

航空发动机外物损伤试验技术研究

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国外对发动机外物损伤都有规范要求。美国军标 MIL-E-5007D 发动机通用规范要求:“发动机吸入外物后,外物对风扇、压气机工作叶片和静子叶片造成最小应力集中系数(k_t)为 3 的损坏时发动机应还能工作到型号规范规定的两个检查周期或小时数。”从而明确规定了考验发动机外物损伤的试验条件和合格标准。我国据 79、80 两年空军不完全统计,外物击伤发动机多达 70 起,远远超过鸟撞次数。这些击伤发动机的外物有小的螺钉、螺帽、开口销,还有布块、饭盒、皮帽、指挥旗等。因此在我国制定的“涡喷、涡扇发动机通用规范”GJB241-87 中,对外物损伤也有明确的试验要求,试验条件和合格标准与美军标 MIL-E-5007D 一致。

但对具体的发动机在 级工作叶片的前缘开多大槽口,其 $k_t=3$ 开了槽口的发动机怎么试验才能得到考核呢?为此我们选用 50 小时寿命报废的发动机进行这一试验。本文简略介绍一下用有限元素法确定 $k_t=3$ 的槽口尺寸及开槽后发动机具体试验方法及试验结果。

二、用有限元素法确定 $k_t=3$ 时的槽口尺寸

普通构件应力集中系数 $k_t=3$ 的槽口尺寸可以根据柯施方程或按另件形状和受力情况按成组曲线求取,而某发动机 级压气机叶片是带有较大的自然扭角的构件,不能用上述方法确定 $k_t=3$ 时开槽几何尺寸,只能用特殊的计算来确定。但发动机 级压气机叶片是带有较大自然扭角的构件,其上产生多种应力,即:由叶片本身质量的离心力所引起的拉伸应力及在离心力场下恢复扭转产生的扭转应力;气动力引起的弯曲应力、扭转应力;叶片重心偏移而引起的叶片质量离心力弯曲应力、扭转应力;叶片振动所产生的弯曲应力、扭转应力;因此用一般方法很难计算,本次试验是采用有限元素法来计算叶片缺槽的应力集中系数为 3.0 ± 0.2 时的槽口几何尺寸。

1. 理论部分

(1) 厚壳 8 节点超参元 为计算整个叶片上的应力场,采用 8 节点厚壳曲面单元,单元节点取在中面上,如图 1 示。

(2) 20 节点立体等参元 在计算叶片开槽处附近的应力分布时,采用了 20 节点的立体等参元,这种单元既能提高精度又能节省机器内存。所谓 20 个节点的等参元,是指 20 个节点的六面体的基本单元,映射成 20 个节点的曲边体的实际单元如图 2。在映射过程中,位移函数(或称场函数)和描述几何形状的座标变换式取相同的形状函数。因此,单元的位移函数和座标变换式分别是:

$$u = \sum_{i=1}^n N_i(\xi, \eta, \rho) u_i, \quad v = \sum_{i=1}^n N_i(\xi, \eta, \rho) v_i, \quad w = \sum_{i=1}^n N_i(\xi, \eta, \rho) w_i \quad (1)$$

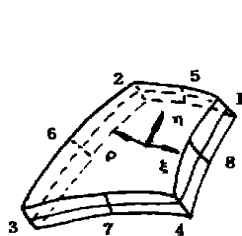


图 1 8 节点厚壳曲面单元

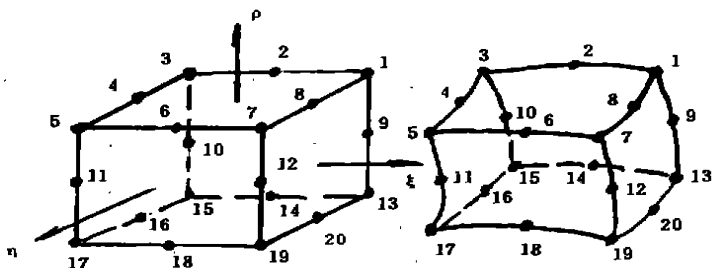


图 2 映射成 20 节点曲边体实际单元

$$x = \sum_{i=1}^n N_i(\xi, \eta, \rho) x_i, \quad y = \sum_{i=1}^n N_i(\xi, \eta, \rho) y_i, \quad z = \sum_{i=1}^n N_i(\xi, \eta, \rho) z_i \quad (2)$$

体积力 (离心力) 的等效节点载荷由体积力公式可知:

$$\{F\}_g^e = \iiint [N_i]^T [g] dx dy dz = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=2}^n \sum_{k=3}^n \rho w^2 [N_i\{0, y, R + Z\}^T] J |H_{i1} H_{i2} H_{i3}$$

表 1

	单 槽		双 槽	
槽深	上单槽	下单槽	上槽	下槽
$b = 6\text{mm}$	$r = 2.0$	$r = 0.8$	$r = 2.0$	$r = 3.0$
$b = 4\text{mm}$			$r = 1.2$	$r = 2.0$

2. 计算结果 由精确计算结果获得本课题所要求的缺槽应力集中系数为 $k_t = 3.0 \pm 0.2$

时, 上槽距叶尖 10mm, 下槽为 1/3 叶身处, 各缺槽的圆角半径 r 分别为表 1 所示。

三、某发动机外物损伤试验

1. 开槽选择 本次选用只开上单槽。在 级压气机动叶上、下对称两片上, 图 3 所示的。 r 为 2mm 的槽口。

2. 试验方法 按“涡喷、涡扇发动机通用规范”GJB241-87 要求, 带损伤应力集中系数 $k_t = 3$ 的叶片发动机, 应进行两个检查周期或一次 150 次小时长试的一个阶段 6 小时的运转。

我们选用的发动机原寿命很低, 只有 50 小时, 但我们具体用的发动机是报废无寿发动机, 因此显然不能按上述要求干。我们考虑按全寿命的新发动机及如下原则来验证试验:

(1) 主要考虑大转速时影响, 即最大和加力时转速造成的离心力和气动力的影响; (2) 以发动机 200 小时长试 (5 小时一阶段) 中两个阶段的最大和加力状态时间为依据, 同 50 小时寿命的发动机相比, 得出发动机大状态的试验时间; (3) 因所用露天车台承受推力限制, 不能开加力, 所以把加力状态的时间加入最大工作时间内计时, 不试加力状态。50 小时寿命的发动机长试两个阶段加力和最大工作时间之和应为 25 分钟。

3. 试验结果 本次试验总共开车 7 次; 累计工作时间为 51 分; 发动机在 100% 转速累计工作时间为 27 分。试验初步表明该发动机 级压气机动叶有一定抗外物损伤能力。但此试验仅是初步尝试, 得条件具备后进一步按规范要求要求进行试验。

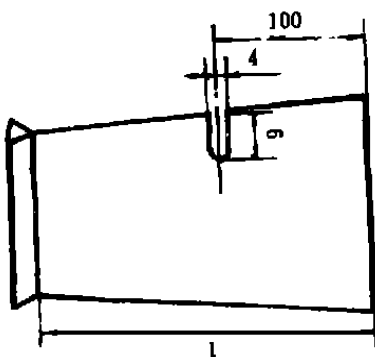


图 3 级压气机动叶开槽尺寸

TECHNICAL NOTES

EVALUATION OF PARTICLE SIZES AND POSITIONS BY THEIR COHERENT IMAGES

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ABSTRACT

A new approach to evaluate the particle sizes and positions has been developed on the basis of their coherent images. According to the experimental and calculated results about the coherent images of steady particles, the paper described the features of coherent images of particles. It is concluded that the characteristics of the coherent images are different from those in incoherent cases, and the more the image deviates from the focus, the more obvious the differences are. From theoretical analysis, the conclusion has been drawn and proved that the normalized intensity distributions of coherent images of particles are the same when their recording far-field conditions are identical. The new method to determine the particle sizes and positions is just based on this conclusion.

THE CALIBRATION TECHNIQUE OF FIVE-HOLE PROBE

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ABSTRACT

A Calibration technique is developed to make the five-hole probe applicable to both definite and variable Mach numbers. A rake composed of 9 five-hole probe is calibrated. The diameter of the probe is 2.5mm and the width of the rake is 100mm. The range of yaw angle is from -30° to $+30^\circ$; so is the range of pitch angle. The minimum calibration Mach number is 0.15 and the maximum is 0.45. The standard deviations of yaw angle and pitch angle of each probe are less than 1.0° . The experimental results shows that this technique is suitable for engineering measurement.

EXPERIMENTAL TECHNIQUE FOR INVESTIGATION ON FOREIGN OBJECT DAMAGE OF AEROENGINE

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ABSTRACT

A method to determine the size of notch on first stage blade of compressor with a stress concentrated factor (K_t) of three is briefly introduced, which is required for foreign object damage (FOD) testing of aeroengines. It is based on 8-node and 20-node finite element approaches respectively. The 8-node super-parameter element approach is used to calculate the stress distribution of a whole blade without and with notch, and the 20-node 3D iso-parameter finite element program is applied to computation of local stress distribution around a notch of blade. The practical testing techniques and test results are also presented.

VIBRATION DIAGNOSIS AND VIBRATION SOURCE ANALYSIS OF AIRCRAFT ENGINE

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents a progress in aircraft engine vibration monitoring and diagnosis in flight. Essentiality of the in-flight vibration monitoring and vibration source analysis and the features of the system used are discussed. An airborne vibration data acquisition unit, the ground analysis equipments and the method for analysing vibration signal are given. Its applications prove that it is feasible for vibration signal recording in flight and frequency spectrum analyzing.