

Rotor 51A

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About

This report presents the experimental performance for a fan in the series, designated fan stage 51A. The 12-bladed, 50.8-centimeter-diameter fan was designed for a tip-speed of 243.8 meters per second. The design stage pressure ratio was 1.15 at a weight flow of 29.9 kilograms per second. The fan blade angles can be manually reset. Overall performance for both the rotor and the stage along with the blade-element performance of both rotor and stator are presented for the design rotor blade setting angle.

- Original NASA technical report ^[1]:

```
@TechReport{osborn1974performance,
  author      = {Osborn, Walter Martin and Steinke, Ronald J},
  date       = {1974},
  institution = {NASA Lewis Research Center Cleveland, OH, United
States},
  title      = {Performance of a 1.15-pressure-ratio Axial-flow Fan
Stage with a Blade Tip Solidity of 0.5},
  number     = {NASA-TM X-3052},
  url       = {https://ntrs.nasa.gov/citations/19740021256},
}
```

- Pictures :



Fig1. <https://ntrs.nasa.gov/citations/19740021256> p.67



Fig2. <https://ntrs.nasa.gov/citations/19740021256> p.67

Useful documents

- [downloadable models](#) (Git project)
 - NASA technical report
(.pdf)
- (.csv), usable as input of OpenMCAD^[2] to generate reference blade models.

Reference blade

The **reference blade** is defined with multiple-circular arc profiles^[3] given in the original NASA report^[4]. Corresponding models are computed with the open-source code OpenMCAD^[2].

Geometry

The geometry of rotor 51A is described in the [original NASA report](#) by the following table. The lengths are in inches and the angles in degrees.

TABLE IV. - BLADE GEOMETRY FOR ROTOR 51A

SPAN PERCENT	RADII		BLADE ANGLES			DELTA	CONE
	R1	R2	KTC	KTT	KCC	INC	ANGLE
0	25.411	25.411	52.15	47.66	45.1	4.59	0.057
5	24.628	24.628	51.23	46.66	43.19	4.63	-0.130
10	23.845	23.845	50.26	45.58	41.52	4.66	0.057
15	23.062	23.062	49.26	44.46	39.66	5.43	0.268
20	22.279	22.279	48.26	43.31	38.43	7.12	0.997
25	21.496	21.496	47.24	42.11	37.67	11.69	1.605
30	20.713	20.713	46.21	40.88	37.63	15.64	2.092
35	19.930	19.930	45.21	39.61	37.65	19.75	1.619
40	19.147	19.147	44.26	38.31	37.63	23.79	1.274
45	18.364	18.364	43.26	37.06	37.57	28.29	0.654
50	17.581	17.581	42.21	35.82	37.51	33.46	0.057

SPAN PERCENT	BLADE THICKNESSES			AXIAL DIMENSIONS		
	T1	T2	T3	Z1	Z2	Z3
0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
5	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
10	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
15	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
20	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
25	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
30	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
35	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
40	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
45	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
50	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Aerodynamic design

	unit	value
pressure ratio	[-]	1.111
mass flow	[kg/s]	30.27
tip speed	[m/s]	213,3
tip solidity	[-]	0.5
aspect ratio	[-]	3.08
rotative speed	[%]	90 to 120 % of design speed

Material properties

The material of rotor 51A is not defined in the original NASA report. A 200-grade maraging steel is considered:

	unit	value
alloy	[-]	18-Ni-200-maraging
Young's modulus	[GPa]	180
density	[kg/m3]	8000

	unit	value
Poisson's ratio	[-]	0.3
yield stress	[GPa]	1.38

CAD model

The CAD model is computed with the open source code OpenMCAD^[2].



pressure side



suction side

Natural frequencies

First three natural frequencies (with clamped root) for the mesh computed with OpenMCAD^[2]:

Mode	Type	Natural angular frequency (rad/sec)	Natural frequency (Hz)
1		2578.588	410.395
2		8044.80	1280.37
3		10763.98	1713.14

Initial blade

The **initial blade** is defined with in-house LAVA parameters^[5] computed from the reference blade CAD model. The initial blade is usually used as starting point for an optimization process. Its geometry is similar to the one of the reference blade.

Natural frequencies

First three natural frequencies (with clamped root)

- from the whole mesh:

Mode	Type	Natural angular frequency (rad/sec)	Natural frequency (Hz)
1		2560.66	407.541
2		8009.99	1 274.83
3		10726.52	1 707.18

- from the reduced order model:

Mode	Type	Natural angular frequency (rad/sec)	Natural frequency (Hz)
1		2560.75	407.556
2		8013.95	1275.46
3		10729.8	1707.7

Modèles téléchargeables

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Libre accès

[lien vers le projet Git](#)

À propos

Ce rapport présente les performances expérimentales d'un ventilateur de la série, désigné étage de ventilateur 51A. Le ventilateur à 12 pales de 50,8 centimètres de diamètre a été conçu pour une vitesse de pointe de 243,8 mètres par seconde. La pression d'étage de conception était de 1,15 à un débit pondéral de 29,9 kilogrammes par seconde. Les angles des pales du ventilateur peuvent être réinitialisés manuellement. Performances globales pour le rotor. Les performances du rotor et du stator sont présentées pour l'angle de réglage des pales du rotor de conception.

- Rapport technique original ^[1]:

```
@TechReport{osborn1974performance,
  author      = {Osborn, Walter Martin and Steinke, Ronald J},
  date       = {1974},
  institution = {NASA Lewis Research Center Cleveland, OH, United States},
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title = {Performance of a 1.15-pressure-ratio Axial-flow Fan  
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}
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- Photographies :



Fig1. <https://ntrs.nasa.gov/citations/19740021256> p.67



Fig2. <https://ntrs.nasa.gov/citations/19740021256> p.67

Documents utiles

- [modèles téléchargeables](#) (lien vers projet Git)
 - rapport technique original de la NASA (.pdf)
- (.csv), utilisable en entrée de OpenMCAD^[2] pour générer l'aube de référence

	unité	valeurs
alliage	[-]	18-Ni-200-maraging
module d'Young	[GPa]	180
masse volumique	[kg/m ³]	8000
coefficient de Poisson	[-]	0,3
limite élastique	[GPa]	1,38

Modèle CAO

Le modèle CAO est obtenu avec OpenMCAD^[2].

intrados



extrados



==== Fréquences propres ====

Fréquences des trois premiers modes (noeuds du pied d'aube encastrés) pour le maillage obtenu avec OpenMCAD^[2] :

Mode	Type	Pulsation propre (rad/sec)	Fréquence propre (Hz)
1		2578,588	410,395
2		8044,80	1280,37
3		10763,98	1713,14

Aube initiale

L'**aube initiale** est définie par des paramètres spécifiques au LAVA^[5] obtenus à partir du modèle CAO de l'aube de référence. L'aube initiale est classiquement utilisée comme point de départ dans le cadre de procédures d'optimisation; sa géométrie est similaire à celle de l'aube de référence.

Fréquences propres

Fréquences des trois premiers modes (noeuds du pied d'aube encastés),

- pour le maillage complet :

Mode	Type	Pulsation propre (rad/sec)	Fréquence propre (Hz)
1		2560,66	407,541
2		8009,99	1 274,83
3		10726,52	1 707,18

- pour le modèle réduit :

Mode	Type	Pulsation propre (rad/sec)	Fréquence propre (Hz)
1		2560,75	407,556
2		8013,95	1275,46
3		10729,8	1707,7

1. ^{a, b} Hager. «Performance of a 1.15-pressure-ratio Axial-flow Fan Stage with a Blade Tip Solidity of 0.5» 1974. [pdf](#)
2. ^{a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h} Kojtych S., Batailly A. «OpenMCAD, an open blade generator: from Multiple-Circular-Arc profiles to Computer-Aided Design model» 2022. [code en libre accès](#)
3. ^{a, b} Crouse *et al.* «A computer program for composing compressor blading from simulated circular-arc elements on conical surfaces » 1969. NASA-TN-D-5437. [pdf](#)
5. ^{a, b} Kojtych S. *et al.* «Methodology for the Redesign of Compressor Blades Undergoing Nonlinear Structural Interactions: Application to Blade-Tip/Casing Contacts » 2022. Journal of Engineering for Gas Turbines and Power, Vol. 145, No. 5. [pdf](#)

Document issu de la page wiki:

https://lava-wiki.meca.polymtl.ca/public/modeles/rotor_51a/accueil?rev=1680407361

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