



Total pressure distortion measurements in S-duct aero-engine intakes

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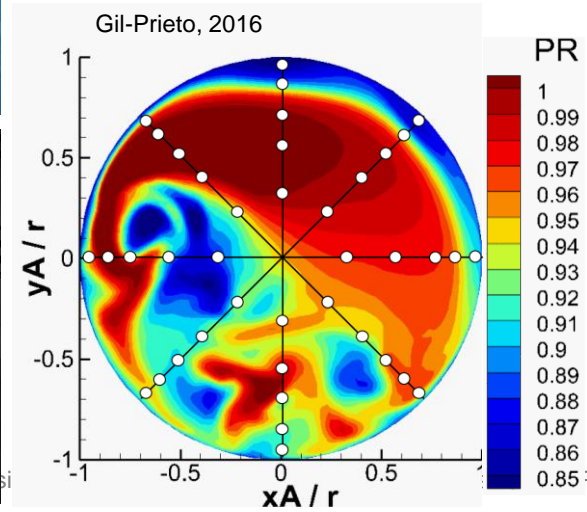
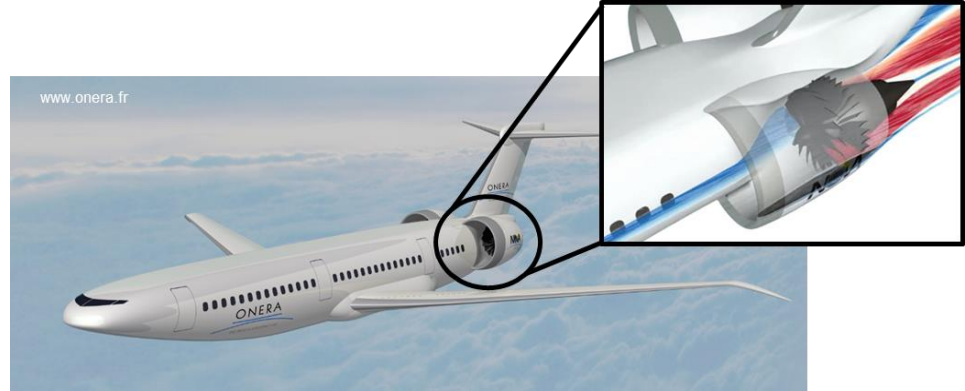
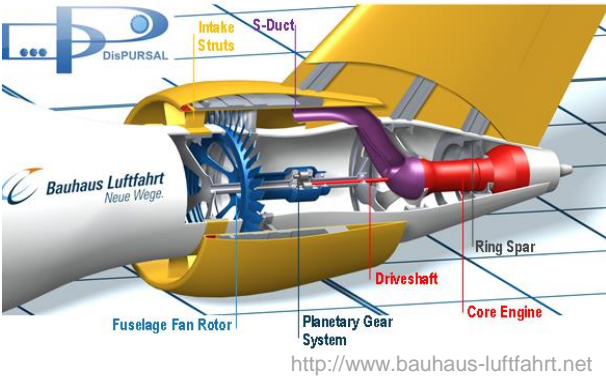


Agenda

- Introduction
- Experimental facility and measurement methods
- Time averaged total pressure and swirl
- Unsteady pressure measurements
- Spectra and cross-correlation
- Conclusions and overview

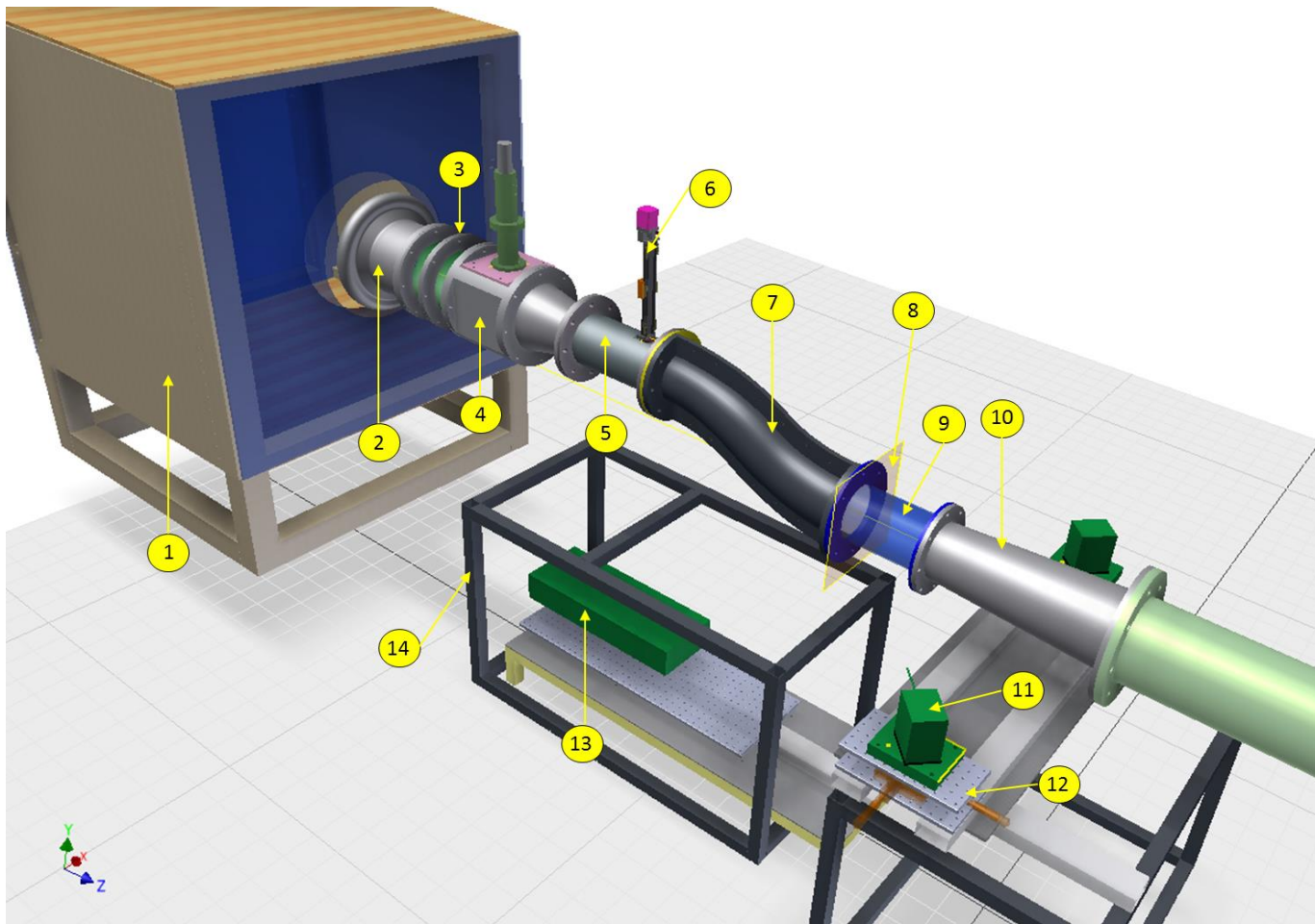


Research rationale



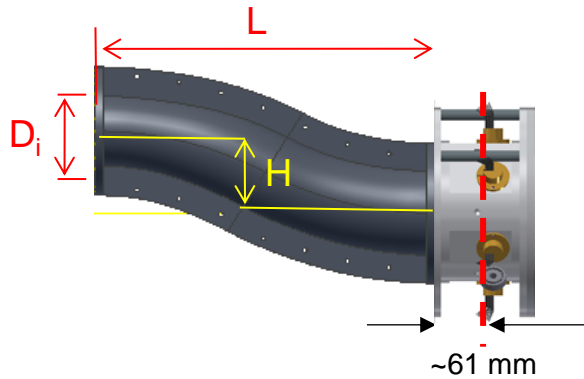
- Future civil embedded and semi-embedded propulsion systems
- Boundary Layer Ingestion.
- Distributed, electric or hybrid electric.
- Common aspect:** unsteady aerodynamics.
- Unsteady CFD predictive capability important.
- Computational cost important.

Complex intake experimental facility



- 1: Seeding chamber
- 2: Intake
- 3: Flow measurement
- 4: Vortex generator section
- 5: Straight section
- 6: Inlet traverse station
- 7: S-duct
- 8: Measurement plane
- 9: Pressure working section position
- 10: Suction system
- 11: PIV camera
- 12: Camera traverse system
- 13: Laser
- 14: Support system

S-duct configurations



$$D_i = 121.6 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_{\text{out}} / A_{\text{in}} = 1.52$$

$$H / D_i = 1.34$$

$$L / D_i = 5.0$$

Inlet Mach

Inlet Re_D

0.27

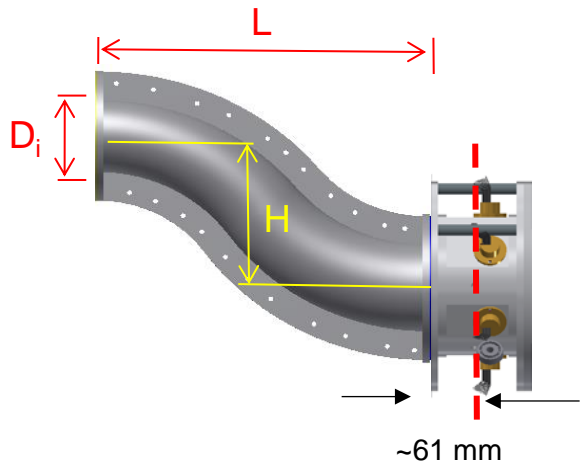
$5.9e+5$

0.45

$9.9e+5$

0.6

$13.2e+5$



$$D_i = 121.6 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_{\text{out}} / A_{\text{in}} = 1.52$$

$$H / D_i = 2.44$$

$$L / D_i = 4.95$$

0.27

$6.01e+5$

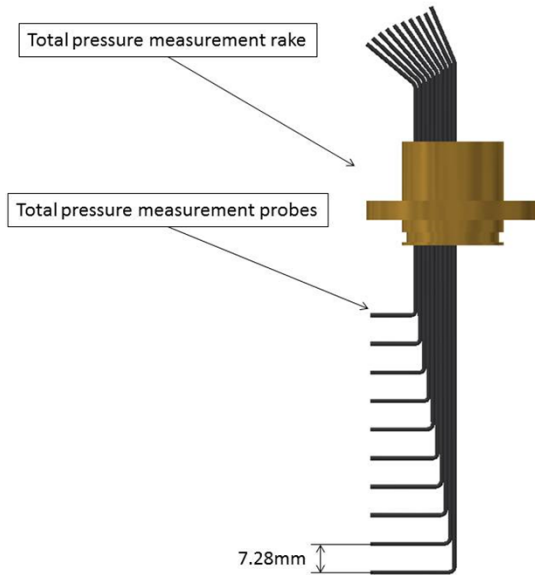
0.45

$10.05e+5$

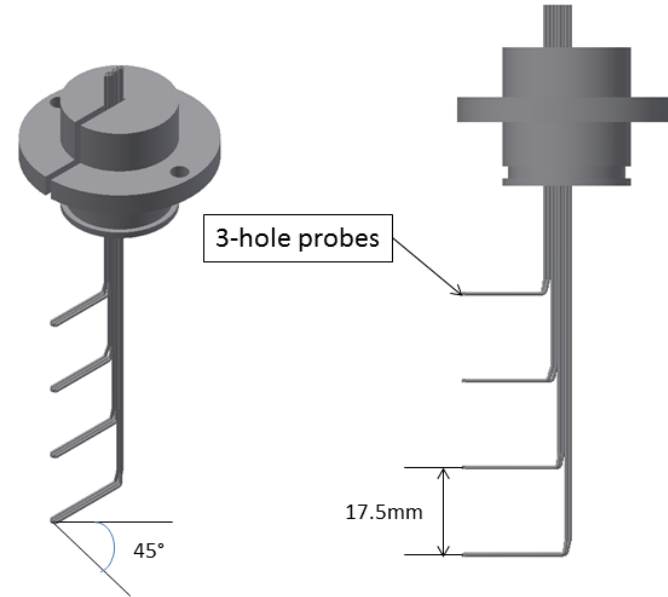
0.6

$13.8e+5$

Total pressure and swirl measurement rakes



- Gauge 19 steel hypodermic tube.
- 10 probes per rake.
- 6 rakes – 60 probes.
- Equi-spaced at 60°.
- 20 radial measurement points per rake.

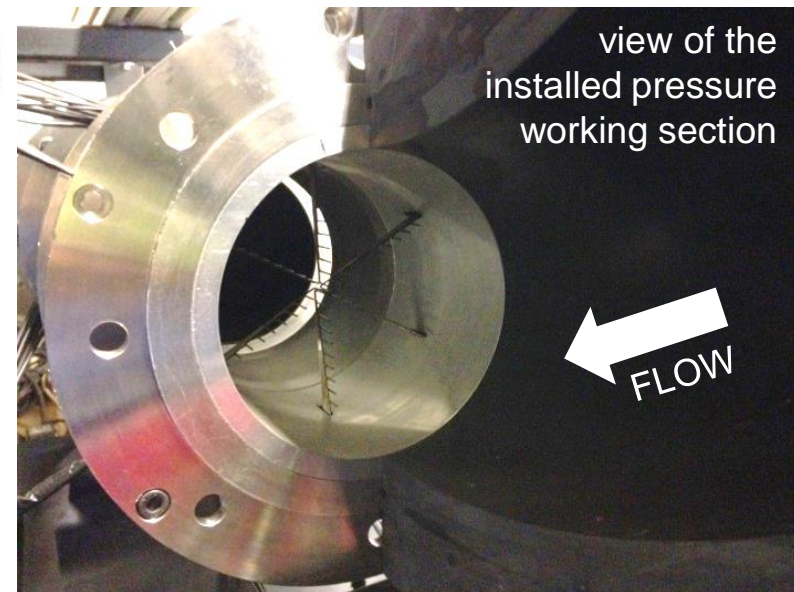
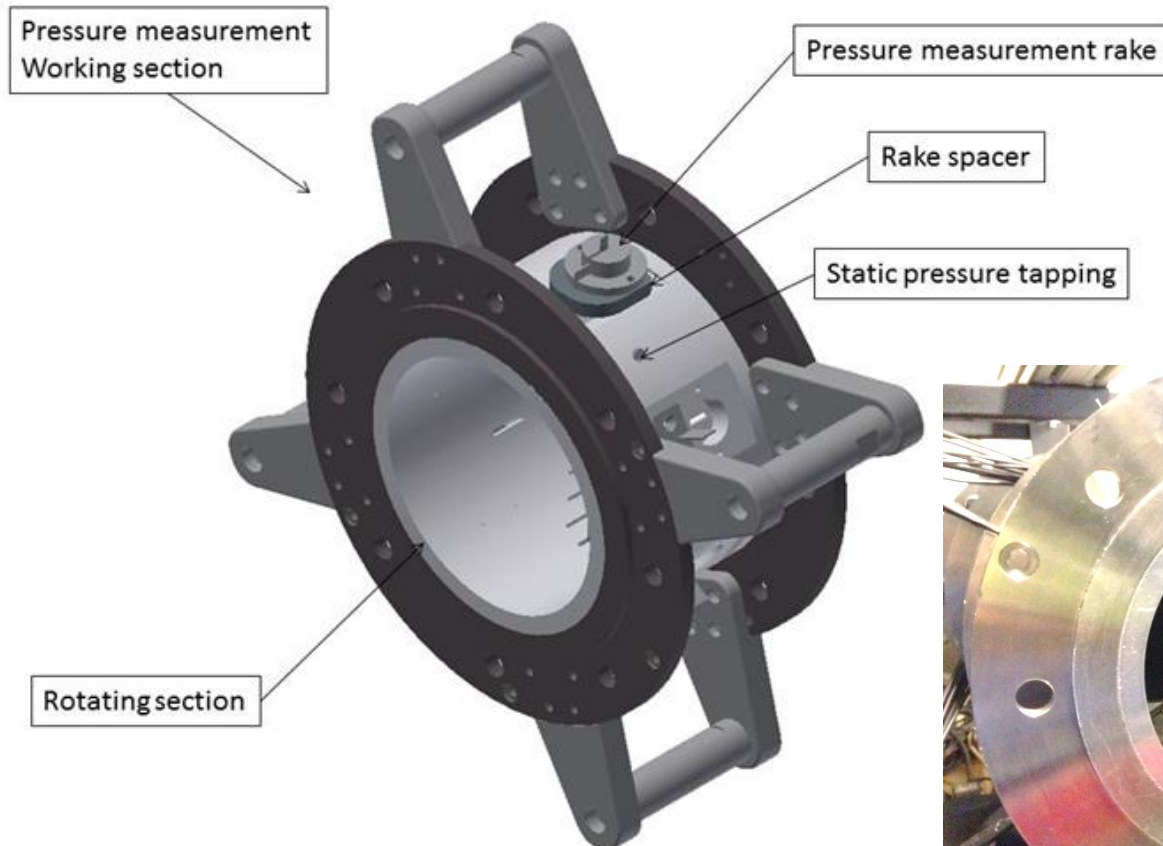


- Gauge 21 steel hypodermic tube.
- x4 3-hole L-shape probes per rake.
- 6 rakes – 24 probes.
- Equi-spaced at 60°.
- 24 radial measurement points per rake.

- Amplified transducers HCEM500 by First sensor.
- Up to 1000 samples per second.
- Uncertainties of $\delta P_{0,ref}$ and $\delta \langle \overline{P_{0,AIP}} \rangle$ - 226.9 Pa and 107.5 Pa
- Pressure recovery uncertainty 0.0029 for $M_{ref}^* = 0.27$ and 0.0028 for $M_{ref}^* = 0.6$



Pressure working section

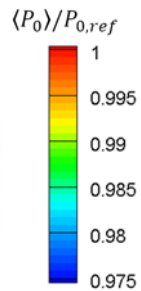
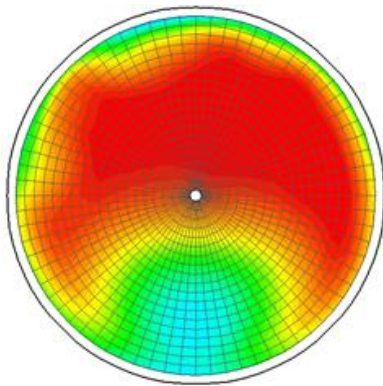


- 5° azimuthal resolution – 12 positions for 360°.
- 1440 measurement points for total pressure survey.
- 1728 measurement points for swirl survey.
- Adjustable rotation step – up to 1° resolution capability.

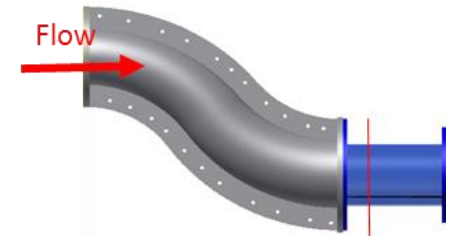
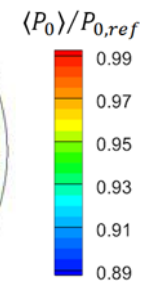
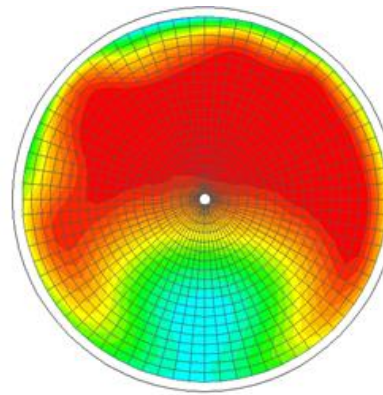
AIP time averaged total pressure

Low offset duct

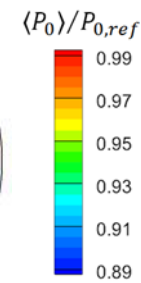
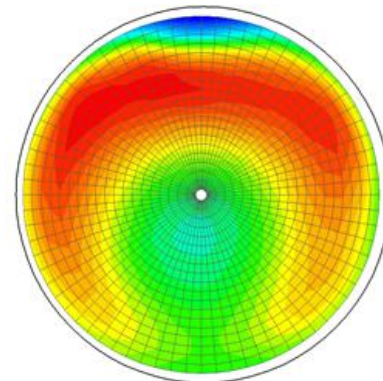
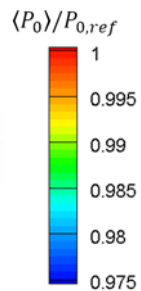
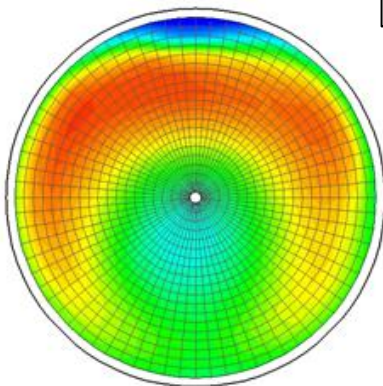
Mach 0.27



Mach 0.60



High offset duct





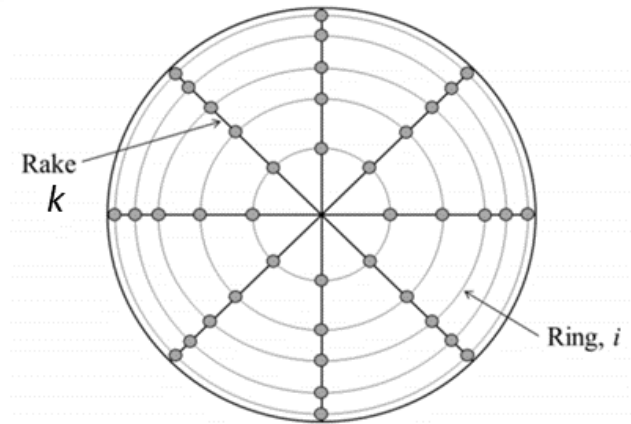
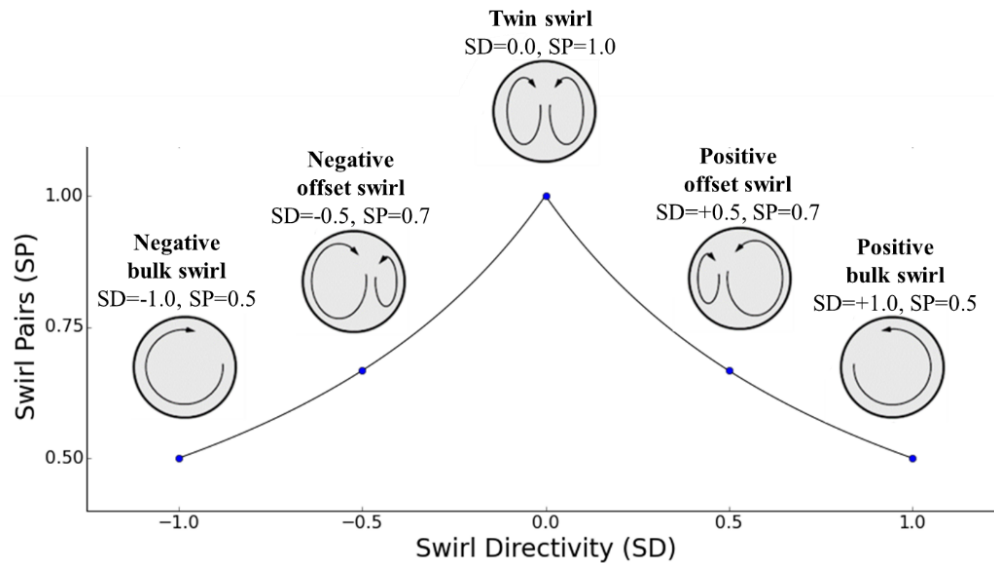
AIP total pressure distortion descriptors

Type	Configuration	Inlet Mach	Resolution (rakes x rings)	mean PR	mean DC60	mean CDI	mean RDI
Total Pressure	High offset	0.27	72 x 20	0.990	0.164	0.013	0.005
		0.60		0.958	0.186	0.058	0.025
	Low offset	0.27	72 x 20	0.994	0.187	0.013	0.006
		0.60		0.969	0.209	0.058	0.0027

- Main loss region has approximately the same peak loss magnitude for both configurations.
- Total pressure loss dependent on inlet Mach and S-duct offset.
- DC60 and CDI also dependent on inlet Mach and S-duct offset.
- Modest impact of offset in RDI. Dependent on inlet Mach.

SAE swirl distortion descriptors

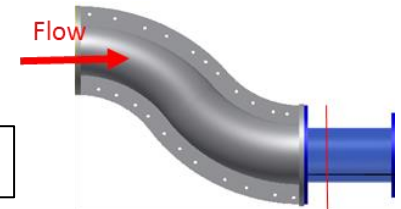
- Evaluated at rings and rakes
- Swirl Intensity (SI) quantifies the swirl levels
- Swirl Pairs (SP) and Swirl Directivity (SD) characterize the swirl pattern



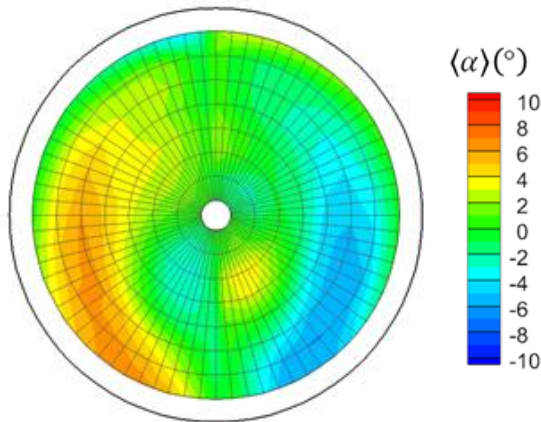
$$SS_{i,k}^+ = \frac{1}{\theta_{i,k}^+} \int_{\theta_{i,k}^+} \alpha(\theta)_i d\theta \quad SS_{i,k}^- = \frac{1}{\theta_{i,k}^-} \int_{\theta_{i,k}^-} \alpha(\theta)_i d\theta$$

(SAE, 2007)

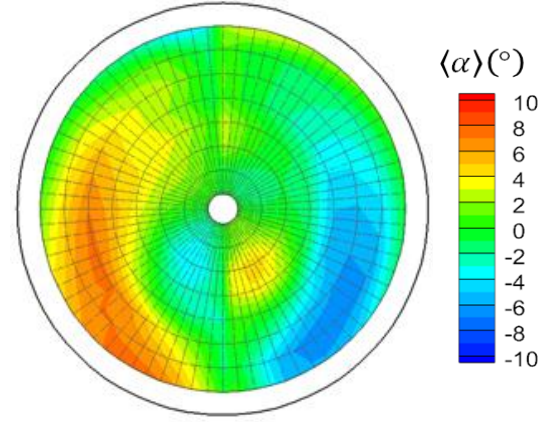
AIP pressure based swirl angle and distortion descriptors



Low offset duct - Mach 0.27



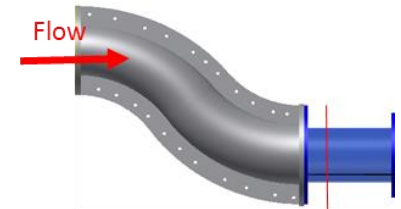
Low offset duct - Mach 0.60



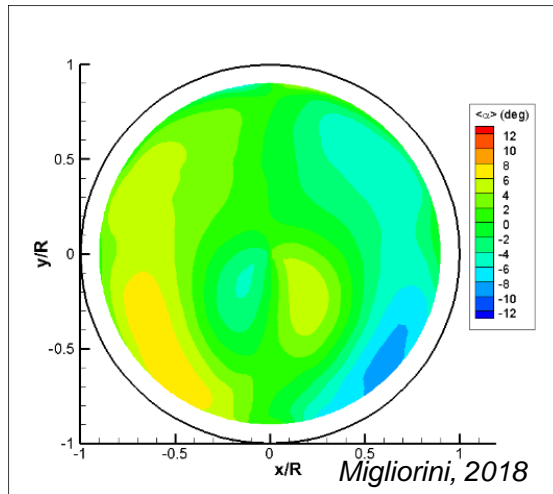
Type	S-duct	Inlet Mach	Resolution (rakes x rings)	mean SI	mean SD	mean SP
Pressure based Swirl	High offset	0.27	72 x 8	2.52	0.08	1.09
		0.60		2.82	0.11	1.07
	Low offset	0.27	72 x 8	2.29	-0.02	0.91
		0.60		2.39	-0.17	1.01

PIV and pressure based swirl angles

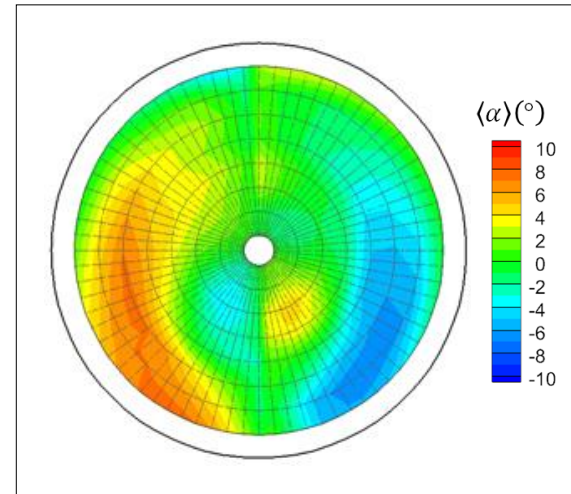
Low offset duct - Mach 0.60



PIV derived swirl angle

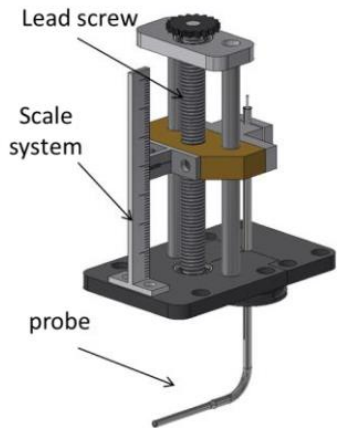
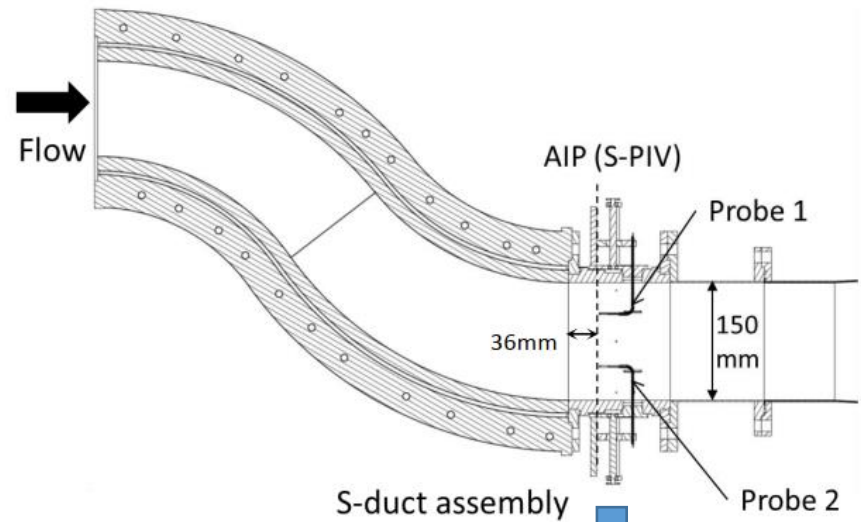
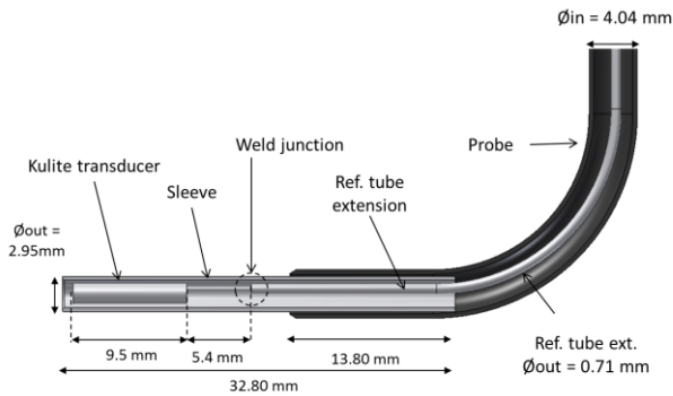


Pressure derived swirl angle

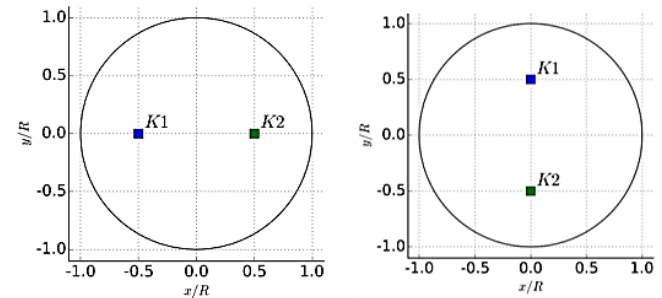


- Pressure based swirl angles in agreement with PIV results.
- Previous work has demonstrated the potential to reconstruct AIP total pressure profiles and descriptors from PIV results (Zachos et. al., 2016).
- Potential benefit to engine operability campaign timescales.

Instrumentation specification and setup

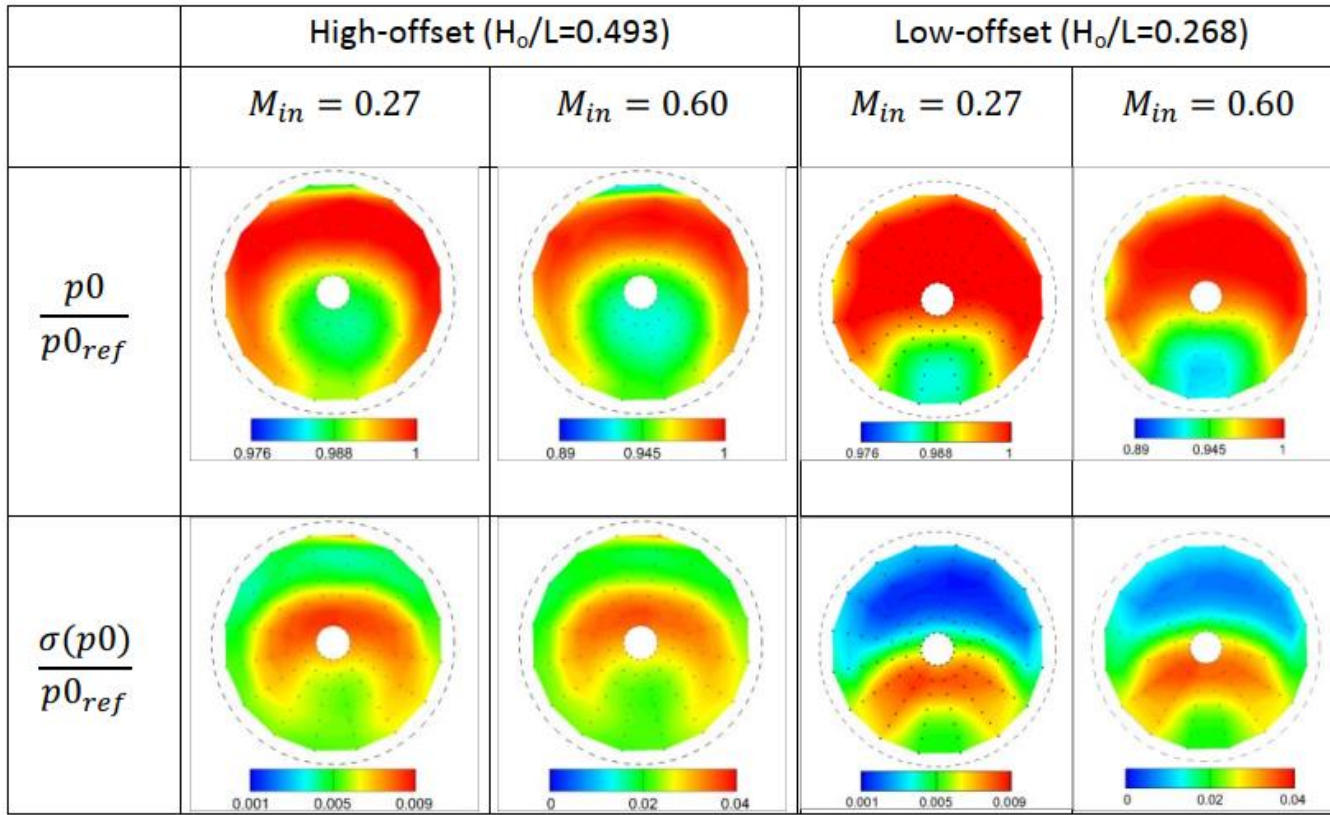


- x2 KULITE ultra-miniature XCS-062
- 5 psid – 0.1% full-scale accuracy
- 2.95 mm probe tip diameter
- Axial measurement plane at $0.24D_{out}$
- Cross-correlation at the AIP



Unsteady pressure measurements

Mean and unsteady AIP distributions

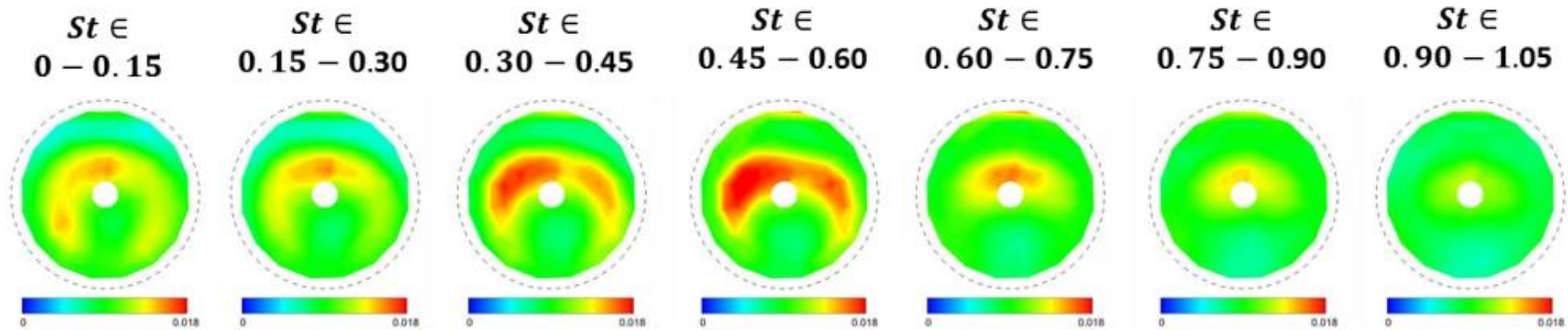
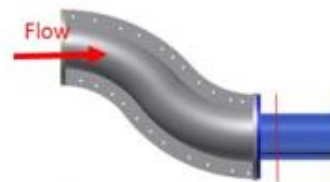


Unsteady pressure measurements

Banded spectra

$$M_{in} = 0.60$$

High offset Duct

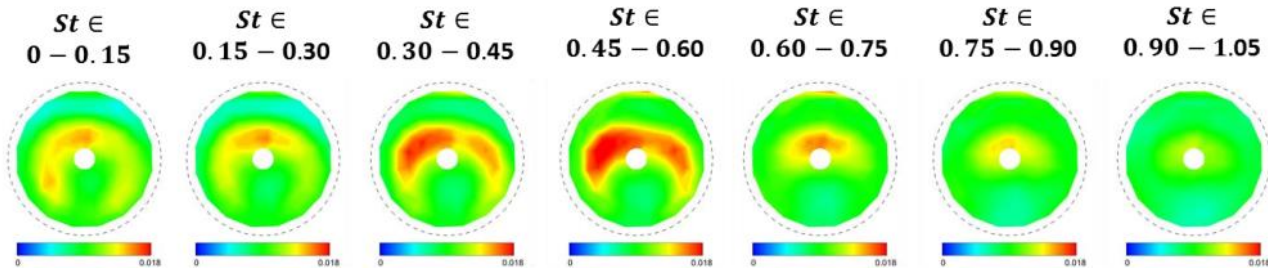


Unsteady pressure measurements

Banded spectra

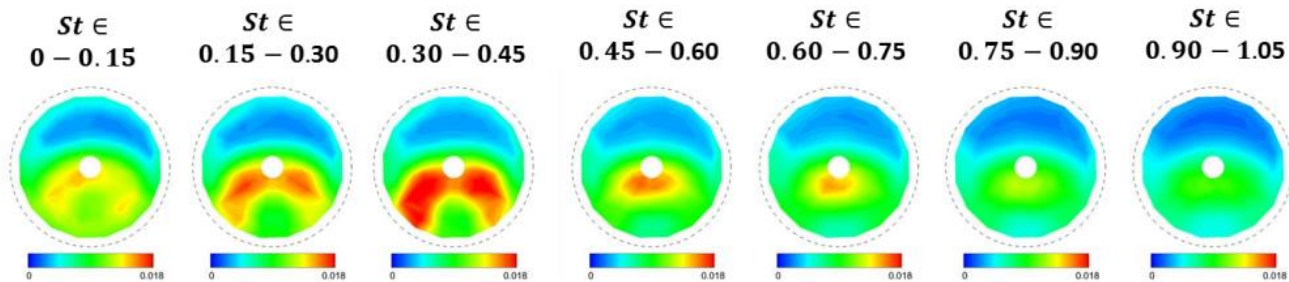
$M_{in} = 0.60$

High offset Duct



$M_{in} = 0.60$

Low offset Duct



Unsteady pressure measurements

Multi-point lateral cross correlation

High offset

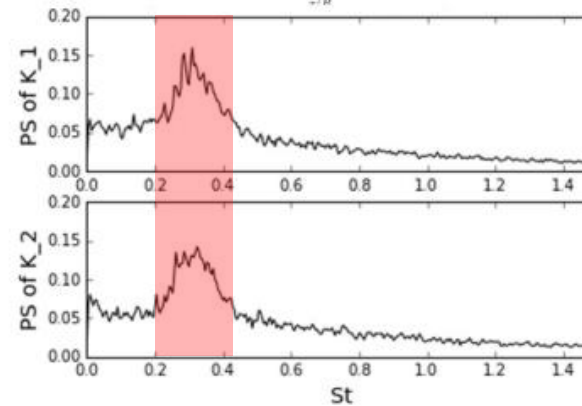
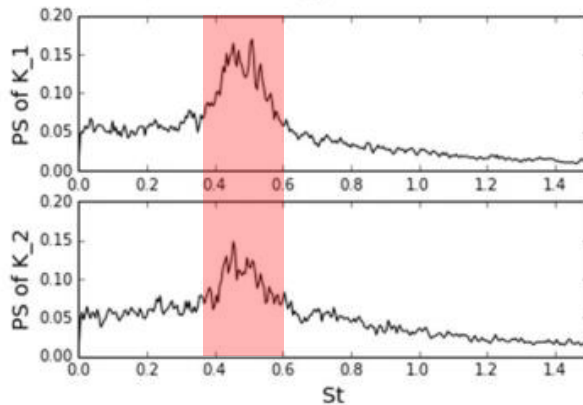
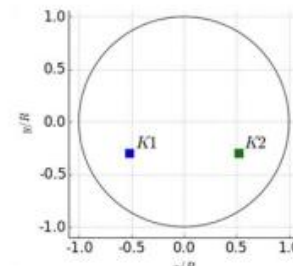
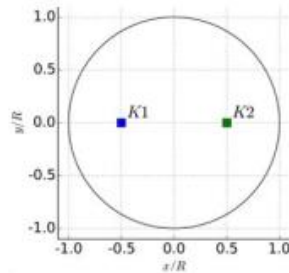
$Ho/L=0.49$



$M_{inlet} = 0.60$

Low offset

$Ho/L=0.26$





Conclusions

- Flexible configuration for AIP total pressure and pressure based swirl survey.
- Unsteady pressure systems enables AIP spectral analyses and cross-correlations.
- Results provided conventional pressure distortion metrics and total pressure distributions which are overall in agreement with the established literature.
- Identification of flow switching modes via AIP unsteady pressure measurements.



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