

转子动力学中传递矩阵阻抗耦合法

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摘 要

本文提出的传递矩阵阻抗耦合法,应用子结构综合的概念与机械阻抗数据的耦合,将传统的传递矩阵法推广应用到具有中介支承与异型结构的多转子、多支承的复杂转子支承系统,包括轴对称的与具有正交特性的无阻尼与阻尼系统的固有特性的分析。既可全部用数值计算,也可部分的与试验数据相结合,是一种精度高、成本低、适宜工程应用的分析方法。

一、前 言

任何旋转机械,尤其是高速旋转机械,确切地估算转子支承系统的固有频率及其相应的振型,是很重要的任务。转子支承系统固有特性的计算方法,已经有了相当程度的发展。自从文献〔1、2〕和文献〔3、4、5〕提出他们的计算方法后,传递矩阵法便得到了不断的改进,使传递矩阵法对于单转子系统的计算达到了相当完善的程度。

然而,航空发动机的发展,出现了具有中介支承的双转子、三转子套轴结构,在轮盘上联接分支转子的异型结构,柔性的支承机匣系统等。机械结构的复杂化使上述方法的直接应用遇到了困难。有限元法和子结构综合法的应用在一定程度上解决了这一问题。

传递矩阵法在链状结构分析中具有独特的优越性。对传递矩阵法加以改进,使其既保持原有的特点,又能满足复杂系统分析的要求,乃是一项很有意义的工作。本文提出的传递矩阵阻抗耦合法,便是应用子结构分析的概念和机械阻抗技术,将传递矩阵法推广应用到具有中介支承和异型结构的多转子、多支承的复杂系统。

二、阻抗耦合的基本概念

将一个复杂系统划分成若干个较为简单的、便于分析的子系统,对各子系统作固有特性分析,然后利用分割点处的机械阻抗数据耦合匹配,将各子系统重新组合起来,获得整个系统的固有特性,这便是阻抗耦合的基本途径。

复杂系统的划分原则:

1. 多转子系统在各中介支承处划分成若干个转子系统;
2. 带有异型结构的转子在分支点划分成为两个转子子系统;
3. 待优化处理或待测试的部分,如弹性阻尼支承等。

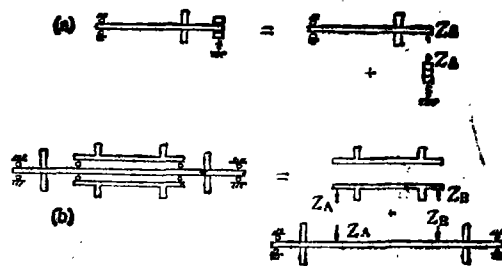


图 复杂转子支承系统分割示例1

图 1 为两个复杂转子支承系统的分割示例。

三、用曲线耦合求固有特性

对于仅有一个分割点的复杂系统, 用两个子系统的机械阻抗特性曲线相交的耦合法, 可确定整个系统的固有特性〔6〕。

如图 1 中的 (a) 所示具有一个弹性支承的单转子系统, 划分为转子与弹性支承两个子系统。转子子系统一般都可作为两端自由梁来处理, 用传递矩阵法计算其临界转速特性图谱, 即转子临界转速随分割点处机械阻抗的变化曲线。对转子子系统的频率方程作适当变化, 可得:

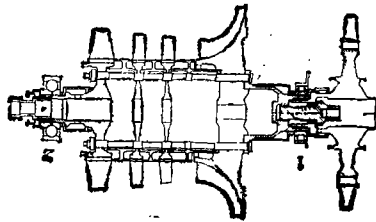


图 2 航空发动机转子简图

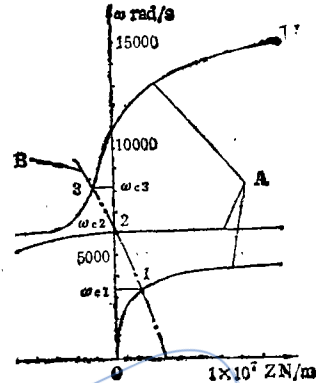


图 3 转子临界转速特性图谱与曲线耦合

$$Z_A = \frac{Q_A}{Y_A} = \frac{H(4,1) - H(4,2)H(3,1)/H(3,2)}{H(1,1) - H(1,2)H(3,1)/H(3,2)} = f(\omega) \quad (1)$$

式中 Z_A 、 Q_A 与 Y_A 分别为分割点处的机械阻抗, 横切力和横向位移, $H(i,j)$ 为转子子系统总传递矩阵的有关元素, 是转子结构参数及频率 ω 的函数。求解这一方程, 无需迭代运算, 对应一个频率, 可求得一个机械阻抗值。

弹性支承子系统的机械阻抗特性可用计算方法求得, 也可采用测试方法获取〔7〕。

图 2 所示为一航空发动机转子, 轴承 2 安放在鼠笼式弹性支承上, 用上述方法确定其临界转速。图 3 曲线组 A 为转子子系统临界转速特性, 由方程 (1) 求得; 曲线 B 为鼠笼式弹性支承的机械阻抗特性, 采用正弦稳态激振法测试而得。由曲线交点得整个转子支承系统的一阶和二阶临界转速为 $\omega_{c1} = 3300 \text{ rad/s}$ 和 $\omega_{c2} = 6003 \text{ rad/s}$, 分别为发动机最大工作转速的 0.82 和 1.52。由图 3 还可以看出, 如轴承 2 安放在刚性支承上, 则转子的一阶临界转速将是 $\omega'_{c1} = 4300 \text{ rad/s}$, 仅比工作转速高 8%, 是不能允许的。

用这一方法对另一航空涡轴发动机转子支承系统振动的分析结果, 与发动机振动规范及实测数据是相当一致的。〔8〕

四、传递矩阵阻抗耦合法

对于具有中介支承的多转子、多支承复杂系统, 上述曲线耦合法是难以胜任的。一般需采用迭代求解的传递矩阵阻抗耦合法。

图 4 为多转子系统的简化分析模型, 由 N 个转子子系统和 M 个中介支承子系统组成。在各中介支承处将系统分割开, 代之以一对相互作用的外力 R_{xj} 、 R_{yj} , 其中 x 、 y 代表两个正交的主刚度平面。

对于任一转子子系统, 可处理成为两端自由的梁。根据传递矩阵法的一般关系和相应的

边界条件,可以得到 $4N$ 个表示状态参数之间关系的方程式组:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} M_{xk}^{(i)} &= H_1(x_0^{(i)}, \alpha_0^{(i)}, Y_0^{(i)}, \theta_0^{(i)}, R_{x1}, \dots, R_{xi}, R_{y1}, \dots, R_{yi}) = 0, \\ M_{yk}^{(i)} &= H_2(x_0^{(i)}, \alpha_0^{(i)}, Y_0^{(i)}, \theta_0^{(i)}, R_{x1}, \dots, R_{xi}, R_{y1}, \dots, R_{yi}) = 0, \\ Q_{xk}^{(i)} &= H_3(x_0^{(i)}, \alpha_0^{(i)}, Y_0^{(i)}, \theta_0^{(i)}, R_{x1}, \dots, R_{xi}, R_{y1}, \dots, R_{yi}) = 0, \\ Q_{yk}^{(i)} &= H_4(x_0^{(i)}, \alpha_0^{(i)}, Y_0^{(i)}, \theta_0^{(i)}, R_{x1}, \dots, R_{xi}, R_{y1}, \dots, R_{yi}) = 0, \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2)$$

$i = 1, \dots, N, j = 1, \dots, M$

式中 $x_0^{(i)}, \alpha_0^{(i)}, Y_0^{(i)}, \theta_0^{(i)}$ 分别为第 i 个转子子系统的左侧起始端的两个正交平面内的位移与转角。在这 $4N$ 个方程式中,包含了 $4N$ 个起始端的位移与转角参数和 $2M$ 个中介支承传递力 R_{xi}, R_{yi} ,共 $4N + 2M$ 个待求参数。因此,必须再建立 $2M$ 个补充方程式。这些方程式由 M 个中介支承分割点的机械阻抗耦合条件建立。

若第 j 个中介支承联接相应的第 i 与 $i + 1$ 两个转子,中介支承传递力 R_{xi}, R_{yi} 可表示为两个转子在联接点处的位移及中介支承机械阻抗的关系如下:

$$\begin{Bmatrix} R_{xi} \\ R_{yi} \end{Bmatrix} = Z_{bi} \begin{Bmatrix} X_i^{(i)} - X_{i+1}^{(i+1)} \\ Y_i^{(i)} - Y_{i+1}^{(i+1)} \end{Bmatrix} \quad (3)$$

式中 Z_{bi} 为第 j 个中介支承的机械阻抗,可由计算或实测而得,一般为常数或频率的函数,可表示为如下矩阵形式:

$$Z_{bi} = \begin{bmatrix} Z_{xx} & Z_{xy} \\ Z_{yx} & Z_{yy} \end{bmatrix}$$

方程式(2)中的转子位移 $X_i^{(i)}, X_{i+1}^{(i+1)}, Y_i^{(i)}, Y_{i+1}^{(i+1)}$ 可用相应的转子的初始端位移和转角以及有关的中介支承传递力表示之。 M 个中介支承可建立 M 个如方程组(2)的方程组,共 $2M$ 个方程式。这些方程式同样包含了 $4N$ 个起始端位移与转角参数和 $2M$ 个中介支承传递力。结合方程组(1)和(2),共有

$4N + 2M$ 个方程式,包含 $4N + 2M$ 个待求状态参数。这个线性方程组可简写为:

$$A \cdot q = 0 \quad (4)$$

式中 A 为 $(4N + 2M) \times (4N + 2M)$ 方阵,它的各元素由各转子子系统的结构参数和频率决定; q 为待求的 $4N + 2M$ 个状态参数列。系统的固有频率可由系数行列式为零的条件求得:

$$\det A = 0 \quad (5)$$

有阻尼时,系统固有频率 $s = \lambda + i\omega$ 由系数行列式的虚、实部为零而得:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re}(\det A) &= 0 \\ \operatorname{Im}(\det A) &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (6)$$

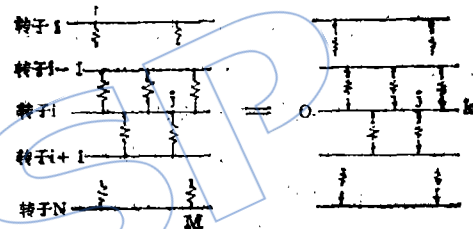


图4 多转子系统简化分析模型

表1 双转子系统部分固有频率
计算结果与精确解对比

进动类型	计算结果	精确解	误差%
B	174.723	174.716	0.0042
F	400.436	400.436	0.0000
B	518.678	518.674	0.0007
B	632.982	632.988	0.0010
F	894.408	894.410	0.0003
B	1349.972	1349.958	0.0010
B	1397.399	1397.403	0.0003
F	1432.091	1432.092	0.0001
B	1805.755	1805.751	0.0002
F	1829.741	1829.741	0.0000
B	1868.232	1868.237	0.0003
F	2119.296	2119.298	0.0001

在求得系统的固有频率之后,可由方程式(4)求得相应的振型。

如图1中(b)所示的具有两个中介支承的双转子系统,当内、外转子分别以 $\omega_1 = 994.88\text{rad/s}$ 和 $\omega_2 = 1361.36\text{rad/s}$ 旋转时,用所述方法,求得整个转子支承系统正进动(F)与反进动(B)模态共32个固有频率。与用同样的模型,采用直接求解运动微分方程式所得的精确解相比,是相当一致的。表中列出前12阶的计算值和相应的精确解,误差不大于0.005%。

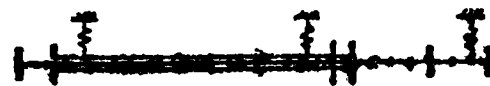


图5 航空发动机双转子系统模型

对图5所示航空发动机双转子系统模型的计算结果,结合该发动机的转子共同工作线,

得出其一阶弯曲临界转速为 $n_{c1} = 8885\text{rpm}$,与该机在9000rpm附近有较严重的振动情况是颇为一致的。

五、结 论

传递矩阵阻抗耦合法是子结构综合法在转子动力学分析中的一种具体应用,它利用机械阻抗的耦合关系,使传统的传递矩阵法的适用范围大大扩展。不仅可用于具有弹性支承的单转子系统,也可用于具有中介支承、异型结构的多转子多支承复杂系统;不仅可分析无阻尼轴对称系统,也可分析有阻尼的具有正交特性的系统。这一方法既可以全部采用数值计算,也可以采用部分试验结果进行耦合。算例和应用表明,传递矩阵阻抗耦合法是一种精度高、成本低、应用方便的工程分析计算方法。

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ON DAMPING MECHANISM OF SQUEEZE FILM

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Abstract

This paper surveys our researches on non-Newtonian viscosity effects, jump bifurcation phenomena, and sudden unbalance response in squeeze-film dampers (SFD).

The effects of a polymer thickened VI improved oil as pseudo-plastic fluid (PPF) on a SFD are investigated theoretically and experimentally. A modified Reynolds equation for pressure distribution of PPF in SFD has been derived and dynamic characteristics of SFD are evaluated. It is found that the film pressure distribution of PPF in SFD is smaller than that of a Newtonian fluid (NF), the centralized SFD is expected to have better film rigidity, while the uncentralized SFD is better in damping, the damping capacity of PPF film is inferior to that of NF film, and the effects of non-Newtonian viscosity on the dynamic characteristics of a SFD can be neglected in practice.

The jump bifurcation phenomena of a flexible rotor-SFD bearing system are examined with the aid of a Duffing equation. The phenomena that the frequency response curve of flexible rotor-SFD bearing system bends to right and becomes multivalued in a certain frequency range are due to the stiffening spring nonlinearity of the squeeze-film force. The nonlinear characteristics of the jump bifurcation can be estimated by the nature of the backbone curves and boundary curves of the frequency response curve.

A new mathematical model of sudden unbalance is introduced in calculating unbalance response. The analysis completed with this model shows that SFD is good at depressing the sudden unbalance vibration, and the uncentralized SFD is better than the centralized one in this aspect.

A TRANSFER MATRIX IMPEDANCE COUPLING METHOD IN ROTORDYNAMICS

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Abstract

A transfer matrix impedance coupling method for eigensolutions in rotordynamics is developed. The concepts of substructure synthesis and coupling of mechanical impedance data are applied to this method, so that the application of the traditional transfer matrix method can be extended to the dynamic analysis

of complex rotor-support systems. For the systems with only one interconnection, such as single rotor with one flexible support, the eigenvalues can be readily obtained without any iteration from intersections of the critical speed map of rotor subsystem and the mechanical impedance curve of flexible support one. The present method can be used for eigensolution of the complex multi-spool rotor system with intershaft bearings and special shape of rotor structure, no matter whether it has isotropic or orthotropic properties, as well as it is undamped or damped. The analysis can be completed by calculation only or in combination with test data. Numerical examples show that this method is suitable for engineering application with high accuracy, convenience and low cost.

SIMPLE BALANCE METHODS OF HIGH-SPEED ROTORS IN FIELD

Yan Litang, Zhu Zigen, Li Qihan

(Beijing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics)

Abstract

Some simple dynamic balance methods of rotor systems are investigated. These methods featuring simplicity and ease without recourse to any complicated instrumentation and calculation system are particularly suitable for rotor balance in field. The simple rotor balance method with influence coefficients and that with least quadratic are presented. The balance problems of rotors with non-axisymmetrical support stiffness and for rigid rotor systems in field are also discussed. Some practical examples prove the methods presented are applicable.

A METHOD FOR DETERMINING MAJOR UNBALANCE ROTOR

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Abstract

This paper provides a method to determine whether a compressor or a turbine rotor is the major unbalance rotor according to the vibration signals measured from transducers mounted on the engine case. The method only needs to choose two or three transducers sensitive to unbalance responses in different places. The major unbalance rotor can thus be recognized by comparison of the vibration data measured at some sensitive speeds with the standard vibration data which have been previously measured and analyzed. The method can be readily applied to rotor balance of aeroengine in field and save time and cost.