

桨叶三维有限元应力分析

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一、螺旋桨叶的计算模型

1. 某型螺旋桨叶坐标系及约束条件 某型螺旋桨叶片均匀安装在整体桨毂上, 叶型剖面重心基本上与桨叶径向 Z 轴线重合, 以飞行的反向定为 X 轴, 桨叶旋转平面为 $Y-Z$ 。

桨叶的边界约束条件较方便, 只需将桨叶根部剖面 1-1 沿径向固定即可, 为使在其他方向不致移动, 在此剖面上的任意一点同时固定三个方向的位移。

2. 有限元网格的生成 对桨叶的有限元坐标的生成, 采用的是自动分网方法, 此法与主程序 ADINA 匹配, 使用十分方便。对某型改型的分网稍有差异, 因为改型桨叶较薄, 为使三维元素形状更合理, 它比原型在 Z 轴方向多分一层, 即原型为 10 层, 改型为 11 层。每层六个立体元素, 原型共有 60 个元素, 503 个节点; 而减薄叶型为 11 层, 共有 66 个元素, 550 个节点。分网时各层沿 Z 方向的截面保持不变 ($Z=$ 常数) 节点坐标可以直接给出, 在翼型上的坐标, 须转换坐标系。各截面的翼型可以用不同曲面逼近, 自动分网能够较好的描述原始叶型。在叶尖处很薄, 对离心力和气动力影响均不大, 稍作简化处理。对所有元素节点的编号, 按元素某种规律安排, 然后由自动分网程序与主程序 ADINA 的有关文件进行接口。

二、螺旋桨叶的载荷

1. 桨叶离心载荷 由有限元理论得到元素上任意节点的等效载荷为:

$$\{F_i\}^e = \iiint_v N_i\{p\} dv \tag{1}$$

计算载荷时, 需对元素的局部坐标 (ξ, η, ζ) 进行积分, 故有

$$\{F_i\}^e = \int_1 \int_1 \int_1 N_i\{p\} |J| d\xi d\eta d\zeta \cong \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n \left[\rho \omega^2 \begin{bmatrix} N_i \begin{Bmatrix} o \\ y \\ z \end{Bmatrix} |J| \end{bmatrix} H_i H_j H_k \right] \tag{2}$$

$(\xi = \xi_i, \eta = \eta_i, \zeta = \zeta_i)$

式中 ω 为旋转角速度; ρ 为材料密度; N_i 为形函数; $|J|, y, z$ 皆为 (ξ, η, ζ) 的函数。
原型桨叶转速 $n=1245\text{n/min}$, 改型转速为 $n=1287\text{n/min}$, 已对所有节点的应力进行过计算, 发现只有 z 方向的应力值很大, 其他各应力分量比 σ_z 小两个数量级。因此, 这里采集了 σ_z 分量进行分析 (也可采用等效应力 $\bar{\sigma}$), 同时 σ_z 的方向性更为直观。

图 1 和图 2 分别是某型原型及某改型叶片各截面上 A, B, C, D 四点的应力分布曲线, 两种叶片的应力有以下几点不同: ①原型各截面上的 A, B, C, D 四点的应力值在叶身中部差别很大, 其中 C 点应力值最高, D 点应力值沿叶身均较小。②原型各点应力沿叶身高度变化

较陡, 说明从强度而言不甚合格。③某型改型叶身中部各截面应力值如图 2 所示, 比某型原型的应力分布更为平缓而合理。④改型截面各点 (A, B, C, D) 不仅总的应力水平较低, 并且各点的应力值相差也比原型为小, 例如 B, C 两点的应力数值均很接近, 表明对材料利用的合理性增加。⑤改型叶片的厚度比原型薄, 因此, 在相同的旋转速度下所产生的离心力比原型小。

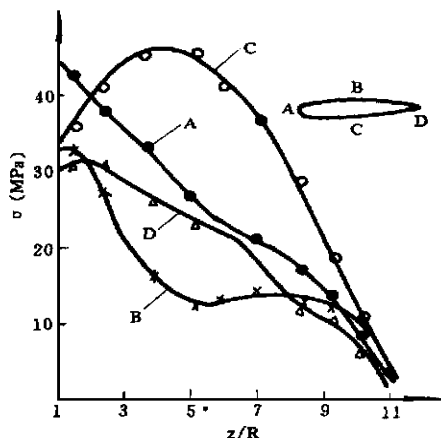


图 1 某原型桨叶各截面离心应力曲线

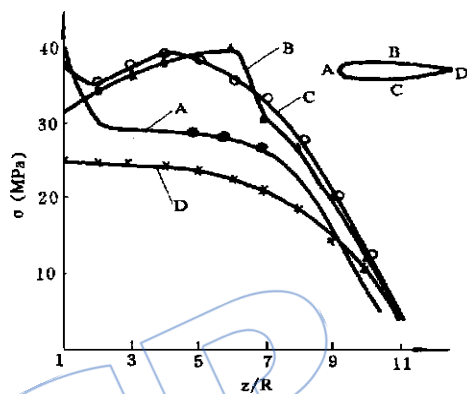


图 2 某改型桨叶各截面离心应力曲线

综合上所述, 改型叶片比原型设计得更合理, 使用寿命的可靠性也会比原型要高。

2. 桨叶气动载荷 桨叶表面所产生的气动载荷, 元素节点之等效力为

$$\{F_i\}^e = \iint [N] \{q\} dA \quad (3)$$

因为局部坐标 (ξ, η, ζ) 中某表面 (如 $\zeta = 1$) 构成微元 dA , 则有向量 $(\partial/\partial\xi) d\xi$ 和 $(\partial/\partial\eta) d\eta$ 之积的关系, 而 $\bar{r}$ 是曲面上的点矢, 如图 3 所示。此时

$$dA = |(\partial/\partial\xi) d\xi \times (\partial/\partial\eta) d\eta| = |(\partial/\partial\xi) \times (\partial/\partial\eta)| d\xi d\eta = \overline{EG - F^2} \cdot d\xi d\eta \quad (4)$$

式中 $E = (\partial x/\partial\xi)^2 + (\partial y/\partial\xi)^2 + (\partial z/\partial\xi)^2$, $G = (\partial x/\partial\eta)^2 + (\partial y/\partial\eta)^2 + (\partial z/\partial\eta)^2$, $F = (\partial x/\partial\xi)(\partial x/\partial\eta) + (\partial y/\partial\xi)(\partial y/\partial\eta) + (\partial z/\partial\xi)(\partial z/\partial\eta)$ 。在指定面 ($\zeta = 1$) 上的表面力

$$\{F_A\}^e = \int_1 \int_1 [N] \{q\} \overline{EG - F^2} \cdot d\xi d\eta \cong \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \left[N_i q \begin{Bmatrix} \cos\alpha \\ \cos\beta \\ \cos\gamma \end{Bmatrix} \overline{EG - F^2} \right] H_i H_j$$

$$(\xi = \xi_i, \eta = \eta_i, \zeta = 1) \quad (5)$$

作用于叶片上的真实压力 q , 还与叶型上的空气相对速度 $\bar{W}$ 有关, 其关系为:

$$C_p = (q - P_a) / [(1/2) \rho \bar{W}^2] \quad (6)$$

式中 q 是所求的真实压力; P_a 是大气压力, ρ 是空气密度, $\bar{W}$ 是该点的相对速度; C_p 是由气动计算所给出的。在原型与改型计

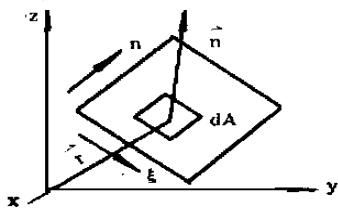


图 3 表面载荷

算时, 叶型上共选取 51 个点进行分析。各点的真实压力 q 值, 作为计算气动应力的外载荷, 按载荷等效的方法变换到各个元素相应的节点上, 如图 4 所示。

3. 桨叶离心力与气动力同时作用
在正常工作时, 桨叶的离心力与气动力必须同时作用, 将两种结合在一起计算, 与桨叶的常规算法极为一致。因此, 有限元法的计算公式变为

$$[K]\{\delta\} = \{F_B\} + \{F_A\} \quad (7)$$

式中 $\{F_B\}$ 和 $\{F_A\}$ 分别是元素所承受的离心力和气动力, 只是将式中的右端一并加入, 其公式含意已在式 (2) 和式 (5) 中说明。

原型及改型各截面上特征点 A, B, C, D 的合成应力, 沿叶身高度的数值均低于桨叶材料的强度极限, 由应力值所绘制的曲线如图 5 和图 6 所示。

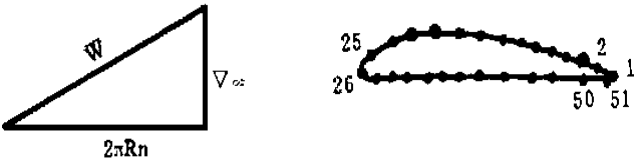


图 4 桨叶表面压力计算

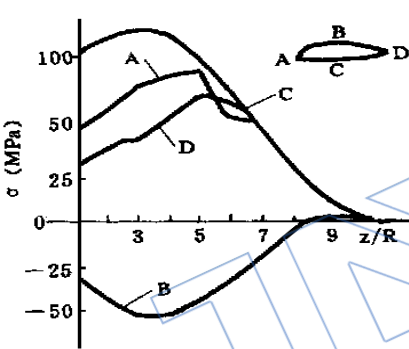


图 5 某原型合成应力

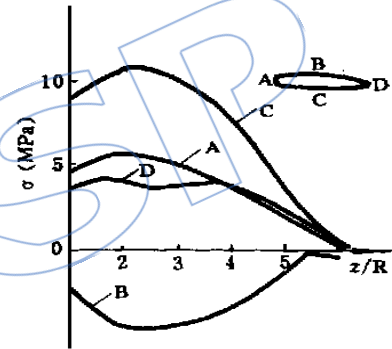


图 6 某改型合成应力

两种载荷在桨叶上产生的合成应力, 是一般桨叶设计中衡量强度的重要指标, 因为桨叶各截面上的局部应力过大或明显分布不均, 会造成该局部区域的损伤, 从而降低桨叶工作寿命和可靠性, 我们认为本计算法的精度和可靠性均很高, 可以信赖, 某型原型及改型的应力数据并有如下一些特点: ①某型原型的翼型较厚, 在叶根和叶身部份各截面上的应力值, 一般均比改型的应力值要低一些, 但并不很大。②原型桨叶各点应力数值之差较大, 说明应力分布不均匀。③改型叶型的截面较薄, 在叶根和叶身部份的应力值均比原型各点所对应的应力值较大, 但最大应力值 (均为 C 点) 则相近, 原型为 106.90MPa, 而改型为 112.90MPa, 相差仅 5%。④改型叶型在根部和身部的平均应力比原型有所提高, 但应力分布较均匀, 其中 A, C, D 三点在第 6-6 截面之后, 应力数值基本上很近 (接近等强剖面)。⑤改型与原型的最小拉伸应力, 均出现于 C 点, 最大压缩应力均出现于 B 点, 只要这两点的应力在许用应力范围内 (因 A, D 两点的应力数值较小), 强度就可靠。 B 点的离心拉伸载荷与气动载荷相互抵消, 起到了良好的补偿作用。⑥桨叶材料为铝合金 (LY11), 按最保守的许用应力 180.00MPa 取值, 则有安全系数 k : 原型— $k_{原}= 180.00/ 106.90= 1.75$, 改型— $k_{改}= 180.00/ 112.90= 1.60$ 。这两种桨叶的安全系数 k 均大于 1.5, 认为安全可靠。

AEROACOUSTICAL MODIFICATION OF A PROPELLER

Li Xiaodong, Yang Xiaodong, Hu Zongan (APRDC, BUAA)

ABSTRACT

An aeroacoustical modification of a propeller is considered with the aim of great enhancement of its takeoff efficiency and appropriate cutdown of its noise level when its blade number, blade hub and cruise efficiency are kept unchanged. A time domain method is applied to predicting near and far the sound field. From iterative aeroacoustical and aerodynamical optimization an optimum design scheme has been obtained. And two 1/3-scaled model propellers were made to simulate the original and modified propellers respectively. The results of comparative ground experiments show that the OASPL (Overall Sound Pressure Level) decreases by 1 to 1.5 dB while other technical specifications are met.

EXPERIMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS COMPARISON BETWEEN TWO SCALE-MODEL PROPELLERS

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ABSTRACT

The aerodynamic and acoustic characteristics of two scale-model propellers are compared experimentally. A three-blades model (Model A) is a scale-model of a production type. A four-blades model (Model B) is a scale-model of a new designed propeller. Their rotational speeds vary between 1500 to 3000 rpm. Experimental results indicate that under identical operational conditions the four-blades propeller has higher thrust coefficient but lower noise level than the three-blades propeller and also has lower noise level at the same power coefficient. The four-blades propeller, of course, is superior to the three-blades one in the efficiency and overall performance.

STRESS ANALYSIS OF A PROPELLER BLADE

Xiong Changbing (APRDC, BUAA)

ABSTRACT

Three-dimensional finite element method is applied to stress analysis of the original and the redesigned propeller blade taking the loads, such as centrifugal and dynamical loads. In respect of stress distribution, the airfoil of the redesigned propeller blade is more reasonable. Its stress distribution approaches to isostrength, and safety coefficient also meets the given specification. Therefore, the redesigned propeller blade is an quite advanced design.

STRESS ANALYSIS OF A PROPELLER HUB

Xiong Changbing (APRDC, BUAA)

ABSTRACT

Three-dimensional finite element method is applied to stress analysis of a propeller hub taking centrifugal load, aerodynamical moment and blade centrifugal tension load. Since its construction is complicated, loads are various and its stress distribution is hard to analyze, the elastic stress plus principle is employed for this purpose. The analytical results show that the blade centrifugal tension load is predominant and its construction has been optimized to a certain extent due to current improvements during long time of its service and modifications so the stress distributions of its parts are quite even and reasonable, moreover safety coefficients are large enough.

DIGITAL SIMULATION AND EXPERIMENTAL MODAL ANALYSIS OF DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF A PROPELLER HUB

Li Kedong and Du Binlao (APRDC, BUAA)

ABSTRACT

The finite element method with 8-nodes three-dimensional isoparametric elements and subspace iteration is applied to digital simulation of dynamic characteristics of a propeller hub. The sizes of the stiffness matrices $[K]$ and mass matrices $[M]$ in the equations are very large. The natural frequencies of the first six orders and its corresponding modes of the hub have been obtained from the experimental modal analysis. By comparison the results of the experimental modal analysis and the digital simulation are of the same order.