



Module 6: Diffusion Flame

Lecture 31: Overall mass conservation

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Overall mass conservation:

$$\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} (r^2 \rho V) = 0 \quad \text{-----(1)}$$

$\Rightarrow r^2 \dot{m}'' = \text{constant}$ for all r V - bulk velocity; ρ - gas density

Momentum conservation:

$$P = \text{constant}$$

Species conservation:

$$\rho r^2 V \frac{dY_i}{dr} = \rho D \frac{d}{dr} \left(r^2 \frac{dY_i}{dr} \right) + \dot{m}_i''' r^2 \quad \text{-----(2)}$$

$$\rho r^2 V \frac{(C_p T)}{dr} = \frac{k_g}{C_p} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r^2 \frac{C_p T}{dr} \right) + \dot{q}''' r^2 \quad \text{-----(3)}$$

Single step reaction:



T - Temperature; \dot{q}''' - energy release rate due to chemical reaction

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Liquid Fuel Combustion (Contd.)

Fuel, oxidizer and product can be related to heat release rate as follows

$$-\dot{m}_F''' = \frac{-\dot{m}_F'''}{f} = \frac{\dot{m}_P'''}{1+f} = \frac{\dot{q}'''}{f\Delta\tilde{H}_c} \quad \text{-----(5)}$$

Rearranging,

$$\dot{q}''' + \Delta\tilde{H}_c \dot{m}_F''' = 0 \quad \text{-----(6)}$$

We can rewrite fuel species conservation equation as,

$$\dot{m}'' r^2 \frac{dY_F}{dr} = \rho D \frac{d}{dr} \left(r^2 \frac{dY_F}{dr} \right) + \dot{m}_F''' r^2 \quad \text{-----(7)}$$

Multiply eq.7 by $\Delta\tilde{H}_c$ and add by eq.3,

$$\dot{m}'' r^2 \frac{d(C_p T)}{dr} + \dot{m}'' r^2 \frac{d(Y_F \Delta\tilde{H}_c)}{dr} = \rho \alpha \frac{d}{dr} \left(r^2 \frac{d(C_p T)}{dr} \right) + \rho D \frac{d}{dr} \left(r^2 \frac{d(Y_F \Delta\tilde{H}_c)}{dr} \right) + r^2 (\dot{q}''' + \dot{m}_F''' \Delta\tilde{H}_c) \quad \text{-----(8)}$$

Here α is the thermal diffusivity ($k_g / \rho C_p$); $\alpha = D (Le = 1)$

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Liquid Fuel Combustion (Contd.)

Using eq.6, eq.8 becomes,

$$\dot{m}'' r^2 \frac{d(C_p T + Y_F \Delta \tilde{H}_C)}{dr} = \rho \alpha \frac{d}{dr} \left(r^2 \frac{d(C_p T + Y_F \Delta \tilde{H}_C)}{dr} \right) \quad \text{-----(9)}$$

Elimination of the non-linear term simplifies the analysis. This simplification is known as Schwab- Zeldovich Transformation.

Dividing eq.9 by $Q_V + \Delta \tilde{H}_C (Y_{Fs} - 1)$,

$$\dot{m}'' r^2 \frac{db_{FT}}{dr} = \rho \alpha \frac{d}{dr} \left(r^2 \frac{db_{FT}}{dr} \right) \quad \text{-----(10)}$$

$$b_{FT} = \frac{C_p T + Y_F \Delta \tilde{H}_C}{Q_V + \Delta H_C (Y_{Fs} - 1)}$$

Q_V – Heat input required for vaporization of droplet
 Y_{Fs} – Mass fraction of species at the surface of the droplet
 $Q_V + \Delta \tilde{H}_V + C_L (Y_{Fs} - 1)$

Conserved variable for oxidizer

$$b_{Ox,T} = \frac{C_p T + Y_{Ox} \Delta \tilde{H}_C}{Q_V + \Delta H_C f Y_{Ox,s}} \quad b_{F,Ox} = \frac{Y_F + Y_{Ox} f}{(Y_{Fs} - 1) + Y_{Ox,s} f}$$

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Liquid Fuel Combustion (Contd.)

General format of all the equations

$$\dot{m}'' r^2 \frac{db}{dr} = \rho \alpha \frac{d}{dr} \left(r^2 \frac{db}{dr} \right) \quad \text{-----(11)}$$

Boundary conditions

$$r = r_s \quad \dot{m}_F'' = \rho \alpha \left(\frac{db}{dr} \right)_{r=r_s} ; \quad r \rightarrow \infty; b = b_\infty$$

Integrating eq.11 twice and applying the boundary conditions,

$$\frac{\dot{m}_F'' r_s^2}{\rho \alpha} \frac{1}{r} = \ln \left(\frac{b_\infty - b_s + 1}{b - b_s + 1} \right) \quad \text{-----(12)}$$

$$\text{At } r = r_s; b = b_\infty$$

By applying boundary condition to Eq. 12, We can have,

$$\dot{m}_F'' = \frac{\rho \alpha}{r_s} \ln(1 + B)$$

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Liquid Fuel Combustion (Contd.)

The transfer number, B is given by

$$B_{F,T} = \frac{C_p(T_\infty - T_s) + \Delta \tilde{H}_C(Y_{F,\infty} - Y_{F,s})}{Q_v + \Delta \tilde{H}_C(Y_{F,s} - 1)}$$
$$B_{Ox,T} = \frac{C_p(T_\infty - T_s) + \Delta \tilde{H}_C(Y_{Ox,\infty} - Y_{Ox,s})}{Q_v + f\Delta \tilde{H}_C(Y_{Ox,s})}$$
$$B_{F,Ox} = \frac{(Y_{F,\infty} - Y_{F,s}) + (Y_{Ox,s} - Y_{Ox,\infty})f}{(Y_{F,s} - 1) + f(Y_{Ox,s})}$$

Values of transfer number, B for some typical fuel:

Combustion in air	B	Combustion in air	B
ISO-Octane	6.41	Kerosene	3.4
Benzene	5.97	Gas oil	2.5
n-Heptane	5.82	Light fuel oil	2.0
Avation gasoline	5.5	Heavy fuel oil	1.7
Automobile gasoline	5.3		