

单级轴流氦气压气机空气模拟气动性能数值分析

朱荣凯¹, 冀光², 邹积国³, 郑群¹

(1. 哈尔滨工程大学 材料科学与化学工程学院, 黑龙江 哈尔滨 150001;

2. 中国船舶重工集团公司第七〇三研究所 军代表室, 黑龙江 哈尔滨 150036;

3. 中国船舶重工集团公司第七〇三研究所, 黑龙江 哈尔滨 150036)

摘要: HTGR-10 模块式高温气冷堆作为第四代反应堆型具有系统简单、安全可靠和经济性能优越等特点。而氦气循环透平发电机组的氦气压缩机性能, 将成为发电是否高效的决定因素之一。本文利用 Numeca 数值模拟软件对一亚音速轴流氦气压气机试验机进行了气动性能及准数关系研究, 分析了气流在叶栅中的流动机理, 探讨了等雷诺数下相似准数对压气机叶片性能的影响。结果表明: 采用空气工质模拟氦气压缩, 在马赫数小于 0.4 工况下对压气机的通流流动影响很小, 基本可以忽略; 采用大于 0.5 的反动度, 增加正预旋可以使效率维持较高的水平; 在马赫数较小的情况下, 绝热指数 k 不会对相似模拟产生大的影响。

关键词: 氦气压气机; 气动性能; 数值模拟; 相似理论

中图分类号: TK474.8 **文献标识码:** A

引言

HTGR-10(高温气冷堆)是利用无中间冷却回热 Brayton 循环, 采用氦气作为能量转换工质, 由热的高温氦气驱动涡轮通过气体膨胀过程, 实现热电转换, 同时输出一部分能量用于加压氦气, 送回高温反应堆, 实现循环。整个系统的设备分成两个部分: 一是反应堆系统, 它是一个内在固有的第四代核反应堆, 用于产生能量; 二是能量转换系统, 它采用了膨胀机、压气机、发电机同轴垂直布置, 其它的换热装置也紧凑地安排在该系统内。装置的特点是利用高温提高发电效率, 同时由于减少了中间热交换器, 降低了热交换损失, 是目前主要发展方向。

氦气循环透平发电机组的核心装置之一是氦气压缩机, 由于很大一部分气体能量用来驱动压缩机, 所以, 压缩机的效率将是影响发电机性能的主要因素之一^[1]。本文压气机的级数为低压段和高压段各 8 级, 叶片高度小于 13.6 mm, 轮毂比为 0.94^[2]。这一多级数、短叶片、大轮毂比等突出特点源于氦气的

定压比热远远大于空气, 压气机的工作状况直接影响到整个循环效率。

可否用空气代替氦气进行高精度模拟? 如果用 Concepts NRES 软件的 Axial 模块模拟, 模拟参数如何选取? 针对以上问题, 本文采用 Axial 结合三维设计的某压气机的叶型数据, 以高压段的第一级为试验机, 以雷诺数相同及进出口比容比相等作为相似准则, 计算出空气相似模拟的工艺参数。采用 Numeca 进行了全三维流场计算, 重点分析流动性能及其影响因素, 尤其是相似准数在空气和氦气压缩机中的影响程度, 从而得到了采用空气模拟应该遵循的相似准则, 为采用相似理论进行实验研究提供重要的理论依据。

1 轴流氦气压缩机空气模拟工况的确立

基本假设: (1) 压缩过程为一个多变绝热过程; (2) 能量头系数相同; (3) 多变效率相等。

氦气压气机空气模拟的完全相似条件是几何、运动、动力分别相似, 它意味着描述该压缩过程的一切物理参数之间都相似, 在空间上对应的各点和时间上相应的瞬间里, 第一个现象的物理量和第二个现象对应的物理量成比例^[3], 不同的物理量对比的结果是产生了不同的比例系数, 这些比例系数是满足一定的约束条件, 以满足相似。具体的表现形式为流体运动的速度场、温度场和压力场等都对应相似。氦气或空气在压缩机内的流动过程可以简化为粘性、不可压和稳定的多变流动, 经过理论推导得出该过程的相似准则为雷诺数 Re 、 Fr 数和 Ma 数。对于氦气压气机小雷诺数流动, 采用相同的几何尺寸模型, 相同的进出口比容比, 相同的雷诺数条件下确立模拟工况。通过与数值计算结果比较, 判断模拟程度, 为实验研究提供理论指导作用。同时, 此研究

也会对近似模拟的条件及其氦压机气动性能有更深入的了解。

模拟参数分为温度、压力、流量和转速等, 为了试验方便, 首先确定温度为 293.15 K 室温条件, 根据给定的设计温度和单级压比条件, 确定多变指数; 根据进出口比容比相同的条件得到模拟态压比, 计算出模拟态的多变指数; 然后根据能量头系数相同的假设条件, 计算出模化转速; 根据雷诺数相同的模化准则, 得到了模化的运动粘度; 进而根据状态方程得到了模化压力, 确定密度和质量流量; 最后采用数值计算考证其模拟的相似程度。

2 热力参数计算结果及造型设计

表 1 单机压气机及相似模拟主要技术参数

	氦气	空气
进口总压 P_0/MPa	1.025 3	0.387 331
进口总温 T_0/K	308.65	293.15
流量 $G/\text{kg}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$	4.72	4.260 4
设计转速 $N/\text{r}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$	15 000	4 705
速度 $U/\text{m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$	180.12	56.5
滞止密度 $\rho/\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$	1.599 29	4.601 214
动力粘度 $\mu/\text{Pa}\cdot\text{s}$	2.013E-05	1.817E-05
特征长度 L/m	0.015 5	0.015 5

结合表 1 中的主要技术参数, 采用一维设计与三维数值模拟相结合的方法^[4], 最终确定导叶及叶轮造型, 如图 1 所示, 子午通道如图 2 所示。其中导叶、动叶的数目分别为 126 和 115。

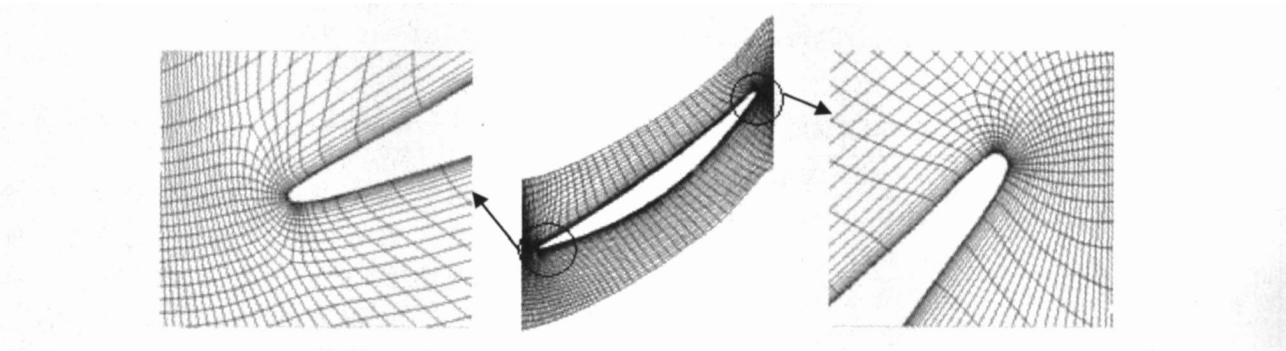


图 1 整级三维造型

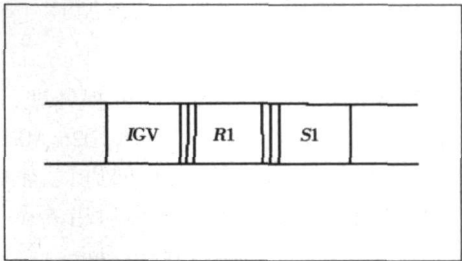


图 2 子午通道

3 数值方法

3.1 计算网格及湍流模型

计算网格如图 3 所示, 计算域采用多块结构网格进行划分。在叶片近壁面、端壁、前缘及尾缘等流动复杂区域进行了局部加密, 以提高此区域内解的分辨率, 距叶片表面最近网格线的 y^+ 控制在 10 以内, y^+ 允许值为 30~50, 网格总数为 337 887。

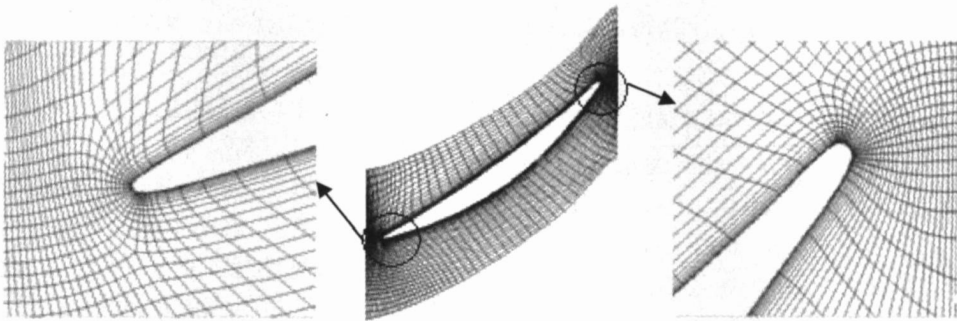


图 3 动叶计算网格

计算采用计算流体力学软件 Numeca 的 Euranus 求解器, 经过计算进口的雷诺数为 2.218×10^5 。软件 Numeca 提供了多种层流模型和湍流模型, 本文采用 Spalart-Allmaras 湍流模型和 $k-\epsilon$ 模型对于低雷诺数下的工况进行了计算, $k-\epsilon$ 湍流模型通过增加

两个偏微分湍流动能 k 方程和湍流耗散 ϵ 方程。在 Euranus 中常采用 4 线性和 2 线方程进行计算, 它比代数模型在计算定常和非定常的问题上更精确^[5], 但计算收敛性较 Spalart-Allmaras 湍流模型差。

Spalart-Allmaras 湍流模型是 Spalart 和 Allmaras

在 1992 年提出的湍流模型, 因为其稳定性和可处理复杂流动性能, 近年来在透平机械、高速气体流动等方面的计算中被广泛的应用^[6]。它可以看作是代数模型和 Baldwin-Lomax 模型之间的过渡模型, Spalart Allmaras 模型是相对简单的方程, 它包含了一组新的方程, 在这些方程里不必去计算与剪应力层厚度相关的长度尺度。较 Baldwin-Lomax 模型优越之处在于它给出的旋涡粘性为连续的, 在计算机的使用内存上和计算的适用性优于 $k-\epsilon$ 模型。由于进口雷诺数为 2.218×10^5 , 其流动状态属于湍流, 因此选择 Spalart-Allmaras 湍流模型为计算模型。

3.2 工质及初始边界条件

以氦气为工质, 按照稳态传递过程处理, 初始条件无需给出, 进口边界条件: 总压 1.025 MPa、总温 308.65 K 和绝对气流角的条件(径向进气, 轴向和周向均为零), 轴向速度 180.2 m/s; 出口边界条件质量流率 4.72 kg/m^3 、动叶转速 15 000 r/min。给定的边界条件为固壁均无滑移边界条件, 动静叶交界处采用混合平面法, 叶尖间隙为 0.3%出口叶高。

4 计算结果及分析

全三维数值模拟计算是为了分析压气机内部的三维流动, 检查流动中是否存在明显的缺陷, 为压气机的设计提供可能的改进方向。同时氦气和空气压缩机模拟数值分析对判断其相似的可能性及其相似程度也十分重要。衡量压气机性能的重要因素有两个, 一是做功能力大小; 二是气流在流动中能量损失的大小。这里采用了两种模型, 计算得出总体数据如表 2 所示。

表 2 不同模型氦气和空气计算结果

		全局迭代残差	效率	压比
氦气	Spalart-Allmaras 模型	-5.647	84.35	1.059
	湍流 $k-\epsilon$ 模型	-5.120 7	84.86	1.060
空气	Spalart-Allmaras 模型	-5.581	83.50	1.042
	湍流 $k-\epsilon$ 模型	-5.480	83.37	1.042

在理论上, 由于氦气为理想气体, 因此压缩过程中能量的损耗要较空气小, 压气机的效率会更高。由计算结果知: 采用氦气为工质时, 其效率、压比相差不到 2%, 而且采用不同模型计算出来的氦气压气机的效率、压比均略高于空气压气机, 这与理论分析相吻合。

4.1 氦气和空气作为工质时压气机做功能力分析
压气机通过动叶驱动氦气流动, 完成对氦气做功, 将机械功转变成氦气的热能和机械能。评述压气机的做功能力是考察由动量矩定律得到的轮缘功如何在满足能量守恒情况下, 尽可能多的转化为压气机机械能。而压气机的做功能力与压缩功及其流动摩擦损失是密切相关的, 对于压缩氦气和空气, 其压缩功的大小成为影响压气机做功能力的主要因素。

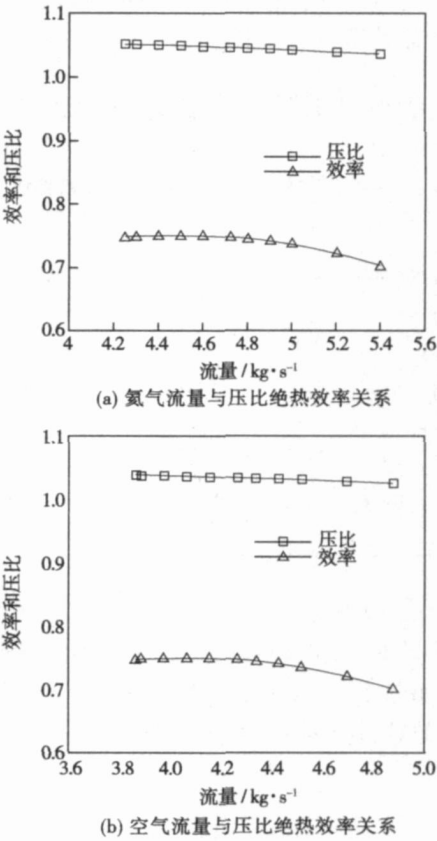


图 4 不同工质气体流量与压比绝热效果关系

根据模拟工况的计算结果, 做出流量和压比、绝热效率的关系图, 如图 4 所示。由图可见, 氦气性能图 4(a)与空气性能图 4(b)的情况大致相同, 空气和氦气具有几乎相同压比和效率, 不同之处在于氦气压气机流量大, 氦气的进口压力明显高于空气进口压力, 循环压力高会导致后续设备冷却器和回热器尺寸缩小, 减小整套设备的重量和尺寸。得到的结论是模拟工况下空气计算结果和氦气的计算结果基本相一致, 其变化规则也基本相同, 完全可以用空气进行模拟。虽然计算出来的各模拟点的空气的转速有所不同, 但是转速差别不大于 1.5%, 也就是说, 可以采用一个转速对应相对的氦气工况进行空气模

拟。

氦气和空气的不同之处在: 由于氦气和空气的气动常数相差较大, 因此在相同的效率和 $\epsilon^{(k-1/k)}$ 下, 压缩同样质量的氦气所消耗的功约为空气的 4 倍^[1], 设计相同的压头的压缩机, 氦气压气机的级数会增加 4 倍。因此速度三角形中的主要参数对压气机基元级的加功、增压和低流阻损失等性能有着重要的影响。本设计的反动度大于 0.5, 从计算的性能曲线上可以看到变化比较平缓。由于采用了正预旋进气, 计算出的效率维持了较高的水平。而且其

具有较高的增压比, 没有伴随产生级效率的过多降低。如果以效率为主要考察工作指标, 其反动度应该为 0.5, 但缺点是性能曲线陡, 压缩能力低, 压气机的设计级数会明显的增加, 带来了整个装置长度增加, 产生了一定的空间布置和制造难题。

4.2 氦压机叶片表面相似准数分布分析

采用了进口雷诺数和欧拉数相同的进口条件, 保证了进口比容比相同。在这种条件下, 两种工质的马赫数不相同, 但是其值应小于 0.4。为了分析问题, 做出了叶片表面附近的马赫数分布等值线图。

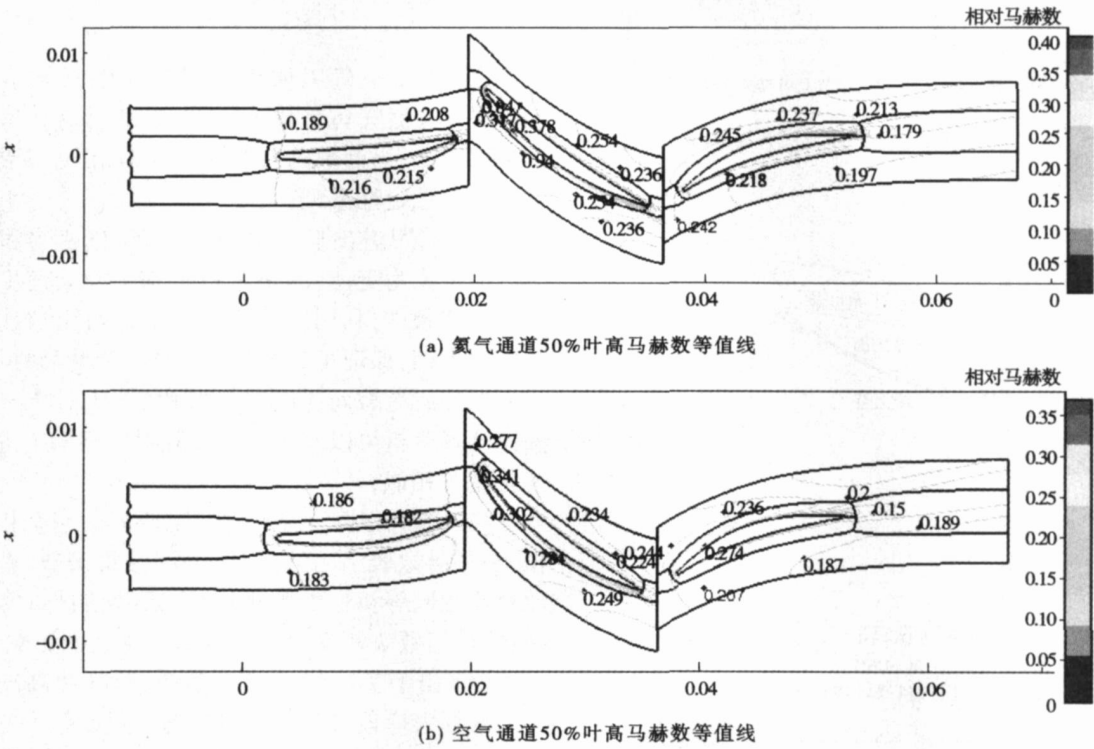


图 5 50%叶高不同工质马赫数等值线

通过图 5(a)和(b)的比较可以看出, 在动叶和静叶进口压力面侧马赫数较高, 但是最大值也不超过 0.4, 氦气和空气的马赫数等值线分布规律相同, 只是氦气马赫数的值较空气模拟马赫数大, 说明马赫数在小于 0.4 时对流动的影响很小。在此范围内, 即使采用不同的马赫数进行模拟也不会对其流动规律产生大的影响。在导叶的中部出现了一个小区域的马赫数增大区, 说明该处的速度变化较明显, 可能是边界层发生了分离, 但是这个影响的区域很小, 而且没有对后面的流动产生很严重的影响。在动叶和静叶的前端其马赫数最大, 这样的前端相当于一个扰动源, 由于是亚音速流动, 该扰动只是对下

游的流动产生了影响, 而且它产生的影响在压力面侧较大。值得注意的出口马赫数等值线分布对于氦气和空气有所不同, 其马赫数的数值在 0.20 左右。总之, 在马赫数小于 0.4 的工况下的流体运动可以看作是不可压缩流动, 马赫数大小对于氦气和空气在压气机中的通流性质影响差别很小, 基本可以忽略它的影响。

4.3 不同工质在等进口雷诺数下压气机内部的流场分析

流动为湍流, 选择特征长度为 0.155 m, 忽略了弗鲁德数对流动的影响, 得出等进口雷诺数下动叶 50% 叶片高处速度分布图, 如图 6 所示。由图可知,

可以认为氦气和空气压气机模拟工况下运动相似。同样的也得到 10%、50%、90%叶片高度叶片表面静压分布图,如图 7 所示,通过与氦气的比较可以发现它们基本相似,说明在该低雷诺数下,也基本满足动力相似的条件。

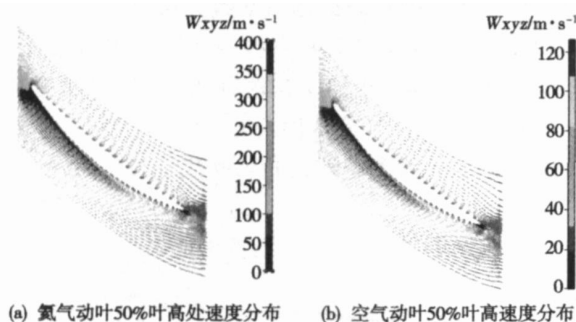


图 6 不同工质 50% 动叶高处速度分布

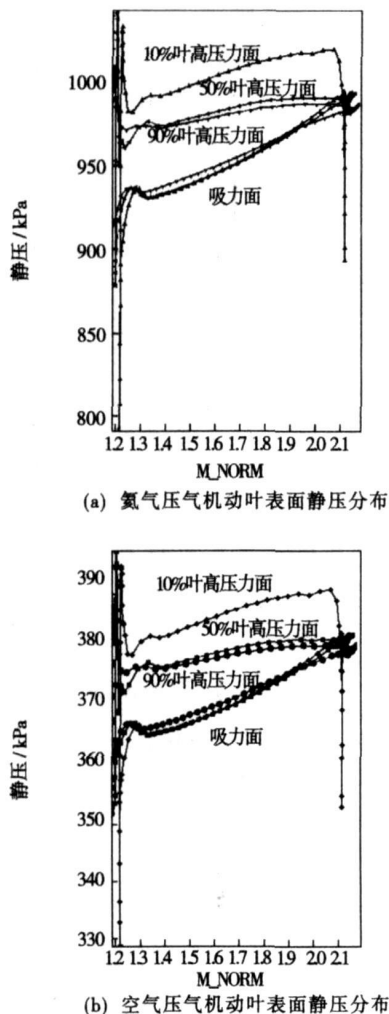


图 7 不同工质压气机动叶表面静压分布

对于压力面,由图可知气体的流动方式为湍流,逆压梯度出现位置依照叶高而有所不同,叶根处最早出现逆压力梯度,依照高度的增加梯度出现沿弧面长度增加,叶顶部出现逆压梯度位置在 30%弦长位置,可以看到叶顶处的压力增加较其它的快,说明叶顶处做功能力增强,原因可能是由于附面层出现的较晚,在叶片上的累积高度少,减少了叶型的损失,该动叶的上半部分承担了主要的做功能力。叶根处的静压分布和其它 50%、90%处相差很多,表明叶型的选择存在问题,需要对该叶型进行修改。

5 结 论

(1) 采用空气工质模拟氦气压缩马赫数小于 0.4,空气和氦气马赫数不同,但是从马赫数等值线图可以看出,马赫数的分布规律基本相同,马赫数不作为决定性定性准则;

(2) 采用进出口雷诺数相等,压气机容积流量和转速之比为定值,满足进口平均半径处速度三角形的相似条件,利用实物机和模拟机进出口比容比相同的条件,保证了氦气和空气比容变化特性相同,进而保证所有截面速度三角形相似,从动叶 50%叶高速度场分析可以看出流动过程对应截面上的速度变化基本相似;

(3) 理论分析氦气和空气工质无法完全相似模拟,在马赫数较小的情况下,采用等雷诺数,进出口比容比相同等相似准则进行模拟,数值计算结果表明:绝热指数 k 不会对相似模拟产生大的影响;

(4) 由于实际流动的复杂性,短叶片高度带来的二次损失应该成为今后研究的重点问题。

参考文献:

- [1] 米哈伊洛夫. 封闭循环气体涡轮装置[M]. 北京: 科学出版社, 1964.
- [2] 钟胜军. 氦气压气机气动特性及其空气模拟的研究[D]. 哈尔滨: 中国船舶重工集团公司第七〇三研究所, 2006.
- [3] 邹滋祥. 相似理论在叶轮机械模型研究中的应用[M]. 北京: 科学出版社, 1984.
- [4] 黄钟岳. 透平式压缩机[M]. 北京: 化工出版社, 1984.
- [5] 陈景仁. 湍流模型及有限分析法[M]. 上海: 上海交通大学出版社, 1989.
- [6] TURNER M G, JENNIONS I K. An investigation of turbulence modeling in transonic fans including a novel implementation of an implicit $k-\epsilon$ turbulence model[R]. ASME 92-GT-308, 1992.

(编辑 伟)

nular turbine cascade by using LDV method to study the impact of hole jet flow on the flow field in an annular turbine cascade. The test results show that due to the influence of hole jet flow a return flow zone will be formed downstream of the hole near the blade surface. The speed in the return flow zone will be gradually lowered with an increase of the distance away from the hole at the downstream. Meanwhile the jet flow will produce a reverse vortex pair during its mingling and dilution with the main flow. At the blade suction and pressure surface due to the difference in wall surface curvature, incoming-flow boundary layer status and pressure gradient, the mingling and dilution of the jet flow with the main flow as well as the structure of flow field will also be somehow different. At the pressure side, the reverse vortex pair formed by the mingling and dilution of the jet flow and the main flow is relatively evident and the range of area influenced by the wake of the jet flow is also much larger than that at the suction side. **Key words:** LDV (laser-Doppler velocimetry)-based measurement, annular turbine cascade, hole jet flow, three-dimensional average velocity

涡轮叶片用渗 Al 涂层高温氧化行为 = High-temperature Oxidation Behavior of Aluminized Coatings on Turbine Blades [刊, 汉] / WANG Yong-gui, QIU Er-ni, YANG Li-fa (Gas Turbine Design Department, CSIC No. 703 Research Institute, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150036), DING Ming-hui (College of Material Science and Chemical Engineering, Harbin Engineering University, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150001) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2007, 22(6). — 601 ~ 604

By adopting a slurry process an aluminized coating is formed on the high-temperature nickel-base alloy surface of blade material K4104. By making use of static-state high-temperature oxidation and various physical testing methods, studied was the protective performance of the aluminized coating. An in-depth analysis was performed of the oxidation dynamic characteristics and the morphological change of an oxide film during the test process. The test results show that the aluminized coating has improved the oxidation-resistance performance of the alloy. A long-duration high-temperature oxidation can lead to the emergence of cavities between the aluminized coating and basal body, resulting in the peeling-off of the oxide film and the weakening of the oxidation-resistance performance of the coating to a certain extent. **Key words:** turbine blade, aluminized coating, oxidation dynamics, oxide film morphology, short-circuit passage

基于叶片弯掠技术的优化设计 = Optimized Design Based on Skewed and Swept Blade Technology [刊, 汉] / LI Yang (College of Electromechanical Engineering, Qingdao University of Science and Technology, Qingdao, China, Post Code: 266061), OUANG Hua, DU Zhao-hui (School of Mechanical Engineering, Shanghai Jiaotong University, Shanghai, China, Post Code: 200030) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2007, 22(6). — 605 ~ 609

By utilizing a BP (back propagation) neural network and genetic algorithm on a program platform for the numerical calculation of three-dimensional viscous flow fields, the circumferential bending angle of rotor blades in an axial compressor was optimized through the use of skewed and swept blade technology to further improve the aerodynamic performance of the fan. It has been found through a comparison of the blade wheels before and after the optimization that the blades thus optimized exhibit obvious characteristics of being circumferentially forward-skewed. The testing results show that the total pressure and aerodynamic efficiency have increased by 3.56% and 1.27% respectively with the stall margin being significantly extended by over 36% and the losses at both the upper and lower end further reduced. **Key words:** circumferential forward-skewed blade, artificial neural network (ANN), genetic algorithm (GA), optimized design

单级轴流氦气压气机空气模拟气动性能数值分析 = Numerical Simulation Analysis of the Aerodynamic Performance of a Single-stage Axial Helium Compressor with Air Serving as the Working Medium [刊, 汉] / ZHU Rong-kai, ZHENG Qun (College of Material Science and Chemical Engineering, Harbin Engineering University, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150001), JI Guang (Naval Representative Office Resident at CSIC No. 703 Research Institute, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150036), ZOU Ji-guo (CSIC No. 703 Research Institute, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150036) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2007, 22(6). — 610 ~ 614

Being the fourth generation of an advanced reactor type, HTGR-10 (modular high-temperature gas cooled reactor) features a simple system, safe and reliable operation as well as high cost-effectiveness etc. Furthermore, the performance of the he-

lium compressor in a helium circulation-based turbo-generator unit is one of the decisive factors ensuring a high efficiency of electric power generation. By using numerical simulation software NUMECA, the relationship between the aerodynamic performance and similarity criterion of a subsonic and axial helium test compressor was studied along with an analysis of the mechanism of helium flow in the cascades. An exploratory study was also performed of the impact of the similarity criterion at an equal Reynolds number on the performance of the compressor blades. The analysis of the blade aerodynamic performance has led to the conclusion that with air as a working medium being used to simulate the helium compression process, when the Mach number at this operating condition is smaller than 0.4, very little influence on the flow in the flow path of the compressor will be exercised by the Mach number. As a result, the influence in question can be basically neglected. If a reaction of more than 0.5 is employed, the increase of positive pre-whirl of the blades can maintain the efficiency at a relatively high level. Under the condition of a relatively small Mach number the adiabatic exponent k will not exercise a great influence on the similarity simulation. **Key words:** helium compressor, aerodynamic performance, numerical simulation, similarity theory

基于齿根弯曲疲劳强度的渐开线涡旋齿载荷模型 = A Load Model for Involute Scroll Teeth Based on Tooth Root Bending-fatigue Strength [刊, 汉] / QIANG Jian-guo, MA Xiao, LIU Zhen-quan (College of Electromechanical Engineering, Lanzhou University of Technology, Lanzhou, China, Post Code: 730050) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2007, 22(6). — 615 ~ 619

The specific features of acting pressure and stress of involute scroll teeth were analyzed and the criterion for calculating bending fatigue-strength of scroll tooth roots was determined with a load model based on tooth root bending-fatigue strength being obtained. The study shows that the pressure distribution law on the internal and external wall surface of the scroll tooth is different and the stress at any point on the scroll tooth approximates to the bending stress of a pulsation cycle. Thus, a safety factor method can be used to calculate the bending fatigue-strength of scroll tooth root. During operation the scroll teeth are subjected to the internal pressure in a π spreading angle area having a spread angle interval of π . The magnitude of the internal-pressure load is equal to the pressure difference of inner and outer wall surface of the scroll tooth. However, the load resulting from the inner pressure will change discontinuously. When the crank rotating angle assumes one featuring an exhaust-discharge initiation, the inner pressure not only reaches its maximum but also the acting area is farthest away from the central zone of the scroll tooth with its safety factor attaining a minimum value. The selection of a rational exhaust-discharge initiation angle constitutes a major approach for enhancing the scroll tooth strength and stability. **Key words:** scroll machinery, tooth root bending-fatigue strength, load model

基于灰颗粒的物理特性为分类原则的试验研究 = An Experimental Study of the Classification Principle of Ash Particles Based on Their Physical Properties [刊, 汉] / XU You-ning, LI Hong-tao (Shenyang City Key Laboratory on Circulating Fluidized Bed (CFB) Combustion Technology, Shenyang Institute of Engineering, Shenyang, China, Post Code: 110136) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2007, 22(6). — 620 ~ 624

The combustion and heat transfer in a circulating fluidized bed (CFB) boiler is closely related to the status of the in-boiler bed material, which is formed mainly in the course of combustion, explosive fragmentation and wear abrasion of mineral constituents contained in fuel coal. The microscopic morphological characteristics of ash particles were obtained by using a visual microscope after six kinds of coal samples have been burned in a fixed bed. The ash particles were classified into three kinds with different characteristics according to their mechanical strength and wear-resistant properties. On this basis, a study was conducted of the impact of temperature rise speed and combustion time at different combustion temperatures on the change of ash particle diameter. The study has been undertaken by adopting a cold-state vibration sifting method after combustion on a fixed bed and a sifting process following a hot-state fluidization on a fluidized bed test rig. Moreover, the evolution characteristics of different ranks of coal in the course of combustion have been deduced. The results show that with respect to the evolution process of different combustion temperatures and durations the three kinds of ash particles exhibit a conspicuous difference. As a result of the foregoing, a theoretical basis is provided for the forecast of a particle diameter distribution of bed materials in the circulating fluidized bed. **Key words:** ash particle, wear abrasion, fragmentation, classification, evolution characteristics, experimental study