

# Autoignition delay measurements in syngas and natural gas at sCO<sub>2</sub> conditions

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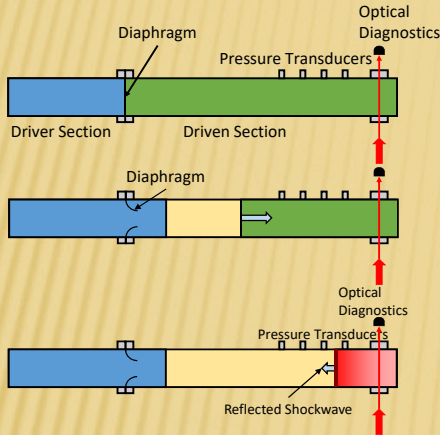
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## Introduction

- Supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> (SCO<sub>2</sub>) power cycles offer thermal efficiency advantages over traditional supercritical steam.
- In ALLAM cycle, SCO<sub>2</sub> must operate from up to 300 atm (post-compression) to 70 atm (post-turbine).
- Direct-fired oxy-fuel SCO<sub>2</sub> operate in a closed cycle so almost all emissions are removed.

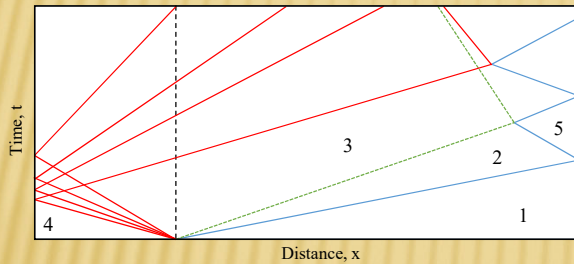
## Shock Tube Operation



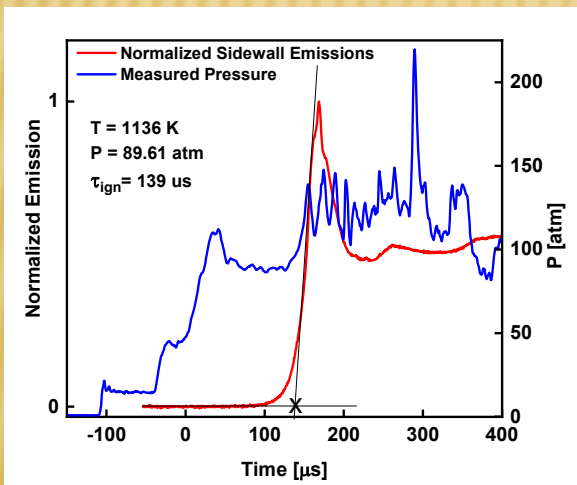
Shock tube starts with two isolated systems at different pressures.

Shockwave propagates down the driven section after diaphragm ruptures.

Shock wave reflects at the end wall causing a second pressure and temperature jump. Expansion waves quench the system



## Ignition Delay Time



Ignition delay time of a oxy-syngas experiment.  
Mixture: 12.5% H<sub>2</sub>/11.5%CO/12.1%O<sub>2</sub>/Bal CO<sub>2</sub>

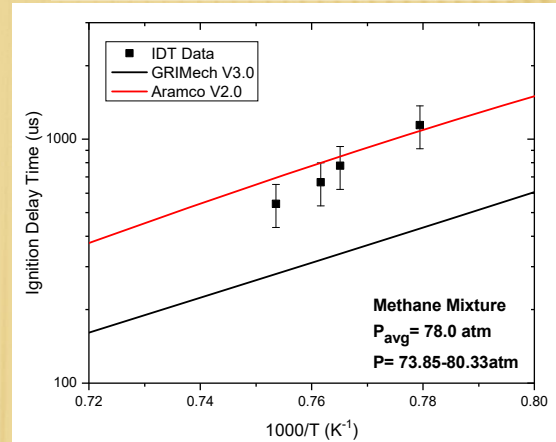
Side wall pressure and OH\* time-histories are recorded for every experiment 2cm from the end-wall.

UCF's shock tube used has 14cm internal diameter with a double diaphragm configuration.

## Oxy-Methane Combustion

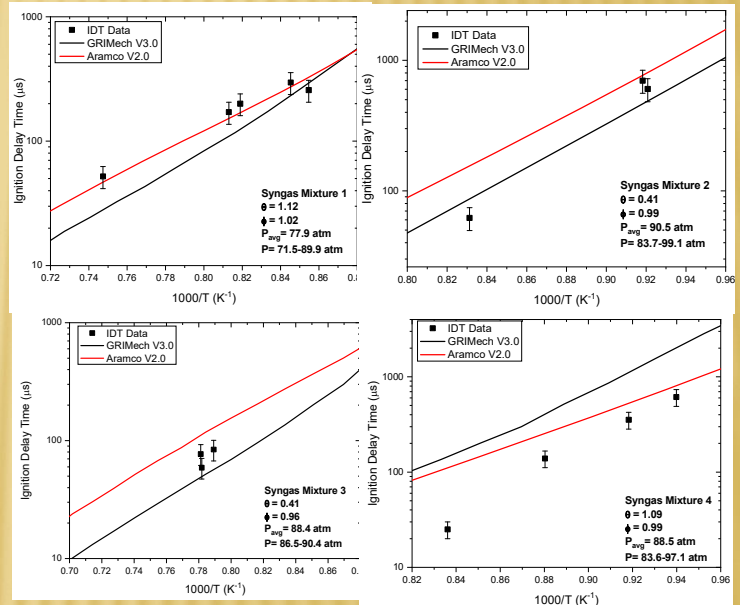
Oxy-Methane mixture to simulate natural gas combustion for these cycles. Nitrogen diluent was used to prevent detonations, however, fuel:oxidizer:CO<sub>2</sub> ratio was constant.

$\phi$	$X_{CH_4}$	$X_{O_2}$	$X_{CO_2}$	$X_{N_2}$	$P_{avg}$ [atm]
1.00	0.045	0.090	0.365	0.500	78.00



## Oxy-Syngas Combustion

Mix	$\theta$	$\phi$	$X_{H_2}$	$X_{CO}$	$X_{O_2}$	$X_{CO_2}$	$P_{avg}$ [atm]
1	1.12	1.02	0.029	0.026	0.027	0.918	77.9
2	0.41	0.99	0.069	0.167	0.119	0.645	90.5
3	0.41	0.96	0.015	0.037	0.027	0.922	88.4
4	1.09	0.99	0.125	0.115	0.121	0.639	88.5



## Conclusions

- AramcoMech V2.0 predictions align with experimental data for oxy-methane. It can capture some oxy-syngas behavior but fails to capture most. Captures trends with respect to T, P
- GRIMech V3.0 accurately predicts trends with respect to T, P but does not capture experimental data for oxy-methane or oxy-syngas mixtures.
- Continued experimental data is necessary up to pressures of 300 atm to develop chemical kinetic mechanisms that can accurately capture all behavior. Variations in T, P,  $\Phi$ , and fuel loading are necessary to evaluate.

## Acknowledgments

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