

超音速多圆弧(MCA)叶型叶栅的研究

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摘 要

本文提出了含脱体激波的叶栅有旋超音速流场的特征线起始线计算方法。采用激波嵌入法解完全的欧拉方程,计算了含脱体激波的多圆弧叶栅的超音速进口流场。本文发展了一种将超音速流场计算与亚音速扩散损失计算的尾迹法相关联的计算超音速叶栅损失的方法,可分别确定激波损失和亚音速扩散损失。

一、前 言

当叶栅进口来流马赫数 $Ma > 1.2$ 时,垮音速双圆弧叶型已不能适应,其损失显著增加。多圆弧叶型由于设计的灵活性,在高马赫数工况下能达到较好的性能。

本文着重研究多圆弧叶型平面叶栅的损失计算方法和进口超音速区的流场计算。

多圆弧叶型叶栅工作在超音速来流条件下,栅前产生脱体激波,进口有激波系,流场存在很强的熵梯度,流场高度有旋。由于简单波法与真实流动模型差距较大,时间推进解欧拉方程法,在压气机叶栅中对准确激波位置的捕捉还不是十分可靠,不易用来确定激波损失。

本文根据文献〔1〕的方法,由超音速下完全欧拉方程的双曲型性质,采用4特征线系统的计算方法,计算求得了含脱体激波的有旋叶栅超音速流场。这种方法已解决了激波附体的喷管和激波附体的尖头物体超音速流场计算,对于含脱体激波的流场计算尚未见到。解决不同物理问题的关键在于确定流场的特征起始线,文中提出了一种适合于含脱体激波流场起始线的计算方法。本文所采用的流场计算方法,避免了文献〔2〕中所做的流线之间熵的线性化假设,这个假设的物理依据并非十分充分的。超音速流场确定后与尾迹法相关联,即可确定亚音速叶型损失,进而确定总损失,简单波法亦难达到这一目的。

二、含脱体激波的超音速叶栅进口流场计算

1. 基本方程 本文所采用完全二维无粘流定常欧拉方程组,根据特征理论可导出如下特征线方程及其相容方程〔1〕:

二重流特征线方程: $dy/dx = \lambda = v/u$

左、右伸波特征线方程: $dy/dx = \tan(\theta \pm \mu)$

流特征相容方程:
$$\begin{cases} \rho V dV + dp = 0 \\ dp - a^2 d\rho = 0 \end{cases}$$

左、右伸波特征方程: $(\sqrt{Ma^2 - 1}/\rho V^2) dp \pm d\theta = 0$

本文计算的特征线网格取为解点,即两条马赫线的交点,流线由解点返回的特征线网格。所用的差分数值算法是改进的欧拉预估-校正法。流场中有三类点:内点,物面边界点和激波点,这三类点所满足的具体定解方程都不相同^[1]。

2. 特征起始线的计算 前缘为小圆的叶栅在超音速来流条件下栅前会产生脱体激波,脱体激波后有一局部的亚音速区,为了保持方程类型的一致性,避开亚音速区的计算,对于滞止流线以上亚音速区的脱体激波按 Moeckle 模型给出^[3]。

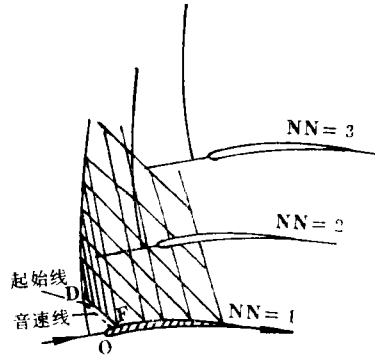


图 1 流场计算示意图

如图 1,起始线位于音速线上方,超音速流场的计算首先必须计算起始线。确定起始线的特殊点在于要由 D 点参数确定由 D 点发出的右伸马赫线与物面相交点 F 的参数。

与一般物面边界点计算不同,经过 F 点的流特征和左伸波特征均不能使用,因此少了 5 个方程,为了使方程封闭,可先直接引入下面 4 个方程。

物面边界条件: $y = f(x)$, $\tan \theta = f'(x)$

对应均匀来流条件的均总焓能量方程: $H^* = c_p \cdot T + V^2/2 = C$ (常数)

状态方程: $p/\rho = RT$

为了再寻找一个补充方程,由图 1 可见,滞止流线交叶片前缘于 O 点,紧贴叶背和叶盆形成两条分支流线并会交于尾缘。对于欧拉流,有旋流场中存在有熵梯度,但在激波前或激波后沿流线是等熵的,因此滞止流线与紧贴物面的流线是一条等熵线,那么就有: $S_A = S_F$, $S_F - S_D = S_A - S_D$, 而 $S_A - S_D$ 可由激波模型确定。由此可以引入热力学关系式: $T ds = dh - dp/\rho$, 这样方程就封闭了。计算实验表明,用上式的微分式计算不稳定,改用积分式:

$$(S - S_0)/R_0 = \ln[(T/T_0)^{1/(K-1)} / (\rho/\rho_0)]$$

并加上适当的松弛因子,计算就稳定了。

叶栅进口超音速流场是沿额线方向对叶片逐个进行计算的,如图 1,上一叶片总处在下一叶片弓形激波后的流场中,直到满足周期性条件后流场计算结束。流场计算结束后可反过来确定无穷远处的来流条件,其中包括唯一进气角与来流马赫数的关系。

三、超音速叶栅流动损失的计算

超音速叶栅的损失流动模型如图 2,气流经激波产生激波损失,在激波后由尾迹附面层产生叶型损失。

1. 激波损失 流场计算只求栅前脱体弓形波,对于槽道激波需进行适当假设,如图 2,设: <1>槽道激波为直线; <2>槽道激波自弓形波与滞止流线相交点向下延伸,并垂直于槽道的中心流线。根据这样的槽道激波模型,由进口流场参数,即可确定波前和波后参数并确定激波损失。

2. 亚音速扩散损失计算 如图 2,由 1—1 到 2—2 截面,应用尾迹法^[4] 确定亚音速叶型

的扩散损失。尾迹法过去主要用于无激波或弱激波的亚音速和跨音速叶栅损失计算, 本文将这种方法推广到含激波的超音速叶栅计算。

假设槽道激波后的亚音速进口参数是均匀的, 可得质量平均的总压损失为^[4]:

$$\overline{(\Delta P^*)}_2 = \frac{1}{2} \rho_{fs2} V_{fs2}^2 (\theta_y/t)_2 + (\delta_y^{**}/t)_2$$

其中 θ_y^* 是尾迹附面层的动量厚度, δ^* 是位移厚度, δ^{**} 是能量厚度。设槽道激波 DE 的长度为 TL, 波后气流与激波 DE 的夹角为 β_1 , 则由连续方程有:

$$\begin{aligned} TL \cdot \rho_1 V_1 \cdot \sin \beta_1 &= \int_{-\frac{t}{2}}^{\frac{t}{2}} \rho_2 V_2 \sin \beta_2 dy \\ \frac{TL \cdot \rho_1 V_1 \cdot \sin \beta_1}{\rho_2 V_{fs2} \sin \beta_2} &= \frac{\int_{-\frac{t}{2}}^{\frac{t}{2}} \rho_2 V_2 \sin \beta_2 dy}{\rho_2 V_{fs2} \sin \beta_2}, \end{aligned}$$

设 $TL/t = a$,

得: $V_{fs2} = a \cdot \rho_1 V_1 \sin \beta_1 / (\rho_2 \sin \beta_2) \times (1 - \delta_y^*/t)_2^{-1}$

$$\text{则 } \overline{(\Delta P^*)}_2 = \frac{a^2}{2} \rho_1 V_1^2 \left(\frac{\rho_1}{\rho_2} \right) \left(\frac{\sin \beta_1}{\sin \beta_2} \right)^2 \frac{\left(\frac{\theta_y}{t} \right)_2 + (\delta_y^{**}/t)_2}{[1 - (\delta_y^*/t)_2]^3}$$

将轴向尾迹附面层参数变成垂直于气流方向的参数, 最后可得:

$$\omega_1 = \frac{\overline{(\Delta P^*)}_2}{\frac{1}{2} \rho_1 V_1^2} = a^2 \frac{\rho_1}{\rho_2} \left(\frac{\sin \beta_1}{\sin \beta_2} \right)^2 \cdot \tilde{\theta}_2 \cdot \frac{1 + k_2}{[1 - \tilde{\theta}_2 H_2]^3}$$

其中 $\tilde{\theta} = (\theta/b)_2 (\sigma/\sin \beta_2)$, b 为弦长, σ 为稠度, 设 $\tilde{Ma}_1 = \rho_1/\rho_2$, 称为进口马赫数参数, 文献[4]中给出了它与进口马赫数的关系曲线。同亚音速损失计算公式相比^[4], 上述公式仅多了一个系数 a^2 , 称为激波系数, 对于亚音情况, $a=1$, 所以上述公式是亚音速叶型损失计算公式的推广。

知道尾迹宽度 δ_{fu1} 后, 根据紊流附面层中简单幂方速度分布, $V/V_{fa} = (y/(\delta_{fu1}/2))^n$, $n=0.2 \sim 0.4$, 即可求得损失计算所需的其它附面层参数。

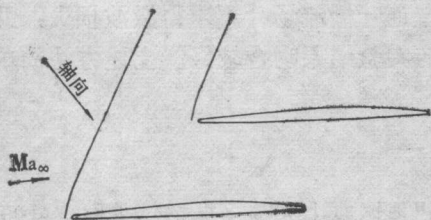


图 3 流场计算求得的脱体激波

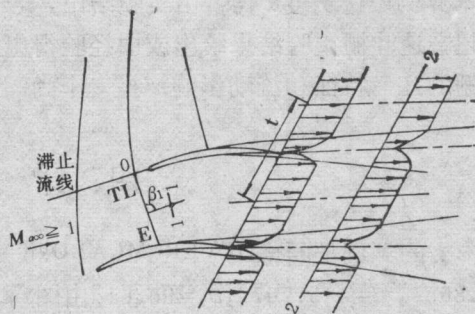


图 2 损失流动模型



图 4 实验激波照片

本算例尾迹宽度 $\delta_{f_{u11}}$ 由实验给出, 若要预估一新叶型的损失, 尾迹宽度可由具有一般性的超音速叶栅实验结果给出或由经验得出。对于超音速叶栅, 如何准确给出 α 和 $\delta_{f_{u11}}$ 以反映叶栅的几何特征和流动影响, 是一个尚需进一步通过大量实验研究和理论分析的问题。

四、计 算 结 果

本文的算例是西德DFVLR MCAL030—6多圆弧叶型平面叶栅, $Ma_\infty = 1.2$, $\beta_\infty = 150.87^\circ$, $\phi = 7.865^\circ$, $\gamma = 145.707^\circ$, $\sigma = 90/61$ 。由图3和图4可看出, 计算求得的弓形激波位置和形状与实验结果符合较好。图5为计算求得的超音速区域叶背压力系数与实验结果的比较, 二者符

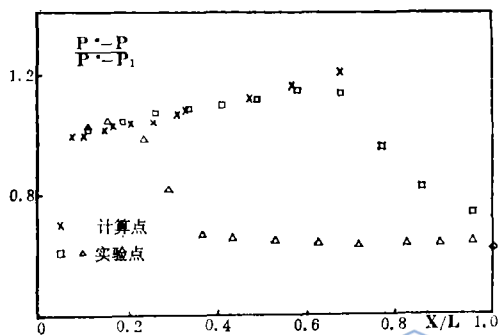


图5. 压力系数比较

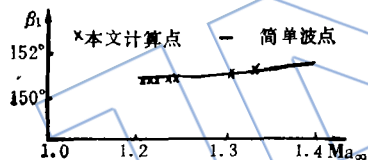


图7 来流马赫数与唯一进气角关系

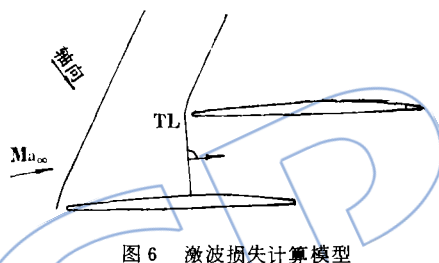


图6 激波损失计算模型

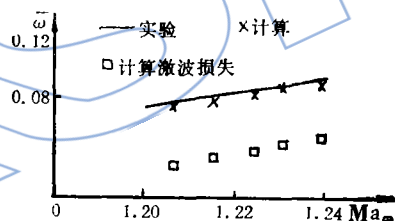


图8 损失与来流马赫数关系

合很好。图6为激波损失模型。图7是由超音速流场计算得出的唯一攻角与来流马赫数的关系, 对于本算例, 本文计算方法与简单波法计算结果几乎一致。图8是计算求得的损失与实验结果对比, 由图中可以看出, 随着马赫数的增加, 总损失与激波损失的差, 即亚音速扩散的叶型损失基本是不变的。这说明随着马赫数增加, 叶栅损失的增加主要是由于激波损失增加造成的。由图8可以看出, 损失的计算结果与实验结果吻合较好。

本文提出的对应4特征线系统的特征线计算方法是稳定可行的。超音速流场计算所求得的多圆弧叶型叶栅的栅前脱体激波位置和形状及超音速区域叶背压力分布与实验结果较为一致, 并可确定唯一进气角和来流马赫数的关系。由超音速叶栅流场计算求得激波损失, 并与尾迹法计算亚音速扩散损失相结合所求得的总损失, 与实验结果吻合较好。上述方法简单易行, 适宜于工程计算。

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for numerical experiments. The incident angle varies from -13 to $+11$. The numerical results of the deviation angle and separation point are compared with the corresponding physical experimental data in good agreements.

COMPARISON OF THREE EXPERIMENTAL METHODS FOR TRANSONIC TURBINE CASCADES

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Abstract

Three typical transonic turbine cascades have been designed for this purpose and tested with the aid of three different methods (two-dimensional cascade wind tunnel test, wind tunnel test with sector of annular cascade, and hydraulic analogy). The results of these three methods are compared under the condition of geometry similarity. They are also compared with numerical solutions of the Finite Area Time Marching calculation. The strong and weak points and reliability of these methods are evaluated preliminarily.

EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION OF A DOUBLE CIRCULAR ARC CASCADE WITH 73° CAMBER

Cheng Gang

(*Shenyang Aeroengine Research Institute*)

Abstract

A double circular arc (DCA) cascade with 73° camber has been tested, and according to the test results its critical Mach number, optimum incidence, deviation angle, pressure distributions on airfoil surfaces, pressure losses and incidence angle range are analysed. This cascade is also compared with a supercritical airfoil cascade. The results indicate that the DCA cascades with such large camber still can achieve good aerodynamic performances (large turning, high velocity, low loss and wide incidence angle range) and coincide well with the general principles of DCA cascades provided that the cascade parameters are chosen correctly and distribution of passage area is reasonable.

INVESTIGATION OF SUPERSONIC MULTIPLE CIRCULAR ARC (MCA) AIRFOIL CASCADE OF AXIAL-FLOW COMPRESSOR

Zha Gecheng and Yan Ruqun

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Abstract

A computational method of characteristics initial-value line in the rotational

supersonic cascade flow field with detached shock waves is presented. With the solution of complete Euler flow equations by shock fitting method, a MCA cascade supersonic inlet flow field containing detached waves is computed. The calculated detached shock waves before the cascade and the pressure distribution in the supersonic region are satisfactory. From the calculated results of the flow field, the relation between the Mach number and the unique incidence, which meets the design requirements can also be obtained.

In our investigation, the loss-computational method of the supersonic cascade is also firstly presented, which correlates the computation of supersonic flow field with the wake method of subsonic profile. This method can determine the shock loss and the subsonic profile loss separately. Agreement between the calculated and the measured total loss is quite good.

EQUIVALENT LINEARIZATION OF A NONLINEAR ELEMENT WITH RESPECT TO SUBHARMONIC MOTIONS

Chen Songqi and Xu Jiankang

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Abstract

This paper presents a linearization technique for nonlinear force by the method of harmonic balance. The element which produces nonlinear force is incorporated into the multidegree-of-freedom system, the steady-state motions at the element have components that are non-synchronous with the external harmonic force exerted on the system. The equivalent force component is supposed to be composed of two parts. The first part is the sum of an average force, a linear spring force and a linear damping force just as in the case of linearization with respect to harmonic motions. The second part is the sum of the equivalent external harmonic forces having frequencies like those present in the non-synchronous motion components at the element. The unknown parameters that characterize the equivalent force may be expressed analytically by the original nonlinear force and the assumed steady-state motion at the element, and may be evaluated by an iterative procedure. The technique is illustrated and tested for the sub-harmonic whirling of an unbalanced rigid rotor incorporating squeeze-film damper, without centralizing spring. The obtained results agree well with those from the full transient solutions when using the Runge-Kutta method. But if the linearization technique is used, the computation time may be significantly reduced.