

Electro-mobility and the Future of Transport Aircraft Development

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Topics to be Covered

>> Motivation for Electro-mobility in Aviation

>> Technology Outlook for Aviation

>> Morphological and Systems Solutions

>> Operational Aspects and Performance

>> Closing Remarks

Motivation for Electro-mobility in Aviation

>> ACARE 2020

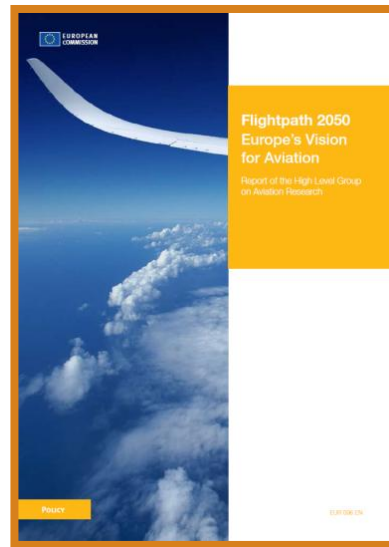
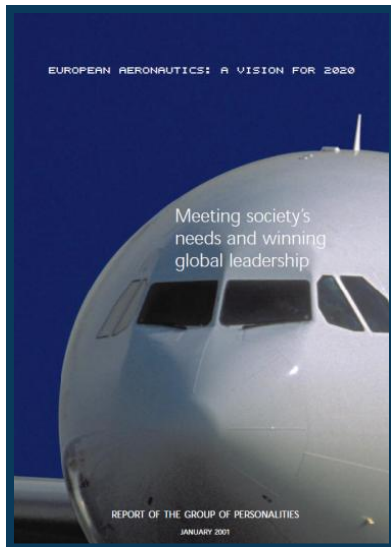
- > 50% cut in CO₂ per PAX-km
- > 80% cut in NO_x emissions
- > 50% perceived aircraft noise reduction
- > Five-fold reduction in accidents
- > ATS to handling 16M flights a year
- > 99% of all flights arrive 15 mins of plan

PC-Aero GmbH
2011

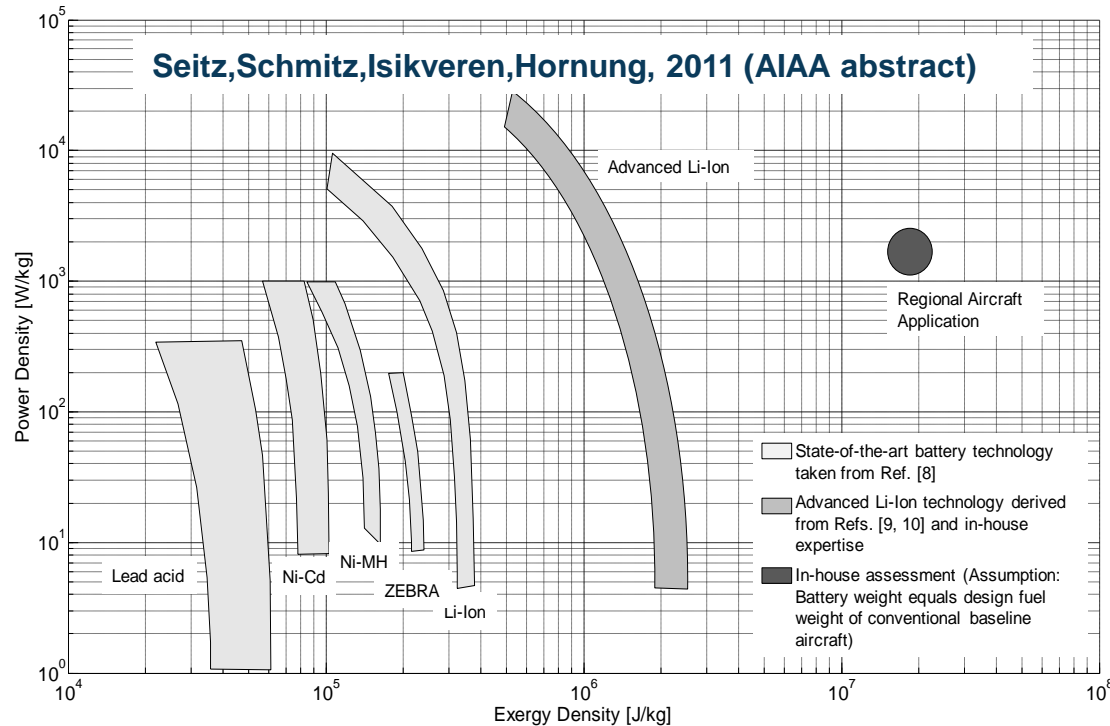


>> Flight Path 2050

- > 75% cut in CO₂ per PAX-km
- > 90% cut in NO_x emissions
- > Emission-free ground manoeuvring
- > 65% perceived aircraft noise reduction
- > No. of accidents reduced by 80%
- > 90% EU PAX door-to-door within 4 hrs
- > All flights arrive within 1 min of plan
- > Vehicles designed to be recyclable



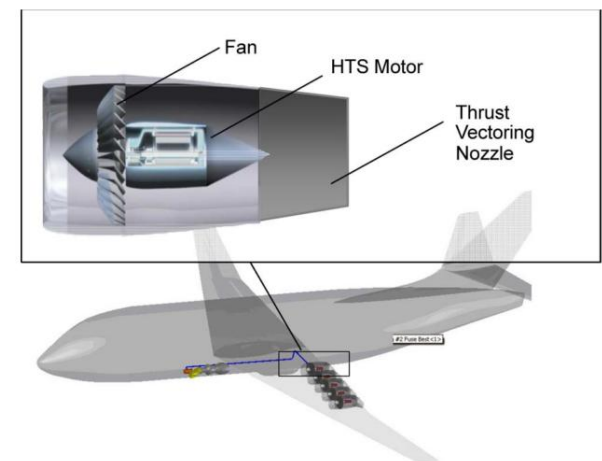
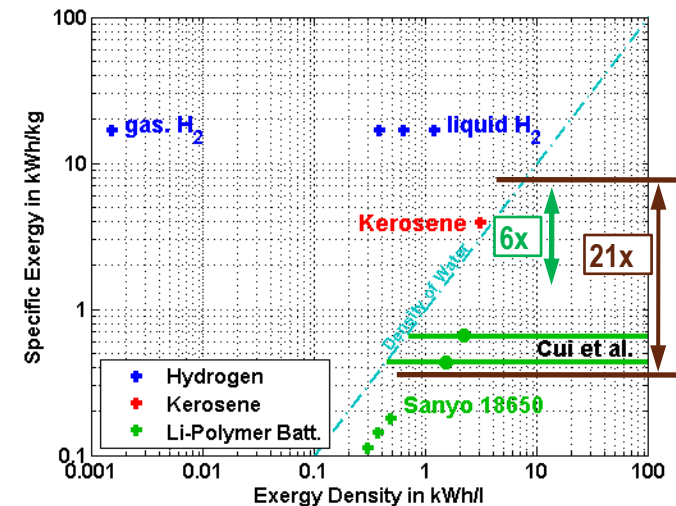
Technology Outlook for Aviation (1)



>> Feasibility based upon 2 metrics:

- > Exergy Density → measure of the duration of available power (storage capacity)
- > Power Density → measures the quantity of peak power delivered on demand

Kuhn, Sukhodub, Steiner, Sizmann, 2009



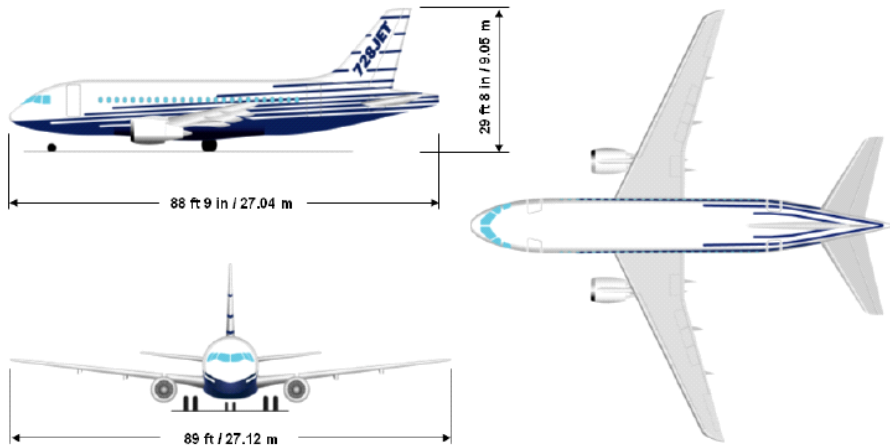
Masson, Nam, Choi, et al., 2009

Technology Outlook for Aviation (2)

Component Technology	Current Technology Off-the-Shelf	Foreseeable Technology Industry & Academia Collaborative Research	Advanced Technology Academic Research
Batteries	Li-ion most promising 200 Wh/kg and <1 kW/kg <u>or</u> 60-80 Wh/kg and 3 kW/kg (utilised in every flying electric aeroplane today)	Combinations of metal oxide cathodes (Li[MnNiCo]O _x) and C anodes (still <350 Wh/kg); power capabilities dependent on electrode structure	Si anode combined with S cathode exhibit high energy capacity (>900Wh/kg); nano-structured electrodes will increase power capabilities
Fuel Cells	Proton exchange membrane fuel cells (PEFC); moderate power (~1.2 kW/kg on stack level); Specific power of system dependent on balance of plant (H ₂ - O ₂ <u>or</u> H ₂ -Air system); (used in the Fuel Cell Dimona Demonstrator of Boeing Phantom Works, in the DLR-Antares H2 and in the ENFICA-Project)	PEFC most promising due to highest specific power amongst fuel cell types; specific power of 1.5 kW/kg on the stack level possible in the near future;	High-temperature PEFC still under discussion but still not mature; HT- PEFC introduce new challenges to overall system due to higher temperature; Solid oxide Fuel Cell (SOFC) under research but still too low specific power: weight is an crucial issue
Power Generators and Motors	High torque or high speed motors/generators at 1-3 kW/kg; often groups design and build their application specific motor; few off- the-shelf motors for aviation	Hybrid or high-temperature superconducting devices increasing specific power to ~5kW/kg	High-temperature superconducting (HTS) motors and generators; high power density (demonstrated ~9 kW/kg, incl. cooling)

Morphological and Systems Solutions (1)

Baseline Platforms – Design Exercise Looking at Major Derivatives

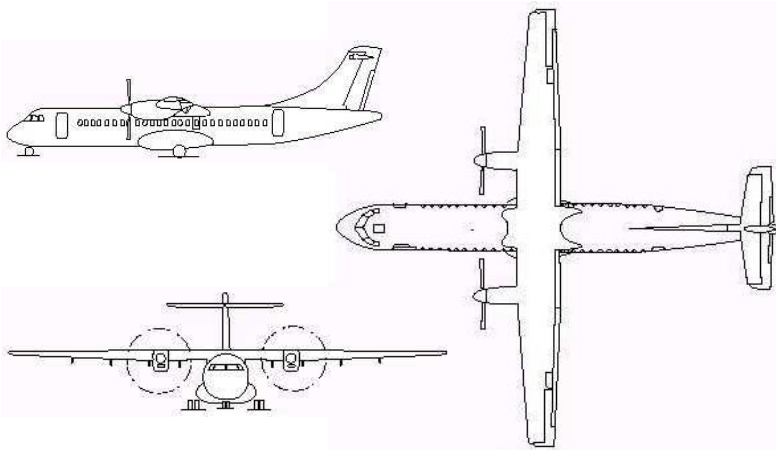


>> 728-200 Particulars

- > 75 PAX std acc (equal comfort)
- > Design range for Std PAX 1750 nm
- > VMO/MMO 295 KCAS/335 KCAS/M0.82
- > Std cruise spd M0.78 or 450 KTAS
- > ICA, ISA, MTOW b.r., FL350
- > $AR = 9.81$, $\Lambda_{qchd} = 23.7^\circ$, $W/S = 104$ psf

>> ATR 72-210 Particulars

- > 66 PAX std acc (equal comfort)
- > Design range for Std PAX 890 nm
- > VMO/MMO 250 KIAS/M0.55
- > Std cruise speed M0.41 or 248 KTAS
- > ICA, ISA, MTOW b.r., FL250
- > $AR = 11.6$, $\Lambda_{qchd} = 1.5^\circ$, $W/S = 71.7$ psf



EIS 2025 – Hybrid Kerosene-Battery Solution

"728 JET
Hybrid-Electro Drive"

ATI APR 11

- minimise battery as source for power except for E-rotors
- all electrical motors to be PM AC Synchronous (except propulsors)
- high voltage for lighter weight

Power sources:

- 1-off IDG (engine driven)
- 1-off H-pump (engine driven)
- 2-off battery (centre wing-box)
- 1-off generator (H-pump driven)
- 1-off RAT
- 2-off ACMP (batteries)

Hybrid HTS motors/generators

retain original V-tail (as much as possible)

CFRP

"Thrusting APU"
Gas turbine (must be $\leq \frac{1}{3}$ total thrust)

no rotor burst problem

attachment pts for pylon \rightarrow orig V-tail pick-ups

Serrated Krüger
LE device
(deployed)

retain o/b fuel tanks
partial i/b fuel tanks
(outboard BL as possible)

landing gear retained
↓

"no bleed" ECS
STA locale
retained

Flight deck:

4 x landscape LCD
EFB, HUD integrated
into windshield (+EVS)

"HAL 9000"
Prognostics
Capability

CFRP.
Case

retain orig
fuse OMLs
(no change to FRP WL)

↑
landing
gear
retained

move thrust
line forwards
FRP WL

special ram
air scoops
dissipate excess heat

GS for "off-take" plus
redundant

driven "E-rotors"
suitable for max M0.80
reverser through β -angle
of rotors

secondary surfaces CFRP

FCS - retain orig including hydro-mech actuation

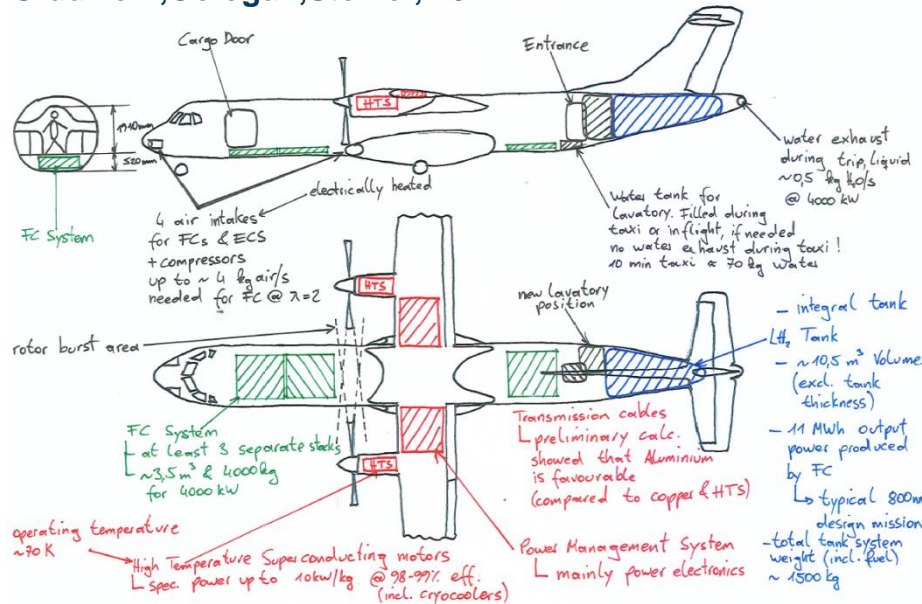
retain original
wing (as much as possible)
still Al-7000 series
primary

minimise thermal blankets for de-icing (deploy SLEs)

Morphological and Systems Solutions (3)

EIS Beyond 2030 – Fuel Cell vs Batteries

Gradwohl, Gologan, Steiner, 2011

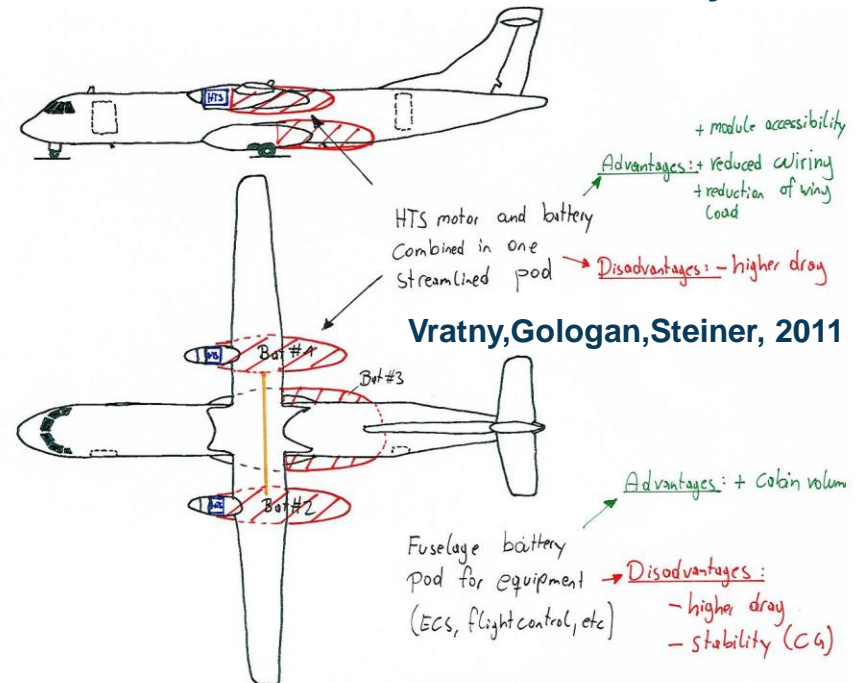


>> Aspects w.r.t. Fuel Cells

- > Cryogenic LH₂ storage most practical
- > Existing OMLs could be retained
- > +50% of stack weight for accessories
- > Additional ram air scoops required
- > Water exhaust during en route ops

>> Aspects w.r.t. Batteries

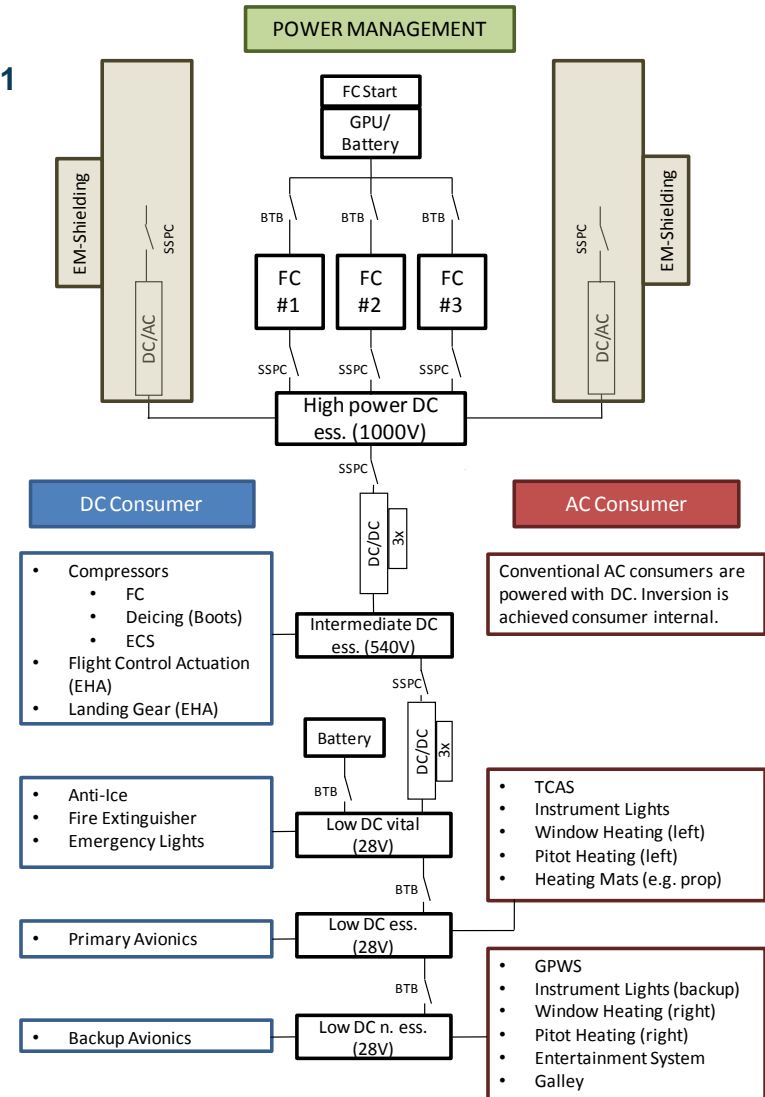
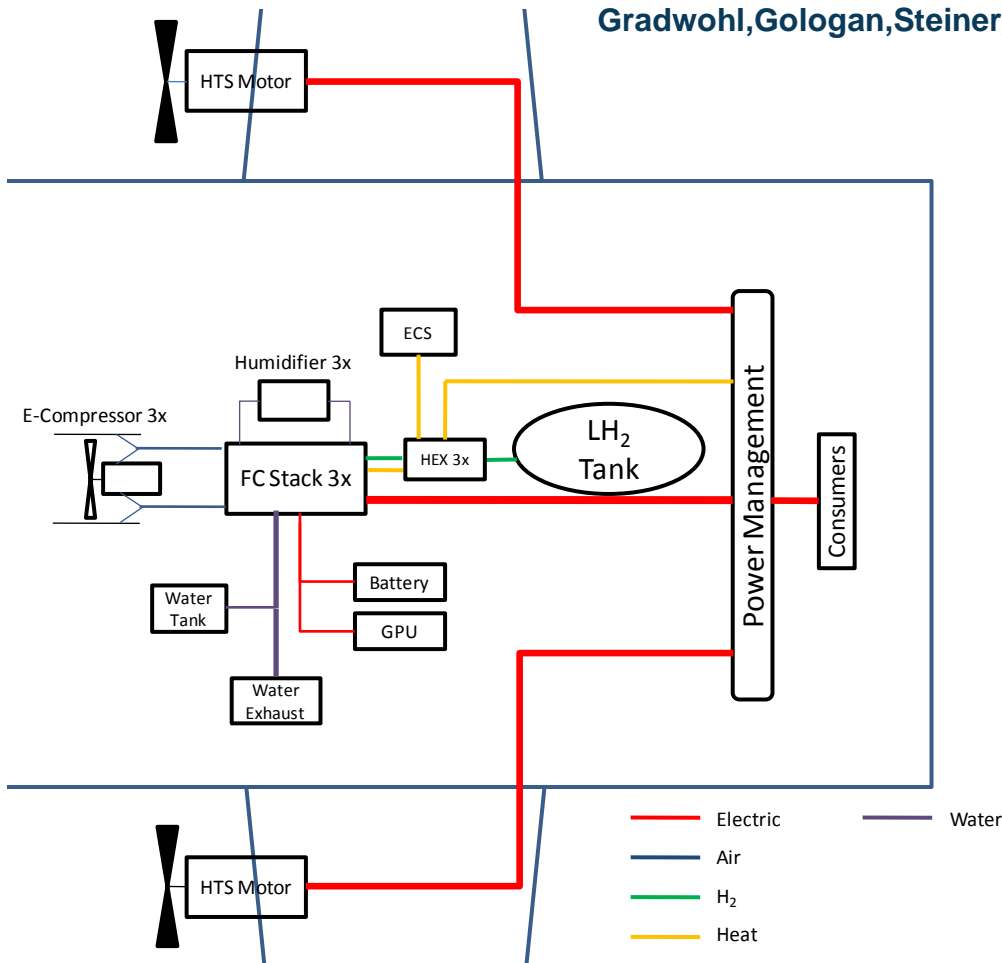
- > Power and propulsion in single pod
- > Extended sponsons house more batt.
- > Less problems w.r.t. heat dissipation
- > Considerable weight and drag
- > Modular and ease of accessibility



Morphological and Systems Solutions (4)

Proposed General & Detailed Architecture for Fuel Cell Solution

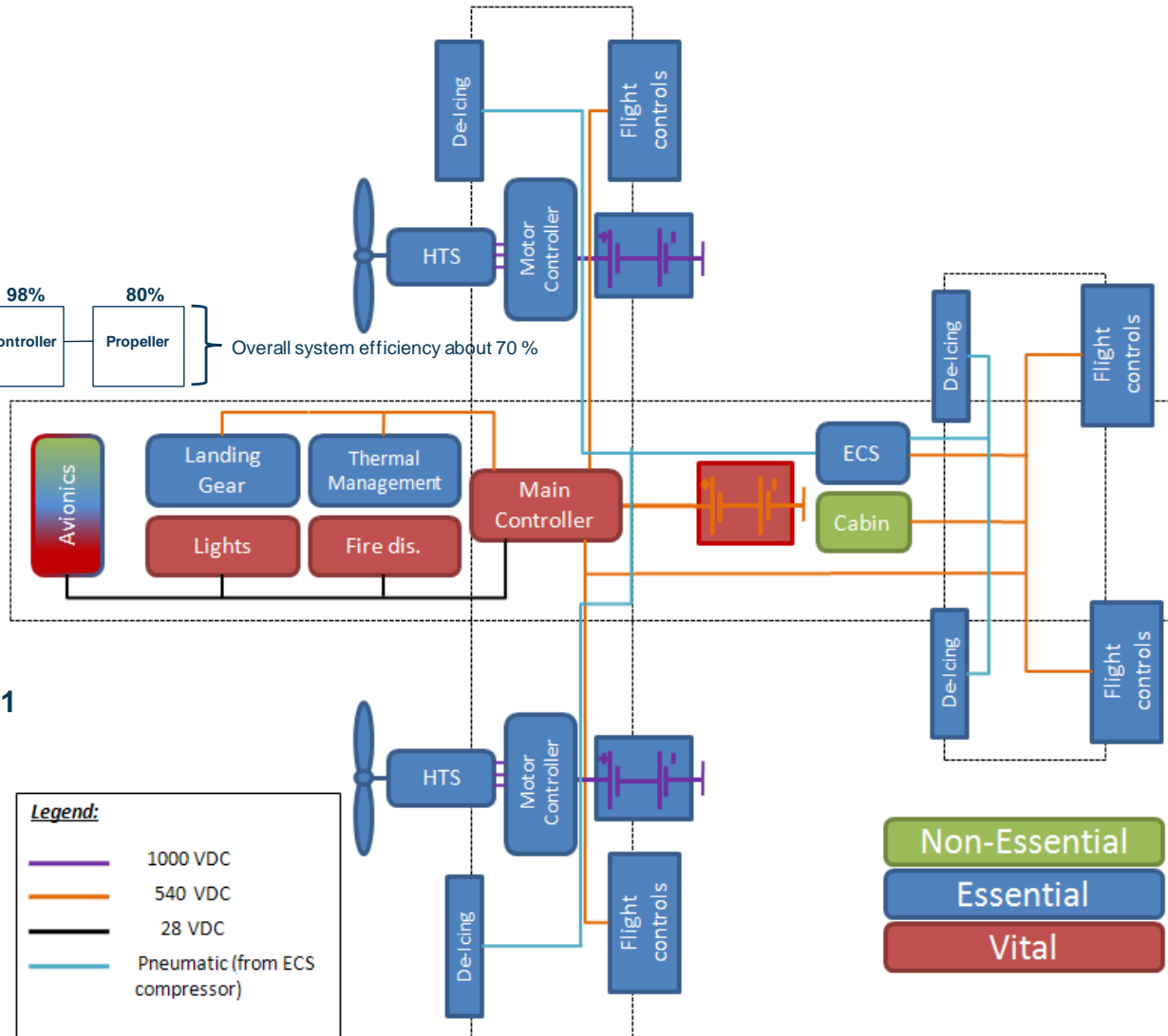
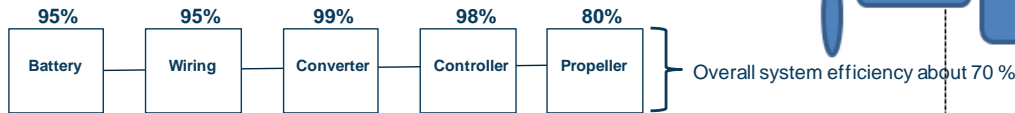
Gradwohl, Gologan, Steiner, 2011



Morphological and Systems Solutions (5)

Proposed General Architecture for All-Battery Solution

Assumed system efficiencies:

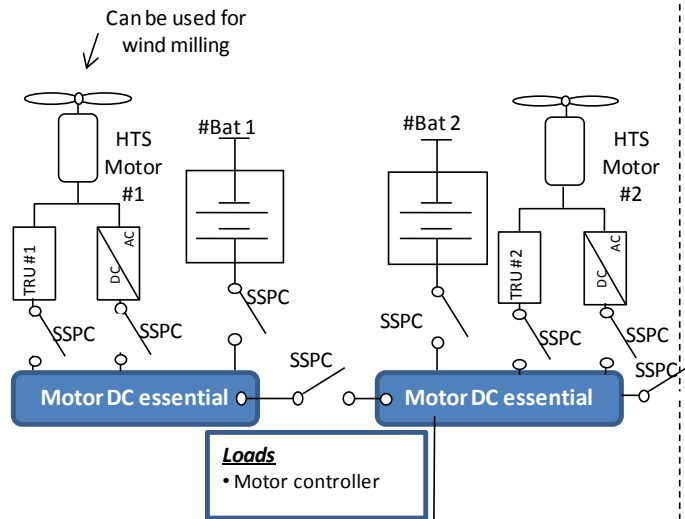


Vratny,Gologan,Steiner, 2011

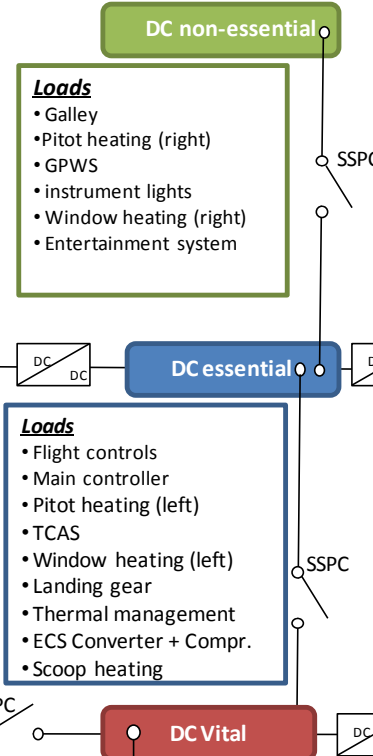
Morphological and Systems Solutions (6)

Proposed Detailed Architecture for All-Battery Solution

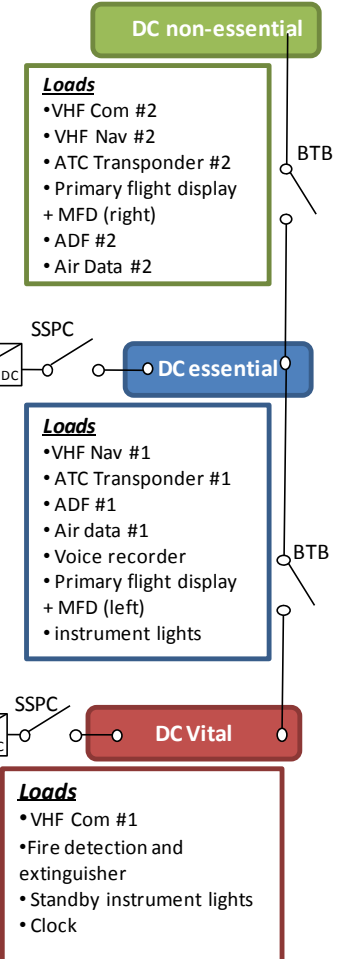
High Voltage 1000 VDC



540 VDC



28 VDC



Vratny,Gologan,Steiner, 2011

Conventional 115 VAC @ 400 Hz system is replaced by 540 VDC system. Each component is generating its own current and voltage type.

Legend:

SSPC ... Solid State Power Controller
BTB ... Bus Tie Breaker
TRU ... Transformer rectifier unit (needed for wind milling mode of HTS motor/generator)

>> *Loadability and Turn-around*

- > Little or no flexibility for manipulating loading loops
- > Specialised procedures for ground handling due to power elec. and LH₂
- > Recharge times during turn-around
- > Less autonomy during turn-around

>> *Normal Mode Performance*

- > Restricted or no step-cruise
- > Less sensitive payload-range trade
- > Buffet limitations become critical
- > Lower noise attributes
- > Low-spnd and high-spnd operation in actual ambient conditions

>> *Servicing and Maintenance*

- > Specialised procedures when handling power electronic systems and LH₂
- > Greatly improved MTBF, MTBUR
- > Ease of access with modular integ.
- > Impact of actual operating ambient conditions plus radiation on equip life

>> *Abnormal Mode Performance*

- > OEI during en route conditions – no weight change, terrain clearance restricted plus KTAS fixed
- > Impact after HIRF with continued ops
- > Problems with restart, flame-out avoided

- >> Power electronics in terms of power density (max power) looks promising**
- >> Power electronics in terms of exergy density (storage capacity) is too low, even if a 15-year plus time-line is considered**
- >> Encouraging development w.r.t. e-rotors, e.g. HTS motors**
- >> Battery-alone solution suffers from excessive weight and drag penalties**
- >> Fuel Cell-alone better solution w.r.t. weight and drag, however, practical means of cryogenic storage is a problem**
- >> BHL committed to seeking electro-mobility solutions for aviation**
 - > Currently targeting the regional market segment, EIS circa 2025, major derivatives**
 - > Best integration strategy for EIS 2025 is Hybrid Electro-Drive (HED) → combination of e-rotors and gas-turbine using 2 + 1 layout**
 - > Soon will engage in initial technical assessment activity where a clean-sheet, all-electric (motive power + systems customers) regional transport will be designed, EIS 2030+**