

Motivation and Objectives

Lean Blowout (LBO), a combustor stability limit, is a key criteria for alternative jet fuel certification.

The LBO WG aims to predict possible deleterious LBO behavior of alternative jet fuels via identifying the limiting physical processes and properties. This identification is done through experimentation of various NJFCP fuels in various rigs at appropriate conditions.

Identifying these processes and properties and developing test methods can guide fuel development and help streamline the fuel certification process.

Experimental Methods

Fuels

Category A: Three Conventional (Petroleum) Fuels

- "Best" case (A-1)
- "Average" (À-2)
- "Worst" case (Á-3)

Category C: Nine "Test Fluids" With Unusual Properties

- C-1: low cetane, narrow boiling (downselected)
- C-2: bimodal boiling, aromatic front end
- C-3: high viscosity

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- C-4: low cetane, wide boiling
- C-5: narrow boiling, full fuel (downselected) C-6 and C-6a: high cycloparaffins (not available)
- C-7 blended fuel with maximum achievable cycloparaffins (~62 vol%)
 C-8 blended fuel with maximum aromatics (25 vol%)
 C-9 modified alternative fuel that has maximum DCN (63)







Summary

Two categorical limits are observed with one hierarchical unifying conceptual model (Physical and Chemical) using four fuel properties representative of $\tau_{breakup}$, $\tau_{evaporation}$ and $\tau_{autoignition}$, $\tau_{extinction}$.

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Argonne/Purdue HyChem2 Detailed Φ =0.070

Detailed analysis underway of existing CFD results at near LBO condition and approach to LBO for Referee Rig One team achieved correct LBO fuel trend with two chemistry mechanisms

Next Steps



Complete AIAA Book Chapters Additional LBO test campaigns Detailed analysis of CFD LBO results Several archival papers are in progress