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Special Session on Chemical Kinetics
International Energy Agency - Annual Task Leaders Meeting 2010

Detailed chemical kinetic models for cleaner internal combustion engines

Nancy in Europe



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CNRS – **Nancy** University





BACKGROUND

Global warming mitigation

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LRGP
LABORATOIRE
REACTIVITE
ET ENERGIE
DES PROCEDES



Need of more efficient and cleaner gas turbines and engines



Homogeneous
Charge
Compression
Ignition
(HCCI)
engine



**A better understanding
of
combustion
chemistry**

High working efficiency
but low particulate and NO_x emissions
(lower temperature combustion)



BACKGROUND

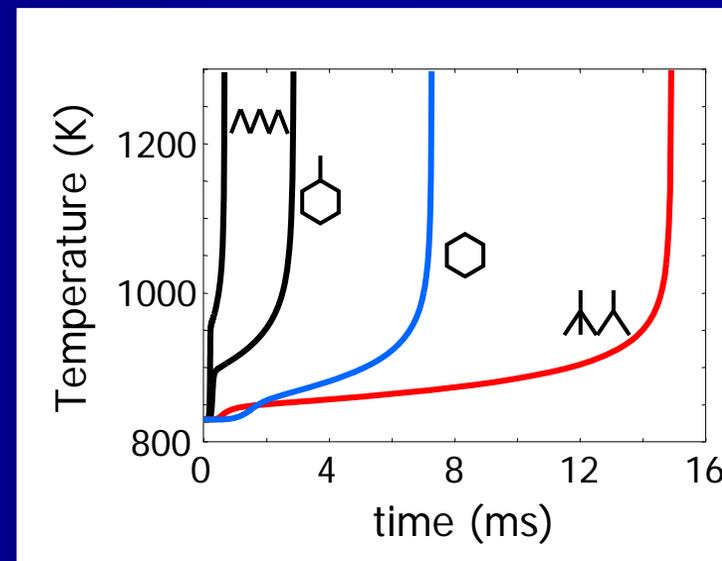
To better understand combustion chemistry by using detailed chemical kinetic models



Definition of proper surrogates



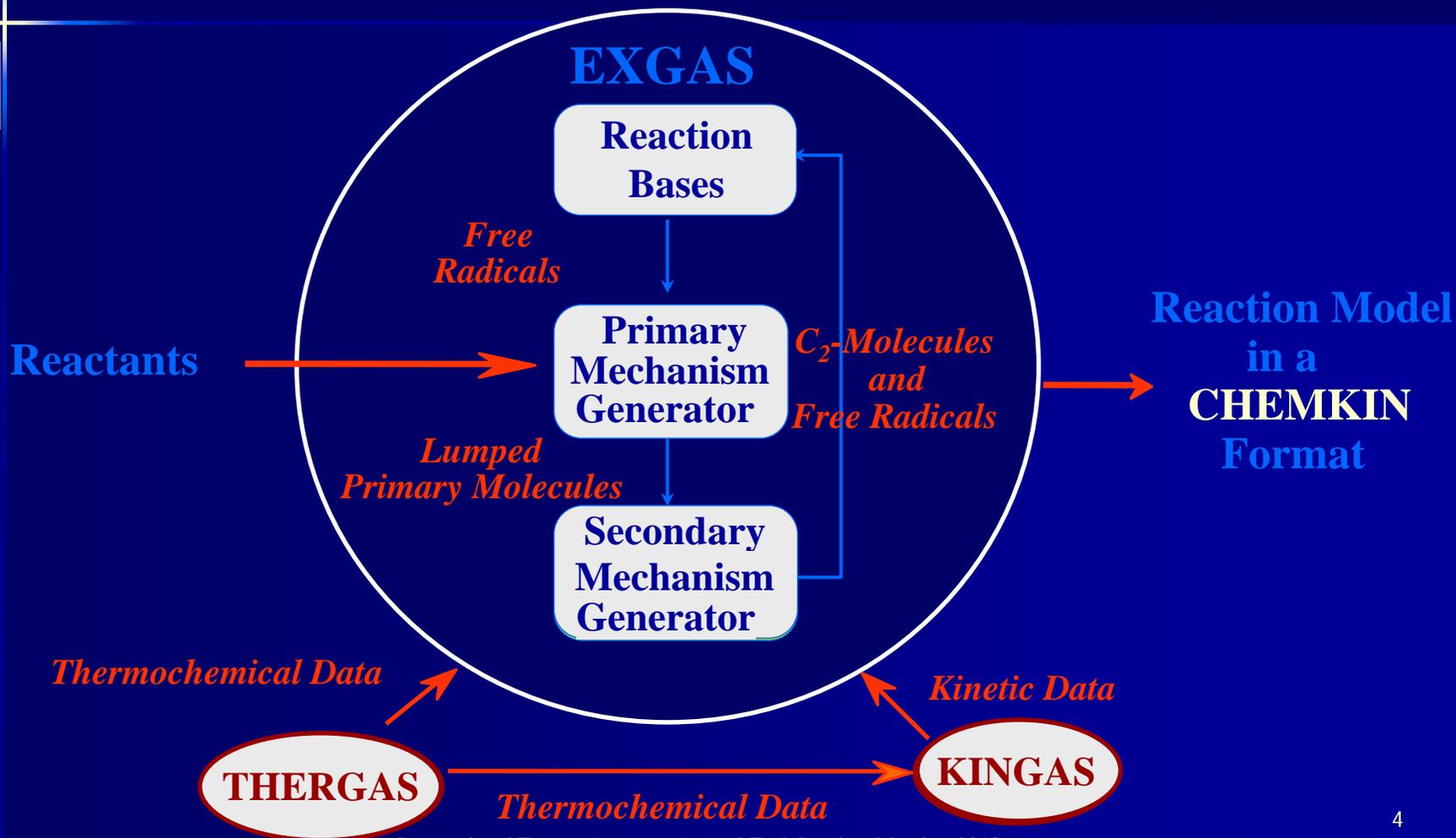
Development of chemical mechanisms (elementary reactions)



Simulation for validation purpose

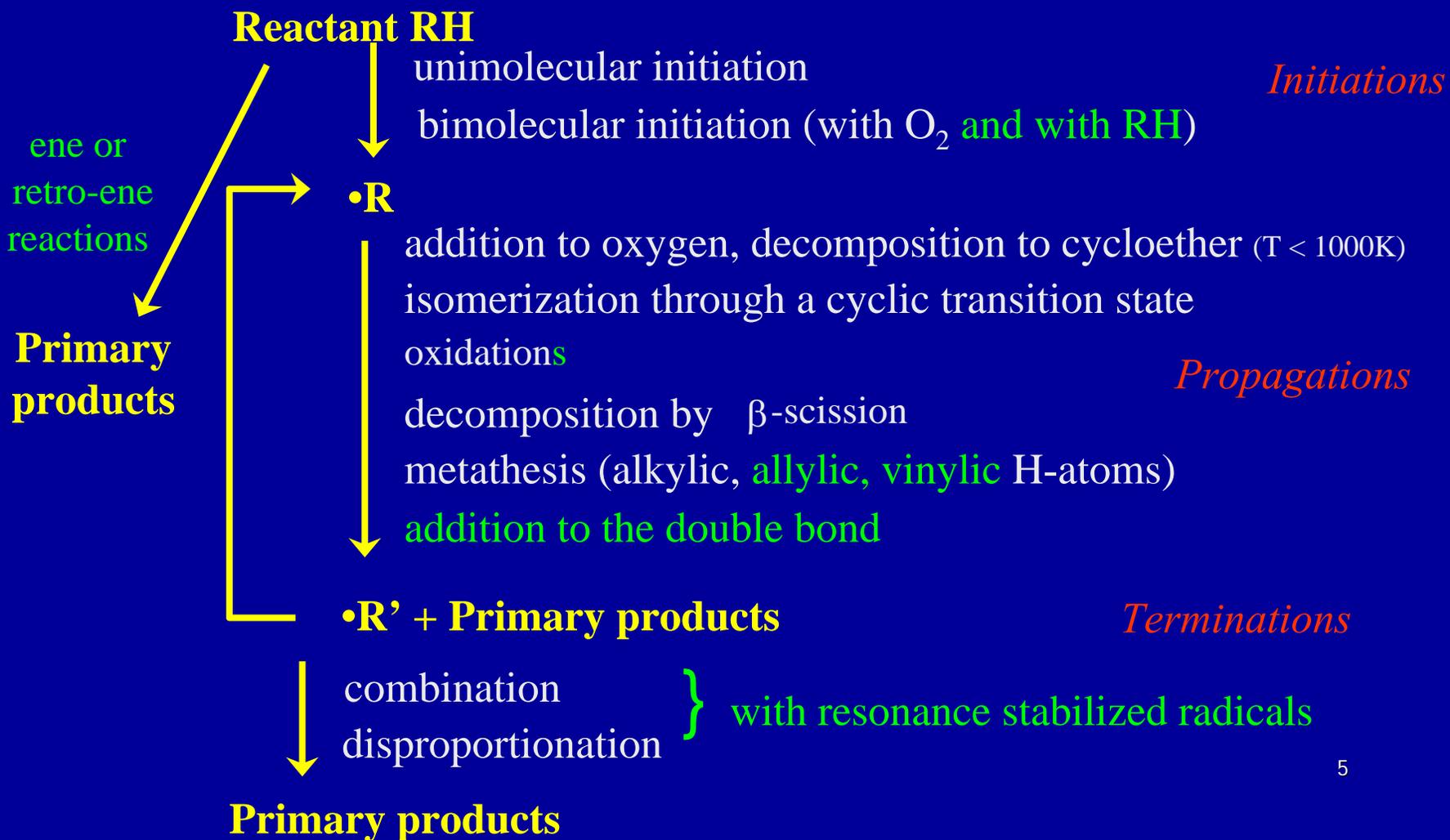


AUTOMATIC GENERATION OF DETAILED MECHANISMS FOR OXIDATION REACTIONS



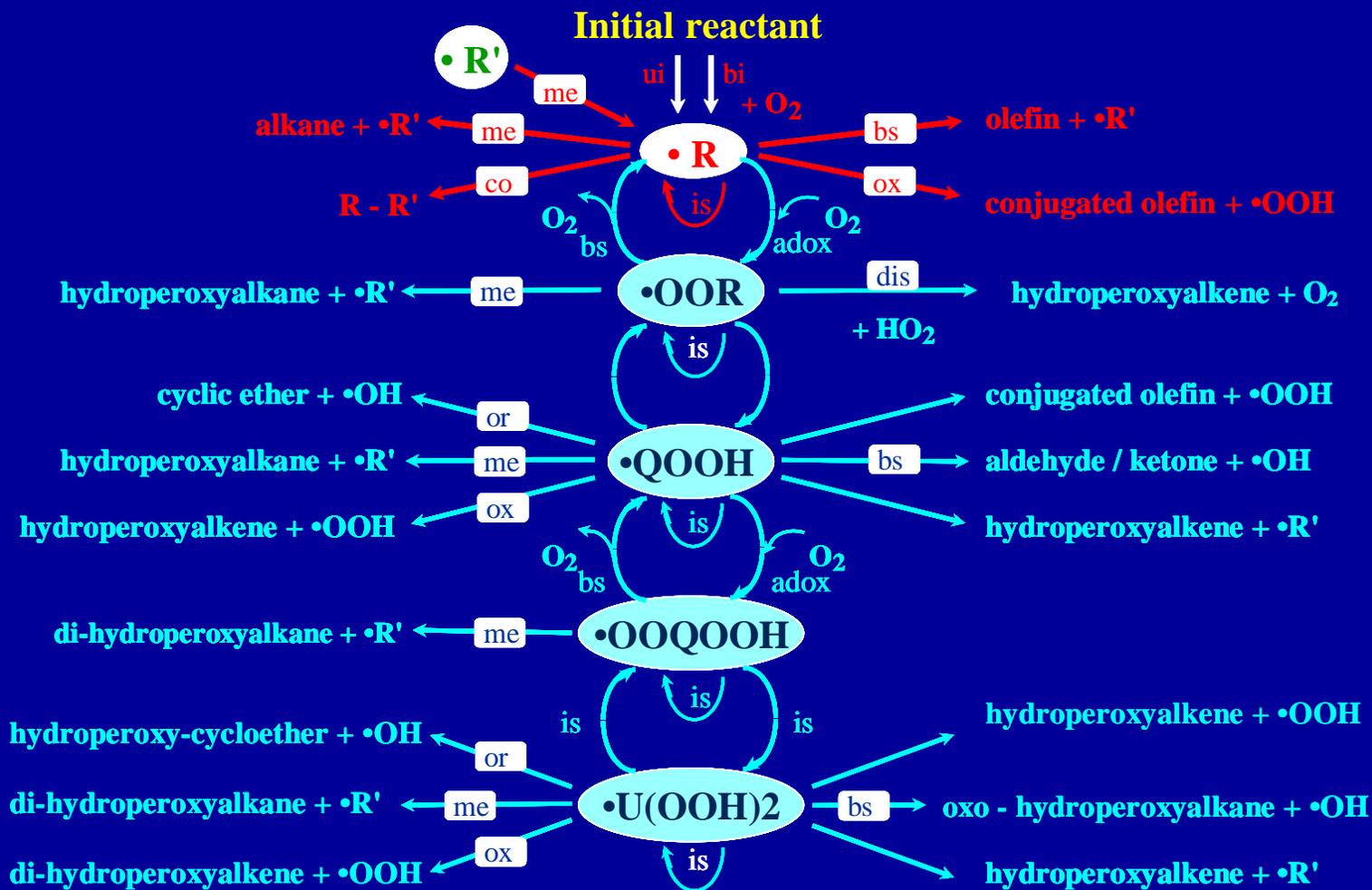


ALGORITHM OF GENERATION OF THE PRIMARY MECHANISM FOR ALKANES, CYCLIC ALKANES, METHYL ESTERS AND ALKENES





STRUCTURE OF THE PRIMARY MECHANISM FOR ALKANES





REACTION BASES

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1 - C₀-C₂ reaction base (781 reactions)

- All the elementary reactions involving radicals or molecules containing from 0 to 2 atoms of carbon)

2 - C₃-C₅ reaction base for unsaturated compounds (450 reactions)

- Including the reactions of allene, propyne, 1,3-butadiene, 1-butyne, 2-butyne, cyclopentene and derived species with rate constants of the literature

3 - reaction base for small aromatic species (328 reactions)

- Including the reactions of benzene, toluene, phenol, ethylbenzene, styrene, benzaldehyde and derived species with rate constants of the literature

Validated in an extended range of temperatures and for various types of reactors



MAIN KINETIC DATA OF THE PRIMARY MECHANISM OF LINEAR ALKANES

Combust. Flame, (1998, 2005) ; Ph. D. Thesis of P.A. Glaude (1999) and F. Buda (2006)
($k = A \times T^b \times \exp(-E/RT)$, Units : cm³, mol, s, cal)

H-abstraction (per H atom)		Primary H (i.e. R-CH ₃)			Secondary H (i.e. R ₁ -CH ₂ -R ₂)		
		lg A	b	E	lg A	b	E
Initiation with O₂		12.84	0	ΔH _r	12.84	0	ΔH _r
Oxidation	n > 4	11.43	0	5000	11.99	0	5000
	n ≤ 4	11.60	0	5000	12.16	0	5000
H-atom abstraction by							
	•O•	13.23	0	7850	13.11	0	5200
	•H	6.98	2	7700	6.65	2	5000
	•OH	5.95	2	450	6.11	2	-770
	•CH ₃	-1	4	8200	11.0	0	9600
	•OOH	11.30	0	17000	11.30	0	15500
Other reactions				lg A	b	E	
Addition of a free radical to O₂				Calculated by additivity method			
Beta-scission of a free radical	to •CH ₃ + molecule			13.30	0		31000
	to •R + molecule			13.30	0		28700
	to •OOH + molecule			12.92	0		26000
	to •OH + molecule			9.00	0		7500
Cyclic ether formation	3 members ring			11.78	0		17950
	4 members ring			10.96	0		16600
	5 members ring			9.56	0		7000
	6 members ring			8.23	0		1950
Disproportionation of •OOR and •OOH				11.30	0		-1300
Isomerizations and unimolecular initiations				Calculated according to the methods proposed by S.W. Benson			

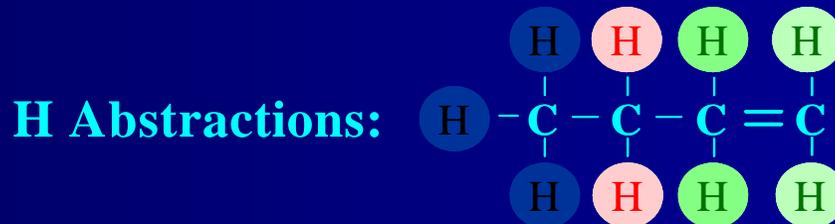


MAIN KINETIC DATA OF THE PRIMARY MECHANISM OF ALKENES

Combust. Flame, (2001)

Ph. D. Thesis of B. Heyberger (2002)

The presence of the double bond induces an important increase of the number of kinetic parameters



Radical	Allylic H									Vinylic H					
	Primary			Secondary			Tertiary			Secondary			Tertiary		
	lgA	b	E	lgA	b	E	lgA	b	E	lgA	b	E	lgA	b	E
•O•	10.8	0.7	25	10.6	0.7	13	10.5	0.7	5	10.7	0.7	36	10.8	0.7	32
•H	4.8	2.5	10	4.4	2.5	-7	4.4	2.5	-12	5.6	2.5	51	5.6	2.5	41
•OH	6.0	2	-1	6.2	2	-6	6.1	2	-11	6.0	2	12	6.0	2	6
•CH ₃	-1.3	3.5	24	11.9	0	29	11.9	0	22	-1.7	3.5	54	-1.7	3.5	50
•HO ₂	3.5	2.6	58	3.5	2.6	52	4.2	2.6	45						



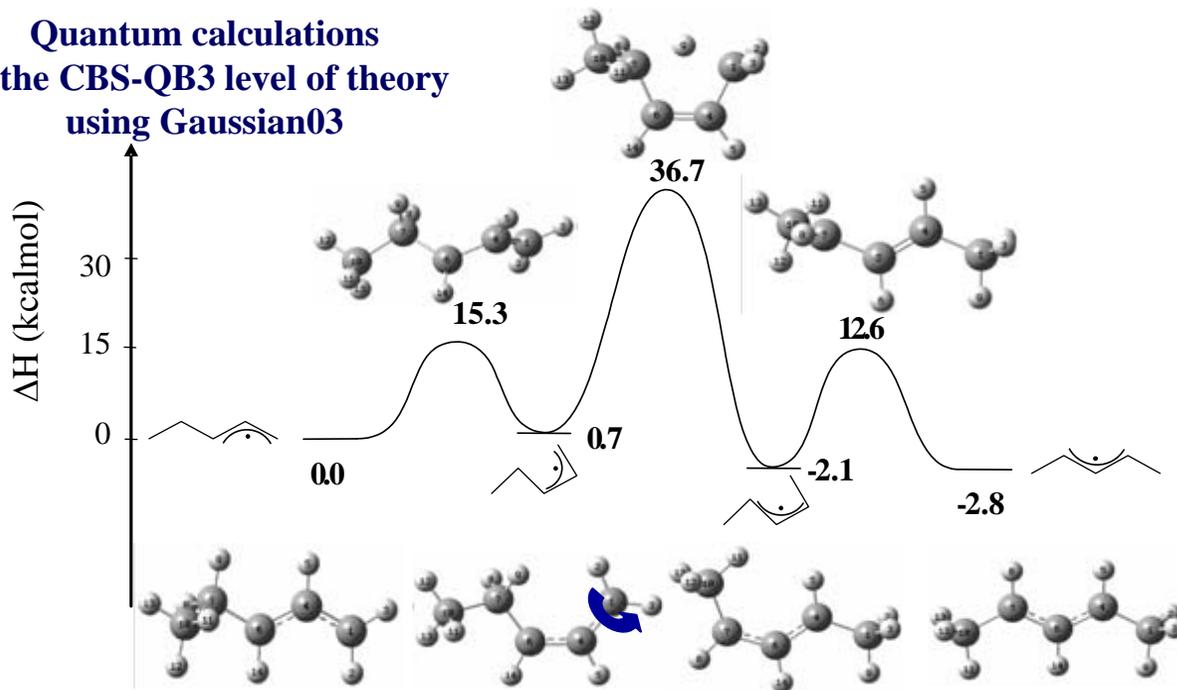
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MORE ACCURATE KINETIC DATA USING QUANTUM MECHANICS CALCULATIONS



Quantum calculations
at the CBS-QB3 level of theory
using Gaussian03

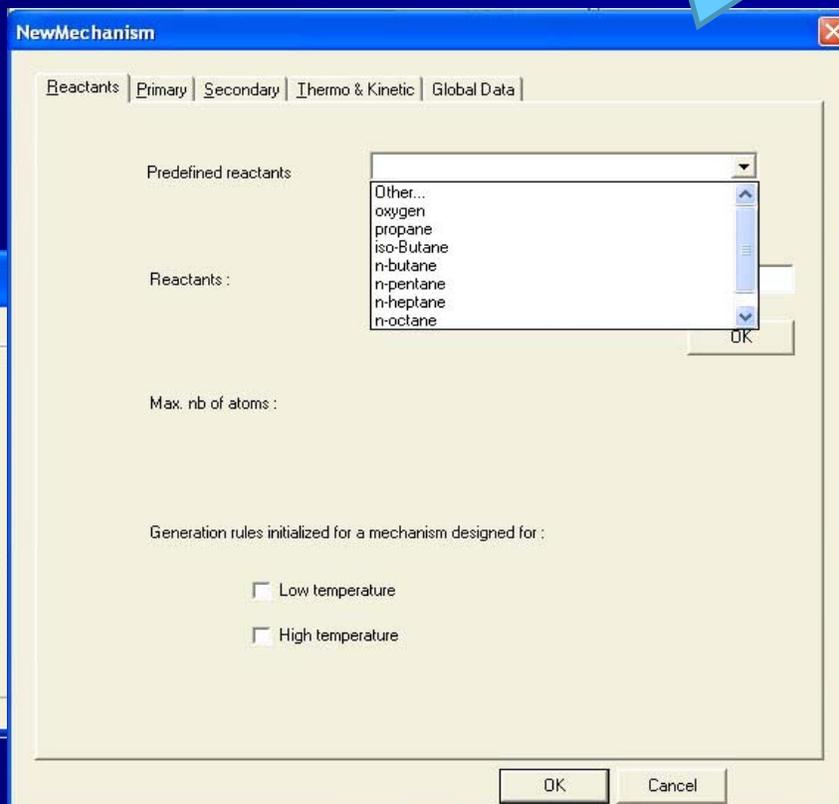
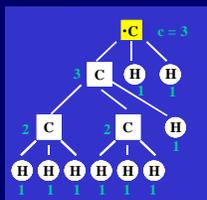




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EXGAS-ALKANES



Coming soon
EXGAS-
ALKANES-
ESTERS

F. BUDA, R. BOUNACEUR, V. WARTH, P.A. GLAUDE, R. FOURNET et F. BATTIN-LECLERC, "Progress towards an unified detailed kinetic model for the autoignition of alkanes from C4 to C10 between 600 and 1200 K", "Combustion and Flame" 142, 170-186 (2005)

J. BIET, M.H. HAKKA, V. WARTH, P.A. GLAUDE, F. BATTIN-LECLERC
"Experimental and modeling study of the low-temperature oxidation of large alkanes", "Energy & Fuels" 22, 2258-2269 (2008),

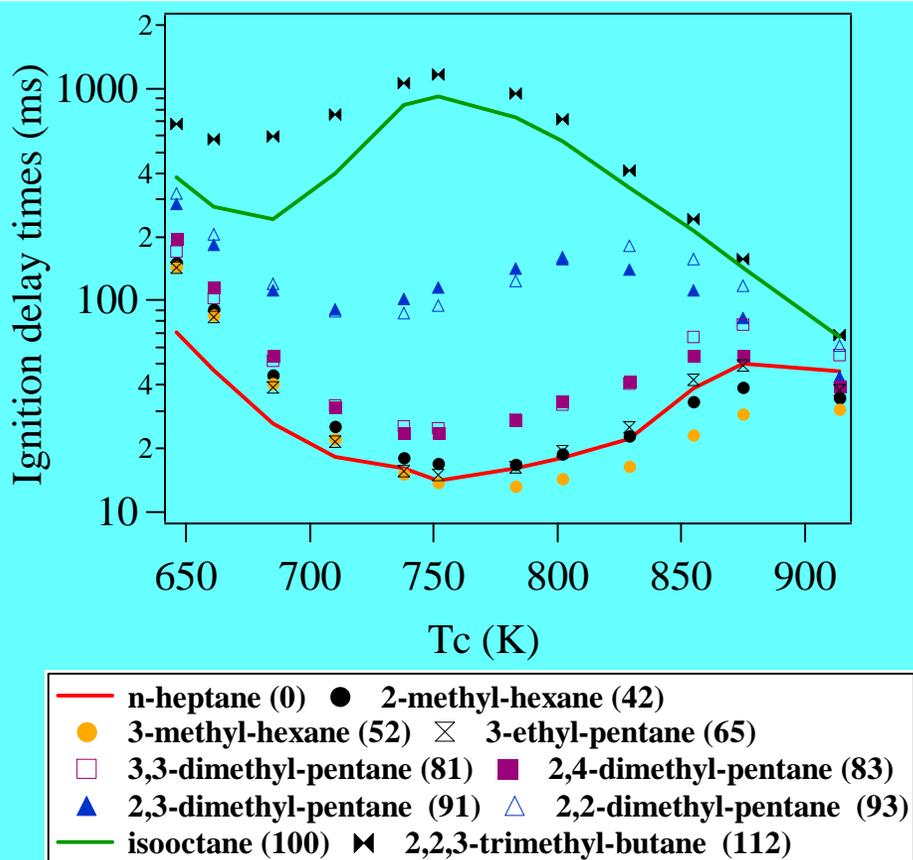


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EXAMPLE OF MODELLING: *isomers of heptane*

Mechanism
for
n-heptane
containing
1817 reactions



Correct
correlation
with RON
at 650K

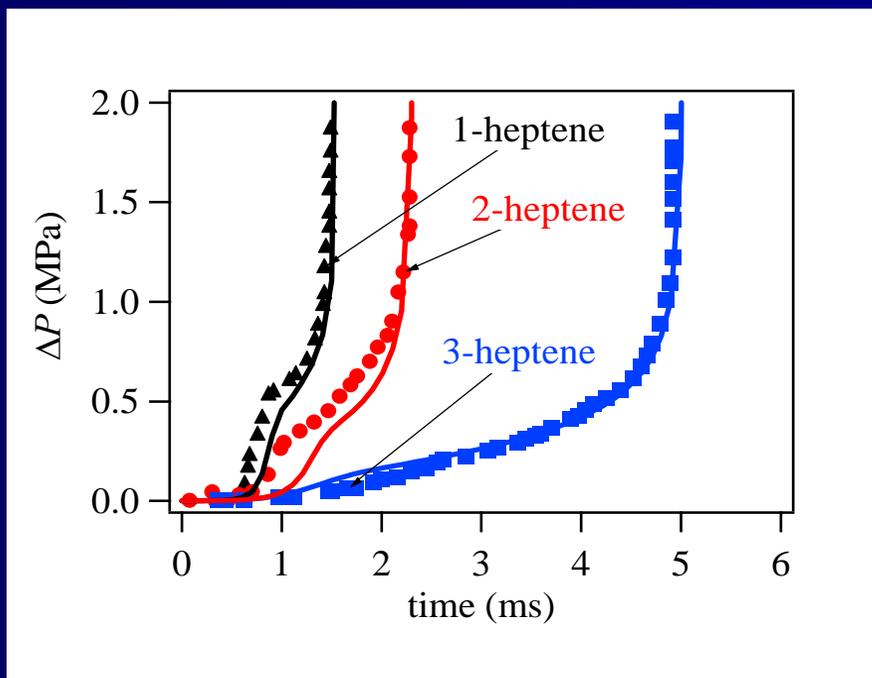
Slight inversions
at higher
temperatures

EXAMPLE OF MODELLING: 3 linear isomers of heptene

Pressure changes of heptenes/«air» mixtures
measured in a rapid compression machine (Cambridge - USA)

($T_c = 627\text{ K}$, $P_c = 41.6\text{ bar}$, at $\Phi = 0.4$, Tanaka et al., 2003)

Symbols are experiments, lines are simulations



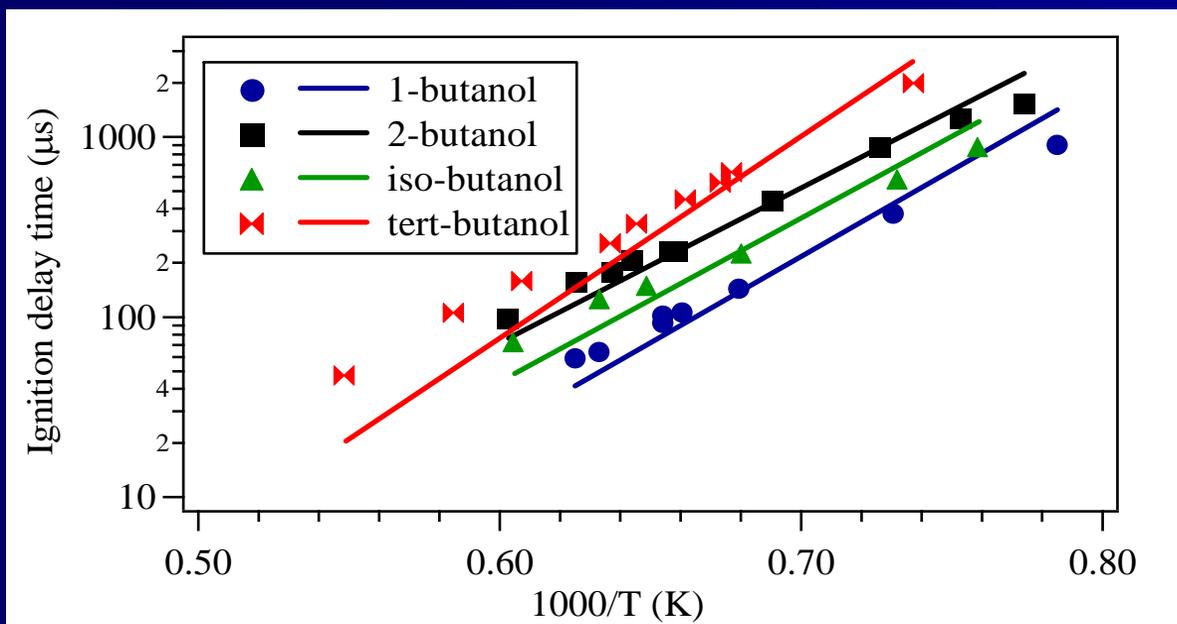
1-heptene: 7178 reactions
2-heptene: 8515 reactions
3-heptene: 3032 reactions

Still problems in modelling the formation of products

EXAMPLE OF MODELLING: 4 isomers of butanol

Ignition delay times of butanol/O₂/Ar mixtures measured in a shock tube (Troy - USA)

($P_{\text{reflected shock}} \approx 1 \text{ bar}$, at $\Phi = 1$, with 1% butanol)
 Symbols are experiments, lines are simulations



**Not yet validated
 for modelling the
 formation
 of products**



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DES PROCEDES

Obtain validation experimental results under a widest range of operating conditions

Reactors for which the physical model is the simplest possible



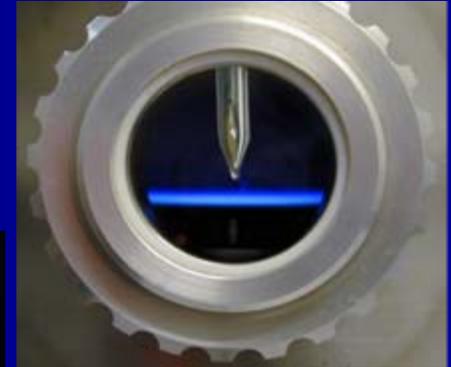
Shock tube
for auto-ignition
delay times
measurements



Atmospheric
premixed laminar flame
for laminar flame
speed measurements



Jet-stirred reactor



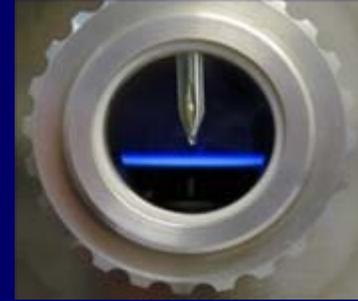
Low pressure (6.7 kPa)
premixed laminar flame

Products
analysis



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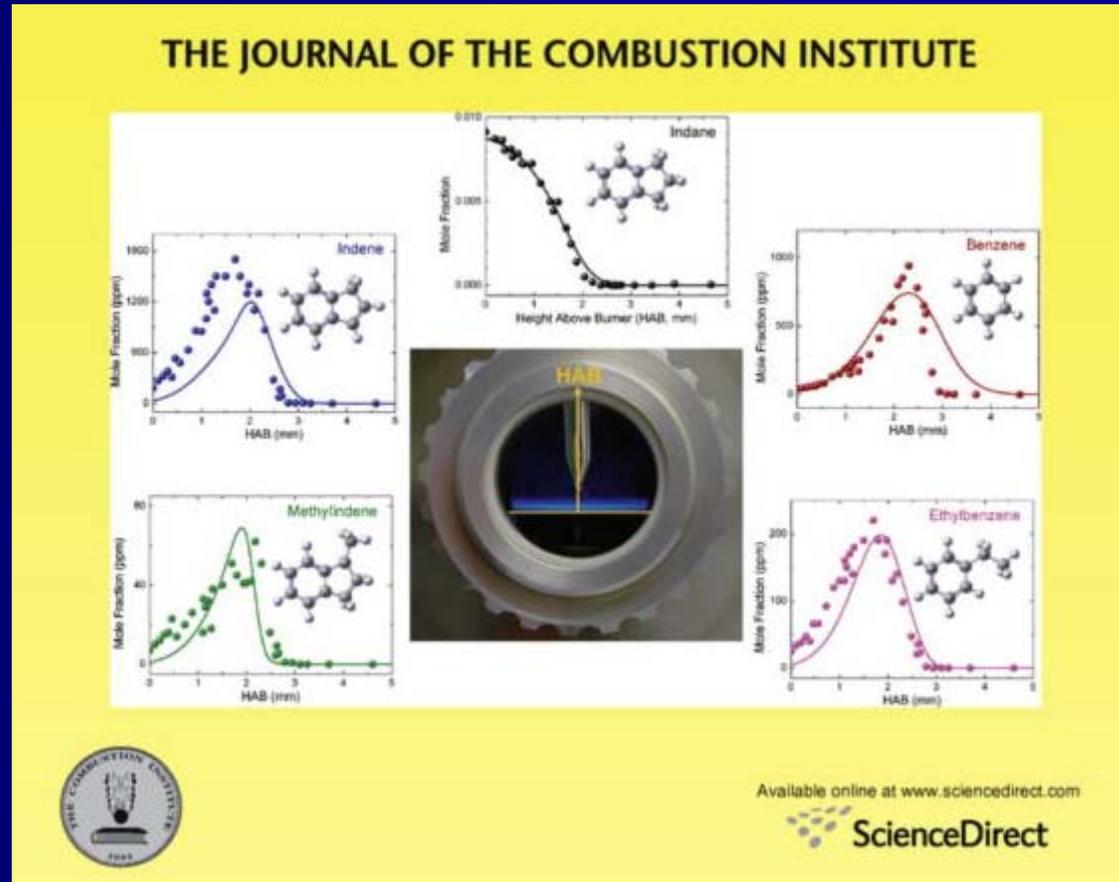
Low pressure premixed laminar flame



Study of a lean premixed
methane flame
doped with **indane**

($P = 6.7 \text{ kPa}$, at $\Phi = 0.67$,
 $C_{10}H_{10}/CH_4 = 12.8\%$, with Ar as dilutant)

Model including 1658 reactions



E. POUSSE, Z. TIAN, P.A. GLAUDE, R. FOURNET, F. BATTIN-LECLERC

“A lean methane premixed flame doped with components of diesel fuel -part III: indane and comparison between n-butylbenzene, n-propylcyclohexane and indane”,
“Combustion&Flame”, 157, 1236 (2010).



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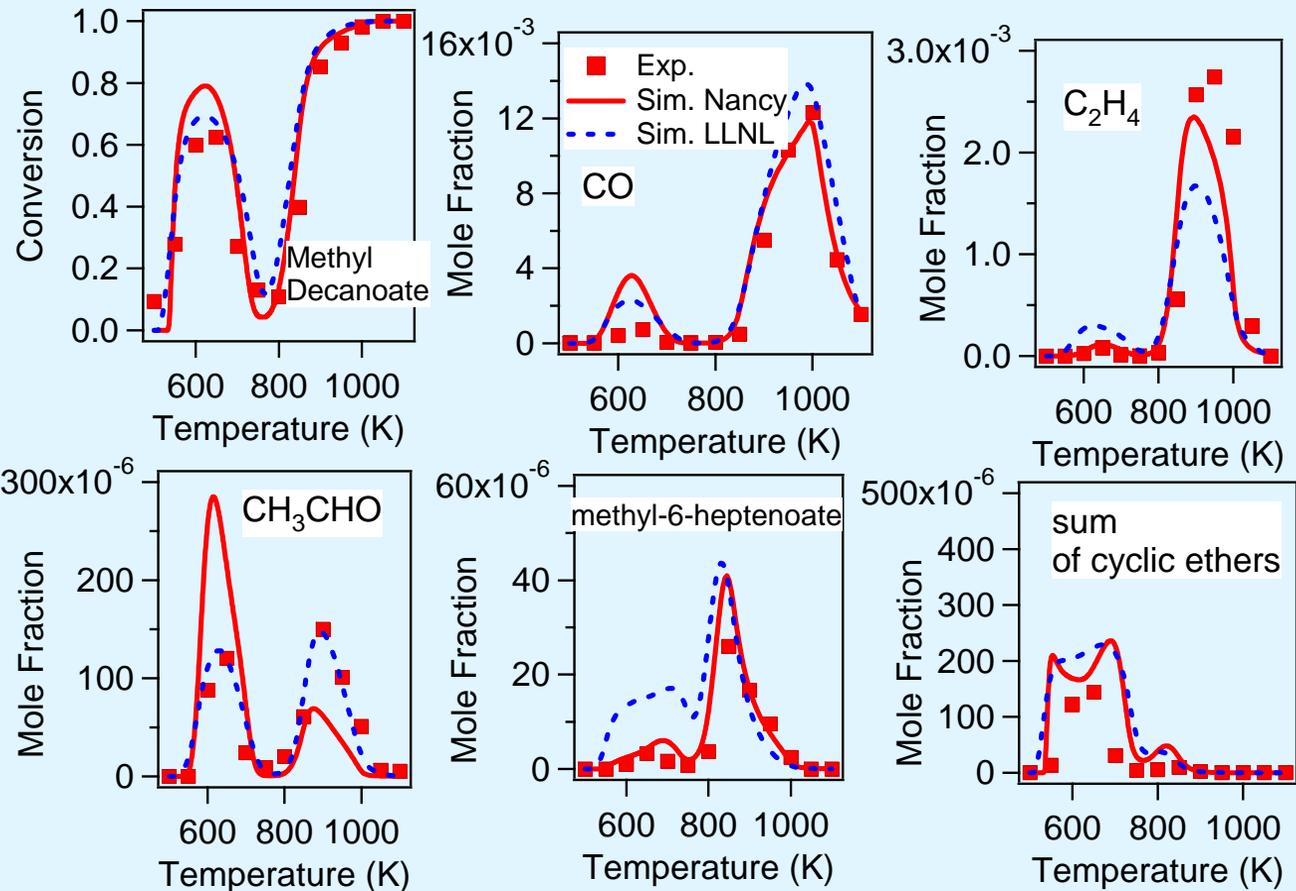
Jet-stirred reactor



Study of the oxidation
of **methyl decanoate**
($P = 1$ bar, at $\Phi = 1$,
with He as dilutant)

Model of Nancy :
Glaude et al., *Combust Flame*,
2010, in press

Model of LLNL:
Herbinet et al., *Combust Flame*,
2008, 154, 507.





Reactivity of large methyl esters

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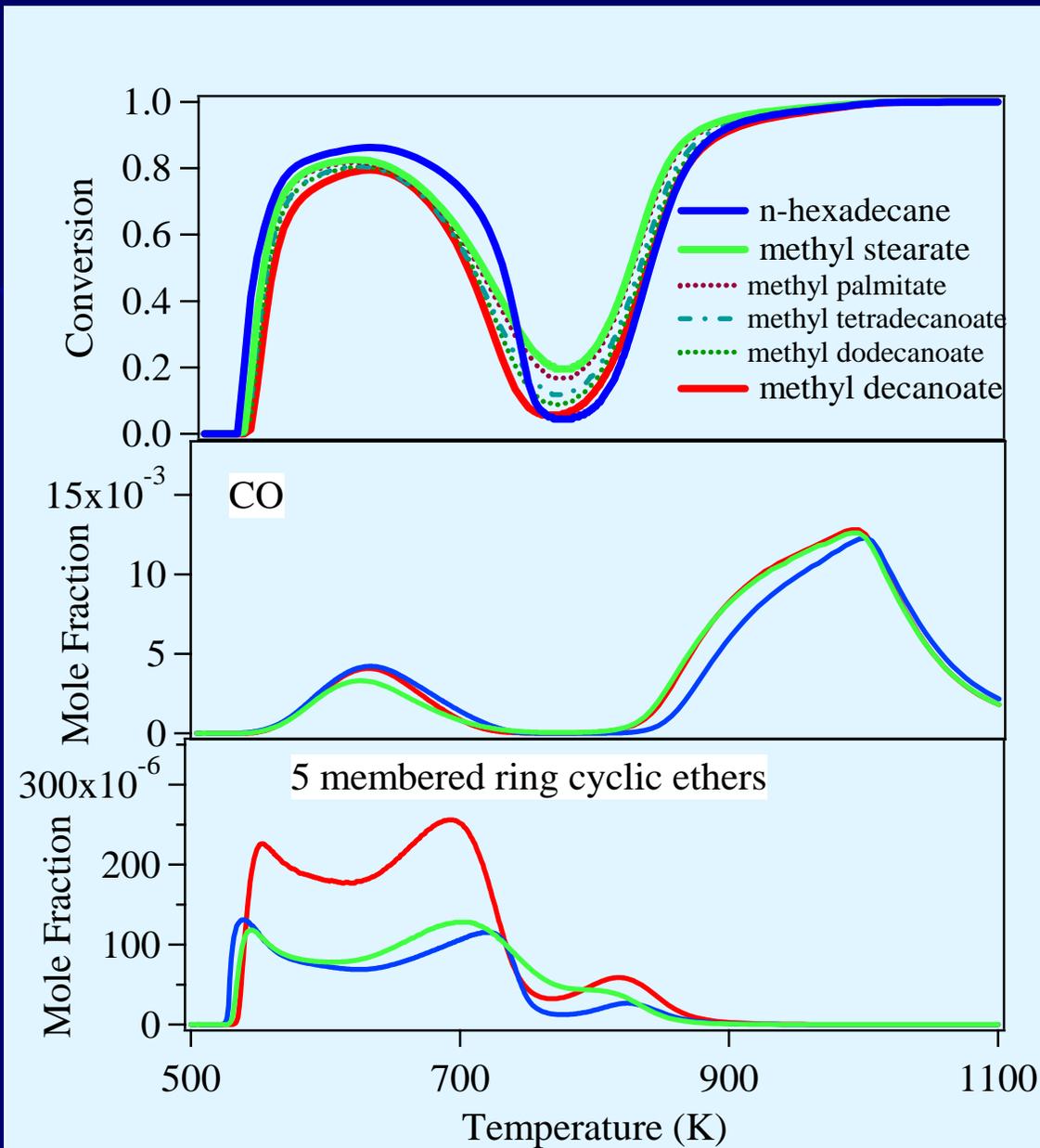
Modeling of the oxidation of C_{11} - C_{19} methyl esters and n-hexadecane

in a jet-stirred reactor
($P = 1$ bar, at $\Phi = 1$,
concentration of C atoms kept constant)

Model for methyl decanoate including 43 444 reactions

Model for methyl stearate including 7171 reactions

Herbinet et al., Proc. Combust. Inst., 2010, in press.





Future work

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Develop better defined and more accurate detailed chemical models

1-Write models

for an enlarged range of initial reactants

with more accurate parameters **based on theoretical calculations**



2-Obtain validation experimental results

under a widest range of operating conditions

with careful measurements of **minor combustion products**



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Other DCPR permanent researchers involved in the project



**Pierre-Alexandre
GLAUDE**



**Valérie
WARTH**



**René
FOURNET**



**Olivier
HERBINET**



**Roda
BOUNACEUR**