

# 湍流燃烧模型在燃气轮机燃烧室模拟中的运用与对比

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**摘要:** 利用 Fluent 商业软件, 对燃气轮机燃烧室  $C_{16}H_{29}$  非预混燃烧流场进行数值模拟。针对燃烧室的额定工况, 分别采用简单概率密度函数模型、涡耗散模型、涡耗散概念模型的 2 步反应和 5 步反应过程, 对湍流燃烧流场进行对比数值分析, 同时, 考察燃烧室 Thermal 和 Prompt NO<sub>x</sub> 排放性能。通过比较发现, 有吸热反应过程的 EDC-5 步模型所得流域内燃烧区温度较低; 出口温度均匀性最好, 最大不均匀度 28%; NO<sub>x</sub> 排放量最少。结果表明, 该模型能够更合理地预测燃烧室的流场分布。

**关键词:** 燃气轮机燃烧室; 湍流燃烧模型; 数值模拟

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## 引言

早期的燃气轮机燃烧室设计, 主要借助于经验、半经验或半分析方法。随着燃烧室进出口温度越来越高和温升越来越快, 用于冷却火焰筒的空气量越来越少, 同时对污染物的排放要求越来越严格, 仅凭经验设计燃烧室很难达到要求, 需要采用更准确的方法来预测燃烧室的性能。最近几年, 随着计算机技术的提高以及数值模拟方法的不断完善, 数值模拟方法得到越来越多的人认可, 并逐渐成为燃气轮机燃烧室设计的重要工具<sup>[1~7]</sup>, 燃气轮机工业界也比以往更加重视燃烧室的数值模拟, 如 GE 提出的 ACC (Advanced Combustion Code) 计划以及 Honeywell 的 ACT (Advanced Combustion Tools) 计划<sup>[1~2]</sup>, 这些研究都采用了参数化建模方法<sup>[3~4]</sup>, 在一定程度上实现了几何建模、网格生成和指定边界条件的自动化, 可以大大缩短燃烧室数值模拟的求解周期。此外, 还对湍流模型和湍流燃烧模型等进行了不断的改进来提高计算结果的精度。

目前, 由于受数值模拟所采用的数学物理模型精度以及计算机能力的限制, 数值模拟方法还没有达到定量的精度, 并且还不能预测 CO UHC 排放和其他一些重要的现象, 比如吹熄极限, 积碳的生成

等, 但是该方法已经能够为燃烧室设计提供定性的指导, 并可以合理地预测燃烧室的出口温度分布、温度分布系数以及 NO<sub>x</sub> 排放指数<sup>[1~5]</sup>。

针对某现役燃气轮机环管型燃油燃烧室, 采用 Fluent 商业软件提供的湍流燃烧模型, 对燃烧室额定工况下的燃烧性能进行数值模拟, 考察不同湍流燃烧模型对数值结果的影响。

## 1 燃烧室几何模型

图 1 是回流式环管型、单个燃烧室结构的燃烧室。空气在压缩机增压后经过扩压器减速增压, 从燃烧室后部进入环形通道, 然后依次通过火焰筒壁面的各种进气孔 (掺混孔、主燃孔等) 进入火焰筒, 剩余的空气最后由火焰筒头部的锥罩装置以及旋流器进入燃烧室头部。火焰筒后接有燃气收集器 (或称为过渡段), 把圆形的火焰筒出口转成扇形, 后面再接燃气透平。火焰筒壁面开有 1 排主燃孔和 1 排掺混孔, 还有 10 排壁面冷却小孔。每排冷却孔的数量众多, 开孔直径在 1~1.5 mm 不等。火焰筒头部两侧带有联焰管, 火焰筒壁面采用气膜冷却。每个火焰筒上装有 1 个燃油喷嘴, 该喷嘴利用轴向旋流器在火焰筒头部产生的旋流和主燃孔射流的共同作用造成中心回流区来稳定火焰。

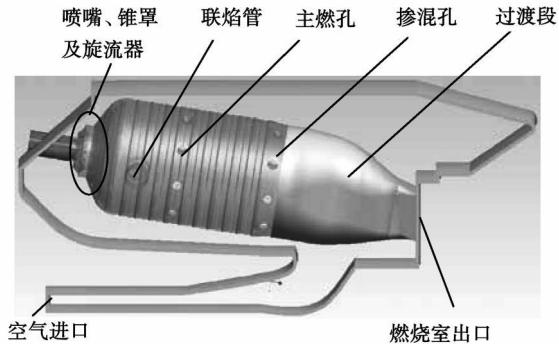


图 1 燃烧室结构图

## 2 数值方法

针对燃烧室湍流流动过程,选用 Yalko等人提出的 RNG  $k-\epsilon$  湍流模型<sup>[8]</sup>,并考虑旋流作用的影响因素而选用了 RNG 旋流修正,修正系数取 0.07,  $C_{16}H_{29}$ 的喷雾蒸发过程采用离散项(DPM)模型。针对燃油非预混湍流燃烧化学过程,分别选用简单概率密度函数(PDF)、涡耗散(ED)、涡耗散概念(EDC)模型的 2 步和 5 步燃烧过程。

PDF模型假设所有物质具有相同的扩散率,流体局部化学反应处于平衡状态而不需要化学反应机理,物质守恒方程简化为单一守恒量混合分数的函数<sup>[9~10]</sup>,湍流反应流的脉动平均值与湍流—化学反应模型的瞬时值存在相互联系。在采用非预混(non-premixed)化学反应模型时,程序给出假定的 PDF 即  $\beta$  函数,以此封闭反应模型。

ED模型是在 Magnussen 与 Hjertage 提出的涡团破碎模型的基础上进行改进后得到的<sup>[11]</sup>。该模型中,组分 在化学反应 中的净反应速率  $R_i$  取下两式中的最小值:

$$R_i = v'_{i,r} M_{v,i} A \rho \frac{\epsilon}{k} \min \left( \frac{Y_r}{v'_{r,r} M_{v,r}} \right) \quad (1)$$

$$R_i = v'_{i,r} M_{v,i} A \rho \frac{\epsilon}{k} \frac{\sum_p Y_p}{\sum_j N v'_{j,r} M_{v,j}} \quad (2)$$

式中:  $v'_{i,r}$ 、 $v'_{j,r}$ —组分 在化学反应 中的反应物和生成物化学恰当比系数;  $M_{v,i}$ —组分 的分子量;  $\rho$ —混合物密度;  $N$ —系统中化学组分的数目;  $Y_p$ —生成物的质量分数;  $Y_r$ —反应物的质量分数;  $A$ 、 $B$ —经验常数, 分别取为 4.0 和 0.5。

EDC模型在 ED 的基础上做更进一步的细化,包含详细的化学反应机理,EDC认为反应在小湍流结构中进行。该小湍流结构被称作良好尺度,其长度分数被定义为<sup>[11~12]</sup>:

$$\xi^* = C_s \left( \frac{\epsilon}{k} \right)^{1/4} \quad (3)$$

式中:  $\xi^*$ —良好尺度的数量;  $C_s$ —一体积分数常量, 取 2.17%;  $\nu$ —运动黏度。

良好尺度内的化学反应经历一个时间尺度后开始进行,该时间尺度被定义为:

$$\tau^* = C_t \left( \frac{\nu}{\epsilon} \right)^{1/2} \quad (4)$$

式中:  $C_t$ —时间尺度常量, 取 0.4082。

研究中选用热力(thermal)  $NO_x$  与快速(prompt)  $NO_x$  两种形成机理对  $NO_x$  生成进行预

测<sup>[13]</sup>。热力型  $NO_x$  中,采用以部分平衡方法计算活性物质  $O$  和  $OH$  的浓度。快速型  $NO_x$  则考虑了燃料中碳原子个数和燃料空气比的影响。

## 3 化学反应组分及方程式

燃烧室流场模拟燃料为  $C_{16}H_{29}$ , 氧化剂为空气( $Q$  21%,  $N$  79%)。采用 PDI 模型时,中间产物主要考虑有  $CH_4$ 、 $C_2H_2$ 、 $OH$  等。ED 模型为单步反应, EDC 模型考虑有 2 步反应和 5 步反应,具体为:



式(5)、式(6)为 EDC 2 步反应所用化学反应式。式(8)、式(9)为吸热反应过程。

## 4 边界条件及设计工况

根据燃烧室设计工况给出模拟边界条件,如表 1 所示。由于马赫数低,认为流体为不可压理想流体。燃烧室空气进口为流量边界,给出空气流量及温度;采用标准壁面函数以减少壁面网格数量;燃油喷嘴采用 DPM 模型中的锥形喷嘴,给出燃油流量、温度、喷射角度和旋流分数;并根据 Rosin-Rammler 方程给出燃油颗粒的分布密度;根据燃烧室出口的设计温度,给出模拟时出口回流温度。

表 1 燃烧室设计工况参数

空气流量 /kg s <sup>-1</sup>	空气温度 /K	空气压力 /MPa	燃油流量 /kg s <sup>-1</sup>
4 156.8	769.9	2.0534	0.1016

## 5 计算结果与分析

采用一阶迎风格式离散方程组, 压力速度耦合采用 Simple 算法, 所得燃烧室的性能如表 2 所示。

表 2 燃烧室性能计算结果

	PDF	ED	EDC-2步	EDC-5步
出口平均温度 /K	1 584	1 585	1 581	1 566
出口最高温度 /K	2 111	2 039	1 873	1 793
出口温度最大不均匀度	0.65	0.56	0.36	0.28
流域内最高温度 /K	2 596	2 673	2 666	2 559
NOx 排量 /g s <sup>-1</sup>	3.5	5.0	4.3	3.1

### 5.1 温度场

采用 ED和 EDC模型得到的温度场高温区空间分布趋势基本一致,如图2所示;图3是 PDF模型所得的中心截面温度分布。对比发现,PDF模型中,位于喷嘴下方的回流区内的温度明显低于ED和 EDC模型。结合表2可知,PDF ED和 EDC2步所得流域最高温度都高于 EDC5步结果,高出数值分别为 37、114 和 107 K,这说明快速反应模型(PDF)、未作比热修正的 ED模型和 EDC模型2步反应都将高估反应温度。而有吸热反应的 EDC5步能较好地预测燃烧温度。

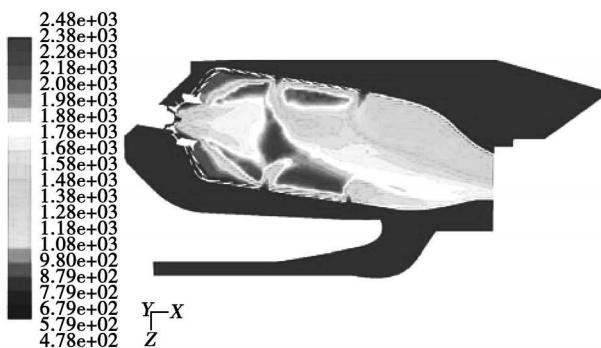


图 2 EDC5步中心截面温度分布

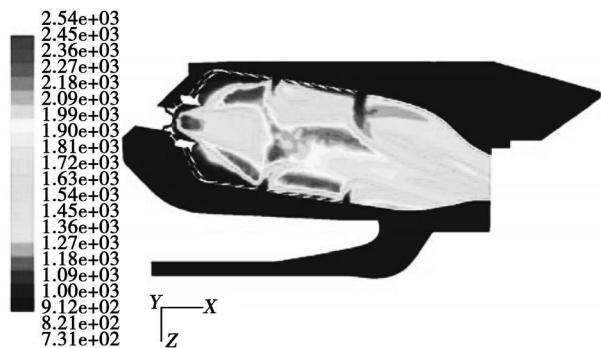


图 3 PDF模型中心截面温度分布

图4和图5为出口面的温度分布。采用 PDF ED和 EDC2步所得出口平均温度均超过 1 580 K,其温度数值相差在 5 K以内。EDC5步所得出口温度为 1 566 K,低于前 3种模型结果。EDC模型出口面的温度分布都保持图4中的趋势,但 EDC2步的出口最高温超出 EDC5步所得温度 80 K,达到 1 873 K。ED模型却与 PDF模型的出口温度分布趋势保持一致,温度均匀性很差,最高温度都超过了 2 000 K。表2中的出口最大不均匀度  $\theta_t$  的定义为:

$$\theta_t = \frac{\text{出口最高温度} - \text{出口平均温度}}{\text{出口平均温度} - \text{进口平均温度}}$$

一般要求该数值最大不超过 0.35。因此,EDC5步结果达到要

求,而 PDF与 ED模型结果偏离太远,不能真实反应该现役燃气轮机燃烧室的出口温度分布。

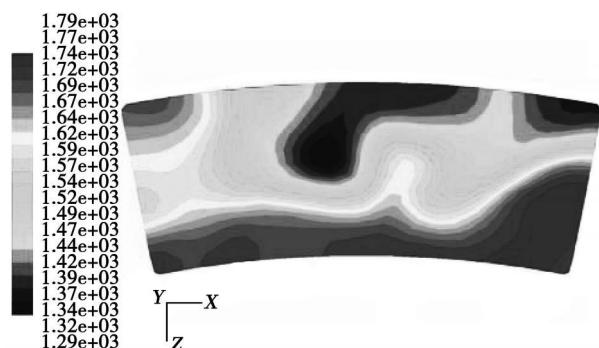


图 4 EDC5步出口面温度分布

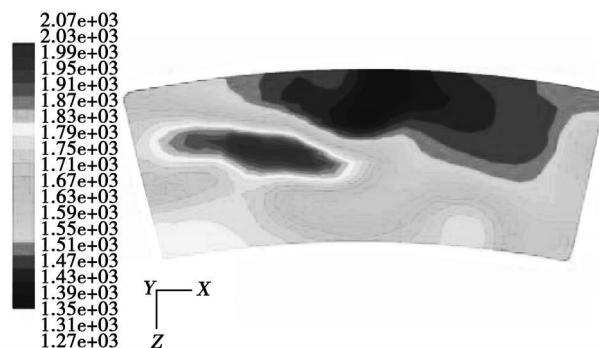


图 5 PDF模型出口面温度分布

在相同工况条件下,出口温度越高,燃烧效率也越高。因此,采用不同的湍流燃烧模型可能得到不同的燃烧室效率,燃烧模型误差是其原因之一,需采用实验方法验证。

### 5.2 速度场

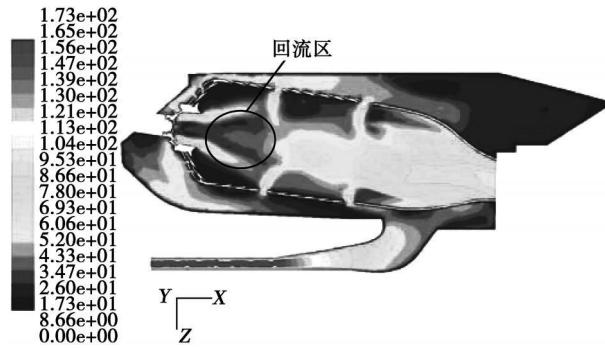


图 6 EDC5步中心截面速度分布

从中心截面不容易判断燃烧室内部速度分布的差别,其特征都保持如图6所示的分布趋势。进口速度最高达到约 170 m/s,出口平均速度为 80 m/s左右。但在出口面上,其速度分布基本特征是:

温度高的区域速度也大。因此, EDC模型的出口面速度分布趋势如图7所示, 具有较好的均匀性; 而ED与PDF模型所得出口速度分布如图8中所示的分布趋势, 均匀性较差。

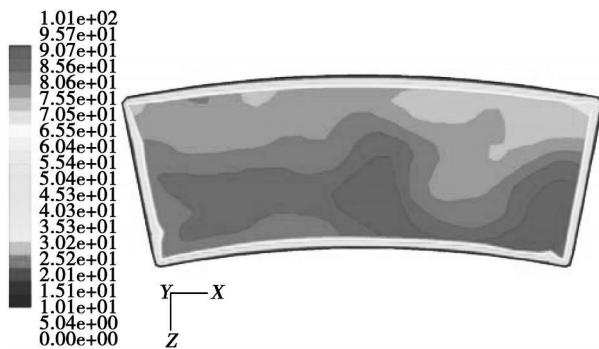


图 7 EDC5步出口面速度分布

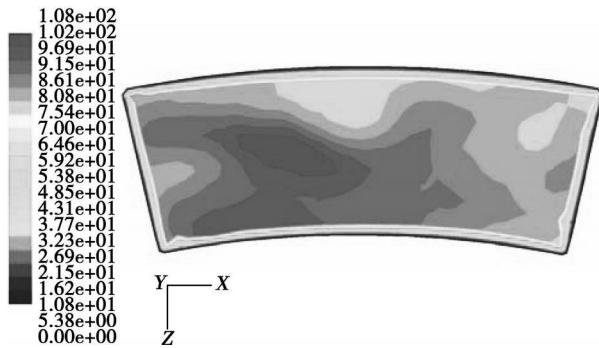


图 8 PDF模型出口面速度分布

### 5.3 化学反应速率与物质分布

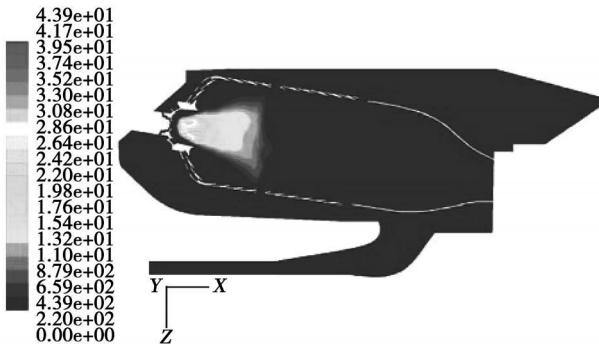


图 9 ED模型中心截面  $C_{16}H_{29}$ 质量分数

HDF模型假设化学反应速率无限快, 属于快速反应, 该模型不能预测化学反应速率的大小。ED模型认为各反应具有相同的湍动速率, 并不考虑多步反应的差别, 仅适合一步反应或两步反应。而EDC模型基于不同的Arrhenius速率预测化学反应速率的变化。根据不同的反应速率可以得到流场中物质的分布情况, 在此仅以  $C_{16}H_{29}$ 为例。从图9~图12

中可知, ED与EDC模型中的  $C_{16}H_{29}$ 质量分数最高值均在0.312~0.439之间, 而PDF模型中的  $C_{16}H_{29}$ 质量分数最高值接近零。因此可以认为PDF模型在预测物质浓度分布时, 误差较大。

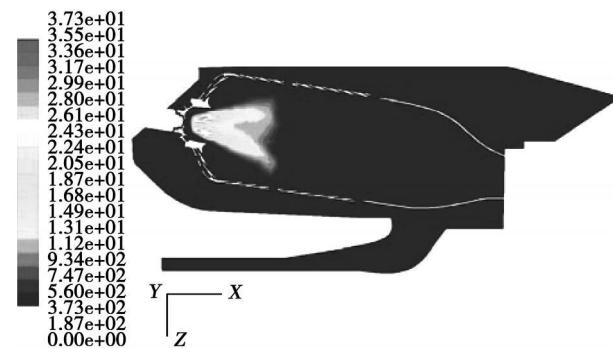


图 10 EDC-2步中心截面  $C_{16}H_{29}$ 质量分数

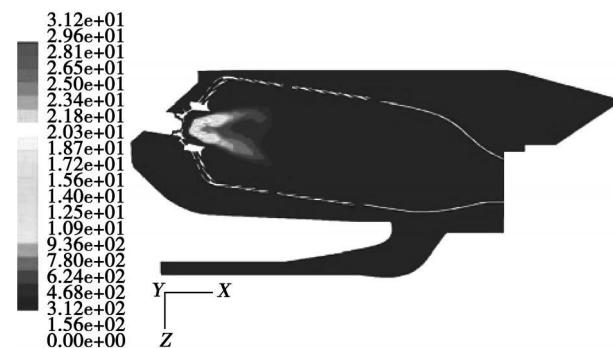


图 11 EDC-5步中心截面  $C_{16}H_{29}$ 质量分数

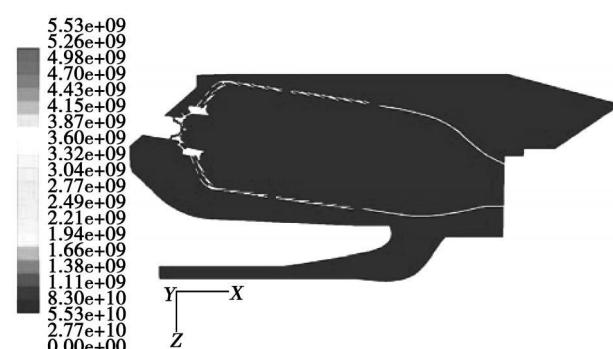


图 12 PDF模型中心截面  $C_{16}H_{29}$ 质量分数

### 5.4 $NO_x$ 排放

在不同燃烧模型中均采用了相同的  $NO_x$ 预测方法, 所得到的  $NO_x$ 排放量如表2所示。 $NO_x$ 的生成主要与燃烧温度有关<sup>[14]</sup>, 温度越高, 则生成量越大。在ED和EDC-2步中, 流场最高温度均超过了2 660 K,  $NO_x$ 排量很高, 超过了4 g/s。PDF和EDC-5步所得最高温度较低,  $NO_x$ 生成量也少。因此燃烧模型对温度预测的准确性将直接关系到对

NO<sub>x</sub>排放的预测。

该燃烧室的原设计不具备低 NO<sub>x</sub>排放性能, 计算结果也表明其污染严重。

## 6 结 论

(1) PDI模型以快速化学反应为基础, 避免了详尽的化学反应机理, 能相对较好地预测出燃烧场的最高温度, 但对物质分布预测存在较大误差。

(2) ED模型过高地预测流域的最高温度, 因此也增加了 NO<sub>x</sub>排放量。

(3) EDC模型相对具有合理的预测方法, 但是该模型的反应机理情况将直接影响预测的结果。理论上认为反应步数越多, 化学机理越详尽, 将得到更合理的结果, 但同时也增加了计算量, 也更难收敛。

因此, 在实际运用过程中, 可以根据不同的目的来选择模拟方法, 最后采用实验方法进行验证。

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## 新技术、新工艺

## 压力容器的技术诊断和运行可靠性

据《Электрические станции》2008年12月号报道, 俄罗斯全俄热工研究所分析了压力容器可靠性有关的主要问题, 压力容器在火力发电站运行时损伤的情况。

压力容器技术状态的分析证明, 它们的损伤主要是由高的局部应力值和水介质对金属腐蚀造成的。

通常, 压力容器的损伤是由于几个消极因素结合的结果而发生的, 其中主要的因素是违反了运行条件和不遵守有关进行压力容器技术检查和诊断所规定的要求。

满足有关压力容器技术诊断和延长使用寿命的现行标准文件的要求和规定是保证长期运行的压力容器可靠性和安全性的必要条件。

(吉桂明 摘译)

GT $\Theta$ -65型—新研制的发电用燃气轮机 = New ly-developed GT $\Theta$ -65 Type Power generation Gas Turbine [刊, 汉] / JI Guiming WU Qiong WANG Chong (Harbin No. 703 Research Institute, Harbin, China, Post Code 150036), GAO Yu-xiang (Harbin Electric Power Vocational Technical College, Harbin, China, Post Code 150030) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power — 2010 25(1). —1~7

An overview was given of the development process and design philosophy of a newly-developed GT $\Theta$ -65 type power generation gas turbine, including the choice of the parameters for the thermodynamic system, design and features of the three major components, compressor, combustor and turbine models and testing tests for the main components, possibility of their applications as well as further upgrading approaches. By making use of the currently available achievements and employing a plotting mode at a proportional range, a full scale simulation design was adopted for the compressor. According to DIN (dry low NO<sub>x</sub>) or DLE (dry low emissions) theory and by meeting various conditions for achieving low emission combustion of the fuel, designed was a low emission annular combustor. Through a comparison of various versions, the four stage turbine design was finalized. Apart from the rotating blades in stage No. 4, all the turbine blades were cooled. The GT $\Theta$ -65 type gas turbine is regarded as a medium power one meeting modern F<sup>3</sup> class technical level and can be used for both simple cycle gas turbine power plants and gas turbine-based steam-gas combined ones, applicable for not only basic load operation but also semi-peak and peak load one.

**Key words:** gas turbine, power generation, thermodynamic system, compressor, combustion chamber, blade

微型燃气轮机燃油燃烧室燃烧特性的模化试验研究 = Experimental Study of the Modeling of the Combustion Characteristics of a Micro Gas Turbine Oil-fired Combustor [刊, 汉] / WANG Feng-shan, KONG Wen-jun, WANG Bao-ru, et al (Engineering Thermophysics Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China, Post Code 100190) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power — 2010 25(1). —8~11

On the basis of modeling test methods, a study was conducted of the performance of a 100 kW class micro gas turbine oil fired combustor at the rated operating condition. Also the influence of the inlet air temperature change on the combustion characteristics of the combustor was studied under the condition of maintaining its outlet exhaust temperature unchanged. It has been found that the combustion efficiency of the combustor can reach more than 99%, and the total pressure recovery coefficient will amount to 94.5% with the maximum unevenness of the outlet temperature being less than 20% and NO<sub>x</sub> emission index being below 9 g/kg. The burner liner wall surface temperature will assume a uniform distribution. In addition, with an increase of the inlet temperature of the combustor and enhancement of the combustion efficiency, the maximum outlet temperature non-uniformity will decrease and the emission indexes of CO and UHC (unburned hydrogen carbon) conspicuously drop. The total pressure recovery coefficient, however, will somewhat decrease and the NO<sub>x</sub> emission index somehow increase.

**Key words:** micro gas turbine, combustor, inlet temperature, combustion characteristics, pollutant emissions

湍流燃烧模型在燃气轮机燃烧室模拟中的运用与对比 = Application and Contrast of Turbulent flow Combustion Models for Simulating a Gas Turbine Combustor [刊, 汉] / ZHENG Hong-tao, MU Yong, LI Zhi-ming, et al (College of Power and Energy Engineering, Harbin Engineering University, Harbin, China, Post Code 150001) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power — 2010 25(1). —12~16

By using commercial software Fluent, numerically simulated was the C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>30</sub> non-premixed combustion flow field of a gas turbine combustor. At the rated operating condition of the combustor, a contrast numerical analysis was conducted of the above flow field by adopting the two-step reaction process and five-step one of a simple probability density function (PDF) model, eddy dissipation (ED) model and eddy dissipation concept (EDC) model respectively. In the meantime, the Thermal and Prompt NO<sub>x</sub> emission performance of the combustor was also investigated. Through a comparison, it has been found that the temperature in the combustion zone resulting from an endothermic reaction

process of the EDC-five-step model is relatively low and the outlet temperature uniformity is optimal with its maximum non-uniformity being assessed at 28%. As a result, the NO<sub>x</sub> emissions have been minimized. The research results show that the model in question can more rationally predict the flow field distribution of the combustor. Key words: gas turbine combustor, turbulent flow combustion model, numerical simulation

**航空燃气轮机推力功势效率研究** = Study of the Thrust Work-potential Efficiency of an Aero Gas Turbine [刊, 汉] / HE Xing SUN Feng-ru( College of Shipbuilding and Power, Naval University of Engineering, Wuhan, China, Post Code: 430033) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power — 2010, 25(1). —17~20

By using the thrust work potential, one of the work potential indexes in the second law of thermodynamics, derived was the expression of the thrustwork-potential efficiency of various components in an aero gas turbine with the influence of various parameters on the above efficiency being analyzed and a criterion for "tending to be one simultaneously" of various efficiencies being proposed. As a result of the theoretical analysis and numerical calculation, an error in the reference literature[ No.2] was corrected. The research results show that the thrustwork-potential efficiency not only assumes a close natural relationship with the component efficiencies, but also enjoys an intrinsic logic correlation with other thermodynamic parameters (such as pressure ratio). What differs from the component efficiencies is the fact that the thrustwork-potential efficiency can unitedly evaluate the component efficiencies of an aero gas turbine from the viewpoint of converting a kind of energy to available work, thus laying a solid foundation for the further study of the energy conversion and utilization performance of various types of aero gas turbines. Key words: aero gas turbine, the second law of thermodynamics, thrustwork-potential efficiency

**马赫数对振荡涡轮叶片非定常流动影响的数值模拟** = Numerical Simulation of the Influence of Mach Number on the Unsteady Flow in Oscillating Turbine Blades [刊, 汉] / ZHANG Zheng-qiu, ZOU Zheng-ping, LIU Huaxing et al(National Key Laboratory on Aero-engine Aerodynamics and Thermodynamics, Beijing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Beijing, China, Post Code: 100083) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power — 2010, 25(1). —21~24

The key parameters influencing flutter stability were studied along with an exploratory investigation of the significance of the judgement criterion of the law governing the change of the flutter stability with the aforementioned parameters on the flutter stability. On the basis of further improving the solution seeking program for the unsteady Reynolds Number averaged N-S equation and based on an influence coefficient method, a numerical simulation was performed of the influence of the outlet Mach number on the three-dimensional flow around the oscillating turbine blades in various vibration modes. The numerical simulation results show that the developed program features a relatively good accuracy for simulating the flow in the oscillating cascade, and the outlet Mach number will exercise a definite influence on the unsteady flow inside the cascade and the unsteady pneumatic force on the blade surface. Moreover, the law governing the influence of the outlet Mach number on the unsteady flow under various modes is found to be not always identical. Key words: oscillating cascade, unsteady flow, vibration mode, numerical simulation, Mach number

**冷却蒸汽进口总压对转子冷却效果影响的数值分析** = Numerical Analysis of the Influence of the Cooling steam Inlet Total Pressure on Rotor Cooling Effectiveness [刊, 汉] / LIU Zhi-qiang, LIU Shun-long( College of Energy Source and Power, Harbin Engineering University, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150001 ), ZHOU Xun (College of Energy Science and Engineering, Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150001) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power — 2010, 25(1). —25~29

At various cooling steam inlet total pressures, a numerical simulation was performed of the IP ( Intermediate Pres-