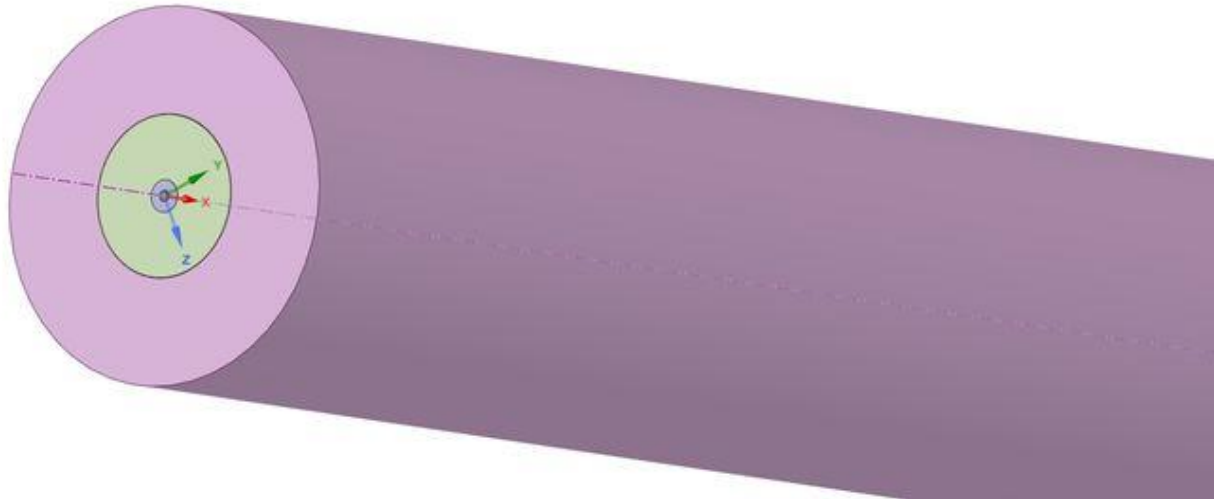


Aim: To perform a combustion simulation on a combustor model and to plot the variation of mass fraction of the different species.

Theory: Combustion is a process in which the fuel is oxidized and a large amount of chemically bound energy is released. This energy heats the products and combustion of fuel such as methane with air leads to a flame temperature of around 1900 °C (2173 K). In the combustion of methane and air, the main products are carbon dioxide and water. However, the formation of these products is very complex and hundreds of different species such as H, O, OH, CH, CH₃, etc are intermediated in the combustion process. Besides carbon dioxide and water, a large number of pollutants are formed as, for instance, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide and soot particles. The efficiency of the combustion process depends on several parameters, such as oxygen supply, temperature history, and mixing properties.

Solving & Modelling approach :

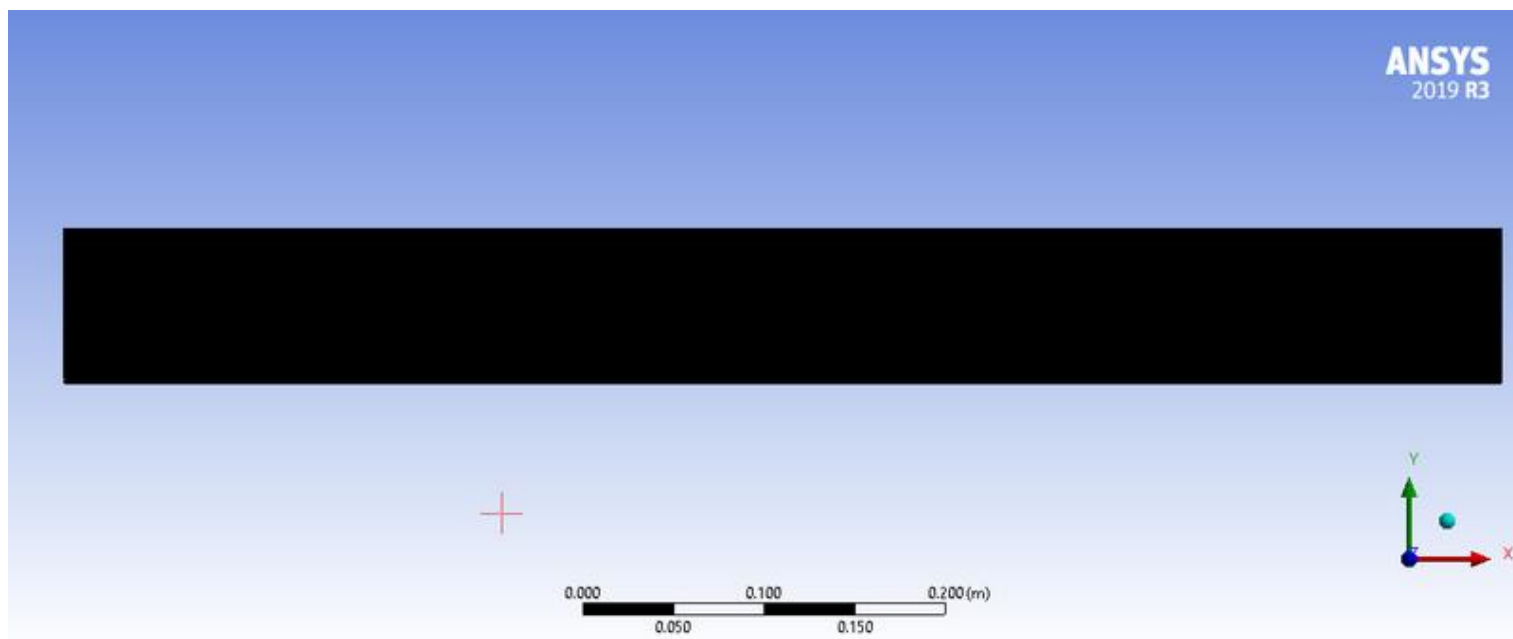
Geometry

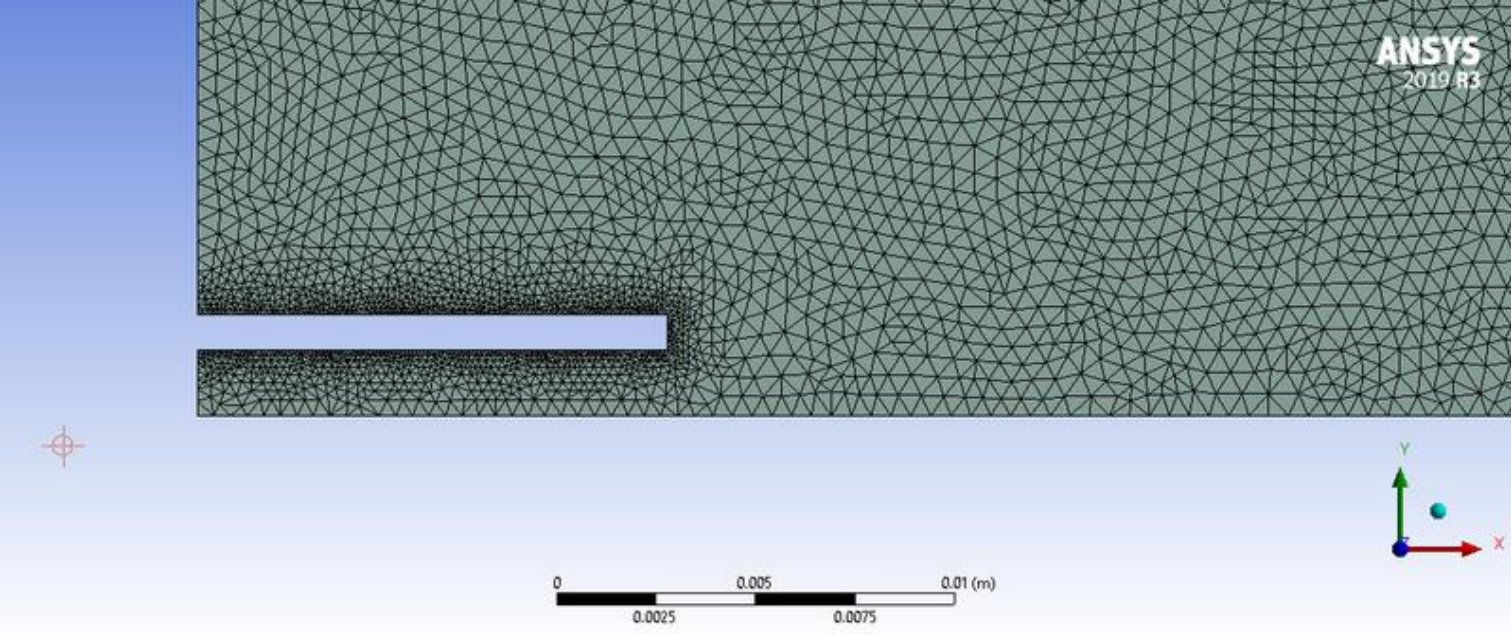


After Modification

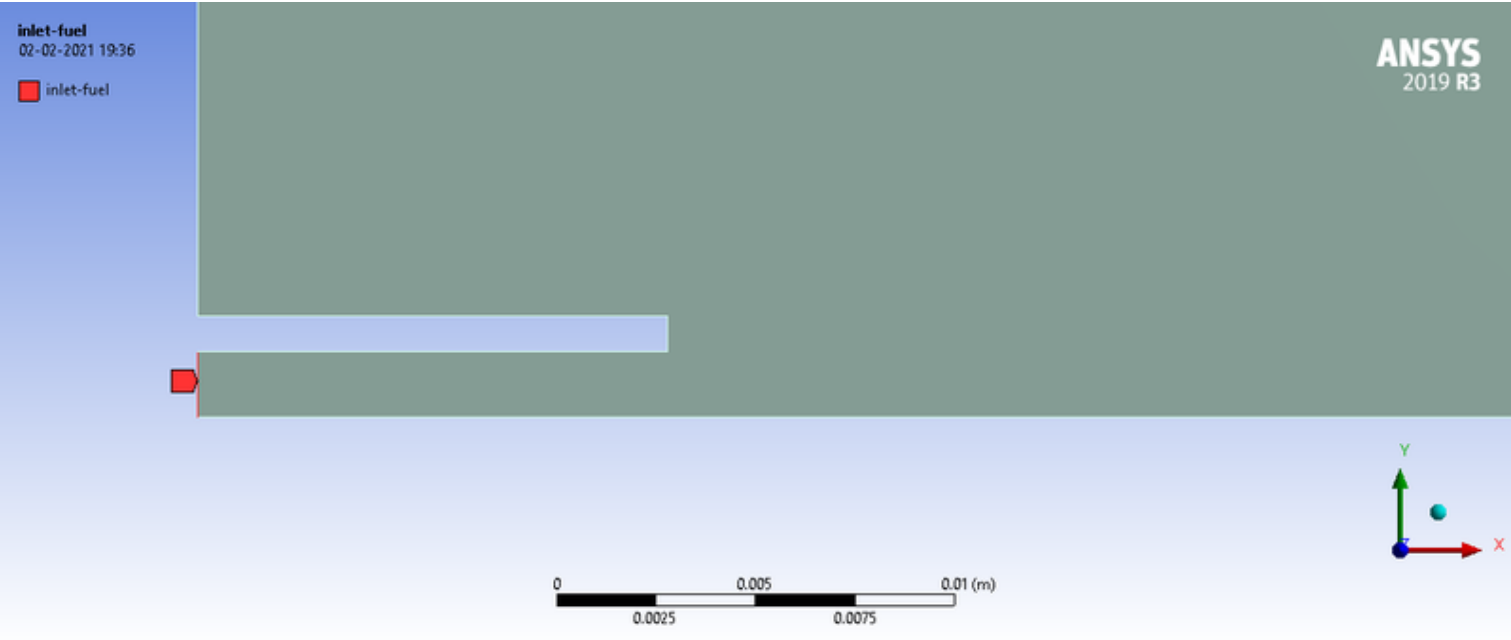
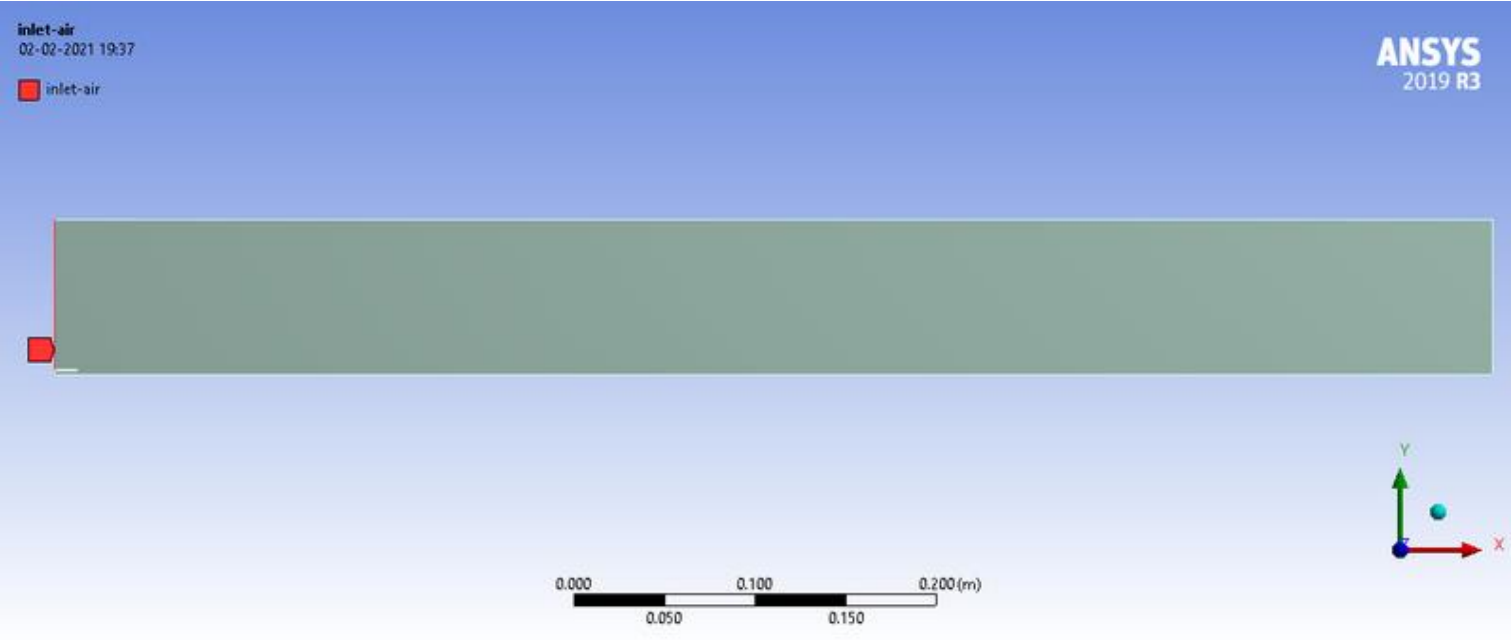


Mesh





Boundary Condition



outlet
02-02-2021 19:37

outlet

ANSYS
2019 R3



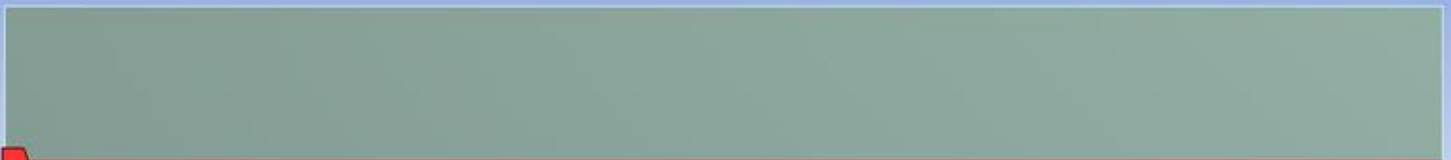
0.000 0.050 0.100 0.150 0.200 (m)



axis
02-02-2021 19:37

axis

ANSYS
2019 R3



0.000 0.050 0.100 0.150 0.200 (m)

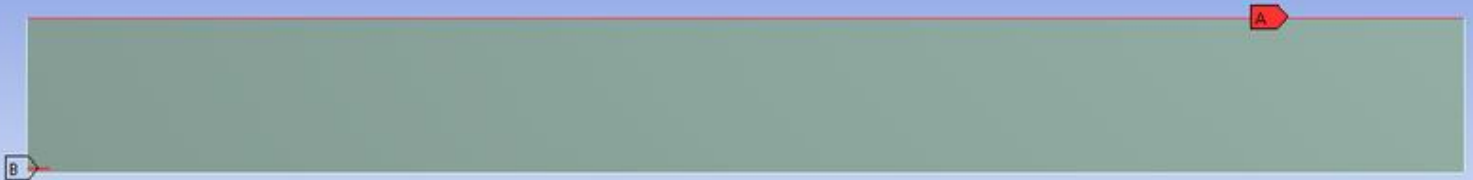


wall
02-02-2021 19:36

A wall-side

B wall

ANSYS
2019 R3



0.000 0.050 0.100 0.150 0.200 (m)



Results :

Part 1: Perform a combustion simulation on the combustor model and plot the variation of the mass fraction of the different species in the simulation using line probes at different locations of the combustor.

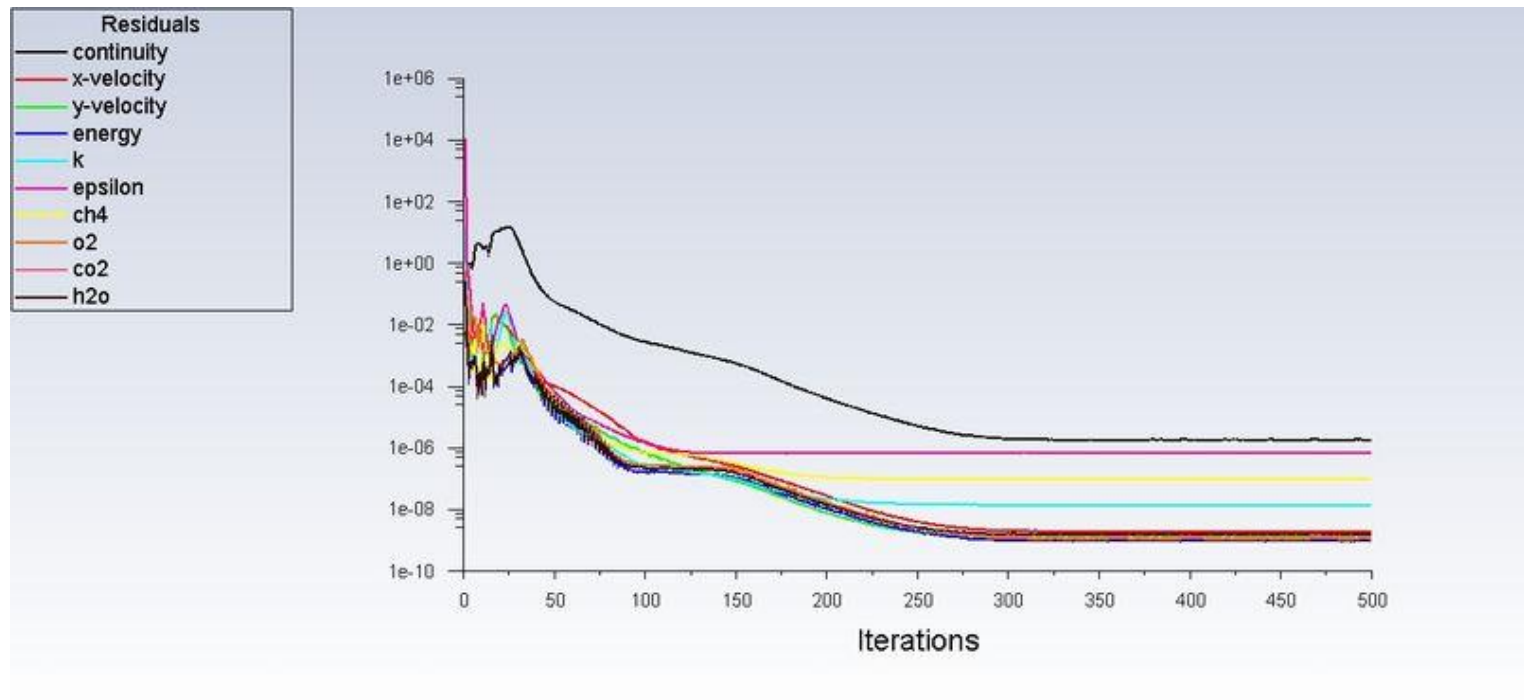
The simulation is set up as steady-state, pressure-based with absolute formation. The energy is enabled and standard k-epsilon viscous mode is selected. In the species model, the species transport is selected with volumetric reaction. The inlet diffusion and diffusion energy source is enabled.

The mixture material used is methane-air And the Turbulence chemistry interaction is set to eddy dissipation. The Boundary conditions are set as:-

Air inlet - velocity = 0.5m/s ; Temperature = 300k; Species : O2=0.23

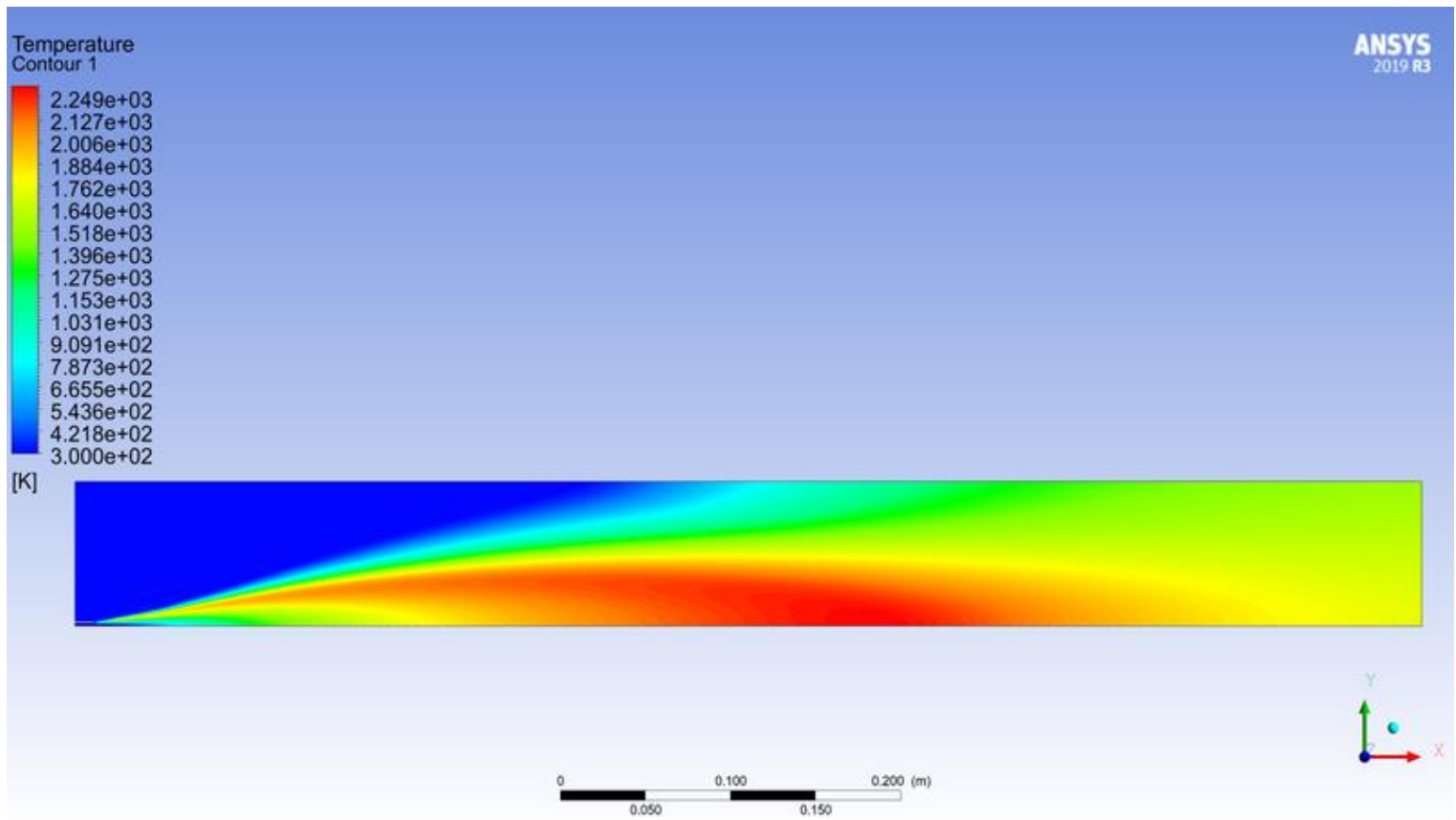
Fuel inlet - velocity = 80m/s; Temperature = 300k; Species : Ch4 = 1

Residual

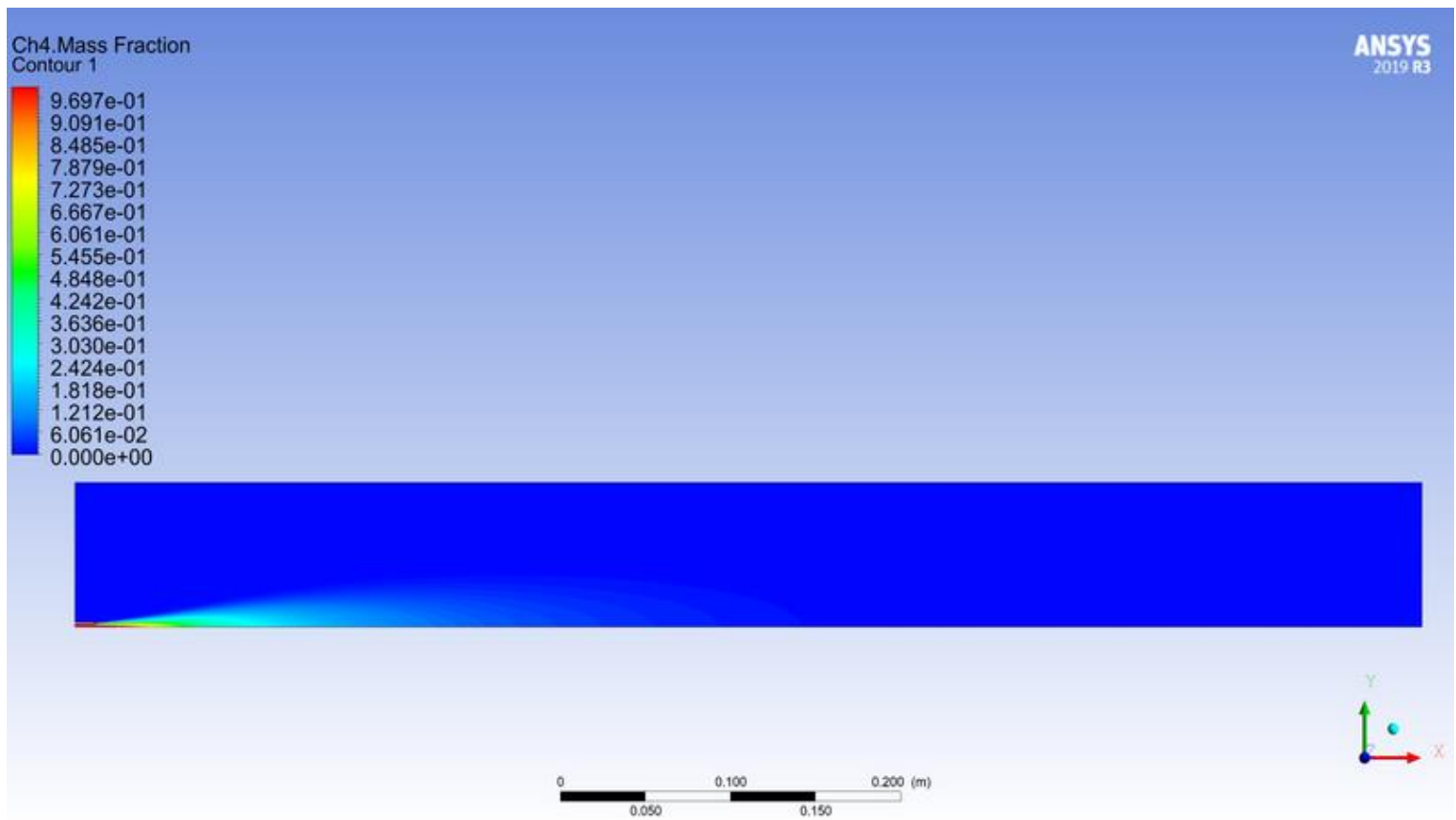


Contour

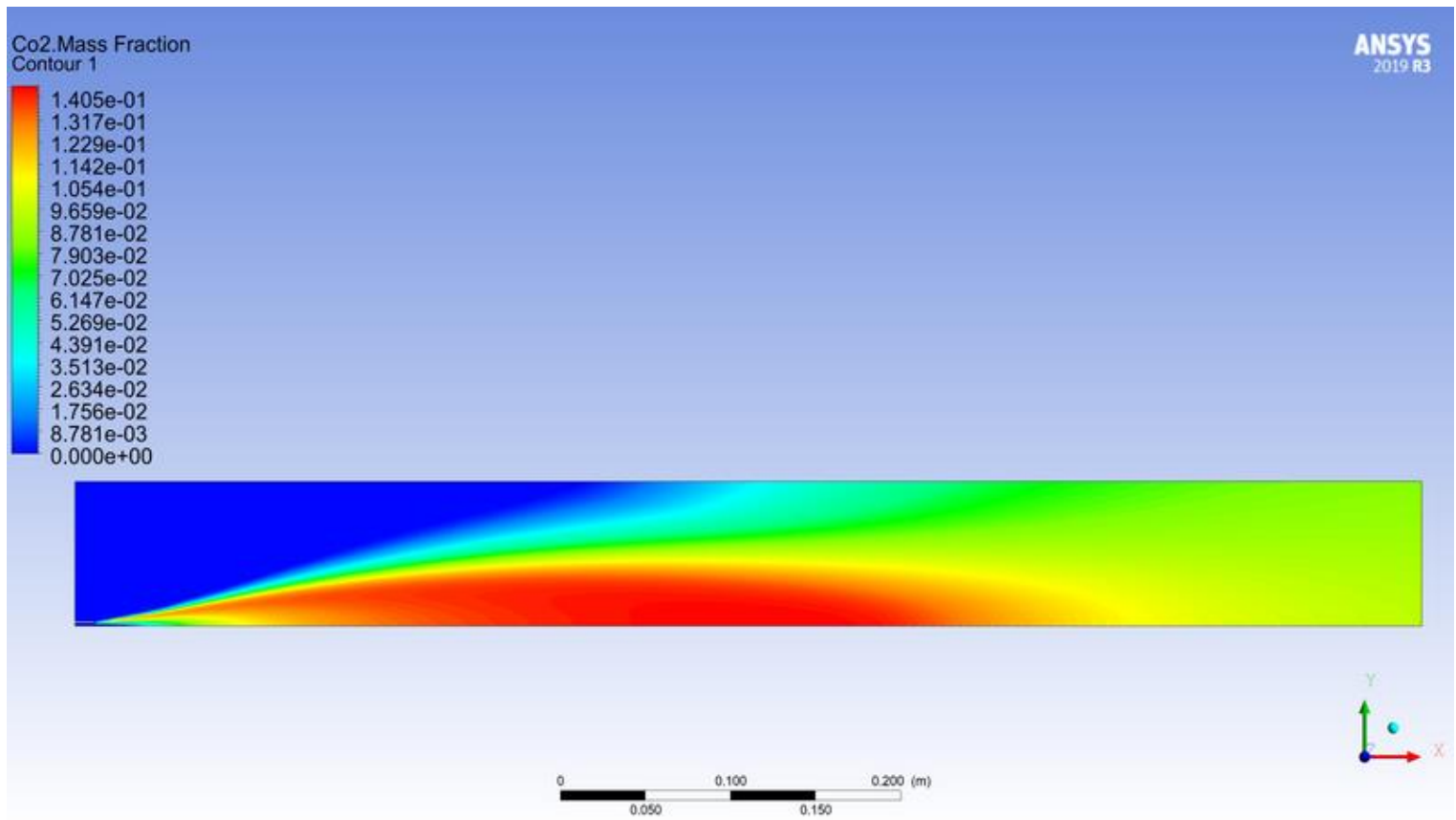
Temperature



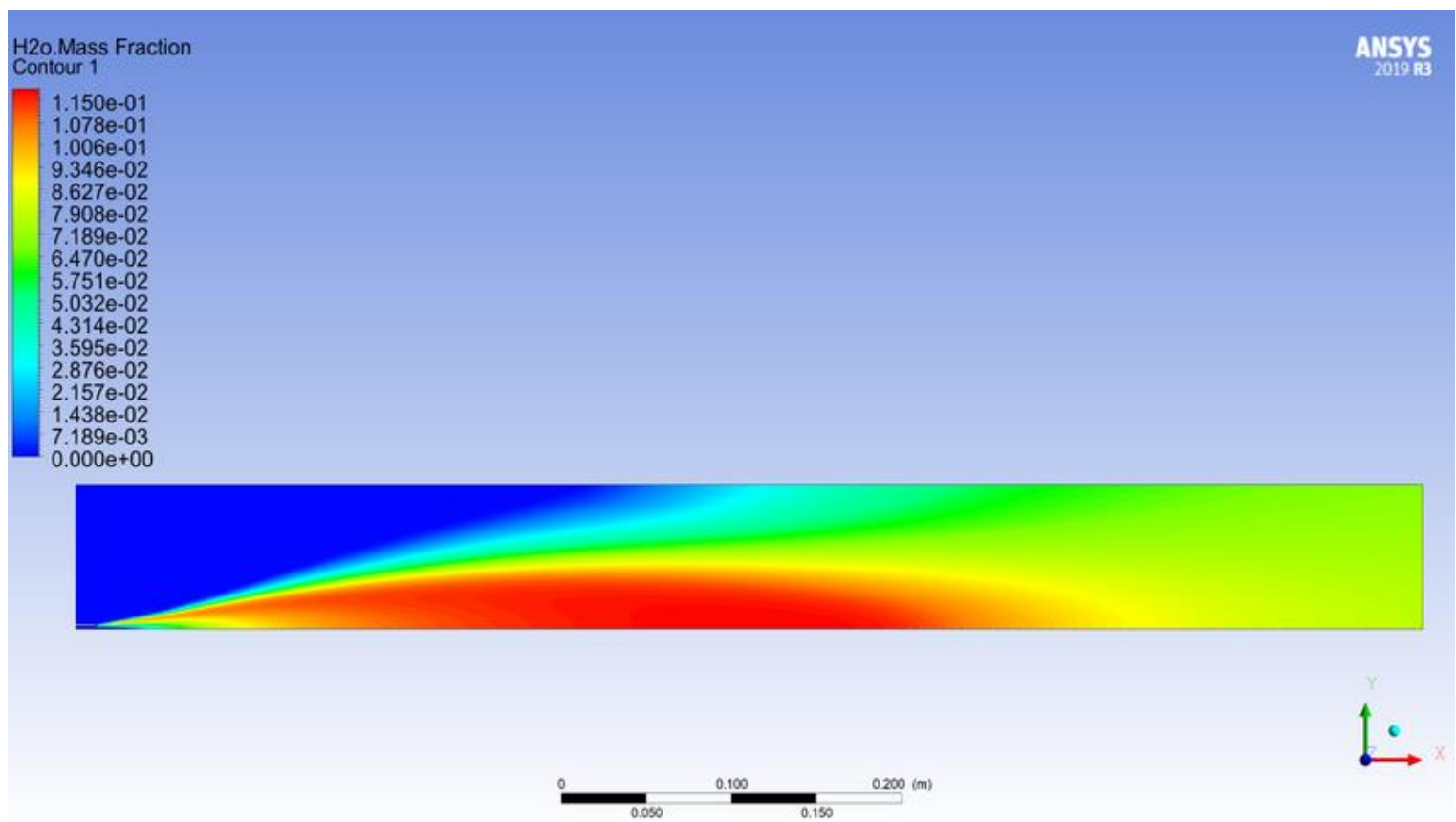
CH4



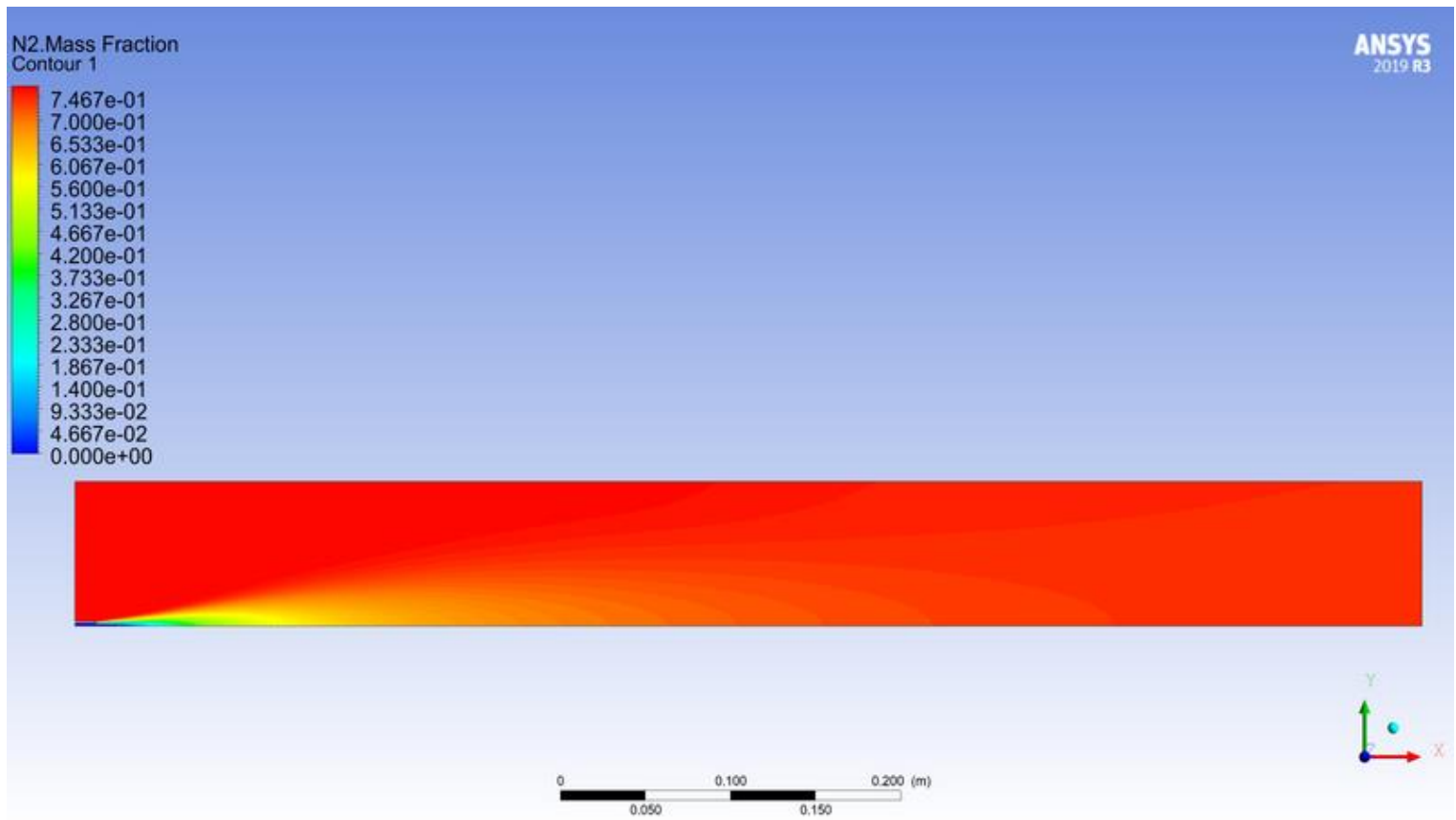
CO2



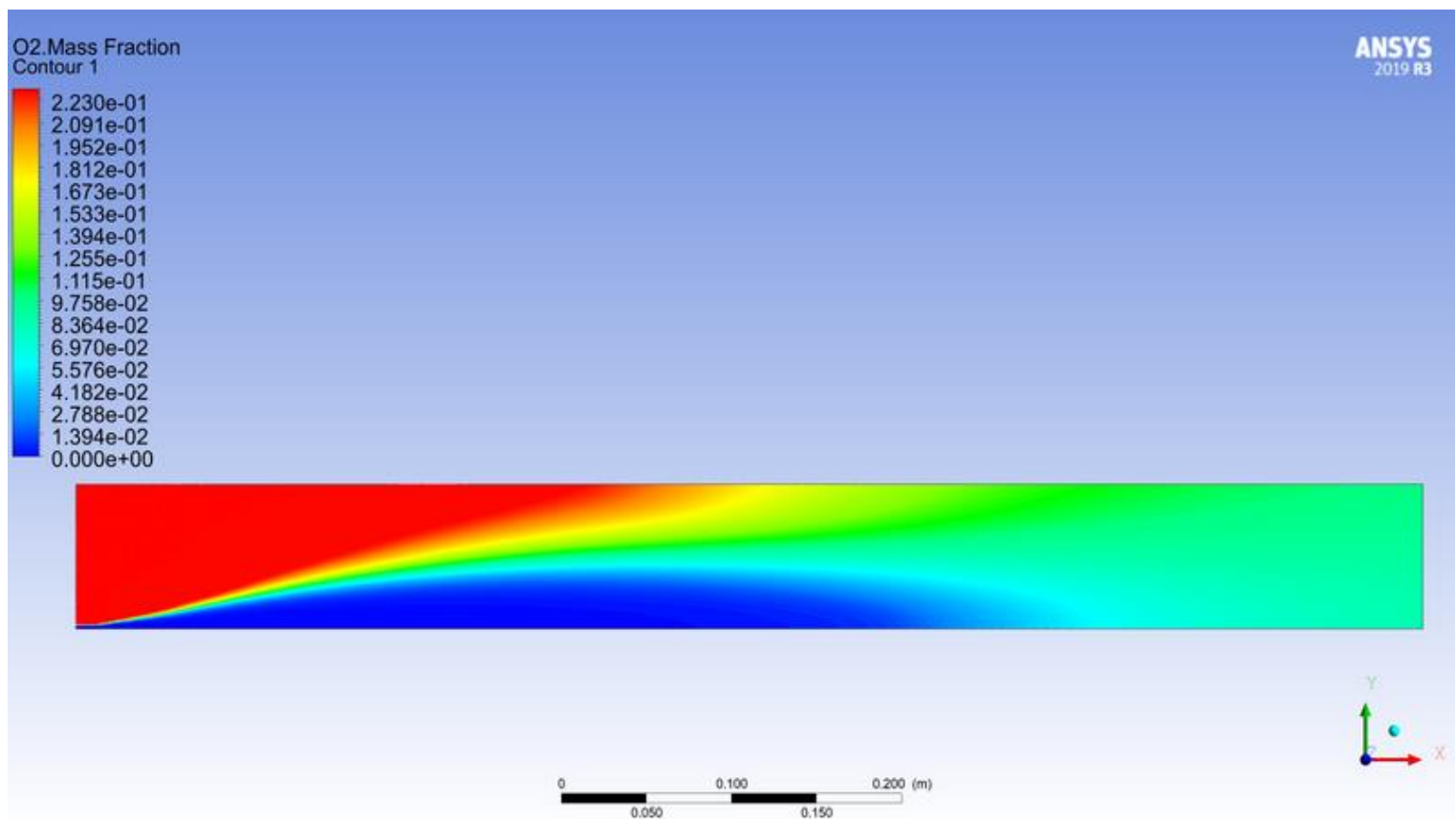
H2O



N2

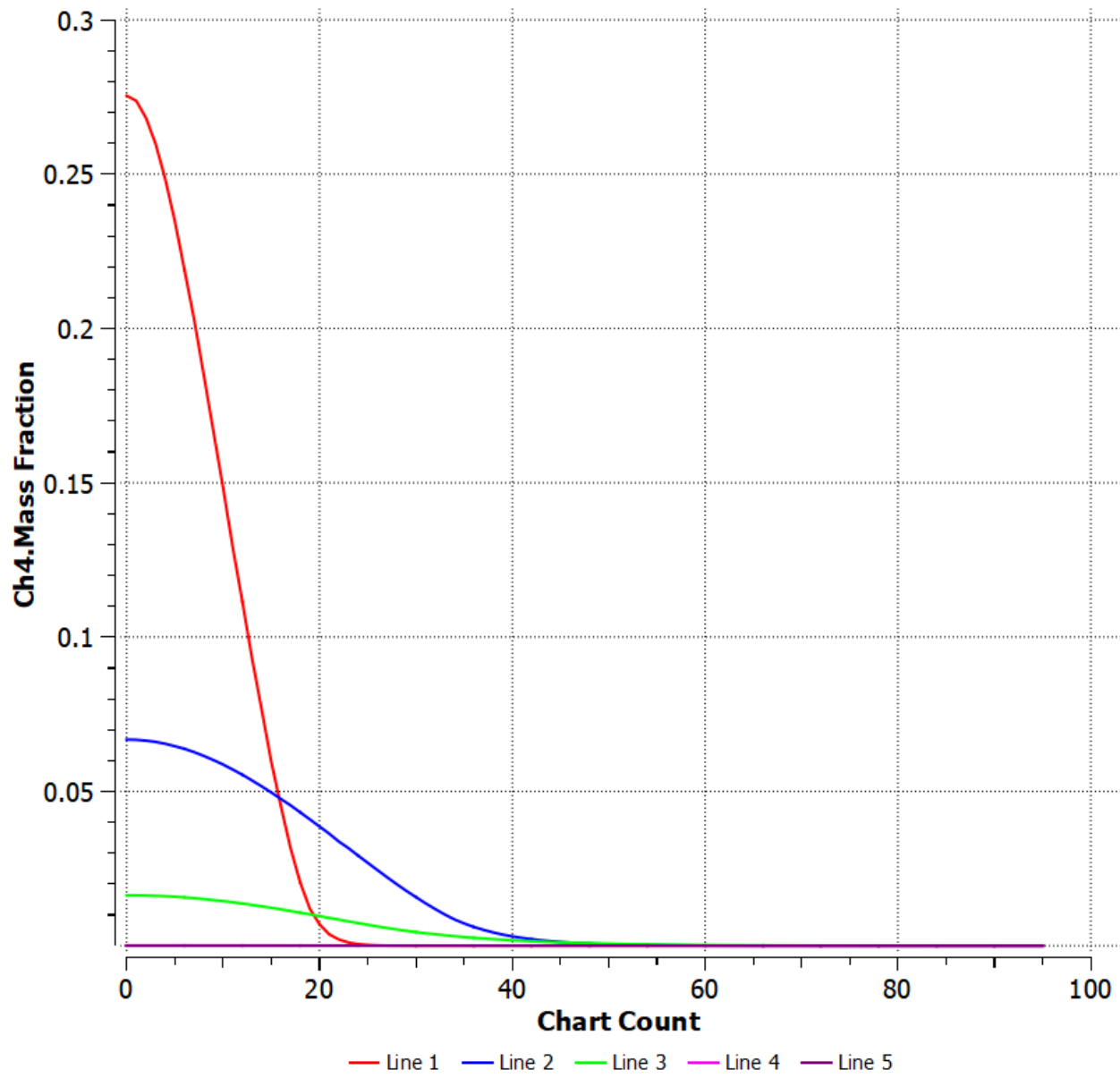


O2

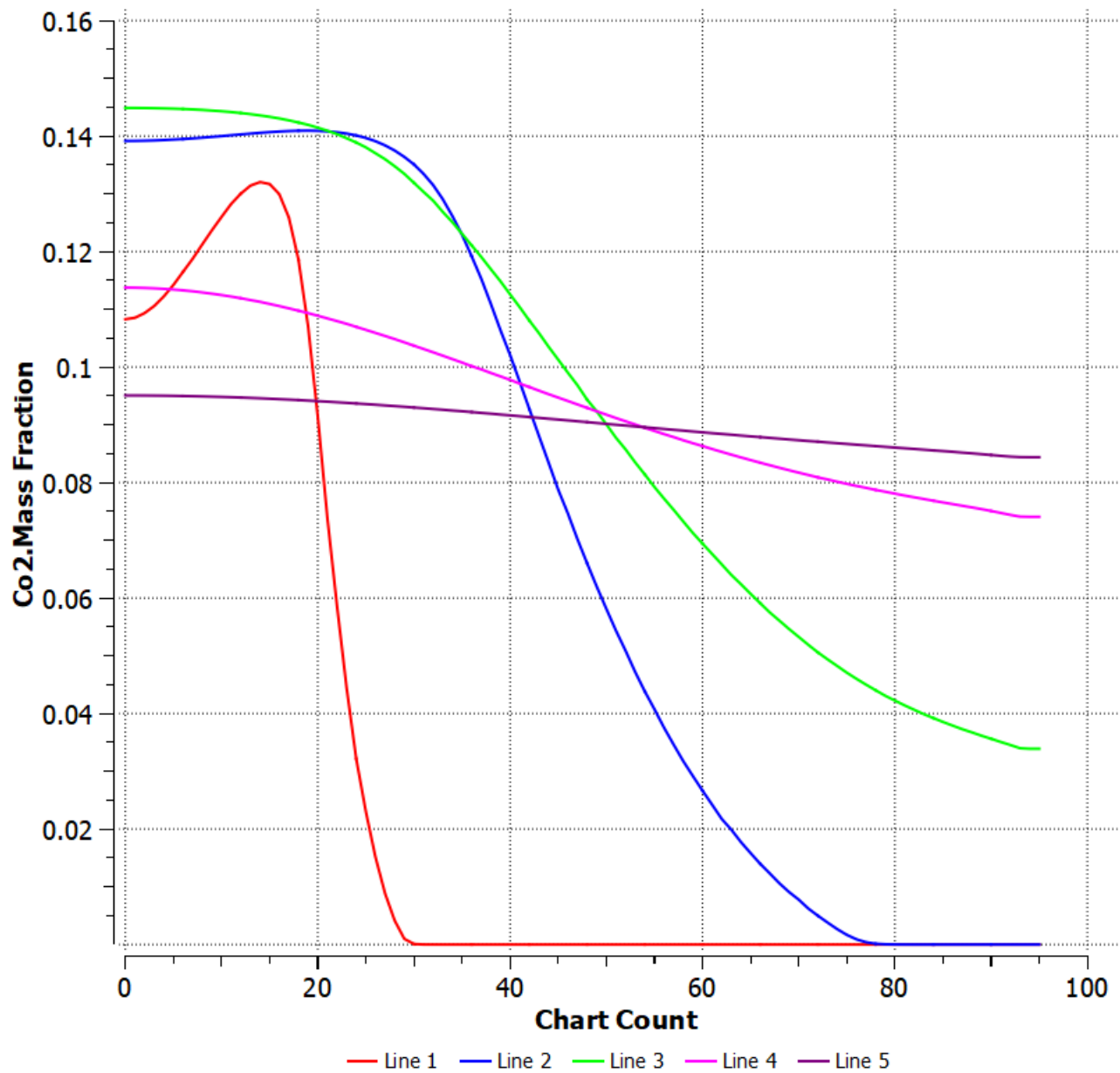


Graphs

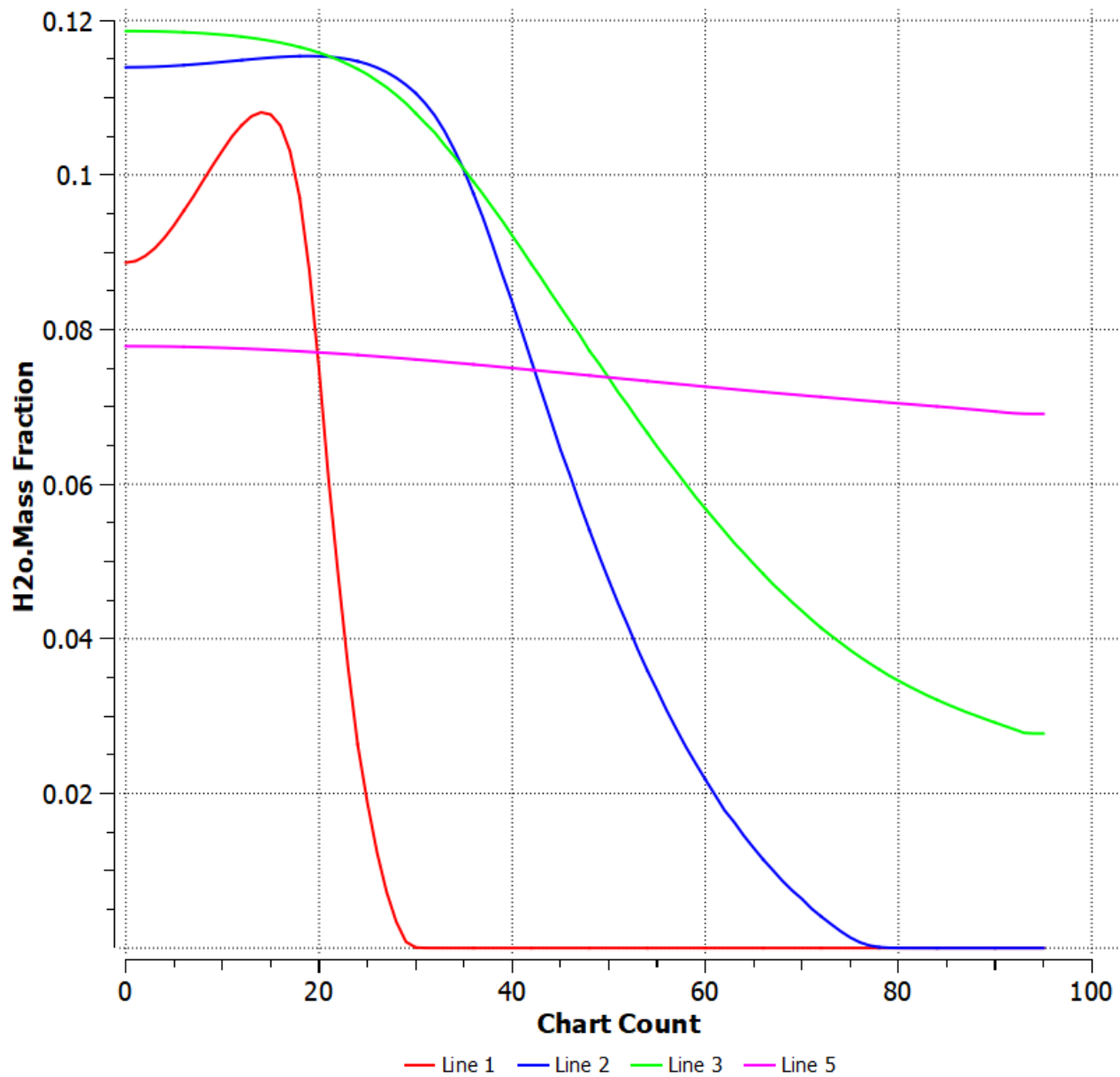
CH4 Mass Fraction



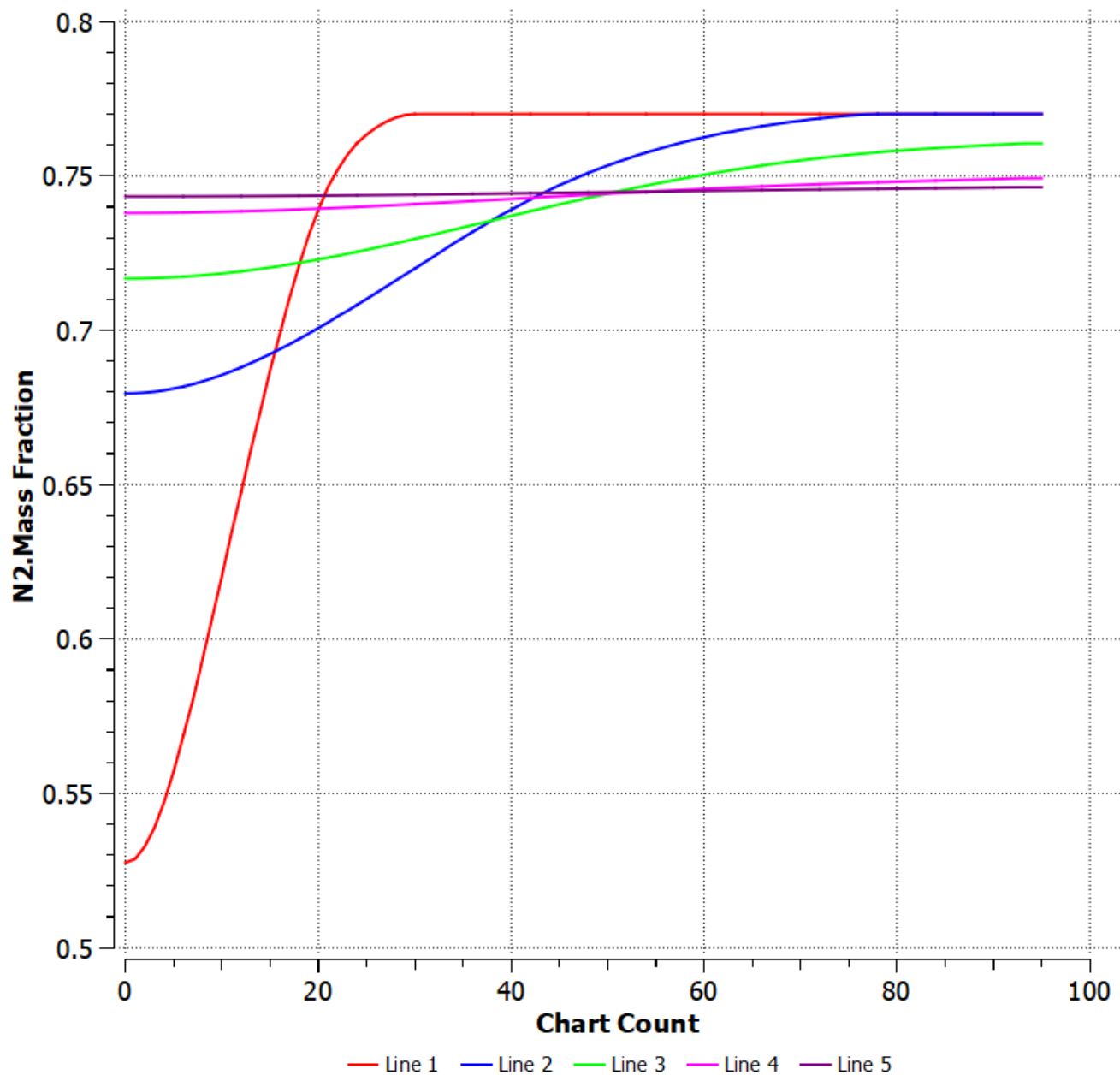
Co2 Mass Fraction

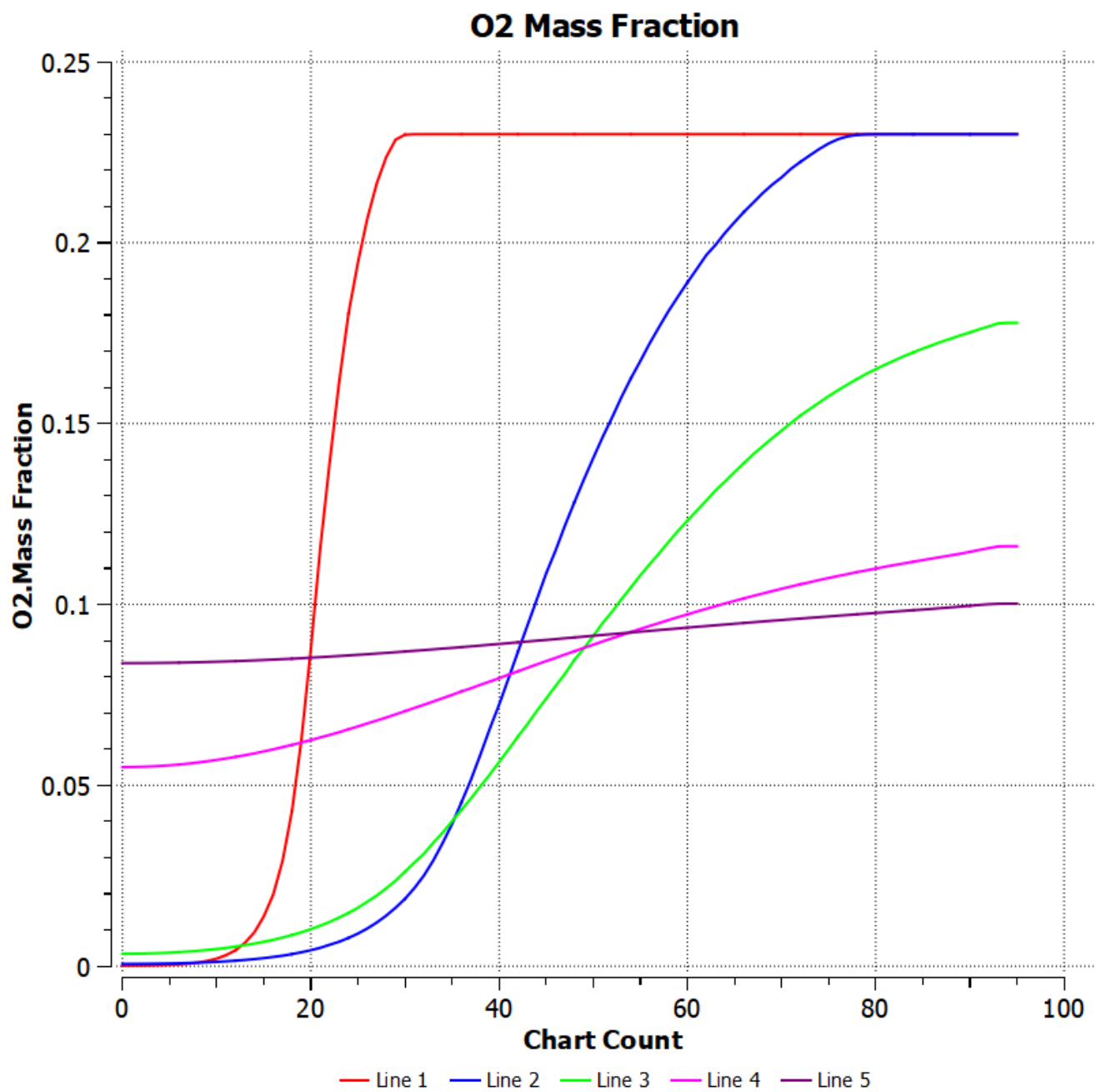


H2O Mass Fraction



N2 Mass Fraction

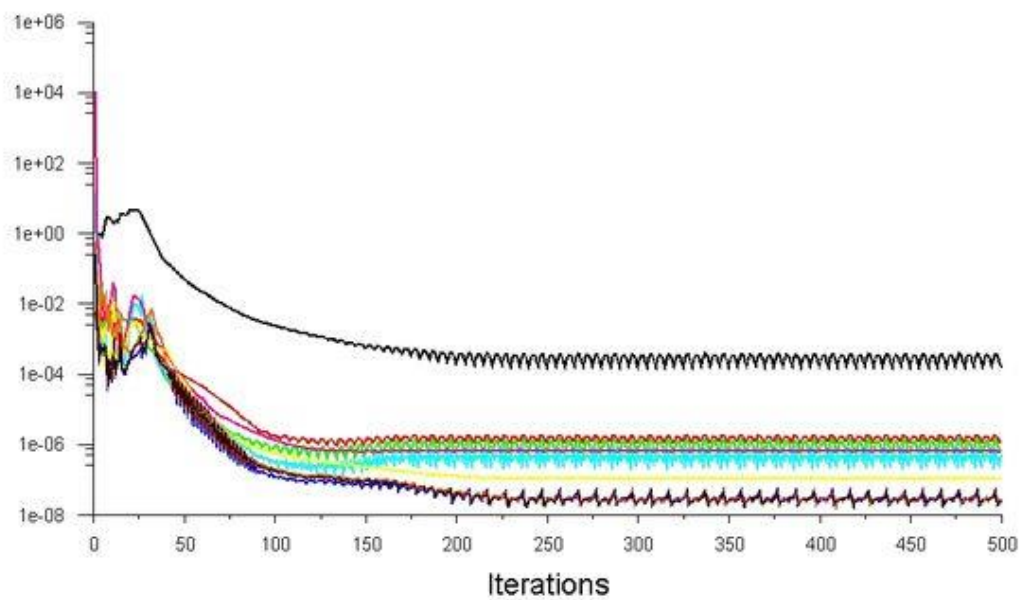




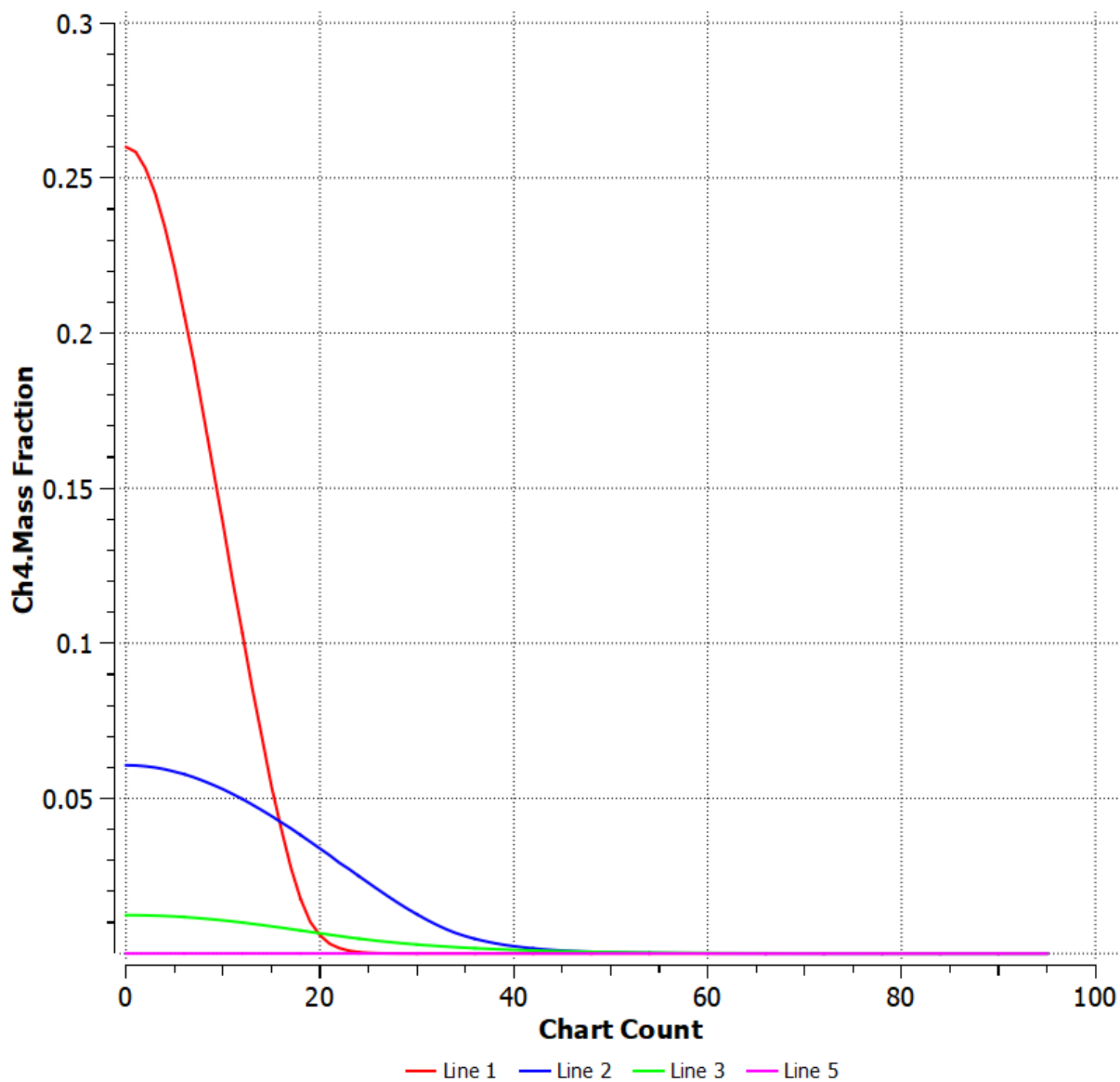
Part - II

H2O - fraction 5 %

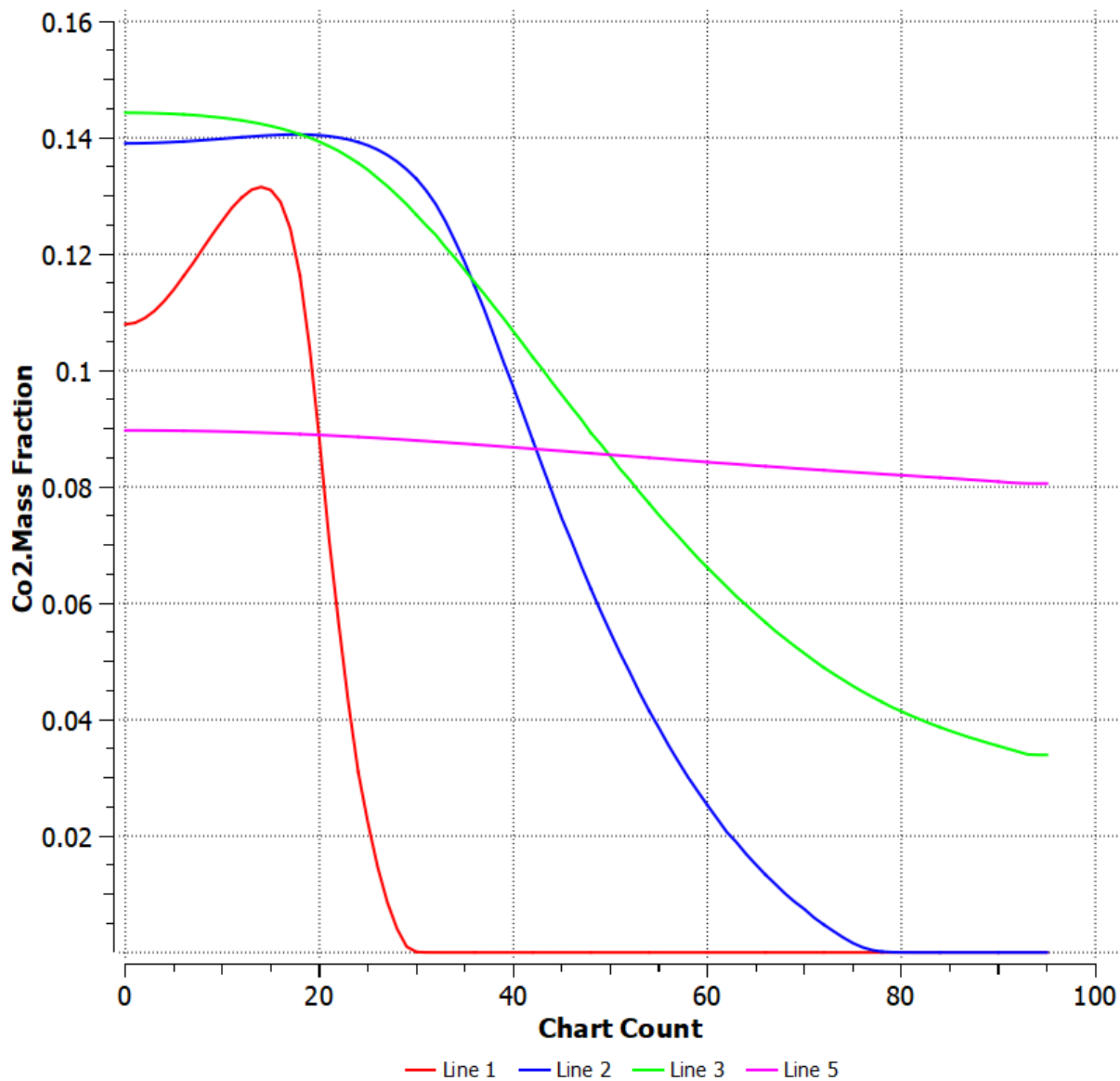
Residual



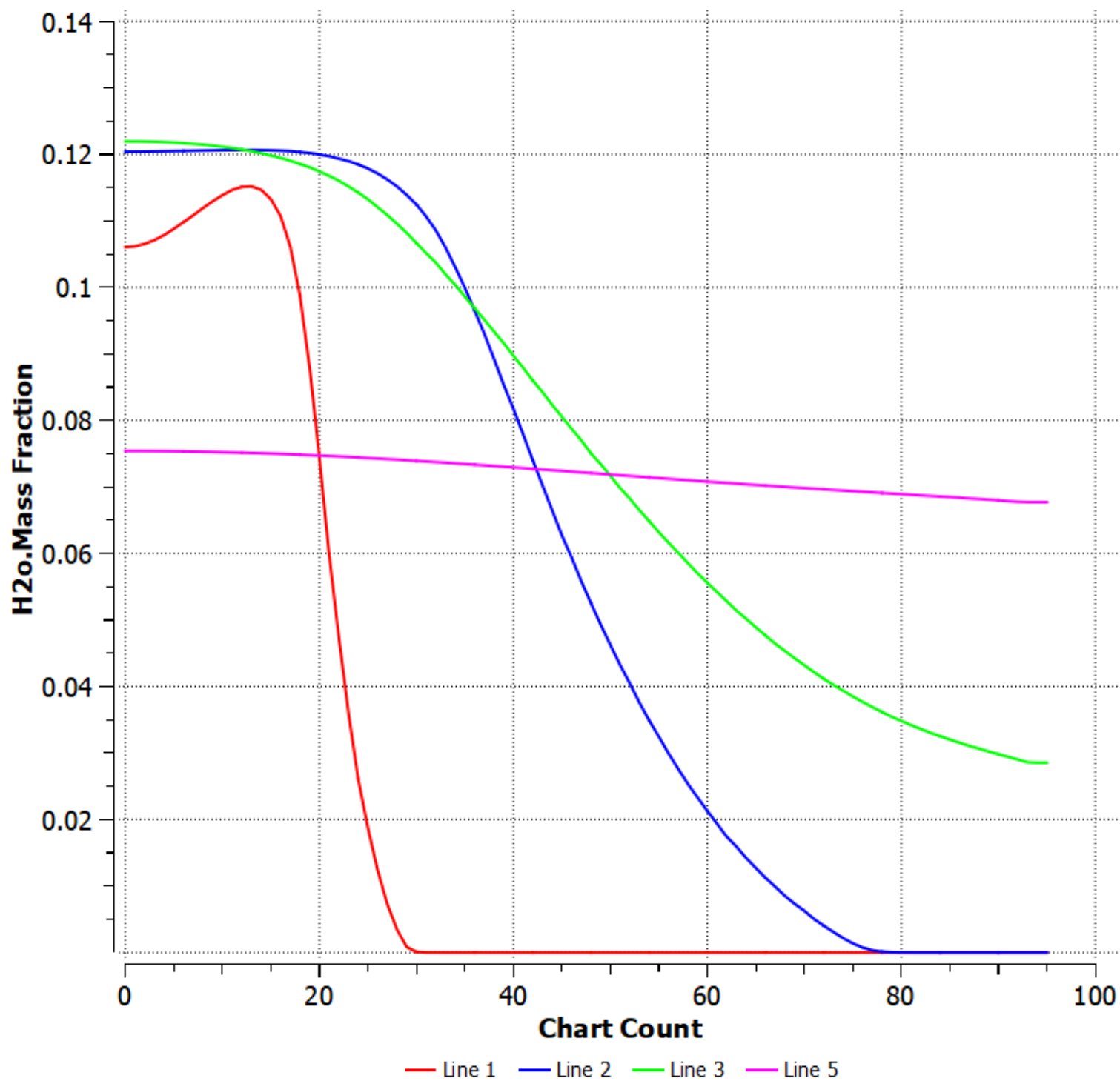
Ch4 Mass Fraction



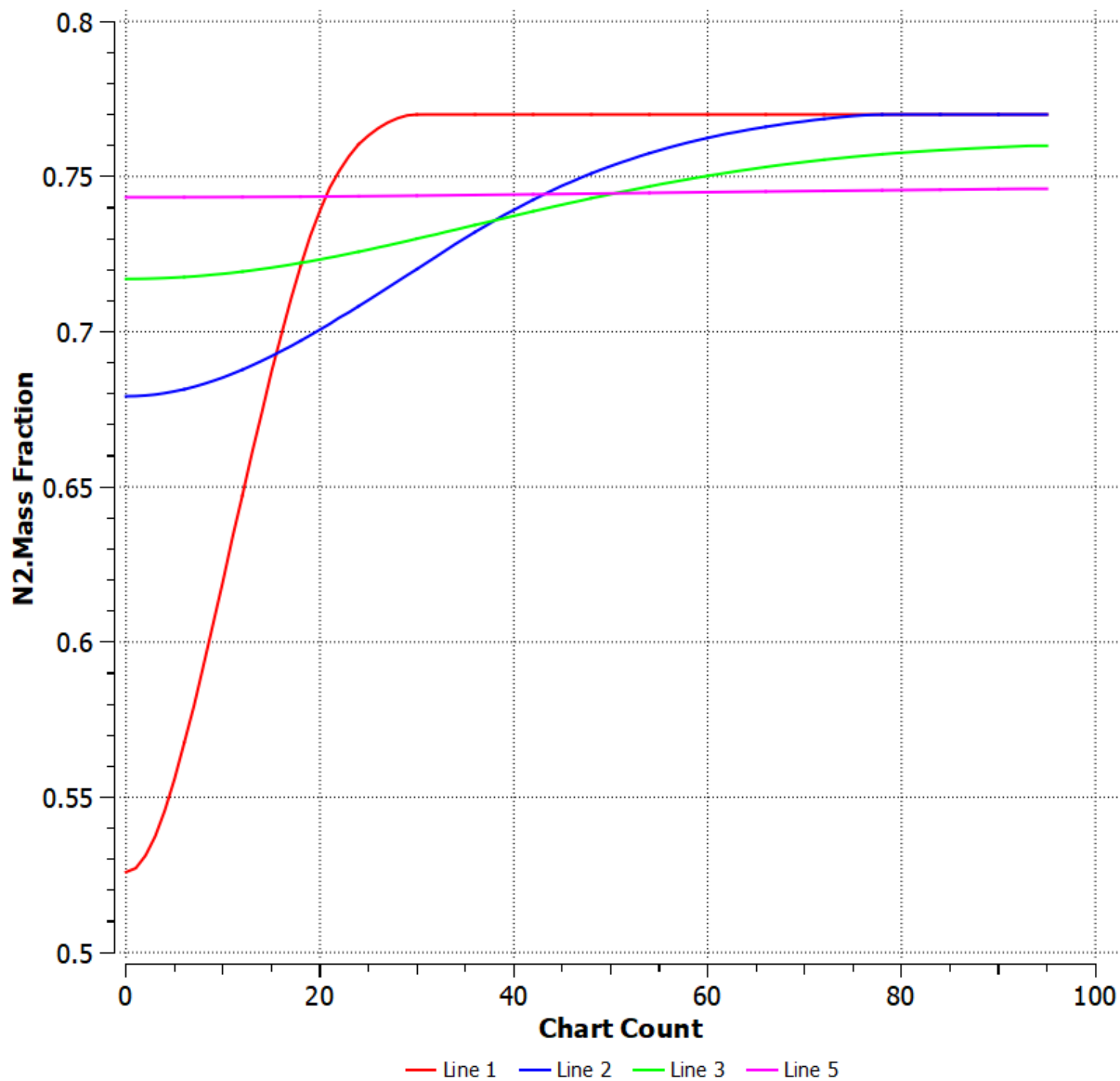
CO2 Mass Fraction



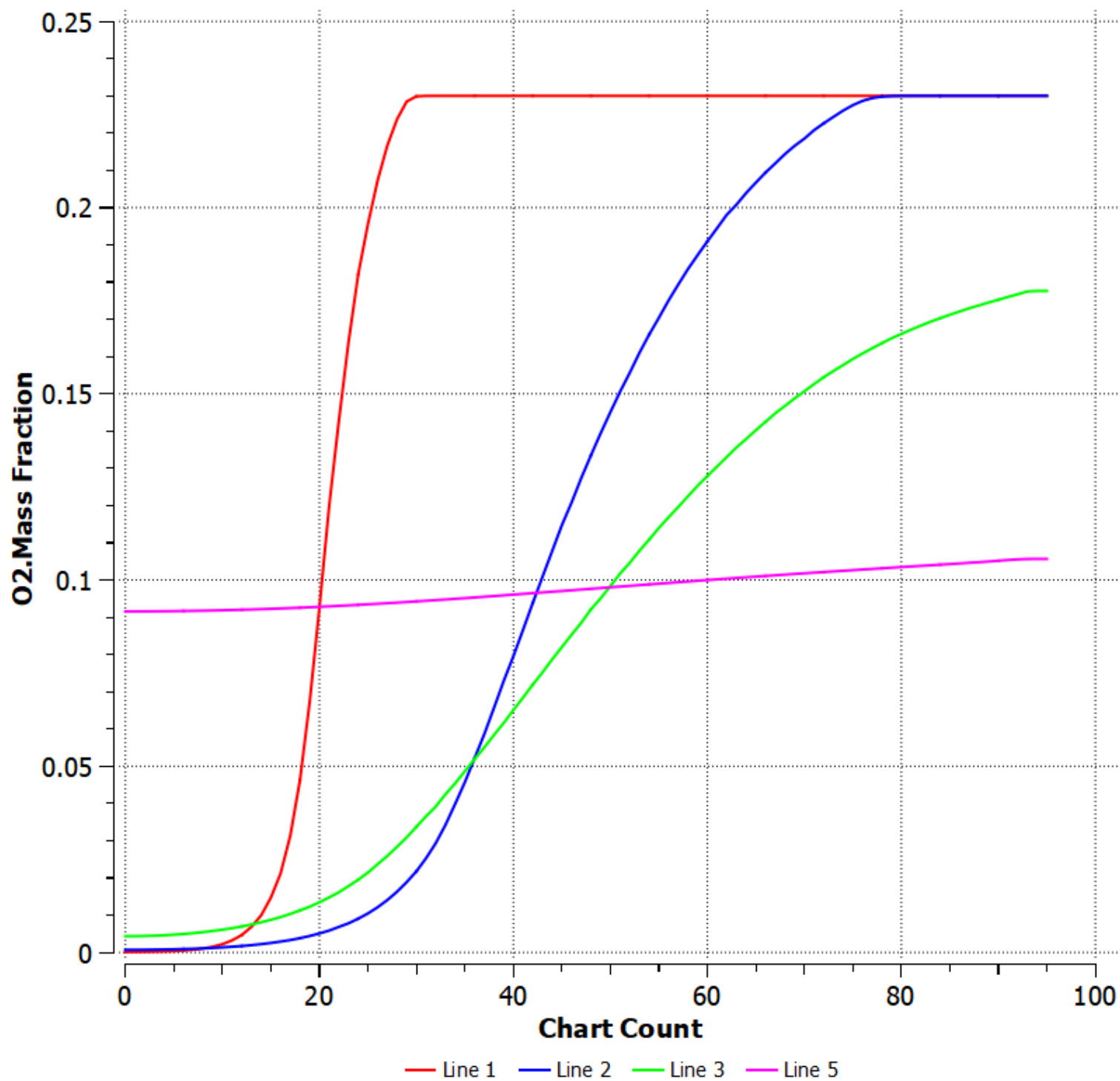
H2O Mass Fraction



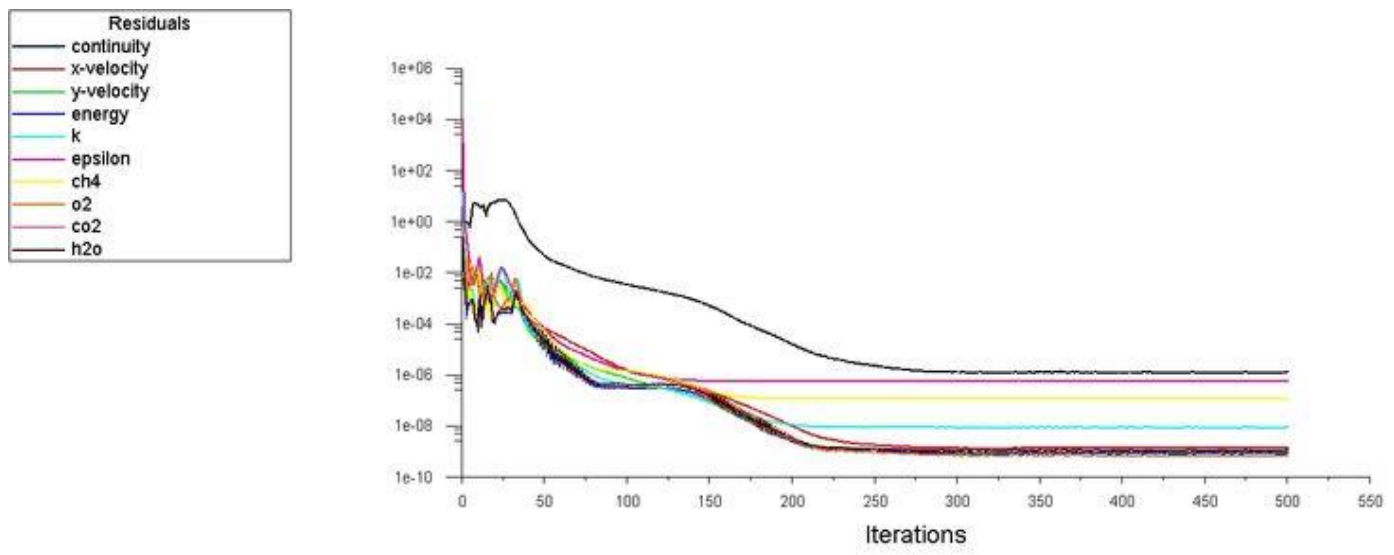
N2 Mass Fraction



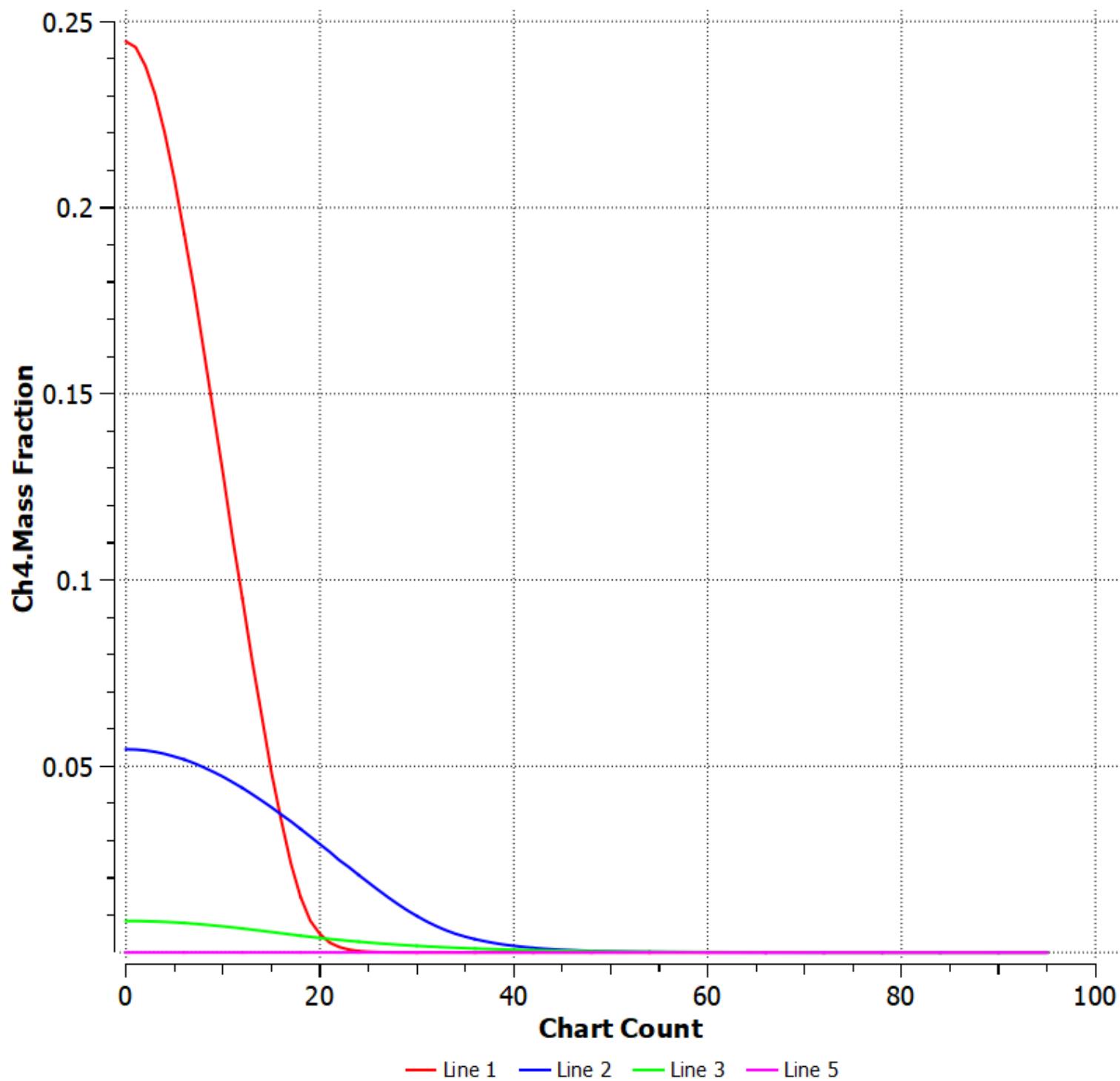
O2 Mass Fraction



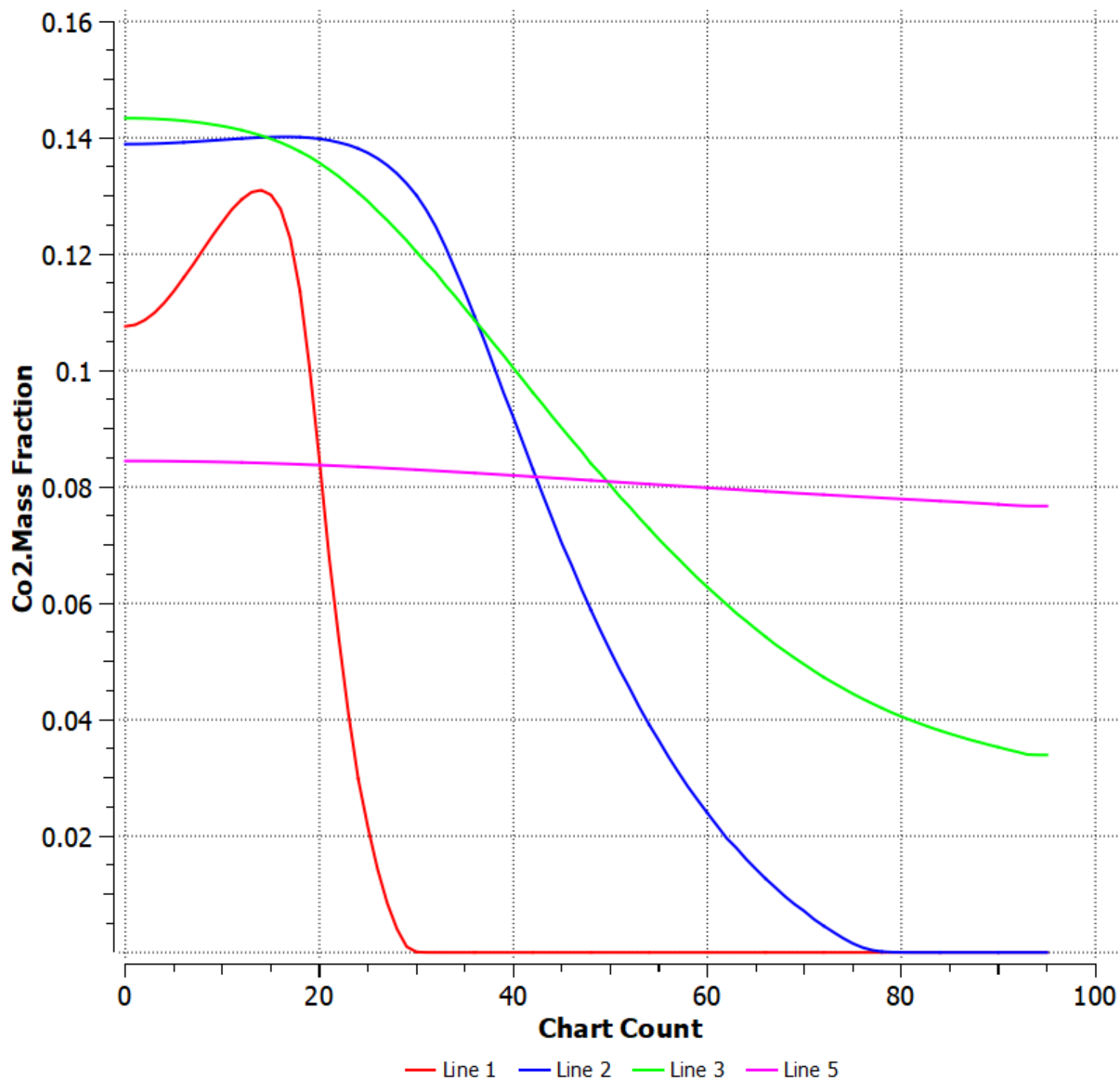
H2O - fraction - 10%



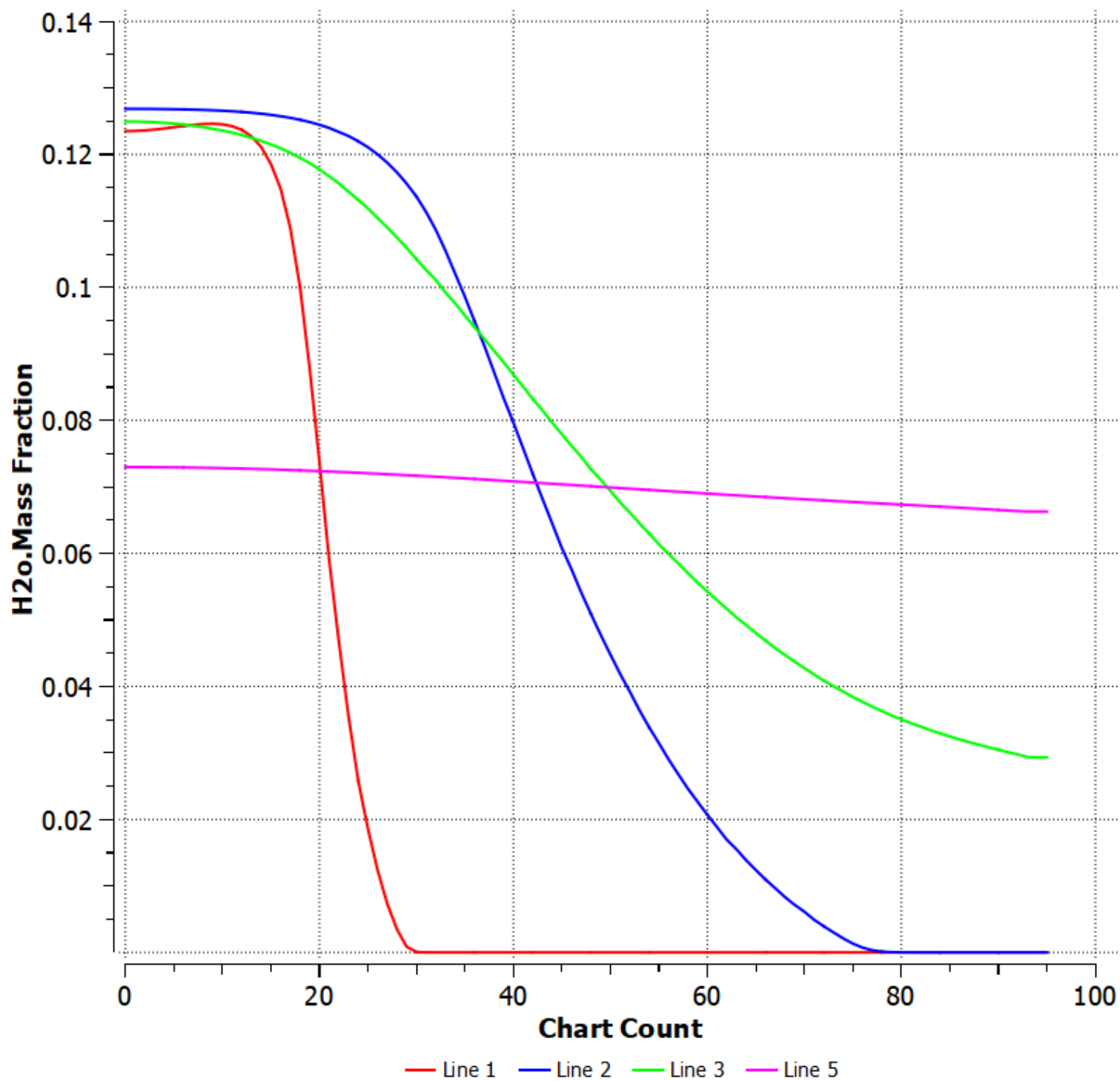
CH₄ Mass Fraction



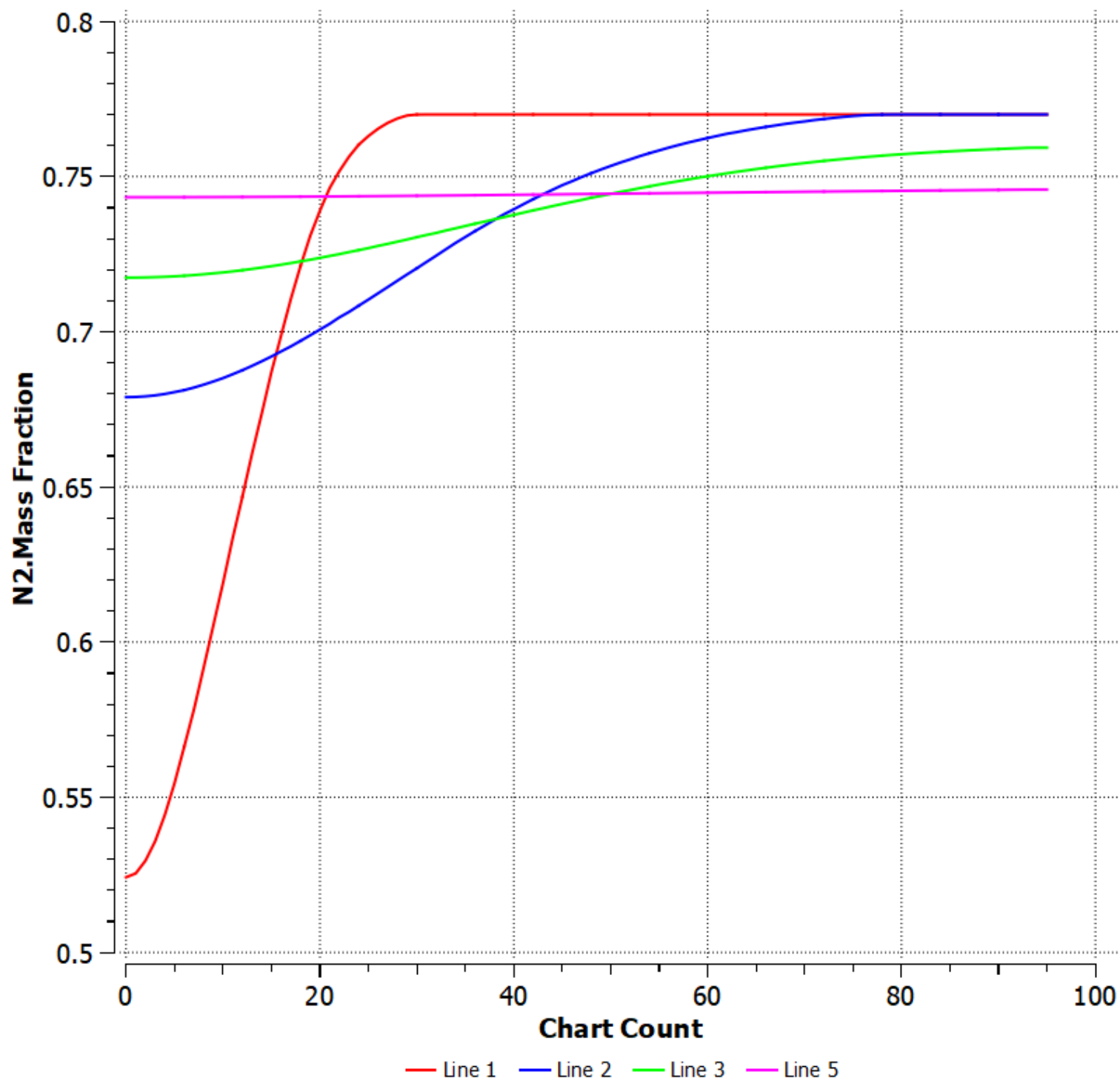
CO2 Mass Fraction



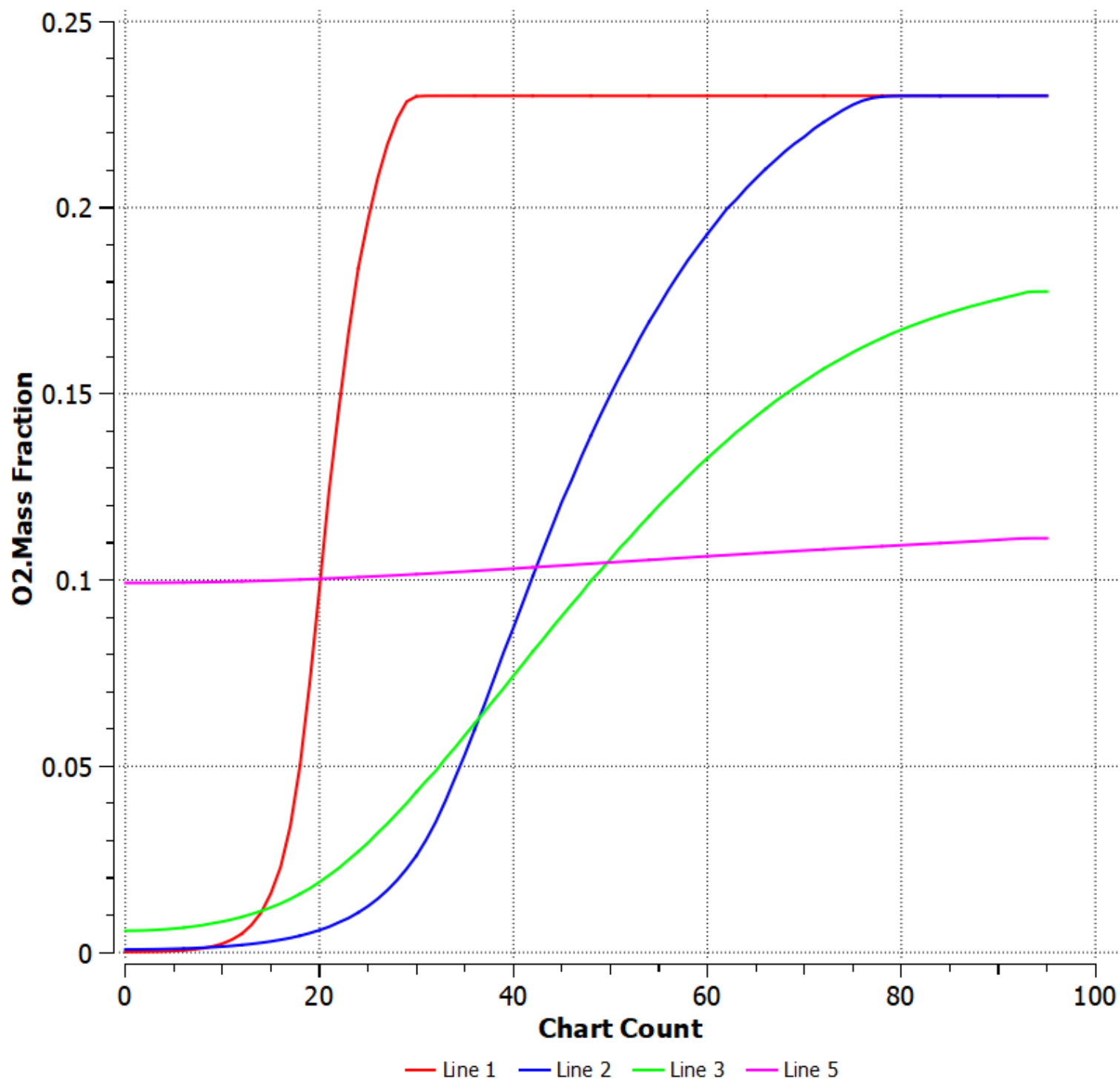
H2O Mass Fraction



N2 Mass Fraction

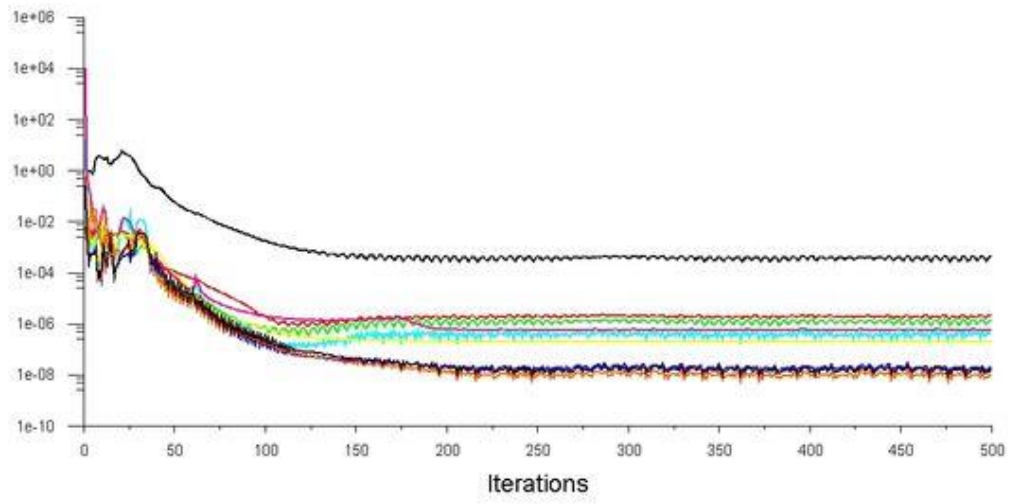


O2 Mass Fraction

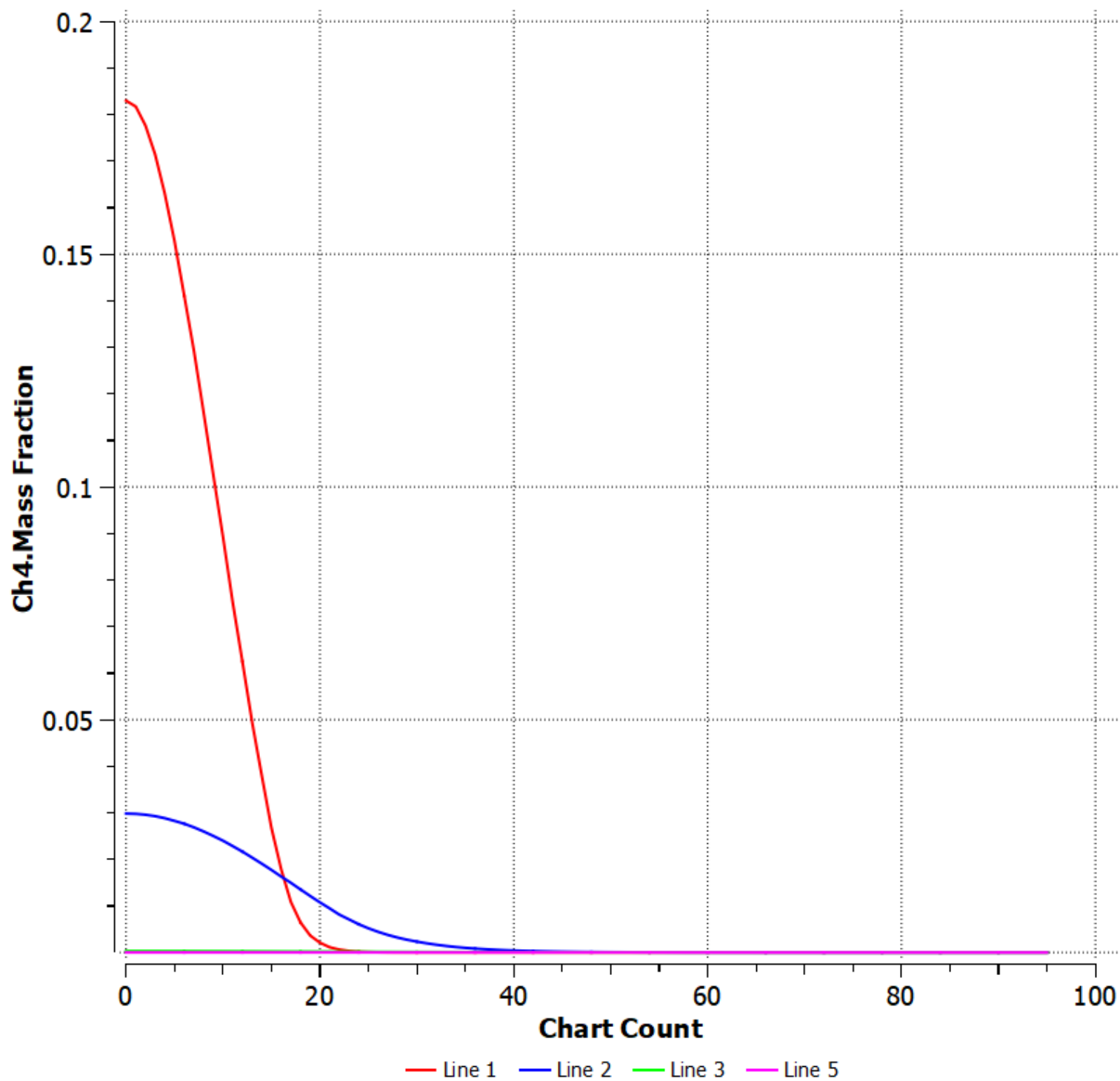


H2O - fraction - 30%

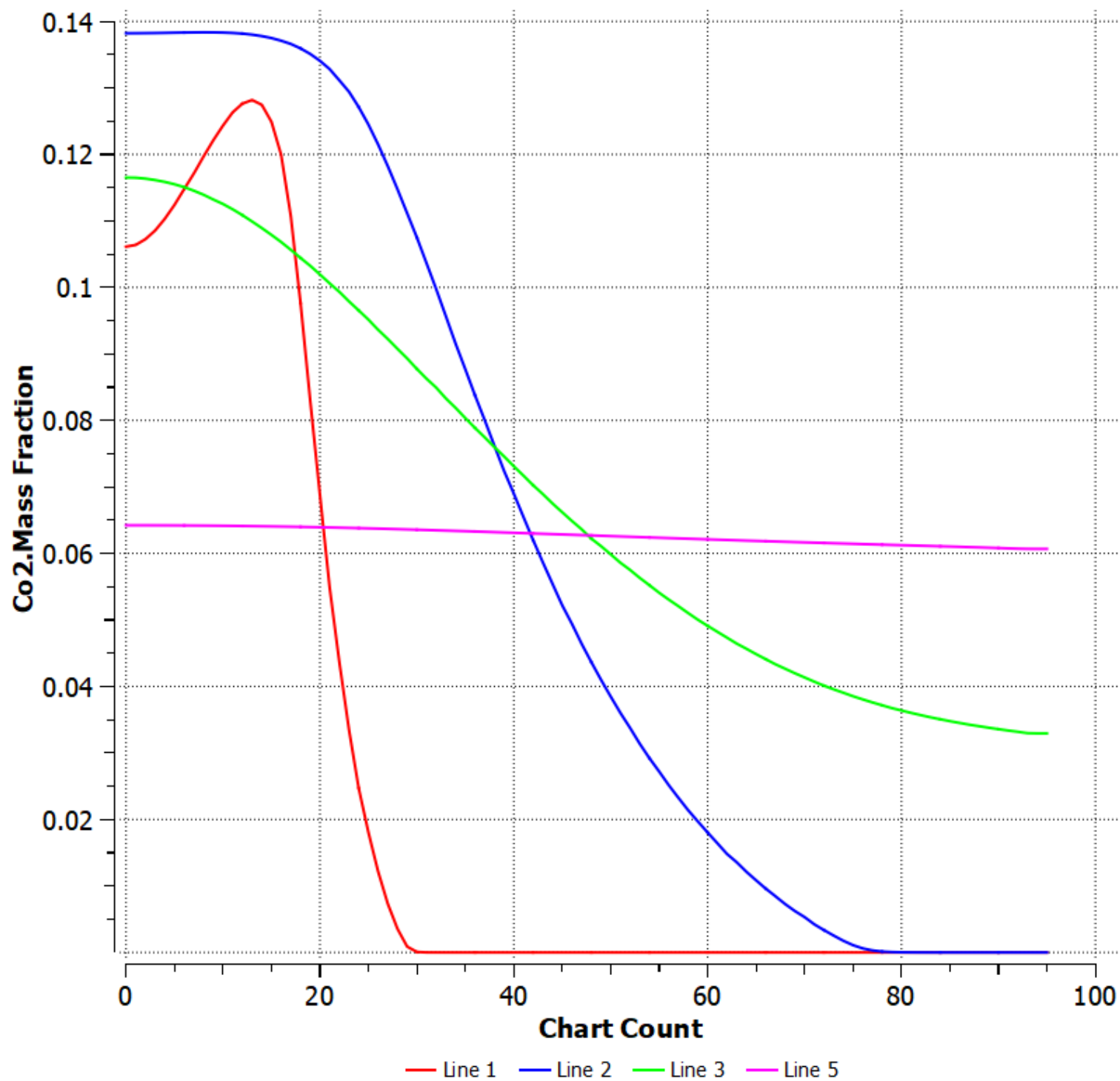
Residual



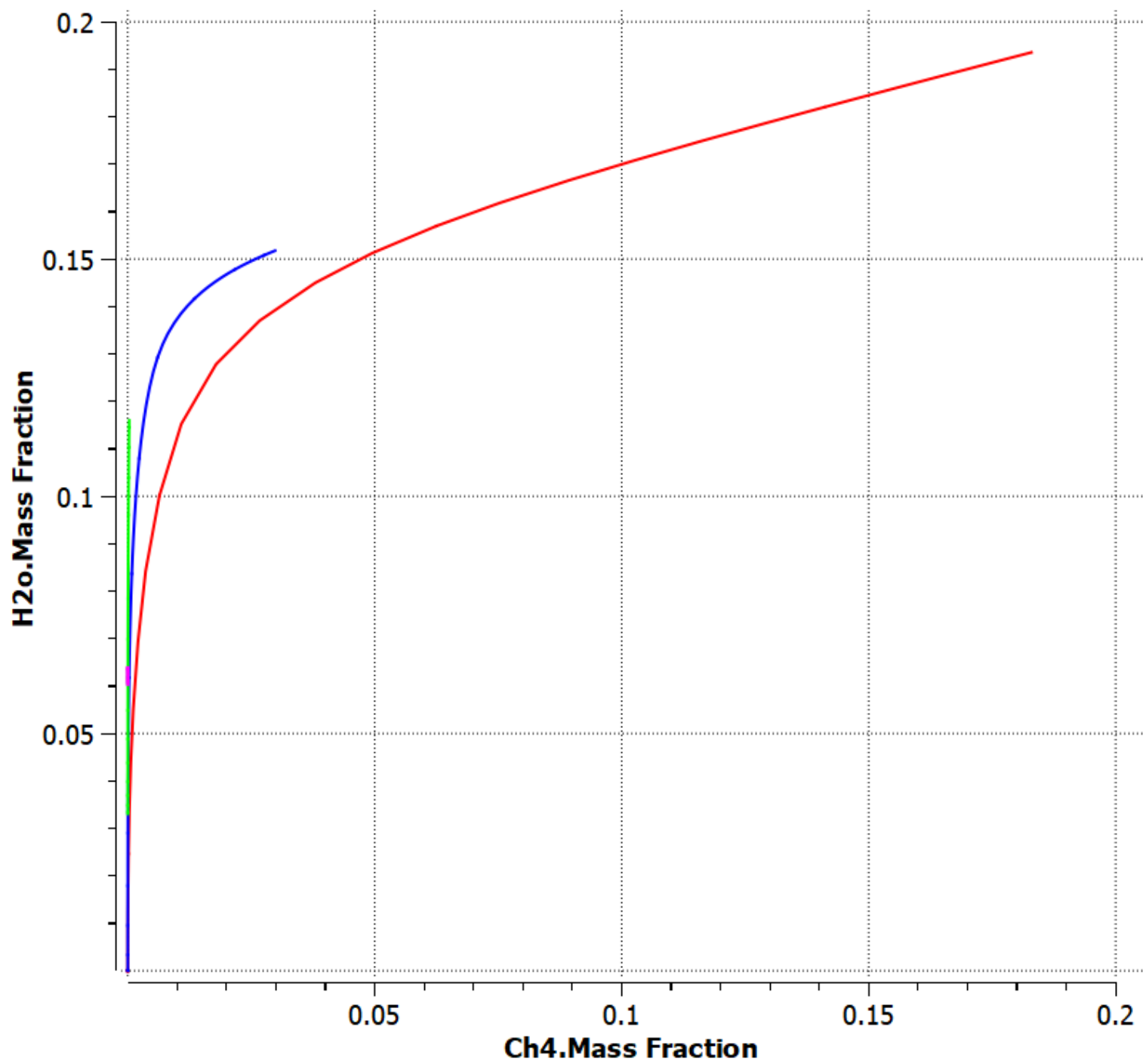
CH4 Mass Fraction



Co2 Mass Fraction

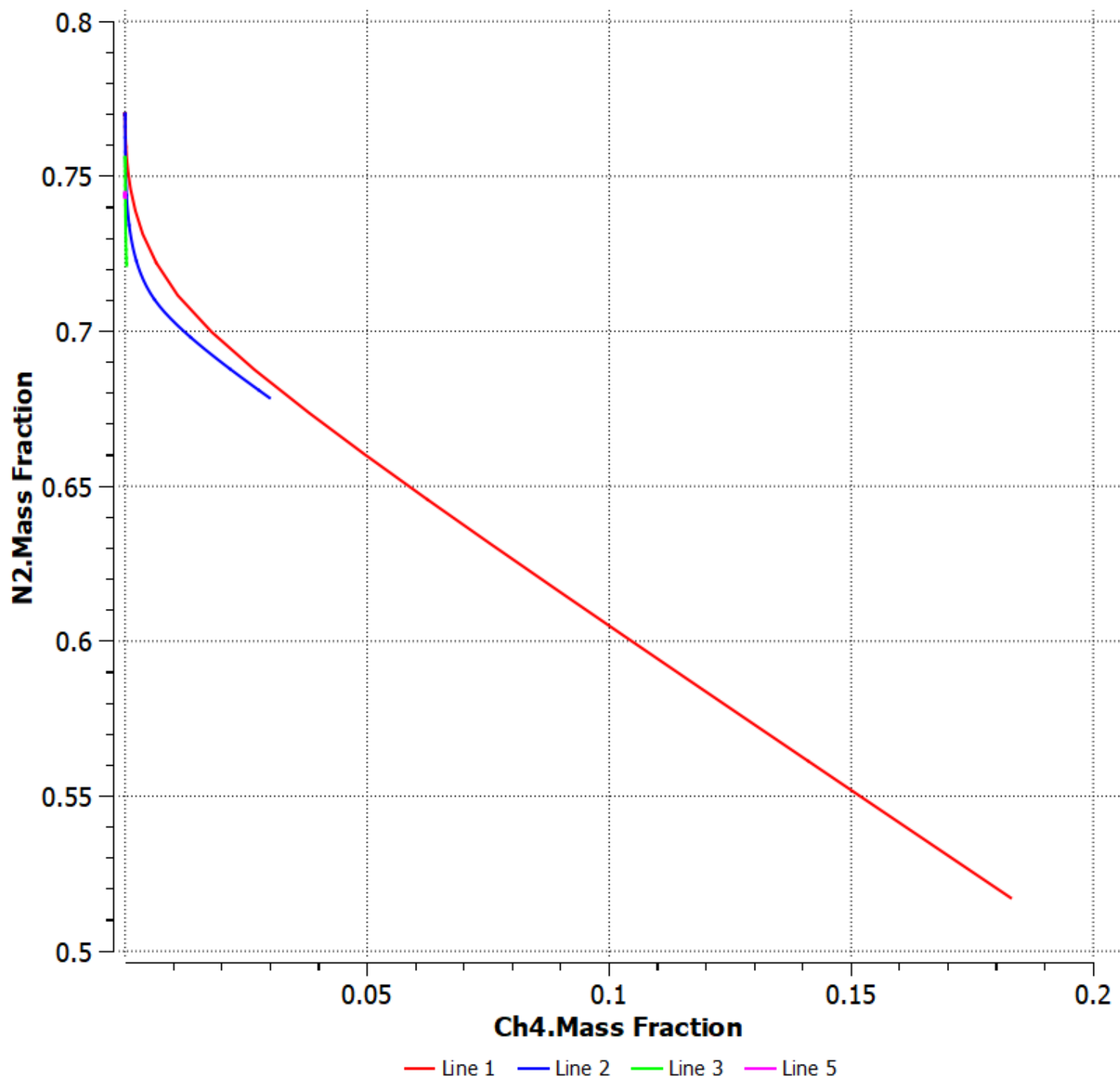


H2O Mass Fraction



Line 1 Line 2 Line 3 Line 5

N2 Mass Fraction



O2 Mass Fraction

