



Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) use in Gas Turbine Combustor Design

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CFD is used to Improve Combustor System Design and Performance

Performance Parameters to be Considered:

- Flow Control
 - Where is the flow going and why?
 - How do I stop it from going where it wants to?
 - How do I enhance it?



- **Pressure Drop**
Need detailed understanding of loss distribution
 - Sources and magnitude of each sourceDifficult to determine from measurements
- **Temperature Distribution**
Where is it hot?
 - Will my part survive?
 - Will the downstream turbine survive?
 - Will it effect emissions?Where is it not hot?
 - Will my part survive?
 - Will it effect emissions?
- **Emissions Predictions**
 - Nox, UHC's, CO



- Pre-mixer development
 - Typically Fuel Peg/Swirler Combinations
 - Where should fuel holes go? How many? What size?
 - What should the vane shape be?
- Turndown
 - How low in load will combustor operate and maintain good emissions?
- Heat Transfer Coefficients
 - Map to a structural model for life prediction



- Operating Conditions
 - 1 to 20 atmospheres pressure
 - 300 K to 800K Inlet Temperatures
 - Natural Gas, Propane, Low-BTU, Jet-A
 - Models typically run at:
 - » base load
 - » full speed no load
 - » ignition conditions
 - Diffusion Mode, Mixed Combustion Mode, Pre-mixed Mode



- Using Medium Scale CFD Modeling for Guidance
 - Typical models
 - » ~ 1 to 2 million computational cells to obtain required mesh density
 - » Use Symmetry when possible
 - Typically 1/5 or 1/6 sector
 - » Very accurate geometric representation
 - » Higher order numerics to maximize accuracy



Physics:

Typically Chen variation of standard k-e for liners and transition pieces

- Better predictions of swirling and backward facing step flows

Non-linear 2-layer for swirler predictions

2-layer when heat transfer is required in a pre-mixer

Reaction Mechanisms

- Reduced mechanisms
- Public mechanisms – Westbrook & Dryer
- N-step now being tried by CSE



Physics:

Typically Working fluids simulated as:

- air (.2331% mass fraction of O_2 and 0.7669% N_2)
- methane (CH_4).

The products of combustion considered include:

- carbon monoxide (CO)
- carbon dioxide (CO_2)
- water vapor (H_2O)
- Nitrous oxides (Nox)



Physics:

All gaseous constituents are modeled as ideal gases

Specific heats of each species

- determined by polynomial fits as specified within the CHEMKIN Data Base

Molecular viscosity and thermal conductivity

- assigned to the bulk flow by means of mass weighting the contribution of each species present in the mixture to the respective parameters

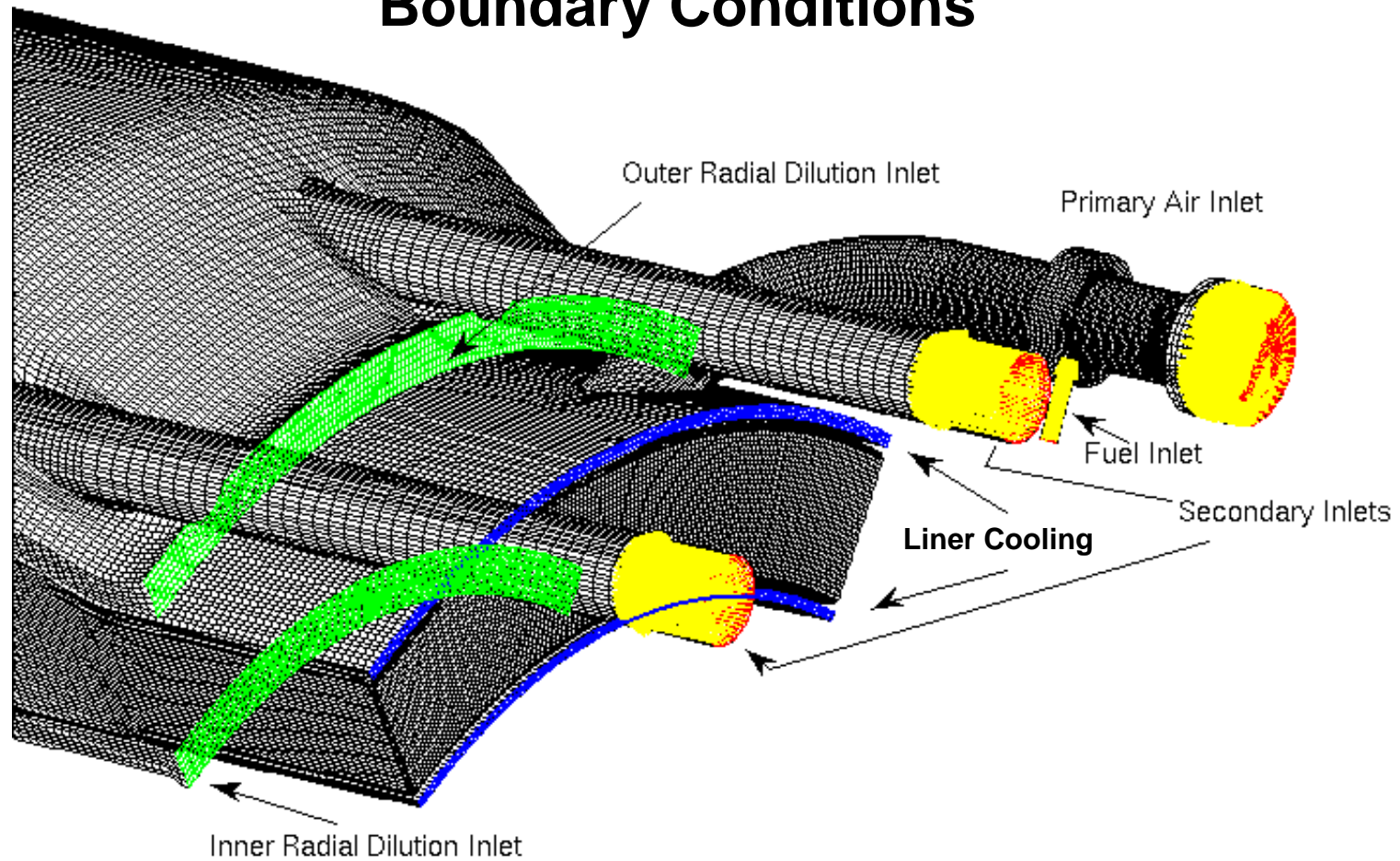


Project Goal:

- Understand the cause of a performance parameter difference between two similar designs
- Recover desired performance

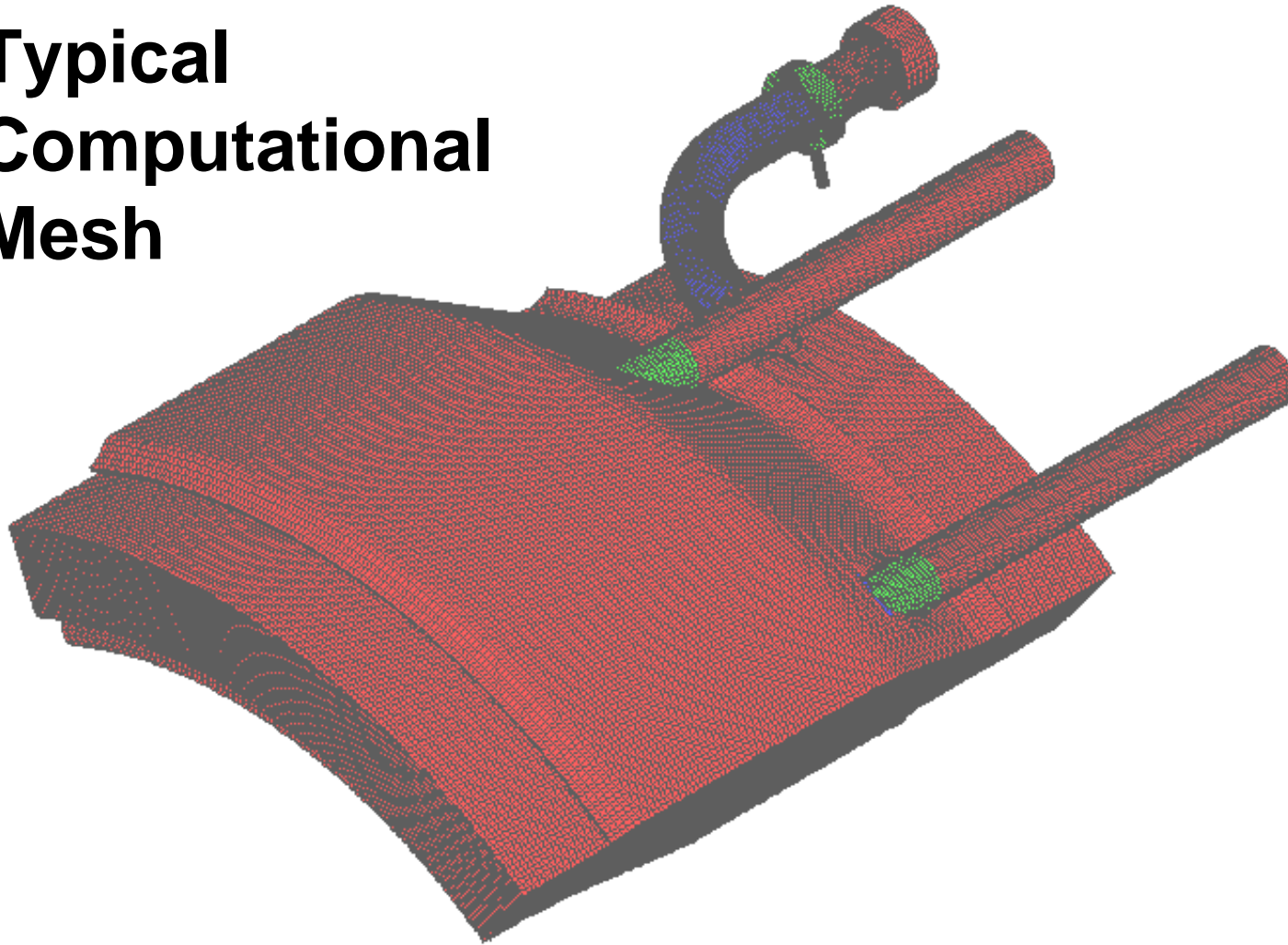


Boundary Conditions





Typical Computational Mesh





- Main Meshing Tool at CSE is
 - PROSTAR (Not PRO-AM)
- Why?
 - We do design
 - » Not a lot of CAD available
 - » Local Cell manipulation
 - Control on mesh distribution
 - Final Mesh is never the same as original
 - Always restructuring, refilling, re-projecting, re-sizing
 - Easy to “cut-in” geometric features
 - Macros, Panels, Scripts
 - Command Line is Powerful
 - Bullet-Proof – I know I am going to get there

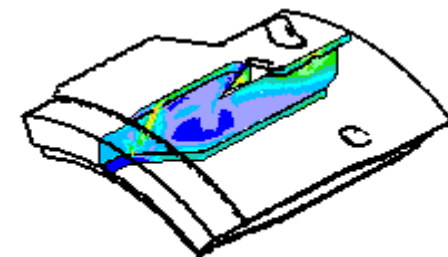
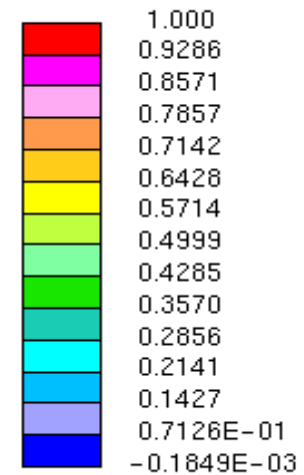
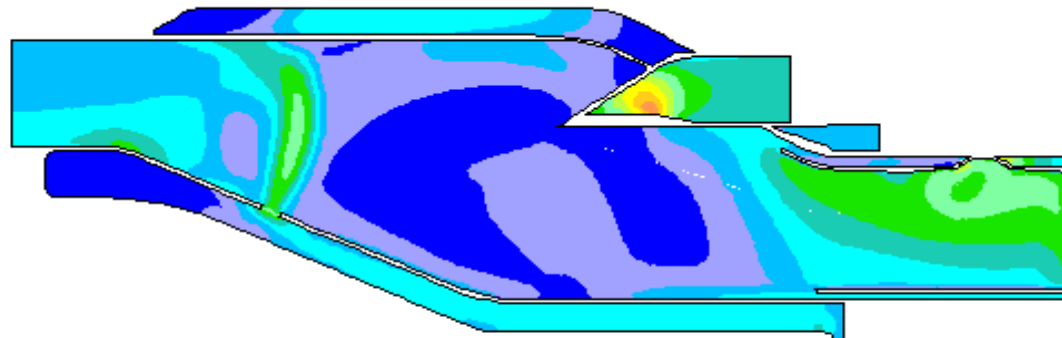


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PROSTAR 3.10

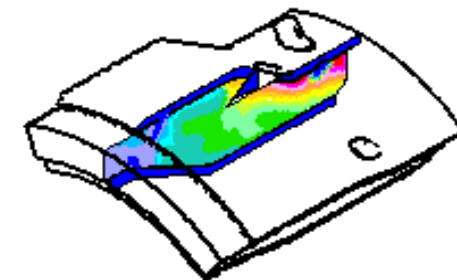
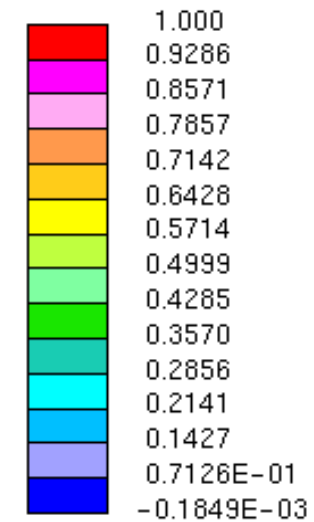
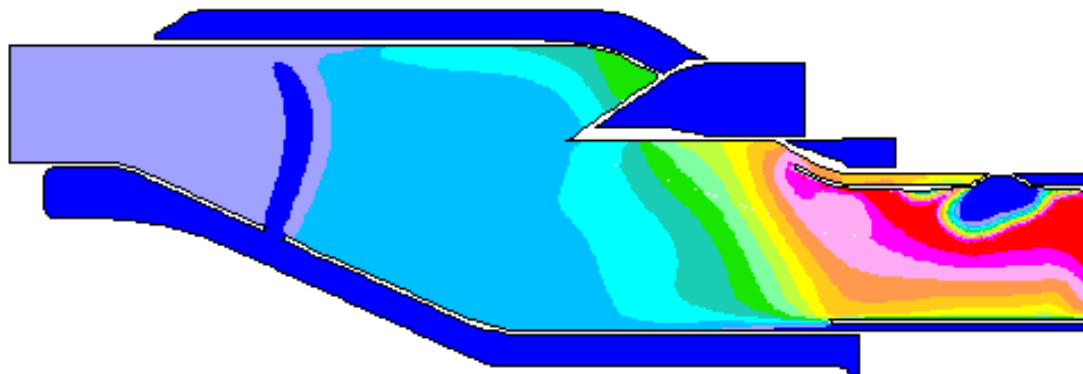
**Normalized
Velocity**

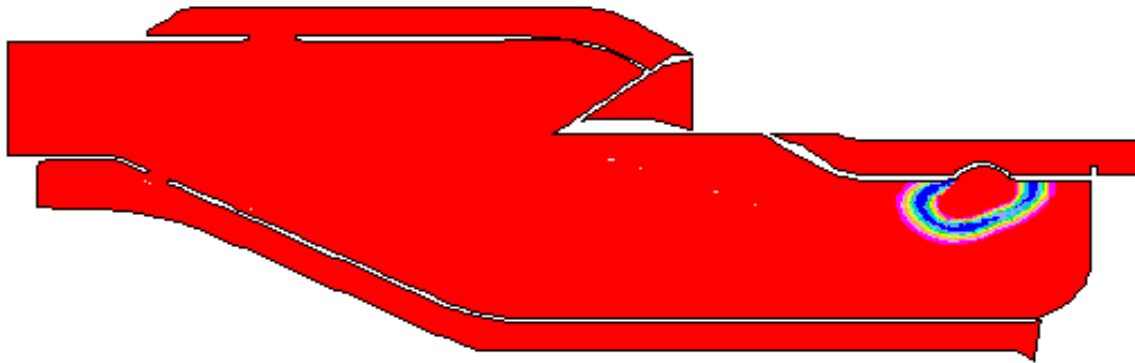




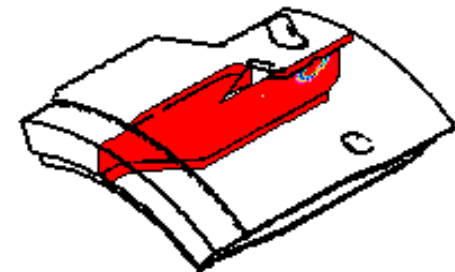
PROSTAR 3.10

**Normalized
Temperature**





**Reaction
Rate**



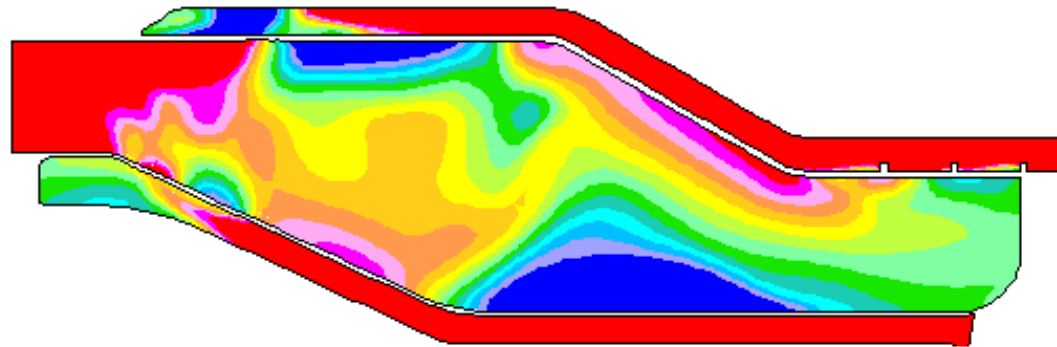


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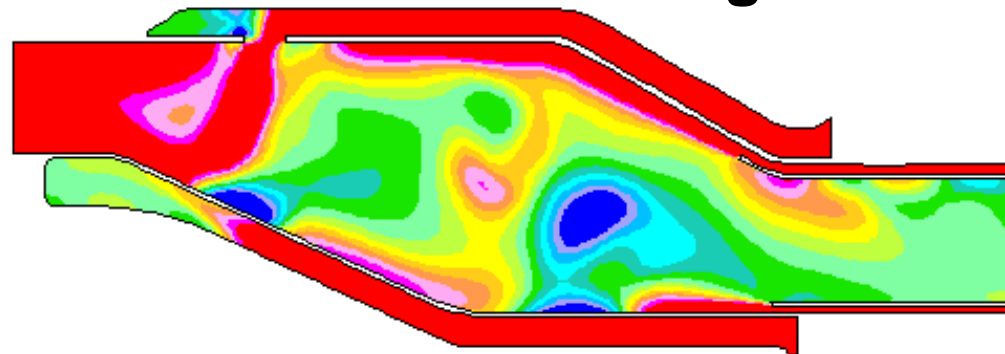


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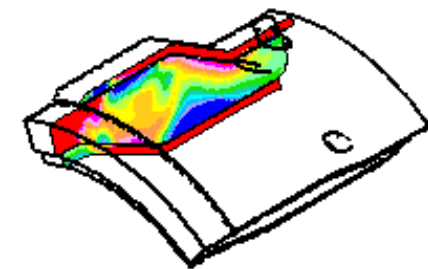
AXIAL VEL
feet/sec
PSYS= 2



Design B



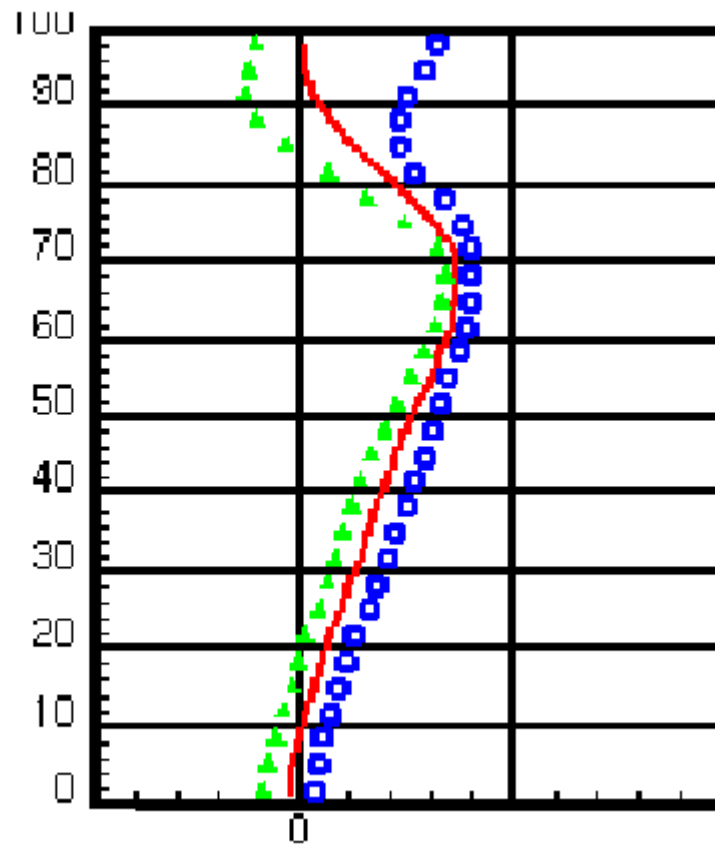
Design A



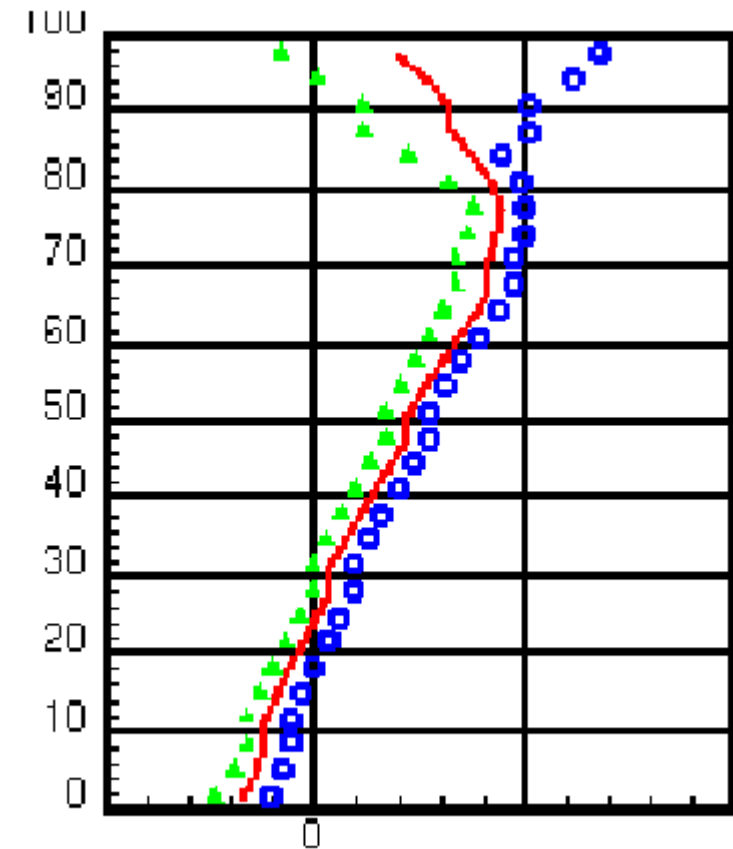


Axial Velocity versus Radial Position

1 Inch Downstream of Primary Tube



Design A



Design B

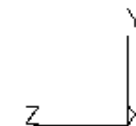
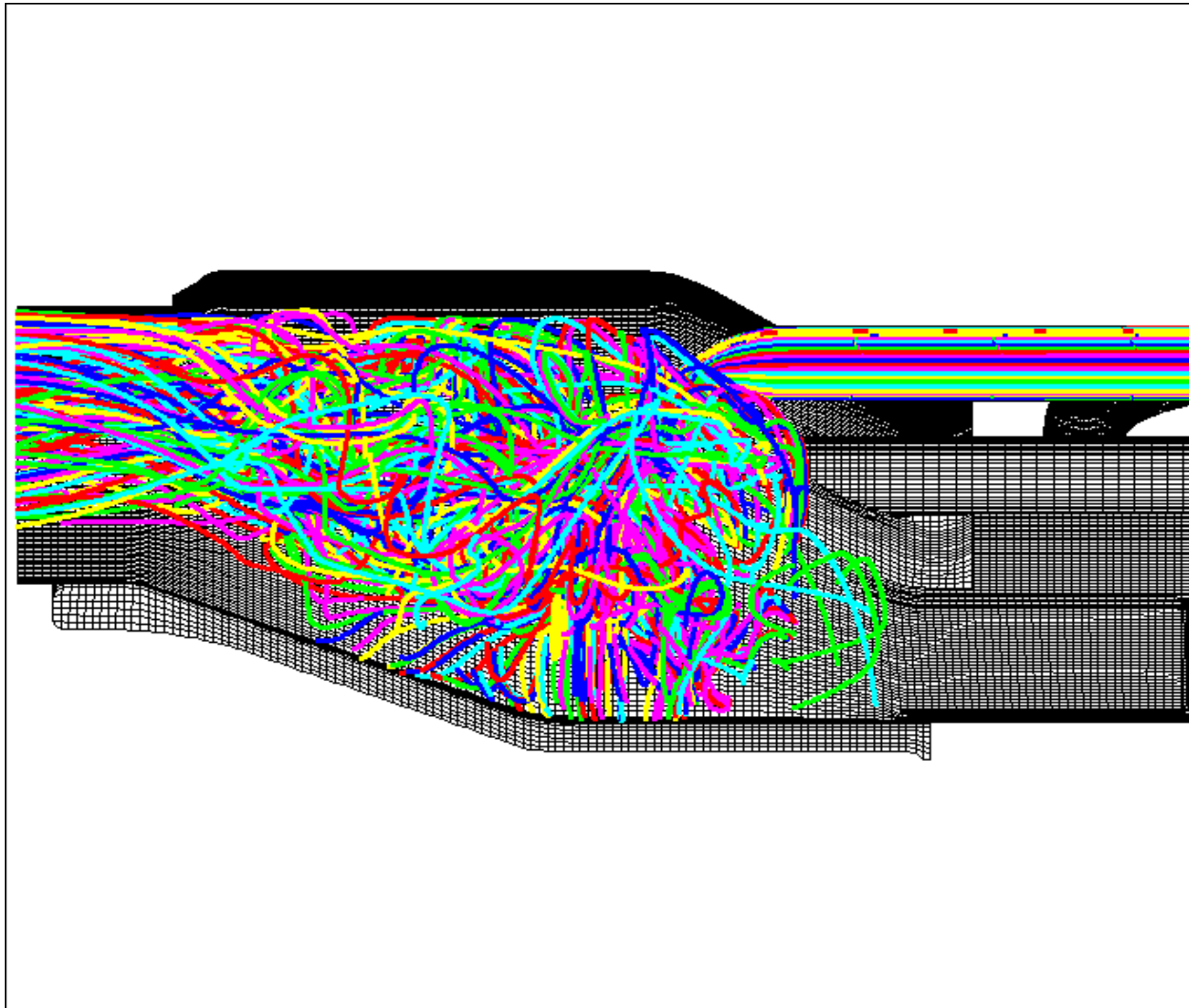


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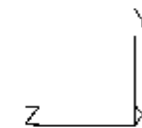
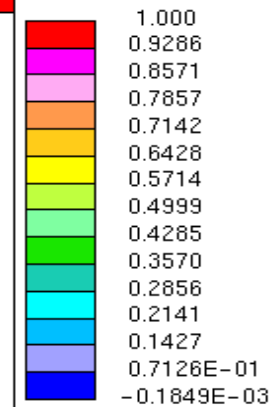
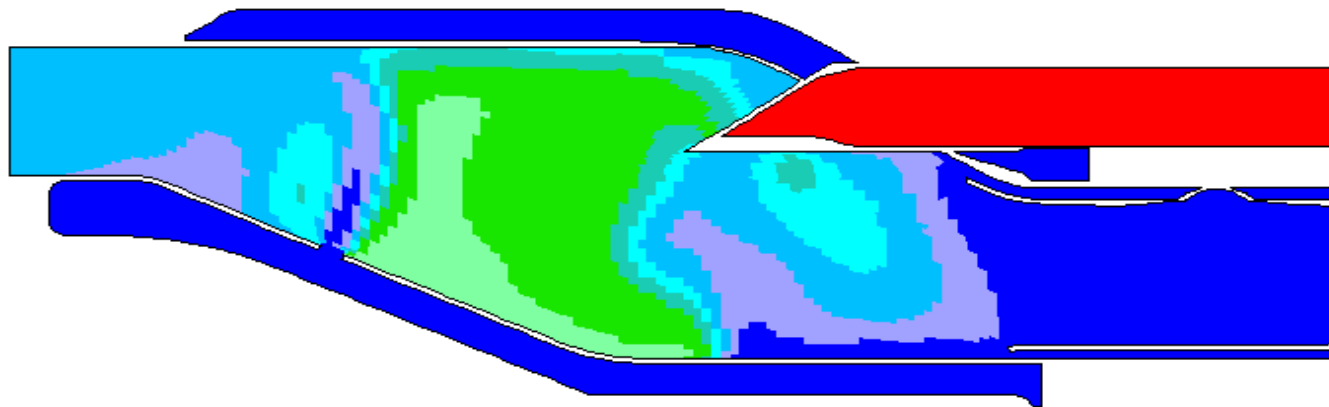
VIEW
1.000
0.000
0.000
ANGLE
0.000
DISTANCE
7.347
CENTER
1.284
9.075
7.510
EHIDDEN PLOT
BOUNDARIES





Tracker

Scalar

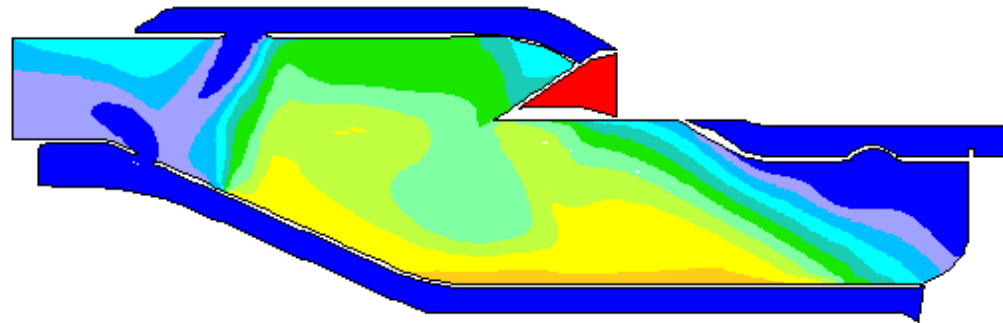
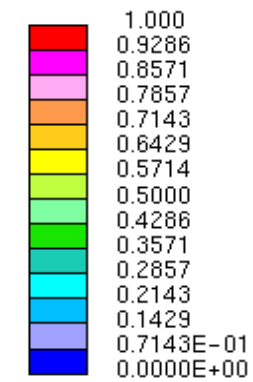




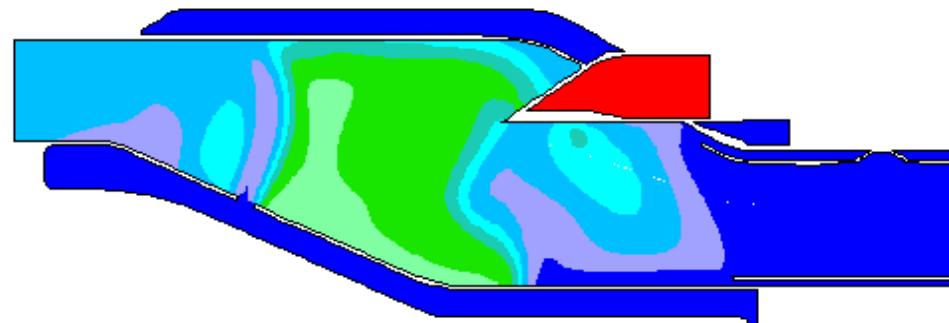
Baseline Tracker Movie



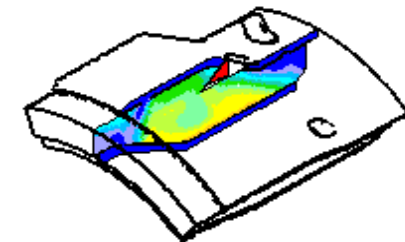
SECONDARY
TRACKER



Design B

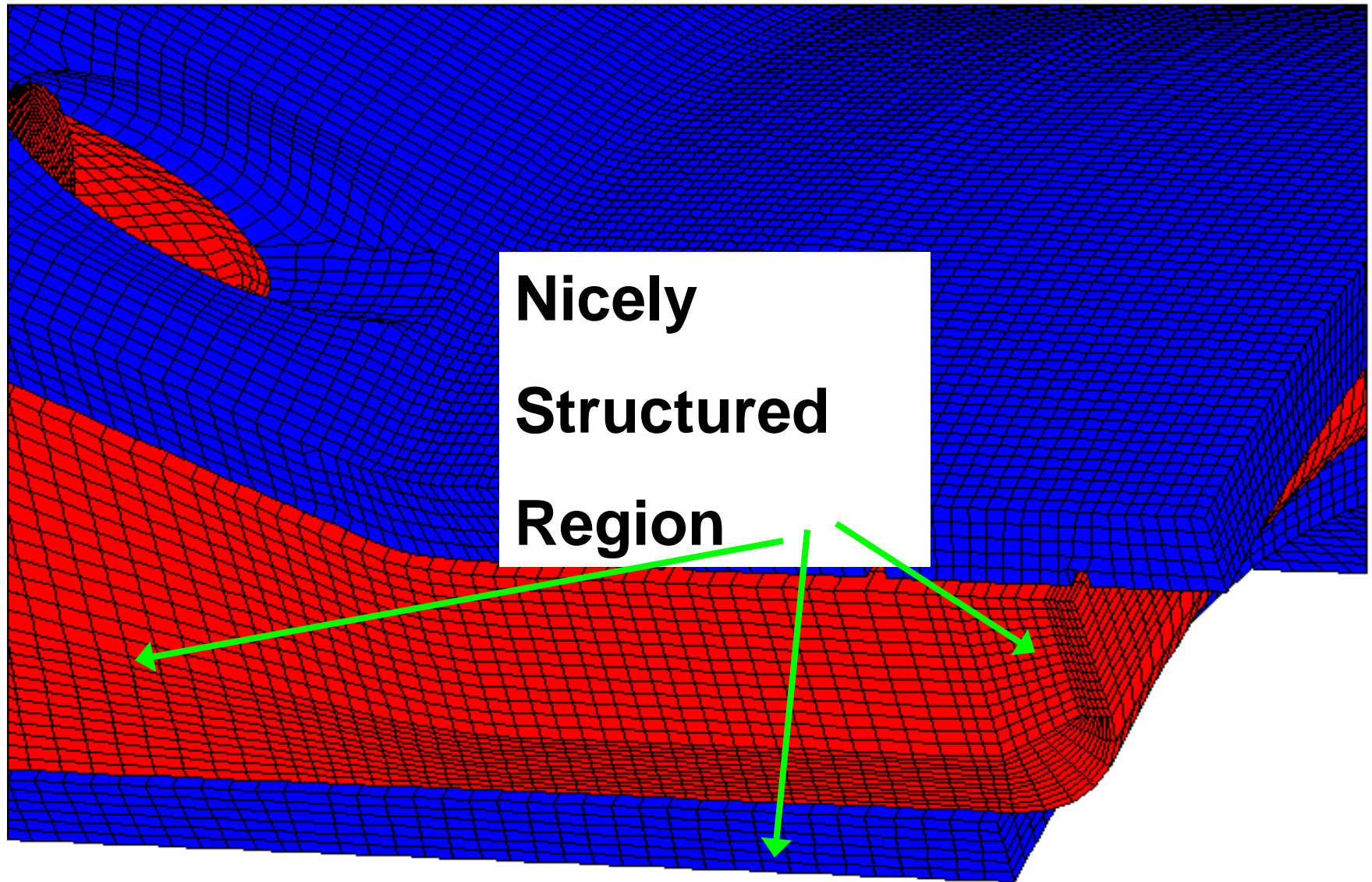


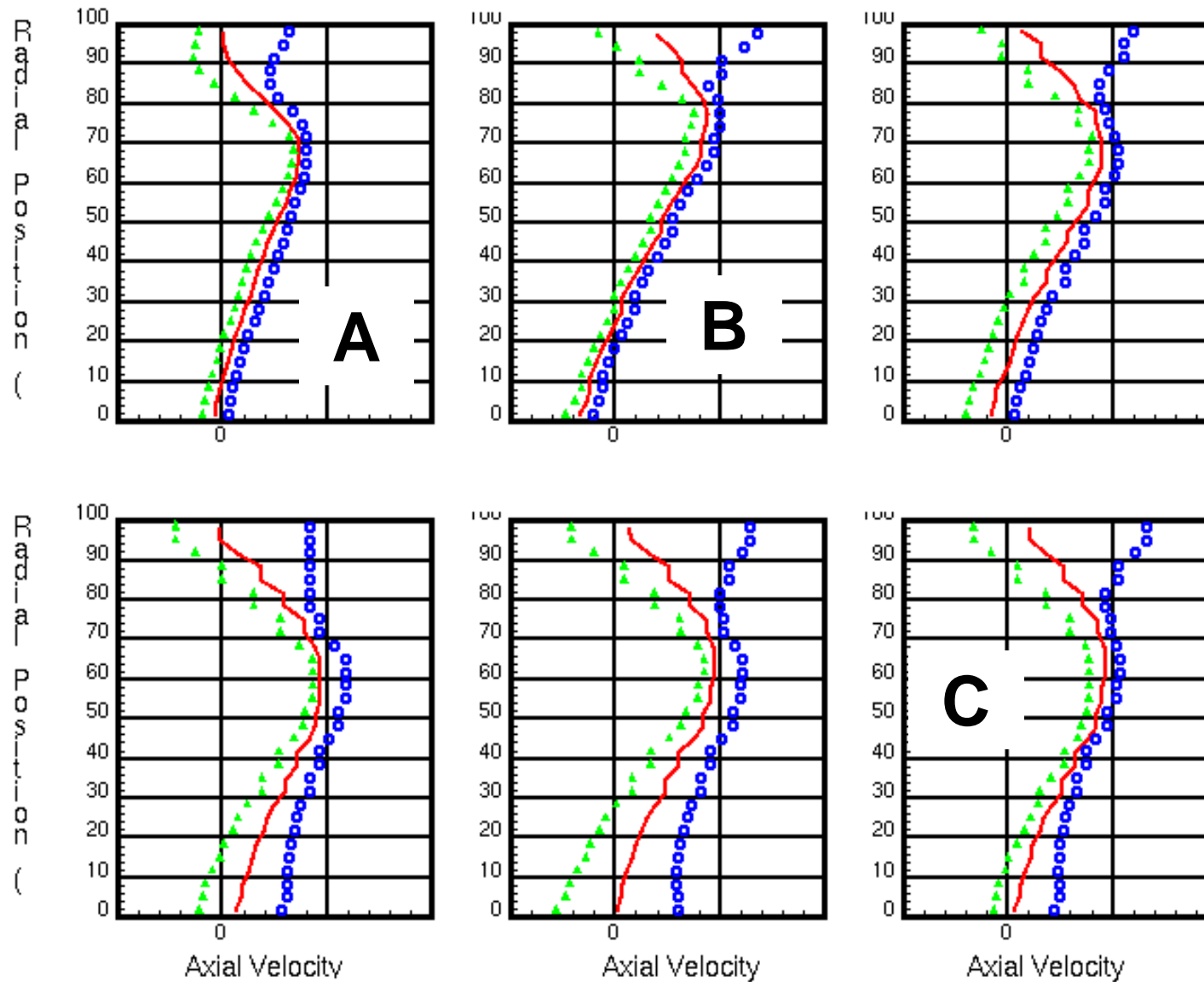
Design A





- How do we Prevent Secondary Flow from Entering the Primary Combustion Zone?
 - Develop concepts – “cartoons”
 - Eliminate Ideas based upon:
 - » Physics
 - » Correlations and rules of thumb
 - » Manufacturing – ability, cost





Circumferential Average (Red), Maximum (Blue) and Minimum (Green)



Modified Design Tracker Movie

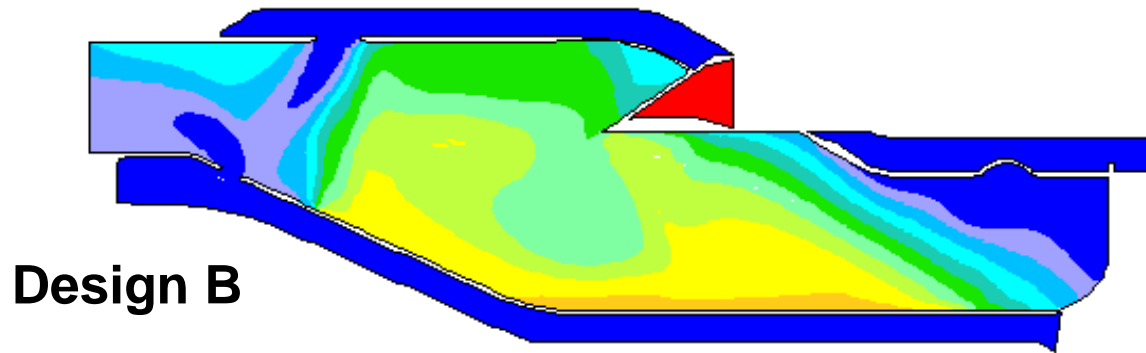
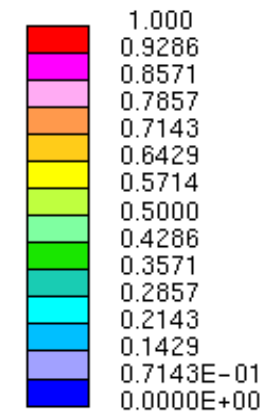


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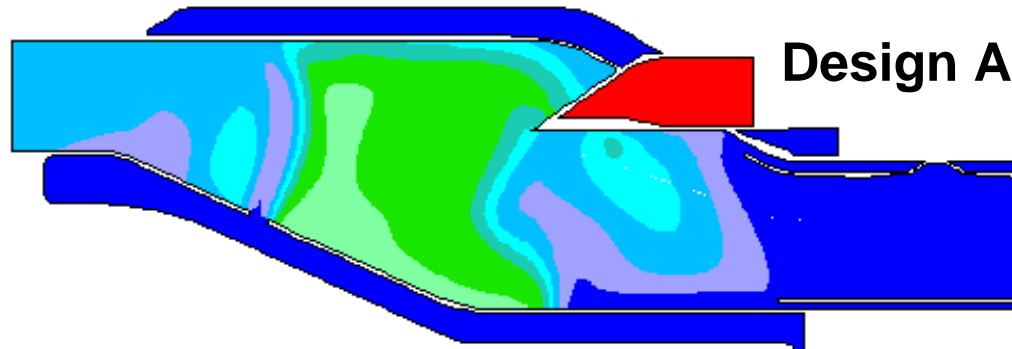


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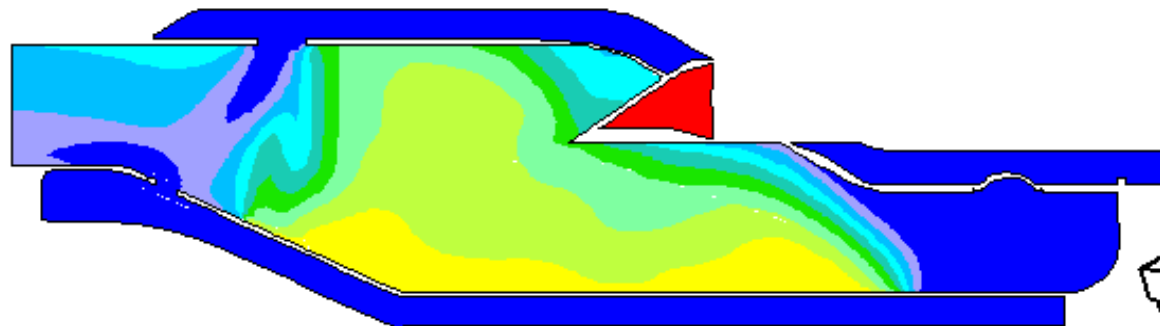
SECONDARY
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Design B



Design A



Design C

