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“A REVIEW PAPER ON BOILER EFFICIENCY PERFORMANCE”

Shubham Vishwakarma¹, Rajneesh Kumar Gedam²

¹ M.Tech Scholar, Department of Mechanical Engineering, RKDF college, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India

² Assistant Professor, Department of Mechanical Engineering, BERI, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India

ABSTRACT

worked on Studies on the effect of swirl on NO formation in methane/airturbulent combustion and their findings are as followings. It was shown in both predictions and experiments that as the swirl number increases from 0 to 1, the thermal NO at first increases and then decreases. In contrast, the fuel NO at first decreases and then increases. The studies also show that the increase in swirl number first leads to a rapid decrease and then as lower increase in turbulence intensity, and first an increase and then as light decrease of temperature near the exit.

Key Words: CFD, turbine combustor, blending.

I. INTRODUCTION

Principal needs of mankind are sustenance, articles of clothing and sanctuary estimated as the most fundamental. Anyway in late presence with upgraded desire for regular solaces, essentialness is another vital need and may be considered as the fourth basic necessity for person. In this way usage of essentialness increases with masses just as with upgraded desire for ordinary solaces. Desire for ordinary solaces of nationals of a country is unpleasantly assessed by per capita imperativeness use. With growing masses and improved life standard especially to create countries, need of assistant imperativeness constantly increases. Start expect a basic part in time of power or imperativeness. In a matter of moments, larger piece of discretionary essentialness wherever all through the world is gotten from copying of fossil fills. Regardless, transmission in the midst of consuming of fossil invigorates to helper essentialness in standard manner is perceived as the genuine trial of endurance of life on earth for example ecological change. Drop of release with extended inventory of discretionary imperativeness to accumulate the solicitation is the most basic trial of essentialness technologists now days.

Consuming is a compound wonder which involves various physical methodology, for instance, thermo-stream, delicacy, substance vitality, radiation, mass and warmth trades and fluid mechanics.

Start accept a basic part in various present day applications since it is the essential wellspring of conveying power and essentialness. Also, from a characteristic point of view, radiation of toxic substances, on account of consuming, causes essential clinical issues. Right now, examination of start is a fundamental issue for some investigators.

Remembering the ultimate objective to reducing NO_x creation and furthermore decrease defilement radiations utilization of slope premixed methane consuming structure is basic advancement.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

David HONORE et al, [1977] performed computational examination of mono-dimensional wholeheartedly inciting premixed laminar blasts and counter-stream scattering flares remembering the ultimate objective to find basic properties of preheated oxyfuel bursts of low calorific gasses: warm parity, adiabatic temperature, laminar duplicating rate and fire thickness. They did examination of thermodynamic and dynamic estimations of fire properties to improve fire alteration of LCV fuels.[1]

G. BRENNER et al. (2000) researched impact of Porous Inert Media on various parameters of Methane/Air start, for example, fuming rates, fire quality, and blasting zone temperatures. As showed by their assessment work, in free fire burners entire beginning chamber isn't utilized as for the basic compound responses so slim blasting zone occurs. The explanation is poor warmth exchange properties of the gas blend which can be overhaul by embed strong materials in the blasting district. Permeable medium burners give higher blasting rates so at long last broadened fire quality and in other hand CO and NOx harms discharges are minimized.[2]

D.G.Norton et al. [2002] displayed a CFD examination of fire steadfastness of premixed methane/air mixes and found that conductivity and thickness of divider materials convey sway on warmth trade, fire security and external warmth adversities. Low divider warm conductivity confines the upstream warmth trade through the divider, which constraints on continue preheating, quelling the start of start, and causes triumph. Low divider warm conductivity in like manner causes hot spots of high temperatures inside the divider, which can continue to mechanical dissatisfaction. High warm conductivity dividers are from a general perspective isothermal and have cut down temperatures. On the other hand, they offer a greater hot zone for external warmth trade and get the opportunity to be particularly mindful to spatially overall like misfortune..[3]

P. Weigand, et al [2006] In the present article, the stream field, structures, and mean and rms estimations of the temperature, blend part, and species focuses are talked about. Choppiness forces, blending, heat discharge, and response progress are tended to. As per this article the stream and the blending attributes of the burner improved the impact of the irz concerning start and stabi-lization of the fire. In spite of the fact that estimations couldn't be performed beneath $h = 0$ mm, the outcomes acquired demonstrated that hot ignition items were moved through the irz into the focal spout, where they blended in with air before reemerging the burning chamber.[4]

Henry W. Mulkey et al,(2009) reviewed GOX/Methane consuming viability of a whirl coaxial injector and found that start capability, dependent upon injector blueprint, is explicitly related to trademark chamber length L^* . Efficiency of trademark speed η_c^* decreases with increase in trademark chamber length .in order to augment η_c^* at extended chamber length additional chamber security required. They found that without the use of consuming chamber assurance the spin coaxial injector courses of action requires shorter L^* to achieve higher efficiencies. A higher estimation of L^* truly achieved reduced η_c^* , generally on account of warmth setback through the chamber dividers which can be limit by start chamber insulation.[5]

C. Pauly et al, (2009) considered beginning of a vaporous mix of methane/oxygen using coaxial stream with crucial parameters, for instance, chamber loads, mass stream rate, time delay between fuel valve opening and start. They announced that extending the mass stream rate is realizing an assurance of a perfect chance to adjust the fire. The proportions of unburnt gas display in the combustor at the period of start make sway on the beginning transient while extending the fuel-to-oxidizer extent bolsters the association of the settled fire. Liftoff expel for isolated blasts diminishes with addition of persistent state chamber weight. [6]

Nicholas Syred et al [2011] This paper will audit the writers experience throughout the last 40+ years right now, consistent themes and encounters from a wide scope of various frameworks. The significant spotlight will be on the job of lucid and different structures in whirling streams and how they influence the presentation of the portrayed gadgets, particularly twirl burners. Right now reason that over the twirl number range ~ 0.2 to 1 little changes in stream rates through various channels can deliver huge changes in stream example and potential for oscillatory conduct. For whirl combustors normal twirl number reaches are 0.5 to 1, consequently being great inside the shakiness run featured in the vortex speaker work. [7]

H. A. Bhimgade et al [2013] In this paper the CFD application and its extension, is basically centered around gas turbine combustor (by and large can or rounded, annular and tuboannular sort of combustor utilized in gas turbines for higher proficiency). In numerous pragmatic burning applications like gas turbine and diesel motor, the ignition happens in fierce stream field. Along these lines it is critical to display the impacts of choppiness and blending communications including every related procedure either physical or concoction. In the present the accentuation is on how the disturbance prompts expanded blending so as to be utilized to make up for the mistaken expectation for the concoction response rate. Anyway this must be dealt with numerically and genuinely. The two different ways are alluding to the fragmented blending process that may prompt touch off the fuel fume before the auto-start defer time or out of the fundamental response zone. Truly, the blending procedure will in general accelerate the general response rate by extending and wrinkling of the preheating zone. What's more the reproduction of violent splash burning remains a serious hard undertaking in light of the fact that numerous issues may happen because of solid coupling that exists between anticipated fume mass part and the concoction response. . The trial results and the semi observational relationships for ascertaining CO, UHC, NO_x, fumes gases temperature and inward liner divider temperature as an element of various working parameters are valuable for structure and further advancement of plan, of gas turbine combustor is conceivable. Indeed, even with existing physical models, CFD can offer practical answers for some intricate frameworks important to the force age, air motors and procedure industries.[8]

Sachin Bhalerao. Et al [2013] The writing survey uncovers that the expansion in the fumes temperature of the combustor expands the gas turbine proficiency. Right now taken to direct reenactment of the warm stream conduct of the burning chamber utilizing CFD and their outcomes are examined. The combustor under examination is a run of the mill can type burning chamber. The general length of combustor is 567 mm including the diffuser segment at outlet. A work of 557K hubs is structured after a lot of preliminaries which demonstrated that further refinement in either course doesn't change the speed and scalar factors anytime in the combustor impressively. The area is discretized with 3 million full tetrahedral volume cells. The frameworks are created by a work generator. 2-D quadrilateral matrices are picked to rough the space. Figure 5 shows the various perspectives on the coincided geometry. Figure 6(a) shows the temperature circulation along the length of the burning chamber.[9]

P. Sravan Kumar et al [2013] This paper presents the plan of burning chamber followed by three dimensional recreations to research the speed profiles, species focus and temperature circulation inside the chamber and the fuel considered as Methane (CH₄).according to their investigation they reaches to the accompanying resolutions .

The static temperature is extremely high in the areas where burning happens and continues diminishing towards the outlet. The most extreme temperature came to is 2500 K which demonstrates that there is productive ignition process.

The tempestuous power is high in the prompt region of the incline injector showing a prevalent air-fuel blending. It is of the request for 60000% regarding the violent force at the channel. An exceptionally high violent force demonstrates an unrivaled air-fuel blending. The high estimation of mass portion of NO framed shows a productive ignition process.

The unexpected ascent in temperature saw close to the tip of the injector shows the age of stuns which help in prevalent air-fuel blending. Prevalent air-fuel blending bringing about better nature of ignition and in this manner better execution. As anticipated, the outcomes got from this investigation show an upgraded air-fuel blending and an appropriate burning which can be credited to the geometry of the incline injector considered right now. Anyway in must be in process the outlet temperature needs to keep up design factor beneath 0.3 and at a similar weight misfortune ought to be under 8%. [10]

P. S. Jeyalaxmi,et al (2013) In this examination it is seen that the RNG k-ε choppiness model utilized in the cases is feasible and it is seen that the RSM model surprisingly shows the disturbance level and the weakening plane blending at the combustor outlet. Yet at the same time, It is simpler to anticipate the varieties through CFD in the mean stream field results, Because of these reasons more endeavors must be made towards testing extra disturbance models to get to one increasingly appropriate methods for foreseeing this sort of whirling, exceptionally violent and stream circumstance in a conventional way through suitable CFD tool.[11]

Ramazan, et al 2013 This paper study includes the CFD examination for the expectation of whirl impact on the qualities of a consistent, incompressible course through a S-molded diffusing channel BY KEEPING SWIRL ANGLE OF 10° . The bended diffuser considered in the current case has S-molded diffusing channel having a zone proportion of 1.9, length of 300 mm and turning edge of $22.5^\circ/22.5^\circ$.

In view of assessment and results presented, the going with end can be drawn:

The general static weight recuperation increments for twirl stream at bay regardless of course of whirl (clockwise or anticlockwise), the expansion being around 40%. The misfortune coefficient likewise increments for whirl stream. The stream circulation at the leave plane is increasingly uniform for clockwise twirl in contrast with hostile to – clockwise whirl and uniform stream at channel. The auxiliary stream is available all through the diffuser for uniform stream. A couple of vortices is seen at all the segments with the force of the two vortices being not equivalent. For whirl stream, just roundabout movement is available and no pair of vortices is framed. Turbulence force variety demonstrates the nearness of high disturbance power at the planes not long when the affectation plane. Choppiness force variety at the exit for the clockwise whirl stream is a lot of lower contrasted with the uniform stream at the delta Fig 9(a) shows disturbance power conveyance with the clockwise twirl stream and Fig 9(b) shows disturbance force dispersion with the anticlockwise whirl flow.[12]

Selvakuma Kumaresh et al [2014] In this investigation, diverse stream arrangements of different whirl points are analyzed and motility of gaps in the auxiliary chamber are changed to inspect about the outflow of unburned gases and to acquire viable combustor with less NO_x emanation. Numerical examination on Can-type ignition chamber shows that 60° swirler geometry is giving less NO discharge as the temperature at the exit of burning chamber is less when contrasted with 30° and 45° swirler edge geometry.[13]

Fagner Luis et al [2014] According to this paper. Thus, the point of this paper is explore the impact of the reference zone in the speed profile, in the temperature dispersion, in the blending procedure and in the fire conduct, as per the reference zone utilized in the burning chamber... The various areas of the burning chamber were characterized dependent on mass dissemination and ignition system. Additionally, it was resolved the components of the diffuser, the swirler, the essential, auxiliary and weakening zones, as per the qualities of the flow.[14]

Surya Kumar et al [2014] The technique for presenting little scope choppiness in the fuel utilizing a swirler in gas turbine combustors are ongoing patterns. The grouping of NO_x and HC (Hydrocarbon) in the gas turbine increments because of the neighborhood non-uniform blending of air and fuel. Along these lines, the uniform circulation of fuel fixation in the combustor is fundamental to upgrading the blending in with air, which assumes a huge job in the improvement of ignition productivity and control of fumes gases. In this study, a numerical 2D model has been created to simulate the stream and burning in a gas turbine combustor. Whirl stream is created by the utilization of distracting segment to the pivotal stream. The numerical model, which is as per an existing trial combustor, comprises of an air swirler. The work has been made in GAMBIT as two dimensional, hub symmetric work with around 40000-64000 quadratic cells. The attributes of the model are; consistent, fierce, two dimensional and twirling stream. Stream examples, blending and temperature in a whirl burner with shifting geometry have been broke down. The Primary objective is to locate the best twirl plot for least NO_x emanations for the ignition applications. The outcomes acquired from the CFD reproduction in FLUENT are contrasted and hypothesis from writing surveys, tests and past reenactments done on a similar burner. The standard $k-\epsilon$ model of choppiness has been utilized to foresee the low and medium whirl streams. It is discovered that standard $k-\epsilon$ model of disturbance predicts the low twirls very well yet at higher whirl streams results are poor. The recreations indicated that the NO_x decrease is less due to swirler with a fixed vane point of 45° . The attributes of whirl streams are assessed by methods for size of the distribution which may help better blending of fuel and air for complete combustion.[15]

Abdelhamid Bounif et. al, (2014) finished propagation of Turbulent Non-Premixed CH₄-Air Flame and viably figured start exhibit for tempestuous stream spread flares using Eddy-Dissipation Concept (EDC). The show has been associated in a reenactment ordinary gas/air fire. Later they separate computational outcomes and exploratory information for the temperature and differing compound species. [16]

Ibrahim I. An et al, (2014) performed assessment on effects of sound warm burden, air spin number and combustor leave separation across ablaze traits and find that temperature levels and the fire length lessens with extending in air spin number and the combustor exit to swirler estimation extent D_{exit}/D_s while Increasing the delta warm burden, the high temperature level size, the fire length increased.[17]

Eswara Kumar et. al, (2015) found in their Analysis of Combustion Parameters of Methane-Air Mixture that CO₂ outpourings and disturbance dynamic essentialness in the midst of start depend on upon bay air temperature and oxygen content. Exactly when oxygen substance is extending, it result most outrageous temperature in the consuming chamber and CO₂ outpourings are growing yet the choppiness dynamic essentialness is decreasing. In other hand most noteworthy temperature in the copying chamber and CO₂ releases are decreasing when the inlet air temperature is growing, anyway the T.K.E is extending. [18]

Ali Safa Alsaegha,b et. al [2017] The primary extent of this paper is to evaluate the achievability of utilizing the warmth request – outside temperature work for heat request conjecture. The area of Alvalade, situated in Lisbon (Portugal), was utilized as a contextual analysis. The locale is comprised of 66 structures that differ in both development period and typology. Three climate situations (low, medium, high) and three region redesign situations were created (shallow, moderate, profound). To assess the mistake, acquired warmth request esteems were contrasted and results from a powerful warmth request model, recently created and approved by the creators. The outcomes demonstrated that when just climate change is thought of, the wiggle room could be worthy for certain applications (the mistake in yearly interest was lower than 20% for every single climate situation considered). Be that as it may, in the wake of presenting redesign situations, the blunder esteem expanded up to 59.5% (contingent upon the climate and remodel situations mix considered). The estimation of slant coefficient expanded on normal inside the scope of 3.8% up to 8% every decade, that compares to the decline in the quantity of warming long periods of 22-139h during the warming season (contingent upon the mix of climate and remodel situations considered). Then again, work capture expanded for 7.8-12.7% every decade (contingent upon the coupled situations). The qualities proposed could be utilized to change the capacity parameters for the situations considered, and improve the exactness of warmth request estimations.[19]

Tao Liu et. al [2017] This paper depicts a Large Eddy Simulation (LES) examination concerning stream fields in a model gas turbine combustor furnished with a whirl burner. A likelihood thickness work was utilized to portray the association material science of concoction response and fierce stream as fluid fuel was straightforwardly infused into the burning chamber and quickly blended in with the twirling air. Reenactment results demonstrated that warmth discharge during ignition quickened the pivotal speed movement and made the distribution zone progressively smaller. As the ignition was occurring under lean consume conditions, NO outflows was under 10 ppm. At last, the impacts of outlet constriction on twirling streams and burning shakiness were examined. Results propose that contracted outlet can improve the age of a Central Vortex Core (CVC) stream structure. As pinnacle RMS of speed vacillation profiles at focus line proposed the violent shakiness can be upgraded by CVC movement, the Power Spectrum Density (PSD) plentifulness additionally clarified that the swaying at CVC position was more noteworthy than different spots. The two confirmations exhibited that outlet withdrawal can build the precariousness of the focal field.[20]

Bhuvana R G1 et al [2018] Swirl vanes are utilized for giving twirling movement to the stream. These swirl vanes with its vanes prompt the air course so as to make a disturbance at the essential zone of the burning chamber. A doublet swirl vanes impact wind stream in both pivotal and spiral heading. The CFD investigation has been acted in a doublet swirl vanes under a subsonic speed. The goal of this paper is to build the vortices around the swirl vanes by changing the zone, point of swirl vanes and expanding the whirl number. Further, the essential zone length and measurement has been seen to discover the reach out of vortex center and choppiness power development. A few parametric examinations have been made to locate the best reenactment results among different disturbance models like k- ϵ and SST Reynolds stress model. Major parametric correlations like weight, speed, and TKE changes have been contemplated. At last, through the investigation results, it has been obvious that by changing the swirl vane point and whirl number the distribution zone's length and vortices has been expanded and improves the blending trademark.

Henar Olmedo [2019] Industrial heater is one of the most vitality serious procedures in Europe and it has been the focal point of numerous looks into to address enhancements in the seriousness vitality, ecological and cost execution. One of the choices is the decrease of non-renewable energy source utilization, for example, flammable gas, advancing its substitution by an elective fuel (Co-terminating). This paper accumulates a wide assessment of the conceivable outcomes of substitution of flammable gas. An update of the sorts of syngas with potential for use has been done, just as the assessment of the physical properties of the blends from the burning activity perspective. Three sorts of syngas from biomass gasification (BSG) and three from process off-gases (POG) have been thought of. The achievability study has thought about parameters, for example, the lower warming worth, the Woobe list, adiabatic fire temperature, air preheating temperature, total pipe stream and laminar fire speed. Notwithstanding the kind of syngas, noteworthy increment in volumetric fuel stream happens in all cases. This conduct is legitimately identified with the LHV of the syngas, so utilizing syngases with lower LHV than the NG will consistently create an expansion of the fuel stream. A gauge network has been acquired so as to assess the reasonability of burners use with the syngas/flammable gas blend. It has been viewed as a burner ordinarily utilized in artistic segment and it has been reasoned that pertinent changes are fundamental so as to consider the ignition of syngas/petroleum gas. The changes have been assessed utilizing CFD recreations to stablish the best possible plan of the blend zone to guarantee the blend between the air, syngas and petroleum gas. This assessment has been completed after the fuel to air proportion.

III. PROBLEM DESCRIPTION

To dissect the burning procedure 2-D ignition chamber is demonstrated in Ansys Fluent workbench. The coaxial combustor is considered in which swirler at the focal point of the combustor presents lean methane/air blend with a pivotal speed 60m/s and swirl speed 25 m/s. The central species engaged with the burning procedure are CH₄, O₂, CO₂, CO, H₂O

The result of oxygen content noticeable all around, temperature of the air and speed of the air on the most extreme temperature in the ignition load, CO₂ emanations at the outlet and disturbance dynamic vitality were considered. To break down the procedure ANSYS Fluent is utilized as a reproduction instrument.

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