

旋流燃烧效率的试验研究

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一、设备及试件

本文采用两种不同结构的旋流加力室模型,其燃烧机理不同。模型 I (图 1a) 利用强旋流产生中心回流区来稳定火焰,组织燃烧;模型 II (图 1b) 根据离心力效应组织燃烧,值班稳定器产生稳定的外环火焰,热气流与中心旋转气流之间存在密度差,在离心力作用下火焰向中心传播,旋转的混气由中心向外运动,两者在相对运动中点燃新鲜混气。这种由相对运动产生的火焰传播速度是常规紊流火焰速度的 4~5 倍^[1,2]。试验在常压设备上进行,试验段尺寸如图 1。两种模型的旋流器相同,值班稳定器为 V 型环,环宽 15mm;旋流器外径为 99mm,旋流角分别为 20°、30°、40°、50°,叶片为直叶片型。

试验件上游 2m 处喷嘴形成均匀混气。进口气流由预燃室直接加热, $T_{in} = 200 \sim 400^\circ\text{C}$ 。试验中用铂/铂铑热电偶测出口总温,计算燃烧效率。燃料为航空煤油。

二、结果及分析

图 2 是模型 I 的熄火极限曲线, α 为余气系数。稳定工作区随旋流角 β 增大而加宽。因旋流增强时,回流区尺寸和紊流应力都增大,混合率增强,从而改善了稳定工作的条件。试验发现, $\beta = 30^\circ$ 时稳定工作区很窄; $\beta = 20^\circ$ 时回流区太小而不能产生稳定燃烧的条件。由图 3 可见,当旋流增强时,回流区容积,紊流度和混合率均增加,起了强化燃烧的作用,而使燃烧效率提高。当进气速度增强时,紊流度及混合增强,燃烧效率提高。试验表明,在强旋流的情况下模型 I 燃烧效率和稳定工作范围有所提高,但小旋流角时性能较差。而强旋流使流体阻力增加,喷管效率下降。这就限制了这种结构模型的应用。采用模型 II 可在小旋流角下得到高的燃烧效率,见图 4。模型 II 是利用离心力和值班火焰组织燃烧,燃烧室的贫油熄火极限取决于值班稳定器。在足够的离心力下,火焰传播速度取决于已燃与未燃混气的密度比及当地离心加速度,其火焰速度大于紊流火焰传播速度,从而提高燃烧效率^[1,2,3]。

试验结果表明,在适当的进气条件下燃烧效率可达 90% 以上。进气速度和旋流角的增加都提高了切向速度,从而增大了离心力的作用使燃烧效率增加。由于均匀混气团比非均匀混

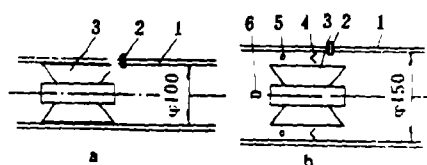
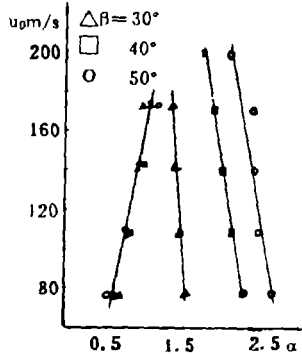
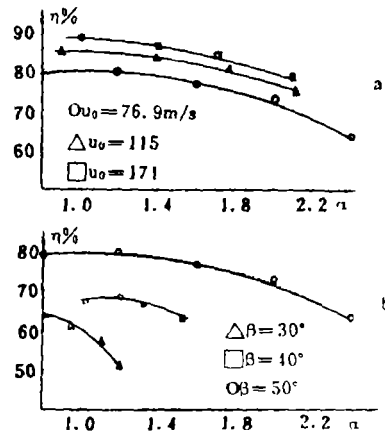
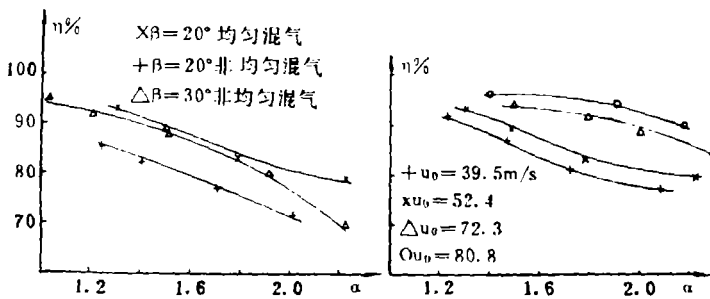
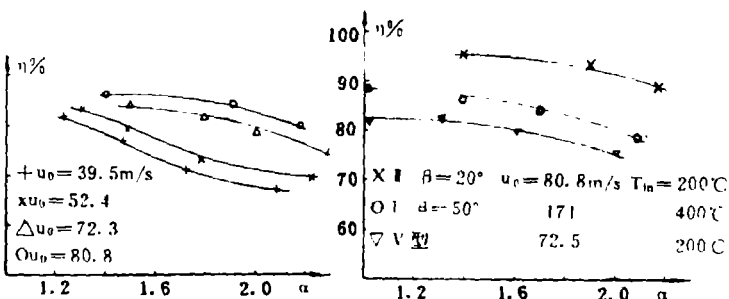


图 1. 试验模型 (1. 试验段 2. 点火器 3. 旋流器
4. 值班稳定器 5. 值班稳定器 6. 离心喷嘴)

图2 模型I 熄火极限曲线 $T_m = 400^\circ\text{C}$ 均匀混气图3 模型I 燃烧效率 ($T_m = 400^\circ\text{C}$, 均匀混气,
 $\alpha - \beta = 50^\circ$, b— $u_0 = 76.9\text{m/s}$)

气团的燃烧时间短, 火焰传播速度快, 因而其燃烧效率要比非均匀混气的高。

两种模型的比较可知, 模型II 的燃烧效率要高于模型I 的。在相同的进气条件下模型II 的燃烧效率又比堵塞比为33%的常规V型稳定器的提高约20%, 见图5。

图4 模型II 燃烧效率 ($T_m = 200^\circ\text{C}$, 均匀混气, $\alpha - \beta = 20^\circ$, b— $u_0 = 76.9\text{m/s}$)图5 模型I、II和V型燃烧效率比较
均匀混气

对比火焰长度时发现: 在均匀混气条件下, 模型II、 $\beta = 20^\circ$ 的火焰长度比V型稳定器的缩短约40%; 即使模型II在非均匀混气条件下, 其火焰长度也与V型均匀混气的火焰长度相当。

由此可见, 模型I 必须在强旋流下才能得到较高的燃烧效率和较宽的稳定工作范围。模型II 在小旋流角下可获得高的燃烧效率, 即结构合理的旋流加力室, 其燃烧效率可提高, 冷态流阻可降低。旋流燃烧具有较短的火焰长度。

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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.