

# EXPLORING THE DEFLAGRATION-AUTOIGNITION-DETONATION TRANSITION IN THE CONTEXT OF PESSUE GAIN COMBUSTION

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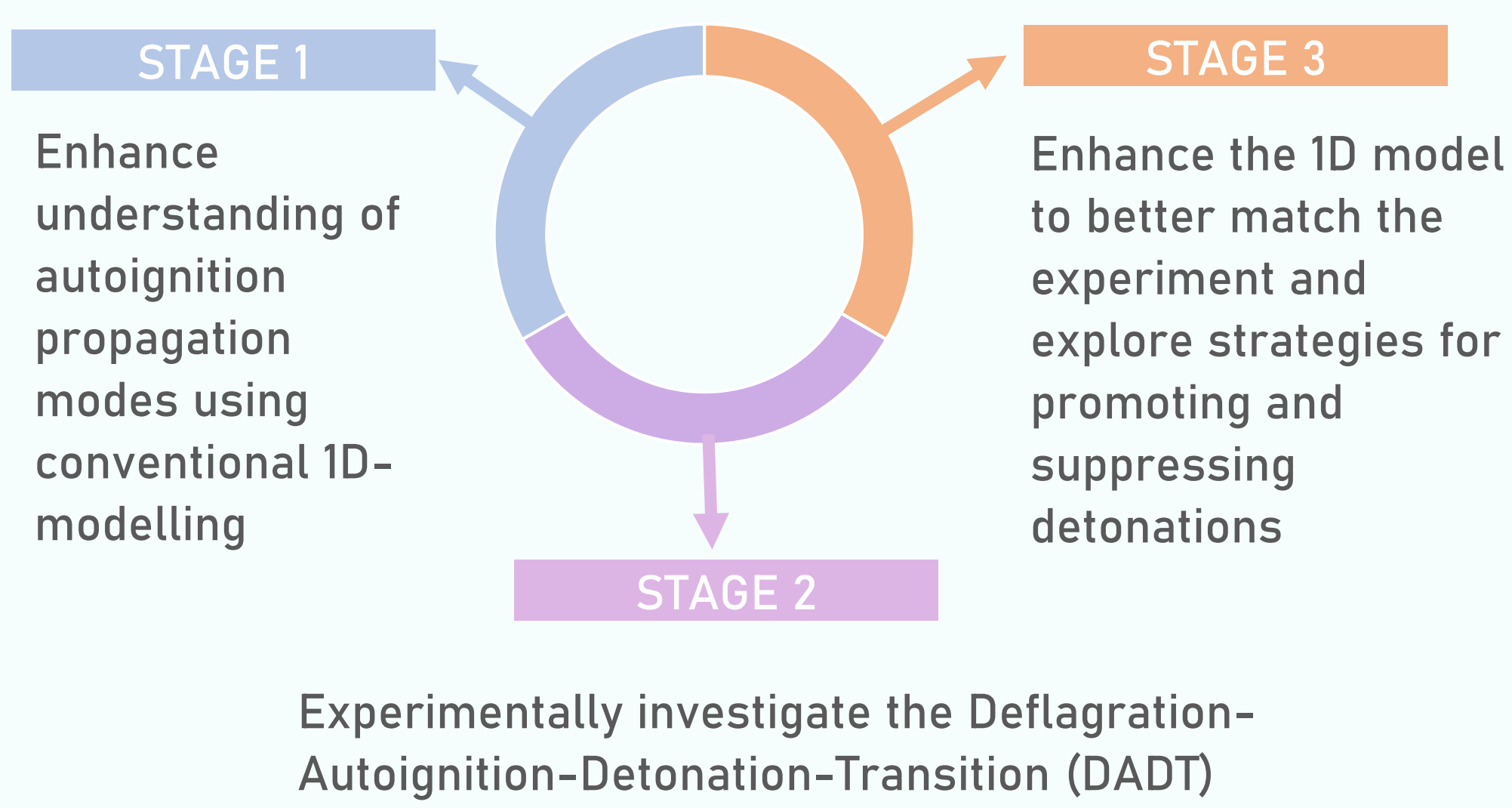
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## INTRODUCTION

### 01 PROJECT MOTIVATION

Autoignition of hot spots can develop into a detonation under certain conditions. Detonations must be suppressed in Constant Volume Combustion and promoted in Rotating Detonation Combustion. Controlling the transition between combustion regimes is key to developing pressure gain combustion.

### 02 PROJECT OBJECTIVES



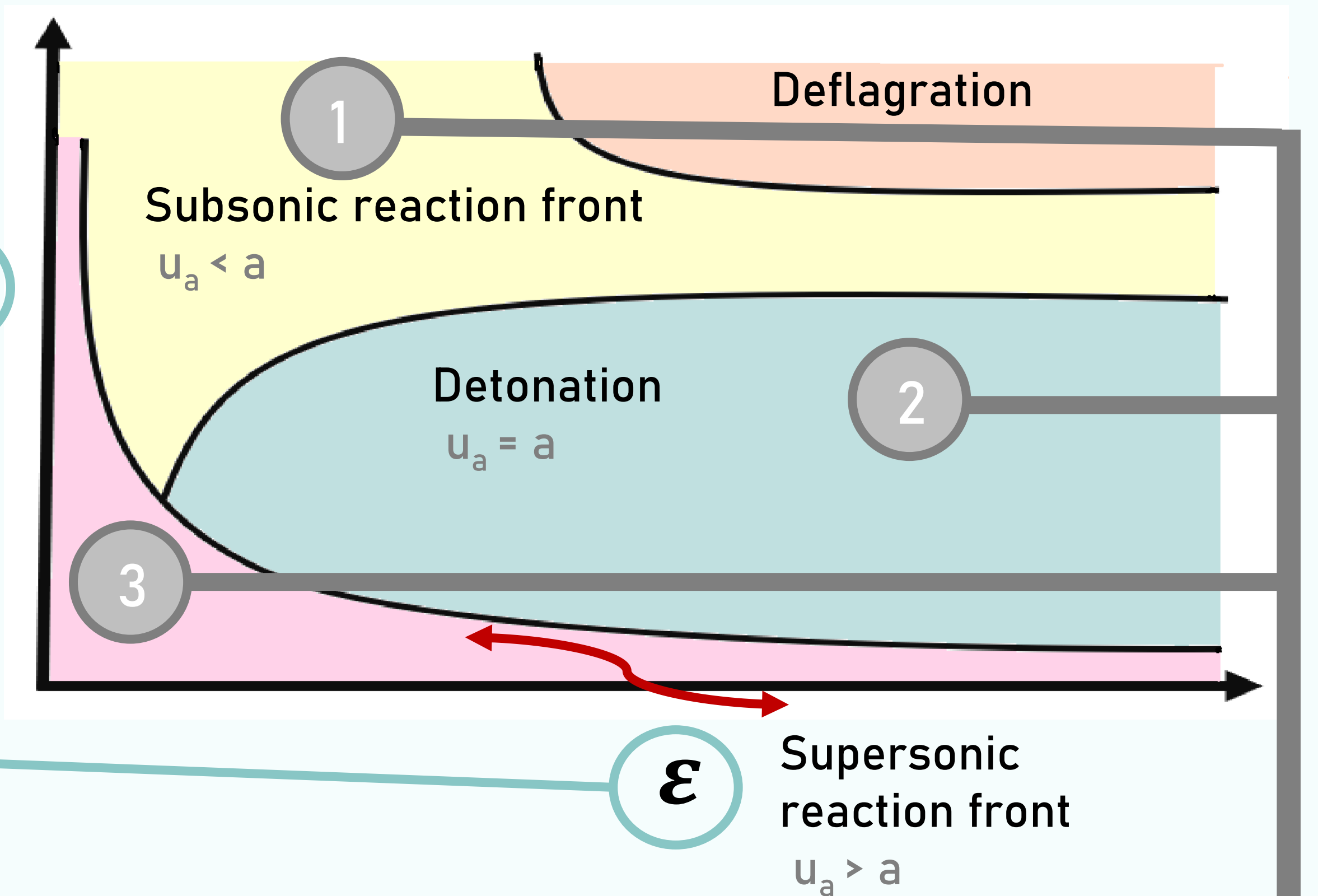
### 03 REGIME DIAGRAM

The propagation modes of hot spots under different conditions can be represented by a regime diagram. The different hotspot conditions are represented by 2 dimensionless parameters.

$$\xi = a / \left( \frac{dr}{dT} * \frac{dT}{dt_{ig}} \right)$$

$a$  = the local speed of sound  
 $r$  = radius  
 $r_0$  = hotspot radius  
 $t_e$  = excitation time  
 $t_{ig}$  = ignition delay time  
 $u_a$  = autoignition wave speed  
 $T$  = temperature

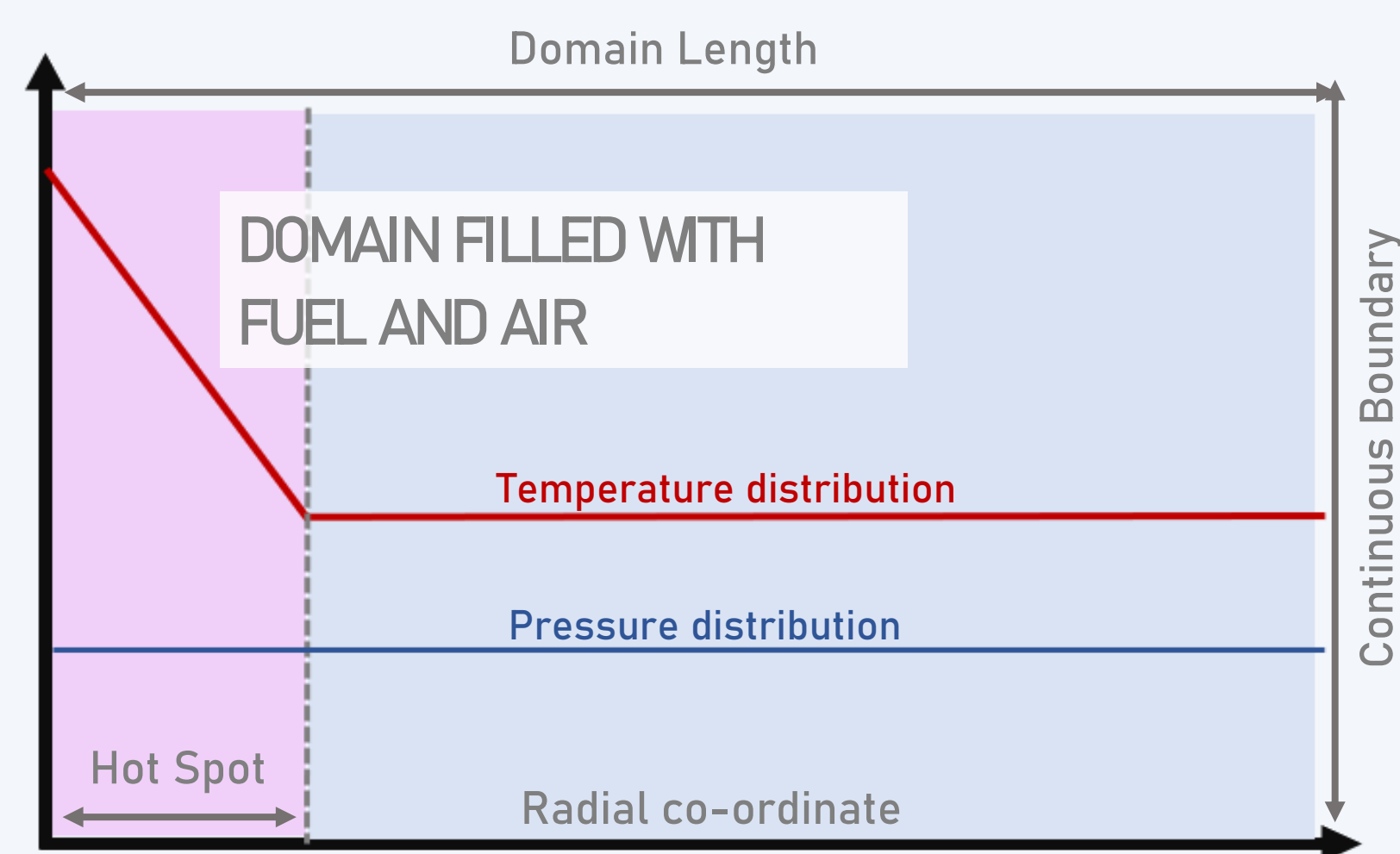
$$\varepsilon = (r_0 / a) / t_e$$



## METHODOLOGY

### 04 STAGE 1 METHODOLOGY

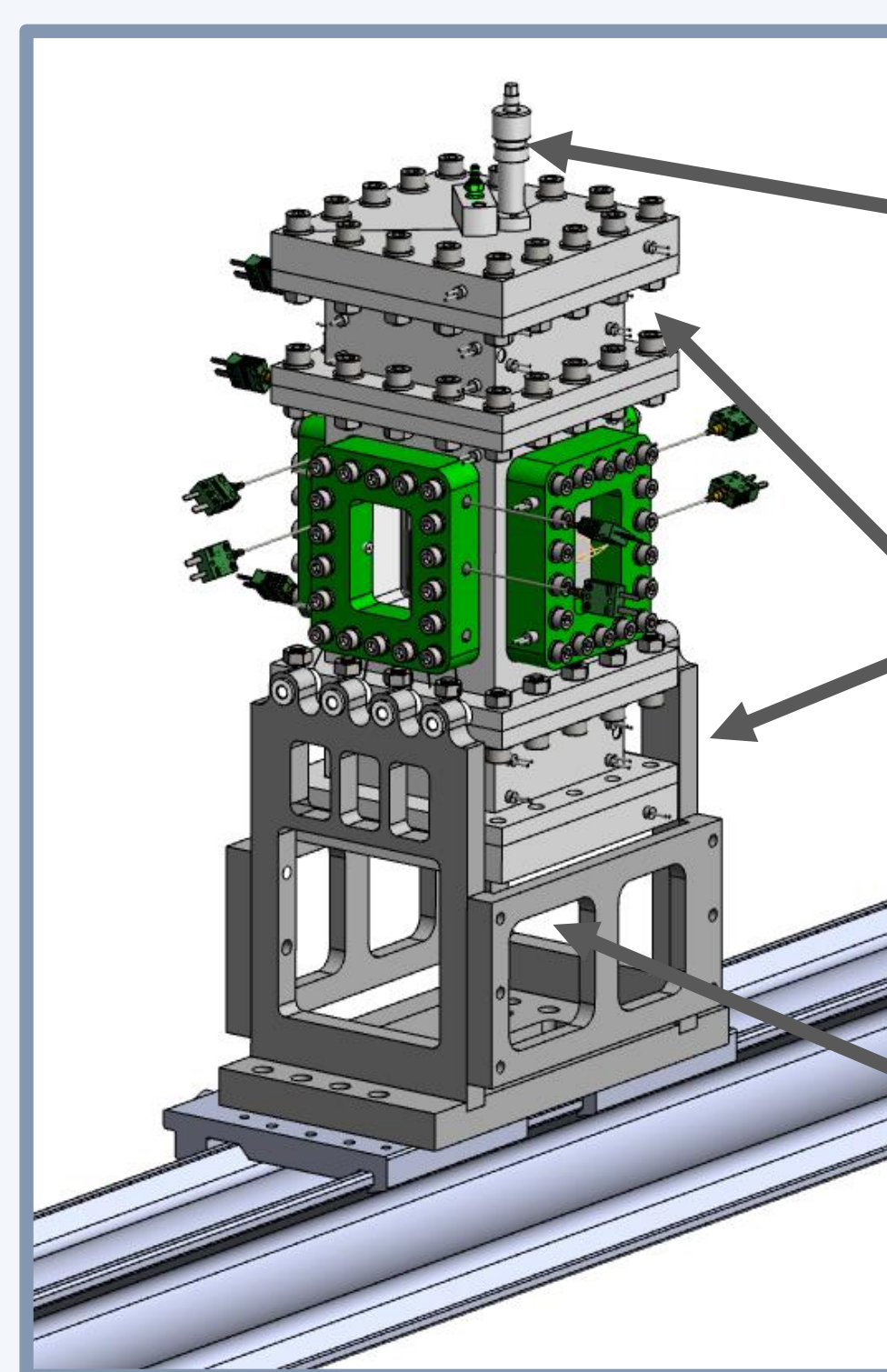
The INSFLA code provided by the Karlsruhe Institute of Technology is capable of providing time and space solutions for 1-D compressible reacting flows for both planar and spherical configurations. The diagram below shows the Initial conditions and set-up for a 1D spherical hotspot simulation.



Conditions Explored: Pressure, Temperature, Oxidizer Composition, Temperature Gradient

### 05 STAGE 2 METHODOLOGY

The DADT transition will be investigated experimentally using the MDAID set-up shown in the diagram below



Spark plug ( or pressure sensor)

Intermediate channels can be removed

Spark electric or piezoelectric pressure sensor

- ❖ Modular square inner section 110/172/234 x 40 x 40 mm<sup>3</sup>
- ❖ Spark plug with Transistorized Coil Igniter ( $E_{el} \sim 30$  mJ)
- ❖ Cartridge heaters with 1 to 3 zones PID regulation
- ❖ Heat flux sensor (bottom)
- ❖ Four UV quartz windows: high speed chemiluminescence, schlieren, fluorescence...

## STAGE 1 RESULTS

Figures 1, 2 and 3 are some of the results obtained from stage 1 using the INSFLA code. The results are for a stoichiometric hydrogen and air mixture. The INSFLA code is still being adapted, therefore the results are only preliminary.

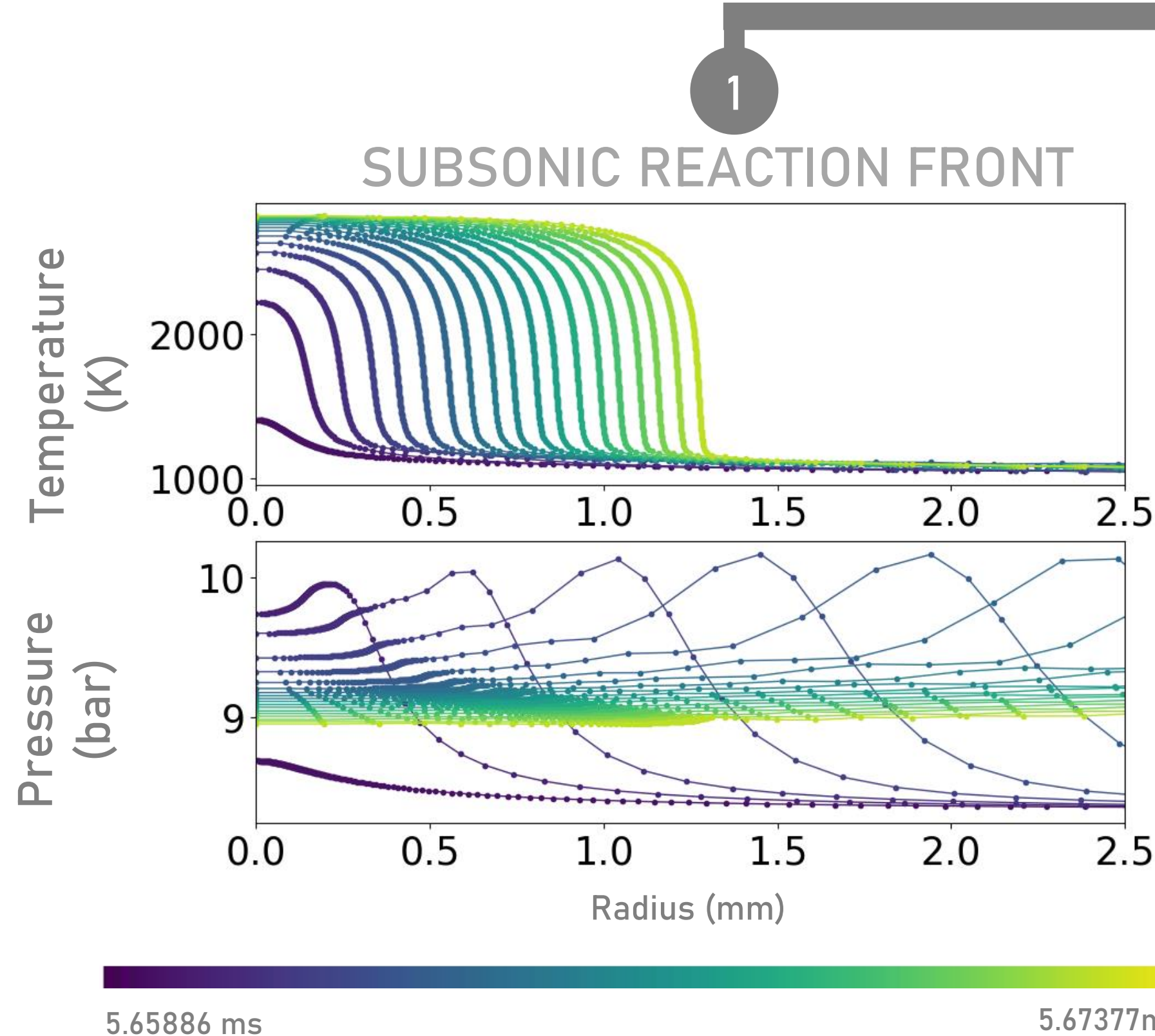


Figure 1: Stoichiometric hydrogen in air at 1000K, 8 bar with a 2cm domain length and 2.5mm hotspot length and temperature gradient of 2K/mm in a planar configuration.

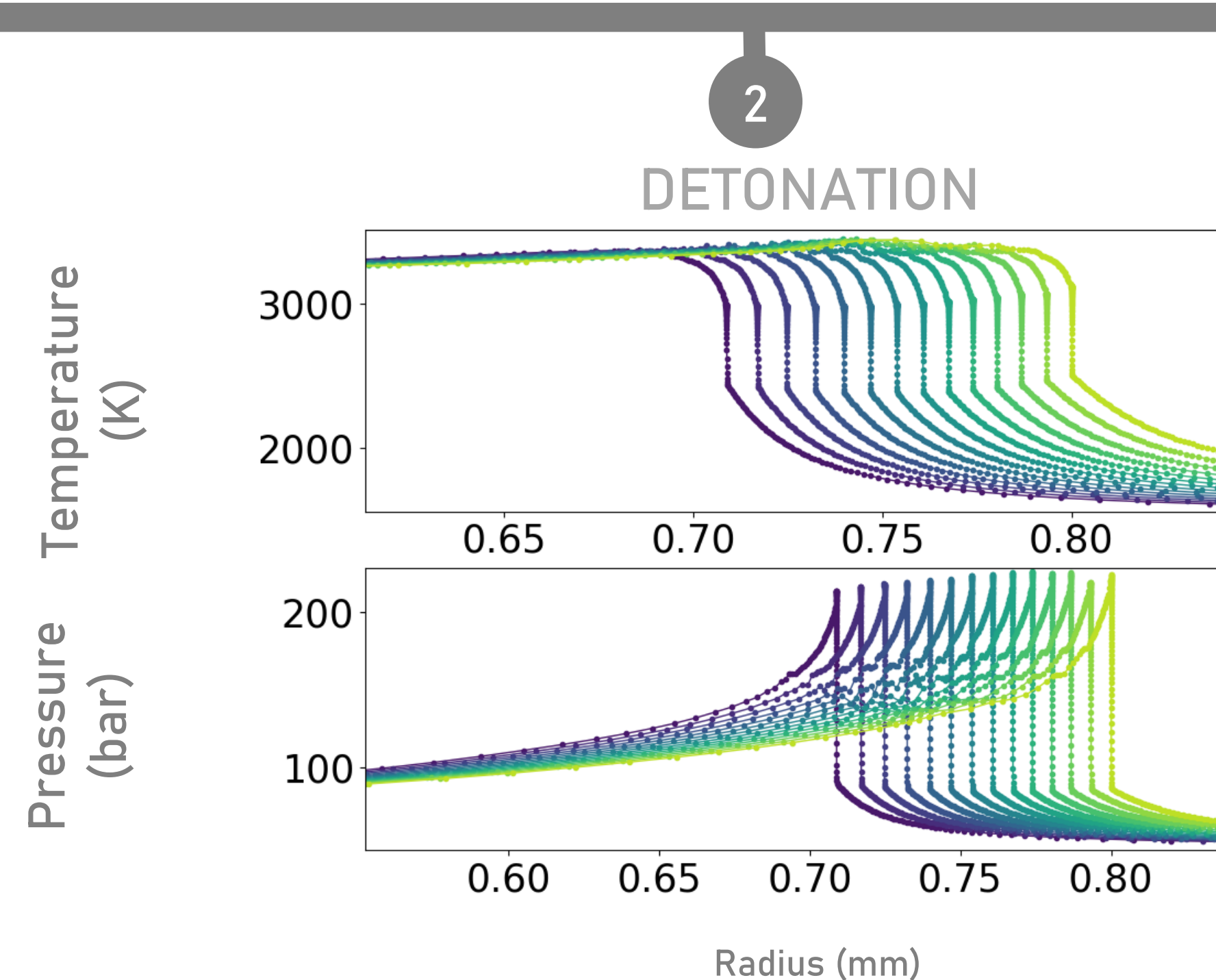


Figure 2: Stoichiometric hydrogen in air at 1250K, 40 bar with a 10mm domain length, 8mm hotspot length and a temperature gradient of 0.125K/mm in a planar configuration.

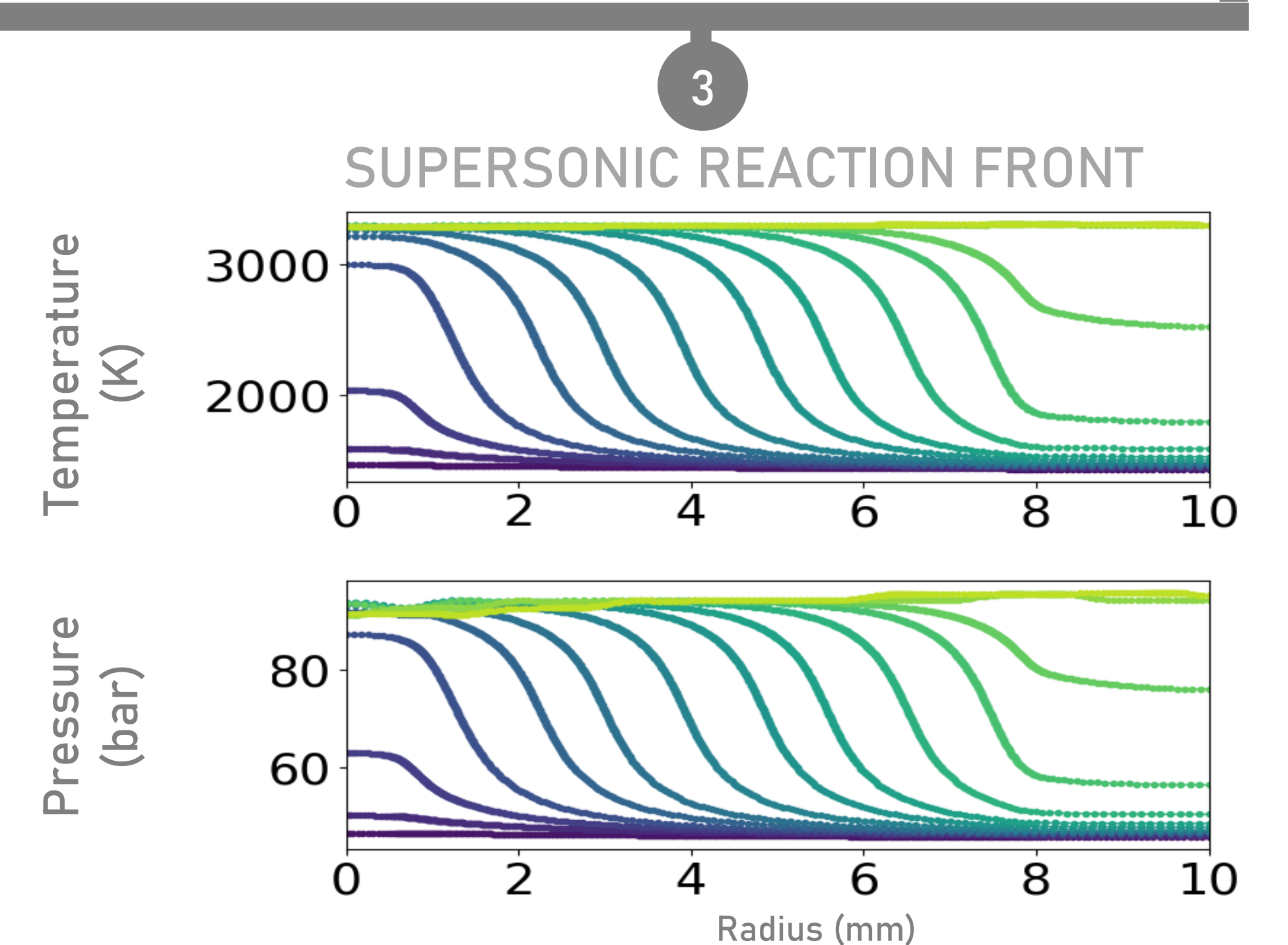


Figure 3: Stoichiometric hydrogen in air, at 1250K, 40 bar with a 10mm domain length, 8mm hotspot length and temperature gradient of 0.0125 K/mm in a planar configuration.