

微型燃气轮机回热器燃气腔结构优化

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摘 要: 对 100 kW 微型燃气轮机分体式回热器燃气腔的流场做了数值模拟, 分析了燃气入口管道采用不同的锥度角 α 及不同的伸入腔内长度 L 时对燃气腔流场的影响, 分析表明, $\alpha=5^\circ$ 及 $L=370$ mm 时, 整个流程的阻力损失及各燃气出口速度均匀度综合评定为最优。

关 键 词: 分布式发电; 微型燃气轮机; 回热器; 结构优化

中图分类号: TK479 文献标识码: A

1 引 言

分布式发电与大电网相结合是节省投资、降低能耗、提高电力系统可靠性和灵活性的一种方式, 被世界很多专家公认是 21 世纪电力工业的发展方向^[1], 微型燃气轮机是目前最有竞争力的分布式发电方式^[2]。微型燃气轮机是一种新型发动机, 近年来在分布式发电/能源系统领域发展迅速。在过去的半个世纪里, 大部分燃气轮机均采用简单的循环, 提高燃气轮机的入口温度、压力使得燃气轮机循环效率得到提高, 但是由于材料和叶片冷却技术的限制, 提高的幅度是有限的。要进一步提高燃气轮机效率, 采用复杂的循环型式成为重要途径。不同类型的紧凑式回热器就是实现高效燃气轮机循环的一个重要设备^[3~5], 它能使燃气轮机效率提高到 30% 以上^[6]。

紧凑式回热器换热效率大大提高, 它的应用克服了回热器的体积过大、整体性差、安全性差和维修麻烦等缺点, 推广了微型燃气轮机的使用。由于紧凑式回热器一般采用 CC (Cross Corrugated)、CW (Cross Wavy) 和 CU (Corrugated Undulated) 等原表面

换热片, 内部结构比较复杂, 利用各种数值模拟软件对回热器的流场和换热特性的模拟成为优化设计的重要依据之一。但是在以往的文献中一般都侧重对于不同原表面换热芯体部分的换热及阻力特性的研究, 可参阅相关文献[7~9]。为了优化回热器的结构, 对于芯体以外的气体通道进行流场数值模拟也具有重要意义。本文主要是对分体式回热器的燃气流程做了流动数值模拟, 旨在设计和优化回热器的外形结构。

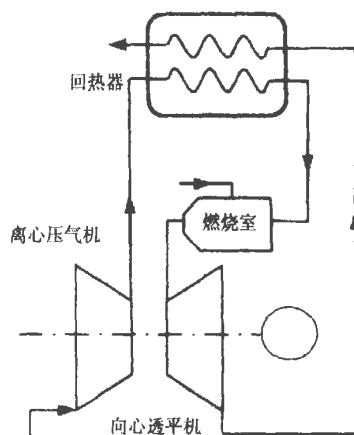


图 1 微型燃气轮机循环系统示意图

2 回热器燃气腔结构优化

2.1 计算模型的建立

图 1 是一种现有的微型燃气轮机循环系统的示意图。微型燃气轮机循环系统主要由离心压气机、

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向心透平机、燃烧室和回热器等组成。其中, 回热器是一种高效紧凑式的原表面回热器, 它是微型燃气轮机的关键部件, 其在燃气轮机中的作用主要是: 利用向心透平机中排出的废燃气对进入燃烧室之前的压缩空气进行预热, 提高进入燃烧室的压缩空气温度, 从而使系统实现了回热循环, 提高了系统的热效率。

其中分体式回热器的外形如图 2 所示, 入口管道锥度角为 α , 伸入腔内长度为 L , 燃气流经入口管道和燃气腔进入芯体, 所以燃气腔出口处形成与固体壁面相间的若干矩形燃气出口。

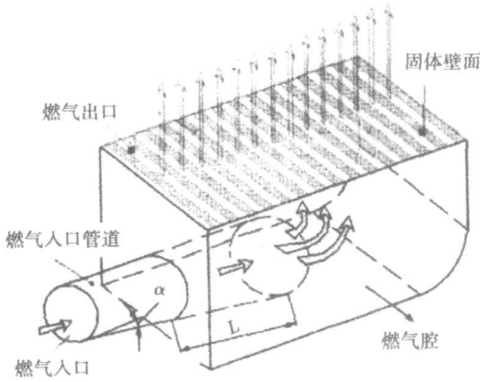


图 2 100 kW 回热器燃气腔外形示意图

数值计算时选用 100 kW 燃气轮机的原表面回热器, 以入口管道轴线为中心, 取出一半以 1:1 的比例用 FLUENT 软件进行模拟, 主要优化尺寸为 α 和 L , 在 $\alpha=3 \sim 5^\circ$ 及 $L=200 \sim 400$ mm 范围内, 选取若干模型, 利用燃气流程总阻力损失以及各燃气出口的速度均匀度综合评定各模型的优劣, 最终得到最优结构。

2.2 求解器

求解采用三维 $k-\epsilon$ 湍流模型, 对于动量方程和 $k-\epsilon$ 方程均采用二阶迎风格式离散, 利用 SIMPLE 算法对压力场和速度场求解。其通用方程为:

$$\frac{\partial(\rho u \phi)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(\rho v \phi)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(\rho w \phi)}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\Gamma \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\Gamma \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\Gamma \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \right) + S \quad (1)$$

对于不同的变量 ϕ , 其对应的广义扩散系数 Γ 和源项 S 表示如下:

(1) 连续性方程:

$$\phi=1, \Gamma=0, S=0 \quad (2)$$

(2) 动量方程:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x \text{ 方向: } \phi=u, \Gamma=\eta_{\text{eff}}=\eta+\eta_t, \\ S=-\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\eta_{\text{eff}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\eta_{\text{eff}} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(\eta_{\text{eff}} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}) \\ y \text{ 方向: } \phi=v, \Gamma=\eta_{\text{eff}}=\eta+\eta_t, \\ S=-\frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\eta_{\text{eff}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\eta_{\text{eff}} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(\eta_{\text{eff}} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}) \\ z \text{ 方向: } \phi=w, \Gamma=\eta_{\text{eff}}=\eta+\eta_t, \\ S=-\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\eta_{\text{eff}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\eta_{\text{eff}} \frac{\partial v}{\partial z}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(\eta_{\text{eff}} \frac{\partial w}{\partial z}) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3)$$

(3) 湍流动能方程:

$$\phi=k, \Gamma=\eta+\eta_t/\sigma_k, S=\rho G_k-\rho \epsilon \quad (4)$$

(4) 湍流动能耗散率方程:

$$\begin{aligned} \phi=\epsilon, \Gamma=\eta/P_r+\eta_t/\sigma_\epsilon \\ S=\epsilon(c_1 \rho G_k-c_2 \rho \epsilon)/k \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

其中: 分子粘性为 η ;

湍流粘性系数 $\eta_t=c_\mu \rho k^2/\epsilon$;

耗散率 $\epsilon=c_D K^{3/2}/l$;

$$G_k=\frac{\eta_t}{\rho} \left\{ 2 \left[\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right)^2 \right] + \left[\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right] \right\} \quad (6)$$

对各量的湍流 Prandtl 数 σ_ϕ 及方程中涉及到的系数 c_i 按经验取值^[10]。

利用 FLUENT 软件模拟流场时, 固体壁面采用壁面边界 (Wall), 对称面采用对称边界 (Symmetry), 入口选用速度边界 (Velocity Inlet Boundary Condition), 出口处为速度局部单向化 (Outflow)^[11]。

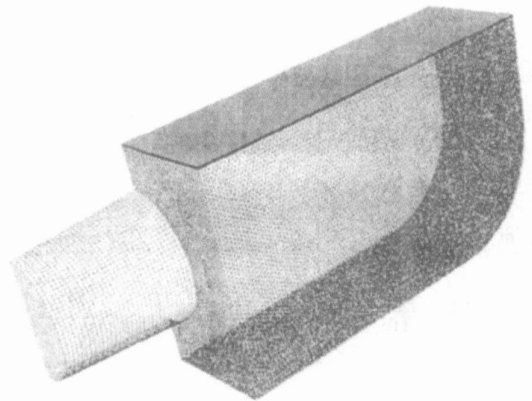


图 3 计算模型的网格生成图

2.3 网格生成

回热器燃气腔结构很不规则, 生成网格时分割成几个体完成, 满足不同位置对于网格类型和疏密的不同要求。为了保证计算的准确性, 整个燃气腔

大部分网格采用六面体 (hex) 形式, 只有极少选用四面体 (Tet Hybrid) 形式。网格数目在 120 万个左右, 如图 3 所示。

3 计算结果整理

燃气是以一定的压力和流量流入燃气腔入口通道的, 换热主要发生在芯体部分, 故本文不考虑换热。衡量结构优劣的标准有两个, 一个是整个燃气流程的压力损失; 一个是燃气腔各燃气出口的速度均匀度, 由于燃气出口很多, 在评判燃气出口速度均匀性时, 引入速度不均匀度 S_u 参数, 得:

$$S_u = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (u'_i - u_m)^2}{(N-1) u_m^2}} \quad (7)$$

其中: u'_i —各燃气出口的速度, m/s;

u_m —燃气出口速度的平均值, m/s;

N —燃气出口的个数。

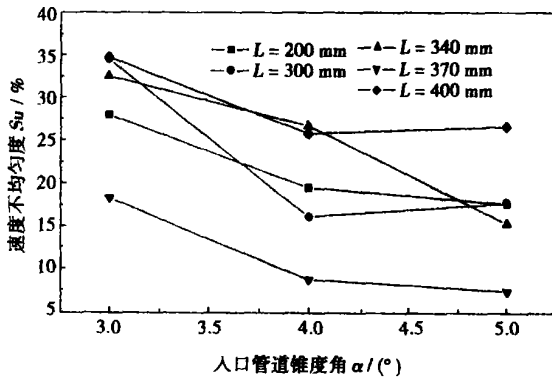


图 4 燃气出口速度不均匀度变化

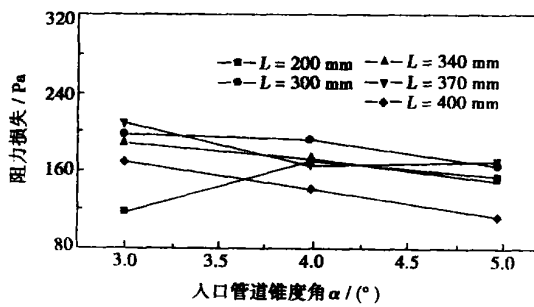


图 5 燃气腔阻力损失变化

燃气腔入口管道的尺寸由燃气轮机排气参数决定, 直径为 220 mm, 管道出口直径和伸入长度受限于回热器的整体尺寸, 所以锥度角 α 变化范围为 $3^\circ \sim 5^\circ$, 伸入长度 L 变化范围是 200 ~ 400 mm。它们的变化引起了腔内流场的变化。

当 L 取 200 mm, 300 mm, 340 mm, 370 mm 和 400 mm 时, 对应每个长度值都选取 $\alpha=3^\circ, 4^\circ, 5^\circ$ 三个角度建立模型, 并进行数值模拟。图 4 反映了燃气出口速度的不均匀度变化, 图 5 反映了的燃气腔阻力损失变化。

图 4 表明, $L=370$ mm, $\alpha=4^\circ$ 及 5° 时, 燃气出口速度不均匀度都较小, 但是阻力损失值偏大, 比起最小值来升高了 40% 多。 $L=400$ mm, $\alpha=5^\circ$ 时及 $L=200$ mm, $\alpha=3^\circ$ 时, 阻力损失值都较小, 但是燃气出口速度不均匀度却很高, 分别是 28% 和 26.8%。

图 6 和图 7 分别是 $L=400$ mm, $\alpha=3^\circ$ 和 $L=370$ mm, $\alpha=5^\circ$ 部分燃气出口速度矢量图, 它反映了最优结构出口速度的均匀性, 与较差的结构形式之间形成鲜明的对比。

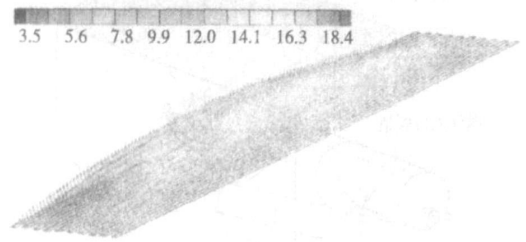


图 6 燃气出口速度矢量图 ($L=400$ mm, $\alpha=3^\circ$)

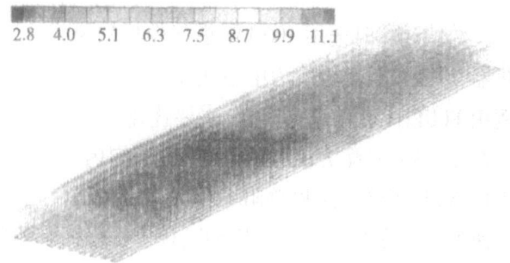


图 7 燃气出口速度矢量图 ($L=370$ mm, $\alpha=5^\circ$)

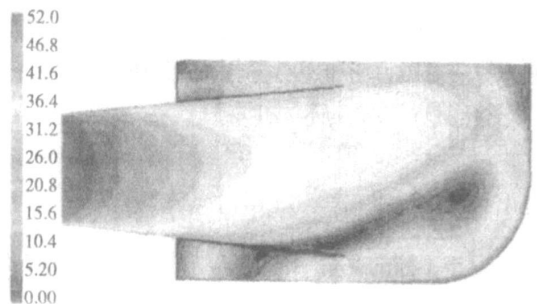


图 8 对称面流场分布图 ($L=370$ mm, $\alpha=5^\circ$)

回热器的阻力损失主要集中在芯体部分, 燃气腔的阻力损失只是它的 3%~4%^[12], 所以燃气各出口速度的均匀性应该作为主要的衡量指标, 在均匀性较好的情况下选用阻力较小的结构。

计算结果表明, 伸入长度 $L=370$ mm, $\alpha=5^\circ$ 时, 燃气腔流场最为合理, 结构最为优化。图 8 和图 9 分别为 $L=370$ mm, $\alpha=5^\circ$ 时对称面流场分布及燃气腔进出口的速度分布图。

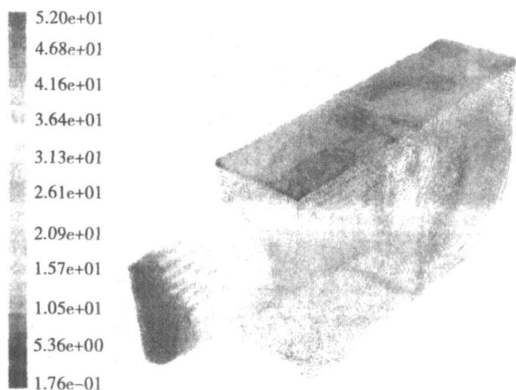


图 9 燃气腔流场分布图 ($L=370$ mm, $\alpha=5^\circ$)

4 结 论

本文通过对 100 kW 燃气轮机回热器燃气腔的数值模拟结果的分析, 得到如下结论:

(1) 通过对燃气出口速度均匀度及整个燃气腔阻力损失的综合评定, 确定了 $L=370$ mm, $\alpha=5^\circ$ 时结构为最优。

(2) 通过多种结构的计算, 在燃气出口处, 速度均匀度均不能达到非常理想, 即使是模拟出的最优结构, S_u 的值也有 7.5%。这表明这种燃气腔的结构型式有待改进。

(3) 计算得到的速度场为改善燃气出口速度均

匀度提供了依据。

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(渠源 编辑)

能源利用

90 MW 烧高炉煤气的联合循环装置

据《Gas Turbine World》2005 年 7~8 月号报道, 河北省邯郸钢铁厂已从日本三菱重工订购两台燃烧高炉煤气的燃气轮机, 用于厂内的联合循环项目, 计划于 2006 年 8 月投入使用。邯郸钢铁厂的订单要求 MHI (三菱重工) 提供两台 30 MW 的 M251S 型燃气轮机。MHI 将负责它们的设计和制造并与杭州汽轮机厂合作组装这些装置, 后者将供应 30 MW 的汽轮机。装置的其它部件, 诸如余热锅炉、钢结构件和箱装体、进排气管将由邯郸钢铁厂在当地采购。

在历史上, 中国的大多数钢铁厂已经使用由锅炉和汽轮机组成的传统的电力生产系统, 但是最近有转换到建造燃烧高炉煤气的联合循环发电装置的趋势。

炭黑与 NO 还原反应的研究综述= **An Overview of the Research on Reduction Reactions Involving Soot and NO** [刊, 汉] / XU Bin, XIE Guang-lu, FAN Wei-dong, et al (Institute of Mechanical & Power Engineering under the Shanghai Jiaotong University, Shanghai, China, Post Code: 200240) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2006, 21(1). — 1~4, 9

Over the last three decades reduction reactions involving soot and NO have attracted the attention of environmental research workers worldwide. The authors have given an overview of the recent research progress on the above-mentioned reduction reactions with an emphasis on the reduction reaction mechanism of pure NO and soot. The experimental instruments nowadays being often used are discussed. Various kinds of reaction instrumentation can be employed for different ranges of reaction-temperature and the various products thus obtained as a result of the NO-soot reaction are also quite different. At low temperatures (less than 300 °C) an adsorption reaction will mainly take place, while at high temperatures a reduction reaction occurs. Finally, a brief description is given of the impact of the different atmospheres and the presence of catalysts on reaction results. Different reaction atmospheres will have different impacts on NO-soot reactions. All substances, which promote the generation of an activated potential on a soot surface, can invariably be conducive to the progress of reactions. **Key words:** natural gas, soot, nitric oxide, desorption, surface base groups

氦气轮机装置的高温材料= **High-temperature Materials for Helium Gas Turbines** [刊, 汉] / JI Gui-ming, WANG Chong (Harbin No.703 Research Institute, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150036) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy &Power. — 2006, 21(1). — 5~9

Due to its operating features a helium gas turbine is constrained in its use of construction materials, which must cope with specific operating conditions, environmental and maintenance service factors. The key problems to be considered during material selection include: long creep life, high-temperature corrosion and radiation effects. Briefly described are the major candidate materials used for the parts and components, such as blades, discs, stators and shafting, of HTGR-GT (high-temperature gas cooled reactor - helium gas turbine) based power generation plants. It is noted that oriented crystallization and single crystal nickel-based alloys with protective coatings are the best candidate materials for turbine blades of currently prevalent operating parameters. As for the design scheme of a cooled disc, nickel-based super heat-resistant alloys are considered eligible materials. For use at temperatures below 600 °C alloy IN 718 can be selected with U720LI and MA 6000 being destined for still higher temperatures. **Key words:** helium gas turbine unit, high-temperature alloy, turbine, blade, disc

微型燃气轮机回热器燃气腔结构优化= **Configuration Optimization of the Recuperator Gas-cavity of a Micro Gas Turbine** [刊, 汉] / ZHANG Dong-jie, WANG Qiu-wang, LUO Lai-qin, et al (State Key Laboratory of Multiphase Flows under the Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an, China, Post Code: 710049) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy &Power. — 2006, 21(1). — 10~13

A numerical simulation was conducted for the gas-cavity flow field of the split-body type recuperator of a 100 kW micro gas turbine along with an analysis of the impact on the gas cavity by such factors as the use of different cone angles α at the gas inlet piping and different lengths L of protrusion into the cavity. The results of the simulation indicate that when $\alpha = 5^\circ$ and L = 370 mm, the resistance losses of the flow path as a whole and the uniformity of velocities at various gas outlets have been comprehensively evaluated as having achieved optimum values. **Key words:** distributed power generation, micro gas turbine, recuperator, configuration optimization

燃气轮机湿空气回注循环分析= **An Analysis of the Gas Turbine Humid-air Injected Cycle** [刊, 汉] / WEN Xue-you, LU Ben, LI Ming-jia (Harbin No.703 Research Institute, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150036) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy &Power. — 2006, 21(1). — 14~18

A gas turbine humid-air injected cycle is discussed with the assertion that there are two kinds of injected cycle, namely, internal and external humid air injection. On the basis of a partial regenerative steam injected gas turbine (PRSTIG) cy-