

REAL TURBOJET WITH AFTERBURNER

Robert Jakubowski PhD

Rzeszow University of Technology

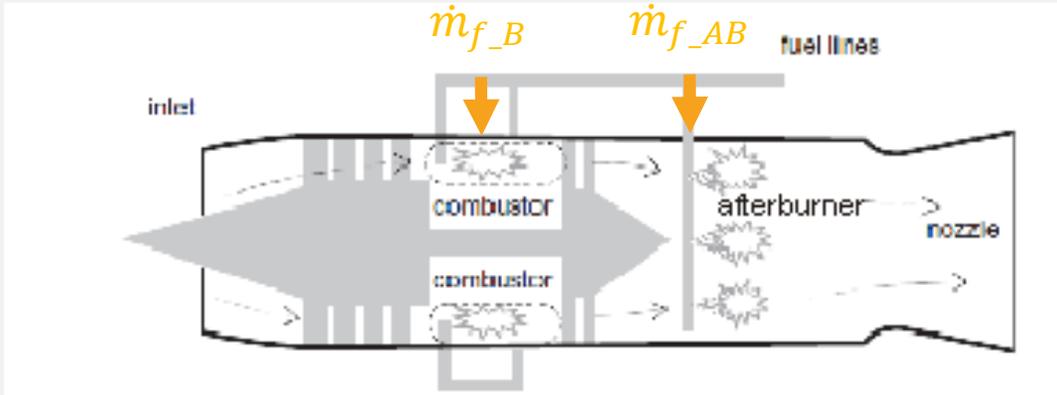
Aerospace Engineering Department

robert.jakubowski@prz.edu.pl

LITERATURE:

- **Jack D. Mattingly, Elements of Propulsion: Gas Turbines and Rockets, AIAA Education Series 2006 (Chapter 7)**
- **Jack D. Mattingly, Elements of Gas Turbine Propulsion, Tata McGraw Hill Education Private Limited, 2013 (Chapter 7)**
- **Gordon C. Oates, Aerothermodynamics of Gas Turbine and Rocket Propulsion, AIAA Education Series, 1997 (Chapter 7)**

TURBOJET ENGINE WITH AFTERBURNER



AB on

- Temperature in section 7(AB) increases and by this in section 9
- Pressure in section 7(AB) slightly goes down due to additional pressure losses caused by burning process in the afterburner
- Engine outlet gas velocity increases by higher outlet gas temperature
- Outlet gas density goes down by temperature rise, therefore the outlet area should grow when AB is on (will be shown)

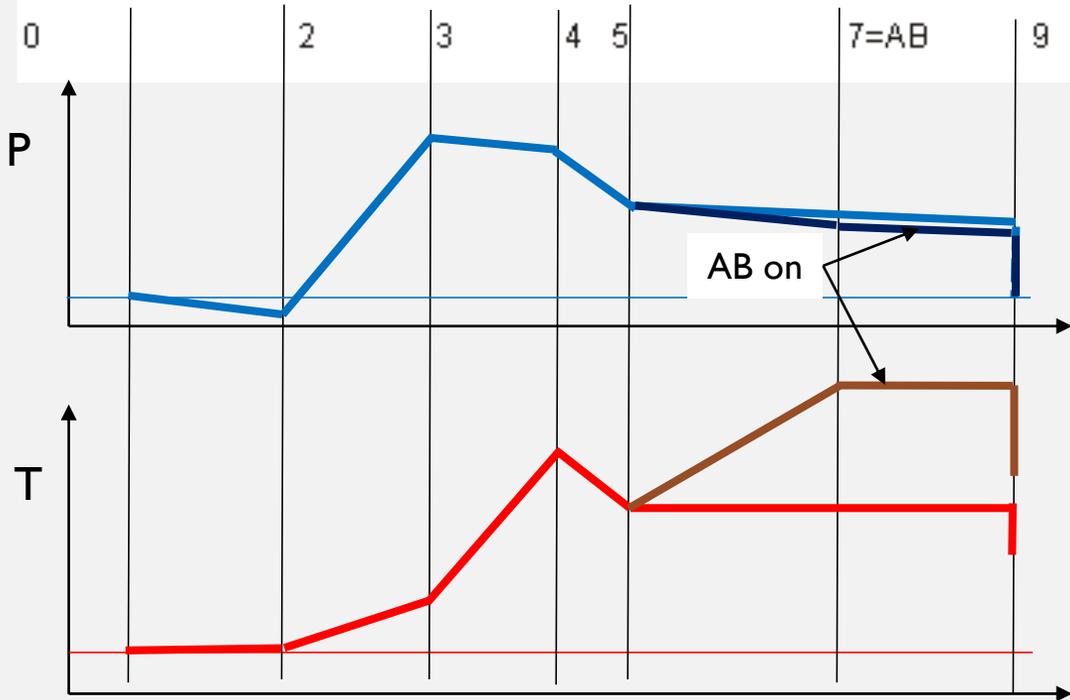
THTUST

$$T_{AB} = \dot{m}_{9_{AB}} V_{9_{AB}} + A_{9_{AB}} (P_{9_{AB}} - P_a) - \dot{m}_0 V_0 = \dot{m}_{9_{AB}} V_{eff_{AB}} - \dot{m}_0 V_0$$

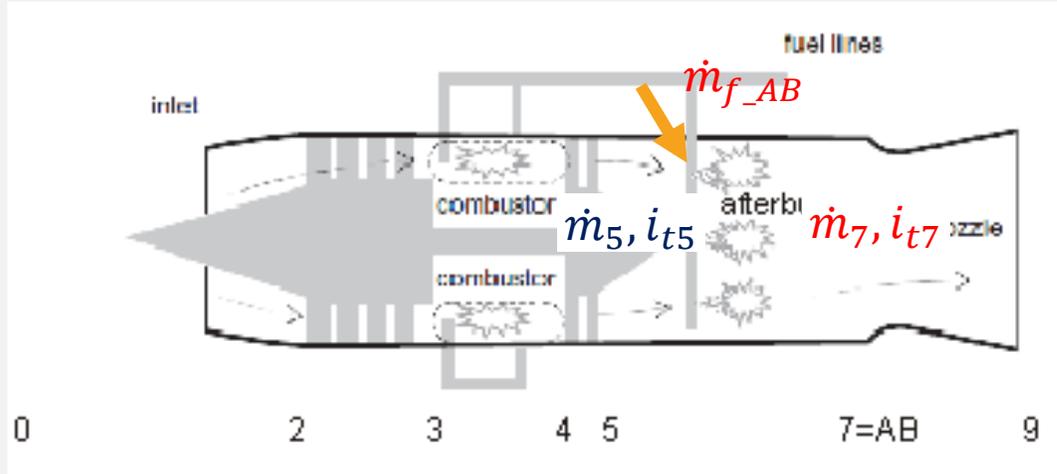
$$\dot{m}_{9_{AB}} = \dot{m}_0 + \dot{m}_f \quad \dot{m}_f = \dot{m}_{f_B} + \dot{m}_{f_{AB}}$$

SPECIFIC FUEL CONSUMPTION

$$SCF_{AB} = \dot{m}_f / T_{AB}$$



AFTERBURNER



Energy balance:

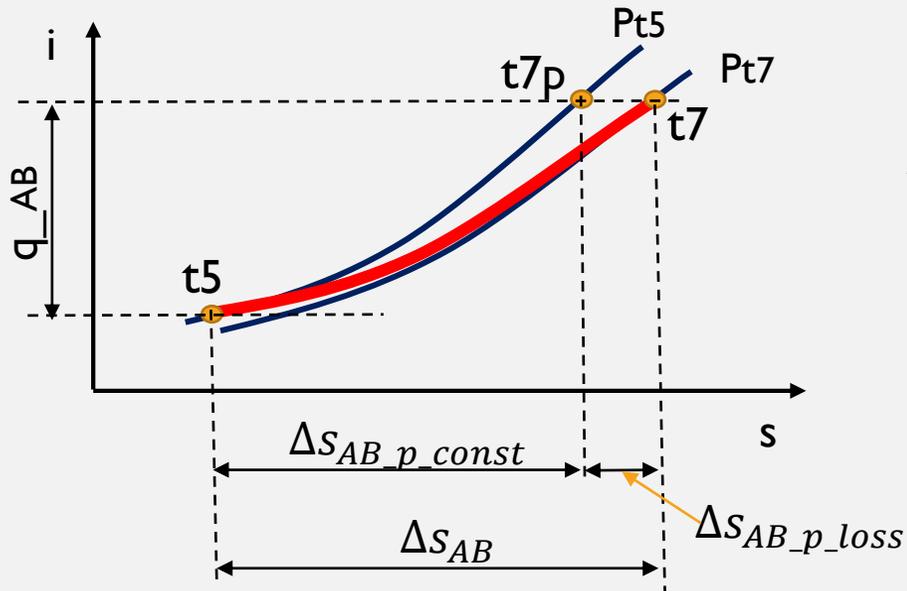
$$\eta_{AB} \dot{m}_{f_AB} FHV = \dot{m}_7 i_{t7} - \dot{m}_5 i_{t5} = \dot{m}_7 c_{p_{AB}} T_{t7} - \dot{m}_5 c_{p_T} T_{t5}$$

Afterburner efficiency

$$\eta_{AB} = \frac{\text{heat added to the gas flow through the afterburner}}{\text{heat contained in fuel supplied to afterburner}}$$

$$\eta_{AB} \dot{m}_{f_AB} FHV = \dot{m}_5 c_{p_{AB}} (T_{t_{AB}} - T_{t5})$$

$$q_{AB} = c_{p_{AB}} (T_{t4} - T_{t3})$$



Afterburner fuel mass flow

$$\dot{m}_{f_AB} = \frac{\dot{m}_5 c_{p_{AB}} (T_{t_{AB}} - T_{t5})}{\eta_{AB} FHV}$$

Afterburner fuel-air ratio

$$f_{AB} = \frac{\dot{m}_{f_AB}}{\dot{m}_0} = \frac{c_{p_{AB}} (1 + f_B) (T_{t4} - T_{t3})}{\eta_B FHV}$$

Pressure losses: $\pi_{AB} = \frac{P_{t7}}{P_{t5}}$

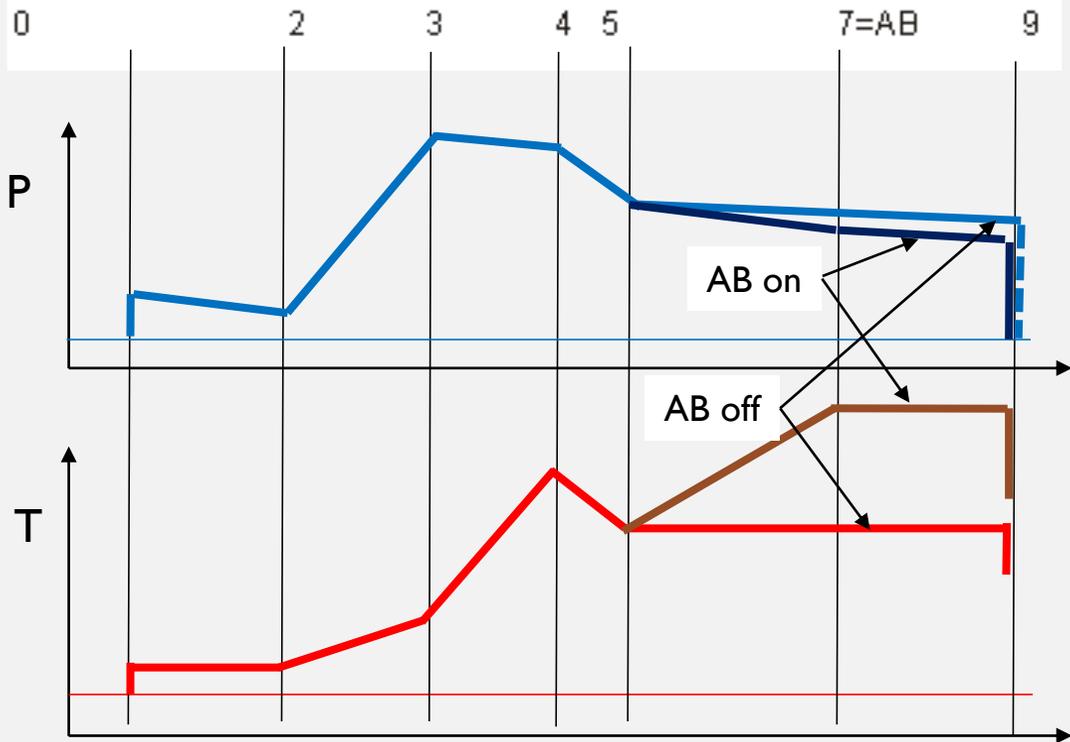
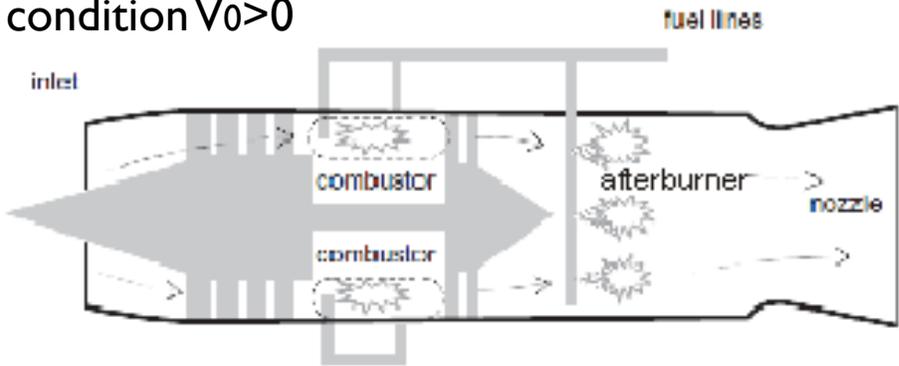
Additional pressure losses for AB ON are caused by burning process,

Entropy increase in the afterburner:

$$\Delta S_{AB} = c_{p_{AB}} \ln \frac{T_{t_{AB}}}{T_{t5}} - R_{AB} \ln \frac{P_{t7}}{P_{t5}}$$

TURBOJET ENGINE WITH AFTERBURNER

Flight condition $V_0 > 0$

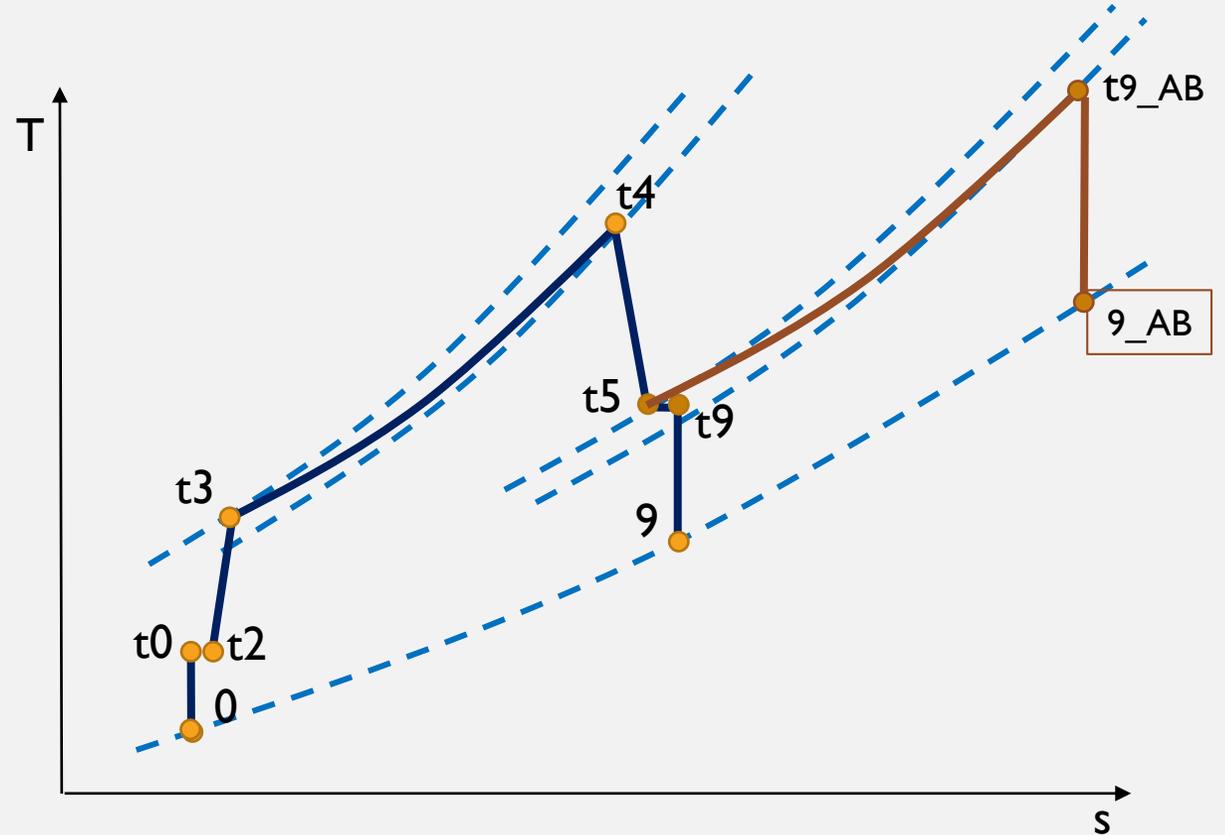


AB off Outlet gas speed

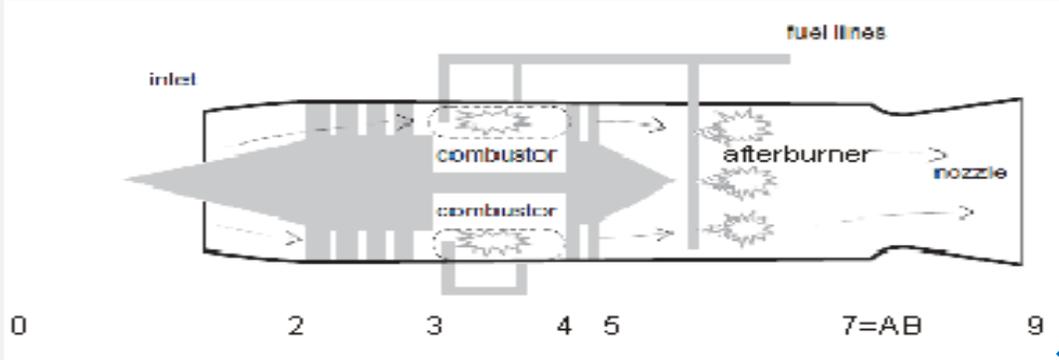
$$c_9 = \sqrt{2Cp_t(T_{9t} - T_9)}$$

AB on Outlet gas speed

$$c_{9_AB} = \sqrt{2Cp_{AB}(T_{9t_AB} - T_{9_AB})}$$



AB_ON – AB_OFF OUTLET GAS VELOCITY



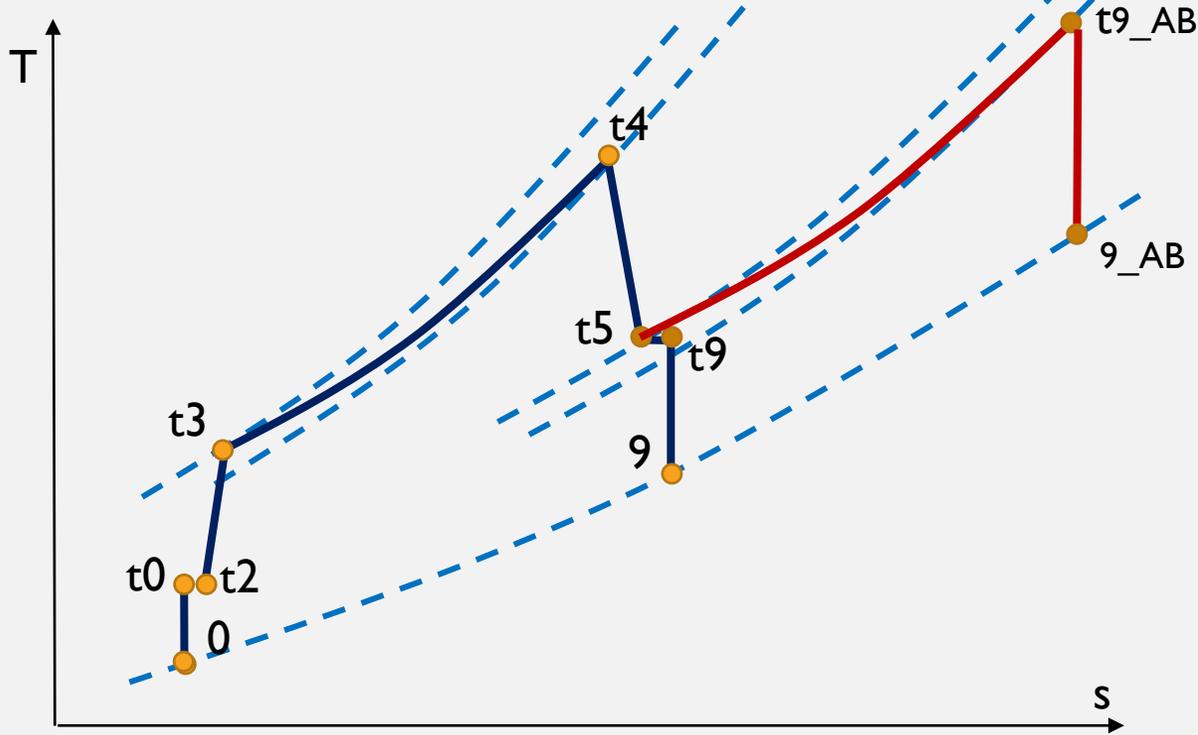
AB OFF

$$c_9 = \sqrt{2Cp_t(T_{t9} - T_9)} \quad c_9 = \sqrt{2Cp_t T_{t9} (1 - (P_9/P_{t9})^{(k_t-1)/k_t})}$$

AB ON

$$c_{9_AB} = \sqrt{2Cp_{AB}(T_{9t_AB} - T_{9_AB})}$$

$$c_{9_AB} = \sqrt{2Cp_{AB} T_{t9_AB} \left(1 - (P_9/P_{t9_AB})^{(k_{AB}-1)/k_{AB}} \right)}$$



For assumption that:

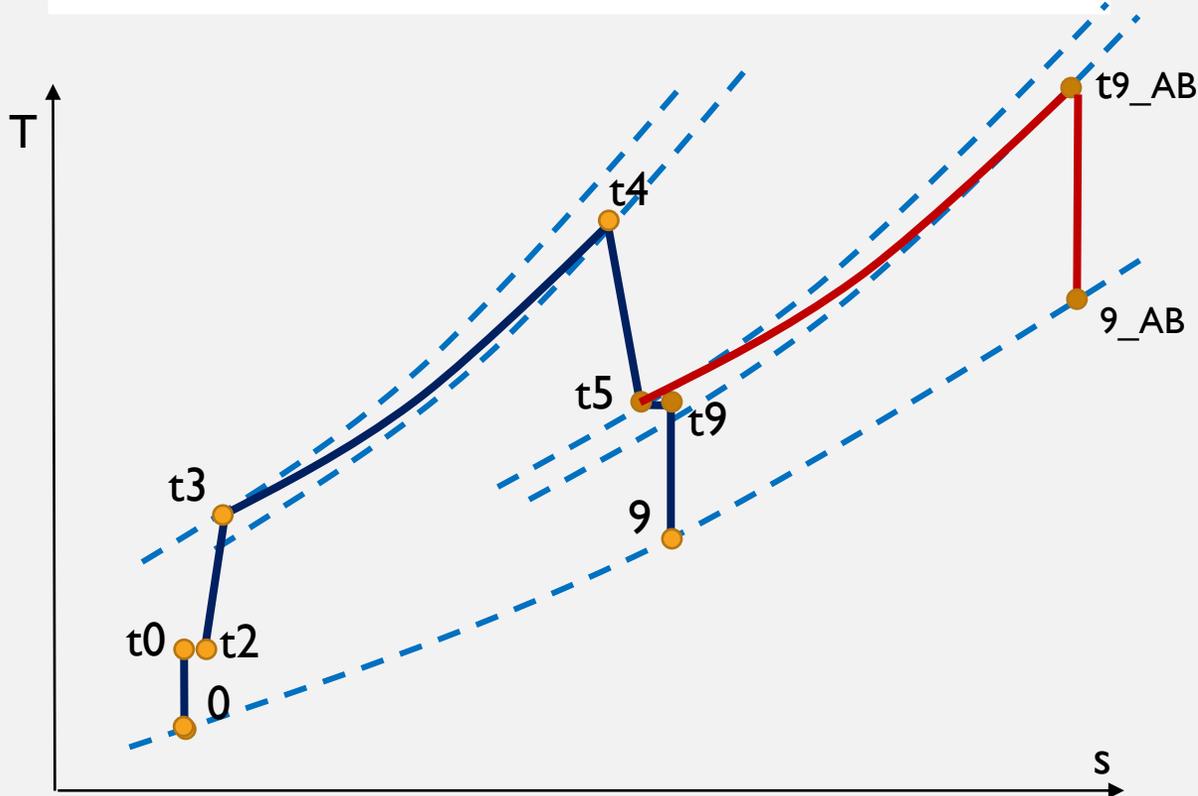
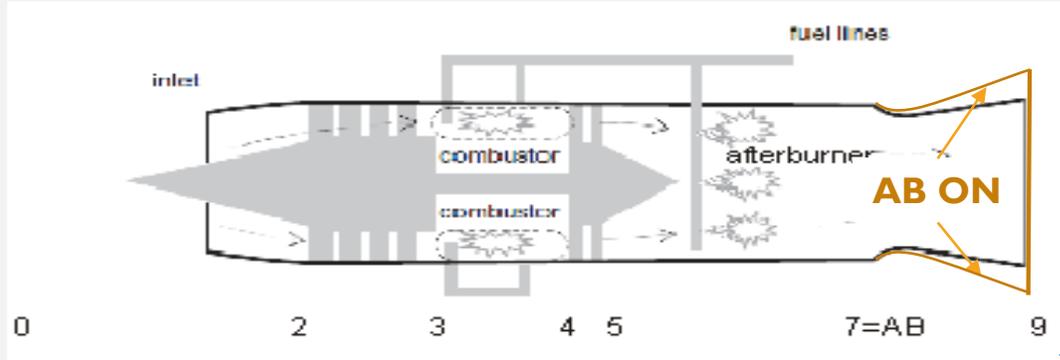
- Gas parameters are similar $Cp_{AB} = Cp_t, k_{AB} = k_t$
- Pressure ratio in propelling nozzle is similar

$$P_9/P_{t9_AB} = P_9/P_{t9}$$

$$\frac{c_{9_AB}}{c_9} \cong \sqrt{\frac{T_{tAB}}{T_{t5}}}$$

Engine outlet gas speed grow after **afterburner on** is proportional to the square root from the temperature in the afterburner to the temperature after the turbine.

AB_ON – AB_OFF OUTLET NOZZLE EXIT AREA



AB OFF

$$A_9 = \dot{m}_9 / (\rho_9 C_9) \quad \rho_9 = \frac{P_9}{R_t T_9} = \frac{P_9}{R_t T_{t9} (P_9/P_{t9})^{(k_t-1)/k_t}}$$

AB ON

$$A_{9_AB} = \dot{m}_{9_AB} / (\rho_{9_AB} C_{9_AB})$$

$$\rho_{9_AB} = \frac{P_{9_AB}}{R_{AB} T_{9_AB}} = \frac{P_{9_AB}}{R_{AB} T_{t9_AB} (P_9/P_{t9_AB})^{(k_{AB}-1)/k_{AB}}}$$

Assumed that:

- Outlet mass flow is almost the same $\dot{m}_{9_AB} = \dot{m}_9$
- Gas parameters are similar $Cp_{AB} = Cp_t, k_{AB} = k_t$
- Pressure ratio in propelling nozzle is similar $P_9/P_{t9_AB} = P_9/P_{t9}$
- $T_{t9} = T_{t5}$ for AB OFF engine mode

$$\frac{A_{9_AB}}{A_9} \approx \sqrt{\frac{T_{tAB}}{T_{t5}}}$$

Engine outlet nozzle area grows after **afterburner on**. The growth is proportional to the square root on the temperature in the afterburner to the temperature after the turbine.

AFTERBURNER

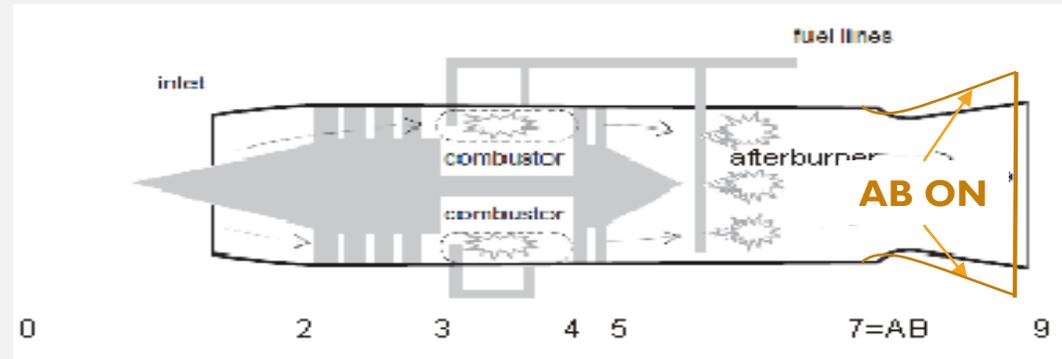


EXAMPLE OF AFTERBURNER TURBOJET ENGINE CALCULATION

Given:

	Parameter	Value
1	'Ambient temperature [K]'	217
2	'Ambient pressure [kPa]'	22
3	'Flight speed'	1.5000
4	'air mass flow [kg/s]'	20
5	'CPR'	15
6	'TIT [K]'	1400
7	'TAB [K]'	1750
8	'Inlet pressure losses'	0.9500
9	'Burner pressure losses'	0.9800
10	'AB OFF pressure losses'	0.9750
11	'AB ON pressure losses'	0.9500
12	'Nozzle pressure losses'	0.9700
13	'compressor efficiency'	0.8200
14	'turbine efficiency'	0.8900
15	'Burner efficiency'	0.9800
16	'Afterburner efficiency'	0.9500
17	'Mechanical efficiency'	0.9900

Afterburner ON vs. OFF performance comparison



	Parameter	Unit	AB OFF	AB ON
1	'Thrust'	'kN'	12.2849	19.8670
2	'Specific Thrust'	'N*s/kg'	614.2442	993.3517
3	'fuel cons.'	'kg/s'	0.3629	0.8190
4	'Specific fuel consump'	'kg/N/h'	0.1064	0.1484
5	'therm. efficiency'	'-'	0.5777	0.5070
6	'prop. efficiency'	'-'	0.6036	0.3047
7	'overall efficiency'	'-'	0.3487	0.1545

Nozzle exit area for AB ON/OFF

	Description	param	value	relative error
1	'Exact method'	'A9AB_A9'	1.4296	0
2	'Aproximate method'	'A9AB_A9_app'	1.3111	-0.0829

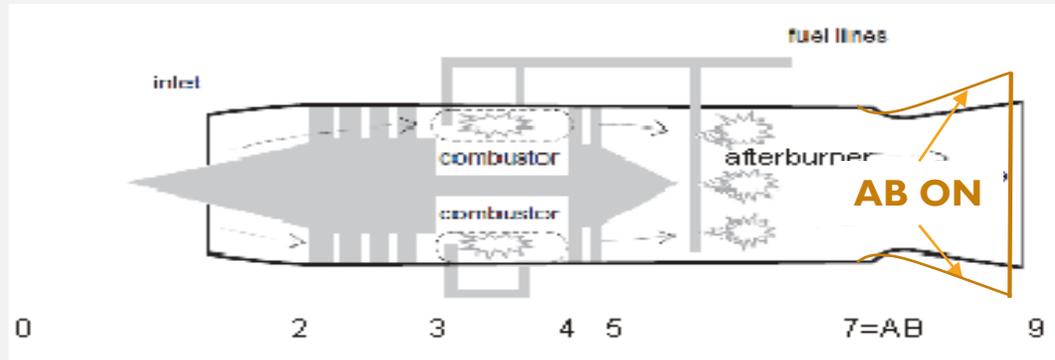
$$A_{9AB_A9_app} = \sqrt{\frac{T_{tAB}}{T_{t5}}}$$

For Afterburner on:

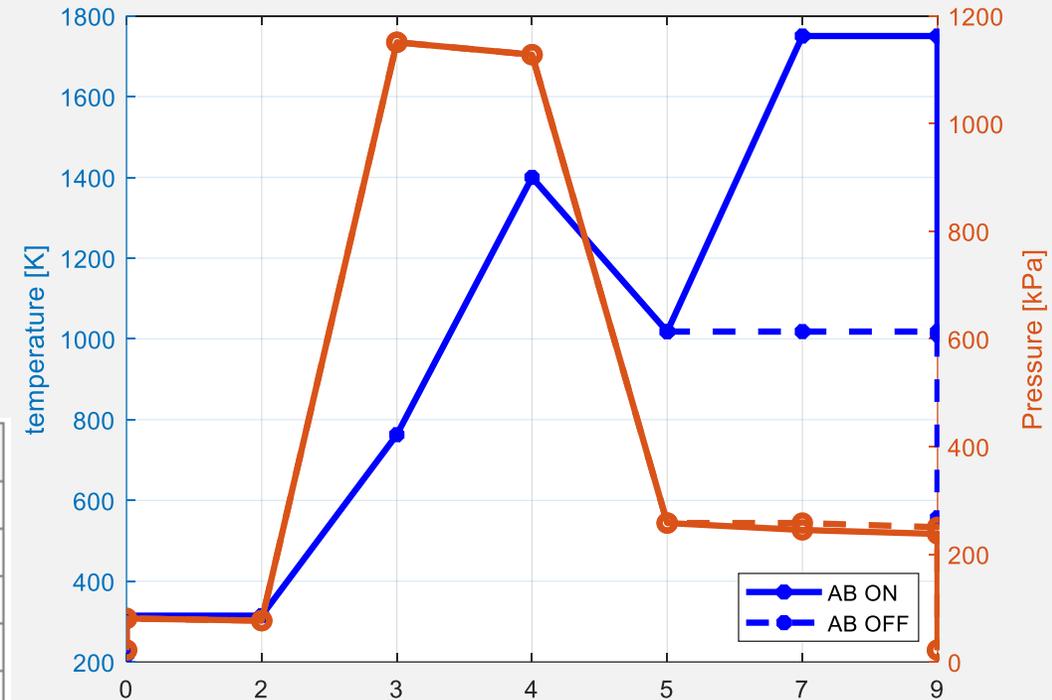
- Thrust and Specific thrust grow about 60%
- SFC grows about 50%
- engine exit area grows about 40%, caclation with simplified formula gives 8% lower result

EXAMPLE OF AFTERBURNER TURBOJET ENGINE CALCULATION

Temperature and pressure comparison in engine cutsections:



	Section	Temp. [K] AB_OFF	Temp. [K] AB_ON	Pressure [kPa] AB_OFF	Pressure [kPa] AB_ON
1	'0'	217	217	22	22
2	't0'	315	315	81	81
3	't2'	315	315	77	77
4	't3'	763	763	1151	1151
5	't4'	1400	1400	1128	1128
6	't5'	1018	1018	258	258
7	't7'	1018	1750	252	245
8	't9'	1018	1750	244	238
9	'9'	560	1010	22	22



THANKS FOR YOUR ATENTION

Questions and Comments ?

1.

2.

3.