

## Spreading Angle Problem

Thursday, October 26, 2017 11:37 AM

A jet of ethylene ( $C_2H_4$ ) exits a 10-mm diameter nozzle into still air at 300 K and 1 atm. Compare the spreading angles and axial locations where the jet centerline mass fraction drops to the stoichiometric value for initial jet velocities of 10 cm/s and 1 cm/s.

$$\mu_{C_2H_4, 300K} = 102.3 \times 10^{-7} \text{ N-s/m}^2$$

$$R_u = 0.08206 \text{ atm-m}^3/\text{kmol-K}$$

$$MW_{\text{ethylene}} = 28.05 \text{ kg/kmol}$$

$$MW_{\text{air}} = 28.85 \text{ kg/kmol}$$

$$\rho = \frac{P}{(R_u/MW)_T} = \frac{1 \text{ atm}}{(0.08206 \frac{\text{atm-m}^3}{\text{kmol-K}}) / (28.05 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{kmol}})} (300 \text{ K})$$

$$= 1.14 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Case 1:  $v_e = 10 \text{ cm/s}$

$$Re_{j1} = \frac{\rho v_e R}{\mu} = \frac{(1.14 \text{ kg/m}^3)(0.1 \text{ m/s})(0.005 \text{ m})}{102.3 \times 10^{-7} \text{ N-s/m}^2}$$

$$= 55.7$$

Case 2:  $v_e = 1 \text{ cm/s}$

$$Re_{j2} = 5.57$$

Spreading angle:

$$\alpha = \tan^{-1}(2.97/Re_j)$$

Case 1:  $\alpha = 3.05^\circ$

Case 2:  $\alpha = 28.1^\circ$



$$x = 3$$

$$Y_{C, \text{stoc}} = \frac{m_C}{m_C + m_{\text{air}}} = \frac{(1) MW_C}{(1) MW_C + (3 + 3(\frac{16}{28})) MW_{\text{air}}}$$

$$= 0.0637$$

$$Y_{C, 0} = 0.375 Re_j \left(\frac{x}{R}\right)^{-1}$$

$$x = \frac{0.375 Re_j R}{Y_{C, 0}}$$

Case 1:  $Re_j = 55.7$

$$x = \frac{0.375 (55.7) (0.005 \text{ m})}{0.0637}$$

$$= 1.64 \text{ m} \quad 0.0637$$

Case 2:  $Re_j = 5.57$

$$x = 0.164 \text{ m}$$

## Nozzle Exit Radius

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Using case II ( $v_e = 1.0 \text{ cm/s}$ ,  $R = 5 \text{ mm}$ ) from the previous problem as the base case, determine what nozzle exit radius is required to maintain the same flowrate if the exit velocity is increased by a factor of 10 to  $10 \text{ cm/s}$ . Also, determine the axial location for  $Y_{F,0} = Y_{F,\text{stoic}}$  for this condition and compare to the base case.

$$X = \left( \frac{0.375 \text{ Ke}_j}{Y_{F,\text{stoic}}} \right) R = \frac{0.375 (17.6) (0.005 \text{ m})}{0.0637} = \boxed{0.164 \text{ m}}$$

$$Q = \text{const}$$

$$Q_{\text{orig}} = v_{e,II} \pi R^2 = 0.01 \text{ m/s} \pi (0.005 \text{ m})^2 = 7.854 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$Q = v_{e,\text{new}} \pi R_{\text{new}}^2$$

$$R_{\text{new}} = \left( \frac{Q}{0.10 \text{ m/s} \pi} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$= 0.00158 \text{ m}$$

$$= 1.58 \text{ mm}$$

$$Re_j = \frac{\rho v_e R}{\mu} = \frac{1.14 (0.1 \text{ m/s}) (0.00158)}{102.3 \times 10^{-7}}$$

$$= 17.6$$