

[1]彭小波,张胜敏,万小朋.高温高压环境中凝相颗粒粒度分布实验研究[J].弹箭与制导学报,2012,3:141-144.

PENG Xiaobo, ZHANG Shengmin, WAN Xiaopeng. The Experimental Investigation on Condensed Particle's Size Distribution in High-temperature and High-pressure Condition[J], 2012, 3:141-144.

[点击复制](#)

高温高压环境中凝相颗粒粒度分布实验研究 [\(PDF\)](#)

《弹箭与制导学报》 [ISSN:1673-9728/CN:61-1234/TJ] 期数: 2012年第3期 页码: 141-144 栏目:
火箭技术 出版日期: 2012-06-25

Title: The Experimental Investigation on Condensed Particle's Size Distribution in High-temperature and High-pressure Condition

作者: 彭小波; 张胜敏; 万小朋
西北工业大学, 西安 710072

Author(s): PENG Xiaobo; ZHANG Shengmin; WAN Xiaopeng
Northwestern Polytechnical University, Xi'an 710072, China

关键词: 固体火箭发动机; 燃烧室; 凝相颗粒; 粒子收集; 粒度分布

Keywords: solid rocket motor; combustion chamber; condensed particle; particle collection; size distribution

分类号: V435

DOI: -

文献标识码: A

摘要: 为了研究固体火箭发动机燃烧室内凝相颗粒的分布规律,改进了一种固体推进剂凝相燃烧产物收集装置,针对典型的HTPB复合推进剂,开展了不同聚集状态下凝相颗粒的收集实验。研究结果表明,凝相燃烧产物在 $0.27\sim100\mu\text{m}$ 之间都有颗粒存在,凝相颗粒主要集中在 $0.27\sim10\mu\text{m}$ 之间,粒径大于 $20\mu\text{m}$ 的颗粒较少; 工作压强对颗粒粒径分布有较大影响,随着工作压强的升高,凝相颗粒粒径变小,粒度分布更为集中; 工作压强相同的条件下,随着聚集角度的增加,凝相颗粒粒径变大。

Abstract: A device was improved to collect the condensed particles of the solid propellant. The typical HTPB composite propellant containing 17% aluminum was experimentally investigated under different condition. Collection experiments and particle size analysis were performed so as to investigate the effects of operation pressure and concentration degree on particle size distribution. The experimental results show that the range of particle size is from $0.27\mu\text{m}$ up to about $100\mu\text{m}$. The majority of particle size is from $0.27\mu\text{m}$ to $10\mu\text{m}$. The result indicates that the particle size distribution is primarily dictated by the operation pressure. The particle size is reduced with increasing pressure, at the same time the diameter distribution is concentrated. It is found that the particle diameter is raised with the increase of the concentration degree.

参考文献/REFERENCES

[1] Brennan W D, Hovland O L, Netzer D W. Measured particulate behavior in a subscale solid propellant rocket motor

导航/NAVIGATE

本期目录/Table of Contents

下一篇/Next Article

上一篇/Previous Article

工具/TOOLS

引用本文的文章/References

下载 PDF/Download PDF(1380KB)

立即打印本文/Print Now

推荐给朋友/Recommend

统计/STATISTICS

摘要浏览/Viewed

122

全文下载/Downloads

41

评论/Comments

[RSS](#) [XML](#)

- [J]. Journal of Propulsion and Power, 1992, 8(5): 954-960.
- [2] 张明信, 王国志, 魏剑维, 等. 影响 Al_2O_3 凝相尺寸分布的因素[J]. 推进技术, 2001, 23(1): 250-257.
- [3] 刘洋, 何国强, 李江, 等. 聚集状态下凝相颗粒的收集与测量[J]. 推进技术, 2005, 26(3): 477-480.
- [4] 李江, 娄永春, 刘洋, 等. 聚集状态对固体火箭发动机颗粒粒度分布的影响[J]. 固体火箭技术, 2005, 28(4): 265-267.
- [5] 周海清, 尤政, 张平. 固体脉冲推力器羽烟粒度分布检测[J]. 推进技术, 2006, 27(3): 285-288.
- [6] 刘佩进, 白俊华, 杨向明, 等. 固体火箭发动机燃烧室凝相粒子的收集与分析[J]. 固体火箭技术, 2008, 31(5): 461-463.
- [7] 张胜敏, 胡春波, 徐义华, 等. 固体火箭发动机燃烧室凝相颗粒燃烧特性分析[J]. 固体火箭技术, 2010, 33(3): 256-259.

备注/Memo: 收稿日期: 2011-06-02 作者简介: 彭小波(1972—), 男, 陕西汉中人, 研究员, 博士研究生, 研究方向: 航空宇航推进理论与工程。