

H₂/HCl/Air

NO_x

HCl

* . † . †

The Effect of HCl on the NO_x Reduction in H₂/HCl/Air Premixed Flame

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Key Words : flame speed (), EINO (NO), chemical effect ()

Abstract

Numerical simulations of freely propagating flames burning H₂/HCl/Air mixtures are performed at atmospheric pressure in order to understand the effect of HCl on the NO_x reduction. A chemical kinetic mechanism is developed, which involves 26 gas-phase species and 99 reactions. Under several equivalence ratios the flame speeds are calculated and compared with those obtained from the experiments, the results of which is in good agreement. As HCl is added into H₂/Air flame as additive, its chemical effect causes the reduction of radicals (H, OH, and O), and then the decrease of the net rate of NO production. It is found that the chemical effect of additive has much more influence on the reduction of EINO than its physical effect.

1.

, , , , , (reburning), 가 , [1], (NO_x) (NO), (NO₂), [1, N₂O , , , 4]. ([1]. 60 가 ,) NO_x NO_x NO 5 가 [2, 3]. SNCR(selective non-catalytic reduction), SCR (selective catalytic reduction) NO_x [5].

†

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NO [6]. Zeldovich (extended Zeldovich mechanism) 가 , NO (radical)

(O, H OH) H₂-O₂ 가 26 99 (Ar
 H + O₂ = OH + O [7].) Ref.
 가 13 Ref. 15
 가 가 가 가
 NO 100 - 150
 가 가 가 Ar 0
 300K, 1
 NO
 가 (inhabitor) 3.
 H₂/HCl/Air Cl/H 가 1
 (H) Cl₂
 (chain branching reaction) H + O₂ [16] 1 H₂/HCl/Air
 = OH + O (global reaction)
 (O₂)
 (HX X₂, X
)
 (activation energy) 가 가

$$HCl + \frac{1}{R} H_2 + \frac{1}{2R} [O_2 + 3.76 N_2] \textcircled{R}$$

$$\frac{1}{R} H_2O + HCl + \frac{3.76}{2R} N_2$$
 H₂/Air R HCl/H₂ R 0
 H₂/Air , R 0
 가 가 가 가
 HCl HCl 가 가
 CO₂ H₂/Air 가 HCl
 가 가 가 가 10% (R = 0.1) 3가 (R
 = 0.01, 0.05, 0.1)
 가 HCl(
) CO₂ H₂/Air 가
 2.
 RUN-1DL[10, 11]
 H₂/HCl/Air 3.1
 H₂/Air H₂/HCl/Air
 [12] NO_x/HCl [13-15] 6 가

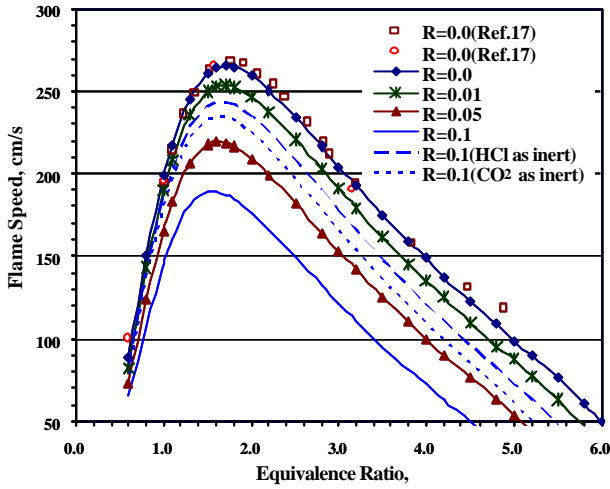


Fig. 1 A comparison of flame speeds for the different flames with respects to equivalence ratio

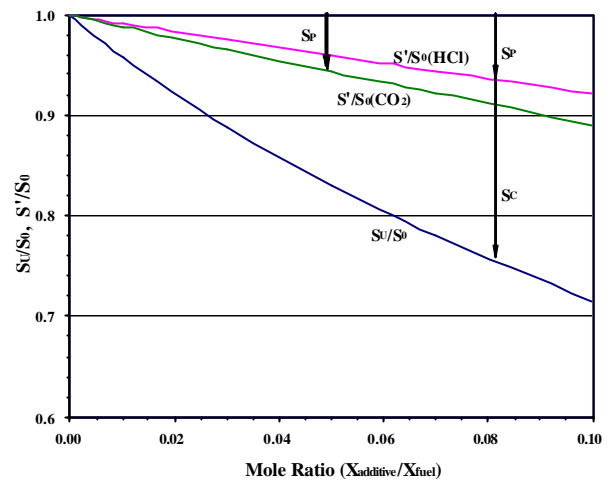


Fig. 2 The physical and chemical components of additive influence on flame speed

Fig. 1

H₂/Air [17]

H₂/Air HCl

가 () 가 , 가

1.6 ,

264 cm/s . R 0.01, 0.05, 0.1

가 253 cm/s, 219 cm/s,

189 cm/s , 가 (

R) 가 가

가 가

가

가 HCl() CO₂

. HCl CO₂

(inert)

(R=0.1) CO₂

HCl 가 CO₂ R=0.01

가가 HCl 가 4 , R=0.1 2.5

CO₂ HCl 가 가 가

(R=0.1) HCl 가

가

가 1.6 H₂/Air

가

Fig. 2 (S_p)

(S_c)

$$S_P = 1 - \frac{S'}{S_0}, \quad S_C = 1 - \frac{(S' - S_U)}{S_0}$$

S 0 가 가

H₂/Air , ' 가 가

가 () ,

u 가 가

가 HCl CO₂ 가 가

가

가 CO₂

가가 HCl 가

. HCl 가

, HCl 가

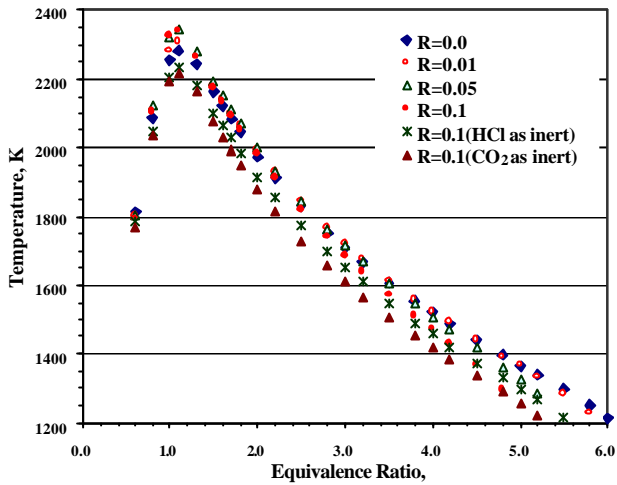


Fig. 3 Temperature for the different flames at the post combustion with respect to equivalence ratio.

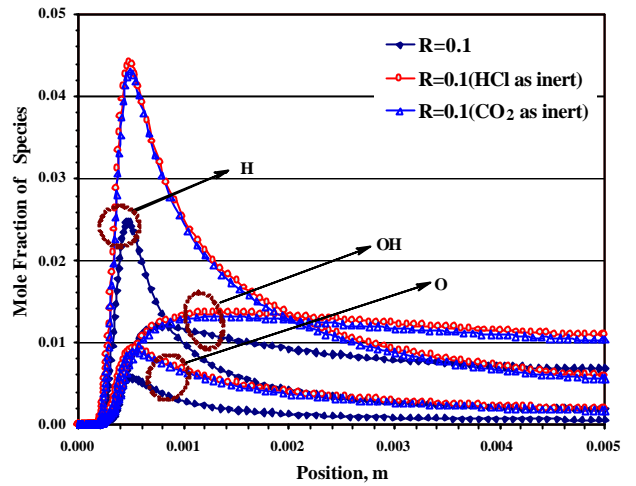


Fig. 4 The concentration profile of radicals for the =1.0 flame adding HCl and CO₂ as additive.

3.2

6 가

Fig. 3

가 1.1

H₂/Air

가

HCl

가

(3 가

38K

70K

1.1

H₂/Air

HCl

가

가

HCl CO₂

가

H₂/Air

70K

CO₂ 가가 HCl

가

가

가

3.3
NO_x

NO
NO

가 가

1 R=0.1 3 가

Fig.4

HCl (

CO₂ 가

가

(H, OH, O)

H₂/Air

가

가 HCl

1.7

Cl

(chain branching reaction)

H+O₂=OH+O

[8,9].

O OH

104.18 103.1 kcal/mole [18])

가 HCl

Fig. 5

1, R = 0.1

6 가

NO (net rate)

가 가

NO

NO

가

NO

HCl

가

가

NO

, 10% HCl 가 NO

3.3

. 1% HCl 가

NO 10% CO₂

10% HCl(

) 가

HCl

HCl

NO

10

가

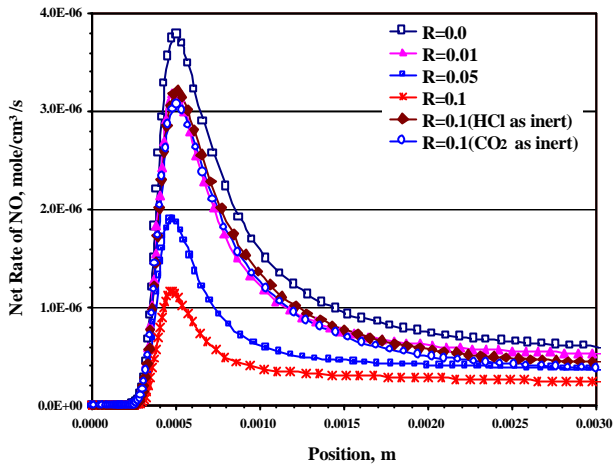


Fig. 5 The net of NO production for the flame adding HCl and CO₂ as additives.

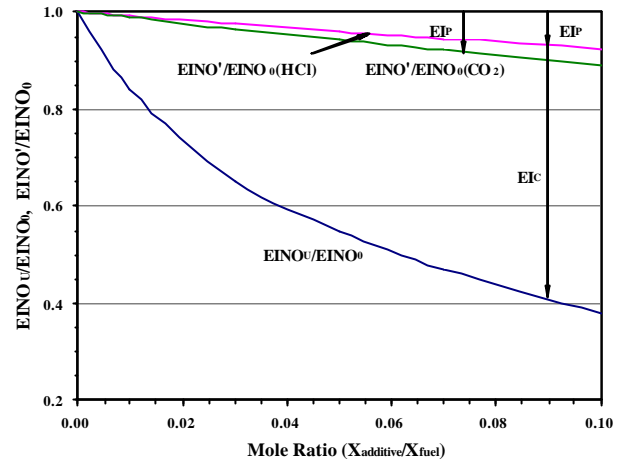


Fig. 6 The physical and chemical components of additive influence on EINO.

3.4 NO

EI_i (Emission Index, EI_i)

$$EI_i = \frac{m_i}{m_F} = \frac{W_i \int_0^L w dx}{-W_{H_2} \int_0^L W_{H_2} dx}$$

m_i , W_i , i , $L (= 0.002 \text{ m})$
(-)가

가 1 H₂/Air EINO 가

Fig. 6 (EI_p)
(EI_c)

$$EI_p = 1 - \frac{EINO'}{EINO_0}, \quad EI_c = \frac{(EINO' - EINO_U)}{EINO_0}$$

가 가 H₂/Air 가
가 가 EINO

CO₂ 가 가 EINO
가

가
EINO
가
가
가
EINO
R=0.01
19, R=0.1
7
가
EINO
가 가

4.

H₂/Air 가

가
HCl CO₂가 가
가 가 H₂/Air

1. H₂/Air 가 HCl

2. HCl 가
H₂/Air

3. 가 HCl 가 , EINO 가 , R=0.01 19 EINO 가 . 2002 21
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