

# 水素の高圧燃焼反応機構

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ロケットエンジン解析技術の新展開  
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## はじめに

### 水素を燃料とするロケットエンジン燃焼の特徴

- 高圧 (~200気圧) 燃焼であること
- H<sub>2</sub>/O<sub>2</sub>燃焼でN<sub>2</sub>などの不活性ガスが存在しないこと

### 水素燃焼の反応機構の問題点

- これまでに提案されている反応機構をロケットエンジン燃焼条件に適用できるか?
- H<sub>2</sub>/O<sub>2</sub>系であることによる反応方程式のStiffnessの増大 => CFD計算に組み込む際の困難さ



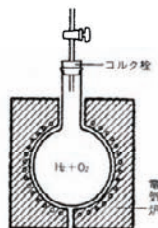
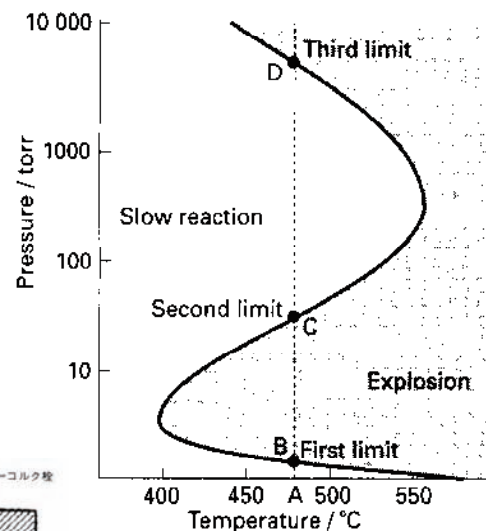
## 水素の爆発限界と反応機構

### ■ Second Explosion Limit

- Chain Branching & Termination
- $H+O_2 = OH+O$
- $H+O_2+M = HO_2+M$

### ■ Third Explosion Limit

- Formation & Decomposition of  $H_2O_2$
- $HO_2+HO_2 = H_2O_2+O_2$
- $H+H_2O_2 = HO_2+H_2$
- $H_2O_2+M = 2OH+M$



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Rocket Engine Modeling Laboratory

## 最近提案されている主要な機構

### Princeton

J.Li, Z.Zhao, A.Kazakov, F.L. Dryer,  
Int.J.Chem.Kinet., 36 (2004) 566-575

### LLNL

M.O'Conaire, H.J.Curran, J.M.Simmie, W.J.Pitz,  
C.K.Westbrook,  
Int. J. Chem. Kinet., 36 (2004) 603-622

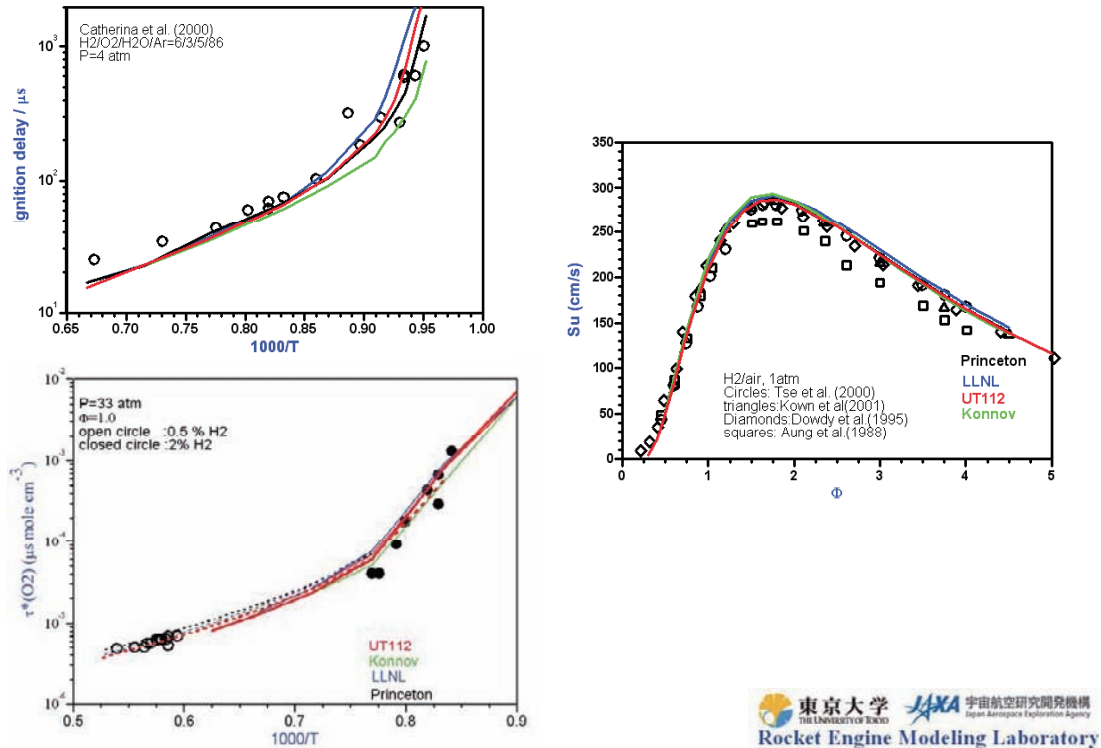
### Brussel

A.A.Konnov, Combust. Flame, 152 (2008) 507-528

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## 水素燃焼の反応機構の検証



## 水素燃焼の反応機構の検証： 質量燃焼速度の圧力依存性

M.P.Burke, M.Chaos, F.L.Dryer, and Y.Ju, *Combust. Flame*, 157 (2010) 618-631

高压水素燃焼速度の予測 => 現在提案されている反応モデルでは不可!!

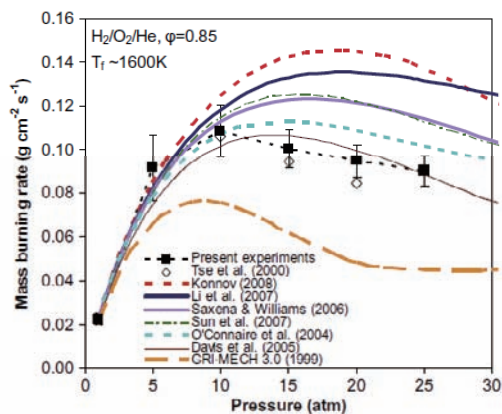


Fig. 4. Mass burning rate measurements from the present study and from Ref. [10] for various pressures for H<sub>2</sub>/O<sub>2</sub>/He flames of equivalence ratio 0.85 and flame temperature of ~1600 K. Lines show predictions from the different models considered in this study [12,17-21,24].

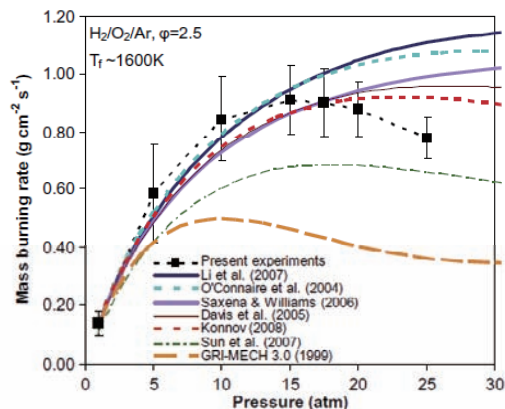
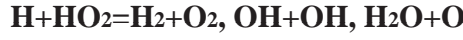


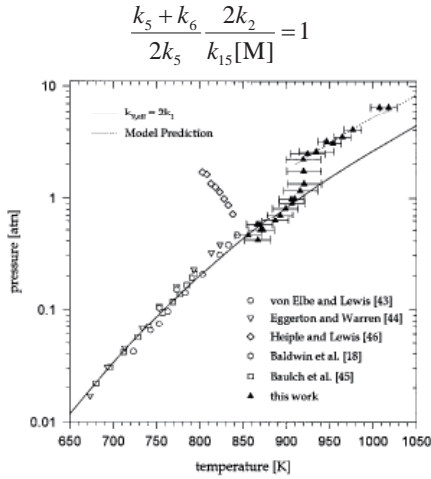
Fig. 5. Mass burning rate measurements for various pressures for H<sub>2</sub>/O<sub>2</sub>/Ar flames of equivalence ratio 2.5 and flame temperature of ~1600 K. Lines show predictions from the different models considered in this study [12,17-21,24].

# 反応機構の再検討

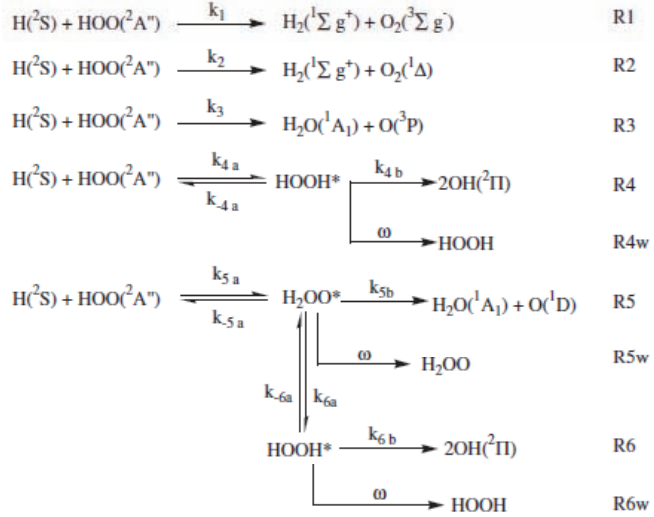


## Extended 2<sup>nd</sup> explosion Limit

- (2)  $H+O_2=HOH+O$
- (15)  $H+O_2+M=HO_2+M$
- (5)  $H+HO_2=H_2+O_2$
- (6)  $H+HO_2=OH+OH$



Muller et al. (1999)

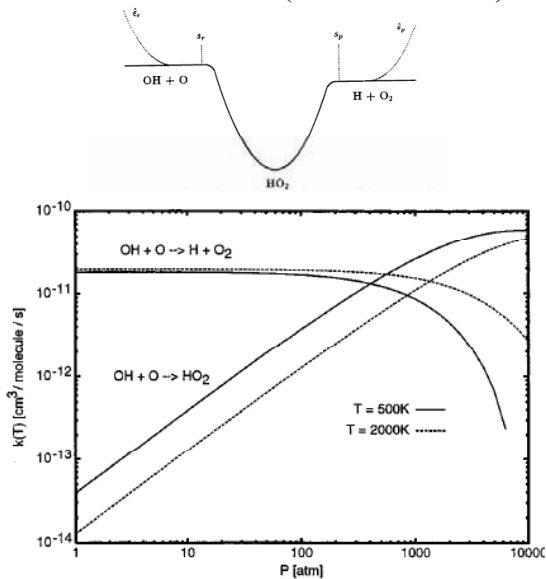


Mousavipur et al.(2007)



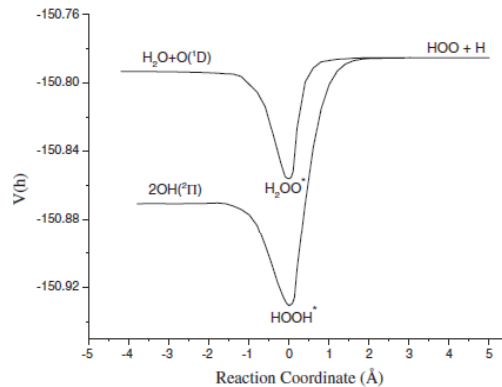
# Missing Reaction?

No model includes  $O+OH+M=HO_2+M$ .  
(Burke et al. 2010)



Germann and Miller (1997)

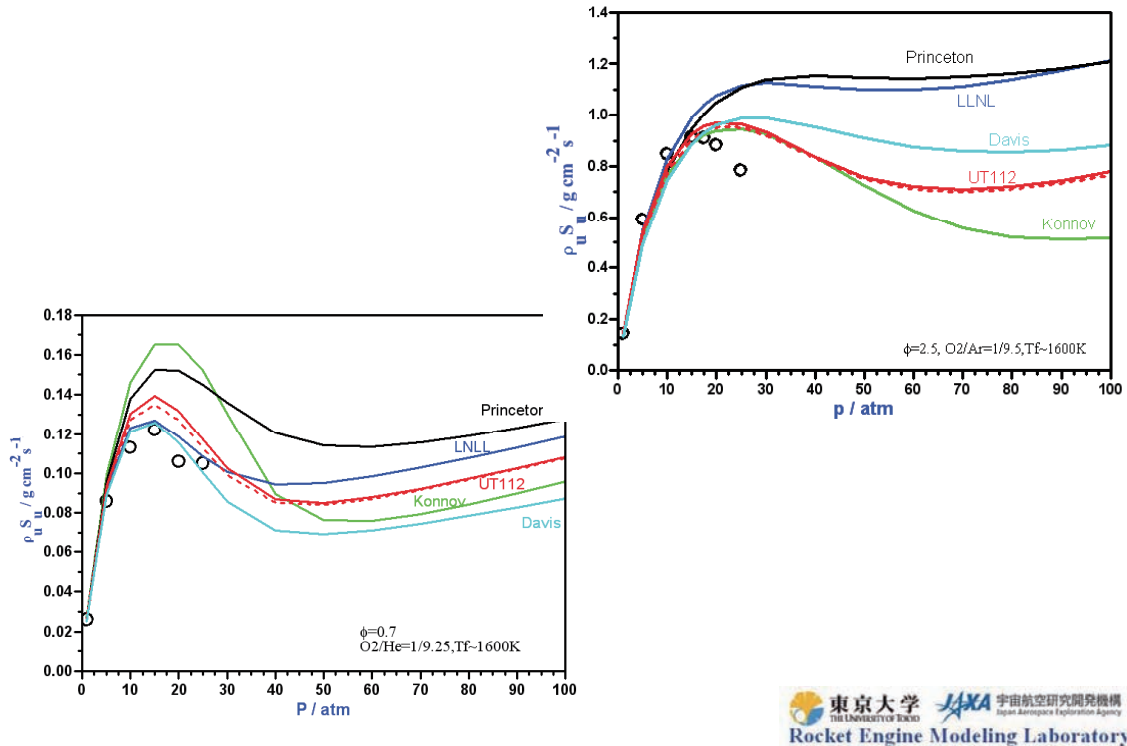
Production of electronically excited species:  
 $H+HO_2=O(^1D)+H_2O$



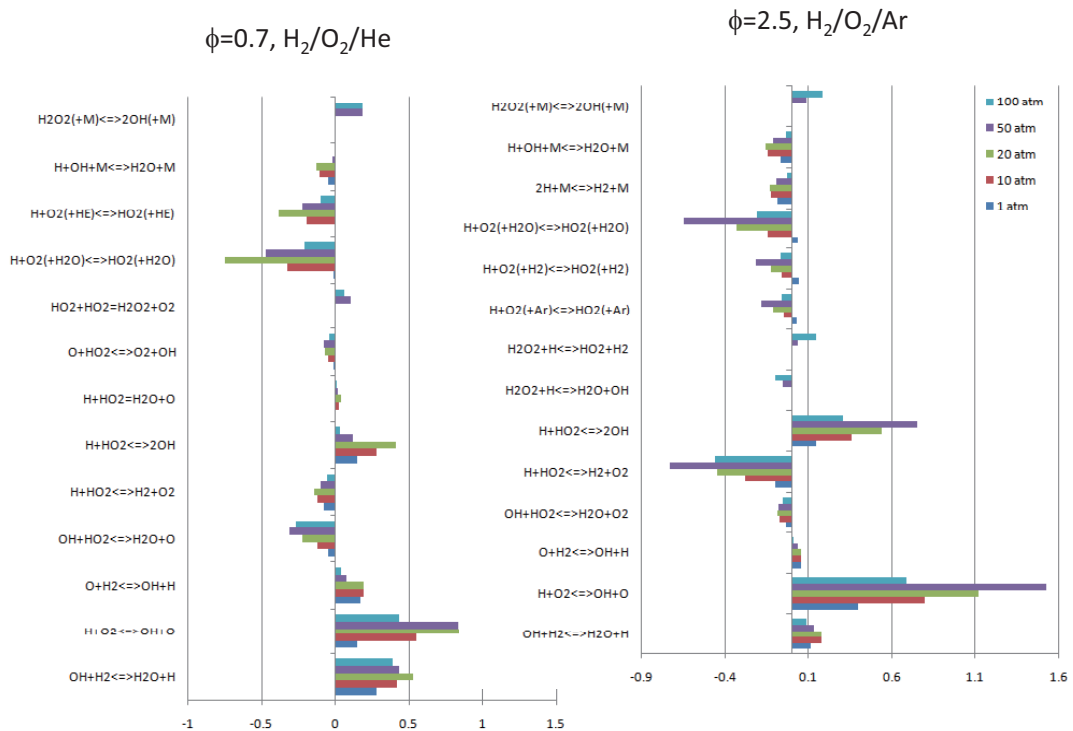
- $O(^1D)+M=O(^3P)+M$
- $M=Ar, He, H_2$  : slow (spin forbidden)
- $M=O_2, H_2O, N_2$  : fast
- $O(^1D)+H_2=OH+H$
- $O(^1D)+H_2O=OH+OH$



## 改良された反応機構の検証



## 感度解析: 反応機構の圧力依存性



## 高压水素燃烧の反応方程式: Stiffness

- Recent chemical kinetic mechanisms for H<sub>2</sub> combustion tend to have more and more stiffness.
- Under the rocket engine conditions (high pressure and no diluents), it becomes more stiff.

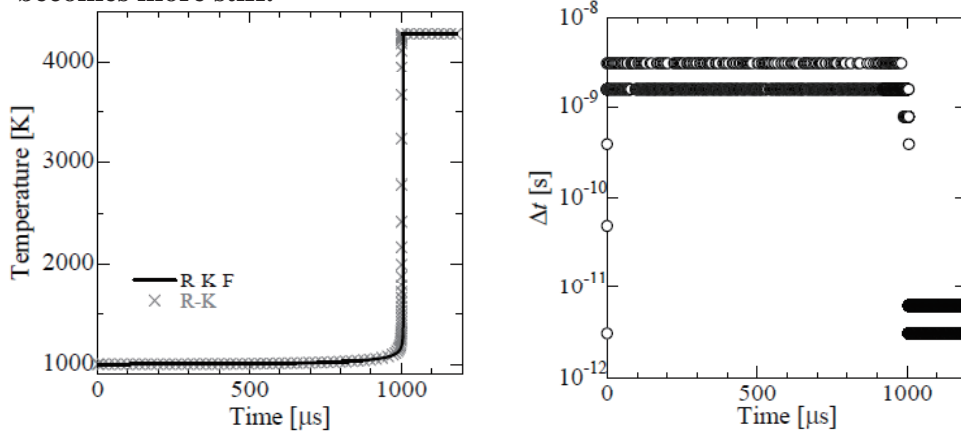


Fig. Time variation of temperature (a) and time step (b) required in the Runge-Kutta-Fehlberg (R-K-F) methods, for the adiabatic constant volume combustion: H<sub>2</sub>/O<sub>2</sub>=2/1, T<sub>0</sub>=1000K, P<sub>0</sub>=150 atm.



## RCCE (Rate-Controlled Constraint-Equilibrium)法 -Stiffnessの緩和-

Gibbs Free energy and chemical potential

$$g = \sum_{j=1}^N \mu_j n_j \quad (1) \quad N: \text{number of chemical species, } n_j : \text{mol/g}$$

$$\mu_j = \bar{\mu}_j^0 + RT \ln p_j / p^0 = \bar{\mu}_j^0 + RT \ln n_j / n \quad (2) \quad p^0 : 1\text{bar}$$

$$\bar{\mu}_j^0 = \mu_j^0 + RT \ln p / p^0 = H_j^0 - TS_j^0 + RT \ln p / p^0 \quad (3)$$

$$n = \sum_j n_j \quad (4)$$

Constraints

$$b_i = \sum_{j=1}^N a_{ij} n_j \quad (i = 1, \dots, M_e) \quad (5) \quad M_e = \text{number of elements}$$

$$d_k = \sum_{j=1}^N c_{kj} n_j \quad (k = 1, \dots, M_c) \quad (6) \quad M_c = \text{number of constraints}$$

Lagrangean:  $L = g + \sum_i \bar{\lambda}_i b_i + \sum_k \bar{\beta}_k d_k$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial n_j} = 0 \Rightarrow n_j = n \exp\left(-\frac{\bar{\mu}_j^0}{RT}\right) \exp\left(\sum_i \bar{\lambda}_i a_{ij}\right) \exp\left(\sum_k \bar{\beta}_k c_{kj}\right) \quad (7)$$

$$\bar{\lambda}_i = -\bar{\lambda}_i / RT, \quad \bar{\beta}_k = -\bar{\beta}_k / RT$$



## 熱力学および化学動力学的束縛条件

**Thermodynamic constraints**  $h = \sum_j H_j n_j$  (8)

$p = n\rho RT$  (9)

**Kinetic constraints**  $d(d_k)/dt = \sum_j c_{kj} (dn_j/dt) = \sum_j c_{kj} W_j$  (10)

$W_j \Leftarrow$  From detailed chemical kinetic mechanism

Kinetic constraints:

Constraint A1:  $H_2, O_2, H_2O, H$

Constraint A2:  $H_2, O_2, H_2O, H, OH$

Constraint B1 (3-constraints):

TM (total moles)

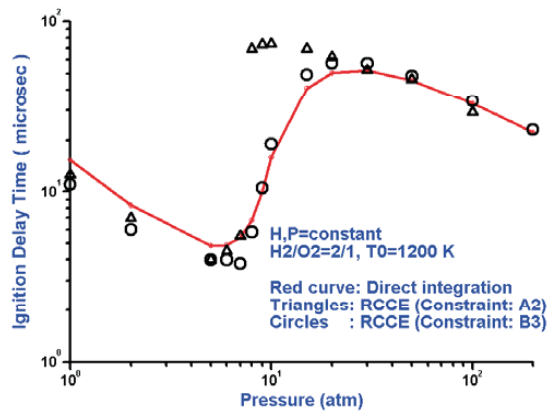
$TM = H_2 + O_2 + H + O + OH + HO_2 + H_2O + H_2O_2$

AV (active valence)  $AV = H + OH + 2O$

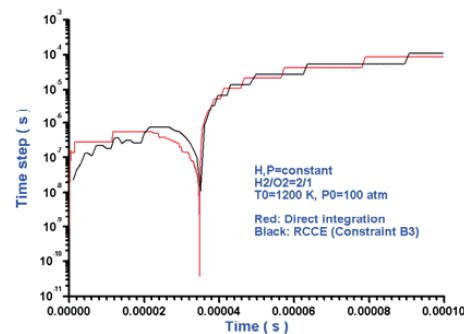
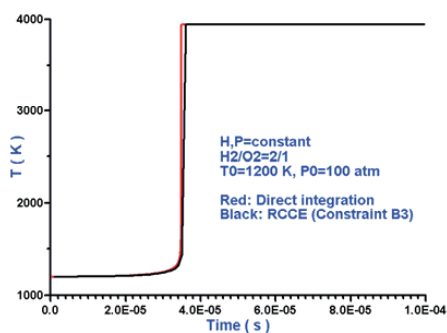
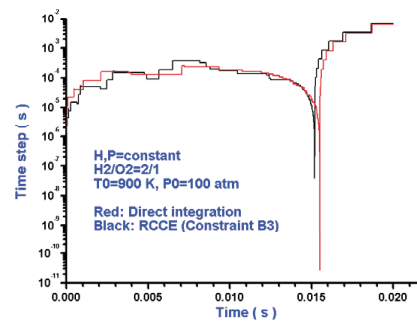
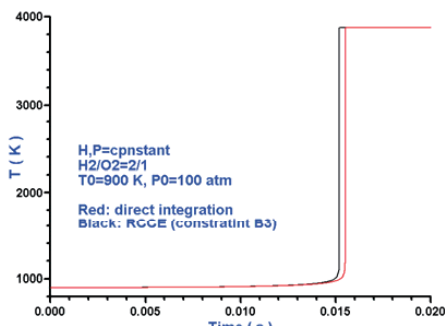
FO (free oxygen)  $FO = H_2O + OH + O$

Constraint B2: TM, AV, FO and  $H_2O$

Constraint B3: TM, AV, FO and  $\{H_2O + H_2 + O_2\}$



## RCCE法と直接数値積分の比較



## まとめ

### 1. 高圧における水素の燃焼反応機構を検討した。

- 20-100気圧では $\text{H}+\text{HO}_2$ による連鎖分岐/連鎖停止反応が重要
- 100気圧以上では $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ の解離(縮退連鎖分岐反応)の寄与が大きくなる

### 2. $\text{H}_2\text{-O}_2$ 燃焼反応にRCCE法を適用した。

- 4つの化学種の線形結合による束縛条件で燃焼特性予測可能
- RCCE法の適用により反応帯におけるStiffnessが緩和できる