

收敛-扩散喷管几何参数对内特性的影响

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航空发动机广泛采用机械可调式收敛-扩散喷管,正确地选择几何参数是喷管设计的主要任务之一。本文通过模型试验研究具有不同几何参数的收敛-扩散喷管在不同工况下的推力特性和壁面压力分布。试验设备及测量系统见文献[1]。模型喷管有轴对称收敛-扩散型和两侧壁为有机玻璃的二元收敛-扩散型两种,其几何参数为:面积比 C_A 为 1.0~2.4,扩张半角 α 为 $0\sim 24^\circ$,收敛半角 β 为 $8\sim 24^\circ$,喉部圆角半径 R_c 与喉道半径 R_t 之比为 0.31~2.0。

一、试验结果与分析

由图1可见,按一定 C_A 设计的喷管在设计压比 π_{cd} 、 C_F 最高,且 C_A 大的喷管的 C_F 略低于 C_A 小的(如图中虚线所示)。在压力低于 π_{cd} 时 C_A 大的喷管因过度膨胀而产生的推力损失远大于 C_A 小的,在高于 π_{cd} 时, C_A 对于因不完全膨胀而产生的推力损失影响较小。

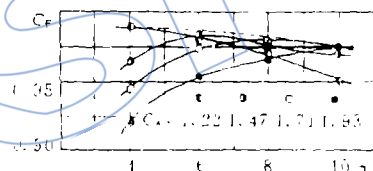


图1 面积比对推力特性的影响

由图2可见,当工作压比 π_c 低于某一值 (π_{cs}) 时,壁面压力会产生突跃,随着 π_c 升高,压力突跃的位置移向喷管出口。当 $\pi_c > \pi_{cs}$, 壁面压力分布不随压比的改变而改变。由文献[1]可知压力突跃是由于喷管内气流过度膨胀所产生的冲波所致。 π_{cs} 值与喷管的设计压比(面积比)成正比例关系[2]。当 $\pi_c > \pi_{cs}$ 后,不同 C_A 的喷管在流道面积相等截面处壁面压力相等[2]。

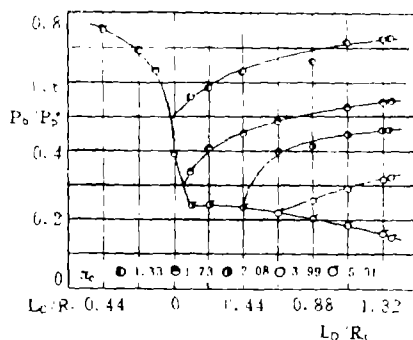


图2 喷管壁面压力分布

图3表明当 $\alpha < 12^\circ$ 时, α 对推力特性的影响较小。当 $\alpha > 12^\circ$ 后, C_F 随 α 增大而明显降低,对于 C_d 较大的喷管尤为明显。图4表明对于 C_d 相同的喷管,当 π_c 较低时 ($\pi_c = 1.5\sim 2.5$), α 大的喷管的 C_F 高于 α 小的。 β 对喷管 C_F 的影响小, β 增大使 C_F 稍有下降[2]。如图5所示, β 大的喷管,气流在收敛段加速快,因而在喉道前后壁面压力低。 R_c 对 C_F 影响很小,只有在其值很小时,气流通过喉道时产生弱冲波而使推力略有降低,而且壁面压力也因此而有小的回升(图6)。本试验结果与国外同类试验[3,4]基本吻合。

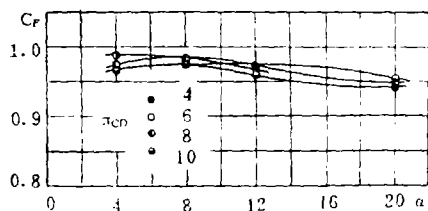


图3 扩张角对推力特性(设计点)的影响

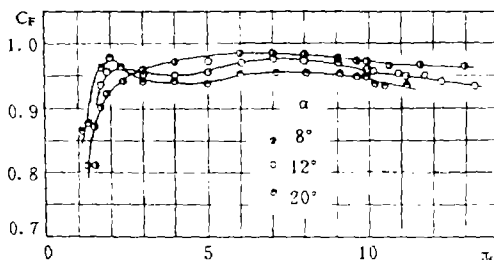


图4 不同扩张角喷管的推力特性

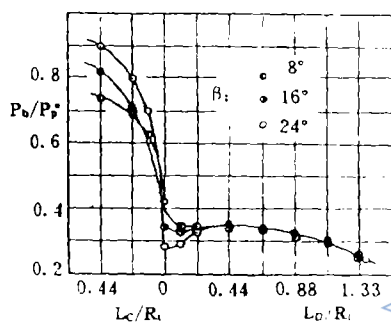


图5 收敛角对壁面压力分布的影响

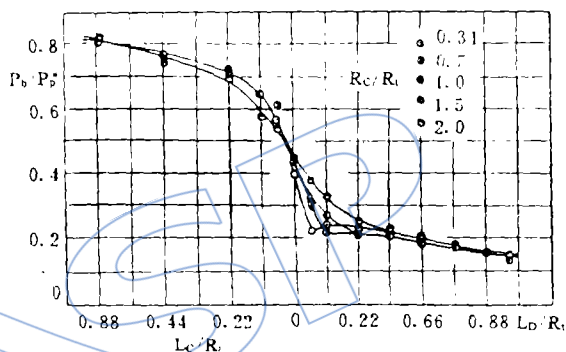


图6 喉部圆角半径对壁面压力分布的影响

二、结 论

1. 喷管诸几何参数中面积比(设计压比)是影响喷管推力特性的主要参数。面积比1.3~1.6的喷管其综合推力特性较好。
2. 扩张角对喷管的推力特性和壁面压力分布的影响仅次于面积比,其值以4~12°(半角)为宜。扩张角大的喷管在亚临界工作状态时推力有一定改善,但在超临界状态因径向动量损失大而使推力系数下降。
3. 收敛角和喉部圆角半径对喷管内特性影响较小,但应尽量避免小的喉部圆角半径,以免因喉道产生冲波而导致推力损失。

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EFFECT OF GEOMETRIC PARAMETERS ON INTERNAL PERFORMANCE OF CONVERGENT-DIVERGENT NOZZLE

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ABSTRACT The effect of geometric parameters on internal performance of convergent-divergent nozzle has been investigated experimentally. The relationships of thrust coefficient and wall static pressure distribution to area ratio, divergent angle, convergent angle and throat radius of curvature are presented in this paper.

AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON ATOMIZATION OF COAL-WATER SLURRY AND EROSION OF ATOMIZER

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ABSTRACT An internal-mix atomizer has been specially designed for coal-water slurry. The relationships between its slurry spray characteristics and operating parameters have been studied experimentally. High levels of atomization were achieved by the internal-mix atomizer. The protective layer formed by the rotating flow at high speed in the internal-mix atomizer provides a useful means of protection against erosion, corrosion and deposition.

AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON FUEL SPRAY ATOMISING CHARACTERISTICS OF EVAPORATING PIPE ATOMIZER

Sun Yuezhong (China Civil Aviation Tianjin Training Center)

ABSTRACT This paper summarizes the test research on the atomizing characteristics of the evaporating pipe atomizer. Among all the factors which affect the fuel atomization, the atomizing air speed is the most important, but the fuel-air-ratio and geometrical parameters have certain effects on it as well. The distance of the fuel atomization shortens with the increase of the atomizing air speed.

AN EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION ON HEAT TRANSFER IN ROTATING COOLANT CHANNELS

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(Nanjing Aeronautical Institute)

ABSTRACT This paper deals with a facility and an experimental technique for researching the heat transfer of coolant channels in the rotating turbine blade, and presents the preliminary results of the convective coefficient of the flow parallel to the axis in the rotating conditions. The results show that the effect of rotating on heat transfer is highly enhanced by centrifugal and Coriolis forces. In the conditions of the present tests ($Re = 6.4 \times 10^4$, $n = 1000 \text{ rpm}$), the Nusselt number in the rotating state is about 20 percent higher than that in the stationary case.