

An aero-engine vision of 2020

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Overall ACARE* environmental targets for 2020

Reduce perceived
external noise by 50%
(30db Cumulative)



Reduce fuel
consumption and CO₂
emissions by 50%

Reduce NO_x
emissions by 80%

Targets are for new aircraft and
whole industry relative to 2000

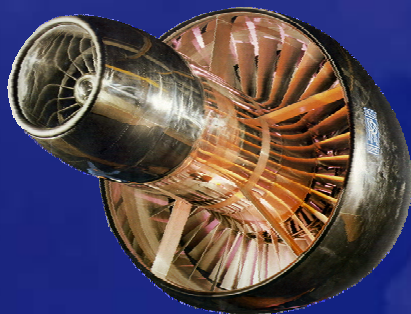
**The ACARE targets represent a
doubling of the historical rate of
improvement...**



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* Advisory Council for Aerospace Research in Europe

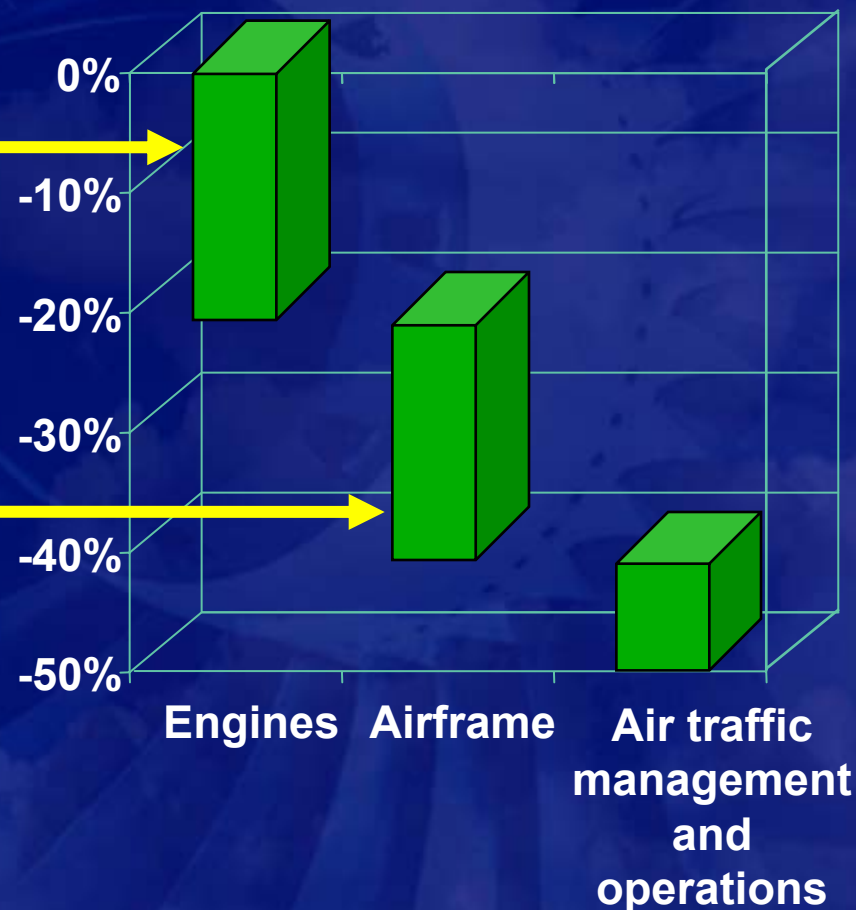
Meeting the 50% fuel burn target needs changes in all areas



Possible design solutions

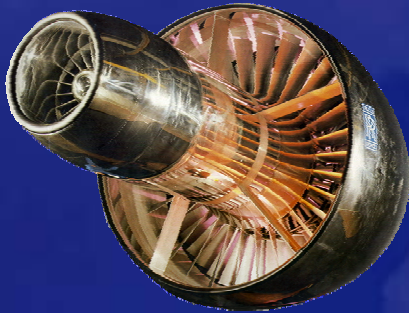


Contributions to CO₂ Reduction



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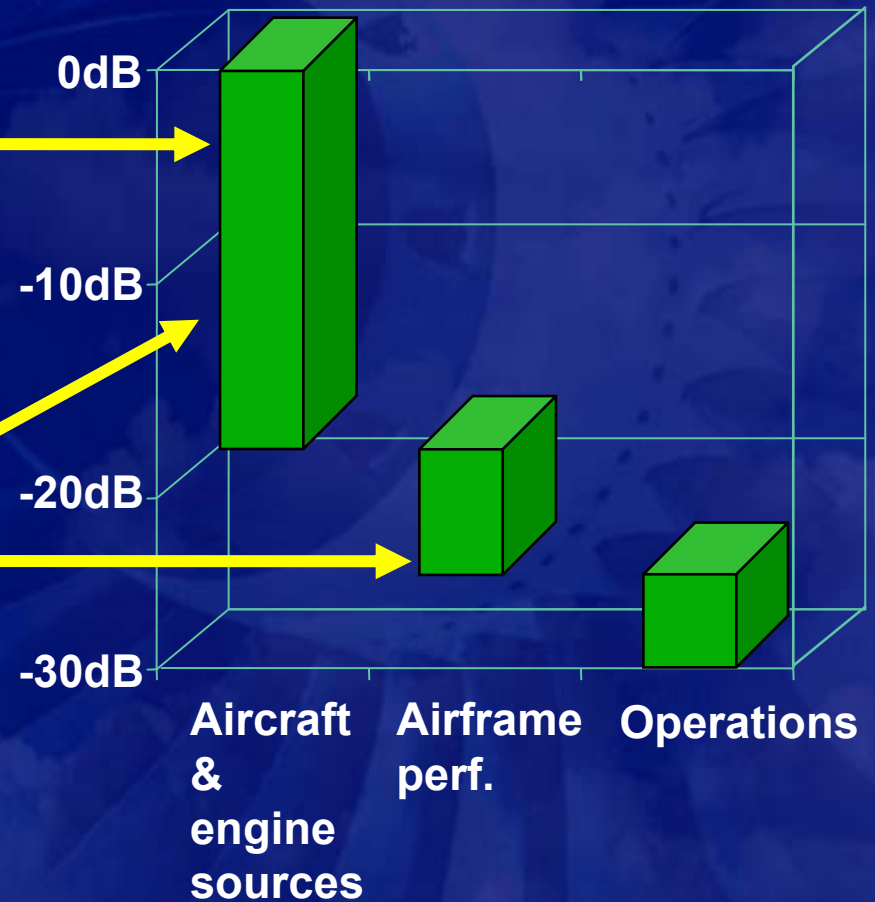
Meeting the 30dB noise target needs changes in all areas



Possible design solutions



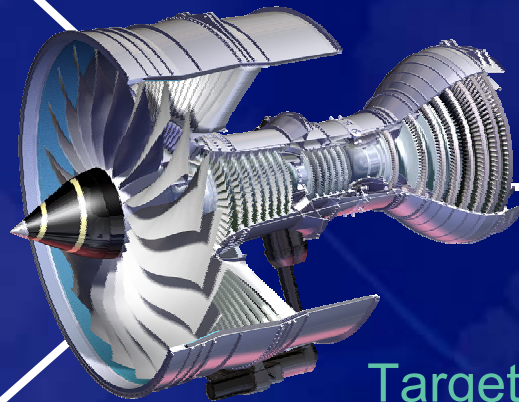
Contributions to noise reduction



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Engine ACARE* environmental targets for 2020

Reduce perceived
external noise by
18 dB Cumulative



Reduce fuel
consumption and CO₂
emissions by 20%

Reduce NO_x
emissions by 80%

Targets are for new engines and
whole industry relative to 2000

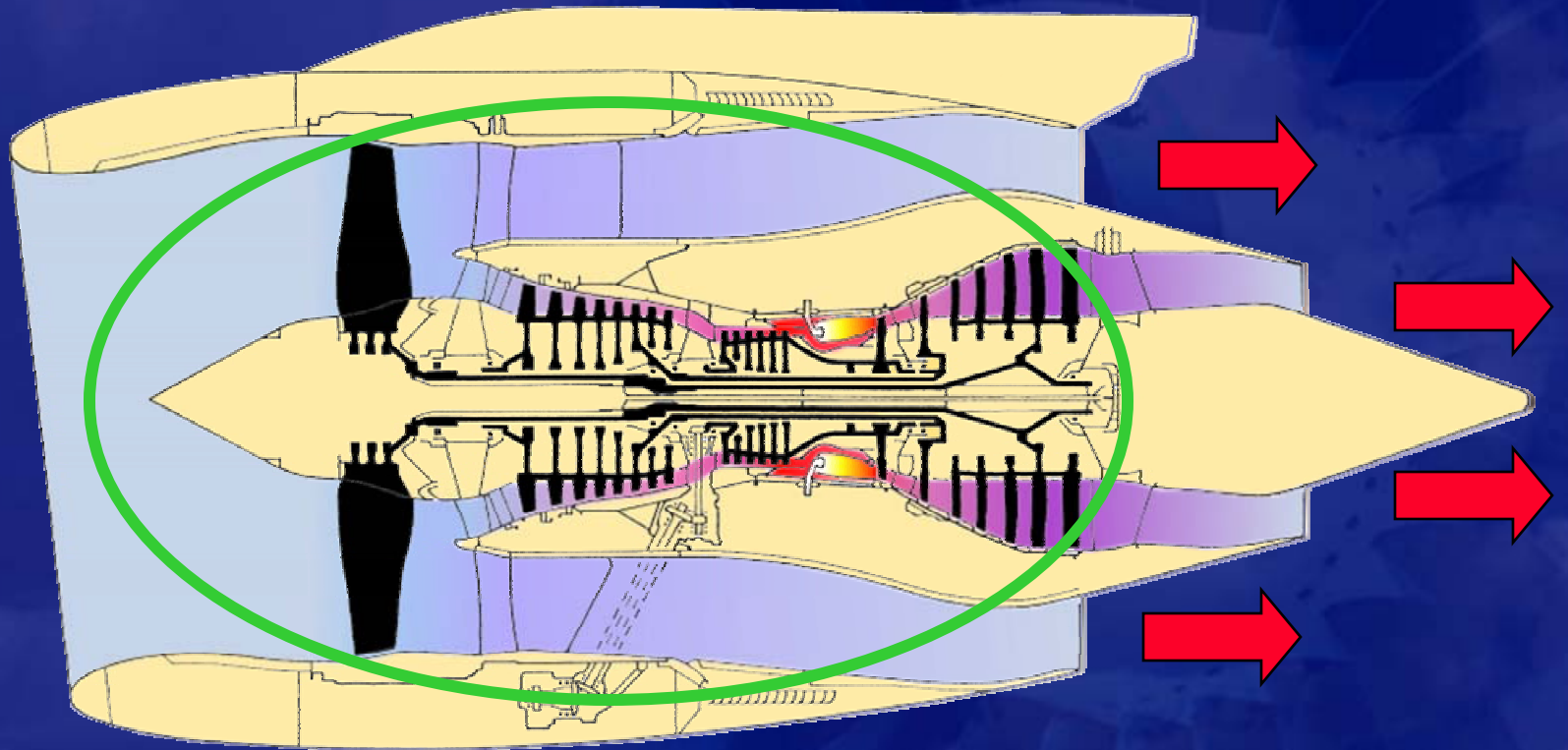
**The ACARE targets represent a
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* Advisory Council for Aerospace Research in Europe

Turbofan Engine



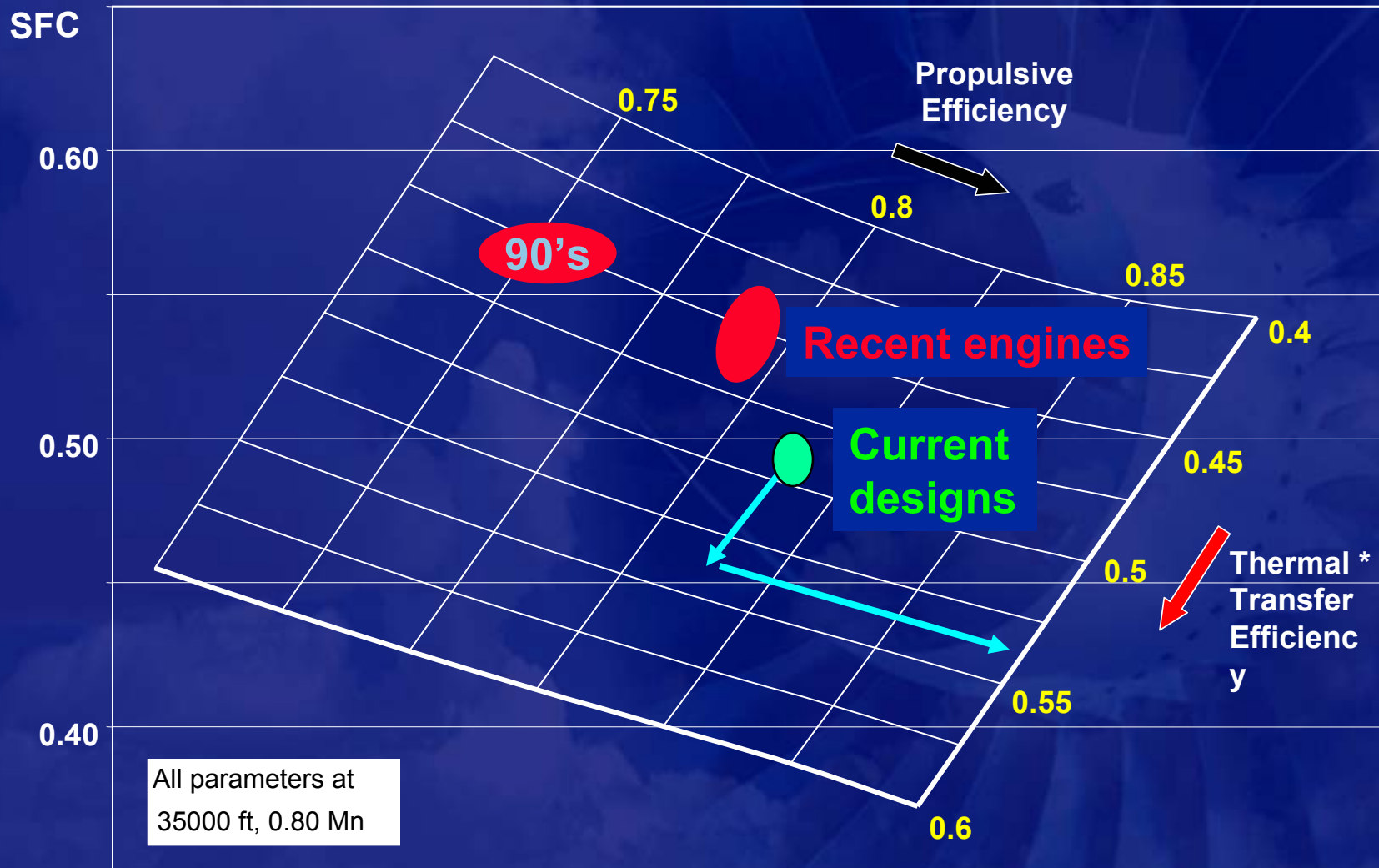
**Thermal and
transfer efficiency**

**Propulsive
efficiency**



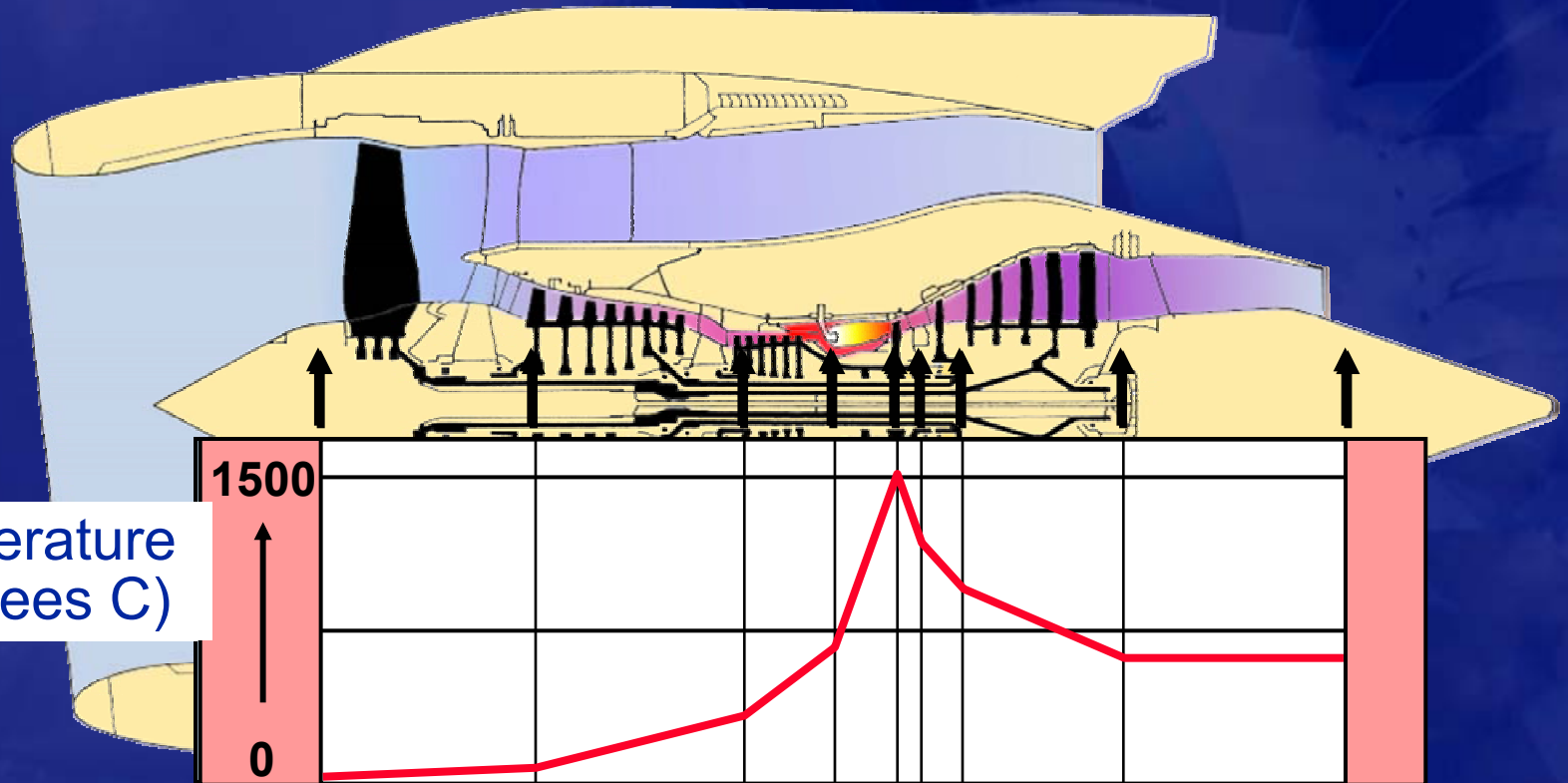
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Affect on Future Product Capability



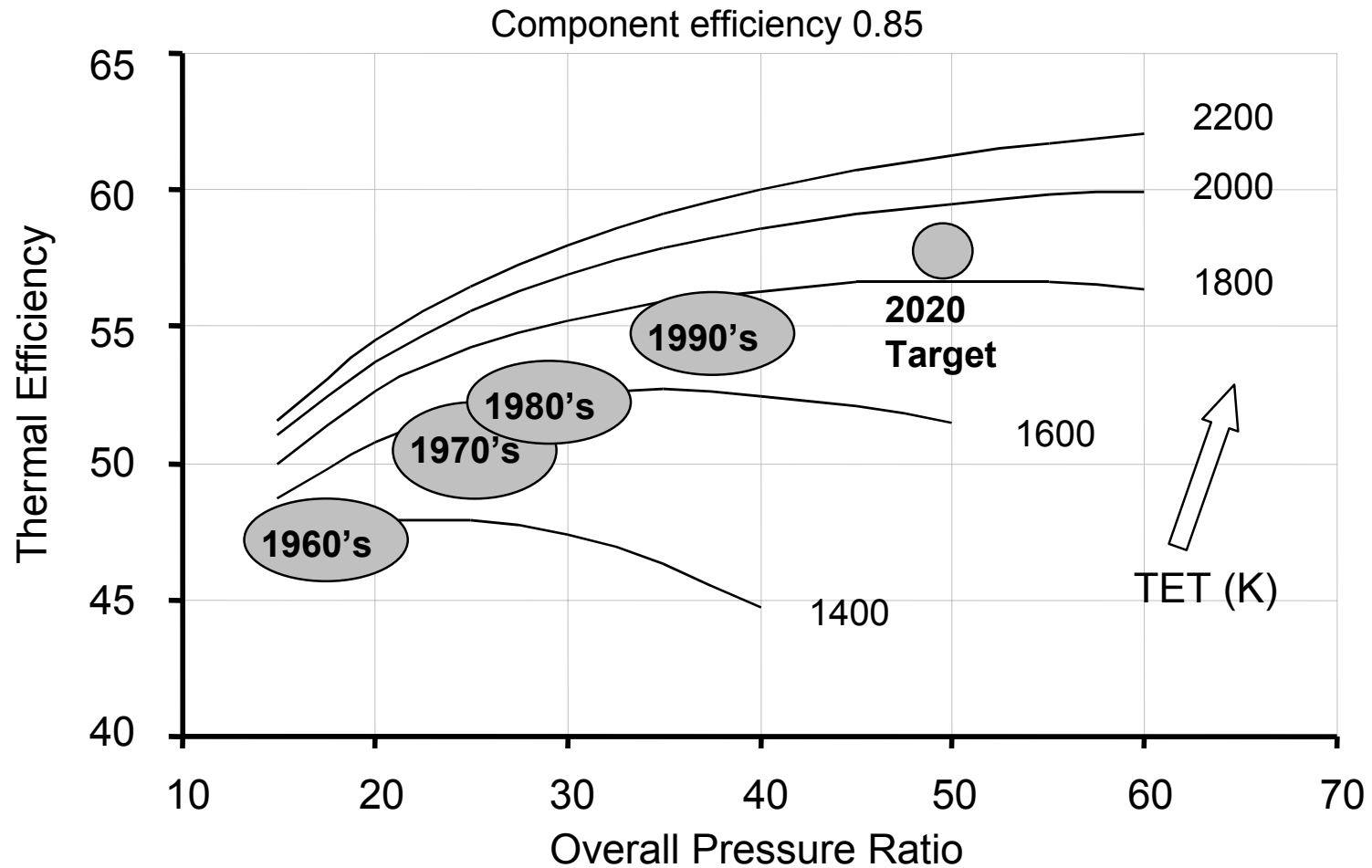
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Turbofan Engine



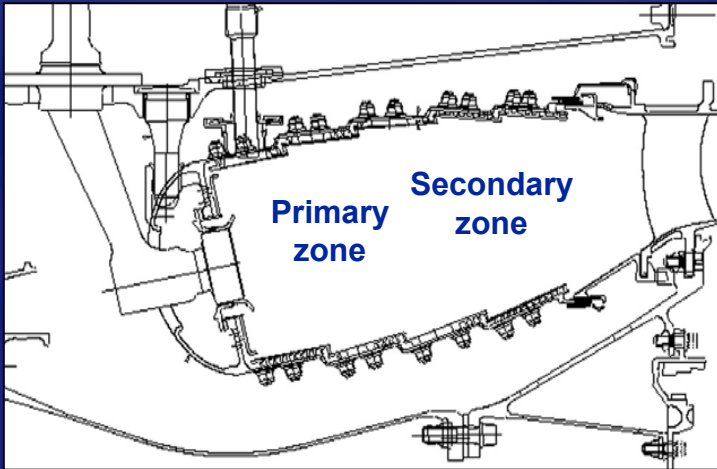
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Factors influencing thermal efficiency



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Emissions constraints



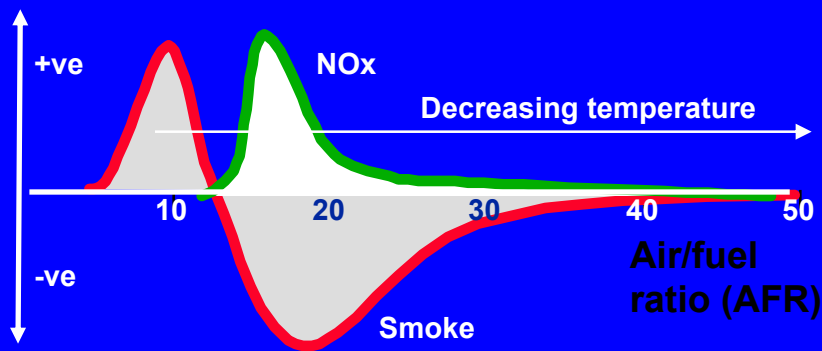
At idle:

- Combustor pressure and temperature are low, and primary zone is weak (high AFR)
 - inhibits chemical reaction which creates CO and UHCs

At high power:

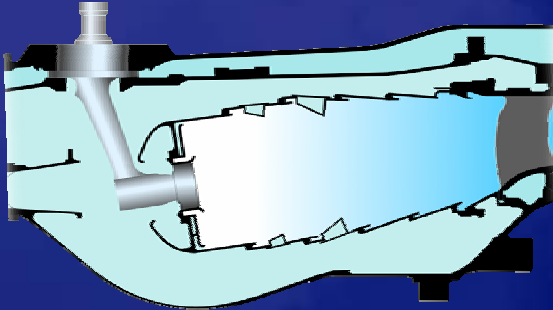
- Combustor temperature and pressure are high and primary zone is rich (low AFR)
 - a fuel-rich mixture creates smoke which is burned off in secondary zone
 - secondary combustion creates NOx establishing a trade with smoke

NOx & smoke reaction rate

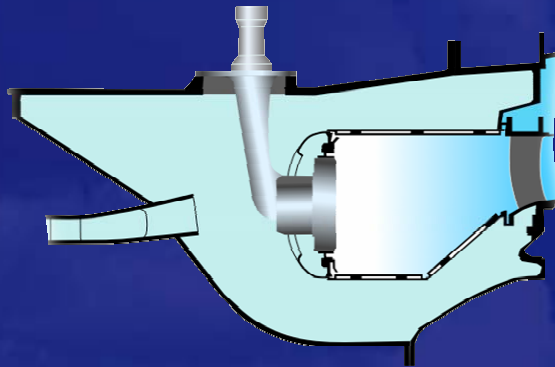


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Forcing down emissions through innovation



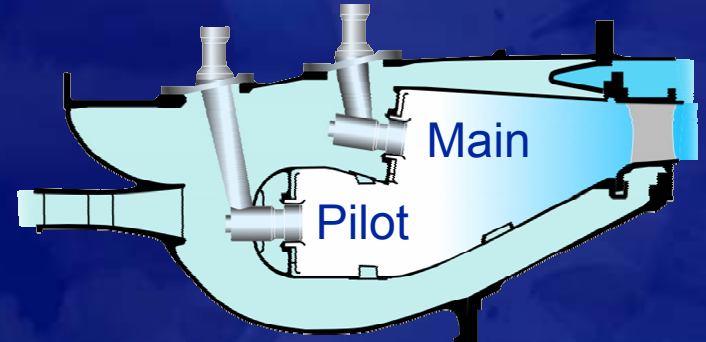
Single-annular combustor
70% CAEP 2



Direct injection, lean burn single-annular combustor



55% CAEP 2



Double-annular combustor



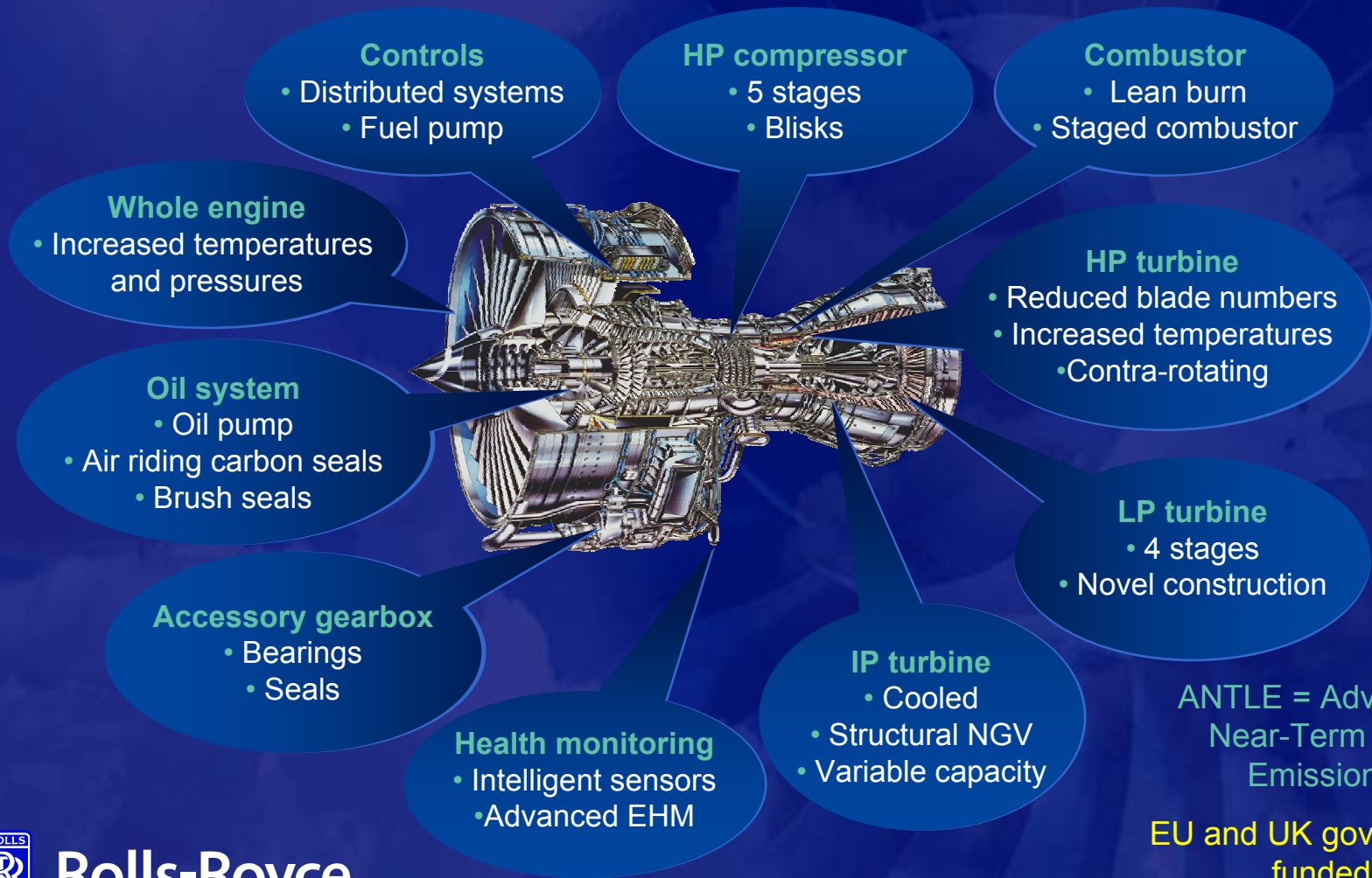
40% CAEP 2



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EEFAE - ANTLE - proving technology for 2008

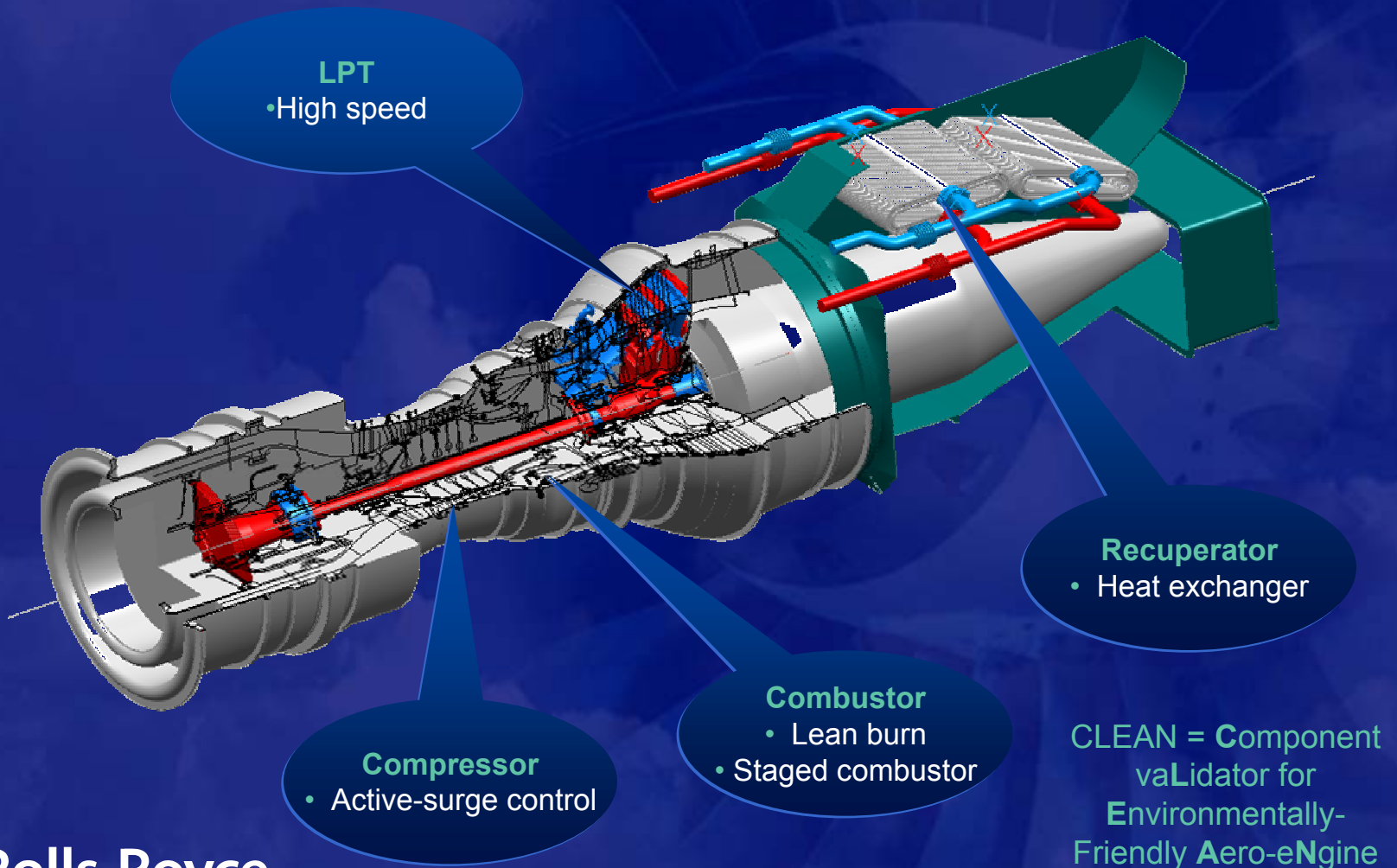
Trent 500 baseline engine with new technologies incorporated



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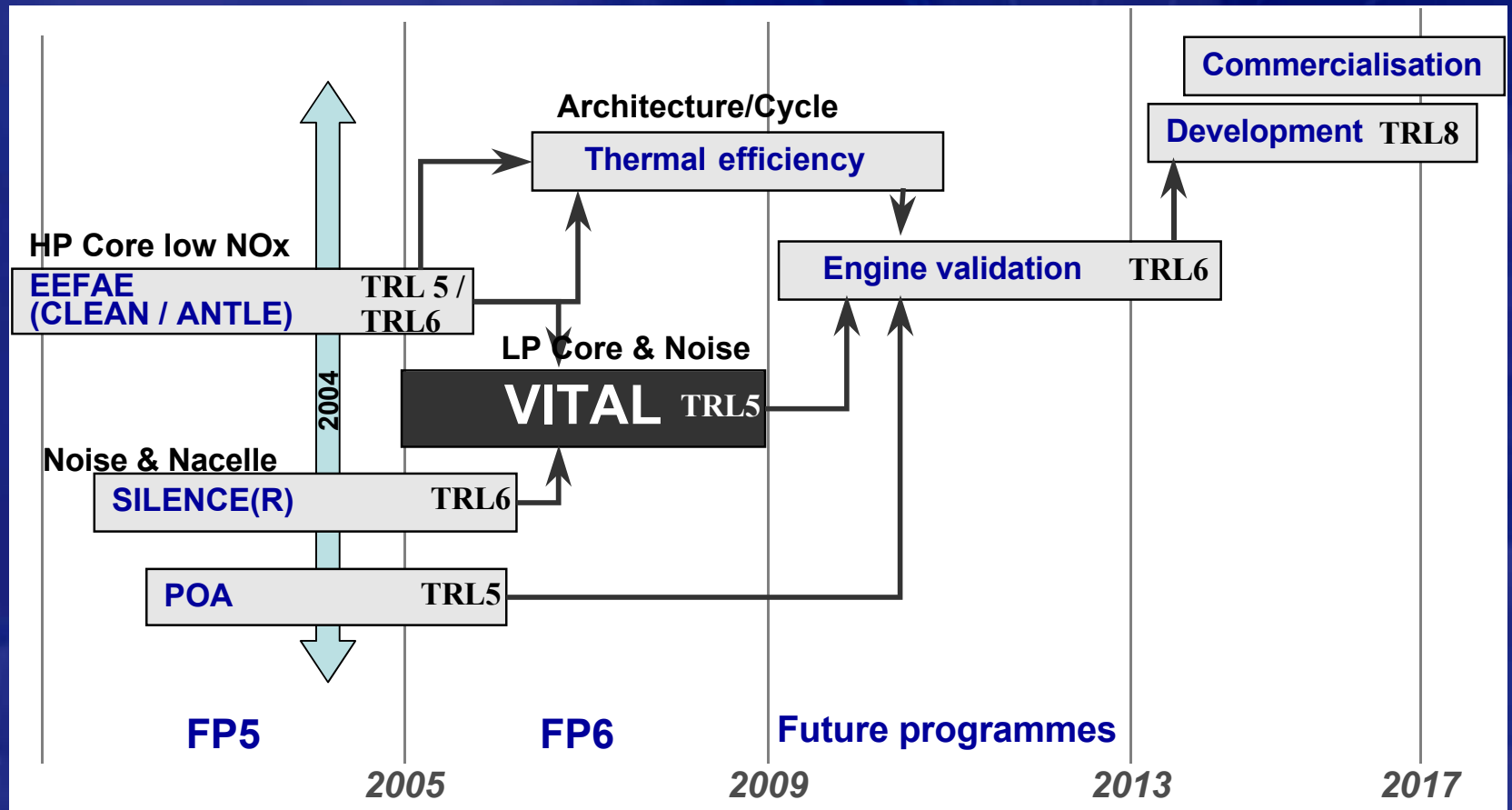
EEFAE – CLEAN for 2012 - 2015

HP core and LPT with new technologies incorporated



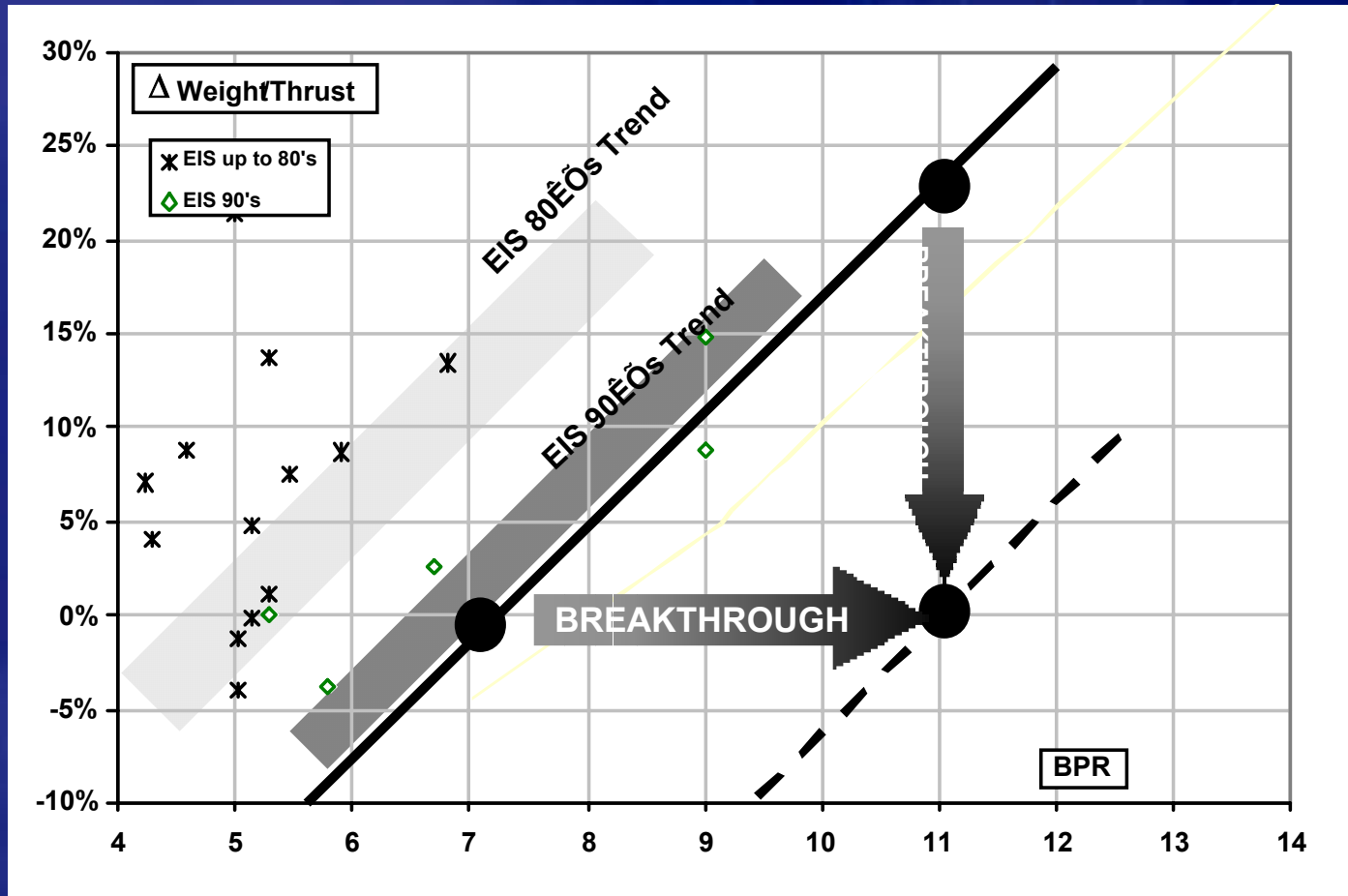
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Engine technology development



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Objective of VITAL



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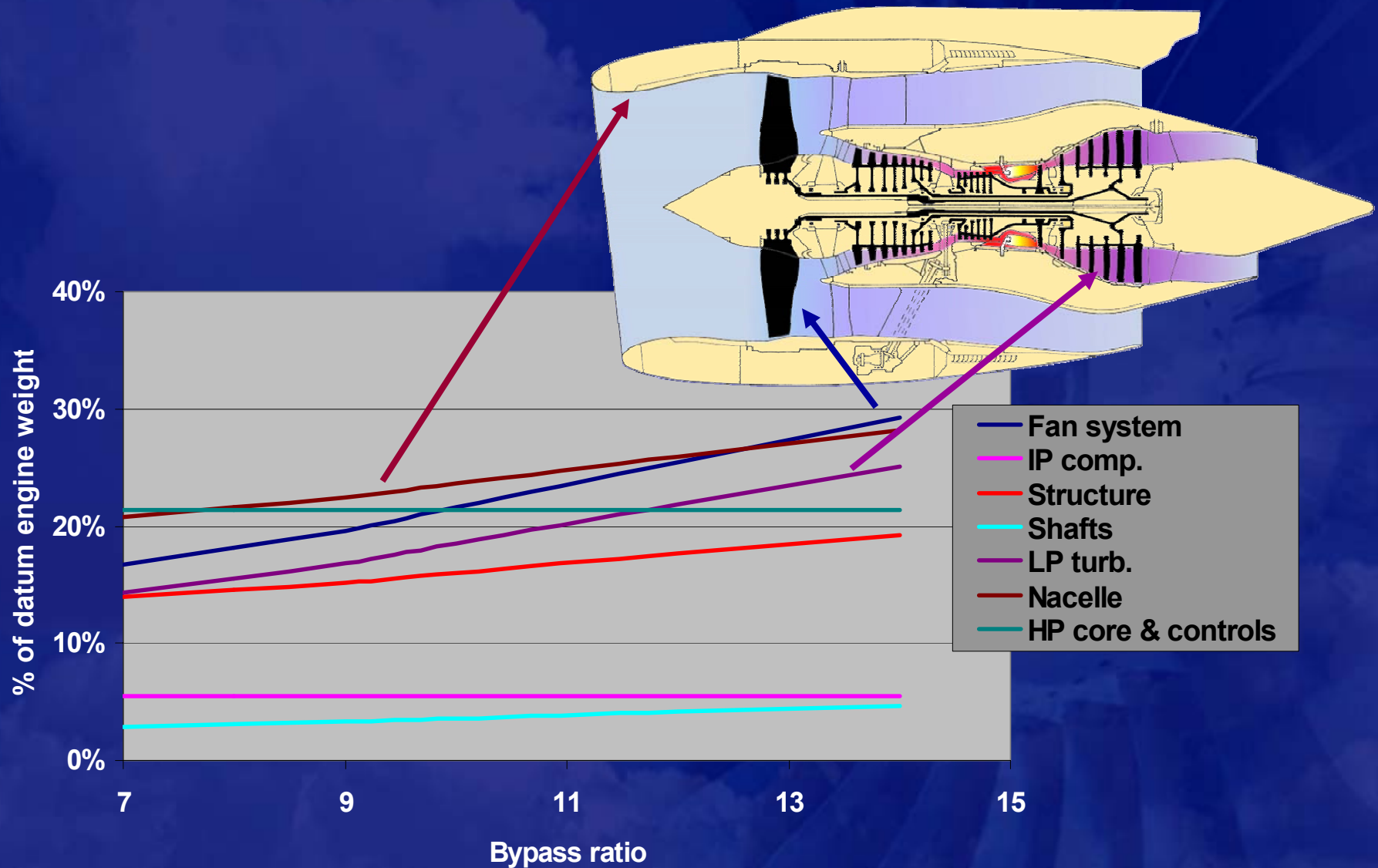
Weight breakdown of high BPR three shaft turbofan

	Proportion of total
Fan rotor & casing	18%
IP Comp.	5%
Structures	15%
Shafts	3%
LP Turb.	16%
Nacelle	22%
Core & externals	21%
	100%



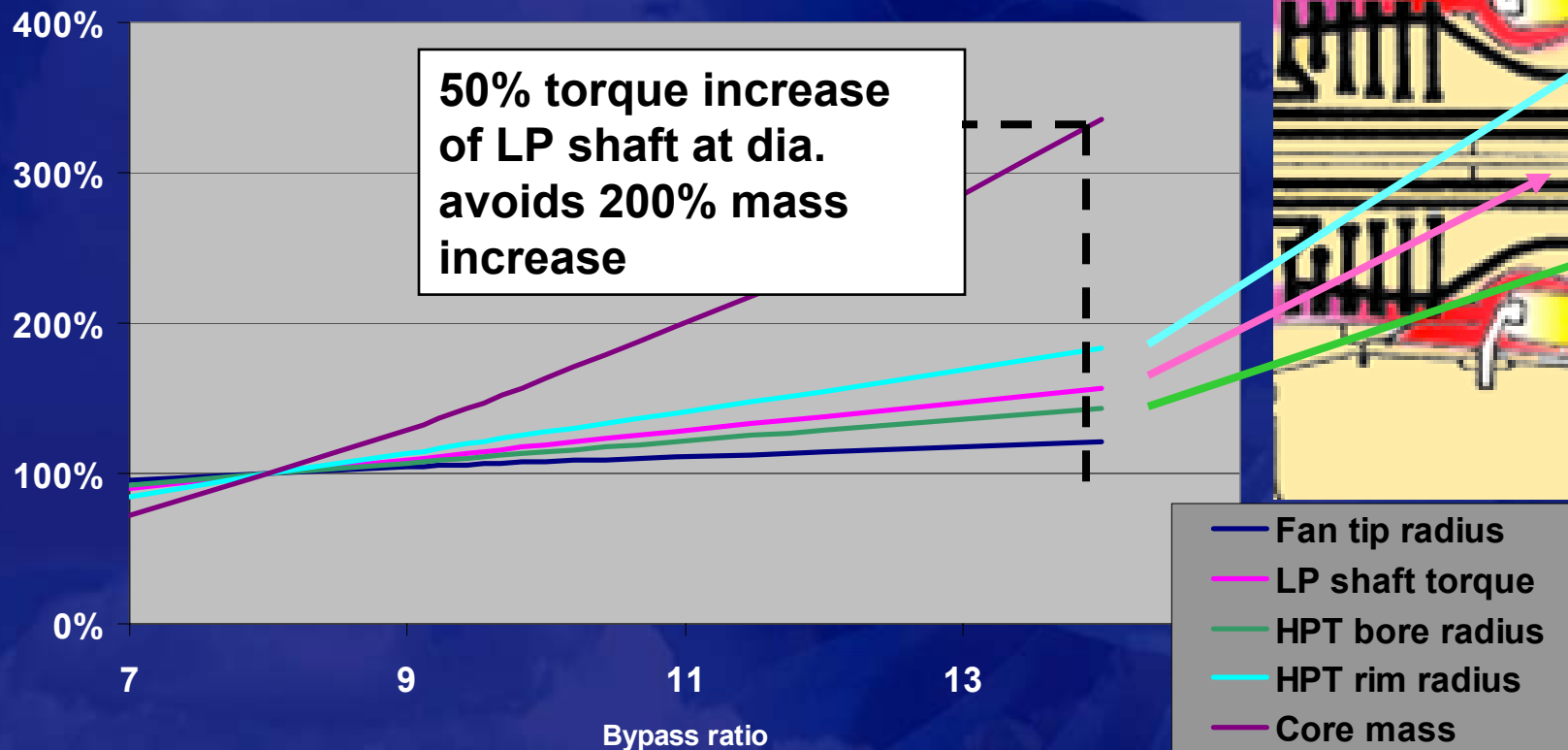
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Weight trends of subsystems



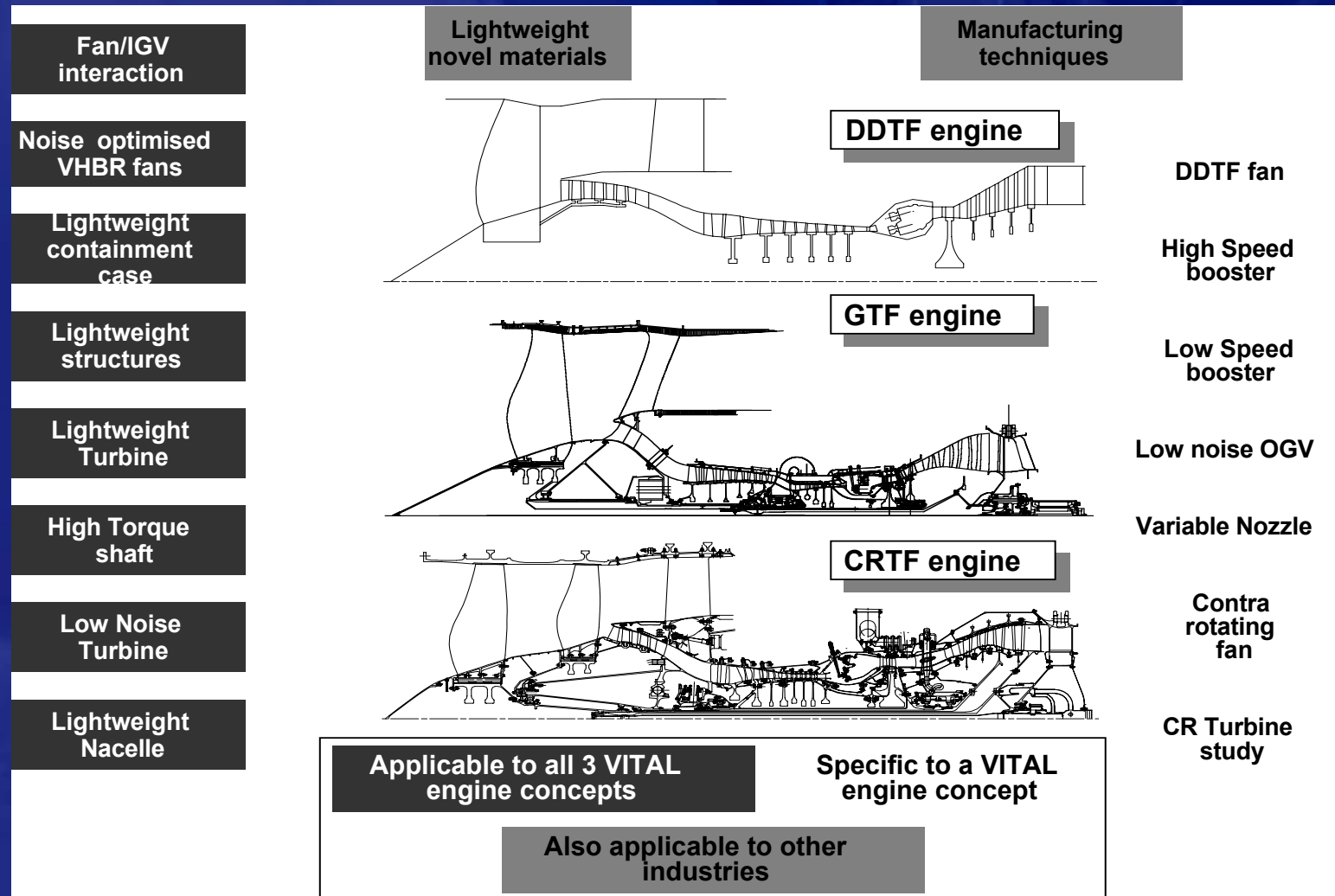
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Effect of BPR & shaft torque on core mass



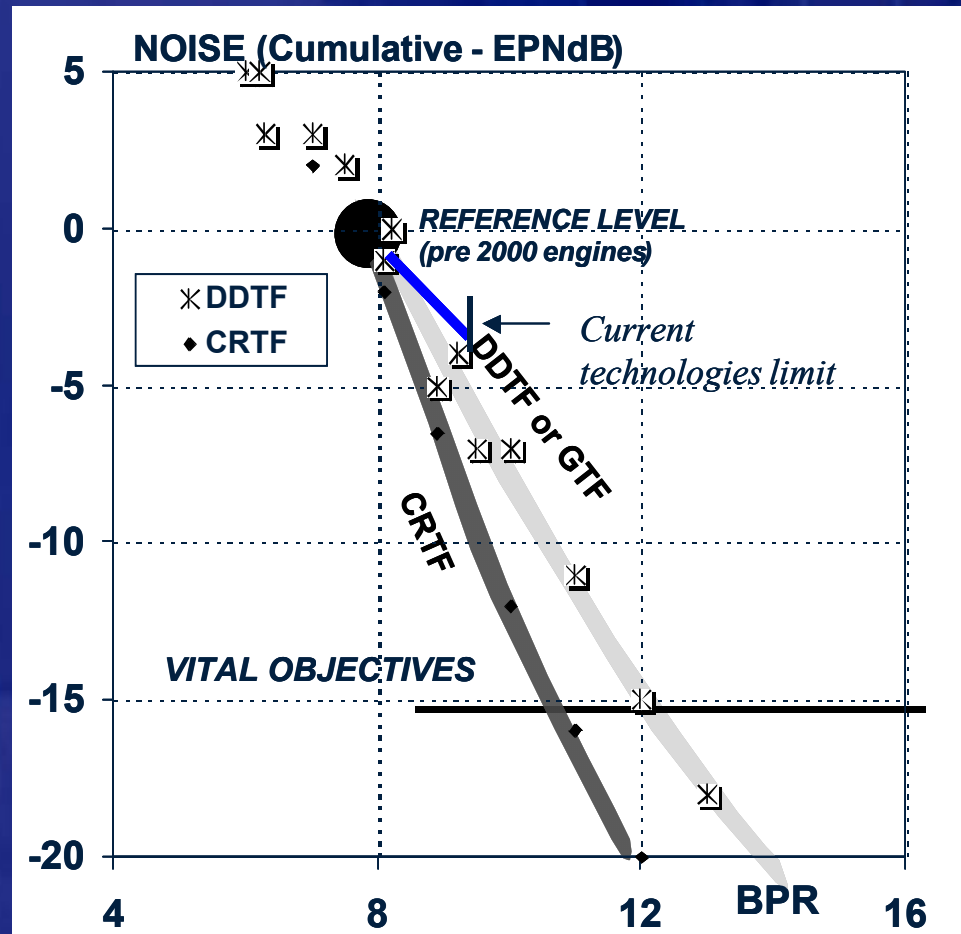
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EU VITAL programme



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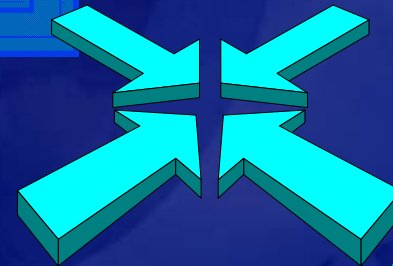
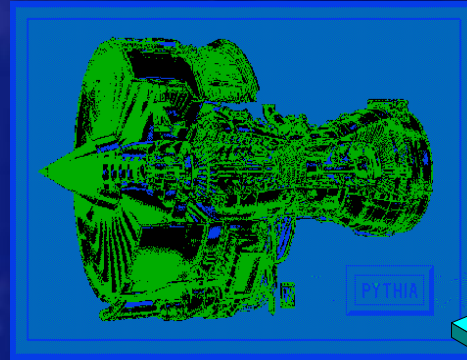
Noise benefit from increased BPR



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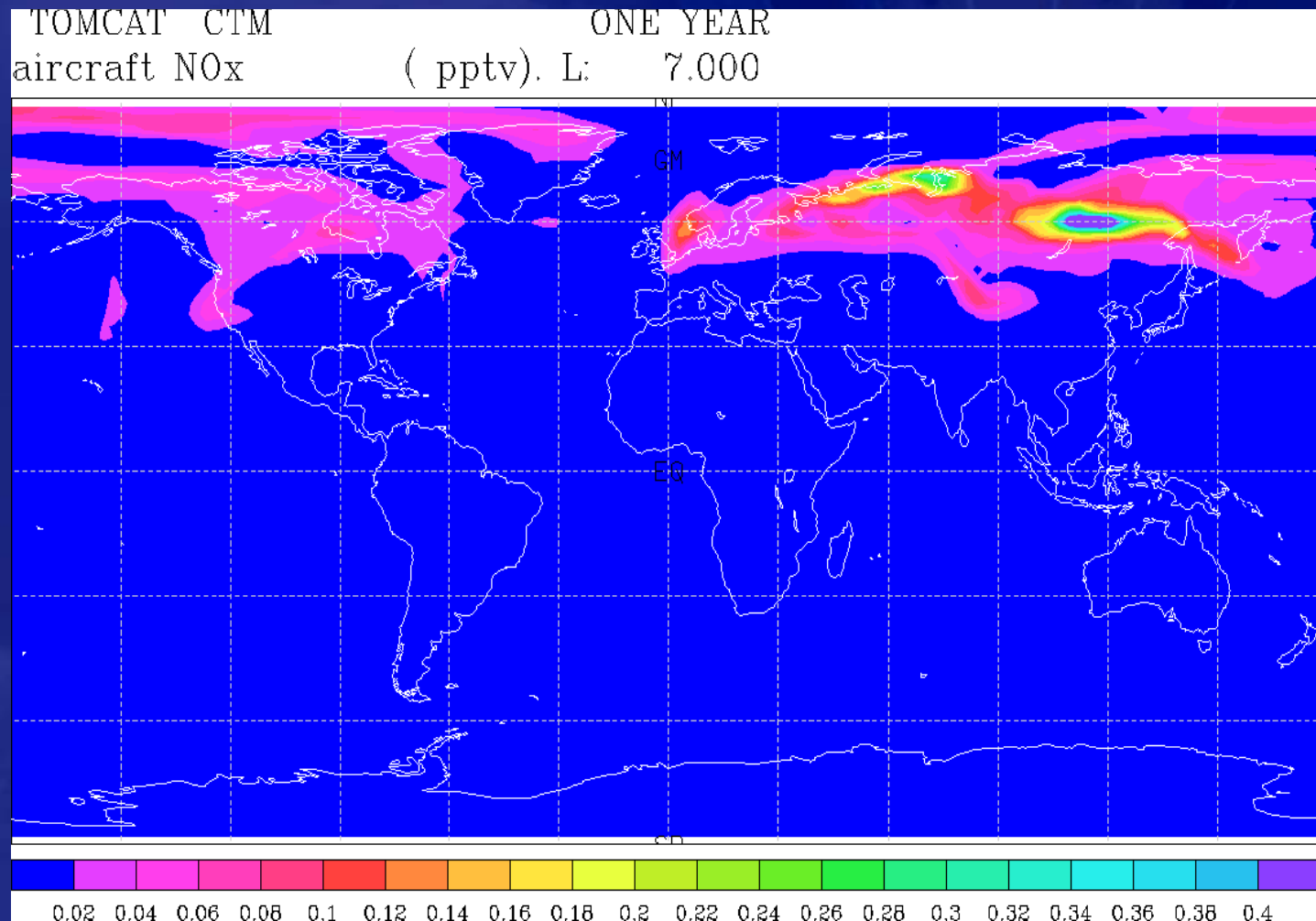
University lead modelling work

- Assessing impact of VITAL technologies
- Combines
 - Atmospheric modelling
 - Routes/ fleet mix
 - Aircraft performance
 - Engine performance
 - Parametric
 - Engine weight
 - Parametric
 - Engine emissions
 - Economic modelling
- Optimiser software seeks 'sweet spot' for any scenario



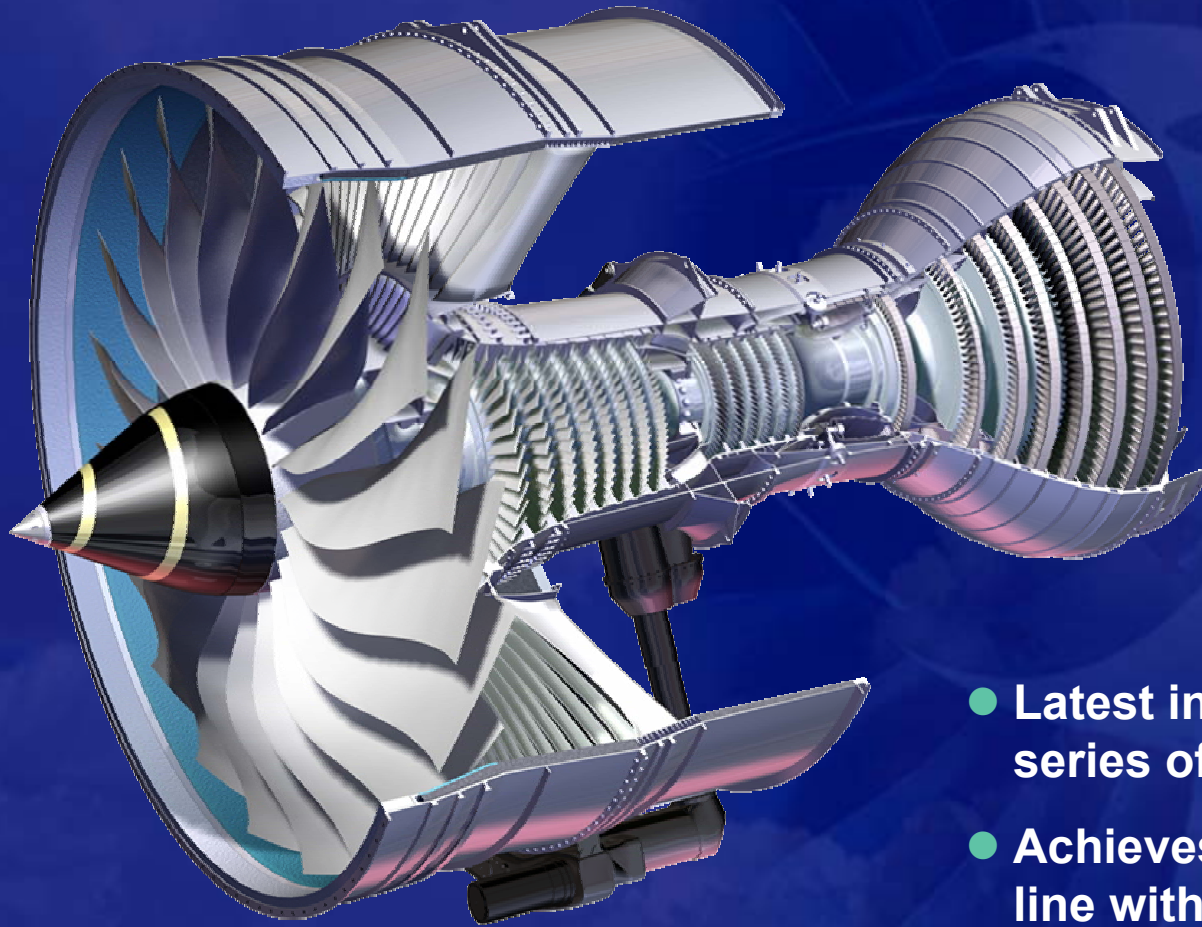
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Mission NO_x modelling



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Trent 1000

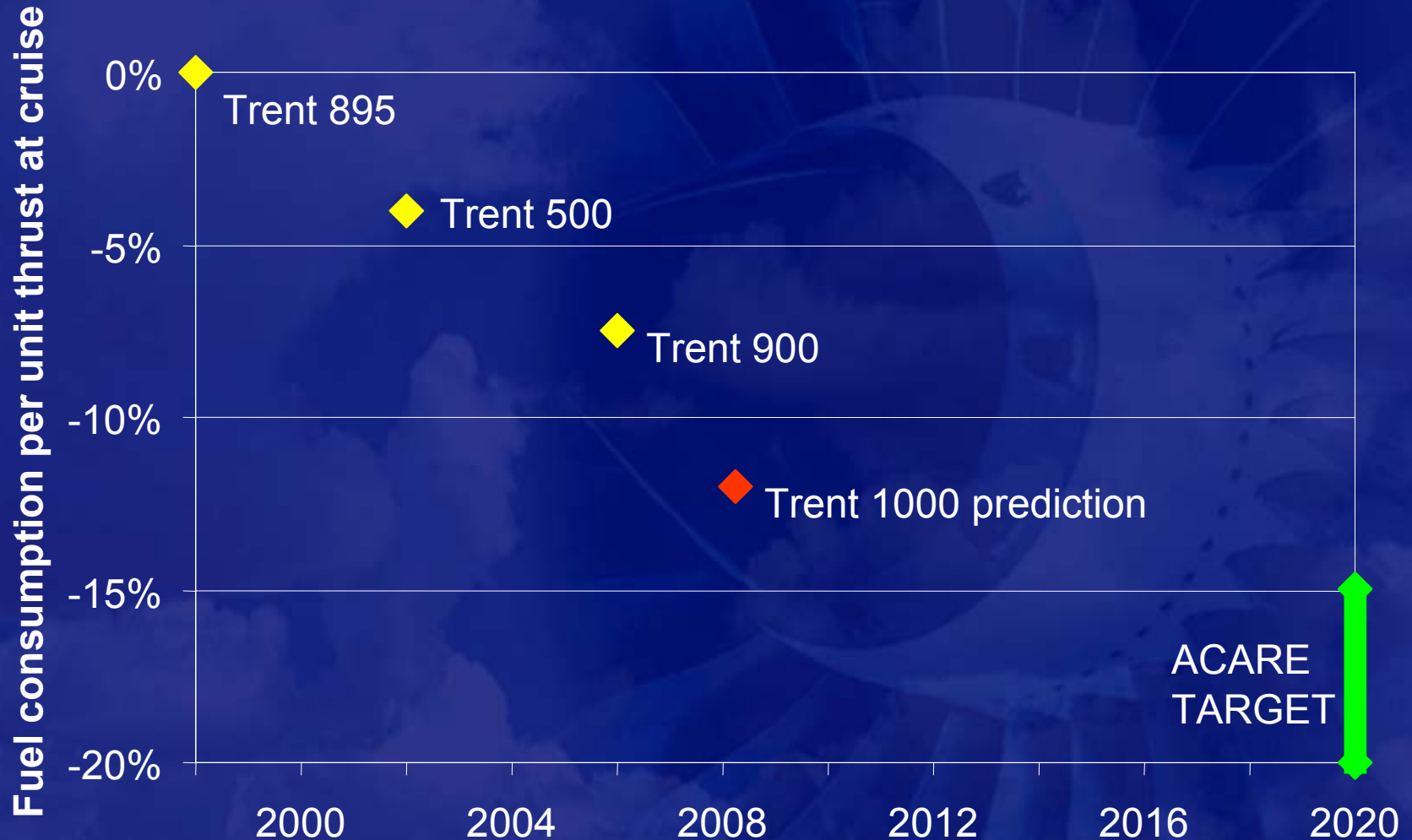


- Latest in evolution of Trent series of engines
- Achieves improvements in line with ACARE goals



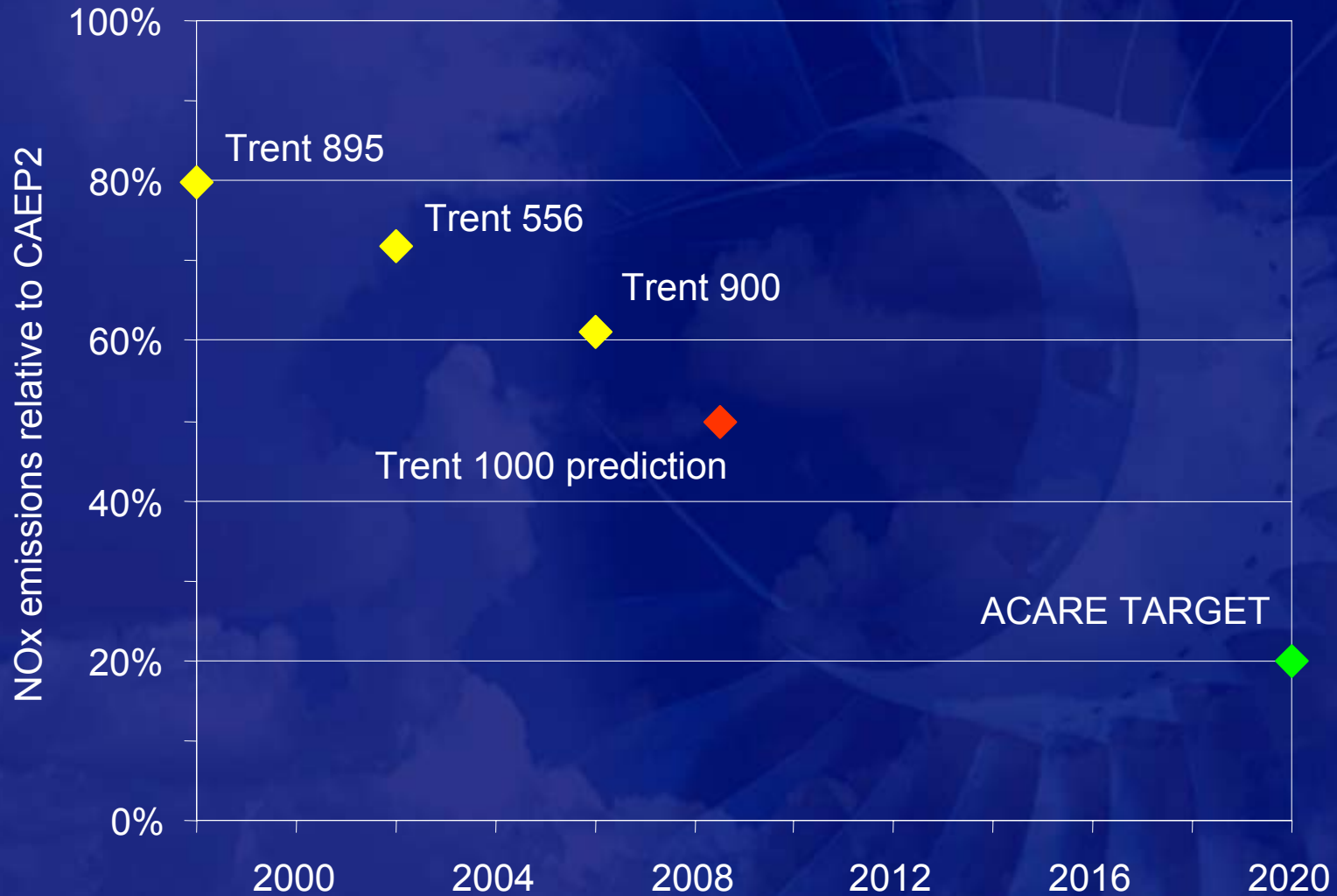
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Fuel consumption (and CO₂) reduction



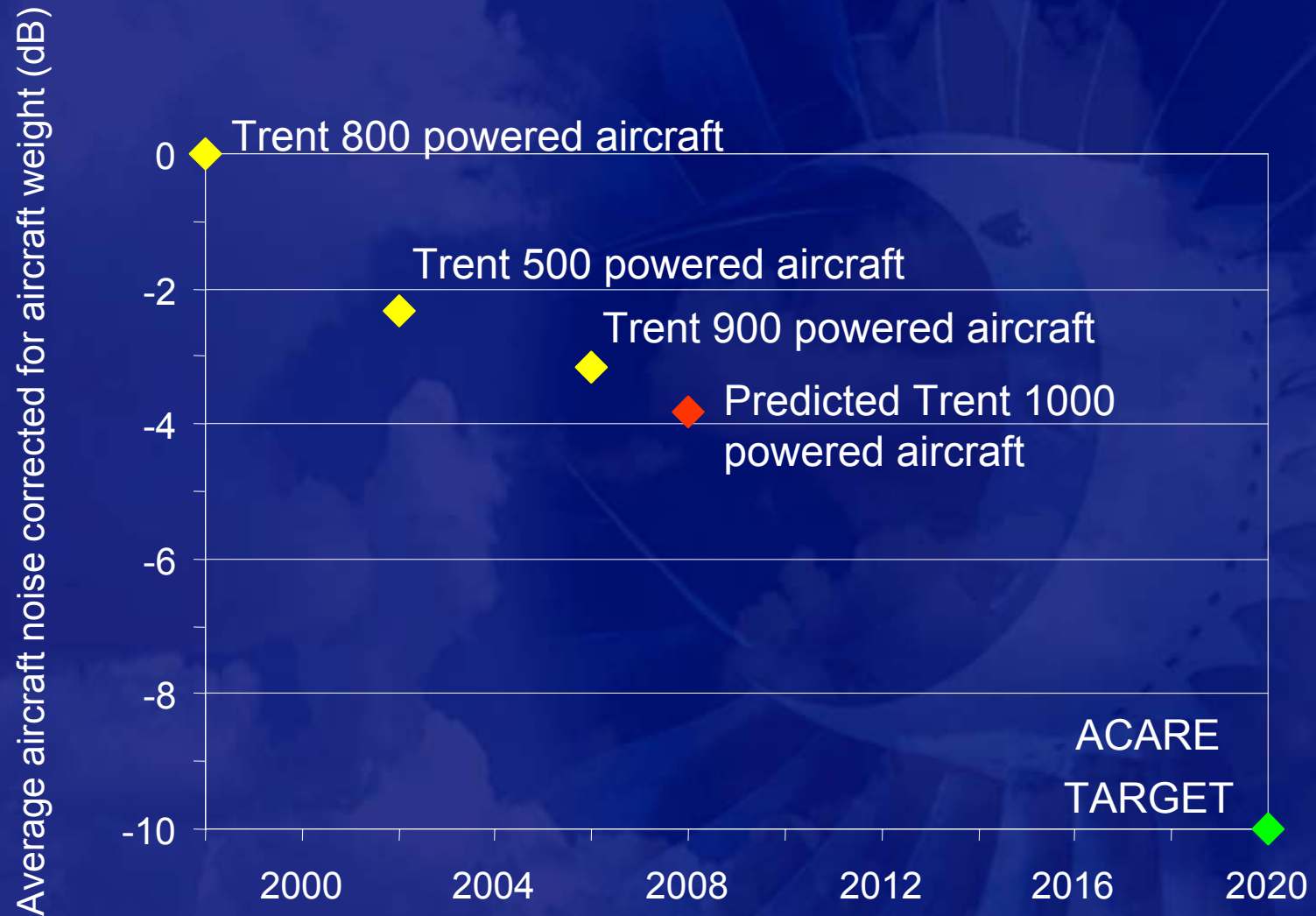
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NOx emissions reduction



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Aircraft noise reduction



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Summary

- There is significant potential for technology to further reduce the environmental impact of aviation
- ACARE targets focus on noise, NOx and fuel burn (CO₂ emissions)
- Good progress is being made towards these targets by combining the efforts of all
- Sustained and increased levels of investment in technology will be required to achieve ACARE goals
- But.....although they are extremely challenging, are the ACARE goals sufficient for sustainable aviation?



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