

Design and Optimization of an Open Rotor Stage

June 19, 2026

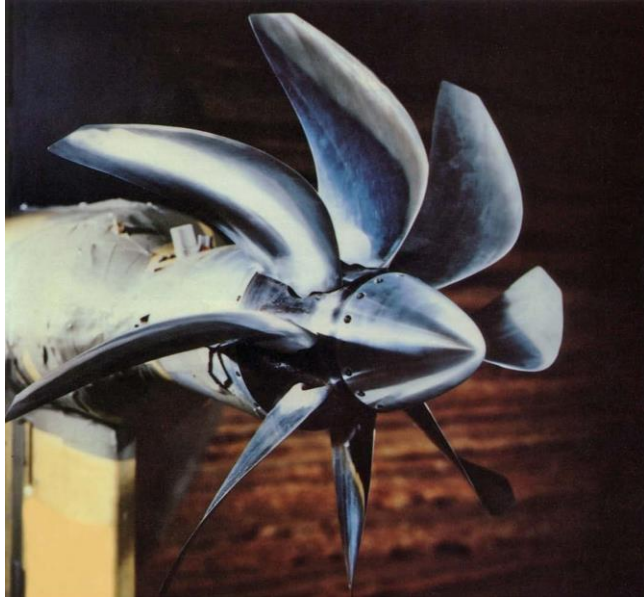
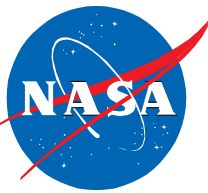
John L. Gillespie, Kristopher C. Pierson, Mark G. Turner

NASA Glenn Research Center

Matthew J. Ha

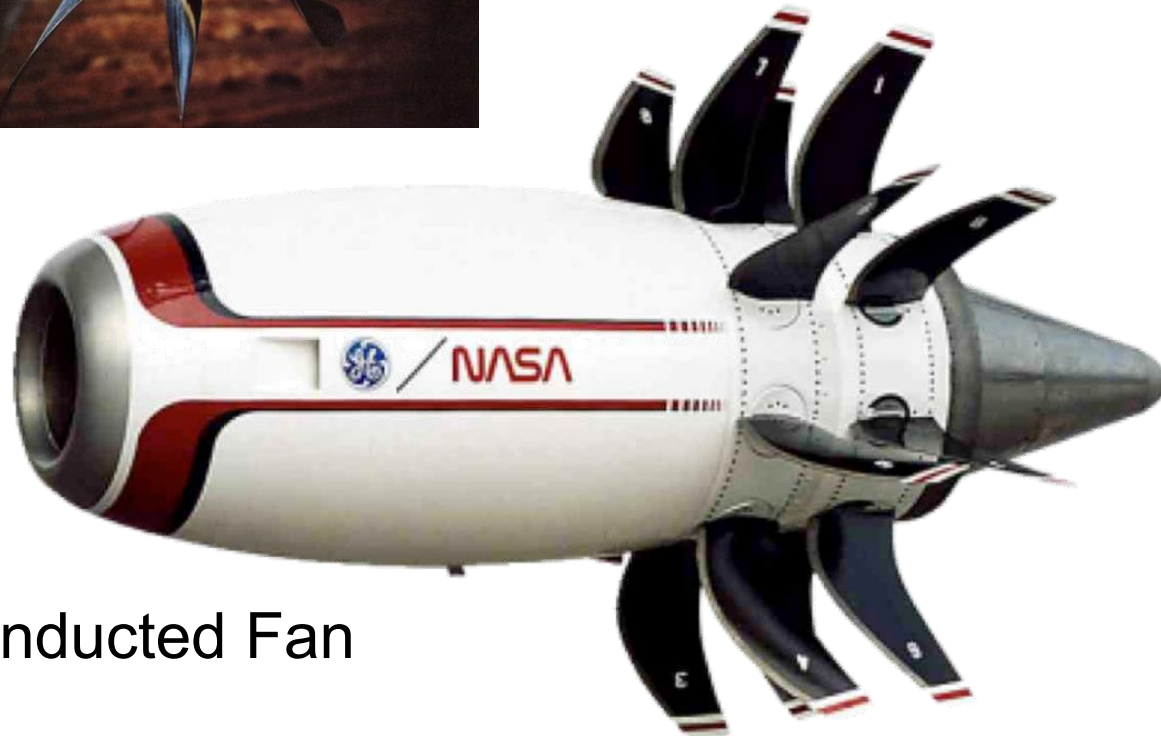
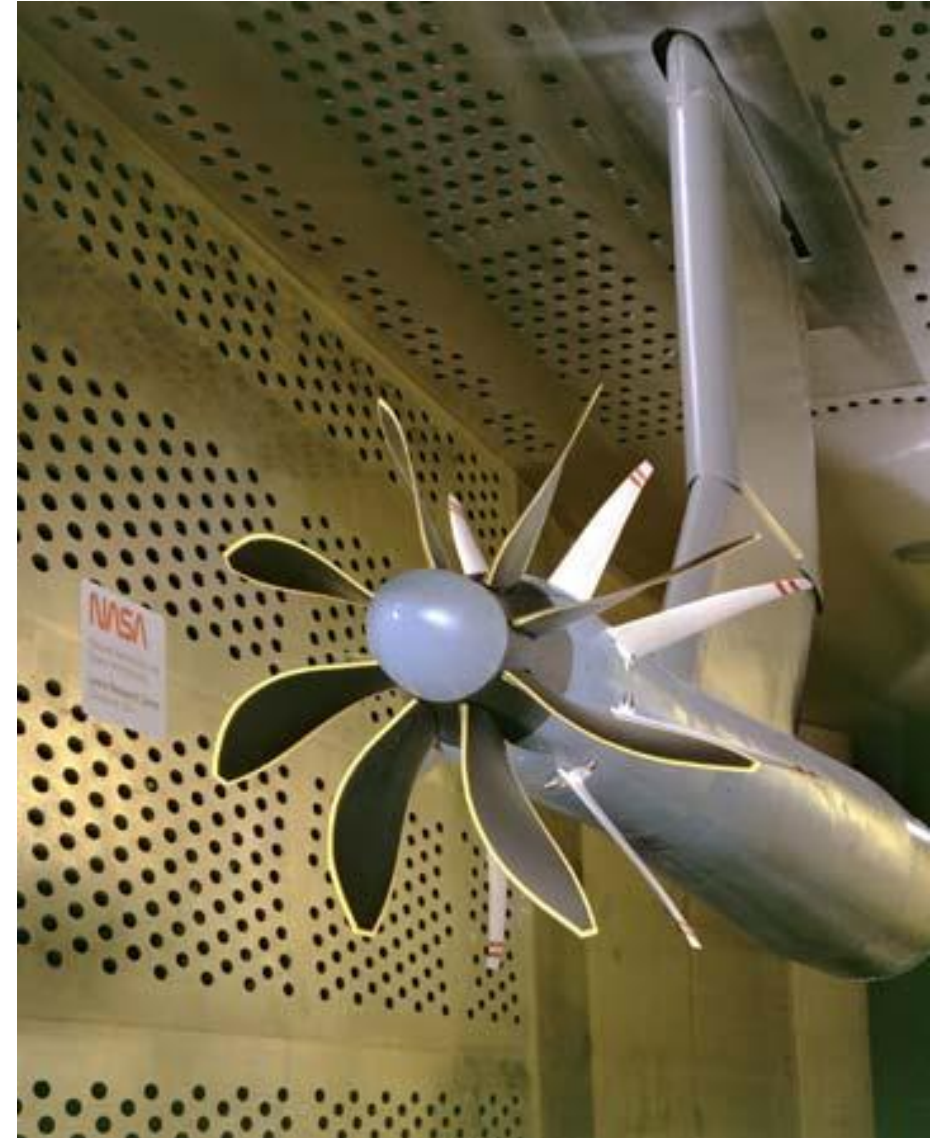
HX5, LLC

Open rotor propulsors have been of interest for a long time



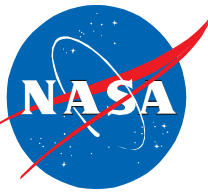
SR-3

SR-7A with SRVs in 8x6 wind tunnel

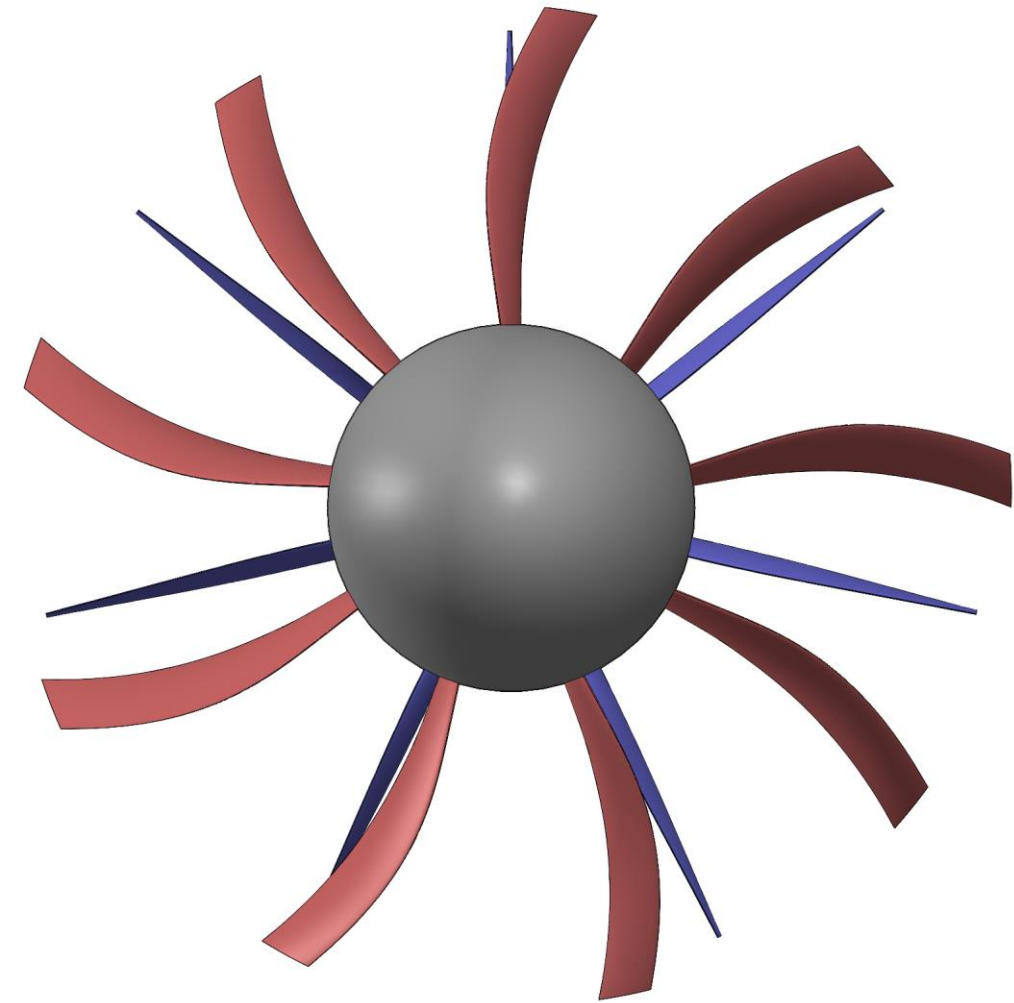


GE Unducted Fan

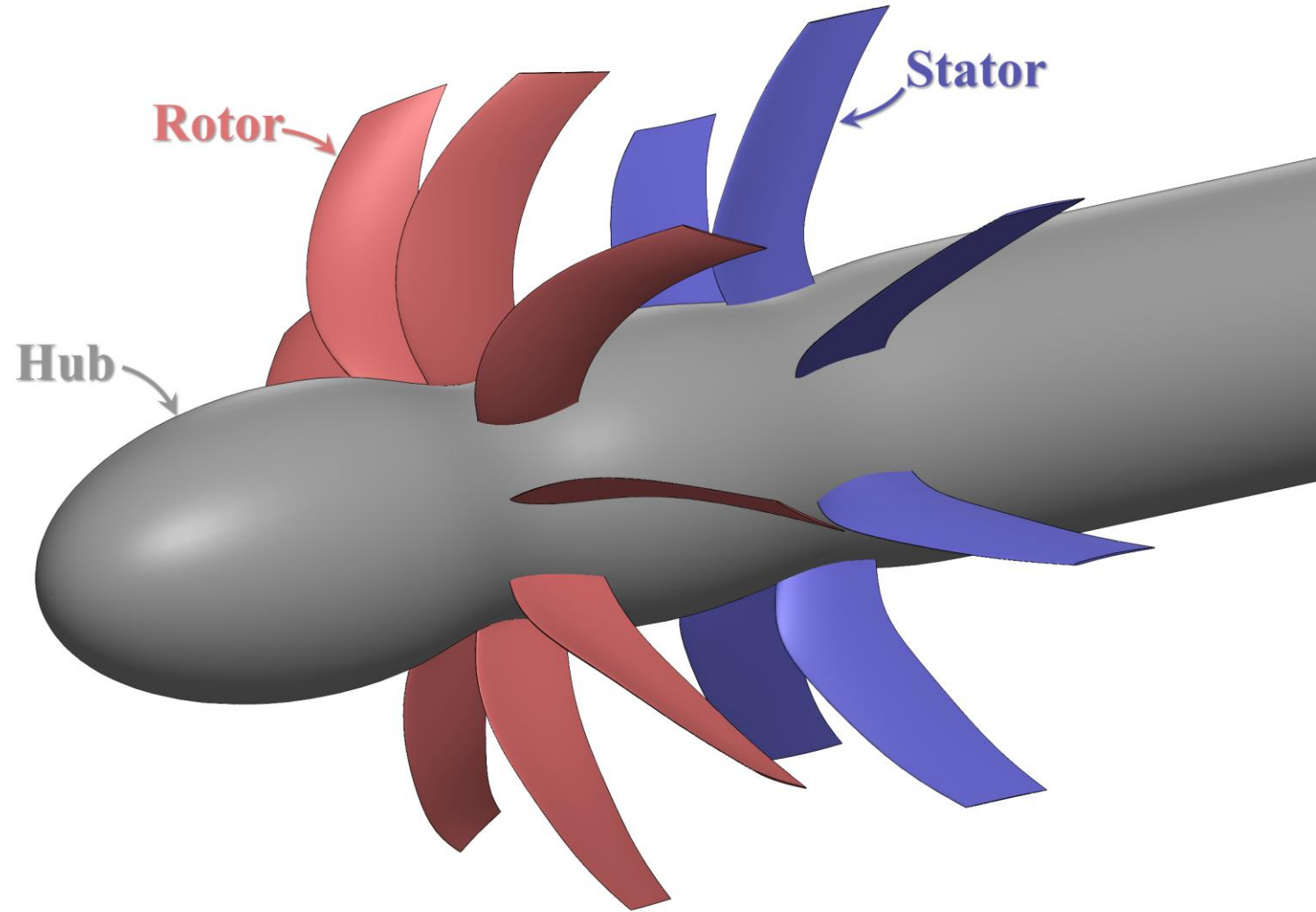
NASA is currently designing an “Open Rotor Stage”



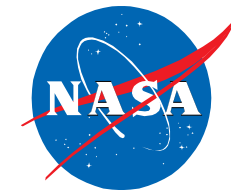
$$M_{\infty} = 0.785$$



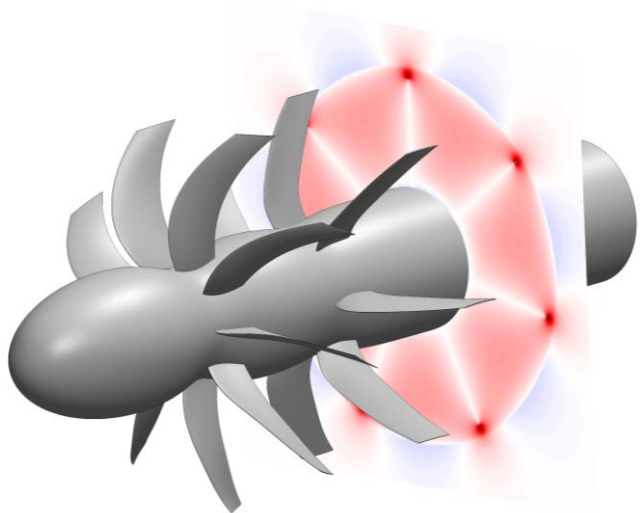
N-OPEN-1



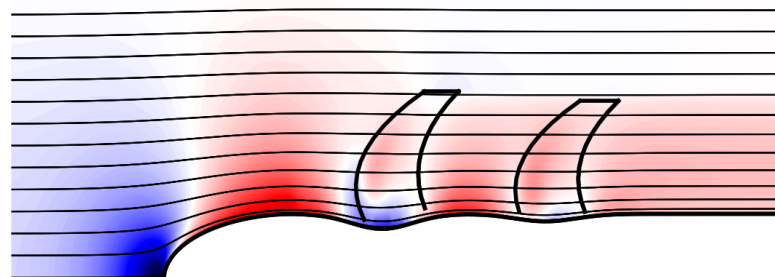
Preliminary design process has several steps



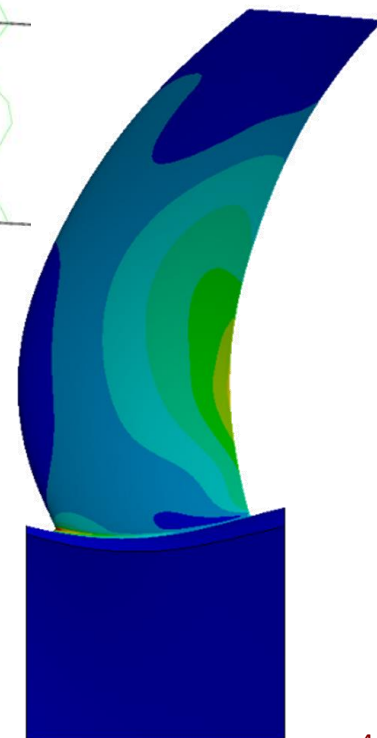
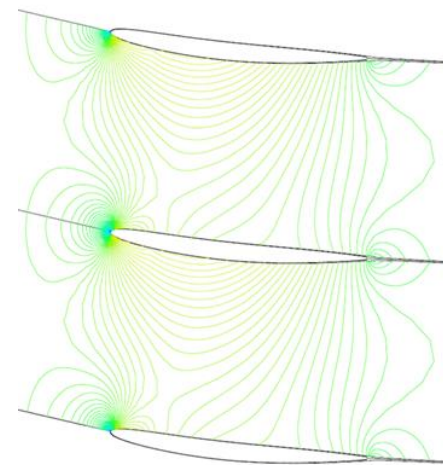
**Trefftz plane
analysis**



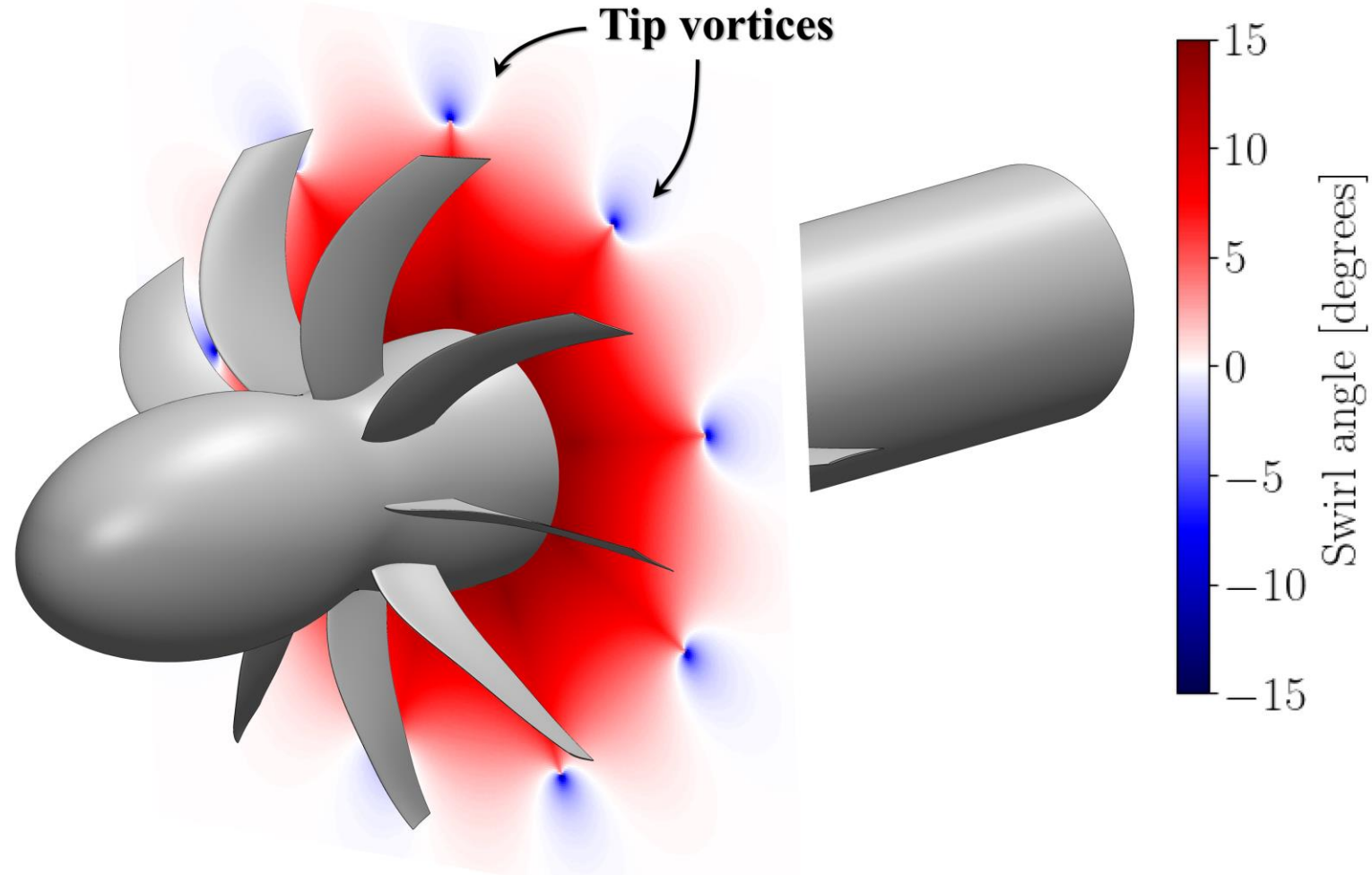
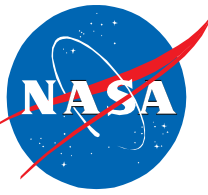
**Axisymmetric
throughflow**



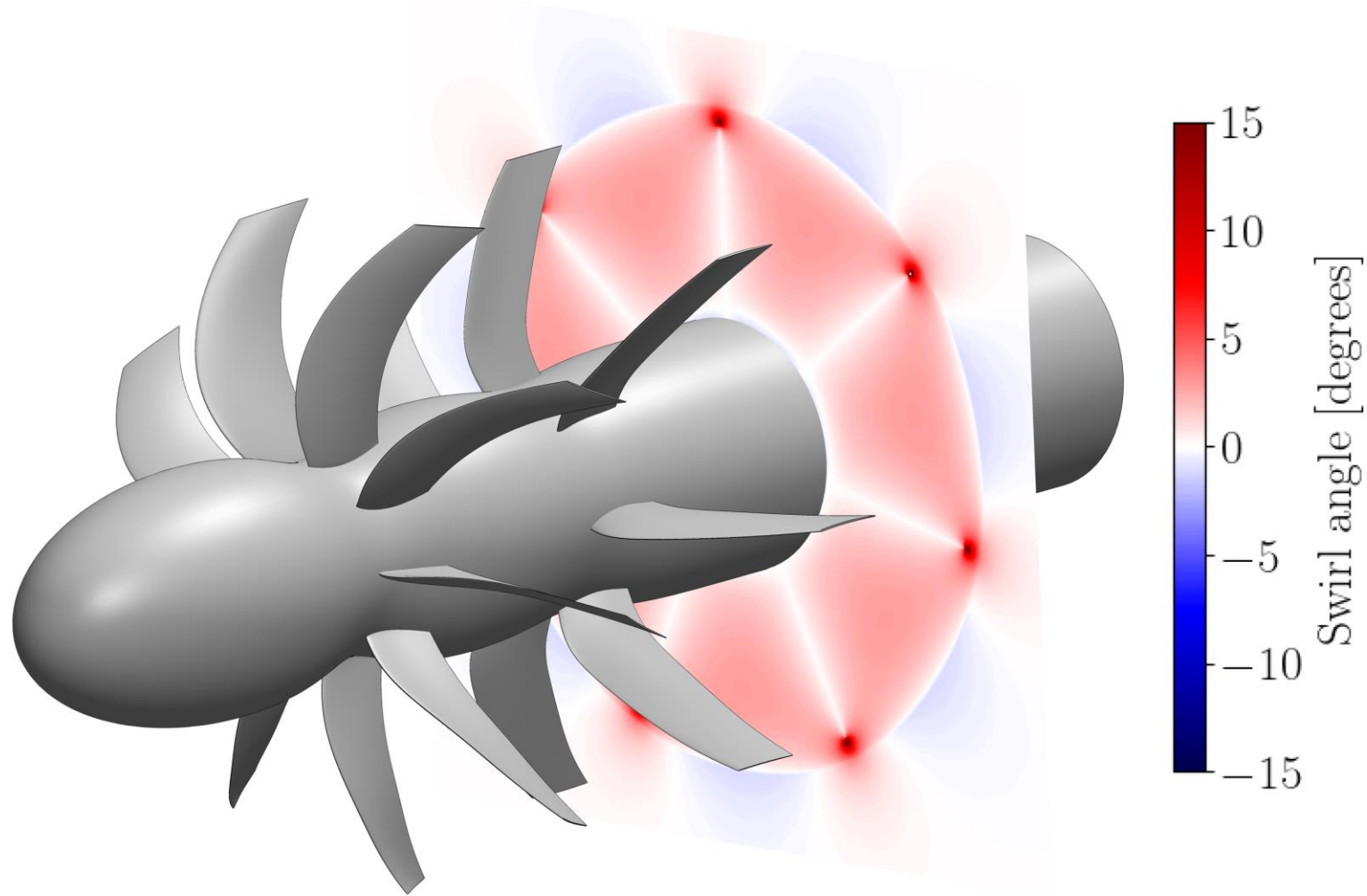
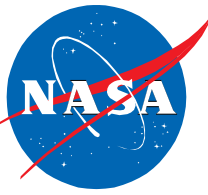
**Blade-to-blade CFD
+ structural FEA**



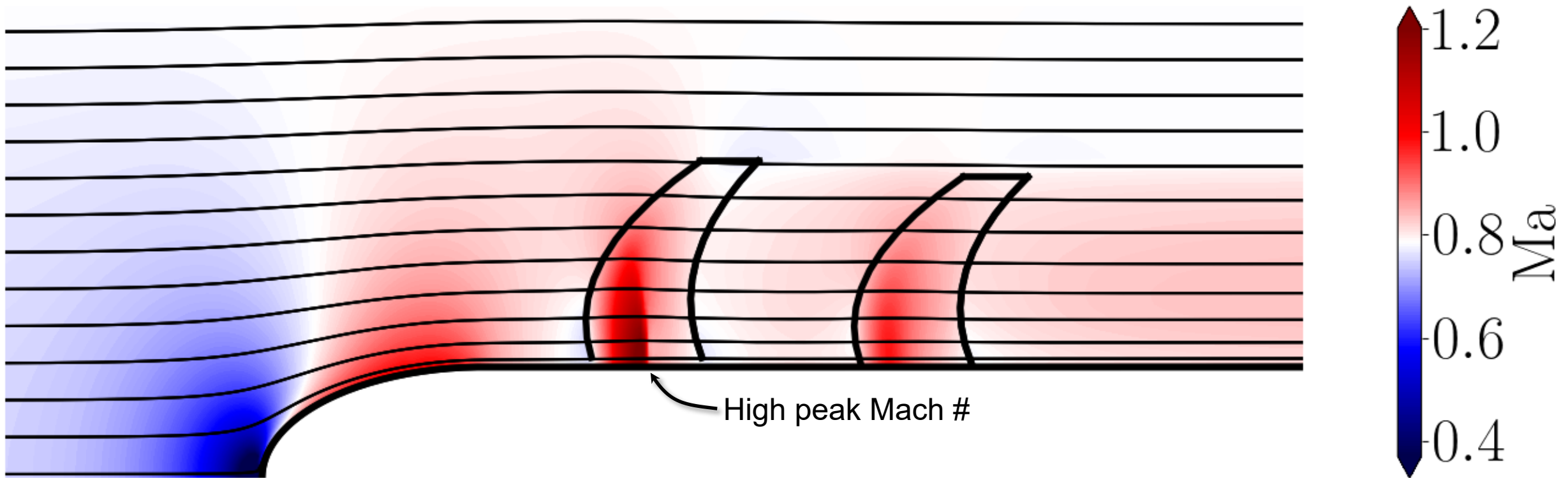
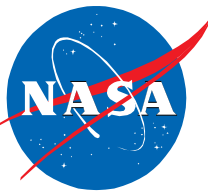
Work distribution considers tip effects



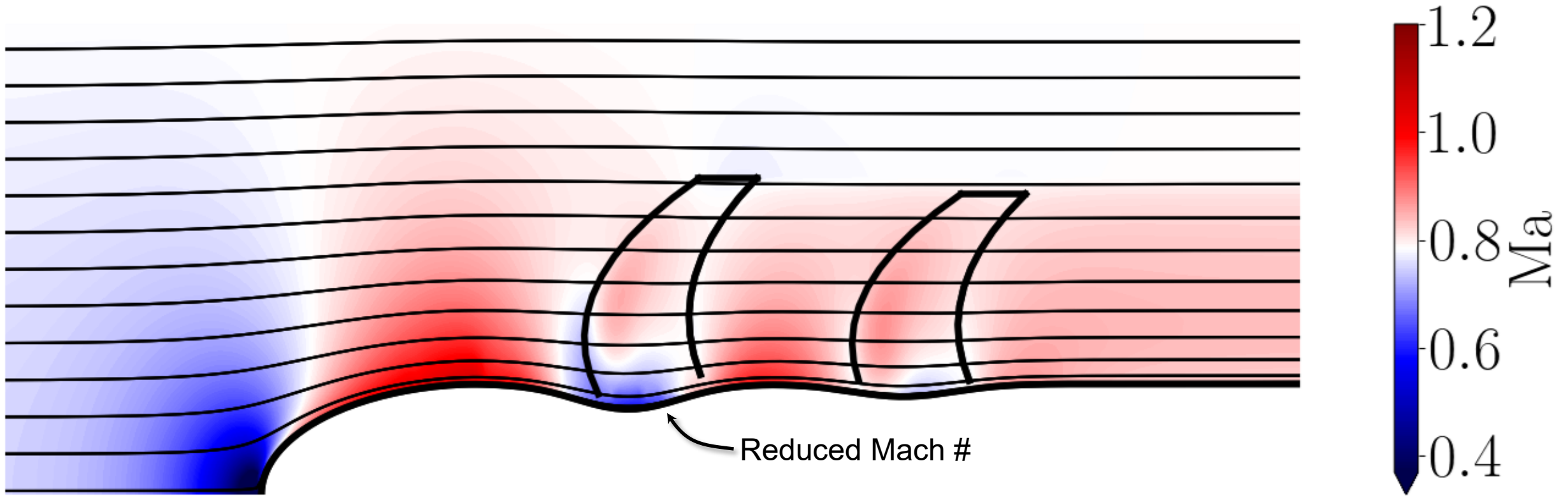
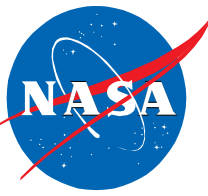
Stator removes most of the swirl from the rotor



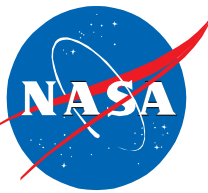
High blockage near hub can lead to high shock losses



Hub contouring greatly reduces peak Mach number

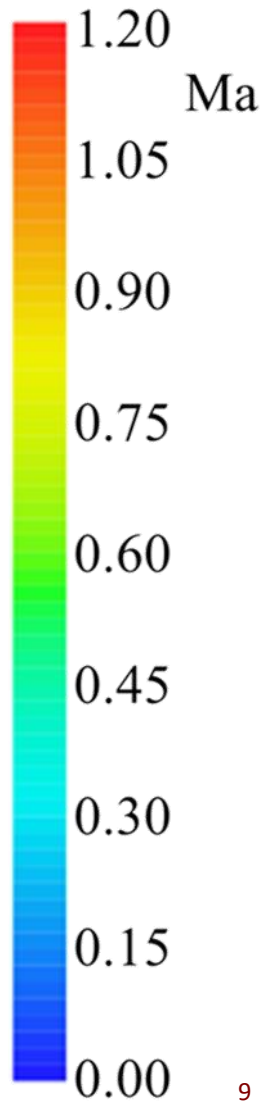
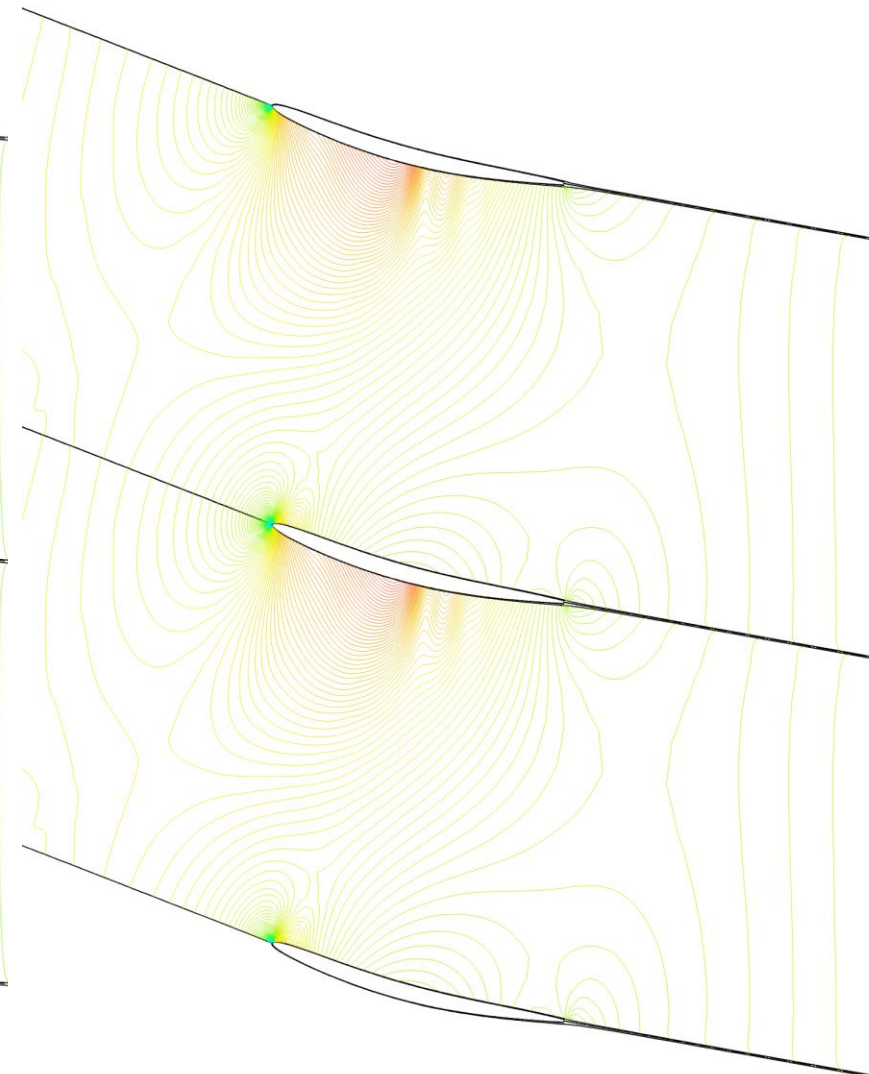
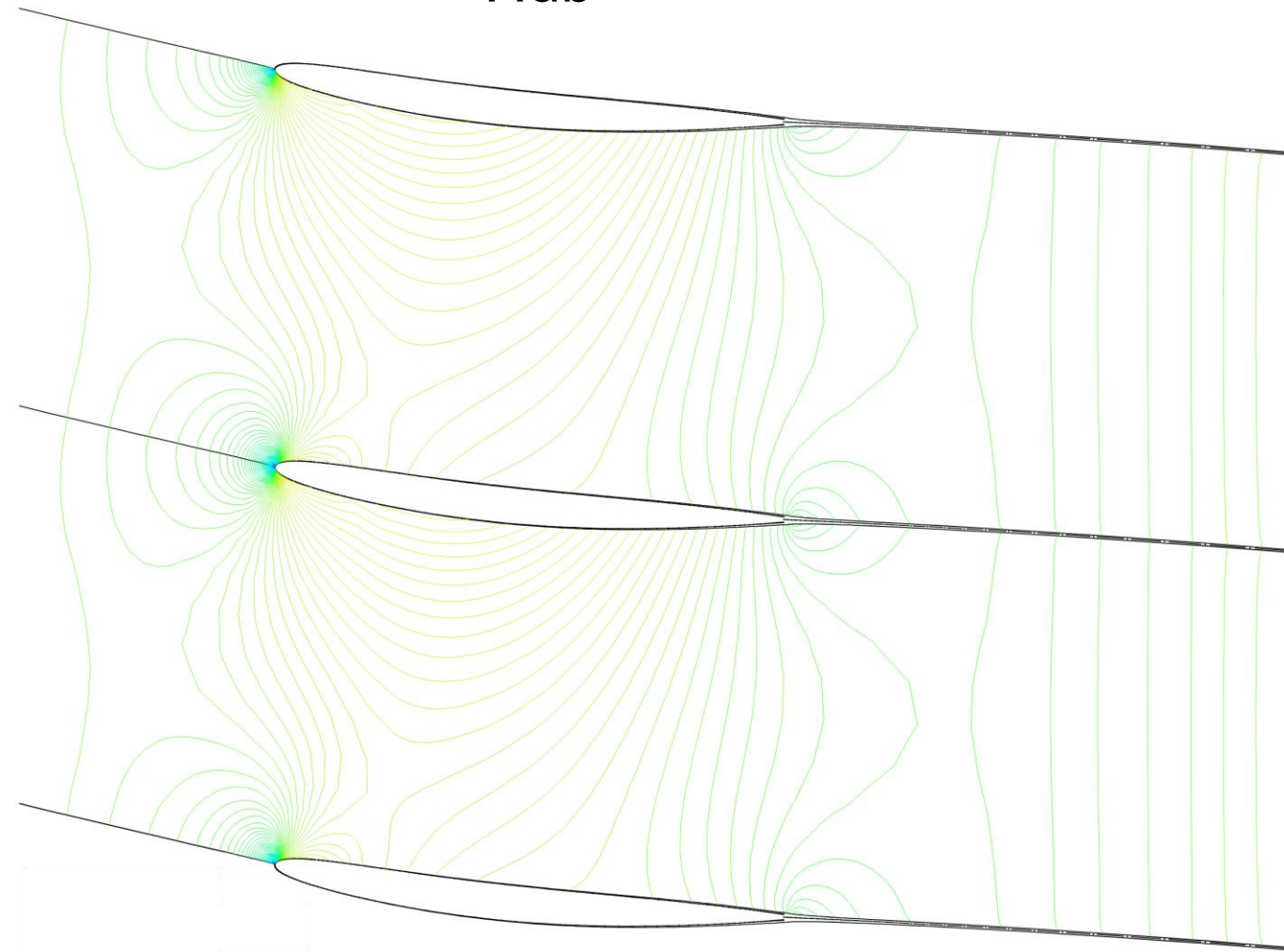


MISES ran on blade sections from hub to tip

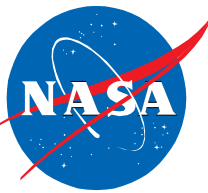


Hub

Mid-span

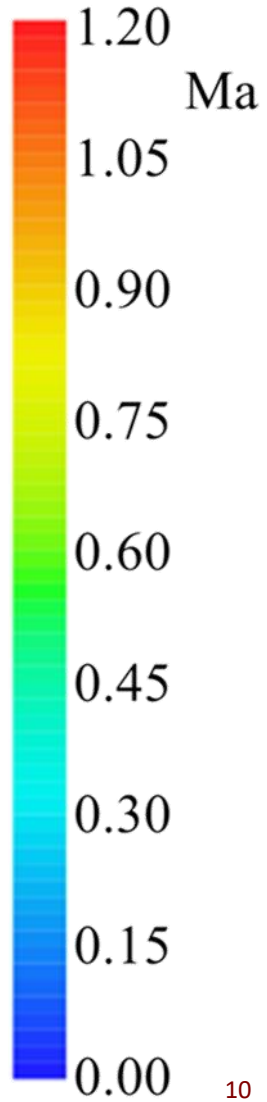


Off-design incidence cases were also considered

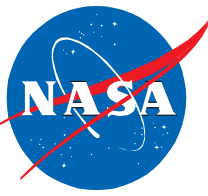


Hub

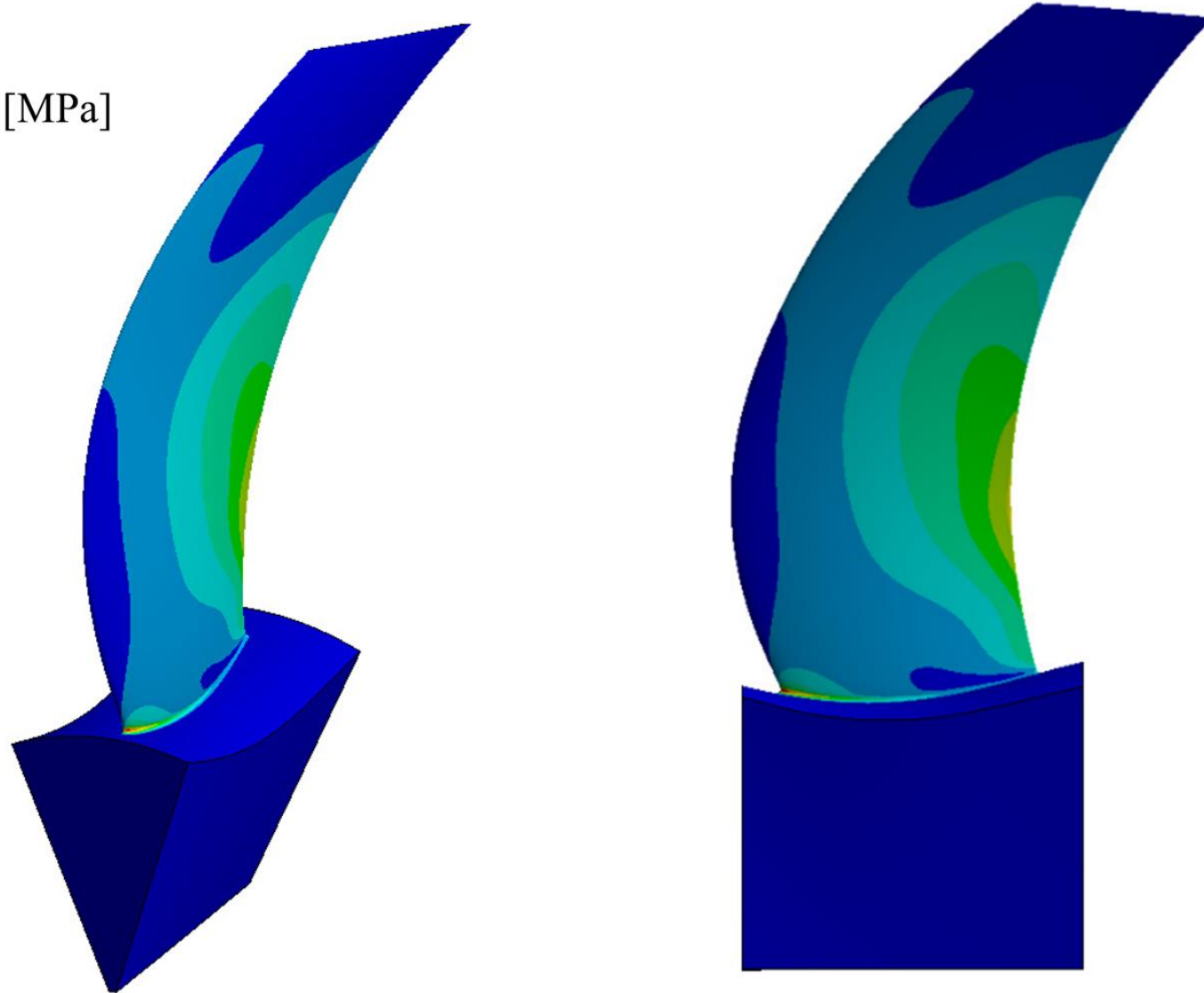
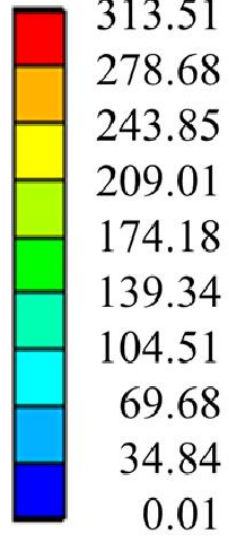
Mid-span



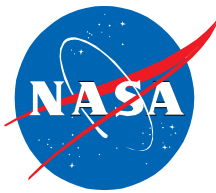
Structural requirement met at takeoff rotational speed



Von Mises Stress [MPa]



Successful joint aerodynamic and structural optimization

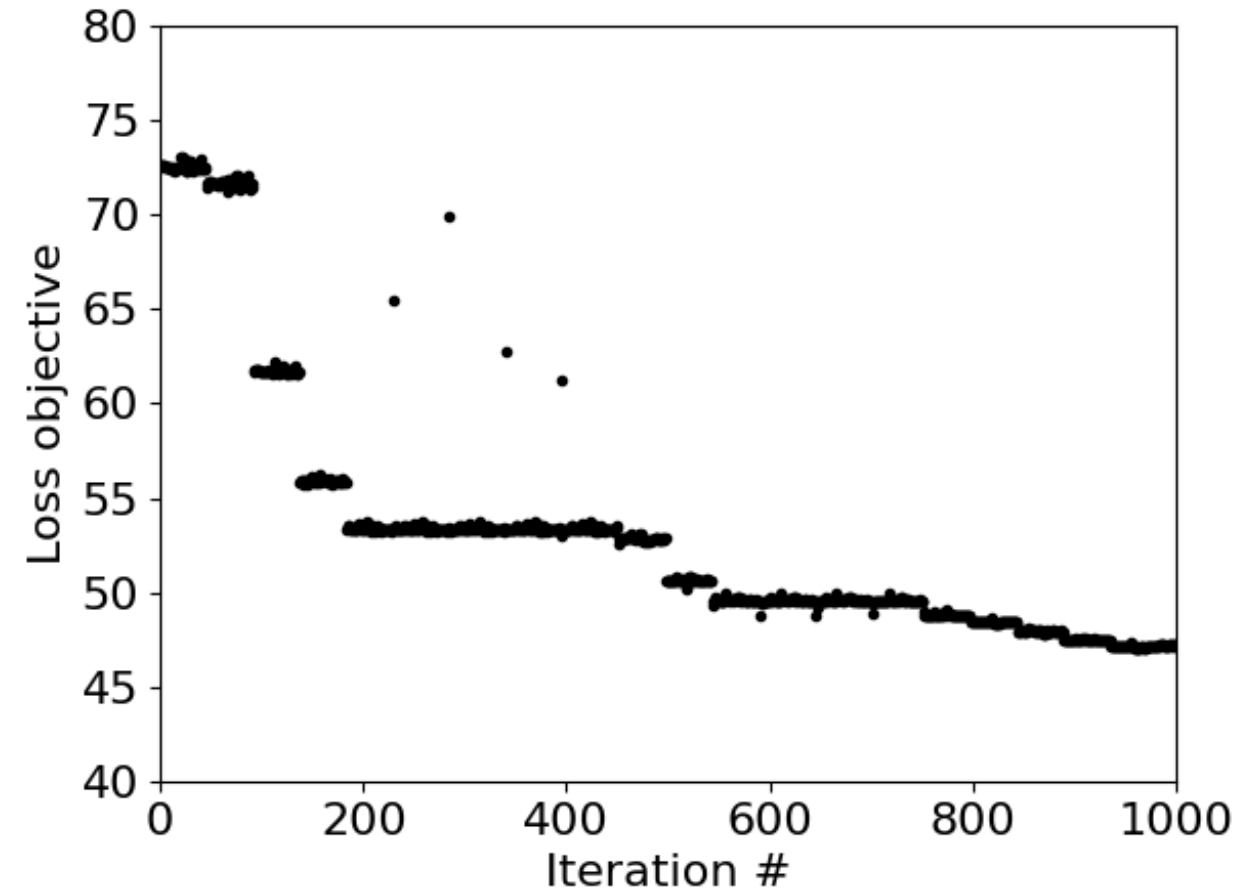


Rotor losses reduced by 9.4%

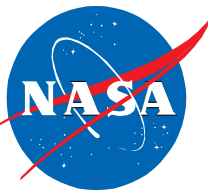
Stator losses reduced by 37%

Rotor FS increased from 1.32 to 1.70

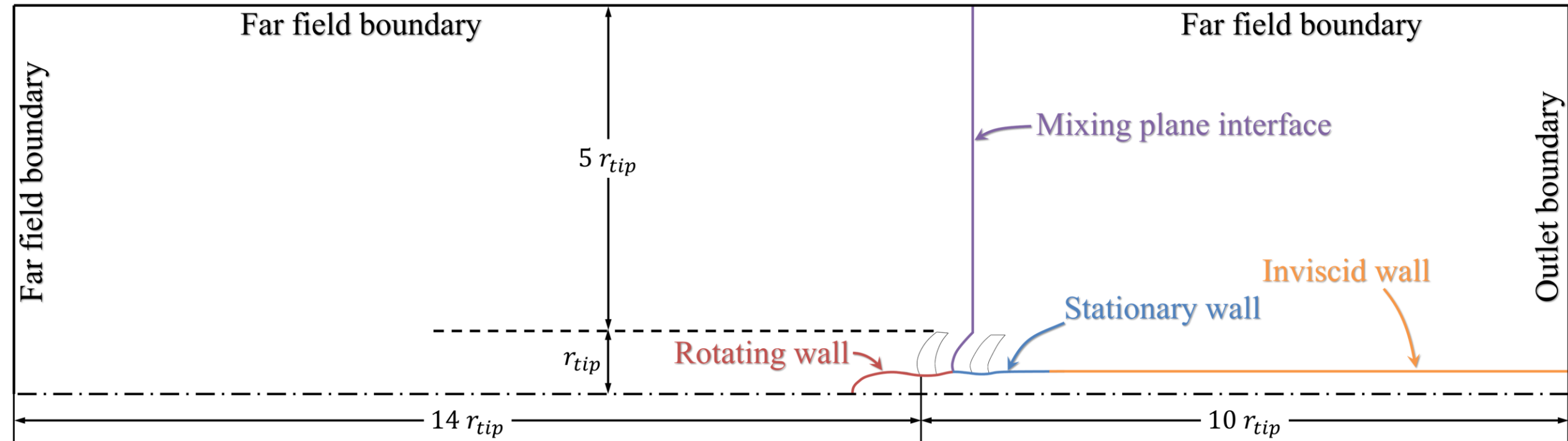
Stator optimization process



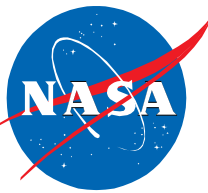
Optimized geometry was then analyzed using CFD



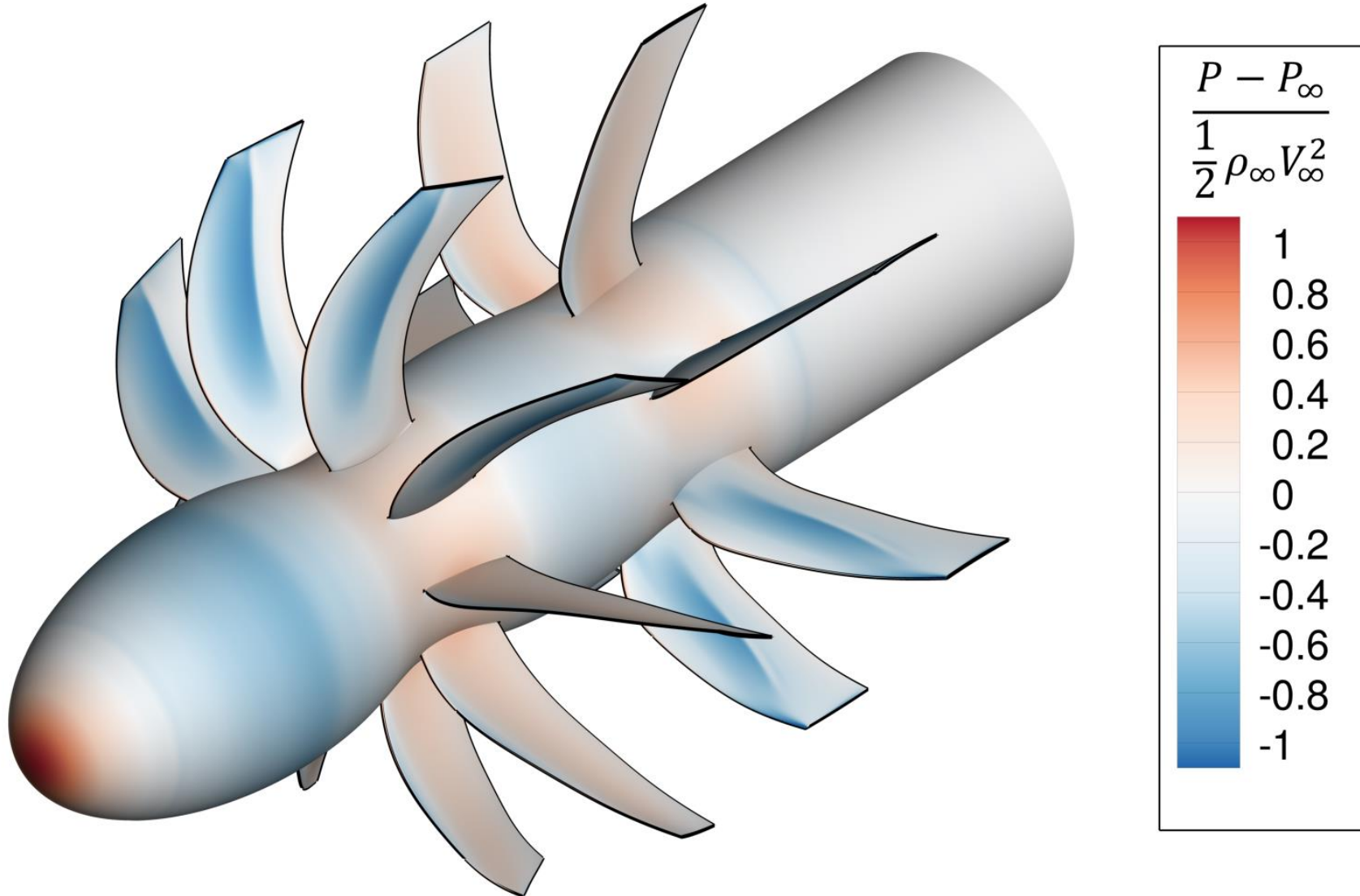
FINE/Turbo multigrid solver used, with multiple turbulence models



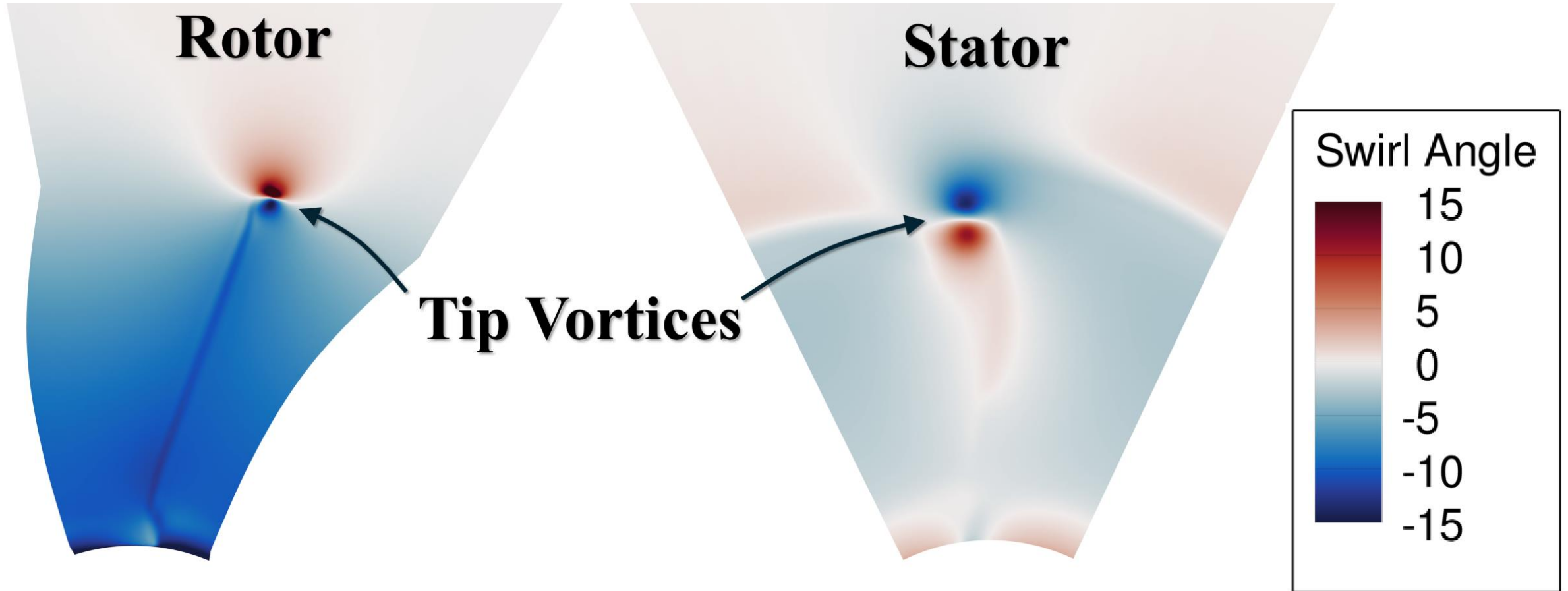
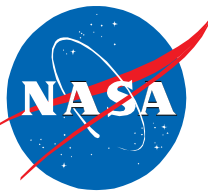
Net efficiency at cruise estimated to be 84.7%



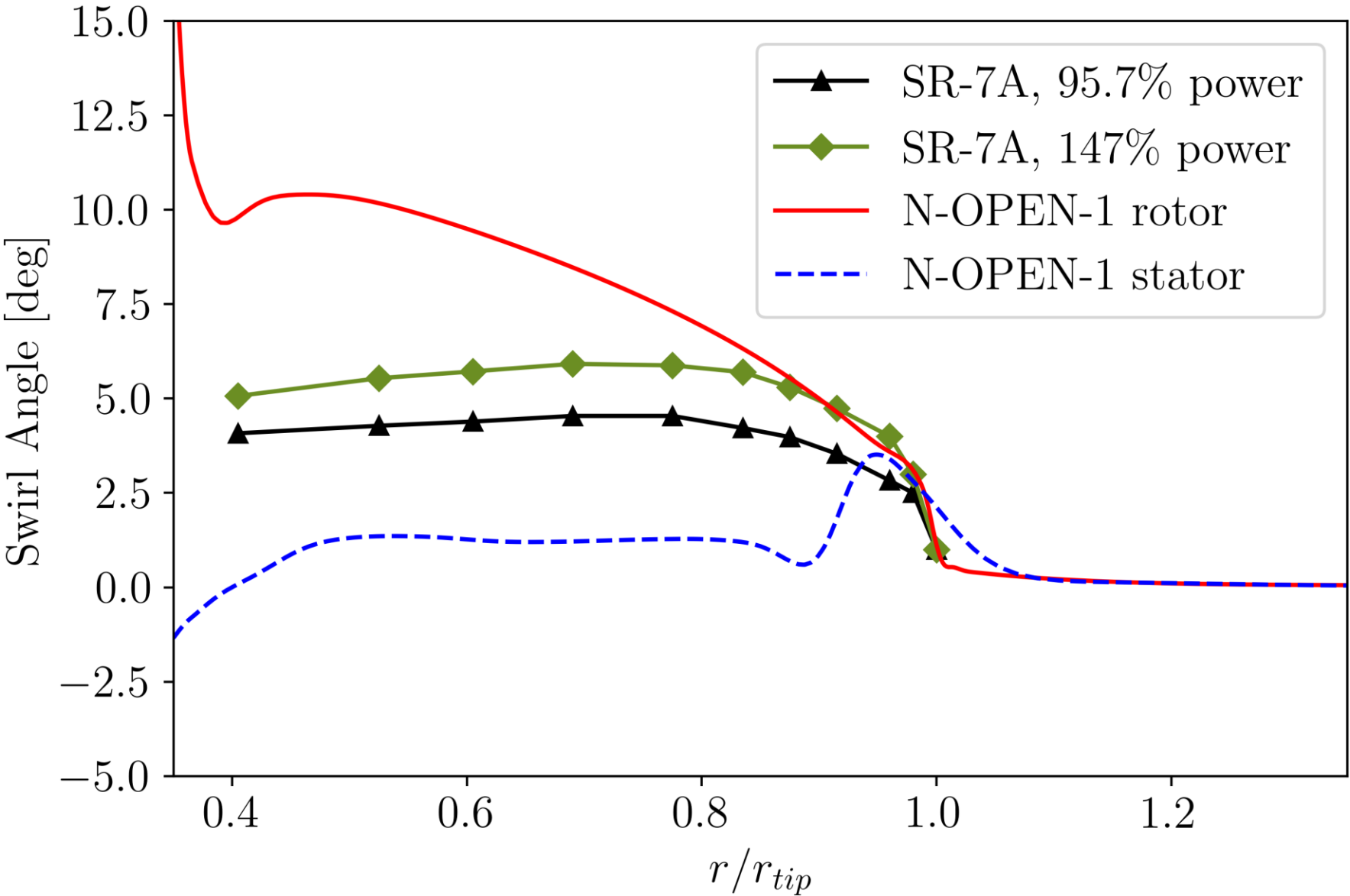
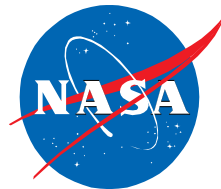
SST turbulence model with Menter-Langtry $\gamma - Re_{\theta t}$ transition model



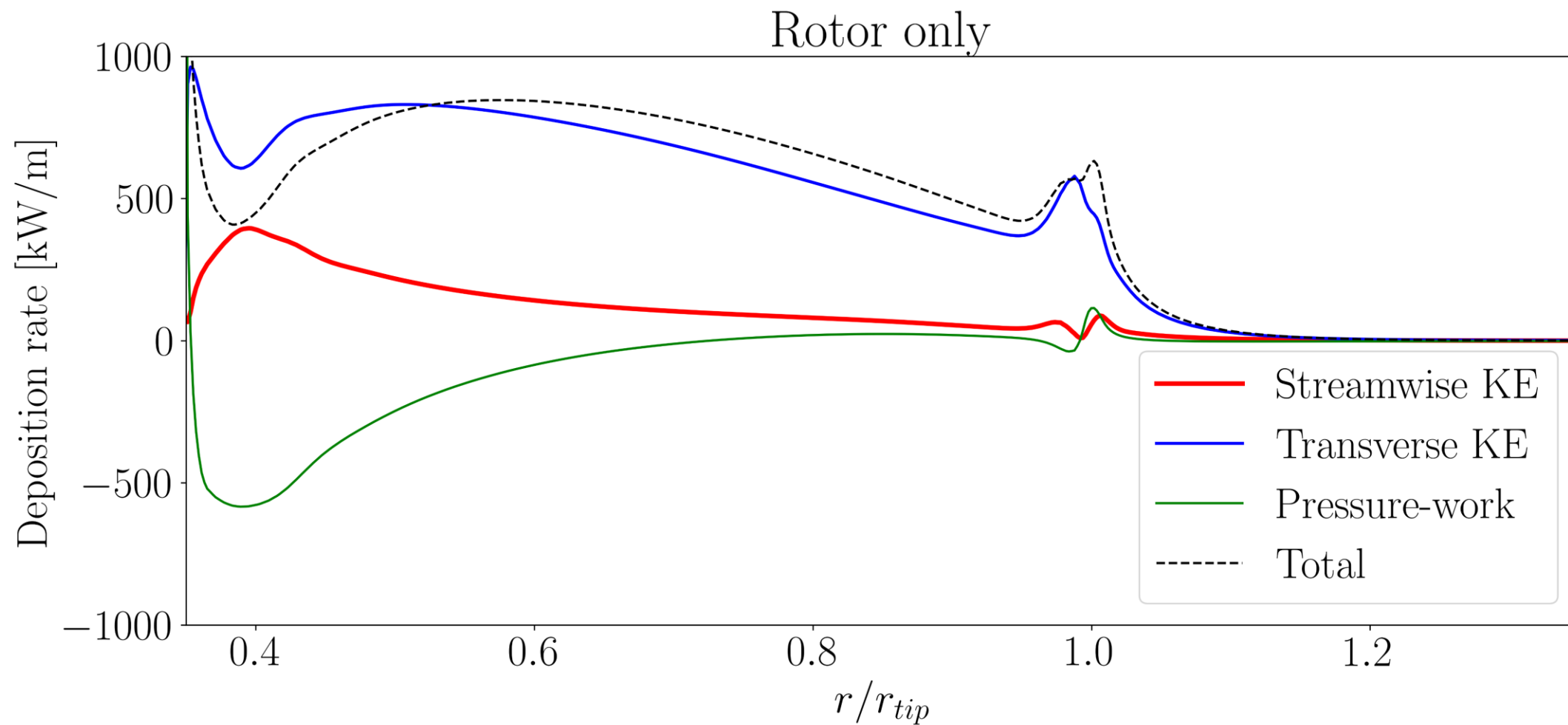
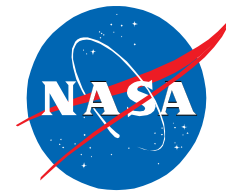
Tip vortices are clearly visible for each blade row



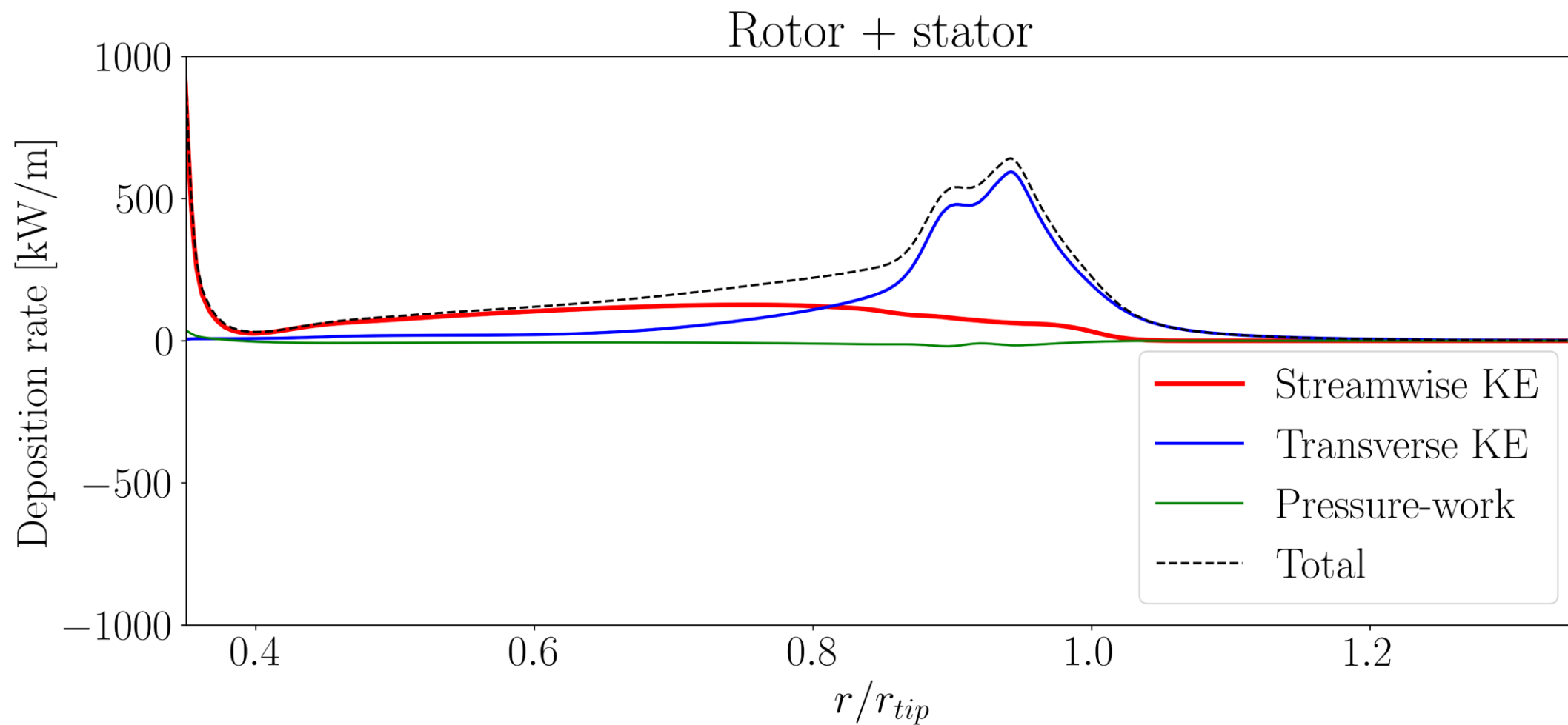
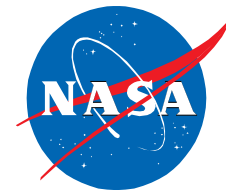
N-OPEN-1 swirl is very different than SR-7A



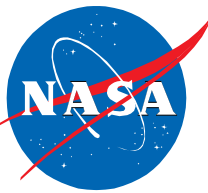
Induced losses decomposed using power balance



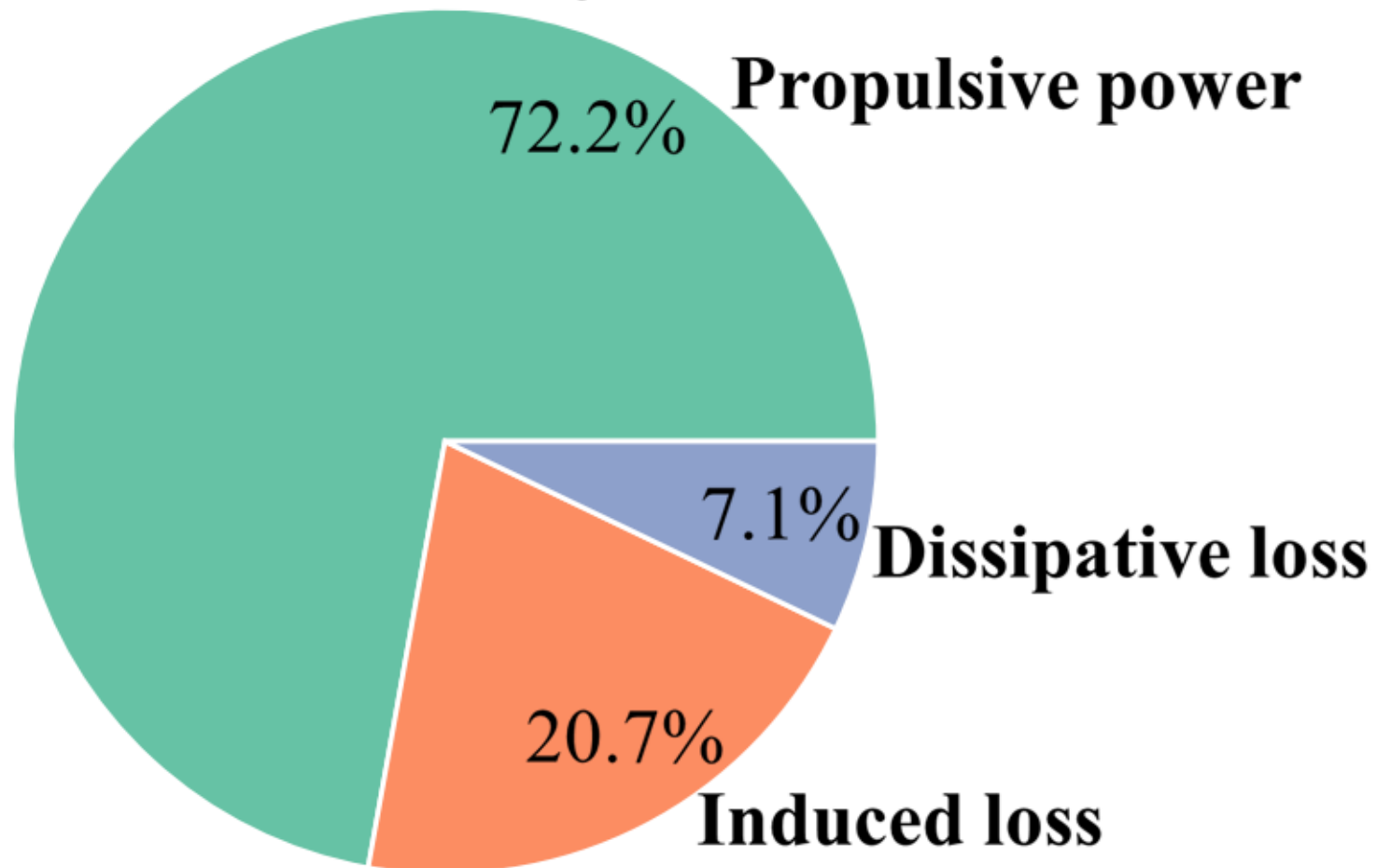
Induced losses decomposed using power balance



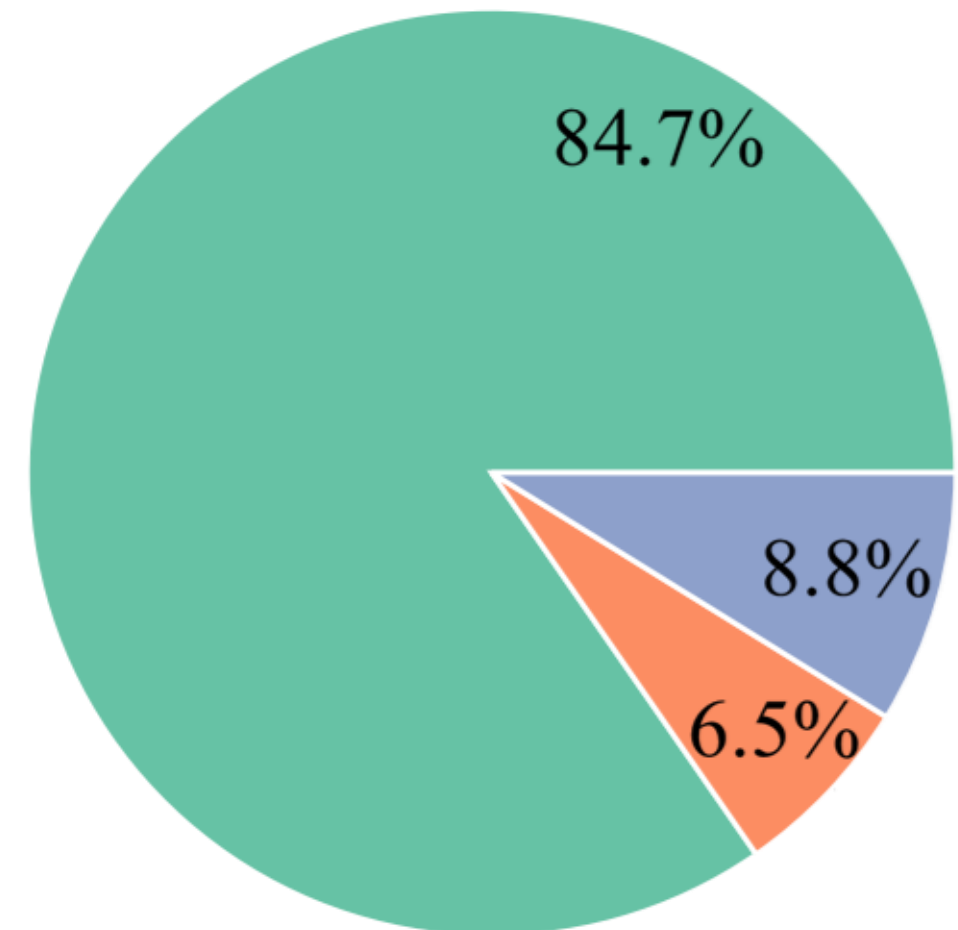
Stator greatly reduces induced losses



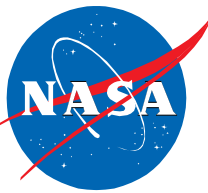
Rotor only



Rotor + stator

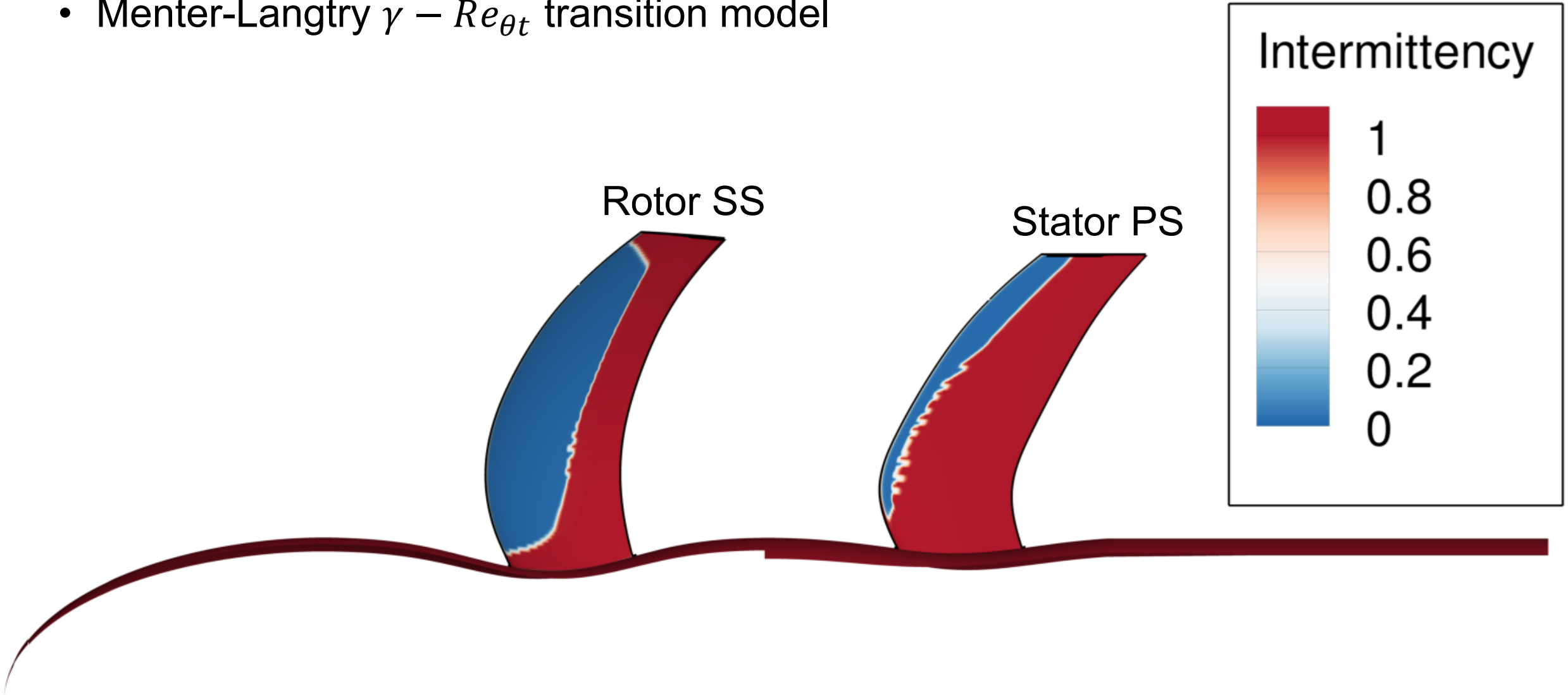


Laminar flow seen over much of the blade surface

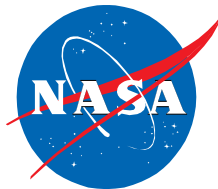


About a 1.7% efficiency benefit over fully-turbulent results

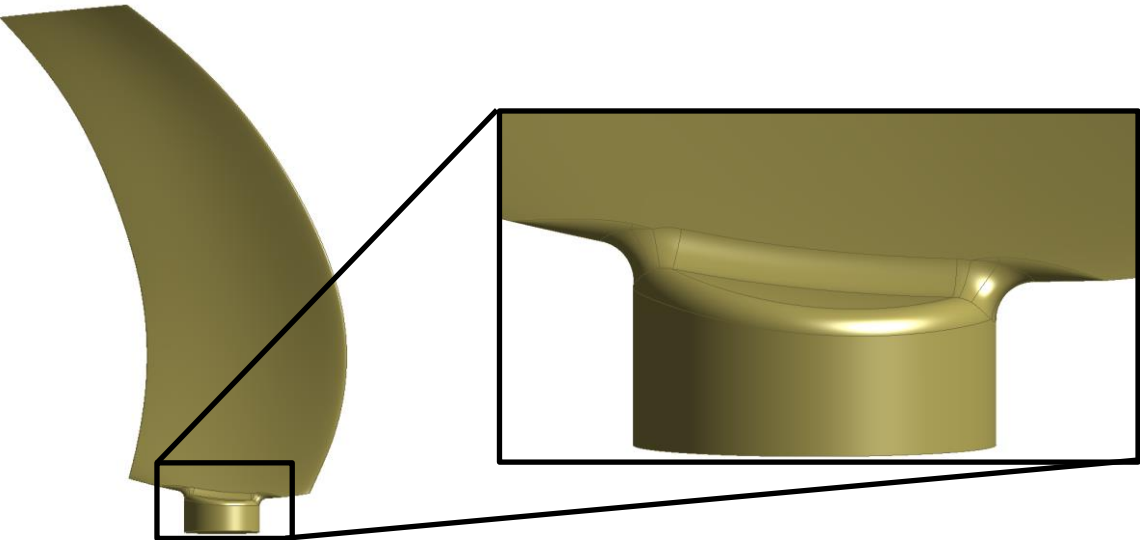
- Menter-Langtry $\gamma - Re_{\theta t}$ transition model



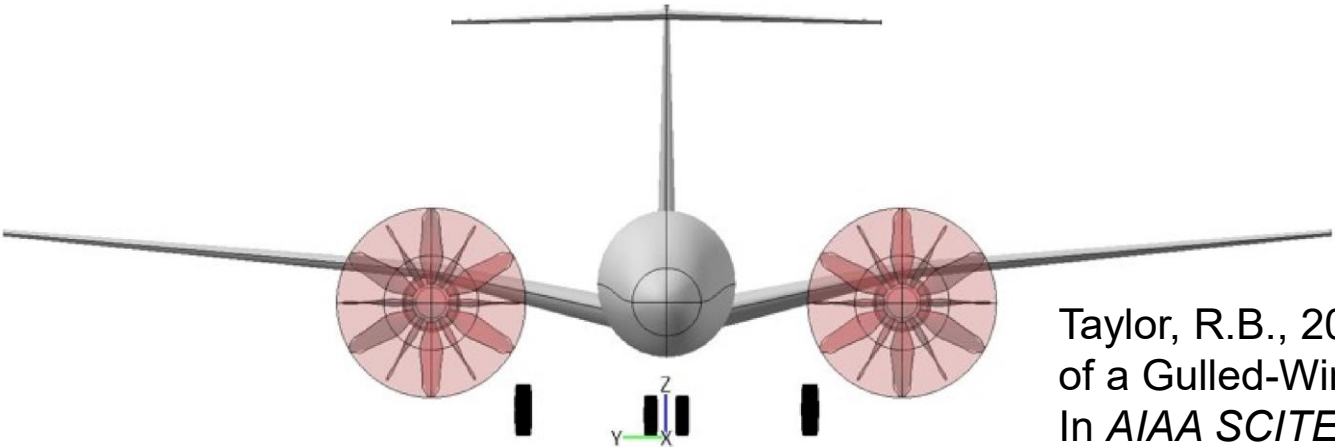
Future work is planned to build on these results



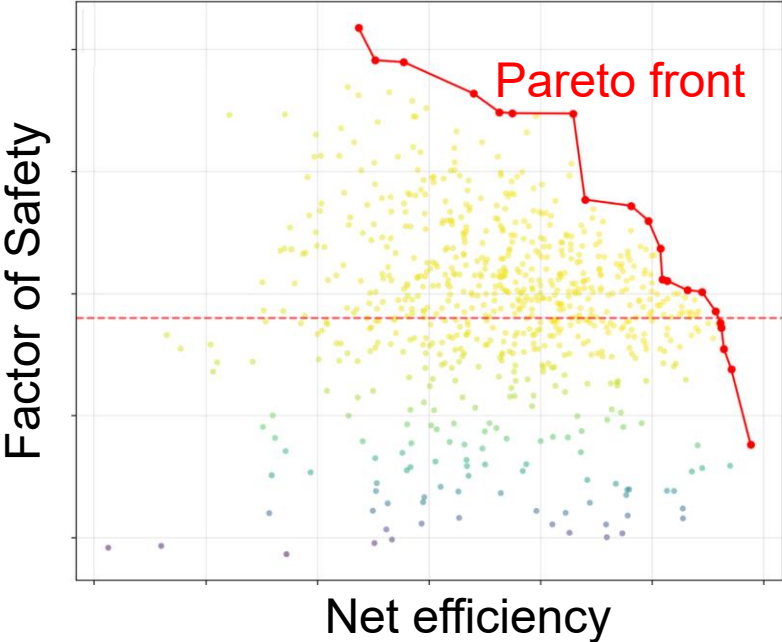
Realistic trunnion/button geometry



Propulsion-airframe integration

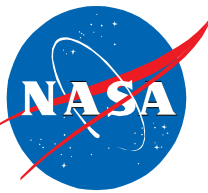


Optimization with 3D CFD



Taylor, R.B., 2025. Conceptual Design of a Gull-Wing Commercial Transport. In *AIAA SCITECH 2025 Forum*

Questions?



Thank you to the Subsonic Vehicle Technologies and Tools (SVTT) Project for supporting this work

