

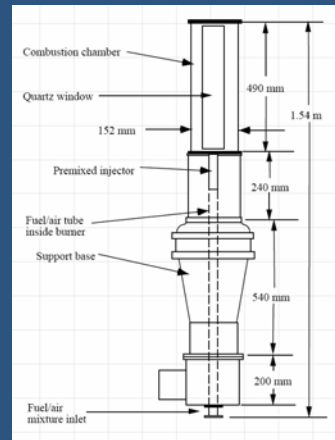
Laser Diagnostic Measurements in the Laboratory-Scale Gas Turbine Combustor

Ralph Price, Thomas Fletcher, and Paul Hedman
Brigham Young University

Introduction

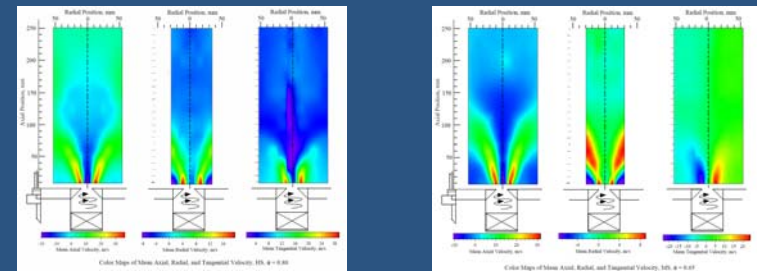
- Data were taken in a combustor using advanced laser diagnostics.
- Combustor operated at four conditions: two lean equivalence ratios ($\Phi=0.65, 0.80$) and two swirls ($SN=0.74, 1.29$).
- Data include velocities (axial, radial, tangential), temperatures, and OH species concentrations.
- Data was taken using Laser Doppler Anemometry (LDA) for velocity, Coherent Anti-Stokes Raman Spectroscopy (CARS) for temperature, and Planar Laser-Induced Fluorescence (PLIF) for OH concentration.

Combustor Facility



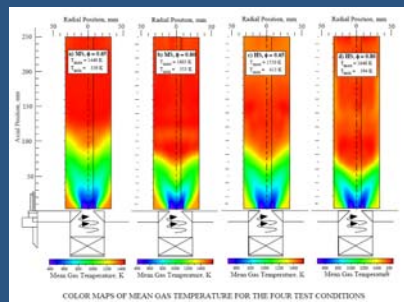
LDA Velocity Data

- Laser Doppler Anemometry (LDA) was used to measure velocities.
- Axial, radial, and tangential velocities were measured.
- Velocity data show the existence of both a central recirculation zone (CRZ) and a side recirculation zone (SRZ).
- These data also show that increasing the swirl increases peak radial and tangential velocities.



CARS Temperature Data

- Coherent Anti-Stokes Raman Spectroscopy (CARS) was used to measure temperatures.
- Temperature data show that both the CRZ and SRZ are effective.
- Temperature data show that increased swirl shortens the flame.
- The temperature data also show that increasing the equivalence ratio shortens the flame and increases the peak temperature.
- Temperature data show that the SRZ is more effective for the lower swirl condition.



PLIF OH Concentration Data

- Planar Laser-Induced Fluorescence (PLIF) was used to measure relative OH concentrations.
- These relative measurements have not been correlated to actual OH concentrations.
- The instantaneous OH concentration data show the turbulent nature of the flame front.
- The average OH concentrations show that changing the swirl alters the shape of the flame front.
- These data also show that increasing the equivalence ratio decreases the flame length.

