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THESIS

AN ANALYSIS OF
THREE APPROACHES TO THE HELICOPTER PRELIMINARY
DESIGN PROBLEM

by
Allen C. Hansen

March 1984

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84 08 09 054

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE (When Data Entered)

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM
1. REPORT NUMBER	2. GOVT ACCESSION NO.	3. RECIPIENT CATALOG NUMBER
	AD-A144	315
4. TITLE (and Subtitle)	5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED	
An Analysis of Three Approaches to the Helicopter Preliminary Design Problem	Master's Thesis March 1984	
7. AUTHOR(s)	6. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER	
Allen C. Hansen		
8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS	9. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(s)	
Naval Postgraduate School Monterey, California 93943		
11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS	10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS	
Naval Postgraduate School Monterey, California 93943		
14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS (if different from Controlling Office)	12. REPORT DATE	
	March 1984	
	13. NUMBER OF PAGES	
	116	
	15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report)	
	Unclassified	
	15a. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE	
16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report)		
Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.		
17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report)		
18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES		
19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)		
Sensitivity Preliminary Helicopter Design Carpet Plots HESCOMP		
20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)		
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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

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING

from the

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ABSTRACT

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I would like to acknowledge the invaluable assistance of Professor Donald M. Layton in this endeavor. His encouragement and support greatly contributed to making this both an interesting and worthwhile experience.

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, σ , 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:

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

The figure of merit is customarily plotted against the quantity CT/σ . According to Zalesch [Ref. 2], CT/σ , 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

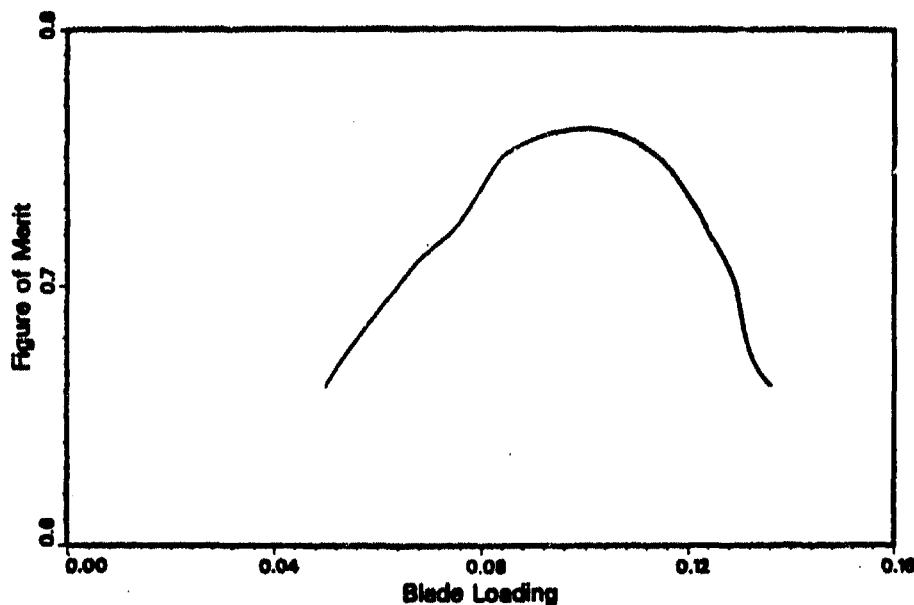


Figure 2.1. FM Versus Blade Loading CT/σ

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.

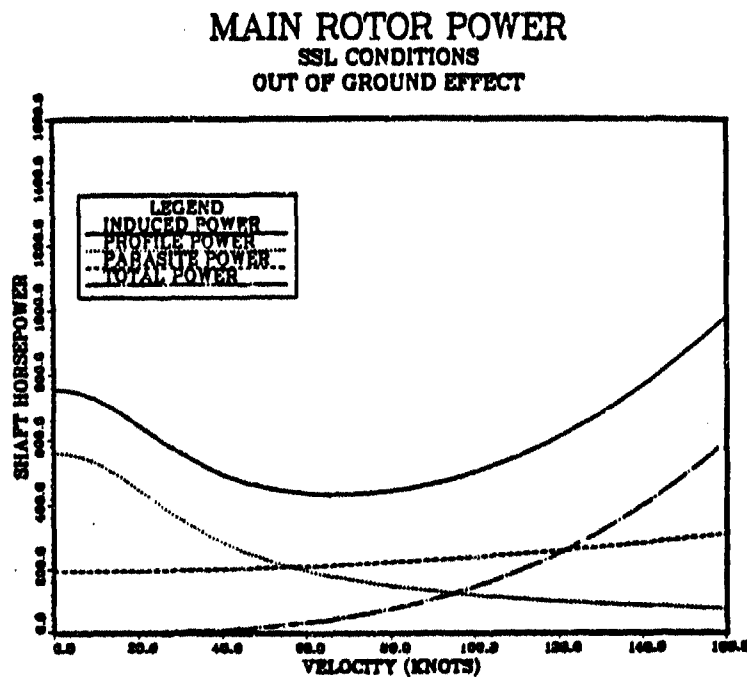


Figure 2.2. Power Required Versus Forward Velocity

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ρ/ρ_{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

δ = blade section drag coefficient

δ_0 = .009

δ_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°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 ℓ_{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: $CLR=0.5$

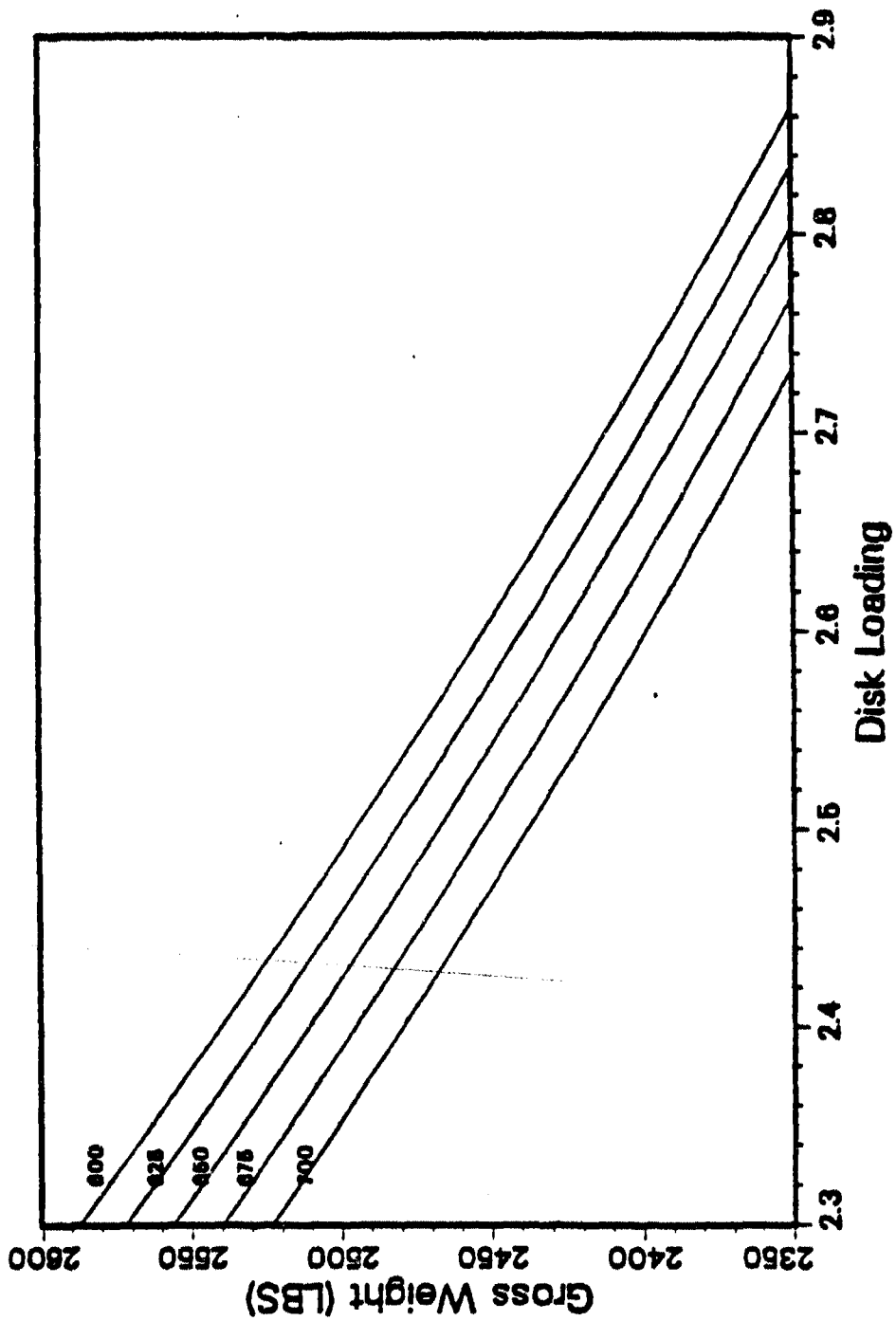


Figure 3.1. Weight Equation Plot: $C_{LR} = 0.5$

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 (σ).

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:

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

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

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

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

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

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: $CLR=0.5$

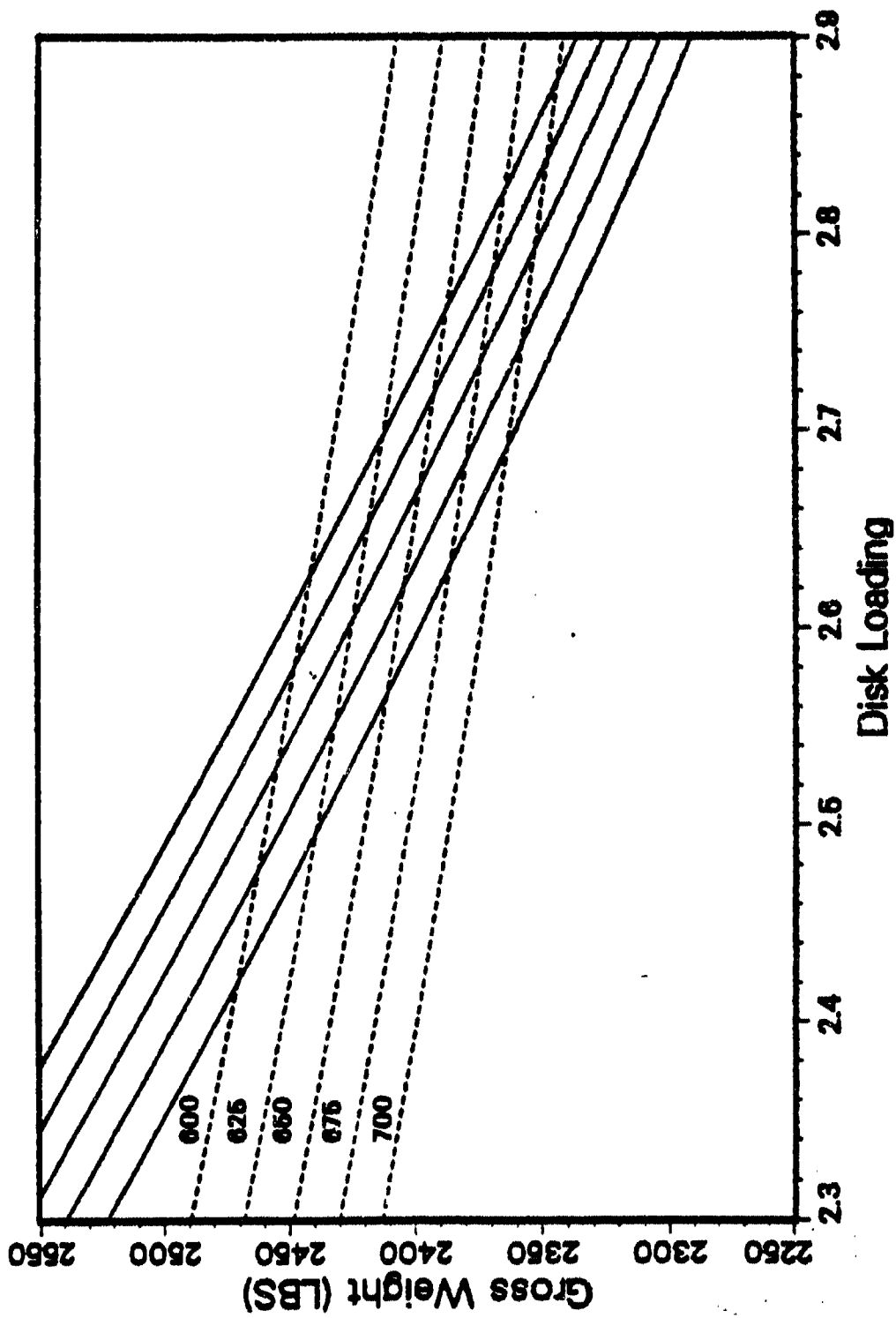


Figure 3.2. Helicopter Carpet Plots: $CLR = 0.5$

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

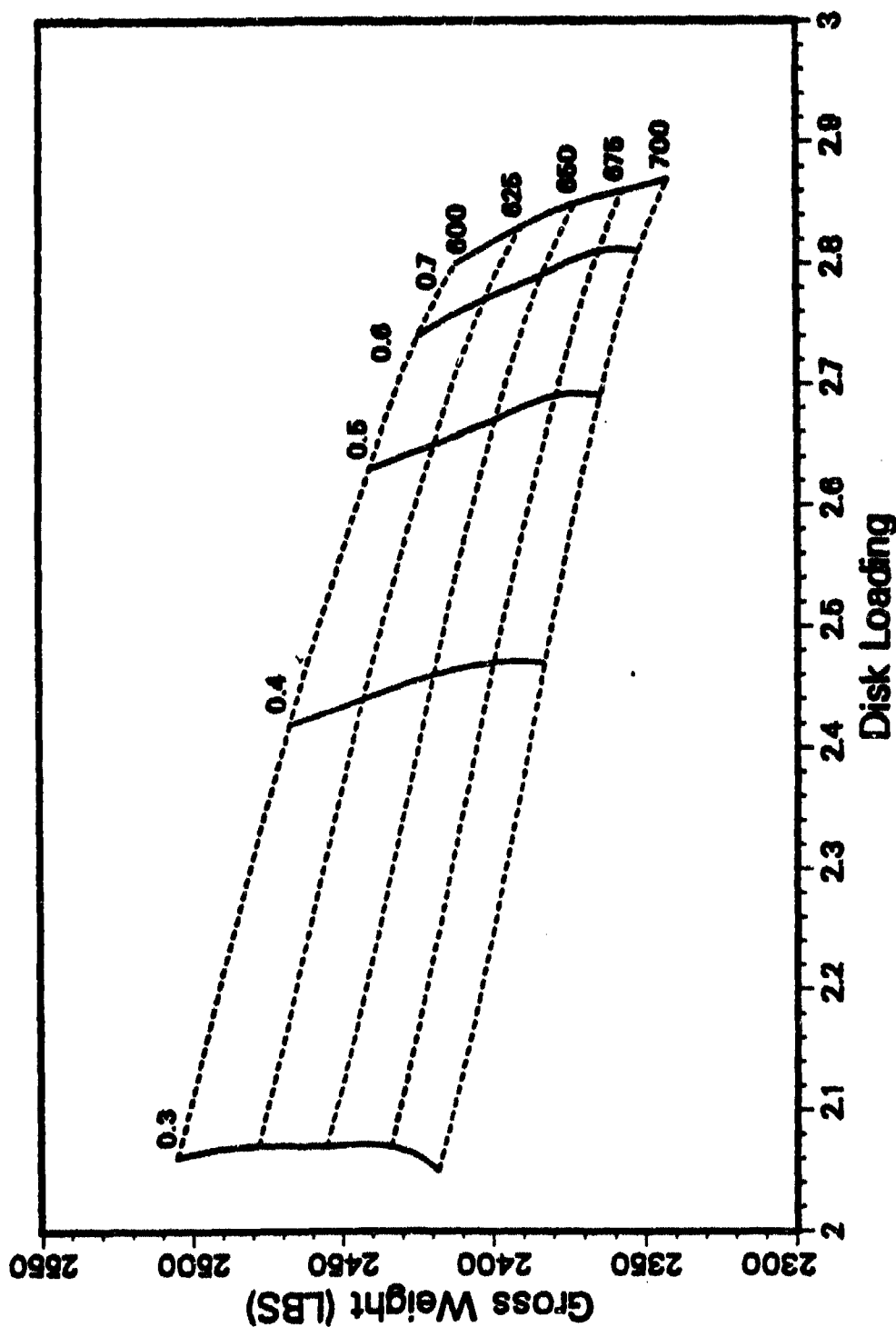


Figure 3.3. Helicopter Carpet Plots
Family of Solutions

Helicopter Carpet Plots

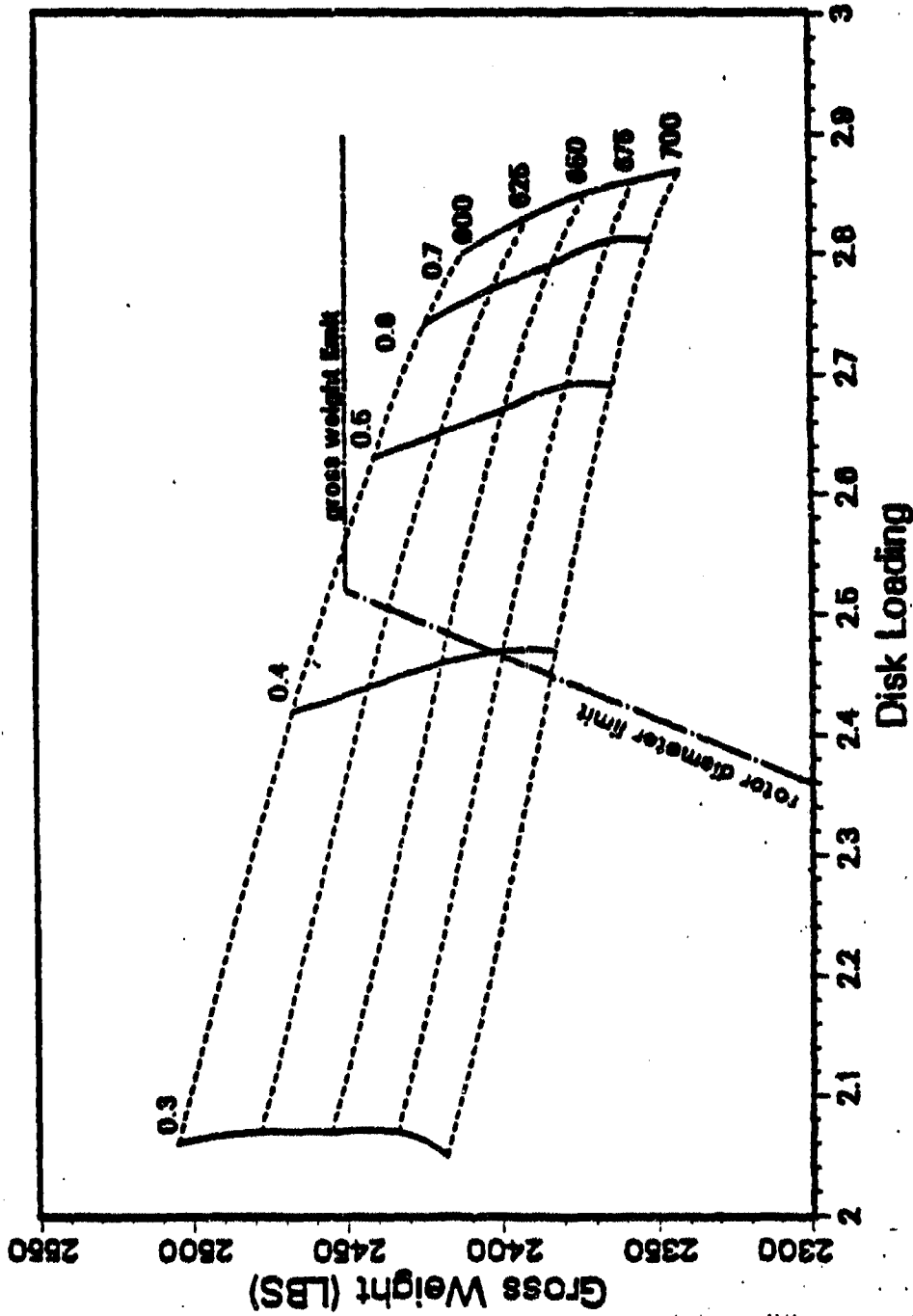


Figure 3.4. Helicopter Carpet Plots Rotor Diameter and Weight Limits

design solutions. Studies have indicated that a main rotor aspect ratio of 21,¹ 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 replotted² 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.

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

²For clarity lines of constant gross weight are omitted.

aspect ratio boundary plot

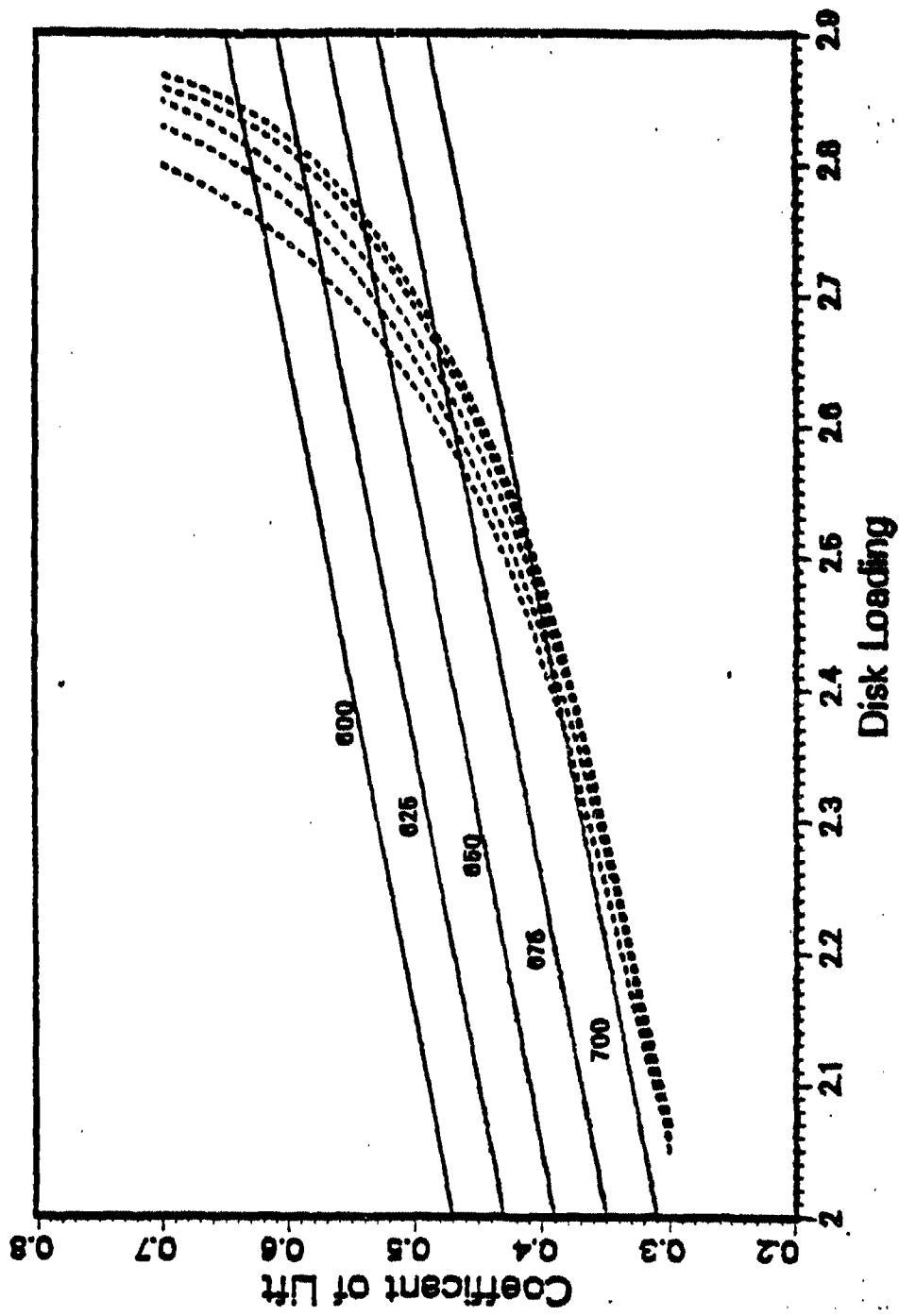


Figure 3.5. Aspect Ratio Boundary Plot

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

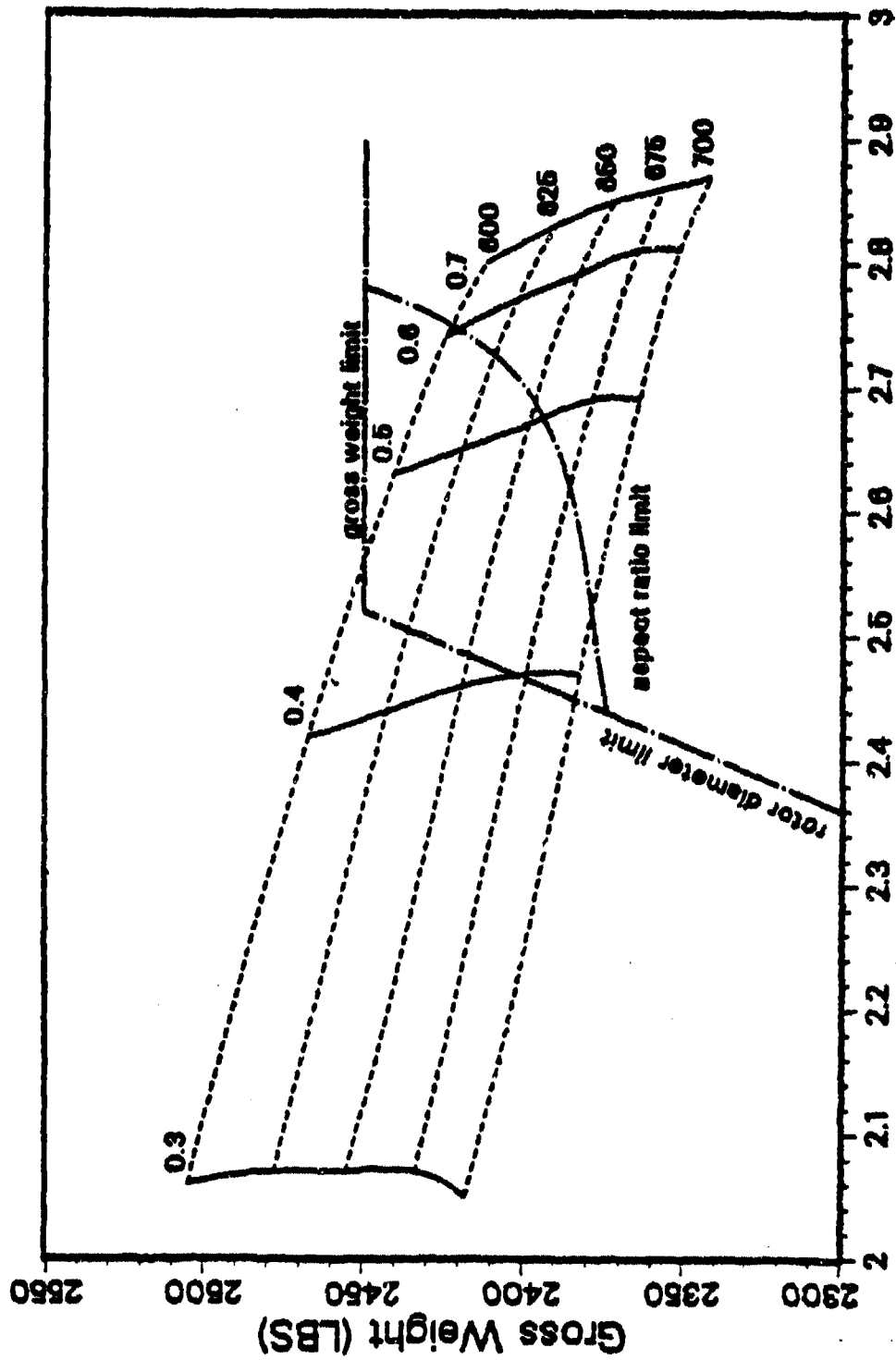


Figure 3.6. Helicopter Carpet Plots
Final Solution

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

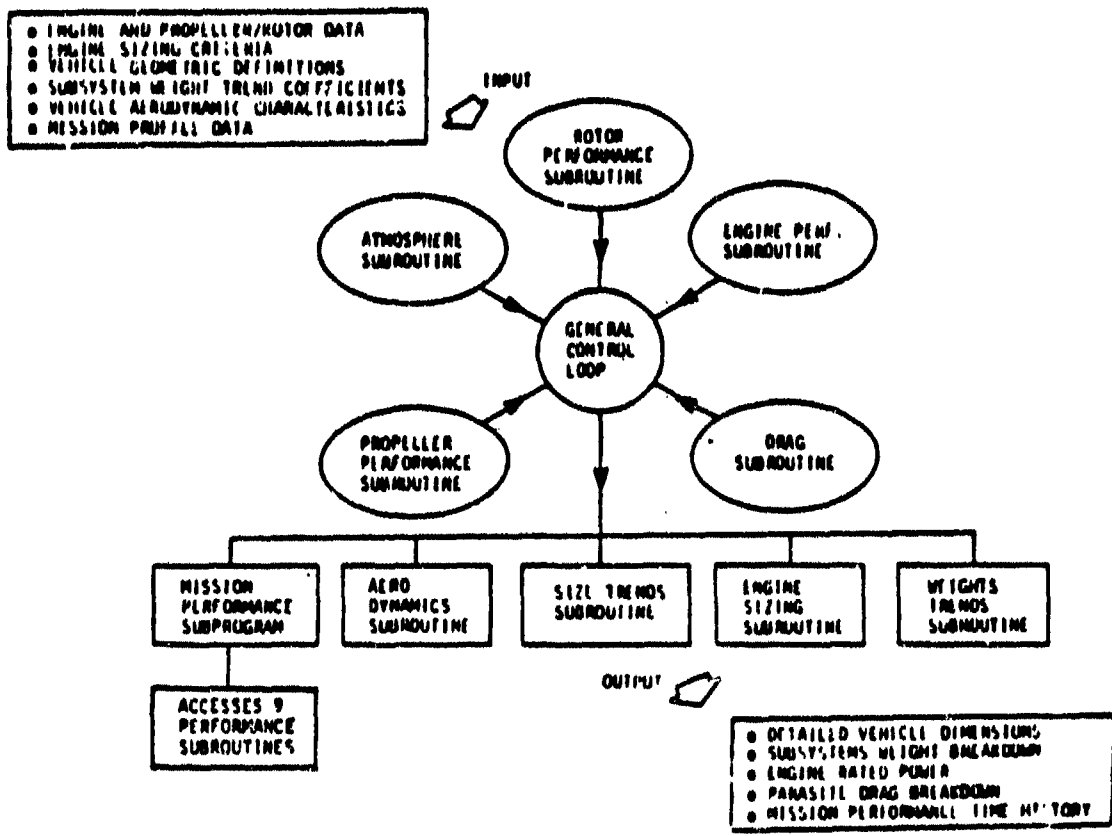


Figure 4.1. HESCOMP Program Flow

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 ²
AR	Aspect Ratio	Dimensionless
A _{TR}	Tail Rotor Disk Area	ft ²
b	Number of Rotor Blades	Dimensionless
B	Tip Loss Factor	Dimensionless
C	Main Rotor Cord	ft
C _{do}	Profile Drag Coefficient at Zero Lift	Dimensionless
C _{LRO}	Design Mean Blade Lift Coefficient at Sea Level	Dimensionless
C _T	Coefficient of Thrust	Dimensionless
C _P	Coefficient of Power	Dimensionless
δ	Blade Section Drag Coefficient	Dimensionless
DL	Disk Loading	lb/ft ²
FM	Figure of Merit	Dimensionless
HP	Horsepower	
L _{TR}	Tail Rotor Moment Arm	ft
ρ	Air Density	lb sec ² /ft ⁴
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
σ	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_F

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

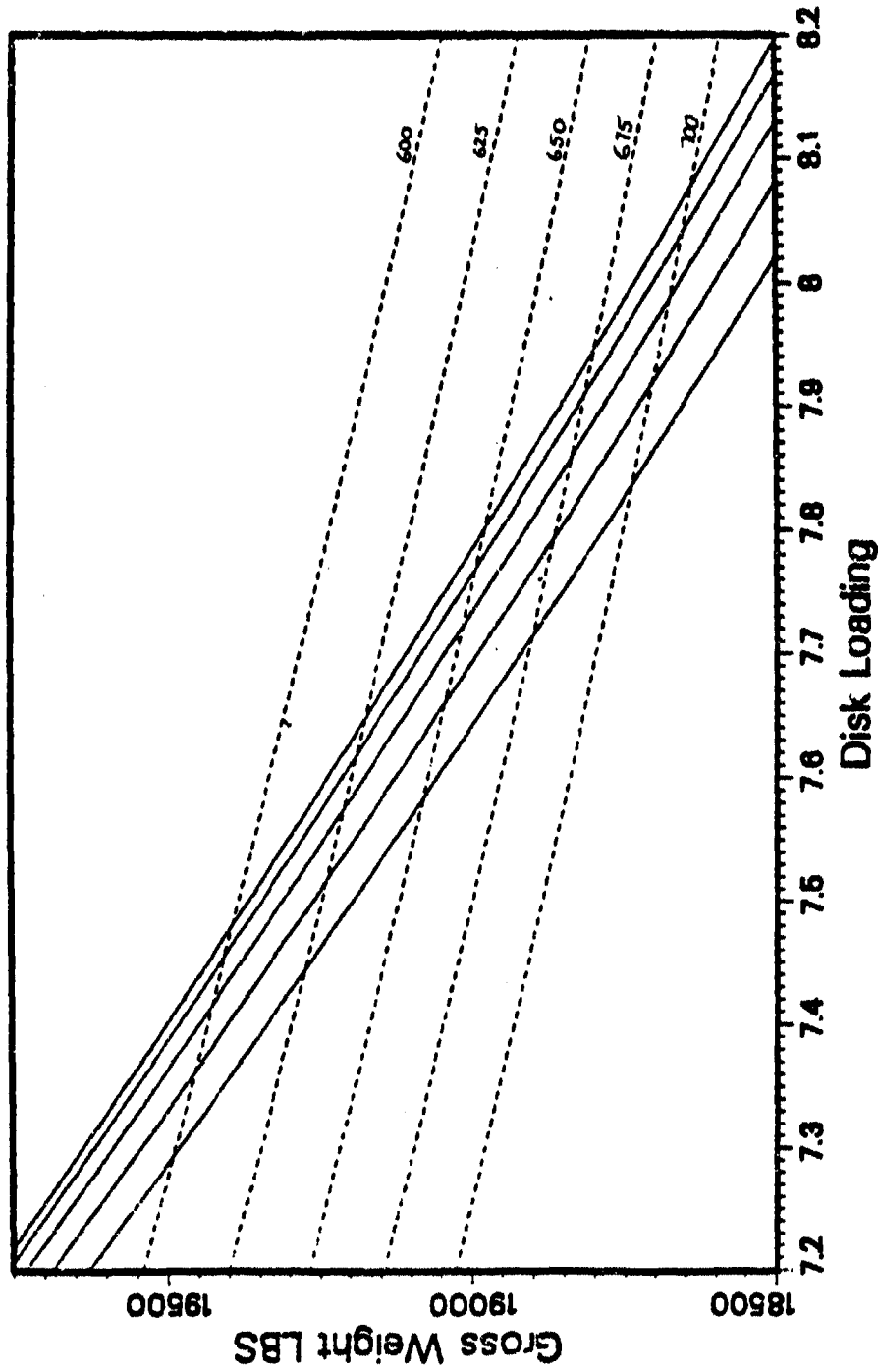


Figure B1. Helicopter Carpet Plots: $C_{LR} = .70$
Utility Class

Helicopter Carpet Plots Utility Class

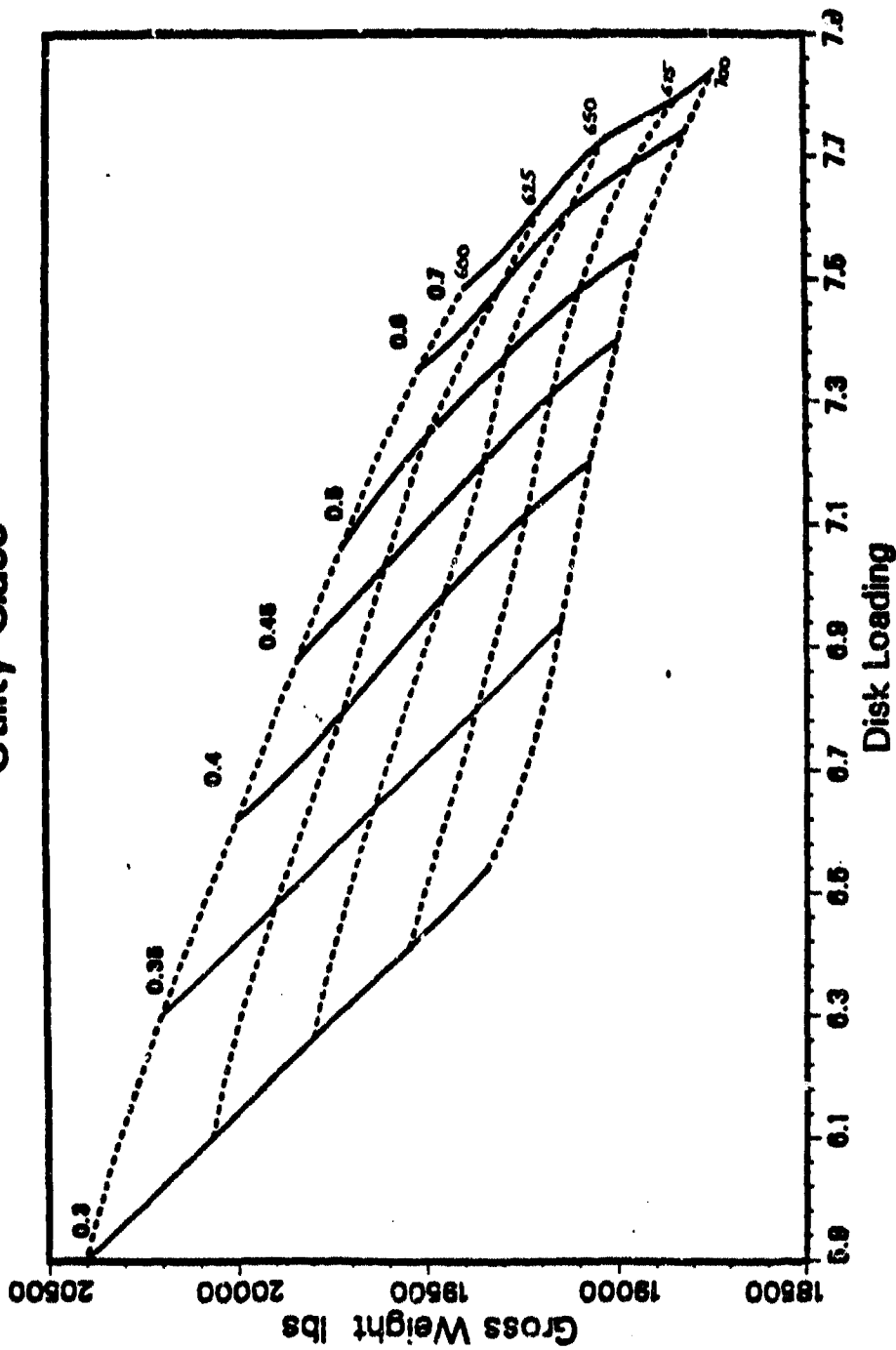


Figure B2. Helicopter Carpet Plots
Utility Class

Helicopter Carpet Plots Utility Class

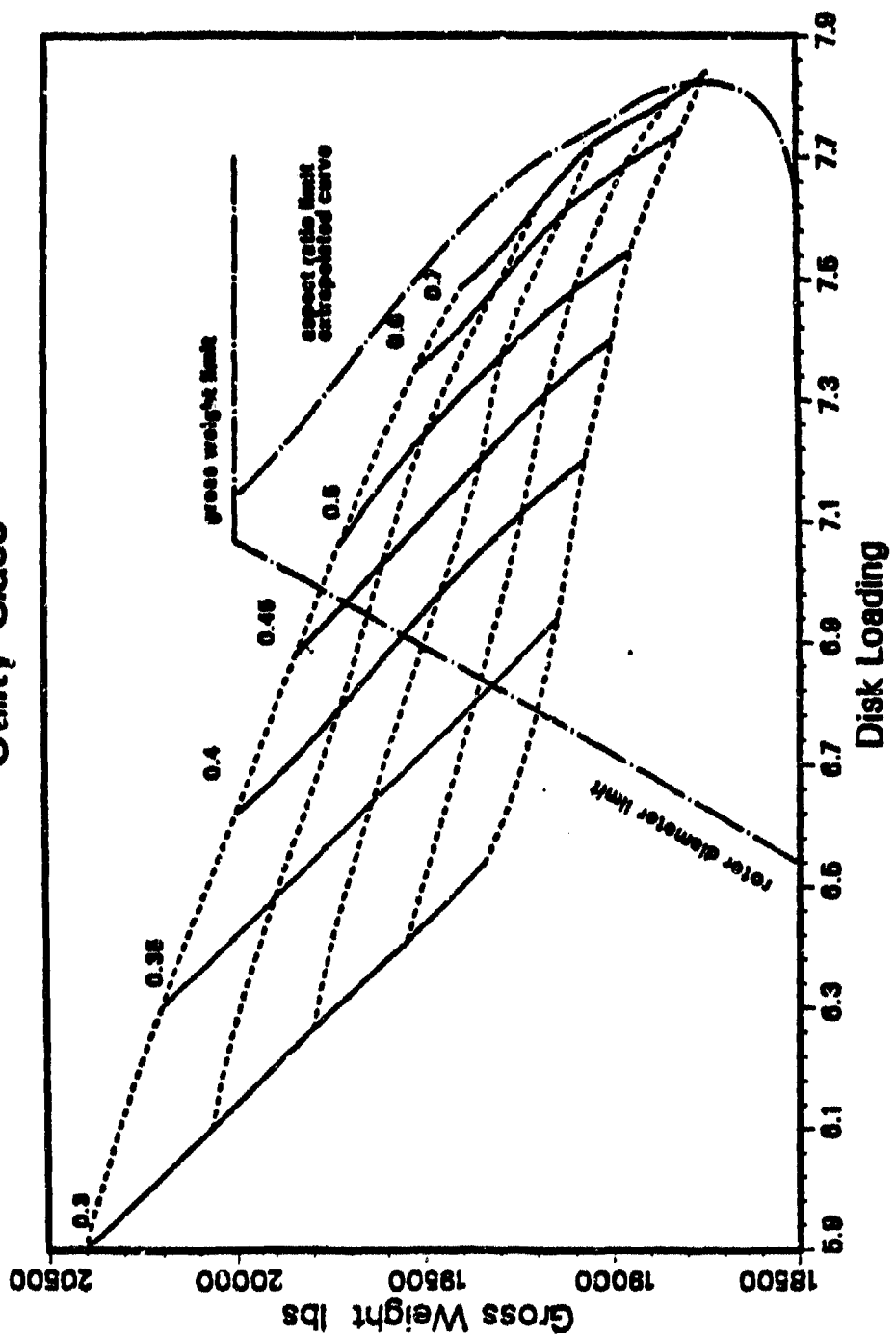
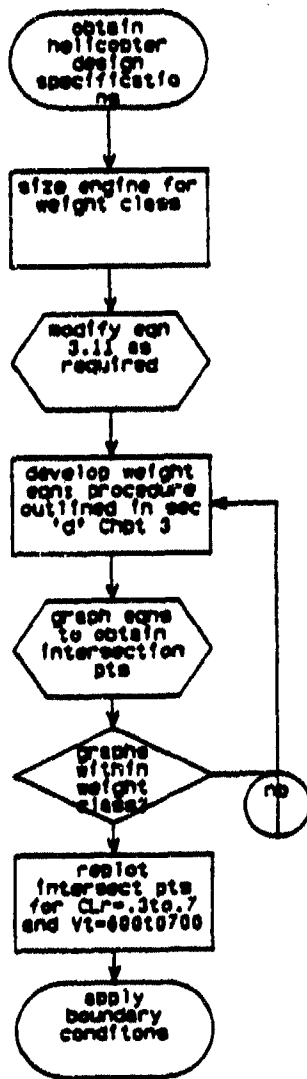


Figure B3. Helicopter Carpet Plots
Utility Class

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 dissply graphs.




```

CALL HEIGHT (.20)
CALL SHAN (2.3, .1, 2.9, 2250., 50., 2550.,
+LUM=9)
CALL THKCHV (-C18)
CALL FENGLIN
CALL CURV (DI, W1.9, SUPPLS, 0)
CALL CURV (DI, W2.3, SUPPLS, 0)
CALL CURV (DI, W4.4, SUPPLS, 0)
CALL CURV (DI, W5.9, SUPPLS, 0)
CALL DASE
CALL CURV (DI, W1.9, SUPPLS, 0)
CALL CURV (DI, W2.3, SUPPLS, 0)
CALL CURV (DI, W4.4, SUPPLS, 0)
CALL CURV (DI, W5.9, SUPPLS, 0)
CALL THKCHV
CALL BLRIFC (4, 2, 4, 6, 1.6, 1.35, 1)
CALL GBIFC (1, 1, YGRID)
CALL BLOWF (1)
CALL LINESST (IFAK1, 300, 20)
CALL HEIGHT (2, 12)
CALL LINESST (2, 0)
CALL LINESST (1, EIGHTS, IFAK1, 1)
CALL LINESST (1, NUCLES, IFAK1, 2)
CALL LINESST (1, FCPT, IFAK1, 3)
CALL LINESST (1, ANASITES, IFAK1, 4)
CALL MYLNGH (1, CWRES, (C) ORVES, 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

```

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

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

NOMENCLATURE *****

VARIABLES: *****

CLB DESIGN MEAN LIFT COEFFICIENT *****
 VT TIP VELOCITY *****
 DL DISK LOADING *****
 AB ASPECT RATIO. HISTORICALLLY ASSUMED TO BE LESS THAN 21 *****

 DVT1 EQUALS THE CORRESPONDING DISK LOADING AT VT=600 *****
 DVT2 EQUALS THE CORRESPONDING DISK LOADING AT VT=625 *****
 DVT3 EQUALS THE CORRESPONDING DISK LOADING AT VT=650 *****
 DVT4 EQUALS THE CORRESPONDING DISK LOADING AT VT=675 *****
 DVT5 EQUALS THE CORRESPONDING DISK LOADING AT VT=700 *****
 C600 EQUALS THE LIFT COEFF AT VT=600 *****
 C625 EQUALS THE LIFT COEFF AT VT=625 *****
 C650 EQUALS THE LIFT COEFF AT VT=650 *****
 C675 EQUALS THE LIFT COEFF AT VT=675 *****
 C700 EQUALS THE LIFT COEFF AT VT=700 *****

 *REAL*4 CLB(5), DL(10), C600(10), C625(10), C650(10),
 *C675(10), C700(10),
 *DVT1(5), DVT2(5), DVT3(5), DVT4(5), DVT5(5)

DATA	DVT1	DVT2	DVT3	DVT4	DVT5	CLB	DL	C600	C625	C650	C675	C700
06	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.8	8.0	1.2	0.4	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.5
07	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.8	8.0	1.2	0.4	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.5
08	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.8	8.0	1.2	0.4	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.5
09	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.8	8.0	1.2	0.4	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.5
10	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.8	8.0	1.2	0.4	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.5
11	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.8	8.0	1.2	0.4	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.5
12	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.8	8.0	1.2	0.4	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.5
13	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.8	8.0	1.2	0.4	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.5
14	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.8	8.0	1.2	0.4	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.5
15	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.8	8.0	1.2	0.4	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.5

CALL DISSELA RCUTINES FOR PLOT -----
 CALL TEK618
 CALL MEDEUF
 CALL RESET (3HALL)
 CALL HNSCAL ('SCREEN')
 CALL PAGE (12,0, 5.5)
 CALL GEACE (0,0)
 CALL PHYSOR (10,1.2)
 CALL ABEFAD (10,0, 5.5)
 CALL FBANK1
 CALL SWISSL
 CALL BASALF ('1/CSTP')
 CALL MIXALP ('STAND')
 CALL INTAXS
 CALL SHDCHR (.90, 1., .015, 1)
 CALL HEIGHT (.16)
 CALL YNAME ('(C)ISK (L)OADING\$','100')
 CALL XNAME ('(C)EFFICIENT OF (L)IFTS','100')
 CALL HEIGHT ('290')
 CALL MESSAG ('(H)ELICOPTER (C)ARPET (F)LOTS\$',


```

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 WNG/2450,2.2450./
DATA U4/2.18,2.2450./
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 (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.)
YGRID=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, WNG, 2.0)
CALL CURVE (D2, RIE, 2.0)
CALL DONTEL
STOP
END


```

C THIS PROGRAM IS DESIGN TO GENERATE THE DATA FOR THE GRAPHICAL
C SOLUTION OF THE "PIG" AND THE USEFUL LOAD EQUATION. THIS IS THE
C FIRST STEP IN A CABRET FLOT HELICOPTER DESIGN PARAMETRIC OPTIMIZATION
C
C ASSUMPTIONS: 1> ENGINESPECIFIED
C VARIABLE OPTICNS
C REAL*8 CLR,PA,EL,K1,K2,K3,K4,K5,R,S,A,P,W(10),WB(10)
C INTEGER VT,D,I,CL
C-----
C CALL PRTCHS ('FILEDEF','02','DISK','CBPT1',
C >'DATA',A)
C-----
C CALL PRTCHS ('FILEDEF','03','DISK','CBPT2',
C >'DATA',A)
C-----
C
C CLR= DESIGN MEAN LIFT COEFFICIENT
C DC 90 CL=3.7
C CLR=CL*(C.1)
C WRITE(2,10)CLR
C PA= POWER AVAILABLE HP
C PA=206
C EL= DISK LOADING
C VT= TIP VELOCITY FT/SEC
C
C CONSTANTS BASED ON CLR
C
C K1=(0.9583)/CLR*(1+1.8078*CLR**2)
C K2=PA*10**5/K1
C K3=(0.00225929)/CLR*(1+1.8078*CLR**2)
C K4=4.3284*10**4/K1
C K5=3895.7/K1
C DC 100 D=200,300
C EL=D*(0.01)
C I=0
C DO 110 VT=60,70,80,90,100,110
C
C ARRAY INCREMENTER
C I=1
C
C WEIGHT EQUATION
C
C W(I)=(K2*(1-(411.51*EL**0.75)/(VT**1.5)*(1+K3*VT/DL**0.5)**0.5)-K4)
C 1/(VT*K5*EL**0.5)
C
C CALCULATION OF WE DATA
C
C A=b(I)/DL
C B=(A/3.14)**0.5
C P=A**0.5/VT
C S=(6.*DL)/(0.0023679*CLR*VT**2)
C
C ASSUMING A TREEING SYSTEM
C
C WE(I)=1717.9+1221.*P**0.863+266.*P**0.7+17449./VT**1.14
C 1+33.18*A**0.5*P**0.17+191.*I**0.916+0.294*W(I)**0.95
C 2+33.18*(I/VT)*A**0.185)*S**0.33+0.088*W(I)*A**0.21
C
C WRITE(5,2)VT
C WRITE(5,30)A
C CONTINUE
C WRITE(2,31)DL,b(1),WB(1),b(2),WE(2)
C WRITE(3,31)EL,W(3),WB(3),b(4),WB(4),W(5),WB(5)
C CONTINUE
C CONTINUE
C
C FORMAT STATEMENTS
C 10 FORMAT (1F10.4,1F10.4,1F10.4,1F10.4,1F10.4,1F10.4,1F10.4,1F10.4,1F10.4,1F10.4)
C 31 FORMAT (6(2X,F10.3))
C STOP
C END

```


APPENDIX D. PROGRAMS TO ACCESS HESCOMP

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

024622-	1.105	10.	-0.75	-0.97
024623-	900.			
024624-	.80			
024625-	3.			
024626-	0.8	0.8	0.8	
024627-	0.83	0.78	0.78	
024628-	0.555	1.0	1.0	
024629-				
024630-				
024631-	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.8
024632-	1.0062	-0.07	-0.008	-0.0995
024633-	0.50	2000.		
024634-	0.	0.	0.	0.
024635-	2.	25.	0.	0.
024636-	2.18	25.	0.	0.
024637-	2.08	2.08	2.0	26.1
024638-	2.5	2.08	0.75	0.15
024639-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024640-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024641-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024642-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024643-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024644-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024645-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024646-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024647-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024648-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024649-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024650-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024651-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024652-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024653-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024654-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024655-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024656-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024657-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024658-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024659-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024660-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024661-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024662-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024663-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024664-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024665-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024666-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024667-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024668-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024669-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024670-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024671-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024672-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024673-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024674-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024675-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024676-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024677-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024678-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024679-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024680-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024681-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024682-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024683-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024684-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024685-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024686-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024687-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024688-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024689-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024690-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024691-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024692-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024693-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024694-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024695-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024696-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024697-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024698-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024699-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5
024700-	2.52	4.0	1.0	1.5

.70
0.

-60
0.4
0.5
1.105
1.25
1.105
0.0
0.0

55
110.
121
125
1067
1091
111
1167
1198
6899
55
//

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 LOCATICN NUMBER GIVEN ON INPUT SHEET
NUM. SPANDS FOR THE NUMBER OF SPANDS IN THE INPUT SHEET
VAL. EQUALS VALUE FOR VARIABLE
VAL2 EQUALS VALUE FOR VARIABLE
Etc. CORRESPONDING TO LOC. +0001
CORRESPONDING TO LOC. +0002

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

Account No.	Category	Amount
100000	20000E-01	180000
200000	20000E-01	180000
300000	20000E-01	180000
400000	20000E-01	180000
500000	20000E-01	180000
600000	20000E-01	180000
700000	20000E-01	180000
800000	20000E-01	180000
900000	20000E-01	180000
1000000	20000E-01	180000
1100000	20000E-01	180000
1200000	20000E-01	180000
1300000	20000E-01	180000
1400000	20000E-01	180000
1500000	20000E-01	180000
1600000	20000E-01	180000
1700000	20000E-01	180000
1800000	20000E-01	180000
1900000	20000E-01	180000
2000000	20000E-01	180000
2100000	20000E-01	180000
2200000	20000E-01	180000
2300000	20000E-01	180000
2400000	20000E-01	180000
2500000	20000E-01	180000
2600000	20000E-01	180000
2700000	20000E-01	180000
2800000	20000E-01	180000
2900000	20000E-01	180000
3000000	20000E-01	180000
3100000	20000E-01	180000
3200000	20000E-01	180000
3300000	20000E-01	180000
3400000	20000E-01	180000
3500000	20000E-01	180000
3600000	20000E-01	180000
3700000	20000E-01	180000
3800000	20000E-01	180000
3900000	20000E-01	180000
4000000	20000E-01	180000
4100000	20000E-01	180000
4200000	20000E-01	180000
4300000	20000E-01	180000
4400000	20000E-01	180000
4500000	20000E-01	180000
4600000	20000E-01	180000
4700000	20000E-01	180000
4800000	20000E-01	180000
4900000	20000E-01	180000
5000000	20000E-01	180000
5100000	20000E-01	180000
5200000	20000E-01	180000
5300000	20000E-01	180000
5400000	20000E-01	180000
5500000	20000E-01	180000
5600000	20000E-01	180000
5700000	20000E-01	180000
5800000	20000E-01	180000
5900000	20000E-01	180000
6000000	20000E-01	180000
6100000	20000E-01	180000
6200000	20000E-01	180000
6300000	20000E-01	180000
6400000	20000E-01	180000
6500000	20000E-01	180000
6600000	20000E-01	180000
6700000	20000E-01	180000
6800000	20000E-01	180000
6900000	20000E-01	180000
7000000	20000E-01	180000
7100000	20000E-01	180000
7200000	20000E-01	180000
7300000	20000E-01	180000
7400000	20000E-01	180000
7500000	20000E-01	180000
7600000	20000E-01	180000
7700000	20000E-01	180000
7800000	20000E-01	180000
7900000	20000E-01	180000
8000000	20000E-01	180000
8100000	20000E-01	180000
8200000	20000E-01	180000
8300000	20000E-01	180000
8400000	20000E-01	180000
8500000	20000E-01	180000
8600000	20000E-01	180000
8700000	20000E-01	180000
8800000	20000E-01	180000
8900000	20000E-01	180000
9000000	20000E-01	180000
9100000	20000E-01	180000
9200000	20000E-01	180000
9300000	20000E-01	180000
9400000	20000E-01	180000
9500000	20000E-01	180000
9600000	20000E-01	180000
9700000	20000E-01	180000
9800000	20000E-01	180000
9900000	20000E-01	180000
10000000	20000E-01	180000

94

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 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
 SW 12.0
 SW 5.0
 SW 3.0
 SW 0.503
 SW 0.200
 SW 0.120
 SW 15.37
 SW 9.6
 SW 1.303

ASPECT RATIO
 AREA
 SPAN
 SPAN 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
 SW 11.3
 SW 1.3
 SW 0.503
 SW 0.120
 SW 26.3

ASPECT RATIO
 AREA
 SPAN
 SPAN CHORD
 TAPER RATIO
 TAPER THICKNESS/CHORD
 TIP THICKNESS/CHORD

VERT. TAIL

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

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

HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTED 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.
HEIGHT (TAILDOWN)	15.1 FT.
HEIGHT (LOCATION)	8.3 FT.
HEIGHT (AREA)	717.5 SQ. FT.

WING

ASPECT RATIO	1.51	SC. FT.
AREA	112.0	PI.
SPAN	5.0	PI.
CHORD	3.0	PI.
CHORD/SPAN	0.6	DEC.
TAPER RATIO	0.500	
ROOT THICKNESS/CHORD	0.120	LPS/SQ. FT.
TIP THICKNESS/CHORD	0.120	
TIP TO ANGLE	15.5	PI.
WING LOADING	1136.6	PI.
FLAP CHORD/SPAN	1.300	

ROB. TAIL

ASPECT RATIO	1.50	SC. FT.
AREA	11.7	PI.
SPAN	1.7	PI.
CHORD	0.500	
TAPER RATIO	0.500	
TIP THICKNESS/CHORD	0.120	
TIP TO ANGLE	15.5	PI.

VERT. TAIL

ASPECT RATIO	1.523	SC. FT.
AREA	21.7	PI.
SPAN	3.7	PI.
CHORD	6.850	
TAPER RATIO	0.800	
TIP THICKNESS/CHORD	0.150	

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 5.0 FT.
 HEAD DIAMETER 2.0 FT.
 WETTED AREA(TOTAL FOR ALL ENGINES) 60.8 SQ. FT.

AUXILIARY INDEPENDENT ENGINE MACELLE

LENGTH 4.3 FT.
 HEAD DIAMETER 1.5 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
 NO. OF BLADES/ROTOR 4
 BLADE TWIST 0
 BLADE CUTOUT/RADIUS RATIO -0.000 DEG.
 TIP SPEED 725. FT./SEC.

TAIL SCISSOR

DIAMETER 10.3 FT.
 SOLIDITY 0.1128
 DISC LOADING 1110 LB./SQ. FT.
 THROUGH CURVE/SOLIDITY 1110
 NO. OF BUTTS 1
 NO. OF BLADES/ROTOR 4
 BLADE TWIST 0
 BLADE CUTOUT/RADIUS RATIO -0.000 DEG.
 TIP SPEED 725. 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	PRIMARY ENGINE INSTALLATION	
B24	AUXILIARY ENGINE INSTALLATION	
B25	FUEL SYSTEM	
B26	PROPULSION GROUP WEIGHT INCREMENT	
DELTA WP	TOTAL PROPULSION GROUP WEIGHT	5091.
STRUCTURES GROUP		
B27	WING	
B28	TAIL	
B29	HOB - TAIL	71.
B30	TAIL MOTOR	123.
B31	FUSELAGE	
B32	LANDING GEAR	
B33	ROSE GEAR	181.
B34	MAIN GEAR	565.
B35	TOTAL ENGINE SECTION	145.
B36	PRIMARY ENGINE SECTION	51.
B37	AUXILIARY ENGINE SECTION	
B38	STRUCTURE WEIGHT INCREMENT	
DELTA WS	TOTAL STRUCTURE WEIGHT	3272.
FLIGHT CONTROLS GROUP		
B39	PRIMARY FLIGHT CONTROLS	
B40	COCAMIT CONTROLS	81.
B41	MAIN MOTOR CONTROLS	356.
B42	MAIN MOTOR SYSTEMS CONTROLS	28.
B43	FIXED WING CONTROLS	0.
B44	TAIL MECHANISM	0.
B45	SAS	30.
B46	AUXILIARY FLIGHT CONTROLS	
B47	AUX. PROPULSION MOTOR CONTROLS	24.
B48	AUX. PROPULSION MOTOR SYS. CONTROL	32.
B49	MISCELLANEOUS CONTROLS	0.
DELTA WFC	CONTROL WEIGHT INCREMENT	
DELTA WPC	TOTAL CONTROL WEIGHT	870.

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	
9	WING AREA COEFF	0	
10	WING AREA COEFF	0	
11	WING AREA COEFF	0	
12	WING AREA COEFF	0	
13	WING AREA COEFF	0	
14	WING AREA COEFF	0	
15	WING AREA COEFF	0	
16	WING AREA COEFF	0	
17	WING AREA COEFF	0	
18	WING AREA COEFF	0	
19	WING AREA COEFF	0	
20	WING AREA COEFF	0	
21	WING AREA COEFF	0	
22	WING AREA COEFF	0	
23	WING AREA COEFF	0	
24	WING AREA COEFF	0	
25	WING AREA COEFF	0	
26	WING AREA COEFF	0	
27	WING AREA COEFF	0	
28	WING AREA COEFF	0	
29	WING AREA COEFF	0	
30	WING AREA COEFF	0	
31	WING AREA COEFF	0	
32	WING AREA COEFF	0	
33	WING AREA COEFF	0	
34	WING AREA COEFF	0	
35	WING AREA COEFF	0	
36	WING AREA COEFF	0	
37	WING AREA COEFF	0	
38	WING AREA COEFF	0	
39	WING AREA COEFF	0	
40	WING AREA COEFF	0	
41	WING AREA COEFF	0	
42	WING AREA COEFF	0	
43	WING AREA COEFF	0	
44	WING AREA COEFF	0	
45	WING AREA COEFF	0	
46	WING AREA COEFF	0	
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50	WING AREA COEFF	0	
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52	WING AREA COEFF	0	
53	WING AREA COEFF	0	
54	WING AREA COEFF	0	
55	WING AREA COEFF	0	
56	WING AREA COEFF	0	
57	WING AREA COEFF	0	
58	WING AREA COEFF	0	
59	WING AREA COEFF	0	
60	WING AREA COEFF	0	
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64	WING AREA COEFF	0	
65	WING AREA COEFF	0	
66	WING AREA COEFF	0	
67	WING AREA COEFF	0	
68	WING AREA COEFF	0	
69	WING AREA COEFF	0	
70	WING AREA COEFF	0	
71	WING AREA COEFF	0	
72	WING AREA COEFF	0	
73	WING AREA COEFF	0	
74	WING AREA COEFF	0	
75	WING AREA COEFF	0	
76	WING AREA COEFF	0	
77	WING AREA COEFF	0	
78	WING AREA COEFF	0	
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80	WING AREA COEFF	0	
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82	WING AREA COEFF	0	
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84	WING AREA COEFF	0	
85	WING AREA COEFF	0	
86	WING AREA COEFF	0	
87	WING AREA COEFF	0	
88	WING AREA COEFF	0	
89	WING AREA COEFF	0	
90	WING AREA COEFF	0	
91	WING AREA COEFF	0	
92	WING AREA COEFF	0	
93	WING AREA COEFF	0	
94	WING AREA COEFF	0	
95	WING AREA COEFF	0	
96	WING AREA COEFF	0	
97	WING AREA COEFF	0	
98	WING AREA COEFF	0	
99	WING AREA COEFF	0	
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
FCYCR MANUEVER G'S = 1.350 , CT/SIGNA = 0.110

TAIL FCTOM 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
TURBOSHAFT ENGINE

2. ENGINES

EMPPE 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
TURBOSHAFT ENGINE

1. ENGINES

EMPPPI 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 B = 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 B = 4000. FI, TEMP = 95.04 DEG.F., 100.0 PERCENT HOVER

AUXILIARY INDEPENDENT PROPELLSION DRIVE SYSTEM PA 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.

HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM

MISSION PERFORMANCE DATA

TAXI FOR G.C33 HRS. AT GROUND IDLE ENGINE RATING														
TIME (HRS)	RANGE (N.P.)	FUEL (LBS)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	PRESS. ALT. (FT)	TAS (KTS)	PRIM. TURB. TEMP. (R)	FPLP-ENG. CODE	TOTAL FUEL FLOW (LBS/HR)	AUX. TURB. TEMP. (R)	F4	BHP	AUX. FUEL FLOW (LBS/HR)	TEMP. DEG. (F)	CT/SICPA
0-G	0-C	C-0	1763.	C:	0-3	950.0	Y	439.	550.0	Y	C-0	45.	59.0	
0-G33	C-C	14.2	17628.	C:	0.0	950.0	Y	438.	550.0	Y	C-0	45.	59.0	
TAKOFF, POWER, CR LARO AT T/M = 1.06C FOR 0.100 HRS.														
TIME (HRS)	RANGE (N.M.)	FUEL (LBS)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	PRES. ALT. (FT)	TAS (KTS)	PRIM. TURB. TEMP. (R)	FFIP-ENG. CODE	TOTAL FUEL FLOW (LBS/HR)	TRUST WEIGHT	F4	BHP	AUX. FUEL FLOW (LBS/HR)	TEMP. DEG. (F)	CT/SICPA
P-CTICF VTIIP	P-RCTICR RHP	T-FCTICF VTIIP (FPS)	T-RCTICF RHP	VRC RHP	PRIM-ENG. FUEL FLOW (LBS/HR)	AUX-ENG. FUEL FLOW (LBS/HR)	RCTII CODE	TEMP (F)	DELDCM	F41	CPRAC	C-TIMU	CDC	
0.033 725.0	0.05 2385.	14.6 650.0	17628. 318.	0: 0:	0.0 1432.	1685.7 95.	P A	1527. 59.0	1.060 0.0	0-705	2899. 0.00311	0-0093 0-0075	0-073 0-0828	
0.053 725.0	0.05 2385.	45.1 650.0	17598. 317.	0: 0:	0.0 1429.	1685.2 95.	P A	1524. 59.0	1.060 0.0	0-705	2891. 0.00311	0-0093 0-0075	0-073 0-0858	
0.073 725.0	0.05 2375.	75.6 650.0	17567. 316.	0: 0:	0.0 1427.	1682.8 95.	P A	1521. 59.0	1.060 0.0	0-705	2872. 0.00311	0-0093 0-0075	0-073 0-0868	
0.093 725.0	0.05 2367.	106.0 650.0	17537. 314.	0: 0:	0.0 1424.	1581.3 95.	P A	1519. 59.0	1.060 0.0	0-705	2864. 0.00311	0-0093 0-0075	0-072 0-0868	
0.113 725.0	0.05 2360.	136.4 650.0	17507. 313.	0: 0:	0.0 1421.	1679.9 95.	P A	1516. 59.0	1.060 0.0	0-705	2856. 0.00311	0-0093 0-0075	0-072 0-0868	
0.133 725.0	0.05 2355.	166.7 650.0	17476. 312.	0: 0:	0.0 1418.	1678.5 95.	P A	1513. 59.0	1.060 0.0	0-705	2848. 0.00311	0-0092 0-0075	0-072 0-0868	
0.153 725.0	0.05 2355.	166.0 650.0	17476. 312.	0: 0:	0.0 1418.	1678.5 95.	P A	1513. 59.0	1.060 0.0	0-705	2848. 0.00311	0-0092 0-0075	0-072 0-0868	

CELISE 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	DELCDJ	DELCDK						
0.133	5.0	166.7	17476.	0.	170.0	1606.6	P	170.0	0.356	0.046	-5.0	-10066	2545.		
725.0	2216.	650.0	156.	0.	123.9	0.00933	0.00317	400.	1875.4	P	0.620	0.00000	1119.		
0.000478	0.000049	0.0000285	0.000042	0.01735	0.00012	0.00933	0.00317	---	---	---	0.500	0.00000	0.682		
0.133	15.0	315.7	17327.	0.	170.0	1602.8	P	170.0	0.396	0.046	-5.0	-10071	2534.		
725.0	2216.	650.0	152.	0.	123.9	0.00933	0.00317	400.	1875.4	P	0.615	0.00000	1119.		
0.000478	0.000048	0.0000285	0.000042	0.01727	0.00012	0.00933	0.00317	---	---	---	0.500	0.00000	0.680		
0.133	30.0	464.4	17175.	0.	170.0	1600.9	P	170.0	0.396	0.045	-5.1	-10116	2523.		
725.0	2215.	650.0	152.	0.	128.1	0.00933	0.00316	400.	1875.4	P	0.615	0.00000	1119.		
0.000474	0.000047	0.0000285	0.000041	0.01720	0.00012	0.00933	0.00316	---	---	---	0.503	0.00000	0.677		
0.133	45.0	612.7	17030.	0.	170.0	1599.1	P	170.0	0.396	0.045	-5.1	-10146	2512.		
725.0	2215.	650.0	154.	0.	127.7	0.00933	0.00316	399.	1875.4	P	0.615	0.00000	1119.		
0.000472	0.000046	0.0000285	0.000041	0.01713	0.00012	0.00933	0.00316	---	---	---	0.500	0.00000	0.674		
0.133	60.0	760.6	16882.	0.	170.0	1597.3	P	170.0	0.396	0.044	-5.2	-10154	2501.		
725.0	2215.	650.0	152.	0.	127.3	0.00933	0.00315	399.	1875.4	P	0.615	0.00000	1119.		
0.000471	0.000044	0.0000285	0.000040	0.01707	0.00012	0.00933	0.00315	---	---	---	0.500	0.00000	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	CPPR	CPAUD	COO	DELCDL	DELCDM	CNR	J	CP	CT	CLW	RMN			
0.227	61.55	525.1	16797.	50CC.	149.1	1513.6	F	138.4	0.347	0.050	-2.8	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	523.1	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	0.00317	0.00832	0.000370	284.	1537.3		0.471	54.7			
0.269	63.55	522.1	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			
0.279	64.15	521.1	16281.	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			
0.290	64.55	520.1	16151.	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			
0.301	65.00	519.1	16021.	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			

CLIMB TABLE (CONT.) IS THE MEASUREMENT ELEMENT OF THE FLIGHT PATH

TIME (HRS)	RANGE (FEET)	ALTITUDE (FEET)	WEIGHT (LBS)	WIND (KTS)	DRIFT (DEGS)	DELTD (HRS)	DELEDS (LBS)	DELDMW (LBS)	CXR	J	CP	CT	CLM (FEET)	CDM	AM	OP/IC (HRS)
02:00	0.000122	0.000122	16882	0.00000	0.00000	79.5	1856.0	0.00047	C.822C	74.6	0.1856C	C.000	0.300	3.3	1949.	1012.
02:05	0.000123	0.000123	16872	0.00001	0.00000	79.5	1854.0	0.00047	C.822C	75.2	0.1854C	0.000	0.300	3.1	1924.	976.
02:10	0.000124	0.000124	16862	0.00002	0.00000	79.5	1852.0	0.00047	C.822C	75.3	0.1852C	0.000	0.300	2.8	1907.	935.
02:15	0.000125	0.000125	16852	0.00003	0.00000	79.5	1850.0	0.00047	C.822C	75.7	0.1850C	0.000	0.300	2.5	1881.	902.
02:20	0.000126	0.000126	16842	0.00004	0.00000	79.5	1848.0	0.00047	C.822C	75.2	0.1848C	0.000	0.300	2.4	1864.	864.
02:25	0.000127	0.000127	16832	0.00005	0.00000	79.5	1846.0	0.00047	C.822C	74.6	0.1846C	0.000	0.300	2.3	1849.	825.
02:30	0.000128	0.000128	16822	0.00006	0.00000	79.5	1844.0	0.00047	C.822C	75.0	0.1844C	0.000	0.300	2.3	1823.	786.
02:35	0.000129	0.000129	16812	0.00007	0.00000	79.5	1842.0	0.00047	C.822C	74.5	0.1842C	0.070	0.300	2.3	1807.	747.
02:40	0.000130	0.000130	16802	0.00008	0.00000	79.5	1840.0	0.00047	C.822C	74.8	0.1840C	0.071	0.300	2.0	1781.	707.
02:45	0.000131	0.000131	16792	0.00009	0.00000	79.5	1838.0	0.00047	C.822C	74.3	0.1838C	0.072	0.300	1.7	1763.	666.
02:50	0.000132	0.000132	16782	0.00010	0.00000	79.5	1836.0	0.00047	C.822C	73.7	0.1836C	0.072	0.300	1.4	1743.	626.
02:55	0.000133	0.000133	16772	0.00011	0.00000	79.5	1834.0	0.00047	C.822C							

CHANGE FUEL CAL.	REPEVE	ICCD.	LE.	PRES.
TIME	RANGE	FUEL	WEIGHT	ALT.
(M.S.)	(A.P.)	USED	(LBS.)	(FT.)
1:33	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. CODE	ETAJ PRCP	BHP AUX	DELCDM	CXR	J	CP	CT	ALPHA D/L (DEG)	TOTAL FUEL (LBS/HR)	BHP
M-ROTOR VIB (FPS)	A-ROTOR RHP	T-ROTOR VIB (FPS)	T-ROTOR REP	PROP VIB (FPS)	PRIM. ENG. FUEL FLOW (LBS/HR)	BHP AUX	ETAJ PRCP	LX. LEEL FLOW (LBS/HR)	AUX. TURB. TEMP.	CT	CLM	CDL	RM	AUX. ENG. PERC	AUX. BHP GA THRUST		
CPFFC	CPINE	CPFA	CPAUD	COO	DELCD5	DELCDM	CXR	J	CP	CT	CLM	CDL	RM	AUX. ENG. PERC	AUX. BHP GA THRUST		
1257 0.000150	150.00 0.000162	1820.2 0.000139	14527.7 0.000000	1000. 0.00822	75.6 813.	1375.0 0.00039	F C.835	74.5 155.	0.176 1207.7	0.056 P	-1.5 0.400	967.	1093. 55. 0.942				
1257 0.000150	150.00 0.000160	1866.6 0.000139	14775.7 0.000000	1000. 0.00822	75.6 812.	1374.4 0.00038	P C.835	74.5 155.	0.176 1207.6	0.056 P	-1.5 0.400	966.	1090. 55. 0.947				
1257 0.000150	150.00 0.000159	1916.2 0.000139	14724.7 0.000000	1000. 0.00822	75.6 811.	1373.8 0.00039	P C.835	74.5 155.	0.176 1207.6	0.056 P	-1.5 0.400	965.	1087. 55. 0.942				
1257 0.000150	150.00 0.000157	1965.2 0.000139	14675.7 0.000000	1000. 0.00822	75.6 810.	1373.2 0.00039	P C.835	74.5 155.	0.176 1207.6	0.056 P	-1.5 0.400	964.	1083. 55. 0.942				
1257 0.000150	150.00 0.000154	2012.4 0.000139	14620.7 0.000000	1000. 0.00821	75.6 809.	1372.6 0.00038	P C.835	74.5 155.	0.176 1207.5	0.055 P	-1.5 0.400	963.	1080. 55. 0.942				
1257 0.000150	150.00 0.000150	2061.6 0.000139	14581.7 0.000000	1000. 0.00821	75.6 808.	1372.0 0.00038	F C.835	74.5 155.	0.176 1207.5	0.055 P	-1.5 0.400	962.	1077. 55. 0.941				
1257 0.000150	150.00 0.000155	2109.7 0.000139	14537.7 0.000000	1000. 0.00821	75.6 807.	1371.4 0.00037	F C.835	74.5 155.	0.176 1207.4	0.055 P	-1.5 0.400	961.	1074. 55. 0.941				
1257 0.000150	150.00 0.000154	2157.7 0.000139	14495.7 0.000000	1000. 0.00821	75.6 806.	1370.8 0.00037	P C.835	74.5 155.	0.176 1207.4	0.055 P	-1.5 0.400	960.	1070. 55. 0.941				
1257 0.000149	150.00 0.000155	2205.7 0.000139	14457.7 0.000000	1000. 0.00818	75.6 805.	1370.5 0.00035	P C.835	73.5 154.	0.176 1207.2	0.055 P	-1.5 0.400	959.	1068. 55. 0.942				
1257 0.000149	150.00 0.000154	2253.7 0.000139	14385.7 0.000000	1000. 0.00818	74.6 804.	1369.9 0.00035	P C.835	73.5 154.	0.176 1207.2	0.055 P	-1.5 0.400	958.	1065. 55. 0.942				
1257 0.000149	150.00 0.000153	2301.6 0.000139	14341.7 0.000000	1000. 0.00818	74.6 803.	1369.3 0.00034	P C.835	73.5 154.	0.176 1207.2	0.054 P	-1.5 0.400	957.	1061. 55. 0.942				

CLIMB IC 3000 FT WITH MAXIMUM R/C AT NORMAL ENGINE RAY
 TO 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)	ENG. CODE	PRIM. ENG. CODE	EAS (KTS)	MU	AUX. ENG. CODE	CT OVER SIGMA	ALPHA D/L (DEG)	GAMMA (DEG)	BHP (FPH)	R/C (FPH)
M. R/C (RPM)	M. RHP	FUELCR (PPS)	T. RHP	PROF VTD (PPS)	PRIM. ENG. FLEW (LBS/HR)	BHP AUX	ETAP FLEW	UX. FLEW (LBS/HR)	UX. FLEW (LBS/HR)	AUX. TURB. TEMP.	AUX. ENG. CODE	AUX. ENG. PERM	AUX. EAS. PERM		AUX. BHP (LBS)	AUX. R/C (FPH)
CPFR	CPINE	CPPAR	CPAHD	CDU	DELCDU	DELCDH	CMR	J	CP	CT	CLW	CDW	RA			
1.87	156.00	2101.6	14341.	1000.	71.5	1856.0	T	70.5	0.165	0.055	-2.6	11.0	1505.			
1.90	156.41	2080.6	14336.	1500.	71.5	1856.0	C.82C	0.	0.165	0.055	0.838	0.007	1505.			
1.93	156.83	2060.6	14331.	2000.	72.5	1856.0	T	69.3	0.165	0.055	-2.6	11.0	1469.			
1.96	157.25	2040.6	14326.	2500.	72.5	1856.0	C.82C	0.	0.165	0.055	0.840	0.007	1469.			
1.99	157.67	2020.6	14321.	3000.	72.5	1856.0	T	69.4	0.171	0.056	-2.6	10.6	1464.			
2.02	158.09	2000.6	14316.	3500.	72.5	1856.0	C.82C	0.	0.171	0.056	0.841	0.007	1464.			
2.05	158.51	1980.6	14311.	4000.	72.5	1856.0	T	69.9	0.171	0.057	-2.6	10.0	1443.			
2.08	158.93	1960.6	14306.	4500.	72.5	1856.0	C.82C	0.	0.171	0.057	0.841	0.007	1443.			
2.11	159.35	1940.6	14301.	5000.	72.5	1856.0	T	69.4	0.171	0.058	-2.6	10.0	1423.			
2.14	159.77	1920.6	14296.	5500.	72.5	1856.0	C.82C	0.	0.171	0.058	0.841	0.007	1423.			
2.17	160.19	1900.6	14291.	6000.	72.5	1856.0	T	69.4	0.171	0.058	-2.6	10.0	1403.			
2.20	160.61	1880.6	14286.	6500.	72.5	1856.0	C.82C	0.	0.171	0.058	0.841	0.007	1403.			

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)	BHP	AUX. ENG. THRUST
P. ACTICR VTIIP (FFS)	P. ACTICR RHP	T. FCICP VTIIP (FFS)	T. ROTCF RHP	PROF VTIIP (FFS)	PRIM. FUEL FLOW (LBS/HR)	RHP AUX	ETAP PFCP	LX ENG LEL FLOW (LBS/HR)	ALX. TURB. TEMP.	ALX. ENG. PERFF	CT PRIME COVER SIGMA	RM						
CP PRO	CP INC	CP FAR	CP NUD	CD0	DELCD5	DELCDM	CXR	J	CP	CT	CLM	CDM	RM					
1:27.0	151.73	221.5	14321.0	3000.	150.1	1460.1	P	143.6	0.345	0.044	-2.8	-11017	1513.					
0:000361	0.000050	0.000014	0.000041	0.01443	0.00031	0.00652	0.000273	335.	1500.1	P	0.500	0.007	0.722					
1:57.0	146.73	248.5	14194.5	3000.	150.1	1458.7	P	143.6	0.345	0.044	-2.8	-11842	1505.					
0:000360	0.000049	0.000014	0.000040	0.01438	0.00031	0.00647	0.000273	334.	1608.7	P	0.500	0.007	0.721					
2:07.0	141.73	255.5	14067.0	3000.	150.1	1457.3	P	143.6	0.345	0.043	-2.8	-11867	1507.					
0:000355	0.000048	0.000014	0.000040	0.01434	0.00031	0.00643	0.000273	334.	1608.2	P	0.500	0.007	0.718					
2:17.0	136.73	271.5	13941.0	3000.	150.1	1455.9	P	143.6	0.345	0.042	-2.8	-11852	1500.					
0:000357	0.000047	0.000014	0.000039	0.01429	0.00031	0.00639	0.000272	334.	1607.7	P	0.500	0.007	0.716					
2:27.0	131.73	288.5	13815.0	3000.	150.1	1454.6	P	143.6	0.345	0.042	-2.8	-11917	1502.					
0:000356	0.000045	0.000014	0.000038	0.01425	0.00031	0.00634	0.000272	333.	1607.2	P	0.500	0.007	0.713					
2:37.0	126.73	295.5	13689.0	3000.	150.1	1453.2	P	143.6	0.345	0.041	-2.8	-11541	1505.					
0:000355	0.000044	0.000014	0.000038	0.01420	0.00031	0.00630	0.000272	333.	1606.8	P	0.500	0.007	0.711					
2:47.0	121.73	312.5	13563.0	3000.	150.1	1451.9	F	143.6	0.345	0.041	-3.0	-11506	1508.					
0:000354	0.000043	0.000014	0.000038	0.01416	0.00031	0.00626	0.000271	332.	1606.3	P	0.500	0.007	0.709					
2:57.0	116.73	329.5	13437.0	3000.	150.1	1450.6	F	143.6	0.349	0.040	-3.0	-11550	1511.					
0:000353	0.000042	0.000014	0.000037	0.01412	0.00031	0.00622	0.000271	332.	1605.8	P	0.500	0.007	0.705					
3:07.0	111.73	346.5	13311.0	3000.	150.1	1449.3	P	143.6	0.349	0.040	-3.0	-12015	1523.					
0:000352	0.000041	0.000014	0.000037	0.01408	0.00031	0.00617	0.000271	332.	1605.3	P	0.500	0.007	0.703					
3:17.0	106.73	363.5	13185.0	3000.	150.1	1448.0	P	143.6	0.349	0.039	-3.1	-12038	1546.					
0:000351	0.000040	0.000014	0.000036	0.01403	0.00031	0.00613	0.000271	332.	1604.8	P	0.500	0.007	0.700					
3:27.0	101.73	380.5	13059.0	3000.	150.1	1446.9	P	143.6	0.345	0.039	-3.1	-12060	1549.					
0:000350	0.000039	0.000014	0.000036	0.01400	0.00031	0.00610	0.000270	332.	1604.3	P	0.500	0.007	0.697					

LETTER FOR C-250 PAS. FOR RESERVE FUEL

TIME (HRS)	RANGE (N.P.)	FUEL (LBS)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	PRES. ALT (FT)	TAS (KTS)	PRIM. TEMP. (F)	PRIP. ENG. CODE	J	CP	CT PRIME OVER SIGMA	ALPHA D/L (REG)	TOTAL FUEL (LBS/HR)	OMP
M. ROTOR V. RHP (P/S)	M. ROTOR RHP	T. ROTOR RHP	T. ROTOR RHP	PROF. V. (FPS)	PRIM. ENG. FUEL FLOW (LBS/HR)	BHP AUX	ETAP PRCP	UX. ENG. FLOW (LBS/HR)	AUX. TURB. TEMP.	AUX. ENG. CODE	AUX. ENG. PENF		AUX. BHP OR THRUST
CPFD	CPINC	CPPAR	CPNUD	CDU	DELCDS	DELCOM	CXR			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	835.	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	1360.3	F 835	69.9	0.170	0.052	-2.3	434.	1017.
3:01	300:11	3568.6	12994	3000.	73.1	1360.3	F 835	78.	852.1	P	0.900	0.007	0.942
3:03	300:00	3570.2	12955	3000.	73.1	1355.7	F 835	69.9	0.170	0.052	-2.3	833.	1014.
3:03	300:11	3570.2	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	831.	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 = 3773.55

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5. Hiller Aircraft Corporation Report 60-92, Proposal for the Light Observation Helicopter Performance Data Report, 1960.
6. Class Notes, Helicopter Performance Course, Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California, 1963

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