

PYROLYSIS AND SELF-IGNITION KINETICS OF ACETONE BEHIND REFLECTED SHOCK WAVES: AN EXPERIMENT AND NUMERICAL SIMULATION

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Abstract: An experimental study of the self-ignition of a 0.5% $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CO} + 2\%\text{O}_2 + \text{Ar}$ stoichiometric mixture behind reflected shock waves at temperatures of 1280–1720 K and a total mixture concentration of $[M_{50}] \approx 1 \cdot 10^{-5}$ mol/cm³ was carried out. The kinetics of the process was monitored through the absorption of CH₃ radicals ($\lambda = 216$ nm) and the emission of electronically excited OH* radicals ($\lambda = 308$ nm). Numerical simulations were performed using various detailed kinetic mechanisms (DKM). The main reactions affecting the pyrolysis of acetone and the self-ignition of acetone–oxygen mixture were determined. It was shown that despite the significantly different descriptions of the CH₃ time profiles, various DKM closely reproduce the temperature dependence of the ignition delay time.

Keywords: self-ignition kinetics; numerical simulations; detailed kinetic mechanisms; ignition delay time, absorption and emission measurements of radicals

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