

CASE STUDY

Dassault Falcon F50 Special Mission Avionics Upgrade



Task Objectives

Airframe Designs was engaged by Tenencia Aerospace Design to assist with the design, development, and certification of an Avionics Upgrade to a number of Dassault Falcon 50 special mission aircraft operated by an overseas military air force authority.

From a structural perspective, the most significant aspects of the upgrade involved the installation of low profile GPS and Iridium antennas to the fuselage crown and a small blade antenna on the top of the central engine nacelle.

The objective was to certify the upgrades to demonstrate compliance per an elected

civilian certification basis of FAR-29 up to Amendment 34 in accordance with the Type Certificate Data Sheet.

The compliance demonstration was to be reviewed and approved by the foreign Military Aviation Authority (MAA).

Returning Original Strength

A common approach when dealing with the removal of material from principal structural elements (PSEs) is to 'Return Original Strength' sometimes called the 'Zero Margin' approach.

This approach is also used in the world of structural repairs but is only applicable for static strength substantiation. Fatigue and Damage Tolerance is an entirely different story!

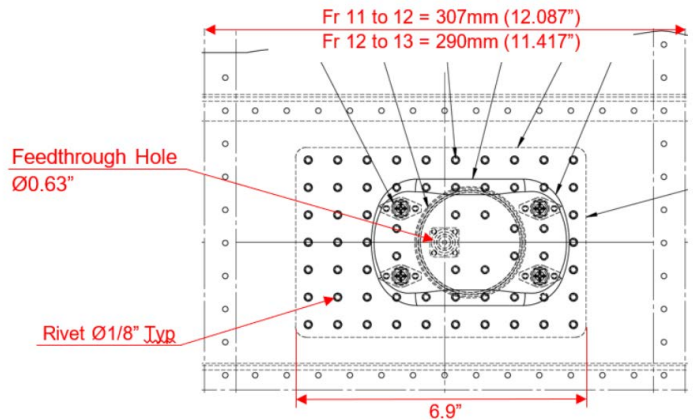
The method involves comparing the original repair region x-section (original area) to the modified x-section including the effect of the doubler reinforcement, with an example calculation to the left.

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Original Area: | $A_{orig.C} := t_{sk} \times b_C = 0.326 \text{ in}^2$ |
| Area Lost: | $A_{lost.C} := t_{sk} \times [D_H + (2 \times D_R)] + \left(\frac{D_{R.CSK} - D_R}{2} \times T_{R.CSK} \times 2 \right) = 0.044 \text{ in}^2$ |
| Area Gained: | $A_{gain.C} := [t_{db} \times [b_C - (2 \times D_R) - (D_H)]] = 0.301 \text{ in}^2$ |

Material Strength Analysis

Once the area gained is understood, the stress across the reinforced region is determined by assuming the original pre-modified structure has a reserve factor of 1 and experiences stress levels up to the material ultimate strength.

By adding more material (by way of the reinforcing doubler) than is lost (due to the antenna feed through penetrations) the overall stress across the post-modified region is lowered.



Joint Strength Analysis

Once the stress across the modified region has been established, the load being transferred to the repair doubler by the riveted joints can be determined as a function of area gained and modified stress.

The total load can then be shared equally by the number of effective rivets, considering both longitudinal and circumferential loading directions.

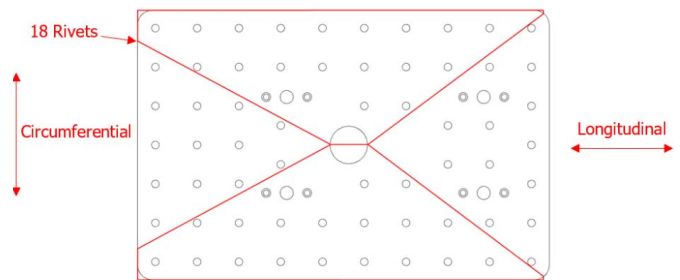


Figure 35: GPS Antenna Installation, Circumferential Analysis

// "Throughout the project, AFD provided valuable support to a complex and challenging upgrade involving our customer, production and maintenance organisations, our US design office, and the responsible Military Aviation Authority.

AFD always responded positively and effectively to support requests and their involvement in customer / MAA critical design reviews became essential in closing down queries and clarifying engineering decisions in a satisfactory manner." //

Johannes Hien
Deputy Head of Design

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SCAN ME TO
VIEW WEBSITE



/ Airframe Designs
11 The Pavilions
Avroe Crescent
Blackpool
FY4 2DP

01253 400320