

掺混压力损失的实验分析

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一、试验装置和基本关系式

试验装置的进排气系统均由三根并列管道组成。第Ⅰ、Ⅲ管道作为外流，第Ⅱ管道作为主流。在试验段前6m处装加热器，加热后的气体温度最高可达600℃。试验件为三股通道的矩形件，其尺寸为800×256×240mm，主流通道高为140mm，外流通道高为50mm。试验孔板将主流通道与外流通道隔开。外流通道中气流经小孔射入主流，与主流掺混，引起主流掺混压力损失（图1）。

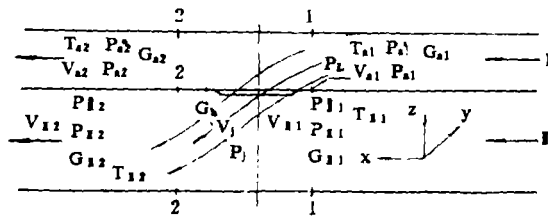


图1 试验装置内流动示意图

掺混压力损失的大小与孔的几何形状、尺寸大小、气流参数有关。孔的几何形状影响气流通过小孔的射流角度 φ 的大小，影响射流的穿透深度，尤其是主流速度比较小，速度比 V_{i1}/V_{i1} 和流量比 G_i/G_{i1} 很大时，影响更为明显。在试验过程中，尽量近似模拟主燃孔和掺混孔处燃烧室内外流动状态。试验状态为： $P_{i1} \leq 1 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$ ，空气流量 $G \leq 1.0 \text{ kg/s}$ ，主流速度系数 $\lambda_{i1} = 0.015 \sim 0.055$ ，外流速度与主流速度比 $V_{i1}/V_{i1} = 1.9 \sim 11.0$ ，小孔流量与主流流量之比 $G_i/G_{i1} = 0.05 \sim 0.6$ ，加热比 $T_{i1}/T_{i1} = 1.0 \sim 2.25$ 。

采用下列基本假设：(1)研究截面为等截面的矩形通道，取在1-1-1与2-2-2之间；(2)矩形通道中孔前流动是均匀的，等熵不可压一元绝热流动；(3)孔前温度分布均匀；(4)射流压力 P_i ，等于周围环境压力，即 $P_i \approx P_{i1}$ 。在1-1-1与2-2-2截面之间建立动量方程和能量方程

$$[(G_{i1} + G_i)V_{i2} - G_{i1}V_{i1} - G_iV_i \cos \varphi]/g = F_i(P_{i1} - P_{i2}) \quad (1)$$

$$\left(\frac{\rho_{i1}V_{i1}^2}{2} + P_{i1} \right) G_{i1} + \left(\frac{\rho_i V_i^2 \cos^2 \varphi}{2} + P_{i1} \right) G_i = \left(\frac{\rho_{i2}V_{i2}^2}{2} + \Delta P^* \right) (G_{i1} + G_i) \quad (2)$$

式中： F_i 为主流通道横截面， ΔP^* 为主流通道中由于掺混引起的总压损失，引入无量纲速度比 $m = V_i/V_{i1}$ 和流量比 $n = G_i/G_{i1}$ ，则 $V_{i2} = V_{i1}(1+n)$ ， ρ_{i1}/ρ_{i2} 。用 $G_{i1}V_{i1}/g$ 除(1)式，并由(2)式中的静压值代入(1)式，引入无量纲参数，经整理化简后得到用孔前速度头表示的掺混总压损失系数 $\xi^* = \Delta P / (\rho_{i1}V_{i1}^2/2)$

$$\xi^* = (1+n)^2 \rho_{i1}/\rho_{i2} - 2(1+nm \cos \varphi) + (1+nm^2 \cos^2 \varphi \rho_{i1}/\rho_{i2})/(1+n) \quad (3)$$

当主流加热时，由热平衡方程式可得， $Q_{i2} = Q_{i1} + Q_i$ ，则

$$T_{i2} = (C_{p,i1}T_{i1} + nC_{p,i}T_{i1})/C_{p,i2}(1+n) \quad (4)$$

将(4)式和状态方程 $P = \rho RT$ 代入(3)式, 经整理后得到

$$\xi^* = \frac{(1+n)P_{11}C_{p1}(1+nC_{p1}T_{a1}/C_{p1}T_{11})}{P_{12}C_{p2} - 2(1+nm\cos\varphi)} + \left[\frac{1+nm^2\cos^2\varphi}{1+n} \right] \frac{P_{a1}T_{11}}{P_{11}T_{a1}} \quad (5)$$

由式(1)两边同除以 $G_{11}V_{11}/g$, 整理后得到用孔前速度头表示的掺混静压损失系数

$$\xi = \Delta P / (\rho_{11}V_{11}^2/2) = 2(1+n)^2\rho_{11}/\rho_{11} - 2(1+nm\cos\varphi) \quad (6)$$

将状态方程 $P = \rho RT$ 和方程(4)式代入上式得:

$$\xi = (1+n)P_{11}C_{p1}(1+nC_{p1}T_{a1}/C_{p1}T_{11})/P_{12}C_{p2} - 2(1+nm\cos\varphi) \quad (7)$$

二、试验结果与讨论

用(5)式整理实验数据示于图2、3、4。由图可见, ξ^* 的大小取决于 m 和 n , n 越大, 说明小孔

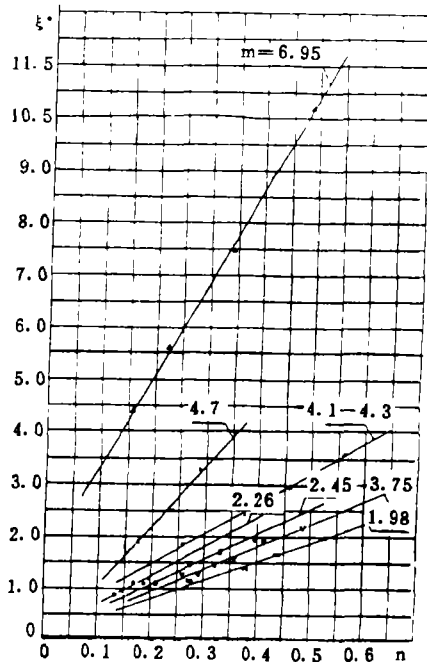


图2 掺混总压损失随流量比 n 的变化(翻边圆孔 $\Phi 20, \gamma=h=4$)

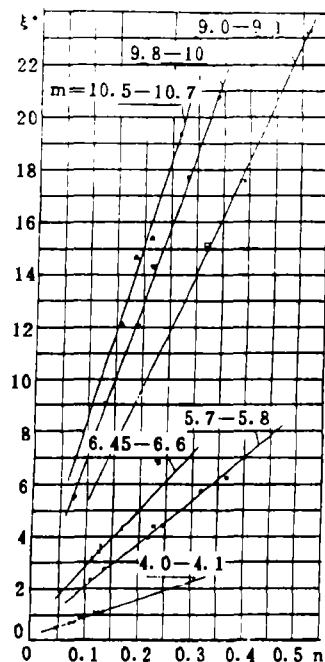


图3 掺混总压损失随流量比 n 的变化(翻边圆孔 $\Phi 15, n=3, \gamma=2.5$)

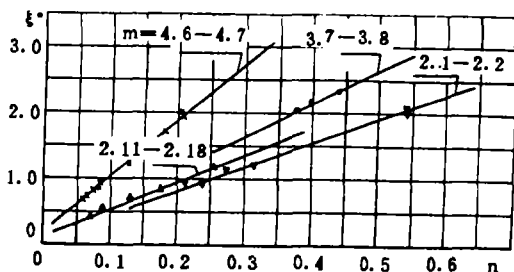


图4 掺混总压损失随流量比 n 的变化(平面圆孔 $\Phi 20$)

射流速度 V_1 越大, 其射流紊流强度越大, 与主流掺混引起的主流紊流掺混损失越大。故 m 和 n 越大, 射流角度 φ 越大, 则射流与主流掺混引起的 ξ^* 越大。

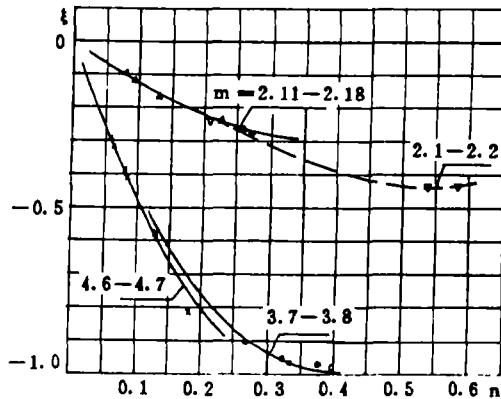


图5 掺混静压损失随流量比 n 的变化(平面圆孔 $\Phi 20$)

由图2、4看到,主流加热引起加热损失,但掺混损失仍取决于 m 。在 m 和 n 都相同时,翻边圆孔的 ξ^* 比平面圆孔的 ξ 大,为1~1.5倍。由图2、3看到,在 m 和 n 都相同时,孔径小的 ξ^* 比孔径大的 ξ^* 较大,因小孔的 V 和射流穿透深度都比大孔的大,射流转弯多消耗主流能量。

用(7)式整理实验数据于图5、6、7。由图可见, m 越大, ξ 向负值方向增加越大。 n 增大, ξ 渐趋水平,然后通过零向正值方向增加。 m 越大, ξ 由负值转正值所需的 n 越大。

由图5、7可见, m 和 n 都相同时,翻边孔的 ξ 比平面孔的 ξ 大,为1~1.5倍。由图6、7可见, m 和 n 都相同时,小孔径的 ξ 为大孔的1.1~1.0倍,小孔的静压回升比大孔的快。

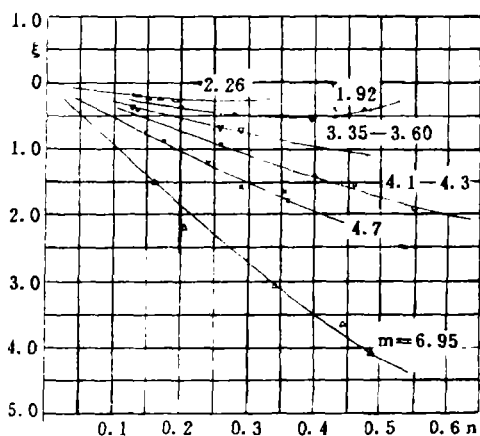


图6 掺混静压损失随流量比 n 的变化(翻边圆孔 $\Phi 20, \gamma=h=4$)

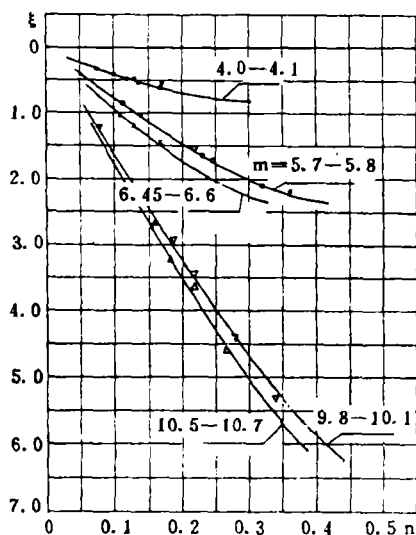


图7 掺混静压损失随流量比 n 的变化(翻边圆孔 $\Phi 15, h=3, \gamma=2.5$)

图2—7中符号说明

符号	$\lambda_{s1} \times 10^{-2}$			$\lambda_{s1} \times 10^{-3}$			T_{s1}/T_{s1}		
	图2.6	图3.7	图4.5	图2.6	图3.7	图4.5	图2.6	图3.6	图4.5
×	15~16	17~18	16.3~17	32	27~28	37.5~37.7	1.0	1.0	1.0
○	14.7~15	16~16.5	14.4~15	35~36	27~28	38~39	1.0	1.0	1.0
△	15.5~15.8	17.6~18	16~17	22~23	17.6~18	52~83	1.0	1.0	2.12~2.15
▽	14.8~15	16.6	14~15	42~43.5	16~16.8	47~48	1.0	1.0	1.94
●	20~21	18.5~19.6		51~53	48~49		2.23~2.25	1.0	
□	16	16.4~16.9		51~53	18.1~18.6		2.21~2.22	1.0	
□	15~16			50~51			1.92		

1. 由以上分析可得如下结论:

不管主流是否加热,掺混压力损失 ξ^* 和 ξ 主要取决于速度比 m 和流量比 n 。

2. 孔径相同时,翻边圆孔的射流所引起的 ξ^* 、 ξ 均比平面圆孔大。因此,采用翻边圆孔可以得到较大的紊流掺混损失,有利于组织燃烧、改善掺混质量、缩短燃烧室长度。

3. 孔径小的 ξ^* 和 ξ 比孔径大的大。因此,适当增加孔数,减小孔径,有利于改善掺混质量。

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AN EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH ON MIXTURE PRESSURE LOSS IN COMBUSTOR

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ABSTRACT Mixture of cold air flow from annular pass through holes with main flow (cold or hot stream) has been researched experimentally. The momentum exchange for annular pass air flow through plain or plunge circular holes into main flow has been studied experimentally on a rectangular test section in a simulated combustion chamber. The momentum exchange increases the pressure loss of the main air stream near the jet holes. The results show that the mixture pressure loss of combustor with plunge circular holes is 1 to 1.5 time as large as that of the combustor with plain circular holes. Therefore, the combustor with plunge circular holes is favourable to combustion and may reduce the length of the combustor.

COLD FLOW MEASUREMENTS FOR A DOUBLE SWIRLER COMBUSTOR

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ABSTRACT The cold flow patterns in a double swirler combustor have been measured by using a six-orientation hot-wire probe technique. The results show that the central recirculation zone for counter-rotating swirling is different from that of co-rotating swirling. A better pattern in the central recirculation zone for combustion will be obtained if the swirler angles of both the outer swirler and the center swirler are chosen reasonably.

EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH ON SWIRLING COMBUSTION EFFICIENCY

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ABSTRACT This paper describes the experiments of combustion performances in two kinds of swirling augmentor models. The combustion efficiencies and stabilizing limits have been measured. The length of flame have been observed. The experiments of swirling combustion under small swirl angles have been completed, in which the flame could not been stabilized in recirculation zone. Results show that the efficiency of swirling combustion increases approximately 20% in comparison with that of V-flameholder and the length of flame is obviously shortened.