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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

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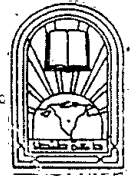
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THE FLOW PATTERN AND SEPARATION IN ANNULAR DIFFUSERS

A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment for the Degree of
Master of Science

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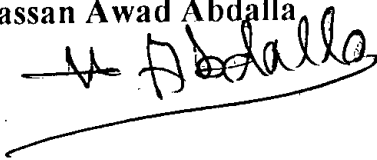
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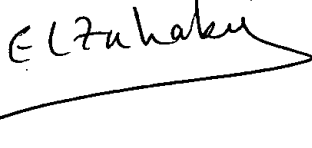
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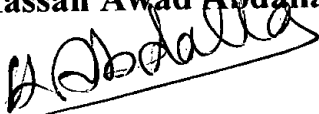
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CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT -----	I
CONTENTS -----	II
ABSTRACT -----	VI
NOMENCLATURE -----	VIII
CHAPTER (1) INTRODUCTION -----	1
CHAPTER (2) LITERATURE REVIEW	
2-1- INTRODUCTION-----	4
2-2- ANNULAR DIFFUSER GEOMETRIES-----	4
2-3- PERFORMANCE PARAMETERS OF ANNULAR DIFFUSERS-----	5
2-4- DIFFUSER FLOW REGIMES WITHOUT SWIRL-----	6
2-5- DIFFUSER WITH SWIRLING FLOW -----	8
2-5-1- Generation of Swirling Flow -----	8
2-5-2- Types of Swirling Flow -----	9
2-5-3- Diffuser Flow Regimes with Swirl -----	10
2-6- PREVIOUS WORK OF ANNULAR DIFFUSERS-----	11
2-7- CONCLUSIONS -----	23
2-8- SCOPE OF THE PRESENT WORK -----	24
CHAPTER (3) THE EXPERIMENTAL APPARATUS AND INSTRUMENTS	
3-1- INTRODUCTION -----	32
3-2- GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST-RIG -----	32
3-2-1-The Aerodynamic Circuit -----	32
3-2-2- Components of Test-Rig -----	33
3-2-3- Swirl Generators-----	37
3-3- MEASURING INSTRUMENTS -----	38
3-4- EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE -----	39

3-5- EXPERIMENTAL ERROR ANALYSIS -----	40
3-6- AXISYMMETRICAL TEST-----	41
3-7- LEAKAGE TEST-----	41
CHAPTER (4) EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	
FOR ANNULAR DIFFUSERS	
4-1- INTRODUCTION-----	51
4-2- NON-SWIRLING FLOW THROUGH ANNULAR DIFFUSERS-----	51
4-2-1- Effect of Reynolds Number on Distribution of Pressure Recovery Coefficient-----	51
4-2-2- Effect of total divergence casing angle on distribution of pressure recovery coefficient-----	53
4-2-3- Effect of area ratio on distribution of pressure recovery coefficient-----	53
4-2-4- Effect of Reynolds number on overall performance of annular diffusers-----	54
4-2-5- Effect of total divergence casing angle on overall performance of annular diffusers-----	54
4-2-6- Effect of area ratio on overall performance of annular diffusers-----	55
4-3- SWIRLING FLOW THROUGH ANNULAR DIFFUSERS -----	55
4-3-1- Free-Swirling Flow Through Annular Diffusers ----	55
4-3-1-1- Effect of inlet swirl angle on distribution of pressure recovery coefficient-----	55

4-3-1-2- Effect of total divergence casing angle on distribution of pressure recovery coefficient at constant swirl angle-----	56
4-3-1-3- Effect of area ratio on distribution of pressure recovery coefficient in the presence of swirl-----	58
4-3-1-4- Effect of inlet swirl angle on overall performance of annular diffusers-----	58
4-3-1-5- Effect of inlet Reynolds number on overall performance of annular diffusers in the presence of swirl-----	62
4-3-1-6- Effect of total divergence casing angle on overall performance of annular diffusers-----	64
4-3-2- Forced-Swirl Flow Through Annular Diffusers-----	94
4-3-2-1- Effect of rotational Reynolds number on distribution of pressure recovery coefficient---	94
4-3-2-2- Effect of total divergence wall angle on distribution of pressure recovery coefficient with hub rotation-----	95
4-3-2-3- Effect of rotational Reynolds number on overall annular diffusers-----	95
4-3-2-4- Effect of inlet Reynolds number on overall performance of annular diffusers-----	98
4-3-2-5- Effect of casing divergence wall angle on overall performance of annular diffusers-----	98
4-3-3- Comparison Between Free and Forced Swirling Types-----	99
4-4- COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS WORK-----	100

CHAPTER (5) EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS AND DISCUSSION FOR ANNULAR SUDDEN EXPANSION

5-1- INTRODUCTION-----	125
5-2- Non-Swirling Flow Trough Annular Sudden Expansion---	126
5-2-1- Effect of Reynolds Number on Distribution of Pressure Recovery Coefficient-----	126
5-2-2- Effect of Reynolds Number on Overall Performance of Annular Sudden Expansion-----	126
5-3- Swirling Flow Through Annular Sudden Expansion-----	127
5-3-1- Free-swirling flow through annular sudden expansion-----	127
5-3-1-1- Effect of inlet swirl angle on distribution of pressure recovery coefficient-----	127
5-3-1-2- Effect of inlet swirl angle on overall performance of annular sudden expansion-----	128
5-3-1-3- Oil visualization-----	129
5-3-2- Forced-Swirling Flow Through Annular Sudden Expansion-----	131
5-3-2-1- Effect of rotational Reynolds number on distribution of pressure recovery coefficient---	131
5-3-2-2- Effect of rotational Reynolds number on overall performance of annular sudden expansion-----	132

CHAPTER (6) CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

6-1- CONCLUSIONS-----	145
6-2- SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE WORK-----	147
REFERENCES-----	148
APPENDIX-----	152

ABSTRACT

Annular diffusers are often used in turbomachines as exducers in turbines, diffusing elements in compressors and interstage ducts in multi-stage turbines. The design and performance of these diffusers are dependent on large number of geometrical and fluid dynamical parameters, if they are not carefully designed the flow pattern within them frequently shows large energy losses and stall. The flow pattern is further complicated if the flow entering such diffusers is swirled, which is commonly the case for flow leaving turbomachines rotors. In view of adverse pressure gradient and the complexity of the flow pattern in annular diffusers with swirled flow, a complete theoretical flow analysis through annular diffusers is rarely possible. Therefore, experimental methods have been of great importance in achieving some understanding of the flow behaviour.

In this thesis, an experimental study of the influence of non-swirling and swirling flows on the performance of annular diffusers is presented. Five diffusers were tested over a range of casing wall angles from 8 to 30 degrees, and a cylindrical hub. In addition, 180 degrees annular sudden expansion, as a short annular diffuser is tested. The experimental study conducted for a range of entry Reynolds number from 9.1×10^4 to 2.15×10^5 . Two different methods of swirl generation are separately used for adding the swirl velocity component to the incoming axial flow in the tested annular diffusers. The first swirl generator (free-swirl) imparts a swirl component via passages through swirl vanes installed upstream of the diffuser. Variuos swirl vanes with different angles of vane settings were fabricated. Swirl angles are varied from 0 to 45 degrees were separately tested for each diffuser configuration. In the second method of swirl generation (forced-swirl), the swirl component is presented in the axial-air

stream by the rotation of the cylindrical hub. The swirl intensity is varied by changing the speed rotation. The measurements are conducted at speed of 0, 825, 1170 and 1655 rpm. The performance of the tested annular diffusers are measured for both swirl types.

Comparison of experimental results indicated that, the pressure recovery of the tested diffusers and the total pressure loss are dependent on the geometrical parameters of the diffuser, inlet Reynolds number, swirl type and swirl intensity. In both cases of swirl generation the pressure recovery coefficient of annular diffusers increases with increasing the swirl intensity. Also, the results of the annular sudden expansion indicate that the reattachment length is strongly depends on the swirl type and swirl intensity.