

一种跨音速叶栅流场分析系统

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摘 要

本文建立了一种工程实用的跨音速叶栅流场分析系统,可进行跨音速叶栅无粘绕流和无粘流-边界层迭代计算。叶栅无粘绕流的计算以Denton拟流向“相对差分”方法为基础,y向采用松弛线性插值算法,所形成的解法能保证以较少的网点获得较准确的结果。边界层的计算采用积分方法,并考虑了紊流边界层的分离问题,文中还介绍了无粘流-边界层的耦合方式。应用本文方法对国内外多种压气机和涡轮叶栅进行了计算分析,所得结果与实验的吻合程度较好,因此,所提出的叶栅流场分析系统,可望为工程设计上实用的计算手段。

一、引 言

叶栅流场分析在设计中占有重要的地位,在设计阶段,往往通过分析计算来预测叶栅性能。在跨音速叶栅绕流计算中,时间相关法是最常用的、效果较好的方法之一。但是,一般来说,这种方法对计算机的容量和速度有较高的要求,计算费用也较大。本文力图建立一种计算系统,它能以时间相关法求解叶栅无粘绕流和进行无粘流-边界层迭代计算,而对计算机性能的要求又不高。为此,需要在保证精度的前提下,使计算方法尽量简单,收敛速度尽量快,所需计算机内存尽量少。为实现这些要求,本文在无粘绕流计算上,以Denton“相对差分”法^[1]为基础,建立了一种中心差分格式,保证了以较少网点数目获得较准确的计算结果。减少网点对于节约内存和提高速度都有重要意义。此外,本文在合理选择边界层计算方法的基础上,进行了叶栅无粘流-边界层迭代计算,采用了一种简化方法处理紊流分离边界层,以缩短迭代过程。计算表明,对于分离不太严重的工况,结果是可用的。根据上述工作形成的微机分析系统,通过大量实际计算证明了它的有效性。

二、叶栅无粘绕流分析

1. 控制方程 对于某一有限面积 ΔA ,二维Euler方程的守恒形式是

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_{\Delta A} \vec{U} dA + \int_S \vec{H} \cdot \vec{\zeta} dS = 0 \quad (1)$$

式中

$$\vec{U} = \begin{bmatrix} \rho \\ \rho v_x \\ \rho v_y \end{bmatrix}, \quad \vec{H} = \begin{bmatrix} \rho v_x \vec{i}_x + \rho v_y \vec{i}_y \\ (p + \frac{1}{2} \rho v^2) \vec{i}_x + \rho v_x v_y \vec{i}_y \\ \rho v_x v_y \vec{i}_x + (p + \frac{1}{2} \rho v^2) \vec{i}_y \end{bmatrix}$$

ρ 、 v_x 、 v_y 和 p 分别为气流密度、x、y向分速和压力。 $\vec{\zeta}$ 是面积 ΔA 的周边 S 的单位外法向矢量。 $\vec{i}_x$ 、 $\vec{i}_y$ 分别为x、y向单位矢量。由于仅要求得到定常流场,可采用定常能量方程

$$[k/(k-1)]p/\rho + (v_x^2 + v_y^2)/2 = \text{常数} \quad (2)$$

其中 k 为比热比,这样可以减少计算工作量。

2. 数值格式 叶栅流场计算域如图1所示,计算网格是由间距线和拟流线构成,在 x 向和 y 向间距均不相等,每个网格单元的中心为计算点。在图1所示的网格单元 (i,j) 上,将方程(1)离散后,可得如下的差分算式

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{U}_{i,j}^{n+1} = & \overline{U}_{i,j}^n - (\overline{H}_{i,j-\frac{1}{2}}^n \cdot \overline{S}_1 + \overline{H}_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}^n \cdot \overline{S}_2 \\ & + \overline{H}_{i,j+\frac{1}{2}}^n \cdot \overline{S}_3 + \overline{H}_{i-\frac{1}{2},j}^n \cdot \overline{S}_4) \Delta t / \Delta A_{i,j} \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

其中, Δt 为时间步长, n 为时间推进步数, $\overline{S}_i = S_i \xi_i$ ($i=1,2,3,4$) (见图1)。

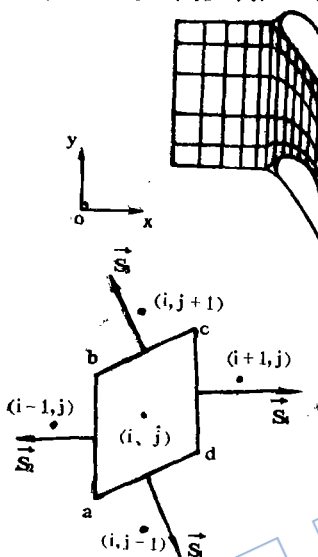


图1 计算域

利用式(3)计算,必须首先计算各单元周边上的通量和压力。本文在拟流线方向上,采用Denton“相对差分”法^[1],即确定 S_2 、 S_4 两边上与速度有关的通量时,采用偏上风插值,对压力采用偏下风插值,为保证稳定,对所求量要进行松弛。在 y 方向上,对于 S_1 、 S_3 两边上的参数,本文采用线性插值方法来确定通量和压力,然后对它们进行松弛。以图1中 bc 边上的压力和通量为例,即先用 (i,j) 和 $(i,j+1)$ 两点的值求得 v_{bc} 、 ρ_{bc} 、 $(\rho \vec{V})_{bc}$ 和 p_{bc} ,然后按下式计算 bc 边上的质量通量 m 和动量通量 $\vec{Q}$ 。

$$m = \rho_{bc} (\vec{V}_{bc} \cdot \vec{S}_3) \quad (4)$$

$$\vec{Q} = (\vec{V}_{bc} \cdot \vec{S}_3) (\rho \vec{V})_{bc} \quad (5)$$

式中, $\vec{V}$ 为速度矢量, $(\rho \vec{V})$ 为密矢量。最后按下式对所求通量元素和压力进行松弛

$$f_{i,j+\frac{1}{2}}^{n+1} = (1-\alpha_y) f_{i,j+\frac{1}{2}}^n + \alpha_y F_f(y) \quad (6)$$

式中 f 为通量元素(ρV_x 、 ρV_y 、 ρV_x^2 、 $\rho V_x V_y$ 、 ρV_y^2 等)和压力 p , α_y 为松弛系数, $F_f(y)$ 为按前述方法计算出的 bc 边上的通量元素和压力。本文研究发现,松弛系数 $\alpha_y > 1$ 时,可保证在任何情况下计算都是稳定的。

Denton法的计算单元在 y 向是相互重迭的,因此要求采用 y 向等距网格。本文数值格式区别于Denton法的主要特点是它适宜于 y 向不等距网格,如果在接近物面处采用较密的间距,则有可能以较少的网点数得到较准确的物面参数。采用本格式和Denton格式对同一跨音速涡轮叶栅进行的计算表明,在同样较稀的网格下,本方法的结果明显优于后者^[2]。此外,本文还采用了当地容许时间步长进行计算^[3],大大缩短了计算时间。

三、叶型表面边界层计算

叶型表面边界层计算包括层流边界层、转捩及紊流边界层的计算等。层流边界层采用Cohen-Reshotko^[4]方法,转捩的预估用Sehlichting-Ulrich-Granville方法^[4],紊流边界层用Green方法^[5]。叶型边界层计算中,一个重要的问题是如何处理常常在压气机叶型叶背部位出现的紊流分离边界层。在分离点附近,若仍采用通常的方法,则无粘流计算的压力的微小变化将使形状因子和位移厚度产生很大改变,最终导致计算失败。近年来,许多人采用文

献〔6〕的反积分法来计算紊流分离边界层,结果表明,在分离不很严重的情况下,能获得较好的结果。反积分法由给定的位移厚度 δ^* 分布求解边界层外边界处的速度 u_e , 因此整个无粘流-边界层迭代是一个较长的计算过程。本文采用了文献〔7〕中的简化方法来处理分离问题,其基本做法是:规定一个出现分离的不可压形状因子 $\bar{H}$ 值(一般取2.6~3),假定在从起始点到后缘的分离区中,形状因子线性增大,摩擦阻力系数 $C_f = 0$ 。这样就可由动量积分关系式解出动量厚度 θ , 求出 δ^* 。在一般情况下,这方法给出结果与实验基本吻合〔7〕。

四、无粘流与边界层的耦合

无粘流和边界层的耦合通常有两种方式:一种是在无粘流计算中沿物面法向附加质量通量来模拟边界层的排移影响;另一种是在物面上直接附加边界层位移厚度,用所形成的表面作为新物面。目前在叶栅绕流计算中,这两种方式都在应用,本文采用后一种方式。迭代过程如下:计算从无粘流的收敛结果开始,以后每推进50个步长,根据物面及尾迹中心线上的压力计算一次边界层,所得到的位移厚度用来修改物面,再进行重复计算,直至相邻两次迭代的流场和 δ^* 收敛到规定的偏差时为止。每次修改物面前,要根据速度方向重新确定由尾缘出发的尾迹中心线。在两次迭代间,对附加的 δ^* 进行低松弛。

五、算 例

1. 跨音速涡轮叶栅无粘绕流计算 应用本文方法,对国内外高负荷跨音速涡轮叶栅进行了大量计算,所计算叶栅的流动情况相当复杂,流场中通常含有较强的激波,下面给出国内某种叶栅(出口等熵马赫数为1.25)和国外RA叶栅〔8〕(气流转折角为128°叶背处 Ma_{1s} 峰值超过1.4)的计算结果。等熵马赫数 Ma_{1s} 沿叶表面的分布分别绘入图2和图3。

由图2可见,叶背上出现两道激波,波前 Ma_{1s} 均接近1.5。计算出的第一道激波位置略偏后, Ma_{1s} 峰值与实验吻合较好。由图3可见,除计算的叶背 Ma_{1s} 峰值稍偏低外,其余与实验吻合较好。

2. 压气机叶栅无粘流-边界层迭代计算 文献〔9〕给出了一个压气机双圆弧静子叶栅的基本参数和实验结果。由于叶型转角较大,边界层计算表明,在叶背后缘附近出现了分离。图

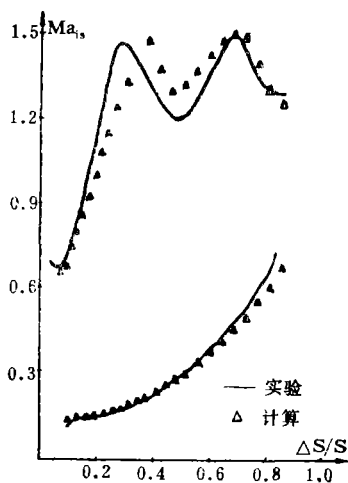


图2 国内某种叶栅的 Ma_{1s} 沿叶表面分布

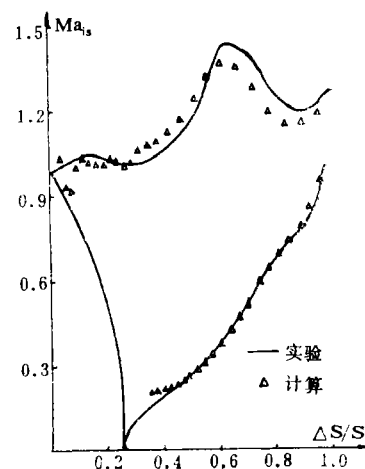


图3 RA叶栅的 Ma_{1s} 沿叶栅表面的分布

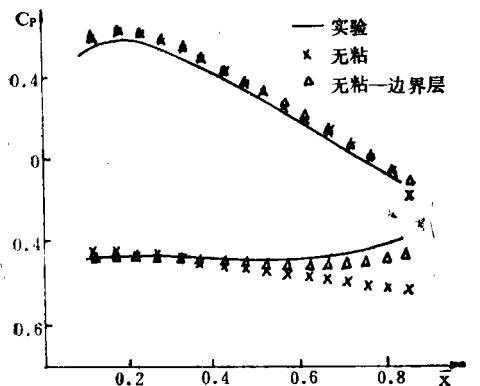


图 4 双圆弧静子叶栅的叶型表面压力系数 C_p 的分布

着多方面进一步发展的潜力。参照文献〔2〕, 还可将本系统用于预估叶栅的损失。

4 所示是计算和实验所得的叶型表面压力系数 C_p 分布, 可见计入边界层影响的计算较无粘流结果在叶盆后部有明显的改善。本算例在无粘流收敛解的基础上, 经过迭代计算推进 600 步, 相邻两次迭代间残差值为: 流场计算, $|(u^{n+1} - u^n) / u^n| = 0.0019$; 边界层计算, $|(\delta_{n+1}^* - \delta_n^*) / t| = 2.7 \times 10^{-5}$ (t 为栅距)。

本分析系统, 可以在普通微机上完成叶栅无粘绕流分析和无粘流-边界层迭代计算。实际计算给出了比较满意的结果。整个系统使用简便, 计算费用低, 因此对于开展方法研究和进行工程计算具有良好的应用前景。本系统存在

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in Ref.(1). The tendencies that the performances of rotating stall vary with the stagger angles and the solidities are observed. All of blockage ratio, the performance loss and the hysteresis in stall rise with the increase of the stagger angles and the solidities. Both blockage ratio and performance loss in stall for a stage are larger than those for an isolated rotor, but the hysteresis effect of the stage is weakened due to the presence of the stator. The flow model with the active cell structure is discussed and evaluated on the basis of analyzing experimental data. The results show that the features of the active cell model should involve two aspects: (1) the mass interchange between the stall flow region and the unstall one as well as between the stall cells from the outlet to the inlet of the blade row; (2) the momentum interchange in the tangential direction of the rotor between the fluid in the stall cell and the rotor.

A COMPUTATIONAL METHOD OF EXCITING FORCES GENERATED BY NOZZLE WAKES ON TURBINE BLADES

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Abstract

A computational method has been developed to solve the problem of two-dimensional compressible unsteady flow passing through a rotating blade row of turbine. This work aims at determining the exciting forces generated by nozzle wakes on the blades. The numerical results obtained show that the distribution of the exciting forces is different from that of the nozzle wakes.

AN ANALYSTS SYSTEM FOR TRANSONIC FLOW IN CASCADE

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Abstract

A Practical analysis system for predicting inviscid blade-to-blade flow and coupled inviscid-boundary layer flow in transonic cascade is presented in this paper. Generally, an analysis system should be as convenient and inexpensive as possible in use. For this purpose, a faster and simpler algorithm using central difference scheme is developed. The difference method adopts a relaxed linear interpolation technique in the y direction combined with the "opposed-difference scheme" proposed by Denton in the quasi-streamline direction. This makes it possible for the algorithm to obtain accurate flow parameters on the blade surface with less mesh points.

We found that the scheme can be stable in any case if the relaxation coefficient is greater than one. For calculation of boundary layers over blade surfaces, an integral method which can treat turbulent separating flows is studied. The coupling method of inviscid flow with boundary layer flow is also given in this paper. Several computed results of transonic flows in cascades show good agreement with experimental data. It is anticipated that this analysis system will provide a useful tool for engineering design.

INVESTIGATION ON STEADY-STATE RESPONSE OF A ROTOR-SUPPORT SYSTEM WITH TWO SQUEEZE-FILM DAMPERS

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Abstract

The rotor investigated is supported on two major ball bearings with squeeze-film dampers in the absence of the centralizing retaining springs. The coefficients of the film forces are linearized by using dynamical performances of the damper in the fixed coordinate system (four oil-film stiffness and four oil-film damping coefficients). The steady-state unbalance responses of an asymmetrical flexible rotor system has been easily determined by means of transfer matrix and linear iterative methods. Generally speaking, for the rotor system with nonlinear squeeze-film dampers, the optimum damper design with suitable unbalance level of the rotor, i.e. the mass eccentricity $e = 0.01\text{cm}$, will achieve the effect of vibration depression. The calculations show that the effect of vibration depression with two squeeze-film dampers is better than that with one. This conclusion has also been proved by the measured vibration data of a jet engine.

PHOTOTHERMOELASTIC EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION OF TURBINE DISK

Dong Benhan and Wang Ju

(Shenyang Aeroengine Research Institute)

Abstract

This paper deals with three aspects of photothermoelastic study of the steady thermal stress field on the turbine disk.

First of all, the test methods and techniques are investigated. It is necessary to select a suitable model material which will not change mechanical and optical properties within the range of test temperature. In this experiment the epoxy resin is adopted. Then, it is imperative to determine measuring and recording methods of