

WSR

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WSR Study of Particle Size, Concentration, and Chemistry near Soot Inception

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Key Words : (Well-Stirred Reactor), (incipient soot), (particle size)

Abstract

The characteristics of soot near the soot inception point for an ethene-air flame was carried out in a WSR (well-stirred reactor). The new sampling tool like the temperature controlled filter system was introduced to minimize the condensation during sampling. The new analysis tools applied include the real time size distribution analysis with the Nano-DMA, particle size by transmission electron microscopy, C/H analysis, g filter analysis, and thermogravimetric analysis using both non-oxidative and oxidative pyrolysis. The WSR can generate young soot particles that can be collected and examined to gain insight into inception. For the current conditions, soot does not form for $\lambda = 1.9$, inception occurs at or before $\lambda = 2.0$, and inception combined with soot surface growth and/or coagulation occurs for $\lambda = 2.1$. The filter samples for $\lambda = 1.9$ are composed of volatile compounds that evolve at relatively low temperatures when heated in the presence or absence of O_2 . The samples collected from the WSR at $\lambda = 2.0$ and $\lambda = 2.1$ are precursor-like in morphology and size. They have higher C/H ratios and lower organic percentages than precursor particles, but they are clearly not fully carbonized soot. The WSR PAH distribution is similar to that in young soot from inverse flames.

1. [2]. PAH 가
Precursor Dobbins
, PAH (polycyclic [3].
aromatic hydrocarbon),
(condensation),
(coagulation), (agglomeration)

[1]. 가
가 PAH NDF (Normal Diffusion Flames)
(incipient soot) IDF (Inverse Diffusion Flames)
PAH [4].

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[5]. WSR

[6]. WSR
 PFR (plug flow reactor)
 WSR
 가
 C/H ratio
 (furnace)
 PAH
 가
 morphology
 TEM
 DMA (Differential Mobility Analyze)
 Nano-
 2.
 WSR 1
 . 250 ml WSR
 [7],
 [8-11]. SiC (silicon carbide) WSR
 5 cm 76 cm Inconel
 PFR
 (hole) . WSR
 가 2
 가 48
 (nominal mixing time)
 (residence time) 1/50
 WSR
 11 ms , 0.22 ms
 , 2 WSR
 TBC (thermal barrier coating)
 WSR

table 1
 (ethene) , 가

1.9	2.1	
210 g/min		
가 1.9	2.1	27 g/min
29.8 g/min		
B-type		가 가
WSR	100K	가

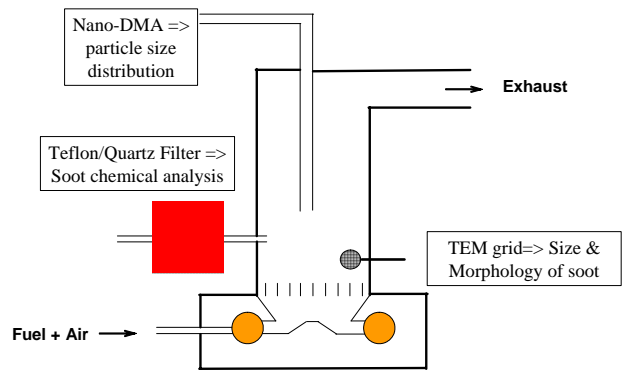


Fig. 1 Schematics of Well-Stirred Reactor and measurements.



Fig. 2 Reactor ring with thermal barrier coating

Table 1. WSR Conditions for ethene-air flame

	Air flow, g/min	Fuel flow, g/min	Temp. K	Resid. time, ms
1.9	210	27.0	1715	11.1
2.0	210	28.4	1656	11.2
2.1	210	29.8	1594	11.4

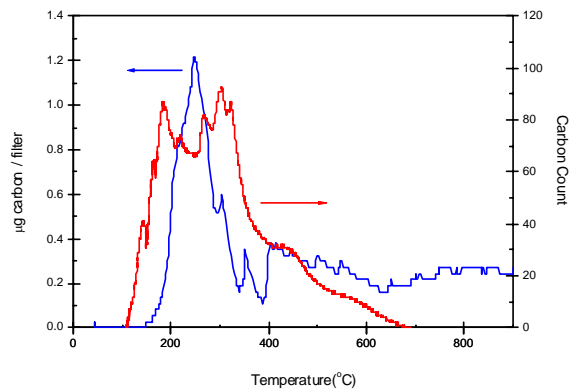
(furnace) 가 PAH $\phi = 2.0$
 (organics) $\phi = 2.0$ (incipient
 (condensation) soot)
 300 °C
 60 °C
 (carbon-burnoff) C/H ratio

	C/H #1	C/H #2	C/H #3	Aver. C/H
1.9	-	-	-	-
2.0	3.5	3.2	-	3.4
2.1	4.1	4.7	4.7	4.5

(thermal
 pyrolysis) [12].

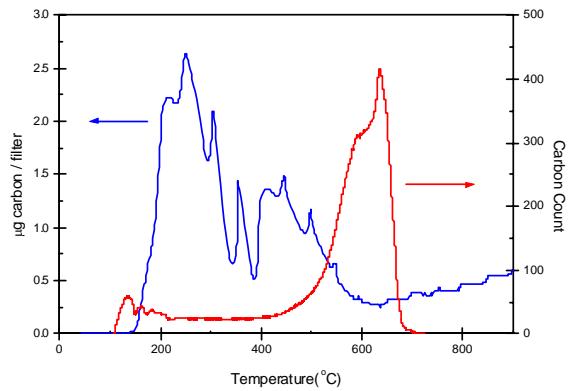
Nano-
 DMA TEM
 가 Nano-DMA
 2 nm 100 nm
 (electrical mobility)
 DMA electrometer CNC (condensation nucleus
 counter) 10
 150 °C
 DMA 가 Nano-

Table 2. C/H Ratios for Ethene Smoke.



(a) $\phi = 1.9$

(thermophoretic) TEM
 (pneumatic driven piston) WSR
 50 ms (micro
 electric spectroscopy) morphology



(b) $\phi = 2.1$

Fig. 3 Smoke Pyrolysis using He and Air. Left and right axis show carbon content from He pyrolysis (blue) and Air pyrolysis (red), respectively.

3.
 3.1
 2
 C/H Analyzer 가 $\phi = 1.9$ C/H ratio
 가
 2
 $\phi = 2.0$ C/H ratio 3.4 $\phi = 2.1$ 4.5
 He 가 $\phi = 1.9$
 He 300 °C 가

3 가
 (carbon burn-off)
 He(Helium) 가
 $\phi = 1.9$
 He 300 °C 가

300 °C 500 °C
 300 °C He
 $\phi=1.9$
 PAH 가
 $\phi=2.1$ 가 He
 $\phi=1.9$ 가 800 °C
 $\phi=2.1$ 가
 C/H ratio
 WSR $\phi=2.0$
 3 (a) (b)
 300 °C 500 °C
 (sub peaks)
 PAH 가
 가
 PAH 가 PAH

250 °C (yield)
 WSR
 PAH
 300 °C
 PAH 가
 3.2

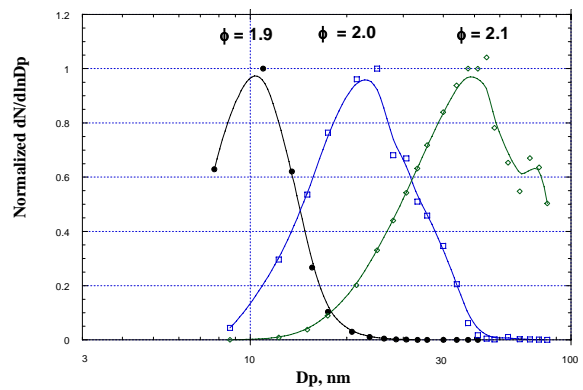


Fig. 5 Nano-DMA Particle Size Distribution.

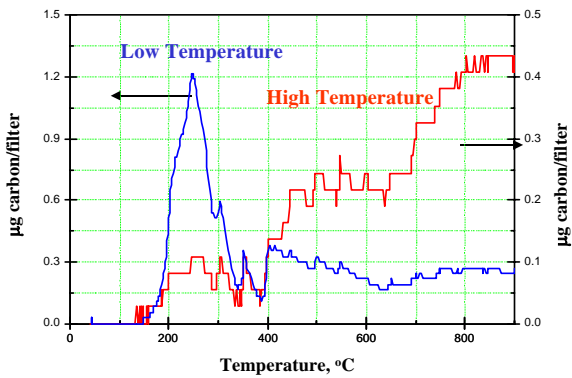
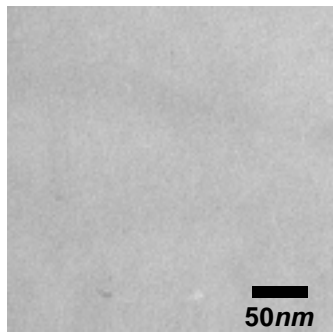


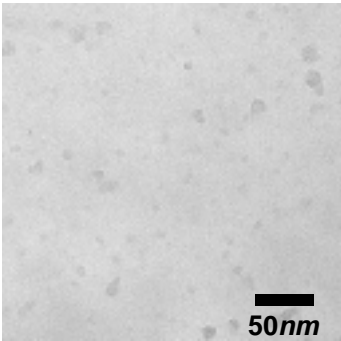
Fig. 4 He pyrolysis data for smoke collected at low and high temperatures for $\phi=1.9$.

Nano-DMA CPC 3 가
 (particle size distribution)
 PFR
 WSR 76cm
 가
 10 nm 50 nm 가
 가
 WSR
 가
 1.9, 2.0, 2.1
 11 nm, 25nm, 51nm 가
 $\phi=2.0$ 2.1
 가
 가 가 (shoulder)
 2
 (primary particle) 가
 (coagulation)

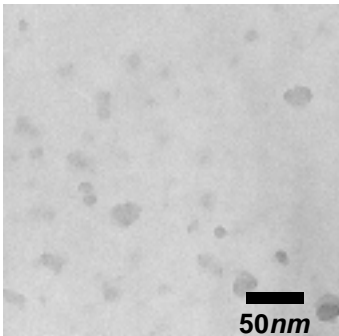
(60 °C) (300 °C)
 4 1.9
 He
 (vapor pressure)
 (organic compounds) 가
 (collection)



(a) $\phi=1.9$



(b) $\phi=2.0$



(c) $\phi=2.1$

Fig. 6 TEM images of soot collected at three equivalence ratios.

WSR 3 가 1 WSR 12 cm
 6 PFR WSR 12 cm
 (resolution) 1.5nm
 1.9 가 8 nm
 , $\phi=2.0$ 가 8 nm
 (D) $4 \text{ nm} < D < 11 \text{ nm}$

가 11 nm , $\phi=2.1$
 (D) $4 \text{ nm} <$
 $D < 18 \text{ nm}$
 가 , 가
 (electron beam) (transparency)
 ,
 (soot precursor)
 [3]. PAH
 가 (liquid-like)
 ,
 [3,4,13,14]. , TEM ϕ
 $=2.0$ $\phi=2.1$
 가 Nano-DMA
 가
 1.9
 Nano-DMA
 가
 80 nm 20 nm
 Nano-DMA TEM
 가 가
 Nano-DMA
 DMA 3 가 PFR
 PFR
 WSR TEM
 (residence time) Nano-DMA
 PFR 가 가
 Nano-DMA
 Nano-DMA
 PAH
 ,
 PAH (super saturation)

(homogeneous nucleation) 가
 10⁹ particles/cm³ 10 가
 4s 가 2 1s 3s -
 가
 4. WSR 가
 PAH
 DMA TEM
 가
 WSR 가
 Nano-DMA PAH 가
 WSR
 (Incipient soot)
 1. / WSR
 2.0
 2. 3.2 - 3.5 C/H ratio 가
 3. 300°C PAH 가
 900°C
 (carbonious soot) , φ
 =2.0 가
 4. Nano-DMA TEM
 22 nm
 8nm
 5. TEM 가
 (non-spherical)

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