

大型潜水贯流泵装置叶片区压力脉动试验

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摘要: 为研究潜水贯流泵装置叶片区压力脉动特性,采用动态压力传感器在模型泵装置叶片前缘、中部和尾缘附近设置3个压力监测点,对多个工况的压力脉动进行测量。试验结果表明,不同流量工况下,叶频及叶频倍数是叶片区压力脉动的主要频率,在大流量工况下,叶片前缘和尾缘处主频为两倍叶频,叶片中部为叶频,其余工况下各监测点主频均为叶频。空化对叶片前缘压力脉动影响较为复杂,大流量工况下临界空化时主频由两倍叶频变为一倍叶频,达到深度空化时主频幅值明显减小,设计流量工况下空化使得谐波频率上升,频域分布更广,小流量工况下主频幅值随空化的发展呈上升趋势。叶片中部和尾缘主频幅值表现出随空化发展增大趋势。相同流量工况下,压力脉动强度从叶片中部、尾缘到前缘总体上呈减小趋势,且叶片区各监测点压力脉动强度随流量增加总体呈下降趋势。

关键词: 潜水贯流泵; 水力机械; 压力脉动

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Experiment on Pressure Pulsation in Impeller of Large Submersible Tubular Pump

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Abstract: In order to study the characteristics of pressure pulsation in the impeller of submersible tubular pump, three pressure monitoring points were set up near the leading edge, middle and trailing edge of the impeller using a dynamic pressure sensor to measure the pressure pulsation under multiple working conditions. The test results showed that the blade frequency and the blade frequency multiple were the main frequencies of the pressure pulsation in the blade area under different flow conditions. Under the large flow conditions, the main frequency at the leading edge and trailing edge of the blade was twice of the blade frequency, the middle of the blade was the blade frequency, and the main frequency of each monitoring point was the blade frequency under other conditions. The influence of cavitation on the pressure pulsation of the leading edge of the blade was more complicated. Under the large flow condition, the main frequency of the critical cavitation was changed from twice of the blade frequency to one time of the blade frequency, and the amplitude of the main frequency was decreased significantly when the deep cavitation reached. Under the design flow condition, the cavitation made the harmonic frequency rise, and the frequency domain distribution was wider. Under the small flow condition, the main frequency amplitude showed an upward trend with the development of cavitation. The amplitude of the dominant frequency in the middle and trailing edge of the blade showed an increasing trend with the development of cavitation. Under the same flow conditions, the pressure pulsation intensity was generally decreased from the middle, trailing edge to the leading edge of the blade, and the pressure pulsation intensity of each monitoring point in the impeller was generally decreased with the increase of flow rate.

Key words: submersible tubular pump; hydraulic machinery; pressure pulsation

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0 引言

潜水贯流泵装置是将水泵与潜水电机紧密结合的机电一体化的泵装置型式,与采用常规电机的泵装置相比,具有结构紧凑、安装方便等优点,在跨流域调水、农业灌溉及城市排涝等低扬程泵站中得到广泛应用^[1]。压力脉动作为衡量机组安全性的重要指标^[2-6],国内外学者对其展开了大量研究。文献[7-11]在轴流泵和斜流泵从进口到出口布置多个监测点,揭示了叶轮进出口和导叶出口等多个部位的压力脉动规律。文献[12]研究了贯流泵各种临界点的压力脉动特性,发现关死点附近高频脉动增加且幅值增大。文献[13]通过数值模拟与试验相结合的方法,研究了全贯流泵的压力脉动特性,结果表明由于间隙的影响,其压力脉动幅值明显大于常规轴流泵。文献[14]研究了存在进水漩涡时轴流泵的压力脉动特性,研究结果表明,漩涡加剧了轴流泵内部压力脉动幅值,漩涡发生频率为叶片通过频率,容易诱发机组的共振。文献[15]研究了下立式轴流泵装置不同空化工况的压力脉动特性,结果表明,随着空化程度的加深,各监测点主频附近的谐频逐渐向低频段移动。文献[16-19]研究了立式轴流泵装置、S型轴伸贯流泵装置流道内部非定常压力脉动特性。

潜水贯流泵装置系统庞大,叶轮作为潜水贯流泵装置的核心部件,其内部的压力脉动情况直接影响机组的安全运行。目前叶片区压力脉动的研究主要采取数值模拟的方法,但数值模拟受计算精度的影响,在非设计工况、空化等情况下与试验结果有较大的区别。针对上述局限性,本文以某大型潜水贯流泵站为对象,通过试验揭示潜水贯流泵叶片区域的压力脉动特性。

1 试验模型及装置

以某大型潜水贯流泵站等比缩小的模型泵装置为研究对象,模型泵叶轮直径 D 为 300 mm,叶片角度为 2° ,叶顶间隙 C 为 0.15 mm,模型转速 n 为 1 352 r/min,设计流量 Q_d 为 315 L/s,扬程 H 为 3.59 m,比转数 n_s 约为 1 060,水泵叶轮选用 GL-2008-03 型水力模型,叶片数 Z 为 3,导叶数 Z_d 为 5。潜水贯流泵装置主要包括:进水流道、潜水电泵段和出水流道,模型三维结构如图 1 所示。

图 2a 为所用的轴流泵叶轮,采用黄铜材料,叶轮室采用中开结构,以利拆装及叶片角度调节。扩散导叶如图 2b 所示,采用铸钢加工而成。进水流道、出水流道采用钢板焊接,电机段根据 CAD 尺寸

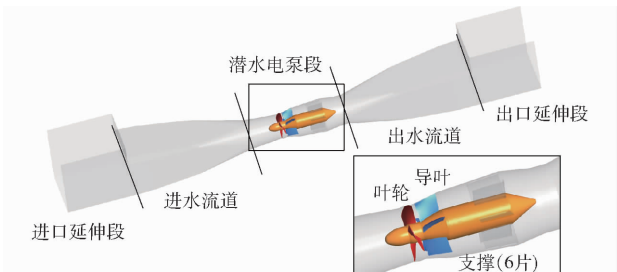


图 1 潜水贯流泵装置模型示意图
Fig. 1 Schematic of model of submersible tubular pump

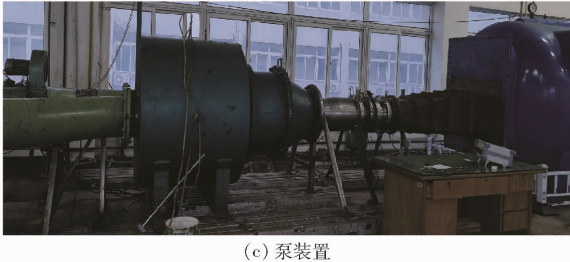
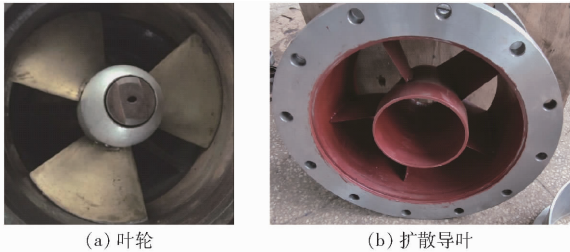


图 2 试验装置
Fig. 2 Experiment devices

进行了精确加工。在安装时对模型泵进行检查,导叶和叶轮的定位表面的轴向误差小于 0.10 mm,轮毂外表面的径向误差小于 0.08 mm。模型泵装置如图 2c 所示,出水流道置于出水箱内部,电机等置于出水箱外侧,通过长轴穿过水箱驱动叶轮,经过多次改进、安装调试,运转基本稳定,与实际泵的情况基本符合,模型泵装置外特性曲线如图 3 所示。

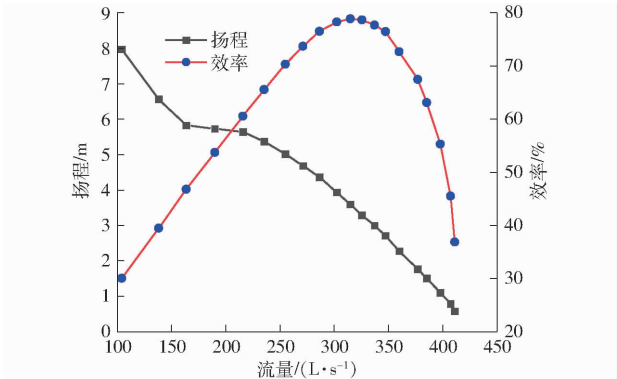


图 3 模型泵装置外特性曲线
Fig. 3 External characteristic curves of model pump device

在扬州大学高精度水力机械试验台上进行了模型试验,试验依据 GB/T 17189—2007《水力机械振动和脉动现场测试规程》。压力脉动测试采用成都泰斯特高频动态微型传感器 CY200,采样频率

1 000 Hz。图 4 为压力脉动传感器安装位置,采用螺纹安装,叶片区域测点布置在叶片前缘(P1)、中部(P2)和尾缘(P3),共 3 个测点。

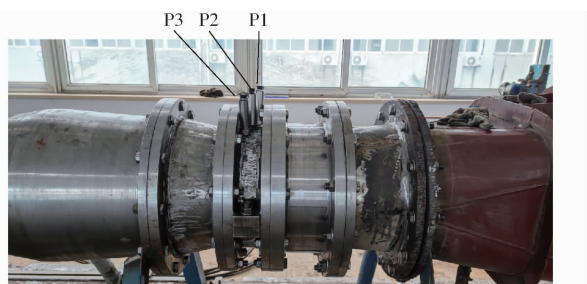


图 4 压力脉动测点

Fig. 4 Pressure pulsation monitoring points

2 不同流量工况下压力脉动分析

为消除监测点自身静压对压力脉动的影响,用压力脉动系数 C_p 对监测点压力进行无量纲化处理,压力脉动系数定义为

$$C_p = \frac{P - \bar{P}}{0.5\rho u^2} \quad (1)$$

式中 P ——测点实际测得压力, Pa

$\bar{P}$ ——测点压力平均值, Pa

ρ ——密度, kg/m^3

u ——叶顶圆周速度, m/s

采用周期功率密度谱法进行频域分析^[20-21],功率密度谱反映信号功率密度(Power spectral density, PSD)在频域上的分布。频谱是直接对信号进行傅里叶变换,而功率密度谱方法采用统计平均概念,去掉随机干扰噪声,然后再进行傅里叶变换运算,相较而言功率密度谱结果更能反映周期性信号^[22]。叶片压力面和吸力面存在较大的压力差,叶片旋转做功时引起较大的压力脉动,因此叶频(叶片通过频率)是轴流泵中的基本频率。定义斯特劳哈尔数为

$$St = \frac{f}{Zf_N} = \frac{f}{f_{BRF}} \quad (2)$$

式中 f ——信号频率, Hz

f_N ——转频(转动频率), Hz

f_{BRF} ——叶频, Hz

图 5 为不同流量工况下叶轮区域测点的功率密度谱图。不同流量工况下,叶轮域监测点 P1、P2 和

P3 在叶频及其整数倍频上有较大的幅值。叶片中部监测点 P2 主频在叶频处,次主频在 2 倍叶频处,随着频率的增加幅值呈下降趋势。叶片前缘监测点 P1 和尾缘监测点 P3 压力脉动展现不同的频域特性,监测点 P1 在 $1.3Q_d$ 工况下主频为 2 倍叶频,在 $0.8Q_d$ 和 Q_d 工况下点 P1 主频虽然为叶频,但次主频为 3 倍叶频,存在较大的高阶谐波。叶片尾缘监测点 P3 在 $0.8Q_d$ 和 Q_d 工况下的频率分布与点 P2 相同,而在 $1.3Q_d$ 工况下主频为 2 倍叶频。

结合不同流量工况下压力脉动时域图(图 6,图中 N 表示叶轮旋转周期数)可知,一个旋转周期内,叶片中部监测点 P2 存在与叶片数相同的波峰和波谷,除主波峰外,波形还有二次波峰的存在,且点 P2 二次波峰值随流量的增大呈减小趋势。监测点 P3 在 $0.8Q_d$ 和 Q_d 波形与监测点 P2 相似,但在 $1.3Q_d$ 时出现与主波峰值相接近的二次波峰,使得频率由 1 倍叶频变为 2 倍叶频。文献[8]小流量工况下叶片中部同样出现了较明显的二次波峰,推测二次波峰的形成与小流量工况下内部回流或叶顶泄漏涡有关,而本文在设计流量和大流量工况下叶片尾部均发现了二次波峰的存在。结合数值计算展向 span 值为 0.998 断面压力分布(图 7)可知(span 值为轮毂至轮缘的无量纲距离,表示叶片展向位置,span 值为 0 表示轮毂,span 值为 1 表示轮缘),在 $0.8Q_d$ 和 Q_d 存在较明显的叶顶泄漏涡,叶顶泄漏涡形成的低压区(图中椭圆区域)引起压力的二次波动。而在大流量时可能是由于冲角较小,叶片表面高压区分布在前缘和尾缘位置,叶栅中相邻叶片相互影响,在叶栅通道内形成叶片压力面压力接近的高压区(图中矩形区域),在叶轮旋转作用下叶片尾缘监测点产生与主波峰接近的二次波峰。叶轮前缘监测点 P1 的波形更为复杂,叶片前缘撞击水流,在叶片背面形成分离涡,同时还受叶顶泄漏涡、回流等不良流态影响,在一个旋转周期内存在多个小波峰,在 $0.8Q_d$ 和 Q_d 较为明显,随流量增大叶顶泄漏流、回流强度减弱,在 $1.3Q_d$ 时波形仅存在主波峰和二次波峰,同样二次波峰与主波峰的值接近。

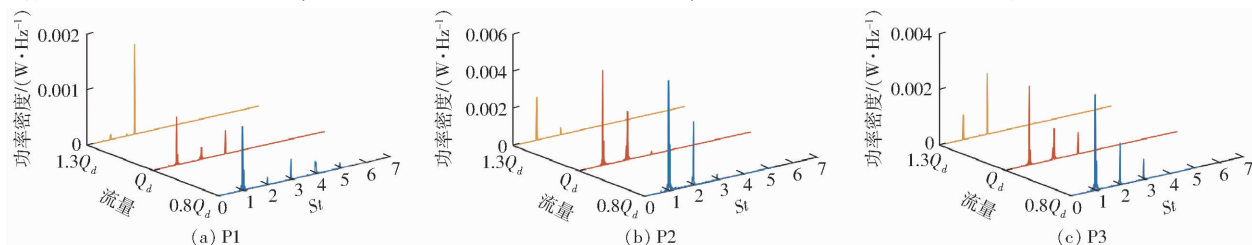


图 5 不同流量下压力脉动功率密度谱

Fig. 5 Pressure pulsation power density spectrum at different flow rates

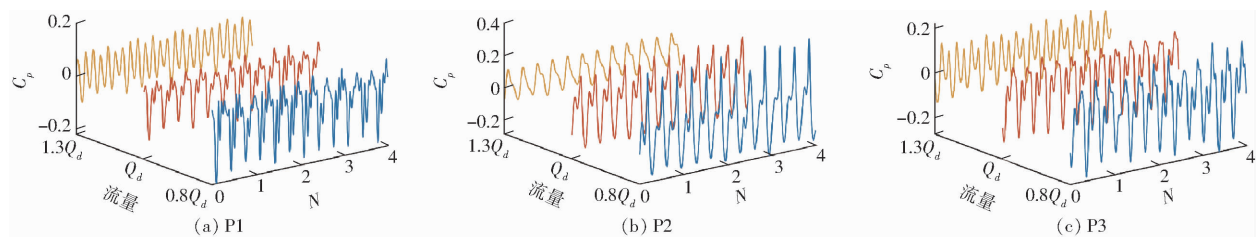


图 6 不同流量下压力脉动时域图

Fig. 6 Time domain diagrams of pressure pulsation at different flow rates

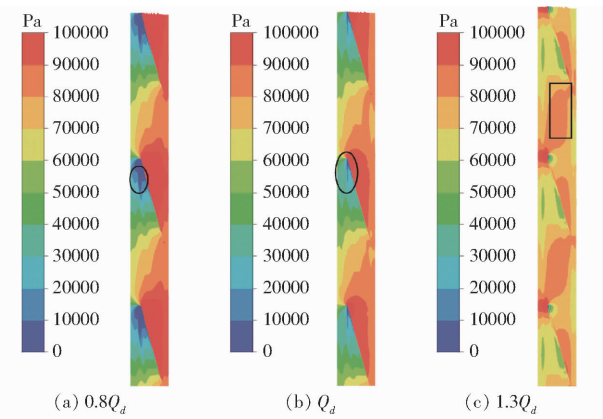


图 7 展向 span 值为 0.998 断面压力分布

Fig. 7 Pressure distribution at span value of 0.998

3 压力脉动与空化关系

通过对闭路循环系统进水罐体抽真空,使得叶轮进口压力减小,叶片发生空化,得到流量工况 $0.75Q_d$ 、 Q_d 和 $1.25Q_d$ 下未发生空化(效率无下降,记为 C1)、临界空化(效率下降 1%,记为 C2)、深度空化(效率下降 3%,记为 C3)时的压力脉动情况。

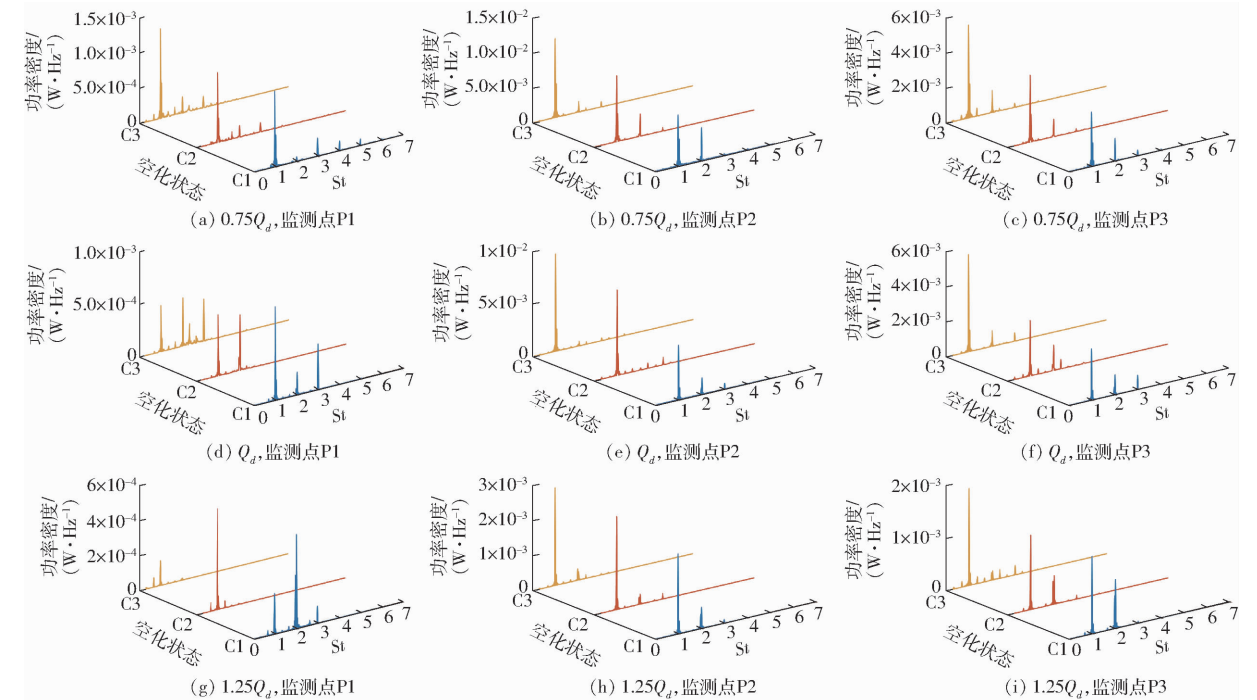


图 8 不同空化工况下压力脉动功率密度谱

Fig. 8 Pressure pulsation power density spectrum under different cavitation conditions

图 8 为不同空化工况下压力脉动功率密度谱。空化发生时,叶频及叶频倍数仍为主要频率,随空化余量的降低,空化对监测点 P2 和 P3 压力脉动的影响主要表现为主频处幅值明显增加,这可能是由于空泡产生后随主流向上游运动,空泡脱落和破灭加剧了监测点的压力波动。轴流泵内部空化类型较为复杂,主要有翼型空化、间隙空化和泄漏涡空化等,且主要从前缘位置开始发生,这使得空化对前缘监测点 P1 压力脉动的影响更为复杂。在小流量工况 $0.75Q_d$ 下,频域变化与点 P2 与 P3 类似,在工况 Q_d 下,空化的发生使得主频的幅值下降,而谐波频率幅值上升,频域分布更广;在大流量工况 $1.25Q_d$ 下,临界空化时,主频频率发生变化,由两倍叶频变为一倍叶频,主频幅值上升,频域分布主要以一倍叶频为主,当达到深度空化时,主频幅值又出现明显的下降。

结合点 P1 不同空化工况下时域图(图 9)可知,当空化发生时波形的周期性下降,在工况 $0.75Q_d$ 和 Q_d 下谐波的陡峭程度增加,使得谐波频率更加明

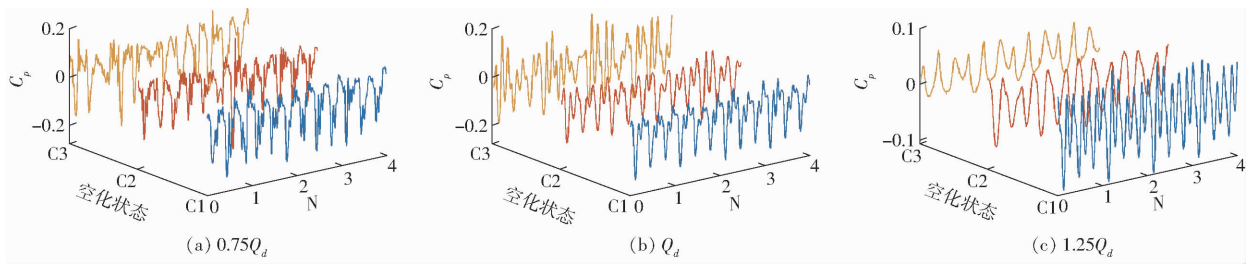


图 9 不同空化工况下叶片前缘压力脉动时域图

Fig. 9 Time domain diagrams of blade leading edge pressure pulsation under different cavitation conditions

显,这可能是空化与漩涡相互作用的结果,空化加剧了漩涡和回流等不良流态。在工况 $1.25Q_d$ 下,临界空化时波形中二次波峰消失,一个旋转周期内波峰与叶片数相同,使得主频发生改变,而深度空化时波形中波峰和波谷值明显减小,可能是由于大流量下空化主要产生在压力面前缘附近和吸力面,空泡降低了相邻叶片间的影响,使得叶栅通道内高压区减小,同时深度空化时空化数较低,前缘处的空泡形状进入相对稳定状态。

4 压力脉动强度分析

采用压力脉动强度系数 C_p^* [23] 来衡量监测点压力脉动强度的情况,公式为

$$C_p^* = \sqrt{\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (C_{pi} - \bar{C}_p)^2} \quad (3)$$

式中 m ——采样时间点个数

C_{pi} ——第 i 个时间点压力脉动系数

$\bar{C}_p$ ——压力脉动系数平均值

选择叶轮转过 46 圈采样数据(采样点数约为 2 040)计算压力脉动强度,图 10(图中 Q 为流量)为不同流量下各监测点压力脉动强度分布,总体上压力脉动强度随流量增大呈现减小的趋势。相同流量工况下,叶片前缘压力脉动强度最小,压力脉动强度

从叶片中部、叶片尾缘到叶片前缘监测点总体上呈减小趋势,随流量增大 3 个监测点压力脉动强度差别逐渐减小,在流量工况 $1.4Q_d$ 下尾缘压力脉动强度大于叶片中部。

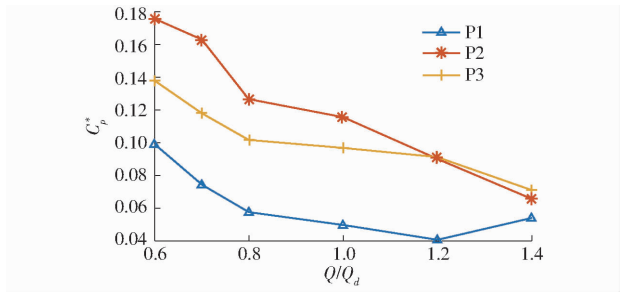


图 10 不同流量工况下压力脉动强度

Fig. 10 Pressure pulsation intensity under different flow conditions

图 11 为不同空化状态压力脉动强度对比,在小流量工况 $0.75Q_d$ 下,随着空化数的降低,压力脉动强度逐渐增大。在设计流量工况 Q_d 下,除点 P1 在临界空化时压力脉动强度略微降低,压力脉动强度变化与小流量相似。在大流量工况 $1.25Q_d$ 下,叶片前缘在未发生空化时压力脉动强度最大,空化发生后压力脉动强度反而呈下降趋势,在深度空化时压力脉动强度最小,叶片中部和尾缘在临界空化时压力脉动强度降低,达到深度空化时压力脉动强度大于未发生空化时。

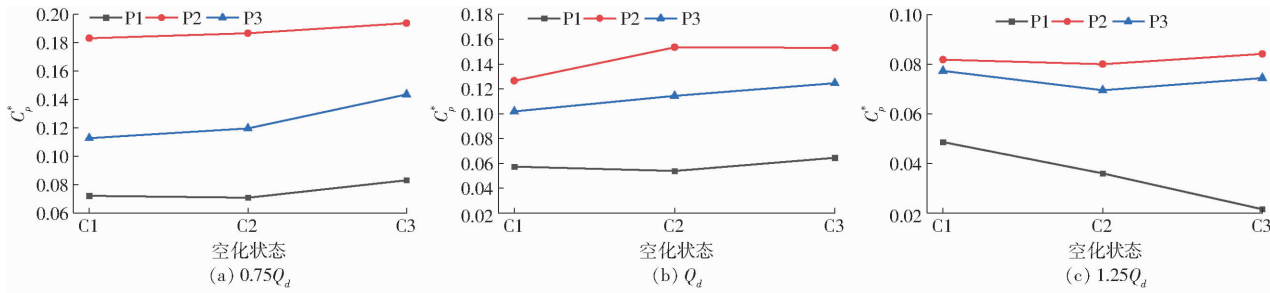


图 11 不同空化工况下压力脉动强度

Fig. 11 Pressure pulsation intensity under different cavitation conditions

5 结论

(1)叶频是叶片区的主要频率,除叶片前缘和尾缘在大流量工况下具有明显的二次波峰,主频为两倍叶频,其余工况下各监测点主频均为叶频。同

时叶片前缘受叶顶泄漏涡、回流等不良流态影响,在设计流量和小流量工况下,一个旋转周期内存在多个小波峰,高阶谐波频率处有较大幅值。

(2)随空化程度的加深,叶片中部和尾缘主频处幅值呈增大趋势。空化对叶片前缘压力脉动影响

更为复杂,大流量工况下临界空化时主频由两倍叶频变为一倍叶频,深度空化时前缘主频幅值明显减小,设计流量工况下谐波频率上升,频域分布更广,小流量工况主频幅值随空化发展呈增大趋势。

(3)相同流量工况下,叶片前缘压力脉动强度最小,总体上从叶片中部、尾缘到前缘压力脉动强度呈减小趋势。随流量的增加,叶片区各监测点压力脉动强度总体上呈下降趋势。

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(上接第 160 页)

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