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Design of a Turbine System for Liquid Rocket Engines

Chang-Ho Choi*, Jin-Han Kim**, Soo-Seok Yang***, Dae-Sung Lee***

Abstract

The turbine system composed of a nozzle and a rotor is used to drive turbopumps while gas passes through the nozzle, potential energy is converted to kinematic energy, which forces the rotor blades to spin. In this study, an aerodynamic design of a turbine system is investigated using compressible fluid dynamic theories with some pre-determined design requirements (i.e., pressure ratio, rotational speed, required power etc.) obtained from a liquid rocket engine (L.R.E.) system design. For simplicity of a turbine system, impulse-type rotor blades for open type L.R.E. have been chosen. Usually, the open-type turbine system requires low mass flow rate compared to the close-type system. In this study, a partial admission nozzle is adopted to maximize the efficiency of the open-type turbine system. A design methodology of the a turbine system has been introduced. Especially, a partial admission nozzle has been designed by means of simple empirical correlations between efficiency and configuration of the nozzle. Finally, a turbine system design for a 10 ton thrust level of L.R.E is presented.



Korea Aerospace Research Institute · 163



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1. Schematic diagram of a liquid rocket engine system (P=pump, T=turbine, GG=gasgenerator)



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1. Design parameters of the turbin

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164 •



			가	
(<i>w</i>)				
		600m/ s		
(u)	가			
(D_{cp})	$D_{cp}=2u/\omega$			•
		•		
(T ₀₀)			•	가
(p_{00})				•
(<i>p</i> ₂)				



2.2.1
1
37
(1)

$$T_0 = T + \frac{k - 1}{2kR}c^2$$
 (1)

$$T_0 = T + \frac{k - 1}{2kR} c^2$$
 (1)

(2)
$$\frac{T}{T_0} = \left(\frac{\rho}{\rho_0}\right)^{k-1} = \left(\frac{P}{P_0}\right)^{(k-1)/k}$$
(2)

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$$P = \rho R T, \quad a = \sqrt{kR T} \tag{3}$$

(1 3)



2. Cross sectional view of the nozzle

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$$\frac{T_0}{T_{kp}} = \left(1 + \frac{k-1}{2}\right) = \frac{k+1}{2}$$
(4)

$$c_{kp} = a_{kp} = \sqrt{kR T_{kp}} = \sqrt{\frac{2k}{k+1} R T_o}$$
 (5)

$$\lambda(c) = c/a_{kp}, M = \sqrt{\frac{2}{k+1} \frac{\lambda^2}{1 - \frac{k-1}{k+1} \lambda^2}}$$
(6)

$$T/T_{0} = \left(1 - \frac{k - 1}{k + 1}\lambda^{2}\right)$$
$$P/P_{0} = \pi(\lambda) = \left(1 - \frac{k - 1}{k + 1}\lambda^{2}\right)^{k/(k - 1)}$$
(7)

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2.2.2 Nozzle

2.2.2.1

2. Design parameters of the nozzle						
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(ϕ)						
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	l'-l')		094 098			
(<i>ф</i> ')						

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$$C_{p}T_{00} = C_{p}T_{1} + u_{1}^{2}/2$$

$$L_{oad} = u_{1}^{2}/2 = \frac{k}{k-1}RT_{00}\left(1 - 1/\delta^{\frac{k-1}{k}}\right)$$

$$\delta = P_{00}/P_{1} = P_{00}/P_{2}$$
(8)

$$L_{0ad}$$
 .

, , ,
$$c_{ad} = u_1 = \sqrt{2L_{0ad}}$$
 (9)

. ,

$$\phi \qquad .$$

$$c_1 = \phi c_{ad} \qquad (10)$$

$$T_{1} = T_{00} \left(1 - \frac{k - 1}{k + 1} \lambda_{c1}^{2} \right)$$

$$P_{01} = P_{00} \pi (\lambda_{c1} / \phi) / \pi (\lambda_{c1}) = P_{00} \sigma_{1}$$

$$\pi (\lambda_{c1ad}) = P_{1} / P_{00}, \ \pi (\lambda_{c1}) = P_{1} / P_{01} \qquad (11)$$

$$\lambda_{c1} / \phi = \lambda_{c1ad} , P_{00}$$

$$, P_{01} , T_{00} = T_{01} .$$

$$\vdots$$

$$2.2.2.3 \qquad (f_{min}) \qquad (z_{c})$$

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$$\dot{m} = \dot{m}_{kp} = z f_{\min} \rho_{1kp} c_{1kp} = \dot{m}_{1'} = z f_{1'} \rho_{1'} c_{1'} = \dot{m}_{1} = z f_{1} \rho_{1} c_{1}$$
(12)

 $q(\lambda_{c1})$

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$$q(\lambda_{c1}) = \rho_1 c_1 / \rho_{1kp} c_{1kp}$$

$$= \lambda_{c1} \left[\frac{k+1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{k-1}{k+1} \lambda_{c1}^2 \right) \right]^{\frac{1}{k-1}}$$
(13)

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$$\rho_{1kp}c_{1kp} = n \frac{P_{01kp}}{\sqrt{R T_{01kp}}} = n \sigma_{1kp} \frac{P_{00}}{\sqrt{R T_{00}}}$$
(14)

$$n = \sqrt{k(2/(k+1))^{(k+1)/(k-1)}},$$

$$\dot{m}_{kp} = z_{c} f_{\min} n \sigma_{1kp} \frac{P_{00}}{\sqrt{R T_{00}}} = \dot{m}_{1'}$$

$$= z f_{1'} \rho_{1'} c_{1'} = z f_{1'} n \sigma_{1'} q(\lambda_{c1'}) \frac{P_{00}}{\sqrt{R T_{00}}}$$
(15)

166.

 $\sigma_{1kp} \cong 1, \lambda_{c1} = c_{ad} \phi' / a_{1kp} \sigma_1 = f(\phi', \lambda_{c1'})$ $\varepsilon = \frac{\dot{m}\sqrt{R T_{00}}}{h_c \pi D_{cp} P_{00} \sigma_1 q(\lambda_{c1}) n \sin \alpha_1}$ (22) $(f_{1'})$ $\overline{f_{1'}} = f_{1'}/f_{\min} = 1/(\sigma_{1'}q(\lambda_{c1'}))$, $z f_{\min} (= F_{\min})$ 2.2.3 Rotor • $F_{1'} = \overline{f_{1'}} F_{\min} = z f_{1'}$ (16) 2.2.3.1 (2 c-c) 3 3 $F_{c} = F_{1'} / \sin \alpha_{1d} = F_{1'} / \sin \alpha_{1}$ (17) 3. Design parameter of rotor 가 . $z_{c} = 4F_{1'}/(\pi h_{c}^{2})$ (18) (h_c) (\triangle_r) 0.5 3mm 가 $(z_{copt}).$ 가 $(\overline{t} = t/b_d)$.(4) $h_c = \sqrt{4F_{1'}/\pi z_{copt}}$ (19) (b_d) $h_{1d}/b_d \le 1.5 \sim 2.07$ $(d_{\min}) \quad d_{\min} = \sqrt{4F_{\min}/(\pi z_{copt})}$ (h_{1d}) 2.2.3.2 / $h_{1d} = h_c + \bigtriangleup h_p + \bigtriangleup h_{BT}$ (20) $\triangle h_p, \ \triangle h_{BT}$ 2

1 2mm, $\triangle h_{BT}$ 0 1mm .

(ε) $\dot{m} = z f_1 \rho_1 c_1 = \varepsilon h_c \pi D_{cp} \sin \alpha_1 \rho_1 c_1$ (21)

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 $w_1 = \sqrt{(c_1 \cos \alpha_1 - u)^2 + (c_1 \sin \alpha_1)^2}$

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$$\rho_1 c_1 = q(\lambda_{c1}) n \sigma_1 \frac{p_{00}}{\sqrt{R_{00}}} \qquad \beta_1 = \arctan\left(\frac{\sin \alpha_1}{\cos \alpha_1 - u/c_1}\right) \qquad (23)$$

 $riangle h_p$

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3. Geometrical dimension of the nozzle-rotor



4. Velocity triangle of the rotor

$$\beta_2 \qquad \qquad \beta_1 \qquad \mathbf{7} + \\ w_2 = \psi w_1 \qquad .$$

$$\sin \beta_2 = \frac{i \sqrt{R T_{0w1}}}{\varepsilon \pi D_{cp} P_{0w1} \sigma_2 q(\lambda_{w2}) n h_{2d}}$$
(26)

 h_{2d}

 σ_2

$$\sigma_2 = \pi(\lambda_{w2ad})/\pi(\lambda_{w2}) \tag{27}$$

$$T_{2} = T_{0w2} - \frac{k - 1}{2kR} w_{2}^{2}, \ T_{0w2} = T_{0w1}$$

$$c_{2} = \sqrt{(w_{2} \sin \beta_{2})^{2} + (w_{2} \cos \beta_{2} - u)^{2}}$$

$$\alpha_{2} = a tan \left(\frac{w_{2} \sin \beta_{2}}{w_{2} \cos \beta_{2} - u}\right)$$

$$T_{02} = T_{2} + \frac{k - 1}{2kR} c_{2}^{2}, \ a_{kp} = \sqrt{\frac{2k}{k + 1}RT_{02}}$$

$$p_{02} = p_{2}/\pi(\lambda_{c2})$$
(28)

$$T_{0w1} = T_{1} + \frac{k \cdot 1}{2kR} w_{1}^{2}, a_{kpw} = \sqrt{\frac{2k}{k+1}} R T_{0w1}$$
$$P_{0w1} = P_{01} \pi(\lambda_{c1}) / \pi(\lambda_{w1})$$
(24)

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$$(t = tb_d)$$
 . z
= $\pi D_{cp}/t$, , 7

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(*ψ*)

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 $\lambda_{w1} = w_1 / a_{kpw}$

$$\psi = \left[1 - 0.23 \left(1 - \frac{\beta_1 + \beta_2}{\pi}\right)^3\right] \cdot \left[1 - 0.05 (M_{w1} - 1)^2\right] \left[1 - 0.06 \frac{b_d}{h_{1d}}\right] \cdot (25) \left[1 - \frac{t}{2\pi D_{cp} \epsilon}\right]$$

$$\dot{m}_{y} = \dot{m}\mu_{y}\sqrt{1+\rho_{T}\left(\frac{1}{\phi^{2}\sin\alpha_{1}^{2}}-1\right)}\cdot \left(1+\frac{h_{1d}}{D_{cp}}\right)\frac{\Delta_{r}}{h_{1d}}$$
(29)

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168.



$$\eta_{u} = 2\phi^{2} u/c_{1}(\cos \alpha_{1} - u/c_{1}) \cdot (1 + \psi \cos \beta_{2}/\cos \beta_{1})$$
(31)

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 $B_{b} = B_{cp} + h_{1d} \qquad , \quad \text{Re}_{d}$ Reynolds , Re_{b} Reynolds



8. Procedure for the determination of the required mass flow rate

 $\begin{aligned} \eta_{i} &= \eta_{u} \eta_{p} - \hat{\xi}_{TP,d} - \hat{\xi}_{TP,b} - \hat{\xi}_{\varepsilon} \\ \psi &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 - 0.23 \left(1 - \frac{2\beta_{1}}{\pi} \right)^{3} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 - 0.05 (M_{w1} - 1)^{2} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 - 0.06 \frac{b_{d}}{h_{1d}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 - \frac{t}{2\pi D_{cp} \varepsilon} \end{bmatrix} \\ \eta_{u} &= 2\phi^{2} \frac{u}{c_{1}} \left(\cos \alpha_{1} - \frac{u}{c_{1}} \right) (1 + \psi) \\ \eta_{p} &= (\dot{m} - \dot{m}_{y}) / \dot{m} \\ \dot{m}_{y} &= \dot{m} \mu_{y} \left(1 + \frac{h_{1d}}{D_{cp}} \right) \frac{\Delta_{r}}{h_{1d}} \\ \hat{\xi}_{TP,d} &= 0.32 \frac{C_{TP,d} (1 - h_{1d} / D_{cp})^{5}}{\varepsilon (h_{1d} / D_{cp}) \phi \sin \alpha_{1}} \left(\frac{u}{c_{ad}} \right)^{3} \\ \hat{\xi}_{TP,b} &= 5.1 \frac{C_{b} b_{b} / D_{cp} (1 + h_{1d} / D_{cp})^{4}}{\varepsilon \frac{h_{1d}}{D_{cp}} \phi \sin \alpha_{1}} \left(\frac{u}{c_{ad}} \right)^{3} \end{aligned}$

170.



$$h_{1d} = \frac{\dot{m}}{\varepsilon \pi D_{cp} \rho_1 \phi c_{1ad} \sin \alpha_1}$$
(36)



4. An example design of turbine system



9. Power vs. mass flow rate



10. Efficiency vs. partial admission ratio





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