

ON HEAT FLUX MEASUREMENTS OF LOCALLY HETEROGENEOUS SELF-IGNITION OF COMBUSTIBLE MIXTURES BEHIND A SHOCK WAVE

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Abstract: An experimental study was conducted to register the heat flux from ignition of shock-heated gaseous mixtures using a thermoelectric detector. The efficiency of the method was demonstrated using self-ignition of propane–air, propane– and propylene–oxygen–argon mixtures behind a reflected shock wave. Time dependences of signals from a piezoelectric pressure sensor, a thermoelectric detector, and optical channels configured to record the radiation of electronically excited radicals were analyzed. The zones of locally heterogeneous self-ignition and combustion of gas mixtures were shown. The possibility of measuring short ignition delay times (microseconds and less) was demonstrated.

Keywords: heat flux; combustible mixture; ignition delay time; propane; propylene; thermoelectric detector

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Figure Captions

Figure 1 Schematic of shock tube end-wall section with a projection of the receiving apertures of the devices used: spectral measurement and optical recording devices; TD — thermoelectric detector; DD — pressure sensor; OF — optical filter; OS — optical system; and PMT — photomultiplier tube. Dimensions are in millimeters

Figure 2 Readings of DD and TD in experiments #1 (black curves) and #2 (grey curves) [12]: $\varphi = 0.5$ (2.1% C₃H₈ / 20.56% O₂ / 77.34% N₂); temperature of the propane–air mixture behind the reflected shock wave is 1620 and 1644 K, respectively; shock wave speed is 1276 and 1289 m/s, respectively; initial pressure in the low pressure chamber (LPC) is 200 mbar; and 0 μ s is the arrival of the shock wave at the end wall

Figure 3 Time histories of pressure (DD), heat flux (TD), and intensity of OH* radical emission (OS and OF) recorded during self-ignition of stoichiometric ($\varphi = 1.0$, 4.2% C₃H₈ / 20.12% O₂ / 75.68% N₂) propane–air mixture [12]. Temperature behind the reflected shock wave is 1670 K; initial pressure in the LPC is 170 mbar; shock wave velocity is 1302 m/s; and 0 μ s is the arrival of the shock wave at the end-wall

Figure 4 Readings indicating self-ignition of the propane–oxygen–argon mixture ($\varphi = 2.5$, 2% C₃H₈ / 4% O₂ / 94% Ar) behind the incident shock wave: temperature behind the reflected shock wave is 7045 K; initial pressure in the LPC is 200 mbar; shock wave velocity is 1486 m/s; and 0 μ s is the arrival of the shock wave at the end-wall

Figure 5 Nonstationary self-ignition of a propylene–oxygen–argon mixture ($\varphi = 1.9$, 1.5% C₃H₆ / 3.5% O₂ / 95% Ar): temperature behind the reflected shock wave is 2457 K; pressure in the LPC is 360 mbar; shock wave Mach number is $M = 3.1$; and 0 μ s is the arrival of the shock wave at the end wall

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