Particle Levitation for Fuels Characterization

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Objectives:

- Establish opaque-particle levitation mechanism
- Observe and model particle reactivity as a function of time, pressure, and gas composition
- Develop *in situ* diagnostics for particle combustion

Experimental Observations:

• Ar⁺, Nd:YAG, and Nd:YVO₄ laser beams oriented in any direction successfully levitate particles

 Particles with higher emissivities and lower densities levitate more easily

• Wide variety of particles successfully levitated, including aluminum and black liquor (pictured)



Trapping Mechanism: Drag force:

• Convective drag force estimates agree with experimental data – see right (data from Mograbi and Bar-Ziv, 2005)

Photon Force:

 Photon force estimates from Amsterdam Discrete Dipole Approximation (ADDA)

 Radial component acts as a restoring force to pull particles to center of beam





Particle Levitation Model:

• Predicts particle temperature and magnitudes of trapping forces:

 $F_{drag} + F_{photon} = F_{mg}$

- Particle temperature is only a function of particle size and emissivity (bottom)
- A given particle reaches the same temperature regardless of beam power
- Drag force dominates trapping mechanism at high emissivities
- Relative importance of photon force decreases as particle size and emissivity increase



Conclusions:

• Particle levitation model quantitatively describes levitation forces – drag force dominates mechanism for high emissivities

Future work:

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• *In situ* tool will measure particle size and temperature during combustion

• Diagnostic may provide cheaper, more accurate, safer, and faster access to gas pressure and composition regimes previously difficult to study

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Model prediction of particle temperature as a function of particle size and emissivity.



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