



Quantifying Heat Losses in Micro Combustor with Wire Mesh Using Numerical Simulation

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ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT

Article history:

Received 16 December 2019

Received in revised form 25 February 2020

Accepted 25 February 2020

Available online 24 April 2020

Micro power generation system is a field of study that has come into interest by many researchers due to the strong demands for low weight and long-life power sources of electronic devices. These has led to the increasement of meso and micro-scale combustion investigations. In order to fully understand more on this field of study, a numerical stimulation is utilized to investigate the effect of heat recirculation on the blowout limit for micro combustion. Four different combination of tube combustors is used to investigate their blowout limit such as quartz-brass tube combustion combination for unburned-burned region of micro combustor tube. The combination of tube combustors is then investigated using three-dimensional (3D) numerical simulation. The results suggested that by utilizing brass tube on either region of unburned or burned tube is able to improve the value of heat conducted on inner wall of via inner wall of the tube greatly. Due to the conductivity of brass tube is much larger than quartz tube, the improvement is expected.

Keywords:

Heat recirculation; blowout limit; micro combustion

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1. Introduction

Micro power generation for the field of micro-scale combustion has attracted many researchers in increasing the effort of studying the possible usage of such power source. To focus on the potential of using micro combustion as power sources, there must be studies on analyzing the effects of many different variables on the micro combustion. Flame stabilization had been proven to be achievable in narrow spaces [12], yet the sustainability of such flame is extremely difficult due to the large surface to volume ratio of the micro-scale combustor [11]. This results to flame instability as smaller

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<https://doi.org/10.37934/arfmts.70.1.3745>

combustion channels suffers from thermal quenching which then influences the blowout limit of the combustion [5,6].

Flame stabilization is essential in meso and micro channel combustors. The experiments on micro combustion has revealed several characteristics of flames that are of importance in accordance to variables and to overcome these weaknesses, several strategies such as the flame stabilization in micro-scale combustors with wire mesh [14,15], flame stabilization with flame holder [10,22,24] and the studies of different fuel-air mixture [20,21] were conducted. Not only gaseous fuels were used, liquid fuels were also introduced and utilized in search for better fuel consumption. Heat recirculation in combustion is a method that is widely recognized as a way to enhance the stability of flame and can distribute temperature effectively. According to the paper Tang *et al.*, [18] and Tang *et al.*, [19], the presence of heat recirculation gives a large impact on stabilization of flame and temperature distribution. Besides, the study of inner and outer heat recirculation done by Bagheri and Hosseini [3] has concluded that while inner heat recirculation (IHR) distinctly improve flame characteristics and flame stabilization, outer heat recirculation (OHR) presents greater range emitter efficiencies. Although heat recirculation gives positive effect on combustion, the combustion experiment itself is not easy to be examined and experimental items may not be able to be obtained easily.

Thus, simulation approach is performed to substitute the actual experimentation. Numerical simulation approach is recently gaining more popularity to explore on the feasibility of combustion in meso and micro-scale combustion chamber. With numerical simulation, any new design of micro combustors can be reproduced and optimized after analyzing the simulation results. Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) has been used in the last two decades for numerical investigation on flame propagation and heat characteristics of combustion. Commercial software was utilized to study combustion fundamentals of gaseous fuels like propane and methane in micro combustors. For example, the characteristics of burner dimensions, external heat losses and effect of wall conductivity in meso-scale burners were employed using FLUENT software [17]. Recent numerical works has also given new ideas of blowout limits in different condition like in high pressure conditions [1], in preheating channels [23] and on the planar combustors [4]. Concerning the dimension of numerical simulation, two-dimensional (2-D) numerical simulation is unable to present the conductive heat transfer from a flame holder to the outer wall of combustor.

In this research, a three-dimensional (3D) numerical simulation of the effect of heat recirculation on blowout limit in micro-scale combustion is presented. Since conductive heat transfer from the wire mesh to the outer wall of combustor is needed to be presented, a 3D numerical simulation is performed instead of 2D simulation. The effect of heat recirculation on blowout limit is investigated. The blowout limit for each combination of quartz-brass tube for unburned-burned region are determined and comparisons are made based on the results of simulation. The main purpose of this study is to study the effect of heat recirculation on blowout limit for micro combustion.

2. Numerical Setup

A 3-D steady-state numerical simulation model of micro combustor with wire mesh was executed using the software ANSYS Release 14.0 with Fluent 6.3 [2]. The 3-D numerical model was developed primarily to analyze the heat recirculation flow within the combustor channel. The size of combustor is replicated based on the paper by Munir and Mikami [13] where the length of tube combustor is 40.2 mm. The combustor has an inner diameter of 3.5 mm and wall thickness of 0.7 mm.

The model has two different region that is separated by a stainless-steel wire mesh which is called the unburned and burned gas region. The wire mesh is set to 10 mm apart from the outlet burned region tube and is 30 mm from the center of combustor inlet. The distance is set to 30 mm for the

flow to fully developed before going through the wire mesh. Based on Karagiannidis *et al.*, [7], the typical value of k for stainless-steel is 20 W/m/K which is set in this research for the wall thermal conductivity (k) value on the wire mesh for conductive heat transfer. A set amount 0.28 mm square holes were drawn onto the wire mesh to allow fluids to pass through it. Propane-air mixture is utilized as the fuel for this research. Figure 1 illustrates the working model for the micro-scale combustor.

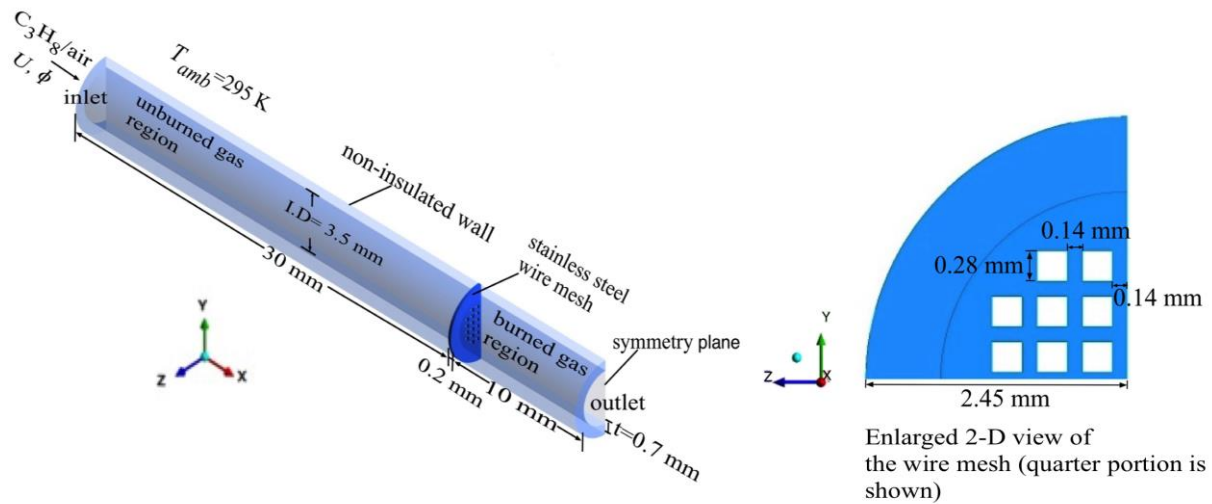
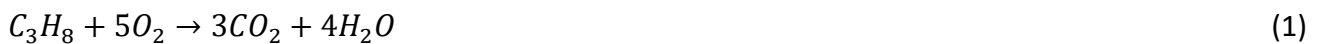


Fig. 1. 3-D numerical model of micro-scale combustor (Figure size is not to scale) [13]

For this research, Dufour, effects of gas radiation and work done by viscous and pressure force are assumed to be negligible. This is because the research done by Norton and Vlachos [16] shows that the gas phase radiation does not give much impact on the combustion reactions. For the gas density, ideal gas law is assumed. Besides, a piecewise-polynomial fit of temperature is used to calculate the specific heat for all the species. Whereas mixing law and kinetic theory are used to calculate the specific heat and thermal diffusion coefficient of the gas-fuel mixture. A reduced one-step propane combustion with five species is utilized as the combustion chemistry [8], where the affected species are C_3H_8 , O_2 , N_2 , CO_2 and H_2O . the utilized combustion chemistry is as followed,



In order to perform simulations, a comprehensive kinetic mechanism is necessary to study the stabilization of flame mechanism in micro-scale combustor, where the single step mechanism is sufficient. The employment of high grid concentrations is done using non-uniform grid element size in the area surrounding the wire mesh. The elements are totaled to a number of 42548 and applied for all cases. The execution of grid dependent test was done, and the results are such that larger number of elements has no significant numerical advantage.

In this work, boundary conditions are employed using similar conditions that was done by Li *et al.*, [9] and applying no-slip boundary type condition between the interface of fluid and solid wall. Fourier's law is utilized to calculate the heat flux of this interface. Given that the heat transfer per unit area by means of convection at the outer surface of the tube combustor such that;

$$q_{loss} = h_{conc}(T_{wall} - T_{amb}) + \epsilon\sigma(T_{wall}^4 - T_{amb}^4) \quad (2)$$

where convective heat transfer coefficient is represented by h , wall temperature of combustor is T_{wall} and ambient temperature is T_{amb} . Initially, the value of ambient temperature (T_{amb}) is 296 K. the convective heat transfer coefficient (h) is set to a constant $4 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$, representing weak natural convection [9]. For the outer wall and wire mesh external emissivity (ϵ), it is fixed at 0.90 and 0.70, correspondingly. Meanwhile, the value $5.67 \times 10^{-8} \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}^4$ is set for Stefan-Boltzman constant (σ). The right and left wall edge of the micro combustor is equipped with thermal insulation (zero heat flux boundary) whereas for a typical value of k for quartz tube, the k value is fixed to 1.6 W/m/K . A fixed pressure inlet is applied to the outlet boundary condition. At z-plane of origin, a symmetrical boundary condition is determined in order for the half domain to be calculated. By utilizing data from Kutz [8] and ANSYS® Academic Research [2], the thermodynamic properties and gas transport data can be replicated.

At the combustor's inlet, a flat velocity profile with laminar flow of U is applied. The feed temperature at the inlet is initially set to 295 K while no application of swirl flow velocity is done. At first, the U value is fixed at 0.20 m/s and equivalent ratio (ϕ) is set to 1 in order start combustion of the propane-air mixture. In step one, "cold flow" technique is applied where momentum and continuity equation is first solved. Energy and species equations are calculated and solved after the first step by defining an area of high temperature as patch zone. The location of the patch zone is 2.5 mm distance to the outlet and cannot be set too near to the outlet as ignition process can be affected negatively due to reverse gas flow. In the patch zone, 1500 K temperature is employed which is highly sufficient in ensuring that the propane-air mixture is able to be ignited. During ignition, the flame will propagate upstream and slowly stabilized close to the wire mesh. The value of U steadily increases to find the blowout limit range with an interval of 0.05 m/s. The process will start all over again by applying the previous value of U if the new U value causes propagation of flame to the outlet. The interval will decrease to 0.01 m/s until blowout phenomena occurs. Once the blowout phenomena happen, the blowout limit for the experiment will consider the maximum value of U before the occurrence of the blowout phenomena.

Figure 2 demonstrates the supply of heat in the micro combustor for a near blowout phenomena. The designation of terms in the figure are as below:

- Q_{C1} =heat conducted via the inner wall of the burned gas region
- Q_{C2} =heat conducted via the inner wall of the unburned gas region
- Q_{RU} = heat recirculated to the unburned gas region
- Q_{RM} =heat recirculated to the wire mesh
- Q_{LB} =heat loss from the outer wall of the burned gas region to the ambient
- Q_{LM} =heat loss from the outer wall of the wire mesh to the ambient
- Q_{LU} =heat loss from the outer wall of the unburned gas region to the ambient

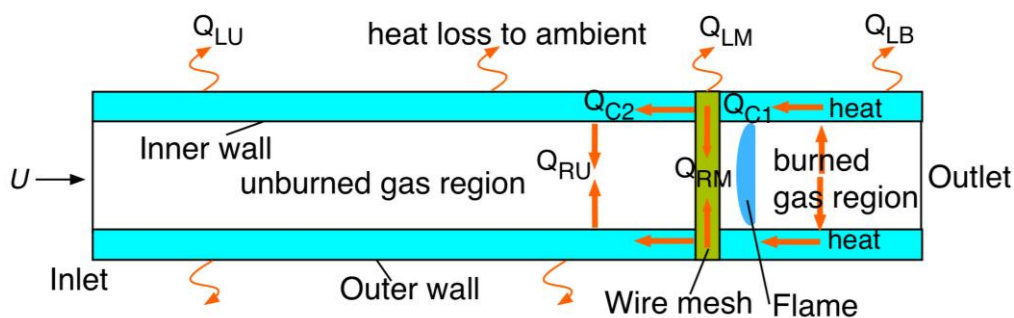


Fig. 2. Heat recirculated in the combustor near blowout conditions

3. Results and Discussion

Higher flow velocity (U) causes the behaviour of wire mesh thermal path to be reversed. This is due to flame position varies according to U . the lower the value of U , the nearer the flame is to the wire mesh. However, the higher the value of U , the more displaced the flame is from the wire mesh. The flame position is likely to be determined via numerical simulation as shown in Figure 3 where at $U=30$ cm/s, the position of flame is at 0.43 mm away from the wire mesh. Heat recirculation happens when the heat from burned gas region is circulating through inner wall of the burned region towards the wire mesh. While Table 1 depicts the values of blowout limit range for four different tube combustor combination. The numerical simulation results show that with the use of brass tube at the burned gas region, the overall blowout limit value increases significantly.

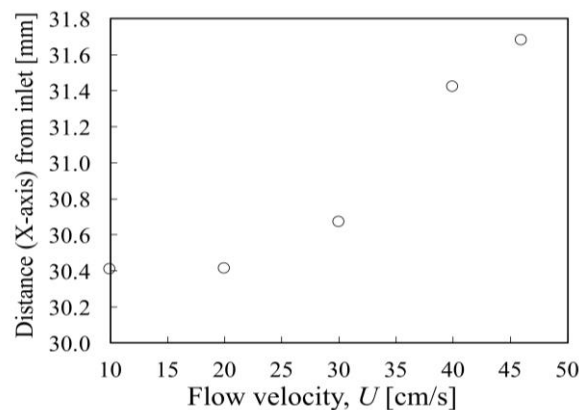


Fig. 3. Flame displacement for varies value of flow velocity U at $\phi=1.0$ for quartz-quartz tube combustor

Table 1

Blowout limits for different tube combustors (from 3-D simulation)

Type of combustor	Blowout limits [cm/s]
Quartz-quartz tube	46
Quartz-brass tube	79
Brass-quartz tube	37
Brass-brass tube	69

Firstly, once the unburned gas enters the inlet, the heat from burned region circulates to the unburned gas region (Q_{RU}) which then allows the unburned gas to be pre heated by recirculated heat. Further into the chamber, the gas is again heated by the recirculated heat through the wire mesh (Q_{RM}). So, Q_{RU} and Q_{RM} values plays a significant role to signify the amount of heat recirculated to pre-heat unburned gas. These values cause the increment of gas temperature prior to combustion. The energy balance for every boundary is calculated using the FLUENT software. Figure 4 shows the results produced for Q_{RU} and Q_{RM} for four different combustor tube combinations. Q_{RM} in negative value only occurs when there is a low flow velocity which illustrates the flow of heat from the wire mesh center to the outer wall. At this point, the wire mesh functions as a flame inhibitor. When quartz tube is used in the unburned region as depicted in Figure 4(a) and Figure 4(b), the blowout limit is affected by the significant role played by the wire mesh as heat is recirculated to the unburned gas (Q_{RM}) during the near blowout conditions. Thus, at higher flow velocity, the wire mesh functions as flame enhancer. However, when brass tube is used in the unburned region as shown in Figure 4(c)

and Figure 4(d), the wire mesh is less likely to play an important role in recirculating the heat. In this condition, the inner wall of combustor has a more essential role in recirculating heat to the unburned gas (Q_{RU}).

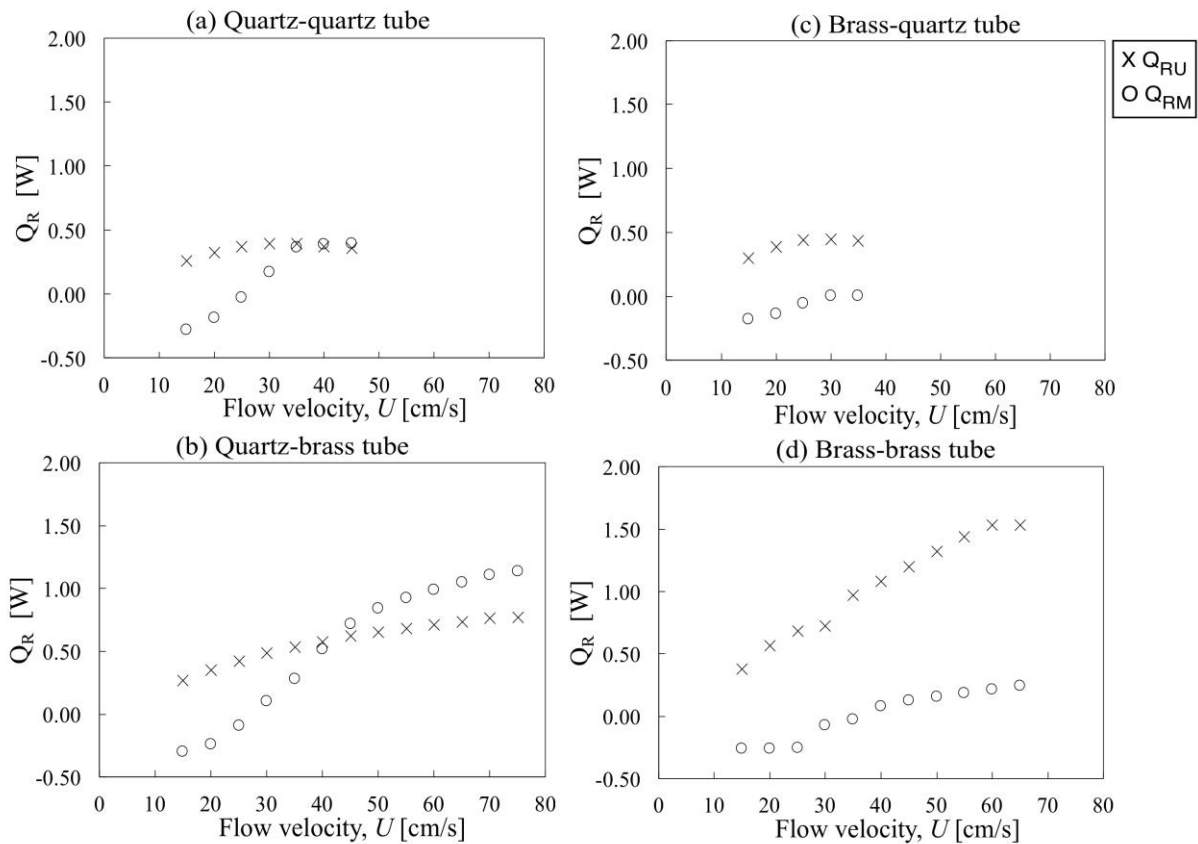


Fig. 4. Values of Q_{RU} and Q_{RM} with different flow velocities for each of combustor

Q_{RU} and Q_{RM} values were then plotted on together on a graph for the four different tube combustor combination. The comparisons are shown clearly in Figure 5. It can be seen that the usage of brass tube in burned gas region drastically increases the value of recirculated heat ($Q_{RU}+Q_{RM}$) to the unburned gas. In Figure 5(d), the percentage of heat release rate (HRR) that is being recirculated to the unburned gas region is up to 19% for the tube combustor combination of brass-brass and quartz-brass tube combustor. It is considered a high value for combustors with wire mesh.

Primarily, the solid walls of the tube combustor conduct heat from the burned gas region when the flow velocity (U) is high. The heat conducted is represented as Q_{C1} and Q_{C2} which their values are directly proportional to the wall thermal conductivity (k) of the tube. Two equations were formed to define Q_{C1} and Q_{C2} values. The following are the equations;

$$Q_{C1}=Q_{C2}+Q_{RM}+Q_{LM} \tag{3}$$

$$Q_{C2}=Q_{RU}+Q_{LU} \tag{4}$$

Q_{C1} and Q_{C2} can be calculated using the created equation as the values of Q_{RM} , Q_{LM} , Q_{RU} and Q_{LU} were collected from the simulation using FLUENT software. Figure 6 shows the result of Q_{C1} and Q_{C2} values with varied flow velocities for the four different combustors. The result proves that when brass tube is utilized in either unburned or burned gas region, the values of Q_{C1} and Q_{C2} enhances

significantly. This improvement in values are expected due to brass tube is known to have better wall thermal conductivity compared to quartz tube.

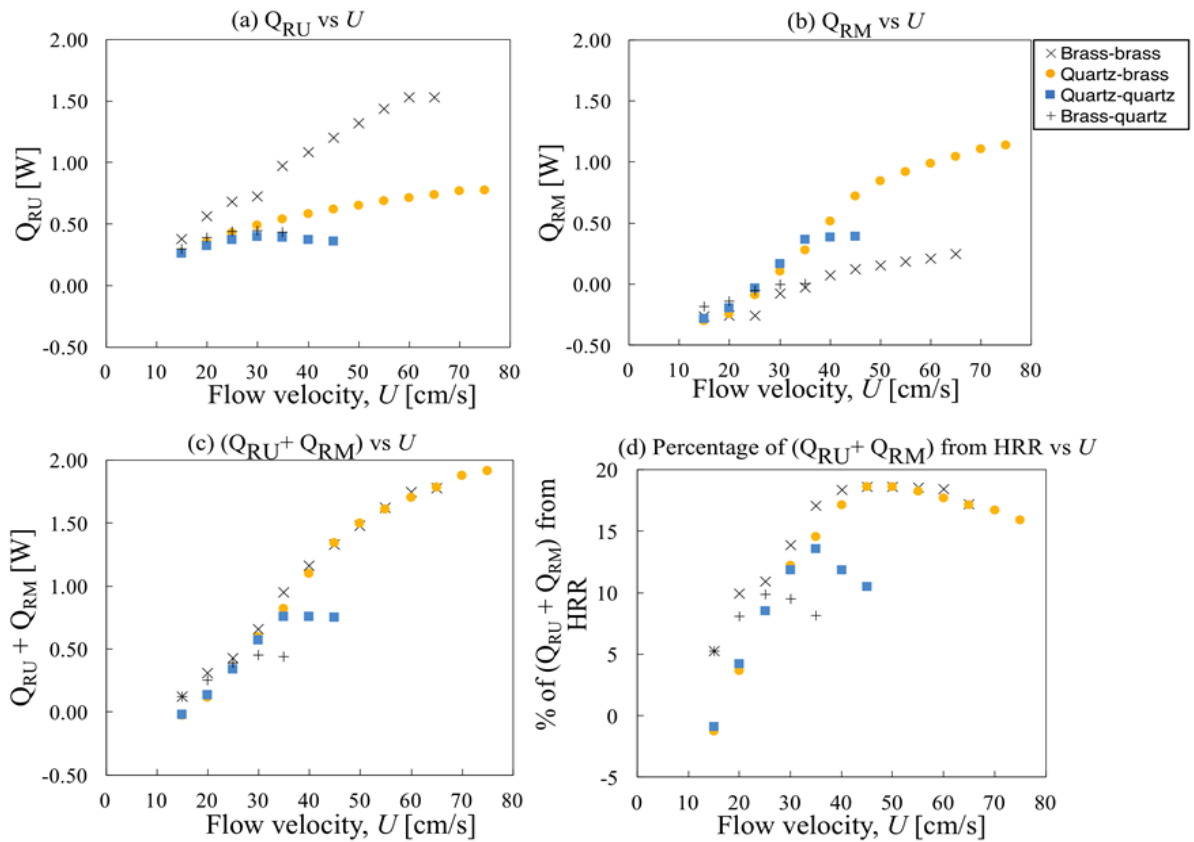


Fig. 5. Q_{RU} and Q_{RM} values for different flow velocities for the four different tube combustor combination

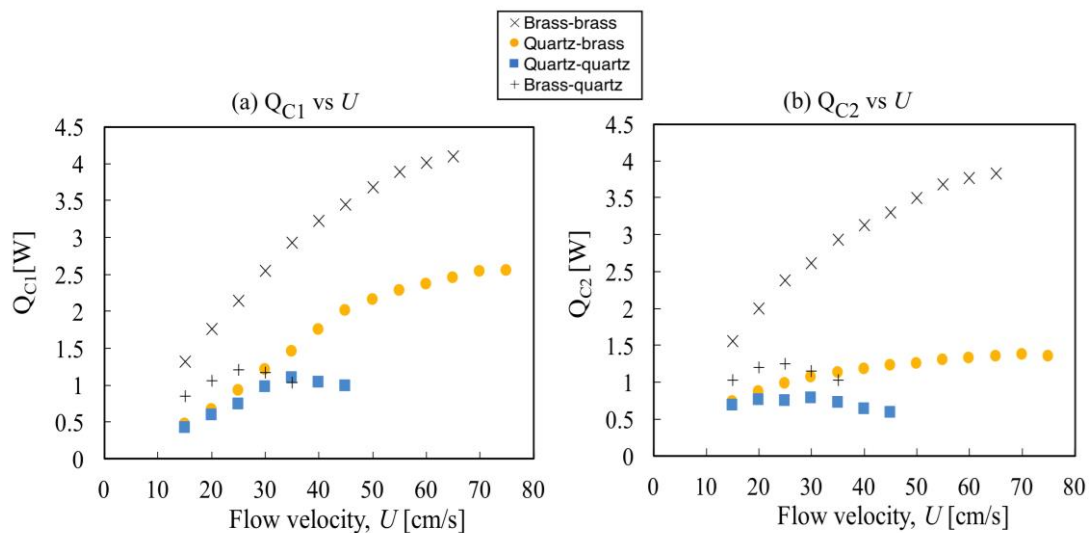


Fig. 6. Values of Q_{C1} and Q_{C2} with different flow velocities for each of combustor

4. Conclusions

The simulation of three-dimensional (3D) model for micro scale combustion of propane-air fuel with stainless steel wire-mesh has been successfully accomplished. The simulation demonstrated clearly that at low flow velocity, the flames are much nearer towards the wire mesh whereas at higher flow velocity, there are flame displacement causing the flame to be further away from the wire mesh while keeping the flame relatively stable. At low flow velocity where flame is much nearer to the wire mesh. The heat flows from wire mesh to the outer wall causing the wire mesh to act as inhibitor. Meanwhile, at high flow velocity, the wire mesh does not play a significant role as the flame is further away from the wire mesh, which then causing the wire mesh to act as flame enhancer. Through the numerical simulations, it is proven that by utilizing brass tube at either unburned or burned gas region, the blowout limit of the flame in micro combustors dramatically increases.

Acknowledgement

This study was funded by a grant from Ministry of Higher Education of Malaysia (FRGS Grant FRGS/2018/FKM-CARE/F00370). Authors are thankful to Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka (UTeM) and Yamaguchi University for sponsoring this research activity.

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