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DESIGN AND PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF SINGLE INLET MULTIPLE OUTLET JET NOZZLE ALONG WITH THRUST CONTROLLER

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Abstract: Today, thrust vectoring has become a very important research subject which can dramatically change the way aircraft maneuver and its performance. This paper tries to present a unique approach to this topic by highlighting a concept defined as Single Inlet Multiple Outlet (SIMO) in detail. This can be explained by having multiple nozzles for exhaust purpose than those conventional one or two nozzles as we know of presently. This idea may yet not be able to apply directly to VTOL (Vertical Takeoff & Landing), but can be applied very well to change thrust direction of the aircraft effectively including thrust reversal and hence reducing the dependability on the primary control surface to great extent. These nozzles can be made to work in tandem with primary control surfaces so that, in case of failure of primary control surfaces occur, the aircraft can still be maneuvered and saved thereby avoiding loss of millions of dollar worth of property, aircraft and most important pilot's life.

Keywords: Sisal fiber, Epoxy resin, Treated and Untreated fiber, mechanical testing, weight percentage

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INTRODUCTION

In present day aircrafts, power plants constitute the lifeline of the plane and for military aircrafts; power plant has become more significant since it is the one which provides the aircraft of almost all its performance characteristics. Nozzle is a very significant part of the aircraft engine and which not only propels the aircraft but now even can assist the aircraft in performing maneuvers, TVC Nozzles used in JSF-Joint Strike Fighter, USA; Sukhoi 30MKI, India to name a few. The above stated aircrafts use advanced nozzle technology called THRUST VECTOR CONTROL. Present day aircrafts currently employ one nozzle per engine. This paper presents a new concept called SIMO (Single Inlet Multiple Outlet) which employ five nozzles instead of one nozzle to single engine. With four of these five nozzles equipped with thrust vector control, we can achieve all directional control of the aircraft thus reducing our dependence on the control surfaces. This paper discusses the following aspects concerned with this concept.

1. Thrust Vectoring
2. SIMO Arrangement
3. Mechanism
4. Aerodynamic Effects
5. Engine Thrust Aspects
6. Loss Analysis
7. Possible Applications
8. Limitations
9. Conclusions

Thrust Vectoring

Thrust vectoring, also thrust vector control (TVC), is the ability of an aircraft, rocket, or other vehicle to manipulate the direction of the thrust from its engine(s) or motor in order to control the attitude or angular velocity of the vehicle. In rocketry and ballistic missiles that fly outside the atmosphere, aerodynamic control surfaces are ineffective, so thrust vectoring is the primary means of attitude control. In aircrafts, the TVC is used to increase the rate at which the aircraft perform its maneuvering. Fig.1 shows the aircraft without TVC and Fig.2 shows the

effect of thrust vector control employed in US F-22 Raptor which can vector its thrust up to 20° about its vertical plane.

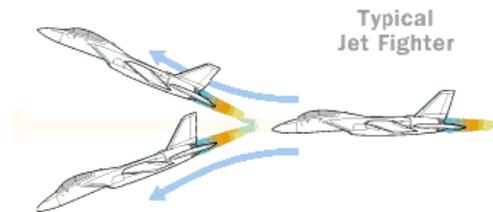


Fig.1 F-22 without TVC ability

In TVC, the nozzle of the aircraft engine is tilted in order to produce a vectored thrust with respect to the center line of the aircraft. Few aircrafts like MiG-29, F-16 etc use two nozzles to expand the combustion product and both the nozzles are equipped with TVC.

SIMO Arrangement

In general aircraft jet engines have nozzle which have one inlet and one outlet whereas the SIMO nozzle is having one inlet and five outlets. Fig.2 shows an isometric conceptual model of SIMO.

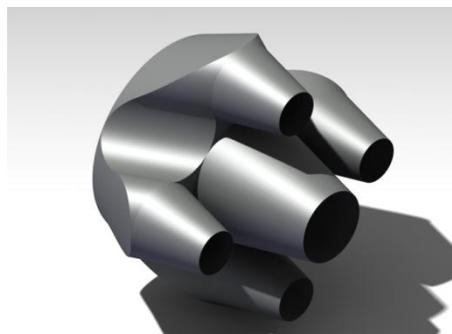


Fig. 2 SIMO Nozzle

It consists of one primary outlet and four secondary outlets. The primary outlet is in the center location of the nozzle system with no variation in the nozzle angle whole throughout, in other words the primary outlet is not equipped with Thrust Vectoring System. This is done to provide stability to the aircraft as this primary outlet will provide steady thrust in one direction only. This will avoid the aircraft to go into a continuous rolling motion or auto rotation as rockets and missiles normally undergo during their flight.

The secondary outlets are equipped with thrust vectoring system. The arrangement of the secondary outlets will be in Diamond Formation around the primary outlet. This secondary outlet cluster is in diamond formation rather than in rectangular formation so as to avoid over heating of secondary outlet walls during the deflection of the secondary outlets. In rectangular formation, performing yaw and pitching maneuvers will lead exhaust from the two secondary outlets almost directly heating the other two adjacent secondary outlet walls.

In diamond (rhombus shape) arrangement of the secondary outlet system they are located around the primary outlet shape in a rhombus formation. During any maneuver, pitching or yawing the exhaust from the any one secondary outlet will lead to the heating of the outer primary outlet wall whole throughout. Therefore, the cooling of the outer wall of the primary nozzle wall is of prime importance and will be discussed further later in the paper. The secondary outlets in horizontal plane will work like elevon control in military aircrafts. That is, both the outlets will move in same direction and also in different direction.

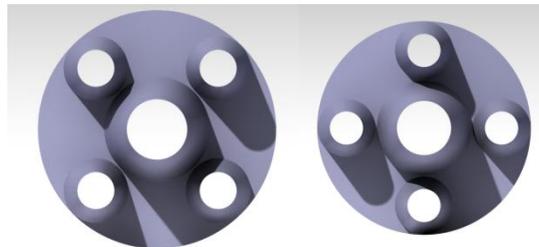


Fig.3 Rectangular Rhombus

Both the diamond and rectangular arrangement of the secondary nozzle arrangement is shown in the diagrams above.

Mechanism

The mechanism for TVC is based on Nozzle Actuation System. The actuation system employs the tilting of the secondary outlets over their hinged joints at the required angle. The nozzle actuation system is similar to the TVC nozzle actuation system employed by present day defense aircrafts like the US-JSF (Joint Strike Fighter), Su-30MKI (Sukhoi 30 variant for Indian Air Force). The outlet tilting angle has to be kept minimum to avoid thrust losses and nozzle efficiencies due to unparallelled fluid flow in the nozzle with respect to the tilted nozzle axis. This mechanism requires the fluid flow in the nozzle to be as parallel to the nozzle axis as possible with minimum angle variation between the two. A typical Nozzle Actuation System is shown in Figure 4.

This SIMO concept can very well be applied to perform any aircraft maneuver. Following are the diagrams (Fig.5,6,7) which illustrate the movement of secondary nozzles to perform basic aircraft maneuvers i.e. Pitch, Yaw, Roll respectively.

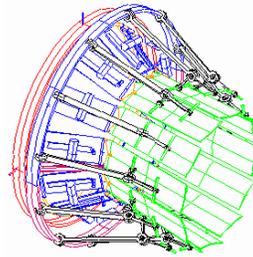


Fig. 4 Typical 3-D Nozzle Actuation System

Fig.6 shows the pitch motion (nose up and down) of an aircraft is achieved by actuating the two outlets, placed in horizontal plane, similarly about the same plane. The creation of torque is shown in next figure.

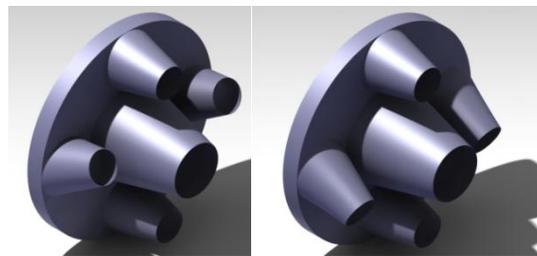
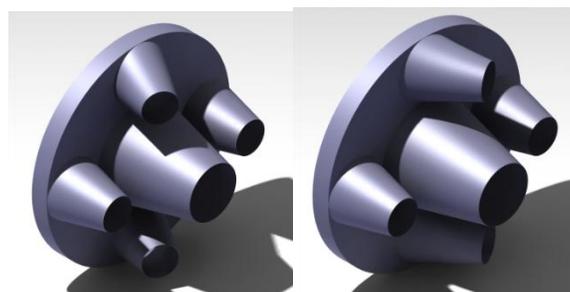


Fig. 6 Pitch Motion

Fig.7 shows the yaw motion (nose left and right) which is achieved by actuating the two outlets, placed in vertical plane, similarly about the same plane.



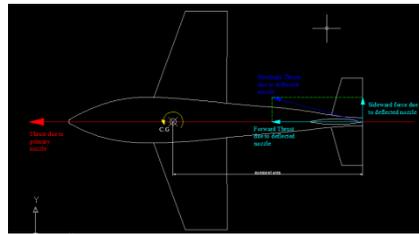


Fig.7 Yaw Motion

Fig.8 shows the Roll motion of an aircraft which is achieved by actuating the horizontal plane outlets in different directions about the same plane. When one outlet goes up the other goes down.

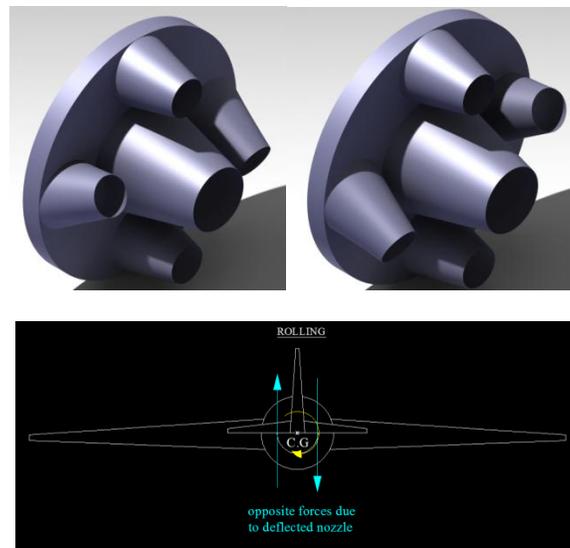


Fig.8 Roll Motion

Aerodynamic Effects

The aerodynamic characteristics of the aircraft will not be affected much as the nozzles are perfectly streamlined to reduce any aerodynamic losses due to drag and other factors.

Figure shows the domine and the variations of Static pressure, Temperature and the Total Temperature of the conventional nozzle as well as the SIMO nozzle at the central plane cross section. The inlet condition for both nozzles is the same. The velocity is 100 m/s and temperature is 650 K.

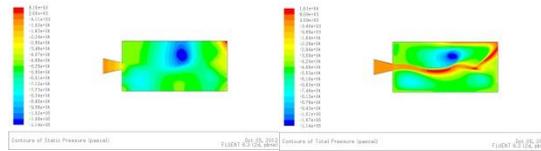


Fig.9 Pressure

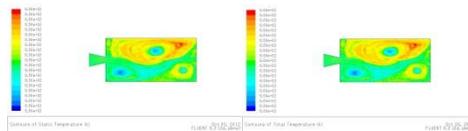


Fig.10 Temperature

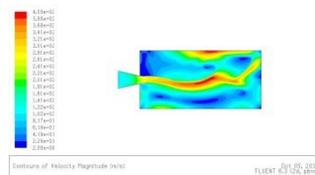


Fig.11 Velocity

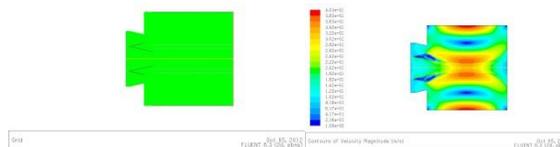


Fig.12 SIMO: Grid & Velocity

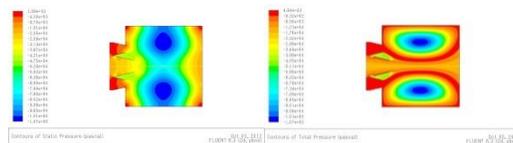


Fig.13 Static and Total Pressure

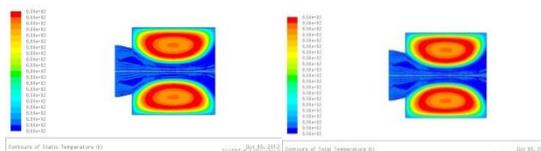


Fig.14 Static and Total Temperature

The outlets are in diamond like arrangement which will prevent the interference of streamline flow due to the secondary outlets at the outer periphery of the nozzle arrangement. The other

aerodynamic aspects of the nozzle will be same as that of the conventional nozzle systems used in other aircrafts.

Loss Analysis

The losses will be mainly due to the vectored thrust arrangement. The velocity vector in the direction (in case of downward component of velocity) the component will be $V_2 \cdot \cos \alpha$ where α being the angle of the vectored thrust or the angle by which the secondary nozzles will change tilt or shift.

The loss in this case will be $V_2 - V_2 \cos \alpha$

Where,

V_1 = Inlet velocity in the nozzle before expansion in the nozzle

V_2 = Outlet velocity in the nozzle after expansion in the nozzle.

This loss will be compounded in the form of four secondary nozzles. So the total losses can be found as to be

$$L = 4 * (V_2 - V_2 \cos \alpha)$$

This loss can be minimized reducing the angle α by reducing this angle we can control the losses in this nozzle system. The angle α can be effectively reduced as for an angle we have four corresponding secondary nozzles, each of which will generate an equal amount of thrust in the required direction.

Thrust loss

While analyzing the velocity counters for both convergent and SIMO nozzle, it is clear that about 21% of loss occurs at the exit velocity. That is, a loss of 21% in thrust is occurring while employing the SIMO nozzle instead of conventional nozzle. This loss can be unadjusted by the added advantages of SIMO which will be described later in this paper. The fighter aircrafts generally employed with engine with excess thrust therefore this arrangement will not affect the required thrust.

Engine Thrust Aspects

The TVC technique was originally envisaged to provide upward vertical thrust as a means to give aircraft VTOL or STOL capability. Subsequently it was realized that the use of vectored

thrust in combat situations enabled an aircraft to perform various maneuvers not available to conventional-engine planes. Most currently operational vectored thrust aircraft use turbofans with rotating nozzles or vanes to deflect the exhaust stream. This method can successfully deflect thrust through as much as 90 degrees, relative to the aircraft centerline. However, the engine must be sized for vertical lift, rather than normal flight, which results in a weight penalty. Afterburning (or Plenum Chamber Burning in the bypass stream) is difficult to incorporate and is not practical for Take-off/Landing, because the very hot exhaust leaves scorch marks on the ground. Without afterburning it is difficult to reach supersonic flight speeds. A fluidic nozzle diverts the thrust via fluid effects. Given below is a diagram to explain as to how this nozzle system will help to get change in direction of the aircraft using engine thrust.

As we can see in the diagram shown below, the horizontal velocity component is due to Primary Nozzle and the far oblique velocity going extreme downward is the Secondary Nozzle velocity component (due to the vectoring of the upper and two side secondary outlets in the upper direction with the required angularity).

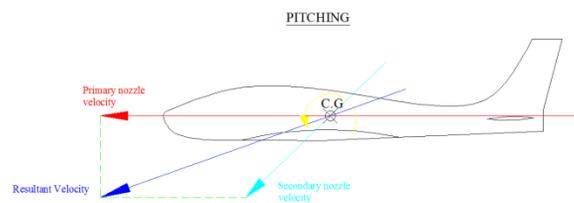


Fig. 15 Resultant Motion

As a result, we have a resultant velocity in a direction between these two primary outlet and secondary outlets velocity components. Hence, we can use the engine thrust to direct the aircraft to the required direction and sense. To generate max thrust in the downward direction we close all the nozzles except the top one which is vectored upwards with maximum angularity to give us the maximum thrust in that direction. Similarly we can also generate maximum thrust in all the four directions by leaving only the corresponding nozzle open and can generate the required thrust in any direction by working the primary nozzle and secondary nozzle in perfect co-ordination and in tandem. Hence, above in the diagram we have shown clearly how the aircraft velocity will be in this kind of nozzle arrangement. The primary outlet velocity will keep changing its direction downwards and the operating nozzle will also go downwards and hence the resultant velocity will also keep going downwards and hence proper control of the vectoring nozzle is required to make this nozzle arrangement a very effective tool for increasing aircraft performance, its maneuverability and its safety.

The primary outlet will account for 40% of the thrust generated by the engine. The rest 60% of the engine thrust is divided among the secondary outlets with thrust vectoring capability. This 60% of the thrust is divided into 15% in each of the secondary outlets to achieve reasonable engine performance with appropriate expansion of the gases coming out of the combustion chamber. The thrust to weight ratio of the aircraft installed with this kind of thrust vectoring capability can be adjusted to acceptable range by reducing the wing aspect ratio to a minimum with reduced dependability on the primary control surfaces. These control surfaces can complement this nozzle system in performing the necessary maneuvers. This kind of arrangement between the nozzle system and the control surfaces gives the aircraft an extremely high degree of maneuverability and make it very competitive in air dogfights.

Cooling

The cooling of the primary outlet due to the vectoring of the secondary outlet is taken care of by having an effective cooling system in place for the primary nozzle. Of all the cooling systems available regenerative cooling is the most effective method of cooling the primary outlet wall. This will increase the reusability of the primary outlet and thereby reduce the cost as well. The regenerative cooling is done by building a cooling jacket around the nozzle and circulating the fuel through it before it is fed to the injector. The heat is taken away by way of cooling is picked up by the fuel and fed back to the combustion chamber, so it is not lost. It's quite an effective method in applications with high chamber pressure and high heat transfer rates. Fig.10 shows the schematic diagram of regenerative cooling system.

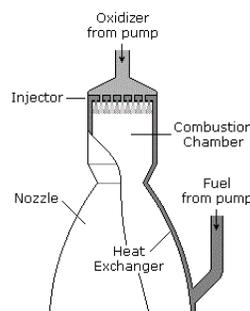


Fig. 16 Regenerative Cooling System

This method hence, does not affect the fuel consumption of the engine and consequently does not produce or influence fuel efficiency of the engine in any way

CONCLUSION

The SIMO concept is well studied for dog fighting in military aircrafts. This can be applied very well to change the thrust direction of the aircraft and hence reducing the dependability on the control surface to great extent. These nozzles can be made to work in tandem with primary control surfaces so that in case of failure of control surface occur, the aircraft can still be maneuvered and saved. Though this nozzle design is having considerable efficiency losses, the high degree of maneuverability by this nozzle adds sense to its implementation.

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