

圆弧腔内有气膜孔的多排射流冲击传热试验研究

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在燃气涡轮叶片中,常常在内腔采用冷空气射流冲击热壁,和把冷空气从气膜小孔排往叶片外表面,形成冷气膜,冷却和保护叶片,以便提高燃气温度,改善发动机的性能。对于叶背内腔的多排射流冲击冷却,上游射流沿腔壁流动所形成的横流会影响到下游排孔的冲击射流;同时还具有受冲击的壁面是弧形的及沿弧腔一般存在气膜出气孔的特点。本文针对这两项因素进行了模拟试验,与新近获得的平直腔冲击传热试验结果^[1]作了比较。结果表明,这两项因素均有利于提高内部冷却效果。

试验设备如图1所示。由压气机来的空气经喷射管通过射流孔冲击在圆弧靶面上,进

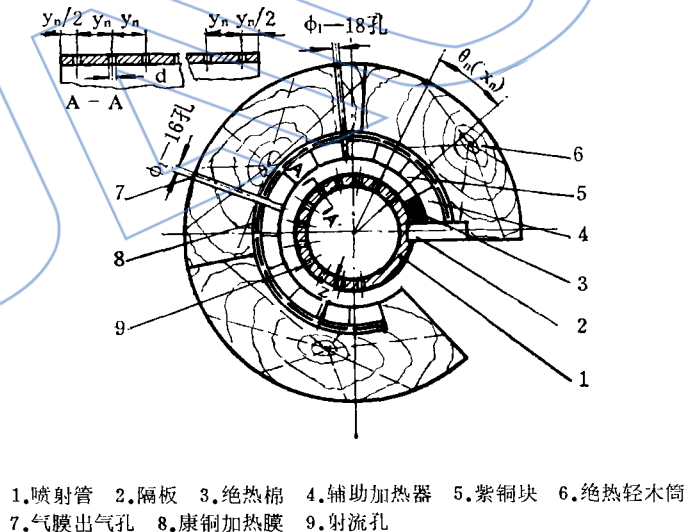


图1 实验段简图

行冲击对流换热。射流孔按顺排方式分布,沿流向有12排,每排10孔。紫铜块和康铜加热膜用石棉橡胶垫片与相邻排绝缘。在热稳定状态下,测得每排孔对应的康铜膜电加热功率 IV_i 、各排的平均壁温 T_{w_i} 和射流气体温度 T_j 。紫铜块的面积为 A_i ,可用下式求出展向按孔间距

分布的平均努谢尔特数 Nu_1 :

$$Nu_1 = \frac{1}{x_n} \int_{-x_n/2}^{x_n/2} Nu_x dx = \frac{h_1 d}{\lambda} = \frac{IV_1 d}{\lambda A_1 (T_{w1} - T_j)} \quad (1)$$

这里没有考虑热损失,因为在第一排紫铜块端侧设置有可调电阻的辅助加热器,消除了侧面漏热。试验中,绝热轻木筒外表面温度非常接近室温,因而环境热损失略之不计。根据管路中的总射流质量流量 $\dot{m}_j$ 及射流直径 d ,可求出平均射流密流 $\bar{G}_j = \dot{m}_j / (N\pi d^2/4)$ (N 为射孔总数),和平均射流雷诺数 $\bar{Re}_j = \bar{G}_j d / \mu$ 。试验参数见表1。

表1 试验参数表

射孔直径 $d(\text{mm})$	流向孔径 X_n/d	展向孔距 Y_n/d	孔靶间距 Z/d	喷射管外 内径 $R(\text{mm})$	平均射流雷诺 数 $\bar{Re}_j \times 10^{-3}$	截面比 H_A $4Y_n Z / (\pi d^2)$	传热结构 ($X_n/d, Y_n/d, Z/d$)
1.2	4.17	6.67	3.33	14	3.8~16	24.78	(4,7,3)
0.6	10	13.3	0.98	15.7	5.7~18	17	(10,13,1)
0.8	6.25	10	2.8	14	4.5~22	39.79	(6,10,3)
1.2	4.17	6.67	1.9	14	4.1~13.7	18.58	(4,7,2)

一、弧形腔冲击射流的传热特性

弧腔冲击传热特性主要是把本试验结果与相应直腔的结果相比较而获得的。

1. 第一排的冲击换热特性,弧腔与直腔无明显差别。

根据弧腔传热结构(4,7,3)第一排孔整理得到的实验关系式 $Nu_1 = 0.033 \bar{Re}_j^{0.8}$ 与相应直腔结构的数据^[1]相比较,第一排孔的 $Nu_1 = f(\bar{Re}_j)$ 关系式基本上是一致的。这表明,对于无横流作用的冲击换热,两者无明显差异。

2. 弧腔与直腔换热特性的差别主要表现在下游排。

在同一个 $\bar{Re}_j$ 下,下游弧腔换热均较直腔有明显的增强。特别是孔靶间距较小的(10,13,1)最后几排更为明显,局部 Nu_1 值可比直腔的高出20%以上,显然这种差别是由于横流的存在而造成的。如果把换热看成是射流冲击和横流对流共同作用的结果,那么,在下游因为累积的横流流量可达当地射流流量的十倍之多,在孔靶间距 Z 较小时,横流速度较大,就会占有一定的换热优势。在弧腔内横流通道是弯曲的,横流换热正象弯管内的强迫对流换热一样,总是比直管的要强。因此可以认为:在下游,弧腔内的换热比直腔内的换热强烈,主要是由于累积的横流流动通道弯曲,额外增加了二次流扰动。横流通道越窄小,流速越大,所显示的换热增强就越明显。

3. 同一射流流量下,不同传热结构的换热效果是有差异的。

从图2可见,传热结构(4,7,2)的 h 值一直高于(4,7,3)的 h 值,由此表明在射流孔径和孔距相同的情况下,减小孔靶间距可以强化换热。(10,13,1)的 h 值高于(4,7,2),

(4, 7, 3) 的, 估计是由于如下两个因素综合作用的结果: (1) 射流孔径与孔靶间距的减小, 增强了冲击换热的效果; (2) 在下游, 孔靶间距 z 缩小使横流速度增加, 加强了横流换热的作用。

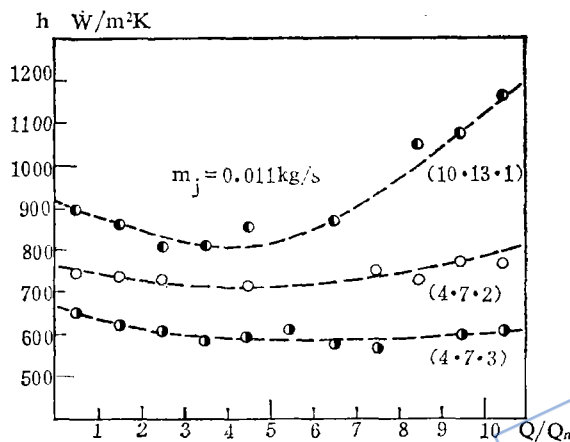


图 2 在一定 $\dot{m}_j$ 下三种结构的对流换热系数分布 (图中 $\dot{m}_j$ 应为 $\dot{m}_j$)

还可看到, 传热结构 (4, 7, 2) 和 (10, 13, 1) 存在着对流换热系数沿流向先减小后增加的现象。估计这种特性变化与上游几排冲击受横流影响而削弱、下游几排受累积的横流作用而增强等因素有关。可把最小 h 值点看作是冲击和横流分别起主导作用的分界点。但 (4, 7, 3) 的 h 值沿流向下降后一直保持平稳状态, 而不回升, 估计这是由于间距 z 较大, 在下游横流对换热不能形成相对的优势所造成的。

二、气膜出气孔对换热的影响

出气孔对弧腔内冲击换热影响的试验研究表明: 从整个分布来看, 对流换热系数的数值随气膜孔出气率的增加而增加, 但是换热增加的程度各不相同。在紧靠气膜孔的两边, 受出气的影响最直接, 换热系数提高得最多。在离气膜孔较远的上、下游, 强化换热的影响虽然逐渐衰减下来, 但还是使换热有所增强, 这是由于在上游存在气膜出气孔, 降低了内腔压力, 加速了气流流动, 因而增强了换热。下游则是由于增加了额外的扰动而强化了换热。试验表明, 靠近气膜孔的第 6 排的 Nu_6 随出气率 $\dot{m}_f/\dot{m}_j$ 的变化最明显, 远离气膜孔的第 1 排和第 11 排要差些。在不同的射流流量下, Nu_i 变化速率不同, 射流流量越大, 出气率 $\dot{m}_f/\dot{m}_j$ 对 Nu_i 的影响越小, 变化就比较平缓。

参 考 文 献

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- [2] 李立国、常海萍, "圆弧腔内有横流的冲击喷射流动特性试验研究", 工程热物理学会传热传质学术会议论文, 编号 843032, 1984.

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deterioration and superior maintainability and reliability as well as some other advantages. To achieve this, a lot of significant advanced technologies have been developed and put in practice which are presented in brief in this paper. Finally, some remarks on aeroengine development in China have been made.

TECHNICAL NOTES

A STUDY ON FATIGUE CRACK PROPAGATION SUPERIMPOSING HIGH CYCLES ON LOW CYCLES FOR TURBINE MATERIALS

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(Institute of Aeronautical Materials)

The crack propagation under combined fatigue superimposing high frequency vibration with lower amplitude on low cycles with higher amplitude and its fractographic features for GH36 alloy are studied. Experimental results show that the high cycle damage will be a main factor when the amplitude ratio of high cycle to low cycle is larger than 0.98. Then, the surface deformation just ahead of the crack tip is decreased, each wide striation consisting of a number of parallel sub-striations produced by vibration stress and the cyclic hardening are increased. In this case, assessing of the FCG rate is basically independent of the LCF damage.

EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION ON HEAT TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS FOR ARRAYS OF CIRCULAR JETS IMPINGING ON CURVILINEAR SURFACE WITH CROSSFLOW AND EJECTION HOLES

Li Liguu and Chang Haiping

(Nanjing Aeronautical Institute)

Abstract

The effects of curvilinear surface with ejection holes on the internal heat transfer coefficient of arrays of impinging have been investigated for simulation of the impingement cooled turbine vanes. The experiments show that both

the curvature of the surface and the presence of the ejection holes are in favour of the heat transfer augmentation. It is noted that the internal impingement heat transfer coefficient on the suction side of the cooled blade calculated by using the correlation of that on flat plate is more or less too conservative.

APPLICATION OF THE UPWIND FACTOR METHOD TO SOLUTION OF INCOMPRESSIBLE NAVIER-STOKES EQUATIONS IN NON-ORTHOGONAL CURVILINEAR COORDINATE SYSTEM

Wang Licheng and Zhang Huimin

(Nanjing Aeronautical Institute)

Abstract

The upwind factor method has found successful application in the finite element scheme. The purpose of this paper is to extend its application to solution of incompressible Navier-Stokes equations in non-orthogonal curvilinear coordinate system by the finite difference method. An effective velocity is introduced to keep the control equations in the computational domain as simple as in the physical domain.

CORRESPONDENCE

DIMENSIONLESS ANALYSIS OF LIQUID IMPINGING PLANE FILM

Chen Jie

(National University of Defence Technology)

Abstract

Seven nondimensional parameters which describe the liquid phase mixing phenomenon of a pair of liquid plane impinging streams produced by two plane slot injectors are determined under specific conditions. The results provide an analytical means for solving liquid phase mixing problems by experiments