

桨叶可靠性分析方法

北航螺旋桨研究发展中心 傅惠民 高镇同

【摘要】 本文给出二维疲劳裂纹扩展门槛值分布函数, 建立二维应力—门槛值干涉模型。该模型可用于含初始缺陷或意外损伤的螺旋桨叶无限寿命可靠性分析和设计, 得到桨叶可靠度与初始裂纹尺寸之间的函数关系式。考虑到随使用时间增长, 桨叶遭受意外损伤的可能性将不断增大, 损伤的程度也不断加重, 文中还给出桨叶在无限寿命条件下的检修周期。该方法也可用于其它含裂纹构件以及复合材料桨叶的无限寿命可靠性分析和检修周期确定。

一、前言

材料在冶炼、加工和使用过程中, 不可避免地存在各种初始缺陷或意外损伤, 对某些关键的或不易检修的构件, 常采用无限寿命设计, 期望其中的初始缺陷或意外损伤不扩展。这要求应力强度因子变程 ΔK 小于疲劳裂纹扩展门槛值 ΔK_{th} 。由于载荷的随机性以及构件中初始裂纹尺寸的分散性, 导致 ΔK 具有分散性; 又由于材料不同部位的差异, 试件加工、热处理状态、试验环境和人员等的随机差异, 使得相同应力比下同样材料的 ΔK_{th} 也呈现出分散性。为了考虑这种分散性, 文献 [1] 提出了一维 $\Delta K - \Delta K_{th}$ 干涉模型。但是作用在实际结构上的交变应力的两个应力分量—变程 $\Delta \sigma$ 和均值 σ_m 往往都是变化的, 无法只用单一的应力分量来表示, 亦即载荷的分布是二维的^[2], 这导致应力强度因子变程 ΔK 和均值 K_m 也都是变化的, 即 $(\Delta K, K_m)$ 的分布是二维的。为此, 本文给出了二维疲劳门槛值 $(\Delta K_{th}, K_{mth})$ 分布函数, 建立了二维应力—门槛值干涉模型, 以对构件进行无限寿命可靠性分析和设计, 给出构件可靠度随初始裂纹尺寸或意外损伤尺寸变化的函数关系式。构件在使用过程中, 将随时可能遭受意外损伤 (如沙石击伤、划伤、擦伤等等), 而且随着使用时间的增长, 遭受意外损伤的可能性将不断增大, 意外损伤程度也不断加重。为了保证构件具有足够的可靠度, 应及时进行检修。因此, 本文给出了构件在无限寿命条件下的检修周期。

二、二维应力—门槛值干涉模型

1. 二维疲劳裂纹扩展门槛值分布 首先在指定的平均应力 σ_m (或 K_{mth}) 下, 测得一组试件的疲劳裂纹扩展门槛值 $(\Delta K_{th})_i, (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$, 然后通过统计分析^[3]求得在指定 σ_m (或 K_{mth}) 下一维裂纹扩展门槛值 ΔK_{th} 的分布函数 $G(\Delta K_{th}, \theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_k)$, 其中 $\theta_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, k)$ 为分布参数。那么, 二维疲劳裂纹扩展门槛值 $(\Delta K_{th}, K_{mth})$ 的分布函数将由下式确定:

$$P(\Delta K_{th}, K_{mth}) = G[\Delta K_{th}, \theta(K_{mth}), \theta_2(K_{mth}), \dots, \theta_k(K_{mth})] \tag{1}$$

式中 $\theta(K_{mth}), (i = 1, 2, \dots, k)$ 为在指定的 σ_m (或 K_{mth}) 下一维疲劳裂纹扩展门槛值 ΔK_{th} 的分布参数。它们均是 K_{mth} 的函数, 可由若干个指定平均应力 σ_m (或 K_{mth}) 上的试验数据拟合得到。

当在指定平均应力 σ_m (或 K_{mth}) 下一维疲劳裂纹扩展门槛值 ΔK_{th} 遵循正态分布时, 则二维疲劳裂纹扩展门槛值 ($\Delta K_{th}, K_{mth}$) 的分布函数为:

$$P(\Delta K_{th}, K_{mth}) = \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{\Delta K_{th} - \mu(K_{mth})}{\sigma(K_{mth})}} \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-u^2/2} du \quad (2)$$

式中 $\mu(K_{mth})$ 和 $\sigma(K_{mth})$ 分别为在指定平均应力 σ_m (或 K_{mth}) 下 ΔK_{th} 的均值和标准差。它们均为 K_{mth} 的函数, 可由若干个指定平均应力 σ_m (或 K_{mth}) 下的试验数据拟合得到。

当在指定平均应力 σ_m (或 K_{mth}) 下一维疲劳裂纹扩展门槛值 ΔK_{th} 遵循三参数威布尔分布时, 则二维疲劳裂纹扩展门槛值 ($\Delta K_{th}, K_{mth}$) 的分布函数为:

$$P(\Delta K_{th}, K_{mth}) = 1 - \exp \left\{ - \left[\frac{\Delta K_{th} - \epsilon(K_{mth})}{\beta(K_{mth})} \right]^{\alpha(K_{mth})} \right\} \quad (3)$$

式中 $\alpha(K_{mth})$ 、 $\beta(K_{mth})$ 和 $\epsilon(K_{mth})$ 分别为在指定 K_{mth} 下 ΔK_{th} 的威布尔形状参数、尺度参数和位置参数。它们均可由若干个指定 K_{mth} 下的试验数据拟合得到^[4]。

2. 二维应力—门槛值干涉模型 设二维交变应力 ($\Delta\sigma, \sigma_m$) 和二维交变应力强度因子 ($\Delta K, K_m$) 的概率密度函数分别为 $f(\Delta\sigma, \sigma_m)$ ^[2] 和 $W(\Delta K, K_m)$, 二维疲劳裂纹扩展门槛值 ($\Delta K_{th}, K_{mth}$) 的分布函数为 $P(\Delta K_{th}, K_{mth})$, 则构件中尺寸为 (a, c) 的表面裂纹不扩展的可靠度 $R(a, c)$ 为

$$R(a, c) = 1 - \iint f(\Delta\sigma, \sigma_m) G[\Delta K, \theta_1(K_m), \theta_2(K_m), \dots, \theta_k(K_m)] d\Delta\sigma d\sigma_m \quad (4)$$

式中 ΔK 和 K_m 分别为 $\Delta\sigma$ 和 σ_m 的函数。由于桨叶受到离心力和气动力的联合作用, 所以

$$\Delta K = \Delta\sigma Y_1(a, c), K_m = \sigma_m Y_2(a, c) \quad (5)$$

式中对于浅裂纹 ($a \leq c$), 在裂纹边缘最深处:

$$Y_1(a, c) = \overline{\pi a H_2 M} / \Phi, Y_2(a, c) = \overline{\pi a M} / \Phi \quad (6)$$

在裂纹表面附近处:

$$Y_1(a, c) = \overline{\pi a H_1 S M} / \Phi, Y_2(a, c) = \overline{\pi a S M} / \Phi \quad (7)$$

其中 $M = 1.13 - 0.09(a/c) + \{-0.54 + 0.89[0.2 + (a/c)]^2\}^{1/2}(a/B)^2$

$$+ \{0.5 - 0.65 + (a/c)\}^{1/2} + 14(1 - (a/c))^{24}\}(a/B)^4$$

$$\Phi = \frac{1}{1 + 1.464(a/c)^{1.65}}, S = 1.1 + 0.35(a/B)^2 \sqrt{a/c}$$

$$H_1 = 1 - 0.34 + 0.11(a/c) \sqrt{a/B}$$

$$H_2 = 1 - 0.22 + 0.12(a/c) \sqrt{a/B} + 0.55 - 1.05(a/c)^{0.75} + 0.47(a/c)^{1.5} \sqrt{a/B}^2$$

将式 (5) 代入式 (4), 即得桨叶中尺寸为 (a, c) 的表面裂纹不扩展的可靠度:

$$R(a, c) = 1 - \iint f(\Delta\sigma, \sigma_m) P[\Delta\sigma Y_1(a, c), \sigma_m Y_2(a, c)] d\Delta\sigma d\sigma_m \quad (8)$$

当二维疲劳裂纹扩展门槛值 ($\Delta K_{th}, K_{mth}$) 的分布函数为 (2) 时, 则桨叶中表面裂纹 (a, c) 不扩展的可靠度为

$$R(a, c) = \iint f(\Delta\sigma, \sigma_m) d\Delta\sigma d\sigma_m \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{\Delta\sigma Y_1(a, c) - \mu \frac{\overline{\pi a} Y_1(a, c)}{\sigma \frac{\overline{\pi a} Y_2(a, c)}}}{\sigma \frac{\overline{\pi a} Y_2(a, c)}}} \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-u^2/2} du \quad (9)$$

当二维交变应力 ($\Delta\sigma, \sigma_m$) 的概率密度函数为

$$f(\Delta\sigma, \sigma_m) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1} e^{-\frac{(\Delta\sigma - \mu_1)^2}{2\sigma_1^2}} \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_2} e^{-\frac{(\sigma_m - \mu_2)^2}{2\sigma_2^2}} \quad (10)$$

时, 则式 (9) 可以写成

$$a, c) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_2} e^{-\frac{(\sigma_m - \mu_2)^2}{2\sigma_2^2}} d\sigma_m \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1} e^{-\frac{(\Delta\sigma - \mu_1)^2}{2\sigma_1^2}} d\Delta\sigma \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\Delta\sigma Y_1(a, c) - \mu Y_m Y_2(a, c)}{\sigma Y_m Y_2(a, c)} \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{(u^2/2)}{2\pi}} du$$
$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_2} e^{-\frac{(\sigma_m - \mu_2)^2}{2\sigma_2^2}} d\sigma_m \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\mu_1 - \mu Y_m Y_2(a, c) Y Y_1(a, c)}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma^2 Y_m Y_2(a, c) Y Y_1^2(a, c)} \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{(u^2/2)}{2\pi}} du \quad (11)$$

当二维疲劳裂纹扩展门槛值 $(\Delta K_{th}, K_{mth})$ 的分布函数为

$$P(\Delta K_{th}, K_{mth}) = 1 - \exp\left\{-\left[\frac{\Delta K_{th} - \epsilon(K_{mth})}{\beta(K_{mth})}\right]^{\alpha(K_{mth})}\right\} \quad (12)$$

时, 则桨叶中表面裂纹 (a, c) 不扩展的可靠度为

$$R(a, c) = \iint_{\Omega} f(\Delta\sigma, \sigma_m) \exp\left\{-\left[\frac{\Delta\sigma Y_1(a, c) - \epsilon Y_m Y_2(a, c)}{\beta Y_m Y_2(a, c)}\right]^{\alpha(\sigma_m Y_2(a, c))}\right\} d\Delta\sigma d\sigma_m \quad (13)$$

对于多工况情况, 如桨叶有起飞、额定等不同工作状态, 在各个不同状态 (工况) 下测得的载荷时间历程通常来自不同母体。设构件在 n 个工况下工作, $f_1(\Delta\sigma, \sigma_m), f_2(\Delta\sigma, \sigma_m), \dots, f_n(\Delta\sigma, \sigma_m)$ 分别为各个不同工况下的二维交变应力 $(\Delta\sigma, \sigma_m)$ 概率密度函数, $k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n$ 为构件在各工况下工作的时间与总工作时间的比值, 则总概率密度函数 $f(\Delta\sigma, \sigma_m)$ 为

$$f(\Delta\sigma, \sigma_m) = \sum_{i=1}^n k_i f_i(\Delta\sigma, \sigma_m) \quad (14)$$

式中 $\sum_{i=1}^n k_i = 1$, 将式 (14) 代入式 (8) 得:

$$R(a, c) = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^n k_i \iint_{\Omega} f_i(\Delta\sigma, \sigma_m) P[\Delta\sigma Y_1(a, c), \sigma_m Y_2(a, c)] d\Delta\sigma d\sigma_m \quad (15)$$

式 (15) 给出了构件无限寿命的可靠度 R 与表面裂纹尺寸 (a, c) 之间的函数关系式。当 R 固定时, 即得在一定的可靠度下允许的最大表面裂纹深度 a 和长度 $2c$ 之间的函数关系式。图 1 给出了某螺旋桨叶按起飞状态 $k_1 = 0.1$ 和额定状态 $k_2 = 0.9$ 计算得到的在不同可靠度下的 $a-c$ 曲线。在工程使用中, 当桨叶中的最大初始缺陷或意外损伤 (a_0, c_0) 在图 1 中位于 $R = 99.999\%$ 的曲线之下时, 则该桨叶至少具有可靠度 $R = 99.999\%$; 当 (a_0, c_0) 位于 $R = 99.99\%$ 与 $R = 99.999\%$ 的曲线之间时, 则其可靠度也在 99.99% 与 99.999% 之间, 即至少具有可靠度 $R = 99.99\%$; 以此类推。为了保障结构安全可靠, 通常要求结构可靠度 R 不低于某一预先指定值 R_0 , 在飞机方面, ICAO 对运输机的结构推荐 $R_0 = 99.999\%$, 对于其它机种或军机大约取 $R_0 = 99.9\% \sim 99.99\%$ 。因此, 当桨叶的可靠度 R 大于 R_0 时, 则可以继续使用, 否则必须对该桨叶进行修理或更换。

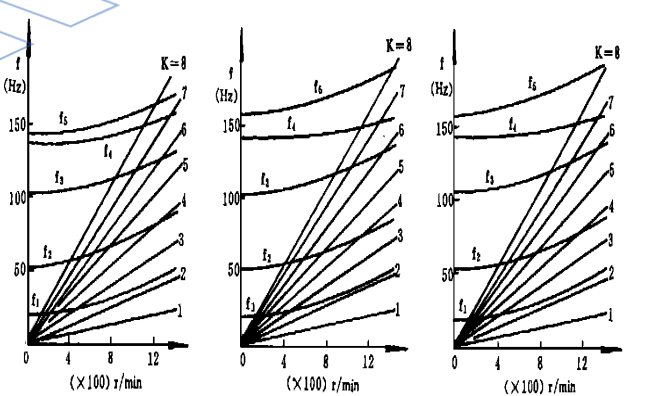


图 1 在不同可靠度下允许的最大表面裂纹尺寸 $a-c$ 曲线

三、桨叶首翻期和检修周期确定

设桨叶危险部位在 t 时刻以前遭受到的最大意外损伤 (a, c) 概率密度函数 $h(a, c, \lambda_1(t))$,

$\lambda_2(t), \dots, \lambda_k(t)$], 其中 $\lambda_1(t), \lambda_2(t), \dots, \lambda_k(t)$ 为分布参数, 它们均是服役时间 t 的函数, 可以根据以往在外场使用中的桨叶遭受意外损伤的情况得到。则桨叶在首次检修前的可靠度 $R(t)$

$$R(t) = 1 - \iint_{A_1} h(b, c, \lambda_1(t), \lambda_2(t), \dots, \lambda_k(t)) dadc \iint_{\Omega} f(\Delta\sigma, \sigma_m) P(\Delta\sigma Y_1(a, c), \sigma_m Y_2(a, c)) d\Delta\sigma d\sigma_m$$

如果桨叶在使用前已含有初始缺陷 (a_0, c_0) 则桨叶在首次检修前的可靠度 $R(t)$ 由下式确定:

$$R(t) = 1 - \iint_{A_1} h(b, c, \lambda_1(t), \lambda_2(t), \dots, \lambda_k(t)) dadc \iint_{\Omega} f(\Delta\sigma, \sigma_m) P(\Delta\sigma Y_1(a, c), \sigma_m Y_2(a, c)) d\Delta\sigma d\sigma_m \\ - \iint_{A_2} h(b, c, \lambda_1(t), \lambda_2(t), \dots, \lambda_k(t)) dadc \iint_{\Omega} f(\Delta\sigma, \sigma_m) P(\Delta\sigma Y_1(a_0, c_0), \sigma_m Y_2(a_0, c_0)) d\Delta\sigma d\sigma_m \quad (17)$$

式中 A_1 是区域 A 中表面裂纹 (a, c) 大于初始缺陷 (a_0, c_0) 的子区域, A_2 是 A 中表面裂纹 (a, c) 小于或等于 (a_0, c_0) 的子区域, 这里的所谓大于或小于是指表面裂纹 (a, c) 比 (a_0, c_0) 更易或不易扩展而言, 亦即表面裂纹 (a, c) 不扩展的可靠度小于或大于表面裂纹 (a_0, c_0) 不扩展的可靠度。

如果桨叶在 t^* 时刻检修时, 发现桨叶危险部位上最大表面裂纹尺寸为 (a_0^*, c_0^*) , 则在下一次检修前, 桨叶可靠度 $R(t)$ 由下式确定:

$$R(t) = 1 - \iint_{A_1} h(b, c, \lambda_1(t - t^*), \lambda_2(t - t^*), \dots, \lambda_k(t - t^*)) dadc \\ \cdot \iint_{\Omega} f(\Delta\sigma, \sigma_m) P(\Delta\sigma Y_1(a, c), \sigma_m Y_2(a, c)) d\Delta\sigma d\sigma_m \\ - \iint_{A_2} h(b, c, \lambda_1(t - t^*), \lambda_2(t - t^*), \dots, \lambda_k(t - t^*)) dadc \\ \cdot \iint_{\Omega} f(\Delta\sigma, \sigma_m) P(\Delta\sigma Y_1(a_0^*, c_0^*), \sigma_m Y_2(a_0^*, c_0^*)) d\Delta\sigma d\sigma_m \quad (18)$$

式中 A_1^* 和 A_2^* 分别是区域 A 中表面裂纹 (a, c) 大于和小于或等于 (a_0^*, c_0^*) 的子区域。对给定的可靠度 R_0 , 只要在式(17)中令 $R(t) = R_0$, 即可求得单个桨叶的首翻期。如果桨叶在 t^* 时刻检查时, 其最大裂纹 (a_0^*, c_0^*) 不扩展的可靠度 $R(a_0^*, c_0^*) \leq R_0$, 则桨叶必须修理或更换; 如果 $R(a_0^*, c_0^*) > R_0$, 则桨叶仍可继续使用, 下一次检修周期可在式(18)中令 $R(t) = R_0$ 求得。设一架飞机上共有 n 个桨叶, 其可靠度分别为 $R_i(t)$, ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$), 则该飞机桨叶的总可靠度 $R(t)$ 为 $R(t) = \prod_{i=1}^n R_i(t)$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$), 可由式(16)、(17)求得。在上式中令 $R(t) = R_0$, 则可分别求得该飞机桨叶的首翻期和检修周期。

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EXPERIMENTAL MODAL ANALYSIS OF PROPELLER BLADES

Li Qihan, Chen Zhiying, Zhang Dalin (APRDC, BUAA)

ABSTRACT

The vibration characteristics of propeller blades have been investigated by using experimental modal analysis technique. The emphasis of the investigation is put on the effects of different joint conditions of blade root ends and mounting ways of blades on the nature frequencies and modes of propeller blade vibration. From the contrast analysis of the results it is concluded that in order to understand and analyze the dynamic characteristics of propeller blades precisely, the calculations and experiments of coupling dynamic characteristics of blade-hub-shaft of propeller assembly should be completed for simulating the joint and mounting conditions between propeller and engine practically.

VIBRATION CHARACTERISTIC ANALYSIS OF A PROPELLOR BLADE

Kong Ruilian and Wang Yanrong (APRDC, BUAA)

ABSTRACT

The subspace iteration method and Jacobi's method are used to solve the eigenvalue problem for the vibration of a propeller blade, in which the superparametric quadratic thick shell element with eight nodes and forty degrees of freedom is used to govern the motion equation, considering the effects of shear transverse deformation on the accuracy. The frequencies and vibration modes calculated by the program written by authors are in quite good agreement with the experimental results, and they can be used to judge whether the resonance occurs in the operation of the propeller, considering the effects of aerodynamic force excitation only.

A METHOD OF RELIABILITY ANALYSIS FOR PROPELLER BLADES

Fu Huimin and Gao Zhentong (APRDC, BUAA)

ABSTRACT

A distribution function of two-dimensional threshold is given for fatigue crack propagation. A two-dimensional stress-threshold interference model is set up. The model is applicable to the reliability analysis and design of infinite life for propeller blades or other structural members with initial defects and accident damage. The functional correlation between the reliability of no crack growth and the initial crack sizes is obtained from the model and the maximum permissible crack sizes can be determined according to a given reliability level. In consideration of the fact, that the longer the service time, the greater the probability of accident damage, the overhaul periods of propeller blades with high reliability are also given.

EFFECT OF ANTIICER ON PROPELLER PERFORMANCE

Zhang Aikun (APRDC, BUAA)

ABSTRACT

Comparative experiments of a propeller with and without the anti-icer have been completed in a wind tunnel. The analysis of the experimental data shows that the effect of the anti-icer depends on the advance ratio (J) and the blade angle (β). First, the anti-icer has no effect on the performance of the propeller when the blade angle is big enough and the advance ratio is small ($\beta = 40^\circ$; $J < 0.5$). Second, the efficiency of the propeller with anti-icer increases when the blade angle is big enough and the J is moderate ($\beta = 40^\circ$; $0.5 < J < 1.3$) or the blade angle is smaller and the J also small ($\beta = 27.5^\circ$; $J < 0.5$). Third, the attached anti-icer reduces efficiency at the big blade angle with a large advance ratio ($\beta = 40^\circ$; $J > 1.3$) or at a smaller angle with a moderate ratio ($\beta = 27.5^\circ$; $J > 0.5$). In fact, when aircraft is flying, its propeller is almost running at the third condition. When the aircraft takes off ($J = 0.618$, $\beta = 28.79^\circ$), the anti-icer reduces the propeller efficiency by 1.5 percent, and by 3 percent when the plane cruises ($J = 1.6130$, $\beta = 40.41^\circ$).