

Combex 2013

**Numerical simulation of continuously
rotating detonations in an annular
combustor with a wide gap
at separate feed of fuel and oxidizer**

A.V. Dubrovsky, V.S. Ivanov, S.M. Frolov

N.N. Semenov Institute of Chemical Physics RAS, Moscow

Introduction

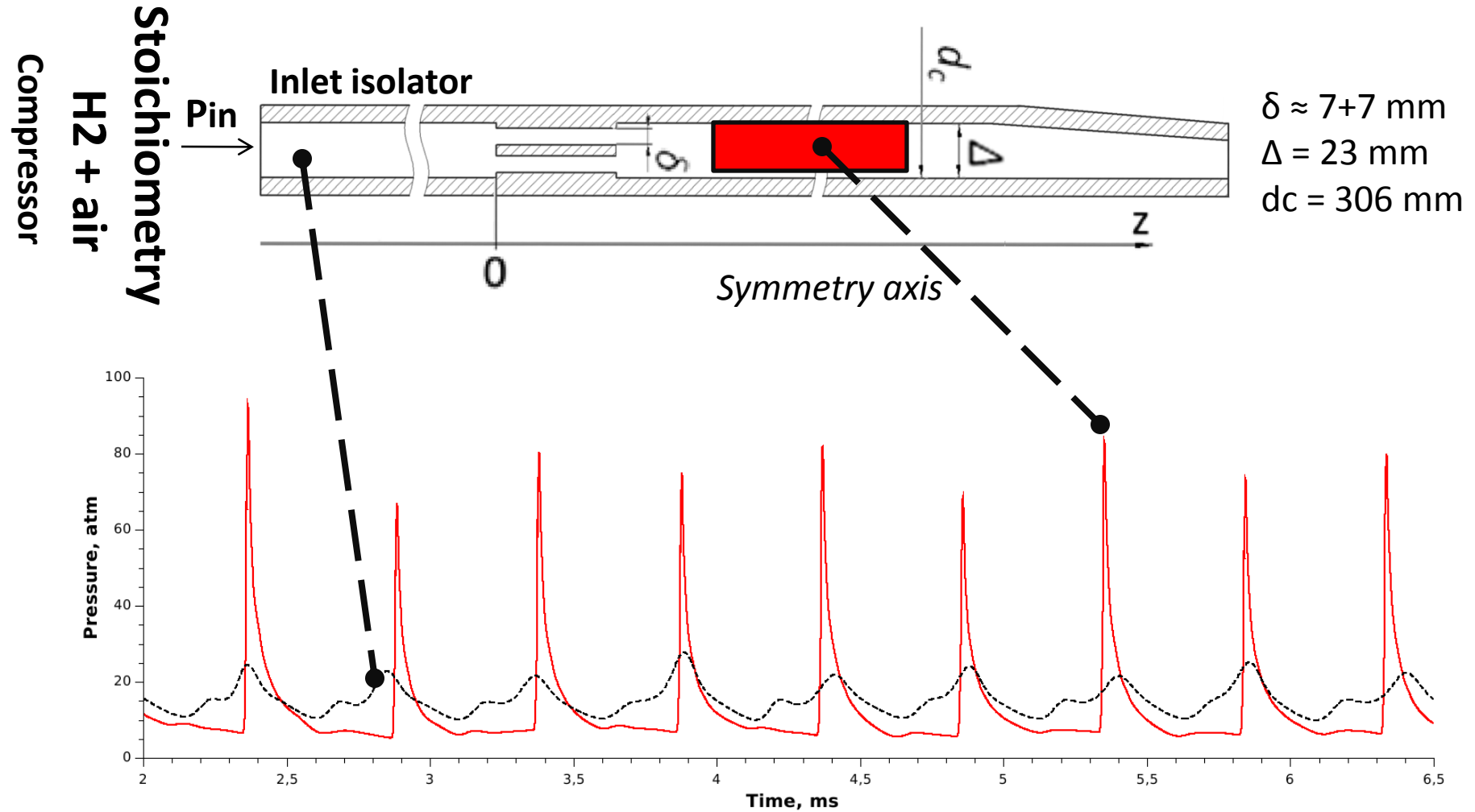


Zel'dovich



Wojciechowski

In previous works



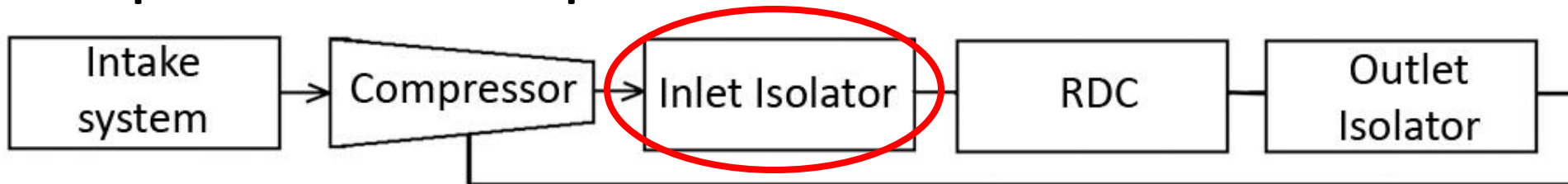
Pressure pulsations in the inlet isolator reach 40÷45 % P_{in}

Objective

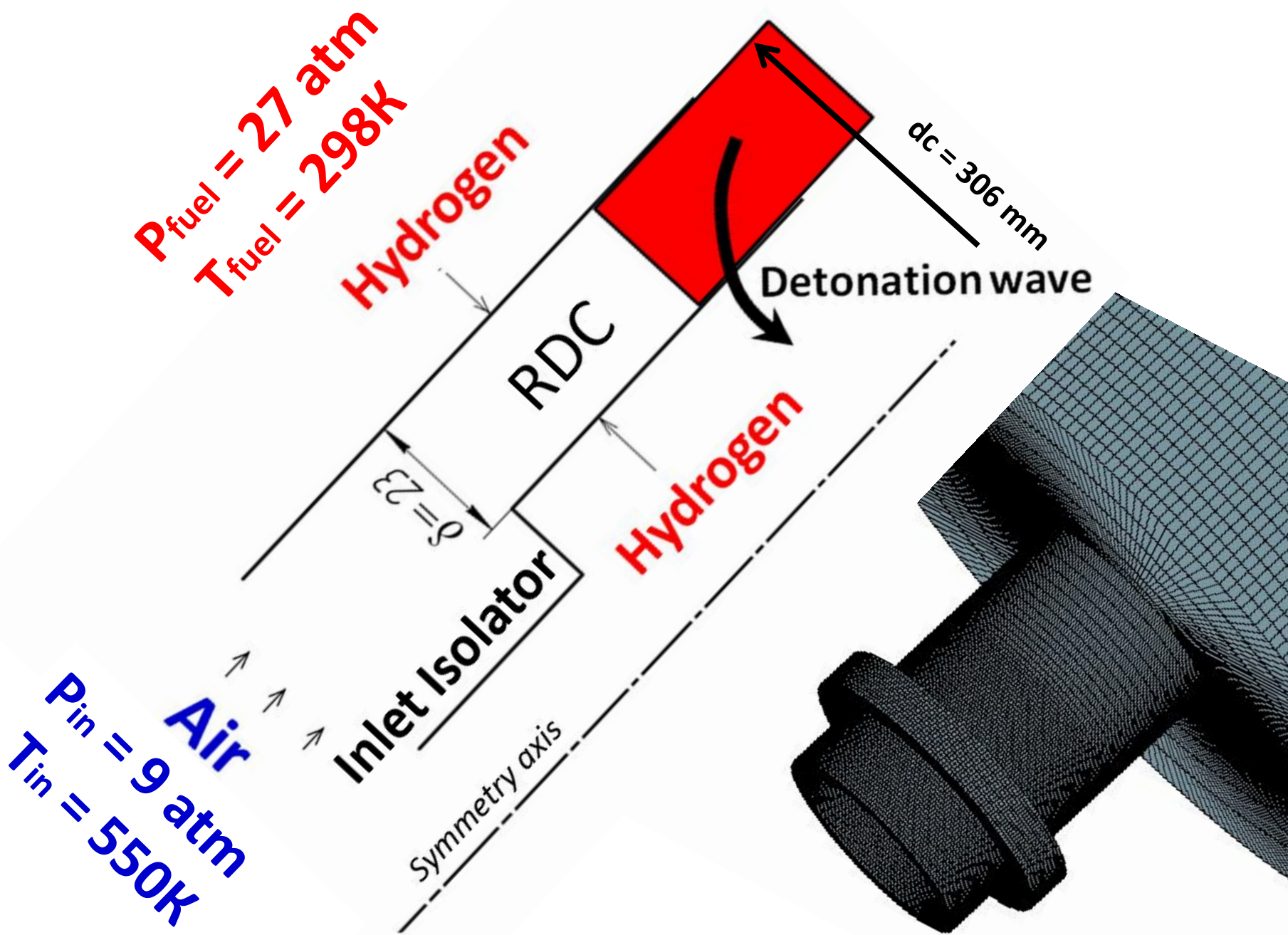
Demonstrate the ability of integration of rotating detonation chamber (RDC) into gas turbine installations (GTI) using numerical simulations, i.e. prove the possibility of the working process in the annular combustion chamber with **a wide gap** (comparable to the height of the last stage of the compressor blades) **at separate feed of fuel and oxidizer.**

Provided that RDC is a chamber with **total pressure gain.**

Design geometry of inlet isolator to prevent the unstable operation of the compressor.

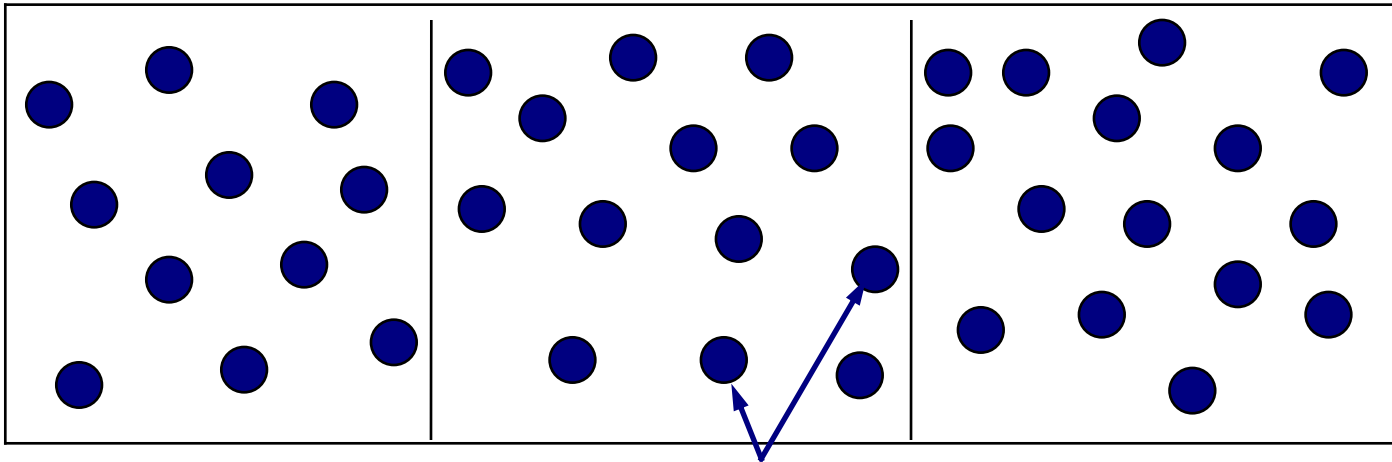


The statement of the problem



Numerical approach

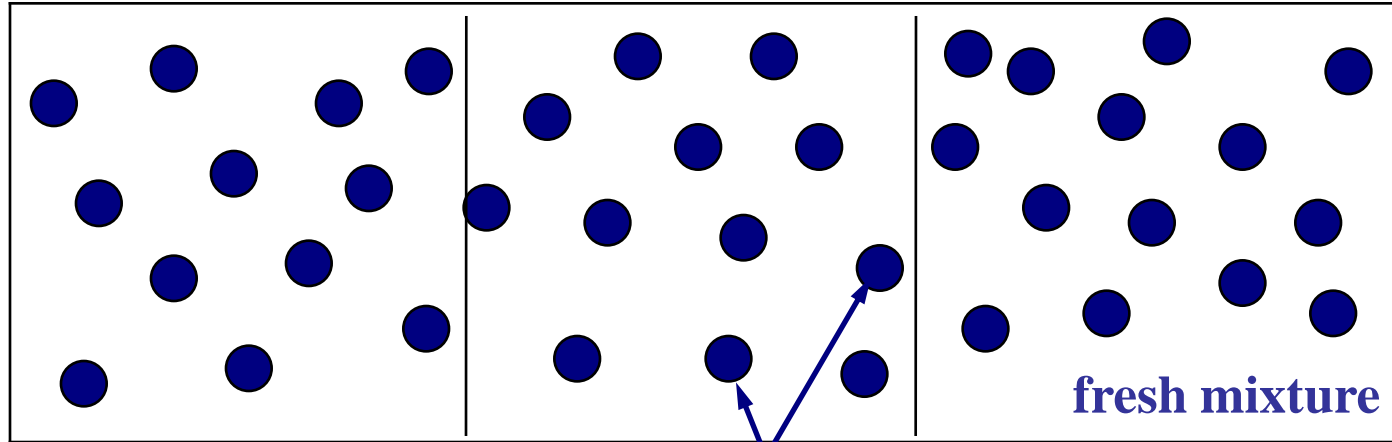
- 3D URANS equations
- Turbulence model (k-epsilon)
- Multicomponent reactive mixture
- Ideal-gas thermal and calorific equations of state
- **Particle method for modeling micromixing and combustion**



notional particles
(10 particles in cell)

neglect frontal combustion

Combustion model: Particle method



notional particles
(10 particles in cell)

Monte-Carlo particle

- Trajectory equation (particle displacement in space and time)
- Mass conservation equation (molecular diffusion, **chemistry**)
- Momentum conservation equation (**stochastic pressure force**, viscosity)
- Energy conservation equation (molecular conductivity, **chemical energy release**)

Each particle has its own composition, velocity, and temperature

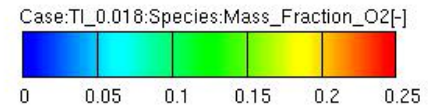
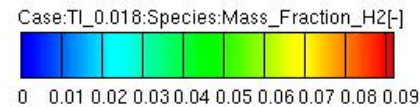
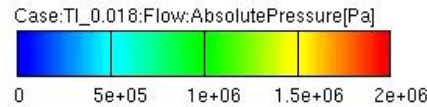
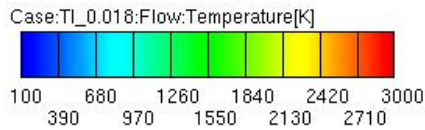
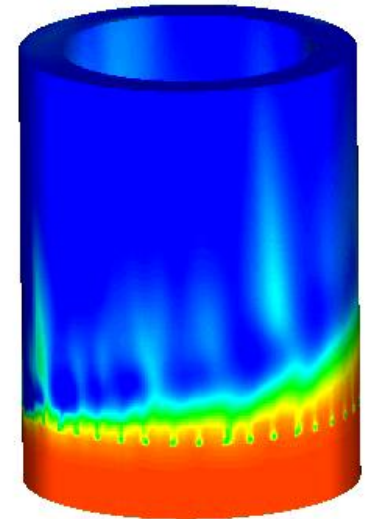
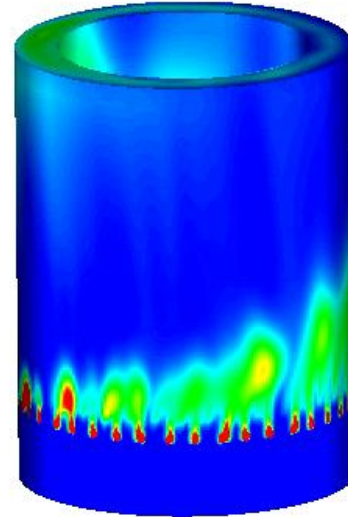
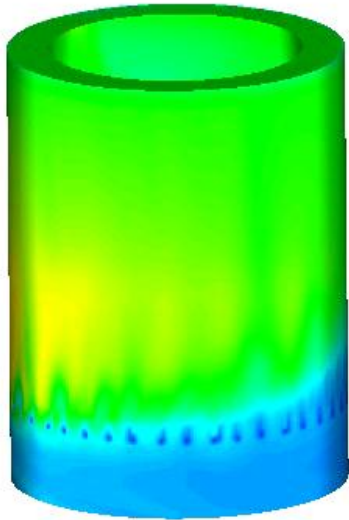
Particle represents a state realization in turbulent flow field

Results of calculation

Detonation propagation in RDC

Turbine

Outlet Isolator



Temperature

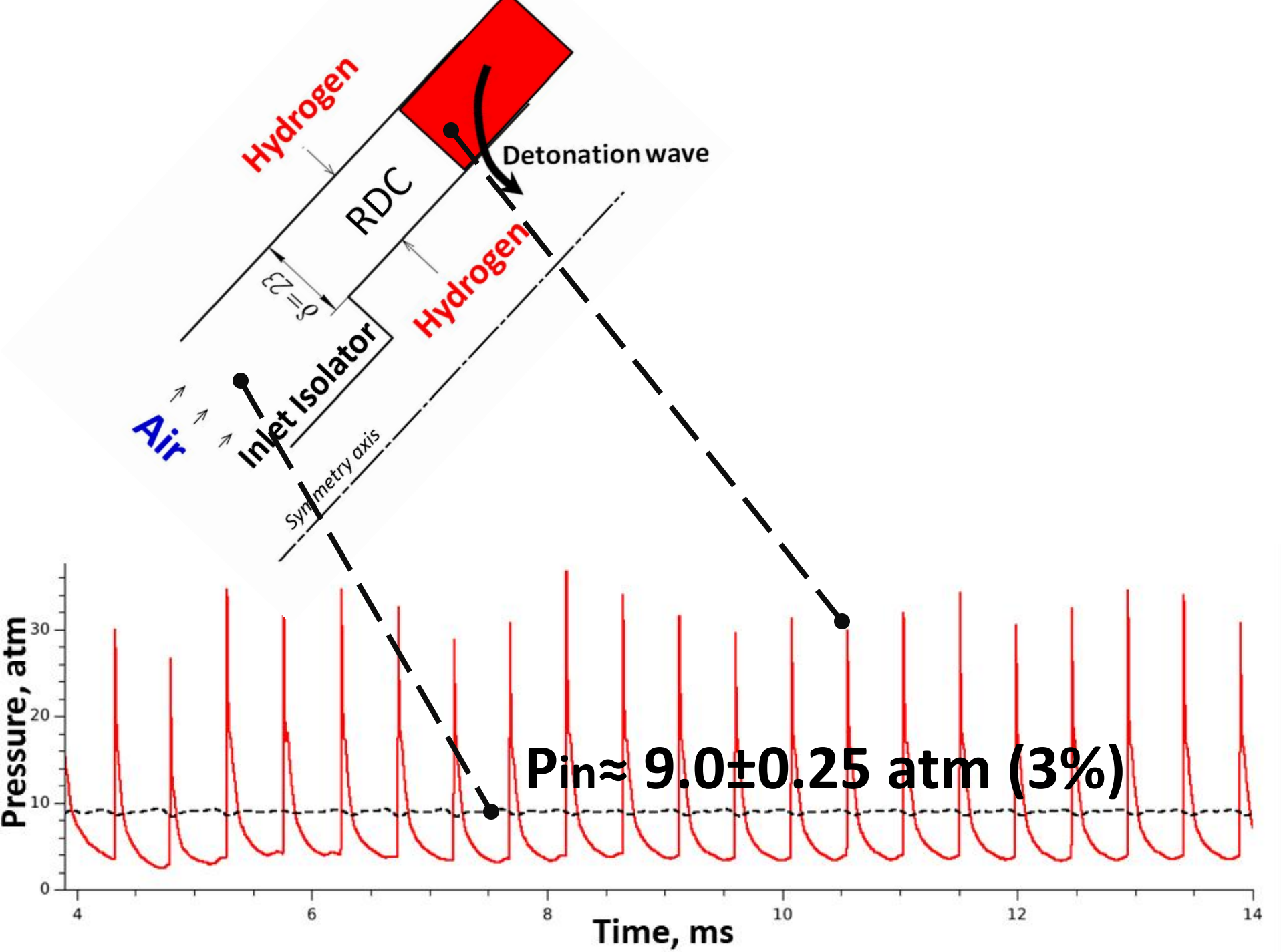
Pressure

$y(\text{H}_2)$

$y(\text{O}_2)$

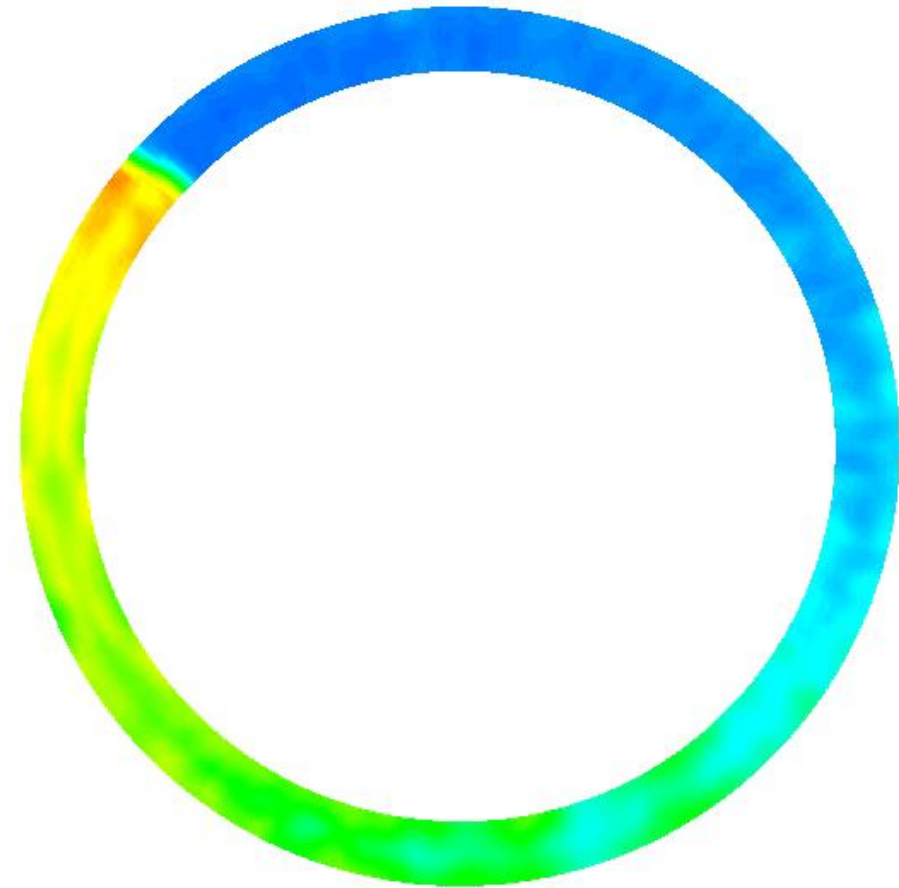
Inlet Isolator

Compressor



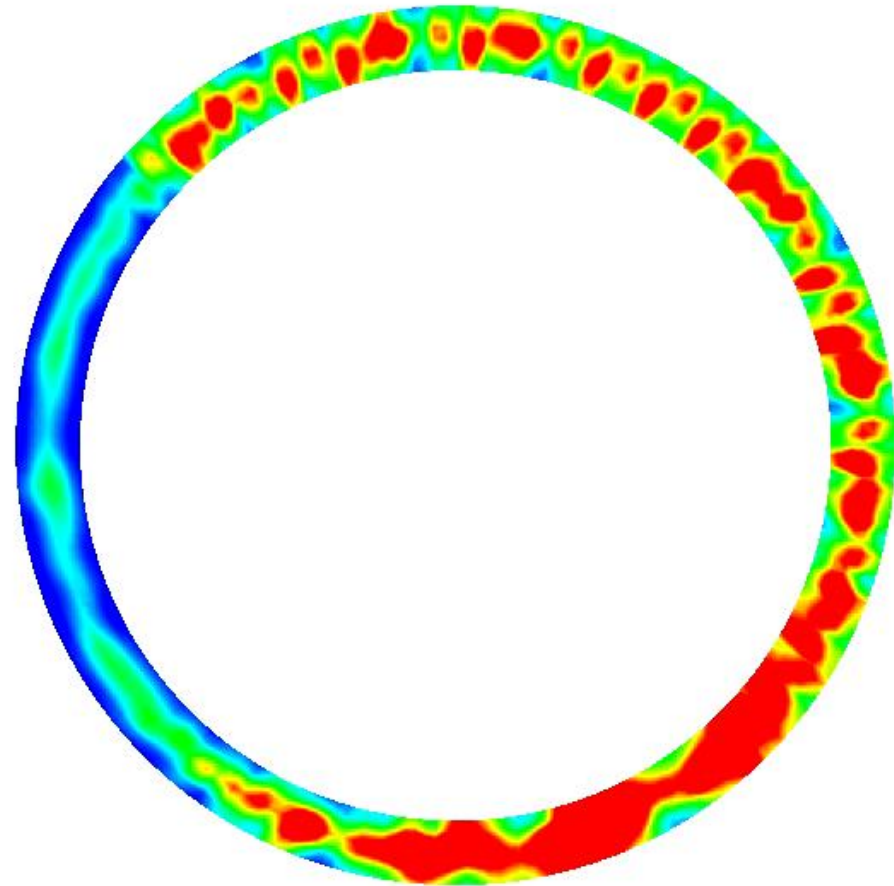
Detonation propagation in RDC

(horizontal cut)



Case:TI_0.0175:Flow:Temperature[K]

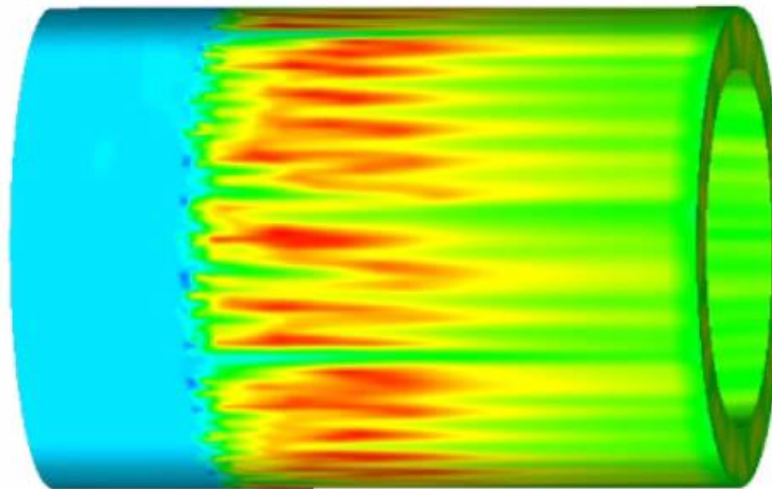
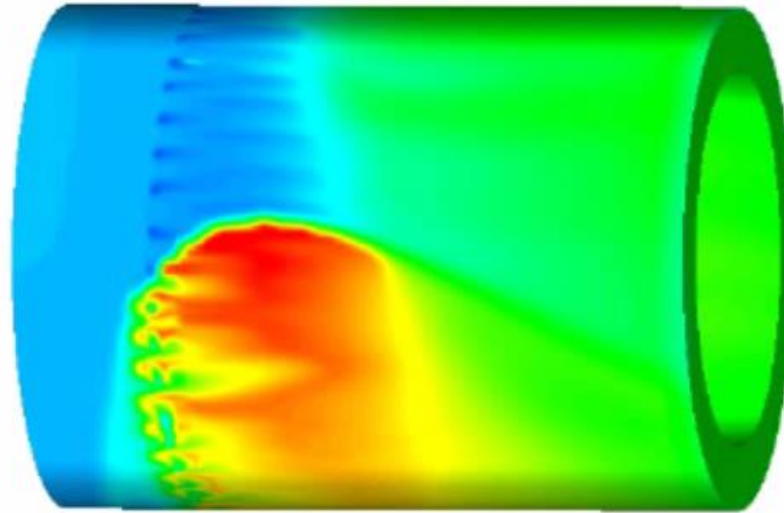
0	500	1000	1500	2000	2500	3000	3500
---	-----	------	------	------	------	------	------



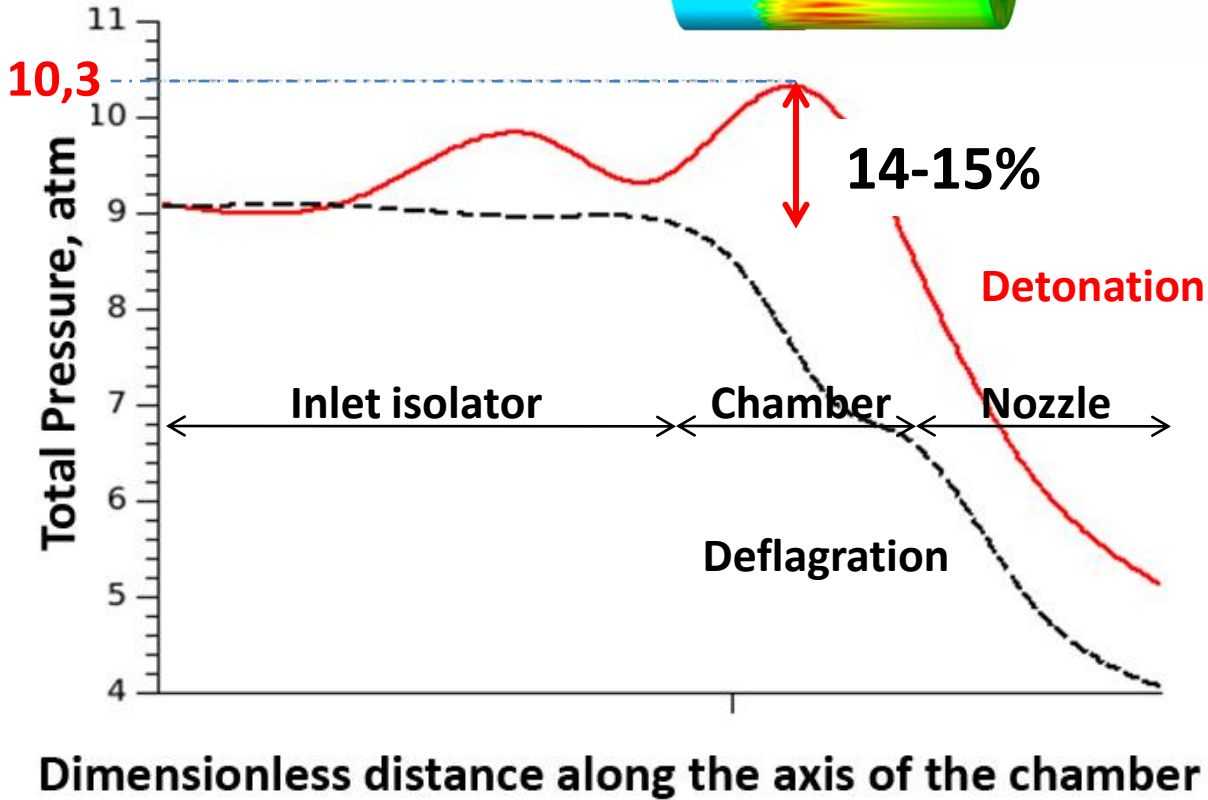
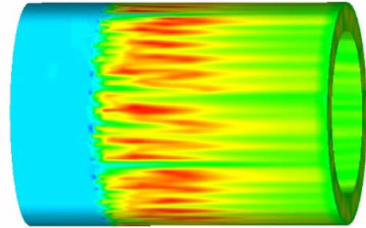
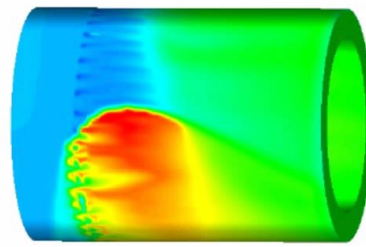
Case:TI_0.0175:Species:Mass_Fraction_H2[-]

0	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06
---	------	------	------	------	------	------

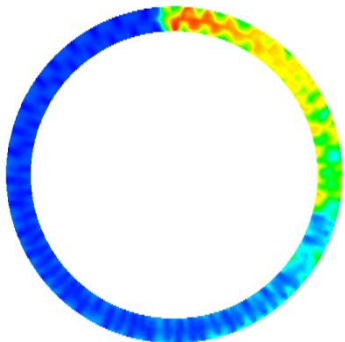
Detonation vs Deflagration



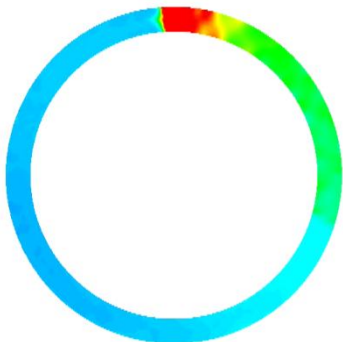
Detonation vs Deflagration



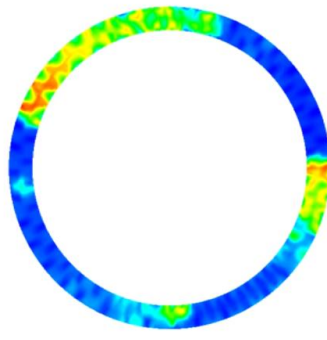
Multiple DW (other initial conditions)



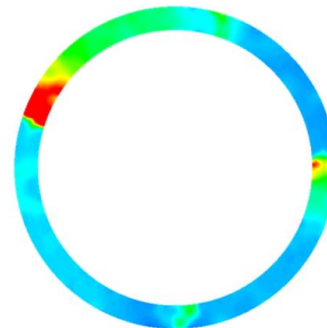
Case_3_T1_0.01551 Flow Temperature [K]
300 040 1300 1920 2460 3000
570 1110 1650 2190 2730



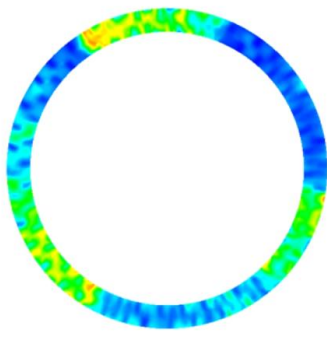
Case_3_T1_0.01551 Flow Absolute Pressure [Pa]
0 5e+05 1e+06 1.5e+06 2e+06 2.5e+06



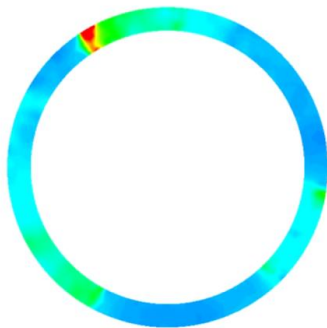
Case_3_T1_0.01555 Flow Temperature [K]
300 040 1300 1920 2460 3000
570 1110 1650 2190 2730



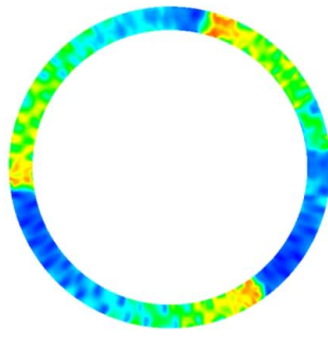
Case_3_T1_0.01555 Flow Absolute Pressure [Pa]
0 5e+05 1e+06 1.5e+06 2e+06 2.5e+06



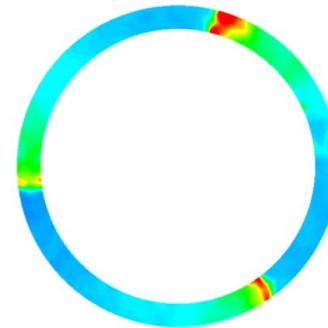
Case_3_T1_0.01695 Flow Temperature [K]
300 040 1300 1920 2460 3000
570 1110 1650 2190 2730



Case_3_T1_0.01695 Flow Absolute Pressure [Pa]
0 5e+05 1e+06 1.5e+06 2e+06 2.5e+06



Case_3_T1_0.01707 Flow Temperature [K]
300 040 1300 1920 2460 3000
570 1110 1650 2190 2730



Case_3_T1_0.01707 Flow Absolute Pressure [Pa]
0 5e+05 1e+06 1.5e+06 2e+06 2.5e+06

Conclusions

- Efficient tool and technique for transient 3D numerical simulation of the operation process in an RDC with separate delivery and in-chamber mixing of hydrogen and air **with a wide gap** has been developed.
- RDC is a chamber with **total pressure gain**.
- **New geometry of inlet isolator damps pressure pulsations.**