

DETAILED KINETIC MODELING OF SOOT FORMATION: COMPARISON OF THE RESULTS OF CALCULATIONS BY THE METHOD OF MOMENTS, SECTIONAL METHOD, AND DISCRETE GALERKIN METHOD

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Abstract: The results of a direct comparison of detailed kinetic modeling of the process of soot formation during pyrolysis and oxidation of various hydrocarbons by the numerical method of moments, sectional method and discrete Galerkin method with the results of experimental measurements in reflected shock waves are reported. The predictions of kinetic simulations of the soot yield, average particle size and total particle concentration by the method of moments and the discrete Galerkin method were found to be in close agreement with the available experimental results. For the first time, the unified kinetic mechanism of soot formation we developed was used to describe in detail the particle size distribution functions for all hydrocarbons tested in the present work. The obtained distribution functions exhibit a bimodal behavior. The first peak can be associated with soot nuclei and small soot particles, whereas the second peak corresponds to large particles, formed as a result of surface growth and coagulation.

Keywords: pyrolysis and oxidation of hydrocarbons; reflected shock waves; soot formation; detailed kinetic modeling

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