

Soot and temperature measurements and predictions in highly sooting turbulent flames

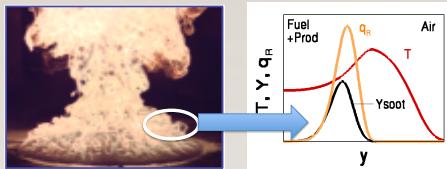
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Motivation

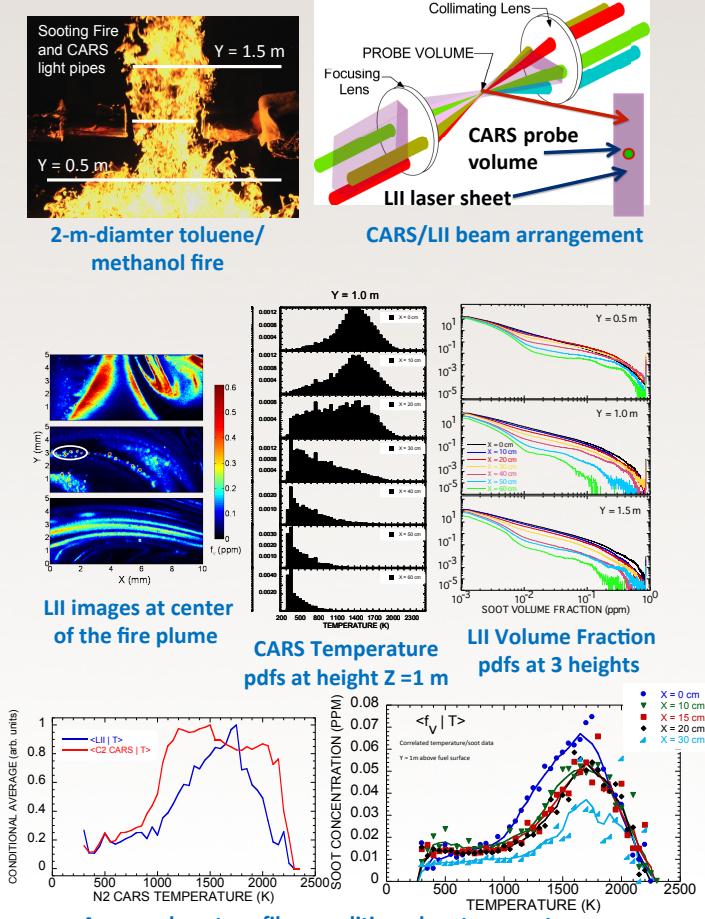
- Soot radiation emission is dictated by the interplay between concentration and temperature fields

$$\frac{dI_\lambda}{ds} = \mu_\lambda I_{\lambda,b}(T) - \bar{\mu}_\lambda \bar{I}_\lambda$$

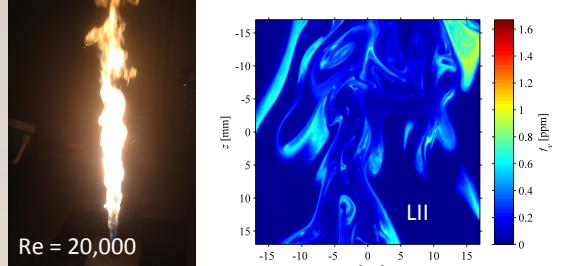
- Temporally and spatially correlated temperature/soot statistics are needed for model development and validation



CARS/LII Measurements in 2-m Sooting Pool Fire^{3,4}



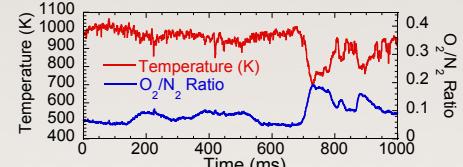
Piloted Turbulent Jet Flame



- C_2H_4 jet flame based on Zhang and Shaddix design¹
- Pilot-stabilized canonical flame is well-suited for model development

High-Speed Diagnostics for Enhanced Data Rates

- kHz rate femtosecond, DPSS, and pulse-burst lasers
- Converged T/fv joint statistics
- 3-4x improvement in measurement precision



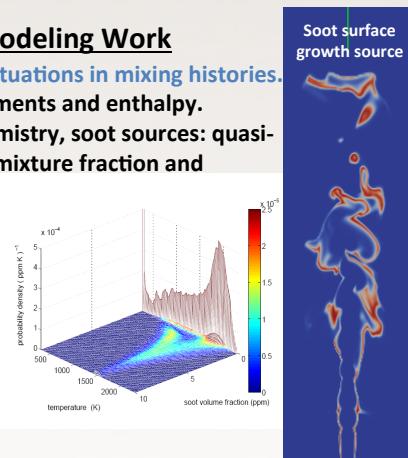
*fs rotational CARS monitoring of T and O2 at 1 kHz*⁴

Modeling Work

LES to capture fluctuations in mixing histories.

- Evolve soot moments and enthalpy.
- Main flame chemistry, soot sources: quasi-steady-state in mixture fraction and enthalpy.

Supporting stochastic simulations with ODT and OU models to understand role of fluctuations.



Expected Results

- New data with better converged temperature/soot statistics.
- Joint f_v/T pdf for radiation modeling.
- Canonical pilot-stabilized jet flame geometry.

References

- J. Y. Zhang, C. R. Shaddix, and R. W. Schefer, *Review of Scientific Instruments*, vol. 82, Jul 2011.
- [2] Kearney, S.P. and D.J. Sciglieri, *Opt. Lett.* **38**, 833 (2013)
- [3] Kearney, S.P., K. Frederickson, and T.W. Grasser, *Proc. Combustion Inst.* **32**, 871 (2009)
- [4] Frederickson, K., S.P. Kearney, and T.W. Grasser, *Appl. Opt.* **50**, A49 (2011)