

PROGRESS IN OPEN ROTOR RESEARCH: A U.S. PERSPECTIVE

GT2015-42203

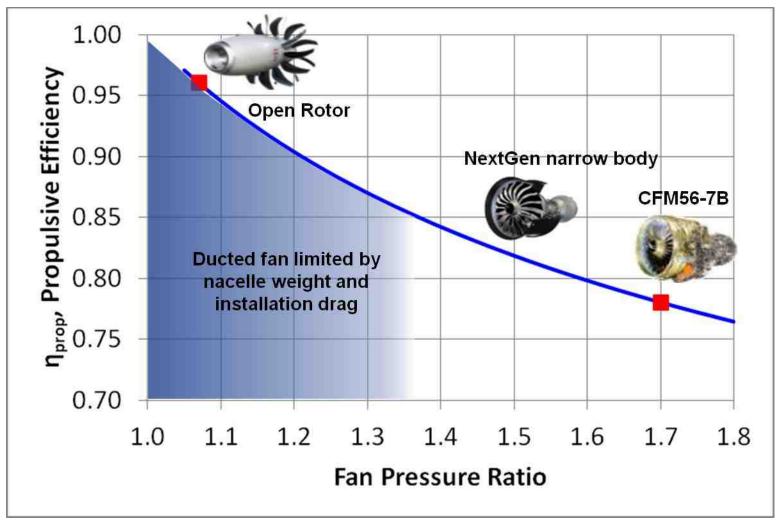
Dale E. Van Zante NASA Glenn Research Center





Motivation

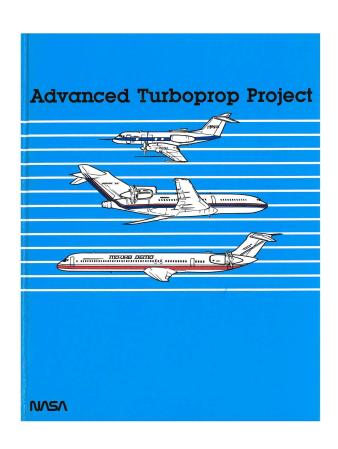




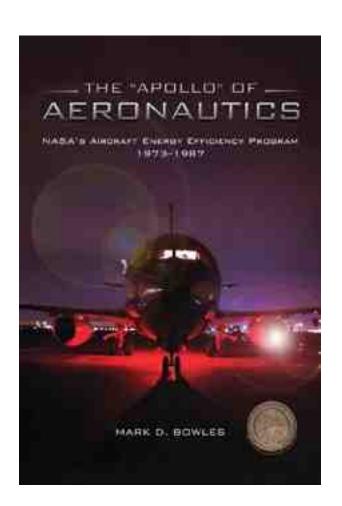
Low FPR systems for reduced fuel burn at acceptable noise levels.

Overviews





NASA SP-495, 1988

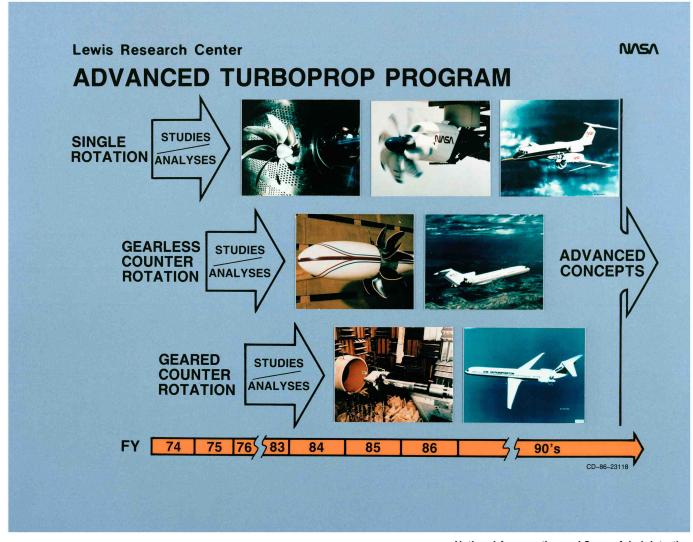


NASA SP-2009-574, 2010

Advanced Turboprop Program (ATP)







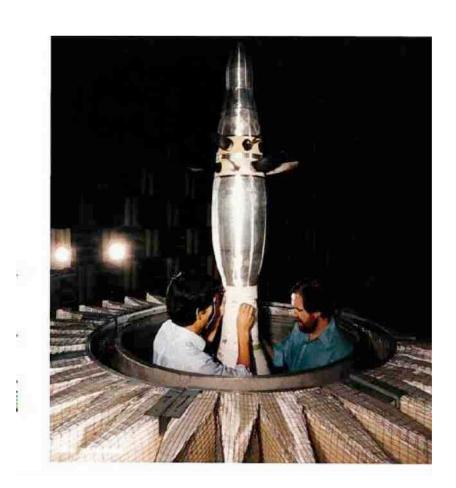
Extensive Wind Tunnel Test program







National Aeronautics and Space Administration Lewis Research Center



NASA Contra-Rotating Rig in 9x15 LSWT

GE Contra-Rotating Rig in Cell 41 (from X-Noise 2011)

Flight Demo occurred in parallel with WT test program





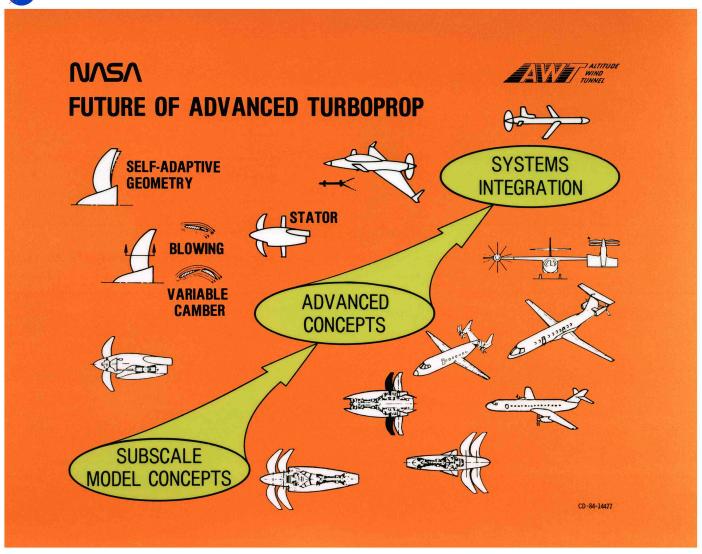


The UDF[™] engine used an early blade design, F7/A7. It had a distinctive look and sound.

Advanced Concepts



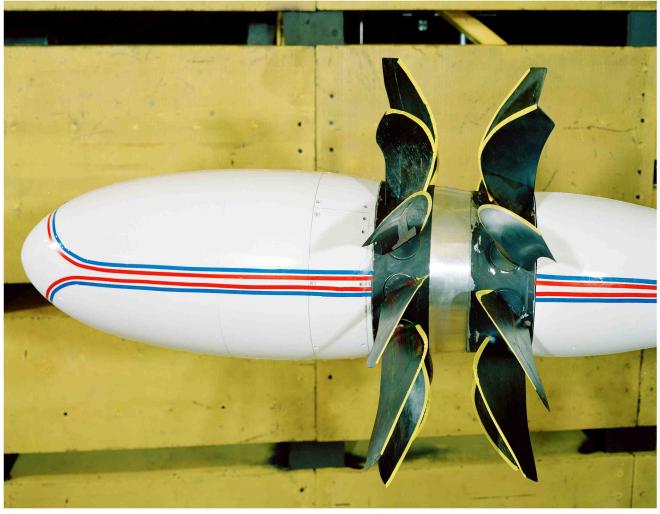




Advanced Concepts: Forward Swept Rotor





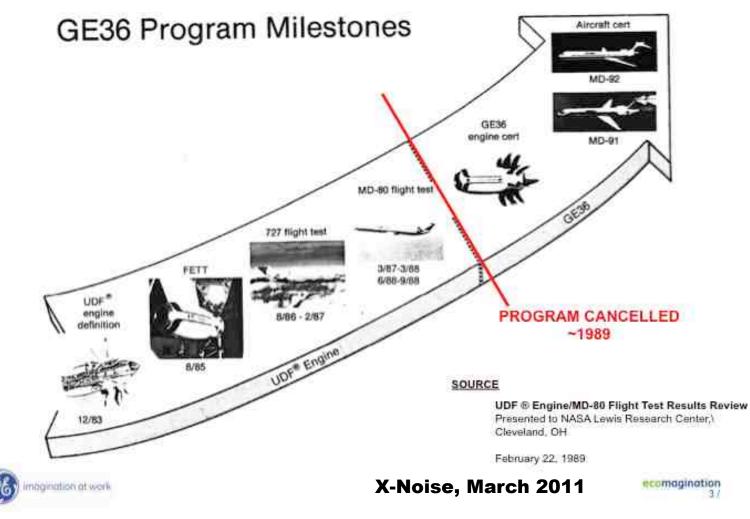


AIAA-93-0596

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GE36 Development





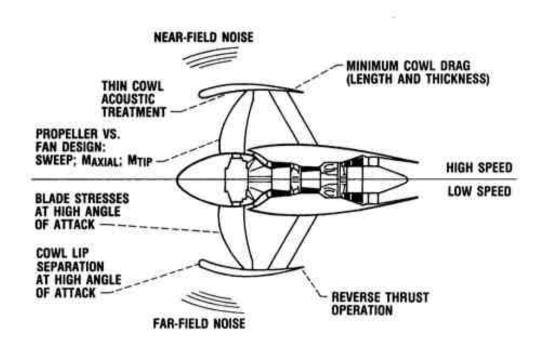
The engine development program ended when oil prices dropped.

Legacy of UDF™ work





GE90 Composite Fan Blade (geaviation.com)



Low FPR Ducted concepts (NASA TM-101361)

Research focus returned to ducted systems.

Back to the Future



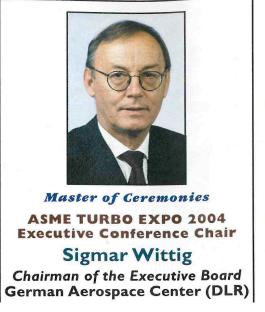
Keynote Session

New Benchmarks for Gas Turbine and Jet Engine Advancements



August Wilhelm Henningsen
Chairman of the Executive Board
Lufthansa Technik AG

With Lufthansa since 1979, Mr. Henningsen has overseen various areas of the company, including: the flight operation department; the aircraft-control group; aircraft structure and systems engineering; aircraft cabins and systems; and the overhaul line of the Boeing 737 fleet. With the formation of Lufthansa Technik AG (LHT) in 1993, he took charge of the aircraft components services division of the new company. A member of LHT's Executive Board since 2000, when he was placed in charge of the newly created MRO product and services division, Mr. Henningsen became Chairman of the Executive Board in 2001.



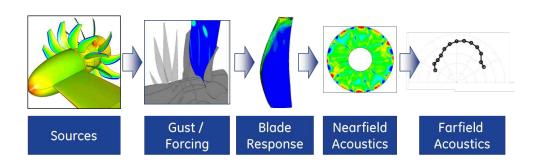
Lufthansa expressed the desire for lower fuel burn engine technologies.

Similar sentiments are in:

Epilogue: From Shock to Trance "How quickly we forget our history..." Bowles, SP-2009-574

Next Generation Open Rotors





Contemporary design systems enable the simultaneous optimization for both aerodynamics and acoustics.



C-2010-3604

National Aeronautics and Space Administration Glenn Research Center at Lewis Field





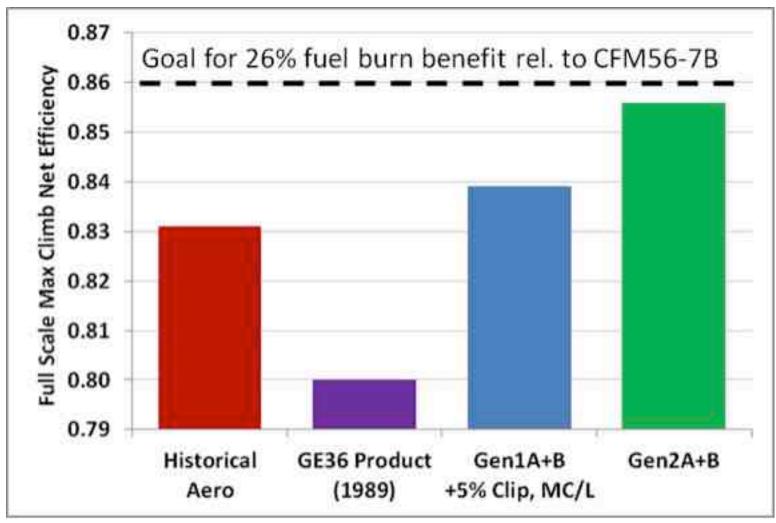
FAA Continuous Lower Emission, Energy and Noise (CLEEN) Program
NASA Environmentally Responsible Aviation (ERA)
NASA Fixed Wing (FW)
NASA Aeronautics Test Program (ATP)



National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Aerodynamic results

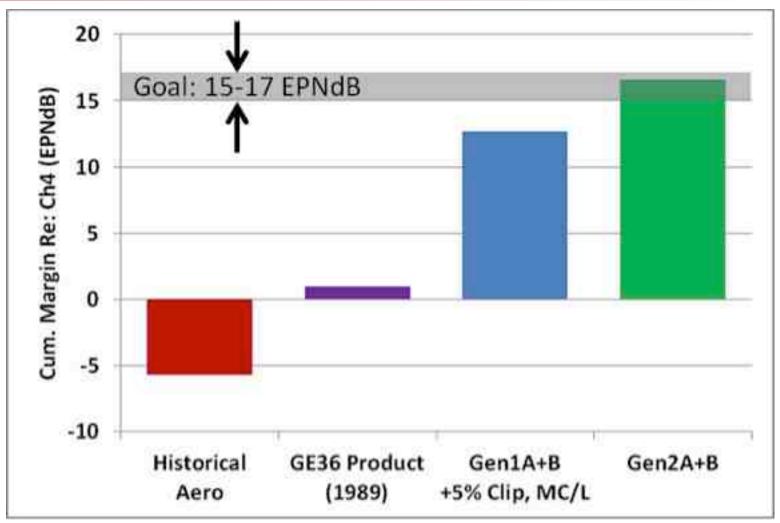




F31/A31

Acoustic results

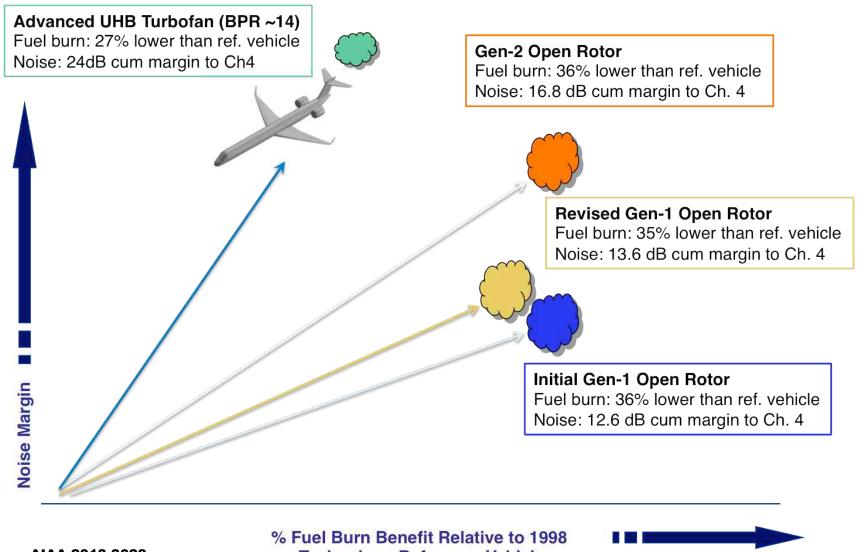




F31/A31

An assessment of the technology at TRL 4





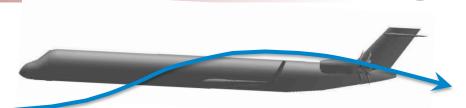
AIAA 2013-3628

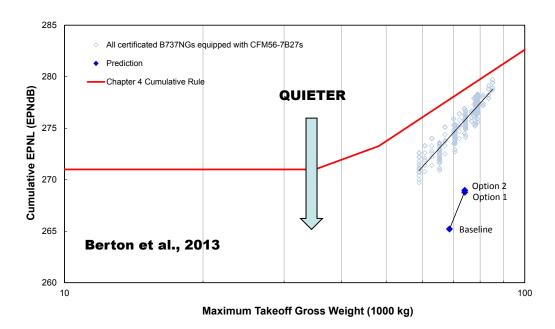
Technology Reference Vehicle

What remains to do?



Propulsion Airframe Integration AoA into rotors Transonic performance





Technologies for additional noise margin

Nov 2014, Edmonton, CA



Technologies to address certification issues (EASA-ToR-MDM.092, 2011)

Need an airframe designed for use with an Open Rotor.

Summary



- The current generation of Open Rotors is more efficient and significantly quieter than the legacy propfans.
- Challenges to implementation still exist: noise, propulsion-airframe integration, certification.

"The problem is developing a long-term energy plan that does not fluctuate with the changing price of oil and the changing demands of the market." -- from the Epilogue of SP-2009-574



