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יום העיון התשיעי במנועי סילון וטורבינות גז

9th Israeli Symposium on Jet Engines and Gas Turbines October 7 2010,technion, Istarel

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

בחסות:

המעבדה למנועי סילון וטורבינות גז, הפקולטה להנדסת אוירונוטיקה וחלל, הטכניון

ענף הנעה, המחלקה לאוירונוטיקה, היחידה למו"פ - היחידה לתשתיות, מנהלת פיתוח אמל"ח ותשתיות, משרד הביטחון

ענף הנעה, מחלקת מטוסים, להק ציוד, חיל האוויר

יו"ר: פרופסור ישעיהו לוי, הפקולטה להנדסת אוירונוטיקה וחלל, הטכניון

יום ה', כ"ט בתשרי תשע"א, 07/10/2010, 8:00 – 17:30, אולם האודיטוריום (אולם 235), הפקולטה להנדסת אוירונוטיקה וחלל, הטכניון





המעבדה למנועי סילון וטורבינות גז הפקולטה להנדסת אוירונוטיקה וחלל הטכניון, חיפה

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ענף הנעה מחלקת מטוסים להק ציוד חיל האויר

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תודות ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ברצוננו להודות לגופים ולמוסדות שתמכו בקיום יום העיון:



חיל האוויר



מפא"ת



טכניון – מכון טכנולוגי לישראל



רפא"ל

האגודה למדעי התעופה והחלל בישראל



תודות לפרסום הכנס:

לשכת המהנדסים – האגודה



להנדסת מכונות





המעבדה למנועי סילון וטורבינות גז הפקולטה להנדסת אוירונוטיקה וחלל הטכניון, חיפה

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ענף הנעה מחלקת מטוסים להק ציוד חיל האויר

יום העיון הישראלי התשיעי במנועי סילון וטורבינות גז יום ה', כט' תשרי תשע"א, 07/10/2010 (08:00-17:00) אולם האודיטוריום (חדר 235) בניין הפקולטה להנדסת אווירונוטיקה וחלל, הטכניון, חיפה

9th Israeli Symposium on Jet Engines and Gas Turbines

Faculty building of Aerospace Engineering, Technion, Haifa

CHAIRMAN: Professor Yeshayahou Levy*

08:00 - 09:10 הרשמה (Registration) Opening:

- Professor Yoram Tambur, Dean, Faculty of Aerospace Engineering, Technion.
- Professor Yeshayahou Levy, Chairman, Head, Turbo and Jet Engine Laboratory, Faculty of Aerospace Engineering, Technion.

9:30 - 13:10 מושב ראשון (First Session) Session Chairman: Major Amit Langer, IAF

- Amy Rose Nordmark, "Strategy for Design and Implementation of Diagnostic, Prognostic, and Health Management Systems for Optimal Value", Pratt & Whitney, USA.
- 2. **Tim Higgins**, "Helicopter Engine Technology in the 21st Century", GE Aviation, USA.
- Beni Cukurel, "Particle Image Velocimetry Investigation of a High Speed Centrifugal Compressor Diffuser", Purdue University, IN, USA

11:00-11:20 קל (Break and refreshments)

- Prof. Mounir Ibrahim, "LES and URANS
 Computational Investigation of LPT Blade Separation
 Control Using Vortex Generator Jets", Cleveland
 State University, USA
- Dr. David Lior, "Recuperator Design for 90KW Turboprop/Turboshaft", RJet Engineering, Israel
- Dr. Amiram Leitner, "On the Development of a Micro Jet Engine, Case Study", Rafael, Israel

 Prof. Yeshayahou Levy, "Low NOx Flameless Combustion for Jet Engines and Gas turbines", Technion, Israel

13:10 - 14:30 ארוחת צהריים וסיור במעבדה (Lunch)

14:30 - 16:55 מושב שני (Second Session) Session Chairman: Mr Emanuel Liban, Edmatech

- 8. **Dr. Kuti Elazar**, "Certification Process for Small Jet Engines", MoD, Israel
- Ilan Berlowitz, "All/More Electric Aircraft Engine & Airframe Systems Implementation", Bedek Aviation Group, Aircraft Programs Division, Israel Aerospace Industries, Israel
- Gil Strauss, "Adaptation of Production and Metrology Methods to the Continuously Changing Requirements of Jet Engines Manufacturers". Blades Technology Ltd. Israel

15:30 - 15:50 הפסקה וכיבוד קל (Break and refreshments)

- 11. **Vladimir Krapp**, "Computerized Micro Jet Engine Test Facility", Technion, Israel
- 12. **Dr. Rammy Shellef,** "Hybrid Aerodynamic Bearing for Turbo Machinery", Ettem Eng. LTD.,Israel.
- **13. Yochanan Nachmana**, "Jet Engine Turbine Blade Thermal Mapping Results", Bet Shemesh Engines Ltd., Israel.

16:50 - 16:55 דברי סיכום (Closure)





המעבדה למנועי סילון וטורבינות גז הפקולטה להנדסת אוירונוטיקה וחלל הטכניון, חיפה

http://jet-engine-lab.technion.ac.il



ענף הנעה מחלקת מטוסים להק ציוד חיל האויר

יום העיון התשיעי במנועי סילון וטורבינות גז ס ה׳, כט׳ תשרי תשע״א, 07/10/2010 (08:00), אולם האודיטוריום (חדר

יום ה', כט' תשרי תשע"א, 07/10/2010 (08:00 – 17:00 – 17:00 האודיטוריום (חדר 235), בניין הפקולטה להנדסת אווירונוטיקה וחלל, הטכניון, חיפה

ברוכים הבאים ליום העיון התשיעי במנועי סילון וטורבינות גז. יום העיון במנועי סילון וטורבינות גז יעסוק בפעילות בתחומי ההנדסה השייכים לתחום ההנעה הסילונית. תעשייה זו מתרחבת בארץ משנה לשנה. פרויקטים חדשים במימון משרד הביטחון, תגבור יצור החשמל בארץ בעזרת טורבינות גז ע"י חברת החשמל וגופים פרטיים ובעיות הנוגעות בתחזוקה שותפת ותכנון עתידי של מנועי סילון בח"א מהווים כח מניע לפתוחים ופרויקטים רבים בנושא. כל זאת בנוסף לפעילות השוטפת של יצור מנועים סדרתי וחלקי חילוף שונים, תחזוקה ועוד. מספר רב של גופים עוסקים בארץ באופן פעיל ושוטף בתחום זה ובהם מפא"ת, ח"א, חיל הים, אל-על, תע"א, מנועי בית שמש, רפא"ל, תע"ש, אורמת, חברת החשמל, RSL, בקר הנדסה ו SIF, הטכניון ועוד רבים אחרים.

שיפורים הנדסיים, חידושים טכנולוגיים ופרויקטים חדשים המתנהלים בארץ מצדיקים את המשך קיומם של מפגשים מקצועיים המיועדים להפריה הדדית והחלפת מידע ומהווים קרקע פורייה לעידוד שיתופי פעולה. בשמונת ימי העיון הקודמים שהתקיימו עד עתה התכנסו ונפגשו בכל פעם כמאה מהנדסים ומדענים מתחום ההנעה, הוצגו עבודות מהתעשיות השונות בארץ ובחו"ל, ממשהב"ט ומהאקדמיה ולהערכת המשתתפים, ימי העיון הוגדרו כמוצלחים והסתיימו עם טעם של עוד...

יום העיון הנכחי יכלול סדרת הרצאות מבוא מוזמנות בנושאים נבחרים, ע"י מרצים אורחים מהארץ ומחו"ל. בנוסף, יום העיון יכלול הצגות קצרות על הפעילויות השונות במפעלים, במכונים ובאוניברסיטאות בארץ, דיון פתוח וע"פ דרישה גם סיורים במעבדות הפקולטה. כמו כן, זו תהיה הזדמנות טובה למפגשים מקצועיים, החלפת דעות והצגת דגמים ומוצרים ע"י חברות שונות.

תינתן אפשרות לדון בכל תחומי הטכנולוגיה הרלוונטיים למנועי סילון וטורבינות גז, כולל אווירודינמיקה של טורבו-מכונות, שריפה, מבנה ודינאמיקה, סימולציות ובקרה, חומרים, תהליכי ייצור ותחזוקה, מחזורי פעולה משולבים של טורבינות גז ועוד. עדיפות תינתן לנושאי פעילות ועניין בארץ. מצגות מימי עיון קודמים (ובעתיד http://jet-engine-lab.technion.ac.il/.

אני מאחל לכולנו יום עיון זה) ניתן לראות דרך עמוד השער של האתר:

בברכה, פרופסור ישעיהו לוי, יו"ר יום העיון





המעבדה למנועי סילון וטורבינות גז הפקולטה להנדסת אוירונוטיקה וחלל הטכניון, חיפה

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ענף הנעה מחלקת מטוסים להק ציוד חיל האויר

9th Symposium on Jet Engines and Gas Turbines Thursday, October 7, 2010 (8:00-17:00), Seminar Hall (Room 235) Faculty of Aerospace Engineering, Technion, Haifa

This year, as in previous years, we plan to hold the Symposium on Jet Engines and Gas Turbines. The last few years there has seen a considerable expansion of activities in Isreal in jet propulsion, in addition to the serial production of small engines, Electricty generation using gas turbines, production of various engines' spare parts and maintenance work. In Israel many bodies are active in this area including: MAFAT, IAF, Israel Navy, EL-AL, IAI, Beit Shemesh Engines, RAFAEL, TAAS, ORMAT, Israel Electric Corporation, RSL, Becker Engineering, the Technion and more.

Improved engineering & technological innovations and new projects in Israel calls for continued professional meetings for exchange of information and cross-pollination, creating a fertile seedbed for cooperation. During the previous eight symposia, every time, about hundred scientists and propulsion engineers met and presented work from various industries, the MoD and Academia. These symposia were a success, wetting the appetite for more such meetings.

The symposium will include invited introductory lectures on selected subjects (from large manufacturers abroad; GE, P&W & / or Rolls Royce). In addition there will also be presentations of activities in Israeli firms, institutes and universities as well as an open discussion and tour of faculty laboratories. This will also be a good opportunity for professional meetings, exchange of ideas and presentation of models and products from various companies.

During the symposium there will be an opportunity to discuss all areas relevant to jet engines and gas turbines, including aerodynamics of turbo-machines, combustion, structures and dynamics, simulations, control, production processes and maintenance, combined cycles and more. Preference will be given to subjects of interest in Israel.

Looking forward to a successful symposium,

Professor Yeshayahou Levy - Chairman of the symposium

Strategy for Design and Implementation of Diagnostic, Prognostic, and Health Management Systems for Optimal Value

Ms. Amy Rose Nordmark

Systems Analysis Chief, Operational Military Engines
United Technologies / Pratt & Whitney
East Hartford, CT USA

amy.nordmark@pw.utc.com

Public Release # xxxxx

This paper contains forward-looking statements concerning future business opportunities. Actual results may differ materially from those described as a result of certain risks and uncertainties, including challenges in the design, development, production and support of advanced technologies; as well as other risks and uncertainties, including but not limited to those detailed from time to time in United Technologies Corporation's Securities and Exchange Commission filings.

<u>ABSTRACT</u>

Diagnostics, Prognostics, and Health Management, or DPHM, is an emerging field that is generating much interest in the aerospace community. Everyone wants it, but there cannot be a 'one size fits all' approach to designing and implementing DPHM systems. Successful design and implementation is achieved by considering the specific program's data availability, infrastructure, and sensor suite. The decision to invest is based on a business case that quantifies benefits in safety, ownership cost, and readiness. The strategy is to tailor transition of technology in a way that optimizes value for engines at every stage in the life cycle, from new development to extended service.

This presentation reviews the strategy for deploying DPHM systems in Pratt and Whitney's military engines. The key is to identify unique program needs up front. A program may be focused on interval extension, improved readiness, or a basic philosophy change from scheduled to Condition Based Maintenance (CBM). In all cases, data can be used to focus the DPHM effort. Reliability, Maintainability, and Safety (RMS) data can be used to identify drivers to time on wing, maintenance manhours, and inflight shutdowns. Market feedback can provide additional insight to 'high pain' issues in the field.

Once the program need is defined, DPHM technologies such as usage based lifing, physics based damage tracking, sensor technology, and advanced anomaly detection and fault isolation can be evaluated for impact to the relevant engine life management metric. A cost – benefit study is conducted to provide the recommended solution. The system is designed, tested, validated, and demonstrated in the field. The result is a system that delivers information to improve decision making at every level: flight line, base operations, and depot.

Helicopter Engine Technology in the 21st Century

Tim Higgins,
GE Aviation, USA
tim.j.higgins@ge.com

ABSTRACT

Military helicopter operators are operating in taxing environments that are exceeding the capabilities of today's helicopter engines. The users are requiring higher power to operate in hot and high altitude locations. More fuel-efficient engines are needed to increase the range and payload of the rotorcraft, and to minimize the need for flying or trucking fuel to support these missions. Forward deployment of fuel is not only extremely costly, but exposes the personnel to hazardous conditions. Sand is a big challenge in some of these theaters, degrading the performance of engines, driving maintenance workload and adversely affecting operational readiness. Sand erodes compressor blades, plugs cooling circuits and spalls thermal barrier coatings. Engines that should run for thousands of hours are driven off wing for low performance in 100-200 hours, in extreme sand environments. Engine technology advances allow engines to provide higher power, be more fuel efficient, and tolerate operation in harsh sand conditions. The latest in aerodynamics, materials/ coatings and cooling technology are being applied to a new generation of turbo-shafts like the GE38-1B engine, to address the operational needs of the 21st century. Further advances in materials and component design currently being developed will make the following generation of engines more fuel efficient, smaller and lighter.

Particle Image Velocimetry Investigation of a High Speed Centrifugal Compressor Diffuser

Cukurel, Beni,

Purdue University, IN, USA – currently at von Karman Institute for Fluid Dynamics, Rhode-St-Genese, Belgium.

cukurel@vki.ac.be

ABSTRACT

The future of small gas turbines rely on higher efficiency and pressure ratio centrifugal compressors. An efficient diffuser is essential to the performance, durability and operability of a compressor stage. The diffuser entry flow in a high speed centrifugal compressor is highly unsteady and complex, featuring shocks, boundary layer/shock interactions, and large incidence variations. To characterize the spanwise and circumferential variations in the vaned diffuser passage of a modern transonic centrifugal compressor, Particle Image Velocimetry experiments are conducted in the Purdue High Speed Centrifugal Compressor facility. The flow characteristics are analyzed from hub to-shroud over a range of steady loadings at several relative impeller diffuser positions.

The data at all loading conditions demonstrated that the flow field in the diffuser is characterized by a much more complicated structure than that which would be associated with steady, uniform diffusion. Although mixing clearly occurs in the vaneless space, these data show that strong momentum variations still exist in both the spanwise and the circumferential directions in the diffuser. Diffuser throat structures were shown to vary significantly with loading. Near the choke line, the incidence angles and blockage of the separation bubble served to form a converging diverging nozzle and take the approach flow supersonic. The flow then adjusts to subsonic through an oblique and then a normal shock. A further increase in the loading results in a more mild supersonic flow, and an adjustment to subsonic flow through a normal shock. As the mass flow is further decreased, the entire diffuser flow becomes subsonic. Hub-to-shroud variations are greater for the higher loading conditions; the main cause being a larger impeller wake region imposed in the shroud-plane. As the compressor is throttled towards stall, the hub-to-shroud variations are further enhanced as the flow breaks down in the diffuser hub. Consequently, the increased blockage in the hub diverts the core flow towards the shroud.

LES and URANS Computational Investigations of LPT Blade (L1A) **Separation Control using Vortex Generator Jets**

M. B. Ibrahim

Department of Mechanical Engineering, Cleveland State University, OH 44115, m.ibrahim@csuohio.edu

Abstract

Boundary layer separation on the suction side of low-pressure turbine (LPT) airfoils can occur due to strong adverse pressure gradients. Active flow control could provide a means for minimizing separation under conditions where it is most severe (low Re), without causing additional losses under other conditions (high Re). Along with the experimental investigations, numerical simulations of the flow over LPT blades, utilizing steady and pulsed vortex generator jets (VGJs) were performed by different researchers.

The L1A airfoil, used in this study, was designed at the Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL). The separation bubble on the L1A is about four times thicker than that on the Pack B. This study describes active flow control utilizing steady and pulsed VGJs both experimentally and computationally for the L1A airfoil. Cases were considered at exit Re = 25,000, 50,000 and 100,000. In all cases without flow control, the boundary layer separated and did not reattach. The VGJs were successful in reducing the bubble size or removing it completely depending on the Re and B (blowing ratio).

Experiments were conducted in a closed loop wind tunnel with a seven blade linear cascade located in the wind

tunnel's third turn, as shown in Fig. 1a. As for the VGJ, the holes are 0.8 mm in diameter and drilled at 30° to the surface and 90° to the main flow direction (see Figure 1b). Figures 2, 3 and 4 show (respectively), Cp for Case (2)F=0.07, Case (5) F=0.28, and Case (6) F=0.56, for Re= 50,000, B=0.5 and DC=10%. [F is dimensionless frequency of jet pulsation and DC is duty cycle.]

The CFD was done with URANS and LES utilizing version 6.3.26 of the finite-volume code ANSYS Fluent. The CFD did provide further insight to better understand the physics of flow control. The comparison between CFD and experimental results for Cp, velocity profiles and wint is reasonable for all cases examined. Transition-sst RANS model was successful in predicting the flow separation and attachments with no jet flow. LES showed superior performance for the VGJs cases and much better agreement with the experimental data for the flow field at different values of Re and B.

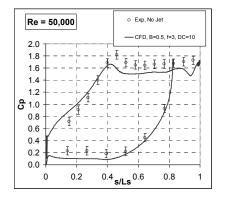


Figure 2. *Cp* for Case (2), Re= 50,000, B=0.5. F=0.07.

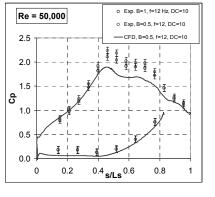
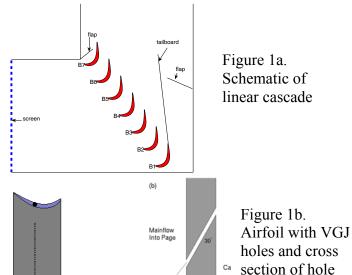


Figure 3. *Cp* for Case (5), Re= 50,000, B=0.5 F=0.28



Re = 50,000 2.5 1.5 ဌ 0.5 0.0 0.20

o Exp, B=0.5, f=24, DC=10

Figure 4. *Cp* for Case (6), Re=50,000, B=0.5, F=0.56.

geometry.

A RECUPERATED 90 KW AEROSPACE GAS TURBINE

Dr. David Lior
General manager of R-JET and Becker Turbo System
d.lior@rjet-eng.com

ABSTRACT

A recuperated gas turbine cycle is analyzed and optimized for a 90kw turboshaft in aerospace applications. During the last 25 years many attempts have been done to install a recuperated gas turbine in some aircraft types-but size and weight limitation did not justify such a configuration. It is demonstrated that smaller lighter recuperators may be used When the flight mission is mainly at altitude ,where the airflow is reduced and consequently the recuperator effectiveness is increased and the pressure drops are decreased .

Some recuperator and regenerator types are presented, the counter-flow fin and plate type is chosen for the proposed application.

Two methods to explore the recuperator effectiveness and pressure drops are analyzed and discussed—a close agreement between the methods is found.

Accordingly-the recuperator design is optimized for a reduced flow resulting in small weight and compact configuration. In full power at sea level the engine thermal efficiency is lower

which is tolerated at conventional aerospace flight missions in which seal level flight is used for take-off and landings.

This configuration is compared to other propulsion engines -a piston engine, a rotary piston engine, a gas turbine with a high cycle pressure and a low cycle pressure ratio gas turbine with a large recuperator optimized for full power conditions.

The comparison is done on aircraft endurance as function of total free weight available for the engine itself and the fuel weight, a range between 150—400 kg of total weight is explored.

It is found that the best economic engine [highest endurance] is the partly recuperated gas -turbine, the piston engine is second best, but is limited to benzene which poses a safety hazard.

The diesel engine has not been analyzed due to its high weight and reduced efficiency at high Altitudes-the suggested solution has the same thermal efficiency as the diesel [35%]. Manufacturing in Israel is feasible.

On the Development of a Micro Jet Engine, Case Study, פיתוח מנוע סילוני זעיר

Dr. Amiram Leitner, Rafael, Israel דר' עמירם לייטנר, ראש מחלקת הנעה סילונית, רפאל amiraml@rafael.co.il

תקציר

מחלקת הנעה סילונית הוקמה בחטיבת מנור ברפא"ל בשנת 2003 ועוסקת בפיתוח טורבו מכונות דוגמת מנועי סילון מחלקת הנעה הינו אירים, מערכות הספק מערכות קירור מסוג Air Cycle Machine ומתקני ניסוי יעודיים. הפרויקט המרכזי במחלקה הינו פיתוח מנוע סילוני זעיר ישראלי "כחול לבן" שכל פיתוחו נעשה בישראל וזאת לראשונה בארץ. פיתוח המנוע נעשה תוך הישענות על ידע נרחב של מספר מדענים עולים מבריה"מ לשעבר.

המנוע הינו מסוג טורבו-סילון בעל מבנה "קלאסי": ציר אחד, מדחס צנטריפוגלי, תא שריפה אנולארי, טורבינה צירית, צינור פליטה מתכנס. כמו כן, המנוע מצויד באביזרי התנעה והצתה פירוטכניים ובאלטרנאטור המייצר הספק חשמלי. פיתוח המנוע, הנמצא בשלביו הסופיים, כלל את השלבים העיקריים הבאים:

- גיבוש מפרט דרישות עיקריות
 - סקר חלופות לתצורת מנוע
- תכן אוירודינאמי ומכאני של רכיבי מנוע כולל אנאליזות נדרשות
 - ניסויי פיתוח של הרכיבים
- ניסויי פיתוח של המנוע בתנאי SLS, במתקני דימוי גובה יעודיים וניסויי תנאי סביבה
 - עדכוני תכן לפי תוצאות ניסויים
 - הכנת סימוכי ייצור

פיתוח הרכיבים כלל תכן ואנאליזות אוירודינאמיות, תכן מכאני, אנליזות חוזק ודינאמיקה. פיתוח המדחס ותא שריפה כלל אף ניסויים במתקני ניסוי יעודים. פיתוח תא השריפה היה אתגרי במיוחד ונדרשו מספר סבבים עד למציאת תצורה העומדת בדרישות ביצועיים ואורך חיים.

ניסויי פיתוח המנוע בתנאי SLS שימשו למדידה של ביצועי מנוע והתאמתם לדרישות המפרט בעיקר על ידי בחירת שטח נחיר פליטה ונחיר טורבינה. הניסויים שימשו גם לפיתוח מערכת הבקרה של המנוע. מטרה חשובה נוספת של הניסויים הקרקעיים הייתה הוכחת זמן הפעולה – ניסוי Endurance. במהלך הפיתוח אירעו מספר תקלות ובוצע תהליך של חקר סיבות התקלה ויישום המסקנות.

בוצעו מספר סדרות של ניסויים במתקני לדימוי גובה אשר מטרתם הייתה הדגמת מעטפת הפעולה של המנוע, מדידת ביצועים במעטפת הפעולה, פיתוח תהליך התנעה בגובה והדגמת מעטפת ההתנעה.

Low NOx Flameless Combustion for Jet Engines and Gas turbines

Prof. Yeshayahou Levy,

Technion, Israel

levyy@aerodyne.technion.ac.il

ABSTRACT

New designs of gas turbines combustors and jet engines must exhibit low NOx emissions in order to comply with the new environmental regulations. NOx emission values have to be reduced by at least one order of magnitude, to about 20 ppm and below (parts per millions of the gases in the exhaust). Current low NOx designs still suffer from combustion instability, flashback and low dynamic range. The present study is aimed toward understanding the basics of the low NOx, flameless combustion technique. The flameless combustion is characterized by combustion stability at low equivalence (fuel) ratio (thus low NOx), uniform temperature distribution, low turbulence and noise, low visibility and the requirement for relative large volume.

A high momentum central jet entrains gases from the surroundings of its nozzle, creating a large recirculation, recirculating combustion products to the vicinity of the air nozzle. Fuel is injected into the recirculated gases prior to their mixing with the fresh air. Whenever temperature of the mixed reactance (fuel + air + recirculated combustion products) exceeds the spontaneous ignition temperature and the equivalence ration will be above a certain minimum value (typically 0.3-0.5), stable combustion will occur.

Flameless combustion study is performed using a generic combustor assembly. Its objective is to gain better understanding of the physics involved. A combined theoretical – experimental study is performed together with the IST University in Lisbon, where the Technion is responsible for the theoretical aspect and IST performed the experimental part.

Different operational conditions were examined, that are relevant for gas turbines and jet engines. It was realized that it is difficult to achieve flameless conditions in practical systems unless heat extraction mechanism is incorporated from the combustion zone. Hence, the incorporation of heat transfer mechanism (fins) was also studied. Promising results were achieved, however yet, at the cost of larger weight and volume. During the presentation the basic of the combustion phenomena, the combustion system, the results and possible practical implementation will be described.

Small Turbine Engine Certification

Dr. Kuti Elazar, MoD, Israel elazar k@hotmail.com

ABSTRACT

Small Turbine Engines are classified to be in the category of 500 – 3000 lb thrust. Those engines are used in very light commercial jets or fast (above 0.5 mach) or high altitude (above 25000 feet)

Unmanned Air Vehicles

It is common practice that the turbine engine follows a full certification process as a precondition to air vehicle flight tests. Engine contractor and air vehicle contractor deliver a detailed proposal of engine certification process to air traffic authorities (such as FAA) that serve as the engineering authority for that matter. Update and approval of proposal by air traffic authorities is necessary for federal clearance.

The Israeli administration lacks the experience for such processes; therefore the turbine engine community developed a certification process. The process was exercised on BSEL SOREQ turbine engine. The certification process addressed the following entities:

- Engine start performance
- Engine operation performance throughout the envelope
- Proper operation of engine interfaces
- Proper operation of engine in environmental conditions
- Proper operation of engine in different flight conditions
- Control system certification
- Oil system certification
- Electrical system certification
- Reliability
- Maintainability
- Engine life cycle
- Safety

The certification process took place in the following facilities:

- Sea Level and Static engine test cell
- Altitude test cell simulating altitude and velocity
- IAI ASTRA flying test bed

The project took place in the first half of the decade. SOREQ turbine engine demonstrated full compliance with requirement specification including life cycle, reliability and safety.

All/More Electric Aircraft Engine & Airframe Systems Implementation

Ilan Berlowitz

BEDEK Aviation Group, Aircraft & Programs Divisions Israel Aerospace Industries iberlow@iai.co.il

ABSTRACT

Implementation of all or more electric technologies has the potential of improving the performance of a given aircraft. Savings can manifest through improved engine performance, reduced equipment weight and improved secondary power and airframe systems utilization. Adoption of a single form of secondary power and implementation of all or more electric technologies offer distinct advantages over the conventional secondary power systems:

- Improved engine performance through the optimization of takeoff and elimination of bleed air. These issues are critical as the bypass ratio of the engine increases and the size of the core reduces.
- Improved systems utilization and implementation of more efficient power units. Conventional secondary power systems were developed during the years that the fuel was relatively inexpensive and have not been optimized for maximum efficiency. Bleeding air from the engine is largely inefficient and a large amount of power is wasted for no useful purpose. In addition, hydraulic systems are often sized for loads that are small in duration thus increasing the mass and power requirements of the systems.
- Elimination of conventional hydraulic and bleed air systems could lead to a significant mass reduction. However, the mass and size of the electrical equipment would also increase and these changes must be accounted for.
- Additional benefits include reduced single type maintenance, improved reliability and life cycle costs.

Studies evaluate that adoption of <u>more</u> electric technologies would introduce a small mass penalty. Mass savings can only be realized if the <u>all</u> electric concept is adopted, bleed air systems are eliminated and conventional hydraulic systems are replaced by local electro-hydrostatic actuation. Adoption of all electric technologies and elimination of the hydraulic and bleed air systems is estimated to reduce OEW by 0.5% for twin-engine wide-body aircraft (A330, B767). Reduction in MTOW and the reduced takeoff penalties could allow an increase in engine bypass ratio, leading to an increased overall performance and fuel saving of 4.5%. Several power system architectures are possible. Generation and distribution of variable voltage variable frequency (VVVF) increase mass savings. The power output varies with engine/generator rotational speed and the generators can be sized for minimum requirements. Supply of VVVF power to induction motors improves their performance characteristics and eliminates the need to oversize the motors or use controllers.

Adaptation of Production and Metrology Methods to the Continuously Changing Requirements of Jet Engines Manufacturers.

Gil Strauss,
Blades Technology Ltd. Israel
Gil gil.strauss@btl.co.il

ABSTRACT

Historically, Aerospace industries were considered conservative. It is often characterized in the slow process of adaptation and implementation of technological changes especially in comparison to other technology-intensive industries.

Recently, as a result of increasing competition and economical stresses, such as high fuel prices and strict environmental regulations, a change has been observed in the frequency and magnitude of engineering and design changes. These changes and new designs are followed by demand for fast reaction time from the suppliers.

The new jet engines introduced to the market are based on new materials, complex designs and higher geometrical requirements.

The change presents a dilemma for the manufacturers of aerospace components: On the one hand, massive investment in R&D and capital equipment is required to meet the needs and preserve the market position. On the other hand, the return on investment will be seen only after 5-7 years if the new project is successful.

From the technological aspect, there is the need to manage numerous development projects that will meet the new requirements, and in parallel support the need for higher efficiency and cost reduction.

Blades technology Ltd is a manufacturer of compressor and turbine blades for over 40 years. Among its customers one can find all major jet engine manufacturers and some of the leading manufacturers of IGT's (Industrial Gas Turbines). As a supplier and partner of leading companies in the field, the company continuously invests in new production and metrology technologies.

Some of the key projects will be presented to demonstrate the technological trends and the related solutions.

Engine efficiency is highly dependent on the profile of the turbine blade. The leading edge shape is a key factor in the overall performance. The manual profiling process cannot provide the accuracy and repeatability required by the new designs. Robotic profiling and measuring machines are developed and implemented in the production lines.

A large portion of the rotating parts in an engine are made out of a single metal unit. High precision milling process are developed together with advanced metrology techniques

The rapid changes and the need for flexibility require short response time in the industrialization process of new components. Computerized simulations and 3D imaging are used for shortening the development time and minimizing the number of iterations required.

The competition in the market and the continuous need for cost reduction are the main drive for the implementation of automation and robotics. The immediate benefits are process stability and reliability followed by efficiency and cost reduction.

Computerized Micro Jet Engine Test Facility

Vladimir Krapp,
Turbo & Jet Engine Laboratory, Technion
svladk@t2.technion.ac.il

Background

Micro jet engines are recently used more significantly in model airplanes, UAV as well as for different glider applications. We, at the Turbo & Jet Engine Laboratory, decided to incorporate several test stands with micro jet engines because the ability to use them in Aerospace education, as affordable experimentation platforms and their usage in high-end recreational model airplane building.

The facility built includes a fully computerized propulsion system, integrating the engine control and the measurement of all operation and thermodynamic parameters. An Olympus micro jet engine, manufactured by AMT Holland has been installed at the facility as a representative of its class. The engine is instrumented to allow measurement of temperatures and pressures along the gas path. The control and data acquisition system allows easy expansion through the use of multi-channel data acquisition cards and modular software built in the LabVIEW programming environment.

An experiment study that was able to successfully demonstrate the capabilities of the system is presented in the current talk: the measurement of thermal characteristics of the exhaust jet of the engine. In order to accomplish this, a set of external probes (temperature, pressure and gas composition) mounted on a computerized X-Y traverse system was added to the system. The different sensors' data were recorded by the same program controlling the engine's operation, and a software module, allowing traverse control through a step motor controller unit was added to the main software package. A thermal camera was used to record the thermal radiation from the gaseous jet, and the data correlated at the end of the experiment to that acquired by the probes. The measurements were in good accordance with the theory of free jet behaviour.

Conclusion

The facility has proven a valuable addition to the Jet Engine Laboratory's research capabilities. Future experiments planned include examination of the effect of inlet obstructions on engine performance, incorporation of variable nozzle and thrust vectoring, afterburner and more. Upgrading the system to allow testing of real time engine control algorithms is also in the works.

Hybrid Aerodynamic Bearings for Turbo Machinery

(Patent Pending)

Rammy A. Shellef
Ettem Engineering S.A. Ltd
gil.strauss@btl.co.il

ABSTRACT

In the absence of liquid lube source for rotary bearings and barring magnetic bearings, the remaining choice is the use of gas bearings.

In the absence of pressure source and in the presence of high rotational speed, the bearing of choice is the so called aerodynamic bearing.

Aerodynamic bearings are self-acting, pressure generating devices. Pressure buildup takes place within the interface of tight converging surfaces in the presence of relative speed.

Hydrodynamic, oil driven bearings are mature, rather common industrial devices available in thrust or journal configurations.

Aerodynamic bearings for aero-turbo machines have been increasingly used in the past two decades.

The designs are mostly, if not all of the Foil Bearing type. These come in thrust or journal variety.

In the past six years, Hybrid Tapered Air Bearings have been under development in Ettem Engineering S.A. Ltd. These bearings are capable of supporting combined axial and radial loads.

Test rig, test configuration and test results of a Ø34 mm OD, 7 cm² bearing are presented.

Interim results show load carrying capacity and speed capability of 11 Kg and 70,000 RPM respectively.

Jet engine Turbine blade thermal mapping results מיפוי טמפרטורת להב טורבינה במנוע סילון בזמן פעולה

Yochanan Nachmana,
Bet Shemesh Engines Ltd
יוחנן נחמנה,
מנועי בית שמש בע"מ
Yohanan@bsel.co.il

<u>רקע</u>

הטורבינה במנוע סילון נדרשת לעמוד בתנאי עבודה קשים הכוללים שילוב מאמץ-טמפרטורה גבוהים. תנאי העבודה משליכים על פוטנציאל אורך חיי הלהב בהיבטים שונים. במהלך פיתוח מנוע טורבינה מקובל לנסות תצורות שונות של תאי שריפה ומפלגים על מנת לקבל פילוג טמפרטורה נח לאורך להב הטורבינה.

פילוג טמפרטורות זה צריך להבטיח טמפרטורה נמוכה באזורים של מאמץ גבוה (שורש הלהב), ולדחוק את מקסימום הטמפרטורה לאזורי מאמץ נמוך, קרוב לקצה הלהב. קיימת עדיפות אמנם לטמפרטורה נמוכה גם בקצה הלהב, כדי לשמור על טמפרטורה נמוכה באזור מעטפת מפלג הטורבינה, ובכדי למנוע כשל מבנה באזור זה.

Rotating hot spot הינה תופעה בה מתקבלת אי אחידות של פילוג הטמפרטורה ההיקפי הנעה בזמן פעולת המנוע. תופעה זו עשויה לגרום להחמרה מקומית בתנאי העבודה של הטורבינה. ברור אם כן שמדידת טמפרטורת הלהבים הינה שלב חיוני בפיתוח מנוע

תיאור הפעילות

בעבודה יוצגו הערכות טמפרטורת הלהב שהתקבלו בתחילת פיתוח על בסיס מדידת טמפרטורת הגז. הטמפרטורות המחושבות היוו בסיס להגדרת קריטריונים לחישוב אורך חיים בזחילה של הלהב. בשלב מאוחר יותר יושמו טכניקות נוספות לצורך מדידה ישירה של טמפרטורת המתכת עצמה.

- Temperature sensitive pigments (thermal paint)
 - Radiometry (SWIR)

המדידה הרדיומטרית בוצעה בשיתוף חברת "יארד פתרונות חישה" (IARD Sensing Solutions Ltd).

תוצאות

התוצאות מראות התאמה טובה של פרופיל הטמפרטורה לאורך הלהב לפרופיל הרצוי, בעיקר לגבי מיקום המקסימום.

התקבלה אינדיקציה לשלילת תופעת Rotating hot spot (לקביעה סופית נדרשים ניסוים נוספים).

השוואת תוצאות המדידה הישירה לחישובים הראשוניים מראה סטיות קטנות (בכיוון האופטימי) בחישובים הראשוניים ומצדיקה את מקדמי הביטחון שנקבעו בשלב הפיתוח להגדרת אורך חיי הטורבינה.

התוצאות מצביעות על פוטנציאל ליישום שיטות המדידה הרדיומטרית בשלבי פיתוח מוקדמים, במקום או בנוסף למדידה הסטנדרטית באמצעות תרמוקפלים.

שיטה זו אכן פשוטה יותר למימוש בתוך המנוע מכיוון שאינה מחייבת התקנות מסובכות במנוע ומאפשרת נתונים רציפים על כל פני הלהב. ובלבד שתינתן גישה טובה למבט בקו ראיה (LOS) ויבוצע כיול מתאים לפרמטרים הקריטיים (אמיסיביות, רגישות, רעשי רקע וכו').