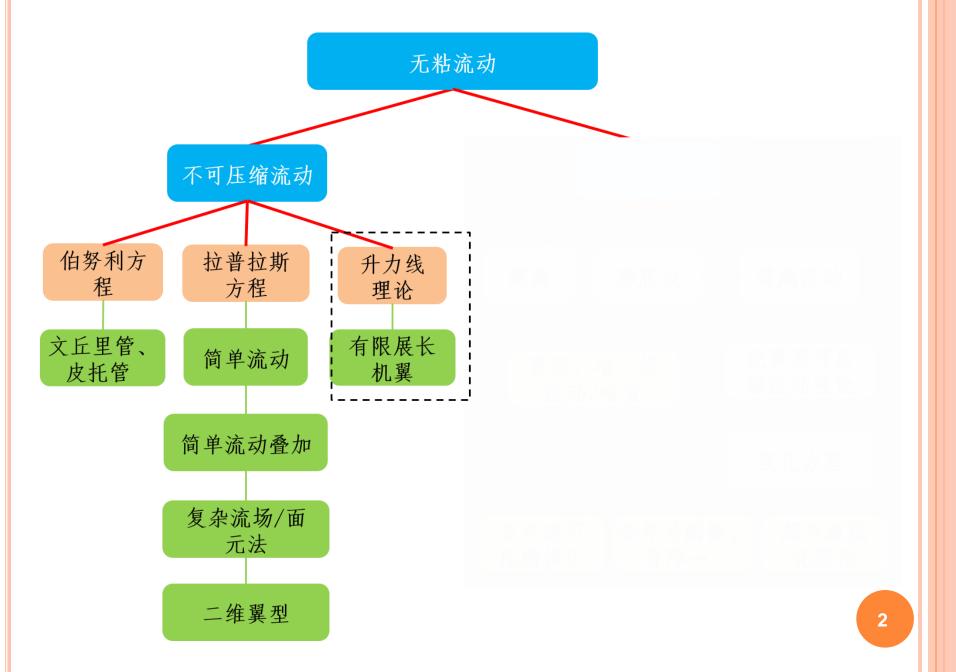
第九章 绕有限翼展机翼 不可压缩流动

All models are wrong, but some are useful.

George E. P. Box



9.1 绕有限翼展机翼实际流动



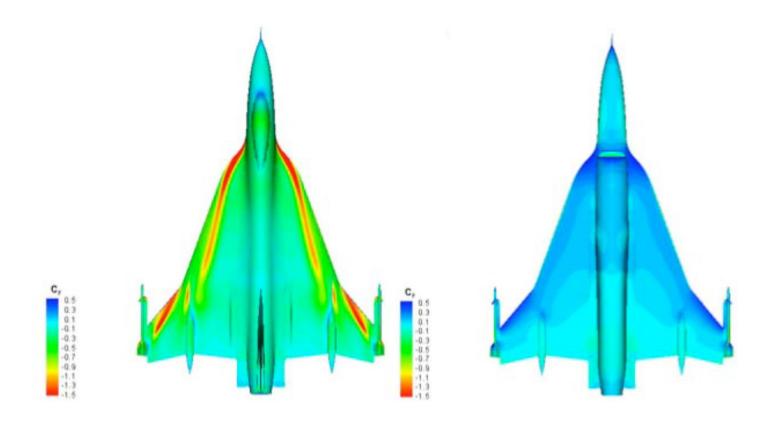
$$\frac{T_c}{T_i} = \left(\frac{p_c}{p_i}\right)^{\frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma}}$$



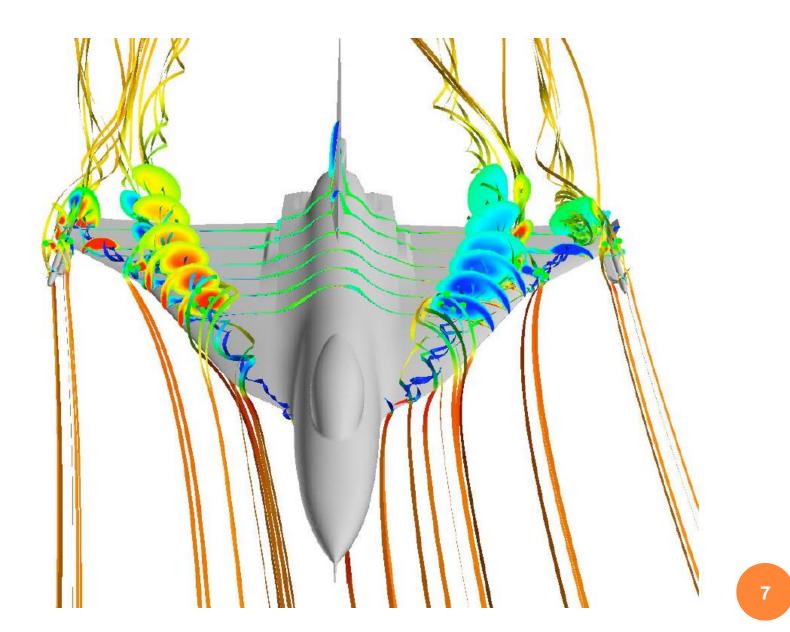
C-17后的翼梢涡



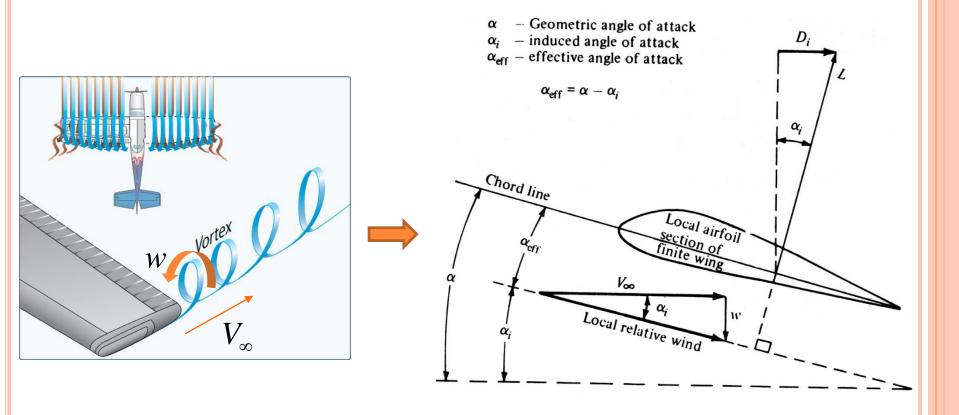
波音客机产生的翼稍涡



Badcock, K.J.: Evaluation of Results from a Reynolds Averaged Multiblock Code Against F-16XL Flight Data. AIAA Paper 2007-0490, 45th AIAA Aerospace Sciences Meeting and Exhibit, Reno NV,January 8-11, 2007



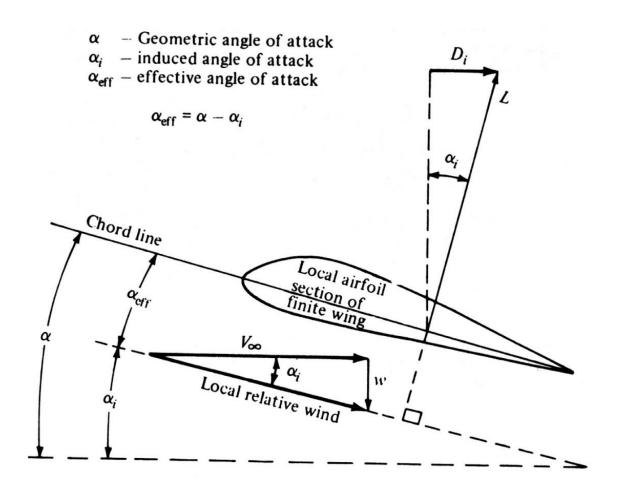
9.2 下洗和诱导阻力



由翼梢涡诱导出一个向下的速度分量,称之为下洗速度。下洗速度改变了机翼当地的攻角,有效攻角定义为

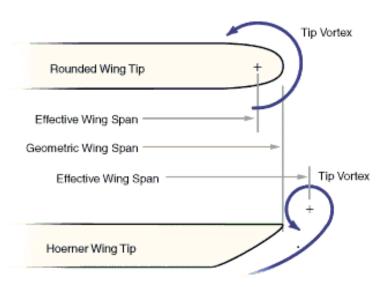
$$\alpha_{eff} = \alpha - \alpha_i$$

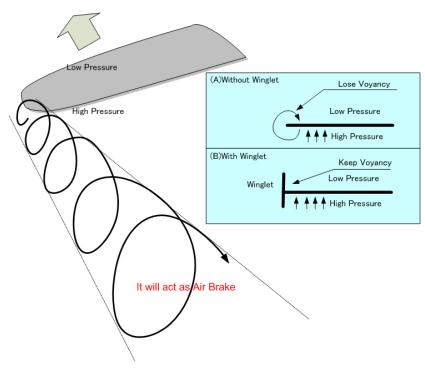
8

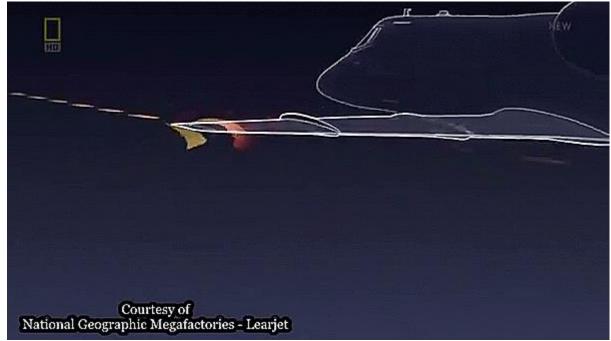


同时,下洗速度改变了机翼当地的压力分布,进而诱导出的阻力,称为诱导阻力。

翼尖的设计





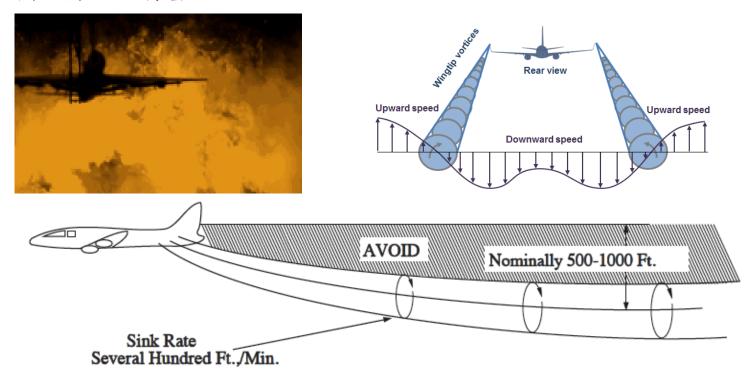


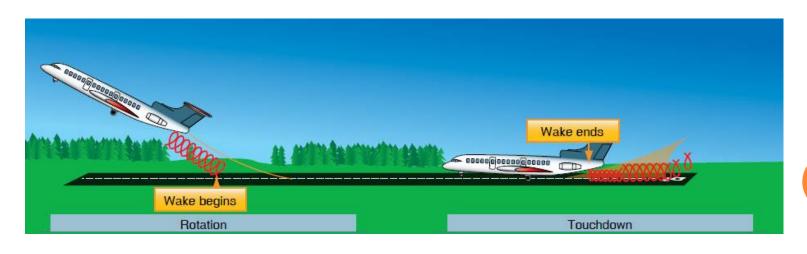
翼稍小翼

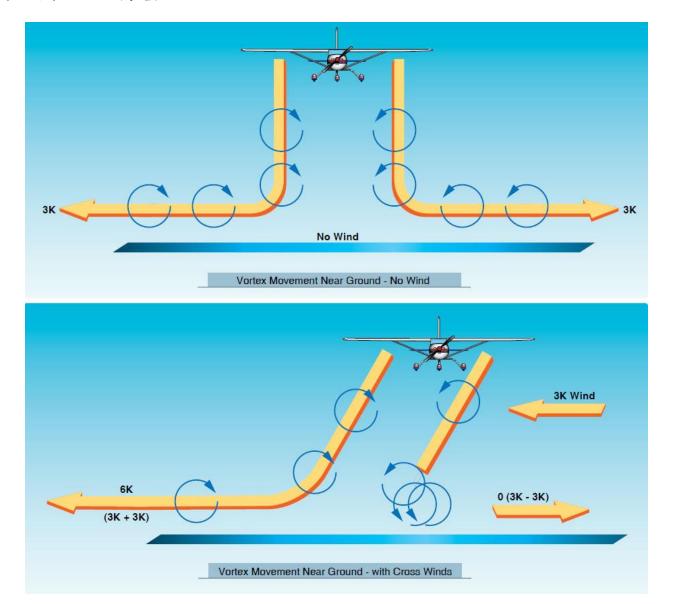






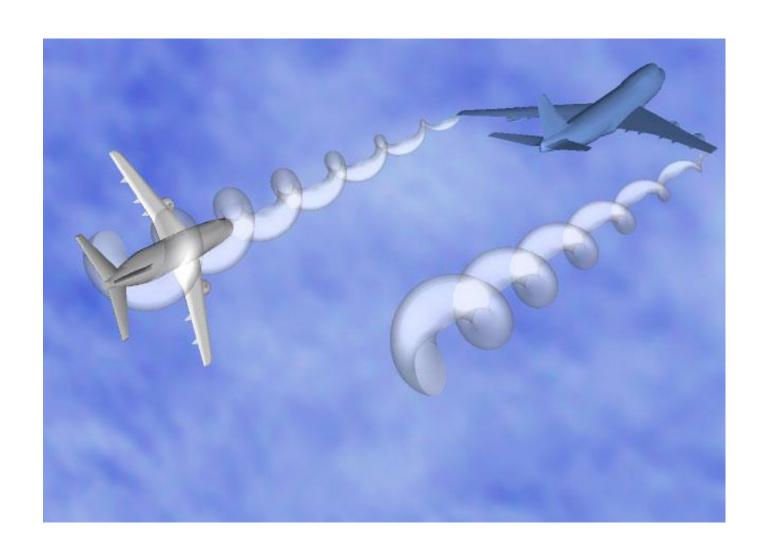






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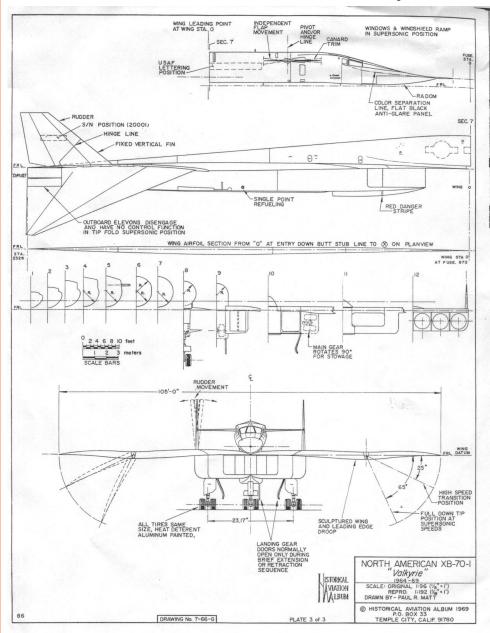
100~200ft 2~3knots



飞行间距标准摘选 (美国)

- Separation is applied to aircraft operating directly behind a heavy/B757 jet at the same altitude or less than 1,000 feet below:
 - Heavy jet behind heavy jet 4 miles.
 - ◆ Large/heavy behind B757 4 miles.
 - ◆ Small behind B757 5 miles.
 - ◆ Small/large aircraft behind heavy jet 5 miles.
- Also, separation, measured at the time the preceding aircraft is over the landing threshold, is provided to small aircraft:
 - ◆ Small aircraft landing behind heavy jet 6 miles.
 - ◆ Small aircraft landing behind B757 5 miles.
 - ◆ Small aircraft landing behind large aircraft- 4 miles.
- Additionally, appropriate time or distance intervals are provided to departing aircraft:
 - Two minutes or the appropriate 4 or 5 mile radar separation when takeoff behind a heavy/B757 jet will be:
 - From the same threshold.
 - On a crossing runway and projected flight paths will cross.
 - ♦ From the threshold of a parallel runway when staggered ahead of that of the adjacent runway by less than 500 feet and when the runways are separated by less than 2,500 feet.
 - ◆ NOTE-Controllers may not reduce or waive these intervals.

折翼的女神: XB-70 Valkyrie



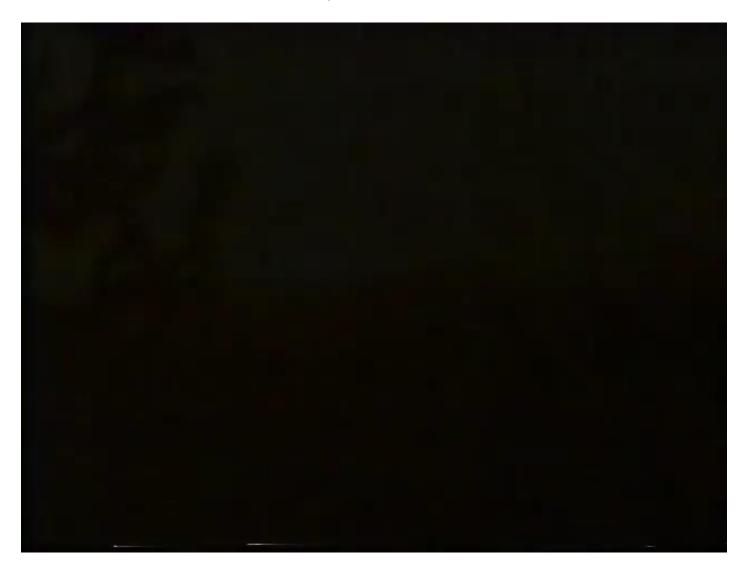


翼展(Wingspan) 32米
机长 (Length) 57.61米
(含空速管) 59.7米
机高 (Height) 9.14米
前缘后掠角(The sweepback of the leading edge)65°5′
主翼面积(Wing area) 585.02平方米
空机重量(Weight of empty aircraft) 108 000公斤
正常起飞重量(Normal takeoff weight) 244 200公斤
最大飞行速度(Maximum flight speed) 3218公里/小时
(海拔21 335米)
油箱容量(The volume of fuel tanks) 178 000升
翼载(Unit load on wing) 417公斤/平方米
实用升限(Practical ceiling) 23 125米

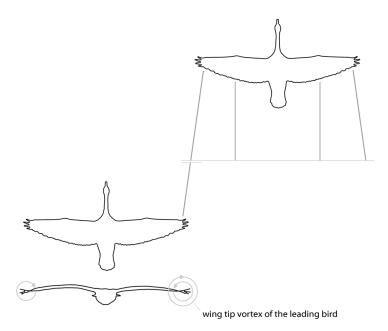
9600公里

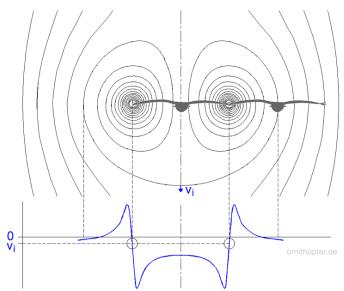
最大航程(The maximum flight range)

折翼的女神: XB-70 Valkyrie









Formation flight in upwash within the downwash field of the bird in front in gliding flight

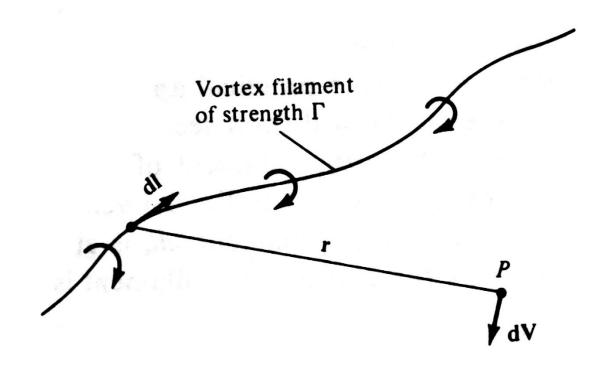
18

边条翼和鸭翼





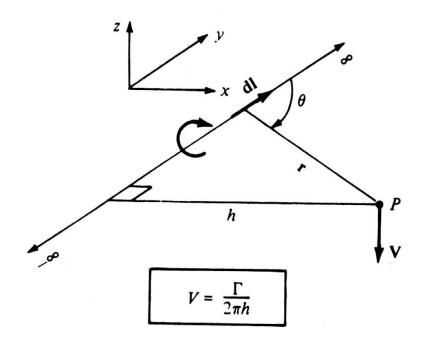
- 9.3 涡丝、毕奥-沙瓦定律及亥姆霍兹定理
- ◆ 涡丝示意图



◆ 毕奥-沙瓦定律(Biot-Savart Law)

$$d\mathbf{V} = \frac{\Gamma}{4\pi} \frac{d\mathbf{l} \times \mathbf{r}}{|\mathbf{r}|^{\beta}}$$

无限长直涡丝的诱导速度



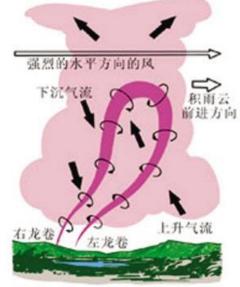
$$V = \frac{\Gamma}{4\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{|d\mathbf{l} \times \mathbf{r}|}{|r|^{\beta}}$$
$$= \frac{\Gamma}{4\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin \theta}{r^{2}} dl$$
$$= \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi h}$$

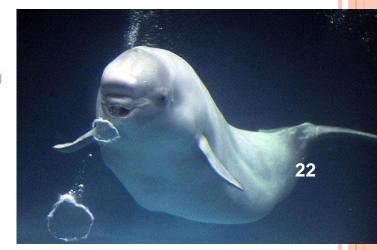
半无限长直涡丝的诱导速度

$$V = \frac{\Gamma}{4\pi h}$$

- ◆ 亥姆霍兹定理(Helmholtz's Theorems)
 - ✓ 涡丝强度沿长度方向不变;
 - ✓ 涡丝不能在流体中中断; 涡丝或者延长到流体的边界(可以为无穷远), 或者形成闭合回路。

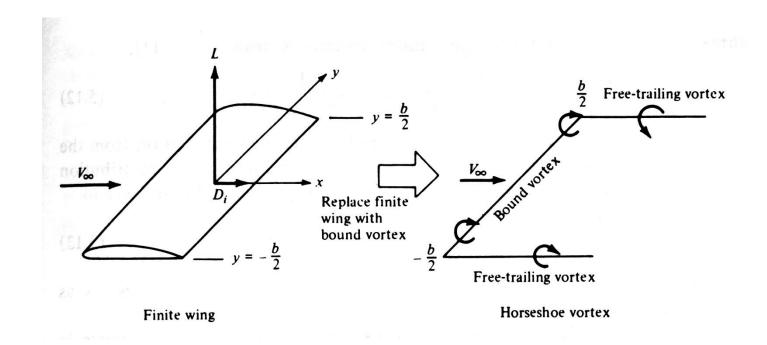






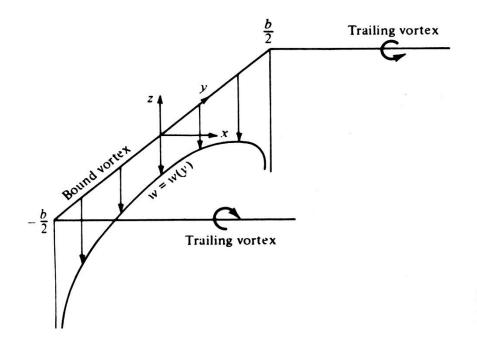
- ◆ 有限翼展展向升力分布
 - ✓ 升力分布为翼展方向的函数: L'(y1);
 - ✓ 一般来说,弦长沿翼展变化;
 - ✓ 攻角沿翼展变化: 几何扭转; 翼尖攻角小于翼根 攻角, 称为外洗, 反之, 称为内洗;
 - ✓ 零升力攻角沿翼展方向变化, 称为气动扭转;
 - ✓ 由于环量和单位展长升力成比例,因此环量也是 展长的函数。
 - ✓ 升力在翼尖为零。

9.4 普朗特经典升力线理论



- ✓ 首次提出了能预测有限长机翼气动特性的理论;
- ✓ 用附着涡和自由拖曳涡描述绕流有限长机翼流场;
- ✓ 用附着涡代替有限长机翼。

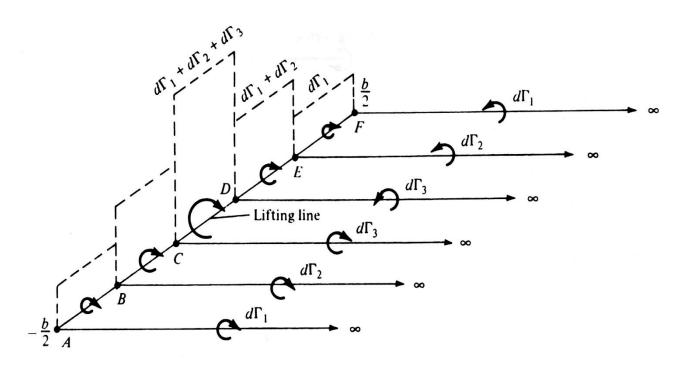
◆ 单个马蹄涡



- ✓ 附着涡在其自身上没有诱导速度;
- ✓ 两个拖曳涡在附着涡方向沿下洗方向有诱导速度;
- ✓ 若原点在附着涡中间,则附着涡上y点处拖曳涡的 诱导速度为

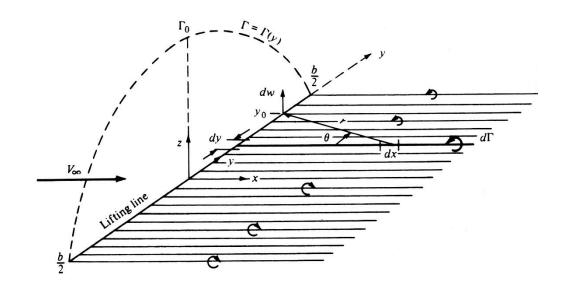
$$w(y) = -\frac{\Gamma}{4\pi(b/2 + y)} - \frac{\Gamma}{4\pi(b/2 - y)} \longrightarrow w(y) = -\frac{\Gamma}{4\pi} \frac{b}{(b/2)^2 - y^2}$$

◆ 多个马蹄涡的叠加



- ✓ 单个马蹄涡在翼尖处诱导速度无穷大;
- ✓ 将多个马蹄涡叠加,附着涡长度不同,但都处于同一条线上,这条线称为升力线;
- ✓ 每个拖曳涡强度的变化等于沿附着涡环量的变化。

◆ 无限个马蹄涡的叠加



- ✓ 环量成为连续函数;
- ✓ 拖曳涡组成了一个平行于流动方向的涡面升力线 上dy长度的环量变化为

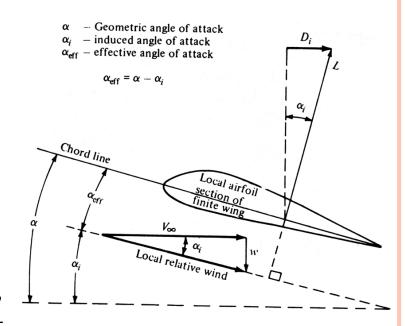
$$d\Gamma = (d\Gamma/dy)dy$$

在升力线上 Уо 处诱导的速度

$$dw = -\frac{(d\Gamma/dy)dy}{4\pi(y_0 - y)}$$

整个涡面在 Уо 的诱导速度:

$$w(y_0) = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{-b/2}^{b/2} \frac{(d\Gamma/dy)dy}{(y_0 - y)}$$



则诱导攻角:

$$\alpha_i(y_0) = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{-w(y_0)}{V_{\infty}} \right)$$

$$\alpha_i(y_0) = -\frac{w(y_0)}{V_{\infty}}$$

$$\alpha_i(y_0) = \frac{1}{4\pi V_{\infty}} \int_{-b/2}^{b/2} \frac{\left(d\Gamma/dy\right)dy}{(y_0 - y)}$$

◆ 有效攻角和升力系数的关系

$$c_{l} = a_{0} \left[\alpha_{eff}(y_{0}) - \alpha_{L=0} \right] = 2\pi \left[\alpha_{eff}(y_{0}) - \alpha_{L=0} \right]$$

ao: 当地升力线斜率

$$L' = \frac{1}{2} \rho_{\infty} V_{\infty}^{2} c(y_{0}) c_{l} = \rho_{\infty} V_{\infty} \Gamma(y_{0}) \longrightarrow c_{l} = \frac{2\Gamma(y_{0})}{V_{\infty} c(y_{0})}$$

$$\alpha_{eff} = \frac{\Gamma(y_0)}{\pi V_{\infty} c(y_0)} + \alpha_{L=0}$$

$$\alpha_{eff} = \alpha - \alpha_i$$

普朗特升力线理论基本方程:

$$\alpha(y_0) = \frac{\Gamma(y_0)}{\pi V_{\infty} c(y_0)} + \alpha_{L=0}(y_0) + \frac{1}{4\pi V_{\infty}} \int_{-b/2}^{b/2} \frac{(d\Gamma/dy)dy}{(y_0 - y)}$$

翼型理论的任务:

- 1. 得到已有翼型的气动特性;
- 2. 按照气动需求设计翼型。

$$\alpha(y_0) = \frac{\Gamma(y_0)}{\pi V_{\infty} c(y_0)} + \alpha_{L=0}(y_0) + \frac{1}{4\pi V_{\infty}} \int_{-b/2}^{b/2} \frac{(d\Gamma/dy)dy}{(y_0 - y)}$$

求解出环量:

$$\Gamma = \Gamma(y)$$

求解升力分布:

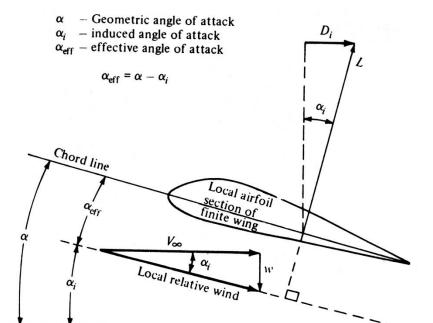
$$L'(y_0) = \rho_{\infty} V_{\infty} \Gamma(y_0)$$

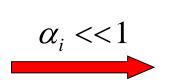
总升力:

$$L = \int_{-b/2}^{b/2} L'(y)dy = \rho_{\infty} V_{\infty} \int_{-b/2}^{b/2} \Gamma(y)dy$$

$$C_{L} = \frac{L}{q_{\infty}S} = \frac{\rho_{\infty}V_{\infty}\int_{-b/2}^{b/2} \Gamma(y)dy}{0.5\rho_{\infty}V_{\infty}^{2}S} = \frac{2}{V_{\infty}S}\int_{-b/2}^{b/2} \Gamma(y)dy$$

单位展长诱导阻力:





$$D_i' = L' \sin \alpha_i$$
$$D_i' = L' \alpha_i$$

总诱导阻力:

$$D_{i} = \int_{-b/2}^{b/2} L'(y)\alpha_{i}(y)dy = \rho_{\infty}V_{\infty}\int_{-b/2}^{b/2} \Gamma(y)\alpha_{i}(y)dy$$

诱导阻力系数:

$$C_{D,i} = \frac{D_i}{q_{\infty}S} = \frac{2}{V_{\infty}S} \int_{-b/2}^{b/2} \Gamma(y)\alpha_i(y)dy$$

◆ 椭圆型翼载分布

$$\Gamma(y) = \Gamma_0 \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{2y}{b}\right)^2}$$

- \checkmark 中心处(翼根)环量为 Γ_0 ;
- ✓ 由茹科夫斯基定理, 升力也呈椭圆分布:

$$L'(y) = \rho_{\infty} V_{\infty} \Gamma(y) = \rho_{\infty} V_{\infty} \Gamma_{0} \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{2y}{b}\right)^{2}}$$

✓ 翼尖处环量为零。

由此反向设计机翼形状

下洗速度:

$$\frac{d\Gamma}{dy} = -\frac{4\Gamma_0}{b^2} \frac{y}{\left(1 - 4y^2/b^2\right)^{1/2}}$$

$$w(y_0) = \frac{\Gamma_0}{\pi b^2} \int_{-b/2}^{b/2} \frac{y}{\left(1 - 4y^2/b^2\right)^{1/2} (y_0 - y)} dy$$

变量替换:

$$y = \frac{b}{2}\sin\theta \qquad dy = \frac{b}{2}\cos\theta d\theta$$

解得:

$$w(\theta_0) = -\frac{\Gamma_0}{2b}$$

椭圆升力分布情况下,下洗速度沿展向为常数

诱导攻角:

$$\alpha_i = -\frac{w}{V_{\infty}} = \frac{\Gamma_0}{2bV_{\infty}}$$

总升力:

$$L = \rho_{\infty} V_{\infty} \Gamma_0 \frac{b}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 \theta d\theta = \rho_{\infty} V_{\infty} \Gamma_0 \frac{b}{4} \pi = \frac{1}{2} \rho_{\infty} V_{\infty}^2 SC_L$$

定义展弦比:

$$AR = \frac{b^2}{S}$$

b为翼展长度, S为翼面积。另外一种定义方式为翼展长度与标准平均弦长的比值

$$\alpha_i = \frac{C_L}{\pi A R}$$

椭圆升力分布情况下, 诱导攻角和展弦比成反比

诱导阻力系数:

$$C_{D,i} = \frac{C_L^2}{\pi AR}$$

- ✓ 诱导阻力系数与升力系数的平方成正比。这是由于 诱导阻力和升力均为机翼上下表面压力分布差异造成, 因此诱导阻力常被称为升致阻力;
- ✓ 诱导阻力系数和展弦比成反比

椭圆形翼载分布:

✓ 若有限长机翼没有气动扭转和几何扭转,即

$$\alpha = const.$$
 $\alpha_{L=0} = const.$ $\alpha_i = const.$

则:
$$\alpha_{eff} = \alpha - \alpha_i = const.$$

$$\vec{X}: \qquad c_l = a_0(\alpha_{eff} - \alpha_{L=0})$$

薄翼:
$$a_0 = 2\pi$$

则 c_i 沿翼展为常数

✓ 单位展长升力分布:

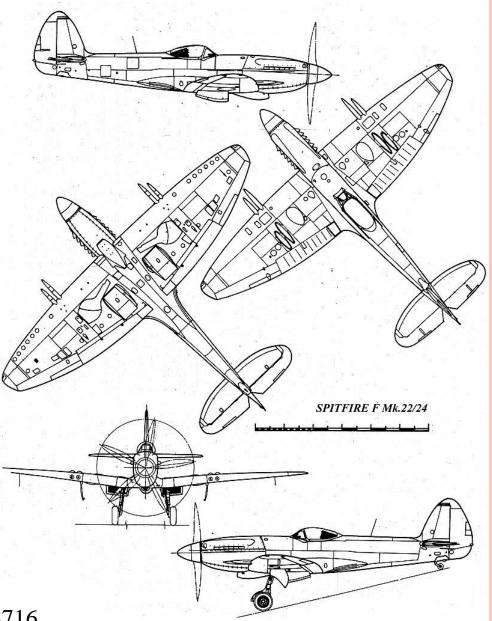
$$L'(y) = q_{\infty} c c_l$$

得到弦长沿展向分布为:

$$c(y) = \frac{L'(y)}{q_{\infty}c_l}$$

若动压和升力系数为常数,弦长沿展向的变化也是椭圆型





https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/429618716

◆ 一般翼载分布

$$\Gamma(\theta) = 2bV_{\infty} \sum_{1}^{N} A_{n} \sin n\theta$$

$$\frac{d\Gamma}{dy} = \frac{d\Gamma}{d\theta} \frac{d\theta}{dy} = 2bV_{\infty} \sum_{1}^{N} nA_{n} \cos n\theta \frac{d\theta}{dy}$$

普朗特升力线理论基本方程变为:

$$\alpha(y_0) = \frac{2b}{\pi c(\theta_0)} \sum_{1}^{N} A_n \sin n\theta + \alpha_{L=0}(\theta_0) + \sum_{1}^{N} nA_n \frac{\sin n\theta_0}{\sin \theta_0}$$

通过数值方法求解系数

求得环量后,升力系数:

$$C_L = \frac{2}{V_{\infty}S} \int_{-b/2}^{b/2} (y) dy = \frac{2b^2}{S} \sum_{1}^{N} A_n \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin n\theta \sin \theta d\theta$$

$$C_L = A_1 \pi \frac{b^2}{S} = A_1 \pi A R$$

诱导攻角:

$$\alpha_{i}(y_{0}) = \frac{1}{4\pi V_{\infty}} \int_{-b/2}^{b/2} \frac{(d\Gamma/dy)dy}{(y_{0} - y)}$$

$$\alpha_i(\theta) = \sum_{1}^{N} nA_n \frac{\sin n\theta}{\sin \theta}$$

诱导阻力系数:

$$C_{D,i} = \frac{2}{V_{\infty}S} \int_{-b/2}^{b/2} (y)\alpha_{i}(y)dy$$

$$= \frac{2b^{2}}{S} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left(\sum_{1}^{N} A_{n} \sin n\theta\right) \alpha_{i}(\theta) \sin \theta d\theta$$

$$C_{D,i} = \frac{2b^{2}}{S} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left(\sum_{1}^{N} A_{n} \sin n\theta\right) \left(\sum_{1}^{N} nA_{n} \sin n\theta\right) d\theta$$

$$C_{D,i} = \frac{C_L^2}{\pi AR} \left(1 + \sum_{n=1}^{N} \frac{nA_n^2}{A_1^2} \right) = \frac{C_L^2}{\pi AR} (1 + \delta)$$

其中:
$$\delta = \sum_{n=2}^{N} nA_n^2 / A_1^2 > 0$$

椭圆型载荷分布诱导阻力最小

三维机翼特性

- ◆ 展弦比
- ◆ 扭转
- ◆ 根梢比
- ▶ 厚弦比
- ◆ 翼型剖面
- ◆ 后掠

◆ 展弦比



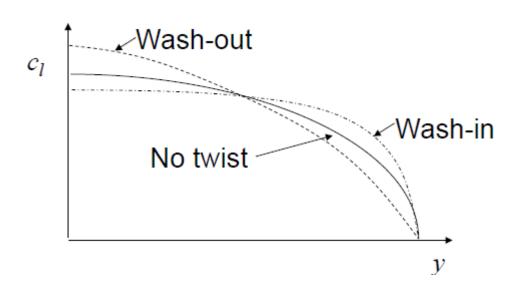


小展弦比

大展弦比

◆ 几何扭转

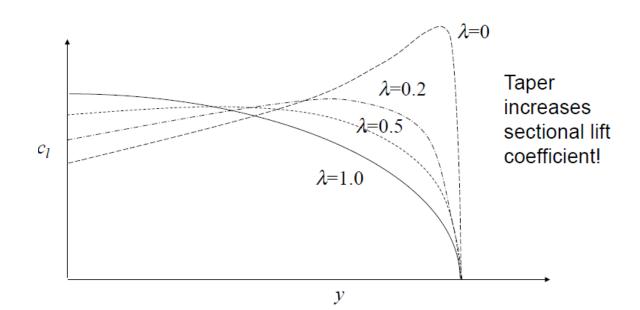
几何扭转;翼尖攻角小于翼根攻角,称为外洗,反之,称为内洗;



翼尖攻角小于翼根攻角,称为外洗;反之,称为内洗;

调整负载;调整失速特性

- ◆ 根梢比
 - ✓ 调整负载;
 - ✓ 减小诱导阻力;
 - ✓ 减轻结构重量;
 - ✓ 合适的根梢比对升力影响不大。







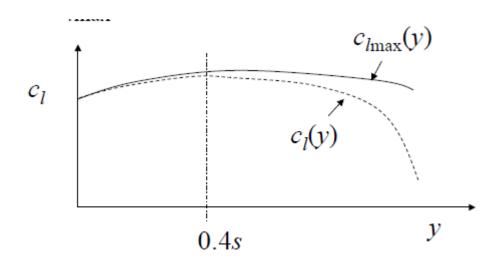
P-51 非线性变化根梢比

Cessna 120 根梢比为1

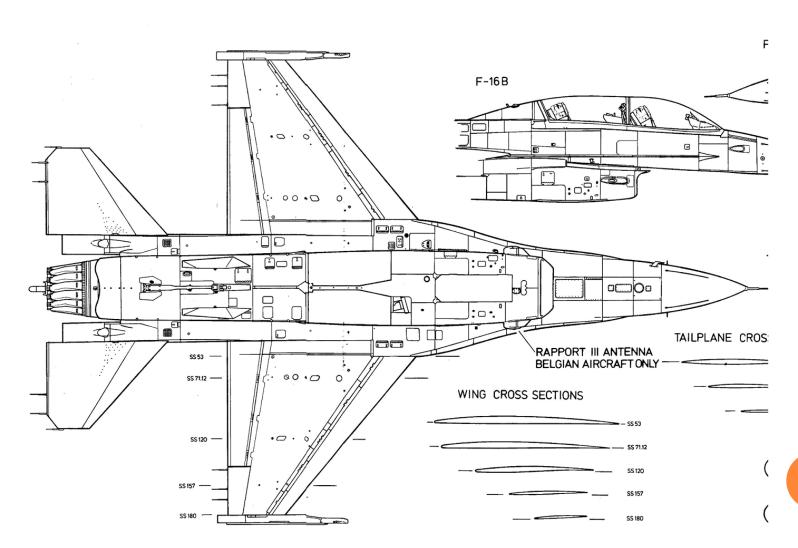
- ◆ 厚弦比
- 翼型的最大厚度和弦长的比
- ✓ 调整结构重量;
- ✓ 调整阻力;
- ✓ 影响升力;
- ✓ 比较优化的厚弦比:
 - 翼根附近: 15%-20%
 - 翼梢附近: 10%-15%
 - 不能超过20%

◆ 異型剖面

- 在小攻角情况下一般不影响升力在翼面上的分布;
- ✓ 主要影响当地最大升力系数曲 线以及剖面阻力;



- ✓ 变弯度NACA 64A-204
- ✓ 扭转:at SS 53.0-0°; at SS 180-3°



作业:

补充材料5.1、5.3题