



振動燃焼抑制に向けた取り組み
 —レゾネータと燃焼器の減衰特性評価—
 Study on Acoustic Devices to Attenuate
 Oscillatory Combustion

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JAXA / JEDI CENTER
 2010.9.28



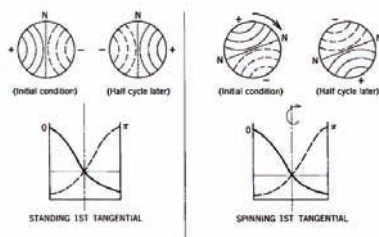
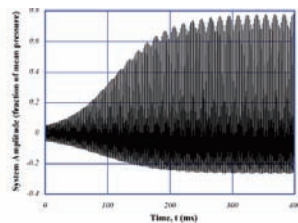
1



振動燃焼とは？

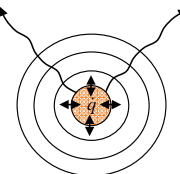
特徴

- ・高周波振動: 1000Hz以上、音響モードに関連
- ・壁への高いheat flux: エンジンに壊滅的なダメージを引き起こす



1Tmode

発熱変動が主音源



$$p'(\mathbf{x}, t) \approx \frac{\rho}{4\pi|\mathbf{x}|} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int \left[\frac{\dot{q}(\mathbf{y}, t)}{c_p \rho T} \right] d^3\mathbf{y},$$



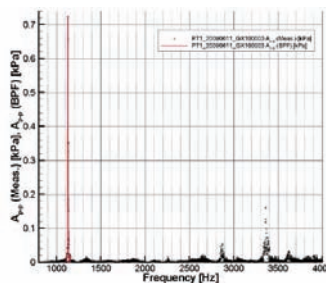
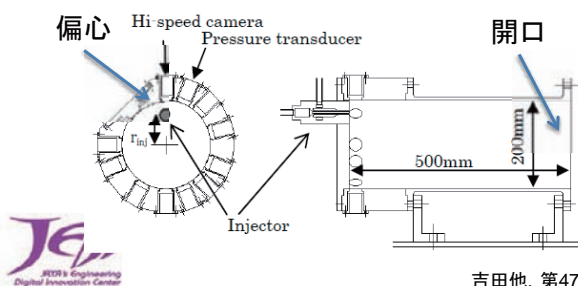
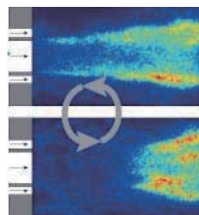
"Rocket Propulsion Elements," Sutton

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振動燃焼の例

基礎実験例@常圧下 (JAXA/IAT:調布研開本部と共同)
 ・振動燃焼を発生させ検証データを取得する(増幅率・最終振幅)



1Tmode

吉田他, 第47回燃焼シンポジウム講演論文集pp.231, 2009.



最終的な目標

数値解析技術を用いたロケットの振動燃焼評価手法の確立





振動燃焼の増幅・減衰要因

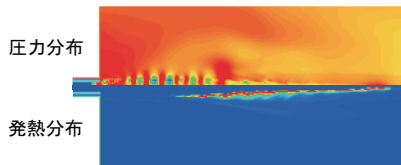
音のエネルギーの保存式



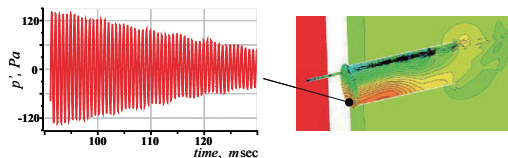
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_V \left(\frac{p'^2}{2\rho c^2} + \frac{\rho \mathbf{v}'^2}{2} \right) dV = \int_V \frac{(\gamma - 1) p' \dot{q}'}{\rho_0} dV - \int_S p' \mathbf{v}' \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$

Howe, M. S., *Acoustics of Fluid-Structure Interactions*

増幅項 (音と火炎のcoupling)

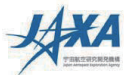


減衰項 (音響減衰: 開口部、減音デバイス)



スケールと物理の分離

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振動抑制手法の整理

- active device: 振動の発生自体を抑える
secondary fuel injection (heat release control), uniform O/F distribution
- passive device: 発生した振動を減衰させる
baffle, hub, resonator, (chamberの基本特性)

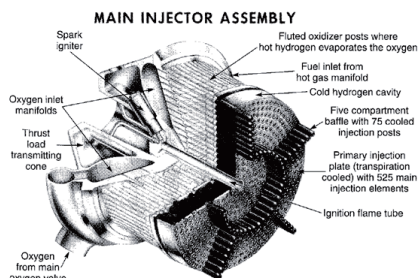


FIGURE 9-6. Main injector assembly of the Space Shuttle main engine showing baffle with five outer compartments. (Courtesy of The Boeing Company, Rocketdyne Propulsion and Power.)

baffle, hub



resonator



"Rocket Propulsion Elements," Sutton

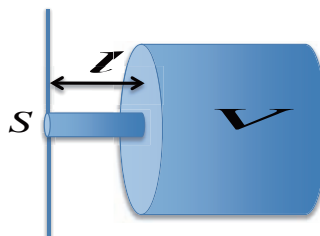
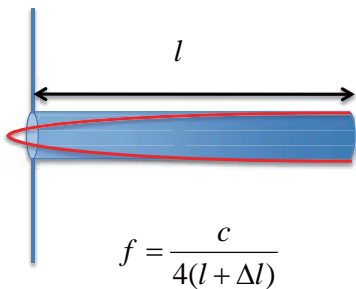
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resonatorとは？

Quarter wave ($\lambda/4$) resonator: QWR

Helmholtz resonator: HR



$$f = \frac{c}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{S}{Vl'}}$$

Δl : 開口端補正

- ・太い管(放射による): 内半径 \times 約0.61という理論値
- ・細い管(粘性による): 気柱内部での波長のほぼ8分の1

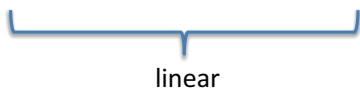
$$r = \sqrt{\frac{S}{\pi}}$$

$$l' = l + 1.3r$$

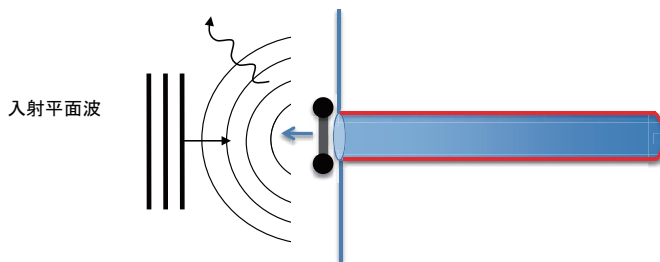


resonatorの働き

減衰要因 = (粘性・熱伝導) + (放射・散乱) + (渦・乱流jetの生成)



Nonlinear(>0.1% Pc)





粘性と熱伝導の効果

音の線形損失の基本原理に基づく

$$\left\langle \frac{de}{dt} \right\rangle_{vis} = \frac{1}{T} \int_S \int_0^T \rho u_t'^2 \sqrt{\frac{\omega \nu}{2}} dS dt$$

$$\left\langle \frac{de}{dt} \right\rangle_{thermal} = \frac{1}{T} \int_S \int_0^T (\gamma - 1) \frac{p'^2}{\rho c^2} \sqrt{\frac{\omega D}{2}} dS dt$$

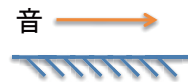
この量を壁際で積分すればよい

ν : dynamic viscosity
 D : thermal diffusivity

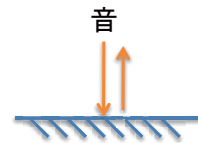
$$\bar{E} = \frac{1}{T} \int_V \int_0^T \left(\frac{1}{2} \rho u'^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{p'^2}{\rho c^2} \right) dV dt$$

$$\alpha_e \equiv \left\langle \frac{de}{dt} \right\rangle_{total} / \bar{E}$$

$$E = E_0 \exp(-\alpha_e t) \exp(i\omega t)$$



粘性



熱伝導

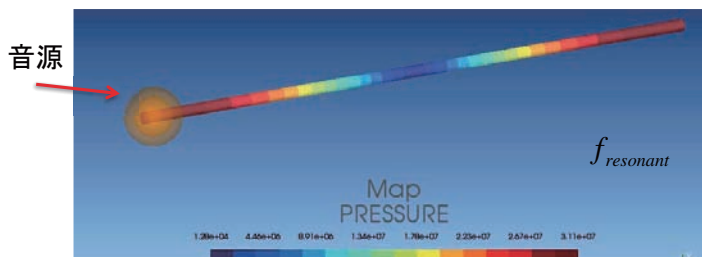


音響FEM等の解析負荷の小さいツールで評価可能



音響FEMを用いた評価(検証)

3Dの細長いキャビティ内の1Lモードの減衰係数を予測
(Searby et al. J.P.P. vol. 24, No.3, pp.516-523, 2008)



cavity:
 $r = 0.005[m]$
 $L = 0.5[m]$
 $\gamma = 1.27$
 $a = 1884.5[m/s]$
 $\rho = 0.358[kg/m^3]$
 $c_p = 6257.6[J/kg \cdot K]$
 $c_v = 4927.2[J/kg \cdot K]$
 $\nu = 1.35 \times 10^{-4}[m^2/s]$
 $Pr = 0.79$
 $D = Pr \cdot \nu = 1.71 \times 10^{-4}[m^2/s]$
 $f_{resonant} = 1884.5[Hz]$

$$E = E_0 \exp(-\alpha_e t) \exp(i\omega t)$$

$$\alpha_p = \alpha_e / 2 \equiv \left\langle \frac{de}{dt} \right\rangle_{vis} / 2\bar{E} = 179.3[1/s]$$

$$\alpha_{p_CFD} = 178.5[1/s]$$

$$\alpha_{p_theory} = 178.8[1/s]$$

FEM結果に基づく推算値が、
下記の粘性考慮の非定常CFD、
理論値とほぼ一致



注意点) 熱損失は含まれていない(論文での設定)。



線形領域の評価(粘性・熱伝導)

共振点での変動場

QWR型

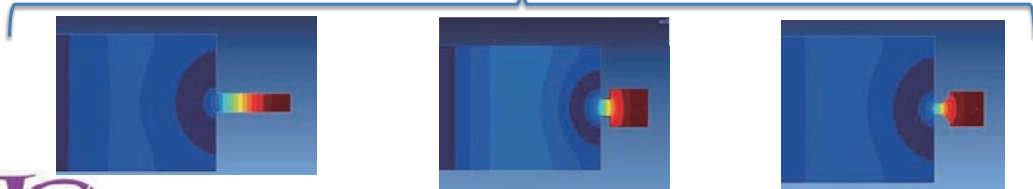
HR型

HR型taper付

速度変動



圧力変動



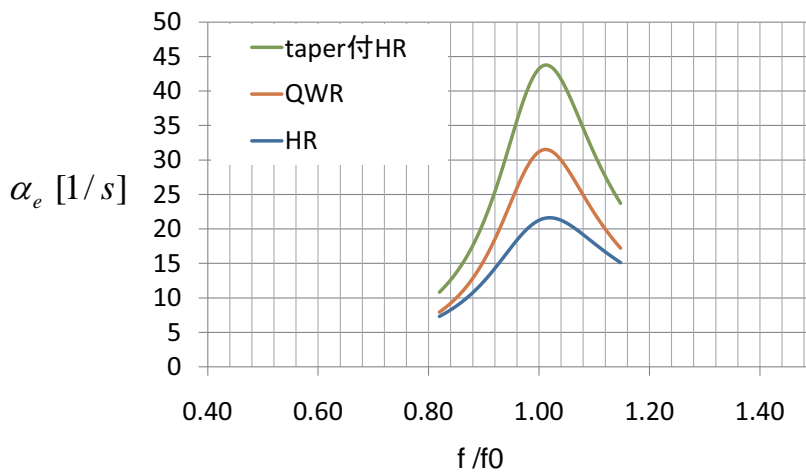
QWRと入り口幅同じ

(QWRの入り口幅の半分)



定量評価例

各形状に対する減衰係数 α_e の比較



$$E = E_0 \exp(-\alpha_e t) \exp(i\omega t)$$

$\alpha_e = 40$ なら、0.1[s]で、圧力振幅が14%に減ずる

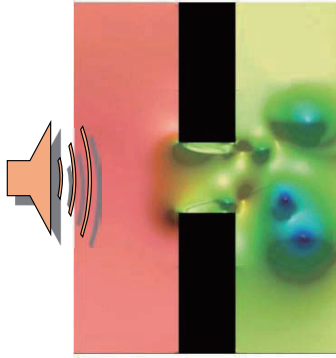
→基本設計が可能(非線形でも共振周波数はさほど変化しない) ¹²





非線形領域の評価

Tam et al., J. S. V. 284, pp947-984, (2005)



Dispersion Relation Preserving method (WENOに類似)



反射係数 (magnitude)

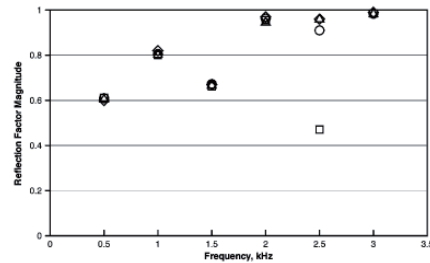


Fig. 8. Comparisons between calculated and measured reflection factors of 90° slit with 0.05-in width. ◇, Reflection factor magnitude, calculated; □, reflection factor magnitude, measured (trial #1); △, reflection factor magnitude, measured (trial #2); ○, reflection factor magnitude, measured (trial #3, slit rotated by 90°) (time dependence $c^{0.5}$).

反射係数 (phase)

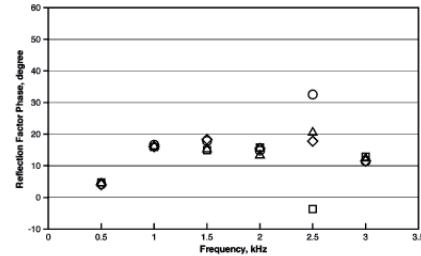


Fig. 9. Comparisons between calculated and measured reflection factors of 90° slit with 0.05-in width. ◇, Reflection factor phase, calculated; □, reflection factor phase, measured (trial #1); △, reflection factor phase, measured (trial #2); ○, reflection factor phase, measured (trial #3, slit rotated by 90°) (time dependence $c^{0.5}$).



JAXA圧縮性コードによる評価中

CFDのポイント

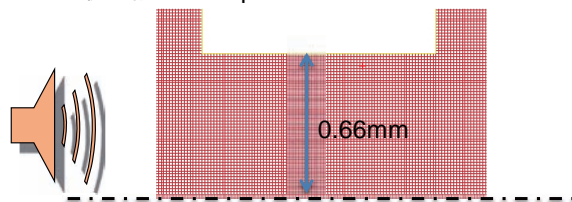
- ・実設計に使うため、複雑形状に対応 → 非構造格子法 (LS-flow, cfd++)
- ・低速(前処理法)
- ・音波を解く(圧縮性考慮と時間精度確保)
- ・乱流モデル不要 (DNS)

入力音響条件

150dB, ±632Pa (燃焼圧の0.6%変動相当), ± 1.57[m/s], 1500Hzのsin波

スリット付近格子分布

最小格子: 12.7μm



Oscillatory Stokes layer, λ を解像する必要がある。

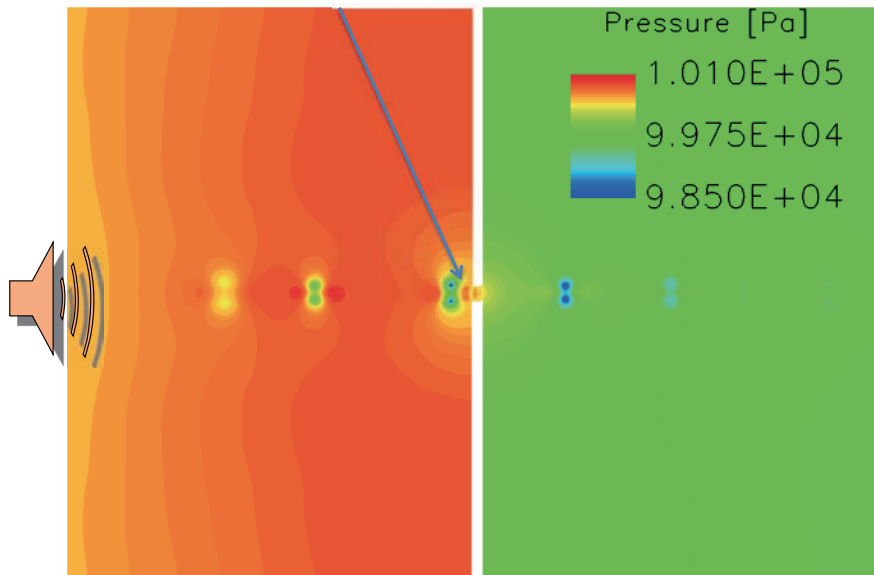
$$\lambda = 2 \left(\frac{\pi \nu}{f} \right)^{1/2}$$





CFD結果の例(圧力場)

スリット位置

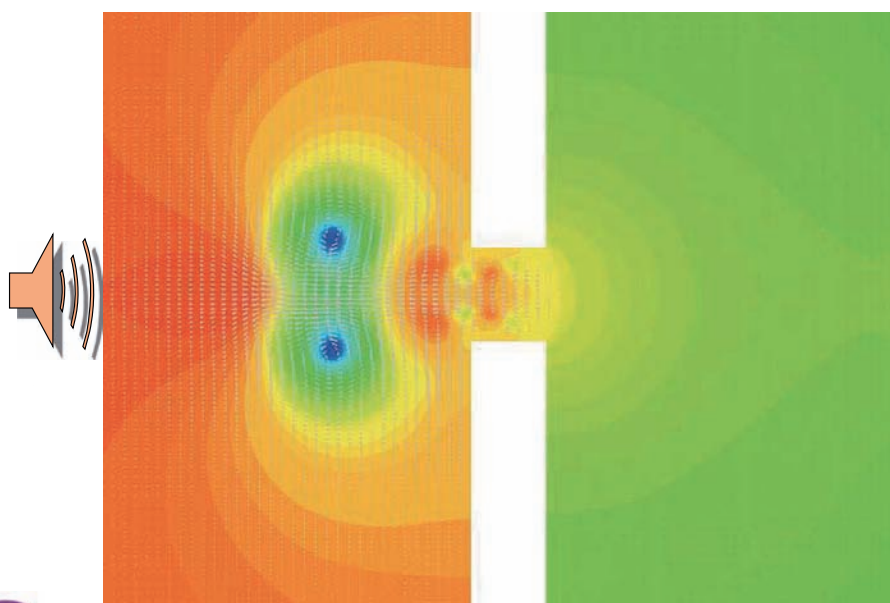


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CFD結果の例(圧力・速度場)

スリット位置拡大図

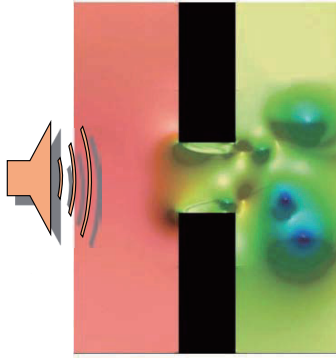


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現在の評価状況

Tam et al., J. S. V. 284, pp947-984, (2005)



反射係数 (magnitude)

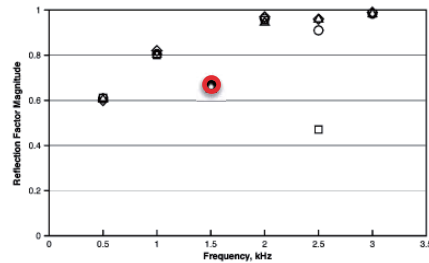


Fig. 8. Comparisons between calculated and measured reflection factors of 90° slit with 0.05-in width. ○, Reflection factor magnitude, calculated; □, reflection factor magnitude, measured (trial #1); △, reflection factor magnitude, measured (trial #2); ◇, reflection factor magnitude, measured (trial #3, slit rotated by 90°) (time dependence c^{**}).

反射係数 (phase)

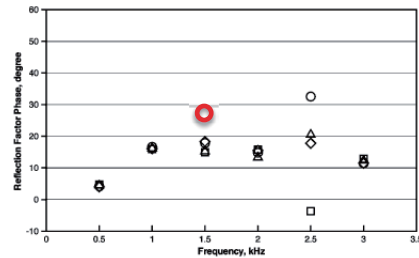
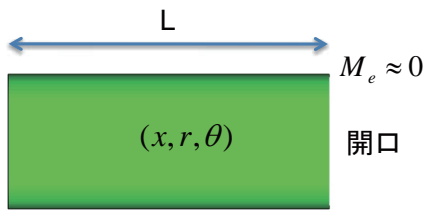


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開口部からの放射の寄与(1Tmode)



共振時は開口部の速度変動が単極子となる

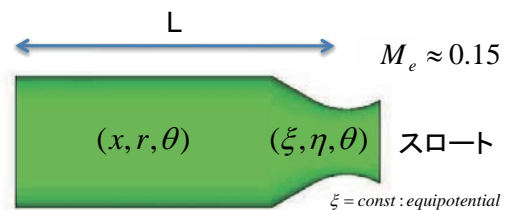
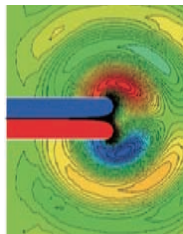
$$\Phi = \frac{\dot{V}(t - R/c)}{4\pi R}$$

$$\dot{V} \rightarrow u' dS$$

$$p'(\mathbf{r}) \xrightarrow{r \gg r_0} \frac{i\omega\rho}{4\pi} \exp i(\omega t - kr) \times$$

$$\int_s \frac{u'_x(r_1, \theta_1)}{r} \exp\{-ikr_1(\cos\phi \sin\theta \sin\theta_1 - \cos\theta \cos\theta_1)\} r_1 dr_1 d\theta_1$$

$$\alpha_e = 9[1/s]$$



平均流の存在が大きく寄与する

$$\alpha^* z_e \approx \frac{1}{2} \{\varepsilon_r - (\gamma + 1) \bar{u}_e\}$$

$$\varepsilon = \gamma a + \frac{B}{i\omega_0}$$

$$\alpha_e = 110[1/s]$$

$\xi = \text{const}$: equipotential
 $\eta = \text{const}$: streamline



Shimizu et al. AIAA 2010-1146

Crocco, AGARD117

Cantrell et al., JASA., vol.36, no.4, pp.697. 18



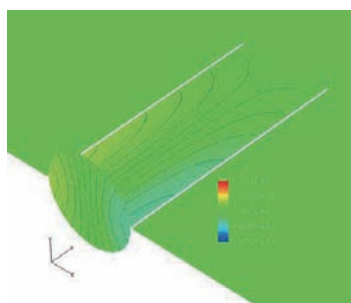
CFDによる評価(1Tmode)



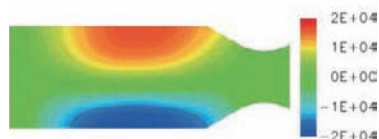
開口



スロート



$$\alpha_e = 9[1/s]$$



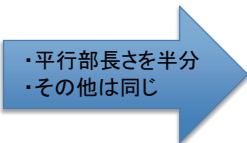
$$\alpha_e = 120[1/s]$$



$(\alpha_{e_resonator} \approx 10[1/s])$



開口部からの放射の寄与(1Tmode)



$$\alpha_e = 120[1/s]$$

$$\alpha_e \approx 240[1/s]$$

- resonatorは付加的な寄与
- 減音特性には、ノズルの形状・特性が最も大きく関与する





まとめ

- ・振動燃焼評価のため、各要因毎に最先端の数値解析技術を適用している
- ・特に減音デバイスについては、理解が進んできた
- ・現在は、音源を調べるための非定常燃焼解析と振動燃焼試験を実施中

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_V \left(\frac{p'^2}{2\rho c^2} + \frac{\rho \mathbf{v}'^2}{2} \right) dV = \int_V \frac{(\gamma-1)p'q'}{\gamma p_0} dV - \int_S p' \mathbf{v}' \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$

CFDIによる増幅項評価
(非定常燃焼解析: FaSTARによる解析例)

温度場

