

Very Small Gas Turbine Jet Engines – Current Limits and Potential for Improvement

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ل تان اکمِإال او ۃيل احلا دودحلا - زاغلاب لمعتً ادج ۃريغص ۃثافن تاکرجم
نیسحتل

* واک بـه و * دراهریا و، * رفبوه آ، * فرودنریه بـد

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Abstract

Gas turbine technology offers propulsion devices with excellent thrust-to-weight ratios for a broad range of flight conditions. However, the low efficiency and the high operating costs of current small gas turbine engines substantially restrict their use in new emerging markets. This paper evaluates the performance of small gas turbines based on thermodynamic cycle data obtained from a test stand. It analyses the effect of component-based parameters and proposes measures to increase efficiency. After having carried out the analysis, the intersection between compressor diffuser and combustion chamber was identified as an area with high potential for improvement.

1. Introduction

In recent years a variety of new gas turbine jet engines in the thrust range of 1000 N and below (very small gas turbine jet engines) have been designed. Their small size and light weight make them attractive for new emerging markets like model aircrafts, UAVs, remotely piloted vehicles and autonomous flight systems. However, due to scaling effects and the lack of design guidance for key components such as the combustion chamber or the compressor diffuser vanes, the low efficiency of these engines still restricts their use in many instances.

At the Institute for Flight Propulsion of the Technische Universität München investigations on very small gas turbines have been conducted in order to evaluate the current state-of-the-art technology as well as to assess potential for improvement. The thermodynamic cycle process of a gas turbine Frank Turbine TJ 74 [1] was analyzed on a test stand (see Figure 1). However, some representative state conditions could not be determined accurately due to circumferentially uneven distributions. Numerical analyses were performed in order to account for measurement uncertainties and provide more detailed information on flow conditions. Design Parameters and component efficiencies were iteratively calculated using the GasTurb 12 performance software [2].

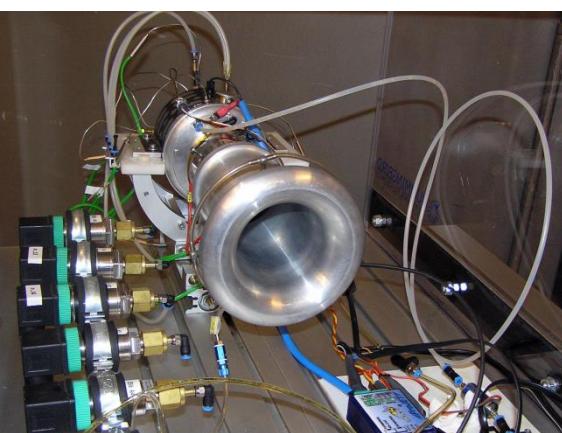


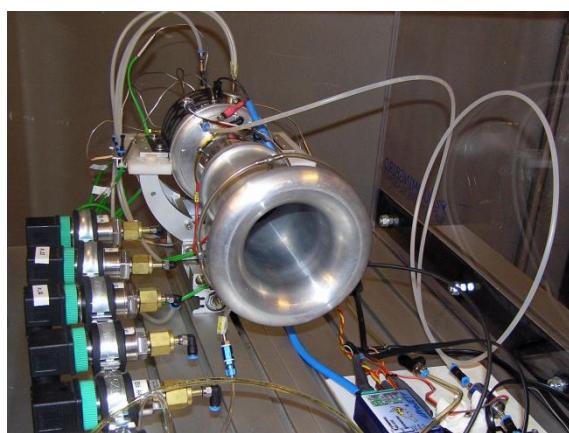
Figure 1: Test stand with gas turbine Frank Turbine TJ 74

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ورظ نم ۽ ساو ۽ ونم جمل ڙاتمم نزو ۽ لاعف د بسن ب عتمت عفت ڙهچا ڦيزاغل ا تانى ب روٽل ا ايچولون ڪت مدقت ڙاغل ا تانى ب روٽل ا تا ڪر حمل ٿي اعل ا ٿي ليل ڀشتل ا فيل اكتل او ٻض فخن جمل ا ڦاءفڪل ا نإف ، كل ڏعوم . ناري طل ا ف لاءا ڊادا ڦوق روٽل ا هذه مي ڦيقت . ڏدي دچل ا ڌي شان لالا قاوس آل ا يف اهم ادختس ا ربي بک لك شب د ڦيقت ڦي احال ل ڦري غصيل ا ٿي م نم اهي ل ۽ وصح حلا مت ڀتل ا ٿي رارحل ا ٿي ڪيمان ڀدل ا ڙوٽل ا تانى ب ڀل ا ۽ ڊاندنس ا ٿي ليل ڀشتل ا تانى ب روٽ چ ج دعب . ڻاءفڪل ا ڏادي زل ريب ادت حر تقوٽ تو تان وكم ل ا ٻل ا ڦدن تسميل ا تامل عميل را ڦي ثأت ل لوحت امك . راب ت خا ڦصن ني سح تلل ٿي لاع تان اک مما تا ڏاد ٿقطن مك ڦارت حجالا ٿف رغ و ٿغضيل ا عزوم ني ب عطاق تل دا ڏي دحٽ ملت ، ليل حجتلى ا ڪار

١. اجراءات

ي يذلا عفديلا قاطن يف قدي دجلة قث افنللا ئيزاغلوا تانين يبروتلوا تاكلحرم نم عيونتم عومجم ميمصت مت، ذري خآللا تاونسنلا يف اقاوسن آلل بذاج فيخ للا اهن زوو وزيغ حصى اهامجأ لعجت. (زاغلاب لمجعات^أ دج قريغ صن قث افنل تاكلحرم) لقأ وأنتويين 1000 إل لص يطلوا قمظنأو، دعي بع اهي ف مكحتللا متي يتلوا تاباكرملا، راي ط نودب تارئاطلوا، ئيچ ذومونللا تارئاطللا لثم قدي دجلة ئيشانل ش وأقراتحالا قفرغل لثم ئيسىيئرلارا تانوكملل ميمصتلى تاداشرارا صقنو س ايقلى تارييأت ببس ب لكى دعوه، ييتاكلنار تا.



۷۴ T نیب دوت کن ارف زاغا اندی ب دوت عم رابت خارا اقصیه ۱: ۱ | بکشان

2. Configuration of small gas turbines

The configuration of most of the small gas turbine jet engines is based on the guidelines of Kurt Schreckling [3]. Ambient air enters the gas turbine through the engine intake and proceeds to the compressor. The compressor consists of a centrifugal impeller and subsequent diffusor vanes, which deflect the air in axial direction and reduce its velocity by increasing the static pressure. The air enters the combustion zone through several holes in the inner and outer liner of the combustion chamber. A small part of air is guided to the vaporizer sticks at the rear side of the combustor. Inside the sticks this part of air is mixed with fuel, which vaporizes on the hot wall of the sticks. The fuel-air-mixture ignites after leaving the vaporizer sticks. Downstream of the combustion chamber the exhaust gas expands in the turbine, which supplies power for the compressor impeller. The exhaust gas exits the gas turbine via the convergent nozzle, where the flow is accelerated in order to create thrust. Figure 2 shows the entire configuration of the gas turbine.

A major difference compared to larger gas turbine engines is the absence of a separate oil system for cooling and lubricating the bearings. Instead, a fuel mixture of kerosene and about 5% turbine oil supplies both the combustion and the lubrication. The mixture is split after the fuel pump so that about 5 % of the total fuel flow is channeled through the bearings [3]. This fraction unites with the main exhaust gas flow not before the turbine section – it bypasses the combustion chamber and therefore remains unburned.

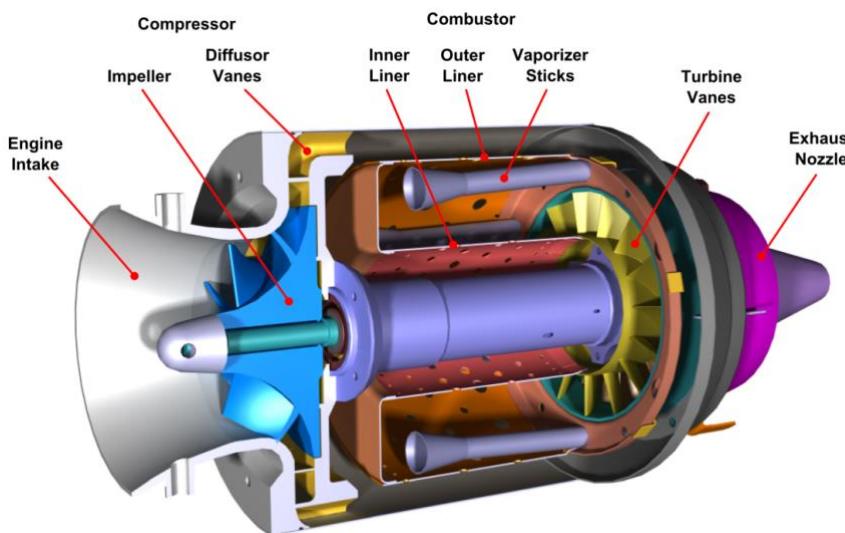


Figure 2: Configuration of a very small gas turbine

3. Performance evaluation of single-spool turbojets

In order to evaluate the performance of a jet engine, the thrust specific fuel consumption SFC as well as the specific thrust F_{sp} can be quantified. The SFC relates the fuel mass flow to the thrust output, therefore characterizing the overall efficiency of the engine (see Eq. (1)). The specific thrust is the quotient of thrust and engine mass flow making it primarily a function of the exhaust gas velocity v_9 and thus the specific kinetic energy of the exhaust (see Eq. (2)). This value is explicitly important for small engines in which size is a limiting factor and where thrust has to be created by low mass flows and high velocities.

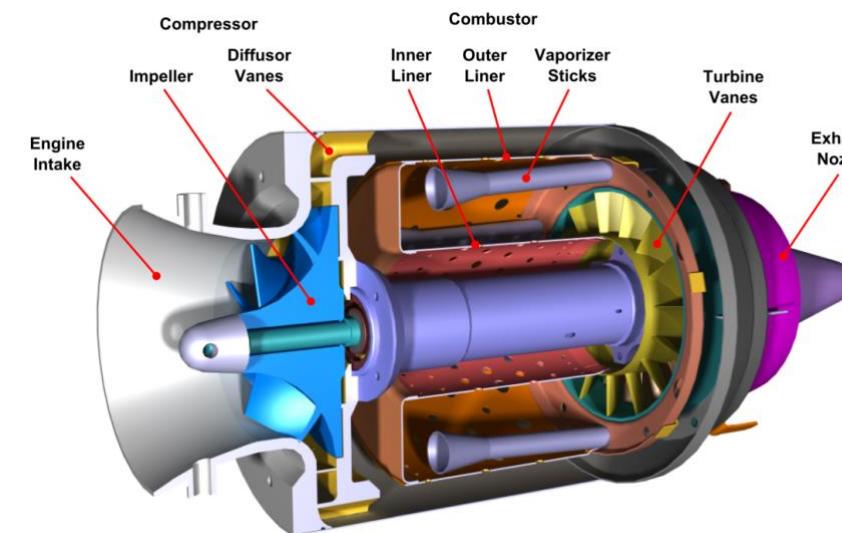
$$SFC = \frac{\dot{m}_{fuel}}{F_N} \approx \frac{FAR}{(FAR + 1) \cdot v_0} \quad (1)$$

$$F_{sp} = \frac{F_N}{\dot{m}_o} \approx (FAR + 1) \cdot v_9 \quad (2)$$

ةريغصل ا ئيزاغلا تانىبروتلا نىوكت 2.

[3] غيلكيرش تروك تاداش إل عزغلا تاني بروتلا تاكرح مطعم تاني وكت دمت عت
و، فحال قعزم تارفشو ويذكم عفاد نم طغضلى نوكتىي. طغضلى ايلها هجتىي و كرحملا لاخن زاغلنا نيكروت إلها ط
ارت حالا ققطنن م اوهللا لخدى. تباثللا طغضلى اذاي زيقيرط نع هتعرس نم للاقىت و يروحملها هاجتالا يف اوهللا فحرت يتلا
تىلا يصع إلها اوهللا نم ريعص عزغ هيچوت متىي. قارت حالا اففرغل هيچراخلى او هيچراخلى ادا لاناطبلى يف بوقث قدع لالخ نم ق
اىل عزختىي يذلا. دوقولاعم اوهللا نم عزجلها اده طلخ متىي، يىصعلال خاد. قارت حالا اففرغل نم يفلخلابن اجلها يف ريخب
لا زاغ ددمتىي، قارت حالا اففرغل دعب ريخب تىلا يىصعله هرت داغم دعب اوهللا دوقولاب طيلخ لمعتشىي. يىصعلل نخاسلى رادجل
ثيچ، ئبراق تىملما ۋەنۋىل ربع زاغلى نيكبروت نم مدادعلى زاغ جرجىي. طغضلى اعادلى قاطلى رفووى يذلا، نيكبروتلا يف مداع
زاغلنا نيكبروتل لماكىلا نيكوتلى 2 لىكشىلا حضوى. عفدىلا قىلخ لجأ نم قفتىللا عىرسىت متىي.

آلدب .لما حملنا تي ييزتو ديربتل لصفنم تي زماطن بايغ وه ربكلأا زاغلا نيبروت تاكرحمب ظن راقم يسويئرلا قرفلا زملما ميسقت متى .نيبروتلا تي زنم 5% يل اوحون نيسوريكلالا نم جيزمب تي ييزتللاو قارتحالا ديزوت متى ، كلذ نم عم قبسنلا هذه دجتت .[3] لما حملنا ربع دوقولما قفدت يلامجإ نم 5 يل اوح هيجوت متى ثيحب دوقولوا ظخصم دعب جي .قررت حم ريع يقبت يلاتلابو قارتحالا ففرغ زجاجتت ثيحب - نيبروتلا مسق دعب طقف يسويئرلا مداعلإا زاغ قفدت



ادج ریغص زاغ نیبروت نیوکت: 2 لکشل

راودل ا ئىداحأ تاڭافنلى ئادا جىيىقت.

اذه قلعتي .⁴⁵ يعونلا عفدل اىلإ ئفاض إلاب عفدل دوچوللا كرهم ءادأ مييقتل
ق لصاح وه يعونلا عفدل .(1) قل داعمل رظن) كرجملل قماعل ئءافكلى زيمى امم، عفدل جتان ئيل دوچوللا قلتكم قفت
ملا ئيكرحلا قاطلاب و مداعل زاغ ئعرس ئيل داد ساسألا يف هلعجى امم كرجملا قلتكم قفت ئيلع عفدل ئمس
ماع اهييف مجحلا نوكى ييتلا ئريغصلاتا كرجملل حيرص لكش ب قەمم ئمييقولا هذه .(2) قل داعمل رظن) قمداعل تازاغلل ئددج
قىلىاع تاعرس و ئضىخزم ئايتكم تاقفت قطس اوب عفدل اعاشرنى بجي ثىي حاچم ئادجىم ئال.

$$SFC = \frac{\dot{m}_{fuel}}{E_n} \approx \frac{FAR}{(FAR + 1) \cdot v_c} \quad (1)$$

$$F_{sp} = \frac{F_N}{\dot{m}_o} \approx (FAR + 1) \cdot v_9 \quad (2)$$

Both equations are presented without showing the influence of flight velocity. The fuel-to-air ratio $FAR = \dot{m}_{fuel}/\dot{m}_0$ relates the fuel mass flow to the engine air mass flow \dot{m}_0 . As Eq. (1) and (2) show, both performance values are closely correlated to each other. However, the conversion from kinetic energy into thrust becomes generally less efficient with higher velocities [4]. Therefore, engine design always has to be a compromise, because a low SFC and a high F_{sp} cannot be achieved at the same time.

The performance values are a function of design parameters and component efficiencies of the engine. For a single-spool turbojet, the *SFC* is a result of the compressor total pressure ratio $\Pi_{t,C}$, the turbine inlet temperature $T_{t,4}$ as well as the efficiencies and pressure losses of the individual components (see Eq. (3)). $\eta_{is,C}$ and $\eta_{is,T}$ are the isentropic efficiencies of compressor and turbine, respectively. η_{Comb} evaluates the efficiency of the combustion defining the portion of injected fuel that is actually combusted. η_{mech} is the mechanical efficiency resulting from bearing losses. Pressure losses occurring in the inlet section, the combustion chamber and the thrust nozzle are taken into account with their respective total pressure ratios $\Pi_{t,I}$, $\Pi_{t,CC}$ and $\Pi_{t,N}$.

$$SFC = f(\Pi_{t,C}, T_{t,4}, \eta_{is,C}, \eta_{is,T}, \eta_{Comb}, \eta_{mech}, \Pi_{t,l}, \Pi_{t,CC}, \Pi_{t,N}) \quad (3)$$

The correlations shown above are also valid for the specific thrust F_{sp} . However, the influence of the combustion efficiency η_{Comb} is very low as long as the turbine inlet temperature $T_{t,4}$ remains constant. In this case, a less efficient combustion would require a higher fuel-to-air ratio.

4. Cycle analysis of a small jet engine

4.1 Measurements

To evaluate the performance of a small gas turbine jet engine a Frank Turbine TJ 74 was under investigation on a test stand. Thermodynamic cycle parameters were measured at a high load reference operating point at 107 000 rpm. The measurements were taken at stationary conditions. All values were time-averaged over a period of 20 seconds. Following data was obtained (see Table 1):

Table 1: Measured Cycle Data for the TJ 74 jet engine

Static Ambient Pressure	p_0	96 kPa
Static Ambient Temperature	T_0	280 K
Net Thrust	F_N	106.4 N
Engine Air Mass Flow	\dot{m}_0	300.7 g/s
Total Fuel Flow	\dot{m}_{fuel}	5.31 g/s
Total Compressor Outlet Pressure	$p_{t,3}$	273 kPa
Static Compressor Outlet Pressure	p_3	251 kPa
Total Compressor Outlet Temperature	$T_{t,3}$	407 K
Total Combustion Chamber Outlet Pressure	$p_{t,4}$	236 kPa
Total Turbine Outlet Temperatures	$T_{t,5a}$	873 K
	$T_{t,5b}$	899 K
	$T_{t,5c}$	869 K
Total Averaged Turbine Outlet Temperature	$\bar{T}_{t,5}$	880 K

On the test stand a standardized bell-mouth air inlet duct was fitted to the engine. Air mass flow \dot{m}_0 was calculated from the ambient density, the inlet cross section area and a corresponding measured difference in static pressure $\Delta p = p_{inlet} - p_0$. The average temperature $\bar{T}_{t,5}$ at the turbine outlet is determined by arithmetic mean of the temperatures measured by three separate probes (*a*, *b*, *c*) which were circumferentially distributed within the same cross section.

تب دوقولا قلتک قفت طب رت m_{fuel} عاوهلا ىلى دوقولا قبسن. نارى طلا ئاقرس رس يى ثأت راهظإ نود ناتل داعمل اضىغت، كل ذعيم و أقىي ثو أطابارترا ئطبارت مادالا مىي كى الك نإف، (2) و (1) ناتل داعمل رهظت امك. كرجملا يى ف عاوهلا قلتک قفت دنوكىي نأ بجي، كيل دلز. [4] ىلع أىلأ تاعرسلى عام ئافك لقاً أمومع حبصى عفدىلا ىلى ئيكرحلا ئاقاطلارا نم لم يوحتلارا نإف. تقولا سفن يىف امەقىي قىحتن نكھمىي ال sp عافت راوضا فاخن نا ئال، ئي وس دنامىي اد كرجملا ميمىز.

نل ڦجيتن اهنِ، دح او دومع وذ ٿافن کرحمٽ ٿبسنلاب. کرحمٽا تانوکم تاءافکو ميڪستلا رئياعمل ٿلاده ادادألا ميقي تانوکم ل طغضلا رئاسخو تاءافکلا ٿلإا ٽفاضإلا ٻا^{t,4} نيءِ ٻروتلا ل خدم ڦاره ڦج ردو^{t,c}، طغض ل ڀلکلا طغضلا ٿبس ٽفافک ميقي *comb*. ٽيلو اوتلا ٽيلع، نيءِ ٻروتل او طغض ل ٽي بورتن زيءِ ٿلإا تاءافکلا اهه^{t,s,w}، (3). ٽيل داعمل رظننا^t ٿي درفل خ نع ڦجت انل ٽيفي ٽي ٻيناك ٽيملا ٽفافکلا ٽيفي *mech*^t. ٽايل عف هقارتحا همتى ي ڏلنا نوق ٽجملا دوقولنا نم عزجل ددحت ٽيل تارتحا^t نع رابتعالا ٽيف عف دلما ٽهوفو، ٽارتحا ٽفرغ، ٽخدملا مسق ٽيف ثدحت ٽيل طغضلا رئاسخ ڏخا همتى. ٽلام ٽجملا رئاس خ اهل ٽصاخلا ٽيل ڀلکلا طغضلا ٻرس^{t,I,CC}، *gt,N*.

$$SFC = f(\Pi_{t,C}, T_{t,4}, \eta_{i_S,C}, \eta_{i_S,T}, \eta_{Comb}, \eta_{mech}, \Pi_{t,l}, \Pi_{t,CC}, \Pi_{t,N}) \quad (3)$$

أ امل اطأدرج ضفخنم *comb* قارتحالا ئافك رىي ثأت نإف ،كىل ذعوم .*sp* يىعونلا عفدىل لًاضيأ ٰ حل اص ٰ هالع ٰ ٰ حض و مل ا تاقالاعل دوقولما نم ىلىع ٰ ئبسن ئافك لقألا قارتحالا بىل طتىس ،قىاحلا ٰ ذه يف .قت باش ل ظت *t,4* نىب رووتلا لخدم ٰ رارج ٰ حىر دن ٰ ئاوهلما يلىل.

ریغص ثافن کرحمل ۀرود لیلحت.

تاسیقل ۴.۱

ل ا ڦوڊلا تا ملعم سايق مٽ. رابٿا ڦوڊلا ملعم 74 TJ کن ارف نوي بروت يف قيقيحتلا مٽ. روغصلان زاغلاني بروت اداً مييقيت ل باس فورظ يف تاس ايقيلا ذخاً مٽ. قيقىدلایف ڦوڊ 107000 دنعلالع لي محىت ٿي چرم لي غشت ٿقطن دن ٿي رارحلا ٿي ڪيمان ي ديد: (1) لوڊجلا رظننا او ڀيلع لوصحلا مٽ ٿي ايلاتل ا تان اي بلما. ٻيناث 20 ڦرفت ڦي دم ڦيلع آئينمز ٽسوس ٿم مي ڀيقلالا عيجم جتناك.

TJ 74: لودجلا تانایب 1: ۋەردىلا ۋەردىلا ۋەردىلا

تباڭلارچىڭ ئەنلىك ئاساب	96
تباڭلارچىڭ ئەنلىك ئاساب	280 ك
تباڭلارچىڭ ئەنلىك ئاساب	106.4 ن
تباڭلارچىڭ ئەنلىك ئاساب	300.7 ت/غ
تباڭلارچىڭ ئەنلىك ئاساب	5.31 ئىناتماغىز
تباڭلارچىڭ ئەنلىك ئاساب	273 لەك
تباڭلارچىڭ ئەنلىك ئاساب	251 لەك
تباڭلارچىڭ ئەنلىك ئاساب	407 ك
تباڭلارچىڭ ئەنلىك ئاساب	236 لەك
تباڭلارچىڭ ئەنلىك ئاساب	873 ك
تباڭلارچىڭ ئەنلىك ئاساب	899 ك
تباڭلارچىڭ ئەنلىك ئاساب	869 ك
تباڭلارچىڭ ئەنلىك ئاساب	880 ك

ئىاوهلا ئىلتكىلا قىفتىت باسح مەت . رابتىخالا ئىصىنم يىف كىرجمىلا ئىلۇ دەحوم سەرج مەف تاذ ئاوه لۇخد ئانق بىيكىرت مەت
اچىرىد طەسۋەتم دېدەت مەت يى . لېباقيملا ساقىملا تېباتىلىا ئەطغضلىا قىرافو، لېخەملا عەطقەم ئەجاسىم، ئەطيحەملا ئەفاتكىلا نەم^٥
ئەللىك فەنم تاساجىم ئەڭلەپ ئەڭلەپ ساقىملا ئەچىرىدىلى ئەپساحلىا طەسۋەتملا نەم نىيەپروتلا جەرخەم دەن^٦ ئاراھلى.

To analyze the entire thermodynamic cycle of the engine, pressure losses of inlet and nozzle were estimated to one percent each. The mechanical efficiency was assumed to be 98 percent. All design parameters were iterated to match the data obtained from the test stand. The results are shown in Table 2, Column 1 at the end of this chapter. The cycle analysis yielded a specific fuel consumption SFC of 49.9 g/(kNs) and a specific thrust F_{sp} of 354 m/s.

Compared to larger engines the thermodynamic efficiency of small gas turbines is very low. The measured *SFC* is higher than the value achieved by the modern military used EJ200 engine with an activated afterburner of 48 g/(kNs) [5]. The main factor contributing to this inefficiency can be found in the combination of the low pressure ratio of 2.87 (26 for EJ200) and the turbine inlet temperature of 995 K (about 1800 K for EJ200). Both values are bound to certain constraints and therefore remain on fairly low level. The turbine inlet temperature is limited by the sustainable material temperature of the turbine, which determines the overall lifetime of the engine. As turbines of small jet engines are generally not cooled, the turbine inlet temperature is on a far lower level compared to larger engines with a secondary air system. Additionally, as will be discussed in the following section, temperature distribution is not even over the turbine inlet cross section. As hot spots define the local maximum temperature and thus material strain, the average temperature over the cross section remains lower. For some applications the pressure ratio may be limited by the geometric size of the engine, as higher pressure ratios require larger compressors. Moreover, higher compressor outlet temperatures resulting from increased pressure ratios would require other materials like aluminum, such as steel or titanium. This would increase the engine mass as well as the manufacturing complexity and finally the overall costs of the engine. Higher pressure ratios would also require more specific power provided by the turbine. This could lead to the necessity of a second axial turbine stage which would further enhance complexity.

Several small size effects lead to higher losses, which have a further impact on performance. This is particularly relevant for turbo components. Low Reynolds numbers lead to high friction factors due to a low ratio of inertial to viscous forces. The surface-to-area ratio, which is inversely proportional to the geometrical size, increases the friction even more at small dimensions. Moreover, the influence of clearance gaps becomes more significant as they result from manufacturing tolerances and therefore do not scale with size. These factors lead to comparably low efficiencies for compressor (74.6 %) and turbine (78.5 %). Detailed analyses of small size effects and their impact on engine performance are presented in [6] and [7].

The combustion constitutes another major influence on the performance of small gas turbine. While combustion efficiencies of larger engines normally range above 99 percent in design conditions, the analysis shows a significantly lower efficiency of 85.7 percent. Even if the fuel flow through the bearings (approx. 5% of the total fuel flow) is subtracted, almost ten percent of the fuel in the combustion chamber still remains unburned.

4.2 Assessment of measured values

The measured data is sufficient to reconstruct the entire thermodynamic cycle and thus all design parameters and efficiencies. However, the reliability of the measurement has to be assessed. As the thrust and the fuel mass flow are determined via a force sensor respectively via a Coriolis flow sensor, both values can be considered reliable. This means that the specific fuel consumption can be calculated accurately. However, problems occur when measuring state values at specific cross sections between the components of the engine. Particularly total values have to be handled with care as they depend on local flow phenomena, which are often circumferentially asymmetric. Therefore a more detailed investigation on these measured values has to be performed.

Compressor outlet pressure

The measurement of the total as well as the static pressure at the compressor outlet (station 3) yields a Mach number Ma_3 of 0.35 and a corresponding velocity v_3 of 141 m/s. According to recent numerical investigations on the compressor diffuser vanes [8] these numbers are too high. As Figure 3 shows, the velocity of the flow leaving the diffuser varies significantly along the cross section between two vanes. This is a result of the angular momentum of the flow coming from the impeller, which causes a separation of the flow from the stator vanes. This leads to local reverse flow zones as well as to velocity peaks in the magnitude of about 240 m/s. The averaged absolute flow velocity $v_{3,avg}$ in this area is 102 m/s. This leads to the conclusion that the probe measuring $p_{t,3}$ was located at a position where the local velocity is higher than the average. With the assumption that the static pressure p_3 remains constant within the entire cross section and was therefore measured accurately, the compressor outlet total pressure $p_{t,3}$ can be corrected to the cross section averaged value 262 kPa. The change of the design parameters is shown in Table 2, Column 2.

دح او ټېس نب ټهوفل او لخ دملا یف طغضلا رئاسخ ریدقت مټ، کړحملل ټلماكلا ټي رارجلا ټيکي مانۍ دلا ټرودلا لیلحت مېم صتلما تاډلعم عيمج رارکت مټ. ټئملا یف 98 غلبت ټيکي ناکيملا ټءافکلنا نأ ضارت فاماټ. امهن م لکل ټئملا یف اهن یف 1 دومعل، 2، لوډګلایف جئي اتنلا رهظت. رابتخالا ټصنم نم اهي ټيلو وصولحلا مټ یتلا تان اي بلعا عم بساندت.

مملابًّن رقم ریثکب لقأًیوتسم یلعنوكت نیبروتلارخدم ڈرجدن اف، دربُت الًّدادع ۃریغصلالا ۃثافنل تاکر ف، ییلاتلما مسقلا یف هتشقانم متیس امک، کلذلی! ۃفاضیالاب، ییوناث یاوه ماطن یلعل یوتحت یتلر ربكأّ تاکر مل یوصقلا ۃرارحل ۃجرد ۃنخاسل طاقنل ددحت ٹیح. نیبروتلارخدم عطقم رباعًّایواستم سیل ۃرارحل ۃجرد یزوت تدق، ہتاقیی بطبطلار ضعبل ۃبسنلاب. لقاً عطقملار بربع ۃطسوتملار ۃرارحل ۃجرد یق بت، ۃدامل داھجإ ییاتلابو ۃیل بدل ذل لع ۃوالع. ربکأّ طغاوض یلعلأا طغضلاب ۃبسن بطبتت ٹیح، ییسدنھلا کرحملا ممحج ب ڈودحم طغضلاب ۃبسن نول فللار لثم، ۝وینمآلأا لثم یرخأ ڈاوم بطبطلار ۃغضلاب ۃبسن ۃدایز نع ۃچاتنلار یلعلأا طغضلاب ۃرحملا نزو نم یزی نأّ ہنأش نم اذھو. ۝وینماتیتلا و اذھو ۃرورض یلإ ۃیل امچإ الافیل اکتلار اریخأ ۃعینصتلار ۃیقعت کلذکو کرحملا نزو نم یزی نأّ ہنأش نم اذھو. ۝وینماتیتلا و اذھو ۃرورض یلإ یؤدیي ڈق اذھو. نیبروتلارهفیو یتلا ۃددجمل ۃقطالنام ۃدیزم ۃاضی یلعلأا طغضلاب ۃبسن بطبطلار ۃیقعتلا نم یزی س امم، ییوناث ۃیروح نیبروت ۃلحرم دو.

دان وکمب ۀصال خ ۀلص وذ رمألا اذه .ءادألا ىلع رب كأ لكشب رثؤي امم ،ىلعأ رئاسخ ىلى! ماجحلا ۀريغص تارييأ ثأت ۀدع يدؤت
ىلى! ۀيروصقلا ىوقلا ۀبسن ضافخنا بسب ۀيلاع كاكتحا لماعو ىلى! ۀضفخنملا زدلونني مرماقرأ يدؤت .وبروتل
يف رثكأ كاكتحا نم ،يـسـدـنـهـاـ مـاجـحـلـاـ عـمـأـيـسـكـعـ بـسـانـتـتـ يـتـلـاـ ،ـةـحـاسـمـلـاـ ىـلـاـ ۀـطـسـلـاـ ۀـبـسـنـ دـيـزـتـ .ـةـجـزـلـلـاـ ىـوـيـ
ينـصـتـلـاـ تـاحـاسـتـ نـعـ ۀـجـتـانـ اـنـاـ ٌـثـيـحـ ۀـيـمـهـ رـثـكـأـ صـوـلـخـلـاـ تـاـوـجـفـ رـيـثـأـ حـبـصـيـ ،ـكـلـذـ ىـلـعـ ۀـوـالـعـ ۀـرـيـغـصـلـاـ دـاعـبـأـ
نيـبـ روـتـلـ اوـ (74%) طـاغـضـلـلـأـيـبـسـنـ ۀـضـفـخـنـمـ تـاءـافـكـ ىـلـإـ لمـاعـلـاـ هـذـهـ يـدـؤـتـ .ـمـاجـحـلـاـ عـمـ بـسـانـتـتـ الـيـلـاتـلـابـ وـ[7]ـ وـ[6]ـ يـفـ كـرـحـمـلـاـ ءادـأـ ىـلـعـ اـهـرـيـأـ ثـأتـ وـرـيـغـصـلـاـ مـاجـحـلـاـ تـارـيـيـأـ ثـأتـ ۀـلـيـلـ حـتـ مـيـدـقـتـ مـتـيـ .ـ78%ـ

؟، ته ö c ce | لـ ö ce | لـ ö لـ وـ

بل او میم مصلحتا تاملع عم عیمج یل اتلابو لم اکلاب قیراحلا ئیکیمانی دلا ئرودلا ءانب ڈاعل ئیفاك ئساقملاتانایبل
وقوق رعشتسه رب دوقول اقلتک قفدت و عفدل دیدحت متی ئیح سایقلا ئیقوثوم میییقت بجی، کلذ عم و تاءاف
کالهتسا باسخ نکمی هنأ ینعی اذوه نیتقوثوم نیتھمیقلا الک رابتغا نکمی، سیلولیو روک قفدت رعشتسه رب
جي، کرحمل تانوکم نیب ڈدھم ئیض رب عطاقيم دنع ڈلچلا میق سایق دنعل لکاشم ثدحت، کلذ عم و ڈدب ددھمل دوقو
قلثامتم ریغ نوکت ام آبلاغ یتل او، یقیحمل قفدتلا رهاوطلابیل دمتعت اهنأل رذب یقیامچلا میقلا عم لمعاتل دا
ئساقمل میقلا هذه لوح آلی صفت رثکاً یقیحتم عارجاً بجی کلذل، آیری

طغض جرخم اضلاع

تم دروس و 0.35 هر دق خام مقری لی! (3 طغضیلا جراجم دنع تباثل طغضیلا کل ذکو یل کل طغضیلا سایق یدؤ فترم ماقرالا هذه نیف ، [8] طغضیلا عزوم تارفس لوح ۀثیدح ۀیدع تاقيح تل اقفو. ث/م 141 اهردق 3 corresponding رفس نیب یضرعل ا عطقمل ا لوط لع ریبک لکش ب عزوملا نم جراخل قفتدا لغرس ریغت، 3، لکش ل رهظی امک. ادج و روتاتسلا تارفس نع قفتدا لاصفنی یف ببس تی ام، عفادلنا نم مدققل قفتدا لی یواز مخزل چجیتن اذوه نیبی املا ۀقل طمل ا قفتدا لغرس. ث/م 240 یل اوح مجح ب عرسلا ممک یلی ۀفاضل اب یل حم یسکع قفتدا قطانم لی! یدؤی اضوم یف اوجووم ناک 3 سیقی یذلا سحملن اب جاتن تسالا یلی یو اذوه. ث/م 102 یه ۀقطنممل ا یلی یدؤی اذوه. 3,avg. طس و در عطقمل نم ض آتباث یقبی 3 تباثل طغضیلا ناب ض ارتفالا عم. طسوتملنا نم یل ع ۀل حمل ا عرسلا نوکت ثی ۀتس وتمل ا ۀمی قیل ا طغضیلا جراجم یل کل طغضیلا حی حصت نکمی، ۀقدب هسایق مت یلاتل اب و لمکل اب یضن 2. دومعل، 2، لودجلای یف میم مصتل ا تاملعم یی غت ضرع متی. لالکس اب ولی ک 262 یضرعل ا عطقمل

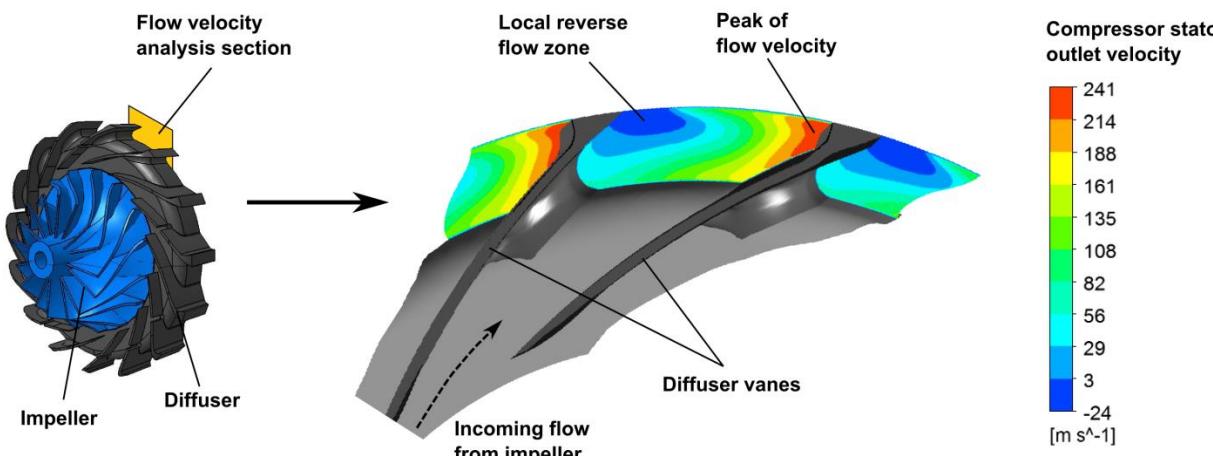


Figure 3: Velocity profile at compressor diffuser outlet (station 3)

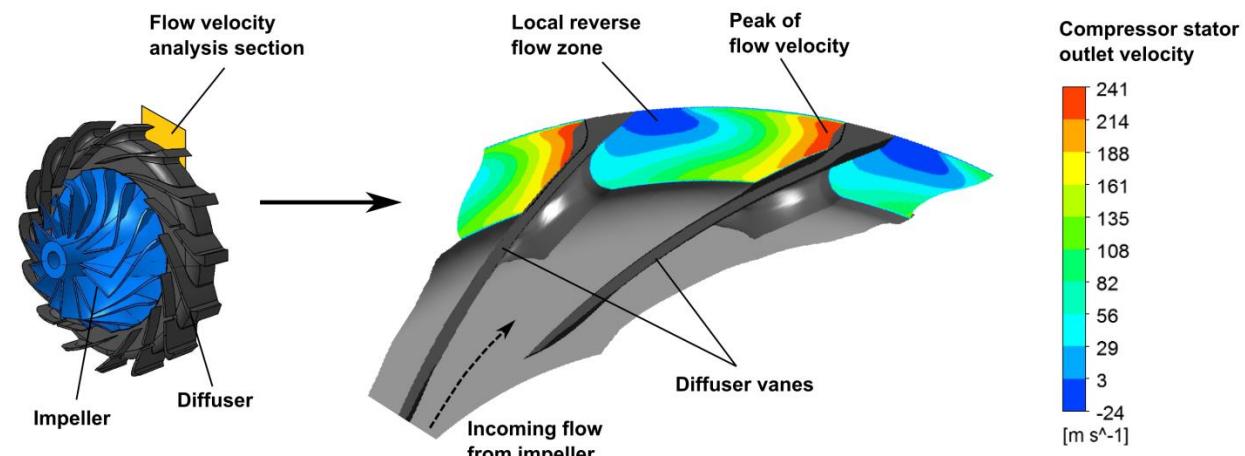
The lower outlet pressure directly leads to a reduced compressor pressure ratio of 2.76. With the measured total combustion chamber outlet pressure the combustion chamber pressure loss is significantly reduced from 13.6 to 10.1 percent. This value appears to be more realistic as it comes closer to values obtained from numerical investigations of the combustion chamber, which estimate the pressure loss between 8 to 9 percent [9], respectively 10 percent [10].

A noticeable effect is the influence on the turbine efficiency, which decreases about 2.5 basis points. With the ambient pressure, the assumed nozzle pressure loss and the measured values for mass flow, thrust and turbine outlet temperature the position of point 5_t in the temperature-entropy diagram (see Figure 5 at the end of this chapter) is fixed. Due to the reduced specific power required for compression, the total turbine inlet temperature has to decrease. As Table 2 shows the temperature drop is 4 K. With the measured total turbine inlet pressure $p_{t,4}$ remaining constant in this analysis, the position of point 4_t shifts to $4_t'$ to lower entropy. This leads to an increase in entropy change over the turbine from $4_t'$ to 5_t which reduces the turbine efficiency. However, the measurement of $p_{t,4}$ also constitutes an uncertainty which effects the assessment of the turbine efficiency. An evaluation of this effect has already been carried out in [11].

Turbine Temperature Distribution

The total turbine outlet temperature was averaged from three measurements taken from probes circumferentially distributed within this station. Kügler et al. [9] showed that severe hot and cold spots occur at the combustion chamber outlet (see Figure 4). This is a consequence of the combustion chamber design featuring vaporizer sticks. The hot spot at the outer casing is a side-effect of the turbulence modeling in the combustion chamber flow. The model results in very high reaction rates in the boundary layer, which do not occur in reality. This effect, therefore, is not further regarded in this analysis. The combustion primarily takes place in the spaces between two sticks where vortices emerge supporting mixing and reaction. Although these hot spots level out while proceeding downstream, they are clearly observable at the turbine inlet. However, as the flow entering the combustion chamber through the outer liner still has an angular momentum [12], the hot and cold spots shift circumferentially and do no longer correspond with the position of the vaporizer sticks. Measurements of turbine inlet temperature in former publications using only one single probe were found to be either too low (only qualitatively discussed [13]) or too high (up to 1300 K [14]) by their authors. Hot and cold spots coming from the combustion appear to be a sound explanation for these results. However, too low temperatures can also result to a minor degree from combustion partially continuing through the turbine and the exhaust nozzle.

Measurements carried out by Weber [15] confirm that severe hot spots originate from the combustion. Measurements were taken at four different circumferential positions directly at the combustion chamber outlet yielding temperatures ranging from 746 to 1156 K. These values comply very well with the numerical investigation in [9], which estimates hot and cold spots within the same range. Weber also took four measurements of the temperature at the turbine outlet. Here, the circumferential differences reduced significantly compared to the combustion chamber outlet as all measurements were within a spread of about 80 K. The spread among the measured turbine outlet temperatures in the present analysis is with 30 K significantly lower (see Table 1). However, the probes were not specifically placed so that hot and cold spots may not have been explicitly detected.



3) () طغاض، اعزم، حخدن، عدرس، اف، اكش، ا

ملا طغض لى ع. ساسأ طقون 2.5 يل اوحب ضفختن يىتلا، نىب روتل اءافك لىع رىثأتلا و ظوحلملاتاري ثأتلا دحأ ت متيي، نىب روتل اجرخم ئاراخ چارخ دو عدل او، ۋەتكىلا قىفتىل ئاساقملارمىقلى او ضرتفىملار ھۆفلى طغض نادقفو، طيحة لى ضافخناب بىسب. (لصفىلا اذه ئاهن يىف 5 لكشىلا رظننا) اي بورتن إل-ئاراحلار چىرد ططخم يىف ئطقنلار عقوم تىيىث افخىننا نإف، 2، لودجلا رەظىي امك، نىب روتلار لى خدم ئاراخ چىرد ييلامجا ضفختن نأ بجى، طغىضلىل ۋېبولطمملار ڈەندىملا قواط، يىل إ ئطقنلار عقوم لوحتىي، لىلىختىلا ادەي يف أتباڭا، نىب روتلار لى خدم طغض ييلامجا ئاقىب عم. اك 4 و ئاراحلار چىرد ض روتلار ئافاك نم لىلقي امم ئىلإ، نىب روتلار ربع اي بورتن إلارىييغت يىف ئادىزىلإي دەئوي اذهو، اي بورتن إلار ضفخىل اذەل مىييقت ئاراجا مت دقل. نىب روتلار ئافاك مىييقت لىع رىت ئەپلىرىنىييقت مىدىع امىنىيأ لكشىنى، سايق نإف، كەلذ عمو، نىب [11] يىف لعفلاب رىثأتلا.

دیجی‌کالا مارکت

حمل اهذا لخاد يرئاد لکش بع ذوزم تاسی ایق ثالث نم نیبروتل جرخم ڈاراح ڈجرد طسوتم باسح مت
وجیتن اذمو. 4) لکشل رظننا) قارت حالا ڈفرغ جرم دن عدحت ڈیدش ڈدرابو ڈنخاس طاقن نا [9] نورخ آرل غویک رهظاً. ط
ذمنل ی بناج ریثأت یه یچرا خالا دن عدخت اسلا ڈطفنل را. ڈی خبتلایا یصع نمضتی یذلما قارت حالا ڈفرغ می مصطل
شدحت ال یتل او، دودجل ڈقبط یف ادج ڈیل اعلع اعافت تال دمع جذمونل جتنی. قارت حالا ڈفرغ ڈفت یف بارطضنالا ڈج
نیب تاح اسمبل یف یس اس اولکش بقارتحالا ڈدھی. یلی ڈحتل اا ادھ یف ریثأتل اا رابت عا مت یا، کل ڈل عق اولی یف
حوم یف مدققتل اانث ڈنزاوتت ڈنخاسلا طاقنل نهذ نم مغمبلی اعلع، ڈلفت ل او طخل ل عدلت امام او رهظت ثیح نی یصع
ل الالخ نم قارت حالا ڈفرغ لخ دی یذلما ڈفدت ل نأ ٹیح، کل ڈعمو، نیبروتل ال خدم دن عامات ڈھض او هنأ ال، ڈفدت ل ایر
ع عضوم ع ڈفواتت دع مل و ای رئاد کرحتت ڈدرابل او ڈنخاسلا طاقنل ناف، [12] یوازم مخز ہی دل لازی ال یچرا خالا ڈفالغ
ن اک طقف دھاو س جم مادختس اب ڈقب اسلا تاروش نم مل یف نیبروتل ل خدم ڈاراح ڈجرد تاسی ایق نأ ڈج و ڈی خبتلایا یص
ن لانأ ودبی. اھی فلؤم لب ق نم [14] ک 1300 یت حا) ادج ڈعفترم او ([13] طقف ایعون اهتشقانم م) ادج ڈضخنم ام ات
ا زارحل ا تاجرد یدؤت نأ نکمی، کل ڈعمو، جیائنل اهذل یق طنم یس فت یه قارت حالا نع ڈجت انل دارابل او ڈنخاسلا طاق
م داعل ا ڈھوفو و نیبروتل رابع ایئز ج ڈارت حالا رارمت سا نم ام در یل! اضیأ ادج ڈضخ نمل

عبراً يف تاسايقلا ذخأم .قارتحالا نم أشننت ئدي دشلى ئنخاسلى طاقنلما نأ [15] ربىو اهارجأ يتلا تاسايقلا دكؤت نفلك 1156 ئىلإ 746 نىب حوارتت ئاراجد نع رفسأ امم ،قارتحالا ئفرغ جرخ دنع ئرشابم ئفتاخ ئي طيحم عقاوم اسفن نمض ئدرابلى او ئنخاسلى طاقنلما ردقىي يذلا [9] يف يددعلما قيقحتلما عمم ادج ديج لكشىپ مىقىلما هذه قفاوتت ك لكشىپ ئي طيحملا تاقورفلما تضفخنا ،انه نىب روتلما جرخ دنع ئاراحلما ئفرغ جرخ دل تاسايقلا عبرأ ربىي و ذخأم ك .قاطنلارح تاجرد نىب تاقورفلما نفلك 80 يل اوح قاطن نمض تاسايقلا عيمج تناناك ثيبح قارتحالا ئفرغ جرخ مب ئنراقم ريب و متى مل ،كل ذعمو (1) لووجلما رظنلا) ريثك بلىقا وهو ،نفلك 30 يه يلالحلما لىيلحتلما يف ئساقملما نىبروتلما جرخ ئر حيررص لكشىپ اهفاشتكا مت دق ئدرابلى او ئنخاسلى طاقنلما نوكت ال دق ثيحب ددجم لكشىپ تاسجىملما عض

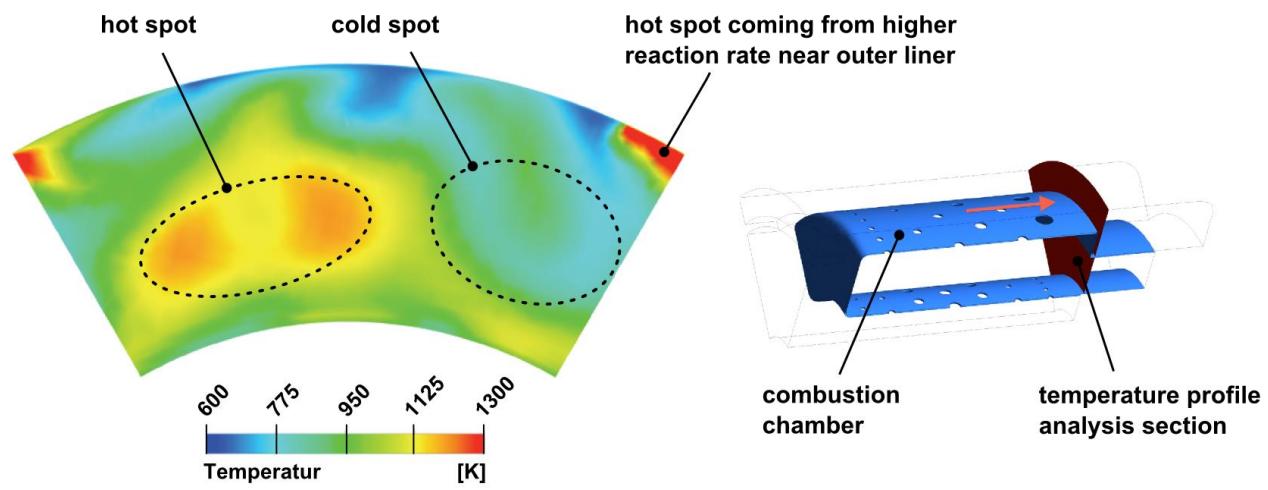


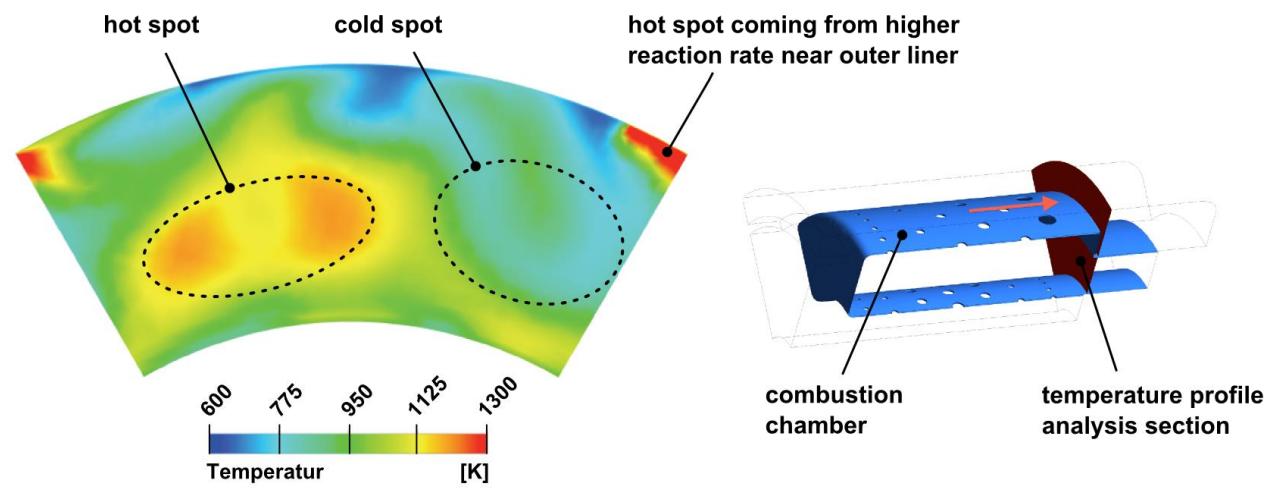
Figure 4: Temperature distribution at turbine inlet

The circumferential temperature profile illustrates that a cross section averaged temperature, which would be suitable to represent the thermodynamic cycle, cannot accurately be determined by the measurements. The numerical analysis of the combustion yields a cross section averaged total turbine inlet temperature of 971 K. The cycle calculation can be adapted to match this value. The results for the design parameters and efficiencies are shown in Table 2, Column 3. The new positions of the thermodynamic states in the temperature-entropy diagram are marked with a double apostrophe (see Figure 5). The correction for the compressor outlet velocity is still applied. As the turbine inlet temperature is reduced while the pressure remains constant, $4_t''$ moves to lower entropy. The turbine still has to provide the same power for the compressor, therefore the turbine outlet temperature decreases to 860 K. In order to maintain the thrust at a constant level, the turbine efficiency increases from 76.0 to 78.3 percent. The lower turbine inlet temperature at a constant fuel mass flow yields a decreased combustion efficiency of 82.5 percent. However, this value corresponds well with Hupfer et al. [11], who identified combustion efficiencies between 82.9 and 83.7 percent depending on the engine rating. When the bearing fuel mass flow is subtracted, the combustion efficiency in the burner alone is 86.8 percent.

Table 2: Calculated design parameters and component efficiencies

		(1)	(2)	(3)
		Directly calculated from measurement	Corrected with diffuser outlet velocity profile	Corrected with diffuser outlet velocity and turbine temperature profile
Compressor Pressure Ratio	$\Pi_{t,C}$	2.87	2.76	2.76
Turbine Inlet Temperature	$T_{t,4}$	995 K	991 K	971 K
Isentropic Compressor Efficiency	$\eta_{is,C}$	0.746	0.739	0.739
Isentropic Turbine Efficiency	$\eta_{is,T}$	0.785	0.760	0.783
Combustion Efficiency	η_{Comb}	0.857	0.857	0.825
Combustion Chamber Pressure Ratio	$\Pi_{t,CC}$	0.864	0.899	0.899

These analyses illustrate the problem that occurs when measuring data from a very small gas turbine. The complex flow conditions in the compressor diffuser as well as the combustion chamber design with vaporizer sticks cause high local gradients of state values such as velocities and temperatures. Moreover, as flow paths in small gas turbines are narrow, a sufficient high resolution of measuring probes cannot be realized. The result is an inaccurate experimental evaluation of loss sources. Potential for the improvement of components cannot be precisely assessed. This is especially true for components in the hot gas section, as thermal conditions in the turbine inlet cross section cannot be quantified accurately. Assumptions and values for combustion efficiency, combustion chamber pressure loss and turbine efficiency are therefore flawed with uncertainties.



نیب روتلا لخدم دنع ئاراچلا ۋە جىرىدىزۇت: 4 لكشلا

سانم نوکت س ی تل او، ی ضرع ع طقم ل ربع ظس وتم ۀ راح چرد دید حن نکمی ال هنأ ئی طح حمل ا ۀ راح ل ا چرد فلم حضوی خدم ۀ راح چرد قارت حا ل ی ددع ل ا لی حلت ل yields. ت اس ای قل ا لالخ نم ۀ قدب، ۀ راح ل ا ۀ کی مانی دل ا ۀ رود ل ا لی ثمت ل ۀ ب ل ا هذ ع بسان تی ل ۀ رود ل ا با سح ل ی دمع نکمی ن. فل ک 971 غلبت ی ضرع ع طقم ل ربع ظس وتم ۀ لام ج نی بروت ل ا نی دل ا تالا حا ل ۀ دید جعل ا عقاوم ل ا عض و مت 3. دوم عل ا 2، لود جل ا ی ف تاءافک ل او می مصطل ا ری اع مل جئاتن ل رهظت. ۀ می ق ل ا قی ب طت مثی ل ازی ا ل 5. لکش ل رظن ا) ۀ جودزم سابتفا ۀ مال ع ای ب ورت ن ا ل ۀ راح ل ا چرد طط خ ی ف ۀ راح ل ا ۀ کی م ن ا ل ی لقت نی ۷۰. گات باث طغضن ل ا ی قبی امنی ب نی بروت ل ا لخدم ۀ راح چرد ل ی لقت ع. طغضن ل ا جر خ ۀ عرس ل حی حصن ت ل ا جر خ ۀ راح چرد ض فخ نت ی ل ا ل ا ب او، طغضن ل ۀ قاطل ا سفن ری فوت نی بروت ل ا لع نی عتی ل ازی ا ل. لق ای ب ورت ۀ مل ا ی ف 78.3 ی ل 76.0 نم نی بروت ل ا ۀ افک دادزت، ت باث ی وتس م دن ع فدل ا لع ظافح ل ل. ن. فل ک 860 ی ل ا نی ب رو ی ف 82.5 ی ل ا قارت حا ل ۀ افک اوددح نی ذل ا [11] نورخ آ و رف بوه ع دیج ل کش بش ۀ می قل ا هذ فقاو ت، کل ذ ع و ۀ مل ا و 82.9 نی ب قارت حا ل ۀ افک نوکت، لم حمل ا دوق و ۀ ل ت ک قفت دن ع. کر حمل ا فین صست لی لع ۀ دام امتع ۀ مل ا و دقو مل ا ی ف قارت حا ل ۀ افک نوکت، لم حمل ا دوق و ۀ ل ت ک قفت دن ع. کر حمل ا فین صست لی لع ۀ دام امتع ۀ مل ا ی ف 83.7 ۀ مل ا ی ف 86.8 ۀ دح.

تاملا مصطلها حمل وسیله افک اباء و کامل انو تا

		(1)	(2)	(3)
	رشابم نم قبوضح سایق	-ب ھی حصت م رشانلا جرخ عرس فلم	-ب ھی حصت م رشانلا جرخ عرس فلم	ب ھی حصت م رشانلا جرخ نیبروت و ھعرس دارجل اچرد فلم
طغاضل ا طغض قبسن	2.87	2.76		2.76
نیبروت لال خدم ڈارج رد	995 ک	991 ک		971 ک
ی بورتن زی الی طغض ل ا ؤافک	0.746	0.739		0.739
ی بورتن زی الی نیبروت ل ا ؤافک	0.785	0.760		0.783
قارت حالا ؤافک	0.857	0.857		0.825
قاپن جالا ھے ی غ طغض ڈارج رد	0.864	0.899		0.899

قفدت لـا فورظ يـدـوت. اـدـج رـيـغـص زـاغ نـيـبـروـت نـم تـانـاـيـبـلـا سـايـق دـنـع ثـدـحـت يـتـلـا ئـلـكـشـمـلـا تـالـيـلـجـتـلـا مـهـضـوـت لـا مـيـقـل قـيـلـاع ئـيـلـحـم تـاجـرـدـت إـلـى رـيـخـبـتـلـا يـصـعـعـعـم قـارـتـحـالـا ئـفـرغـمـيـصـت إـلـى ئـفـاضـإـلـا بـطـاضـلـا عـزـومـيـفـدـقـعـمـلـا قـيـيـضـرـيـغـصـلـا ئـيـزـاعـلـا تـانـاـيـبـروـتـلـا يـفـقـفـدـتـلـا تـارـاسـمـنـأـلـأـرـطـنـ، كـلـذـلـى لـعـوـالـعـ. ئـارـحـلـا تـاجـرـدـوـ تـاعـرـسـلـا لـثـمـلـا دـقـفـلـا رـدـاصـمـلـقـيـقـدـ رـيـغـيـبـيـرـجـتـمـيـيـقـتـيـهـ ئـجـيـتـنـلـاوـ. سـايـقـلـا تـاسـجـمـلـقـيـفـاـكـ ئـيـلـاعـقـدـقـيـقـحـتـنـكـمـيـالـفـ، ئـذـاغـلـا مـسـقـيـفـتـانـوـكـمـلـلـ ئـبـسـنـلـابـ صـاـخـلـكـشـبـ حـيـحـصـاـذـهـ. ئـقـدـبـ تـانـوـكـمـلـا نـيـسـحـتـتـاـيـنـاـكـمـاـ مـيـيـقـتـنـكـمـيـالـ قـلـاوـتـاضـاـرـفـاـلـا نـإـفـ، يـلـاـتـلـاـبـوـ. ئـقـدـبـ نـيـبـرـوـتـلـا لـخـدـمـعـطـقـمـيـفـ ئـيـرـاحـلـا فـوـرـظـلـا ئـدـحـتـنـكـمـيـالـثـيـحـ، نـخـاـسـلـا نـيـقـيـلـا مـدـعـبـ ئـبـوـشـمـ نـيـبـرـوـتـلـا ئـفـاغـكـوـ، قـارـتـحـالـا ئـفـرغـطـغـصـنـادـقـفـوـ، قـارـتـحـالـا ئـفـاكـبـ ئـقـلـعـتـمـلـا مـيـ.

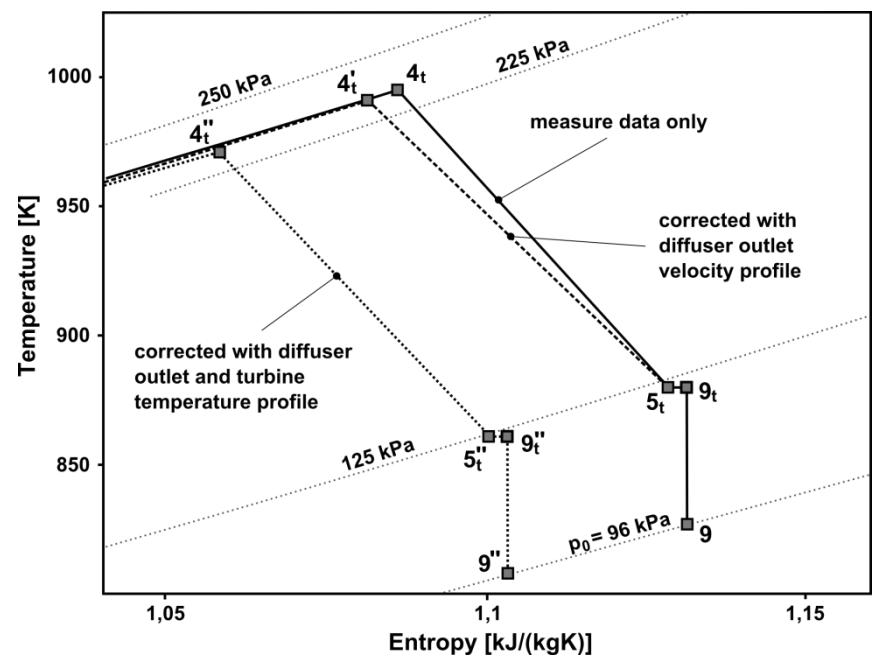


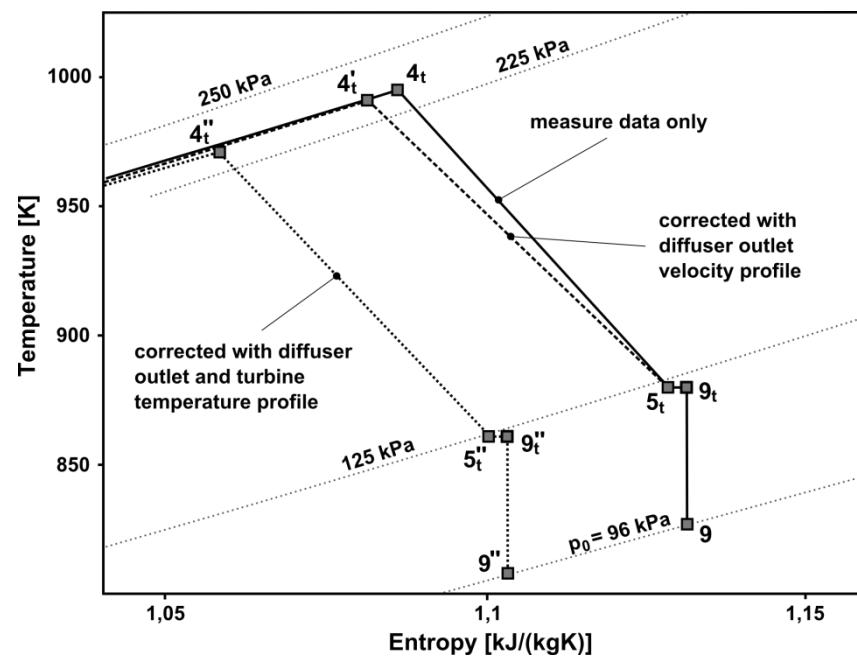
Figure 5: Temperature-entropy diagram for expansion in turbine

Current investigations therefore rely on measurements corrected with numerical analyses in order to account for these effects. For further studies within this paper the parameters calculated with the corrections for compressor outlet velocity and turbine inlet temperature are used. However, these analyses still need validation. At the Institute for Flight Propulsion, current research aims to accomplish this task. A new adjustable measurement installation is under development. The measuring position can be shifted circumferentially to record the total compressor outlet pressure across an entire segment between two stator vanes. Additionally, a three-hole pressure probe is used that can be turned in order to find the local flow direction. This installation promises a better experimental evaluation of the compressor outlet conditions. For the investigation of the turbine inlet conditions a separate combustion chamber test stand is in development, which allows a detailed measurement of temperatures, pressures and velocities over the entire cross section [16].

5. Evaluation of potential for improvement

The efficiency of a real Brayton cycle with component losses is primarily determined by the combination of pressure ratio and turbine inlet temperature. The turbine inlet temperature is limited due to the maximal allowable material temperature of the engine components. This affects stator and rotor of the turbine as well as the rearward bearing. It has already been shown that the turbine stator is exposed to a circumferential temperature profile with hot spots of about 1150 K while the cross section averaged temperature is 971 K. If a more equal distribution could be achieved, the averaged turbine inlet temperature could be increased without affecting the operational reliability of the engine in a negative way. However, as Figure 6 illustrates, a sole increase of the turbine inlet temperature does not yield better specific fuel consumption. The optimal temperature of 1003 K would reduce the *SFC* by only 0.15 percent (Point HT in Figure 6). Higher temperatures would again increase the *SFC*. This can be explained by the increase of specific thrust due to a higher enthalpy level in the exhaust. High exhaust gas velocities lead to higher specific fuel consumptions as power conversion becomes less efficient.

The driving factor for a better overall efficiency is the compressor pressure ratio. Within the range of reasonable values for small gas turbines, a higher pressure ratio always leads to reduced specific fuel consumption. However, as mentioned before, pressure ratio is limited due to constraints applicable for small gas turbines such as geometry, material temperature and single stage turbine configuration. Market research has shown that none of the existing engines in the thrust range of 1000 N and below operates at a pressure ratio larger than 4. Higher pressure ratios would furthermore lead to additional shock losses, as transonically optimized blades cause manufacturing problems at small sizes [7]. Still, a pressure ratio of 4 could reduce the *SFC* of the analyzed engine by 14.2 percent (Point HP in Figure 6).



نیب رو تلا یف عس و تل ل ای بورت ن ال - رار جلا ۃ جرد ط ط خم : ۵ ل کش ل ا

ايف تاريثأتلا هذه ذخأً لجأ نم ئي ددعلا تالىل حلتالاب ٔ حصحصلتا اسيايقلا ٔ لع ٔ ئيل احالا تاقيقحتلا دمتعت ،كيلذ
لأ جرخ ٔ عرسن تاحي حصتلاء عم ٔ بوسحملتا اتماعملع مادختسما متني ،فقولوا هذه نمض ئيفي فاضي إلأ تاساردلل .رابتع
فدهت ،ناري طلاب عفد دهعم يف .ققحتلا ٔ ليل ٔ ٔ جاحب تالىل حلتلا هذه لازت ال ،كيلذ عم و ،نيبروتل لخدم ٔ راح ٔ جردو طغض
اد سايقيل عضوم لقنقن نكمي .دي ديج ليدعطلل لباق سايق بيكرت ريو وطمت متني .مهملأ هذه زاجن !إلى ئيلالاحلا ثناحبأ
جم مادختسما متني ،كيلذ ٔ ليل ٔ افاضيلاب .راودلأا تارافش نيني ب لماك عاطرق ربعي يكللا طغاضللا جرخ طغض ليل جستلأ اي
لأ نيني سحتحب بيكرتل اذه دعي .يلححملأا قفدتلا هاجتا ٔ لع روشع لالجأ نم هريودت نكمي بوقثلأا ييثاثل طغض س
حا فرغ رابتخا ٔ صنم ريو وطمت متني ،نيبروتل لخدم فورظ يف قيقحتلل .طغض اصللا جرخ فورظل يبيرجتلا موييقد
لماكاب يضرعل ا عطقملرا ربعتاعرسلا او طوغصل او ٔ راحل ا تاجردل لصن فم سايق ب حمسن ي يتل او .قلصن فنم قارب
[16].

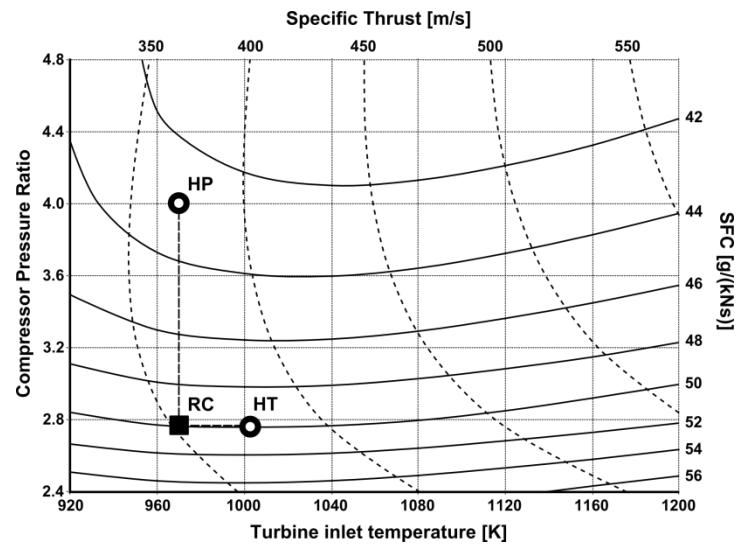
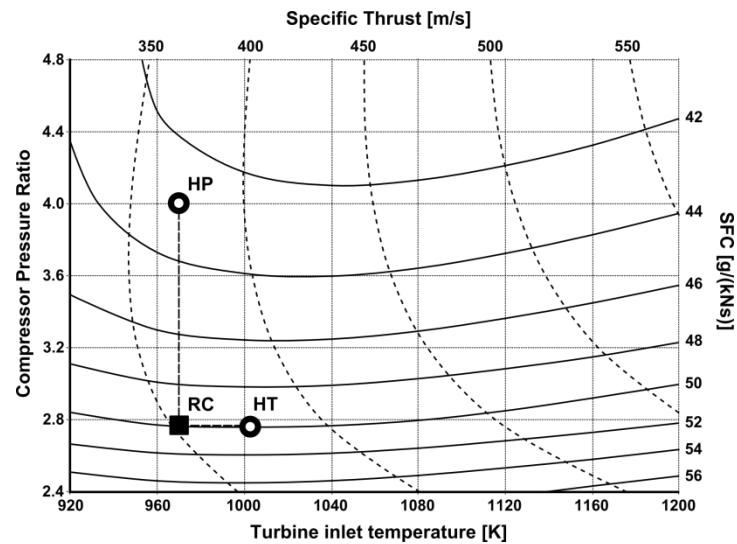


Figure 6: Performance over Design Parameters
(RC – reference cycle, HT – high temperature, HP – high pressure ratio)



جي مصطلات تاملع رب عادل 6: لکشل
(هیلاغ طغض قبسن - HP، هیلاغ قرارج هرد - HT، هیلاغ دم عزوم - RC)

5.1 Identification of loss factors

A promising method to increase pressure ratio is to reduce losses occurring within the compressor diffuser vanes. This would lead to an improved efficiency without requiring higher compressor outlet temperatures or higher work transfer from the turbine. According to the numerical investigation the pressure loss of the diffusor is in the range of 12 percent.

Figure 7 shows the compression process in the temperature-entropy diagram. While point 2_t and 3_t represent the total conditions at inlet and outlet of the entire compressor section, point 21_t shows the conditions between impeller and diffuser. The analysis shows that the efficiency of the impeller is at 84.9 percent at a pressure ratio of 3.14.

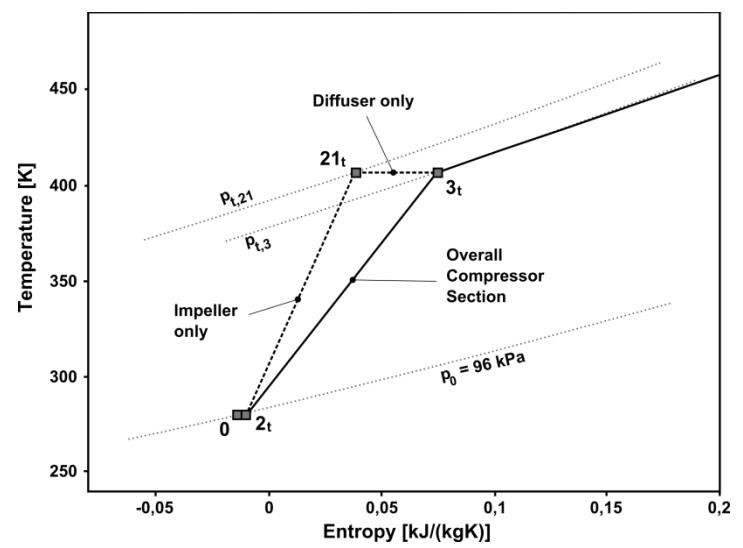


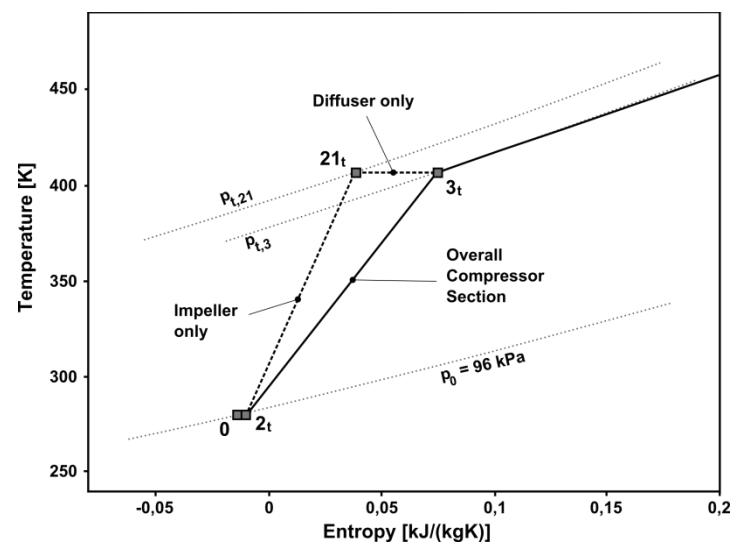
Figure 7: Temperature-entropy diagram for compression

Figure 8 shows the impact of compressor diffuser pressure loss on specific fuel consumption and specific thrust. It is clearly visible that the diffuser losses are responsible for a large part of fuel consumption. An ideal diffuser would decrease the SFC by 17.8 percent. Current diffusers are designed primarily with respect to simple manufacturing and low costs. They do not incorporate aerodynamically optimized vane design. Investigations of the flow through the diffuser vanes indicate that there are severe flow separations. Improved stator vane geometry can help to reduce

دقفل ا لماع ديدحت 5.1

حـتـىـلـاـكـلـذـيـدـؤـيـسـ طـغـاضـلـاـعـزـومـتـارـفـشـلـخـادـثـدـجـتـيـتـلـاـرـئـاسـخـلـاـلـيـلـقـتـيـهـطـغـضـلـاـقـبـسـنـقـدـايـزـلـقـدـعـاوـقـقـيـرـطـإـفـيـدـعـلـاـقـيـقـحـتـلـلـآـقـفـوـنـيـبـرـوـتـلـاـنـمـرـبـكـأـلـمـعـلـقـنـأـلـعـطـغـاضـجـرـخـمـقـرـارـجـتـاجـرـدـيـلـاـنـوـدـقـدـافـكـلـاـنـيـسـةـئـمـلـاـيـفـ12ـلـوـجـحـوـارـتـيـعـزـومـلـاـيـفـطـغـضـلـاـنـادـقـفـنـ12ـپـرـقـنـ

جـرـخـوـلـخـدـمـدـنـعـهـيـلـكـلـاـفـورـظـلـاـوـهـيـلـقـنـلـاـلـثـمـتـامـنـيـبـاـيـبـوـرـتـنـإـلـاـهـرـأـرـاحـلـاـقـرـدـطـطـخـمـيـفـطـغـضـلـاـقـيـلـمـعـ7ـلـکـشـلـاـحـضـوـيـهـلـاـيـفـ84ـ9ـغـلـبـتـعـفـادـلـاـقـءـافـكـنـأـتـالـيـلـحـتـلـاـرـهـظـتـعـزـومـلـاـعـفـادـلـاـنـيـبـفـورـظـلـاـوـهـيـلـقـنـلـاـرـهـظـتـلـمـاـكـلـابـطـغـاضـلـاـمـسـقـطـغـضـقـبـسـنـدـنـعـهـيـ



طـغـضـلـلـاـيـلـکـشـلـاـهـرـأـرـاحـلـاـقـرـدـطـطـخـمـ7ـلـکـشـلـا

مـعـزـومـلـاـرـئـاسـخـنـأـحـضـاـلـاـعـفـدـلـاـوـدـدـحـمـلـاـدـوـقـوـلـاـكـالـهـتـسـاـلـيـعـطـغـاضـلـاـعـزـومـطـغـضـنـادـقـفـرـيـثـأـتـ8ـلـکـشـلـاـرـهـظـتـيـلـاحـلـاـتـاعـزـومـلـاـمـيـمـصـتـمـتـ.ـقـلـذـنـمـيـلـاـيـفـ17ـ8ـقـبـسـنـبـكـلـذـنـمـيـلـاـمـيـمـصـتـمـتـعـزـومـلـلـقـيـسـدـوـقـوـلـاـكـالـهـتـسـاـنـمـرـيـبـكـعـزـجـنـعـقـلـوـسـكـيـمـانـيـدـنـسـحـمـتـارـفـشـمـيـمـصـتـمـضـتـتـالـاـهـنـإـقـضـخـنـمـلـاـفـيـلـاـكـتـلـاوـطـيـسـبـلـاـعـيـنـصـتـلـاـقـأـعـارـمـعـيـسـاسـأـلـکـشـلـبـةـنـأـنـكـمـيـقـفـدـتـلـاـيـفـقـدـيـدـشـتـالـاـصـفـنـاـدـوـجـوـلـإـعـزـومـلـاـتـارـفـشـلـالـخـنـمـءـاـوـهـلـاـقـفـدـتـيـفـتـاقـيـقـحـتـلـاـرـيـشـتـ.ـأـيـأـوـهـأـيـلـیـلـقـتـيـفـقـنـسـحـمـلـاـقـلـاحـلـاـتـارـفـشـقـسـدـنـهـدـعـاسـتـ

losses and thus increase overall efficiency. Numerical analyses on different geometries such as tandem stators are currently being carried out.

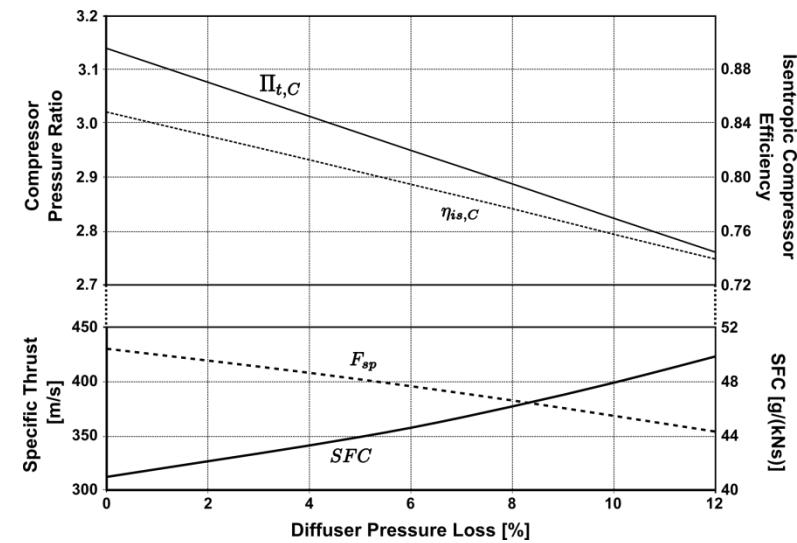


Figure 8: Effect of diffusor pressure loss

The thermodynamically relevant effect of compressor diffuser losses is the reduction of the turbine inlet pressure and therefore the achievable enthalpy gain when expanding the fluid. This is also true for the pressure losses in the combustion chamber. Hence, for an analysis of the overall performance, the origin of the losses does not matter. Figure 9 shows the result of a parametric study where both the compressor diffuser losses and the combustion chamber pressure losses are varied independently. The effect on SFC and F_{sp} is only dependent on the sum of both pressure losses.

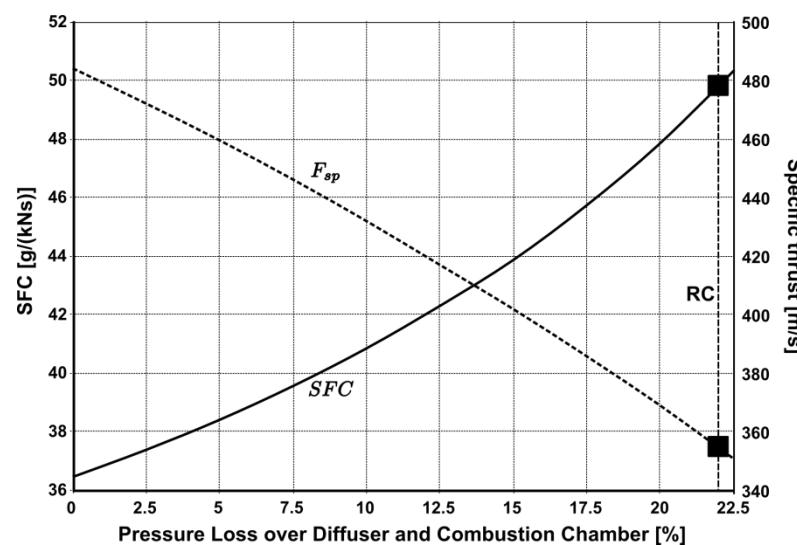
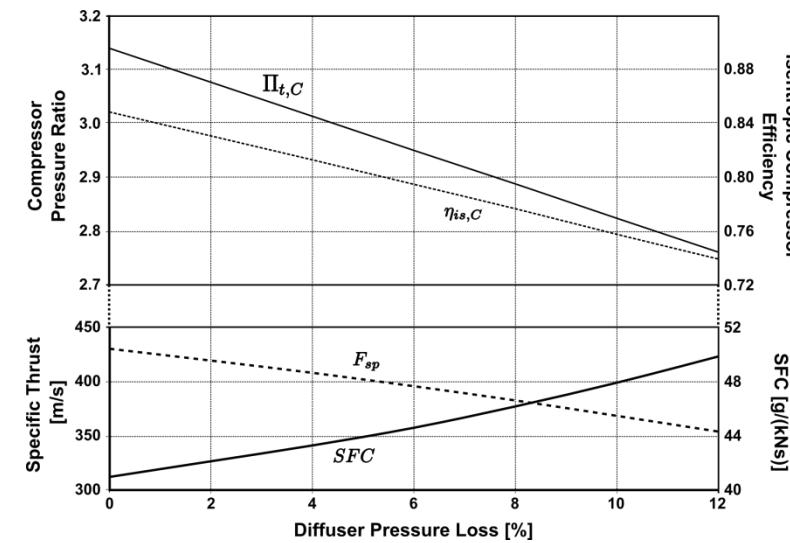


Figure 9: Combined effect of diffuser and combustion chamber pressure loss
(Reference cycle RC at 22.1 percent)

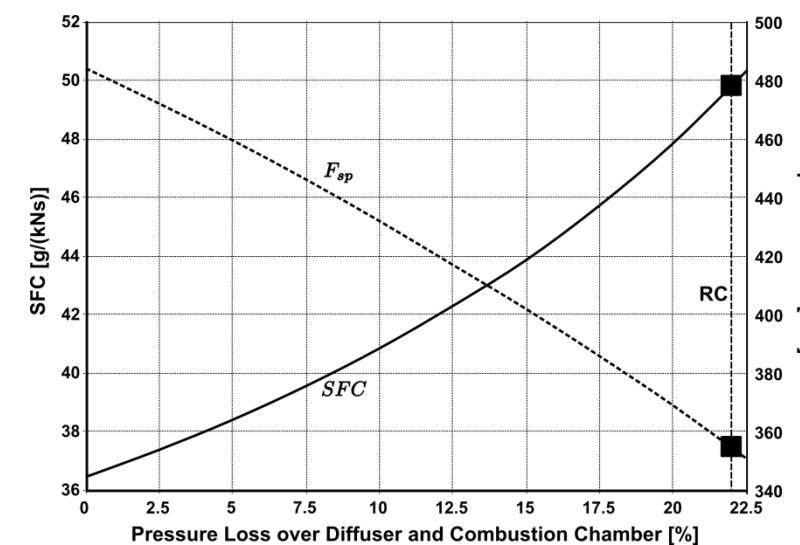
The main purpose of the diffuser is to reduce the flow velocity coming from the impeller in order to maintain a stable combustion. However, influence parameters on combustion such as velocity profiles and pressure distribution are not yet fully understood. Experimental as well as numerical analyses have shown that the diffuser does not completely remove the angular momentum from the flow. This, however, might benefit the combustion efficiency due to better mixing characteristics. The intersection between diffuser and combustion chamber therefore poses promising optimization potential. It leads to the conclusion that diffusor and combustion chamber should not be approached as individual components but rather as a single unit.

و ذمـلـا تـارـفـشـلـا لـلـثـمـ ظـفـلـتـخـمـ تـايـسـدـنـهـ لـلـعـ ئـيـدـدـعـلـا تـالـيـلـجـتـلـا ءـارـجـاـ ئـيـلـاحـ مـتـيـ . ظـاعـلـا ءـافـكـلـا ئـدـايـزـ يـلـاـتـلـاـبـ وـرـئـاسـخـلـاـجـ.



طغض نادقف ریثأت: 8 لکشل ا

لاثن إلأ ةدایز يل اتلاب و نیبروتل لاخدم طغض ليلىقت وه طغض اصل اعزمون ادق فل مهملا يرارحلالا يکیمانی دلاریثأتلاب، کل ذل، قارت حالا ةفرغ یف طغض لارئاسخ لعلعّاضیاً قبطنی اذه و. لئاسلا عیسوت دنن قییح تلل لبل باقلای بم لک رییغت متی ثیح یقیرتم اراب ةسارد ڈجیتن 9 لکشلما حضوی، رئاسخ لاردصم مهی ال، ماعل اءادلأا لیل جت ل ظبسن خ الک عومجم لعل طقف دمت عی^{sp} و لعل ریثأتلاب. لقتسم لکشب قارت حالا ةفرغ طغض رئاسخ و طغض اصل اعزمون رئاسخ ن طغض لارئاسخ.



كـل ذـعـمـوـ رـقـتـسـمـ قـارـتـحـاـ لـجـأـ نـمـ عـفـادـلـاـ نـمـ قـمـدـاقـلـاـ قـفـدـتـلـاـ قـعـرـسـ لـيـلـقـتـ وـهـ عـزـوـمـلـاـ نـمـ يـسـيـئـرـلـاـ فـدـهـلـاـ تـرـهـظـأـ دـقـلـ دـعـبـ لـمـاـكـلـابـ مـهـفـتـ مـلـ طـغـضـلـاـ عـيـزـوـتـ وـعـرـسـلـاـ فـيـرـعـتـ تـافـلـمـ لـثـمـ قـارـتـحـاـ لـجـأـ قـرـتـؤـمـلـاـ تـاـمـلـعـمـلـاـ نـإـفـ كـلـذـدـيـفـيـ دقـقـ، كـلـذـعـمـوـ، قـفـدـتـلـاـ نـمـ أـمـامـتـ يـوـاـزـلـاـ مـخـزـلـاـ لـيـزـيـ اـلـ عـزـوـمـلـاـ نـأـقـيـدـعـلـاـ كـلـذـكـوـ، قـيـبـيـرـجـتـلـاـ تـالـيـلـحـتـلـاـ انـاـكـمـاـ لـثـمـيـ قـارـتـحـاـ قـفـرـغـوـ عـزـوـمـلـاـ نـيـبـ عـطـاـقـتـلـاـ نـإـفـ، يـلـاـتـلـابـوـ، لـضـفـأـلـاـ طـلـخـلـاـ صـئـاصـخـ بـبـسـبـ قـارـتـحـاـ ءـافـ لـبـ، قـيـدـرـفـ رـصـانـعـكـ اـمـهـيـلـ إـرـظـنـيـ الـأـبـجـيـ قـارـتـحـاـ قـفـرـغـوـ عـزـوـمـلـاـ نـأـبـ جـاتـنـتـسـاـلـاـ اـلـإـ دـوقـيـ اـدـهـوـ، نـيـسـحـتـلـلـ دـعـاوـتـ كـلـهـاـ

Combustion efficiency directly affects the amount of fuel mass flow necessary for maintaining the cycle. It also has a minor effect on power balance between turbine and compressor as it adds to the exhaust mass flow. Improving the combustion efficiency can be achieved via two ways. The first method is to increase the efficiency of the burner as such. New combustion chamber design with optimized liner perforation can improve mixing and ignition in the combustion zone. Combustion chamber liner design is subject of current research at the Institute for Flight Propulsion. The second possibility is to recycle the lubrication fuel mass flow into the combustion zone. This could be accomplished by hollow turbine vanes guiding inside to the vaporizer sticks. However, realizations have not yet been carried out. The same task could also be achieved with a separate oil system. This, however, appears not to be a viable option for small jet engines below 1000 N as it would increase engine size, weight, complexity and cost.

The turbine efficiency in this analysis is very low compared to larger axial turbines. This can partly be explained by small size effects such as low Reynolds numbers, clearance gaps and surface quality. However, the lubrication system of the bearings also has an impact on turbine efficiency. As Figure 10 illustrates, the lubrication mass flow has a radial direction leading to a 90° shear flow in the mixing zone. Moreover, the TJ 74 engine, which is analyzed in this study, utilizes a point welded steel turbine stator. Newer gas turbines are equipped with integral investment casted parts out of nickel alloys. This is primarily because of better temperature resistance. However, smoother surfaces and lower manufacturing tolerances help reducing friction losses and therefore increase turbine efficiency.

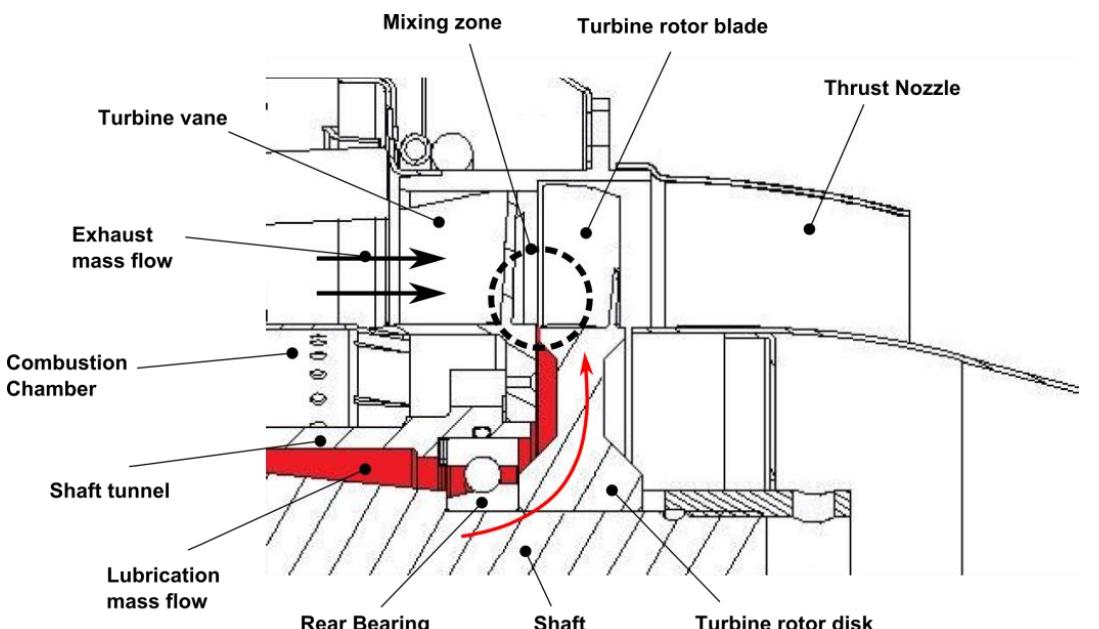


Figure 10: Mixing of lubrication and exhaust mass flow

5.2 Comparison of loss factors on performance

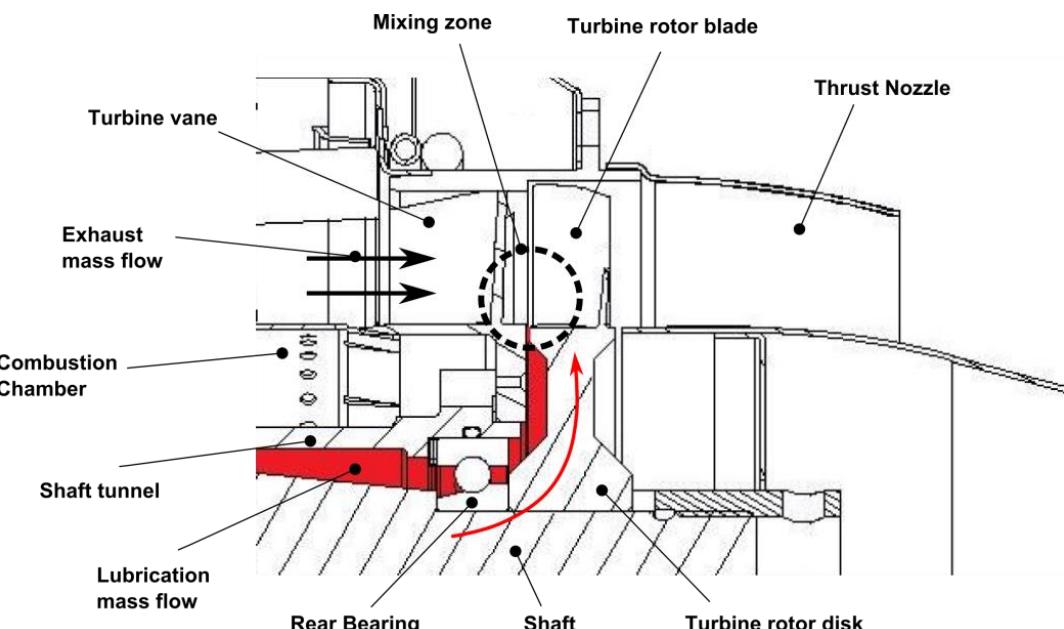
Improvement of components can be quantified in relative reduction of the occurring losses. Loss reduction LR_x can be evaluated with

$$LR_x = 100\% \cdot \left(\frac{x - x_{ref}}{1 - x_{ref}} \right) \quad (4)$$

where x represents the loss factor, i.e. pressure ratios if pressure losses occur or efficiencies if applicable. x_{ref} is the reference value of the loss factor from the cycle calculation above. Pressure ratios, respectively efficiencies of 1 would therefore reduce losses by 100 percent. Figure 11 shows the influence of loss reduction on specific fuel

آفی قط آری ثأت اهل نأ امك. ۀرودلما یل ع ظافحلل ۀمزاللدا دوقولما ۀلتک قفتت ۀیمک یل ع رشابم لکش ب قارتاح الاءفک رثؤت ارتاح الاءفک نیسح ت قییقحت نکمی. ۀداعلما ۀلتک قفتت یلإ فیضت ثیح طغاضل او نیب روتلما نیب قاطلما نزاوت یل ع نسح بعثت عم قارتاح الاءفک ۀفرغل دیج میم صست ی دوئی نأ نکمی. لک دقوولما ۀاعفک ۀداییزی یه یل وآلأ ۀقیر طلما. نیت قیر طر ربع ق ۀعم یف یل اح ثحب عوضوم وہ قارتاح الاءفک ۀفرغل ۀن اطب بمیم صست. قارتاح الاءفک ۀقطنم یف لاعش إلأ او طلل خلما نیسح ت یلإ ۀن اطب لیا یف لخ نم کلذ قییقحت نکمی. قارتاح الاءفک ۀقطنم یلإ میح شتلما ادوقةو ۀلتک قفتت ریودت ریودت ۀداع وہ ین اثللما لامتحان. اری طلعا عفد د قییقحت اضیأ نکمی. دعب راکفآلأ هذه نم یأ ذی فنت متي مل، کلذ عموم. ری خب تلیا یصع یلإ ۀجوت ۀفوجم نیب روت تارفتش لی اذی غصیلما تاری اطلما تاکرحمل قییب طتلل. الاباق سیل رایخ للا ادھ نأ ودبی، کلذ عموم. لصفنم تیز ماظن لالخ نم ۀممهم لاسفن ھتفلکت و ھدی قیع ت و هنزوو لکرحملما ماجح ۀداییز یلإ کلذ یلإ دوئی سیثیح، نت وون 1000 نع لقت یت ل.

الخط نمأي إرجع كل ذري سفت نكمي . ربأك ألا ئيروحمل ا تاني بروتلاب ءونرقمًأدرج ةضفخنم لىلحتل ا اذه يف نيبروتل ا ؤءافك
ل مي حشتل ا ماظن نإف ، كل ذعم و حطسل ا قدوج ، صولخل ا تاوجفو ، ةضفخنملا زدلونير ماقرأ لثم ئيريغصل ا مجحـلـا تاريـثـأـتـ لـ
ير نـيـبـ يـسـيـئـرـلـاـ زـاغـ قـفـتـ عـمـ مـيـ حـشـتـلـاـ ئـلـتـكـ قـفـتـ دـحـتـيـ اـمـدـنـعـ نـيـبـ رـوـتـلـاـ ئـءـافـكـ لـعـ يـرـثـأـتـ أـصـيـأـهـ لـمـاحـمـلـ
دـوـيـ يـعـاعـشـ هـاجـتـاـ هـلـ مـيـ حـشـتـلـاـ ئـلـتـكـ قـفـتـ دـنـإـفـ 10ـ لـكـشـلـاـ حـضـوـيـ اـمـكـ طـلـخـلـاـ يـفـ رـئـاسـخـ ثـدـحـتـ،ـ نـارـوـدـلـاـ وـنـيـبـ رـوـتـلـاـ فـشـ
سـ مـدـخـتـسـيـ،ـ ئـقـسـارـدـلـاـ دـذـهـ يـفـ هـلـلـيـ حـتـ مـتـيـ يـيـذـلـاـ 74ـ TـJـ حـرـمـ نـإـفـ،ـ كلـذـ لـيـلـعـ ئـوـالـعـ طـلـخـلـاـ قـطـنـمـ يـفـ 90ـ صـقـ قـفـتـ ئـلـإـ يـ
لـمـاـكـتـمـ رـامـثـتـسـالـاـ اـبـ قـبـوبـصـ عـازـجـأـ قـبـوزـمـ ثـدـحـأـلـاـ ئـيـزـاعـلـاـ تـانـيـ بـروـتـلـاـ ئـطـقـنـبـ مـوـحـلـمـ ذـالـوـفـلـاـ نـمـ عـونـصـمـ نـيـبـ روـتـ رـوـتـاتـ
وـ ئـقـسـالـسـ رـثـكـ أـلـاـ حـطـسـلـاـ نـإـفـ،ـ كلـذـ عـمـ وـ ئـرـاحـلـاـ تـاجـرـدـلـ لـضـنـ قـدـمـاـقـمـ بـبـسـبـ يـسـاسـأـلـكـشـبـ كـلـذـلـوـلـ كـلـيـنـلـاـ ئـكـيـابـسـ نـمـ ةـ
نـيـبـ رـوـتـلـاـ ئـءـافـكـ قـدـاـيـزـ ئـلـلـاتـلـابـ وـ ئـكـاـكـتـحـاـلـاـ رـئـاسـخـ لـيـلـقـتـ يـفـ دـعـاسـتـ لـقـأـلـاـ عـيـنـصـتـلـاـ tolerancesـ



جداعل ا زاغو جي حش تلا ا ئلتک قفت طا خ: 10 لكش لارا

5.2 اداؤ ایجنسی و دوافعال

مدادخت س اب د فل ل ایل ق ب ت می ق ب ت ن ک می . ظل ا صاح ل ری ا س خ ل ا ض ف خ ن ال ا ل ا خ ن م ت ا و ک م ل ا نی س ح ت س ای ف ن ک می

$$LR_x = 100\% \cdot \left(\frac{x - x_{ref}}{1 - x_{ref}} \right) \quad (4)$$

consumption and specific thrust. The loss factors are diffusor pressure ratio, combustion efficiency, combustion chamber pressure ratio and turbine efficiency. The graphs each result from the change of a single parameter.

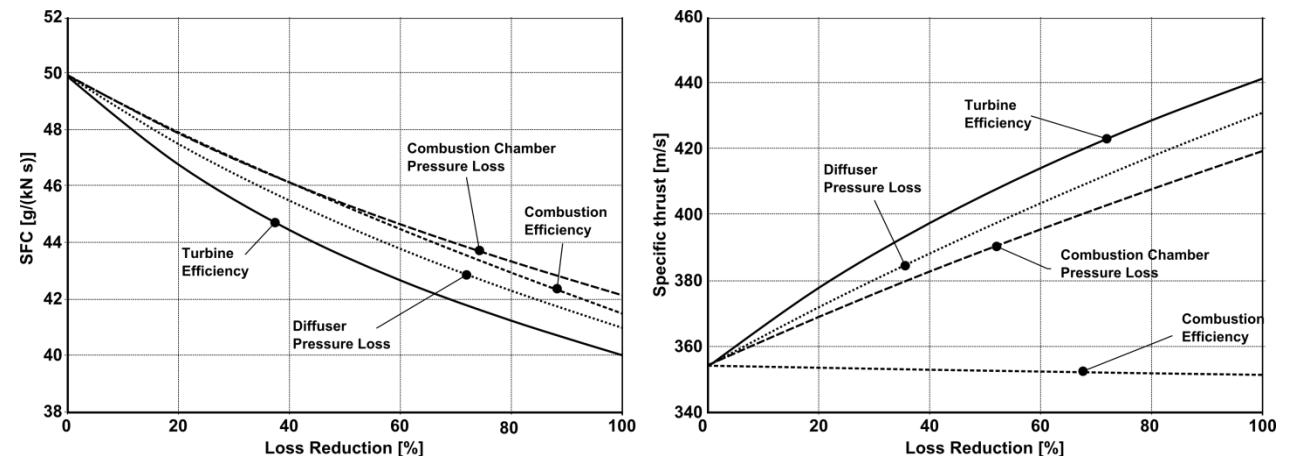


Figure 11: Influence of loss reduction on performance

The result shows that turbine efficiency theoretically poses the highest potential to increase engine performance. Partial improvement can be achieved with new turbine vane design and investment casting technique. Alternative lubrication systems might also increase turbine efficiency. However, as small size effects in turbo machinery remain, further improvement has to be considered as limited.

The effect of the other three factors is smaller but still significant. The influence of the combustion efficiency on specific thrust is an exception as an improvement only reduced the required fuel mass flow. This leads to a slightly lower exhaust mass flow requiring a higher specific work output from the turbine. The result is a reduced enthalpy level in the thrust nozzle, which entails a small reduction in specific thrust.

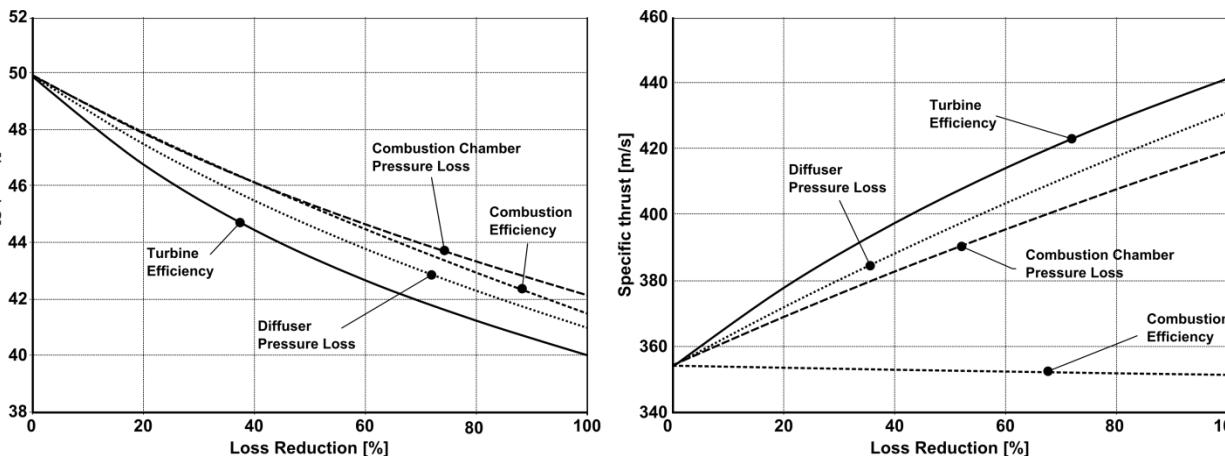
This analysis also shows the large potential that lies in the improvement of the intersection between compressor diffusor and combustion chamber. Higher combustion efficiency requires a better mixture of fuel and air mass flows. To a large extent mixture quality is a result of how the air mass flow is injected into the combustion zone. This, however, still requires a better understanding of mixing and vaporization processes with combustion chambers of small gas turbines. New diffusor geometry can then provide appropriate flow conditions. An optimized intersection can further lead to reduced pressure losses in both the diffuser and the combustion chamber.

5.3 Effects of improved components on optimal design parameters

Recycling of the lubrication mass flow into the combustion chamber is a method to increase both combustion efficiency as well as turbine efficiency. Assuming five percent lubrication fuel flow, combustion efficiency rises to 86.8 percent, which corresponds with a loss reduction of 24.6 percent. With the assumption, that losses within the turbine can be reduced by 10 percent by avoiding mixture losses, recycling can decrease specific fuel consumption by 8 percent and raise specific thrust by 3.2 percent.

In the following, a generic case is presented in order to evaluate the effect of component improvements on optimal design parameter, i.e. compressor pressure ratio and turbine inlet temperature. For this analysis a reduction of 30 percent for all loss factors is applied. This leads to a new compressor efficiency $\eta_{is,C}$ of 0.773, a combustion efficiency η_{Comb} of 0.878, a combustion chamber pressure ratio $\Pi_{t,CC}$ of 0.929 and a turbine efficiency $\eta_{is,T}$ of 0.848. For a constant work balance between the rotating components, this leads to an increased compressor pressure ratio $\Pi_{t,c}$ of 2.88 due to reduced losses in the diffuser. Figure 12 shows the result of this case study.

نر لک نیب رو تلا ئافک و قارت حالا ۋەرگ طغض ۋېسەن، قارت حالا ئافک، عزومىلا طغض ۋېسەن يە دەقلى لەماعو، يې وۇن لە عەدەل طقق فەدەوا و مەل عمدىغۇت نى عەجتىنى يەن اىياب.



اداؤ لیل رئاس خلا لیلقت ریثأت: 11 لکشل F

ce

ل لاخ نم يئزجت نيسجت قيقحت نكمي . ك حرملا عادأ دايدا زلتاناك م إيلعأ كيلتمت أي رظن نيبروتل ا ءافك نأ جئاتنلا رهاظن ءافك دايدا زلى إاضيأ ئقلي دبلا ميحيشتلا ئقطنأ يدوت دق . يرامثتسلاا بصللا ئينقتون نيبروتل ا تارفتشل ديدج ميمصدم م ئيفاضإلا تانيسجتلا رابتعاب جي ، ئينيبروتل ا تالآلأا يف ريعصلامحجلاتاري ثأت دوجول أرطن ، كلذ عم و . نيبروتل ا ئددود.

قارتحالا ئەفرغۇ و ئەغاضىلا عزوم نىب عطاقتىلا نىي سىحەت يىف نەمكىت يىتلە ئەرىيېكىلە تاناك مەللا أضىيأ لىيلىخەتلا ھەذە رەھظەر يىتنىن يەھ طېلىل خىلدا دەدەج، رېبىك دەج يىل، ئاوهەل او دوقۇلما قەلتەك تاقىفتىن نەم لىپەن ئەجىزەم ىلىعەلەن قارتحالا ئەفەك بىلەتەن خىلدا تايىلەمىل لىپەن ئەمەف كەللىذ بىلەتەتىلى ازىزى، كەلدىز عمۇمۇ. قارتحالا ئەقەطىنم يىف ئاوهەلما قەلتەك قىفتىن نەقە ئېفيي كەل ئەندەت فورەن ئەتكەللىذ دەب دەج دەزەن دەزەن عزوم قەس دەنە رەفوت نەن نەكمىت، ئەرىيەنىلىلا ئەزىزەلغا تانانى بىرۇتلىلى قارتحالا ئەفرغۇ عم رەختىلدا و ئەنەن ئەنەن قارتحالا ئەفرغۇ و عزومىلما نەم لىك يىف ئەغاضىلا رەياس خەلىلىقەت يىلەن ئەضىيأ نەسەحملە عطاقتىلا ئىدەئى نەن نەكمىت، ئەپسەن.

۳. ثابت کردن میزان اینکه این نتایج بحث را پس از آنکه مذکور شدند درست هستند.

دسته اول: معرفت با این پروتکل
 دسته دوم: تأثیرات پیشگیرانه بر روی این پروتکل
 دسته سوم: تأثیرات درمانی بر روی این پروتکل

قبسن يأ، ليل ثملا ميمصتلات اتملعم ليلع تانوكملاتاني سجحت ريثأت مييقت لجأ نم قماع قلاح مي دقق متى، ليلى اميي فلل الماع عيمجل ئيميل ايف 30 قبسن بضي فخت قي بطبت متى، ليلى حلتلا ذهل، نيءبروتلا لخدم داراج حرجدو طغض اصل طغض اصل بـ t_{CC} قارتح الا ئفرغ طغض قبسن و، 0.878، 0.878، 0.878 غلبت Comb قارتحا ئافاكو، 0.773، 0.773 غلبت ئادىي ديدئي مصل طغض قبسن ئادىي زيل اذه يدئي، راودلا تانوكملاتاني يېت تباث لمع نزاوت لجأ نم، 0.848، 0.848 غلبت ئاس، ئاس نيءبروت ئافاكو و، 0.929، 0.929 غلبت ئاس، ئاس نيءبروت ئافاكو و، 0.929، 0.929 غلبت ئاس، ئاس ئادىي ديدئي، 2.88 ئاس، ئاس ئادىي ديدئي.

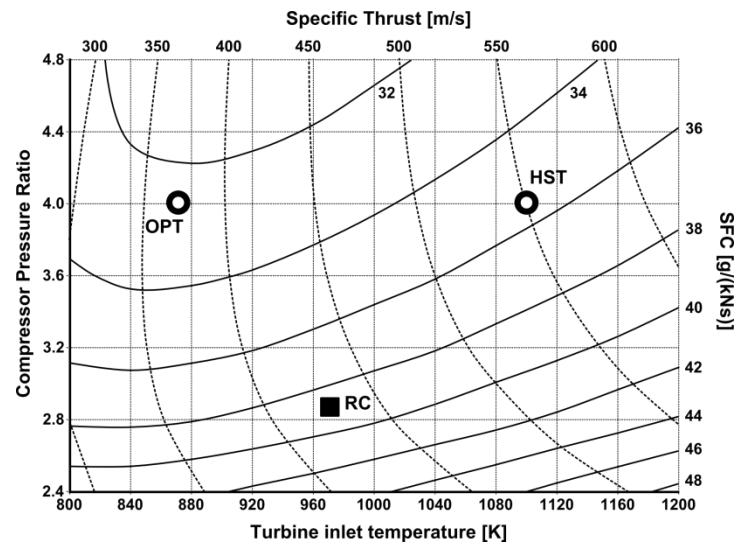


Figure 12: Performance over Design Parameters with improved components
(RC – reference cycle, OPT – optimal specific fuel consumption, HST – high specific thrust)

The loss reduction (point RC in Figure 12) leads to a reduction of specific fuel consumption by 22.4 percent to 38.7 g/(kNs) compared to the former reference cycle. The specific thrust is 429 m/s, an increase by 21.2 percent. For minimum SFC the optimal turbine inlet temperature is between 800 and 900 K, depending on compressor pressure ratio. For a pressure ratio of 4 and a turbine inlet temperature of 868 K a specific fuel consumption of 32.5 g/(kNs) could be achieved (point OPT in Figure 12). Compared to the reference cycle, turbine inlet temperature has to be reduced for higher efficiency. However, specific thrust increases with higher temperatures. A turbine inlet temperature of 1100 K at a pressure ratio of 4 would increase the specific thrust by 49 percent to 550 m/s compared to point OPT but also increase the SFC by 9.2 percent to 35.5 g/(kNs) (point HST in Figure 12). This trade-off in performance can be viable for applications with high thrust requirements. Higher temperatures demand either a reduction of hot spots through new combustion chamber design or reduced lifetime requirements. Investigations of advanced nickel-alloy materials indicate that turbine inlet temperatures of more than 1300 K are possible with a completely even temperature profile [17].

6. Concluding remarks

The investigation of a small gas turbine through experimental testing as well as numerical simulations exposed that accurate thermodynamic data from the cycle process is difficult to access. This is mainly due to circumferentially uneven velocity and temperature profiles. A sufficient high resolution of measuring probes cannot be installed because geometries are too small. Numerical analyses help identifying such uncertainties; however, they have not yet been validated. A sensitivity analysis has shown that very small changes of measured data can already lead to significant deviations of iterated design values.

Nevertheless, the thermodynamic analysis was extended in order to evaluate improvement potentials for small gas turbines. The definition of component loss reductions was used to quantify improvement potentials. It could be shown that the intersection between compressor diffuser and combustion chamber poses considerable potential as it affects diffusor as well as combustion chamber pressure losses. Moreover, combustion efficiency is strongly dependent on mixing quality, which is affected by air flow velocity and direction coming from the diffuser. In contrast to conservative approaches, both components should not be assessed individually but rather as a single unit.

Realistic assumptions for component improvement lead to specific fuel consumptions far lower than state-of-the-art engines achieve. Higher pressure ratios benefit performance but increase complexity and weight of the engine. The reduction of hot spots in the turbine section with new combustion techniques can provide higher average turbine inlet temperatures and therefore increase specific thrust without reducing turbine lifetime. A homogenous temperature and velocity profile at turbine inlet section is an important prerequisite for the success of further optimization of turbine efficiency.

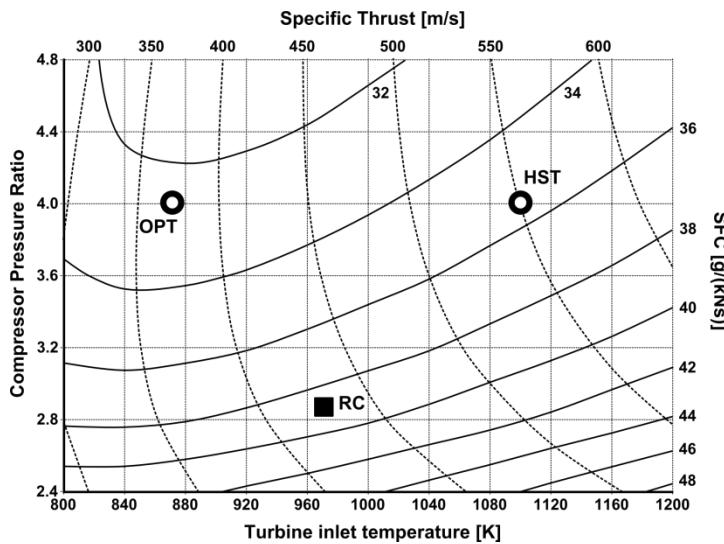


Figure 12: Performance over Design Parameters with improved components
(RC – reference cycle, OPT – optimal specific fuel consumption, HST – high specific thrust)

Figure 12 shows the performance of a small gas turbine with improved components. The graph plots Specific Thrust [m/s] (y-axis, 300 to 600) against Turbine inlet temperature [K] (x-axis, 800 to 1200). Three curves represent different specific fuel consumption (SFC) levels: 32 (top), 34 (middle), and 36 (bottom). Points are marked: OPT (optimal specific fuel consumption) at approximately 868 K and 32.5 g/kNs; RC (reference cycle) at approximately 968 K and 429 g/kNs; and HST (high specific thrust) at approximately 1080 K and 35.5 g/kNs. The graph illustrates the trade-off between specific fuel consumption and specific thrust, showing that improvements in one area often lead to a decrease in the other.

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Due to the diversity in applications of small gas turbines, an overall optimization of small gas turbines includes additional key aspects. Besides efficiency and thrust requirements, there are also requirements like small engine size, fuel flexibility, low complexity and acquisition cost. Small gas turbine design remains primarily an application-driven task, but still with great potential for additional improvements.

References

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