



# E190 E2 fuel consumption reduction vs. E190 E1

REEL

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### The wing

- Totally integrated wing design:
  - 3D optimization process from the very beginning,
  - Customized wing for every member of the family, with structural and aerodynamic optimization, in particular for the wing tip.
- The wing gull shape allowed: – limiting the landing gear length.





### The high lift devices and landing gear

- Optimized wing slats allowed to have single slot and thus lighter flaps.
- Cleaner aircraft belly with landing gear doors.





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## The pylon and nacelle

- Shorter pylon minimal detrimental effect on the airframe drag (US patent).
- Structural link between the engine and the wing, unique in the industry, allows reducing wing flutter loads on the wings, and thus the aircraft weight.
- Nacelle strakes minimize induced detrimental effect of the engine installation on the wing aerodynamic performance.







# The engine

- Pratt & Whitney PW1900G
  - 73" fan diameter
  - High Bypass ratio 12
  - 11% contribution to fuel consumption reduction











#### Tail cone and rudder



- Aerodynamic cleanliness of this airframe:
  - The tail cone only has an inlet door (APU inlet) on the upper side and a drain outlet on the lower side.
- 17% engine takeoff thrust increase vs. the E190 E1.
  - On a conventional development process, expected rudder increase to cope with one engine out situation. This increase would have impacted the airframe weight and drag.
  - Thanks to E2 Fly By Wire special feature, no rudder size increase was necessary.





#### Conclusion

- The E190 E2 demonstrated a 17.3% fuel consumption reduction vs. the E190 E1:
  - Propulsion system: 11%
  - New wing, aerodynamic improvement and fly by wire: 6.3%



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