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# 自由旋涡气动窗口全流场的数值模拟

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**摘 要:** 建立自由旋涡气动窗口全流场仿真模型, 对大密封压比气动窗口的全流场展开数值研究, 得到自由旋涡气动窗口的流场结构, 发现大密封压比气动窗口形成的自由旋涡射流在光束输出通道内无明显波系结构. 根据模拟结果对自由旋涡气动窗口的性能进行优化, 对自由旋涡喷管上壁面型线进行二次粘性修正. 优化自由旋涡射流场后, 激光器输出光束通道内压力分布稳定上升; 增加扩压器外端壁吹气 1.19 MPa、内端壁吹气 1.68 MPa 时, 自由旋涡射流总能提高, 气动窗口密封压力从 37.5 torr 降低至 6 torr. 该研究结果对自由旋涡气动窗口技术的发展具有参考意义.

**关键词:** 气动窗口; 自由旋涡; 喷管; 压比; 边界层; 扩压器; 流场

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## Numerical Simulation of the Whole Flow Field's in Free Vortex Aerodynamic Window

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**Abstract:** The model of the free vortex aerodynamic window with high pressure-ratio was established, and the whole flow field of the aerodynamic window was simulated. The result shows that there is no obvious wave through the export channel of the laser; with the contour of the free-vortex nozzle optimized, the shock wave behind the output of the free vortex nozzle disappeared, and the free-vortex jet flow field get better; with the boundary flow of the diffuser optimized, the total energy of the jet is heightened. The sealing pressure of the aerodynamic window is reduced from 37.5 torr to 6 torr. The results do effort to the free-vortex aerodynamic window's research and development.

**Key words:** Aerodynamic window; Free-vortex; nozzle; Pressure ratio; Boundary layer; Diffuser; flow field

**OCIS Codes:** 140.1340; 140.3320; 010.3310; 060.0060

## 0 引言

随着氟化氙激光器功率的增大, 固体窗口对光束的热吸收会导致光束畸变, 严重时甚至引起窗口炸裂<sup>[1-3]</sup>, 无法满足高功率氟化氙激光器的强激光输出需求. 气动窗口逐渐取代固体窗口, 成为高能氟化氙激光器强激光的输出窗口<sup>[4-6]</sup>, 其中自由旋涡气动窗口由于流场稳定无波系<sup>[7-9]</sup>, 对输出光束的影响小, 受到越来越多的关注<sup>[10-12]</sup>.

guile 等采用圆弧研究了自由旋涡气动窗口非对称喷管的设计, 但研究停留在喷管的型面设计阶段, 国内对于自由旋涡气动窗口的研究起步较晚, 20 世纪初国防科大的易仕和设计了密封压比 1:20 的自由旋涡气动窗口并进行了优化<sup>[14-16]</sup>. 现有的氟化氙激光器光腔压力低于 20 torr, 自由旋涡气动窗口的密封压比无法满足实际需要, 针对大密封压比的气动窗口, 本课题组对自由旋涡喷管及主动式扩压器的总体设计和试验进

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行了研究<sup>[6-7]</sup>,设计了密封压比达 85 的自由旋涡气动窗口,但自由旋涡射流内侧对光腔有气体泄漏和回流,针对课题组发现的问题,本文通过数值仿真研究气动窗口的流场性能.

## 1 自由旋涡气动窗口模型

图 1 为自由旋涡气动窗口的结构示意图,建立如图 2 所示的二维平面自由旋涡气动窗口流场仿真模型,该模型的自由旋涡喷管下壁面型线采用特征线法设计,上壁面型线为特征线法设计的自由旋涡生成段与圆弧过渡段结合<sup>[17-18]</sup>,扩压器入口处内外端壁增加了端壁吹气结构,光束通道宽度 10 mm,自由旋涡喷管的喉道高度 2.8 mm,扩压器通道总长 330 mm.模型边界的物理意义如表 1.

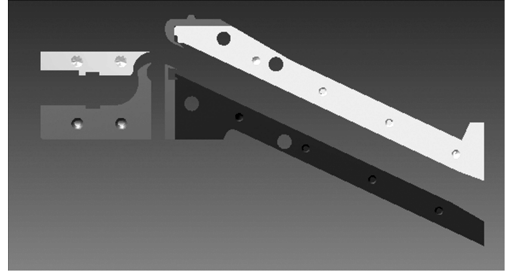


图 1 自由旋涡气动窗口结构示意图  
Fig.1 Experiment structure of the aerodynamic window

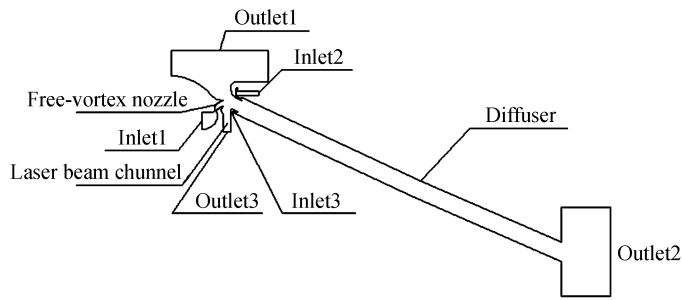


图 2 自由旋涡气动窗口流场仿真模型  
Fig.2 Simulate model of the Free-vortex aerodynamic window

表 1 模型边界的物理意义

Table1 Physics sense of the model's boundary

Boundary name	Physical sense
Inlet1	Inlet of the aerodynamic window's main stream
Inlet2	Inlet of the blow stream for the diffuser's inside
Inlet3	Inlet of the blow stream for the diffuser's outside
Outlet1	Connection between the aerodynamic window and the environment
Outlet2	Outlet of the free-vortex aerodynamic's stream
Outlet3	Connection between the aerodynamic window and the laser cavity

自由旋涡射流介质经过 inlet1 进入自由旋涡喷管形成自由旋涡射流,在扩压器通道入口处与 Inlet2 及 Inlet3 的端壁吹气气流混合后经扩压器通道减速增压排入到 Outlet2.

## 2 自由旋涡气动窗口流场仿真

### 2.1 网格划分条件设置

采取分区划分网格的形式,网格总数 37 万,分区形式如图 3 所示.

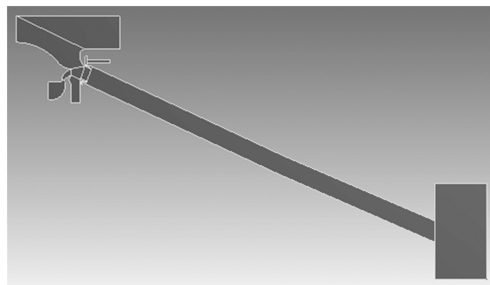


图 3 自由旋涡气动窗口网格分区示意图  
Fig.3 Mesh subarea of the Free-vortex aerodynamic window

采用常温氮气作为射流介质,总温 300K,湍流模型为  $\kappa-\epsilon$  模型,自由旋涡气动窗口全流场仿真的边界条件如表 2.

表 2 自由旋涡气动窗口流场仿真参数  
Table 2 Parameters of the Free-vortex nozzle's simulation

Inlet1's total pressure/MPa	Inlet2's total pressure/MPa	Inlet3's total pressure/MPa	Outlet1's pressure /torr	Outlet2's pressure /torr	Outlet3
0.625	0	0	760	760	Wall

## 2.2 全流场仿真结果

设置 Outlet3 为无滑移壁面,研究气动窗口的全流场.

如图 4 所示,喷管形成的自由旋涡射流进入扩压器进行压力恢复,自由旋涡射流总能不足,扩压器通道内的波系被压到了扩压器入口位置.在图 5 中,自由旋涡射流外侧在自由旋涡喷管出口处被 Outlet2 向内挤压,自由旋涡射流内侧在扩压器入口处存在倒灌,倒灌气流一部分通过 Outlet3 进入光腔,污染了光腔环境,一部分在光腔内侧形成涡流后再次参混到自由旋涡射流从扩压器排出.

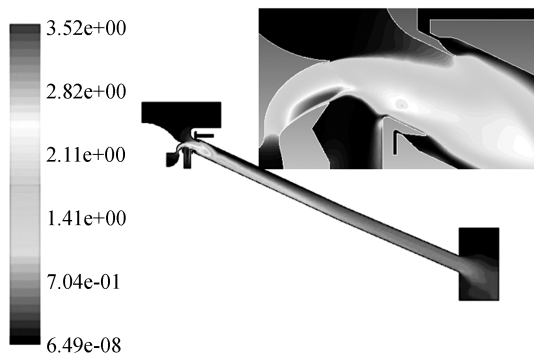


图 4 自由旋涡气动窗口全流场速度云图

Fig.4 Ma contours of the free-vortex aerodynamic window

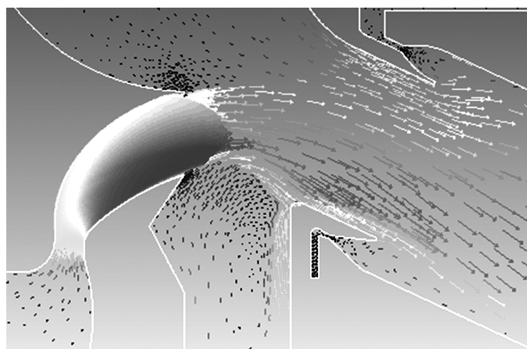


图 5 自由旋涡气动窗口局部速度矢量图

Fig.5 The velocity vectors of part of the free-vortex aerodynamic window

## 3 自由旋涡气动窗口优化设计与讨论

### 3.1 自由旋涡气动窗口壁面型线优化

为了改善自由旋涡射流外侧流场向内被压缩的现象,对自由旋涡喷管上壁面型线进行二次修正,进行自由旋涡气动窗口的全流场模拟,模拟参数如表 3.

表 3 上壁面优化后的气动窗口仿真参数

Table 3 Simulate parameters of the aerodynamic window with nozzle's upp wall optimized

Inlet1's total pressure/MPa	Inlet2's total pressure/MPa	Inlet3's total pressure/MPa	Outlet1's pressure /torr	Outlet2's pressure /torr	Outlet3
0.625	1.192	1.678	760	760	Wall

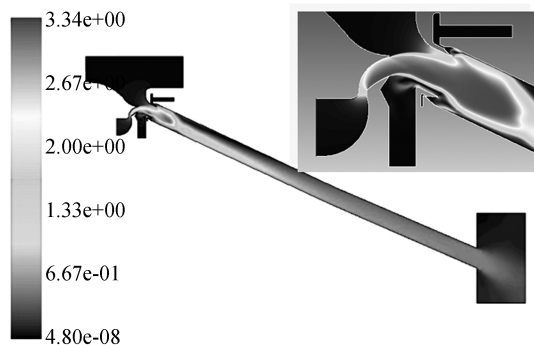


图 6 壁面优化后的马赫数云图

Fig.6 Ma contours after the optimized of the nozzle

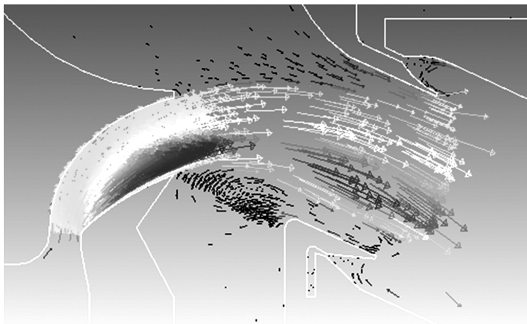


图 7 壁面优化后的速度矢量图

Fig.7 The velocity vectors after the optimized of the nozzle

如图6,结构优化后,自由旋涡射流外侧的波系消失,自由旋涡射流外侧与大气环境被抽吸进入到扩压器的气流边界清晰,自由旋涡射流横跨光束通道时主流未发散,自由旋涡射流内侧边界层仍然存在对于光腔的微量泄漏,但从图7可以看出,高速自由旋涡射流的主流进入到扩压器进行压力恢复,且进入到光腔的泄漏量大大减少。

### 3.2 主动式扩压器端壁吹气优化

加入主动式扩压器外端壁吹气总压 1.192 MPa,内端壁吹气总压 1.678 MPa,进行自由旋涡气动窗口的全流场模拟,得到如图8所示的自由旋涡气动窗口速度云图,扩压器加入上内端壁吹气后,气动窗口自由旋涡射流更加顺畅,扩压器通道内的波系位置后移。

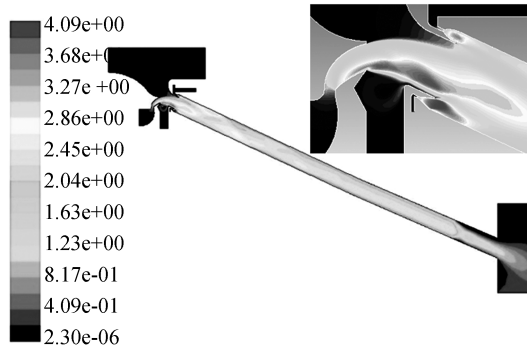


图8 加入端壁吹气的自由旋涡气动窗口马赫数云图

Fig.8 Ma contours of the free-vortex aerodynamic window with boundary flow

图9为加入扩压器端壁吹气前后光束通道内的压力分布对比。由图9可见,加入扩压器端壁吹气后,激光器的光束输出通道内的压力由 37.5torr 降至 6torr,有效地提高了自由旋涡气动窗口的密封压比,且自由旋涡射流内侧的低压畸区消失,自由旋涡射流场更加稳定。

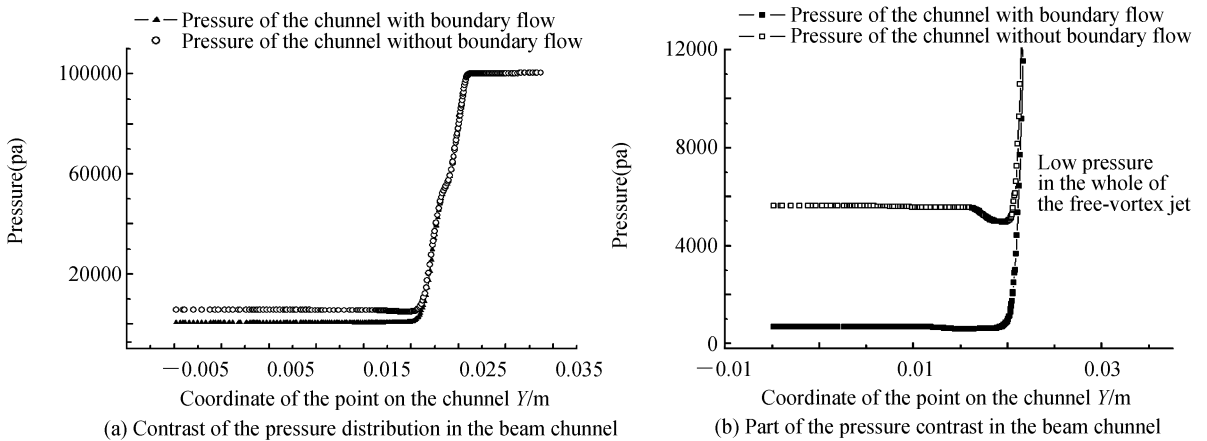


图9 端壁吹气前后光束通道内压力分布对比图

Fig.9 Contrast of the pressure distribution in the beam channel

## 4 结论

建立了自由旋涡气动窗口全流场仿真模型,数值模拟得到自由旋涡气动窗口的全流场分布,并依托数值模拟的结果进行了气动窗口的优化设计。结果表明,优化自由旋涡喷管壁面型线,提高了自由旋涡射流的稳定性,气动窗口内部流场得到改善;增加自由旋涡气动窗口主动式扩压器端壁吹气,提高了自由旋涡气动窗口的密封压比。该研究为自由旋涡气动窗口技术的研究和优化奠定了基础。

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