

† . \* . \* . \* . \*\* . 鳥居 修一 \*\*\*

## An Experimental Study for Combustion Characteristics of Hydrogen Jet Diffusion Flames

Byong-koog Jung, Tae-young Cho, Kyu-keun Song, Jae-youn Jung,  
Hyung-gon Kim and Shuichi Torii

**Key Words :** hydrogen jet diffusion flame( ), split flame( ), flame reignition phenomenon( ), lift-off( ), blowout( )

### Abstract

The present study deals with the unique characteristics of hydrogen jet diffusion flames, such as split flames and reignition phenomenon. The split flames are composed of a small flamelet on the nozzle rim and a lifted main flame at downstream. When mass flow rates of fuel reach a critical point, a small-sized flamelet is found to remain in the vicinity of the nozzle exit and the flame reignition subsequent to blowout of main flame occurs repeatedly. In this study, the non-luminous hydrogen jet diffusion flames are visualized by using schlieren technique in order to analyze the combustion characteristics of hydrogen jet diffusion flames with focus on the flame reignition phenomenon.

$d$  : (mm)  
 $L$  : (mm)  
 $L_d$  : (mm)  
 $m$  : (kg/s)  
 $p_f$  : (MPa)  
 $X_t$  : (mm)  
 : (mm)  
 : (ms)

1.

(Lift-off) (Blowout)  
(1)-(9)

80%

1000 m/s

(Split

flames),

(Reignition phenomenon) <sup>(10)-(11)</sup>

†

E-mail : jbkoog71@hanmail.com  
 TEL : (063)270-4267 FAX : (063)270-2388

\*\* 가

\*\*\*

Mizutani<sup>(12)</sup>

가

Saima<sup>(13)</sup>

가

가

Vranos<sup>(14)</sup>

/

(150 900 μm)

가

2.

Fig. 1

(236 cm<sup>3</sup>)

(TOYODA, PMS-500k)

2

3kgf/cm<sup>2</sup>

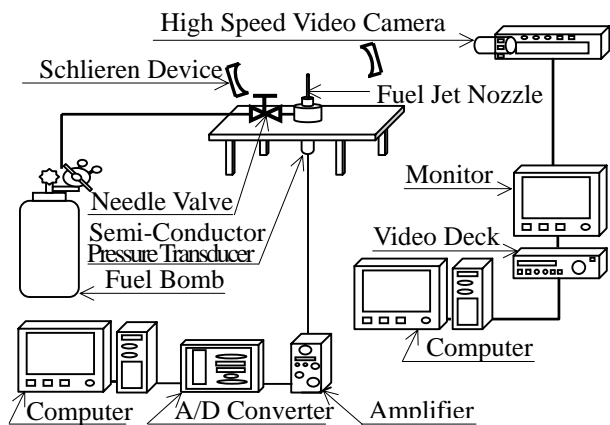


Fig. 1 A schematic diagram of the experimental apparatus

Table 1 Specification of nozzles

$L$ (mm)	$d$ (mm)	(mm)	Reignition
60	0.15	0.09	×
	0.30	0.125	
	0.41	0.15, 0.45, 1.10, 2.30,	
	0.58	0.15	×
	0.90	0.18	×

가

Table 1

$d$ ,

$L$ ,

$\delta$

100 mm

$\infty$

가

가

(NAC,

가 , HSV-500k)

2.8,

, 1

250

[WINROOF]

3.

3.1

가

가 가

Fig. 2

( $d=0.15, 0.30, 0.41, 0.58, 0.90$  mm)

(A)

가

(B)

가

(C)

가

( )

$d=0.41$  mm

$d=0.30$

( )

가

$d=0.15$ mm

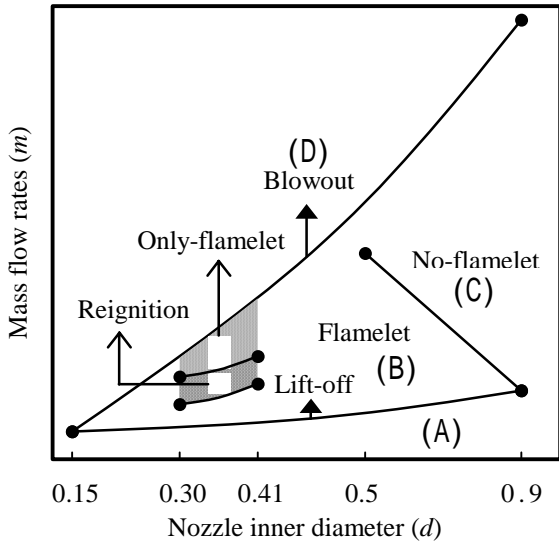


Fig. 2 The stability limits of hydrogen jet diffusion flames against various nozzle inner diameters  $d$

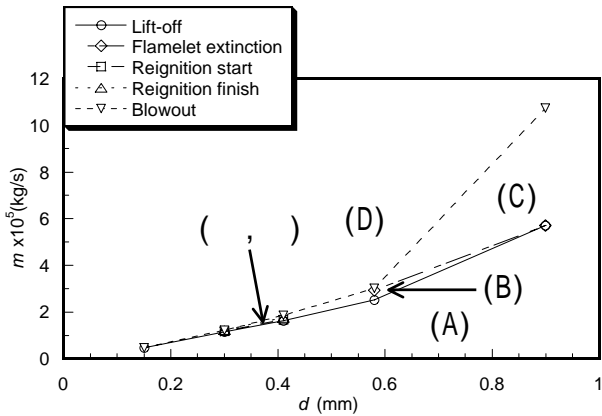
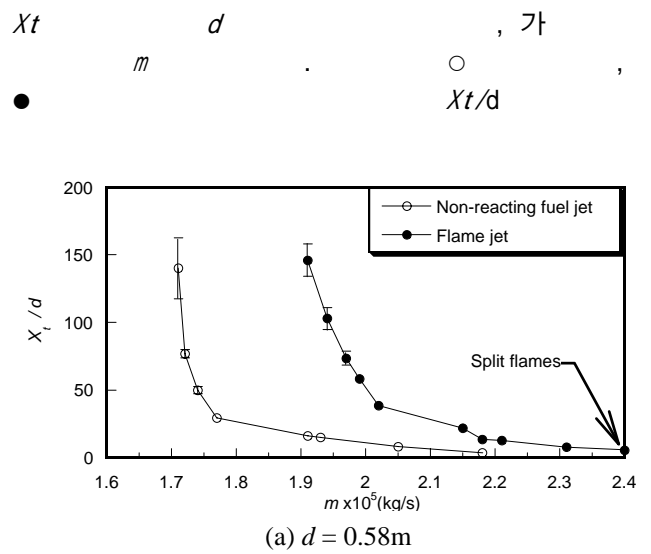


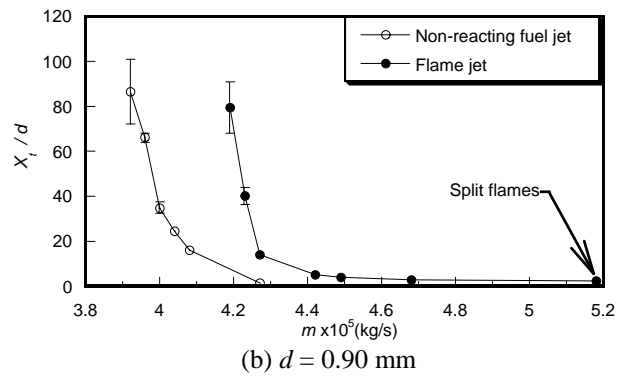
Fig. 3 The stability limits of hydrogen jet diffusion flames with value of mass flow rate  $m$  clearly depicted on the vertical axis

가  
 ,  
 가  
 =  $2.57 \times 10^{-5}$  (kg/s) 가  
 가  
 (kg/s) 가  
 ,  
 가  
 .  $m = 2.92 \times 10^{-5}$   
 가  
 가  
 .  $m = 3.01 \times 10^{-5}$  (kg/s) 가  
 ,  
 가

Fig. 5



(a)  $d = 0.58m$



(b)  $d = 0.90 \text{ mm}$

Fig. 5 Dimensionless transition point  $Xt/d$  against mass flow rate  $m$  for both the hydrogen jet flames and the non-reacting fuel jet

가  
 ,  
 (D)  
 가  
 Fig. 3  
 3.2  
 Fig. 4  $d=0.58 \text{ mm}$ ,  $L=60 \text{ mm}$ ,  $\delta=0.15 \text{ mm}$   
 ,  
 가 ( )  
 가  
 (B)  
 가 (A)  
 가

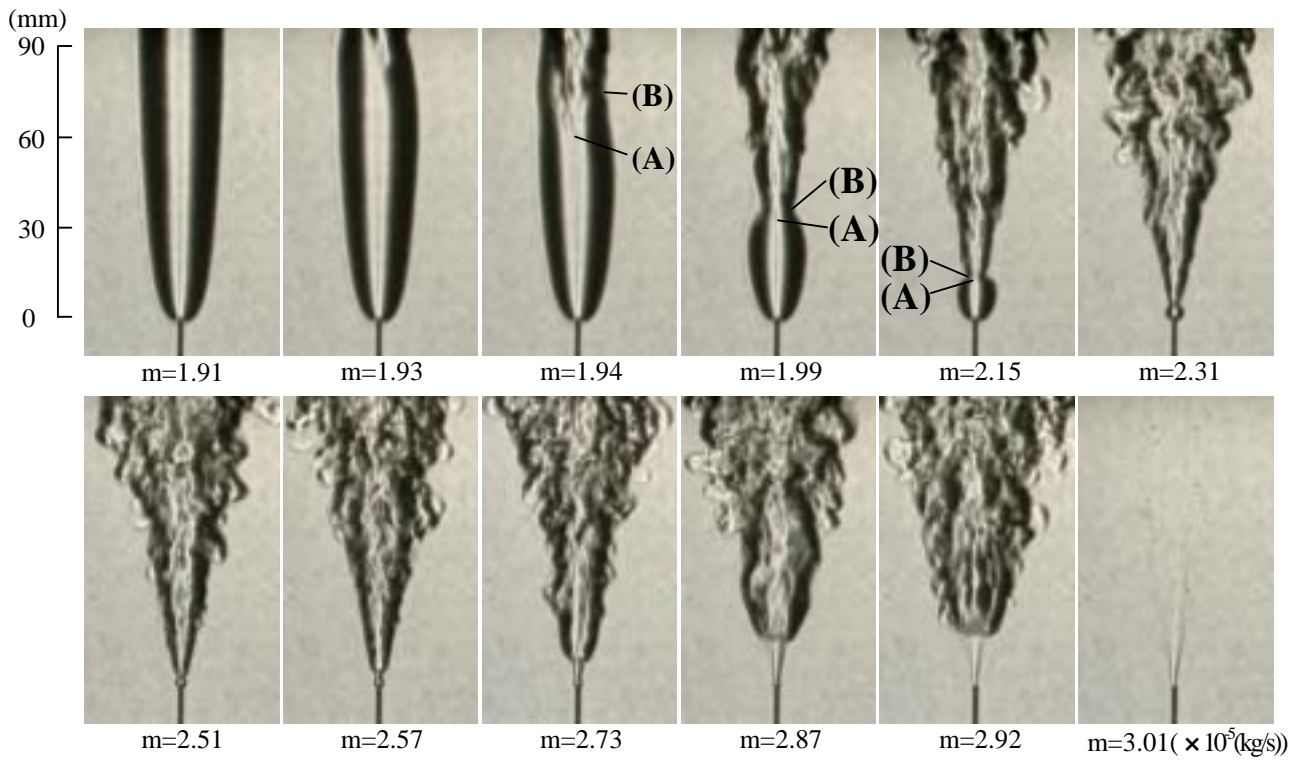


Fig. 4 A series of images subject to different mass flow rates  $m$  when  $d=0.58$ ,  $L=60$  and  $\nu=0.15\text{mm}$

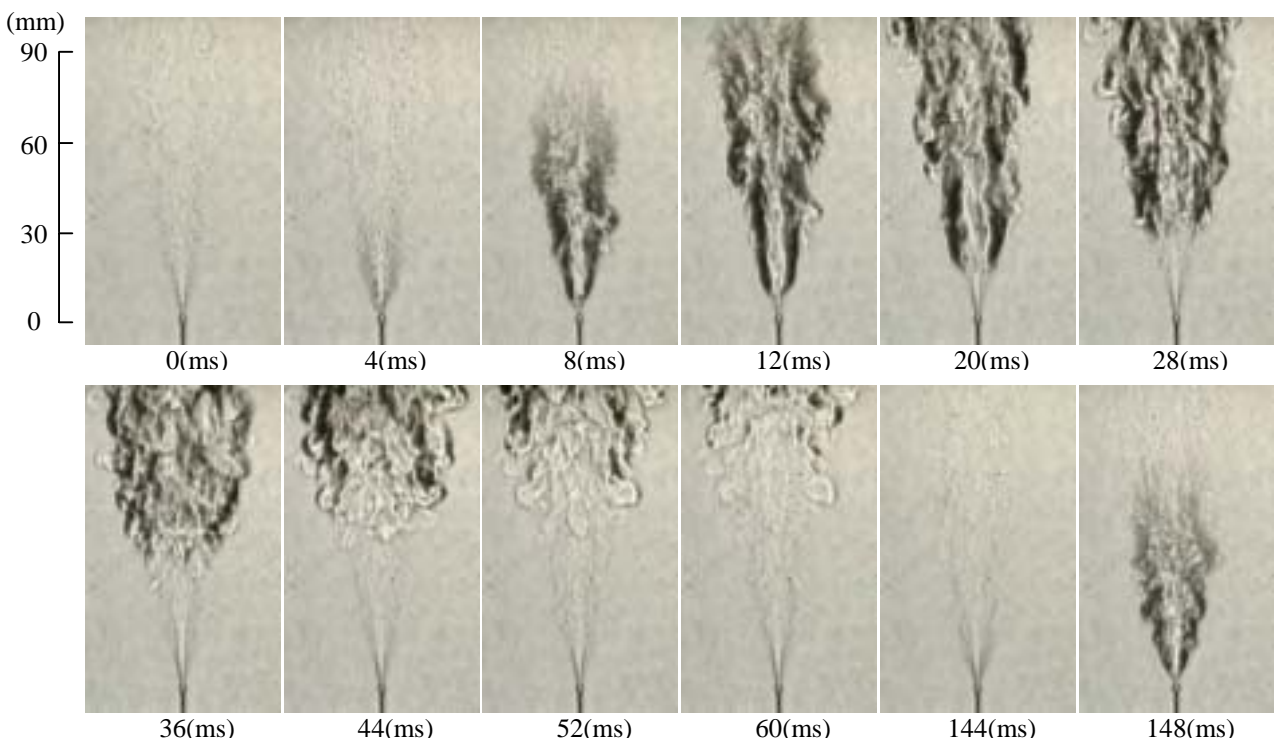


Fig. 6 A series of timewise flame reignition images at  $d=0.41$ ,  $L=60$ ,  $\nu=0.15\text{mm}$  and  $m=1.68 \times 10^{-5}(\text{kg/s})$

(a)  $d=0.58$  mm, (b)  $d=0.90$  mm 가 가 , 가

$\chi t$   
 $\chi t$   
 $d=0.58$   
 $m = 2.40 \times 10^{-5} \text{ (kg/s)}$ ,  
 $m = 5.18 \times 10^{-5} \text{ (kg/s)}$

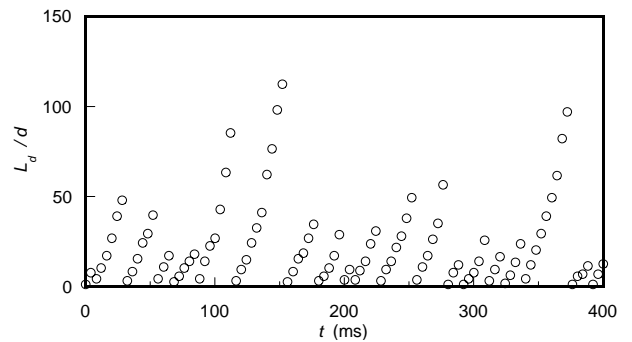
$(\text{kg/s})$   
 $(\text{kg/s})$   
 $(\text{kg/s})$   
 (a)  $(m = 1.67 \times 10^{-5})$   
 가  
 (b)  $(m = 1.68 \times 10^{-5})$   
 가  
 (c)  $(m = 1.72 \times 10^{-5})$   
 가  
 (τ) 가

3.3 Fig. 6  $d=0.41\text{mm}$ ,  $L=60\text{mm}$ ,  $\delta=0.15\text{mm}$ ,  $m = 1.68 \times 10^{-5} \text{ (kg/s)}$

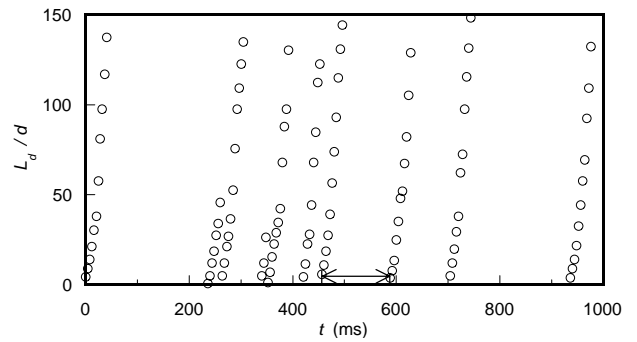
4(ms) 가  
 (8ms 60ms),  
 (144ms).  
 가  
 1 2 mm  
 가  
 0.3 mm CA Type  
 890 920  
 가  
 가  
 가  
 가  
 가

Fig. 7  $d=0.41\text{mm}$ ,  $L=60\text{mm}$ ,  $\delta=0.15\text{mm}$

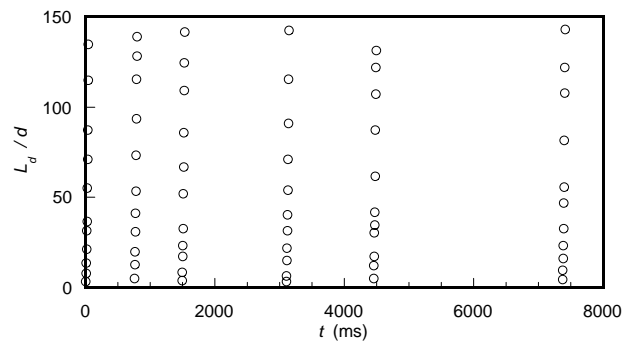
$L_d/d$  4ms  
 (a), (b), (C)  
 가  
 40 ms



(a)  $m=1.67 \times 10^{-5} \text{ (kg/s)}$



(b)  $m=1.68 \times 10^{-5} \text{ (kg/s)}$



(c)  $m=1.72 \times 10^{-5} \text{ (kg/s)}$

Fig. 7 A time series of dimensionless local extinction distance  $L_d/d$  for  $d=0.41$ ,  $L=60$  and  $\delta=0.15\text{mm}$

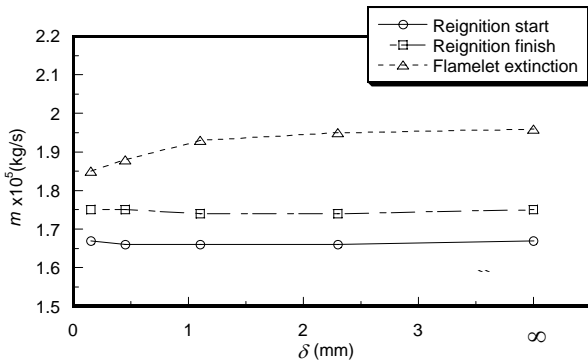


Fig. 8 Mass flow rates  $m$  at reignition start, reignition finish and flamelet extinction against rim thickness of nozzle ( $d=0.41, L=60$  mm)

Fig. 8  $d=0.41$  mm,  $L=60$  mm

( ), ( ),  
 ( )  
 가  
 가  
 4.  
 (150 900  $\mu$ m)  
 1. (Split flames),  
 (Reignition phenomenon) 가  
 2. ( $d=0.30, 0.41$  mm)  
 3. 가  
 1 2 mm  
 가  
 4. 가

- (1) Vanquickenborne, L. and van Tiggelen, A., 1966, "The stabilization mechanism of lifted diffusion flames", *Combustion and Flame*, vol. 10, pp. 59-69.
- (2) Eickhoff, H., Lenze, B. and Leuckel, W., 1984, "Experimental investigation on the stabilization mechanism of jet diffusion flames", *Twentieth Symposium (International) on Combustion*, pp. 311-318.
- (3) Birch, A. D. and Hargrave, G. K., 1988, "Lift-off heights in underexpanded natural gas jet flames", *Twenty-Second Symposium (International) on Combustion*, pp. 825-831.
- (4) Broadwell, J. E., Dahm, W. J. A. and Mungal, M. G., 1984, "Blowout of turbulent diffusion flames", *Twentieth Symposium (International) on Combustion*, pp. 303-310.
- (5) Pitts, W. M., 1988, "Assessment of theories for the behavior and blowout of lifted turbulent jet diffusion flames", *Twenty-Second Symposium (International) on Combustion*, pp. 809-816.
- (6) Peters, N. and Williams, F. A., 1983, "Liftoff characteristics of turbulent jet diffusion flames", *AIAA Journal*, vol. 21, No. 3, pp. 423-429.
- (7) Brockhinke, A., Haufe, S. and Kohse-Hoinghaus, K., 2000, "Structural properties of lifted hydrogen jet flames measured by laser spectroscopic techniques", *Combustion and Flame*, Vol. 121, pp. 367-377.
- (8) Takahashi, F., Mizomoto, M., Ikai, S. and Futaki, N., 1984, "Lifting mechanism of free jet diffusion flames", *Twentieth Symposium (International) on Combustion*, pp. 295-302.
- (9) Takahashi, F. and John Schmolli, W., 1990, "Lifting criteria of jet diffusion flames", *Twenty-Third Symposium (International) on Combustion*, pp. 677-683.
- (10) Byong-koog Jung, Toshiaki Yano, Shuichi Torii and Hiroaki Mochizuki, 2001, "Flame reignition phenomenon of hydrogen jet diffusion flames", *Trans. JSME*, Vol. 67, No. 661, pp. 2347-2352.
- (11) Shuichi Torii, Byong-koog Jung and Toshiaki Yano, 2002, "Reignition phenomenon of high-speed hydrogen jet diffusion flame", *International Journal of Energy Research*, Vol. 26, pp. 1045-1053.
- (12) Y. Mizutani and K. Yano, 1978, "Flame stability and attachment mechanism of diffusion flame in co-flowing air", *Trans. JSME*, Vol. 44, No. 379, pp. 1036-1052.
- (13) Atsushi Saima, 1960, "The Blow-off of Diffusion Burner Flames", *Trans. JSME*, Vol. 26, No. 168, pp. 1144-1150.
- (14) Vranos, A., Taback, E. D. and Shipman, C. W., "An experimental study of the stability of hydrogen-air diffusion flames", *Combustion and Flame*, Vol. 12, pp. 253-260.