

# Optical diagnostics for sprays: temperature

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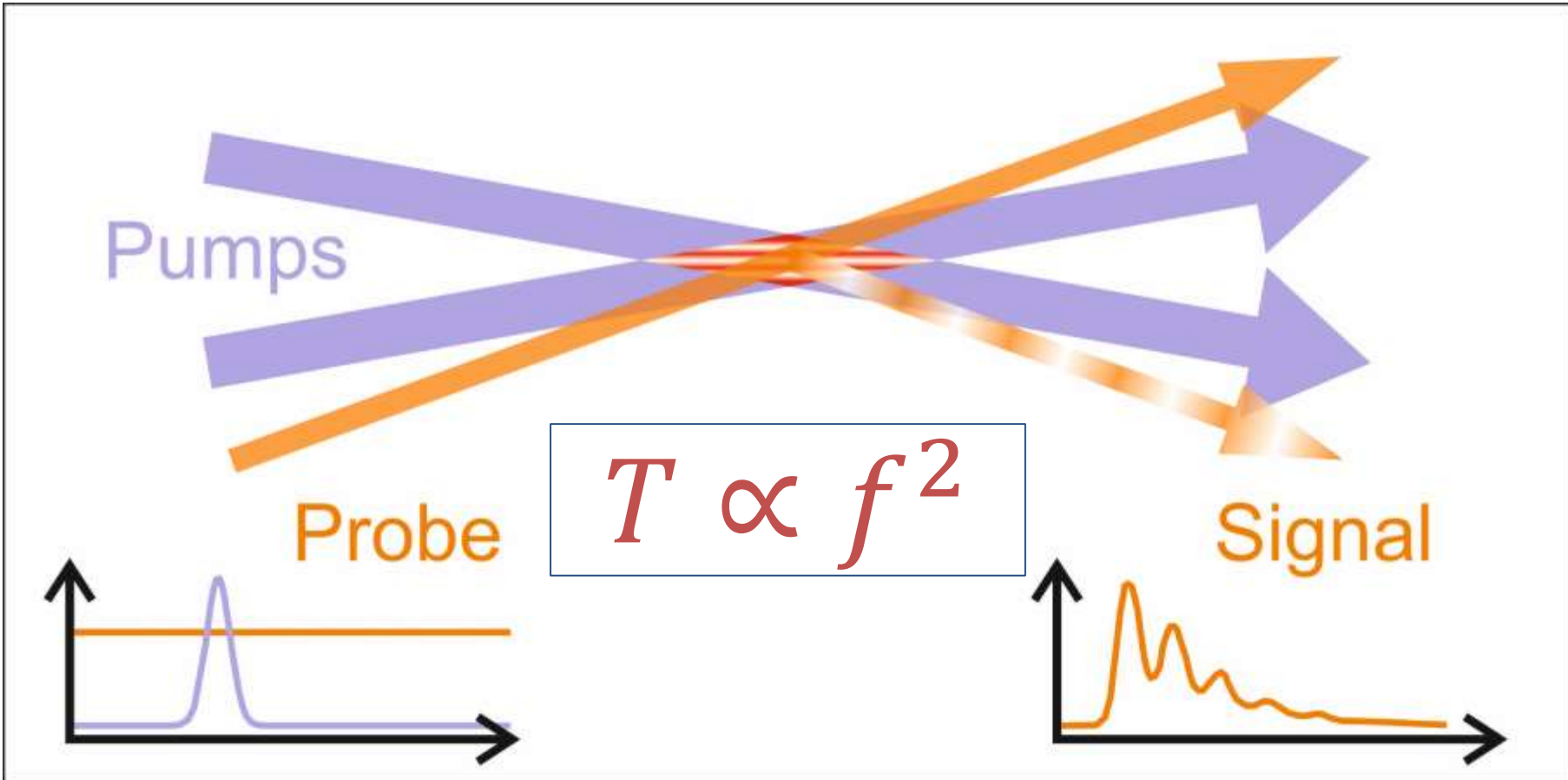
19<sup>th</sup> September 2018



- Faculty since January 2017
- Optical Diagnostics for Thermofluids
  - Non-intrusive temperature measurements
- LIGS technique
- Application in charge cooling
- Examining spray event
- Enhanced resolution LIGS
- Conclusion

- “Laser Induced Grating Scattering”
- “Four wave mixing” laser diagnostic technique
  - Non-intrusive
  - Three input beams cross to define a “point”
  - Two colours (wavelengths)
  - Interaction generates signal beam
- Measures  $T$  with exceptional precision ( $\sim 0.1\%$ )
  - Temperature drives chemistry, heat transfer, ...
- Straightforward signal analysis

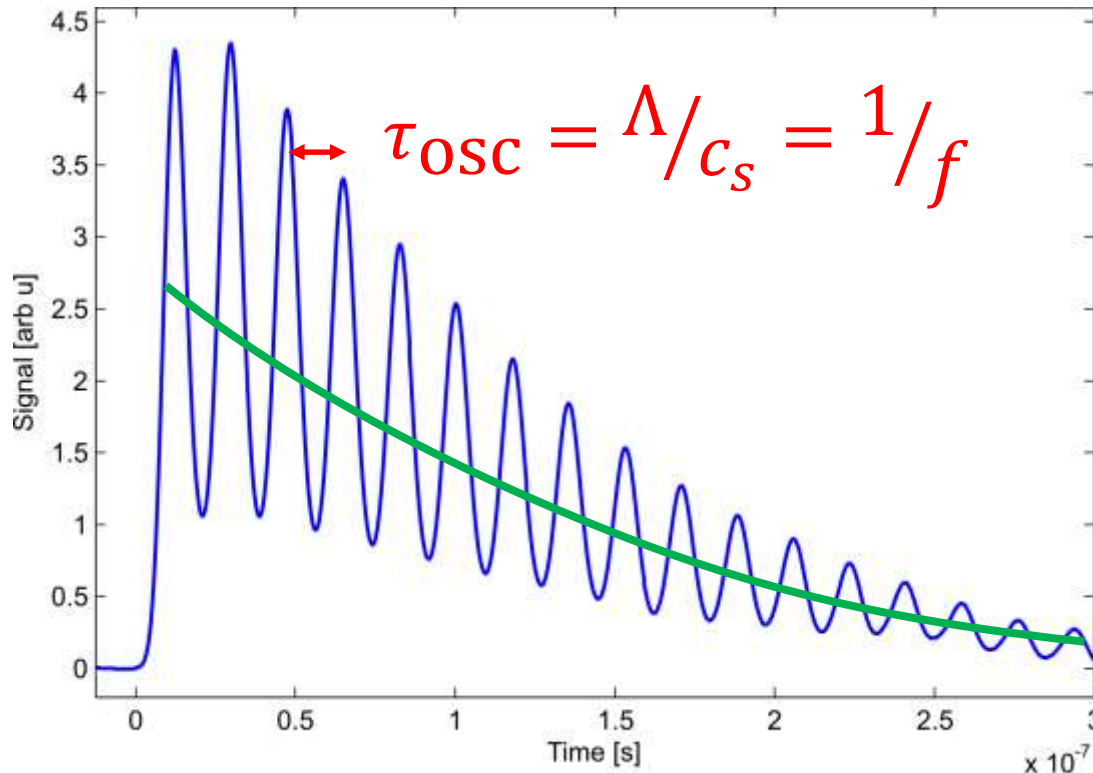
# LIGS implementation



- Instantaneous; measurement within 200ns
- Immune to intensity fluctuations

# Anatomy of a LIGS signal

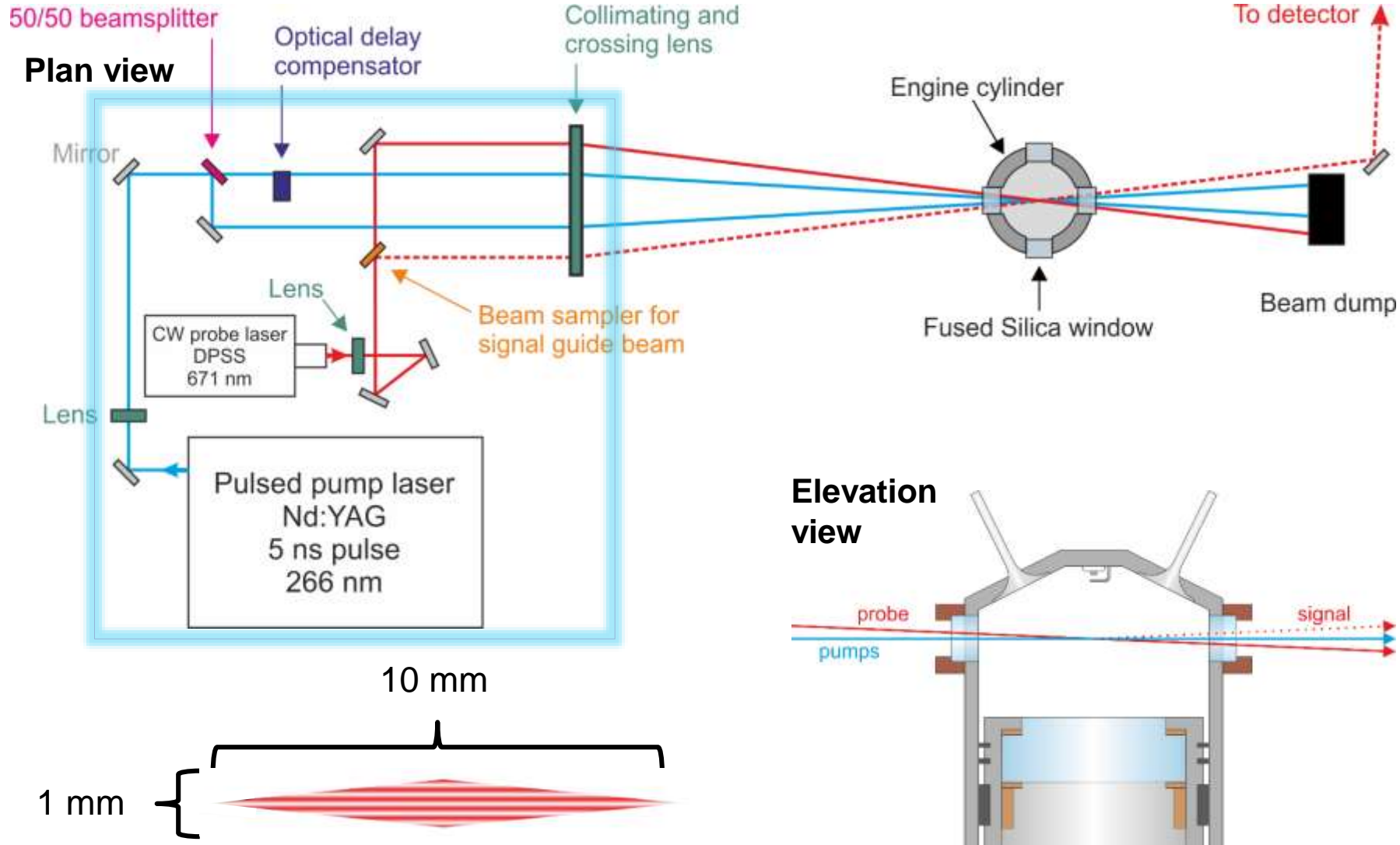
- Signal oscillates as sound wave travels over fringes
- Signal decays as grating diffuses and wave damps



- Link speed of sound to  $T$ :  
$$T = \frac{\Lambda^2 m}{k_B \gamma} f^2$$
- Link decay lifetime to  $p$ :  
$$p = f(\tau_{decay})$$

# Applying LIGS - ICE

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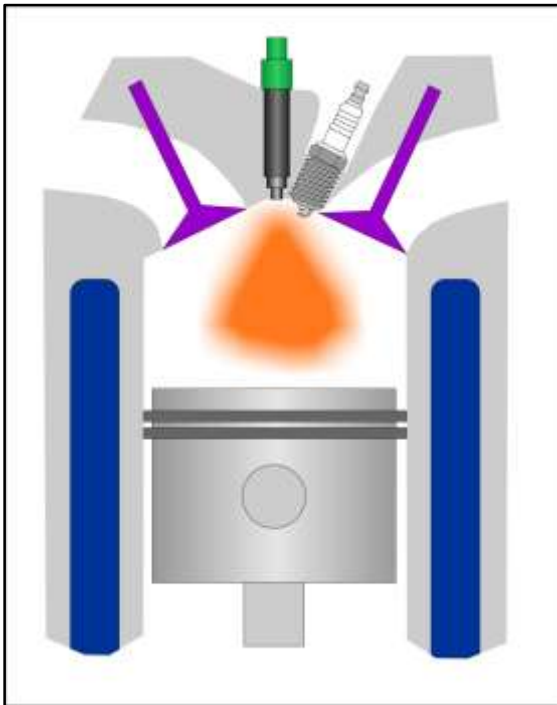
# LIGS in action



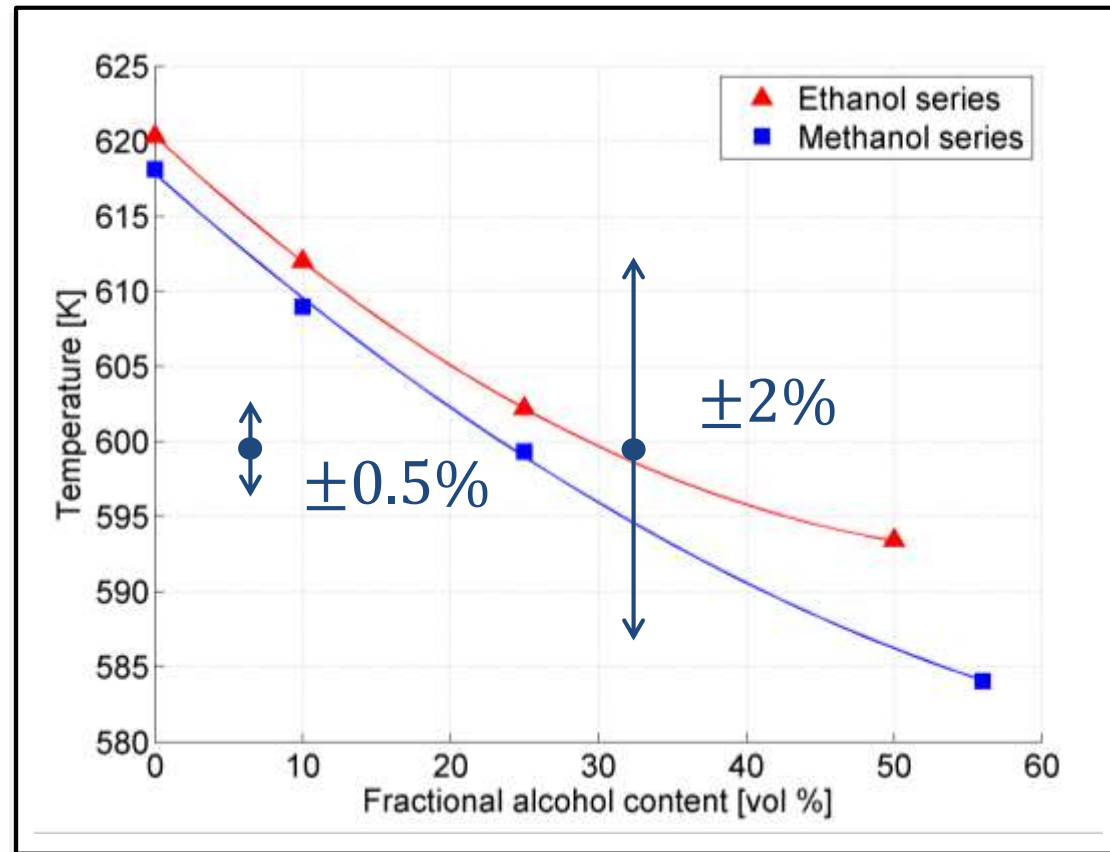
# LIGS ICE results - T

Department of Engineering Science

- Charge cooling  
 $\Delta T = Q / (m \times C_p)$



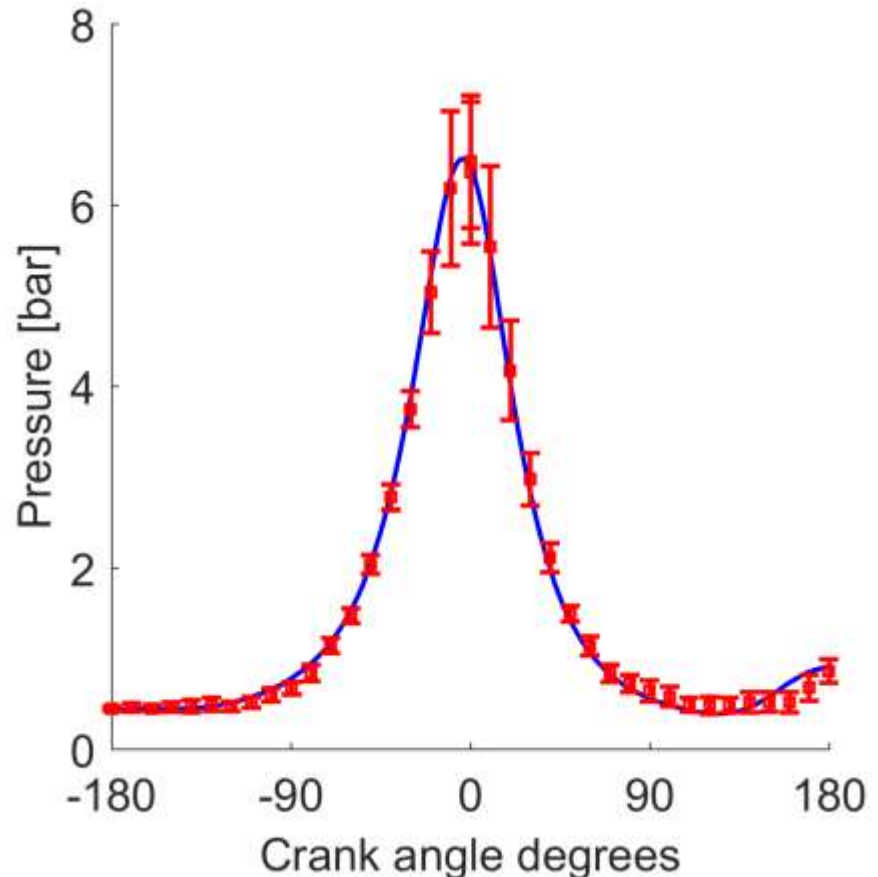
Williams et al, <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.combustflame.2013.07.018>



- 2014 Sugden Award for first direct measurements



- Rapid pressure recovery by examining signal shape
- Compared against in-cylinder wall mounted fast response transducer
- Typically within 10% with improvements in the pipeline
- To be published...



## LGS Temperature

Laser-induced Grating Spectroscopy (LGS) is a novel optical technique for non-intrusive measurements of gas temperatures. Based on this technique, Dantec Dynamics offers a complete and compact solution to measure the temperature of gas. Compared with other optical temperature measurement techniques, it is relatively simple, but still able to accurately measure temperature in a wide range.



*Transmitter probe of the LGS Temperature*

### Features

Non-intrusive, in-situ measurements	Real-time temperature measurement
No calibration needed	Proven accuracy and high resolution
Compact and integrated solution, easy to use	Synchronization with engine supported

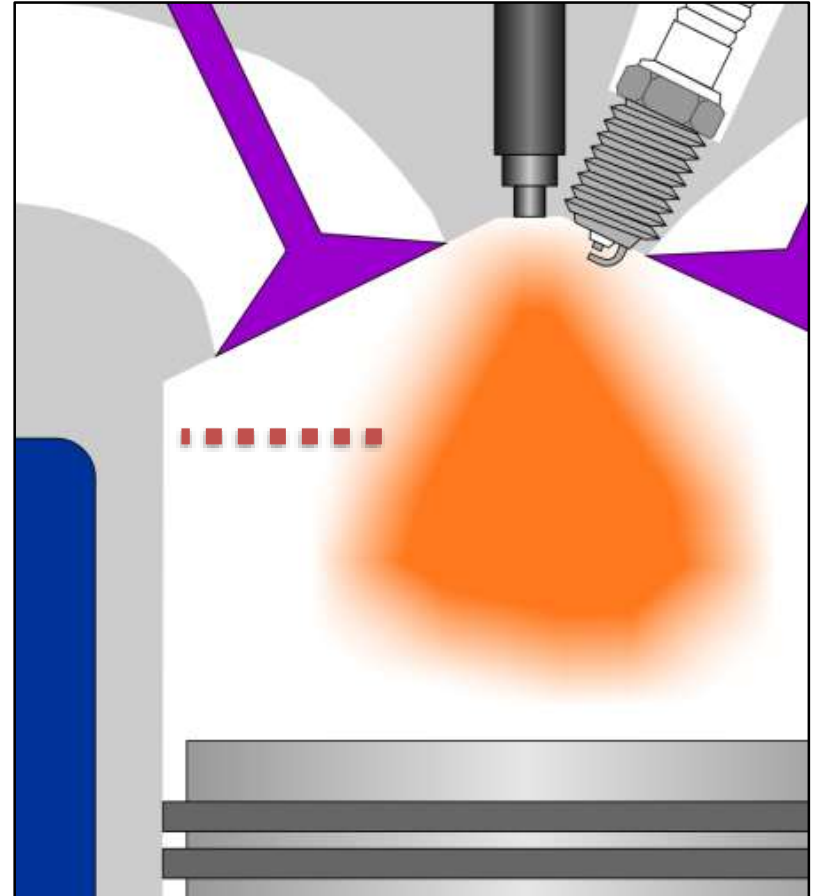
### Products & Services

- General Literature
- Fluid Mechanics
- Spray and Particle Characterization
- Inkjet printhead quality control
- Combustion and Temperature Diagnostics
  - **LGS Temperature**
  - Measurement Principles LGS

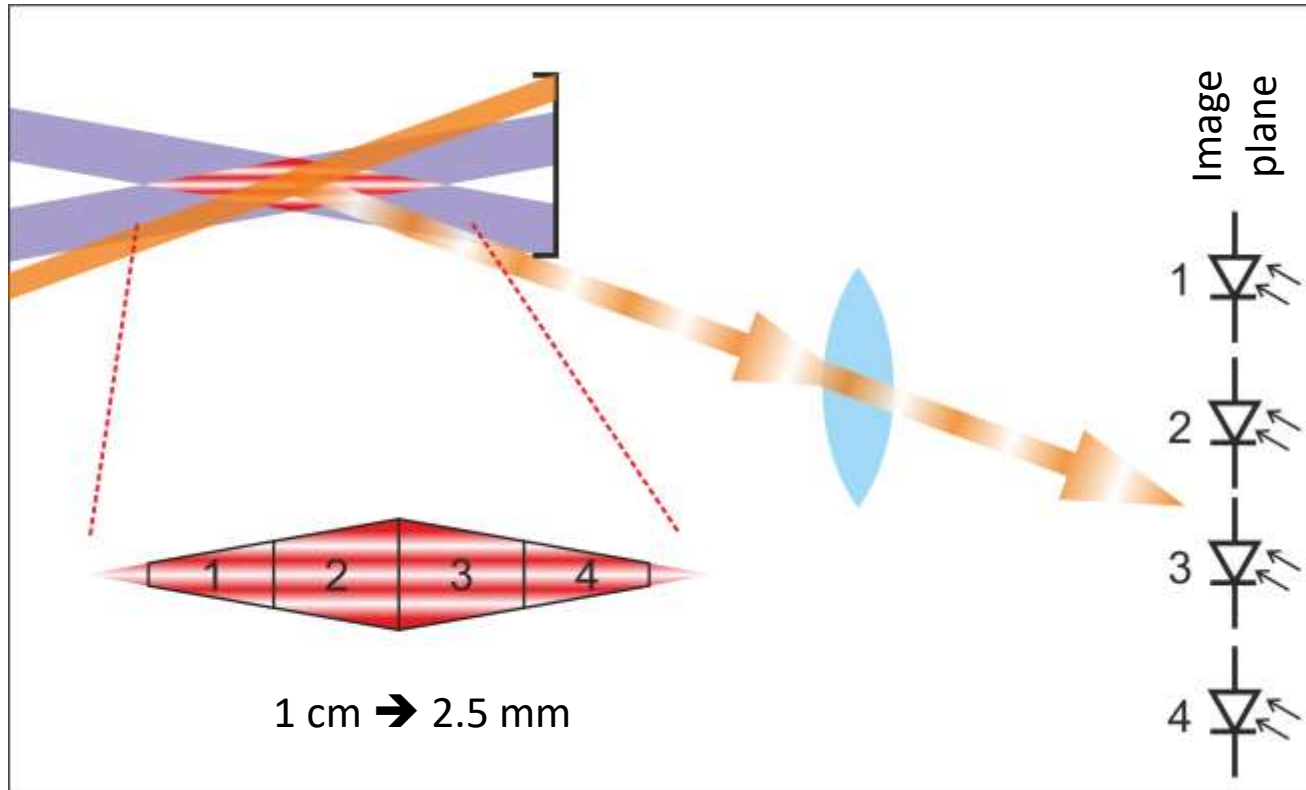
- Commercial version of our portable LGS prototypes
- Visiting Oxford next week
- On sale shortly afterwards!

### Upcoming Events

- Where does the energy come from to vaporise?
  - Heat transfer,  $\dot{q} = -k \frac{dT}{dr}$
- Measure temperature as a function of radius near the spray
  - LIF or Rayleigh, but suffer from interferences
- Raster-scanning LIGS?
  - ...there is a better way!



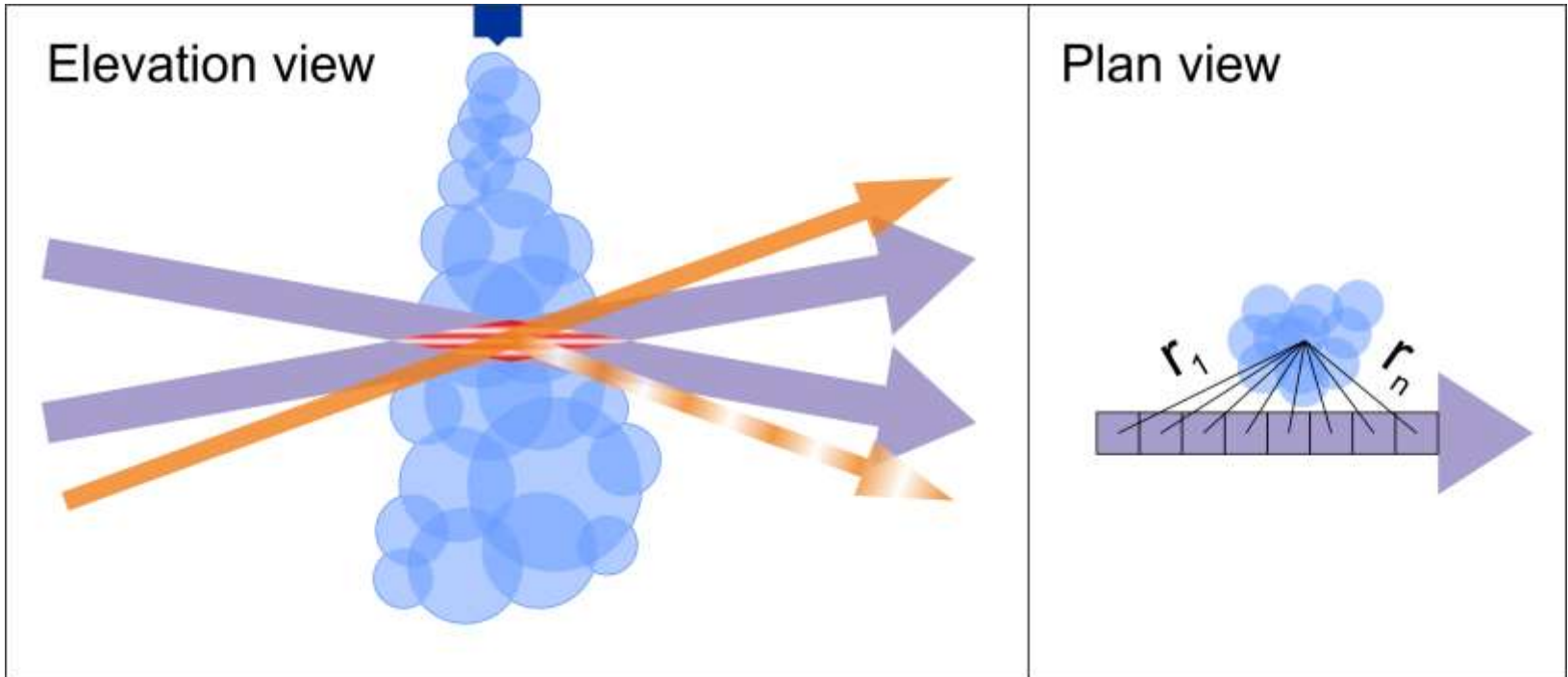
# Spatially-resolved LIGS



- Sub-divide grating length!
  - Quasi-Scheimpflug imaging
  - High bandwidth multi-element detector

Work in  
progress!

# Grazing-incidence LIGS



- Skim spray surface
  - What droplet density could be tolerated?
- Irregular sampling of radius

- LIGS is a flexible multiparameter diagnostic
  - Temperature, pressure, (composition, velocity...)
  - It also complements other diagnostics like PLIF
- Current/future developments include
  - Enhanced spatial resolution
  - 1-D (2-D?) LIGS for heat transfer
  - kHz LIGS for transients, including unsteady/dynamic temperature and pressure measurements
  - (Further) developing “tracer-free” capability
- Watch this space!



# Questions?



- Thanks to:

- BP, Shell, EPSRC, JLR



- Professors: Paul Ewart, Richard Stone and Martin Davy

- PDRA: Chris Willman, Anna-Lena Sahlberg

- DPhil: Priyav Shah

