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Co-formation of oxygenated and non-oxygenated aromatics in flames of biofuel and fuel mixtures

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Context

- ~80% energy production from the combustion of fossil fuels. Research interests have shifted towards exploring environment friendly alternative fuels with the intercontinental awareness and recognition of energy and environmental concerns.

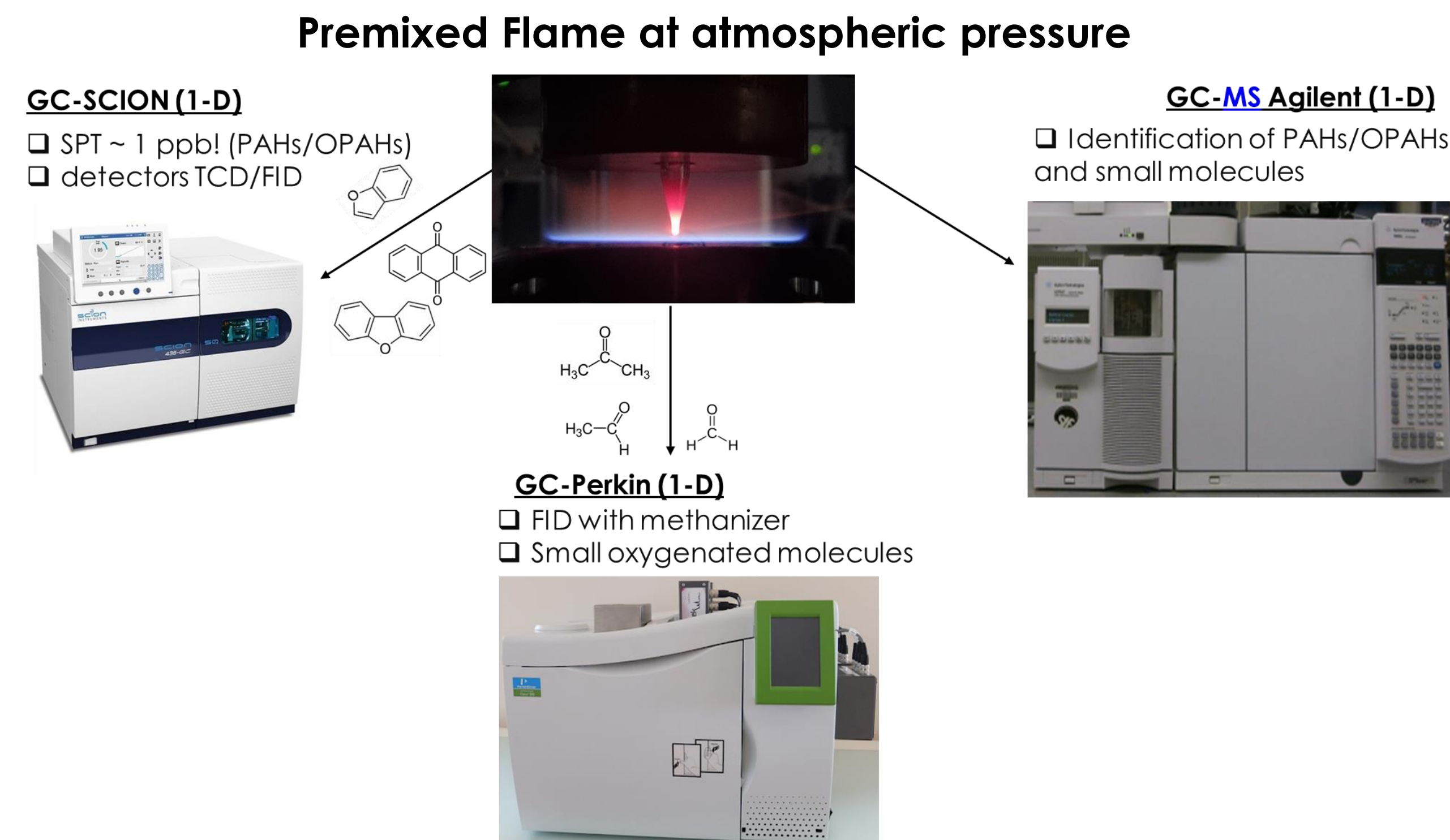
- Anisole has been chosen as an effortless model compound for lignin-based biofuels. It is also a worthy biofuel candidate owing to its suitable properties, for instance, its high octane number and a superior net heating value than ethanol [1], [2]. Development and validation of kinetic mechanisms need reliable experiments.



Fuel	Formula	Molar mass (g/mol)	Boiling Point (°C)	LHV ^a (MJ/L)	Viscosity (cP ^a)	RON ^a
Anisole	C ₇ H ₈ O	108.14	154	33	1.00	103
Ethanol	C ₂ H ₅ OH	46.07	78	27	1.1	107
iso-Octane	C ₈ H ₁₈	114.23	99	44	0.50	100

^aLHV – Lower Heating Value/Net Calorific Value; RON-Research Octane Number; cP-centipoise

Methodology



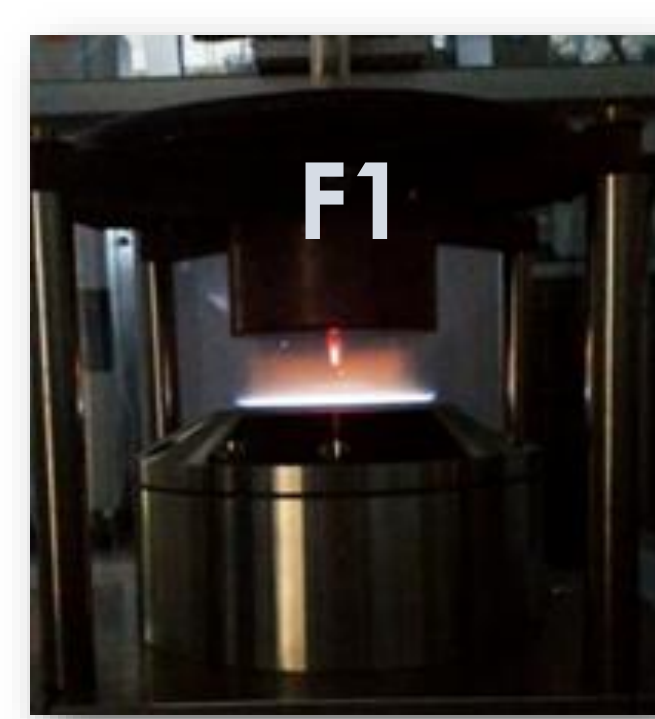
Aim

Understand the co-formation of oxygenated and non-oxygenated aromatics in flames of biofuel and fuel mixtures at atmospheric pressure

Results

- 5 laminar premixed flames were stabilized (3 selected flames are shown here)
- Some selected oxygenated and non-oxygenated aromatics have been shown here in selected flames
- Around 70 species have been identified and quantified
- Out of these, 30 species are aromatics
- Out of these 30 aromatics, 65% are oxygenated species
- Benzene is the major species amongst classical aromatic compounds while phenol being the major species amongst oxygenated aromatic compounds

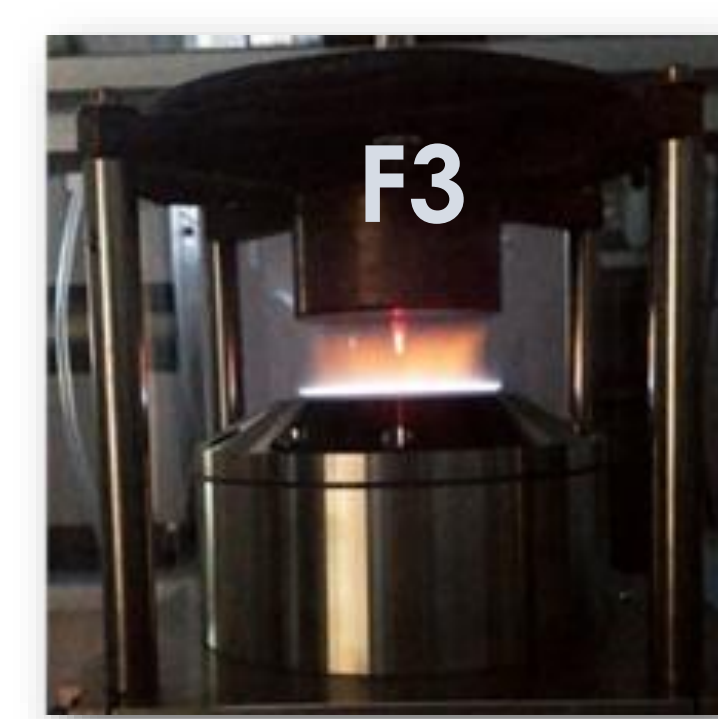
Selected Flames



Equivalence Ratio-1.82
Anisole (%) -0

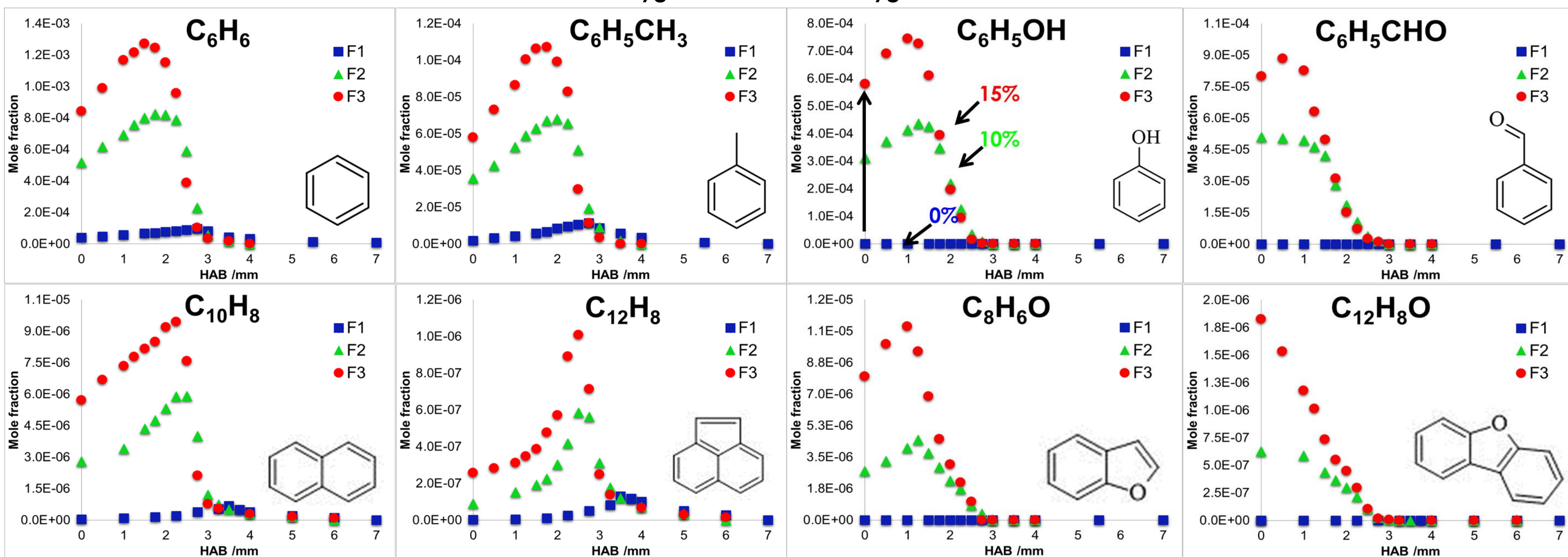


Equivalence Ratio-1.82
Anisole (%) -10



Equivalence Ratio-1.82
Anisole (%) -15

Selected oxygenated and non-oxygenated aromatics



Conclusions and perspectives

- We have identified and quantified several aromatics and oxygenated aromatics that are formed during the combustion of anisole blends in flame conditions using advanced Gas Chromatography
- Temperature measurements have been performed using Thermometry in collaboration with Dr. X. Mercier and Dr. A. Faccinnetto
- Soot size measurements using SMPS and laser diagnostics will be performed in collaboration with Dr. P. Desgroux and Dr. A. Faccinnetto
- Simulations will be performed using the kinetic model being developed in our Laboratory (a modeling work in progress is being carried out simultaneously in the group which would allow a precise interpretation of the effects of the oxygenated additives to complete this work)

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