

RM α

- Engine Technology Platform

GKN Aerospace in Numbers



£3.5bn
SALES in 2024



32
MANUFACTURING
LOCATIONS



16,000
PEOPLE



4 GLOBAL
TECHNOLOGY
CENTRES



12
COUNTRIES

ON BOARD 

100,000
FLIGHTS A DAY



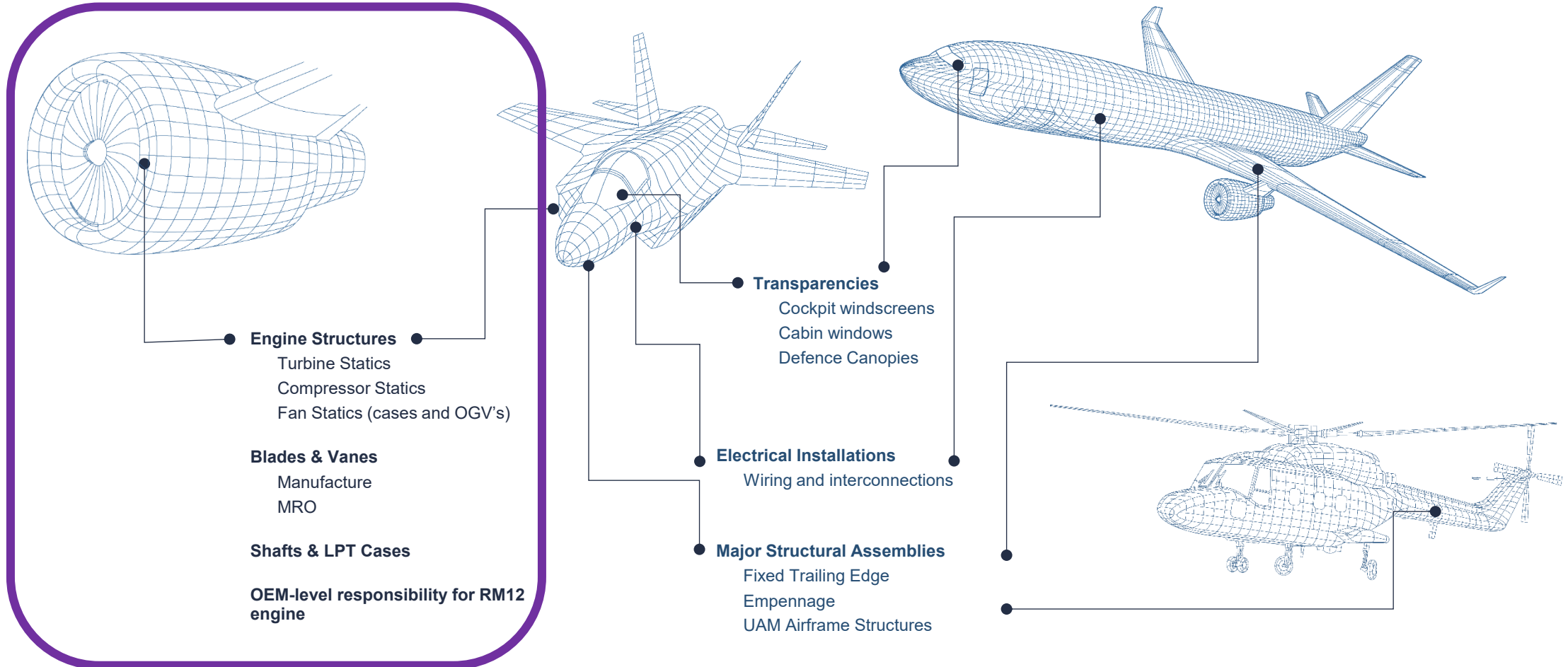
Our Global Footprint

GKN Aerospace is the world's leading tier one aerospace supplier of systems and components

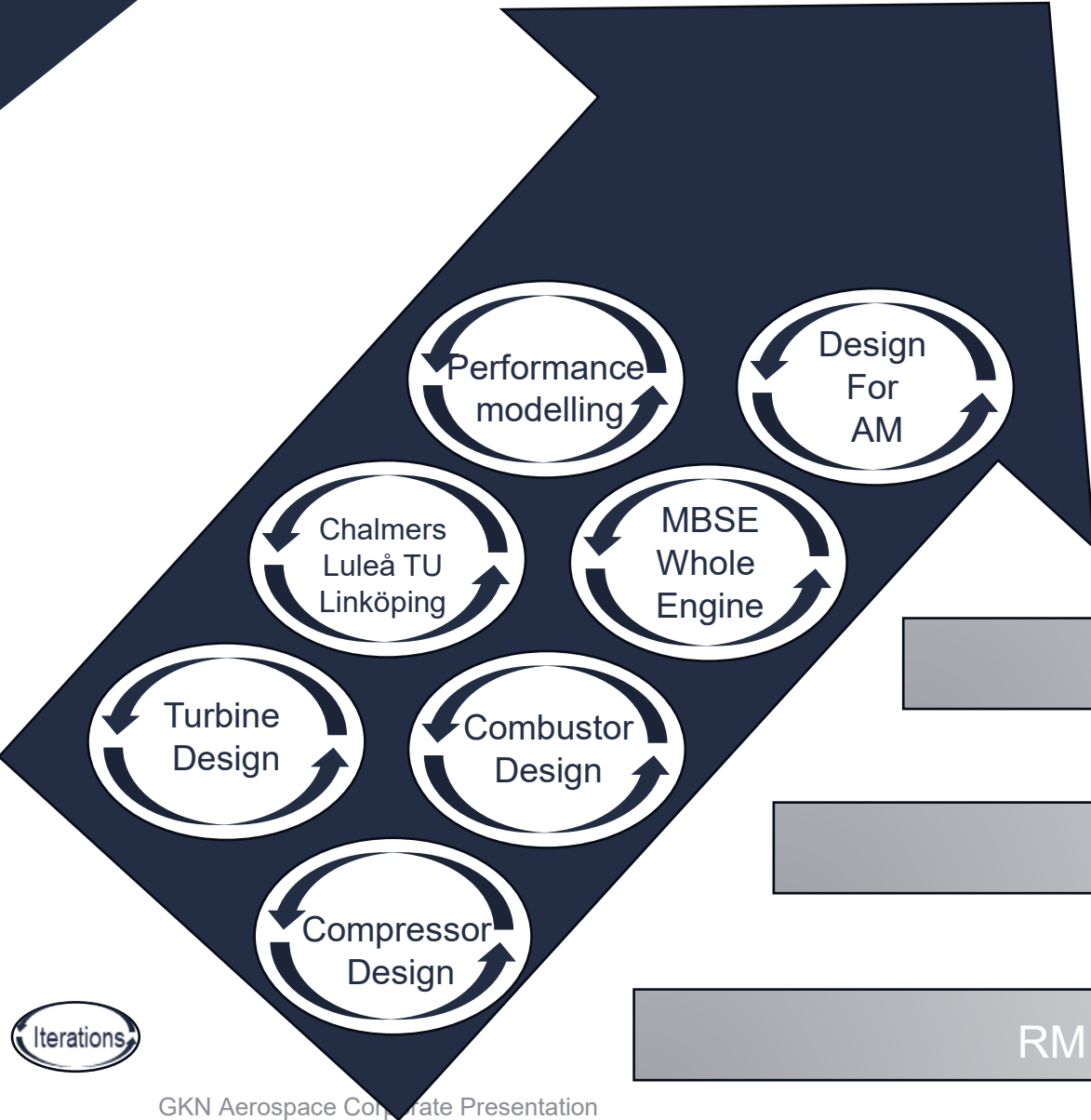
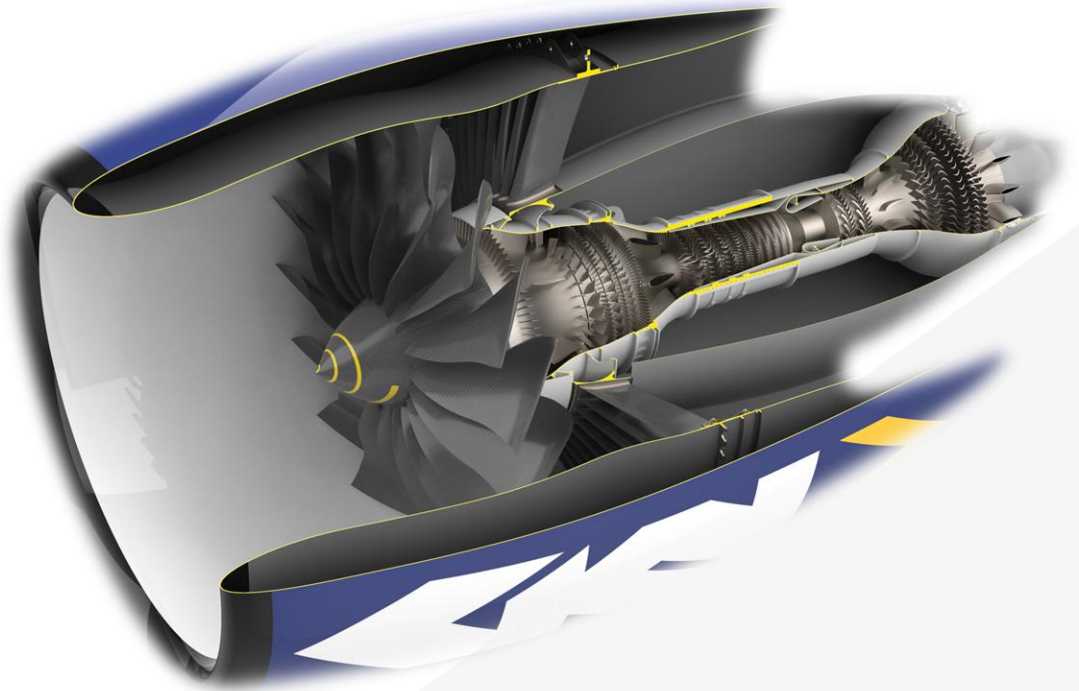


12 Countries > 32 Sites > One Global Team

Our Current Core Technologies



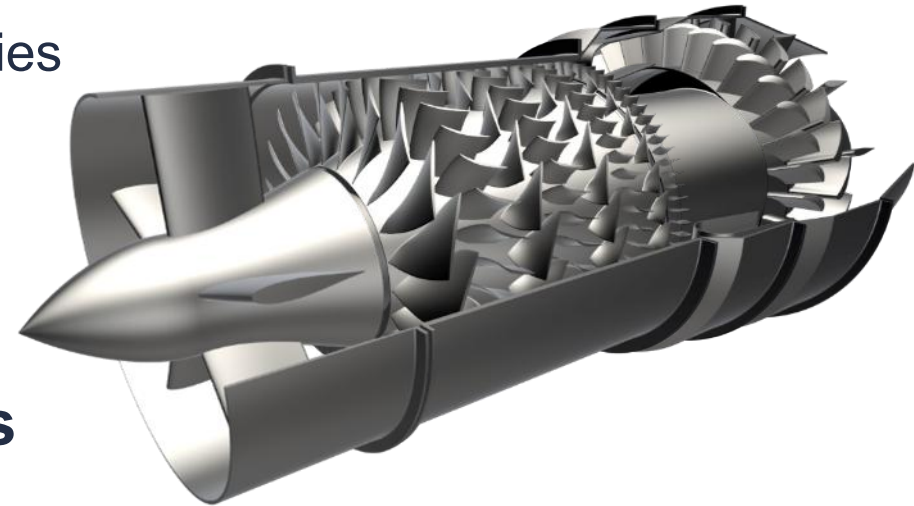
GKN Technology Development for Whole Engine System Design



RM- α objectives

Fast development of a small, short-life and low-cost turbojet engine

- > From a clean-sheet design to testing in a short lead time
- > Improve our internal design, manufacturing and testing capabilities
 - Additive manufacturing for all the major components
- > Change development philosophy: AGILE



Build a research platform for developing jet engines

- > Collaboration with universities
 - Student projects
 - Test data for research and validation
- > Build knowledge: internal and external
 - Train our young and future engineers on aero-engine development

Chalmers University of Technology

- > Aircraft conceptual design course:
Students are sizing a hydrogen biz jet that could be powered by a future variant of RM- α

Luleå University of Technology (SIRIUS)

- > Develop a design proposal for serial production of a small gas turbine powered by SAF
- > Prepare for manufacturing and plan production unit for a total lead time of 2-4 weeks.

Linköpings University

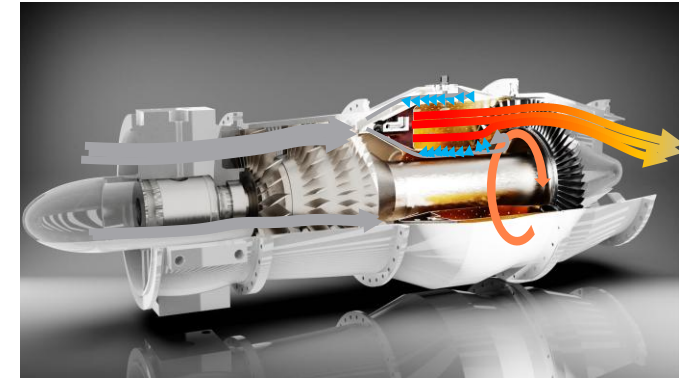
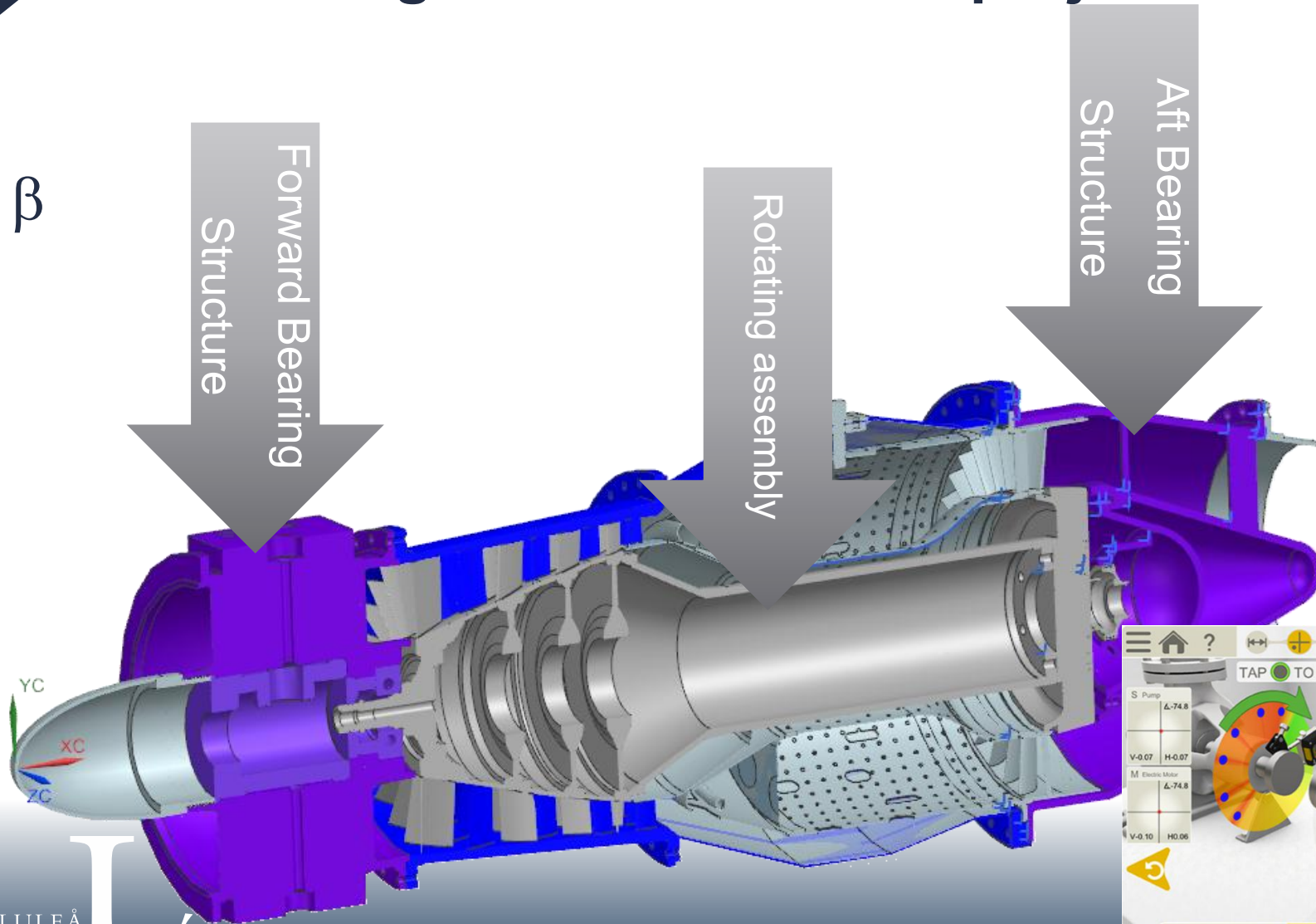
- > Thesis assignment MBSE



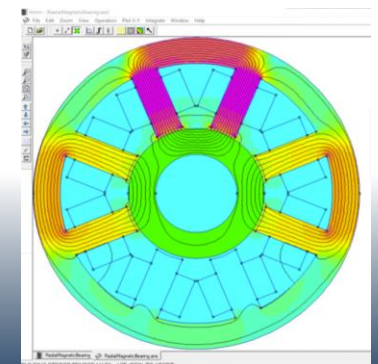
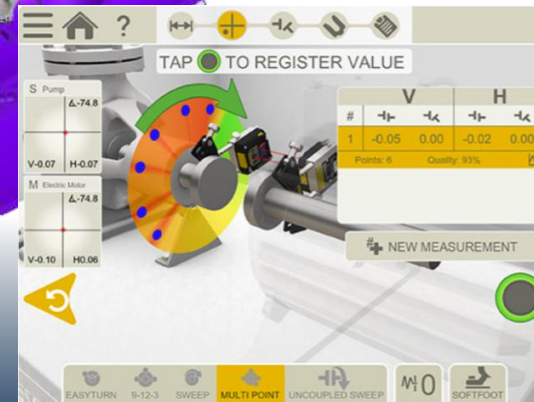
Luleå University of Technology – SIRIUS

Second generation student project

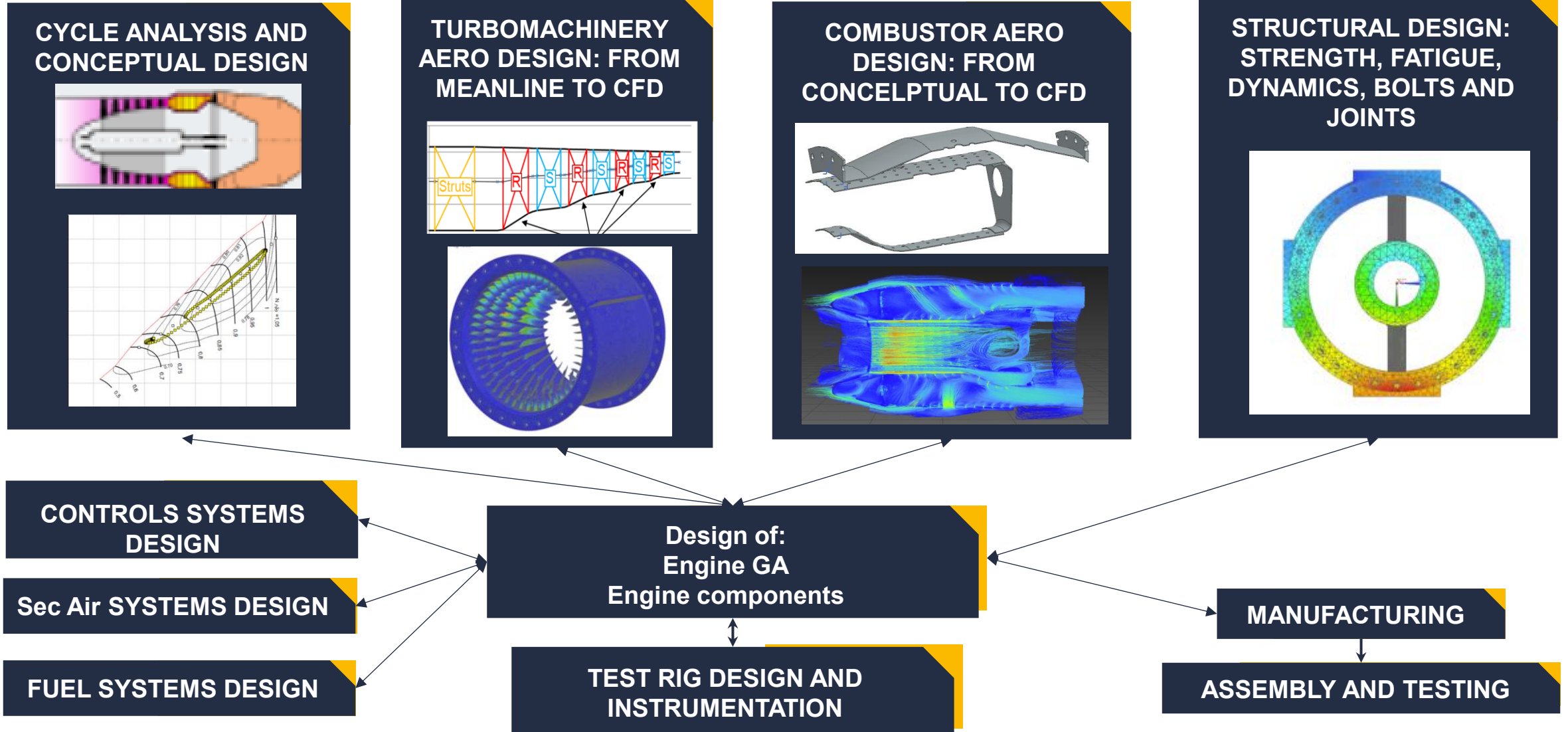
RM β



RM α

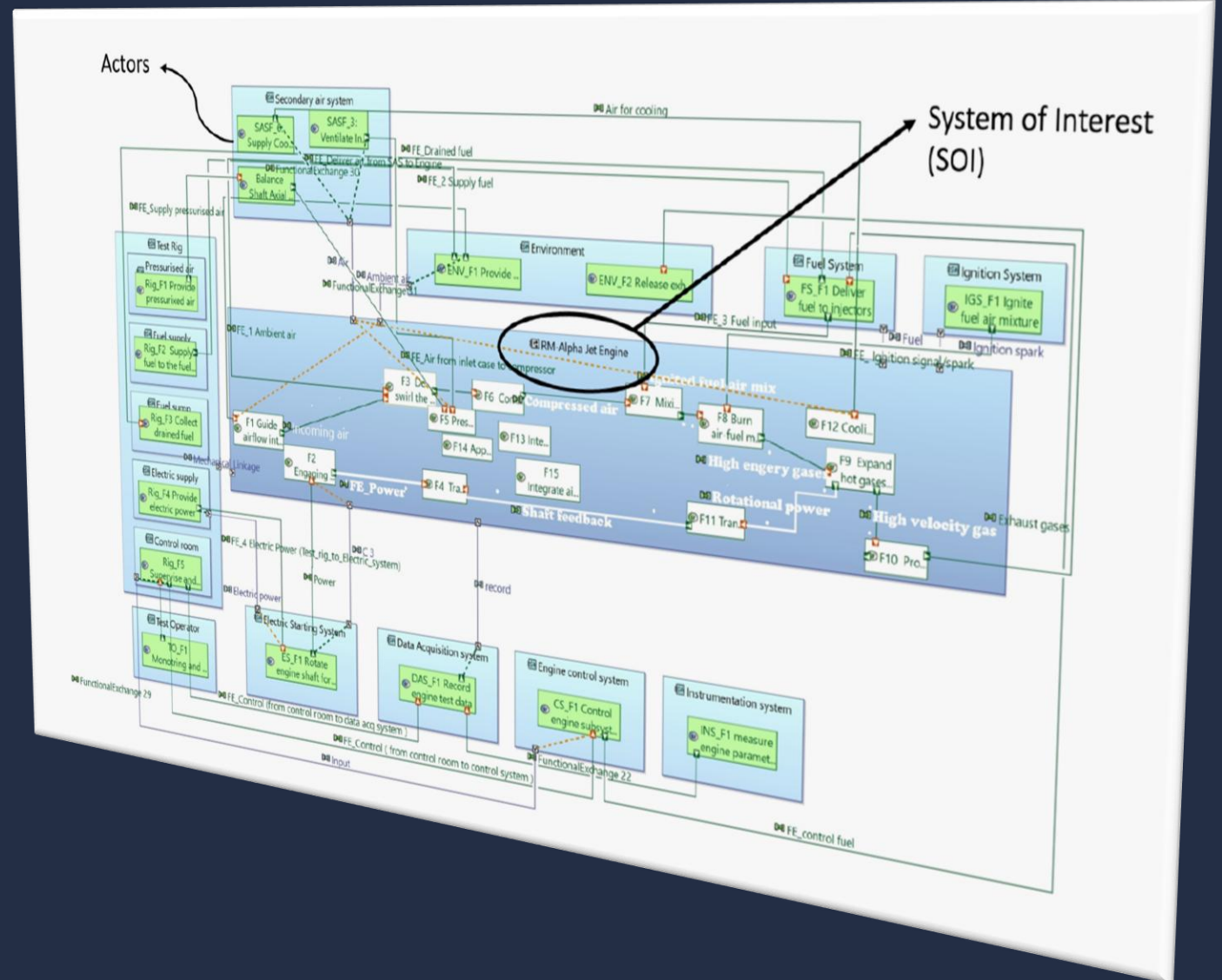


RM- α Development



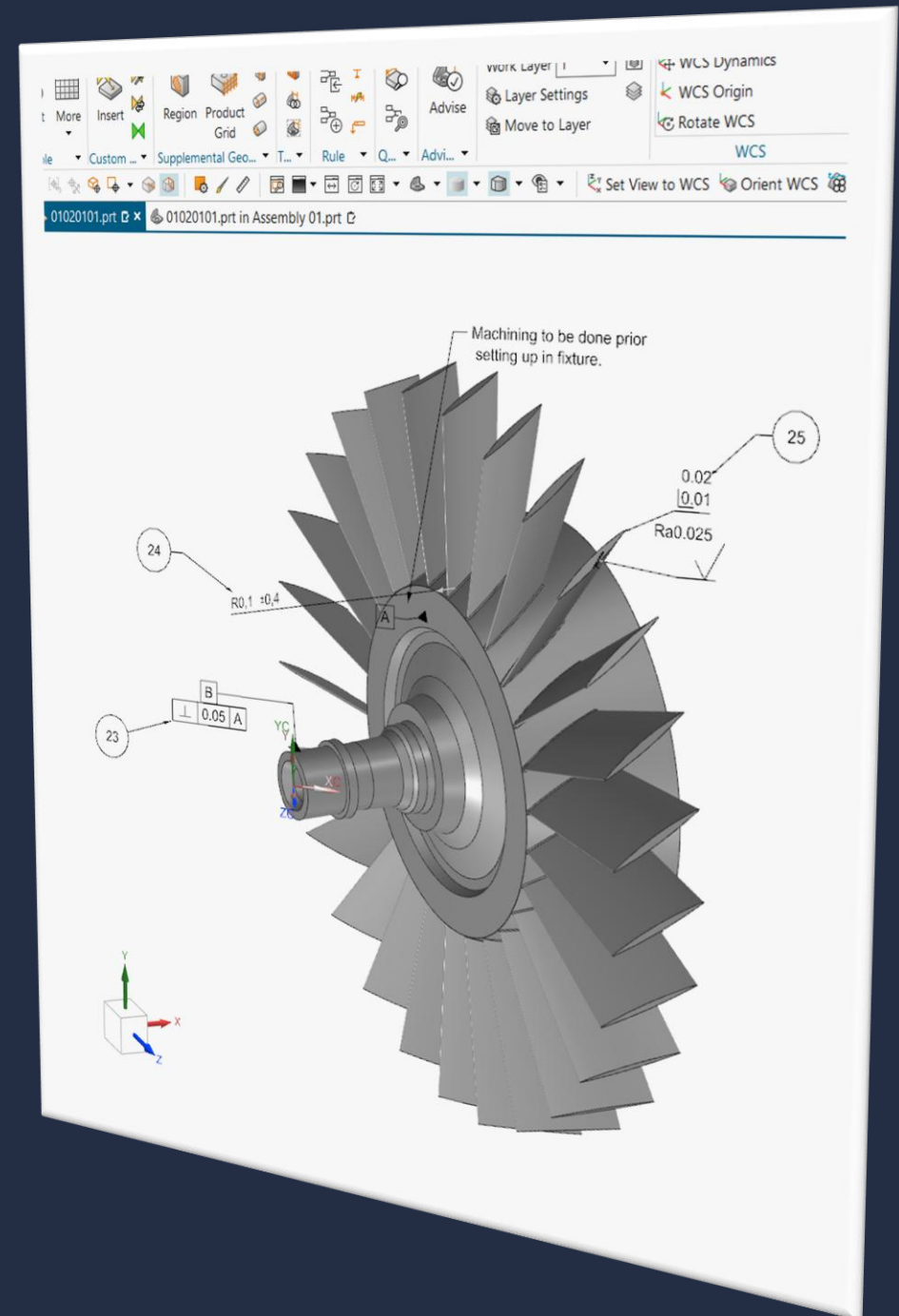
Model Based System Engineering

- Document Based -> Model Based
- The digital thread
- Modelling of function, requirements & verification
- Support FMEA & Non conformance activities



Model Based Design – Product & Manufacturing Information

- Setting the requirements directly in the 3D model.
- Fast stack-up analysis for assembly's.
- Enabling automatic downstream capture of requirements on associated surfaces for NC preparation.





Variation analysis in different interfaces

MP1 Top gap

0.4 mm [± 0.1]

MP2 Top gap

0.5 mm [± 0.1]

MP4 Axial gap

0.6 mm [± 0.1]

MP13 Axial gap

0.7 mm [± 0.1]

MP6 Radial gap

0.40 mm [± 0.1]

MP7 Axial gap

0.3 mm [± 0.1]

MP10 Top gap

0.4 mm [± 0.10]

MP3 Axial gap

0.3 mm [± 0.1]

MP14 Axial gap

0.4 mm [± 0.1 mm]

MP11 Axial gap

0.2 mm [± 0.1]

MP5 Top gap

0.4 mm [± 0.1]

MP8 Radial gap

0.4 mm [± 0.1]

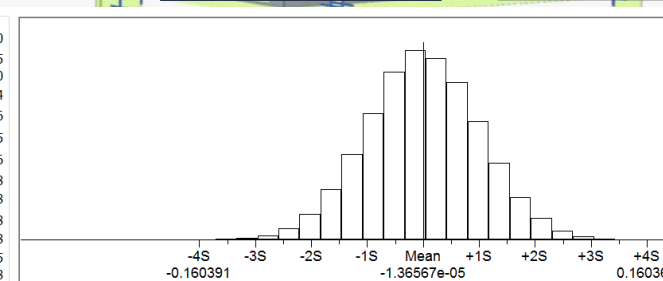
MP9 Axial gap

0.4 mm [± 0.1]

MP12 Bottom gap

0.40 mm [± 0.1]

Results	
Runs	100000
Mean	-1.36567e-05
Nominal	0
STD	0.0400944
6 STD	0.240566
8 STD	0.320755
Range	0.376616
Min	-0.209028
Max	0.167588
Rel. Min	-0.209028
Rel. Max	0.167588
Mean shift	-1.36567e-05
P-Value	0.19628

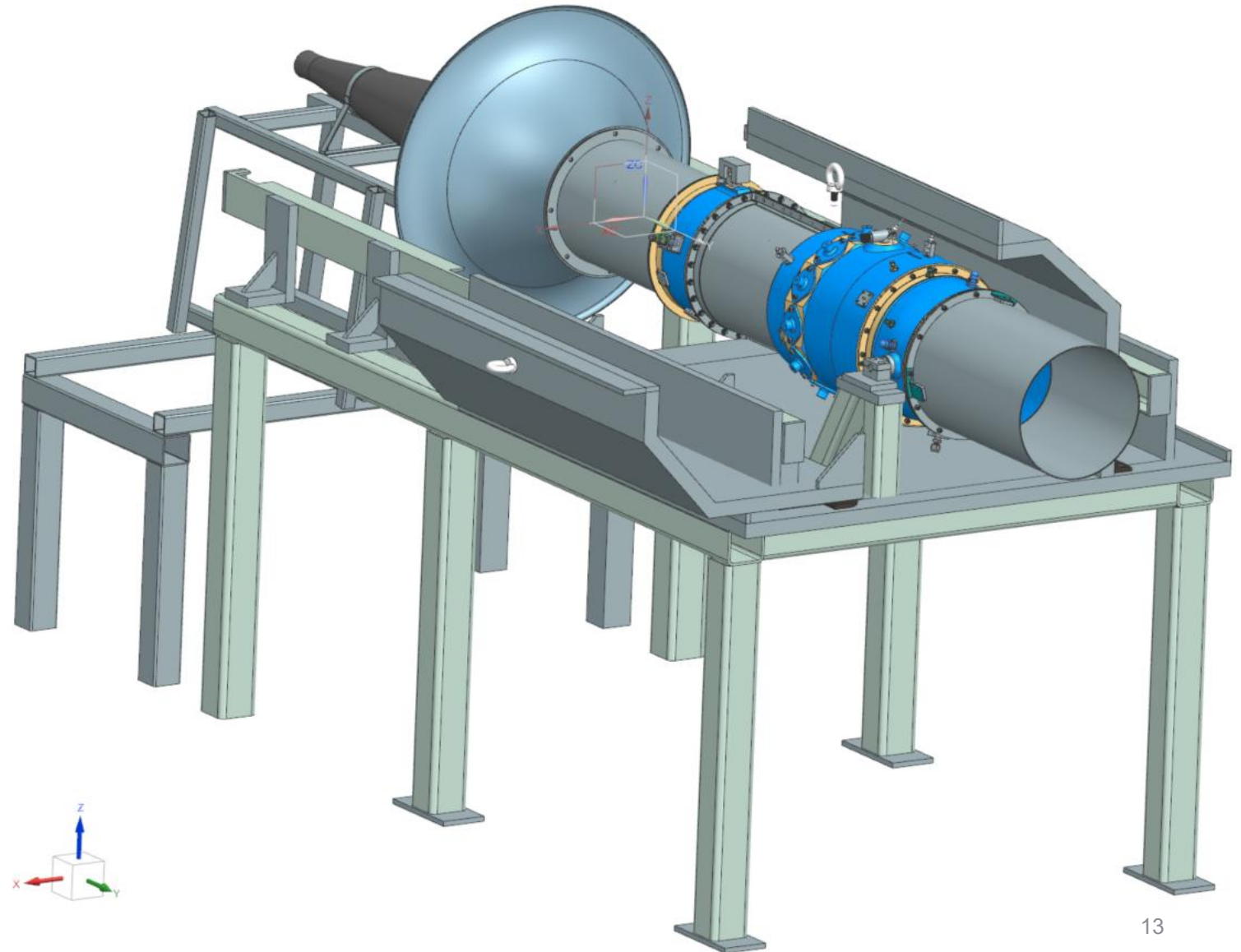


MP = Measure Point

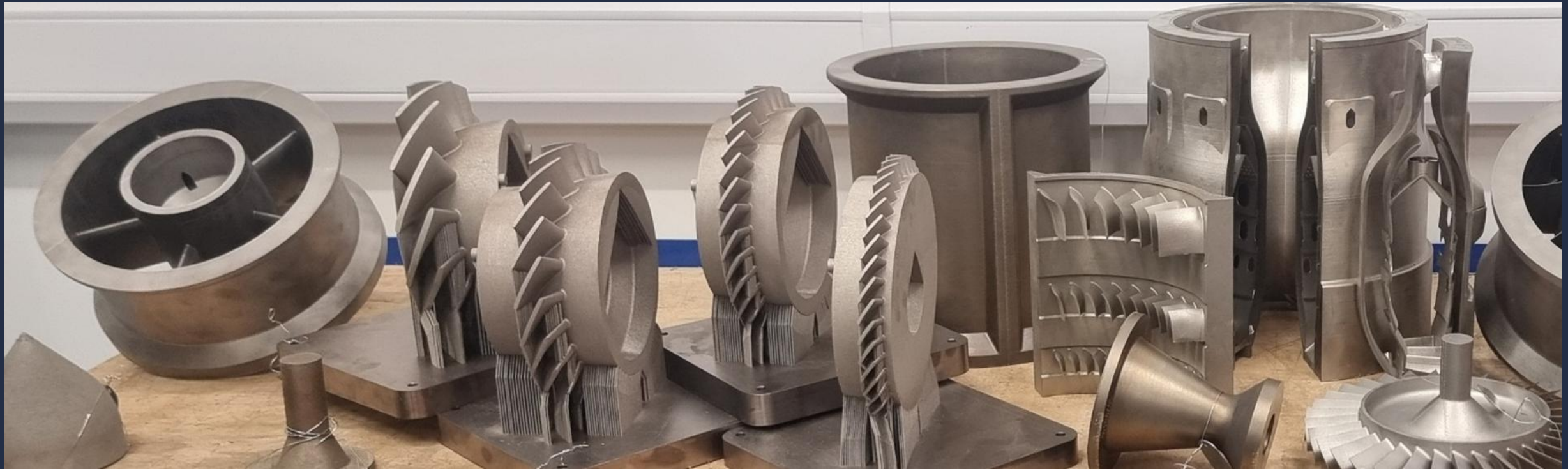
Illustration from the SIRIUS project with LTU

Building engine and rig

Currently 3234 Parts in
one assembly



Printed parts – Ti64 and In718



More important than anything else is....



Learning!!