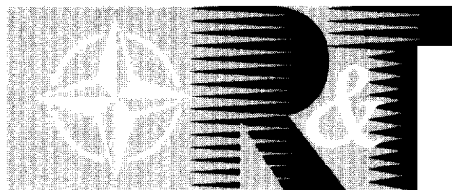


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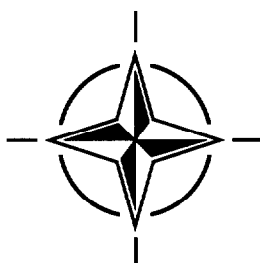
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RTO MEETING PROCEEDINGS 8

Design Principles and Methods for Aircraft Gas Turbine Engines

(les Principes et méthodes de conception des turbomoteurs)

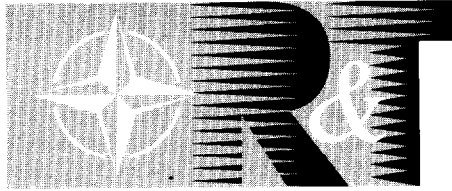
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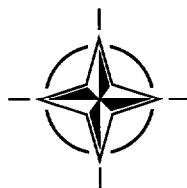
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The Research and Technology Organization (RTO) of NATO

RTO is the single focus in NATO for Defence Research and Technology activities. Its mission is to conduct and promote cooperative research and information exchange. The objective is to support the development and effective use of national defence research and technology and to meet the military needs of the Alliance, to maintain a technological lead, and to provide advice to NATO and national decision makers. The RTO performs its mission with the support of an extensive network of national experts. It also ensures effective coordination with other NATO bodies involved in R&T activities.

RTO reports both to the Military Committee of NATO and to the Conference of National Armament Directors. It comprises a Research and Technology Board (RTB) as the highest level of national representation and the Research and Technology Agency (RTA), a dedicated staff with its headquarters in Neuilly, near Paris, France. In order to facilitate contacts with the military users and other NATO activities, a small part of the RTA staff is located in NATO Headquarters in Brussels. The Brussels staff also coordinates RTO's cooperation with nations in Middle and Eastern Europe, to which RTO attaches particular importance especially as working together in the field of research is one of the more promising areas of initial cooperation.

The total spectrum of R&T activities is covered by 6 Panels, dealing with:

- SAS Studies, Analysis and Simulation
- SCI Systems Concepts and Integration
- SET Sensors and Electronics Technology
- IST Information Systems Technology
- AVT Applied Vehicle Technology
- HFM Human Factors and Medicine

These Panels are made up of national representatives as well as generally recognised 'world class' scientists. The Panels also provide a communication link to military users and other NATO bodies. RTO's scientific and technological work is carried out by Technical Teams, created for specific activities and with a specific duration. Such Technical Teams can organise workshops, symposia, field trials, lecture series and training courses. An important function of these Technical Teams is to ensure the continuity of the expert networks.

RTO builds upon earlier cooperation in defence research and technology as set-up under the Advisory Group for Aerospace Research and Development (AGARD) and the Defence Research Group (DRG). AGARD and the DRG share common roots in that they were both established at the initiative of Dr Theodore von Kármán, a leading aerospace scientist, who early on recognised the importance of scientific support for the Allied Armed Forces. RTO is capitalising on these common roots in order to provide the Alliance and the NATO nations with a strong scientific and technological basis that will guarantee a solid base for the future.

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Design Principles and Methods for Aircraft Gas Turbine Engines

(RTO MP-8)

Executive Summary

After more than half a century of operational use of gas turbine engines to power military aircraft, this symposium sets the focus on highlights of today's achievements in research and development of aircraft engine technology.

Future military aircraft will require significant performance gains from the propulsion system to provide enhanced operational flexibility, longer range, better fuel efficiency and improved affordability.

Gas turbine engines combine disciplines from all major engineering sciences in a most interdependent way. The energy concentration in engine components is permanently increasing. Aerodynamic loads, materials, cooling techniques, structural components, mechanical systems, combustors, augmentors and nozzles are equally designed to the limit of know-how. Sophisticated methods and design tools are used, relying on electronic control and monitoring systems, which safely operate engines close to their boundaries of flow stability and their mechanical integrity, at the same time pushing further the useable life span and reducing life cycle cost (LCC). The symposium addressed gas turbine design aspects for all classes of engines, including turbofan/turbojet, turboprops/turboshaft and turboramjet engines for tactical, transport, helicopter and expendable aircraft applications. The results will permit the military user to better understand the limit and options of any gas turbine engine in performance and use. They will also allow the industries of the NATO countries to better meet the design goals and other requirements set by the military customer thus improving NATO's defense and peace keeping capability while respecting today's budget constraints.

Les principes et méthodes de conception des turbomoteurs

(RTO MP-8)

Synthèse

Après plus d'un demi-siècle d'exploitation opérationnelle des turbomoteurs pour la propulsion d'avions militaires, ce symposium met en lumière les principales avancées réalisées dans le domaine de la recherche et du développement des technologies des moteurs d'avion.

Les propulseurs des avions militaires du futur devront assurer des gains de performances sensibles afin de permettre une plus grande souplesse opérationnelle, une autonomie plus grande, un meilleur rendement du carburant et un coût d'acquisition plus acceptable.

La technologie des turbomoteurs couvre des disciplines représentatives de l'ensemble des sciences de l'ingénieur, qui sont fortement imbriquées. La concentration des efforts sur les organes moteur ne cesse de s'accroître. Aussi, le calcul des charges aérodynamiques, des matériaux, des techniques de refroidissement, des éléments structuraux, des systèmes mécaniques, des chambres de combustion, des augmentateurs de poussée et des tuyères touche, aujourd'hui, aux limites des connaissances techniques. Il est fait appel à des méthodes et des outils de conception sophistiqués, qui sont tributaires de systèmes électroniques de contrôle et de surveillance. Ces systèmes permettent d'exploiter les moteurs dans des conditions proches des limites de stabilité de la veine et de l'intégrité mécanique, en toute sécurité, tout en prolongeant leur durée de vie et en diminuant leur coût global de possession (LCC). Le symposium a examiné les différents aspects de la conception des turbomoteurs pour toutes catégories de propulseur, y compris les réacteurs à double flux/turboréacteurs, les turbopropulseurs/turbomoteurs et les turbostatoréacteurs pour des applications tactiques, de transport, hélicoptère et avions non-réutilisables. Les conclusions du symposium permettront à l'utilisateur militaire de mieux comprendre les limites de performance et les options offertes par tout turbomoteur. Elles permettront également aux industriels des pays membres de l'OTAN de mieux répondre aux objectifs de conception et aux autres exigences annoncées par le client militaire, afin d'améliorer les capacités de défense et de maintien de la paix de l'OTAN, tout en respectant les contraintes budgétaires actuelles.

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Theme

Future aircraft will require significant performance gains from the propulsion system to provide enhanced operational flexibility, longer range, better fuel efficiency and improved affordability. Gas turbine engines will be required to provide excellent performance and durability with minimum weight over a wide range of operating conditions. Improvements in aerodynamics, cooling technology, materials, structures and mechanical systems will offer the prospect of significantly improved performance and mechanical integrity within affordability constraints. Full progress can only be realized by the incorporation of advanced systems and component design methods utilising sophisticated mathematical models of flows, thermal behaviour, stresses, vibration, etc. This symposium will address gas turbine design aspects for all classes of engines, including turbofan/turbojet, turboprops/turboshaft and turboramjet engines for tactical, transport, helicopter and expendable aircraft applications.

Thème

Les propulseurs des avions futurs devront réaliser des gains en performances considérables afin de permettre une meilleure souplesse opérationnelle, une plus grande autonomie, une diminution de la consommation spécifique et un coût d'acquisition plus acceptable. Les turbomoteurs devront fournir d'excellentes performances et faire preuve de durabilité pour une masse minimale dans un large éventail de conditions opérationnelles. Des améliorations dans le domaine de l'aérodynamique, des technologies de refroidissement, des matériaux, des structures et des systèmes mécaniques, offrent des perspectives d'amélioration considérables au niveau des performances et des caractéristiques d'intégrité mécanique, tout en permettant de respecter les contraintes budgétaires imposées. Cependant, aucun progrès véritable ne pourra être réalisé sans l'incorporation de systèmes avancés et de méthodes de conception de composants faisant appel à des modèles mathématiques sophistiqués d'écoulements, de comportements thermiques, de contraintes, de vibrations etc. Ce symposium examinera les différents aspects de la conception des turbomoteurs pour toutes les catégories de moteurs, y compris les turboréacteurs/réacteurs à double flux, les turbopropulseurs/turbomoteurs et les turbo-statoréacteurs, pour applications tactiques, ainsi que pour les avions de transport, hélicoptères et aéronefs non réutilisables.

Recent Publications of the Former AGARD Propulsion and Energetics Panel

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS (CP)

Engine Response to Distorted Inflow Conditions

AGARD CP 400, March 1987

Transonic and Supersonic Phenomena in Turbomachines

AGARD CP 401, March 1987

Advanced Technology for Aero Engine Components

AGARD CP 421, September 1987

Combustion and Fuels in Gas Turbine Engines

AGARD CP 422, June 1988

Engine Condition Monitoring — Technology and Experience

AGARD CP 448, October 1988

Application of Advanced Material for Turbomachinery and Rocket Propulsion

AGARD CP 449, March 1989

Combustion Instabilities in Liquid-Fuelled Propulsion Systems

AGARD CP 450, April 1989

Aircraft Fire Safety

AGARD CP 467, October 1989

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Secondary Flows in Turbomachines

AGARD CP 469, February 1990

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AGARD CP 479, December 1990

Low Temperature Environment Operations of Turboengines (Design and User's Problems)

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AGARD CP 511, July 1992

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Airbreathing Propulsion for Missiles and Projectiles

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Technology Requirements for Small Gas Turbines

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Erosion, Corrosion and Foreign Object Damage Effects in Gas Turbines

AGARD CP 558, February 1995

Environmental Aspects of Rocket and Gun Propulsion

AGARD CP 559, February 1995

Loss Mechanisms and Unsteady Flows in Turbomachines

AGARD CP 571, January 1996

Advanced Aero-Engine Concepts and Controls

AGARD CP 572, June 1996

Service Life of Solid Rocket Propellants

AGARD CP 586, May 1997

Aircraft Fire Safety

AGARD CP 587, September 1997

Future Aerospace Technology in the Service of the Alliance — Sustained Hypersonic Flight

AGARD CP 600, Volume 3, December 1997

Advanced Non-Intrusive Instrumentation for Propulsion Engines

AGARD CP 598, May 1998

ADVISORY REPORTS (AR)

The Uniform Engine Test Programme (*Results of Working Group 15*)

AGARD AR 248, February 1990

Test Cases for Computation of Internal Flows in Aero Engine Components (*Results of Working Group 18*)

AGARD AR 275, July 1990

Test Cases for Engine Life Assessment Technology (*Results of Working Group 20*)

AGARD AR 308, September 1992

Terminology and Assessment Methods of Solid Propellant Rocket Exhaust Signatures (*Results of Working Group 21*)

AGARD AR 287, February 1993

Guide to the Measurement of the Transient Performance of Aircraft Turbine Engines and Components (*Results of Working Group 23*)

AGARD AR 320, March 1994

Experimental and Analytical Methods for the Determination of Connected — Pipe Ramjet and Ducted Rocket Internal Performance (*Results of Working Group 22*)

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Recommended Practices for the Assessment of the Effects of Atmospheric Water Ingestion on the Performance and Operability of Gas Turbine Engines (*Results of Working Group 24*)

AGARD AR 332, September 1995

Structural Assessment of Solid Propellant Grains (*Results of Working Group 25*)

AGARD AR 350, December 1997

CFD Validation for Propulsion System Components (*Results of Working Group 26*)

AGARD AR 355, May 1998

LECTURE SERIES (LS)

Blading Design for Axial Turbomachines

AGARD LS 167, June 1989

Comparative Engine Performance Measurements

AGARD LS 169, May 1990

Combustion of Solid Propellants

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Steady and Transient Performance Prediction of Gas Turbine Engines

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Rocket Motor Plume Technology

AGARD LS 188, June 1993

Research and Development of Ram/Scramjets and Turboramjets in Russia

AGARD LS 194, December 1993

Turbomachinery Design Using CFD

AGARD LS 195, May 1994

Mathematical Models of Gas Turbine Engines and their Components

AGARD LS 198, December 1994

Integrated Multidisciplinary Design of High Pressure Multistage Compressor Systems (LS-211)

published as RTO EN 1, September 1998

AGARDOGRAPHS (AG)

Measurement Uncertainty within the Uniform Engine Test Programme

AGARD AG 307, May 1989

Hazard Studies for Solid Propellant Rocket Motors

AGARD AG 316, September 1990

Advanced Methods for Cascade Testing

AGARD AG 328, August 1993

REPORTS (R)

Application of Modified Loss and Deviation Correlations to Transonic Axial Compressors

AGARD R 745, June 1990

Rotorcraft Drivetrain Life Safety and Reliability

AGARD R 775, June 1990

Propulsion and Energy Issues for the 21st Century

AGARD R 824, March 1997

Impact Study on the use of JET A Fuel in Military Aircraft during Operations in Europe

AGARD R 801, January 1997

The Single Fuel Concept and Operation Desert Shield/Storm

AGARD R 810, January 1997 (*NATO Unclassified*)

Active Combustion Control for Propulsion Systems

AGARD R 820, September 1997

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14. Abstract The symposium dealt with design approaches for military aircraft propulsion systems to provide enhanced operational flexibility, longer range, better fuel efficiency and improved affordability. All classes of gas turbines were addressed in nine sessions as follows: • Engine Design and Analysis (Part I) (5 papers) • Mechanical Systems (6 papers) • Controls (4 papers) • Combustors/Augmentors (4 papers) • Compressor Systems (Part I) (5 papers) • Compressor Systems (Part II) (3 papers) • Turbines (Part I) (5 papers) • Turbines (Part II) (4 papers) • Engine Design and Analysis (Part II) (4 papers) These proceedings also include a Technical Evaluation Report and a Keynote address published in French and English.																											



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