

在广义力中计入速度项时, 则知

$$\left. \begin{aligned} L &= \rho b^3 (A_{11} \dot{h}/b + A_{12} \dot{\alpha} + A_{13} \ddot{h}/b + A_{14} \ddot{\alpha}) \\ M &= \rho b^4 (A_{21} \dot{h}/b + A_{22} \dot{\alpha} + A_{23} \ddot{h}/b + A_{24} \ddot{\alpha}) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3)$$

假设系统为简谐振动, 即 $\{q\} = \begin{pmatrix} h_0 \\ \alpha_0 \end{pmatrix} e^{pt}$

考虑到弯曲与扭转间相角差, 设 α_0 、 h_0 为复数将 $\{q\}$ 代入 (3) 式并化简得出

$$a_4 p^4 + a_3 p^3 + a_2 p^2 + a_1 p + a_0 = 0 \quad (4)$$

其中

$$a_4 = \bar{m} \cdot \bar{I}_a - \bar{S}_a^2,$$

$$a_3 = \bar{S}_a A_{23} + \bar{S}_a A_{14} - A_{13} \bar{I}_a - \bar{m} A_{24}$$

$$a_2 = \bar{m} D_{22} + A_{12} A_{24} + D_{11} \bar{I}_a - A_{14} A_{23} - D_{11} \bar{S}_a$$

$$a_1 = A_{14} D_{21} + A_{23} D_{12} - A_{13} D_{22} - A_{24} D_{11}$$

$$a_0 = D_{11} D_{12} - D_{12} \cdot D_{21}$$

$$\text{矩阵 } [D] = \begin{bmatrix} D_{11} & D_{12} \\ D_{21} & D_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{m} \omega_p^2 - A_{11} & -A_{12} \\ -A_{21} & \bar{m} \gamma_a^2 \omega_p^2 - A_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

对 (4) 采用牛顿——下山法 (复系数) 求解, 则得出 p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4 四个特征值, 其中 $p_i = \sigma_i + i\omega_i$

稳定性判据 $\begin{cases} \sigma_i = 0 & \text{颤振边界} \\ \sigma_i < 0 & \text{不颤} \\ \sigma_i > 0 & \text{颤振, 失稳} \end{cases}$

在计算过程中, 通过扰动振幅比和 ω 得到收敛解后, 判断 $\sigma_i \neq 0$ 为止, 则此时 M_a 数即为叶片失稳的马赫数。关于气动参数 A_{ij} 的确定, 见文献^[4]。由于本文计入了速度项的影响, 其特征值的求法与仅计入位移项方法稍有不同, 应考虑全部合理特征值而判定系统稳定性。

三、参数研究及结果分析

1. 检验计算模型 在进行参数研究之前, 验算了计算模型的正确性。取叶片稠度 $\tau = 1.44$, 折合频率 0.14 , 安装角 $\beta_0 = 54.75^\circ$, 弯折角 $\theta = 5.2^\circ$, 叶间相位角 $\beta = 45^\circ$, 弦向夹角 $\alpha = 44.5^\circ$ 。

计算出的颤振边界如图 2 所示。

这条曲线与文献^[3,5]的计算和实验曲线相一致, 可证明本文方法是正确可用的。

2. 马赫数、攻角与颤振关系 从图 2 可以看出, 在一定攻角下, 随着 M_a 增加, 叶片稳定性下降, 反之亦然, 这一分析与常规分析结果相一致。

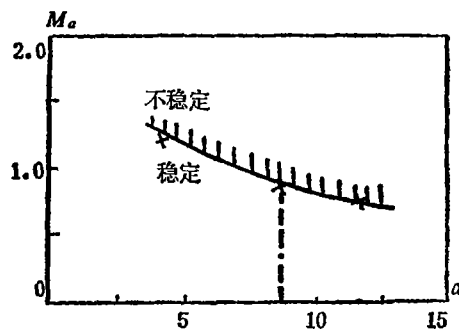


图 2 前扭心叶片颤振边界

3. 气动力心与颤振关系 对于一个固定叶型来说, 重心和扭心都是固定的, 气动力心将随不同攻角等因素变化而改变, 随扭心的位置不同, 气动力心与失稳的关系也将有所不同。

(1) 前扭心叶片的气动力心与失稳关系: 取叶型截面重心位于 $x_c = 0.83$, 扭心位于 $x_T = 0.53$ 。计算出起颤 $Ma = 0.912$, 攻角 $\alpha = 9.5^\circ$ 。计算结果绘于图 3。

随同马赫数增加, 非定常气动力心沿弦向向后推移, 当距离扭心一定长度时, 叶片开始失稳, 当气动力心移到扭心和重心之后, 失稳更加剧烈。从物理概念上看, 非定常气动力心远离前扭心向后移动, 势必加大气动耦合效果, 所以更易起颤。

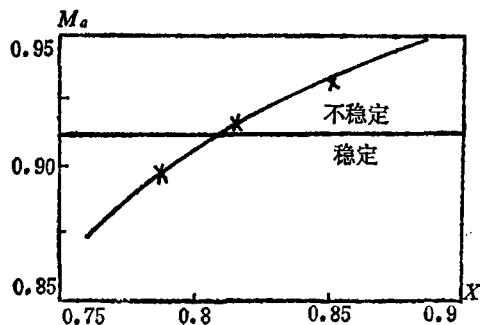


图 3 前扭心叶片气动力心与失稳关系

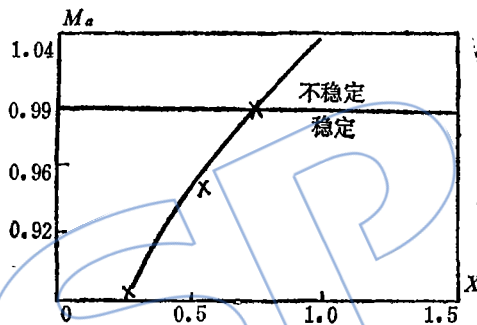


图 4 后扭心叶片气动力心与失稳关系

(2) 后扭心叶片的气动力心与失稳关系: 取叶型截面重心 $x_c = 1.03$, 扭心 $x_T = 1.09$ 。计算出起颤的 $Ma = 1.07$, 攻角 $\alpha = 9.5^\circ$, 计算结果绘于图 4。

后扭心叶片的气动力心位置与前扭心的规律有相同处, 也有不同处。当气动力心移至距前缘40%弦长时, 叶片开始失稳。气动力心靠前时, 叶片耦合增强, 但由于气动力大小是变化的, 气动力心后移总是对应着 Ma 增加, 在同一情况下势必要引起较大的气动力, 因而对一个具体叶片来讲, 应综合考虑这两方面因素。

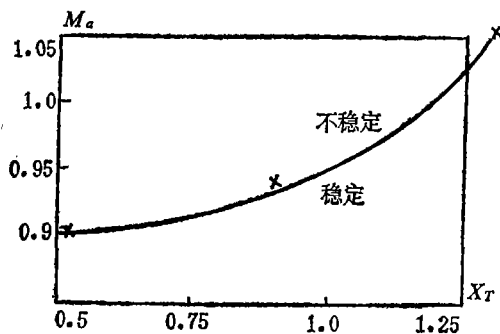


图 5 扭心在弦向位置与失稳关系

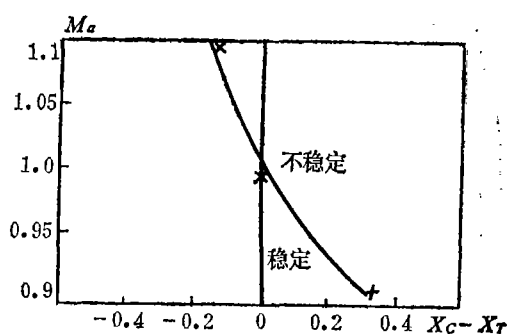


图 6 重心相对于扭心位置与失稳关系

4. **扭心和重心的弦向位置与稳定性关系** 研究结果绘于图 5、图 6。图 5 是不同扭心在弦向位置与失稳的关系,从图中可以看出,前扭心的叶型容易失稳,随同扭心向弦后方移动,叶片稳定性将逐渐上升。这给叶片设计提供一个参考性建议:设计叶片扭心靠后可以减弱失稳。在实际工作中,那种具有后钝角叶型的叶片(即后扭心叶片)很少发生颤振。

图 6 是重心相对于扭心位置对失稳的关系。可以看出,前重心叶片的稳定性较好,这一结论在某些地面风力发电的风机叶轮设计中得到证实。因此设计叶片时,在满足其它条件下,应使叶型重心尽可能靠近叶片前缘。然而对于当前许多超跨音叶片的叶型设计,上述要求往往难于实现。关于前扭心叶片稳定性较差的论证见文献^[6]论述,本文与其结论一致。

五、结 论

1. 叶片三心的变化对叶片稳定性有很大的影响,因此叶片设计和叶片防颤等,皆可以从三心的关系进行调整。

2. 叶型的扭心靠近叶片前缘要比扭心靠后的更容易失稳,即后扭心叶片较好。但在设计具有后扭心时,其重心也将随之后移。

3. 前置重心稳定性较好,重心位于扭心之前更为有益。

4. 对于前置扭心叶片,非定常气动力心位于扭心和重心之间,叶片有较强的稳定性;位于重心之后,对稳定性不利。

5. 对于后扭心叶片,非定常气动力心位于重心和扭心之间,叶片稳定性较差;而位于前缘;形成气动力心→重心→扭心的分布情况,叶片有很好的稳定性。

参 考 文 献

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to avoid making any assumption about the whirling orbit, and modification of some real parameters and whirling orbit of the disk is performed sequentially in the process of numerical integration. In experimental investigation some measures are taken to create a crack very similar to a real crack on the shaft.

The results of Fourier analysis of the unbalance responses obtained from both calculations and experiments show that in signature of vibration of the cracked rotor exist very strong 2nd and 3rd harmonics. The triple-frequency harmonic increases with the rotating speed and reaches maximum at the speed being equal to $1/3$ of the critical speed.

Since the second harmonic can be caused by the other factors such as misalignment, as a result of this research the authors suggest that operating the rotor in the vicinity of $1/3$ of the critical speed and monitoring the triple-frequency component be the best method to detect a crack for this kind of turbine.

EFFECTS OF THREE CENTRES OF BLADE ON FLUTTERING

Zhang Chengsheng and Song Zhaohong

(Beijing Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics)

Abstract

The effects of three centres, i.e. aerodynamic centre, centre of gravity and centre of torsion, of blade on fluttering have been studied. A structural model of the coupling between bending and torsion is presented in the theoretical analysis. According to their dependence of the displacements of the blade vibration, the aerodynamic loads are considered as a function of the velocities of the blade vibration. The complex eigenvalue equations are resolved by iteration approach.

The conclusions drawn from the study are as follows: the blade with the forward centre of torsion is less stable than the blade with the backward one; the blade with the forward centre of gravity is more stable than the blade with the backward one. In the case of the blade with the forward torsion centre, its stability is improved when the aerodynamic centre takes place between the gravity centre and the torsion centre. As far as the blade with backward torsion centre is concerned, the blade will be unstable when the aerodynamic centre is located between the gravity centre and the torsion centre. The analysis of these three different kinds of blades demonstrates that the blade with the aerodynamic centre located at the leading edge of the blade is the best one.