

Simulating Rectified Motion in a Piston Assembly Subjected to Vibrational Acceleration

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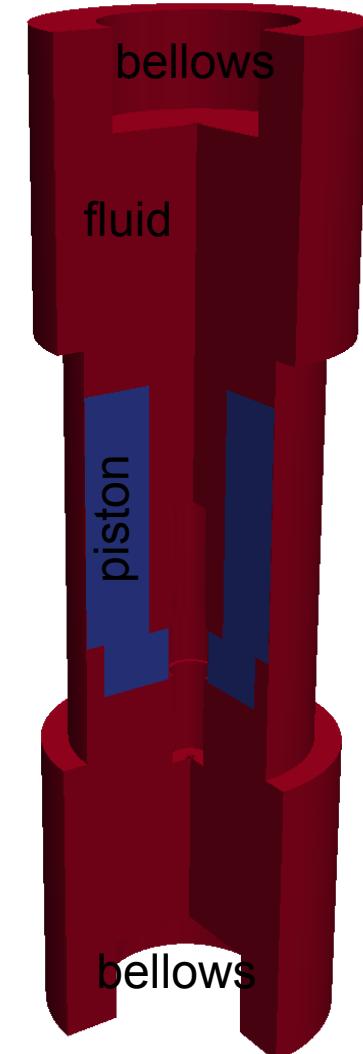
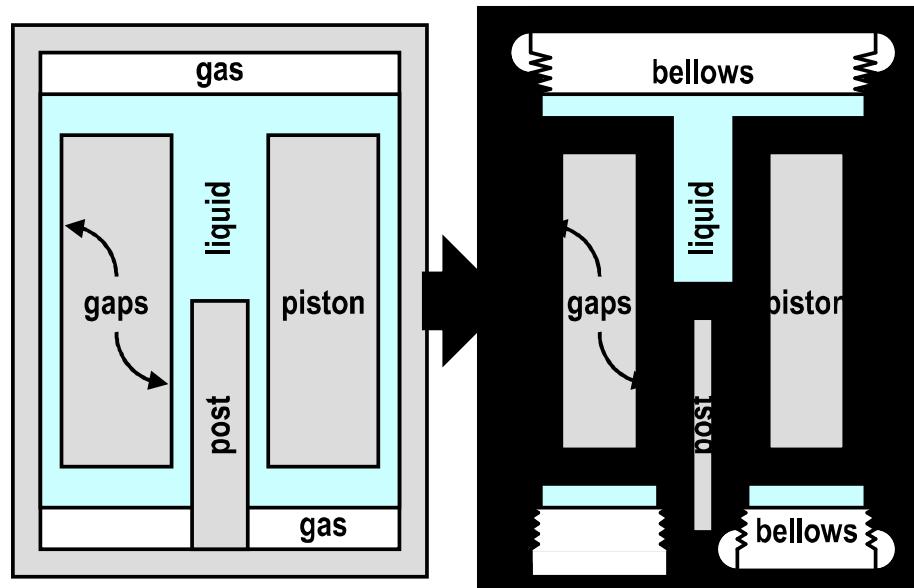
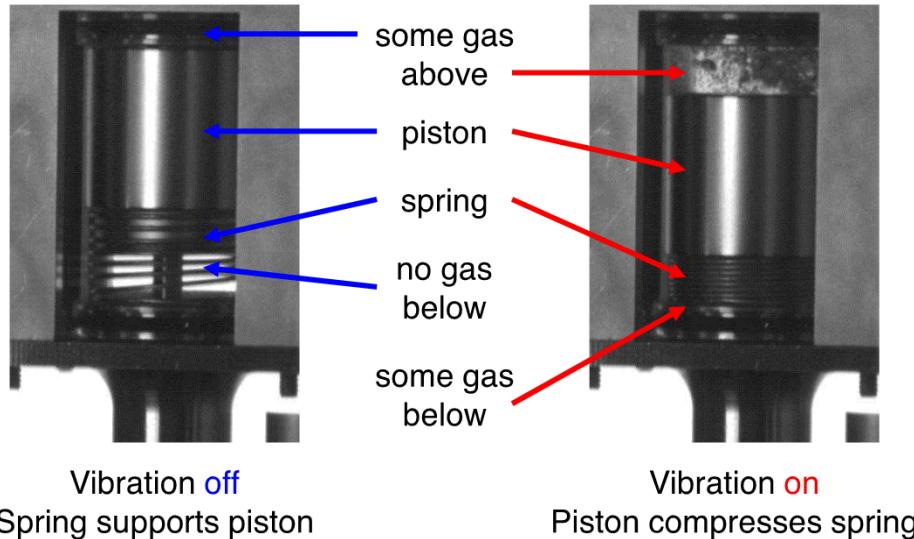


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Piston Assembly



Summary of Theory

Piston $M_p \ddot{Z}_p = -K_p Z_p - M_{PG} g_V + F_p, \quad M_{PG} = M_p - M_{LP}$

Bellows $M_B \ddot{Z}_B = -K_B Z_B - M_{BG} g_V + F_B - \rho g (1 - \kappa) A_B Z_B$

$Z_{BU} = Z_B, \quad Z_{BL} = \kappa Z_B, \quad \kappa = A_{BU} / A_{BL}, \quad A_B = A_{BU}, \quad g_V = g_1 \cos \omega t$

$M_B = M_{BU} + \kappa^2 M_{BL}, \quad K_B = K_{BU} + \kappa^2 K_{BL}, \quad M_{BG} = M_{BU} + \kappa M_{BL} + \rho L_B A_B$

Liquid Forces $F_p = \hat{\mathbf{e}}_z \cdot \int_{S_p} \boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}} dS, \quad F_B = \hat{\mathbf{e}}_z \cdot \int_{S_{BU}} \boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}} dS + \kappa \hat{\mathbf{e}}_z \cdot \int_{S_{BL}} \boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}} dS$

Liquid $\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0$

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \right) \mathbf{u} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\sigma} = -p \mathbf{I} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial \mathbf{x}} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}^T}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \right)$$

$\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{u}_{\text{surface}}$ on walls

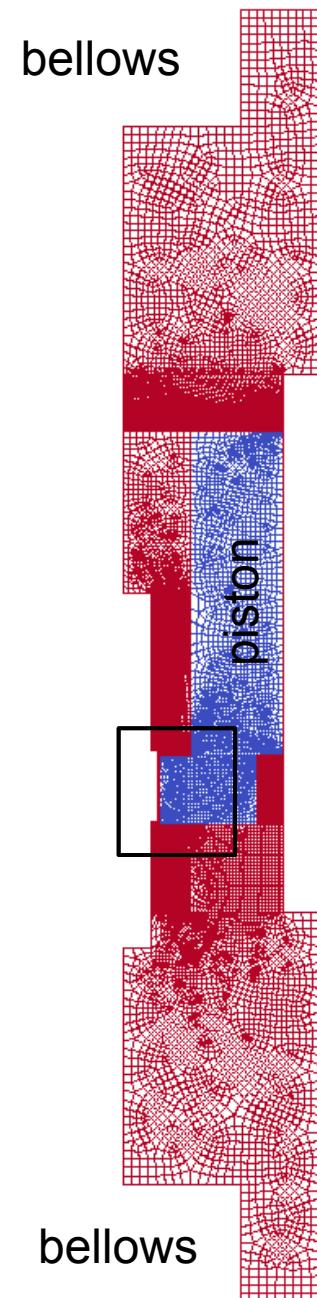
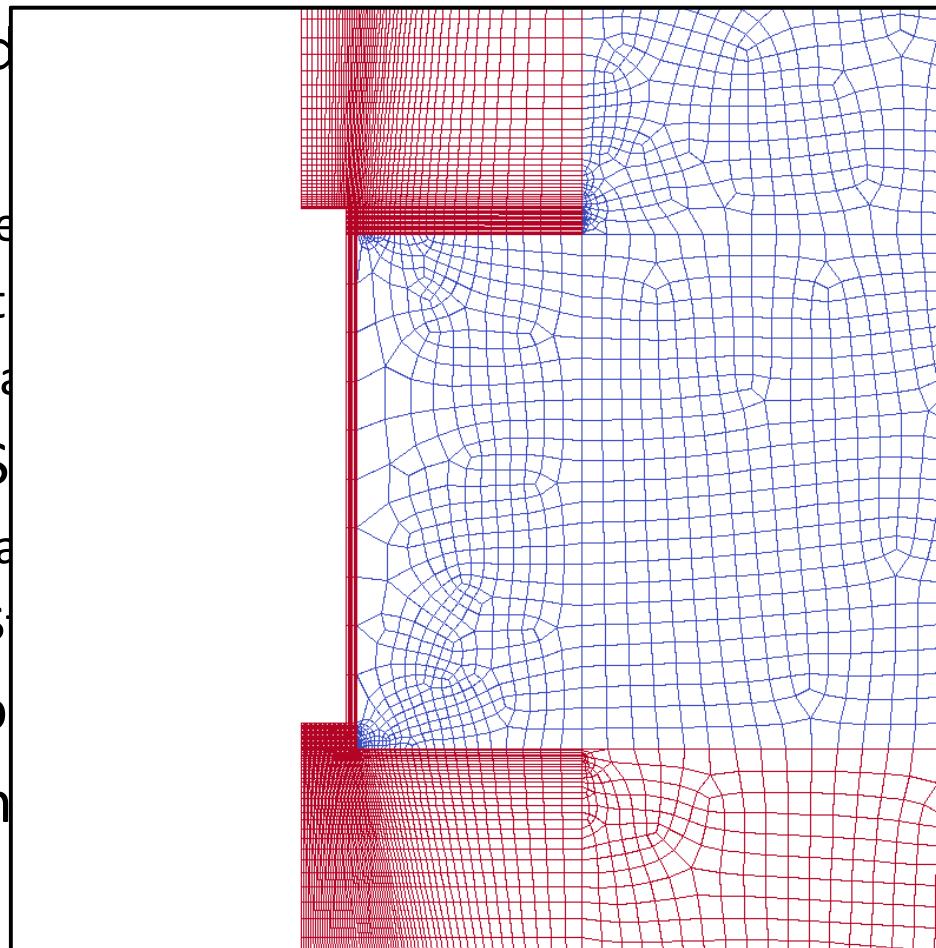
Quasi-steady
theory

Two modes of motion

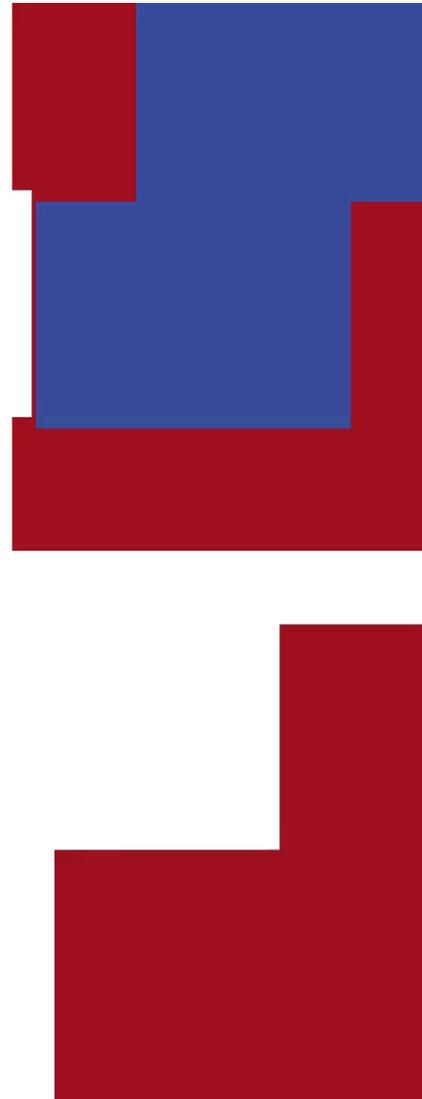
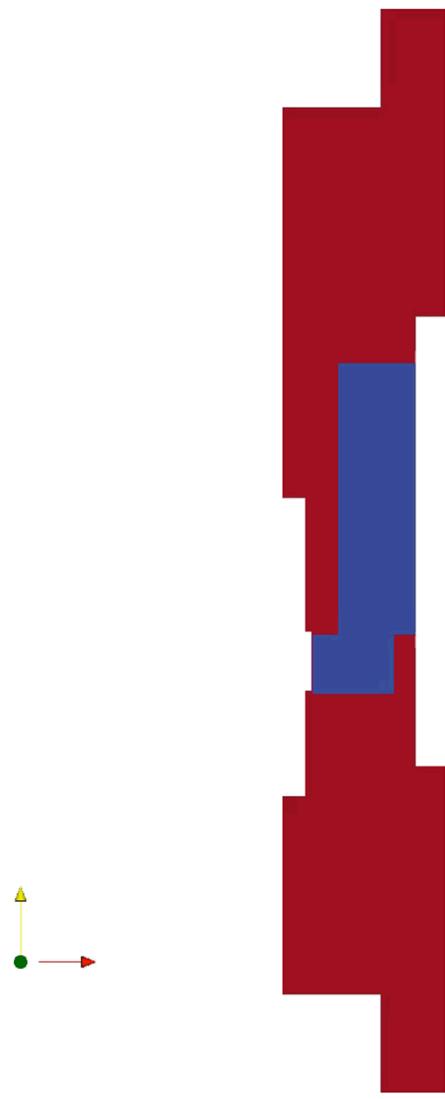
- Poiseuille
 - high dissipation; high added mass
 - high pressure difference
- Couette
 - lower dissipation
 - less drag on piston
 - piston and bellows motion dictated by area ratio
 - resonance behavior

Simulation Details

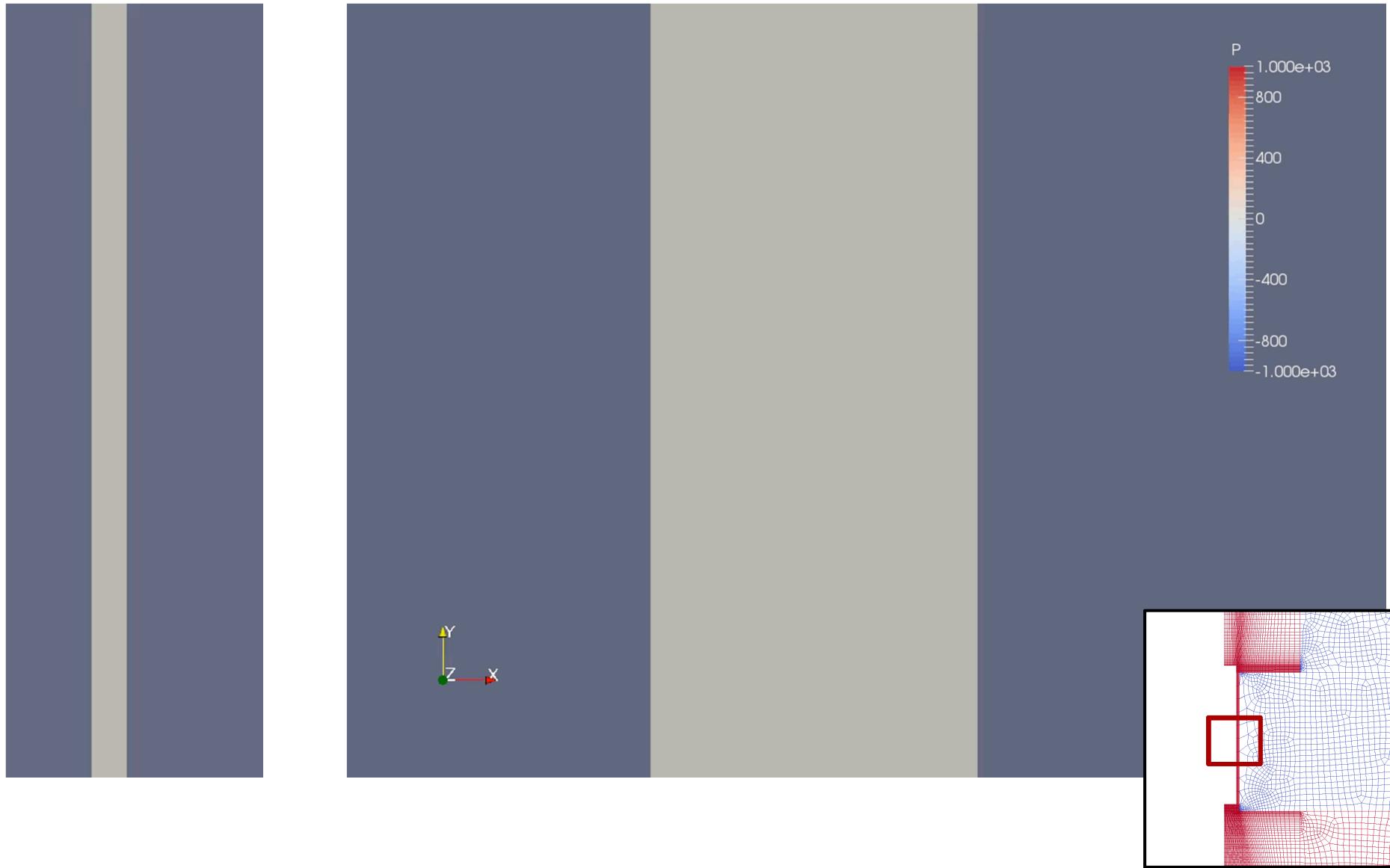
- Quasi-steady
- Sierra/TF
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 - Solid Dyna
 - Navier—St
- Bellows mo
- Piston sprin



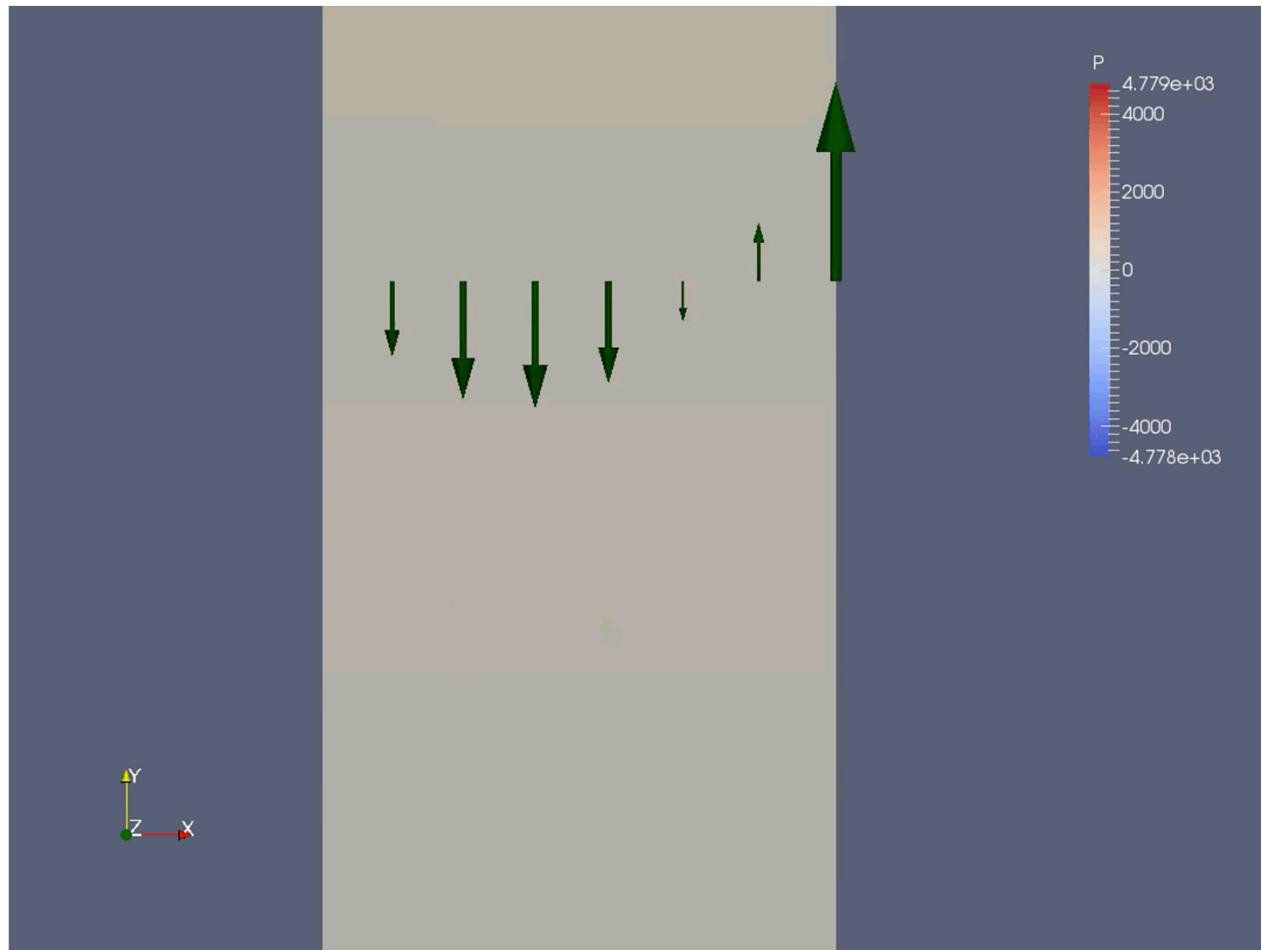
ALE Simulation of Piston



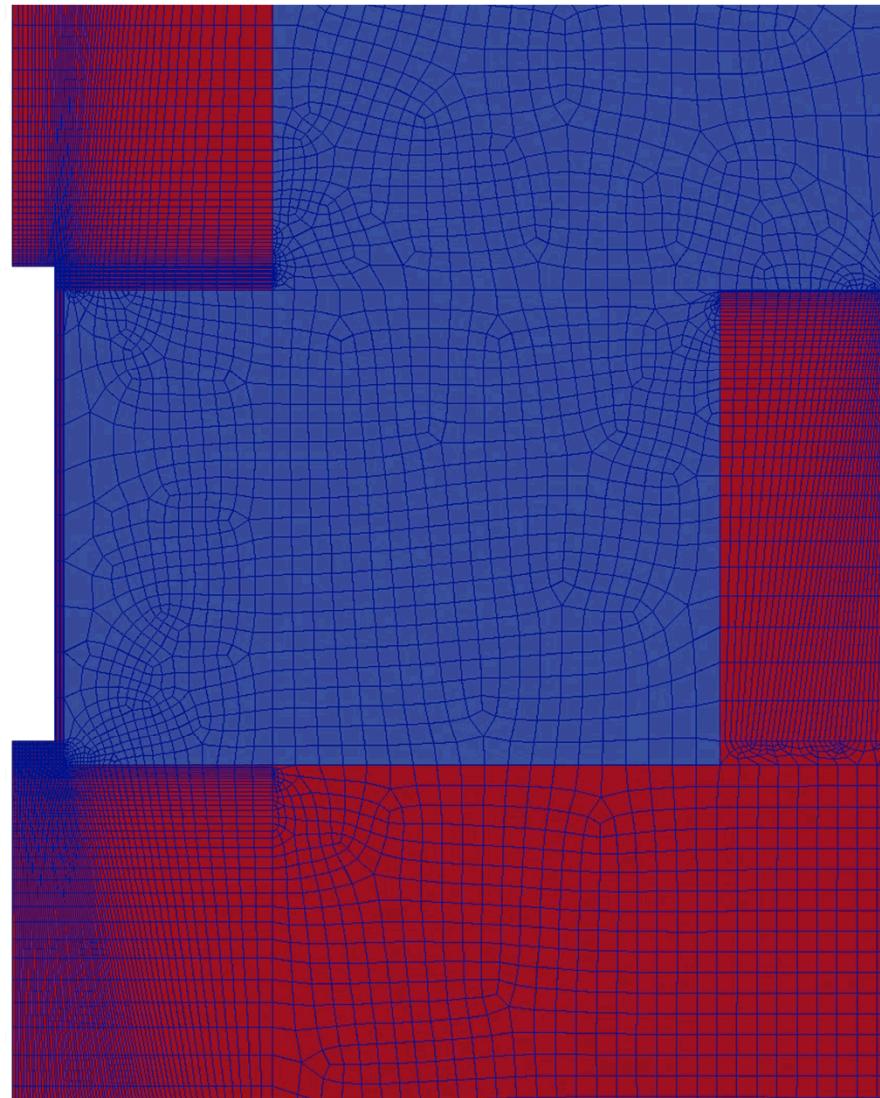
ALE Simulation of Piston

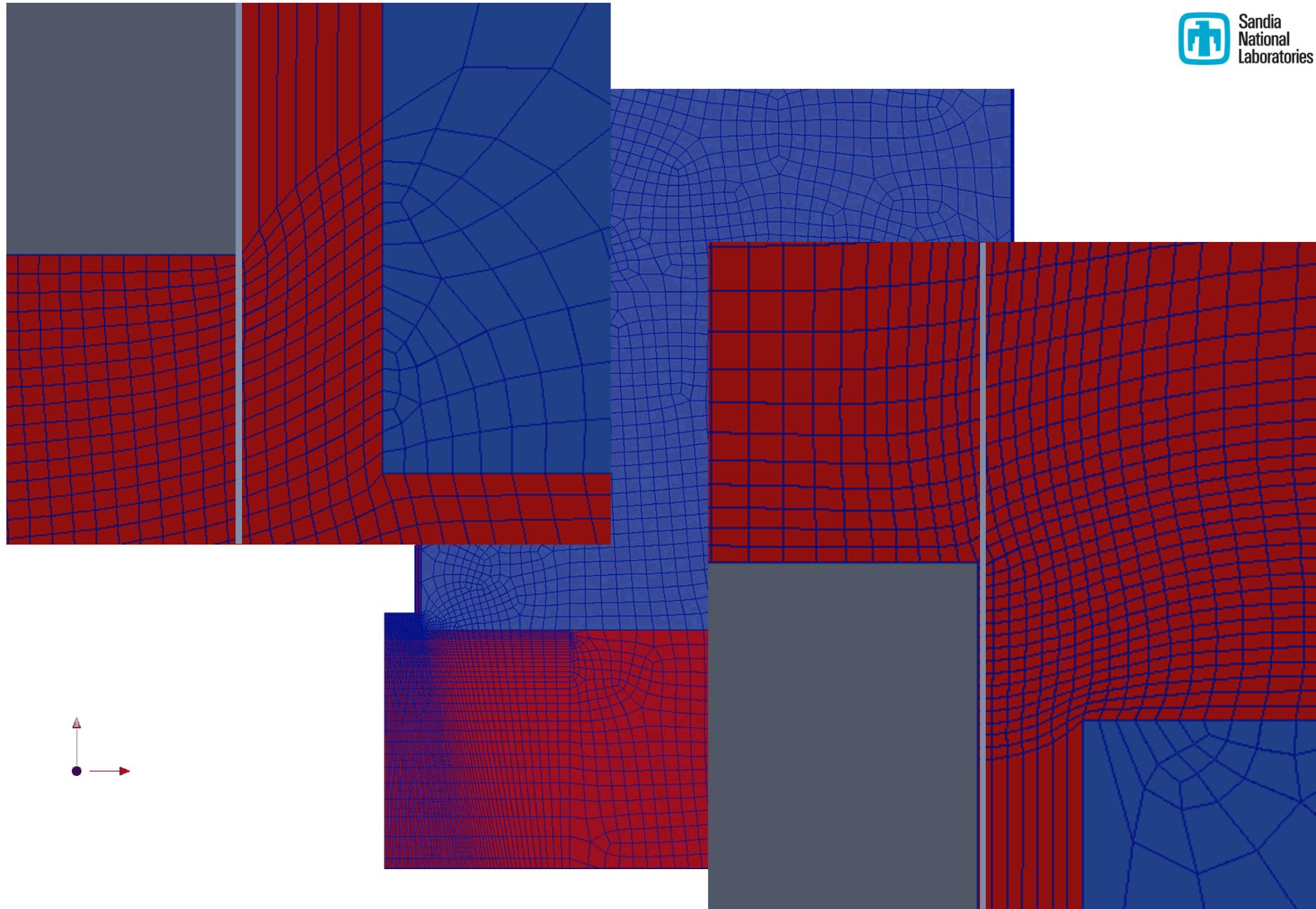


Flow modes

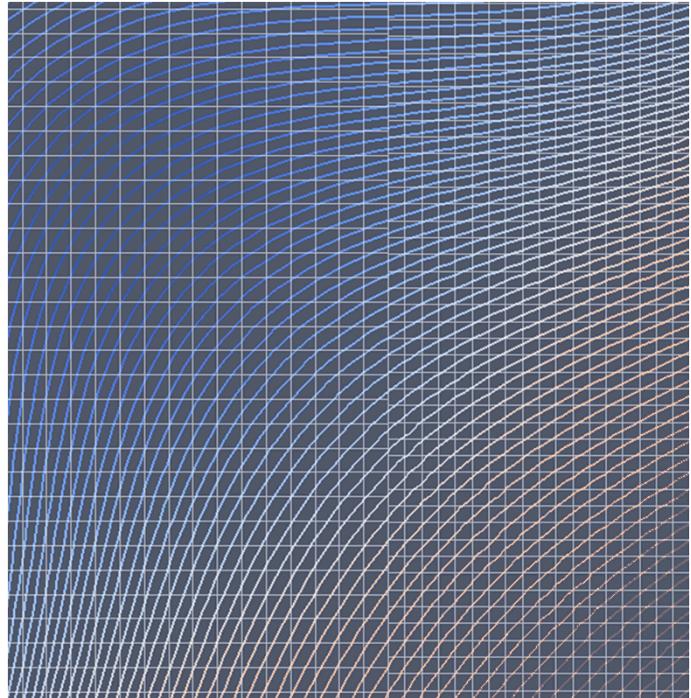
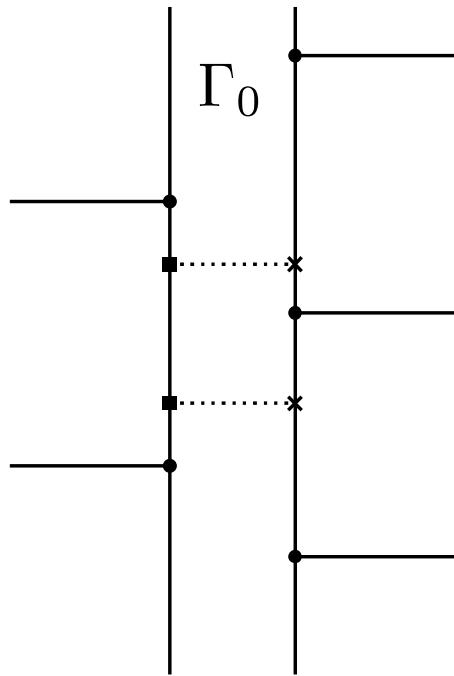


ALE Simulation of Piston





Sliding Mesh Scheme

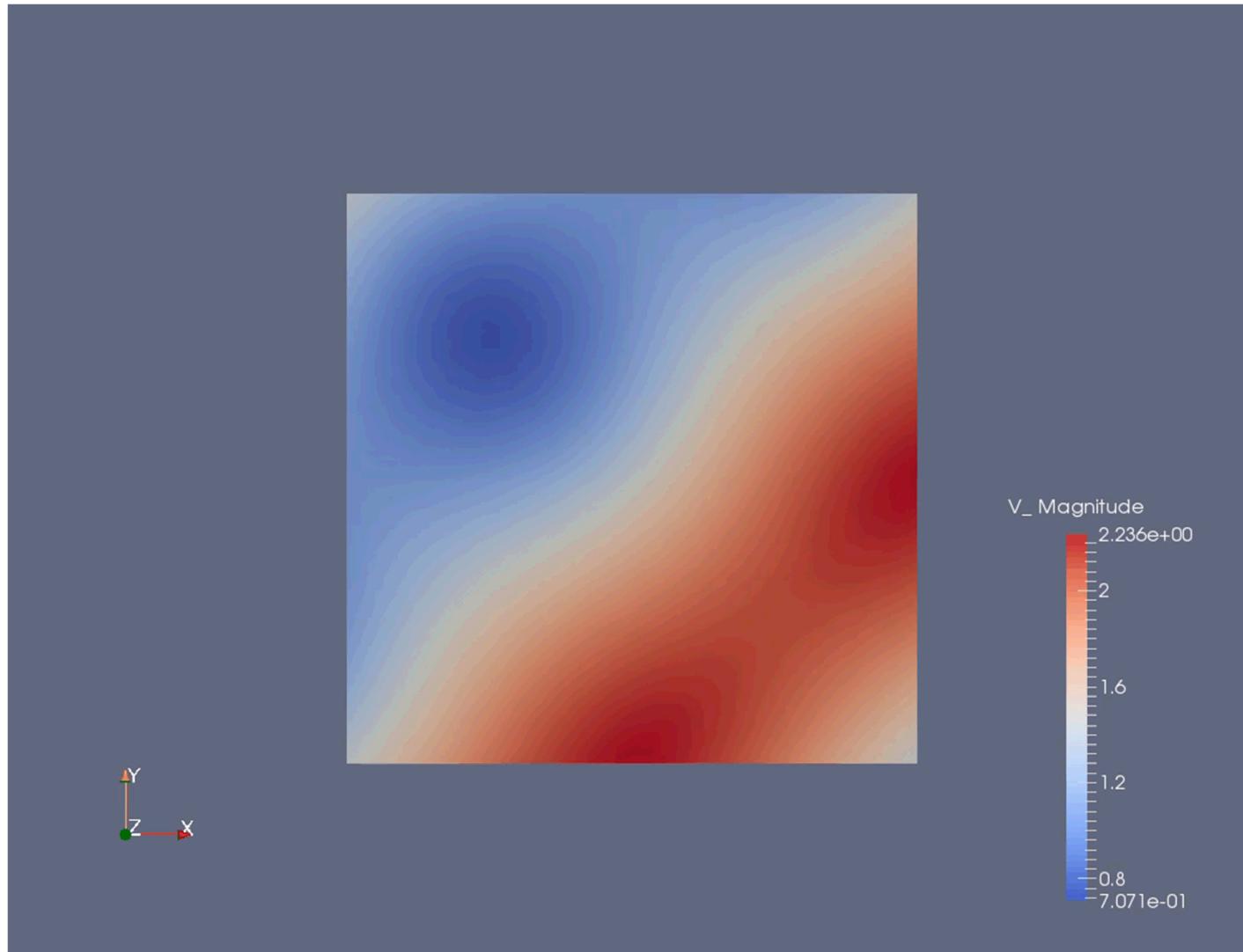


$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma} \rightarrow - \int_{\Omega} \nabla \mathbf{w} : \boldsymbol{\sigma} \, dx + \sum_{k \in \mathcal{T}_h} \int_{\Gamma_0} \mathbf{w} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{\sigma}} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, ds$$

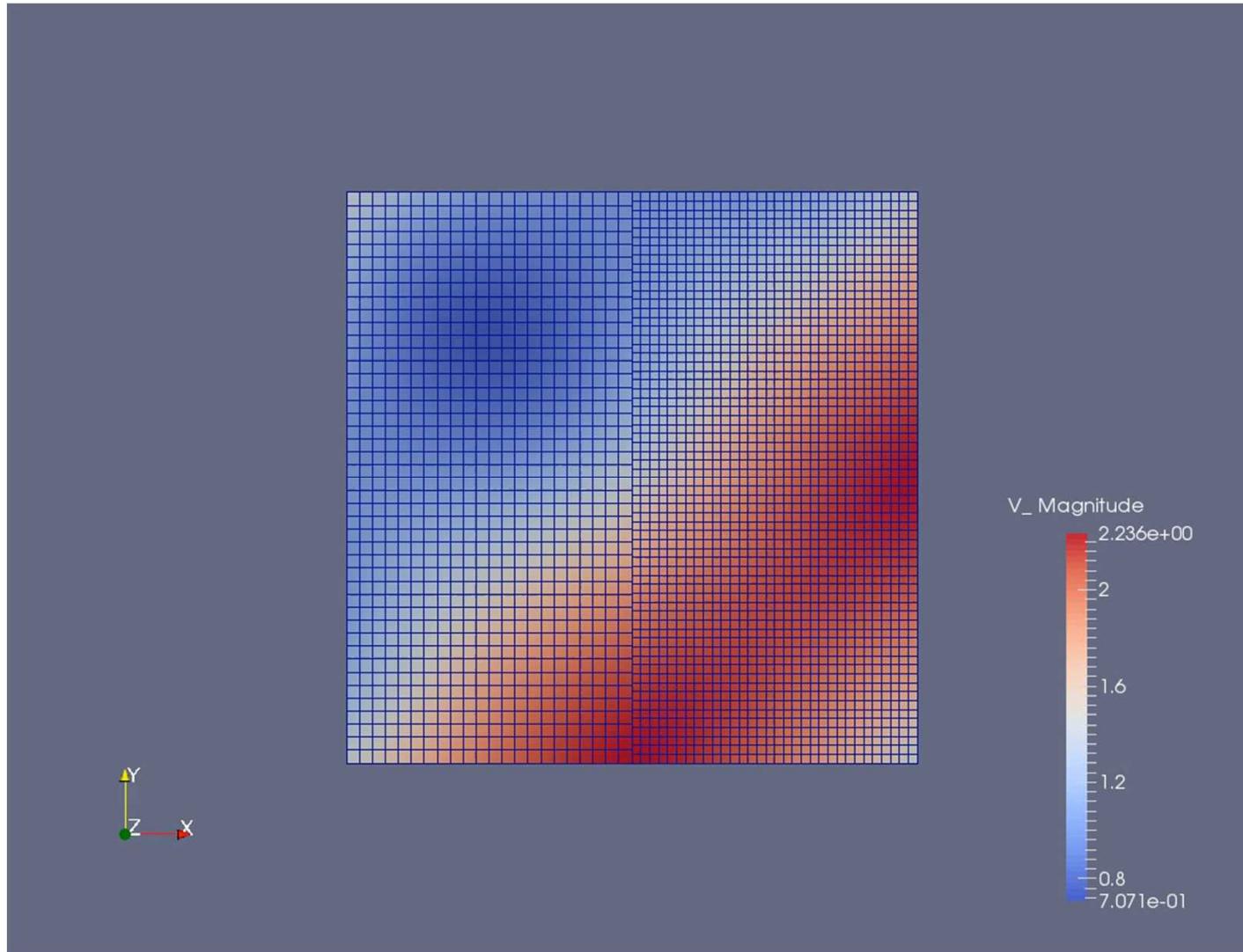
$$\sum_{k \in \mathcal{T}_h} \int_{\Gamma_0} \mathbf{w} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{\sigma}} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, ds = \int_{\Gamma_0} \{\hat{\boldsymbol{\sigma}}\} \cdot [\![\mathbf{w}]\!] \, ds$$

$$\{\hat{\boldsymbol{\sigma}}\} = \{\boldsymbol{\sigma}\} - \alpha([\![\mathbf{u}_h]\!])$$

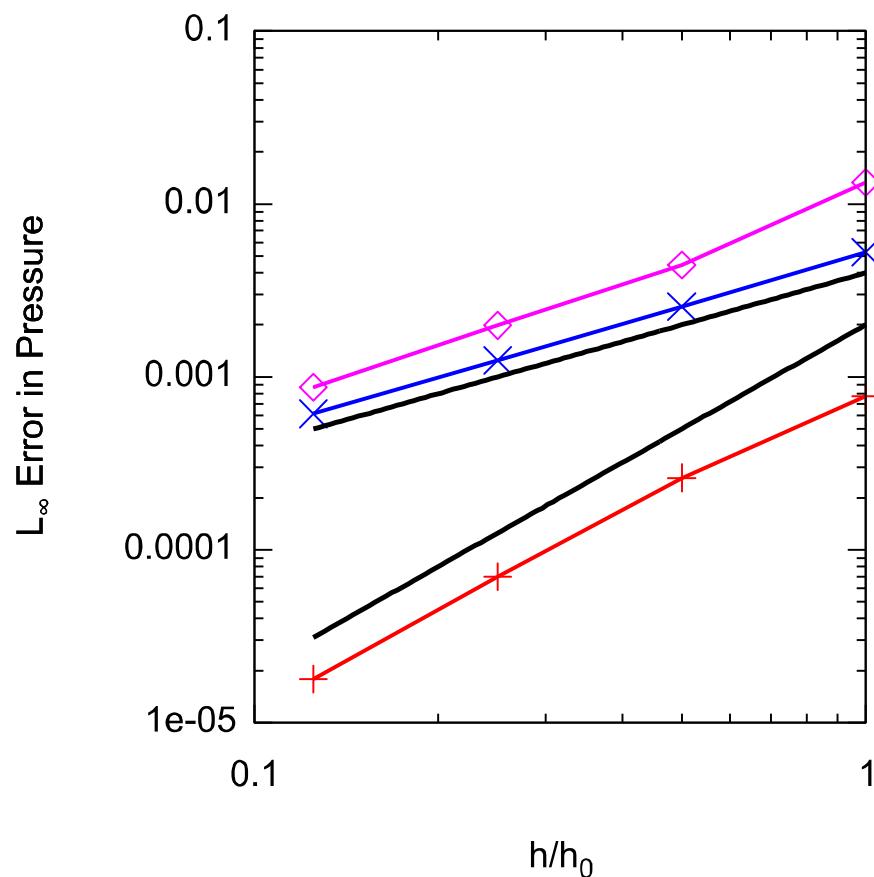
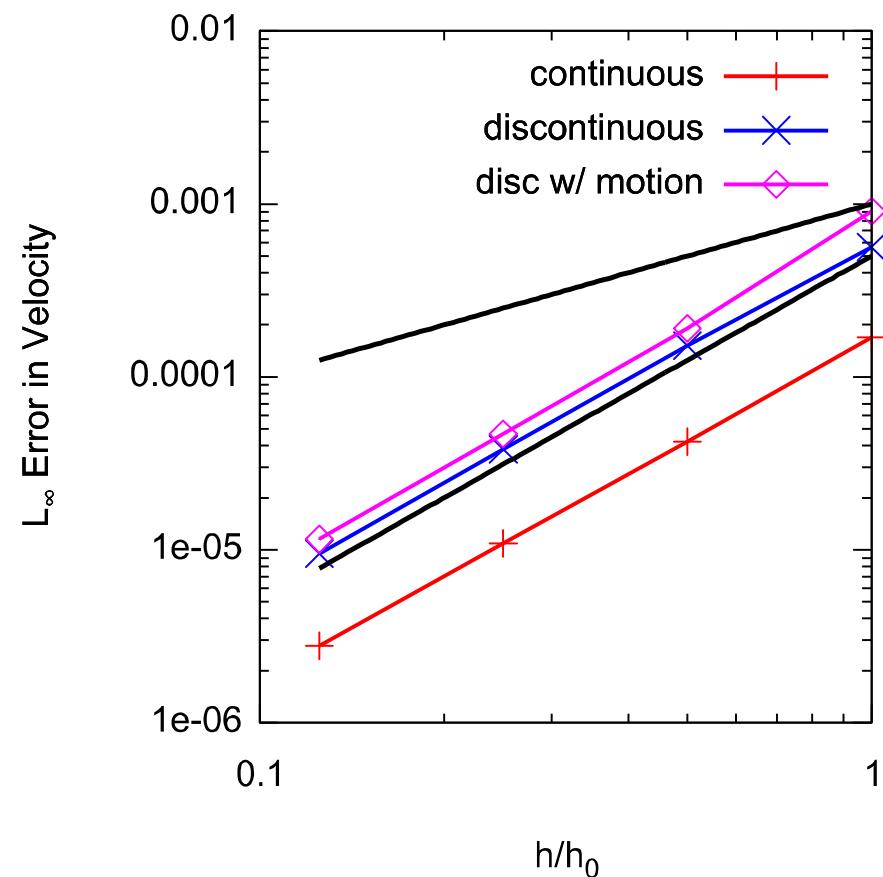
Taylor Vortex Verification



Taylor Vortex Verification



Taylor Vortex Verification



Conclusions

- resonance
 - Poiseuille
 - Couette
- rectified motion
- dynamic model
- ALE simulations
 - modes
 - amplitude limited
- sliding mesh scheme

