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翼身融合布局民机 PRSEUS 结构制造工艺研究进展

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摘要: 拉挤杆缝合高效一体化结构(Pultruded rod stiffened efficient unitized structure, PRSEUS)综合利用了复合材料的一体化缝合和整体固化技术,能够满足翼身融合布局民机的传载、止裂、稳定性和维修性等结构设计要求。PRSEUS面板采用了低成本整体式结构设计制造方法,通过采用三维编织、单边缝合和可控气压树脂灌注等技术,完成纤维编织、缝合和树脂灌注过程,以低温共固化和缝合技术确保结构法向强度。通过合理选材和工艺设计,易于满足翼身融合布局民机不同部位结构的多样性设计需求。本文从翼身融合布局民机 PRSEUS 结构选材设计、PRSEUS 结构制备核心工艺、PRSEUS 工装夹具、典型 PRSEUS 测试壁板制造和典型机身试验件制造等方面系统阐述了翼身融合布局民机 PRSEUS 结构制造工艺技术的最新进展和发展现状,通过总结与展望 PRSEUS 结构制造工艺研究进展,为中国未来民机结构设计制造以及新型材料结构研发提供有价值的技术参考和研究方向。

关键词: 翼身融合布局民机; 缝合结构; 拉挤杆缝合高效一体化结构; 复合材料制造工艺

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Research Progress on Manufacturing Technique for PRSEUS Structure of Hybrid Wing Body Civil Aircraft

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Abstract: Pultruded rod stiffened efficient unitized structure (PRSEUS) can meet structure design requirements of load transmission, damage arresting, stability and maintainability in hybrid wing body (HWB) civil aircraft by combining composite material integrated stitching and co-cure technique. Comparing with existing composite material manufacturing technique, the manufacturing of PRSEUS panel uses integral structure design method at low cost to complete the process of fiber knit, stitching and resin infusion by applying knit machine, one side stitching and controlled atmospheric pressure resin infusion technique. Moreover, the additional out of surface strength is enhanced by co-cure at low temperature and stitching technique. The diverse design requirements of different position structure panel design in HWB structure are satisfied easily by reasonable material selecting and process design. In this paper, latest developments and current techniques of HWB civil aircraft PRSEUS panel manufacturing technology are presented from aspects of HWB civil aircraft PRSEUS structure material selecting design, PRSEUS structure manufacturing core process, PRSEUS structure fixture and clamp, representative PRSEUS test panel manufacturing and representative fuselage article

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manufacturing. Thus, by summary and prospect on research progress of PRSEUS structure manufacturing technique, the research here provides valuable technical reference and research direction for design and manufacturing of civil aircraft structure and development on novel material structure of our country in the future.

Key words: hybrid wing body civil aircraft; stitching structure; pultruded rod stiffened efficient unitized structure(PRSEUS); composite material manufacturing technique

翼身融合布局民机以其气动、噪声和油耗等方面的优势性能^[1-10]已赢得了一致向好的民用市场预期和良好的发展空间。总体气动^[11-17]、飞行控制^[18-19]、材料与结构^[20-23]和飞发一体化^[24-28]等技术领域的不断进步与突破,更提升了翼身融合布局民机的发展信心和驱动力。随着研究工作的不断深入,补齐短板和解决难题已成为制约翼身融合布局民机工程化应用的关键问题,非圆截面机身结构承载效率低、稳定性差等^[29-35]设计问题就是其中之一。在NASA和波音公司提出的环境友好计划(Environmentally responsible aviation project, ERA)^[36-41]中,就专门针对翼身融合布局民机非圆截面机身承受客舱增压和机翼/机身双向弯矩载荷问题(图1),提出了基于拉挤杆缝合高效一体化结构^[42-49](Pultruded rod stiffened efficient unitized structure, PRSEUS)的解决方案(图2),PRSEUS结构不仅能够满足非圆截面机身承载效率和结构质量要求,而且提高了翼身融合机身的制造工艺可行性^[50-53]。由于采用了一体化缝合和低温共固化技术^[54],PRSEUS结构的连接件和紧固件数量大幅度降低,降低质量和生产成本的同时提高了结构的损伤容限能力;而自动化多轴单边缝合技术^[55]确保了结构的法向强度,进一步提高了PRSEUS结构的损伤容限。模块组合式通用模具^[54]的使用,大大简化了

PRSEUS结构的制造和装配工艺单边缝合技术^[56]和可控气压树脂灌注技术^[57]相结合的工艺方法又进一步提高了PRSEUS结构制造效率。这种一体化缝合制造技术的优势在盒式中央机体试验件^[58-59]上得到了集中展现。

本文拟从翼身融合布局民机PRSEUS结构选材设计、PRSEUS结构制备核心工艺、PRSEUS工装夹具、典型PRSEUS测试壁板制造和典型机身试验件制造等方面系统阐述翼身融合布局民机PRSEUS结构制造工艺技术的研究进展,总结、归纳其发展规律,为中国未来民机结构设计与工艺制造提供重要技术参考。

1 翼身融合布局民机 PRSEUS 结构选材设计

为了满足翼身融合民机非圆截面机身客舱增压和机翼/机身双向弯矩承载要求,借助NASA先进复合材料技术^[60](Advanced composite technology, ACT)的研究成果,NASA和波音公司通力合作,实现了PRSEUS结构的设计、制造,并通过元件级、部件级和部段级的验证试验^[55,58-59,61-63],揭示了该结构的高效承载能力。

如图2所示的PRSEUS结构^[64-68],虚线部分代表缝线,底部灰色部分代表蒙皮,黄色部分代表长桁上端拉挤杆的外部包裹层和长桁底部的止裂带,浅蓝色部分代表隔框泡沫夹心包裹层和隔框下部止裂带,白色部分代表隔框泡沫夹心;通过三维编织缝合技术自外而内将蒙皮、隔框方向止裂带、长桁方向止裂带、长桁翻边和隔框翻边等元件的干纤维布一体化缝合,然后利用可控气压树脂灌注和低温常压共固化技术一次成型。在PRSEUS结构中,隔框方向和长桁方向的元件分别承受来自机翼和机身方向的弯矩载荷。改变缝合方式和复合材料叠层顺序,可获得不同力学性能的PRSEUS结构,用于满足翼身融合布局民机不同部位结构的多样性设计需求。

PRSEUS结构的材料属性和设计取值来自ACT试验数据^[54,60],纤维材料一般选取AS4和IM7纤维,层合板铺层顺序一般为9层对称形式 $[+45/-45/0_2/90/0_2/-45/+45]_T$ 。表1,2分别表示了机身和机翼结构选材型式,其中类型1代

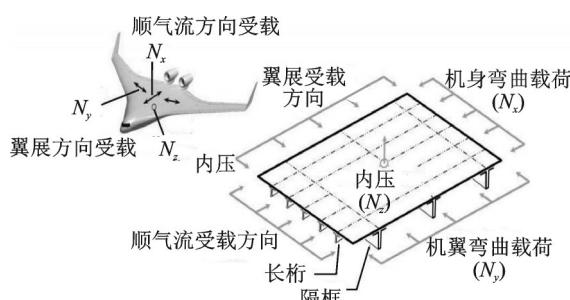


图1 翼身融合机身受载示意图^[46]

Fig.1 Diagram of HWB fuselage loading^[46]

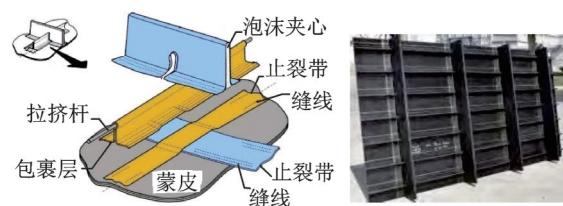


图2 PRSEUS结构示意图^[47]

Fig.2 Diagram of PRSEUS concept^[47]

表层合板中只含有 AS4 纤维,类型 2 代表层合板中含有 0° 方向的 IM7 纤维及 45° 和 90° 方向的 AS4 纤维;此外,在纤维含量上划分为两个等级:72 等级和 74 等级,其 45°/0°/90° 方向的纤维相对含量百分比分别为 44.9%/42.9%/12.2% 和 30.0%/59.9%/10.1%。不同部位 PRSEUS 结构层合板材料属性和强度指标分别如表 3,4 所示。

表 1 机身结构选材型式^[54]Table 1 Material specification of fuselage structure^[54]

| 部件 | 纤维类型 | 纤维含量等级 |
|--------|------|--------|
| 上蒙皮 | T1 | C72 |
| 下蒙皮 | T2 | C72 |
| 上隔框包裹层 | T1 | C72 |
| 下隔框包裹层 | T2 | C72 |

室温下两种 Rohacel 泡沫的材料属性如表 5 所示^[54],综合考察质量和力学性能,最终选用 Rohacell 110 WF 泡沫作为 PRSEUS 结构的隔框夹心材料。而高强度挤杆则由 T800 纤维与 3900-2B 树脂基体通过压缩成型技术加工而成,其部分力学性能参数如表 6 所示^[54]。

表 2 机翼结构选材型式^[54]Table 2 Material specification of wing structure^[54]

| 部件 | 纤维类型 | 纤维含量等级 |
|----------|------|--------|
| 上蒙皮 | T1 | C72 |
| 下蒙皮 | T2 | C72 |
| 翼梁和翼肋的腹板 | T2 | C74 |
| 上翼梁缘条和长桁 | T1 | C72 |
| 下翼梁缘条 | T2 | C72 |
| 翼肋 | T2 | C72 |

表 3 不同部位层合板材料属性^[54]Table 3 Laminate material properties of different position^[54]

| 项目 | T1C74 | T2C74 | T1C72 | T2C72 |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 翼梁 | 翼梁 | 上蒙皮 | 下蒙皮 |
| E_x/MPa | 54 882 | 63 501 | 70 671 | 83 633 |
| 拉 E_y/MPa | 34 819 | 35 577 | 34 956 | 35 439 |
| 伸 G_{xy}/MPa | 21 650 | 21 650 | 17 099 | 17 099 |
| V_{xy} | 0.485 | 0.486 | 0.403 | 0.403 |
| E_x/MPa | 49 849 | 55 641 | 63 639 | 72 395 |
| 压 E_y/MPa | 32 130 | 32 612 | 32 130 | 32 474 |
| 缩 G_{xy}/MPa | 19 581 | 19 581 | 15 582 | 15 582 |
| V_{xy} | 0.475 | 0.475 | 0.397 | 0.397 |

表 4 不同部位层合板强度指标^[54]Table 4 Laminate strength of different position^[54]

MPa

| 项目 | T1C74 | T2C74 | T1C72 | T2C72 |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 翼梁 | 翼梁 | 上蒙皮 | 下蒙皮 |
| F_{tx} | 520.6 | 622.6 | 724.6 | 877 |
| F_{cx} | 424.7 | 377.8 | 546.1 | 495.7 |
| B 基准值许用应力 F_{ty} | 307.5 | 317.8 | 320.6 | 326.1 |
| F_{cy} | 263.4 | 266.8 | 261.3 | 263.4 |
| F_s | 291.6 | 291.6 | 206.2 | 206.8 |

表 5 Rohacell 泡沫属性^[54]Table 5 Rohacell foam properties^[54]

| 参数 | 110WF | 200WF |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------------|
| $\rho/(\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3})$ | 99.84 | 204.96±35.2 |
| σ_c/MPa | 2.8 | 6.4 |
| E/MPa | 144.8 | 269.9 |
| σ_s/MPa | 2.0 | 3.6 |
| G/MPa | 54.8 | 100 |
| σ_t/MPa | 3.0 | 4.8 |

表 6 拉挤杆力学性能参数^[54]Table 6 Pultruded Rod mechanical properties^[54]

| 项目 | 力学属性 | 测试条件 | 最小平均值 |
|----|-------------------------|--------|----------|
| 拉 | σ_b/MPa | 室温 | 2 688.96 |
| 伸 | E/MPa | 室温 | 151 685 |
| | ϵ_u/MPa | 室温 | 1.68 |
| 压 | σ_b/MPa | 室温 | 1 378.95 |
| | | 180 °F | 1 214.86 |
| 缩 | E/MPa | 室温 | 125 485 |
| | | -75 °F | 125 485 |

2 PRSEUS结构制备核心工艺技术

PRSEUS结构由泡沫、干碳纤维织物、预固化拉挤杆和缝线等基本材料组成(图3),其力学承载性能主要取决于三维编织^[55]、单边缝合^[56]和可控气压树脂灌注^[57](Controlled atmospheric pressure resin infusion, CAPRI)等3项核心工艺技术,下面对上述三项核心工艺技术进行简述。



图3 PRSEUS结构的材料组成^[55]

Fig.3 Material composition of PRSEUS structure^[55]

2.1 多轴向经编技术

利用多轴编织机器^[61],可按照每层铺层的纤维类型、含量比例和铺设方向等设计要求,实现干纤织物(图4)的三维自动化编织、裁剪和定型等工艺,例如铺层顺序为[45/-45/0₂/90/0₂/-45/45]_T的典型PRSEUS受压板,其三维编织工艺就是在多轴编织机器上采用76dtex聚酯纤维缝线完成的^[61]。

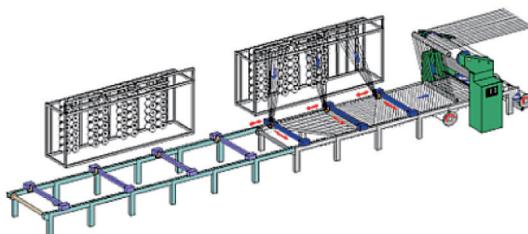


图4 针织物机器^[61]

Fig.4 Warp-knit fabric machine^[61]

2.2 单边自动缝合技术

如图5所示^[54],缝合机器末端的执行机构包括两个缝针,一个用来插线,一个用来引线;由程序控制自动完成材料的单侧缝合,单边缝线能够起到固定成型、强化法向强度和一体化连接等作用。用针织物机器加工而成的多轴纤维织物如图6所示。

2.3 可控气压树脂灌注技术

如图7所示^[62],利用真空环境下的压力差,将液态树脂吸入铸模中的干纤维预制件内,完成树脂灌注操作;CAPRI的特别之处在于,通过内外压差控制和树脂吸入口设计,能够有效解决树脂灌注过程中的气孔、夹杂和不均匀等工艺质量问题,确保

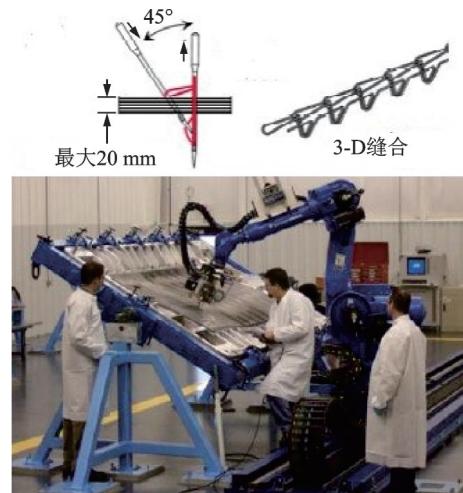


图5 单边缝合技术^[54]

Fig.5 One-sided stitching technology^[54]

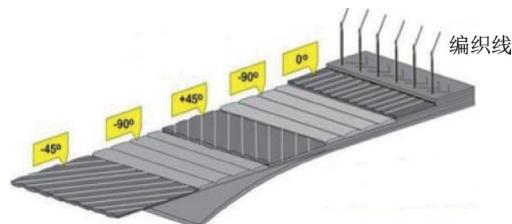


图6 多轴纤维织物^[61]

Fig.6 Example of multi-axial warp-knit fabric^[61]

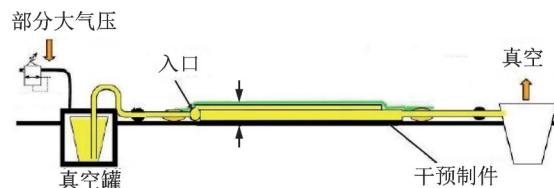


图7 CAPRI原理图^[62]

Fig.7 Schematic of CAPRI process^[62]

PRSEUS结构的力学性能。

上述3种核心工艺和工装的采用,大大简化了PRSEUS结构的制造过程,也提高了工艺质量。图8展示了PRSEUS板件的基本工艺流程^[62],图9则描绘了PRSEUS结构生产研制的演化历程^[62]。可以清晰地看出,在掌握了核心工艺技术后,NASA和波音公司的研究人员很快就完成了从小尺寸到大尺寸、从平板到曲板、从元件级到部件级再到部段级的样件试制与试验验证。



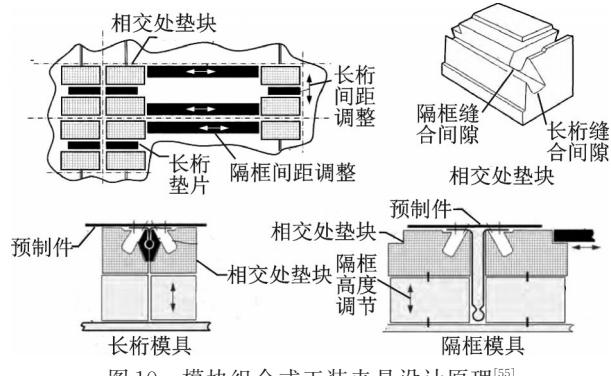
图8 PRSEUS板件的基本工艺流程^[62]

Fig.8 Basic technological process for PRSEUS panel^[62]

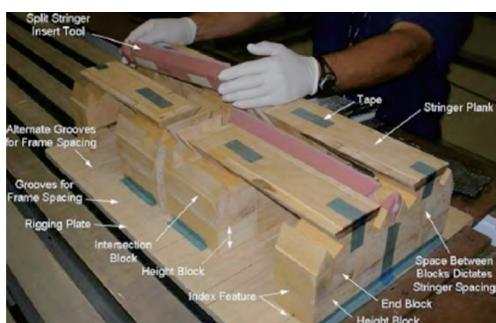
图 9 PRSEUS 结构生产研制演历程^[62]Fig.9 PRSEUS manufacturing development timeline^[62]

3 PRSEUS 工装夹具工艺技术

为了降低研发和制造成本,NASA 和波音公司的研究人员开发出了针对 PRSEUS 结构的模块组合式工装夹具^[55],尽可能多地利用现有的缝合工具和工艺,设计出由多个分体式模块组成的可调组合化新型模具。如图 10 所示^[55],在长桁和隔框的相交处,设计块状间距单元,实现对长桁和隔框间距的快速调节,同时也能够满足在法向距离的改变要求;而隔框高度可通过垫块进行法向调节。

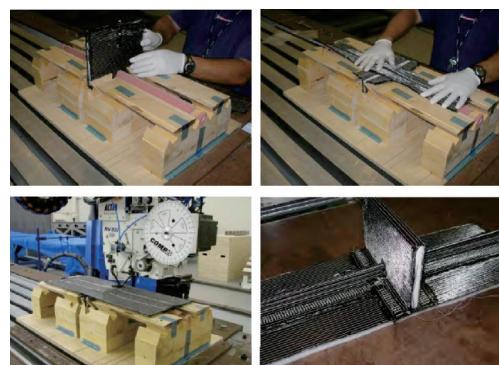
图 10 模块组合式工装夹具设计原理^[55]Fig.10 Design principle of modular combined fixture and clamp^[55]

为了验证模块组合式工装夹具设计方法的可行性和有效性,首先搭建了单长桁单隔框板的木质实体模型,如图 11 所示^[55],该模型包含了新型模具所有的基本特性。位于长桁和隔框相交处的间距单元,与装配板上的凹槽相连接,并能沿着这些凹

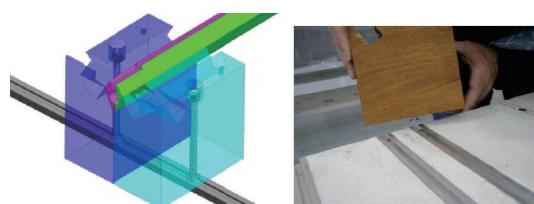
图 11 新型模块化木质模具^[55]Fig.11 New type modular wooden mould^[55]

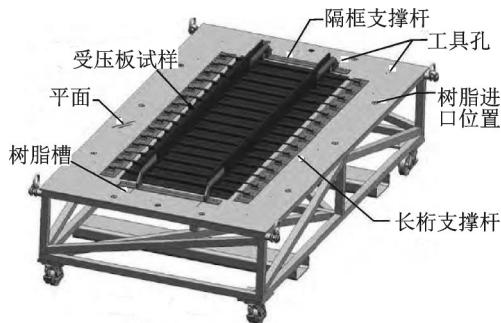
槽滑动,以便于调整长桁方向上的间距;同时增加不同长度的平板,以调整隔框高度。值得一提的是,在该新型模具中,许多适用于单边缝合工艺的设计,如独立垫块、用于缝针穿透的凹槽等^[55],都是基于最初设计版本不断改进、完善而来的。

为了进一步验证新型模具与缝合工具的兼容性,当将该木质模具及其定位垫块装配完成后,将裁剪好的 PRSEUS 板件隔框和长桁元件干纤维预制件放置于槽位中,然后将止裂带和蒙皮的干纤维预制件铺设其上,最后通过自动化单边缝合机将这些干纤维预制件缝合在一起,基本流程如图 12 所示^[55]。此木质新型模具研究证实了模块组合式工装夹具设计方法的工艺可行性,在不需要对现有工装夹具进行大量改动的情况下,通过设计巧妙的可调节模具,就可以快速完成隔框与长桁间距、蒙皮厚度和隔框高度等基本设计参数的精细化调整;极大地降低了模具研发成本,提高了生产工艺效率。

图 12 预制件缝合模具^[55]Fig.12 Perform stitching mould^[55]

在木质新型模具获得充分验证的基础上,研究人员设计研发了可用于实际加工制造的金属模具。其中,为了配合缝合工具而设计的垫块如图 13 所示^[55],利用螺钉连接方式,能够十分方便地将左端和右端垫块结合成一个单元。为了配合共固化工艺而设计的模具工作台如图 14 所示^[54],通过固化工具确定了 PRSEUS 部件的外型,并对长桁和隔框元件进行精准定位;树脂槽和进/出端口位于工作台表面,便于实施气压树脂灌注。此外,在工作台上还布置两组位置孔,一个用于压缩面板固

图 13 缝合相交位置的垫块设计^[55]Fig.13 Block design in stitching intersection^[55]

图14 共固化工艺的工作台^[55]Fig.14 Co-Cure technology workbench^[55]

化,另一个用于增压面板固化。最终加工过程所采用的缝合和固化模具如图15所示^[55]。

图15 真实的缝合和固化模具^[55]Fig.15 Actual stitching and co-cure mould^[55]

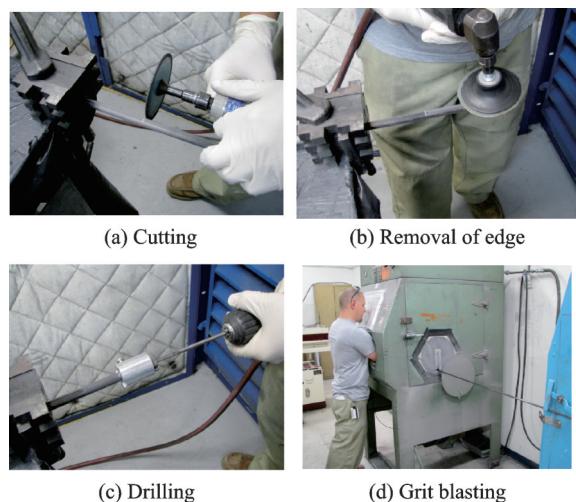
由于PRSEUS结构的工装夹具设计充分借鉴了传统模具的优势,又结合了PRSEUS结构特殊的缝合和固化要求,进行了优化和改进,使得PRSEUS结构的制造工艺同时具备组合组装灵活、定型定位精度高、成本低和生产效率高等诸多优点。这也为PRSEUS结构的试验试制和批量化生产奠定了良好的工艺技术基础。

4 典型PRSEUS测试壁板制造工艺技术

为了验证PRSEUS结构的承载性能和制造工艺可行性,NASA和波音公司的研究人员开展了一系列针对典型PRSEUS壁板的分析设计、加工试制和试验验证研究工作。此处以高模量拉挤杆的制备、隔框的加工过程、典型以四隔框PRSEUS壁板的加工过程为例展示PRSEUS结构的制造工艺流程,然后以增压、受拉和受压等验证试验为例展示典型PRSEUS壁板的试验工具/夹具的制造过程。

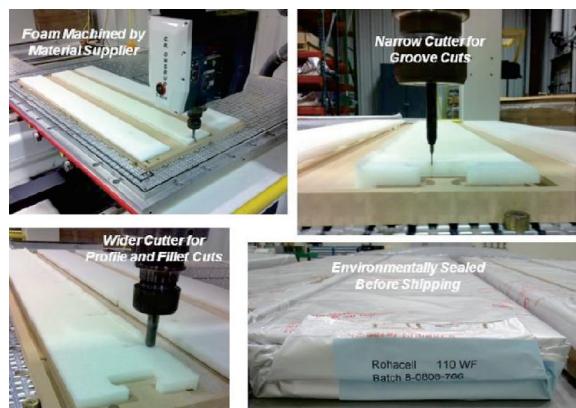
4.1 高模量拉挤杆的制备

长桁上端直径为9.525 mm。高模量拉挤杆的预成型工艺如图16所示^[57],经过高温炉内固化后,裁剪为适当尺寸;打磨去除边角(末端预留约1.3 cm);然后在拉挤杆的一端钻孔,安装固定螺钉,将拉挤杆和金属导线连接;最后经喷丸强化处理后用去离子水冲洗^[57](预成型件如图17所示)。

图16 碳纤维拉挤杆预成型工艺^[57]Fig.16 Preform technique of carbon fiber pultruded rod^[57]图17 准备去离子水冲洗的预成型拉挤杆^[57]Fig.17 Preform pultruded rod prepared for deionized water rinse^[57]

4.2 隔框的加工过程

隔框主要元件包括内部的泡沫夹心和外部的纤维包裹层,其加工过程如图18—23所示^[57]。在对泡沫进行加工之前,先将泡沫夹心毛坯在空气中晾置4星期,使其含湿量处于稳定状态;材料供应商进行初步裁剪加工后,将泡沫原材料装入环境控

图18 储存在环境控制袋中的泡沫夹心材料^[57]Fig.18 Foam core material stored in controlled environment packing^[57]

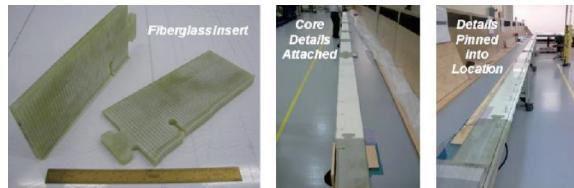


图 19 玻璃纤维填充样板^[57]
Fig.19 Plate with fiberglass filled^[57]

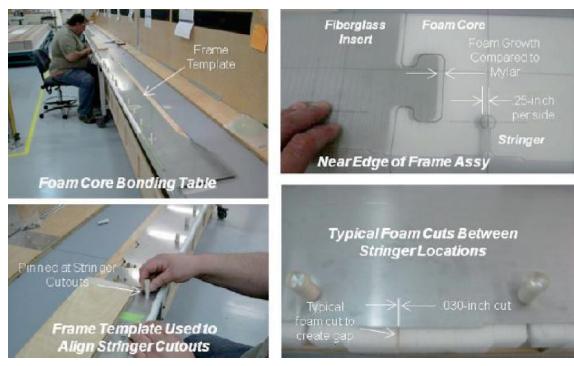


图 20 隔框穿孔容差控制^[57]
Fig.20 Keyhole of frame controlled in tolerance^[57]

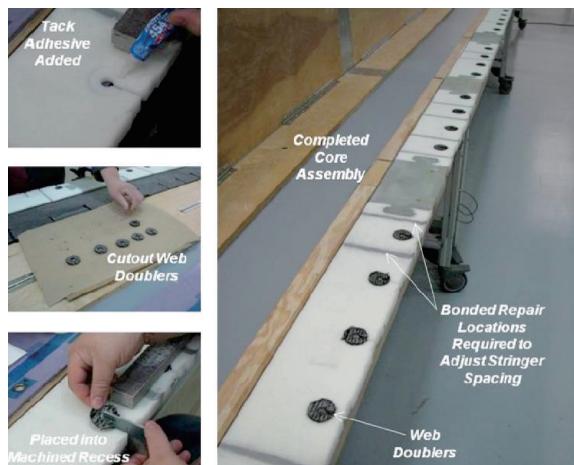


图 21 隔框穿孔区域加强补片^[57]
Fig.21 Doubles in frame keyhole^[57]



图 22 模块化木质装配模具^[57]
Fig.22 Modular wooden assembly mould^[57]

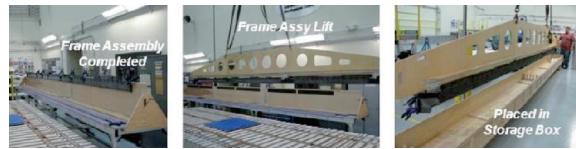


图 23 预成型隔框^[57]

Fig.23 Preform frame assembly^[57]

制袋,送至装配操作车间。为了固定泡沫夹心和控制穿孔容差,此处使用了玻璃纤维填充样板。为了减小长桁在隔框上穿孔区域的应力集中效应,在穿孔周围添加了相应的加强补片。然后,利用模块化木质装配模具将预先铺设好的编织纤维包裹层和泡沫夹心固定,完成隔框的预成型操作。

4.3 典型四隔框 PRSEUS 壁板加工过程

长 2 032 mm、宽 1 066.8 mm 的典型四隔框 PRSEUS 壁板预制件的装配过程如图 24 所示^[55],借助模块组合式工装夹具,将隔框、长桁和止裂带依次装配和铺设到组装操作台上;然后利用单边自动缝合机,完成隔框、长桁和蒙皮的一体化缝合^[55](图 25)。

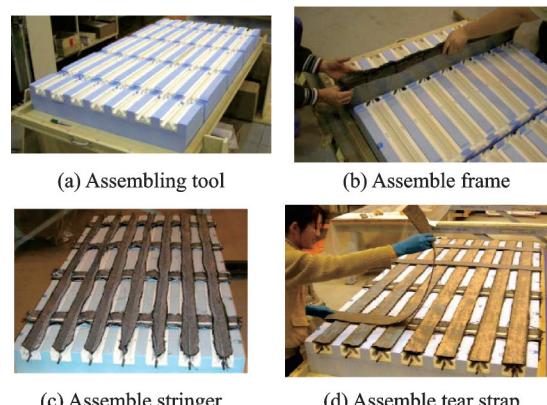


图 24 预制件装配过程^[55]

Fig.24 Preform assembly process^[55]



图 25 隔框和长桁组件与蒙皮缝合^[55]

Fig.25 Stitching of the stringers and frames to the skin^[55]

缝合完毕后,将预制件翻转置于固化模具台上,移走预制件组装操作台,利用 CAPRI 技术,开始对预制件进行树脂灌注,树脂浸润过程如图 26 所示^[55];最后利用低温共固化技术,完成 PRSEUS 壁板的制造^[55](图 27)。

值得一提的是,相比于一般复合材料的加工过程,PRSEUS 结构的加工过程主要在常温下完



图 26 真空树脂浸润过程^[55]
Fig.26 Vacuum resin infusion process^[55]



图 27 固化和修边后的 PRSEUS 壁板^[55]
Fig.27 Cured and edge trimmed PRSEUS panel^[55]

成,这也进一步降低了 PRSEUS 结构的工艺成本和环境成本,提高了翼身融合结构的工艺可行性。尽管三维编织、单边缝合和 CAPRI 等 3 项核心技术均实现了自动化操作,但是长桁、隔框和止裂带的铺设过程,还需要人工操作完成,使得各元件之间的装配尺寸和定位/定型存在一定的操作误差和人为误差;这也是 PRSEUS 结构加工制造工艺需要加强和改进的地方,以便使 PRSEUS 结构的加工过程更加自动化、规范化和精细化,满足翼身融合结构越来越高的工艺设计要求。

4.4 PRSEUS 壁板增压试验工具加工过程

为了开展 PRSEUS 壁板增压试验,除了需要完成典型 PRSEUS 壁板的制造之外,还需要完成针对典型 PRSEUS 壁板增压试验的压力容器制备。该压力容器的限位装置如图 28 所示^[55],设备重约 1.72 t,其内径 1 016 mm、长 2 933.7 mm、宽 1 409.7 mm、高 1 250.95 mm。该压力容器按照波音 ICD DWG ZJ153435 和 ZA153438 压力容器设计规范^[55]加工制造,能够满足 PRSEUS 增压壁板的安装和承载性能要求^[45-46]。

如图 29 所示^[55],该压力容器为不锈钢半圆柱焊接壳结构,四周采用 25.4 mm 上凸缘端板支撑。



图 28 压力容器限位装置^[55]
Fig.28 Pressure vessel restraint fixture^[55]



图 29 人孔开口^[55]
Fig.29 Fixture manhole opening^[55]

边缘、末端以及底部所焊接的加强板,用以降低压力容器的局部变形。其设计承压能力为 0.276 MPa,安全系数大于 2。容器两端设有两个椭圆开口,其中人孔的开口尺寸是 393.7 mm × 495.3 mm,便于人员在容器内进行试验操作;空气通风口的开口尺寸是 317.5 mm × 419.1 mm,便于调节内外压差。

为了提高气密性,该压力容器设计了专用的可压缩橡胶密封装置和边缘固定板件^[55](图 30),使用 240 个双排螺栓将 PRSEUS 增压壁板固定在压力容器边缘。

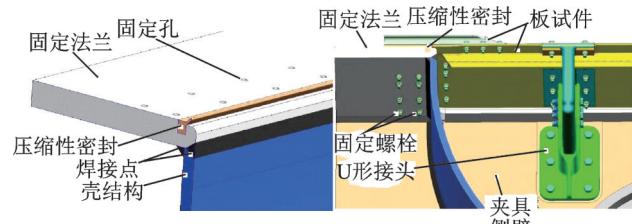


图 30 固定在凸缘上的压缩密封装置和板件^[55]
Fig.30 Compressible seal assembly and plate on fixture flange^[55]

将裁剪完毕的 PRSEUS 增压壁板试验件安装在压力容器上,利用铝合金夹具进行固定^[55](图 31)。通过在壁板上安装定位销、涂胶黏剂等方式对试验件进行精准定位(图 32),最后完成 PRSEUS 增压壁板试验件的安装^[55](图 33)。

4.5 PRSEUS 壁板受拉试验夹具加工过程

为了验证 PRSEUS 结构的受拉止裂、止损等力学性能,研究人员设计了长 3 606.8 mm PRSEUS 壁板受拉试验及其试验夹具。如图 34 所示^[55],PRSEUS 壁板受拉试验夹具包括端板、长桁紧固件和蒙皮紧固件。为确保试验载荷的正确传递,需要设计合理的夹具安装顺序^[55](图 35);先安装长桁紧固件,然后安装蒙皮紧固件,最后安装端板。将安装好夹具的试验件吊装到位,并在试验区

图 31 铝合金夹具固定后的壁板^[64]Fig.31 Panel pressure vessel with aluminum doubles^[64]图 32 壁板上的定位孔和胶黏剂^[55]Fig.32 Pilot holes and adhesive in panel^[55]图 33 增压壁板试验件^[64]Fig.33 Pressure panel test specimen assembly^[64]图 34 受拉壁板试验主要夹具^[55]Fig.34 Main elements of tension specimen^[55]图 35 受拉壁板试验夹具安装^[55]Fig.35 Tension panel fastener installation^[55]

粘贴应变片后, PRSEUS 壁板受拉试验系统的安装工作基本完成^[55](图 36)。

图 36 受拉壁板试验件^[62,69]Fig.36 Tension panel specimen^[62,69]

4.6 PRSEUS 壁板受压试验夹具加工过程

为了验证 PRSEUS 结构的受压失稳、屈曲损伤容限等力学性能, 研究人员设计了长 2 336.8 mm、宽 762 mm PRSEUS 壁板受压试验及其试验夹具。如图 37 所示^[47], PRSEUS 壁板受压试验夹具主要包括: 铝合金固定端板和采用可调定位螺钉固定的两侧支撑结构。为了使压缩载荷准确地传递到壁板试验区, 在试验件的两端设置了嵌入式铝合金端板^[55](图 38), 确保压缩载荷施加的平稳性和均匀性; 在试验件的两侧设置由可调定位螺钉固定的支撑结构^[55](图 39), 确保试验过程中不出现边界效应和蒙皮局部变形等不良现象。借助先进的图像相关技术^[55,70](图 40), 受压壁板试验系统能够完整记

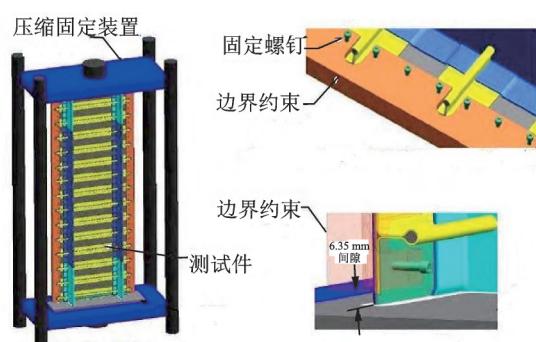
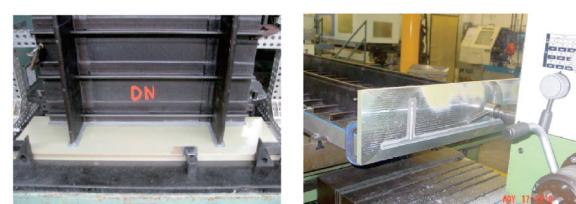
图 37 受压壁板试验件夹具设计^[47]Fig.37 Clamps design of compressed test panel^[47]图 38 受压壁板试验件端板^[55]Fig.38 End plate in compressed test panel^[55]

图39 受压壁板试验件两侧支撑结构^[55]

Fig.39 Compressed test panel supporting structure in two sides^[55]

录试验过程中的PRSEUS结构初始屈曲、局部屈曲、整体屈曲/后屈曲、失稳等表观信息和纤维/基体断裂、分层和止裂等损伤信息,绘制出详实的载荷-位移曲线,为PRSEUS承压结构设计提供评估和修正依据。

图40 受压壁板试验系统^[55,70]

Fig.40 Testing system of compressed panel^[55,70]

5 典型机身试验件制造工艺技术

为了集成验证PRSEUS结构的整体承载性能和工程可实现性,NASA和波音公司的研究人员开展了基于PRSEUS壁板的部段级机身结构分析设计、加工试制和试验验证研究工作。此处以增压立方体结构和盒式中央机体结构测试件为例展示基于PRSEUS的机身结构制造工艺及其关键部位的连接实现方式。

5.1 增压立方体结构测试件

为了考察增压机身PRSEUS结构的承载效率和整体失效模式,研究人员研制出了长1 320.8 mm、宽1 219.2 mm、高1 422.4 mm的增压立方体结构。如图41所示^[71],该增压舱由代表外蒙皮、两个侧肋板、两个侧舱壁和承压地板的6块PRSEUS面板组成。其中,代表外蒙皮的上面板被设计制造成了没有外露紧固件的帽型壁板结构^[70-71](图42),用以模拟机身外蒙皮承压结构;代

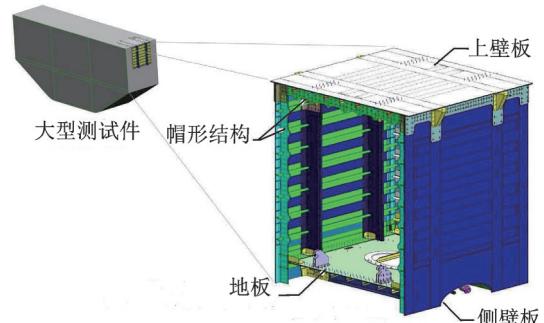
图41 增压立方体结构^[70-71]

Fig.41 Pressure cube structure^[70-71]

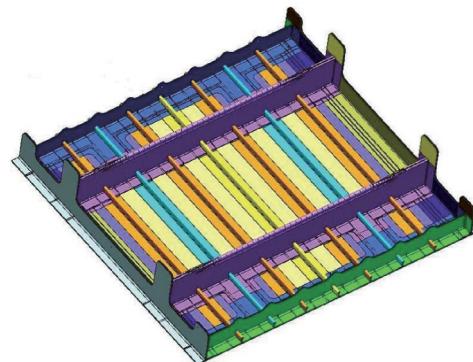
图42 整体上壁板帽形结构^[70-71]

Fig.42 Integral caps on the crown panel^[70-71]

表侧肋板的2块面板被设计制造为对称结构,用以模拟机身前后舱段承压结构;代表侧舱壁的2块面板也被设计制造为对称结构,用以模拟机身左右两侧承压结构;代表地板的下面板被设计制造成了内部没有外露紧固件的帽型壁板结构,用以模拟机身下部承压地板结构(由于需要布置维修口盖等结构,该地板面板并不严格代表真实结构)。这些面板之间通过铝合金紧固件和整体缝合帽型连接件连接^[62](图43),以紧固件和连接件受剪的方式传递面板载荷;由于减少了带孔机械连接数量,不但降低了结构质量和研制成本,而且提高了结构的整体刚度和损伤容限。

如图44所示^[71],增压立方体测试件装配时,需

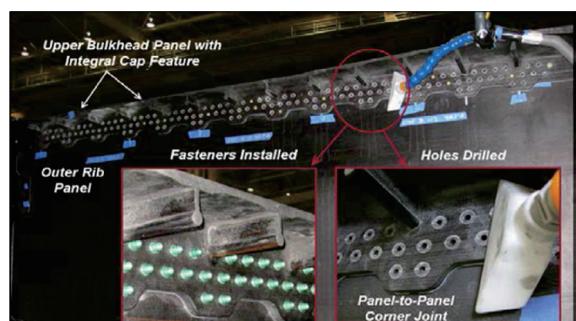
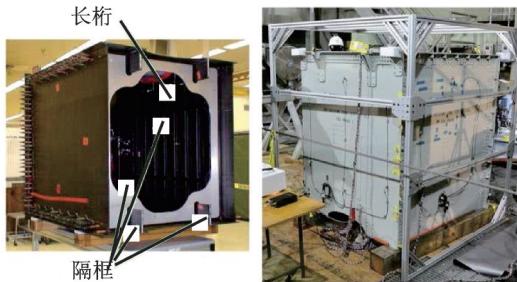
图43 简化连接的整体帽形结构^[62]

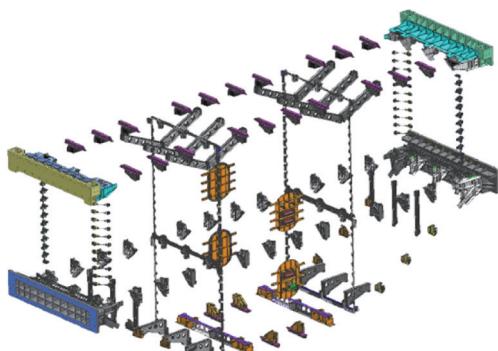
Fig.43 Simplified joining integral cap structure^[62]

图 44 增压立方体结构测试试验^[62]Fig.44 Test of pressure cube structure^[62]

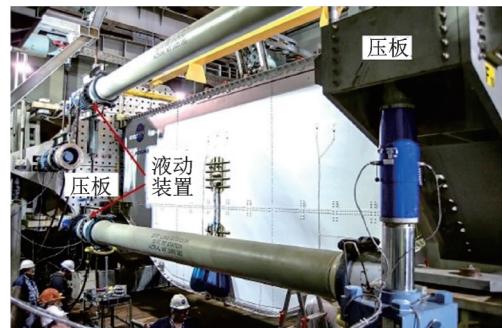
要将 6 个面板固定,然后再组装起来,常用的紧固件是直径 6.35 mm 的钛合金高锁螺栓,确保无压力泄漏。增压立方体测试件是内部密封的,面板外表面上所涂的一层白灰漆是用来观察压力测试中面板分层和裂纹扩展路径的。增压立方体测试试验表明,在 0.127 MPa 最大内部增压载荷条件下,该盒式增压舱能够满足设计要求。

5.2 盒式中央机体结构测试件

为了进一步验证基于 PRSEUS 的部段级机身结构承载效率和破坏模式,研究人员设计制造了宽 762 mm、高 355.6 mm、长 177.8 mm 的盒式中央机体结构测试件,如图 45 所示^[45]。该测试件中,隔框间距为 609.6 mm,长桁间距为 152.4 mm。整个测试件由 15 块复合材料壁板通过多组连接部件组装而成,其连接部件如图 46 所示^[57]。综合利用本文

图 45 盒式中央机体结构^[45,54]Fig.45 Multi-box central fuselage structure^[45,54]图 46 盒式中央机体结构金属连接部件^[57]Fig.46 Metallic fittings for the Multi-box central fuselage^[57]

所述的加工工艺,集成制造出的盒式中央机体结构测试件如图 47 所示^[58]。利用如图 48 所示的综合加载系统^[58],将 2.5 g 机翼上弯机动载荷、-1 g 机翼下弯机动载荷、2.5 g 机翼上弯机动载荷叠加 0.063 4 增压载荷、-1 g 机翼下弯机动载荷叠加 0.063 4 Pa 增压载荷、0.084 3 Pa 增压载荷作用在该中央机体结构测试件上,结果表明基于 PRSEUS 的盒式中央机体结构具有较高的承载效率和优异的损伤容限能力。

图 47 盒式中央机体结构测试件^[58]Fig.47 Multi-box central section test article^[58]图 48 盒式中央机体结构测试试验^[58]Fig.48 Multi-box test article test^[58]

6 总结与展望

通过对翼身融合布局民机 PRSEUS 结构选材设计、PRSEUS 结构制备核心工艺、PRSEUS 工装夹具、典型 PRSEUS 测试壁板制造、典型机身试验件制造等方面研究进展的阐述,归纳结论如下:

(1) 借助先进复合材料技术 ACT 的研究成果,NASA 和波音公司的研究人员完成了 PRSEUS 结构的选材设计;又利用多轴 3 维编织、单边自动缝合和可控气压树脂灌注等 3 项核心工艺技术,建立了具备低质量、低成本、低耗能、高法向强度、高损伤容限和高效率的 PRSEUS 结构制备/制造体系,为基于 PRSEUS 的翼身融合布局民机结构设计制造奠定了坚实的技术基础。

(2) 在充分利用现有工艺装备的基础上,兼顾一体化缝合和低温共固化工艺要求,波音公司研究

人员研发出了一套由多个分体式模块组成的可调组合化新型工装夹具,能够完成制造单元的高精度快速定位、定型,降低了模具研发成本,提高了生产工艺效率;也为PRSEUS结构的试验试制和批量化生产奠定了良好的工艺装备基础。

(3)从高模量拉挤杆、隔框等基本元件制备,到典型PRSEUS壁板及其测试工具/夹具研制,再到部段级增压立方体和盒式中央机体结构测试件研制,PRSEUS结构优异的单项承载能力、整体承载效率和工艺可行性得到了集成验证和展现,为基于PRSEUS的翼身融合布局民机结构工程化应用奠定了坚实基础。

尽管翼身融合布局民机PRSEUS结构制造工艺技术发展已日渐成熟,但是基于国内外新型材料和结构研发趋势,结合中国材料结构研发制造体系,未来还需从以下3方面开展深入细致的研究工作:

(1)鉴于PRSEUS结构现有制造工艺过程中磨边、加补片和铺带等人工操作环节,容易在装配尺寸、定位和定型方面引入操作误差和人为误差的问题,期望未来能够进一步提高机械化和自动化水平,使翼身融合民机结构制造过程更加自动化、规范化和精细化。

(2)为了满足不同部位结构的多样性设计要求和越来越高的装配效率要求,需要对PRSEUS结构现有的一体化缝合和共固化工艺流程进行简化和优化,提高复合材料制造工艺稳定性,满足工程化设计制造要求。

(3)充分利用新材料、新结构和新工艺等研究领域的最新研究成果,从低成本、低耗能、可重复使用和可降解等绿色环保的角度出发,研发新一代民用飞机结构制造工艺,为实现绿色航空目标奠定坚实基础。

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