

EASA Fuel Quality Seminar

Why Fuel Quality Matters

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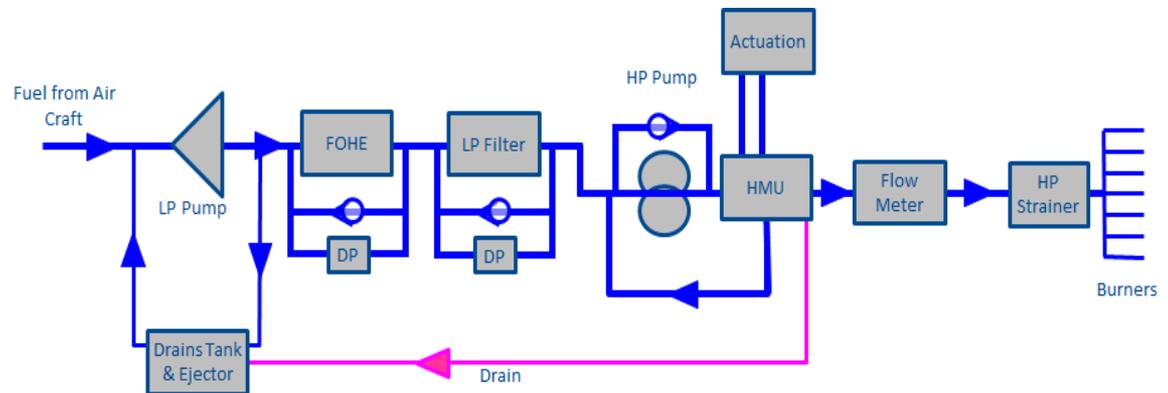
Fuel is a multi-functional fluid

- **Purpose**

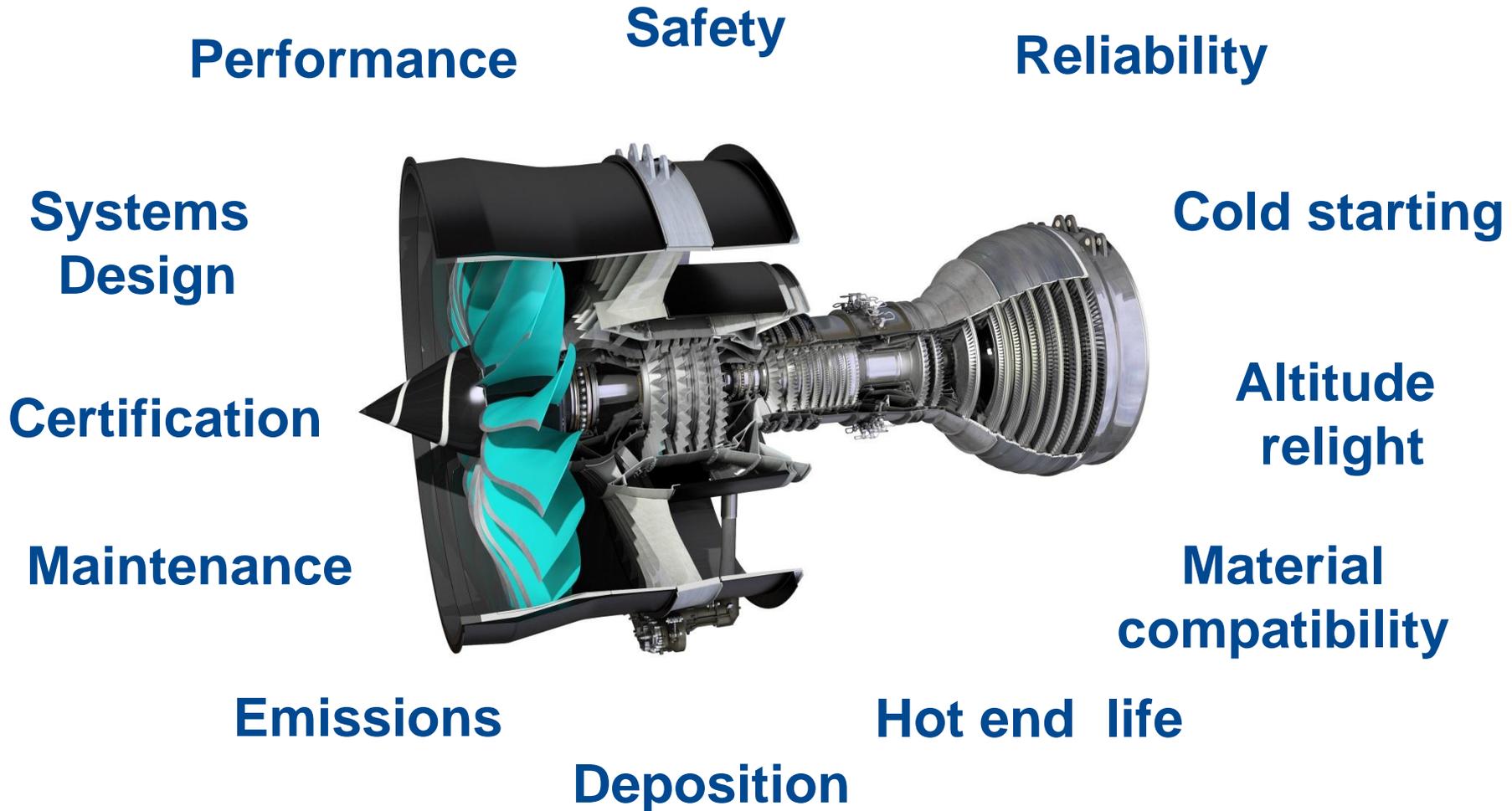
- Energy source for combustion → engine thrust
- Heat exchange fluid
- Hydraulic fluid
- Lubricant

- **Key Properties**

- Energy density
- Flash point
- Thermal stability
- Thermal operating range
- Combustion characteristics
- Materials compatibility



Impact of fuel properties



Fuel Specifications in Context

- **Fuel specifications define:**
 - Properties, performance and composition
 - Limitations on source materials and processes
- **Specifications provide:**
 - Minimum quality level
 - Basis for purchase contract
 - Balance between user and producer
- **What specifications do not always provide:**
 - Adequate control of all properties
 - Prediction of fuel behaviour under certain system conditions
 - Current/future system design rules



Fuel System Design and Verification

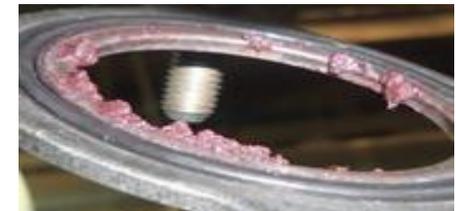
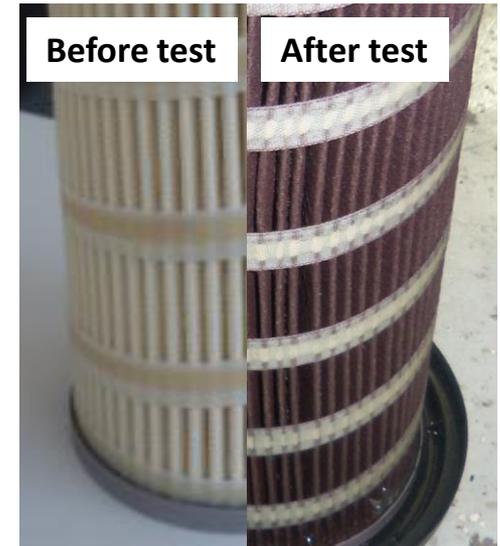
System Design

- Evolutionary building on best experience.
- Specifically designed to tolerate contaminant.
- Specifically considers most demanding fuel properties
- Mechanical complexity has tended to reduce.
- Future system complexity likely to increase.

Verification

- Generally assessed with full system rig test.
- Contaminant agreed with the airframer, (CS-E560)
- CS-E560 requires \approx 200grams contaminant.
 - RR tests typically present $>3\text{kg}$ contaminant
- CS-E560 don't require unfiltered operation RR test unfiltered anyway – ALARP

(ALARP – As Low As Reasonably Practicable)

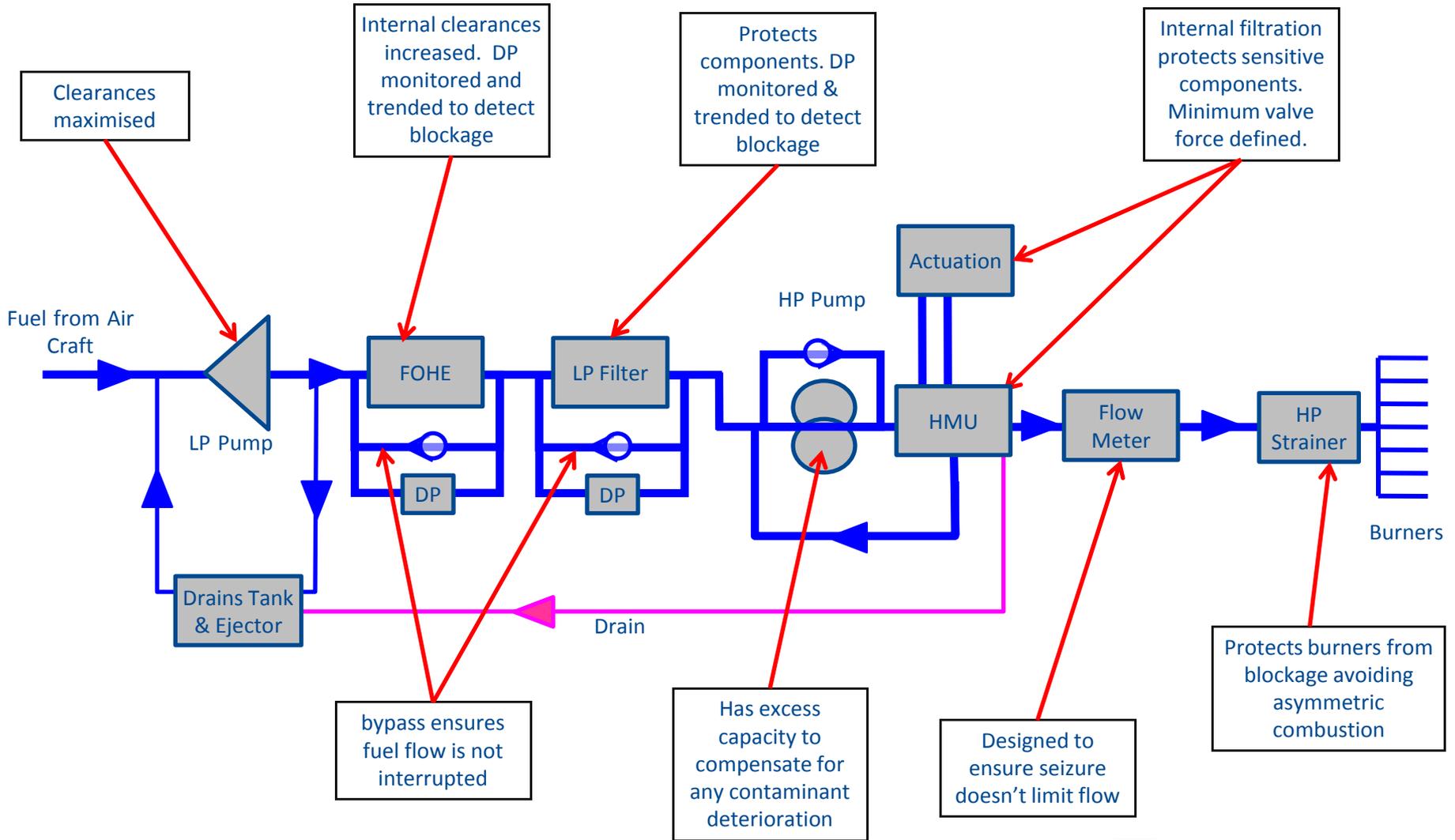


Contaminate Build up
during test

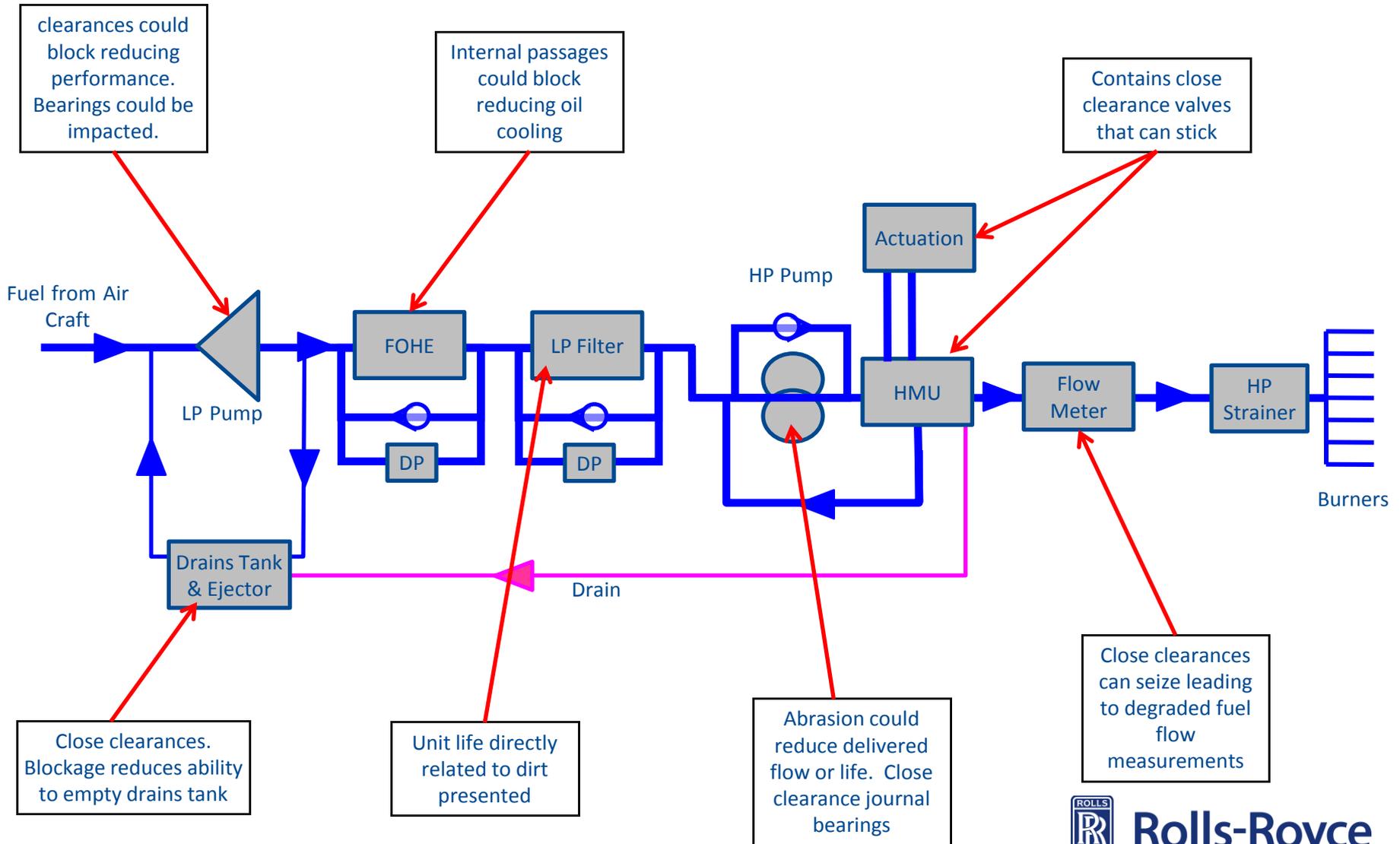


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Fuel System Design for Contaminant



Areas of Potential Sensitivity to Contaminant

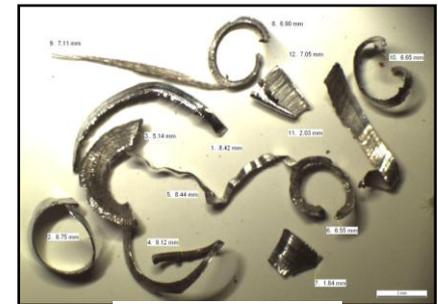


In Service Contaminant

- The Engine Fuel System is exposed to contaminant not defined in the specification.
 - Primary source appears to be Aircraft build and maintenance.
 - There has been exposure due to on ground fuel handling failings
- Generally function is not impacted but life may be degraded.



Abrasive material



Metal Swarf

Non Metallic



Carbon fibre, lint and plastic
(flight test)



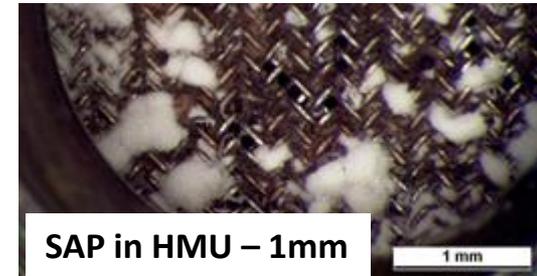
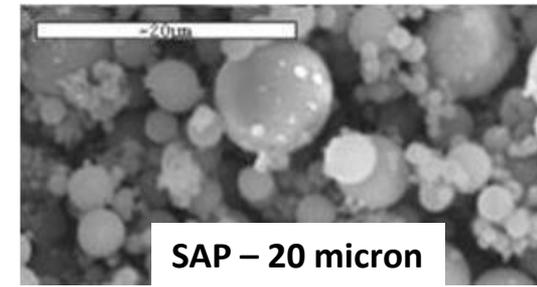
Figure 19
Post EGR Engine #2. Typical black, soft non-metallic debris flakes noted up to circa 350 µm.



Seal material & plastic
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Super Absorbent Polymer (SAP)

- **SAP - from ground filtration.**
 - Used for water removal.
- **RR have had 4 events on Trent 700**
 - 1 Dual Engine Loss of Thrust Control
 - 3 failed starts on ground.
- **SAP is different:-**
 - Malleable, not overcome by chip shear
 - Squeezes through filters & screens
 - May agglomerate
- **RR System and component tests**
 - All assessed architectures malfunctioned but at concentration above 4.5g/4500 litres.
- **No plausible design solution identified**
- **Particle detection assessed, malfunctioned due to SAP.**



Conclusions and Recommendations

- **Fuel is a multi functional fluid.**
- **System design considers contaminant.**
- **There is exposure to out of spec contaminant.**
 - **System is generally robust**
 - **Not always**
- **Future systems may be more sensitive.**
- **New Aircraft materials / processes increase risk.**
- **Engine manufacturers & Airframers should continue to work closely.**

