

KOREA 2021

DISCOVERY SUMMIT

EXPLORING DATA
INSPIRING INNOVATION



전투기 흡입구 해머쇼크 설계압력에 대한 확률론적 접근법

(Probabilistic Approach for Fighter Inlet Hammershock Design Pressure)

Nov. 2021

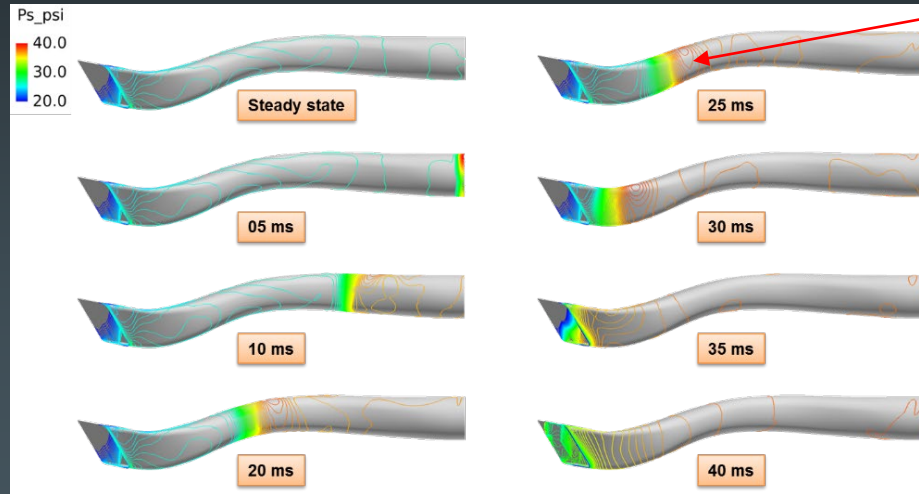
한국항공우주산업(주) 배효길 수석



Intro

▪ What is hammershock?

- Hammershock is the design bursting pressures for inlet duct result from an engine surge or stall which can be described as a sudden reduction in flow
- This sudden reduction in flow creates a strong shock wave, referred to as a hammershock, which moves upstream



Shock moves forward

Intro

■ Design Objective

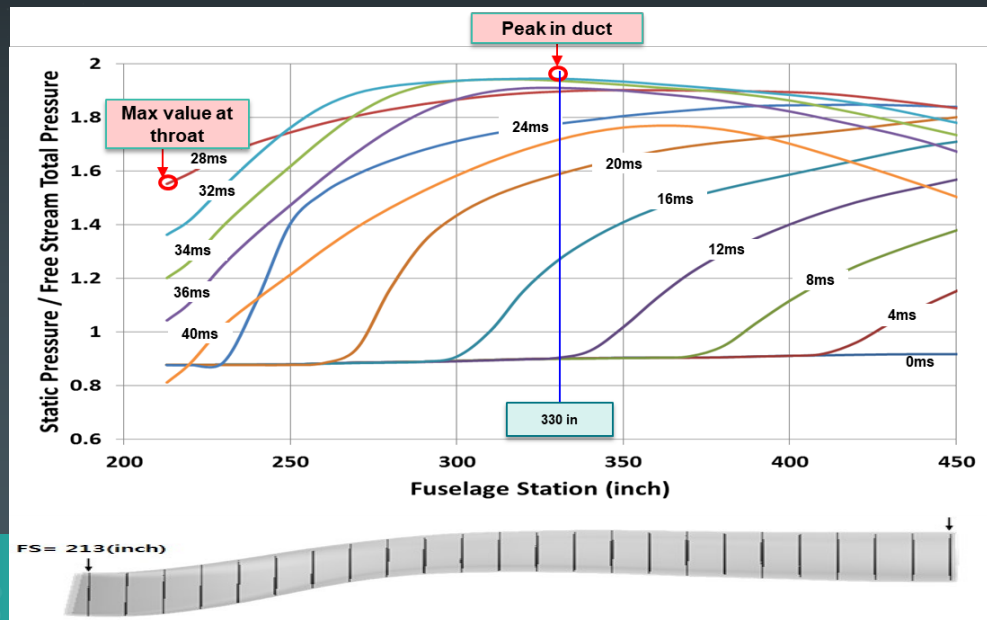
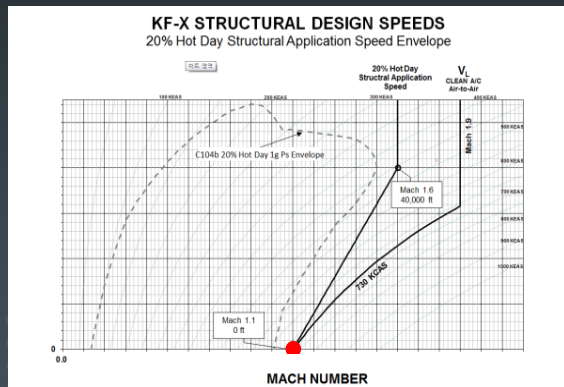
- Try to appropriate inlet hammershock pressure
- Then reduce the weight of inlet duct structure
- Therefore reduce the operation cost during aircraft service life

■ Methodology

- Deterministic approach
 - Analyze the inlet hammershock at the worst conditions ; max speed, cold day, max hammershock peak
 - However, the probability of max hammershock happening during service life is very low
- Probabilistic approach
 - Consider input parameters as random variables with mean and variance
 - Conduct Monte Carlo Simulation (MCS) to generate inlet hammershock output as random output

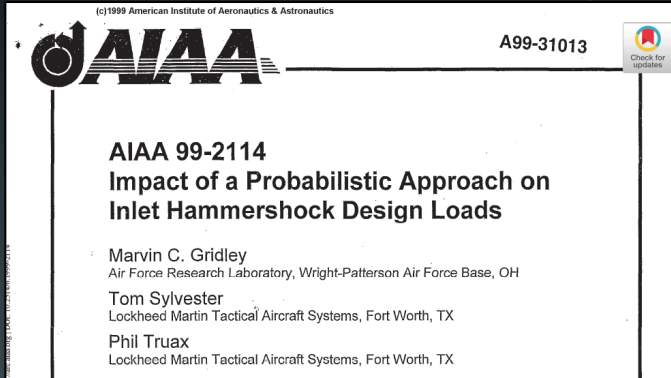
Inlet Duct Pressure by Deterministic Approach

- Inlet duct pressure analyzed at extreme condition
 - Extreme condition: M1.1, Alt=SL, 20% cold day
 - At throat, max ultimate pressure $\Delta P_{ult} = xx$ psid at 28 ms (milli-sec)
 - In duct, max ultimate pressure $\Delta P_{ult} = xx$ psid at 32 ms



Previous Paper : Probabilistic Work Flow

- Generate PDF of ΔP_{ult} & Search for ΔP_{ult} for design



$$\Delta P_{ult} = 1.5 \times (P_{hs} - P_0)$$

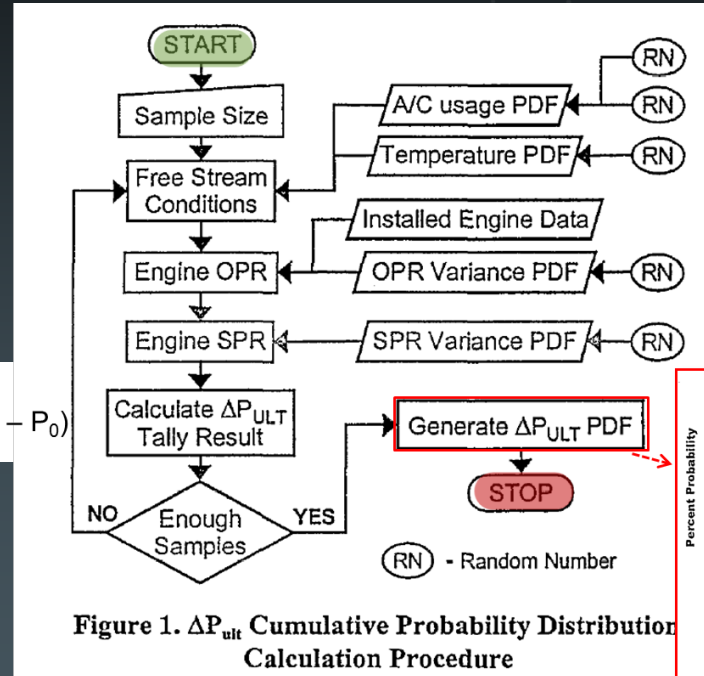
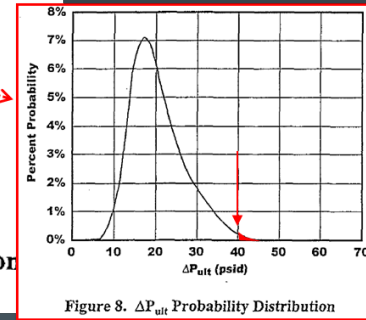


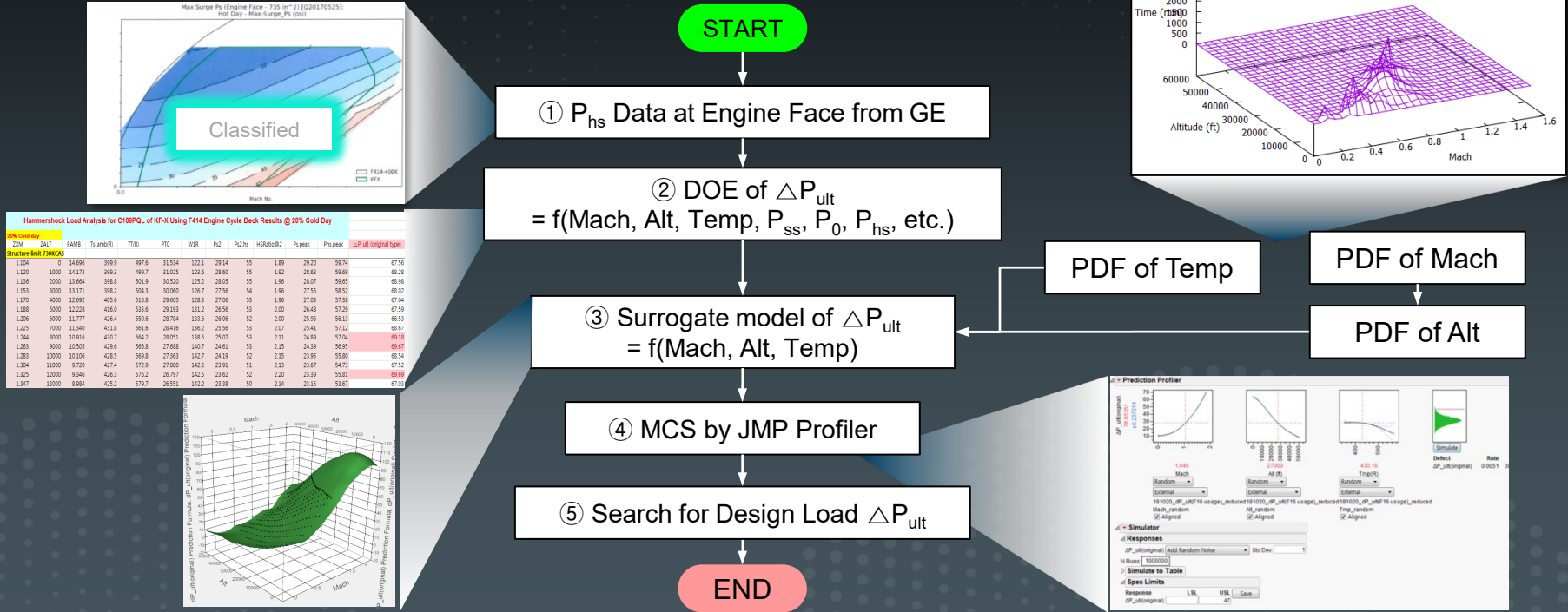
Figure 1. ΔP_{ult} Cumulative Probability Distribution Calculation Procedure



- ✘ OPR : Operating Pressure Ratio
- SPR : Stall Pressure Ratio
- PDF : Probability Density Function

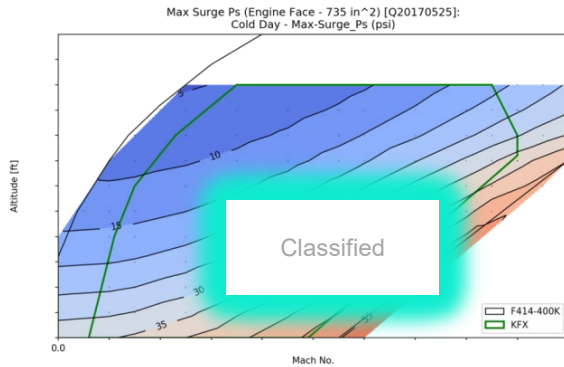
Proposed Probabilistic Work Flow

■ Search for Design Pressure ΔP_{ult}

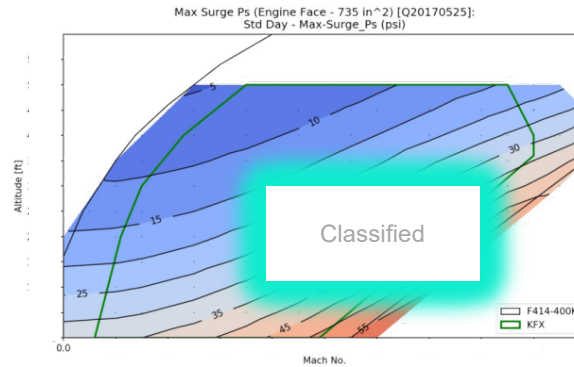


① P_{hs} Data at Engine Face from GE

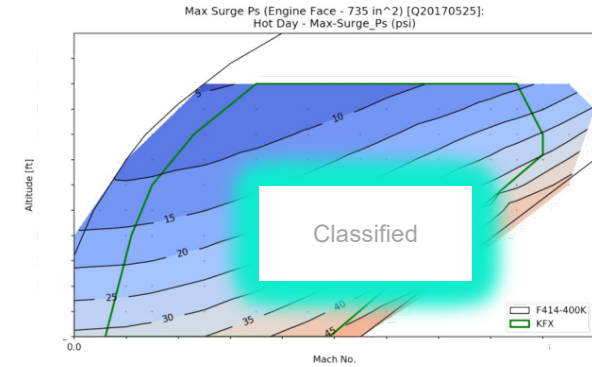
- Hammershock pressure at engine face was provided from GE throughout Mach and altitude
- 20% Cold/STD/20% Hot day data were considered for analysis



Cold Day



Standard Day



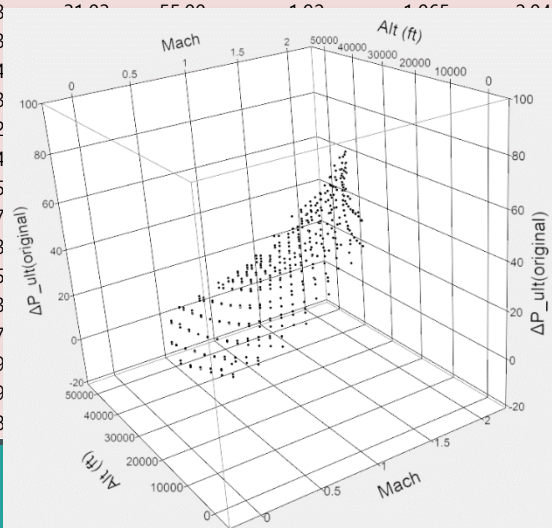
Hot Day

② DOE of ΔP_{ult}

- $P_{hs,peak}$ is the max peak value in a duct when the hammer shock(HS) occurs
- $P_{hs,peak}$ is analyzed by engine cycle deck, GE HS and theoretical method
- Ultimate pressure : $\Delta P_{ult} = 1.5 \times (P_{hs,peak} - P_0)$

Hammershock Load Analysis for C109PQL of KF-X Using F414 Engine Cycle Deck Results @ 20% Cold Day

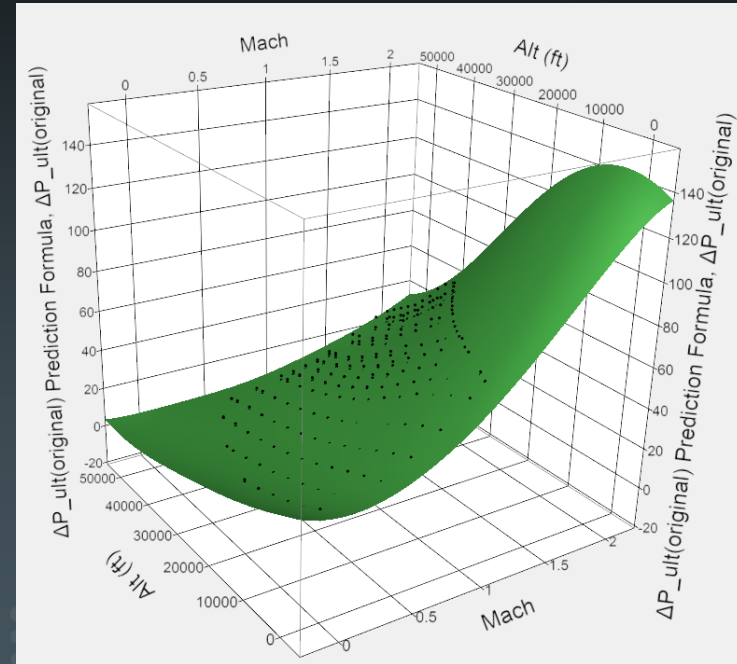
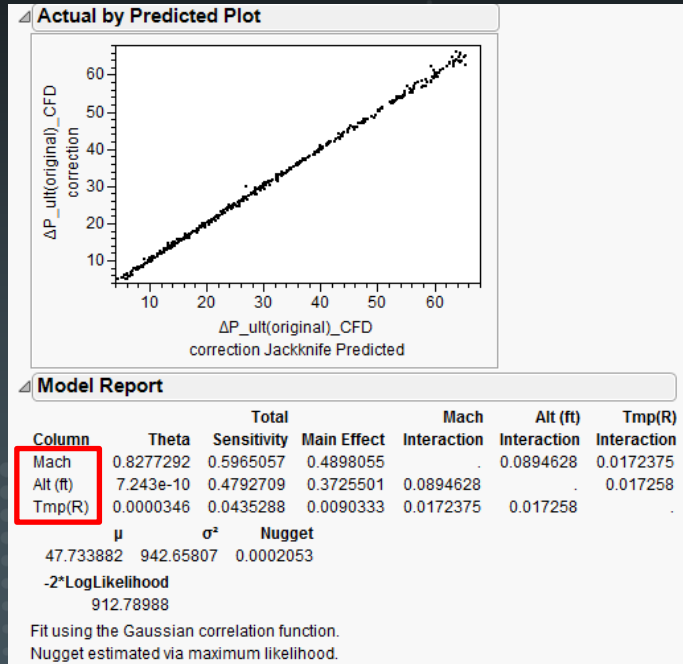
Acap	820	Ath	635	A2	735									Pth,hs*ratio (Pth,hs -2psi)/Pth,hs : 2psi => delta (CFE) 0.0319	
ZXM	ZALT	PAMB	Ts_amb(R)	TT(R)	PT0	Ps2,hs	HSRatio@2	OverP Ratio	HSRatio@th	PT_th	Ps_th	Pth,hs	Pth,hs*	$\Delta P_{ult}(corrected)$	
		(P0)									(Pss)	(Phs)	Pth,hs*ratio	(ΔP_{ult})	
1.104	0	14.70	399.87	497.57	31.53	55.00	1.89	1.065	2.009	31.75	29.33	58.93	57.05	63.53	
1.12	1000	14.17	399.32	499.73	31.53	55.00	1.89	1.065	2.009	31.21	28.76	58.89	57.02	64.26	
1.136	2000	13.66	398.77	501.93	31.53	55.00	1.89	1.065	2.009	30.67	28.20	58.86	56.98	64.97	
1.153	3000	13.17	398.22	504.34	31.53	55.00	1.89	1.065	2.009	30.18	27.69	58.86	56.98	64.97	
1.17	4000	12.69	405.56	516.83	31.53	55.00	1.89	1.065	2.009	30.18	27.69	57.75	55.91	64.11	
1.188	5000	12.23	415.99	533.62	31.53	55.00	1.89	1.065	2.009	29.69	27.17	56.64	54.83	63.21	
1.206	6000	11.78	426.41	550.64	31.53	55.00	1.89	1.065	2.009	29.24	26.63	56.57	54.76	63.80	
1.225	7000	11.34	431.79	561.55	31.53	55.00	1.89	1.065	2.009	28.78	26.10	55.44	53.67	62.84	
1.244	8000	10.92	430.69	564.17	31.53	55.00	1.89	1.065	2.009	28.32	25.56	56.44	54.64	64.94	
1.263	9000	10.51	429.59	566.83	31.53	55.00	1.89	1.065	2.009	27.86	25.05	56.37	54.57	65.48	
1.283	10000	10.11	428.5	569.75	31.53	55.00	1.89	1.065	2.009	27.43	24.56	56.30	54.50	66.00	
1.304	11000	9.72	427.4	572.93	31.53	55.00	1.89	1.065	2.009	27.04	24.12	55.18	53.42	64.97	
1.325	12000	9.35	426.3	576.17	31.53	55.00	1.89	1.065	2.009	26.72	23.83	54.12	52.39	64.01	
1.347	13000	8.98	425.2	579.69	31.53	55.00	1.89	1.065	2.009	26.40	23.55	55.19	53.43	66.12	
1.37	14000	8.63	422.42	581.19	31.53	55.00	1.89	1.065	2.009	26.11	23.31	53.07	51.38	63.59	
1.393	15000	8.29	419.41	582.38	31.53	55.00	1.89	1.065	2.009	25.86	23.10	53.08	51.39	64.13	
										25.61	22.90	52.03	50.37	63.12	



Pth,hs,peak

③ Surrogate model of ΔP_{ult}

- Create the surrogate model of ΔP_{ult} (Mach,Alt,Temp), for example, kriging
- JMP provides a surrogate model for MCS



④ MCS & ⑤ Search for Δ Pult

- Performed MCS by JMP
- Enter the pdf of Mach/Alt/Temp, no. of Runs, USL(upper spec limit)

Prediction Profiler

$\Delta P_{ult(original)}_{CFD}$ correction

26.71905
±0.23007

1.046 Mach
Random External
181022_dP_ult(F16 usage)_reduced

27000 Alt (ft)
Random External
181022_dP_ult(F16 usage)_reduced

430.16 Temp(R)
Random External
181022_dP_ult(F16 usage)_reduced

Aligned Aligned Aligned

Simulator

Responses

$\Delta P_{ult(original)}_{CFD}$ correction Add Random Noise Std Dev: [Red Box]

N Runs: 1000000

Simulate to Table

Make Table

Sequencing

Spec Limits

Response $\Delta P_{ult(original)}_{CFD}$ correction LSL [Red Box] USL [Red Box] Save

Defect

Defect	Rate	Mean	SD
$\Delta P_{ult(original)}_{CFD}$ correction	0.00595	[Red Box]	5.32209

USL line

Error of Δ Pult

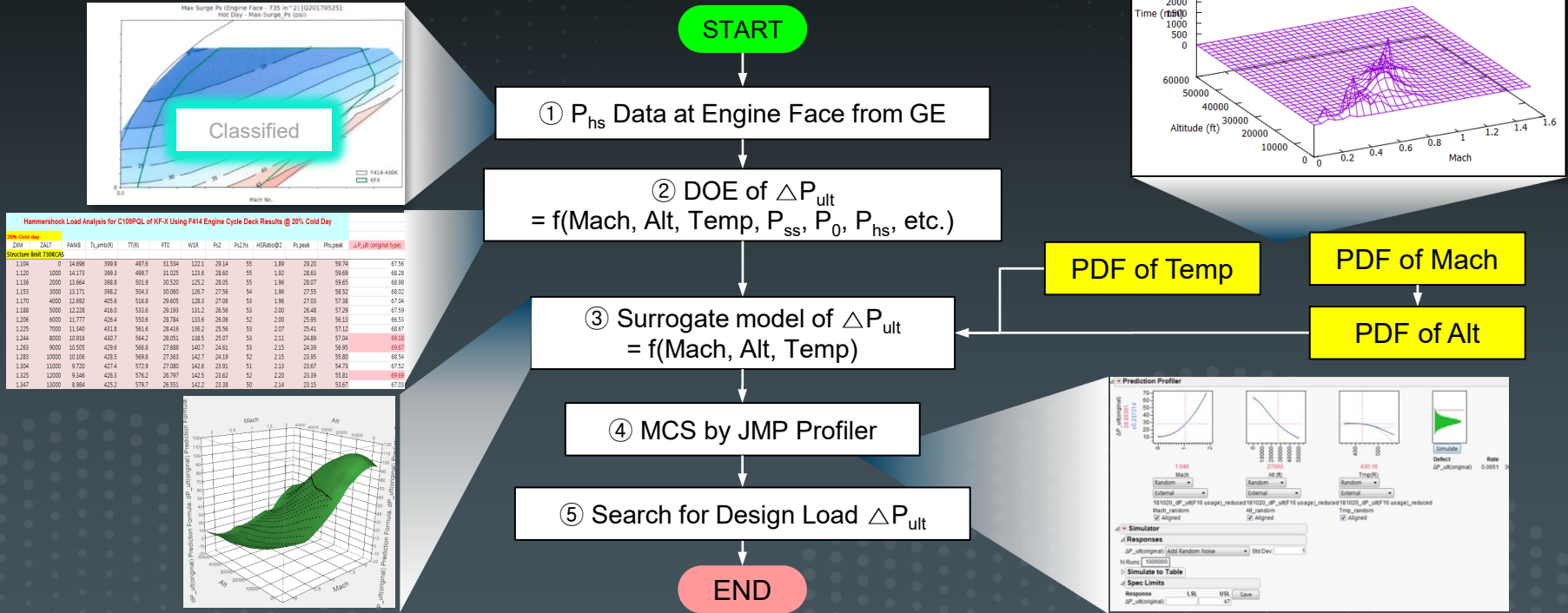
Design Loads Δ Pult

- Event Rate Over USL
- Correspond to Loads Criteria: 10^{-7}

MCS Samples
(1 Million)

Proposed Probabilistic Work Flow

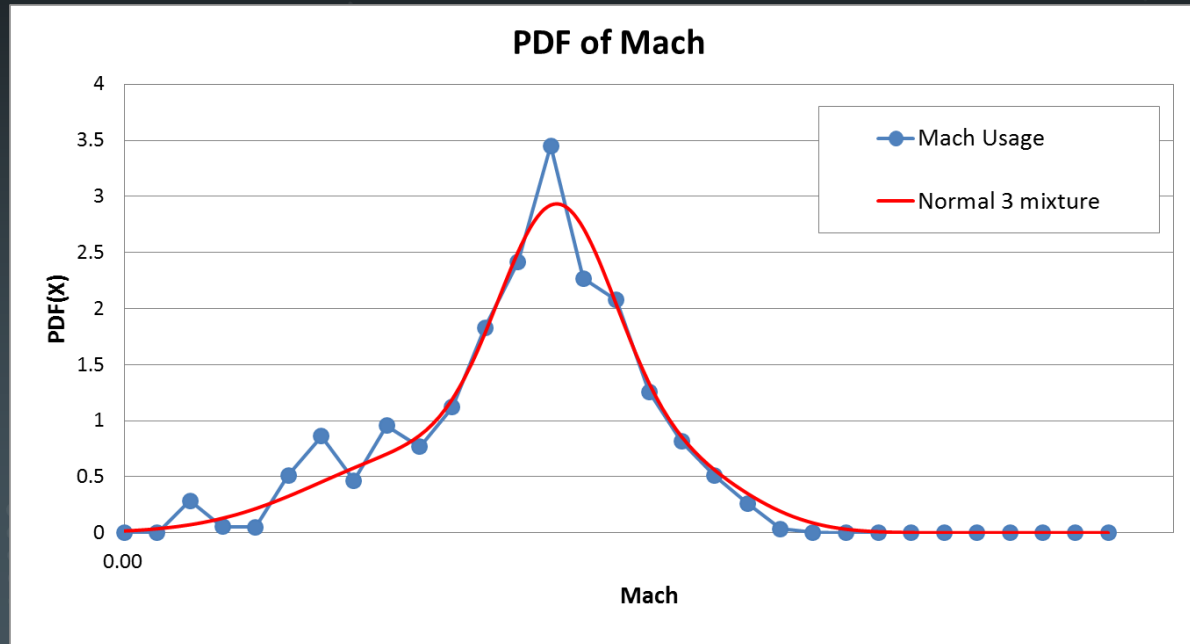
■ Search for Design Pressure ΔP_{ult}



Randomize Mach/Alt of Flight Usage

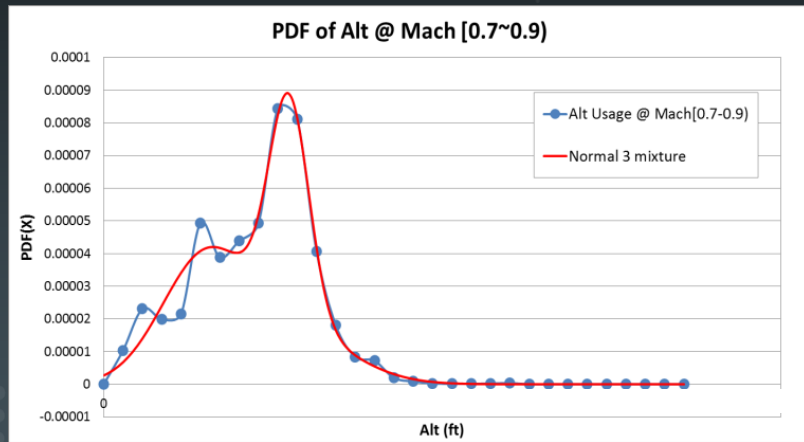
... cont'd

- **Determine PDF of Mach**
 - Find PDF of Mach as close as flight usage shape

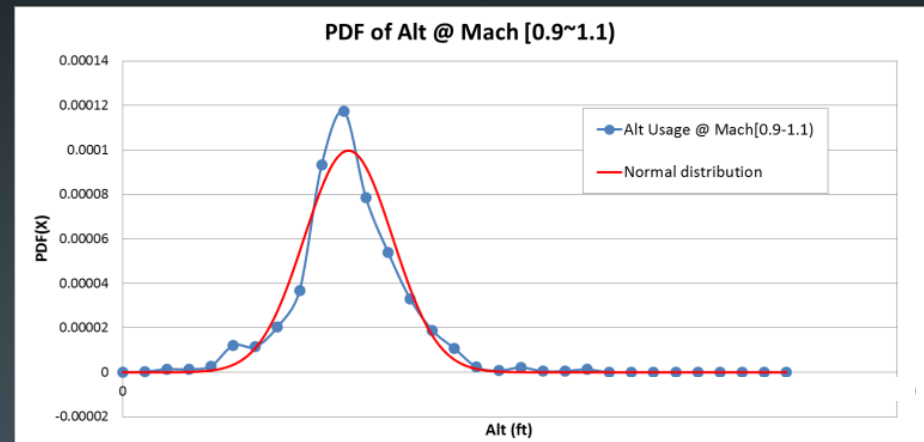


Randomize Mach/Alt of Flight Usage

- Determine PDF of Alt for specific Mach range
 - Find PDF of Alt as close as flight usage shape



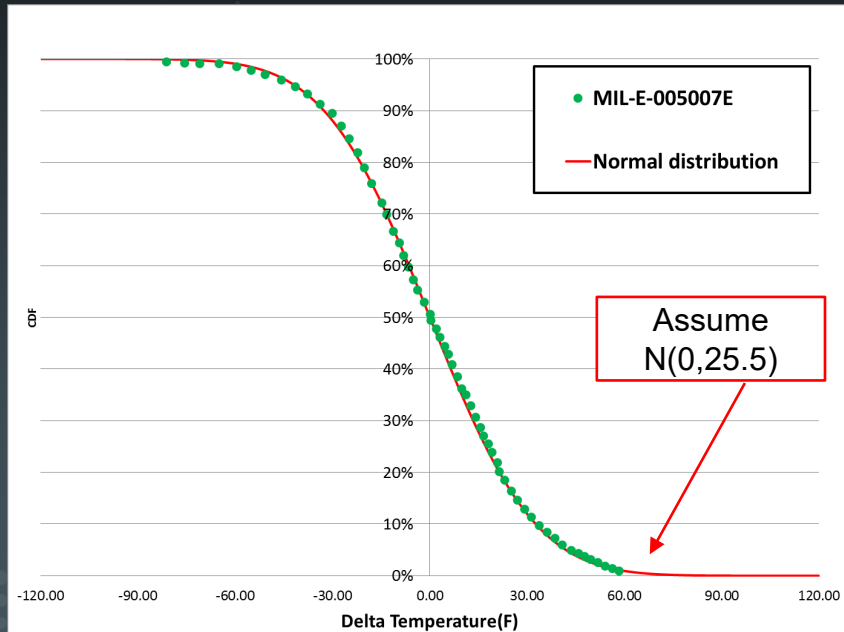
0.7<Mach<0.9



0.9<Mach<1.1

Randomize Temperature

- Consider CDF of delta temperature from standard day
 - Find CDF of Temp as close as MIL-E-005007E



[Ref.] MIL-E-005007E, Engines, Aircraft, Turbojet and Turbofan, General Specification For, 1983

Hammershock Event Rate

... cont'd

▪ Limit loads frequency criteria (JSSG-2006)

- “All loads resulting from failures whose frequency of occurrence is greater than or equal to 1×10^{-7} per flight shall be **limit loads**”
- That is, if some loads conditions happen more than once per 10^7 flight, we should contain those as design loads
- That is, if some loads conditions happen less than once per 10^7 flight, we should not contain those as design loads

▪ Hammershock event for GE engine

- GE provided hammershock (HS) event for GE-XXX engine
- One engine stalls in specific ‘EH’ flight hours
- Because a fighter has two engines, the occurrence of HS =

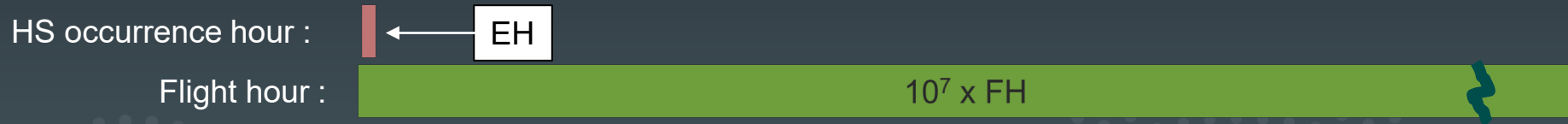
$$\frac{2 \text{ event}}{\text{EH hour}}$$

Hammershock Event Rate

▪ Max Allowable Hammershock Event Rate (MAER)

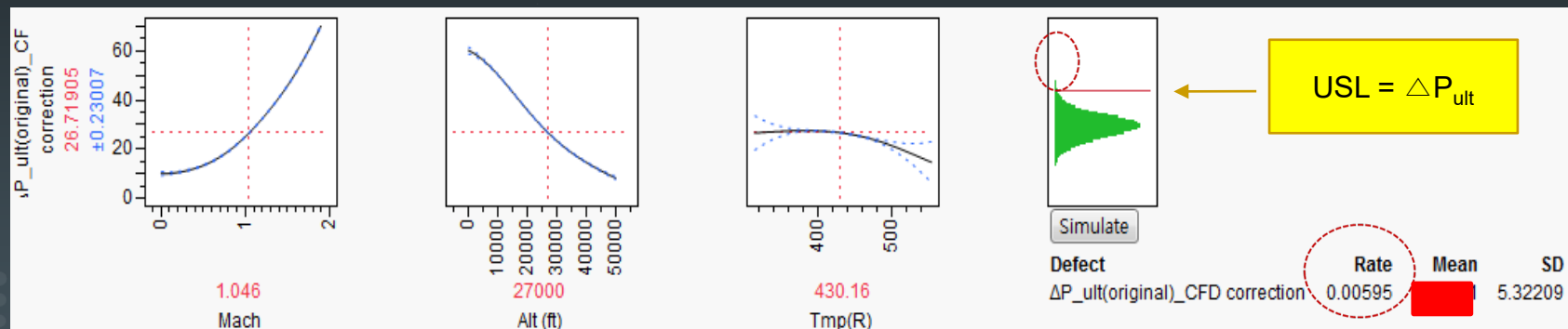
- Convert the loads criteria “once per 10^7 flight” to the “rate”
- For one engine, allowable HS event rate is calculated in considering one engine stall rate

$$\frac{1 \text{ HS}}{10^7 \text{ flight}} \times \frac{1 \text{ flight}}{\text{FH hour}} \times \frac{\text{EH hour}}{1 \text{ HS}} = 0.00615$$



Inlet Hammershock Pressure for Design

- ΔP_{ult} inlet hammershock for inlet design
 - Input USL value and run JMP simulator
 - Compare the probability (Rate) with allowable HS event rate (MAER)
 - Finally, ΔP_{ult} for inlet design is xx psid

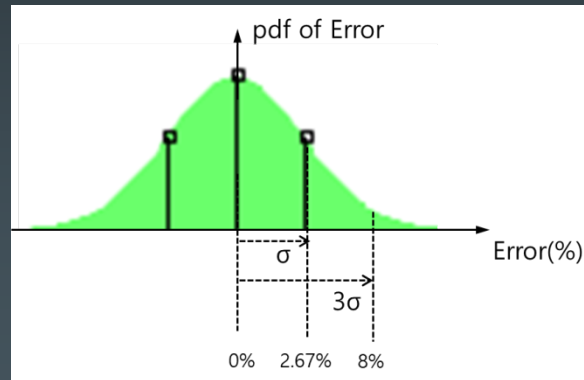


Less than MAER 0.00615

Noise of Hammershock Pressure ... cont'd

▪ Noise of engine stall pressure ratio (SPR)

- Refer to paper : “Impact of a Probabilistic Approach on Inlet Hammershock Design Loads”, 1999, AIAA
- The variability of SPR was assumed to be a normal distribution with a 3σ value of $\pm 8\%$ of mean
- If the 8% error occurs at 3σ , the 2.67% error is at σ
- Therefore, 3% error at σ is assumed for inlet hammershock



Noise of Hammershock Pressure

- **Noise for inlet hammershok**

- Add the noise to the inlet hammershock results after GE comments
- Noise is the normal random with 3% error at σ

$$\sigma = 0.03 \times \text{Mean}(\Delta P_{ult}) \text{ [psi]}$$

The screenshot displays the Prediction Profiler interface with the following details:

- Response:** $\Delta P_{ult}(\text{original_CFD correction})$ with a mean of 26.71905 and a standard deviation of ± 0.23007 .
- Factors:** Mach (1.046), Alt (ft) (27000), and Temp (R) (430.16). Each factor is set to a "Random" distribution.
- Defect Table:**

Defect	Rate	Mean	SD
$\Delta P_{ult}(\text{original_CFD correction})$	0.00595	[Redacted]	5.32209
- Simulator:** The "Responses" section shows $\Delta P_{ult}(\text{original_CFD correction})$ with "Add Random Noise" selected and a standard deviation of [Redacted].
- Spec Limits:** The "USL" (Upper Specification Limit) is [Redacted].

ΔP_{ult} Result Summary

- ΔP_{ult} inlet hammershock according to methodology
 - With probabilistic method, inlet design hammershock pressure will be reduced from xx psid to yy psid

No.	Method	ΔP_{ult} (psid)	Flight Cond.	Remark
1	Deterministic	xx	M1.1/SL 20% Cold day	
2	Probabilistic (RV: Mach, Alt, Temp.)	yy	500 ~ 550 knot	• Reduced by about 30% from Deterministic

※ RV : Random Variable

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