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用N-S方程求解柔壁翼型绕流

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【摘要】 用N-S 方程数值模拟带有自适应柔壁被动控制的翼型粘性绕流。用时间推进法求解这种准定常绕流。在时间历程中, 柔壁自适应变化, 最后与整个流场一起趋于定常。比较了柔壁和刚壁两种翼型的压力场和等马赫线及等密度线等。

关键词: 被动控制 激波/边界层干扰 N-S 方程

1 前言

跨声速翼型的近无激波设计大大地改善了其在设计状态下的性能,但在非设计状态下对其性能的主要影响仍然是激波/边界层干扰。边界层分离和激波振荡相互作用导致"抖振",因而决定了这类翼型的运行极限。通过在翼型的激波区开一凹腔,其上覆盖封闭的弹性橡胶膜柔壁,可实现被动控制激波/边界层干扰。翼型根据压力的不同而自适应改变其形状,从而改善非设计状态下翼型的性能,改变的程度与凹腔的尺寸和其中的压力及膜中的张应力有关。翼型形状的改变将引起激波位置和压力分布的改变以及边界层情况的变化。激波前面压力较低,膜向上凸,导致激波化为许多弱压缩波,降低熵增和波阻。在压力较高的波后,膜向下凹,使这里突然增厚(或分离)的边界层对整个外部流动的不利影响减少。与多孔通气凹腔(另一种激波/边界层干扰被动控制装置)情况相比,这一方法的优点是没有气体经过多孔通过凹腔的能量损失和在实际飞行中细孔可能被堵的问题,但两者作用机理不同,效果不同。

本文用N-S 方程数值计算上述带有自适应柔壁的翼型绕流流场, 研究这种在求解过程中壁面局部地区有变化的边界条件处理方法。将柔壁翼型和刚壁翼型的计算结果进行比较。探讨这一装置的效果。对于数值计算方法, 采用Beam-Waming^[2]隐式中心差分格式加人工粘性求解雷诺时间平均的全N-S方程和修正的Baldwin-Lomax^[3]湍流模型。用双曲型偏微分方程生成 C 型网格。计算结果表明这种方法对改善翼型性能有一定效果。

近年来中国科学院力学研究所亚、跨、超音速空气动力学研究室,高雷诺数跨音速空气动力学组开展了先进跨音速翼型空气动力学特性的研究工作,本文所述内容是本课题组长期研究计划的一部分。

2 控制方程和边界条件

本文采用二维雷诺时间平均的可压缩的非定常的没有简化的N-S方程。空气的质量力忽略不计,假设气体是完全气体,使用了气体状态方程和付立叶传热定律。由于假定了牛顿流体,所以Stokes的摩擦定律可应用。分子粘性系数由Sutherland定律给出。分子Prandtl数取

常数(Pr= 0.72 空气), 湍流 Prandtl 数取 0.9。考虑到有激波的间断面,N-S 方程写成强守恒形式^[4]。方程用来流的密度、速度、马赫数、比热比、分子粘度等无量纲化(长度无量纲因子为翼型弦长)。由于贴体坐标系使壁面边界条件的处理变得精确和简单,将方程组从笛卡尔坐标系变换到非正交曲线坐标系。考虑到差分的方便,变换的结果为在计算平面中,网格均匀且为单位长度,计算域为矩形,计算平面的点与物理平面的点一一对应(除奇点外)。这种变换关系在用双曲型微分方程生成 C型网格的过程中具体实现。湍流模型使用Baldwin-Lomax代数模型。计算中分三个区运用湍流模型,即翼面边界层,近尾迹区(大约离尾缘 0.2 到 1 弦长)和尾迹区。在翼面上使用二层代数模型,内层湍流涡粘度由 Prandtl-van Driest 给出的表达式,外层略作修改,以使其能够更好地处理边界层分离。即将原尾迹函数修改为(增加一项):

$$F_{wake} = C_{wk} Y_{\text{max}} U_{dif}^2 / F_{\text{max}} + C_{wk} Y_{\text{max}} U_{dif}^2 / F_{\text{max}} \bullet \int_0^{\gamma_o} D_{wk} d\eta$$
 (1)

这里 Y。为分离区的高度, 其它符号的意义见文献[5]。 从转捩点以后应用上述湍流模型。

由于N-S 方程采用了时间推进法求定常解, 所以必须给出 $t=t_0$ 的初场值。可以用来流条件的均匀流场作为初场, 也可用时间推进过程中的中间计算结果作为初场(其后的推进求解中, 雷诺数, 转捩点等可改变)。壁面边界条件为无滑移条件 u=v=0 和假设壁面绝热。壁面密度和压力由外推得到, 计算域外边界的边界条件为: 在C 网格的外边界这条 C 形曲线上(不包括 C 的封口, 即下游边界), X (与翼型弦线重合)和 Y 方向的速度分别为来流速度乘以攻角的余弦和正弦, 其它的所有流动参数为来流条件。在下游边界, 压力为自由流的, 密度, 速度分量等用外推确定。

边界条件处理的主要问题在自适应柔壁处,它随着压力的不同而改变形状,在时间渐进过程中形状是在不断变化的,最后与全流场一起趋于定常。在时间推进过程中的每个时间步:柔壁上表面的压力 P(x) 是已知的,柔壁下表面凹腔中的压力 P 是给定的常数,柔壁上下的压力差将引起柔壁的弯曲变形。假定柔壁只能承受拉应力,则压力差与弯曲变形大小的关系为:

$$\Delta P = \sigma h / R \tag{2}$$

 ΔP 为柔壁上下的压力差 $\Delta P = P - p$, σ 为柔壁中单位厚度和单位变形的张应力, h 为柔壁厚度, R 为曲率半径。这里假设了柔壁抗弯能力为零(对橡胶膜基本真实)。 曲率半径 R 为:

$$R = (1 + y^2)^{2/3}/y (3)$$

x、y 为柔壁上的笛卡尔坐标, y (x) 为柔壁变形的曲率方程。由于柔壁斜率比较小, 所以 y $^2 \ll 1$,在上式中忽略掉它, 然后将上式代入(2) 式则有 $y = \Delta P/(\sigma h)$ 。假设 σ 在柔壁中为常数, 积分上式, 得到:

$$y(x) = \int_{0}^{x} \left(\frac{P(x)}{\sigma h} dx\right) dx - \frac{x}{L} \frac{L}{\sigma h} \int_{0}^{x} P(x) dx dx + \frac{PL^{2}}{2\sigma h} \left(\frac{x}{L} - \frac{x^{2}}{L^{2}}\right)$$
(4)

边界条件为y(0) = y(L) = 0, L 是凹腔的长度。积分采用数值方法进行。 $\sigma_{N,P}$ 、L 和凹腔的位置是自由参数(或控制参数),它们决定这个装置对翼型绕流的控制情况。

这样在时间推进过程中的每个时间步,都可计算出一个确定的翼型形状,因而可生成相应的网格。在实际计算时,每前进 50 步处理一次边界形状比较合适,且并不一定重新生成网格。本文先做局部处理,因为柔壁上每点的位移主要是沿法向 η 的,沿翼面流动方向 ξ 的位移可忽略不计,而且凹腔两端的位移为零,即 y(0) = y(L) = 0。所以在凹腔范围里,网格点可沿 η 方向向外以指数方式移动 y(x),向外以指数衰减。经过上述修改的网格,正交性和光滑性基本得到

了保持。这样就只需改变局部的网格点,而不需要在所有的网格点上进行插值,这可减少插值带来的误差和计算量。为了保证网格的品质,验证网格的品质,每次局部改变网格后验证网格在壁面的正交性,如果正交性不好(垂直网格线与壁面夹角小于89.9 或大于90.1 °),则重新生成网格。在计算一开始推进50步需要重新生成一次网格,在接近收敛时推进500步需要再重新生成网格了(这时柔壁的变化很小)。收敛以后重新生成网格(以保证收敛解的网格是正交的)再迭代100次,如果误差仍小于收敛误差则作为最后的解。

3 网格生成和数值求解方法

本文选用了双曲型偏微分方法生成 C 型网格。网格生成从给定的物面开始,一层一层向外推进直到最后一层为外边界。外边界是求出的,不能给定。C 型网格尾迹区较密,而近尾迹区对粘性流动的求解很重要。本网格周向取 209 个点,法向取 55 个点,其中周向有 60 点在尾迹区,翼面上的 150 个点在自适应柔壁区 (0.395~0.695c) 有 30 个点、网格周向在前缘 尾缘 激波区 (0.395~0.695c) 等处加密,在这些加密控制点之间,采用 Eisem an 一维伸展函数。法向在翼面和尾迹处加密,向外以指数方式扩大间距。在柔壁发生变化时,网格修正为:当 128< 5< 158 (在翼面上对应 <math>0.395c< X< 0.695c) N< 40 时

$$X(\xi, \eta) = X(\xi, \eta) , \quad Y(\xi, \eta) = Y(\xi, \eta) + y(x) \times (1 - \eta/40)$$
 (5)

其中 $x = X'(\xi, 0)$ - 0.395c, 这里小 x, y 为柔壁上的笛卡尔坐标, y(x) 由 (4) 式给出, 大 X, Y 为 翼型上的笛卡尔坐标, $X(\xi, \eta, Y(\xi, \eta)$ 函数由网格生成得到(与翼型攻角无关), 等式左边的 X, Y 是网格修正后的, 等式右边是修正前的。 在所讨论的范围里, η 与 Y 大致是指数关系, 所以网格的变化沿 η 以指数方式衰减。 当 ξ 和 η 在以上范围以外时, 网格点不变。

选用Beam - Waming 的隐式近似因子分解法。对空间变量(包括对流项和压力项的通量向量以及所有粘性项)的离散都用二阶中心差分。时间采用一阶 Euler 差分。离散后形成时间一阶精度,空间二阶精度的隐式差分方程。这个代数方程组用近似因子分解为 ξ 方向(周向)和 η 方向(法向)两个分支,然后交替扫描求解,因子分解的每一支形成一个一维块三角矩阵,通过有效的块消除方法求解。x 、 y 对 ξ η 的导数由贴体网格数据计算,内点采用二阶中心差分,边界点采用一侧差分近似。因为间断产生高频数值源,它们可产生有限的数值振荡,使收敛速度大幅度下降,必须加入足够的耗散以除去数值解中的寄生振荡。不稳定在高雷诺数下更为明显。这些不稳定性可由非线性效应,分离区流动方向聚变,大的压力梯度和计算域中壁面和外边界的影响等引起。为了保持稳定性,在方程中加入四阶显式耗散项和二阶隐式耗散项的人工粘性。 刚壁定常流动可使用与当地流动量和网格尺寸有关的变时间步长以加快收敛速度。 但考虑到柔壁计算的特殊情况,使用了严格的非定常方法。当 m < 0.6 时(柔壁很软),出现振荡。CFL 条件数取为 20。定常流场是在给定初场的条件下,对时间积分推进得到的,须给出适当的收敛准则。这通过仔细考察升力和阻力系数,它们一般以衰减振荡的形式趋于定常值。

4 计算结果和讨论

本文给出了NA CA 0012 翼型跨声速粘性绕流的N-S 方程计算结果,包括具有自适应柔壁控制两种情况。来流马赫数M a=0.78,攻角 $\alpha=3.0$ °,雷诺数R $e=2\times10^6$, α , 取为 2.5 (根据来流压力单位化)。凹腔中的 p 值为对应刚壁上表面的平均值,腔深度为 0.03c, 腔长 L=0.30c。无柔壁控制情况推进 2000 步(对应无量纲 $\tau=2.78$)时即收敛。它以衰减振荡的形式收

敛,达到了比较好的收敛指标,即升力系数收敛到小数点四位,在 100 次迭代中 C_L (平均值)

漂移小于 0.1%, 振幅小于 0.05。4 个方程的平均残差小 于 10-4, 一般以刚壁的计算结 果作为柔壁计算的初场。图 1 (a) 是上下翼面摩擦系数的比 较, 上翼面在柔壁的开始点和 结束点有一些差别. 激波以后 摩擦曲线为负值,表明出现分 离。图 1(b) 是翼面压力系数的 比较。柔壁计算结果的压力曲 线与无柔壁情况相比在 0.39c 处有一个小激波,这可能是由 于此处正是柔壁开始点,这 点有个小小的折角造成的。 主激波比刚壁有所减弱。图 2(a)和(b)分别为柔壁和刚 壁的等压力线图。与刚壁比 较, 柔壁在开始点有一个弱 压缩波。另外柔壁上方的激 波向后有一点移位。图 3(a) 和(b)分别是柔壁和刚壁的 等马赫数线。在边界层里马 赫数线梯度较大。在激波脚 下(后面), 等马赫数线比较 分散,表明主激波较弱。

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本文提出的这种方法处理局部物面边界随着流场有弱的自适应变化很有效,可节省计算时间。结果表明,自适应控制使原来较强的激波化为两个较弱的激波。

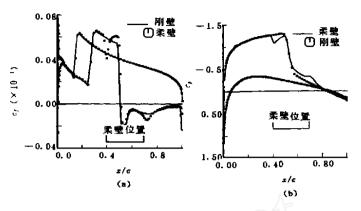


图 1 翼面(a) 摩擦系数(b) 压力系数剪线

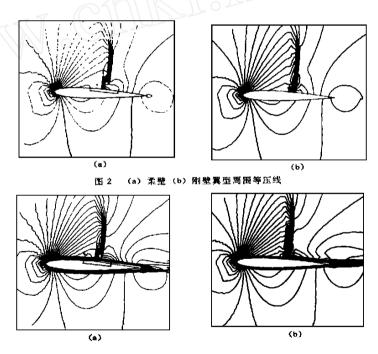


图 3 (a) 柔壁(b) 刚壁翼型周围等马赫线

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STUDY OF OPTICAL VISUAL IZATION METHODS FOR EXHAUST JET OF ROCKET ENGINE

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ABSTRACT

Two optical methods are studied which are used to visualize the flow field of exhaust free jet and jet impingement from a real solid rocket engine. One is equal-thickness-fringe F-P interferometry which is constructed with two mirrors about 200mm in diameter. It features that the optical layout is co-optical light path and seperated form, the distance between two mirrors is more than 20m and the resistance to vibration distortion is strong. Another is moire deflectometry which has an aperture over 400mm in diameter. In this method a big-diameter collimated light beam is used to explore the flow field, then it is reduced and recollimated into a small-diameter recollimated light beam and detected by a two-gratings system to produce moire fringes. It is characterized by large aperture and simplicity of the method. The experimental results show that the equal-thickness-fringe F-P interferometry can be used to visualize the flow field of the exhaust jet from a real solid rocket, and the moire deflectometry can be even used to visualize the extensive flow field of rocket exhaust jet impingement besides the exhaust free jet

NUMERICAL SMULATION OF INTERACTION BETWEEN SUPERSONIC MAIN STREAM AND TRANSVERSE JET

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ABSTRACT The lam inar N -S equations have been solved for a supersonic flow with a transverse sonic jet. The numerical algorithm used here is a second-order windward TVD scheme. The conditions of supersonic main stream are: Ma = 2.5, T = 130K, $Re = 5 \times 10^5$. In sonic jet, $T_j = 243^\circ$ K ($T_j/T = 1.87$), $P_j/P = 43.0$. The grid nodes are 121 \times 95 with compressed in both a transverse direction near the wall and a straemwise direction near the injector. The detail waves and vortex structures are obtained, the flow field pictures and pressure distribution along plate are compared with experiments in a good agreement. The calculation also demonstrates that the TVD scheme not only has high capability of shock capturing, but also can be applied to efficient simulation of the complex vortex structure

COM PUTATION OF FLEXIBLE-WALL A IRFO L FLOW USING N-S EQUATIONS

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ABSTRACT The 2-D Reynolds-averaged compressible unsteady full Navier-Stokes equations are solved by using the Beam-Warming scheme with Baldwin-Lomax turbulent model about the flexible-wall airfoil A method is proposed which can treat the locally changing surface of airfoils. The adaptive surface in the shock region can influence the

shock/boundary layer interaction. Comparison has been made between the flow fields over NACA 0021 airfoil with and without the flexible wall. Since we use the time marching method to get the steady results, the main difficulty in the present case is the treatment of the flexible wall boundary which changes its shape as the solution proceeds. The deflections of the flexible wall as function of the pressure over it can be found by the mechanics of the material. We proposed a method of locally changing grids to avoid the global interpolation. The locally changed grids maintain the good quality of the original grids. The calculated results show that a strong shock splits into two weak shocks in comparison with the case without the control.

A MATHEMATIC MODEL AND A CALCULATION METHOD FOR COOL ING A IR MIXING IN A TURBINE

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ABSTRACT A mathematic model is proposed for predicting the effect of injected cooling air on cooled turbine performance. The model takes the gas flow as the mainstream flow and regards the cooling air as a consecutive source with continuous distribution in the flow field A numerical method is presented for determining the intensity of the consecutive source. A coording to the model, the coupled aerothermodynamic equations reflecting the effect of the cooling air mixing in general form are derived in a relative coordinate system. As an example, the model is used in the throughflow calculation for the cooled turbine and the governing equations are derived along S2 stream surface in a nonorthogonal curvilinear coordinate system. By defining a quasi-stream function which satisfies the continuity equation, a line-relaxation calculation method is developed for the quasi-stream It makes full use of the existed calculation method without considering the cooling air m ix ing and is easy to be programed. In accordance of the mathematic model a formula of entropy variation due to the cooling air mixing is derived in the light of the second law of the modynamics By means of the present calculation method, an air-cooled gas turbine stage is analyzed. The results show the reasonableness of the mathematic model and the feasibility of the calculation method.

EXPERMENTAL STUDY ON TURBULENT JET IN A CONFINED CROSSFLOW

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ABSTRACT A turbulent triangular jet issuing perpendicularly into a confined gas-particle two-phase flow was investigated experimentally. When jet-to-crossflow velocity ratio R equaled to 2.5, mean and fluctuating velocity components were measured by the Three-D imensional Particle Dynamics Anemometry (3-D PDA). The PDA signals were evaluated to yield the turbulent intensity and the particle concentration. The measurement results show that the turbulent intensity in the wake of the crossflow is enhanced particularly on the edge of the recirculation zone. There are two particle concentration peaks, one of them is in the recirculation zone, and the other is on the edge of the zone