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## THESIS

AN ANALYSIS OF  
THREE APPROACHES TO THE HELICOPTER PRELIMINARY  
DESIGN PROBLEM

by

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March 1984

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An Analysis of  
Three Approaches to the Helicopter Preliminary  
Design Problem

by

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Submitted in partial fulfillment of the  
requirements for the degree of

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## ABSTRACT

Three methodologies from which to approach the problem of preliminary helicopter design are explored in this paper. The first is a sensitivity analysis of the basic helicopter performance equations. The purpose here is to ascertain where reasonable simplifications can be made that do not seriously degrade the accuracy of the results. The second is a graphical parametric design method, known as Carpet Plots. In this method a graphical solution is developed to meet the design criteria of the helicopter. In the third, an overview of Boeing Vertol's Helicopter Sizing and Performance Computer Program is given. The computer routines which enable a person to access HESCOMP on the Naval Postgraduate School main frame IBM system are also provided.




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## I. INTRODUCTION

### A. GENERAL

The helicopter design process, the subject of numerous articles and studies is an evolving discipline that borders on being an art. A successful design must balance the user's needs and desires against practical capabilities.

With the introduction of composite materials and new technologies, principally in rotor and engine performance, significant advances have been made in helicopter capabilities. In some instances, the performances of hybrid helicopter designs rivals that of a similarly sized conventional aircraft. For example, the YVX, a joint Boeing-Bell venture, will have the hover and low speed capabilities of a helicopter while being able to cruise at 300 knots.

Viable commercial and military helicopter designs are only thirty years old. The first major use of helicopters occurred during the Korean conflict. To put this in perspective, the first large scale use of conventional type aircraft was in World War I.

Helicopter design can proceed on a number of different levels, ranging from comprehensive computer design programs to preliminary analysis using simplifications of the basic performance equations. Each has its merit and place. Computer-aided design provides a great deal of data.

Generally, these programs integrate aircraft configuration sizing, performance and weight calculations in an iterative process. An example of a computer design program for helicopters is the Helicopter Sizing and Performance Computer Program [HESCOMP], originally developed by Boeing-Vertol for NASA. This program is currently used as a wide number of institutions conducting studies in helicopter design.

On the opposite end of the spectrum would be sensitivity design studies using the performance equations. Surprisingly accurate simplifications of these equations can be made. This provides the designer with an excellent method for doing first cut preliminary helicopter sizing at a low cost.

#### B. OBJECTIVE

This report is an investigation of several of the methods employed in the preliminary design of a helicopter. Conceptually, the report can be divided into three parts. In the first section, a sensitivity analysis of the basic performance equations is performed. The purpose here is to ascertain where reasonable simplifications can be made that do not seriously degrade the accuracy of the result.

In the second section a graphical method of doing parametric design studies, known as Carpet Plots, is developed. This method allows the user to formulate a graphical solution matrix to meet the design criteria specified for the helicopter. Carpet Plots are

particularly instructive since they give visual insight into the interplay of the various design parameters.

In the last section, an overview of HESCOMP is given. Programs are developed which enable a person to access HESCOMP on the Naval Postgraduate School Main Frame IBM system.

## II. SENSITIVITY ANALYSES OF BASIC HELICOPTER EQUATIONS

### A. DESCRIPTION OF PROBLEM

In preliminary helicopter design, there are a number of instances where a quick first cut analysis would be extremely helpful. This is especially true in determining the preliminary size of the helicopter required to meet the specifications.

Historically, there are a number of variables in the performance equations of helicopters which may be treated as constants. This may allow for significant simplifications and aid in the preliminary design process.

In this section, a sensitivity analysis of the performance equations is done. In a sensitivity analysis, each parameter [or variable] is varied in order to determine its effect on the equation. Variables which are shown to have little effect may be treated as constants and the equation simplified accordingly.

### B. SOLIDITY

Solidity,  $\sigma$ , is the fraction of the disk area that is composed of blades. It is a function of  $b$ , the number of blades, of a constant cord,  $c$ , at a radius,  $R$ :

$$\sigma = \frac{bc}{\pi R} \quad (2.1)$$

### C. DISK LOADING:

Disk loading is defined as the ratio of the weight to the total area of the rotor disk.

$$\begin{aligned} DL &= \frac{\text{WEIGHT}}{\text{AREA}} \\ &= \frac{W}{A} = \frac{W}{\pi R^2} \text{ [lb/ft}^2\text{]} \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

### D. POWER LOADING

Power loading is the ratio of weight to input power.

$$PL = \frac{W}{P_{in}} \text{ [lb/hp]} \quad (2.3)$$

In a hover, thrust equals weight; this allows us to rewrite the power loading for the hover condition as

$$PL = \frac{T}{P_{in}} = \frac{\text{ROTOR THRUST}}{\text{ROTOR HORSEPOWER}} \text{ [lb/hp]} \quad (2.4)$$

### E. COEFFICIENT OF THRUST AND POWER

The coefficient of thrust,  $C_T$ , is a non-dimensional coefficient which facilitates computations and comparisons:

$$C_T = \frac{T}{A\rho V_T^2} = \frac{T}{\pi R^2 \rho (\Omega R)^2} \quad (2.5)$$

Similarly, a coefficient of power,  $C_p$ , has been established as:

$$C_p = \frac{P}{A\rho V_T^3} = \frac{P}{\pi R^2 \rho (\Omega R)^3} \quad (2.6)$$

No significant simplifications can be made to either of these coefficients. However, it should be observed that the coefficient of thrust is inversely proportional to the square of the rotor tip velocity, while the coefficient of power is inversely proportional to the cube.

Assuming all other factors being equal, increasing the rotor tip velocity from 600 fps to 700 fps [an increase of 16.7 percent] will have the following result on these coefficients.

$$\begin{aligned} C_T &= \frac{T}{A\rho V_T^2} \\ &= \frac{T}{A\rho (1.167)^2} \\ &= \frac{T}{A\rho (1.361)} \end{aligned} \quad (2.5)$$

The coefficient of thrust is reduced by 26.9 percent. Similarly, for the coefficient of power:



$$\begin{aligned}
C_P &= \frac{P}{A\rho V_T^3} \\
&= \frac{P}{A\rho(1.167)^3} \\
&= \frac{P}{A\rho(1.589)}
\end{aligned}
\tag{2.6}$$

The coefficient of power is reduced by 37.1 percent.

#### F. HOVER POWER

The total power in a hover is made up of two terms, profile power,  $P_o$ , and induced power,  $P_i$ .

Utilizing black element theory the profile power required to hover can be expressed as:

$$P_o = \frac{1}{8} \sigma_r C_{do} \rho A(\Omega R)^3 \tag{2.7}$$

The induced power predicted by momentum theory is:

$$\begin{aligned}
P_i &= V_{in} T \\
&= \frac{T^{3/2}}{\sqrt{2\pi\rho R^2}}
\end{aligned}
\tag{2.8}$$

The total power required to hover is:

$$P_T = P_i + P_o \tag{2.9}$$

$$P_T = \frac{T^{3/2}}{\sqrt{2\pi\rho R^2}} + \frac{1}{8} \sigma_r C_{do} \rho A(\Omega R)^3 \quad (2.10)$$

Donald M. Layton in Helicopter Performance, [Ref. 1], found that for the optimum hover power, the induced power is equal to twice the profile power. The analysis was performed in the following manner.

By assuming constant weight, density, solidity, and an average profile drag coefficient, as well as a fixed rotational velocity, equation (2.10) reduces to

$$P = \frac{C_1}{R} + C_2 R^2 \quad (2.11)$$

where  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  are constants.

As equation (2.12) shows, profile power increases as the square of the blade radius while the induced power decreases with increasing blade radius.

The optimum hover power with respect to rotor radius can be determined by taking the differential and setting it equal to zero.

$$\frac{dP}{dR} = 0 = -\frac{C_1}{R^2} + 2 C_2 R \quad (2.12A)$$

or 
$$\frac{C_1}{R} = 2 C_2 R^2 \quad (2.12B)$$

which implies 
$$P_i = 2 P_o \quad (2.12C)$$

## G. HELICOPTER SIZING

A simplified relationship between the total power required, gross weight and rotor radius can be developed in the following manner.

The total power required to hover equation for the main rotor was developed in the preceding section and is repeated here for clarity.

$$P_T = P_i + P_o \quad (2.9)$$

$$P_T = \frac{T^{3/2}}{\sqrt{2\pi\rho}} \cdot \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{8} \sigma_r C_{do} \rho \pi V_{tip}^3 R^2 \quad (2.10)$$

In a hover, thrust equals weight. Solving equation (2.11) for weight one obtains:

$$W^{3/2} = [P_T - \frac{1}{8} \sigma C_{do} \rho \pi V_T^3 R^2] \sqrt{\rho A} \quad (2.13)$$

This equation may be further simplified if it is assumed that the density, average profile drag coefficient and tip velocity are constants; these are reasonable assumptions. Historically, the average profile drag coefficient of a helicopter has been approximately 0.01. The operating environment of today's helicopters, especially military, is below 5,000 feet agl. This allows for the use of the standard sea level value for density with little error. Primarily, due to tip mach effects, the upper limit on the rotor tip velocity is in the range of 700 fps.

The resulting equation with these assumptions incorporated into a constant,  $K$ , is:

$$W = [47.527 P_T R - K_1 bc]^{2/3} \quad (2.13)$$

Equation (2.13) can be further reduced when the order of magnitude of the two terms is considered.

$$47.527 P_T R \gg K_1 bc$$

Thus,

$$W \approx [47.527 P_T R]^{2/3} \quad (2.14)$$

To determine how accurate this simplification is, the equation is used to approximate the total weight of a number of helicopters for which the parameters are available. As Table 2.1 indicates, the weight approximation formula yields values within six percent of the actual total weight of these helicopters.

#### H. FIGURE OF MERIT

A figure of merit,  $FM$ , has been defined for the helicopter as the ratio of the ideal rotor induced power to the actual power required to hover, with non-uniform induced velocity, tip losses and profile drag power.

TABLE 2.1

HELICOPTER WEIGHT COMPARISON

HELICOPTER	TOTAL GROSS WEIGHT (1000 lbs)	CALCULATED GROSS WEIGHT (1000 lbs)	PERCENT OF ACTUAL GROSS WEIGHT
AH-64	14.66	14.69	101%
UH-1N	14.20	13.74	97%
H-3H	21.00	20.63	98%
S76	10.00	9.90	99%
UH-60A	20.25	19.33	95%
H-54B	42.00	42.00	100%
H-53D	42.00	41.00	98%
H-53E	73.50	69.00	84%

In a hover, the figure of merit may be written as:

$$\begin{aligned} FM &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot PL \cdot \frac{DL}{\sqrt{\rho}} \\ &= \frac{CT^{1.5}}{\sqrt{2}C_p} \end{aligned} \tag{2.15}$$

The figure of merit is customarily plotted against the quantity  $CT/\sigma$ . According to Zalesch [Ref. 2],  $CT/\sigma$ , is proportional to the average blade angle of attack and can be used as a measure of rotor efficiency. The curve in Figure 2.1 is based on data from Reference 2 for a typical tail rotor helicopter.

#### Main Rotor Hover Performance

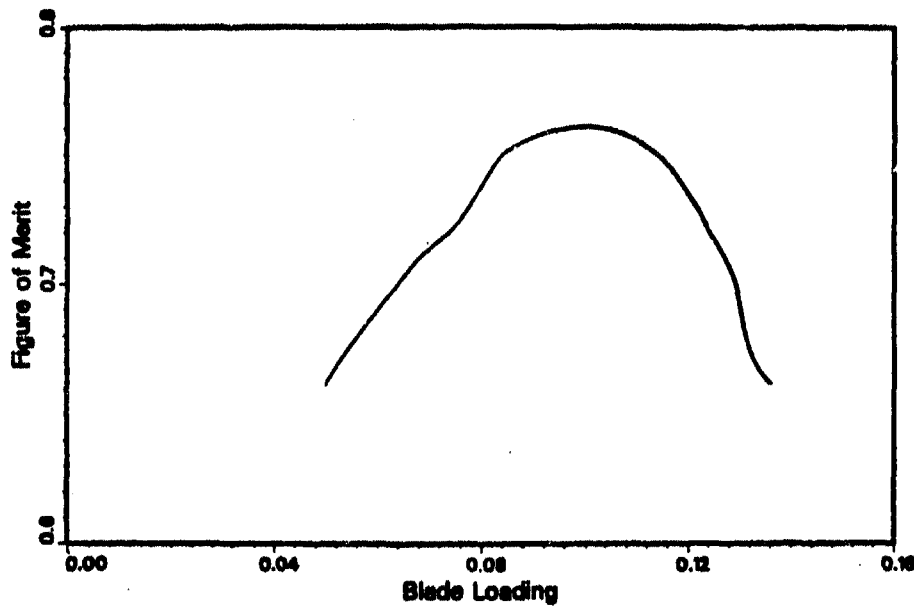


Figure 2.1. FM Versus Blade Loading  $CT/\sigma$

Previous studies have shown that a figure of merit between 0.70 and 0.80 is considered average. [Ref. 3] If the induced power is between 70 and 80 percent of the total power, the figure of merit will be approximately 0.75.

With the figure of merit limited to values between 0.70 and 0.80, the following simplification can be made, assuming the hover condition of thrust equaling weight and standard sea level conditions:

$$FM = \frac{W^{3/2}}{67.214 P_T R} \quad (2.16)$$

For Navy helicopter design, the rotor radius has been limited by flight deck spotting constraints to less than 30 feet; the exception to this is the H-3, R = 31 feet and the H-53, R = 36 to 38 feet [depending on the model]. However, these two helicopters work almost exclusively from large air dedicated ships such as the LPH, LHA and CV.

If the small deck operating assumption is made, equation (2.16) can be further simplified to [assuming R = 28 feet]:

$$P = \frac{W^{3/2}}{1881.98 FM} \quad (2.17)$$

An FM of 0.80 will yield a P to W relationship of:

$$P_T = \frac{W^{3/2}}{1505.58} \quad (2.18)$$

while an  $M$  of 0.70 yields a relationship

$$P = \frac{W^{3/2}}{1317.39} \quad (2.19)$$

If equation (2.17) is solved utilizing the approximate weight relationship developed earlier of

$$W^{3/2} = 47.527 P_T R \quad (2.14)$$

a value for the figure of merit of 0.707 is obtained. This is within the historical range of values.

#### I. TAIL ROTOR SIZING

A historical analysis of typical helicopters [Ref. 3], shows the following empirical relationship for the tail rotor radius

$$R_T \approx 1.3 \left[ \frac{GW}{1000} \right]^{1/2} \text{ [ft]} \quad (2.20)$$

when comparing the results of this equation with actual tail rotor radius data, it was found that if a multiplication factor of 1.2 is used vice 1.3 a better approximation is obtained. The results are tabulated in Table 2.2.

#### J. FORWARD FLIGHT POWER CONSIDERATIONS

The total power in forward flight consists of induced, profile and parasite power. If the helicopter is a single rotor vehicle, the tail rotor power should be taken into



TABLE 2.2

TAIL ROTOR SIZING

HELICOPTER	ACTUAL TAIL ROTOR RADIUS [FT]	APPROXIMATION [FT]	
		[2.20]	[2.21]
AH-64	4.6	4.98	4.59
UH-1N	4.3	4.90	4.52
SH-3H	5.3	5.95	5.5
S-76	4.0	4.11	3.79
UH-60A	5.5	5.85	5.4
CH-53D	8.0	8.42	7.78
CH-53E	10.0	11.15	10.29

account, as well as all mechanical losses [transmission, etc.] for accurate calculations. However, a reasonable approximation can be obtained by considering only the main rotor and increasing this power figure by several percent to account for these losses.

Figure 2.2 is a plot of the induced, profile, parasite and total power curves for typical tail rotor helicopter.

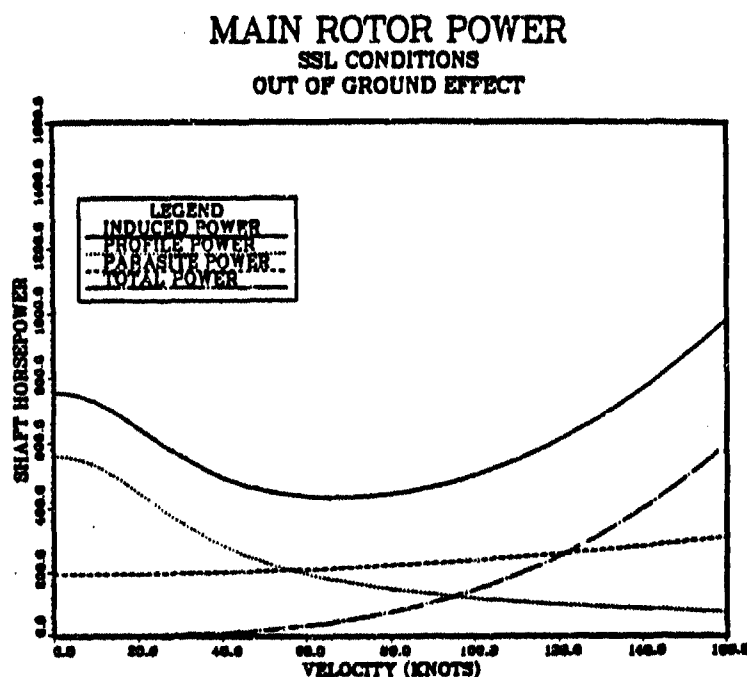


Figure 2.2. Power Required Versus Forward Velocity

The induced power drops off rapidly with increasing forward-velocity, whereas the parasite power increases rapidly.

Parasite power is the power required to overcome the drag forces created by the aircraft's geometry. These drag forces are due to pressure drag and skin friction.

Parasite drag is extremely sensitive to the helicopter's loading. It is generally a minimum for forward flight and increases for sideways flight. Helicopters are generally streamlined for forward flight and the flat plate area is a minimum in this direction. The equation for the parasite power is:

$$P_p = \frac{1}{2} \rho V_f^3 f_f \quad (2.21)$$

The parasite power is a function of the cube of the forward velocity. As such, with the advent of high speed helicopters a great deal of consideration has been placed on streamlining the geometric shape in order to reduce this power requirement.

Blade element theory is commonly used to develop the profile power equation for forward flight. An excellent development of this equation is given in Reference 1.

The profile power equation in forward flight is:

$$P_{of} = \frac{1}{8} \sigma C_{do} \rho A V_T^3 [1 + 4.3 \mu^2] \quad (2.22)$$

Equation (2.23) is a function primarily of the main rotor geometry. The variable with the most significance is the rotor tip velocity; increasing the tip velocity from 600 to 700 fps results in a 58.8 percent increase in profile power [assuming other factors are constant].

The induced power is a function of the induced velocity. In a hover, the total flow through the rotor system is induced. As the forward velocity increases, the mass flow rate through the rotor disc increases due to the forward translation of the helicopter. This reduces the induced velocity.

The equation for the induced power requirements at all forward velocities is:

$$P = T \cdot V_{it} \quad (2.23)$$

where

$$V_{it} = \left\{ -\frac{V_f^2/V^2}{2} + \sqrt{\left[\frac{V_f^2/2V^2}{2}\right]^2 + 1} \right\}^{1/2} \cdot V \quad (2.23a)$$

At high forward velocities, the induced power required can be approximated as:

$$P_i = W V_{it} - \frac{W^2}{2\rho A V_f} \quad (2.24)$$

The total power for forward flight is the sum of the induced, profile and parasite powers.

$$P_T = P_i + P_o + P_p \quad (2.25)$$

$$P_T = T \cdot V_{it} + \frac{1}{8} \sigma C_{do} \rho A V_T^3 [1 + 4.3 \mu^2] \quad (2.25a)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \rho f_f V_f^3$$

At high forward velocities, equation (2.23) can be substituted into equation (2.25), resulting in:

$$P_T = \frac{W^2}{2\rho A V_f} + \frac{1}{8} \sigma C_{do} \rho A V_T^3 [1 + 4.3 \frac{V_f}{\Omega R}] \quad (2.26)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \rho f_f V_f^3$$

If one makes the following assumptions:

$$W = \text{const} \quad C_{do} = \text{const}$$

$$\rho = \text{const} \quad \sigma = \text{const}$$

$$V_T = \text{const}$$

Equation (2.26) reduces to

$$P_T = \frac{K_1}{R^2} + K_2 R^2 + P_p \quad (2.27)$$

The derivative of equation (2.27) with respect to radius is:

$$\frac{dP_T}{dR} = -\frac{2K_1}{R^3} + 2K_2 R \quad (2.28)$$

Setting this equal to zero, one obtains:

$$-\frac{2K_1}{R^3} + 2K_2 R = 0 \quad (2.28a)$$

$$\frac{R}{2} * \left[ -\frac{2K_1}{R^3} + 2K_2 R \right] = 0 \quad (2.28b)$$

$$\frac{K_1}{R^2} = K_2 R^2 \quad (2.28c)$$

$$P_i = P_o \quad (2.28d)$$

This defines point of minimum total power required for VMAX range. This corroborates with the results obtained by Waldo Carmona [Ref. 4].

If the total power required is differentiated with respect to forward velocity and is set equal to zero, it can be seen that

$$P_i = 3 P_o \quad (2.29)$$

or

$$\frac{W^2}{2\rho AV_f} = \frac{3\rho fV_f^2}{2} \quad (2.30)$$

Solving this equation for velocity results in:

$$V_f = \left[ \left( \frac{W}{A} \frac{A}{3F_f} \right)^{1/2} \right]^{1/2} \text{ ft/sec} \quad (2.31)$$

According to Carmona [Ref. 4], this corresponds to the best endurance velocity.

#### K. DENSITY EFFECTS ON TOTAL POWER

The effect of density on the total power required in forward flight is as follows:

The general operating altitudes of a helicopter are below 10,000 feet. The corresponding ICAO STANDARD ATMOSPHERE range for density is

$$\rho = 0.0023769 \text{ [lb sec}^2\text{/ft}^4\text{]} \quad \text{SSL}$$

$$\rho = 0.0017553 \text{ [lb sec}^2\text{/ft}^4\text{]} \quad \text{at 10,000 feet}$$

$\rho/\rho_{\text{SSL}}$  varies from 1 to .7385.

The effect on the components of  $P_T$  are as follows:  
Induced Power:

$$1/\rho/\rho_{\text{SSL}} \rightarrow 1 \text{ to } \frac{1}{.7385}$$

This translates to a 35 percent increase in the induced power.

Parasite and Profile Power:

Both parasite and profile powers are directly proportional to the density ratio. Therefore, as you go up in altitude both  $P_o$  and  $P_p$  are reduced.



### III. CARPET PLOT DESIGN STUDY

#### A. DESCRIPTION OF PROBLEM

Preliminary helicopter design involves one with a wide range of choices. For any given payload and performance specifications, there a number of helicopter designs that satisfy the requirements. The problem in the preliminary design process is narrowing these possibilities and selecting the design which will provide the best helicopter for the mission.

Obviously, the operating environmental constraints help to define the basic configuration. These constraints are usually specified in the Request for Proposal [RFP], in the case of a military helicopter. For example, typical constraints placed on the design of a Navy helicopter are the size of the ship deck and hangar from which it will be operating, the requirement for a blade fold system, dual engine configuration and IFR capability.

Even with these design constraints, there is still a great deal of leeway. In order to insure that the best helicopter design is selected, an appropriate number of solutions satisfying the specifications should be investigated. Since each solution is generally characterized by a different combination of design parameters, the

selection, according to Greenfield [Ref. 5], can best be made through a parametric study which allows for the optimization of many design parameters.

One method of parametric analysis used is Carpet Plots. This method is based on the simultaneous graphical solution of the weight and hover performance equations. To this solution set is added to the environmental constraints to the helicopters size. This effectively brackets the area of acceptable design solutions.

This method assumes that minimum gross weight is the criterion by which the best [or optimum] design parameters are selected.

## B. ASSUMPTIONS

1. Airfoil used is a derivative of the NACA 0012 with the following mean approximate values from Reference 5.

$a$  = slope of airfoil section lift curve,  $dC_t/d\alpha$ ,  
per rad.

$a$  = 5.73

$\delta$  = blade section drag coefficient

$\delta_0$  = .009

$\delta_2$  = .3

2. a) The tail rotor radius is assumed to be .16 times the main rotor radius [Ref. 5].

b) The distance between the rotors, or tail rotor moment arm,  $l_{TR}$  is  $1.19R$  [Ref. 5]. These ratios reflect the values of maximum rotor diameter and overall length specified as size limitations.

3.  $B = .97$ . Historical approximation [Ref. 7].

### C. METHODOLOGY

In order to properly develop the weight and performance equations required for a carpet plot design study, the payload and performance specifications of the helicopter are needed. This data is used to tailor the equations for the design.

The equations will be developed here for a four-place light helicopter. The equation development procedure is applicable to other size helicopters; the development for a medium helicopter, 20,000 lb weight class, is to be found in Appendix B.

The following specification requirements which are similar to those in Reference 5 will apply to this design:

1. The rotor diameter should be less than 35.2 feet.
2. The overall length should be less than 41.4 feet.
3. The gross weight of the helicopter should not exceed 2,450 lbs.

4. The helicopter should be capable of hovering, out of ground effect at 6,000 feet with an ambient air temperature of  $95^{\circ}\text{F}$ .

5. The useful load at hover shall consist of, as a minimum, 200 lbs for the pilot, 400 lbs of payload and sufficient fuel to give the helicopter up to three hours endurance at sea level conditions.

6. Maximum speed of at least 110 knots using Normal Rated Power, at sea level.

7. Total Power Required at 6,000 feet and 95°F shall be not more than 206.

#### D. HOVER EQUATIONS

1. The main rotor power required to hover out of ground effect is

Total Main Rotor Power [Hover] = Rotor Profile Power + Rotor Induced Power

$$P_T = \frac{1.13W}{550B\sqrt{2\rho_0}} \sqrt{\frac{DL}{\rho/\rho_0}} + \frac{6WV_T}{4400} \frac{\rho/\rho_0}{C_{LRO}} \left[ \delta_0 + \delta_2 \left[ \frac{C_{LRO}}{\alpha\rho/\rho_0} \right]^2 \right] \quad (3.1)$$

At an altitude of 6,000 feet and a temperature of 95° ,  $\rho/\rho_0 = .749395$  . Therefore, equation (1) can be simplified to:

$$P_{T6000/95^\circ F} = .035479W[DL]^{1/2} + \frac{.91971}{C_{LRO}} [10]^{-5} (1 + 1.80779 C_{LRO}^2) W V_T \quad (3.2)$$

The tail rotor thrust required to counterbalance the main rotor torque is:

$$T_{TR} = \frac{550 P_T R}{\ell_{TR} V_T} = \frac{550 P_T}{1.19 V_T} \quad (3.3)$$

where  $\ell_{TR}$  has been defined as  $1.19R$ . With  $R_{TR}$  defined as  $.16R$ , the tail rotor disk loading can be written, using equation (3) as:

$$\begin{aligned} DL_{TR} &= \frac{T_{TR}}{A_{TR}} = \frac{550 P_T}{1.19 V_T} \frac{1}{\pi (.16R)^2} \\ &= \frac{550 P_T}{1.19 (.0256) V_T} \frac{DL}{W} \end{aligned} \quad (3.4)$$

Greenfield [Ref. 5], in his development, assumes that the tail rotor tip speed is equal to the main rotor tip speed and that  $\delta_{TR} = .02$  and  $\beta_{TR} = .90$ . With these assumptions the equation for the tail rotor power required to hover can be written as:

$$\begin{aligned} P_{T_{TR_{Hover}}} &= 2055.7 \left[ \frac{DL}{W \rho / \rho_0} \right]^{1/2} \left[ \frac{P_{T_{Hover}}}{V_T} \right]^{3/2} \\ &+ \frac{.012605 P_{T_{Hover}}}{C_{LRTR}} \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

The equation for the tail rotor mean blade lift coefficient can be written as

$$C_{LRTR} = \frac{P_T}{562.5(\rho/\rho_0)} \quad (3.6)$$

if it is assumed that the tail rotor is designed to counter-balance a sea level main rotor torque equivalent to 90 percent of the installed power.

Substituting equation (3.6) into equation (3.5) one obtains the following expression for hover tail rotor power:

$$P_{T_{TR6000/950}} = 2374.7 \left[ \frac{DL}{W} \right]^{1/2} \left[ \frac{P_{T_H}}{V_T} \right]^{3/2} + 5.3134 \quad (3.7)$$

It is assumed that the gear losses amount to 3 percent and that there is a 1 percent cooling power loss, the total brake horsepower required to hover becomes:

$$P_T = \frac{P_{Tm} + P_{TTR}}{96} \quad (3.8)$$

Empirical studies have shown that the tail rotor power required to hover can be approximated by

$$P_{T_{AC}} \sim .8 \text{ [total horsepower to hover]}$$

This allows one to write the main rotor power required to hover as:

$$P_{Tm} = (.88)(P_{Tm}) \quad (3.9)$$

Following Greenfield's [Ref. 5] development further, if equations (3.2) and (3.7) are substituted in equation (3.8), one obtains

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{T_{H6000/95^\circ}} &= .036757 W \sqrt{DL} \\
 &+ \frac{.95803}{C_{LRO}} (10)^{-5} [1 + 1.80779 C_{LRO}^2] W V_T \quad (3.10) \\
 &+ 2473.6 \sqrt{\frac{DL}{W}} \left[ \frac{P_{Tm}}{V_T} \right]^{3/2} + 5.5348
 \end{aligned}$$

Utilizing the approximation for tail rotor power, equation (3.9), equation (3.10) can be solved for W (gross weight) as a function of variables  $V_T$  (tip speed), DL (rotor disk loading),  $C_{LRO}$  (rotor mean lift coefficient) and  $P_{T_H}$  (total power to hover).

$$W = \frac{K_1 \left[ 1 - 411.51 \frac{DL^{3/4}}{V_T^{3/2}} \left( 1 + K_2 \frac{V_T}{\sqrt{DL}} \right)^{1/2} \right] - K_3}{V_T + K_4 \sqrt{DL}} \quad (3.11)$$

where:

$$K_1 = P_{T6000/90^\circ} \frac{(10)^5}{K_5} \quad (3.11a)$$

$$K_2 = \frac{.00025929}{C_{LRO}} (1 + 1.80779 C_{LRO}^2) \quad (3.11b)$$

$$K_3 = \frac{553480}{K_5} \quad (3.11c)$$

$$K_4 = \frac{3695.7}{K_5} \quad (3.11d)$$

$$K_5 = \frac{.95803}{C_{LRO}} (1 + 1.80779 C_{LRO}^2) \quad (3.11e)$$

Equation (3.11) has been programmed in Appendix B and solved for tip speeds from 600 to 700 cps and  $C_{LR}$  of .3 to .7.

Equation (3.11) is one of the two primary equations used to obtain the data required for a carpet plot design analysis. Generally, the variables  $V_T$ ,  $DL$ ,  $C_{LRO}$  and  $P_T$ , that are required for solution have specific ranges of values, depending on the weight class of the helicopter being designed. The graphical results of equation (3.11) for tip speeds of 600 to 700 fps and mean lift coefficients between .3 and .7 are illustrated in Figure 3.1.

Both the Fortran and Disspla programs, as well as a decision making flow chart are provided in Appendix C to aid in using this method for a design solution.

#### E. WEIGHT EQUATIONS

Weight equations need to be developed that realistically reflect the sizing class of the helicopter being designed. The evolution is greatly simplified if a specific engine



# Weight Equation Plot: $CLR=0.5$

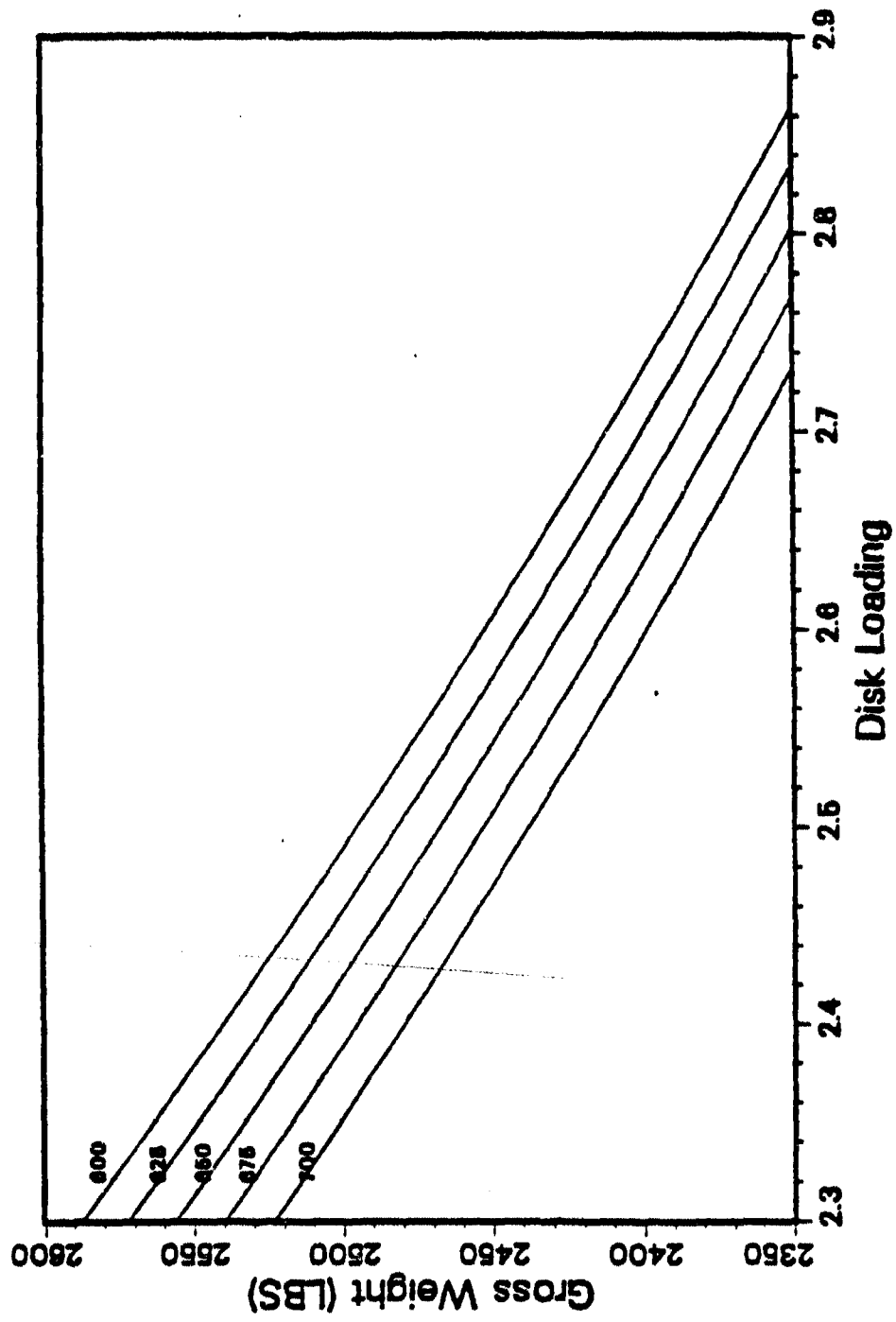


Figure 3.1. Weight Equation Plot:  $C_{LR} = 0.5$

installation [# and horsepower] is assumed, since the weight of a number of components depend only on the installed power; this would include such terms as the engine controls and accessories. Another category would be those components whose weights depend on either the gross weight on two or more of the following in combination: rotor tip speed ( $V_T$ ), rotor diameter (R), rotor solidity ( $\sigma$ ).

The equations developed here are taken from the Hiller Aircraft Corporation Performance Data Report. [Ref. 5] In this report they assumed a specific engine installation, the Allison T-63 with a military power rating at sea level of 250 horsepower.

There is a possible problem of the validity of these weight relationships when applied to different helicopter design categories. However, assuming a specific engine determines a number of the component weights, and thus minimizes the inaccuracies. Using the weight estimation relationships developed in the Helicopter Design Manual [Ref. 2], the engine, control and accessory weight can be calculated and the weight formulas developed here applied to give a representative useful load and empty weight formula for preliminary design analysis. This is done in Appendix C, for a 20,000 pound class helicopter.

The following relations are used to reduce the component weight formulas for the specification helicopter:

$$W/DL = A = \pi R^2 \quad (3.12)$$

$$W/PL = MHP = 250 \quad (3.13)$$

(Military rating for Allison T-63 at sea level.) (PL = Power Loading.)

$$P = \sqrt{A} V_T \quad (3.14)$$

Using these equations the component weight for the specified helicopter empty weight may be reduced to the following:

$$\text{Engine, Controls and Accessories} = 617.5 \text{ lbs.}$$

$$\text{Engine Section Group} \quad .053 [W/PL]^{1.07} = 19.5 \text{ lbs.} \quad (3.15)$$

$$\text{Main Transmission} \quad 10.43 \frac{W^{1.295}}{(PL V_T)^{.863}} = 1221 p^{.803} \quad (3.16)$$

$$\text{Rotor Drive Shaft} \quad 5.56 \frac{W^{1.05}}{(PL V_T)^{.7} (DL)^{.35}} = 266 p^{.7} \quad (3.17)$$

$$\text{Tail Rotor} \quad 32.22 \frac{W^{1.14}}{(PL V_T)^{1.7}} = \frac{17449}{V_T^{1.14}} \quad (3.18)$$

The engine, controls and accessories category includes such items as lubrication and oil cooling system, engines, communications, engine controls, engine accessories, instruments starting system, furnishing, flight controls, electrical system and stabilization. These are considered fixed weight items determined from specification of the engine and weight class of the helicopter.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Tail Rotor} \\ \text{Gear Box} \end{array} \quad 3.7 \frac{W^{.75}}{(PL V_T)^{.5} (DL)^{.25}} = 59.47 \sqrt{P} \quad (3.19)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Tail Rotor} \\ \text{Drive} \\ \text{Shaft} \end{array} \quad .124 \frac{W^{1.355}}{(PL V_T)^{.57} (DL)^{.785}} = 2.886 P^{.57} \sqrt{A} \quad (3.20)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Body and.} \\ \text{Gear} \\ \text{Landing} \end{array} = 1.91 W^{.916} + .0294 W^{.99}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Rotor} \\ \text{Blade} \\ \text{Teetering} \end{array} \quad 35.15 \frac{W^{1.185} \sigma^{.33}}{V_T (DL)^{.185}} = 35.15 \frac{W}{V_T} A^{.185} \sigma^{.33} \quad (3.21)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Rotor Blade} \\ \text{Artic-} \\ \text{ulated} \end{array} \quad 19.77 \frac{W^{1.205} \sigma^{.33}}{V_T (DL)^{.205}} = 19.77 \frac{W}{V_T} A^{.205} \sigma^{.33} \quad (3.22)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Rotor Hub} \\ \text{Teetering} \end{array} \quad .0088 \frac{W^{1.21}}{DL^{.21}} = .0088 WA^{.21} \quad (3.23)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Rotor Hub} \\ \text{Artic-} \\ \text{ulated} \end{array} \quad .00975 \frac{W^{1.21}}{DL^{.21}} = .00975 WA^{.21} \quad (3.24)$$

Fuel System .416 per gallon capacity = .0615  $W_F$  (3.25)

where  $W_F$  = fuel weight.

The individual component weights may now be combined into a single expression for the helicopter empty weight.

$$W_e = 617.5 + .0617W_F = 1221P^{.863} + 266P^{.7} + \frac{17449}{V_T^{1.14}} \quad (3.26)$$

$$+ 58.47\sqrt{P} + 2.886P^{.57}\sqrt{A} + .191W^{.916} + .0294W^{.99}$$

+ appropriate rotor blade and hub weights.

As stated earlier, the design specifications called for a useful load consisting of a pilot (200 lbs), payload (400 lbs) and the required fuel weight ( $W_F$ ). The fuel weight is calculated for the Allison T-63 in the following manner: endurance of three hours at 85 percent of normal rated power for the T-63 is 180.2 HP and the specific fuel consumption at this power is .783 lbs fuel/BHP HR. Including an allowance for a three-minute warm-up at NRP and using a 5 percent correction factor on SFC, as specified in Reference 5, the fuel weight becomes:

$$W_F = 3(180.2)(.822) + \frac{3}{60} (212)(777) \quad (3.27)$$

An allowance should also be made for oil plus trapped fuel. This is estimated at 20 lbs.

The total useful load is the sum of the useful load items.

$$W_u = 200 + 400 + 452.6 + 20 = 1072.6 \text{ lbs} \quad (3.28)$$

A new variable,  $W_{BAR}$ , is defined as the sum of the empty weight plus useful load. It is the of equations (3.26) and (3.28).

$$W_{BAR} = 1717.9 + 1221P^{.863} = 266P^{.7} + \frac{17449}{V_T^{1.14}} + 58.47\sqrt{P} \\ + 2.886P^{.57}\sqrt{A} + .191W^{.916} + .0294W^{.99}$$

(3.29)

+ appropriate rotor blade and hub weights.

Equation (3.11) together with equation (3.29) form the basis of a carpet plot design study. These equations are solved simultaneously for  $W_{BAR}$ . This solution is best illustrated graphically, as in Figure 3.2. The graph in Figure 3.2 was generated for a specific value of  $C_{LR}$  over a range of tip speeds [600 to 700].

#### F. GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

Graphs similar to Figure 3.1 are generated for several value of  $C_{LR}$ , and are then cross plotted to form Figure 3.2.

The mean lift coefficient,  $C_{LR}$ , values are selected based on what is considered the historical average range of

# Helicopter Carpet Plots: $CLR=0.5$

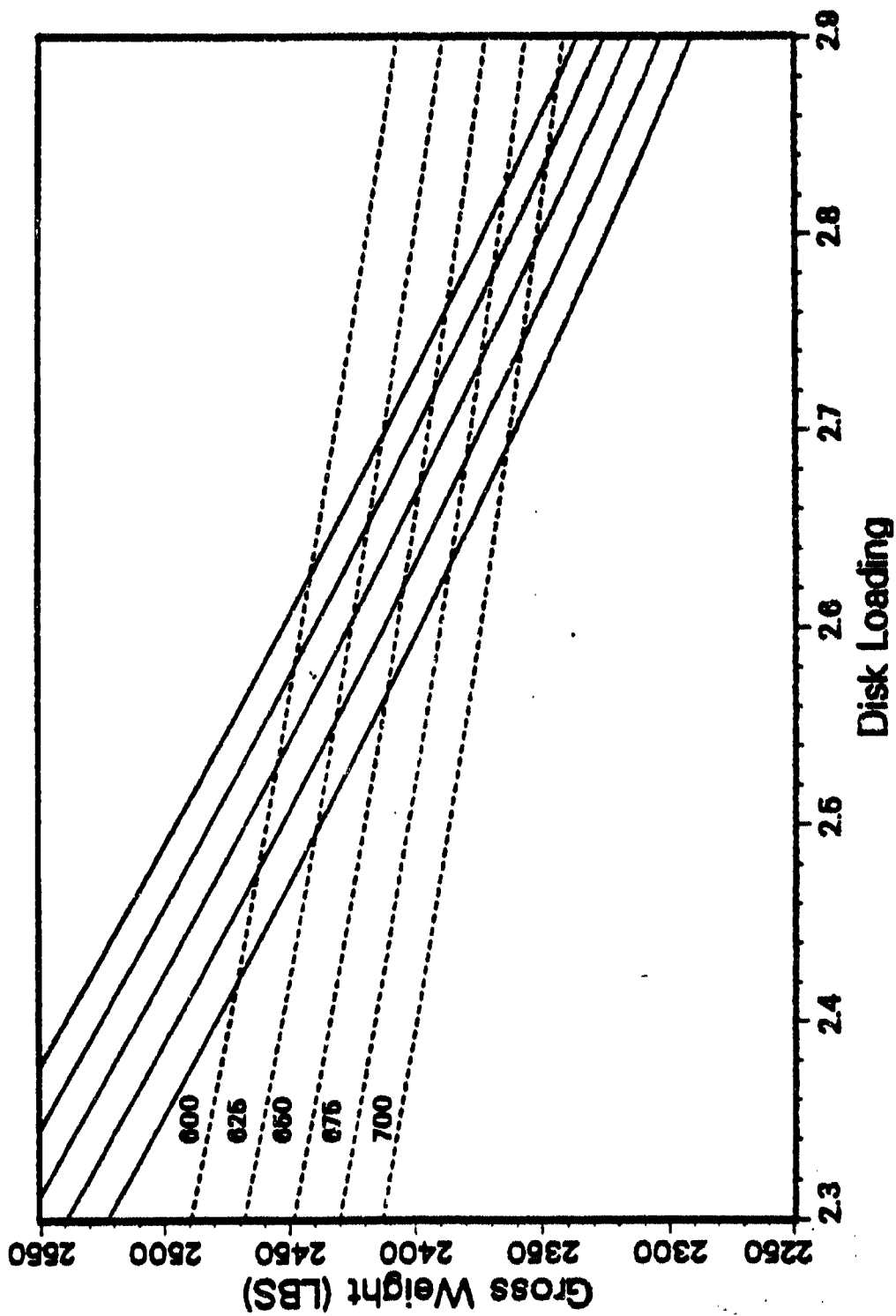


Figure 3.2. Helicopter Carpet Plots:  $CLR = 0.5$

values. Figure 3.3 is basic plot for a carpet plot design study. Programs are provided in Appendix D which will generate the required data sets and plots of Figures 3.2 and 3.3.

The solution field depicted in Figure 3.3 is too large to be of great analytic value and as such must be reduced. Three parameters, maximum gross weight, rotor diameter (both specified in the Design Specification) and the aspect ratio can be used to narrow the field of solutions.

#### 1. Rotor Diameter Boundary

A net to exceed value for the rotor diameter is generally given in the design specifications. This limiting value is based on the operating environment of the helicopter. With  $R_{max}$  specified, there is a linear relationship between the disk loading and the gross weight.

$$DL = \frac{W}{A} = \frac{W}{\pi R^2}$$

The resulting bracketing of the solution field by applying both the maximum gross weight and maximum rotor diameter limits to the carpet plot are shown in Figure 3.4.

#### 2. Aspect Ratio Boundary

It is evident that a further restriction is still necessary to completely define the region of acceptable



# Helicopter Carpet Plots

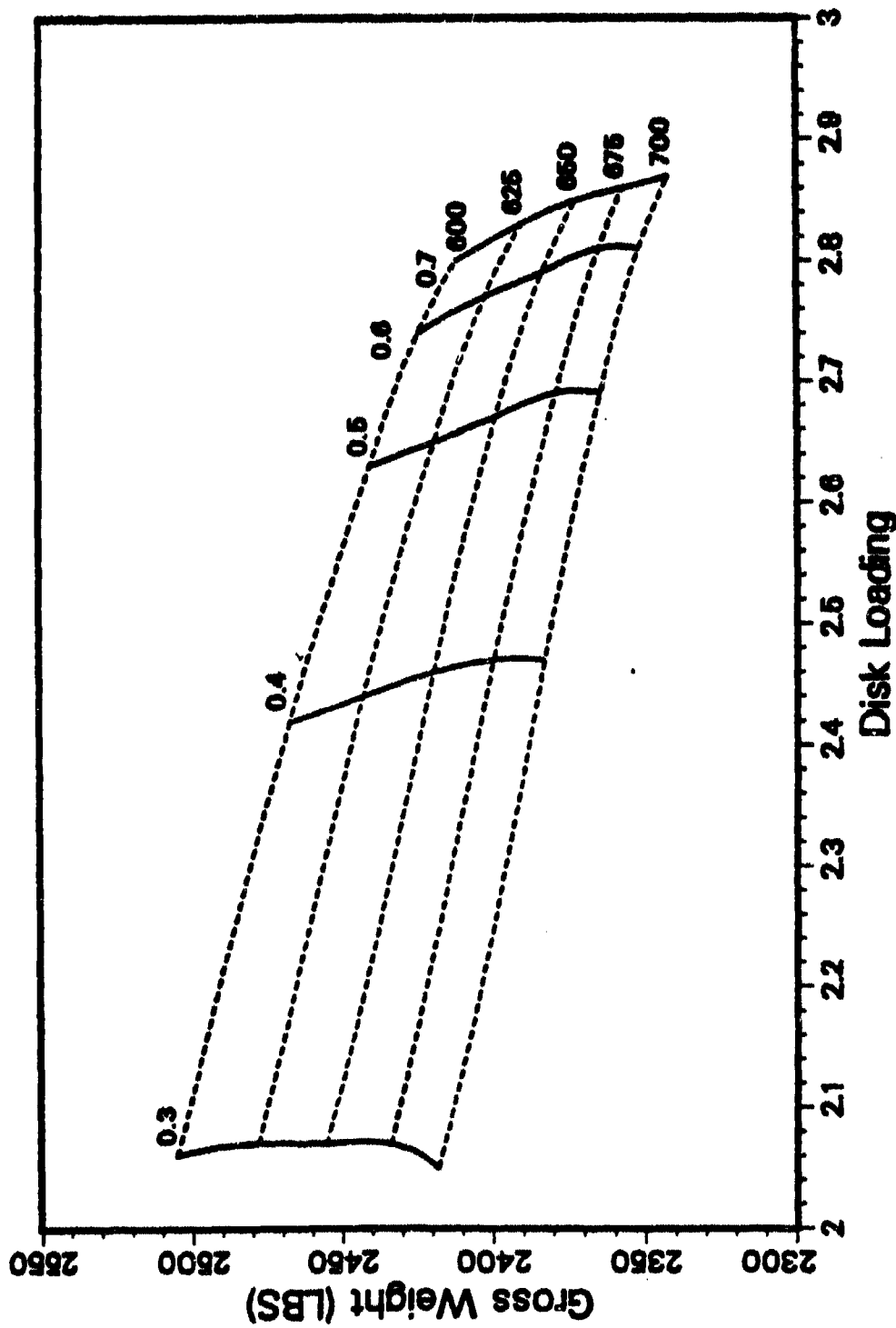


Figure 3.3. Helicopter Carpet Plots  
Family of Solutions

# Helicopter Carpet Plots

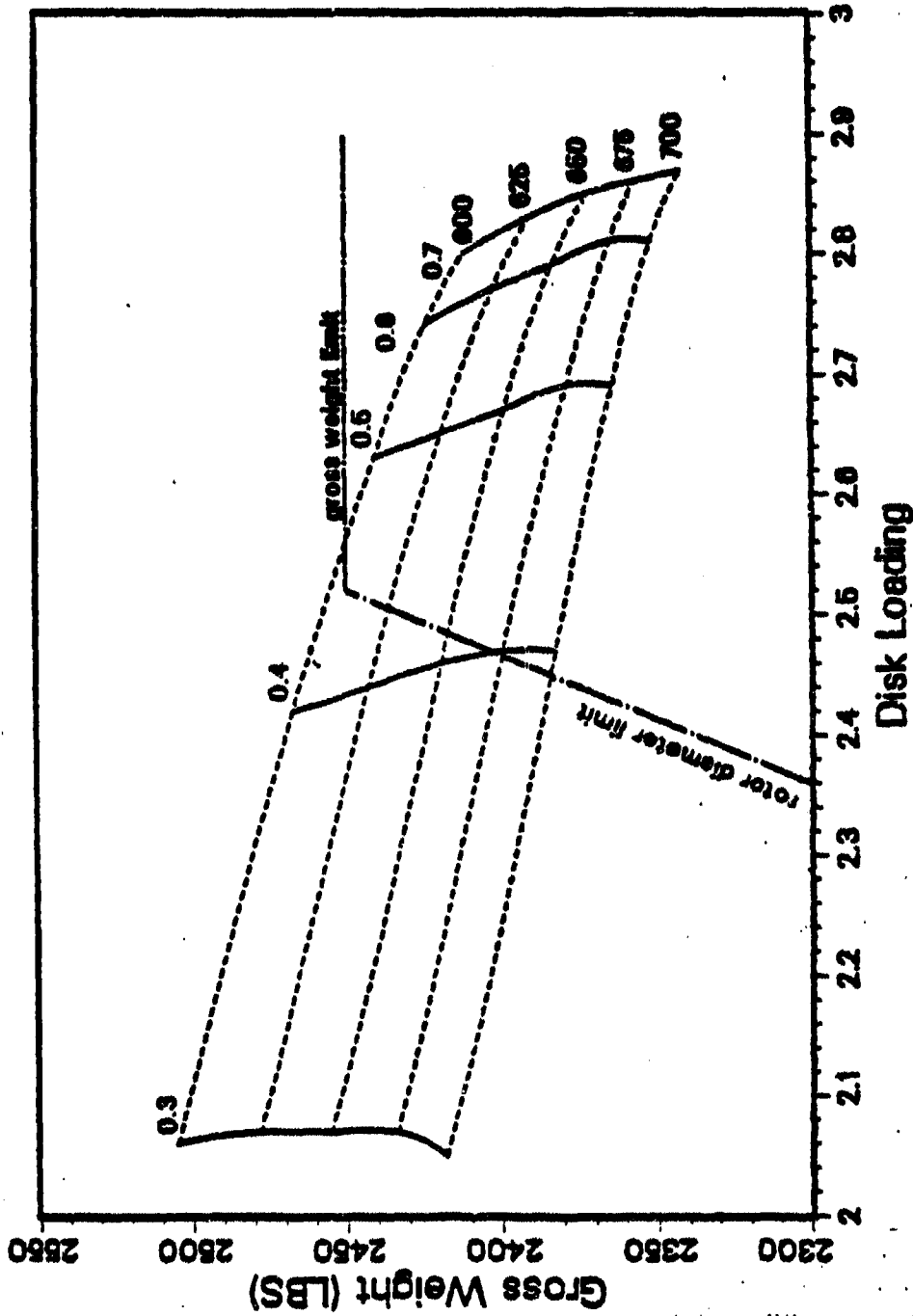


Figure 3.4. Helicopter Carpet Plots Rotor Diameter and Weight Limits

design solutions. Studies have indicated that a main rotor aspect ratio of 21,<sup>1</sup> is a representative upper limit.

Thus

$$21 \geq \frac{R\langle mr \rangle}{C\langle mr \rangle} = \frac{b}{\pi \sigma} = \frac{b \rho_0 C_{LR} V_T^2}{\sigma \pi DL}$$

or

$$DL \geq \frac{b \rho C_{LR} V_T^2}{126\pi}$$

For the case of a two bladed main rotor equation (3.30) reduces to:

$$DL \geq .000012 C_{LR} V_T^2$$

The determination of this boundary graphically is as follows:

The hover solution plot of Figure 3.2 is replotted<sup>2</sup> relative to the coordinates disk loading and design mean blade lift coefficient. The limiting curves for  $DL = .000012 C_{LR} V_T^2$  are then plotted. The intersection with the appropriate constant tip speed lines of the hover solution represent the aspect ratio boundary; Figure 3.5.

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<sup>1</sup>For a helicopter rotor, the aspect ratio is defined as the radius divided by the chord.

<sup>2</sup>For clarity lines of constant gross weight are omitted.

aspect ratio boundary plot

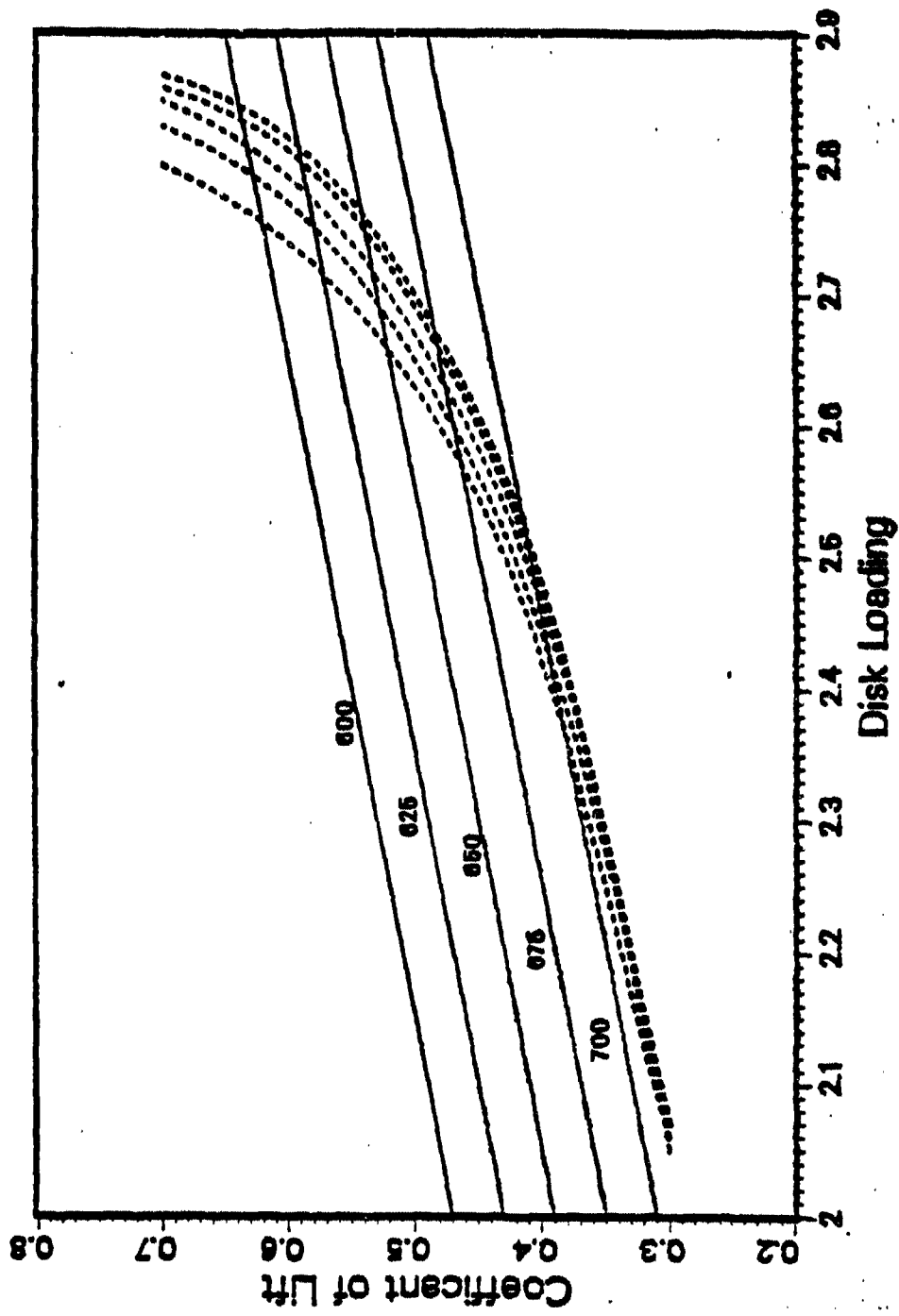


Figure 3.5. Aspect Ratio Boundary Plot

These intersection points are then cross plotted onto Figure 3.4. Figure 3.6 represents a graphical plot of the solution set satisfying the performance and structural design criteria of a small observation helicopter as specified in this study.

# Helicopter Carpet Plots

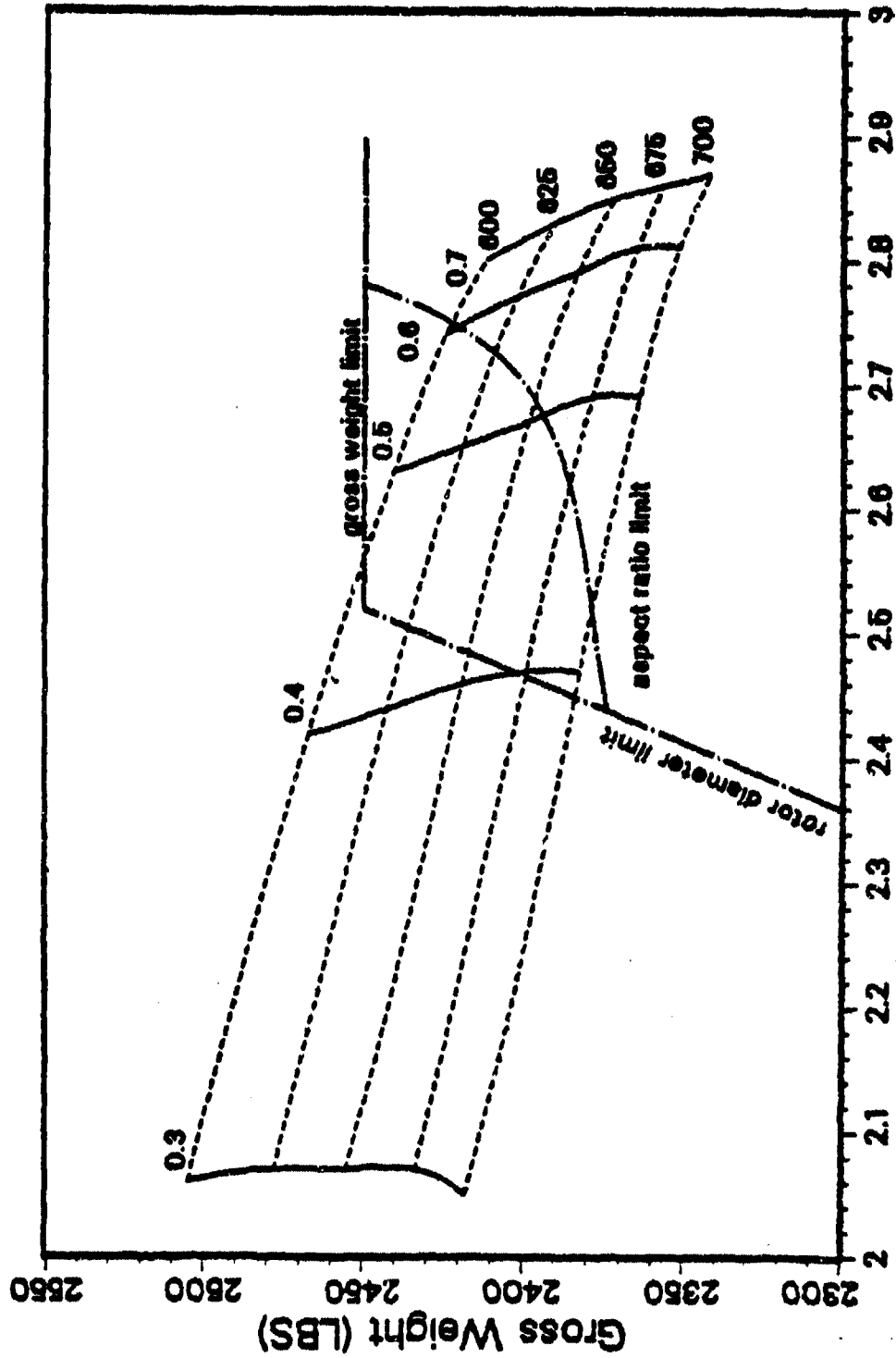


Figure 3.6. Helicopter Carpet Plots  
Final Solution

#### IV. HESCOMP

##### A. DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM

HESCOMP is a helicopter sizing and performance computer program developed by the Boeing Vertol Company. The program was originally formulated to provide for rapid configuration design studies.

A number of programming options are available to the user of HESCOMP. When the type and mission profile of the helicopter are known, HESCOMP may be used to size the aircraft. Alternately, it may be used for mission profile calculations when the sizing details [gross weight, payload, engine size, etc.] are specified. A combination of these two options is also available; the program may be used to first size a helicopter for a primary mission and then calculate the off-design performance for other missions. Finally, HESCOMP may be used solely for obtaining helicopter weight.

Sensitivity studies involving both design and performance tradeoffs can easily be done with HESCOMP. Incremental multiplicative and additive factors can be imbedded in the input data.

The various helicopter configurations that may be studied using HESCOMP are detailed in Table 4.1.

TABLE 4.1

**HELICOPTER CONFIGURATIONS  
WHICH MAY BE STUDIED USING HESCOMP**

HELICOPTER CONFIGURATIONS WHICH MAY BE STUDIED USING HESCOMP.							
Helicopter Type (Both Single & Tandem Rotor)	Additional Lift/Propulsion System Components Which Must be Added to "Pure" Conf.	Wing	Propeller for Auxiliary Propulsion	Auxiliary Independent Engines	Type of Auxiliary Independent Engines		
					T/Shaft	T/Fan	T/Jet
Pure Helicopter							
Winged Helicopter		X					
Compound Helicopter							
(1) Coupled (prim. engines drive auxiliary propulsion system)		X	X				
(2) Auxiliary independent propulsion system							
(a) T/Shaft engine		X	X	X	X		
(b) T/Fan engine		X	X	X		X	
(c) T/Jet engine		X	X	X			X
Auxiliary Propulsion Helicopter							
(1) Coupled (prim. engines drive auxiliary propulsion system)			X				
(2) Auxiliary independent propulsion system							
(a) T/Shaft engine			X	X	X		
(b) T/Fan engine			X	X		X	
(c) T/Jet engine			X	X			X
Coaxial Rotor Helicopter							
(1) Coupled (prim. engines drive auxiliary propulsion system)			X				
(2) Auxiliary independent propulsion system							
(a) T/Shaft engine			X	X	X		
(b) T/Fan engine			X	X		X	
(c) T/Jet engine			X	X			X



## B. PROGRAM MODIFICATIONS AND IMPLEMENTATION

The computer program received from Boeing Vertol required some modification and reformatting in order to run properly on the Naval Postgraduate School IBM system. These alterations did not, however, alter the program output or usability.

HESCOMP, as received from Boeing Vertol, was 17821 lines long and set-up as a sequential data set to be assemble on a 'G compiler'. The Batch processing system at the Naval Postgraduate School accepts only programs set to run on 'H compiler'. Normally, the differences between these two compilers are minor and programs that run on one will run on the other. However, this was not the case with HESCOMP.

In order to facilitate the program debugging process, HESCOMP was reformatted as a partitioned data set. What this effectively did was to break the program down into eight members of approximately 2000 lines. The program breakdown is illustrated in Table 4.2.

Each of these were compiled individually and then error codes analyzed. The member data set was then modified as required to properly compile.

Once all the members of the partitioned data set compiled properly, HESCOMP was again formated as a sequential data set and run utilizing input data for

which there was a known output. This insured that the modifications made to the original program had not altered the logic, ie., gave faulty results.

The control language program to access HESCOMB on the Batch processing system and a sample input and out data set are shown in Appendix D. These are also available on the Aero disk for copying and use.

TABLE 4.2

PARTITIONED DATA SET

MEMBER NAME	LINE NUMBER	SIZE	FIRST ROUTINE
S1	1 - 1681	1681	AERO
S2	1682 - 4132	2451	CLIMB
S3	4133 - 6531	2399	XIBIV
S4	6532 - 8974	2443	POWAVL
S5	8975 - 10870	1896	PRINT 1
S6	10871 - 13042	2172	ROT POW
S7	13043 - 15383	2341	CRUS 3
S8	15384 - 17821	2448	TAXI

C. PROGRAM FLOW

The program is conceptually outlined in Figure 4.1, [Ref. 7]. The program flow is monitored by a general loop, which controls a series of peripheral programs. There are

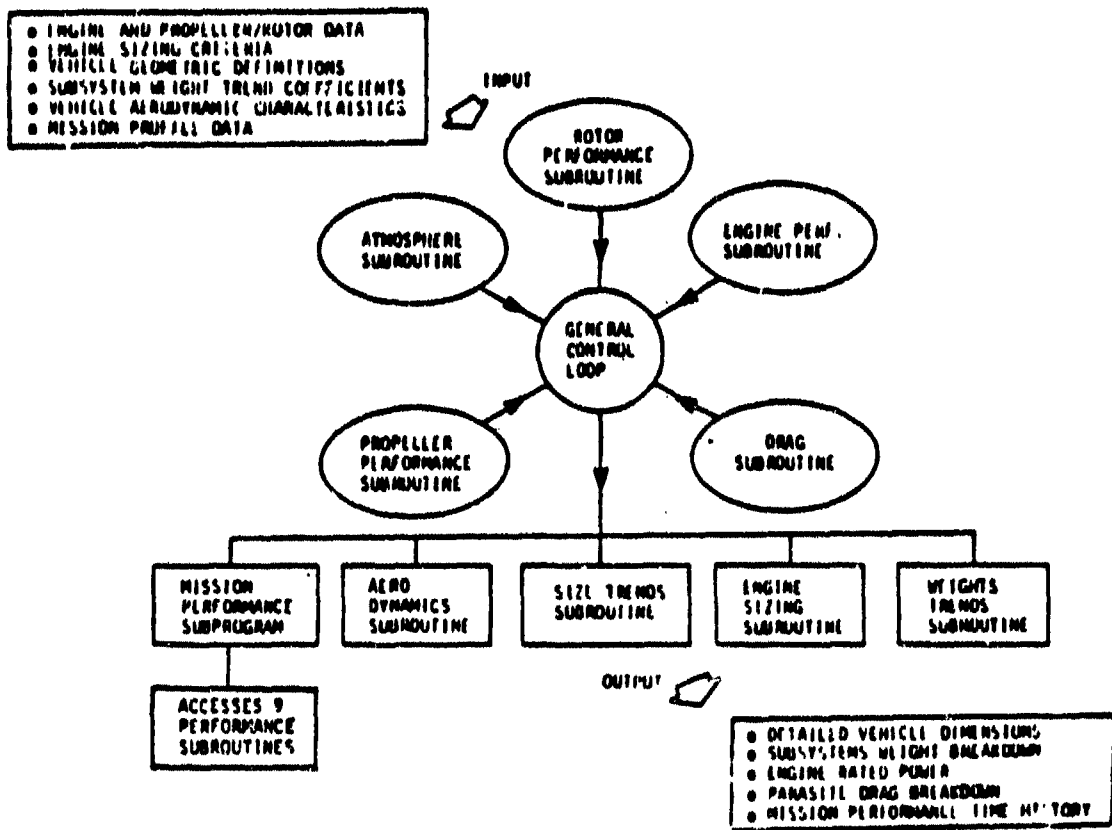


Figure 4.1. HESCOMP Program Flow

a total of 44 subroutines. Detailed program descriptions can be found in Section 4 of the HESCOMP User's Manual.

#### D. PROGRAM INPUT

Program input can be loosely group into ten categories: general information, aircraft descriptive information, mission profile information, rotor tip speed schedule, incremental rotor performance, auxiliary propulsion input schedule, engine cycle information, rotor performance information, propeller performance information, and supplementary input information.

The actual amount of input data requires varies greatly with the program options selected. An example of a data set formatted to run on the IBM system is shown in Appendix E. A more detailed explanation is available in Section 5 of the HESCOMP User's Manual.

#### E. PROGRAM OUTPUT

An example of the program output is included in Appendix E. The printout consists of general data, input data, sizing data [program output] and mission performance data [for the size helicopter]. Detailed descriptions of these and diagnostic error statements are described in Section 6 of Reference 6.

## V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Three approaches to analyzing a preliminary helicopter design were explored in the course of this paper. It was found that a number of the performance equations could be greatly simplified with little degradation in the final results. A sensitivity analysis brought further insight into the inter-play of the parameters and how changes in them tended to effect the helicopter performance equations.

Carpet Plots provided the most interesting method of analysis. Development of a graphical solution matrix using this method provides a usual interpretation of what is occurring when key parameters are varied.

Two cases were explored; a light observation helicopter in the 3,000 pound weight class and a heavier utility helicopter in the 20,000 pound weight class. The Carpet Plot method provided reasonable solutions in both cases. In doing the analysis for the utility helicopter, the initial weight estimation equation had to be adjusted upward by approximately 2,000 pounds for the equations to intersect properly. This is not considered a limitation to this method of analysis, however, it does point up an area for further investigation. It may be possible to develop more accurate weighing factors for this equation when dealing with higher gross weight helicopters.

HESCOMP provides a plethora of information to the user. However, the price is the amount of inputted data required for even a simplified analysis. At a preliminary design level of analysis, the other methods explored provide a quicker first-cut look at the potential design.

## APPENDIX A: NOMENCLATURE

TERM	DEFINITION	UNITS
a	Slope of Airfoil Section Lift Curve	Radians
A	Rotor Disk Area	ft <sup>2</sup>
AR	Aspect Ratio	Dimensionless
A <sub>TR</sub>	Tail Rotor Disk Area	ft <sup>2</sup>
b	Number of Rotor Blades	Dimensionless
B	Tip Loss Factor	Dimensionless
C	Main Rotor Cord	ft
C <sub>do</sub>	Profile Drag Coefficient at Zero Lift	Dimensionless
C <sub>LRO</sub>	Design Mean Blade Lift Coefficient at Sea Level	Dimensionless
C <sub>T</sub>	Coefficient of Thrust	Dimensionless
C <sub>P</sub>	Coefficient of Power	Dimensionless
δ	Blade Section Drag Coefficient	Dimensionless
DL	Disk Loading	lb/ft <sup>2</sup>
FM	Figure of Merit	Dimensionless
HP	Horsepower	
L <sub>TR</sub>	Tail Rotor Moment Arm	ft
ρ	Air Density	lb sec <sup>2</sup> /ft <sup>4</sup>
μ	Advance Ratio	Dimensionless
R	Rotor Radius	ft

TERM	DEFINITION	UNITS
$P_T$	Total Power	HP
$P_{TM}$	Main Rotor Total Power	HP
$P_{TTR}$	Tail Rotor Total Power	HP
$P_o$	Profile Power	HP
$P_i$	Induced Power	HP
$P_p$	Parasite Power	HP
PL	Power Loading	LB/HP
R	Rotor Radius	ft
T	Thrust	HP
$V_I$	Induced Velocity	ft/sec
$V_F$	Forward Velocity	ft/sec
V	Aircraft Forward Speed	ft/sec
$V_T$	Rotor Tip Speed	ft/sec
W	Aircraft Gross Weight	lbs
$W_C$	Empty Weight	lbs
$W_F$	Fuel Weight	lbs
$W_u$	Useful Load	lbs
$W_{BAR}$	Empty Weight Plus Useful Load	lbs
$\sigma$	Solidity	Dimensionless



APPENDIX B: CARPET PLOT FORMULATION FOR 20,000 LB.  
CLASS HELICOPTER

B1 SPECIFICATIONS:

Maximum Gross Weight: 20,000 pounds  
Maximum Rotor Diameter: 30 feet

B2 PRELIMINARY ENGINE SIZING:

B2.1 Utilize equation (2.14) to determine engine horsepower category.

$$W = [4.753P_{TR}]^{2/3}$$

$$20,000 = [47.53P_T 30]^{2/3}$$

$$P_T = 1983 \text{ HP}$$

B2.2 Use the engine selection parameters tables B.1 to determine the number and type of power plant [table taken from Reference 3].

B2.2a Type and number selected: 2 type C.

B2.2b Specifications:

Dry Weight Per Engine: 423 pounds

Shaft Horsepower at Standard Sea Level:

Military 1561 HP

Normal 1318 HP

B3 WEIGHT EQUATION FORMULATION

B3.1 To obtain the engine control and accessory weight use items 7, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 of the weight estimation relationships developed in Reference 3 for a utility helicopter:  
#7: 609 lbs; #9: 129 lbs; #10: 76 lbs;  
#11: 410 lbs; #12: 439 lbs; and #13: 302 lbs.

TABLE B.1

ENGINE SELECTION PARAMETERS

The following turboshaft power plant data are presented for one engine.

Engines:	A	B	C	D*	E	F
Dry Weight (lbs)	158	288	423	709	580	750
SHP (ssl) Military	420	708	1561	1800	2500	3400
Normal	370	659	1318	1530	2200	3000
Cruise	278	494	1989	1148	1650	2250
SFC (ssl) Military	.650	.573	.460	.595	.615	.543
Normal	.651	.573	.470	.606	.622	.562
Cruise	.709	.599	.510	.661	.678	.610
Initial Costs	\$93K	\$100K	\$580K	\$360K	\$640K	\$700K
Operating Cost per hour/engine	\$8	\$16	\$20	\$35	\$40	\$60
Preventative Maint per hour/engine	\$25	\$50	\$100	\$125	\$160	\$220
MTBMA (hrs)	3.5	3.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	3.5
MDT (hrs)	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.3	2.0	2.6
MTBF (hrs)	185	210	205	285	280	320
MTBR (hrs)	600	750	800	800	1000	750

### B3.2 Simplifications

$$\frac{W}{DL} - A = \pi R^2, \quad \frac{W}{\ell pm} = MHP = 31,00; \quad P = \sqrt{\frac{A}{V_T}}$$

### B3.3 Engine Group

$$.053(5100)^{1.07} = 272 \text{ lbs}$$

### B3.4 Main Transmission

$$\begin{aligned} 10.43 \frac{W^{1.295}}{(\ell pm V_t)^{.863} \left[\frac{W}{A}\right]^{.432}} &= 10.43 \frac{W^{.863} A^{+.432}}{(\ell pm)^{.863} V_T^{.863}} \\ &= (10.43)(3100)^{.863} P^{.863} \\ &= 10,748 P^{.863} \end{aligned}$$

### B3.5 Rotor Drive Shaft

$$\begin{aligned} 5.56 \frac{W^{1.05}}{(\ell pm V_T)^{.7} \left[\frac{W}{A}\right]^{.35}} &= 5.56(3100)^{.7} P^{.7} \\ &= 1545 P^{.7} \end{aligned}$$

### B3.6 Tail Rotor

$$32.22 \frac{W^{1.14}}{(\ell pm V_T)^{1.14}} = \frac{307,600}{V_T^{1.14}}$$

B3.7 Tail Rotor Gear Box

$$3.7 \frac{W^{.75}}{(\text{rpm } V_T)^{.5} \left[\frac{W}{A}\right]^{.25}} = (3.7)(3100)^{.5} P^{.5}$$

$$= 206P^{.5}$$

B3.8 Tail Rotor Drive Shaft

$$.124 \frac{W^{1.355}}{(\text{rpm})^{.57} \frac{W^{.785}}{A^{.785}}} = (.124)(3100)^{.57} P^{.57} \sqrt{A}$$

$$= 12.12P^{.57} \sqrt{A}$$

B3.9 Landing Gear

$$= .191W^{.916} + .0294W^{.99}$$

B3.10 Rotor Blades Articulated

$$19.77 \frac{W^{1.206} \sigma^{.33}}{V_T DL^{.205}}$$

$$= 19.77 \frac{W}{V_T} A^{.205} \sigma^{.33}$$

B3.11 Rotor Hub Articulated

$$.00975 \frac{W^{1.21}}{DL^{.21}} = .00975WA^{.21}$$

B3.12 Fuel System .0615 W<sub>F</sub>

Calculation of fuel weight three hours at  
cruise SHP

1513 lbs + 10%

1664 lbs

B3.13 Total Equation

$$WB = 12,987,* + 107948P^{.863} + 1545P^{.7}$$

$$+ \frac{307600}{V_T^{1.14}} + 206P^{.5} + 12.12P^{.57} \sqrt{A}$$

$$+ .191W^{.916} + .0294W^{.99}$$

$$+ 19.77 \frac{W}{V_T} A^{.205} S^{.33} + .00975WA^{.21}$$

#### B4 HOVER EQUATION

Following the formulation in Section of Chapter 3,  
the weight equation based on the design mean lift coeffi-  
cient and power required is:

$$W = \frac{K_2 \left[ 1 - 411.51 \frac{DL^{3/4}}{V_T^{3/2}} \left( 1 + K_3 \frac{V_T}{\sqrt{DL}} \right)^{1/2} \right] - K_4}{V_T + K_5 \sqrt{DL}}$$

---

\* This number was increased from 8987 to 12987 to bring  
the curves together. This reflects a 4000 lb useful load.

where:

$$K_1 = \frac{.9583}{C_{LRO}} (1 + 1.8078 C_{LRO}^2)$$

$$K_2 = P_{T6000/950} \frac{(10^5)}{K_1}$$

$$K_3 = \frac{0.00025929}{C_{LRO}} (1 + 1.8078 C_{LRO}^2)$$

$$K_4 = \frac{553480.0}{K_1}$$

$$K_5 = \frac{3695.7}{K_1}$$

## B.5 GRAPHICAL RESULTS

Figure B.1 is an example of equation (3.13) plotted against equation (B.4) for a specific design mean lift coefficient.

Figure B.2 illustrates the family of curves obtained when the design mean lift coefficient is varied from 0.3 to 0.7 .

In Figure B.3 the solution matrix depicted in Figure B.2 is narrowed by the constraints placed on the gross weight, rotor diameter and aspect ratio.

# Helicopter Carpet Plots: CLR=.70 Utility Class

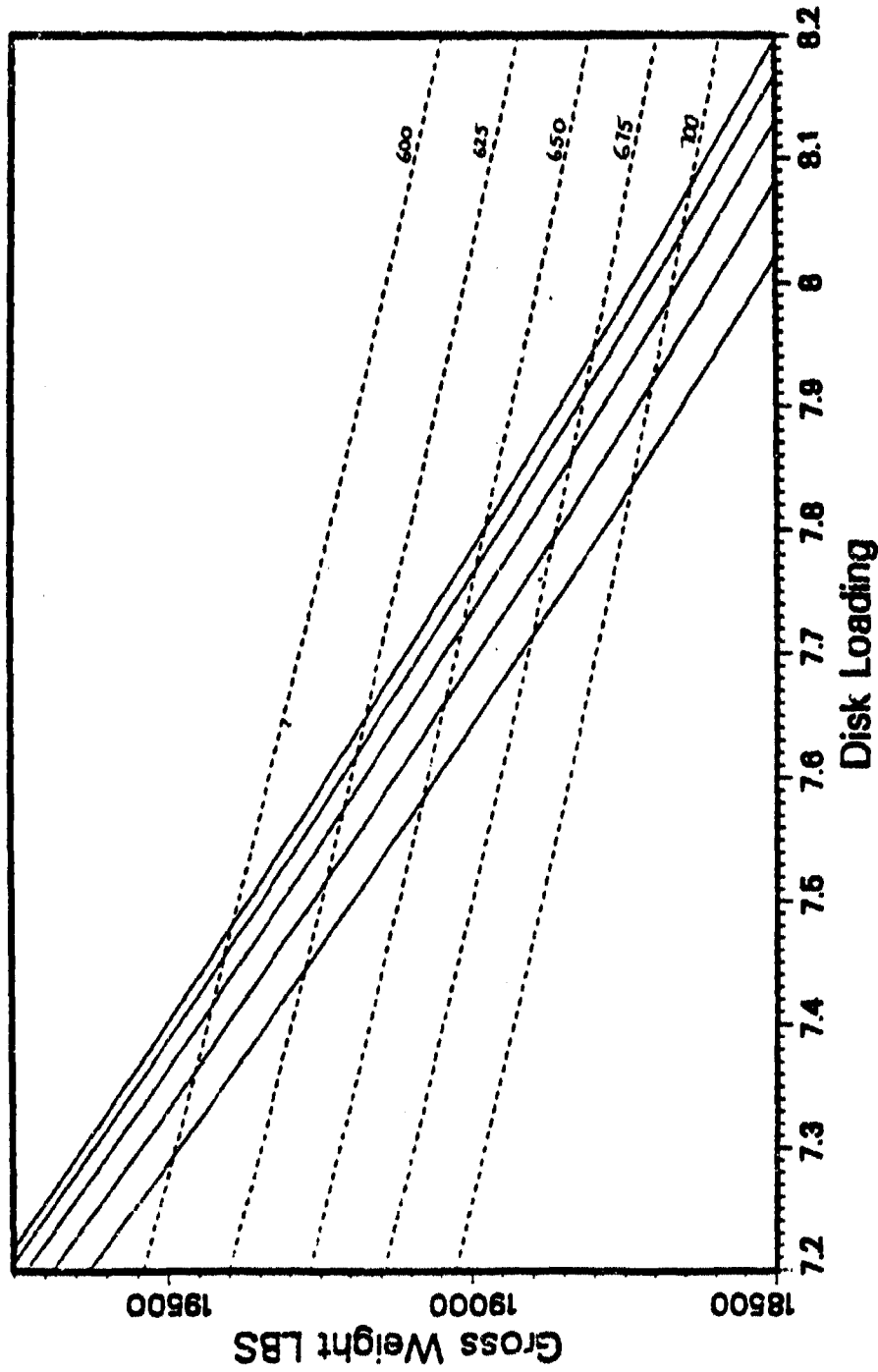


Figure B1. Helicopter Carpet Plots:  $C_{LR} = .70$   
Utility Class

# Helicopter Carpet Plots Utility Class

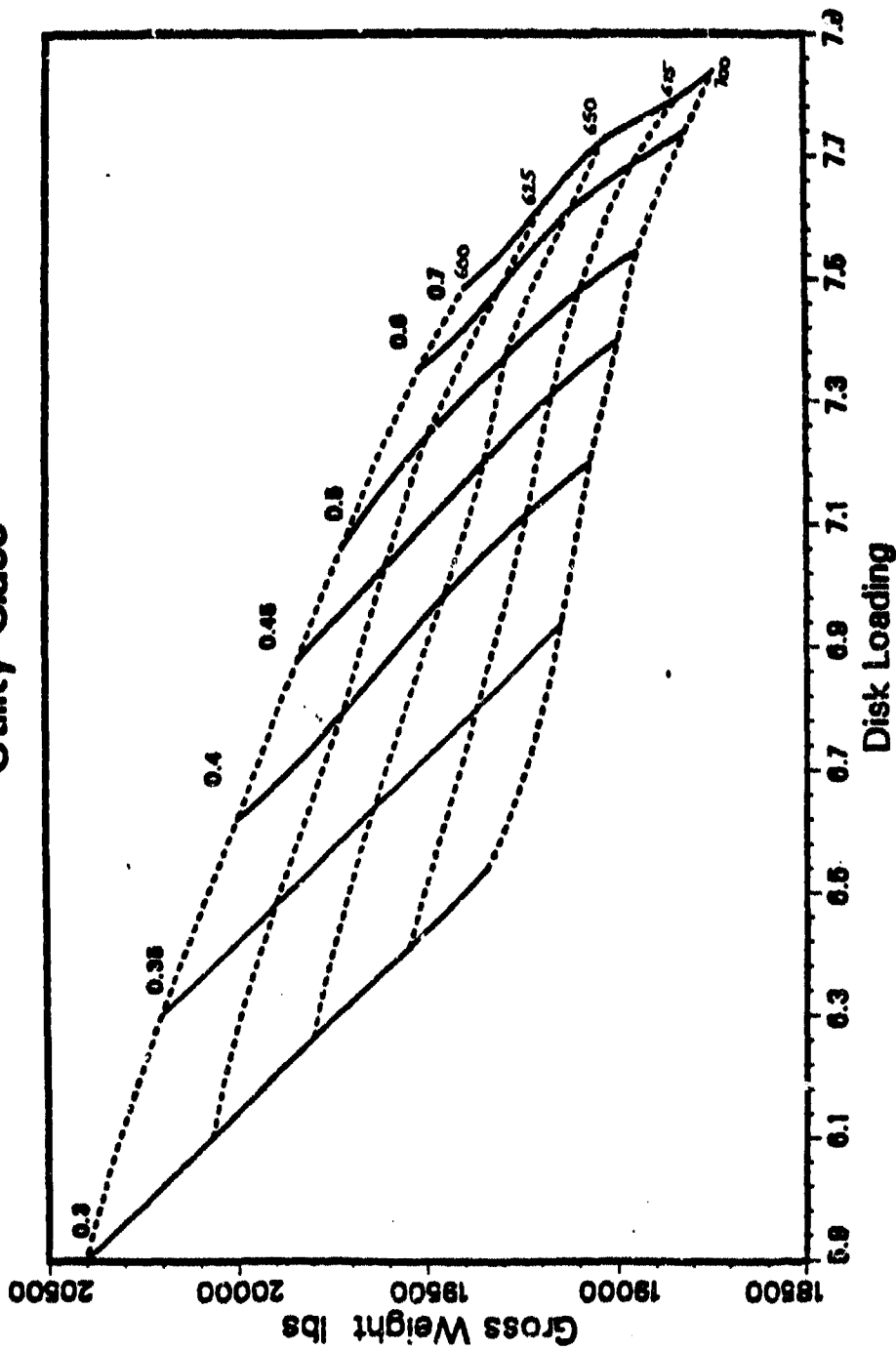


Figure B2. Helicopter Carpet Plots  
Utility Class



# Helicopter Carpet Plots Utility Class

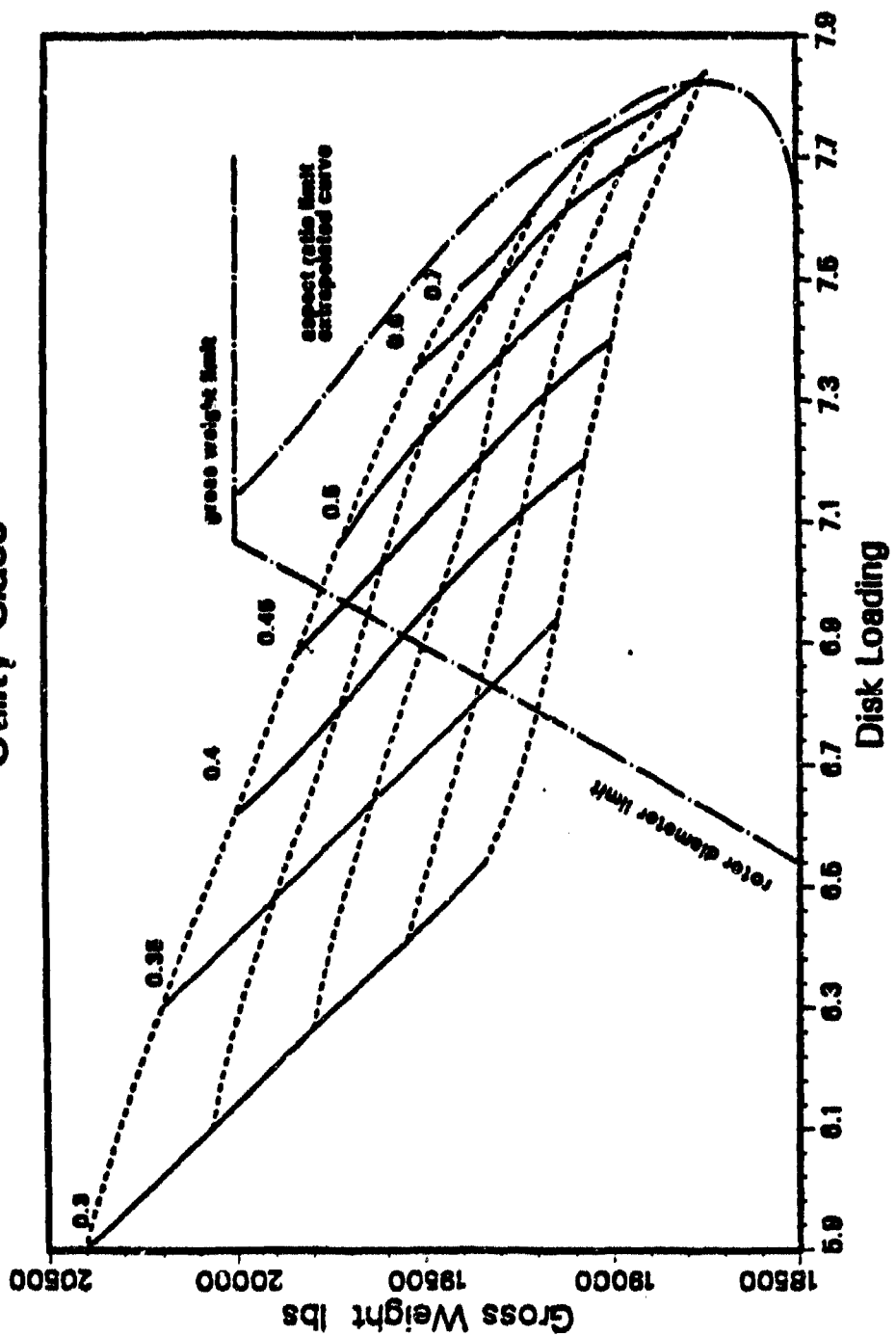
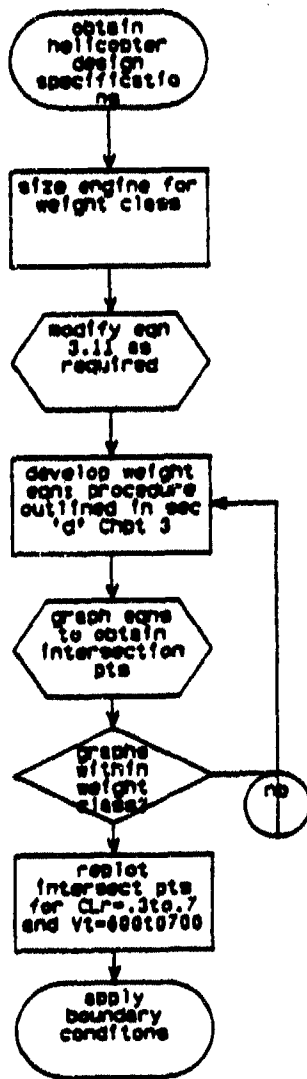


Figure B3. Helicopter Carpet Plots  
Utility Class

APPENDIX C. CARPET PLOT METHODOLOGY FLOW CHART AND  
EXAMPLE PROGRAMS:

This section contains a flow chart to help organize  
a carpet analysis and example IBM computer programs to  
produce the data sets and display graphs.





```

CALL HEIGHT (.20)
CALL GMAN (2.3, .1, 2.9, 2250., 50., 2550.,
+LUM=9)
CALL THKCBV (-C18)
CALL FENGLIN
CALL CURV (DI, W1.9, SUPPLS)
CALL CURV (DI, W2.3, SUPPLS)
CALL CURV (DI, W4.4, SUPPLS)
CALL CURV (DI, W5.9, SUPPLS)
CALL DASE
CALL CURV (DI, W1.9, SUPPLS)
CALL CURV (DI, W2.3, SUPPLS)
CALL CURV (DI, W4.4, SUPPLS)
CALL CURV (DI, W5.9, SUPPLS)
CALL THKCBV
CALL BLRIFC (4, 2, 4, 6, 1.6, 1.35, 1)
CALL GBIFC (1, 1, YGRID)
CALL BLOWF (1)
CALL LINES (IFAK1, 300, 20)
CALL HEIGHT (2, 12)
CALL LINES (2, 0)
CALL LINES (1) EIGHTS: IFAK1 (1)
CALL LINES (1) FUCHS: IFAK1 (2)
CALL LINES (1) FCF: IFAK1 (3)
CALL LINES (1) ARAS: IFAK1 (4)
CALL MYL (F) CWRES: (C) ORVES (1, 16)
CALL LEGEND (IFAK1, 4, 4.43, 4.8)
CALL DONEL
STOP
FORMAT STATEMENTS
FORMAT (2(2X, F10.3))
FORMAT (6(2X, F10.3))
END

```

C  
C  
C

C  
C  
C  
C  
C

C  
70  
71





```
C*****
C*****
C***** GRAPHICAL HELICOPTER DESIGN PROGRAM *****
C***** ASPECT RATIO BOUNDARY *****
C***** LOCI OF HCVET AND USEFUL-LOAD SOLUTIONS *****
C***** CARPET PLCT NUMBER 3 *****
C***** BY AL HANSEN *****
C*****
```

```
C***** THIS PROGRAM IS DESIGNED TO GRAPHICALLY DETERMINE *****
C***** THE ASPECT RATIO BOUNDARY REQUIREMENTS FOR *****
C***** A ROTOR SYSTEM USING PREVIOUSLY GENERATED DATA *****
C*****
```

```
C*****
C***** NOMENCLATURE *****
C*****
```

```
C*****
C***** VARIABLES: *****
C*****
```

```
C***** CLR DESIGN MEAN LIFT COEFFICIENT *****
C***** VT TIP VELOCITY *****
C***** DI DISK LOADING *****
C***** AR ASPECT RATIO. HISTORICALLY ASSUMED TO BE LESS THAN 21 *****
C*****
```

```
C*****
C***** DVT1 EQUALS THE CORRESPONDING DISK LOADING AT VT=600 *****
C***** DVT2 EQUALS THE CORRESPONDING DISK LOADING AT VT=625 *****
C***** DVT3 EQUALS THE CORRESPONDING DISK LOADING AT VT=650 *****
C***** DVT4 EQUALS THE CORRESPONDING DISK LOADING AT VT=675 *****
C***** DVT5 EQUALS THE CORRESPONDING DISK LOADING AT VT=700 *****
C*****
```

```
C*****
C***** *REAL*4 CLR(5), DI(10), C600(10), C625(10), C650(10), *****
C***** *C675(10), C700(10) *****
C***** *DVT1(5), DVT2(5), DVT3(5), DVT4(5), DVT5(5) *****
C*****
```

```
C*****
C***** DEFINE DATA *****
C***** DATA DVT1 2.2 0.7 2.2 4.2 2.6 3.2 2.7 4.2 80/ *****
C***** DATA DVT2 2.2 0.7 2.2 4.4 2.6 3.2 2.7 4.4 80/ *****
C***** DATA DVT3 2.2 0.7 2.2 4.6 2.6 3.2 2.7 4.6 80/ *****
C***** DATA DVT4 2.2 0.7 2.2 4.7 2.6 3.2 2.8 4.7 80/ *****
C***** DATA DVT5 2.2 0.5 2.2 4.8 2.6 3.2 2.8 4.8 80/ *****
C***** DATA CLR 1.2 1.5 2.0 2.5 3.0 3.5 4.0 4.5 *****
C***** DATA DI 4.2 4.4 4.6 4.7 4.8 4.9 5.0 5.1 *****
C***** DATA C600 1.5 1.7 1.9 2.1 2.3 2.5 2.7 2.9 *****
C***** DATA C625 1.5 1.7 1.9 2.1 2.3 2.5 2.7 2.9 *****
C***** DATA C650 1.5 1.7 1.9 2.1 2.3 2.5 2.7 2.9 *****
C***** DATA C675 1.5 1.7 1.9 2.1 2.3 2.5 2.7 2.9 *****
C***** DATA C700 1.3 1.5 1.7 1.9 2.1 2.3 2.5 2.7 *****
C*****
```

```
C*****
C***** CALL DISSELA ROUTINES FOR PLOT *****
C*****
C***** CALL TEK618 *****
C***** CALL MEDEUF *****
C***** CALL RESET (3HALL) *****
C***** CALL HMSCAL ('SCREEN') *****
C***** CALL PAGE (12,0, 5.5) *****
C***** CALL GEACE (0,0) *****
C***** CALL PHYSOR (10, 1.2) *****
C***** CALL AREA2D (10.0, 6.5) *****
C***** CALL FBANK *****
C***** CALL SWISSL *****
C***** CALL BASALF ('1/CSTP') *****
C***** CALL MIXALF ('STAND') *****
C***** CALL INTAXS *****
C***** CALL SHDCHR (.90, 1., .015, 1) *****
C***** CALL HEIGHT (.16) *****
C***** CALL YNAME ('(F)ISK (L)OADING:' , 100) *****
C***** CALL YPARAMET ('(C)EFFICIENT OF (L)IFTS' , 100) *****
C***** CALL HEIGHT ('290') *****
C***** CALL MESSAG ('(H)ELICOPTER (C)ARPET (F)LOTS', *****
C*****
```



```

1      100.3.25.7.55)
CALL  HELMHT (-20)
CALL  CM28 (2.0,1,2.9,2,.05,.t)
MYGR  IDMS
CALL  THKCRV (-C18)
CALL  PARAS
CALL  LEGLIN
CALL  CURVVE (DI,CSC,10.0)
CALL  CURVVE (DI,CSC,10.0)
CALL  CURVVE (DI,CSC,10.0)
CALL  CURVVE (DI,CSC,10.0)
CALL  CURVVE (DI,CSC,10.0)
CALL  CURVVE (DI,CSC,10.0)
CALL  CURVVE (DVI,CIR,5.0)
CALL  CURVVE (DVI,CIR,5.0)
CALL  CURVVE (DVI,CIR,5.0)
CALL  CURVVE (DVI,CIR,5.0)
CALL  CURVVE (DVI,CIR,5.0)
CALL  THKCRV (-C30)
CALL  CM28
STOP
END

```



DATA D1/2.52,2.9/  
 DATA WMG/2450,2.24450./  
 DATA U4/2.18,2.24450./  
 DATA RDB/2300,2.2450./

0000

----- CALL DISSFLA RCUTINES FOR PLOT -----

CALL TEK618  
 CALL NEDEBUF  
 CALL HRESST (3HALL)  
 CALL HUSCAL (1'SCREEN')  
 CALL PAGE (12,0,5.5)  
 CALL GRACE (0,0)  
 CALL PHYSCR (1,0,1.2)  
 CALL AREA2D (10,6.5)  
 CALL FRAME  
 CALL SWISSL  
 CALL SASALF (1/CSTC')  
 CALL HIXALF (1/STAN')  
 CALL INTAXS  
 CALL XTICKS (5)  
 CALL XTICKS (5)  
 CALL SHDCHR (.90,1,.015,1)  
 CALL HEIGHT (.16)  
 CALL XNAME (1 (E)ISK (L) OADING 1',100)  
 CALL YNAME (1 (G)RCSS (W) EIGHT 1 (LBS) 3',100)  
 CALL HEIGHT (1.20)  
 CALL HEADIN (1 (H) HELICOPTER (C) /RPET (P) LOTSS',  
 10,1.0,1)  
 CALL HEIGHT (1.20)  
 CALL GRAF (2.0,-1,3.0,2300,50,2550.)  
 IYGRID=5  
 CALL THKCRV (.018)  
 CALL PARAJ  
 CALL LEGLIN  
 CALL CURVE (D13, W3, 5,0)  
 CALL CURVE (D14, W4, 5,0)  
 CALL CURVE (D15, W5, 5,0)  
 CALL CURVE (D16, W6, 5,0)  
 CALL CURVE (D17, W7, 5,0)  
 CALL DASH  
 CALL CURVE (DVT1, WVT1, 5,0)  
 CALL CURVE (DVT2, WVT2, 5,0)  
 CALL CURVE (DVT3, WVT3, 5,0)  
 CALL CURVE (DVT4, WVT4, 5,0)  
 CALL CURVE (DVT5, WVT5, 5,0)  
 CALL THKCRV (.030)  
 CALL CHNCT  
 CALL CURVE (D1, WMG, 2,0)  
 CALL CURVE (D2, RIE, 2,0)  
 CALL DONTEL  
 STOP  
 ENR









## APPENDIX D. PROGRAMS TO ACCESS HESCOMP

This section contains the control language programs needed to access HESCOMP on the IBM main-frame computer.











APPENDIX E: HESCOMP INPUT AND OUTPUT EXAMPLES

This section contains samples of the IBM computer  
input and output.

HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM E-  
M P S C O M P

THE FOLLOWING IS A CARD BY CASE REPRODUCTION OF THE INPUT THIS CASE

LOC. CORRESPONDS TO LOCATCH NUMBER GIVEN ON INPUT SHEET  
NUM. SPANDS FOR THE NUMBER OF SPANDS IN THE INPUT SHEET  
VAL. EQUALS THE NUMBER OF SPANDS IN THE INPUT SHEET  
VAL1. EQUALS VALUE FOR VARIABLE C CORRESPONDING TO LOC.  
VAL2. EQUALS VALUE FOR VARIABLE C CORRESPONDING TO LOC.  
Etc. EQUALS VALUE FOR VARIABLE C CORRESPONDING TO LOC.

LOC.	NUM	VAL	VAL1	VA	VAL3	VAL4
1	0	0	0	0	2.0000	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	0	0	0	0	0	0
56	0	0	0	0	0	0
57	0	0	0	0	0	0
58	0	0	0	0	0	0
59	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	0	0	0	0	0	0
61	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	0	0	0	0	0	0
63	0	0	0	0	0	0
64	0	0	0	0	0	0
65	0	0	0	0	0	0
66	0	0	0	0	0	0
67	0	0	0	0	0	0
68	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	0	0	0	0	0	0
70	0	0	0	0	0	0
71	0	0	0	0	0	0
72	0	0	0	0	0	0
73	0	0	0	0	0	0
74	0	0	0	0	0	0
75	0	0	0	0	0	0
76	0	0	0	0	0	0
77	0	0	0	0	0	0
78	0	0	0	0	0	0
79	0	0	0	0	0	0
80	0	0	0	0	0	0
81	0	0	0	0	0	0
82	0	0	0	0	0	0
83	0	0	0	0	0	0
84	0	0	0	0	0	0
85	0	0	0	0	0	0
86	0	0	0	0	0	0
87	0	0	0	0	0	0
88	0	0	0	0	0	0
89	0	0	0	0	0	0
90	0	0	0	0	0	0
91	0	0	0	0	0	0
92	0	0	0	0	0	0
93	0	0	0	0	0	0
94	0	0	0	0	0	0
95	0	0	0	0	0	0
96	0	0	0	0	0	0
97	0	0	0	0	0	0
98	0	0	0	0	0	0
99	0	0	0	0	0	0
100	0	0	0	0	0	0

NOTE: IN USING AUXILIARY ENGINES: AUXILIARY ENGINE CYCLOCATIONS CAN BE CREATED BY PLACING A 66666 CARD IN FRONT AND BEHIND A STANDARD ENR







370	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000	1.0
380	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
390	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
400	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
410	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
420	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
430	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
440	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
450	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
460	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
470	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
480	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
490	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
500	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
510	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
520	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
530	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
540	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
550	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
560	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
570	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
580	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
590	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
600	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
610	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
620	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
630	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
640	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
650	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
660	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
670	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
680	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
690	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
700	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
710	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
720	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
730	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
740	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
750	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
760	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
770	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
780	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
790	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
800	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
810	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
820	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
830	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
840	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
850	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
860	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
870	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
880	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
890	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
900	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
910	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
920	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
930	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
940	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
950	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
960	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
970	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
980	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
990	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0
1000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0

HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM E-

M E S C O P

SINGLE ROTOR COPTER HELICOPTER AUX. INDEPENDENT I/SHAFT CRUISE

SIZE DATA THIS RUN CONVERGED IN 3 ITERATIONS

GROSS WEIGHT = 17043. LB

FUSELAGE

LE 50.1 FT.  
 LE 32.0 FT.  
 LE 27.5 FT.  
 LE 22.8 FT.  
 LE 15.1 FT.  
 LE 9.5 FT.  
 LE 7.775 FT.  
 LE 50. FT.

LENGTH (BODY+TAILBOOM)  
 LENGTH (CABIN)  
 LENGTH (BODY)  
 LENGTH (TAILBOOM)  
 HUB MOTOR LOCATION  
 HUB MOTOR LOCATION  
 BELLED AREA

WING

AR 4.51  
 SW 11.23 FT.  
 SW 12.0 FT.  
 SW 5.0 FT.  
 SW 3.0 DEG.  
 SW 0.503  
 SW 0.200  
 SW 0.120  
 SW 15.37 LBS/SQ. FT.  
 SW 9.6 FT.  
 SW 1.303

ASPECT RATIO  
 AREA  
 SPAN CHORD  
 PLANAR CHORD  
 CHARTER CHORD SWEEP  
 TAPER RATIO  
 TAPER THICKNESS/CHORD  
 TIP THICKNESS/CHORD  
 WING LOADING  
 FCTOR/WING GAP  
 FLAP CHORD/SPAN CHORD RATIO

HOB. TAIL

AR 4.00  
 SW 15.5 FT.  
 SW 11.3 FT.  
 SW 1.3 FT.  
 SW 0.503  
 SW 0.120  
 SW 26.3 FT.

ASPECT RATIO  
 AREA  
 SPAN CHORD  
 TAPER RATIO  
 TAPER THICKNESS/CHORD  
 FCTOR/WING GAP

VERT. TAIL

AR 1.523  
 SW 21.2 FT.  
 SW 5.7 FT.  
 SW 3.7 FT.  
 SW 0.450 FT.  
 SW 4.0 FT.  
 SW 0.800  
 SW 0.150

ASPECT RATIO  
 AREA  
 SPAN CHORD  
 TAPER RATIO  
 TAPER THICKNESS/CHORD  
 LOCATION  
 TAIL OVERLAP RATIO  
 THICKNESS/CHORD

HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM E-

M E S C O M P

SINGLE ROTOR COPTER HELICOPTER AUX. INDEPENDENT 1/SHAFT CRUISE

SIZE DATA THIS RUN CONVERGED IN 3 ITERATIONS

GROSS WEIGHT = 17643. LB

FUSELAGE

LENGTH (BODY+TAILDOWN) 50.1 FT.  
 LENGTH (CAIN) 12.3 FT.  
 LENGTH (BODY) 27.5 FT.  
 LENGTH (TAILDOWN) 22.9 FT.  
 LENGTH (TAIL) 15.1 FT.  
 LOCATION LOCATION 8.3 FT.  
 LOCATION LOCATION 717.5 SQ. FT.  
 AREA AREA

WING

ASPECT RATIO 1.51  
 AREA 112.9 SQ. FT.  
 CHORD 7.5 FT.  
 CHORD PER CHORD SHEEP 3.33 DEG.  
 TAPER RATIO 0.503  
 TAPER THICKNESS/CHORD 0.120 LPS/SQ. FT.  
 TAPER CHORD THICKNESS/CHORD 155.7 LPS/SQ. FT.  
 TAPER CHORD THICKNESS/CHORD 1.363  
 TAPER CHORD THICKNESS/CHORD 1.363

ROB. TAIL

ASPECT RATIO 1.509  
 AREA 112.9 SQ. FT.  
 CHORD 7.5 FT.  
 CHORD PER CHORD SHEEP 3.33 DEG.  
 TAPER RATIO 0.503  
 TAPER THICKNESS/CHORD 0.120 LPS/SQ. FT.  
 TAPER CHORD THICKNESS/CHORD 155.7 LPS/SQ. FT.  
 TAPER CHORD THICKNESS/CHORD 1.363

VERT. TAIL

ASPECT RATIO 1.523  
 AREA 121.7 SQ. FT.  
 CHORD 8.0 FT.  
 CHORD PER CHORD SHEEP 3.77 DEG.  
 TAPER RATIO 0.550  
 TAPER THICKNESS/CHORD 0.120 LPS/SQ. FT.  
 TAPER CHORD THICKNESS/CHORD 155.7 LPS/SQ. FT.  
 TAPER CHORD THICKNESS/CHORD 1.363

MAIN SCISSOR FYLON

ASPECT RATIO 0.500  
 AREA 39.1 SQ. FT.  
 PERIODIC AREA 6.2 SQ. FT.  
 PERIODIC AREA 1.3 SQ. FT.  
 HEAD CHORD 6.00  
 TAPER RATIO 0.800  
 SCOT THICKNESS/CHORD 0.900  
 TIP THICKNESS/CHORD 0.200

ROTARY ENGINE MACELLE

LENGTH 5.4 FT.  
 HEAD DIAMETER 2.1 FT.  
 WETTED AREA(TOTAL FOR ALL ENGINES) 60.8 SQ. FT.

AUXILIARY INDEPENDENT ENGINE MACELLE

LENGTH 4.3 FT.  
 HEAD DIAMETER 1.9 FT.  
 WETTED AREA(TOTAL FOR ALL ENGINES) 19.5 SQ. FT.

AUXILIARY INDEPENDENT ENGINE MACELLE STRUT

WETTED AREA(TOTAL) 0.50 FT.  
 HEAD CHORD 2.8 FT.

PROPELLER(AUXILIARY) (PROPULSION)

DIAMETER 10.3 FT.  
 ACTIVITY FACTOR PER BLADE 140.3  
 SOLIDITY PROPELLERS 0.11  
 NO. OF PROPELLERS 1  
 NO. OF BLADES/PROP 1  
 TIP SPEED 900. FT./SEC

MAIN SCISSOR

DIAMETER 43.2 FT.  
 SOLIDITY 0.1128  
 DISC LOADING 1110 LB./SQ. FT.  
 THROUGH CURVE/SOLIDITY 1110  
 NO. OF BUTTS 1  
 AC. OF BLADES/ROTOR 1  
 BLADE TWIST 0  
 BLADE CUTOUT/RADIUS RATIO -0.000 DEG.  
 TIP SPEED 725. FT./SEC.

TAIL SCISSOR

DIAMETER 10.3 FT.  
 SOLIDITY 0.1128  
 WET DISC LOADING 1110 LB./SQ. FT.  
 THROUGH CURVE/SOLIDITY 1110  
 NO. OF BLADES/ROTOR 1  
 BLADE TWIST 0  
 BLADE CUTOUT/RADIUS RATIO -0.000 DEG.  
 HEAD/TAIL ROTOR GAP 0.100 FT.  
 TIP SPEED 690. FT./SEC.

M & S C O M P  
 HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM E-

WEIGHTS DATA IN LBS

ELF	MANUEVER LOAD FACTOR	
GLF	GUST LOAD FACTOR	
DLF	LIMITATE LOAD FACTOR	
PROPULSION GROUP		
B12	TOTAL MAIN MOTOR GROUP	1024.
B13	MAIN MOTOR BLADE (PER MOTOR)	511.
B14	MAIN MOTOR HUB (PER MOTOR)	230.
B15	BLADE FOLLING (PER MOTOR)	
B16	AUXILIARY PROPULSION MOTOR GROUP	
B17	CRUISE SYSTEM	
B18	TAIL MOTOR DRIVE SYSTEM	1359.
B19	TAIL MOTOR DRIVE SYSTEM	118.
B20	AUXILIARY PROPULSION DRIVE SYSTEM	205.
B21	PRIMARY ENGINE	
B22	AUXILIARY ENGINE	
B23	FUEL SYSTEM	
B24	FUEL SYSTEM INSTALLATION	
B25	AUXILIARY ENGINE INSTALLATION	
B26	FUEL SYSTEM	
B27	AUXILIARY ENGINE	
B28	FUEL SYSTEM	
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B416	FUEL SYSTEM	

WFE	WEIGHT OF FIXED EQUIPMENT	2200.
WE	WEIGHT EMPTY	11833.
WFUL	FIXED USEFUL LOAD	850.
OWE	OPERATING WEIGHT EMPTY	11883.
WPL	PAYLOAD	2000.
(WPA)	FUEL	3760.
WG	GROSS WEIGHT	17643.

2	AERO DYNAMICS DATA		
3	WING AREA	729	SQFT
4	WING SPAN	0	
5	WING CHORD	0	
6	WING MACH	0	
7	WING AREA COEFF	0	
8	WING AREA COEFF	0	
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100	WING AREA COEFF	0	

B O I O S D A T A

ROTOR CYCLE NO. 3.0000  
MAIN FCTOR SOLIDITY SIZED BY MANUEVER CONDITIONS  
R = 3000.0 FT., PERP = 91.5 DEG., V = KT.  
100.0 PERCENT HCYER RPM  
FCTOR MANUEVER G'S = 1.350 , CT/SIGNA = 0.110

TAIL FCTOR SIZEL AT 1.050 LINES THE SOLIDITY  
REQDIED TO SATISFY HOVERING TURN REQUIREMENTS AT  
H  
TEMP = 407J  
CTIG/CTMET = 95.96,  
VAV RATE = 1.7  
VAV ACCELERATION = 0.7AC  
TAIL ROTOR POLAR = 0.7JEC2  
PCN. OP INERTIA(PER BLADE) = 4.1FF2  
HELICOPTER VAV  
PCN. OP INERTIA = 363E5FT2



F B O P U L S I C D A T A  
PRIMARY PROPELLSION CYCLE NO. 1.761  
TUBOSHAFI ENGINE

2. ENGINES

EMPPF MAX. STANDARD S.L. STATIC H.P. H.P.  
ENGINE SIZED FOR TAKEOFF AT 1/M = 1.06  
95.0 PERCENT MILITARY POWER SETTING  
R = 4000. FI TEMPERATURE = 95.04 DEG.F.  
C.C. ENGINES INDEPENDENT, AND 0.0 FT/MIN VERTI OF CLIMB.

AUX. INDEPENDENT PROPELLSION CYCLE NO. 1.761  
TUBOSHAFI ENGINE

1. ENGINES

EMPP1 MAX. STANDARD S.L. STATIC H.P. H.P.  
ENGINE SIZED FOR CRUISE AT VC = 170. KNOTS,  
ACRUISE POWER SETTING  
R = 3000. FI TEMPERATURE = 91.50 DEG.F.,  
AND 0.0 ENGINES INDEPENDENT.

MAIN AND TAIL ROTOR DRIVE SYSTEM RATING H.P.

MAIN ROTOR DRIVE SYSTEM RATING 2914.

MSM SIZED AT 100 PERCENT OF MAIN ROTOR HOVER POWER 512  
AT R = 4000. FI, TEMP = 95.04 DEG.F., 100.0 PERCENT HOVER  
TAIL ROTOR DRIVE SYSTEM RATING 436.

MSM SIZED AT 100 PERCENT OF TAIL ROTOR HOVER POWER 512  
AT R = 4000. FI, TEMP = 95.04 DEG.F., 100.0 PERCENT HOVER

AUXILIARY INDEPENDENT PROPELLSION DRIVE SYSTEM 1A 871. H.P.  
MSM SIZED AT 100 PERCENT OF AUX. PROPELLSION CRUISE POWER AT VC = 170. KT,  
R = 3000. FI, TEMP = 91.50 DEG.F.

H E S C O M P  
HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM

MISSION PERFORMANCE DATA

TAXI FOR G.C33 HRS. AT GROUND IDLE ENGINE RATING		PRESS.		TAS (KTS)		PRIM. TURB. TEMP. (R)		PFLP- ENGR. CODE		ACTUAL FUEL FLOW (LBS/HR)		ALX. TURB. TEMP. (R)		AUX. ENGR. CODE		AUX. FUEL FLOW (LBS/HR)		TEMP. DEG. (F)	
TIME (HRS)	RANGE (N.P.)	FUEL (LBS)	ALT (FT)	WGT (LBS)	WGT (LBS)	TAS (KTS)	TAS (KTS)	PRIM. TURB. TEMP. (R)	ENGR. CODE	ACTUAL FUEL FLOW (LBS/HR)	ACTUAL FUEL FLOW (LBS/HR)	ALX. TURB. TEMP. (R)	ENGR. CODE	AUX. FUEL FLOW (LBS/HR)	TEMP. DEG. (F)				
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17628	17628	0.0	0.0	950.0	Y	438	438	550.0	Y	0.0	59.0				
0.033	0.0	14.2	0.0	17628	17628	0.0	0.0	950.0	Y	438	438	550.0	Y	0.0	59.0				
TAKOFF, POWER, CR LARO AT T/M = 1.06C FOR 0.100 HRS.																			
TIME (HRS)	RANGE (N.P.)	FUEL (LBS)	ALT (FT)	WGT (LBS)	TAS (KTS)	PRIM. ENGR. FUEL FLOW (LBS/HR)	AUX. ENGR. FUEL FLOW (LBS/HR)	PRIM. TURB. TEMP. (R)	ENGR. CODE	TOTAL FUEL FLOW (LBS/HR)	TEMP. DEG. (F)	DELTA WGT	F4	BHP	CT/STEPA				
0.033	0.0	14.6	0.0	17628	1432.7	1682.8	1682.8	95.0	P	1527.7	1.060	1.060	0.705	2899.0	0.073				
0.053	0.0	45.1	0.0	17598	1429.0	1682.8	1682.8	95.0	P	1524.0	1.060	1.060	0.705	2891.0	0.073				
0.073	0.0	75.6	0.0	17567	1427.0	1682.8	1682.8	95.0	P	1521.0	1.060	1.060	0.705	2872.0	0.073				
0.093	0.0	106.0	0.0	17537	1424.0	1682.8	1682.8	95.0	P	1519.0	1.060	1.060	0.705	2864.0	0.073				
0.113	0.0	136.4	0.0	17507	1421.0	1679.9	1679.9	95.0	P	1516.0	1.060	1.060	0.705	2856.0	0.072				
0.133	0.0	166.7	0.0	17476	1418.0	1678.5	1678.5	95.0	P	1513.0	1.060	1.060	0.705	2848.0	0.072				
0.153	0.0	196.0	0.0	17446	1416.0	1678.5	1678.5	95.0	P	1513.0	1.060	1.060	0.705	2848.0	0.072				

CALISE AT ITC.C KNOTS TAS, LIMITED BY NGRMAL ENGINE RATING

TIME (HRS)	MOTOR RANGE (IN.N.)	FUEL (LBS)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	PRES. ALT (FT)	TAS (KTS)	ENGINE RATING				EAS (KTS)	MU	CT PRIME OYER SIGMA	ALPHA D/L (DEG)	SPEC. RANGE (INDI)	BHP
						DELCD	DELCDM	CXR	J						
MOTOR RMP (FPS)	MOTOR RMP (FPS)	T.C.TCF (FPS)	T.EOTCF RMP (FPS)	PROF. YTD (FPS)	PROF. FUEL FLU. (LBS/HR)	HHP AUX	ETAP PCP	UX LEL (LBS/HR)	ENG. FLCA (LBS/HR)	AUX TURP. TEMP.	ALX. ENG. PENE	ALX. ENG. PENE			AUX. RMP OR THRUST
CPRO	CPINC	CPPAR	CPAUD	CD0	DELCD5	DELCDM	CXR	J	CP	CT	CLM	CD			
0.133	5.0	166.7	17476.	0.	170.0	1606.6	P	170.0	0.356	0.046	-5.0	-1.0066		2545.	
725.0	2216.	650.0	156.	0.	123.0	0.00933	0.821	400.	1875.4	P	0.620	0.0067		1119.	
0.000478	0.000049	0.0000285	0.000042	0.01735	0.00012	0.00933	0.000517	---	---	---	0.500	0.007		0.682	
0.132	15.0	215.7	17327.	0.	170.0	1602.8	P	170.0	0.396	0.046	-5.0	-1.0071		2534.	
725.0	2216.	650.0	152.	0.	123.0	0.00933	0.821	400.	1875.4	P	0.615	0.007		1119.	
0.000478	0.000048	0.0000285	0.000042	0.01727	0.00010	0.00933	0.000517	---	---	---	0.500	0.007		0.680	
0.130	30.0	464.4	17175.	0.	170.0	1600.0	P	170.0	0.396	0.045	-5.1	-1.0116		2523.	
725.0	2215.	650.0	152.	0.	128.0	0.00933	0.821	400.	1875.4	P	0.615	0.007		1119.	
0.000474	0.000047	0.0000285	0.000041	0.01720	0.00009	0.00933	0.000516	---	---	---	0.503	0.007		0.677	
0.138	45.0	612.7	17030.	0.	170.0	1599.1	P	170.0	0.396	0.045	-5.1	-1.0140		2512.	
725.0	2215.	650.0	154.	0.	127.0	0.00933	0.821	399.	1875.4	P	0.615	0.007		1119.	
0.000472	0.000046	0.0000285	0.000041	0.01713	0.00008	0.00933	0.000516	---	---	---	0.500	0.007		0.674	
0.136	65.0	765.6	16882.	0.	170.0	1597.3	P	170.0	0.396	0.044	-5.2	-1.0154		2501.	
725.0	2215.	650.0	152.	0.	127.0	0.00933	0.821	399.	1875.4	P	0.615	0.007		1119.	
0.000471	0.000044	0.0000285	0.000040	0.01707	0.00008	0.00933	0.000515	---	---	---	0.500	0.007		0.671	

CRUISE AT SPEED FOR 99 PER CENT BEST RANGE WITH HEADWIND CF C.G

TIME (HRS)	RANGE (N.P.)	FUEL (LBS)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	PRES. ALT. (FT)	TAS (KTS)	PRIM. TURB. TEMP. (IR)	PRIM. ENG. CCCE	DELCDM	CNR	J	CP	CT	ALPHA C/L (DEG)	SPEL. RALE (IN/TP)	BHP
M. PCTCF VTIIP (FPS)	M. PCTCF RHP	T. PCTCF VTIIP (FPS)	T. PCTCF RHP	PROP VTIIP (FPS)	PROP VTIIP (FPS)	BHP AUX	ETAP FPCP	LX. FUEL FLOW (LBS/HR)	ENG. FUEL FLOW (LBS/HR)	AUX. TURB. TEMP.	AUX. ENG. CODE	AUX. ENG. PERM	AUX. BHP EN. OR TRUST		
CPFRG	CPINE	CPFR	CPAUD	COO	DELCDL	DELCDM	CNR	J	CP	CT	CLM	RMN			
0.227	61.55	525.1	16797.	50CC.	149.1	1513.6	F	138.4	0.347	0.050	-2.0	1877.			
0.000412	0.000052	0.000052	0.000052	0.01654	0.00321	0.00843	0.000371	285.	1538.1		0.471	54.9			
0.248	62.55	524.1	16665.	50CC.	145.1	1515.6	P	138.4	0.347	C.055	-2.8	1867.			
0.000410	0.000050	0.000050	0.000050	0.01647	0.00319	0.00837	0.000370	285.	1537.1		0.471	54.6			
0.258	62.95	522.2	16541.	5000.	149.1	1513.6	P	138.4	0.347	0.058	-2.9	1856.			
0.000408	0.000048	0.000048	0.000048	0.01640	0.00313	0.00832	0.000370	284.	1537.3		0.471	54.7			
0.269	63.55	520.2	16411.	50CC.	149.1	1511.6	P	138.4	0.347	C.058	-2.5	1846.			
0.000406	0.000046	0.000046	0.000046	0.01633	0.00317	0.00826	0.000370	284.	1536.8		0.471	54.7			
0.289	64.95	517.1	16285.	50CC.	149.1	1509.7	F	138.4	0.347	0.057	-2.5	1836.			
0.000405	0.000045	0.000045	0.000045	0.01626	0.00315	0.00821	0.000369	284.	1536.4		0.471	54.6			
0.300	65.55	515.1	16154.	50CC.	149.1	1507.7	F	138.4	0.347	0.056	-2.5	1826.			
0.000403	0.000043	0.000043	0.000043	0.01620	0.00314	0.00815	0.000369	284.	1536.0		0.471	54.6			
0.317	66.00	514.4	16095.	50CC.	149.1	1506.8	F	138.4	0.347	0.056	-2.5	1822.			
0.000402	0.000042	0.000042	0.000042	0.01616	0.00314	0.00813	0.000368	284.	1535.7		0.471	54.5			





CHANGE FUEL CAL.	REPEVE	ICCD.	LE.		
TIME	RANGE	FUEL	WEIGHT	PRES.	
(M.S.)	(A.P.)	USED	(LBS.)	ALT.	
1:37	130.00	1820.2	13823.	1000.	
	150.00				

LCITER FOR C-5CC PMS.

TIME (HRS)	RANGE (N.P.)	FUEL (LBS)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	PRES. ALT. (FT)	TAS (KTS)	PRIM. TURB. TEMP. (R)	PRIM. ENG. CCDE	ETAJ PRCP	BHP AUX	DELCDM	CXR	J	CP	CT	ALPHA D/L (DEG)	TOTAL FUEL (LBS/HR)	BHP
M. BCTCP VIFP (FPS)	M. ROTOR RHP	T. BCTCP VIFP (FPS)	T. ROTOR RHP	PROP VIFP (FPS)	PRIM. ENG. FUEL FLOW (LBS/HR)	BHP AUX	ETAJ PRCP	LX. ENG. FUEL FLOW (LBS/HR)	AUX. TURB. TEMP.	CT	CLM	CDL	RM	AUX. ENG. PEHF	AUX. BHP GA THRUST		
CPFFC	CPINE	CPFA	CPAUD	COO	DELCD5	DELCDM	CXR	J	CP	CT	CLM	CDL	RM	AUX. ENG. PEHF	AUX. BHP GA THRUST		
12:57 0.000150	150.00 0.000162	1820.2 C.000139	14527.7 0.000000	1000. 0.00822	75.6 813.	1375.0 0.00039	F C.035	74.5 155.	0.176 1207.7	0.056 P	-1.5 0.400	967.	1093. 55. 0.942				
12:57 0.000150	150.00 0.000160	1866.6 C.000139	14775.7 0.000000	1000. 0.00822	75.6 812.	1374.4 0.00038	P C.035	74.5 155.	0.176 1207.7	0.056 P	-1.5 0.400	967.	1093. 55. 0.942				
12:57 0.000150	150.00 0.000159	1916.2 C.000139	14724.7 0.000000	1000. 0.00822	75.6 811.	1373.8 0.00039	P C.035	74.5 155.	0.176 1207.7	0.056 P	-1.5 0.400	967.	1093. 55. 0.942				
12:57 0.000150	150.00 0.000158	1965.2 C.000139	14673.7 0.000000	1000. 0.00822	75.6 810.	1373.2 0.00039	P C.035	74.5 155.	0.176 1207.7	0.056 P	-1.5 0.400	967.	1093. 55. 0.942				
12:57 0.000150	150.00 0.000157	2012.4 C.000139	14622.7 0.000000	1000. 0.00821	75.6 809.	1372.6 0.00038	P C.035	74.5 155.	0.176 1207.7	0.055 P	-1.5 0.400	967.	1093. 55. 0.942				
12:57 0.000150	150.00 0.000156	2058.6 C.000139	14571.7 0.000000	1000. 0.00821	75.6 808.	1372.0 0.00038	F C.035	74.5 155.	0.176 1207.7	0.055 P	-1.5 0.400	967.	1093. 55. 0.942				
12:57 0.000150	150.00 0.000155	2109.7 C.000139	14520.7 0.000000	1000. 0.00821	75.6 807.	1371.4 0.00037	F C.035	74.5 155.	0.176 1207.7	0.055 P	-1.5 0.400	967.	1093. 55. 0.942				
12:57 0.000150	150.00 0.000154	2157.7 C.000139	14469.7 0.000000	1000. 0.00821	75.6 806.	1370.8 0.00037	P C.035	74.5 155.	0.176 1207.7	0.055 P	-1.5 0.400	967.	1093. 55. 0.942				
12:57 0.000149	150.00 0.000153	2205.7 C.000139	14418.7 0.000000	1000. 0.00818	75.6 805.	1370.2 0.00035	P C.035	73.5 154.	0.176 1207.7	0.055 P	-1.5 0.400	958.	1093. 55. 0.942				
12:57 0.000149	150.00 0.000152	2253.7 C.000139	14367.7 0.000000	1000. 0.00818	74.6 804.	1369.6 0.00035	P C.035	73.5 154.	0.176 1207.7	0.055 P	-1.5 0.400	958.	1093. 55. 0.942				
12:57 0.000149	150.00 0.000151	2301.6 C.000139	14316.7 0.000000	1000. 0.00818	74.6 803.	1369.0 0.00034	P C.035	73.5 154.	0.176 1207.7	0.054 P	-1.5 0.400	957.	1093. 55. 0.942				



CLIMB IC 3000 FTS WITH MAXIMUM R/C AT NORMAL ENGINE RAY  
 IN TANGENT EAS: IS THE HORIZONTAL COMPONENT OF THE FLIGHT PATH

TIME (HRS)	RANGE (N.M.P.)	FUEL (LBS)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	PRES. ALT (FT)	TAS (KTS)	PRIM. TURB. TEMP. (RI)	PRIM. ENG. CODE	EAS (KTS)	MU	CT PRIME OVER SIGMA	ALPHA O/L (DEG)	GAMMA (DEG)	R/C (FPH)
MOTOR RHP (EPS)	MOTOR RHP	FUELCR (FPS)	T-5070F RHP	PROF VTD (FPS)	PRIM-ENG FUEL FLOW (LBS/HR)	BHP AUX	EIAP FFCP	UX: FUEL FLOW (LBS/HR)	AUX: TURB. TEMP.	AUX: ENG. CODE	AUX: EAS: PERF	AUX: CLM	AUX: BHP CL THRUST
CPFR	CPINE	CPPAR	CPAUD	CD0	DELCD0	DELCD1	CMR	J	CP	CT	CLM	CDW	RA
12:00	156.00	2101.6	14341.6	1000	71.5	1856.0	T	70.5	0.165	0.055	-2.6	11.0	1505.
0.300147	0.000159	0.000159	0.000159	0.000159	0.0	0.00030	0.000317	0.	0.1856.C	Y	0.400	0.007	0.545
12:03	156.41	2068.6	14336.6	1500	71.5	1856.0	T	65.3	0.165	0.055	-2.6	11.0	1469.
0.000147	0.000164	0.000164	0.000164	0.000164	0.0	0.00033	0.000318	0.	0.1856.C	Y	0.400	0.007	0.546
12:59	156.83	2111.6	14331.6	2000	72.5	1856.0	T	79.4	0.171	0.056	-2.6	10.6	1464.
0.000149	0.000166	0.000166	0.000166	0.000166	0.0	0.00038	0.000326	0.	0.1956.C	Y	0.400	0.007	0.945
12:50	151.28	2136.7	14326.7	2500	72.5	1856.0	T	69.9	0.171	0.057	-2.6	10.3	1443.
0.000145	0.000171	0.000171	0.000171	0.000171	0.0	0.00041	0.000327	0.	0.1856.C	Y	0.400	0.007	0.946
12:50	151.73	2221.5	14321.5	3000	72.5	1856.0	T	69.4	0.171	0.058	-2.6	10.0	1423.
0.000150	0.000177	0.000177	0.000177	0.000177	0.0	0.00044	0.000328	0.	0.1856.C	Y	0.400	0.007	0.947

CRUISE AT SPEED FOR 99 PER CENT BEST RANGE WITH HEADWIND OF C.C

TIME (HRS)	RANGE (N.M.)	FUEL (LBS)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	PRES. ALT. (FT)	TAS (KTS)	TRIM TURB. TEMP. (R)	PRIM. ENG. CODE	C.C	DELCD5	DELCDM	CXR	J	CP	CT	ALPHA D/L (DEG)	SPEC. RAKE (-AMP)	WHP
3:27.0	151.73	221.5	14321.0	3000.	150.1	1460.1	P	0.0022	150.1	1460.1	P	153.6	0.345	C-044	-2.8	-11017	1513.
3:28.0	151.73	221.5	14321.0	3000.	150.1	1460.1	P	0.0022	150.1	1460.1	P	153.6	0.345	C-044	-2.8	-11017	1513.
3:29.0	151.73	221.5	14321.0	3000.	150.1	1460.1	P	0.0022	150.1	1460.1	P	153.6	0.345	C-044	-2.8	-11017	1513.
3:30.0	151.73	221.5	14321.0	3000.	150.1	1460.1	P	0.0022	150.1	1460.1	P	153.6	0.345	C-044	-2.8	-11017	1513.
3:31.0	151.73	221.5	14321.0	3000.	150.1	1460.1	P	0.0022	150.1	1460.1	P	153.6	0.345	C-044	-2.8	-11017	1513.
3:32.0	151.73	221.5	14321.0	3000.	150.1	1460.1	P	0.0022	150.1	1460.1	P	153.6	0.345	C-044	-2.8	-11017	1513.
3:33.0	151.73	221.5	14321.0	3000.	150.1	1460.1	P	0.0022	150.1	1460.1	P	153.6	0.345	C-044	-2.8	-11017	1513.
3:34.0	151.73	221.5	14321.0	3000.	150.1	1460.1	P	0.0022	150.1	1460.1	P	153.6	0.345	C-044	-2.8	-11017	1513.
3:35.0	151.73	221.5	14321.0	3000.	150.1	1460.1	P	0.0022	150.1	1460.1	P	153.6	0.345	C-044	-2.8	-11017	1513.
3:36.0	151.73	221.5	14321.0	3000.	150.1	1460.1	P	0.0022	150.1	1460.1	P	153.6	0.345	C-044	-2.8	-11017	1513.
3:37.0	151.73	221.5	14321.0	3000.	150.1	1460.1	P	0.0022	150.1	1460.1	P	153.6	0.345	C-044	-2.8	-11017	1513.
3:38.0	151.73	221.5	14321.0	3000.	150.1	1460.1	P	0.0022	150.1	1460.1	P	153.6	0.345	C-044	-2.8	-11017	1513.
3:39.0	151.73	221.5	14321.0	3000.	150.1	1460.1	P	0.0022	150.1	1460.1	P	153.6	0.345	C-044	-2.8	-11017	1513.
3:40.0	151.73	221.5	14321.0	3000.	150.1	1460.1	P	0.0022	150.1	1460.1	P	153.6	0.345	C-044	-2.8	-11017	1513.
3:41.0	151.73	221.5	14321.0	3000.	150.1	1460.1	P	0.0022	150.1	1460.1	P	153.6	0.345	C-044	-2.8	-11017	1513.
3:42.0	151.73	221.5	14321.0	3000.	150.1	1460.1	P	0.0022	150.1	1460.1	P	153.6	0.345	C-044	-2.8	-11017	1513.
3:43.0	151.73	221.5	14321.0	3000.	150.1	1460.1	P	0.0022	150.1	1460.1	P	153.6	0.345	C-044	-2.8	-11017	1513.
3:44.0	151.73	221.5	14321.0	3000.	150.1	1460.1	P	0.0022	150.1	1460.1	P	153.6	0.345	C-044	-2.8	-11017	1513.
3:45.0	151.73	221.5	14321.0	3000.	150.1	1460.1	P	0.0022	150.1	1460.1	P	153.6	0.345	C-044	-2.8	-11017	1513.
3:46.0	151.73	221.5	14321.0	3000.	150.1	1460.1	P	0.0022	150.1	1460.1	P	153.6	0.345	C-044	-2.8	-11017	1513.
3:47.0	151.73	221.5	14321.0	3000.	150.1	1460.1	P	0.0022	150.1	1460.1	P	153.6	0.345	C-044	-2.8	-11017	1513.
3:48.0	151.73	221.5	14321.0	3000.	150.1	1460.1	P	0.0022	150.1	1460.1	P	153.6	0.345	C-044	-2.8	-11017	1513.
3:49.0	151.73	221.5	14321.0	3000.	150.1	1460.1	P	0.0022	150.1	1460.1	P	153.6	0.345	C-044	-2.8	-11017	1513.
3:50.0	151.73	221.5	14321.0	3000.	150.1	1460.1	P	0.0022	150.1	1460.1	P	153.6	0.345	C-044	-2.8	-11017	1513.
3:51.0	151.73	221.5	14321.0	3000.	150.1	1460.1	P	0.0022	150.1	1460.1	P	153.6	0.345	C-044	-2.8	-11017	1513.
3:52.0	151.73	221.5	14321.0	3000.	150.1	1460.1	P	0.0022	150.1	1460.1	P	153.6	0.345	C-044	-2.8	-11017	1513.
3:53.0	151.73	221.5	14321.0	3000.	150.1	1460.1	P	0.0022	150.1	1460.1	P	153.6	0.345	C-044	-2.8	-11017	1513.
3:54.0	151.73	221.5	14321.0	3000.	150.1	1460.1	P	0.0022	150.1	1460.1	P	153.6	0.345	C-044	-2.8	-11017	1513.
3:55.0	151.73	221.5	14321.0	3000.	150.1	1460.1	P	0.0022	150.1	1460.1	P	153.6	0.345	C-044	-2.8	-11017	1513.
3:56.0	151.73	221.5	14321.0	3000.	150.1	1460.1	P	0.0022	150.1	1460.1	P	153.6	0.345	C-044	-2.8	-11017	1513.
3:57.0	151.73	221.5	14321.0	3000.	150.1	1460.1	P	0.0022	150.1	1460.1	P	153.6	0.345	C-044	-2.8	-11017	1513.
3:58.0	151.73	221.5	14321.0	3000.	150.1	1460.1	P	0.0022	150.1	1460.1	P	153.6	0.345	C-044	-2.8	-11017	1513.
3:59.0	151.73	221.5	14321.0	3000.	150.1	1460.1	P	0.0022	150.1	1460.1	P	153.6	0.345	C-044	-2.8	-11017	1513.
4:00.0	151.73	221.5	14321.0	3000.	150.1	1460.1	P	0.0022	150.1	1460.1	P	153.6	0.345	C-044	-2.8	-11017	1513.

LETTER FOR C-250 PAS. FOR RESERVE FUEL

TIME (HRS)	RANGE (N.P.)	M. ROTOR RHP (P/S)	FUEL (LBS)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	PRES. ALT (FT)	TAS (KTS)	PRIM. TEMP. (R)	PRIP. ENG. CODE	UX. ENG. FLOW (LBS/HR)	AUX. TURB. TEMP.	MU	CT PRIME OVER SIGMA	ALPHA D/L (REG)	TOTAL FUEL (LBS/HR)	OMP
M. ROTOR RHP (P/S)	M. ROTOR RHP (P/S)	T. ROTOR RHP (P/S)	T. ROTOR RHP (P/S)	T. ROTOR RHP (P/S)	PROF. FLOW (LBS)	PRIM. ENG. FUEL FLOW (LBS/HR)	BHP AUX	ETAP PRCP	UX. ENG. FLOW (LBS/HR)	AUX. TURB. TEMP.	MU	AUX. ENG. CODE	AUX. ENG. PEMP		AUX. BHP OR THRUST
CPFD0	CPINC	CPPAR	CPNUD	CD00	DELCD5	DELCDM	CXR	J	CP	CT	CLM	CUM	RM		
2:55	300:00	3565.1	13075	3000.	73.1	1361.3	F 835	69.9	0.170	C-053	-2.2	435.	1022.		
2:57	300:11	3565.1	13075	3000.	73.1	1361.3	F 835	78.	852.1	P	0.900	0.007	0.943		
2:59	300:00	3566.5	13076	3000.	73.1	1360.9	F 835	69.9	0.170	0.052	-2.3	435.	1019.		
2:59	300:11	3566.5	13076	3000.	73.1	1360.9	F 835	78.	852.1	P	0.900	0.007	0.942		
3:01	300:00	3568.6	12994	3000.	73.1	1362.3	F 835	69.9	0.170	0.052	-2.3	434.	1017.		
3:01	300:11	3568.6	12994	3000.	73.1	1362.3	F 835	78.	852.1	P	0.900	0.007	0.942		
3:03	300:00	3560.2	12955	3000.	73.1	1355.7	F 835	69.9	0.170	0.052	-2.3	433.	1014.		
3:03	300:11	3560.2	12955	3000.	73.1	1355.7	F 835	78.	852.1	P	0.900	0.007	0.942		
3:05	300:00	3721.5	12911	3000.	73.1	1359.2	F 835	69.9	0.170	0.052	-2.3	432.	1011.		
3:05	300:11	3721.5	12911	3000.	73.1	1359.2	F 835	78.	852.1	P	0.900	0.007	0.942		
3:07	300:00	3723.5	12865	3000.	72.1	1358.6	F 835	69.0	0.169	0.052	-2.2	431.	1008.		
3:07	300:11	3723.5	12865	3000.	72.1	1358.6	F 835	78.	852.1	P	0.900	0.007	0.943		

MISSED FUEL REQUIRED = 3565.08  
 RESERVE FUEL REQUIRED = 3723.55

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