

平面叶栅全特性的实验研究

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摘 要

本文提出了平面叶栅全特性的概念,阐述了对其进行研究的必要性。对两套总几何参数相当的平面叶栅进行了实验研究。通过正流和倒流条件下叶栅尾迹的测量,得出了这两套叶栅的正流和倒流下的特性线,分析了其变化规律及其相互关系。为全面估价平面叶栅的性能及其在压气机上的合理应用提供参考。

一、研究平面叶栅全特性的意义

在本文研究范围内,全特性指正常特性与倒流特性的总称。所谓平面叶栅倒流特性是指把通常的叶栅出口作为气流的进气口;叶栅的几何出口角的补角作为零攻角时气流的进气角,在这样定义的进气角下,气流通过叶栅的总压损失系数随转折角的变化称为叶栅的倒流特性。研究的目的:第一,对倒流特性及其与正流特性相互关系的研究,不但在学术上开辟了新的研究方向,而且可能通过研究找到叶栅设计的新途径;第二,由于压气机级负荷和总压比的不断提高,及在机动飞行中进口严重畸变,这时最危险的是不可恢复旋转失速的出现,因为一旦出现不可恢复旋转失速,发动机必须立即停车,否则会造成严重的后果。

近年来,国外(特别是美国)对这一不稳定流动现象进行了大量的研究^[1,2]。其非常重要的一点是需要用到压气机在旋转失速下的性能,这本身就是一个极复杂、至今未能满意解决的问题。我们知道从基元级的平面叶栅正常特性线可大致估计出在正流量减小到何时出现不稳定流动,至于到何时退出不稳定流动,及倒流下压气机的性能如何,就无从知道。而这些对于决定压气机在旋转失速下的性能又极为重要。文献^[3,4]通过引入轴对称旋转失速性能来研究旋转失速,其中也需用到压气机的倒流特性线。为研究和得到压气机的倒流特性线,平面叶栅倒流特性的研究是基础平面叶栅倒流特性对压气机稳定性的影响可以这样来定性说明:在相近的正常特性条件下,如果气流反向通过叶栅时的损失越大,则对压气机系统的稳定性越有利。极限情况,如果叶栅具有单向导通性或气流反向通过叶栅时流动损失大到它无法流动,则这种叶栅组成的压气机系统可以想象是永远稳定的(即不发生喘振),当然这是不可能的,但这说明倒流特性对系统稳定性是有影响的。所以平面叶栅的全特性及正常特性与倒流特性的相互关系是值得研究的。此外,全特性的研究可为建立旋转失速和喘振流动模型提供材料和依据(至今的这些流动模型均不能考虑有倒流的影响)。总之,随着压气机的发展,要求对平面叶栅的设计和性能估价的研究更全面和深入。

本文从全面叶栅的角度来研究正、倒流下平面叶栅的性能、各自的特点及相互的关系。为进一步深入研究压气机的稳定性和系统在不稳定状态下的可恢复性打下基础。作者在一定

攻角范围内对平面叶栅的正流和倒流特性进行了实验研究, 试件选用两套总几何参数相当的双圆弧叶栅 (普通单排叶栅和串列叶栅), 以便比较不同类型叶栅对正、倒流特性的影响。

二、实验研究

1. 实验件 单排和串列叶栅各由十个和十对 (对串列叶栅) 叶片组成。叶型均为双圆弧叶型。主要几何参数如下:

单排叶栅 弦长66.47mm, 弯度63°, 几何进口角36°, 几何出口角99°, 叶弦角22°48', 栅距29.8mm。

串列叶栅 叶片弦长: 前排10.4mm, 后排27.7mm。叶片弯度: 前排20.47°, 后排23.29°, 叶片几何进口角: 前排36°, 后排99°。叶弦角: 前排34°12', 后排12°47'。栅距为29.8mm。前排叶片尾缘离后排叶片前缘的轴向距离为0.2mm, 周向距离为9.0mm。

为了测量倒流特性, 叶栅在平面叶栅风洞中安装时, 叶片相对安装板反向安装。这时叶栅出口角成为进口角, 此时的攻角即相对于出口角而言。

2. 实验结果 (1) 测得的两种叶栅的正、倒流状态的典型尾迹图如图1。

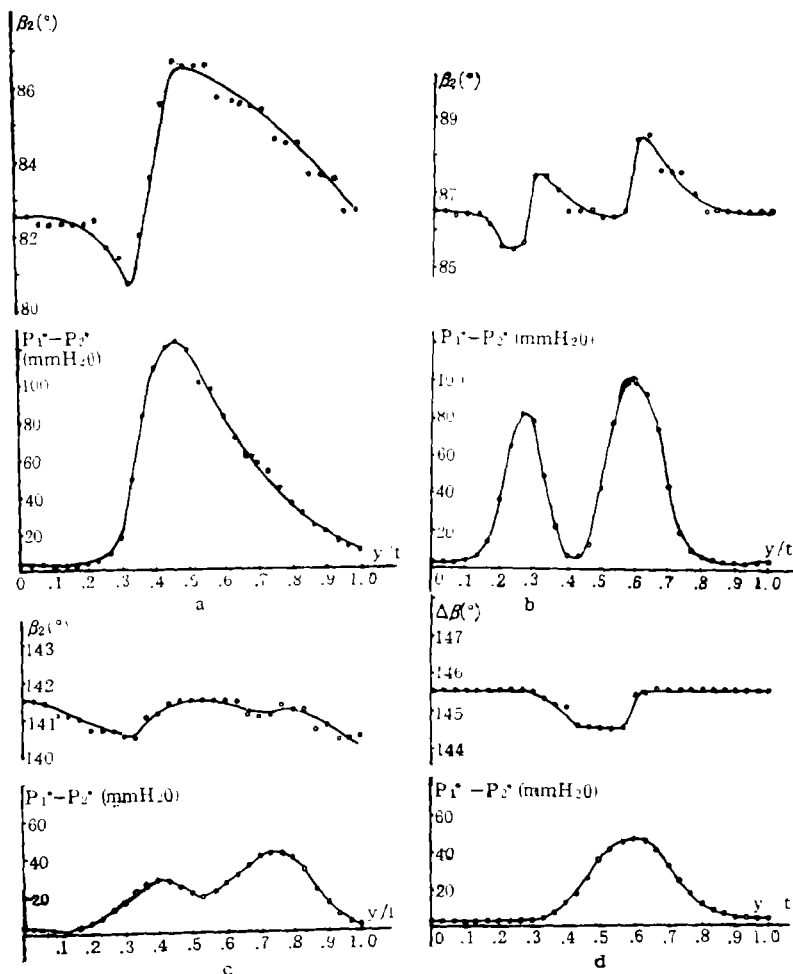


图1a $\alpha = 0^\circ$ 时的 $p_1^* - p_2^*$, β_2 分布 (a. 单排叶栅正流, b. 串列叶栅正流, c. 单排叶栅倒流, d. 串列叶栅倒流。)

从图 1 可见: 无论对单排或串列叶栅, 气流通过倒装叶栅时, 总压损失比正装时小得多, 落后角和出气角的变化比正装时小得多, 其原而是在攻角不太大时倒装叶栅为收敛通道。

(2) 通过实验做出的单排和串列叶栅的正常特性线和倒流特性线如图 2。

由图 2 可见: 正流下, 串列叶栅比单排叶栅的气流转折角大, 损失小, 低损失范围宽。这些可通过曲壁射流的 conda 效应^[5] 来解释。

倒流下, 串列叶栅比单排叶栅的气流转折角小, 损失大, 与正流的情况正好相反。这是在一定攻角范围内得到的, 对大攻角的情况需要更进一步研究。本文的实验对比是在单排叶栅和串列叶栅之间进行的么。那, 单排叶栅之间的正常特性与倒流特性是否也存在此关系呢? 我们认为: 在相同的通道长度和总扩张度 (或收敛度) 的情况下, 只要攻角不大, 则气流损失和气流转折角主要取决于沿程扩散度 (或收敛度) 变化, 这对单排和串列叶栅同样适用, 所以单排叶栅之间也可能存在这样的关系。可以相信, 正、倒流下, 叶栅性能相互关系的研究, 也许能将某些较复杂的正流问题转化为较简单的倒流问题来研究 (如叶型优化)

倒流特性比正流特性相比, 平坦得多,

即叶栅失速攻角大得多, 损失小得多。(按倒流损失系数的定义 $\omega = (p_1^* - p_2^*) / (p_1^* - p_1)$, 因 $p_1^* - p_1$ 比正流时小得多, 故倒流的 ω 值也较大)

应当指出: 平面叶栅失速点与压气机旋转失速点虽有密切关系, 但两者也可能有较大差异。特别是对倒流情况, 由于叶栅通道的收敛性, 即使叶栅出现较大的分离区也不一定引起压气机的周向流动的不稳定。所以, 要通过倒流下的平面叶栅数据预估倒流下旋转失速的出现点, 还必须建立一套对应的判别方法。

根据测得的平面叶栅全特性, 用下述激盘方法可求出以一定速度移动的基元单转子全特性。设平面叶栅特性为 $\omega = \omega(\beta_1)$, $\beta_2 = f(\beta_1)$, β_1 为: 进气角。

进口总压 $p_1^* = p_1 D^{k/(k-1)}$, 相对总压 $p_{r1}^* = p_1 D_{r1}^{k/(k-1)}$, 总温 $T_1^* = p_1 D$, 相对总温 $T_{r1}^* = T_1 D_{r1}$ 。相对切向速度 $v_1 = u_1 \tan \beta_1 - U$, 状态方程 $p_1 = \rho_1 R T_1$

通过基元单转子: $\beta_2 = f(\beta_1)$, $p_{r2}^* = p_{r1}^* - \omega(\beta_1) \rho W_1^2 / 2$, $\rho_1 u_1 = \rho_2 u_2$, 相对总温相等 $T_{r2}^* = T_{r1}^*$, $v_2 = u_2 \tan \beta_2$, $p_2 = \rho_2 R T_2$,

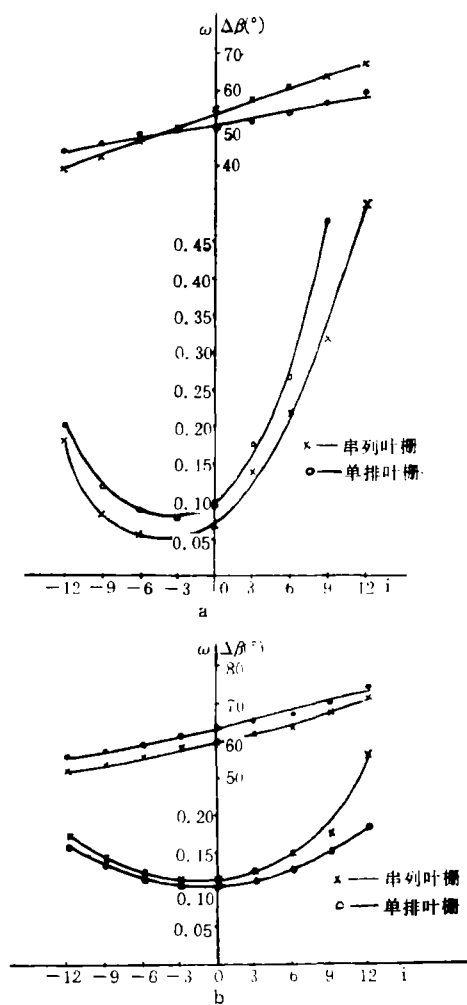


图2a 正流(a)和倒流(b)时的 $\omega \sim i$ 和 $\Delta\beta \sim i$ 关系

$$p_{r2}^* = p_2 D_{r2}^{k/(k-1)}, \quad p_2^* = p_2 D_2^{k/(k-1)}, \quad T_{r2}^* = T_2 D_{r2}^{k/(k-1)}, \quad T_2^* = T_2 D_2$$

$$\text{其中} \quad D_{r1} = 1 + \frac{K-1}{2} \frac{W_1^2}{KRT_1}, \quad D_1 = 1 + \frac{K-1}{2} \frac{C_1^2}{KRT_1},$$

$$D_{r2} = 1 + \frac{K-1}{2} \frac{W_2^2}{KRT_2}, \quad D_2 = 1 + \frac{K-1}{2} \frac{C_2^2}{KRT_2},$$

$$W_1^2 = u_1^2 + v_1^2, \quad C_1^2 = u_1^2 + (u_1 \tan \beta_1)^2, \quad W_2^2 = u_2^2 + v_2^2, \quad C_2^2 = u_2^2 + (u_2 \tan \beta_2 + U)^2$$

对一定的 U ，只要给定一系列的 p_1^* ， T_1^* ， β_1 ， u_1 或 p_2 ，就可解出压比 $\pi^* = p_2^*/p_1^*$ 随密流 $\Phi = \rho u / \rho_{cr} u_{cr}$ 的关系，对正、倒流均适用。用本实验所得平面叶栅特性算得的基元单转子全特性如图 3。图中正流流量减小至一定量后， π^* 出现下降趋势，是因为平面叶栅已出现分离，实际压气机中，流动可能进入了不稳定流动状态。这种与实际流动无关的轴对称分离特性又称为轴对称特性^[3]

当然，实际应用中的全特性需要更广泛的实验工况。有了全特性即可采用相应的理论来分析由它组成的压气机系统的稳定性及与发动机共同工作时发生不稳定流动后的可恢复性。目前用来预测旋转失速或喘振的理论方法主要是半激盘法，在数值迭代过程中或有倒流存在需要考虑时都需用到叶栅或单转子的全特性。

三、结 论

本文指出了平面叶栅全特性的概念，阐述了对平面叶栅全特性进行研究的必要性。在平面叶栅风洞上进行了两套总几何参数相当的叶栅的实验研究，通过对叶栅正流和倒流尾迹的测量，得出了这两套平面叶栅的正常特性线和倒流特性线，并分析了其变化规律和相互关系。在实验工况范围内：正常特性较好的叶栅，倒流特性则比较差。根据所得到的平面叶栅全特性，算出了在一定来流条件下，由它组成的基元单转子压气机的全特性，可为压气机系统的稳定性、可恢复性分析提供参考。

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EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH ON A BIROPELLANT THROTTLING LIQUID ROCKET ENGINE WITH CONTROLLABLE INJECTOR AND THROTTLING CAVITATING VENTURI

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(National University of Defence Technology)

A bipropellant throttling liquid rocket engine with controllable injector and throttling cavitating venturi has been designed, tested and analyzed. In result the relationships of pressure, pressure recovery coefficient of venturi, stroke of injector pintle, propellant flow rate and mixture ratio, combustion efficiency, specific impulse, thrust, stability and response time to control voltage signal are obtained and the corresponding plots and data are also presented.

DETERMINATION OF MASS FLUX FOR IGNITRON

Zhang weihua and Dai Xuheng

(National University of Defence Technology)

An one-dimensional two-phase flow model is put forward for ignitron in solid propellant rocket, and its governing equations are derived. The gas pressure, temperature, density and particle velocity in the ignitron are obtained from solution of the equations by finite difference method. A experimental apparatus has been set up to testify the calculations. From analyzing the results of the calculations and experiments the following conclusions are drawn: First, consistency of the flux calculated with the flux measured proves feasibility of the present calculation method; Second, the particle size and charge of igniter have significant effects on pressure in the ignitron; Third, the gas pressure, temperature and density in the burned area change very little, but the gas and particle velocities vary a lot; Last, the acceleration of flame spreading which comes from the calculations is testified in the experiments.

EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH ON PLANAR CASCADE ENTIRE CHARACTERISTIC

Fun Qi and Zhang Huimin *(Nanjing Aeronautical Institute)*

The concept of planar cascade entire characteristics is first introduced, which comprises forward and reversed flow characteristics. A single-row and a tandem planar cascades with equivalent geometrical parameters are investigated experimentally. Their forward and reversed flow characteristics are obtained separately from

measurements of their wakes. The variation laws and relationship of these characteristics are analyzed. In our test conditions, the cascade with better forward flow characteristic has worse reversed one.

ABSTRACTS OF TECHNICAL NOTES

A COMPUTATION METHOD FOR A CONFINED JET IN SUDDEN EXPANSION DUCT

Bao Guohua and Jiang Zhenxin

(Northwestern Polytechnical University)

A confined turbulent flow in a sudden expansion duct is computed by a numerical method of time-averaged Navier-Stokes equations with $k-\epsilon$ model. The pressure and velocity are obtained by using Newton's method and sparse matrix techniques. The numerical examples show that the computation results are in satisfactory agreement with the experimental data.

A METHOD FOR CONFIGURATION OF ANNULAR DIFFUSER

Li Changlin *(Northwestern Polytechnical University)*

A new method for calculation of annular diffuser configuration is offered, which takes pressure loss and perpendicularity of air-through section to the center airflow-line into consideration. When there exists large declination of center flow-lines at inlet and exit, this method is more reasonable than the conventional one which ignores these two factors.

INVESTIGATION ON SIMULATION OF FOREIGN OBJECT IMPACT DAMAGE TO COMPRESSOR BLADE

Sun Zhende *(Naval Aeronautical Engineering Institute)*

Lu Qixin *(Nanjing Aeronautical Institute)*

An experimental method for simulation of foreign object impact damage to a compressor blade is investigated. The impact damage mechanism is analyzed by the aid of a scanning electron microscope. A reasonable experimental method is proposed by comparing the bullet damage with the pendulum impact damage.