

轮毂处理对单级压气机性能的影响

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【摘要】 在单级轴流压气机的静子内径处进行轮毂处理,以模拟转子尖部的机匣处理。用小型五孔探针详细测量了最佳工作状态和近失速边界状态下转子与静子叶片排下游气流的三元流场,特别是其端部流场。结果发现,对于转子叶尖失速型的级,静子轮毂处理不仅可以提高级的稳定裕度,而且也提高了转子的稳定裕度。此外对级和转子性能的变化及转子与静子之间的相互影响作了一些初步研究,进一步剖析了周向槽轮毂处理的扩稳机理。

一、前 言

机匣处理扩大压气机稳定工作范围的试验研究表明:大部分结构型式的机匣处理均有延迟压气机不稳定工况发生和抗进口畸变的能力。但是对机匣处理扩稳机理还了解不够。一般都是研究孤立转子尖部的机匣处理,对静子内径处的轮毂处理、单级性能、转子与静子之间的相互作用、及它们对扩稳机理和效果影响研究很少。应该指出的是,为了进一步探索机匣处理的扩稳机理,对静子内径轮毂处理的了解是非常必要的,因为静子内径处流动条件差,国内发动机型号研制过程中碰到该问题也较多。静叶轮毂处理可以模拟转子机匣处理,这是由于转子尖部的机匣处理和静子内径的轮毂处理两者的作用是一致的,差别只是相对运动方向不同,但后者简化了结构,方便了测试,更利于深入探索扩稳机理。

试验在单级轴流压气机试验台上完成。静子内径处用周向槽式轮毂处理进行改装,以便模拟转子尖部机匣处理。轮毂处理是按经验的方法设计的,结构及尺寸见图 1。

进口处安置组合式三孔探针,在转子及静子后安置一头部直径仅为 1.5mm 的微型五孔探针进行测量。在固定的工况下,对处理前后气流流场的变化,特别是端部流场进了详细的测量。全部试验数据按专用软件脱机处理。

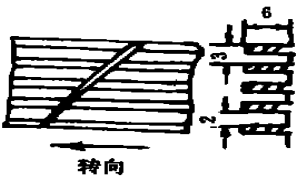


图 1 周向槽式轮毂处理简图

二、级性能的变化

1. 总性能 在比较轮毂处理对轴流压气机的性能影响时,主要依据传统的三项指标^[1],即稳定裕度的改进量 $\bar{m}$; 峰值绝热效率改变量 η_m^* ; 稳定边界绝热效率改变量 η_{rs}^* 。

从图 2 明显看出,采用轮毂处理后稳定边界点向流量更小的一边移动,即推迟了失速的

发生。但在失速前的稳定工况下,两种机匣的压比流量曲线变化基本相同,经处理后曲线继续向流量更小的一边延伸。需指出,它们的效率流量曲线并无此变化特征,而且失速前各稳定状态下效率也不是重合的。从损失的变化是决定旋转失速起始的主要因素机理分析中,可以解释这种不重合的必然性。处理后效率曲线的变化恰恰说明了,轮毂处理影响叶片尖部区域的流场,故改变了它的平均性能,从而影响到叶排损失特性的变化,使得在不同流量下阻尼因子发生变化,改变了失速边界点,才获得扩稳效果的提高^[2]。

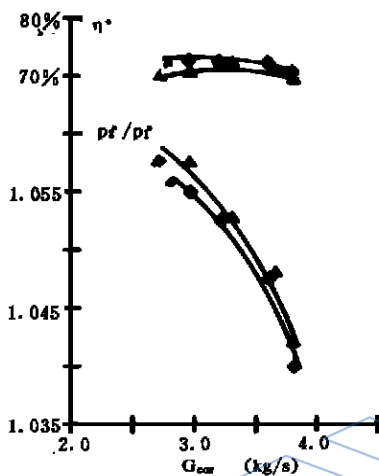


图2 单级性能比较 (三角表示处理后, 方框表示处理前)

在试验的相对转速下, $\bar{m} = 2.96\%$, $\eta_s^* = -1.38\%$ 。由于本试验压气机是转子尖部首先失速^[3], 故扩稳效果不太显著。如果增大静子进气角, 造成静子首先失速, 那么效果就会很明显, 国外学者也得到了相同的结论^[5]。

2. 基元性能

(1) 总压的变化 在相同的进口条件下, 可以看到四个位置处的总压分布均呈现了尾迹与主流两个区域 (图3)。在2%处处理后沿栅距的总压都比处理前的提高较多, 在10%处也有类似的趋势, 这就说明在没有处理时静叶内径处损失大, 而处理后损失减小。对于距离处理部位较远的75%处, 轮毂处理对气流的作用较小, 它们的总压沿栅距的平均值基本相同, 但处理后尾迹区向右方移动。叶片位于中间, 压力面居右, 吸力面居左。上述现象可以说明静叶内径处的总压提高较多, 也进一步阐明了过去研究周向槽式机匣处理机理时得到的结论, 即机匣处理的好处主要来自距处理部位30%的区域内。

(2) 基元速度的变化 从关系图4(a)中可看到, 轴向速度沿径向变化的分布规律基本相同, 在大部分区域内, 处理后的轴向速度小于处理前的, 因为在静子出口气流基本是沿轴向流动, 轴向速度的减小正说明在相同的稳定边界状态下处理后流量向小的方向移动, 推迟了失速的发生, 提高了稳定工作裕度。但在靠近外径处有相反的分布趋势, 即流通能力的分布发生了变化。图4(b)给出了周向速度沿径分布, 在距静子内径30%的范围内, 处理后的速度绝对值大于处理前的, 由于它是负值, 即从压力面指向吸力面。如果将静叶下游参数的

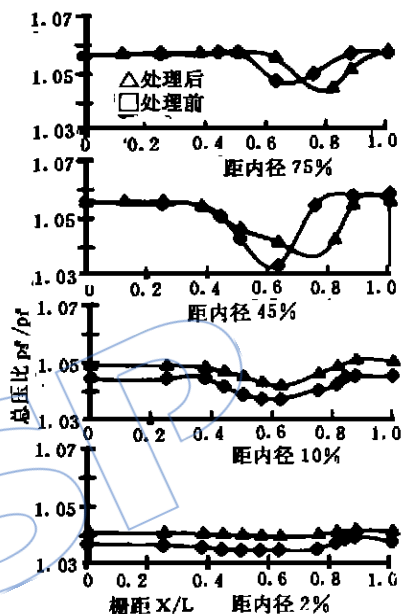


图3 静叶出口总压比随栅距的变化

变化看成是静叶槽道中气流参数连续变化的结果, 那么这一现象的发生就预示着静叶排内径处的气流具有从压力面流向吸力面的趋势, 致使低能气流不易分离, 达到推迟失速的目的,

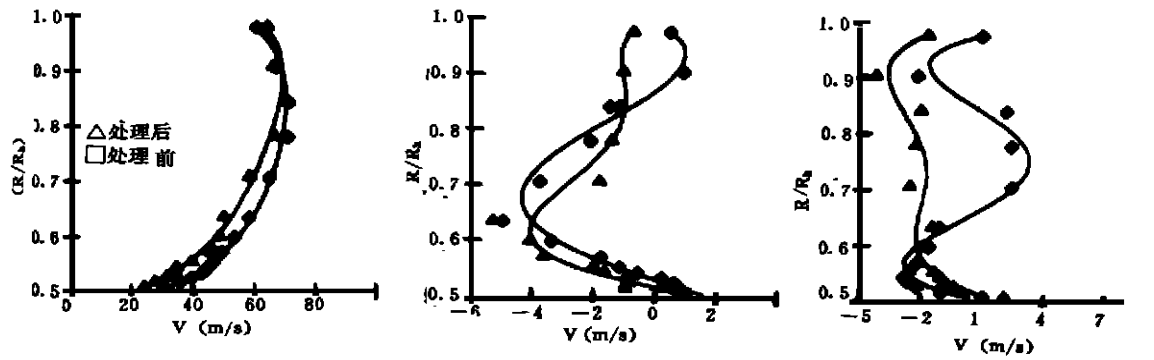


图 4 a. 轴向速度沿径的变化; b. 周向速度沿径变化; c. 径向速度沿径变化

这可能是影响静叶轮毂附近流场分布的重要因素之一。径向速度的变化如图 4 (c) 所示, 在离内径 15% 的范围内, 处理后的径向速度大于处理前的, 并且是偏向正方向, 即从外径流向内径, 也就是有一股气流流入处理槽。这种趋势改变了内径处的边界层分布, 使气流不易分离。

三、转子性能的变化

1. 总性能 由于试验的单级压气机转子的尖部首先失速, 故对转子在引入轮毂处理后性能的变化也作了分析。在试验的工况下 $\bar{m}=2.79\%$, $\eta_m=-2.2\%$ 。从图 5 可看出, 转子稳定工作裕度的提高效率的下降与单级基本相似, 这表明静子轮毂处理对提高转子的稳定工作裕度也有一定的好处。

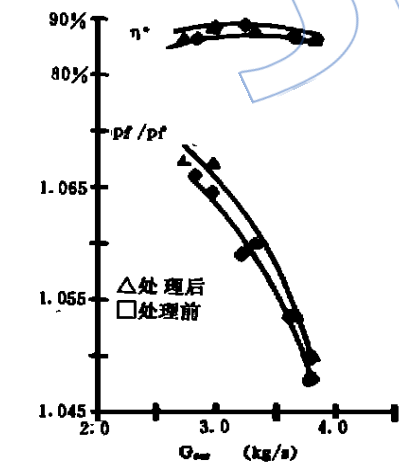


图 5 转子性能的变化

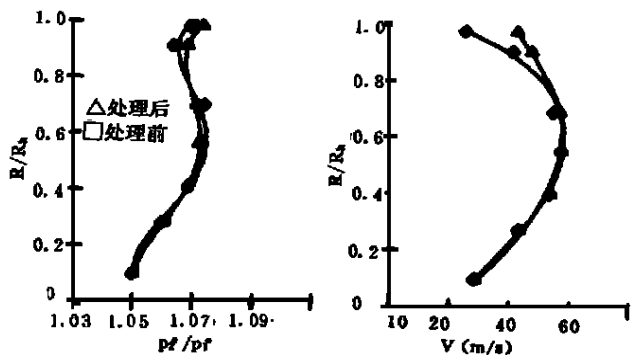


图 6 a. 转子总压比沿径的分布; b. 转子出口轴向速度沿径

2. 基元性能 (1) 静子内径轮毂处理后, 转子叶尖的基元总压比有所提高, 见图 6 (a)。这一变化说明静子轮毂处理增大了转子尖部负荷, 提高了效率, 其结果使得稳定裕度提高。(2) 处理后轴向速度在距叶尖 30% 区域内大于处理前的, 其它叶高部分基本相同, 见图

6 (b)。即气流偏向轴线,减小了落后角,说明尾缘处边界层分离推迟了。

试验中的这种现象表明,静子轮毂处理不仅改变了静子的出口流场,同时也改变了其进口流场,即转子的出口流场,特别是对其端部区域更为明显。这种现象与转子尖部机匣处理的情况有些相似,对提高转子的稳定裕度,扩大其稳定工作范围起到了很好的作用。这个结论目前国内外文献中尚未阐明过,今后还可以进一步探讨其中的原因。

四、静叶出口流量系数的变化

在稳定边界点,用五孔探针详细地测量了处理前后的机匣出口流场分布。

对于实壁机匣,如图 7 (a),尾迹区呈驼峰型,在距内径 1/3 处出现低速区核心,数值是 0.400,且靠近叶盆,内径处是低速危险区,这是产生分离失速的根源,表明此时压气机开始进入不稳定状态,似乎壁面失速占主导地位。这些低流量核心区的相互影响形成一片低速区,造成内径处通道堵塞,这是不能忽略的因素^[2]。而在轮毂处理时,见图 7 (b),这个低速区向叶片中部移动,并离开叶片的压力面,即流向主流区,数值提高到 0.480。受轮毂处理的影响,在周向及径向速度的作用下,其尾迹驼峰下移,并变得平稳。主流区的流量系数变化和数值大小基本相同。内径区域的气流有偏向左方的趋势,说明气流随处理槽有所转动,同时数值也有所提高。这种现象是由于周向槽引起周向和径向诱导速度,造成了叶尖区低能气流的迁移,使得失速气团不能在压力面拐角区聚集,并增加了内径处气流的能量,延迟了失速发生。

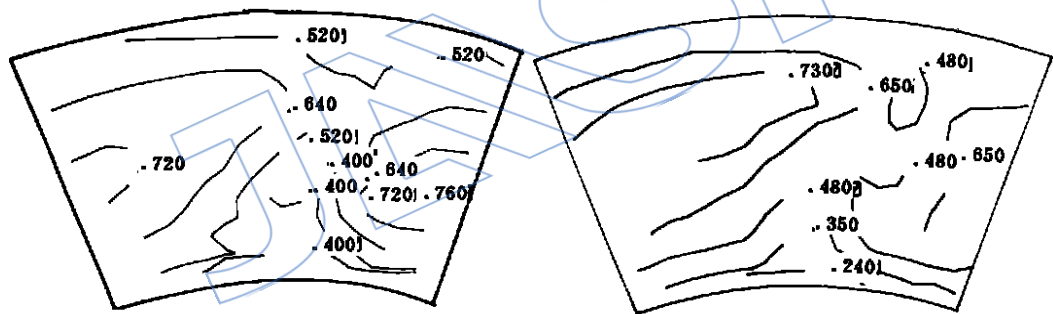


图 7 a. 流量系数等值线; b. 处理前、处理后稳定边界

上述实测结果揭示了一种异乎寻常的现象,即压力面附近的低速区起堵塞的作用,这是失速的起因。这一新的认识改变了以往二元叶栅槽道吸力面是危险区的概念,说明存在动静叶排相互作用的三元叶栅对流场的影响与二元的有较大差别,为深入了解气流流场,特别是端部区域的变化,提供了试验数据。这一发现是与文献 [5、6] 的试验结果相吻合。

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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

treatment is similar to that of isolated rotor with casing treatment. According to the analysis of downflow, a new flow phenomenon is clarified: the dangerous stall locates at the blade hub and near the pressure surface. The mechanism to extend stability for a hub treatment with circumferential groove is also considered.

CALCULATION OF THREE-DIMENSIONAL LAMINAR BOUNDARY LAYERS ON ROTATING BODIES

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ABSTRACT

The three-dimensional boundary layer equations with rotation terms are formulated in general tensor form. The effects of rotation including $\partial p / \partial y \neq 0$ and its consequence have been investigated. The results show that in some cases it is essential to take $\partial p / \partial y \neq 0$ into account to obtain accurate boundary layer parameters. A new method to solve this equation system is proposed. The method has been verified through several examples, showing its effectiveness and applicability.

INFLUENCE OF DOWNSTREAM DISTORTION ON PERFORMANCE OF AXIAL COMPRESSOR

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ABSTRACT

The development of a new method to predict the unstalled characteristics and the onset of flow instability is described for an axial compressor operating in a circumferentially distorted downflow. This method adopts the "semi-actuator disk" to replace the blade rows of the compressor and the downstream distorting component, and assumes the flow fields outside the disks to be two-dimensional, ideal, compressible and unsteady. The effects of total pressure distortion coefficient and spacing between the compressor and the distorting component on the performance of a compressor have been investigated in detail by means of this method. It is found that the losses of both pressure rise and axial flow coefficient at instability increase linearly with the distortion coefficient, this conclusion is similar to that for the inlet flow distortion. And the spacing has crucial effect on the losses of both pressure rise and axial flow coefficient too.

AERODYNAMICAL DESIGN FOR SMALL GASTURBINES

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ABSTRACT

The advanced small gasturbines feature small mass flow ratio, short vanes and blades with low aspect, high second flow and blade tip leakage losses, and low efficiency. According to the detail investigation on the advanced small gas turbines, some technical design approaches for improving the efficiency of a small gasturbine, such as vanes with meridional-plane contraction contour, compounded leaned vanes and blades, small blade shroud and so on.