Combustor Designs for Low Emissions Dan Carnelly

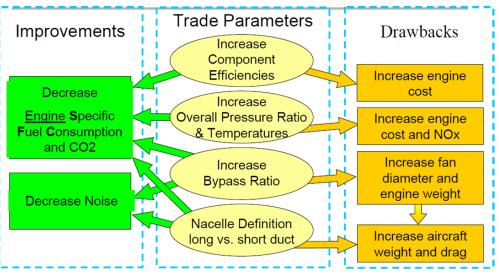
Director, Aircraft Environmental Marketing Airbus SAS

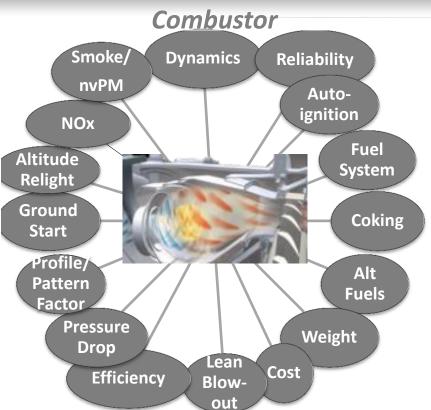




Design requirements

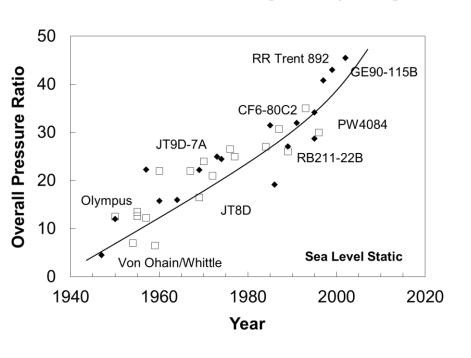
Engine

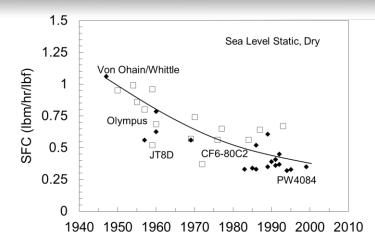


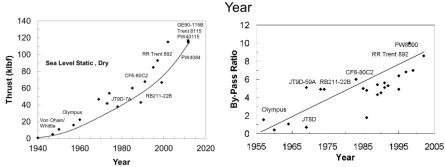




Gas turbine engine progress







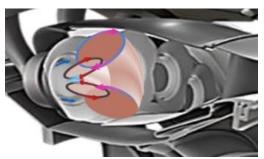


Combustion architectures

Rich-Quench-Lean Combustors

- Fuel-rich primary zone for good stability
- Quick lean quench zone for low NOx and pattern factor control
- Form large amounts of soot/PM in the primary zone
- Rely on dilution jet quench to reduce stoichiometry
- Need additional length downstream of jets to burn out soot/PM





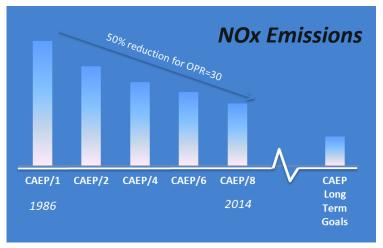
- -Smoke/nvPM forms in fuel-rich pockets inside the combustor
- -Combustor design allows for smoke/nvPM burnout as products move through combustor
- -Smoke/nvPM depend on fuel chemistry and increase with high aromatic fuels.

Lean Combustors

- Fuel-rich primary zone for good stability
- Fuel staging to optimize NOx and operability trades
- Lean main zone to minimize NOx emissions
- Form small amounts of soot /PM in primary zone
- Use entire combustor to burn out any soot and PM
- Improved mixing early in combustor to minimize fuel-rich PM-formation zones

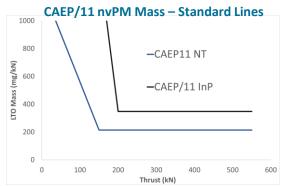


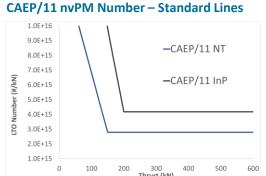
Emissions improvements





New non-volatile particulate matter (nvPM) engine emissions SARPs

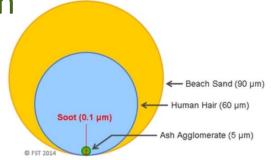




ICAO Environmental Standards: CO₂, CO, UHC, NO_x, nvPM, Smoke

Particulate matter description



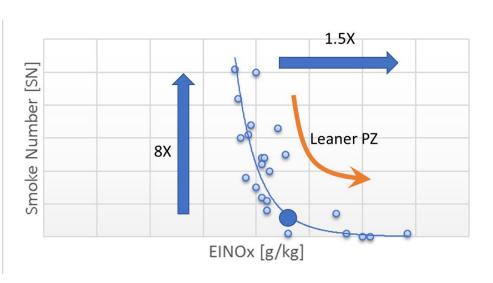


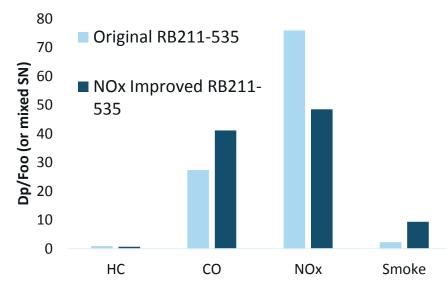
All combustion particles are less than 0.1 microns (less than 100nm), and nvPM particles are bigger than vPM particles.

EI nvPM Mass from 1-400mg/kg (0.001-0.4g/kg) For comparison EINOx 5-70g/kg But nvPM number $10^{13} - 10^{15}$ #/kg Except on lean burn which is at atmospheric level of Number (equivalent to 10^{10} - 10^{11})

Exhaust Mass of nvPM is typically 1000 times smaller than mass of NOx and NOx trades with nvPM



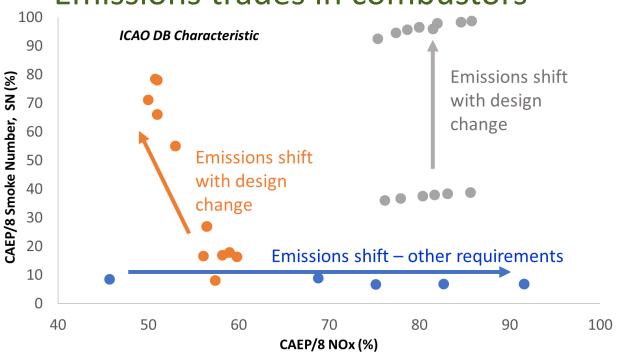




8x smoke increase for 1.5x NOx decrease

Increases in CO and Smoke when lowering NOx





Emissions trades for recently certified engines (NB and WB aircraft)

Importance of standards

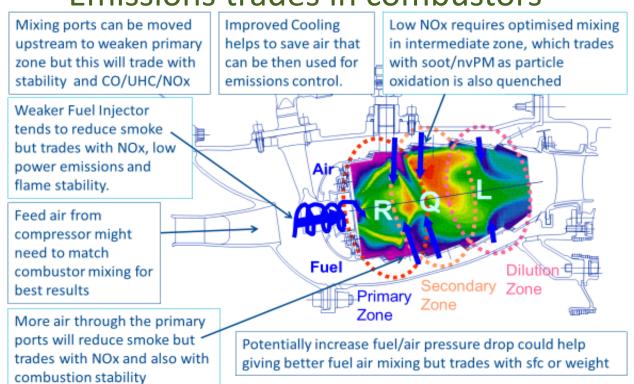
- Environmental protection
 - Air quality
 - Climate change
- Drives technology development
 - Market drives engine designs to meet future regulatory requirements
- Prevent backsliding
 - Engines are forced to improve emissions performance with time
- Global regulatory certainty
 - Manufacturers have a common design goal for emissions

Summary

- Impressive aircraft engine emissions and fuel burn reductions achieved over the past 30 years
- Aircraft/engine/combustor trades exist, are complex and usually are conflicting
 - Emissions, operability, durability, efficiency, fuel burn, noise, cost, weight....
- Engine OEMs are in various TRL stages of rich-burn, lean-burn and staged combustor designs to meet future engine and emissions requirements

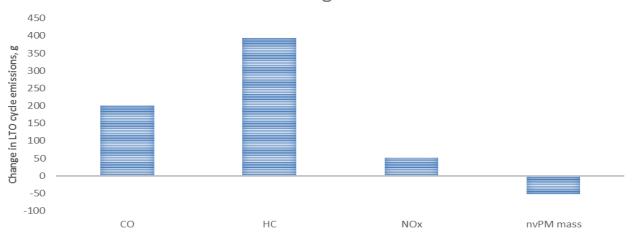








Small Engine Change in LTO Mass Emissions to Achieve More Stringent nvPM Levels



Reducing nvPM caused increases in CO, UHC and NOx