

Dynamic Modeling of Supersonic Propulsion Systems for Aero-Propulso-Servo-Elasticity Analysis



NASA Advanced Air Vehicles Program – Commercial Supersonic Technology Project - AeroServoElasticity



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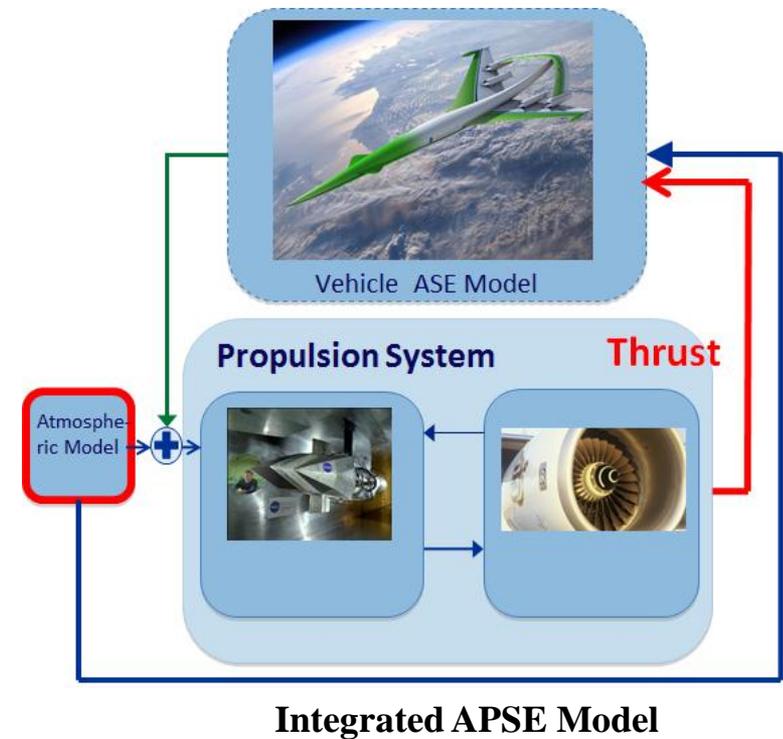


Outline

- **APSE Goals**
- **AeroServoElastic System Dynamic Modeling**
- **Propulsion System Dynamic modeling**
- **APSE Integration**

AeroPropulsoServoElasticity (APSE) Goals

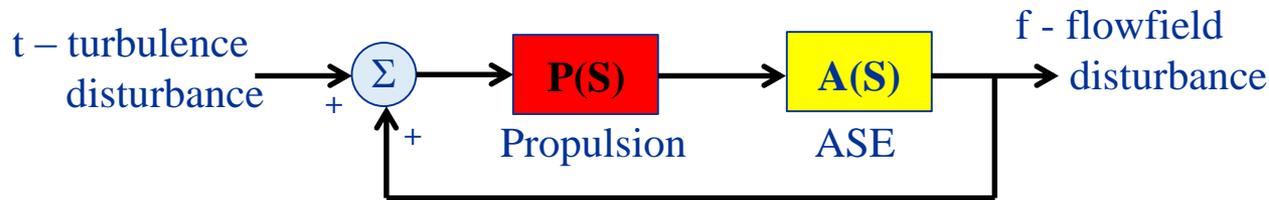
- **Develop dynamic propulsion system and aero-servo-elastic/aerodynamic models, and integrate them together with atmospheric turbulence to study the dynamic performance of supersonic vehicles for ride quality, vehicle stability, and aerodynamic efficiency.**
- **Supersonic vehicles are slender body with more pronounced AeroServoElastic (ASE) modes, which can potentially couple with propulsion system dynamics under various flight conditions to present performance challenges.**
- **Approach for Propulsion System:**
 - **Develop 1-Dimensional (1D) component models and 2D models where appropriate to be comparable in frequency range to ASE models.**
 - **Integrate Propulsion with ASE to form a closed-loop dynamic system model to study performance.**





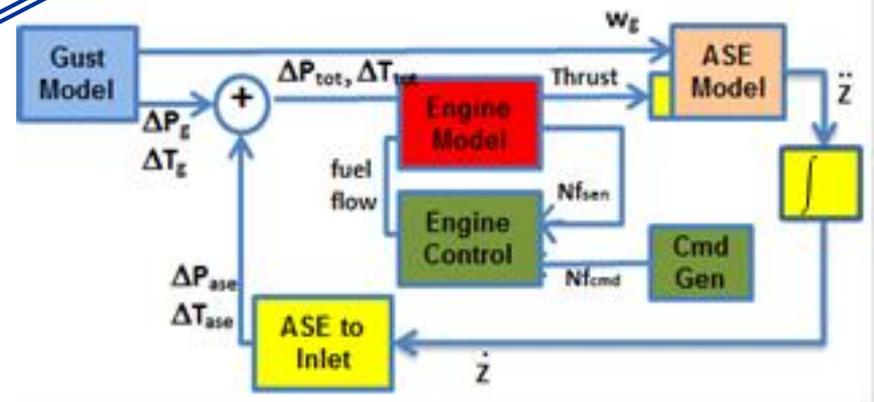
APSE Dynamics - Frequency Range

- ASE modes extend to about 60 HZ when about half the modes are included in the model.
- For that reason propulsion system dynamics need to extend up to approximately 600 Hz in order to also take into account the phase contribution of the propulsion dynamics for the closed-loop system.



$$\frac{F(s)}{T(s)} = \frac{P(s)A(s)}{1 - P(s)A(s)}$$

Simplified Closed-loop representation of APSE dynamic coupling

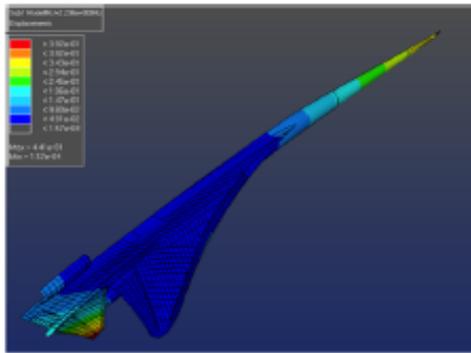
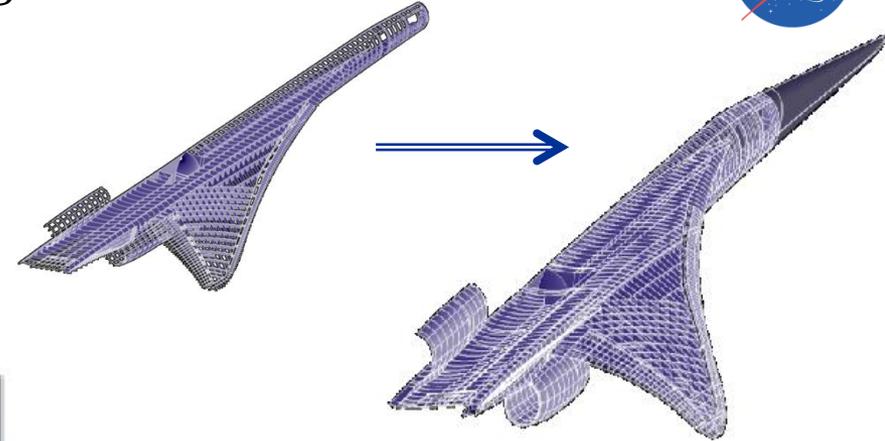


Closed-loop diagram of APSE simulation

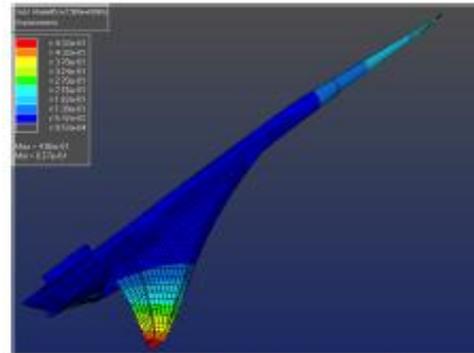
ASE Dynamic Model – Langley Research Center



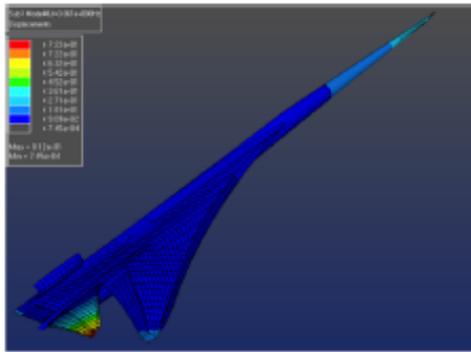
- Constructing 3D models to analyze ASE modes and assess flutter conditions.
- Utilizing 3D model to develop state space models to integrate with propulsion system.



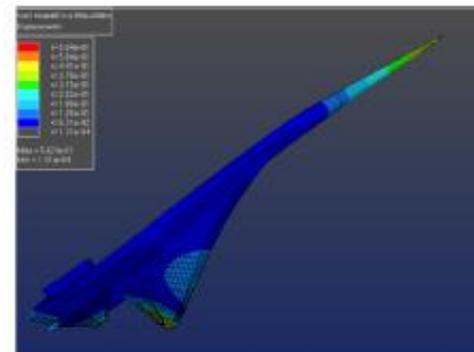
(a) Mode 4, Fuselage Bending, 2.24 Hz



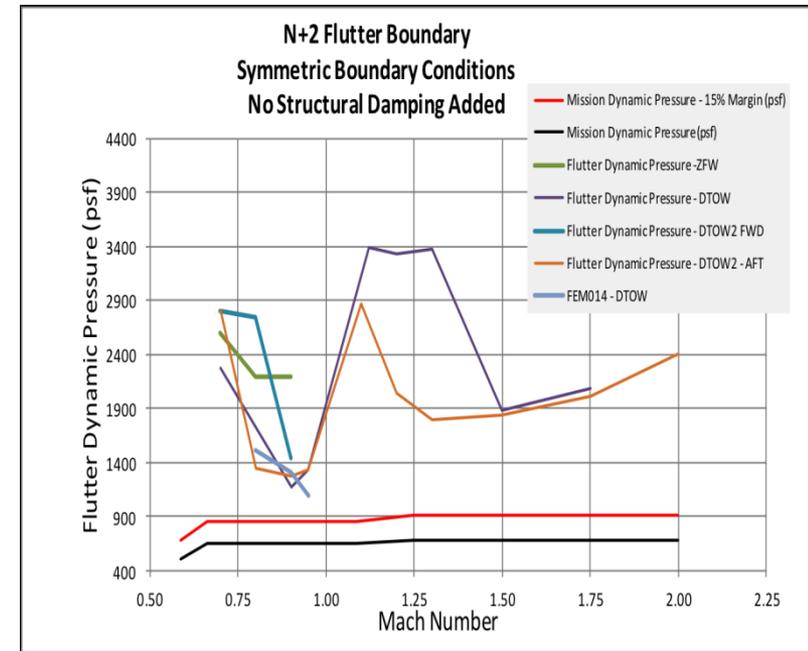
(b) Mode 5, Wing Bending, 2.50 Hz



(c) Mode 6, Tail Bending, 3.06 Hz



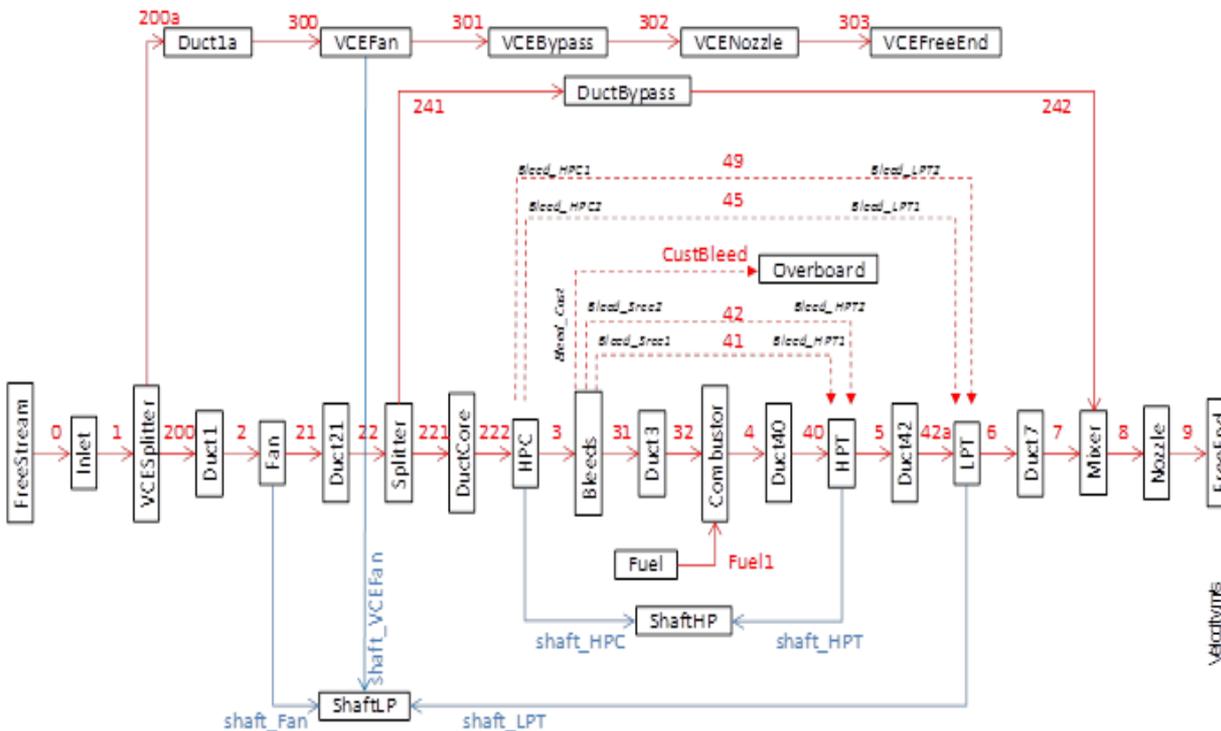
(d) Mode 7, Wing Tip Bending-Torsion-Fuselage 2nd Bending, 4.46 Hz



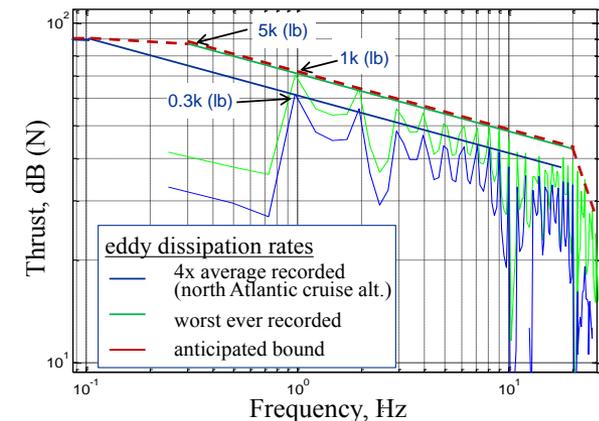


Propulsion System Dynamic Modeling - GRC

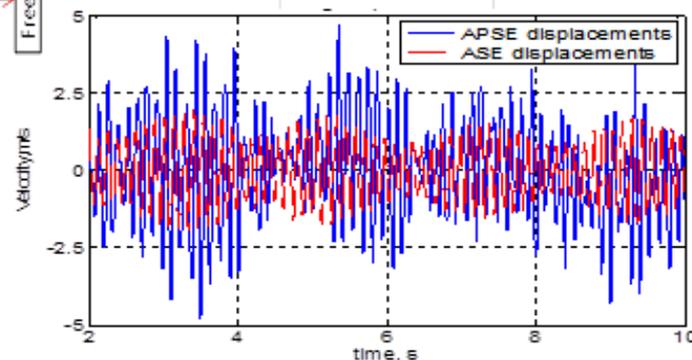
- Modeling all the components with lump volume dynamics and performance characteristics, and adding combustor and shaft dynamics and variable geometry (Inlet Guide Vanes), with lump or quasi-1D inlet and nozzle models
- Higher fidelity models include 2D/3D inlet & nozzles, stage-by-stage for compressors and turbines, and parallel flow path modeling.



Variable Cycle Engine (VCE) Model



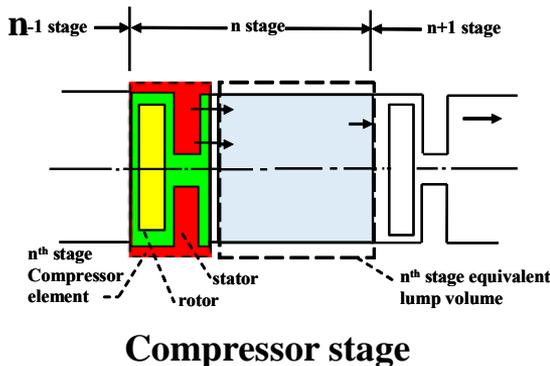
Open Loop thrust spectral Densities



Closed loop vehicle displacements

Engine Component Modeling

1. Lump volume: Component treated as single volume for axial gas dynamics and performance characteristics



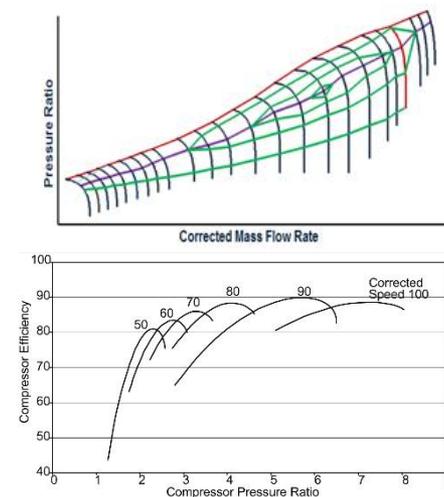
$$\frac{d}{dt} \rho_{sv,n} = \frac{1}{V_n} (\dot{W}_{c,n} + \dot{W}_{c,n+1} - \dot{W}_{b,n})$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \dot{W}_{c,n} = \frac{A_n g}{l_n} (P_{tc,n} - P_{tv,n}) \left(1 + \frac{\gamma_{cp} - 1}{2} M_{mv}^2 \right)^{\frac{-\gamma_{cp}}{\gamma_{cp} - 1}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (\rho_{sv,n} T_{tv,n}) = \frac{\gamma_{cp}}{V_n} (T_{tc,n} \dot{W}_{c,n} - T_{tv,n} \dot{W}_{c,n+1} - T_{tv,n} \dot{W}_{b,n})$$

$$P_{tv,n} = \left(1 + \frac{\gamma_{cp} - 1}{2} M_n^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma_{cp} - 1}} \rho_{sv,n} R T_{tv,n}$$

Volume dynamics



Performance maps

2. Stage-by-stage: Component treated as multiple volumes for axial gas dynamics and performance characteristics – new methodology

3. Parallel Flow: Component treated as multiple volumes and multiple flow paths for axial and rotational gas dynamics and performance characteristics – new M.

$$\frac{\partial \rho_s}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial(\rho_s u)}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial(\rho_s w)}{\partial \varphi}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \rho_{s,mv} = \frac{1}{V_{mv}} (\dot{W}_{mv} - \dot{W}_{cb})$$

$$\frac{\partial(\rho_s u)}{\partial t} = -u \frac{\partial(\rho_s u)}{\partial x} - \frac{w}{r} \frac{\partial(\rho_s u)}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{\partial P_s}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \dot{W}_{mv} = \frac{A_{mv} g}{l_{mv}} \left[\sum_{m=1}^q (\beta_m P_{tm,n=k} - P_{t,mv}) \right] \left(1 + \frac{\gamma_{cp} - 1}{2} M_{mv}^2 \right)^{\frac{-\gamma_{cp}}{\gamma_{cp} - 1}}$$

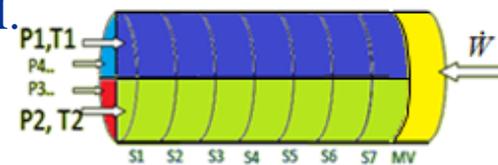
$$\frac{\partial(\rho_s w)}{\partial t} = -u \frac{\partial(\rho_s w)}{\partial x} - \frac{w}{r} \frac{\partial(\rho_s w)}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial P_s}{\partial \varphi}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (\rho_{s,mv} T_{t,mv}) = \frac{\gamma_{mv}}{V_{mv}} \left[\dot{W}_{mv} \sum_{m=1}^q (\beta_m^2 T_{tm,n=k}) - \dot{W}_{cb} T_{t,mv} \right]$$

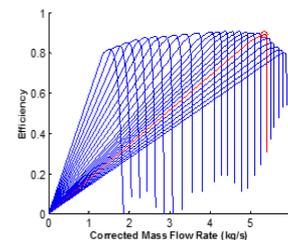
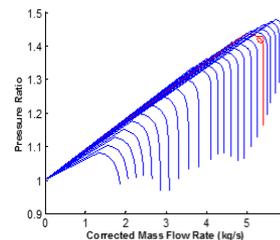
Mixing volume dynamics

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{P_s}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{\rho V^2}{2} \right) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\left(\frac{\gamma P_s u}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{\rho u^3}{2} \right) \right] - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left[\left(\frac{\gamma P_s w}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{\rho w^3}{2} \right) \right]$$

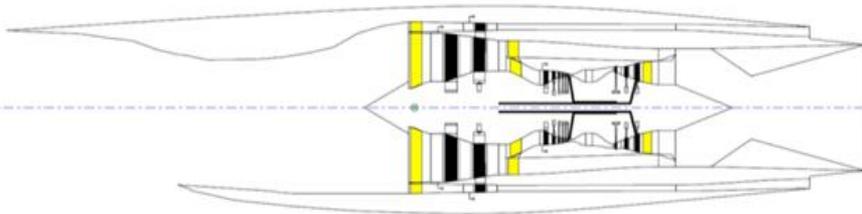
Volume dynamics of stage sector



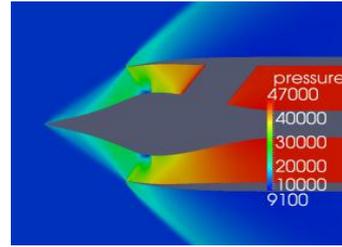
Parallel flow path compressor model



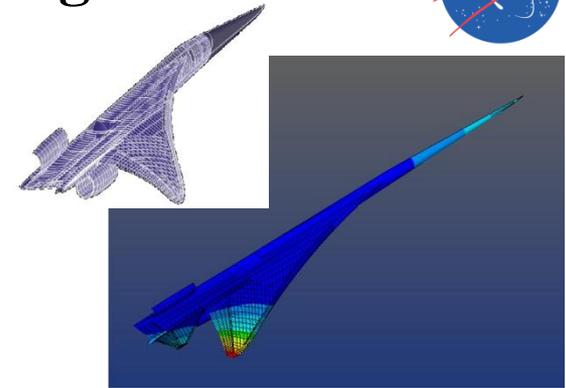
Component Modeling and APSE integration



Propulsion System volume dynamics component modeling (1, 2 & 3)

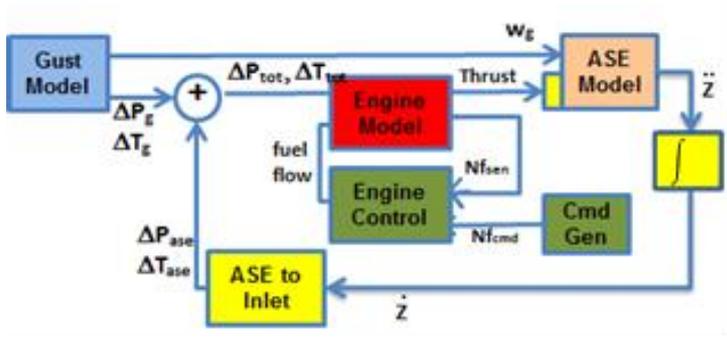


Inlet & Nozzle quasi-1D, 2D/3D Modeling

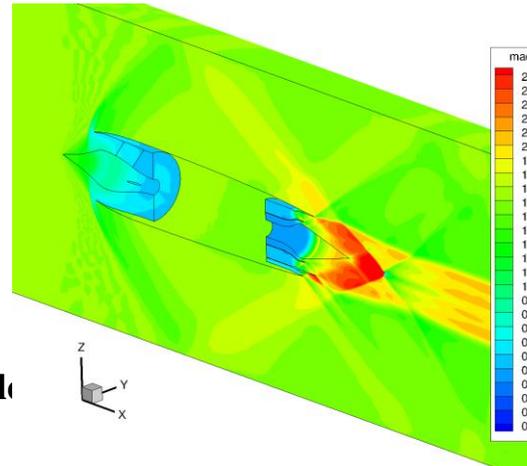


Vehicle Structure – CFL3D/FUN3D & State Space Modeling

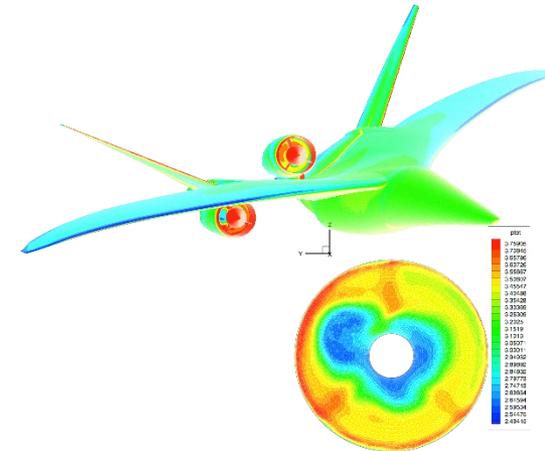
APSE Component Modeling



Integrated APSE (propulsion & structure) vehicle modeling in MATLAB/Simulink



FUN3D Propulsion Model



Integrated FUN3D Vehicle Model

APSE Integrated Modeling

External Disturbance: Atmospheric turbulence modeling – discussed previously

References



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Several other references that can be found within the references listed here