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III НАУЧНАЯ КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ

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ПАРОВЫЕ ТУРБИНЫ БОЛЬШОЙ МОЩНОСТИ

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Czechoslovakia*

Mathematical Method of Designing a Reaction Turbine Cascade in Transonic Flow

List of symbols

α_1 – flow inlet angle,	velocity vector on the pressure profile side,
α_2 – flow outlet angle,	M – local Mach number,
h – parameter characterizing the pressure profile side in the hodograph plane,	M_1 – inlet Mach number,
c – parameter determining the difference between the maximum and the minimum value of the azimuth angle of the	M_2 – outlet Mach number,
	x, y – profile point coordinates in the physical plane,
	κ – isentropic exponent.

1. Introduction

No reliable and effective mathematical methods have been developed so far that would allow designing the turbine type blade cascades with reaction profiles which in the last stages of steam turbines of great output operate already in a transonic flow region. The experience gained from a wide experimental material rather than a mathematical theory is utilized for their design. We have taken up, at suggestion of the staff of the Škoda-works Turbine Factory at Pilsen, a development of the calculation method for designing turbine cascades in the transonic flow region. The method of hodograph for the subsonic region (including the sonic line) supplemented with the method of characteristics for the supersonic region proved to be the suitable for calculations.

It is necessary, if this paper is to have a purpose from the mathematical point of view, to assume – for the time being – that the flow at the blade cascade in the transonic region is determined uniquely in the physical plane; the logical conclusion that an indirect problem for the transonic flow region is sensible results only from the knowledge that there exists the unique solution of the direct problem. Otherwise (should the solution of a direct problem be not uniquely determined) the blade cascade – designed on the basis of an indirect problem – might represent a flow field in the physical plane the image of which in the hodograph would be different from the assumed one. The fact that there exists

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the unique solution of the direct problem for the transonic flow region is one of our basic assumptions.

We also assume within the whole paper that the flow field is of a two-dimensional type and that the passage of the ideal gas is adiabatic (isentropic); we neglect the heat transfer between the blade surface and the flowing medium.

2. Lemmas

The hodograph plane is the most suitable for the formulation of an indirect problem of the plane reaction blade cascades in the subsonic flow region. We have chosen the so called Bergman's hodograph plane [1] for the problems solved in the branch of the applied mathematics in the National Research Institute for Machine Design

$$\xi = \vartheta, \quad (2.1)$$

$$\eta = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left\{ \frac{[1 + (1 - M^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}][1 - \lambda(1 - M^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}]^{1/\lambda}}{[1 - (1 - M^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}][1 + \lambda(1 - M^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}]^{1/\lambda}} \right\}, \quad (2.2)$$

where ϑ is the azimuth angle of a velocity vector with axis x , M — the local Mach number and $\lambda = [(\kappa - 1)/(\kappa + 1)]^{1/2}$. It should be pointed out that η is real in the subsonic region and purely imaginary in the supersonic one.

We also assume the flow function ψ as the function of variables ξ, η : this function will be marked with symbol $\psi(\xi, \eta)$. The local Mach number is assumed as the function of variable η ; this function will be denoted with symbol $M(\eta)$; its actual expression results from equation (2.2) by means of an inversion. The stream function in Bergman's hodograph plane corresponds to the equation

$$0 = \frac{\partial^2 \psi(\xi, \eta)}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi(\xi, \eta)}{\partial \eta^2} + \frac{\kappa + 1}{2} \frac{M^4(\eta)}{[1 - M^2(\eta)]^{\frac{3}{2}}} \frac{\partial \psi(\xi, \eta)}{\partial \eta}. \quad (2.3)$$

The mapping of the hodograph plane in the physical plane (x, y) is given by the equation:

$$dx = \frac{1}{M(\eta)} \left\{ 1 + \frac{\kappa - 1}{2} M^2(\eta) \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}\lambda^2} \left\{ \left[-\{1 - M^2(\eta)\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \cos \xi \frac{\partial \psi(\xi, \eta)}{\partial \eta} + \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + \sin \xi \frac{\partial \psi(\xi, \eta)}{\partial \eta} \right] d\eta + \left[\{1 - M^2(\eta)\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \cos \xi \frac{\partial \psi(\xi, \eta)}{\partial \eta} + \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + \sin \xi \frac{\partial \psi(\xi, \eta)}{\partial \xi} \right] d\xi \right\}, \quad (2.4a)$$

$$dy = \frac{1}{M(\eta)} \left\{ 1 + \frac{\kappa - 1}{2} M^2(\eta) \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}\lambda^2} \left\{ \left[-\{1 - M^2(\eta)\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \sin \xi \frac{\partial \psi(\xi, \eta)}{\partial \xi} - \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. - \cos \xi \frac{\partial \psi(\xi, \eta)}{\partial \eta} \right] d\eta + \left[\{1 - M^2(\eta)\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \sin \xi \frac{\partial \psi(\xi, \eta)}{\partial \eta} - \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. - \cos \xi \frac{\partial \psi(\xi, \eta)}{\partial \xi} \right] d\xi \right\}. \quad (2.4b)$$

The Jacobian of the transformation (2.4) equals to

$$J(\xi, \eta) = \frac{1}{M^2(\eta)} \left\{ 1 + \frac{\kappa-1}{2} M^2(\eta) \right\}^{\frac{1}{2} \lambda^2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial \psi(\xi, \eta)}{\partial \eta} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \psi(\xi, \eta)}{\partial \xi} \right)^2 \right] \{1 - M^2(\eta)\}^{\frac{1}{2}}. \quad (2.5)$$

The form of the equation (2.5) shows that the limit curves (on which the Jacobian equals to zero (2.5)) may exist only in the supersonic flow region; when choosing the suitable course of $(\partial \psi(\xi, \eta))/\partial \eta$ for $\eta \rightarrow 0$ (i.e. $M(\eta) \rightarrow 1$) it is possible to achieve the Jacobian (2.5) different from zero on the sonic line.

Let us choose a domain D in the plane (ξ, η) so as to fulfil the following conditions:

1) inequality

$$\eta > 0 \quad (2.6)$$

is fulfilled for all points (ξ, η) placed inside domain,

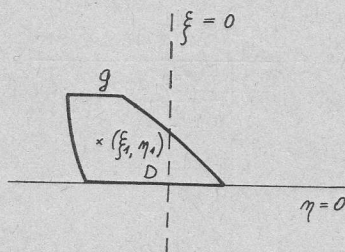


Fig. 1. Mapping of subsonic region in hodograph plane

2) the boundary g of the domain D is formed of a simple Jordan curve and a part of the boundary g is formed of a line segment (non-zero length) placed exactly on the axis $\eta=0$ (see Fig. 1).

Inside the domain D there is a single point (ξ_1, η_1) which corresponds to infinity before the cascade.

The following lemmas are valid:

Lemma 2.1: Let D in the hodograph plane be schlicht L ; let L be a simple enclosed Jordan curve located within the whole domain D so that it fulfils the following two conditions:

- a) the complete curve L is located in the subsonic region of the domain,
- b) stream function $\psi(\xi, \eta)$ is regular inside and on curve L .

Then the enclosed curve K in the physical plane corresponds to the curve L .

Lemma 2.2: Let D in the hodograph plane be schlicht; let L be a simple enclosed Jordan curve completely located in the domain D so that it fulfils the following conditions:

- a) part of the curve L is located in the subsonic region of the domain and part of it is identical with the sonic line,

b) the stream function $\psi(\xi, \eta)$ is regular inside the curve L and on such section of it which is located in the subsonic region,

- c) for $\eta \rightarrow 0$ the stream function $\psi(\xi, \eta)$ can be written in the following form

$$\psi(\xi, \eta) = h(\xi) + \eta^3 f(\xi) + Z(\xi, \eta), \quad (2.7)$$

where $\lim_{\eta \rightarrow 0} \eta^{-\frac{2}{3}} Z(\xi, \eta) = 0$ (whereby $\eta^{2/3}$ is the real non-negative variable for $\eta \rightarrow 0$). Then the enclosed curve K in the physical plane corresponds to the curve L .

Note: An assumption concerning the behaviour of the stream function in the neighbourhood of the sonic line different from (2.7) results in a degenerated image in the physical plane.

Lemma 2.3: Let D be such a domain that the conditions 1) and 2) are fulfilled; let then L be a simple enclosed Jordan curve completely located in the D domain so that the following conditions are fulfilled:

- curve L is completely located in the subsonic region,
- the stream function $\psi(\xi, \eta)$ is regular everywhere inside (with the exception of a point (ξ, η) located inside L) and on curve L ,
- the following is valid for the stream function $\psi(\xi, \eta)$ in the neighbourhood of the point (ξ, η) (with the exception of the components of higher orders in variables $(\xi - \xi_1), (\eta - \eta_1)$):

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(\xi, \eta) = & -\frac{1}{2} \frac{M(\eta_1) \sin \xi_1}{\left\{1 + \frac{\kappa-1}{2} M^2(\eta_1)\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}\lambda^2}} \{1 - M^2(\eta_1)\}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \{1 + \dots\} \ln [(\xi - \xi_1)^2 + (\eta - \eta_1)^2] - \\ & - \frac{M(\eta_1) \cos \xi_1}{\left\{1 + \frac{\kappa-1}{2} M^2(\eta_1)\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}\lambda^2}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\xi_1 - \xi}{\eta_1 - \eta} + \dots \quad (2.8) \end{aligned}$$

Then the open curve K in the physical plane corresponds to the curve L whereby the below equations apply to the initial point (x_1, y_1) of the curve K and the terminal point (x_2, y_2) of the curve K :

$$x_2 - x_1 = 0, \quad (2.9)$$

$$y_2 - y_1 = -2\pi. \quad (2.10)$$

Also the following is valid

$$\int_K d\psi = -2\pi \frac{M(\eta_1) \cos \xi_1}{\left\{1 + \frac{\kappa-1}{2} M^2(\eta_1)\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}\lambda^2}}, \quad (2.11)$$

$$\int_K -d\varphi = -2\pi \frac{M(\eta_1) \sin \xi_1}{\left\{1 + \frac{\kappa-1}{2} M^2(\eta_1)\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}\lambda^2}}. \quad (2.12)$$

The following assertions apply also in the physical plane in the neighbourhood of the point (x_1, y_1) corresponding to the point (ξ_1, η_1) :

- $x_1 \rightarrow -\infty$ if $(\xi, \eta) \rightarrow (\xi_1, \eta_1)$.

2) On the streamlines for $x \rightarrow -\infty$ the following applies:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \rightarrow \operatorname{tg} \xi_1.$$

We do not submit the proofs of lemmas 2.1 - 2.3 as they are given elsewhere [2].

3. Suggested subsonic section of the profile for a blade cascade

Let us deal with the problem of a design of the subsonic section of a profile for the inlet angle $\vartheta(-\infty) = \alpha_1$ and for the outlet angle $\vartheta(\infty) = \alpha_2$. Let us have the Mach number at the inlet (i.e. in the infinity before the cascade) amounting to M_1 . Then it is evident (from equation (2.1)) that

$$\xi_1 = \alpha_1, \quad \xi_2 = \alpha_2. \quad (3.1)$$

The following results from equation (2.2)

$$\eta_1 = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left\{ \frac{1 + (1 - M_1^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[1 - \lambda (1 - M_1^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]^{1/\lambda}}{1 - (1 - M_1^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[1 + \lambda (1 - M_1^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]} \right\}. \quad (3.2)$$

From the condition of the continuity for the plane blade cascades

$$\frac{M_1 \cos \xi_1}{\left\{ 1 + \frac{\kappa - 1}{2} M_1^2 \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}\lambda^2}} = \frac{M_2 \cos \xi_2}{\left\{ 1 + \frac{\kappa - 1}{2} M_2^2 \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}\lambda^2}} \quad (3.3)$$

we determine value $M_2 > 1$, as we tacitly assume that the constants α_1 , α_2 and M_1 are chosen so that the equation (3.3) has a solution. The equations (3.1) and (3.2) determine the position of a point (ξ_1, η_1) corresponding to the infinity before the cascade. Then we choose a simple Jordan curve which intersects the sonic line on two different points $A(a, 0)$, $B(b, 0)$, $b > a$. We shall derive the limitation for the choice of values a , b later on.

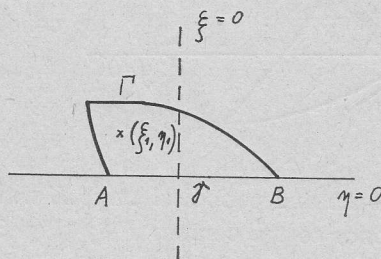


Fig. 2. Mapping of subsonic region in hodograph plane

In what follows we denote a line segment AB (see Fig. 2) with a symbol γ . We choose the enclosed curve $\Gamma + \gamma$ so that the point (ξ_1, η_1) is inside the enclosed curve $\Gamma + \gamma$.

Then we choose any continuously derivable function $h(\xi)$ in the range $\langle a, b \rangle$, which fulfills the conditions:

$$h(a) = 0, \quad h(b) = -2\pi \frac{M_1 \cos \xi_1}{\left\{ 1 + \frac{\kappa - 1}{2} M_1^2 \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}\lambda^2}}. \quad (3.4)$$

Further limitation for the function $h(\xi)$ will be mentioned below. It is evident from the considerations included in the next paragraph that the function $h(\xi)$ is given by the selection of the surface velocity on the supersonic part of the profile; therefore, we may consider it in this paragraph as a given one.

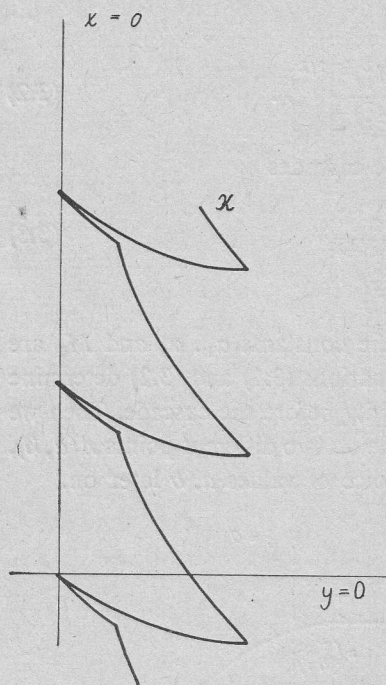
Now we stipulate the solution $\psi(\xi, \eta)$ of equation (3.3) fulfilling the following conditions:

a) it fulfils the condition (2.8) in the neighbourhood of a point (ξ_1, η_1) ,

b) $\psi(\xi^*, \eta^*) = 0$ for points $(\xi^* < \xi_1)$ of curve Γ ,

c) $\psi(\xi^*, \eta^*) = -2\pi \frac{M_1 \cos \xi_1}{\left\{1 + \frac{\kappa-1}{2} M_1^2\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}\lambda^2}}$ is for points $(\xi^* > \xi_1)$ of curve Γ ,

d) for ξ from the range $\langle a, b \rangle$, $\eta = 0$ there is $\psi(\xi, 0) = h(\xi)$.



In this way the problem is mathematically formulated for the subsonic part of the profile; the problem a) is solved according to the paper [3].

The function plotted during the solution of the problem a) does not fulfil the conditions b), c), d). The equation (2.3) is linear; therefore, we may fulfil the conditions b), c), d) when adding the suitable solution of equation (2.3) which is regular inside the above defined domain. Germain-Bader's paper [5] indicates that the solution of equation (2.3) fulfilling the above mentioned a), b), c), d) always exists and is uniquely determined. We denote this solution $\psi^*(\xi, \eta)$. We ascertain by an easy analysis in the neighbourhood of the sonic line that the solution $\psi^*(\xi, \eta)$ fulfils even the condition (2.7).

The function $\psi^*(\xi, \eta)$ fulfils therefore all the conditions of the lemmas 2.1 - 2.3. This means that

Fig. 3. Mapping of subsonic region in physical plane

certain open and periodical curve K with period equal to 2π in the physical plane (x, y) corresponds to the contour $\Gamma + \gamma$ (Fig. 3). On the left hand side from this curve there is the subsonic flow field, corresponding to the physical reality.

4. Design of the supersonic part of the profile

When designing the supersonic part of the profile one should distinguish between two cases:

$$\text{a) } M_2 \leq \frac{1}{\cos \alpha_2}, \quad \text{b) } M_2 > \frac{1}{\cos \alpha_2}.$$

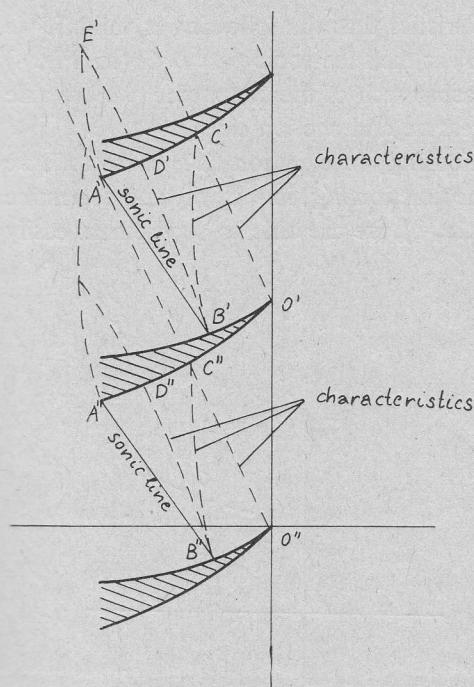


Fig. 4. Mapping of supersonic region in physical plane

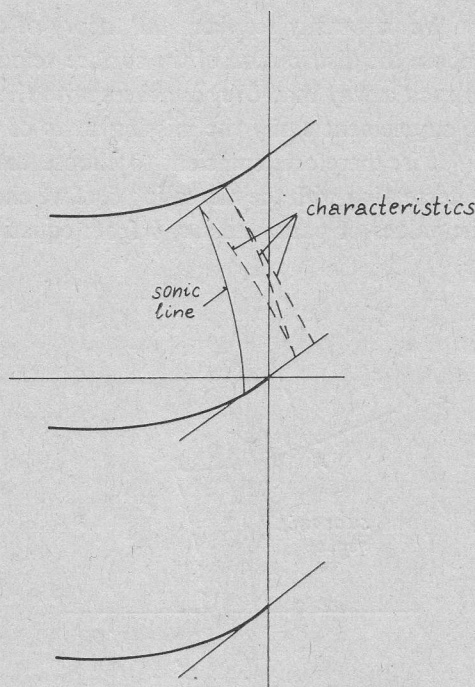


Fig. 5

We shall describe in detail only the case a). The case b) should be investigated in the same way.

In the case a) the course of the flow field characteristics in the neighbourhood of the trailing edge is illustrated in Fig. 4 whereby on characteristics $O'C'$, $\vartheta = \vartheta_2$, $M = M_2$. It is sufficient for the continuity of the solution of the subsonic and supersonic parts to determine the sonic line as shown in Fig. 4. (More usual case occurs when the sonic line has the position illustrated in Fig. 5 while the characteristics are reflected several times in the channel between the blades. This case is then solved quite analogously and, therefore, we are not dealing with it in this paper.) But then

$$a < \xi_2 - \int_1^{M_2} \frac{\sqrt{M^2 - 1}}{M \left(1 + \frac{\kappa - 1}{2} M^2 \right)} dM, \quad (4.1a)$$

$$b = \xi_2 - \int_1^{M_2} \frac{\sqrt{M^2 - 1}}{M \left(1 + \frac{\kappa - 1}{2} M^2 \right)} dM. \quad (4.1b)$$

Equations (4.1a, b) determine the extreme points of the segment line which in the hodograph plane corresponds to the sonic line crossing the channel between the blades.

We can easily see from the theory of characteristics that the following is valid: if we choose the distribution of the surface velocity $U(s)$ at the supersonic part $D'C'$ (see Fig. 4) in such a way that $U(s)$ increases with the increasing arch of the swept side, we are able to supplement easily the missing parts of the pressure and suction sides.

It is, therefore, sufficient to choose the function $h(\xi)$ in equation (2.7) so as to have it decreasing with the increasing ξ . If we choose the function $h(\xi)$ in this way and determine the values of parameters a, b from equations (4.1a, b), we are able to supplement easily

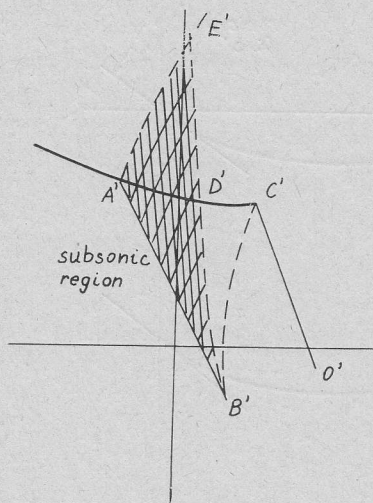


Fig. 6

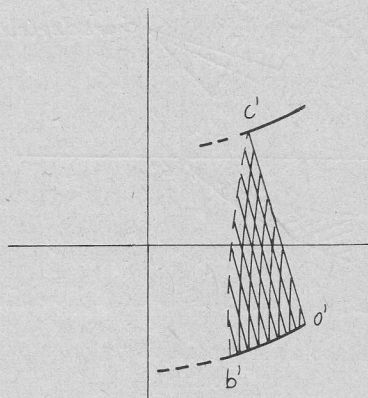


Fig. 7

the missing parts of the pressure and suction sides. It is only necessary to modify the methods of characteristics so that the parts of the characteristics are not replaced with straight lines but with the parts of the appertaining osculatory circles. The computing sequence for this method is illustrated in Figs. 6 and 7.

5. Conclusion

The paper describes the method which enables solving an indirect problem of the theory of the blade cascades with reaction profiles for a transonic flow region and for a certain type of a velocity distribution on the surface of the swept profile, when the velocity increases both on suction and pressure sides of the supersonic part. The method was tested during the designing of the profile for the turbines produced in Škoda-works, N. E. in Pilsen. The method may be adapted even to the design of the root and nearly impulse profiles with the subsonic inlet and outlet and with a small supersonic zone i.e. also in the case when the supersonic zone is closed by a shock wave. This method may be similarly modified also to the case of the compressor type blade cascades with a supersonic inlet and with a simple shape of the face shock wave.

The rounding of the inlet blade edge with the subsonic inlet can be easily achieved when adding a suitable source multipole in the vicinity of the inlet edge inside the blade in the physical plane. However, this is not the subject of this paper.

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Matematyczna metoda projektowania palisady turbiny reakcyjnej dla przepływu transsonicznego

Streszczenie

Do chwili obecnej nie opracowano pewnych i skutecznych metod matematycznych umożliwiających projektowanie palisad łopatkowych o profilach reakcyjnych, pracujących w ostatnich stopniach turbin parowych dużej mocy w obszarze przepływu transsonicznego. Palisady takie projektuje się na podstawie wyników badań eksperymentalnych, nie zaś metodami matematycznymi. Najbardziej odpowiednią dla obliczeń jest metoda hodografu dla strefy poddźwiękowej (włączając w to linię dźwięku), uzupełniona metodą charakterystyk dla strefy naddźwiękowej.

Z punktu widzenia matematyki musi być spełniony warunek, że przepływ w palisadzie łopatkowej w obszarze transsonicznym jest jednoznacznie określony w płaszczyźnie fizycznej. Jeżeli jest inaczej (to znaczy, jeżeli rozwiązanie zagadnienia bezpośredniego nie jest jednoznacznie określone) wówczas palisada łopatkowa zaprojektowana metodą pośrednią mogłaby reprezentować pole przepływu w płaszczyźnie fizycznej, którego obraz w hodografie różniłby się od założonego. Fakt istnienia jednoznacznie określonego rozwiązania zagadnienia bezpośredniego dla obszaru przepływu transsonicznego stanowi jedno z założeń podstawowych.

W artykule zakłada się również, że pole przepływu jest dwuwymiarowe i że przejście gazu idealnego jest adiabaticzne (izentropowe); pomija się wymianę ciepła pomiędzy powierzchnią łopatki a przepływającym medium.

Na wstępie rozważono zagadnienie projektowania poddźwiękowego przekroju profilu dla kąta wlotowego α_1 i kąta wylotowego α_2 . Liczbę Macha na wlocie (to jest w nieskończoności przed palisadą) oznaczono przez M_1 .

Wybrano krzywą Jordana Γ przecinającą linię dźwięku w dwóch różnych punktach $A(a, 0)$, $B(b, 0)$, $a < b$, przy czym segment AB oznaczano przez γ . Z kolei wybrano krzywą zamkniętą $\Gamma + \gamma$ w taki sposób, by punkt (ξ_1, η_1) (odpowiadający nieskończoności przed palisadą) leżał wewnątrz krzywej zamkniętej

$\Gamma + \gamma$. Następnie posłużono się dowolną funkcją malejącą $h(\xi)$ z przedziału $\langle a, b \rangle$ spełniającą warunki

$$h(a) = 0, \quad h(b) = -2\pi \frac{M_1 \cos \alpha_1}{\left\{1 + \frac{\kappa - 1}{2} M_1^2\right\}^{\frac{1}{\kappa + 1}}}.$$

Z kolei określono funkcję prądu $\psi(\xi, \eta)$ spełniającą następujące warunki:

a) spełniony jest warunek osobliwości w sąsiedztwie punktu (ξ_1, η_1) ,

b) $\psi(\xi^*, \eta^*) = 0$ dla punktów $(\xi^* < \xi_1)$ krzywej Γ ,

c) $\psi(\xi^*, \eta^*) = -2\pi \frac{M_1 \cos \alpha_1}{\left\{1 + \frac{\kappa - 1}{2} M_1^2\right\}^{\frac{1}{\kappa + 1}}}$ dla punktów $(\xi^* > \xi)$ krzywej Γ ,

d) dla ξ z przedziału $\langle a, b \rangle$, $\eta = 0$ jest $\psi(\xi, 0) = h(\xi)$.

W ten sposób sformułowano matematycznie zagadnienie dla poddźwiękowej części profilu. Jak pokazano w artykule Germain-Badera funkcja prądu spełniająca powyższe warunki (a - d) istnieje zawsze i jest jednoznacznie określona.

Dla zapewnienia ciągłości pomiędzy rozwiązaniami dla części nad- i poddźwiękowej wystarczy założenie linii dźwięku specjalnego typu. Z tego założenia oraz charakterystyk pola przepływu w pobliżu krawędzi spływu można wyznaczyć wartości a i b .

Na podstawie teorii charakterystyk łatwo stwierdzić słuszność następującego stwierdzenia: jeżeli $h(\xi)$ jest malejącą funkcją zmiennej ξ , to prędkość $U(s)$ dla części naddźwiękowej na powierzchni podciśnieniowej jest rosnącą funkcją zarysu omywanej strony; podobnie jak dla naddźwiękowej części na powierzchni nadciśnieniowej.

Otrzymane profile łopatkowe mają ostre krawędzie natarcia i spływu. Zaokrąglenie krawędzi natarcia można uzyskać dodając odpowiednio wybrany wielokrotny biegun źródła.

Математический метод проектирования турбинной реактивной решетки для сверхзвукового течения

Резюме

До настоящего времени не разработаны верные и эффективные математические методы, позволяющие проектировать решетки лопаток реактивного профиля, работающие в последних ступенях паровых турбин большой мощности в области сверхзвукового течения. Такие решетки обычно проектируются на основе результатов экспериментальных исследований, а не с использованием математических методов.

Наиболее пригодным для расчетов оказывается метод годографа для дозвуковой зоны (включая в это линию звука), дополненный методом характеристик для сверхзвуковой зоны.

С точки зрения математики должно быть исполнено условие, что течение через решетку лопаток для сверхзвуковой зоны однозначно определяется в физической плоскости. Если дело другое (т.е. если решение прямой задачи не является однозначно определенным), тогда решетка лопаток, запроектированная посредственным методом, могла бы представлять поле течения в физической плоскости, картина которого в годографе отличалась бы от предположенной. Факт существования однозначно определенного решения прямой задачи для зоны сверхзвукового течения является одним из основных предположений.

В статье принимается также, что поле течения двухразмерное и что расширение идеального газа происходит адиабатически (изэнтропически); пренебрегается теплообменом между поверхностью лопатки и протекающей средой.

Сначала рассматривается проблема проектирования дозвукового сечения профиля для входного угла α_1 и выходного α_2 . Число Маха на входе (т.е. в бесконечности перед решеткой) обозначено M_1 .

Выбрана кривая Йордана Γ , не пересекающая линию звука в двух различных точках $A(a, 0)$, $B(b, 0)$, $b > 0$, причем сегмент AB обозначен γ . Затем выбрана замкнутая кривая $\Gamma + \gamma$ так, чтобы точка (ξ_1, η_1) (отвечающая бесконечности перед решеткой) находилась внутри замкнутой кривой $\Gamma + \gamma$. После этого принята произвольная убывающая функция $h(\xi)$ в интервале $\langle a, b \rangle$, исполняющая условия:

$$h(a) = 0, \quad h(b) = -2\pi \frac{M_1 \cos \alpha_1}{\left\{1 + \frac{\kappa - 1}{2} M_1^2\right\}^{\frac{1}{\kappa - 1}}}.$$

Затем определена функция тока $\psi(\xi, \eta)$, исполняющая следующие условия:

а) условие особенности в окрестности точки (ξ_1, η_1) ,

б) $\psi(\xi^*, \eta^*) = 0$ для точек $(\xi^* < \xi_1)$ кривой Γ ,

в) $\psi(\xi^*, \eta^*) = -2\pi \frac{M_1 \cos \alpha_1}{\left\{\xi + \frac{\kappa - 1}{2} M_1^2\right\}^{\frac{1}{\kappa - 1}}}$ для точек $(\xi^* > \xi_1)$ кривой Γ ,

г) для ξ из интервала $\langle a, b \rangle$, $\eta = 0$ $\psi(\xi, 0) = h(\xi)$.

Таким способом математически формулируется задача для дозвуковой части профиля. Как показано в статье Жермен-Бадера, функция тока, исполняющая вышеуказанные условия а), б), в) и г), всегда существует и является однозначно определенной.

Для обеспечения непрерывности решения для дозвуковой и сверхзвуковой зон достаточно предположение линии звука специального типа. С этого предположения и с характеристик поля истечения вблизи выходной кромки можно определить значения a и b .

На основе теории характеристик можно легко доказать правильность следующего суждения: если $h(\xi)$ является убывающей функцией переменной ξ , то скорость $U(s)$ для сверхзвуковой зоны на вакуумной поверхности является возрастающей функцией контура обтекаемой стороны; похожие зависимости имеются для сверхзвуковой зоны на поверхности под давлением.

Полученные лопаточные профили характеризуются острыми входными и выходными кромками. Округление входной кромки можно реализовать добавляя соответственно подобранный многократный полюс источника.