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单缸低参数汽轮机末级排汽湿度的热力分析

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摘 要:采用 VB 语言, 通过动态链接库的调用, 编制了 低参数单缸汽轮机热力计算程序。应用此程序, 在不同设计参数下, 针对无抽汽除湿、级间抽汽除湿和除湿级除湿 3 种方案, 研究了机组末级湿度的变化。结果表明, 进汽压力、进汽温 度和排汽压力三者对末级湿度的影响不同, 进汽温度对末级 湿度的影响最大, 进汽压力次之, 排气压力最小。 在本研究 所提参数条件下, 满负 荷运行 很难保证末级出口湿度要求, 需采用有效的内部除湿措施。研究也表明, 在不同位置抽汽 除湿和除湿级除湿对机组末级湿度影响较大, 在相同的设计 参数下, 在机组的第四级后抽汽除湿对机组末级湿度的影响 最大。在相同的除湿效率下, 除湿级位置每向后移动一级, 使末级湿度降低约 1%, 随除湿级位置后移, 除湿效率对末 级湿度的影响增大。

关 键 词: 单缸汽轮机; 热力设计; 除湿级; 除湿效率

中图分类号: TK262 文献标识码: A

引 言

对于单缸低进汽参数汽轮机的设计来讲, 未级 排汽湿度问题是其设计的关键问题之一, 尤其对压 水堆型机组, 进汽就具有一定湿度的情况下, 未级湿 度问题显得尤为重要。为确保汽轮机安全可靠运 行, 且具有一定的工作效率, 在汽轮机设计时一般要 求汽轮机末级叶片出口蒸汽湿度低于 12^{%[1]}。但 现有的内部除湿结构的除湿效率较低, 单独使用不 能满足要求。为此, 文献[2]提出了研制内部除湿级 的除湿方案, 根据文献[3] 所述, 通过除湿级的运行, 配合中间抽汽将大大降低机组末级出口的湿度, 达 到安全运行要求。基于此, 研究开发了低参数单缸 汽轮机热力计算程序, 试图从机组整体热力分析入 手, 探讨机组在不同设计工况下, 末级出口湿度变化 规律, 为除湿级的研究提供一些理论指导。

1 低参数单缸汽轮机热力计算程序

针对所研究的问题,利用 VB 语言,在 Windows 环境下,编制了低参数单缸饱和汽轮机热力计算程

收稿日期: 2008-11-27; 修订日期: 2009-04-03 作者简介: 田瑞峰(1975-), 男, 山东费县人, 哈尔滨工程大学副教授: 序,通过程序计算结果和原有机组热力计算结果的 比较,表明本程序可以用于低参数单缸汽轮机的热 力性能分析。

1.1 水和水蒸气热力性质的确定

为保证计算的精确性,程序直接利用 IAPWS-IF97 公式进行计算⁴¹,编制相应的动态链接库,程序 计算过程中直接调用动态链接库,确定热力计算过 程中水和水蒸气的热力性质。

1.2 单缸汽轮机热力计算的问题处理

1.2.1 非调节级叶高的确定

根据目前的设计、加工水平,确定末级叶片高度,第一非调节级平均叶高根据经验公式获得^[3],其它非调节级平均叶高,采用等比插值进行计算。

1.2.2 非调节级焓降分配

参照文献 5],各非调节级的喷嘴焓降为:

$$\Delta h_{ai} = (D_i/D_1)^2 \Delta h_{an1} \tag{1}$$

式中: Δn_{an1} 一第一非调节级喷嘴焓降, kJ/kg; D_i 一第 *i* 非调节级直径, m; D_1 一第一非调节级直径, m。

各非调节级反动度为:

 $\Omega_i = 1 - (1 - \Omega_1) \circ D_1 / D_i \tag{2}$

式中: Ω_i 一第 i 非调节级反动度; Ω_1 一第一非调节 级反动度。

根据各非调节级的喷嘴焓降和反动度,可以确 定各级所分配的焓降。

1.2.3 非调节级进出口角度的确定

非调节级进出口角度采用在一定范围内按等比 原则进行分配,最后再做校核计算。角度的等比分 配系数为:

 $\begin{array}{l} \alpha_{1(z-1)} = \sqrt[z^{-1}] \sqrt{\alpha_{z}/\alpha_{1}}, \beta_{2(z-1)} = \sqrt[z^{-1}] \beta_{z}/\beta_{1} \\ \vec{x}_{1}(z-1), \beta_{2(z-1)} - \widehat{p} + \exists \Box \widehat{n}, \widehat{n} + \exists \Box \\ \vec{x}_{1}(\widehat{n}, \widehat{n}) = \widehat{b} + \widehat{b} + \exists \Box \widehat{n}, \widehat{n}, \widehat{n} + \exists \Box \\ \vec{x}_{1}, \beta_{1} - \widehat{n} = \widehat{a}, \widehat{n}, \beta_{1} - \widehat{a} = \widehat{a}, \widehat{n}, \widehat{n} \\ \hline \end{array}$ (3)

1.2.4 级间抽汽除湿的处理

由于蒸汽湿度在汽轮机通流部分,沿叶高方向 是不同的,叶顶区域蒸汽湿度大,叶根区域相对较

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小,因此级间抽汽除湿也是国内外学者提出的一种 内部除湿方法^[6]。本程序考虑抽汽除湿方法,抽汽 湿度比该处级平均湿度高5%来考虑。计算时考虑 抽汽对蒸汽的流量和参数的影响,并用以下经验式 来计算抽汽后的蒸汽干度:

 $X_0(i) = X_b(i-1) + 0.05 \times G_c/(G_0 - G_c)$ (4) 式中: $X_0(i)$ - 抽汽结束后的蒸汽干度; $X_b(i-1)$ - 上一级流出的蒸汽干度; G_0 - 额定功率时蒸汽流 量, kg/s; G_c - 抽汽量, kg/s。

以抽汽前的压力和干度确定抽汽后的蒸汽参数,级的蒸汽流量变为 G₀—G_c。

1.2.5 除湿级的处理

除湿级设计的原则应是以除湿为主,做功为辅。 由于在设计时,主要考虑了其除湿能力,因此级做功 效率要低。为了提高机组的经济性,这一级不宜安 排过多的焓降,因此在进行除湿级焓降分配时,要遵 循这个原则分配焓降。

除湿级设计另一个问题就是如何确定除湿级后的蒸汽状态,本研究对除湿级进行通流部分设计计 算时,通过设置除湿级分离系数 Ф 来处理此问题, Ф 定义为:

 $\Phi = (y_1 - y_2)/y_1$ (5) 式中: y_1 一除湿级实际入口状态点的湿度; y_2 一除湿级实际出口状态点的湿度。

由式(5)确定蒸汽出口实际状态点干度,压力沿 等压线移动,由湿度和级实际出口点压力确定除湿 级出口实际状态点。

1.2.6 流量系数的计算

流量系数选择的合理性影响级通流尺寸和通流 能力的确定,尤其对湿蒸气级,流量系数的确定显得 尤为重要,而在湿蒸气区,流量系数确定一直是比较 困难的问题,很难用理论的方法准确计算,通常用实 验方法求得。

在过热区,本研究采用传统的方法近似计算静 叶栅和动叶栅的流量系数^[5]。

在过冷区,如果蒸汽在叶栅中膨胀时,从过热区 跨入饱和区,并且级前尚未产生自发凝结,则级进口 截面处的蒸汽近似为纯过冷干蒸汽,这种工况下流 量系数近似确定为^[7]:

μ ≈1+ Δ*T*/*T* (6) 式中: Δ*T*-级进口截面处蒸汽的过冷度, K; *T*-级 进口截面处蒸汽的温度, K。

在湿蒸气区,如果级进口处蒸汽是湿蒸气,也意 味着蒸汽已有水滴析出,此时的级流量系数与级前 的蒸汽湿度、水滴尺寸、叶栅类型及叶栅的膨胀压比 等有关。本研究参考文献[7]所述方法近似计算静 叶栅和动叶栅的流量系数,如图1所示。图中,比例 系数 \ 按照文献[7]计算。



1.3 程序设计流程图



图2 低参数单缸汽轮机热力计算程序流程

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按照上述处理方法,所开发的低参数单缸汽轮 机热力计算程序流程图如图2所示。

2 计算结果及分析

2.1 无级间抽汽除湿和除湿级除湿时末级湿度变化

图3是无级间抽汽除湿和除湿级除湿,机组功 率为 50 000 kW, 排汽压力为 0.02 MPa, 进口温度为 280 [℃]或进口压力为3.0 MPa 时,末级出口湿度随进 口压力和进口温度变化的分布图。图4是进口压力 为3.0 MPa,进口温度为280 [℃]时,末级出口湿度随 排汽压力和机组功率变化的分布图。由图 3 和图 4 可以看出,随机组进汽温度的升高,进汽压力的降 低,排汽压力的升高和机组功率的降低,机组末级出 口湿度逐渐减少,这种规律和理论分析是一致的。 对图 3 和图 4 分析还可以得出,进汽压力、进汽温度 和排汽压力三者对末级湿度的影响不同,其中进汽 温度对末级湿度的影响最大,进汽压力次之,排汽压 力最小。按进汽压力变化 0.1 MPa, 进汽温度变化 1 ℃,排汽压力变化 0. 01 MPa 进行比较,排汽压力变 化导致的末级湿度变化幅度约占进汽温度变化所导 致的末级湿度变化幅度的 30%,约占进汽压力变化 所导致的末级湿度变化幅度的 10%。程序计算结 果表明,在进汽压力 2.5~3.2 MPa, 排汽压力 0.016 ~0.022 MPa, 进汽温度 250~305 °C时, 机组末级湿 度均超过了12%,只有当进汽温度超过305℃时,在 部分排汽压力下,末级出口湿度才低于12%。虽然 采取一些简单的内部除湿措施,可以降低机组末级 出口湿度,但是要降低到12%这一安全指标以下, 还是非常困难的。





在一定条件下,由图 4 中末级湿度随机组功率 变化的关系可以看出,相同的进排汽情况下的末级 出口湿度略有增加,但是增加幅度不大。每增加 10 000 kW,湿度增加小于 0.1%。



图4 末级湿度随排汽压力、机组功率变化

2.2 级间抽汽除湿对机组末级排汽湿度的影响

图 5 是在机组功率 50 000 kW, 进汽压力为 3.0 MPa, 进汽温度为 280 ℃, 排汽压力为 0.02 MPa, 在 不同抽汽位置和抽汽量情况时,机组末级排汽湿度 变化图。图 5 中的级抽汽位置是指在该级后抽汽, 第一级为调节级,级后没有设置抽汽,也没有考虑末 级和次末级抽汽对排汽湿度的影响。在此设计参数 下,机组共设计8级,由图可以看出,随着机组抽汽 量的增加,机组末级排汽湿度减小,但是末级湿度减 小不明显,每提高1%的抽汽量,机组末级湿度约降 低 0.01 %, 这与程序设计过程中人为所定的抽汽湿 度有关。由于本研究很难确定抽汽湿度与级平均湿 度之间的关系,程序设计时,在此处人为给定,由于 设定的值比较保守,所以导致抽汽对末级湿度影响 不明显。文献[3]介绍1%~2%的抽汽量为除湿的 最佳抽汽量,但是在本研究中没有体现出来,文献 [3] 中此抽汽量的获得, 是针对某一具体的机组进行 分析的结果,考虑了机组的出力问题。

由图 5 还可以看出,在不同位置抽汽除湿对机 组末级湿度影响较大,在设计参数下,在机组的第四 级后抽汽对机组末级湿度的影响最大,相同的抽汽 量下,在此级抽汽与其它位置下抽汽相比,末级湿度 可降低0.1%左右。和图 3、图 4 对比可以看出,通 过机组抽汽可以降低末级的排汽湿度,在相同的进 排汽参数时,2%的抽汽量可以使末级湿度降低约 0.5%,但是也可以看出,在 5%的抽汽量范围内,在 目前的参数下,很难把末级湿度控制在 12%之内, 因此,应当考虑采用一些其它的除湿措施来降低机 组末级排汽湿度。



图5 末级排汽湿度随抽汽量、抽汽位置变化

2.3 除湿级除湿对机组末级排汽湿度的影响

图6 是在机组功率 50 000 kW, 进汽压力 3.0 MPa, 进汽温度 280 ℃、排汽压力 0.02 MPa, 不同除 湿位置和除湿效率时, 末级排汽湿度的变化图。图 7 是在上述参数下, 机组的各级动叶高度图。所谓 的除湿位置也就是除湿级的设计位置, 由于末级为 除湿级的意义不大, 因此末级为除湿级的情况没有 分析。该机组共设计 8 级, 由图可以看出, 随除湿级 位置的后移, 末级湿度逐渐减小, 在相同的除湿效率 下, 除湿级位置每向后移动一级, 约使末级湿度降低 1%, 这一趋势对计算中的任何设计条件都适用。如 果单独考虑除湿级位置的因素, 除湿级的最佳位置 应该是机组的倒数第二级。



图6 除湿级位置及除湿效率对末级排汽的影响

结合图 7 也可以分析得出,除湿级如果设置在 倒数第二级,由于该级叶片较高,达到 0.3 m,径高 比较小,该级可能要做成扭叶片级,由于除湿级的特 殊处理,可能给叶片的加工带来困难。综上,除湿级 设置在倒数第三级为宜。

由图 6 也可以直观地看出, 随除湿级除湿效率

的增加,末级湿度逐渐降低,但是随除湿级位置的不同,除湿效率对末级湿度影响程度不同,随除湿级位置后移,除湿效率对末级湿度的影响越来越大,在倒数第三级,除湿效率每增加10%,可以使末级湿度降低0.5%~1%,这也表明除湿级位置应偏后,否则将影响除湿效果。由图6还可以看出,在所列的这几种设计工况下,当在倒数第三级设计除湿级时,除湿效率为40%时就能使末级湿度降低到11.5% 左右,控制在12%以内。这也为除湿级设计时,除湿参数的确定提供了指导。



3 结 论

通过编制低参数单缸热力计算程序,在不同设 计参数下,针对无抽汽除湿、级间抽汽除湿和除湿级 除湿3种方案,研究了机组末级湿度的变化规律。 并得出如下结论:

(1) 在无抽汽除湿时, 进汽压力、进汽温度和排 汽压力三者对末级湿度的影响不同, 其中进汽温度 对末级湿度的影响最大, 进汽压力次之, 排汽压力最 小。在本研究所提参数条件下, 满负荷运行很难保 证末级出口湿度要求, 应该采取有效的内部除湿措 施。

(2) 在不同位置抽汽除湿对机组末级湿度影响 较大,在设计参数下,在机组的第四级后抽汽对机组 末级湿度的影响最大,但是在5%的抽汽量范围内, 很难把末级湿度控制在12%之内。本研究计算没 有得出文献[3] 所介绍的1%~2%的抽汽为最佳抽 汽量的结论。

(3)在相同的除湿效率下,除湿级位置每向后移动一级,约使末级湿度降低1%。随除湿级位置后移,除湿效率对末级湿度的影响增大,当在倒数第

三级时,除湿效率为 40%就能使末级湿度控制在 12%以内。

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新技术、新工艺

处理过的沙特原油作为燃料的联合循环电站

据《Gas Turbine World》2009年3~4月号报道, Saudi Electricity (沙特电力公司)投资 30 亿美元,将在利雅 得市郊建造一座现场额定输出功率为2000 MW PP10 电站(利雅得 10 号电站)。

该项目 最初将安装并运行 36× Fr7EA 简单循环基本负荷燃气轮机,以已处理过的原油作为燃料,今后将转换成联合循环装置,外加上不补燃的 HRSG (余热锅炉)和汽轮机发电机组。

燃气轮机-36×GE Energy PG7121EA 快装式燃气轮机,以天然气作为燃料,每台燃气轮机的额定输出功率为 85.1 MW, 热效率为 32.70%, 36台燃气轮机(电站)总的输出功率为 3 064 MW。

现场额定值一在 50 ℃设计的环境温度下用已处理过的原油作为燃料,每台燃气轮机的额定输出功率为 55.9 MW, 热效率为 29.90%,电站总的输出功率为 2 012 MW。

转换一借助于加上 36×HRSG 和9×110 MW 汽轮机,把简单循环装置转换成联合循环装置,以便使现场的额定输出功率增加到 3 000 MW。

环境一如同 PP9 装置(利雅得9号电站),利雅得 PP10 燃气轮机也将具有用不锈钢做成的烟囱、隔热管道和管道包壳,以便防灰尘和耐腐蚀;也装有针对十分高的沙尘而设计的自清洗入口过滤器。在转换成联合循环运行时,要给燃气轮机装上入口空气冷却装置,以便针对夏季的峰荷运行增加电力生产。

目前,利雅得地区9个电站总的装机功率约为10000MW。在此项目完成后,新的PP10项目(利雅得10号电站)将使该地区电站总装机功率增加约20%,以便满足规划的电力需求。沙特阿拉伯电力需求每年约增加8%。

(吉桂明 摘译)

the cold and hot fluid as well as solid walls. Studied was the response time of PSR during the period of the fluid flow rate undergoing a step change. Under the condition that the inlet parameters and heat quantity exchanged between the cold and hot air are identical and the flow rates at the cold and hot side have increased to three times of the original ones respectively, the response time of the PSR is only 1/8 of a shell-and-tube heat exchanger and 1/3 of a plate-fin type one. The numerical analytic results fully correspond to the test ones. As the time constant of the solid walls in the PSR is far less than that in a plate-fin type or a shell-and-tube recuperator, the response characteristics of the advanced recuperator with such a light weight structure are conspicuously superior to those of a conventional recuperator. **Key words:** gas turbine, primary surface recuperator, dynamic characteristics, numerical simulation

采用弯叶片控制高负荷涡轮叶栅内附面层迁移的机理分析=Analysis of the Mechanism Governing the Migration of Boundary Layers in a Highly-loaded Turbine Cascade Controlled By Using Bowed Blades[刊,汉]/TAN Chun-qing, ZHANG Hua-liang (Engineering Thermophysics Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China, Post Code: 100190), HAN Wan-jin, WANG Zhong-qi (College of Energy Science and Power Engineering, Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150001)//Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. -2009, 24(6). -700~704

Numerically simulated was the inner flow field in a highly-loaded plane turbine cascade with a turning angle of 128.5 degrees. In combination with the previous test results and by utilizing topological theory, the influence of bowed blades on the evolution of boundary layers and movement of vortices in the above-mentioned cascade was analyzed in detail. It has been found that the concentrated vortex system predominated by the passage vortices was drastically mixed and diluted in the middle portion of the highly-loaded turbine cascade and its energy loss coefficient (0.56) is conspicuously higher than that at both ends (0.07). This constitutes the underlying cause that negatively-bowed blades can improve the overall aerodynamic performance of a cascade. After a further discussion of boundary layer migration theory, it is noted that when the bowed blades are used in highly-loaded turbine cascades to reduce the secondary flow losses, the migration of free vortex layers should be investigated with focused attention. **Key words**; bowed blade, high load, flow separation, boundary layer migration, secondary flow, topology

单缸低参数汽轮机末级排汽湿度的热力分析= Thermodynamic Analysis of the Last-stage Exhaust Steam Wetness of a Single-cylinder Low-parameter Steam Turbine[刊,汉]/TIAN Rui-feng (College of Nuclear Science and Technology, Harbin Engineering University, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150001)// Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2009, 24(6). -705~709

By adopting VB language and using a dynamic-link data base, designed was a thermodynamic calculation program for lowparameter single-cylinder steam turbines. By employing this program, the change of the last-stage wetness of the turbine unit for the following three versions of wetness removal was studied at various design parameters; namely, (1) without any steam extraction, (2) by extracting steam between stages and (3) by adopting a wetness removal stage. It has been found that the inlet steam pressure and temperature as well as the exhaust steam pressure can affect the last-stage wetness in different ways, and the inlet steam temperature exercises a maximal influence on the last-stage outlet wetness with consecutively less influence being exerted by the inlet steam pressure and the exhaust steam pressure. Under the given parameter condition of the present study, it is difficult for a full-load operation to meet the requirement for the last-stage outlet wetness, making it necessary to take effective inner wetness removal measures. The research results also indicate that the wetness removal by extracting steam at different locations, and by using a wetness removal stage exercises a relatively big influence over the last-stage wetness of the unit. At the same design parameters, the wetness removal by extracting steam after the fourth stage of the unit can maximally affect the last-stage wetness of the unit. At an identical wetness removal efficiency, when the location of the wetness removal stage shifts one stage backwards each time, it will lower the last-stage wetness by about 1%. With the location of the wetness removal stage moving backward, the influence of the wetness removal efficiency on the last-stage wetness will increase. **Key words**; single-cylinder steam turbine, thermodynamic design, wetness removal stage, wetness removal efficiency

空冷汽轮发电机转子风道中气体运动流场分析= Analysis of the Air Motion Flow Field in the Air Duct of an Air-cooled Steam Turbine Generator Rotor[刊,汉]/WU De-yi (School of Civil Construction Engineering, Anhui College of Building Industry, Hefei, China, Post Code: 230022)// Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2009, 24(6). -710~713

In the light of the features of rotors running at a high speed, analyzed was the air moving status in the air duct of the rotors with a numerical calculation model being established. The analytic results show that the air motion in the rotor air duct is the result of a joint action of the fan and rotor high speed rotation. With the ventilation structure of a suction type air-cooled turbogenerator serving as an example, a rotor rotating at a speed of 3 000 r/min can increase the air admission quantity of the air duct from 0. 14 kg/s to 0. 21 kg/s, and the influence of the rotor rotation on the air motion in the air duct must be taken into account. The inviscid version should be chosen for a viscid model. A comparison of model test results of the rotor air duct outlet air speed with the numerical simulation ones under same conditions indicates that the numerical simulation ones are in agreement with relevant engineering practice. A rational calculation model for the air motion flow field in the air duct of the rotors shall be as follows; the suction type fan and the inlet of the air duct of the rotor are used as the inlet and outlet boundary conditions, the rotor rotation is considered in the fluid boundary condition, the relative coarseness coefficient and constants in the wall boundary conditions which reflect the surface coarseness of the tube walls shall be $K_s^+ = 500 \approx 1000$ and $C_k = 1.0$ respectively. An inviscid model would be chosen for the viscous model. The calculation model in question can be used to analyze the air motion flow field in the rotor air duct of the air-cooled turbogenerator. Key words; rotor turning, viscous model, air motion flow field in the air duct of the air-cooled turbogenerator. Key words; rotor turning, viscous model, air motion flow field in the air duct of a rotor

跨音速压气机中展弦比对弯掠叶片气动性能影响的分析=Analysis of the Influence of the Aspect Ratio of a Transonic Compressor on the Aerodynamic Performance of Bowed and Swept Blades[刊,汉]/ZHANG Yong-jun, WANG Hui-she (Engineering Thermophysics Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China, Post Code: 100190), FENG Guo-tai (College of Energy Science and Power Engineering, Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150001)//Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2009, 24(6). -714~718

A comparison of the numerical calculation results of a transonic stationary cascade with the test ones shows that they are in relatively good agreement. To determine an appropriate aspect ratio for bowed and swept blades in a transonic compressor, numerically analyzed were the flow fields of the bowed and swept blades with $0 \sim 30$ degrees having an aspect ratio of 1. 25, 1. 50 and 2. 00 respectively at an attack angle of 0 degree. It has been found that when the bowed and swept angle is set at 10 degrees, the bowed and swept blades with a small aspect ratio have a comparatively conspicuous influence on the blade performance. When the above-mentioned angle is 20 degrees, the blades with a big aspect ratio exercise a relatively obvious influence on the blade performance. The bowed and swept blades can make the shock waves at the leading edge being converted to oblique shock waves and weaken the intensity of the passage shock waves, thus reducing the shock wave losses of the cascade. It can be proven that the magnitude of the aspect ratio under the transonic conditions represents an important reference factor on how to use the bowed and swept blades. **Key words:** diffusion cascade, bowed and swept blade, turning angle, transonic compressor

压气机分层优化气动设计体系研究=A Study of an Aerodynamic Design System for the Layered Optimization of a Compressor[刊,汉]/JIANG Bin, WU Xiao-peng, WANG Song-tao, et al (College of Energy Science and Power Engineering, Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150001)// Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2009, 24(6). -719~724

On the basis of a design idea involving layered aerodynamic optimization of compressors, in combination with an optimization algorithm and CFD (computational fluid dynamics) techniques as well as a compressor aerodynamic design program,