

A new approach to determine the reactivity of fuels using steady-separated weak flames in a micro flow reactor with a controlled temperature profile

1 Objective

Background

- New automotive engines are developed to increase efficiency and decrease CO2
- <u>Ultra-lean combustion of gasoline</u> can lead to higher efficiency
- Engine knocking can occur and must be avoided Reactivity of fuels must be well understood

Challenges

- Common methods are expensive especially for novel fuels
- Common approaches use transient methods (RCM, Shock tube)

Approach

- Investigate fuel reactivity by steady-separated weak flames in a <u>micro flow</u> reactor with a controlled temperature profile (MFR)^{[1][2]}
- Allows for investigation at low temperatures, ultra-lean and EGR conditions at atmospheric and elevated pressures
- · Easy and reliable method to evaluate fuel reactivity

2 Principle

Micro flow reactor with a controlled temperature profile^{[1][2]}

= 0.1~0.5 MPa

 $U_{-} = 2 \sim 0.4 \text{ cm/s}$

Fuel/Ai

- Steady temperature profileLaminar flow, constant
- pressure
 Steady-separated weak flames at low velocity
 WF represents ignition
 - WF represents ignition branch of Fendell curve

Weak flames

- Cool, blue and hot flame
- Temperature at reaction
- zone can be identifiedReactivity can be evaluated from flame pattern

Cool flame Blue flame Hot flame $H_2/Air-O_2$ Burner I = 15 cm

373 K

Normal flame

 U_{ir}

Φ = 1.0 Reactivity high

d_{in}=2.0 mm



References

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Wall temperature / K



