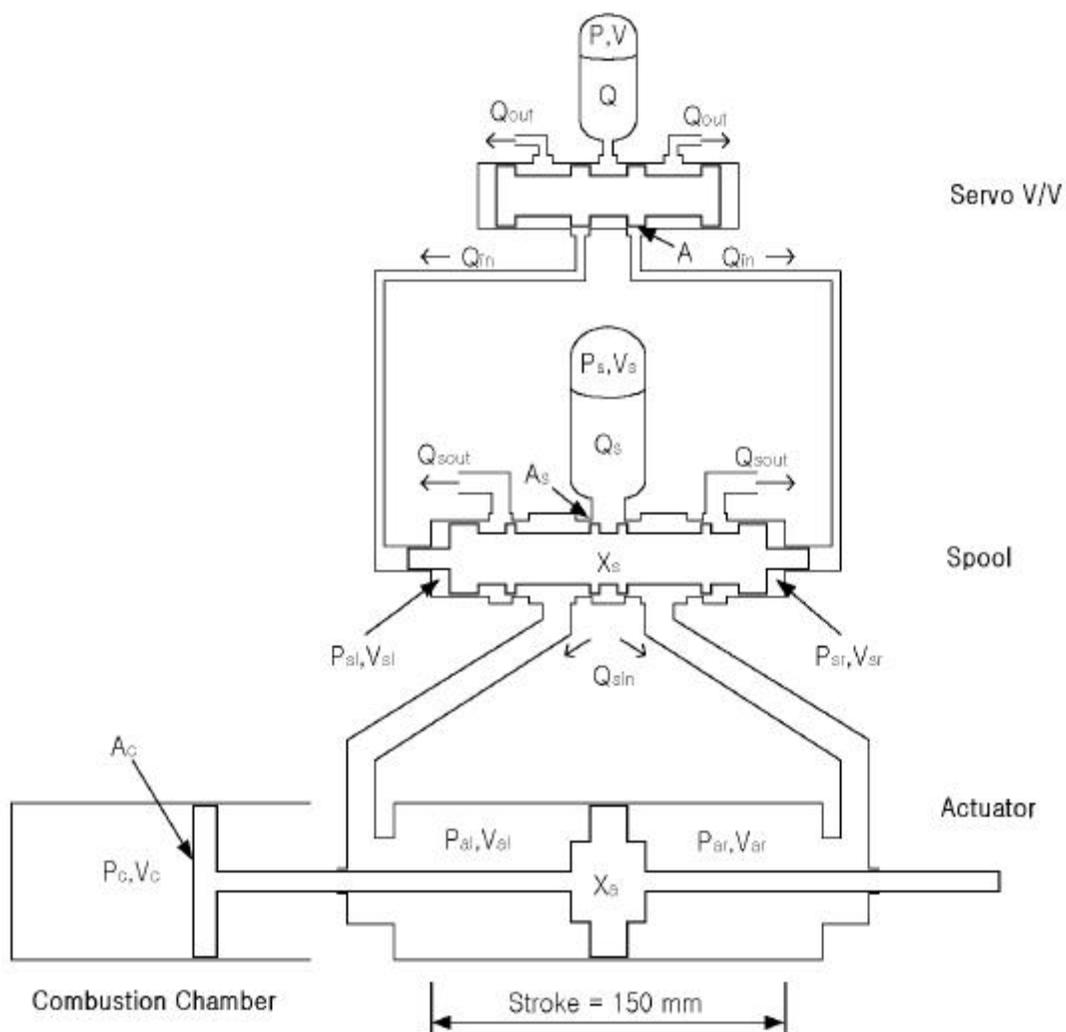


Fig. 2-1-1 Simulation model of actuating parts

1)

$D_s:$

$X_s:$

$m_s:$

$P_{sr}:$

$P_{sl}:$

$V_{sr}:$

$V_{sl}:$

$A_s:$

$Q_s:$

$Q_{sout}:$

가

$\beta:$  (Overlap)

$P_s:$

$V_s:$

$C_D:$

2)

$X_a:$

$m_a:$

$P_{ar}:$

$P_{al}:$

$V_{ar}:$

$V_{al}:$

$A_a:$

3)  $C_D$ :

$A$  :

$Q$ :

$Q_{out}$ : 가

$S$ :

$S$ :

4)

$P_c$ :

$P_{c\ t=0}$ :

$V_c$ :

$A_c$ :

$\gamma$ : (ratio of specific heats)

5)

$K$ :

$\rho$ :

$\chi$ :

$Q$ , 가

$Q_{out}$

$$Q_{t+1} = C_D \cdot A \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2(P_t - P_{sr\ t})}{\rho}}$$

$$Q_{out\ t+1} = C_D \cdot A \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2(P_{sl\ t} - P_{air})}{\rho}}$$

$P$

$$P_{t+1} = P_t \cdot \left( \frac{V_t}{V_t - Q_{t+1} \cdot dt} \right)^x$$

$P_{sr}, P_{sl}$

$$P_{sr\ t+1} = P_{sr\ t} - K \cdot \frac{A_s \cdot \dot{X}_{s\ t} \cdot dt - Q_{t+1} \cdot dt}{V_{sr\ t}}$$

$$P_{sl\ t+1} = P_{sr\ t} + K \cdot \frac{A_s \cdot \dot{X}_{s\ t} \cdot dt - Q_{out\ t+1} \cdot dt}{V_{sl\ t}}$$

.  $V, V_{sr}, V_{sl}$

$$V_{t+1} = V_t + Q_{t+1} \cdot dt$$

$$V_{sr\ t+1} = V_{sr\ t} + A_s \cdot \dot{X}_{s\ t} \cdot dt$$

$$V_{sl\ t+1} = V_{sr\ t} - A_s \cdot \dot{X}_{s\ t} \cdot dt$$

.  $X_s$



$$P_{al\ t+1} = P_{ar\ t} + K \cdot \frac{A_a \cdot \dot{X}_{a\ t} \cdot dt - Q_{sout\ t+1} \cdot dt}{V_{al\ t}}$$

$$V_{s\ t+1} = V_{s\ t} + Q_{s\ t+1} \cdot dt$$

$$V_{ar\ t+1} = V_{ar\ t} + A_a \cdot \dot{X}_{a\ t} \cdot dt$$

$$V_{al\ t+1} = V_{ar\ t} - A_a \cdot \dot{X}_{a\ t} \cdot dt$$

$$\ddot{X}_{a\ t+1} = \frac{A_a \cdot (P_{ar\ t+1} - P_{al\ t+1})}{m_a}$$

$$\dot{X}_{a\ t+1} = \ddot{X}_{a\ t+1} \cdot dt + \dot{X}_{a\ t}$$

$$X_{a\ t+1} = \dot{X}_{a\ t} \cdot dt + X_{a\ t}$$

$P_c$

· Kobori

6)

$P_c$

## 2.2

Fig. 2-2

0.8

0 mm (BTDC)  
, 150 mm (TDC)  
(dead zone)가

4.1

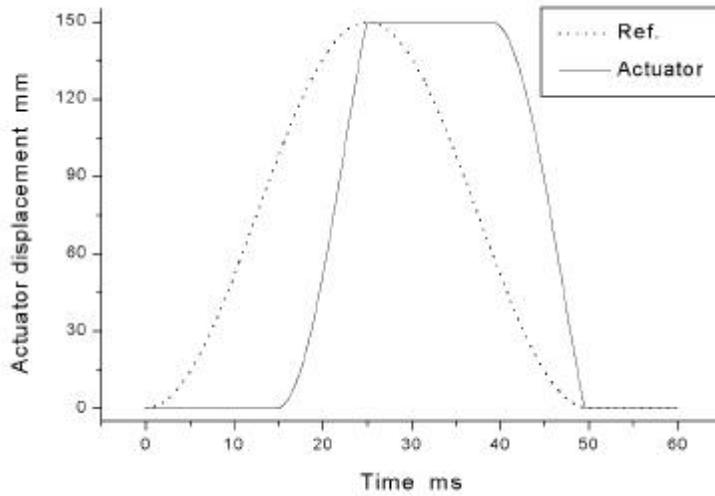


Fig. 2-2 Result from the simulation of new RCEM

### 3

가

Kobori<sup>6)</sup>

. Fig. 3-1

(Accumulator),

(Spool),

(Actuator)

, (Servo V/V),

가

가

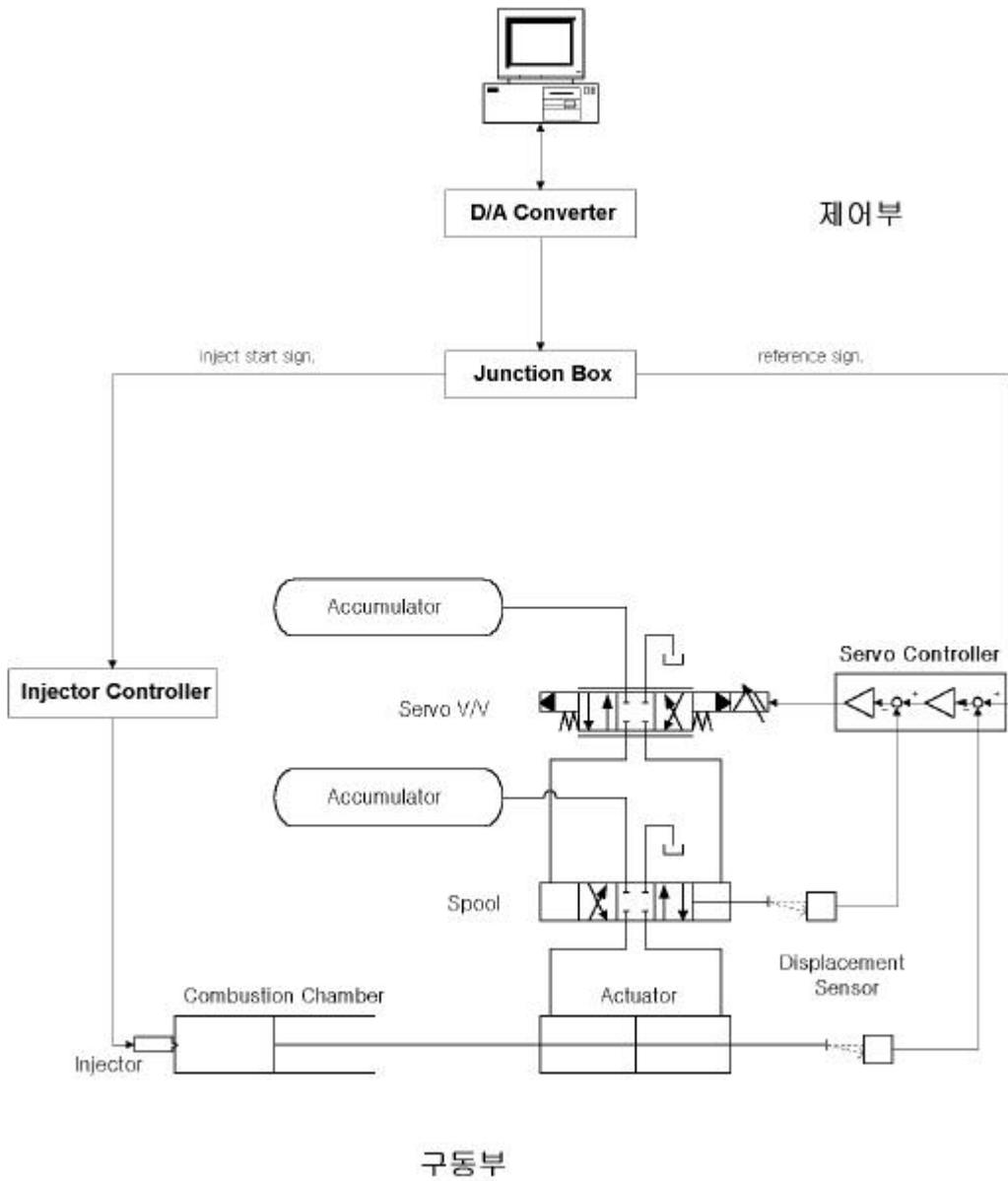


Fig . 3-1 System diagram of a new RCEM

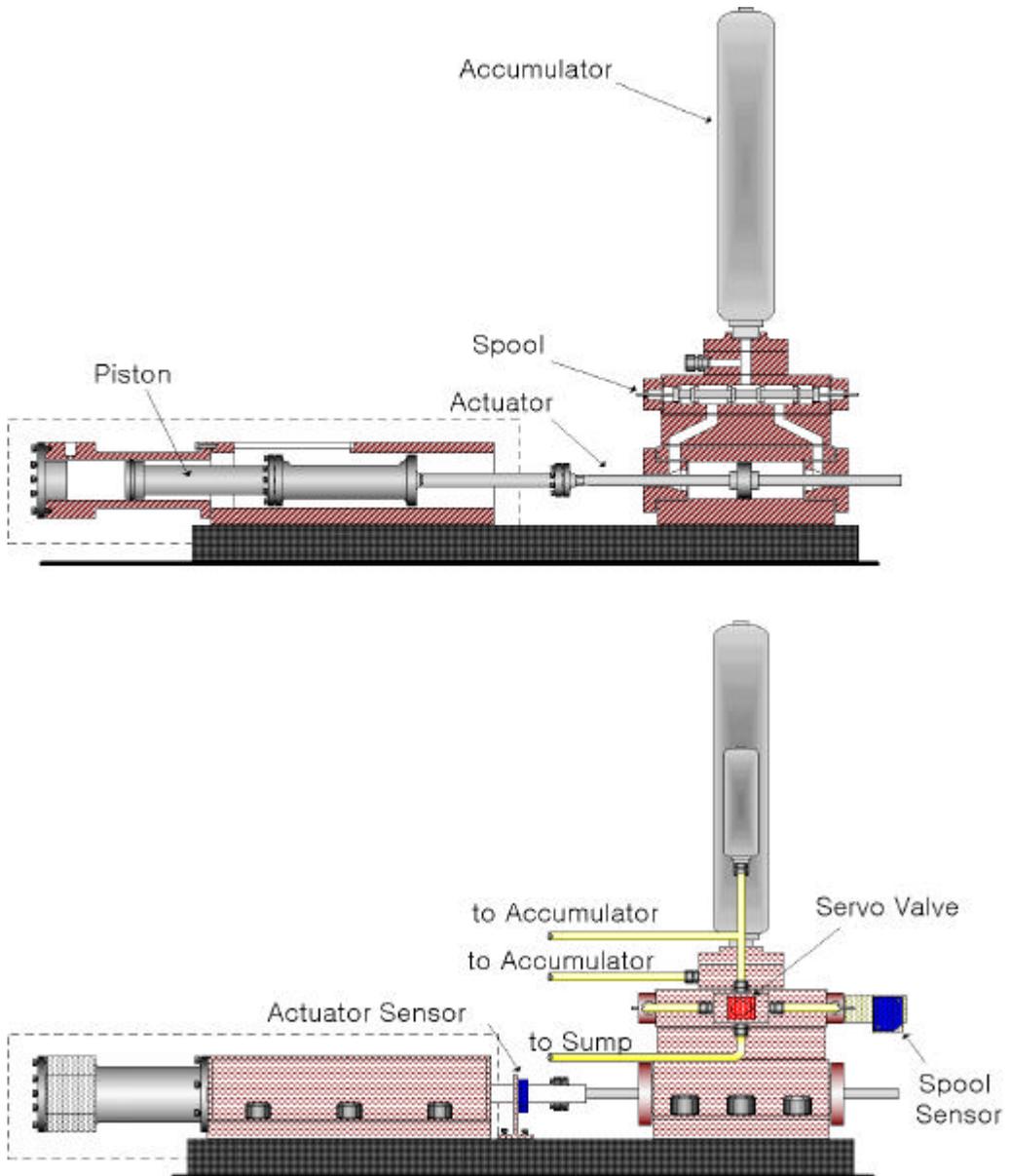
### 3.1

Fig. 3-2

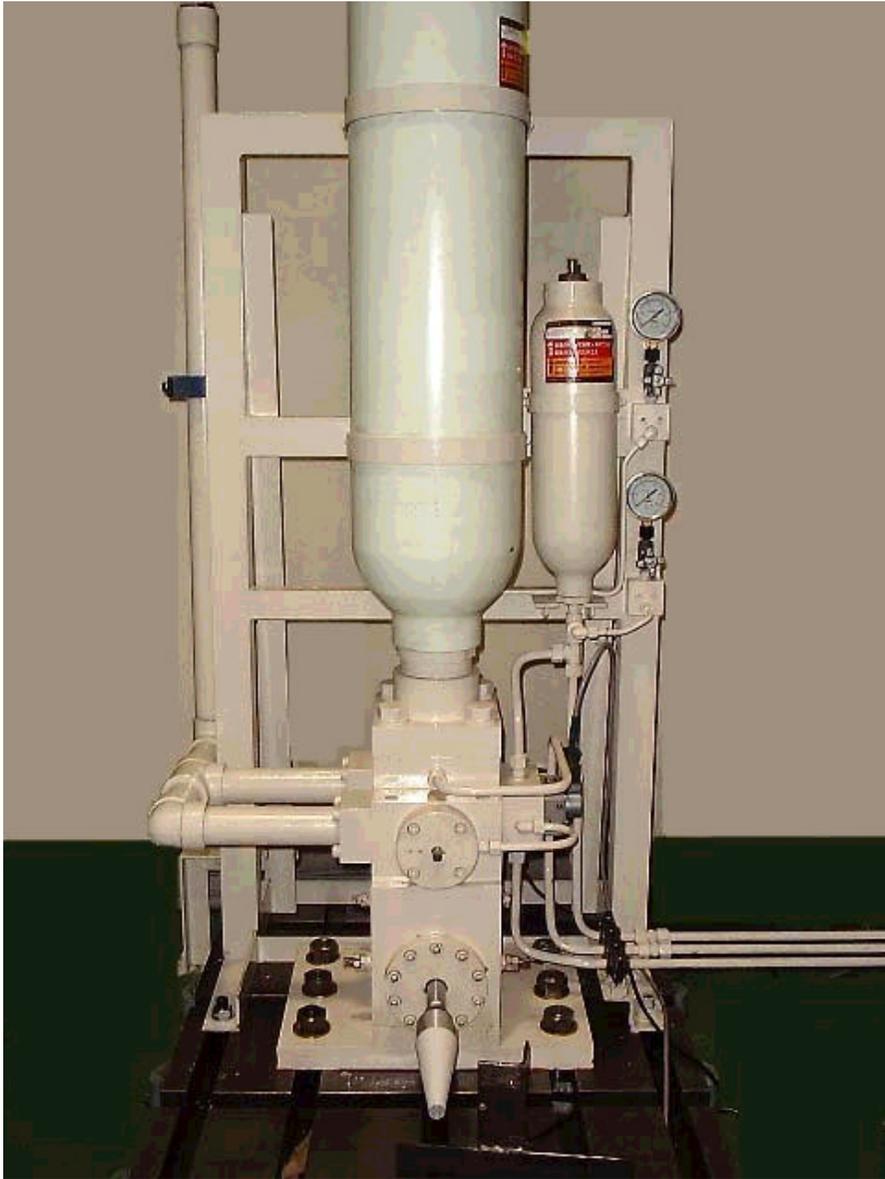
가 Photo 3-1  
(N210-40  
AY HN-N21MP-L60-AYA, NIPPON Accumulator Co.)  
60 L, (N210-4 D HN-N21MP-LL4-AAL, NIPPON  
Accumulator Co.) 4 L  
(Diamond lube RO 32(N), 日石三菱)가 20.6 MPa

Fig. 3-3

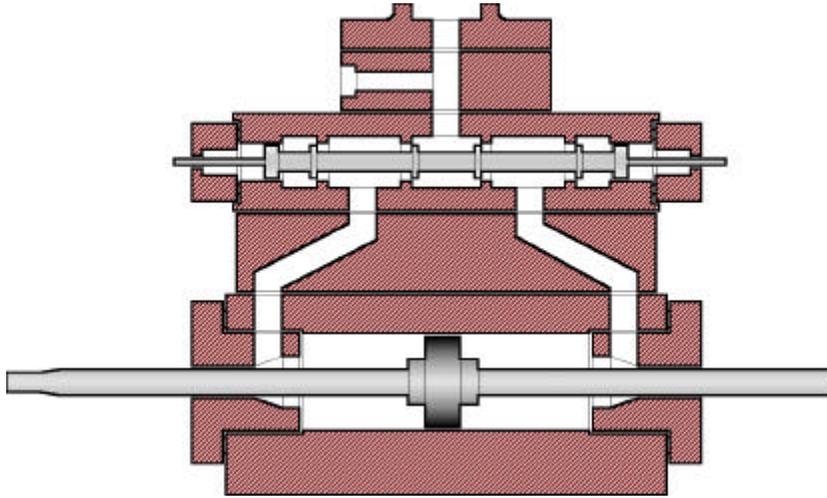
Table 3-1 가



**Fig. 3-2** Sectional view and outlook of a new RCEM (the parts enclosed by dotted line are cylinder & piston to be manufactured later)



**Photo 3-1** Front view of a new RCEM



**Fig. 3-3** Cross section of spool and actuator parts

**Table 3-1** Specification of spool and actuator

|                    | <b>Spool</b> | <b>Actuator</b> |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| <b>Max. Stroke</b> | 11 mm        | 150 mm          |
| <b>Bore</b>        | 60 mm        | 100 mm          |
| <b>Over Lap</b>    | 1.5 mm       | -               |

100 mm Kobori<sup>6)</sup>

. Fig. 3-4

(Pilot check valve)가

가

가

가

가

가

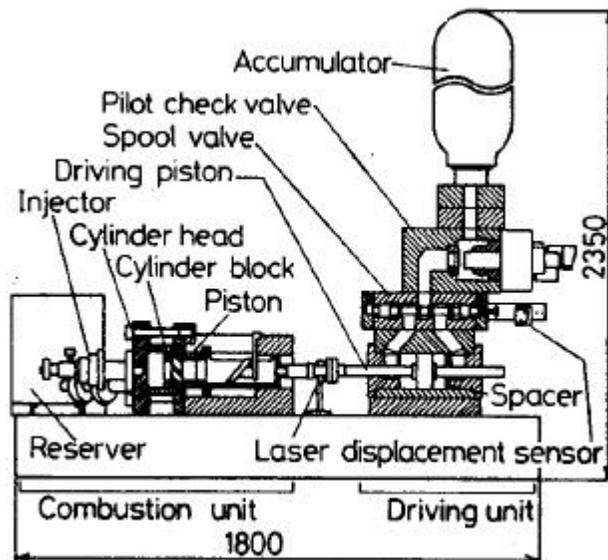


Fig. 3-4 Cross section of existing RCEM

## 3.2

Fig. 3-5 , D/A , , , , .  
(CCD etc.)

가

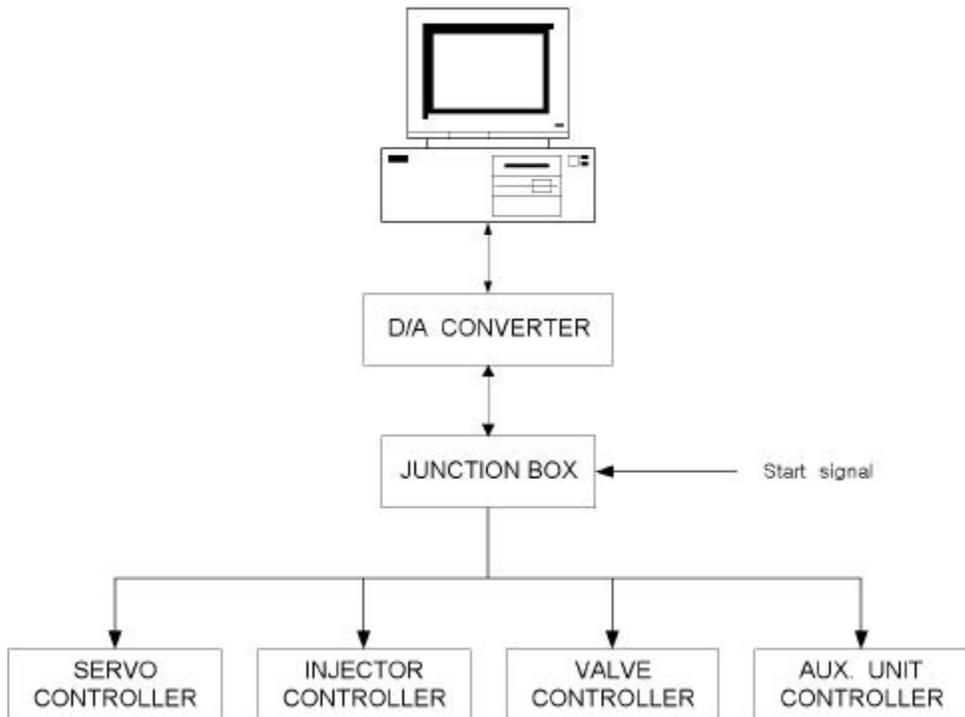


Fig. 3-5 Control diagram of a new RCEM



Fig. 3-5

Photo 3-3

Fig. 3-6

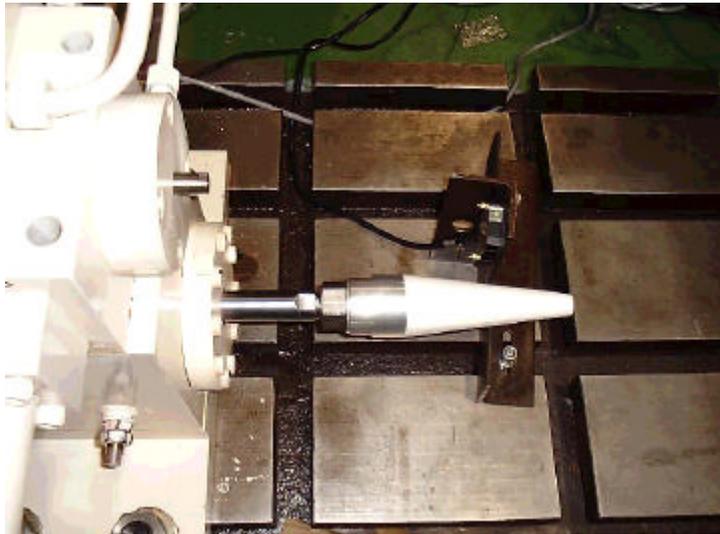
가 가

가

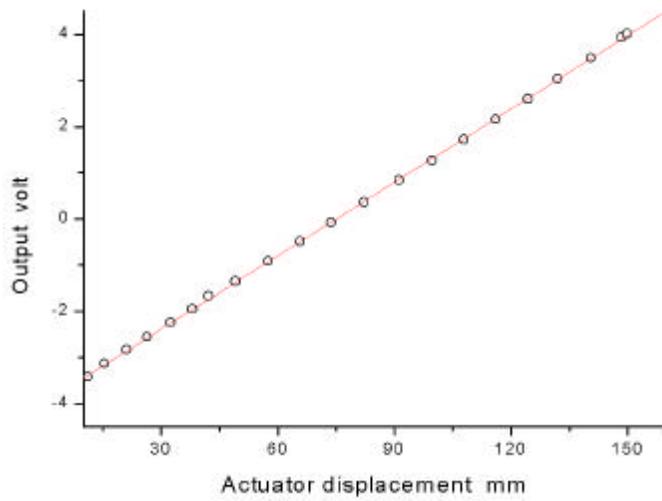
**Table 3-2** Specification of laser sensor  
and servo valve

|                        | <b>Laser Sensor</b> |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Laser</b>           | wave 780 nm         |
| <b>Measuring range</b> | $\pm 10$ mm         |
| <b>Resolving power</b> | 2 $\mu$ m(at 60 ms) |
| <b>Output</b>          | $\pm 4$ V           |

|                            | <b>Servo valve</b> |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Dynamic response</b>    | 190 Hz(at 60 /min) |
| <b>Operating pressure</b>  | Max. 20.6 MPa      |
| <b>Leakage at 14.3 MPa</b> | less than 2 /min   |



**Photo 3-2** Actuator displacement sensor



**Fig. 3-6** Output of actuator displacement sensor



Photo 3-3 Spool displacement sensor

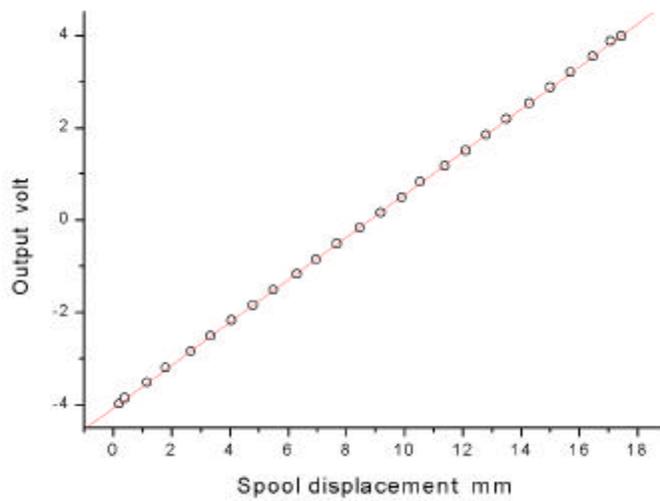


Fig. 3-7 Output of spool displacement sensor

### 3.3

Kobori<sup>6)</sup>

10 MPa

가  
, 2

Fig. 4-3

21 Hz

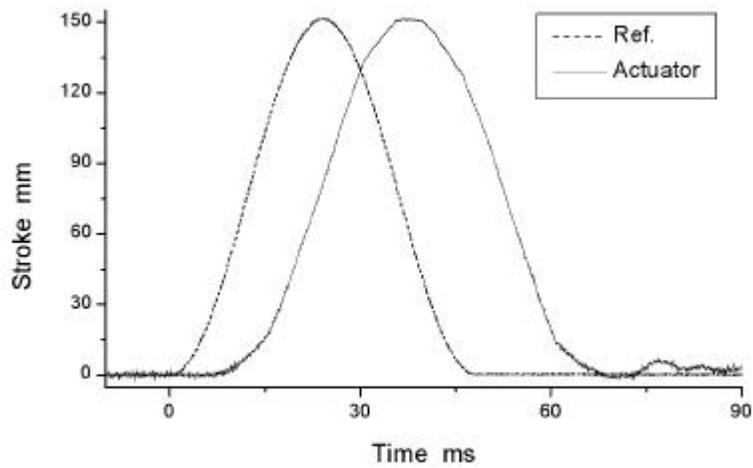


Fig. 3-8 A sample curves of actuator displacement in accordance with reference signal at 21 Hz

# 4

## 4.1

20 Hz                      2.2

(feed back)

(cut-and-try)

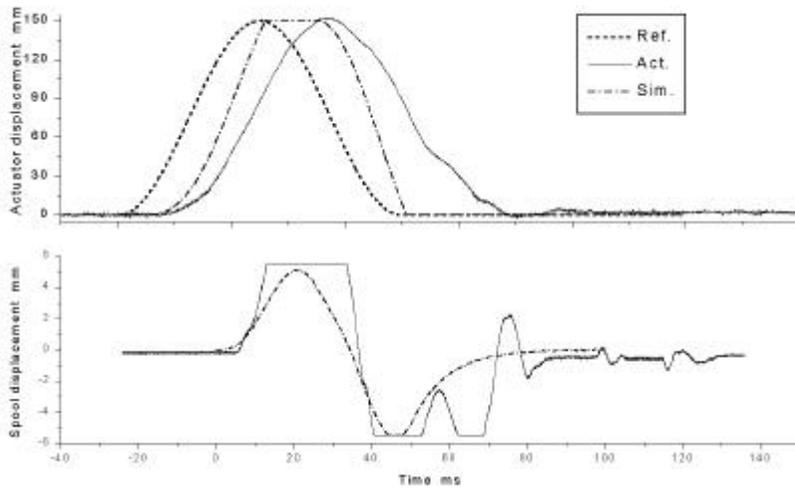
Fig. 4-1                      20 Hz                      (Flow Coefficient)    0.30, 0.19,  
0.15

(a)                      0.30                      ,                      가

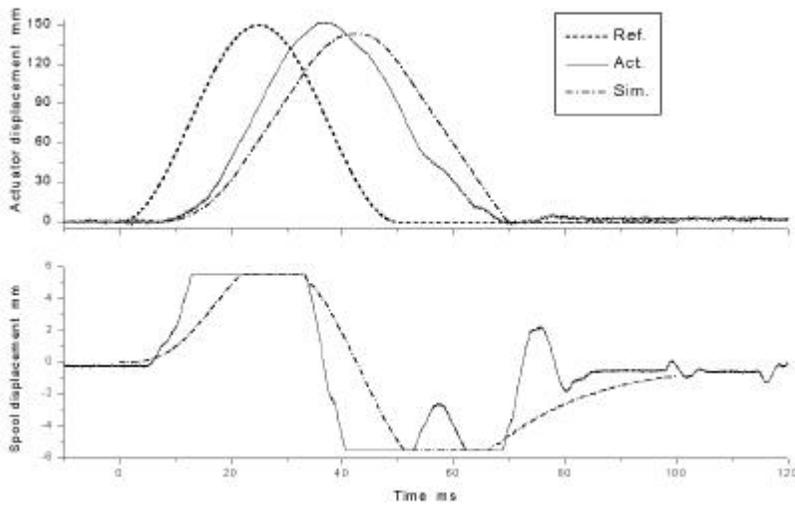
(b)                      0.15                      가

(c)

,                      0.19                      .

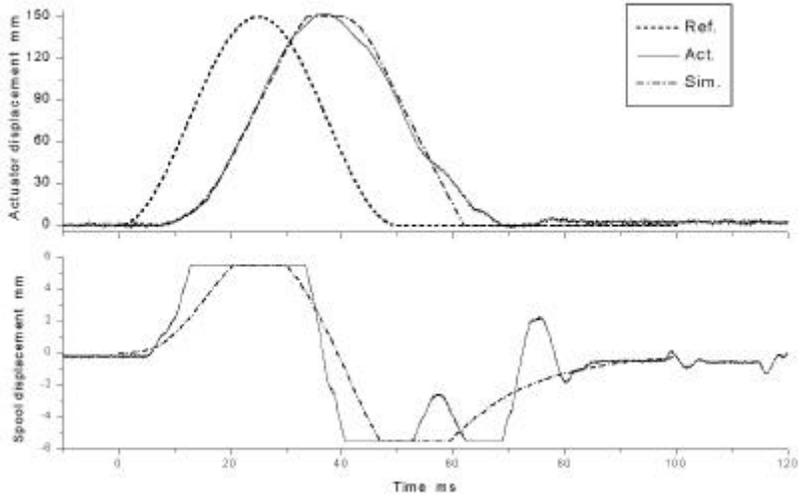


(a) Flow coefficient 0.30



(b) Flow coefficient 0.15

**Fig. 4-1** Result from experimentation and simulation at 20 Hz



(c) Flow coefficient 0.19

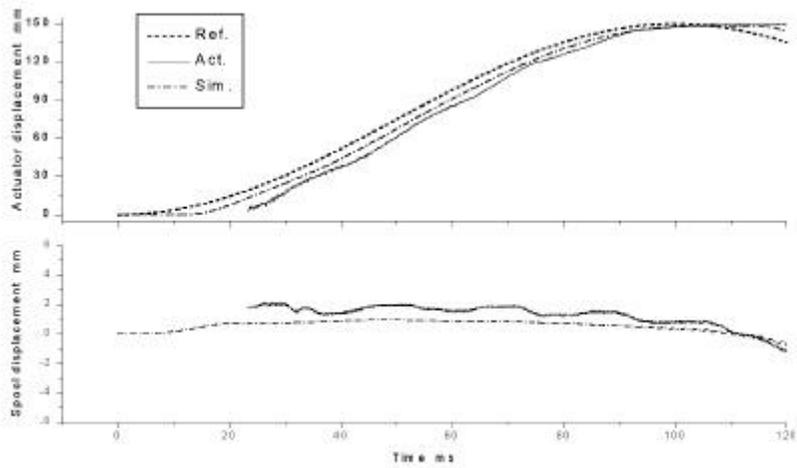
Fig. 4-1 (continued)

20 Hz

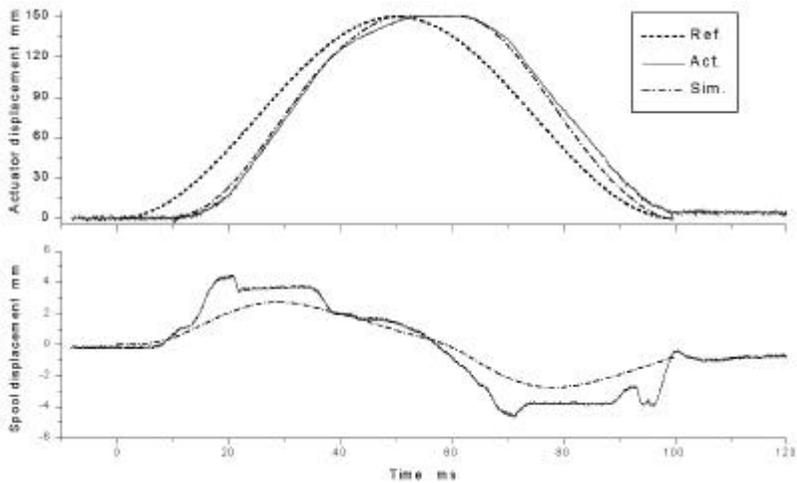
Fig. 4-2

Fig. 4-3

가 가  
가 가

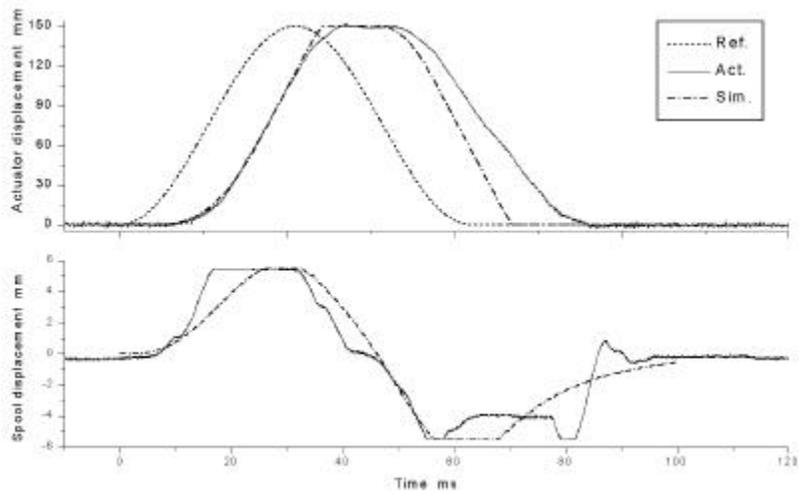


(a) Reference frequency 5 Hz, flow coefficient 0.50

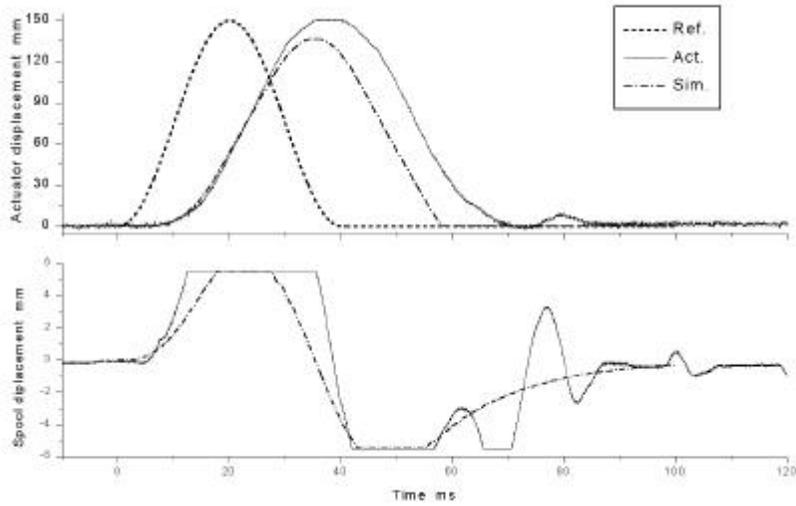


(b) Reference frequency 10 Hz, flow coefficient 0.30

**Fig. 4-2** Result from experimentation and simulation as various reference frequency

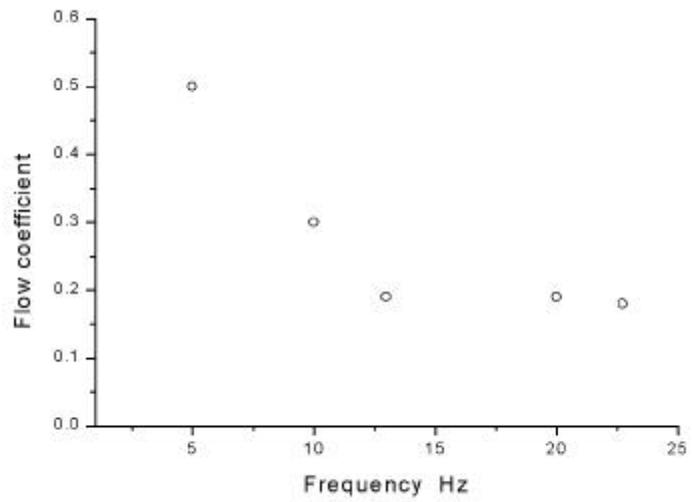


(c) Reference frequency 13 Hz, flow coefficient 0.19



(d) Reference frequency 22.7 Hz, flow coefficient 0.18

Fig. 4-2 (continued)



**Fig. 4-3** Flow coefficient for simulation at reference frequency



10 mm

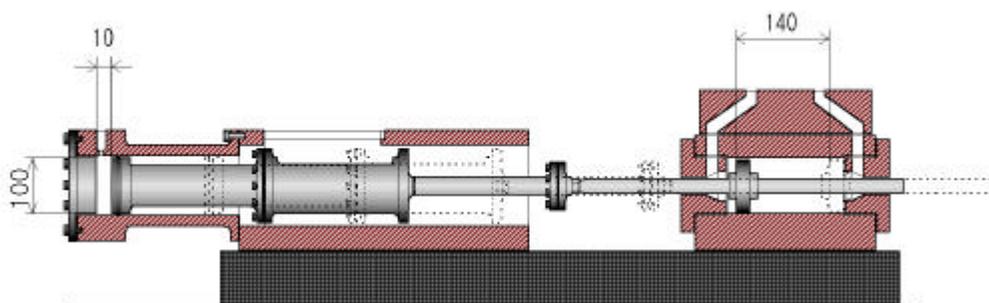
$\pm 2$  mm

가

Fig. 4-6

5

, Kobori<sup>6)</sup>



**Fig. 4-4** Combustion chamber that is assumed to have stroke 140 mm, cylinder bore 100 mm and compression ratio 15

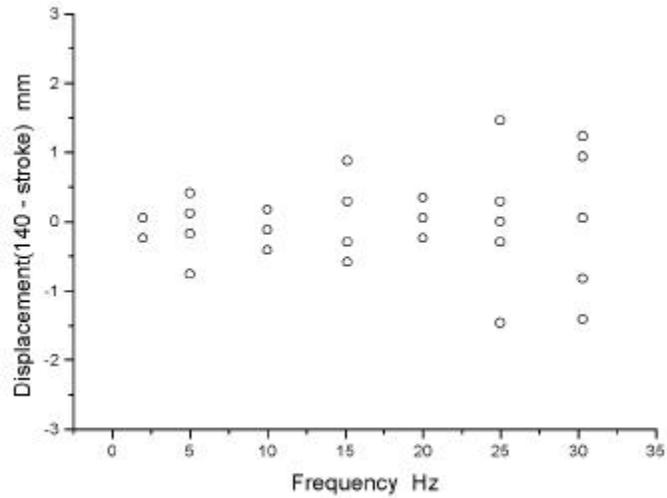


Fig. 4-5 Displacement result of assuming combustion chamber

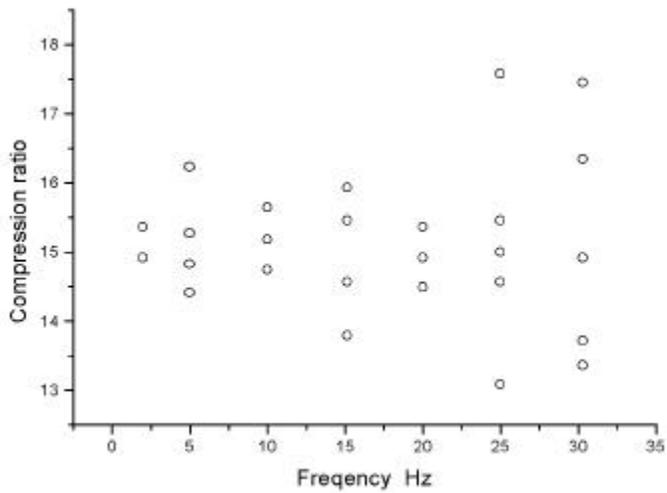


Fig. 4-6 Compression ratio result of assuming combustion chamber

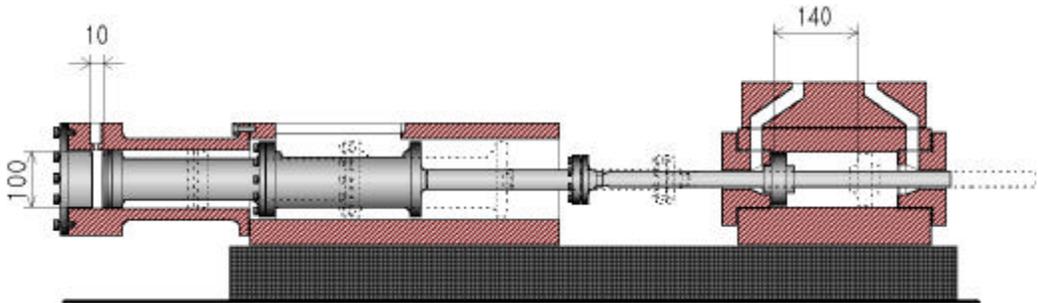
## 4.2.2

가 가  
가  
140 mm, 100 mm, 15 가  
Fig. 4-7  
(over shoot)가  
가

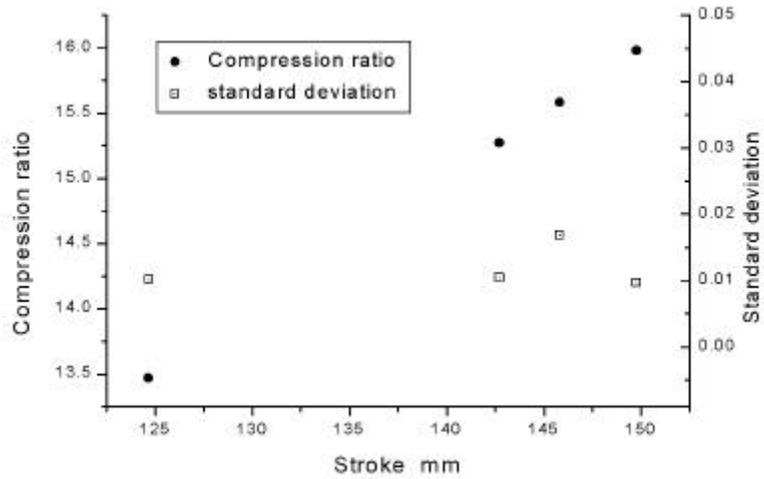
20 ms  
15  
Fig. 4-8

0.02

가



**Fig. 4-7** Combustion chamber that is assumed to have stroke 140 mm, cylinder bore 100 mm and compression ratio 15



**Fig. 4-8** Compression ratio and standard deviation by BDC control

### 4.3

Fig. 4-9

가

(throttle opening area)

Fig. 4-10

49 mm<sup>2</sup>,

50 Hz

가 A

B

(cushion speed ratio)

가 1 가

가

가 0 가

가

가 . 가

0.5

(optimum throttle opening area)

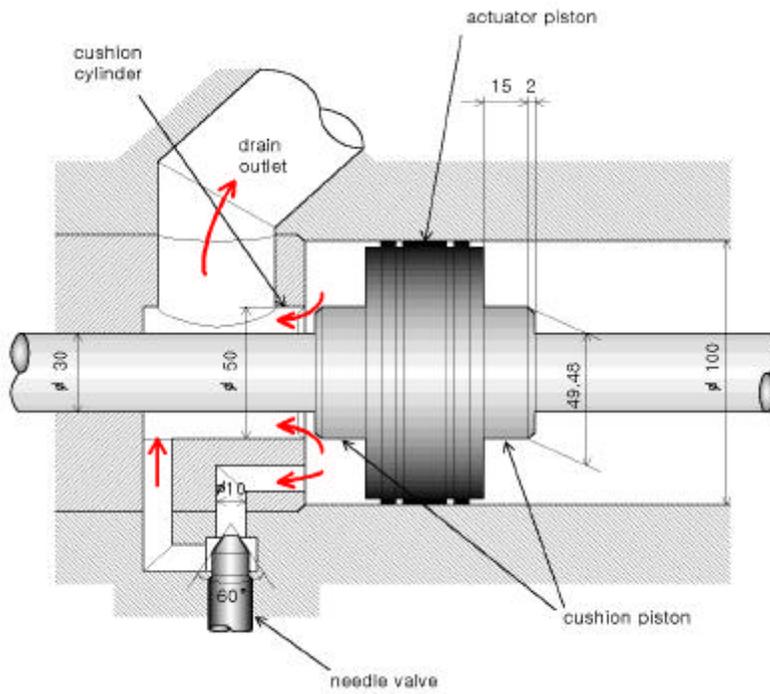


Fig. 4-9 Oil cushion at actuator

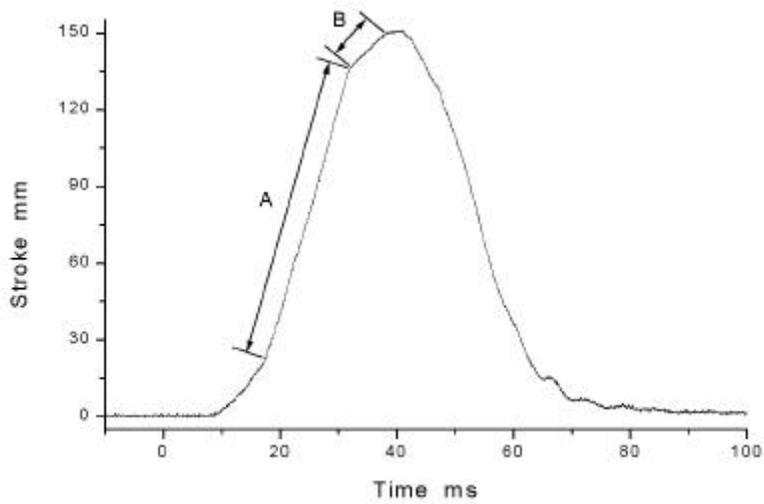


Fig. 4-10 A sample curves of actuator displacement in accordance with reference signal at 21 Hz



### 4.3.2

126.8 mm<sup>2</sup> ,  
149 mm 가

. Fig. 4- 12

가 가 가 가 가 가 가

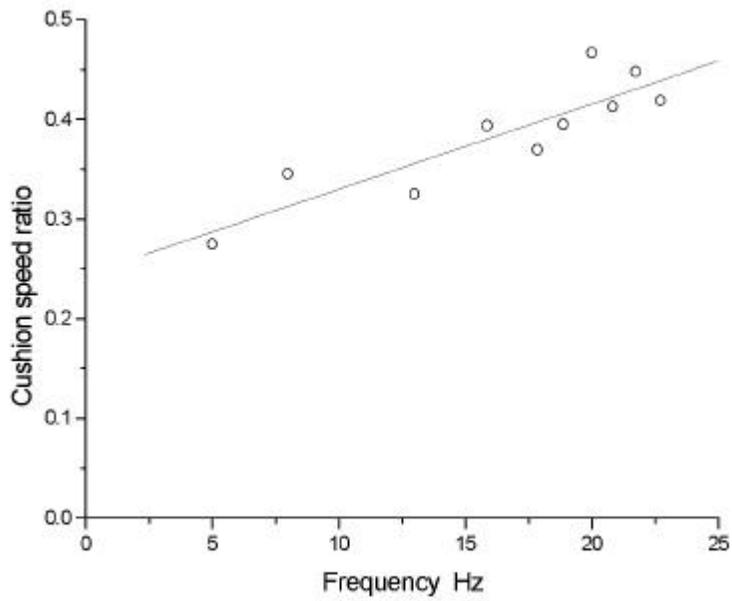


Fig. 4- 12 Cushion speed ratio as frequency at throttle opening area 126.8 mm<sup>2</sup>

### 4.3.3

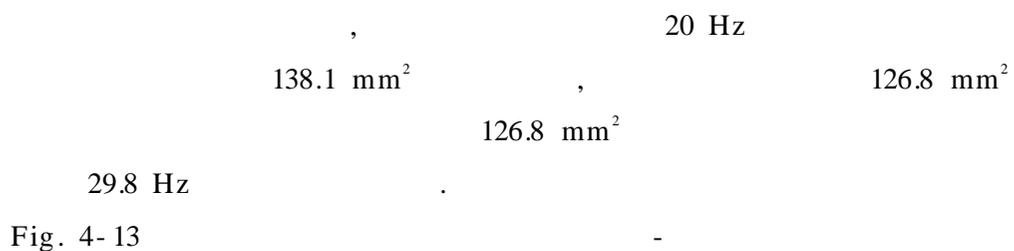


Fig. 4-13 Optimum throttle opening area as frequency

## 4.4

가

(frequency response)

<sup>12)</sup>

Fig. 4-14

$$= a \cdot \sin t$$

$$= b \cdot \sin ( t + \theta )$$

$$= \frac{b}{a} = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$= \theta$$

$$\frac{1}{126.8 \text{ mm}^2} = \frac{1}{149 \text{ mm}}$$

<sup>13)</sup>, 1 mm, 1 Hz

Fig. 4-15

(gain) (phase lag)

$$gain = 20 \log \left( \frac{b}{a} \right) \quad [dB]$$

$$phase \ lag = 180 \frac{\theta - \omega}{\omega} \quad [degree]$$

$$a = 149 \text{ mm}$$

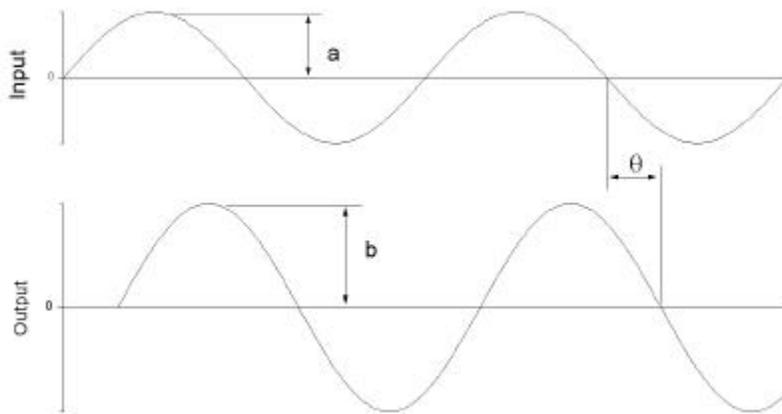


Fig. 4-14 Frequency response

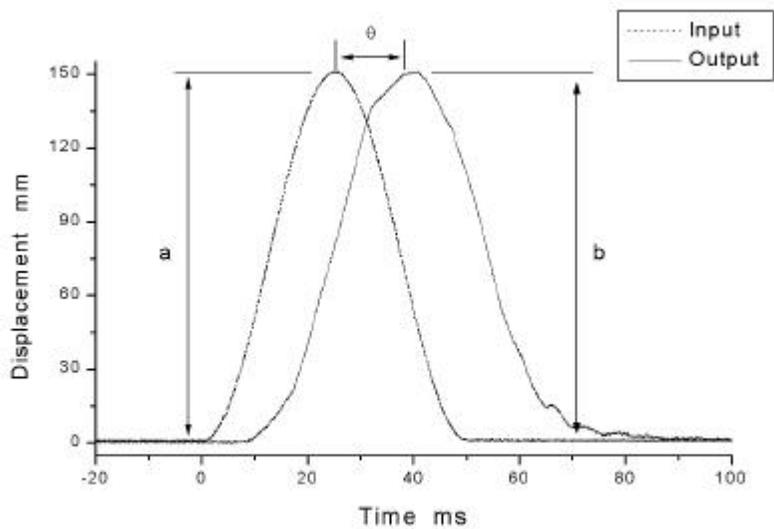


Fig. 4-15 A sample of frequency response of a new RCEM

Fig. 4-16 (bode plot)

<sup>12)</sup> (閉) (loop) 가 , (gain)

<sup>14)</sup> 가 ,

0 dB 29.4 Hz 0.0 dB ,

15.8 Hz 가 62.5 Hz 179.4 °

Fig. 4-17 100 mm ,

0.0 dB 16.7 Hz 40 ° <sup>6)</sup>,

0.0 dB 29.4 Hz ,

40 ° 20.8 Hz .

150 % 가 ,

15)

-180 ° 0.0 dB , 0.0 dB

-180 ° <sup>15)</sup> ,

(gain margin) 3.61 dB (phase margin) 81.6 ° .

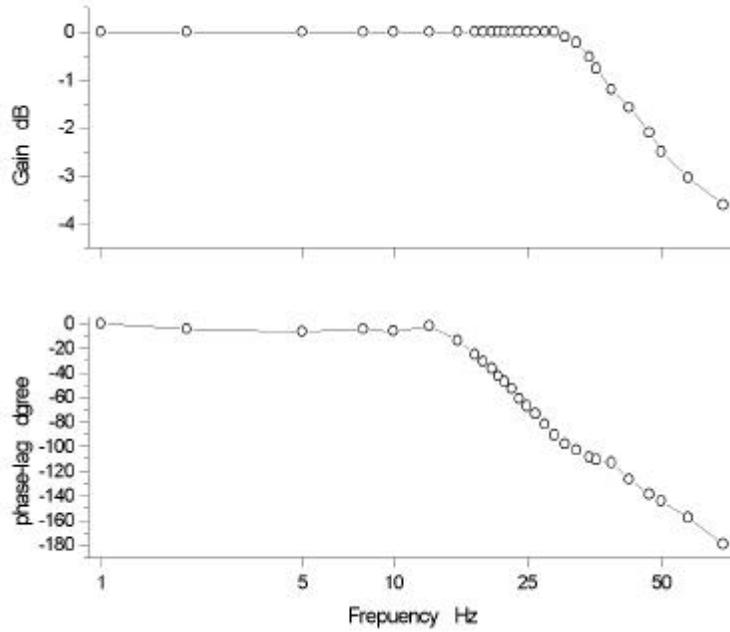


Fig. 4-16 Bode plot of a new RCEM

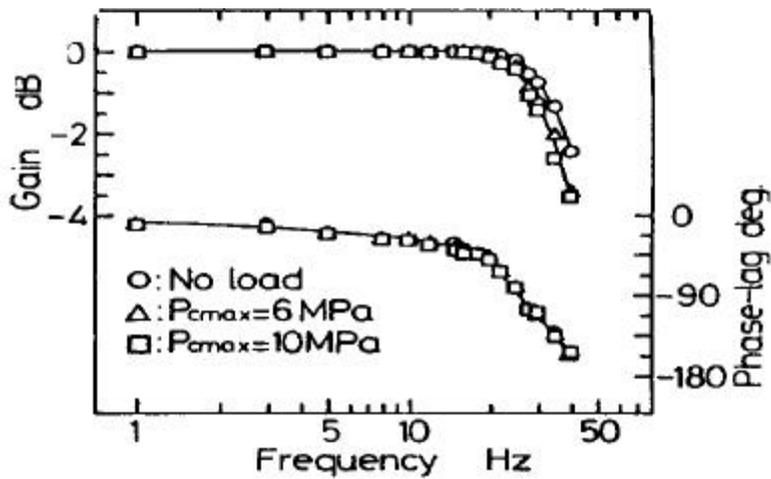


Fig. 4-17 Bode plot of existing RCEM

## 4.5

가 가

. Fig. 4- 18

(required

piston speed)  $S_r$

(actual piston speed)  $S_a$

31.3 Hz

- 0.1 dB

, 29.4 Hz

149 mm

$t_r$

$t_a$

Fig. 4- 19

가 18.1 Hz

가 가

가가

가

19.38

Kobori<sup>(6)</sup>

Hz

1162 rpm

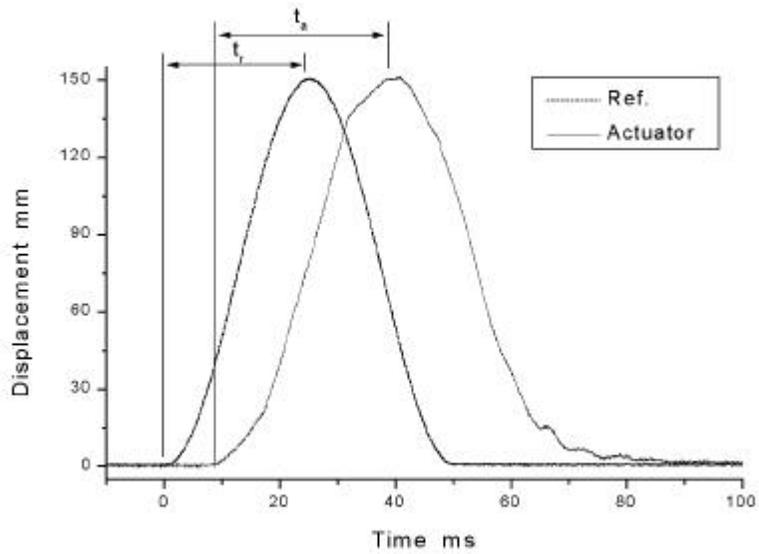


Fig. 4-18 A sample of required piston speed and actual piston speed

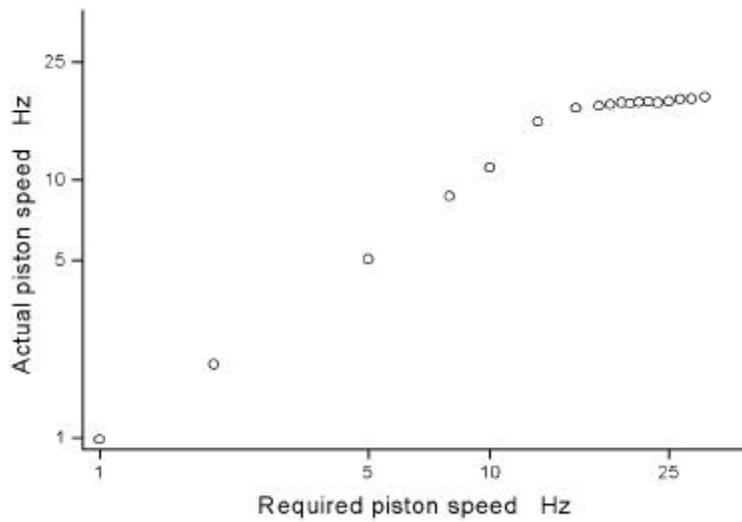


Fig. 4-19 Actual piston speed as required piston speed

# 5

150 mm

1. 가 가 .
2. 가 ,  
0.01 0.02 RCEM .
3. 가 ,
4. 가 , RCEM .
5. 가 19.4 Hz(1162 rpm )  
RCEM .

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