



A methodic approach to a parametric determination of hydrodynamic processes in the feed system of the launch vehicle space stage in starting and stopping the cruise engine for a complex mission is developed.

The approach takes into account special features of the stage feed system operation and its design, including the power dissipation in a liquid, acoustic phenomena in manifolds, wall compliance of manifolds and gas inclusions in a liquid, the configuration of the supply line, time dependencies of the valve overlapping area in engine stopping and the time changes in the cruise inlet pressure and flow rate in starting.

The approach is based on mathematical modeling of supply lines as distributed parameter systems, approximation of their frequency characteristics by hydrodynamic finite elements and building a mathematical model of a nonlinear dynamics of the engine feed system. The results of a numerical simulation of hydraulic shock in the bench feed system, which is structurally close to the standard feed system, demonstrated a satisfactory agreement between the calculated and experimental parameters of hydrodynamic processes.

The methodic approach proposed allows the determination of the hydraulic shock parameters and the resulting effects in different members of the space stage feed system during in starting and stopping its cruise engine in the flight, the reduction of the scope and costs of the experimental development work, in particular, when changes in the feed system are applied in the stage design.

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$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{g \cdot F} \cdot \frac{\partial G}{\partial t} + \frac{k}{g \cdot F} \cdot G = 0, \\ \frac{\partial G}{\partial z} + \frac{g \cdot F}{c^2} \cdot \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} = 0, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$p, G$  — ;  $F$  — ;  $t$  — ;  $z$  — ;  $k$  —

$$k = \frac{2 \cdot \Delta \bar{p} \cdot g \cdot F}{l \cdot \bar{G}},$$

$\Delta \bar{p}$  — ;  $l$  — ;  $\bar{G}$  — ;  $c$  —

[7, 12]

$$c = \frac{c_\infty}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{dE_{\mathcal{K}}}{\delta E_M} + \frac{\varepsilon E_{\mathcal{K}}}{p}}},$$

$c_\infty$  — ;  $d$  —  $\delta$  — ;  $E$  —

$$E_{\mathcal{K}} = \frac{\gamma}{g} c_\infty^2;$$

$E$  — ;  $\varepsilon$  —

(1),

[13].

$$\begin{cases} \delta \bar{p}_2 = b_{11} \cdot \delta \bar{p}_1 + b_{12} \cdot \delta \bar{G}_1, \\ \delta \bar{G}_2 = b_{21} \cdot \delta \bar{p}_1 + b_{22} \cdot \delta \bar{G}_1, \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$\delta \bar{p}_1, \delta \bar{G}_1, \delta \bar{p}_2, \delta \bar{G}_2 -$

$; b_{11}, b_{12}, b_{21}, b_{22} -$   
[13].

$$Z_2(j\omega) = \frac{\delta \bar{p}_2(j\omega)}{\delta \bar{G}_2(j\omega)}, \quad (2)$$

$Z_1(j\omega)$

$W_1(j\omega)$

$$Z_1(j\omega) = \frac{\delta \bar{p}_1(j\omega)}{\delta \bar{G}_1(j\omega)} = \frac{b_{12} - b_{22} \cdot Z_2(j\omega)}{b_{21} \cdot Z_2(j\omega) - b_{11}}$$

$$W_1(j\omega) = \frac{\delta \bar{p}_2(j\omega)}{\delta \bar{p}_1(j\omega)} = b_{11} + b_{12} \frac{1}{Z_1(j\omega)}$$

$Z_i(j\omega)$

$W_i(j\omega)$

$Z_i(j\omega) \quad W_i(j\omega)$

$: \quad Z(j\omega) \quad W(j\omega).$

**1.2.**

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$a_i$

$$\Delta p_i = a_i G_i^2, \quad (3)$$

$\Delta p_i, G_i -$

$i-$

( )

$$\frac{dG_i}{dt} = \Delta p_i / J_i,$$

$J_i -$

;

$$J_i = \frac{l_i}{g F_i}, \quad (4)$$

$F_i -$

$$\frac{dp_i}{dt} = \Delta G_i / C_i,$$

$\Delta G_i -$

$i-$

;  $C_i -$

$$C_i = \frac{g V_i}{c_i^2}, \quad (5)$$

$V_i -$

;  $i -$

$C_i.$

$a_i, J_i$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dG_i}{dt} = (\Delta p_i + a_i G_i^2) / J_i, \\ \frac{dp_i}{dt} = \Delta G_i / C_i. \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

(1),

(6),

$\omega_{\max}$

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(6).

$a_i, J_i, C_i, i-$

(3) – (5).

$$\frac{d p_i}{d t} = (G_i - G_{i+1}) \frac{1}{C_i} + r_i \left( \frac{d G_i}{d t} - \frac{d G_{i+1}}{d t} \right),$$

$r_i =$

$(0,1 \div 0,5)$

$$\frac{C_i}{F_i}.$$

[8]

$$I_{\max} \leq \frac{2 \pi \cdot C_i}{\omega_{\max} \cdot n_z},$$

$n_z = 6 - 12 -$

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**2.**

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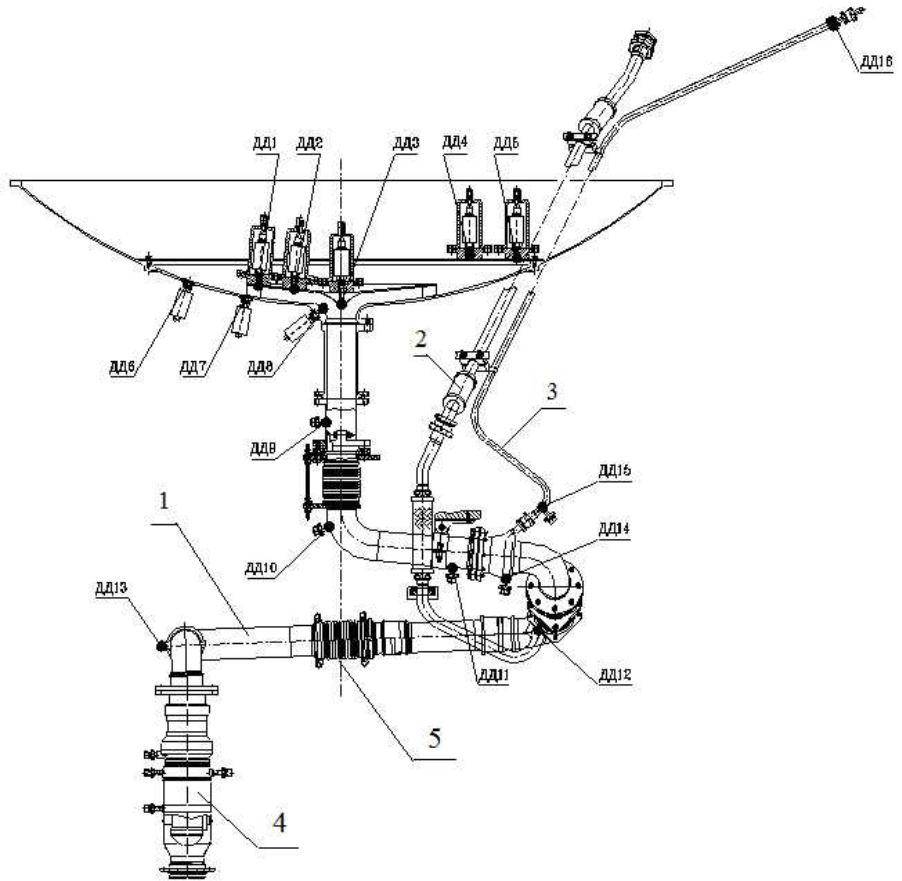
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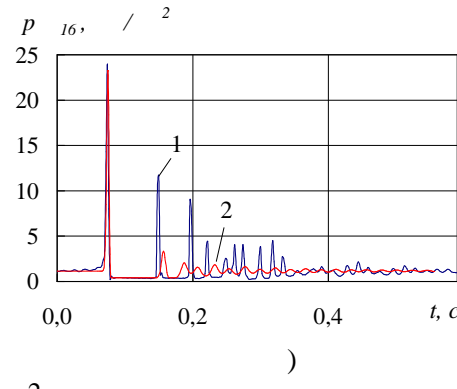
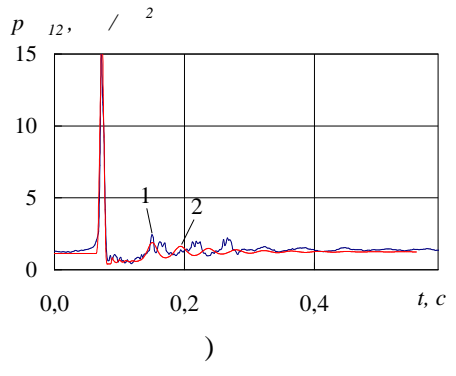
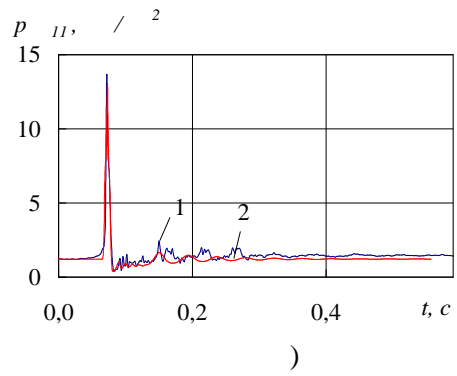
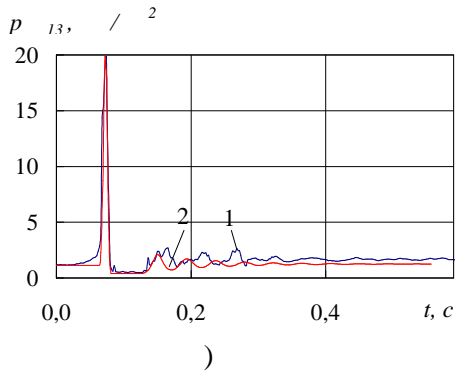
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$$19,8 / ^2 ( 13),$$

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$$W_1 = \frac{\delta \bar{p}_1}{\delta \bar{p}_E}(j\omega),$$

$$W_D = \frac{\delta \bar{p}_4}{\delta \bar{p}_D}(j\omega)$$

$$W_Z = \frac{\delta \bar{p}_3}{\delta \bar{p}_Z}(j\omega)$$

127,5

94 ,  
107 .

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 $\varepsilon = 0,04 \%$

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20%

$$V = 10^3,$$

21,5 ,

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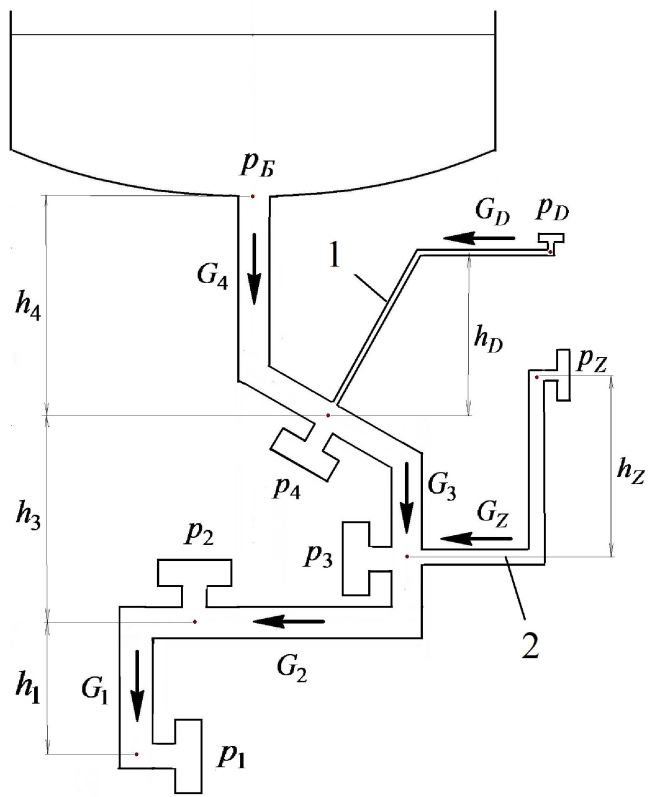
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$$\omega_i^2 = \frac{1}{J_i C_i}.$$



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(5)

$$W_1 = \frac{\delta \bar{p}_1}{\delta \bar{p}_B}(j\omega),$$

[13]

$$C_C = \frac{\gamma V_F}{\kappa p_2},$$

$\kappa -$

;  $2 -$

.3)

$$j\omega \delta p_1 = \delta G_1, \quad (7)$$

$$\delta p_2 = \delta p_1 + (R_1 + J_1 j\omega) \delta G_1, \quad (8)$$

$$(2 + C_C) j\omega \delta p_2 = \delta G_2 - \delta G_1, \quad (9)$$

$$\delta p_3 = \delta p_2 + (R_2 + J_2 j\omega) \delta G_2, \quad (10)$$

$$j\omega \delta p_3 = \delta G_3 - \delta G_2 + \delta G_Z, \quad (11)$$

$$\delta p_Z = \delta p_3 + J_Z j\omega \delta G_Z, \quad (12)$$

$$j\omega \delta p_Z = \delta G_Z, \quad (13)$$

$$\delta p_4 = \delta p_3 + (R_3 + J_3 j\omega) \delta G_3, \quad (14)$$

$$j\omega \delta p_4 = \delta G_4 - \delta G_3 + \delta G_D, \quad (15)$$

$$\delta p_D = \delta p_4 + J_D j\omega \delta G_D, \quad (16)$$

$$j\omega \delta p_D = \delta G_D, \quad (17)$$

$$\delta p = \delta p_4 + (R_4 + J_4 j\omega) \delta G_4, \quad (18)$$

$j -$

;  $p_i, G_i -$

( . 3)

;  $R_i -$

(7) – (18)

$$1 \frac{dp_1}{dt} = G_1 - G_{MD}(t), \quad (19)$$

$$p_2 = p_1 + a_1 G_1^2 + J_1 \frac{dG_1}{dt} - h_1 \gamma, \quad (20)$$

$$(2 + C_C) \frac{dp_2}{dt} = G_2 - G_1, \quad (21)$$

$$p_3 = p_2 + a_2 G_2^2 + J_2 \frac{dG_2}{dt} - h_2 \gamma, \quad (22)$$

$$3 \frac{dp_3}{dt} = G_3 - G_2 + G_Z, \quad (23)$$

$$p_Z = p_3 + J_Z \frac{dG_Z}{dt} - h_Z \gamma, \quad (24)$$

$${}_Z \frac{dp_Z}{dt} = G_Z - \bar{G}_Z, \quad (25)$$

$$p_4 = p_3 + a_3 G_3^2 + J_3 \frac{dG_3}{dt} - h_3 \gamma, \quad (26)$$

$${}_4 \frac{dp_4}{dt} = G_4 - G_3 + G_D, \quad (27)$$

$$p_D = p_4 + J_D \frac{dG_D}{dt} - h_D \gamma, \quad (28)$$

$${}_D \frac{dp_D}{dt} = G_D - \bar{G}_D, \quad (29)$$

$$p = p_4 + a_4 G_4^2 + J_4 \frac{dG_4}{dt} - h_4 \gamma, \quad (30)$$

$$G_{MD}(t) = \bar{G}_{MD} \left( 1 - \frac{t}{t_K} \right); \quad h_i = \dots$$

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$$G_{MD}(t) = \bar{G}_{MD} \left( 1 - \frac{t}{t_K} \right), \quad (31)$$

$$\bar{G}_{MD} = \dots; \quad t_K = \dots$$

(19) – (31)

2 4.

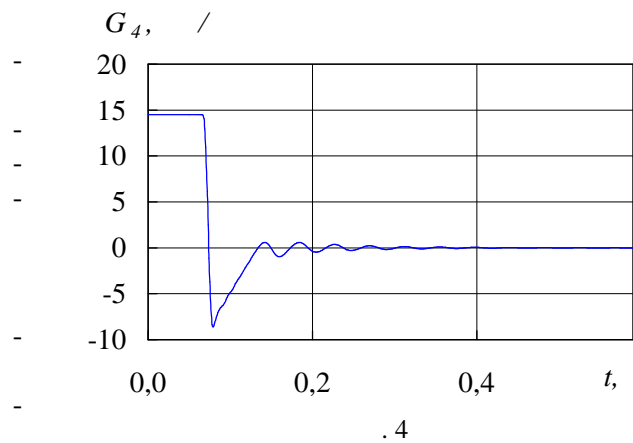
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2	( 1, 2)	0,0413
3	( 6, 7)	0,0165
4	( 4, 5)	0,0110

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2. . . . . - . . . . : , 2009. - 504 . / . . . . , . . . . , . . . . - . . . . : - , 2004. - 544 .
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