



# Turbofan Specific Fuel Consumption, Size, and Mass from Correlated Engine Parameters

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# I. Introduction



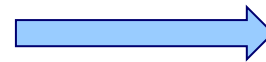
## Goal:

- **Studying the Linearity of SFC, Mass and Engine Size**
- **Correlation between Engine Parameters**
- **Creation of Simplified and More Extended SFC Models with High Accuracy**

## II. Calculation and Analysis

### 1. Calculation and Extraction of $C_a$ and $C_b$ for the Available Engines

$$C_t = C_a \cdot V + C_b$$



$C_a ? C_b ?$

$C_t$  : SFC at cruise phase [kg/(Ns)]

$C_a$  : SFC Factor [kg/(Nm)]

$C_b$  : SFC Factor [kg/(Ns)]

$V$  : Speed [m/s]

Calculation and Analysis

# 1. Calculation and Extraction of $C_a$ and $C_b$ for the Available Engines

- $C_b$  :

On ground at  $V = 0$ :

$$C_0 = \underbrace{C_a \cdot V}_{=0} + C_b \quad \longrightarrow \quad C_0 = C_b \quad C_0: \text{SFC on ground}$$

- $C_a$  :

$$V = a M = a_0 \sqrt{\frac{T_h}{T_0}} M$$

$M$  : Mach Number

$T_h$ : Cruise Temperature [K]

$T_0$ : Temperature at sea lvl [K]

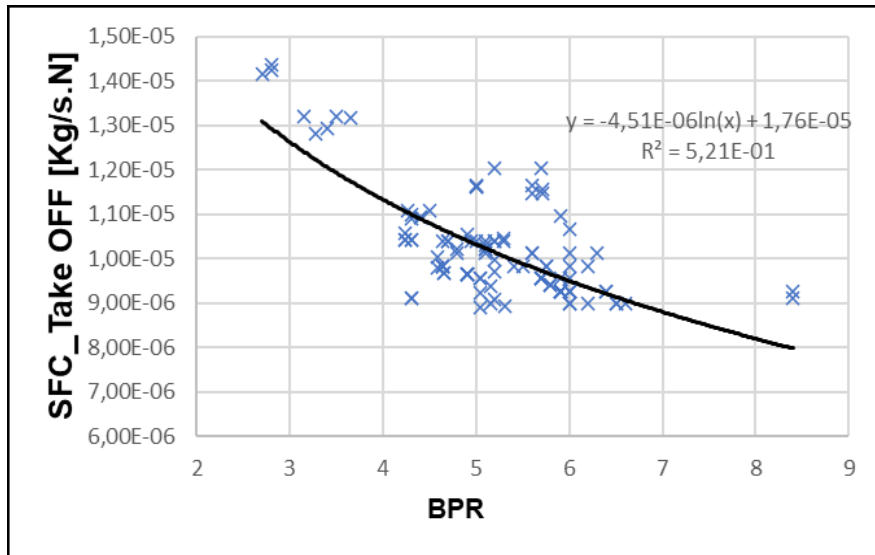
$a_0$ : Speed of sound [m/s]

$$C_a = \frac{C_t - C_0}{a_0 \sqrt{\frac{T_h}{T_0}} M}$$

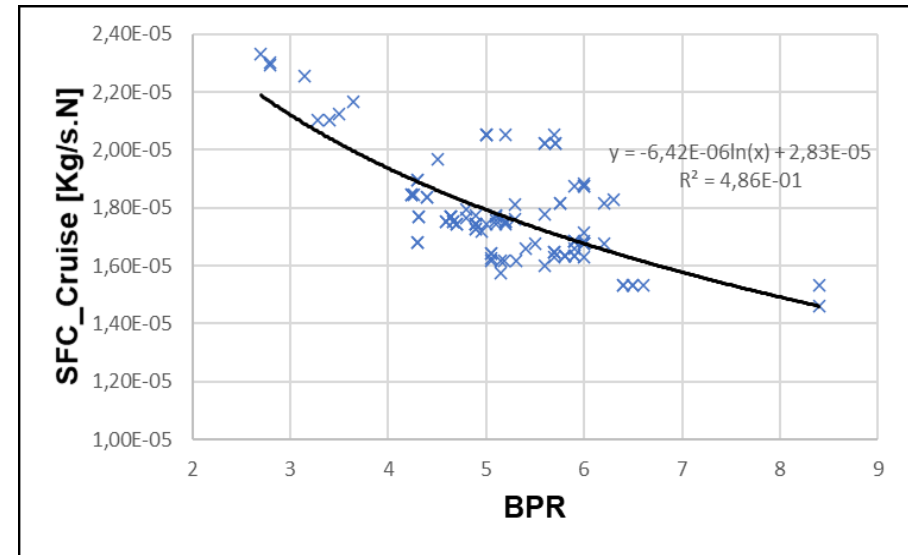
Calculation and Analysis

## 2. Analysis of the Variation of Engine Design Parameters with Thrust, BPR, and Engine Geometric Parameters

### Take-off and Cruise SFC Variation with BPR



Bypass ratio effect on take-off specific fuel consumption

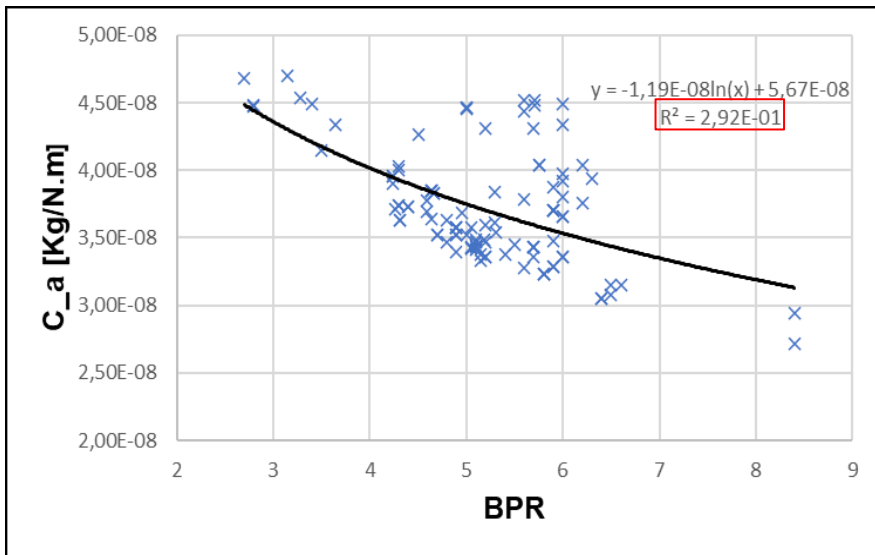


Bypass ratio effect on cruise specific fuel consumption

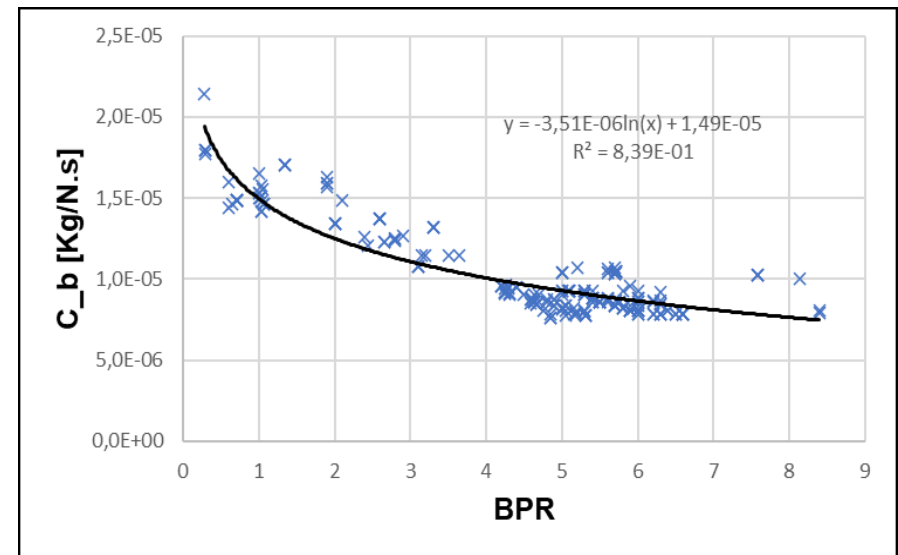
Calculation and Analysis

## 2. Analysis of the Variation of Engine Design Parameters with Thrust, BPR, and Engine Geometric Parameters

### $C_a$ and $C_b$ Variation with BPR



Variation of  $C_a$  with Bypass ratio

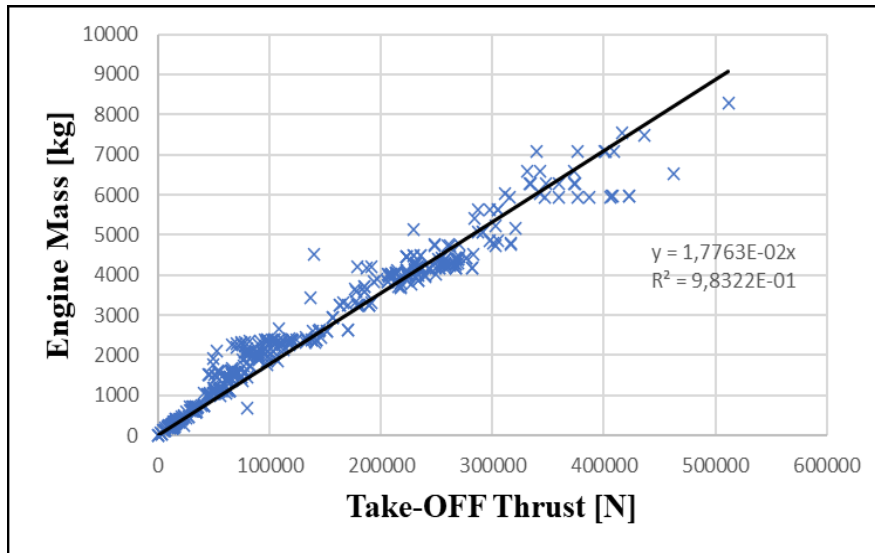


Variation of  $C_b$  with Bypass ratio

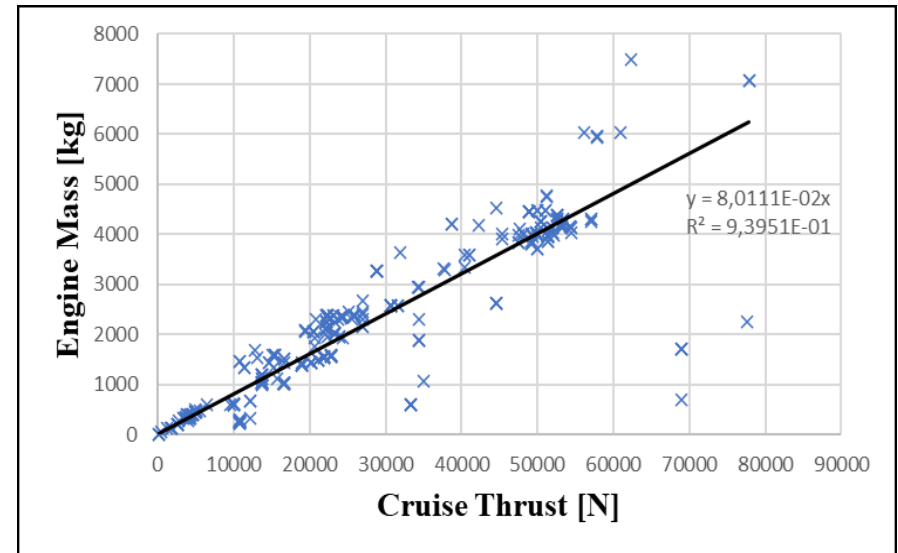
Calculation and Analysis

## 2. Analysis of the Variation of Engine Design Parameters with Thrust, BPR, and Engine Geometric Parameters

### Engine Mass Variation with Take-off and Cruise Thrust



Engine Mass as function of Take-off Thrust



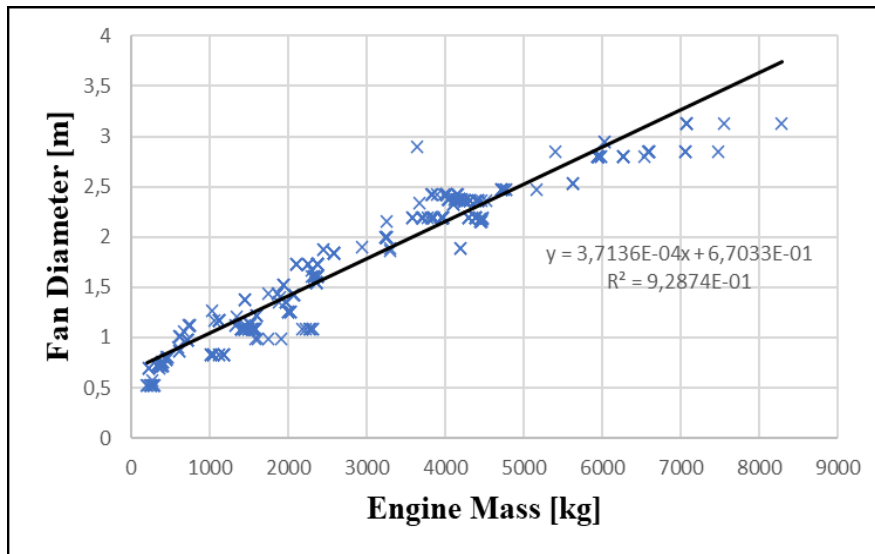
Engine Mass as function of Cruise Thrust



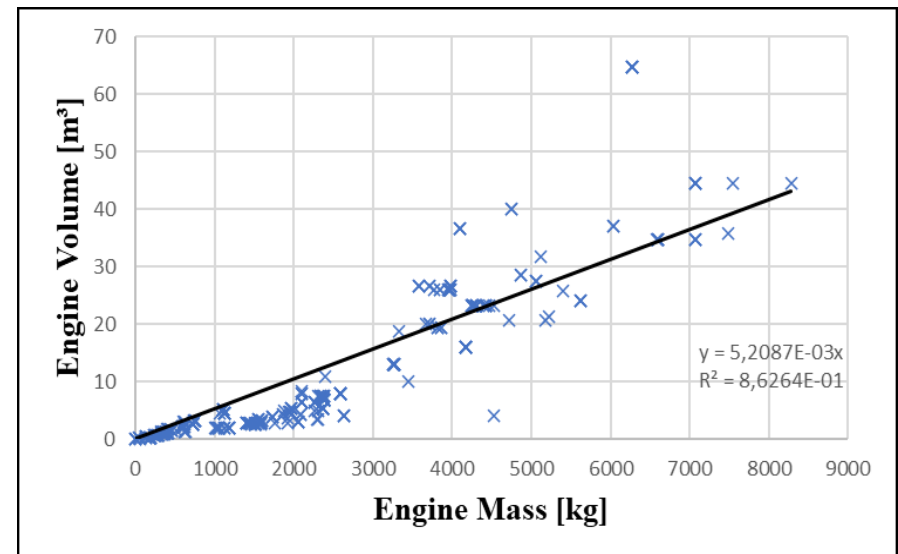
Calculation and Analysis

## 2. Analysis of the Variation of Engine Design Parameters with Thrust, BPR, and Engine Geometric Parameters

### Engine Mass Variation with Engine Geometric Parameters



Variation of Engine Mass with Fan Diameter

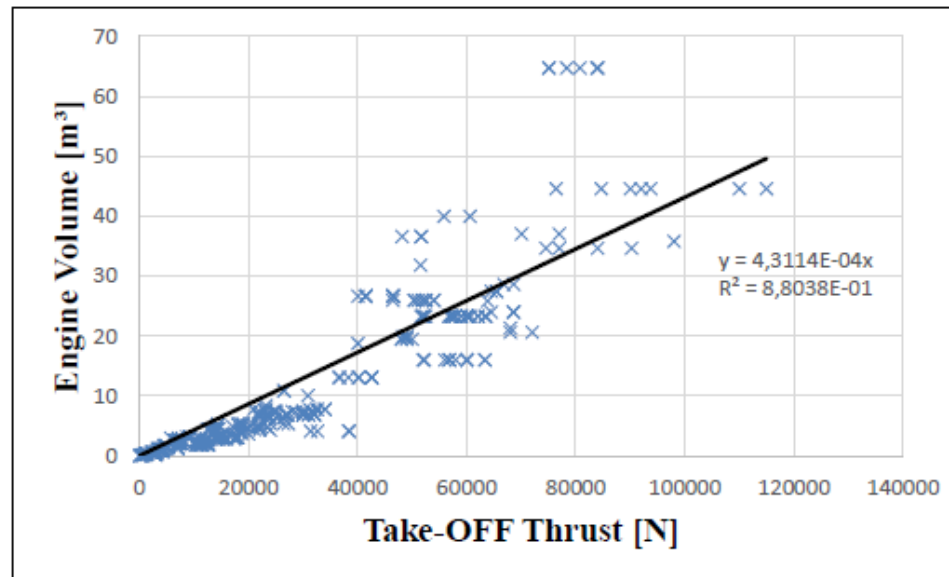


Variation of Engine Mass with Engine Volume

## Calculation and Analysis

# 2. Analysis of the Variation of Engine Design Parameters with Thrust, BPR, and Engine Geometric Parameters

## Thrust Variation with Engine Geometric Parameters



Variation of Take-off Thrust with Engine Volume

### III. Establishment of New SFC Models

Parameters	Units
Thrust	N
SFC	kg/Ns
$C_a$	kg/Nm
$C_b$	kg/Ns
Engine Mass	kg
Cruise Altitude	m
Engine Length	m
Engine Diameter	m
Engine Volume	m <sup>3</sup>
Temperature	K
Speed	m/s

Establishment of New SFC Models

# 1. SFC Models from Linear Regression

First model:

$$SFC_{Cruise} = 1,5 \cdot 10^{-5} + 1,6 \cdot 10^{-11} \cdot F_{Cruise} - 4,2 \cdot 10^{-10} \cdot h + 2,97 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot M - 6,86 \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot \lambda - 1,3 \cdot 10^{-9} \cdot m$$

Parameters	Coefficients	P-Values	R <sup>2</sup>
Intercept	$1,5 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$1,5 \cdot 10^{-9}$	67,2%
Thrust [N]	$1,6 \cdot 10^{-11}$	0,06	
Cruise Altitude [m]	$-4,2 \cdot 10^{-10}$	$3,5 \cdot 10^{-28}$	
Mach Number	$2,97 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$1,06 \cdot 10^{-15}$	
BPR	$-6,86 \cdot 10^{-7}$	$5,08 \cdot 10^{-19}$	
Mass [kg]	$-1,3 \cdot 10^{-9}$	$1,1 \cdot 10^{-17}$	

Establishment of New SFC Models

# 1. SFC Models from Linear Regression

Second model:

$$SFC_{Cruise} = 1,48 \cdot 10^{-5} - 4,13 \cdot 10^{-10} \cdot h + 2,96 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot M - 6,82 \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot \lambda - 1,11 \cdot 10^{-9} \cdot m$$

Parameters	Coefficients	P-Values	R <sup>2</sup>	Error
Intercept	$1,48 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$2,44 \cdot 10^{-9}$	67%	7,86%
Cruise Altitude [m]	$-4,13 \cdot 10^{-10}$	$1,65 \cdot 10^{-27}$		
Mach Number	$2,96 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$1,62 \cdot 10^{-15}$		
BPR	$-6,82 \cdot 10^{-7}$	$9,28 \cdot 10^{-19}$		
Mass [kg]	$-1,11 \cdot 10^{-9}$	$1,9 \cdot 10^{-22}$		

Establishment of New SFC Models

# 1. SFC Models from Linear Regression

Third model:

$$SFC_{Cruise} = 2,207 \cdot 10^{-5} + 1,59 \cdot 10^{-11} \cdot F_{Cruise} - 4,94 \cdot 10^{-10} \cdot h + 1,02 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot M - 7,97 \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot \lambda - 5,7 \cdot 10^{-10} \cdot m - 8,83 \cdot 10^{-8} \cdot \varepsilon_c$$

Parameters	Coefficients	P-Values	R <sup>2</sup>	Error
Intercept	$2,207 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$4,34 \cdot 10^{-16}$	70%	5,28%
Thrust [N]	$1,59 \cdot 10^{-11}$	0,0002		
Cruise Altitude [m]	$-4,94 \cdot 10^{-10}$	0,0003		
Mach Number	$1,02 \cdot 10^{-5}$	0,015		
BPR	$-7,97 \cdot 10^{-7}$	$2,68 \cdot 10^{-21}$		
Mass [kg]	$-5,7 \cdot 10^{-10}$	0,00013		
OPR	$-8,83 \cdot 10^{-8}$	0,027		

Establishment of New SFC Models

## 2. SFC Models from Minimum Mean Square Error

$$y = a \cdot x^b$$

Models for $C_a$	$R^2$	Err [%]	Models for $C_b$	$R^2$	Err [%]
$C_a = 3,96 \cdot 10^{-8} \cdot C_0^{5,3 \cdot 10^{-8}}$	0,54	8,84	$C_b = 7,46 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot T_0^{-0,2}$	0,65	11,37
$C_a = 9,594 \cdot 10^{-8} \cdot \lambda^{-0,6}$	0,3	9,88	$C_b = 5,47 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot T_c^{-0,2}$	0,51	12,18
$C_a = 9,5 \cdot 10^{-1} \cdot \lambda^{0,9} \cdot C_0^{1,6}$	0,07	12,04	$C_b = 1,65 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot \lambda^{-0,4}$	0,64	5,81
$C_a = 9,5 \cdot 10^{-1} \cdot T_c^{0,2} \cdot C_0^{1,7}$	0,04	13,42	$C_b = 9,94 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot \lambda^{8,37 \cdot 10^{-6}} \cdot T_c^{1,25 \cdot 10^{-5}} \cdot T_0^{2,15 \cdot 10^{-5}}$	0,58	15,63
$C_a = 9,3 \cdot 10^{-1} \cdot \lambda^{0,9} \cdot T_c^{0,26} \cdot C_0^{1,8}$	0,12	57,2	$C_b = 1,06 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot \lambda^{-0,12} \cdot T_c^{-0,7} \cdot T_0^{-0,8} \cdot C_0^{0,1}$	0,6	9,23
$C_a = 5 \cdot 10^8 \cdot T_0^{-0,6} \cdot \lambda^{0,77} \cdot T_c^{-0,4} \cdot C_0^{2,5}$	0,43	78,7			

## 2. SFC Models from Minimum Mean Square Error

$$C_t = 3,96 \cdot 10^{-8} \cdot C_0^{5,3 \cdot 10^{-3}} \cdot V + 1,65 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot \lambda^{-0,4}$$

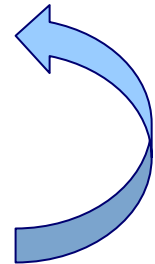
Since

$$C_b = C_0 = 1,65 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot \lambda^{-0,4}$$

So

$$C_t = 3,735 \cdot 10^{-8} \cdot \lambda^{-2,12 \cdot 10^{-3}} \cdot V + 1,65 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot \lambda^{-0,4}$$

<b>Error</b>
6,16%





## IV. Singular Value Decomposition

- Useful for Modeling Components and Subsystems.
- Gives Possibility to Create Models with Few Parameters as Input and the Design Attributes as Output.

## Singular Value Decomposition

# 1. Singular Value Decomposition with Excel

6 Input parameters

CF6-50A

	Rel error	CF6-50A	Estimate	Adjusted	Result	Average								SVD variabl	w-diagonal	residual
Thrust (Cruise) [N]	0,01%	50042,00	50046,33	4,70	0,34	4,36	0,295	-0,060	0,057	-0,007	0,006	-0,001	0,000	0,93	5,42	0,48
OPR_ Sea lvl	0,00%	28,60	28,60	1,46	0,07	1,38	0,107	0,040	-0,034	-0,041	0,005	-0,001	0,000	-0,39	2,23	0,20
Cruise Altitude [m]	0,00%	10668,00	10668,00	4,03	0,00	4,03	-0,009	0,023	0,008	-0,001	0,005	0,015	0,000	0,68	0,99	0,11
Mach Number	0,00%	0,80	0,80	-0,10	0,00	-0,10	0,002	0,003	0,001	0,001	-0,001	0,000	0,007	-0,28	0,55	0,03
BPR+1	0,00%	5,40	5,40	0,73	0,05	0,68	0,125	0,173	0,013	0,013	0,004	-0,002	0,000	0,21	0,28	0,02
Dry weight [Kg]	0,00%	3719,00	3719,00	3,57	0,28	3,29	0,330	-0,028	-0,048	0,016	-0,006	0,002	0,000	0,78	0,18	0,01
SFC (Cruise) [kg/s.N]	7,34%	1,7985E-05	1,6664E-05	-4,78	-0,04	-4,74	-0,035	-0,037	-0,026	0,014	0,022	-0,002	0,000	-0,13	0,08	0,00
	7,35%															

$Err = 7,35\%$

SVD Err	Linear Regression Err
7,35%	5,25%

## Singular Value Decomposition

# 1. Singular Value Decomposition with Excel

9 Input parameters

	Rel error	CF6-50A	Estimate	Adjusted	Result	Average										SVD variable	w-diagonal	residual	
Takeoff Thrust [N]	0,00%	215000,00	214989,80	5,33	0,34	4,99	0,364	-0,018	0,029	-0,005	0,008	-0,007	0,016	-0,001	0,002	0,000	0,96	7,50	0,49
Thrust (Cruise) [N]	0,00%	50042,00	50040,57	4,70	0,34	4,36	0,293	-0,059	-0,068	-0,019	0,002	-0,006	-0,004	-0,004	0,000	0,000	-0,49	2,31	0,17
OPR Sea lvl	0,00%	28,60	28,60	1,46	0,07	1,39	0,106	0,038	0,030	-0,029	0,028	0,004	-0,010	-0,003	-0,003	0,000	-0,59	1,06	0,14
Mach Number	0,00%	0,80	0,80	-0,10	0,00	-0,10	0,002	0,003	-0,001	0,001	-0,001	0,000	0,001	0,000	-0,001	-0,006	0,63	0,79	0,10
BPR+1	0,00%	5,40	5,40	0,73	0,05	0,68	0,119	0,167	-0,022	0,006	-0,005	0,009	0,003	-0,007	0,002	0,000	0,75	0,50	0,08
Dry weight [Kg]	0,00%	3719,00	3719,02	3,57	0,28	3,29	0,333	-0,021	0,031	-0,010	-0,024	0,013	-0,009	0,003	0,002	0,000	0,23	0,41	0,06
Fan Diameter [m]	0,00%	2,19	2,19	0,34	0,17	0,17	0,182	0,034	0,003	0,013	-0,009	-0,008	0,001	0,002	-0,011	0,001	0,37	0,27	0,05
Length [m]	0,01%	4,65	4,65	0,67	0,20	0,47	0,127	-0,058	-0,009	0,042	0,015	0,022	0,000	-0,002	-0,001	0,000	-0,47	0,22	0,02
Width/Diameter [m]	0,00%	2,34	2,34	0,37	0,15	0,22	0,167	0,041	0,000	0,034	0,009	-0,018	-0,009	0,006	0,004	0,000	-1,65	0,14	0,02
SFC (Cruise) [kg/s.N]	4,63%	1,7985E-05	1,7158E-05	-4,77	-0,02	-4,74	-0,032	-0,035	0,028	0,017	-0,008	-0,010	-0,005	-0,016	0,000	0,000	0,54	0,07	0,01
	4,63%																		

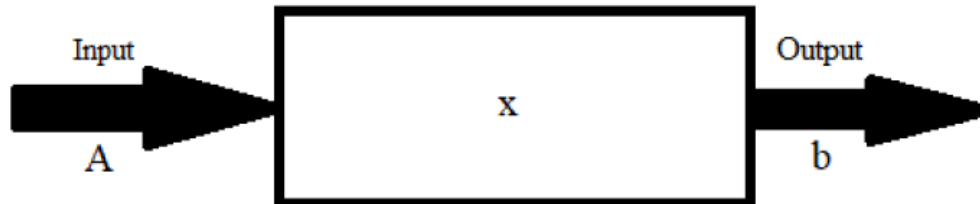
$Err = 4,63\%$

Inputs	Error
5	11%
6	7,35%
9	4,63%

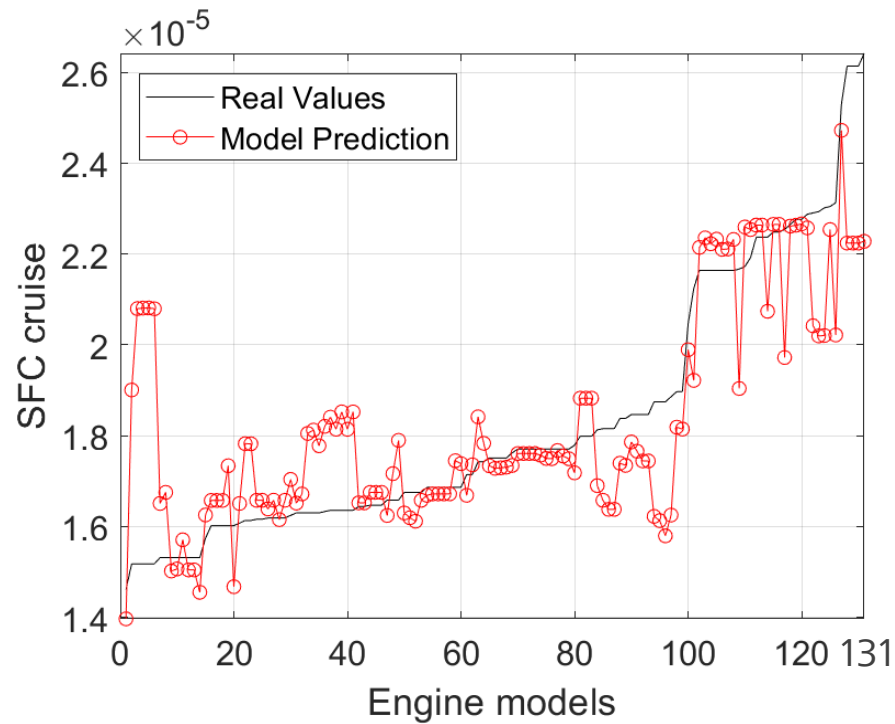
## IV. Singular Value Decomposition

### 2. Singular Value Decomposition with MATLAB

$$b = A \cdot x$$

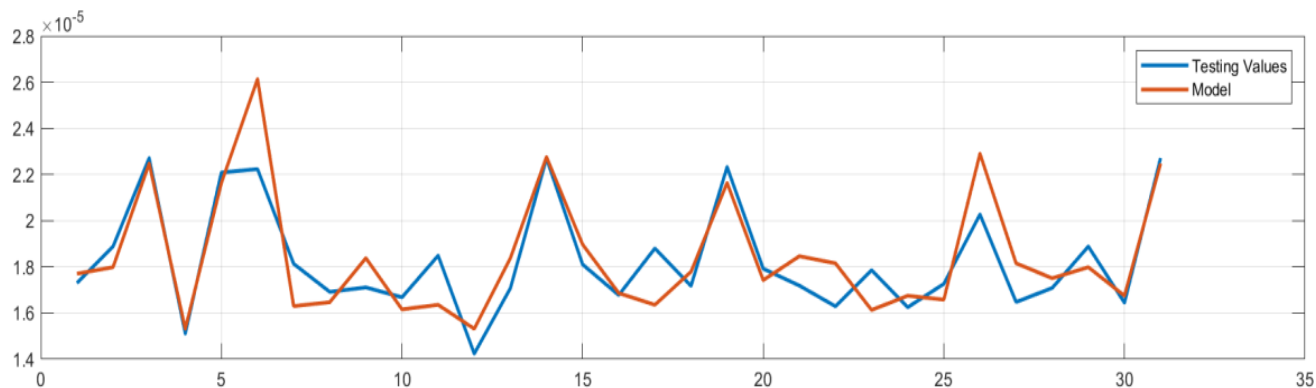
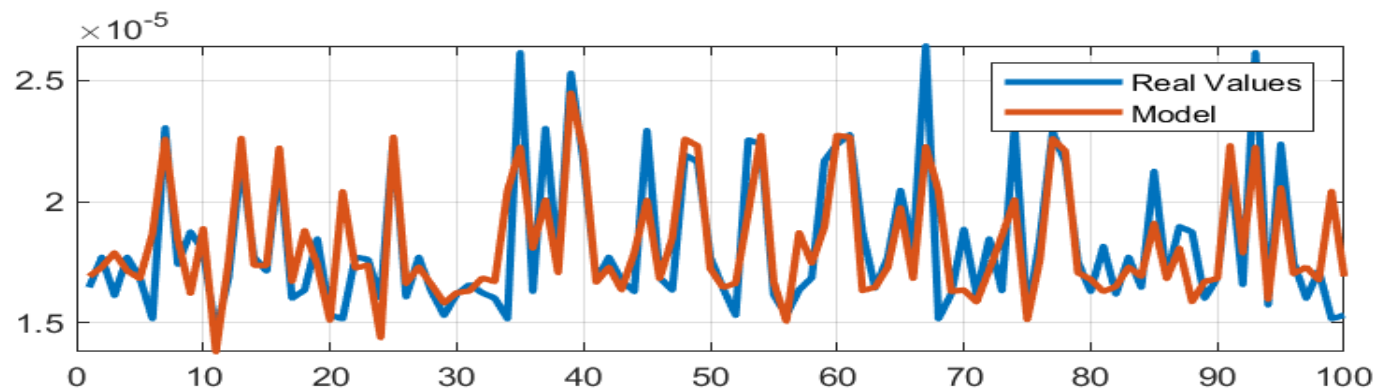


## 2. Singular Value Decomposition with MATLAB



## Singular Value Decomposition

# 2. Singular Value Decomposition with MATLAB



## V. Conclusion

### Accomplishments:

- Use of Simple Mathematical Methods to obtain high accurate models
  - Linear Regression
  - Minimum Mean Square Error
  - Singular Value Decomposition
  
- Development of Simple and Precise Calculation Models capable of competing with complex equations.  
Exp. Torenbeek Model (Gas generator power function)

## V. Conclusion

### Perspectives:

- Classify and assess whether the SVD is sufficiently precise for specific applications
- Use of Updated data
- Inclusion of more flight conditions and phases during the calculation



## Contact

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