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Vaporization of Hydrocarbon Fuel Droplet in High Pressure Environments

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Key Words: droplet(), supercritical(), vaporization(), equation of state()

Abstract

A study of high-pressure n-heptane droplet vaporization is conducted with emphasis placed on equilibrium at vapor-liquid interface. General frame of previous rigorous model[1] is retained but tailored for flash equilibrium calculation of vapor-liquid interfacial thermodynamics. The model is based on complete time-dependent conservation equations with a full account of variable properties and vapor-liquid interfacial thermodynamics. The influences of high-pressure phenomena, including ambient gas solubility, thermodynamic non-ideality, and property variation on the droplet evaporation are investigated. The governing equations and associated moving interfacial boundary conditions are solved numerically using a implicit scheme with the preconditioning method and the dual time integration technique. And a parametric study of entire droplet vaporization history as a function of ambient pressure, temperature has been conducted. Some computational results are compared with Sato's experimental data for the validation of calculations. For low ambient temperatures, the droplet lifetime first increases with pressures, then decreases for high pressures. For higher ambient temperatures, the droplet lifetime increase with less amplitude than that of low ambient temperatures, which then decreases with more amplitude than that of low temperatures. The solubility of nitrogen can not be neglected in the high pressure and it becomes higher as the pressure goes up.

f : u_r : u_g : P :	T : r : Y_i : ρ : v : l :
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 *

i :
 r :

Soave-Redlich Kwong

8 :

1.

가 ,

2.

가

가

가

μm

(matching condition)

가

가

가

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial E}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial E_v}{\partial r} - u_g \frac{\partial Q}{\partial r} = S \tag{1}$$

Spalding[1]

Lazar

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} \rho \\ \rho u_r \\ \rho e_i \\ \rho Y_i \end{bmatrix} E = \begin{bmatrix} \rho u_r \\ \rho u_r^2 + p \\ (\rho e_i + p)u_r \\ \rho u_r Y_i \end{bmatrix} E_v = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \tau_{rr} \\ -q_e \\ -q_{m,1} \end{bmatrix} S = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \tag{2}$$

Faeth[2] RK-EOS

Curtis Farrel[3] PR-EOS

ρ, u_r, u_g, p, Y_i

Hsieh[4],

Shuen[5] SRK-EOS

e_i, τ_{rr}

n-pentane

가 가

(1)

Lafon[6]

가

(1)

가

가

3.

Hsieh[4] Newton-Rhapson

Lee[8]

가

Soave-Redlich-Kwong

가

n-heptane

$$(T_L = T_v, P_L = P_v, f_{iL} = f_{iV}).$$

V

300K

0.1mm,

가

L

, f_i

Sato

n-heptane

[7].

Table1

(equivalence ratio)

Table1. Critical properties of constituent species

	Mw (g/mole)	Tc (K)	Pc (bar)	Vc (cm ³ /mole)
C ₇ H ₁₆	100	540.3	27.4	432.0
N ₂	28	126.2	33.9	89.8

Rachford-Rice[9]

$$\sum_i (x_i - y_i) = 0$$

가 [7]

$$f(L^*) = \sum_i \frac{z_i(1 - K_i)}{K_i + L^*(1 - K_i)} = 0 \quad (3)$$

, K_i x_i , y_i , z_i i , L^*

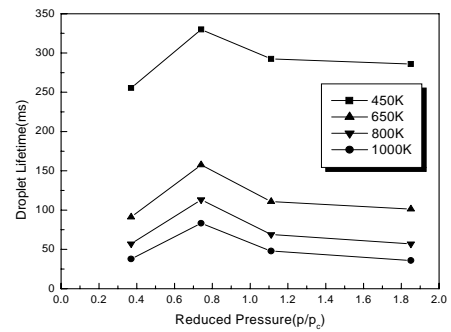


Fig.1 Droplet lifetime as a function of the reduced pressure for different ambient temperatures; T₀=300K; D₀=100μm

Fig.1 n-heptane

가 가

0.8

가

0.8

가

1000K

1.8

0.4

Takahasi [10]

Hsieh[4]

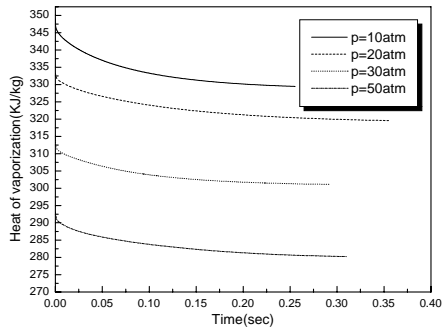
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Fig.2

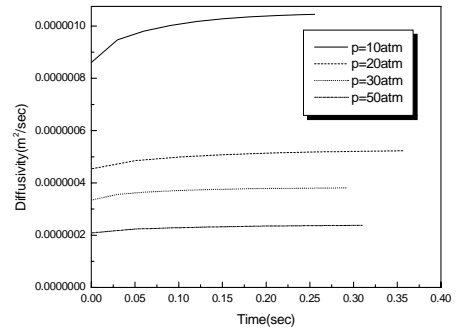
4.

가

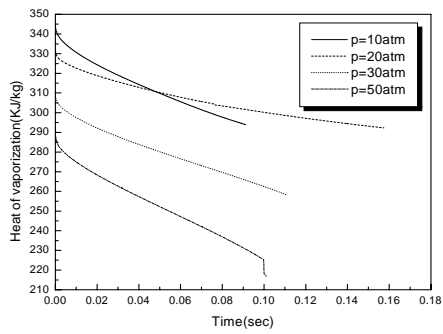
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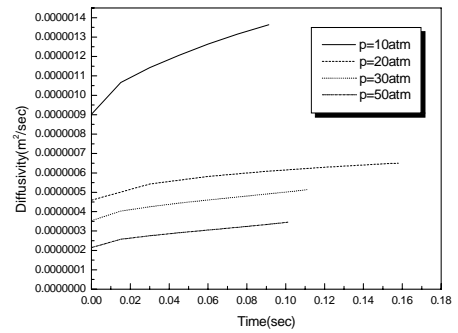
(a) T=450K



(a) T=450K



(b) T=650K



(b) T=650K

Fig2. Time variation of latent heat of vaporization at various pressures

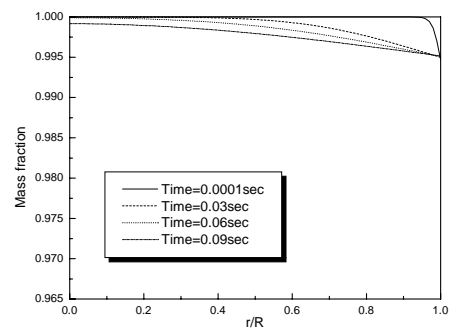
Fig3. Time variation of diffusivity at various pressures

Fig.3 가

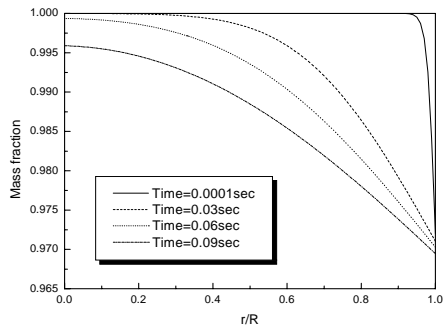
10 20
가
20

Fig.4 가

50 10 n-heptane

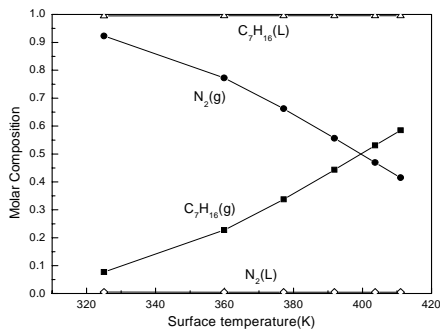


(a) P=10atm, T=650K

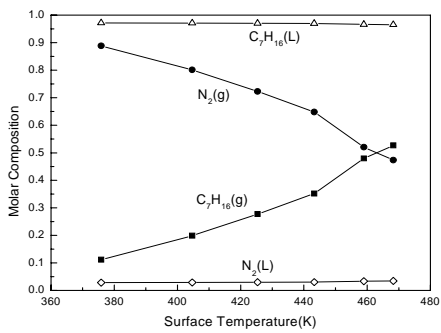


(b) P=50atm, T=650K

Fig4. Time variation of n-heptane mass fraction in the droplet at different pressure



(a) P=10atm, T=800K



(b) P=50atm, T=800K

Fig5. Variation of liquid and gas species mole fraction with surface temperature at droplet surface

Fig.5 가 800K

가

n-heptane

가

가

가

Fig.6
50

10 , 가 669K
가 493K

Sato

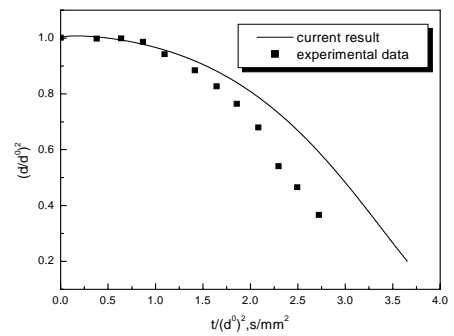
n-heptane

[9-10]

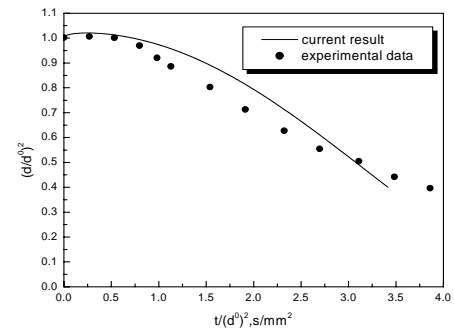
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quartz fiber

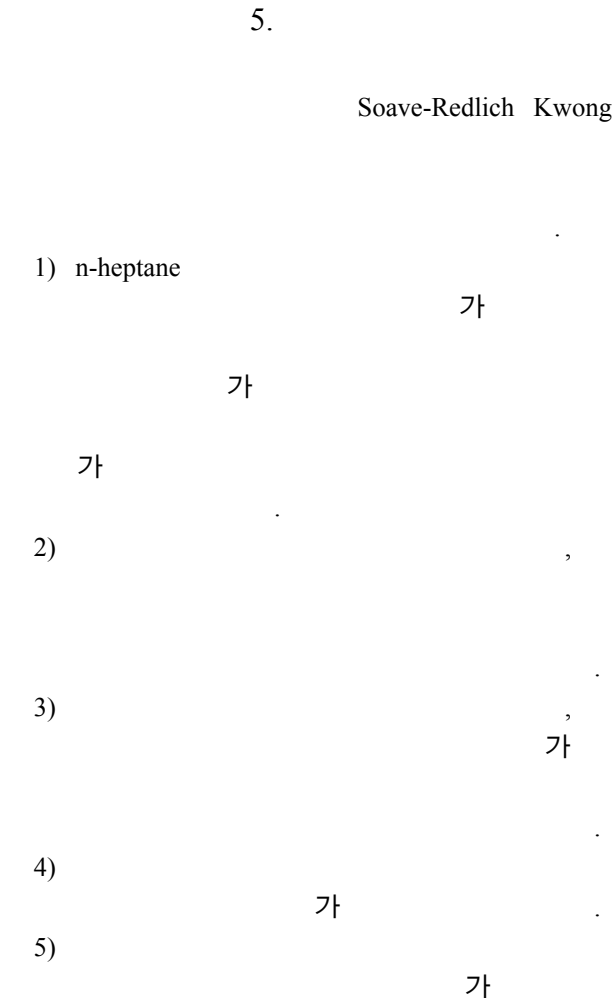


(a) P=10atm, T=669K



(b) P=50atm, T=493K

Fig.6 Comparisons of numerical and experimental results of n-heptane droplet vaporization in nitrogen environments



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