

发动机和尾喷管匹配引起的跨音振动

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摘 要

本文论述某机在试飞中,飞行状态为 $H=3000\sim 4000\text{m}$, $Ma=0.82\sim 0.96$ 范围内出现跨音速振动。通过多种途径,寻找“涡”存在的部位,并且为进一步揭示振源的本质,而进行飞机模型吹风和尾喷口模型气流脉动试验,终于找到了气流脉动的原因。最后,采取改装机尾罩,通过试飞实践,排除这一振动,使飞机顺利地通过跨音速试飞。

某飞机在试飞中($Ma=0.82\sim 0.96$)出现跨音振动,在 $Ma=0.86\sim 0.92$ 范围内,振动随 Ma 增大而加剧。在振动过程中拉杆,飞机振动值比原来大50%,振动时飞机有明显的低头力矩,且有明显的纵向摆动。振动严重时,使平尾整流罩振坏,并且使飞机操纵困难,严重影响跨音速试飞。

为排除这一振动,进行18次起落试飞及地面试验。经过消除飞机的间隙;堵、填机尾部进气孔;加装扰流片,喷粉和粘贴线条;重新对飞机模型吹风,都仍未找到“振源”的部位。在沈阳航空发动机研究所和飞机研究所的协同努力下,又进行大量资料查证和计算,并进行引射喷管模拟试验,终于找到了“振源”的本质问题,经过改装机尾罩后,排除了这一振动。

一、试验研究

1. 引射喷管试验

目的是观察主流压力比 $p_r^*/p_H=1.8\sim 6.0$ 时气流压力脉动现象,为寻求解决跨音振动的途径。

试验数据范围

主流压比: $p_r^*/p_H=1.8\sim 6.0$;

折合流量比: $(G_B\sqrt{T_B^*})/(G_r\sqrt{T_r^*})=0\sim 10\%$;

主次流压比: $p_B^*/p_r^*=0\sim 0.3$;

次流压力测量范围: 不大于 0.2452MPa (绝对);

温度测量范围: T 不大于 50°C ;

机尾罩开孔面积为主喷口面积的 $5\sim 30\%$;

(1) 试验中,模拟发动机“最大状态”,发现外套管没有开孔,落压比在 $2.8\sim 4.3$ 范围内,气流有脉动现象。如图2所示。图中a. $G_s/G_p=3.81\%$; $p_r^*/p_H=2.56、2.94、3.33$; 外套管不开孔; b. $G_s/G_p=6.71\%$, $p_r^*/p_H=2.56、2.94、3.33$, 外套管不开孔; c. $G_s/G_p=3.81\%$, $p_r^*/p_H=2.55\sim 4.38$, 外套管开孔 15% ; d. $G_s/G_p=2.47\%$, $p_r^*/p_H=2.55\sim 4.38$, 外套管开孔 20% 。

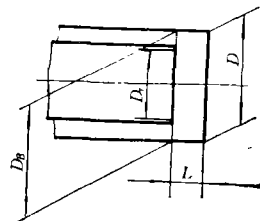


图1 喷口试验示意图

从图 2 看出, 喷口的外套管开孔面积为主喷口面积的 15~20% 时, 引入第三股流将大大地降低气流的脉动振幅。

(2) 增加次流的流量对外套管负压区的影响。如图 3 所示。

从图 3 看出, 当次流和主流流量比 $G_B/G_P = 6.71\%$ 时, 当飞行 Ma_H 数大于 1.2, P_2 外套管壁面静压曲线都趋向正值变化, 而 P_2 随 Ma_H 数增加而增加; 当 $G_B/G_P = 2.59\%$ 时, 而 P_2 随 Ma_H 增加而趋向负值的绝对值增加的趋势。也就是说, 增加尾喷管的次流流量, 会明显地减少喷管的负压区。

同时喷管试验还取得以下的结果:

- 外套管开孔面积大小对推力有影响; 开孔后气流脉动振幅下降。
- 外套管开孔 20% 为好 (占主喷口面积), 开孔面积大一些, 则推力损失减少。
- 不同流量比, 对推力增量 ΔRe_j (%) 有影响, 加大流量比, 使推力的增量变正, 在 Ma_H 数大于 1.0 以上, 曲线上升趋势较快。如图 4 所示。

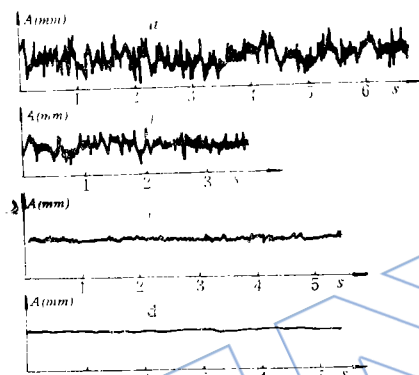


图 2 外套管开孔与不开孔气流脉动现象

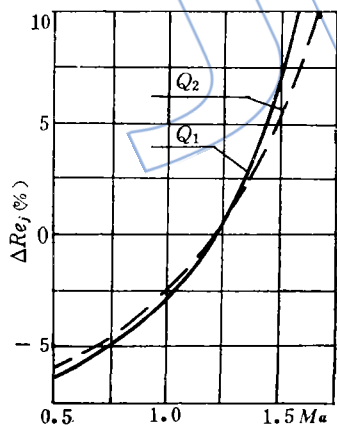
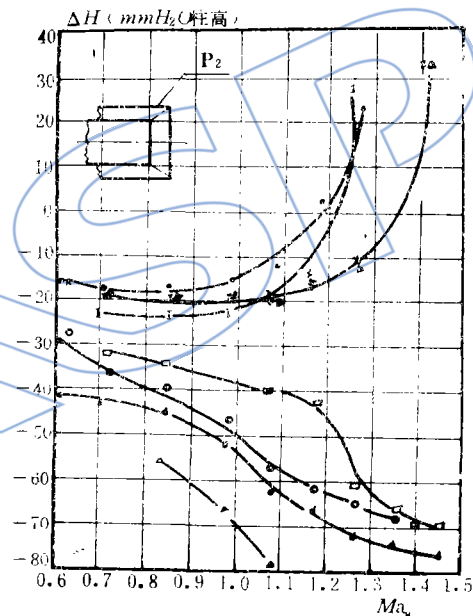


图 4 引射喷口 D/D_r 的大小与 Ma_H 数对推力增量 ΔRe_j 的影响 ($D/D_r = Q, Q_1 > Q_2$)



- $F_B = 0.8413 \text{ cm}^2$; $G_B/G_P = 6.71\%$; 开孔 10%;
- $F_B = 0.3247 \text{ cm}^2$; $G_B/G_P = 2.59\%$; 开孔 10%;
- $F_B = 0.3247 \text{ cm}^2$; $G_B/G_P = 2.59\%$; 开孔 20%;
- × $F_B = 0.8413 \text{ cm}^2$; $G_B/G_P = 6.71\%$; 开孔 20%;
- ▲ $F_B = 0.8413 \text{ cm}^2$; $G_B/G_P = 6.71\%$; 开孔 30%;
- $F_B = 0.3247 \text{ cm}^2$; $G_B/G_P = 2.59\%$; 开孔 30%;
- △ $F_B = 0.3247 \text{ cm}^2$; $G_B/G_P = 2.59\%$; 开孔 0%;
- ┐ $F_B = 0.8413 \text{ cm}^2$; $G_B/G_P = 6.71\%$; 开孔 0%;

图 3 次流流量 (G_B) 大小对喷口外套管壁面静压值与飞行 Ma_H 数的关系

2. 改装机尾罩试飞结果

(1) 装“长裙子”机尾罩 (图 5) 试飞:

在首次试飞时, 飞行高度 $H = 5000 \text{ m}$, Ma_H 数为 0.84~0.9, 飞机消除了振动, 装该机尾

罩, 根据地面吹风, 推力损失占全机推力的6%~7%, 故在飞行时, 当 $n_1 = 100\%$, Ma_H 数为0.92, 增速较慢, 这是阻力大的缘故。

该机尾罩比原机尾罩增长了260mm, 相当增加一个扩压段, 其间隔比 $L_{外}/D_r$ 及直径比 $D_{外}/D_r$ 都增加, 间隔比增大, 对超音速有利, 而对亚音速不利。直径比也是一样。

装“长裙子”机尾罩, 左、右平尾振动值有明显下降。如图6所示。

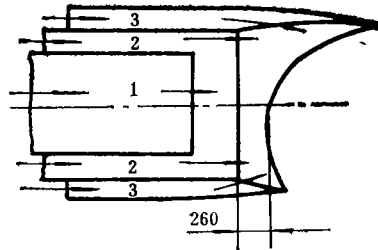


图5 装“长裙子”机尾罩示意图

1. 主流 2. 次流 3. 第三股流

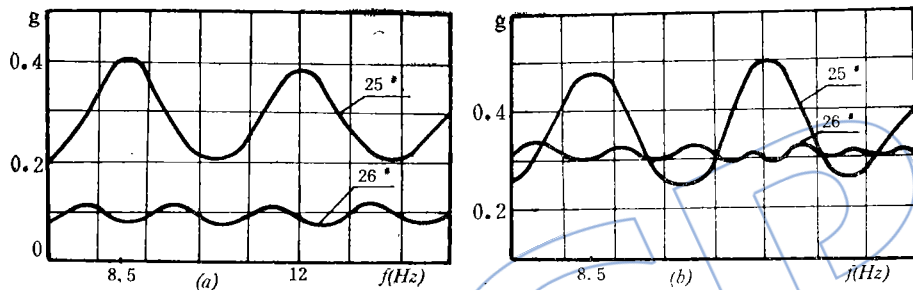


图6 平尾振动曲线((a)左平尾(b)右平尾)

(2) 装“短裙子”机尾罩试飞: 为挽回推力损失, 将“长裙子”机尾罩形成的扩散通道, 加长的260mm切掉, 希望使喷管的总推力系数有所改善。通过试飞表明, “短裙子”机尾罩能够挽回一些推力损失, 但仍不明显; 此外, “短裙子”机尾罩没有象“长裙子”机尾罩飞行那样稳定, 而且有时还出现轻微振动; 在空中飞行时, 发动机接通加力一刹那间, “短裙子”被气流压力撕坏了。因而, 改用下一种机尾罩。

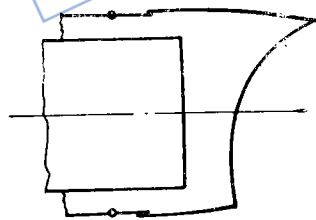


图7 带弹簧压差活门机尾罩示意图

(3) 装带有弹簧压差活门机尾试飞: 这种机尾罩除了开孔 $100 \times 80 \text{ mm}^2$, 10个孔外, 还采用加长尾尖; 垫平沟; 用弹簧压差活门, 吸入第三股流。如图7所示。从吸入第三股气流来说, 弹簧压差活门机尾罩, 保持“裙子”机尾罩的特点。

试飞结果表明, 振动基本上消除了, 但有在跨音速飞行, 仍出现轻微“残余”振动。为进一步消除“残余”振动, 活门($100 \times 80 \text{ mm}^2$)由10个增加到16个, 以继续增加第三股气流, 使飞机符合使用“规范”标准, 振动过载在0.1g或0.1g以下。

二、试验和试飞结果分析及结论

1. 试验和试飞结果分析

(1) 根据试飞的结果, 跨音速飞行时, 喷管的外形对气流是很敏感的; 超音速飞行时, 主喷口燃气流, 完全膨胀并贴附在扩散段的壁面上, 几乎对外流一点也不敏感。

(2) 装上述三种机尾罩都是达到同样的目的, 即引入机尾罩外部的第三股气流, 并借

助于它充填尾喷管的低压区,制止或抑制在跨音速飞行时,主喷口燃气流过度膨胀。

(3) 这种跨音速振动,实质是发动机与尾喷管气流分离颤振。由于发动机改型,使喷管面积 F_D/F_r 之比偏大。气流分离颤振,发生在主喷口处于最小位置,机尾罩出口直径比 $D/D_r=1.9316$;它们的面积比为3.877:1。飞机在跨音速飞行时,这种引射喷管,在设计时,本来二次空气流量是很小,最多只能占进气道总空气流量的7%,而这种喷口配置在跨音速飞行时,二次流量应大大超过上述的数目的几倍,显然,现有的引射喷管满足不了这个要求,因此,在其扩散段必然出现负压区,使主燃气流在其壁面上分离而形成冲波。

跨音速振动,经试飞测量结果,其出现在落压比范围(p_4^*/p_H)在2.9~4.6左右;振动频率为8~12Hz。经过18个排除振动起落试飞,在机尾罩扩散段的壁面上,曾多次出现“鼓包”和“裂纹”,这就说明有低压区,即气流分离区。此外,由于该发动机喷口由24片调节片组成,每片均能在径向平面内转动,以改变喷口流通面积。这种调节片本身具有弹性,在主动燃气流作用下,产生气动弹性不稳定现象,这种现象在跨音速飞行,由于周向压力梯度大,使这种气动弹性不稳定现象加重。

在装上述三种机尾罩,不外是向一个公共充填区通气,借助于空气与主燃气流进行能量交换,减小周向压力梯度,从而减少椭圆趋向;并且允许激波后滞止的高压截面的气流,能逆流到分离前低压截面,把引起分离的气流稳定在轴向位置。

在弹簧压差活门控制下,在 Ma_H 数等于或小于1.20时,使第二、三股流充满喷管的扩散段。而第三股流是外套管内壁流过,对主燃气流起着气垫的作用,从而减轻跨音速飞行低落压比下,燃气流的过度膨胀。在超音速飞行时,喷口主燃气流满引射喷管通道,第三股被引射气流流量为零,即自动关闭第三股流的通道,以提高喷管的总推力系数,使推力增益有明显的增加。

采取弹簧压差活门机尾罩,经过飞行实践,它使飞机的性能发挥较好,同时它具有很好的可靠性、耐久性、推力损失小,并且有重量轻、结构简单的特点。

2. 结论

综上所述,跨音速振动,其本质是发动机与尾喷管匹配问题。上述装三种机尾罩是寻求同一个途径,向一个公共充填区,通入第三股气流,借以减小周向压力梯度,从而减小椭圆趋向;并允许分离的气流,其产生激波的波后滞止的高压截面的气流,逆流到分离前低压截面,将分离的气流稳定于轴向位置;减少发动机喷口调节片弹性气动不稳定性;在 Ma_H 数小于或等于1.20时,使空气充满喷管的扩张段,以防止燃气流过度膨胀而产生分离不稳定的现象。

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tial equation sets can be derived. The frequency equation can be obtained using numerical integration method, such as Runge-Kutta method, under certain boundary conditions, Muller method to solve the resonant frequency of disk is also employed.

The calculation results agree better with experimental data than the results of the finite element method. Moreover, the computer program can be significantly simplified and the computer time can be considerably reduced.

RESEARCH ON OVERLOAD TO STOP CRACKING FOR USED COMPRESSOR BLADES

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Abstract

In order to increase the service life of compressor blades, the effects of overload on fatigue crack formation life in the stainless steel compressor blades which have served for 840 hours and have had some damage on its surface have been investigated. The results show that the residual fatigue life of blades increases with the increasing overload ratio m , and when the overload ratio $m \geq 1.6$, the residual life of blades is obviously increased. But when $m < 1.48$, the effects of overload on blade life is not pronounced.

TRANSONIC VIBRATION INDUCED BY MISMATCHING BETWEEN ENGINE AND THRUST NOZZLE

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Abstract

The transonic vibration occurred in the flight tests of some combat aircraft at $H = 3000 - 4000\text{m}$ and $Ma = 0.82 - 0.96$ is analyzed in this paper. For nozzle pressure ratio of about $2.9 - 4.6$, the vibration frequency ranged from 8 to 12Hz. Some measures were taken to discover the vibration source, such as eliminating the clearance of the aircraft structure, blocking air inlet apertures in the tail section of the aircraft, streamline tracing with power and strapping, and model testing in wind tunnel, but all of them failed.

On the basis of extensive investigation and calculations, it was decided to make simulation test of the ejector nozzles with increased secondary flow rate or with the nozzle shroud apertured for third flow. Finally it was found out that the transonic vibration was induced by mismatching of engine with thrust nozzle.

"Long skirt", "short skirt" and tail shroud with the apertures controlled by spring loaded differential pressure valves were tested in the flight tests. During 18 flights, the number of the differential pressure valves increased from 10 to 16, in consequence the vibration reduced to 0.1g or below, and the aircraft passed smoothly through the transonic range.

TECHNIQUE OF THRUST TERMINATION WITH REVERSAL NOZZLE FOR SOLID ROCKET MOTORS

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Abstract

This paper presents a discussion of the calculation approach to the pressure decay in the motor chamber and thrust transient, as a result of the blowing-out plug of reversal nozzles during the thrust termination process of the solid rocket motor. The delay time in the blowing-out process and correction to the exhaust coefficient C_w under the chamber pressure less than 2500 kPa is considered in the calculation of pressure decay. The transient thrust is calculated by use of the variation of thrust coefficient both in main nozzle and reversal nozzle with the chamber pressure. The tailoff impulse is calculated with integration. A comparison of theoretical calculation with testing results shows that the corrected theoretical calculation approach agrees well with the testing results.

MODELING CALCULATIONS FOR AP/Al/HTPB COMPOSITE SOLID PROPELLANT COMBUSTION

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Abstract

Based on some new concepts about the description of chemical kinetics of solid propellant combustion, such as $d\tau/dt$, the change of temperature with time, to represent the rate of reaction, we propose a comprehensive model describing the combustion of AP/HTPB composite solid propellant. A large number of detailed calculations have been performed and compared with the experimental data. The calculations with relative error less than 10% make up 77%. The modeling calculations are conducted for the solid propellant containing Al ingredient and the effects of the Al additive amount and the Al particle size on the burning rate and pressure exponent are investigated. Data calculated by this method are found to be accurate to less than 10% for 90% of the results and in good agree-