

压气机叶栅紊流减阻试验研究

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【摘要】 本文叙述压气机叶片表面刻花纹对叶栅性能的影响。实验表明，适当的花纹型式可使叶栅的临界马赫数，气流转折角以及最大静压比等主要性能指标均有明显提高。

一、前 言

叶轮机械叶片表面均为光滑表面。传统的流体力学和气动力学理论认为，流体经过物体时，物体表面越光滑，流动阻力越小。现代各种叶轮机械叶片大部分是在紊流状态下工作。近年来的理论和实验研究表明，紊流阻力和紊流附面层内部的细微拟序结构直接有关。特殊构造的非光滑表面，在紊流流场中的阻力有可能较光滑表面的流动阻力更小。国内外在叶轮机械叶片上已做过一些紊流减阻的尝试，有关苏联在压气机叶片上进行的紊流控制试验的介绍^[1]例举了展向肋条等几种紊流结构型式，但效果欠佳。本文所述压气机叶片表面刻花纹试验，即为对这种紊流理论新的探索。试验达到了预期的目的。从六种不同型式的花纹中找出了两种较好的花纹型式—45 度花纹和直纹，它们使叶栅的临界马赫数、气流转折角以及最大静压比等主要性能指标均有明显提高。表面刻花纹的紊流减阻型式所见不多，微肋条 (Riblets) 减阻平板试验研究在国外八十年代初即开展^[2]，但在压气机叶片和发动机上尚未见到。减阻机理也未得到令人满意的解释。本文仅介绍 45 度花纹和直纹两种花纹的情况，并对试验结果作一初步的分析讨论。

二、试验设备和试验件

1. 试验设备 本试验在沈阳发动机研究所 A201C 近音速平面叶栅风洞上进行。风洞栅前马赫数可达 1。其主要测试系统的测量精度为：压力测量系统精度 0.5%，角度测量精度 0.5°；转盘攻角调节精度 0.1°；栅前总压误差< 133.322Pa (1mm Hg)。
2. 试验件及其设计参数 试验叶栅叶片的型面选用某型涡喷发动机高压压气机第五级静叶中间截面的型面，按风洞结构尺寸要求进行设计。叶栅参数及设计点参数列于表 1。试验是在实际工作马赫数下进行的。叶片由 LF2M 铝板加工而成。型面精度±0.1mm，表面粗糙度

表 1 叶栅参数及设计点参数

叶型	θ	b	C_{max}	X_c	X_f	b/t	γ	β_{lk}	β_{2k}	Ma ₁	i
BC-6	53.2°	60mm	4.6mm	0.4	0.45	1.588	76.9°	44.6°	97.8°	0.645	- 5.7°

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0.40, 花纹沟槽加工误差-0.05mm。用于比较性能的光面叶栅称为原型叶栅, 亦称标准叶栅。花纹叶栅是在原型叶栅叶片上刻以相应花纹而形成。几种叶栅的表示符号如下: B 为原型叶栅, B45 为 45 度花纹叶栅, BZA 为直纹叶栅。45 度为花纹沟槽与气流方向之间夹角。

三、试验结果及分析讨论

1. 叶栅损失 从图 1、2 中可以看出, 在设计点 ($Ma_1 = 0.645$, $i = -5.7^\circ$) 两种花纹叶栅与原型叶栅的损失基本相同。低于设计马赫数后花纹叶栅的损失比原型叶栅略有增加 (图 1)。这是由于花纹沟槽中刺瘤多造成的。如果直纹做得比较光顺, 即使在低速时其损失也应比原型叶栅低^[2]。在设计马赫数以上, 随着马赫数的提高, 花纹叶栅的损失很快低于原型叶栅, 并且降低幅度越来越大, 到 $Ma_1 = 0.75$ 时, B45 低 1.5%, BZA 低 2% (原型叶栅未试到 $Ma_1 = 0.8$, 因叶栅即将堵塞)。高速下花纹叶栅损失大幅度降低证明花纹能大大推迟叶背气流的分

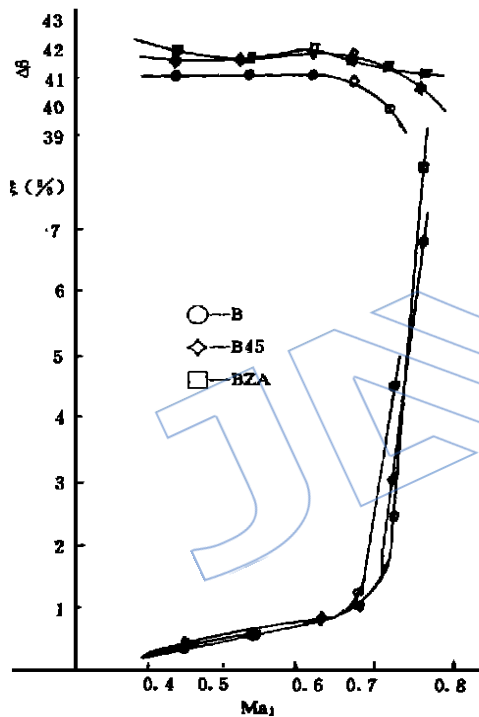


图 1 三种叶栅设计 i 下 ξ 及 $\Delta\beta$ 随 Ma_1 的变化

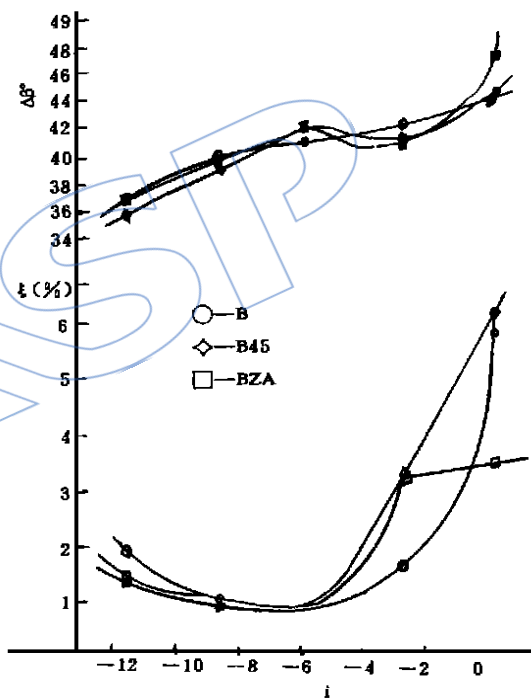


图 2 三种叶栅设计 Ma_1 下 ξ 及 $\Delta\beta$ 随 i 的变化

离。对壁面紊流流动的研究结果^[3]认为, 壁面紊流附面层由三种不同型式的结构所组成: 壁面涡索 (The Wall Streaks), 猝发环 (The Burst Circle) 和紊流斑 (The Turbulent Spot)。物体表面的几何形状与壁面紊流流动的这些特点相适应时, 可使流动更加稳定。叶片表面刻直纹在一定程度上顺应了壁面涡索, 使壁面涡索更加稳定; 45 度花纹则在某种程度上与紊流斑相适应, 使紊流斑更加稳定, 从而减少了涡的破碎, 减小阻力, 推迟叶背气流分离。由图 2 所知, 设计攻角以下 B45 的损失稍大于原型叶栅, BZA 的损失略低于原型叶栅, 但都相差不多。大于设计攻角后, 在 $i = -2.5$ 时, 叶栅损失出现了剧增的现象。原型叶栅在试验过程中, 也曾出现过两次这种情况 (见图 3), 而且损失增加的幅度与花纹叶栅相当或比花纹叶栅还大。后来仔细修光表面, 才反复试出了最后的结果。经分析, 损失剧增是由于这种平面叶栅随着攻

角的增大, 到 $i = -2.5$ 时出现了层流附面层分离。当攻角继续增大时, 原型叶栅和 B45 叶栅的损失继续增大, 是由于紊流分离的结果。而 BZA 叶栅的损失则基本稳定在原来水平, 并没有随攻角的增大而增大。说明 BZA 叶栅在发生层流分离后, 变为紊流附面层, 重新附着于叶片表面。紊流附面层与自由流之间存在着动量的紊流交换, 使附面层的能量增加^[4]。因此紊流附面层能承受由于攻角增大所产生的更高的压力梯度而不发生分离。这再一次说明直纹可推迟叶背气流의紊流附面层分离。

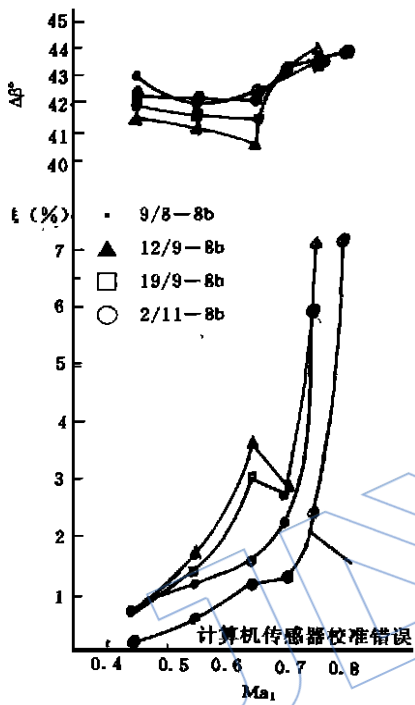


图 3 标准叶栅 $i = -2.5$ 的 4 次试验比较

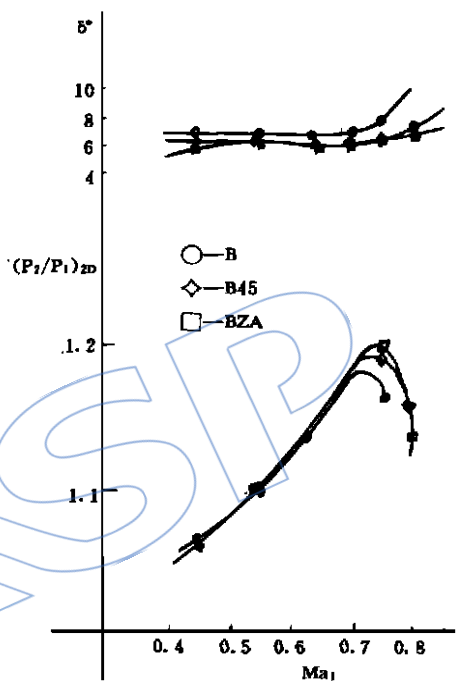


图 4 三种叶栅设计 i 下 $(p_2/p_1)_{2D}$ 及 δ 随 Ma_1 的变化

出现在平面叶栅中的层流分离现象, 在压气机中是不会发生的。这样, 在图 2 的攻角特性曲线中, 消除了由于层流分离所造成的 $i = -2.5$ 时的损失剧增现象后, BZA 将成为全攻角范围内损失最低的叶栅。

2. 临界马赫数 与 大马赫数下损失高低密切相关的临界马赫数是衡量叶栅性能的一项重要指标。由斜率 $(d\zeta/d Ma_1)_{Ma_{cr}} = 0.1$ 的直线与速度特性线相切的切点所对应的 Ma_1 为该叶栅的临界马赫数。由图 1 按上述方法求出设计攻角下不同花纹叶栅的临界马赫数分别为: B 为 0.685, B45 为 0.71, BZA 为 0.735。由此可见, 花纹叶栅的临界马赫数比原型叶栅有明显提高, 其中 BZA 比原型提高了 7.3%。

3. 气流转折角及落后角 由图 1 可以看出, 设计攻角下, 花纹叶栅的气流转折角在不同来流马赫数时均比原型叶栅大。设计马赫数时, B45 和 BZA 的气流转折角分别比原型叶栅大 0.8 和 0.9°。低马赫数时增加较小, 高马赫数时增加较大。图 2 显示的气流转折角随攻角的变化情况, 由于上述 $i = -2.5$ 时层流分离, 起伏较大。这只是平面叶栅试验中所特有的情况。另外, 负攻角较大时, B45 叶栅的气流转折角减小了。表明 B45 叶栅在负攻角较大时性能不好。花纹叶栅使气流转折角增大是由于减少了叶背分离的结果。在低马赫数或负攻角较大时, 原

型叶栅本来分离很小, 所以花纹叶栅的气流转折角增大不多或不增大。马赫数增大或攻角增大, 原型叶栅开始分离, 分离较重时花纹叶栅延缓分离的作用显示出来之后, 气流转折角便开始增大。气流转折角与落后角的关系是 $\Delta\beta = \theta + i - \delta$, 叶型弯折角 θ 在本试验中为一常量, 因此在一定攻角 i 下, $\Delta\beta$ 的增加即为 δ 的减小量。试验结果基本符合这一关系 (见图 4)。

4. 静增压比 二元条件下, 三种叶栅设计攻角下 $(P_2/P_1)_{2D}$ 随 M_{al} 的变化见图 4。由图可以看出, 两种花纹叶栅的最大静增压比均高于原型叶栅, B45 约高 0.01, BZA 约高 0.02。说明花纹叶栅提高了增压能力。

5. 叶栅试验结果对压气机性能的影响 压气机实现重量轻、尺寸小和效率高的关键措施是提高叶栅所允许的来流马赫数以及所允许的转折角。压气机叶片刻花纹的叶栅试验所获得的提高临界马赫数和气流转折角等试验结果, 正是提高了叶栅的这些根本性能指标。无疑, 它将对提高压气机性能产生积极的影响。首先, 它可直接应用于现有的压气机。只要在现有的压气机叶片上刻上或以某种方法加上相应的花纹, 即可提高压气机的效率, 以及改善压气机非设计状态诸如扩大喘振裕度、提高抗畸变能力等性能。从某型高压压气机两次试验结果看, 这些效果已不同程度地实现了 (试验仍在继续)。其次, 如果用于新设计的压气机, 则可以更加合理的选择利用某些参数, 使花纹叶栅的性能更加充分地发挥出来, 与其它新技术相结合, 设计出高性能的压气机。

四、结 论

通过几种型式的花纹叶栅及原型叶栅在实际工作马赫数下的风洞吹风试验证明, 叶片表面花纹可以提高叶栅的气动性能。在所试的几种花纹叶栅中, 45 度花纹及直纹叶栅效果较好。它们与原型叶栅设计状态下的主要性能指标对比列于表 2。由表 2 可以看出, 两种花纹叶栅

表 2 三种叶栅性能对比

	M_{al}	$\Delta\beta$ 设计点	δ 设计点	$(P_2/P_1)_{2D_{max}}$
B	0.685	40.8°	6.7°	1.1810
B45	0.71	41.6°	5.9°	1.1883
BZA	0.735	41.7°	5.8°	1.1987

的主要性能指标均明显高于原型叶栅。其中效果较好的 BZA 叶栅, 使临界马赫数提高了 7.3%, 使设计状态的气流流转折角增大 0.9°; 使最大静增压比提高 0.0177。在消除了平面叶栅所特有的 $i = -2.5$ 时的层流分离现象后, BZA 将全面提高叶栅的性能。

压气机叶片刻花纹试验, 只是对压气机叶片紊流减阻的初步尝试, 有待继续深入研究, 并不断完善和发展, 搞出效果更好的减阻型式, 以及总结出优化的标准和规范, 便于推广应用。

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NUMERICAL OPTIMIZATION PROGRAM FOR DESIGNING CONTROLLED DIFFUSION COMPRESSOR BLADING

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ABSTRACT

A numerical optimization design procedure has been worked out for generation of the Controlled Diffusion Airfoil (CDA) of axial-flow compressors. The cascade total pressure loss coefficient is chosen as an objective function. The numerical optimization design procedure is composed of four programs, i. e., the program for optimization of the prescribed velocity distribution, the initial blade profile generation program, the program for compressible, inviscid flow computation and the program for inverse boundary layer computation. At first the initial blade shape is generated, then the design procedure can be used to optimize the initial blade profile at design and off-design conditions until the final shape of the blade is satisfactory. In order to demonstrate the feasibility of the procedure, the numerical optimization design program was carried out for a compressor stator blade at hub section with high loading and large flow turning angle. The designed cascade has been tested. The test data show that the flow at design conditions is shock-free. Compared with the conventional cascade, the Controlled Diffusion Airfoil (CDA) cascade designed can enlarge the incidence angle range, increase critical Mach number and strengthen the tail edge of the blade. Besides, the CDA cascade has much smaller losses and deviation angle than the conventional cascade. It is verified that the design procedure is feasible for the generation of the Controlled Diffusion Airfoils.

EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION OF TURBULENT DRAG REDUCTION IN COMPRESS CASCADE

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ABSTRACT

Recent researches of theory and experiments indicate that turbulent drag is directly related to tiny coherent (organized) structure inside the turbulent boundary, and in turbulent flow field the flow drag of the specially designed non-smooth surface can be less than that of smooth surface. Based upon the above mentioned theory, six compressor cascades with different patterned surfaces have been experimented. The profile of the cascades was chosen from a stator vane of a reference compressor. The experiments have been performed in a near-sonic wind tunnel. The results obtained at the same Mach number as the reference compressor works indicate that the appropriate patterns on the surface improve the performances of cascades. Compared with the reference smooth cascade, the best one of six tested cascades raised the critical Mach number by 7.3 percent. The air flow

deflection angle at the design conditions increased by 0.9° . Correspondingly, the deviation angle decreased by 0.9° . And maximum static compression ratio rised by 0.0177. The another one of the tested cascades obtained similar results. A brief analysis of the experimental results is also presented.

PREDICTION OF STALL MARGIN FOR MULTISTAGE AXIAL FLOW COMPRESSORS

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ABSTRACT

Two methods for predicting the onset of rotating stall in multistage axial flow compressors are provided in this paper. First, the semi-empirical criterion about the isolated blade row is extended to the analysis of the multistage axial flow compressors. The downstream condition of preceding stage is considered as the upstream one of next stage and similar calculation is made for every stage. By comparison of the flows for each unit at the onset of rotating stall, the stall margin of the multistage compressor can be determined. The results of prediction agree with the experimental data fairly well. Secondly, with the help of the unsteady two-dimensional incompressible flow model, the inception criterion of rotating stall for a double stages axial flow compressor is derived in detail according to a small disturbance stability theory. Characteristic equation is solved iteratively using a Newton-Raphson scheme. Some numerical examples have been predicted with the aid of the written computer codes. Good agreement between the analytical and experimental results indicates that the analysis is believable. The variations of damping factor under the different conditions are compared and the rate of loss variation is analysed as inlet relative airflow angle increases for each blade row. The above-mentioned two approaches both can be used to predict the stall margin for subsonic and transonic multistage axial flow compressors.

EFFECT OF HUB TREATMENT ON PERFORMANCE OF AN AXIAL FLOW COMPRESSOR

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ABSTRACT

The hub treatment with a circumferential groove was tested on the stator hub and compared with the casing treatment over the rotor tip for a single stage axial flow compressor. The 3D flowfield at the downflow of stator and rotor blade rows, in particular its endwall flowfield, in optimum operating and near stall states were measured by a micro-five-hole probe. It was shown that stall margin can be improved not only for the single-stage ($\bar{m} = 2.96\%$), but also for the rotor ($\bar{m} = 2.79\%$), even if the onset of stall is at the rotor tip first. The reason is that the stall affected by treatment groove to retard the appearance of stall. Some initial researches have been made for improvement of performance of the single stage and rotor, as well as the relation between the rotor and stator. It is found that the trend in variation of the most performance parameters of the rotor with hub