

Development of Design Method of Centrifugal Pump
using Experimental Factor

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Development of Design Method of Centrifugal Pump using Experimental Factor

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Abstract

This study is focused on the performance prediction and design of a centrifugal pump with optimum shape. Design and analysis of centrifugal pumps rely on experience of designer due to many fluid mechanical and geometrical variables. In this study, a design method was developed with experimental factors and analysed by comparison with 2nd-order vortex panel method. Impeller is the most important component affecting the performance of the centrifugal pump. The predicted total head for three cases, of which designs were determined by this method, agrees well with a particular commercial pump. This study shows that satisfactory performance of an optimal pump shape can be obtained through the automatic design routine.

Nomenclature

a_v	:	volute angle
b	:	width of impeller
b_s	:	width of volute
c	:	absolute velocity
d	:	diameter of impeller
d_s	:	diameter of base circle
E	:	Young's modulus
g	:	acceleration of gravity
H	:	total pump head [m]
H_{th}	:	theoretical pump head
H	:	Euler head
h	:	height of pump
K_m	:	capacity constant
K_u	:	speed constant
K_v	:	volute constant
n	:	rotational speed [rpm]
n_s	:	specific speed [m^3/min , rpm, m]
Q	:	flow rate [m^3/min]
s_u	:	thickness of blade
u	:	peripheral velocity of impeller
V	:	volume
v	:	meridian velocity of impeller

w : relative velocity
z : number of blade

greek letters

β : angle of blade
 λ : guide value of diameter ratio
 η : total efficiency
 η_h : hydraulic efficiency
 η_m : mechanical efficiency
 η_v : volumetric efficiency
 θ : angle of impeller
 σ : slip factor
 α : accelerating ratio
 μ : coefficient of viscosity
 β : boss ratio
 ρ : density

subscript

1 : inlet of impeller
2 : outlet of impeller
3 : base circle of volute
b : boss
d : delivery side of pump
i : inside of impeller
m : meridian component
o : outside of impeller

s : suction side of pump

u : peripheral component

1

가

⁽¹⁾ Bezier

CAD

⁽²⁾, ⁽³⁾ 2

Vortex panel method

2

Stepanoff, Preiderer

2 Vortex panel

method

1 2

Archimedes

90 600

가 /

가 가

가

2

2.1

2.1.1

(absolute velocity)
(relative velocity) .

(peripheral velocity) . 가 2
c w u .

. 가
가

가 .

(Slip factor, Vane efficiency)

Fig. 2.1 . 가

$$(2.1) \quad \beta_2$$

$$H_{th} \quad (2.2)$$

$$H_{\infty} \quad (2.3) \quad (4) .$$

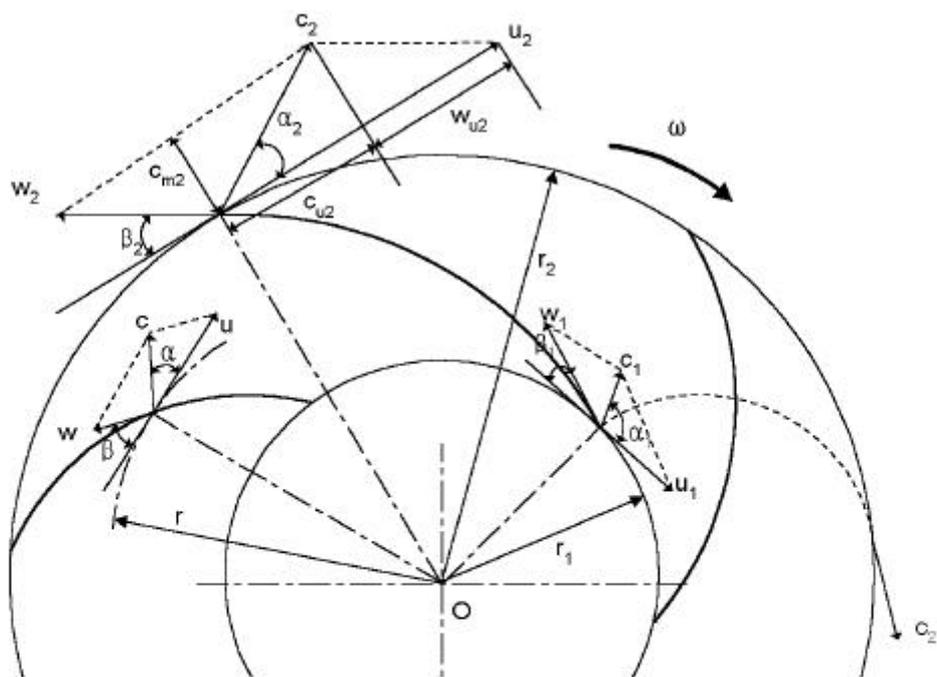


Fig. 2.1 Velocity triangle of centrifugal pump

$$H = \eta_h \cdot \chi \cdot \frac{u_2 c_{u2}}{g} \quad (2.4a)$$

$$\left(\frac{gH}{u_2^2}\right) = \eta_h \cdot \chi \cdot \left\{ 1 - \frac{(c_{m2}/u_2)}{\tan \beta_2} \right\} \quad (2.4b)$$

$$\psi \equiv \left(\frac{gH}{u_2^2}\right) \quad (2.5a)$$

$$\varphi \equiv \left(\frac{c_{m2}}{u_2}\right) \quad (2.5b)$$

Q - H

$$H, \quad \text{가} \quad g, \quad \mu, \quad n, \quad Q, \quad (2.6)$$

Buckingham (2.7)

$$3 \quad (2.8) \quad \text{가} \quad (5).$$

$$f(n, Q, gH, D, \rho, \mu) = 0 \quad (2.6)$$

$$\pi_1 \equiv \frac{Q}{(gH)^{\frac{1}{2}} D^2}, \quad \pi_2 = \frac{nQ^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(gH)^{\frac{3}{4}}}, \quad \pi_3 = \frac{Q}{\nu D} \quad (2.7)$$

$$F_1(\pi_1, \pi_2, \pi_3) = 0 \quad (2.8)$$

(2.9)

(2.10)

$$\pi_1 \equiv \frac{Q}{(gH)^{1/2} D^2}, \quad \pi_2 \equiv \frac{nD}{(gH)^{1/2}} \quad (2.9)$$

$$F_2(\pi_1, \pi_2) = 0 \quad (2.10)$$

$$D_u = D_M / \frac{Q_M = 1}{H_M = 1} \quad (2.11), \quad (2.12)$$

$$n_s = n_M / \frac{Q_M = 1}{H_M = 1}$$

$$n_s = \frac{nQ^{1/2}}{H^{3/4}} \quad (2.11)$$

$$D_u = \frac{DH^{1/4}}{Q^{1/2}} \quad (2.12)$$

(2.11) (Specific diameter) (2.12) (Specific speed),

2.1.2

Fig. 2.2

Stepanoff

(6)

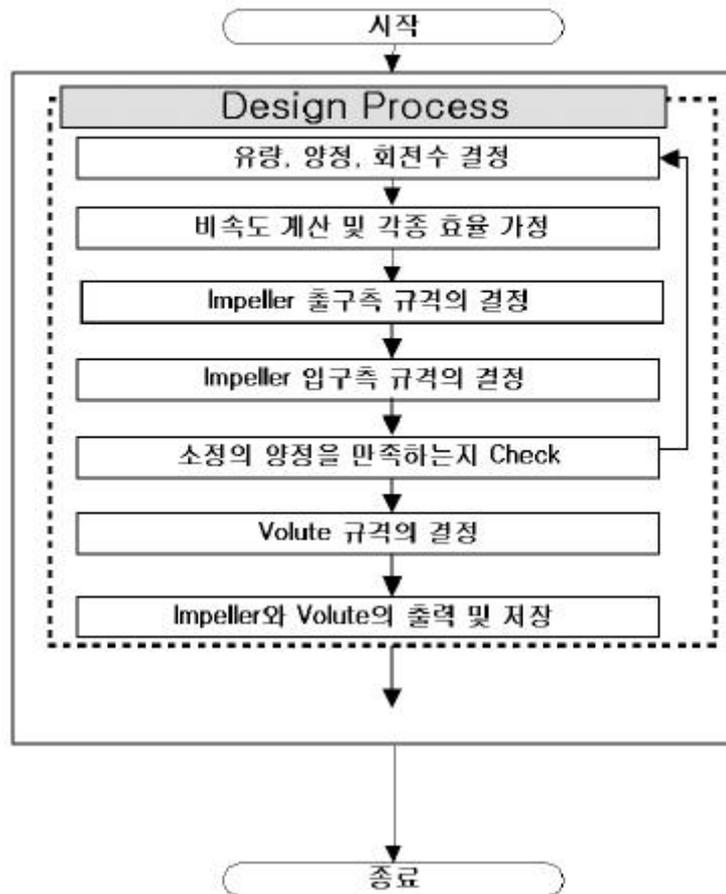


Fig. 2.2 Calculation procedure of design software

2.1.3

Fig. 2.3 Stepanoff

$$K_{u2m} \quad u_{2o} \quad u_{2m} \quad K_{u2o}, \quad (2.13)$$

$$d_{2m} \quad (2.14) \quad (2.15)$$

$$c_{m2} \quad b_2 \quad (2.16)$$

$$z \quad (2.17) \quad \text{Stepanoff} \quad \text{Pfeiderer}$$

Fig. 2.4 flow

chart

$$u_{2o} = K_{u2o} \sqrt{2gH} \quad (2.13a)$$

$$u_{2m} = K_{u2m} \sqrt{2gH} \quad (2.13b)$$

$$d_{2o} = \frac{60u_{2o}}{\pi n} \quad (2.14a)$$

$$d_{2m} = \frac{60u_{2m}}{\pi n} \quad (2.14b)$$

$$c_{m2} = K_{m2} \sqrt{2gH} \quad (2.15)$$

$$b_2 = \frac{V}{(\pi d_{2m} - z s_{u2}) c_{m2}} \quad (2.16)$$

$$z \doteq \frac{\beta_2(\text{度})}{3} \quad (2.17a)$$

$$z \doteq k \left\{ \frac{d_2 + d_1}{d_2 - d_1} \right\} \sin \left(\frac{\beta_1 + \beta_2}{2} \right)$$

$$k \doteq 6.0 \sim 6.5 \quad (2.17b)$$

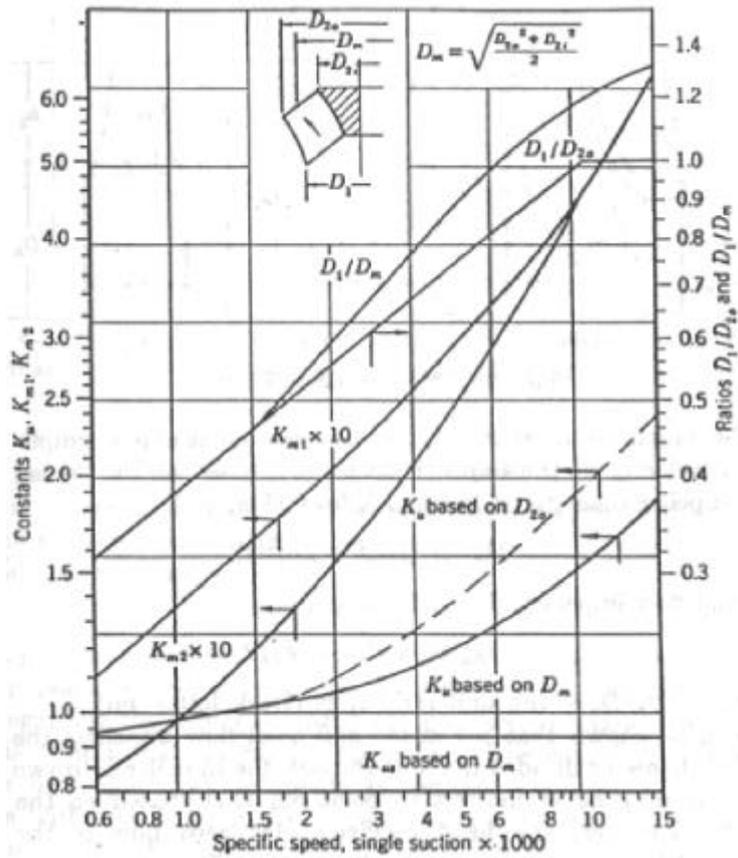


Fig. 2.3 Constant of impeller

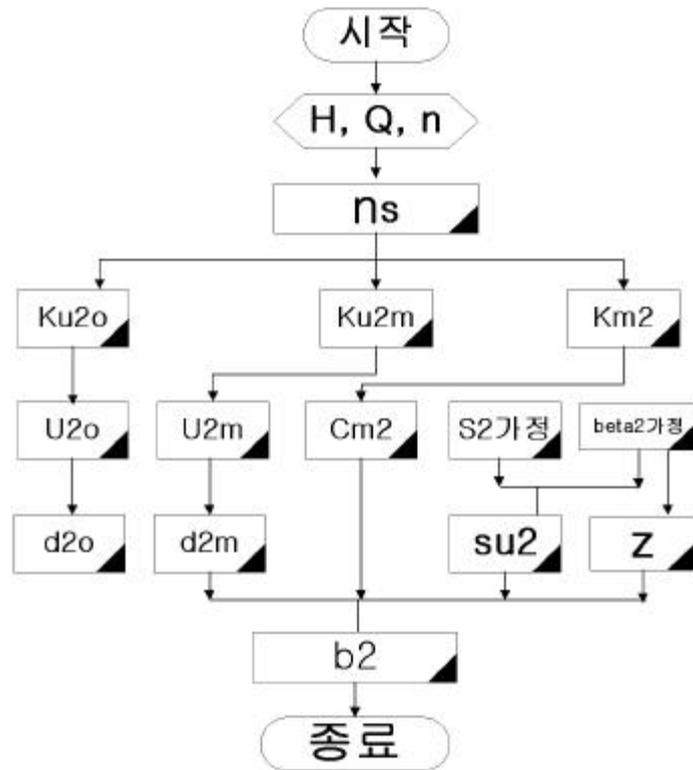


Fig. 2.4 Decision of outlet standard

2.1.4

(2.18)

가

$(d_{1o}/d_{2o}), (d_{1o}/d_{2m})$ 가 . Stepanoff (d_{1o}/d_{2o})

(2.19)

c_{1m} (2.20) . (2.21)

d_B d_{1o} . (2.22)

Fig.

2.5 flow chart

$$K_{m1} = c_{m1} / \sqrt{2gH} \quad (2.18a)$$

$$K_{m2} = c_{m2} / \sqrt{2gH} \quad (2.18b)$$

$$d_{1o} = (d_{1o}/d_{2o})d_{2o} \quad (2.19)$$

$$c_{m1} = \frac{V}{\pi d_{1m} b_1} \quad (2.20)$$

$$\nu \equiv \frac{d_B}{d_{1o}} \quad (2.21a)$$

$$\left(\frac{d_{1m}}{d_{1o}}\right)\left(\frac{b_1}{d_{1o}}\right) = \frac{1 - \nu^2}{4} \quad (2.21b)$$

$$b_1 = \frac{1 - \nu^2}{4} d_{1o} \quad (2.22)$$

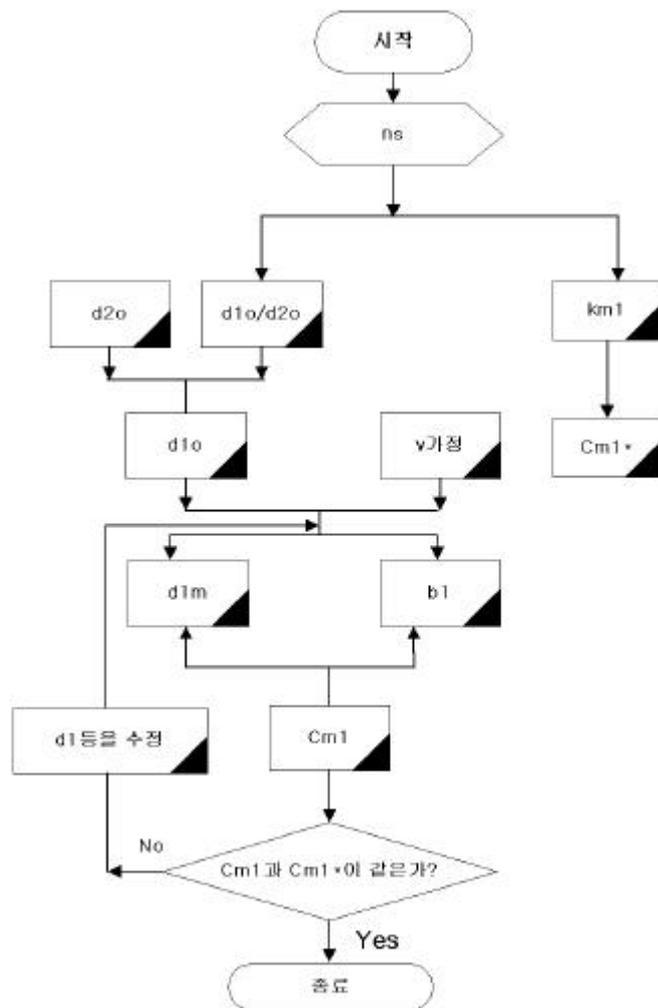


Fig. 2.5 Decision of inlet standard

2.15

가 .
 c_{u2} (2.23) H
 (2.24) .

$$c_{u2\infty} = u_{2m} - \frac{c_{m2}}{\tan \beta_{2m}} \quad (2.23)$$

$$H_{\infty} = \frac{u_{2m} c_{u2\infty}}{g} \quad (2.24)$$

Stodola Wiesner .
 Stodola . c_{u2} c_{u2} (2.25)

. Wiesner (2.26) .

$$, (d_1/d_2) < \lim \quad (2.26c) \quad (d_1/d_2) > \lim \quad (2.26d)$$

$$(2.26f) .$$

$$(2.27) \quad (2.28) \quad . \quad (2.29)$$

. h 가 , $h=0.80 \quad 0.90$.

Stodola Weisner
 . Fig. 2.6 flow
 chart .

$$\Delta c_u = u_{2m} \frac{\pi \sin \beta_2}{z} \quad (2.25a)$$

$$\chi = \frac{H_{th}}{H_{\infty}} = \frac{c_{u2}}{c_{u2\infty}} = 1 - \frac{u_{2m}}{c_{u2\infty}} \frac{\pi \sin \beta_2}{z} \quad (2.25b)$$

$$\Delta c_u = u_{2m}(1 - \sigma) \quad (2.26a)$$

$$\varepsilon_{lim} = \frac{1}{\exp \left\{ \frac{8.16 \sin \beta_2}{z} \right\}} \quad (2.26b)$$

$$\sigma = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{\sin \beta_2}}{z^{0.7}} \quad (2.26c)$$

$$\sigma = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{\sin \beta_2}}{z^{0.7}} \left\{ - \left(\frac{\frac{d_1}{d_2} - \varepsilon_{lim}}{1 - \varepsilon_{lim}} \right)^3 \right\} \quad (2.26d)$$

$$c_{u2} = c_{u2\infty} - u_{2m}(1 - \sigma) \quad (2.26e)$$

$$\chi = \frac{c_{u2}}{c_{u2\infty}} = 1 - \frac{u_{2m}}{c_{u2\infty}}(1 - \sigma) = 1 - \frac{1}{\psi_{\infty}}(1 - \sigma) \quad (2.26f)$$

$$\psi_{\infty} = H_{\infty} / (u_{2m}^2 / g) \quad (2.27)$$

$$H_{th} = \frac{c_{u2}u_{2m}}{g} = \frac{\{c_{u2\infty} - u_{2m}(1 - \sigma)\}u_{2m}}{g} \quad (2.28)$$

$$H = \eta_h H_{th} \quad (2.29)$$

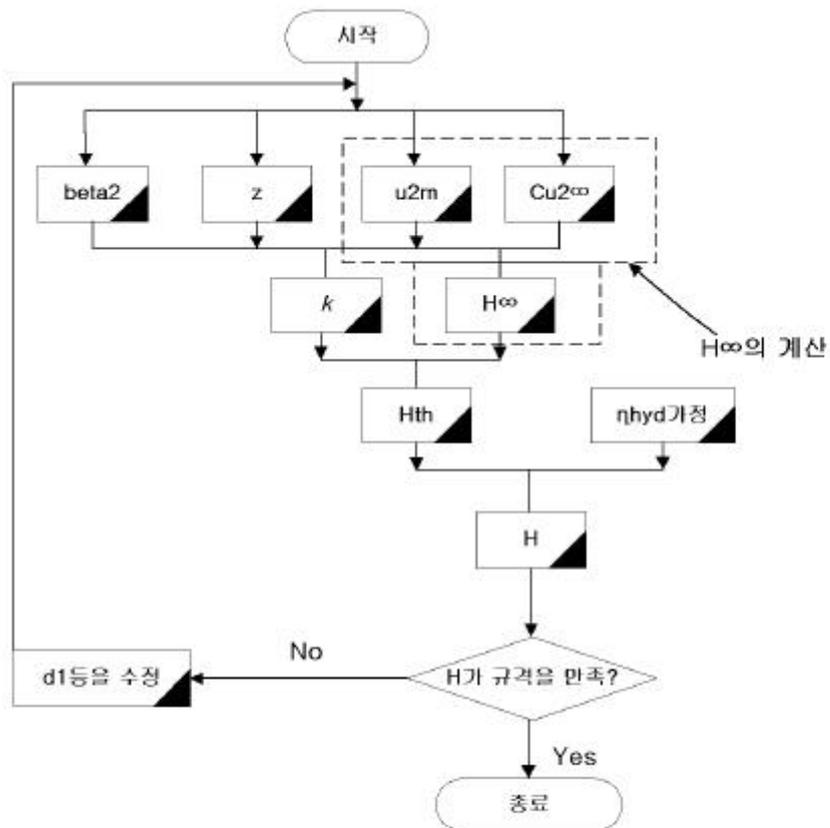


Fig. 2.6 Head check

2.1.6

$$(2.30) \quad (2.32)$$

Fig. 2.7

$$A(\quad) \quad d_3$$

Fig. 2.8

d_3

Stepanoff

Archimedes

$$K_v = c_v / \sqrt{2gH} \quad (2.30)$$

$$A(\quad) = \frac{Q}{360} \left(\frac{Q}{c_v} \right) \quad (2.31)$$

$$\rho = \frac{d_3 - d_2}{d_2} \quad (2.32)$$

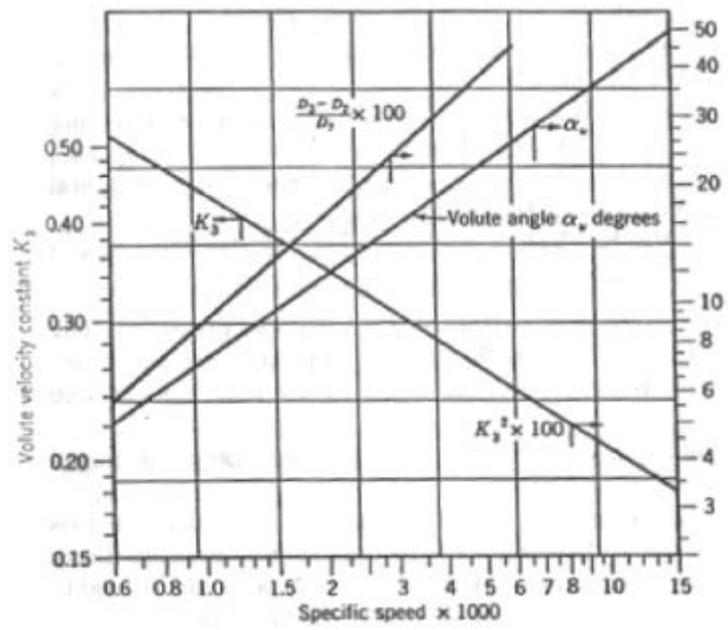
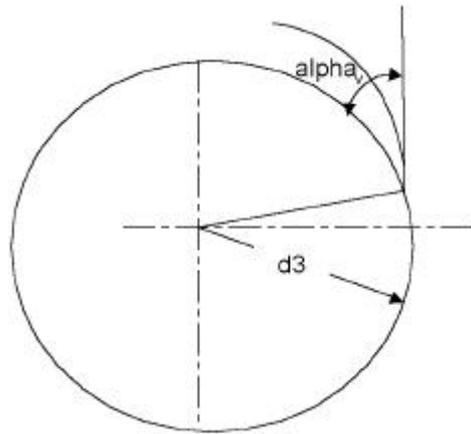
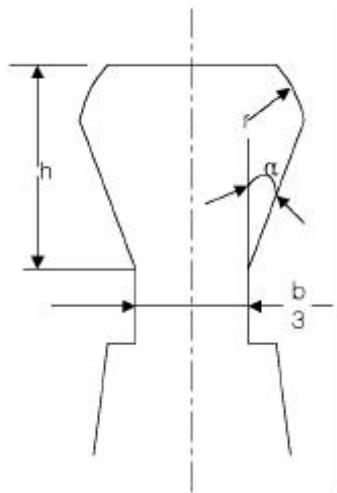


Fig. 2.7 Constant of volute



(a) Starting point of tongue



(b) Width of volute

Fig. 2.8 Standard of volute

2.2

2.2.1 1

$$d_1, \quad \beta_1, \quad d_2, \quad \beta_2 \quad (2.33)$$

$$R = \frac{d_2^2 - d_1^2}{4(d_2 \cos \beta_2 - d_1 \cos \beta_1)} \quad (2.33)$$

1

.

.

1

Fig. 2.9

⁽⁹⁾.

(1) B β_2 P

(2) \overline{OB} $\angle(\beta_1 + \beta_2)$ C

(3) \overline{BC} 가 C A

(4) P (2.36) B A

.

2.2.2 2

$$R_2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{r_2^2 - r_1^2}{r_2 \cos \beta_2 - r_1 \cos \beta_F} \quad (2.34)$$

$$R_1 \geq \frac{d_1 \sin \beta_1}{2} \quad (2.35)$$

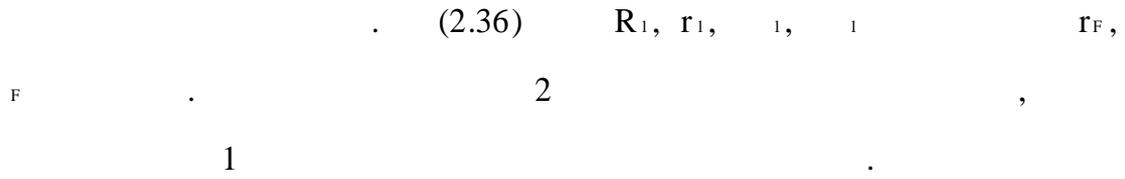
$$\varphi_F = 360^\circ / z (= 2\pi / z) \quad (2.36a)$$

$$\psi = (\varphi_F + \beta_1) - \beta_F \quad (2.36b)$$

Fig. 2.10

$$2R_1^2(1 - \cos \psi) = r_F^2 + r_1^2 - 2r_F r_1 \cos \varphi_F \quad (2.36c)$$

$$r_F^2 + 2R_1 r_F \cos \beta + R_1^2 = r_1^2 + R_1^2 - 2r_1 R_1 \cos \beta_1 \quad (2.36d)$$



$$R_2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{r_2^2 - r_1^2}{r_2 \cos \beta_2 - r_1 \cos \beta_F} \quad (2.34)$$

$$R_1 \geq \frac{d_1 \sin \beta_1}{2} \quad (2.35)$$

$$\varphi_F = 360^\circ / z (= 2\pi / z) \quad (2.36a)$$

$$\psi = (\varphi_F + \beta_1) - \beta_F \quad (2.36b)$$

$$2R_1^2(1 - \cos \psi) = r_F^2 + r_1^2 - 2r_F r_1 \cos \varphi_F \quad (2.36c)$$

$$r_F^2 + 2R_1 r_F \cos \beta + R_1^2 = r_1^2 + R_1^2 - 2r_1 R_1 \cos \beta_1 \quad (2.36d)$$

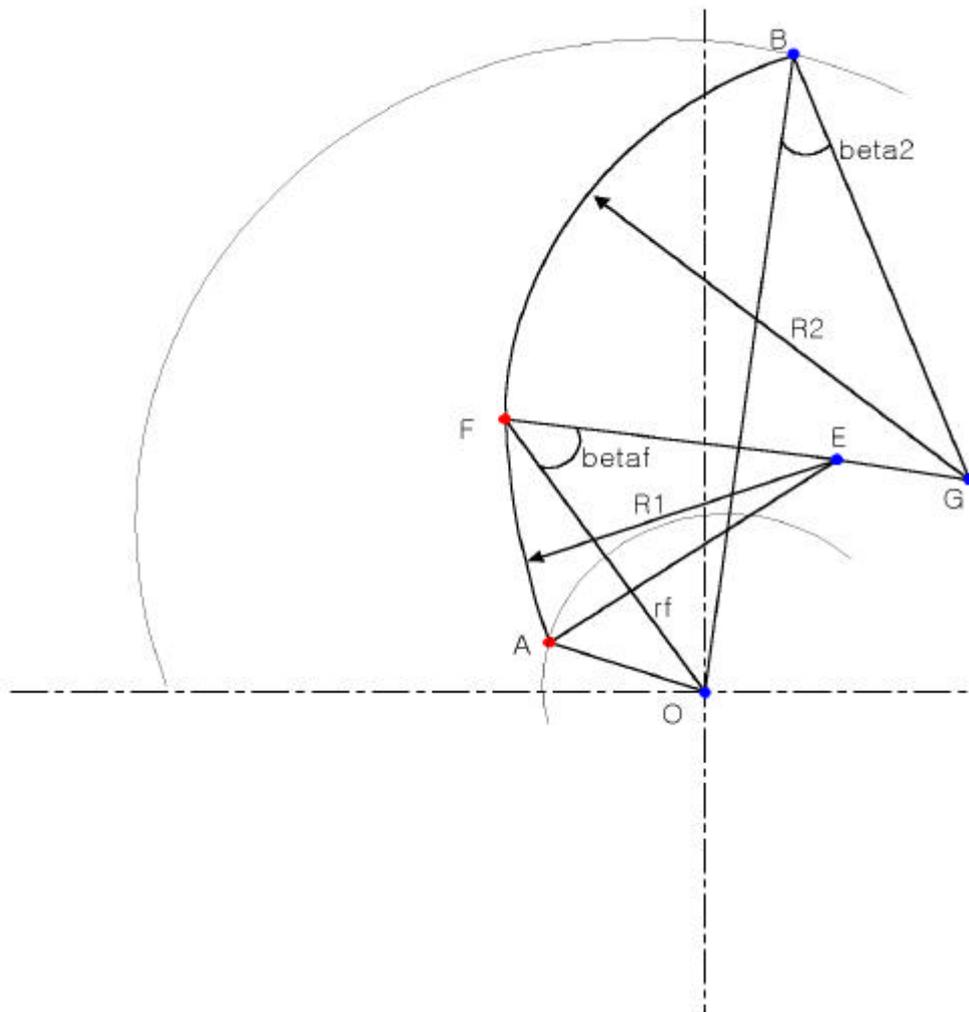


Fig. 2.10 Construction of two arc blade

2.2.3

. Fig. 2.11 3

. 3 (2.37) .

$$r_1 = \frac{b_1}{3} \quad (2.37a)$$

$$r_2 = \sqrt{(s y_2 - y_0)^2 + (x s_2 - x_1)^2} \quad (2.37b)$$

$$r_3 = \sqrt{s x_3^2 + (s y_3 - d b / 2)^2} \quad (2.37c)$$

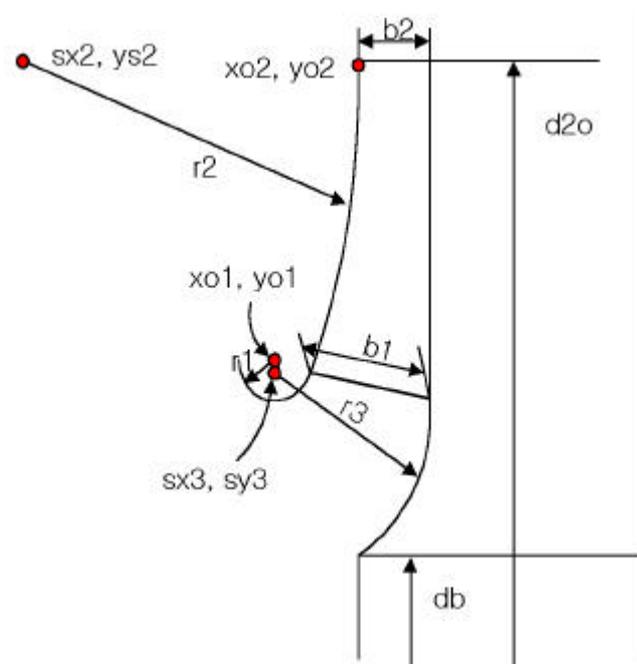


Fig. 2.11 Construction of shroud

2.2.4

$$b_3 = (1.5 \text{ } 2.0)b_2$$

가

$$b_3 = 2.0b_2$$

$$b_3 = 1.75b_2 \quad \text{가 } 450$$

$$b_3 = 1.6b_2$$

$$a \quad a \quad 14^\circ \quad r/h$$

0.2

(6)(8)(9)

Fig. 2.12

$$A(\theta) = \frac{Q}{360} \left(\frac{Q}{c_v} \right) \theta$$

Archimedes

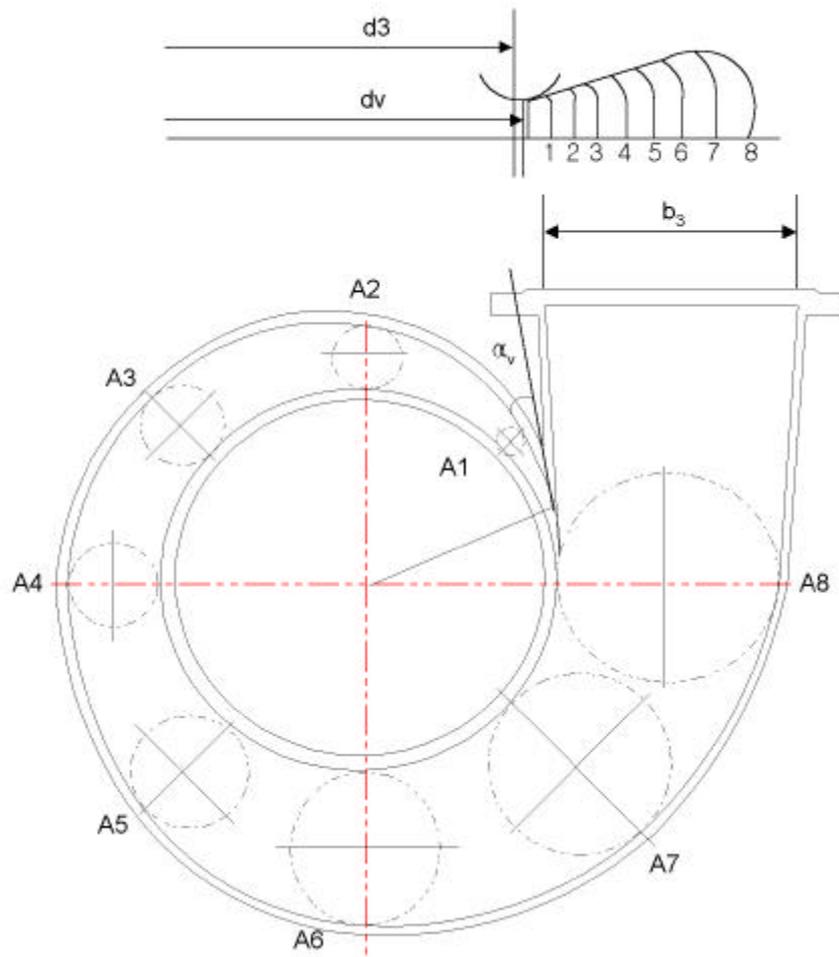


Fig. 2.12 Construction of volute

2.2.5

가

(Donath)

Fig. 2.13

h

$$\sigma_\theta$$

$$\sigma_r$$

$$\sigma_z = 0$$

$$r$$

$$(2.38a)$$

$$(2.38b)$$

가

가

$$(2.39)$$

$$(2.40)$$

$$(2.39)$$

$$\frac{d}{dr}(r\sigma_r) - \sigma_\theta + \frac{\gamma}{g}\omega^2 r^2 = 0 \tag{2.38a}$$

$$r\frac{d}{dr}(\sigma_\theta^b - \nu\sigma_r^b) - (1+\nu)(\sigma_r^b - \sigma_\theta^b) = 0 \tag{2.38b}$$

$$\sigma_r = C_1 + \frac{C_2}{r^2} - \frac{3+\nu}{8}\frac{\gamma}{g}\omega^2 r^2 \tag{2.39a}$$

$$\sigma_\theta = C_1 - \frac{C_2}{r^2} - \frac{1+3\nu}{8}\frac{\gamma}{g}\omega^2 r^2 \tag{2.39b}$$

$$\sigma_r^b = C_3 + \frac{C_4}{r^2} \tag{2.39c}$$

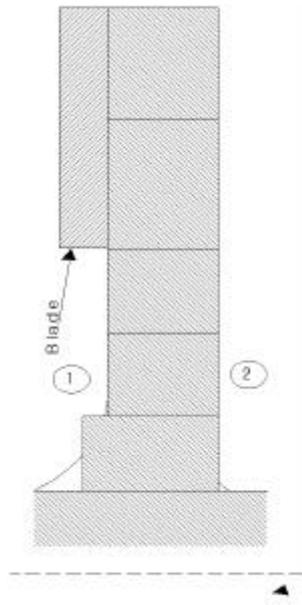
$$\sigma_\theta^b = C_3 - \frac{C_4}{r^2} \tag{2.39d}$$

$$C_1 = \frac{\sigma_r + \sigma_\theta}{2} + \frac{1 + \nu}{4g} \gamma \omega^2 r^2 \quad (2.40a)$$

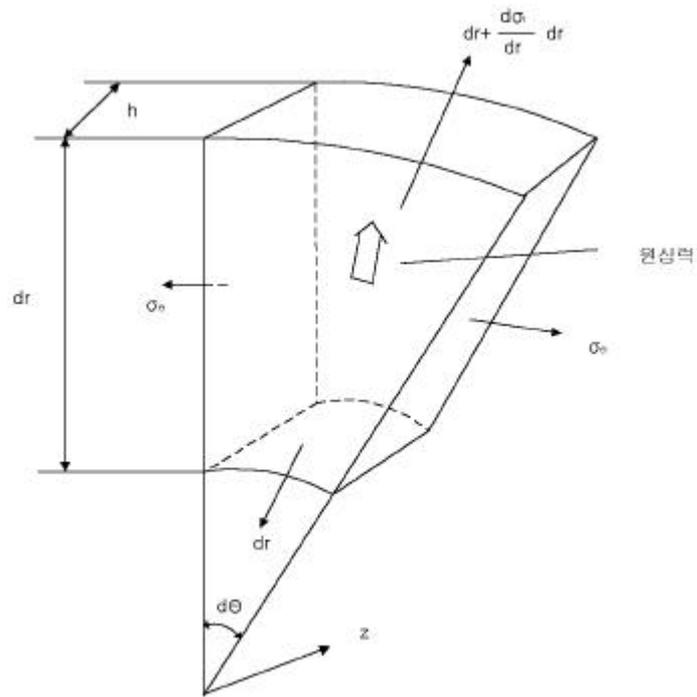
$$C_2 = \frac{r^2}{2} (\sigma_r - \sigma_\theta) + \frac{1 - \nu}{8g} \gamma \omega^2 r^4 \quad (2.40b)$$

$$C_3 = \frac{\sigma_r^b + \sigma_\theta^b}{2} \quad (2.40c)$$

$$C_4 = \frac{r^2}{2} (\sigma_r^b - \sigma_\theta^b) \quad (2.40c)$$



(a) division of shroud



(b) centrifugal force and stress

Fig. 2.13 Schematic of shroud

Fig. 2.14 n . n

$$M \quad P \text{가} \quad (2.41)$$

Fig. 2.14 + .

$$\sigma_{r1} = - \frac{P}{2\pi r_1 h_1} \quad (2.41a)$$

$$\sigma_{r1}^b = \frac{6M_1}{2\pi r_1 h_1^2} \quad (2.41b)$$

$$\sigma_{rn} = \frac{P_{n+1}}{2\pi r_{n+1} h_n} \quad (2.41c)$$

$$\sigma_{rn}^b = \frac{6M_{n+1}}{2\pi r_{n+1} h_n^2} \quad (2.41d)$$

(2.41)

(1) Fig. 2.14

(2) 1 $\sigma_{\theta 1}, \sigma_{\theta 1}^b$ 가

$C_1 \quad C_4$.

(3) 1 .

(4) 2 .

(5) (3), (4) n .

(2) $\sigma_{\theta 1}, \sigma_{\theta 1}^b$ 가 . $\sigma_{\theta 1}, \sigma_{\theta 1}^b$

(2.42)

$$\sigma_r, \sigma_r, \sigma_r \quad (2.43) \quad \sigma_{\theta 1}, \sigma_{\theta 1}^b$$

$$\sigma_{\theta 1} = 1, \sigma_{\theta 1}^b = 0, M_1 = 0, P_1 = 0, \omega = 0 \quad (2.42a)$$

$$\sigma_{\theta 1} = 0, \sigma_{\theta 1}^b = 1, M_1 = 0, P_1 = 0, \omega = 0 \quad (2.42b)$$

$$\sigma_{\theta 1} = 0, \sigma_{\theta 1}^b = 0, M_1 = M_1, P_1 = P_1, \omega = \omega \quad (2.42c)$$

$$\sigma_{r1} \cdot \sigma_{\theta 1} + \sigma_r \cdot \sigma_{\theta 1}^b = \frac{P_{n+1}}{2\pi r_{n+1} h_n} - \sigma_r \quad (2.43a)$$

$$\sigma_{r1}^b \cdot \sigma_{\theta 1} + \sigma_r^b \cdot \sigma_{\theta 1}^b = - \frac{6P_{n+1}}{2\pi r_{n+1} h_n^2} - \sigma_r^b \quad (2.43b)$$

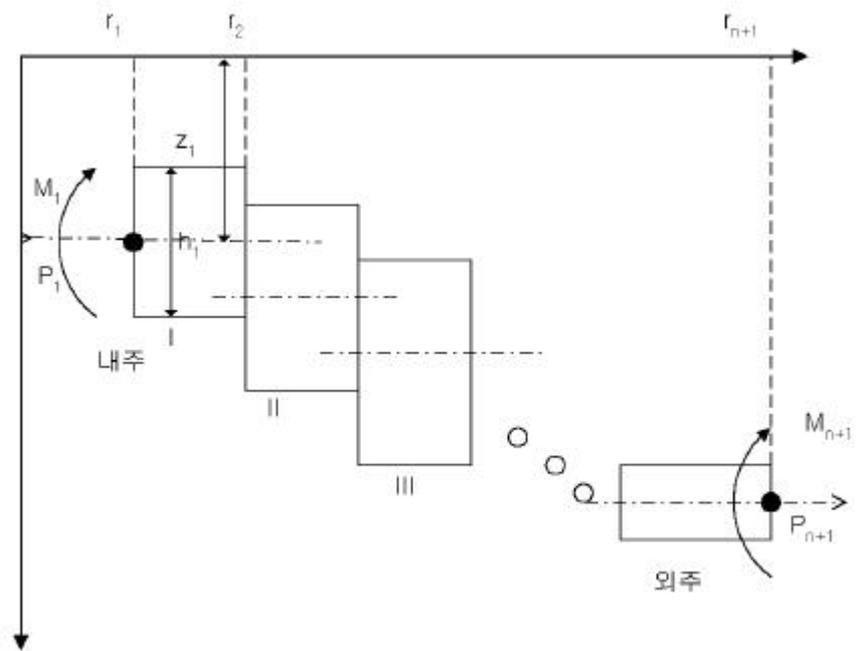


Fig. 2.14 n divided disk

2.3

(Vortex panel method)

Fig. 2.15

2

m

Q_b (Source)

가 . NB

m

2 () , km

j k i

(x_{ki}, y_{ki}) (2.44)

$$\phi = \frac{Q_b}{2\pi} \ln (x_{ki}^2 + y_{ki}^2)^{1/2} - \sum_{k=1}^{NB} \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{1}{2\pi} \int \gamma(s_{kmj}) \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{y_{ki} - y_{kmj}}{x_{ki} - x_{kmj}} \right) ds_{kmj} (0, s_{kmj}) \quad (2.44)$$

$$(2.44) \quad \gamma(s_{kmj}) \quad (2.45)$$

$$\gamma(s_{kmj}) = \gamma_{kmj} + (\gamma_{km(j+1)} - \gamma_{kmj}) \frac{s_{kmj}}{S_{kmj}} \quad (2.45)$$

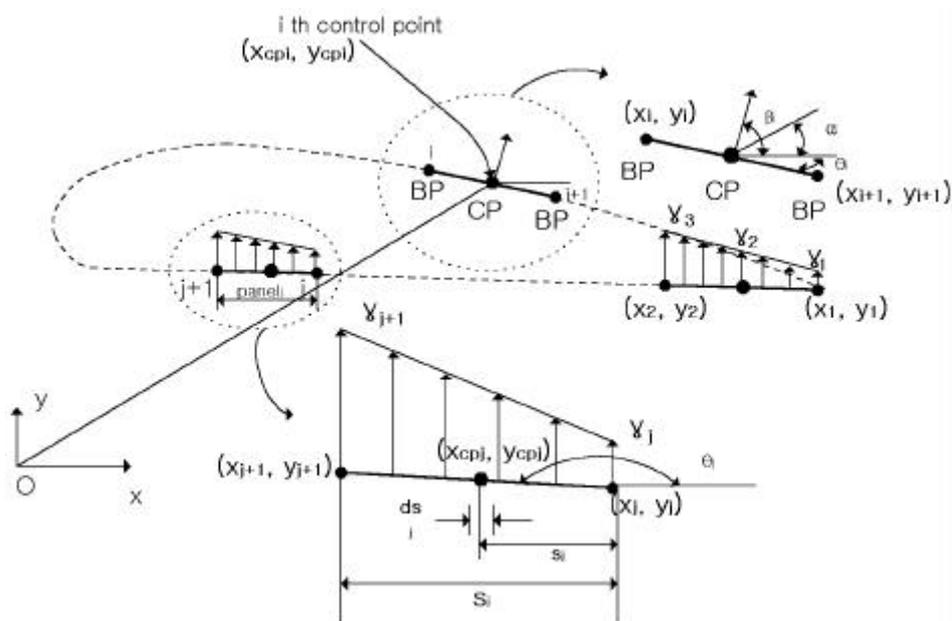


Fig. 2.15 Replacement of panel on a blade

2.3.1

가 0
Kutta

$$(2.46)$$

$$\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{W} + \mathbf{n} \times \mathbf{r} \quad (2.46a)$$

$$\mathbf{W} = -\mathbf{n} \times \mathbf{r} \quad (2.46b)$$

$$(2.46)$$

$$(2.47)$$

$$\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{W} = \mathbf{n} \cdot (-\mathbf{n} \times \mathbf{r}) \quad (2.47)$$

i 0

$$(2.48)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial n_{ki}} \right) - \gamma_{ki} \sin(\tau_{ki}) = 0 \quad (2.48)$$

$$(2.44) \quad (2.48) \quad , \quad r_2 \omega \quad ()$$

$$(\gamma') \quad (2.49)$$

$$- \sum_{km=1}^{NB} \sum_{j=1}^m \int_0^{S_{kmj}} \{ CN 1(k, i, km, j) \gamma'_{kmj} \}$$

$$- CN2(k, i, km, j) \gamma'_{km(j+1)} = A RHS_{ki} \quad : \quad \gamma'_{kmj} = \gamma_{kmj} / 2\pi r_2 \omega$$

$$\gamma_{km(j+1)} = \gamma_{km(j+1)} / 2\pi r_2 \omega \quad (2.49)$$

[Kutta]

가

Kutta .

(1)

가

,

(2)

,

(3)

.

.

가

Kutta

(2.50)

$$\gamma'_{km1} + \gamma'_{km(m+1)} = 0 \quad (2.50)$$

$$(2.49) \quad m \times NB \quad \gamma' \quad \text{Kutta} \quad (2.50)$$

(2.51)

$$\sum_{j_1=0}^{NB \times (m+1)} AN(i_1, j_1) \gamma'(j_1) = A RHS(i_1) \quad (2.51)$$

$$i_1(k = 1 \dots NB, i = 1 \dots m + 1)$$

$$j_1(km = 1 \dots NB, j = 1 \dots m + 1)$$

$$(2.51) \quad AN(i_1, j_1) \quad (k, i)$$

(km, j)

γ'_{kmj}

. 가

(2.51)

γ'_{kmj} 가

2.3.2

(2.46)

(2.54)

$$\mathbf{t} \cdot \mathbf{W} = \mathbf{t} \cdot \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{t} \cdot \mathbf{x} \mathbf{r} \quad (2.52)$$

$$\mathbf{t} \cdot \mathbf{W} = \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t_{ki}} \right) + r_{ki} \cos \tau_{ki} \quad (2.53)$$

(2.52) (2.53) , (2.53) (2.49)

(2.54)가

$$VT(x_{ki}, y_{ki}) = \left(\frac{r_{ki}}{r_2} \right) \cos \tau_{ki} + \frac{Q_b}{2\pi r_{ki}} \left(\frac{1}{r_2 \omega} \sin \tau_{ki} \right) + GA T(k, i, km, j) \gamma'_{kmj}$$

GAT : (2.54)

(2.54)

$$k \quad i \quad (2.55)$$

$$CP_{ki} = \frac{p_{ki} - p_T}{\rho(r_2 \omega)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{r_{ki}}{r_2} \right)^2 - (VT_{ki})^2 \right] \quad (2.55)$$

2.3.3

(circulation)

$$\Gamma = \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{1}{2} (\gamma_{kmj} + \gamma_{kmj+1}) \cdot S_{kmj} \quad (2.56)$$

(2.57)

H_{th}

$$H_{th} = \frac{Z\Gamma\omega}{2\pi g} \quad (2.57)$$

. Table 1

case
 , case1
 . case2
 0.035m³/min, 4m, 2600rpm 가
 . case3 case2
 case1
 . case 36

Table 1 Calculation result

	case1	case2	case3	
	0.035	0.035	0.035	m ³ /min
	2600	2600	2600	rpm
	29	26.8	26	mm
	55	64.9	55	mm
	22	25.9	31.0	°
	42	22.5	22.5	°
	6.3	5.4	5.1	mm
	4.2	3.2	4.3	mm
	8	8	8	
	3.79	5.78	3.42	m

Fig. 3.1

Layout

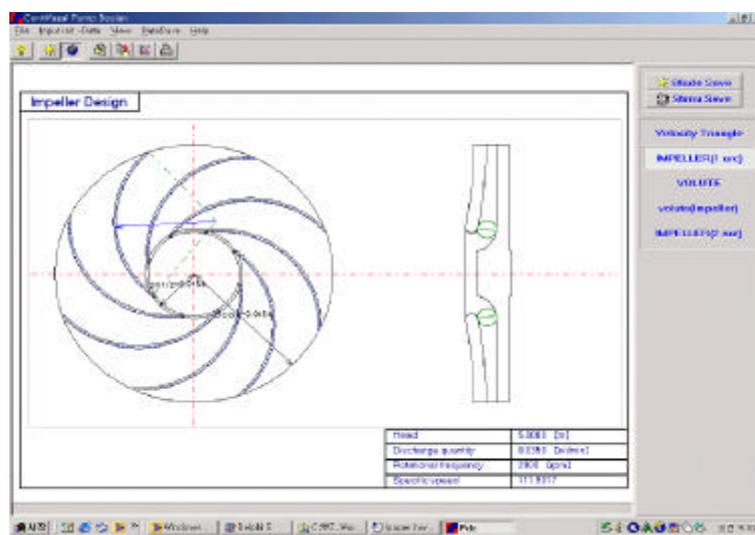


Fig. 3.1 Layout of centrifugal pump design program



Fig. 3.2 Calculation of specific speed

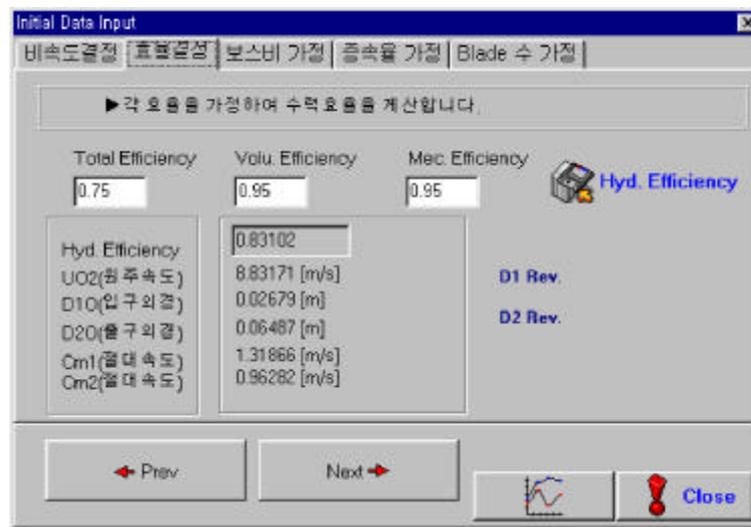


Fig. 3.3 Calculation of inlet/outlet standard

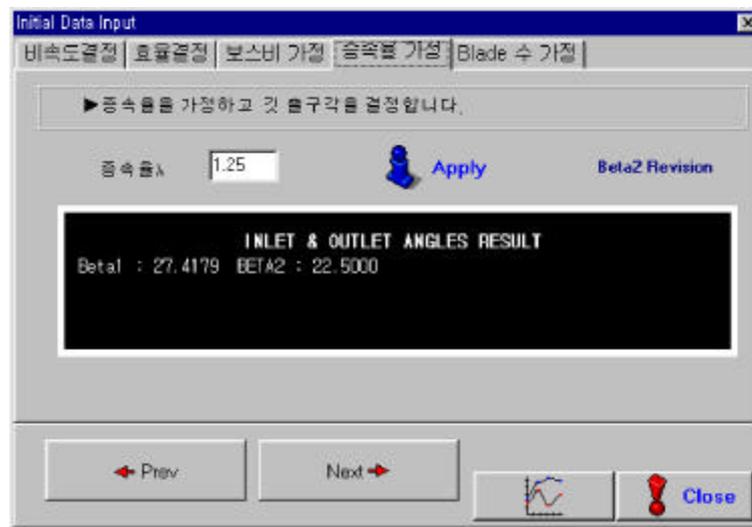


Fig. 3.4 Calculation of inlet/outlet width

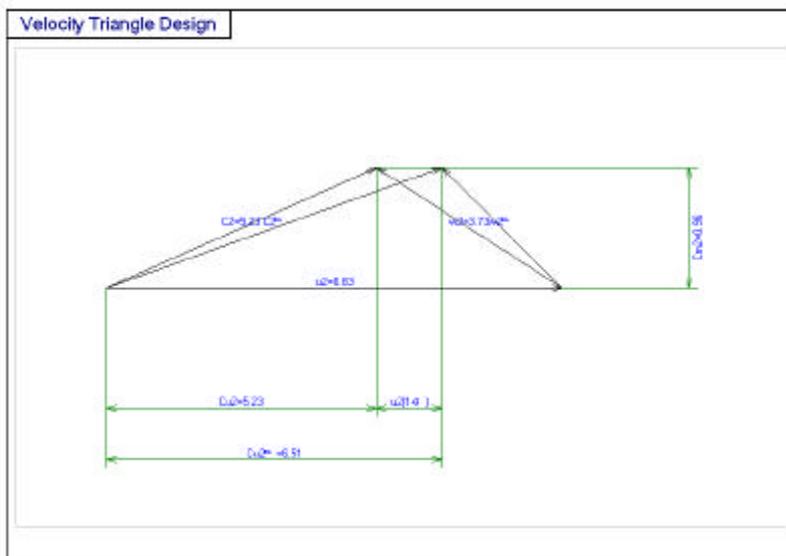


Fig. 3.5 Velocity triangle of outlet

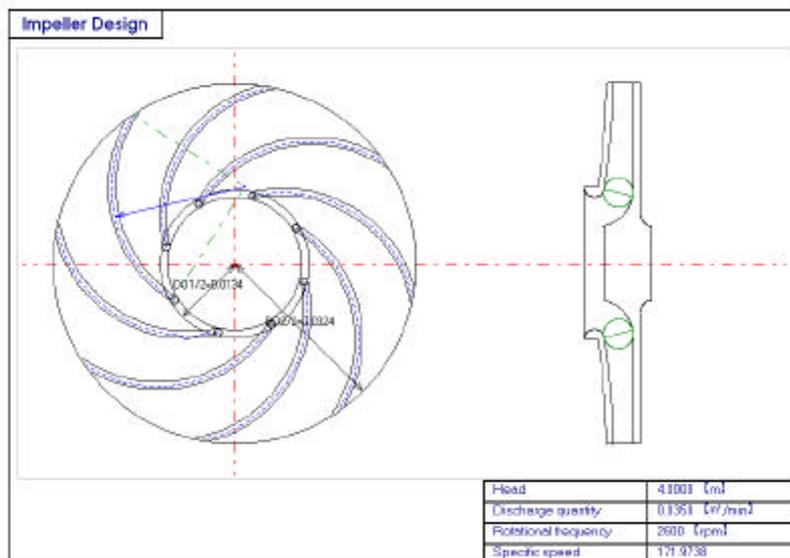


Fig. 3.6 Drawing of impeller and shroud

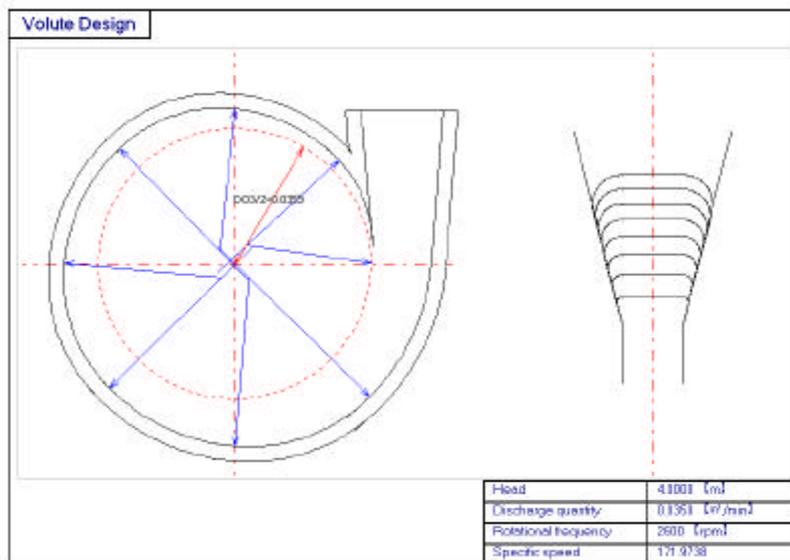
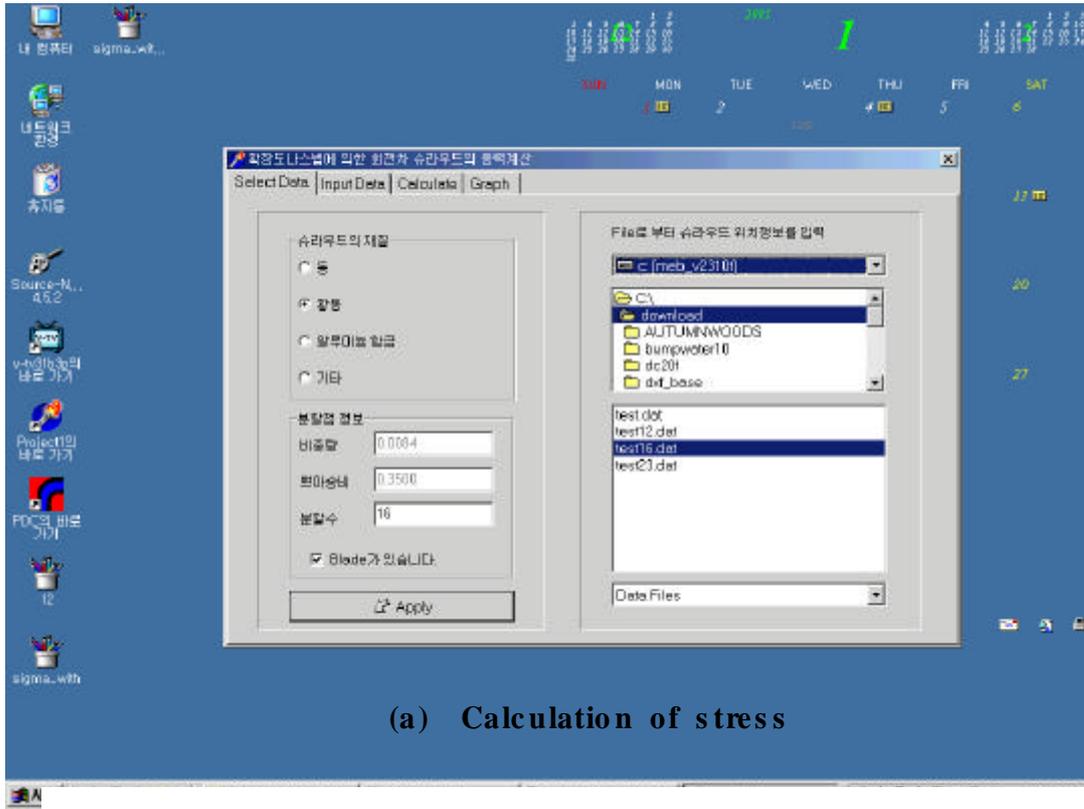
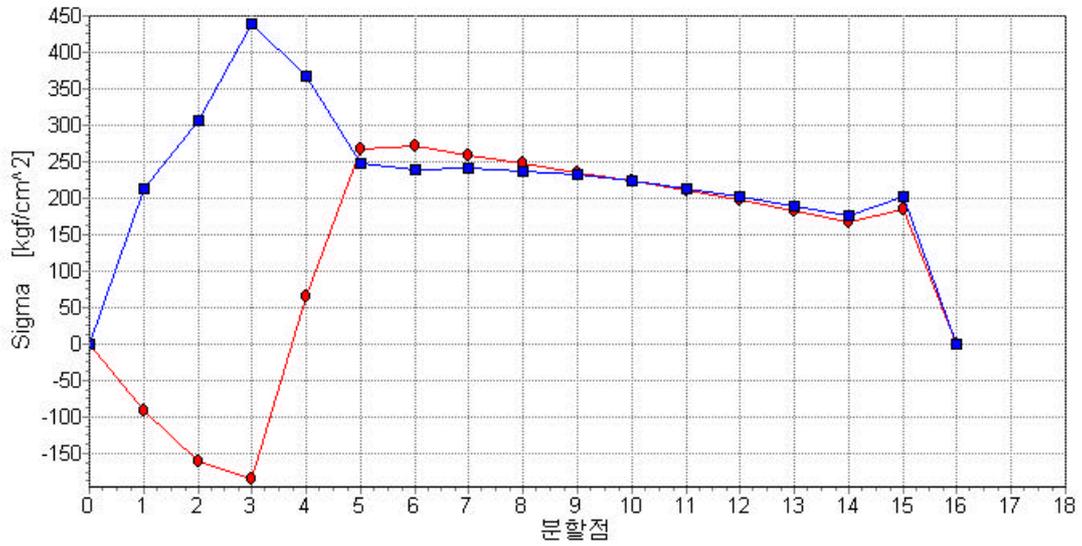


Fig. 3.7 Drawing of volute casing



(a) Calculation of stress



(b) Distribution of σ_r

Fig. 3.8 Calculation of Shroud Stress

Fig. 3.9 Fig. 3.11 case1 case3

. case2 / case1

case1

. case1, case2, case3

case1

case2, case3

.

가 . case1 case2

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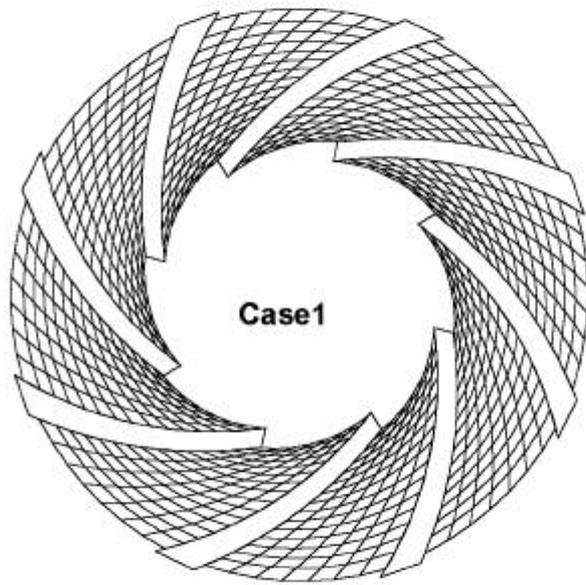


Fig. 3.9 Grid generation of case 1

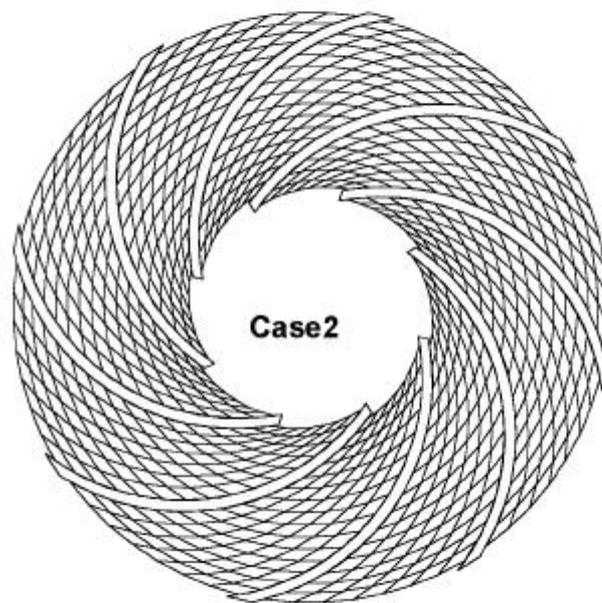


Fig. 3.10 Grid generation of case2

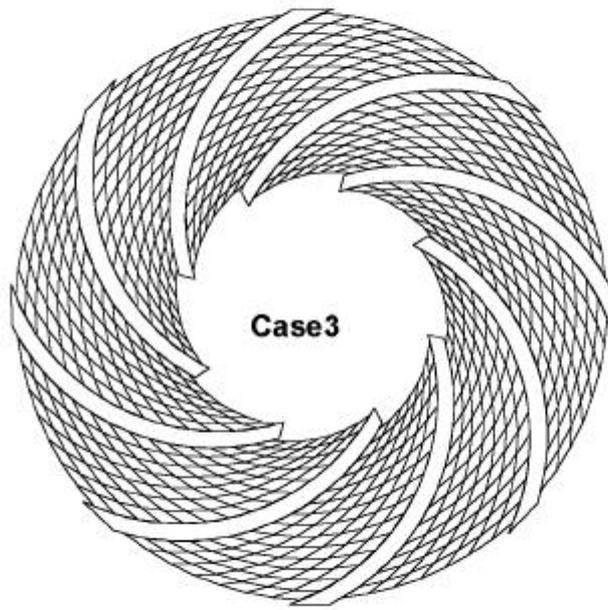


Fig. 3.11 Grid generation of case3

Fig 3.12

	19	36
case1		가 case2
case2	case1	

1 18

가

Fig. 3.13 Fig. 3.15 case1, case2, case3

가

Fig. 3.16 Fig. 3.18 case1, case2, case3

가

가

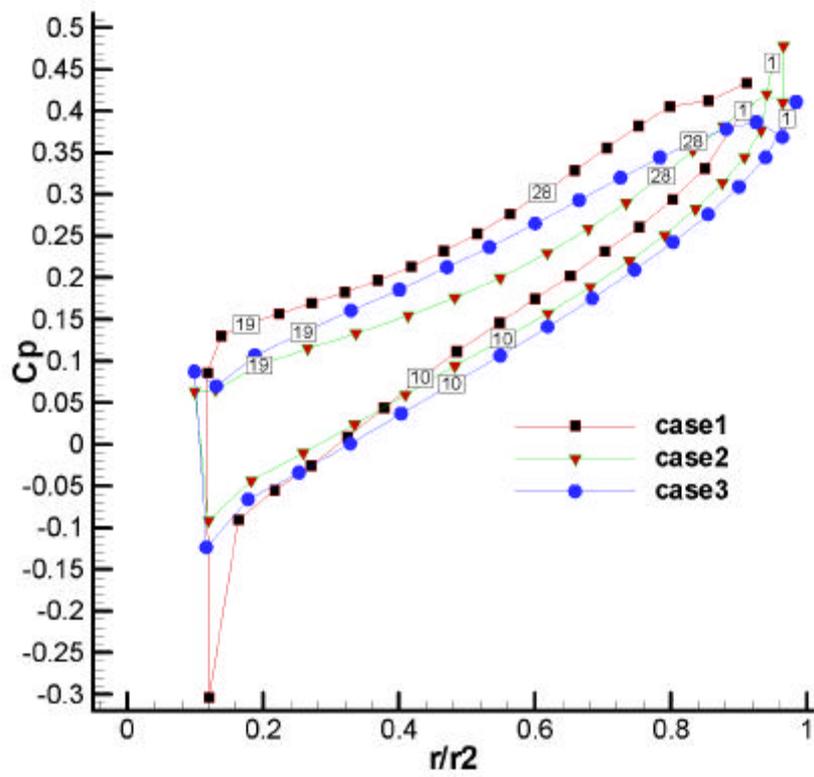


Fig. 3.12 Pressure coefficient of blade

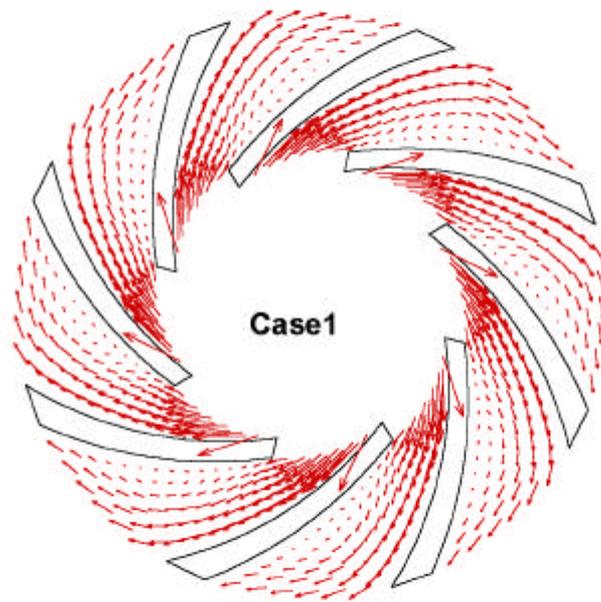


Fig. 3.13 Velocity distributon of case 1

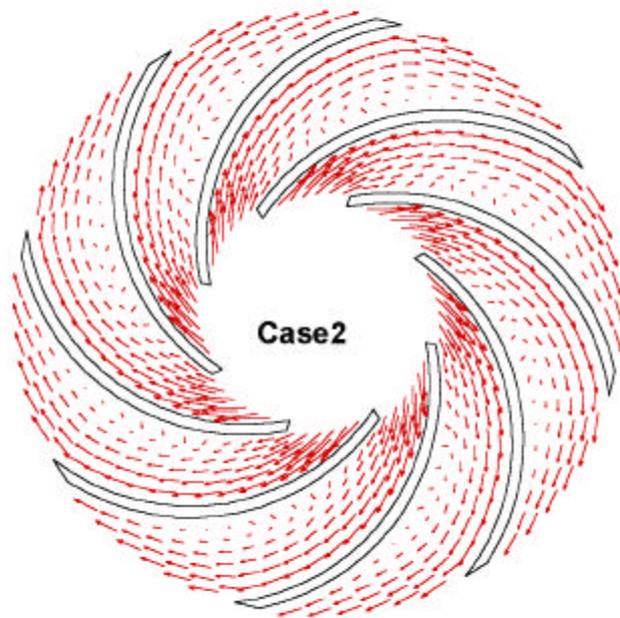


Fig. 3.14 Velocity distributon of case 2

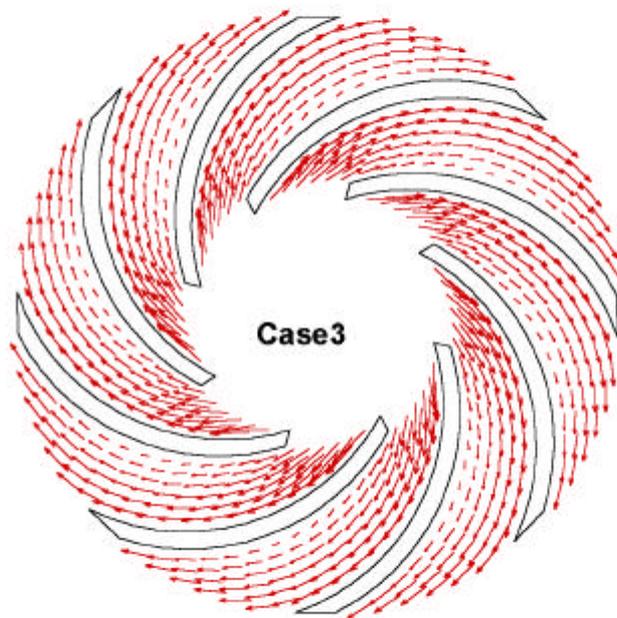


Fig. 3.15 Velocity distributon of case3

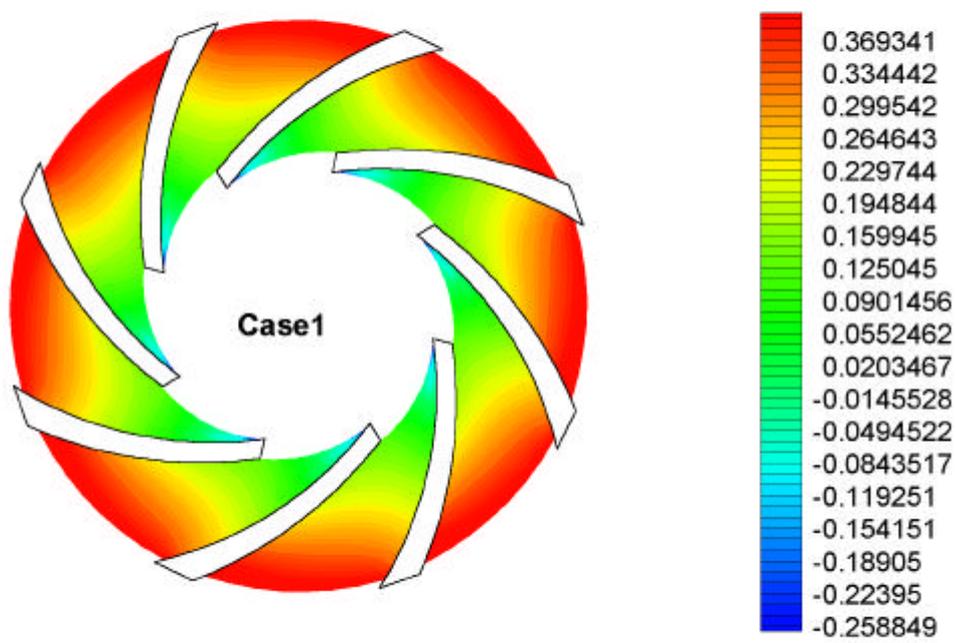


Fig. 3.16 Pressure distribution of case 1

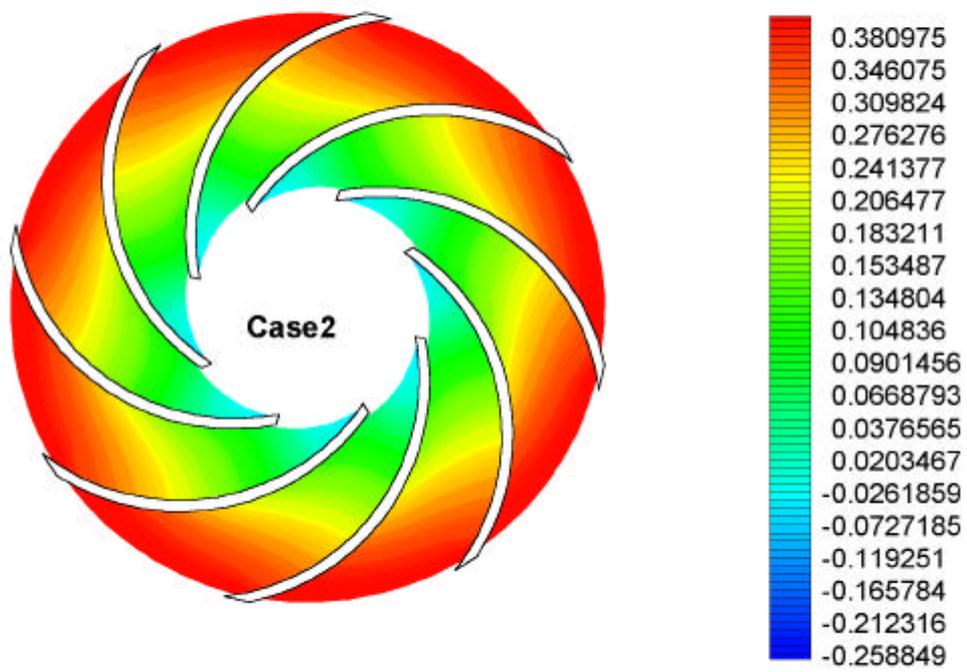


Fig. 3.17 Pressure distribution of case 2

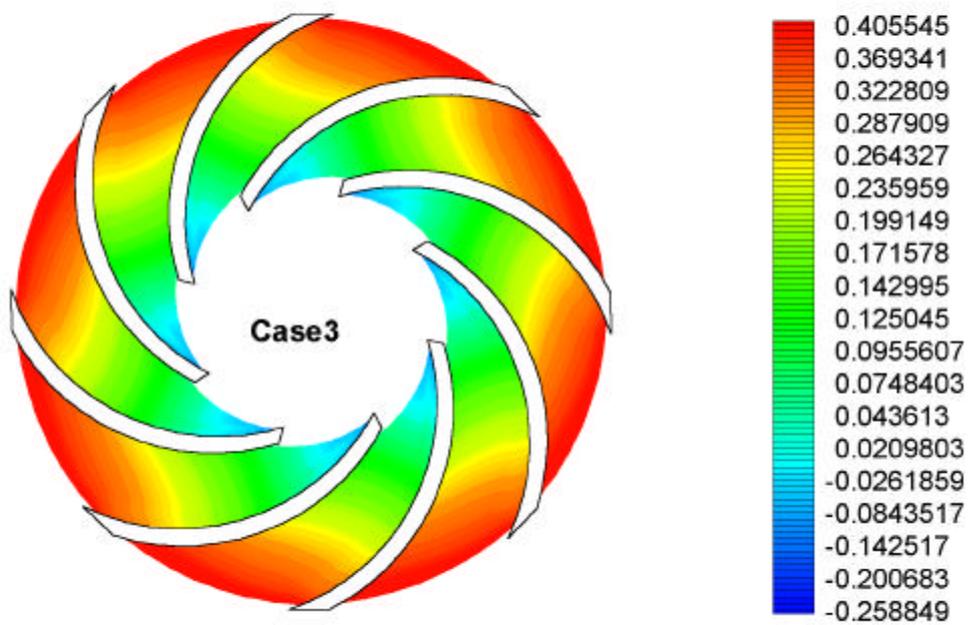


Fig. 3.18 Pressure distribution of case 3

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- (1) , “ ”,
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 , Vol.17 No.2 (1993), pp.41- 51.
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