

有冷气掺混的涡轮气动设计计算方法

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【摘要】 本文介绍的设计计算方法, 直接计入质量和能量掺混, 但间接计入动量掺混影响。计算程序可以计及涡轮进口沿径总温、总压不均匀的影响、叶片冷却型式不同的影响以及各计算节点的比热和气体常数不同的影响。叶列损失按给出的损失模型迭代求解。在轴向间隙站对混气采用流线曲率法求解径向平衡方程。本计算程序可以用于多级气冷涡轮设计。

一、假设条件和基本方程

1. 假设条件 除了采用流线曲率法通常所作的假定外, 针对冷气掺混作如下假定。

(1) 冷气不论从何部位混入主流, 其初温为常数, 其绝热指数和气体常数也为常数。

(2) 无论叶片采用哪种冷却型式, 冷气与主流掺混均认为在计算站处已经掺混均匀。

(3) 从轴向间隙混入的冷却空气, 不计入本站掺混, 而计入下一站掺混。

2. 基本方程 运动方程(坐标系见图1) 流量方程、能量方程、状态方程和热力学关系式分别列如下:

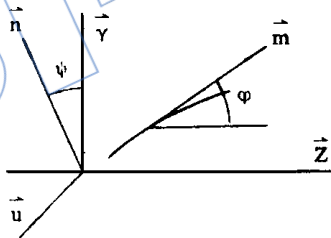


图1 坐标系

$$C_m / \partial n = (\partial H / \partial n - T \partial S / \partial n - C_u \partial C_u r / r \partial n) / C_m - [\cos(\varphi - \psi) / r_m - \sin(\varphi - \psi) \partial C_m / C_m \partial m] C_m \quad (1)$$

式中 $\sin(\varphi - \psi) \partial C_m / C_m \partial m = -1 / (1 - Ma_m^2) [\sin \varphi \sin(\varphi - \psi) / r + \tan(\varphi - \psi) \partial \varphi / \partial n + \sin^2(\varphi - \psi) / \cos(\varphi - \psi) r_m + \sin \varphi \sin(\varphi - \psi) Ma_m^2 / r]$

$$G_h = G + G_c = \int 2\pi r \rho C_m \cos(\varphi - \psi) dn \quad (2)$$

$$C_{ph} T_h^* (G + G_c) = C_p T^* G + C_{pc} T_c^* G_c \quad (3)$$

$$P = \rho R T \quad (4)$$

$$ds = C_p d \ln T - R d \ln P \quad (5)$$

式中 G 为燃气流量, G_c 为冷气流量, 注脚 h 和 c 分别为混气参数和冷气参数。

二、气冷涡轮的效率和功率计算

1. 气冷涡轮和效率的定义 考虑到流过导叶和动叶的流量不同, 基元级理想功率为:

$$N_{Tad} = \{K_{01} R G_{1h} T_0^* [1 - (P_{1h} / P_0^*)^{1/K_{01}}] + K_{12} R T_{1h} G_{2h} [1 - (P_{2h}^* / P_{1h})^{1/K_{12}}]\} / 75$$

式中 $K_{01} = K_{01h}^* / (K_{01h}^* - 1)$, 而 $K_{01h}^* = (K_0^* + K_{1h}) / 2$; $G_{1h} = G_0 + G_{CS}$, $K_{12} = K_{1h2h}^* / (K_{1h2h}^* - 1)$

- 1), 而 $K_{1h2h}^* = (K_{1h} + K_{2h}^*) / 2$; $G_{2h} = G_{1h} + G_{cr}$. G_0 为涡轮进口的燃气流量, G_{cs} 为导叶进口至导叶出口通过导叶喉部的冷气流, G_{cr} 为动叶进口至动叶出口通过动叶喉部的冷气流。

考虑到流过导叶和动叶的流量不同, 基元级的实际功率应为

$$N_T = [G_{1h} C_{1u} u_1 + G_{2h} C_{2u} u_2] \eta_s / 75g \quad (6)$$

故得冷却涡轮基元级的滞止效率

$$\eta_{T \cdot MEK}^* = [G_{2h} C_{2u} u_1 + G_{2h} C_{1u} u_2] \eta_s / \{K_{01} R T_0^* G_{1h} [1 - (P_{1h} / P_0^*)^{1/K_{01}}] + K_{12} R T_{1h} G_{2h} [1 - (P_{2h}^* / P_{1h})^{1/K_{12}}]\} g \quad (7)$$

2. 冷气掺混后级效率的计算 目前航空涡轮气冷叶片多采用先进的复合冷却, 即气膜、对流加撞击冷却。由于叶片冷却结构型式的复杂性, 要直接而又精确地计算冷气与主流的动量掺混是极其困难甚至是不可能的。因此本文采用间接方法来计入冷气的动量掺混影响。

首先分别求出无冷气掺混和只有冷气的质量、能量掺混时级的沿径平均滞止效率 $\bar{\eta}_T^*$ 和 $\bar{\eta}_{T \cdot ME}^*$ 。然后按如下半经验公式计算出有冷气的质量、能量和动量掺混时涡轮级的平均滞止效率^[3]:

$$\bar{\eta}_{T \cdot MEK}^* = \bar{\eta}_T^* [1 - (A G_{cs} / G_s + B G_{cr} / G_r)] \quad (8)$$

式中 A 、 B 为冷气掺混损失系数, 它取决于叶片的冷却型式, 按表 1 取定。 G_s 为导叶进口的燃气 (或混气) 流量。 G_r 为动叶进口的混气流量。于是可得

$$\Delta \bar{\eta}_{T \cdot K}^* = \bar{\eta}_{T \cdot ME}^* - \bar{\eta}_{T \cdot MEK}^* \quad (9)$$

这里 $\Delta \bar{\eta}_{T \cdot K}^*$ 就是动量掺混使平均级效率的降低量。该降低量根据混入各流管的冷气量按比例降低沿径各流管的速度损失系数, 即 $\varphi = \varphi_{ME} - \Delta \varphi_{T \cdot K}$ 和 $\psi = \psi_{ME} - \psi_{T \cdot K}$, 最终使重新求得的平均级效率 $\bar{\eta}_{T \cdot MEK}^*$ 满足 $|\bar{\eta}_{T \cdot MEK}^* - \bar{\eta}_{T \cdot ME}^*| < \epsilon$ 。但是导叶和动叶的冷气动量掺混影响的程度不同, 所以 $\Delta \varphi_{T \cdot K} \neq \Delta \psi_{T \cdot K}$, 其比例可按下式确定:

$$\frac{\Delta \psi}{\Delta \varphi} \approx \left[\frac{C_1}{W_2} \right]^2 \left[\frac{\psi_{ME}}{\varphi_{ME}} \right]^3 \frac{B}{A} \left[\frac{G_{cr} / G_r}{G_{cs} / G_s} \right] \quad (10)$$

式中 φ_{ME} 和 ψ_{ME} 分别为导叶和动叶只考虑质量和能量掺混影响而未计入动量掺混影响的速度损失系数。上式是笔者导出的一个近似关系式。

由 (10) 式可见, 比值 $\Delta \psi / \Delta \varphi$ 与导叶和动叶的冷却型式, 速度损失系数, 相对冷却空气量以及它们的出口速度有关。

表 1 加撞击冷却的冷气掺混损失系数表^[3]

(表中冷气流系尾缘喷射)

序号	叶片冷却型式	冷气流 %	A	B
1	先进对流	100	0.10	0.20
2	25% 气膜 + 75% 对流	75	0.12	0.24
3	50% 气膜 + 50% 对流	50	0.15	0.30
4	75% 气膜 + 25% 对流	25	0.18	0.36
5	75% 发散 + 25% 对流	25	0.50	1.0
6	全气膜	0	0.35	0.80
7	全发散	0	1.00	1.50

三、损失计算

1. 损失关系式 速度损失系数和叶型能量损失系数^[1]按 (11) 和 (12) 式计算

$$\psi \text{ 或 } \eta = 1 - (\zeta_p + \zeta_s) \tag{11}$$

$$\zeta_p = 0.003 / [(0.09K_{P1} / \sin\beta_2 + 0.46)(K_{P2} - \sin\beta_2) + 0.085] + 0.017 \tag{12}$$

当 $\beta_1 + \beta_2 < 90^\circ$ 时, $K_{P1} = \sin\beta_1 \sin(\beta_1 + \beta_2)$, $K_{P2} = \sin\beta_1$
当 $\beta_1 + \beta_2 \geq 90^\circ$ 且 $\beta_1 \leq 90^\circ$ 时, $K_{P1} = \sin\beta_1 / \sin(\beta_1 + \beta_2)$, $K_{P2} = \sin\beta_1$
当 $\beta_1 > 90^\circ$ 时, $K_{P1} = 1 / [\sin\beta_1 \sin(\beta_1 + \beta_2)]$, $K_{P2} = 1 / \sin\beta_1$

而二次流引起的能量损失系数^[2]

$$\zeta_s = 0.0474(\sin\beta_2 / \sin\beta_1)[(\operatorname{ctg}\beta_1 + \operatorname{ctg}\beta_2) / (h/b)]K_s + 0.0118 \tag{13}$$

式中当展弦比 $h/b \geq 2$ 时, $K_s = 1.0$; 当 $h/b < 2$ 时, K_s

$= 1 - 0.25 \sqrt{2 - (h/b)}$ 。此外, 当 $\beta_1 > 90^\circ$ 时, 应以 $\sin\beta_2 / \sin\beta_1$ 代替式中的 $\sin\beta_2 / \sin\beta_1$ 。

2. 损失沿径分布的处理 上列损失关系式将用于沿径各流管, 但实际上二次流损失只产生在距两端壁一定高度的区域里。因此损失沿叶高的分布应当加以处理: 先求沿径各流管的 ζ_p 和 ζ_s , 并给定二次流的作用高度 Δr_1 和 Δr_2 , 然后将计算的 ζ_s 的 40% 和 60% 按二次抛物线规律 $\zeta_s = \Delta r^2/a$ 分别分布在 Δr_1 和 Δr_2 的高度上, 但保持 ζ_s 沿径的平均值不变, 如图 2 所示。

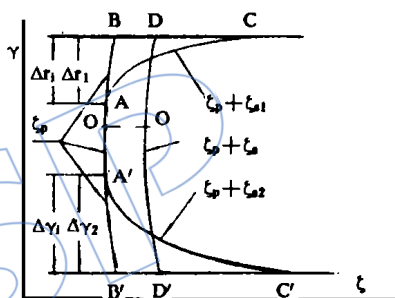


图 2 损失沿叶高的分布

由于 Δr 通常为 $30 \sim 40\text{mm}$, 因此对于较长的叶片, 在叶中附近的区域里将没有二次流损失, 只有叶型损失。但对于叶高较小的叶片, 二次流可以影响到整个叶高, 甚至两端二次流的作用区可以分别超过叶高。此时, 叶中部分的二次流损失要叠加起来计算, 如图 3 所示。

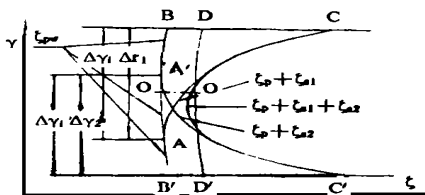


图 3 损失沿叶高的分布

四、算 例

本算例是某航空发动机气冷高压涡轮级, 动叶不带冠。

1. 输入数据 $G_o = 61.03\text{kg/s}$, $P_o^* = 1.2588\text{MPa}$, $Lu = 283.7 \times 10^3\text{J/kg}$, $n = 12980\text{r/min}$, $G_{cs} = 2.68\text{kg/s}$, $G_{\sigma} = 2.44\text{kg/s}$, $T_c = 680\text{K}$ ($Kc = 1.3667$, $Rc = 29.273$), 主燃烧室油气比 $g_T = 0.02347$, 动叶叶兴间隙漏气损失效率 $\eta_b = 0.975$ 。

涡轮流程通道几何尺寸示于图 4。导叶和动叶的展弦比分别为 $(h/b)_s = 0.97$, 和 $(h/b)_r = 1.73$ 。

涡轮进口燃气总温 T_o^* 沿径向的分布列于下表 (沿径平均总温为 1470K)。

$R_o \text{ (m)}$	0.2750	0.2810	0.2871	0.2931	0.2992	0.3052	0.3113	0.3173	0.3234	0.3295	0.3355
$T_o^* \text{ (K)}$	1382.0	1422.0	1456.0	1482.0	1501.0	1508.0	1503.0	1491.0	1475.0	1455.0	1432.0

R_1 (m)	0.2750	0.2818	0.2885	0.2950	0.3013	0.3076	0.3137	0.3197	0.3255	0.3313	0.3370
$C_{1a}R_1$ (m^2/s)	164.91	170.43	175.22	179.00	181.68	183.15	183.73	183.64	183.05	181.97	180.51
R_2 (m)	0.2670	0.2749	0.2826	0.2901	0.2974	0.3046	0.3116	0.3184	0.3251	0.3316	0.3380
$C_{2a}R_2$ (m^2/s)	14.99	17.90	20.80	23.03	24.30	24.50	23.48	21.60	18.90	15.30	10.84

假定混入各流管的冷气量相等, 速度环量沿叶高的分布如上。

2. 计算结果 在其它条件相同的情况下, 采用本文所述计算方法, 无冷却空气掺混和有冷却空气掺混时涡轮级主要气动参数的计算结果如(图5), 图中A和B分别表示无冷气掺混和有冷气掺混时的参数。计算结果表明, 冷气的掺混对涡轮级效率有显著影响。本涡轮级的冷气量虽然不是很大, 但其掺混使级效率降低达1.78%, 其中质量和能量掺混使级效率降低1.12%, 而掺混引起的动量损失使级效率降低0.66%。

计算结果还说明有冷气掺混时气流角和马赫数沿整个叶高都比较大, 而且叶根和叶尖区域变化量比叶中稍大。

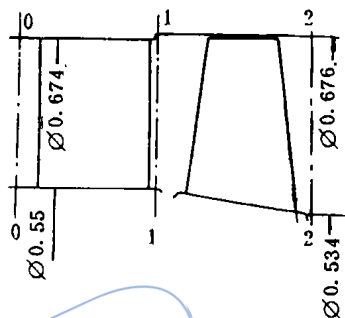


图4 涡轮级流程通道几何尺寸

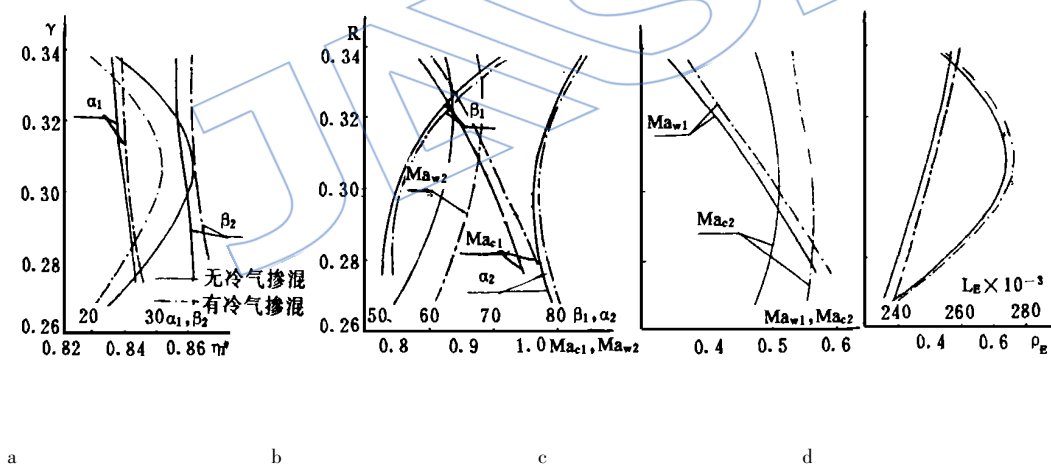


图5 涡轮级主要气动参数的计算结果比较

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A METHOD FOR AERODYNAMIC DESIGN CALCULATION OF AXIAL GAS TURBINE STAGES WITH COOLING AIR MIXING

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents a method for aerodynamic design calculation of axial gas turbine stage with the mixing of cooling air. The mass flow mixing and the energy mixing of the cooling air with the main gas flow are considered directly in the continuity and the energy equations, while the momentum loss resulting from the mixing is considered indirectly. The losses of blade rows and their distributions in the radial direction are determined by means of the loss models provided in the paper. The influences of different cooling types of blades and the non-uniformity of the inlet total temperature and total pressure in the radial direction have been considered in the calculation program. The method could be applied to multi-stage air-cooled gas turbine. The basic calculation method adopted is the streamline curvature method. As an example, a design calculation of an axial turbine stage are presented. The calculation results show that the effect of the cooling air mixing on the turbine efficiency is significant.

AN AERODYNAMICAL DESIGN AND CALCULATION METHOD FOR GAS TURBINE WITH COOLING AIR MIXING

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ABSTRACT

In order to conduct aerodynamical design and calculation for a air-cooled turbine, the coolant and gas flow mixing correlations, which satisfied the mass, momentum and energy equations, are derived in rotational coordinates. The computer program has been developed. Calculational results indicate that gas flow parameters change considerably in the case of great coolant mass flow ratio. It is necessary to consider the influence of coolant flow in detail.

AN APPROACH FOR CALCULATING STEADY SUBSONIC AND TRANSONIC BLADE TO BLADE FLOWS

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ABSTRACT

A software is designed to calculate steady subsonic and transonic blade flows. It can analyse the features of the flow field according to the boundary conditions and automatically choose the numerical method which is suitable to obtain the accurate results and save calculation time. When the coordinates on blade surface at inlet and outlet are given, user can determine Mach number or pressure distribution on blade surface, Mach number or pressure contours in all of the flow field. Two kinds of the numerical methods are programmed in this software: Streamline curvature method and Time-matching method. The former directly starts from steady Euler equations, since the multi-value problem in transonic flows was solved by the author, the streamline curvature has been successfully used to compute transonic flow, especially it gets rapid convergence when the flow is subsonic at outlet. The later method starts from unsteady Euler equations but with constant total enthalpy. The steady flow is calculated as the asymptotic limit after a sufficient long time of solution of the unsteady equations. This method with appropriate scheme and shock capturing technique is accurate to compute transonic flow with shock, but in the case of subsonic at outlet, the streamline curvature method can reduce the calculation time approximately 60%. Three numerical examples are given in this paper. Both the calculation methods give comparable results and the results agree well with the measurements.