

Optimizacija aksialnih vodnih turbin

The Optimization of Axial Turbines

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Delo obravnava numerično analizo toka v aksialnih turbinah in oblikovanje optimalnih hidravličnih oblik z uporabo genetičnih algoritmov.

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(Ključne besede: turbine vodne, optimiranje, metode numerične, oblikovanje gonilnikov)

This paper deals with numerical flow analysis and the design of optimum hydraulic shapes for axial water turbines using genetic algorithms.

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(Keywords: water turbines, optimizations, numerical methods, axial runner design)

0 UVOD

Razvoj vodnih turbin se je v zadnjem desetletju preusmeril iz pretežno eksperimentalne analize v numerično preučevanje tokovnih razmer v različnih delih turbinskih strojev. Pri razvoju turbin je predvsem pomembno nadomestiti drage in zamudne eksperimentalne raziskave z izračuni. Da bi omogočili tekočini optimalno spremembo energije v rotorju, je treba poiskati najboljšo obliko lopatic.

V prispevku so predstavljene naslednje teme:

- oblikovanje aksialnih rotorjev,
- analiza toka v aksialnih rotorjih
 - eksperimentalna metoda (meritev hitrostnega polja)
 - numerična metoda
 - analiza energetske in kavitacijske lastnosti,
- optimizacijska metoda
 - genetična metoda,

ki združene v celoto predstavljajo overjen optimizacijski postopek za oblikovanje gonilnikov.

1 OBLIKOVANJE AKSIALNIH GONILNIKOV

Oblikovanja lopatic gonilnika (slika 1) se lahko lotimo na različne načine. Poznamo neposredne in nasprotno metode.

0 INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, powerful computers, which are able to calculate and visualise the flow of water through axial and radial runners, have completely changed the development process of water turbines. The main advantage of numerical tests is that the amount of expensive and time consuming experimental work can be reduced. The optimum shape of the runner blades is essential for high energy transformation in the runner and for avoiding losses.

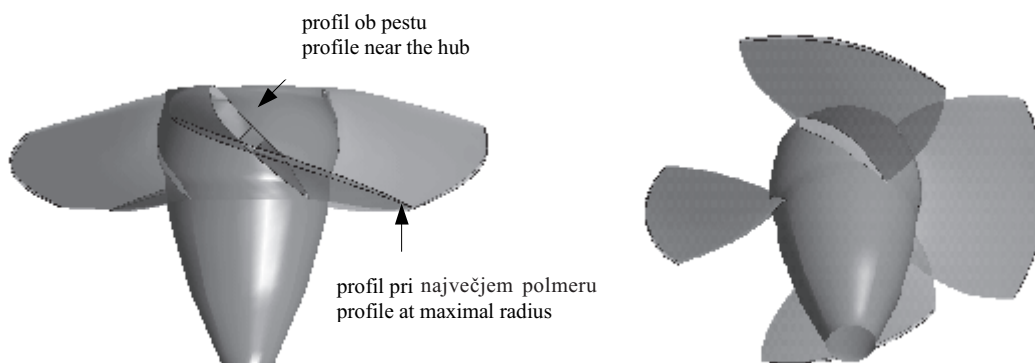
This paper describes the following theories:

- the design of axial runners,
- flow analyses in axial runners
 - the experimental analysis (velocity field measurement)
 - the numerical method
 - the analysis of energetic and cavitation characteristics,
- the optimization method
 - the genetic algorithm,

which when merged together define a very effective procedure for developing water turbines.

1 THE DESIGN OF AXIAL RUNNERS

New runner blade shapes (Figure 1) can be developed using various direct or inverse design methods.



Sl. 1. Štirilopatični aksialni gonilnik
Fig. 1. Four-bladed axial runner

Oblikovanje aksialnega gonilnika začnemo z določitvijo osnovnih parametrov turbine:

- nominalni in največji padec,
- imenska moč turbine,
- predvideni izkoristek,
- predvideni kavitacijski koeficient.

Osnova izračuna lopatice aksialnega gonilnika je analiza ravninske lopatične vrste ([1] in [2]). Račun temelji na uporabi teoretičnih hidrodinamičnih karakteristik ravninskih lopatičnih vrst, ki jih obteka idealna kapljevina. Realno smer toka dobimo z upoštevanjem posebnega koeficienta, ki upošteva vpliv viskoznosti.

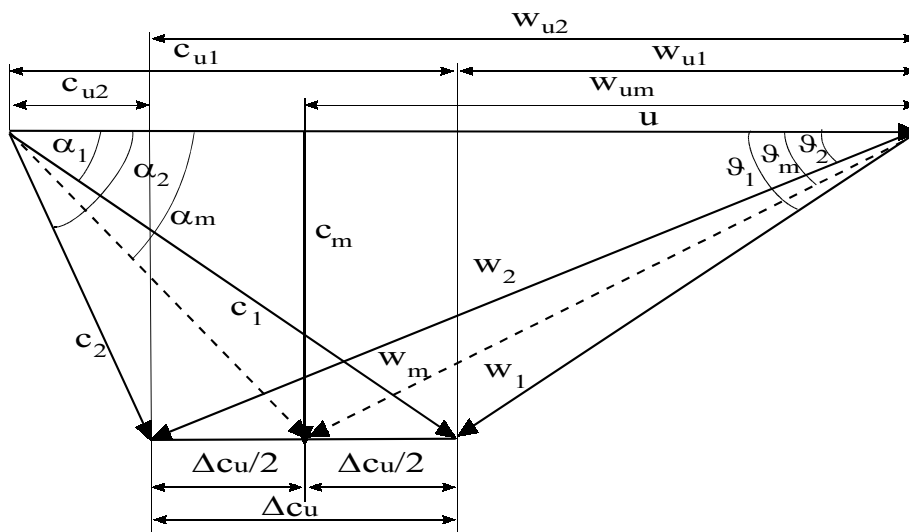
Zamisel, da lahko poenostavimo analizo toka skozi rotor, temelji na glavnih predpostavkah o toku skozi aksialni gonilnik. V pretočnem delu turbine, pred gonilnikom in za njim, je tok osnosimetričen. To zelo dobro velja v bližini optimalnega obratovalnega režima. V medlopatičnem območju se tok ne razlikuje dosti od osnosimetričnega, zato lahko vzamemo, da so tokovne ploskve valjne [3]. Če upoštevamo tudi hipotezo o valjnih tokovnih ploskvah, lahko preidemo iz 3-D na 2-D obravnavo toka v aksialnih gonilnikih (sl. 2).

The development of a new runner starts with a definition of the following parameters:

- nominal and maximum head,
- nominal power,
- predicted efficiency,
- predicted cavitation coefficient.

The design procedure is based on the use of theoretical hydrodynamic cascade characteristics for a potential flow and an empirical flow correction due to viscosity effects ([1] and [2]). The resulting cascade and profile camber result in the optimum for a given set of inlet parameters.

The simplification of the flow analysis is based on the fundamental features of the flow in axial turbines. Inside the channel, in front of the runner and behind it, the flow is axisymmetric, especially at the optimum operating point. Inside the runner the stream surfaces are cylindrical, which is a consequence of the axisymmetric flow [3]. Taking the hypothesis of cylindrical stream surfaces into account, the 3-D flow can be analysed as 2-D flow through axial runners (Figure 2).



Sl. 2. Hitrostni trikotniki na vstopu (1) v gorilnik in izstopu (2) iz gonilnika
Fig. 2. Velocity triangles at the inlet (1) and outlet (2) of the runner

Pomembna koeficienta, ki določata vstopne in izstopne razmere, sta: koeficient meridianske hitrosti:

$$K_{cm} = \frac{c_m}{c_{msr}}$$

kjer sta c_m meridianska hitrost in c_{msr} povprečna meridianska hitrost in koeficient obodne komponente absolutne hitrosti na izstopu iz gonilnika, ki je definiran kot:

$$K_{2u} = \frac{c_{2u}}{\Delta c_u}$$

kjer je c_{2u} obodna komponenta izstopne absolutne hitrosti, Δc_u pa je sprememba obodne komponente absolutne hitrosti. Vrednosti koeficienta K_{2u} so okoli nič ali negativne pri pestu, do 0,4 na zunanem valjnem rezu. Računalniški program, ki izračuna optimalno obliko aksialnega gonilnika pri danih pogojih, poskrbi tudi za pripravo datotek, ki jih lahko uporabimo neposredno za izdelavo računske mreže s programom CFX-TASCgrid. Pripraviti je treba le nekaj podatkov o želenem številu elementov za računsko območje in predpisati zgoščitve mreže na mestih, kjer pričakujemo velike gradiente hitrosti ali tlaka.

Ko so pripravljene še robni pogoji, je mogoče začeti z analizo toka v aksialnem gonilniku.

2 ANALIZA TOKA V AKSIALNIH GONILNIKIH

Za numerični izračun toka v aksialnih vodnih turbinah smo uporabili programski paket CFX-TASCflow. Omenjeni programski paket rešuje povprečene Navier-Stokesove enačbe na poljubnem 3-D območju.

Pomemben del optimizacijskega postopka je avtomatična in parametrizirana izdelava računske mreže. Po vsaki posamezni obliki rotorskih lopatic in celotnega računskega območja je treba izdelati računsko mrežo.

V primeru aksialnih rotorjev je območje obravnave omejeno le na medlopaticni prostor med dvema lopaticama gonilnika [4]. Glavno območje je torej omejeno s tlačno in sesalno stranjo dveh sosednjih lopatic rotorja, delom pesta med lopaticama ter mirujočo zunanjo steno. Posebno pozornost je treba posvetiti izdelavi mreže okoli vstopnega robu lopatice, kjer pričakujemo velike gradiente tlaka in hitrosti. Na tem mestu je nujno potrebna zadosti gosta mreža in tudi pravilno oblikovani elementi, kajti zelo hitro lahko pride do prekrivanja elementov, kar vodi do računskih problemov. Temu se izognemo s pravokotno mrežo, ki jo zagotovimo s posebno generacijo zlepkov, ki povezujejo vstopna robova dveh sosednjih lopatic.

Numerična analiza toka v aksialnih gonilnikih je bila narejena na štirih različnih kaplanovih gonilnikih. V vseh primerih so bili izračuni narejeni za

Important coefficients that are responsible for the inlet and outlet conditions are the meridional velocity coefficient:

where c_m is the meridional velocity and c_{msr} is the average meridional velocity; and the coefficient of the outlet vortex, defined as:

where c_{2u} is the circumferential component of absolute velocity at the outlet, Δc_u is the difference between the inlet and outlet circumferential component of absolute velocity. The value of the coefficient K_{2u} is close to zero, or it is a linear distribution from -0.4 (near the hub) to 0.4 (on the peripheral cylindrical section). The computer program for designing the optimum shape of the axial runner also prepares the files necessary for the grid generation procedure with the CFX-TASCgrid code. Before the solver can start the calculation, some data about the number of elements and the density of the elements has to be determined.

The flow analysis in the axial runner can be started when the boundary condition is prepared.

2 FLOW ANALYSES IN THE AXIAL RUNNERS

The computer code CFX-TASCflow was used for the flow analyses in all parts of the turbine. The governing equations solved by CFX-TASCflow are the Reynolds stress-averaged Navier-Stokes equations.

An important part of the optimization procedure is the automatic and parametric grid generation. After each design of the runner blades and all the computational domains, including the channel in front of and behind the runner, the computational grid is prepared.

In the case of an axial runner, the computational domain is limited to be between two runner blades [4]. The boundaries of the computational domain are the pressure side of the blade, the suction side of the blade, a part of the hub and the peripheral stationary wall. The grid generation near the inlet part of the runner blade has to be done with great care because in this region high pressure gradients and velocities are expected. In this area a very fine grid is necessary, as are elements with proper angles, in order to avoid computational problems. The internal angles in the elements should be as orthogonal as possible; this can be achieved by using special splines between the leading edges of two neighbouring runner blades.

The numerical flow analysis was done for four Kaplan runners with different specific speeds. In all

model enake izmere, razlikovali so se le po osnovnih parametrih, padcu, pretoku in vrtljajih ter številu gonilnikovih lopatic. Vsak gonilnik je treba obravnavati za različna relativna odprtja vodilnika in z ustreznimi koti lopatic.

Rezultati analize toka v različnih aksialnih gonilnikih kažejo, da se koeficient meridianske hitrosti od pesta do zunanjega profila razlikuje tudi za več ko samo 10 do 20 %, kakor je bila osnovna teoretična predpostavka. Zato je treba dejanske razmere upoštevati pri pripravi glavnih parametrov za oblikovanje gonilnikovih lopatic.

Glavni kriterij uspešnosti gonilnika je hidravlični izkoristek, ki ga lahko izračunamo iz dobljenih rezultatov numerične analize [5].

Zato je pomembno preveriti točnost rezultatov s primerjavo numeričnih in eksperimentalnih rezultatov. Na sliki 3 vidimo primerjavo treh različnih gonilnikov, ki so bili numerično analizirani in tudi eksperimentalno preverjeni. Primerjava relativnega izkoristka pokaže, da absolutne vrednosti izkoristka niso povsem točne in se razlikujejo za toliko, kolikor vplivov preostalih delov turbin smo zanemarili. Natančnost meritev izkoristka je ocenjena na 0,3 %. Numerično dobljeni izkoristki se razlikujejo za 3 %. S sklopljenimi izračuni vseh delov turbine bi lahko natančnost izračuna izkoristka izboljšali za 2 %.

Iz primerjave vidimo, da lahko med sabo primerjamo različne gonilnike pri enakih obratovalnih pogojih, kar pomeni, da ima gonilnik z največjim izmerjenim izkoristkom tudi izračunan izkoristek največji v primerjavi z drugimi numerično analiziranimi.

Ker so poleg energetskih in kavitacijskih karakteristik pomembne tudi primerjave kinematike toka pred in za gonilnikom aksialnih turbin, imamo

cases the analyses were done for the same size model, and for different flow rates, heads, rotational speeds and number of blades. The individual runner has to be analysed for different relative guide-vane openings and an appropriate angle of the runner blades.

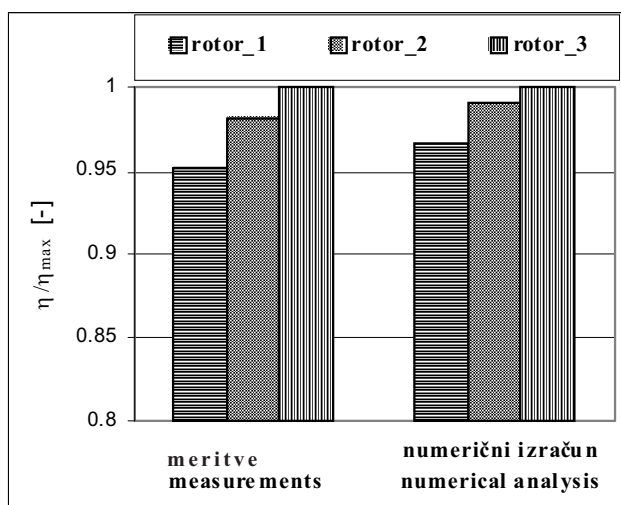
The results of the flow analysis show that the coefficient of meridional velocity can vary by more than 20 % from the hub to the peripheral profile than was believed from theoretical predictions, which is why the real conditions have to be considered when preparing basic parameters for the design of runner blades.

The efficiency with which the available hydraulic energy is converted into mechanical energy is the most important measure for determining the quality of the runner [5].

This is why comparing numerical results with experimental results tests the accuracy of the numerical method. In Figure 3 the numerically and experimentally obtained efficiencies for three different runners are presented. The comparison shows that using numerical results for the sorting of designed runners is successful. The efficiency measurement can be predicted up to 0.3 % accuracy; however, the accuracy of the numerically obtained efficiency is about 3 %. With the coupled calculation of the whole turbine the accuracy of the numerically obtained efficiency can be improved by approximately 2 %.

From this comparison we found that different runners can be compared for equal operation conditions and the best experimentally obtained runner also has the highest numerically obtained efficiency.

In addition to the energetic and cavitation characteristics, a comparison of the numerical results with the experimental results is a good test of the accuracy of the numerical method. On the test rig a lot of energetic and cavitation



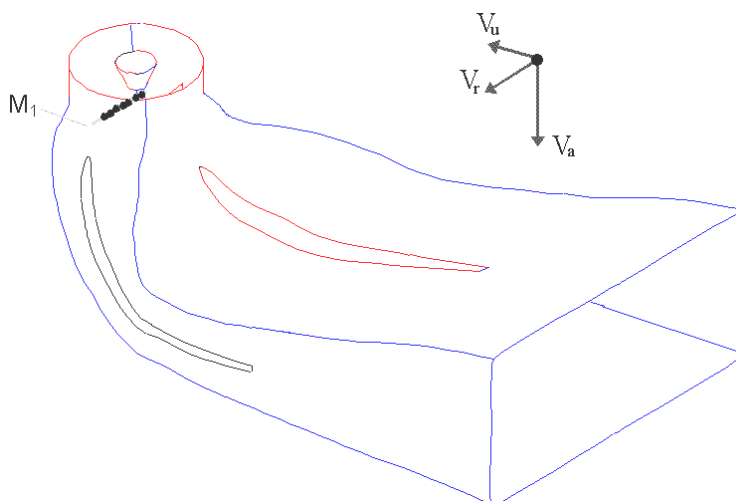
Sl. 3. Primerjava relativnega izkoristka (η/η_{max} - izkoristek gonilnika, deljen z izkoristkom najboljšega gonilnika) za tri gonilnike

Fig. 3. Comparison of the relative efficiency (η/η_{max} - efficiency of the runner divided by the efficiency of the best runner) for three different runners

tudi primerjavo porazdelitve vseh treh komponent hitrosti, dobljenih z meritvami in numerično analizo (sl. 5.).

2.1 Meritve

Meritve so bile opravljene na modelu štirilopatične kaplanove turbine v Turboinštitutu. Hitrosti so bile izmerjene s petluknjično valjno sondo. Merilno mesto M1 na izstopu iz gonilnika oz. na vstopu v sesalno cev je prikazano na sliki 4. S sondo je bila izmerjena hitrost v 12 merilnih točkah, merjeno od stene do osi. Merilno mesto je bilo 100 mm pod pestom. Izmerjena je bila porazdelitev vseh treh komponent hitrosti pri enem obratovalnem režimu, največjem pretoku. Natančnost meritev je ocenjena na 1 % v glavnem toku, v bližini sten pa je natančnost ocenjena na 3 %.



Sl. 4. Merilno mesto M1 pri meritvi hitrosti na izstopu iz gonilnika
Fig. 4. The measurement section M1 at the outlet of the runner

2.2 Primerjava rezultatov meritev in numeričnega izračuna

Pri rezultatih meritev opazimo za pestom večje območje majhnih hitrosti, pri numeričnem rezultatu pa je to območje manjše. Pri numerični analizi toka je to posledica neupoštevanja vodoravnega rebra v sesalni cevi, ki vpliva na tokovne razmere za pestom.

Iz primerjave vseh treh komponent absolutne hitrosti na izstopu iz gonilnika vidimo, da se izračunane hitrosti dobro ujemajo z izmerjenimi, razen v bližini sten, kar še posebej velja za obodno komponento absolutne hitrosti. Vzrokov za neujemanje rezultatov je lahko več. Prvi izhaja iz dejstva, da se s sondo ne da izmeriti hitrosti do stene, drugi vzrok lahko iščemo v matematičnem modelu za turbulentni tok, kjer se računa porazdelitev hitrosti ob steni s stenskim funkcijami in tretji vzrok je lahko vpliv gostote računske mreže na rezultate izračuna.

measurements as well as some measurements of the flow kinematics at the outlet of the runner were made (Figure 5).

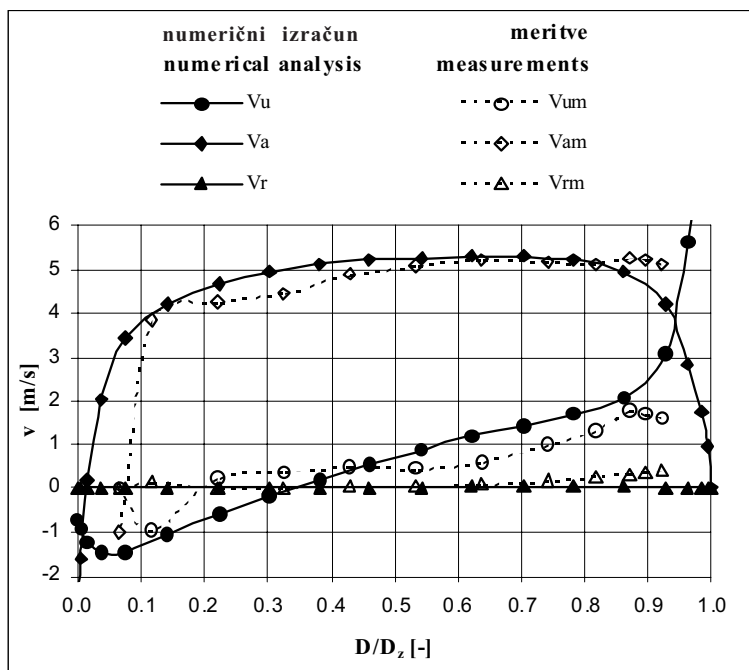
2.1 Measurements

Measurements were carried out on a model of a four-bladed Kaplan turbine at the Turboinstitute. The velocities were measured with a five-hole cylindrical probe. The measurement section M1 at the inlet of the draft tube is shown in Figure 4. The traverse M1 with 12 measuring points from the wall to the centre of the inlet section was chosen at a distance of 100 mm under the runner hub. Measurements were performed at the one operating point at full load. As a result, distributions of the axial, radial and circumferential velocity components along the traverse were obtained. The measurement can be predicted with an accuracy of up to 1% in the main flow; however, the accuracy of the measurements near the wall is about 2%.

2.2 Comparison between experimental and numerical results

From the experimental results we can see, behind the hub, the area of small velocities, and in the case of numerical analysis this area is smaller. This is the consequence of the horizontal pier in the draft tube, which was not taken into account in the numerical analysis.

From the comparison of all the velocity components it is clear that there is good agreement between the numerical and the experimental results, except near the wall, where the velocity measurements are less accurate. The reason for some of the differences between the numerical and experimental results can be found in the mathematical model and in the density of the numerical grids.



Sl. 5. Primerjava izračunanih in izmerjenih komponent hitrosti na izstopu iz gonilnika: v_u (obodna), v_a (aksialna), v_r (radialna) – numerični rezultati; v_{um} , v_{am} , v_{rm} – eksperimentalni rezultati
 Fig. 5. Comparison of numerically and experimentally obtained velocity components: v_u (circumferential), v_a (axial), v_r (radial) - numerical results; v_{um} , v_{am} , v_{rm} - experimental results

3 OPTIMIZACIJSKA METODA

Genetski algoritmi, ki se uporabljajo v tehniki, temeljijo na preprosti analogiji iz narave, kjer se živa bitja razvijajo na podlagi naravne izbire. V naravi je glavni kriterij razvoja preživetje, v tehniki pa lahko pogoj preživetja poljubno definiramo. Postavimo neki kriterij, ki določa uspešnost ali neuspešnost posameznikov v posameznih generacijah. Glavno vodilo pri razvoju omenjene optimizacijske metode je bila zahteva po čim bolj grobi metodi, zlasti pri iskanju celotnega ekstrema, ki ga iščemo.

V tehniki je pomembno, kako problem definiramo, da lahko umetni sistem deluje na temelju naravne izbire. Najprej je treba predmet, ki ga želimo optimalizirati, zapisati podobno, kakor je v kromosomih genska zasnova živih bitij. Genski zapis je lahko nek binaren niz, ki z določeno spremembo določa predmet optimizacije

Naša naloga je poiskati geometrijsko obliko aksialnega gonilnika, ki bo zadoščala energetskim in kavitacijskim kriterijem, zato moramo obliko gonilnika zapisati kot niz števil. V tem primeru lahko osnovne parametre, ki jih potrebujemo v programu za oblikovanje aksialnega gonilnika, uporabimo v genskem zapisu. Ta zapis program za oblikovanje spremeni v geometrijsko obliko gonilnika, ki je pripravljena za ocenjevanje. Ker se neposredno iz oblike ne da oceniti, ali dobljena geometrijska oblika izpolnjuje vse kriterije, je treba uporabiti program za analizo toka skozi gonilnik [6]. Rezultati izračuna omogočajo na podlagi porazdelitve

3 OPTIMIZATION METHOD

Genetic algorithms are search algorithms based on the mechanics of natural selection and natural genetics. For a natural process the survival of the fittest individuals is the main criteria, for engineering systems the survival criteria can be defined in a very arbitrary manner. The criteria have to determine the success of the individuals in each generation. The main goal in the development of the optimization procedure is the demand for a robust method, especially in searching for the global extreme.

In the technique, the definition of the problem is very important, because an artificial system has to operate on the basis of natural selection. The object, which has to be optimized, needs to be presented in a similar way as the genotype in chromosomes. The genotype can be a binary string, which defines the object in connection with the appropriate transformation.

The basic idea is to find the shape of the axial runner with demanding energetic and cavitation characteristics, which is why the binary string for the runner shape has to be determined. In this case the design parameters can be used in the genotype. This string can be converted into the runner geometry using the design program, and the runner is prepared for evaluation. Having only the shape of the runner is not enough to know all the characteristics, so a numerical flow analysis is necessary to obtain the criteria for evaluation [6]. From the distribution of the

hitrosti in tlakov izračunati izkoristek, kar je neposreden kriterij ocenjevanja kakovosti posamezne geometrijske oblike.

Uspešnost optimizacijske metode je odvisna od načina parametrizacije geometrijske oblike. Za določitev oblike aksialnega gonilnika uporabimo veliko število neodvisnih parametrov. Nekateri parametri so odvisni samo od obratovalnega režima, drugi pa so odvisni tudi od relativnega premera, pri katerem analiziramo posamezne profile.

Najprej izberemo število in razporeditev relativnih premerov, kjer sekamo lopatico gonilnika z valjem. Potem za vsak relativni premer predpišemo porazdelitev posameznih parametrov: koeficient meridianske hitrosti (dva parametra), koeficient izstopnega vrtinca (dva parametra), delitveno razmerje (dva parametra), relativna debelina profila (dva parametra) in lego največje ukrivljenosti (dva parametra).

Porazdelitev posameznih parametrov je lahko linearna funkcija relativnega premera ali pa funkcija višjega reda. V našem primeru smo uporabili samo linearne porazdelitve desetih parametrov. Vrednost posameznega parametra je med nič in devet. Primer genskega zapisa za posamezno geometrijsko obliko aksialnega gonilnika je predstavljen v naslednji preglednici.

1	}	Koeficient meridianske hitrosti
4		
8	}	Koeficient izstopnega vrtinca
7		
3	}	Delitveno razmerje
4		
4	}	Relativna debelina
9		
8	}	Položaj največje ukrivljenosti
2		

Sl. 6. Primer genskega zapisa

Predstavljeni parametri definirajo obliko aksialnega gonilnika in so osnova za pripravo računske mreže, ki jo avtomatično izdelamo za poljuben niz parametrov. Osnova genetične optimizacijske metode so operatorji ([7] in [8]), ki se uporabljajo za izbiro in reprodukcijo ter bistveno prispevajo k grobosti in uspešnosti algoritma. Najbolj klasičen operator za reprodukcijo, ki se uporablja pri genetičnih algoritmih, je dvotočkovno križanje (two point cross-over). Dve točki sta poljubno izbrani in genetični parametri, ki vplivajo na oblikovanje, se zamenjajo med starševskimi vektorji ([9] in [10]). Usmerjeno križanje je malo spremenjeno in upošteva smer izboljšave, ki jo lahko dobimo s primerjavo vrednosti dveh posameznikov. Izboljšan operator usmerjenega križanja se imenuje operator razvojnega usmerjenega križanja.

Večkriterijska metoda je predstavljena kot:

velocity and pressure, the efficiency of the runner can be obtained. This efficiency can be used as a quality criterion of the runner.

The success of the optimization procedure depends on the parametrization of the geometry. To define the shape of the axial runner a lot of independent parameters were used. Some of them depend only on the operating regime; all others depend on the relative diameter of the analysed profile.

First, the number and the distribution of the relative parameters is chosen. Next, the distribution of each parameter is defined for all diameters: coefficient of meridional velocity (two parameters), coefficient of outlet vortex (two parameters), chord-pitch ratio (two parameters), maximum thickness of the relative profile (two parameters) and the position of maximum curvature (two parameters).

The distribution of the parameters can be a linear function of the relative diameter or a high-order function. In our case only the linear distribution was taken into account with the ten parameters. The value of each parameter was between zero and nine. An example of one genotype is presented in the following table.

1	}	Coefficient of meridional velocity
4		
8	}	Coefficient of outlet vortex
7		
3	}	Chord – pitch ratio
4		
4	}	Relative thickness
9		
8	}	Position of maximal curvature
2		

Fig. 6. Example of genotype

The presented parameters define the complete shape of the axial runner and also provide all the details for the generation of the automatic computational grid for an arbitrary array of parameters. The key points of the GA are the operators ([7] and [8]) used for selection and reproduction, which strongly influence the robustness and the efficiency of the algorithm (Goldberg 1988). A two-points crossover is the most classical operator for reproduction, and is one of the operators that offers the highest robustness to the search. The two points are randomly chosen and the genetic materials (the design variables) are exchanged between the parent variable vectors ([9] and [10]). The directional crossover is slightly different and assumes that a "direction of improvement" can be detected by comparing the fitness values of two reference individuals.

The multi-objective optimization problem can be expressed as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{maks/max } F_i(\bar{x}) & \text{ za/for } i = 1, n \\ g_j \leq 0 & \text{ za/for } j = 1, m \end{aligned}$$

kjer je razvidno, da v splošnem rešitev ni enolična, razen če so funkcije linearno odvisne. Z vpeljavo prevladujočega načela, ki ga je vpeljal Pareto, lahko rešitve razdelimo na dve podskupini: *prevladujoče* in *neprevladujoče*. V drugo skupino spadajo rešitve, pri katerih se eden izmed kriterijev ne more povečevati, ne da bi se drugi zmanjševal.

Bolj formalno lahko to trditev napišemo tako, da rešitev \bar{x} prevladuje nad rešitvijo \bar{y} , če velja naslednja zveza:

$$\bar{x} > \bar{y} \Leftrightarrow (\forall i, F_i(\bar{x}) \geq F_i(\bar{y})) \cap (\exists j, F_j(\bar{x}) > F_j(\bar{y}))$$

Uporaba načela, ki ga je predlagal Pareto, se v glavnem razlikuje od običajnega postopka pri operatorjih za izbiro.

Optimizacija aksialnega gonilnika je bila uporabljena pri oblikovanju šestlopatičnega kaplanovega gonilnika. Oblikovanje gonilnika je bilo parametrizirano, tako da smo s spremembo desetih parametrov lahko spreminjali obliko gonilnikovih lopatic.

Pri posameznih primerih iz začetnih generacij opazimo iz porazdelitve tlaka, da vpadni koti niso najboljши in zato dobimo večji tlak na sesalni, namesto na tlačni strani. Zaradi integracije tlaka, s katero izračunamo navor na gredi gonilnika, je tudi izkoristek manjši in ne izpolnjuje kriterijev za zadovoljivo rešitev.

Rezultati meritev izkoristka, ki so bili dobljeni z meritvami na modelu kaplanove turbine, so prikazani na sliki 7. Vidimo lahko, da je izkoristek novega gonilnika večji, še posebej pri majhnih pretokih.

Na sliki 7 sta predstavljeni karakteristiki dveh gonilnikov. Izkoristek novega je za pol do več ko dva

and it is obvious that in general the solution is not unique if the functions are not linearly dependent. With the introduction of the Pareto dominance concept it is possible to divide any group of solutions into two subgroups: the *dominated* and the *non-dominated*. Solutions belonging to the second group are the "efficient" solutions, i.e. the ones for which it is not possible to increase any objective value without deteriorating the values of the remaining objectives.

In more formal terms and in the case of maximization problems it is possible to pretend that the solution \bar{x} dominates \bar{y} if the following relation is true:

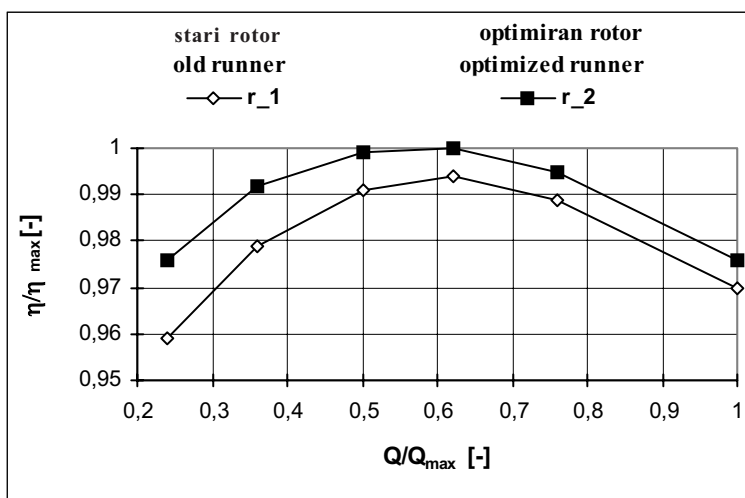
Pareto-GA algorithms mainly differ from classical GAS in terms of the selection process, even though other specific operators might be designed.

The optimization of the axial runner was used for the design of the six-bladed Kaplan runner. The shape of the runner was parameterised and ten parameters were used for the design of the runner blades.

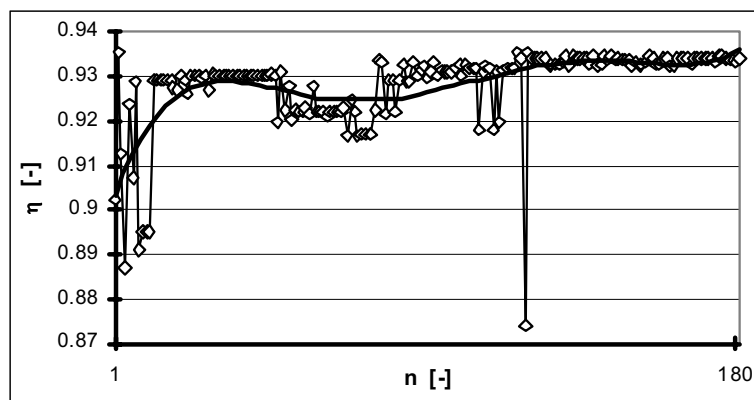
In some cases, from the first few generations the distribution of the pressure show higher pressure on the suction side than on the pressure side, which is the result of having the wrong inlet angles. Calculating the torque on the shaft using the integration of the pressure shows that the efficiency is not high enough for an optimized solution.

The results of efficiency measurements obtained on the model of the Kaplan turbine are shown in Figure 7. The efficiency of the optimized runner is better than the original, especially for the lower flow rate.

Figure 7 compares the performances of two runners for various operating conditions. The efficiency of the new runner is higher, from about



Sl. 7. Primerjava izkoristka pri starem (r_1) in gonilniku po opravljeni optimizaciji (r_2)
Fig. 7. Comparison of the old (r_1) and new, optimized (r_2) runner efficiency



Sl. 8. Porazdelitev izkoristka - 18 generacij po 10 posameznikov
 Fig. 8. Efficiency - 18 generations and 10 individuals in each generation

odstotka višji od osnovnega, odvisno od obratovalnega režima.

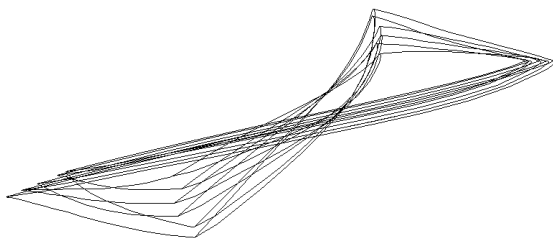
Rezultati analize enega izmed kriterijev pokažejo, da je konvergenca monotona, le od pete do devete generacije pride do manjšega padca izkoristka, kar se vidi na sliki 8.

Analiza spreminjanja geometrijske oblike skozi generacije (sl. 9, 10, 11) kaže na dejstvo, da se v začetnih generacijah najprej popravljajo parametri, ki vplivajo na zvitost lopatic, v zadnjih generacijah pa se spreminjajo v glavnem le parametri, ki spreminjajo dolžine profilov. To je posledica teorije, ki je uporabljena pri metodi oblikovanja rotorskih lopatic, saj temelji na znanih vstopnih in izstopnih hitrostnih trikotnikih, ki direktno vplivajo na kote kaskad posameznih profilov na rotorskih lopaticah.

half a percent to more than two percent, depending on the operating point.

The results of the efficiency distribution for all the individuals show a relatively monotone convergence, except for between the fifth and ninth generations, where some smaller efficiency can be observed (Figure 8).

From the analysis of the geometry for all the generations (Figure 9, Figure 10, Figure 11) we can conclude that in the first generation the parameters that influence the skewness are dominant. In the last few generations the parameters only influence the length of the runner blades. This is a consequence of the design theory based on the known inlet and outlet-velocity triangles, which have a direct influence on the cascade angles.



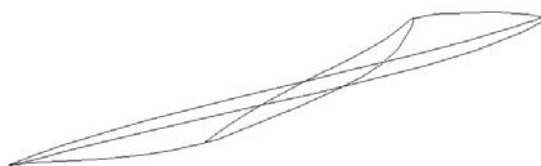
Sl. 9. Primerjava geometrijske oblike gonilnikov prve generacije

Fig. 9. The geometry of the runner blades from the first generation



Sl. 10. Primerjava geometrijske oblike gonilnikov enajste generacije

Fig. 10. The geometry of the runner blades from the eleventh generation



Sl. 11. Primerjava geometrijske oblike gonilnikov zadnje generacije

Fig. 11. The geometry of the runner blades from last generation

4 SKLEP

Prispevek predstavlja povezavo doslej ločenih metod, pripravo vsake od omenjenih metod za uporabo v skupnem programskem sklopu, dobro izbiro parametrov, ki pomenijo genski zapis posameznega gonilnika ter določitev primernih kriterijev za izbiro uspešnih geometrijskih oblik lopatic aksialnega gonilnika.

Vse skupaj združeno v celoto postane uspešno, učinkovito in hkrati preprosto orodje v rokah inženirjev, kot pomoč pri razvoju hidravličnih oblik.

Metoda je z majhnimi spremembami primerna tudi za aksialne črpalke, radialne gonilnike, ventilatorje in tudi za optimizacijo vseh mirujočih delov v hidravličnih strojih.

4 CONCLUSIONS

This paper describes the connection between the different methods in the coupled optimization computer code, the appropriate choosing of the parameters used in the genotype for each axial runner, and the definition of the successful criteria in order to obtain an optimized axial runner.

Together these become a useful and efficient tool for design engineers in the field of turbo machinery.

The presented method can also be useful for other types of turbines, pumps and fans; and also for the optimization of other parts in hydraulic machines.

5 OZNAKE
5 NOTATION

premer	D	m	diameter
ukrivljenost profila	f	m	profile skewness
funkcija pripravljenosti	F	-	fitness function
koeficient izstopnega vrtinca	K_{2u}	-	coefficient of outlet vortex
koeficient meridianske hitrosti	K_{cm}	-	coefficient of meridional velocity
dolžina profila	l	m	profile length
pretok	Q	m ³ /s	flow rate
delitev	t	m	pitch
obodna hitrost	u	m/s	circumferential velocity
valjne komponente hitrosti	v_a, v_r, v_u	m/s	cylindrical velocity components
vektor spremenljivk (genski zapis)	x	-	vector of variables (genotype)
relativna hitrost	w	m/s	relative velocity
vstopni kot (absolutna hitrost)	α	°	inlet angle (absolute velocity)
izkoristek	η	-	efficiency
vstopni kot (relativna hitrost)	ϑ	°	inlet angle (relative velocity)

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