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A new model for gas radiative properties applicable to oxy-fuel combustion modelling

Chungen Yin, Lars C.R. Johansen, Lasse A. Rosendahl, Søren K. Kær

AALBORG UNIVERSITY

Department of Energy Technology, Aalborg University, Denmark

Introduction

Radiation is the principal mode of heat transfer in furnaces. Modeling of radiation heat transfer in combustion systems is very complicated. There are two key issues, i.e., how to calculate radiation intensity at different locations along different directions from radiative transfer equations and how to evaluate radiation properties at different locations. Different combustion environments (air-fuel or oxy-fuel) make no difference to the 1st key issue; they will only affect the gaseous radiative properties.

Models for gaseous radiative properties have been well established for air combustion. However, there is uncertainty regarding their applicability to oxy-fuel conditions. In this paper, a new and complete set of models for gaseous radiative properties is derived, which is applicable to CFD modeling of both air-fuel and oxy-fuel conditions. The derivation, calibration and implementation of the new model are given.

Method

- First, a computer code is developed to evaluate the emissivity of *any* gas mixture at *any* condition by using the exponential wide band model (EWBM), and the calculated results are calibrated in very details by data in literature.
- Then, the calibrated code is used to generate emissivity databases for representative air-firing and oxy-firing conditions, for each of which a new weighted-sum-of-gray-gases model (WSGGM) with new parameters is derived. The way to implement the new models into CFD simulations of combustion systems is given.
- Finally, as a demonstration, the new models are applied to CFD modeling of a 0.8MW oxy-natural gas flame furnace. The CFD results are compared with those based on the widely used WSGGMs in literature. Based on that, some useful guidelines on oxy-fuel modeling are recommended.

Result 1: Calibration of EWBM code

Based on "almost exact analytical expressions", a computer code in c++ is developed to evaluate the emissivity of *any* gas mixture that may consist of H_2O, CO_2, CO, CH_4, NO and SO_2 at *any* condition using the EWBM. The application of this code to a gas mixture is shown below, with almost all the values here calibrated with a reference example.

```
[0] Input Conditions:          Gas temperature,  T_g [K]  =   1500.00
                               Total pressure,   P_T [Pa] = 101325.00
                               Path length,      S   [m]  =   0.50000
                               Mole fraction: (i=0) x_H2O=0.160;  (i=1) x_CO2=0.085;  (i=2) x_CO=0.020;  (i=3) x_CH4=0.005

****************************************** The detailed calculation results ******************************************

[1] Calculate the lower and upper band limits (η_L, η_U) for j-th band of i-th participating species ----------------------
    λ[μm]        χ[g/m2]   Pe      ω[1/cm]   α[m2/(g*cm)]    β        A[1/cm]     τ    Δη=A/(1-τ)[1/cm]  η_L[1/cm]  η_U[1/cm]
  H2O (i=0)
   71.43 (j=0)   11.7090   1.2753   268.398   4327.750522   0.03695   879.403   0.3052   1265.701        0.000     772.850
    6.25 (j=1)   11.7090   1.2753   218.436     41.200000   0.17712   259.220   0.5952    640.322     1279.839    1920.161
    2.66 (j=2)   11.7090   1.2753   232.379     24.995037   0.40010   253.996   0.7334    952.754     3283.623    4236.377
    1.87 (j=3)   11.7090   1.2753   166.926      3.913281   0.17365    45.346   0.9000    453.455     5123.272    5576.728
    1.38 (j=4)   11.7090   1.2753   123.935      2.647639   0.20987    31.001   0.9000    310.011     7094.995    7405.005
  CO2 (i=1)
   14.99 (j=0)   15.1962   1.0178    49.187     19.000000   1.12948   136.241   0.3610    213.219      560.391     773.609
   10.42 (j=1)   15.1962   1.0203    51.898      0.156331   0.90051     2.376   0.9000     23.756      948.122     971.878
    9.43 (j=2)   15.1962   1.0203    39.117      0.158436   2.66500     2.408   0.9000     24.076     1047.962    1072.038
    4.15 (j=3)   15.1962   1.0203    43.377    110.000000   4.15962   201.774   0.2150    257.030     2152.970    2410.000
    2.73 (j=4)   15.1962   1.0165    91.015      5.953672   3.30914    90.473   0.9000    904.730     3207.635    4112.365
    1.92 (j=5)   15.1962   1.0165   133.618      0.138024  12.02135     2.097   0.9000     20.974     5189.513    5210.487
  CO  (i=2)
    4.67 (j=0)    2.2757   1.0016    98.761     20.900000   0.05205    26.148   0.5984     65.118     2110.441    2175.559
    2.35 (j=1)    2.2757   1.0000    77.460      0.181109   0.13722     0.412   0.9000      4.122     4257.939    4262.061
  CH4 (i=3)
    7.63 (j=0)    0.3259   1.0012    81.333     28.000000   2.03872     9.124   0.9000     91.238     1264.381    1355.619
    3.31 (j=1)    0.3259   1.0012   216.887     46.000000   1.53867    14.989   0.9000    149.892     2945.034    3094.946
    2.37 (j=2)    0.3259   1.0012   232.379      4.248850   9.90290     1.384   0.9000     13.845     4213.078    4226.922
    1.71 (j=3)    0.3259   1.0012   174.284      0.811520  23.42482     0.264   0.9000      2.644     5859.678    5862.322

[2] Calculate band transmittances (τ_1, τ_2, τ_b), Planck blackbody fractional function (f_U, f_L), and total emissivity
  η_L[1/cm]   η_U[1/cm]   Overlapped_Bands(i, j)    τ_1      τ_2     τ_b=τ_1*τ_2    f_U       f_L     (1-τ_b)*(f_U-f_L)
     0.000     560.391     ( 0, 0) ( -, -)        0.3052   1.0000    0.3052    1.00000   0.99352       0.004500
   560.391     772.850     ( 0, 0) ( 1, 0)        0.3052   0.3610    0.1102    0.99352   0.98433       0.008176
   772.850     773.609     ( 1, 0) ( -, -)        0.3610   1.0000    0.3610    0.98433   0.98429       0.000027
   773.609     948.122     ( -, -) ( -, -)        1.0000   1.0000    1.0000    0.98429   0.97298       0.000000
   948.122     971.878     ( 1, 1) ( -, -)        0.9000   1.0000    0.9000    0.97298   0.97116       0.000181
   971.878    1047.962     ( -, -) ( -, -)        1.0000   1.0000    1.0000    0.97116   0.96491       0.000000
  1047.962    1072.038     ( 1, 2) ( -, -)        0.9000   1.0000    0.9000    0.96491   0.96280       0.000212
  1072.038    1264.381     ( -, -) ( -, -)        1.0000   1.0000    1.0000    0.96280   0.94346       0.000000
  1264.381    1279.839     ( 3, 0) ( -, -)        0.9000   1.0000    0.9000    0.94346   0.94172       0.000174
  1279.839    1355.619     ( 0, 1) ( 3, 0)        0.5952   0.9000    0.5357    0.94172   0.93282       0.004133
  1355.619    1920.161     ( 0, 1) ( -, -)        0.5952   1.0000    0.5952    0.93282   0.84847       0.034147
  1920.161    2110.441     ( -, -) ( -, -)        1.0000   1.0000    1.0000    0.84847   0.81415       0.000000
  2110.441    2152.970     ( 2, 0) ( -, -)        0.5984   1.0000    0.5984    0.81415   0.80616       0.003205
  2152.970    2175.559     ( 1, 3) ( 2, 0)        0.2150   0.5984    0.1287    0.80616   0.80188       0.003730
  2175.559    2410.000     ( 1, 3) ( -, -)        0.2150   1.0000    0.2150    0.80188   0.75599       0.036030
  2410.000    2945.054     ( -, -) ( -, -)        1.0000   1.0000    1.0000    0.75559   0.64526       0.000000
  2945.054    3094.946     ( 3, 1) ( -, -)        0.9000   1.0000    0.9000    0.64526   0.61382       0.003144
  3094.946    3207.635     ( -, -) ( -, -)        1.0000   1.0000    1.0000    0.61382   0.59031       0.000000
  3207.635    3283.623     ( 1, 4) ( -, -)        0.9000   1.0000    0.9000    0.59031   0.57455       0.001576
  3283.623    4112.365     ( 0, 2) ( 1, 4)        0.7334   0.9000    0.6601    0.57455   0.41325       0.014833
  4112.365    4213.078     ( 0, 2) ( -, -)        0.7334   1.0000    0.7334    0.41325   0.39545       0.004744
  4213.078    4226.922     ( 0, 2) ( 3, 2)        0.7334   0.9000    0.6601    0.39545   0.39304       0.000819
  4226.922    4236.377     ( 0, 2) ( -, -)        0.7334   1.0000    0.7334    0.39304   0.39140       0.000437
  4236.377    4257.939     ( -, -) ( -, -)        1.0000   1.0000    1.0000    0.39140   0.38767       0.000000
  4257.939    4262.061     ( 2, 1) ( -, -)        0.9000   1.0000    0.9000    0.38767   0.38696       0.000071
  4262.061    5123.272     ( -, -) ( -, -)        1.0000   1.0000    1.0000    0.38696   0.25687       0.000000
  5123.272    5189.513     ( 0, 3) ( -, -)        0.9000   1.0000    0.9000    0.25687   0.24839       0.000848
  5189.513    5210.487     ( 0, 3) ( 1, 5)        0.9000   0.9000    0.8100    0.24839   0.24575       0.000502
  5210.487    5576.728     ( 0, 3) ( -, -)        0.9000   1.0000    0.9000    0.24575   0.20306       0.004269
  5576.728    5859.678     ( -, -) ( -, -)        1.0000   1.0000    1.0000    0.20306   0.17432       0.000000
  5859.678    5862.322     ( 3, 3) ( -, -)        0.9000   1.0000    0.9000    0.17432   0.17406       0.000025
  5862.322    7094.995     ( -, -) ( -, -)        1.0000   1.0000    1.0000    0.17406   0.08549       0.000000
  7094.995    7405.005     ( 0, 4) ( -, -)        0.9000   1.0000    0.9000    0.08549   0.07076       0.001473
  7405.005  100000.00      ( -, -) ( -, -)        1.0000   1.0000    1.0000    0.07076   0.00000       0.000000
                                                                                                        ----------------
                           ( -, -) means "no band"                                                      sum = 0.167256724

  The total emissivity of the mixture at the above condition,  ε = 0.167256724
  The equivalent (gray) absorption coefficient, -(1/S)*log(1-ε)  = 0.366059752
```

The detailed results of the EWBM code applied to calculate the total emissivity of an arbitrary gas mixture.

Result 2: The new models

The complete set of the new models consists of the following equations and new parameters for a number of representative air-fuel and oxy-fuel conditions, and the way to implement them into CFD modeling. Here, only the new WSGGM parameters for the representative oxy-fuel conditions are listed, as seen in Table 1.

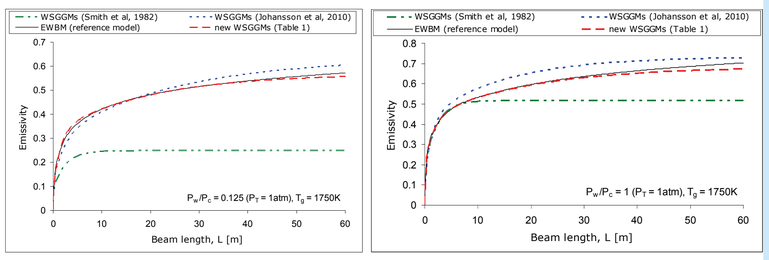
$$\varepsilon = \sum_{i=0}^{I} a_{\varepsilon,i}(T_g)\cdot\left(1-e^{-k_i\cdot P\cdot L}\right)$$

$$\begin{cases} a_{\varepsilon,i}(T) = \sum_{j=1}^{J} b_{\varepsilon,i,j}\left(\dfrac{T_g}{T_{\text{ref}}}\right)^{j-1} \qquad i=1,\cdots,I \qquad a_{\varepsilon,i}>0 \\ I=4,\quad J=4,\quad T_{\text{ref}}=1200 \text{ (in the unit of K) for a better estimate} \\ k_0=0: \text{represent 'windows' in the spectrum;}\quad a_{\varepsilon,0}=1-\sum_{i=1}^{I} a_{\varepsilon,i}>0 \\ P: \text{ the sum of the partial pressures of all the participating gases, atm} \end{cases}$$

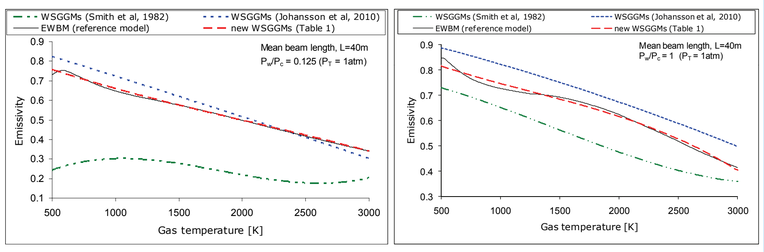
Table 1. New parameters for the WSGGMs, applicable to oxy-fuel flames.

i	k_i	$b_{\varepsilon,i,1}$	$b_{\varepsilon,i,2}$	$b_{\varepsilon,i,3}$	$b_{\varepsilon,i,4}$
$P_w \to 0$ atm, $P_c \to 0$ atm					
1	0.009422	0.778969	-1.342848	0.964858	-0.195747
2	0.415646	-0.011449	0.343754	-0.234886	0.044008
3	11.617018	-0.007627	0.242233	-0.173738	0.033868
4	319.911168	0.080082	-0.049280	0.001861	0.002232
$P_w = 0.1$ atm, $P_c = 0.1$ atm					
1	0.256738	0.492304	-0.433789	0.279329	-0.057770
2	3.108033	0.082686	0.486294	-0.369752	0.070509
3	52.585782	0.141385	-0.083662	0.002003	0.003902
4	440.845718	0.079515	-0.110361	0.051379	-0.007983
$P_w = 0.3$ atm, $P_c = 0.1$ atm					
1	0.132242	0.478371	-0.608643	0.475098	-0.109044
2	14.660767	0.101065	0.204118	-0.202202	0.042771
3	1.750654	0.185155	0.299794	-0.240346	0.046968
4	165.763926	0.191665	-0.277448	0.133514	-0.021280
$P_w/P_c = 1/8$, $P_w + P_c = 1$ atm (corresponding to dry flue gas recycling, FGR)					
1	0.051237	0.515415	-0.618162	0.430921	-0.092082
2	0.688383	0.199807	0.298581	-0.265758	0.052910
3	13.763205	0.138767	-0.001851	-0.049353	0.013012
4	289.841885	0.087511	-0.067295	0.013489	-5.54E-06
$P_w/P_c = 1/4$, $P_w + P_c = 1$ atm					
1	0.052694	0.486247	-0.644137	0.485654	-0.107808
2	0.752776	0.213959	0.306543	-0.264417	0.051889
3	11.543306	0.181991	-0.020460	-0.053791	0.015058
4	252.938841	0.106180	-0.096088	0.028114	-0.002443
$P_w/P_c = 1/2$, $P_w + P_c = 1$ atm					
1	0.052378	0.383225	-0.510937	0.442201	-0.106398
2	0.712283	0.251481	0.161562	-0.150405	0.028982
3	8.067637	0.208239	0.070697	-0.135668	0.032090
4	195.892573	0.147259	-0.156339	0.057698	-0.007266
$P_w/P_c = 3/4$, $P_w + P_c = 1$ atm					
1	0.051639	0.255953	-0.276222	0.311285	-0.084903
2	0.617739	0.340392	-0.126902	0.051357	-0.010259
3	6.051770	0.160253	0.289548	-0.284144	0.060344
4	150.875915	0.201452	-0.233937	0.095159	-0.013302
$P_w/P_c = 1/1$, $P_w + P_c = 1$ atm (corresponding to wet FGR)					
1	0.051487	0.164048	-0.087793	0.195253	-0.063573
2	0.571797	0.412652	-0.339810	0.197886	-0.038963
3	5.398936	0.112364	0.450929	-0.388486	0.079862
4	130.622859	0.238339	-0.288619	0.121962	-0.017651
$P_w/P_c = 2/1$, $P_w + P_c = 1$ atm (corresponding to, e.g., oxy-fuel combustion of natural gas, without FGR)					
1	0.054480	-0.002188	0.286129	-0.048594	-0.016243
2	0.555304	0.546857	-0.714799	0.452812	-0.088841
3	5.040174	-0.001911	0.764177	-0.581819	0.115069
4	100.372663	0.317219	-0.415470	0.186570	-0.028335
$P_w/P_c = 4/1$, $P_w + P_c = 1$ atm					
1	0.060800	-0.053999	0.434975	-0.152413	0.005094
2	5.608831	-0.094953	0.952010	-0.696161	0.136316
3	0.676040	0.606525	-0.853216	0.545562	-0.107328
4	84.540632	0.369661	-0.517493	0.244011	-0.038451

P_w, P_c and P_w/P_c are never constant throughout any real combustion system. The parameters of different representative conditions will be used based on local gas conditions in the combustion system under modeling.



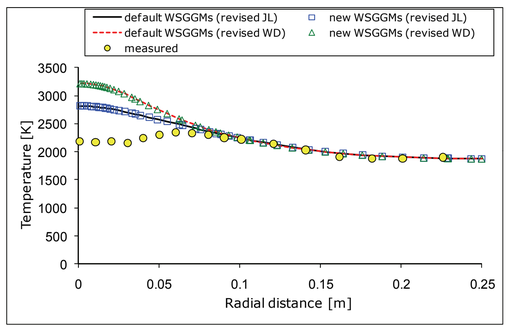
Emissivity vs. beam length at different P_w/P_c, for constant temperature 1750K.

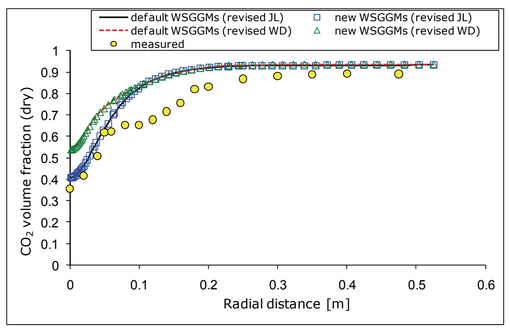


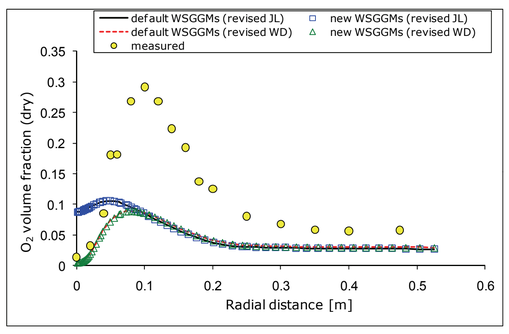
Emissivity vs. gas temperature at different P_w/P_c, for constant beam length 40m.

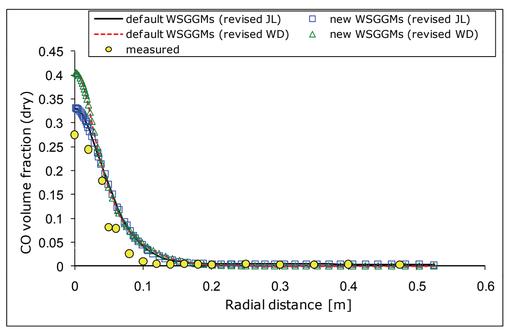
Result 3: Demonstration

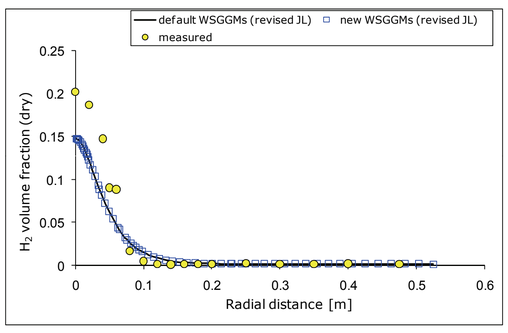
The new models have been applied to CFD of a 0.8MW IFRF oxy-natural gas flame furnace.











Conclusions

The new WSGGMs need to be used in CFD modeling of large-scale oxy-fuel furnaces. For small-scale facilities, they do not make remarkable difference. Combustion chemistry also plays a key role in oxy-firing modelling.

Contact:

Aalborg University, Dept. of Energy Technology

Chungen Yin

Ph: +45 30622577

Email: chy@et.aau.dk

Web: http://www.iet.aau.dk

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