

Z型折叠机翼的气动力计算及非线性动力学分析^{*}

郭翔鹰[†] 陈璐璐 张伟

(北京工业大学 机械工程与应用电子技术学院, 北京 100124)

摘要 近年来,由于变体飞行器能够通过改变结构几何参数从而有效地改善飞行特性,成为了各国研究的热点问题.然而气动弹性问题一直是制约变体飞行器发展的瓶颈.所以,通过计算特殊形状变体飞行器的气动特性并分析结构的动态稳定性,能更多的了解变形结构的气动特性,也将推动变体飞行器中气动力计算的发展及相关领域的研究.本文主要研究了Z型折叠机翼的气动力计算及非线性动力学分析.根据亚音速下气流的特点,采用薄翼型理论计算Z型折叠机翼的环量分布,然后利用Kutta-Joukowski升力定理,推导了在理想不可压流体来流条件下定常气动升力的解析公式.将上述得到的气动力作用在Z型折叠机翼中,将Z型折叠机翼简化为以刚性铰链相连接的三块碳纤维复合材料层合板,应用Hamilton原理建立了在亚音速气动载荷作用下Z型折叠机翼结构的非线性动力学方程,并根据特殊的边界条件得到了结构的模态函数.利用Galerkin方法离散得到了结构带有折叠角度的常微分运动控制方程.利用数值方法分析了一定气动力作用下Z型折叠机翼结构在折叠过程中的非线性动力学特性,分析了折叠角度对变形机翼结构稳定性的影响.

关键词 Z型折叠机翼, 气动力, 非线性动力学, 折叠角度, 稳定性分析

DOI: 10.6052/1672-6553-2018-027

引言

为了满足多飞行环境(如高度、速度)要求,或执行不同任务使命(如巡航、盘旋、攻击等),人们希望飞行器形态能像鸟类一样在飞行过程中作相应的调整,达到全飞行阶段性能的优化^[1].折叠机翼变体飞行器是人类在尝试过程中的一个重大突破,它的变形有利于提高飞机的机动性和敏捷性,提高飞机的综合性能.同时大幅度的变形也导致飞机的转动惯量、重心位置、焦点位置等一系列机体特性的改变,飞机的气动弹性和动态稳定性也随之改变,因此需要对折叠机翼变体飞机气动特性进行深入研究.

气动弹性力学是一门涉及空气动力学、结构动力学和弹性力学的交叉学科,主要研究各类气动弹性现象^[2,3].变体飞行器可通过机翼机身气动外形在飞行状态中的自适应变化,提高飞行器的综合性能,使飞行器在不同飞行环境状态下的气动性能均达到最佳^[4].欧洲和美国的许多研究机构(如

NASA, AFRL, DARPA等)进行了大量的对可变量飞行器气动力的研究工作^[5-9].近年来,Emily^[10]分析了蝙蝠翼的展开变形,利用蝙蝠迅速在飞行中完成180°旋转等自身特点,把形态学与飞机展开联系起来,利用升力线理论和XFOIL分析蝙蝠翅膀变身.研究表明飞行中保持机翼表面连续性的同时,通过改变翅膀的弯度和扭曲,可大大提高蝙蝠形状机翼的升力和升阻比. Samareh^[11]等人研究了一种能自动生成关于气动参数、几何参数和形状变化参数的模型,此模型可以用于研究结构的大变形问题. Dowell和Tang^[12]运用线性平板理论将可折叠飞行器分为机身、内翼和外翼三个部分,建立了整体结构的运动方程,运用三自由度时域涡格气动力模型研究了线性气弹稳定性,包括机翼折叠角和内、外翼铰链扭转刚度对结构动力学特性和气动弹性稳定性的影响,并与实验进行了对比. Snyder^[13]研究了Martin折叠机翼的颤振,该折叠机翼可以变化200%的机翼面积.在Nastran平台下建立了折叠翼的结构动力有限元模型,预计了不同折叠角度下

机翼的固有频率和颤振速度。Jung^[14]研究了机翼折叠运动中亚音速非定常气动力特性,描述了机翼每个部件在整体坐标和局部坐标中的几何关系式,结果表明折叠机翼更适合冲刺,随折叠角的增加,升力系数和风阻系数降低。Hernández^[15]利用有限元方法研究了折叠板的自由振动。Brailovski^[16]等人建立了一种变形机翼的流固耦合模型来评估这种变形机翼在不同飞行条件下的力学性能和气动性能。乐挺^[17]进行了机翼变形过程中的Z型翼变体飞机纵向多体动力学建模仿真,推导了变形过程中变体飞机的纵向动力学方程。结果表明,折叠过程中气动特性的变化是影响飞机动态特性的主要因素。陈钱^[18]研究了飞行器的变形方式存在三种形式:局部小变形、中等变形和大尺度变形。对于大尺度变形在最近的大型研究项目“morphing aircraft structure”中,确立了蝙蝠翼方案和折叠翼方案,对后者进行了风洞试验。郭秋亭^[19]等人通过数值模拟指出跨声速飞行时,机翼折叠展开过程中其气动特性会发生急剧的变化。张伟^[20,21]等人设计了一种全尺寸折叠翼飞行器,并且对该飞行器不同折叠角度状态的模态和动态响应进行分析,结果表明折叠翼的折叠角度小于90°时,其第3、第4阶模态表现为弯扭组合变形,容易在亚声速条件下发生颤振现象。Wang^[22,23]等对任意数量翼面的折叠翼模型的气动弹性和结构动力学做了相关研究。Murugan^[24]等人以材料在飞机变形方向刚度最小,在承受气动力方向弯曲刚度最大为设计目标,设计了一种变形飞机的蒙皮。Otsuka^[25]利用一种基于刚柔耦合的多体动力学方法建立了折叠机翼的动力学方程,描述了机翼折叠的弯扭耦合运动和刚体运动。尹文强^[26]等研究了飞翼布局折叠机翼变体飞机的操稳特性,自行设计飞翼布局折叠机翼变体飞机,结合工程估算法和CFD仿真分析机翼折叠过程对飞机操纵性的影响。倪迎鸽^[27,28]等根据折叠机翼的特点基于模态综合法建立了颤振分析的参数化气动弹性模型,对该模型分别采用模态价值分析方法和平衡截断降阶方法建立结构的降阶模型,并且利用可控度、可观度对两种降阶模型的精度进行了对比分析。

1 作用在Z型折叠机翼上的气动力推导

考虑亚音速气动力作用下折叠机翼结构的气

动特性,所以本文选用薄翼理论计算气动力,对于理想不可压缩流体的翼型绕流,流场为势流场,势函数必满足拉普拉斯线性方程和叠加原理。假设翼型厚度很小,故只需分布涡即可。当中弧线的弯度很小时,在中弧线上布涡可以认为和在弦线上布涡的作用是一样的(如图1所示)。

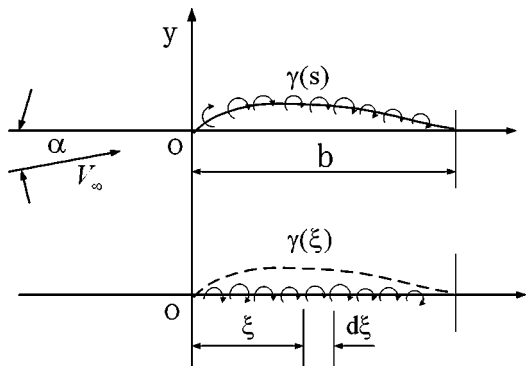


图1 用环量分布代替实际翼型

Fig.1 Replacement of the actual airfoil by using the ring distribution

整个翼型的总环量可表示为:

$$\Gamma = \int_0^c \gamma d\xi \quad (1)$$

流场假设条件为无粘、无旋、不可压。物面边界条件要求流体光滑流过翼型表面:由涡面产生的法向诱导速度 V_n 和来流引起的法向速度 w_n 的叠加应等于0,即全部涡对翼型上某一点的诱导速度和来流的合速度恰与该处的中弧线相切。边界条件要求流体光滑流过翼型表面,从而得到边界条件为:

$$\alpha + \frac{V_n}{V_\infty} = \frac{dy}{dx} \quad (2)$$

根据毕奥-萨瓦尔定理,边界条件可以转化为如下表达式:

$$\alpha + \frac{1}{V_\infty} \int_0^c \frac{\gamma(\xi) d\xi}{2\pi(\xi - x)} = \frac{dy}{dx} \quad (3)$$

其中 $\gamma(\theta)$ 是 $\gamma(\xi)$ 的傅氏级数表达形式:

$$\gamma(\theta) = 2V_\infty \left(A_0 \cot \frac{\theta}{2} + \sum_1^\infty A_n \sin n\theta \right) \quad (4)$$

令 $x = \frac{c}{2}(1 - \cos\Theta)$, 经过计算得到如下表达式:

$$\alpha - A_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \frac{dy}{dx} d\Theta \quad (5a)$$

$$A_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) \cos n\Theta d\Theta \quad (5b)$$

根据薄翼型理论,得到总的环量公式为:

$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma &= \int_0^c \gamma(x) dx \\ &= V_\infty c \int_0^\pi \left[A_0(1 + \cos\Theta) + \sum_1^\infty A_n \sin n\Theta \sin\Theta \right] \\ &= \pi V_\infty c \left(A_0 + \frac{1}{2} A_1 \right)\end{aligned}\quad (6)$$

翼型的升力为:

$$L = \rho V_\infty \Gamma = \pi \rho V_\infty^2 c \left(A_0 + \frac{1}{2} A_1 \right) \quad (7)$$

参考文献[29]中指出当变体机翼折叠角速度较小时,能够忽略非定常气动力效应. 利用准定常假设来简化计算机翼折叠过程中变体飞机的气动力:认为在机翼折叠的任一瞬时,全机的气动力仅取决于该瞬时飞机的静态构型和飞行状态,从而推导出机翼折叠过程中气动力的解析表达式.

由薄翼理论得到的气动力作用在Z型折叠机翼模型上时,平板本身就是它的几何弦,中弧线方程: $y=0$, 其斜率 $\frac{dy}{dx}=0$. 代入式(5)得:

$$\alpha - A_0 = 0 \quad (8)$$

其他各项系数 A_n 都为 0. 将 A_n 值代入式(6)得总环量:

$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma &= \int_0^c \gamma(x) dx \\ &= V_\infty c \int_0^\pi \left[A_0(1 + \cos\Theta) + \sum_1^\infty A_n \sin n\Theta \sin\Theta \right] \\ &= \pi \alpha c V_\infty\end{aligned}\quad (9)$$

单位翼展的机翼升力是:

$$L = \pi \alpha \rho c V_\infty^2 \quad (10)$$

根据折叠机翼实际展开折叠的运动状况,将模型的折叠角度 θ 设为 $0^\circ \sim 150^\circ$ 范围内,根据Z型折叠机翼的特点,可得到:

当 $\theta \leq 90^\circ$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta p &= (l_1 + l_2 \cos(\pi - \theta) + l_3) \cdot L \\ &= \pi \alpha \rho c V_\infty^2 (l_1 + l_2 \cos\theta + l_3)\end{aligned}\quad (11a)$$

当 $\theta \geq 90^\circ$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta p &= (l_1 + l_2 \cos\theta + l_3) \cdot L \\ &= \pi \alpha \rho c V_\infty^2 (l_1 + l_2 \cos\theta + l_3)\end{aligned}\quad (11b)$$

因此,作用在Z型折叠翼上的气动力表达式为:

$$\Delta p = (l_1 + l_2 \cos\theta + l_3) \cdot L$$

$$= \pi \alpha \rho c V_\infty^2 (l_1 + l_2 \cos\theta + l_3) \quad (12)$$

其中 θ 为折叠角, α 为迎角, c 为翼型的弦长, ρ 为来流的气体密度.

2 Z型折叠机翼的动力学建模

引用文献[30]的模型,将Z型折叠机翼的内翼,中间翼和外翼分别简化为内板、中间板和外板. 内板最左端是固定端,与机身相连接,外板外端是自由端. 折叠角为 θ , 为内板与中间板以及中间板与外板的夹角. $O_i x_i y_i$ 是原点 O_i 位于三块板最左端点的局部坐标系,全局坐标 O_{xy} 与局部坐标 $O_1 x_1 y_1$ 重合, X_i 与 Y_i ($i=1,2,3$) 是设置在各板的中心层上,板的轴向为 X 轴,横向为 Z 轴,与横向垂直的方向为 Y 轴,如图2所示.

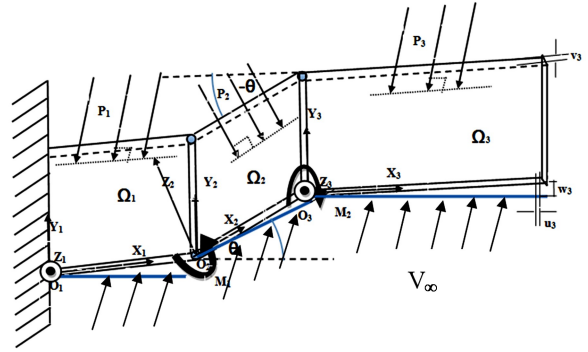


图2 Z型折叠板的理论几何模型

Fig.2 Theoretical geometry model of the Z type folding plates

根据Z型折叠机翼在实际飞行过程中的展开和折叠运动的实现方式,做如下假设:

(1) Z型折叠板结构的最左端是理想固支,最右端是自由端;

(2) Z型折叠板折叠角处是理想的刚性铰链连接;

(3) Z型折叠板在变形的过程中,内板和外板始终保持平行;

(4) Z型折叠板的三块板是等厚度、等宽度的.

根据折叠机翼折叠角设为 $0^\circ \sim 150^\circ$ 范围内,在第一个铰链处施加力矩 M_1 作为驱动力,为Z型折叠机翼提供折叠角速度. 在第二个铰链处施加与 M_1 方向相反的力矩 M_2 ,使外板与内板始终保持平行,将上述得到的亚音速下的气动力表达式作用于折叠机翼模型的三块板表面.

由于实际情况中,内板的振动非常小,所以下面主要研究中间板和外板在气动力作用下的非线性

性振动响应。

根据文献[19]的假设,根据 Hamilton 原理,得到气动力作用下的 Z 型折叠板用广义位移表示的非线性动力学方程为:

中间板 X、Y、Z 方向的动力学方程为:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial N_{xx2}}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial N_{yy2}}{\partial x_2} + N_{xy2} &= I_0 (\sin k_\theta + \cos k_\theta) \cdot \\ &\left(\frac{\partial^2 u_{02}}{\partial t^2} + \left(\frac{\partial^2 w_{01}(L_1)}{\partial t \partial x_1} + \dot{\theta} \right) u_{02} \right) - I_1 (\sin k_\theta + \cos k_\theta) \cdot \\ &\left(\frac{\partial^3 w_{01}}{\partial t^2 \partial x_2} + \left(\frac{\partial^2 w_{01}(L_1)}{\partial t \partial x_1} + \dot{\theta} \right) \frac{\partial w_{02}}{\partial x_2} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

$$\frac{\partial N_{xx2}}{\partial y_2} + \frac{\partial N_{yy2}}{\partial y_2} + N_{xy2} = I_0 \frac{\partial^2 v_{02}}{\partial t^2} - I_1 \left(\frac{\partial^3 w_{02}}{\partial t^2 \partial y_2} \right) \quad (14)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial w_{02}}{\partial x_2} \left(\frac{\partial N_{xx2}}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial N_{yy2}}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial N_{xy2}}{\partial y_2} \right) + \\ \frac{\partial w_{02}}{\partial y_2} \left(\frac{\partial N_{xx2}}{\partial y_2} + \frac{\partial N_{yy2}}{\partial y_2} + \frac{\partial N_{xy2}}{\partial x_2} \right) + \\ \frac{\partial^2 w_{02}}{\partial x_2^2} (N_{xx2} + N_{yy2}) + \frac{\partial^2 w_{02}}{\partial y_2^2} (N_{xx2} + N_{yy2}) + \\ 2N_{xy2} \frac{\partial^2 w_{02}}{\partial x_2 \partial y_2} - \frac{\partial^2 M_{xx2}}{\partial x_2^2} - \frac{\partial^2 M_{yy2}}{\partial y_2^2} - \frac{\partial^2 M_{xy2}}{\partial x_2 \partial y_2} - \\ \frac{\partial^2 M_{xy2}}{\partial x_2 \partial y_2} + P_2 \cdot \cos \theta = -I_0 2 \sin k_\theta \frac{\partial^2 w_{02}}{\partial t^2} + \\ I_0 2 \cos k_\theta \left(\frac{\partial^2 w_{01}(L_1)}{\partial t \partial x_1} + \dot{\theta} \right) w_{02} + I_1 (\sin k_\theta + \cos k_\theta) \cdot \\ \frac{\partial^3 u_{02}}{\partial t^2 \partial x_2} + I_1 \frac{\partial^3 w_{02}}{\partial t^2 \partial y_2} - I_2 \frac{\partial^4 w_{02}}{\partial t^2 \partial y_2^2} + I_1 (\sin k_\theta + \cos k_\theta) \cdot \\ \left(\frac{\partial^2 w_{01}(L_1)}{\partial t \partial x_1} + \dot{\theta} \right) \frac{\partial u_{02}}{\partial x_2} + I_2 (\sin k_\theta + \cos k_\theta) \cdot \\ \left(\frac{\partial^2 w_{01}(L_1)}{\partial t \partial x_1} + \dot{\theta} \right) \frac{\partial w_{02}^2}{\partial x_2^2} - I_2 (\sin k_\theta + \cos k_\theta) \frac{\partial^4 w_{02}}{\partial t^2 \partial x_2^2} \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

外板在 X、Y、Z 方向的非线性动力学方程为:

$$\frac{\partial N_{xx3}}{\partial x_3} + \frac{\partial N_{yy3}}{\partial x_3} + N_{xy3} = I_0 \frac{\partial^2 u_{03}}{\partial t^2} - I_1 \frac{\partial^3 w_{03}}{\partial t^2 \partial x_3} + \tilde{F}(-\theta) \quad (16)$$

$$\frac{\partial N_{xx3}}{\partial y_3} + \frac{\partial N_{yy3}}{\partial y_3} + N_{xy3} = I_0 \frac{\partial^2 v_{03}}{\partial t^2} - I_1 \left(\frac{\partial^3 w_{03}}{\partial t^2 \partial y_3} \right) \quad (17)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial w_{03}}{\partial x_3} \left(\frac{\partial N_{xx3}}{\partial x_3} + \frac{\partial N_{yy3}}{\partial x_3} + \frac{\partial N_{xy3}}{\partial y_3} \right) + \frac{\partial w_{03}}{\partial y_3} \left(\frac{\partial N_{xx3}}{\partial y_3} + \frac{\partial N_{yy3}}{\partial y_3} + \frac{\partial N_{xy3}}{\partial x_3} \right) + \\ \frac{\partial^2 w_{03}}{\partial x_3^2} (N_{xx3} + N_{yy3}) + \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 w_{03}}{\partial y_3^2} (N_{xx3} + N_{yy3}) + 2N_{xy3} \frac{\partial^2 w_{02}}{\partial x_2 \partial y_2} - \frac{\partial^2 M_{xx2}}{\partial x_2^2} - \\ \frac{\partial^2 M_{xx2}}{\partial y_2^2} - \frac{\partial^2 M_{yy2}}{\partial x_2^2} - \frac{\partial^2 M_{yy2}}{\partial y_2^2} - \frac{\partial^2 M_{xy2}}{\partial x_2 \partial y_2} + P_3 \\ = I_0 \frac{\partial^2 w_{03}}{\partial t^2} + I_1 \frac{\partial^3 u_{03}}{\partial t^2 \partial x_3} + I_1 \frac{\partial^3 u_{03}}{\partial t^2 \partial y_3} - \\ I_2 \frac{\partial^4 w_{03}}{\partial t^2 \partial x_3^2} - I_2 \frac{\partial^4 w_{03}}{\partial t^2 \partial y_3^2} \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

其中 $\tilde{F}(-\theta)$ 表示力矩 M_2 的等效力。

得到结构整体的边界条件满足:

$$(A_{11} + A_{12}) \left[\frac{\partial u_{0i}}{\partial x_i} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial w_{0i}}{\partial x_i} \right)^2 \right] \bigg|_{x_1=0, L_i} = 0 \quad (19a)$$

$$(A_{12} + A_{22}) \left[\frac{\partial v_{0i}}{\partial y_i} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial w_{0i}}{\partial y_i} \right)^2 \right] \bigg|_{y=0, b} = 0 \quad (19b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{66} \left(\frac{\partial v_{0i}}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial w_{0i}}{\partial y_i} + \frac{\partial u_{0i}}{\partial y_i} \frac{\partial w_{0i}}{\partial y_i} + \frac{\partial w_{0i}}{\partial x_i} \left(\frac{\partial w_{0i}}{\partial y_i} \right)^2 \right) - \\ \left[(D_{12} + D_{22}) \left(\frac{\partial^3 w_{0i}}{\partial x_i^3} \right) + 4D_{66} \frac{\partial^3 w_{0i}}{\partial x_i \partial y_i^2} \right] \bigg|_{x_1=0, L_i} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (19c)$$

三块板之间的连接条件为

$$L_1 \cos \left(\frac{\partial w_{01}(L_1)}{\partial x_1} \right) \left(\frac{\partial^2 w_{01}}{\partial t \partial x_1} + \dot{\theta} \right) \bigg|_{x_1=L_1} = \varpi t = \theta \quad (20a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_2 \left[\sin(-k_\theta) + \cos(-k_\theta) \right] \left[\cos \left(\frac{\partial w_{02}(L_2)}{\partial x_2} \right) \cdot \right. \\ \left. \left(\frac{\partial^2 w_{02}}{\partial t \partial x_2} - \dot{\theta} \right) - \sin \left(\frac{\partial w_{02}(L_2)}{\partial x_2} \right) \left(\frac{\partial^2 w_{01}}{\partial t \partial x_1} - \dot{\theta} \right) \right] \bigg|_{x_2=L_2} \\ = -\varpi t = -\theta \end{aligned} \quad (20b)$$

3 Galerkin 离散

为了方便分析,对上述变量进行无量纲处理,并利用 Galerkin 方法对结构的非线性运动方程(13)~(18)进行离散,根据文献[30]中 ANSYS 模拟得到的 Z 型折叠机翼结构的振动模态,选取横向的前四阶振动模态函数形式为:

$$\begin{aligned} r_{i1} &= X_{i1} * Y_1, \quad r_{i2} = X_{i1} * Y_2, \\ r_{i3} &= X_{i2} * Y_1, \quad r_{i4} = X_{i2} * Y_2 \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

其中 i 为表示第 i 个板, $i=2$ 是中间板, $i=3$ 是外板, b 是板的宽度。

式(21)中的函数表达式假设为:

$$X_{i1} = A_{i1} \cosh(k_{i1}x) - A_{i2} \cos(k_{i1}x) -$$

$$\begin{aligned} & A_{i3}\beta_{i1}\sinh(k_{i1}x)+A_{i4}\sin(k_{i1}x) \\ X_{i2} &= B_{i1}\cosh(k_{i2}x)-B_{i2}\cos(k_{i2}x)- \\ & B_{i3}\beta_{i2}\sinh(k_{i2}x)+B_{i4}\sin(k_{i2}x) \\ Y_1 &= 1, Y_2=\sqrt{3}(1-2\frac{y}{b}) \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} k_{i1} &= 1.875L_i^{-1}, \beta_{i1}=\frac{\sinh(k_1L_i)-\sin(k_1L_i)}{\cosh(k_1L_i)+\cos(k_1L_i)} \\ k_{i2} &= 4.694L_i^{-1}, \beta_{i2}=\frac{\sinh(k_2L_i)-\sin(k_2L_i)}{\cosh(k_2L_i)+\cos(k_2L_i)} \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

由于 X 和 Y 两个方向的振幅较小,所以选取模态函数如下:

前两阶 X 方向振动模态函数为:

$$m_{i1}=\sin(x/2\pi L_i)\cos\left(\frac{\pi y}{b}\right) \quad (24a)$$

$$m_{i2}=\sin(3x/2\pi L_i)\cos\left(\frac{2\pi y}{b}\right) \quad (24b)$$

前两阶 Y 方向振动模态函数为:

$$n_{i1}=\cos(x/2\pi L_i)\sin\left(\frac{\pi y}{b}\right) \quad (25a)$$

$$n_{i2}=\cos(3x/2\pi L_i)\sin\left(\frac{2\pi y}{b}\right) \quad (25b)$$

气动力为:

$$F_i=F_{i1}\sin\frac{3\pi x}{l_i}\sin\frac{\pi y}{b}+F_{i2}\sin\frac{\pi x}{l_i}\sin\frac{3\pi y}{b} \quad (26)$$

其中积分区间是在 $(0, L_1)$ 、 (L_1, L_2) 、 (L_2, L_3) 区域内带入实际参数,得到中间板和外板的两自由度的非线性运动控制方程.

中间板二自由度常微分运动控制方程为:

$$\begin{aligned} & \ddot{w}_{21}+\mu_3\dot{w}_{21}+m_{212}\ddot{w}_{22}+\alpha_{211}\dot{w}_{21}w_{21}+\alpha_{212}\ddot{w}_{22}w_{21}+ \\ & \alpha_{213}\ddot{w}_{21}w_{22}+\alpha_{214}\ddot{w}_{22}w_{22}+\alpha_{215}w_{21}\theta\sin\theta+ \\ & \alpha_{216}w_{22}\theta\cos\theta+\alpha_{217}w_{21}u_{21}+\alpha_{218}w_{21}u_{22}+ \\ & \alpha_{219}w_{22}u_{21}+\alpha_{2110}w_{22}u_{22}+(\alpha_{2111}/\theta)w_{21}^3+ \\ & (\alpha_{2112}/\theta)w_{22}^3+\alpha_{2113}(\sin\theta+\cos\theta)w_{22}w_{21}^2+ \\ & \alpha_{2114}(\sin\theta+\cos\theta)w_{21}w_{22}^2=f'_{21}F_{21}\cos(\xi t)\cos\theta \end{aligned} \quad (27a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \ddot{w}_{22}+\mu_4\dot{w}_{22}+m_{212}\ddot{w}_{21}+\alpha_{221}\ddot{w}_{21}w_{21}+\alpha_{222}\ddot{w}_{22}w_{21}+ \\ & \alpha_{223}\ddot{w}_{21}w_{22}+\alpha_{224}\ddot{w}_{22}w_{22}+\alpha_{225}w_{21}\theta\sin\theta+ \\ & \alpha_{226}w_{22}\theta\cos\theta+\alpha_{227}w_{21}u_{21}+\alpha_{228}w_{21}u_{22}+ \\ & \alpha_{229}w_{22}u_{21}+\alpha_{2210}w_{22}u_{22}+(\alpha_{2211}/\theta)w_{21}^3+ \\ & (\alpha_{2212}/\theta)w_{22}^3+\alpha_{2213}(\sin\theta+\cos\theta)w_{22}w_{21}^2+ \\ & \alpha_{2214}(\sin\theta+\cos\theta)w_{21}w_{22}^2=f'_{22}F_{22}\cos(\xi t)\cos\theta \end{aligned} \quad (27b)$$

外板的二自由度常微分运动控制方程为:

$$\begin{aligned} & \ddot{w}_{31}+\mu_5\dot{w}_{31}+m_{312}\ddot{w}_{32}+\alpha_{311}w_{31}+\alpha_{312}w_{32}+ \\ & \alpha_{313}w_{31}^3+\alpha_{314}w_{32}^3+\alpha_{315}w_{32}w_{31}^2+\alpha_{316}w_{31}w_{32}^2 \\ & =f'_{31}F_{31}\cos(\xi t) \end{aligned} \quad (27c)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \ddot{w}_{32}+\mu_6\dot{w}_{32}+m_{322}\ddot{w}_{31}+\alpha_{321}w_{31}+\alpha_{322}w_{32}+ \\ & \alpha_{323}w_{31}^3+\alpha_{324}w_{32}^3+\alpha_{325}w_{32}w_{31}^2+\alpha_{326}w_{31}w_{32}^2 \\ & =f'_{32}F_{32}\cos(\xi t) \end{aligned} \quad (27d)$$

其中方程 (27a)、(27b) 的参数中包含有位移量和加速度量相互耦合,这是由于中间板的转动而产生的项.

4 数值模拟

本文用数值模拟方法研究了亚音速气动力作用下 Z 型折叠板在折叠过程中的非线性振动响应. 折叠机翼的大幅度变形必然引起飞机的转动惯量、重心位置、焦点位置等一系列机体特性的改变,飞机的动力学响应特性也随之改变. 因此,需要研究随着折叠角的变化,导致气动力的改变,对结构非线性振动响应产生的影响. 通过分叉图、波形图、相图、庞加莱截面等描述了系统的非线性动力学行为.

根据实际参数选取范围无量纲后得到所选取的参数为:

$$\begin{aligned} & f'_{21}=0.11, f'_{22}=0.13, f'_{31}=0.12, \\ & f'_{32}=0.33, \alpha_{215}=156.22, \\ & \alpha_{216}=12.65, \alpha_{217}=34.43097, \alpha_{218}=5.53, \\ & \alpha_{219}=16.57, \alpha_{2110}=20.17314, \\ & \alpha_{2111}=14.545, \alpha_{2112}=12.48, \alpha_{2113}=6.3, \\ & \alpha_{2114}=12.4521, \alpha_{225}=43.681, \\ & \alpha_{226}=136.159, \alpha_{227}=16.76282, \\ & \alpha_{228}=20.17314, \alpha_{229}=19.90773, \\ & \alpha_{2210}=24.153579, \alpha_{2211}=23.21, \alpha_{2212}=12.67, \\ & \alpha_{2213}=13.44, \alpha_{2214}=2.345, \alpha_{311}=145.225, \\ & \alpha_{312}=34.36, \alpha_{313}=32.1546, \alpha_{314}=24.56, \\ & \alpha_{315}=10.136, \alpha_{316}=8.1, \alpha_{321}=81.34, \\ & \alpha_{322}=143.772, \alpha_{323}=20.176, \alpha_{324}=21.76, \\ & \alpha_{325}=13.36, \alpha_{326}=8.7. \end{aligned}$$

根据方程 (27), 研究结构在气动力作用下, 折叠机翼结构展开过程中振动响应的变化情况. 当折叠角度从 30° 变化到 150° 的过程中, 得到 Z 型折叠板的中间板横向位移的分叉图, 如图 3 所示. 从分叉图中分析可得, 系统出现了周期和混沌运动的交替变化. 折叠角度在 30° 逐渐增大的过程中, 系统

开始从概周期运动进入到周期运动的状态,直到折叠角度达到 90° 时,系统达到最稳定的状态,折叠角从 90° 到 150° 变化的过程中,系统从周期运动进入了混沌运动的状态,当折叠角度大于 135° 时,系统出现了混沌运动.

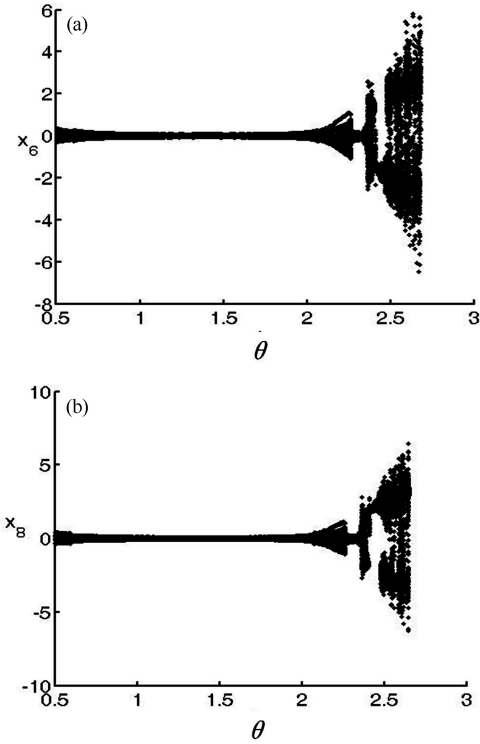


图 3 折叠角度 θ 分叉图

Fig.3 Bifurcation diagram of the folding angle θ

下面给出在具体选取折叠角度 30° 、 60° 、 90° 、 120° 、 150° 时,Z 型折叠板中间板和外板的波形图和三维相图、庞加莱截面.其中,(a) (b) 为中间板波形图,(c) (d) 为中间板的庞加莱截面图,(e) (f) 为外板的波形图,(g) 为外板和中间板的三维相图.

当 $\theta=30^\circ$ 时系统的振动情况为:系统中间板和外板均出现概周期运动,且外板的振幅大于中间板的振幅,如图 4 所示.

当 $\theta=60^\circ$ 时系统的振动情况为:中间板、外板振动情况均与折叠角度为 30° 时一致,中间板和外板的振动振幅与折叠角度为 30° 时相比有所减小,如图 5 所示.

当 $\theta=90^\circ$ 时,系统的中间板和外板振动情况最为稳定,中间板在两个模态上均出现多倍周期运动,振幅达到最小值.外板在两个模态上出现多倍周期运动,振幅没有太大变化.

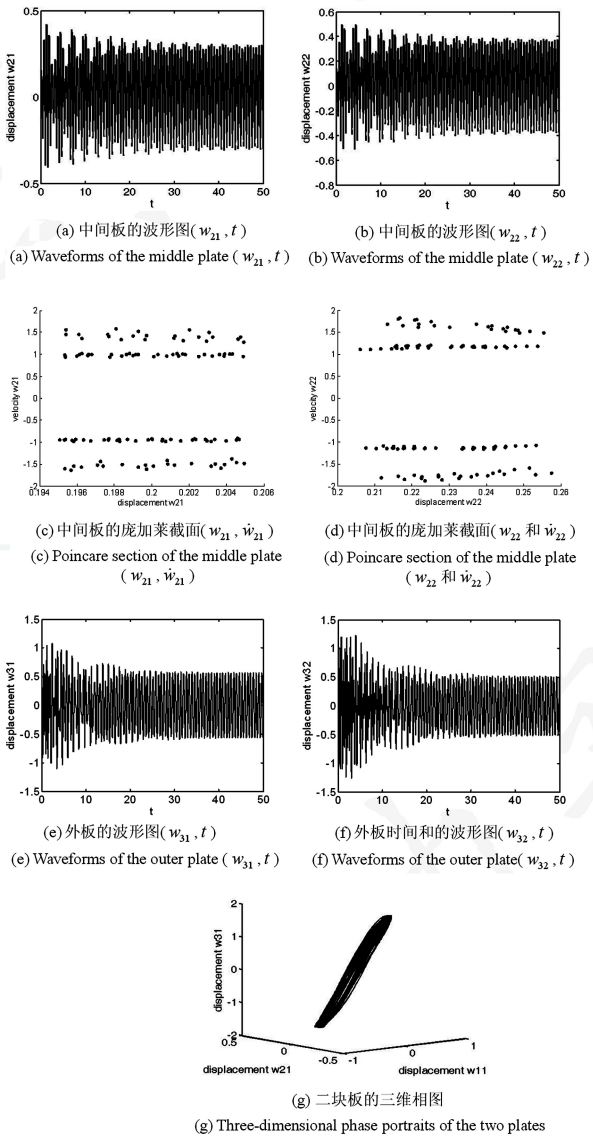
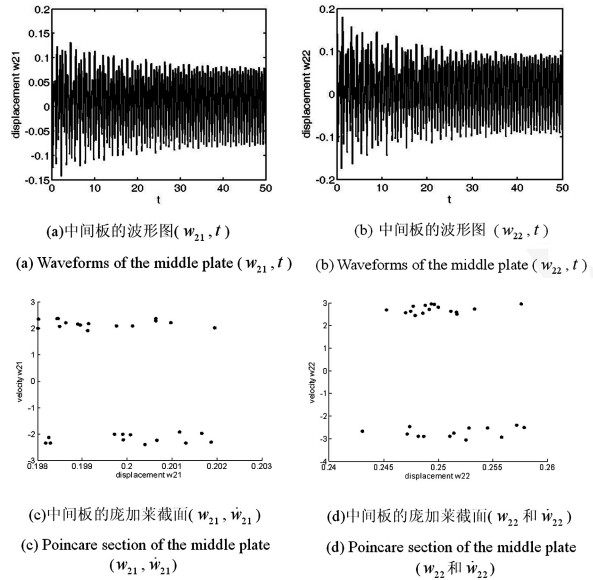


图 4 折叠角度为 30° 的折叠板的运动

Fig.4 Period motion of the folding plate with folding angle of 30°



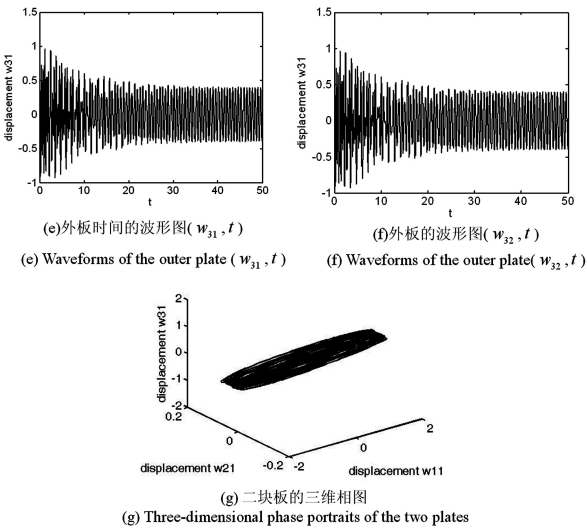


图5 折叠角度为 60° 的折叠板的运动

Fig.5 Period motion of the folding plate with folding angle of 60°

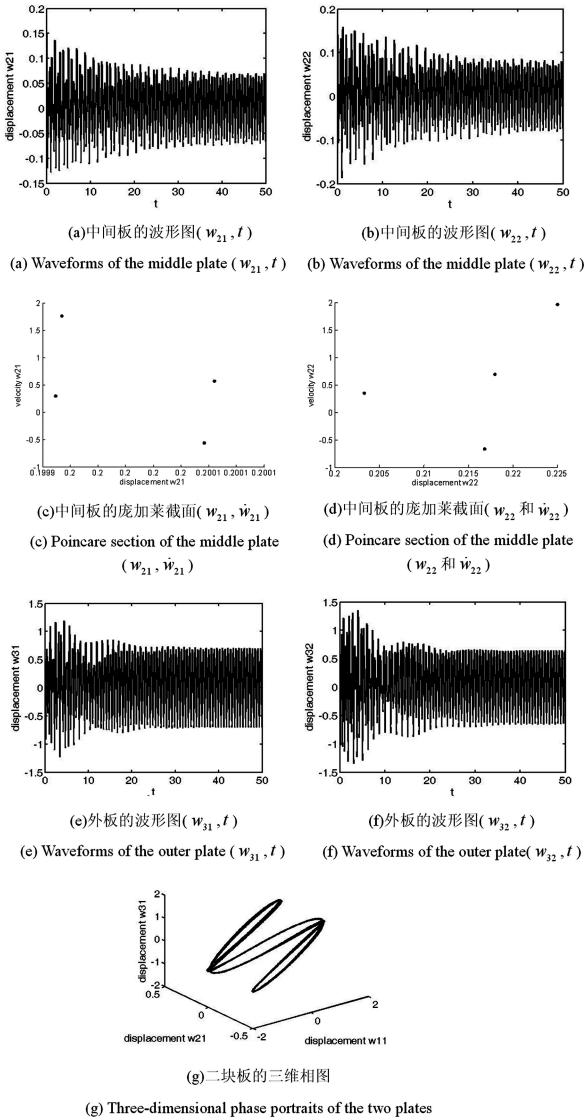


图6 折叠角度为 90° 时折叠板的运动

Fig.6 Period motion of the folding plate with folding angle of 90°

当 $\theta=120^\circ$ 时,系统的中间板振动情况较为稳定,系统中间板在两个模态上均出现多倍周期运动,振幅相对于 90° 时有所增大. 外板在两个模态上出现概周期运动,振幅相比之前有所增大.

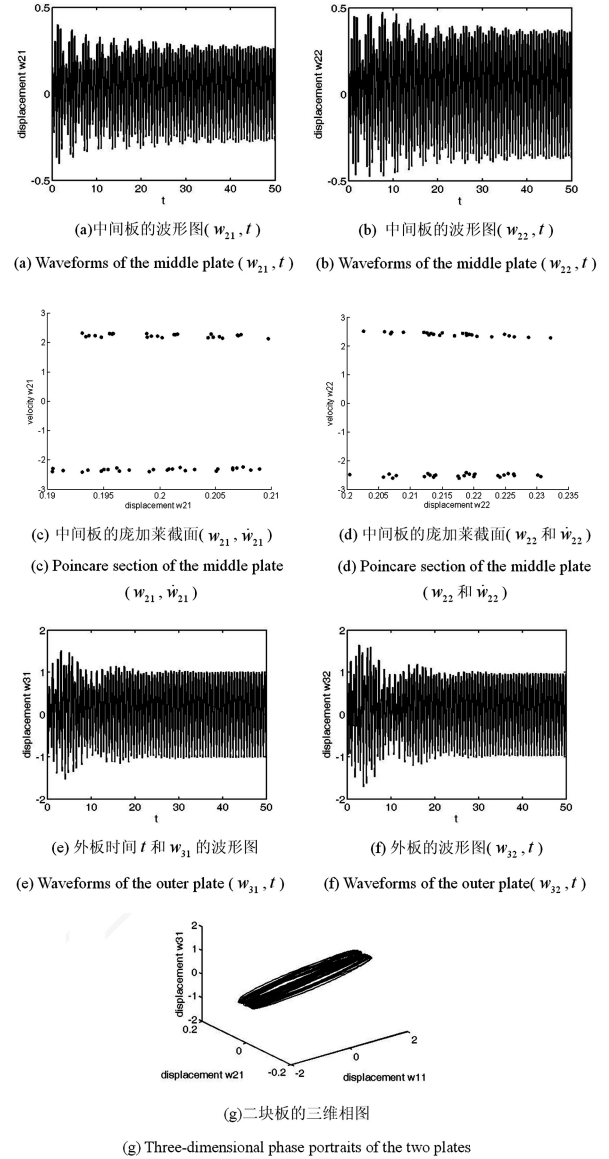


图7 折叠角度为 120° 时折叠板的运动

Fig.7 Period motion of the folding plate with folding angle of 120°

当 $\theta=150^\circ$ 时系统的振动情况为:系统中间板在两个模态上均出现混沌运动. 系统外板在两个模态上均出现概周期运动,如图8所示.

通过数值分析可知,折叠机翼本身的机构变形导致了作用在机翼上气动力的变化,对系统的运动稳定性有一定的影响. 折叠角度从 30° 到 150° 变化过程中,在 Z 型折叠板结构其他参数保持不变的情况下,折叠角度的变化对结构非线性振动响应有一定的影响.

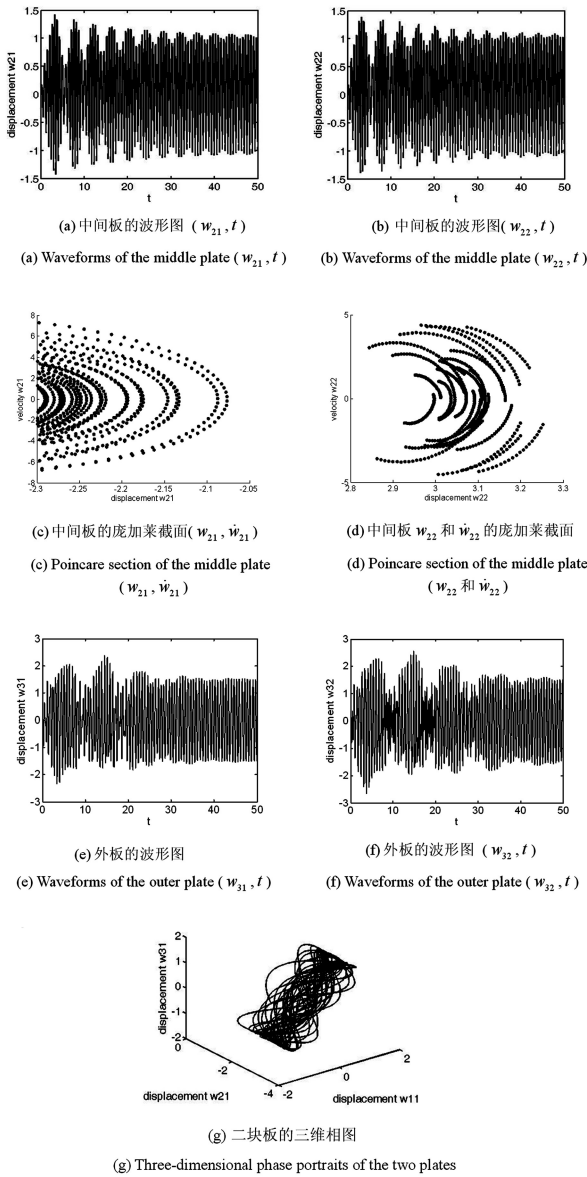


图 8 折叠角度为 150°时折叠板的运动

Fig.8 Period motion of the folding plate with folding angle of 150°

具体分析如下:

- (1) 折叠角从 30°到 150°变化过程中,随着折叠角度变化,中间板的振幅变化趋势为先减小再增大,折叠角为 90°时,中间板的振幅达到最小值;
- (2) 外板的振幅在折叠角小于 90°时没有太大变化,在折叠角从 90°到 150°的变化过程中逐渐增大;在 90°时达到最稳定的状态;
- (3) 折叠角小于 90°时系统的振动状态相对于折叠角大于 90°时更为稳定;
- (4) 折叠角的变化会影响 Z 型折叠机翼的气动特性,折叠角在 30°到 135°这个范围内时,系统的运动状态比较稳定.

5 结论

本文主要研究了 Z 型折叠机翼的气动力计算及非线性动力学分析,推导了在理想不可压流体来流条件下,利用 Kutta-Joukowski 升力定理、薄翼型理论,推导出 Z 型折叠机翼气动升力的解析公式.应用 Hamilton 原理建立了在气动力载荷作用下 Z 型折叠板的非线性动力学方程,利用 Galerkin 方法对所得到的 Z 型折叠板模型的偏微分方程进行离散,得到了带有折叠角度的四自由度常微分非线性动力学方程.利用数值方法分析了 Z 型折叠板模型在不同折叠角度下的非线性动力学特性,分析了折叠角对机翼稳定性的影响.

根据研究结果发现,折叠角对系统的稳定性有着重要的影响.当折叠角度在 30°到 135°这个范围内时,系统可以达到一个相对稳定的状态.当折叠角度为 90°时,系统处于最稳定的状态.折叠角小于 90°时系统的振动状态相对于折叠角大于 90°时更为稳定.

参 考 文 献

- 1 Secanell M, Gamboa P, Suleman A. Design of a morphing airfoil using aerodynamic shape optimization. *AIAA Journal*, 2006,44(7):1550~1562
- 2 赵永辉. 气动弹性力学与控制. 北京:科学出版社, 2007(Zhao Y H. Aeroelastic mechanics and control. Beijing:Science Press (in Chinese))
- 3 杨超. 气动弹性设计基础. 北京:北京航空航天大学出版社, 2004 (Yang C. Aeroelastic design basis. Beijing: Beihang University Press, 2004 (in Chinese))
- 4 Asheghian L, Reich G, Enke A, et al. Shear morphing skins-simulation and testing of optimized design. *Journal of Intelligent Material Systems & Structures*, 2010,22(9): 945~960
- 5 McGowan A M R, Washburn A E, Horta L G, et al. Recent results from NASA's morphing project. *Proceedings of SPIE-The International Society for Optical Engineering*, 2002,4698:97~111
- 6 Roth B, Mavris D. Method for propulsion technology impact evaluation via thermodynamic work potential. *Proceedings of AIAA/USAF/NASA/ISSMO Symposium on Multidisciplinary Analysis & Optimization*, 2015,40(1):56~

- 61
- 7 Munday D, Jacob J. Active control of separation on a wing with oscillating camber. *Journal of Aircraft*, 2015,39(1): 187~189
- 8 Seigler T M, Neal D A, Bae J S, et al. Modeling and flight control of large-scale morphing aircraft. *Journal of Aircraft*, 2007,44(4):1077~87
- 9 Manzo J, Wickenheiser A M. Adaptive structural systems and compliant skin technology of morphing aircraft structures. *Proceedings of SPIE-The International Society for Optical Engineering*, 2004,144(1):225~234
- 10 Leyle E A, Manzo J E. Analysis of bat wings for morphing. In: *Proceedings of SPIE-The International Society for Optical Engineering*, San Diego, CA., 2008,6928
- 11 Samareh J, Chwalowski P, Horta L, et al. Integrated aerodynamic/structural/dynamic analyses of aircrafts with large shape changes. In: *Proceedings of the 48th IAA/ASME/ASCE/AHS/ASC Structures, Structural Dynamics and Materials Conference*, 2007
- 12 Tang D, Dowell E H. Theoretical and experimental aeroelastic study for folding wing structures. *Journal of Aircraft*, 2008,45(4):1136~1147
- 13 Snyder M P, Sanders B, Eastep F E, et al. Vibration and flutter characteristics of a folding wing. *Journal of Aircraft*, 2009,46(3):791~799
- 14 Jung Y Y, Kim J H. Unsteady subsonic aerodynamic characteristics of wing in fold motion. *Information Theory IEEE Transactions on*, 2011,12(1):412~417
- 15 Hernández E, Hervella-Nieto L. Finite element approximation of free vibration of folded plates. *Computer Methods in Applied Mechanics & Engineering*, 2009,198(15-16): 1360~1367
- 16 Brailovski V, Terriault P, Georges T, et al. SMA actuators for morphing wings. *Physics Procedia*, 2010,10(12): 197~203
- 17 乐挺,王立新,艾俊强. Z型翼变体飞机的纵向多体动力学特性. *航空学报*, 2010(4):679~686 (Yue T, Wang L X, Ai J Q. Longitudinal multibody dynamic characteristics of Z-wing morphing aircraft. *Acta Aeronautica et Astronautica Sinica*, 2010(4):679~686 (in Chinese))
- 18 陈钱,尹维龙,白鹏等. 变后掠变展长翼身组合体系统设计及特性分析. *航空学报*, 2010,31(3):506~513 (Chen Q, Yin W L, Bai P, et al. System design and characteristics analysis of a variable-sweep and variable-span wing-body. *Acta Aeronautica et Astronautica Sinica*, 2010,31(3):506~513 (in Chinese))
- 19 郭秋亭,张来平,常兴华等. 变形飞机动态气动特性数值模拟研究. *空气动力学学报*, 2011,29(6):744~750 (Guo Q T, Zhang L P, Chang X H, et al. Numerical simulation of dynamic aerodynamic characteristics of a morphing aircraft. *Acta Aerodynamica Sinica*, 2011,29(6): 744~750 (in Chinese))
- 20 Zhang W, Lu S F, Yang X D. Analysis on nonlinear dynamics of a deploying composite laminated cantilever plate. *Nonlinear Dynamics*, 2013,76(1):69~93
- 21 张伟,郭晓光,曹东兴. 一种折叠翼飞行器动态仿真分析与实验设计. *科技导报*, 2011(20):18~22 (Zhang W, Guo X G, Cao D X. Investigation of a folding wing aircraft using dynamic analysis simulation and experimental method. *Science & Technology Review*, 2011(20):18~22 (in Chinese))
- 22 Wang I, Gibbs S C, Dowell E H. Aeroelastic model of multi-segmented folding wings: theory and experiment. *Journal of Aircraft*, 2012,49(3):911~921
- 23 Wang I, Dowell E H. Structural dynamics model of multi-segmented folding wings: theory and experiment. *Journal of Aircraft*, 2015,49(3):911~921
- 24 Murugan S, Flores E I S, Adhikari S, et al. Optimal design of variable fiber spacing composites for morphing aircraft skins. *Composite Structures*, 2012,94(5):1626~1633
- 25 Otsuka K, Makihara K. Aeroelastic deployable wing simulation considering rotation hinge joint based on flexible multibody dynamics. *Journal of Sound & Vibration*, 2016, 369:147~167
- 26 尹文强,安然,安玉娇. 飞翼布局折叠机翼变体飞机操纵特性研究. *飞行力学*, 2015,33(6):495~499 (Yin W Q, An R, An Y J. Study on controllability and stability of flying wing and folding wing morphing Aircraft. *Flight Dynamics*, 2015,33(6):495~499(in Chinese))
- 27 倪迎鸽,侯赤,万小鹏等. 折叠机翼的参数化气动弹性建模与颤振分析. *西北工业大学学报*, 2015,33(5): 788~793 (Ni Y G, Hou C, Wan X P, et al. Parametric aeroelastic modeling and flutter analysis for a folding wing. *Journal of Northwestern Polytechnical University*, 2015,33(5):788~793 (in Chinese))
- 28 倪迎鸽,万小鹏,赵美英. 模型降阶在折叠机翼主动控制中的应用研究. *航空工程进展*, 2015,6(3):326~332 (Ni Y G, Wan X P, Zhao M Y. Application of model reduction in active control of a folding wing. *Advances in*

Aeronautical Science and Engineering, 2015,6(3):326~332 (in Chinese))

29 Jiguang A N, Yan M, Zhou W, et al. Aircraft dynamic response to variable wing sweep geometry. *Journal of Aircraft*, 1971,25(3):216~221

30 朴金丽,郭翔鹰,张伟等. Z 型折叠机翼的非线性动力学与模态分析研究. *动力学与控制学报*, 2017(1):29~38 (Piao J L, Guo X Y, Zhang W, et al. Nonlinear dynamics and mode analysis for a Z-type folding wings. *Journal of Dynamics and Control*, 2017,15(1):29~38 (in Chinese))

AERODYNAMIC FORCE CALCULATION AND NONLINEAR

DYNAMIC ANALYSIS OF Z-TYPE MORPHING WINGS *

Guo Xiangying[†] Chen Lulu Zhang Wei

(Beijing University of Technology, College of Mechanical Engineering, Beijing 100124, China)

Abstract In recent years, morphing aircrafts, which is able to improve the lift-drag characteristics of the aircraft by changing wingspans and aspect ratios, has become a popular research issue around the world. However, the aeroelastic problem is still a bottleneck for the development of the morphing wing. Therefore, it is necessary to calculate the aerodynamic forces of morphing aircrafts by combining with the particular deformable structures and analyse the dynamic characteristics of the morphing aircrafts. Through this way, we will promote the development of the aerodynamic calculation in the morphing aircrafts and related researches fields. In this paper, the aerodynamics of a Z-type morphing wing in the subsonic air flow are further promoted and the nonlinear dynamic analysis of the Z-type morphing wing is conducted. Under the flow condition of ideal incompressible fluid, the thin airfoil theory is applied to calculate the effects of the mean camber line. Based on the Kutta-Joukowski lift theorem, the steady aerodynamic lift on the Z-type morphing wing is derived by the analytic formulation. The Z-type wing are considered as three carbon fiber composite laminated plates connected with the hinges. Based on Hamilton's principle, the nonlinear partial differential governing equations of motion for the Z-type folding wing are established subjected to the aerodynamic force in subsonic air flow, and the mode-shape functions are obtained with the boundary conditions of the Z-type wing structure. Then, the Galerkin method is used to transform the partial differential equation into nonlinear ordinary differential equations with rotation angle. Numerical simulations are also performed for the nonlinear dynamic responses of the Z-type folding wing subjected to the aerodynamic force, and the influence of folding angles on the stability of the wing are then analyzed.

Key words Z-type folding wing, aerodynamic force, nonlinear dynamics, folding angle, stability analysis

Received 20 July 2017, revised 6 November 2017.

* The project supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China(11202009,11572006)

[†] Corresponding author E-mail: eagle2008guo@yeah.net