

以生物质气为燃料的微型燃气轮机运行特性分析

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摘要: 本研究以某公司 30 kW 微型燃机为对象, 利用仿真模拟的方法, 研究其以稻草气、棉柴气、木片气和沼气 4 种生物质气为燃料的可行性, 计算燃用不同生物质气时微型燃机的安全运行工况。研究表明: 该燃机无法燃用热值较低的稻草气与棉柴气, 因其无法同时满足压气机喘振裕度及透平入口温度的要求; 燃用热值较高的木片气和沼气时, 微型燃机可以安全运行, 木片气可以在压比为 3.247 ~ 3.251、功率为 18.13 ~ 32 kW 范围内安全运行, 沼气可以在压比为 3.203 ~ 3.207、功率为 15.9 ~ 32 kW 范围内安全运行。针对微型燃机无法燃用低热值燃料这一问题, 提出改进压气机方案, 该方案增大了燃用低热值燃料时压气机的喘振裕度及透平入口温度, 使其能够安全运行。

关键词: 生物质气; 微型燃气轮机; 喘振裕度; 透平入口温度; 改进压气机

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引言

近年来, 生物质气燃料越来越多地应用到微型燃气轮机上^[1]。而与天然气这种高热值的燃料相比, 生物质气具有热值低、可燃成分少和组分复杂等特点^[2]。这些特点致使以天然气为燃料的燃气轮机在燃用生物质气时, 需要的燃料流量大, 造成压气机与透平流量无法匹配, 压气机喘振裕度过小^[3]; 与此同时, 还会使燃烧室出口温度过低^[4], 透平输出功小, 无法带动压气机, 燃机无法正常工作。微型燃机燃用中低热值燃料时, 可以采用 3 种方法解决^[2~3]: (1) 低功率运行。这种方法输出功率小, 效率低, 燃用热值较低的燃料时其运行区间过窄甚至无法运行; (2) 压气机放气。这种方法燃料适用范围较大, 但是随着放气比例的增大, 会使燃机的净功率和净效率有很大程度地减小; (3) 改进压气机。

本研究以 30 kW 微型燃气轮机为研究对象, 在

MARLAB/SIMULIK 中搭建其仿真模型, 研究其燃用稻草气、棉柴气、木片气和沼气时的性能。在不改变微型燃机结构的前提下, 计算燃用不同生物质气的可行性以及燃机的安全运行工况。同时对压气机进行改进, 对改型前后的微型燃机进行比较。

1 微型燃机建模

将微型燃气轮机系统划分为压气机模块、回热器模块、燃烧室模块和透平模块^[5~7]。

1.1 压气机建模

根据总体要求, 压气机进口条件为 $T_1 = 298.15$ K, $P_1 = 101.325$ kPa; 压气机的工作特性与压比 π 、折合转速 $n/\sqrt{T_1}$ 、折合流量 $G_a\sqrt{T_1}/P_1$ 和效率 η 有关, 运行曲线如图 1 所示。相关计算式为:

$$T_2 = T_1 \left(1 + \frac{\pi^{(k-1)/k} - 1}{\eta_c} \right) \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{G_a \sqrt{T_1}}{P_1} = f_1 \left(\pi, \frac{n}{\sqrt{T_1}} \right) \quad (2)$$

$$\eta_c = f_2 \left(\pi, \frac{n}{\sqrt{T_1}} \right) \quad (3)$$

$$W_c = G_a C_{pa} \Delta T_c = G_a C_{pa} \frac{T_1 (\pi_c^{m_c} - 1)}{\eta_c} \quad (4)$$

式中: $m_c = (k-1)/k$, m_c —绝热系数比; k —绝热指数; G_a —空气流量, kg/s; P_1 —环境压力, Pa; T_1 —环境温度, K; π —压气机压比; n —燃机转速, r/min; T_2 —压气机出口温度, K; η_c —压气机效率; C_{pa} —空气定压比热容, kJ/kg·K; ΔT_c —压气机温升, K。

1.2 透平建模

透平的工作特性与透平的膨胀比 π_t 、折合转速 $n/\sqrt{T_3}$ 、折合流量 $G_g\sqrt{T_3}/P_3$ 和效率 η_t 4 个参数有

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关 相关计算式为:

$$\frac{G_g \sqrt{T_3}}{P_3} = f_1\left(\pi, \frac{n}{\sqrt{T_3}}\right) \quad (5)$$

$$\eta_t = f_2\left(\pi, \frac{n}{\sqrt{T_3}}\right) \quad (6)$$

$$T_4 = T_3\left(1 - \eta_t\left(1 - \frac{1}{\pi^{\frac{k-1}{k}}}\right)\right) \quad (7)$$

$$W_t = G_g C_{pg} (T_3 - T_4) \quad (8)$$

式中: G_g —烟气流流量, kg/s; T_3 、 T_4 —透平进、出口烟气温, K; C_{pg} —透平进、出口烟气的平均定压比热容, kJ/kg·K; η_t —涡轮的效率; W_t —微型燃气轮机输出功, kW。

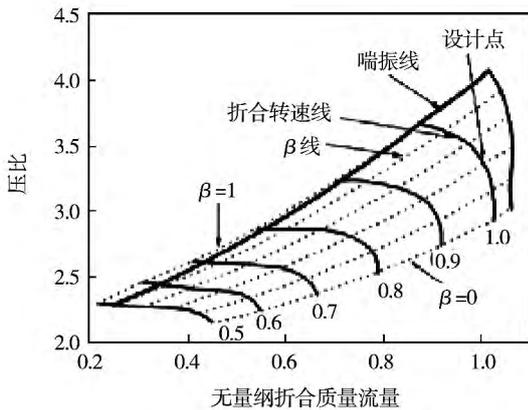


图 1 压气机的运行曲线

Fig. 1 Operation curves of the compressor

1.3 燃烧室建模

燃烧室的能量守恒方程为:

$$G_a h_a + G_f h_f + G_u h_u \eta_b = (G_a + G_f) h_g \quad (9)$$

$$\frac{G_a C_{pa} T_2 + G_f C_{pf} T_{2f} + G_u H_u \eta_b}{(G_a + G_f) C_{pg}} - T_3 = f(T_3) = 0$$

式中: G_a 、 G_f —燃烧室进口空气和燃料质量流量, kg/s; h_a 、 h_f —燃烧室进口空气和燃料的比焓, kJ/kg; h_u —燃料的低位热值, kJ/kg; η_b —燃烧效率; h_g —燃烧产物比焓, kJ/kg; 而 C_{pg} 又是 T_3 的函数。

1.4 回热器建模

回热器热交换方程:

$$T_{2a} - T_2 = \alpha(T_4 - T_2) = T_4 - T_{4a} \quad (10)$$

式中: T_2 、 T_{2a} —空气进、出回热器的温度, K; α —回热器的回热度, 即实际回热情况和极限回热情况的比值; T_4 、 T_{4a} —烟气进、出回热器的温度, K。

2 仿真结果

选取稻草气、棉柴气、木片气与沼气 4 种具有代表性的生物质气, 其成分及热值如表 1 所示。

表 1 生物质气成分及其低位热值

Tab. 1 Composition and low heating value of the biogas

燃料	组分体积百分比/%						热值 / MJ·kg ⁻¹
	CH ₄	CO	H ₂	CO ₂	N ₂	O ₂	
稻草气	2.1	15	12	13.5	57.4	0	3.60
棉柴气	1.9	22.7	11.5	11.6	52.3	0	4.40
木片气	4.53	13.87	23.64	17.92	40.04	0	6.00
沼 气	65	0	0	30	0	5	22.63

在保证微型燃气轮机输出功率为 30 kW 的情况下, 利用搭建好的仿真模型, 对使用 4 种生物质气的微型燃气轮机性能进行计算, 结果如表 2 所示。

由表 2 可知, 生物质气的热值越低, 所需的燃料流量就越大, 为了达到压气机与透平流量的匹配, 压气机的压比也越大, 进入压气机的空气流量越小^[8-9], 那么不可避免的会造成喘振问题, 机组的运行安全性降低。同时还可以看出使用生物质气时, 微型燃机的透平入口温度与效率都降低了。

表 2 微型燃气轮机性能仿真结果

Tab. 2 Performance simulation results of the micro gas turbine

参数	稻草气	棉柴气	木片气	沼气
环境温度/K	298.15	298.15	298.15	298.15
环境压力/MPa	0.101 3	0.101 3	0.101 3	0.101 3
转速/r·min ⁻¹	96 000	96 000	96 000	96 000
压比	3.680	3.526	3.249	3.206
喘振裕度	0	4.37%	13.27%	14.77%
燃料流量/kg·s ⁻¹	0.032 4	0.029 9	0.021 4	0.005 5
透平入口温度/K	922.2	1 023	1 060	1 112
燃机功率/kW	21.67	30.02	30.04	30.02
燃机效率	0.187 9	0.230 9	0.236 2	0.252 4

3 运行特性

为了研究以天然气为燃料的微型燃气轮机使用稻草气、棉柴气、木片气与沼气的可行性, 保证转速

为 96 000 r/min ,通过改变燃烧室的生物质气流量来改变微型燃机的功率。燃用不同生物质气时压气机压比、透平入口温度以及微型燃机效率的变化如图 2 ~ 图 4 所示。

计算微型燃机的安全运行工况时需要考虑两个限制条件:第一,压气机的喘振裕度要在 10% 以上,对应的压比最高为 3.345;第二,为了保证微型燃机正常工作,透平入口温度不能过高也不能过低,限制在 923 ~ 1 200 K 之间。

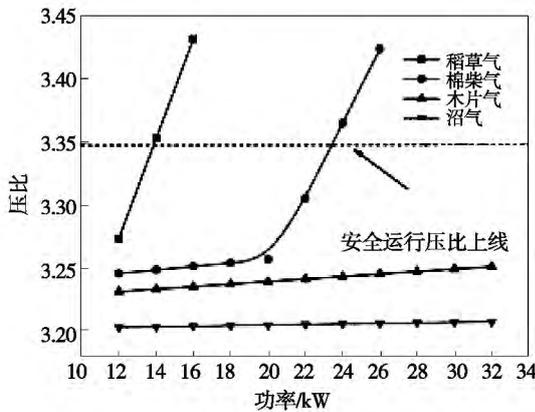


图 2 压气机压比随输出功率的变化

Fig. 2 Changes of the pressure ratio of the compressor with the output power

从图 2 可知,随着微型燃机输出功率的增大,压气机压比均增大,稻草气对应的压比增大速度最快,棉柴气次之,沼气最慢。这是因为,燃料的热值较低时,所需的燃料量大,透平的膨胀比增大,为了满足压气机与透平的流量匹配,压气机压比要增大;燃料热值越低,燃料流量就越大,压比变化也更剧烈。在喘振裕度不低于 10% ,即压比不大于 3.345 条件下,燃用稻草气时微型燃机的可运行范围较窄,输出功率为 12 ~ 13.8 kW ,对应的压比为 3.273 ~ 3.345;燃用棉柴气时对应的微型燃机输出功率范围为 12 ~ 23.36 kW ,此时压比为 3.245 ~ 3.345;而燃用木片气和沼气时微型燃机均可以安全运行。

从图 3 可知,随着微型燃机输出功率的增大,透平入口温度均逐渐增大,这是燃料流量增大的缘故。透平入口温度为下限 923 K 时,燃用稻草气、棉柴气、木片气和沼气时对应的微型燃机的输出功率分别为 21.67、19.01、18.13 和 15.9 kW。

综合图 2 和图 3 可知,对于稻草气,在满足喘振

裕度要求的前提下,透平入口温度最高为 846.6 K ,低于 923 K ,机组无法正常工作。对于棉柴气,在同时满足压气机喘振裕度以及透平入口温度要求下,压气机的运行功率范围为 19.01 ~ 23.36 kW ,压比变化范围是 3.255 ~ 3.345 ,对应透平的入口温度为 923.5 ~ 966.3 K ,微型燃机运行范围很窄、安全性低。

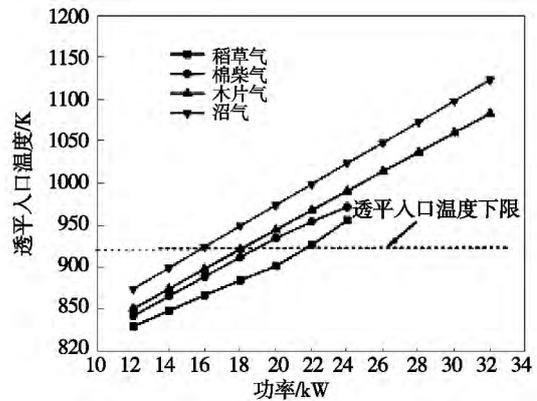


图 3 透平入口温度随输出功率的变化

Fig. 3 Changes of the temperature at the inlet of the turbine with the output power

由图 4 可知,对 4 种气体而言,随着微型燃机输出功率的增大,效率也是逐渐增大的。随着燃料流量的增大,透平入口温度增大,输出功增大。同时,压气机压比增大,空气流量减小,压气机耗功减小,故效率增大。

综合图 2 ~ 图 4 ,将安全限制条件下燃用不同燃料时微型燃机的安全运行工况进行汇总,如表 3 所示。

表 3 燃用不同燃料时微型燃机的安全运行工况

Tab. 3 Safe operation conditions of the micro gas turbine when burning various kinds of fuel

参数	棉柴气	木片气	沼气
功率/kW	19.01 ~ 23.36	18.13 ~ 32	15.9 ~ 32
压比	3.255 ~ 3.345	3.247 ~ 3.251	3.203 ~ 3.207
透平入口温度/K	923.5 ~ 966.3	922.9 ~ 1038	923.1 ~ 1123
效率/%	18.37 ~ 20.48	17.94 ~ 24.37	16.78 ~ 25.47

通过表 3 可知,棉柴气压比变化范围大,而透平

入口的温度和效率较低,说明机组运行安全性低;对于热值较高的木片气与沼气,压比变化范围小,透平入口温度以及效率变化幅度大,说明机组运行稳定、安全性高。

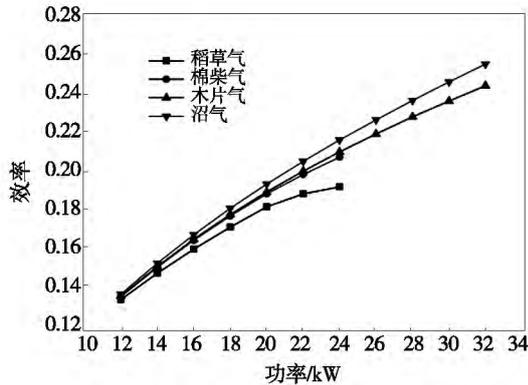


图 4 微型燃机效率随输出功率的变化

Fig. 4 Changes of the efficiency of the micro gas turbine with the output power

4 压气机改进

为了使微型燃机能够更好地燃用低热值的生物质气,可以采用改进压气机的方法,即改变叶片安装角来改变通流面积,减少空气的流量^[10]。

本研究采用仿真的方法,计算了压气机压比为 3.2、转速为 96 000 r/min、使用改进压气机方案的燃机燃用稻草气、棉柴气时,透平入口温度以及燃料流量随空气量的变化,如图 5 ~ 图 6 所示。改进压气机方案是在保持压气机压比不变的情况下,通过改变叶片安装角度减少空气的流量;与此同时,增大进入燃烧室的燃料流量。

由仿真模拟得到的结果,根据前文所述的微型燃机安全运行的两个限制条件,分析该方案的可行性。

由图 5 可知,对于这两种生物质气,随着压气机空气减少量的增大,透平的入口温度均是逐渐提高的。在透平入口温度下限处,稻草气对应的空气减少量为 8.86%,棉柴气对应的空气减少量为 6.75%。

图 6 为燃用稻草气和棉柴气时燃料量随空气减少量的变化关系。在透平入口温度下限处,稻草气对应的燃料流量是 0.029 8 kg/s,棉柴气的燃料流

量是 0.023 4 kg/s。

随着压气机空气量的减少,压气机的耗功将会降低,而燃料量的增大在提高透平入口温度的同时还会提高透平的输出功,进一步使整机功率增大、效率提高,如图 7 所示。从图 7(a)可知,在空气减少量为 8.86% 时,微型燃机的输出功率为 19.6 kW,对应的效率为 18.45%;空气减少量为 13% 时,微型燃机输出功率已经达到 37.88 kW,效率为 25.1%。从图 7(b)可知,在空气减少量为 6.75% 时,微型燃机的输出功率为 18.41 kW,对应的效率为 18.05%;空气减少量为 9.5% 时,微型燃机输出功率已经达到 34.32 kW,效率为 24.82%。

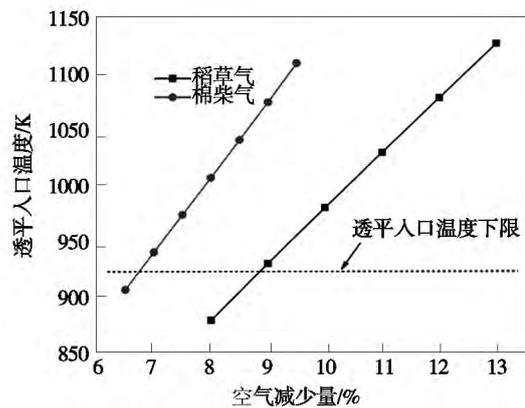


图 5 透平入口温度随压气机空气减少量的变化

Fig. 5 Changes of the temperature at the inlet of the turbine with the air quantity into the compressor reduced

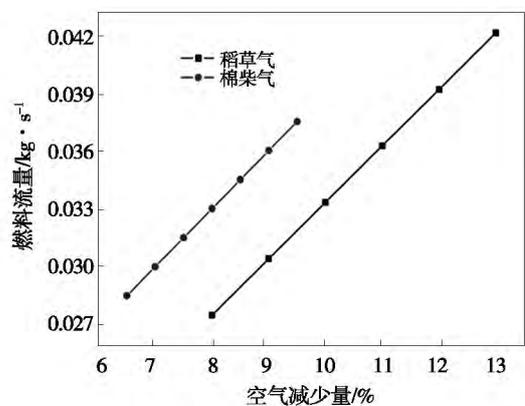


图 6 燃料量随空气减少量的变化

Fig. 6 Changes of the flow rate of the fuel with the air quantity into the compressor reduced

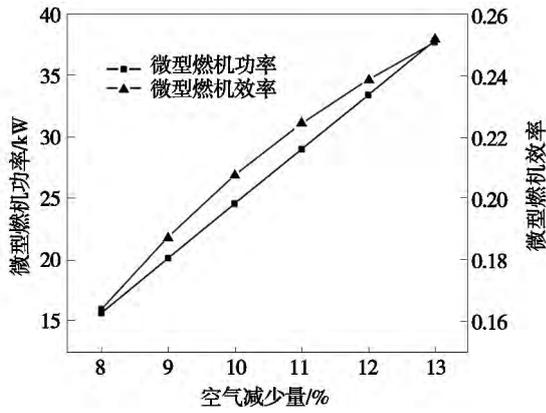


图7 稻草气燃机功率与效率随空气减少量的变化

Fig. 7 Changes of the power and efficiency of the micro gas turbine burning straw-produced gas with the air quantity reduced

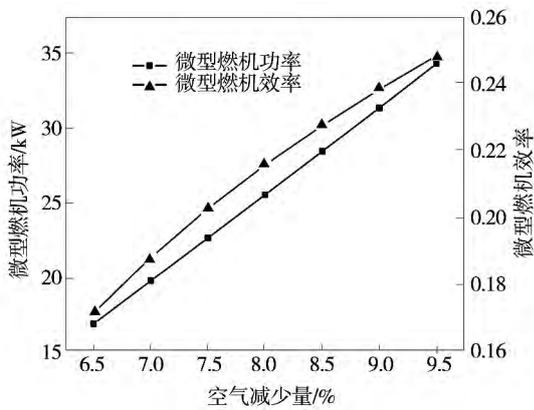


图8 棉柴气微型燃机功率与效率随空气减少量的变化

Fig. 8 Changes of the power and efficiency of the micro gas turbine burning cotton-straw-produced gas with the air quantity reduced

5 压气机改进前、后微型燃机运行方式比较

由于稻草气无法适用于结构不变的燃机,故以棉柴气为例,比较压气机改进前、后喘振裕度、透平入口温度随输出功率的变化,如图9~图10所示。压气机方案很改进大程度地扩大了微型燃机的运行范围。

由图9可知,在输出功率相同的前提下,改进压气机后增大了其喘振裕度。改进压气机前,其喘振

裕度随输出功率的增大逐渐降低。这是由于改进压气机方案可以使压比保持不变,喘振裕度不变;而改进压气机前,增大燃料量致使透平膨胀比以及压气机压比变大,故压气机喘振裕度降低。

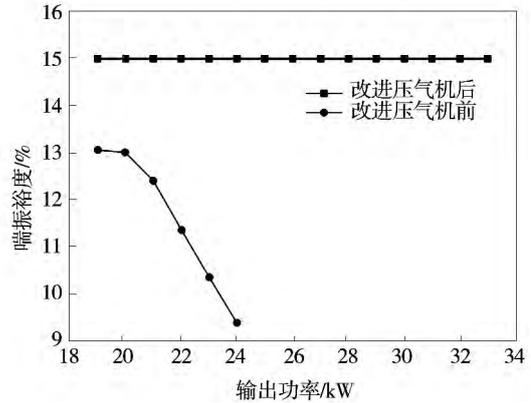


图9 喘振裕度随输出功率的变化

Fig. 9 Changes of the surge margin with the output power

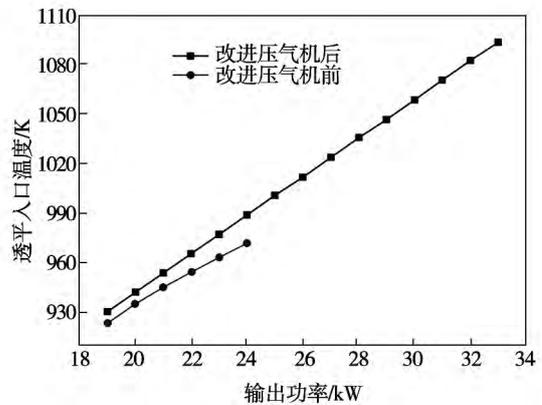


图10 透平入口温度随输出功率的变化

Fig. 10 Changes of the temperature at the inlet of the turbine with the output power

由图10可知,改进压气机前、后,透平入口温度均随着输出功率的增大而增大。在输出相同功率的前提下,采用压气机改进方案可以提高透平入口温度,增强了机组的安全性。

6 结论

(1) 建立稳态仿真模型,计算微型燃机燃用4种生物质气时的性能。根据仿真结果知生物质气的热值越低,需要的燃料流量就会越大;为了满足压气

机与透平流量的匹配, 压气机压比也会增大, 喘振裕度减小。与此同时, 透平入口温度也降低, 效率减小。

(2) 热值最低的稻草气无法适用该微型燃机; 热值比稻草气稍高的棉柴气, 虽然可以在微型燃机上使用, 但是会导致微型燃机运行范围太窄, 无法保证其安全运行; 热值较高的木片气与沼气适用于该微型燃机, 木片气可以在压比为 3.247 ~ 3.251, 功率为 18.13 ~ 32 kW 范围内安全运行, 沼气可以在压比为 3.203 ~ 3.207, 功率为 15.9 ~ 32 kW 范围内安全运行。燃用不同生物质气时, 微型燃机透平入口温度、燃料流量与效率均随输出功率的增大而增大。

(3) 改进压气机方案解决了微型燃机燃用稻草气与棉柴气的问题, 且随着压气机空气减少量的增大, 透平入口温度、微型燃机输出功率以及效率均呈增大趋势。

(4) 改进压气机后, 增大了压气机的喘振裕度与透平入口温度, 且很大程度地增大了机组的安全性以及微型燃机的运行范围。

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(陈滨 编辑)

terference is inevitable because it is necessary to set the fin with the reasonable angle to ensure the ideal evenness of collected rock wool. The lower induced air volume accounts for 49.2% of all the air volume in the rock wool made room, so the air velocity and air volume of the lower induced airflow in the second half section of the rock wool made room have a significant influence on the rejection rate. **Key words:** gas-solid two-phase flow, flow field optimization, numerical simulation, rock wool made room

水平强化管管外工质 R407C 降膜蒸发换热特性的实验研究 = **Experimental Study on the Falling Film Evaporation Heat Transfer Performance of Working Medium R407C outside the Horizontal Enhanced Tube** [刊], 汉]YOUYANG Xin-ping, QIU Ruo-wen, BAO Lin-lin (Institute of Refrigeration and Cryogenics Engineering, University of Shanghai for Science and Technology, Shanghai, China, Post Code: 200093) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. -2016, 31(3). -38-43

By setting up a falling film evaporation experiment table, an experimental study was carried out in order to investigate the falling film evaporation heat transfer performance outside a single horizontal enhanced tube. The outer diameter of the enhanced tube is 19mm and its effective length is 2 500 mm. A new-model liquid distributor was used in the experiment with the trickle manner for the liquid arrangement. R407C was used as falling film evaporation working medium outside the tube to exchange heat with hot water inside the tube. Experiments were performed respectively under the conditions of various flow velocity inside the evaporation tube (1, 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3 m/s), of various spray rate (0.08 ~ 0.16 kg/(m · s)), of various evaporation temperature (2.5 ~ 16 °C), and of various heat-flux density (15 ~ 40 kW/m²). The falling film evaporation performances of R407C outside the tube were obtained. With the increase of heat-flux density, the heat transfer coefficient was increasing. With the increase of spray rate, the heat transfer coefficient increased firstly and then decreased and the falling film evaporation corresponded to an optimum spray rate. With the increase of evaporation temperature, the heat transfer coefficient was increasing. In addition, the principle of heat transfer enhancement was analyzed in this paper. **Key words:** enhanced tube, falling film evaporation, heat transfer enhancement, liquid distributor

以生物质气为燃料的微型燃气轮机运行特性分析 = **Analysis on Operating Characteristics of Biogas-fired Micro Gas Turbine** [刊], 汉]ZHANG Qian-qian, BO Ze-min, SANG Zhen-kun, WENG Yi-wu (Key Laboratory of Ministry of Education on Power Machinery and Engineering, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai, China, Post Code: 200240) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. -2016, 31(3). -44-49

Taking the 30KW micro gas turbine of one company as the study object ,adopting the analogue simulation method , the paper discusses the feasibility of using four kinds of biogas including straw gas ,cotton wood gas ,wood chip gas and methane as the fuels of the gas turbine ,and calculates the safety operating conditions of micro gas turbine with the various biogas fired. The study results show that the straw gas and cotton wood gas with low heating value is unable to apply to the gas turbine ,because the gas fails to satisfy simultaneously the requirements of compressor surge margin and those of turbine inlet temperature. The wood chip gas and methane with high heating value can apply to the micro gas turbine. The wood-chip-fired gas turbine can operate safely with the compression ratio of 3.247 ~ 3.251 and the power of 18.13 ~ 32 kW ,and the methane-fired gas turbine can operate safely with the compression ratio of 3.203 ~ 3.207 and the power of 15.9 ~ 32 kW. In order to solve the problem of fuels with low heating value failing to apply to the gas turbine ,this paper proposes a solution on compressor improvement and verifies that the solution can increase the compressor surge margin as well as the turbine inlet temperature when the fuels with low heating value fired and make the gas turbine operate safely. **Key words:** biogas ,micro gas turbine ,surge margin , turbine inlet temperature ,compressor improvement

基于时间序列模型的燃气轮机气路性能退化预测 = **Prediction on Gas path Performance Degradation of Gas Turbine Based on Time Series Model** [刊 汉] WANG Wei-ying ,LI Shu-ying (College of Power and Energy Engineering ,Harbin Engineering University ,Harbin ,China ,Post Code: 150001) ,WANG Jian-feng (CNOOC (China) Co. ,Ltd. ,Beijing ,China ,Post Code: 100000) ,CUI Bao (No.703 Research Institute of CSIC ,Harbin ,China , Post Code: 150078) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. -2016 ,31(3) . -50 -55

For the problems of compressor performance degradation and regular cleaning maintenance caused by compressor fouling in the actual operation process of gas turbine ,the paper develops a prediction approach based on time series model for gas path performance degradation of gas turbine. On the basis of gas turbine thermal modeling and simulation ,taking exhaust gas temperature of gas turbine as an example ,the paper conducts the validity evaluation on the application of time series model in the prediction on gas path performance degradation of gas turbine. The study results indicate that by using the approach ,the prediction on the changes of the gas path performance parameters of gas turbine can be transformed into the time series prediction problem. In this way ,the prediction on gas path performance degradation of gas turbine can be realized effectively ,and then cleaning maintenance as appropriate for compressor can also be implemented. The approach provides a new way to online condition monitoring and fault diagnosis for gas turbine ,so it has a certain engineering application value. **Key words:** gas turbine ,performance deg-