

轴向密流比对叶栅性能的影响

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摘 要

轴向密流比对叶栅性能有较大的影响,本文对该问题进行理论及实验研究,导出了叶栅主要性能参数与轴向密流比的关联方程,通过压气机叶栅吹风实验,得到了不同轴向密流比条件下的叶栅性能。理论计算与实验结果吻合的程度令人满意,表明文中所得出的理论关联式可以有效地估算轴向密流比对叶栅流动的影响,具有一定的实用价值。

一、引 言

轴流叶轮机械各级的轴向密流 ρV_z 一般总是改变的,特别是高速大负荷叶轮机械,这种变化就更加显著,因此气流在叶片平均半径附近的流动严格说来不是二元的。在这种情况下,如采用二元方法和数据进行设计,势必与实际流动偏离较大。所以,为了较为准确地进行叶轮机械的设计,研究轴向密流的改变对流动的影响就非常必要,具有重要的实际意义。

可压流中轴向密流比的研究始于70年代中期,主要局限于实验研究^[1~5],只能给出大概的变化趋势,或由某些特定叶栅的有限数据整理出的经验关联式。这些研究的结果表明,考虑轴向密流比的影响是非常重要的,否则将导致压气机级的功和效率产生较大偏差。

从现有的文献资料可以看出,关于叶栅性能参数与轴向密流比的理论关联式是非常缺乏的,虽有一些经验式,但其通用性值得研究,且不利于理论分析及设计应用。对于设计者来说,需要的是通用可靠的计算式,这是现代高性能叶轮机械设计中必不可少的。

二、压气机叶栅主要性能参数的关联方程

首先,对问题作如下简化:(1)工质为完全气体,且流动是绝热定常流动;(2)叶栅进口截面气流是均匀的;(3)叶栅出口截面自由气流的总压等于进口总压;(4)叶栅出口气流静压和气流方向沿切向是均匀的;(5)忽略气流在叶中处的展向分速度;(6)栅后尾迹内的气流速度满足简单对称幂方分布规律,即

$$V_z/V_{zs} = (2y/\delta_f)^n$$

下标 fs 为自由气流, δ_f 为叶栅尾迹总宽度。

此外,定义附面层基本特征参数:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \delta_f^* &= 2 \int_0^{\delta_f/2} (1 - V_2/V_{2fs}) dy \\ \theta_f &= 2 \int_0^{\delta_f/2} (1 - V_2/V_{2fs}) (V_2/V_{2fs}) dy \\ \delta_f^{*2} &= 2 \int_0^{\delta_f/2} (1 - V_2/V_{2fs}) (V_2/V_{2fs})^2 dy \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1)$$

$$H = \delta_f^*/\theta_f, \quad K = \delta_f^{*2}/\theta_f \quad (2)$$

轴向密流比定义为

$$\Omega = \rho_2 V_2 \sin \beta_2 / \rho_1 V_1 \sin \beta_1 \quad (3)$$

1、叶栅密度比 ($\rho_r = \rho_1/\rho_2$) 因为 $\rho/\rho^* = [1 - (\gamma-1)\lambda^2/(\gamma+1)]^{1/(\gamma-1)}$ 应用二项式定理, 略去高次项, 得

$$A \cdot B \Omega^2 \rho_r^2 - 2\rho_r + 2A = 0$$

式中 $A = [1 - (\gamma-1)\lambda^2/(\gamma+1)]^{1/(\gamma-1)} (P_1^*/P_2^*)$, $B = 2(\lambda_1 \sin \beta_1 / \sin \beta_2)^2 / (\gamma+1)$ 。

求解该方程, 并对结果进行分析可知:

$$\rho_r = (1 - 1 - 2A^2 B \Omega^2) / A \cdot B \cdot \Omega \quad (4)$$

上式即为叶栅密度比与轴向密流比的关联方程式, 为了便于分析, 将其进一步简化为

$$\rho_r = A(1 + \frac{1}{2} A^2 B \Omega^2) \quad (5)$$

当 Ω 增大时, A 和 B 变化不大, 则 ρ_r 将增大, 叶栅出口密度降低。

2、附面层特性参数 如由叶栅尾迹内的气流来确定附面层特性参数, 则可得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \delta_f^* &= \delta_f \cdot n / (n+1) \\ \theta_f &= \delta_f \cdot n / (n+1)(2n+1) \\ \delta_f^{*2} &= \delta_f \cdot n / (2n+1)(3n+1) \\ H_2 &= 2n+1 \\ K_2 &= (n+1)/(3n+1) = (H_2+1)/(3H_2-1) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (6)$$

设 δ_f 为已知量, 为了得到这些特性参数, 就必须首先得到幂方指数 n 。

叶栅流动的连续方程为

$$\Omega \rho_1 V_1 \sin \beta_1 \cdot t = \rho_{2fs} V_{2fs} \cdot \sin \beta_2 (t - \delta_f^*) \quad (7)$$

因主流区内的自由气流为等熵的, 则 $T_{2fs} = T_1 \cdot \rho_1^{1-\gamma}$,

$$V_1/V_{2fs} = \lambda_1/(\gamma+1)/(\gamma-1) - \rho_1^{1-\gamma}[(\gamma+1)/(\gamma-1) - \lambda_1^2]$$

由 (6) 式即得

$$n = (1 - \delta_*)/(\delta_f/t + \delta_* - 1) \quad (8)$$

$$\delta_* = \Omega \rho_r \lambda_1 (\sin \beta_1 / \sin \beta_2) / (\gamma+1)/(\gamma-1) - \rho_1^{1-\gamma}[(\gamma+1)/(\gamma-1) - \lambda_1^2] \quad (9)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \delta_f^*/t &= 1 - \delta_* \\ \theta_f/t &= (1 - \delta_*)(\delta_f/t + \delta_* - 1)/(\delta_f/t - \delta_* + 1) \\ \delta_f^{*2}/t &= (1 - \delta_*)(\delta_f/t + \delta_* - 1)/(\delta_f/t - \delta_* - 1)(\delta_f/t + 2\delta_* - 2) \\ H_2 &= (\delta_f/t - \delta_* + 1)/(\delta_f/t + \delta_* - 1) \\ K_2 &= (\delta_f/t)/(\delta_f/t - 2\delta_* + 2) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (10)$$

上式给出叶栅尾迹气流计算的附面层特性参数与 Ω 的关系。 Ω 增加, δ_* 与 β_2 都将增加, 但

$\sin\beta_2$ 变化较缓, 则 δ_* 增大, 同样的 δ_f/t 条件下, n 降低, δ_f^* 、 θ_f 、 H_2 皆减小, K_2 增大。

图 1 是 (8) 式的计算结果, n 作为 δ_f/t 、 Ω 、 ρ_r 等的函数, $Ma_1 = 1.00$, 0.5, 并设 A 不随 Ω 而改变。由图可见, n 随 Ω 的增大而减小, 根据尾迹内气流速度的分布规律可知, n 越小, 尾迹内的速度损失越小, dx/dy 越大, 气流分离的可能性就越小。所以轴向密流比的增大可以在不同程度上减轻或消除气流的分离。

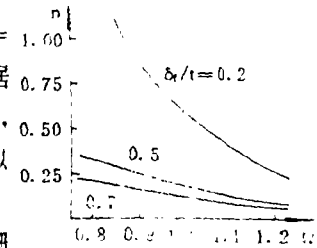


图 1 叶栅尾迹内速度分布与损失系数 n 的计算结果

3、叶栅总压损失系数 采用质量平均总压损失系数来衡量叶栅损失, 其定义为

$$\bar{w} = (p_1^* - p_{2e}^*) / (\rho_1 V_1^2 / 2) \quad (11)$$

叶栅流动的质量平均总压损失为

$$\Delta P^* = P_1^* - \int_{-t/2}^{t/2} \rho_2 V_{2x} P_2^* dy / \int_{-t/2}^{t/2} \rho_2 V_{2x} dy$$

按照文献 [7] 中类似的方法, 则

$$\Delta P^* = (\rho_2 V_{2x}^2 / 2) [\theta_f / t + \delta_f^* / t] / t [1 - \delta_f^* / t]$$

令 $\rho_1 / \rho_{2f} = \rho_r$, $\delta^* = \delta_f^* \sin\beta_2$, $\theta = \theta_f \sin\beta_2$, $\delta^{**} = \delta_f^{**} \sin\beta_2$,

即得 $\bar{w} = \Omega^2 \rho_r (\sin\beta_1 / \sin\beta_2)^2 (H) (1 - (H) H_2)^{-3} \cdot [4H_2 / (3H_2 - 1)] \quad (12)$

式中: $H = (\theta/b) \cdot \sigma / \sin\beta_2$, b 为叶片弦长, σ 为叶栅稠度。

(12) 式就是叶栅总压损失系数与轴向密流比、叶栅几何和气动参数及叶栅尾迹特性参数的关联式, $\bar{w}$ 是 Ω 的一个复杂函数。当 $\Omega = 1.0$ 时, 即还原为文献 [6] 中的二元关系式。

此外, (12) 式亦可以写成

$$\bar{w} = 2\Omega^2 \rho_r (\sin\beta_1 / \sin\beta_2)^2 (1 - \delta_*) / (3n + 1) \delta_*^3 \quad (13)$$

当 Ω 增大时, ρ_r 和 δ_* 、 β_2 将增加, n 减小, 但 $\bar{w}$ 并不是简单地降低或增加, 而是随着流动状态的不同, 呈现出不同的变化趋势, 这取决于各个参数之间的相对变化程度。

4、叶栅增压比 ($\pi = P_2 / P_1$) 对于叶栅流动来说, 有

$$\pi = [1 - (\gamma - 1) \lambda_2^2 / (\gamma + 1)] / \rho_r [1 - (\gamma - 1) \lambda_2^2 / (\gamma + 1)]$$

得 $\pi = [1 - \Omega^2 \rho_r^2 \lambda_2^2 (\sin\beta_1 / \sin\beta_2) (\gamma - 1) / (\gamma + 1)] / \rho_r [1 - (\gamma - 1) \lambda_2^2 / (\gamma + 1)] \quad (14)$

上式为叶栅增压比与 Ω 的关联方程, 当 Ω 增大时, π 将减小; 反之, 则 π 增加。

5、叶栅扩散因子 叶栅扩散因子的关系为

$$D = 1 - 1V_2/V_1 + (V_1 \cos\beta_1 - V_2 \cos\beta_2) / 2V_1 \sigma$$

考虑轴向密流比的影响可得

$$D = 1 + \cos\beta_1 / 2\sigma - \Omega \rho_r (\sin\beta_1 / \sin\beta_2) (1 + \cos\beta_2 / 2\sigma) \quad (15)$$

轴向密流比的影响集中在上式右端第三项中, 当 Ω 增加时, D 将减小。

从以上所得到的诸关联方程可知, 轴向密流比对叶栅性能的影响与气流 Ma 数、气流的转折有较大的关系, 流动状态不同, 其影响也是不相同的。

三、理论计算及实验结果的分析

根据以上所得到的叶栅性能与轴向密流比的关联式, 进行了理论计算, 并对某压气机叶栅进行了实验研究。通过在实验段叶栅通道内侧壁加装斜垫块的方法来改变轴向密流比, 出口气流参数是在叶栅下游距尾缘 60% 弦长处测得。

图2是叶栅总压损失系数的理论计算与实验结果,显然两者吻合得很好。从图可见, Ω 对叶栅损失的影响在很大程度上取决于进口气流冲角 i 及 Ma_1 数。

图3和图4表示了叶栅密度比及增压比的结果,计算与实验之间的吻合程度亦是令人满意的。 Ω 对 ρ 和 π 的影响与 Ma_1 有很大关系, Ma_1 越大,影响就愈显著。

加大轴向密流比,将减小叶片的负荷,如图5,计算与实验的一致性也是很好的。

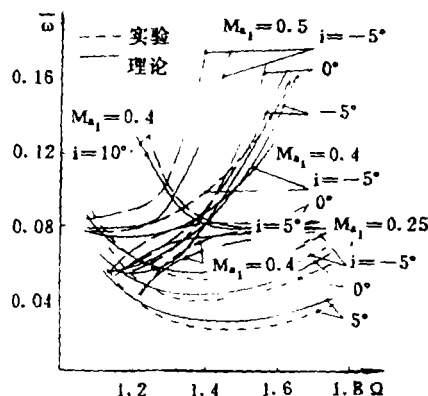


图2 叶栅总压损失系数实验与计算结果

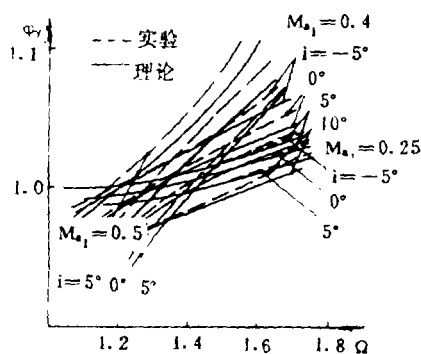


图3 叶栅密度比实验与计算结果

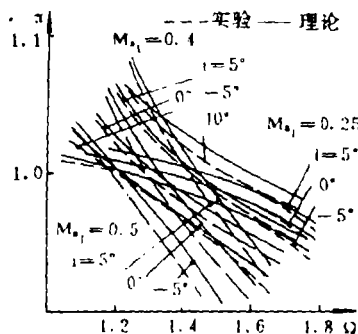


图4 叶栅增压比实验与计算结果

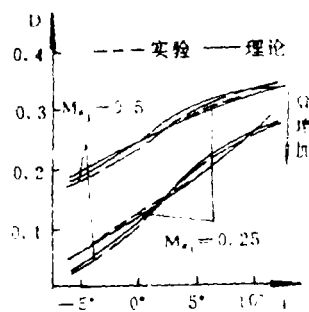


图5 叶栅扩散因子实验与计算结果

本文给出的叶栅主要性能参数与轴向密流比的理论关联式,可以较准确地估算轴向密流比的影响,便于理论分析。

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the wires. Therefore, there is no need to measure the flow direction at each measuring point prior to the velocity measurement along this predetermined direction. The measurement of three-dimensional mean and turbulent flow in a streamwise corner region shows that the present method is effective and simple to use.

UNSTEADY THREE-DIMENSIONAL TURBULENT FLOW MEASUREMENTS WITH A SINGLE HOT-WIRE

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ABSTRACT Periodic flow appears in many practical flow fields, such as the flow in compressors. The unsteady flows induced by both periodic fluctuation and the turbulence may dramatically affect the flow which is often three-dimensional. A modification to the single hot wire technique developed in Ref. [1] has been made to measure time mean 3-D turbulent flow field. It incorporates computer-controlled sampling, disposing and analyzing. The Triple Decomposition method has been further incorporated into the technique to treat 3-D unsteady turbulent flow. The measuring system is fully automatized. The experiments done in authors' laboratory have demonstrated the advantages of the technique.

EFFECTS OF AXIAL VELOCITY DENSITY RATIO ON CASCADE PERFORMANCES

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ABSTRACT In turbomachinery cascade flows, the effects of Axial Velocity Density Ratio (AVDR) on cascade performances are very important. The theoretical and experimental studies of the problem are presented in this paper. The theoretical correlations of major cascade performances with AVDR are obtained. The comparisons of calculations and experiments are in good agreement.

PREDICTION OF SPANWISE LOSS DISTRIBUTION OF COMPRESSOR ROTOR WITH A SEMIEMPIRICAL LOSS MODEL

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ABSTRACT Systematically checking calculations have been conducted to compare the semiempirical loss models available in literatures for compressor rotors. It is found that neither the accuracy nor the scope of feasibility of these models can meet the demand of engineering prediction. A new model is developed on the basis of powered averaging of these models and employing the part-span damper loss model. The model can give quite accurate estimation for the spanwise loss distribution of a rotor, and has been successfully used in a streamline curvature method to predict the loss and flow field of an axial compressor rotor.