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The Effect of Nitrogen on Flame Characteristics in Biogas External

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Premixed Combustion Willyanto Anggono^{1,a}, **Fandi Dwiputra** Suprianto²,

Kenny Purnomo³, **Tan Ivan** Hartanto⁴ and **Tubagus P.**

Wijaya⁵ 1,2,3,4,5Mechanical Engineering Department, Petra Christian University, Surabaya, Indonesia awilly@petra.ac.id Keywords: Biogas, nitrogen, external combustion, sustainable energy, flame characteristics. Abstract. Biogas contains more than 50% methane (CH₄), is a renewable and eco-friendly fuel produced by bacterial action. Not only is biogas flammable but it also contains inhibitors like carbon dioxide and nitrogen, as well as small amounts of H₂, O₂, H₂S and others. Several associated studies have been conducted in order to examine biogas combustion characteristics in external combustion and flame angle, flame height and dimensionless flame height are the important characteristics in external premixed combustion. This research's aims were to discover the influences of N₂ as it is the second most prevalent inhibitor in biogas by burning stoichiometric fuel mixtures (CH₄ and N₂ (0%-50% of fuel)) and oxygen in an experimental external premixed combustion burner whose nozzle tip diameter was 5 mm. The burner was connected to a hose from the oxygen tank and another hose from the fuel tank. Two regulators and flowmeters were placed on each tank to monitor the flow supplied to the mixer and burner. The valves were used to stop or open the fluid supply. The outcome flame propagation is then recorded by a high speed camera and then processed through a computer system. The results indicate that N₂ influenced the flame angle, flame height and dimensionless flame height. The higher the N₂ content inside the fuel, the shorter the flame height and the lower the dimensionless flame height. Moreover, increasing the N₂ content created larger the flame angle. Introduction A research, which directs on the impact of carbon dioxide (CO₂) as an inhibitor in pure methane (CH₄) combustion, was conducted by utilizing a burner in which is composed of a stainless mesh to stabilize the flame and perforated plates to generate a turbulent premixed flow. The experiment utilized a nozzle burner to combust the mixtures, then the flame characteristics were examined with a laminar burning velocity formula [1-3]. Several studies and experiments have been conducted in the field of the combustion characteristics of alternative fuels and have tested the effects of air fuel ratios (AFR) on combustion characteristics of LPG and methane [4-7]. Also, in constant volume combustion bomb

explosions, combustion characteristics and flame propagation of methane-air mixtures were studied by analyzing the flame propagation images, the combustion stability at various equivalence ratios of nitrogen to gas mixture. Furthermore, the effects of initial pressure on the flame propagation and combustion characteristics were studied too. It was noted that the laminar flame velocity decreased with the increase of nitrogen fraction in the gas mixture. If the nitrogen fraction in the gas mixture surpasses 20%, the flame will be unstable and is easily extinguished (Liang et al.) [8]. An experiment using a coaxial burner showed that the absence of nitrogen or carbon dioxide in propane-oxygen gives a bright blue flame. The greater the concentration of those inhibitors in the propane-oxygen, the dimmer the blue in it and the more the flame yellowish it became. By increasing the nitrogen or carbon dioxide percentage in oxygen-methane mixtures, the flame length enhances gradually. This study showed that carbon dioxide and nitrogen caused lift-off and blow-out, which meant that the inhibitors affected flame stability [9]. In addition, in other studies have used different burner and one of which used some porous radiant burners, commonly used in LPG burning, to observe flame characteristics, emissions and thermal efficiency. It found that the flame produced in a McKenna burner, compared to the other burners, was flat and caused the temperature distribution to become uniform, despite the variation in the burners. All rights reserved. No part of contents of this paper may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means without the written permission of Trans Tech Publications, www.ttp.net. (ID: 203.189.120.18-14/04/16,06:08:39) Another study looked at the effects of experimental models that used, varying flame nozzle lengths and width on the outcome of flame heights (F. Migliorini et al., C.Y. Wu et al., S. Osami, et al.) [10-12]. Biogas is an alternative renewable fuel obtained from the excrement of animals and humans and is mainly composed of methane (more than 50%). Biogas also contains inhibitors like carbon dioxide and nitrogen, as well as small amounts of H₂, O₂, and H₂S but biogas composition varies depending on its origin. Methane (CH₄) is a combustible organic compound but carbon dioxide (CO₂) and nitrogen (N₂) content are inert, which do not react in combustion. Furthermore, biogas contains other substances such as: hydrogen, hydrogen sulfide, oxygen, nitrogen and others. The calorific values of biogas largely depend on its methane content [13-17]. Biogas combustion has been the subject of much research in the last two decades and several late studies have reported important results on the burning characteristics of spark ignited premix combustion. At sundry equivalence ratios, some laminar burning velocities and the series of flammability limits of biogas-air internal premixed combustion were observed experimentally. All of these studies found that the flame characteristics of biogas are mainly dependent on the degree of its main inhibitor, which is CO₂. In addition, the research using various combustion chamber in order to verify the effects of CO₂ on biogas internal premixed combustion found that increasing CO₂ level in biogas lowers the burning velocity of internal premixed biogas combustion (W. Anggono et al.) [13-17]. Because of examining a flame height produced from a particular nozzle diameter, it is important that dimensionless flame height be plotted. Dimensionless flame height is important flame characteristic in the external premixed combustion and it is a parameter of flame height without considering the nozzle tip diameter. So, the independence data can be obtained [18]. The aim of this research was to study the effects of N₂ as the second largest inhibitor in biogas on external premixed combustion. Flame angle, flame height and dimensionless flame height are important parameter in flame characteristics. Hence, the main objective of this study was to explore the influence of N₂ on the formation of flame angle, flame height and dimensionless flame height. Experiment Methods The experiments were conducted at the Thermal and Fluid Laboratory, Mechanical Engineering Department, Petra Christian University, Surabaya, Indonesia. The variables were various percentages of Nitrogen in fuel (CH₄-N₂ mixtures), namely, 0%, 10%, 20%, 30%, 40% and 50% respectively. Each of concentration was stored inside a tank. The details of the experiment design are shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 1. The experiment schematic diagram Applied Mechanics and Materials Vol. 836 267 All the equipment required for the experiment is presented in the Fig. 1, This research's aims were to discover the influences of N₂ as it is the second most prevalent inhibitor in biogas

by burning stoichiometric fuel mixtures (CH₄ and N₂ (0%-50% of fuel)) and oxygen in an experimental external premixed combustion burner whose nozzle tip diameter (d) was 5 mm. a burner was connected to a hose from the oxygen tank and another hose from the fuel tank. A computer was used to analyze the images from a high speed camera. Two regulators and flowmeters were placed on each tank to monitor the flow supplied to the mixer and burner. The valves were used to stop or open the fluid supply. In the experiment, each fuel sample and O₂ flowed simultaneously into the mixer and burner was ignited after 10 seconds delay. The flowmeter on the fuel tank was also checked for the required flow-rate. The high speed camera was used to record the flames produced. The same steps were repeated for the each CH₄-N₂ sample. All the experiments in this research were conducted at ambient temperatures and atmospheric pressure.

Results and Discussion The images from the high speed camera were plotted by the computer into separate images. All of those images can be seen at Fig. 2 and Table. 1. The Fig.2 represents all of the flames produced at various N₂ contents from 0% to 50% (left to right) respectively. Fig. 2. The flame images of fuels with various N₂ content (0% to 50% respectively) Table 1. Experiment results

N ₂ content (%)	Flame Angle (θ) in degree	Flame Height (H) in mm	Dimensionless Flame Height (H/d)
0	2.82	101.42	20.28
10	2.94	97.52	19.50
20	3.12	91.80	18.36
30	3.64	78.70	15.74
40	4.57	62.66	12.53
50	6.77	42.27	8.45

In conclusion, the data in Fig. 2 and Table 1, indicate that N₂ significantly affects the combustion process of methane. The greater the N₂ content, the shorter the flame height and the lower the dimensionless flame height. Moreover, increasing the N₂ content created larger the flame angle. Besides the images in Fig. 2 and data in Table 1, the 3 graphs (Fig. 3, Fig. 4 and Fig. 5) plot the results of flame angles, flame heights, and dimensionless flame heights.

Fig. 3. The Relation between N₂ content and flame angle A big difference occurs between 40% and 50% nitrogen concentration as can be seen in Fig. 3. The mixture with 50% N₂ in the fuel provides 6.77 degree of flame angle, and the one with 40% N₂ provides 4.57 degree of flame angle. The difference is 2.2 degree, followed by 0.93, 0.53, 0.18, and 0.12 degree of flame angle difference. The smallest difference, 0.12 degree of flame angle, occurs between 0% and 10% N₂ of mixtures.

Fig. 4. The relation between N₂ content and flame height The flame height graph results in Fig. 4 tend to go down as N₂ concentrations get higher. Again, the biggest difference, which is 20.39 mm, occurs between 40% and 50% N₂ of mixtures followed by 16.04 mm, 13.1 mm, 5.72 mm, and 3.9 mm, which are produced by 30%-40%, 20%-30%, 10%-20%, 0%-10% N₂ of mixtures respectively.

Fig. 5. The relation between N₂ content and dimensionless flame height The dimensionless flame height graph results in Fig. 5 tend to go down as N₂ concentrations get higher. The biggest difference, which is 4.08, occurs between 40% and 50% N₂ of mixtures followed by 3.21, 2.62, 1.14, and 0.78, which are produced by 30%-40%, 20%-30%, 10%-20%, 0%-10% N₂ of mixtures respectively. All the data (Table 1) and figures (Fig. 2 till Fig. 5) show that N₂ influenced the flame angle, flame height and dimensionless flame height. The higher the N₂ content inside the fuel, the shorter the flame height and the lower the dimensionless flame height. Moreover, increasing the N₂ content created larger the flame angle.

Applied Mechanics and Materials Vol. 836 269 Conclusion Nitrogen, which expands the size of the flame angle, performs as an inhibitor in the external combustion process. The higher the N₂ content inside the fuel, the shorter the flame height and the lower the dimensionless flame height. Moreover, increasing the N₂ content created larger the flame angle. A big difference occurs between 40% and 50% nitrogen concentration. The mixture with 50% N₂ provides 6.77 degree of flame angle, and the one with 40% N₂ provides 4.57 degree of flame angle. The difference is 2.2 degree. The smallest difference, 0.12 degree of flame angle, occurs between 0% and 10% N₂ of mixtures. The flame height tends to go down as N₂ concentrations get higher. Again, the biggest difference, which is 20.39 mm, occurs between 40% and 50% N₂ of mixtures. The dimensionless flame height tends to go down as N₂ concentrations get higher. The biggest difference, which is 4.08 degree, occurs between 40% and 50% N₂ of mixtures.

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