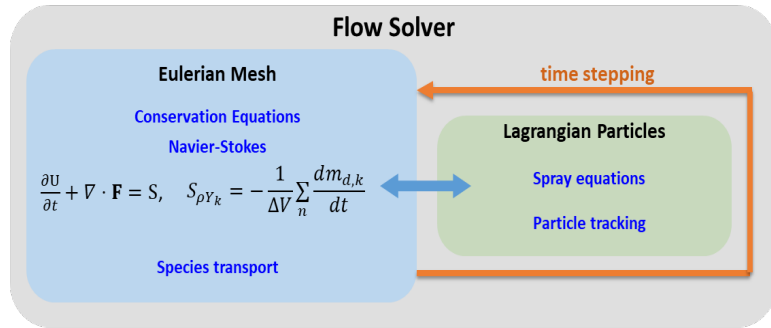


室内環境におけるウイルス飛沫感染の予測とその対策 ：富岳大規模解析に向けたケーススタディ

(1) 飛沫モデルの開発

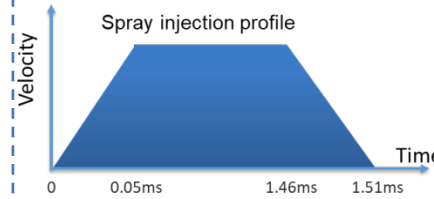
- 飛沫モデルには自動車エンジン内燃焼に用いる噴霧モデルを改良

気流・飛沫連成シミュレーションと飛沫モデルの概要

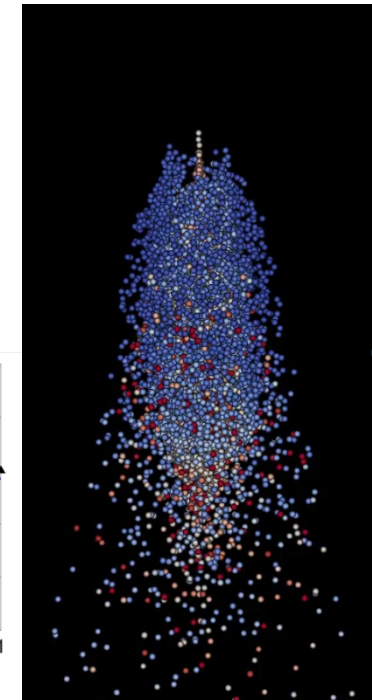


\bar{W} - Average molecular wt of the gas phase
 W_V - Molecular wt of water vapor
 P_{sat} - Saturated vapor pressure
 $Y_{V,s}$ - Vapor surface mass fraction
 Y_V - mass fraction of vapor in the far field.
 $X_{V,s}$ - Mole fraction of vapor at droplet surface
 Sc - Schmidt number
 Pr - Prandtl number

モデルの検証 (自動車エンジン噴霧モデル)



Ambient Condition		
Ambient Gas	Nitrogen	
T_a [K]	500	
P_a [MPa]	1.0	
Injection Condition		
Fuel	p-Xylene	MEK
Injector	Single Hole	
Hole Diameter [mm]	0.15	
Injection Pressure [MPa]	10	
Injection Duration [ms]	1.51	
Injection Quantity [mg]	1.68	1.78



Particle Motion Model

$$\frac{d\mathbf{x}_d}{dt} = \mathbf{u}_d, \quad \frac{d\mathbf{u}_d}{dt} = \frac{6}{8} \frac{\rho_g}{d_d \rho_d} |\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{u}_d| (\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{u}_d) C_d$$

$$C_d = \begin{cases} 0.424 & Re_p > 1000 \\ \frac{24}{Re_p} \left(1 + \frac{1}{6} Re_p^{2/3}\right) & Re_p \leq 1000 \end{cases}$$

$$Re_p = \frac{\rho_g |\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{u}_d| d_d}{\mu}$$

Evaporation Model

$$\frac{dT_d}{dt} = \frac{Nu}{3Pr} \left(\frac{c_p}{c_l}\right) \left(\frac{f_2}{\tau_d}\right) (T - T_d) \frac{1}{m_d} \left(\frac{dm_d}{dt}\right) \frac{L_V}{c_{p,d}}$$

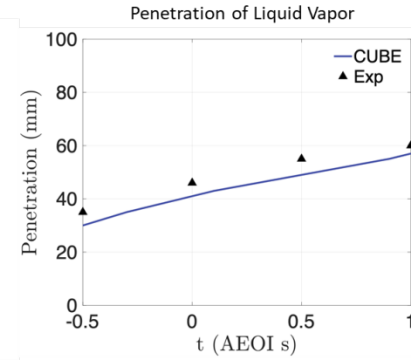
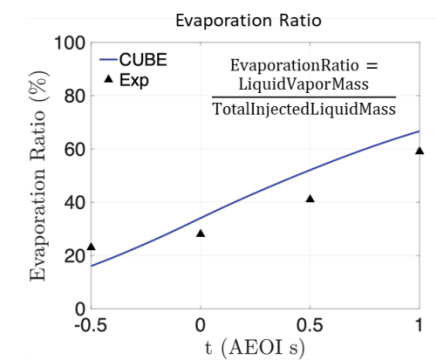
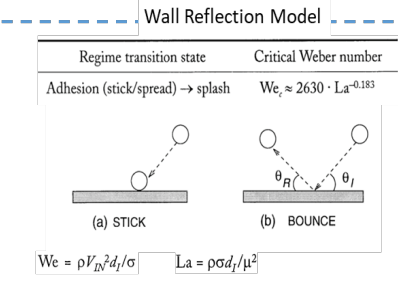
$$\dot{m}_d = -\frac{m_d}{\tau_d} \left(\frac{Sh}{3Sc}\right) \ln(1 + B_M)$$

$$Nu = 2 + 0.552 Re_s^{1/2} Pr^{1/3}$$

$$Sh = 2 + 0.55 Re_s^{1/2} Sc^{1/3}$$

$$B_M = \frac{Y_{V,s} - Y_V}{1 - Y_{V,s}}, \quad \tau_d = \frac{\rho_a d_d^2}{18\mu}$$

$$Y_{V,s} = \frac{X_{V,s}}{X_{V,s} + (1 - X_{V,s})\bar{W}/W_V}, \quad X_{V,s} = \frac{P_{sat}}{P}$$



(2) 発話・歌唱・咳モデルの開発

- 飛沫粒径分布と呼気流量の時間変化を境界条件として設定
- 会話, 歌唱はone, two, ..., tenを5.5秒で発話し, それを繰り返す

