



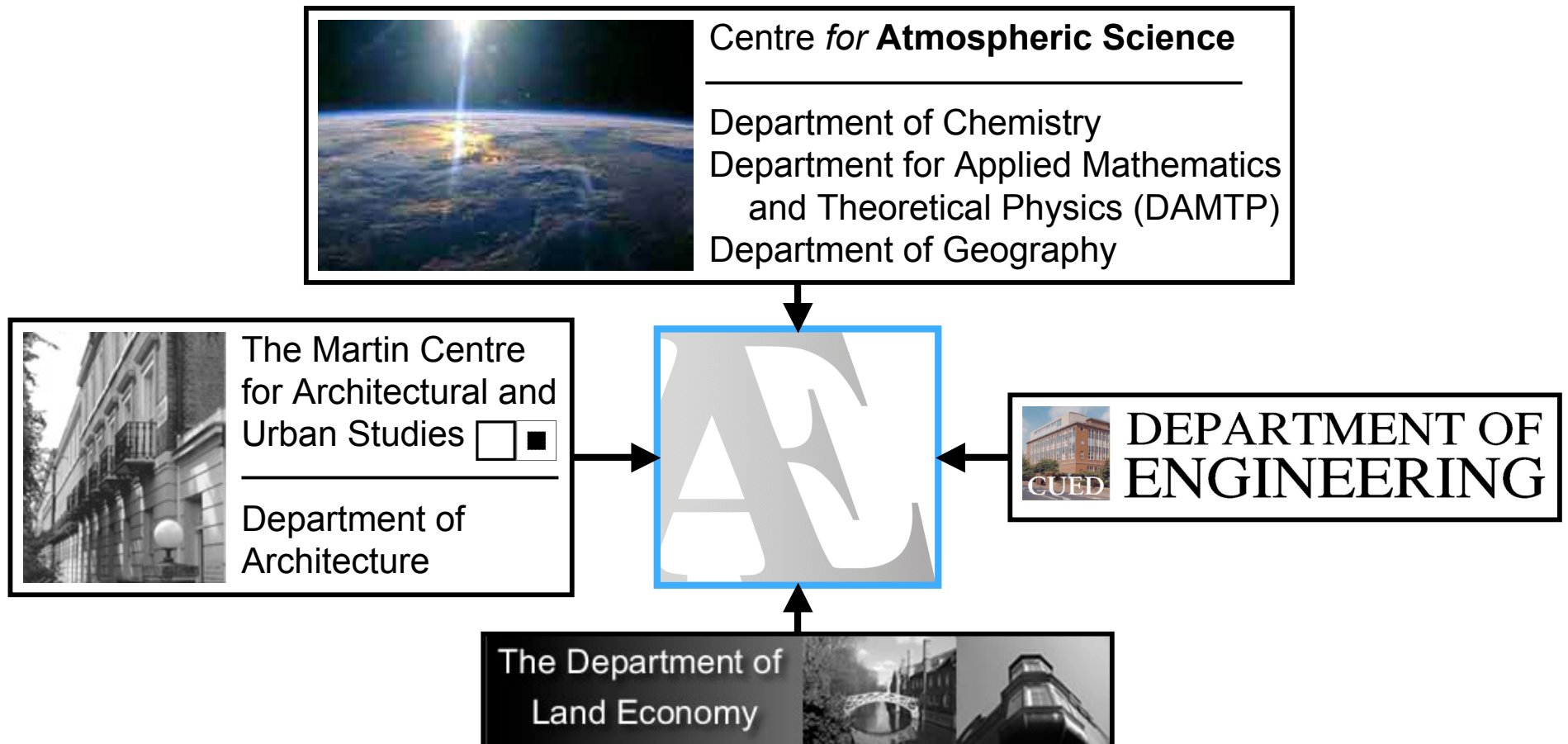
# **Incorporating New Technologies into the Aviation Integrated Modeling (AIM) Project**

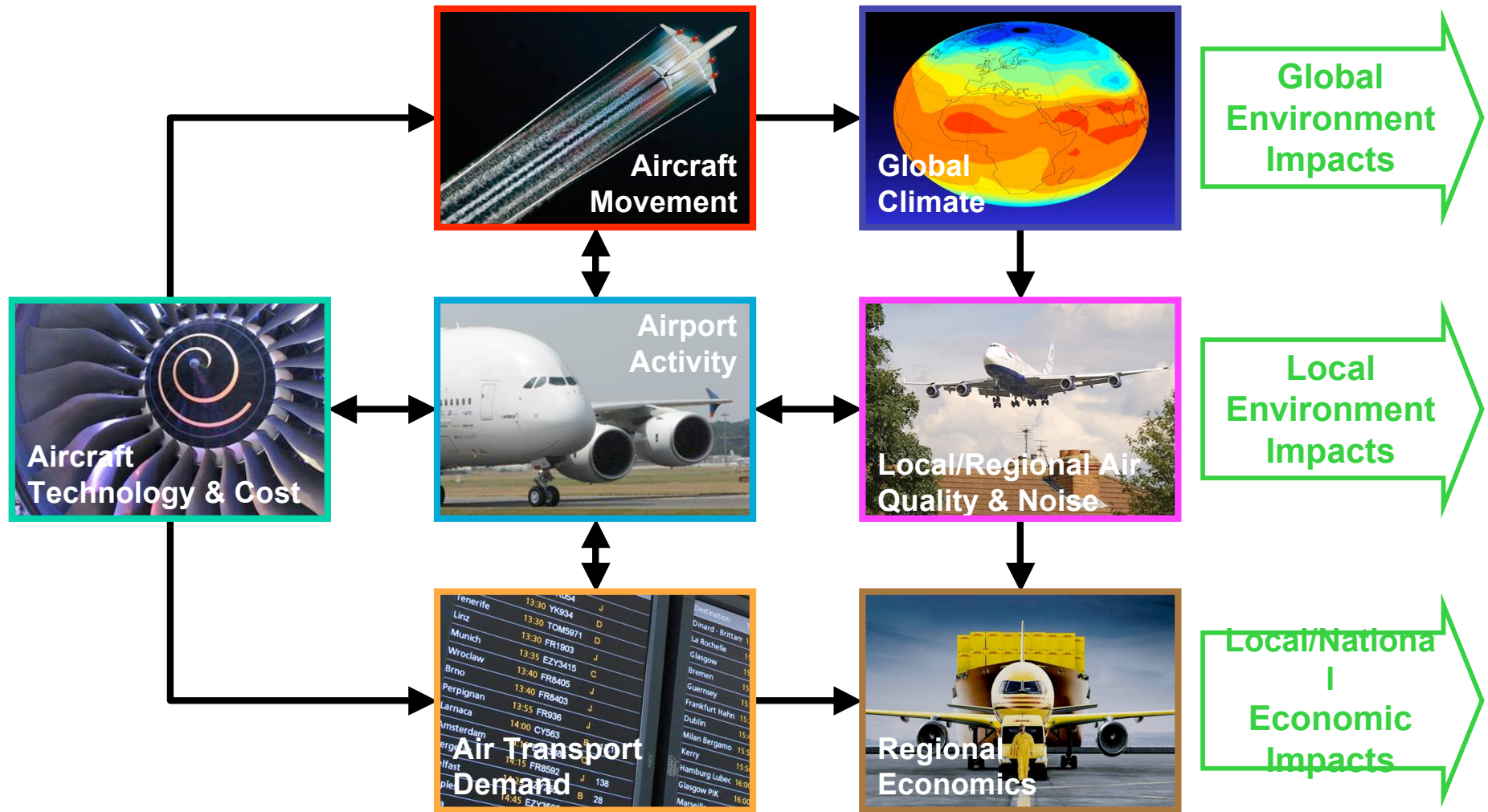
Maria Vera-Morales, Cesare Hall

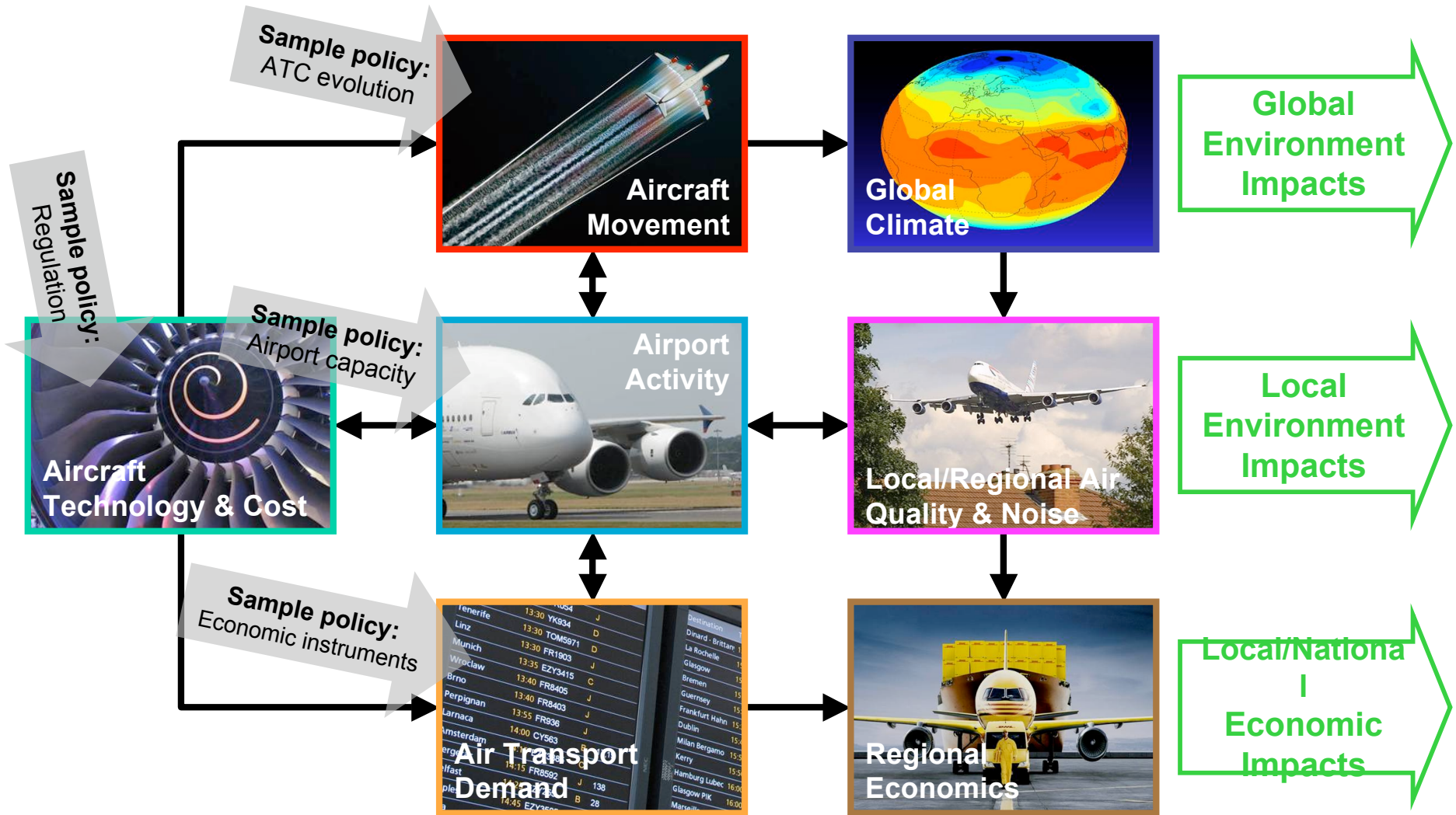


**UTIAS-MITACS International Workshop on  
Aviation and Climate Change  
29-30 May 2008**

- University expertise in topics related to impact of aviation on the environment brought together by formation of IAE in 2004







## Core team:

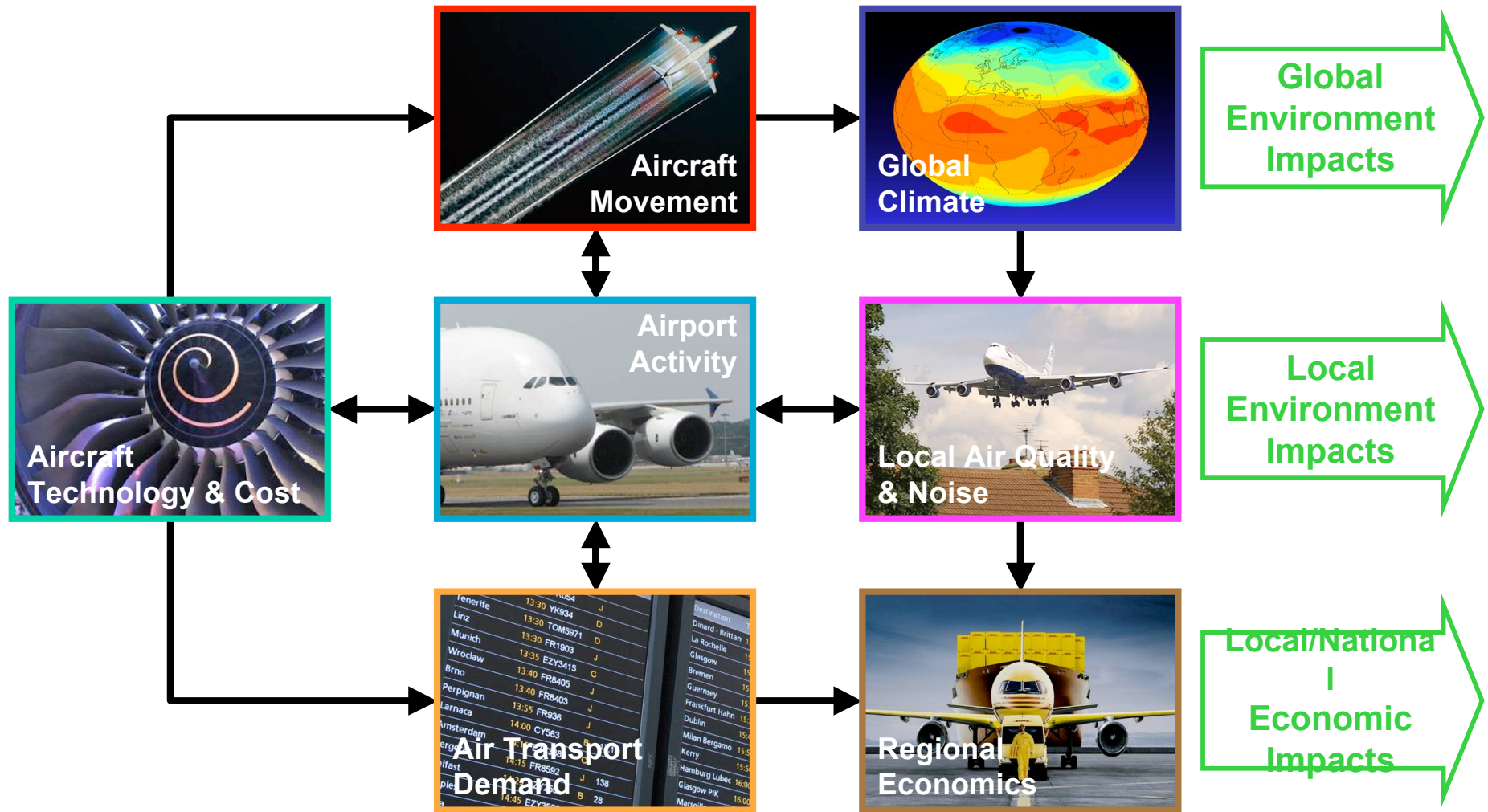
- Dr. Andreas Schäfer (*Principal Investigator*)
- Steven Barrett (*Local Air Quality & Noise*)
- Dr. Lynnette Dray (*Air Transport Demand*)
- Antony Evans (*Airport Activity*)
- Dr. Marcus Köhler (*Global Climate*)
- Dr. Tom Reynolds (*Project Manager & Aircraft Movement*)
- Dr. Maria Vera Morales (*Aircraft Technology and Cost*)
- Dr. Zia Wadud (*Regional Economics*)

## IAE co-investigators:

- Prof. Rex Britter (*Engineering*)
- Prof. Bill Dawes (*Engineering*)
- Dr. Chez Hall (*Engineering*)
- Prof. Peter Haynes (*DAMTP*)
- Prof. Roderic Jones (*Chemistry*)
- Dr. Matthew Juniper (*Engineering*)
- Prof. John Pyle (*Chemistry*)
- Dr. Helen Rogers (*DAMTP*)

## Affiliated students:

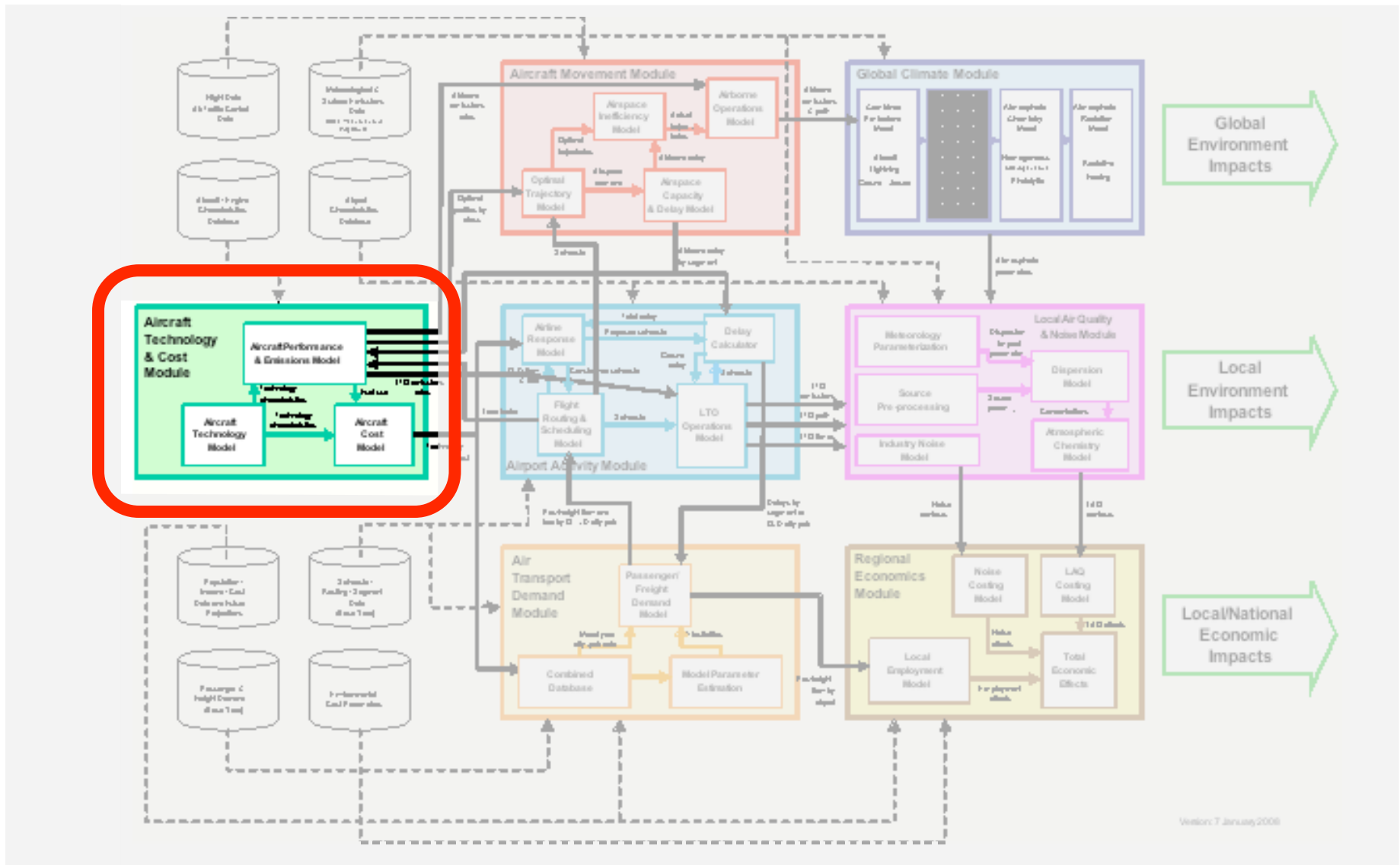
- Pablo Bolgeri (*Politecnico di Milano*)
- Henry Hallam (*Engineering*)
- Richard Hunsley (*Engineering*)







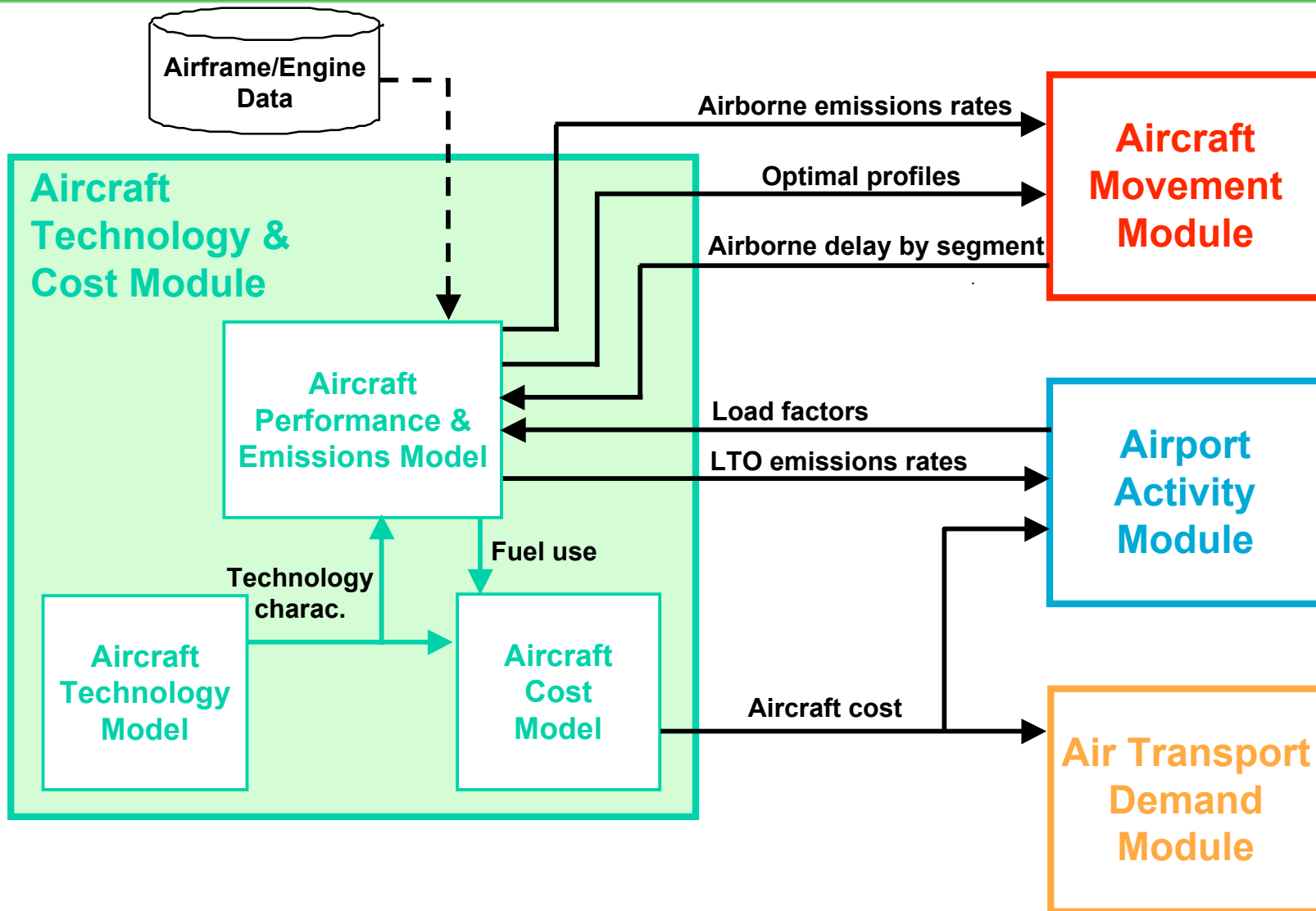
# AIM Detailed Architecture







# Aircraft Technology & Cost Module



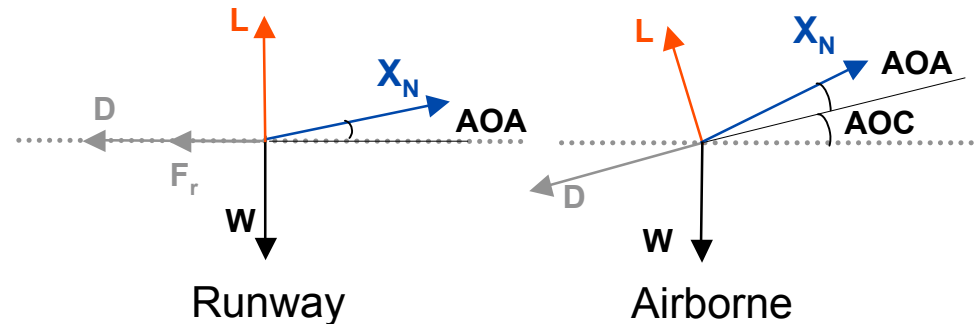
- Model aircraft performance and emissions
- Implement new aircraft technology paths
- Model the cost associated with ownership/operation

- Model aircraft performance and emissions
  - Eurocontrol: Base of Aircraft Data (BADA)
    - Performance and operating procedure coefficients
  
  - AIM: Performance and Emission Simulations of flight Operations (PESO)
    - Main forces resolved at different points along the flight mission
    - Forces derived from:
      - Aircraft aerodynamic characteristics
      - Aircraft mass
      - Engine performance

- Solving the main forces on the aircraft

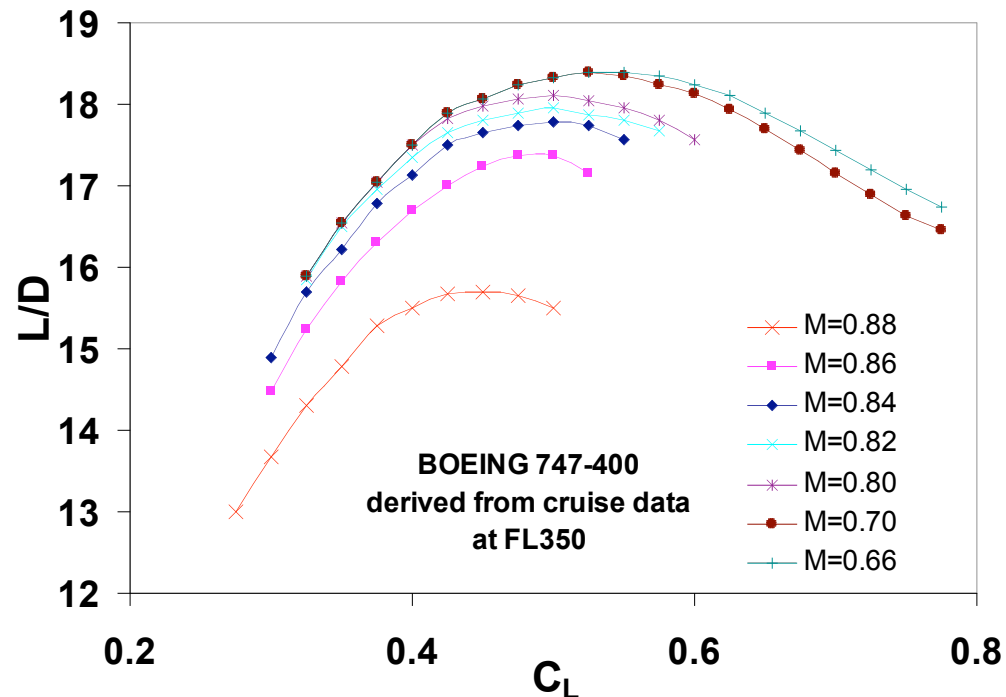
- Flight phases

- Taxi in/out
- Take off
  - Climb
    - Max Thrust/Thrust Cut Back
    - Climb to initial Cruise Altitude
  - Cruise
    - Constant Flight Level/Continuous Climb...
  - Descent
    - Initial Descent
    - Continuous Descent Approach/Stepped Approach...
  - Landing



- Input
  - ❑ Flight phases: Standard procedures/Operation strategies
  - ❑ Airframe/Engine aerodynamics
  - ❑ Engine performance: GasTurb
- Output
  - ❑ Flight trajectory, Mach number, fuel consumption...
  - ❑  $EI_i = f(\text{engine cycle})$

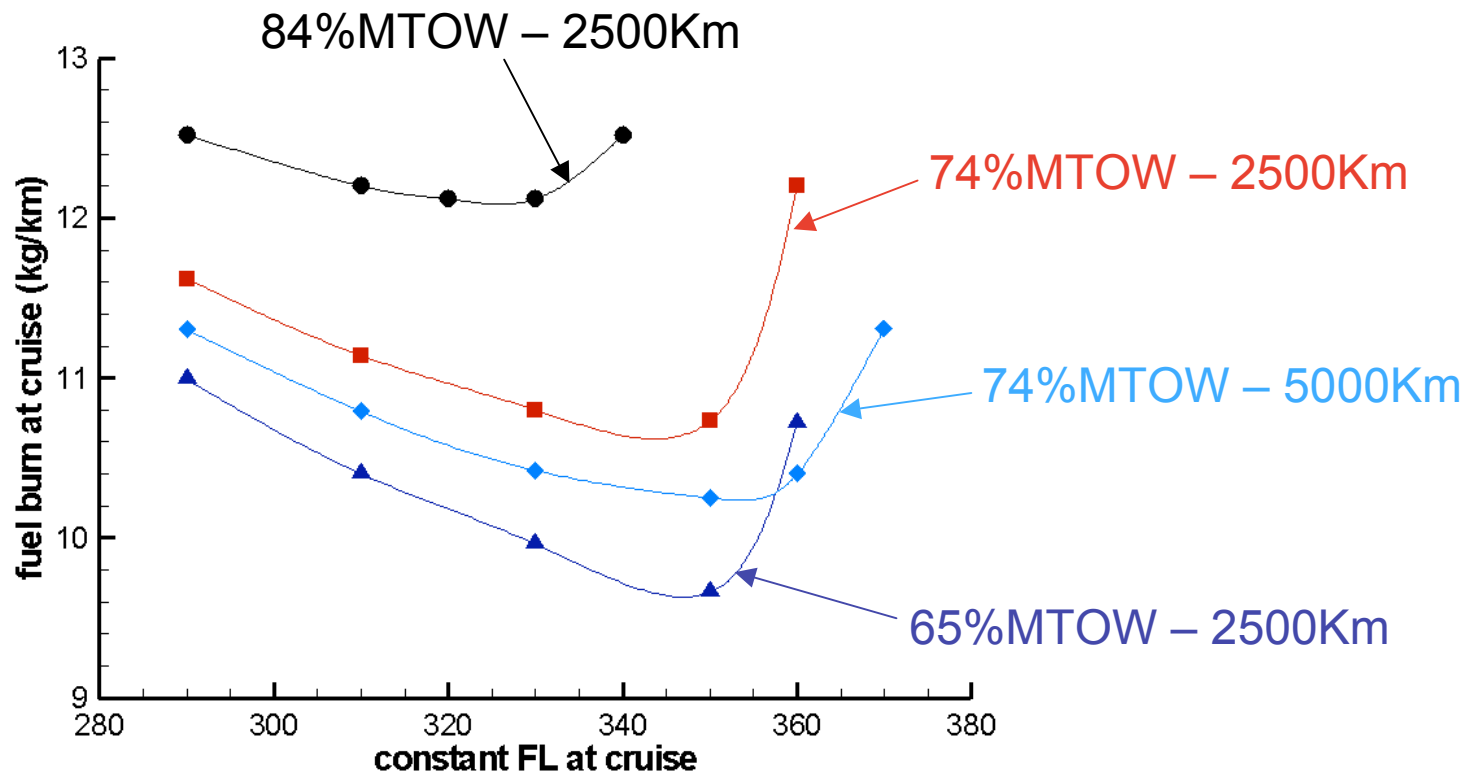
- PESO version 0.1: preliminary model
  - Aircraft aerodynamics: from Cumpsty's Jet Propulsion



- C<sub>L</sub> is obtained assuming that at cruise the aircraft is flying at L/D<sub>max</sub> and at conventional angle of attack

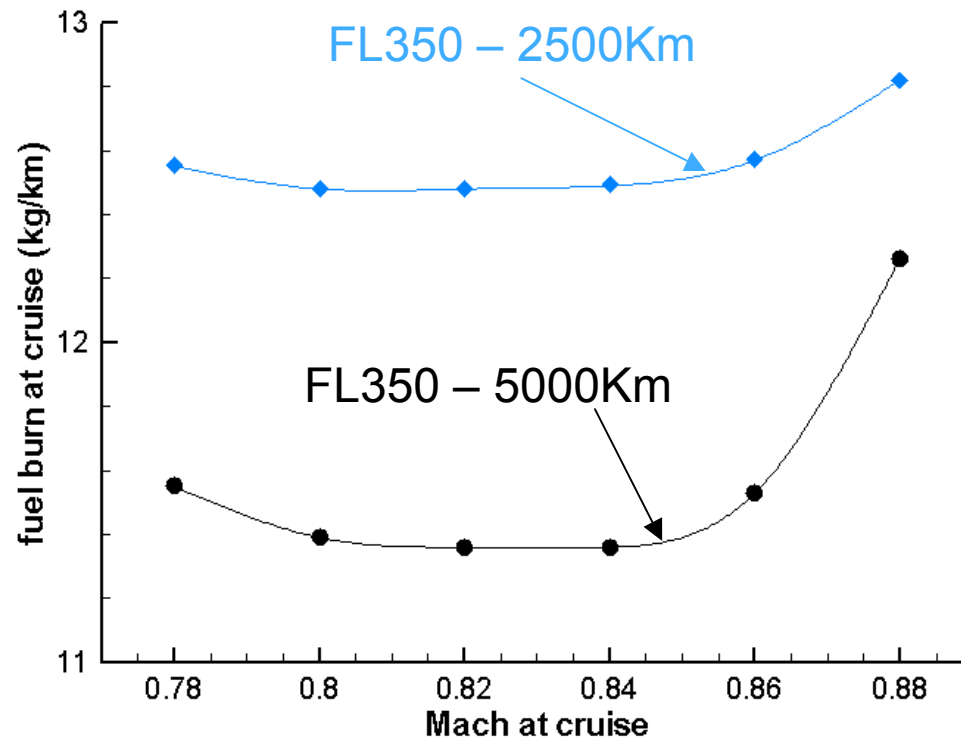
- ❑ Engine performance simulation: The working line of the engine at cruise altitude and Mach number is used in non-dimensional form throughout the flight mission
  - ❑ Engine is simulated for any thrust, altitude and Mach number
  - ❑ Requires few calculations in GasTurb
  - ❑ Results can be scaled to any engine with similar technology level
  - ❑ Inaccurate when the exhaust nozzle unchokes

- B747-400
- The RB211-524G engines that power the B747-400 have been scaled from a model of the Trent-892

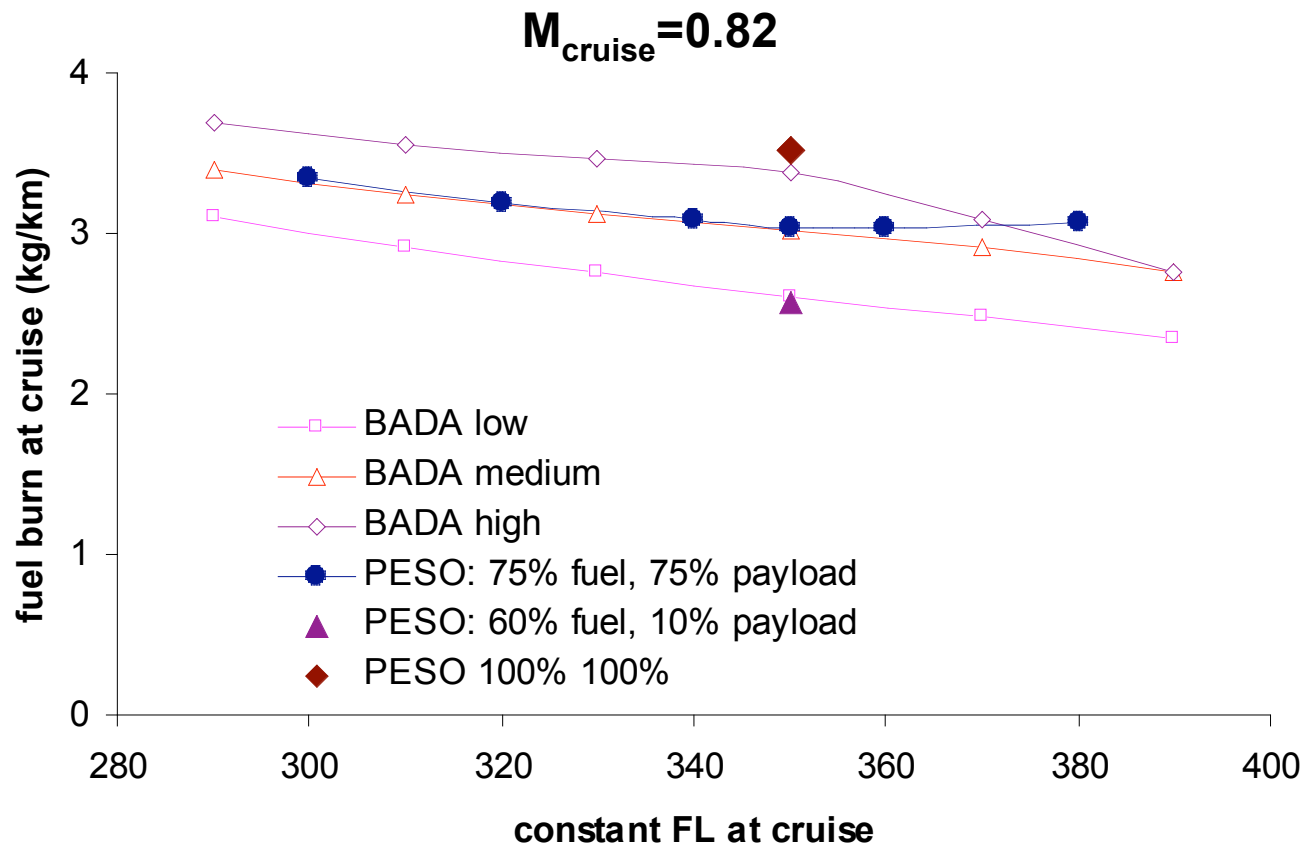




At Take Off: Payload=75%, Fuel=75%



- A320-200
- CFM56 two spool unmixed flow turbofan





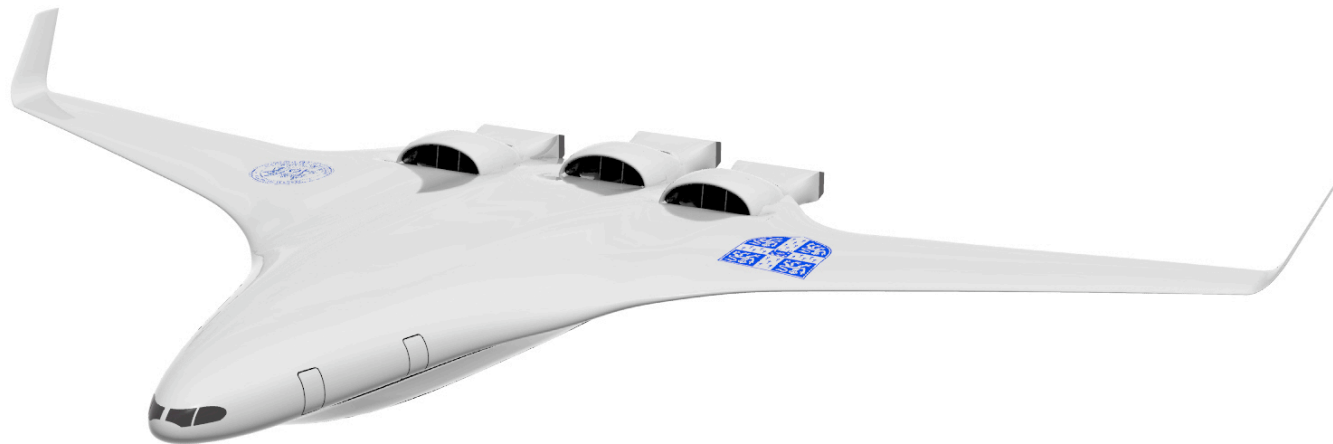
# PESO: Strengths/Weaknesses

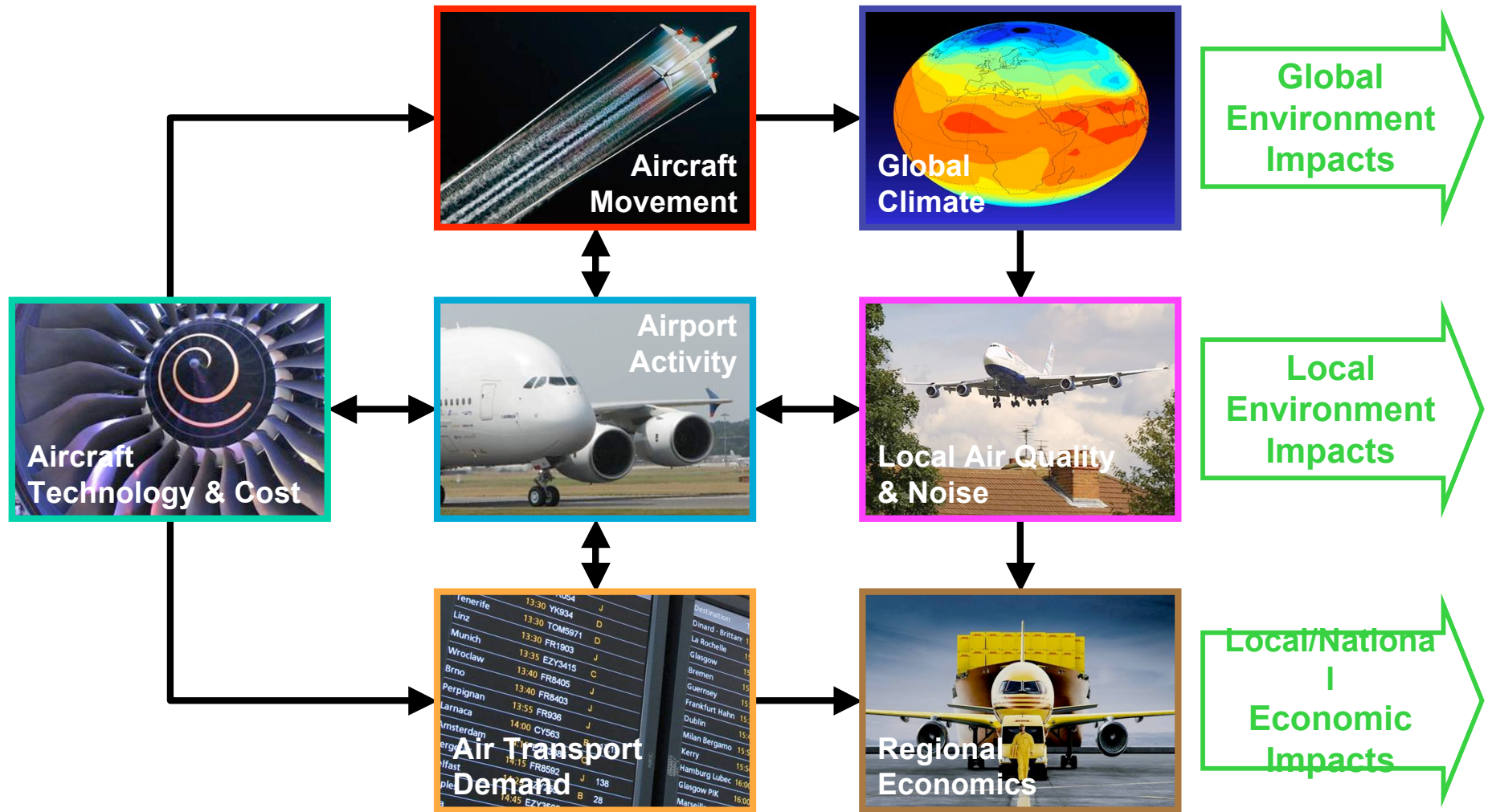
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- Strengths
  - ❑ Simple and Flexible
  - ❑ Engine modelled for Thrust, Altitude and Mach number
  - ❑ Could be run as an optimizer
- Weaknesses
  - ❑ Highly dependent on the quality of the input data

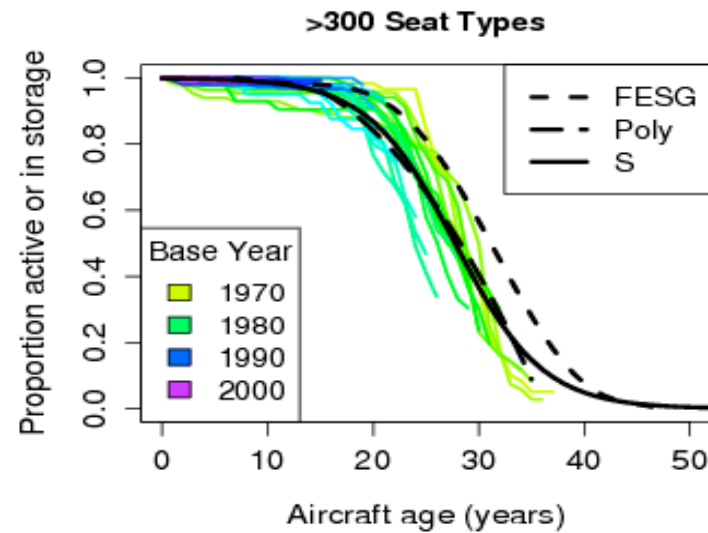
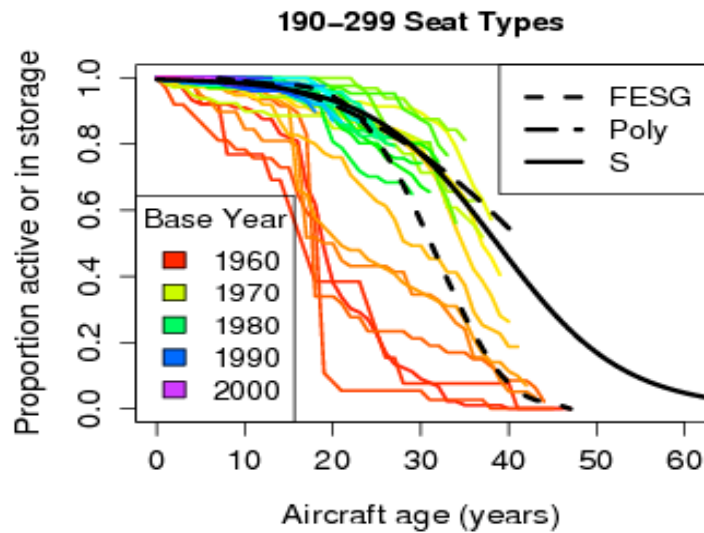
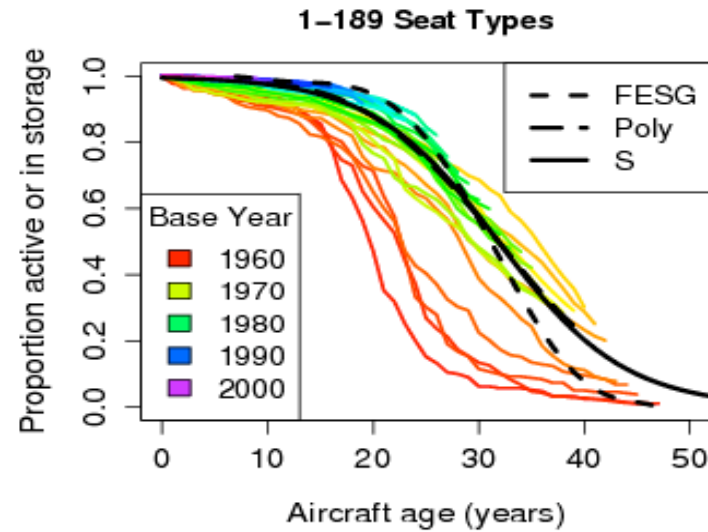
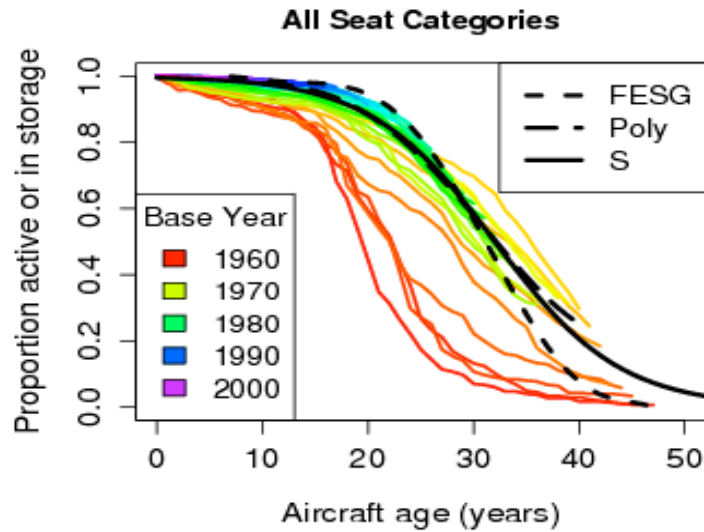


- Variable Nozzle systems
- Boundary Layer Ingestion
- Open Rotor Propulsion
- Distributed Propulsion
- BWB...





# Retirement Curves



[Data: Back Aviation Fleet Database]