

某型气冷涡轮级的三维优化设计

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摘 要: 随着现代航空发动机性能的持续提高, 气冷涡轮的设计变得越来越重要。对于无冷气条件下的优化设计, 很多人都做了研究。但对于有冷气条件下的优化设计, 目前还未见到这方面的文献。本文联合采用人工神经网络和遗传算法对某气冷涡轮级的叶型与级间匹配进行了三维优化设计。流场计算采用全三维粘性流 $N-S$ 方程求解。优化过程采用在无冷气条件下, 先在粗网格上进行计算, 再在细网格上进行校核的方法来减少优化时间, 提高优化效率。结果表明, 在无冷气的条件下, 静叶和动叶的损失都有所下降, 性能提高, 涡轮级效率提高 1%, 对此结果在不同冷气量下校核, 级效率提高 0.80%~0.92%, 提高趋势与无冷气时基本相同, 说明该方法可以用于气冷涡轮的优化设计。

关 键 词: 气冷涡轮; 三维优化; 遗传算法; 人工神经网络

中图分类号: TK472 文献标识码: A

1 引 言

随着叶轮机械设计技术的不断进步, 对叶片造型理论和设计方法提出了更高要求, 叶片设计往往决定着效率、压比、重量等诸多性能参数, 涉及到来源于不同准则的许多目标和约束。与叶轮机械设计相关联的优化问题通常涉及到许多约束和大量参数, 一般导致目标函数有许多极值点。目前常用的优化方法有^[1~2]: 遗传算法、模拟退火和基于梯度法等。其中遗传算法和基于梯度法是使用最广泛的方法。众所周知, 基于梯度的优化方法对于收敛率是有效的, 但不能确保产生整体最佳效果^[3]。另一方面, 遗传算法虽然有利于达到整体最佳效果, 但可能需要上千步迭代计算^[4], 直接与三维 $N-S$ 求解器进行耦合, 计算量过大, 不宜直接采用, 需要与其它方法联合使用。本文采用 Numeca Design 3D 软件, 用人工神经网络代替流动求解方法执行连续设计估算, 它允许以有效的方式使用遗传算法^[5]。对于无

冷气条件下的优化设计, 很多人都作了研究。例如: 关于二维跨音速涡轮叶片多点优化减少激波损失的研究^[6], 关于高升力涡轮的三维优化设计^[7], 某一级半涡轮的三维优化设计^[8]。但对于有冷气条件下的优化设计, 目前还见不到这方面的文献。本文是对某气冷涡轮级首先在无冷气条件下三维优化, 再将优化叶型在不同冷气量条件下进行校核, 以实现气冷涡轮的优化设计。

2 流场数值模拟

2.1 网格生成

静叶采用 HO 型网格, 动叶采用 HOI 型网格, 即静叶入口段采用 H 型网格, 静叶区域采用 O 型网格, 动叶入口段采用 H 型网格, 动叶区域采用 O 型网格, 动叶出口段采用 I 型网格, 如图 1 所示。

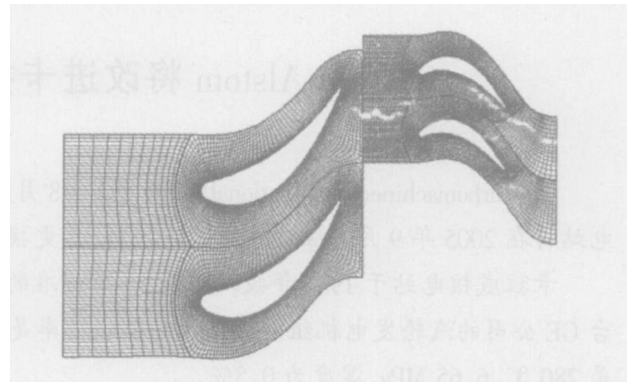


图 1 中径截面的计算网格

2.2 优化方法

流场计算采用定常计算, 湍流模型采用 Baldwin-Lomax 代数模型, 空间离散采用二阶迎风格式。边界条件如图 2 所示, 出口给定静压 $P_2 = 270 \text{ kPa}$,

壁面给定无滑移边界条件。

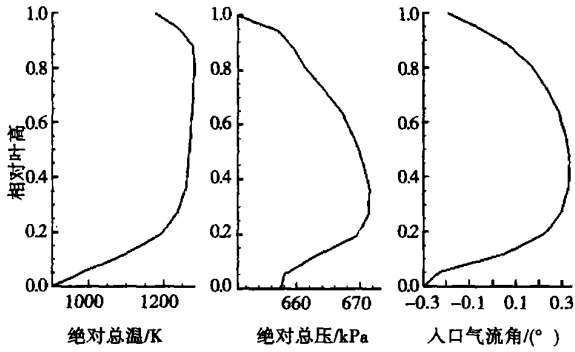


图 2 进口总温、总压、气流角沿叶高分布

采用基于函数逼近概念进行优化设计, 由人工神经网络技术构建近似模型, 采用遗传算法优化。图 3 为人工神经网络示意图。人工神经网络是一个并行、分布处理结构^[9], 它由处理单元及称为联接的无向信号通道互连而成。遗传算法是模拟生物在自然环境中的遗传和进化过程而形成的一种自适应全局优化概率搜索方法^[10], 使给定问题达到最大可能解。

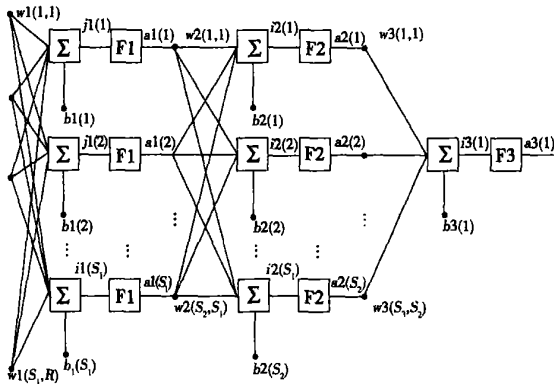


图 3 人工神经网络

2.3 冷气方案

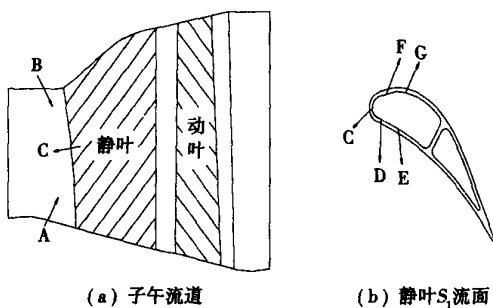


图 4 冷气喷射位置示意图

图 4 为冷气喷射位置示意图, 在下端壁(A 处)和上端壁(B 处)各开 1 条冷气槽道, 在静叶的前缘开 1 排冷气孔(C 处), 在静叶压力面(D、E 处)和吸力面(F、G 处)各开 2 排冷气孔。冷气喷射方案见表 1。

表 1 不同冷气量方案汇总

冷气位置	冷气量/kg·s ⁻¹			
	方案一	方案二	方案三	方案四
A	0.125	0.250	0.375	0.500
B	0.125	0.250	0.375	0.500
C	0.250	0.500	0.750	1.000
D	0.125	0.250	0.375	0.500
E	0.125	0.250	0.375	0.500
F	0.125	0.250	0.375	0.500
G	0.125	0.250	0.375	0.500
总量	1.000	2.000	3.000	4.000

2.4 网格独立性验证

表 2 的 5 套网格用于网格独立性研究, 表中为静叶和动叶主流的网格分布。图 5 是各套网格计算的级出口相对总压沿叶高分布比较图。对于各套网格计算的级出口相对总压沿叶高分布几乎完全相同, 用这些网格进行数值计算, 对网格无依赖性。

表 2 计算网格

	静叶	动叶
方案 1	29×49×221	29×49×209
方案 2	29×53×233	29×53×225
方案 3	29×57×241	29×57×225
方案 4	29×57×257	33×57×225
方案 5	33×57×257	33×57×249

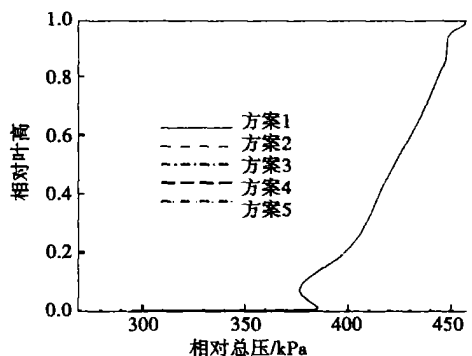


图 5 级出口相对总压沿叶高分布比较

3 优化设计

3.1 叶型参数化

子午流道由样条曲线表述, 流面采用圆锥曲面。对于动静叶, 均由 5 个截面空间积迭而成, 每个截面采用中弧线连同压力面和吸力面的方法表述, 中弧线采用二阶贝塞尔曲线, 通过安装角, 进、出口几何角描述, 在吸力面上分布 5 个控制点, 在压力面上分布 4 个控制点, 它们连同前缘半径, 尾缘半径, 尾缘楔形角控制点共同控制各截面的叶型。静叶采用前缘积叠, 动叶采用重心积叠, 可以保证强度性能满足要求。径向和周向的积叠线形式均采用两端为贝塞尔曲线, 中间为直线的组合方式描述。

3.2 优化过程

对无冷气条件下的涡轮级在级环境下进行三维优化。先对静叶进行优化, 得出静叶的优化结果, 再在此基础上, 优化动叶, 得出动叶的优化结果, 以此作为第一次优化结果。然后重复以上过程, 进行二次优化。如此反复, 直至达到设计要求。本文进行一次优化后, 即已达到设计要求(效率提高 1%)。最后在不同冷气量条件下进行核算。优化过程中, 子午流道形状保持不变。对于静叶, 同时改变叶片型线和弯、扭两个自由度。对于动叶, 考虑到强度的影响, 只改变扭一个自由度, 并使参量变化尽量小。为了缩短优化时间, 提高计算效率, 三维流场计算均采用先由粗网格进行计算, 最后用细网格校核的方法。优化时采用罚函数的方法控制效率为最优, 即使其效率最大, 同时控制流量变化不大(变化小于 1%)。

4 结果及分析

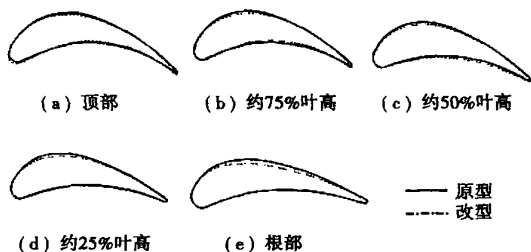


图 6 原型和改型静叶各截面二维叶型

优化设计后, 级效率由 91.458% 提高到

92.465%, 达到设计要求。流量由 51.575 kg/s 变化到 51.902 kg/s, 满足设计要求。图 6 和图 7 分别为原型和改型静叶和动叶各截面二维叶型比较图。图 8 为原型和改型静叶能量损失系数沿叶高分布比较图, 图 9 ~ 图 11 为原型和改型静叶顶部截面(约 95% 叶高处), 中部截面(约 50% 叶高处)和根部截面(约 5% 叶高处)表面等熵马赫数分布比较图。

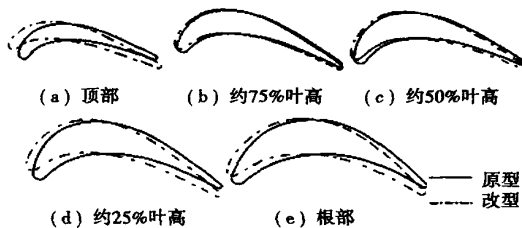


图 7 原型和改型动叶各截面二维叶型

从图 11 可看出, 在静叶根部的后段, 最大等熵马赫数从 1.52 下降到 1.25, 逆压梯度减小, 摩擦、激波损失都减小, 平均等熵马赫数和横向压力梯度下降, 二次流损失减少, 原型的压力面尾缘处等熵马赫数较高, 改型此处的等熵马赫数减小, 静压提高, 尾迹损失减少。在静叶根部的前段, 平均等熵马赫数和横向压力梯度有所增加, 负荷增加并且前移, 二次流损失增加。综合来看, 静叶根部的性能提高, 损失减少, 这与图 8 的能量损失系数分布相符, 下一步的措施就是减少静叶根部的前段的二次流损失。

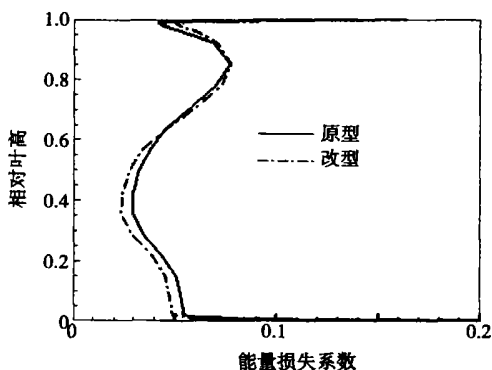


图 8 原型和改型静叶能量损失系数沿叶高分布

从图 10 中可以看出, 在静叶中部的后段, 最大等熵马赫数从 1.26 下降到 1.15, 逆压梯度减少, 摩擦、激波损失都减小, 原型的压力面尾缘处等熵马赫数较高, 改型此处的等熵马赫数减小, 静压提高, 尾迹损失减少。在静叶中部的后段, 原型有一逆压段,

改型后逆压段消失, 损失减少。综合来看, 静叶中部的性能提高, 损失减少, 这与图 8 的能量损失系数分布相符, 但无论是原型还是改型, 攻角都有些偏大, 下一步的措施就是减少静叶中部的攻角。

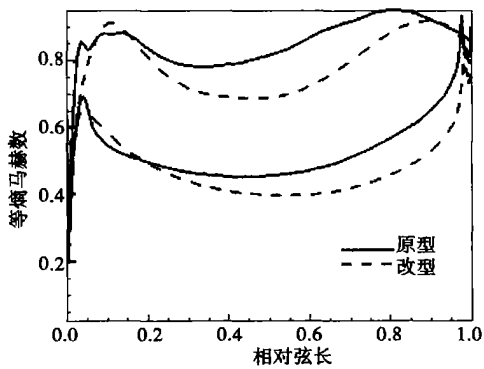


图 9 原型和改型静叶顶部表面等熵马赫数分布

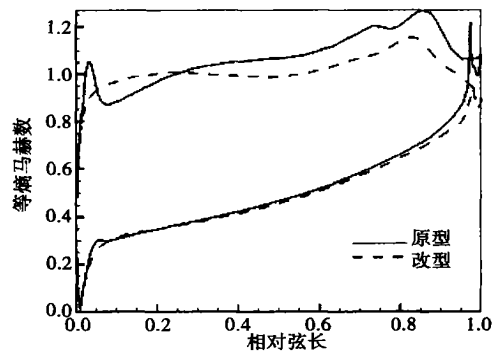


图 10 原型和改型静叶中部表面等熵马赫数分布

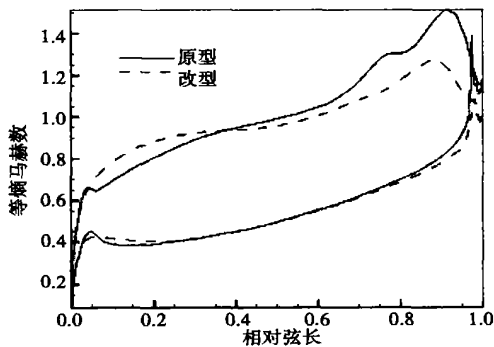


图 11 原型和改型静叶根部表面等熵马赫数分布

从图 9 中可以看出, 在静叶顶部的后段, 最大等熵马赫数从 0.96 下降到 0.93, 逆压梯度减少, 摩擦损失减小, 平均等熵马赫数略有下降, 但横向压力梯度变化不大, 二次流损失变化不大, 原型的压力面尾缘处等熵马赫数较高, 改型此处的等熵马赫数略有

减少, 静压提高, 尾迹损失减少。在静叶顶部的前段, 平均等熵马赫数变化不大, 横向压力梯度变化不大, 负荷变化不大, 二次流损失变化不大, 原型和改型在此处均有较大的逆压梯度。这主要是由于流道在此处有较大的子午扩张, 改型后逆压梯度又有所增加, 损失相应增加。综合来看, 静叶顶部的性能有所下降, 损失增大, 这与图 8 的能量损失系数分布相符, 下一步的措施就是对叶型与子午流道进行联合优化以减少此处较大的逆压梯度。

改型后, 静叶根部和中部的性能得到改善, 损失减少, 顶部性能有所恶化, 损失增大, 但顶部增大的损失比根部和中部减少的损失要小, 所以整列的损失减小, 性能提高。

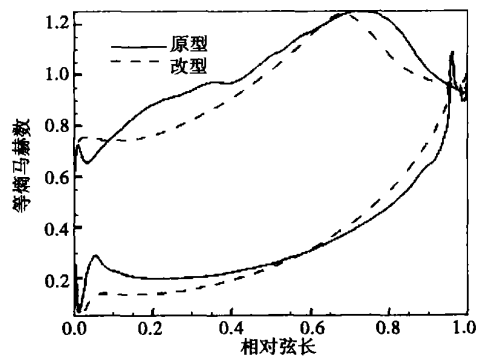


图 12 原型和改型动叶顶部表面等熵马赫数分布

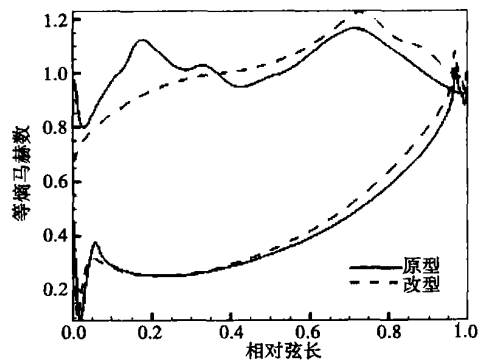


图 13 原型和改型动叶中部表面等熵马赫数分布

图 12~图 14 为原型和改型动叶顶部截面(约 95%叶高处), 中部截面(约 50%叶高处)和根部截面(约 5%叶高处)表面等熵马赫数分布比较图, 图 15 为原型和改型动叶能量损失系数沿叶高分布比较图。

从图 14 中可以看出, 在动叶根部的后段, 最大等熵马赫数从 1.05 上升到 1.27, 逆压梯度增加, 摩擦、激波损失都增加, 平均等熵马赫数和横向压力梯

度增大,二次流损失增大。在动叶根部的前段,最大等熵马赫数从 1.27 下降到 0.97,原型有两个逆压梯度较大的逆压段,改型只有一个轻微的逆压段,摩擦、激波损失都减小,改型的平均等熵马赫数和横向压力梯度减少,二次流损失减小。综合来看,动叶根部的损失减少,这与图 15 的能量损失系数分布相符,下一步的措施就是减小动叶根部的后段的逆压梯度来减小损失。

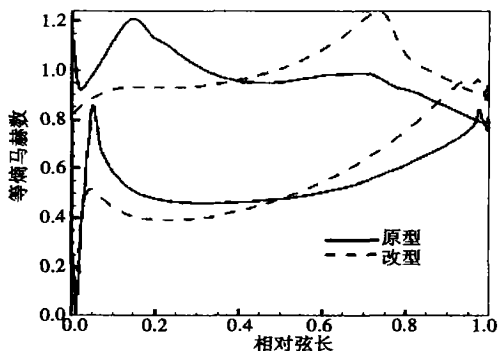


图 14 原型和改型动叶根部表面等熵马赫数分布

从图 13 中可以看出,在动叶中部的后段,最大等熵马赫数后移,逆压梯度段减小,摩擦、激波损失都减少,压力面尾缘处的等熵马赫数略有减少,尾迹损失减少。在中部的前段,最大等熵马赫数从 1.12 下降到 1.0,原型有两个逆压梯度较大的逆压段,改型只有一个轻微的逆压段,激波、摩擦损失都减少。综合来看,动叶中部的损失下降了,这与图 15 的能量损失系数分布相符,下一步的措施就是进一步减小动叶中部的后段的逆压梯度来减小损失。

从图 12 中可以看出,在动叶顶部的后段,最大等熵马赫数后前移,逆压梯度段增加,摩擦、激波损失都增大。在动叶顶部的前段,横向压力梯度增加,二次流损失增加。综合来看,动叶顶部的损失增加了,这与图 15 的能量损失系数分布相符,下一步的措施就是减少动叶顶部的前部的横向压力梯度,降低后部的最大等熵马赫数,并使其后移,以此来减少损失。

改型后,动叶根部和中部的性能得到改善,损失减少,顶部性能有所恶化,损失增大,但顶部增大的损失比根部和中部减少的损失要小,所以整列的损失减小,性能提高。但也发现改型后的做功能力略有下降,虽然下降不大(级功率由 $1.1610 \times 10^7 \text{W}$ 下降到 $1.1551 \times 10^7 \text{W}$,下降了 0.5%,在设计要求范围之内),仍是改型的一个不利方面,下一步工作可以

提高做功能力。

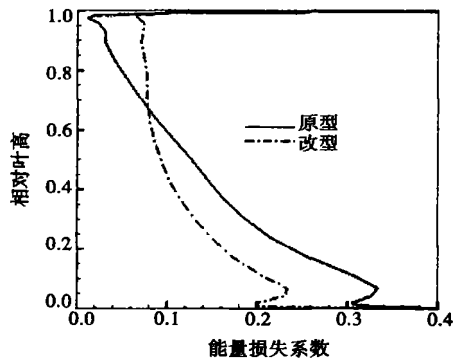


图 15 原型和改型动叶能量损失系数沿叶高分布

表 3 为不同冷气喷射方案的性能对比汇总,图 16 为原型和改型在不同冷气量时的效率对比图,可以看出,在不同冷气量下,改型与原型相比,流量变化小于 1%,效率均得到了提高(0.80%~0.92%),虽然提高的幅度较无冷气时略有减小,但效率提高趋势基本相同,说明无冷气条件下的优化叶型,在不同冷气量下的性能同样得到改善。

表 3 不同冷气量下的性能对比

冷气总量 / $\text{kg} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$	原型		优化改型	
	等熵效率 / %	流量 / $\text{kg} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$	等熵效率 / %	流量 / $\text{kg} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$
1	91.415	51.641	92.333	51.955
2	91.369	51.724	92.197	52.037
3	91.346	51.864	92.144	52.185
4	91.291	52.074	92.108	52.397

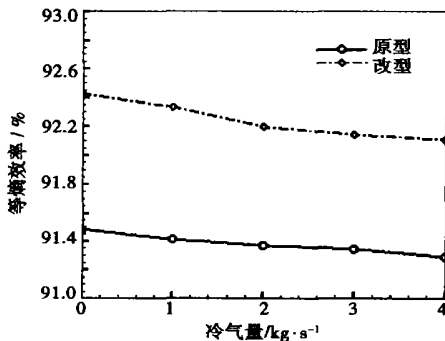


图 16 原型和改型在不同冷气量时的等熵效率

5 结 论

采用遗传算法和人工神经网络对涡轮级进行三维优化设计,并考虑不同冷气量的影响,可以得出如

下结论:

(1) 优化过程采用粗网格进行流场计算, 对优化结果在细网格上进行校核, 这一方法可以在保证设计要求的情况下, 大大减少计算时间, 提高优化效率。

(2) 通过在无冷气条件下对涡轮级静、动叶型进行三维优化设计, 并对级间参数进行优化匹配, 涡轮级效率可以提高 1%。

(3) 将无冷气条件下优化叶型在不同冷气量条件下进行校核, 结果表明, 涡轮级效率仍可以提高 0.80%~0.92%, 因此, 该方法可以有效地用于气冷涡轮的优化设计中。

本涡轮级的改型设计虽然使涡轮级效率提高了 1%, 但仍可以继续进行优化设计。同时, 本文只是考虑冷气的影响对涡轮级进行优化, 下一步可以直接在考虑冷气喷射的条件下进行优化设计。

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(渠 源 编辑)

理论研究

燃气轮机燃烧室壁面冷却的优化

据《ASME Journal of Engineering for Gas Turbines and Power》2005 年 10 月号报道, 燃气轮机燃烧室的 CFD (计算流体力学) 模拟目前已成为燃烧室设计过程中一个重要的工具。改进 CFD 方法估算的能力和可靠性将减少产品研制的时间。

提供了一个小型环形逆流式燃烧室的三维数值模拟, 模拟了压气机的扩压器到涡轮进口的整个流场。

模型包括燃料喷嘴、雾化器固体壁、具有稀释孔和冷却百叶窗的火焰筒固体壁。使用混合的配置/非配置多体网络模拟燃烧室周期的 36° 扇形区。

求解时间平均的纳维尔-斯托克斯方程, 使用 $k-\epsilon$ 紊流模型和用于模拟紊流动能反应率的联合时标 (COMTIME) \dot{P} PDF 模型。利用共轭的传热方法估算雾化器和火焰筒壁的温度。

各参数的计算结果与试验测量数据很好相符。估算的火焰筒壁局部过热点的位置与火焰筒壁内出现的变形和裂纹位置完全一致。

使用 CFD 修改了上述燃烧室, 以便消除由于火焰筒壁过热引起的结构问题。

(吉桂明 供稿)

基于三角形单元体的构形理论经济学研究 = **Economics Study of Configuration Theory Based on Triangular Elements** [刊, 汉] / ZHOU Sheng-bing, CHEN Lin-gen, SUN Feng-rui (Department of Power Enging, Naval University of Engineering, Wuhan, China, Post Code: 430033) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2006, 21 (5). — 441 ~ 444

Based on a configuration theory and first of all with triangular elements serving as an object of study along with a release of angle constraint, an economic analysis was conducted of a given area for the purpose of minimizing total freight charges. On this basis, the triangular elements were assembled into new rectangular configuration entities and then a same analysis was performed. A similar endeavor was kept up until a complete analytic solution had been obtained. A comparison of the optimization results with those available in relevant literature shows that the economic optimization conducted for the given area by using triangular elements would result in even lower freight charges. Moreover, when various transportation channels are no longer perpendicular to one other and a continual optimization of their included angle is pursued, the freight charges will be further reduced. It has been found that the use of triangular elements for performing an economic optimization along with a release of angle constraint can result in even lower freight charges. **Key words:** configuration theory, economics, triangular elements, generalized thermodynamics optimization

汽轮机排汽缸的气动研究进展 = **Recent Advances in the Study of Aerodynamic Performance of Steam Turbine Exhaust Hoods** [刊, 汉] / LI Dian-xi, FAN Yi, JIN Jie-min, et al (Harbin No. 703 Research Institute, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150036) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2006, 21 (5). — 445 ~ 449

The exhaust hood of a steam turbine is a passage for connecting the outlet of the last stage of a condensing type steam turbine with its condenser. To improve its aerodynamic performance can lead to a higher efficiency of the steam turbine. An analysis is conducted of the study of exhaust hoods from the following two aspects: numerical analysis and experiments. In addition, innovative measures to enhance the aerodynamic performance of exhaust hoods are also summarized. It has been found through the analysis that a joint numerical analysis of wet steam gas-liquid two-phase flow in the last stage and exhaust hoods represents the current development trend of numerical analysis of flow fields in exhaust hoods, and model experiments are the main methods for the study of exhaust hoods. As the performance of exhaust hoods is greatly influenced by inlet steam flows, the inlet flow field should reflect the actual conditions of the last stage outlet flows. Moreover, special attention should be paid to the simulation of outlet steam flows on top of the cascade. The innovative measures to improve the aerodynamic performance of exhaust hoods can be given as follows: adoption of a diffuser with a negative excessive height; adoption of an unsymmetrical diffuser; split-face arrangement of an axial-grid type vortex damper; adoption of moisture removal measures to minimize wetness-caused losses; improvement in condenser throat structure and reinforcement system. **Key words:** steam turbine, exhaust hood, aerodynamics, numerical analysis, model experiment

某型气冷涡轮级的三维优化设计 = **Three-dimensional Optimized Design of an Air-cooled Turbine Stage** [刊, 汉] / ZHAO Hong-lei, WANG Song-tao, HAN Wan-jin (Propulsion Theory and Technology Research Institution under Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150001), LI Dong-ping (Harbin No. 703 Research Institute, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150036) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2006, 21 (5). — 450 ~ 455

With the continuous improvement in performance of modern aeroengines, the design of air-cooled turbines has become ever more important. Many people have conducted a study of optimized design of modern aeroengines without the use of cooling air. However, with respect to the optimized design with cooling air, to date, no literature has yet been available. By a combined use of an artificial neural network and a genetic algorithm, a three-dimensional optimized design was conducted of blade profiles and inter-stage matching of an air-cooled turbine stage. By solving a full three-dimensional viscous flow N-S equation, a flow field calculation was performed. The optimization process involves the adoption of a method,

under which the calculation was first conducted on a coarse grid without the use of cooling air, followed by a check calculation on a fine grid so as to shorten optimization time and enhance optimization efficiency. The calculation result shows that without cooling air the losses in both stator and rotor blades will somewhat be reduced and the performance enhanced with an increase in the turbine stage efficiency by 1%. With different cooling-air flow rates, the check calculation result shows that the stage efficiency will rise by 0.80% to 0.92%. The tendency featuring an increase in efficiency is basically identical to the case when no cooling air is used. This indicates that the method under discussion can be used for the optimized design of air-cooled turbines. **Key words:** air-cooled turbine, three-dimensional optimization, genetic algorithm, artificial neural network

控制循环锅炉水冷壁流量偏差影响因素数值分析 = Numerical Analysis of Various Factors Affecting Flow Rate Deviation in Water Walls of Controlled Circulation Boilers [刊, 汉] CHU Yun-tao, ZHOU Huai-chun (State Key Laboratory of Coal Combustion under Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan, China, Post Code: 430074) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2006, 21(5). — 456 ~ 460

With a 300 MW controlled circulation boiler serving as an object of study, a numerical analysis was conducted of the main factors affecting the flow rate deviation in water walls. Three-dimensional furnace flue-gas temperature distribution and furnace radiation energy signals obtained by the use of a combustion detection system were utilized to calculate wall-surface heat-flux distribution. With the actual deviation in thermal loads serving as boundary conditions, a numerical simulation method was adopted to study the effect of boiler operational and structural parameters on the deviation in flow rates. Such parameters include thermal load of water walls, boiler drum pressure, specific enthalpy of feedwater, boost pressure of circulating pumps and tube diameter of risers etc. The simulation results indicate that the diameter of the risers has the greatest influence on the deviation in flow rates followed by boiler drum pressure and wall-surface thermal loads. The diameter of the risers has an optimum design value. Under the condition of such a diameter, a boiler can adapt to any changes in operational parameters, maintaining a comparatively good water circulation state. Moreover, when the structural parameters of a boiler have been determined, the boiler unit can secure a small deviation in flow rates favorable to water-circulation while operating under the condition of a relatively high boiler drum pressure, relatively low feedwater specific enthalpy and moderately high boost-pressure of circulating pumps. **Key words:** controlled circulation boilers, boiler water wall, circulating pump, deviation in flow rates, numerical analysis

燃油热水锅炉的改进设计与分析 = Improved Design of an Oil-fired Hot-water Boiler and Its Analysis [刊, 汉] HUANG Hui-lan, WU Zhi-min, LI Gang (Power Engineering Institute under University of Shanghai for Science and Technology, Shanghai, China, Post Code: 200093), QIN Jian-ping (Guangxi Nanning Xinfeng Technology Research Institute, Nanning, China, Post Code: 530005) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2006, 21(5). — 461 ~ 464

Traditional shell-and-tube type hot water boilers are characterized by a large volume, a complicated structure with thermal stress concentrations, high production cost and occasional difficulties in erection, after-sales and on-site maintenance. To overcome the shortcomings of the traditional hot-water boilers, the design of the oil-fired hot water boilers have been improved on to assume a group-annulus structure. A thermal and dynamic analysis was performed of the thermodynamic parameters of a finished product boiler with a tested heat generation amount equivalent to 350 kW. The results of the analysis indicate that the original and unique heat exchange structure of group-annulus type hot-water boilers can reduce thermal stresses and intensify convection heat exchange in the boilers. The radiation heat-exchange space and surfaces inside the furnace are comparatively large, leading to an outstanding heat-exchange performance. When the total heat-exchange quantity is constant, the group-annulus type boilers feature a small volume and heat-exchange surface area, a low metal consumption and a better performance-price ratio when compared with shell-tube type boilers. **Key words:** hot water boiler, structure, analysis