

发动机振动诊断及振源分析法

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近几年来, 现役某小型战斗机已有十多架次因飞行员反映空中振动大而停飞。由于没有空测手段, 无法作出确切判断, 致使有的飞机停飞长达一年之久, 直接影响部队飞行训练。

为此, 研制了“机载振动数据采集系统”及“地面分析设备”和提出了空中振动大的故障诊断及振源分析方法与诊断程序。(1) 为研究解决空中振动大的故障提供检测手段、定量数据和分析方法; (2) 为处理因反映空中振动大而停飞问题提供科学依据; (3) 对保证飞行安全和提高飞机良好率有直接作用; (4) 可推广到其它现役机种的振动监控和振动诊断, 也可应用于新机试飞, 以便评定空中振动品质。

该系统应具有的基本功能是: (1) 飞行员在空中只需按一下采集按钮, 采集器就自动采集和存储飞机座舱和发动机的三个测点的振动信号; (2) 能分析、显示并打印各测点振动的时域波形、频谱和相干函数; (3) 能判别座舱的振动是否由发动机引起。

1. 空中振动数据采集和分析系统 设置在飞机座舱、发动机压气机和涡轮机匣测点的压电式传感器获得三路随机振动信号, 分别经过电荷转换、信号调节、抗混滤波后, 由 A/D 同时同步高速采集, 并以准 DMA 方式分区存储于半导体存储器 RAM 中, 在每一段振动数据之后, 还采集和存储三路已知的“标定”信号, 以保证恶劣条件下采集存储数据的精度, 并确定振动幅值。返回地而后, 空中振动信息可由 RS232 标准串行口输给专用 FFT 分析仪进行频谱分析, 或转入微机磁盘长期存贮。还可将 RAM 板带电拨下, 直接与通用微机通过并行接口进行分析处理或存盘, 见图 1。分析结果均可在屏幕上显示和拷贝出。

主要技术指标: (1) 三路同时同步采集和存储振动信息。程序固化。(可扩展 6 路飞机发动机状态信息)。(2) 振动信号频率范围; $0 \sim 400\text{Hz}$ 和 $0 \sim 10\text{kHz}$ 。(3) 抗混滤波器的衰减率优于 80dB/OCT 。(4) 空中采集数次, 每次采集时间约 32 秒。(5) 存储器总容量 192K 字节和 1M 字节。(6) 系统幅值精度优于 5% 频率分辨率为 11Hz 。(7) 采样频率 $F_s = 2.56 \times F_h$, 采样点数 $N = 1024$ 。(8) 体积 $220 \times 140 \times 70\text{mm}$ 。(9) 适用环境温度 $-40^\circ\text{C} \sim 70^\circ\text{C}$ 。(10) 双端高温压电传感

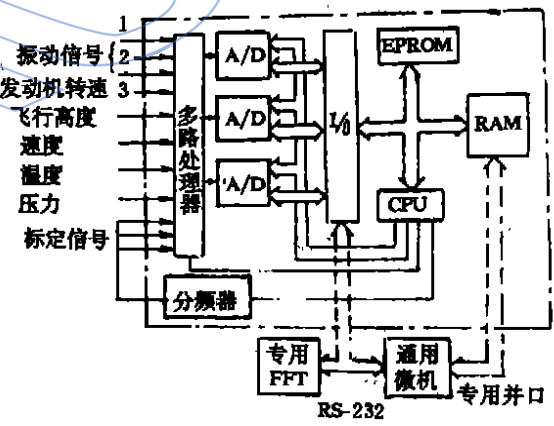


图 1 空中数据采集系统及分析设备的原理框图

器,耐温+ 350℃,灵敏度 10pc/g。(11)微型差动压电传感器的灵敏度 10pc/g。

主要特点:(1)采用以FFT为理论基础的频谱分析方法,实现振动故障诊断和振源分析。(2)机载振动数据采集系统采用微机控制,存储数字化的振动数据在地面直接与通用微机或专用频谱分析联机分析仪。(3)存储单元(RAM)设有掉电保护,并能带电插拨,可在采集系统和微机通电的状态下,任意插入和拨出,不会丢失数据,也不影响系统或微机工作。

2. 振动诊断与振源分析方法研究 根据本方案特点,结合本系统的功能及任务要求,以下只研究应用FFT为基础的频谱分析,将主要诊断方法探讨如下:

(1)幅值谱诊断法:来判断故障类型和振动烈度。在空中或地面,空勤或地勤人员感觉或听觉振动大,一般于2倍频以下(包括基频及倍频)振动,只须采集和分析400Hz以下的低频频谱就行了。根据特征分量的谱线数及其幅值的大小,即可分析判断振动情况及故障类型。例如,某歼击型飞机飞行员反映空中振动大,经用“机载振动数据采集系统”空中测振,地面分析,证明是涡轮高压转子基频分量(N_2)大,具体分析结果为:低压转子振动分量(N_1)为1.6g,高压转子分量(N_2)达3.8g,两者都远远大于正常机,因此得出振动大的主要原因是由发动机转子不平衡引起。图2为空中采集的振动信号的时域波形和振动频谱,而标定信号频谱为5g的 $x=183.5\text{kHz}$, $y=1.3795\text{V}$ 。

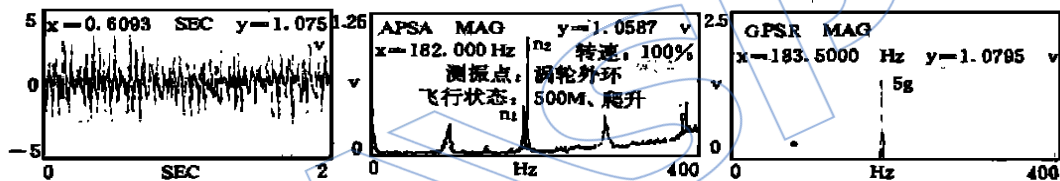


图2 空中采集的振动信号

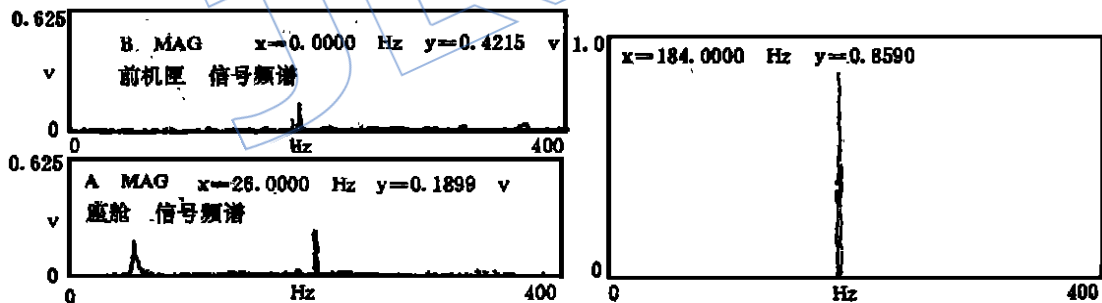


图3 压气机匣与座舱的信号频谱和两者的相干函数谱图

(2)相差分析诊断法:用来判断振源 两个振动随机信号之间的相干函数及其判别方法已多见于公开文献,在此不再重述。为振源分析的例子是某飞机座舱振动的振源是发动机压气机转子的振动所引起。图3给出压气机匣和座舱的振动频谱图,以及两测点的相干函数。分析结果, $f=184\text{Hz}$ 频率(转子基频)上的座舱振动是由压气机的振动引起。

结论:(1)应用以FFT为基础的频谱分析方法,可以诊断某些振动大的机械故障,并可分析振源。(2)机载微机,采集存储数字化的,并符合进行FFT要求的振动数据,到地面实施频谱分析以判断空中振动情况以及确定振源的方案是可行的。

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.