

旋转螺桨叶面流场显形实验

北航螺旋桨研究发展中心 毛熙昌 曾 明 高春风

【摘要】 本文介绍了旋转螺桨叶面流场显形实验。粘贴丝线在旋转桨叶表面作流场显形。从实验结果看,在桨叶由根到尖的五分之四部分,气流由前缘向后缘与弦线方向倾斜某个角度向外流动。而在桨叶尖部五分之一区域出现叶面气流分离和倒流现象,严重时甚至出现反向环流,从而产生负拉力使螺桨效率明显下降。

一、实验设备和实验技术

高速旋转的螺桨动态模型流场显形实验,国内尚未见有报导。据参考文献[1]报导,Machen superstar 螺桨作流场显形时用荧光微丝法。荧光微丝用粘合剂粘贴在需要流场显形的部位,它在强大紫外线光源的照射下,荧光微丝发出荧光,其亮光体积比原丝体积可放大10~20倍^[2],然后用闪光测频仪和照相机拍摄,可得到清晰的流场显形图象^[1]。但这种方法的困难是紫外线光源的照度。例如,在风洞中的静止模型,其光源是脉冲氦氛闪光灯,每脉冲具有2000J的电能,其延续时间约5ms,要制造这样强的紫外线光源是比较花钱费时的。至于微丝在气动力、离心力的联合作用下,能显示旋转桨叶叶面气流流态的论证在文献[1]中已有分析论述。

其次是用“油漆流动”技术^[2]。在螺桨叶面上以红色油漆涂底层,白漆涂外层,然后使螺桨工作在所需要的状态。螺桨上游的喷雾器接通后产生油状液态脂粒子云雾[diocetyl-phthalate 简称(DOP)],碰打在旋转桨叶上。试验约30分钟后引起表层油漆稀释流动,剥蚀了DOP流过的外层白漆,显出底层红漆,刻画出在桨叶表面变化结果形成的气流流态。由于这种喷涂油漆方案要污染螺桨、发动机及其后的机翼机身等而未予采用。

一个模型螺桨的流场在轴向和径向平面的流动模型。当螺桨在旋转而未飞行状态下用激光测速仪测得的结果,发现在桨叶尖部有明显的气流分离和反向流动区域存在^[3],其轴向速度不稳定度的大小也与分离和反流区的强弱相对应。

曾设想采用日本“NAC E-10 高速摄影机”进行拍摄,并作过这方面的探讨。利用北京航空航天大学蜜蜂三号飞机的发动机螺桨,在桨尖区域叶面部分粘贴上反差较强的丝线,摄影机镜头距螺桨旋转平面分别为25m、35m、11m,螺桨转速达2290r/min左右,螺桨直径 D_p 为1.727m,此时,桨尖切线速度接近到207m/s。蜜蜂三号飞机的发动机运转多次,经检查粘贴于螺桨上的丝线牢固完好,没有一根断落现象,但NAC E-10 高速摄影机在强烈阳光下所拍摄的胶片模糊不清。估计是相机曝光时间和光源弱的问题。因若每秒摄幅少,则每幅胶片曝光时间长,照出的线可能是一个面,即动线成面,螺桨更会移过一个距离,当然看不到东西;若每秒摄幅多,则每幅胶片曝光时间短,光线显得不充足,胶片感光效果不好,仍然

照不出来。从理论上讲, F-10 摄影机的速度应该是可以的, 但要拍摄清晰度好的照片, 需要解决一套从远处照射的强大光源问题, 费用较贵, 所以没有采纳用方案。

还有阴影摄影法也曾与 701 所和华东工学院研究用小模型先试摄。特别是华东工学院李鸿志教授等研制的高速摄影机用阴影法拍摄, 速度高达每秒 180~200 万次, 如用此法拍摄螺桨, 则螺桨的阴影实物像可拍得很清楚, 但桨叶叶面上丝线的流动方向还是拍不清。

我们采用了在螺桨叶面上粘贴丝线, 在强烈阳光照射下, 用“图象消转仪”和普通相机(美能达)配合的方法, 拍摄气物流过桨叶叶面的流动情况。“图象消转仪”是用特制的光学棱镜系统, 将光学棱镜安装在合金钢座子里作高速旋转, 要求其旋转光轴与被拍摄旋转体同心, 并且旋转方向相同。只要控制两者旋转角速度之比为 1:2 时, 就可得到清晰而稳定的旋转体的连续冻结图象。从而可对旋转体(即螺桨)进行实时动态观察或拍摄纪录。

二、实验方法和实验结果

为了把螺桨叶面流场显形作得真实一些, 因此选择某飞机原型螺桨作为实验拍摄体, 而且要求在某飞机的起飞爬升真实状态进行空中拍摄。但技术复杂, 难度太大, 涉及面广, 费用昂贵(每架次飞机起落, 经费需一万多元), 而且不安全。因此, 为了慎重和稳定可靠起见, 选择了某飞机当飞行速度 $v=0$ 时(即飞机原地不动), 起动发动机至起飞爬升工作状态, 以此时旋转的原型螺桨作为实验的拍摄体。由于这架飞机桨叶本身为兰黑色, 叶尖为黄色, 为了保证照相时的反差大, 故贴上白丝线。但几次拍照, 桨尖照片不清晰, 后把丝线贴上后, 将桨尖用墨汁涂成黑色, 这样拍出来的桨尖照片就可看到丝线了。为了保证不污染飞机和螺桨, 丝线是用透明胶纸粘贴于桨叶上, 但经几次运转证明, 由于旋转时气动力和离心力的原因, 粘贴的胶纸被吹掉, 丝线被气流剪断, 特别从叶尖到叶根约 $1/4$ 叶展长的一段上尤甚, 证明此区域流场相当复杂, 其它地方比较完好, 如图 1 所示。为了克服这个缺点, 引用进口双面胶纸带和尼龙丝线, 这样就解决了剪线和掉纸带的问题。尼龙线长度约 35~40mm, 两线之间间隔约 45~50mm, 线的长度方向, 一叶与桨叶展向平行, 一叶与桨叶展向垂直。从实验结果拍摄的照片来看, 丝线长度方向与桨叶展向垂直者比较合理一些。

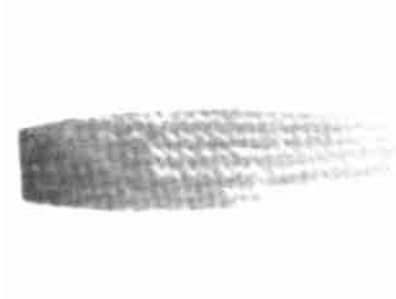


图 1 叶尖区域丝线剥落的情况



图 2 发动机起飞状态(飞机静止 $v=0$)时所拍的照片

飞机固定原地不动, 螺桨基本上正对阳光。消转仪安置在飞机螺桨前面的卡车上, 镜头距螺桨旋转面 20m 左右。螺桨转速达 1245r/min(即起飞状态)的实验状态, 待稳定后, 调节消转仪看到螺桨停止不动的清楚图象, 然后用螺纹拧上与消转仪连接的照相机, 并用跟踪器微调清楚后进行拍摄。这状态拍摄完后, 油门杆降到 65°油门角度(额定状态), 再进行拍

摄,实验即完毕。但有时不进行额定状态的拍摄。在最大转速的起飞状态(飞机静止)拍摄的照片如图 2 所示($n=1245\text{r/min}$)。

从图可以看出,在桨叶根部到叶尖约 4/5 长度的部分,丝线在气动力和离心力的作用下与桨叶剖面弦线成一角度的方向倾斜向后。而在叶尖约 1/5 展长的区域内,有少量几排的丝线倾斜向前,绘出矢量流谱如图 3 所示。丝线之所以形成这样,估计在叶尖五分之一展长区域内,可能有气流分离和反向环流存在,因而形成流谱有反方向的流动。在叶尖区域卷起涡旋,引起分离和流动损失,甚至产生负拉力。若在起飞时控制欠佳,产生负拉力严重,就有可能使飞机下降坠毁。上述现象可能是影响螺旋桨在起飞时效率降低的原因之一。

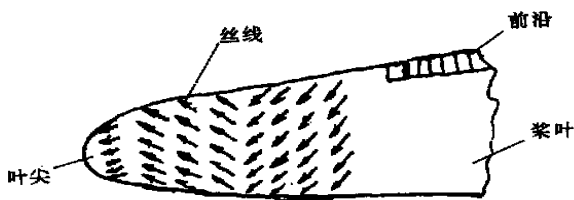


图 3 桨叶尖部区域流谱图

结论 (1) 在某飞机螺旋桨上用丝线作流场显形的结果与文献 [1] Machen Superstar 螺旋桨的荧光微丝显形比较,在桨叶由根到尖的五分之四部分,其流向基本上是一致的,即由前沿向后沿与弦线方向倾斜某个角度流动。(2) 所摄图片 2,在桨叶尖部五分之一区域出现叶面气流分离与倒流现象,虽与荧光微丝法^[1]拍摄片略有位置的差异,可能是与状态不同有关,但均存在气流分离现象是一致的。特别是与文献 [3] 用激光测速仪所测结果很相吻合一致。(3) 根据拍摄图片和使用分析,螺旋桨尖部产生涡流分离,甚至出现反向环流现象,从而产生负拉力使螺旋桨效率明显下降,严重时,会使起飞拉力不够,导致飞机坠落。(4) 测量发动机运转过程中螺旋桨流场显形,在国内还属首次,特别是相机与图象消转仪配合进行拍摄,在国外亦未见报导。因此,很多情况是初次探索,掌握不透。如消转仪的跟踪同步问题,相机快门曝光时间,光圈大小,光线强弱及方向问题,贴线方向、线的粗细、质量及颜色,以及用什么粘合剂最优化的配合方案等问题。图象消转仪与相机配合拍摄试件,在国内虽有试验的初步结果,但所拍摄的试件直径都比较小,切线速度均在 50m/s 以内,且所需观察的物体比较粗大,容易拍摄清楚。而我们所需配合拍摄的物体是飞机螺旋桨,直径大,叶尖切线速度高达 225m/s ,要在这样高的切线速度的桨尖范围区内观察清楚贴在其上的直径仅有零点几毫米的丝线,当然拍摄的难度就大多了。又由于受场地环境条件和新飞机使用的限制,致使有些想法和计划不能实现,结果使所拍的照片不够理想。

致谢:这次实验,承蒙西飞公司“新机办”、“试飞站”、“研究所”的领导和有关同志的大力支持,以及浙江大学冯俊卿高级工程师专程西安精心拍摄,作者在此向上述有关同志表示衷心的感谢。

参 考 文 献

- [1] Crowder J. P., "In-Flight Propeller Flow Visualization Using Fluorescent Mini-Tufts", pp. 91-95 in "Flow Visualization and Laser Velocimetry for Wind Tunnels", NASA CP-2243, 1982.
- [2] George L. Stefko, Lawrence J. Bober and Harvey E. Neumann, "New Test Techniques and Analytical Procedures for Understanding the Behavior of Advanced Propellers", SAE paper 830729.
- [3] J. Lepicovsky, "Laser Velocimeter Measurements in a Model Propeller Flowfield", Transactions of the ASME, Journal of Fluids Engineering Vol. 110, No. 4, Dec. 1988.

AERODYNAMIC DESIGN OF PROPELLER BY NUMERICAL OPTIMIZATION

Pan Jieyuan and Qian Huede (APRDC, BUAA)

ABSTRACT

A numerical optimization method is presented for aerodynamic design of propeller. As the basis of optimization, the strip theory based on Goldstein theory is applied to prediction of the propeller aerodynamic performance. The comparison of calculated results with experimental data shows that the strip theory is appropriate to the optimization. The mixed penalty function method is used for the optimization. By the means of the method presented here, two propellers have been designed and redesigned under identical flight conditions. The calculated results indicate that the variation of efficiency with geometry parameters is more gradual in the vicinity of efficiency maximum. It is also shown, if both chords and twists in different sections are taken as design variables, the blade of the optimized propeller would be more narrow than that if only the twists are taken as design variables. Therefore the optimized propeller would be lighter and more efficient at cruise conditions.

AERODYNAMIC MODIFICATION OF A PROPELLER

Zeng Ming and Gu Gaochi (APRDC, BUAA)

ABSTRACT

The aerodynamic design features of the propeller have been analysed at first. According to the analytical results and the modern advancements in propeller technology, the specifications of its expected modification have been proposed. In its overall design the important parameters have been determined. The principles of optimization and the version selection are outlined. From the comparison between the wind tunnel testing results of both scaled models of the propeller and its modification, it is concluded that the modification is a great success. Its static thrust and takeoff climb efficiency are increased by 13.8% and 8.76% respectively. Its cruise efficiency and noise level are also slightly improved. All they exceed the expected ones.

SURFACE FLOW VISUALIZATION OF ROTATING PROPELLER

Mao Xichang, Zeng Ming, Gao Chunfeng (APRDC, BUAA)

ABSTRACT

Surface flow visualization has been carried out with tufts adhered to the surfaces of the rotating propeller blades. From the experimental results it is found that in part of four fifths of blade surface from hub to tip, the air flow runs from leading edge to trailing edge in the outward direction with some inclination to chord. In the region of one fifth near the blade tip, flow separation and reverse flow occur at the blade surface, circulation appears even in the serious case, in consequence negative thrust emerges, which cuts down the efficiency of the propeller obviously.

NUMERICAL PREDICTION OF SOUND FIELD GENERATED BY PROPELLER

Zhou Sheng and Huang Lixi (APRDC, BUAA)

ABSTRACT

A fast and accurate numerical method is presented for predicting the sound field generated by subsonic propellers. The free space field, including the near and far sound field radiated by noncompact sources, is calculated by means of a retarded time integration in time domain. The FW-H equation is applied to solving the sound field generated by moving boundaries of solid body in the flow field, but its quadrupole term is neglected, thus the noncompact sources mean the thickness source and the load source both included in the dipole term. According to the assumption, the sound field generated by a 3-D shaped propeller is considered as the sum of the terms radiated by each strip element located spanwise. The pressure chordwise distribution at each element should be known before solving the sound field. For this purpose a code solving 2-D compressible full velocity potential equation with body-fitting coordinates is used which has been developed by BUAA previously. Comparison of calculated results with test data proves the present method and the code to be useful engineering tools. This conclusion has been also testified in the design of a propeller.