

前置导叶可调式轴流泵低频压力脉动特性研究*

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摘要: 基于 RANS 方程和 SST $k-\omega$ 湍流模型,对前置导叶可调式轴流泵进行三维非定常计算,研究了前置导叶调节对轴流泵外特性和压力脉动的影响,揭示了小流量工况泵内低频压力脉动随前置导叶调节变化机理。结果表明:前置导叶负角度时,轴流泵扬程升高,效率在小流量工况基本保持不变,大流量工况略有升高;前置导叶正角度时,轴流泵扬程和效率均下降,且大流量工况效率下降幅度较大;小流量工况泵后置导叶内的涡旋引起低频压力脉动,且低频压力脉动频率与涡脱落频率一致;偏离设计工况时,前置导叶调节可减小叶轮进口流动冲角,改善泵内流态,从而降低低频压力脉动幅值。

关键词: 轴流泵 压力脉动 前置导叶 数值模拟

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Characteristics of Low Frequency Pressure Fluctuation in Axial Flow Pump with Variable Inlet Guide Vane

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Abstract: The low frequency pressure fluctuations in axial flow pump with variable inlet guide vane were studied. The numerical method based on the RANS equations and SST $k-\omega$ turbulence model was used to simulate unsteady flow in the axial flow pump. The hexahedral meshing scheme was used for the whole computational domain, particularly with O-grid around the blades. The multiple reference frame approach was applied to solve the rotor-stator interaction problem in steady simulation and it was changed to the sliding mesh technology in unsteady simulation. The mass flow rate was adopted at the inlet section and static pressure at the outlet section. No-slip conditions were applied to the whole wall boundary. The effects of variable inlet guide vane on pump performance were firstly investigated. Then through analyzing the spectra of pressure fluctuation at different pressure survey points, the variation of low frequency pressure fluctuation by adjusting the angles of inlet guide vane was presented. The flow field in outlet guide vane under small flow condition was also presented. The results showed that the predicted results were in good agreement with the experimental data. When the angle of inlet guide vane was negative, the pump head was increased due to the prewhirl regulation, and the efficiency was basically kept unchanged at small flow rate and it was slightly increased at large flow rate. When the angle of inlet guide vane was positive, both the pump head and the efficiency were decreased, and the efficiency dropt greatly at large flow rate because of the large hydraulic loss caused by inlet guide vane. At small flow rate, the vortex in the exit guide vane can cause low frequency pressure fluctuation, which was consistent with the vortex frequency. When the axial flow pump was operated under off-design condition, the variable inlet guide vane could decrease the angle of attack at the impeller entrance and further descend the amplitude of low frequency pressure fluctuation.

Key words: Axial flow pump Pressure fluctuation Inlet guide vane Numerical simulation

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引言

水泵偏离设计工况运行时,泵内复杂流动的自激作用(叶轮进口水流冲击、旋转失速、局部空化及二次流等)均会引起泵内低频压力脉动,造成轴流泵性能下降、振动噪声、叶片疲劳或轴承损坏,严重影响泵的安全稳定运行^[1]。对此,国内外已有大量文献进行了泵压力脉动特性研究^[2-13]。张德胜等^[6]通过试验,发现偏离设计工况时,由于导叶内流体的撞击和回流,导叶区域压力脉动出现多个低频信号。Yao 等^[7]发现在非设计工况下,离心泵内存在一种宽带频率,当这种频率与水泵上某种频率一致时,会引起共振。小流量工况下,由水泵旋转失速诱导的低频压力脉动,其强度远大于动静干涉所引起的压力脉动^[8-9]。另外,空化的发展同样会增强泵内低频压力脉动幅值^[13]。可见,偏离设计工况运行时,泵内不稳定流动的自激作用增强,诱发较强的低频压力脉动,使机组振动加剧。通过泵运行工况调节,可改善这种情况^[1]。

前置导叶调节技术普遍用于压缩机和风机^[14-15],被认为是一种有效的工况调节方法。目前,该技术也逐渐用于泵的工况调节,并能有效地改善非设计工况泵内流态,拓宽泵的高效运行范围^[16-19]。这些研究主要关注前置导叶调节对泵外特性的改善,关于前置导叶调节对泵压力脉动影响的研究则比较少。

本文对不同流量工况轴流泵内部流动进行三维非定常计算,研究前置导叶调节对轴流泵外特性及压力脉动的影响,揭示小流量工况泵内低频压力脉动随前置导叶调节变化机理,以完善前置导叶调节技术在轴流泵工况调节方面的应用。

1 物理模型及数值计算方法

1.1 几何模型

轴流泵模型参数为:设计流量 $Q_d = 370.33 \text{ L/s}$, 设计扬程 $H_d = 3.3 \text{ m}$, 设计效率 $\eta_d = 83.69\%$, 转速 $n = 1\,450 \text{ r/min}$, 前置导叶叶片数 $Z_i = 4$, 叶轮叶片数 $Z_r = 3$, 后置导叶叶片数 $Z_s = 5$, 叶轮轮毂直径 $D_1 = 108 \text{ mm}$, 轮缘直径 $D_2 = 300 \text{ mm}$, 其中轮缘间隙 $\delta = 0.3 \text{ mm}$ 。计算区域如图 1 所示,从进口到出口依次包括前置导叶、叶轮、后置导叶及出水弯管等部分。

整个计算域均采用结构化六面体网格,由于叶轮流道高度扭曲,采用“J”型网格拓扑结构,并且在叶片附近采用“O”型拓扑环绕,间隙处采用“H”型拓扑结构。经过网格独立性验证,最终总体网格单元数约 2.9×10^6 ,模型网格如图 2 所示。

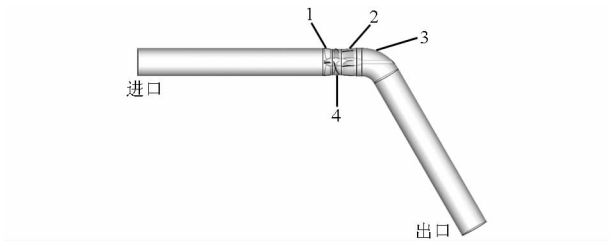


图 1 轴流泵物理模型
Fig. 1 Sketch map of computational domain
1. 前置导叶 2. 后置导叶 3. 弯管 4. 叶轮

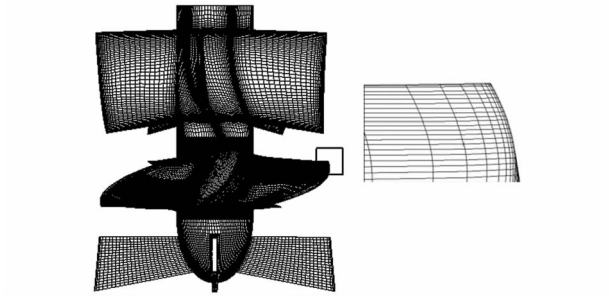


图 2 计算网格
Fig. 2 Mesh of model

1.2 计算方法

基于粘性不可压缩雷诺时均 Navier-Stokes 方程和 SST $k-\omega$ 湍流模型^[20],采用 ANSYS FLUENT 14.5 软件对轴流泵内部流动进行三维非定常计算。采用质量流量进口和静压力出口边界,固壁为无滑移边界条件。采用有限体积法进行控制方程离散,压力-速度耦合求解采用 SIMPLEC 算法。

旋转区域和非旋转区域,首先采用多重坐标系方法进行流场定常计算,其结果作为非定常计算的流场初始值。非定常计算时,在动静界面处采用滑移网格技术,时间步长 $\Delta t = 3.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ s}$,即每个时间步叶轮转动 3° 。分别对 3 个流量工况 ($0.9Q_d$ 、 Q_d 和 $1.1Q_d$) 进行定常和非定常计算。

1.3 监测点布置

为了研究轴流泵内流场压力脉动特性,在叶轮进口、叶轮出口和后置导叶出口截面,从轮毂到轮缘依次布置 3 个监测点,如图 3 所示。

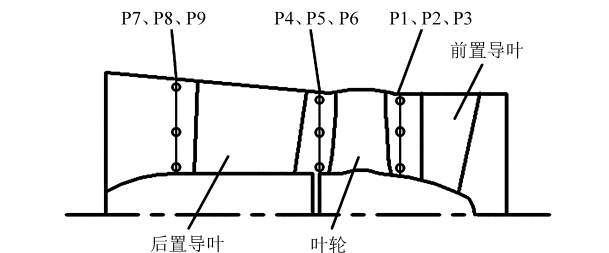


图 3 压力脉动监测点布置
Fig. 3 Locations of pressure survey points

1.4 可靠性验证

为了验证计算方法的可靠性,对不加前置导叶

轴流泵进行非定常计算,并将轴流泵外特性计算值与试验数据对比,如图 4 所示。外特性参数采用无量纲形式的流量系数 φ 、扬程系数 ψ 、效率 η 表示,公式为

$$\varphi = \frac{Q}{nD_2^3} \tag{1}$$

$$\psi = \frac{gH}{n^2D_2^2} \tag{2}$$

$$\eta = \frac{30\rho gQH}{M\pi n} \times 100\% \tag{3}$$

式中 ρ ——流体密度, kg/m^3
 Q ——流量, L/s H ——扬程, m
 M ——转矩, $\text{N}\cdot\text{m}$
 g ——重力加速度, m/s^2

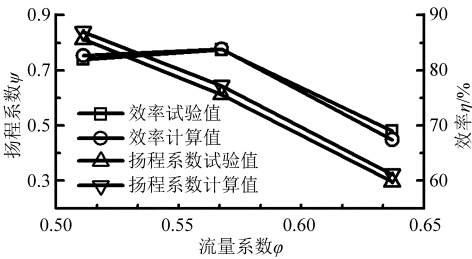


图 4 轴流泵外特性计算值与试验值对比

Fig. 4 Comparison between simulation results and test data

由图 4 可知,3 个流量工况泵扬程和效率计算值与试验数据较为接近,说明本文采用的计算方法是可靠的。

2 结果及分析

2.1 轴流泵外特性

前置导叶叶片为直板结构,定义导叶片沿轴向时,安放角为 0° ;当导叶片出口倾斜方向与叶轮旋转方向一致时,安放角为正角度,相反为负角度^[19]。本文选取的前置导叶角度分别为 -10° 、 0° 和 10° 。

图 5 为前置导叶调节泵扬程系数与流量系数关系曲线。由图可知,增设前置导叶且未调节时,扬程系数略有下降,这是由于前置导叶的增设增加了局部水头损失,且流量越大,损失越大。同一流量工况,随着前置导叶从负角度调至正角度,扬程系数逐渐下降,这一规律与叶轮进口的预旋调节理论^[1]相一致。

图 6 为前置导叶调节泵效率与流量系数关系曲线。随着前置导叶从负角度调至正角度,效率逐渐下降,且大流量工况效率下降幅度较大。

2.2 轴流泵压力脉动

非定常计算时,通过监测出口边界流量发现,经过 4 个叶轮旋转周期后,流量保持稳定,故从该时刻开始采样,采样时间为 8 个叶轮旋转周期,利

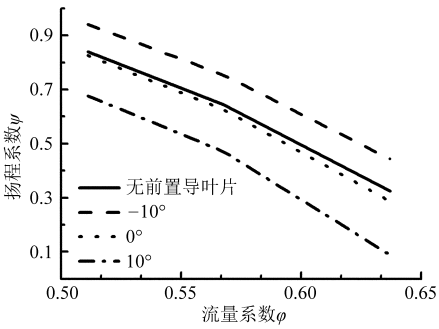


图 5 前置导叶不同安放角时泵扬程系数曲线
Fig. 5 Pump head coefficient curves for various angles of inlet guide vane

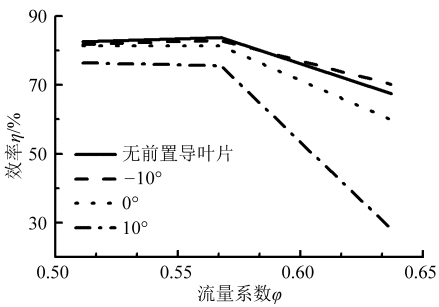


图 6 前置导叶不同安放角时泵效率曲线
Fig. 6 Pump efficiency curves for various angles of inlet guide vane

用快速傅里叶变换 (FFT) 进行流场压力脉动频谱分析。采用压力系数表征监测点压力脉动,压力系数公式为

$$C_p = \frac{P - \bar{P}}{0.5\rho U_{tip}^2} \tag{4}$$

式中 P ——监测点压力, Pa
 $\bar{P}$ ——采样时间内监测点平均压力, Pa
 U_{tip} ——叶轮叶顶圆周速度, m/s

采用叶频倍数 f/f_n 表示频率无量纲参数,其中叶片通过频率为

$$f_n = \frac{Z_r n}{60} \tag{5}$$

通过分析发现,在叶轮进口,靠近轮缘处轴流泵压力脉动较强;在叶轮出口,轮毂附近和流道中间位置压力脉动较强^[10]。最终选取流道中间位置监测点 P2、P5 和 P8 进行频谱分析,重点研究前置导叶调节对压力脉动,特别是对低频压力脉动的影响。

图 7 为不同流量工况监测点 P2 的压力系数频域图。由图可知,在叶轮进口,受叶轮转动影响,频率以叶片通过频率为主,且未出现低频信息,说明叶轮入流流态较好。小流量时,前置导叶 10° 能很好地降低压力系数幅值;设计流量时,前置导叶 10° 也使压力系数幅值有所下降;大流量时,前置导叶调角均能降低压力系数幅值。

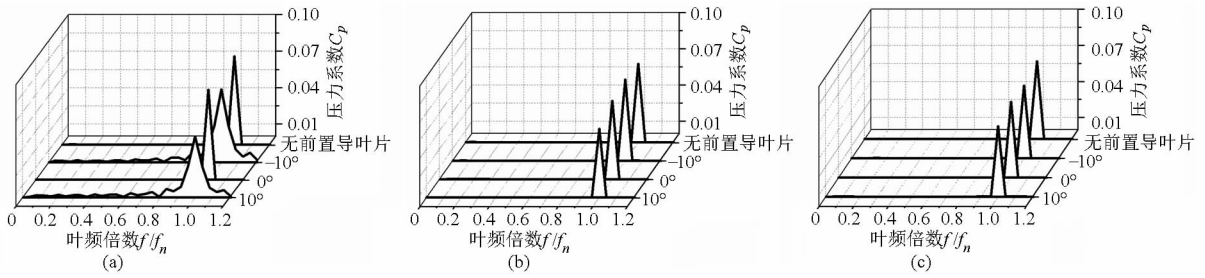


图 7 不同流量工况监测点 P2 压力脉动频域图

Fig. 7 Frequency spectra of pressure fluctuation at survey point P2 under different flow rate conditions

(a) $0.9Q_d$ (b) Q_d (c) $1.1Q_d$

图 8 为不同流量工况监测点 P5 的压力系数频域图。在叶轮出口,频率仍以叶片通过频率为主,且出现低频信息。小流量时,主频变化规律与图 7a 相似;无前置导叶片时,出现低频小幅值压力脉动,这是由于流体流入后置导叶时,在轮毂附近出现回流造成的,且前置导叶 10° 能很好地降低该低频压力

脉动幅值;设计流量时,前置导叶 10° 使低频压力脉动幅值有所下降,而前置导叶 -10° 增大了主频及低频压力脉动的压力系数幅值;大流量时,前置导叶调角均能降低主频压力脉动幅值,同时前置导叶 -10° 使低频压力脉动幅值有所下降,但前置导叶 10° 增大了低频压力脉动幅值。

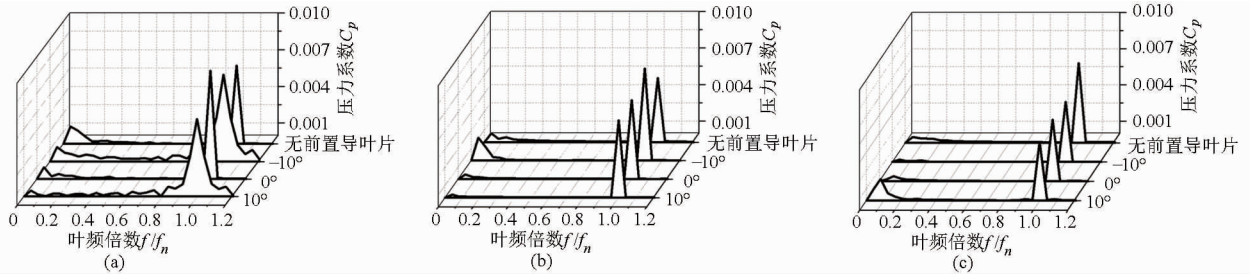


图 8 不同流量工况监测点 P5 压力脉动频域图

Fig. 8 Frequency spectra of pressure fluctuation at survey point P5 under different flow rate conditions

(a) $0.9Q_d$ (b) Q_d (c) $1.1Q_d$

图 9 为不同流量工况监测点 P8 的压力系数频域图。在后置导叶出口,距离叶轮较远,受叶轮转动影响较小,叶片通过频率的压力系数幅值大为降低。小流量时,出现大量低频信息,且幅值较大。前置导

叶 0° 和 10° 能很好地降低低频压力脉动的压力系数幅值;设计流量和大流量时,前置导叶调角的影响分别与图 8b、8c 一致,不同之处在于,图 9b、9c 中,前置导叶调角增大了叶片通过频率的压力系数幅值。

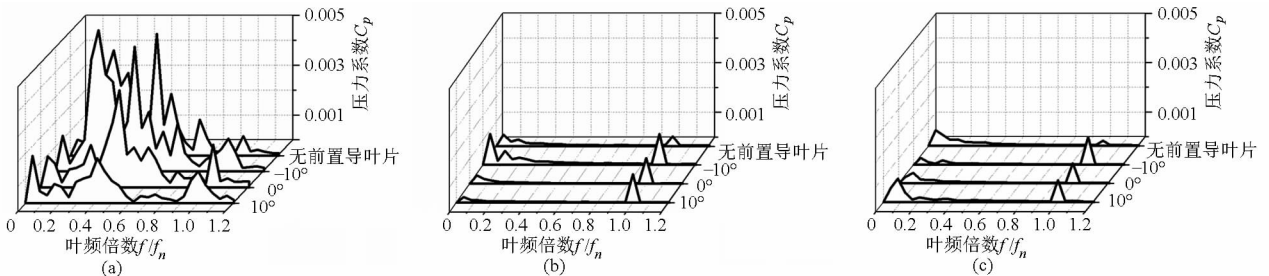


图 9 不同流量工况监测点 P8 压力脉动频域图

Fig. 9 Frequency spectra of pressure fluctuation at survey point P8 under different flow rate conditions

(a) $0.9Q_d$ (b) Q_d (c) $1.1Q_d$

根据叶轮进口速度三角形,如图 10(图中 v_1 、 u_1 和 w_1 分别表示绝对速度、圆周速度和相对速度)所示,假定前置导叶不调角时, v_{m1} 为设计流量时的轴面分速度,满足叶轮进口无冲击条件;当流量减小时,轴面分速度由 v_{m1} 减小到 v'_{m1} ,将前置导叶调至正角度可满足叶轮进口无冲击条件,改善泵内流态,从

而能降低压力脉动幅值并能减少低频压力脉动信息;当流量增大时,轴面分速度由 v_{m1} 增加到 v''_{m1} ,此时需要将前置导叶片调至负角度,以改善泵内流态,降低压力脉动幅值。另外,对比图 7、8、9 发现,在叶轮进口,压力脉动幅值最大,通过叶轮和后置导叶后,压力脉动幅值逐渐降低^[6]。

2.3 轴流泵流场

图 11(图中 T_0 和 T_1 分别表示涡产生和脱落时刻, T 表示涡脱落周期)为小流量工况,未设前置导叶轴流泵后置导叶内流线图。从图中可以发现,在后置导叶翼型背面存在 2 种涡,记为涡 A 和涡 B, T_0 时刻到 T_1 时刻为一个周期 T 。在 T_0 时刻,涡 A 在翼型背面中部产生,不断增大并随主流向导叶出口移动;经过 $T/2$,在翼型背面中部同一位置产生相同的涡 A' ,即涡 A 的周期为 $T/2$ 。在 T_0 时刻,涡 B 在翼型尾部产生,不断增大,并在 $T/2$ 时刻受到涡 A 的挤压而收缩;之后再次增大、卷起,随主流流出导叶;在 T_1 时刻,重新产生相同的涡,即涡 B 的周期为 T ,是涡 A 周期的 2 倍。经换算,涡 A 的频率为 36 Hz,涡 B 的频率为 18 Hz;与图 9a 中无前置导叶片时,监

测点 P8 的 2 个低频压力脉动峰值对应的频率相一致。可见,这 2 个低频压力脉动是由这两种涡引起的。

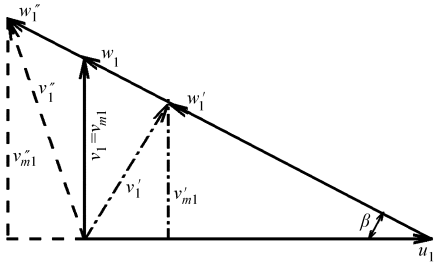


图 10 叶轮进口速度三角形
Fig. 10 Sketch of inlet velocity triangle

图 12 为小流量工况,前置导叶 10°轴流泵后置导叶内流线图。由图可知, T'_0 时刻,翼型背面中后

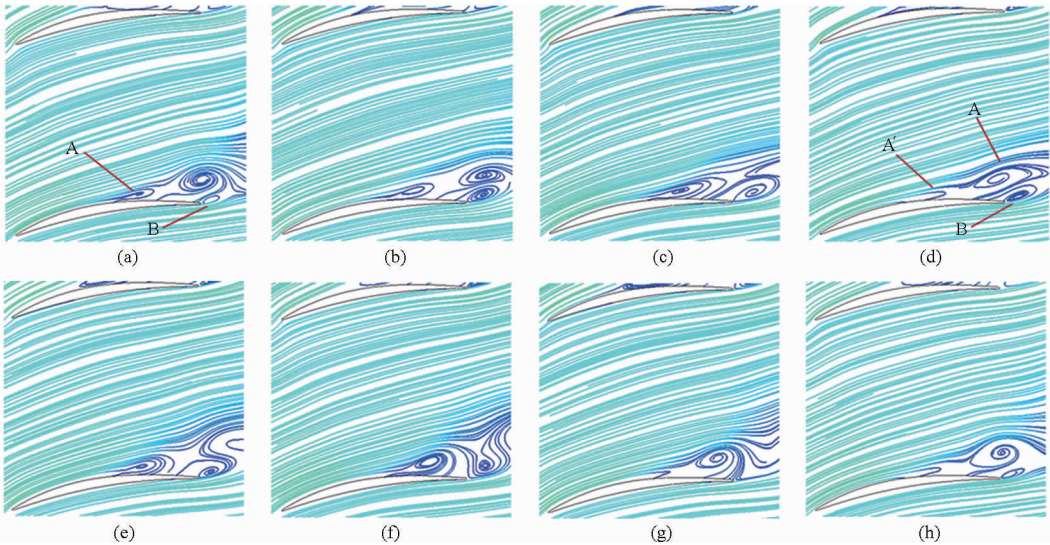


图 11 小流量工况无前置导叶时泵后置导叶内流线图
Fig. 11 Streamline distribution in outlet guide vane without inlet guide vane under $0.9Q_d$ flow condition
(a) T_0 (b) $T/8$ (c) $T/4$ (d) $T/2$ (e) $5T/8$ (f) $3T/4$ (g) $7T/8$ (h) T_1

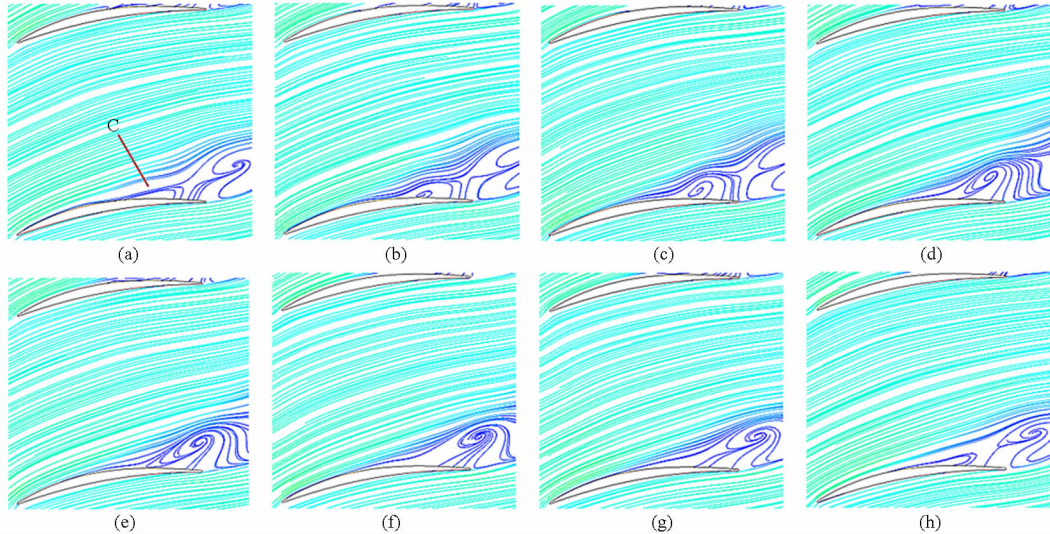


图 12 小流量工况前置导叶 10°时泵后置导叶内流线图
Fig. 12 Streamline distribution in outlet guide vane with angle of inlet guide vane of 10° under $0.9Q_d$ flow condition
(a) T'_0 (b) $T'/8$ (c) $T'/4$ (d) $T'/2$ (e) $5T'/8$ (f) $3T'/4$ (g) $7T'/8$ (h) T'_1

部产生涡 C,随之卷起增大,并随主流向导叶出口流动,在 T_1' 时刻,产生相同的涡。经换算,涡 C 的频率为 32 Hz,与图 9a 中前导叶片 10° 时,监测点 P8 的低频压力脉动峰值对应的频率 30 Hz 较接近。对比图 11 和图 12 发现,在小流量工况,将前置导叶调至正角度可以改善泵后置导叶内部流场,减少涡的产生,从而减少后置导叶出口低频压力脉动信息,并降低低频压力脉动幅值。

3 结论

(1) 前置导叶负角度时,轴流泵扬程增大,小流

量工况效率基本保持不变,大流量工况效率略有升高;前置导叶正角度时,轴流泵扬程和效率均下降,且大流量工况效率下降较严重。

(2) 小流量工况轴流泵后置导叶内出现涡旋,引起导叶出口低频压力脉动,且低频压力脉动频率与涡脱落频率一致。

(3) 小流量工况前置导叶正角度调节,可减小叶轮进口流动冲角,改善泵内流态,减少后置导叶内涡的产生,从而减少后置导叶出口低频压力脉动信息,并降低低频压力脉动幅值;大流量工况前置导叶负角度调节,可降低低频压力脉动幅值,并能提高泵效率。

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