

轴对称火焰温度场的全息干涉计量

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【摘要】 本文对轴对称位相物体的全息干涉计量中光线在位相物体中的折射引起的计量误差进行了计算分析, 并且介绍了一种修正这种误差的简单方法。根据这一原理对酒精灯火焰和氢气火焰的温度分布进行了全息干涉计量。在干涉条纹的细化搜索中, 采用了计算机图像处理方法。文中还讨论了火焰内部成份不同可能给测量带来的误差。

一、前 言

全息干涉计量术在热物理量的测量方面得到了广泛的应用, 对一维、二维的温度场或密度场, 只要对干涉条纹图进行简单的反演, 就能得到较精确的结果。对轴对称温度场和密度场的全息干涉条纹图的反演也有很多的方法^[1], 然而目前这些方法都是假定光线在轴对称分布的待测位相物体中作直线传播 (图 1)。用 Abel 方程:

$$\delta(x) = \int_0^x \frac{n(r) - n_0}{(r^2 - x^2)^{1/2}} dr^2 \quad (1)$$

反演计算, 求解二次曝光法得到的全息干涉条纹图, 从而得出轴对称物体的折射率分布 $n(r)$ 。但是, 我们知道光线在非均匀介质中是要产生折射的, 不能用式 (1) 计算光线的光程差。本文介绍了一种简单而有效的修正方法。并在此基础上, 对轴对称的酒精灯火焰和氢气火焰的温度场用二次曝光法进行了全息干涉计量, 对干涉条纹图进行了计算机图像处理, 得出了火焰不同截面上的温度分布。

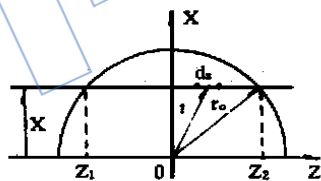


图 1 光线通过位相物体 (无折射)

二、光线在轴对称位相物体中的折射 及其对干涉计量的影响

全息干涉计量是通过对实验得到的光线通过位相物体后光程的变化 δ , 来求解待测物体光学折射率的变化, 从而求解出待测物体的密度分布和温度分布。通常在解决轴对称位相物体的全息干涉计量问题时, 总是假设光线在物体中作直线传播, 如图 1。因此, 光线通过位相物体的光程 $\delta(x)$ 为

$$\delta(x) = \int_0^x \frac{n(r)}{(r^2 - x^2)^{1/2}} dr \quad (2)$$

即 $\delta(x)$ 为 $n(r)$ 的 Abel 变换, 对这一方程有许多成熟的解法^[1,4]。

然而, 由于待测物体内部折射率分布的不均匀性, 光线在待测物体中要折射弯曲, 如图 2 所示。光线在位相物体中应满足 Bouguar 方程

虑和修正，是不能允许的。

表 1 温度分布

r (mm)		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
T		2000.0	1980.2	1923.1	1834.9	1724.1	1600.0	1470.6	1342.3	1219.5	1105.0	1000.0
L=0	T'	1998.2	1981.2	1921.5	1836.0	1723.2	1597.6	1470.4	1341.0	1217.6	1102.8	997.7
	E	- 0.1%	0.1%	- 0.1%	0.1%	- 0.1%	- 0.1%	0.0%	- 0.1%	- 0.2%	- 0.2%	- 0.2
L=-100	T'	2081.2	2056.8	1986.9	1880.3	1757.8	1631.1	1505.1	1377.9	1241.3	1094.2	930.2
	E	4.1%	3.9%	3.3%	2.5%	2.0%	1.9%	2.3%	2.7%	1.8%	- 1.0%	- 7.0%
L=100	T'	1895.6	1885.4	1850.6	1789.2	1694.1	1572.6	1437.2	1303.6	1190.8	1113.3	1199.3
	E	- 5.2%	- 4.8%	- 3.8%	- 2.5%	- 1.7%	- 1.7%	- 2.3%	- 2.9%	- 2.4%	0.8%	9.9%
L=300	T'	1638.7	1654.2	1677.9	1694.1	1658.1	1548.3	1383.4	1219.8	1109.7	1129.4	1555.1
	E	- 18.1%	- 16.5%	- 12.7%	- 7.7%	- 3.8%	- 3.2%	- 5.9%	- 9.1%	- 9.0%	2.2%	55.5%

结果同时表明，当 $L=0$ 时，折射引起的误差基本消除，这就给我们提出了一种消除折射误差的简便而有效的方法；在待测轴对称位相物体与记录平面 H 之间加一成像透镜，使得记录平面 H 是轴对称位相物体中心平面的像平面，根据透镜成像原理，这时等价于 $L=0$ ，经过这种修正后的干涉条纹图，仍然可以用 Abel 方程 (1) 来作求折射率或温度分布的反演计算，而不用去求解繁琐的方程 (7)、(8)。

三、实验测量、计算结果及误差分析

实验测量 根据上述原理，本文用图 3 所示的光路布置，用二次曝光法对在空气中燃

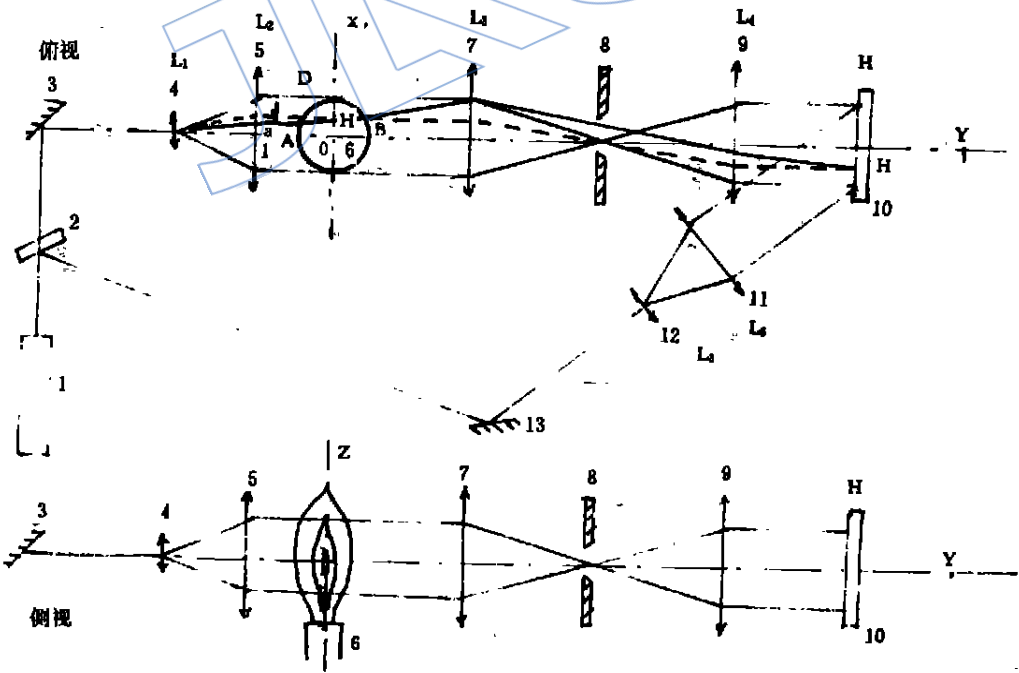


图 3 实验光路布置示意图

烧的轴对称的氢气火焰和酒精灯火焰做了全息干涉计量实验，为了修正折射误差，使记录干

版平面 H 为火焰中心平面的像平面, 经翻拍后的干涉条纹图如图 4、图 5。图 5 是引入了水平的参考条纹的干涉条纹图, 用来确定各条纹的级次, 实验表明, 图 4 各条纹由火焰外缘向里的级次为 -1, -2, ...。

为了获得各条纹对应的坐标值, 我们对图 4 的干涉条纹进行了计算机图像处理, 图 6 是图 4 的页片条纹的细化结果, 根据得到的条纹漂移值, 用 Laplace 变换法求解了 Abel 方程^[3,4], 得出了火焰不同截面的温度分布, 如图 7、图 8 所示。求解中, 为了简便, 采用了文献 [2] 对火焰成份的处理方法, 假设火焰中心处完全燃烧, 火焰边缘为空气, 中心与边缘之间的物性参数按中心和外缘的参数进行了线性插值。

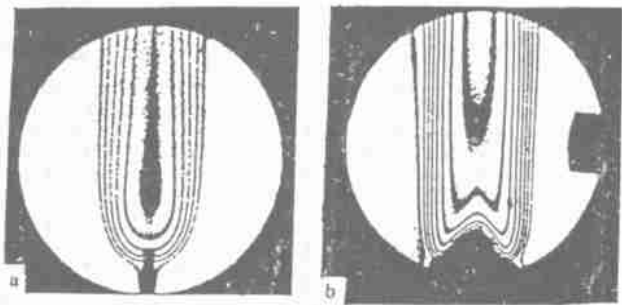


图 4 火焰无限条纹干涉图 (a. 氢气火焰; b. 酒精灯火焰)

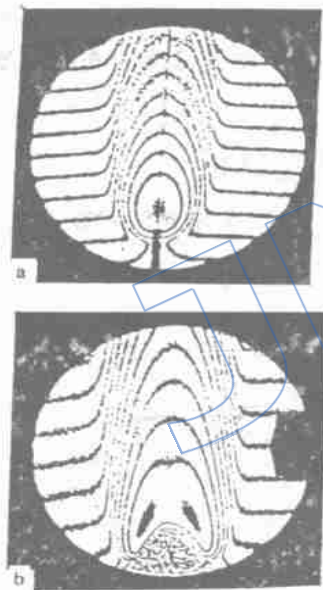


图 5 火焰有限条纹干涉图
(a. 氢气火焰; b. 酒精灯火焰)

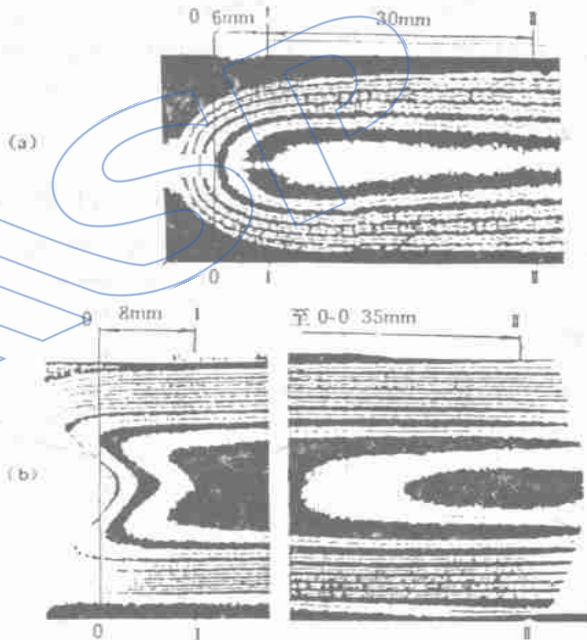


图 6 火焰全息干涉条纹细化图
(a. 氢气火焰; b. 酒精灯火焰)

计算结果 火焰根部截面上, 中心有一个低温区, 由于实验用酒精火焰较大, 在所测量记录的顶部截面上仍有这种低温区。

误差分析 由于采用如图 3 所示的测量光路, 消除了因折射可能引起的误差。由于火焰的燃烧是一个复杂的物理化学过程, 内部成份是复杂的, 在计算中只作中心完全燃烧, 边缘为空气的简单假设, 是不能和实际情况完全符合的。但是, 通过计算表明, 对氢气和酒精灯在空气中燃烧的火焰温度场的全息干涉计算来说, 内部成份对结果的影响不大, 当假定火焰完全燃烧和假定火焰内部全为空气时分别求解的相对误差均不会超过 5%。

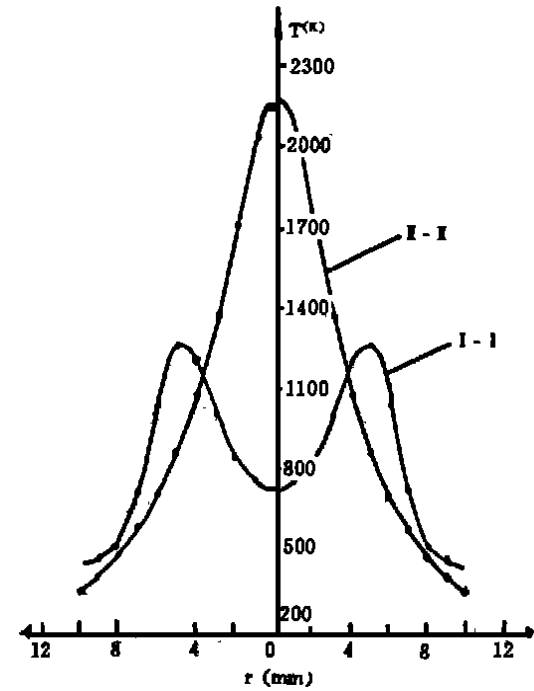


图 7 氢气火焰温度分布

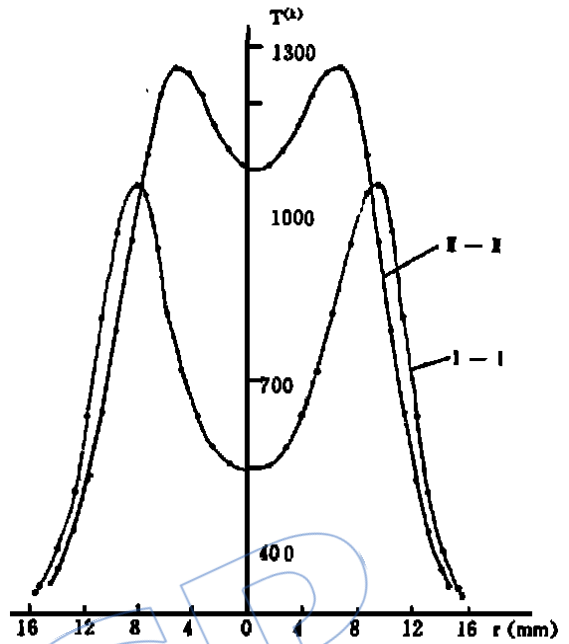


图 8 酒精灯火焰温度分布图

四、结 论

1. 轴对称位相物体的全息干涉计量中, 光在物体中的折射容易造成很大的测量误差, 采用对待测物体中心平面成像在记录平面 H 上的方法是消除这种折射误差的一种有效手段。
2. 氢气和酒精灯在空气中燃烧火焰的内部物质成份对火焰温度场的全息干涉计量影响不大, 只要文章中采用的简单处理方法, 误差不会超过 5%。

参 考 文 献

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under turbulent dynamic inlet distortion conditions are "drift-mode" surges and appear randomly; The turbojet is far more sensitive to dynamic inlet distortion than to steady inlet distortion. It is shown that the signal analysis method with the FFT signal processor is of great practical value in the failure diagnosis, and it is a more accurate, reliable and convenient than others.

INVESTIGATION OF INTELLIGENT MEASUREMENT SYSTEM FOR AERO-ENGINE EXPERIMENTS

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ABSTRACT This paper presents the aero-engine intelligent measurement system which has been developed. The system is original and new in its global design. It integrates the data acquisition, realtime calibration, displacement control, angle tracking, data processing and table printing. The system has been used successfully in combustion and turbine testings, its technical and economic effectiveness has been proved remarkable. It is of very great practical value not only in developing aero-engine and its parts, but also in its extension to other military and civil industrial departments.

SUB-MATRICES ANALYSIS APPLIED TO ENGINE FAULTS DIAGNOSIS

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ABSTRACT The Gas Path Analysis method for fault diagnosis has been known as an effective method. But the crucial problem is the necessity of measuring a number of aerothermodynamic parameters more than or at least equal to the number of component fault parameters. But the number of measured parameters is always confined by cost and the structure integrity of the engine. The Sub-Matrices Analysis presented in this paper can perform component directed fault diagnosis with less measured parameters. The feature of this method is to combine the fault parameters into groups, in each of which the number of fault parameters equals the number of measured parameters to make the fault parameters solvable with respect to measured parameters. Thus, a set of solutions may be obtained. In order to select the most possible solution(s), the criteria are also given. The numerical investigation shows that this method is very effective to diagnose the malfunction occurring in one or two components which is the usual case at an early stage of engine fault. The problems which are worth careful consideration to avoid false diagnosis are also pointed out. Application of this method to JT9D commercial engine verifies its effectiveness.

HOLOGRAPHIC INTERFEROMETRY MEASUREMENT OF AXISYMMETRIC FLAME TEMPERATURE PROFILES

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(Beijing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics)

ABSTRACT The Double-exposure holographic interferometry is applied to measuring the temperature profiles of axisymmetric spirit-lamp flame and hydrogen flame. A new method is used for searching and thinning interferometric fringes in the computer image processing of holographic interferograms. The temperature profiles of the flames are calculated from measurements of the fringe shift by solving Abel-type integral equation with the Laplace transform. The errors resulted from refraction of the probing rays in holographic interferometry of axisymmetric phase objects are discussed. A simple method is introduced to correct the refractive errors. The effects of the object composition and of small displacement errors of the interferometric fringes on holographic measurements of axisymmetric phase objects are considered too.