

Single-shot, time-resolved planar laser-induced incandescence (TiRe-LII) for soot primary particle sizing in flames



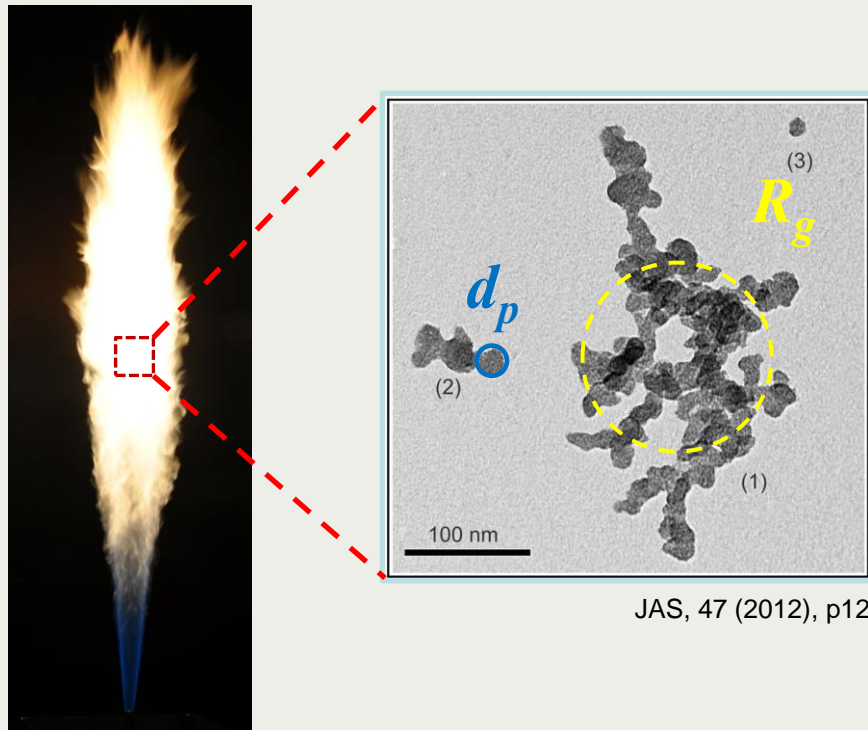
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Aim:

Measure soot primary particles diameters (d_p) in *turbulent* flames, with *temporal* and *spatial* resolution.



The heat conduction:

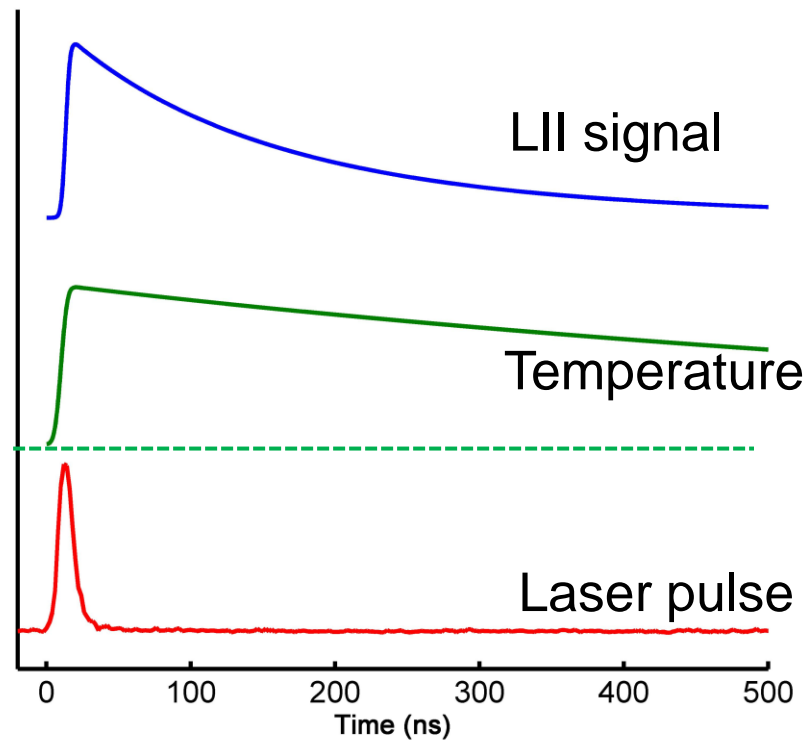
$$\dot{Q}_{cond} \propto (d_p)^2$$

The radiation:

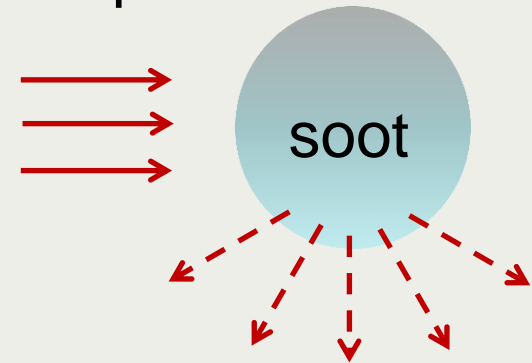
$$\dot{Q}_{rad} \propto (d_p)^3$$



Laser-induced incandescence (LII)



Laser pulse

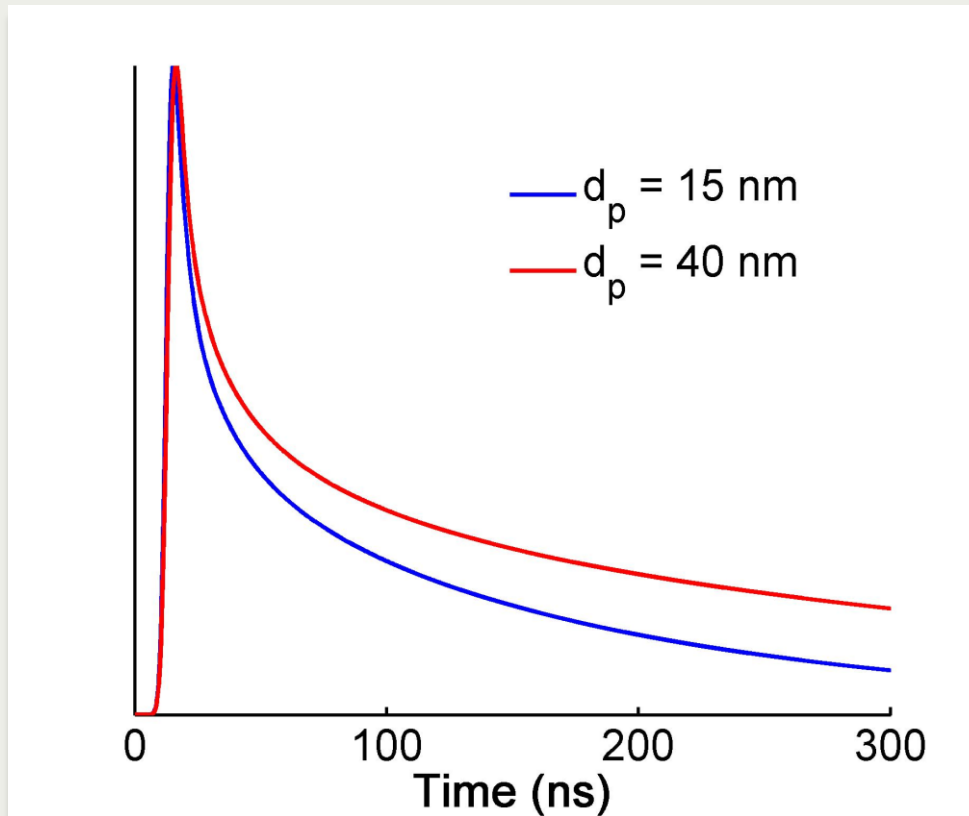


Incandescence (LII)





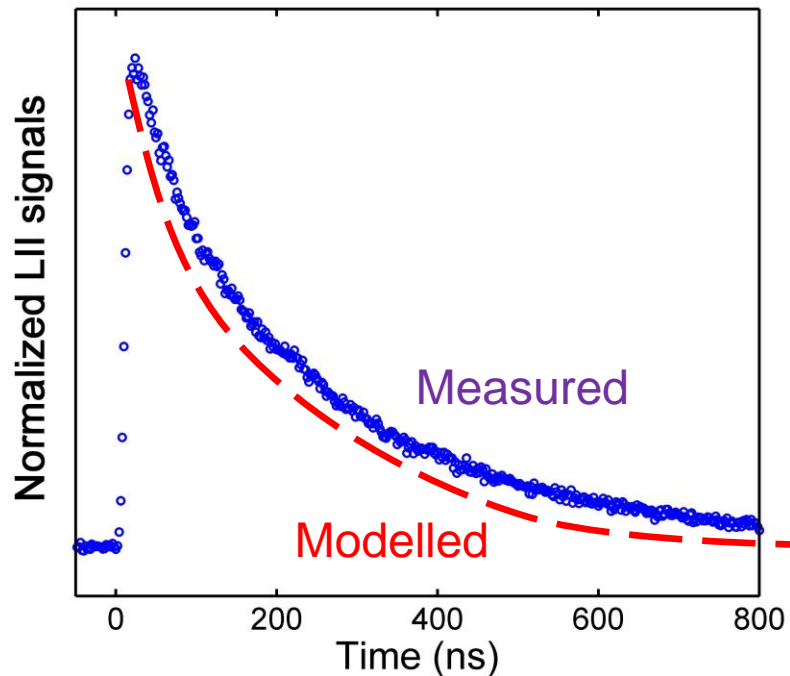
The decay time is a proxy of d_p



$d_p \uparrow$, decay time \uparrow .



Measure d_p through the LII signal decays



However, most works are

- Point-measurements
- Time-averaged measurements in steady laminar flames.





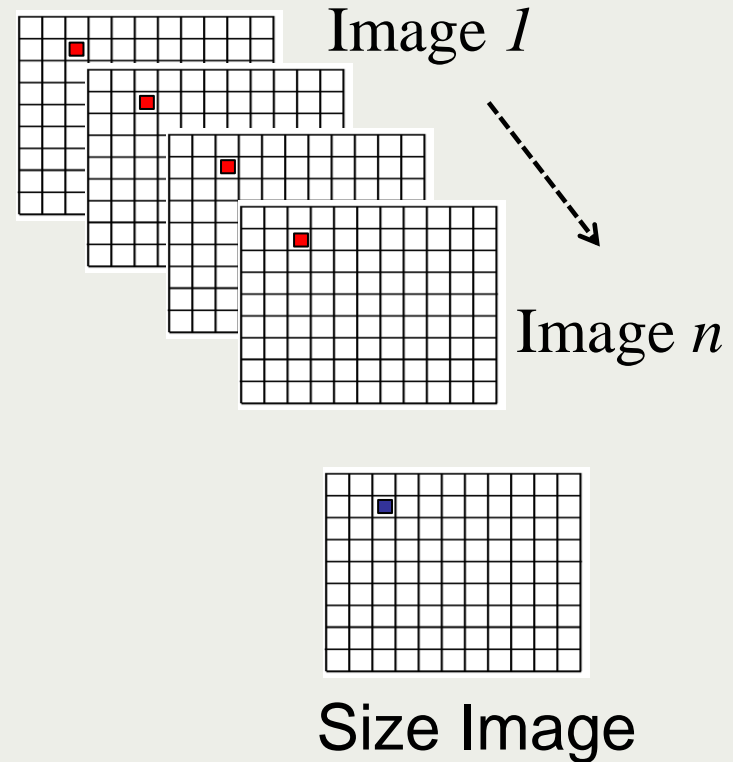
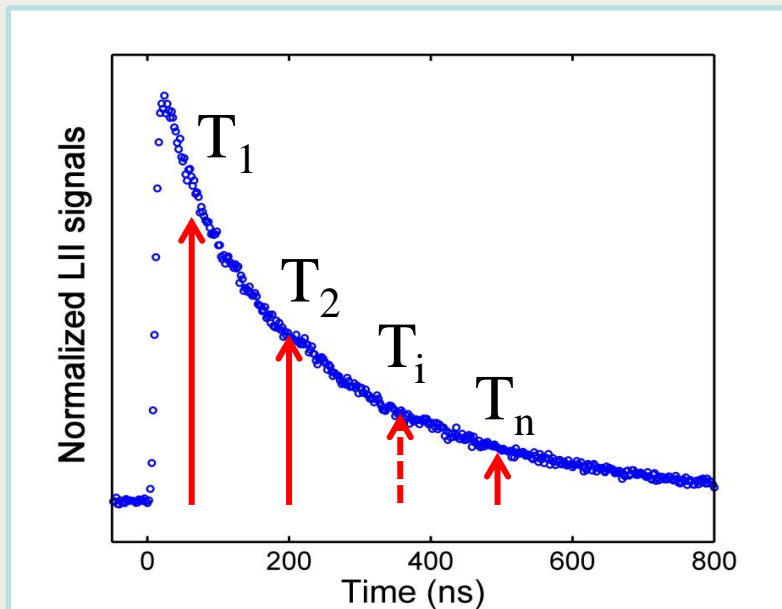
In turbulent flames, it needs

Single-shot, time-resolved **planar** laser-induced incandescence
(TiRe-LII) for soot primary particle sizing in flames





Planar time-resolved LII



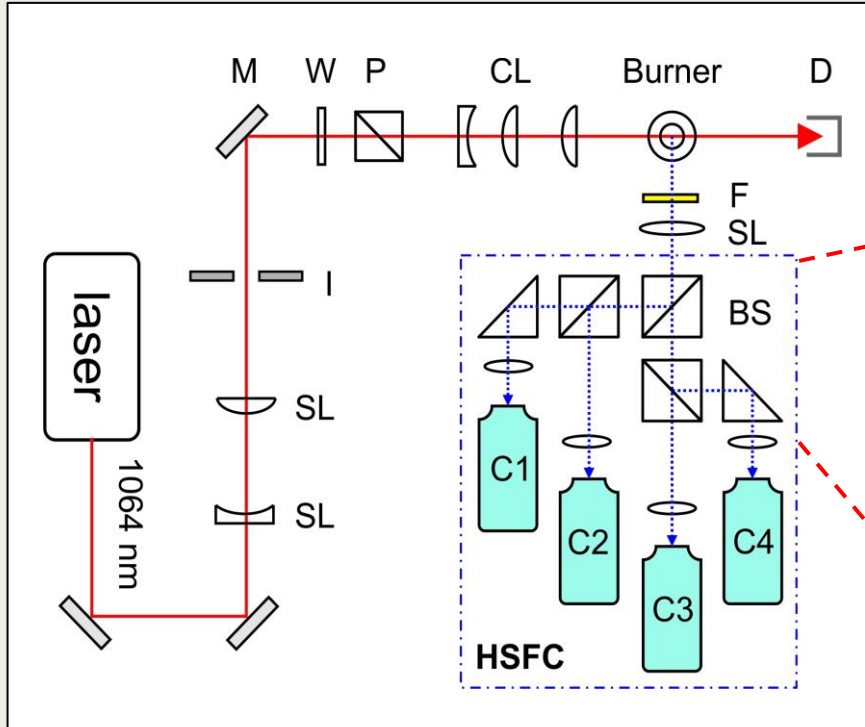
Does TiRe-LII work? Does it work well?



- ✓ The model of laser-induced incandescence
- ✓ Experimental setup
- ✓ Selection of the laser fluence
- ✓ Evaluation of soot particle size
- ✓ Results:
 - in a laminar flame
 - in an unsteady flame
- ✓ Conclusion and discussion



Experimental setup



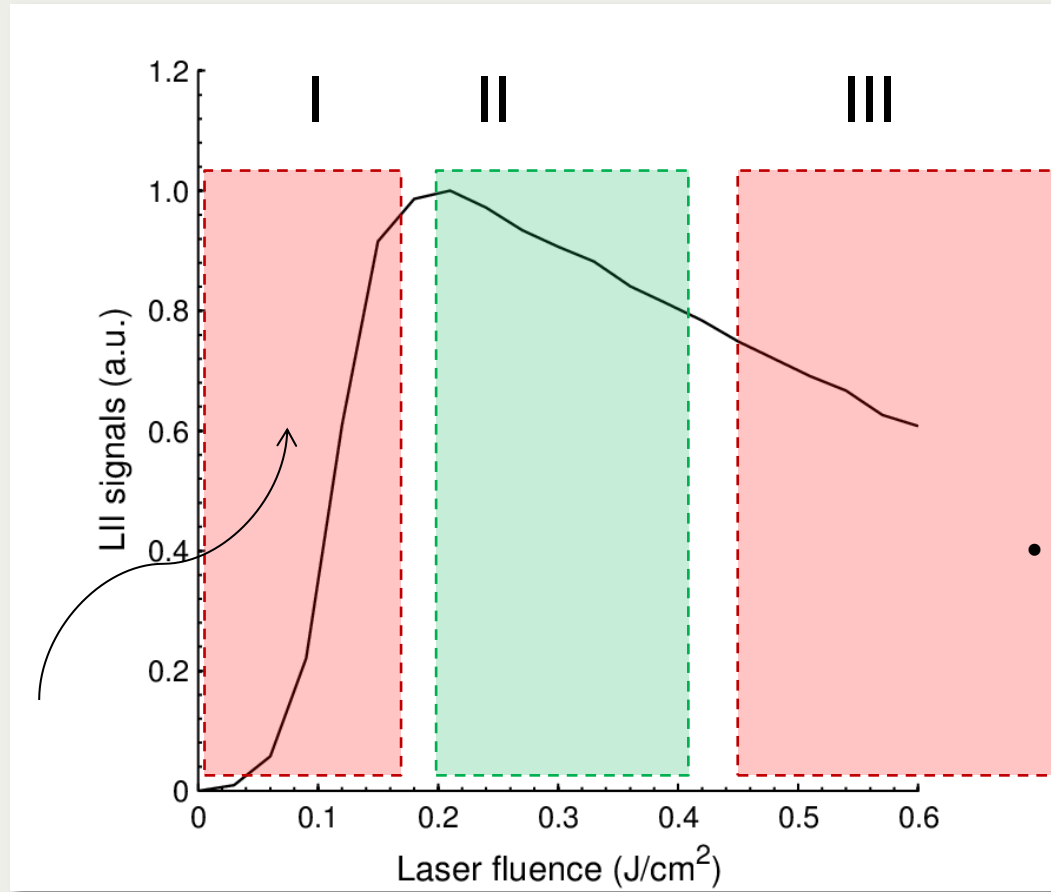
The schematic diagram



- The detector (HSFC pro camera)
- The band-pass filter (510-590 nm)
- Negligible C_2 emission



Selection of the laser fluence (1)



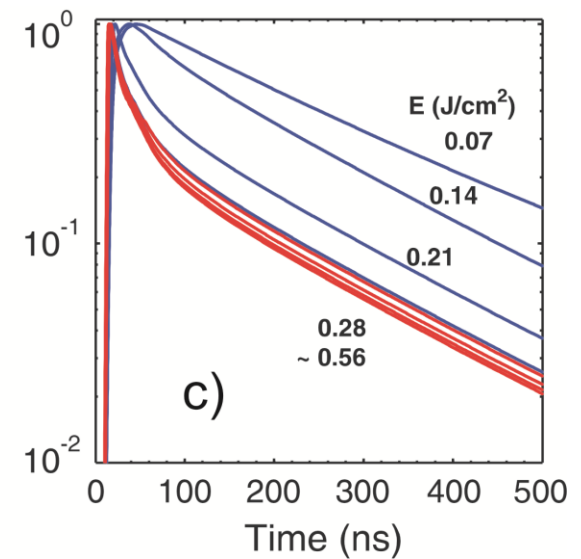
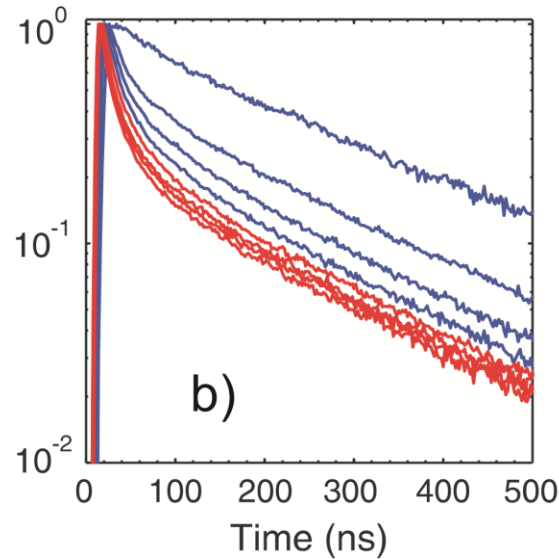
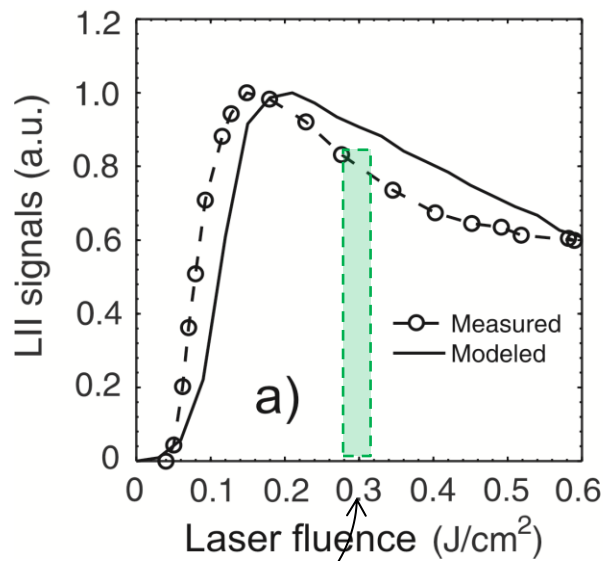
- **Beam attenuation**
- **Decay time is sensitive to laser fluence**

- **Sublimation effect**





Selection of the laser fluence (2)



Measured LII decays

Modelled LII decays

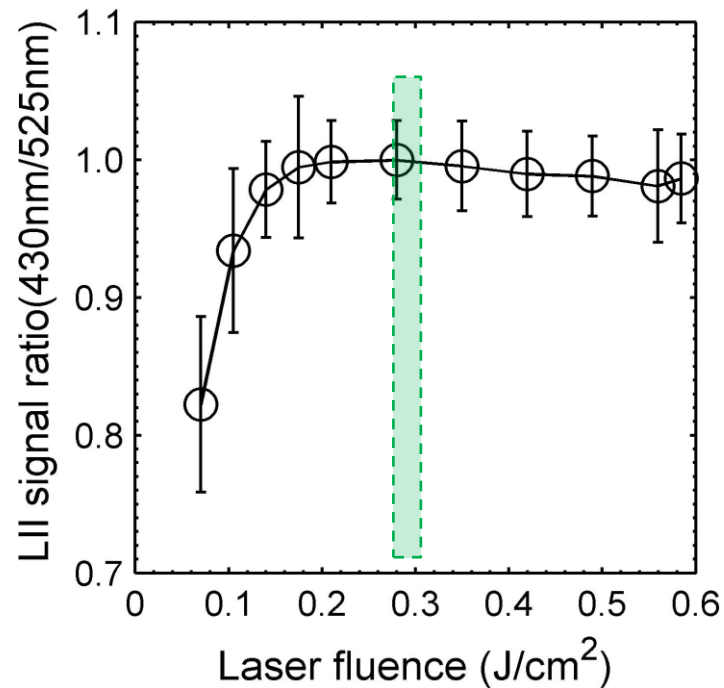
0.3 J/cm^2 was selected.





Selection of the laser fluence (3)

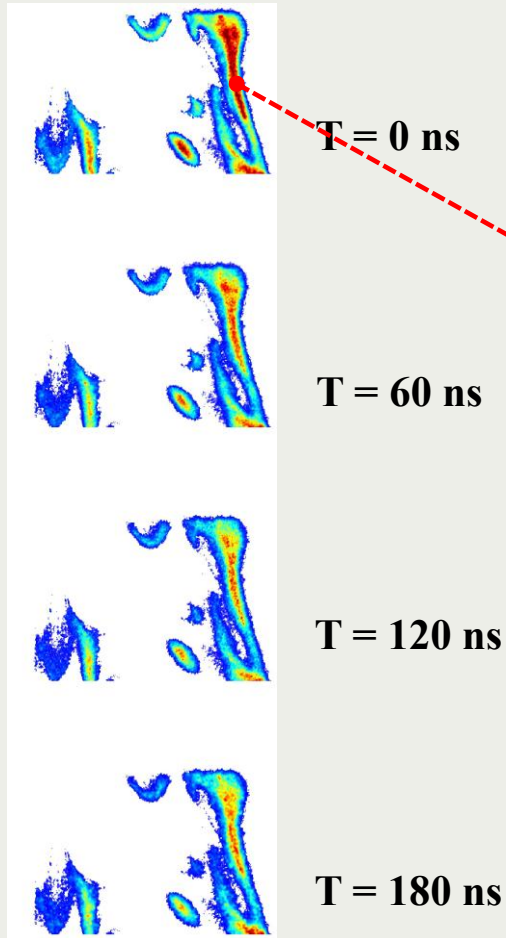
At the selected fluence 0.3 J/cm^2 , soot has its 'maximum' temperature.



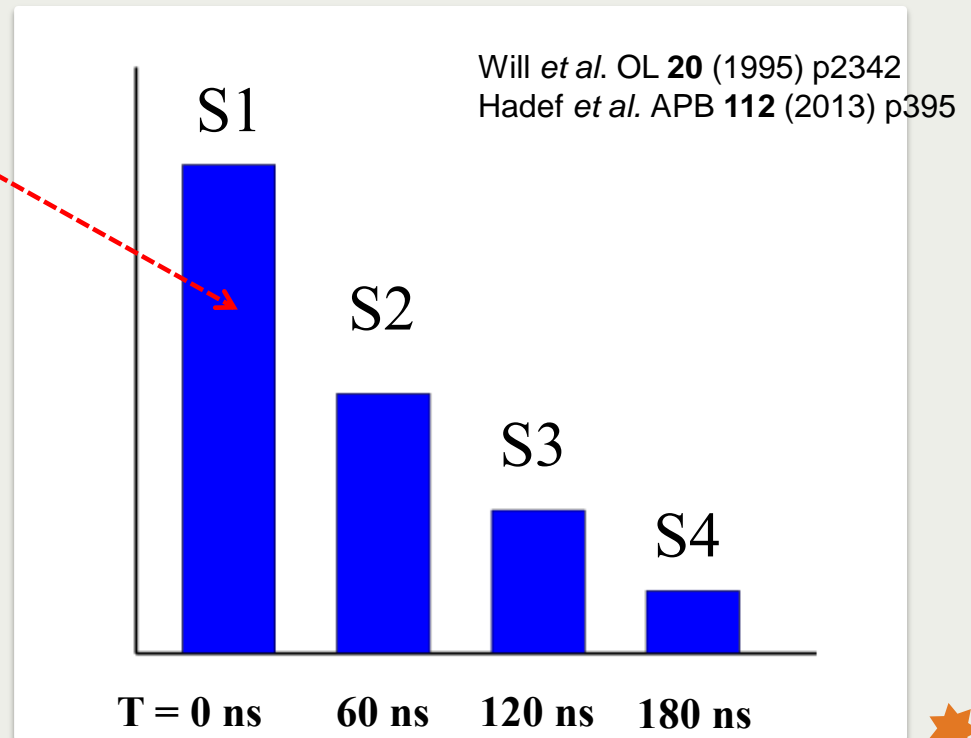
Ratio of two-colour prompt-LII signals: at 430 nm and 525 nm



Evaluation of soot particle size (1)



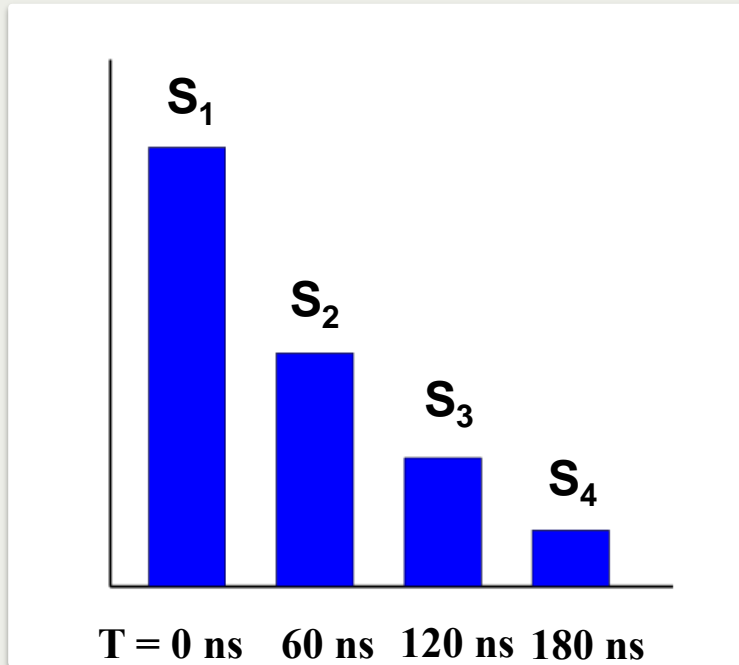
d_p is derived from the ratio of gated images





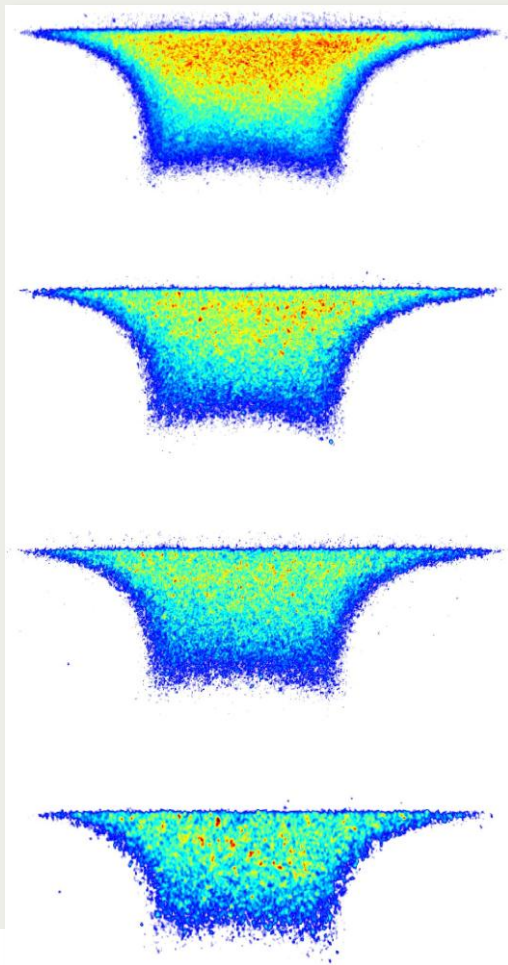
Evaluation of soot particle size (2)

$$d_p = (d_1 + d_2 + d_3) / 3$$



	d_p	S_2/S_1	S_3/S_1	S_4/S_1
	6.000000e+000	2.808200e-001	1.065631e-001	4.425662e-002
	7.000000e+000	3.152352e-001	1.343715e-001	6.143789e-002
	8.000000e+000	3.436067e-001	1.602932e-001	7.930453e-002
	9.000000e+000	3.665700e-001	1.833392e-001	9.661001e-002
	1.000000e+001	3.855587e-001	2.039221e-001	1.132134e-001
	1.100000e+001	4.015186e-001	2.223343e-001	1.290183e-001
	1.200000e+001	4.154107e-001	2.391599e-001	1.442346e-001
	1.300000e+001	4.274475e-001	2.543002e-001	1.585256e-001
	1.400000e+001	4.378174e-001	2.677126e-001	1.716459e-001
	1.500000e+001	4.469335e-001	2.798191e-001	1.838654e-001
	1.600000e+001	4.548147e-001	2.904792e-001	1.948964e-001
	1.700000e+001	4.617407e-001	2.999903e-001	2.049454e-001
	1.800000e+001	4.683823e-001	3.092829e-001	2.150027e-001
	1.900000e+001	4.742435e-001	3.175937e-001	2.241606e-001
	2.000000e+001	4.793072e-001	3.248553e-001	2.322710e-001
d ₃	2.100000e+001	4.841877e-001	3.319700e-001	2.403521e-001
	2.200000e+001	4.882676e-001	3.379671e-001	2.472208e-001
	2.300000e+001	4.922684e-001	3.438809e-001	2.540763e-001
	2.400000e+001	4.958369e-001	3.492257e-001	2.603337e-001
d ₁	2.500000e+001	4.991929e-001	3.543223e-001	2.663643e-001
	2.600000e+001	5.023426e-001	3.589836e-001	2.719225e-001
	2.700000e+001	5.050120e-001	3.632301e-001	2.770080e-001
	2.800000e+001	5.076322e-001	3.672267e-001	2.818157e-001
	2.900000e+001	5.102531e-001	3.712560e-001	2.867027e-001
d ₂	3.000000e+001	5.126782e-001	3.749653e-001	2.912143e-001
	3.100000e+001	5.146961e-001	3.780552e-001	2.949795e-001
	3.200000e+001	5.170051e-001	3.814656e-001	2.991221e-001
	3.300000e+001	5.189824e-001	3.844898e-001	3.028375e-001
	3.400000e+001	5.208981e-001	3.874287e-001	3.064619e-001
	3.500000e+001	5.226497e-001	3.900381e-001	3.096651e-001
	3.600000e+001	5.243760e-001	3.926376e-001	3.128765e-001
	3.700000e+001	5.260651e-001	3.951889e-001	3.160350e-001
	3.800000e+001	5.275323e-001	3.974078e-001	3.187852e-001
	3.900000e+001	5.289603e-001	3.995777e-001	3.214870e-001
	4.000000e+001	5.304431e-001	4.017959e-001	3.242419e-001
	4.100000e+001	5.317871e-001	4.038574e-001	3.268217e-001
	4.200000e+001	5.330193e-001	4.057131e-001	3.291392e-001

Results: in a laminar flame (1)



Prompt-

60 ns

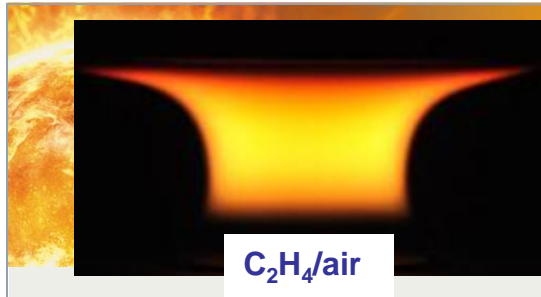
120 ns

180 ns

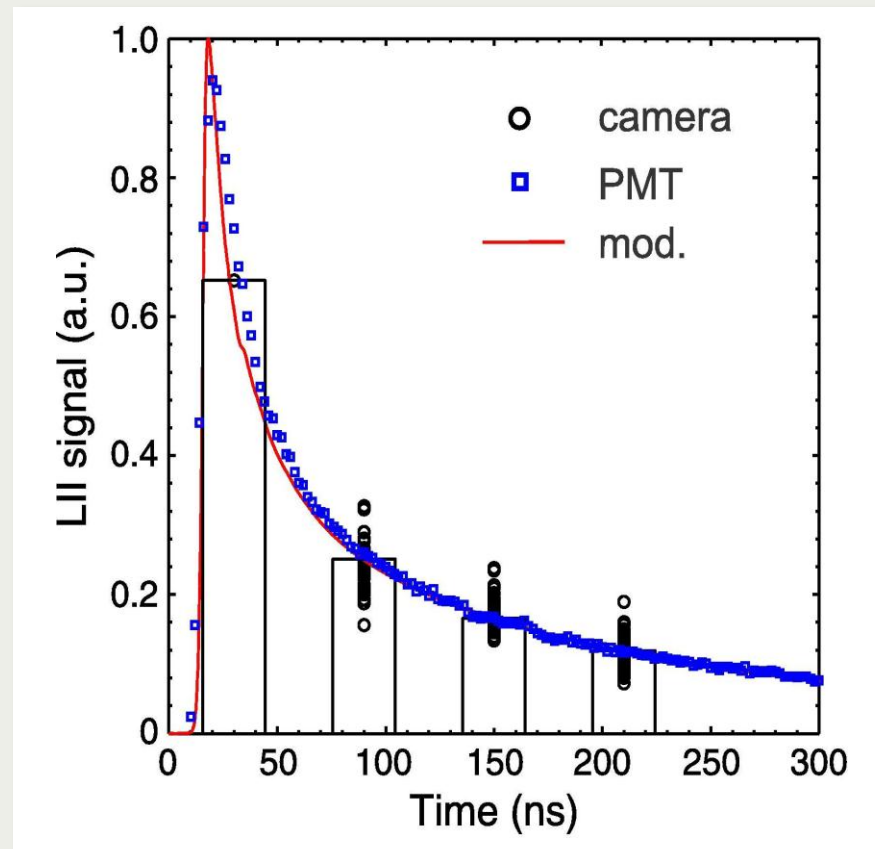
Four successive LII images:

- gate width = **30** ns.
- a photomultiplier tube was also used to record the LII signals at a single-point (HAB = 14 mm).





Results: in a laminar flame (2)



Three LII signals
comparison

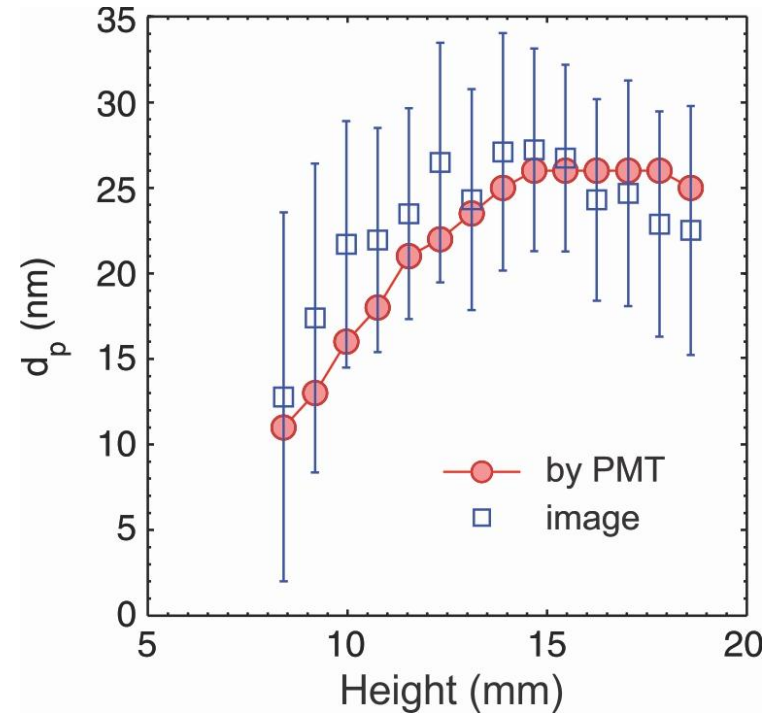
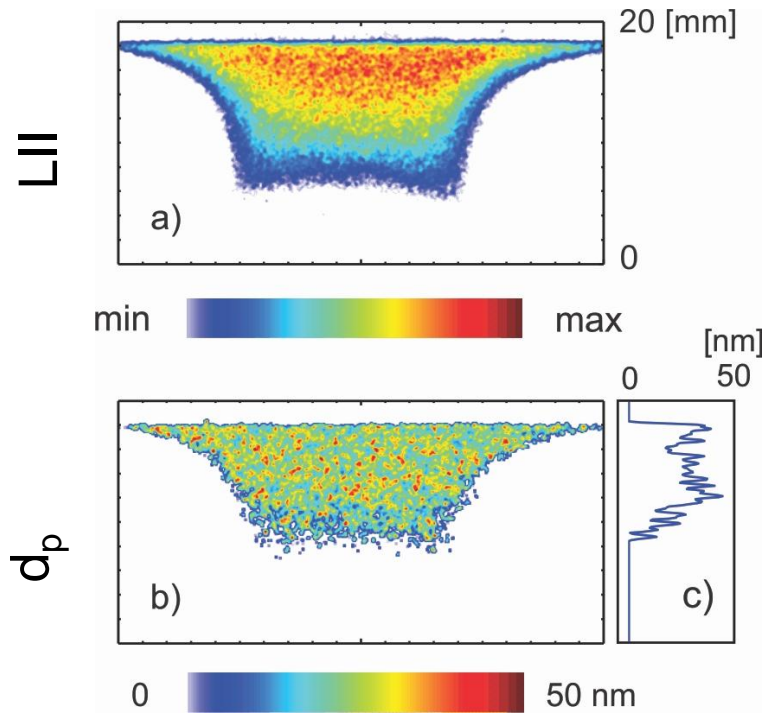




Results: in a laminar flame (3)

prompt LII and d_p

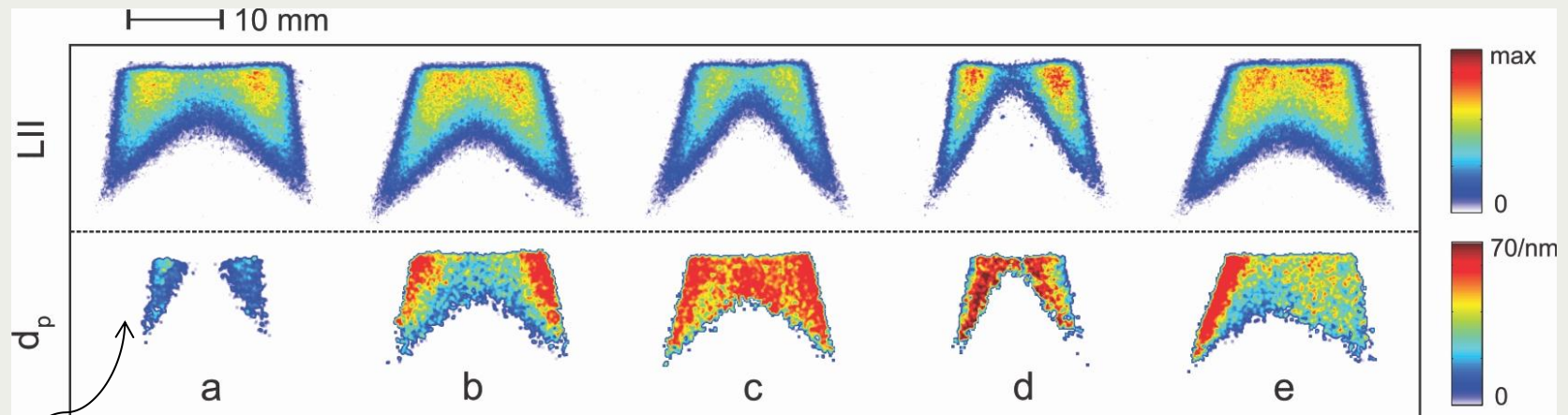
results and comparison





Results: in an unsteady flame

Instantaneous prompt-LII images and the corresponding d_p images



Weak signals in the
delayed LII images



Conclusion and discussion

- The planar measurements of d_p using single-shot TiRe-LII are demonstrated.
- The results agree with that of single-point TiRe-LII.
- To improve the measurement accuracy, efforts must be made to:
 - ✓ flame temperature (currently assumed 1700K)
 - ✓ to use future more refined LII models
 - ✓ soot aggregate must be determined (using 2D scattering)
 - ✓ to use the full the distribution profile of d_p (i.e., σ) (currently only the mono disperesed was used)





Thank You