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Fig. 1

Figure 1: Fig. 1

Abstract

Full Text

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AERODYNAMICS

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VELOCITY FIELD EXCITED BY WING VIBRATIONS PROPAGATING OVER THE SURFACE AT SUPERSONIC SPEED

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1. Let us consider the rectilinear translational motion of a wing with constant velocity u within an unbounded volume of an ideal compressible medium. Beginning at some instant of time t_0 , small oscillations propagate over the elastic surface of the wing with supersonic speed v . The normal component of the velocity due to the basic motion is prescribed on both sides of the wing in the form

$$v_{0n} = -u\alpha, \quad (1)$$

where α is the angle of attack of the elements of the surface being flowed around. The normal component of the velocity due to the vibrations is prescribed in the form

$$v_{\Delta n} = A_{\Delta}, \quad (2)$$

where A_{Δ} is a function of time and of points of the surface being flowed around. The functions α and A_{Δ} are small and may be arbitrary integrable functions of their arguments.

Fig. 1

Assuming that the medium is weakly disturbed, we consider the problem of determining the velocity field in a linearized formulation ^(1,2). We shall suppose the motion of the medium to be irrotational and to occur in the absence of external forces. We take a moving coordinate system $Oxyz$, rigidly attached to

Fig. 2

Figure 2: Fig. 2

the moving wing (Fig. 1). The axis Oz is directed perpendicular to the plane of the figure.

The velocity potential φ satisfies the equation

$$(u^2 - a^2)\varphi_{xx} - a^2\varphi_{yy} - a^2\varphi_{zz} - 2u\varphi_{xt} + \varphi_{tt} = 0, \quad (3)$$

where a is the speed of sound in the undisturbed medium, and the boundary conditions are in the plane xOy .

In the region Σ_0 —the projection of the wing onto the plane xOy ahead of the front of vibration propagation (the line FF_1 in Fig. 1)—the derivative is

$$\varphi_z = -u\alpha(x, y) = A_0(x, y). \quad (4)$$

In the region Σ —the projection of the wing onto the plane xOy behind the front FF_1 —the derivative is

$$\varphi_z = A_0(x, y) + A_\Delta(x, y, t) = A(x, y, t). \quad (5)$$

In the region Σ_1 —the projection of the vortex wake onto the plane xOy ,

$$\varphi_t - u\varphi_x = 0. \quad (6)$$

Everywhere in the plane xOy , outside the region $\Sigma_0 + \Sigma + \Sigma_1$, the potential is

$$\varphi = 0. \quad (7)$$

In addition, at each instant of time the Chaplygin-Zhukovsky principle must be satisfied at the trailing edge of the wing.

Thus, the problem is as follows. Find, in the half-space $z \geq 0$, a function $\varphi(x, y, z, t)$ that satisfies equation (3), the boundary conditions (4)–(5), specified in regions with a moving boundary, and the boundary conditions (6)–(7), specified in regions with fixed boundaries. The solution of the problem in the half-space $z < 0$ is found from the condition

$$\varphi(x, y, -z, t) = -\varphi(x, y, z, t).$$

Fig. 2

2. To solve the problem we shall apply the method developed in the papers (^{3,4}). Let us turn to the space xyt and consider in it a region V , inside which the derivatives φ_z are specified by the flow condition. The region V is bounded by the surface Σ^* . The surface Σ^* is a cylindrical surface with generators parallel to the time axis Ot , and with directrix given by the contour $AOBD$, which is specified by the equation: $\eta = \psi(\xi)$ (Fig. 2).

Let the line FF_1 be the front of propagation of vibrations along the wing surface, moving according to the law: $x = f(t)$, where $f'(t) = v$. The surface F^* , specified by the equation $\xi = f(\tau)$, divides the region V into two parts V_1 and V_2 with different values of the derivative φ_z , according to conditions (4) and (5). To the left of the surface F^* , in the region V_1 , the derivative $\varphi_z = A_0$; to the right—in the region V_2 , the derivative $\varphi_z = A$ (Fig. 2).

We take the solution of equation (3) in the form (³)

$$\varphi(x, y, z, t) = \frac{u^2 - a^2}{2\pi} \iint_{S(x, y, z, t)} \frac{\varphi_z \left(\xi, \eta, 0, t - \frac{u(x - \xi) + ar}{u^2 - a^2} \right) dS}{\sqrt{(u^2 - a^2)^2 r^2 + [a(x - \xi) - ur]^2 + a^2 k^4 (y - \eta)^2}}, \quad (8)$$

$$r = \sqrt{(x - \xi)^2 - k^2(y - \eta)^2 - k^2 z^2}, \quad k = \sqrt{u^2/a^2 - 1},$$

where the region of integration S is the surface of a hyperboloid determined by the equation

$$(x - \xi)^2 + (y - \eta)^2 + z^2 + 2u(x - \xi)(t - \tau) + (u^2 - a^2)(t - \tau)^2 = 0 \quad (9)$$

and the inequality $\tau < t$. In formula (8) we pass from the surface integral to double integrals with a plane region of integration in the plane xOy . Let us consider the supersonic velocity of wing motion $u > a$; then we obtain

$$\varphi(x, y, z, t) = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \iint_{S^*(x, y, z)} \frac{\varphi_z(\xi, \eta, 0, \tau_1)}{r} d\xi d\eta - \frac{1}{2\pi} \iint_{S^*(x, y, z)} \frac{\varphi_z(\xi, \eta, 0, \tau_2)}{r} d\xi d\eta. \quad (10)$$

$$\tau_1 = t + \frac{u(x - \xi) + ar}{u^2 - a^2}, \quad \tau_2 = t + \frac{u(x - \xi) - ar}{u^2 - a^2}.$$

The region S^* is bounded above by the Mach wave, and below by the Mach hyperbola or, for $z = 0$, by the Mach lines.

In constructing the solution, an essential role is played by the line of intersection of the surfaces S and F^* . Let us denote the projection of this line onto the plane xOy by l . The curve l divides the plane region S^* into parts with different values of the derivative φ_z . If the front of propagation of the vibrations over the wing surface is a straight line FF_1 , moving opposite to the motion of the wing with constant velocity

Fig. 3

Fig. 4

Fig. 3

Figure 3: Fig. 3

Fig. 4

Figure 4: Fig. 4

$v > u + a$, then the surface F^* is a plane defined by the equation $\xi + v\tau = 0$, and the curve l is an ellipse defined by the equation

$$v^2(x - \xi)^2 + v^2(y - \eta)^2 + v^2z^2 + 2uv(x - \xi)(vt + \xi) + (u^2 - a^2)(vt + \xi)^2 = 0. \quad (11)$$

We note that the ellipse l is always inscribed in the Mach hyperbola or, for $z = 0$, in the angle formed by the Mach lines.

Assuming that on the contour $AOBD$ the condition

$$|u\psi'(\xi)/\sqrt{\psi'^2(\xi) + 1}| \geq a,$$

is satisfied, we represent the solution (10) in the form

$$\varphi(x, y, z, t) = \varphi_0(x, y, z) - \frac{1}{2\pi} \iint_{\sigma(x, y, z, t) + \sigma_1(x, y, z, t)} \frac{A_\Delta(\xi, \eta, \tau_1)}{r} d\xi d\eta - \frac{1}{2\pi} \iint_{\sigma_1(x, y, z, t)} \frac{A_\Delta(\xi, \eta, \tau_2)}{r} d\xi d\eta,$$

where the region of integration σ is the part of the region S^* that, at the time t , lies inside the ellipse l , while the region σ_1 is the part of the region S^* lying outside the ellipse l , below the arc of the ellipse K_1LK_2 . The points K_1 and K_2 are the points of tangency of the ellipse l with the Mach hyperbola (Fig. 3). The function φ_0 in formula (12) is the solution of the known problem on the flow past the wing under consideration by a steady supersonic gas flow ⁽⁵⁾.

3. The analytical form of the solution of the problem depends on the relative position of the ellipse l and the wing contour $AOBD$, which determines the regions of integration σ and σ_1 in the solution (12).

Consider a time t belonging to the interval $0 = t_0 \leq t \leq t_1 = d/v$, where d is the length of the segment OD . In the space xyt we draw the plane $\tau = t$. The projection of the line of intersection of the plane $\tau = t$ with the plane-

by the surface F^* on the plane xOy , and denote it by FF_1 (Fig. 2). Let us consider in the space xyt a family of cones defined by the equation

$$(X - \xi)^2 + (Y - \eta)^2 + 2u(X - \xi)(T - \tau) + (u^2 - a^2)(T - \tau)^2 = 0$$

and by the inequality $\tau > T$, with vertices on the line of intersection of the plane F^* and the surface Σ^* . Denote the envelope surface of this family by Ω . Let the projections of the lines of intersection of the plane $\tau = t$ with the envelope Ω onto the plane xOy be denoted by Ω_1 and Ω_2 . We find the equations of the curves Ω_1 and Ω_2 in parametric form

$$\begin{aligned} v^2(x^* - \xi)^2 + v^2[\psi(x^*) - \eta]^2 - 2uv(x^* - \xi)(x^* + vt) + \\ + (u^2 - a^2)(x^* + vt)^2 = 0, \\ v^2(x^* - \xi) + v^2[\psi(x^*) - \eta]\psi'(x^*) - uv(x^* - \xi) - \\ uv(x^* + vt) + (u^2 - a^2)(x^* + vt) = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

where x^* is the parameter.

The lines FF_1 , Ω_1 , Ω_2 separate regions with different analytic character of the solution of the problem. To the region enclosed between the straight line FF_1 and the curve Ω_1 there corresponds the solution (12), in which the region of integration σ is the part S^* bounded by the ellipse l , lying entirely inside S^* (Fig. 2). To the region enclosed between the curves Ω_1 and Ω_2 there corresponds the solution (12), in which σ is the part of S^* cut off by the ellipse l , which intersects the wing contour. In this case the points of tangency K_1 and K_2 may lie both inside the wing (Fig. 3) and outside it (Fig. 4). To the region enclosed between the curve Ω_2 and the Mach wave there corresponds the solution (12), when in both integrals the integration extends over the whole region S^* , i.e., the region σ is absent, and the region σ_1 coincides with the region S^* .

If the velocity of propagation of the vibrations along the surface in the flow satisfies the inequality $v < u + a$, then the curve l is a hyperbola.

4. In the particular case when harmonic oscillations with frequency ω propagate along the elastic surface of the wing, the function

$$A_{\Delta}(x, y, t) = A_1(x, y) \exp i\omega(t + \alpha_1(x, y)) = \operatorname{Re} A_2(x, y) \exp i\omega t.$$

Using the relation

$$\exp \frac{i\omega a}{u^2 - a^2} r + \exp \frac{-i\omega a}{u^2 - a^2} r = 2 \cos \frac{\omega a}{u^2 - a^2} r,$$

we write solution (12) in the form

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi = & \varphi_0 - \frac{1}{2\pi} \operatorname{Re} \exp(i\omega t) \exp\left(\frac{i\omega u}{u^2 - a^2} x\right) \times \\ & \times \iint_{\sigma} \frac{A_2(\xi, \eta)}{r} \exp(i\omega t) \exp\left(\frac{-i\omega u}{u^2 - a^2} \xi\right) \exp\left(\frac{i\omega a}{u^2 - a^2} r\right) d\xi d\eta - \\ & - \frac{1}{2\pi} \operatorname{Re} \exp(i\omega t) \exp\left(\frac{i\omega u}{u^2 - a^2} x\right) \times \\ & \times \iint_{\sigma_1} \frac{A_2(\xi, \eta)}{r} \exp\left(-\frac{i\omega u}{u^2 - a^2} \xi\right) \cos \frac{\omega a}{u^2 - a^2} r d\xi d\eta, \end{aligned}$$

where the prescribed function A_2 determines the amplitude and initial phase of the oscillations at each oscillating point on the wing surface.

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