文章编号:1001-2060(2005)06-0599-04

# 边界元解析敏度分析在燃烧室 壳体构件优化设计中的应用

张德欣,安伟光,刘 刚,刘 磊 (哈尔滨工程大学航天工程系,黑龙江哈尔滨 150001)

摘 要: 对燃烧室壳体构件进行优化设计,是改善应力集中 状况、防止热变形损伤、提高其承载能力的重要措施。 在燃 烧室壳体构件优化设计中,本文建立了轴对称构件的边界元 全解析敏度分析技术,并将该技术与通用的形状优化设计算 法相结合,对燃烧室壳体中的某一平面应力下的构件进行形 状优化设计。在优化燃烧室壳体构件时,用加权求和法处理 该构件的多目标问题,最后获得满意的结果。

关键 词: 燃烧室壳体; 轴对称; 边界元; 优化设计 中图分类号: 0643; TB12 文献标识码: A

## 1 引 言

燃烧室壳体是一个双层壁的轴对称结构,它承 受的热应力最大。内腔与外壁是彼此连接的。燃气 压力是燃烧室壳体的基本载荷。该因素将影响燃烧 室的总体强度和刚度,还影响两壁连接件间的局部 强度和刚度,以及各连接件与壁连接的强度。在构 件形状优化设计中,有关敏度分析方面的很多著作 是建立在有限元公式基础上的。如 Wang 等人给出 了有限元的敏度分析详细评述<sup>[2]</sup>。对解析方程进行 隐含求导,得到敏度方程;文献[1]给出了边界元敏 度分析的方程。对轴对称构件,例如半无限空间等 可以寻找特定的基本解,使其在部分边界上满足边 界条件,这样就不需要在此部分边界上设置边界单 元,使未知数减少,给求解带来方便。本文对具有两 个对称轴的较复杂的二维空间问题进行详细的公式 推导。它不仅使问题得到简化,同时也提高了计算 效率,从而使形状优化设计更加简单,优化结果更加 精确。

本文创建了轴对称构件的边界元解析敏度分析 优化算法,并用该算法优化了燃烧室壳体中的某一 构件,其结果与现有的结果进行比较,以此来说明本 文的正确性。

## 2 基本理论与公式

以各向同性线性弹性体  $\Omega$  为对象(边界用 Γ 表示)边界积分方程为:

 $\int_{\mathcal{C}_{k}} u_{k}^{i} d + \int_{\Gamma} P_{k}^{*} u_{k} d \Gamma = \int_{\Gamma} u_{k}^{*} P_{k} d \Gamma + \int_{\Omega} u_{k}^{*} P_{k} d\Omega$  (1)

其中: 
$$c_{\mathbb{R}}(P') = \frac{1}{4\pi(1-v)} \times$$
  

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4\pi(1-v) - \left\{ 2(1-\alpha) - \frac{1}{2}SIN2\alpha \right\} & -SIN^{2}\alpha \\ -SIN^{2}\alpha & 4\pi(1-v) - \left\{ 2(1-\alpha) - \frac{1}{2}SIN2\alpha \right\} \end{pmatrix}$$
  
 $\Gamma = \Gamma_{U} + \Gamma_{P}, \Gamma_{U}$  是位移边界;  $\Gamma_{P}$  是面力边界。

其中:Q、 $P \in \Gamma$ ,  $U_{\mathbb{R}}^{*}(P'Q')$ 是位移基本解;  $P_{\mathbb{R}}^{*}(P'Q')$ 是与  $U_{l_{\mathbb{R}}}^{*}(P'Q')$ 对应的表面力。

对应于平面应力问题的基本解和基本解对应的 表面力为:

$$U_{lk}^{*}(P'Q') = \frac{1+\nu}{4\pi E} [(3-\nu)\ln\frac{1}{r}\delta_{k} + (1+\nu)r, lr, k]$$

$$P_{k}^{*}(P'Q') = -\frac{1}{4\pi r} \{\frac{\partial}{\partial n} [(1-\nu)\delta_{k} + 2(1+\nu) \times r, lr, k] - (1-\nu)(r, ln, k-r, kn, l)\}$$
(3)

其中: $E_v$ 一材料弹性模量和泊松比;r-P 点和 Q 点之间的距离。通过 E 和 v 的代换可以得到平面 应变问题的基本解。

#### 3 解析敏度分析

在燃烧室壳体中某一构件的优化设计中,需要 目标函数和约束函数的偏导数。对于很多问题,这 些函数大多是由面力和位移数据组成,由方程[*A*]

作者简介:张德欣(1964-),男,山东莱州人,哈尔滨工程大学副教授.

收稿日期: 2004-01-20; 修订日期: 2004-12-22

<sup>?1994-2018</sup> China Academic Journal Electronic Publishing House. All rights reserved. http://www.cnki.net

(5)

{*y*}={*F*}解出位移和面力,这些位移和面力可以确 定应力,即所谓的应力恢复,由边界上已知的面力和 位移得到应力分量。通过应力方程对 *XL* 隐含求 导,可得到这些应力对第*L* 个设计变量的敏度。经 过计算可知应力敏度取决于位移、面力和几何参数 的敏度。

## 3.1 位移和面力的敏度

由式(7)对设计变量 X<sub>L</sub> 隐含求导,可得未知位 移和面力的敏度方程为:

 $[A] \{Y\}, L = \{r\}, L$  **式中**:  $\{r\}, L = \{F\}, L = [A], L \{Y\};$  $\{F\}, L = [M], L \{Y\} + [M] \{Y\}, L$ 

3.2 边界应力敏度分析

在边界「上:

$$\sigma_{11} = P_1 \tag{4}$$

$$\sigma_{12} = P_2$$

$$\sigma_{2}^{'} = \frac{v}{1-v} \sigma_{11}^{'} + \frac{E}{1-v^{2}} e_{22}^{'}$$
(6)

$$\vec{x} \oplus : e_{22}^{'} = \frac{\mathrm{d}u_2}{\mathrm{d}s} = \frac{\mathrm{d}u_2^{'}}{\mathrm{d}\xi} \frac{\mathrm{d}\xi}{\mathrm{d}s} = \frac{\mathrm{d}u_2^{'}}{\mathrm{d}\xi} J^{-1};$$
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}u_2^{'}}{\mathrm{d}\xi} = \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{\mathrm{d}h^i}{\mathrm{d}\xi} U_2^{'i}.$$

通过式(4) ~ 式(6) 对  $X_L$  求导, 可得到这些应力对 第 L 个设计变量的敏度:

$$\sigma_{11,L} = P_{1,L}$$

$$\sigma_{12,L} = P_{2,L}$$

$$\sigma_{22,L}^{'} = \frac{v}{1-v}\sigma_{11,L}^{'} + \frac{E}{1-v^{2}}e_{22,L}^{'}$$

$$\vec{x} \oplus : e_{22,L}^{'} = J^{-1}\sum_{i=1}^{3}\frac{dh^{i}}{d\xi}U_{2,L}^{'} - J^{-2}J_{L}\sum_{i=1}^{3}\frac{dh^{i}}{d\xi}U_{2}^{'};$$

$$J_{L} = J^{-1}\left[\frac{dx_{1}}{d\xi}\left(\frac{dx_{1}}{d\xi}\right)_{L} + \frac{dx_{2}}{d\xi}\left(\frac{dx_{2}}{d\xi}\right)_{L}\right];$$

$$\left(\frac{dx_{j}}{d\xi}\right)_{L} = \sum_{i=1}^{3}\frac{dh^{i}}{d\xi}x_{j}^{i}L_{*}$$

3.3 用高斯积分计算下列 4 个积分式  $h_{ij}^{1} = \int_{\mathbb{F}} \Phi_{1} P^{*} d\Gamma_{j} = \int_{-1}^{+1} \frac{1}{2} (1-\xi) P^{*} \frac{l_{j}}{2} d\xi =$   $\int_{-1}^{+1} \frac{l_{j}}{4} (1-\xi) P^{*} d\xi$ 同理:  $h_{ij}^{2} = \int_{-1}^{+1} \frac{l_{j}}{4} (1+\xi) P^{*} d\xi$   $g_{ij}^{1} = \int_{-1}^{+1} \frac{l_{j}}{4} (1-\xi) U^{*} d\xi$  $g_{ij}^{2} = \int_{-1}^{+1} \frac{l_{j}}{4} (1+\xi) U^{*} d\xi$ 

$$\int_{-1}^{+1} f(\xi) \mathrm{d}\xi = \sum_{k=1}^{4} W_k f(\xi_k)$$

4 轴对称问题的理论公式

在燃烧室壳体优化设计中,存在轴对称情况。 利用它们的轴对称特点,可以寻找一个特殊的基本 解,能大大的减少边界单元数,即未知数。这样可以 使形状优化设计更加简单。下面对具有两个对称轴 的较复杂的二维空间问题进行详细的公式推导;

在 X 轴上: 
$$P_X = 0$$
;  $U_Y = 0$   
在 Y 轴上:  $P_Y = 0$ ;  $U_X = 0$   
边界积分方程为:  
 $C_k u_k + \left( \int_{\Gamma_{x=0}} u_k \circ P_k^* + \int_{\Gamma_{j=0}} u_k \circ P_k^* \right) d\Gamma$   
 $= \left( \int_{\Gamma_{x=0}} P_k \circ u_k^* + \int_{\Gamma_{y=0}} P_k \circ u_k^* + \int_{\Gamma_{r=0}-\Gamma_{y=0}} P_k \circ u_k^* \right) d\Gamma$ 
(7)

将式(3)代入式(7)中得:  

$$C_{k}u_{k} + \left(\int_{\Gamma_{1}} u_{k} \circ P_{k}^{*} + \int_{\Gamma_{2}} u_{k} \circ P_{k}^{*} + \int_{\Gamma-\Gamma_{1}-\Gamma_{2}} u_{k} \circ P_{k}^{*}\right) d\Gamma$$
  
 $= \left(\int_{\Gamma_{1}} P_{k} \circ u_{k}^{*} + \int_{\Gamma_{2}} P_{k} \circ u_{k}^{*} + \int_{\Gamma-\Gamma_{1}-\Gamma_{2}} P_{k} \circ u_{k}^{*}\right) d\Gamma$ 

使 Q'在 X 轴上时:  $P_k^* = 0$ ,  $U_b^* = 0$ ; Q'在 Y 轴 上时:  $P_b^* = 0$ ,  $U_{lx}^* = 0$ ; 这样, 在对称轴上的积分值为 零。图 1 是相对于 X 轴和 Y 轴分别对称, 在图 1 上 取 4 个点  $P_1(x_p, y_p)$ ,  $P_2(-x_p, y_p)$ ,  $P_3(-x_p, -y_p)$ ,  $P_4(x_p, -y_p)$ , 它们相对于 X 轴和 Y 轴分别对 称。Q(X, Y)是图 1 上的任意一点,  $r_1$ ,  $r_2$ ,  $r_3$ ,  $r_4$  表 示 O 点与 $P_1$ ,  $P_2$ ,  $P_3$ ,  $P_4$  点的距离。

$$r_{1} = \left[ (x - x_{p})^{2} + (y - y_{p})^{2} \right]^{1/2}$$

$$r_{2} = \left[ (x + x_{p})^{2} + (y - y_{p})^{2} \right]^{1/2}$$

$$r_{3} = \left[ (x + x_{p})^{2} + (y + y_{p})^{2} \right]^{1/2}$$

$$r_{4} = \left[ (x - x_{p})^{2} + (y + y_{p})^{2} \right]^{1/2}$$



图1 两 个对称轴的二维空间

所用码分公式为hina Academic Journal Electronic Publishing House. All rights reserved. http://www.cnki.net

(1) 
$$\exists Q \notin X \ \mathfrak{m} \bot \mathfrak{m}; r_1 = r_4; r_2 = r_3;$$
  
 $L = X, K = Y \operatorname{Ifi};$   
 $u_{w1}^* = A^* r_{1x} r_{1y} = A^* \frac{x - x_p}{r_1} \cdot \frac{-y_p}{r_1} = -A \frac{(x - x_p})^* y_p}{r_1^2}$   
 $\exists y_{w3}^* = A \frac{(x - x_p})^* y_p}{r_1^2}$   
 $u_{w3}^* = A \frac{(x - x_p})^* y_p}{r_1^2}$   
 $u_{w3}^* = A \frac{(x - x_p})^* y_p}{r_1^2}$   
 $\mathfrak{g}; u_{w3}^* = u_{w1}^* - u_{w2}^* - u_{w3}^* + u_{w4}^* = 0$   
 $\exists L = Y, K = Y \operatorname{Ifi}, \mathfrak{g};$   
 $u_{wy}^* = u_{w1}^* - u_{w2}^* - u_{w3}^* + u_{w4}^* = 0$   
 $(2) \operatorname{Ifi} = Q \notin Y \operatorname{Im} \operatorname{Lifi}, r_1 = r_2; r_3 = r_4;$   
 $\exists L = X, K = X \operatorname{Ifi}, \mathfrak{g};$   
 $u_{w2}^* = u_{w1}^* - u_{w2}^* - u_{w3}^* + u_{w4}^* = 0$   
 $\exists L = Y, K = X \operatorname{Ifi}, \mathfrak{g};$   
 $u_{w2}^* = u_{w1}^* + u_{w2}^* - u_{w3}^* + u_{w4}^* = 0$   
 $\exists L = X, K = X \operatorname{Ifi};$   
 $P_{1x}^* = 0, r_1 = r_4, r_2 = r_3, \frac{\partial}{\partial n} = 0, \frac{\partial}{\partial n} = -1, n_x = 0,$   
 $n_y = -1$   
 $\exists L = X, K = X \operatorname{Ifi};$   
 $P_{xx}^* (P, Q) = \frac{-1}{4\pi (1 - v)r} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial 1} [(1 - 2v) + 2(r_x)^2] \right\}$   
 $= -\frac{A}{r} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial 1} + \frac{\partial}{\partial 2} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial 1} \right] [(1 - 2v) + 2(r_x)^2]$   
 $P_{xx4}^* = -A \frac{y_p}{r_1} [(1 - 2v) + \left( \frac{x - x_p}{r_1} \right)^2]$   
 $P_{xx4}^* = -A \frac{y_p}{r_2} [(1 - 2v) + \left( \frac{x - x_p}{r_2} \right)^2]$   
 $P_{xx4}^* = A \frac{y_p}{r_3} [(1 - 2v) + \left( \frac{x - x_p}{r_3} \right)^2]$   
 $P_{xx4}^* = A \frac{y_p}{r_4} [(1 - 2v) + \left( \frac{x - x_p}{r_3} \right)^2]$   
 $P_{xx4}^* = A \frac{y_p}{r_4} [(1 - 2v) + \left( \frac{x - x_p}{r_4} \right)^2]$   
 $\mathfrak{g}; P_{xx}^* = P_{xx1}^* - P_{x2}^* - P_{x3}^* + P_{x4}^* = 0$   
 $\exists L = Y, K = X \operatorname{Ifi}, \mathfrak{g};$   
 $P_{yx}^* = P_{xx1}^* + P_{y2}^* - P_{y3}^* - P_{y3}^* = 0$   
 $(4)Q \notin Y \operatorname{Im} L;$   
 $P_{yy}^* = P_{yx1}^* + P_{y2}^* - P_{y3}^* - P_{y3}^* = 0$   
 $(4)Q \notin Y \operatorname{Im} L;$   
 $P_{yy}^* = 0, n_x = -1$ 

得: $P_{w}^{*} = P_{w1}^{*} - P_{w2}^{*} - P_{w3}^{*} + P_{w4}^{*} = 0$ 当 L = Y, K = Y 时. 得:  $P_{w}^{*} = P_{vv1}^{*} + P_{vv2}^{*} - P_{w3}^{*} - P_{w4}^{*} = 0$ (5)总结分析 当Q在X轴上, L=X, K=Y时; Q在Y轴上, L = X, K = X 时.  $u_{k}^{*} = u_{k}^{*} - u_{k}^{*} - u_{k}^{*} + u_{k}^{*} = 0$ 当 Q 在 X 轴上, L = Y, K = Y 时; Q 在 Y 轴上, L =Y, K = X 时.  $u_{lk}^{*} = u_{lk1}^{*} + u_{lk2}^{*} - u_{lk3}^{*} - u_{lk4}^{*} = 0$ 当 O 在 X 轴上, L = X, K = X 时; O 在 Y 轴上, L =X, K = Y时.  $P_{k}^{*} = P_{k1}^{*} - P_{k2}^{*} - P_{k3}^{*} + P_{k4}^{*} = 0$ 当O在X轴上, L = Y, K = X时; O在Y轴上, L =Y, K = Y 时.  $P_{k}^{*} = P_{k1}^{*} + P_{k2}^{*} - P_{k3}^{*} - P_{k4}^{*} = 0$ 最后积分方程式为:  $C_{k}(P)u_{k}(P)+\int_{\Gamma-\Gamma_{1}-\Gamma_{2}}u_{k}(Q)^{\circ}P_{k}^{*}(P,Q)\mathrm{d}\Gamma(Q)$  $= \int_{\Gamma-\Gamma_1-\Gamma_2} u_k^* (P,Q) P_k(Q) \, ^{\circ} \mathrm{d} \, \Gamma(Q)$ 上式的  $P_{lk}^{*}(P, O)$ 和  $u_{k}^{*}(P, O)$ 为满足边界条

件的特殊基本解。

# 5 例题计算

用本文编制的优化程序,对燃烧室壳体某一开 孔板件进行了计算。该板件的形状及受力情况如图 2 所示。其中: P = 50 MPa; E = 200 GPa; v = 0.25。



图 2 开 孔 方 板 的 形 状 及 受 力 情 况

考虑对称性,可取方板的四分之一作为优化模型。边界单元划分如图3所示,采用平面线性单元,对该例题进行边界元分析。方板受拉时,边界最大切向应力出现在内孔边界处,此处易出现裂纹。为此,对该例题的内孔形状进行优化,使内孔边界处的最

当行994-2618 China Academic Journal Electronic Publishing House. All rights reserved. http://www.cnki.net



考虑在不增加方板重量的情况下,进行形状优 化,于是该问题数学模型可以写成:

Min: 
$$G(1) = F(X) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \lambda_j | d_t^j(X) | [\sigma]$$
  
S.t  $G(i) = ([\sigma] - [\sigma_t^j(X)] | [\sigma] \ge 0$   
 $i = 2, 3, 6; j = i + 5;$   
 $G(7) = 1 - X(1) \ge 00 \ge 0$   
 $G(8) = 1 - X(2) \ge 00$   
 $G(10) = X(2) \ge 0$   
 $G(11) = \pi X(1)X(2) \left(\frac{1}{2}\pi R^2\right) - 1 \ge 0$ 

用本文研制的轴对称解析敏度分析形状优化程 序运算了该例题,优化结果如表1所示,用解析求敏 度的结构形状优化程序也运算了该例题,优化结果 如表2所示。

表1	轴对称的解析敏度分析方板开孔优化结果

最终结果							
X(1:2) = 150.1	15 800 00	48.712	030 00				
GX(1:11) = 290	. 348 600 0	0.59	91 920 30	0. 596 624 10			
0. 6	534 590 90	0.745	142 090	0.967 751 80			
0.2	298 521 60	0.531	909 50	150.115 800 0			
48.	712 030 00	0.381	142 00				
优化后的剪应力	ካ. 81.	608 040	80.195 3	80			
	73.	079 830	53.309 8	30 -4.037 633			
分析次数: 224							
敏度分析次数:35							

表 2	解析敏度分析的方板开孔优化结果
-----	-----------------

最终结果									
X(1:2) = 140.61	5 700 00	46.717	7 050 00	)					
GX(1:11) = 298.	338 600 00	0.5	81 920 3	30	0. 593 623 10				
0. 62	9 590 90	0.728	420 90		0.97475180				
0.29	6 921 60	0.532	829 50		140.6157000				
46.7	17 050 00	0.37	5 142 00	)					
优化后的剪应力	: 83.615	940	81.275	380					
	74.081	830	54.315	830	5.049 633				
分析次数:249									
敏度分析次数:3									

比较表 1 和表 2,得到用轴对称解析敏度分析 结构形状优化算法计算的内孔最大切向应力值比用 解析求敏度的结构形状优化算法计算的内孔最大切 向应力值降低了百分之三,计算时间减少百分之十。

# 6 结束语

(1)本文研究了燃烧室壳体构件的轴对称解析 敏度分析的一般公式,并用该方法编制了计算机程 序,优化了一个开孔板件,根据得到的优化结果和现 有的结果进行比较,其精度很高。在边界元的敏度 分析领域中,可以用近似的解析求敏度的方法,这样 在对精度影响不大的情况下,可以减少计算机费用, 目前该方法正在研究中。

(2) 在燃烧室壳体构件的形状优化设计中,边 界元法与有限元法相比,它有很多优点:将边界元法 用于结构形状优化设计中,可以使优化问题的维数 降低一维,大大减少计算工作量,以及降低计算的复 杂程度;它还可以很容易与通用的形状优化算法相 结合,为此它有很好的发展前景。

#### 参考文献:

- [1] 张德欣. 形状优化的全解析敏度分析[J]. 应用数学和力学, 2001, **22**(11): 1193-1200.
- [2] WANG S, SUN Y, GALLAGHER R H. Sensitivity analysis in shape opptimization of continuum structures [J]. Comp and Struct, 1985, 20 (5): 855-867.
- [3] 刘洪秋,夏人伟.一种新的形状灵敏度分析方法——具有两类
   变量的伴随方程法[J].计算结构力学及其应用,1993,10(1):7
   -14.

书 讯
 汽轮机及辅助设备

 (300 MW 热电联产机组技术丛书)

 本书分 12 章介绍了 NC300 225—16.7 /537 / 537 型汽轮机概述、汽轮机本体结构、调节系统、热力系统、热网系统等设备及系统构成特点,详细讲解了汽轮机启动、停运、运行调整、

运行维护、汽轮机振动、汽轮机热变形以及汽 轮机典型事故及其预防等技术要点。

读者对象:汽轮机专业人员,相关读者。 2005年9月出版 边界元解析敏度分析在燃烧室壳体构件优化设计中的应用= The Use of Boundary-element Analytic Sensibility Analysis in the Optimized Design of Combustor-casing Structural Members [刊,汉] /ZHANG De-xin, AN Weiguang, LIU Gang, et al (Department of Astronautical Engineering, Harbin Engineering University, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150001) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2005, 20(6). -599~602

The optimized design of combustor-casing structural members can serve as an important measure for improving stress concentration conditions, preventing thermal deformation-related damages and enhancing their load-bearing ability. During the optimized design of these structural members the authors have employed the technology of boundary-element analytic sensibility analysis for axisymmetric members and combined this technology with the general algorithm of shape optimization design. On this basis a shape optimized design was conducted for combustor-casing structural members being subjected to a plane stress. In optimizing combustor-casing structural members a multi-objective problem was tackled by using a weighted summation method, and satisfactory results were finally achieved. **Key words:** combustor casing, axisymmetry, boundary element, optimization design

轴流压气机多叶片排的气动优化设计= Optimized Aerodynamic Design of Multi-blade Rows of an Axial Compressor[刊,汉] /YU Han, YUAN Xin (Department of Thermal Energy Engineering, Tsinghua University, Beijing, China, Post Code: 100084) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2005, 20(6). -603~606

An aerodynamic design optimization of the radial-stacked version of the first three rows of blades was conducted for a multi-stage axial compressor. With commercial software iSIGHT serving as a platform an experimental design method was used for the above version to conduct a preliminary exploration of the whole space being searched, adopting a secondary programming algorithm of consecutive series for localized optimization search. Furthermore, commercial software NUME-CA was utilized to make a numerical evaluation of the viscous flow field. Calculations of the compressor performance under all operating conditions indicate that without a decrease in flow rate and pressure ratio the blade profile after the optimization will undergo a performance improvement under both design and off-design operating conditions. **Key words:** axial compressor, blade, design of experiment, sequential quadratic programming, optimization

高压比跨音速离心叶轮的三维叶片型线优化=Three-dimensional Blade Profile Optimization for a High Pressure-ratio Transonic and Centrifugal Impeller[刊,汉] / MA Sheng-yuan, CHEN Ying (Harbin No. 703 Research Institute, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150036), YANG Ke, et al (Fluid Engineering Technology Co. Ltd., Beijing, China, Post Code: 100081) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2005, 20(6). -607~610

With the help of software Fine Design3D and a CFD (computational fluid dynamics) method the optimization design of a three-dimensional blade profile was carried out for a high pressure-ratio transonic and centrifugal impeller. The optimization results in an efficiency enhancement of 1.05% with a simultaneous increase in pressure ratio and flow rate. From an analysis of geometric changes it has been found that relative to root and average-diameter section blade profile the blade-tip profile optimization is a more effective means for enhancing the efficiency of the transonic and centrifugal impeller. Key words: centrifugal impeller, computational fluid dynamics, high pressure-ratio, transonic