

# 舰用燃气轮机排气蜗壳流场数值模拟

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**摘 要:** 基于 N-S 方程和  $k-\epsilon$  湍流模型, 进行了两种排气蜗壳的流场数值模拟, 通过分析压力损失和流场状况给出排气蜗壳的性能评价。

**关键词:** 燃气轮机; 排气蜗壳; 压力损失; 数值模拟

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## 1 引言

舰用燃气轮机排气蜗壳的结构和气动性能是燃气轮机装舰技术研究的一个重要组成部分。排气蜗壳的总体结构尺寸受动力装置总体布局考虑的约束, 而排气蜗壳的气动性能对燃气轮机的总体性能有着直接影响。如何针对具体的船舰实际情况设计相对合理的燃气轮机排气蜗壳是设计工作者所面临的一个重要课题。由于排气蜗壳流场的复杂性, 其流场数值模拟具有相当难度, 因此, 传统的燃气轮机排气蜗壳设计大多根据经验估算通过实验验证来进行。通过实验方法获取性能参数必须较为严格地满足相似条件, 而要获取多个结构或多个型式的排气蜗壳的性能参数, 所花费的人力物力及时间周期都是相当可观的。本文基于对燃气轮机排气蜗壳气动特性分析的需要, 进行了两种型式排气蜗壳的流场数值模拟, 给出了排气蜗壳的蜗壳效率、总压损失以及流场的速度和压力分布。依据两种型式的排气蜗壳的流场数值模拟结果进行了排气蜗壳的性能比较。

## 2 控制方程

忽略质量力的可压缩粘性气体定常平均 Navier-Stokes 方程如下:

$$\nabla \cdot (\rho \vec{V}) = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\nabla \cdot (\rho \vec{V} \vec{V} + pI - \tau) = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\nabla \cdot (\rho E \vec{V} + p \vec{V} - \tau \cdot \vec{V} - k \nabla T) = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{p}{\rho} = RT \quad (4)$$

式中  $\rho$  是气体的密度;  $\vec{V}$  是气流的速度;  $p$  是气体的压力;  $I$  是二阶单位张量;  $k$  是气体的热传导系数;  $T$  是气体的温度;  $R$  是气体常数;  $\tau$  是粘性应力张量

$$\tau = (\mu + \mu_t) [\nabla \vec{V} + (\nabla \vec{V})^T] - \frac{2}{3} (\mu + \mu_t) (\nabla \cdot \vec{V}) I$$

$\mu, \mu_t$  分别是气体的动力粘性系数和涡旋粘性系数;  $E$  是单位质量气体的总能量

$$E = e + \frac{1}{2} \vec{V} \cdot \vec{V}$$

$e$  是单位质量气体的内能。

## 3 湍流模型

控制方程中的涡旋粘性系数  $\mu_t$  用  $k-\epsilon$  湍流模型来模化, 从而使整个方程组封闭。湍动能  $k$  和湍动能耗散率  $\epsilon$  的输运方程为

$$\rho \vec{V} \cdot \nabla k = \nabla \cdot [(\mu + \frac{\mu_t}{\sigma_k}) \nabla k] + \mu_t [\nabla \vec{V} + (\nabla \vec{V})^T] : \nabla \vec{V} - \rho \epsilon \quad (5)$$

$$\rho \vec{V} \cdot \nabla \epsilon = \nabla \cdot [(\mu + \frac{\mu_t}{\sigma_\epsilon}) \nabla \epsilon] + C_{1\epsilon} \mu_t [\nabla \vec{V} + (\nabla \vec{V})^T] : \nabla \vec{V} \frac{\epsilon}{k} - C_{2\epsilon} \rho \frac{\epsilon^2}{k} \quad (6)$$

涡旋粘性系数  $\mu_t$  由  $k$  和  $\epsilon$  表示为

$$\mu_t = \rho C_\mu \frac{k^2}{\epsilon} \quad (7)$$

模型常数取为:  $C_{1\epsilon} = 1.44$ ;  $C_{2\epsilon} = 1.92$ ;

$C_\mu = 0.09$ ;  $\sigma_k = 1.0$ ;  $\sigma_\epsilon = 1.3$

### 4 离散方法

本文采用SIMPLER方法进行方程离散,用控制容积法得到动量方程和能量方程的离散格式,利用交错网格的技术,在正交坐标系中,将动量方程的离散格式代入连续方程的离散表达式中,进而导出压力方程和压力修正方程,用压力方程直接计算压力场,用压力修正方程得到的压力修正量对速度场进行修正,用状态方程来计算密度场。因压力方程和压力修正方程满足质量连续方程,而且都具有椭圆方程的性质,任何情况下都满足正系数规则,系数矩阵主对角占优,从而避免了压力场和密度场的脉动。



图 1 排气蜗壳 1 计算域结构



图 2 排气蜗壳 2 计算域结构

### 5 边界条件

边界条件如下:

进口流速: 104.6 m/s

进口密度: 0.4635 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

进口总温: 794.81 K

出口压力: 101325 Pa

回壁为绝热无滑移条件。

### 6 计算结果与分析

图 1、图 2 分别为排气蜗壳 1、排气蜗壳 2 的计算域结构,其外廓结构尺寸分别为

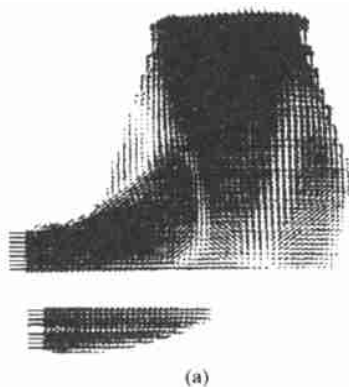
排气蜗壳 1 2880 mm × 2010 mm × 3605 mm (轴向 × 横向 × 高)

排气蜗壳 2 2340 mm × 2350 mm × 3390 mm (轴向 × 横向 × 高)

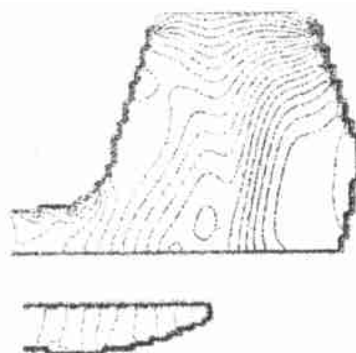
两种排气蜗壳具有相同的进口尺寸和相近的出口面积。

图 3、图 4 分别为排气蜗壳 1、排气蜗壳 2 的流场数值模拟结果。图 3(a)、图 4(a) 为纵向中分面上的速度矢量分布;图 3(b)、图 4(b) 为纵向中分面上的压力等值线分布;图 3(c)、图 4(c) 为进口截面上的压力等值线分布;图 3(d)、图 4(d) 为出口截面上的速度分布。

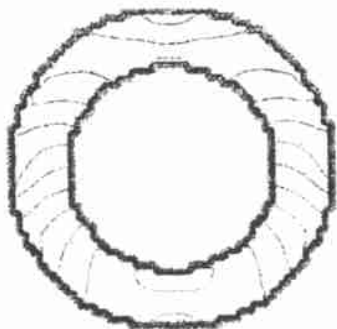
进口截面压力等值线其不均匀程度体现了压力



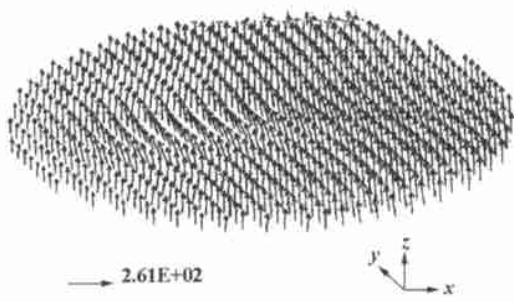
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

图 3 排气蜗壳 1 流场压力、速度分布

损失的相对大小;中分面上压力等值线图反映了流动过程中沿流向的大体压力分布,其不均匀程度也体现了压力损失的相对大小;中分面上速度分布图反映了流动过程中沿流向的大体速度分布,其不均匀程度体现了排气蜗壳气动结构设计的合理性;出口截面速度分布图反映了流动过程终了时气流所受影响的最终结果,其不均匀程度也体现了排气蜗壳结构设计的合理性。

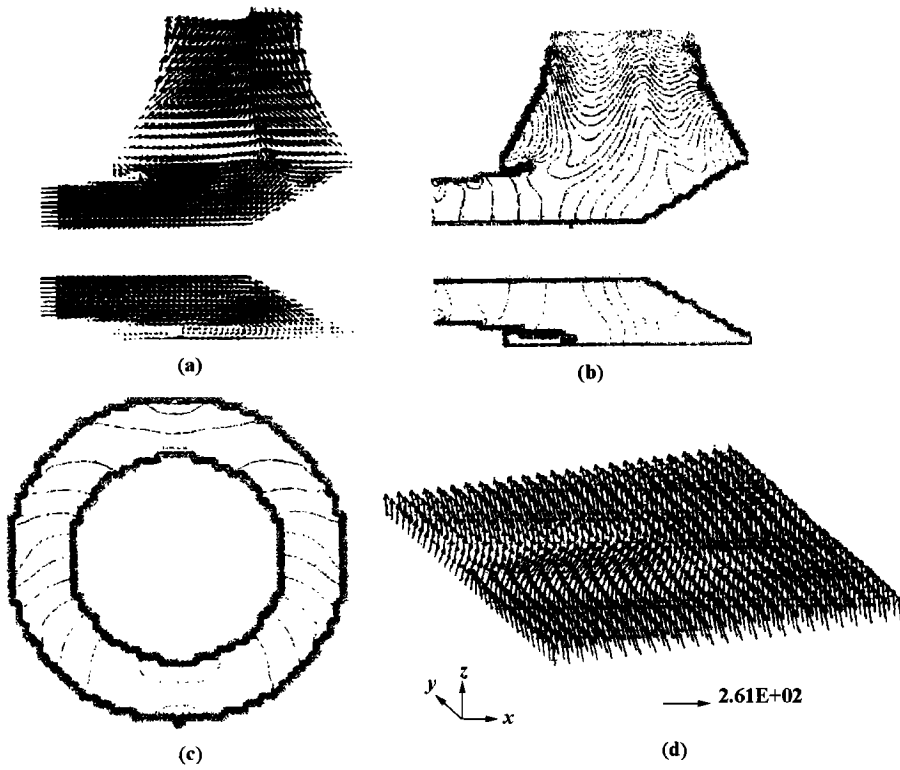


图 4 排气蜗壳 2 流场压力、速度分布

排气蜗壳 1 的性能参数计算结果如下:

- 最大静压  $P_{\max} = 110\ 253.5\ \text{Pa}$ ;
- 最大速度  $U_{\max} = 208.34\ \text{m/s}$ ;
- 进口总压  $P_2^* = 107\ 658.7\ \text{Pa}$ ;
- 进口静压  $P_2 = 105\ 097.7\ \text{Pa}$
- 出口速度  $U_3 = 132.44\ \text{m/s}$  范围(87 ~ 174 m/s);

- 出口密度  $\rho_3 = 0.449\ 256\ \text{kg/m}^3$ ;
- 出口总压  $P_3^* = 105\ 391.0\ \text{Pa}$ ;
- 出口静压  $P_3 = 101\ 375.7\ \text{Pa}$ ;
- 总压损失  $P^* = P_2^* - P_3^* = 2\ 267.6\ \text{Pa}$ ;
- 蜗壳效率  $\eta = (P_3 - P_2) / (0.5\rho_2 U_2^2) = -1.467$

压力恢复系数  $\sigma = P_3 / P_2^* = 0.941\ 6$

排气蜗壳 2 的性能参数计算结果如下:

- 最大静压  $P_{\max} = 108\ 639.4\ \text{Pa}$ ;
- 最大速度  $U_{\max} = 215.03\ \text{m/s}$ ;
- 进口总压  $P_2^* = 107\ 655.6\ \text{Pa}$ ;
- 进口静压  $P_2 = 105\ 096.5\ \text{Pa}$
- 出口速度  $U_3 = 133.41\ \text{m/s}$  范围(107 ~ 163

- m/s);
- 出口密度  $\rho_3 = 0.449\ 220\ \text{kg/m}^3$ ;
- 出口总压  $P_3^* = 105\ 420.3\ \text{Pa}$ ;
- 出口静压  $P_3 = 101\ 363.3\ \text{Pa}$ ;
- 总压损失  $P^* = P_2^* - P_3^* = 2\ 235.3\ \text{Pa}$ ;
- 蜗壳效率  $\eta = (P_3 - P_2) / (0.5\rho_2 U_2^2) = -1.472$
- 压力恢复系数  $\sigma = P_3 / P_2^* = 0.9416$

由计算结果可以看出,两种蜗壳的整个流动皆为膨胀流动,其局部最高流速都达到进口流速的两倍,出口速度分别为 132.44 m/s 和 133.41 m/s,总压损失分别为 2 269 kPa 和 2 237 kPa,损失相当;计算结果表明,排气蜗壳 2 较排气蜗壳 1 的进口压力分布和出口速度分布明

显均匀,这对排气蜗壳前后的流动都是有利的。从气动性能上看,两种排气蜗壳基本相当。从结构上看,排气蜗壳 1 结构比较简单,加工工艺及强度性能比较好,但排气蜗壳 2 较排气蜗壳 1 的轴向尺寸小 0.54 m,这一结构优势在某些场合下是有重要意义的。

另外,从与按马赫数相似所进行的模型试验结果的比较来看,两种排气蜗壳的蜗壳效率计算值与实验值的相对偏差均不超过 5%,可谓对计算结果的良好验证。

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(复 编)

right and left side of both the upper furnace and the convection flue. This is generally attributed to the flue gas residual rotation. An analytical study was conducted to address this issue. Moreover, a 410 t/h boiler was selected as a specific object of study in this regard. By the use of a numerical simulation method and based on an initial design scheme, the authors have made changes in such flow parameters as secondary air injection angle and the secondary air inverse tangential flow at the furnace uppermost layer. After a summing-up and analysis of the simulation results a feasible scheme was proposed to lower the deviation of the flue gas speed at the furnace outlet. **Key words:** tangential firing, numerical simulation, three-dimensional flow field, pulverized coal-fired boiler

**炉内流场对水冷壁高温腐蚀影响的数值模拟和分析 = Numerical Simulation and Analysis of the Effect of an In-furnace Flow Field on the High-temperature Corrosion of Water Walls in a Tangentially Fired Boiler Furnace**

[刊, 汉] / Wang Ying, Qin Yukun, Wu Shaohua (College of Energy Science and Engineering under the Harbin Institute of Technology) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. —2000, 15(3). —284~286, 303

With the help of a numerical simulation method for gas-solid dual-phase flows an analysis was performed of the cause of high-temperature corrosion in water walls of a tangentially fired 1000 t/h once-through boiler. The main cause of such corrosion has been identified as the rectangular layout of the burners at the front and rear walls, which leads to the impingement of flue gases on the water walls. The lack of oxygen in the neighborhood of the wall surface due to an irrational air distribution has also been found to be a main culprit. **Key words:** boiler, water wall, high-temperature corrosion, numerical simulation

**舰用燃气轮机排气蜗壳流场数值模拟 = Numerical Simulation of the Flow Field of a Naval Gas Turbine Exhaust Volute**

[刊, 汉] / Liu Xueyi, Liu Min (Harbin No. 703 Research Institute, Harbin, China, Post Code 150036), Sun Haiou, Zheng Hongtao, *et al* (Harbin Engineering University, Harbin, China, Post Code 150009) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. —2000, 15(3). —287~289

Based on a N-S equation and K -  $\epsilon$  turbulent flow model the authors have conducted the numerical simulation of two types of exhaust volute. Through an analysis of pressure loss and flow field status a performance evaluation was given of the above-cited exhaust volutes. **Key words:** gas turbine, exhaust volute, pressure loss, numerical simulation

**适用于燃煤气的 STIG 循环中湿燃气的状态方程 = Status Equation of the Wet Gas in a Steam Injected Gas Turbine (STIG) Cycle Plant Fit for Burning Gases**

[刊, 汉] / Chen, Anbin, Shang Demin, Yan Jialu, *et al* (Teaching and Research Department of Thermal Engineering, Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin, China, Post Code 150001) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. —2000, 15(3). —290~293

The wet gas in a gas-fired steam injected gas turbine cycle plant is treated as a real gas. Set up is the wet gas status equation by utilizing the corresponding status mode of a two-term Virial equation. The thermodynamic properties of the wet gas have been calculated by the use of the above-cited status equation and a complementary function correction method. Moreover, a comparison was conducted of the wet gas thermodynamic properties with those calculated on the basis of an ideal gas. **Key words:** gasification, steam injected gas turbine cycle, wet gas, status equation

**蒸汽蓄热器容积最优化研究 = Optimization Study of Steam Accumulator Volume**

[刊, 汉] / Cao Jiacong, Zhong Wei (China National Textile University, Shanghai, China, Post Code 200051) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. —2000, 15(3). —294~297

An algorithm model was set up for minimizing the essential heat storage of a steam accumulator with a computer program being applied to a specific example to illustrate this approach. The results of computation indicate that with the help of the above-mentioned program one can determine a minimal heat storage capacity required, which is considerably less than that obtainable by a manual calculation. This makes it possible to attain a minimized heat storage capacity required of an accumulator, creating the necessary conditions for the optimization of a steam accumulator design. **Key words:** industrial boiler, steam accumulator, heat storage capacity, volume, optimization, computer program