

An Investigation of the Combustion of Pulverized Coal-Air Mixture in Different Combustor Geometries

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A two-dimensional theoretical study of the flow and combustion of pulverized coal by diffusion flames is presented. The model predicts gas flows, species concentrations, and temperatures in combustors having specific geometries. The conservation equations are solved utilizing the κ - ϵ turbulence model. Coal devolatilization is modeled by the two-competing-reactions scheme, which generates two sets of volatiles and char, each by a specific rate constant, described in Arrhenius form. Char combustion from devolatilization occurs by reaction with oxygen, carbon dioxide, water, particle dispersion, and radiative heat transfer between furnace wall and particles. The model is used to investigate the interaction between flow and combustion in flames produced by arranging the locations of the primary inlet and the secondary air inlets in a furnace. The predictions, which could be valuable for designing furnaces, indicate that a centered primary inlet and a minimum recirculation are some of the criteria that could be favorable for combustion.

NOMENCLATURE

A	area	\bar{n}	number density (number of particles per unit spatial volume)
B	preexponential factor	Nu	Nusselt number
C	coefficient, empirical constant	P	pressure
C_p	specific heat capacity	q	heat transfer rate
D	drag force	r	radius
D	diffusion coefficient	R_u	universal gas constant
E	activation energy	Re_{d_p}	Reynolds number based on particle diameter
\hat{E}	view factor	S	burning surface, source or sink
G	generation of turbulent kinetic energy	t	time
\hat{h}	heat transfer coefficient for a particle of size d_p	T	temperature
H	enthalpy	U	velocity in the x direction
J	mechanical equivalent of heat (1 Cal = 4.186 Js)	V	velocity in the y direction
K	thermal conductivity, specific reaction rate constant	\vec{V}	velocity vector
Le	Lewis number ($= K/C_p D_p$)	W	source or sink term
M	mass	x	coordinate
		y	coordinate
		Y	mass fraction of species

Greek Symbols

ρ	density
ϕ	porosity (void volume/total volume)

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