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## Reactants Transport Mechanism in Counterflow Nonpremixed Flame Perturbed by a Vortex

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**Key Words :** Flame-vortex Interaction( ), Counterflow Flame( ),  
Nonpremixed Flame( ), Vortex( )

### Abstract

A two-dimensional direct numerical simulation is performed to investigate the flame structure of CH<sub>4</sub>/N<sub>2</sub>-Air counterflow nonpremixed flame interacting with a single vortex. The detailed transport properties and a modified 16-step augmented reduced mechanism based on Miller and Bowman's detailed chemistry are adopted in this calculation. The results show that an initially flat stagnation plane, where an axial velocity is zero, is deformed into a complex-shaped plane, and an initial stagnation point is moved far away from vortex head when the counterflow field is perturbed by the vortex. It is noted that the movement of stagnation point can alter the mechanism of reactants (fuel and oxidizer) fluxes into the flame surface, and then can alter the flame structure.

1.

.

,

가 ,

.

가 .

1

H<sub>2</sub>/N<sub>2</sub>

,

가

(1-3)

H<sub>2</sub>

(Preferential diffusion)

(Annular)

, CH<sub>4</sub>

, Katta

(4)

†

가

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H<sub>2</sub>

, CH<sub>4</sub>

가

(Diffusive-reactive layer)

(5)

CH<sub>4</sub>

2.

2.1

(Low-Mach number approximation)<sup>(6)</sup>

(1)~(5)

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{u}) = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial (\rho \mathbf{u})}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{u} \mathbf{u}) = -\nabla p_1 + (\rho - \rho_0) \mathbf{g} + \nabla \cdot \mu \left[ (\nabla \mathbf{u}) + (\nabla \mathbf{u})^T - \frac{2}{3} (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}) \mathbf{I} \right] \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial (\rho Y_i)}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{u} Y_i) = \nabla \cdot (\rho D_{im} \nabla Y_i) + W_i \dot{\omega}_i, \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, N) \quad (3)$$

$$\rho c_p \left( \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla T \right) = \nabla \cdot (\lambda \nabla T) - \sum_{i=1}^N W_i h_i^0 \dot{\omega}_i + \rho \sum_{i=1}^N (c_{pi} D_{im} \nabla Y_i \cdot \nabla T) \quad (4)$$

$$p_0 = \rho R_0 T \sum_{i=1}^N \left( \frac{Y_i}{W_i} \right) \quad (5)$$

$p_0$   $p_1$   
(Thermodynamic pressure) (Dynamic pressure)

Soret Dufour

CHEMKIN-II<sup>(7)</sup> TRANFIT Package

(8)

2.2

QUICK<sup>(9)</sup>,

2

Najm

(Predictor-Corrector method)<sup>(10)</sup>

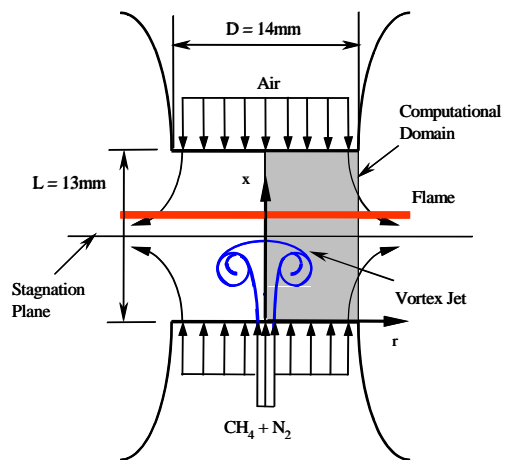
Adams-Bashforth

Quasi-Crank-Nicolson

Adams-Bashforth

HSMAC (Highly Simplified Marker And Cell)<sup>(11)</sup>

(12)



**Fig. 1** Schematic of computational geometry and numerical layout for the interaction of counterflow nonpremixed flame and a single vortex.

**Table 1** Fuel and air-side nozzle inlet boundary conditions for steady counterflow flame

	Component (Mole Fraction)	Velocity (m/sec)	Temperature (K)
Fuel	$X_{CH_4} = 0.23$ $X_{N_2} = 0.77$	0.255	298
Air	$X_{O_2} = 0.23$ $X_{N_2} = 0.77$	0.255	298

2.3

Sung

(13)

Fig. 1

(L) 13mm,

(D) 14mm  
CH<sub>4</sub>/N<sub>2</sub>-

x × r = 13mm × 7mm

Table 1

$N_x \times N_r = 260 \times 70$

0.05mm

0.05mm

가

가

Miller

Bowman

(MB-Full)

ARM(Augmented reduced mechanism)<sup>(14)</sup>

MB-ARM 20

16

가

(15)

ARM

가

(Stiff)

$\Delta t = 0.1 \mu\text{sec}$

$\Delta t = 0.2 \mu\text{sec}$

KISTI

SMP Cluster

CPU

600 CPU

60 CPU

2.4

가

가

(Regime)

가

가

(Spectral diagram)

Fig. 2

Thévenin

(16)

$R_H, \delta_f, U_T$

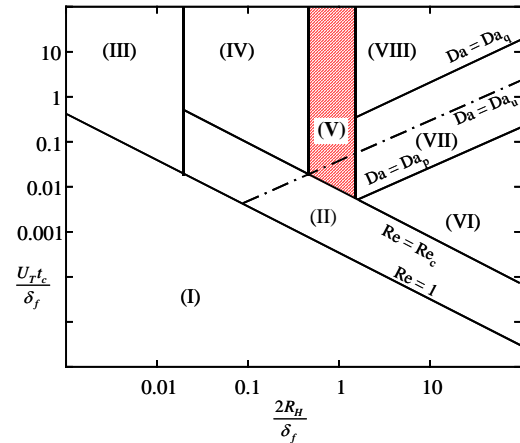
$t_c$

$2R_H / \delta_f$

$U_T t_c / \delta_f$  가

Fig. 2

(I) ~ (VIII)



**Fig. 2** Spectral diagram for the nonpremixed flame-vortex interaction (log-log scale)<sup>(16)</sup>.

(16)

2mm  
5m/s Top-hat

$\delta_f \approx 1/|\nabla Z|_{st} \approx 5.54 \text{ mm}$   
 $R_H = 1.9 \sim 2.1 \text{ mm}$ ,  $R_H = 2.0 \sim 2.3 \text{ mm}$

Fig. 2

$2R_H / \delta_f = 0.71 \sim 0.82$  가  
 $2R_H / \delta_f < 2.0$  가  
 Spectral diagram  
 $0.69 \sim 0.77$   
 $0.5 <$   
 (V)  
 $(U_r)$  가 (+)

가  
가

3.

Fig. 3

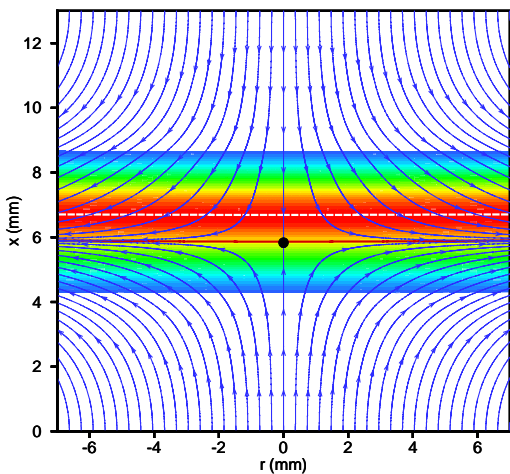


Fig. 3 Parameters related with flow field; velocity vectors, stream lines with temperature distribution for steady flame (no vortex, symbol : stagnation point).

가 0

(Transport mechanism)

(Mass flux)

Fig. 4

(6) (7)  
 $(u)$   
 $(+)$  가  
 $(+)$  가  
 $(+)$  가  
 $(+)$  가 (+)

Fig. 4

$$C_x = \rho u Y_i \quad (i = \text{CH}_4, \text{O}_2) \quad (6)$$

$$D_x = -\rho D_{im} \frac{dY_i}{dx} \quad (i = \text{CH}_4, \text{O}_2) \quad (7)$$

Fig. 3 2 Fig. 4

( )

(x=6.67mm)

(x=5.87mm)

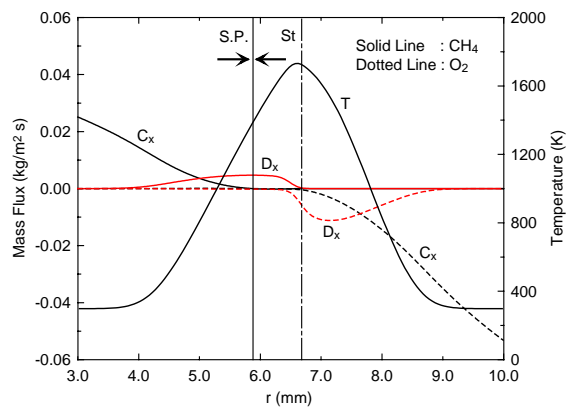
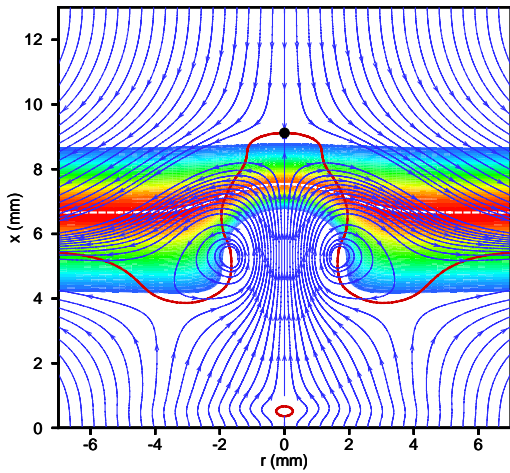


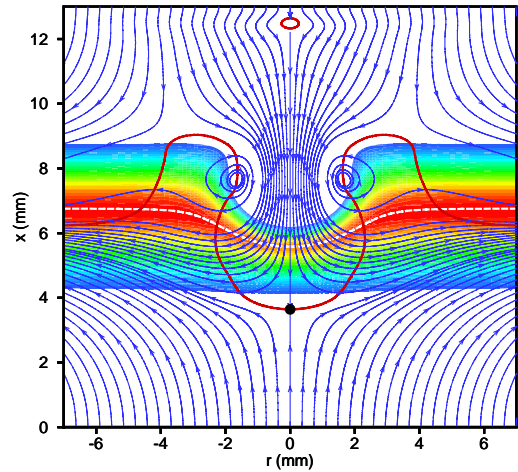
Fig. 4 Mass flux budget and temperature profile at the centerline for steady flame (vertical solid line : stagnation point, vertical dashed-dotted line : stoichiometric location, bold arrow : flow direction).

가  
 가  
 (Mechanism)  
 CH<sub>4</sub> O<sub>2</sub>  
 O<sub>2</sub> 가

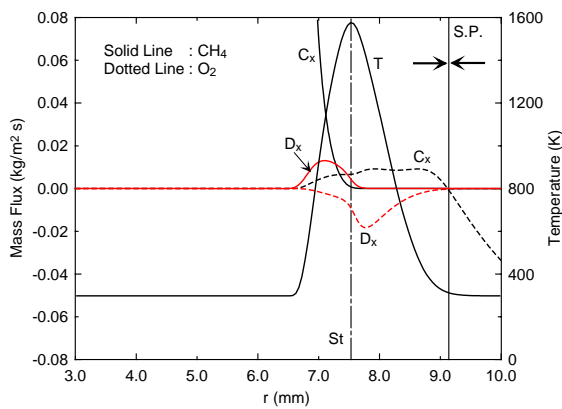
O<sub>2</sub>  
 Fig. 5~6  
 Fig. 3~4  
 Fig. 6  
 CH<sub>4</sub>  
 x=5.35mm  
 0.75kg/m<sup>2</sup>s 가  
 0.08kg/m<sup>2</sup>s  
 가 0



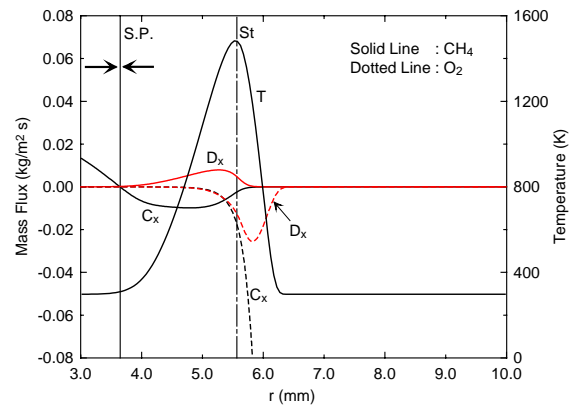
**Fig. 5** Parameters related with flow field; velocity vectors, stream lines with temperature distribution for the case of fuel-side vortex at 2.8ms ( $v_{jet} = 5\text{m/s}$ , symbol : stagnation point).



**Fig. 7** Parameters related with flow field; velocity vectors, stream lines with temperature distribution for the case of air-side vortex at 2.8ms ( $v_{jet} = 5\text{m/s}$ , symbol : stagnation point).



**Fig. 6** Mass flux budget and temperature profile at the centerline for the case of fuel-side vortex at 2.8ms (vertical solid line : stagnation point, vertical dashed -dotted line : stoichiometric location, bold arrow : flow direction).



**Fig. 8** Mass flux budget and temperature profile at the centerline for the case of air-side vortex at 2.8ms (vertical solid line : stagnation point, vertical dashed -dotted line : stoichiometric location, bold arrow : flow direction).

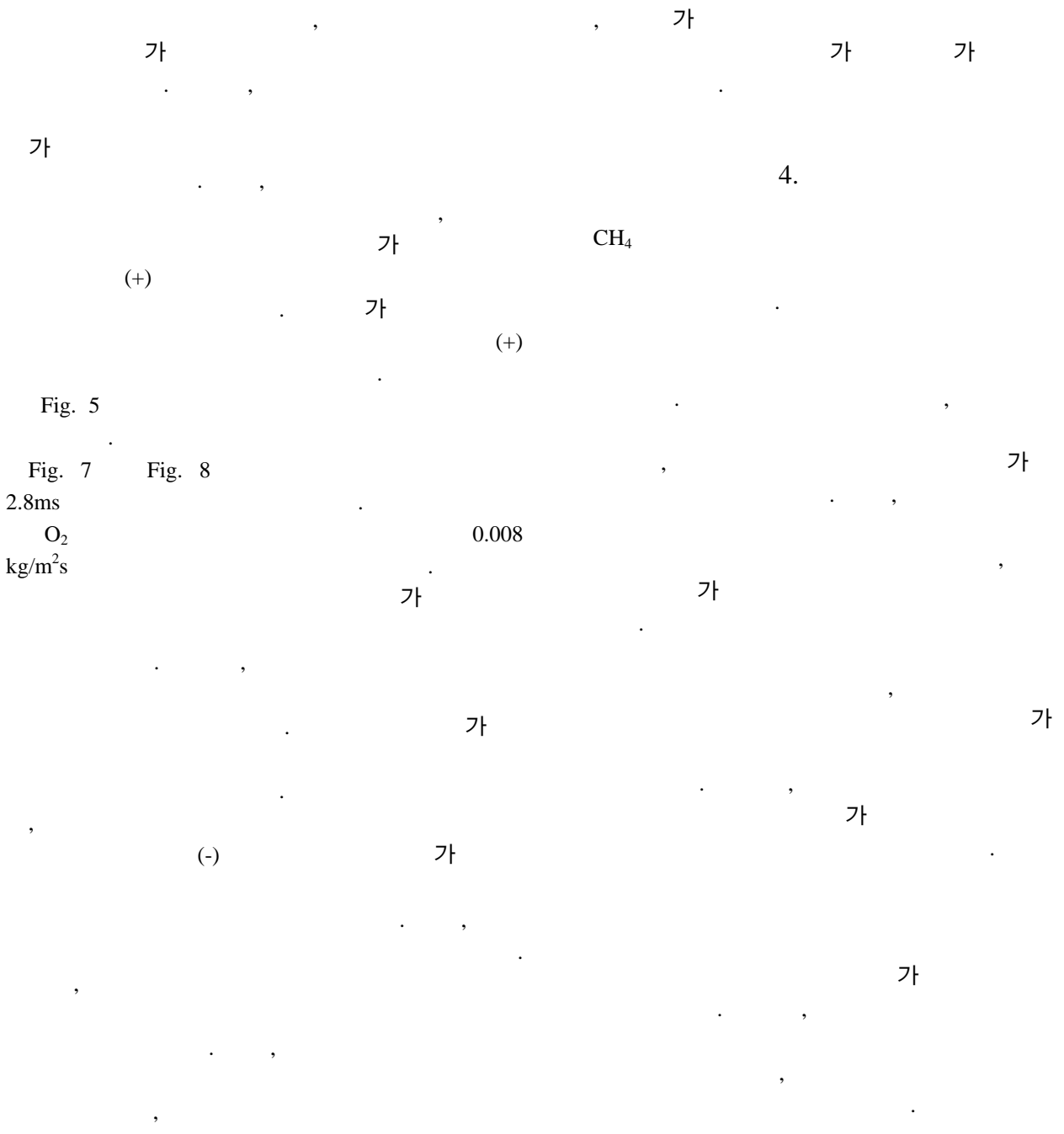


Fig. 3~8

(Combustion Engineering Research Center)

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