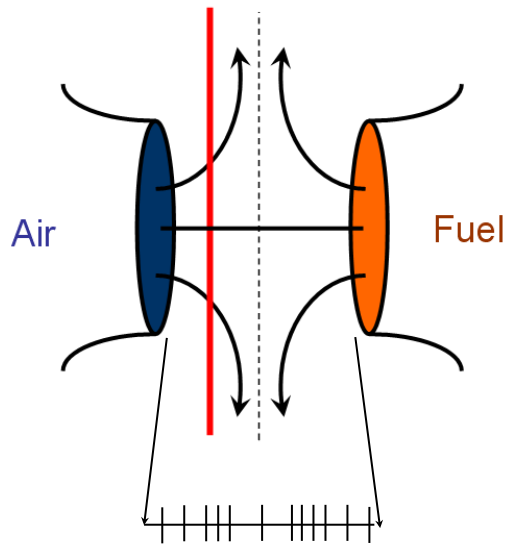
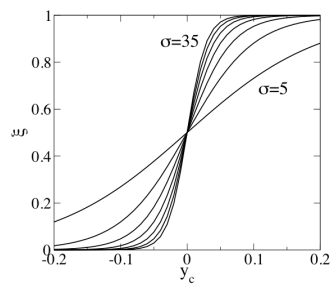


Laminar Flamelet Model

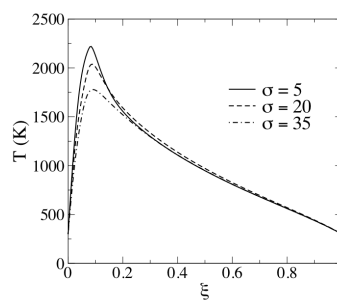
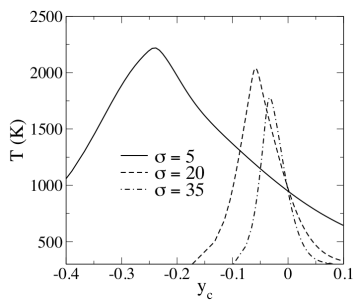


Physical Space vs. ξ Space



$$\xi(y) = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \tanh(\sigma y_c)),$$

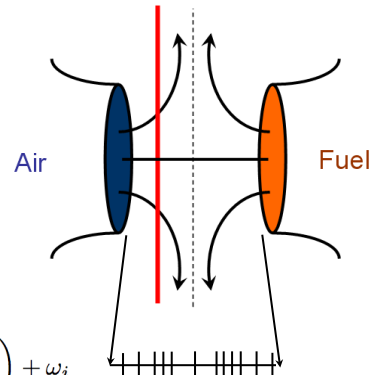
$$\chi = \frac{D\xi}{2}\sigma^2(1 - (2\xi - 1)^2)^2$$



Laminar Flamelet Model

3

- Flamelets transform physical coordinate to flame coordinate.
- Assumes unity Le
- Reformulate for soot with high Le and thermophoresis



$$\rho \frac{\partial Y_i}{\partial t} = \rho v \frac{\partial Y_i}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\rho D \frac{\partial Y_i}{\partial y} \right) + \omega_i$$

↓

$$\chi = 2D \left(\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} \right)^2$$

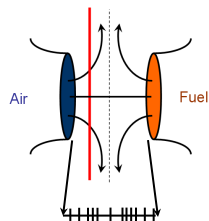
$$\frac{\partial Y_i}{\partial t} = \frac{\chi}{2} \frac{\partial^2 Y_i}{\partial \xi^2} + \omega_i / \rho$$



Laminar Flamelet Model

4

- Flamelets transform physical coordinate to flame coordinate.
- Assumes unity Le
- Reformulate for soot with high Le and thermophoresis



$$\rho \frac{\partial Y_i}{\partial t} = \rho v \frac{\partial Y_i}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\rho D \frac{\partial Y_i}{\partial y} \right) + \omega_i$$

↓

$$\chi = 2D \left(\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} \right)^2$$

$$\frac{\partial Y_i}{\partial t} = \frac{\chi}{2} \frac{\partial^2 Y_i}{\partial \xi^2} + \omega_i / \rho$$



Define mixture fraction f by transport equation

$$\star \quad \rho \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial t} + \rho v \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\rho D_\xi \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} \right) = 0$$

Species transport equation

$$\rho \frac{\partial Y_i}{\partial t} + \rho v \frac{\partial (Y_i)}{\partial x_i} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\rho D \frac{\partial Y_i}{\partial y} \right)$$

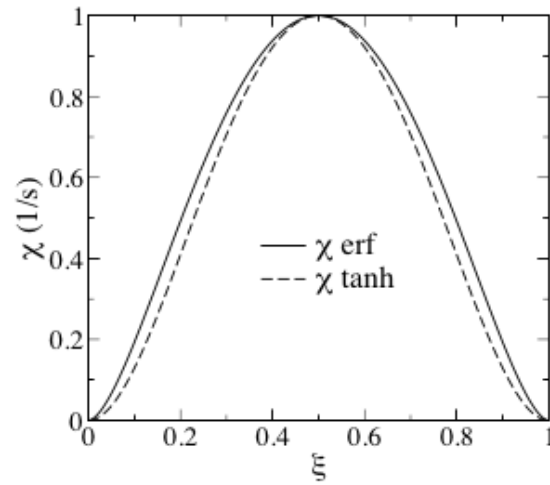
Coordinate transformation

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial t} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \rightarrow \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi}$$

Apply Coordinate transformation, expand derivatives, use (*), and voila

$$\frac{\partial Y_i}{\partial t} = \frac{\chi}{2} \frac{\partial^2 Y_i}{\partial \xi^2} + \omega_i / \rho$$

See N. Peters, Prog. Energy Combust. Sci. 1984, Vol 10, p 319-339



Energy equation

Temperature Flamelet equation

$$\rho \frac{\partial T}{\partial \tau} = \rho \frac{\chi}{2} \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial \xi^2} - \sum_k \frac{h_k}{c_p} \dot{m}_k''' + \left[\frac{\chi \rho}{2 c_p} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial c_p}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\chi \rho}{2 c_p} \sum_k \frac{\partial Y_k}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial h_k}{\partial \xi} \right]$$

Or, Enthalpy Flamelet Equation (for Le=1)

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial \tau} = \frac{\chi}{2} \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial \xi^2}$$

Which, for linear initial h, remains linear

$$h(\xi) = h_{\xi=1} \xi + h_{\xi=0} (1 - \xi)$$



Example

7

Enter stream data:

Enter stream Z=0 Temperature (K)

298.15

Enter stream Z=1 Temperature (K)

298.15

Enter stream Z=0 composition as shown

O₂:0.21,N₂:0.79

Enter stream Z=1 composition as shown

CH₄:1,N₂:1

Mole or Mass entry:

☒ Mole ☐ Mass

Chi max (1/s):

50.0

grid points:

41

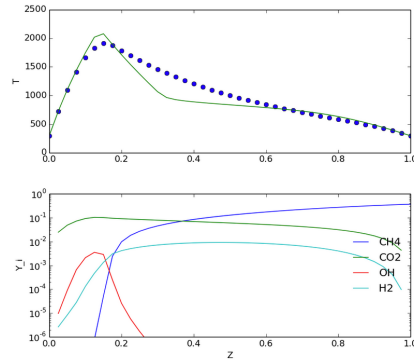
Runtime factor * 2.0/Chi_max:

0.05

Timestep factor * 2*dZ*dZ/Chi_max:

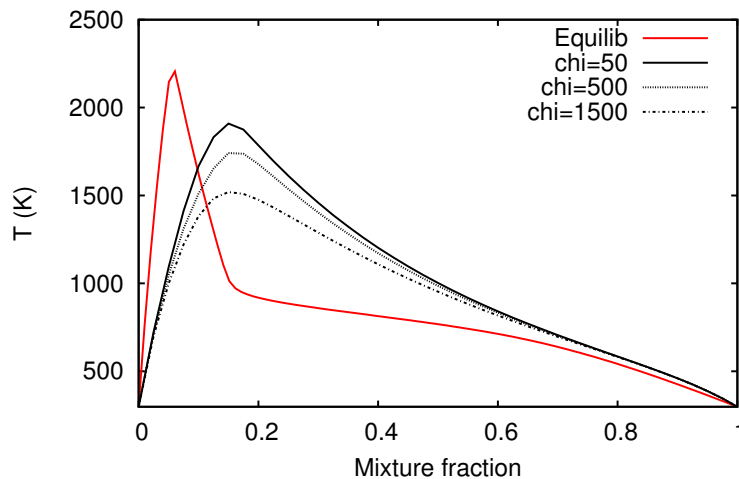
0.5

Compute Flamelet



Various Chi

8

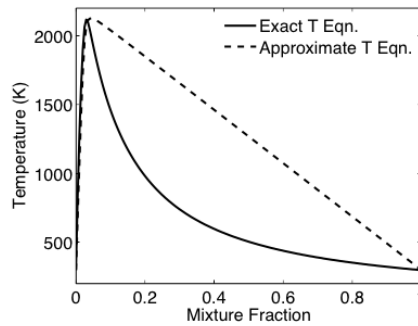


Temperature Equation

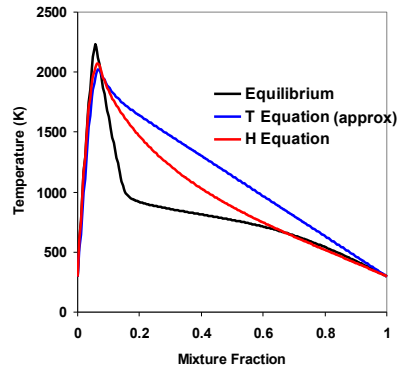
9

- If you ignore the term in brackets, you can get large errors

$$\rho \frac{\partial T}{\partial \tau} = \rho \frac{\chi}{2} \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial \xi^2} - \sum_k \frac{h_k}{c_p} \dot{m}_k''' + \left[\frac{\chi \rho}{2 c_p} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial c_p}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\chi \rho}{2 c_p} \sum_k \frac{\partial Y_k}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial h_k}{\partial \xi} \right]$$



H2-air flame



CH4-Air Flame



Soot

10

- Le is Not 1 for soot.

1-D Soot moment equation in space

$$\rho \frac{\partial m_r}{\partial t} + \rho v \frac{\partial m_r}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\rho D_p \frac{\partial m_r}{\partial y} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{0.554 \mu}{T} m_r \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \right) - \dot{M}_r = 0.$$

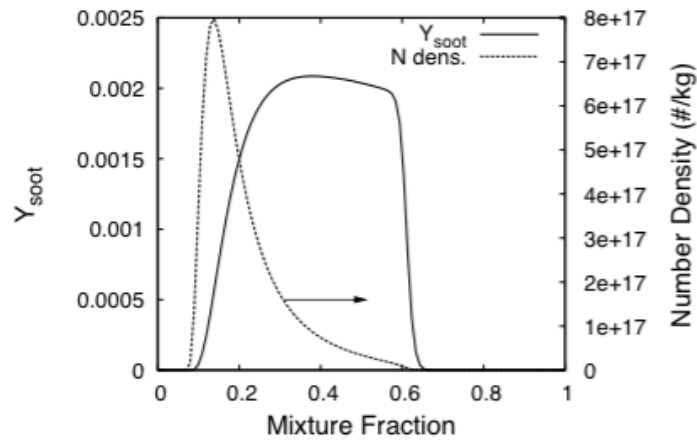
1-D Soot moment equation in mixture fraction coordinate

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial m_r}{\partial t} &= C \frac{\partial m_r}{\partial \xi} + S; \\ C &= \left[\frac{0.554 \mu}{\rho T} \beta^2 \frac{\partial T}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\beta}{\rho} \frac{\partial (\rho D_\xi \beta)}{\partial \xi} \right], \\ S &= \frac{m_r}{\rho} \left[\beta \frac{\partial T}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left(\frac{0.554 \mu \beta}{T} \right) + \beta^2 \frac{0.554 \mu}{T} \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial \xi^2} \right] + \frac{\dot{M}_r}{\rho} \end{aligned}$$



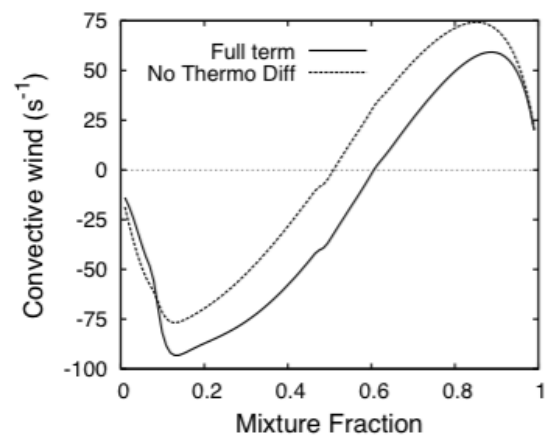
Soot

11



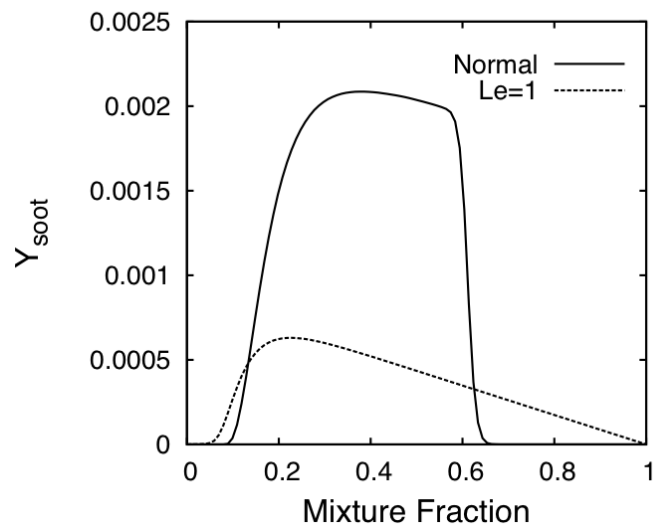
Soot “velocity”

12



Soot Comparison

13



Soot versus SDR

14

