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**0,5 MVt QUVVATLI DETANDER-GENERATOR AGREGATINI ANSYS CFX DASTURIY TA'MINOTI VOSITASIDA LOYIHALASH VA MODELLASHTIRISH ASOSLARI**

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**Annotatsiya. Kirish.** Siquv kompressor stansiyalarida detander-generator agregatlaridan foydalanish ularning iqtisodiy samaradorligini oshirishning istiqbolli yo'nalishi hisoblanadi.

Maqolada bug' va gaz turbinali qurilmalarga ega issiqlik elektr markazlari va stansiyalariga yoqilg'i gazini yetkazib berish siquv kompressor stansiyalarida qo'llaniladigan detander-generator qurilmasi tarkibiga kiradigan turbodetander jihozining oqim qismini hisoblash ishlari bajarilgan.

**Usul va materiallar.** ANSYS CFX dasturiy ta'minoti vositasida turbodetanderlarning kurak moslamasini profillash, hisobiy-eksperimental tadqiqotlar o'tkazish va olingan natijalarni tahlil qilish amalga oshirildi.

**Natijalar.** Tadqiqot manbalarini tahlil qilish asosida detander-generator qurilmasi yordamida yoqilg'i gazini tayyorlashning texnologik sxemasi loyihalangan va agregatning asosiy qismlarini o'z ichiga olgan qurilmaning uch o'lchovli modeli ishlab chiqilgan.

**Xulosa.** Mualliflar tomonidan maksimal quvvati  $N = 498 \text{ kVt}$ , gaz oqimi  $G = 3,32 \text{ kg/s}$ , boshlang'ich bosimi  $5 \text{ MPa}$ , oxorgi bosimi  $1,5 \text{ MPa}$ , gazodinamik podshipnikli bir pog'onali detander-generator agregatidan foydalanish konsepsiyasi ishlab chiqilgan va amalda foydalanish taklif etilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** yoqilg'i gazi, turbodetander, detander-generator, drossellash, gazning kengayishi, elektr energiya, mexanik energiya, bosim, siqilish darajasi, zichlik, gaz doimiysi.

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**ОСНОВЫ ПРОЕКТИРОВАНИЯ И МОДЕЛИРОВАНИЯ ДЕТАНДЕР-ГЕНЕРАТОРНОЙ УСТАНОВКИ МОЩНОСТЬЮ 0,5 МВт С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ ПРОГРАММЫ ANSYS CFX**

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**Аннотация. Введение.** Использование детандер-генераторных установок на дожимных компрессорных станциях является перспективным направлением повышения их экономической эффективности.

В статье выполнен расчет проточной части турбодетандера, входящего в состав детандер-генераторного агрегата, используемого в дожимных компрессорных станциях для подачи топливного газа на теплоэлектростанции с парогазовыми установками.

**Метод и материалы.** С помощью программного обеспечения ANSYS CFX проведено профилирование лопаточного устройства турбодетандера, расчетно-экспериментальные исследования и анализ полученных результатов.

**Полученные результаты.** На основе анализа результатов научных исследований спроектирована технологическая схема подготовки топливного газа с использованием детандер-генераторного агрегата, а также разработана трехмерная модель устройства, содержащая основные части установки.

**Выводы.** Авторами разработана концепция использования одноступенчатой детандер-генераторной установки с газодинамическими подшипниками максимальной мощностью  $N = 0,5$  МВт, расходом газа  $G = 3,32$  кг/с, начальным давлением 5 МПа, выходным давлением 1,5 МПа и возможности применения на практике.

**Ключевые слова:** топливный газ, турбодетандер, детандер-генератор, дросселирование, расширение газа, электрическая энергия, механическая энергия, давление, степень сжатия, плотность, газовая постоянная.

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## BASICS OF DESIGN AND MODELING OF 0.5 MW DETANDER-GENERATOR UNIT USING ANSYS CFX SOFTWARE

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**Abstract. Introduction.** The use of expander-generator units in compression compressor stations is a promising way of increasing their economic efficiency.

In the article, the calculation of the flow part of the turboexpander device, which is part of the expander-generator device used in compression compressor stations for supplying fuel gas to thermal power centers and stations with steam and gas turbine devices, was performed.



**Method and materials.** Using the ANSYS CFX software, profiling of the turboexpander blade device, computational and experimental studies and analysis of the obtained results were carried out.

**Results.** Based on the analysis of research sources, a technological scheme for the preparation of fuel gas using the expander-generator device was designed, and a three-dimensional model of the device containing the main parts of the unit was developed.

**Conclusions.** The authors developed the concept of using a single-stage expander-generator unit with a maximum power of  $N = 498 \text{ kW}$ , gas flow  $G = 3.32 \text{ kg/s}$ , initial pressure of 5 MPa, outlet pressure of 1.5 MPa, with a gas dynamic bearing and put it into practice. suggested use.

**Keywords:** fuel gas, turboexpander, expander-generator, throttling, gas expansion, electrical energy, mechanical energy, pressure, degree of compression, density, gas constant.

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### Kirish.

Siquv kompressor stansiyalarida tabiiy gazni purkash qurilmasining uzatmasi sifatida uzatiladigan tabiiy gaz yoqilg'isida ishlaydigan gaz turbinali qurilmalardan (GTQ) foydalaniladi. Magistral gaz uzatish quvurlarida gaz bosimi  $75 \text{ kg/sm}^2$  va undan yuqori bo'ladi. GTQning yonish kamerasiga gazni uzatishdan oldin, qurilmaga qo'yiladigan talablardan kelib chiqib, yoqilg'i gazining bosimini  $10\text{-}35 \text{ kg/sm}^2$  gacha kamaytirish zarur. Bosimning pasayishi, drossellash prinsipi asosida ishlaydigan qurilmalar jamlanmasidan tarkib topgan yoqilg'i gazini tayyorlash bloklarida (YGTB) amalga oshiriladi.

Drossellash jarayonida tabiiy gazning entalpiyasi o'zgaraydi deb qaraladi, lekin atrof-muhit bosimiga nisbatan yuqori bosimga ega gaz oqimining energetik potentsiali o'zgaradi. Bu potensial gaz oqimining energiyasini biror uskunada mexanik energiyaga aylantirish imkoniyatini tavsiflaydi.

Detander-generator agregatlarining (DGA) qo'llanilishi drossellash jarayonining muqobil varianti hisoblanadi. DGA ning asosiy qismlari detander va elektr generatoridan iborat. Bunday turdagi agregatlarning ikki xil turi mavjud bo'lib, ularning harakat prinsipi bir-biridan hajmiy va kinetik tavsifga egaligi bilan farqlanadi. Porshenli detanderlar hajmiy harakat tavsifiga ega mashinalarga misol bo'ladi. Kinetik harakat prinsipiga ega kengaytirish mashinalari turbodetanderlar yoki gazli kengaytirish turbinalari deb ataladi.

Siquv kompressor stansiyalarida DGA dan foydalanish ularning iqtisodiy samaradorligini oshirishning istiqbolli yo'nalishi hisoblanadi. Odatda, siquv kompressor stansiyalarining elektr energiyasiga bo'lgan talabi taxminan 4 MVtni tashkil qiladi.

Hozirgi vaqtda, siquv kompressor stansiyalarida (SKS), o'z ehtiyojlari uchun elektr energiyasi ishlab chiqarish maqsadida, organik yoqilg'ida ishlaydigan dizel va gaz turbinali elektr stansiyalaridan, hamda tashqi elektr energiyasi manbalaridan foydalaniladi, ya'ni yoqilg'i gazi tizimida DGA dan foydalanish SKS kompressorlari ishlashi uchun elektr energiyasini sotib olish xarajatlarini va yoqilg'i iste'moli ehtiyojini kamaytirish imkonini beradi [1-5].

Ishning maqsadi sarfi  $2 \text{ kg/s}$  dan katta bo'lmagan quvvati  $\sim 300 \text{ kVt}$  DGA ni loyihalash, detallarini konstruktiv tayyorlanishi bilan bog'liq muammolarni hal qilish, turbodetanderning loyihalashtiriladigan oqim qismini modellashtirish va olingan natijalarni matematik hisoblar bilan taqqoslashdan iborat.

### Usul va materiallar.

Jahon amaliyotida DGA ning muvaffaqiyatli ekspluatatsiyasi bo'yicha yetarlicha tajriba to'plangan. Bu borada G'arbiy Yevropa, AQSH, Yaponiya va boshqa mamlakatlarda 300 dan ortiq turli quvvatdagi qurilmalar ishlayotganini aytish kifoya. Keng tarqalgan qurilmalar quvvati 100-1500 kVt ni tashkil qiladi. Ushbu qurilmalar taniqli firmalarda: ABB, Atlas, Siemens, RMG va boshq. ishlab chiqarilgan. Masalan, Rossiya Federatsiyasining "Kriokor" MCHJ tomonidan ishlab



chiqilgan DGA muvaffaqiyatli ekspluatatsiya qilingan, lekin qurilmada bir qator muammolar mavjud [1,3,6]:

- turbinadan keyingi gaz bosimini rostdash gaz rostdash punktlarining standart klapanlari (GRP) orqali amalga oshiriladi, turbina regulyatori esa aylanish chastotasini saqlab turadi. Bu, bir tomondan, issiqlik elektr stansiyasida gaz ta'minoti tizimining nobarqaror ishlashiga olib kelishi mumkin, ikkinchi tomondan esa, GRP klapanlari (rostdash uchun zaxira) orqali belgilangan gaz oqimini talab qilishi natijasida, turbina yetarli quvvatga erisha olmaydi;

- elektr generatori va moylash tizimi moyini sovutish uchun havoli yoki gazli sovutishning o'rniga suvli sovutishdan foydalanilganligi qurilmani sezilarli darajada murakkablashtiradi;

- ayniqsa qisman yuklamalarda turbinaning ishlash samaradorligi past va h.k..

“Turbogaz” OAJning ko'rsatilgan turbodetanderi ham shunga o'xshash kamchiliklarga ega. Turbodetanderlarning asosiy tavsifnomalari 1-jadvalda keltirilgan [7].

1-jadval

**Turbogaz OAJ, Kriokor va Mikroturbina texnologiyalari MCHJ turbodetanderlarining asosiy tavsifnomalari [1]**

Table 1

**Turbogaz OJSC, Kriokor and Mikroturbine technologies LLC main characteristics of turboexpanders [1]**

<b>Turbodetander parametrlari</b>	<b>Turbogaz OAJ, Ukraina</b>	<b>Kriokor MCHJ, Rossiya</b>	<b>Mikroturbina texnologiyalari ICHB MCHJ</b>
<b>Turbina</b>			
Turi	O'qli		O'qli, yopiq turda
Bitta pog'onada gazni kengayish darajasi	4 martagacha		2,5 martagacha
Bitta pog'onaning quvvati, kVt	8 – 2500	5000 gacha	20
Reduktor mavjudligi	bor		yo'q
<b>Generator</b>			
Turi	Sinxron		
Sovitish usuli	Suv yoki gaz	Suv	Gaz
Podshipniklar	Moyli	Moyli	Doimiy magnitli va gazodinamik
Nominal aylanishlar chastotasi, ayl/min	3000		36000

O'tkazilgan tadqiqotlarda tabiiy gaz bosimini pasaytirish stantsiyasida kengaytiruvchi klapanlari o'rniga turbodetanderdan foydalanishning maqsadga muvofiqligi ham o'rganilgan. Tadqiqotning maqsadi turbodetander, gaz turbinasi va siqish kompressorining gibrid tizimida sovutish siklini o'rnatish va gaz turbinasi kompressorining kirish havosini sovutish uchun elektr stantsiyasining gaz turbinasi tsikli uchun gaz bosimini kamaytirish, siklning energiyasidan maqsadli foydalanishni yo'lga qo'yishdan iborat. Shuningdek, gaz turbinasi chiqishidagi issiqlik energiyasidan turbodetander kirish gazini oldindan isitish uchun ishlatilgan [8-12].

Yana bir loyiha MTT (Mikroturbin texnologiyalari) tadqiqot markazi ishlanmasi bo'lgan MDG-20 qurilmasi hisoblanadi – bu yuqori tezlikda ishlaydigan elektr generatorini gazodinamik podshipniklar va o'qli tejamkor turbina bilan birlashtirgan yagona blok shaklida ishlab chiqarilgan ixcham qurilma hisoblanadi.

MDG-20 turbodetanderining texnik tavsiflari

Elektr quvvati (maksimal) ..... 20 kVt

Gaz sarfi .....0,320 kg/s

Qurilmaning elektr FIK .....0,7 dan kam emas





Turbinaning kinematik sxemasi.....bir pog'onali, o'qli

Ishchi g'ildiragining o'rtacha diametri .....0,126 m

Shunday qilib, eng afzal sxema uskunani faqat kuch va boshqaruv elektr kommunikatsiyalari tashqariga chiqarilgan germetik blokga joylashtirishdir. Ushbu turdagi konstruksiya uchun gazodinamik podshipniklarini qo'llanilishi oqilona yechim hisoblanadi [13,14].

Turbodetander qurilmasining issiqlik sxemasini ishlab chiqish. Turbodetander texnologiyalarini ishlab chiqishda asosiy e'tibor texnik talablarni to'g'ri qo'yilganiga bevosita bog'liq hisoblanadi, chunki DGAni loyihalashda asosiy vazifa tizim tuzilishi va vazifasi to'g'ri belgilanganiga qaratiladi. Bu holatda ikkita tizim asosiy o'ringa chiqadi:

1. Yoqilg'i gazini uzatishni roslash tizimi.

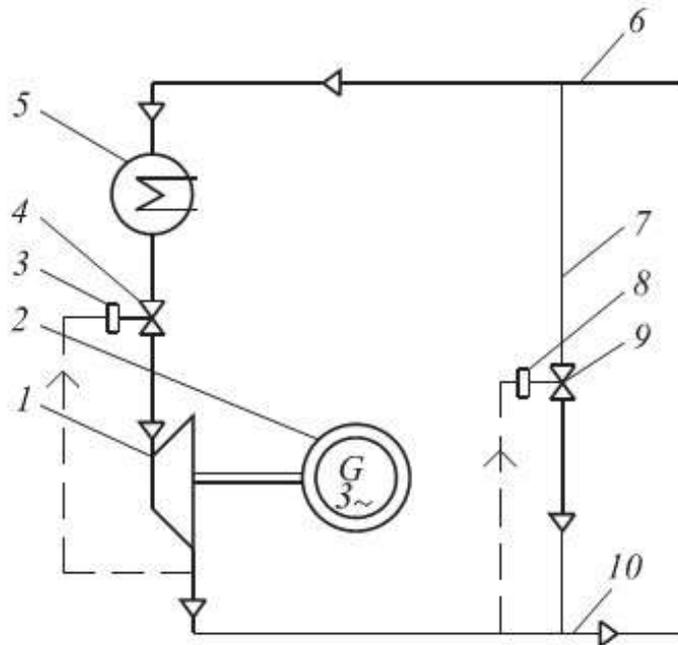
2. DGAgga yetkazib berishdan oldin gazni tayyorlash: tozalash, quritish, isitish.

Kompressor sexining yoqilg'i gaz tizimi uchun qurilmalarni ishlab chiqish, shuningdek gaz haydash agregatiga yoqilg'i gazining zaruriy sarfini ta'minlash va ularning ish rejimini aniqlash uchun roslash tizimi muhim masala hisoblanadi. Rostlash usullaridan biri DGA quvur bog'lanishlariga – turbodetanderga DGAning belgilangan rejimi uchun zarur bo'lgan miqdorda gaz sarfini roslash uchun bosim rostlagichini o'rnatishdan iborat. Bu usul ABB va Atlas Capco kabi kompaniyalar tomonidan qo'llaniladi. Detander-generator qurilmasining prinsipial sxemasi 1-rasmda keltirilgan [14,15,16,17,18].

Tabiiy gaz qurilmaga yuqori bosimli gaz quvuri 6 orqali kiradi, isitgich 5, roslash klapanidan 4 o'tib turbinada 1 kengayadi. Turbinaga 1 o'z energiyasini bergan gaz past bosimli gaz quvuri 10 orqali iste'molchiga uzatiladi. Turbinaning 1 aylanishlari elektr tokini hosil qiluvchi generatorga 2 uzatiladi.

Bosim regulyatori 3 tomonidan boshqariladigan turbinaning 1 roslash klapani 4 past bosimli gaz quvurida 10 turbinadan keyin iste'molchi tomonidan talab qilinadigan gaz bosimini nazorat qiladi.

Qurilmani ishga tushirish, uni normal va avariya ishdan to'xtatishlarda baypas quvuridan 7 foydalaniladi. Ushbu holatda, bosim regulyatori 8 tomonidan boshqariladigan baypas klapani 9 iste'molchi tomonidan talab qilinadigan past bosimli gaz quvurida 10 gaz bosimini saqlash uchun xizmat qiladi.



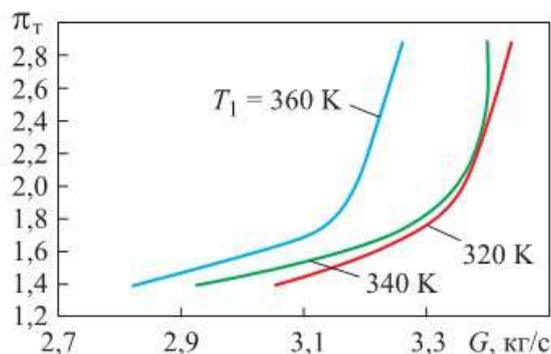
1-rasm. Detander-generator qurilmasining prinsipial sxemasi.

Figure 1. The main scheme of the expander-generator device.

Yana bir usul – detander oldida gazning boshlang'ich haroratini o'zgartirishdan iborat. Turbodetanderning o'zgaruvchan ish rejimlaridagi xarakteristikalari qurilgan 2-rasmda  $\pi_T$

kengayish darajasining  $G$  gaz sarfiga bog'liqlik grafigi keltirilgan. Har bir chiziq boshlang'ich gaz harorati  $T_1 = 320...360$  K qiymatlariga mos keladi.

Grafikdan, gazning boshlang'ich harorati ortib borishi, oqim sarfini kamayish tomoniga rostlashini ko'rish mumkin. Shunga mos ravishda, bunday rostlash usuli bilan minimal harorat ko'rsatkichlarida turbodetanderning maksimal sarfiga erishish mumkin.



2-rasm. Gazning o'zgaruvchan boshlang'ich harorati sharoiti uchun turbodetander tavsifnomalari.

Figure 2. Turboexpander specifications for variable initial gas temperature conditions.

Yoqilg'i gazi uzatilishini tartibga solish uchun ishlab turgan DGA bilan birga redutsiyalash aylanma liniyasidan foydalanish to'g'ri yo'l sanaladi. Prinsipial jihatdan jarayon quyidagicha amalga oshadi: turbodetander minimal talab qilinadigan sarfni o'tkazadi, agar rejim ko'proq miqdorda gaz o'tishini talab qilsa, rejim uchun yetishmayotgan gaz miqdori o'tishini ta'minlash uchun redutsiyalash aylanma liniyasi ishga tushiriladi [16,19,21].

Gaz tayyorlash. Turbodetanderning uzoq xizmat qilish muddatini ta'minlash uchun tabiiy gazni mexanik aralashmalar va namlikdan yuqori darajada tozalash talab etiladi. Mexanik aralashmalar kurak apparati yuzalarining eroziyasiga olib kelishi mumkin, bu esa qurilmadan uzoq vaqt foydalanilganda FIK va ish unumdorligini pasayishiga olib keladi. Metall tashkil etuvchi komponentlar va DGA detallari korroziyasi xavfini bartaraf etish uchun namlikni olib tashlash ham muhim masala sifatida qaraladi.

Kengayish jarayoni harorat pasayishi bilan birga kechadi, shuning uchun gaz gidratlarining turbina kuraklariga tutilib qolib, ularning ishlash ishonchligini pasayishiga olib kelmasligi uchun gazni qizdirish talab qilinadi. Optimal boshlang'ich gaz haroratini tanlash uchun issiqlik hisobi amalga oshirildi, natijada optimal boshlang'ich gaz harorati  $T_1 = 340$  K ekanligi aniqlandi. Chiqish harorati  $T_2 = 280$  K yoki  $7$  °C ga teng. Jarayonda generatorni sovutish kerak ekanligi sababli, turbodetanderdan keyin gaz sovutish uchun yo'naltiriladi va bunda generatorning tashqi korpusini yuvib o'tadi, natijada u qizib ketadi. Keyingi vazifa - DGAdan chiqishdagi gaz haroratini kamida  $20$  °C bo'lishini ta'minlash. Loyihalashtirilgan DGA ga kirish joyidagi gazning boshlang'ich harorati o'zgartirilishi mumkin.

DGA ning oqim qismini modellashtirish barcha pog'onalarining kurak qirralarining o'tish kesim yuzalarini, ishchi va soplo kuraklarining geometrik tavsifnomalarini, FIK va quvvatini aniqlashtirish maqsadida amalga oshiriladi. Hisob ishlari uch bosqichda amalga oshiriladi [9,15,16,20].

1. DGA ni dastlabki hisoblash.
2. O'rtacha diametrga asoslangan hisoblash.
3. Ishchi va soplo kuraklarini profillash.

Mikroturbinalarni hisoblash faqat o'rtacha diametr bo'yicha amalga oshiriladi, chunki profil balandligi bo'yicha o'zgaruvchan past balandlikdagi kurakni texnologik jihatdan ishlab chiqishning imkoni yo'q. Shuning uchun, sinov ishlari natijasida olingan parametrlar hisoblangan natjalardan farq qilishi kerakligini tushunish kerak.

Hisoblash ishlarini soddalashtirish maqsadida ish jismi sifatida sof metan tanlandi. Metan uchun quyidagi holat tenglamasi mos keladi [3]:

$$p = \rho \cdot z \cdot R \cdot T,$$



bu yerda  $p$  – gaz bosimi,  $\text{kg}/\text{sm}^2$ ;  $\rho$  – gaz zichligi,  $\text{kg}/\text{m}^3$ ;  $z$  – siqilish koeffitsiyenti (bosim va haroratga qarab o‘zgaruvchan qiymat);  $R$  – gaz konstantasi ( $1\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  ga qizdirilganda  $1\text{ kg}$  gazning bajaradigan ishini tavsiflaydi);  $T$  – gaz harorati,  $\text{K}$ .

Hisoblash uchun dastlabki ma’lumotlar.

DGA oldidagi gazning umumiy bosimi:  $p_0 = p_{\text{kir}} = 50\text{ kg}/\text{sm}^2 = 4,9\text{ MPa}$ .

DGA dan oldingi gazning umumiy harorati:  $T_0 = 340\text{ K}$ .

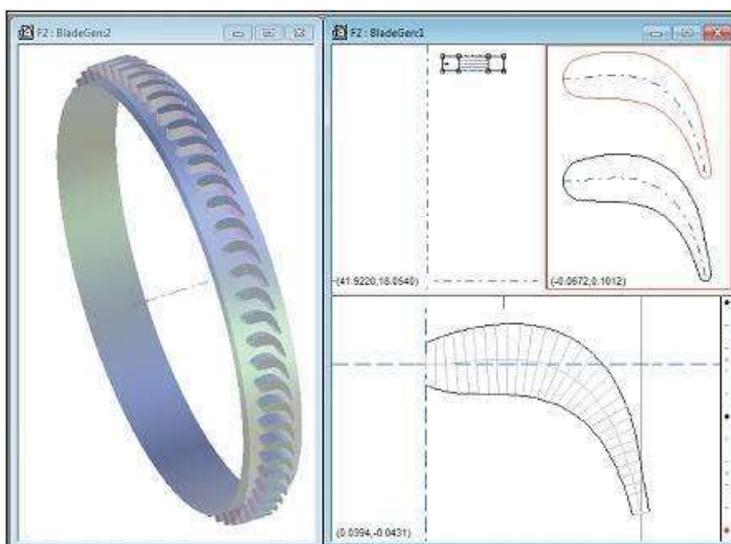
Aylanish tezligi:  $n = 40\ 000\text{ ayl}/\text{min}$ .

Kengayish darajasi:  $\pi_T = 3,33$ .

DGA orqali gaz sarfi:  $G_{\text{TD}} = 3,3\text{ kg}/\text{s}$ .

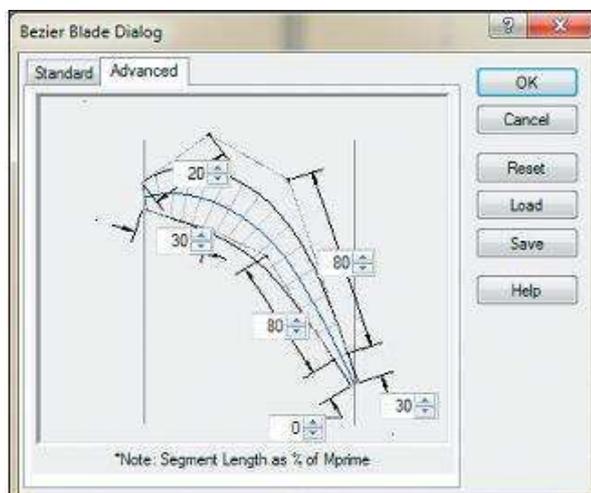
Oqim yo‘lini hisoblashda bir nechta talablar ham qabul qilinadi: kurakning balandligi (texnologik tasavvurlardan kelib chiqib)  $5\text{ m}$ mdan kam emas; oqim qismining o‘rtacha diametri  $D_{\text{yp}} = 0,146\text{ m}$ ; buyurtmachi tomonidan talab qilinadigan sarfni ta’minlash, ma’lum miqdordagi sopl o kanallari sonini o‘zgartirish, ya’ni parsiallashni qo‘llash orqali erishiladi.

Soplo apparati (SA) kuraklarini profillash BladeGen ilovasi yordamida ANSYS WORKBENCH dasturiy paketida amalga oshirildi. Kurakning kirish va chiqish qirralarining burchaklari va qalinligini ko‘rsatib, ilovada profilning geometriyasi quriladi. Keyinchalik bu geometriyadan hisoblash tadqiqoti uchun foydalaniladi [9,18]. Profillash algoritmi 3-4-rasmda ko‘rsatilgan.



3-rasm. Geometrik tuzilish (chapdagi rasmda sopl apparatining 3D shakli keltirilgan, kuraklar soni 61 ta).

Figure 3. Geometric structure (the image on the left shows the 3D shape of the nozzle apparatus, the number of blades is 61).



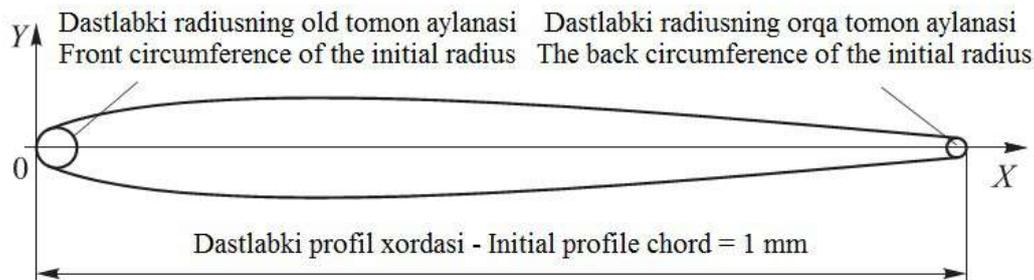
4-rasm. Profilning qo‘shimcha geometrik tavsifnomalari.

Figure 4. Additional geometric descriptions of the profile.

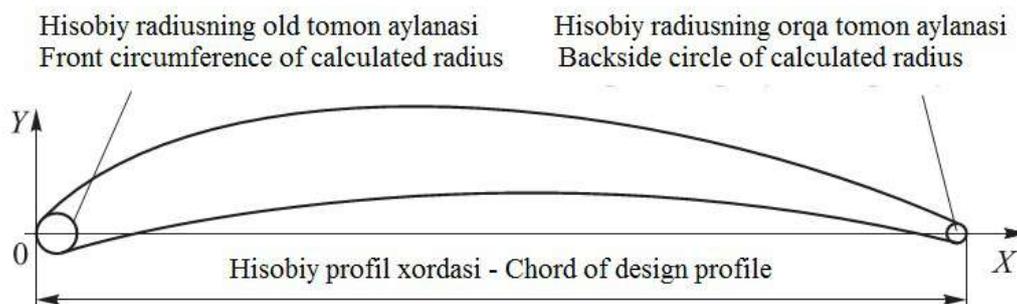
Profilni tavsiflovchi chiziqlarning alohida uchastkalari uzunligini o'zgartirish orqali kerakli shaklni hosil qilish mumkin, masalan, tovushdan tez kanal uchun geometriyani yaratish mumkin.

Ishchi g'ildirak (IG') kuraklarini profillash NACA 65 standarti profilini o'zgartirish orqali amalga oshirildi. Olingan profil kesmalarini talab qilingan shaklga o'zgartirish davomida uning – uzunligi, qalinligi, kirish va chiqish qirralarining radiuslari o'zgartiriladi, shundan so'ng profilning o'rta chizig'i aylanma yoylarning radiuslariga muvofiq egiladi (5-rasm).

Dastlabki simmetrik profil - Initial symmetrical profile

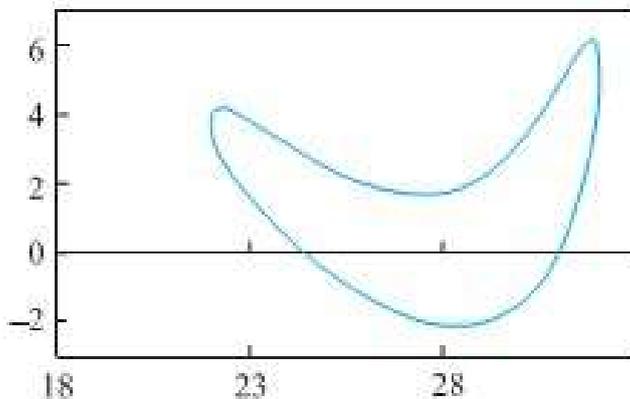


Talab qilingan kesma - Required cross section



5-rasm. Profilni o'zgartirish prinsiplari.  
Figure 5. Principles of profile change.

Pog'onaning tanlangan kinematik parametrlariga ko'ra ishchi kuragining profili 6-rasmدا keltirilgan.



6-rasm. Ishchi kurak profili.  
Figure 6. Working shovel profile.

Natijalar. Cheklangan elementlar usulidan foydalanib ANSYS WORKBENCH 16 hisoblash tadqiqoti. Yaqin vaqtlardan beri, kurakli mashinalar va gaz turbinali dvigatellarning boshqa elementlarini loyihalash amaliyotiga minimal o'zgarishlar bilan gaz harakatini tavsiflovchi Navye-



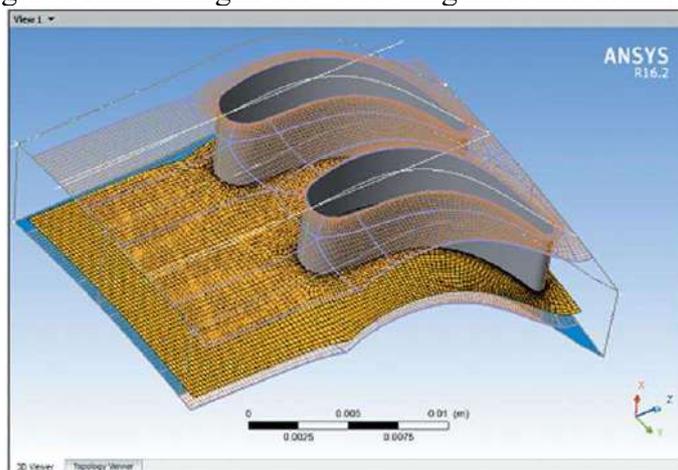
Stoks tenglamalarining sonli yechimlariga asoslangan, modellashtirish ishlarida foydalaniladigan hisobiy suyuqliklar dinamikasi (CFD) dasturi usullari faol joriy etib kelinmoqda. Hozirgi vaqtda Nave-Stoks tenglamalarini yechish gazodinamik jarayonlarni hisoblashning eng ko'p qo'llaniladigan usuli hisoblanadi. Hisobiy gazlar dinamikasi asosida amalga oshirilgan hisobiy tadqiqotlar eksperimental natijalarga yaqin natijalarni olishga imkoniyat beradi, shu sababli ko'p xarajat talab qilinadigan tabiiy eksperimentlarning o'rnida qo'llash tavsiya qilinadi. Hisobiy gaz dinamikasi usullarini qo'llash dastlabki loyihalash bosqichida oqimning haqiqiy holatini yoritishga, oqim qismining elementlaridagi zaruriy o'zgarishlarni aniqlashga va yuzaga keladigan kamchiliklarni bartaraf qilishga imkon beradi, hamda yangi progressiv yechimlarni topish imkoniyatlarini ochadi [22].

Modellashtirishdan asosiy maqsad profillash jarayonida erishiladigan geometrik parametrlarni tekshirish va olingan natijalarni nazariy hisoblash natijalari bilan solishtirishdan iborat.

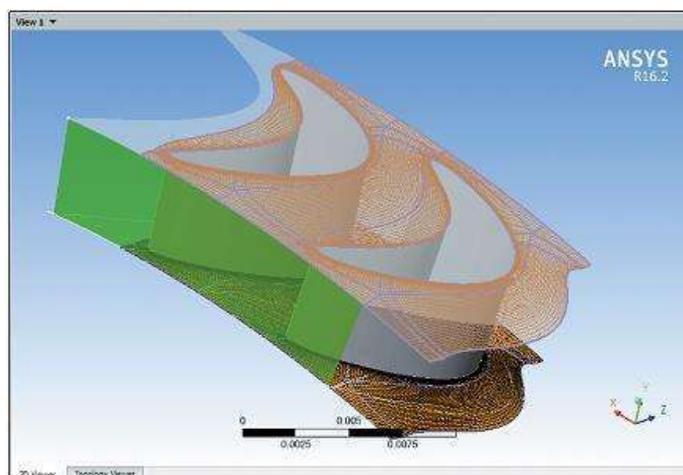
Turbodetander pog'onasida oqim modelini quyida keltirilgan to'rt bosqichga amalga oshiriladi:

1. Belgilangan komponent modelini qurish.
2. Model hisobi uchun chegara shartlarini belgilash.
3. Hisoblash ishlarini bajarish.
4. Olingan natijalarni tahlil qilish.

Birinchi bosqichda turbinaning hisoblanadigan sohasini geometriyasi yaratiladi va TurboGridda chekli elementlar to'ri yordamida diskret komponentlarga ajratib chiqiladi. 7,8-rasmda bitta domenda 250 mingta to'ridan tuzilgan SA va IG'ning hisoblash sohasi tasvirlangan.



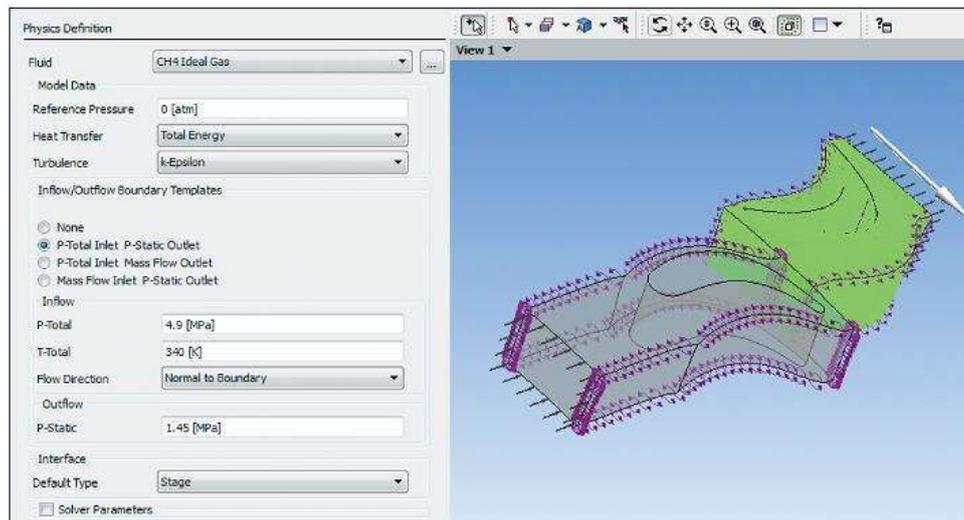
7-rasm. SA hisoblash sohasi.  
Figure 7. SD computing field.



8-rasm. IG' hisoblash sohasi.  
Figure 8. WW calculation field.

Keyingi bosqichda turbodetanderning hisoblash maydonlarini ANSYS CFX dasturida yoritiladi va CFX-Pre-da chegara shartlari kiritiladi. Ushbu ilovada hisoblash ishlarining natijalariga ko'ra, IG'ning aylanishlar soni  $n = 40\,000$  ayl/min, kirishdagi bosim  $p_1 = 4,9$  MPa, boshlang'ich harorat  $T_1 = 340$  K va chiqishdagi statik bosim  $p_2 = 1,46$  MPa belgilanadi, shuningdek, metan gazidan iborat ish jismi ideal gaz deb qabul qilinadi. Turbulentlik modeli – k-ε turida. 9-rasmda chegara shartlarini belgilanishi keltirilgan.

Keyingi bosqichda, CFX-Solver da belgilangan chegara shartlari asosida modelni hisoblash amaliyoti bajariladi. Bu yerda hech qanday o'zgarishlarsiz, hisoblash ishlari avtomatik tarzda amalga oshiriladi.



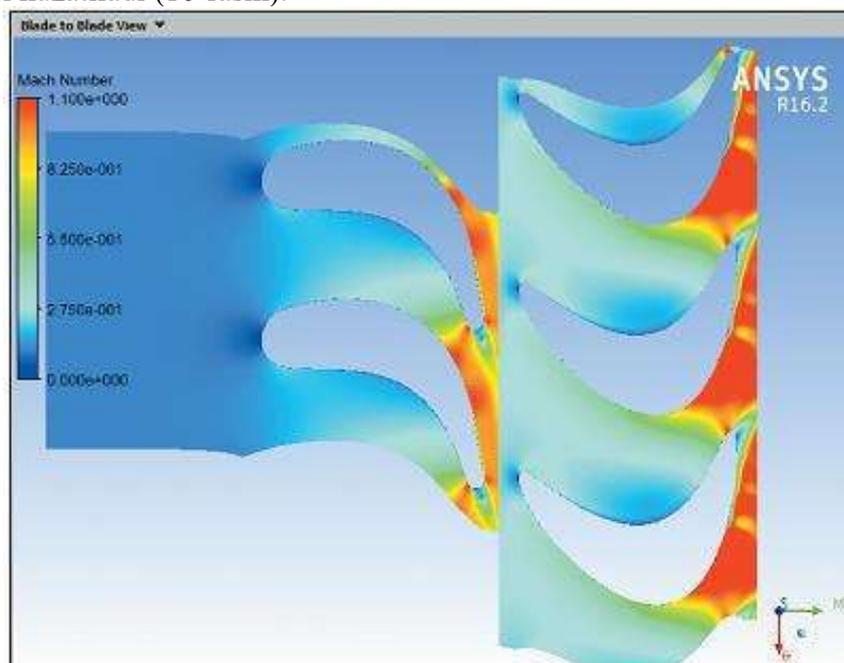
9-rasm. CFX-Pre da chegara shartlarining berilishi.

Figure 9. Assignment of boundary conditions in CFX-Pre.

Hisoblashning to'rtinchi bosqichida natijalar bilan fayl avtomatik ravishda CFX-Solver-da yaratiladi va ma'lumotlar CFX-Post-ga uzatiladi, bu yerda hisoblash sohasidan oqim qanday o'tishini va hisoblanadigan pog'onaning gazodinamik va termodinamik tavsifnomalariga tegishli barcha ma'lumotlarni ko'rish mumkin.

Hisoblash natijalariga ko'ra o'rtacha massaviy tavsifnomalar olinadi (2-jadval).

Natijada, pog'onaning SA qismida oqimning tovushdan tez va IG' qismidan chiqishda tovush tezligida harakati kuzatiladi (10-rasm).



10-rasm. O'rtacha kesmada Max sonining taqsimoti.



Figure 10. Distribution of the number of Max in the mean cross section.

2-jadval

**Tadqiqot natijalari.**

Table 2

**Research results**

<b>Kattaliklarning nomlanishi</b>	<b>Qiymatlari</b>
Chiqishdagi gaz harorati	274 K
Chiqish joyidagi gazning statik bosimi	1,43 MPa
Chiqish joyidagi gazning umumiy bosimi	1,69 MPa
Quvvati	487 kVt
Oqimning absolyut harakat bilan pog'onadan chiqish burchagi $\alpha_2$	71°
Adiabatik FIK	86,7 %
Gazning massaviy sarfi	3,32 kg/s

**Xulosa.**

1. Maksimal quvvati  $N = 498$  kVt, gaz oqimi  $G = 3,32$  kg/s, boshlang'ich bosimi 5 MPa, yakuniy bosim 1,5 MPa, gazodinamik podshipnikli bir pog'onali detander-generator agregatidan foydalanish konsepsiyasi ishlab chiqildi va taklif etildi. Bunday konstruksiyaning asosiy afzalliklari – germetiklik va tuzilishining soddaligidan iborat ekanligi aniqlandi.

2. Qurilmani joriy qilishdagi asosiy muammolar quyidagilardan iborat deb ko'rsatildi:

- yuqori tezlikda aylanadigan elektr generatorini ishlab chiqish;
- turbodetander elementlarini yuqori aniqlikda tayyorlanishiga erishish;
- qurilma valini muvozanatlash zaruriyati kabi masalalarni hal etish lozim.

Ko'rsatilgan muammoalarni yechimiga erishish ilmiy-amaliy tadqiqotlarni yo'lga qo'yishni talab qiladi.

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