

FINITE ELEMENT MODELING AND EXPERIMENTAL VALIDATION OF NEWLY IMPROVED SYNTHETIC JET ACTUATORS

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ABSTRACT

THE PRIMARY OBJECTIVE OF ACTIVE FLOW CONTROL RESEARCH IS TO DEVELOP A COST-EFFECTIVE TECHNOLOGY THAT HAS THE POTENTIAL FOR REVOLUTIONARY ADVANCES IN AERODYNAMIC PERFORMANCE AND MANEUVERING COMPARED TO CONVENTIONAL APPROACHES. THE DEVELOPMENT OF SUCH SYSTEMS HAVE MANY IMPLICATIONS FOR AEROSPACE VEHICLES INCLUDING: REDUCED MECHANICAL COMPLEXITY AND HYDRAULIC FAILURE, REDUCED NOISE AND WEIGHT, LOWER ENERGY AND FUEL CONSUMPTION, LOWER DOWN-TIME AND MAINTENANCE, ENHANCED MANEUVERING AND AGILITY WITH ENHANCED AERODYNAMIC PERFORMANCE AND SAFETY. INTEREST IN ACTIVE FLOW CONTROL FOR AEROSPACE APPLICATIONS HAS STIMULATED THE RECENT DEVELOPMENT OF INNOVATIVE ACTUATOR DESIGNS THAT CREATE LOCALIZED DISTURBANCES IN A FLOWFIELD. A NOVEL CLASS OF DEVICES, KNOWN AS SYNTHETIC JET ACTUATOR, HAS BEEN DEMONSTRATED TO EXHIBIT PROMISING FLOW CONTROL CAPABILITIES INCLUDING SEPARATION CONTROL AND THRUST VECTORING. THE BASIC COMPONENTS OF A SYNTHETIC JET ACTUATOR ARE A CAVITY AND OSCILLATING MATERIALS. THE SYNTHETIC JET ACTUATOR DEVELOPED AT NASA LARC HAS A SMALL HOUSING IN WHICH A CYLINDRICAL CAVITY WAS ENCLOSED BY TWO METAL DIAPHRAGMS, 50 MM IN DIAMETER, PLACED OPPOSITE EACH OTHER. A PIEZOELECTRIC WAFER (THUNDER) WAS ATTACHED TO THE CENTER OF THE OUTSIDE FACE OF EACH METAL DIAPHRAGM. THE PAIR OF PIEZOELECTRIC METAL DIAPHRAGMS WAS OPERATED WITH A 180 ° PHASE DIFFERENTIAL AT THE SAME SINUSOIDAL VOLTAGE AND FREQUENCY. WITH ACTUATION, A SYNTHETIC JET ISSUED FROM A 35.5MM LONG BY 0.5MM WIDE SLOT ON THE TOP OF DEVICE. IN THIS PROPOSED PROJECT, A FINITE ELEMENT MODEL OF SYNTHETIC JET ACTUATOR DEVELOPED AT NASA LARC IS INVESTIGATED. THE DEVELOPED FINITE ELEMENT MODEL CAN BE UTILIZED TO DESIGN AND DETERMINE THE PERFORMANCE OF SYNTHETIC JET ACTUATOR. THE ANALYSIS INCLUDES THE FE MODEL OF PIEZOELECTRIC ACTUATOR, FE MODEL OF PZT/CIRCULAR PLATE COUPLED SYSTEM, FE MODEL OF PZT/CIRCULAR PLATE/CAVITY COUPLED SYSTEM AND EXPERIMENTAL VALIDATION. THE PHASE-AVERAGE JET CENTER VELOCITY AND AMPLITUDE OF INPUT VOLTAGE OF PZT ARE PREDICTED BY THIS FINITE ELEMENT MODEL. THE THEORETICAL PREDICTION IS COMPARED TO EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS OBTAINED AT DA-YEH UNIVERSITY.

Keywords : SYNTHETIC JET ACTUATOR, PIEZOELECTRIC WAFER, CAVITY, THUNDER, FLOW CONTROL

Table of Contents

第一章緒論 1.1 壓電性質--P1 1.2 壓電致動器--P2 1.3 THUNDER--P3 1.4 氣流控制的研究背景--P6 1.5 合成氣流簡介--P9 1.6 研究目的及研究重點--P12 1.7 研究方法--P13 1.8 論文章節介紹--P15 第二章數學理論模型 2.1 圓形平板的理論值與有限元素模型--P17 2.1.1 圓形平板的理論值--P17 2.1.1 圓形平板的理論值--P19 2.2 壓電片/平板理論模型--P25 2.3 流場/平板+壓電片(無致動電壓)理論模型--P31 2.4 平板/壓電陶瓷/流場偶合理論模型--P33 第三章實驗量測與數據分析 3.1 實驗方法及擊槌測試原理--P34 3.1.1 實驗方法--P34 3.1.2 實驗裝置--P37 3.2 圓形平板實驗量測--P38 3.3 壓電致動圓板的實驗量測--P44 3.3.1 無電場偶合作用的自然頻率量測--P44 3.3.2 有電場偶合作用的自然頻率量測--P46 3.4 以THUNDER取代PZT之效率實驗--P55 3.5 合成氣流噴射器噴出流速實驗--P61 第四章結論與未來工作 4.1 結論--P65 4.2 未來工作--P66 參考文獻--P67

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