

扇形叶栅实验中可调导叶的应用研究

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摘要: 为了对压气机静叶开展扇形叶栅实验研究, 设计了可调导叶来模拟静叶气流的速度和方向, 并采用数值模拟和实验方法对该可调导叶的气动性能开展研究, 分析了不同转角时导叶出口气流参数的分布规律。研究表明: 数值模拟结果和实验结果吻合较好; 可以通过合理的导叶设计, 以扇形叶栅实验代替压气机级实验来研究静子的性能和流场结构; 实验中导叶间隙的影响使附面层增厚, 使转角 0° 、 $+2^\circ$ 和 $+4^\circ$ 时, 出口最高马赫数位置向中径处抬升至 25% 叶高处; 而数值模拟对附面层变化考虑不足, 出口最高马赫数位于 15% 叶高处。

关键词: 扇形叶栅; 可调导叶; 实验; 数值模拟; 压气机

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引言

叶轮机械平面叶栅实验可以方便、快捷和经济地研究平面叶栅中的一些基本流动现象。然而受到二维流动的限制, 平面叶栅实验无法得到叶轮机械内部复杂的三维流动特性^[1], 而且在平面叶栅实验中不可忽视密流比效应^[2], 需要采取适当的方法进行修正^[3]。对叶轮机械进行整级实验可以得到真实叶轮机械特性, 但是整级实验对实验室设备仪器要求高, 实验成本高昂, 叶栅内部流场测量难度大^[4-5]。扇形叶栅实验可以考虑叶栅通道内存在的径向压力梯度和二次流动, 获得较真实的三维流场结构, 又可以节省实验成本, 降低测量难度^[6]。

通常叶栅实验的进口流场即为风洞出口流场, 气流参数是均匀的。这对于研究叶栅的气动性能是可行的, 但是不适于研究叶栅在级中的气动性能, 尤其是来流参数变化剧烈的叶栅^[7]。考虑到实验的最终目的是研究多级压气机末级静叶叶栅的气动性能, 设计了一种加装在静叶前的可调导叶, 用来模拟进口流场参数分布, 同时将该导叶设计为 -8° - $+8^\circ$ 可调, 通过调整导叶的安装角来改变静叶的进

口气流方向。分别采用实验和数值方法对该导叶的气动性能进行研究, 通过两种结果对比, 验证该导叶设计的合理性和数值模拟的可信性, 为进一步的深入研究奠定基础。

1 实验件及设备

扇形实验件导叶部分由 9 个可调导叶组成 8 个完整流道。实验在大连海事大学船用小型燃气轮机技术重点实验室扇形叶栅风洞上进行。该风洞是连续式常温开口射流式风洞。由高压离心式鼓风机产生压缩空气经冷却后进入分流器, 通过进气阀控制依次进入进气段、扩散段、稳流段、收敛段和实验段^[8]。实验采用三向位移机构搭载 L 型五孔探针测量叶栅出口流场, 并在探针外套一内径 8 mm、外径 10 mm 的钢管来增强探针的刚度, 确保实验中探针没有抖动现象。实验前利用射流式校准风洞对五孔探针进行校准。压力信号由 DSA3217 压力采集系统采集, 温度及其它信号由 VXI 系统采集。实验使用的主要装置及测点分布如图 1 所示, 在实验之前确定导叶尾迹区, 在尾迹区进行局部加密。

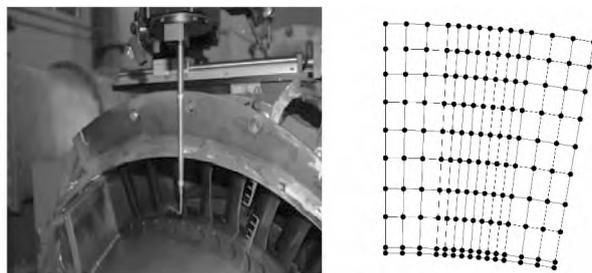


图1 实验装置及测点分布

Fig. 1 Test device and distribution of the measuring points

导叶叶型及变安装角方式如图 2 所示。导叶上

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下端加装圆柱凸台,在上下端板加工出圆柱凹腔,从而实现导叶角度可调。另外,为保证转角精度,在导叶上端安装刻度盘来定位转角。角度调整时以重心为旋转轴,逆时针方向定义为正角度,顺时针方向定义为负角度。



图2 导叶叶型及变安装角方式示意图
Fig. 2 Schematic drawing of the profile of the guide blade and the variable installation angle mode

实验时通过调节风机开度控制进气流量,出口五孔探针位置固定。当五孔探针测得的马赫数达到要求时,位移机构走位,开始测量出口截面流场。导叶不同转角时叶栅出口流量变化如图3所示(实验中没有进行 -2° 转角 $Ma=0.8$ 时的流场测量)。可见随导叶转角增加,叶栅出口流量增加。

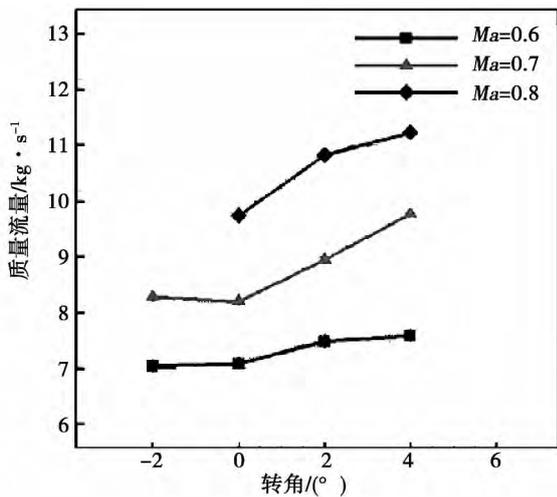


图3 转角与导叶出口质量流量关系
Fig. 3 Relationship between the turning angle and the mass flow rate at the outlet of the guide blades

2 数值计算模型

为了能够详细地分析叶栅内流动特性,实验开展的同时,利用 NUMECA 对实验模型进行数值计算。湍流模型采用 Spalart - Allmaras 湍流模型,进口边界条件按照实验相对应的工况给定总压、总温,

出口静压给定为实验间大气压,壁面为无滑移和绝热壁面条件。导叶顶部前缘间隙设为 1.0 mm,尾缘间隙设为 1.5 mm;根部前缘间隙设为 1.0 mm,尾缘间隙设为 1.5 mm。通过改变进口总压调整导叶出口最大马赫数。根据导叶不同转角,共建立了 4 种流场计算模型,网格数均为 78 万左右。计算网格如图 4 所示。

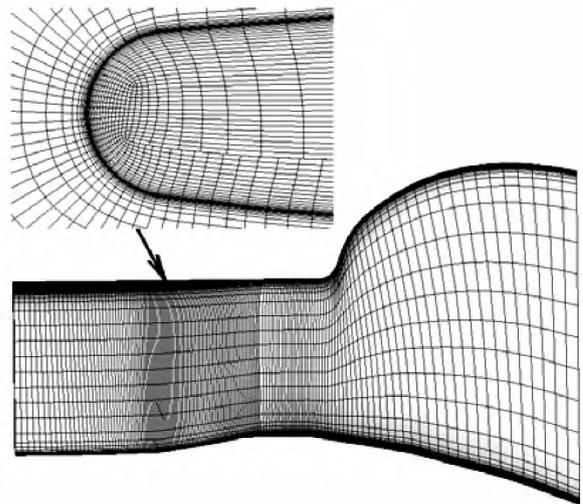


图4 计算模型网格
Fig. 4 Computational model mesh

3 结果分析

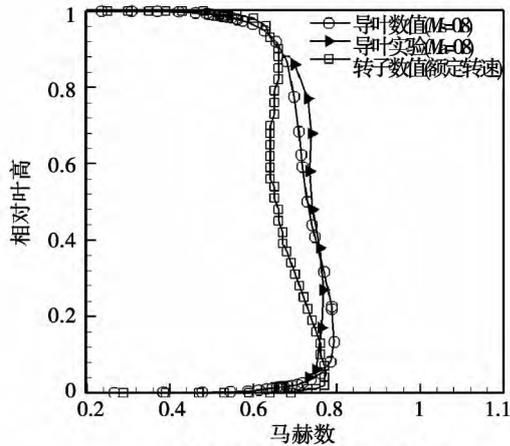
在叶顶区域由于受到上端板的阻碍,为防止探针撞到扇形叶栅的上端板,在探针最高测点与上端板之间留有一定的空间,因此五孔探针测不到 87% 以上叶高的流场,而数值模拟不存在此问题,因此不对 87% 叶高以上流场进行分析。

3.1 导叶与转子出口流场参数对比

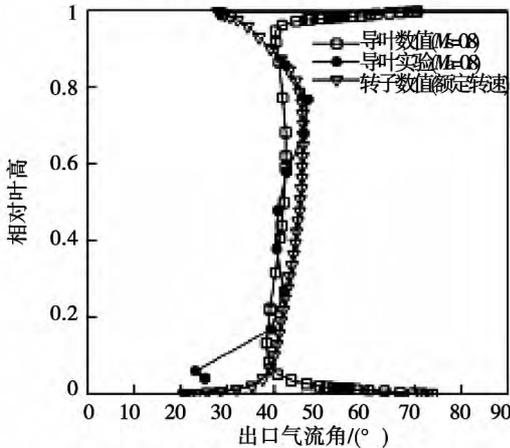
本研究的目的是证明可以通过可调导叶的方式获得压气机中动叶出口流场参数。图 5 为导叶在 0° 转角下出口马赫数和气流角的数值模拟与实验沿径向分布曲线,以及动叶在设计转速下的出口气流参数沿径向分布曲线。在图 5(a) 中可以发现导叶出口气流马赫数的数值模拟结果与实验结果吻合较好,同时与压气机动叶出口流场的马赫数径向分布规律一致,但动叶出口中径附近马赫数略小。在图 5(b) 中可以看出,导叶出口气流角的数值模拟结果与实验结果以及压气机动叶出口流场气流角的结果吻合较好。总体而言,该可调导叶可以较好模拟动叶出口气流方向,中径附近气流速度略大于动

叶出口,但沿叶高方向速度分布规律一致。综合考虑级实验和扇形叶栅实验的难度和成本,本研究认为采用该导叶模拟压气机动叶出口流场的方案是可行的。

漏损失。



(a)导叶与转子出口气流马赫数



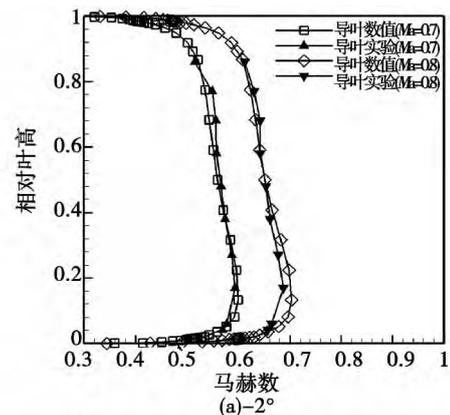
(b)导叶与转子出口气流角

图 5 导叶与转子出口流场参数对比

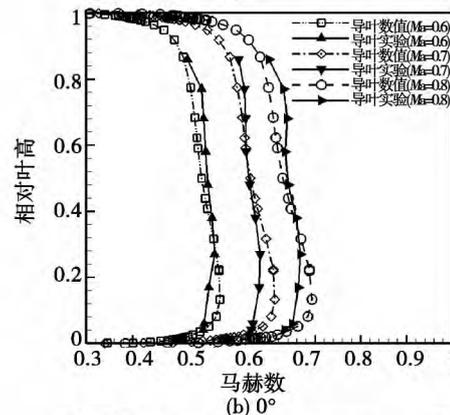
Fig. 5 Contrast of the parameters of the flow field at the outlet of the stator and rotor blade

3.2 导叶出口马赫数

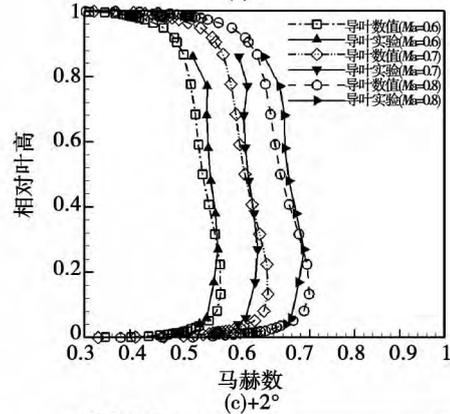
图 6 是导叶转角分别为 -2° 、 0° 、 $+2^\circ$ 和 $+4^\circ$ 工况下,导叶出口最大马赫数分别为 0.6、0.7 和 0.8 时马赫数沿径向分布实验值与数值模拟结果对比曲线。由图中可以看出,数值模拟结果与实验结果吻合很好。其中 -2° 转角工况下最高马赫数数值模拟结果和实验结果都位于 15% 叶高处;在 0° 、 $+2^\circ$ 和 $+4^\circ$ 转角工况下,实验结果位于 25% 叶高,而数值模拟结果仍位于 15% 叶高处。也就是说存在某种影响因素,抬高了实验叶栅出口最高马赫数的位置。具体分析:为保证导叶可调,加工叶片时必须在导叶端部与上下端板之间留有一定的间隙,从而导致泄



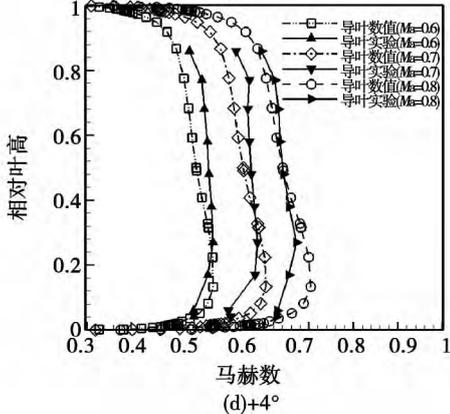
(a) -2°



(b) 0°



(c) $+2^\circ$



(d) $+4^\circ$

图 6 不同转角下出口马赫数径向分布
Fig. 6 Distribution of the Mach number at the outlet at various turning angles

图7为导叶在0°转角下数值模拟得到的导叶端部泄漏流场的三维流线。可以看出间隙泄漏涡在导叶前缘开始形成,随后不断卷吸导叶吸力面低能流体,逐渐发展壮大,被卷吸的低能流体在上下端壁堆积,导致上下端壁附面层逐渐增厚^[9-10]。导叶转角0°、+2°和+4°时,导叶根部间隙较大,附面层增厚严重,顶部间隙较小,附面层变薄,高速流体受到下端壁增厚附面层的挤压向中径处偏移,因此出口最高马赫数的位置抬高;而数值模拟变转角建模时叶根和叶顶的间隙是固定不变的,不存在间隙变化问题,附面层也不受影响,因此最高马赫数位置仍保持不变。综上所述,在进行此类实验时要充分考虑到随着导叶转角变化叶根和叶顶间隙也随着变化,间隙泄漏流场对主流的影响。

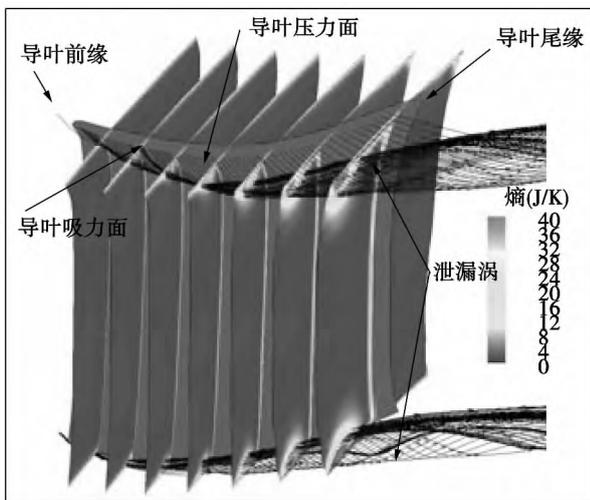


图7 导叶端部泄漏流场三维流线
Fig.7 3-D streamline of the leakage flow field at the tip of the guide blade

3.3 导叶出口气流角

可调导叶出口流场的气流角直接影响对下游静叶性能的研究,因此要求导叶出口气流角符合下游待测试静叶变攻角的特性。图8为导叶在0°转角出口最大马赫数分别为0.6、0.7和0.8工况下出口气流角沿径向分布的数值模拟结果和实验结果对比曲线。在曲线图中可以发现,数值模拟结果与实验结果吻合较好;在出口最大马赫数达到0.8时实验出口气流角与数值模拟出口气流角在25%叶高处稍有差异,在5%叶高测量点两者差异较大,分析认为此处五孔探针测点处于下端壁来流附面层内,五孔探针受叶根间隙泄漏的影响测得的数据偏小。

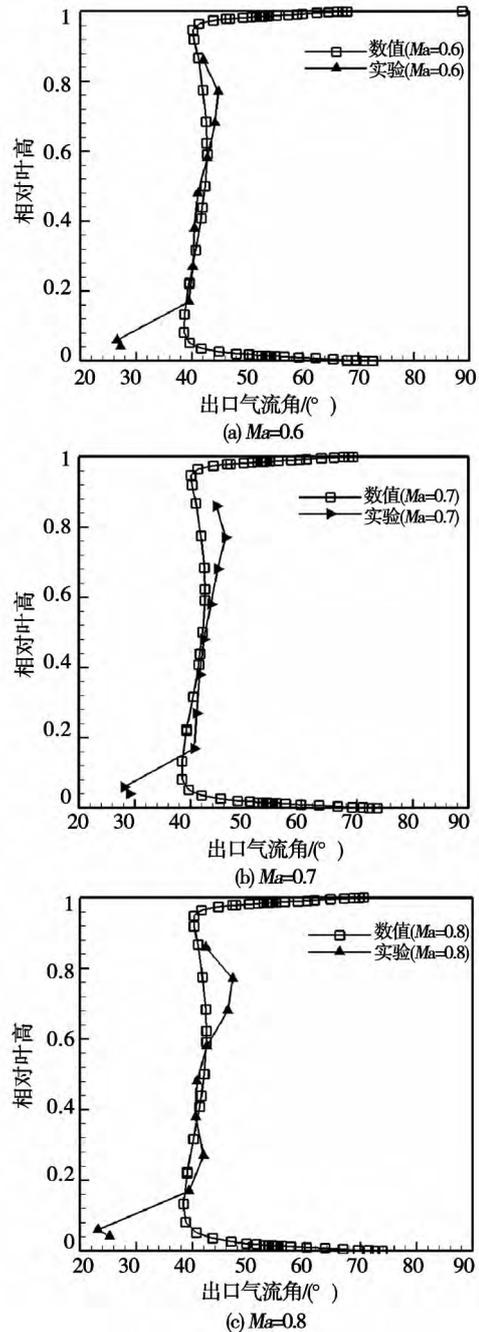


图8 转角为0°不同出口马赫数下导叶出口气流角径向分布
Fig.8 Distribution of the flow angle at the outlet of the guide blade at various Mach numbers when the turning angle is zero

图9是导叶出口最大马赫数为0.6时4种不同转角工况下出口气流角沿径向分布的实验和数值模拟结果对比曲线。在图中可以看到实验结果与数值模拟相差不大,而且存在很好的规律性,随着导叶转角增大,出口气流角逐渐减小。由此可见通过可调导叶改变下游静叶进口气流角的方法是可行的。

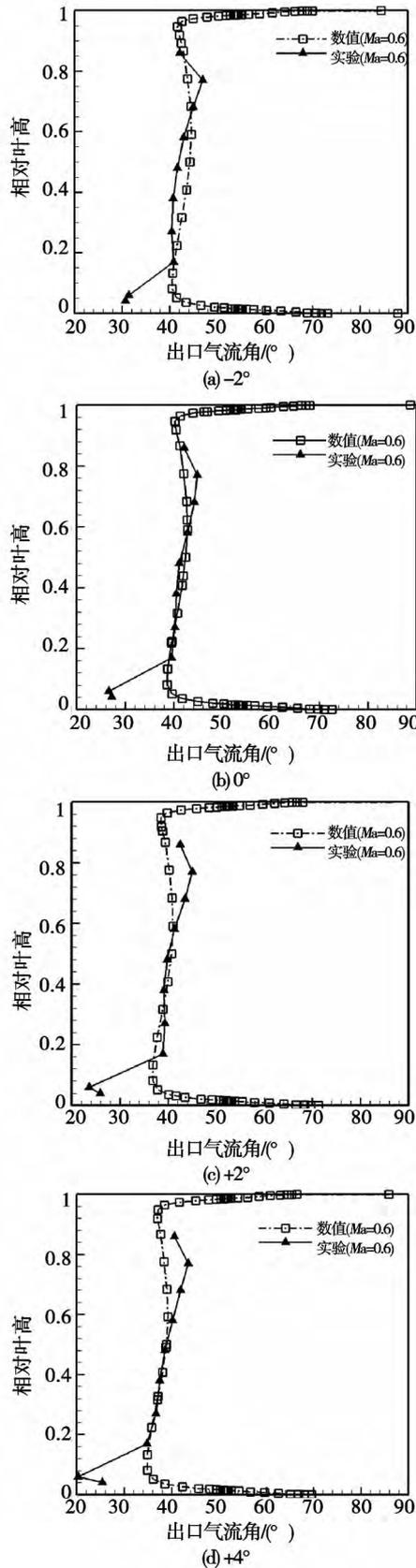


图 9 $Ma = 0.6$ 不同转角下导叶出口气流角分布
Fig.9 Distribution of the flow angle at the outlet of the guide blade at various turning angles when $Ma = 0.6$

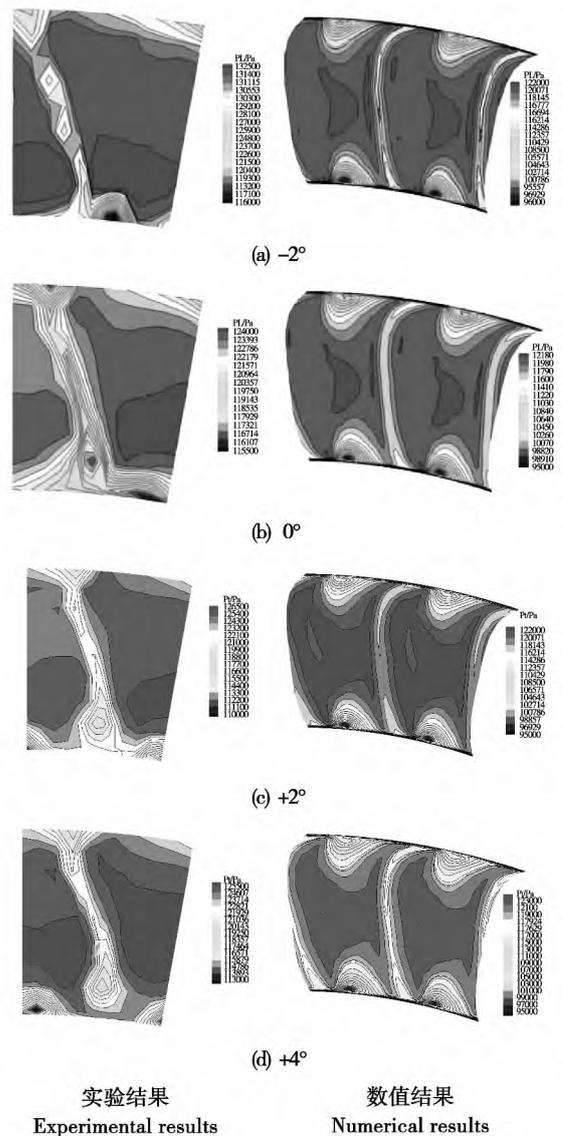


图 10 $Ma = 0.6$ 不同转角下导叶出口总压分布
Fig.10 Distribution of the total pressure at the outlet of the guide blade at various turning angles

3.5 导叶出口总压

图 10 是马赫数为 0.6 不同转角工况下导叶出口总压实验与数值模拟结果的分布云图。由图中可以看出 87% 叶高以下区域实验结果与数值模拟结果相似。随着导叶转角在逐渐增大,导叶的尾迹区也随之偏转。实验很好地捕捉到了导叶叶根间隙泄漏涡,且间隙泄漏涡的位置也随着导叶安装角改变而不断变化。实验捕捉到的泄漏涡位置靠近邻近导叶压力面一侧,而数值模拟捕捉到的泄漏涡相对而言更靠近导叶吸力面一侧,分析认为:数值模拟设置的导叶端部间隙趋于理想化,从导叶前缘至尾缘间

隙是从 1 mm 逐渐增加至 1.5 mm ,而实际上在实验中导叶上下圆柱凸起部分与上下端板之间不存在间隙 即只在导叶前缘与尾缘存在间隙 这会阻碍导叶前缘泄漏涡发展 使之远离导叶吸力面 而尾缘泄漏流场会受前缘泄漏流场的卷吸也远离吸力面 从而使泄漏涡的位置更靠近邻近导叶的压力面。

4 结 论

为了探讨扇形叶栅实验中在静叶前加装可调导叶模拟压气机转子出口流场参数的可行性 ,采用数值模拟与实验方法对该可调导叶的气动特性进行了研究 得出结论:

(1) 导叶出口气流方向与级内动叶出口气流方向吻合较好 速度大小沿叶高分布规律一致 但导叶中径附近气流速度略大于动叶出口。综合考虑实验成本和周期 本研究认为以扇形叶栅实验代替压气机级实验来研究静叶性能和流场结构是可行的;

(2) 实验中导叶间隙的影响使附面层增厚 转角 0° 、 $+2^\circ$ 和 $+4^\circ$ 时 ,出口最高马赫数向中径处抬升 位于 25% 叶高处; 而数值模拟方法对附面层变化考虑不足 出口最高马赫数位于 15% 叶高处;

(3) 受测量条件限制 ,87% 叶高以上气流参数无法测量得到; 受附面层影响 5% 叶高以下气动参数测量值不准确。因此 若想对流场进行全面细致分析 必须开展相应数值研究来弥补实验的不足。

另外 间隙的存在对流场影响很大 数值研究必须充分考虑导叶不同转角时间隙变化因素 才能更好的与实验结果对应。

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(丛 敏 编辑)

高炉炉渣余热回收技术的研究进展 = **Advances in the Study of the Blast Furnace Slag Waste Heat Recovery Technologies** [刊, 汉] WANG Bo, WANG Xi-chen, YUAN Yi-chao, ZHOU Qiu-ping (College of Energy Source and Power Engineering, Shanghai University of Science and Technology, Shanghai, China, Post Code: 200093) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. -2014, 29(2). -113-120

Described were blast furnace slag waste heat recovery systems based on such technologies from foreign countries as solid particle impingement, mechanical agitation, rotary drum granulation, centrifugal granulation and air quenching etc. and summarized were the current status of the application of blast furnace slag waste heat recovery and treatment technologies in China. After the authors have compared the merits and demerits of the same kind technologies both in domestic and abroad, they pointed out that the waste heat recovery system based on the centrifugal granulation technology boasts excellent granulation performance and a high heat recovery efficiency etc. On this basis, they believed that it is necessary to further study the operating power consumption, stability, control parameters and slag particle treatment capacity of the system as well as the uniformity of the particle diameters etc. in a hope to realize its commercial applications as soon as possible. **Key words:** blast furnace slag, granulation, heat transfer, waste heat recovery

槽道出口位置对高负荷扩压叶栅性能的影响 = **Influence of the Location of the Slot at the Outlet on the Performance of a Highly-loaded Diffusion Cascade** [刊, 汉] WU Pei-gen, WANG Ru-gen, HU Jia-guo, GUO Fei-fei (College of Aeronautic and Astronautic Engineering, Air Force Engineering University, Xi'an, China, Post Code: 710038) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. -2014, 29(2). -121-126

In the light of the fact that a highly-loaded diffusion cascade features a small range of the attack angle and easy separation of the flow from the suction surface, by using a local flow control method—slotting from the pressure surface to the suction one, the authors designed a converging-deflecting type slot structure and studied the influence of various locations of the slot on the performance of the cascade by using a numerical and simulation method. The calculation results show that under the operating condition at a positive attack angle, the slotting treatment of the blades can effectively eliminate the air flow separated from the suction surface, thus heightening the static pressure rise, lowering the total pressure loss and broadening the stable operation range. For a separation at a large attack angle, the optimum slotting location is close to the middle part of the blade profile. **Key words:** highly-loaded diffusion cascade, blade slot, flow control, large turning angle, boundary layer separation

扇形叶栅实验中可调导叶的应用研究 = **Study of the Applications of Adjustable Guide Blades in Sector-shaped Cascade Tests** [刊, 汉] FU Wen-guang, SUN Peng (College of Marine Engineering, Dalian Maritime Uni-

versity ,Dalian ,China ,Post Code: 116026) ,LI Li-li ,PAN Ruo-chi (Shenyang Engine Designing Research Institute ,China Aviation Industry Group Corporation ,Shenyang ,China ,Post Code: 110015) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. -2014 29(2) . - 127 - 132

To conduct an experimental study of the last-stage sector-shaped cascade of a compressor ,designed were controllable guide blades to simulate the speed and direction of the air flow at the inlet of the cascade. On this basis ,the numerical simulation and test method were used to conduct a study of the aerodynamic characteristics of the blades and the law governing the distribution of the parameters of the air flow at the outlet of the guided blades was analyzed at various turning angles. It has been found that the numerical simulation results are in a relatively good agreement with the test ones. With the guided blades being designed rationally ,the sector-shaped cascade test can replace the compressor stage test to study the performance and flow field configuration of the stator. During the test ,the influence of the guide blade clearances forced the boundary layer to become thick and when the rotating angle was 0 , +2 and +4 degrees respectively ,the location of the maximal Mach number at the outlet was eventually elevated to 25% of the blade height towards the pitch diameter while that was located at 15% of the blade height when a numerical simulation was conducted due to an insufficient consideration of the change in the boundary layer. **Key words:** sector-shaped cascade ,adjustable guide blade ,test ,numerical simulation ,compressor

PIV 技术在暂冲式风洞高亚音速平面叶栅流场测量中的应用 = **Applications of the PIV (Particle Image Velocimetry) Technology in Measurement of the Flow Field of a High Subsonic Plane Cascade in a Shock Wind Tunnel** [刊 ,汉] MA Chang-you ,HOU Min-jie ,YANG Ling ,LIANG Jun (China Gas Turbine Research Institute ,China Aviation Industry Group Corporation ,Jiangyou ,China ,Post Code: 621703) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. -2014 29(2) . - 133 - 138

In the light of such a problem of the PIV technology encountered in measuring the flow field of a highly subsonic plane cascade in a shock type wind tunnel as tracer particle placement ,by using a high pressure atomization type particle generator and a spreader installed before the pressure stabilizer section ,the authors had effectively forced the tracer particles uniformly blended with the main stream and successfully measured the velocity fields in the flow passages and the wake of a diffusion cascade at the design attack angle with two-dimensional velocity vector fields being obtained in a range of Mach number at the inlet from 0.3 to 0.73. To verify the reliability of the PIV test results ,the flow field of the cascade was numerically simulated. A comparison of the results shows that the two-dimensional velocity vector fields measured in the mid-section of the cascade by using the PIV technology can rationally reflect the flow configuration in the flow passages and the wake of the blades and are relatively close to the numerical simulation results. For the flow fields in a trans-sonic or supersonic cascade at a large attack angle ,it is necessa-