

压气机进口周期性动态畸变的实验研究

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压气机进口畸变问题是航空发动机领域内一个极为重要而复杂的问题。它早已引起了人们的重视,并已进行了大量的理论和实验研究。然而至目前,主要的研究多局限于稳态畸变问题。航空发动机在实际工作中,很多进口流场情况是不可能简化为稳态畸变来研究的。本工作旨在对压气机进口周期性动态畸变作一初步的实验研究。

一、实验设备及研究模型

实验压气机: 是一台 10kW 的双级低压头轴流压气机。等直通道, 其外径为 0.255m、内径 0.155m。转子转速 2930r/min。压气机出口可接也可不接稳定箱。

脉动发生器: 本脉动发生器亦称 P^3G , 它由两孔盘组成, 每盘沿周向分布 46 排径向孔, 每排 5 个, 其孔径变化根据发生器出口沿径向尽可能均匀分布为依据确定。两盘中的一个为转子盘, 一个为静子盘。在气流中, 转子盘每转一周发生器发出 46 个平面脉动波。转子盘由一无级调速电机带动, 其调速范围为 20~1200r/min。

测量系统: 主要采用 TSI 热线风速仪测量速度, Kulite 动态压力传感器测量总压。限于设备能力, 仅对压气机进、出口参数进行测量, 测量位置之间相距 0.89m。传感器信号经放大、滤波及 A/D 转换后存入计算机。

研究模型: 根据稳态测量表明压气机内流动接近圆柱面流动, 选取 $y=0.215m$ 处流面上的模型流场作为研究对象。具体研究压气机进口轴对称周期性总压脉动和周期性总压动态畸变两种动态流动形式。对后者而言, 如果进口畸变区位置不变, 为得到某瞬间压气机进、出口气流参数沿周向的分布情况, 必须沿周向安装很多的动态压力传感器, 同时需要相应的信号处理系统, 这需要很高成本, 目前条件下难以做到。为此, 实验中将畸变网置于脉动发生器转子盘上, 这样当转子盘转动时, 在固定的一个测量点上测到的是: 低频的畸变区方波与高频的周期性脉动的复合波, 而在转子盘上看就是畸变区位置不变的周期性动态流。在保证进口脉动有足够大的幅度下, 选取的进口扰动频率为: 无稳定箱时, $f=280、305、320、345、365Hz$; 有稳定箱时, $f=250、280、300、320、340Hz$ 。

二、实验结果及分析

1. 波形分析 在压气机出口通大气条件下, 压气机对 $f=305Hz$ 的进口轴对称脉动流和动态畸变流的响应波形及功率谱密度函数如图 1、2。可以看出: 波形受紊流脉动的影响不

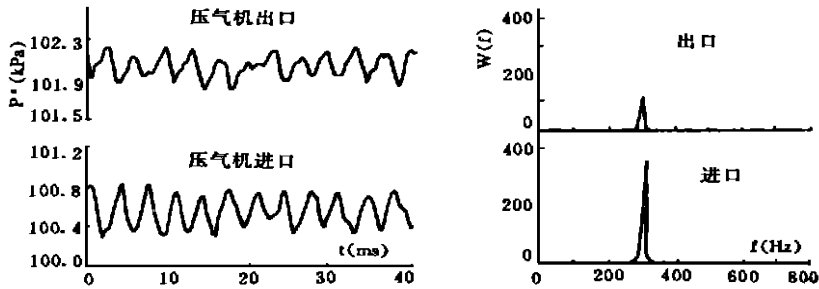


图 1 a: $f = 305\text{Hz}$ 轴对称脉动波形 b: 功率谱密度函数

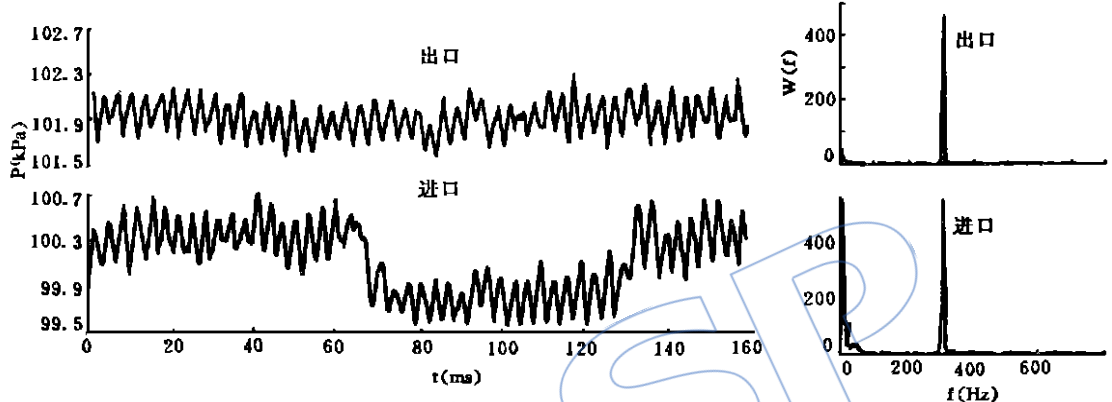


图 2 a: 动态畸变波形 $f = 305\text{Hz}$ b: 功率谱密度函数

太规整 (理想情况下, P^3G 出口即压气机进口为谐波), 出口与进口波形接近反相。对动态畸变的情况, 进口瞬时畸变指数 $D = 6\%$, 至出口有很大衰减 $D \approx 1\%$ 。从功谱图可见, 进、出口脉动波都是比较单纯的谐波, 出口没有生出其他的频率成份。

其他扰动频率下, 波形类似, 但幅度和相位随扰动频率变化。在压气机出口接稳定箱时, 结果与上类似, 只是小流量下波形较乱。

2. 脉动传播特性分析 根据功率谱密度函数在一特定频率下的值与此频率下的谐波均方根值成比例的性质; 一定扰动频率的进口脉动下, 出口的功谱在该频率下的值与进口的功率在该频率下的值之比 PSD_2/PSD_1 反映出系统对该频率谐波的响应特性 (避开了紊流的作用)。各种进、出口条件和扰动频率下, PSD_2/PSD_1 随进口扰动频率的变化关系如图 3。

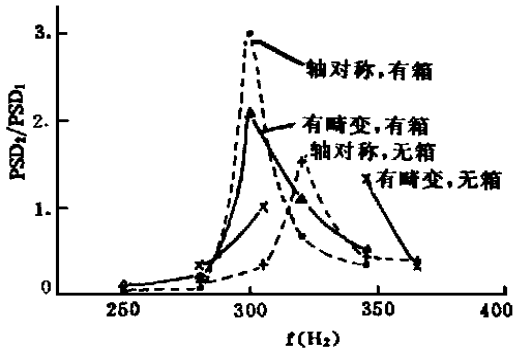


图 3 PSD_2/PSD_1 随进口扰动频率的变化关系

由图可以看出: 每条曲线都有一峰值 (无箱时在 320Hz 处; 有箱时在 300Hz 处), 说明压气机对该频率的脉动最为敏感; 进口是否畸变对敏感频率值无影响; 而出口是否有稳定箱则此值有变化。敏感频率实际上就是该气动系统的固有频率。畸变不引起它变化可能是畸变幅度小, 脉动波仍然是以平面波在系统中传播。而稳定箱 (包括连接管道) 的存在改变了该系统的固有频率, 所以敏感频率值要发生变化。

evaporation rate of fuel in the evaporating installation is presented, and the effect of some primary factors is analysed. The calculated results are compared with test data.

A COMPUTATIONAL APPROACH TO THE LOADS SHARED BETWEEN THE TEETH OF TURBINE LUGS

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ABSTRACT A displacement superposition method based on the principle of compatibility of deformation is approached for solving multi-contact problems. The formulas derived in this paper has been programmed to solve the load distribution between the teeth of a turbine disk lugs in association with FEM program, and then the maximum stress at each fillet of tooth is calculated. A study on fracture mechanics of the disk lug with different cracks in the tooth fillet is also presented. The results are in satisfactory agreement with data of the photoelastic experiments.

EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH ON THE RESPONSE OF AN AXIAL COMPRESSOR TO INLET PERIODIC DYNAMIC DISTORTION

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ABSTRACT A pitot pressure pulsation generator and a data acquisition and processing system have been built up for this research. The response of a low pressure compressor to two kinds of inlet dynamic flow modes (axisymmetric or distorted) are investigated under the conditions of the compressor with or without a plenum. The results show that there is a sensitive frequency at which the perturbation is amplified through the compressor. The sensitive frequency is influenced not by inlet distortion, but by the plenum in the present research.

A DESIGN OF A TWIN VARIABLE CONTROL SYSTEM FOR AERO-TURBOJET ENGINE

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ABSTRACT Under twin variable control with the equal low compressor speed and equal low turbine exit temperature, the twin spool turbojet can obtain higher power performance. In this paper, firstly, the engine dynamic model with two inputs and two outputs is deduced. Then with the aid of LQR theory, the optimal regulator of twin variable control system is designed, and the approaches for processing some problems existed in the design process are recommended. Finally, the control system designed in terms of optimal method is simulated numerically. The results show that, in the condition of a state perturbation on the system, the transient performance of the system recovered to original state is more satisfactory, and the variation of control mediators is in allowable limits of the controllers.