

# THE LOWEST LIMITS OF NO CONCENTRATIONS AND THE CONDITIONS FOR THEIR ACHIEVEMENT DURING COMBUSTION OF LEAN AND RICH H<sub>2</sub>O/O<sub>2</sub>/N<sub>2</sub> MIXTURES OF METHANE INDUCED BY O<sub>3</sub> AND H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>

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**Abstract:** The work is devoted to the calculation of the concentration of NO formed during combustion of lean and rich H<sub>2</sub>O–air mixtures of CH<sub>4</sub> under controlled chemical ignition by H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> or O<sub>3</sub>. The plug flow reactor and adiabatic conditions are used for the calculations. The concentration of NO is determined at the moment of time corresponding to the exhaustion of fuel and/or O<sub>2</sub>. The same moment of time is used as the residence time of the mixture in the combustion chamber. The calculations demonstrate that the lowest yields of NO in lean and rich mixtures are observed in the case of using O<sub>3</sub> for the ignition. According to these calculations, the concentration of NO under the most favorable conditions, from the point of view of decreasing NO emission (the leanest or richest mixtures, the temperature of initial mixtures  $T_0 \cong 700$  K), is near 2–3 ppm at the exit of the combustion chamber. These values of NO concentrations correspond to its lower limit which can be achieved during the combustion of CH<sub>4</sub> mixtures with  $T_0 \geq 700$  K.

**Keywords:** NO<sub>x</sub>;  $\tau_{\text{ign}}$ ; H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>; O<sub>3</sub>; controlled chemical induction; rich and lean CH<sub>4</sub> air mixtures

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## Figure Captions

**Figure 1** Example of temperature profile calculated for the initial H<sub>2</sub>O–air–CH<sub>4</sub> mixture (CH<sub>4</sub>/O<sub>2</sub> = 0.423) containing 0.005 m.f. of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and used for the determination of  $\tau_{\text{ign}}$  as well as the dynamics of  $T$  changes (inset) at the moment of CH<sub>4</sub> exhaustion ( $T_{\text{max}}$ )

**Figure 2** Dependence of  $T_{\text{max}}$  (a) and  $\tau_{\text{ign}}$  (b) upon  $T_0$  and ratio ([CH<sub>4</sub>]/[O<sub>2</sub>]) of initial mixture (b) with 0.005 m.f. of [H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>]<sub>o</sub> or [O<sub>3</sub>]<sub>o</sub>; red circles —  $T_0 = 700$  K

**Figure 3** The dynamics of formation of NO calculated for the stoichiometric (1), rich (CH<sub>4</sub>/O<sub>2</sub> = 0.521 (2)), and lean (CH<sub>4</sub>/O<sub>2</sub> = 0.4794 (3) and CH<sub>4</sub>/O<sub>2</sub> = 0.423 (4)) mixtures containing 0.005 m.f. of O<sub>3</sub> at  $T_0 = 700$  K

**Figure 4** The dynamics of formation of CO and the values of  $\tau_{\text{st}}$  determined for the stoichiometric (1) and lean (CH<sub>4</sub>/O<sub>2</sub> = 0.4794 (2)) mixtures at  $T_0 = 700$  K

**Figure 5** Dependence of concentrations of NO<sub>st</sub> (a) and CO<sub>st</sub> (b) upon  $T_0$  and ratio CH<sub>4</sub>/O<sub>2</sub> of initial mixture calculated at [H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>]<sub>o</sub> = 0.005 m.f. or [O<sub>3</sub>]<sub>o</sub> = 0.005 m.f. (red circles)

**Figure 6** Dependencies of [NO] <sub>$\tau_{\text{st}}$</sub> , [CH<sub>4</sub>]/( $T_{\text{max}} - T_0$ ), and  $\tau_{\text{ign}}$  upon composition [CH<sub>4</sub>/O<sub>2</sub>] and  $T_0$  of initial mixture calculated at [H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>]<sub>o</sub> = 0.005 m.f. (from bottom to top: 1st sign (○) — 423; 2nd (○) — 0.437; 3rd (▽) — 0.451; 4th (▽) — 0.465; 5th (□) — 0.479; 6th (□) — 0.493; 7th (◇) — 0.5; 8th (◇) — 0.507; 9th (△) — 0.521; 10th (△) — 0.535; 11th (○) — 0.549; and 12th sign (○) — 0.556): 1 —  $T_0 = 700$  K; 2 — 750; 3 — 800; 4 — 847; and 5 —  $T_0 = 900$  K

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