

燃烧室燃油停留时间分布函数的测定

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燃烧室中停留时间与燃烧室中许多重要的参数有着密切的关系。如燃烧室中的火焰稳定性极限、点火性能以及燃烧效率等。

停留时间一般都采用加入示踪剂的方法来测量。示踪剂及加入方法可各不相同。本实验所用的示踪剂为汞蒸气，用高压电极打火的方式加入〔1〕。

在固定的燃烧室进口位置到出口位置所得到的浓度分布与时间的关系，就是在出口平面上的停留时间分布函数，它取决于输入和输出的统计量。由于湍流和回流的原因会加宽其分布。当示踪剂加入的位置不同时，还可以进行流体分区的历程研究。

汞蒸气可以在非常小的浓度下，强烈地吸收253.7nm波长的线源辐射。初步实验证明，一个简单的电火花就能够把一个锐利的汞蒸气脉冲注入气流中，脉冲形成的时间不超过2ms。

产生汞蒸气脉冲的放电电极结构表示在图1中，它是由一根长70mm，直径3mm，孔径1mm的双孔瓷管制成的，孔中都塞上汞齐和汞的混合物，在瓷管的后部引出两根与汞齐相



1.导线 2.环氧树脂 3.双孔瓷管 4.铜丝 5.汞银合金

图1 产生汞蒸气脉冲的电极

接触的铜丝。当汞齐凝固后，在砂轮上磨削其端部，使两孔中汞齐的新鲜表面暴露出来。这时，只要在导线的两端加上电源，就可以产生火花，汞蒸气也随着火花一起进入气流。电极由1200V的高压直流电流和一个0.2μF的电容供电。利用普通铅笔涂抹电极端部，有利于电极产生火花。一般情况下，电极放电可达50次以上。如电极打火性能减弱，可用砂轮磨出新鲜的汞齐表面，即可恢复性能。

电极可通过燃烧室外套上的安装孔装入燃烧室，能在任何火焰筒中喷射汞蒸气。但电极应与气流成45°，以避免气流尾流卷吸〔2〕。

图2表示本实验所用的测试系统。汞电极安装在收敛段上。在燃烧室出口截面，放置一个低压汞灯，并在相对的位置，安装一个GDB 152光电倍增管作为汞蒸气的接收器，为避免外界干扰，光电倍增管用铝罩屏蔽起来，并在进光孔上加装紫外滤光片，光通过1.5mm直径的小孔达到光电倍增管。汞蒸气通过出口截面，强烈地吸收253.7nm的紫外光，引起了

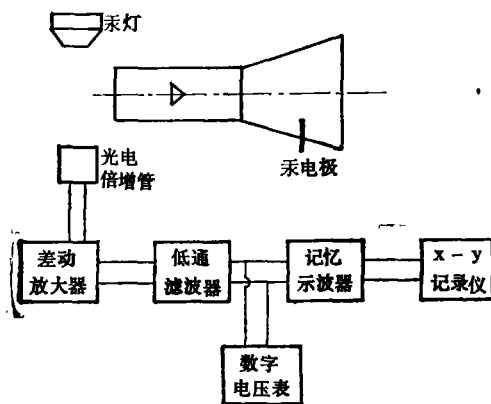


图2 测试系统

光强的变化,这一变化被光电倍增管所感受并传递出信号,该信号,通过差动放大器和滤波器进入记忆示波器,再由记忆示波器输出给 $x-y$ 记录仪记下信号。差动放大器起到放大信号,阻抗匹配,调节零点的作用。记忆示波器既能用来观察信号,又解决了 $x-y$ 记录仪频响不高的问题。

本实验用了两种试验燃烧室:一种是WP-5发动机燃烧室(N1)和在其基础上改进的蒸发式单管燃烧室(N2);另一种是加力燃烧室模型,直径为100mm、锥形稳定器、锥角为 90° 、阻塞比分别为0.2(N3)和0.16(N4)。由于测试系统条件的限制,接收光路无法复盖整个出口截面,本实验采取使接收光路与燃烧室轴线在出口截面处正交来固定取样区域。测试结果表示在图3和图4中。图4的数据与文献^[3]的数据相似。

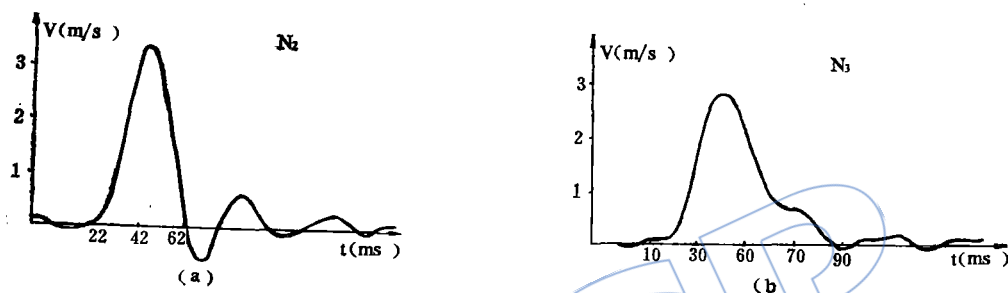


图3 停留时间分布函数

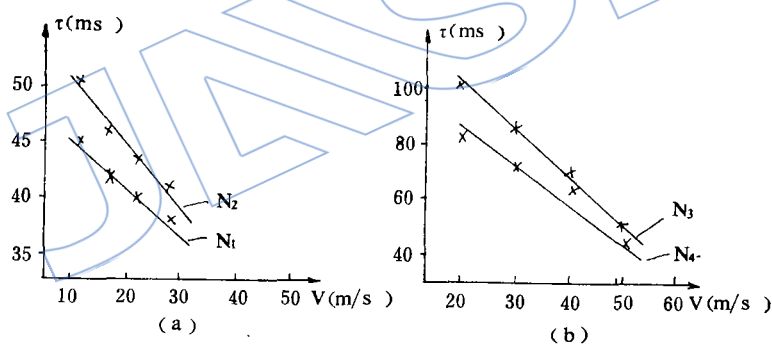


图4 停留时间与进口速度的关系

本实验说明在常用的燃烧室中,利用汞蒸气作为示踪剂,进行定点喷射,能够测得燃油停留时间分布的结果。可见这一测量技术是简单可行的。有了这些结果,可对进一步研究燃烧室性能提供有利条件。

参 考 文 献

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rotary blades is investigated with error analysis and illustrated by a numerical example.

DYNAMIC FLEXIBILITY COEFFICIENT MATRIX AND ITS MEASUREMENT FOR AEROENGINE SUPPORTING SYSTEM

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Abstract

This paper deals with the concept of the dynamic flexibility coefficient matrix and the measurement of the coefficients. As an example, the method of the coefficient measurement and the results of the coefficient matrix calculation are given for the supporting system of a twin-spool jet engine. The method and results will be useful for practice.

EQUIVALENT TEST OF PLUNGER FUEL PUMP

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Abstract

The equivalent test presented in this paper is a technique developed to accelerate the life test. It is achieved by increasing the testing load whereas reducing the test time to make the sample product being tested have approximately the same degree of damage as compared with the main failure mode. The equivalent formula for this purpose has been deduced from analysis and calculation, and the equivalent test specifications can be thus compiled on the basis of the equivalent formula.

MEASUREMENT OF RESIDENCE TIME DISTRIBUTION FUNCTIONS OF FUEL IN COMBUSTOR

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Abstract

An experimental equipment for measuring the residence time distribution functions of fuel in combustor has been made, based on the absorption of radiation from a line source at 253.7nm generated by mercury vapour. The residence time distribution functions of fuel both in a main combustor and a model afterburner under cool conditions have been measured by means of this equipment and have been analyzed.