

mathematical model of cavitating pipe dynamics, which keeps its structure and operability over a wide cavitation number range and in mutual transitions between the cavitation and the cavitation-free pump operation, which is required for the numerical study of working processes in an LPRE at its start. An approach to the construction of a nonlinear mathematical model of LPRE hydraulic path filling is presented. The approach allows one, if necessary, to automatically change the scheme of partitioning the hydraulic path into finite hydraulic elements in the process of its filling at engine start. A scheme of approximate substitution of delay equations in the mathematical model of LPRE gas path dynamics is proposed. The scheme is constructed with account for the features of calculation of LPRE start transients, and it allows the simulation accuracy to be improved with the minimum of model complication. The operability of the mathematical models developed is demonstrated by the example of simulating the start of a sustainer LPRE with oxidizing generator gas after-burning. The results of this study may be used in the mathematical simulation of the start of modern LPREs.

Keywords: liquid-propellant rocket engine, start, transient, cavitation, inducer-equipped centrifugal pump, gas generator, transfer function, frequency characteristics, lagging element.

() [1 – 6].
 , 50 % [2],
 (86 %) [3].
 () , , , () . « » « » [1, 3, 6].
 , , , [4 – 10].
 , [3], [4].
1. , , , () , [11], [12].

() [11 – 13].

[13],

“ ”.

[13],

$$p_1 = p_{CP} + k^*(V_K, G_1) \cdot (\rho \cdot W_{1CP}^2 / 2) + B_1 \cdot T_K \frac{dV_K}{dt}, \quad (1)$$

$$\gamma \cdot \frac{dV_K}{dt} = G_2 - G_1, \quad (2)$$

$$p_2 = p_1 + p \cdot \tilde{p}(\tilde{V}_K) - J_H \frac{dG_2}{dt}, \quad (3)$$

$p_1, G_1 -$; $p_{CP} -$;
 $t -$; $k^*(V_K, G_1) -$;
 V_K ; $G_1; (\rho W_{1CP}^2 / 2) -$;
 $B_1, T_K -$;
 $\gamma -$; $p_2, G_2 -$;
 $\tilde{V}_K -$; $p_H, \tilde{p}_H(\tilde{V}_K) -$;
 $J_H -$;

[13]

[14]

[13]

[1], [10].

[11], [12]

(1).

$$B_1 \quad [1]$$

$$f \approx \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{|B_1|}{\gamma(J_1 + J_{OT})}}, \quad (4)$$

J_1 – ; J_{OT} –

(4)

$|B_1| \rightarrow \infty$, $f \rightarrow \infty$.

[14],

[11]

[14]

[13].

$\tilde{B}_1(k^*, \varphi)$,

$$\tilde{B}_1(k^*, \varphi) = [a(\varphi) \cdot k^{*2} + b(\varphi) \cdot k^*] / [1 - (k^*/k_O^*)^2], \quad (5)$$

$a(\varphi)$, $b(\varphi)$ –

[13]: $a(\varphi) = -2,236 - 0,098 \varphi$,

$b(\varphi) = -0,8396 - 2,509\varphi - 2,904\varphi^2$; k_O^* –

; φ –

[13].

\tilde{B}_1

B_1

$$\tilde{B}_1(k^*, \varphi) = B_1 V \dots / (\rho W_{1CP}^2 / 2), \quad (6)$$

V –

(5),

[14].

(1) – (3)

(5),

$$(1 + \alpha_p) \frac{dp_1}{dt} = \frac{G_1 - G_2}{C_K} + R_{K1} \frac{dG_1}{dt} + R_{K2} \frac{dG_2}{dt}, \quad (7)$$

$$p_2 = p_1 + p \cdot \tilde{p}(\tilde{V}_K) - J_H \frac{dG_2}{dt}, \quad (8)$$

$$\alpha_p = \frac{\partial(B_1 T_K)}{\partial p_1} (G_1 - G_2); \quad C_K =$$

$$C_K = -\gamma / B_1; \quad (9)$$

$R_{K1}, R_{K2} =$

$$B_2: \quad R_{K1} = B_2 - \frac{B_1 T_K}{\gamma} + \frac{\partial p_{CP}}{\partial G_1} - \frac{\partial(B_1 T_K)}{\partial G_1} (G_1 - G_2), \quad R_{K2} = \frac{B_1 T_K}{\gamma};$$

$$B_2(p_1, G_1) = \frac{\partial p_1}{\partial G_1}; \quad \tilde{V}_K(k^*, \varphi) = \int_{k^*}^{k_0^*} \frac{dk^*}{\tilde{B}_1(k^*, \varphi)}.$$

$C_K,$

(5), (6), (9),

[14].

(7)

C_K

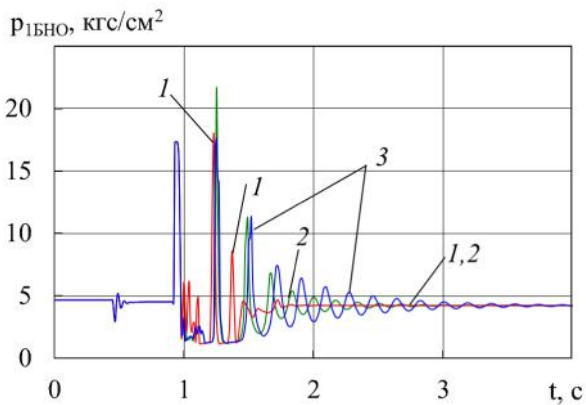
[13]

(5) – (9)

[7], [17],

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: 1 –



, 2 –

[8],

3 –

»

$$\begin{cases} \delta\bar{p}_2 = \delta\bar{p}_1 - (R + sJ) \cdot \delta\bar{G}_1, \\ \delta\bar{G}_2 = -Cs \cdot \delta\bar{p}_1 + \delta\bar{G}_1, \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

J, R, C –

$R \quad J$

C

$k_L = l_L / l$

l_L

l

[15].

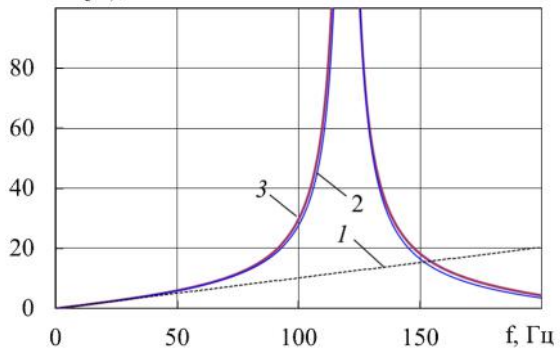
4 , 4 6,3 /
0,4 / 2.

.2

$l_Z = 0,5l$

2 3

mod $Z(j\omega)$, c/cm²



.2

$k_L = 0,25$.

$$C = \frac{g F l_Z}{a_Z^2} k_C, \quad (11)$$

g – ; F –
 l_Z – ;
 a_Z – ; k_C – ,
 (0,53).

$$\gamma F \frac{dl_Z}{dt} = G_2, \quad (12)$$

$$J_1(l_Z) \frac{dG_1}{dt} = T - a_1(l_Z) G_1^2, \quad (13)$$

$$C(l_Z) \frac{dp_T}{dt} = G_1 - G_2, \quad (14)$$

$$J_2(l_Z) \frac{dG_2}{dt} = T - K - a_2(l_Z) G_2^2, \quad (15)$$

γ – ; p_T , K –
 G_1 , G_2 –
 $a_1(l_Z)$,
 $J_1(l_Z)$, $a_2(l_Z)$, $J_2(l_Z)$ –
 $C(l_Z)$ –

$$J_1(l_Z) = 0,25 J(l_Z), J_2(l_Z) = 0,75 J(l_Z), J(l_Z) = \frac{l_Z}{g F},$$

$$a_1(l_Z) = 0,25 a(l_Z), a_2(l_Z) = 0,75 a(l_Z), a(l_Z) = a_{\max} (l_Z/l),$$

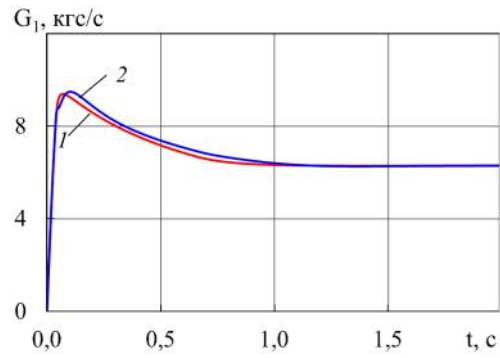
$$C(l_Z) = \frac{g F l_Z}{a_Z^2} k_C,$$

a_{\max} —

($l_Z = l$).

.3 (1 —

, 2 —
).



.3

0,6528 0,6774 .

3.

() () ;

[10], [16].

(),

[16],

() : $\varphi(t) = 1(t - \tau)$, τ — ()

$\varphi(t) = 1(t - \tau')$, τ' — , τ' —

$$\frac{dp}{dt} = \frac{\kappa (RT)}{V} (G^* + G^* - G),$$

-

τ

$$G^* = G(t - \tau), \quad G^* = G(t - \tau),$$

-

$$(RT)_1 = (RT)(k^*), \quad (RT)_2 = (RT)_1(t - \tau'), \quad k^* = G^* / G^*,$$

-

$$G_T = \mu_T F_T \sqrt{g \frac{2\kappa}{\kappa - 1} \cdot \frac{p^2}{(RT)_2} \left[\left(\frac{2}{\kappa} \right)^{\frac{2}{\kappa}} - \left(\frac{\kappa + 1}{\kappa} \right)^{\frac{\kappa + 1}{\kappa}} \right]},$$

, ; κ ; V -

,

; (RT) -

; G , G -

; G^* , G^* -

; τ ; k^* -

; τ' -

; G_T - ; $(RT)_1$,
 $(RT)_2$ -

; F_T , μ_T -

(, [7], [16] - [19]).

[19]

()

$$y(t) = x(t - \tau) \quad (16)$$

$$W_e(p\tau) = \exp(-p\tau)$$

$$F_{m,n}(p\tau) :$$

$$W_e(p\tau) \approx F_{m,n}(p\tau) = \frac{B_m(p\tau)}{A_n(p\tau)} = \frac{b_0 + b_1 p\tau + \dots + b_m p^m \tau^m}{a_0 + a_1 p\tau + \dots + a_n p^n \tau^n} \quad (17)$$

$$; B_m(p\tau), A_n(p\tau) \quad m - \quad n -$$

$$(m \leq n).$$

$$y = W_e(p\tau)x,$$

$$(16),$$

$$y \approx F_{m,n}(p\tau) x = \frac{b_0 + b_1 p\tau + \dots + b_m p^m \tau^m}{a_0 + a_1 p\tau + \dots + a_n p^n \tau^n} x. \quad (18)$$

$$(16) \quad n - \quad [20]$$

$$a_0 y + a_1 \tau \frac{dy}{dt} + \dots + a_n \tau^n \frac{d^n y}{dt^n} = b_0 x + b_1 \tau \frac{dx}{dt} + \dots + b_m \tau^m \frac{d^m x}{dt^m}. \quad (19)$$

$$F_{m,n}(p\tau) \approx W_e(p\tau),$$

[19].

(17)

$$F_{m,n}(p\tau), m = n,$$

(n > 3).

$$F_{m,n}(p\tau),$$

$$- n \leq 3, m < n;$$

$$0 \leq \omega\tau \leq (\omega\tau)_{\max}, \omega = 2\pi f,$$

$$0 \leq f \leq f_{\max}, f_{\max} = 30 \dots 50$$

[19]

1- 2-

$$T_{0,1}(p\tau) = 1 / (1 + p\tau), \quad T_{0,2}(p\tau) = 1 / (1 + p\tau + 0,5p^2\tau^2)$$

$$R_{2(02)}(p\tau) = [T_{0,2}(0,5p\tau)]^2 = 1 / (1 + 0,5p\tau + 0,125p^2\tau^2)^2. \quad (20)$$

(20) [19].

(16)

2-

$$0,125\tau^2 \frac{d^2z(t)}{dt^2} + 0,5\tau \frac{dz(t)}{dt} + z(t) = x(t),$$

$$0,125\tau^2 \frac{d^2y(t)}{dt^2} + 0,5\tau \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + y(t) = z(t)$$

$$z(t_0) = y(t_0) = x(t_0 - \tau/2).$$

$$T_{0,1}(p\tau), T_{0,2}(p\tau)$$

$$\omega\tau,$$

$$R_{2(02)}(p\tau)$$

$$(n = 4).$$

exp(z)

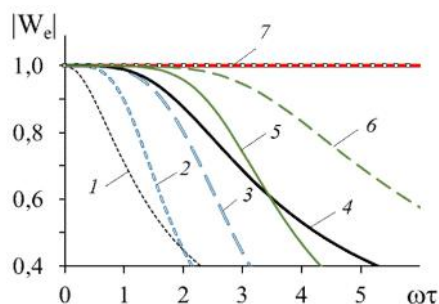
[21].

$$P_{1,2}(p\tau) = \frac{6 - 2p\tau}{6 + 4p\tau + (p\tau)^2}, \quad (21)$$

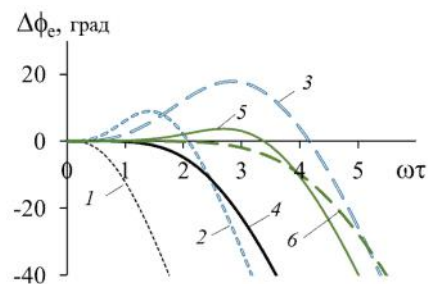
$$P_{1,3}(p\tau) = \frac{24 - 6p\tau}{24 + 18p\tau + 6(p\tau)^2 + (p\tau)^3}, \quad (22)$$

$$P_{2,3}(p\tau) = \frac{60 - 24p\tau + 3(p\tau)^2}{60 + 36p\tau + 9(p\tau)^2 + (p\tau)^3}. \quad (23)$$

. 4, 5
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. 4



. 5

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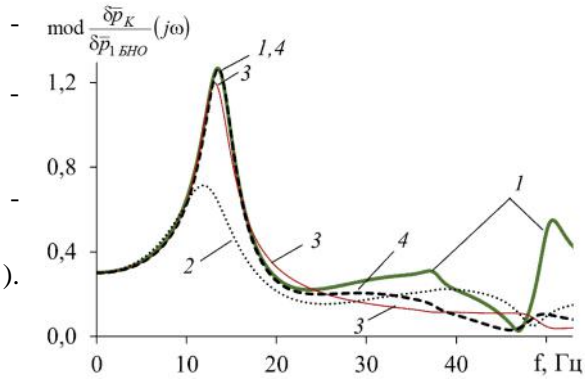
$T_{0,1}(p\tau), T_{0,2}(p\tau), R_{2(02)}(p\tau), P_{2,3}(p\tau)$: 1, 2, 3 –
 $P_{1,2}(p\tau), P_{1,3}(p\tau)$: 4, 5, 6 –
 $P_{1,2}(p\tau)$: 7

$$|W_e(j\omega\tau)| = |\exp(j\omega\tau)| = 1.$$

(20), (21) – (23),

$\omega\tau$.

.6
 $\delta\bar{p}_K$ –



($\tau = 0,003$),

($\tau' = 0,012$, $\tau' = 0,035$).
 1 .6

2, 3, 4 –

.6

2 – 4

τ),

$$R_{2(02)}(p\tau).$$

: $T_{0,1}(p\tau), R_{2(02)}(p\tau), P_{1,2}(p\tau)$.

2, 3 4

.4, 5,

– $P_{1,2}(p\tau) R_{2(02)}(p\tau)$,

$$P_{1,2}(p\tau)$$

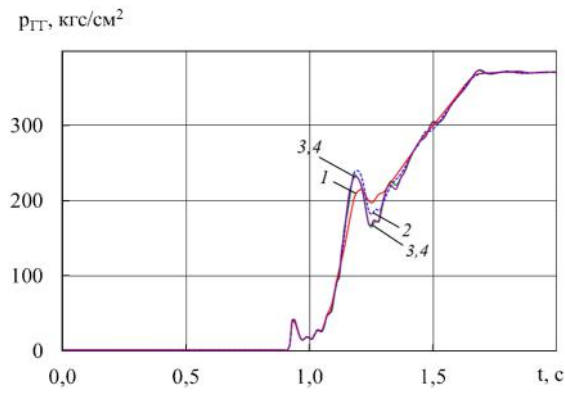
[7], [17]

.7 (1 – , 2, 3, 4 –)

. 6.

$$R_{2(02)}(p\tau) \quad P_{1,2}(p\tau)$$

(3 4).



$P_{1,2}(p\tau)$

. 7

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«
» (6541230).

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