

# 共轴刚性旋翼桨尖间距建模与参数影响研究\*

周云<sup>†</sup> 胡和平 孟微

(中国直升机设计研究所 直升机旋翼动力学重点实验室, 景德镇 333001)

**摘要** 共轴刚性旋翼桨尖间距是涉及直升机飞行安全的关键问题,建立了共轴刚性旋翼综合气弹分析模型,开展了升力偏置、前进比、旋翼交叉角、提前操纵角以及高阶气动载荷等因素对桨尖间距影响的数值计算和分析研究.研究表明,升力偏置是影响桨尖间距最重要的因素,随着升力偏置量增大,桨尖间距呈线性减小趋势,而且旋翼拉力越大,趋势直线的斜率就越大,本质上桨尖间距是由桨根动态挥舞弯矩决定的,桨尖间距不会随飞行速度的增大而减小,旋翼交叉角对桨尖间距有一定的调节作用,提前操纵角和高阶气动载荷则对桨尖间距影响很小.

**关键词** 共轴刚性旋翼, 桨尖间距, 气弹响应, 升力偏置

DOI: 10.6052/1672-6553-2020-081

## 引言

共轴刚性旋翼桨毂阻力占全机阻力 50% 以上,而且随着飞行速度增大,共轴桨毂阻力还会激增,减小桨毂阻力是共轴刚性旋翼高速直升机必须解决的关键问题之一,而减小上下旋翼安装间距就是减小桨毂阻力最简单和最有效的手段.但是另一方面,共轴刚性旋翼在工作状态需要承受很大的升力偏置载荷,共轴反转的上下旋翼桨叶会发生显著的弹性形变,过小的安装间距可能会导致上下旋翼桨尖发生碰撞,影响直升机的飞行安全,因此必须对共轴刚性旋翼的桨尖间距进行准确的评估和设计,保证在整个飞行包线内始终保持安全间距<sup>[1-3]</sup>.

美国西科斯基公司在共轴刚性旋翼技术方面处于领先地位,已先后研制了 XH-59A、X-2 和 S-97 等多型共轴刚性旋翼高速直升机<sup>[4-6]</sup>,并研制了配套的桨尖间距在线监测系统<sup>[7,8]</sup>,可以推断他们在理论和试验方面都开展了系统而详细的工作,但受保密及技术封锁等原因限制,具体设计资料几乎没有,仅能查阅到部分高校的理论基础研究<sup>[9-13]</sup>.近几年,国内逐步开始开展共轴刚性旋翼方面的研究,目前还主要是在共轴刚性旋翼气动特性、飞行操纵策略等方面的基础研究<sup>[14,15]</sup>,还未见针对共轴刚性旋翼桨尖间距问题的专门研究.

本文首先建立了共轴刚性旋翼综合气弹动力学分析模型,以及含升力偏置目标的共轴双旋翼配平计算方法,开展升力偏置、前进比、旋翼交叉角等多种因素对桨尖间距影响的数值计算和分析研究,揭示了不同因素对桨尖间距影响的作用机理和影响强弱,为共轴刚性旋翼设计提供理论支撑.

## 1 计算方法与验证

### 1.1 共轴双旋翼气弹计算模型

根据 Hamilton 变分原理推导旋翼气弹动力学方程,其中  $\delta U$ ,  $\delta T$ ,  $\delta W$  分别是动力学系统的应变能、动能和外力虚功变分.

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} (\delta U - \delta T - \delta W) dt = 0 \quad (1)$$

桨叶结构动力学模型基于中等变形梁理论,分别用  $u, v, w, \phi$  来描述桨叶的拉伸、摆振、挥舞和扭转运动,根据中等变形梁弹性变形 Green 应变表达式以及桨叶上任意点位置矢量表达式,可以推导出桨叶应变能项和动能项的变分表达式.桨叶空气动力学模型基于二阶升力线理论,翼型气动力计算采用 Greenberg 准定常气动力模型,入流采用线性入流或者自由尾迹模型,进而可以得到气动外力虚功,各变分表达式如式(3)所示(具体表达式见附录 A).

2019-04-21 收到第 1 稿,2019-08-21 收到修改稿.

\* 航空基金资助项目(20175702002)

<sup>†</sup> 通讯作者 E-mail: zhouyun1986@aliyun.com

$$\begin{cases} \delta U = \int_0^R (U_{u_e} \delta u_e' + U_{v_e} \delta v_e' + U_{w_e} \delta w_e' + U_{v_e'} \delta v_e'' + U_{w_e'} \delta w_e'' + U_{\phi_e} \delta \phi_e + U_{\phi_e'} \delta \phi_e') dx \\ \delta T = \int_0^R m (T_{u_e} \delta u_e + T_{v_e} \delta v_e + T_{w_e} \delta w_e + T_{\phi_e} \delta \phi_e + T_{v_e'} \delta v_e' + T_{w_e'} \delta w_e' + T_F) dx \\ \delta W = \int_0^R (L_u^A \delta u + L_v^A \delta v + L_w^A \delta w + L_{\phi}^A \delta \phi) dx \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

采用如图1所示的15自由度梁单元进行有限元离散,并根据桨毂边界条件完成有限元总体阵组集,可以得到桨叶气弹控制方程如式(3)所示,控制方程是周期时变的非线性常微分方程组,利用时间有限元方法可求解获得桨叶稳态周期响应<sup>[16-19]</sup>.

$$\mathbf{M}(\psi) \ddot{\mathbf{q}} + \mathbf{C}(\psi, \mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}) \dot{\mathbf{q}} + \mathbf{K}(\psi, \mathbf{q}) \mathbf{q} = \mathbf{F}(\psi, \mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}) \quad (3)$$

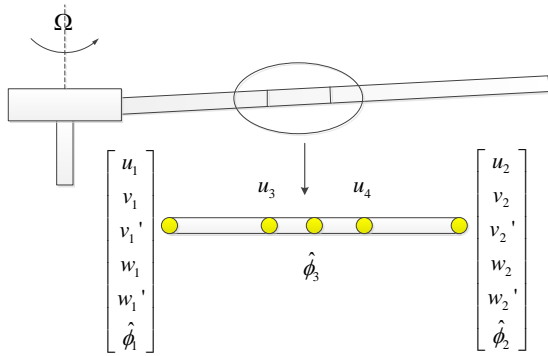


图1 弹性桨叶15自由度梁模型示意图

Fig.1 Schematic diagram of 15-DOF beam model of elastic blade

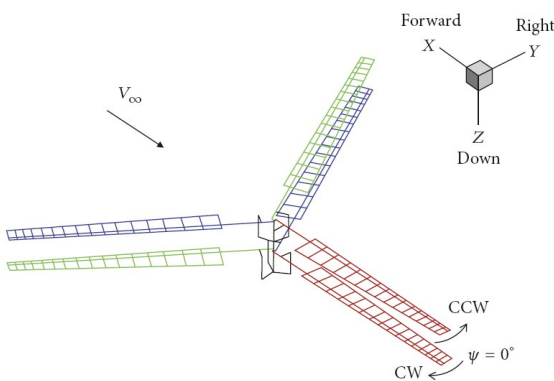


图2 共轴刚性旋翼气弹动力学模型

Fig.2 Aeroelastic dynamic model of coaxial rigid rotor

对于共轴双旋翼结构建模,根据上下旋翼同轴反转的关系,可得到上下旋翼的旋转角速度和桨毂载荷具有如式(4)和式(5)表达的映射关系,进而可以分别计算上下旋翼气弹动力学响应,再通过坐标系转换关系获得共轴双旋翼的性能和载荷<sup>[9]</sup>.

$$\psi^{ccw} = -\psi^{cw} = \psi \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} D \\ Y \\ L \end{bmatrix}^{ccw} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} D \\ Y \\ L \end{bmatrix}^{cw}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} MX \\ MY \\ Q \end{bmatrix}^{ccw} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} MX \\ MY \\ Q \end{bmatrix}^{cw} \quad (5)$$

### 1.2 共轴刚性旋翼变距操纵模型

共轴刚性旋翼的操纵是有冗余的,在本文中根据既定的操纵策略,固定旋翼提前操纵角 $\Gamma$ ,采用式(6)所示的耦合方式进行配平操纵,即利用总距 $\theta_0$ 、纵向变距 $A_1$ 、横向变距 $B_1$ 和差动横向变距 $B_1'$ 进行共轴刚性旋翼配平操纵,对应的配平目标是共轴旋翼拉力、滚转力矩、俯仰力矩以及横向升力偏置,上下旋翼变距操纵如式(7)所示.

$$\begin{cases} \theta_0 = \frac{1}{2}(\theta_{0,U} + \theta_{0,L}) \\ A_1 = -\frac{1}{2}(\theta_{1C,U} + \theta_{1C,L}) \\ B_1 = -\frac{1}{2}(\theta_{1S,U} - \theta_{1S,L}) \\ B_1' = -\frac{1}{2}(\theta_{1S,U} + \theta_{1S,L}) \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{cases} \theta_U = \theta_0 + A_1 \cos(\psi_U + \Gamma) - (B_1 + B_1') \sin(\psi_U + \Gamma) \\ \theta_L = \theta_0 + A_1 \cos(\psi_L + \Gamma) + (B_1 - B_1') \sin(\psi_L + \Gamma) \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

### 1.3 模型验证

利用XH-59A风洞试验数据对本文计算模型进行验证<sup>[19]</sup>,表1给出了桨叶结构固有频率计算值与文献值的对比,误差在5%以内;图3给出了前进比0.25状态下上旋翼桨叶0.1R剖面处挥舞弯矩前四阶谐波幅值计算对比情况,可以看出本文计算的1/rev和2/rev桨叶动载荷较风洞试验值稍偏大,可能的原因是没有采用XH-59A旋翼桨叶所用翼型的气动数据,而是采用OA309翼型数据进行计算,但OA309翼型相较更优;本文计算的3/rev和4/rev等阶桨叶动载荷较风洞试验值偏低,分析原因可能是建模中没有考虑上下旋翼气动干扰,但高阶动载荷对桨叶结构变形以及桨尖间距的影响比较小,总体来说本文计算结果与文献试验值吻合程度较好,表明本文计算方法的有效性.

表1 XH-59A 桨叶固有频率计算值对比  
(旋翼转速 345rpm)

Table 1 Comparisons of natural frequencies of XH-59A blades (rotor speed 345rpm)

Blade mode	Calculated value	Literature values	Error
1 <sup>st</sup> lag	1.3666	1.33	2.75%
1 <sup>st</sup> flap	1.5681	1.49	5.24%
2 <sup>nd</sup> flap	4.3694	4.19	4.28%
2 <sup>nd</sup> lag	5.9245	5.81	1.97%
3 <sup>rd</sup> flap	8.8760	9.01	-1.49%
1 <sup>st</sup> torsion	10.8625	11.30	-3.87%

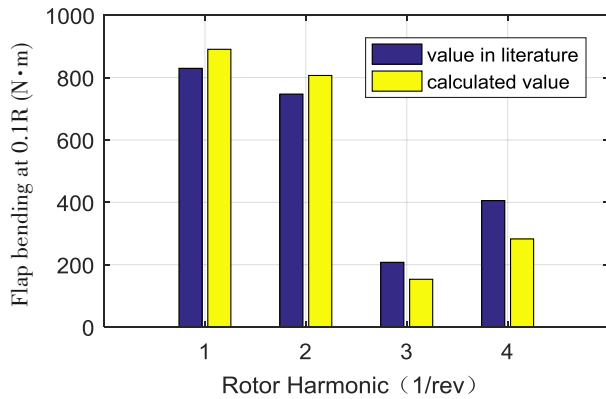


图3 XH-59A 桨叶剖面挥舞弯矩载荷计算对比

Fig.3 Comparisons of flapping moment loads on XH-59A blade profile

## 2 桨尖间距参数影响计算分析

本文计算所采用的共轴刚性旋翼基本参数如表2所示,桨尖间距通过上下旋翼桨尖的挥舞方向位移计算得到,如图4所示。

表2 算例旋翼主要参数

Table 2 Main rotor parameters guotd

Parameter	Value
Number of blade	4
Rotor radius	5.8 m
Rotor tip speed	190 m/s
Hub precone angle	3°
Installation spacing of upper and Lower rotors	0.1R
Upper rotor rotation direction	Looking down counterclockwise
Lower rotor rotation direction	Looking down clockwise

### 2.1 升力偏置的影响

在典型前进比0.25状态下,对不同旋翼拉力和升力偏置状态进行了配平计算分析,从图5可以看出,升力偏置主要是通过差动横向变距来控制的,随着升力偏置增大,差动横向变距操纵从较大的正

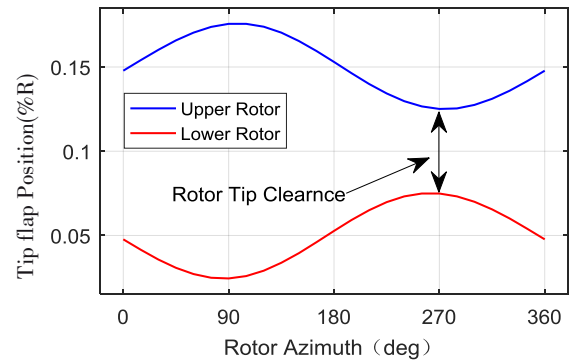


图4 桨尖间距示意图

Fig.4 Diagram of tip clearance

值逐步减小至零,继续增大升力偏置则需要施加负的差动横向变距操纵.从图6可以看出,随着升力偏置增大,配平总距减小,需用功率降低,说明旋翼效率提高了,这正是共轴刚性旋翼能够提升气动性能的原因。

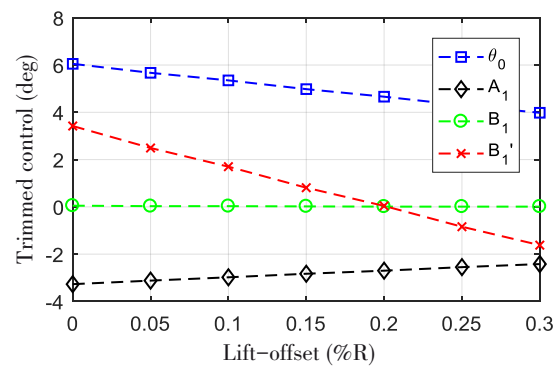


图5 配平操纵量随升力偏置变化

Fig.5 Variation of trimmed control with lift offset

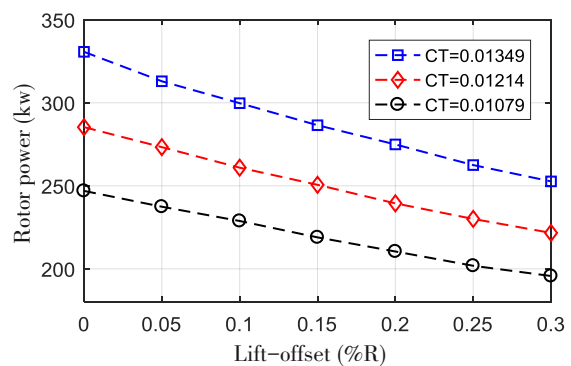


图6 旋翼需用功率随升力偏置变化

Fig.6 Variation of rotor power required with lift offset

图7是三种旋翼拉力状态下(CT=0.0135、0.0121、0.0108)桨尖间距随升力偏置的变化情况:在零升力偏置状态,三种旋翼拉力情况下的桨尖间距是差不多的,都约为10.8%R,比安装间距10%R

还稍大,分析原因是在零升力偏置状态,上下旋翼桨叶的挥舞变形都比较小,而且上旋翼拉力又比下旋翼拉力稍大,使得桨尖间距稍有增大;但是,随着升力偏置的增大,桨尖间距几乎都呈线性减小趋势,而且旋翼拉力越大,趋势直线的斜率越大.图8是三种旋翼拉力状态下桨尖间距随桨毂滚转力矩系数的变化情况,也基本呈线性减小趋势,但不同旋翼拉力状态趋势直线的斜率基本是相同的.综合分析图7和图8的结果可知,桨尖间距受升力偏置影响非常显著,但本质上桨尖间距是由作用在桨根的挥舞弯矩载荷决定的,因此,在不同旋翼拉力状态下,桨根弯矩-桨尖间距趋势直线的斜率是一样的:在相同的升力偏置状态下,旋翼拉力越大,意味着桨根弯矩就越大,趋势直线的斜率也越大.

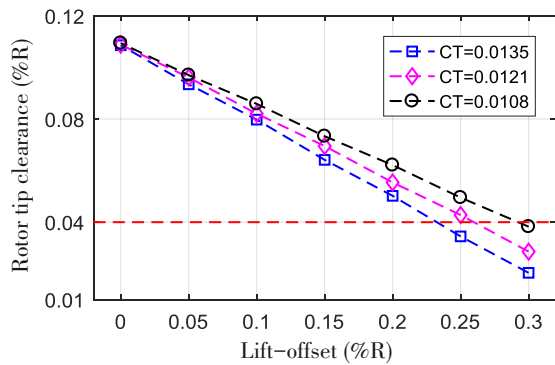


图7 桨尖间距随升力偏置量的变化  
Fig.7 Variation of tip clearance with lift offset

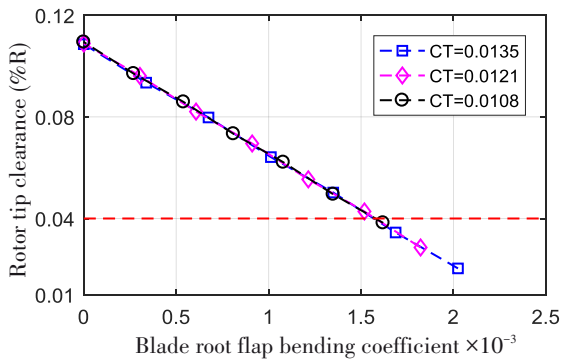


图8 桨尖间距随桨毂滚转力矩的变化  
Fig.8 Variation of tip clearance with rotor hub roll moment

### 2.2 前进比的影响

在额定旋翼拉力状态  $CT=0.0135$  下,计算了三种升力偏置状态,桨叶挥舞弹性形变和桨尖间距随前进比的变化情况,前进比  $\mu$  是表征旋翼前飞状态的无量纲参数 ( $\mu=V/V_{tip}$ ),即直升机前飞速度与旋翼桨尖速度的比值.如图9是升力偏置  $LOS=0.2$  情况下,上下旋翼桨尖挥舞位移时域曲线,前进比从

0.05变化到0.35的过程中,桨尖挥舞位移轨迹变化很小.图10给出了三种升力偏置状态下桨尖间距随前进比的变化情况,可以看出前进比对桨尖间距的影响较弱,前进比从0.05变化到0.35,桨尖间距的变化范围在10%左右,而且随着前进比增大,桨尖间距是趋于更加安全的,共轴刚性旋翼的这个特性对于飞行安全控制是很有益的.从前一节对升力偏置影响的分析可知,控制桨尖间距的本质是作用在桨根的挥舞弯矩,在旋翼拉力和升力偏置不变的情况下,旋翼滚转力矩是相同的,那么,桨根挥舞弯矩也就是差不多的,这也就是桨尖间距随前进比变化不大的原因.

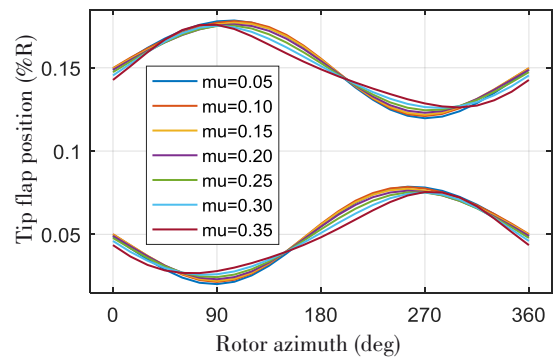


图9 不同前进比下的桨尖挥舞位移曲线  
Fig.9 Blade tip flap curve at different advance ratios

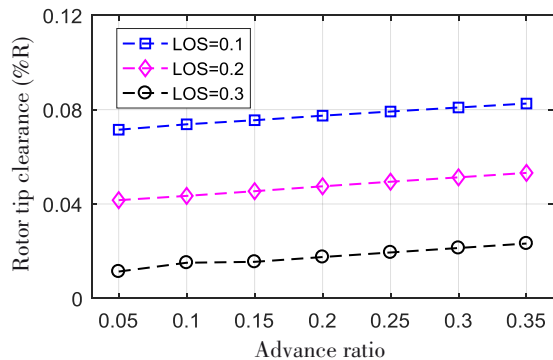


图10 桨尖间距随前进比的变化  
Fig.10 Variation of tip clearance with advance ratio

### 2.3 上下旋翼交叉角的影响

旋翼交叉角是共轴双旋翼特有的设计参数.如图11所示,即在旋翼不旋转状态下,上下旋翼参考桨叶之间夹角的一半时,旋翼交叉角决定了共轴反转的上下旋翼桨叶发生重叠的方位角位置,对于单副  $N_b$  片桨叶的共轴双旋翼,交叉角  $\phi$  的变化范围是  $(0 \sim 360/2N_b)$ ,旋翼旋转一周,在物理空间上发生方位角重叠的次数是  $2 \times N_b$ ,也就是说可能发生桨尖碰撞的位置,在且仅在方位角  $(360/2N_b + \phi)$ .

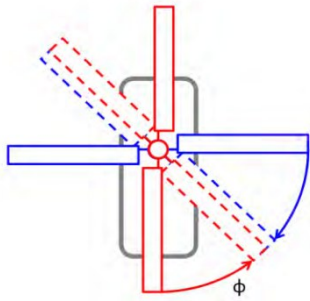


图11 共轴双旋翼交叉角示意图

Fig.11 Diagram of coaxial rotor crossover angle

如下表3给出了四种旋翼交叉角情况下,可能发生桨尖碰撞的方位角位置,表4和表5分别计算

表3 不同交叉角对应的可能发生碰撞的方位角位置

Table 3 Azimuth angle location of possible collision corresponding to different crossover angles

Crossover angel(deg)	Azimuth angle of overlapping upper and lower rotor blades(deg)								
0	45	90	135	180	225	270	315	0	
15	60	105	150	195	240	285	330	15	
30	75	120	165	210	255	300	345	30	
45	90	135	180	225	270	315	360	45	

表4 升力偏置LOS=0.2情况下的上下旋翼桨尖位置

Table 4 Upper and lower rotor tip position with lift offset LOS=0.2

Azimuth	225	240	255	270	285	315	330
Upper rotor tip position	0.134292	0.129717	0.126555	0.125088	0.125442	0.131111	0.135906
Lower rotor tip position	0.069762	0.073151	0.074887	0.074874	0.073181	0.065495	0.060053
Rotor tip clearance	6.45%	5.66%	5.17%	5.02%	5.23%	6.56%	7.59%

表5 升力偏置LOS=0.3情况下的上下旋翼桨尖位置

Table 5 Upper and lower rotor tip position with lift offset LOS=0.3

Azimuth	225	240	255	270	285	315	330
Upper rotor tip position	0.121139	0.112387	0.1072	0.106198	0.109276	0.124154	0.133496
Lower rotor tip position	0.085246	0.088289	0.08831	0.085841	0.081608	0.070584	0.064488
Rotor tip clearance	3.59%	2.41%	1.89%	2.04%	2.77%	5.36%	6.90%

## 2.4 提前操纵角 $\Gamma$ 的影响

与常规旋翼按照挥舞响应滞后角度来确定提前操纵角不同,共轴刚性旋翼的提前操纵角通常设置为可变的.表6给出了不同提前操纵角情况下配平操纵计算结果,提前操纵角变化会引起纵向变距 $A_1$ 和横向差动变距 $B_1'$ 变化,根据式(7)展开可以分别得出上旋翼和下旋翼的操纵量.以上旋翼为例,式(8)给出了上旋翼周期变距的 $\cos$ 部分 $\theta_{U\_COS}$ 和 $\sin$ 部分 $\theta_{U\_SIN}$ ,可以看出提前操纵角只是影响纵横向操纵的分配,但分别对于上下旋翼来说,它们各自的变距历程是相同的,如图12所示.因此,桨叶的动力学响应也是相同的,也就是说提前操纵角对桨尖

了升力偏置LOS=0.2和LOS=0.3两种情况下的上下旋翼桨尖位置(前进比 $MU=0.25$ ,旋翼拉力 $CT=0.0135$ ).在LOS=0.2的情况下,最小桨尖间距发生在 $270^\circ$ 方位角,桨尖间距约为5.02%,对应的旋翼交叉角是 $0^\circ$ 或 $45^\circ$ ;在LOS=0.3的情况下,最小桨尖间距发生在 $255^\circ$ 方位角,桨尖间距约为1.89%,对应的旋翼交叉角是 $30^\circ$ .可以看出,旋翼交叉角对桨尖间距有一定程度的影响,通过调整交叉角可以避免发生最小桨尖间距的方位角,但这种调节作用是比较有限的,而且旋翼交叉角对共轴刚性旋翼振动传递特性有非常重要的影响,需要综合考虑.

间距没有影响.

$$\begin{cases} \theta_{U\_COS} = A_1 \cos\Gamma - (B_1 + B_1') \sin\Gamma \\ \theta_{U\_SIN} = -A_1 \sin\Gamma - (B_1 + B_1') \cos\Gamma \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

## 2.5 高阶气动载荷的影响

气动干扰是共轴刚性旋翼比较突出的问题,需要考虑它对桨尖间距的影响,如图13对比了线性入流和自由尾迹两种模型计算的桨尖挥舞位移曲线,可以看出两种入流模型计算结果基本是一致的,小的差异可能还来自于不同入流模型得到的配平操纵量稍有不同.图14进一步给出了基于自由尾迹模型,不同升力偏置情况下桨尖挥舞位移谐波

表 6 提前操纵角对配平操纵量结果的影响

Table 6 Effect of advance control angle on the result of trimmed control

Advance control angle	$\theta_0$	$A_1$	$B_1$	$B_1'$	cos_upper	sin_upper
deg	deg	deg	deg	deg	deg	deg
0	4.670	-2.330	-0.060	1.390	2.3300	-1.3300
15	4.670	-2.620	-0.050	0.740	2.3523	-1.3443
30	4.660	-2.700	0.010	0.040	2.3136	-1.3927
45	4.680	-2.640	-0.060	-0.650	2.3694	-1.3638
60	4.676	-2.380	-0.067	-1.300	2.3740	-1.3761
75	4.675	-1.958	-0.087	-1.905	2.4321	-1.3736
90	4.675	-1.404	-0.136	-2.320	2.4578	-1.4023

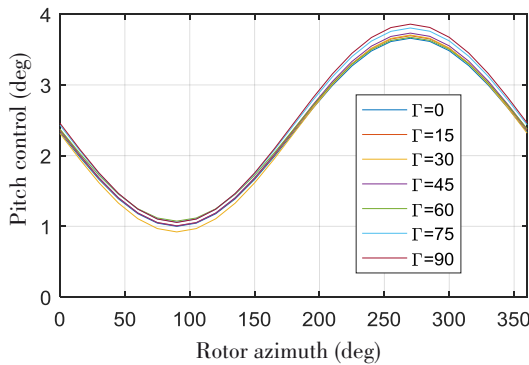


图 12 不同提前操纵角配平情况下上旋翼周期变距变化历程

Fig.12 Cyclic pitch angle of upper rotor with different advance control angle

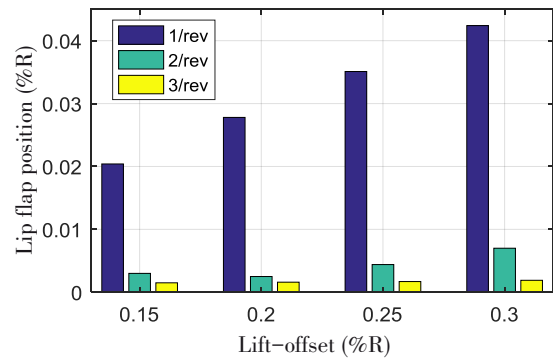


图 14 基于自由尾迹的桨尖位移谐波幅值

Figure 14 Harmonic amplitude of tip displacement based on free wake model

幅值情况.可以看出桨尖位移仍然以一阶谐波为主,也就是说自由尾迹模型对桨尖间距计算的影响不大.分析原因是自由尾迹模型主要是改善高阶气动载荷的计算精度,而桨尖间距问题本质上是位移响应问题,高阶气动载荷引起的位移响应很小,桨尖挥舞位移主要是由低频的 1/rev 升力偏置载荷决定的.

另外,共轴反转的上下旋翼还会产生频率为  $2N_i/\text{rev}$  的气动干扰脉冲载荷,同样的道理,这种现象对桨尖间距也基本没有影响.

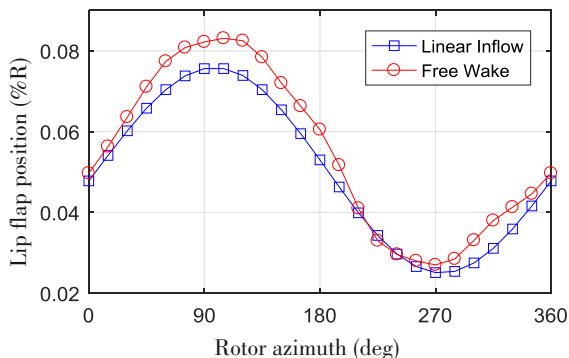


图 13 入流模型对桨尖挥舞位移的影响

Fig.13 Effect of inflow model on blade tip flapping displacement

### 3 结论

(1) 升力偏置是桨尖间距最重要和最显著的影响因素.随着升力偏置量增大,桨尖间距呈线性减小趋势,而且旋翼拉力越大,趋势直线的斜率就越大,本质上桨尖间距是由作用在桨根的挥舞弯矩载荷决定的;

(2) 前进比对桨尖间距的影响程度较弱.随着前进比的增大,桨尖间距没有减小的明显趋势,这个性质对于飞行安全控制是很有益的;

(3) 共轴刚性旋翼桨尖最小间距一般出现在  $270^\circ$  方位角附近.此时上旋翼(俯视逆时针)在后行侧下挥最多,下旋翼(俯视顺时针)在前行侧上挥最多,旋翼交叉角决定了上下旋翼桨尖可能发生碰撞的方位角,因此它具有一定的调节作用,以避开发生最小间距的方位角.但需要说明的是,共轴旋翼交叉角对直升机振动响应有非常重要的影响,需要综合考虑;

(4) 提前操纵角对桨尖间距没有影响.它只是影响纵横向操纵量的分配,但是分别对于上下旋翼来说,在配平状态下它们的变距操纵历程是相同

的,那么桨叶的动力学响应也就相同,因此对桨尖间距没有影响;

(5)旋翼气动干扰等因素对桨尖间距的影响很小.桨尖间距问题是位移动力学响应造成的结果,主要由低频的 $1/\text{rev}$ 升力偏置载荷控制,气动干扰引起的高频气动载荷对位移响应的贡献很小.

### 参 考 文 献

- Robert K B. The ABCTM rotor—a historical perspective. In: 62nd Annual Forum of the American Helicopter Society, Baltimore, MD, June 7-10, 2004
- Walsh D, Weiner S, Arifian K, et al. High airspeed testing of the sikorsky x2 technology (TM) demonstrator. In: 67th Annual Forum of the American Helicopter Society, Virginia Beach, May 4, 2011
- Fort F. Felker. An Experimental investigation of hub drag on the XH-59A. In: the 3rd Applied Aerodynamics Conference, AIAA-85-4065, Colorado Springs, CO, U.S.A., 1985
- Ruddell A J, Groth W, McCutcheon R. Advancing blade concept (ABC) technology demonstrator. US Army Research and Technology Laboratories, USAARADCOM-TR-81-D-5, 1981
- Blackwell R, Millott T. Dynamics design characteristics of the sikorsky X2 technology demonstrator aircraft. In: 64th Annual Forum of the American Helicopter Society, Montreal Canada, April 29-May 1, 2008
- Bagai A. Aerodynamic design of the X2 technology demonstrator main rotor blade. In: 64th Annual Forum of the American Helicopter Society, Montreal Canada, April 29-May 1, 2008
- Kim S B, Geiger D, Bowles P O. Tip displacement estimation using fiber optic sensors for X2 technology rotor blades. In: 72th Annual Forum of the American Helicopter Society, West Palm Beach, Florida, May 17-19, 2016
- Cameron C, Sirohi J, Feil R, et al. Measurement of transient loads and blade deformation in a coaxial counter-rotating rotor. In: 73th Annual Forum of the American Helicopter Society, Fort Worth, Texas, USA, May 9-11, 2017
- Schmaus J H. Aeromechanics of a high speed coaxial helicopter rotor [Ph.D]. Maryland: University of Maryland, 2017
- Cameron C, Sirohi J. Performance and loads of a model coaxial rotor part I wind tunnel testing. In: 72st AHS, 2016
- Cameron C, Karpatne A, Sirohi J. Performance and vibratory hub loads of a march scale coaxial rotor in hover, AHS Paper 70-2014-0095, Montreal, 2014
- Singh R, Kang H. computational investigations of transient loads and blade deformations on coaxial rotor systems. In: 33th AIAA Applied Aerodynamics Conference, 2015
- Feil R, Rauleder J, Hajek M. Vibratory load predictions of a high advance ratio coaxial rotor system validated by wind tunnel tests. In: 43th European Rotorcraft Forum, 2017
- 张银. 复合式共轴刚性旋翼直升机气动干扰及飞行特性分析[硕士学位论文]. 南京:南京航空航天大学, 2014(Zhang Y. Aerodynamic interference and flight characteristics analysis of compound coaxial rigid rotor helicopter [Master Thesis]. Nanjing: Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 2014 (in Chinese))
- 袁野, 陈仁良, 李攀, 等. 共轴刚性旋翼高速直升机旋翼操纵策略分析. 西北工业大学学报, 2017, 35(5): 915~921(Yuan Y, Chen R L, Li P, et al. Rotor control strategy analysis of coaxial rigid rotor high speed helicopter. *Journal of Northwest Polytechnic University*, 2017, 35(5):915~921 (in Chinese))
- Bir G, Chopra I. University of Maryland advanced rotorcraft code theory manual. Center for Rotorcraft Education and Research University of Maryland College Park, 1994
- Datta A. Fundamental understanding prediction and validation of rotor vibratory loads in steady level flight [Ph. D]. Washington: University of Maryland, 2004
- Johnson W, Amrad II. Comprehensive analytical model of rotorcraft aerodynamics and dynamics. Johnson Aeronautics, 2006
- Felker F F. Performance and loads data from a wind tunnel test of a full-scale coaxial, hingeless rotor helicopter. US Army Research and Technology Laboratories, USAARADCOM-TR-81-A-27, 1981

## MODELING AND PARAMETRIC STUDY OF TIP CLEARANCE OF COAXIAL RIGID ROTOR \*

Zhou Yun<sup>†</sup> Hu Heping Meng Wei

(*Science and Technology on Rotorcraft Aeromechanics Laboratory, China Helicopter Research and Development Institute, Jingdezhen 333001, China*)

**Abstract** Tip clearance of a coaxial rigid rotor is a key index related to helicopter safety. In this paper, an aeroelastic model for the coaxial rigid rotor was established, and the influences of various parameters on the tip clearance were carried out, including lateral lift offset, advance ratio, rotor crossover angle, control phase and high order harmonic aerodynamic loads. The results showed that the tip clearance decreases linearly with an increase in lift offset, and the larger the tension of the rotor is, the greater the decline rate of the tip clearance is. Moreover, the tip clearance does not decrease with the increasing flight speed, and the control phase and high order harmonic aerodynamic loads have little influence on tip clearance, but the rotor crossover angle has a certain effect on the tip clearance. Therefore, the lift offset is the most important parameter affecting the tip clearance, which indicates that the rotor tip clearance is mainly controlled by the flapping bending moment at blade root.

**Key words** coaxial rigid rotor, rotor tip clearance, aeroelastic response, lift offset

---

Received 21 April 2019, revised 21 August 2019.

\* The project supported by the Aeronautical Science Foundation of China (20175702002)

<sup>†</sup> Corresponding author E-mail: zhouyun1986@aliyun.com



## 附录A

$$\delta U_b = \int_0^R \left( U_{u_c} \delta u_c' + U_{v'} \delta v' + U_w \delta w' + U_{v''} \delta v'' + U_{w''} \delta w'' + U_{\hat{\phi}} \delta \hat{\phi} + U_{\hat{\phi}'} \delta \hat{\phi}' \right) dx$$

$$U_{u_c} = EA \left\{ u_c' + k_A^2 \left[ \theta' (\hat{\phi}' + w' v'') + \frac{1}{2} \hat{\phi}'^2 \right] - e_\eta \left[ v'' (\cos\theta - \hat{\phi} \sin\theta) + w'' (\sin\theta + \hat{\phi} \cos\theta) \right] \right\}$$

$$U_{v'} = 0$$

$$U_{w'} = E A k_A^2 u_c' v'' \theta' + (GJ + EB_J \theta'^2) \hat{\phi}' v''$$

$$U_{v''} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} v'' [EJ_\eta \cos^2\theta + EJ_\zeta \sin^2\theta] - v'' \hat{\phi} (EJ_\eta - EJ_\zeta) \sin 2\theta \\ + w'' \hat{\phi} [EJ_\eta - EJ_\zeta] \cos 2\theta + w'' [EJ_\eta - EJ_\zeta] \sin\theta \cos\theta \\ - EB_\eta \theta' \hat{\phi}' \cos(\theta) - EA e_\eta u_c' (\cos\theta - \hat{\phi} \sin\theta) + E A k_A^2 u_c' w' \theta' \\ (GJ + EB_J \theta'^2) \hat{\phi}' w' \end{array} \right\}$$

$$U_{w''} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -EA e_\eta u_c' (\sin\theta + \hat{\phi} \cos\theta) - EB_\eta \theta' \hat{\phi}' \sin\theta \\ + v'' [EJ_\eta - EJ_\zeta] \sin\theta \cos\theta + v'' \hat{\phi} (EJ_\eta - EJ_\zeta) \cos 2\theta \\ + w'' [EJ_\eta \sin^2\theta + EJ_\zeta \cos^2\theta] + w'' \hat{\phi} (EJ_\eta - EJ_\zeta) \sin 2\theta \end{array} \right\}$$

$$U_{\hat{\phi}} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (w''^2 - v''^2) (\hat{\phi} \cos 2\theta + \sin\theta \cos\theta) (EJ_\eta - EJ_\zeta) \\ + v'' w'' [\cos 2\theta - 2\hat{\phi} \sin 2\theta] (EJ_\eta - EJ_\zeta) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$U_{\hat{\phi}'} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} E A k_A^2 (\hat{\phi}' + \theta') u_c' + EB_J \theta'^2 \hat{\phi}' \\ - EB_\eta \theta' [v'' \cos\theta + w'' \sin\theta] + GJ (\hat{\phi}' + w' v'') \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\delta T_b = \int_0^R m \left( T_{u_c} \delta u_c + T_{v'} \delta v + T_w \delta w + T_{\hat{\phi}} \delta \hat{\phi} + T_{v'} \delta v' + T_w \delta w' + T_F \right) dx$$

$$T_{u_c} = x + u + 2\dot{v} - \ddot{u}$$

$$T_v = e_g (\cos\theta + \ddot{\theta} \sin\theta) + v - \hat{\phi} e_g \sin\theta + 2\dot{w} \beta_p + 2\dot{v}' e_g \cos\theta + 2\dot{w}' e_g \sin\theta - \ddot{v} + \ddot{\hat{\phi}} e_g \sin\theta - 2\dot{u}_c + 2 \int_0^x (v' \dot{v}' + w' \dot{w}') d\xi$$

$$T_{v'} = -e_g (x \cos\theta - \hat{\phi} x \sin\theta + 2\dot{v} \cos\theta)$$

$$T_w = -x \beta_p - \ddot{\theta} e_g \cos\theta - 2\dot{v} \beta_p - \ddot{w} - \ddot{\hat{\phi}} e_g \cos\theta$$

$$T_{w'} = -e_g (x \sin\theta + \hat{\phi} x \cos\theta + 2\dot{v} \sin\theta)$$

$$T_{\hat{\phi}} = -k_m^2 \ddot{\hat{\phi}} - (k_{m2}^2 - k_{m1}^2) \cos\theta \sin\theta - x \beta_p e_g \cos\theta - v e_g \sin\theta + v' x e_g \sin\theta - w' x e_g \cos\theta + \ddot{v} e_g \sin\theta - \hat{\phi} (k_{m2}^2 - k_{m1}^2) \cos 2\theta - \ddot{w} e_g \cos\theta - k_m^2 \ddot{\theta}$$

$$T_F = -(x + u + 2\dot{v} - \ddot{u}) \int_0^x (v' \dot{v}' + w' \dot{w}') d\xi$$