

BEHAVIOR AND DIAGNOSTIC ANALYSIS FOR AIRCRAFT ENGINES

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ESR 15
Fadi KARKAFI

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Why Aircraft Engine Diagnostics?



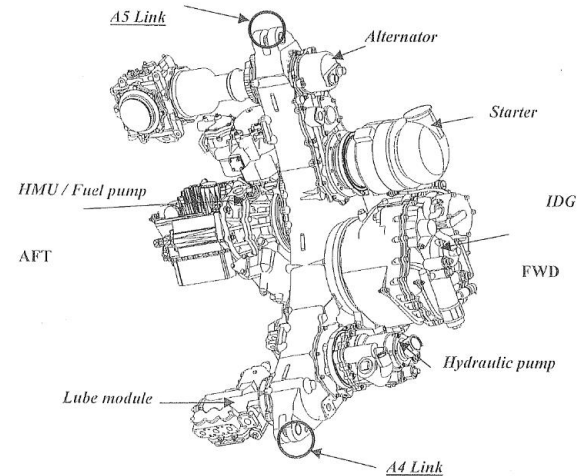
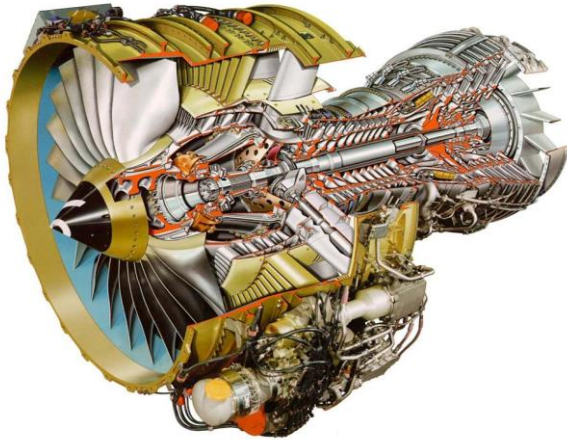
An Aircraft Environment

Aircraft Engine

Multi subsystems
Multi sources

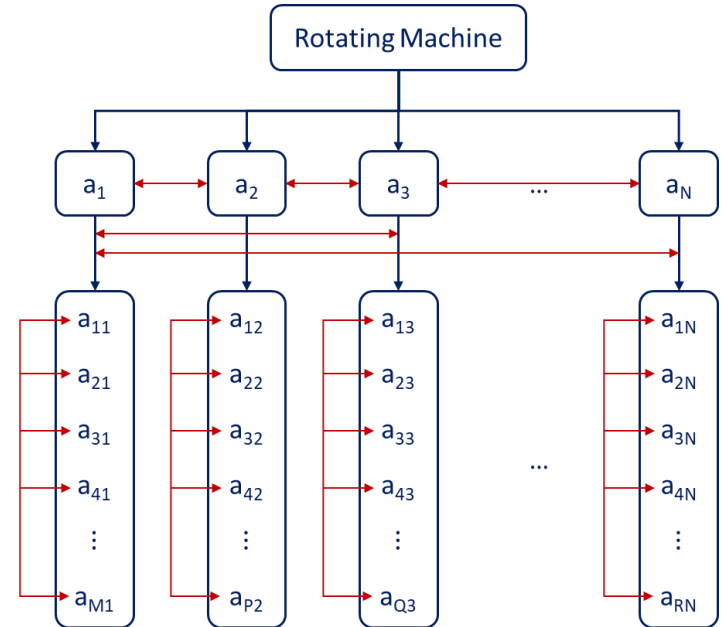
- Radial Drive Shaft
- Hand Cranking
- Integrated Drive Generator
- High Pressure Shaft
- Accessory Gear Box
- ...

+ Aerodynamics Contribution



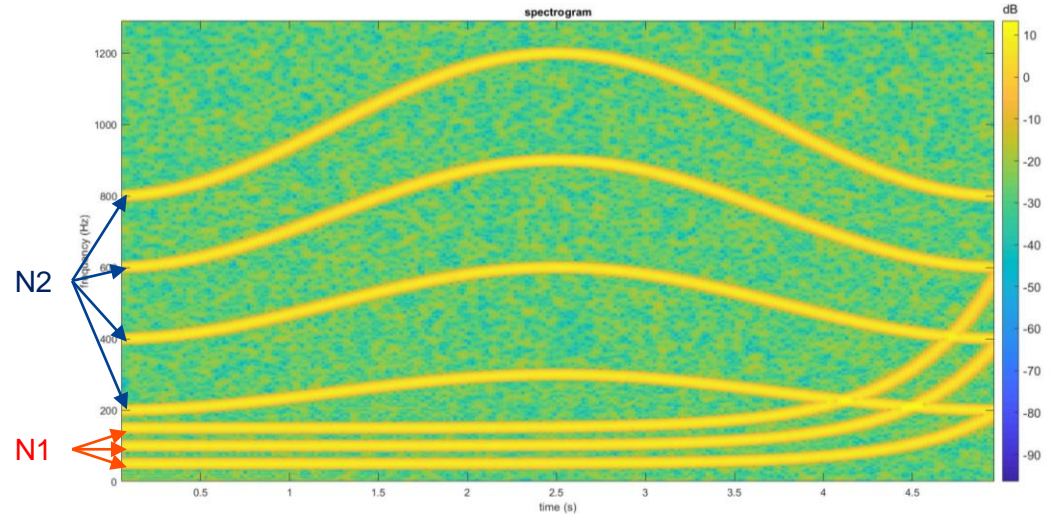
Mechanical Fault Characteristics

- Each subsystem consists of several mechanical component
- Each mechanical component rotates at given frequency
- Each corresponding fault frequency is related to the component base frequency
- Several subsystems + Several harmonics = Several interferences
- What if the component base frequency is not constant?

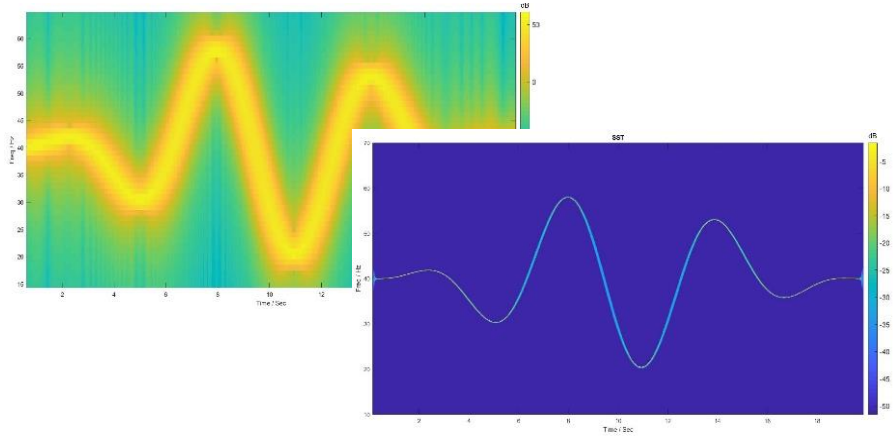
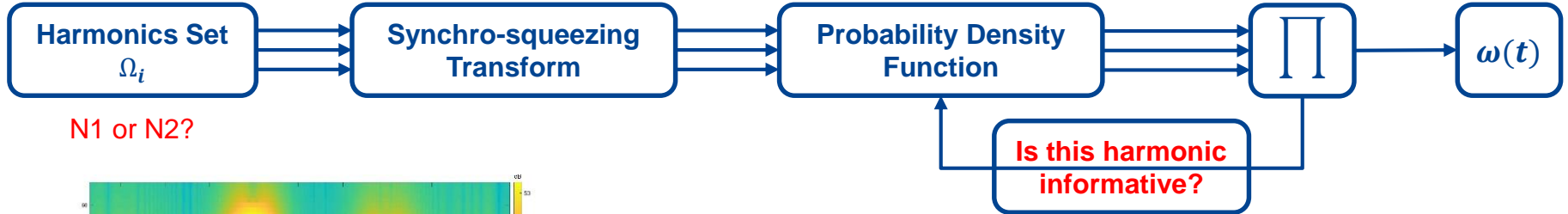


Instantaneous Angular Speed (IAS) Estimation

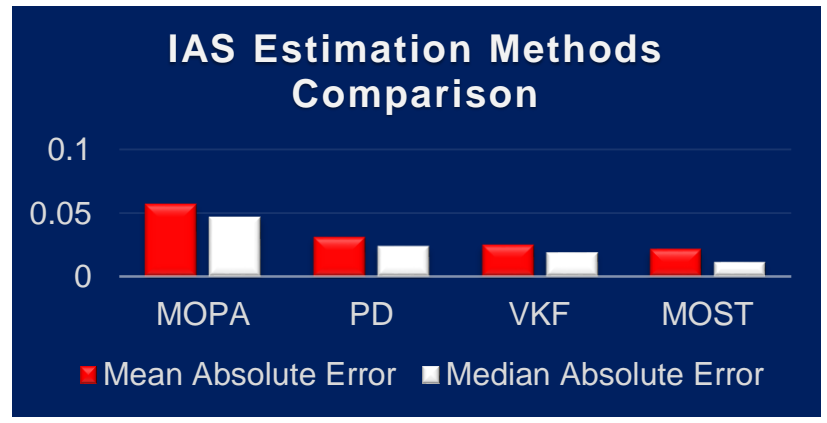
- **Frequency characteristics varying over time**
- N1 or N2?
- **Characterization of $\omega(t)$**
- Repetitive profile due to harmonics
- **Noisy Harmonics**
- Signal to noise ratio and interferences



Multi Order Synchro-squeezing Transform



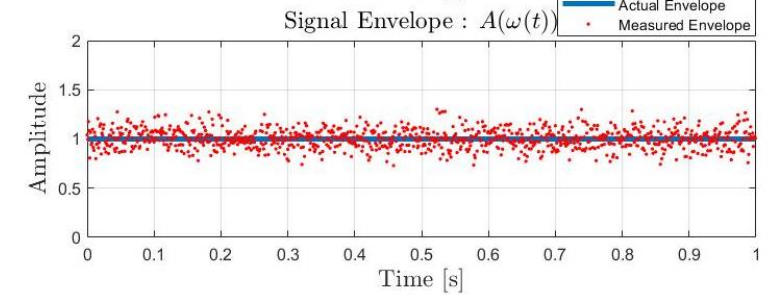
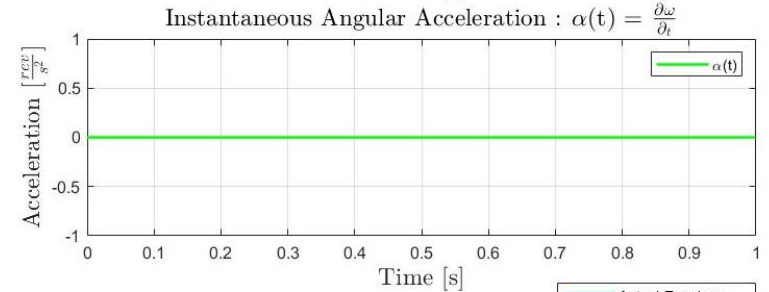
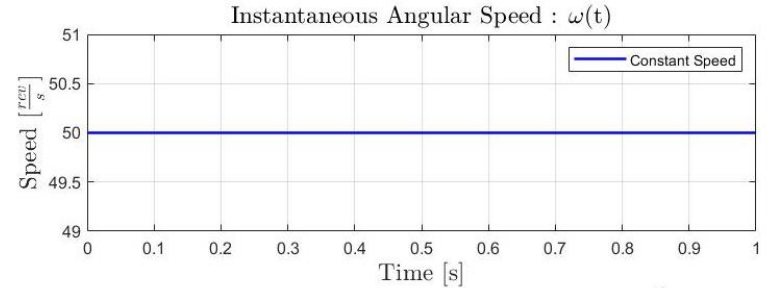
$$S(t, f) \rightarrow S(t, \omega(t))$$



Components Signatures

- **Model** : $y(t) = A(t)e^{j\theta(t)} + v(t)$
- **For Stationary Signals** :
- $\frac{\partial A(\omega(t))}{\partial \omega} = \frac{\partial A(t)}{\partial t} = \varepsilon(t)$

Resulting an uncertainty error variance of : σ_{ε}^2

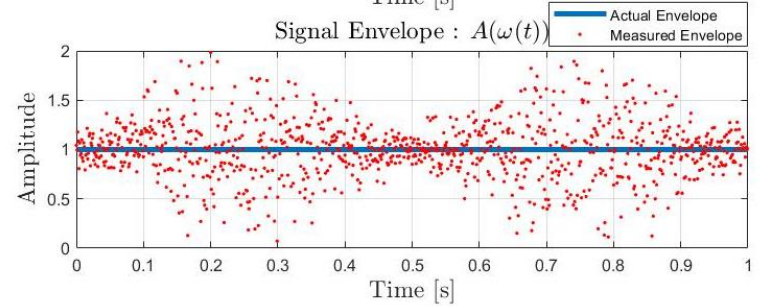
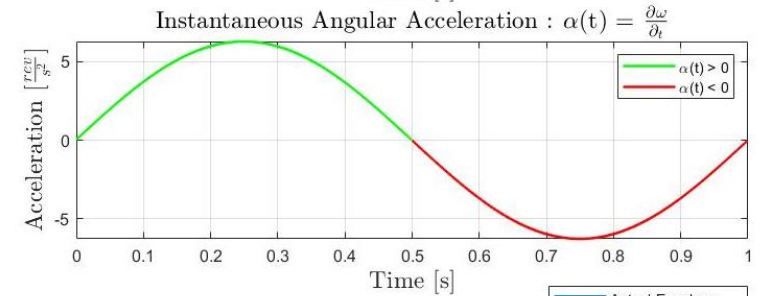
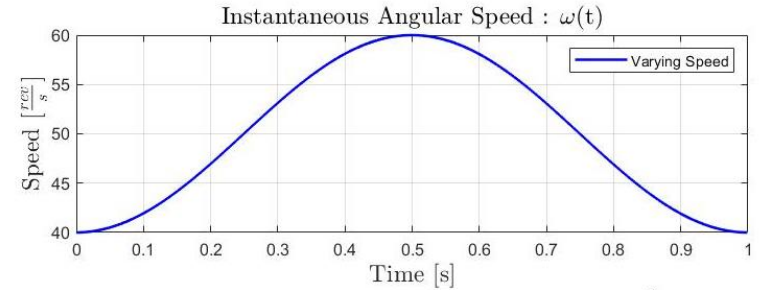


Components Signatures

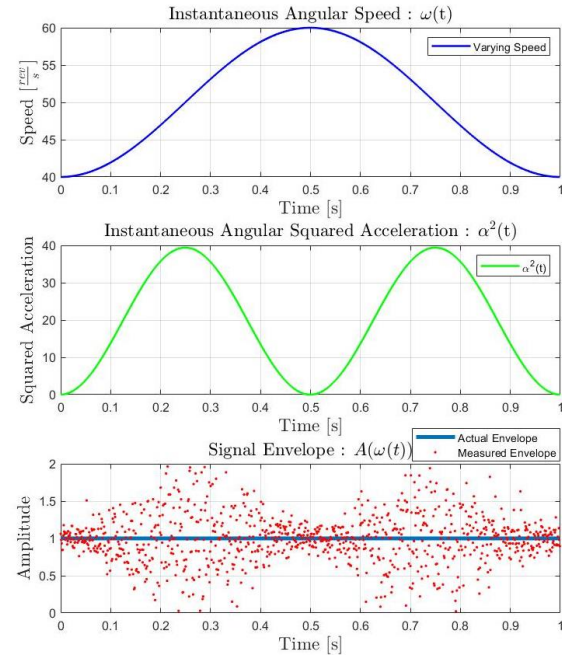
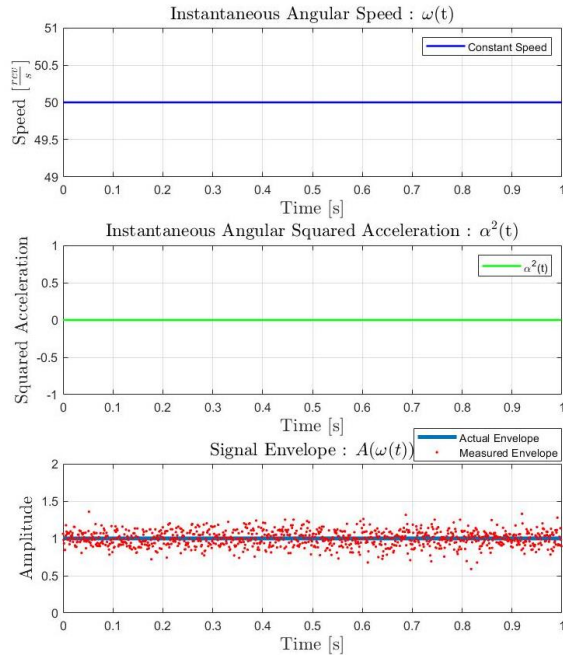
- **Model** : $y(t) = A(t)e^{j\theta(t)} + v(t)$
- **For Non Stationary Signals** :
- $\frac{\partial A(\omega(t))}{\partial \omega} \neq \frac{\partial A(t)}{\partial t} = \varepsilon(t)$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\partial A(\omega)}{\partial t} = \alpha \times \varepsilon(t)$$

Resulting an uncertainty error variance of : $\alpha^2 \sigma_\varepsilon^2$



Components Signatures



Stationary Non Stationary

A More Generic Interpretation : $error\ variance = \sigma_{\epsilon}^2 + \alpha^2 \sigma_{\epsilon}^2 = (1 + \alpha^2) \sigma_{\epsilon}^2$

Discussion and Conclusion

- **Upcoming works**
 - Deterministic component extraction
 - Envelope analysis
- **Component Diagnosis**
 - Subsystem health state evaluation
 - Fault localization and identification
- **Industrial Applicability**
 - Kinematics and Frequency band a priori knowledge
 - Estimation of both noise and uncertainty errors

THANK YOU

INSA | INSTITUT NATIONAL
DES SCIENCES
APPLIQUÉES
LYON

SAFRAN

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