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### 执能工程

化学当量比对旋流燃烧器热声不稳定特性的影响

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摘要: 为探索旋流燃烧器内热声不稳定的产生机理,搭建了可调型旋流燃烧器热声不稳定试验台架。旋流燃烧器采用燃料风、直流二 次风、旋流二次风和高动量三次风的配风结构,燃料风管直径与燃烧腔直径比为0.25。试验测量了旋流燃烧器的温度分布和脉动压 力,发现旋流燃烧器热声不稳定的脉动压力可达450 Pa,压力幅值随着化学当量比的增大而减小;第1阶共振频率介于187~261 Hz之 间,随着化学当量比的增大先是减小,随后有一跃升过程,跃升之后随着化学当量比的增大而缓慢增大;第3阶共振频率介于717~805 Hz之间;第5阶共振频率介于1 178~1 326 Hz之间,第3阶和第5阶共振频率随着化学当量比的增大而缓慢增大;旋流燃烧器的燃烧火 焰面随着化学当量比的增加而不断上移,最高燃烧温度可达1 450 K。

关键词: 旋流燃烧器 热声不稳定 化学当量比 频谱分析

# Influence of Equivalence Ratio on Characteristics of Thermoacoustic Instability in a Swirl Combustor

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Abstract: In order to probe into the excitation mechanism of thermoacoustic instability in swirl combustors, an experimental setup has been built including an adjustable swirl combustor. The swirl combustor includes a fuel nozzle, a straight secondary air orifice, three tangential swirl secondary flow pipes and a high momentum tertiary air jet. The ratio of ) 化学当量比 fuel nozzle diameter to that of combustion chamber is 0.25. The temperature distribution inside the combustion chamber and the fluctuating pressure were measured. The influence of equivalence ratio on characteristics of thermoacoustic oscillations was studied. Experimental results show that the maximum oscillating pressure amplitude is larger than 450 Pa, and that the pressure amplitude decreases with the equivalence ratio. The first order resonant frequency lies between 187 Hz and 261 Hz. As the equivalence ratio increases, the first order resonant frequency decreases firstly and following a sharp jump to a much higher value. At last, it increases slightly with the equivalence ratio. The third order resonant frequency lies between 717 and 805 Hz, and the fifth order one lies between 1 178 and 1 326 Hz, both of which increase slightly with the equivalence ratio. The flame front inside the combustion chamber moves downstream when the equivalence ratio increases. The maximum temperature reaches 1 450 K.

Keywords: swirling burner thermoacoustic instability equivalence ratio spectrum analysis

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