国际科技合作课题论文集

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SELECTED PAPERS IN SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION PROGRAM



中国航空航天研究院

CHINESE AERONAUTICS AND ASTRONAUTICS ESTABLISHMENT

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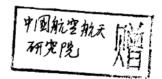
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祝辞

(代序)

中国航空航天研究院院长 何文治

科学技术的发展水平是衡量一个民族进步的标志,而航空航天技术当之 无愧是人类科学技术的结晶。因此,世界各国都在花大力气发展自己的航空 航天事业。

1978年,960万平方公里的中华大地上,发生了划时代的变化。"建设具有中国特色的社会主义强国","坚持四项基本原则","对外开放,对内搞活",这一系列方针政策已成为11亿人民共同为之奋斗的宏伟目标。由此而来,中国与外国开展政府间科技合作应运而生。也正是在这大潮中,中国航空航天研究院(CAE)先后与联邦德国航空航天研究试验院(DLR)、瑞典航空研究院(FFA)、法国国家航空航天研究院(ONERA)、美国国家航空航天局(NASA)以及加拿大、意大利、奥地利等国的航空科研机构和大学合作开展了基础科学和应用科学的预研工作。历经十年沧桑,几百名中外专家已在一百多个课题研究中取得了可喜的成果。我们由衷地赞颂这一事业的发展。

发展航空航天事业需要雄厚的经济基础,因此,国际合作已渐渐被许多 国家所接受。西欧各国联合研制大型客机、美苏飞船在太空中对接都已成为 成功的范例。

十年来,中国航空航天研究院先后与上述各国航空科研机构在民用航空领域开展了合作,我们在空气动力学计算、风洞试验、飞机结构强度分析、金属材料和复合材料、推进技术、飞行控制、计算机网络、航空科技情报、航空经济论证等十几个领域进行了求实探讨。科学家们工作态度认真、准备充分、作风严谨、配合默契。例如:"跨音速翼型的设计与分析"、"材料的疲劳断裂机理与损伤力学的研究"、"分离流的稳定性及拓朴分析"、"附面层的研

1

究"、"单级压气机设计方法的研究"等一系列课题中已经有一批研究论文问世。如何把这些有价值的成果推广、应用,业已刻不容缓地提到议事日程上来。中国航空航天研究院决定创办 CAE《国际科技合作课题论文集》是一件值得庆贺的好事。我们一起迎接她的诞生。

愿她是窗口,透过她让我们看到世界航空航天事业的发展动态。

愿她是桥梁,沟通我们与世界各国航空航天科技领域的合作。

愿她是"秋实",把国际合作高水平的论文奉献给从事航空航天事业的工作者。

当我们回顾历史的时候,我们不会忘记那些为中国与外国航空航天科技领域的合作呕心沥血作出卓越贡献的领导者、科学家和全体工作人员的辛勤劳动。感谢国家科委、外交部对我们工作的指导和支持。我们将奋发努力,继往开来,为振兴我国的航空航天事业作出贡献。

Congratulations

(in lieu of preface)

Prof. He Wenzhi President of the Chinese Aeronautics and Astronautics Establishment

The level of development in science and technology signifies the progress of a nation. Aerospace technology is certainly a crystallization of science and technology of human society. Therefore, major countries in the world are trying hard to develop their own aerospace industry.

In 1978, an epoch—making change started in the Chinese territory of 9.6 million square kilometres. "To build a strong socialist country with Chinese characteristics", "To stick to the Four Cardinal Principles", "To open to the world and to vitalize the economy", etc. have become a common goal for the 1.1 billion people to strive for. In this context, cooperation in science and technology between the Chinese and foreign governments began, such as the cooperation in advanced research in basic science and applied science between CAE in China and DLR in the Federal Republic of Germany, FFA in Sweden, ONERA in France, NASA in the United States and other aerospace research institutes in Canada, Italy, Austria, etc. Hundreds of Chinese and foreign specialists worked on a hundred research projects in the past decade and significant results have been achieved. We all appreciate the progress they have made.

To develop aerospace industry needs profound economic foundation, hence international cooperation is accepted by more and more countries. The development and production of big passenger planes by West European countries, and the U. S. –Soviet cooperation in space technology are successful examples.

In the past decade, the Chinese Aeronautics and Astronautics Establishment cooperated with the research institutes in the aforesaid countries in civil aviation, such as " aerodynamics computation ", " wind tunnel test technique ", " aircraft structural strength analysis ", " metal material and composites ", " propulsion technology ", " flight control ", " computer network ", " aerospace science and technology information ", " aviation economics ", etc. Scientists involved were well prepared, rigorous, hard working and cooperative. They have already published some papers on " design and analysis of transonic airfoil ", "study on mechanism of material fatigue fracture and damage mechanics", " stability of separated flow and topology analysis ", " study on boundary layer " and "study on single stage compressor design method ", etc. How to spread and use these achievements has become an urgent problem. It is worthy of our congratulations that the Chinese Aeronautics and Astronautics Establishment has decided to publish this "Selected Papers in Scientific and Technical International Cooperation Program". We welcome its publishing.

We hope it will serve as a showcase through which people can see the developments in world aerospace industry.

We hope it will serve as a bridge connecting cooperation in aerospace science and technology between China and other countries in the world.

We hope it will serve as a " fruit in Autumn " to be dedicated to aerospace workers.

Looking back at the history, we will not forget the hard work done by the leaders, scientists and workers. We express our thanks to the State Science and Technology Commission and the Foreign Ministry for their guidance and support. We will still work hard and forge ahead and contribute to the development of the Chinese aerospace industry.



祝贺与回顾

徐昌裕

《国际科技合作课题论文集》的出版,必将加速我国的航空科研成果的推广应用,推动国际合作的进展。我衷心祝贺她的诞生,祝愿她茁壮成长。

中国航空研究院与国外的科技合作,是 10 年前从与联邦德国合作开始的。1978 年冬,原航空工业部吕东部长率代表团赴西欧考察。在第一站联邦德国,参观了航空航天研究试验院 (DLR)。根据他的指示,我作为中国航空研究院院长与该院约尔丹院长商谈多次,相互表达了合作的意愿,这就为后来的合作打下了基础。随后的 10 年中,中国航空研究院又相继与瑞典、美国、法国、意大利的航空研究机构和大学建立了合作关系。截至1988 年底,我国共派出专家 247 人,接待外国专家 156 人,共同研究了 119个课题。在空气动力学、风洞试验技术、结构力学、复合材料、气动弹性、推进技术和飞行控制等方面都取得可喜的成果,尤其与 DLR 的合作,收获更加显著。

我们对国际科技合作没有经验,是在摸索中前进的。我们考虑既然要合作,首先要相互了解情况,我们主动邀请 DLR 约尔丹院长率专家 18 人于1979 年 3 月访华,参观了我院 14 个研究所和大学,同年九、十月间我院代表团共 20 名专家进行回访,也参观了他们 5 个研究中心的 15 个研究所。参观过程中,我们多次安排相应的专家对口直接晤谈。同行相聚,倍加亲切。双方不但相互了解对方研究所的规模、实力、研究范围,同时也酝酿了合作范围、方式方法、甚至具体课题。在这样充分磋商的基础上,两个研究院在1980 年 4 月签订合作协议时就比较顺利,瓜熟蒂落,水到渠成。

我们与其他国家研究机构的合作,基本上也是这样开始的。如瑞典航空

研究院的逊丁院长、奥林院长,美国国家航空航天局的勒扶莱斯副局长,法国航空航天研究院的奥和奥尔院长都曾率代表团参观了我院研究所,我们也作了回访。

我们研究院间的合作都纳入了两国政府科技合作范围,作为政府协定的一部分。在院际协议的酝酿阶段,我们多次与我国驻合作国家的使馆磋商,更征得国家科委的认可。因此,在工作中得到科委和其他有关部门的支持与帮助,更得到各驻外使馆的无微不至的关怀与协助。

我们认识到合作要取得成果,基础在国内工作。我们把合作项目列入研究年度计划,拨出专用经费,慎重选派研究人员,认真做好研究试验的准备工作。在国内进行的试验项目,尤其要求不能因我们工作的疏漏,阻滞试验的进行。

国际科技合作,不能像国际贸易那样具体签定数量、规格、标准,主要靠双方领导和专家的真诚协作。我们一开始就强调要在友谊的基础上合作。提倡在双方专家中间培养个人友情;不但谈业务、也谈个人经历、家庭情况,甚至个人业余爱好。被邀请时也进行家庭访问,使得双方的领导和专家不但成为亲密合作的同行,还是诚挚的朋友,造成一种坦率真诚的气氛。这样就能在工作中相互信任相互谅解,即使工作中遇到一些矛盾,也能互谅互让,容易得到解决。在这方面我们与联邦德国研究院间做得比较好,十年来虽然两院领导和专家已屡经更换,双方和谐合作的情谊经久不衰。

今后随着我国开放政策的发展,中国航空研究机构的国际科技合作事业 也将不断发展,壮大。论文集的出版,对研究成果的推广应用,对推进航空 科研事业的发展起到不可估量的作用。

Congratulations and Review

Xu Changyu

The Publication of the "Selected Papers in Scientific and Technical International Cooperation Program" will surely speed up the process of popularization and application of aeronautical research results in the country and promote international cooperation. I give my heart-felt congratulations for its birth and I wish it will grow strong.

CAE's international cooperation started with a visit to the Federal Republic of Germany ten years ago. It was in the winter of 1978 when the former minister of the Ministry of Aviation Industry Mr. Lü Dong led a delegation to visit west Europe. In his first stop in the FRG, he visited DLR. Under his instructions, in my capacity as the president of CAE, I held a series of talks with Mr. Jordan, president of DLR. Both sides had expressed their willingness for the cooperation, which paved the way for further development. In the following 10 years, CAE has established cooperation relations with aeronautical research institutes and universities in Sweden, the United States, France and Italy. 247 chinese specialists had been sent abroad and 156 foreign specialists had been received, covering a total of 119 research subjects by the end of 1988. Good results have been achieved in aerodynamics, wind—tunnel instrumentation technique, structural mechanics, composites, aeroelasticity, propulsion technology and flight control. The cooperation with DLR has been most fruitful.

We have little experience in international scientific cooperation. We must move forward step by step. Considering that mutual understanding is essential for cooperation, we took the initiative in inviting President Jordan with a team of 18 members to come to China in March 1979. The delegation visited 14 research institutes and universities. A return visit was made in September and October the same year by a CAE team of 20 specialists to 15 research institutes of 5 research centers. Specialists of both parties were offered chances to meet and exchange their views. They had cordial feelings between them. Each side had got an idea about the scale, strength and scope of research of the other side while the scope and method as well as the exact subjects of the cooperation were been brewed. Following sufficient exchanges between the two sides, CAE and DLR signed their cooperation agreement in April, 1980. It was a smooth process like a ripe fruit falling from the tree.

Cooperation with other research institutes in other countries started basically in the same way. Director—General Sunden and Director—General Olin of FFA in Sweden, Deputy Administrator Mr. Lovelace of NASA in the

U. S. and President Auriol of L'ONERA in France had visited CAE's research institutes and the Chinese side also visited their facilities in return.

This kind of cooperation between our research institutes has been brought into the scope of scientific and technical cooperation between the governments as a constituent part of their agreement. In the process of achieving cooperation agreements with foreign research institutes, Chinese embassys in related countries had been consulted and permissions from the State Science and Technology Commission had been obtained. The State Science and Technology Commission and the embassys were very helpful and cooperative in our work.

We realized that any fruit resulting from the cooperation must have its source in the home country. We listed the subjects of our cooperation in our annual plan, and we allocate special funds, selected proper personnel and made necessary preparations for the research and test. We required that any test in China should not be delayed due to our negligence.

International scientific and technical cooperation, unlike international trade which can be contracted in quantity, size, standard, etc., mainly relies on the cordial work of specialists and their leaders of both sides. We emphasized that our cooperation should be based on friendship. And we promote personal contact between the specialists of both sides. They talked not only about their work but also about their personal experience, their families and their hobbies. They were invited to each other's houses. So that they were not only co-operative counterparts but also good friends. Problems in their work were easily solved in the amicable atmosphere. Our cooperation with DLR in FRG is typical in this respect. The harmonious cooperative ties still exist although the leadership and the team members have undergone several changes.

As the open policy in our country develops, international scientific and technical cooperations of the Chinese aeronautical research institutes will also develop and expand. The publication of the "Selected Papers" will undoubtedly promote the popularization and application of the research results and the progress of aeronautical research and development.

目 录

| 跨音速机翼设计——非设计状态的效率和虚拟气体参数的影响 | (1) |
|---|-------|
| TRANSONIC WING DESIGN: OFF-DESIGN EFFICIENCY AND EFFECT | |
| OF FICTITIOUS GAS PARAMETER | (7) |
| 拉压反复载荷下带缺口碳纤维环氧层板的试验研究 | (12) |
| AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF NOTCHED GRAPHITE EPOXY | |
| LAMINATE UNDER TENSION-COMPRESSION LOADING | (27) |
| 复合材料离散加筋曲板在压剪联合载荷作用下的屈曲分析 | (37) |
| BUCKLING ANALYSIS OF DISCRETELY STIFFENED COMPOSITE | |
| CURVED PANELS UNDER COMPRESSION AND SHEAR | (49) |
| 三维机翼边界层计算 | (60) |
| THE CALCULATION OF BOUNDARY LAYER AROUND | |
| A THREE-DIMENSIONAL WING | (69) |
| 高性能单级轴流压气机气动设计 | (77) |
| AERODYNAMICAL DESIGN OF A HIGH PERFORMANCE SINGLE | |
| STAGE COMPRESSOR | (84) |
| 前缘阻塞造成的超音叶片排的质量流量限制 | (90) |
| MASS FLOW LIMITATION OF SUPERSONIC BLADE ROWS DUE | |
| TO LEADING EDGE BLOCKAGE | (98) |
| 对 7475—T7351 铝合金板材断裂韧性分散原因的微观组织研究 … | (103) |
| MICROSTRUCTURAL INVESTIGATION INTO THE CAUSES FOR THE | |
| VARIATION IN FRACTURE TOUGHNESS OF 7475—T7351 ALUMINUM | |
| ALLOY PLATES | (115) |
| 气动雾化的基本关系和它在真实系统中应用的限制 | (122) |
| PRINCIPAL CORRELATIONS OF AIRBLAST ATOMIZATION AND | |
| THE LIMITS OF THEIR APPLICABILITY IN A PRACTICAL SYSTEM | (129) |
| 绕椭球体流动和作用在椭球体上力的实验研究 | (136) |
| EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION OF FLOW FIELD ABOUT AND | |
| FORCES ON AN ELLIPSOID SHAPED MODEL | (144) |
| 编后 | (150) |

跨音速机翼设计——非设计状态的 效率和虚拟气体参数的影响

北京航空航天大学

DLR

H. Sobieczky

朱白强

摘要

本文取用了一种可用于超临界机翼,且考虑到粘流/无粘流相互作用的虚拟气体设计方法,并讨论了非设计状态的效率和虚拟气体参数的影响,计算结果表明,虚拟气体参数的影响类似于二维流动中的情况,并在某些参数值时可得到较好的性能。若来流马赫数不太偏离设计马赫数时,非设计状态的性能仍是很好的。

符号表

| a | 音速 | ρ | 密度 |
|--------------|--------|--------|------|
| L | 虚拟气体参数 | y | 气体常数 |
| M_{∞} | 来流马赫数 | 下标 | |
| q | 速度 | . f | 虚拟值 |
| Φ | 速度位 | * | 临界值 |

一、引 言

改善下一代民航机空气动力效率的技术已成为航空科学中重要课题之一。高气动力效率要求在超临界马赫数下飞行,并要避免激波的出现或使激波变得足够弱。跨音速设计方法可以实现无激波或接近无激波的流动^[1]。解决跨音速设计问题往往是和发展可靠的流动分析方法相联系的。"椭圆连续"或"虚拟气体"方法是一种有效的设计方法。此方法及其应用于翼型和机翼的设计已概述于文献[1,2]。这种概念首先由 H. Sobieczky 给以说明: 用一种数值计算方法来求解绕基本翼流动的一组虚拟气体的方程组,这些方程在流动的亚音速部分与实际气体流动方程吻合一致,在流动为超音速时仍保持为椭圆型,故其解满足亚音速区域流动的正确方程并提供了在音速线或音速面上的流动参数,人们于是可以在超音速区内按初值问题来解正确的方程组,最后获得翼型或机翼上超音速区域的新表面几何形状,它使流动具有无激波的流场。此方法已分别应用于二维粘流^[3],三维无粘流^[4~6]和三维粘流^[7]。这些文献表明了在设计条件下如何改进性能。然而对于设计者来说同样关心非设计状态时的性能。本文即讨论这一问题,并给出虚拟气体参数变化的影响。

二、虚拟气体方程

无激波翼型和机翼设计的虚拟气体方法是一种两步骤方法,首先对给定几何形状的机翼(或翼

型)解椭圆形流场问题,然后用音速线(或面)上的初值数据在超音速区内积分,以找到翼型或机翼表面超音速部分的修正量。设已有可靠跨音速分析方法来解位流方程

$$\nabla \Phi \nabla \frac{(\nabla \Phi)^{2}}{2} - a^{2} \nabla^{2} \Phi = 0$$
 (1)

其中

$$a^{2} = a^{2} + \frac{\gamma - 1}{2} [a^{2} - (\nabla \Phi)^{2}]$$
 (2)

这里(),表示 q=a 时的临界流动条件。密度规律

$$\frac{\rho}{\rho_{*}} = \left\{1 + \frac{\gamma - 1}{2} \left[1 - (\nabla \Phi)^{2} / a_{*}^{2}\right]\right\}^{1/(\gamma - 1)}$$
 (3)

可在超音速区域内加以改变,使它成为一种虚拟气体,在流动的亚音速区中与方程(3)的气体 一样,而在超音速场中与速度的关系仍具有椭圆性质。这要求

$$\frac{\partial(\rho_{_{\rm f}}q)}{\partial q} \geqslant 0$$
若 $q \geqslant a$, (4a)

戓

$$a_{f} \ge q$$
 若 $q \ge a$. (4b)

其中 ρ_f 和 a_f 是虚拟密度和虚拟音速,方程(4a)中的偏导数是沿着一条流线取的。

在选择虚拟方程时的主要考虑是,在音速流状态时质量流必须是守恒的。这保证了超音速区的初始值和亚音速流中质量是守恒的。

文献[7]中给出了几种可以导致椭圆形方程的虚拟气体规律。

本文将采用

$$\frac{\rho}{\rho} = [1 + \frac{1}{P}(\frac{q}{a} - 1)]^{-P}$$

或

$$a_f^2 = q^2 \cdot [1 + (\frac{q}{a} - 1)/P]$$
 (5)

的规律,并讨论参数 P 的影响。当 P=1 时,导致抛物线方程,而 P=0 相应于虚拟亚音速气流的不可压极限,即 $\rho=\rho$ 。 P 的影响示于图 1。由于所用的主控方程具有非守恒型形式,我们将不用虚拟的密度-流速关系式而使用音速和流速之间的虚拟关系式。

三、粘性流体的设计方法

在设计方法的第一步中要求有一个可靠的解椭圆形偏微分方程的方法。本文使用众所周知的

FLO-22 进行分析计算。FLO-22 是一个很实用的程序,已为工业界广泛接受并比守恒的有限体积程序节省机时。它将全位势方程写成非守恒有限差分形式,可以预期对于具有弱激波的流动会取得较好的结果。由于我们的设计方法只计算椭圆形方程的解,因此用非守恒型的程序来计算是很准确的。完成设计后,若再要校核非设计状态的设计机翼,由于存在激波,选用非守恒型或守恒型程序将是另一个专门的议题。本文为使计算简单,仍以原非守恒型程序来分析此流场。基本的设计方法已在文献[4,5,7]中阐述过了。

粘性流体的设计方法是基于无粘设计方法并计及粘性效应的,这是通过解三维边界层方程和无粘 外流设计的迭代过程完成的,两者的耦合基于边界层的位移厚度,这种迭代技术现已很成熟,并可提 供在强于扰区域外一个很准确的解。

本文所使用的边界层方法是 Stock 方法^[8]。这是一个三维层流和湍流边界层的积分方法。与有限 差分方法相比,计算时间非常经济这一优点使之很适合用于迭代计算。

K. Y. 冯等^[7]发展了无粘设计程序使之计及粘性-无粘的弱干扰作用。我们进一步发展了 K. Y. 冯的程序,使之能在给定条件下无激波设计后进一步对非设计状态作分析计算。

四、参数P的影响

图 2 表示了使用参数 P 的不同值对二维翼型设计外型的影响^[9]。可见,当 P 值较小时翼型上将会出现一个长而扁平的音速泡。三维情况下 P 的不同值会有怎样的影响呢? 计算中我们取修型的 Learjet 机翼作为基本翼,并取 M_{∞} =0.78 为设计 Mach 数,比较不同 P 值下展向位置上翼剖面的外形和压力分布,发现 P 值大时,音速泡和表面修型都较短,而表面曲率变化较大,因此压力分布也有相应的变化。这种结果与二维的结果类似。

我们的目标是要在保持机翼的亚临界最优性能的约束条件下,使 M L/D (M 数和升阻比之 积) 值尽可能大。这可由修改基本翼来实现。修改后的机翼在非设计状态时的性能增益如何?图 3 表明了在 $M=0.74\sim0.82$ 和不同虚拟气体参数 P 值时相对 ML/D 的增益。可见,P 值较小时可得到更为明显的空气动力效率的相对增益,表明较小的 P 值使音速泡和表面修改范围更为扁长,在非设计条件下形成的激波也就比较弱。以上所述是在无粘绕流下的比较,但其中的阻力值已包括了取自粘性绕流计算的摩擦阻力值。为比较起见,图中还给出了 P=0.1 时粘性设计的曲线。可以看到,它似乎比无粘情况下的增益还要大。这是由于计算都是在相同迎角,非相同升力条件下进行的,同样 M_∞ 和 值下粘性绕流的升力要小些,诱导阻力也随之而减小。图 4 表明了设计翼和基本翼间阻力的减少。这里我们只分析相对变化,因此估算阻力的积分精度并不影响我们的比较结果。

五、非设计状态下的空气动力效率

众所周知,对于先进的民航机设计,改进其空气动力效率 ML/D 是很重要的。利用虚拟气体方法可以找到翼剖面上翼面的新形状,它使在给定的工作状态下产生无激波的流动。但 Morawetz $^{[10]}$ 指出,从数学上看这种无激波解彼此是孤立的,所以了解一下这种无激波设计机翼在非设计状态下的工作情况是很有意义的。图 5 表示了无粘计算的结果。在非设计状态 $M_{\infty}>M_{DES}$ 时,ML/D 由于激波的出现而减小,但设计翼和基本翼间 ML/D 的差值却随 M 数的增加而缓慢地减少,这表明设计翼上的激波比基本翼上的弱得多。从这种比较中可以相信无激波设计机翼在非设计状态下工作仍是很好的。图 6 表示了粘性绕流设计的结果,其中使用了纯湍流边界层的计算。为便于比较,同样给出了在设计点上层流边界层计算的粘性设计。粘流设计的结论和无粘设计的结论类似。从 5,6 两图我们可以给出一个近似的公式,但是它清楚地描绘了设计点邻域阻力的变化。

$$\eta = M \frac{L}{D} = \eta_1 + c_1 m + \bar{c}_2 m^{\epsilon}$$

$$= \eta_1 + c_1 m (1 + c_2 m^{\epsilon - 1})$$

式中 η_1 为 $\eta_M = 0.7$ 和 m = M-0.7 时,可以得到

$$C_D(M) = \frac{(m+0.7)C_L}{\eta_1 + C_1 m(1 + C_2 m^{e-1})}$$

这里

| | C_{L} | C ₁ | C ₂ | ε | η_1 |
|-----|---------|----------------|----------------|------|----------|
| inv | 0.57 | 56 | 3260 | 4.48 | 23 |
| vis | 0.51 | 2.39 | 5809 | 3.49 | 31.6 |

六、结 束 语

本文采用虚拟气体概念考虑粘流和无粘流的相互作用进行了设计计算。集中讨论了虚拟气体参数的影响和非设计状态的性能。在算例中三维流动的虚拟气体参数 P 的影响和二维流动时相类似,较小的 P 值给出较好的性能。无论是粘流设计还是无粘流设计,只要 M_{∞} 并不太远离设计 M 数,非设计状态时的性能仍是很好的。这表示虚拟气体方法对于民航机改进机翼设计是一种实用的工具。

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4