

技术简讯 叶片型面成形的数学描述

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THE MATHEMATIC EXPRESSION OF BLADE FORMING REGULARITY

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“成型面叶片”即叶片型面沿叶高各截面型线相同的叶片中最复杂的莫过于斜轴旋转

叶片, 如图1所示, 推导出这类叶片型面成形规律的通用数学模型。先建立叶片型面的OXYZ坐标系统。斜轴旋转叶片型面的成形规律是: 型线既按斜线规律变化, 又围绕着某一轴旋转, 同时在X、Y方向还有位移。由三维几何变换理论, 可得各截面叶片型线圆弧中心坐标的数学表达式为

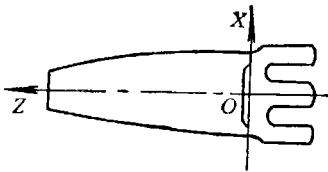


图1 坐标系

$$\begin{aligned}
 (X_{R_i} \ Y_{R_i} \ Z_{R_i} \ 1) &= (X_o \ Y_o \ Z_o \ 1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ U_i & V_i & L_i & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \\
 &\left\{ (X_{R_o} \ Y_{R_o} \ Z_{R_o} \ 1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ U_{R_i} & V_{R_i} & L_i & 1 \end{pmatrix} - (X_o \ Y_o \ Z_o \ 1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ U_i & V_i & L_i & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \cdot \\
 &\cdot \begin{pmatrix} \cos\varphi_i & \sin\varphi_i & 0 & 0 \\ -\sin\varphi_i & \cos\varphi_i & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\delta_{X_i} & \delta_{Y_i} & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1)
 \end{aligned}$$

由坐标系可知: $Z_{R_o} = Z_o = 0$ 。代入(1)式并化简得

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 X_{R_i} &= (X_o + U_i) + [(X_{R_o} + U_{R_i}) - (X_o + U_i)]\cos\varphi_i \\
 &\quad - [(Y_{R_o} + V_{R_i}) - (Y_o + V_i)]\sin\varphi_i - \delta_{X_i} \\
 Y_{R_i} &= (Y_o + V_i) + [(X_{R_o} + U_{R_i}) - (X_o + U_i)]\sin\varphi_i \\
 &\quad + [(Y_{R_o} + V_{R_i}) - (Y_o + V_i)]\cos\varphi_i + \delta_{Y_i} \\
 Z_{R_i} &= L_i
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2)$$

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$$\text{式中} \quad U_i = (X_E - X_0) \frac{L_i}{L}; \quad V_i = (Y_E - Y_0) \frac{L_i}{L};$$

$$U_{R_i} = \Delta X \frac{L_i}{L}; \quad V_{R_i} = \Delta Y \frac{L_i}{L}$$

X_0, Y_0 : 根部旋转中心; X_E, Y_E : 顶部旋转中心; $\Delta X, \Delta Y$: 顶部搁斜值; $\delta_{X_i}, \delta_{Y_i}$: 计算截面型线在 X, Y 方向的位移量; φ_i : 计算截面旋转角; L : 叶片型面高度。以上各参数均由叶片零件图给出; L_i : 计算截面高度。

根据 (2) 式, 可推导出各种特殊“成型面叶片”型面成形规律的数学模型。

1 等截面叶片

由定义知: $\varphi_i = \Delta X = \Delta Y = \delta_{X_i} = \delta_{Y_i} = 0$

$$\text{代入 (2) 式得:} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} X_{R_i} &= X_{R_0} \\ Y_{R_i} &= Y_{R_0} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3)$$

2 斜铣叶片

由定义知: $\varphi_i = \delta_{X_i} = \delta_{Y_i} = 0$

$$\text{代入 (2) 式得:} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} X_{R_i} &= X_{R_0} + \Delta X \frac{L_i}{L} \\ Y_{R_i} &= Y_{R_0} + \Delta Y \frac{L_i}{L} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4)$$

3 斜铣 + X 向位移 + Y 向位移叶片

由定义知: $\varphi_i = 0$

代入 (2) 式得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} X_{R_i} &= X_{R_0} + \Delta X \frac{L_i}{L} - \delta_{X_i} \\ Y_{R_i} &= Y_{R_0} + \Delta Y \frac{L_i}{L} + \delta_{Y_i} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5)$$

技术简讯 几种仿制的铝合金锻造工艺

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FORGING TECHNOLOGY OF SOME IMITATIVE ALUMINIUM ALLOY

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