## Quenching Distance Measurement for Developing Quenching Meshes for Control of Hydrogen Combustion



## Abstract

The characteristics of quenching meshes for control of hydrogen combustion are experimetally investigated. The quenching distances of various hydrogen-air mixtures without water vapor over a range of initial pressures are measured. Also, those of stoichiometric hydrogen-air mixtures with various water vapor mixture ratios over a range of initial pressures are measured.

The stoichiometric hydrogen-air mixtures without water vapor has the minimum quenching distance at atmospheric pressure. The experimental results of each hydrogen-air mixture show that the quenching distance is inversely proportional to the initial pressure of combustion chamber, too. For the stoichiometric hydrogen-air mixtures with water vapor, the quenching distance is more increased because of the effect of the water vapor as inert gas and heat sink which may be ascribed to the large heat capacity of it. Such experimental results of quenching distance measurement establish that the quenching meshes proposed for

1.

30 95 1.8 % 96.8 % 가 가 , 60 90 • 가 가 80 . 가 95 36.3% 가 가 . 가 . , .

T M I - 2 가 10 4 ,

•

•

,

가 가 T M I - 2 .

가 . 가 .

가 가 IAEA . •

가 .

가 가

가

,

.

•

2.1

Figure 1

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-

Figure 1 Schematic of Experimental Setup.



Figure 2



Figure 2 Schematic of Comhustion chamber

가 50 mm, 10 mm . 가 , 가 80 mm, 15 mm 0-가 가 가 . dead volume  $10 \ \mathrm{mm}$  $1 \, \mathrm{mm}$ [1]. 1 mm 10 mm가 가 가 (Gas Chromatography) \_ . ( 25 mm, 0.01 mm) (catheto meter) (Capacity Discharge Ignitor, CDI) , 가 가 가 가 (Minimum ignition energy) [1]. , 가 가 가 가 . CDI 가 가 가 가 가 CDI 가 • 가 가 10 % \_ 가 1, 1.5, 2, 2.5 60 % 가 가 ,

•

	(shadow	graph)						
				(Xenon lamp)	2 r	n, 3	30 cm	
				CCD	(motion	an aly zer	: KODAK	Ekta
Pro EM 1012)		10	000	(1000 frame p	ver second)			
Figure 3	Fig. 4		가	7	ŀ			

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Figure 3 Shadow graph image of flame propagation.

Figure 3	22.5 %,	1.5	2 mm
	1 m s		
, 3 m s	가		



Figure 4 Shadow graph image of flame quenching.

Figure 4		22.5 %,		1.5		0.28 mm	
	1 m s						
,						フト	
		0.28 mm					
		가					
가	가						Fig. 5
	가		,				
					가		30 %
		,	가		가		



Figure 6 Quenching distance with initial pressure.

 $d_q$ 

[2]

 $\delta$ 

가

$$d_{q} \sim \delta \sim \frac{\lambda}{C_{p}\rho_{u}S_{L}} \sim \frac{\lambda T_{u}}{C_{p}\overline{M}} \frac{1}{p} \frac{1}{S_{L}}$$
(1)

,u,  $\lambda$ (conductivity),  $C_p$ (constant pressure specific heat),  $\rho_u$ ,  $S_L$ (burning velocity),  $T_u$ ,  $\overline{M}$ (mean molecular weight), P. $\lambda$  $C_p$  $S_L$ [3].[4].

$$\frac{S_L}{S_L(p=1)} = 1 + 0.0069(\log_{10} p) - 0.30586(\log_{10} p)^2 - 0.06610(\log_{10} p)^3 + 0.04736(\log_{10} p)^4$$
(2)

,

$$d_q \sim \frac{1}{p[1+0.0069(\log_{10} p) - 0.30586(\log_{10} p)^2 - 0.06610(\log_{10} p)^3 + 0.04736(\log_{10} p)^4]}$$
(3)



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Figure 7 Quenching distance considering the initial pressure effect of  $H_2$  with  $H_2$  concentration.



3. 가 -

3.1

,



3.2

Figure 8		-					가 가		
					가	10 % (	333 K),	20 % (	
353 K)	가		-	-					



Figure 8 Quenching distance of H2 with H2O concentration.

가 가 가 , 가 가 가 가 가



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