

轴对称收敛-扩散喷管几何参数优化设计

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现代航空发动机广泛采用机械可调收敛-扩散喷管,以适应其宽广的工作范围。当发动机工况改变时,要调节排气喷管的出口面积,以获得尽可能高的内特性,此时喷管的其它几何参数也随之改变。喷管各几何参数对内特性的影响可以通过模型试验获得^[1],而可调喷管模型的加工和试验周期长且非常昂贵。因而喷管研制中必须首先对喷管内特性的影响综合考虑,得到最佳的折衷方案,为喷管设计提供依据。喷管的推力系数是衡量喷管内特性的最重要的参数,是喷管设计的主要指标,因而选取推力系数作为优化设计的目标函数。

一、数学模型的建立

采用二次回归方程

$$C_F = b_0 + \sum_{j=1}^n b_{1j} x_j + \sum_{j < k} b_{2jk} x_j x_k + \sum_{j=1}^n b_{3jj} x_j^2 \quad (1)$$

近似系统数学模型,其中 $b_0, b_{1j}, b_{2jk}, b_{3jj}$ 为回归系数。对于有四个设计变量的方程(1), n 等于4。为了求得全部回归系数,子样点的数目 N 不能少于所有回归系数的个数 q ,

$$q = 1 + C_1^1 + C_2^2 + C_3^3 = 15 \quad (2)$$

为了使方程(1)能全面真实地反映推力系数与几何参数之间的函数关系,子样点应均匀分布于设计参数的向量空间。子样点数目 N 取得越多,拟合的目标面与真实值就越接近,但计算子样点所花的机时也越多。所以 N 应选为必须的而又尽可能少的。本文选 $N=24$ 。

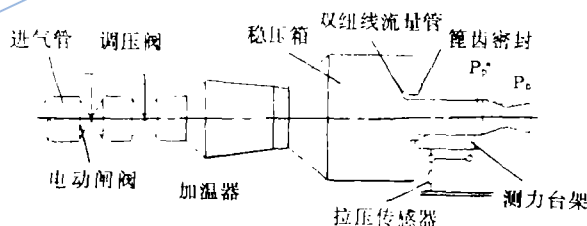


图1 引射喷管试验器示意图

子样点推力系数的获取是在燃气涡轮研究所引射喷管试验器上进行的,试验装置如图1所示。试验中对四组不同几何参数的模型喷管进行了吹风试验,获取了各几何参数对轴对称收敛-扩散喷管推力系数影响的特性曲线。代入方程(1),数学模型的建立即完成。

二、优化方法

优化方法采用直接搜索法中的随机射线法^[2]。优化数学模型为: $\min (1-C_F)^2$ 。目标函数为: $C_F = f(A_R, \beta, \alpha, R_L)$ 。S.t: $1.2 \leq A_R \leq 1.9, 4^\circ \leq \beta \leq 20^\circ, 8^\circ \leq \alpha \leq 24^\circ, 0.31 \leq R_L \leq 0.78$

在设计压比状态下, 面积比 A_n 为定值的轴对称收敛-扩散喷管几何参数优化问题的设计变量为三个, 即扩张角 β , 收敛半角 α , 喉道圆角半径与喉道半径之比 R_t 。

约束条件根据发动机对喷管气动特性的要求和结构及调节的可行性确定, 取值范围参考了目前国内外高性能推进系统轴对称收敛-扩散喷管的几何参数。从气动特性方面主要考虑以下几个方面: A_n 取值应使喷管在所有 1 况均有较高的推力系数, β 取值应使喷管的径向动量损失与摩擦阻力之和尽可能小, 且不应当出现气流分离, α 取值应使喷管具有高流量系数, 使气流均匀加速且摩擦损失小; 喉部圆角半径 r_t 应避免气流产生激波和分离而产生推力损失。从结构上讲, 喷管的面积比及长度应尽可能小, 以减轻喷管重量。

约束条件是通过在计算过程中每一步搜索所得到的设计变量都要进行实用性和可行性的检查来实现的。即每一步成功的移动都必须满足优于前一方案以及满足三个约束条件。

三、计算结果和结论

初始点选自子样点中的一个, 在微机 IBM-PC/XT 上运行, 平均 1 秒钟可搜寻到一个可行点, 大约经计算 2~3 分钟, 可求得在某一设计压比下的最佳几何参数 β , α , R_t 。具有最佳推力特性的轴对称收敛-扩散喷管的设计压比 ($N_d=3.0-11.0$) 与最优几何参数之间的关系如图 2~4 所示。

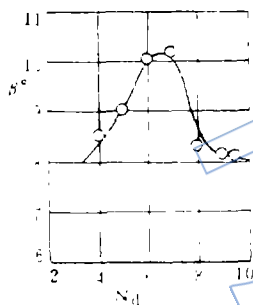


图2 β 与 N_d 关系

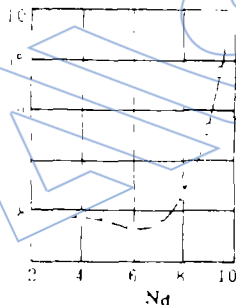


图3 α 与 N_d 关系

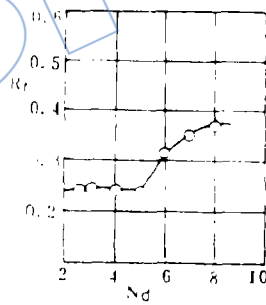


图4 R_t 与 N_d 的关系

轴对称收敛-扩散喷管在设计压比下取得最佳推力特性的几何参数遵循以下规律:

1. 设计压比 N_d 低于 7 时, 扩张角 β 随设计压比的增高而增大, 但 β 不超过 11° 。 N_d 高于 7 以后, β 随 N_d 增大而减小。
2. 设计压比低于 7 时, 收敛角 α 为 8° 左右。当 N_d 高于 7 后, β 随 N_d 增高而增大。
3. R_t 应随 N_d 增大而增大, 但在 N_d 大于 7 以后均维持在 0.5 以下。

参 考 文 献

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- [2] 林秀荣, “优化设计方法”, 西北工业大学。

FLIGHT TESTS FOR AIR INTAKE FLOWFIELD AND ENGINE OPERATING STABILITY

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ABSTRACT The operating compatibility between air intake and engine during the flight tests of a supersonic fighter is considered. The flight tests were completed under conditions of horizontal accelerating flight, uprated and retarded throttles of the engine during horizontal flight and constant-Mach climbing with maximum and augmented thrust rating. The flow conditions at the intake and the tendency of flowfield variation at the inlet of the engine were evaluated by means of six pressure tappings at the variable intake cone and a cross rake pressure probe at the exit of the intake. The technical measures have been taken to cope with the engine troubles and their effects are also described in the paper.

ESTIMATION OF MAXIMUM INSTANTANEOUS DISTORTION WITH A FEW RMS MEASUREMENTS

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ABSTRACT A method for estimating the maximum instantaneous distortion with a few measured RMS values of the fluctuation pressures is presented based on reference [1]. This method enables to estimate the maximum instantaneous distortion value by assuming that the turbulence distribution is uniform and equal to the average value of a few measured RMS values. A comparison between the maximum instantaneous distortion values measured experimentally and estimated by this method shows that the maximum instantaneous distortion can be estimated by the average value of a few measured RMS values of the fluctuation pressure with the same accuracy as that obtained by the method in reference [1].

OPTIMUM DESIGN FOR GEOMETRIC PARAMETERS OF AXISYMMETRIC CONVERGING-DIVERGING NOZZLE

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ABSTRACT A mathematical model of a axisymmetric converging-diverging nozzle in design conditions is set up by quadratic-regression equation. The thrust force coefficient is taken as objective function. The three geometric parameters (half-convergent angle, half-divergent angle, radius ratio of throat curvature to throat) are chosen as design variables. The optimum design is completed by the random-walk method. Then the relationships of the optimum geometric parameters to the designed pressure ratio of the nozzle are obtained. The results provide the basis for designing the axisymmetric convergent-divergent nozzle of an exhaust system.