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A primary problem of mathematical modelling the low-frequency dynamic processes into a flow controller of a liquid rocket engine (LRE) is the construction of its linear mathematical model. This model forms a part of the LRE mathematical model as a whole and is used to analyze the LRE low-frequency dynamics and the longitudinal stability of a liquid rocket. The work objective is to develop a methodic approach to the construction of a linear mathematical model of the LRE flow controller at various (considerable) values of amplitudes of harmonic pressure fluctuations at its inlet. This approach consists of a numerical determination of equivalent (constructed on the first amplitudes of oscillation of a harmonic analysis) frequency characteristics of the flow controller using a nonlinear model with various amplitudes of pressure at the flow controller inlet; the formation of the equations of the linear model with the coefficients depending on nonlinear relations of hydraulic losses in pressure in cavities of the flow controller, and the dependence of the dry friction force on displacements of a slide valve; the determination of values of these coefficients from correlation of the frequency characteristics derived from linear and linear models of the low-frequency dynamics of a hydraulic system including the flow controller. Based on the methodic approach proposed, the frequency characteristics (the gain coefficient of the flow controller on pressure and impedance at inlet of the flow controller) of the standard flow direct-action controller are determined. The results obtained can be used to analyze the LRE low-frequency dynamics and to assure the longitudinal stability of liquid rockets.

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[1]. ,

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 [1 – 6].

253, 120, 170, 180, 191 [6].

2], [1,

[7, 8].

[1 – 6].

[6].

[1, 2, 5],

[1, 2, 3].

[1, 6],

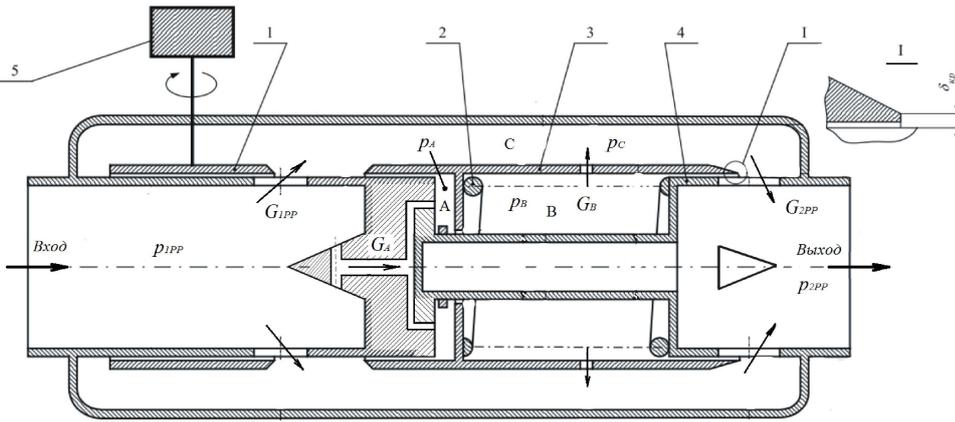
[9].

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1.

[1, 2, 5]

1, 1 - ; 2 - ; 3 - ; 4 - ; 5 -



. 1

$$m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + F_{TP}(x) + kx = F(p_A - p_B) - R^O + R, \quad (1)$$

m - ; x -

(; k -
); $F_{TP}(x)$ - ; F - ; p_A, p_B -
 ; R^O -
 ; R - ;

$$p_{1PP} = p_C + a_{1PP} G_{1PP}^2 + J_{1PP} \frac{dG_{1PP}}{dt}, \quad (2)$$

p_{1PP} - ; G_{1PP} -
 ; a_{1PP}, J_{1PP} -

$$a_{1PP} = \frac{1}{2g\gamma} \frac{1}{(\mu_1 F_1)^2}, \quad (3)$$

γ - ; μ_1 -
 ; F_1 - ;

$$\frac{dp_C}{dt} = G_{1PP} + G_B - G_{2PP}, \quad (4)$$

C_C - ; G_B - -
 ; G_{2PP} -
 ;

$$p_C = p_{2PP} + a_{2PP}(x) G_{2PP}^2 + J_{2PP} \frac{dG_{2PP}}{dt}, \quad (5)$$

$a_{2PP}(x)$, J_{2PP} -

$$a_{2PP}(x) = \frac{1}{2g\gamma} \frac{1}{(\mu_2 F_2(x))^2}, \quad (6)$$

μ_2 - ; $F_2(x)$ -
 ;

$$p_{1PP} = p_A + a_A G_A^2 + J_A \frac{dG_A}{dt}, \quad (7)$$

a_A , J_A -

$$a_A = \frac{1}{2g\gamma} \frac{1}{F_A^2}, \quad G_A = \gamma F \frac{dx}{dt}, \quad (8)$$

F_A -
 ;

$$p_B = p_C + a_B G_B^2, \quad (9)$$

a_B -

$$a_B = \frac{1}{2g\gamma} \frac{1}{(\mu_B F_B)^2}, \quad G_B = \gamma F \frac{dx}{dt}, \quad (10)$$

$$\mu_B - \quad ;$$

$$F_B - \quad .$$

$$, \quad [10],$$

$$F_{TP}(x) = \bar{F}_{TP} \operatorname{th}\left(\frac{\dot{x}}{\omega \Delta x}\right), \quad (11)$$

$$\bar{F}_{TP} - \quad ; \quad \omega - \quad ;$$

$$\Delta x - \quad .$$

$$R -$$

$$(\quad, \quad), [5)$$

$$R = (p_C - p_{2PP}) \delta_{KP} l_Z(x) k, \quad (12)$$

$$p_C, p_{2PP} -$$

$$(\quad) [6) -$$

$$; \delta_{KP} - \quad ; l_Z(x) -$$

$$; k - .$$

$$(1) - (12) -$$

$$:$$

$$p_{1PP} = \bar{p}_{1PP} + \Delta p_{1PP} \sin(\omega t), \quad (13)$$

$$\bar{p}_{1PP}, \Delta p_{1PP} -$$

$$.$$

$$p_{2PP} = \bar{p}'_{2PP} + a'_{2PP} G_{2PP}^2 + J'_{2PP} \frac{dG_{2PP}}{dt}, \quad (14)$$

$$\bar{p}'_{2PP} - \quad ;$$

$$a'_{2PP}, J'_{2PP} - \quad -$$

$$,$$

$$(1) - (14) -$$

$$G_{PP} = G_{PP}(\Delta p_{PP})$$

$$:$$

$$G_{PP}^2 = \frac{2g\gamma (R^O + k x)}{F \frac{\delta_{KP} l_Z(x) k}{(\mu_1 F_1)^2 + (\mu_2 F_2(x))^2}}, \quad (15)$$

$$\Delta p_{PP} = G_{PP} \frac{1}{2g\gamma} \left(\frac{1}{(\mu_1 F_1)^2} + \frac{1}{(\mu_2 F_2(x))^2} \right). \quad (16)$$

(15) (16)

2.

(1) – (14)

$$\Delta p = a_A G_A^2,$$

$$\Delta p = a_B G_B^2 F_{TP}(x).$$

[11, 12].

(1) – (14) () .

1.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{ } \\ \text{ } \end{array} \right)$$

2.

$$\left(m (j\omega)^2 + \frac{\partial F_{TP}}{\partial x} + k - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \right) \delta \bar{x} = F (\delta \bar{p}_A - \delta \bar{p}_B) + A_p (\delta \bar{p}_C - \delta \bar{p}_{2PP}), \quad (17)$$

$$\delta \bar{p}_{1PP} = \delta \bar{p}_C + (R_{1PP} + j\omega J_{1PP}) \delta \bar{G}_{1PP}, \quad (18)$$

$$j\omega \delta \bar{p}_C = \delta \bar{G}_{1PP} + \delta \bar{G}_B - \delta \bar{G}_{2PP}, \quad (19)$$

$$\delta \bar{p}_C = \delta \bar{p}_{2PP} + (R_{2PP} + j\omega J_{2PP}) \delta \bar{G}_{2PP} + A_X \delta \bar{x}, \quad (20)$$

$$\delta \bar{p}_{1PP} = \delta \bar{p}_A + (R_A(\Delta p_{1PP}) + j\omega J_A) \delta \bar{G}_A, \quad (21)$$

$$\delta \bar{G}_A = \gamma \quad F \quad j\omega \delta \bar{x}, \quad (22)$$

$$\delta \bar{p}_B = \delta \bar{p}_C + R_B(\Delta p_{1PP}) \delta \bar{G}_B, \quad (23)$$

$$\delta \bar{G}_B = \gamma \quad F \quad j\omega \delta \bar{x}, \quad (24)$$

$$\delta \bar{p}_{2PP} - \delta \bar{p}_C - (R_{2PP} + j\omega J_{2PP}) \delta \bar{G}_{2PP} = 0, \quad (25)$$

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$$\frac{\partial R}{\partial x} = (p_C - p_{2PP}) \delta_{KP} \quad k \quad \frac{\partial l_Z(x)}{\partial x};$$

$$A_p = \delta_{KP} l_Z(x) k \quad ; \quad A_X = -\frac{1}{2g\gamma} \left(\frac{\bar{G}_{2PP}}{\mu_2} \right)^2 \frac{2}{F_2^3(x)} \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x};$$

[9]

$$\frac{\partial F_{TP}}{\partial x} = \frac{\bar{F}_{TP}}{x_M} \left(1 + j \frac{2}{\pi} \right);$$

x_M -

,

-

Δp_{1PP} ;

$R_{1PP}, R_{2PP}, R_A(\Delta p_{1PP}), R_B(\Delta p_{1PP})$ -

-

;

$$R_{1PP} = 2 a_{1PP} \bar{G}_{1PP}, \quad R_{2PP} = 2 a_{2PP} \bar{G}_{2PP}.$$

-

$$\Delta p = a_A G_A^2,$$

$$\Delta p = a_B G_B^2$$

$$F_{TP}(x)$$

-

-

-

$R_A(\Delta p_{1PP}), R_B(\Delta p_{1PP})$

x_M .

3.

$R_A(\Delta p_{1PP}), R_B(\Delta p_{1PP}) \quad x_M$

,

(1) - (14)

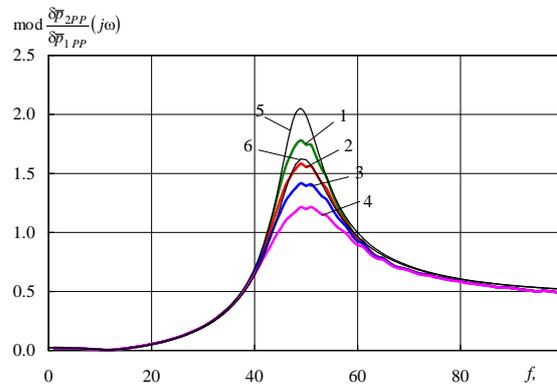
(17) - (25)

(17) - (25),

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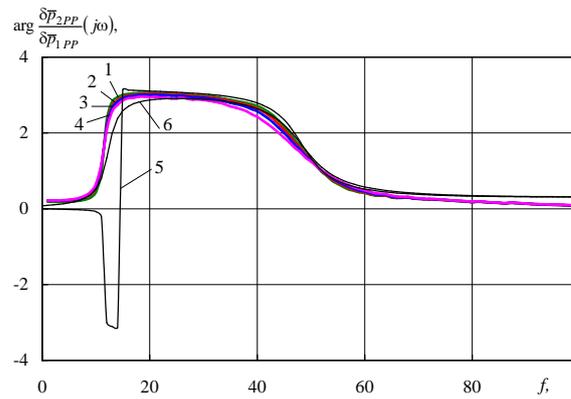
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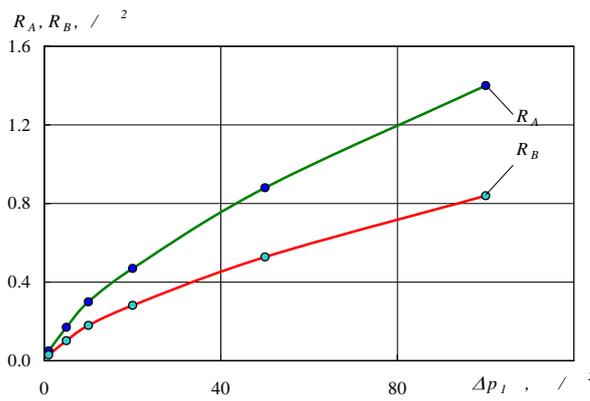


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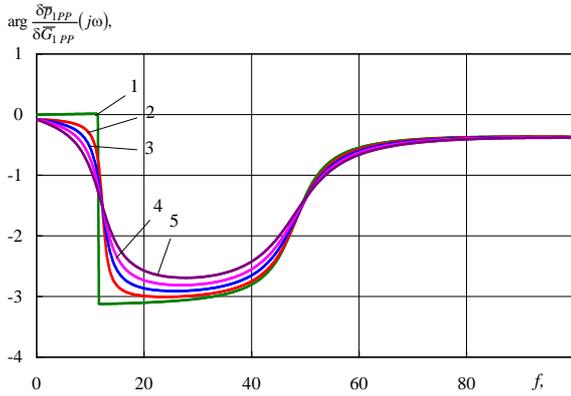
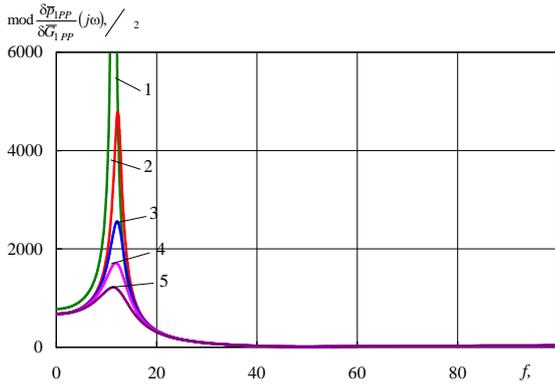
$$\Delta p = a_A G_A^2, \Delta p = a_B G_B^2 \quad F_{TP}(x).$$

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$$\Delta p_{1PP} \cdot$$

(17) – (25)

$$5) \quad \Delta p_{1PP} = 5 / ^2 (6).$$



$$\Delta p_{1PP} = 5 \quad / \quad ^2$$

$$R_A = 0,17 \quad / \quad ^2, \quad R_B = 0,102 \quad / \quad ^2 \quad x_M = 0,2$$

(1) – (14) (17) –
(25) .3

$$R_A(\Delta p_{1PP})$$

$$R_B(\Delta p_{1PP})$$

$$\Delta p_{1PP}, \quad \Delta p_{1PP} \cdot x_M, \quad \Delta p_{1PP} \cdot (17) - (25)$$

$$R_A, R_B \quad x_M$$

8].

.4

$$(17) - (25)$$

$$1 \quad / \quad ^2; 3 - 5 \quad / \quad ^2; 4 - 10 \quad / \quad ^2; 5 - 20 \quad / \quad ^2).$$

$$11 - 12,5$$

$$(679 \quad / \quad ^2)$$

$$\Delta p_{1PP} \quad (1 - \Delta p_{1PP} = 0; 2 -$$

$$\frac{\delta \bar{p}_{1PP}}{\delta \bar{G}_{1PP}} = \frac{R_{1PP} + R_{2PP} + R'_{2PP} + \frac{A_X}{X} (F R_1 - A_P (R_{1PP} + R_{2PP}))}{1 - \frac{A_X A_P}{X}}$$

$$X = \frac{\partial F_{TP}}{\partial x} + k - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} .$$

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2. ... 1974. 396 .
3. ... , 1999. 228 .
4. ... , 2009. 280 .
5. ... « ... » . 2011. . 10.
6. 2014. 1
7. (53). . 109 – 113.

