



EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION OF ENRICHED-HYDROGEN OXY COMBUSTION OF CNG FLAMES STABILIZED OVER A PERFORATED PLATE BURNER

By Samir Yahia Kamal Youssef

A Thesis Submitted to the
Faculty of Engineering at Cairo University
in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree of
MASTER OF SCIENCE
in
Mechanical Power Engineering

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, CAIRO UNIVERSITY GIZA, EGYPT 2019

EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION OF ENRICHED-HYDROGEN OXY COMBUSTION OF CNG FLAMES STABILIZED OVER A PERFORATED PLATE BURNER

By Samir Yahia Kamal Youssef

A Thesis Submitted to the
Faculty of Engineering at Cairo University
in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

in

Mechanical Power Engineering

Under the Supervision of

Prof. Dr. Tharwat Wazier Abou-Arab Dr. Abdelmaged Hafez Ibrahim

Professor of Combustion
Mechanical Power Department
Department
Faculty of Engineering
Cairo University

Assistant Professor Mechanical Power

Faculty of Engineering Cairo University

Dr. Hatem Omar Haredy

Assistant Professor
Mechanical Power Department
Faculty of Engineering
Cairo University

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, CAIRO UNIVERSITY GIZA, EGYPT 2019

EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION OF ENRICHED-HYDROGEN OXY COMBUSTION OF CNG FLAMES STABILIZED OVER A PERFORATED PLATE BURNER

By Samir Yahia Kamal Youssef

A Thesis Submitted to the Faculty of Engineering at Cairo University in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of MASTER OF SCIENCE

in **Mechanical Power Engineering**

| Approved by the Examining Committee | |
|--|---|
| Prof. Dr. Tharwat Wazier Abou-Arab, | Thesis Main Advisor |
| Prof. Dr. Osama Mohammed Farid Elb | ahar, Internal Examiner |
| Prof. Dr. Saad Abdelhameed Elsayed, - Professor of Combustion, Faculty of Engi | External Examiner neering, Zagazig University |
| Dr. Abdelmaged Hafez Ibrahim , | Advisor |
| Dr. Hatem Omar haredy , | Advisor |

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, CAIRO UNIVERSITY GIZA, EGYPT 2019 **Engineer's Name:** Samir Yahia Kamal Youssef

Date of Birth: 9 / 6 / 1987 Nationality: Egyptian

E-mail: samiryosef87@gmail.com

Phone: 01002317075

Address: 28 Road 10 – Maadi – Cairo - Egypt

Registration Date: 1/10/2015

Awarding Date: / /

Degree: Master of Science

Department: Mechanical Power Engineering

Supervisors:

Prof. Dr. Tharwat Wazier Abou-Arab

Dr. Abdelmaged Hafez Ibrahim

Dr. Hatem Omar Haredy

Examiners:

Prof. Dr. Tharwat Wazier Abou-Arab(Main Advisor)Prof. Dr. Osama Mohammed Farid Elbahar(Internal Examiner)Prof. Dr. Saad Abdelhameed Elsayed(External Examiner)

(Faculty of Engineering, Zagazig University)

Title of Thesis:

Experimental Investigation of Enriched-hydrogen Oxy-combustion of CNG Flames Stabilized Over a Perforated Plate Burner

Kev Words:

Flammability Limits, Oxy Combustion, Flashback, Enriched Hydrogen

Summary:

Carbon Dioxide emissions resulting from the combustion of fossil fuels in power generation industries are considered to causing global warming. This study experimentally studies the conditions that must be met when burning a mixture of compressed natural gas and hydrogen gas with an oxidizer mixture made of Oxygen and carbon dioxide gases over a perforated-plate burner. The study succeeded to achieve a stabile flame made of 0% to 30% hydrogen fraction and the flammability limits were determined in different hydrogen fractions. Also, the visual flame appearance (shape, length and color) at different oxygen and hydrogen fractions was recorded.

Disclaimer

I hereby declare that this thesis is my own original work and that no part of it has been submitted for a degree qualification at any other university or institute.

I further declare that I have appropriately acknowledged all sources used and have cited them in the references section.

Name: Samir Yahia Kamal Youssef Date: 12 / 12 / 2019

Signature:

Acknowledgment

I am in a debt gratitude to my advisors, Prof. Tharwat Abou–Arab and Dr. Abdelmaged.H.Ibrahim as well as Dr.Hatem Haredy for their guidance, support and patience throughout this research. Their trust and high expectations pushed me not only to finish this thesis but towards a new level of experience.

I am also grateful to my colleagues in measurements and calibration laboratory, especially Mr.Usama, for their support and providing me with measurement instrumentations to complete this work.

I am also thankful to Eng. Mohamed Bekheet for his support and help me in running experiments many times at the combustion laboratory, and also in finishing my thesis.

My wholehearted gratitude is to my family for their support, love, prayers and sacrifices. Their continuous encouragement throughout the years gave me the strength to reach my goals.

Finally, I'd like to say to my father, my wife Rehab and my daughter Romaysaa "Allah blesses you all".

Table of Contents

| Disclai | mer | I |
|---------|--|------|
| Acknov | wledgment | II |
| Table o | of Contents | III |
| LIST C | OF TABLES | VII |
| LIST C | OF FIGURES | VIII |
| Nomen | clature | XI |
| Abstrac | ct | XII |
| Chapte | r 1: Introduction | 2 |
| 1.1 | Global warming | 2 |
| 1.2 | Carbon dioxide emissions | 4 |
| 1.3 | Worldwide climate change impact | 5 |
| 1.4 | Oxy-fuel combustion methods for carbon capture | 8 |
| 1.5 | Flammability limits | 9 |
| 1. | 5.1 Lower flammability limit | 9 |
| 1. | 5.2 Upper Flammability limit | 9 |
| 1.6 | Flame stability mechanism over a perforated-plate burner | 9 |
| 1.7 | Scope of current work | 10 |
| 1. | 7.1 Table of Sets | 12 |
| 1. | 7.2 Enriched-Hydrogen Oxy-Fuel Combustion Cases | 13 |
| 1. | 7.3 Combustion Terms Definitions: | 13 |
| Chapte | r 2: Literature Review | 15 |
| Chapte | r 3: Experimental Setup | 25 |
| 3.1 | Flow diagrams | 25 |
| 3.2 | Perforated-plate burner | 27 |
| 3.3 | Operation procedure | 28 |
| 3.4 | Flame arrestor | 29 |
| 3.5 | Confinement and exhaust system | 30 |
| 3.6 | Fuel supply system | 31 |
| 3. | 6.1 CNG fuel system | 31 |

| 3.6. | 2 Hydrogen (H ₂) fuel system31 |
|-------------|---|
| 3.7 | Oxidizer supply system31 |
| 3.8 | Instrumentation |
| 3.8. | 1 Flow meters |
| 3.9 | Table of mixtures properties at different temperatures |
| Chapter | 4: Results and discussion35 |
| 4.1 | First set results of CNG/ H ₂ / O ₂ / CO ₂ experiments |
| 4.1. | Flammability limits with equivalence ratio for O.F. = 29% and H.F. = (0% and 10%) |
| 4.1. | Flammability limits with equivalence ratio for O.F. = 29% and H.F. = (0% and 20%) |
| 4.1. | Flammability limits with equivalence ratio for O.F. = 29% and H.F. = (0% and 30%) |
| 4.1. 20% | Flammability limits with equivalence ratio for O.F. = 29% and H.F. = 0%, 10%, and 30% |
| 4.1. | 5 Hydrogen Fraction versus equivalence ratio for O.F. = 29% and varied Re39 |
| 4.2 | Average visual flame length measurement |
| 4.2. 29% | 11 |
| 4.2. 20% | The visual flame appearance of the outer cones and flame length for H.F. = 0% and 6 at O.F. = 29% |
| 4.3 | Second Set results 42 |
| 4.3. | Flammability limits with equivalence ratio for O.F.= 32% and H.F.= (0% and 10%) |
| 4.3. | Flammability limits with equivalence ratio for O.F. = 32% and H.F. = (0% and 20%) |
| 4.3. | Flammability limits with equivalence ratio for O.F. = 32% and H.F. = (0% and 30%) |
| 4.3. 10% | Flammability limits with equivalence ratio for O.F. = 32% and H.F. = (0%, 5,20% and 30%) |
| 4.3. | 1 Hydrogen Fraction versus equivalence ratio for O.F. = 32% and varied Re |
| 4.3. 32% | |
| 4.3. 20% | The visual flame appearance of the outer cones and flame length for H.F. = 0% and at O.F. = 32% |

| 4.4.1 | Flammability limits with equivalence ratio for O.F. = 36% and H.F. = (0% and 10%) |
|---------------------|--|
| 7,7,1 | 47 |
| 4.4.1 | Flammability limits with equivalence ratio for O.F. = 36% and H.F. = (0% and 20% |
| 4.4.1 20%) | Flammability limits with equivalence ratio for O.F. = 36% and H.F. = (0%, 10% and 49) |
| 4.4.2 | Hydrogen Fraction versus equivalence ratio for O.F. = 36% and varied Re4 |
| 4.4.3 36% | The visual flame appearance of the inner cones for H.F. = 0% and 20% at O.F. = |
| 4.4.4 20% at 0 | The visual flame appearance of the outer cones and flame length for H.F. = 0% and D.F. = 36% |
| 4.5 Co | mparison of the enriched and non-enriched-hydrogen flame length5 |
| 4.5.1 | Flame length results of H.F. 0% and 20% at O.F. 29% |
| 4.5.2 | Flame length results of H.F. 0% and 20% at O.F. 32%5 |
| 4.5.3 | Flame length results of H.F. 0% and 20% at O.F. 36%5 |
| 4.5.4 | Visual flame appearance of flame intensity at H.F. 20% and varied O.F5 |
| 4.6 Fou | orth Set results |
| 4.6.1 premixe | Flammability limits versus oxygen fraction at Φ = 0.85 and H.F.= 0% at fixed degree of 7 (L/D= 7)5. |
| 4.6.2 premixe | Flammability limits versus oxygen fraction at Φ = 0.85 and H.F.= 10% at fixed degree of 7 (L/D= 7)5 |
| 4.6.3 premixe | Flammability limits versus oxygen fraction at Φ . = 0.85 and H.F.= 20% at fixed degree of 7 (L/D= 7) |
| 4.6.4 fixed pre | Flammability limits versus oxygen fraction at Φ . = 0.85 and H.F. = 30% at emixed degree of 7 (L/D= 7)5 |
| 4.6.5 at L/D= | Summary of flammability limits versus oxygen fraction at Φ . = 0.85 and H.F. = 30% 75 |
| 4.6.6 ratio of (| Visual flame flash-back occurrence sequence at H.F. 20% and constant equivalence 0.85 |
| 4.7 Adi | abatic flame temperature versus equivalence ratios and hydrogen fractions6 |
| 4.7.1 with con | ATF contours in terms of equivalence ratio and H.F. at O.F. 29%, 32% and 36% stant RE of 1157 |
| 4.7.2 | ATF contours in terms of equivalence ratio and H.F. at O.F. 29%, 32% and 36% astant RE of 1480 |

| 5 | Chaj | pter 5: conclusion and recommendation for future work | 64 |
|---|---------|---|----|
| | 5.1 | Conclusion: | 64 |
| | | Suggestions for Future Work | |
| | | FERENCES | |
| | | NDIX (A) | |
| | | NDIX (B) | |
| | | NDIX (C) | |
| | , I L/1 | 1011 (0) | 13 |

LIST OF TABLES

- Table 3.1: Specifications of CO₂ rotameters
- Table 3.2: Specifications of CNG fuel rotameter
- Table 3.3: Specifications of H₂ fuel rotameter
- Table 3.4: Specifications of O_2 rotameter
- Table 3.5: Oxidizer mixture properties for oxygen fraction of 36% for oxy-fuel combustion
- Table 3.6: Oxidizer mixture properties for oxygen fraction of 32% for oxy-fuel combustion
- Table 3.7: Oxidizer mixture properties for oxygen fraction of 29% for oxy-fuel combustion

LIST OF FIGURES

| Figure 1.1: Global mean land-ocean temperature changes from 1880–2012. [4] | 2 |
|---|------|
| Figure 1.2: Annual world greenhouse gas emissions, in 2005 [6] | |
| Figure 1.3: The increase of atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO2) concentrations from 1958–2013 | [10] |
| | |
| Figure 1.4: U.S. Carbon Dioxide Emissions, By Source, 2007 [11] | |
| Figure 1.5: Projections of global mean sea level rise [15] | |
| Figure 1.6: The three CO2 capture processes | |
| Figure 1.7: The stabilization mechanism perforated-plate burner | 10 |
| Figure 2.1: Burning velocities of methane and hydrogen mixtures versus equivalence ratio. [24] | |
| Figure 2.2: The changes of laminar flame speed against equivalence ratios with oxygen fraction | 18 |
| vary from 0.25 to 0.8. [25] | 16 |
| Figure 2.3: Effect of hydrogen enrichment on lean blowout limit heat. [26] | |
| Figure 2.4: Actual model of NASA burner. [27] | |
| Figure 2.5: Blow out limits at various equivalence ratios and throat velocities. [27] | 19 |
| Figure 2.6: Luminosity images for confined flame. $nH_2=0.8$, $u=30$ m/s. a) $\Phi=0.6$; b) $\Phi=0.4$; c) |) Ф |
| =0.3. [27] | 20 |
| Figure 2.7: Schematic diagram of the swirl premixed combustor. [28] | 21 |
| Figure 2.8: Flame stability mapping versus the contours of adiabatic flame temperature at const | tant |
| velocity of 6.0 m/s. [28] | 22 |
| Figure 2.9: Flame stability mapping versus the contours of PD at the constant velocity of 6.0 m | ı/s. |
| [28] | 22 |
| Figure 3.1: Flow diagram for enriched-hydrogen oxy-fuel combustion | 25 |
| Figure 3.2: Test rig, fuel system, oxidizer system and measuring instruments | |
| Figure 3.3: Combustion experiment schematic | |
| Figure 3.4: Digital image of perforated-plate burner | |
| Figure 3.5: Burner design schematic | |
| Figure 3.6: flame arrestor mechanism. | |
| Figure 3.7: the confinement section. [29]. | |
| Figure 3.8: Exhaust section. [29] | |
| Tigure 5.6. Extiaust section. [29] | 30 |
| Figure 4.1: Flammability limits of $CNG/H_2/O_2/CO_2$ flames for O.F. 29% and H.F. (0% and 10% and 10% of CNG/H2/O2/CO2) flames for O.F. 29% and H.F. (10% and 10% of CNG/H2/O2/CO2) flames for O.F. 29% and H.F. (10% and 10% of CNG/H2/O2/CO2) flames for O.F. 29% and H.F. (10% and 10% of CNG/H2/O2/CO2) flames for O.F. 29% and H.F. (10% and 10% of CNG/H2/O2/CO2) flames for O.F. 29% and H.F. (10% and 10% of CNG/H2/O2/CO2) flames for O.F. 29% and H.F. (10% and 10% of CNG/H2/O2/CO2) flames for O.F. 29% and H.F. (10% and 10% of CNG/H2/O2/CO2) flames for O.F. 29% and H.F. (10% and 10% of CNG/H2/O2/CO2) flames for O.F. 29% and H.F. (10% and 10% of CNG/H2/O2/CO2) flames for O.F. 29% and H.F. (10% and 10% of CNG/H2/O2/CO2) flames for O.F. 29% and H.F. (10% and 10% of CNG/H2/O2/CO2) flames for O.F. 29% and H.F. (10% of CNG/H2/O2/CO2) flames for O.F. 29% and H.F. (10% of CNG/H2/O2/CO2) flames for O.F. 29% and H.F. (10% of CNG/H2/O2/CO2/CO2/CO2/CO2/CO2/CO2/CO2/CO2/CO2 | |
| L/D=7 | |
| Figure 4.2: Flammability limits of $CNG/H_2/O_2/CO_2$ flames for O.F. 29% and H.F. (0% and 20% $L/D=7$ | |
| Figure 4.3: Flammability limits of CNG/H ₂ /O ₂ /CO ₂ flames for O.F. 29% and H.F. (0% and 30%) | |
| L/D=7 | |
| Figure 4.4: Flammability limits of $CNG/H_2/O_2/CO_2$ flames for O.F. 29% and H.F. (0%, 10%, 20%) and H.F. (10%) are the control of the cont | 20% |
| and 30%) at L/D=7 | |
| Figure 4.5: Flammability limits of CNG/H ₂ /O ₂ /CO ₂ flames for O.F. 29% and varied RE at L/D: | =739 |

| Figure 4.6: Visual flame appearance of inner cones of CNG/H ₂ /O ₂ /CO ₂ flames for O.F. 29% and |
|--|
| H.F. (0% and 20%) at L/D=7 |
| Figure 4.7: Visual flame appearance of outer cones of CNG/H ₂ /O ₂ /CO ₂ flames for O.F. 29% and |
| H.F. (0% and 20%) at L/D=7 |
| Figure 4.8: Flammability limits of $CNG/H_2/O_2/CO_2$ flames for O.F. 32% and H.F. (0% and 10%) at $L/D=7$ |
| Figure 4.9: Flammability limits of $CNG/H_2/O_2/CO_2$ flames for O.F. 32% and H.F. (0% and 20%) at $L/D=7$ |
| Figure 4.10: Flammability limits of CNG/H ₂ /O ₂ /CO ₂ flames for O.F. 32% and H.F. (0% and 30%) at L/D=7 |
| Figure 4.11: Flammability limits of $CNG/H_2/O_2/CO_2$ flames for O.F. 32% and H.F. (0%, 10%, 20% and 30%) at $L/D=7$ |
| Figure 4.12: Flammability limits of CNG/H ₂ /O ₂ /CO ₂ flames for O.F. 32% and varied RE at L/D=745 |
| Figure 4.13: Visual flame appearance of inner cones of CNG/H ₂ /O ₂ /CO ₂ flames for O.F. 32% and H.F. (0% and 20%) at L/D=7 |
| Figure 4.14: Visual flame appearance of outer cones of CNG/H ₂ /O ₂ /CO ₂ flames for O.F. 32% and H.F. (0% and 20%) at L/D=7 |
| Figure 4.15: Flammability limits of CNG/H ₂ /O ₂ /CO ₂ flames for O.F. 36% and H.F. (0% and 10%) at L/D=7 |
| Figure 4.16: Flammability limits of $CNG/H_2/O_2/CO_2$ flames for O.F. 36% and H.F. (0% and 20%) at $L/D=7$ |
| Figure 4.17: Flammability limits of CNG/H ₂ /O ₂ /CO ₂ flames for O.F. 36% and H.F. (0%, 10% and 20%) at L/D=7 |
| Figure 4. 18: Flammability limits of CNG/H2/O2/CO2 flames for O.F. 36% and varied RE at L/D=7 |
| Figure 4.19: Visual flame appearance of inner cones of CNG/H ₂ /O ₂ /CO ₂ flames for O.F. 36% and H.F. (0% and 20%) at L/D=7 |
| Figure 4.20: Visual flame appearance of outer cones of CNG/H ₂ /O ₂ /CO ₂ flames for O.F. 36% and H.F. (0% and 20%) at L/D=7 |
| Figure 4.21: Visual flame length comparison of CNG/H ₂ /O ₂ /CO ₂ flames for O.F. 29% at H.F. 0% and 20% |
| Figure 4.22: Visual flame length comparison of CNG/H ₂ /O ₂ /CO ₂ flames for O.F. 32% at H.F. 0% and 20% |
| Figure 4.23: Visual flame length comparison of CNG/H ₂ /O ₂ /CO ₂ flames for O.F. 36% at H.F. 0% and 20% |
| Figure 4.24: Visual CNG/ $H_2/O_2/CO_2$ flame appearance of O.F. = 29%, 32% and 36% at a constant Φ =0.8 and H.F.=20% |
| Figure 4.25: Flammability limits of CNG/H ₂ /O ₂ /CO ₂ flames for variable O.F., constant equivalence ratio and H.F. 0% at L/D=7 |
| Figure 4.26: Flammability limits of CNG/H ₂ /O ₂ /CO ₂ flames for variable O.F., constant equivalence ratio and H.F. 10% at L/D=7 |
| Figure 4.27: Flammability limits of CNG/H ₂ /O ₂ /CO ₂ flames for variable O.F., constant equivalence ratio and H.F. 20% at L/D=7 |

| Figure 4.28: Flammability limits of CNG/H ₂ /O ₂ /CO ₂ flames for variable O.F., constant equivalence |
|--|
| ratio and H.F. 30% at L/D=757 |
| Figure 4.29: Flammability limits of CNG/H ₂ /O ₂ /CO ₂ flames for variable O.F., constant equivalence |
| ratio and H.F. (0%, 10%, 20% and 30%) at L/D=758 |
| Figure 4.30: Visual inner CNG/H ₂ /O ₂ /CO ₂ flame appearance of flash-back sequence for H.F. 20% |
| and $\Phi = 0.85$ |
| Figure 4.31: Visual outer CNG/H ₂ /O ₂ /CO ₂ flame appearance of flash-back sequence for H.F. 20% |
| and $\Phi = 0.85$ |
| Figure 4.32: Adiabatic flame temperature contour with hydrogen fraction and equivalence ratio at |
| O.F. 32% and RE = 128060 |
| Figure 4.33: Adiabatic flame temperature contour with hydrogen fraction and equivalence ratio at |
| O.F. 29% and RE = 128060 |
| Figure 4.34: Adiabatic flame temperature contour with hydrogen fraction and equivalence ratio at |
| O.F. 36% and RE = 128061 |
| Figure 4.35: Adiabatic flame temperature contour with hydrogen fraction and equivalence ratio at |
| O.F. 32% and RE = 148061 |
| Figure 4.36: Adiabatic flame temperature contour with hydrogen fraction and equivalence ratio at |
| O.F. 29% and RE = 148061 |
| Figure 4.37: Adiabatic flame temperature contour with hydrogen fraction and equivalence ratio at |
| O.F. 36% and RE = 1480 |

Nomenclature

| AFT | Adiabatic Flame Temperature |
|-----------------|--|
| CNG | Compressed Natural Gas |
| CCS | Carbon Capture and Sequestration |
| FGR | Fuel Gas Recirculation |
| H.F. | Hydrogen Fraction |
| HRSG | Heat Recovery Steam Generator |
| IGCC | Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle |
| LEL | Lower Extinction Limit |
| LFL | Lower Flammability Limit |
| L/D | Degree of Premixing (the ratio between the pipe length L to its mean diameter D) |
| MEM - | , |
| MFMs | Mass flow Meter |
| m° | Oxidizer Mass Flow Rate |
| NGCC | Natural Gas Combined Cycle |
| nH ₂ | Number of moles of hydrogen divided by number of moles of both of |
| | hydrogen and methane. |
| NIS | National Institute of Standards |
| O.F. | Oxygen Fraction |
| Re | Reynolds Number |
| RFG | Recycled Flue Gases |
| UFL | Upper Flammability Limit |

Greek symbols

Ø: Equivalence ratio Λ: Excess air factor