

Experimental Research of an Airfoil Cascades in Varying Air Humidity Conditions

Bartosz Olszański, M.Sc. Eng.

**Department of Aerodynamics
Institute of Aeronautics and Applied Mechanics
Warsaw University of Technology**

**Supervisor: prof. dr hab. inż. Jacek Rokicki
Co-supervisor: dr inż. Zbigniew Nosal**

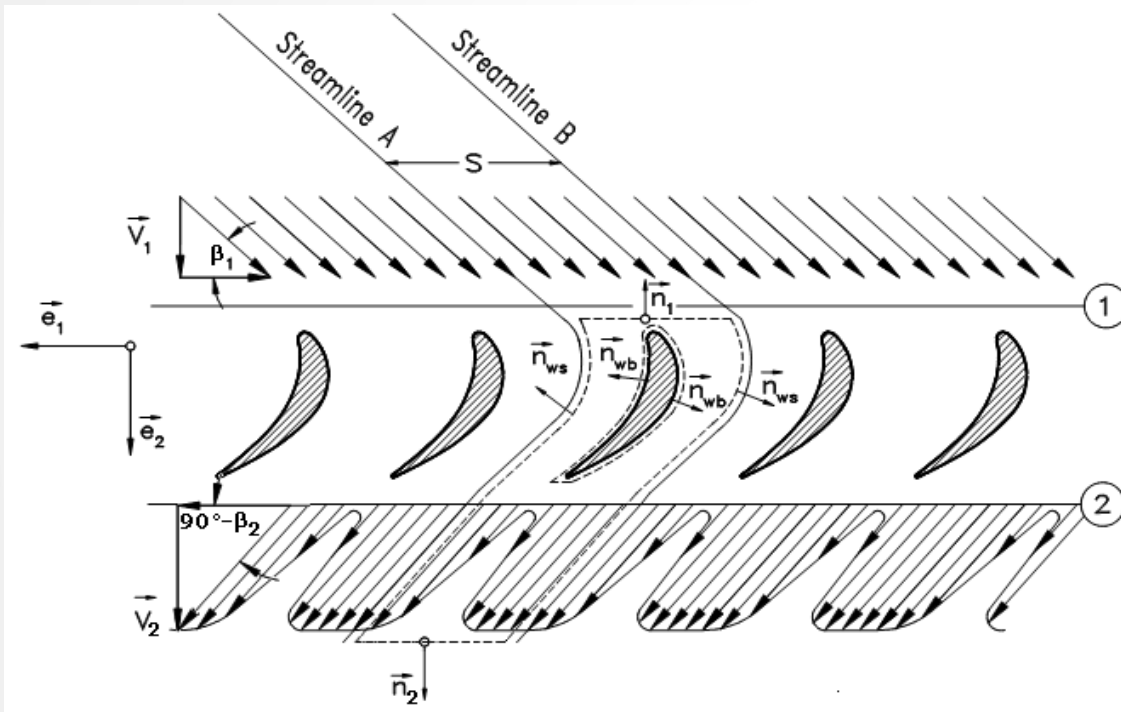
PRESENTATION AGENDA

- 1. Motivation & introduction**
- 2. Cascade models**
- 3. Cascade windtunnel and measurement apparatus**
- 4. Pressure measurements & flow visualisation analysis**
- 5. Conclusions & plans for future cascade research**
- 6. Summary**
- 7. Questions?**

RESEARCH MOTIVATION

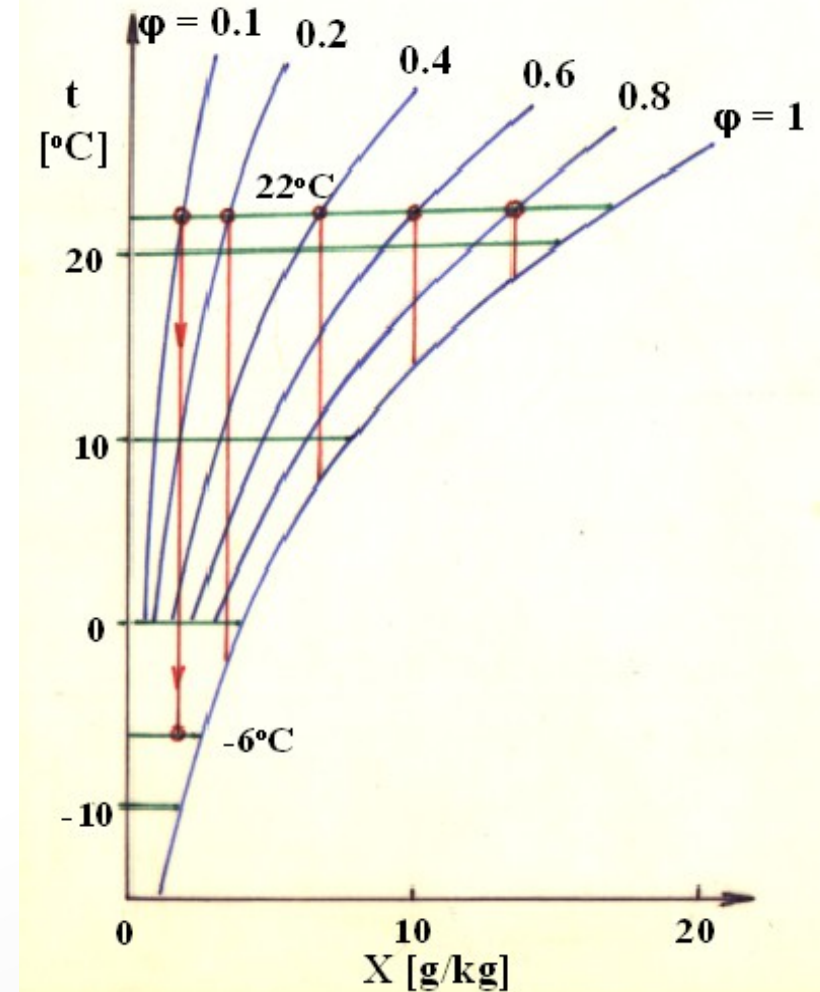
- The deepening of knowledge of the turbomachinery flow phenomena such as boundary layer – shock wave interaction and separation shock wave pattern
- Experimental research of humidity influence on Mach number distribution over a turbine cascade blade, thus the impact of humidity on its global performance (o.e. defined as a pressure jump, loss coefficient, Mach distribution itself)
- Sensitivity study for condensation shock position and determination of favourable conditions for its occurrence (minimum relative humidity value)

CASCADE FLOW INTRODUCTION



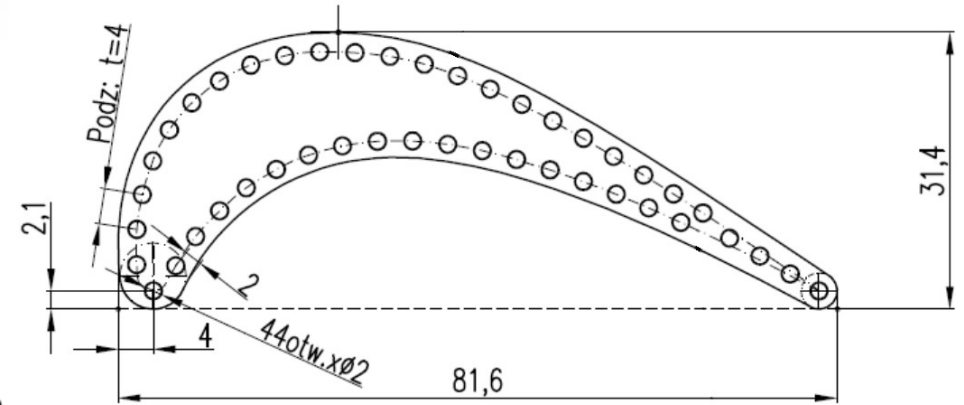
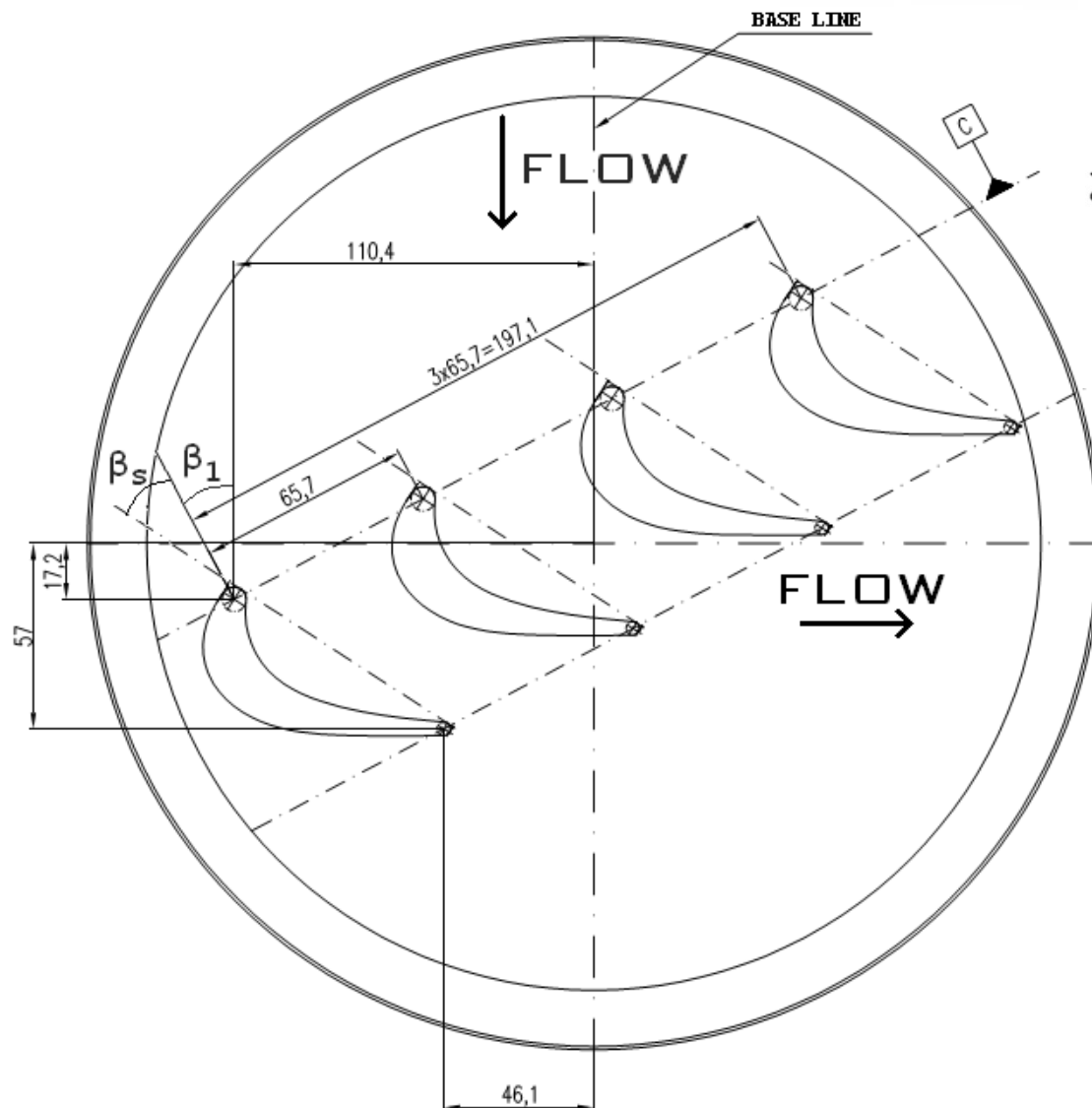
➤ Viscous flow through a turbine cascade [1]

➤ [1] Schobeiri, M. (2005) Turbomachinery Flow Physics and Dynamic Performance



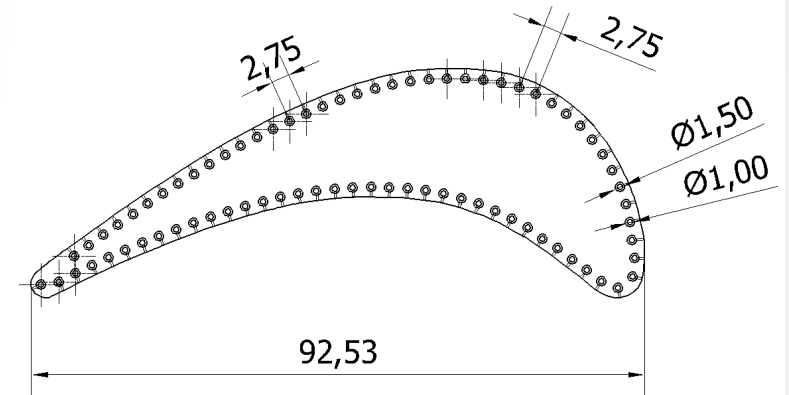
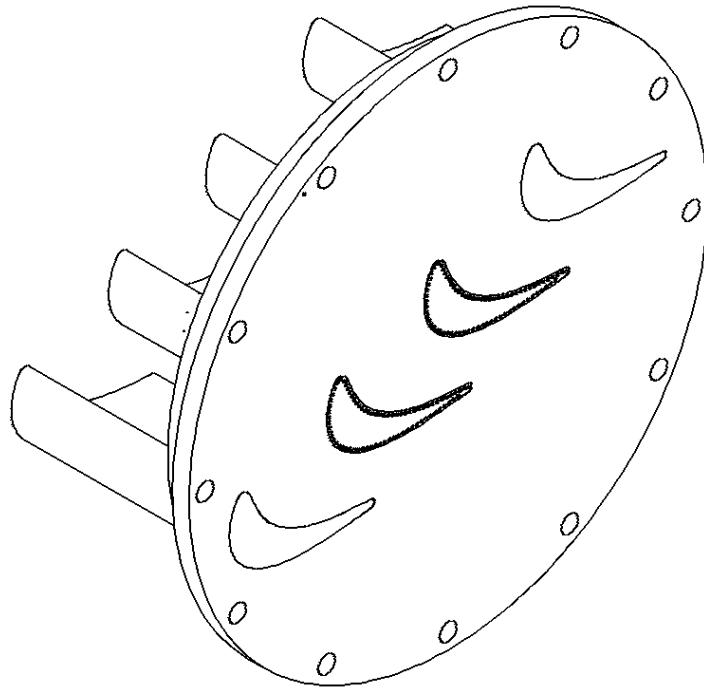
➤ Mollier diagram for air

„ANSYS” CASCADE ARRANGEMENT

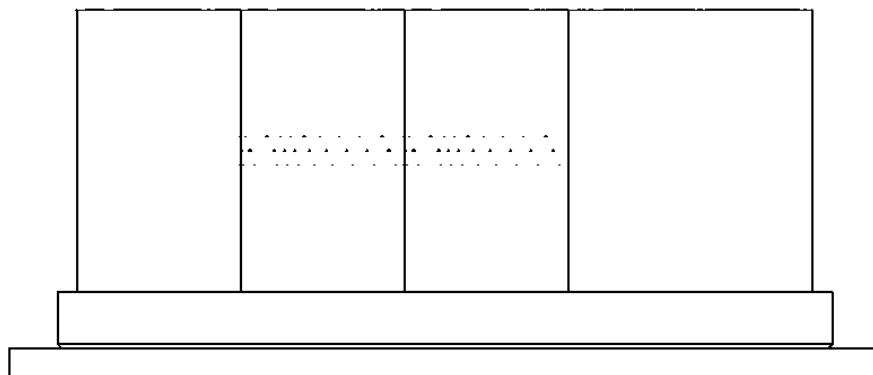


- **Chord (c):** 81,6 mm
- **Spacing (s):** 65,7 mm
- **Throat (o):** 36,6 mm
- **Flow angle (β_1):** 28°
- **Blade angle relative to cascade axis (β_s):** 30,5°
- **s/c:** 0,805
- **arccos(o/s):** 56,1°

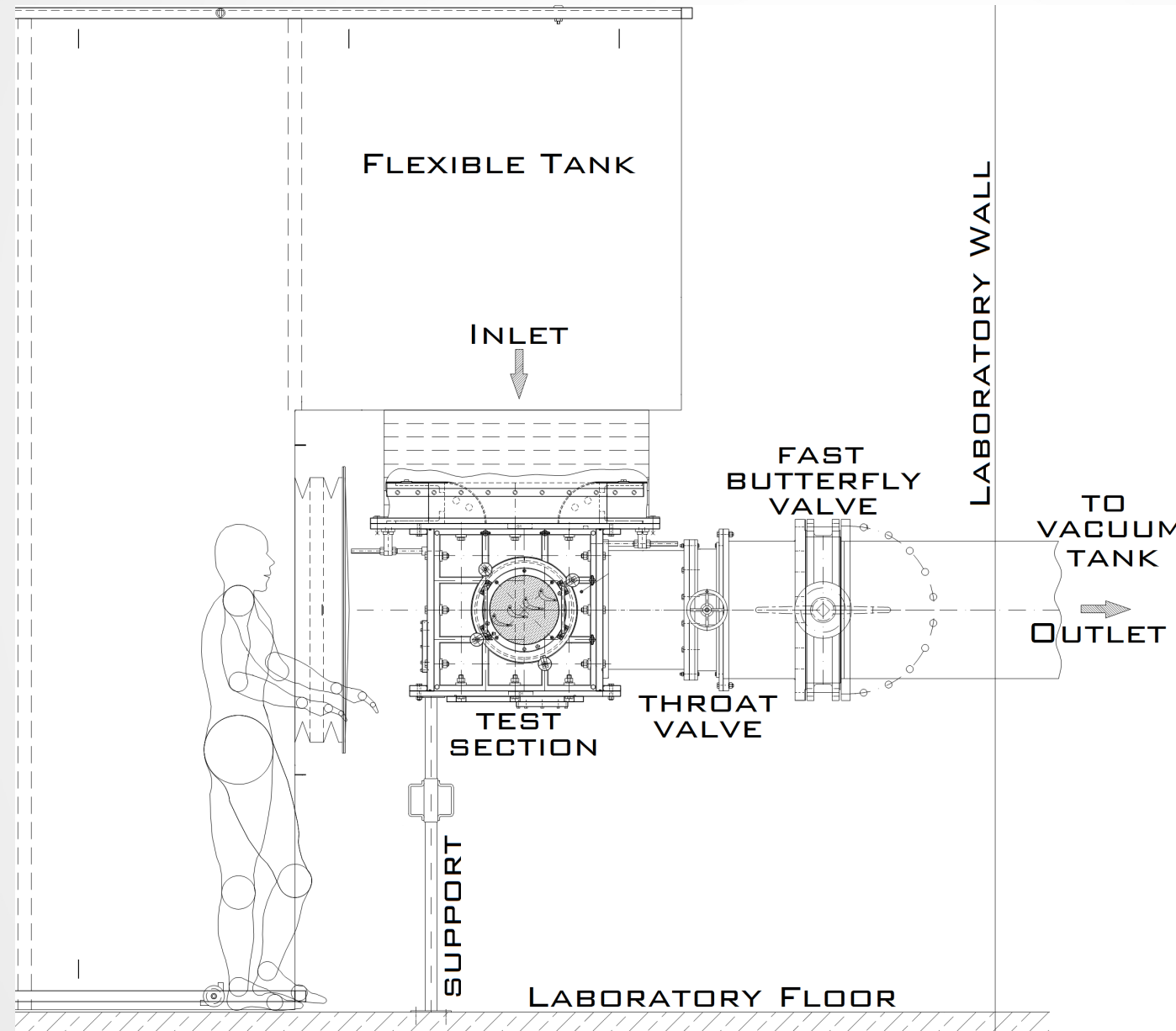
VKI LS-59 CASCADE ARRANGEMENT



- Chord (c): 92,53 mm
- Spacing (s): 65,7 mm
- Throat (o): 24,8 mm
- Flow angle (β_1): 28,5°
- Blade angle relative to cascade axis (β_s): 33,3°
- s/c : 0,71
- $\arccos(o/s)$: 67,8°

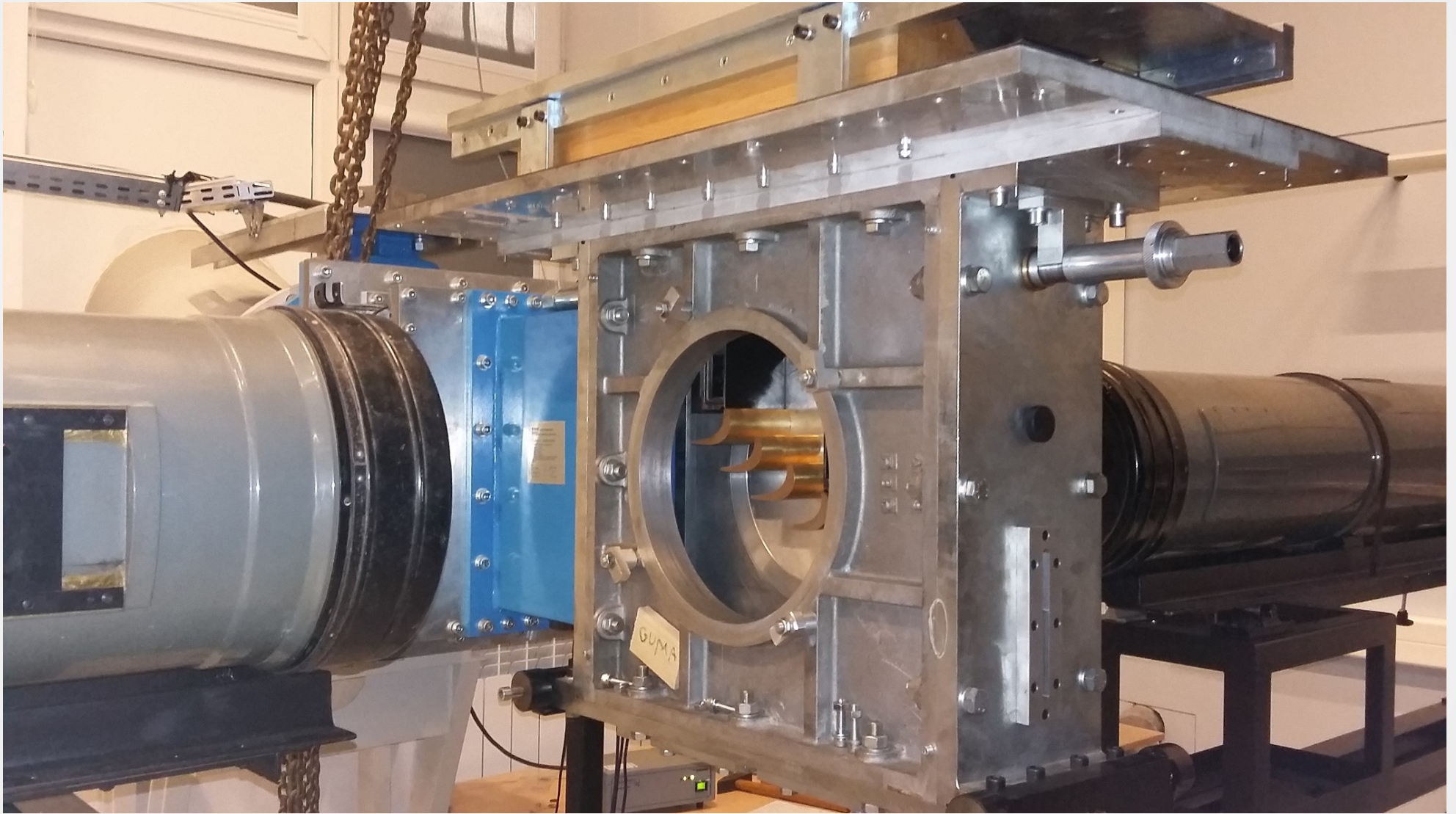


CASCADE WIND TUNNEL



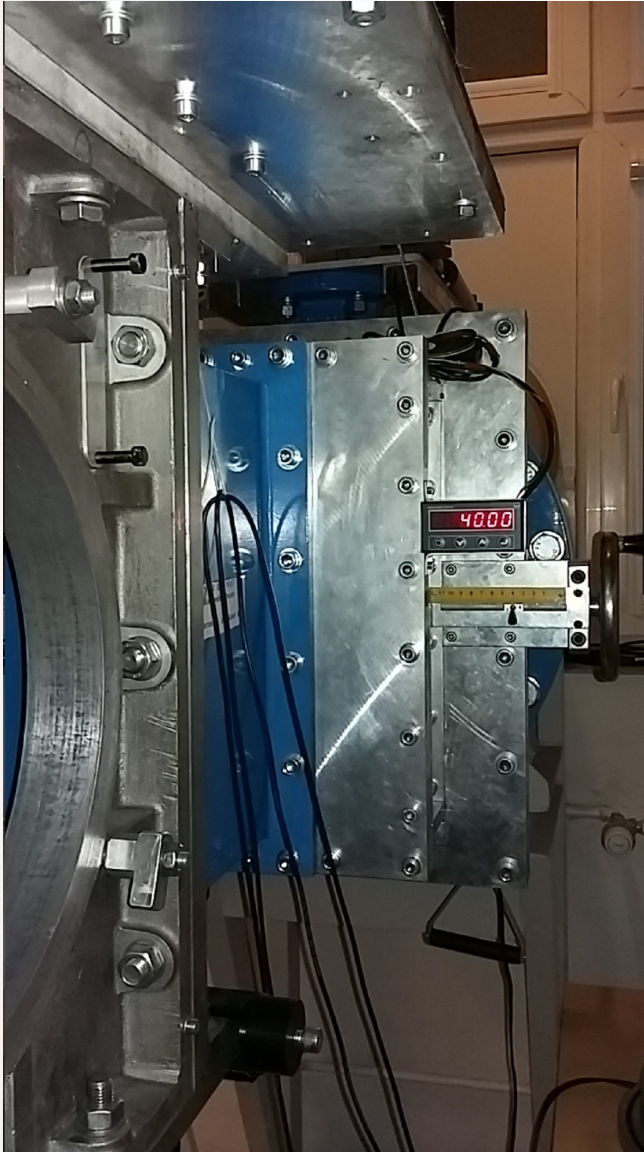
- Open circuit intermittent, in-draft (suction) type wind tunnel
- Convergent intake nozzle (intake channel width depends on angle of attack)
- Depth: 100 mm
- Angle of incidence range: $\pm 15^\circ$
- Inlet turbulence intensity: $\sim 2,5\%$
- Inlet Mach: $\sim 0,27$ (AoA 0°)
- Vacuum tank capacity: 150m^3
- Flexible tank capacity: 60m^3

CASCADE WIND TUNNEL

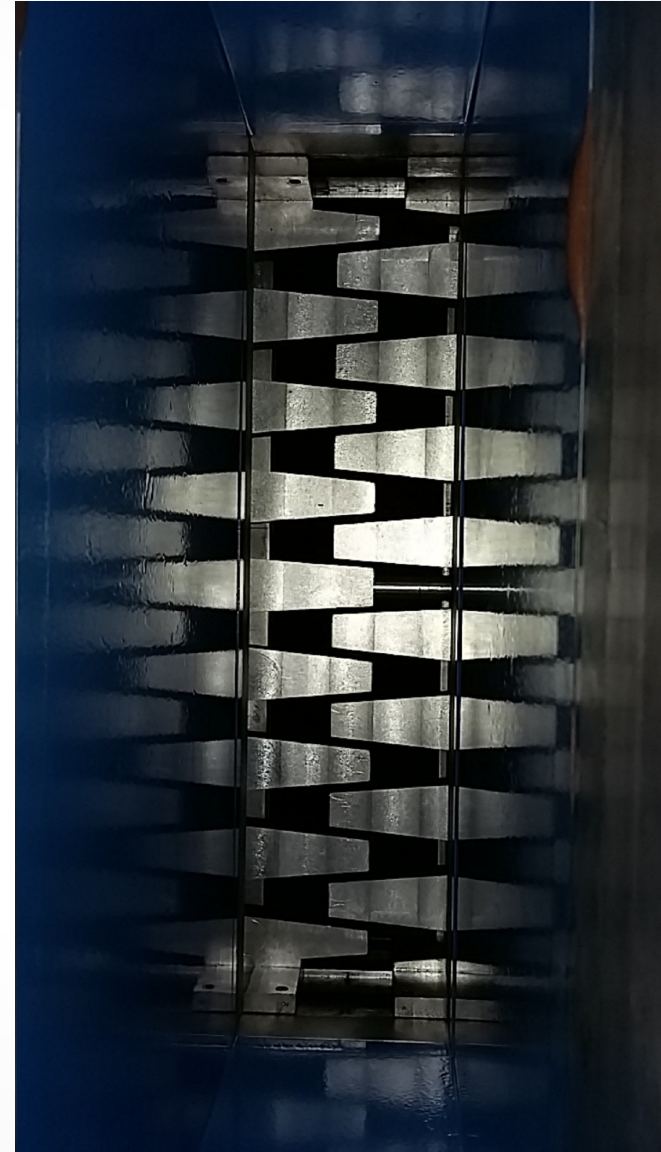


► Cascade wind tunnel with side plate removed

CASCADE WIND TUNNEL



› Throat valve (outside)



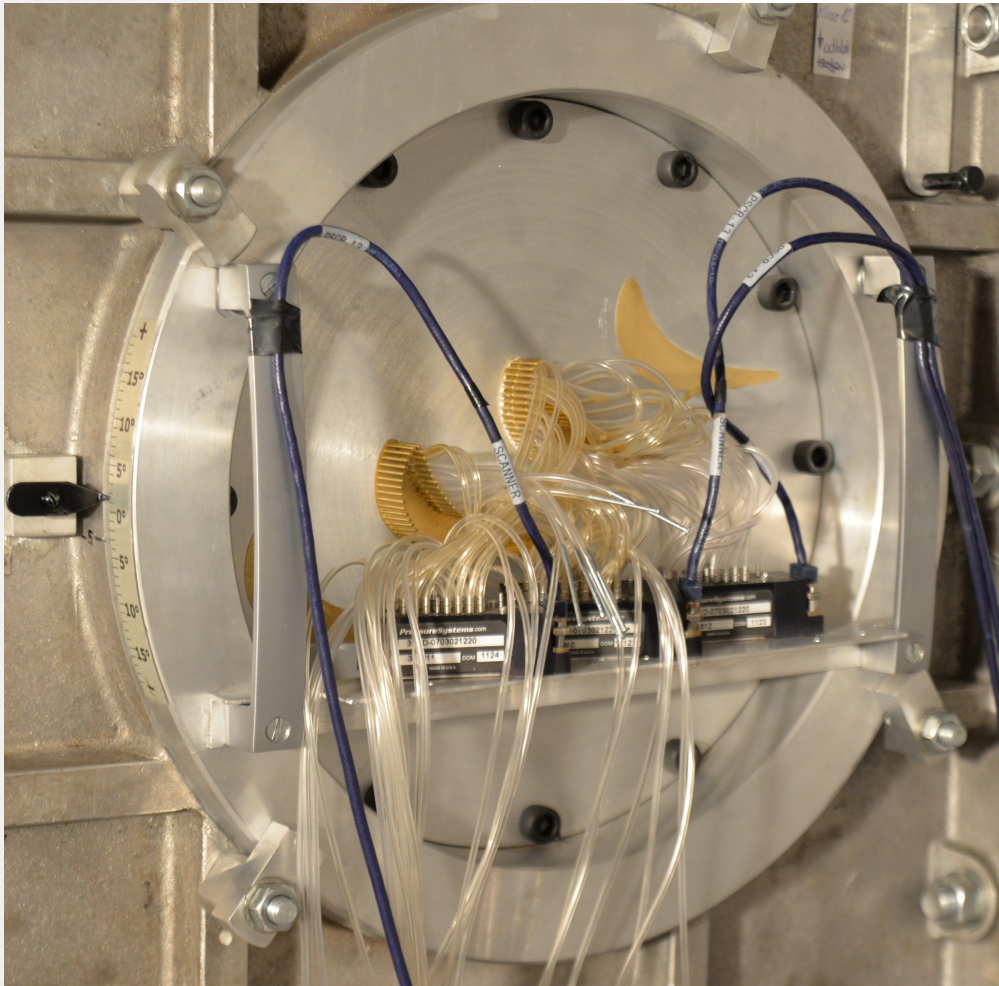
› Throat valve (inside)

APPARATUS – PRESSURE MEASUREMENTS

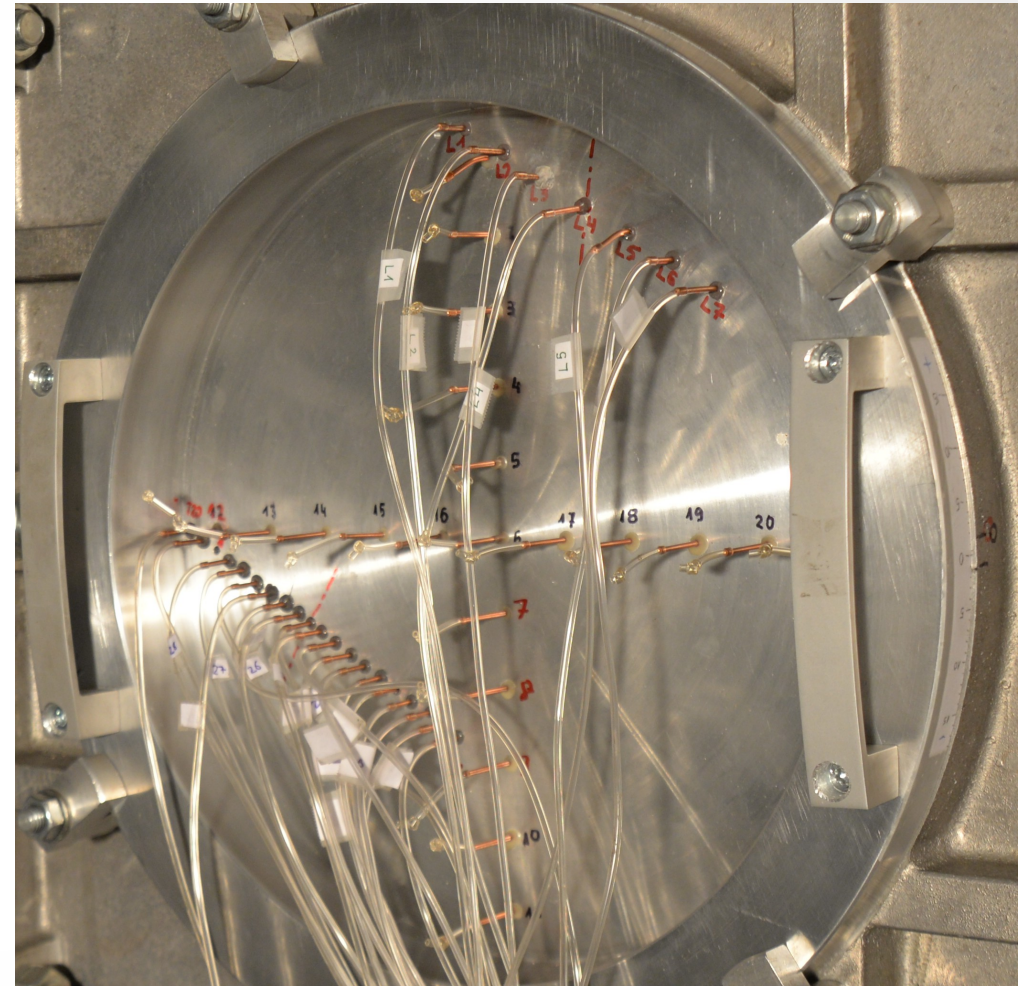
- 1,5 mm internal diameter elastic tubes connecting the sensor and pressure ports of model
- ESP-32HD DTC fast, piezoresistive miniature electronic differential pressure sensor consisting of an array of 32 individual channels each. Pressure range ± 103 kPa (15 psid). Data acquisition frequency – 100 Hz (Maximum – 1200 Hz)
- Single DTC (Digital Temperature Compensation) Initium Data Acquisition System (10/100 Base-T Ethernet Interface)
- In-house developed LabView software package for the fast butterfly valve control, data acquisition, post-processing and data reduction of obtained results



APPARATUS – PRESSURE MEASUREMENTS

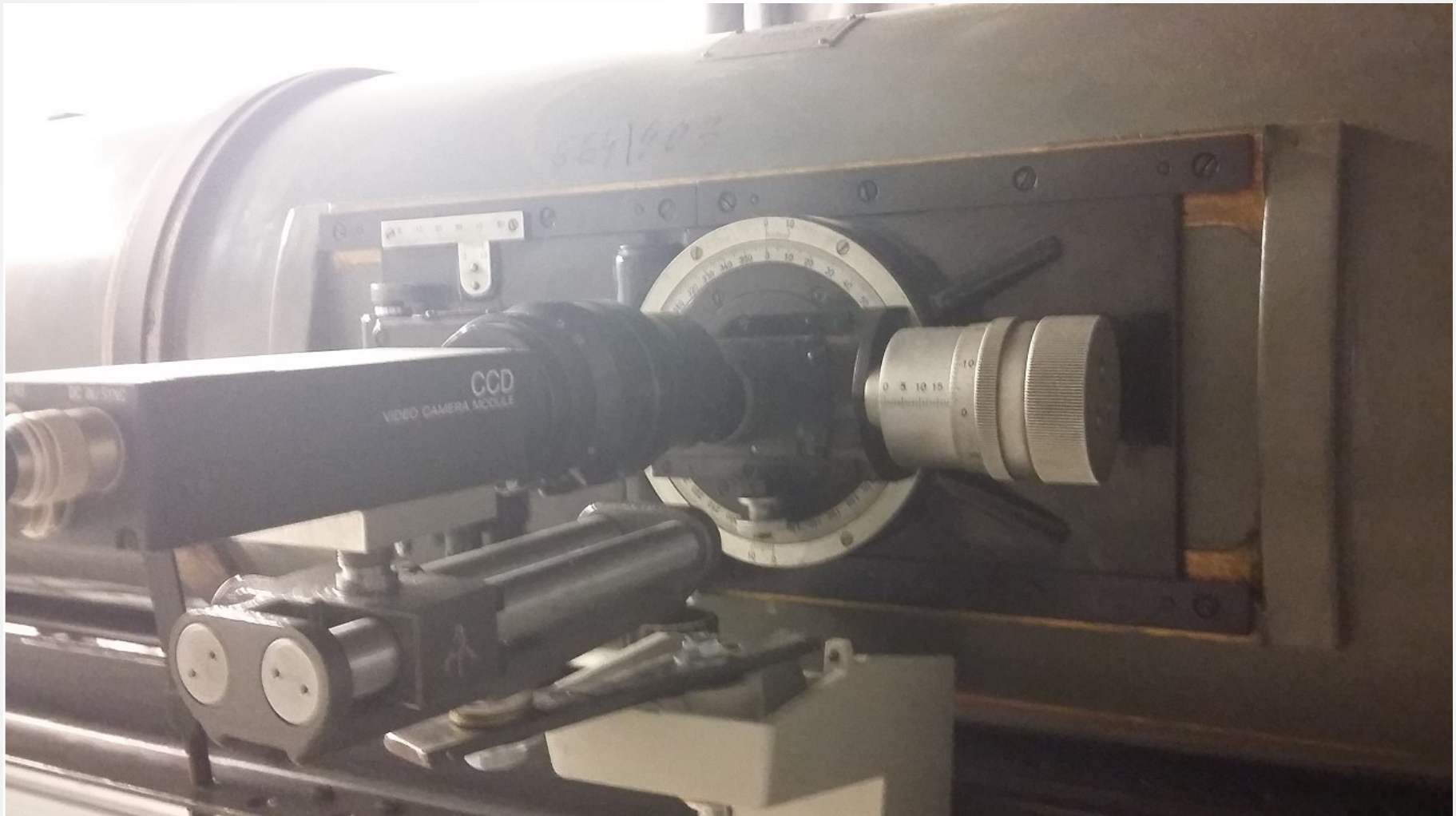


- Pressure scanners connected to the VKI instrumented blades



- Inlet & wake pressure taps arrangement on vis-a-vis side plate

APPARATUS – FLOW VISUALISATION (CONTINUOUS LIGHT)



➤ **CCD camera mounted to the Schlieren system**

APPARATUS – FLOW VISUALISATION (FLASH LIGHT)



- **Photron SA-5 fast camera mounted in place of CCD camera
1 kHz repetition rate, TTL synchronization with Ministrobokin**

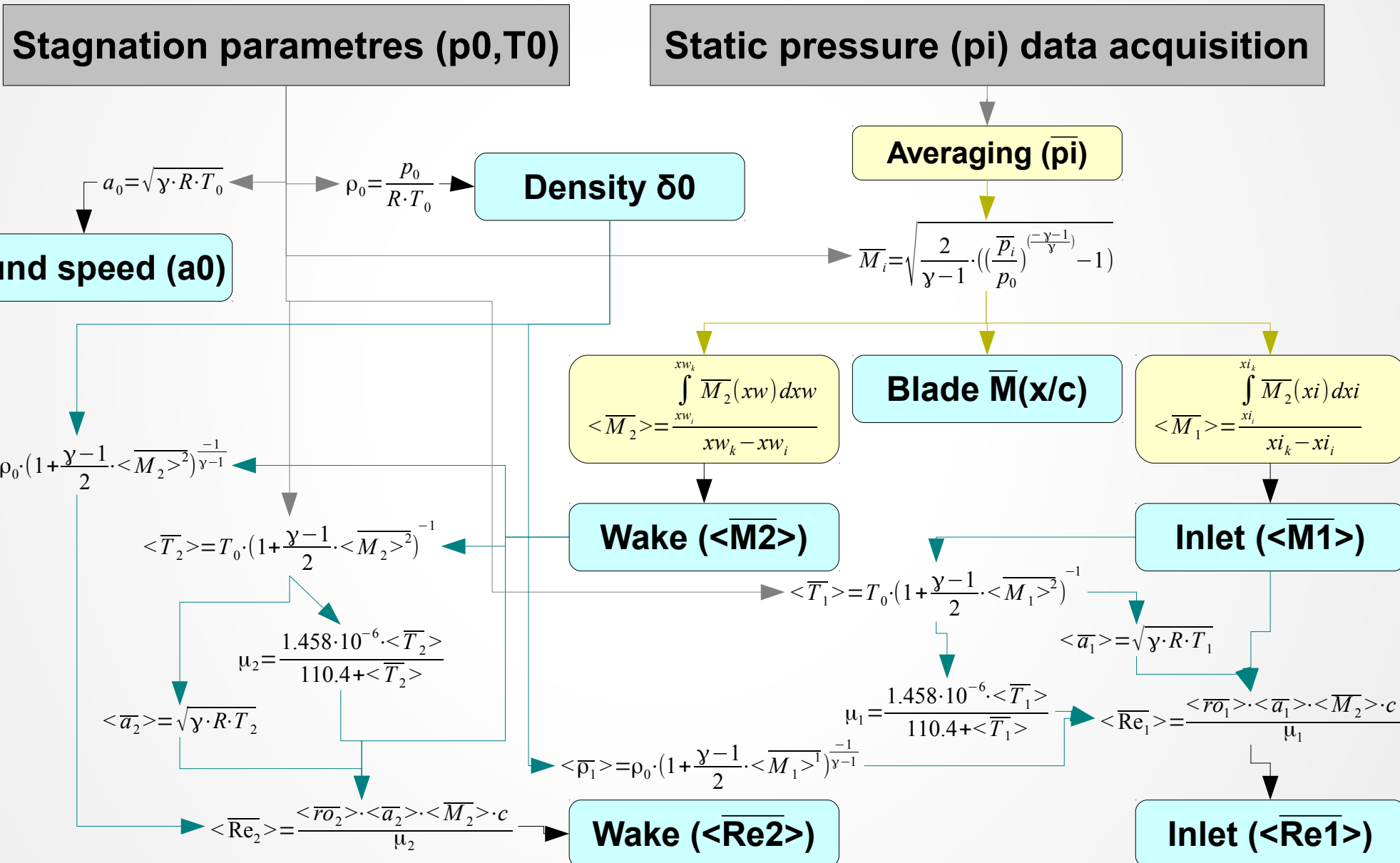


- **Ministrobokin 20 flash generator (external triggering up to 20 kHz)**

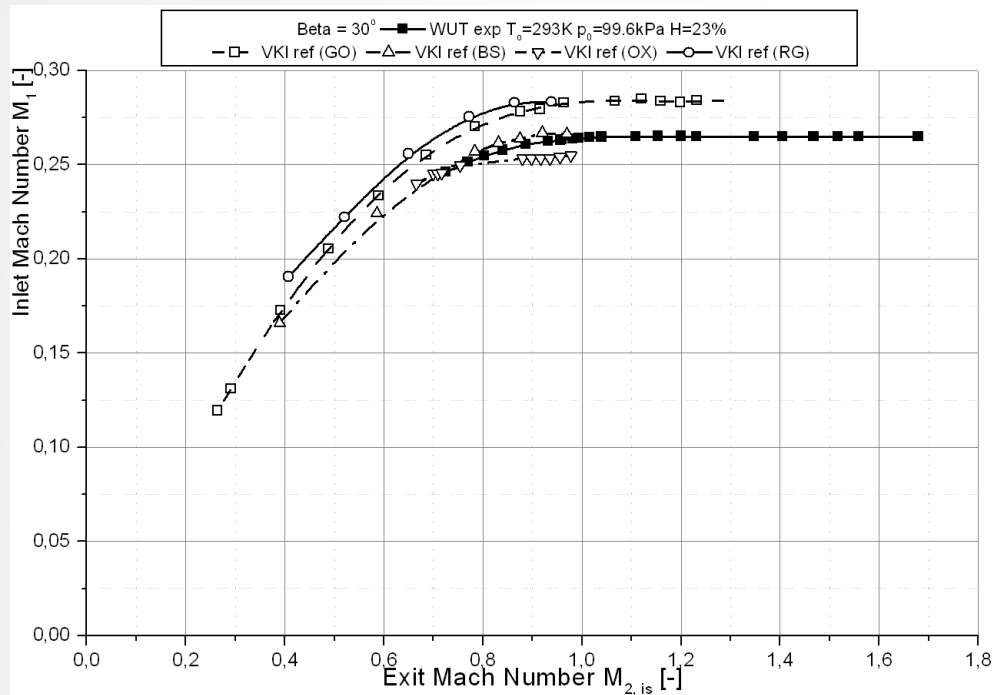


- **Fisher-Nanolite KL-L Flashlamp
18 ns single flash duration (25mJ)**

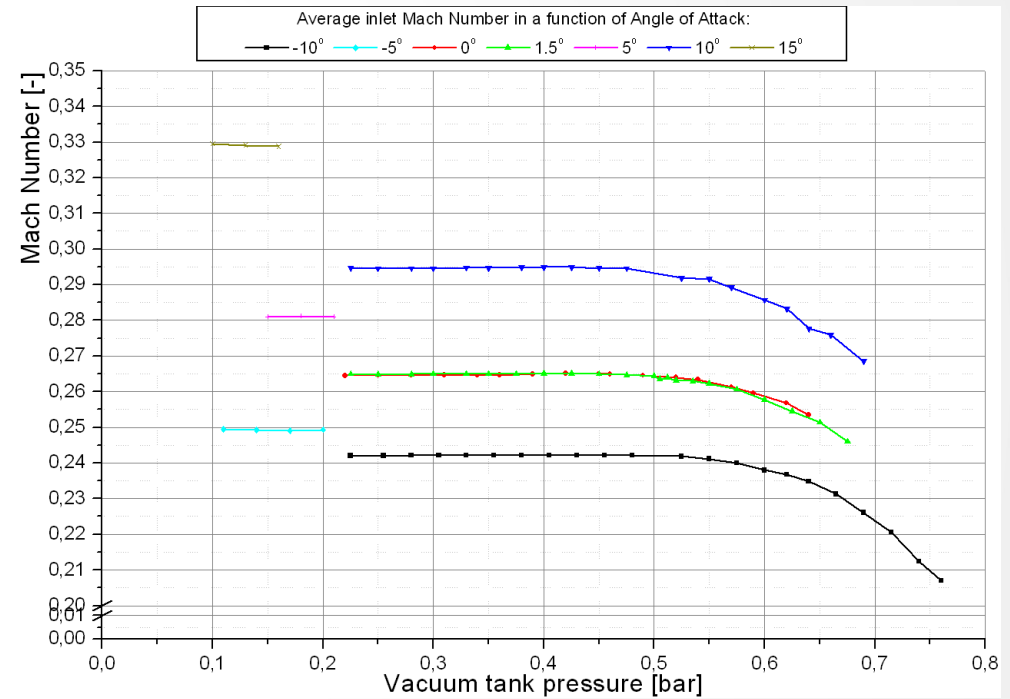
PRESSURE MEASUREMENTS – METHODOLOGY



PRESSURE MEASUREMENTS – LOW HUMIDITY VKI LS-59 CASCADE

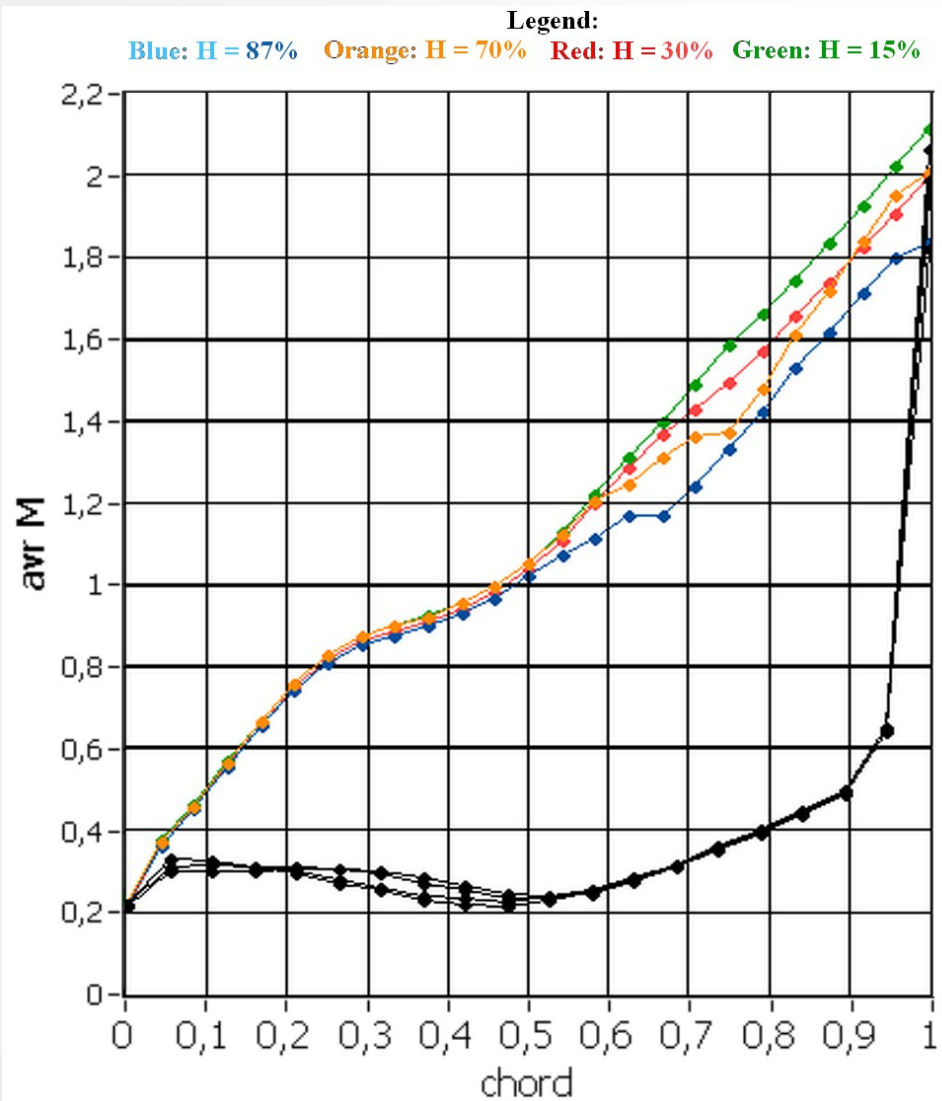


- Inlet Mach Number M_1 in function of Exit Mach Number M_2

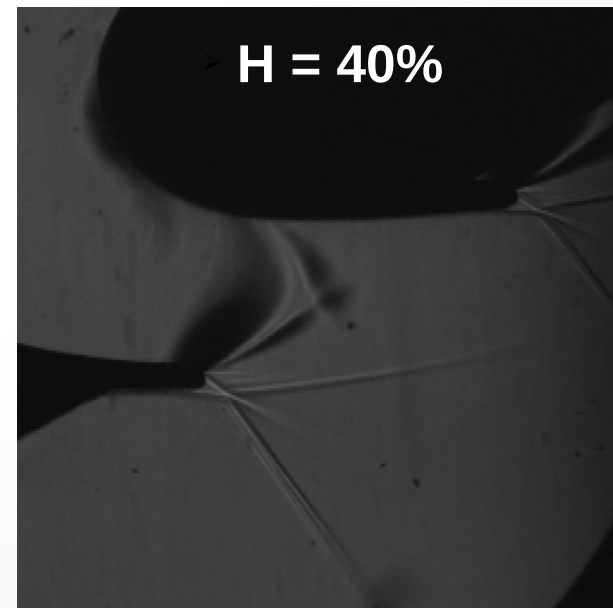
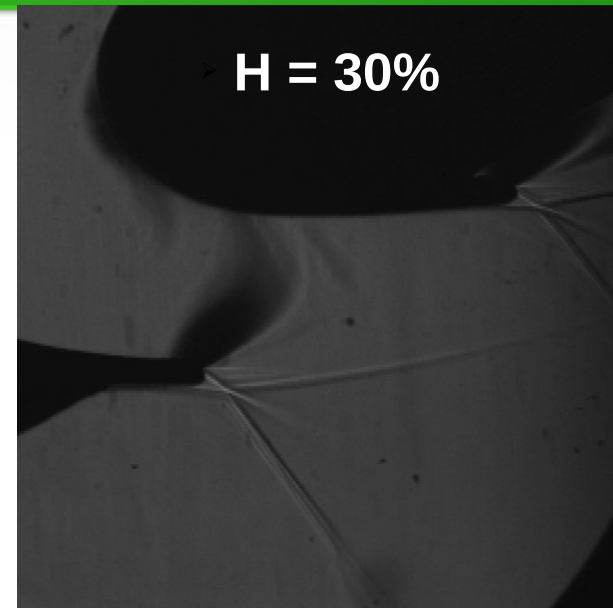


- Inlet Mach Number M_1 in function of Vacuum tank pressure p_3

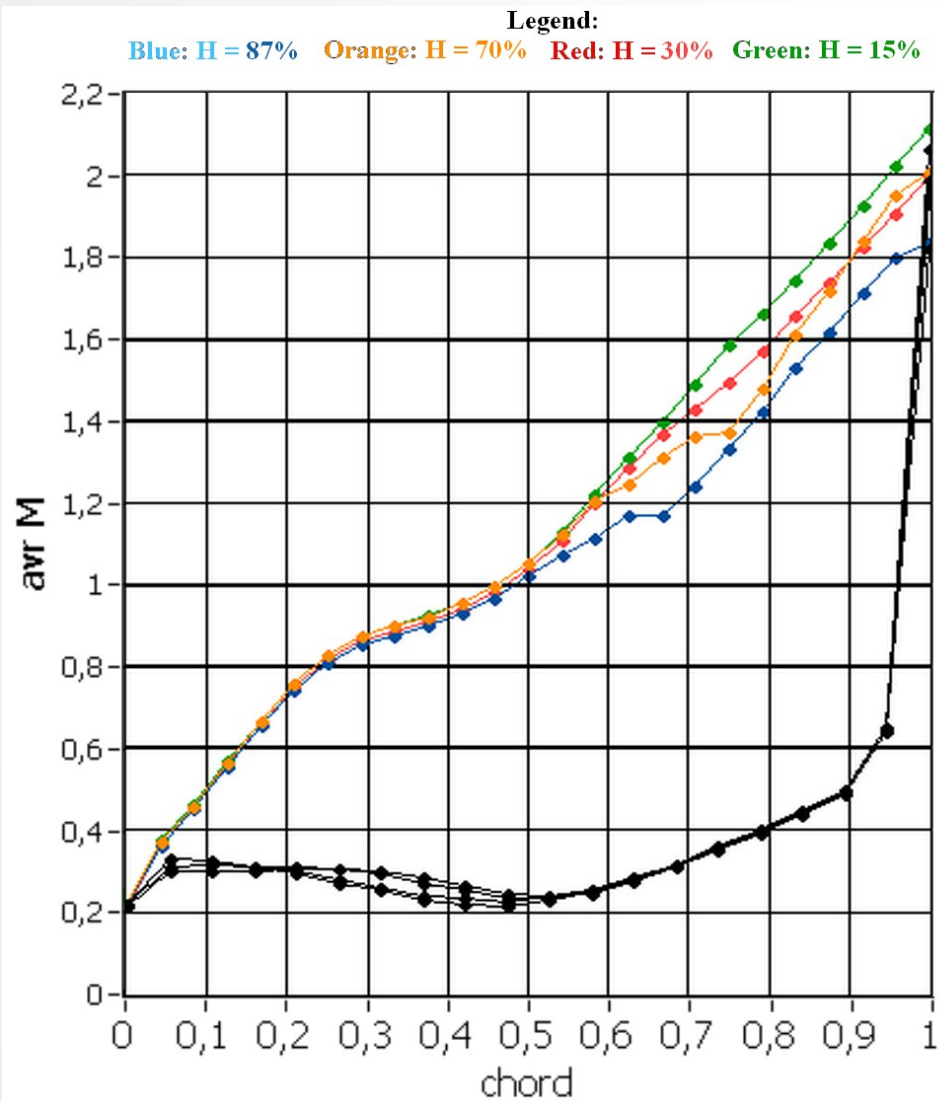
HUMIDITY INFLUENCE „ANSYS” CASCADE, CONTINUOUS LIGHT



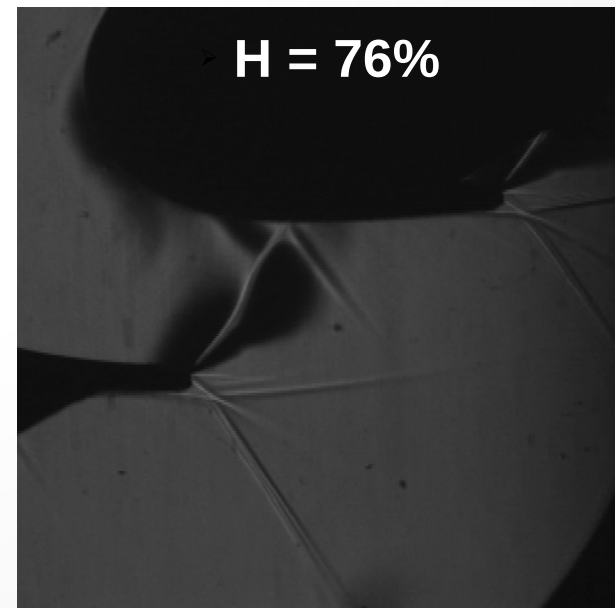
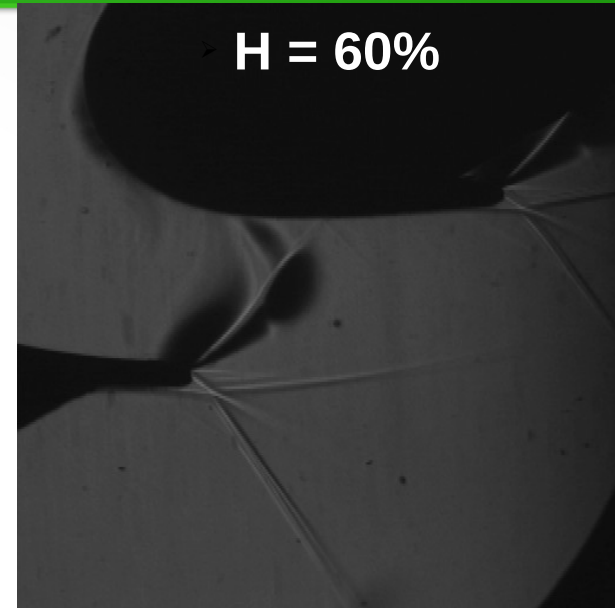
➤ $\beta_1 = 28^\circ$, Vacuum tank $p = 0.23$ bar



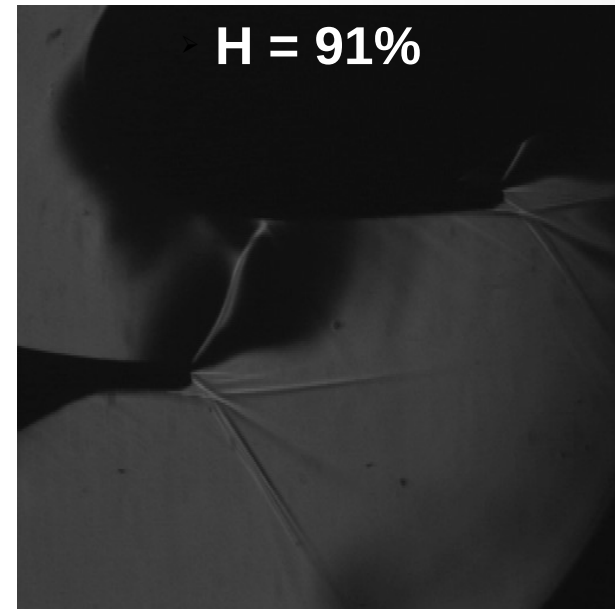
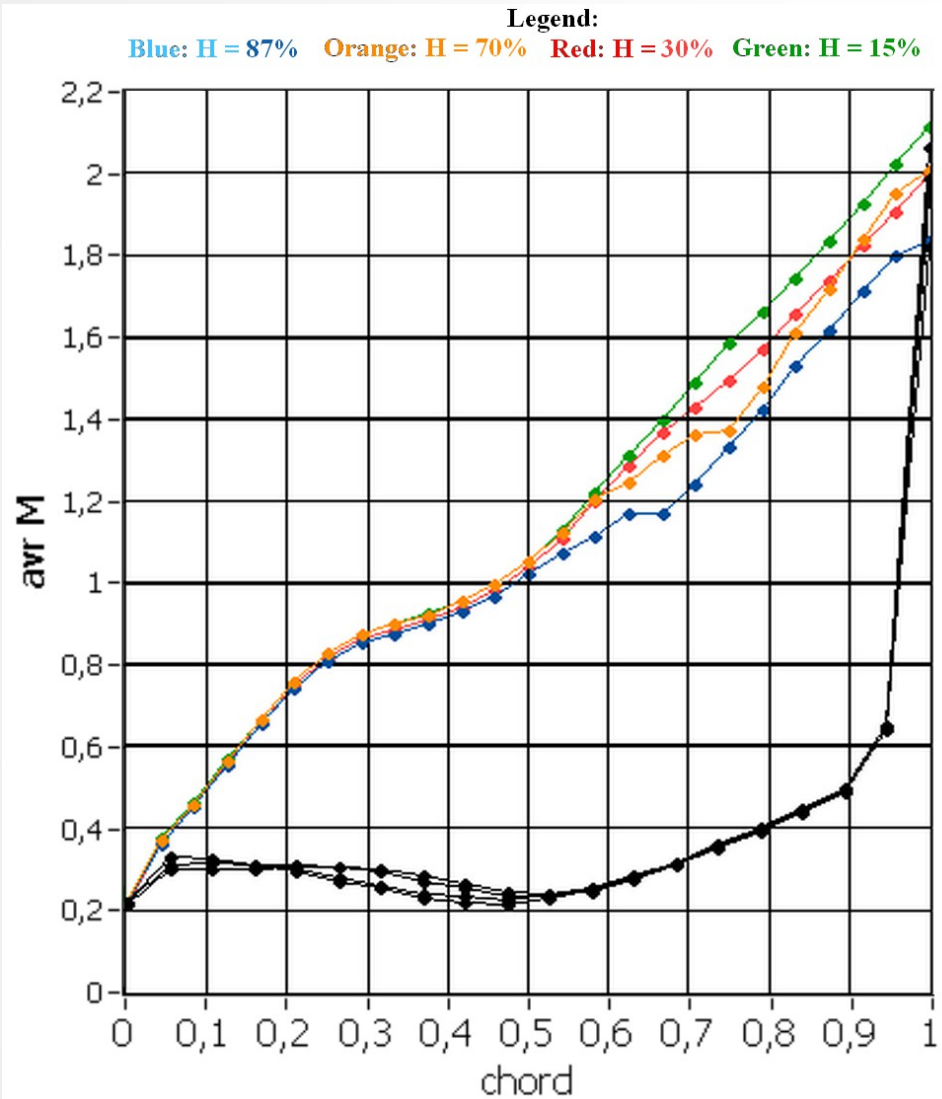
HUMIDITY INFLUENCE „ANSYS” CASCADE, CONTINUOUS LIGHT



➤ $\beta_1 = 28^\circ$, Vacuum tank $p = 0.23$ bar

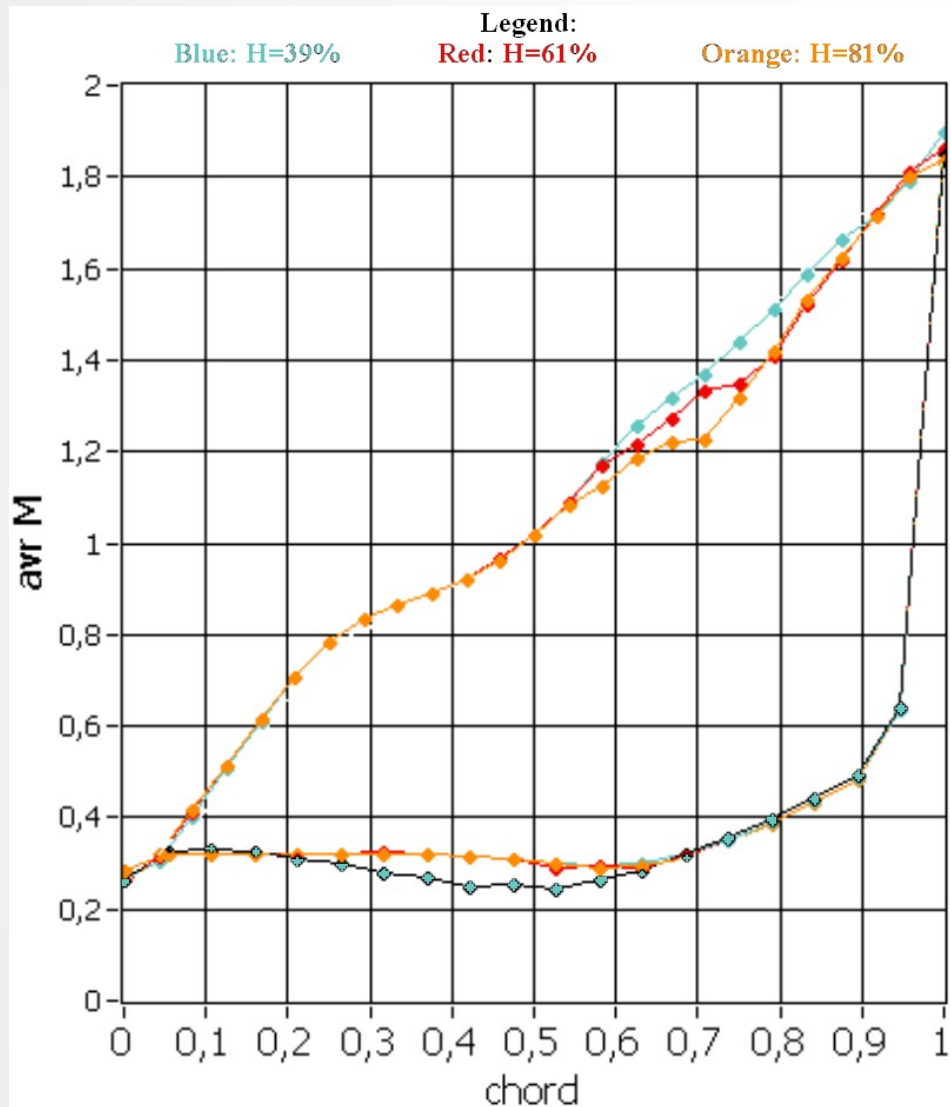


HUMIDITY INFLUENCE „ANSYS” CASCADE, CONTINUOUS LIGHT

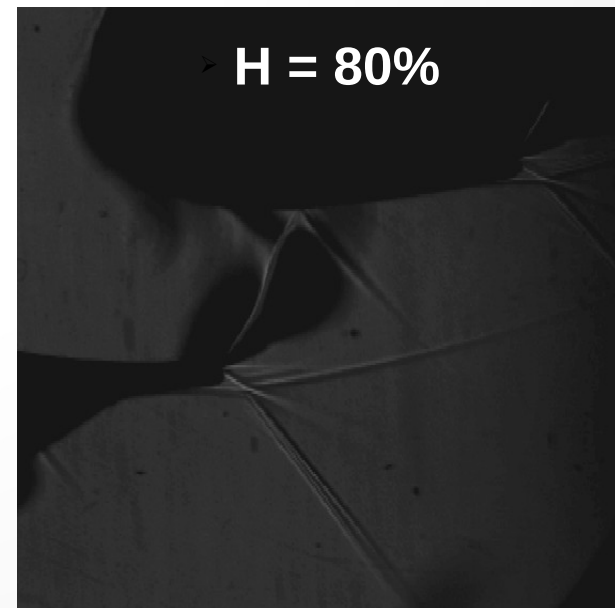
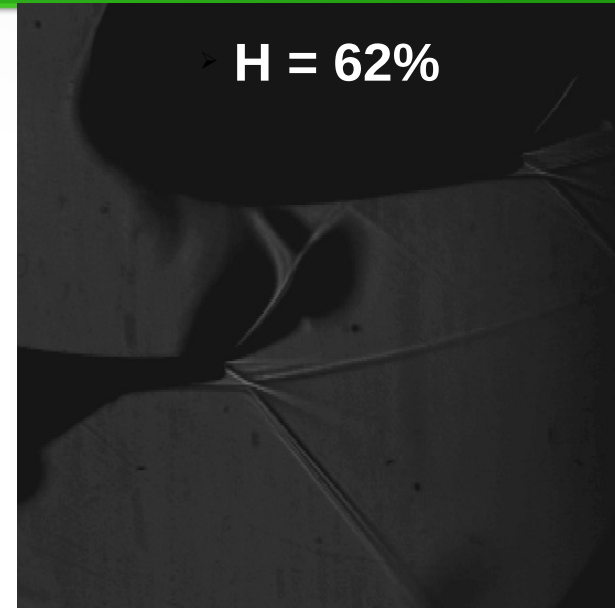


➤ $\beta_1 = 28^\circ$, Vacuum tank $p = 0.23$ bar

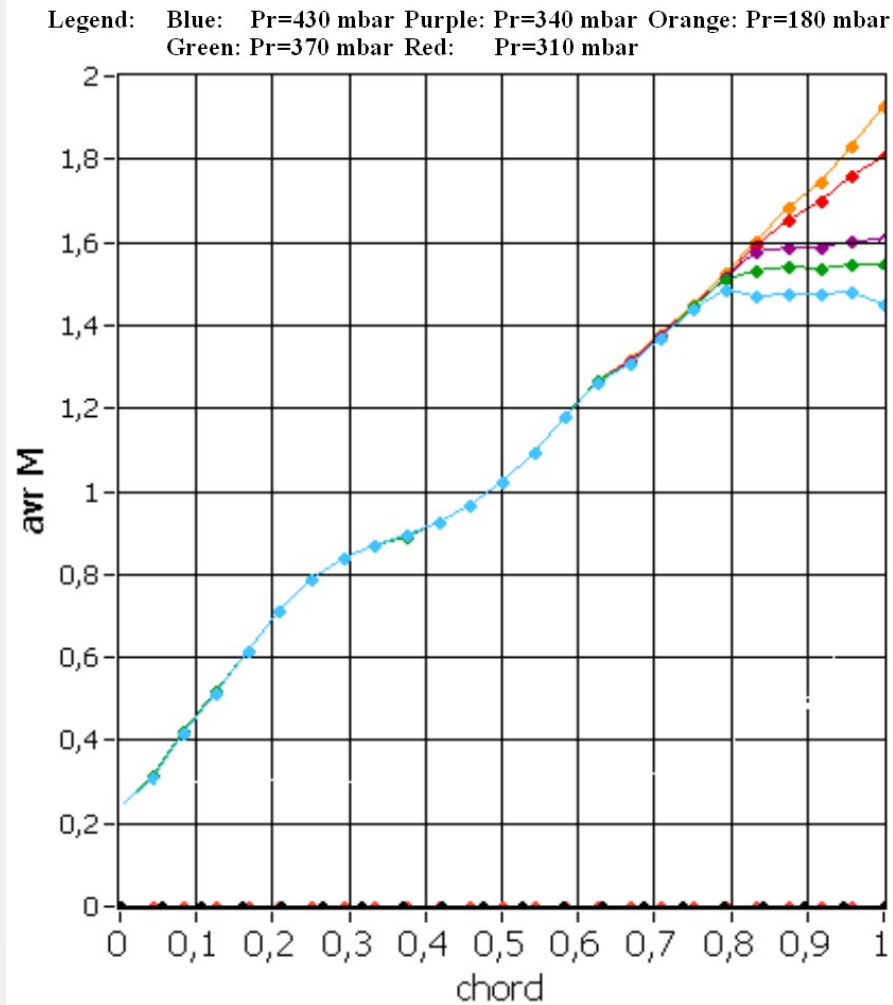
HUMIDITY INFLUENCE „ANSYS” CASCADE, CONTINUOUS LIGHT



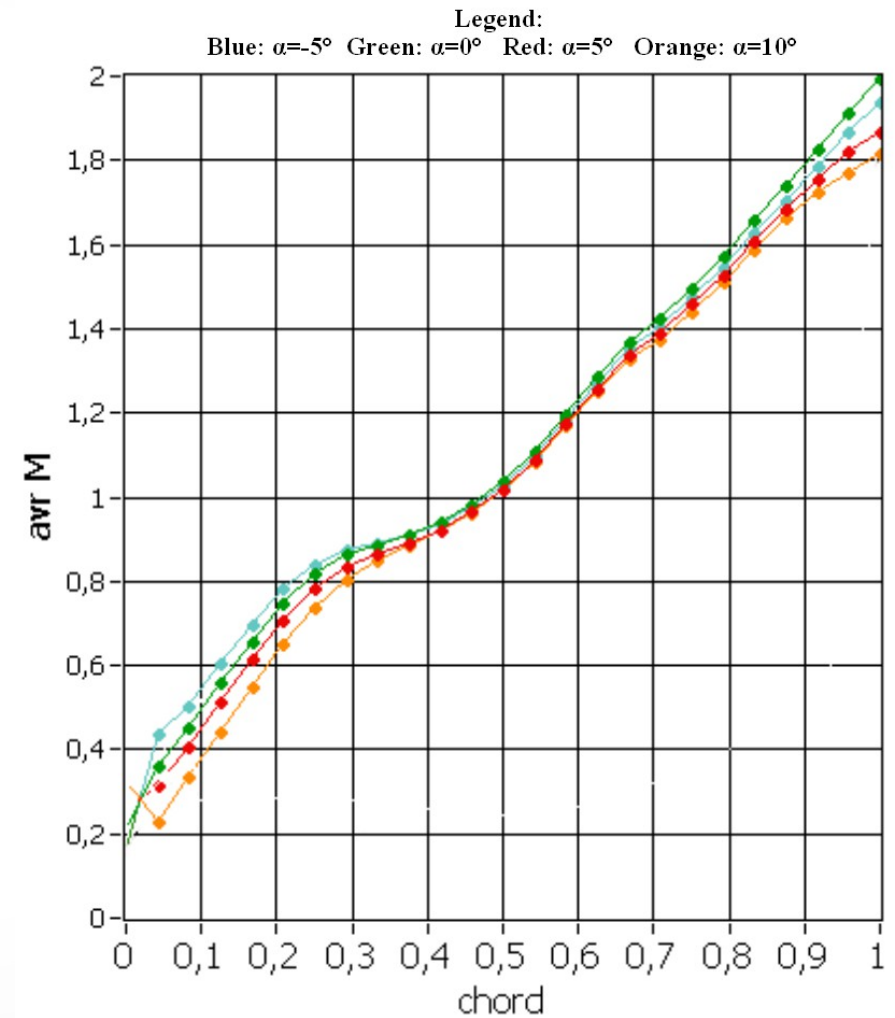
$\beta_1 = 33^\circ$, Vacuum tank $p = 0.23$ bar



PRESSURE MEASUREMENTS – LOW HUMIDITY

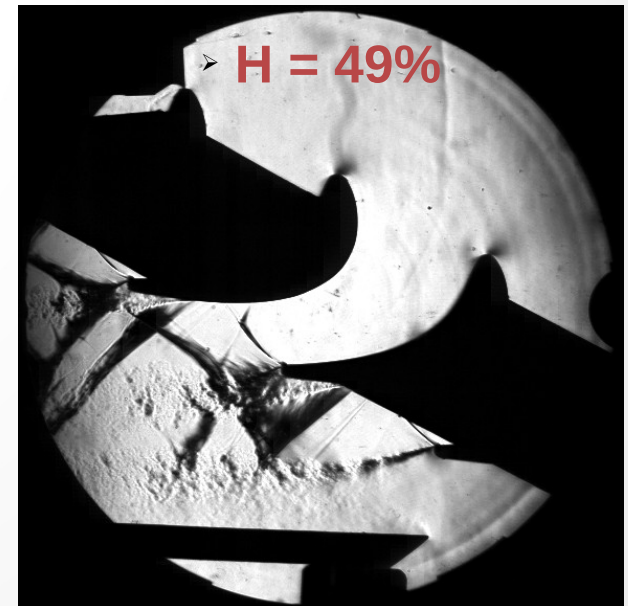
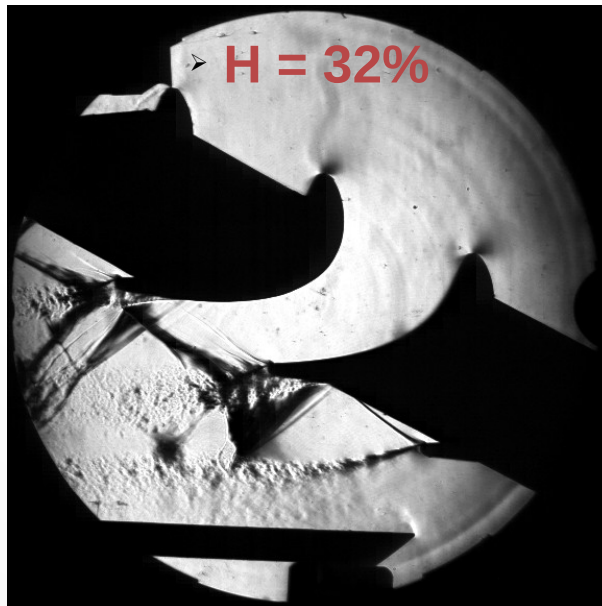
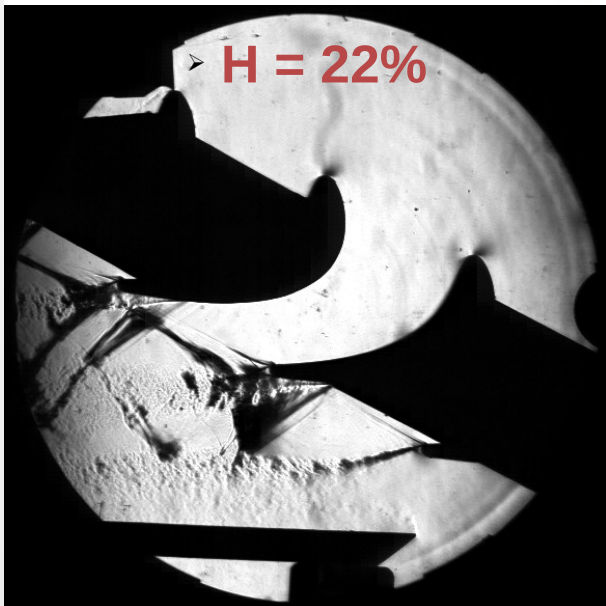
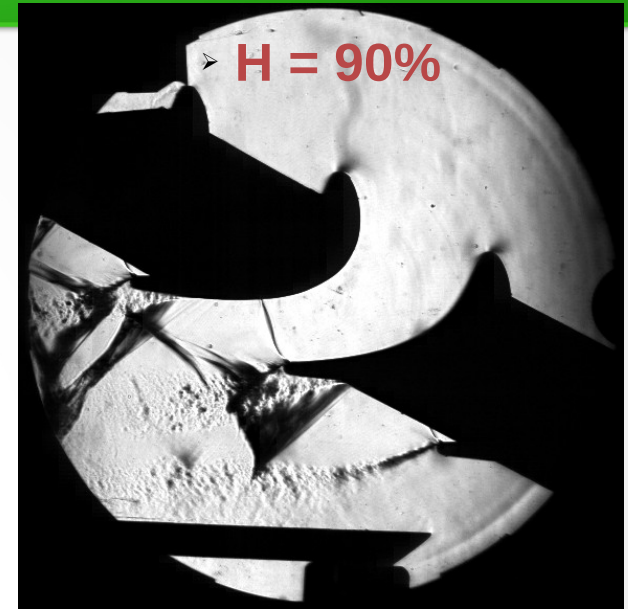
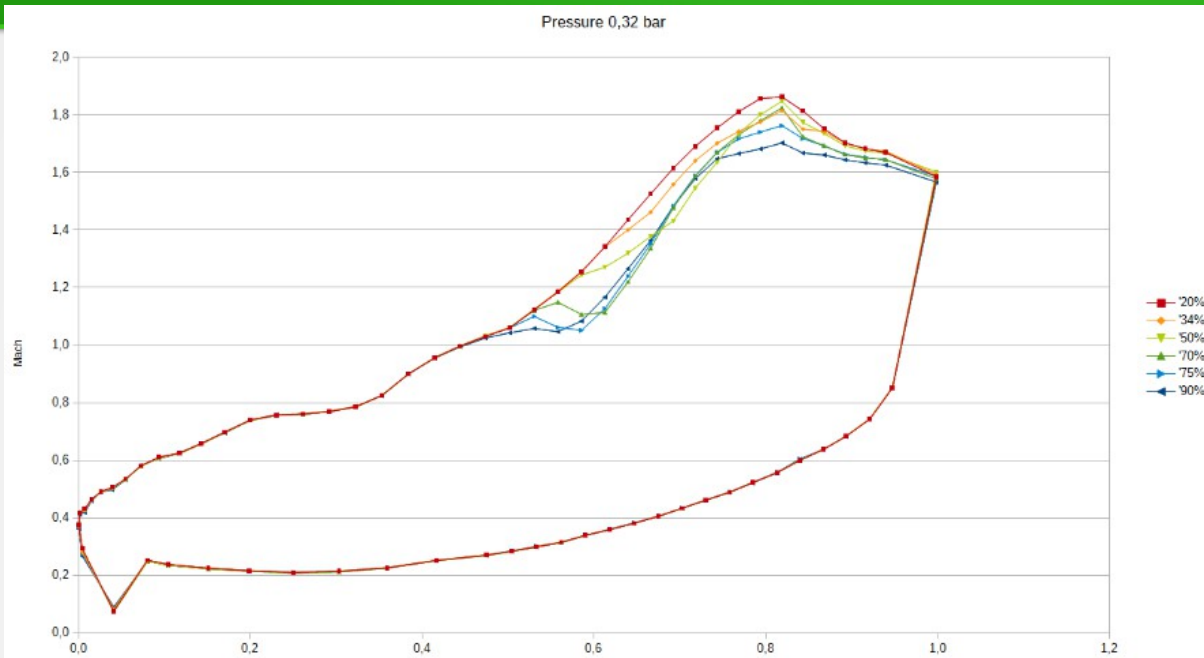


➤ $\beta_1 = 28^\circ$, Vacuum tank p influence

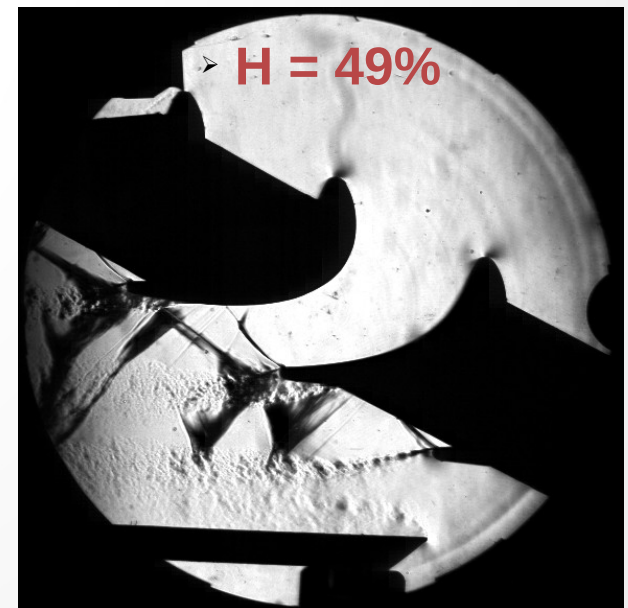
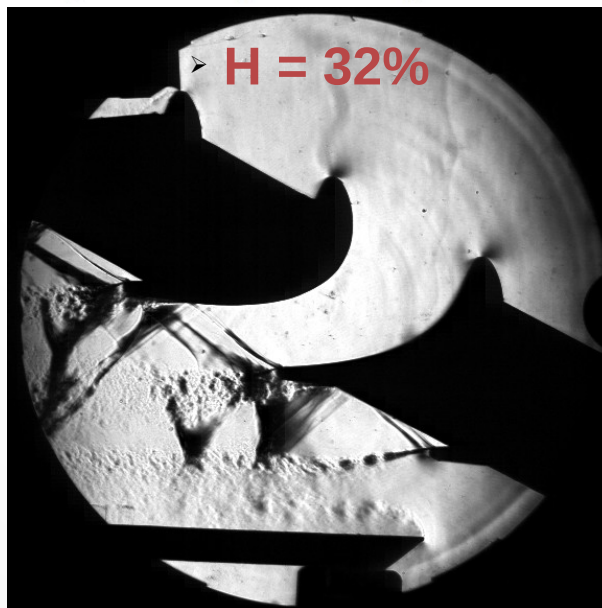
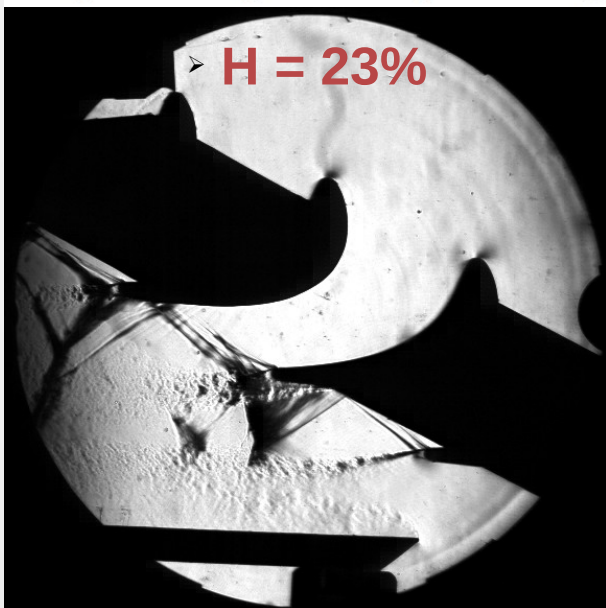
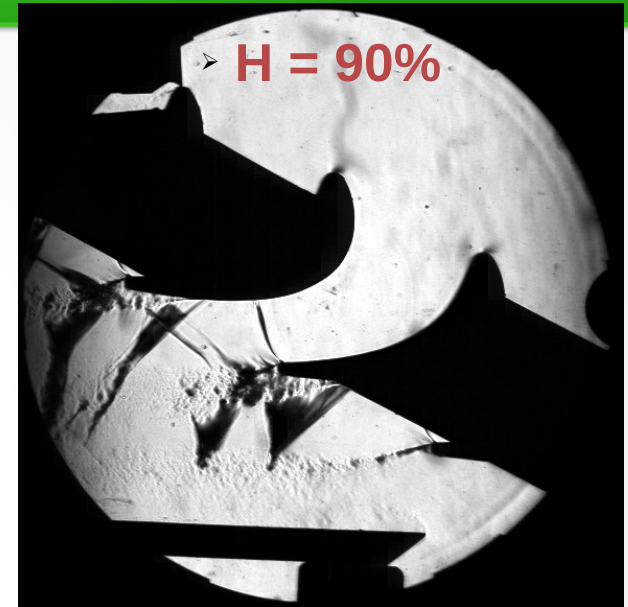
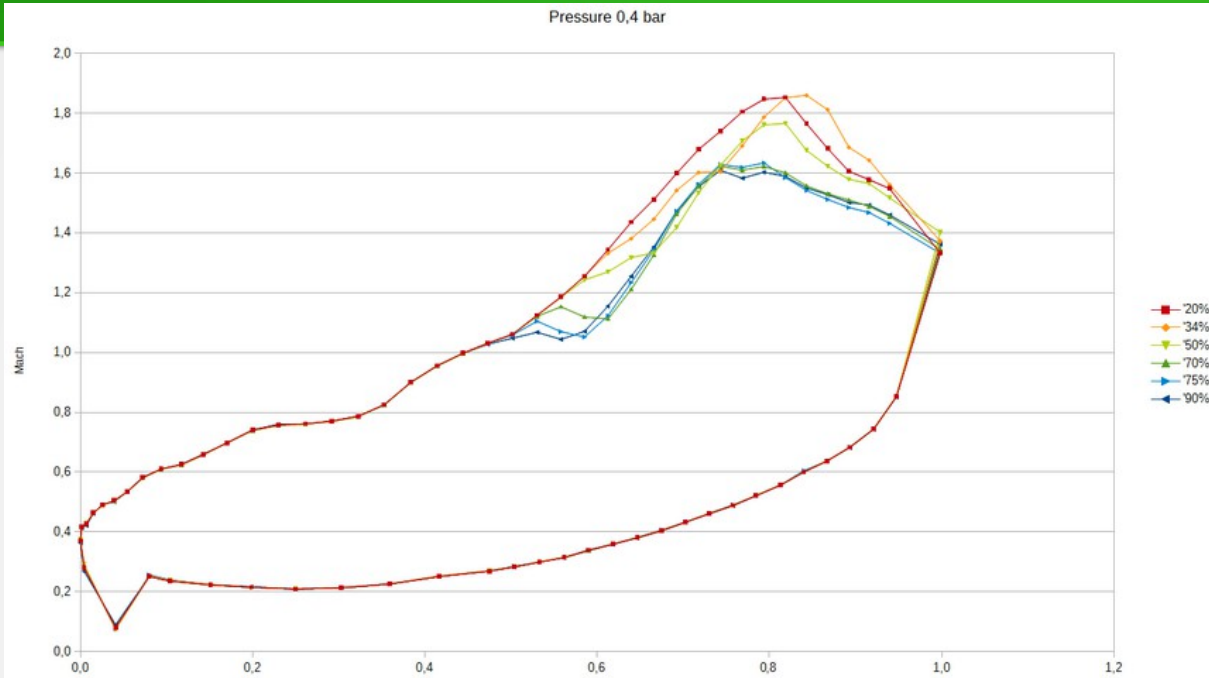


➤ Alfa influence, Vacuum tank p=0.23 bar

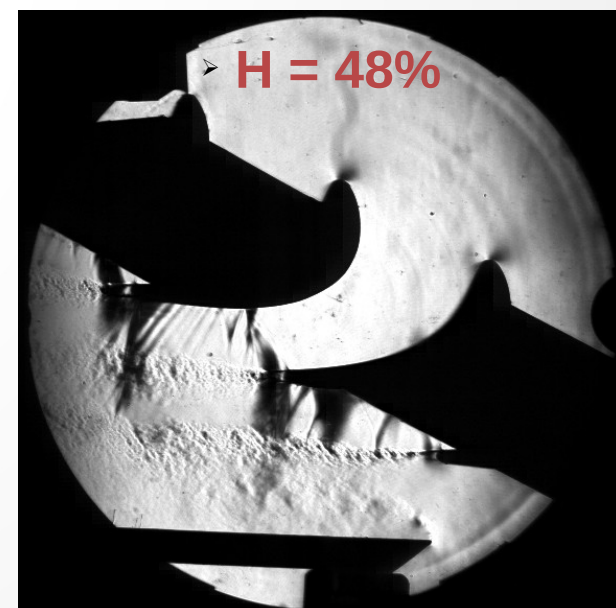
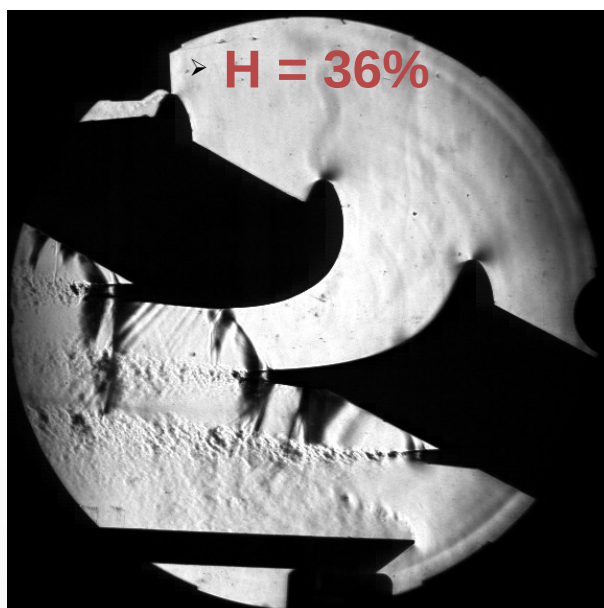
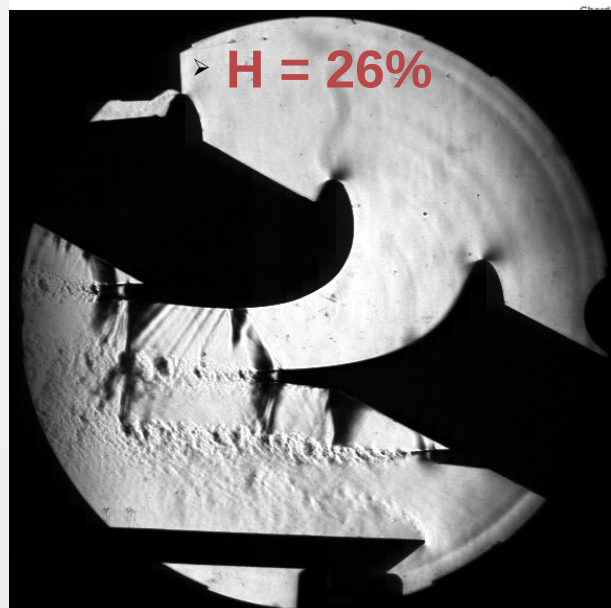
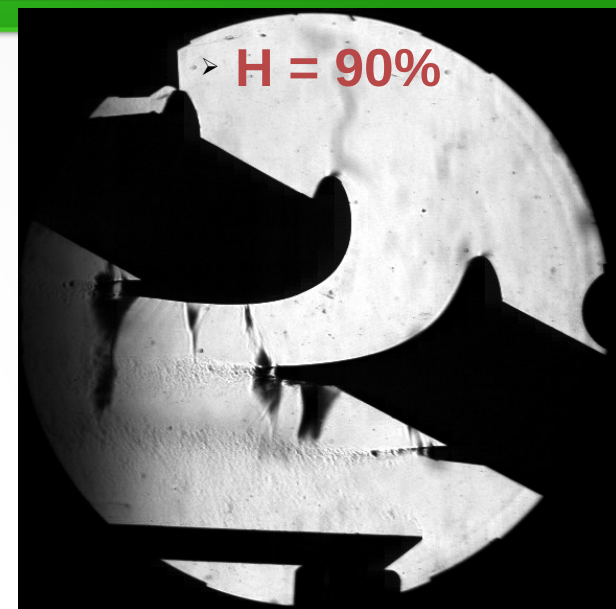
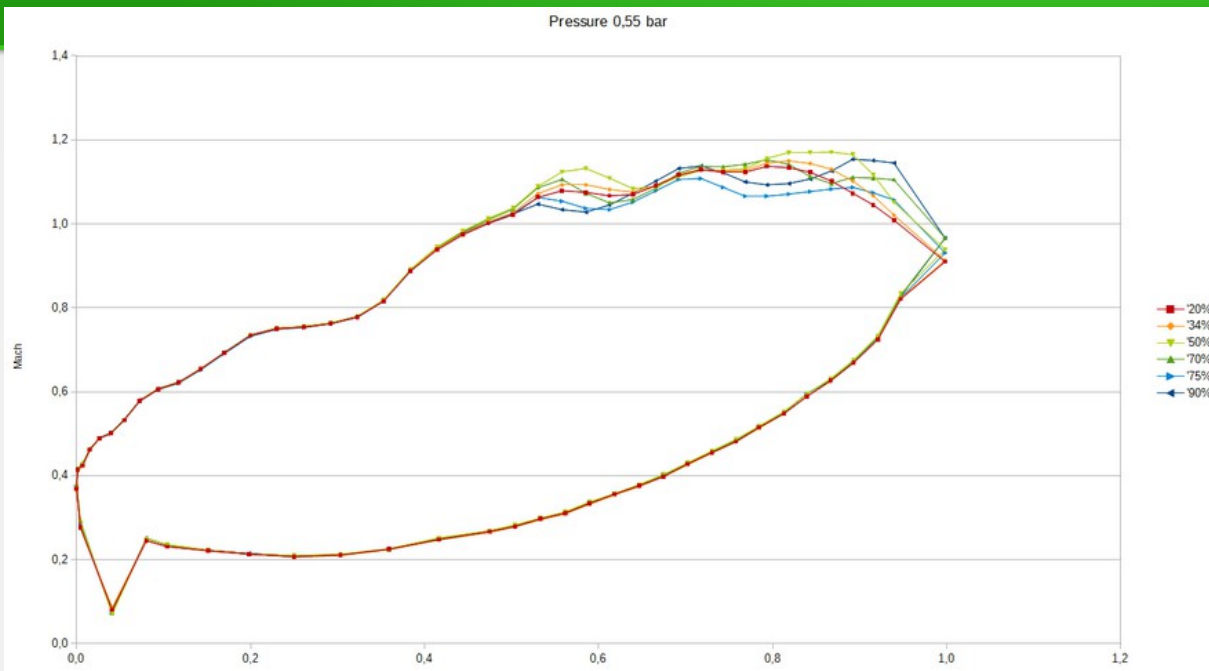
INFLUENCE OF HUMIDITY VKI LS-59 CASCADE + ADDITIONAL PLATE



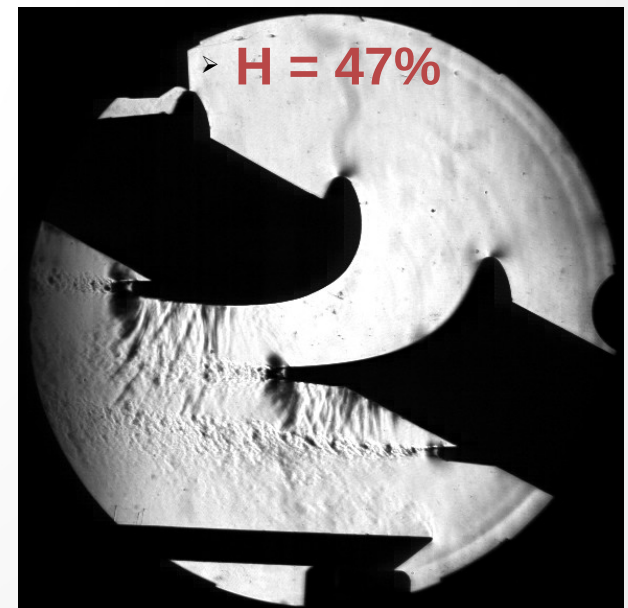
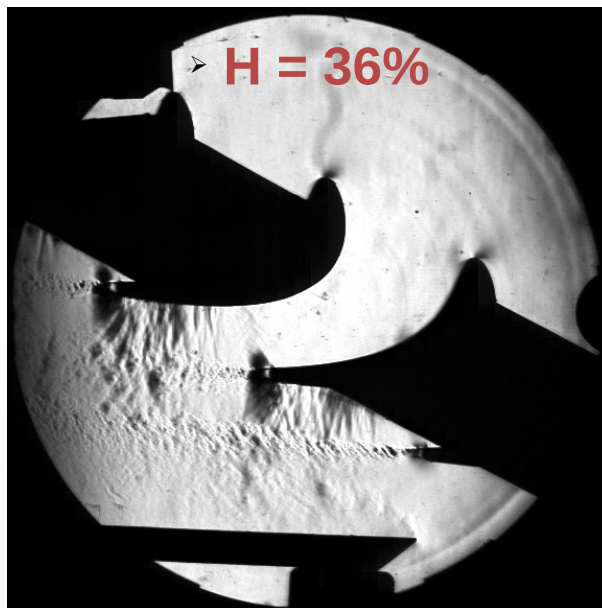
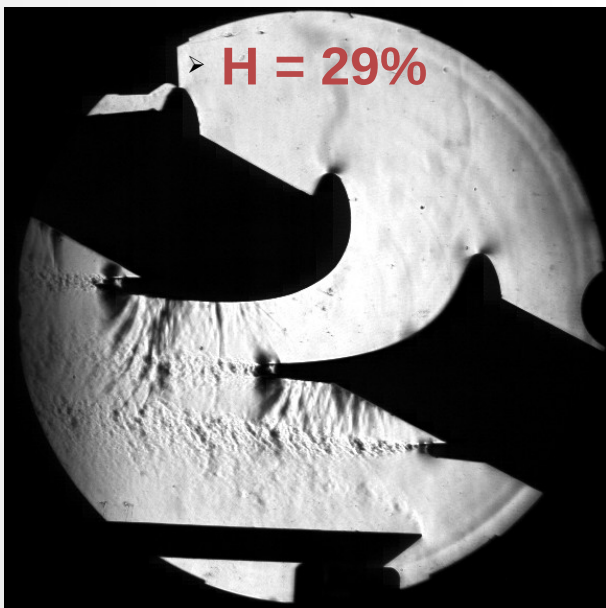
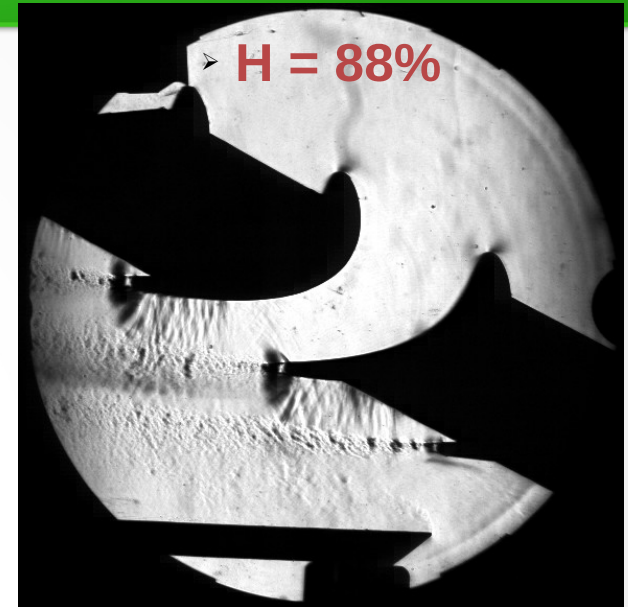
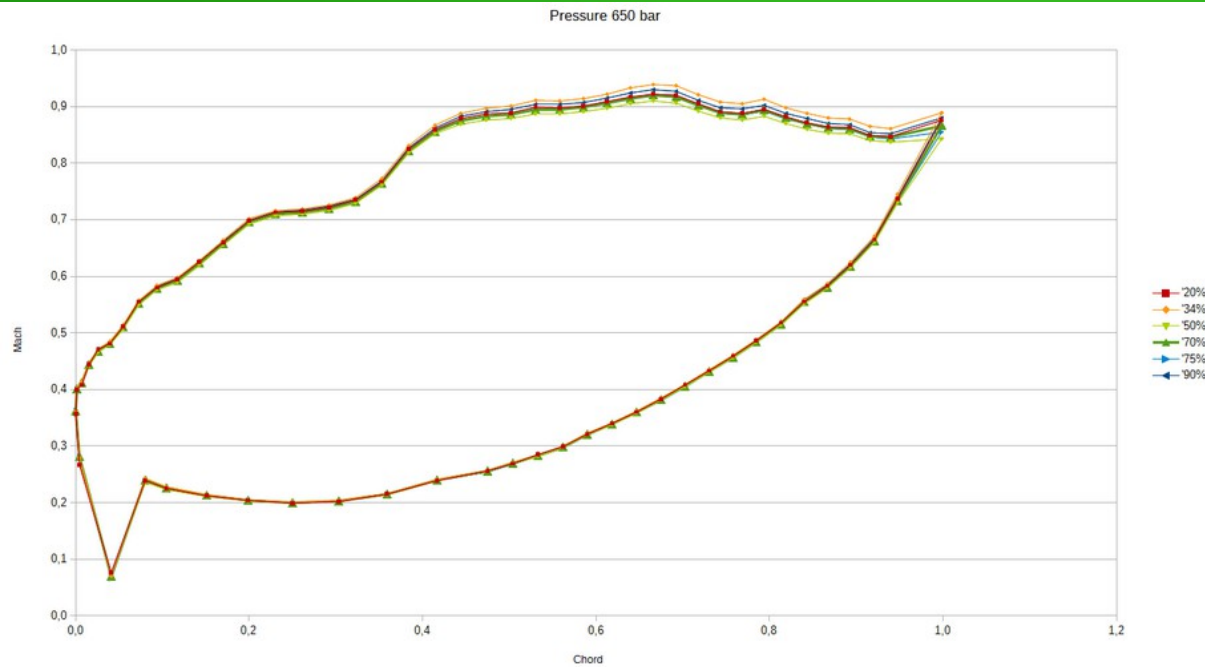
INFLUENCE OF HUMIDITY VKI LS-59 CASCADE + ADDITIONAL PLATE



INFLUENCE OF HUMIDITY VKI LS-59 CASCADE + ADDITIONAL PLATE



INFLUENCE OF HUMIDITY VKI LS-59 CASCADE + ADDITIONAL PLATE



CONCLUSIONS

- **Design, theoretical inlet Mach number of a cascade wind tunnel was confirmed by experiment**
- **Humidity negatively affects the performance of the blade cascade, mostly in the rear part of its suction surface, then the pressure drop is lower**
- **Notable condensation waves and reconfiguration of flow field past the throat were observed, condensation slows down the flow before the trailing edge. There was no such a distinguishable effect for purely subsonic flow.**

LESSONS LEARNED & FURTHER RESEARCH POSSIBILITIES

- **Supplementary pressure measurements for high humidity conditions, VKI LS-59 cascade to close gaps in a set of collected data**
- **The measurement of stagnation pressure in wake – crucial for determination of loss coefficient and proper recalculation of M2. Kulite based wake rake may give such an opportunity**
- **Development of integrated system for monitoring of humidity distribution inside flexible tank as well as ensuring its homogeneousness by the set of fans.**

QUESTIONS?

Thank You for your attention!