

升力螺旋桨在桨盘上的诱导速度分布*

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提 要

直升机在前飞时,其升力桨周围的诱导速度分布是一个不易算出的问题。本文试图根据涡流理论导出的精确公式,通过简化,获得适于工程计算的近似公式。在简化过程中,把原来的表达式设法用 Fourier 级数来表示,但只取二阶谐波为限;同时,又找到两个代数式来代替两个椭圆积分。最后,为了提供诱导速度分布的物理图象,以典型环量载荷为例,计算了几个情况,并绘成曲线。与相应的实验数据比较,本文结果可以反映升力桨诱导速度的一般变化。

一、

根据文献[1]的广义涡流理论,升力桨的诱导速度是由附着涡系、纵向自由涡系和横向自由涡系三种涡系的诱导速度迭加而得,它的轴向分量为

$$\bar{v}_y = (\bar{v}_{\text{附着}})_y + (\bar{v}_{\text{纵向}})_y + (\bar{v}_{\text{横向}})_y. \quad (1)$$

上式右端各项都表现为下列形式的双重积分:

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} f(\bar{\rho}, \theta) \cdot F(\bar{\rho}, \theta, \bar{y}, \bar{r}, \psi) d\theta d\bar{\rho}, \quad (2)$$

式中 $(\bar{\rho}, \theta)$ 是桨盘上涡流所在的那点 A_0 的坐标, $(\bar{y}, \bar{r}, \psi)$ 是空间内需要确定速度的那点 M 的坐标, f 是与环量 $\bar{\Gamma}$ 有关的函数, F 是与点 A_0 及点 M 的相互位置有关的函数。

因为环量的分布暂时还不知道,除非预先给定或根据具体的几何参数及飞行条件设法算出环量,式(1)右端任何一项的双重积分一般都是无法求出的。

按照 Вильдгрубе 的经验及文献[2]的分析,在直升机的通常使用范围内,可以认为环量与方位角 θ 的关系很小,因而假定 $\bar{\Gamma}$ 仅是 $\bar{\rho}$ 的函数,于是

$$(\bar{v}_{\text{附着}})_y = 0, \quad (\bar{v}_{\text{横向}})_y = 0.$$

这时,如果所感兴趣的是桨盘平面处 $(\bar{y} = 0)$ 的诱导速度,那末,根据文献[1]并采用其中的符号,就有

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{v}_y = & \frac{k}{4\pi\bar{V}_1} \int_0^1 \frac{d\bar{\Gamma}}{d\bar{\rho}} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\frac{\bar{V}_1 \cos \alpha_1 \sin \varphi}{\bar{l}(1 + \cos \varphi \cos \alpha_1)} + \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{\bar{\rho} \cos(\varphi - \theta)}{\bar{l}} + \frac{\cos \alpha_1 \bar{\rho} \sin(\varphi - \theta) \sin \varphi}{\bar{l}(1 + \cos \varphi \cos \alpha_1)} \right] d\theta d\bar{\rho}, \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

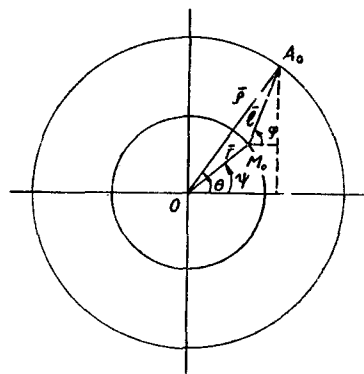


图 1

* 1963年4月16日收到。

式中 k 是桨叶数目, $\bar{V}_1$ 是桨盘平面处的气流速度, α_1 是涡系对桨盘的倾角.

容易看出,即使 $\bar{\Gamma}$ 仅是 $\bar{\rho}$ 的函数,要把式(3)积分出来,也是非常困难的. Проскура-КОВ^[3] 曾在 $\alpha_1 = 0$ 的情况下对 θ 进行积分,但得出的结果仍不便于工程计算.

本文把 $\bar{v}_y$ 近似地写成 Fourier 级数的形式:

$$\bar{v}_y = \bar{v}_0(\bar{r}) + \bar{v}_{1c}(\bar{r}) \cos \psi + \bar{v}_{1s}(\bar{r}) \sin \psi + \bar{v}_{2c}(\bar{r}) \cos 2\psi + \bar{v}_{2s}(\bar{r}) \sin 2\psi + \dots, \quad (4)$$

并只算到二阶谐波为止 (Payne^[4] 已指明,在实用上只要算到一阶已足够准确). 这时

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \bar{v}_0 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \bar{v}_y d\psi, \\ \bar{v}_{1c} &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \bar{v}_y \cos \psi d\psi, \\ &\dots \dots \dots \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5)$$

上列各式都是三重积分,可以象文献[2]那样调换积分次序而先对 θ 及 ψ 进行积分.

二、

现在试求 $\bar{v}_0$, $\bar{v}_{1c}$, $\bar{v}_{1s}$, $\bar{v}_{2c}$, $\bar{v}_{2s}$ 等的值. 把式(3)代入式(5),得到

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \bar{v}_0 &= \frac{k}{4\pi\bar{V}_1} \int_0^1 \frac{d\bar{\Gamma}}{d\bar{\rho}} I_0 d\bar{\rho}, \\ \bar{v}_{1c} &= \frac{k}{2\pi\bar{V}_1} \int_0^1 \frac{d\bar{\Gamma}}{d\bar{\rho}} I_{1c} d\bar{\rho}, \\ &\dots \dots \dots \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (6)$$

式中

$$\left. \begin{aligned} I_0 &= \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\frac{\bar{V}_1 \cos \alpha_1 \sin \varphi}{\bar{l}(1 + \cos \varphi \cos \alpha_1)} + \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{\bar{\rho} \cos(\varphi - \theta)}{\bar{l}} + \frac{\cos \alpha_1 \bar{\rho} \sin(\varphi - \theta) \sin \varphi}{\bar{l}(1 + \cos \varphi \cos \alpha_1)} \right] d\theta d\psi = \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} [F_1 + F_2 + F_3] d\theta d\psi, \\ I_{1c} &= \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} [F_1 + F_2 + F_3] \cos \psi d\theta d\psi, \\ &\dots \dots \dots \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (7)$$

积分后得到

$$I_0 = \begin{cases} 0 & (\bar{\rho} < \bar{r}), \\ 1 & (\bar{\rho} > \bar{r}); \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

$$I_{1c} = \frac{\cos \alpha_1}{1 + \sin \alpha_1} \bar{r} \frac{2}{\pi(\bar{\rho} + \bar{r})} \left[\frac{\bar{\rho}^2 + \bar{r}^2}{2\bar{r}^2} K - \frac{(\bar{\rho} + \bar{r})^2}{2\bar{r}^2} E \right]; \quad (9)$$

$$I_{1s} = \begin{cases} \frac{-\bar{V}_1 \cos \alpha_1}{\bar{r}(1 + \sin \alpha_1)} & (\bar{\rho} < \bar{r}), \\ 0 & (\bar{\rho} > \bar{r}); \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

$$I_{2c} = \begin{cases} \frac{1 - \sin \alpha_1}{1 + \sin \alpha_1} \frac{\bar{\rho}^2}{\bar{r}^2} & (\bar{\rho} < \bar{r}), \\ 0 & (\bar{\rho} > \bar{r}); \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

$$I_{2r} = \frac{\bar{V}_1(1 - \sin \alpha_1)}{(1 + \sin \alpha_1)} \frac{2}{\pi(\bar{\rho} + \bar{r})} \left[\frac{\bar{\rho}^2}{\bar{r}^2} K - \frac{(\bar{\rho} + \bar{r})^2}{\bar{r}^2} E \right]. \quad (12)$$

式(9)和式(12)含有模数为

$$\bar{k} = \frac{\sqrt{4\bar{\rho}\bar{r}}}{(\bar{\rho} + \bar{r})}$$

的完全椭圆积分 K 及 E , 所以进一步对 $\bar{\rho}$ 积分就有困难。因此, 本文从 K 及 E 的级数展开式中选用下列简单的近似式来代替 K 及 E :

$$K \approx \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{1}{(1 - \bar{k}^2)^{\frac{1}{4}}}, \quad (13)$$

$$E \approx \frac{\pi}{2} \sqrt{1 - \frac{\bar{k}^2}{2}}. \quad (14)$$

表 1 和图 2 对 K 及 E 本身与其近似式作了比较。可以看出, 它们在很大范围内非常接近; 但当 $\bar{k} \rightarrow 1$ 时, 误差稍大 (K 的误差可超过 30%, E 的误差可达 10%), 这将影响 $\bar{r} \rightarrow \bar{\rho}$ 时的诱导速度值。

经过代换后, 式(9)和式(12)可以写成

$$I_{1c} = \frac{\cos \alpha_1}{1 + \sin \alpha_1} \frac{1}{2\bar{r}} \left[\frac{\bar{\rho}^2 + \bar{r}^2}{\sqrt{\bar{\rho}^2 - \bar{r}^2}} - \sqrt{\bar{\rho}^2 + \bar{r}^2} \right] \quad (\bar{\rho} > \bar{r}), \quad (15)$$

$$I_{2c} = \frac{\bar{V}_1(1 - \sin \alpha_1)}{1 + \sin \alpha_1} \frac{1}{\bar{r}^2} \left[\frac{\bar{\rho}^2}{\sqrt{\bar{\rho}^2 - \bar{r}^2}} - \sqrt{\bar{\rho}^2 + \bar{r}^2} \right] \quad (\bar{\rho} > \bar{r}), \quad (16)$$

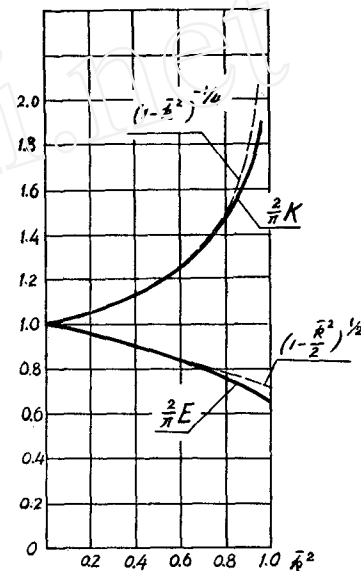


图 2

表 1

$\bar{k}^2$	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.99	1.0
$\frac{2}{\pi} K$	1.180	1.241	1.331	1.447	1.651	2.357	∞
$\frac{1}{(1 - \bar{k}^2)^{1/4}}$	1.203	1.257	1.351	1.495	1.778	3.162	∞
$\frac{2}{\pi} E$	0.860	0.827	0.791	0.750	0.703	—	0.637
$\sqrt{1 - \frac{\bar{k}^2}{2}}$	0.866	0.837	0.806	0.775	0.742	—	0.707

现在把式(6)的 $\bar{v}_0, \bar{v}_{1c}, \dots$ 代入式(4), 得到

$$\bar{v}_y = \frac{k}{4\pi\bar{V}_1} \int_0^1 \frac{d\bar{\Gamma}}{d\bar{\rho}} I d\bar{\rho}, \quad (17)$$

式中

$$I = I_0 + 2I_{1c} \cos \psi + 2I_{1s} \sin \psi + 2I_{2c} \cos 2\psi + 2I_{2s} \sin 2\psi. \quad (18)$$

这个 I 有一定的物理意义: 在桨盘半径为 $\bar{\rho}$ 的圆周上, 单位环量的涡流对桨盘平面处任

一点 $(\bar{r}, \psi)$ 所激起的轴向诱导速度便是 I 。Castles 等曾用数值积分法对几个 α_1 计算了沿纵向平面的一些具体数据^[5], 后来用电子计算机计算了沿横向平面的数据^[6], 最近又用电磁比拟法测出了 $\alpha_1 = \arctg(1/10)$ 时沿 $\psi = 0^\circ, 30^\circ, 60^\circ, 90^\circ, 120^\circ, 150^\circ, 180^\circ$ 这几个平面的一些结果^[7]。利用本文的近似公式进行计算要容易得多。以 $\bar{v}_1 = 0.2$, $\alpha_1 = \arctg(1/10)$ 为例, 按 $\bar{r} = 1$ 对纵向轴线 ($\psi = 0^\circ$ 及 180°) 和横向轴线 ($\psi = 90^\circ$ 及 270°) 的情况进行计算, 得到的结果表示在表 2 和图 3 及图 4 上。与文献[7]的结果比较,

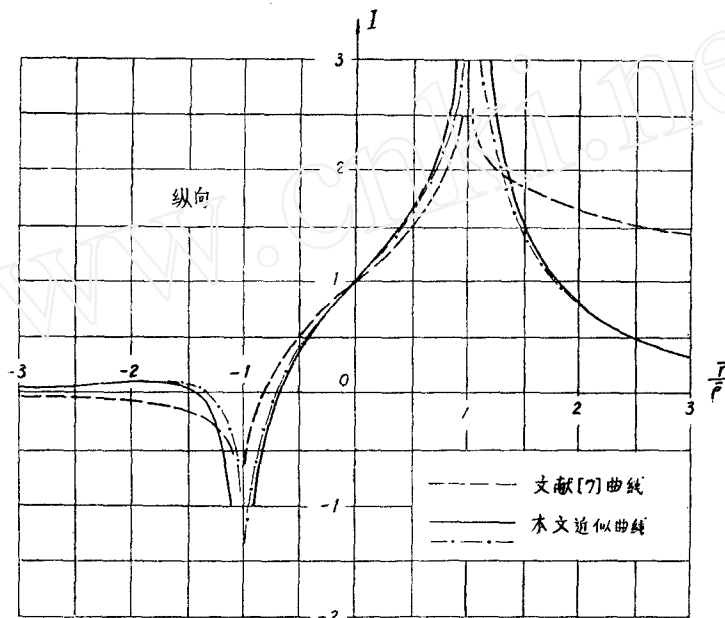


图 3

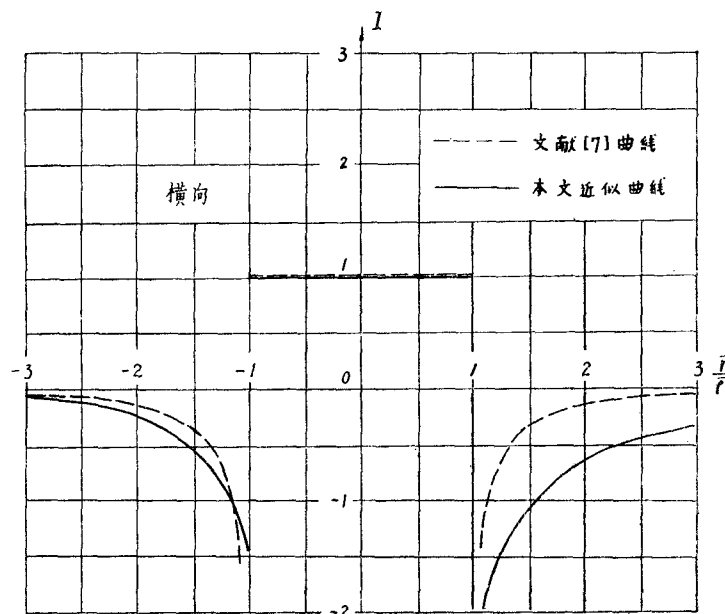


图 4

表 2

$\bar{r}/\bar{\rho}$	0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0
文献[7]的 $I(0^\circ)$	1.000	1.181	1.377	1.609	1.936	2.215	∞
本文的 $I(0^\circ)$	1.000	1.207	1.466	1.881	2.788	4.088	∞
	(1.000)	(1.206)	(1.463)	(1.837)	(2.422)	(2.831)	(3.352)
文献[7]的 $I(180^\circ)$	1.000	0.819	0.623	0.391	0.064	-0.215	$-\infty$
本文的 $I(180^\circ)$	1.000	0.793	0.534	0.119	-0.788	-2.088	$-\infty$
	(1.000)	(0.794)	(0.537)	(0.163)	(-0.422)	(-0.331)	(-1.352)
文献[7]的 $I(90^\circ)$	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	—
本文的 $I(90^\circ)$	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	—
本文的 $I(270^\circ)$	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	—

$\bar{r}/\bar{\rho}$	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	3.0
文献[7]的 $I(0^\circ)$	2.262	2.072	1.910	1.810	1.737	1.678	1.452
本文的 $I(0^\circ)$	4.536	2.990	1.834	1.299	0.992	0.772	0.334
	(3.192)	(2.538)	(1.730)	(1.263)	(0.964)	(0.765)	(0.323)
文献[7]的 $I(180^\circ)$	-0.478	-0.316	-0.186	-0.128	-0.094	-0.074	-0.030
本文的 $I(180^\circ)$	-1.560	-0.491	0.003	0.107	0.118	0.128	0.066
	(-0.274)	(-0.038)	(0.106)	(0.143)	(0.146)	(0.135)	(0.077)
文献[7]的 $I(90^\circ)$	-1.352	-0.790	-0.423	-0.278	-0.201	-0.154	-0.061
本文的 $I(90^\circ)$	-1.841	-1.580	-1.202	-0.951	-0.775	-0.648	-0.332
本文的 $I(270^\circ)$	-1.131	-0.920	-0.635	-0.456	-0.335	-0.252	-0.068

可以看出,在纵向轴上,当 $\bar{r}$ 接近 $\bar{\rho}$ 时,本文的数据偏大,这主要是用近似式代替椭圆积分而产生的影响;其他地方的误差,主要是略去三阶及三阶以上谐波带来的。应当指出,文献[5—7]的结果也不完全正确。它们的 I 并不包括 $\bar{V}_1$, 因为它们的基本假定中用圆环涡流代替螺旋涡流^[8],从而略去了各正弦项,所以在横向轴上就得出不符合实际情况的左右对称的分布。

三、

有了以上的 $I_0, I_{1c}, I_{1s}, I_{2c}, I_{2s}$, 如果再知道了函数 $\bar{\Gamma}(\bar{\rho})$ 的具体形式,就可以进一步把式(6)对 $\bar{\rho}$ 积分,求出 $\bar{v}_0, \bar{v}_{1c}, \bar{v}_{1s}, \bar{v}_{2c}, \bar{v}_{2s}$ 诸值。按照 Мельц 的建议,采用下列环量典型载荷(图 5 的实线):

$$\bar{\Gamma}(\bar{\rho}) = \bar{\Gamma}_0 \bar{\rho}^2 (1 - \bar{\rho}^2), \quad (19)$$

于是

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \bar{v}_0 &= \frac{k}{4\pi \bar{V}_1} J_0, \\ \bar{v}_{1c} &= \frac{k}{4\pi \bar{V}_1} 2J_{1c}, \\ &\dots\dots\dots, \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (20)$$

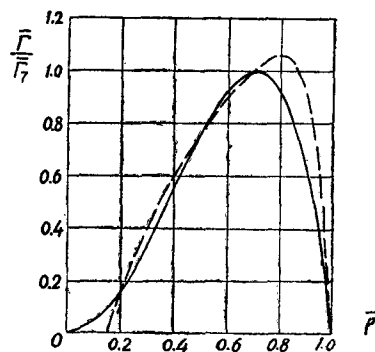


图 5

—— 本文采用 --- 文献[9]采用

式中

$$\left. \begin{aligned} J_0 &= \int_0^1 \frac{d\bar{\Gamma}}{d\bar{\rho}} I_0 d\bar{\rho}, \\ J_{1c} &= \int_0^1 \frac{d\bar{\Gamma}}{d\bar{\rho}} I_{1c} d\bar{\rho}, \\ &\dots\dots\dots \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (21)$$

积分后得到, 当 $\bar{r} < 1$ 时,

$$J_0 = -\bar{\Gamma}_0 \bar{r}^2 (1 - \bar{r}^2) = -\bar{\Gamma}(\bar{r}), \quad (22)$$

$$\begin{aligned} J_{1c} = & \frac{\cos \alpha_1}{1 + \sin \alpha_1} \bar{\Gamma}_0 \left\{ \frac{1}{\bar{r}} \left[\frac{1}{3} (\sqrt{(1 - \bar{r}^2)^3} - \bar{r}^3) + \right. \right. \\ & + 2\bar{r}^2 (\sqrt{1 - \bar{r}^2} + \bar{r}) - \frac{1}{3} (\sqrt{(1 + \bar{r}^2)^3} - \bar{r}^3) \Big] - \\ & - \frac{2}{\bar{r}} \left[\frac{1}{5} (\sqrt{(1 - \bar{r}^2)^5} + \bar{r}^5) + \bar{r}^2 (\sqrt{(1 - \bar{r}^2)^3} - \bar{r}^3) + \right. \\ & + 2\bar{r}^4 (\sqrt{1 - \bar{r}^2} + \bar{r}) - \frac{1}{5} (\sqrt{(1 + \bar{r}^2)^5} - \bar{r}^5) + \\ & \left. \left. + \frac{\bar{r}^2}{3} (\sqrt{(1 + \bar{r}^2)^3} - \bar{r}^3) \right] \right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

$$J_{1c} = \frac{-\bar{V}_1 \cos \alpha_1}{1 + \sin \alpha_1} \frac{1}{\bar{r}} \bar{\Gamma}_0 \bar{r}^2 (1 - \bar{r}^2), \quad (24)$$

$$J_{2c} = \frac{1 - \sin \alpha_1}{1 + \sin \alpha_1} \bar{\Gamma}_0 \left(\frac{\bar{r}^2}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \bar{r}^4 \right), \quad (25)$$

$$\begin{aligned} J_{2c} = & \frac{\bar{V}_1 (1 - \sin \alpha_1)}{1 + \sin \alpha_1} \bar{\Gamma}_0 \left\{ \frac{2}{\bar{r}^2} \left[\frac{1}{3} (\sqrt{(1 - \bar{r}^2)^3} - \bar{r}^3) + \right. \right. \\ & + \bar{r}^2 (\sqrt{1 - \bar{r}^2} + \bar{r}) - \frac{1}{3} (\sqrt{(1 + \bar{r}^2)^3} - \bar{r}^3) \Big] - \\ & - \frac{4}{\bar{r}^2} \left[\frac{1}{5} (\sqrt{(1 - \bar{r}^2)^5} + \bar{r}^5) + \frac{2}{3} \bar{r}^2 (\sqrt{(1 - \bar{r}^2)^3} - \bar{r}^3) + \right. \\ & + \bar{r}^4 (\sqrt{1 - \bar{r}^2} + \bar{r}) - \frac{1}{5} (\sqrt{(1 + \bar{r}^2)^5} - \bar{r}^5) + \\ & \left. \left. + \frac{\bar{r}^2}{3} (\sqrt{(1 + \bar{r}^2)^3} - \bar{r}^3) \right] \right\}; \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

当 $\bar{r} > 1$ 时,

$$J_0 = 0, \quad (22')$$

$$\begin{aligned} J_{1c} = & \frac{\cos \alpha_1}{1 + \sin \alpha_1} \bar{\Gamma}_0 \left\{ \frac{1}{\bar{r}} \left[\frac{1}{3} (\sqrt{(\bar{r}^2 - 1)^3} - \bar{r}^3) - \right. \right. \\ & - 2\bar{r}^2 (\sqrt{\bar{r}^2 - 1} - \bar{r}) - \frac{1}{3} (\sqrt{(\bar{r}^2 + 1)^3} - \bar{r}^3) \Big] - \\ & - \frac{2}{\bar{r}} \left[-\frac{1}{5} (\sqrt{(\bar{r}^2 - 1)^5} - \bar{r}^5) + \bar{r}^2 (\sqrt{(\bar{r}^2 - 1)^3} - \bar{r}^3) - \right. \\ & - 2\bar{r}^4 (\sqrt{\bar{r}^2 - 1} - \bar{r}) - \frac{1}{5} (\sqrt{(\bar{r}^2 + 1)^5} - \bar{r}^5) + \\ & \left. \left. + \frac{\bar{r}^2}{3} (\sqrt{(\bar{r}^2 + 1)^3} - \bar{r}^3) \right] \right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (23')$$

$$J_{1r} = 0, \quad (24')$$

$$J_{2c} = \frac{1 - \sin \alpha_1}{1 + \sin \alpha_1} \bar{I}_0 \frac{1}{\bar{r}^2} \left(-\frac{1}{6} \right), \quad (25')$$

$$J_{2s} = \frac{\bar{V}_1(1 - \sin \alpha_1)}{1 + \sin \alpha_1} \bar{I}_0 \left\{ \frac{2}{\bar{r}^2} \left[\frac{1}{3} (\sqrt{(\bar{r}^2 - 1)^3} - \bar{r}^3) - \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. - \bar{r}^2 (\sqrt{\bar{r}^2 - 1} - \bar{r}) - \frac{1}{3} (\sqrt{(\bar{r}^2 + 1)^3} - \bar{r}^3) \right] - \right. \\ \left. - \frac{4}{\bar{r}^2} \left[-\frac{1}{5} (\sqrt{(\bar{r}^2 - 1)^5} - \bar{r}^5) + \frac{2}{3} (\sqrt{(\bar{r}^2 - 1)^3} - \bar{r}^3) - \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. - \bar{r}^4 (\sqrt{\bar{r}^2 - 1} - \bar{r}) - \frac{1}{5} (\sqrt{(\bar{r}^2 + 1)^5} - \bar{r}^5) + \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + \frac{\bar{r}^2}{3} (\sqrt{(\bar{r}^2 + 1)^3} - \bar{r}^3) \right] \right\}. \quad (26')$$

这样一来, 轴向诱导速度的表达式为

$$\bar{v}_y = \frac{k}{4\pi \bar{V}_1} [J_0 + 2J_{1c} \cos \psi + 2J_{1s} \sin \psi + 2J_{2c} \cos \psi + 2J_{2s} \sin 2\psi]. \quad (27)$$

在以上各式中, J_0 是与 $\bar{V}_1$ 及 α_1 无关的数值, 它等于环量本身; 各余弦项所含的 J_{1c} 和 J_{2c} 都是与 $\bar{V}_1$ 无关的数值; 各正弦项所含的 J_{1s} 和 J_{2s} 与 $\bar{V}_1$ 成正比. 至于 α_1 对 J_{1c} 及 J_{1s} 的影响, 则表现为需要乘以 $C_1(\alpha_1) = \cos \alpha_1 / (1 + \sin \alpha_1)$; 而对 J_{2c} 及 J_{2s} 的影响, 则表现为需要乘以 $C_2(\alpha_1) = (1 - \sin \alpha_1) / (1 + \sin \alpha_1)$.

现在, 仍取 $\bar{V}_1 = 0.2$, 但取 $\alpha_1 = 90^\circ, 60^\circ, 30^\circ, 0^\circ$, 对 $\psi = 0^\circ - 180^\circ, 45^\circ - 225^\circ$,

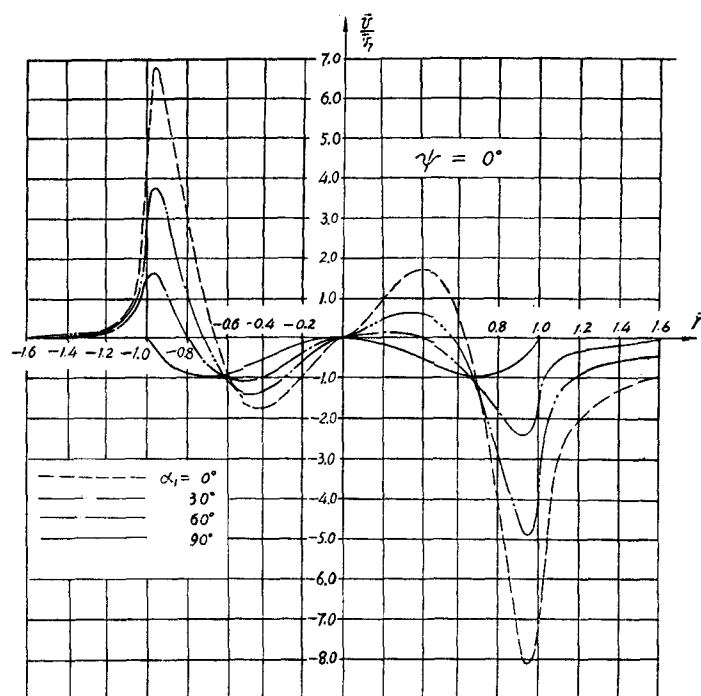


图 6

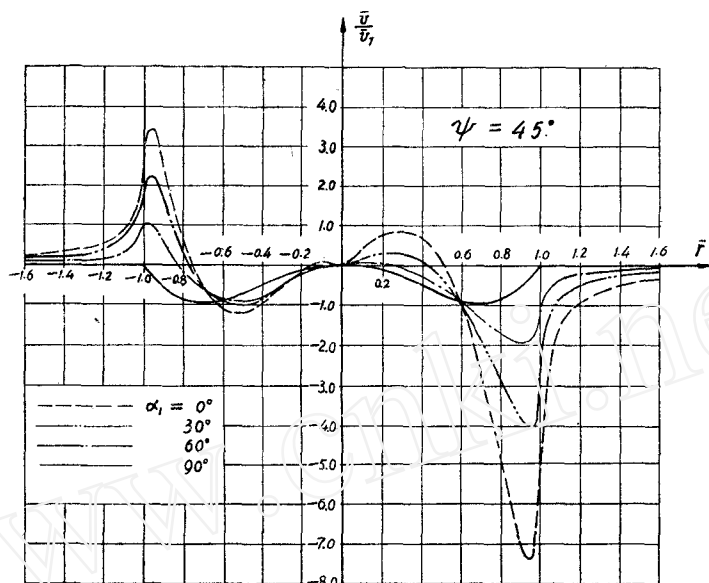


图 7

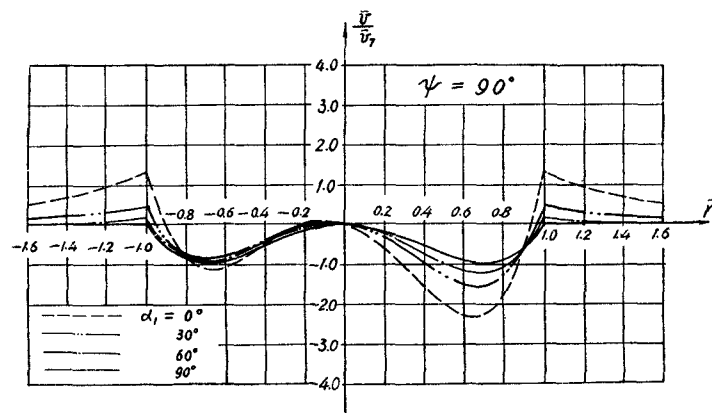


图 8

$90^\circ-270^\circ$, $135^\circ-315^\circ$ 的情况算出 J 值, 画成诱导速度分布图 6—9。从这些图可以看出, 桨盘平面处的诱导速度分布是很复杂的, 尤其在纵向轴上变化急剧。文献 [9] 也曾按某一典型的环量载荷 (图 5 的虚线) 算出纵向平面及横向平面的诱导速度分布, 但也由于采用与文献 [5—7] 同样粗糙的假定而没有考虑 $\bar{v}_1$ 的效应, 得出前进桨叶的半面情况与后退桨叶的半面情况相同的结论¹⁾。该文献内还包括了四个斜流状态 ($\mu = 0.095$, $\alpha_1 = 25^\circ$; $\mu = 0.139$, $\alpha_1 = 4.2^\circ$; $\mu = 0.140$, $\alpha_1 = 7.7^\circ$; $\mu = 0.232$, $\alpha_1 = 6.1^\circ$) 的实验结果。本文计算的斜流状态与上述状态不大相同, 因而仅取大致相近的状态, 即本文的 $\bar{v}_1 = 0.2$, $\alpha_1 = 30^\circ$ 状态与文献 [9] 的 $\mu = 0.095$, $\alpha_1 = 25^\circ$ 状态进行比较 (图 10 和图 11)。与实验数据对照, 本文的结果可以反映升力桨诱导速度分布的基本趋势。

1) 文献 [10] 已注意到这种不合理的左右对称的假定, 但仍未得出诱导速度的解析式或近似式。

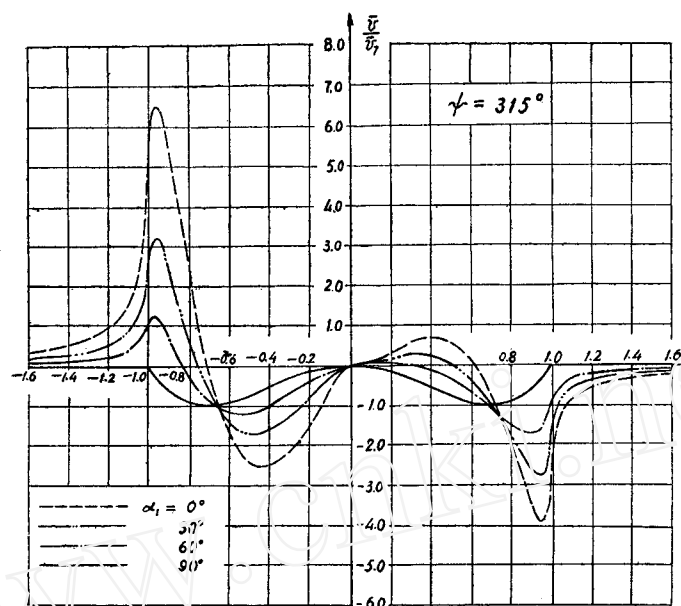


图 9

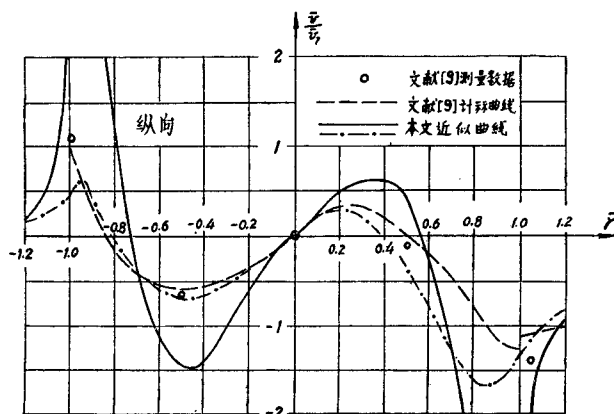


图 10

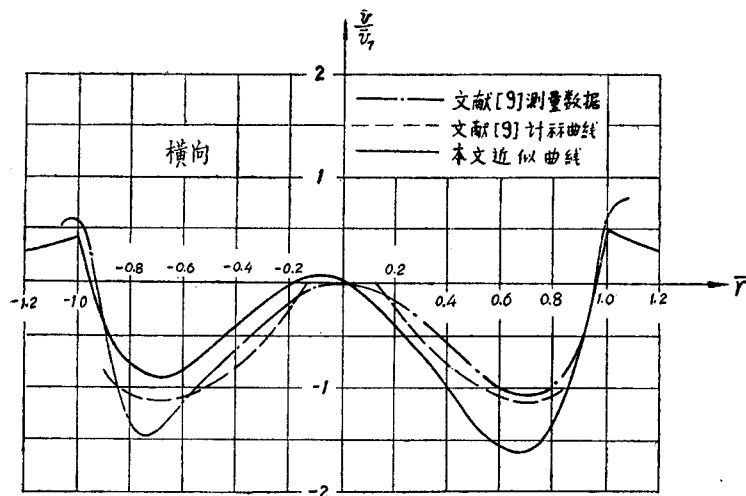


图 11

四、

本文結果与实验数据在纵向軸上不很符合的原因,前已說明,主要是計算 I 时代替椭圆积分的近似式当 $\bar{r} \rightarrow \bar{\rho}$ 时結果偏大. 如果考虑 I 的精确式,那么,当 $\bar{r} \rightarrow \bar{\rho}$ 时,即使按照式(9)及式(12)进行計算, I_{1c} 及 I_{2c} 都将趋于无限大. 也就是說,在单位环量涡流的情况中,誘导速度在某些位置将是无限大. 这是由于采用理想流体的假定所致,而在实际流动内是不可能出現这种情况的. 因此,如果把 I_{1c} 的近似式(15)及 I_{2c} 的近似式(16)进一步簡化如下,看来反而更接近实际情况:

$$I_{1c} = \frac{\cos \alpha_1}{1 + \sin \alpha_1} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\bar{r}}{\bar{\rho}} + \frac{\bar{r}^3}{\bar{\rho}^3} + \frac{3}{8} \frac{\bar{r}^5}{\bar{\rho}^5} \right) \quad (\bar{\rho} > \bar{r}), \quad (28)$$

$$I_{2c} = \frac{\bar{V}_1(1 - \sin \alpha_1)}{1 + \sin \alpha_1} \frac{1}{2\bar{r}} \frac{\bar{r}^3}{\bar{\rho}^3} \quad (\bar{\rho} > \bar{r}). \quad (29)$$

根据新的近似式,仍以 $\bar{V}_1 = 0.2$, $\alpha_1 = \arctan(1/10)$ 为例,按 $\bar{r} = 1$ 对纵向軸綫进行相应的計算,結果見表2 括号內的数据和图3 的点划綫. 这里,当 $\bar{r} = \bar{\rho}$ 时 I 为有限值.

于是,由此进一步求 J_{1c} 及 J_{2c} , 代替式(23), (26) 和式(23'), (26'), 得到, 当 $\bar{r} < 1$ 时,

$$J_{1c} = \frac{\cos \alpha_1}{1 + \sin \alpha_1} \bar{I}_0 \left[\frac{1}{3} \bar{r} + \frac{113}{192} \bar{r}^2 - 3\bar{r}^3 + \frac{151}{120} \bar{r}^4 + \frac{5}{8} \bar{r}^5 \right], \quad (30)$$

$$J_{2c} = \frac{\bar{V}_1(1 - \sin \alpha_1)}{1 + \sin \alpha_1} \bar{I}_0 \left[\frac{53}{96} \bar{r} - 3\bar{r}^2 + \frac{529}{240} \bar{r}^3 \right]; \quad (31)$$

当 $\bar{r} > 1$ 时,

$$J_{1c} = \frac{\cos \alpha_1}{1 + \sin \alpha_1} \bar{I}_0 \left[-\frac{1}{12} \frac{1}{\bar{r}^2} - \frac{1}{12} \frac{1}{\bar{r}^4} - \frac{9}{320} \frac{1}{\bar{r}^6} \right], \quad (30')$$

$$J_{2c} = \frac{\bar{V}_1(1 - \sin \alpha_1)}{1 + \sin \alpha_1} \bar{I}_0 \left[-\frac{1}{12} \frac{1}{\bar{r}^3} - \frac{5}{48} \frac{1}{\bar{r}^5} - \frac{9}{160} \frac{1}{\bar{r}^7} \right]. \quad (31')$$

为了便于比較,根据新的关于 J 的近似式,对 $\bar{V}_1 = 0.2$, $\alpha_1 = 30^\circ$ 的状态进行了計算,結果見图10的点划綫. 可以看出,新的結果与实验数据甚为接近.

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THE INDUCED VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION IN THE LIFTING ROTOR DISK PLANE

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ABSTRACT

The study of the induced flow in the vicinity of a lifting rotor in the forward flight is one of the fundamental but rather complicated problems in helicopter aerodynamics. In this paper an attempt is made to derive a practical formula for the induced velocity distribution in the lifting rotor disk plane on the basis of the generalized vortex theory. The distribution is approximated by a Fourier series to the second harmonics, and in order to facilitate integration process, two algebraic expressions are used to replace the complete elliptic integrals of the first and second kinds.

To illustrate the physical nature of the induced velocity field a calculation is carried out for a typical distribution of the circulation, and the results for different azimuth positions are given in curves, which reflect the same general variation pattern as that of the experimental results.