



# 10<sup>TH</sup> EASA Rotorcraft Symposium

Cologne, 6-7 December 2016

## HOW CAN WE FURTHER IMPROVE ROTORCRAFT TRANSMISSIONS ?

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Institut für Konstruktionswissenschaften und Technische Logistik



Forschungsbereich  
Maschinenelemente  
und Rehabilitationstechnik



# How can we further improve rotorcraft Transmissions?

## Overview

1. Transmissions for aviation at TU Wien
2. Improvement: Technology
3. Improvement: Lubrication and Loss of Lubrication
4. Improvement: Simulation and Calculation
5. Improvement: Design Assessment (FMECA)
6. Future trends, requirements and activities

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Classes / Courses 307 - 3 for Bachelor (E033 245) und Special Focus Design for Master (E066 445)										
according to official Course Tables Mechanical Engineering, dated 01.10.2006, Version 2 valid since 01.10.2008										
Semester	BACHELOR 1	BACHELOR 2	BACHELOR 3	BACHELOR 4	BACHELOR 5	BACHELOR 6	MASTER 1	MASTER 2	MASTER 3	MASTER 4
	<i>Techn. Drawings CAD</i>	<i>Basics of Design</i>	Basics of Machine Elements	Basics of Machine Elements		Bachelor Thesis	Machine Design	Machine Design		Master Thesis
	VU 2/307-1 307.052	VO 2/307-1 307.016	VO 3 307.061	KU 3 307.062		PA 6 307.058	VO 2 307.066	KU 5 307.070		
		<i>Techn. Drawings CAD</i>					Machine Design			
		KU 3/307-1 307.017					RU 1 307.067			
							Machine Design	Trans- missions (for Aviation)	Trans- missions (for Aviation)	
							LU 2 307.068	VO 2 307.082	SE 2 307.083	
							Machine Design	Trans- missions (for Aviation)	Trans- missions (for Aviation)	
							SE 2 307.069	LU 2 307.084	PA 5 307.085	
								Special Machine Elements		
								VO 2 307.063		
<b>SWS total:</b>			3	3		6	6	11	7	

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## Special Courses about Transmissions for Aviation







**Mechanical Engineering - Laboratory:  
General View after Re-Opening in July 2009**

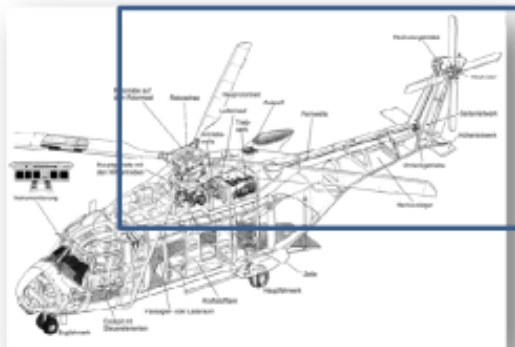
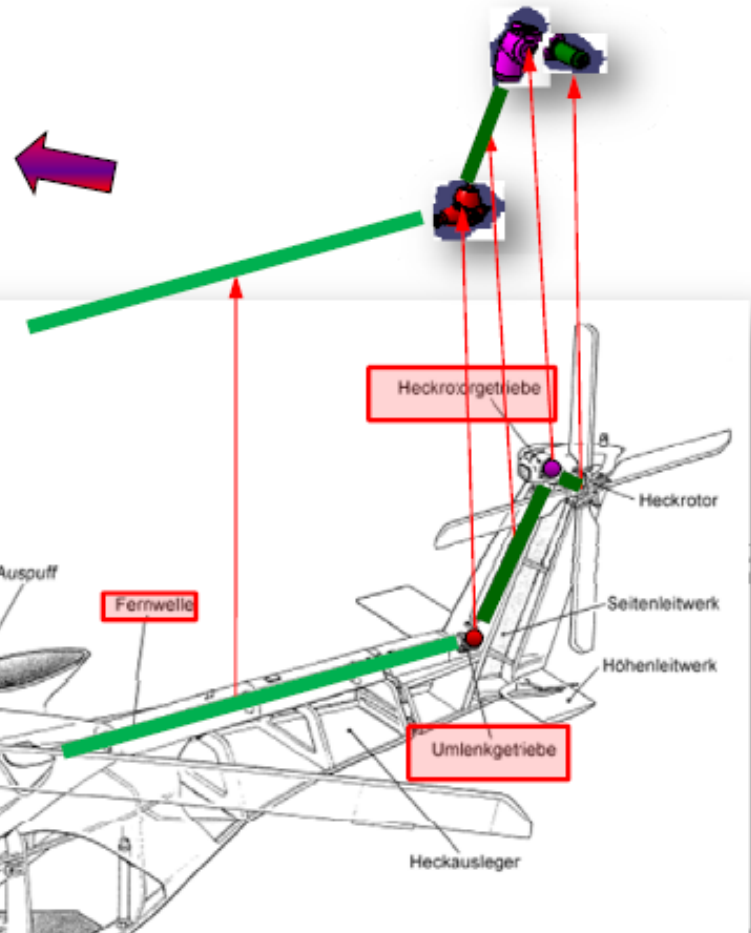
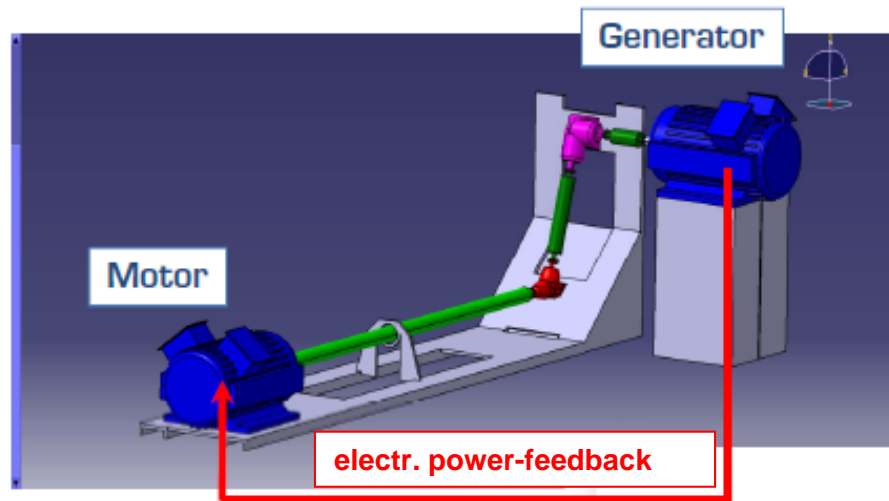




**Mechanical Engineering – Laboratory: Tail drive shaft testing**

## Universal Test Stand - in realisation -

power:  $P \approx 300 \text{ kW}$   
speed:  $n_{an} \approx 6500 \text{ min}^{-1}$





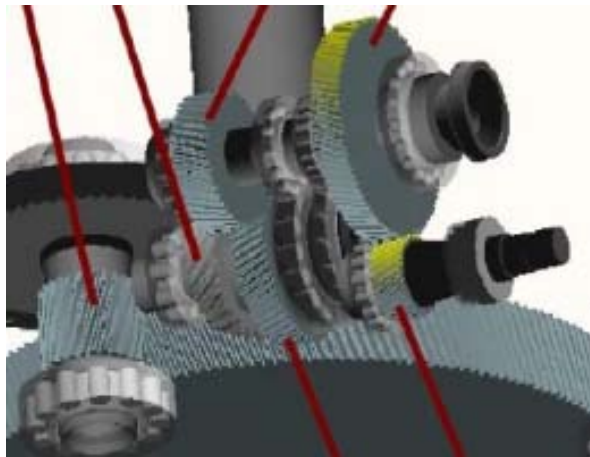


**Maschinenelemente-Labor: Universal - Prüfstand 300kW**





Kamov Ka-62



## Drivetrain Development





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## Continuous Improvement of Transmissions

- **Materials**
- **Calculation**
- **Lubricants**
- **Sealings**
- **HUMS**



## Optimiertes Getriebegehäuse



Berlin Air Show  
2010



The lubrication of the helicopter MGB poses several conflicting requirements.

- Lubrication of output stages highly loaded and at low speed would require thick, EP additivated gear oils
- Lubrication of input stages lightly loaded and at very high speeds, including freewheeling clutch assemblies would require thin, non EP, oils
- Operating ranges from typically  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+50^{\circ}\text{C}$  possibly with a single oil
- Commonality of MGB oils with the turbine engine synthetic oils
- Largest range of oil brands to satisfy Customer economic and availability requirements

## LUBRICATION

(Gasparini, G.; Motta, N.; Straulino, G.:

The „035“ MainGearBox: Strong, Light, Reliable and Silent Heart of the AW139 Helicopter.  
AHS 2007)



All the above lead to a compromise choice: i.e. adopting for the entire MGB a thin synthetic turbine engine oil liked by the engine manufacturers and generally compliant and qualified against MIL-PRF-23699 (NATO O-156 in Europe).

Therefore, the MGB has been designed and qualified in order to operate with the most common type of turbine engine oils (e.g. according to the US specification MIL-PRF-23699) avoiding the recourse to more specific or sophisticated oils which could have imposed the need of dealing with different oil for the engine and for the transmission.

## LUBRICATION

(Gasparini, G.; Motta, N.; Straulino, G.:  
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This is an advantage which is appreciated by both the civil and military operators. The former because they have the economic advantage of a broader range and of buying larger quantities, the latter because they simplify the huge inventories by reducing the different type of oils stocked.

However it represents a compromise for the MGB and poses several challenges and eventually limitations to the gearbox specialist.

It is therefore hoped that, in the future, the Customers will recognize this fact and will be more open to support the additional logistic burden of dealing with 2 oil families: one for the turbine engines and another one for the gearboxes, in order to achieve the full reliability potential for both.

## LUBRICATION

(Gasparini, G.; Motta, N.; Straulino, G.:  
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PROPERTIES	MIL-PRF-23699F Grade STD	TYPICAL
Oil Type	Synthetic ester	Synthetic ester
Kinematic Viscosity      mm <sup>2</sup> /s @ 100°C @ 40°C @ -40°C	4.90 to 5.40 23.0 min 13000 max	5.17 25.26 8996
Flashpoint, Cleveland Open Cup      °C	246 min	256
Pourpoint      °C	-54 max	<-54
Total Acidity      mgKOH/g	1 max	0.01
Evaporation Loss 6.5 hrs @ 204°C      % m	10.0 max	2.52
Foaming	Must pass	Passes
Swelling of Standard Synthetic Rubber SAE-AMS 3217/1, 72 hrs @ 70°C      swell %	5 to 25	Within Limits
SAE-AMS 3217/4, 72 hrs @ 204°C      swell %	5 to 25	Within Limits
standard silicone rubber 96 hrs @ 121°C	5 to 25	Within Limits
Thermal Stability/Corrosivity 96 hrs @ 274°C - metal weight change      mg/cm <sup>2</sup> - viscosity change      % - Total Acid Number Change mgKOH/g	4 max 5 max 6 max	0.5 2.69 2.03

## OIL ACCORDING TO MIL-PRF 23699





## Conversion Coating Principle

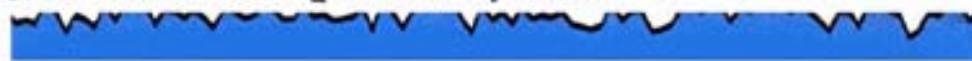
1. Original Surface



2. Conversion coating formation.



3. Conversion coating removal by media



4. Conversion coating re-forms.



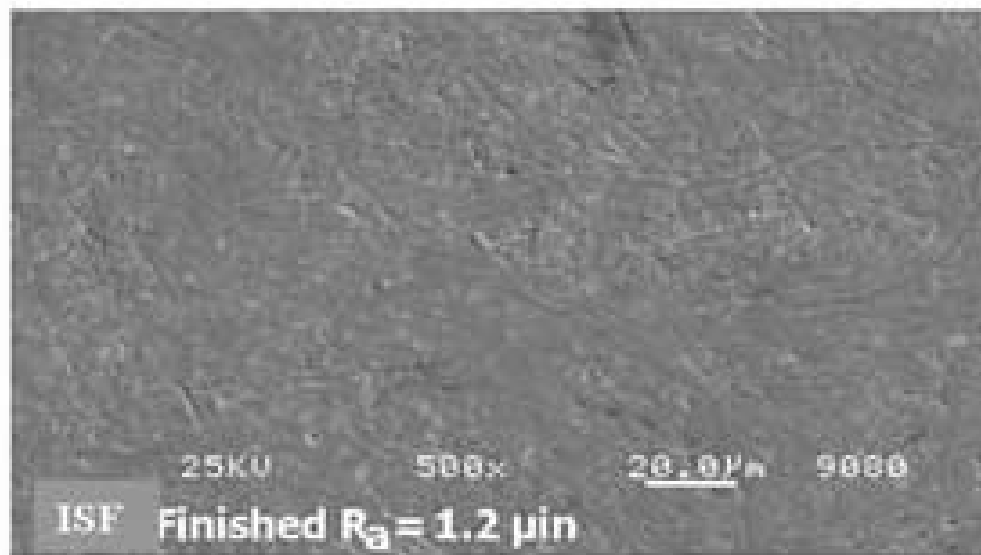
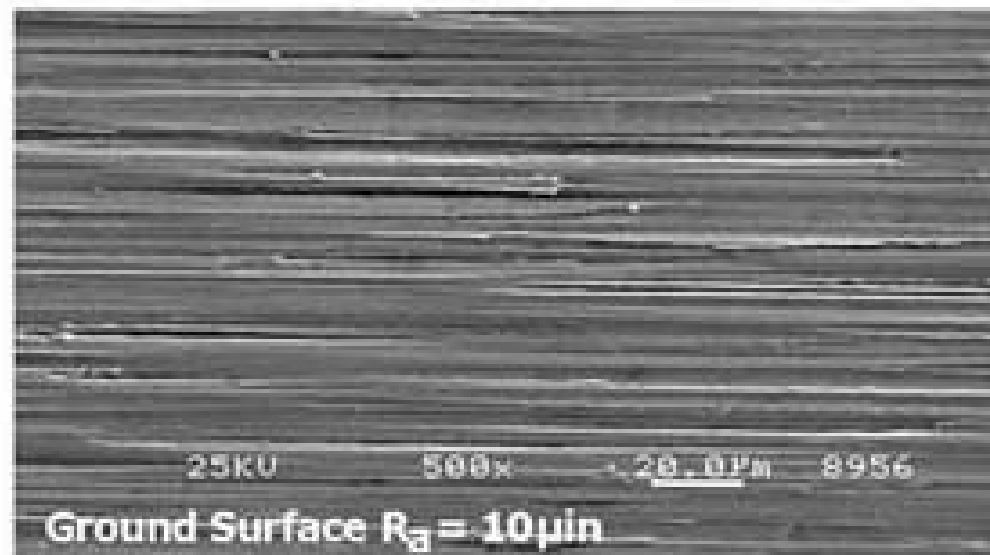
5. Process continues generating a flat surface.



6. Burnish removes conversion coating producing a bright finish



CHEMICALLY ACTIVATED SUPERFINISHING



## CHEMICALLY ACTIVATED SUPERFINISHING

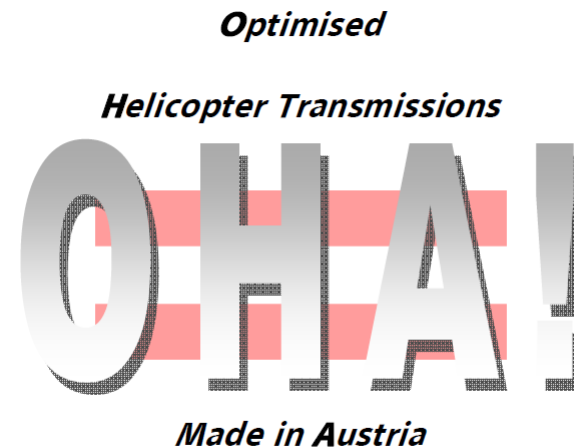
## HELICOPTER TAIL ROTOR DRIVE



BEVEL GEARS AFTER CHEMICALLY ACTIVATED SUPERFINISHING



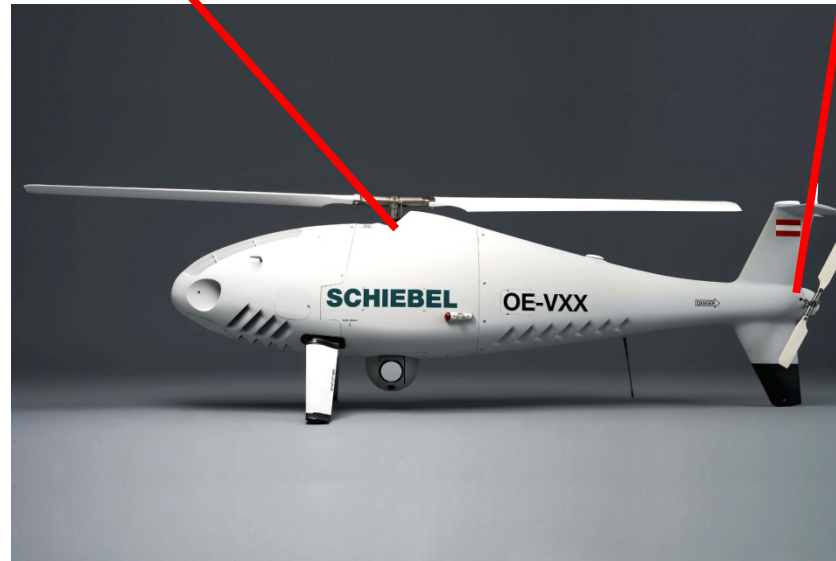
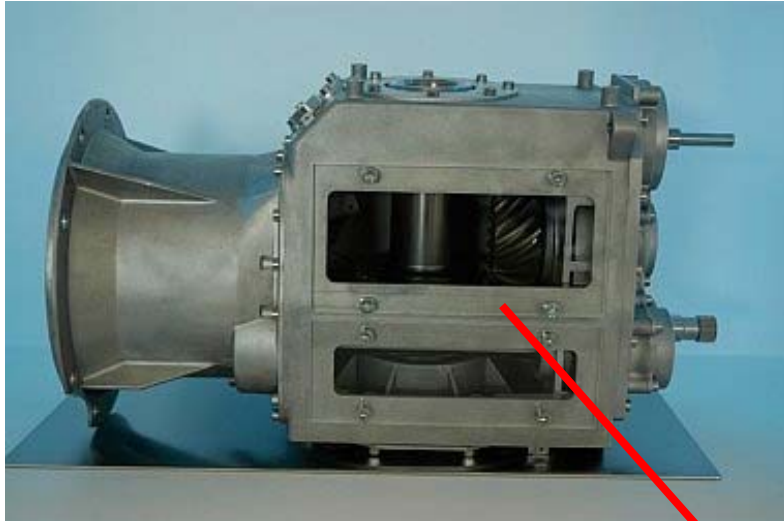
## 2011 - 2014: Nationally funded research project:



Institut für Konstruktionswissenschaften und Technische Logistik



**OHA!: Nationally funded research project**



OHA!

Schiebel camcopter S-100



**OHA!**

**Tail Drive of CS-27 Helicopter**



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## **Loss of Lubrication**

- **Technical Improvements:**

**Lubricants, Emergency Lubrication, Coatings, Surface Treatment etc.**

- **Simulation and Calculation:**

**Realisation of a calculation method that enables to evaluate the loss-of-lubrication behaviour in early design stages**

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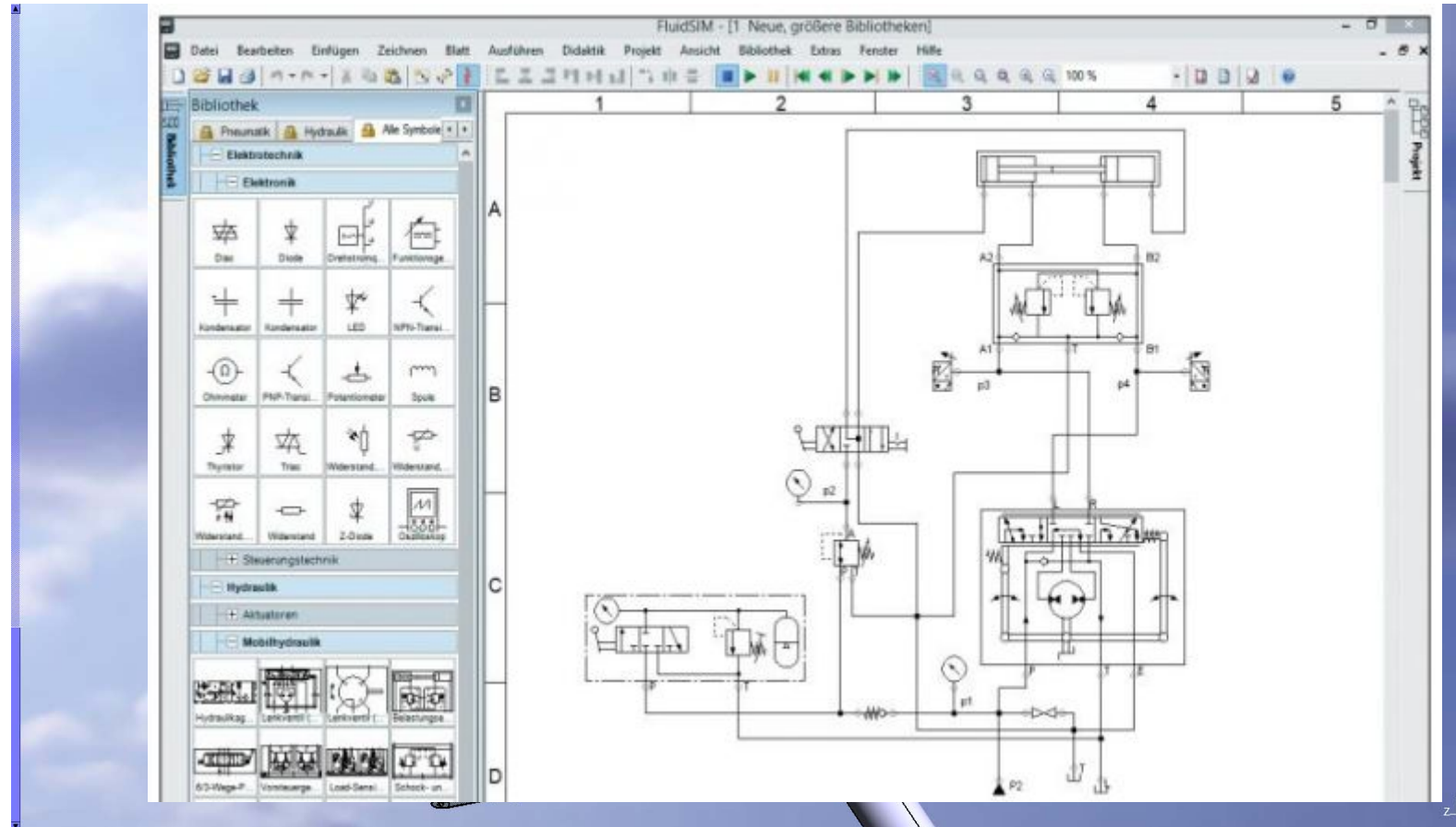
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## **Simulation and Calculation**

- **Calculation of Gears, Bearings and Shafts**
- **Calculation of Heat Transfer**
- **Simulation of Loss of Lubrication**
- **Simulation of Chip Detection**





Source: FluidSIM

## HYDRAULIC SIMULATION

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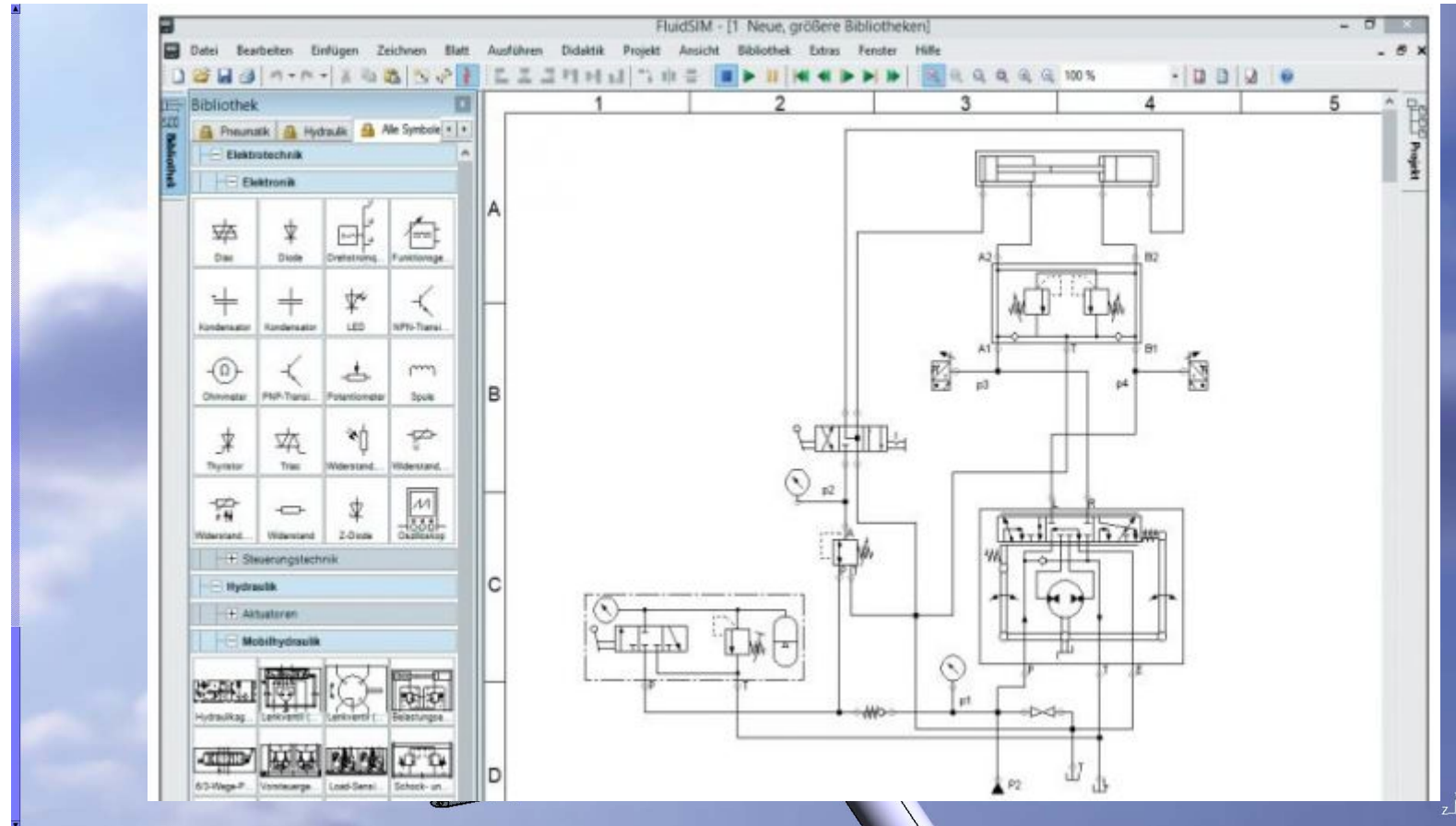
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# **FMECA**

## **Lessons to be Learned from Helicopter Accidents involving Transmissions**

- **Continuous follow-up after incidents**
- **FMECA as continuous procedure fully integrated in design process**
- **Software support**
- **Modular FMECA**





Source: itemsoft

## FMECA SOFTWARE TOOL

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## **Future trends, requirements and activities**

- **Continuous Technical Improvements**
- **Continuous Basic Research**
- **Validated and universal design tools**
- **Enlarged operation time under loss-of-lubrication conditions**
- **Improved, robust and standardized HUMS systems**
- **Close cooperation between OEM's, operators, EASA, designers, universities and research facilities**



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# Thanks for Your Attention !