

环形扩压器造型计算方法

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以往的计算方法常不计沿程压力损失对造型的影响,且认为流面与发动机中心线垂直。计算表明当扩压器进出口中心流线差较大时,计算误差较大。本文则考虑了沿程压力损失,且认为流面与扩压器中心流线垂直,给出了一种新的扩压器造型计算方法。

一、计算方法

假设条件:(1)中心流线为外切双圆弧;(2)沿程压力损失按线性规律变化;(3)流体为一元可压流且没有产生气流分离

已知条件:(1)造型规律(本文取等压力梯度);(2)初选扩压器的总压恢复系数 σ_g ;(3)进出口参数 $F_2, \bar{V}_2, P_2^*, T_2^*, \lambda_2$;(4)燃烧室中径常数 m_k ,为保证燃气轮机燃烧室火焰筒上下进气均匀,防止火焰偏斜,可根据文献[1]的方法确定;(5)扩压器的长度 l_g 及扩张比 n ;(6)扩压器进出口中心流线差(中径差) h_1 。

求等压力梯度值A 由梯度定义

$$A = P_2^* (\sigma_g \pi(\lambda_g) - \pi(\lambda_2)) / l_g \quad (1)$$

求X截面流通面积

$$\pi(\lambda_x) = (XA/P_2^* + \pi(\lambda_2)) / \sigma_x \quad (2)$$

$$\text{其中 } \sigma_x = 1 - (1 - \sigma_g)x/l_g \quad (3)$$

$$\text{于是 } F_x = F_2 g(\lambda_2) / \sigma_x q(\lambda_x) \quad (4)$$

分 F_x 为中心流线上、下两部分

$$F_{x上} = F_x m_k / (m_k + 1), F_{x下} = F_x / (1 + m_k)$$

求中心流线方程 设中心流线为外切双圆弧,(图1)圆弧半径

$R = (l_g^2 + h_1^2) / (4h_1)$, 当 $X \leq l_g/2$ 和 $X > l_g/2$ 中径方程分别为:

$$D_{cx} = D_{c2} - 2R(1 - \cos \sin^{-1} X/R) \quad (5)$$

$$D_{cx} = D_{c2} + 2R(1 - \cos \sin^{-1} (l_g - x)/R) \quad (6)$$

求中心流线局部倾角 α_x , 当 $X \leq l_g/2$ 和 $X > l_g/2$ 时分别为

$$\alpha_x = \tan^{-1} (x/R \sqrt{1 - (x/R)^2}) \quad (7)$$

$$\alpha_x = \tan^{-1} ((l_g - X)/R \sqrt{1 - (l_g - x)^2/R^2}) \quad (8)$$

计算型面坐标 考虑流通截面与中心流线垂直的条件,在X截面的流通截面应为AB环形

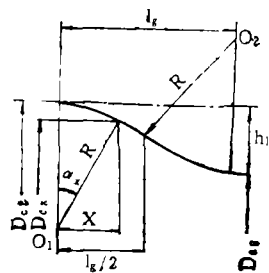


图1 外切双圆弧几何关系

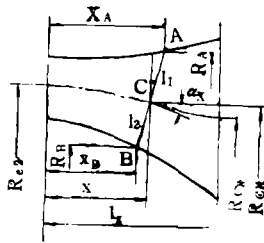


图2 计算模型简图

截面(见图2)。在中心流线以上和以下的通道母线 t_1 和 t_2 分别为:

$$l_1 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{-D_{cx}}{\cos \alpha_x} + \sqrt{\frac{D_{cx}^2}{\cos^2 \alpha_x} + \frac{4F_{xc}}{\pi \cos \alpha_x}} \right) \quad (9)$$

$$l_2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{D_{cx}}{\cos \alpha_x} - \sqrt{\frac{D_{cx}^2}{\cos^2 \alpha_x} - \frac{4F_{xc}}{\pi \cos \alpha_x}} \right) \quad (10)$$

求X处上下型面坐标:

$$x_A = x + l_1 \sin \alpha_x, \quad R_A = R_{cx} + l_1 \cos \alpha_x$$

$$x_B = x - l_2 \sin \alpha_x, \quad R_B = R_{cx} - l_2 \cos \alpha_x$$

二、算例及分析

下面用本文方法(考虑沿程总压损失并流面截面与中心流面垂直)对一实例进行了计算,并与常规方法(不计压力损失流通截面与发动机中心线垂直)进行了比较。计算条件 $l_g = 15\text{cm}$, $h_1 = 1/10$ 扩压器长度,造型计算结果示于图3

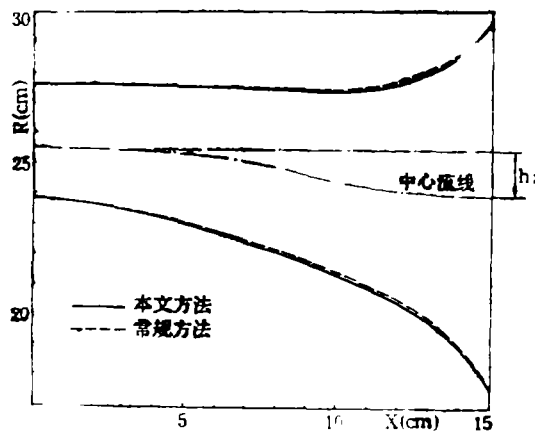


图3 两种造型计算比较图

通过计算分析得出以下结果

1. 两种方法相比较,常规方法计算的通道面积偏大,当 $h_1 = 1/10$ 扩压器长度时与本文方法相比面积及型面相对误差不大于1%,两种方法结果相近,当 $h_1 = \frac{1}{5}$ 扩压器长度时,常规方法型面误差可达3%且随着 h_1 的增加常规方法偏差越大,此时流通截面和发动机轴线垂直引起的误差不能忽略,引用本文推荐的方法更为合理。

2. 本文考虑了沿程总压损失和气流压缩性对造型的影响,压力损失使通道面积增加,压缩性使通道面积减小,权衡两种影响,对造型规律影响不大,但对沿程压力损失较大,压力损失对造型的影响不能忽视。

参 考 文 献

- [1] 李长林编,“航空发动机主燃烧室设计”,航空部教材编审出版,1984年。

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.