

航空发动机转子叶片振动方程及其频率计算

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摘要: 航空发动机工作过程中, 转子叶片的工作环境较为恶劣, 会无法避免地受到气动和机械等载荷的激励作用而引起强迫振动, 特别是当载荷频率与叶片的动频相同时就会使叶片共振、应力增大甚至造成叶片破坏, 故准确获得叶片在不同转速时的动频就显得尤为重要。根据叶片的受力分析, 通过引入叶片的变形系数, 建立了叶片的自由振动方程。然后利用 Ritz-Galerkin 方法得到了一种可以计算叶片静频和动频的数值方法, 计算结果与实验测量结果比较接近。本文方法与现有相关方法相比, 其特点在于所建立的叶片振动方程与实际情况更趋相符, 计算简便、结果可靠, 并具有一定的工程应用价值。

关键词: 航空发动机; 转子叶片; 振动方程; Ritz-Galerkin 方法; 振动频率

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高压压气机转子叶片是航空发动机的关键零部件之一, 对发动机的安全性和可靠性影响重大。这类叶片的工作条件恶劣, 致使其动应力水平较高, 往往容易因振动而产生高循环疲劳裂纹甚至折断, 造成严重事故。据统计, 叶片振动故障大约占航空发动机结构类故障的三分之一, 诸如裂纹、折断等叶片故障绝大部分是因叶片振动引起。在航空发动机转子叶片工作过程中, 引起强迫振动的载荷频率与叶片的动频相同而使叶片共振、应力增大是造成叶片破坏的重要原因之一, 因此知道叶片在不同转速时的动频就显得尤为重要。

航空发动机转子叶片振动方程及其频率计算一直是航空发动机研究领域的一个热点问题^[1-3]。由于叶片截面形状复杂, 叶型曲线很难用某一个具体函数来描述, 导致在建立叶片的自由振动方程时很难表征叶片的几何形状, 因此要按实际结

构建立叶片的自由振动方程非常复杂^[4-5], 难度很大, 求解也相当麻烦。文献[6]利用循环对称结构有限元方法, 分析了某型航空发动机涡轮叶片盘耦合系统的振动特性。文献[7]研究了叶片和转子之间的互动转子——轴承系统的非线性动力学行为, 采用拉格朗日方程, 建立一个随时间变化的弹性叶片转子轴承系统的非线性模型, 其中转子由轴承支撑, 叶片被建模为钟摆, 以分析弹性叶片和柔性轴之间的动态耦合。文献[8]也是基于有限元方法, 结合固有模态分析和动力学分析, 提出了一种分析航空发动机涡轮转子的振动特性方法。文献[9]介绍了一种航空发动机涡轮叶片振动特性的有限元分析方法, 并用三维造型软件 UG 求出了叶片的前六阶固有频率。

本文在叶片受力分析的基础上, 结合其振动特征, 将叶片振动分别简化为叶片的两个方向弯

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曲振动和扭转振动,忽略纵向振动,建立其自由振动方程。然后利用 Ritz-Galerkin 方法得到了一种可以计算叶片动频的数值方法^[6-15],计算结果与实测值比较接近。

1 叶片振动方程的建立

图 1 为某航空发动机高压一级转子叶片示意图,其叶身长度设为 L 。由于叶片长度与其横截面的最大弦长之比较大,因此可以将叶片视为变截面悬臂梁。

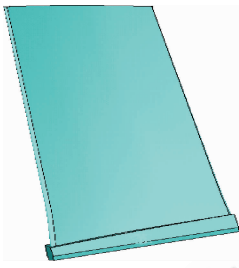


图 1 叶片模型
Fig. 1 Model of blade

基本假设:

- 1) 叶片自身的重力作用不计。
- 2) 每一个横截面上任意一点的离心力是相等的。
- 3) 发动机转子在确定的计算转速下是匀速转动的。

将叶片看做悬臂梁,由于叶片横截面关于水平轴不对称,质心与扭转中心不是同一个点。因此我们建立如下的坐标系:以发动机转子的旋转中心即轴心为坐标原点 O (设轴半径为 l_1),转轴轴线为 Oz 轴,叶片的剪切中心轴 OO' 为 Ox 轴,如图 2 所示。假设距离叶片根部为 x ($l_1 \leq x \leq l_2$; $l_2 = l_1 + L$) 的任意横截面为 $A(x)$ (见图 2 中的阴影部分),即图 3 中实线所表示的图示, C 为质心, D 为挠曲中心,设 $b = \overline{CD} = b(x)$, $\beta = \beta(x)$ 表示截面剪切中心与质心的连线和 Oz 轴正向的夹角(逆时针方向为正方向,如图 3 所示),以 ϕ 表示截面扭角(逆时针方向为正方向,如图 3 中虚线所表示的图示), ϕ 很小, ρ 为密度。令 ψ_y 为略去剪力挠度曲线沿 Oy 轴方向的斜率, α_y 为同一横截面内中性轴处沿 Oy 轴方向的剪切角。于是求出总斜率为

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = \psi_y + \alpha_y \quad (1)$$

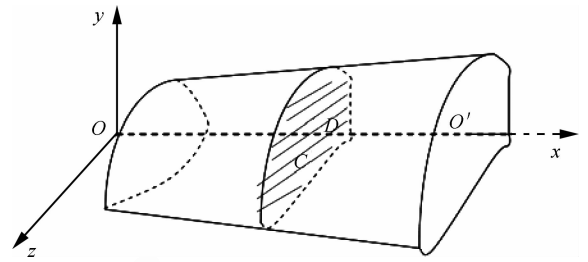


图 2 悬臂梁模型图

Fig. 2 Model diagram of a cantilever beam

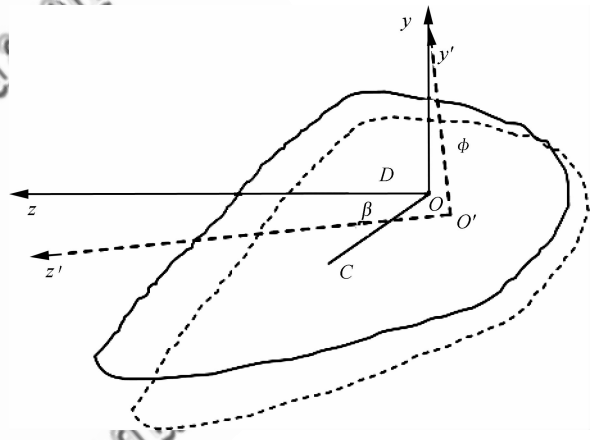


图 3 横截面图

Fig. 3 Diagram of cross-section

从初等弯曲理论,可以得到弯矩 M 和剪力 V 的表达式,为

$$M = EJ_y(x) \frac{\partial \psi_y}{\partial x} V = -\mu A(x) G \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} - \psi_y \right) \quad (2)$$

式中: μ 为一个取决于横截面形状的数值因子; $A(x)$ 为截面面积; E 为弹性模量; G 为剪切弹性模量; $J_y(x)$ 、 $J_z(x)$ 为截面对 y 、 z 轴的惯性矩。因中剪力 V 和弯矩 M 的方向遵循梁的正负号惯例,当悬臂梁沿 Oy 轴振动时(各截面沿 Oy 轴方向平移振动),沿 Oy 轴方向的动力平衡条件为

$$-\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} dx - \rho A(x) \cos \beta(x) \cdot \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} [y - \phi b(x) \sin \beta(x)] dx = 0 \quad (3)$$

按照 Timoshenko 的假设,梁应该是一个弹
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性变形体,它既非刚体,又非纯剪切变形体。而 $\rho J_y(x) \frac{\partial^2 \psi_y}{\partial t^2} dx$ 仅表示刚性单元的转动力矩,因此这里引入一个变形系数 $\eta_y (0 \leq \eta_y \leq 1)$,力矩平衡条件为

$$-V dx + \frac{\partial M}{\partial x} dx - \eta_y \rho J_y(x) \frac{\partial^2 \psi_y}{\partial t^2} dx - B \rho \omega^2 \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} dx = 0 \quad (4)$$

式中: ω 为转子的旋转角速度; $B = \int_{\ell_1}^{\ell_2} x A(x) dx$ 为系数。则由式(2)、式(3)和式(4)消去 ψ_y 可得沿 Oy 轴方向的振动方程为

$$K_y(x, t) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[E J_y(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} - \frac{K_y(x, t)}{\mu G A(x)} \right) \right] - \eta_y \rho J_y(x) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} - \frac{K_y(x, t)}{\mu G A(x)} \right) - B \rho \omega^2 \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = 0 \quad (5)$$

式中:

$$K_y(x, t) = \int_{\ell_1}^x \rho A(s) \cos \beta(s) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} (y - \phi b(s) \sin \beta(s)) ds \quad \ell_1 \leq x \leq \ell_2$$

类似地,可得沿 Oz 轴方向的振动方程为

$$K_z(x, t) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[E J_z(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{K_z(x, t)}{\mu G A(x)} \right) \right] - \eta_z \rho J_z(x) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{K_z(x, t)}{\mu G A(x)} \right) - B \rho \omega^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0 \quad (6)$$

式中:

$$K_z(x, t) = \int_{\ell_1}^x \rho A(s) \sin \beta(s) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} (z - \phi b(s) \cos \beta(s)) ds \quad \ell_1 \leq x \leq \ell_2$$

而 $\eta_z (0 \leq \eta_z \leq 1)$ 为沿 Oz 轴方向振动的变形系数。

这里应当注意: η_y 、 η_z 分别为叶片沿 Oy 、 Oz 轴方向振动的变形系数,若叶片是各向同性的材质,则认为二者相等,本文设 $\eta_y = \eta_z = \eta$ 。

扭转的振动方程为

$$G I_p(x) \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} - R \frac{\partial^4 \phi}{\partial x^4} - \rho I_p \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} + \rho A(x) b \cos \beta(x) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} (y - b \phi \cos \beta(x))$$

$$- \rho A(x) b \sin \beta(x) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} (z - b \phi \sin \beta(x)) = 0 \quad (7)$$

式中: $I_p(x)$ 为截面对扭转中心 O 的极惯性矩; R 为翘曲刚度。

在发动机转子以角速度 ω 匀速转动时,式(5)、式(6)和式(7)就是叶片任意横截面 $A(x)$ 分别沿 Oy 、 Oz 轴方向、以及扭转所满足的振动方程。

2 转子叶片动频的计算

假设发动机叶片按其固有振型之一进行振动,则

$$\begin{cases} y = Y(A_1 \cos(pt) + B_1 \sin(pt)) \\ z = Z(A_2 \cos(pt) + B_2 \sin(pt)) \\ \phi = \Phi(A_3 \cos(pt) + B_3 \sin(pt)) \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

可以认为发动机叶片左端固定,右端自由,因此得到以下边界条件:

$$\begin{cases} (X)_{x=\ell_1} = 0, \left(\frac{dX}{dx} \right)_{x=\ell_1} = 0 \\ \left(\frac{d^2 X}{dx^2} \right)_{x=\ell_2} = 0, \left(\frac{d^3 X}{dx^3} \right)_{x=\ell_2} = 0 \\ (Y)_{x=\ell_1} = 0, \left(\frac{dY}{dx} \right)_{x=\ell_1} = 0 \\ \left(\frac{d^2 Y}{dx^2} \right)_{x=\ell_2} = 0, \left(\frac{d^3 Y}{dx^3} \right)_{x=\ell_2} = 0 \\ (\Phi)_{x=\ell_1} = 0, \left(\frac{d\Phi}{dx} \right)_{x=\ell_1} = 0 \\ \left(\frac{d^2 \Phi}{dx^2} \right)_{x=\ell_2} = 0, \left(\frac{d^3 \Phi}{dx^3} \right)_{x=\ell_2} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

将式(8)代入式(5)、式(6)和式(7)可得:

$$\begin{aligned} & -p^2 \bar{K}_y(x) + \frac{d}{dx} \left[E J_y(x) \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dY}{dx} + \frac{p^2 \bar{K}_y(x)}{\mu G A(x)} \right) \right] + \\ & \eta \rho J_y(x) p^2 \left(\frac{dY}{dx} + \frac{p^2 \bar{K}_y(x)}{\mu G A(x)} \right) - B \rho \omega^2 \frac{dY}{dx} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

式中:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{K}_y(x) = & \int_{\ell_1}^x \rho A(s) \cos \beta(s) (Y(s) - \Phi(s) b(s) \sin \beta(s)) ds \\ & \ell_1 \leq x \leq \ell_2 \\ & -p^2 \bar{K}_z(x) + \frac{d}{dx} \left[E J_z(x) \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dZ}{dx} + \right. \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \frac{p^2 \bar{K}_z(x)}{\mu GA(x)} \right] + \eta \rho J_z(x) p^2 \left(\frac{dZ}{dx} + \frac{p^2 \bar{K}_z(x)}{\mu GA(x)} \right) - B \rho \omega^2 \frac{dZ}{dx} = 0 \quad (11)$$

式中:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{K}_z(x) &= \int_{\ell_1}^x \rho A(s) \sin \beta(s) (Y(s) - \Phi(s) b(s) \cdot \\ &\quad \cos \beta(s)) ds \\ &\quad l_1 \leq x \leq l_2 \\ GI_p(x) \frac{d^2 \Phi}{dx^2} - R \frac{d^4 \Phi}{dx^4} + \rho I_p p^2 \Phi + \\ &\rho A(x) b^2(x) \Phi(x) p^2 \cos(2\beta(x)) - \rho A(x) b(x) p^2 \cdot \\ &(\cos \beta(x) Y(x) - \sin \beta(x) Z(x)) = 0 \quad (12) \end{aligned}$$

令

$$\begin{cases} Y(x) = \sum_{r=1}^n A_r f_r(x) \\ Z(x) = \sum_{r=1}^n B_r f_r(x) \\ \Phi(x) = \sum_{r=1}^n C_r f_r(x) \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

式中:

$$\begin{aligned} f_r(x) &= \frac{(r+2)(r+3)}{6} \left(\frac{x-\ell_1}{L} \right)^{r+1} - \\ &\frac{r(r+3)}{3} \left(\frac{x-\ell_1}{L} \right)^{r+2} + \frac{r(r+1)}{6} \left(\frac{x-\ell_1}{L} \right)^{r+3} \\ &\quad L = \ell_2 - \ell_1 \end{aligned}$$

则有,

$$\begin{cases} \bar{K}_y(x) = \sum_{r=1}^n (A_r \tilde{K}_{y,r}(x) + C_r \tilde{K}_{\phi,r}(x)) \\ \bar{K}_z(x) = \sum_{r=1}^n (B_r \tilde{K}_{z,r}(x) + C_r \tilde{K}_{\phi,r}(x)) \end{cases} \quad (14)$$

式中:

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{K}_{y,r}(x) = \int_{\ell_1}^x \rho A(s) \cos \beta(s) f_r(s) ds \\ \tilde{K}_{z,r}(x) = \int_{\ell_1}^x \rho A(s) \sin \beta(s) f_r(s) ds \\ \tilde{K}_{\phi,r}(x) = - \int_{\ell_1}^x \rho A(s) \cos \beta(s) f_r(s) b(s) \sin \beta(s) ds \end{cases}$$

显然, $Y(x)$ 、 $Z(x)$ 、 $\Phi(x)$ 满足边界条件式(9)。

下面采用 Ritz-Galerkin 方法求频率 p [10-15]。

在式(10)、式(11)、式(12)这3个方程的左右两端同时乘以 $f_r(x)$ ($r=1, 2, \dots, n$) 再积分可得

$$\int_{\ell_1}^{\ell_2} \left\{ \frac{d}{dx} \left[EJ_y(x) \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dY}{dx} \right) \right] f_r(x) + \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned} &(\eta \rho J_y(x) p^2 - B \rho \omega^2) \frac{dY}{dx} f_r(x) + \\ &\left[\frac{d}{dx} \left(EJ_y(x) \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{p^2 \bar{K}_y(x)}{\mu GA(x)} \right) \right) + \right. \\ &\left. \left(\frac{\eta \rho J_y(x) p^4}{\mu GA(x)} - p^2 \right) \bar{K}_y(x) f_r(x) \right] dx = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_{\ell_1}^{\ell_2} \left\{ \frac{d}{dx} \left[EJ_z(x) \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dZ}{dx} \right) \right] f_r(x) + \right. \\ &(\eta \rho J_z(x) p^2 - B \rho \omega^2) \frac{dZ}{dx} f_r(x) + \\ &\left[\frac{d}{dx} \left(EJ_z(x) \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{p^2 \bar{K}_z(x)}{\mu GA(x)} \right) \right) + \right. \\ &\left. \left(\frac{\eta \rho J_z(x) p^4}{\mu GA(x)} - p^2 \right) \bar{K}_z(x) \right] f_r(x) \Big\} dx = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_{\ell_1}^{\ell_2} \left[\left(GI_p(x) \frac{d^2 \Phi}{dx^2} - R \frac{d^4 \Phi}{dx^4} + \right. \right. \\ &\rho p^2 (I_p + A(x) b^2(x) \cos(2\beta(x))) \Phi(x) f_r(x) - \\ &\rho A(x) b(x) p^2 (\cos \beta(x) Y(x) - \\ &\left. \left. \sin \beta(x) Z(x)) \right) f_r(x) \right] dx = 0 \quad (17) \end{aligned}$$

将式(13)、式(14)代入式(15)、式(16)和式(17)可得

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{j=1}^n m_{1,i,j} A_j + \sum_{j=1}^n m_{2,i,j} B_j + \sum_{j=1}^n m_{3,i,j} C_j = 0 \\ \sum_{j=1}^n m_{4,i,j} A_j + \sum_{j=1}^n m_{5,i,j} B_j + \sum_{j=1}^n m_{6,i,j} C_j = 0 \\ \sum_{j=1}^n m_{7,i,j} A_j + \sum_{j=1}^n m_{8,i,j} B_j + \sum_{j=1}^n m_{9,i,j} C_j = 0 \\ i = 1, 2, \dots, n \end{cases}$$

式中:

$$\begin{aligned} m_{2,i,j} &= m_{4,i,j} = 0 \\ m_{1,i,j} &= \int_{\ell_1}^{\ell_2} \frac{d}{dx} \left[EJ_y(x) \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{df_j}{dx} \right) \right] f_i(x) + \\ &(\eta \rho J_y(x) p^2 - B \rho \omega^2) \frac{df_j}{dx} f_i(x) + \\ &\left[\frac{d}{dx} \left(EJ_y(x) \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{p^2 \tilde{K}_{y,j}(x)}{\mu GA(x)} \right) \right) + \right. \\ &\left. \left(\frac{\eta \rho J_y(x) p^4}{\mu GA(x)} - p^2 \right) \tilde{K}_{y,j}(x) \right] f_i(x) dx = \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_{\ell_1}^{\ell_2} \left\{ \frac{d}{dx} \left[EJ_y(x) \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{df_j}{dx} \right) \right] - \right.$$

$$\left. B \rho \omega^2 \frac{df_j}{dx} \right\} f_i(x) dx +$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & p^4 \int_{\ell_1}^{\ell_2} \frac{\eta \rho J_y(x)}{\mu GA(x)} \tilde{K}_{y,j}(x) f_i(x) dx + \\
 & p^2 \int_{\ell_1}^{\ell_2} \left[\eta \rho J_y(x) \frac{df_j}{dx} + \right. \\
 & \left. \frac{d}{dx} \left(EJ_y(x) \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\tilde{K}_{y,j}(x)}{\mu GA(x)} \right) \right) - \tilde{K}_{y,j}(x) \right] f_i(x) dx \\
 m_{3,i,j} = & \int_{\ell_1}^{\ell_2} \left[\frac{d}{dx} \left(EJ_y(x) \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{p^2 \tilde{K}_{\phi,j}(x)}{\mu GA(x)} \right) \right) + \right. \\
 & \left. \left(\frac{\eta \rho J_y(x) p^4}{\mu GA(x)} - p^2 \right) \tilde{K}_{\phi,j}(x) \right] f_i(x) dx = \\
 & p^2 \int_{\ell_1}^{\ell_2} \left[\frac{d}{dx} \left(EJ_y(x) \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\tilde{K}_{\phi,j}(x)}{\mu GA(x)} \right) \right) - \right. \\
 & \left. \tilde{K}_{\phi,j}(x) \right] f_i(x) dx + \\
 & p^4 \int_{\ell_1}^{\ell_2} \frac{\eta \rho J_y(x)}{\mu GA(x)} \tilde{K}_{\phi,j}(x) f_i(x) dx \\
 m_{5,i,j} = & \int_{\ell_1}^{\ell_2} \frac{d}{dx} \left[EJ_z(x) \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{df_j}{dx} \right) \right] f_i(x) dx + \\
 & (\eta \rho J_z(x) p^2 - B \rho \omega^2) \frac{df_j}{dx} f_i(x) + \\
 & \left[\frac{d}{dx} \left(EJ_z(x) \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{p^2 \tilde{K}_{z,j}(x)}{\mu GA(x)} \right) \right) + \right. \\
 & \left. \left(\frac{\eta \rho J_z(x) p^4}{\mu GA(x)} - p^2 \right) \tilde{K}_{z,j}(x) \right] f_i(x) dx = \\
 & \int_{\ell_1}^{\ell_2} \left\{ \frac{d}{dx} \left[EJ_z(x) \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{df_j}{dx} \right) \right] - B \rho \omega^2 \frac{df_j}{dx} \right\} f_i(x) dx + \\
 & p^4 \int_{\ell_1}^{\ell_2} \frac{\eta \rho J_z(x)}{\mu GA(x)} \tilde{K}_{z,j}(x) f_i(x) dx + \\
 & p^2 \int_{\ell_1}^{\ell_2} \left[\eta \rho J_z(x) \frac{df_j}{dx} + \frac{d}{dx} \left(EJ_z(x) \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\tilde{K}_{z,j}(x)}{\mu GA(x)} \right) \right) - \right. \\
 & \left. \tilde{K}_{z,j}(x) \right] f_i(x) dx \\
 m_{6,i,j} = & \int_{\ell_1}^{\ell_2} \left[\frac{d}{dx} \left(EJ_z(x) \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{p^2 \tilde{K}_{\phi,j}(x)}{\mu GA(x)} \right) \right) + \right. \\
 & \left. \left(\frac{\eta \rho J_z(x) p^4}{\mu GA(x)} - p^2 \right) \tilde{K}_{\phi,j}(x) \right] f_i(x) dx = \\
 & p^2 \int_{\ell_1}^{\ell_2} \left[\frac{d}{dx} \left(EJ_z(x) \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\tilde{K}_{\phi,j}(x)}{\mu GA(x)} \right) \right) - \right. \\
 & \left. \tilde{K}_{\phi,j}(x) \right] f_i(x) dx + \\
 & p^4 \int_{\ell_1}^{\ell_2} \frac{\eta \rho J_z(x)}{\mu GA(x)} \tilde{K}_{\phi,j}(x) f_i(x) dx \\
 m_{7,i,j} = & -p^2 \int_{\ell_1}^{\ell_2} \rho A(x) b(x) \cos \beta(x) f_j(x) f_i(x) dx \\
 m_{8,i,j} = & p^2 \int_{\ell_1}^{\ell_2} \rho A(x) b(x) \sin \beta(x) f_j(x) f_i(x) dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 m_{9,i,j} = & \int_{\ell_1}^{\ell_2} \left[\left(GI_p(x) \frac{d^2 f_j}{dx^2} - R \frac{d^4 f_j}{dx^4} + \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. \rho p^2 (I_p + A(x) b^2(x) \cos(2\beta(x))) f_j(x) \right) f_i(x) dx = \right. \\
 & \int_{\ell_1}^{\ell_2} \left(GI_p(x) \frac{d^2 f_j}{dx^2} - R \frac{d^4 f_j}{dx^4} \right) f_i(x) dx + \\
 & \left. p^2 \int_{\ell_1}^{\ell_2} \rho (I_p + A(x) b^2(x) \cos(2\beta(x))) f_j(x) f_i(x) dx \right. \\
 & \left. \text{记} \right.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases}
 \mathbf{M}_k = [m_{k,i,j}]_{n \times n} & (k = 1, 2, \dots, 9) \\
 \mathbf{A} = [A_1 \ A_2 \ \dots \ A_n]^T \\
 \mathbf{B} = [B_1 \ B_2 \ \dots \ B_n]^T \\
 \mathbf{C} = [C_1 \ C_2 \ \dots \ C_n]^T \\
 \mathbf{M} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{M}_1 & \mathbf{M}_2 & \mathbf{M}_3 \\ \mathbf{M}_4 & \mathbf{M}_5 & \mathbf{M}_6 \\ \mathbf{M}_7 & \mathbf{M}_8 & \mathbf{M}_9 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{D} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A} \\ \mathbf{B} \\ \mathbf{C} \end{bmatrix}
 \end{cases}$$

则有

$$\mathbf{MD} = \mathbf{0} \tag{18}$$

式(18)存在非零解的充要条件是

$$g(p) = \det(\mathbf{M}) = 0$$

式中: $g(p)$ 为关于 p 的代数多项式。事实上, $g(p)$ 是关于 p 的 10n 次代数多项式, 或者说是关于 p^2 的 5n 次代数多项式, 它有 10n 个零点, 零点的正实部除以 2π 即得频率。

在计算中, 我们提取叶片的 6 个截面, 各个截面的相关数据如表 1 所示。

表 1 各截面的相关数据

Table 1 Relevant data of each section

| Section | $I_p(x)/$ mm ⁴ | $I_w/$ mm ⁶ | $\rho(x)/$ (°) | b | x | $S/$ mm ² |
|---------|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|---------|-------|-------------------------|
| A | 42 066 | 42 464 | 46 | 1.605 5 | 222.8 | 224.42 |
| B | 41 445 | 36 688 | 61 | 1.387 3 | 228.8 | 216.95 |
| C | 36 234 | 18 519 | 32 | 0.636 4 | 252.8 | 175.68 |
| D | 31 557 | 10 310 | -29 | 0.901 4 | 270.8 | 140.78 |
| E | 30 274 | 8 832 | -48 | 1.138 2 | 282.8 | 129.10 |
| F | 19 377 | 3 103 | 62 | 1.032 3 | 294.8 | 90.815 |

翘曲刚度 $R = EI_w$, 弹性模量 $E = 98 \text{ GPa}$, I_w 为翘曲惯性矩, x 中包含转轴半径 l_1 ; l_1 和叶身长度 l 的具体数据忽略。

对该叶片 1~4 阶静频和该叶片在 9 800 r/min、12 000 r/min、15 000 r/min 3 个转速 n 下的 1 阶动频进行了实验测量^[1], 结果如表 2 所示。

表 3 为按照本文所建叶片振动方程式(5)~式(7)采用 Ritz-Galerkin 方法所得计算结果(取变形系数 $\eta = 0.5$)。

表 2 叶片静频和 1 阶动频的实验测量值

Table 2 Experimental data of blade's static frequency and the 1st dynamic frequency

| Static frequency/Hz | | | | 1st dynamic frequency/Hz | | |
|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 9 800 r/min | 12 000 r/min | 15 000 r/min |
| 646 | 1 941 | 2 441 | 3 429 | 740 | 785 | 845 |

表 3 叶片静频和动频的计算值

Table 3 Numerical results of blade's static frequency and dynamic frequencies

| Rotating speed/ ($r \cdot \min^{-1}$) | Natural frequency/Hz | | | |
|--|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th |
| 0 | 696 | 1 727 | 2 436 | 3 384 |
| 9 800 | 763 | 1 733 | 2 405 | 3 381 |
| 12 000 | 757 | 1 706 | 2 422 | 3 668 |
| 15 000 | 753 | 1 868 | 2 421 | 3 925 |

从表 2 和表 3 可知,叶片 1~4 阶静频计算结果($n=0$ r/min)和相关转速下 1 阶动频的计算结果均与实验测量值比较接近。

3 结论

从叶片的受力分析和振动特征入手,建立了一种航空发动机转子叶片的自由振动方程。该方程考虑了工作状态下转子叶片的离心力作用,可用于计算转子叶片的动频。通过与实验数据的对比可以看出,本方法的预测结果比较可靠,计算结果的误差基本满足工程应用的要求。与现有方法相比,该方法与转子叶片的实际情况更加符合,计算也更为简便,同时还可以较为方便地植入其他数值模型中,例如工作状态下叶片气固耦合振动分析等,具备一定的应用发展前景。

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Vibration Equation and Frequency Computation of an Aero-engine Rotor Blade

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Abstract: During the running process of an aero-engine, the working conditions of the blade are extremely poor. Aerodynamics and mechanical force would inevitably excite the blade continuously and cause its forced vibration. Especially when the load frequency equals the dynamic frequency of the blade, resonance will occur, which can increase the stress evidently and even damage the blade. Therefore it is particularly important to learn about the natural frequency of the blade at different rotational speeds. Based on the force analysis of the blade, we establish its free vibration equation by introducing a deformation coefficient. And then we develop a numerical method to calculate the static and dynamic frequencies of the blade, with the help of Ritz-Galerkin method. Compared with traditional methods, the present method is more convenient and closer to the actual condition and its results match well with the experimental data, which supplies a reasonable method of engineering importance.

Key words: aero-engine; rotor blade; vibration equation; Ritz-Galerkin method; vibration frequency