





# Main objectives:

Describe two approaches to derive typical load spectra for Damage and

Tolerance Design and present a case study with an evaluation of the pros

and cons of each solution.





Damage Tolerance Design

Requirements

Typical Loading Spectra – How is the airplane going to fly?

Loading Spectra x Flight Load Sequence

Two Approaches to Derive Typical Loading Spectra

Study Case

Conclusions





## **Certification Requirements**

Typical Loading
Spectra



Analysis, supported by test evidence



Inspections or other procedures must be established



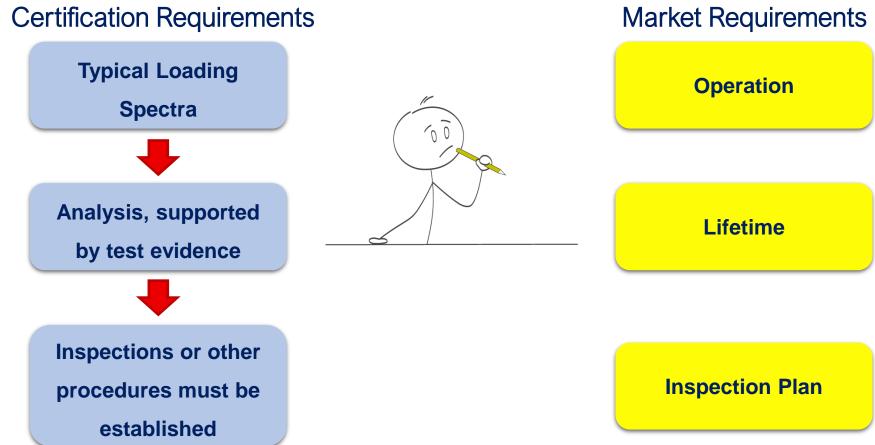
**Market Requirements** 

**Operation** 

Lifetime

**Inspection Plan** 

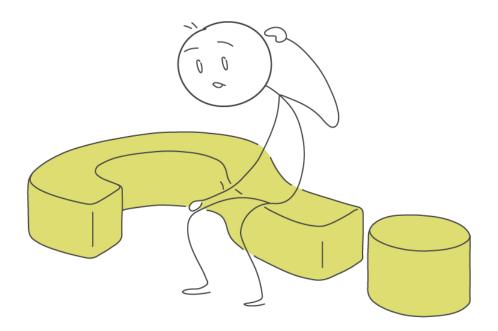




Typical Loading Spectra is an essential key for Damage Tolerance Design

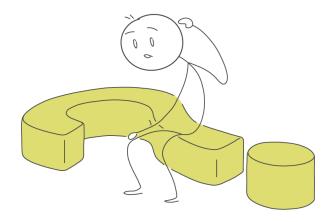






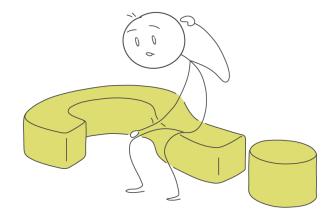


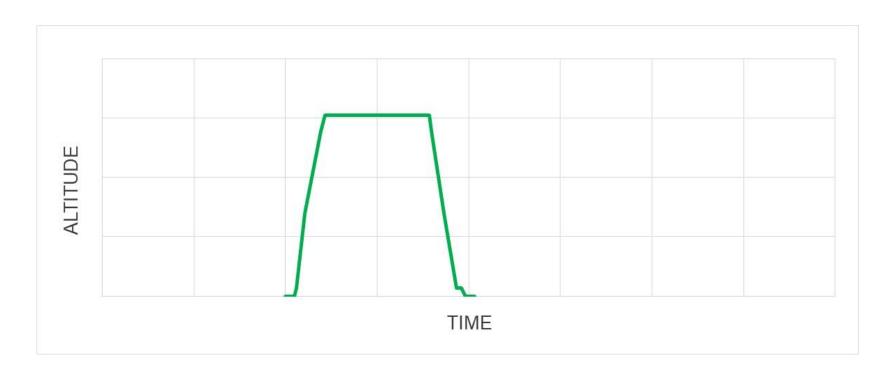






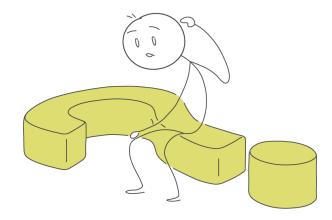




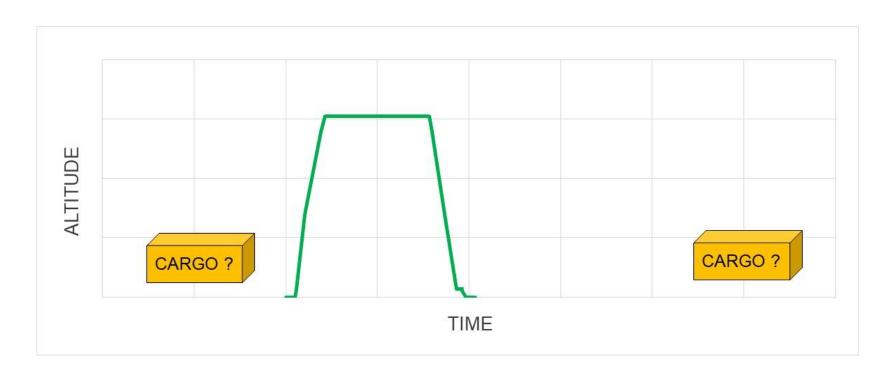






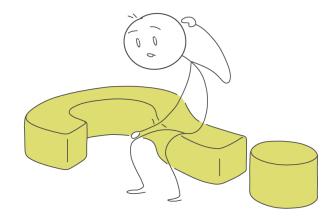


Payload

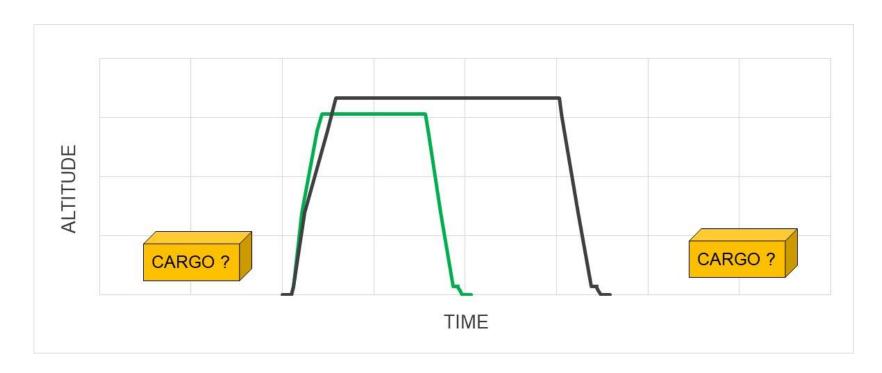






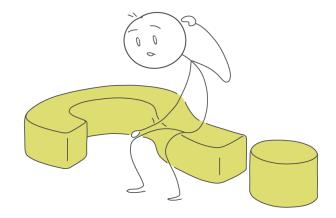


Range
Payload
Flight Level

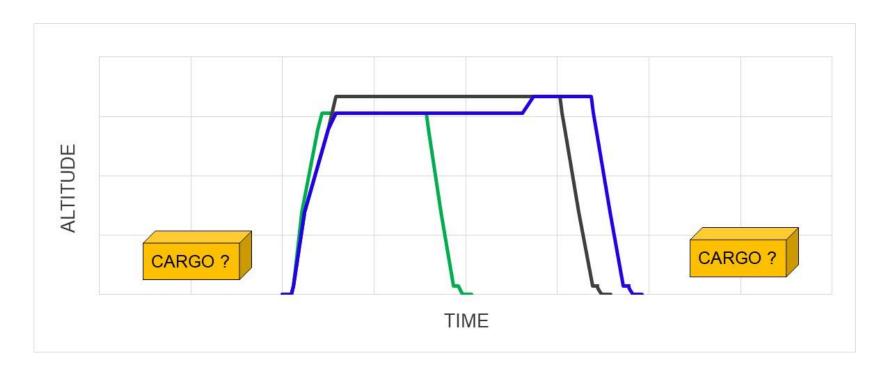






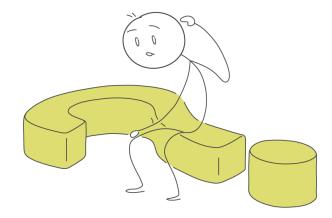


Range
Payload
Flight Level





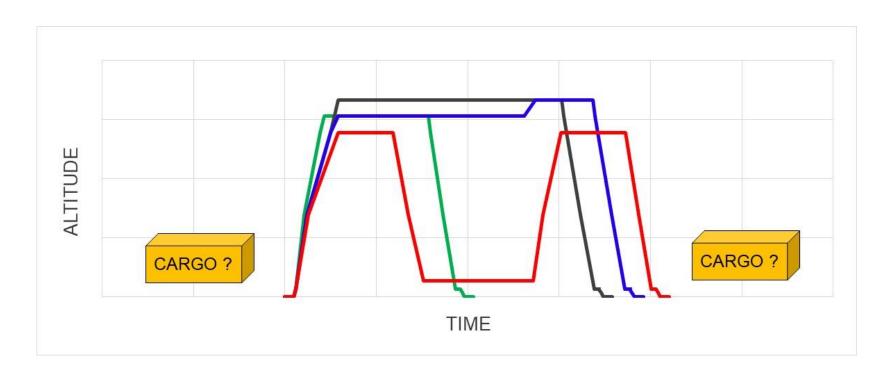




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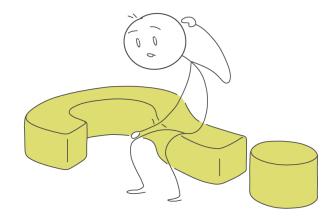
Flight Level

**Operations** 





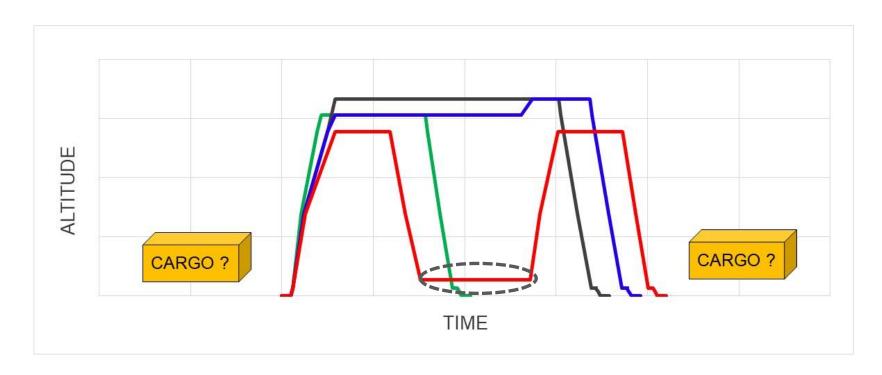




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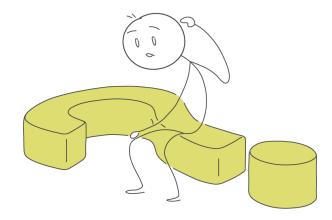
Flight Level

Operations







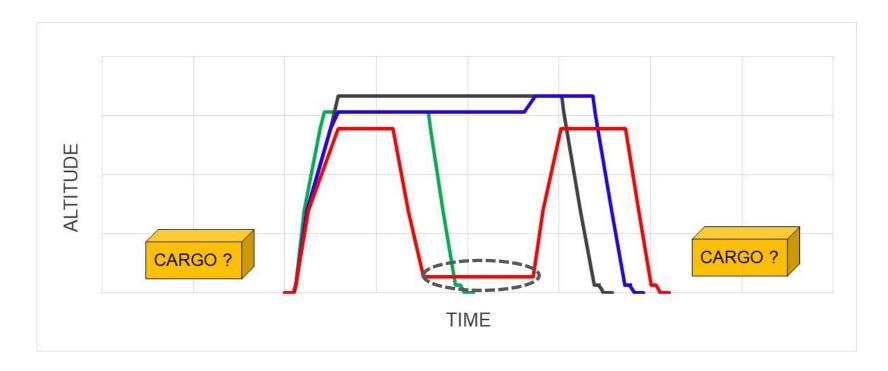


Payload

Flight Level

Operations

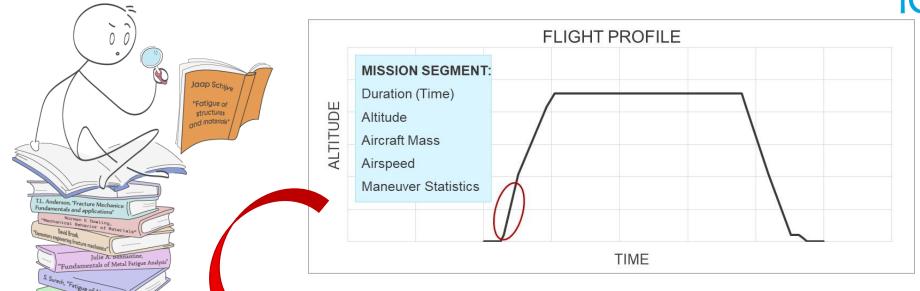
% Occurrence

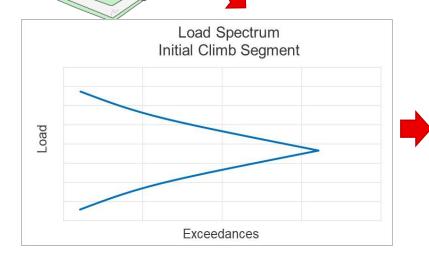


## **Loading Spectra x Flight Load Sequence**

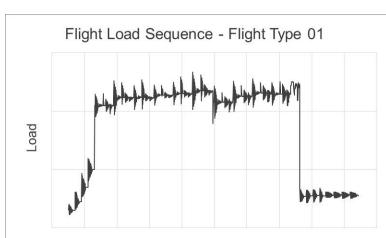












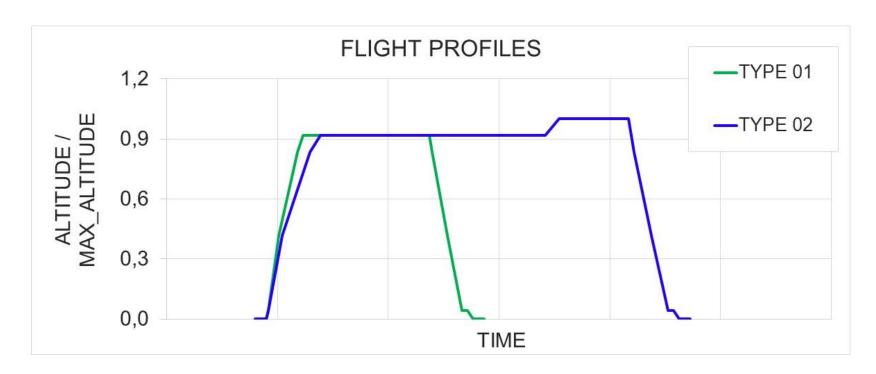






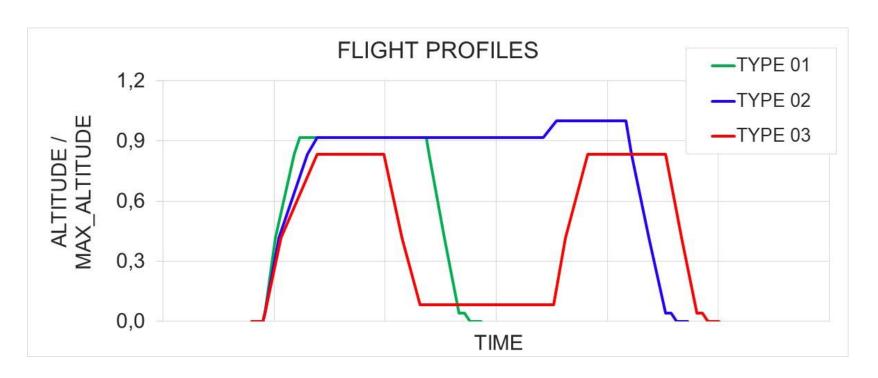






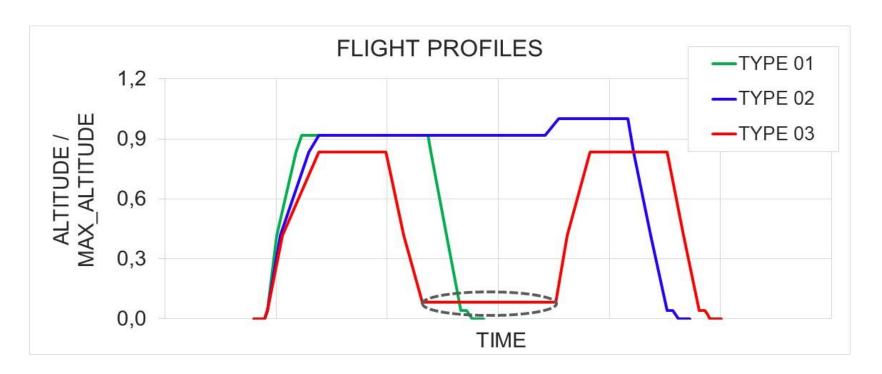








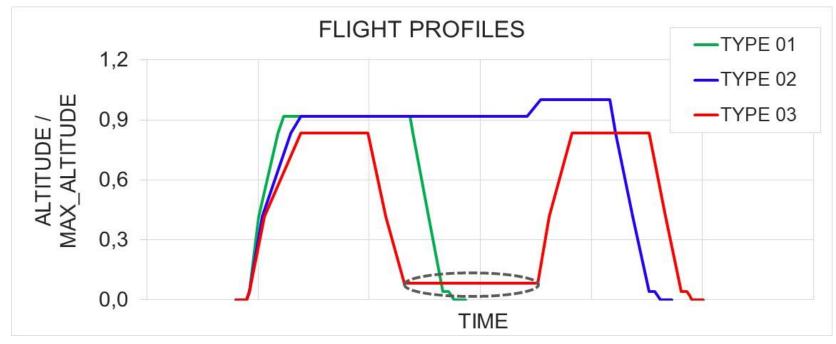




# **Two Different Approaches to Derive Typical Loading Spectra**







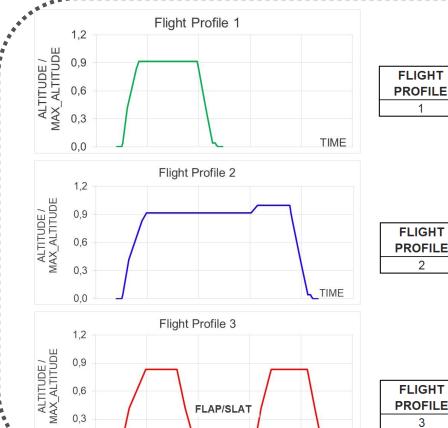
FLIGHT PROFILE	% FLIGHTS
1	30
2	60
3	10
	100

## **Two Different Approaches to Derive Typical Loading Spectra**

TIME







FLIGHT	FLIGHTS	
PROFILE	%	
1	30	

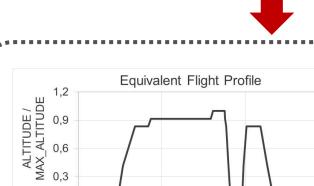
FLIGHT	FLIGHTS		
<b>PROFILE</b>	%		
2	60		

FLIGHTS %		
10		

# **Equivalent Flight Profile**



FLIGHT	FLIGHTS
PROFILE	%
1	30
2	60
3	10
	100

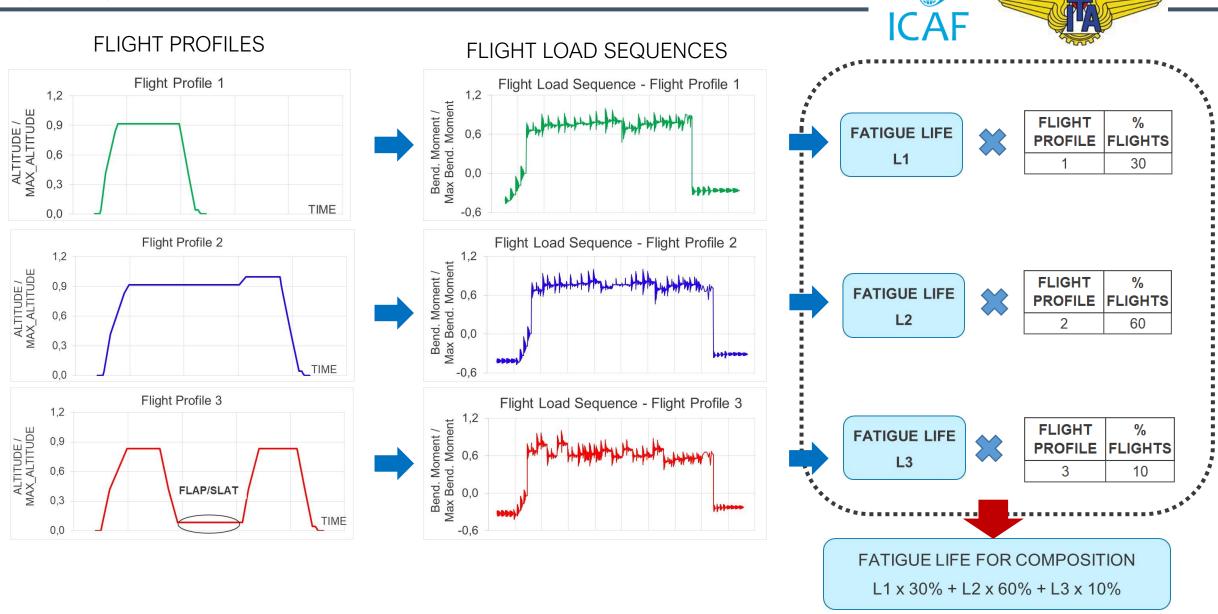


0,0

Г	FLIGHT	FLIGHTS
	PROFILE	%
	Equivalent	100

TIME

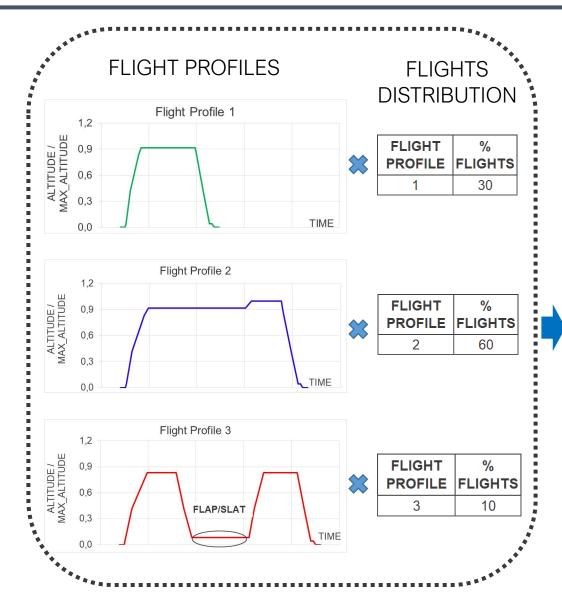
# **Single Flight Profiles**



# **Equivalent Flight Profile**



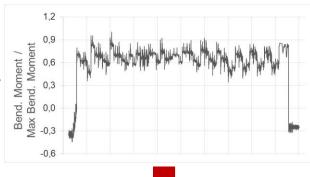




#### **EQUIVALENT FLIGHT PROFILE**

1,2 O,9 O,6 O,0 TIME

FLIGHT LOAD SEQUENCE

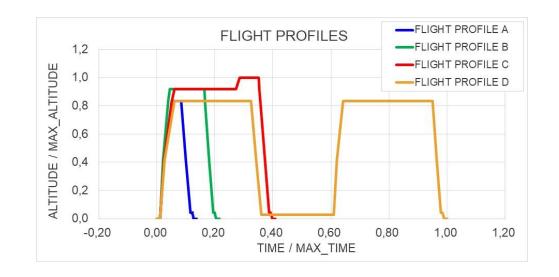




**FATIGUE LIFE** 



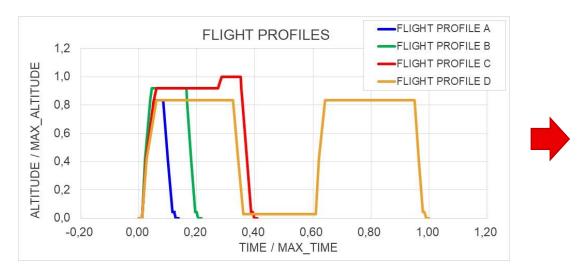




	0.4	В	SEFORE TAKE-OF	F	AFTER LANDING			
PROFILE	% FLIGHTS	PAYLOAD	FUEL	TOW	PAYLOAD	FUEL	LDW	
T KOT IZZ		(% MAX PAYLOAD)	(% MAX FUEL)	(% MAX TOW)	% MAX PAYLOAD	(% MAX FUEL)	(% MAX LDW)	
Α	10	77%	28%	90%	77%	13%	92%	
В	40	15%	33%	72%	15%	11%	71%	
С	40	54%	54%	90%	54%	12%	84%	
D	10	36%	100%	97%	36%	12%	78%	





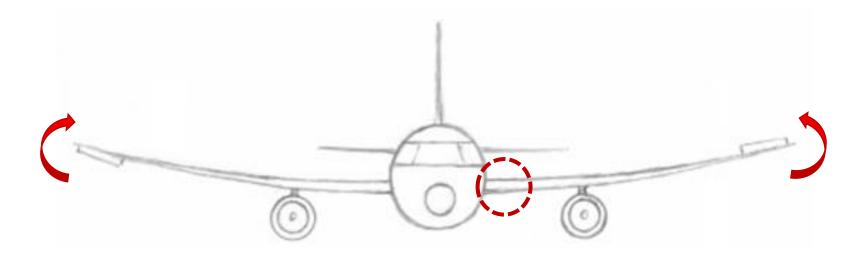


1,2	1			
肖 1,0				
ETA_ 0,8		-		
0,6				
1,0			1	
H 0,2				
0,0			4	

Flight-Profile¤	Flight·Time·¤	Flights⋅(%)¤	
¤	$\Delta T_n$ ¤	$Dist_{SF}$ ¤	
Α¤	0.12¤	10¤	
B¤	0.20¤	40¤	
C¤	0.40¤	40¤	
D¤	1.00¤	10¤	
		100	
EQUIVALENT¤	0.35¤	100¤	



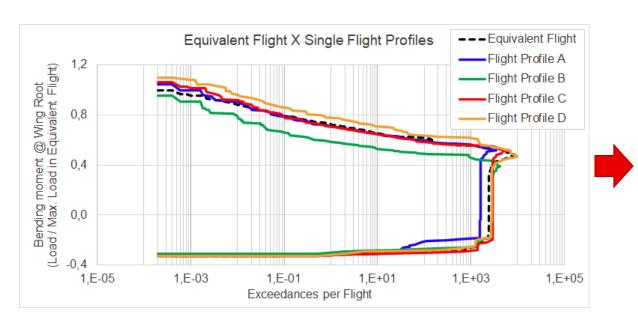


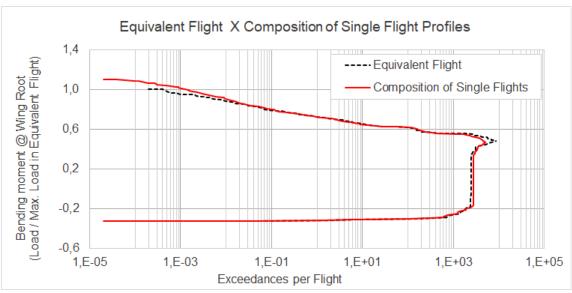






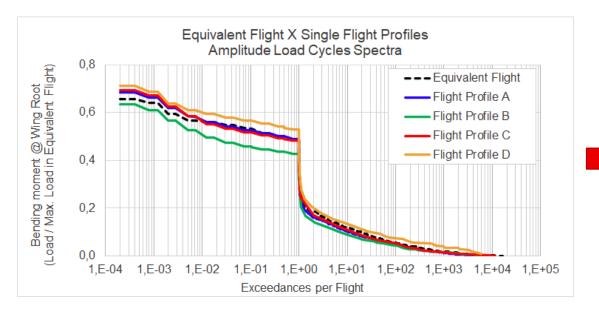


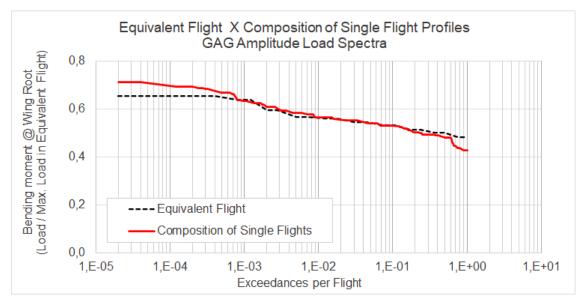


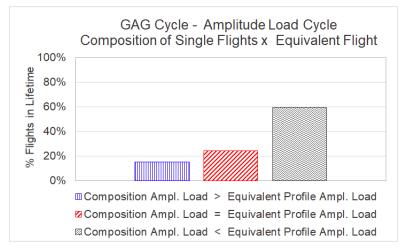






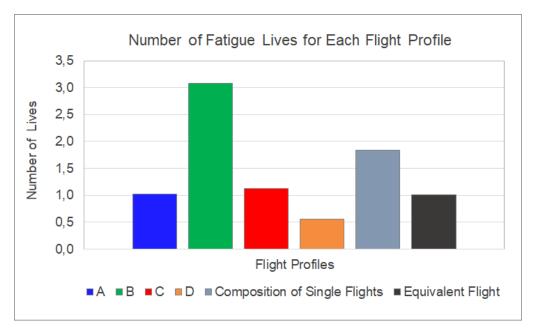












- Composition lead to almost twice the lifetime derived for Equivalent Flight Profile
- Equivalent Flight Profile results are more affected by the "more demanding" flight profile (D) than the Composition.





### The Analysis indicates:

- Equivalent Flight Profile lead to lower amount of work
- Single Flights Composition leads also to the fatigue results for each original flight profile.
- Equivalent Flight Profile is a conservative approach
- Composition of Single Flights lead to loads spectra strict to the usage considered
- Each approach can be a good solution, according to the moment in the course of the product history.

