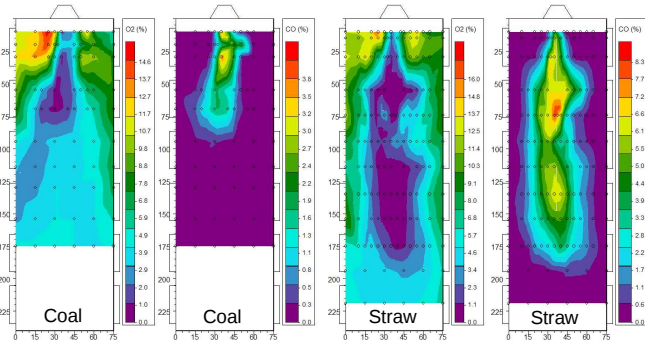


Comparison of Two Mixing Models with Experimental Solid-Fuel, Swirl-Stabilized Flame Data

Brad Damstedt, Justin Jones, Craig Christensen, Chris Johnson, Tom Jones, Mads Muff, Dale Tree, Larry Baxter
Brigham Young University – 2007

Objective: Compare relative merits of the assumed form Gaussian pdf mixing model with a newly formulated model using dual-delta functions

Experimental Data



Experimental data maps showing O₂ and CO fields for coal and straw low-NO_x flames. Other data, including CO₂, H₂O, CH₄, C₂H₂, C₂H₄, NO, NH₃, and HCN, as well as similar data sets for other fuels can be found at: <http://etd.byu.edu>

Flame vs. Flamelet

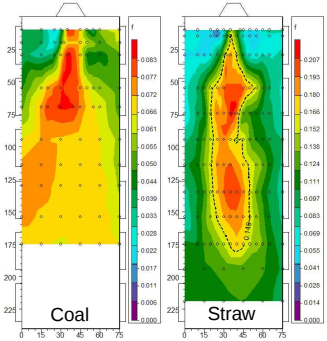
Flamelet: Individual reacting eddy. Fuel particles and volatile off-gases surrounded by a thin, reacting membrane (flame sheet).

Flame: Ensemble of many flamelets.

Flamelets intermittently fluctuating through a sampling volume give rise to super-equilibrium CO/O₂ mixtures.

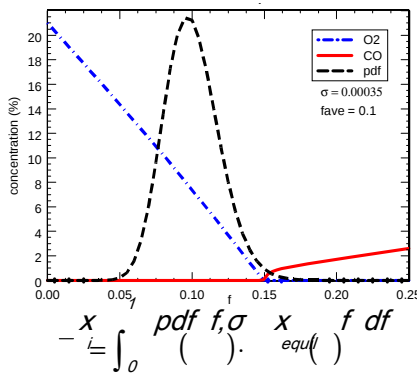
How to model this?

Mixture fraction

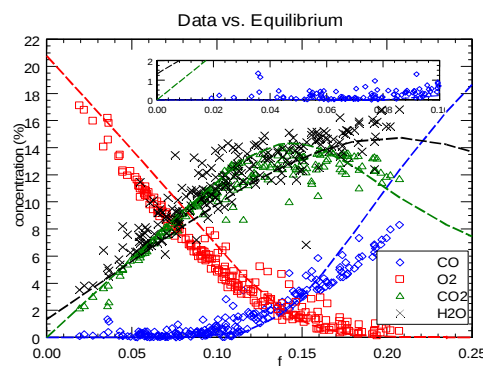


$$\bar{f} = \frac{m_f}{m_{tot}} = \frac{MW_c \cdot \sum x_i \cdot \xi_i}{MW_{tot} \cdot y_c}$$

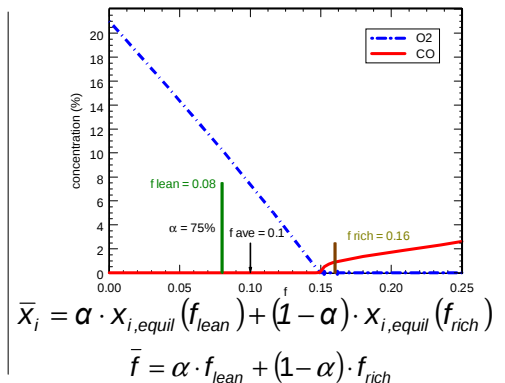
Assumed form Gaussian pdf



Model Formulation

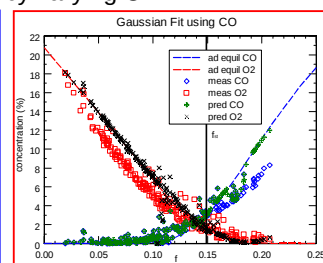
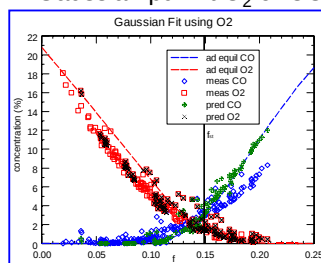
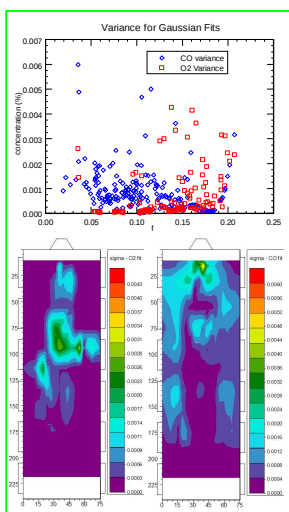


Dual Delta Function (DDF)



Approach: Fit the experimental data by varying the model parameters

Assumed form Gaussian pdf: fit O₂ or CO by varying σ



O₂ fit gives poor CO estimates – no intermittency

CO fit gives poor O₂ estimates

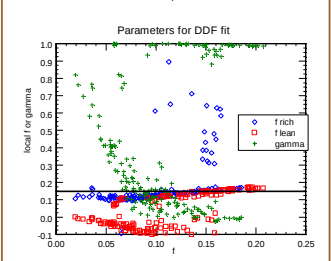
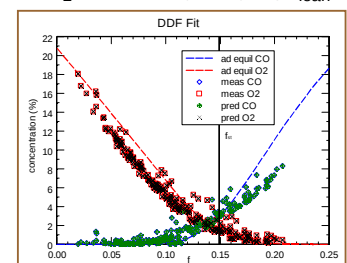
σ_{O_2} and σ_{CO} are different, show different spatial trends

DDF fits O₂ and CO well, but uses physically impossible parameters

Both models are unsatisfactory in estimating intermittency

Recommendations: Vary off-gas composition and temperature, incorporate solid carbon (soot) effects

DDF: fit O₂ and CO by varying f_{lean} and f_{rich}



Acknowledgements: DONG Energy