

正倾斜叶片压气机叶栅二次流的数值研究

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摘要: 应用 Beam-Warming 近似隐式因子分解格式以及 MML 代数湍流模型, 采用拟压缩性方法求解雷诺平均拟压缩 $N-S$ 方程组, 对正倾斜叶片压气机叶栅内三维粘性流动进行了数值研究, 并与直叶栅进行了对照。结果发现, 正倾斜叶栅中上、下通道涡的发生、发展过程与直叶栅存在明显的差异, 这导致正倾斜侧二次流减弱, 负倾斜侧二次流高损失区扩大, 流动状况恶化, 叶栅顶部区域的附面层分离发展成一个向叶栅中部扩展的更大的区域。计算与实验结果比较, 两者吻合较好。

关键词: 压气机; 叶片; 二次流; 拟压缩性方法

中图分类号: V232.4 文献标识码: A

1 前言

当前, 航空推进技术正呈现出加速发展的趋势, 美国的“综合高性能涡轮发动机计划(IHPTET)”在实施十几年来取得了显著成效, 预计于 2003 年完成其第三阶段的目标, 即涡扇发动机的推重比在现有基础上增加一倍, 达到 $15 \sim 20$ ^[1]。这就要求压气机具有高效率、大喘振裕度, 而这些都与压气机中的二次流动密切相关。压气机中二次流的大小、强弱与叶栅端壁和叶片表面附面层发展及其产生的各种旋涡流动有关^[2], 叶片的弯扭联合气动成型给叶轮机械设计巧妙的增加了一个新的控制因素, 即叶片力的径向分量, 它与离心惯性力相互抵消, 减小径向正压梯度, 甚至可使其为负值, 控制流道内附面层的发展, 削弱或消除径向二次流^[3]。由于这种方法独具优点, 引起各国同行极大兴趣, 从 20 世纪 60 年代以来, 国内外同行的理论与实验研究成果证明: 采用倾斜和弯曲叶片不仅能明显降低叶栅能量损失系数, 而且能有效的改善压气机的气动性能^[4~5]。但是, 由于测试手段的限制以及测试盲区的存在, 对旋涡

流动结构的研究还不透彻, 尤其是压气机叶栅的流动机理和损失机理尚有待于深入研究。本文对压气机中采用倾斜叶片后叶栅内涡系的发展和组成及其对叶栅气动性能的影响进行了数值模拟, 并与实验结果进行了对照^[6]。

2 数值方法

2.1 主控方程

采用拟压缩方法^[7], 连续方程引入拟压缩项, 在曲线坐标系 $O(\xi, \eta, \zeta)$ 下, 含有拟压缩项的不可压 $N-S$ 方程为:

$$\hat{\frac{\partial}{\partial t}} + \hat{\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi}} (\hat{E} - \hat{E}_V) + \hat{\frac{\partial}{\partial \eta}} (\hat{F} - \hat{F}_V) + \hat{\frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta}} (\hat{G} - \hat{G}_V) = 0 \quad (1)$$

τ 为曲线坐标下的时间, x, y, z, t 代表笛卡尔坐标系下的空间坐标和时间分量, β 为拟压缩性系数, u, v, w 为笛卡尔坐标系下的速度分量, P 为压力,

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{D} &= \frac{1}{J} \begin{bmatrix} P \\ U \\ V \\ W \end{bmatrix} \hat{E} = \frac{1}{J} \begin{bmatrix} \beta U + \xi_t (P - \beta) \\ uU + \xi_x P \\ vU + \xi_y P \\ wU + \xi_z P \end{bmatrix} \\ \hat{F} &= \frac{1}{J} \begin{bmatrix} \beta V + \eta_t (P - \beta) \\ uV + \eta_x P \\ vV + \eta_y P \\ wV + \eta_z P \end{bmatrix} \quad \hat{G} = \frac{1}{J} \begin{bmatrix} \beta W + \zeta_t (P - \beta) \\ uW + \zeta_x P \\ vW + \zeta_y P \\ wW + \zeta_z P \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

雅科比行列式:

$$J = \det \frac{\partial(\xi, \eta, \zeta)}{\partial(x, y, z)} = \begin{vmatrix} \xi_x & \xi_y & \xi_z \\ \eta_x & \eta_y & \eta_z \\ \zeta_x & \zeta_y & \zeta_z \end{vmatrix}$$

收稿日期: 2001-08-09; 修订日期: 2001-10-30

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金资助项目(50067009); 教育部全国优秀博士学位论文作者专项基金资助项目(199932);

973 基金资助项目(G199022307)

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U, V, W 为逆变速度,

$$U = \xi_t + \xi_x u + \xi_y v + \xi_z w, V = \eta_t + \eta_x u + \eta_y v + \eta_z w, W = \zeta_t + \zeta_x u + \zeta_y v + \zeta_z w$$

若为正交网格: $\nabla \xi_i \cdot \nabla \xi_j \rightarrow 0$ (当 $i \neq j$ 时)

$$\text{粘性项通量: } E_v = \frac{\nu}{J} |\nabla \xi| I_m \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi}, F_v = \frac{\nu}{J} |\nabla \eta| I_m \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta}, G_v = \frac{\nu}{J} |\nabla \zeta| I_m \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta}$$

$$I_m = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

2.2 数值格式

采用 Beam-Warming 近似因子分解格式, 将得到如下三角形式的方程:

$$L \xi L \zeta (D^{n+1} - D^n) = RHS \quad (2)$$

$$L \xi = I + \frac{\Delta \tau}{2} J^{n+1} \hat{\alpha} (A_1 - \Gamma_1) + \epsilon_i \nabla \xi \Delta \xi, L \eta = I$$

$$+ \frac{\Delta \tau}{2} J^{n+1} \hat{\alpha}_1 (A_2 - \Gamma_2) + \epsilon_i \nabla \eta \Delta \eta,$$

$$L \zeta = I + \frac{\Delta \tau}{2} J^{n+1} \hat{\alpha} (A_3 - \Gamma_3) + \epsilon_i \nabla \zeta \Delta \zeta$$

$$RHS = - \Delta \tau^{n+1} [\hat{\alpha} (E - E_v)^n + \hat{\alpha} (F - F_v)^n + \hat{\alpha} (G - G_v)^n] + \left(\frac{J^{n+1}}{J^n} - 1 \right) D^n - \epsilon_e [(\nabla \xi \Delta \xi)^2 + (\nabla \eta \Delta \eta)^2 + (\nabla \zeta \Delta \zeta)^2]$$

式中 D^n 是 D 在时间 $\tau = n \Delta \tau$ 的值, ∇, Δ, δ 分别是后差、前差和中心差分算子。 ϵ_i, ϵ_e 为粘性系数, I 为单位阵。雅科比矩阵为:

$$A_1 = \frac{1}{J} \begin{bmatrix} \xi_t & \xi_x \beta & \xi_y \beta & \xi_z \beta \\ \xi_x & U + \xi_x u & \xi_y u & \xi_z u \\ \xi_y & \xi_x v & U + \xi_y w & \xi_z v \\ \xi_z & \xi_x w & \xi_y w & U + \xi_z w \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_2 = \frac{1}{J} \begin{bmatrix} \eta_t & \eta_x \beta & \eta_y \beta & \eta_z \beta \\ \eta_x & V + \eta_x u & \eta_y u & \eta_z u \\ \eta_y & \eta_x v & V + \eta_y v & \eta_z v \\ \eta_z & \eta_x w & \eta_y w & V + \eta_z w \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_3 = \frac{1}{J} \begin{bmatrix} \zeta_t & \zeta_x \beta & \zeta_y \beta & \zeta_z \beta \\ \zeta_x & W + \zeta_x u & \zeta_y u & \zeta_z u \\ \zeta_y & \zeta_x v & W + \zeta_y v & \zeta_z v \\ \zeta_z & \zeta_x w & \zeta_y w & W + \zeta_z w \end{bmatrix}$$

粘性项为: $\Gamma_1 = \frac{\nu}{J} \nabla \xi \cdot \nabla \xi I_m \hat{\alpha}$,

$$\Gamma_2 = \frac{\nu}{J} \nabla \eta \cdot \nabla \eta I_m \hat{\alpha}_1, \Gamma_3 = \frac{\nu}{J} \nabla \zeta \cdot \nabla \zeta I_m \hat{\alpha}$$

格式具有二阶精度, 滴流模型见文献[8], 给定边界条件后, 方程(2)可进行求解。

3 计算结果和讨论

通过求解椭圆方程生成 H 形叶栅三维计算网格, 网格数为 $81 \times 81 \times 41$ (如图 1 所示), 叶栅几何参数见文献[6]。

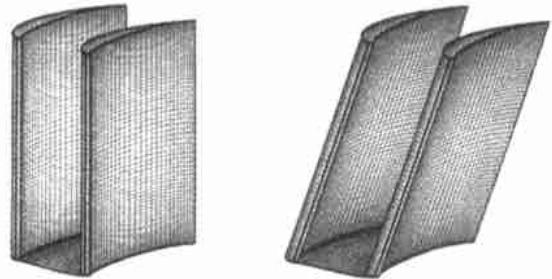


图 1 叶栅计算网格

图 2 给出了叶栅流道中部分流线的发展过程。由图可见, 在直叶栅、倾斜叶栅顶部区域和根部区域中, 马蹄涡压力面分支流线都始于叶片前缘压力面处, 沿着流向不断旋转且向端壁、向吸力面运动, 直叶栅和倾斜叶栅上马蹄涡压力面分支流线在流道后部到达吸力面并卷起(图 2(c)), 倾斜叶栅下马蹄涡压力面分支流线直到出口都未到达叶栅吸力面(图 2(b))。端壁附面层流线在发展过程中由于马蹄涡压力面分支的卷吸作用被卷入, 并与马蹄涡压力面分支共同构成通道涡。马蹄涡吸力面分支在逆压梯度的作用下沿叶片表面升高, 强度迅速减弱。叶片压力面流线的计算结果与实验结果完全一致^[9](图 2(b, c)), 除倾斜叶栅顶部区域靠近端壁处向端壁偏转较大以外, 直叶栅和倾斜叶栅根部区域近端壁区的流线稍微向端壁方向偏转, 沿着叶片表面气流流动基本上为附着流。

直叶栅、倾斜叶栅顶部区域和根部区域流道中流线的发展过程虽然具有相似性, 但各个流线发展的程度和最终的位置存在差异。由于横向压力梯度的存在, 直叶栅马蹄涡压力面分支的流线在流道后部大约 80% 弦长处到达吸力面并卷起(图 2(a)), 产生分离, 强化了与通道涡反向旋转的壁面涡。倾斜叶栅上端侧马蹄涡压力面分支流线比直叶栅更早到达吸力面并卷起, 分离更严重, 形成更大的壁面涡。这说明在倾斜叶栅顶部区域存在更大的横向压力梯度, 马蹄涡压力面分支卷吸端壁附面层的能力强, 端

壁附面层流体被充分卷起,通道涡的影响范围不断加大,导致倾斜叶栅上通道涡强度强、影响范围大(图2(c))。倾斜叶栅下端侧马蹄涡压力面分支流线旋转强度被减弱,直到出口都未到达叶片吸力面,卷吸端壁附面层的能力降低,导致通道涡强度较弱、影响范围小(图2(b)),这说明叶片正倾斜可以减弱叶栅横向压力梯度。在倾斜叶栅顶部区域,由于叶片负倾斜,马蹄涡压力面分支流线在到达吸力面后卷起的比直叶栅早,通道涡被迫向远离吸力面的端壁移动。在倾斜叶栅根部区域,通道涡几乎就是沿着叶片吸力面一直发展到出口的,位置比倾斜叶栅顶部区域和直叶栅中通道涡的位置高。

图3给出了正倾斜叶栅沿流动方向(X 方向)的横截面速度矢量图。在 $I=2$ 截面(距叶栅前缘约30%处)(图3(a)),倾斜叶栅上通道涡尚在形成之中,下通道涡已完全形成,此时下通道涡影响范围还较小,位置靠近端壁,端壁附面层尚未被充分卷起(图2),对下通道涡起主要作用的还是马蹄涡压力面分支。当 $I=3$ (距叶栅前缘约70%处)(图3(b))时,上通道涡已完全形成,且强度较强,而下通道涡逐渐远离端壁向吸力面移动,强度减弱。当 $I=4$ 时(叶栅出口处)(图3(c)),倾斜叶栅上通道涡破

裂,倾斜叶栅下通道涡明显减弱。这个结果与文献[6]的试验结果一致。与直叶栅相比,倾斜叶栅改变了叶栅中涡系相对于叶栅中部分布的对称性,倾斜叶栅中下通道涡产生的早,在流道中大约50%弦长处强度达到最大值后,逐渐减弱,在出口处趋于消失;上通道涡产生的晚,在大约40%弦长处才完全形成,但发展的快,在流道中大约70%弦长处强度达到最大值后破裂。综合图2、图3可知直叶栅、正倾斜叶栅上、下通道涡的发展过程大致如下:

直叶栅:通道涡产生→发展壮大→趋于稳定→出口破裂;

正倾斜叶栅顶部区域:通道涡缓慢产生→急剧发展壮大→出口前破裂;

正倾斜叶栅根部区域:通道涡迅速产生→迅速发展→缓慢减弱→出口前趋于消失。

实验结果表明^[6]:对直叶栅叶片吸力面,在接近叶栅端部区域,其表面流线开始向叶栅中部偏斜、弯曲,在后缘90%弦长和10%叶栅高度处形成结点,它周围的流体都指向它。对正倾斜叶栅,叶栅顶部区域近出口处的分离和回流区相比于直叶栅叶片吸力面上近端壁角区而言明显增大,回流相当强烈,其范围已扩展到75%弦长范围和60%展向高度;叶栅

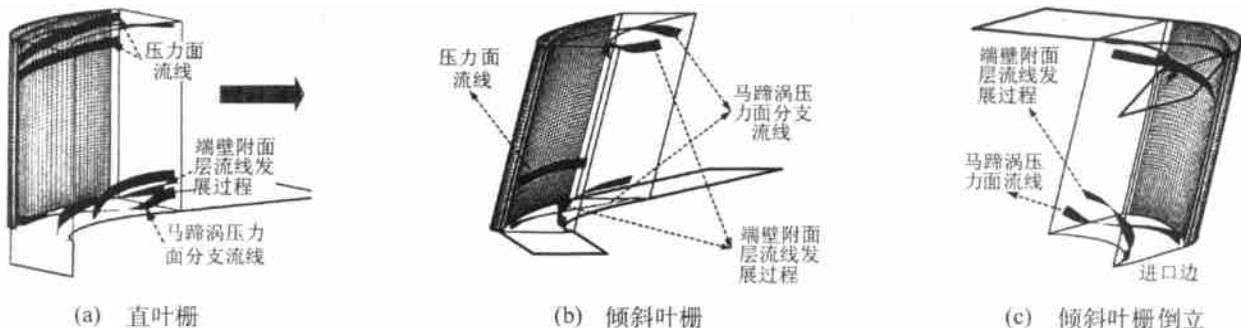


图2 叶栅流道中流线图

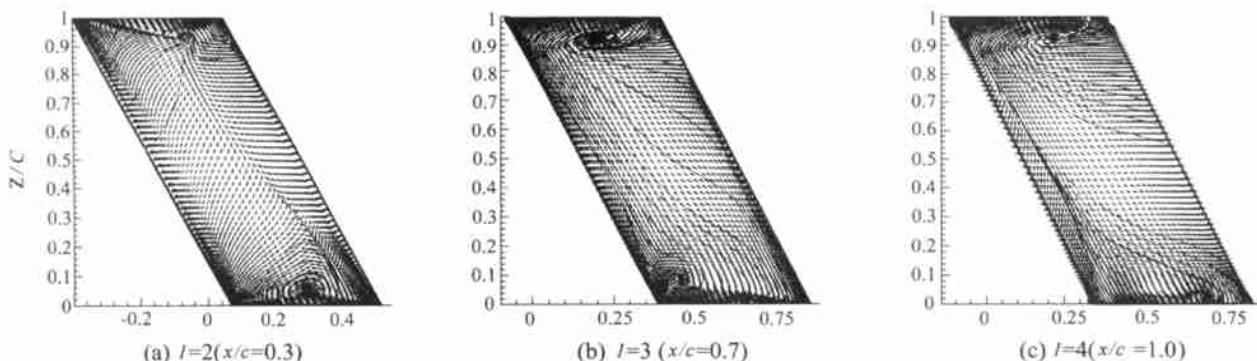


图3 叶栅内沿流向横截面上的速度矢量图

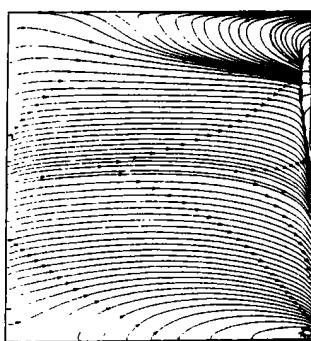


图4 吸力面表面流线计算结果

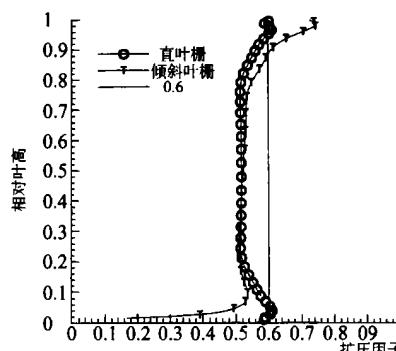


图5 节距平均扩压因子

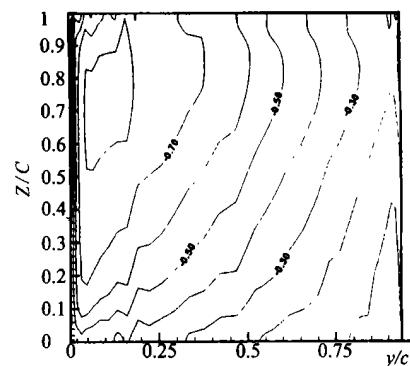


图6 吸力面表面静压系数等值线分布

根部区域回流现象和分离现象基本消失,由直叶栅的鞍点螺旋结点型分离转换为鞍点分离结点型分离。而计算结果表明(图4),倾斜叶栅顶部区域的回流区范围大约为70%弦长和50%展向高度,与实验相比^[6],其范围稍小。

图5给出了节距平均扩压因子沿叶高的分布,由图可以看出,在距上端壁10%高度处,倾斜叶栅的扩压因子的值超过了0.6,这说明倾斜叶栅顶部区域流动不够理想,越往中下部,流动状况改善的越明显。这与图2、图3和图4的分析结果完全一致。

计算结果表明,与直叶栅吸力面上静压系数的分布方式相比较,正倾斜叶片吸力面静压系数分布沿叶高方向看呈与叶片倾斜形势相一致的斜“C”型静压分布形式(图6),即同一轴向位置处,叶片下端部压力最高,在接近上端壁时存在最小值,然后又稍有增大,与实验结果基本一致^[9],但计算所得由底部指向顶部的压力梯度稍大于实验。这样的静压分布有利于根部区域和叶片表面附面层内的低能流体被输送到叶栅通道的顶部区域,但却造成了低能流体在叶栅顶部区域的堆积、分离和回流,顶部分离严重,叶栅总损失与直叶栅相比较有较大增加。

4 结论

(1) 由于叶片倾斜,改变了叶片表面静压的分布,导致端壁横向压力梯度的变化,重组了整个流道的气流流动结构。由于横向和叶展方向压力梯度的变化,削弱(正倾斜)或者增强(负倾斜)了马蹄涡压面分支的移动和旋转强度,进而影响通道涡的位置和强度,并最终增加(负倾斜侧)或者降低(正倾斜侧)二次流损失。

(2) 由于叶片倾斜后,叶栅通道内存在的由根

部指向顶部的负压力梯度,使根部区和叶片表面附面层内的低能流体被输送到叶栅通道的顶部区域,从而造成了低能流体在叶栅顶部区域的堆积、分离和回流,顶部分离严重,叶栅总损失与直叶栅相比有较大增加。如果选择合适的复合倾斜(弯曲)形式,应该可以进一步再控制顶部区域的分离和回流。

(3) 与直叶栅中通道涡的发生、发展过程:通道涡产生→发展壮大→趋于稳定→出口破裂相比较;正倾斜叶栅顶部区域变为:通道涡缓慢产生→急剧发展壮大→出口前破裂;根部区域为:通道涡迅速产生→迅速发展→缓慢减弱→出口前趋于消失。

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Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. —2002, 17(4): 363~366

From the perspective of influencing factors of thermobalance construction and test conditions, etc., analyzed are the causes leading to differences in the test results of pulverized coal combustion characteristics obtained from different thermobalances. Meanwhile, some proposals are put forward to improve the comparability of test results of pulverized coal combustion characteristics obtained from different thermobalances. **Key words:** thermobalance, pulverized coal combustion test

水平管内油气水三相分层流截面含气率的研究=A Study of the Void Fraction of Oil-gas-water Three-phase Stratified Flows in a Horizontal Tube [刊, 汉] / ZHOU Yun-long, SUN Bin, CAI Hui, et al (Power Engineering Department, Northeast Electric Power Institute, Jilin, China, Post Code: 132012) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. —2002, 17(4): 367~369

With an oil-gas-water three-phase mixture serving as a working medium a theoretical and experimental study was performed of the average-section void fraction of stratified flows in a horizontal tube. Through a simplified dynamic analysis of the stratified flows a theoretical model was obtained of the section void fraction. The calculated values agree well with experimental ones. It has been found that the factors having an influence on the section void fraction of the stratified flows include not only the reduced gas speed and liquid speed, but also the oil fraction of the oil-water mixture. **Key words:** horizontal tube, section void-fraction, oil-gas-water three-phase flow, stratified flow

竖直细小管内水—空气环状流蒸发换热特性研究=A Study of the Evaporation Heat Exchange Characteristics of Water-air Annular Two-phase Flows in a Vertical Slender Tube [刊, 汉] / YI Jie, LIU Zhen-hua, WANG Jing (Power and Energy Engineering Institute under the Shanghai Jiaotong University, Shanghai, China, Post Code: 200030) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. —2002, 17(4): 370~374

Through a theoretical analysis a study has been carried out concerning the evaporation heat exchange characteristics of water-air annular two-phase flows in a vertical slender tube. The study results indicate that in a slender tube the influence of gravitational force and gas-liquid surface tension force can be neglected. The evaporation heat exchange characteristics under a constant heat-flux density very approximate to those under a constant wall temperature. The results of calculation have also shown that the evaporation heat exchange of water-air two-phase annular flows in a vertical slender tube represents a very effective means of intensified heat exchange. **Key words:** annular two-phase flow, evaporation, intensified heat exchange, phase change

正倾斜叶片压气机叶栅二次流的数值研究=Numerical Investigation of Secondary Flows in a Compressor Cascade with Positively leaned Blades [刊, 汉] / WANG Hui-she, ZHONG Jing-jun, WANG Zhong-qi (Energy Engineering College under the Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150001), ZHAO Gang (No. 1 Engineering Division of Heilongjiang Thermal Power Co., Harbin, China, Post Code: 150001) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. —2002, 17(4): 375~378

With the help of Beam-Warming's approximate and implicit factorization scheme and a MML algebraic turbulence model and by using the method of quasi-compressibility for the solution of a Reynolds-average quasi-compressibility N-S equation a numerical investigation was performed of the three-dimensional viscous flow field of a compressor cascade with positively leaned blades. The results of the investigation were compared with those of a linear cascade. It has been found that the generation and development process of the upper and lower channel vortex of the positively leaned cascade is distinctly different from that of the linear cascade. This has led to a weakening of the secondary flow at the positively leaned side, an expansion of the secondary-flow high loss zone at the negatively leaned side and a deterioration of the flow conditions. The separation of the boundary layer at the cascade top region has developed into a greater zone expanding to the cascade middle portion. The calculated results agree relatively well with the experimental ones. **Key words:** leaned blade, compressor cascade, secondary flow, quasi-compressibility N-S equation

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