

核电常规岛给水泵 CAP1400 转子动力学分析

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摘 要: 针对常规岛给水泵 CAP1400 可倾瓦滑动轴承-转子系统安全、平稳运行问题, 利用有限元 QZ 算法计算不同支撑工况下的临界转速。首先设计五瓦可倾瓦轴承, 计算了轴承的油膜厚度、刚度和阻尼等非线性动力参数; 其次, 建立轴承-转子系统模型, 采用油膜的特性数据求解可倾瓦轴承-转子系统在刚性支撑、弹性支撑以及“湿态”支撑工况下的临界转速; 最后, 对给水泵进行联机试验, 采集不同流量工况下轴承不同方位的振动值。结果表明: 可倾瓦轴承的油膜厚度在 0.04-0.05 mm 之间, 刚度随着转速的增大而增大, 而阻尼反之; 刚性支撑下的临界转速大于弹性支撑, 而“湿态”工况下水膜刚度的增加使得一阶临界转速在 8 100-8 777 r/min 之间, 远大于实际运行速度; 试验测得轴承垂直、水平和轴向上振动值与振动速度均满足国家标准。临界转速的计算与试验结果为 CAP1400 常规岛给水泵可倾瓦轴承-转子系统安全平稳地运行提供了设计依据。

关 键 词: 可倾瓦轴承; 转子系统; 临界转速; 常规岛; CAP1400

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引 言

CAP1400 常规岛主给水泵是核电站二回路系统中的重要辅机设备, 在系统内起着至关重要作用。由于我国起步较晚, 目前大多已建或在建的常规岛主给水泵组都为外国制造商设计制造。针对国内无此泵型的不利局面, 研发 100% 自主知识产权的常规岛主给水泵则具有重要的国家战略意义^[1]。为确保核电站的安全、可靠运行, 常规岛主给水泵在设计阶段需对轴承-转子系统的动力学特性进行分析, 即计算“干态”和“湿态”下的临界转速, 使泵工作转速偏离临界转速以避免设备共振而引起的设备损坏。目前, 国内、外许多学者对泵旋转转子部件临界转速的计算做了大量工作^[2-7], 但针对 CAP1400 临界转速的研究尚属空白。

CAP1400 采用可倾瓦轴承-转子结构旋转系统, 它比传统固定瓦轴承系统具有噪音小、摩擦功耗

小、随荷载变化自动调节其状态等优点^[8]。由于瓦块摆动增加了轴承-转子系统的自由度, 这使得对可倾瓦滑动轴承的非线性分析成了一个难点。可倾瓦轴承的动态特性一般用油膜的刚度和阻尼动力系数来表征, 它对分析转子-轴承系统的临界转速有着关键的作用。本研究通过五瓦可倾瓦径向轴承运行机理, 采用小扰动法和数值求和得到的可倾瓦轴承的非线性刚度和阻尼系数, 运用有限元 QZ 算法^[9-10] 计算 CAP1400 转子部件在不同状态下的临界转速(考虑了油膜、水膜以及陀螺力矩和旋转软化等因素), 并进行现场整机试验测试, 以验证可倾瓦轴承-转子系统振动水平是否满足核电泵的设计要求。

1 可倾瓦轴承的设计模型和动力参数

可倾瓦滑动轴承是一种动压轴承, 它由多个瓦块组成。每个瓦块在工作时, 瓦块可随转子荷载的变化而自由摆动, 在轴颈周围形成多个油楔, 同时瓦块处受油膜力作用会形成应力场。从瓦所受的力绕其支点的力矩平衡来说, 若瓦块的惯性很小, 忽略支点的摩擦阻力等因素影响, 每块瓦块作用到轴颈上油膜力总是沿着由轴心到瓦支点的方向作用。因此可倾瓦轴承的油膜力不仅与各瓦的位置和摆动参数有关, 还与油膜力轴心位置与速度有关^[11]。

CAP1400 用径向轴承为浮动式五瓦可倾瓦滑动轴承如图 1 所示。轴体轴向的 5 个浮动式的滑动瓦块均匀分布于轴承支架内, 轴承支架的两端各设有一对轴承端盖, 支架与端盖均为上下对半中分式。滑动轴承瓦块和轴体之间形成一滑动接触面, 并且瓦块的内圆弧半径大于与之配合的轴体半径, 外圆弧半径小于轴承支架的内圆弧半径, 可满足轴体的偏心值, 以保证油楔的间隙及油膜的形成。此结构的轴承供油充分且形成的油膜相当完整, 工作时大

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大减少了轴与轴瓦接触摩擦而导致发热、磨损甚至“咬死”的现象出现。

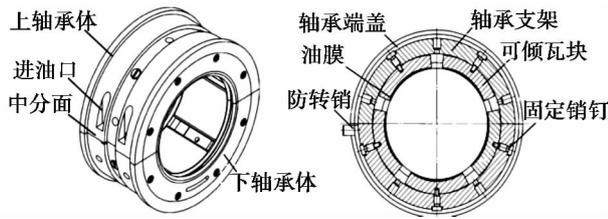


图 1 五瓦可倾瓦滑动轴承结构
Fig. 1 Structure of a five-pad tilting-pad sliding bearing

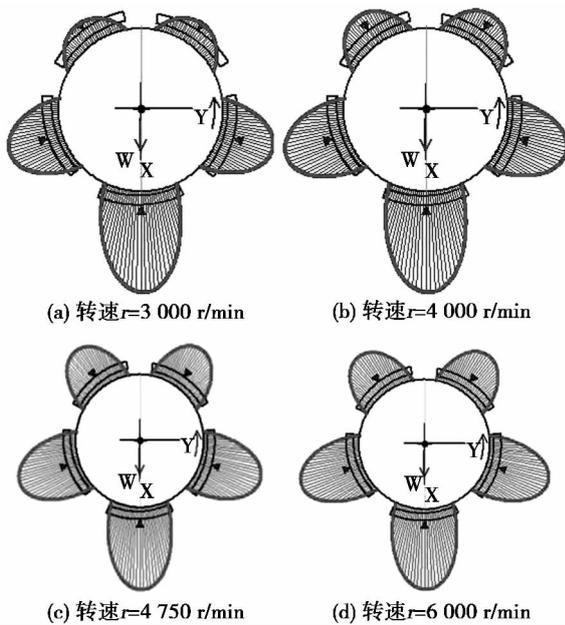


图 2 不同转速下的油膜压力分布
Fig. 2 Oil film pressure distribution at various rotating speeds

可倾瓦径向轴承的设计工作条件: 轴承外接强制循环油冷却方式, 进油温度 50 °C, 供油量为 8 L/min, 润滑油压为 0.07 - 0.15 MPa, 润滑油质为 VG32; 可倾瓦宽度 75 mm, 宽径比 0.56, 瓦张角 90°, 径向力荷载为 2 000 N. 轴承 - 转子系统采取瓦上承载、中心支撑的方式, 得到不同转速下可倾瓦浮动滑动轴承的油膜压力分布。

从图 2 中可知, 径向轴承每个瓦块支点处的应力最大, 在低转速工况运行时最低瓦的油膜压力远大于其余 4 瓦块, 随着速度的增加各个瓦块的油膜压力差值变小, 当泵运行在额定转速时(如图 2(c)所示), 最大油膜压力为 1.57 MPa, 平均比压 0.708

MPa; 而进油温度在 50 °C 的设计前提下, 出油温度 65.7 °C, 瓦块温度 73.5 °C, 均低于设计要求。当转速在 2 000 - 7 000 r/min 之间, 回油及瓦块温度随着速度的增大而增大, 但均满足设计要求。

表 1 不同转速下最小油膜厚度、刚度和阻尼值
Tab. 1 Minimum oil film thickness, stiffness and damping values at various rotating speeds

转速/ r·min ⁻¹	油膜厚度 <i>h</i> _{min} /mm	刚度 <i>K</i> _{XX} /N·mm ⁻¹	刚度 <i>K</i> _{YY} /N·mm ⁻¹	阻尼 <i>C</i> _{XX} /N·S·mm ⁻¹	阻尼 <i>C</i> _{YY} /N·S·mm ⁻¹
2 000	4.08E-2	1.27E5	1.03E5	6.67E2	5.94E2
3000	4.26E-2	1.51E5	1.34E5	5.58E2	5.22E2
4000	4.65E-2	1.71E5	1.56E5	4.81E2	4.81E2
4500	4.72E-2	1.78E5	1.64E5	1.64E2	4.30E2
4750	4.78E-2	1.81E5	1.68E5	4.35E2	4.17E2
5000	4.82E-2	1.84E5	1.71E5	4.21E2	4.04E2
5500	4.89E-2	1.90E5	1.77E5	3.95E2	3.80E2
6000	4.95E-2	1.94E5	1.82E5	3.71E2	3.58E2
7000	5.01E-2	2.01E5	1.89E5	3.30E2	3.19E2

从表 1 可知, 可倾瓦轴承轴瓦最小油膜厚度在工作转速下随着速度的增大而略微增大, 厚度在 0.04 - 0.05 mm 之间, 远大于需用的安全最小油膜厚度 0.02 mm. 轴瓦的支点均指向轴颈中心, 油膜的交叉刚度很小, 可忽略不计。刚度 *K*_{XX}、*K*_{YY} 随着速度的增大而增大, 而阻尼 *C*_{XX}、*C*_{YY} 随着速度的增大相应地减小, 油膜表现出较强的非线性, 它使分析弹性支撑下转子临界转速的计算精度与实际情况更相符。

2 轴承 - 转子系统有限元 QZ 模型

在可倾瓦轴承 - 转子系统动力特性分析中, 刚度阻尼矩阵、质量矩阵和陀螺矩阵都具有大型、稀疏、非对称的特点。文献 [13 - 14] 提出了 QZ 算法很好地解决求解这种大型非对称广义特征值问题, 并且不需求逆运算。有限元法是运用离散化的概念, 使整个问题由整体连续到分段连续, 由整体解析转化为分段解析, 从而使数值法与解析法相渗透的新计算方法。QZ 算法与有限元法相结合, 可快速准确地求解轴承 - 转子的临界转速。对于各向异性的轴承转子系统, 其油膜作用于轴上的刚度和阻尼系数矩阵分别为:

$$K = \begin{bmatrix} k_{xx} & k_{xy} \\ k_{yx} & k_{yy} \end{bmatrix}; C = \begin{bmatrix} c_{xx} & c_{xy} \\ c_{yx} & c_{yy} \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

考虑了阻尼和刚度的转子 - 轴承系统的运动方程为:

$$\begin{bmatrix} M_1 & 0 \\ 0 & M_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_1 \\ U_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} + G_1 \\ C_{21} - G_2 & C_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1 \\ \dot{U}_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} k_{11} + K_1 & k_{12} \\ k_{21} & k_{22} + K_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_1 \\ U_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Q_1 \\ Q_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (2)$$

节点位移向量:

$$U_1 = [x_1, \theta_{y1}, \dots, x_N, \theta_{yN}]^T;$$

$$U_2 = [y_1, -\theta_{x1}, \dots, y_N, \theta_{xN}]^T$$

令节点位移矩阵、质量矩阵、陀螺力矩和阻尼、刚度矩阵分别为:

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} U_1 \\ U_2 \end{bmatrix};$$

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} M_1 & 0 \\ 0 & M_1 \end{bmatrix};$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} C_{xx} & C_{xy} + G_1 \\ C_{yx} - G_2 & C_{yy} \end{bmatrix};$$

$$K = \begin{bmatrix} k_{xx} + K_1 & k_{xy} \\ k_{yx} & k_{yy} + K_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

则方程的齐次式为:

$$MU + C\dot{U} + KU = 0 \quad (3)$$

令 $U = Ye^{\lambda t}$ 则 $\dot{U} = \lambda Ye^{\lambda t}$, $U = \lambda^2 Ye^{\lambda t}$ 从而式

(3) 可化为:

$$(\lambda^2 M + \lambda C + K) Y = 0 \quad (4)$$

即:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & I \\ K & C \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} Y \\ \lambda Y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & -M \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} Y \\ \lambda Y \end{bmatrix} \quad (5)$$

$$\text{令 } X = \begin{bmatrix} Y \\ \lambda Y \end{bmatrix}, A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & I \\ K & C \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & -M \end{bmatrix},$$

则有 $AX = \lambda BX$ 其中 λ 的虚部为转子系统振动固有频率。

3 轴承 - 转子系统临界转速算例

3.1 轴承 - 转子系统的模型

CAP1400 转子物理模型如图 3 所示, 它由单级双吸叶轮(转盘 2)、推力盘(转盘 3)、锁紧螺母(转盘 4)以及油封组件(转盘 1)和主轴等组成。转子的总质量为 367.6 kg, 设计转速为 4 750 r/min; 转子

两侧设有可倾瓦滑动轴承支撑, 两轴承跨距为 1 406 mm。表 2 和表 3 分别列出了转子系统的轴段和转盘单元参数。本算例采用有限元 QZ 模型求解 CAP1400 转子临界转速, 利用梁单元 BEAM188 模拟转轴, 质量单元 MASS21 模拟刚性转盘, 弹簧单元 COMBIN14 模拟可倾瓦轴承; 模型的材料参数弹性模量为 2.1×10^{11} Pa, 泊松比 0.3, 密度 $7 800 \text{ kg/m}^3$ 。求解时约束模型的轴向平动和转动位移, 考虑陀螺效应, 但忽略轴承 - 转子系统的剪切和扭转影响。

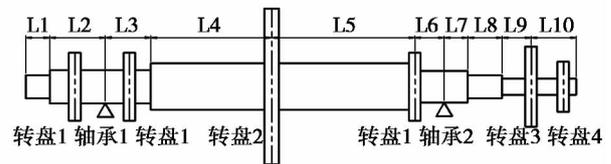


图 3 可倾瓦轴承 - 转子系统二维简图

Fig. 3 2D simplified sketch of a tilting pad bearing-a rotor system

表 2 轴段单元参数

Tab. 2 Parameters of a shaft section unit

轴段编号	长度/mm	直径/mm
L1	21	80
L2	306	128.8
L3	117	133.2
L4	586	152
L5	589	152
L6	114	133
L7	99	133
L8	80	90
L9	59	60
L10	208.9	60

表 3 转盘节点单元参数

Tab. 3 Parameters of a rotating disk node unit

转盘编号	质量/kg	极转动惯量 /kg · m ²	直径转动惯量 /kg · m ²
1	1.53	4.5E-3	2.25E-3
2	102.27	4.6	2.3
3	12.85	0.12	0.06
4	1.984	1.4E-3	7E-4

3.2 不同支撑下的临界转速

图 4(a) 为转子运转于刚性支撑时的坎贝尔图。

所谓刚性支撑即在空气中无油膜产生的工况下,空气的粘度相对液体介质的粘度非常小,可认为空气对转子运转基本无任何影响,不考虑介质因素。此时转速的阻尼值可忽略不计,轴承的支撑刚度 K_{xx} 、 K_{yy} 设为 $2E12 \text{ N/mm}$ 。轴系的运转状况仅与转子的几何形状和质量有关。

当考虑支承弹性后,整个系统的刚度、阻尼将发生变化。取弹性刚度、阻尼为线性 $K_{xx} = K_{yy} = 2E8 \text{ N/mm}$, $C_{xx} = C_{yy} = 3.3E5 \text{ N} \cdot \text{S/mm}$, 得到此工况下的坎贝尔图如图 4 (b); 实际中轴承的油膜刚度和阻尼是非线性的,采用表 1 中的非线性特性数据进行加载约束,计算坎贝尔图如图 4 (c)。

泵转子工作时高速旋转且处于浸液状态,密封间隙的水动力系数对临界转速有着很大影响^[15],如双吸叶轮与磨损环间,以及节流衬套与主轴之间等处都有着槽形密封结构,当转子高速运转时,此处会产生水膜。同样,运用弹簧简化单元加载到各个密封口环的位置,取刚度 K_{xx} 、 K_{yy} 为 $5E5 \text{ N/mm}$, 得到“湿态”下的坎贝尔图如图 4 (d) 所示。

从表 4 中可知, CAPI400 可倾瓦轴承-转子系统在不同支撑工况下的一、二临界转速值正进动大于反进动,正进动时陀螺力矩降低了系统的广义质量,间接增加了系统的刚度,使固有频率增加。当支撑为刚支时,转子的一阶临界转速为 $6\ 231 - 6\ 304 \text{ r/min}$, 其值大于线性和非线性支撑下转子的临界转速。同样从图 4 (a) - 图 4 (c) 坎贝尔曲线中看出,随着刚度的减小,转子部件的固有频率逐渐减小;当非线性弹性支撑时,转子系统在低转速工况出现非稳态,一阶临界转速为 $5\ 541 - 5\ 590 \text{ r/min}$ 。可见,考虑了支撑弹性后,整个系统的刚度减小,临界转速下降的百分比是显著的,此时如按刚性支撑的条件来计算会有较大的误差。

表 4 不同支撑下的临界转速 (r/min)

Tab. 4 Critical speeds under different supports

支撑工况	一阶		二阶	
	反进动	正进动	反进动	正进动
刚性	6231.13	6304.03	17015.24	21850.6
线性弹性	5611.27	5650.49	12713.24	13664.37
非线性弹性	5541.60	5590.05	12435.60	13178.70
“湿态”	8100.43	8777.20	13251.43	14381.26

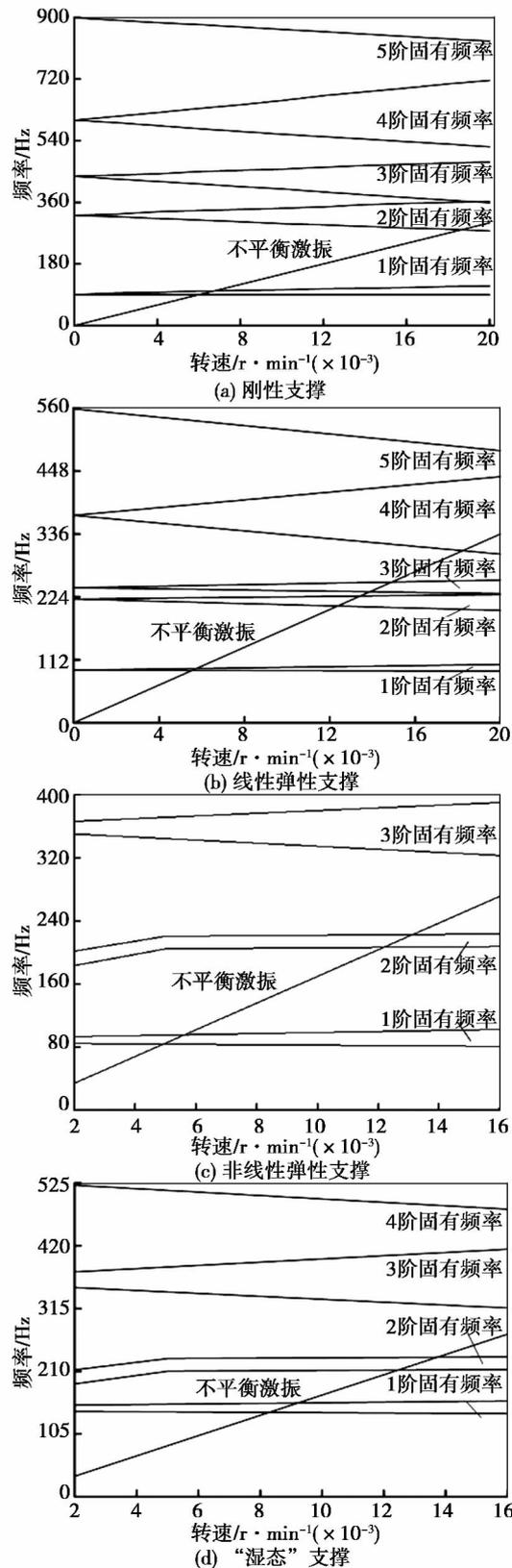


图 4 不同支撑下的可倾瓦轴承 campell 图
Fig. 4 Campbell diagram of a tilting pad bearing under various supports

“湿态”支撑下的临界转速是更为关心的性能参数,“湿态”一阶临界转速为 8 100 - 8 777 r/min,与“干态”下的临界转速相差较大。这说明随着加在密封口环处的弹簧刚度增加,转子的振动频率也随之增加,其作用相当于轴承在口环处增加了对转子的支承作用,增加转子的稳定性能。“湿态”临界转速是 CAP1400 实际运转速 4 750 r/min 约 1.8 倍,这表明设计的转子部件安全、平稳、可靠。

4 整机试验测试与分析

在保证 CAP1400 常规岛主给水泵的水力设计模型结果满足高效节能前提下,验证可倾瓦径向轴承-转子系统的振动性能及轴承特性,将研制的给水泵实物模型与前置泵和电机进行联机热态振动性能试验,装置如图 5 所示。依据 JB/T8097 的要求,在可倾瓦轴承上或靠近轴承和支撑处,进行 6 个不同工况点的给水泵振动水平;振动测点的数据采集方式为垂直、水平和轴向,具体测量值如表 5 所示。



图 5 CAP1400 常规岛主给水泵联机试验
Fig. 5 On-line test of a CAP1400 main feedwater pump in a conventional island

从表 4 中可知,当泵组的流量 $Q < 2 500 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ 或 $Q > 3 000 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ 时给水泵在各个方向上的振动水平不超过 4.5 mm/s;当泵组的流量在 $2 500 \text{ m}^3/\text{h} < Q < 3 000 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ 时各个方向上的振动水平未超过 2.8 mm/s,并且不同工况下不同方向上振动最大值远小于 0.038 mm 标准值,参数均满足 CAP1400 常规岛主给水泵的轴承振动设计要求。同时测试传动端径向轴承温度在 30 - 39 °C,自由端径向轴承在 35 - 46 °C,并且进、回油温差小于 5 °C。以上分析充分说明 CAP1400 常规岛主给水泵可倾瓦轴承-转子系统设计合理,实际运行转速远低于临界转速,不会发生共振现象。

表 5 不同工况下 CAP1400 联机振动试验测试
Tab.5 On-line vibration testing of a CAP1400 main feedwater pump under various operating conditions

工况	位置	垂直 V		水平 H		轴向 A	
		位移/ mm	振速/ $\text{mm} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$	位移/ mm	振速/ $\text{mm} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$	位移/ mm	振速/ $\text{mm} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$
3 350 m^3/h	传动端	2.1	0.018	2.0	0.011	1.3	0.012
	自由端	1.6	0.014	1.6	0.011	1.4	0.014
3 200 m^3/h	传动端	2.0	0.012	2.1	0.012	1.4	0.014
	自由端	1.5	0.015	1.6	0.009	1.4	0.009
3 000 m^3/h	传动端	2.9	0.022	2.4	0.012	1.7	0.012
	自由端	2.0	0.015	2.7	0.016	2.0	0.010
2 800 m^3/h	传动端	2.2	0.013	1.9	0.012	1.5	0.009
	自由端	1.5	0.012	1.6	0.011	1.2	0.011
2 500 m^3/h	传动端	3.1	0.012	2.1	0.011	1.7	0.008
	自由端	1.9	0.008	2.2	0.012	2.1	0.008
1 500 m^3/h	传动端	3.6	0.014	3.3	0.014	2.5	0.023
	自由端	3.5	0.011	3.8	0.015	3.2	0.010

5 结 论

针对 CAP1400 轴承-转子系统模型,设计了可倾瓦浮动滑动轴承,利用得到的轴承油膜动力特性系数来求解不同支撑工况下的临界转速,并且通过给水泵热态联机试验测试轴承的振动特性。根据分析与试验结果得出结论:

(1) 五瓦可倾瓦径向轴承设计可靠、合理。当转子转速在 2 000 - 7 000 r/min 之间时,轴承油膜厚度为 0.04 - 0.05 mm,远大于安全许用最小油膜厚度。轴承刚度 K_{xx} 、 K_{yy} 随着转速的增大而增大;阻尼 C_{xx} 、 C_{yy} 随着转速的增大而减小。

(2) 简化 CAP1400 轴承-转子模型,利用有限元 QZ 算法对“干态”和“湿态”支撑工况下进行临界转速计算。“湿态”临界转速 8 100 - 8 777 r/min,远大于刚性、线性弹性、非线性弹性支撑下的临界转速,并且约是实际运动转速的 1.8 倍,转子设计安全、平稳。支撑刚度、阻尼以及水膜刚度是求解转子部件临界转速的重要参数。

(3) 热态联机试验测得 CAP1400 自由端、传动端在不同流量下轴承处的振动值在 0.01 - 0.023 mm 之间,振动速度 1.3 - 3.6 mm/s,均满足 ASME

标准,并且样机在运转过程中运行平稳,各项参数均达到国际先进水平。

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To comparatively precisely calculating the resistance characteristics of a waveform plate inertial separator ,the authors combined the orthogonal test method with the numerical simulation. On this basis ,the influence of different numerical calculation methods on the resistance characteristics of the waveform plate inertial separator was discussed and an optimum numerical simulation method was obtained through a range analysis. It has been found that when the inertial separator is numerically simulated ,the turbulent flow model has a biggest influence on the calculation results ,the discrete format has a slightly small influence and the pressure difference compensation and pressure-speed coupled algorithm has a smallest influence among which the combination of RNG $k - \varepsilon$ turbulent flow model ,Simplec algorithm ,second-order pressure interpolation and Quick discrete model has an error of 6.8% in predicting the resistance characteristics of the waveform plate separator. **Key Words:** inertial separator ,orthogonal test ,numerical simulation ,test verification

核电常规岛给水泵 CAP1400 转子动力学分析 = Dynamic Analysis of the CAP 1400 Rotor of a Feedwater Pump in the Conventional Island of a Nuclear Power Station [刊 ,汉]MIAO Fang-ming ,CHEN Ning ,ZHANG Jiang-tao (Shanghai Electric Power Repairing and Manufacturing Factory Co. Ltd. ,Shanghai ,China ,Post Code: 201316) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. -2014 29(4). -439 -444

In the light of the problems relating to the safety and smooth operation of the CAP1400 tilting-pad sliding bearing-rotor system of a feedwater pump in the conventional island in a nuclear power station ,by using the finite element QZ algorithm ,calculated was the critical rotating speed under various supporting conditions. Firstly ,a tilting-pad bearing with five pads were designed and such non-linear dynamic parameters of the bearing as the oil film thickness ,stiffness and damping etc. were calculated. Secondly ,a model for bearing-rotor systems was established and the solutions to the critical rotating speed of the tilting-pad bearing-rotor system under the rigid supporting ,elastic supporting and “wet-state” supporting conditions were sought by using the characteristic data of the oil film. Finally ,an on-line test was performed of the feedwater pump and the vibration values in various directions and at different locations at various flow rates were acquired. It has been found that when the oil film thickness of the tilting-pad bearing is between 0.04 mm and 0.05 mm its stiffness will increase with an increase of the rotating speed and the damping will be in this contrary. The critical rotating speed under a rigid supporting will be higher than that under the elastic supporting while an increase of the stiffness of the water film under the “wet-state” condition will make the first-order critical rotating speed be in a range from 8 100 r/min to 8 777 r/min ,far higher than the actual operation rotating speed. All the vibration values and the vibration speeds of the bearing measured during the test in the vertical ,horizontal and axial direction meet the national standards. The calculation result of the critical rotating speed and the test one can offer a design basis for safe and smooth operation of the tilting-pad bearing-rotor system

of CAP 1400 conventional island feedwater pumps. **Key Words:** tilting-pad bearing ,rotor system ,critical rotating speed ,conventional island ,CAP1400

锅炉末级过热器在同一位置频繁爆管原因分析及预防 = **Analysis of the Causes for Frequent Tube Rupture at a Same Location in the Last-stage Superheater of a Boiler and Its Prevention** [刊 汉] LI Jian ,LIU Fang-zhu (Planning Department ,Shandong Huaneng Laiwu Thermal Power Generation Co. Ltd. ,Laiwu ,China ,Post Code: 271102) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. -2014 29(4) . -445 -448

Three tube rupture accidents (accumulatively operated only for 30000 hours/set) happened continuously at a same location of the last-stage superheaters of two 330 MW subcritical boilers in a thermal power plant since the lower half of the year 2012 and created a great economic loss. The power plant has done a great deal of work to identify the causes and inspected the headers ,tubes and tube materials at the inlet of the stage II water sprayed desuperheater and the last-stage superheater (foreign matters and mill scale) ,finding no abnormalities and forcing the analytic work of the tube rupture causes falling in a plight. Beginning from the adjustment in operation and through an in-depth analysis of a great deal of operation parameters and the structure of the headers at the inlet of the last-stage superheaters ,the authors have arrived at a conclusion that these tube rupture accidents are caused by a short-time falling-off of mill scale under the specific conditions and formulated preventive measures for this special purpose.

Key Words: subcritical boiler ,last-stage superheater ,tube rupture ,cause

汽轮发电机组自激振动的激振源分析 = **Analysis of the Self-excited Vibration Source of a Turbo-generator Unit** [刊 汉] HE Guo-an (Xi'an Thermodynamics Academy Co. Ltd. ,Xi'an ,China ,Post Code: 710032) ,LIU Kun ,WANG Wei-min (Qinhuangdao Qinre Power Generation Co. Ltd. ,Qinhuangdao ,China ,Post Code: 066003) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. -2014 29(4) . -449 -454

The self-excited vibration is regarded as a fault often taking place in turbo-generator units. Although the self-excited vibration can be attributed to the following two aspects: insufficient stability of bearings and steam flow excited vibration ,yet it is very sophisticated to identify any specific excitation vibration source. In combination with four cases ,various self-excited vibration sources such as poor self-alignment ability of bearings ,dropping of the elevation of the bearings ,clearance and seal excitation vibration etc. were analyzed and corresponding countermeasures were given to solve the practical problems in engineering projects ,thus offering reference for diagnosing and disposing the self-excited vibration faults happening in turbo-generator units. **Key Words:** turbo-generator unit ,self-excited vibration source ,bearing stability ,steam flow excited vibration ,vortex momentum