

See discussions, stats, and author profiles for this publication at: <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/245158009>

# Corrigendum to “An experimental and kinetic modeling study of n-butanol combustion” [Combust. Flame 156 (2009) 852–864]

ARTICLE *in* COMBUSTION AND FLAME · APRIL 2010

Impact Factor: 3.08 · DOI: 10.1016/j.combustflame.2009.05.001

---

CITATIONS

10

---

READS

25

6 AUTHORS, INCLUDING:



Fabien Halter

Université d'Orléans

81 PUBLICATIONS 1,105 CITATIONS

SEE PROFILE



Christine Mounaïm-Rousselle

Université d'Orléans

104 PUBLICATIONS 1,062 CITATIONS

SEE PROFILE



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

## Combustion and Flame

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/combustflame](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/combustflame)

## Corrigendum

Corrigendum to “An experimental and kinetic modeling study of *n*-butanol combustion” [Combust. Flame 156 (2009) 852–864]S.M. Sarathy<sup>a</sup>, M.J. Thomson<sup>a,\*</sup>, C. Togbé<sup>b</sup>, P. Dagaut<sup>b</sup>, F. Halter<sup>c</sup>, C. Mounaim-Rousselle<sup>c</sup><sup>a</sup> Department of Mechanical & Industrial Engineering, University of Toronto, #5 King's College Rd., Toronto, Ont., Canada M5S 3G8<sup>b</sup> CNRS, 1C, Ave de la recherche scientifique, 45071 Orléans cedex 2, France<sup>c</sup> Institut PRISME, Université d'Orléans, Polytech Vinci, 45072 Orléans cedex, France

This corrigendum corrects the flow boundary conditions for the opposed-flow diffusion flame experiments and, consequently, Fig. 7 appearing on page 862. In Section 2.2, the opposed-flow diffusion flame setup description should read:

“A fuel mixture of 94.11% N<sub>2</sub> and 5.89% fuel (99% pure *n*-butanol or 99% pure *n*-butane) was fed through the bottom port at a mass flux rate of 0.0131 g/cm<sup>2</sup>-sec, while an oxidizer mixture of 42.25% O<sub>2</sub> and 57.75% N<sub>2</sub> was fed through the top port at a mass flux rate of 0.0126 g/cm<sup>2</sup>-sec. At these plug flow conditions, the Reynold's Number is in the laminar flow regime (i.e.  $Re < 400$ ), the flame is on the fuel side of the stagnation plane, and the fuel side strain rate is approximately 33 s<sup>-1</sup>.”

These correct flow boundary conditions change the model predicted species profiles in Figure 7, and the corrected figure appears here. The predicted reaction zone is now narrower, but the model's ability to reproduce the position and height of experimental profiles not changed significantly. Therefore, the discussion, rate of production analysis, and sensitivity analysis in the original manuscript remain valid.

DOI of original article: [10.1016/j.combustflame.2008.11.019](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.combustflame.2008.11.019).

\* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: [thomson@mie.utoronto.ca](mailto:thomson@mie.utoronto.ca) (M.J. Thomson).

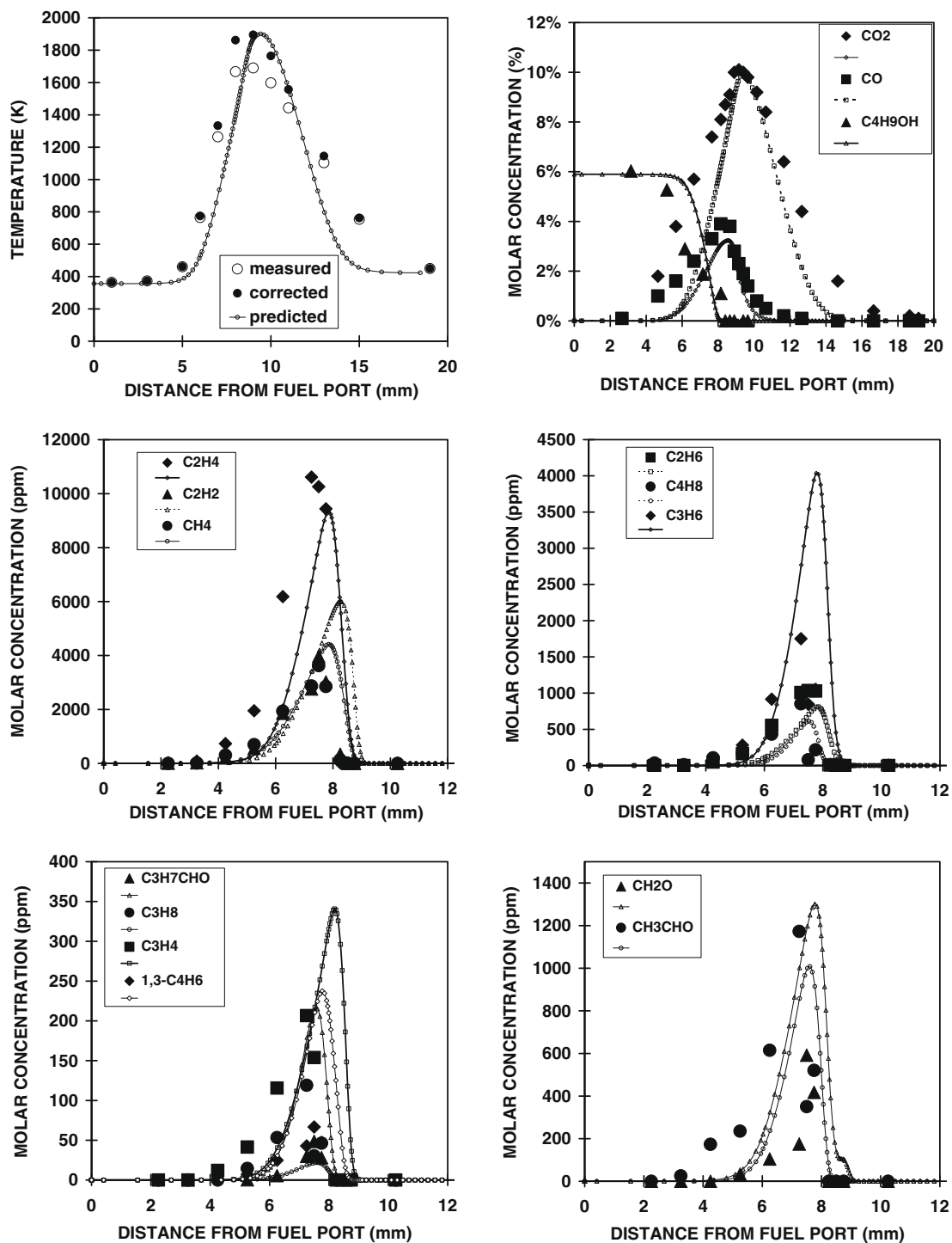


Fig. 7. Experimental and computed profiles obtained from the oxidation of n-butanol in an atmospheric opposed-flow flame (5.89%  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{OH}$ , 42%  $\text{O}_2$ ).