# Jet Aircraft Propulsion

Prof. Bhaskar Roy, Prof. A M Pradeep Department of Aerospace Engineering, IIT Bombay

1111111

1011111

Lecture 32

# **Off-Design Operation**

## **Of Aircraft Jet Engines**

- A cycle is normally designed at the maximum performance requirement (Thrust / Power and/or Efficiency) point.
- As a result once the engine is designed, much higher performance is not possible. But lower performance schedules are quite possible.
- Each of these <u>'other'</u> operating points are known as a *off-design operating point*. The efficiency at these off-design points is always <u>lower</u> than the design point efficiency.

Lect 32

#### **Thrust creation at design point operation**





- 1) All the above positive and negative thrust values shall change with different operating conditions
- 2) All the above pressure , temperature and velocity values will change at different operating conditions
- 3) Thus all aircraft engines are effectively variable cycle engines.
- 4) Except the take-off (Design point) operation, all other flight operations are at <u>engine off-design</u> <u>operations</u>

Lect 32

The cycle nodal points (a, 01, 02, 03, 04, 5) change during off-design operation of the engine.



Lect 32

A cycle analysis may be observed for an engine with afterburner. In this case the engine operation without afterburner would be deemed an off-design operation.



• The turbofan engine uses a Fan and are often 2-spool • In addition to bypass ratio, B, it is necessary to specify fan pressure ratio,  $\pi_{fan}$ .



Prof. Bhaskar Roy, Prof. A M Pradeep, Department of Aerospace, IIT Bombay

#### **Typical requirements of an Aircraft (subsonic) schedule**



Prof. Bhaskar Roy, Prof. A M Pradeep, Department of Aerospace, IIT Bombay

Lect 32

#### Typical requirements of an aircraft schedule



**Off-design component matching needed for** 

- 1) Mass flow (normalized) matching between the components
- 2) Energy or Work matching between the components
- 3) Mechanical matching (e.g. rpm of rotating components)
- 4) Geometrical matching of component sizes and interfaces
- 5) Individual sub-component matching of compr / Turbines for onset of instability

#### Performance of Engine at various flight segments

Flight segment	Engine Speed (% of <b>n</b> max)	Thrust (% of Max)	SFC (% of Design)
Take-off (design)	100	100	100
Climb	98 - 95	95-90	98
Cruise	95 - 85	85-70%	95 - 110

Lect 32



Lect 32



Lect 32

Turbine Map showing Design point and the other operating points





Design point matching of Turbine and Nozzle



#### Variable geometry nozzle at off-design operation



Constant turbine inlet temperature on the compressor map.





Lect 32

#### **Next** : ...

## **Component Matching Procedure**