

解析法计算涡轮叶片喉道尺寸

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【摘要】 本文介绍了用解析法计算涡轮叶片喉道尺寸的方法和步骤。

关键词 涡轮叶片 喉道计算

1 引言

在复杂的涡轮叶片设计过程中,一个很重要的问题就是控制叶栅流道的出口面积,以满足气动设计所提出的要求。而要控制流道的出口面积必须首先精确地确定叶栅的喉道尺寸。通常,确定喉道尺寸的方法是画出叶型的放大图,然后画出喉道处的内切圆,从而在放大图上量取喉部宽度及其它控制喉道尺寸的测量尺寸或标准尺寸。作图法虽直观,较易掌握,但在作图过程中存在诸多的误差因素,影响了结果的精度。采用解析法求解喉道尺寸,不仅精度高,而且便于采用计算机编程计算,从而提高工作效率,也有利于叶片设计的自动化。

2 喉道点的解析几何特征

如图1所示,喉道处的内切圆与叶片背弧相切,同时与相邻叶片的尾缘相切。设内切圆与背弧的切点即喉道点为N,则N点的解析几何条件为: O_1N 线的斜率与叶片背弧N点处切线斜率之积等于-1,也即两线互相垂直。显见,这个条件在整个叶片背弧上是唯一

的。

3 求解步骤

已知:叶型背弧型线的 (x, y) 座标点(一般 x 座标是等间距的,且为整数);叶片尾缘圆心 O_2 的座标 (x_2, y_2) ;尾缘半径 r_2 ;叶片节距 t ;几何角 φ 。

求:内切圆直径即喉宽 a

测量、标注用尺寸 a, A, B, P

求解步骤:

a)计算出相邻叶片尾缘中心 O_1 的座标

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -t \cos\varphi + x_2 \\ y_1 = -t \sin\varphi + y_2 \end{cases}$$

b)在叶背上从尾缘到前缘给已知的座标点顺序编号为 $1, 2, 3, \dots, i, \dots, n$ 。

c)第一次计算

叶背上第 i 点切线的斜率 K 近似为

$$K = \frac{y_{i+1} - y_i}{x_{i+1} - x_i}$$

而 i 点与 O_1 点连线的斜率的负倒数为

$$K' = -\frac{x_i - x_1}{y_i - y_1}$$

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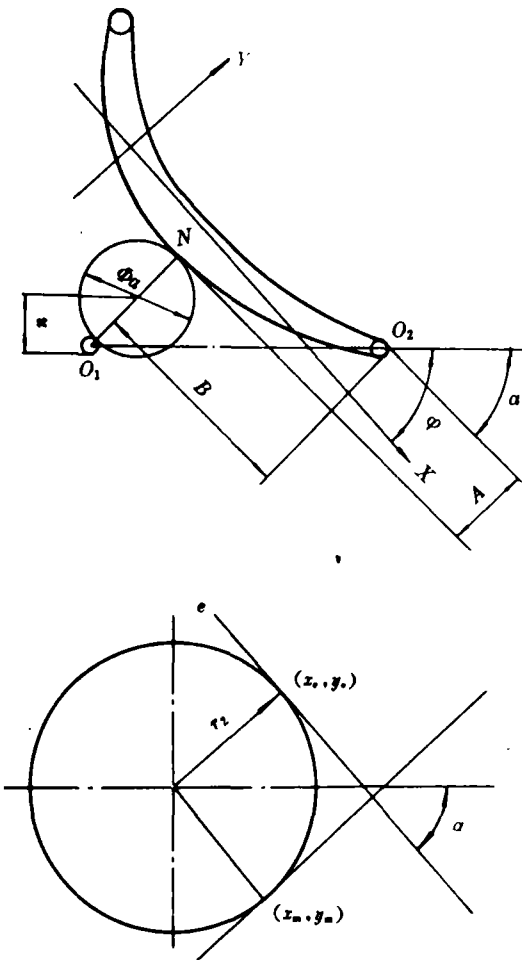


图 1

从 1 点到 n 点进行计算,找出 $|K - K'|$ 最小的点 i 。

d)取 $i-2, i-1, i, i+1, i+2$ 五个点。用这五个点的已知坐标写出拉格朗日插值曲线用以模拟该段叶型曲线,以便在第二次以后的计算中确定中间点的叶型坐标值。

e)第二次计算

第二次计算在 $i-1$ 点到 $i+1$ 点之间进行,将 x 坐标的计算间距缩小 90%,然后按第一次计算的方法从 $i-1$ 点向 $i+1$ 点计算,中间点的坐标用前面提出的拉格朗日插值公式确定。求出第二次计算中 $|K - K'|$

最小的点。

f)第三次以后的计算与第二次计算类似,只需将 x 坐标的间距缩小 99%、99.9% ……直至达到所需要的计算精度。最后得到足够精确的喉道点 N 的坐标 (x_N, y_N) 。

求出 (x_N, y_N) 后即可求出其它参数:

$$a = \sqrt{(x_1 - x_N)^2 + (y_1 - y_N)^2} - r_2$$

$$a = a \operatorname{ctg} K'$$

$$A = \left| \frac{x_N \operatorname{tg} \alpha - y_N + y_0 - x_0 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{\sqrt{\operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha + 1}} \right|$$

$$B = \left| \frac{x_N \operatorname{ctg} \alpha - y_N - x_m \operatorname{ctg} \alpha - y_m}{\sqrt{\operatorname{ctg}^2 \alpha + 1}} \right|$$

$$P = \left(\frac{a}{2} + r_2 \right) \cos \alpha + r_2$$

其中:

$$\begin{cases} x_0 = r_2 \sin \alpha \cos \varphi - r_2 \cos \alpha \sin \varphi + x_2 \\ y_0 = r_2 \sin \alpha \sin \varphi + r_2 \cos \alpha \cos \varphi + y_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_m = r_2 \cos \alpha \cos \varphi + r_2 \sin \alpha \sin \varphi + x_2 \\ y_m = r_2 \cos \alpha \sin \varphi - r_2 \sin \alpha \cos \varphi + y_2 \end{cases}$$

4 结 语

实例计算的结果表明,用解析法求出的喉道尺寸比图解法求出的要精确得多,可消除不同人员作图所得结果之间的差异,这种差异有时受作图工具和使用材料的影响,误差很大。由于解析法的编程计算并不很复杂,读者可以根据实际需要灵活编制。

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A statistical model involving unscheduled shutdown state distribution characteristics and non-uniformity factor is provided for the unequalness analysis of unscheduled shutdown hours of monoblock unit (or equipment). With the help of such a model the unscheduled shutdown hour distribution non-uniformity factor of 100 MW monoblock units (totaling 48 together with corresponding boiler units) of Eastern China Electric Network has been calculated with the extent of the said Network unscheduled shutdown hour distribution unequalness being evaluated. **Key words:** *utility boiler, unscheduled shutdown, hour distribution, unequalness, statistical model*

(99) Analytical Calculation of Turbine Blade Throat Path Dimension

Qian Zhenguan (*Harbin Boiler & Turbine Research Institute*)

The author provides a method and sequence for the analytical calculation of turbine blade throat path dimension. **Key words:** *turbine blade, blade throat calculation*

(101) An Exploratory Study on Various Designs of Extraction Turbine Control

System.....Xu Jiyu, et al. (*Harbin Institute of Technology*) Zhang Hongguang, et al. (*Harbin Turbine Works*)

The authors have compared and analysed several design schemes of an extraction turbine control system and discussed their merits and demerits in terms of stability, load shedding and selfregulation performance. Finally, they have come up with a new design scheme featuring a combination of feedforward and feedback after combining the merits of several design schemes, thus effecting a significant improvement of the system performance. **Key words:** *extraction turbine, control system, design scheme*

(106) Program Design Method the Measurement of Air Speed with the Help of a Microcomputer

Guo Dingyin (*Harbin Electrotechnical Institute*)
Presented in this paper is a program design method for measuring air speed through use of an eight-channel air speed transmitter and an APPLE II microcomputer with application program block diagrams and a list of source programs being given. **Key words:** *computer test and measurement, program design, air speed*

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