

## 透平内部非稳态流动试验研究进展<sup>\*</sup>

邵梓一<sup>1,2</sup>, 李文<sup>1,2</sup>, 张雪辉<sup>1</sup>, 陈海生<sup>1,2</sup>

(1. 中国科学院工程热物理研究所, 北京 100190;

2. 中国科学院大学 工程科学学院, 北京 100049)

**摘要:** 为探究透平内部流场的非稳态特性及其演变特征, 通过归纳国内外透平内部流动的试验研究, 回顾了轴流透平、向心透平采用的试验方法及取得的研究进展, 分析总结了试验方案与研究中的问题。目前, 轴流式透平与平面叶栅的试验数量较多, 试验的压力温度较低; 向心式透平试验研究还比较少, 并且试验多处于高温高压环境; 随着接触式测量设备性能的大幅提升, 其目前在透平非稳态试验中得到广泛应用, 例如气动探针已经能够满足 $1 \times 10^6 \text{ Hz}$ 的高频采集要求; 上游尾迹以及叶顶泄漏涡扰动下轴流式透平叶表附面层的转捩机制, 以及向心式透平盘腔泄漏流与主流流场的非定常掺混等问题还有待进一步研究。

**关键词:** 透平; 内部流场; 试验研究; 非稳态流动; 动静干涉; 二次涡; 尾迹; 综述

中图分类号: TK31

文献标识码: A

文章编号: 1001-4055 (2019) 10-2161-14

DOI: 10.13675/j.cnki.tjjs.180711

## Experimental Research Progress on Internal Unsteady Flow of Turbine

SHAO Zi-yi<sup>1,2</sup>, LI Wen<sup>1,2</sup>, ZHANG Xue-hui<sup>1</sup>, CHEN Hai-sheng<sup>1,2</sup>

(1. Institute of Engineering Thermophysics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100190, China;

2. School of Engineering Science, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China)

**Abstract:** To clarify the unsteadiness and evolution process of internal flow field in turbines, the experimental method and research progress of the axial turbine and radial turbine were reviewed based on domestic and foreign researches, and some disadvantages of present experimental scheme and research were also performed. The results show that experiments, whose pressure and temperature are usually low, in axial turbines and linear cascades have been widely investigated, while relatively less experiments, whose pressure and temperature are relatively high, in radial turbines can be seen in the existing literatures. The contact measurement has been widely used in unsteady experiments of turbines for its increasingly improved performance. For example, the pneumatic probes could meet the requirement of high sampling rate, which may be up to  $1 \times 10^6 \text{ Hz}$ , very well. However, the transition mechanisms of surface boundary layer under the disturbance of upstream wake and tip leakage vortex in axial turbines are still not fully explained and need further researches, so does the unsteady mixing between the cavity leakage flow and the main flow in radial turbines.

<sup>\*</sup> 收稿日期: 2018-11-11; 修订日期: 2019-01-03。

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金 (51606188; 51522605); “九七三”计划 (2015CB251302); 中国科学院前沿科学重点研究项目 (QYZDB-SSW-JSC023); 北京市科技计划项目 (D161100004616001; D161100004616002)。

作者简介: 邵梓一, 硕士生, 研究领域为叶轮机械气动热力学。E-mail: shaoziyi@iet.cn

通讯作者: 陈海生, 博士, 研究员, 研究领域为叶轮机械气动热力学。E-mail: chen\_hs@mail.etp.ac.cn

引用格式: 邵梓一, 李文, 张雪辉, 等. 透平内部非稳态流动试验研究进展[J]. 推进技术, 2019, 40(10):2161-2174. (SHAO Zi-yi, LI Wen, ZHANG Xue-hui, et al. Experimental Research Progress on Internal Unsteady Flow of Turbine [J]. *Journal of Propulsion Technology*, 2019, 40(10):2161-2174.)

**Key words:** Turbine; Internal flow field; Experimental research; Unsteady flow; Rotor-stator interaction; Secondary vortex; Wake; Review

## 1 引 言

早期人们对于透平内部的流动现象、流场结构的认识,主要是通过理论分析并结合可视化试验逐步完善并发展起来的。由于测量技术与分析方法的限制,早期透平内部试验研究主要为稳态流动或者时均流场的结果<sup>[1-3]</sup>。然而,透平在实际运行时,常常需要根据需求调节出口背压、转速等,实际工况会偏离设计点,此外流场还会受到动静部件的干涉<sup>[4-5]</sup>,内部流动呈现高度的非定常性<sup>[6]</sup>,与稳态流动过程有较大差距。有研究表明,由叶表附面层的流动分离/再附、转捩等非稳态损失可占到叶型总损失的 60% 以上<sup>[7]</sup>,对非稳态条件下透平性能进行合理评价十分关键<sup>[8]</sup>。随着透平试验技术的提高,以往难以观测的非稳态流动已经成为目前的研究重点。目前,专门针对透平内部非稳态流场试验研究的归纳还比较少<sup>[9-10]</sup>,加上近年来各国学者已经获取了大量透平内部非稳态试验数据,提出了许多非稳态试验研究的新方法、新成果,因此有必要对近期的透平非稳态研究进展进行总结。

本文首先回顾了透平内部流动理论及测试手段的发展,随后在已有国内外透平内部流动试验的基础上,分别从采用的试验测量设备、测量方案及非稳态流动机理等方面,归纳了轴流透平(平面叶栅)以及向心透平的研究现状。最后总结了近 10 年来透平非稳态试验研究的总体概貌,指出目前研究中存在的难点,从试验方法以及关键问题两方面给出建议,为后续透平试验测试以及研究方向提供参考。

## 2 透平流动理论及测试技术发展回顾

### 2.1 透平内部流动理论

透平的气动性能评价及流动损失分析,不同于飞机机翼、风力机叶片等外部流场,是对叶栅内部复杂流动的探索过程。人们在流体力学理论与试验方法的指导下,对通道内部旋流、端壁二次涡等稳态流型的认识不断深入<sup>[11-12]</sup>,也发展了动静部件干涉下的尾迹、势流等非稳态流型。

自 1951 年 Squire 等<sup>[13]</sup>首次基于涡旋的陀螺模型在透平叶栅内引入二次流概念后,Hawthorne 在其基础上提出了矩形叶栅流道内的涡旋模型,各国学者逐步对透平内部二次流开展了研究工作,开创性的

引入马蹄涡<sup>[14]</sup>、通道涡<sup>[3]</sup>以及壁角涡<sup>[15]</sup>等二次流型,极大地推动了叶栅流动损失<sup>[16]</sup>、端壁换热<sup>[17]</sup>等的研究。1977 年 Langston 等<sup>[18]</sup>利用墨迹显示极限流线的可视化方法,提出了经典的叶栅现代涡旋模型,对叶片前缘附近的入口马蹄涡产生以及发展做出了开创性的工作。随后各学者提出的二次流模型普遍认为通道涡始于叶片前缘,在鞍点处分裂为两个旋转方向相反的压力面与吸力面分支<sup>[19-20]</sup>。目前,最成熟、应用也最广泛的是 Wang 等<sup>[21]</sup>提出的多涡演变模型,如图 1 所示。其又引入了由通道涡诱导产生的壁角涡等涡结构,并将大部分透平叶栅出口的二次流型都包括在该模型中,普适性很强。

在透平的动静部件间,流场周向速度分布不均,存在脱流、涡街等向下游传播的非稳态低能流。1960 年,Dean 等<sup>[22]</sup>利用热线风速仪定量测量了离心压气机叶轮出口这种不均匀的低能流场,并且将这种周向发生速度阶跃的非均匀流动现象称为“射流/尾迹”,如图 2 所示。直到 20 世纪七八十年代,Kerrebroek 等<sup>[23]</sup>,Adachi 等<sup>[24]</sup>,Dunker<sup>[25]</sup>在压气机转子流道出口尾迹的研究中证明了 Meyer, Lefcourt 结论适用于实际叶轮,将射流/尾迹概念进一步推广至平面叶栅以及低载荷透平。1982 年,Dring 等<sup>[5]</sup>对轴流式透平静子转子间气动、传热特性进行了详细研究,指出动静部件间主要存在尾迹以及势流两种作用机制。尾迹仅对下游流场产生影响,在几个叶片弦长的距离内仍能检测到,持续距离较长;势流则对上游下游流场都会产生影响,但其衰减很快,只有当动静部件间距小于 20% 叶片弦长时才会较为明显。

### 2.2 透平流动测试技术

在 20 世纪 60 年代,气动探针、热线热膜等接触式测量设备已经广泛用于透平级内压力、温度和气流角的测量<sup>[22,26-27]</sup>。70 年代以后,随着电子计算机性能及动态分析技术不断进步,以激光光学测量为代表的非接触式测试方法逐步用于透平叶栅流场的非稳态试验。

较早应用于透平的非接触式光学测量设备有激光多普勒测速仪(Laser Doppler Velocimeter, LDV)以及激光双焦点测速仪(Laser-Two-Focus velocimeter, L2F)。Wisler 等<sup>[28]</sup>,Schodl<sup>[29]</sup>于 1973 年和 1974 年分别将 LDV 和 L2F 首次应用于叶轮机件的流场测量,分别给出了轴流式压气机以及跨声速风洞的速度场

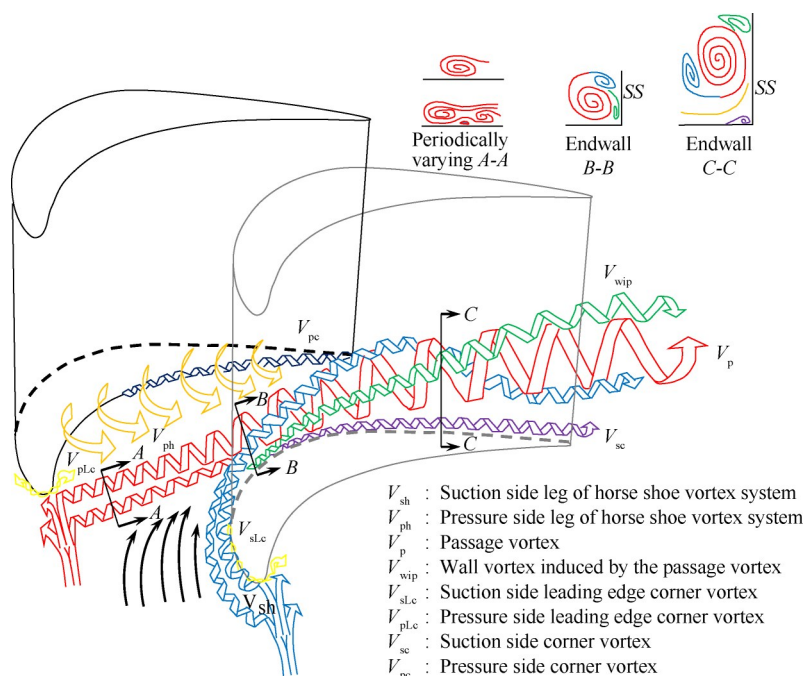


Fig.1 Multi-vortex transformation model of linear turbine cascade<sup>[21]</sup>

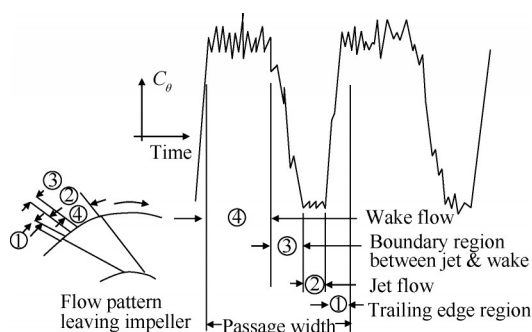


Fig.2 Velocity distribution of impeller outlet in centrifugal compressor<sup>[22]</sup>

测量报告,随后又对跨声速风机内部的激波进行了研究<sup>[30]</sup>。20世纪80年代,虽然LDV与L2F已经在透平内部流动的测量中取得了一些进展,但是其单点测量对高弯扭透平叶片间强二次流的测量精度相对欠缺,还不足以对转子内部流场进行更详细的测量。粒子图像测速技术(Particle Image Velocimetry, PIV)是一种集多点流体速度矢量测量和可视化观测于一体的激光测试工具,于1986年首次实现了多级跨声速透平的转子流道测量<sup>[31]</sup>。1989年,Paone等<sup>[32]</sup>将离心泵无叶扩压器与向心式透平无叶导向器的径向速度、切向速度的PIV结果与LDV进行了比对,初步展示了PIV捕捉瞬时流场结构的能力,预言PIV将会成为叶轮机械非稳态测量的有力手段。

虽然非接触式激光测量法免去了气动探针等在透平机匣面上的安装固定问题,并且几乎对流场没

有扰动,在叶轮等旋转部件内部或者壁面边界层转换等非稳态过程的研究中优势十分明显,但是其配套的设备成本较高,在端壁附近背景噪声较强、光强不足的区域测量精度仍然不足。因此,综合考虑测量环境以及成本等因素,在一些结构简单、低速低压的模化试验中多采用接触式测量,在流场不宜受扰动、试验件开孔不利于安全运行的试验中多采用非接触式测量。

### 3 透平内部非稳态试验研究现状

#### 3.1 轴流透平内非稳态试验研究

##### 3.1.1 静叶栅内部的试验研究

对于透平的静叶栅或平面叶栅等非运动部件,其所处静止条件下测量器材安装以及数据采集相对简单,更易实现流场的精细化测量。

Bacci等<sup>[33]</sup>研究了高压透平静叶栅入口旋流度对静叶叶表气膜冷却效果的影响。其模化后试验件的额定工况处于低速(入口马赫数0.099)、低压(入口压力127kPa)环境,气动探针的制造、标定成本较低,机匣面开孔的密封也较容易,因此叶栅入口处采用五孔探针、三维热线的测量方案,如图3所示。其中,图3(a)中热线探头以及图3(b)中带有J型热电偶的五孔探针由步进电机带动,能够实现径向2mm,周向0.85°的分辨率,获得由800个测点组成的测量面。

Senoo等<sup>[34]</sup>利用PIV对超高负载轴流透平静叶栅内的二次流场进行测量,发现轮毂端壁在通道涡的



(a) Hot wire anemometer probe



(b) Five-hole probe with a J-thermocouple

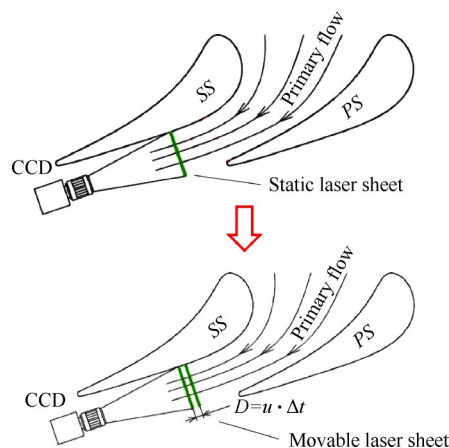
**Fig.3 Measurement setup for flow field in a high-pressure turbine stator<sup>[33]</sup>**

作用下存在压力面至吸力面的横向流动,通道涡裹挟着低能量流体在吸力面汇聚,随主流移动至叶片尾缘时生成高熵尾迹区。通过叶片表面设置涡发生器,配合气膜冷却可以有效减少吸力面的流动分离,提升了叶片尾缘的冷却效果<sup>[35]</sup>。Wang等<sup>[36]</sup>针对非稳态二次流的光片测量提出了一种改进措施,如图4所示。即首先估计一个主流速度 $u$ ,使光片以该速度随主流同步移动,相比原静止光片能够实现 $\Delta t$ 拍摄间隔下的非稳态示踪粒子捕捉。利用PIV测量了非稳态二次涡系的转化过程,指出通道涡和端壁边界层穿过马蹄涡与轮毂面的间隙后,在静叶吸力面形成了与通道涡旋转方向一致的壁面涡。近年来在叶顶间隙非稳态泄漏涡的控制上,在叶顶压力面一侧加装叶尖小翼有效抑制了叶顶间隙泄漏分离泡以及流道中部的通道涡的强度,叶栅出口尾涡控制在36%弦长以内,有效减少了总压损失<sup>[37-39]</sup>。

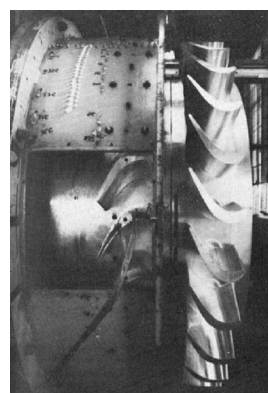
### 3.1.2 动叶栅内部的试验研究

由于动叶栅内存在动静部件的相对运动,因此采用接触式探针测量内部流场时,需要转子随动机构带动探针随动叶栅同步旋转,即探针具有和测量面相同的圆周速度。此外还要考虑如何将旋转信号输出至静止系统进行测量,因此相比非接触式测量,动叶栅内的接触式测量装置更复杂。

图5是Dring等<sup>[40]</sup>提出的用于轴流式透平转子流场测量的旋转气动探针架。该探针架轴线与转子旋

**Fig.4 An improved method for laser sheet of PIV measurement<sup>[36]</sup>**

转轴平行,与转子同步旋转;探针可以沿径向从叶根至叶顶、周向约2个动叶节距的范围内进行三维流场的测量;压力、温度测量信号分别由48通道,144通道的扫描阀采集至测量系统,实现了转子内部的三维温度压力测量。采用二维势流计算的叶表压力分布准确度很高,即使在动叶吸力面与压力面局部的强三维流动特性区域也与试验吻合得很好。此外,在旋转条件下,高熵流体从端壁向翼展中部移动,最终与叶顶泄漏涡混合形成局部高熵区,这与静叶流道内部高熵流体的迁移特性有较大差别<sup>[41]</sup>。总体来看,这种基于扫描阀的机械式测量架,不仅解决了多测点信号输出问题,而且减少了传感器数量,降低了试验投资。

**Fig.5 Rotating measurement rig with probe for turbine rotor<sup>[40]</sup>**

在动叶流场的非接触式测量中,由于免去了探针安装、动静信号的转换输出,试验测量机构相对简单。高丽敏等<sup>[42]</sup>采用光学压敏技术(Pressure-Sensitive Paint Technique, PSP)测量了吸力面叶表压力分布,与压力扫描阀的定点测量结果进行了比对,如图

6所示。除了叶片前缘位置光照不足致使测量结果偏低外,其余位置PSP的测量值与扫描阀相近,最大误差小于3%。由于压敏涂料全覆盖于叶片表面,理论上可以通过提升拍摄图片的分辨率实现压力的连续测量,相比扫描阀有限点的测量信息更加丰富<sup>[43]</sup>。

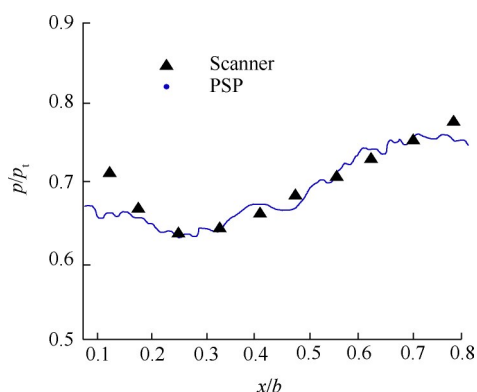


Fig. 6 Results comparison between PSP and pressure scanner<sup>[42]</sup>

Matsunuma<sup>[44]</sup>在某低雷诺数轴流透平转子机匣面设置有机玻璃的可视化窗口,通过LDV测量动叶栅内的非稳态涡系的输运过程。结果表明,喷嘴通道涡在动叶前缘以及动叶的吸力面周期性聚积、耗散,在展弦比0.41处与动叶通道涡汇聚,产生的相对最大湍流强度可达18%。然而由于光路布置的问题,其试验并未测得叶表附面层在叶顶泄漏涡扰动下的转换过程。随后该团队在动叶叶顶设置等离子体发生器<sup>[45]</sup>(见图7)用于主动控制叶顶泄漏,通过热线探针测叶顶附近的湍流强度。结果表明,提升等离子体放电电压能够有效削弱泄漏涡强度,如图8所示。但是该试验的等离子体放电电压频率较高(86kHz),局部非稳态测量的信号采集可能受到较大干扰,目前只测得了时均流场的结果。

综合上面的分析可以看出,轴流式透平动叶叶顶间隙泄漏的非稳态试验测量主要受到两个方面的制约:首先是获取狭小间隙内的可信数据,对于探针等接触式测量器件的要求是尺寸尽量小,以减少对流场的扰动,对于非接触式光学测量则要求合理设计光路,提高光强以满足采集要求;其次是提升采集系统的频响,频率至少是测量环境噪声的5~10倍<sup>[46]</sup>。而叶顶泄漏流受到叶顶载荷分布及机匣刮削作用的复杂影响,局部流场的非定常性很强。此外,研究人员还设计了叶顶开槽、蜂巢密封或者叶顶喷气等措施来控制泄漏过程,进一步增加了叶顶间隙结构的

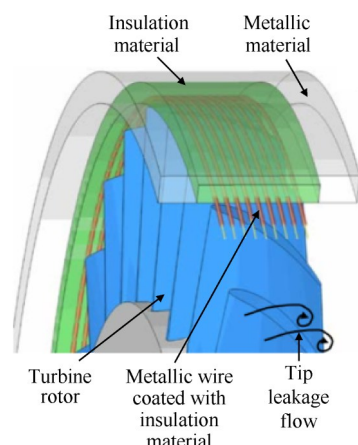


Fig. 7 Schematic of ring-type plasma actuator in blade tip<sup>[45]</sup>

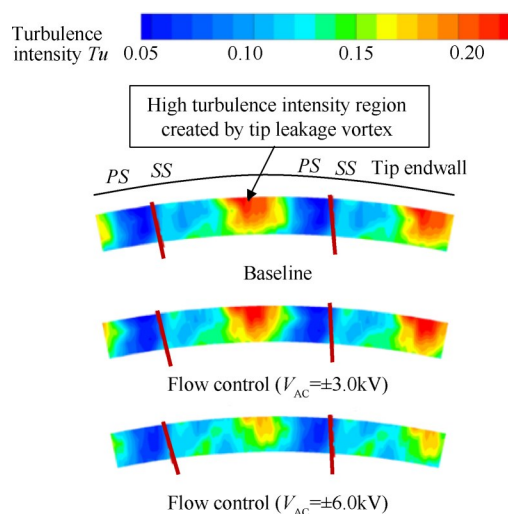


Fig. 8 Turbulence intensity distributions at turbine rotor exit at various input voltages<sup>[45]</sup>

复杂性以及局部高频噪声。

### 3.1.3 动静叶栅间的试验研究

在轴流透平动静叶栅之间,上游叶片尾缘的流体以非稳态流动特征向下游传播,同时叶轮的相对旋转又引入了非稳态扰动。先前学者已经基于透平实际运行环境进行了一些非稳态试验,也提出了一些动静干涉条件下的模拟方法。

Gaetani等<sup>[47]</sup>用与文献[33]类似的方法,将L型探针布置在低压涡轮静叶尾缘与动叶入口之间,探究了静叶出口二次流型与静、动叶间隙的关系。这种测量方案的不足在于,高压高负载环境下动静部件间的密封难度较大。Yamamoto等<sup>[48]</sup>提出了一种简化的试验方案,将某低速轴流透平静叶、动叶分别改造为两列平面叶栅,每次按照静叶片截距的1/8移动静叶栅,通过改变动、静叶栅相对位置来模拟转子的旋转,如图9所示。其利用五孔探针测量了模拟旋转条件下动叶流道总压损失的周期性变化,指出静叶

尾迹扫掠动叶吸力面时,净损失达到最大值;在叶栅间动静相互作用的影响下,上游尾迹的低能流体促进了转子端壁流向方向附面层分离,也提高了出口展向损失系数分布的不均匀性。他们还指出这种简化试验方案在叶顶泄漏损失的研究中仍存在不足:虽然泄漏涡的尺寸以及强度随动静叶栅相对位置的改变而改变,但是其引起的泄漏损失却未发生明显变化<sup>[49-61]</sup>。

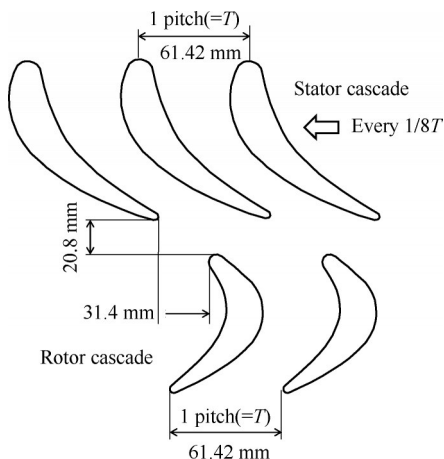


Fig. 9 Schematic of simplified experiment for axial turbine<sup>[48]</sup>

表 1 归纳了基于轴流透平实际运行条件下的动静相互作用的相关试验研究。轴流式透平的动静叶间距不超过静叶轴向弦长的 25%,当间距接近 20%弦长时,还要同时考虑势流与尾迹的效应<sup>[58]</sup>。在 UTRC,DFVLR 以及 Cambridge 团队的试验中,该间距已经达到或超过了弦长的 50%。虽然较宽松的动静叶间距方便传感器的布置以及安装,但是势流以及

尾迹也存在过高的耗散,与实际透平的运行情况差距较大。NAL 团队的动静叶间距基本符合实际,但是其通过改变两列平面叶栅的相对位置模拟转子的旋转,相比实际透平还有较大差别。Allison & Calspan 团队, Pennsylvania 团队在动静叶间距合理的前提下,同时考虑了尾迹与势流效应对动静叶栅的影响。另外,上述团队的研究主要集中在 20 世纪 90 年代至 21 世纪初,后续的试验研究未见相关文献报道。

为了降低在实际环境下试验器材安装及测量的难度,也考虑到节约成本,有学者提出了在平面叶栅上游采用圆柱条扫掠流场,来模拟静叶下游尾迹的试验方法。Pfeil 等<sup>[62]</sup>指出气流绕流圆柱后产生的远场尾迹在周向速度分布以及诱导下游叶片表面附面层转捩等特征与实际尾迹特性基本一致,如果使圆柱扰动条的速度系数、扫掠频率及损失系数与透平实际工况匹配,可以采用这种方式用来模拟上游尾迹<sup>[63]</sup>。梁赞等<sup>[64]</sup>通过保证圆柱杆与真实叶栅的速度三角形相似(速度系数 0.98)、折合频率一致(10kHz)以及损失系数相同(4%)的条件下,确定了圆柱扰动杆的速度、数目及直径。图 10 是李伟等<sup>[65]</sup>提出的一种用于平面叶栅的尾迹发生装置。其将圆柱扰动条固定在两条平行皮带上,皮带绕在三组滑轮上,在步进电机带动下实现扰动条连续运转,生成持续的尾迹。结果表明,热膜捕捉到了尾迹负射流产生的反旋对涡,与 Hodson 等<sup>[66]</sup>描述的现象相吻合,进一步佐证了该方法的可靠性。但是尾迹高湍流度扰动导致湍流时空区域扩大以及叶表再附区湍流度上升,由此可能带来较大的黏性耗散。

Table 1 Related researches on stator-rotor interaction in turbine

| Research group                                   | Measuring devices                      | Investigations                                                                     | Distance between stator and rotor (Percentage of stator axial chord length)/% |
|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| MIT <sup>[5,49-50]</sup>                         | Scanning valve + 10kHz pressure sensor | Pressure on rotor surface and downstream flow field of stator                      | 65                                                                            |
| DFVLR <sup>[51-53]</sup>                         | L2F + hot wire anemometer              | Velocity field of rotor cascade                                                    | 61                                                                            |
| University of cambridge <sup>[54-55]</sup>       | Hot wire anemometer                    | Flow field at 50% span of cascades                                                 | 50                                                                            |
| NAL <sup>[48,56-57]</sup>                        | Five-hole probe+hot wire anemometer    | Development of stator wake and tip leakage vortex at rotor cascade                 | 25.5                                                                          |
| Pennsylvania state university <sup>[58-59]</sup> | LDV                                    | Unsteady characteristics of wake and potential flow                                | 22.6                                                                          |
| Allison & calspan <sup>[60-61]</sup>             | 100kHz pressure sensor                 | Unsteady characteristics of rotor surface pressure under the effect of stator wake | 22.5                                                                          |

## 3.2 向心透平内非稳态试验研究

### 3.2.1 导叶内部的试验研究

向心式透平结构较轴流式透平更加紧凑,导向器叶片高度较低,气动探针可能对流场有较大干扰;并且流场周向的不均匀程度高,各通道流场结构有一定的差异,因此目前的试验多采用非接触式测量。

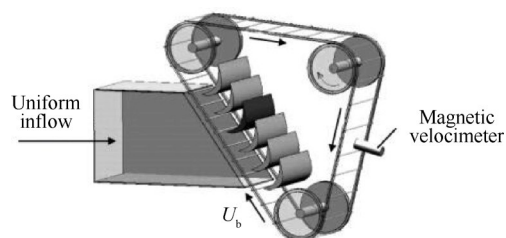


Fig. 10 Schematic of wake generator<sup>[65]</sup>

Hashemi等<sup>[67]</sup>首先确认了导叶前缘的二次涡型。Eroglu等<sup>[68-69]</sup>利用LDV测量了导叶流道的三维流场,指出叶片尾缘端壁附近存在明显的横向流动,局部湍流强度也很高。此外,向心式导叶流道较短,流线曲率较小,没有产生轴流式透平内常见的通道涡,取而代之的是一种被称为“入流涡”的单涡结构。Putra等<sup>[70]</sup>利用L2F观测表明,入流涡由蜗壳出口非均匀来流引起,涡区域随主流加速而扩大,在导叶出口截面的流场起主导作用。

除了采用光学测量法研究向心透平导叶流场外,为了降低试验成本,常常仅测量透平进出口参数,并结合数值模拟作为辅助的研究手段。这也是目前向心透平试验文献中最常用的研究方法之一。Natkaniec等<sup>[71]</sup>针对某小型向心涡轮,通过环形测架精确测量了涡轮进出口段周向六个测点的温度、压力以及流量值(见图11),以此为全周数值模拟的边界条件,模拟得到了较详细的流动结构。数值计算结果验证了先前研究人员观测到的马蹄涡、入流涡等结构外,在导叶根部还发现了角涡。在Suhrmann等<sup>[72]</sup>,Simpson等<sup>[73]</sup>等对涡轮增压器的数值计算中也证实了角涡的存在。不过目前还没有试验观测到该二次涡结构,有待进一步研究。

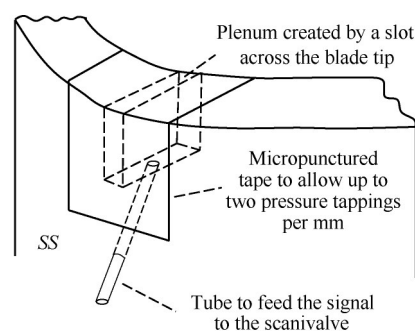
### 3.2.2 叶轮内部的试验研究

流体在向心透平叶轮内流动方向存在径向-轴向的折转,因此动叶流道内部流场的三维特性远高于轴流式透平<sup>[74]</sup>。特别是动叶叶顶径向间隙泄漏损失约为轴向间隙的10倍<sup>[75]</sup>。Dambach等<sup>[76]</sup>为了精确观测叶轮顶部间隙的流场,设计了一套沿子午方向

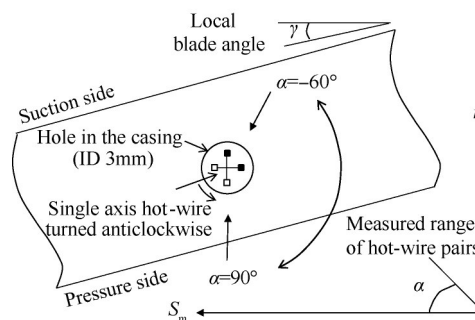


Fig. 11 Test stand of radial turbine<sup>[71]</sup>

动叶顶部间隙的接触式测量方案,如图12所示。在动叶子午面沿叶顶设置了21个压力槽与33个速度测点。每个压力槽(深度16mm,宽度2mm)内设置9个针形探针测点,用扫描阀采集并输出压力信号(见图12(a)),用脉冲马达控制单丝热线沿轴线旋转测量叶顶的速度场(见图12(b)),最后用滑环将旋转机构的信号传至静止信号采集系统,给出了叶顶间隙流场的速度分布,并定量计算了叶轮损失。结果表明,叶轮出口相对运动更弱、叶型出口角更大是叶顶径向间隙对透平损失影响更强的原因。



(a) Pressure measurement in the tip clearance



(b) Velocity measurement in the tip clearance

Fig. 12 Schematic of tip clearance measurement in radial turbine<sup>[76]</sup>

Pasin等<sup>[77]</sup>对某向心透平低转速运行时,叶轮内部流场进行非稳态流动研究。通过LDV测量叶轮内沿子午面三个不同流向位置的流向、周向、展向速度

矢量,发现叶轮进口攻角是影响动叶吸力面流动分离及通道下游二次流湍流强度的主要因素。Murugan等<sup>[78]</sup>同样在该试验台研究了变工况条件下,叶顶泄漏流与主流掺混对叶轮出口流场的影响。结果表明,动叶出口压力面一侧流场的旋流度比吸力面高。随着叶顶泄漏流与主流掺混,在出口扩压管处的测量截面上流场的旋流度被削弱,叶根尾迹与壁面边界层发展变厚。

### 3.2.3 动静部件间的试验研究

向心透平蜗壳或导叶出口的非均匀流场是叶轮内二次流的重要来源,该处也是工质由径向至轴向流动的转折点,动静相互作用引入的非稳态扰动也十分强烈,相比轴流式透平流场更加复杂。

1988年,Miller等<sup>[79]</sup>将五孔蛇形探针设置在蜗壳与叶轮间,重点测量了蜗壳舌部尾迹区在叶轮入口的流动非均匀性,如图13所示。他们指出蜗壳舌部的径向流动分量更大时,会造成更多的动叶入口总压损失。1990年,Lakshminarasimha等<sup>[80]</sup>利用LDV测量向心式透平导叶出口非稳态涡核混合过程,测量区域如图14所示。该试验采用了模拟环境,即在保证级进出口参数不变的前提下,叶轮被一个旋转铝件替换,在导叶下游空间提供了一个无叶光滑连续流场。结果表明,流域的收缩不仅使主流流动加速,形成了许多高速局部涡核,扩大了导叶尾缘尾迹范围;而且迫使尾迹在小于10%导叶弦长的距离内与主流发生剧烈混合。而在轴流式透平中该距离高达2~3倍导叶弦长<sup>[81-82]</sup>。这种简化方案与实际环境的差异在于,导叶下游流场达到90%掺混均匀度时,边界延伸至半径 $1.1R_1$ 处,比带有叶轮运行时的 $1.04R_1$ 范围略宽。另外,实体旋转件对上游来流流体的离心作用力比叶轮更低,流体在导叶出口的积聚效应更小,流场压力偏低。

综合近年来向心透平非稳态试验研究可以看出,主要存在下列两个问题:首先是已有研究大多测

量透平的进出口参数,基于数值计算给出了一系列有关导叶喉道激波控制、动叶叶顶泄漏量、泄漏涡非定常掺混损失等方法或拟合公式,还缺少试验验证;其次是已有试验多集中于半开式透平内部的测量,而对于一些高膨胀比高转速的闭式向心透平的试验还鲜见报道,此类特殊工质透平(液氮、液氮、有机工质朗肯循环等)轮盖轮背空腔的泄漏量分配、泄漏损失,以及轮盘空腔密封气在动叶流场内涡系的非定常演化规律等还需要进一步探究。

### 3.3 归纳与讨论

选取近10年内(2008~2018)已发表的部分透平非稳态试验文献[37-39,43,70,83-113],通过统计温度、压力、马赫数、雷诺数以及非稳态采样频率等试验条件,得到目前透平非稳态试验研究的总体概况:

(1)轴流透平在试验研究的数量上占优,并且相当一部分平面叶栅试验也是基于NACA,T106,PAK-B,LISA或者GE-E<sup>3</sup>系等经典轴流叶型,试验以模化试验为主,温度在常温~400K,压力在常压~200kPa。向心式透平的非稳态试验研究很少,试验温度压力较高,最高达900K,7MPa,如图15所示。

(2)轴流透平的试验马赫数、雷诺数范围分别在1及 $2 \times 10^6$ 以内,部分试验可视为不可压缩流动的低速试验( $Ma < 0.28$ );也有试验的来流雷诺数低于自动模化区范围( $Re < 2 \times 10^5$ )。向心式透平试验马赫数较高( $Ma > 0.95$ ),雷诺数最高达 $5 \times 10^6$ ,如图16所示。

(3)在测试方法以及采样频率的统计中可以看出,目前大部分试验仍然采用了接触式测量方案,主要原因在于接触式测量基本能满足 $1 \times 10^5$ Hz的高频采集要求,甚至也有实现 $1 \times 10^6$ Hz以上采样的七孔探针等。目前已有试验的最高频率( $2 \times 10^7$ Hz)仍然来自于非接触式测量,如图17所示。

综上所述,目前测量器材的频响已经基本能够满足透平内部非稳态试验频率采集的要求,但对于

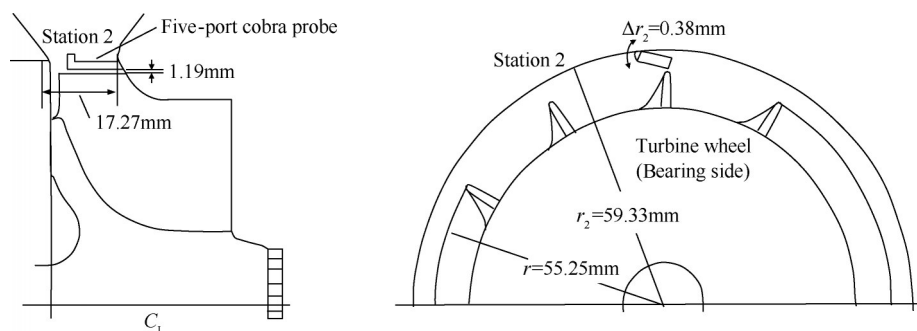


Fig. 13 Schematic of 5-hole cobra probe for rotor inlet<sup>[79]</sup>

一些高温高压工况,给试验件的安装设计带来了很大的挑战,这也是目前向心透平内部试验较少的原因之一。如果将接触式测量与无线信号收发器结合,将测量结果以无线信号形式输出至采集系统,无需试验件表面的开孔,则能满足部分高压环境下的密封要求,同时成本也能控制在较合理的范围内。

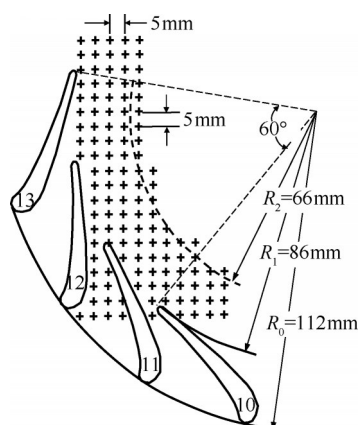


Fig. 14 Schematic of LDV measurement points of a radial turbine outlet<sup>[80]</sup>

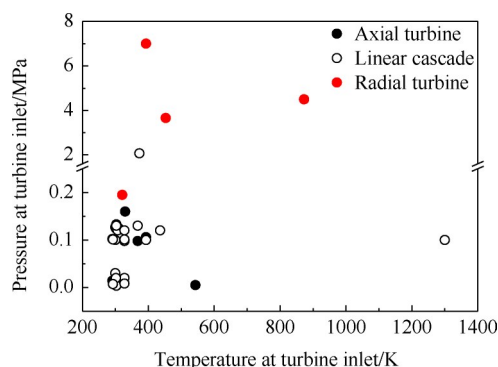


Fig. 15 Distribution of inlet temperature and pressure of turbine experiments

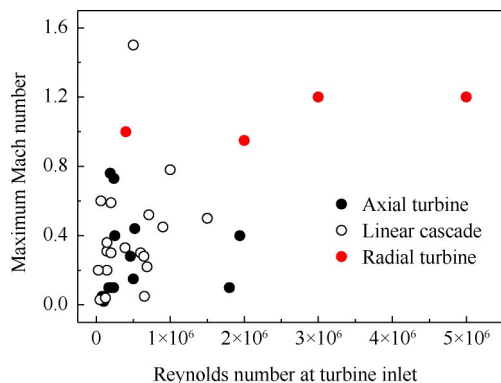


Fig. 16 Distribution of inlet Reynolds number and Mach number of turbine experiments

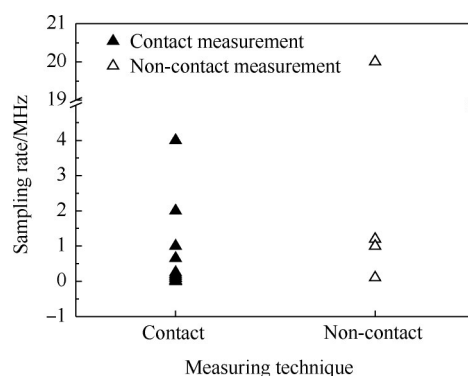


Fig. 17 Distribution of sampling rate of measuring instruments

## 4 结论与展望

本文对目前透平内部非稳态流动的试验测量技术以及流动机理研究进展进行了归纳总结。结合前文对国内外已有成果的统计与评述,得到了目前透平非稳态试验研究的总体概貌,并指出仍需透平非稳态试验解决的关键问题。

透平非稳态实验条件与方法的研究现状:

(1)近年轴流式透平或平面叶栅非稳态试验大部分为模化试验,马赫数多 $<1$ ,多位于常温 $\sim 400\text{K}$ ,常压 $\sim 2 \times 10^5\text{Pa}$ 范围内,试验器材的标定、试验件密封等难度较低,已发表的试验研究数目较多。向心透平运行时可达 $900\text{K}$ 及 $7 \times 10^6\text{Pa}$ ,大部分试验马赫数 $>1$ ,测试器材的标定成本较高,试验件密封难度大,相关研究还很少。

(2)随着技术的进步,目前气动探针已经能够满足 $1 \times 10^6\text{Hz}$ 的高频采集要求,接触式测量与非接触式测量器材都在透平非稳态试验研究中广泛应用。

(3)目前透平模拟环境试验主要包括圆柱条扫掠生成尾迹以及旋转件代替实际叶轮。其中圆柱条扫掠会导致下游产生较大的黏性耗散,旋转件替换会导致导叶下游尾迹达到均匀掺混的范围扩大,导叶出口流场压力偏低。

仍需透平非稳态试验研究的关键问题:

(1)在航空发动机中,低压涡轮为了减重而采用更薄的叶片(如T106叶型),压力面载荷的减小更易造成压力面分离泡的产生,叶型损失也更高。特别在高空巡航时的低雷诺数环境下,来流角、湍流强度等影响压力面附面层的失稳机制目前仍不清楚。

(2)研究人员通过叶顶喷气、等离子体放电、叶顶槽或者蜂巢密封等主被动措施来控制叶顶泄漏,基于上述控制方法产生的泄漏涡在干涉吸力面附面

层转捩等非定常涡系的演化过程仍不清楚,大量基于数值模拟的叶顶泄漏演化模型需要进一步试验验证。

(3)在闭式向心透平的轮盘空腔泄漏流研究中,盘腔泄漏量的变工况分布规律、轮盖泄漏涡与动叶尾迹掺混损失、轮背密封气在叶轮流场内的非定常演化机制等仍缺少相关试验研究。

**致 谢:**感谢国家自然科学基金、“九七三”计划、中国科学院前沿科学重点研究项目、北京市科技计划项目的资助。

### 参考文献:

- [ 1 ] Ainley D G, Mathieson G C R. A Method of Performance Estimation for Axial-Flow Turbines [R]. UK: British Aeronautical Research Council Technical Report R&M, No. 2974.
- [ 2 ] Palmer R M. D. I. G. T. Radial Inflow Turbine-Scroll and Nozzle Performance-Part 1[R]. UK: Ricardo, 1963.
- [ 3 ] Smith L. Secondary Flow in Axial-Flow Turbomachinery [J]. *Journal of Engineering for Power*, 1955, 77: 1065-1076.
- [ 4 ] Reynolds B, Lakshminarayana B. Characteristics of Lightly Loaded Fan Rotor Blade Wakes[R]. NASA-CR-3188.
- [ 5 ] Dring R P, Joslyn H D, Hardin L W, et al. Turbine Rotor - Stator Interaction [J]. *Journal of Engineering for Power*, 1982, 104(4): 729-742.
- [ 6 ] Hodson H P, Howell R J. Bladerow Interactions, Transition, and High-Lift Aerofoils in Low-Pressure Turbines [J]. *Annual Review of Fluid Mechanics*, 2005, 37: 71-98.
- [ 7 ] Howell R J, Ramesh O N, Hodson H P, et al. High Lift and Aft-Loaded Profiles for Low-Pressure Turbines [J]. *Journal of Turbomachinery*, 2000, 123(2): 181-188.
- [ 8 ] 朱俊强, 屈 骁, 张燕峰, 等. 高负荷低压涡轮内部非定常流动机理及其控制策略研究进展[J]. 推进技术, 2017, 38(10): 2186-2199. (ZHU Jun-qiang, QU Xiao, ZHANG Yan-feng, et al. Research Progress on Unsteady Flow Mechanism and Control Strategies of High-Lift Low Pressure Turbine[J]. *Journal of Propulsion Technology*, 2017, 38(10): 2186-2199.)
- [ 9 ] 陈海生, 谭春青. 叶轮机械内部流动研究进展[J]. 机械工程学报, 2007, 43(2): 1-12.
- [ 10 ] 张 玮, 王 元, 徐 忠. 叶轮机械内部流动测量及动静相互作用的实验研究进展[J]. 流体机械, 2001, 29(8): 6-10.
- [ 11 ] Langston L S. Secondary Flows in Axial Turbines-A Review [J]. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*, 2001, 934(1): 11-26.
- [ 12 ] Sieverding C H. Recent Progress in the Understanding of Basic Aspects of Secondary Flows in Turbine Blade Passages [J]. *Journal of Engineering for Gas Turbines and Power*, 1985, 107(2): 248-257.
- [ 13 ] Squire H B, Winter K G. The Secondary Flow in a Cascade of Airfoils in a Nonuniform Stream [J]. *Journal of the Aeronautical Sciences*, 1951, 18(4): 271-277.
- [ 14 ] Klein A. Investigation of the Entry Boundary Layer on the Secondary Flows in the Blading of Axial Turbines [R]. BHRA T-1004.
- [ 15 ] Moore J. Flow Trajectories, Mixing and Entropy Fluxes in a Turbine Cascade [R]. AGARD CP-351.
- [ 16 ] Yamamoto A. Production and Development of Secondary Flows and Losses in Two Types of Straight Turbine Cascades, Part 1: A Stator Case [J]. *Journal of Turbomachinery*, 1987, 109(2): 186-193.
- [ 17 ] Blair M F. An Experimental Study of Heat Transfer and Film Cooling on Large-Scale Turbine Endwalls [J]. *Journal of Heat Transfer*, 1974, 96(4): 524-529.
- [ 18 ] Langston L S, Nice M L, Hooper R M. Three-Dimensional Flow Within a Turbine Cascade Passage [J]. *Journal of Engineering for Power*, 1977, 99(1): 21-28.
- [ 19 ] Moore J, Smith B L. Flow in a Turbine Cascade, Part 2: Measurement of Flow Trajectories by Ethylene Detection [J]. *Journal of Engineering for Gas Turbines & Power*, 1984, 106(2): 409-413.
- [ 20 ] Sieverding C H, Van Den Bosche P. The Use of Coloured Smoke to Visualize Secondary Flows in a Turbine-Blade Cascade [J]. *Journal of Fluid Mechanics*, 1983, 134(1): 85-89.
- [ 21 ] Wang H P, Olson S J, Goldstein R J, et al. Flow Visualization in a Linear Turbine Cascade of High Performance Turbine Blades [J]. *Journal of Turbomachinery*, 1997, 119(1): 1-8.
- [ 22 ] Dean R C J, Senoo Y. Rotating Wakes in Vaneless Diffusers [J]. *Journal of Basic Engineering*, 1960, 82(3): 563-570.
- [ 23 ] Kerrebrock J L, Mikolajczak A A. Intra-Stator Transport of Rotor Wakes and Its Effect on Compressor Performance [J]. *Journal of Engineering for Power*, 1970, 92(4): 359-368.
- [ 24 ] Adachi T, Murakami Y. Three-Dimensional Velocity Distribution Between Stator Blades and Unsteady Force on a Blade Due to Passing Wakes [J]. *Bulletin of JSME*, 1979, 22(170): 1074-1082.
- [ 25 ] Dunker R J. Flow Measurements in the Stator Row of a

- Single-Stage Transonic Axial-Flow Compressor with Controlled Diffusion Stator Blade[R]. *AGARD-CP-23*.
- [26] Bhinder F S. Investigation of Flow in the Nozzleless Spiral Casing of a Radial Inward-Flow Gas Turbine[J]. *Proceedings of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Part A: Journal of Power and Energy*, 1969, 184(37): 66-71.
- [27] Siddon T E. On the Response of Pressure Measuring Instrumentation in Unsteady Flow [J]. *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Public Health*, 1969, 37(4): 305-310.
- [28] Wisler D C, Mossey P W. Gas Velocity Measurements Within a Compressor Rotor Passage Using the Laser Doppler Velocimeter[J]. *Journal of Engineering for Power*, 1973, 95(2): 91-96.
- [29] Schodl R. A Laser Dual-Beam Method for Flow Measurements in Turbomachines[R]. *ASME 74-GT-157*.
- [30] Wisler D C. Shock Wave and Flow Velocity Measurements in a High Speed Fan Rotor Using the Laser Velocimeter[J]. *Journal of Engineering for Power*, 1977, 99(2): 181-187.
- [31] Bryanston-Cross P J. High Speed Flow Visualisation[J]. *Progress in Aerospace Sciences*, 1986, 23(2): 85-104.
- [32] Paone N, Riethmuller M L, Braembussche R A V D. Experimental Investigation of the Flow in the Vaneless Diffuser of a Centrifugal Pump by Particle Image Displacement Velocimetry [J]. *Experiments in Fluids*, 1989, 7(6): 371-378.
- [33] Bacci T, Becchi R, Picchi A, et al. Adiabatic Effectiveness on High-Pressure Turbine Nozzle Guide Vanes under Realistic Swirling Conditions [J]. *Journal of Turbomachinery*, 2018, 141(1).
- [34] Senoo A, Tsujita S M, Yamamoto A. Investigation of Internal Flow in Ultra-Highly Loaded Turbine Cascade by PIV Method [J]. *Journal of Thermal Science*, 2000, 9(3): 193-198.
- [35] Gomes R A, Niehuis R. Aerothermodynamics of a High-Pressure Turbine Blade with Very High Loading and Vortex Generators [J]. *Journal of Turbomachinery*, 2012, 134(1).
- [36] Wang S, Sun H, Di J, et al. High-Resolution Measurement and Analysis of the Transient Secondary Flow Field in a Turbine Cascade[J]. *Proceedings of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Part A: Journal of Power and Energy*, 2014, 228(7): 799-812.
- [37] Liu Y, Zhang T L, Zhang M, et al. Numerical and Experimental Investigation of Aerodynamic Performance for a Straight Turbine Cascade with a Novel Partial Shroud [J]. *Journal of Fluids Engineering*, 2015, 138(3).
- [38] Zhang M, Liu Y, Zhang T, et al. Aerodynamic Optimization of a Winglet-Shroud Tip Geometry for a Linear Turbine Cascade [J]. *Journal of Turbomachinery*, 2017, 139(10).
- [39] 钟兢军, 魏 曼, 陆华伟. 压力面小翼对涡轮叶栅不同间隙下流场影响的实验[J]. *航空动力学报*, 2016, 31(1): 84-91.
- [40] Dring R P, Joslyn H D. Measurement of Turbine Rotor Blade Flows[J]. *Journal of Engineering for Gas Turbines & Power*, 1981, 103(2): 400-405.
- [41] Goldman L J, McLallin K L. Cold-Air Annular-Cascade Investigation of Aerodynamic Performance of Core-Engine-Cooled Turbine Vanes. 1: Solid-Vane Performance and Facility Description[R]. *NASA-TM-X-3224*.
- [42] 高丽敏, 韦 楠, 高 杰, 等. 基于内流场PSP测量技术的图像后处理[J]. *实验流体力学*, 2013, 27(1): 93-97.
- [43] Mahadevan S, Kapat J S, Kumar R, et al. Study of Secondary Flow and Coolant Film Interaction in a High Subsonic Cascade[J]. *International Journal of Heat and Fluid Flow*, 2016, 62: 189-202.
- [44] Matsunuma T. Unsteady Flow Field of an Axial-Flow Turbine Rotor at a Low Reynolds Number[J]. *Journal of Turbomachinery*, 2007, 129(2): 360-371.
- [45] Matsunuma T, Segawa T. Active Tip Clearance Flow Control for an Axial-Flow Turbine Rotor Using Ring-Type Plasma Actuators[R]. *ASME GT 2014-26390*.
- [46] Japikse D. Advanced Experimental Techniques in Turbomachinery[M]. *USA: Concepts ETI, Inc.*, 1986.
- [47] Gaetani P, Persico G, Dossena V, et al. Investigation of the Flow Field in a High-Pressure Turbine Stage for Two Stator-Rotor Axial Gaps, Part I: Three-Dimensional Time-Averaged Flow Field[J]. *Journal of Turbomachinery*, 2007, 129(3): 572-579.
- [48] Yamamoto A, Murao R, Suzuki Y, et al. A Quasi Unsteady Study on Wake Interaction of Turbine Stator and Rotor Cascades [J]. *Journal of Turbomachinery*, 1995, 117(4): 553-561.
- [49] Greitzer E M, Nikkanen J P, Haddad D E, et al. A Fundamental Criterion for the Application of Rotor Casing Treatment[J]. *Journal of Fluids Engineering*, 1979, 101(2): 237-243.
- [50] Gamache R N, Greitzer E M. Reverse Flow in Multistage Axial Compressors[J]. *Journal of Propulsion and Power*, 1990, 6(4): 461-473.
- [51] Binder A, FoRster W, Kruse H, et al. An Experimental Investigation into the Effect of Wakes on the Unsteady Turbine Rotor Flow [J]. *Journal of Engineering for Gas*

- Turbines and Power*, 1985, 107(2): 458–465.
- [52] Binder A, Förster W, Mach K, et al. Unsteady Flow Interaction Caused by Stator Secondary Vortices in a Turbine Rotor[J]. *Journal of Turbomachinery*, 1986, 109(2): 251–256.
- [53] Eymann S, Reinmoller U, Förster W, et al. Improving 3D Flow Characteristics in a Multistage LP Turbine by Means of Endwall Contouring and Airfoil Design Modification, Part 1: Design and Experimental Investigation[R]. *ASME GT* 2002–30352.
- [54] Hodson H P. Measurements of Wake-Generated Unsteadiness in the Rotor Passages of Axial Flow Turbines[J]. *Journal of Engineering for Gas Turbines and Power*, 1985, 107(2): 467–475.
- [55] Babinsky H, Hodson H P, Kuschel U, et al. Geometries for Five-Hole-Type Probes with Planar Sensor Arrays[J]. *AIAA Journal*, 2001, 39(12): 2414–2416.
- [56] Yamamoto A, Mimura F, Tominaga J, et al. Unsteady Three-Dimensional Flow Behavior Due to Rotor-Stator Interaction in an Axial-Flow Turbine[R]. *ASME* 93–GT-404.
- [57] Yamamoto A. Interaction Mechanisms Between Tip Leakage Flow and the Passage Vortex in a Linear Turbine Rotor Cascade[J]. *Journal of Turbomachinery*, 1988, 110(3): 329–338.
- [58] Zaccaria M A, Lakshminarayana B. Unsteady Flow Field Due to Nozzle Wake Interaction with the Rotor in an Axial Flow Turbine, Part I: Rotor Passage Flow Field[J]. *Journal of Turbomachinery*, 1997, 119(2): 201–213.
- [59] Zaccaria M A, Lakshminarayana B. Unsteady Flow Field Due to Nozzle Wake Interaction with the Rotor in an Axial Flow Turbine, Part II: Rotor Exit Flow Field[J]. *Journal of Turbomachinery*, 1997, 119(2): 214–224.
- [60] Rao K V, Delaney R A, Dunn M G. Vane-Blade Interaction in a Transonic Turbine, Part I: Aerodynamics[J]. *Journal of Propulsion and Power*, 1994, 10(3): 305–311.
- [61] Rao K V, Delaney R A, Dunn M G. Vane-Blade Interaction in a Transonic Turbine, Part II: Heat Transfer[J]. *Journal of Propulsion and Power*, 1994, 10(3): 312–317.
- [62] Pfeil H, Herbst R. Transition Procedure of Instationary Boundary Layers[R]. *ASME* 79–GT-128.
- [63] Schulte V, Hodson H P. Unsteady Wake-Induced Boundary Layer Transition in High Lift LP Turbines[R]. *ASME* 96–GT-486.
- [64] 梁 赞, 刘火星, 邹正平. 尾迹对低压涡轮边界层稳定性的影响[J]. *航空动力学报*, 2016, 31(4): 886–893.
- [65] 李 伟, 张 波, 周 敏, 等. 尾迹扫掠下超高负荷低压涡轮叶片附面层特性[J]. *航空动力学报*, 2012, 27(1): 176–182.
- [66] Hodson H P, Dawes W N. On the Interpretation of Measured Profile Losses in Unsteady Wake-Turbine Blade Interaction Studies[J]. *Journal of Turbomachinery*, 1998, 120(2): 276–284.
- [67] Hashemi S G R, Lemak R J, Owczarek J A. An Investigation of the Flow Characteristics and of Losses in Radial Nozzle Cascades[J]. *Journal of Engineering for Gas Turbines and Power*, 1984, 106(2): 502–509.
- [68] Eroglu H, Tabakoff W. LDV Measurements and Investigation of Flow Field Through Radial Turbine Guide Vanes[R]. *ASME* 89–GT-162.
- [69] Eroglu H, Tabakoff W. LDV Measurements of Turbulent Stresses in Radial Turbine Guide Vanes[R]. *ASME* 90–GT-75.
- [70] Putra M A, Joos F. Investigation of Secondary Flow Behavior in a Radial Turbine Nozzle[J]. *Journal of Turbomachinery*, 2013, 135(6).
- [71] Natkaniec C K, Kammeyer J, Seume J R. Secondary Flow Structures and Losses in a Radial Turbine Nozzle[R]. *ASME GT* 2011–46753.
- [72] Suhrmann J F, Peitsch D. Validation and Development of Loss Models for Small Size Radial Turbines[R]. *ASME GT* 2010–22666.
- [73] Simpson A T, Spence S W T, Watterson J K. A Comparison of the Flow Structures and Losses Within Vaned and Vaneless Stators for Radial Turbines[J]. *Journal of Turbomachinery*, 2009, 131(3).
- [74] 李燕生, 陆桂林. 向心透平与离心压气机[M]. 北京: 机械工业出版社, 1987.
- [75] Futral S M, Holeski D E. Experimental Results of Varying the Blade Shroud Clearance in a 6.02-Inch Radial-Inflow Turbine[R]. *NASA-TN-D-5513*.
- [76] Dambach R, Hodson H P, Huntsman I. An Experimental Study of Tip Clearance Flow in a Radial Inflow Turbine[J]. *Journal of Turbomachinery*, 1998, 120(4): 644–650.
- [77] Pasin A, Tabakoff W. Laser Measurements of Unsteady Flow Field in a Radial Turbine Guide Vane[R]. *AIAA* 92–0394.
- [78] Murugan D, Tabakoff W, Hamed A. Flow Field Investigation in the Exit Region of a Radial Inflow Turbine Using LDV[R]. *ASME* 94–GT-101.
- [79] Miller E C, L'ecuyer M R, Benisek E F. Flow Field Surveys at the Rotor Inlet of a Radial Inflow Turbine[J].

- Journal of Engineering for Gas Turbines & Power*, 1988, 110(3): 552–561.
- [80] Lakshminarasimha A N, Tabakoff W, Metwally A. Laser Doppler Velocimeter Measurements in the Vortex Region of a Radial Inflow Turbine[J]. *Journal of Propulsion and Power*, 1992, 8(1): 184–191.
- [81] Binder A, Romey R. Secondary Flow Effects and Mixing of the Wake Behind a Turbine Stator[J]. *Journal of Engineering for Power*, 1983, 105(1): 40–46.
- [82] Moore J, Adhye R Y. Secondary Flows and Losses Downstream of a Turbine Cascade[J]. *Journal of Engineering for Gas Turbines & Power*, 1985, 107(4): 961–968.
- [83] Pátý M, Cernat B C, De Maesschalck C, et al. Experimental and Numerical Investigation of Optimized Blade Tip Shapes, Part II: Tip Flow Analysis and Loss Mechanisms[J]. *Journal of Turbomachinery*, 2019, 141(1).
- [84] Zhou Z H, Chen S W, Wang S T. Aerodynamic Optimisation of a Winglet-Cavity Tip in a High-Pressure Axial Turbine Cascade[J]. *Proceedings of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers Part G: Journal of Aerospace Engineering*, 2018, 232(4): 649–663.
- [85] Roy A, Blot D M, Ekkad S V, et al. Thermal Management of a Transonic Turbine: Leakage Flow and Endwall Contouring Effects [J]. *Journal of Thermophysics and Heat Transfer*, 2018, 32(4): 1031–1044.
- [86] Naseri A, Sammak S, Boroomand M, et al. Experimental Investigation of Inlet Distortion Effect on Performance of a Micro Gas Turbine[J]. *Journal of Engineering for Gas Turbines and Power*, 2018.
- [87] Nakajima T, Segawa K, Kitahara H, et al. Experimental Investigation of the Grouped Blade Vibration for Steam Turbine by Noncontact Sensors[J]. *Journal of Engineering for Gas Turbines and Power*, 2018, 140(5).
- [88] Li W, Wang X, Zhang X H, et al. Experimental and Numerical Investigation of Closed Radial-Inflow Turbine with Labyrinth Seals[J]. *Journal of Engineering for Gas Turbines and Power*, 2018, 140(10).
- [89] Ketata A, Driss Z, Abid M S. Experimental Analysis for Performance Evaluation and Unsteadiness Quantification for One Turbocharger Vane-Less Radial Turbine Operating on a Gasoline Engine[J]. *Arabian Journal for Science and Engineering*, 2018, 43(9): 4763–4781.
- [90] Andreoli V, Cuadrado D G, Paniagua G. Prediction of the Turbine Tip Convective Heat Flux Using Discrete Green's Functions[J]. *Journal of Heat Transfer*, 2018, 140(7).
- [91] Whitacker L H L, Tomita J T, Brighenti C. An Evaluation of the Tip Clearance Effects on Turbine Efficiency for Space Propulsion Applications Considering Liquid Rocket Engine Using Turbopumps[J]. *Aerospace Science and Technology*, 2017, 70: 55–65.
- [92] Stotz S, Niehuis R, Guendogdu Y. Experimental Investigation of Pressure Side Flow Separation on the T106C Airfoil at High Suction Side Incidence Flow[J]. *Journal of Turbomachinery*, 2017, 139(5).
- [93] Papa F, Madanan U, Goldstein R. Modeling and Measurements of Heat/Mass Transfer in a Linear Turbine Cascade[J]. *Journal of Turbomachinery*, 2017, 139(9).
- [94] Netzhammer S, Vogt D M, Kraetschmer S, et al. Aerodynamic Excitation Analysis of Radial Turbine Blades Due to Unsteady Flow from Vaneless Turbine Housings [R]. *ASME GT 2017*–64468.
- [95] Lynch S. Three-Dimensional Boundary Layer in a Turbine Blade Passage[J]. *Journal of Propulsion and Power*, 2017, 33(4): 954–963.
- [96] Leonetti M, Lynch S, O'connor J, et al. Combustor Dilution Hole Placement and Its Effect on the Turbine Inlet Flowfield[J]. *Journal of Propulsion and Power*, 2017, 33(3): 750–763.
- [97] Lavagnoli S, De Maesschalck C, Andreoli V. Design Considerations for Tip Clearance Control and Measurement on a Turbine Rainbow Rotor with Multiple Blade Tip Geometries[J]. *Journal of Engineering for Gas Turbines and Power*, 2017, 139(4).
- [98] Kukutla P R, Prasad B V. Secondary Flow Visualization on Stagnation Row of a Combined Impingement and Film Cooled High-Pressure Gas Turbine Nozzle Guide Vane Using PIV Technique [J]. *Journal of Visualization*, 2017, 20(4): 817–832.
- [99] Bosdas I, Mansour M, Kalfas A I, et al. Unsteady Flow Field and Coarse Droplet Measurements in the Last Stage of a Low-Pressure Steam Turbine with Supersonic Airfoils near the Blade Tip [J]. *Journal of Engineering for Gas Turbines and Power*, 2017, 139(9).
- [100] Volino R J. Control of Tip Leakage in a High Pressure Turbine Cascade Using Tip Blowing [R]. *ASME GT 2016*–56511.
- [101] Schmitz J T, Perez E, Morris S C, et al. Highly Loaded Low-Pressure Turbine: Design, Numerical, and Experimental Analysis [J]. *Journal of Propulsion and Power*, 2016, 32(1): 142–152.
- [102] Rebholz P S, Abhari R S, Kalfas A I, et al. Tip-Shroud Cutbacks in a Low-Pressure Gas Turbine Stage[J]. *Journal of Propulsion and Power*, 2016, 32(5): 1077–1086.
- [103] Li S J, Yang S F, Han J C, et al. Turbine Blade Surface Phantom Cooling from Upstream Nozzle Trailing-Edge

- Ejection [J]. *Journal of Thermophysics and Heat Transfer*, 2016, 30(4): 770–781.
- [104] Bellucci J, Rubecchini F, Arnone A, et al. Numerical and Experimental Investigation of Axial Gap Variation in High Pressure Steam Turbine Stages [R]. *ASME GT* 2016–56547.
- [105] Shibukawa N, Fukushima T, Iwasaki Y. An Experimental Investigation of the Influence of Flash-Back Flow on Last Three Stages of Low Pressure Steam Turbines [J]. *Journal of Engineering for Gas Turbines and Power*, 2015, 137.
- [106] Guillot S, Ng W F, Hamm H D, et al. The Experimental Studies of Improving the Aerodynamic Performance of a Turbine Exhaust System [J]. *Journal of Engineering for Gas Turbines and Power*, 2015, 137.
- [107] Gomes R A, Niehuis R. Effects of Periodic Unsteady Inflow on Film Cooling and Heat Transfer on Highly Loaded High Pressure Turbine Blades with Flow Separation [J]. *Journal of Turbomachinery*, 2014, 136(2).
- [108] Giorciari R, Kirik I, Niehuis R. Effects of Unsteady Wakes on the Secondary Flows in the Linear T106 Turbine Cascade [J]. *Journal of Turbomachinery*, 2014, 136(9).
- [109] Restemeier M, Jeschke P, Guendogdu Y, et al. Numerical and Experimental Analysis of the Effect of Variable Blade Row Spacing in a Subsonic Axial Turbine [J]. *Journal of Turbomachinery*, 2013, 135(2).
- [110] Teuber R, Wilson M, Li Y S, et al. Computational Extrapolation of Turbine Sealing Effectiveness from Test Rig to Engine Conditions [J]. *Proceedings of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Part A: Journal of Power and Energy*, 2012, 227(2): 167–178.
- [111] Segawa K, Senoo S, Hamatake H, et al. Steady and Unsteady Flow Measurements under Low Load Conditions in a Low Pressure Model Steam Turbine [R]. *ASME ICONE20-POWER* 2012–54862.
- [112] Montomoli F, Hodson H, Haselbach F. Effect of Roughness and Unsteadiness on the Performance of a New Low Pressure Turbine Blade at Low Reynolds Numbers [J]. *Journal of Turbomachinery*, 2010, 132(3).
- [113] D'ovidio A, Littlewood L, Congiu F, et al. Comparison between Hot Wire and 5-Hole Pressure Probe Traverse Data in a Variable Density Two-Stages Air Turbine [R]. *ASME GT* 2008–50753.

(编辑:史亚红)