A Systems-Level Perspective on Engine Ice Accretion

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Overview

- Problem of Engine Power Loss
- Modeling Engine Icing Effects
- Simulation of Engine Rollback
- Icing/Engine Control System Interaction
- Detection of Ice Accretion
- Potential Mitigation Strategies
- Future Work
Problem of Icing Induced Power Loss

- More than 150 power loss events reported in last 20 years in High Ice Water Content conditions
  - Temporary or sustained power loss, uncontrollability, engine shutdown

- Many possible causes of power loss:
  - Compressor surge
  - Flame-out due to combustor ice ingestion
  - Damage due to ice shedding
  - Sensor icing
  - Engine rollback
Problem of Icing Induced Power Loss

• Ice crystals are believed to enter the core, melt, and accrete on engine components
• No pilot reports of weather radar returns
• No observations of airframe icing

Video courtesy of NASA GRC
Our Approach

- Accept that ice does accrete in the engine core
- Focus on the impact of the icing on the engine’s performance
  - Collaborative effort across NASA Glenn Research Center
    - Controls and Dynamics Branch
    - Turbomachinery Branch
    - Icing Branch
- Develop models to study the conditions in which ice accretes (COMDES+NPSS+GlennICE)
- Use some of these results to develop “simplified” models
Modeling of Effect of Engine Icing

- C-MAPSS40k engine simulation
  - Commercial 40,000lbₜ thrust, high-bypass turbofan engine
  - Physics-based model
  - Realistic engine control system & sensor noise
  - Written in MATLAB/Simulink
  - Modular design
  - Publicly available to US citizens
Modeling of Engine Icing Effects

• Low Pressure Compressor (LPC) maps with various quantities of ice blockage in the 2nd row stator

• Integrated into C-MAPSS40k
  • Linear interpolation between maps

Underlying data from:
doi:10.4271/2011-38-0025
Simulation of Engine Performance during Ice Accretion

• Impact of Engine Icing
  ▪ Start from nominal conditions and increase the blockage level
  ▪ Move from nominal LPC map to 20% blocked map

• Effect:
  ▪ Higher fuel flow rate required to maintain desired setpoint leads to increase in all other parameters
  ▪ No Rollback event
Simulation of Engine Rollback

- As blockage increases, eventually a rollback occurs
- Decrease in thrust
- Decrease in fan speed
- Increase in TGT

As blockage increases, eventually a rollback occurs. Decrease in thrust. Decrease in fan speed. Increase in TGT.
Engine Control System

- **Power Management**
  - Responsible for holding current power level

- **Protection Logic**
  - Responsible for ensuring safe operation
  - Adjusts Fuel Flow to ensure limits are observed
Controller Response To Icing

- Core speed limit prevents fuel flow rate from continuing to increase

- Normal operation of controller in the presence of blockage results in rollback
Detection of Engine Icing

- Typically 5 – 7 control sensors present in an engine
- Icing causes a change in the LPC operational characteristics
- Operate in conjunction with airframe devices to reduce chance of false-positive
Detection of Engine Icing

• Estimate the change in LPC “health” based on fan and core shaft speeds and look for a decrease in the flow capacity

• Linear estimator approach
  ▪ Uses simple 1D interpolation
  ▪ Low memory usage
  ▪ Should be capable of operating real-time in typical FADEC

• Early Sim. Results:
  • False-Positive = 0.0%
  • True-Positive = 100.0%
  • Average Blockage Level at Detection = 6.80%
Mitigation of Engine Icing

- Ideally, completely avoid ice accretion
- If we can detect accretion can the engine controller act to mitigate the impact of the ice blockage?
- Potential mitigation strategies:
  - Operate actuators off-nominally to change operating point
    - Close inter-compressor bleed valve or move HPC inlet guide vanes off schedule
  - Use existing airframe integration in novel ways
    - Power take-off, Customer air bleed
  - Change shaft speed to cause ice to shed
- All of these approaches require iteration with an icing code to determine the effect of the new condition on ice accretion!
Future Plans

• Upcoming testing at NASA Glenn’s Propulsion System Laboratory promises to provide validation of models and detection algorithm

• Develop mitigation strategies – iterate with the NASA GRC icing code to determine how the change in operating point impacts the accretion of ice & possible testing in PSL
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References


Detection of Engine Icing

- Linear estimator – optimal unbiased least squares
  \[ y = Hx + \omega \]

\[ \hat{x} = (H'HR^{-1}H)^{-1}H'HR^{-1}y \]

- Detection threshold can be chosen to obtain a desired false-positive rate
- As threshold increases the detection latency also increases