

Embraer – Noise and Emissions Technological Initiatives



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EMISSIONS INITIATIVES



- Pillar strategy

Flightpath to Reduce Aviation Emissions

- Technology →
 - Operational Practices
 - Infrastructure Improvements
 - Positive Economic Measures
- ✓ “Drop in” Biojet Fuels
 - ✓ Airframe, Engine and Systems Aircraft Improvements



Embraer EMB 202 Ipanema

The most employed agricultural aircraft in Brazil and the world's first ethanol-certified flying airplane (2004).

- Lower emissions
- 38% reduction in direct operating cost
- 80% aircraft sold and 40% fleet are ethanol powered
- Total fleet is 1200 aircraft;



BUSINESS JETS FUEL GREEN: A STEP TOWARD SUSTAINABILITY

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 2019

VAN NUYS AIRPORT (VNY)

OUTSTANDING INDUSTRY ENGAGEMENT

SAJF Coalition: GAMA, NATA, NBAA, IBAC, EBAA

Fuel Suppliers:



Fuel Producers: World Energy, Gevo

FBOs:



Castle & Cook, Clay Lacy Aviation

OEMs:





ecoDemonstrator 2016 Boeing & Embraer

Partnership on Aviation Biofuel

HEFA Technology

Embraer E-170 Prototype Aircraft
Ground & Flight Tests – 2011
In partnership with GE Aviation



ITAKA EU FP7 Project

Commercial flights Oslo Amsterdam

This information with HEFA Technology March 31st, 2016 mission.



1st Demo Flight of SIP Technology

June 19th, 2012



NOISE INITIATIVES

ICAO/CAEP - Balanced Approach to Aircraft Noise Management

ICAO's Balanced Approach consists of identifying the noise problem at an airport and then analyzing the various measures available to reduce the noise, using four principal elements, namely:

1- reduction of noise at source;

Monitored and evaluated through Certification Noise Levels and New Technology Insertion;

2- land-use planning and management;

Local Government policies and actions with inspection and control;

3- noise abatement operational procedures; and

Best Takeoff and Approach Procedure for each Airport and for each Aircraft, relatively low cost improvement;

4- operating restrictions.

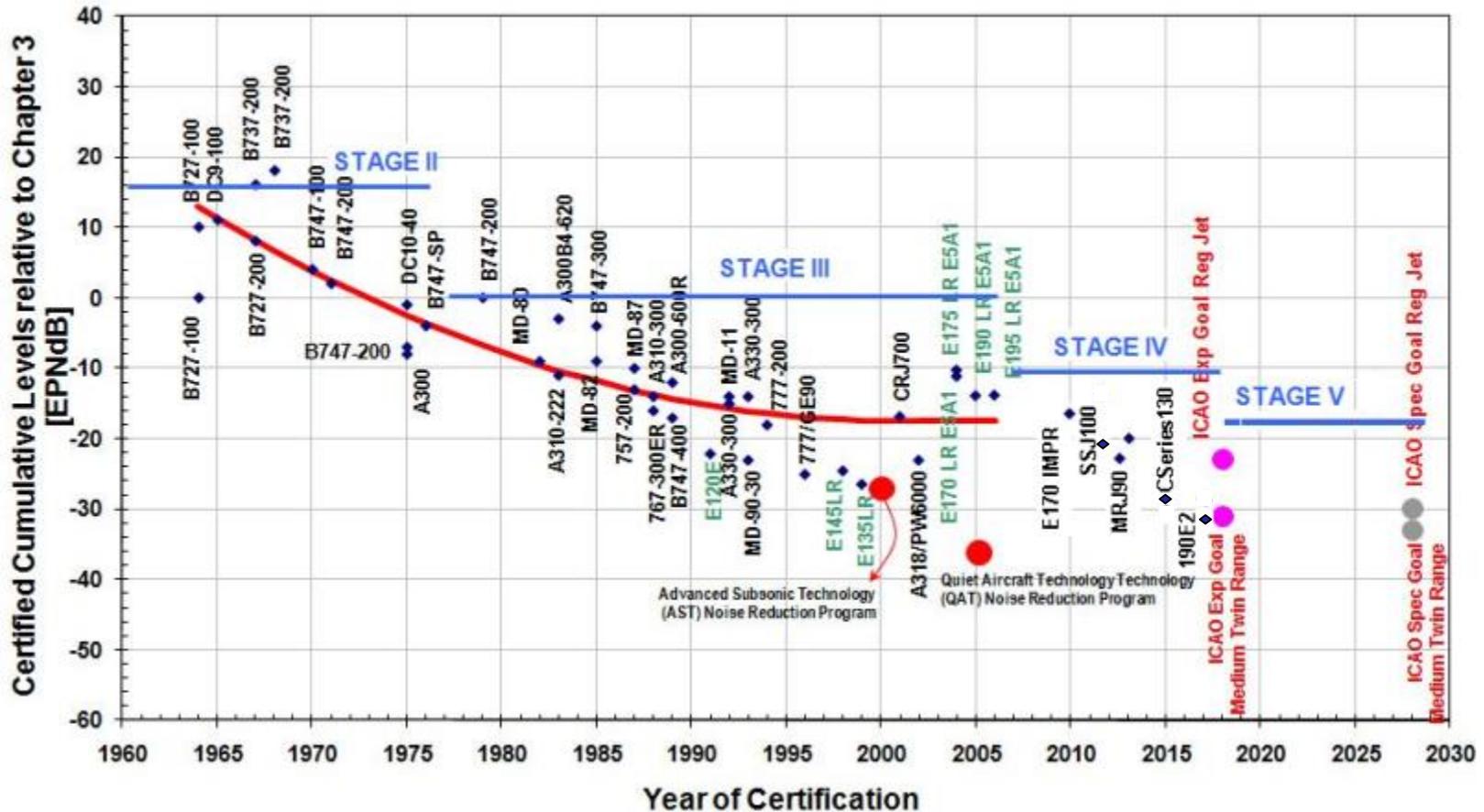
Actions that limits or reduces aircraft access to airports. Intended to be used as a last resort.

- **Aircraft on development**
 - Lower External noise levels (30dB Cum Margim Stage IV);
 - Stricter Airport noise limits;
- **New Engines (higher BPR and larger diameter)**
 - Lower jet noise;
 - Installation effects of jet-pylon-flaps;
 - Lower relative area for engine acoustic treatment;
 - Fan noise source will be the most important;
- **Low Airframe Noise Solutions**
 - Increase of patents and inventions during last years
 - Higher importance of airframe noise (flaps, slats, landing gear)
 - Larger landing gear due to larger engines;
- **World Noise Projects Goals**
 - 32dB CUM Stage IV in 2015 (Ref: Single Aisle Configuration, TRL 4 a 6) – NASA ERA;
 - 42dB CUM Stage IV in 2020 (Ref: Large Twin Aisle Configuration, TRL 4 a 6) – NASA ERA;
 - 20dB CUM Reduction in 2020 – ACARE - X-Noise;
 - 3-5dB Airframe Noise Reduction (Ref. 2000 Technologies - EJets) – X-Noise – Valiant;

CERTIFICATION NOISE LEVELS EVOLUTION



Certification Levels - Trends

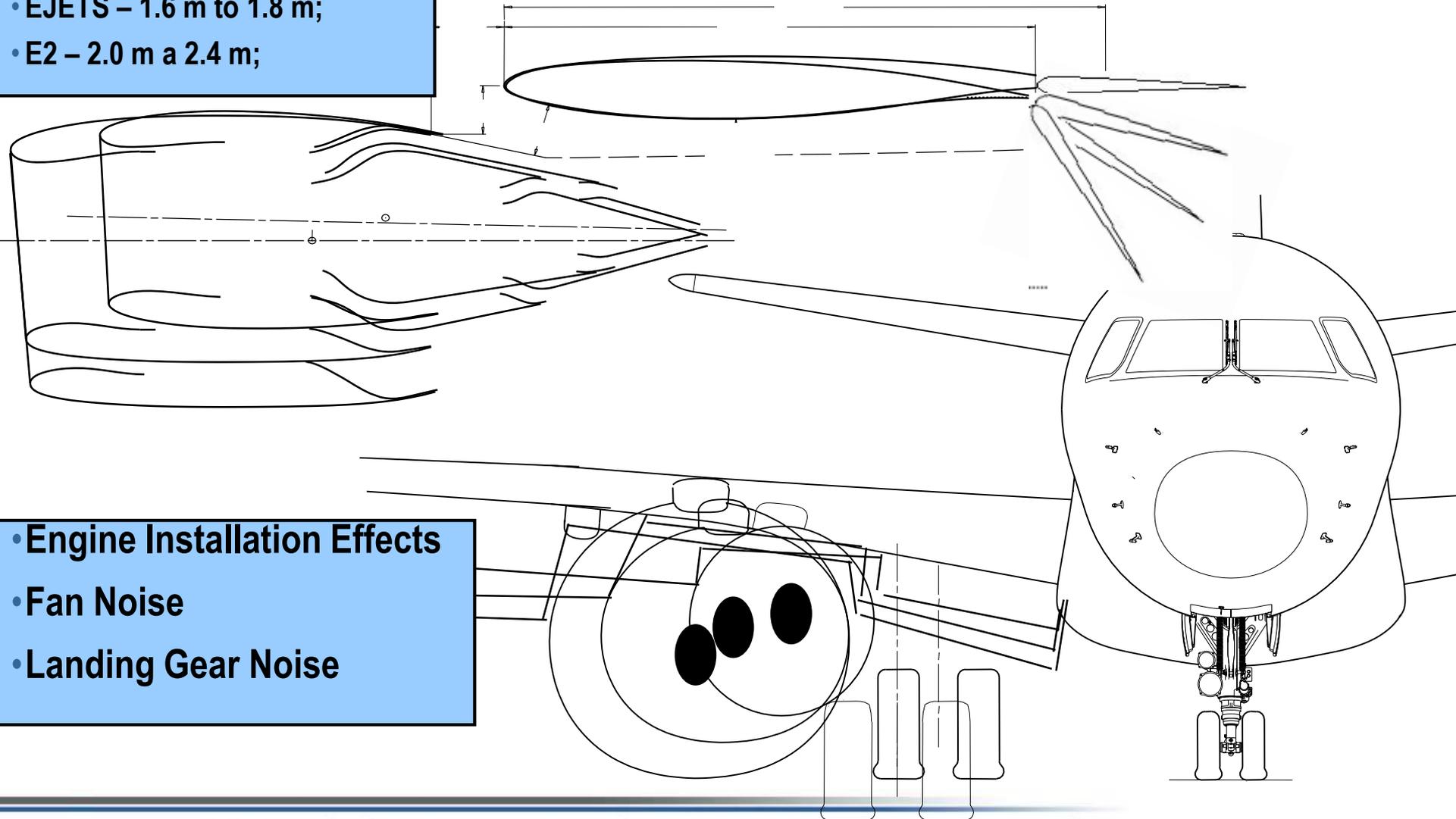


New Technologies have been produced significant noise reductions at noise source.

NEW ENGINES - TRENDS

Engine Diameter:

- EJETS – 1.6 m to 1.8 m;
- E2 – 2.0 m a 2.4 m;

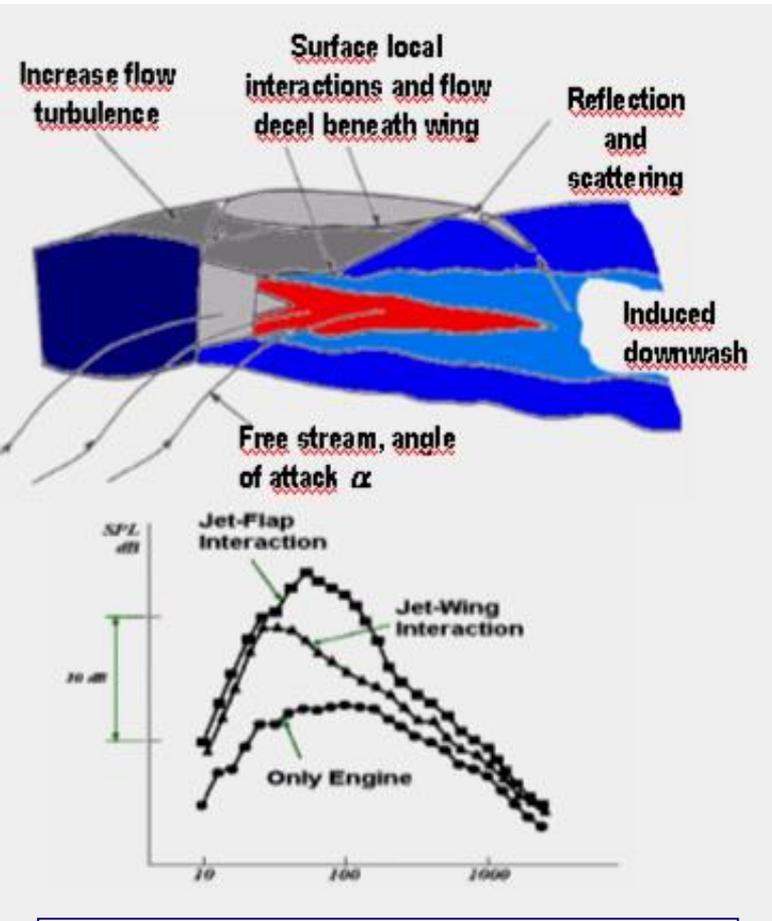


Engine Installation Effects

- Fan Noise
- Landing Gear Noise

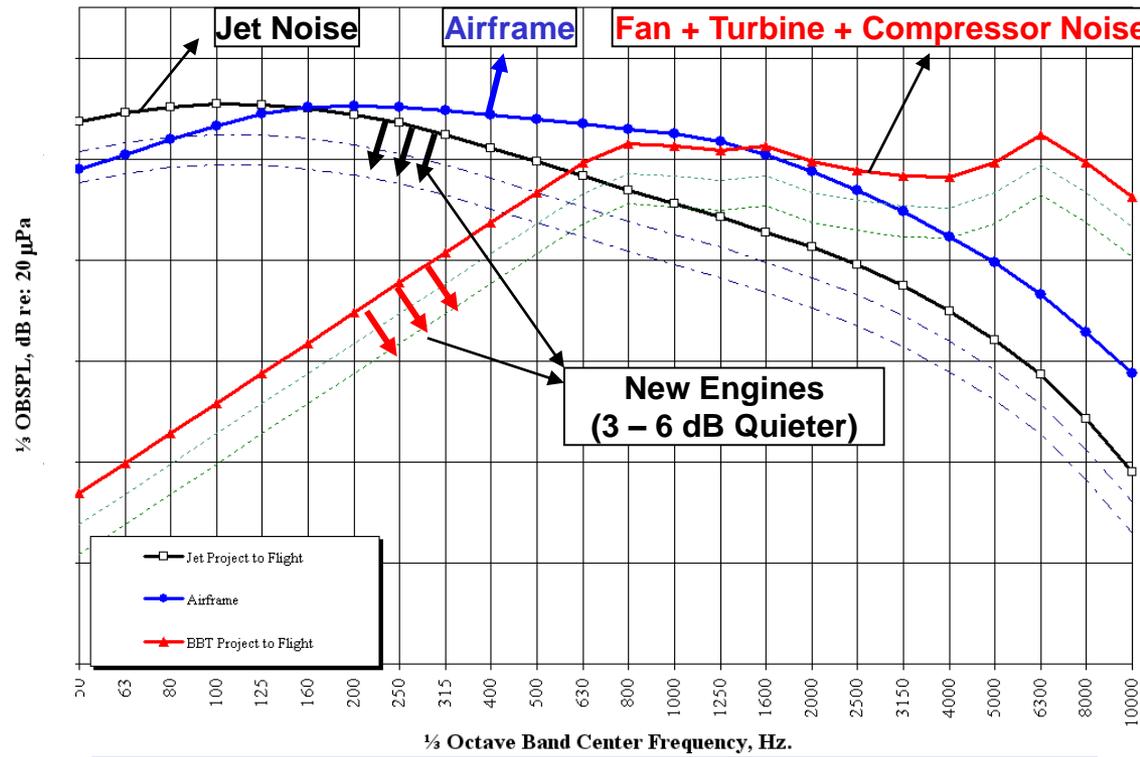
- Engine Installation

Airframe Noise



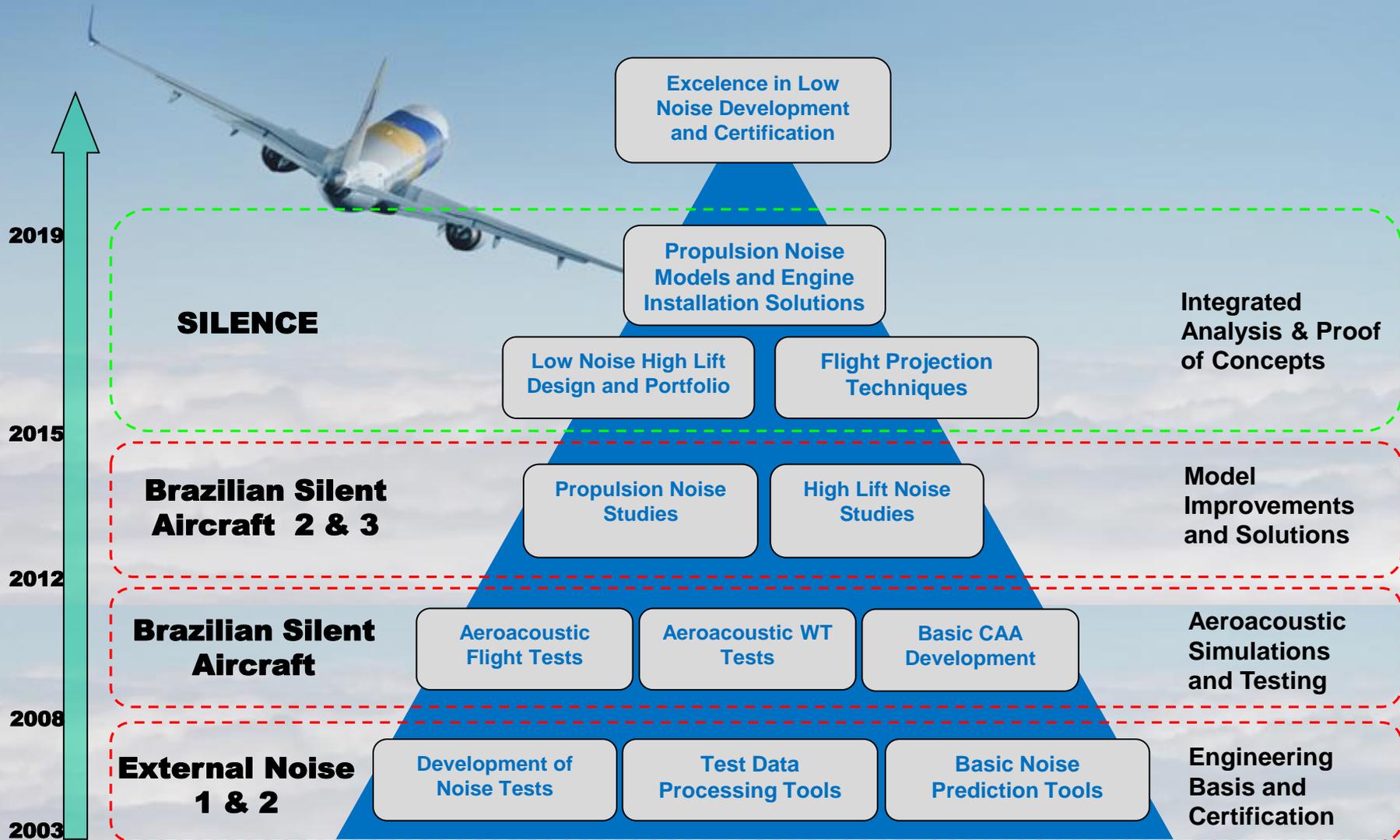
Jet + Flap + Pylon

Approach Components Projected to Flight



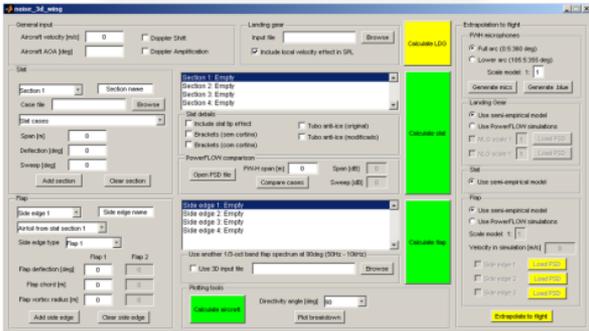
Airframe noise will be the dominant noise source in approach conditions

“Brick by Brick” – Embraer Noise Road Map

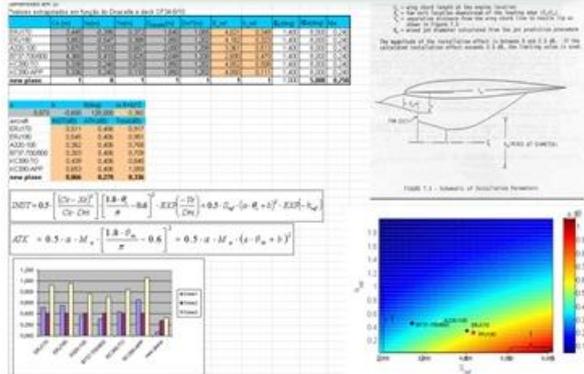


Low Cost Design Tools

Airframe Noise



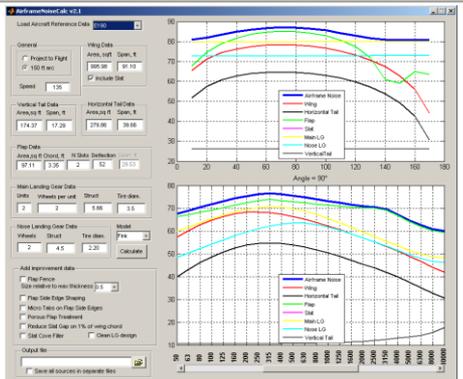
Engine Installation Effects



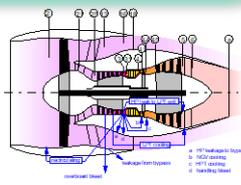
Operational Noise



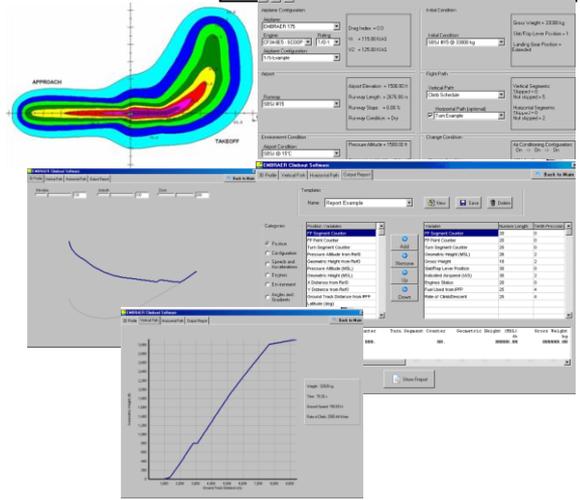
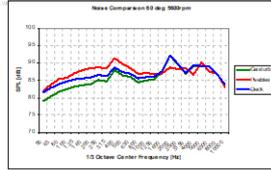
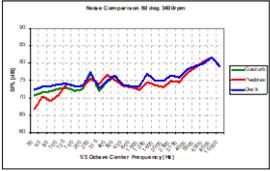
In-flight Engine Noise



CF34-10E

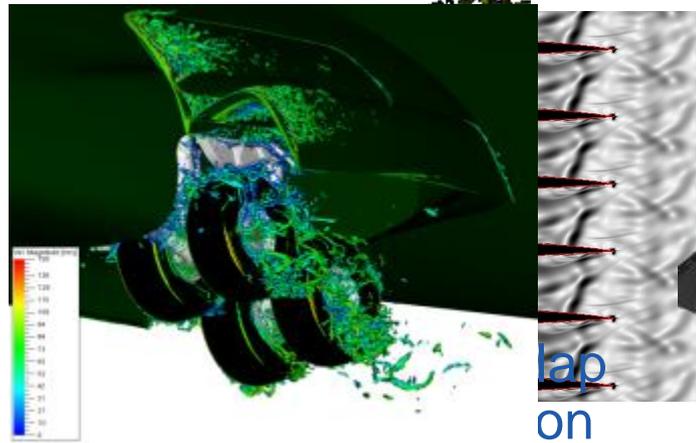


GasTurb Simulation

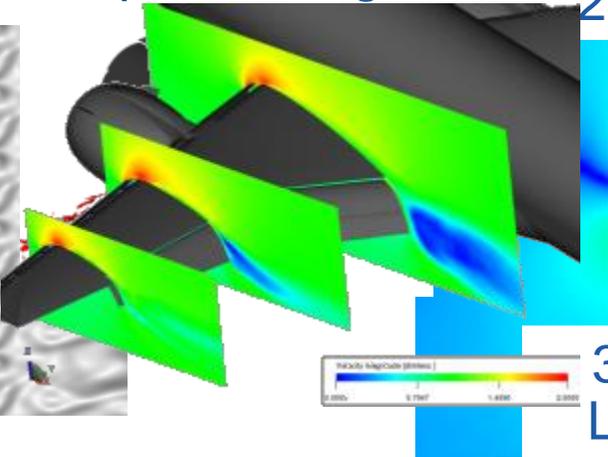


Silent Aircraft Initiative – FASE III

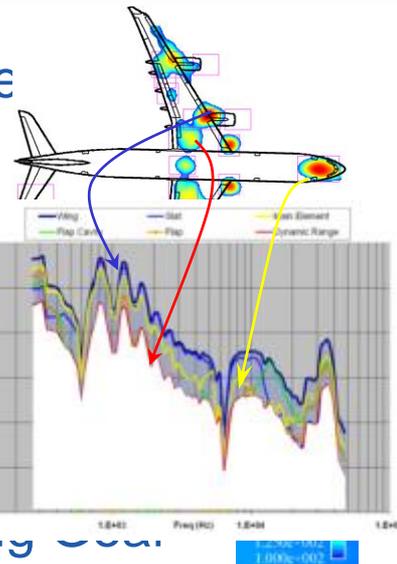
Complete Landing Gear



Flap Side Edge Flight

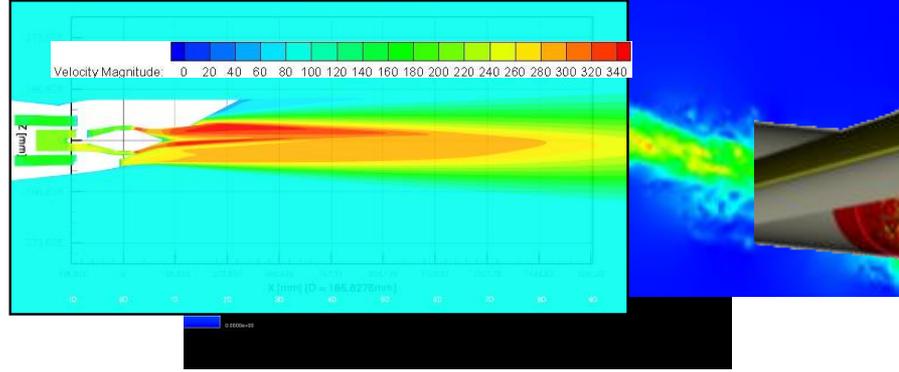


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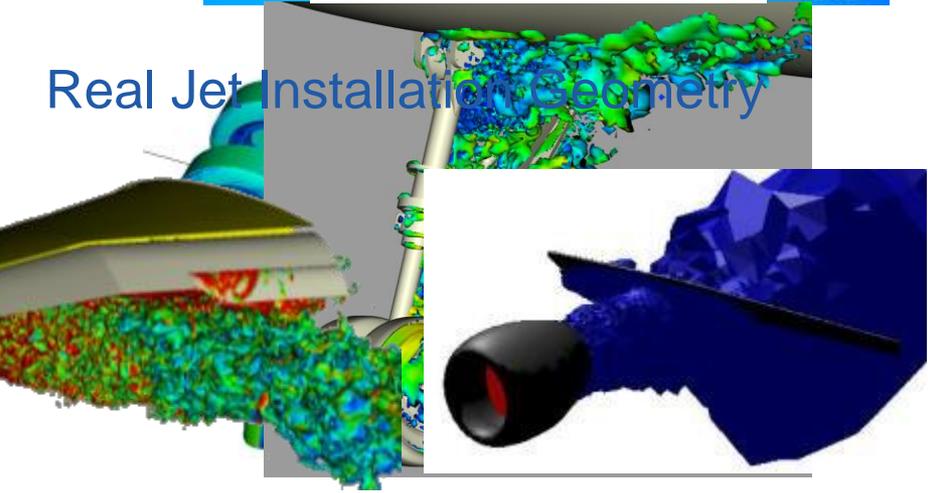


3D Landing Gear

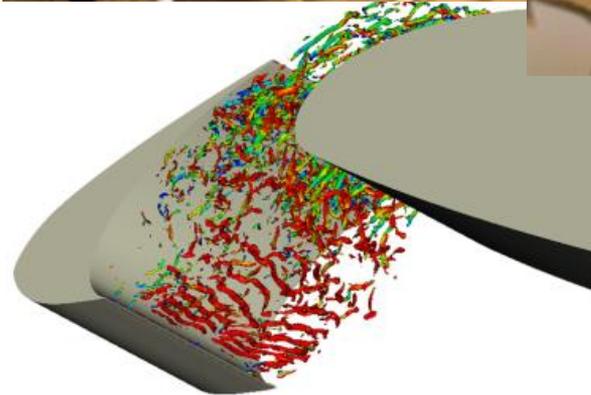
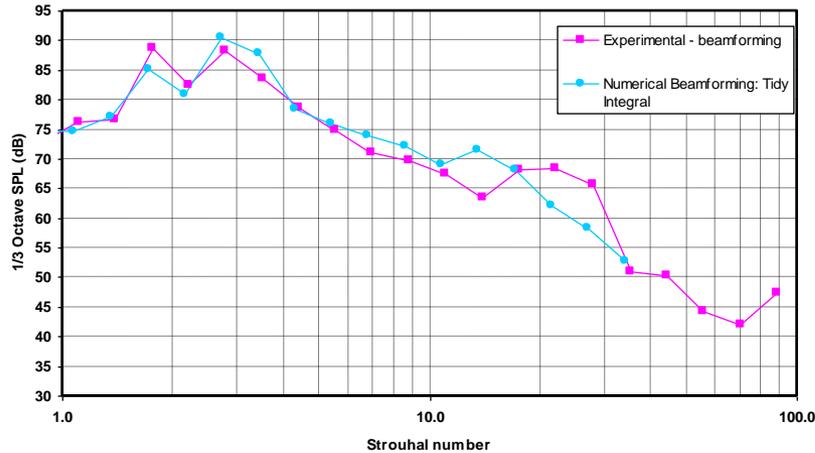
Jet-Flap-Pylon interaction



Real Jet Installation Geometry

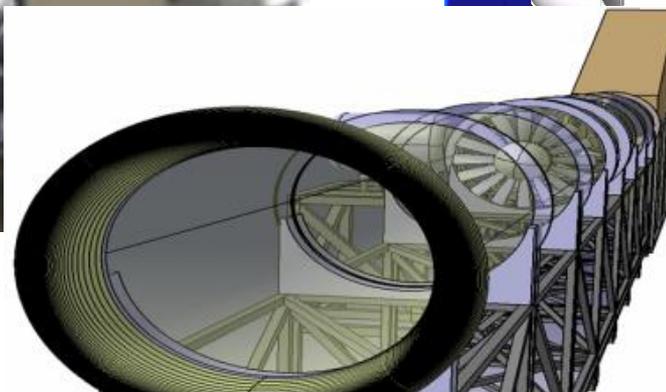
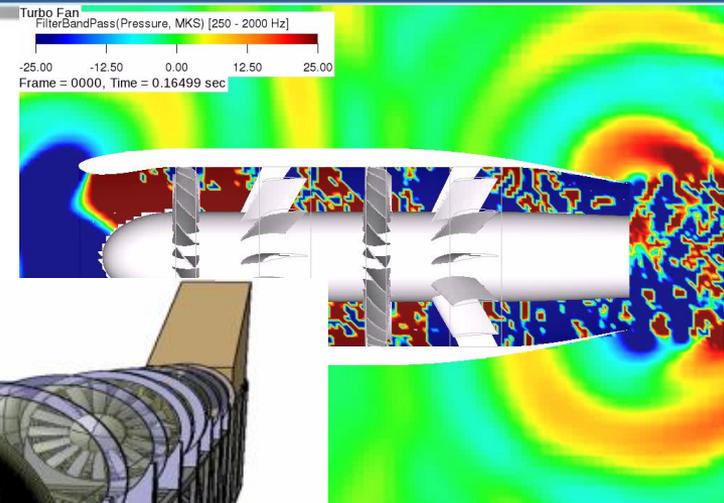


Validation of CAA methodology



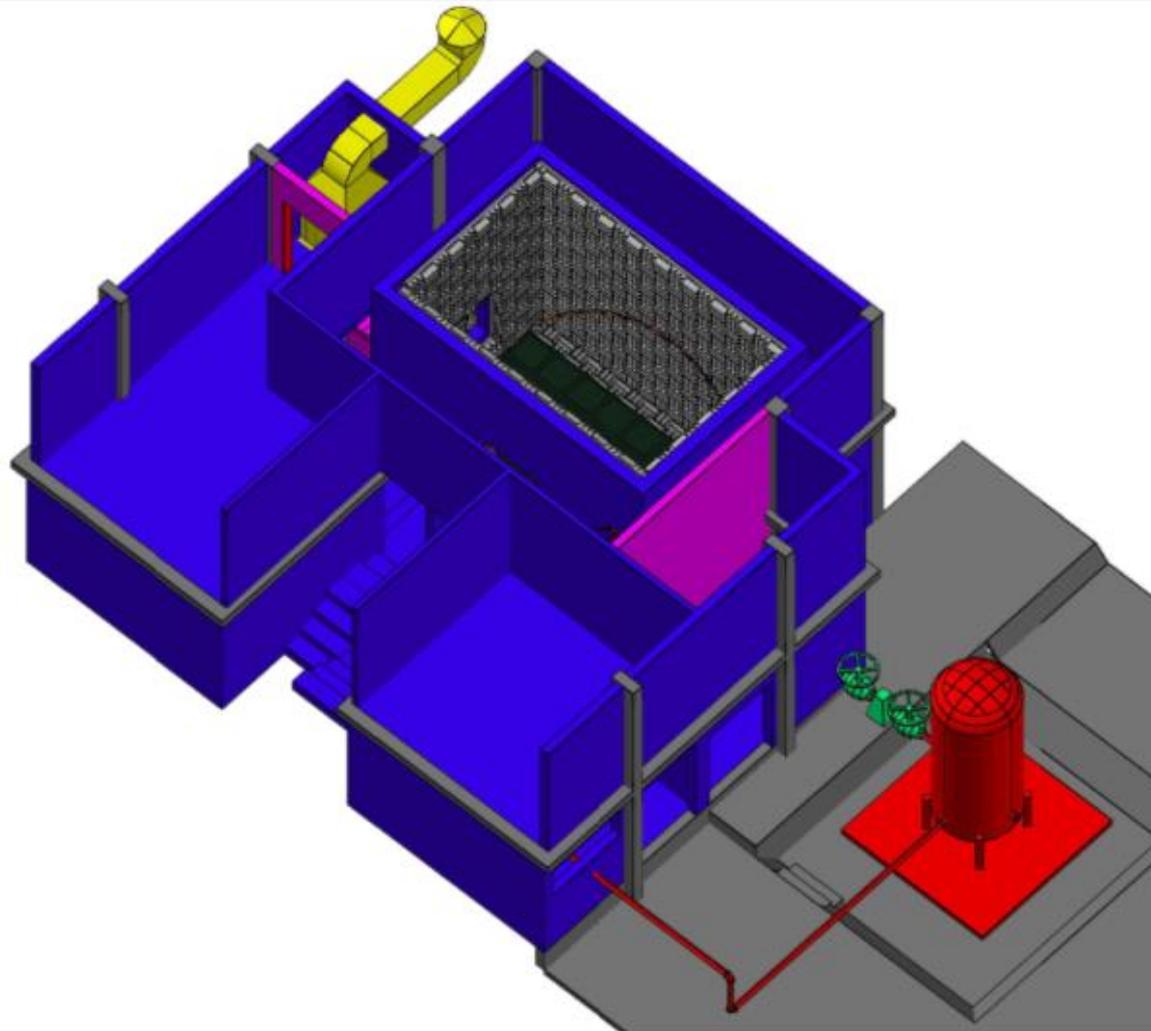
'Quiet' Slat Cuts Noise In Boeing-Embraer E170 EcoDemonstrator

FAN NOISE METHODOLOGIES



- Fan Rig development, construction and testing, for fan noise R&D

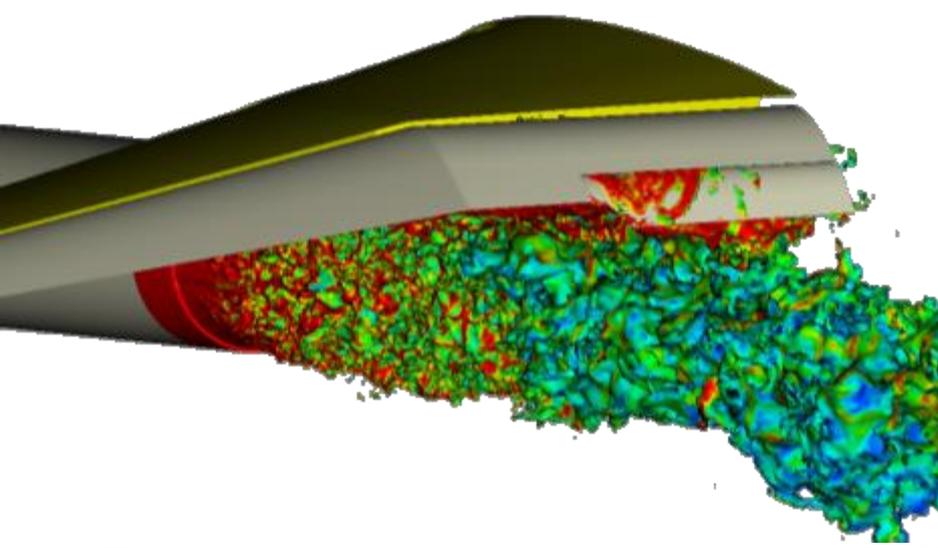
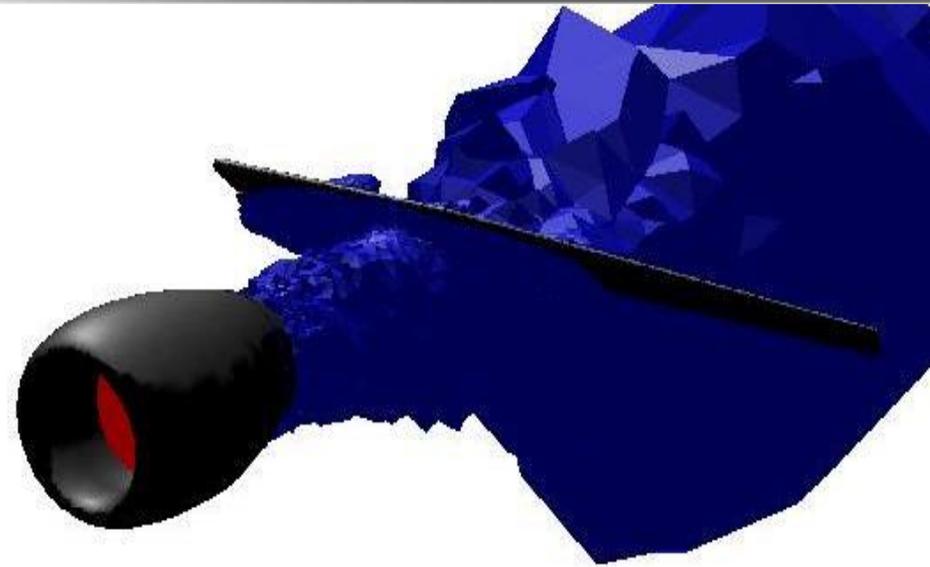
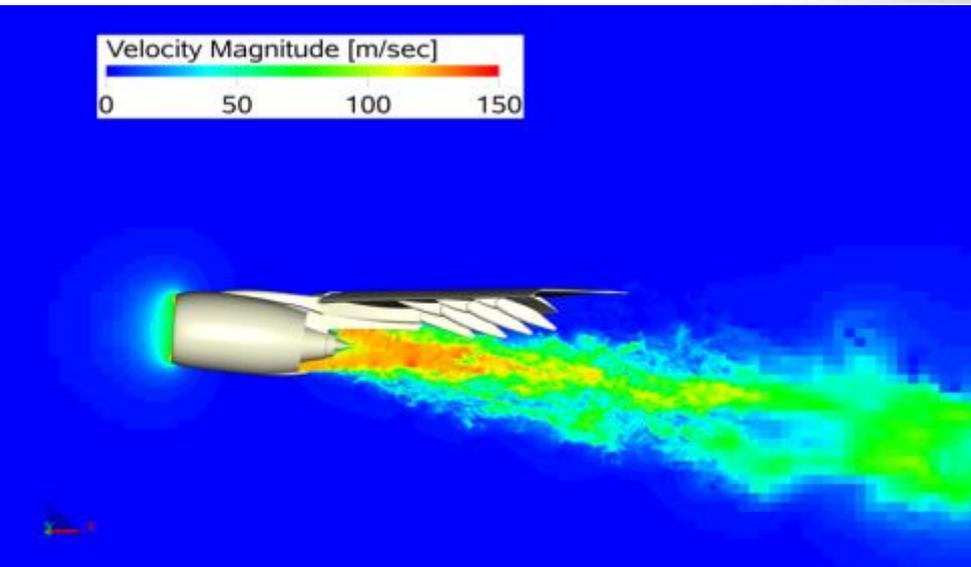
JET NOISE METHODOLOGIES



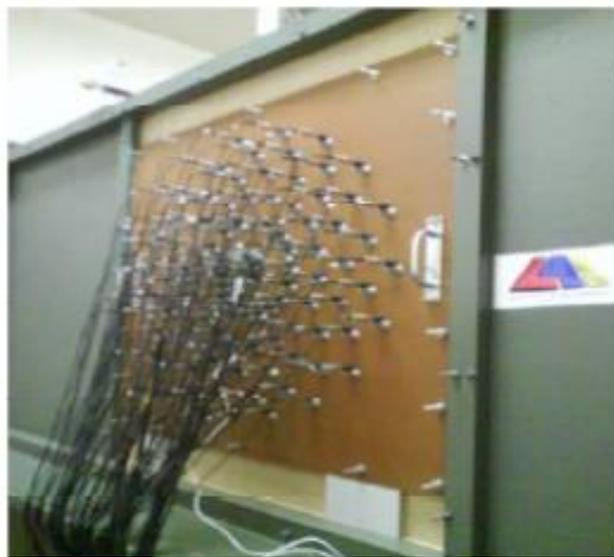
- Single cold jets
- Mach 0.4 - 0.9
- D_j 25 - 50 mm
- No flight stream
- Different nozzle configurations



JET NOISE INSTALLATION



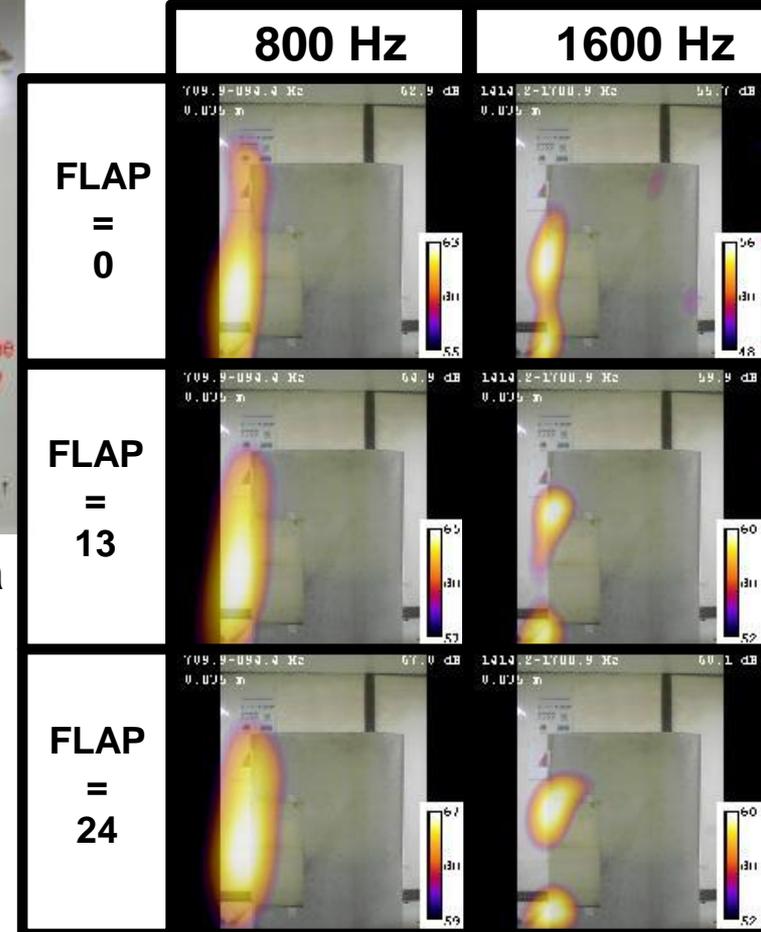
AEROACOUSTIC WIND TUNNEL TESTS



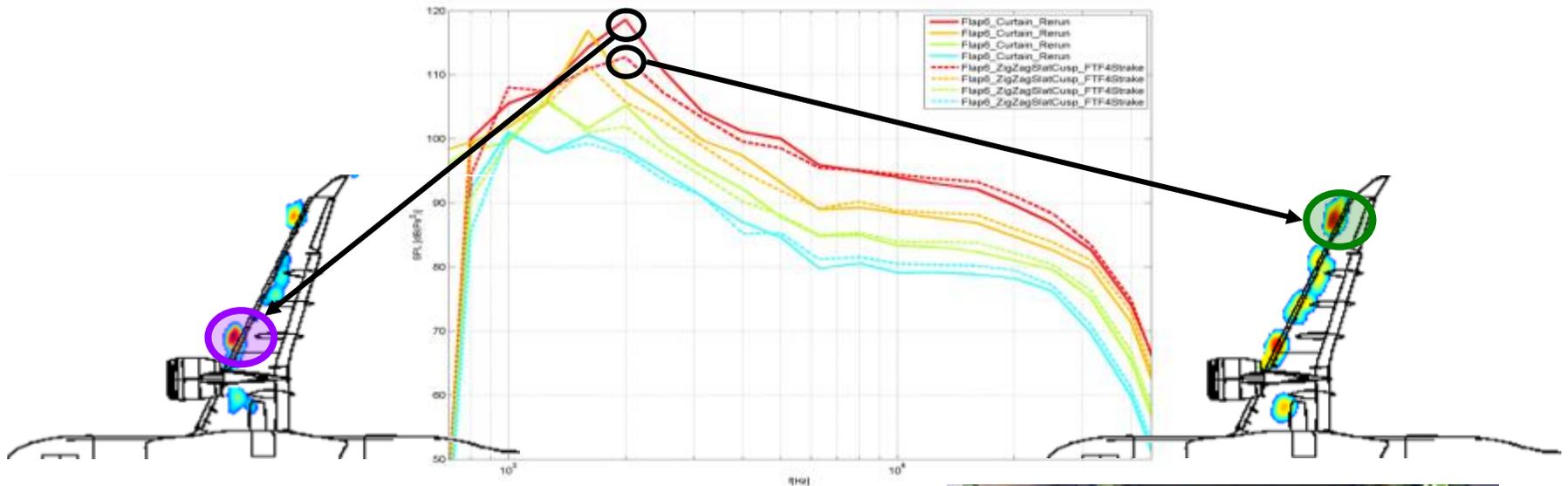
External and Internal View of the Wind Tunnel Antenna



Microphone Clamp



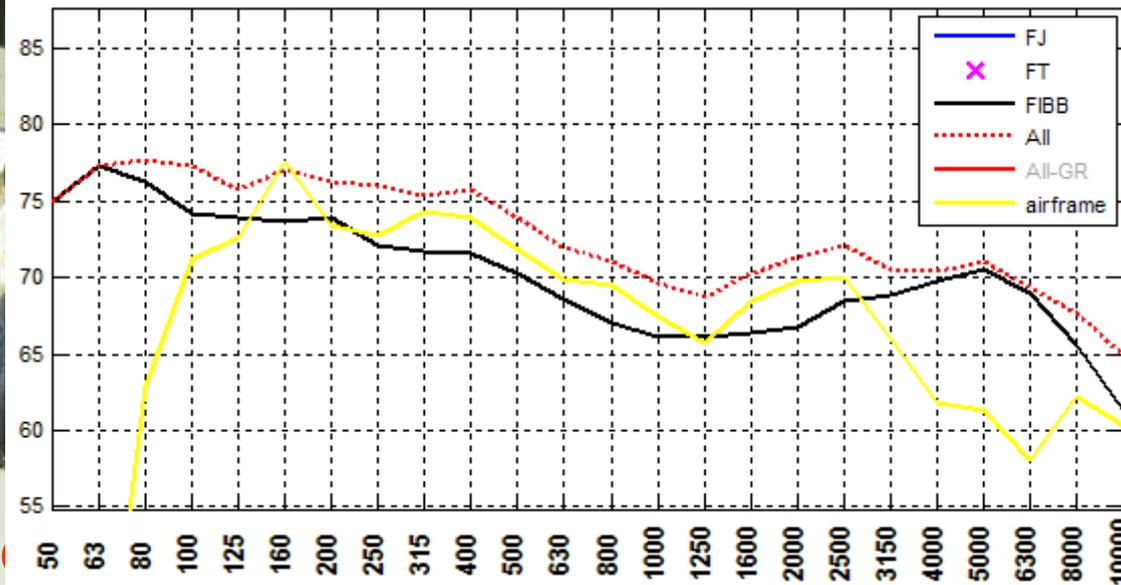
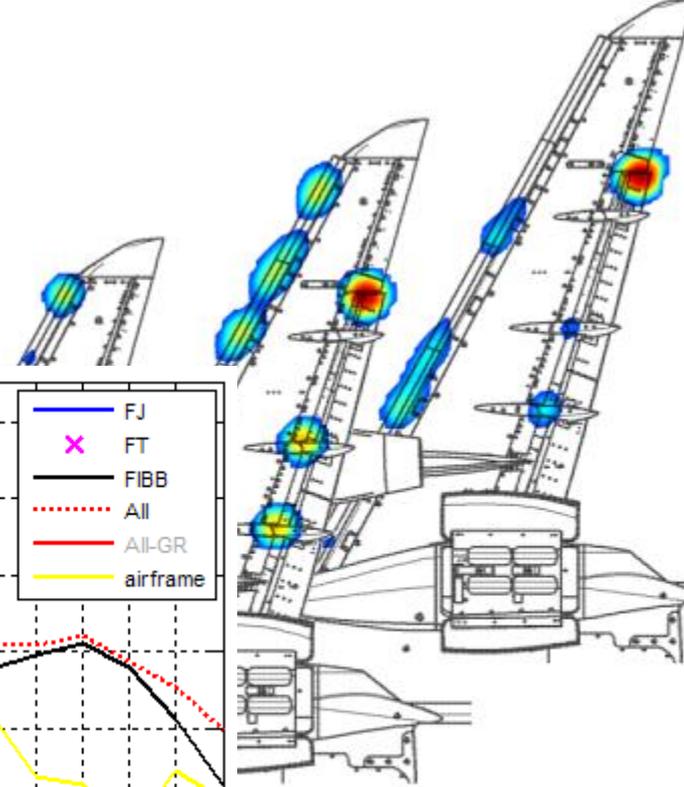
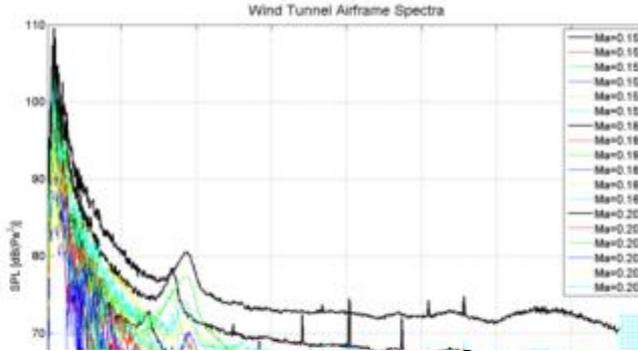
AEROACOUSTIC WIND TUNNEL TESTS



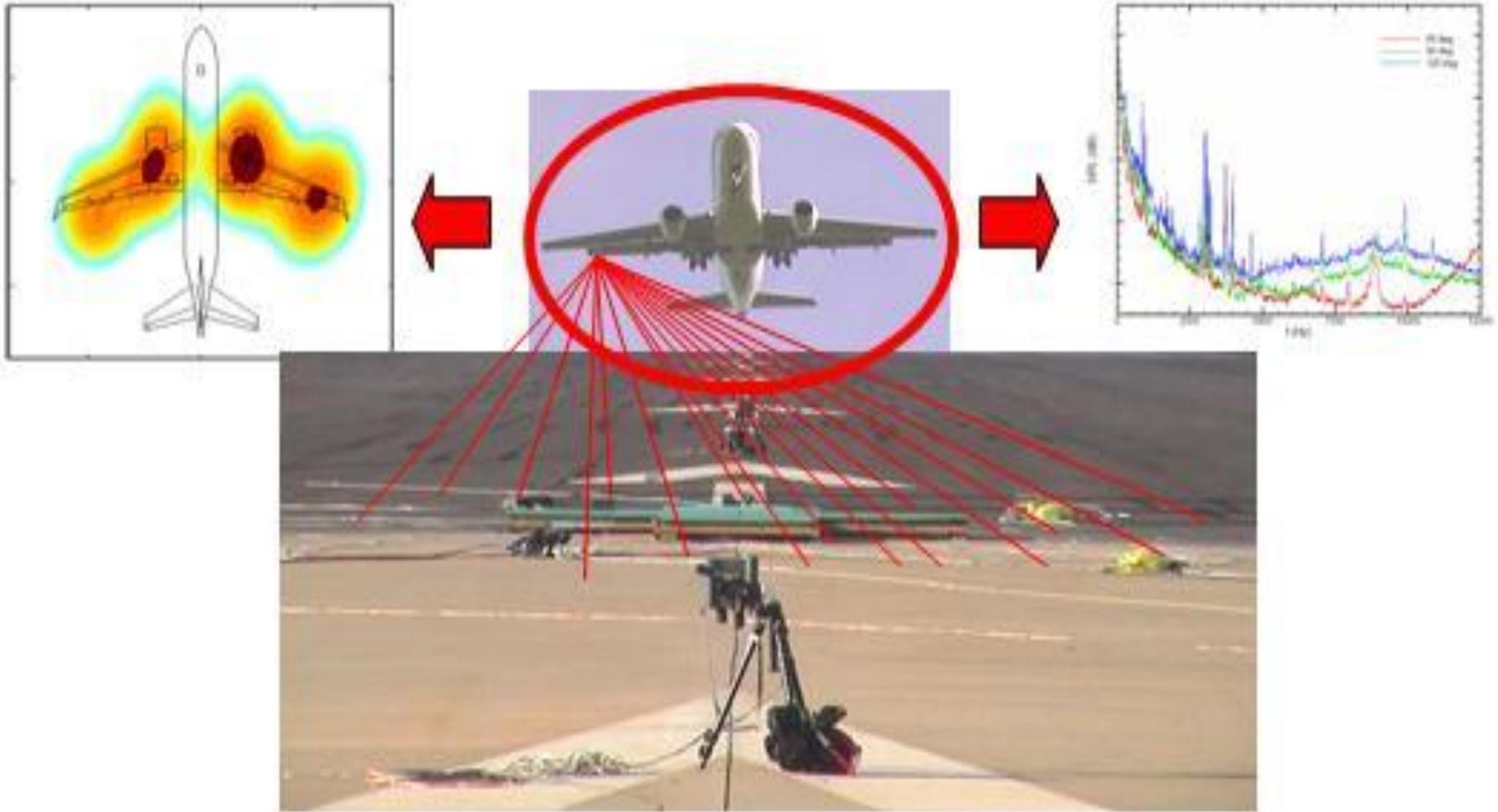
• Characterization and Development of Airframe Noise Improvements through Aeroacoustic Wind Tunnel and Flight Tests.



AEROACOUSTIC WIND TUNNEL TESTS



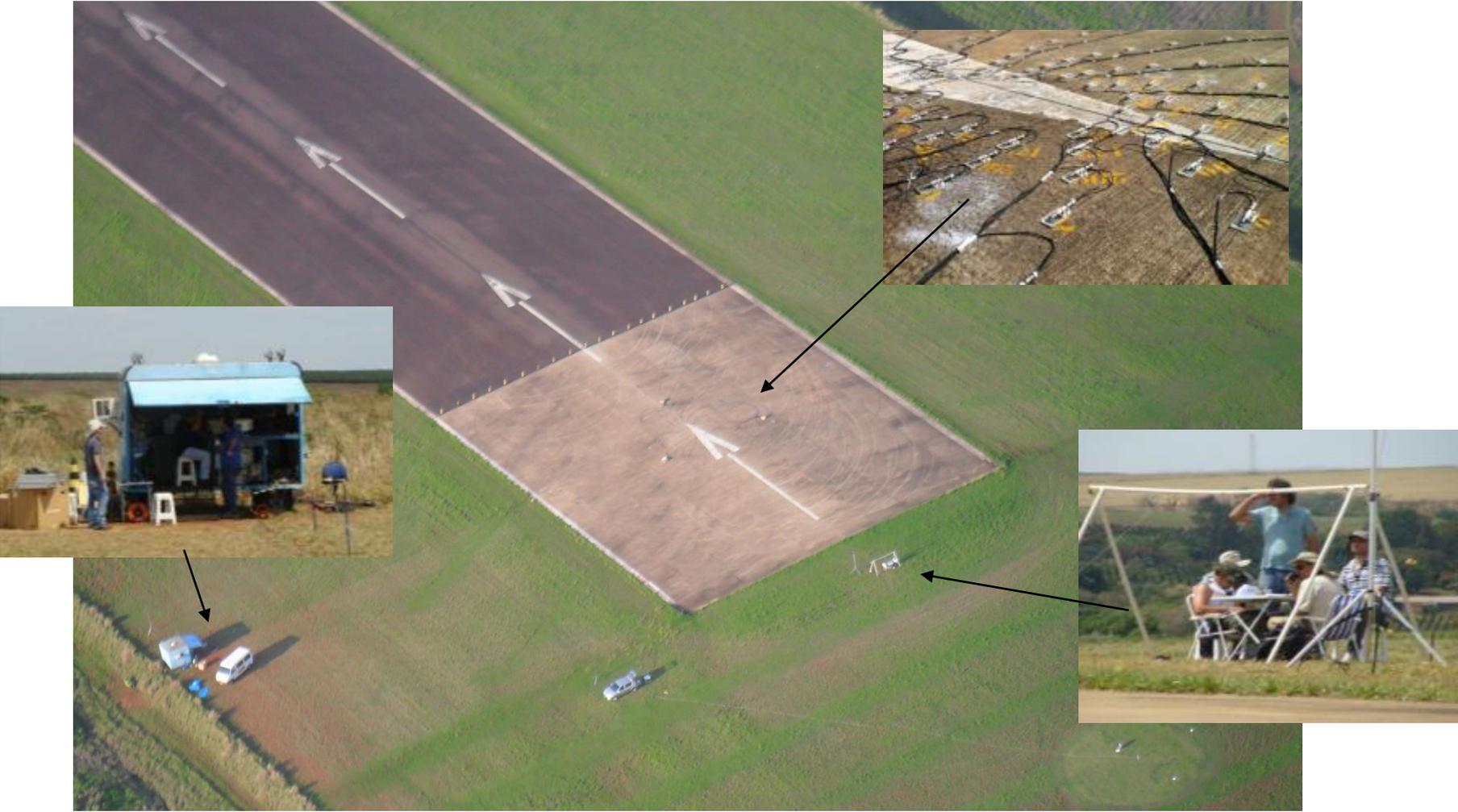
60 degree array



Noise Source Identification Flight Tests

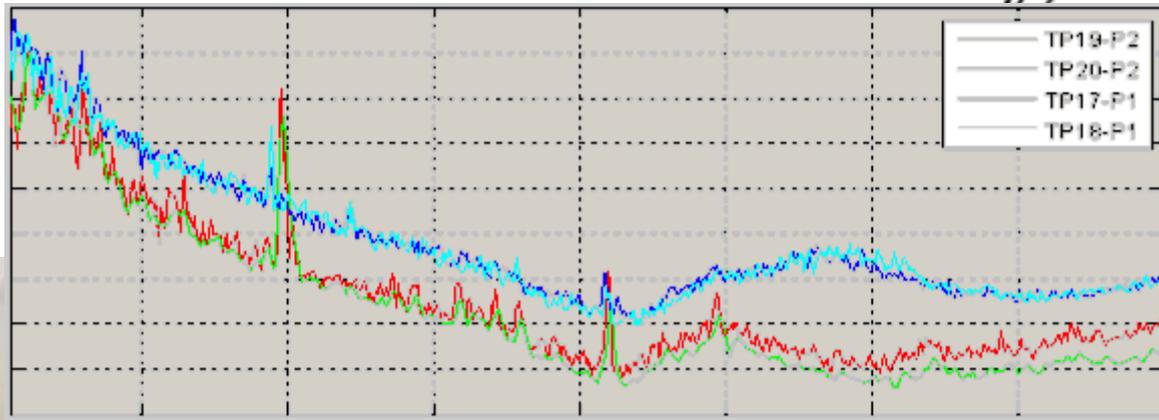
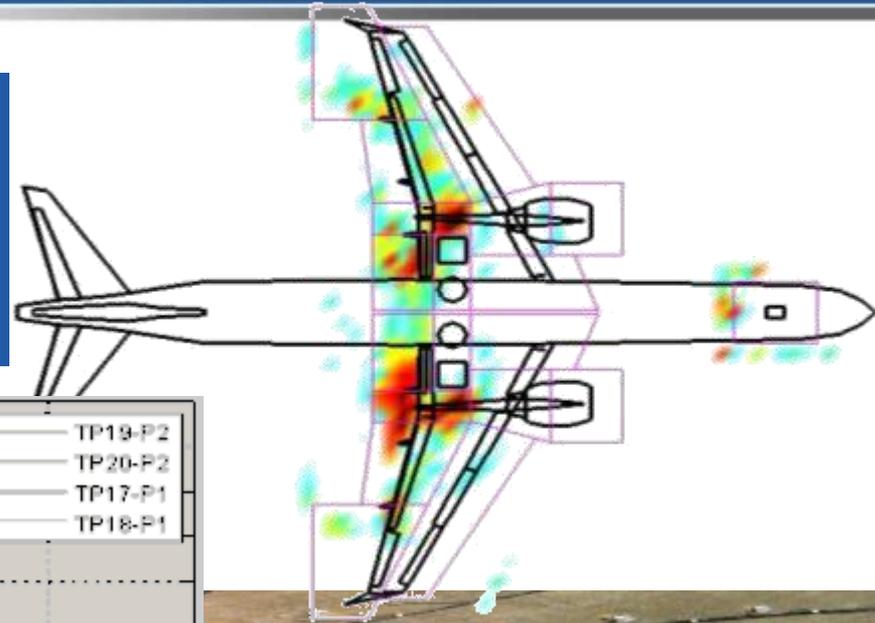
BEAMFORMING FLIGHT TESTS

FLIGHT TESTS AT EMBRAER – GPX TEST SITE



BEAMFORMING FLIGHT TESTS

- On flight Beamforming testing methodology for source identification and quantification implemented and fully tested



Thank you!

