

M. Gillis, M. de Feber

The HUULC Project
Feasibility Study of a Hydrogen Powered Unmanned Ultra Large Cargo Aircraft

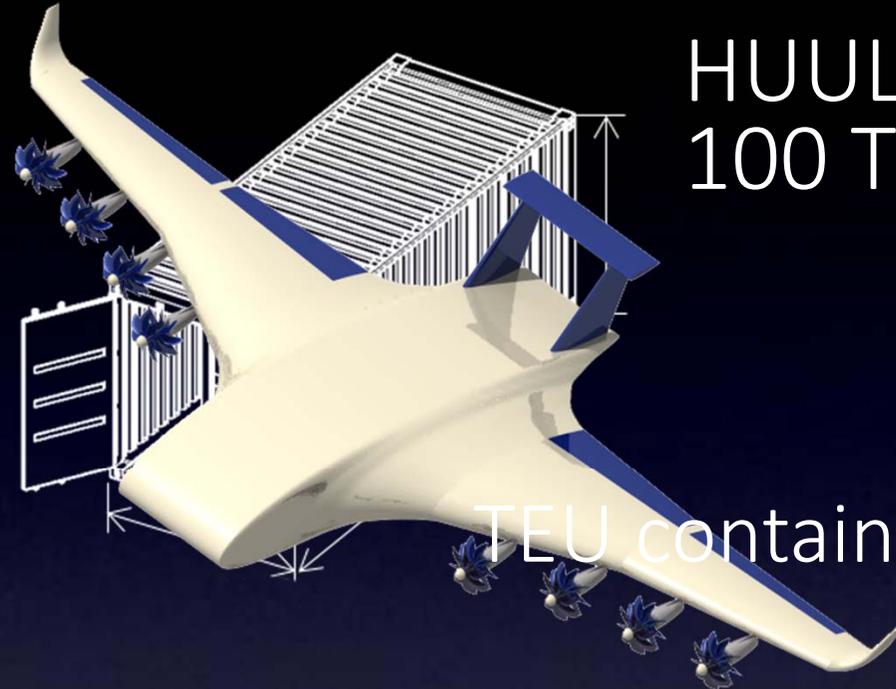
EWADE 2015, Delft University





The HUULC

Hydrogen
Unmanned
Ultra
Large
Cargo aircraft

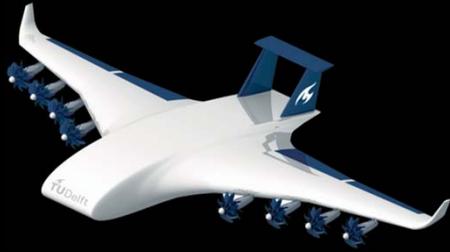


TEU container

HUULC
100 TEU

Airbus A380
12 TEU



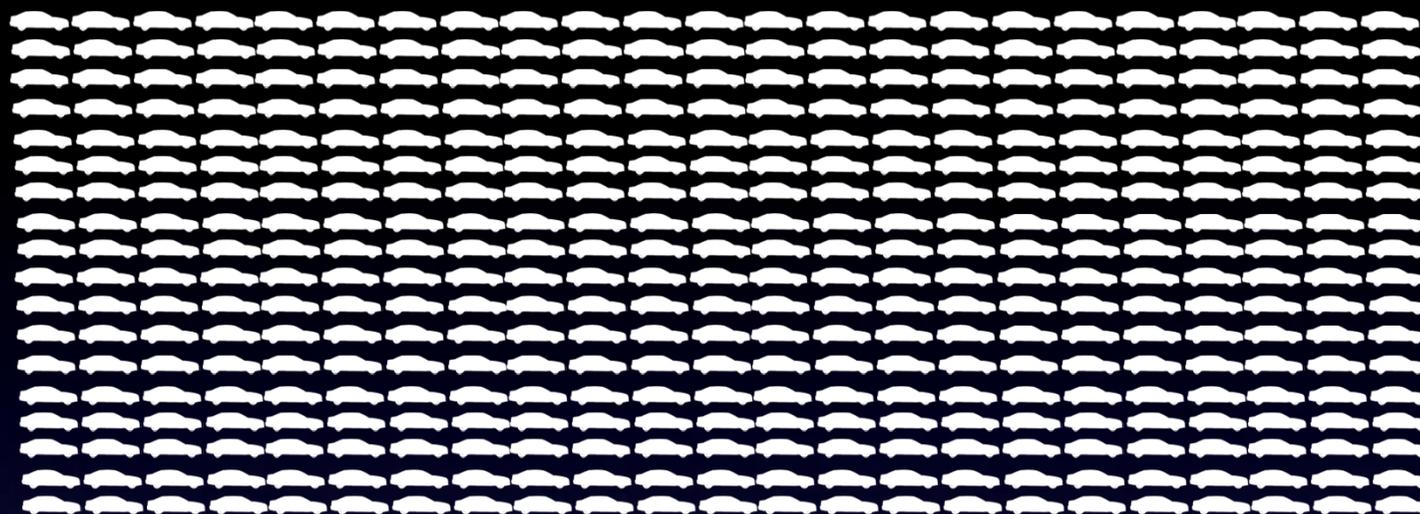


The HUULC

| | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Wingspan | 200 m |
| Payload | 1,200 ton |
| Max. take-off weight | 2,100 ton |
| Cruise speed | 483 km/h |
| Range | 6,000 km |
| Freight rate | 250% w.r.t. maritime [\$] |

HUULC payload

800 Audi A4s

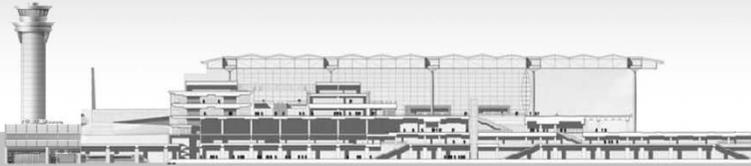


17 M1 tanks

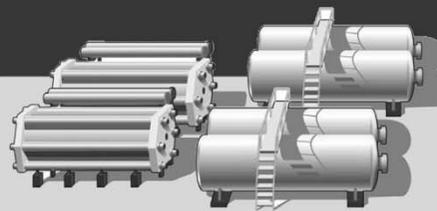


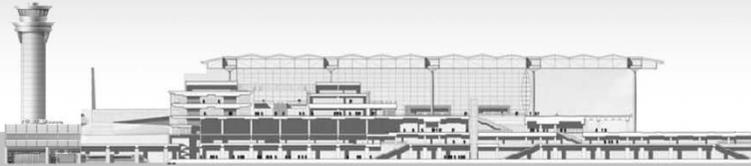
5 Airbus A380s



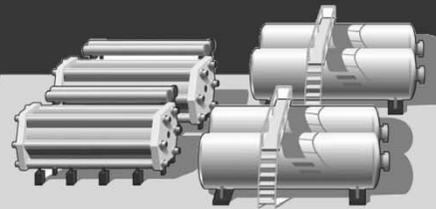


Business model

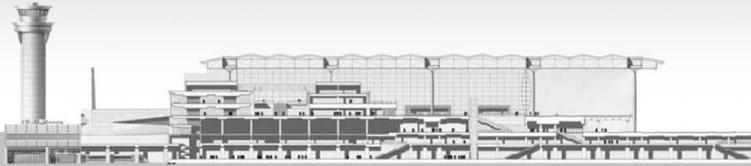




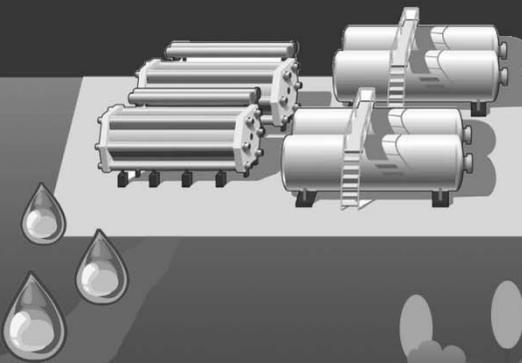
Network



 TU Delft

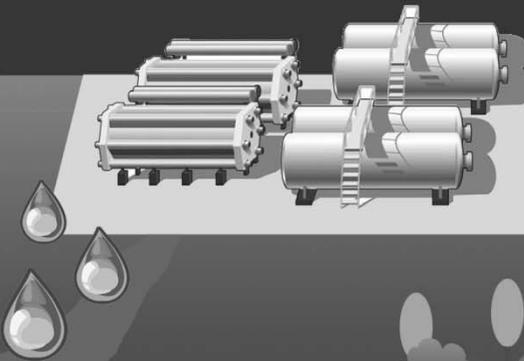
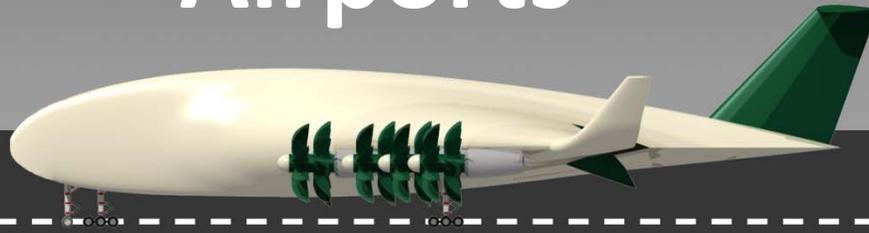


Aircraft design



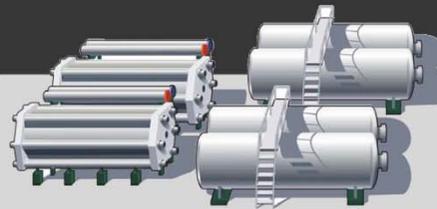
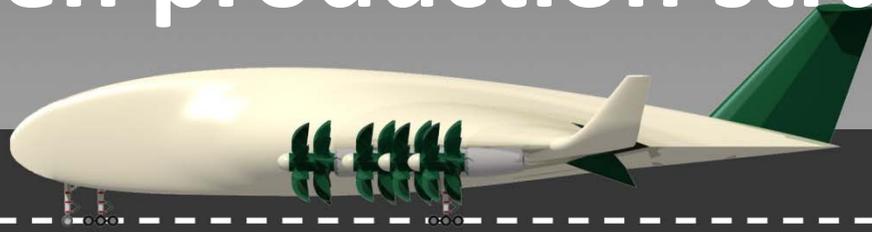


Airports



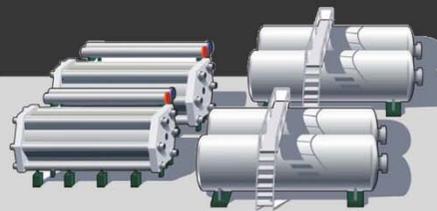


Hydrogen production strategy



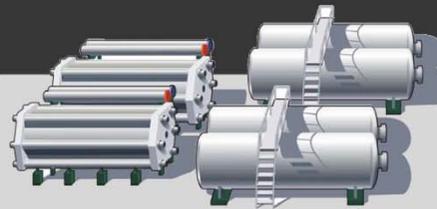
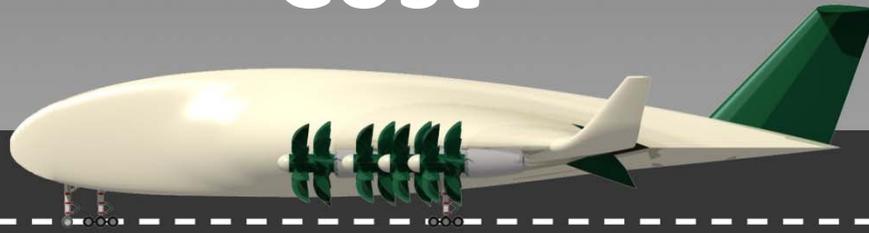


Sustainability





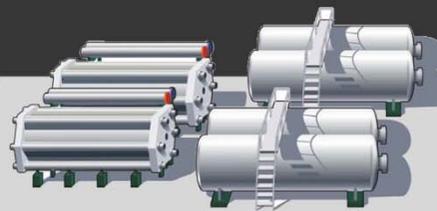
Cost

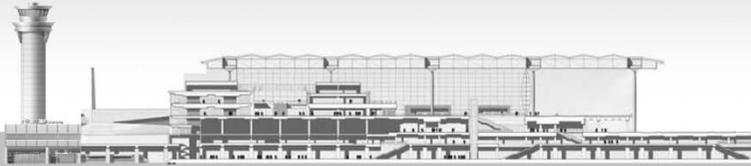


TU Delft

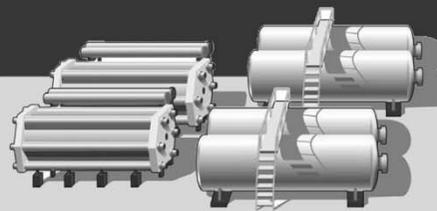


Recommendations

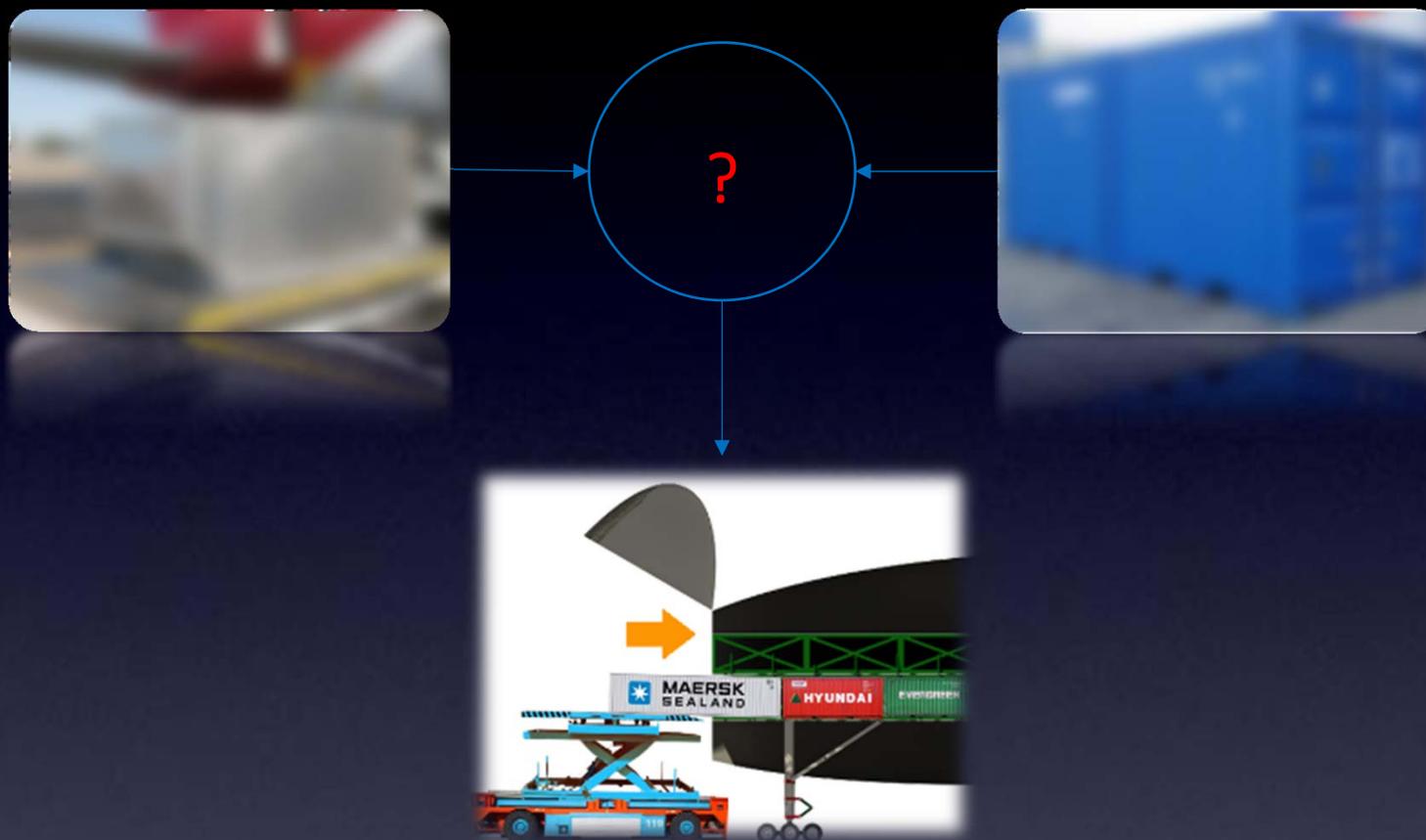




Business model



Business model

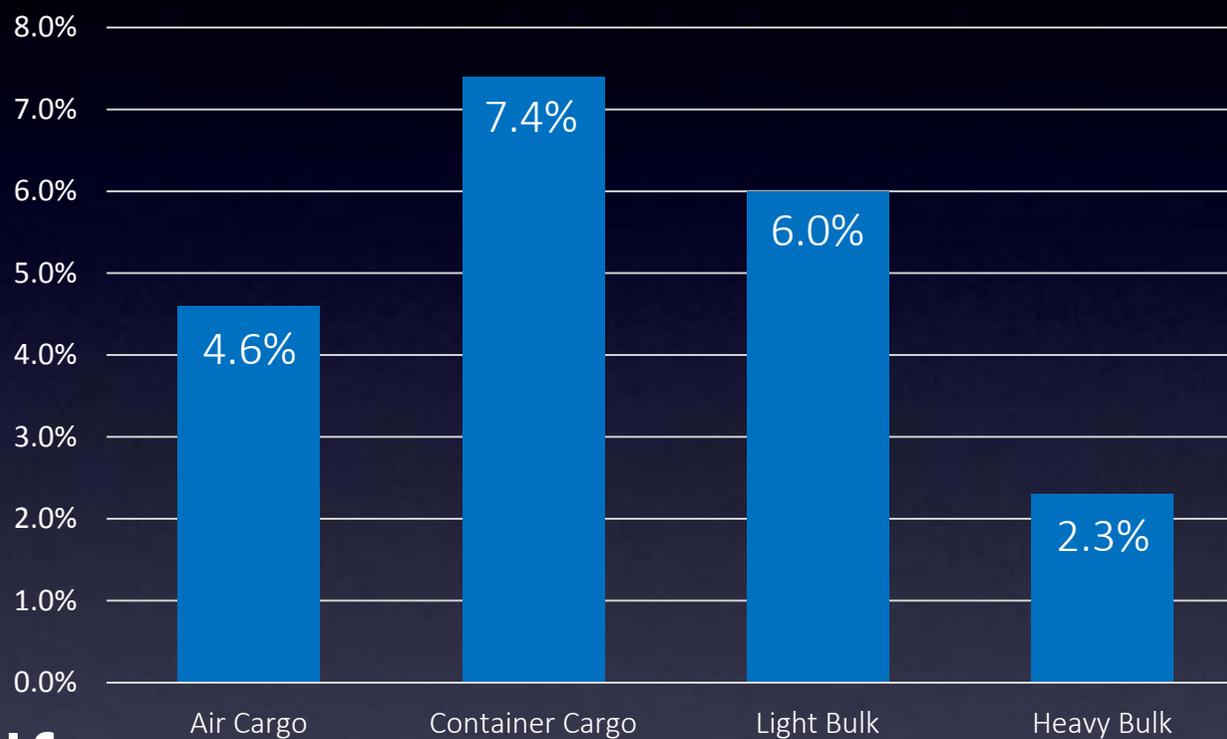


Business model – Market share



Business model – Market growth

Long term growth rates (% per annum)



Business model – What cargo?



Low-value commodities



High-value commodities

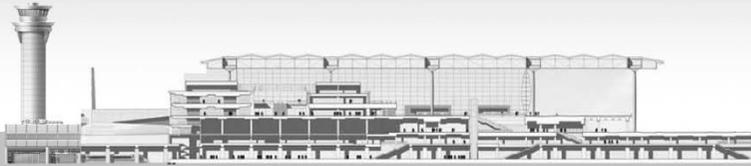
Business model – Target markets

Primary target market

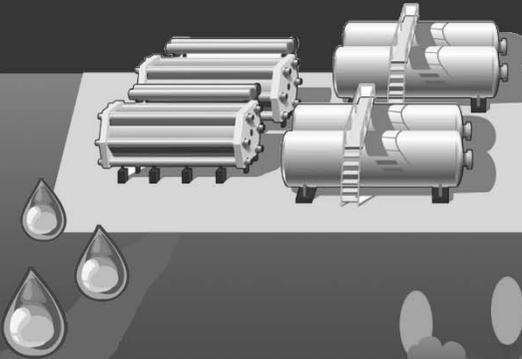


Secondary target market





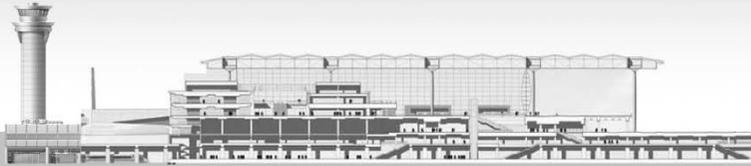
Network



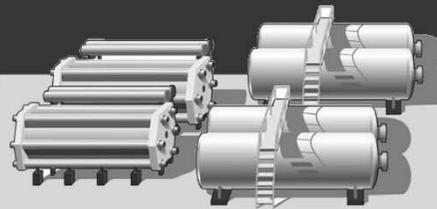
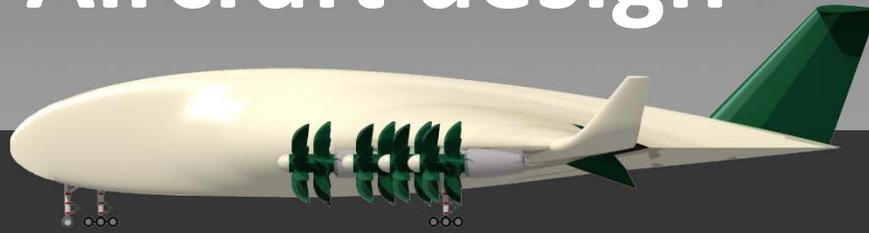
TU Delft

Network





Aircraft design



HUULC design – Configurations



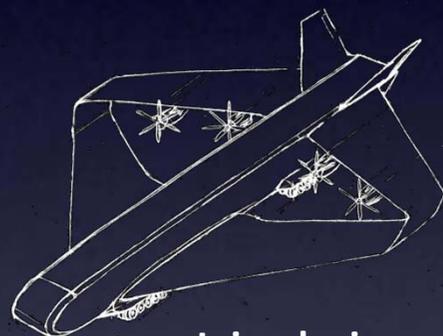
Conventional



Twin-boom



Blended wing body (Burnelli)

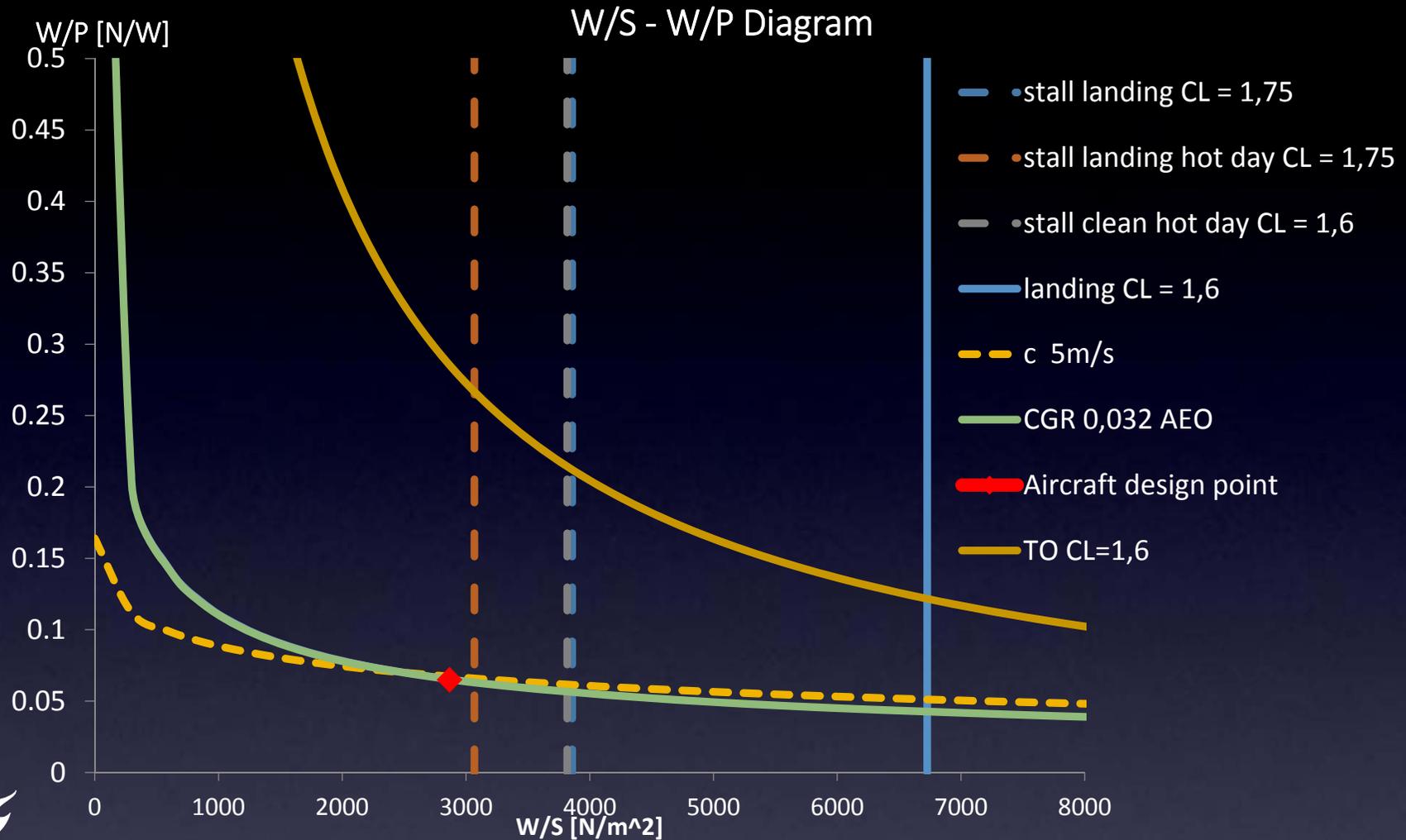


Joined wing



Blended wing body

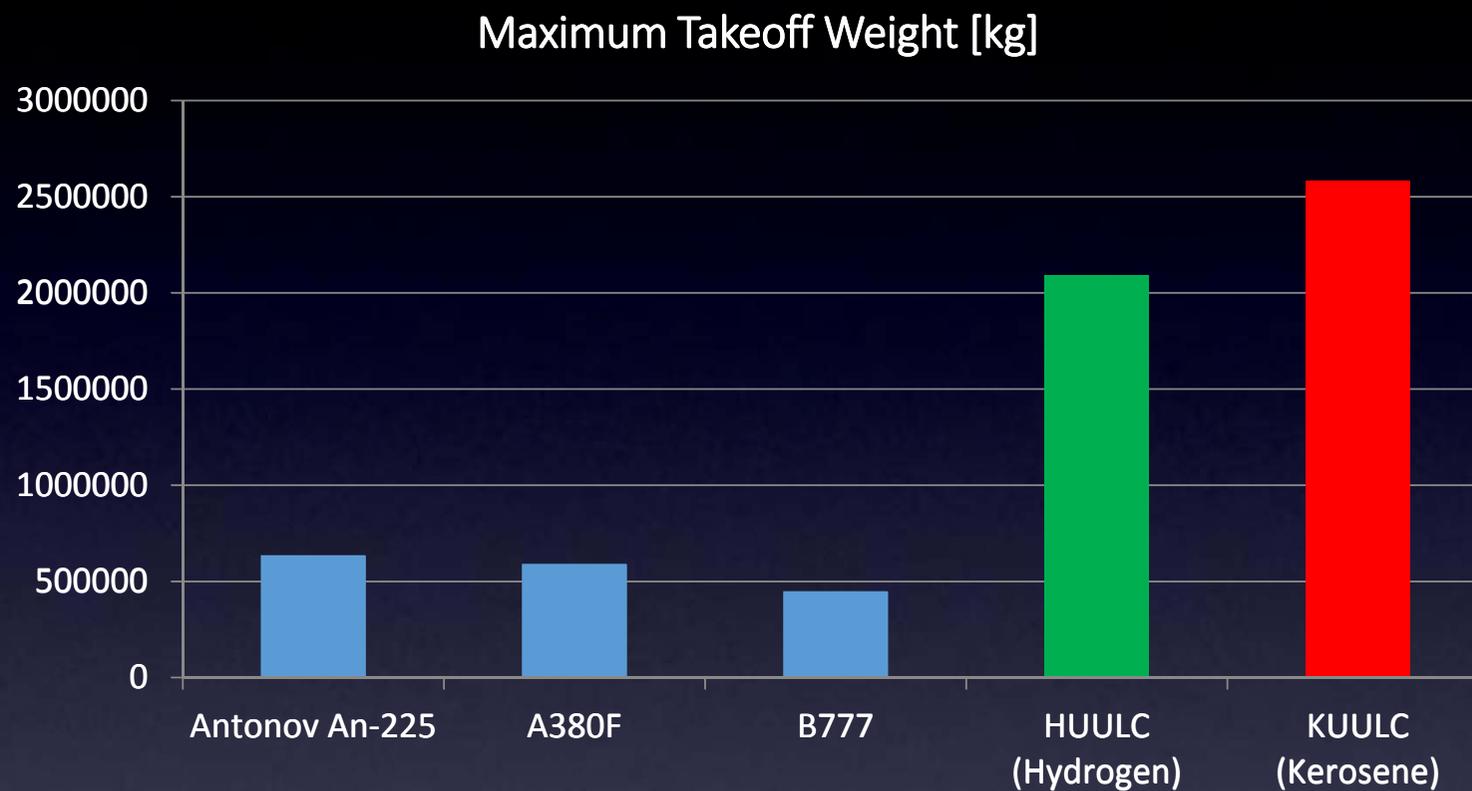
HUULC design – Design point



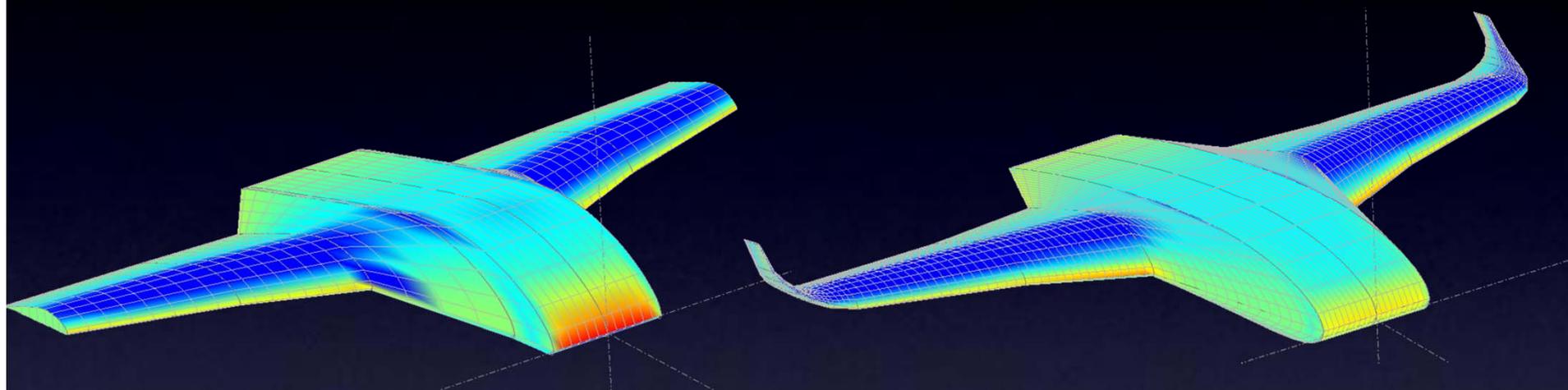
HUULC design – Parameters

| Parameter | HUULC Value |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Wing loading [N/m ²] | 2,866 |
| Weight to power ratio [-] | 0.065 |
| Surface area [m ²] | 7175 |
| Wing span [m] | 200 |
| Power [MW] | 316 |
| Aspect ratio [-] | 5.59 |
| Oswald factor [-] | 0.77 |
| CLmax (clean) [-] | 1.6 |
| CLmax (takeoff) [-] | 1.7 |
| Clmax (landing) [-] | 1.75 |

HUULC design – Preliminary sizing



HUULC design – Aerodynamic analysis



Pressure contours



HUULC design – Aerodynamic analysis

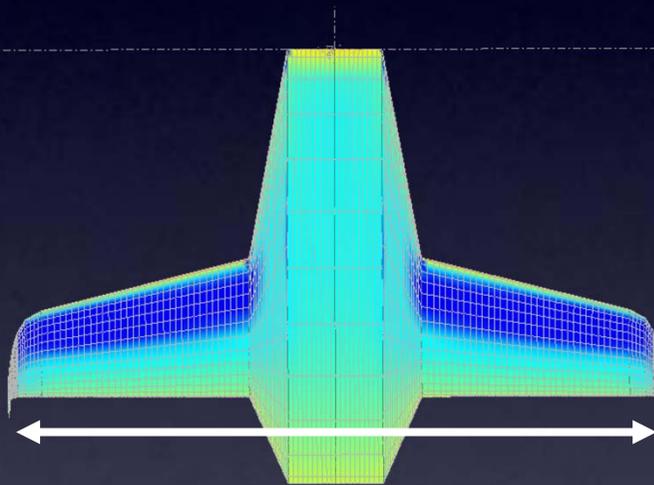
| | |
|--------------------|-------|
| Span [m] | 130 |
| $C_{L,cruise}$ [-] | 0.62 |
| $C_{D,cruise}$ [-] | 0.041 |
| L/D [-] | 15.1 |

Lift coefficient is sufficient

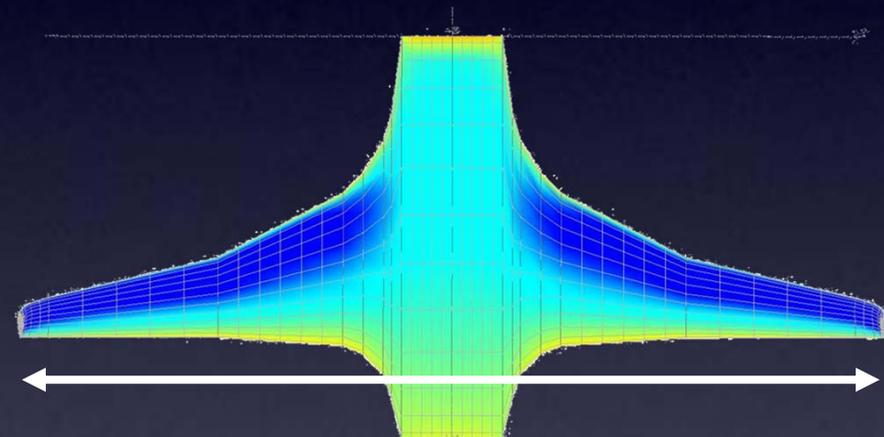
However...

| | |
|--------------------|-------|
| Span [m] | 200 |
| $C_{L,cruise}$ [-] | 0.62 |
| $C_{D,cruise}$ [-] | 0.022 |
| L/D [-] | 28.3 |

Drag coefficient leads to **46% overshoot of hydrogen costs**



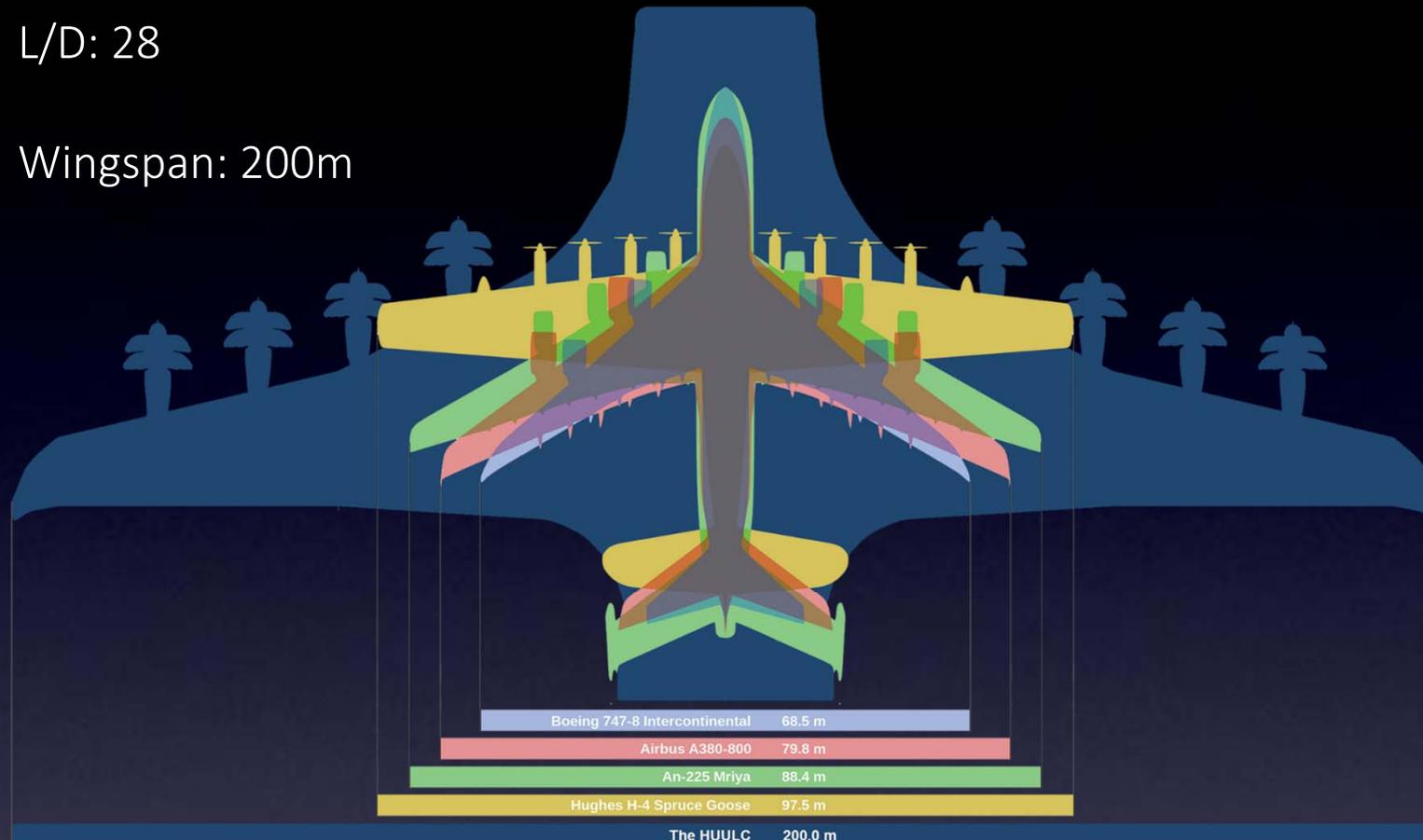
130 m



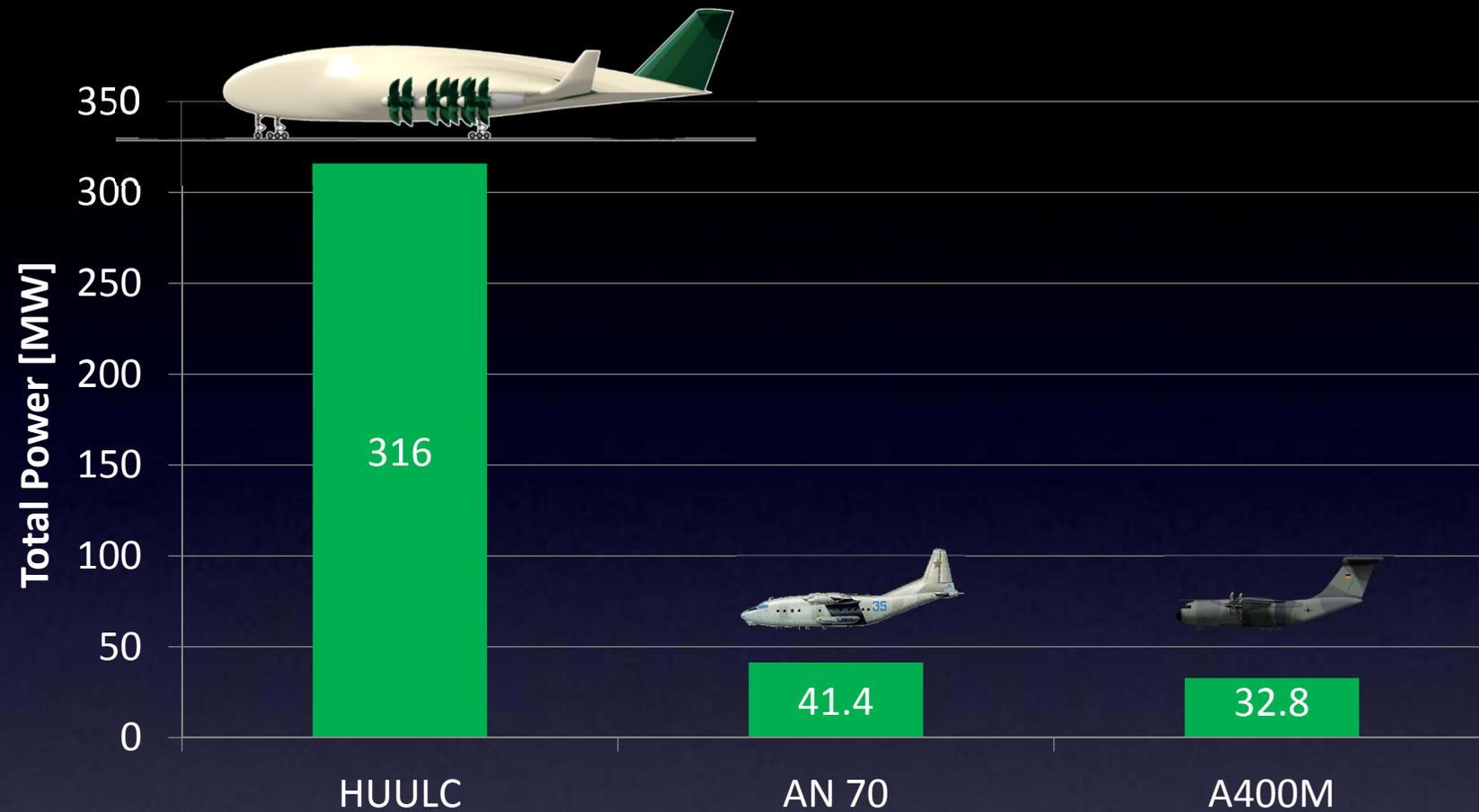
200 m

HUULC design – Aerodynamic analysis

- L/D: 28
- Wingspan: 200m



HUULC design – Propulsion

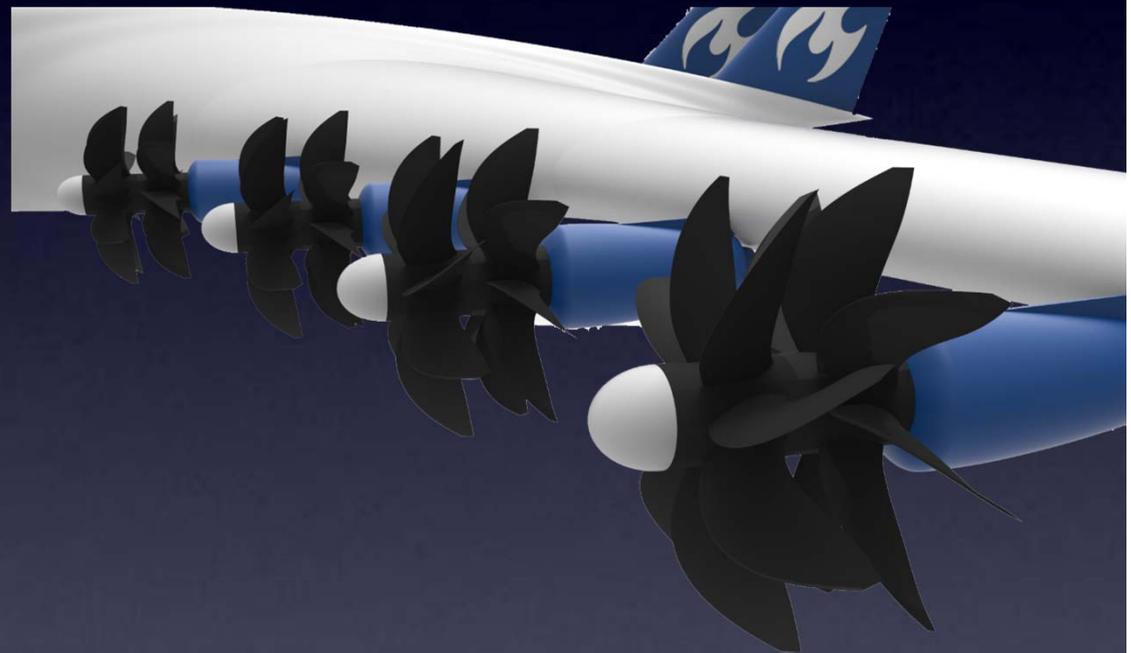


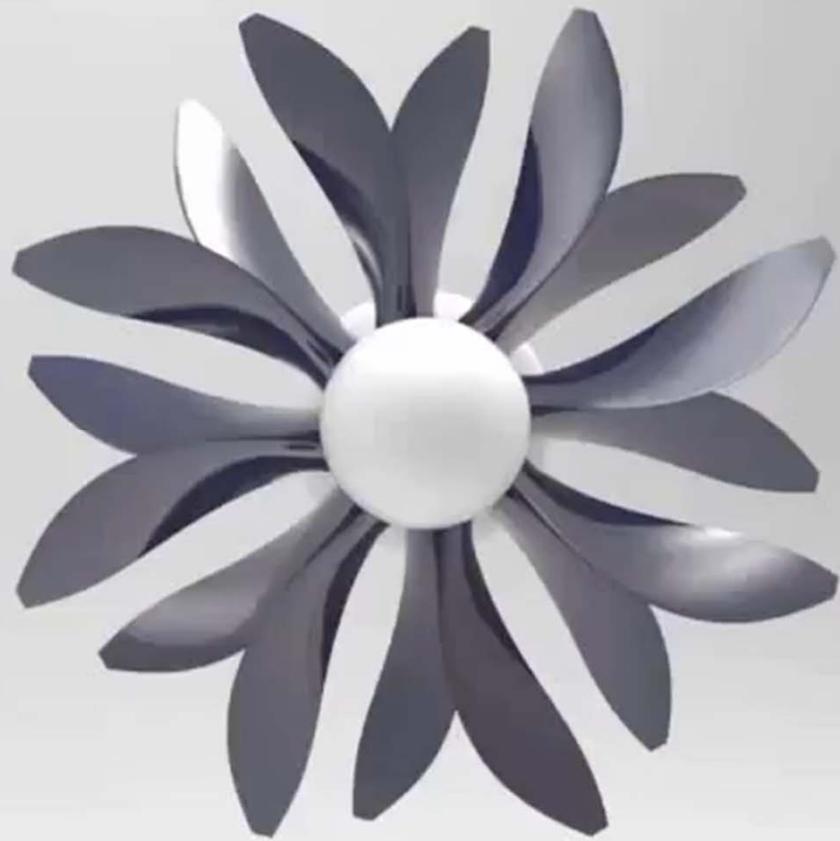
HUULC design – Propulsion

Contra-rotating propfan

- Capture of swirl flow
- Up to 35% fuel savings

Noise





HUULC design – Propulsion

Challenges

- Fuel Efficiency is **ESSENTIAL**
- Flight path 2050
- Reduce noise generated by contra-rotating technology

NACRE , JTI , DREAM

Reported progress in noise reduction



HUULC design – Vertical tail design

- Tail volume coefficient method yields vertical tail area of 398 m²
- Need to reduce vertical tail size for aeroelastic effects and hangar storage



Two tails

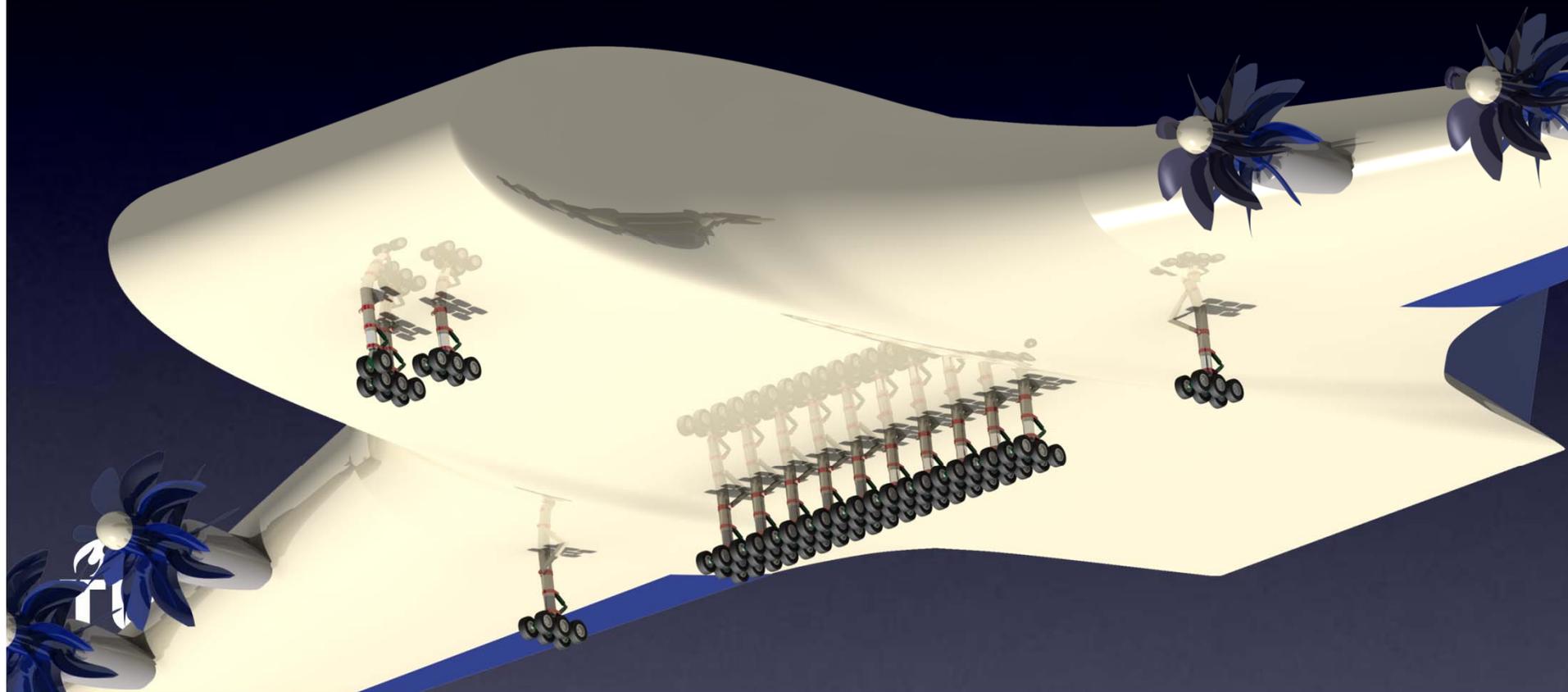
HUULC design – Vertical tail design



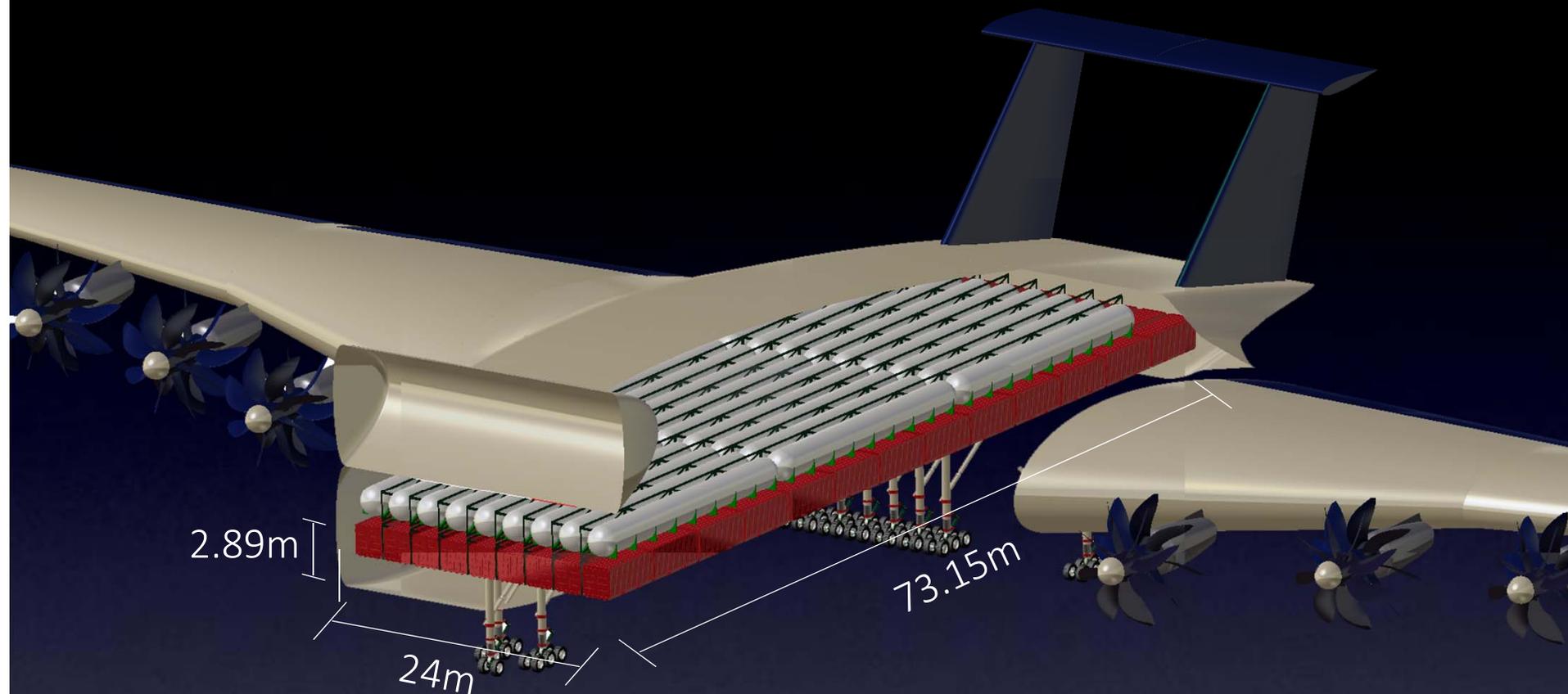
HUULC design – Landing gear

Number of tires: 86 (14 nose, 72 main)

Max load per tire: 28,890 kg



HUULC design – Payload bay



HUULC design – Fuel tanks

- Trade-off between high pressure or cryogenic storage
- Cryogenic storage allows for lightest hydrogen tank
- Temperature of 25K with 0.4Mpa pressure
- 239m³ per tank

HUULC design – Unmanned

Operational benefits

- No flight crews

- One single pilot controlling multiple HUULCs
- Resulting in savings on pilot salary is 2.44% of the ENTIRE Operations and Maintenance costs

- No scheduling issues

- Avoidance of cargo denial
- Only empty return flights are for maintenance

Communications Strategy

Emergency Data

Telemetry All-time (BLOS)

Telemetry All-time
Emergency Data

Video (LOS operations)

Transponder Data

HUULC

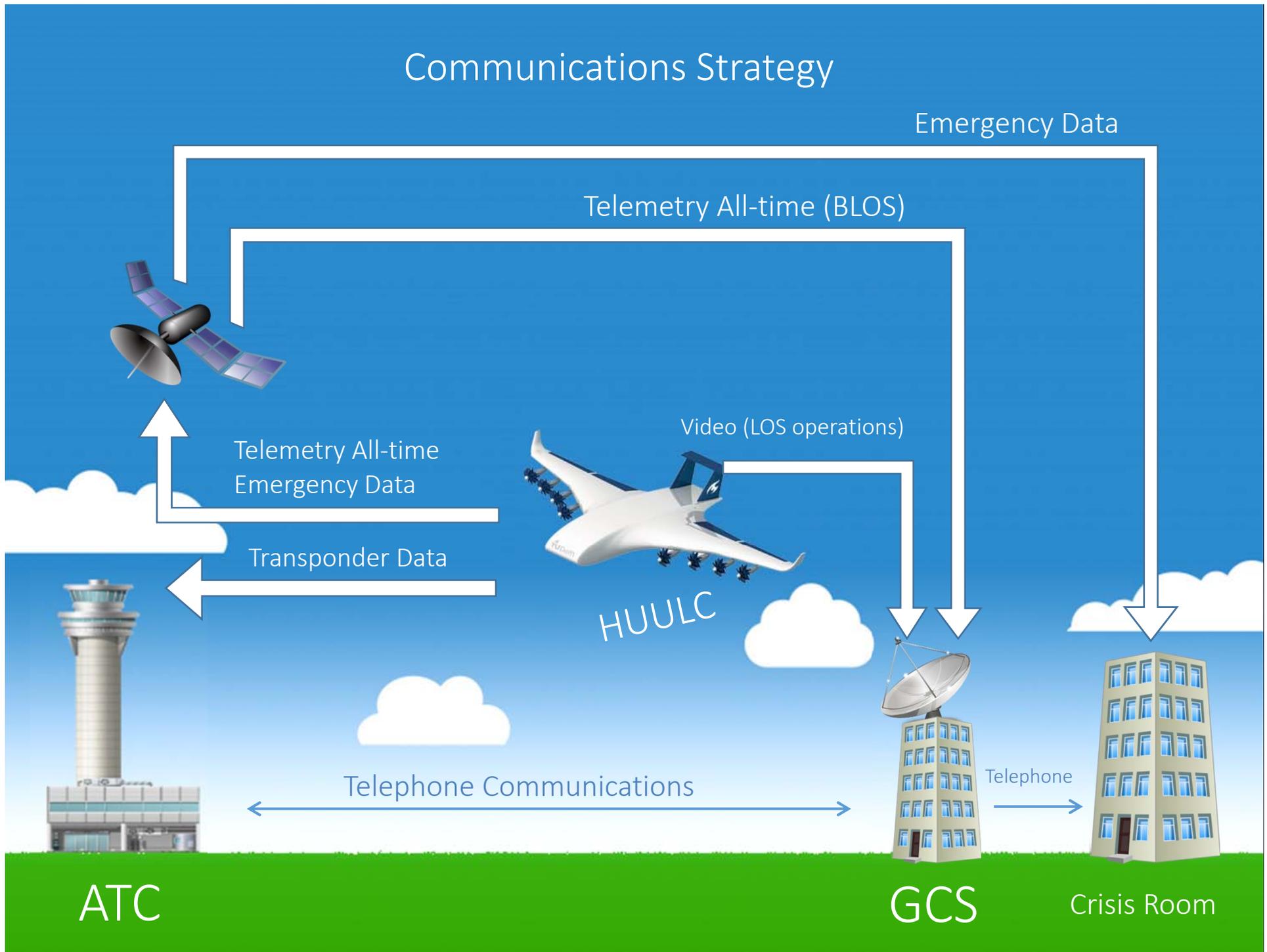
Telephone Communications

Telephone

ATC

GCS

Crisis Room



HUULC design – Containers

Purpose-built lightweight container

- Composite materials
- 78% weight reduction compared to standard TEU container



HUULC design – Containers

Transportable goods:

- Lack of pressure:



- Perishable temperature:



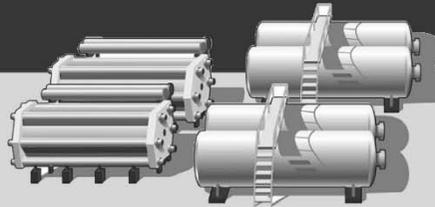
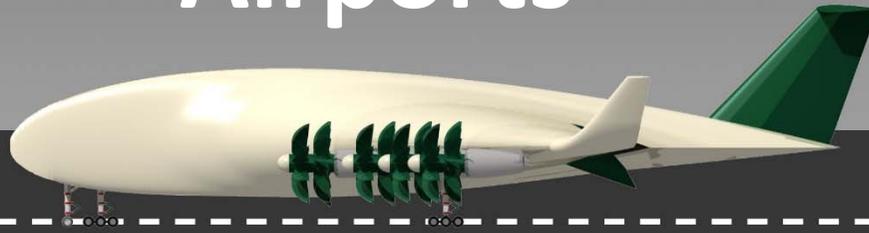
?



Reefers



Airports



Airport design

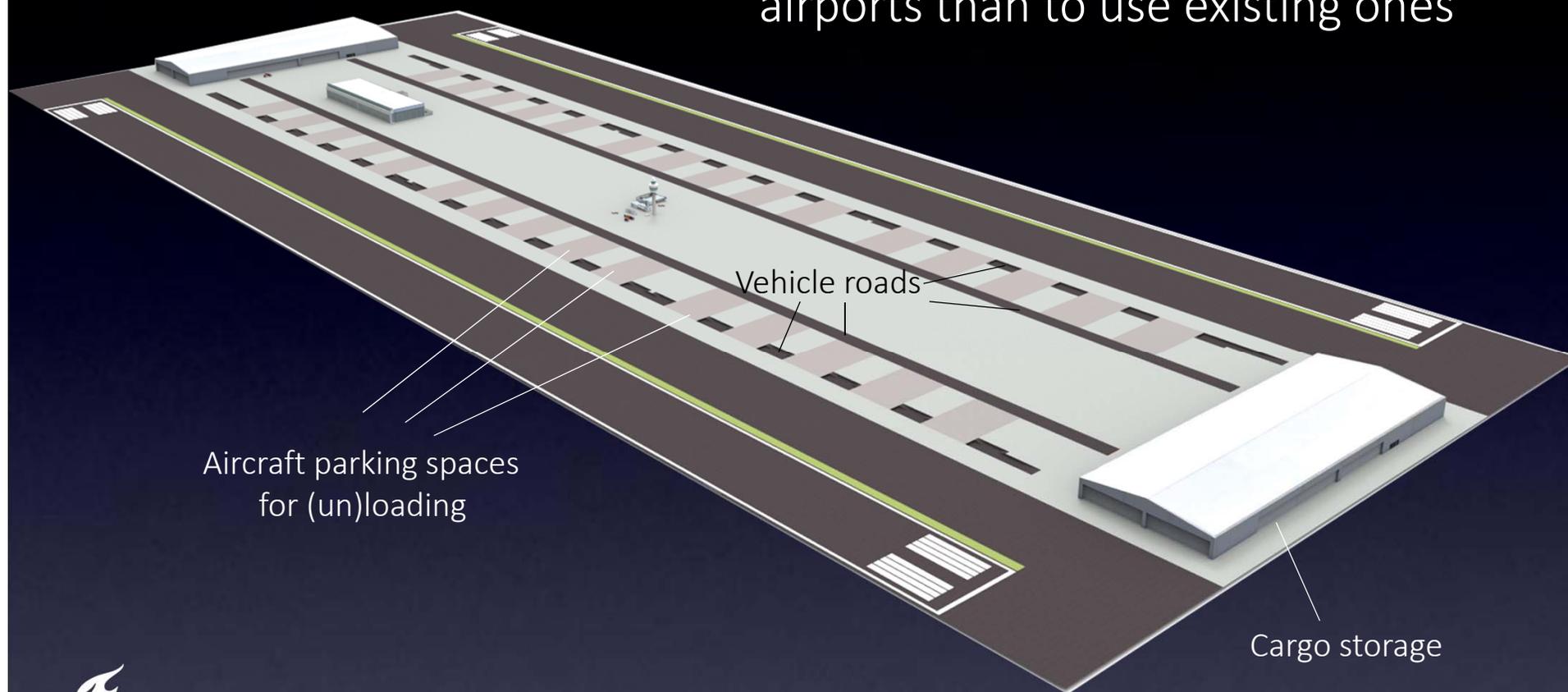
Issues with existing airports:

- Airport fees
- Wingspan limits
- Congestion

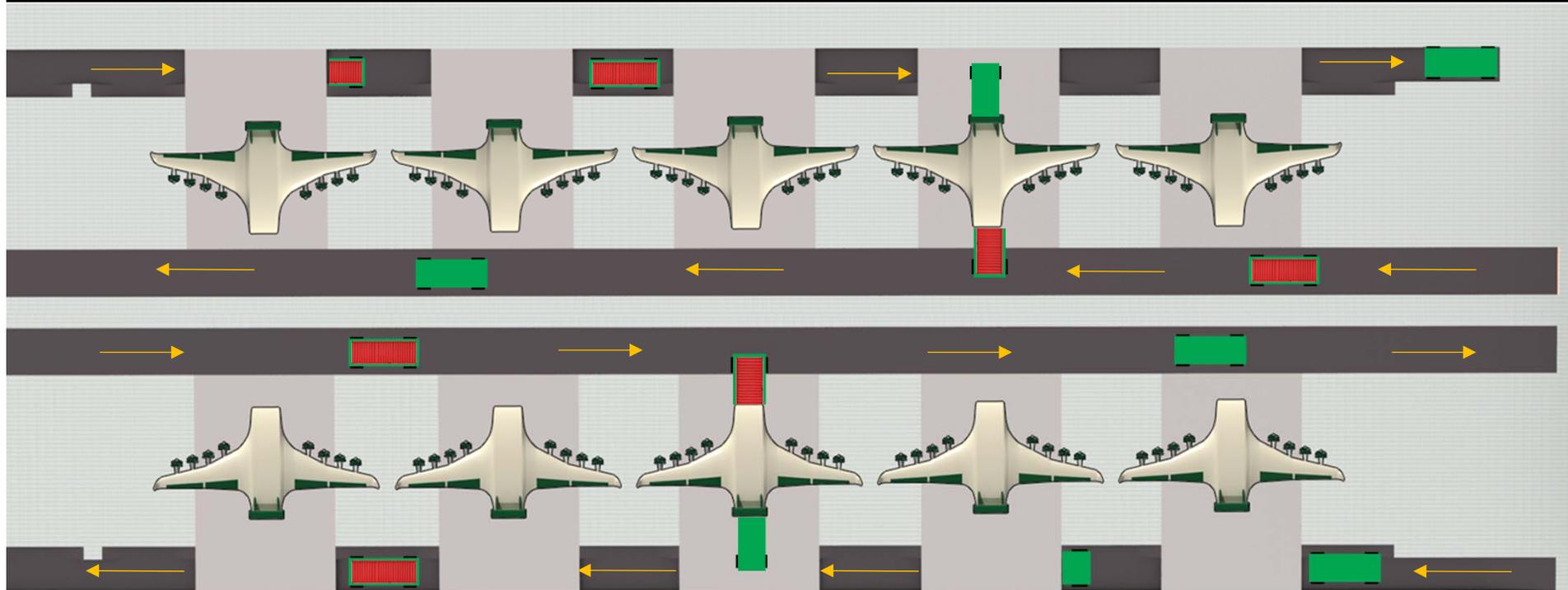


Airport design

30% less expensive to build 6 airports than to use existing ones



Airport design – CargoFlo

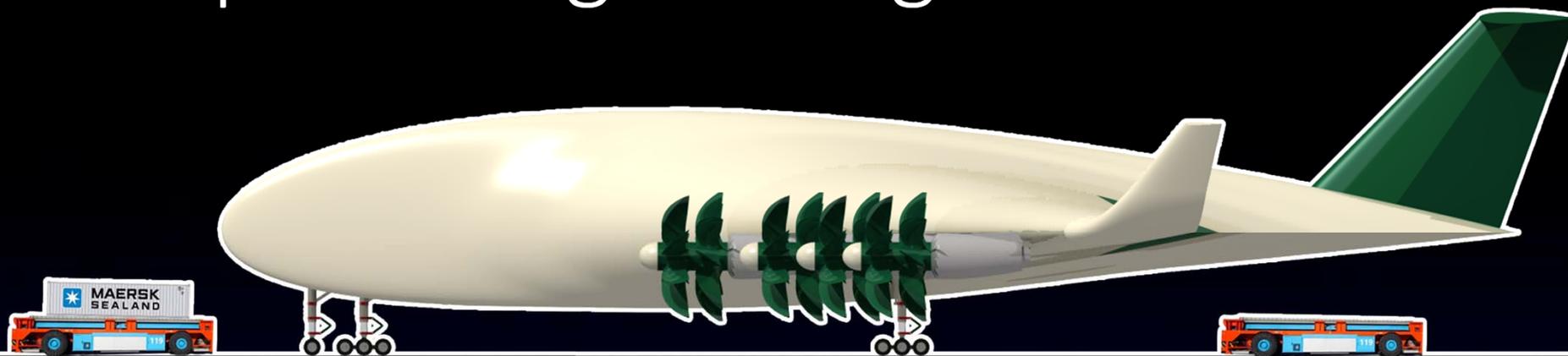


Automated vehicle with container



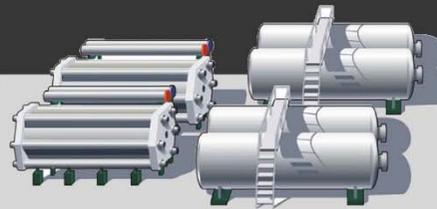
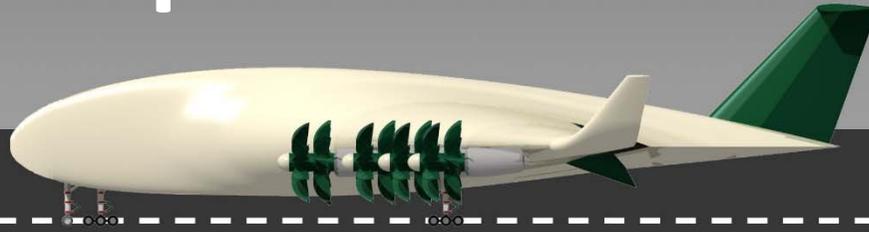
Empty automated vehicle

Airport design – CargoFlo





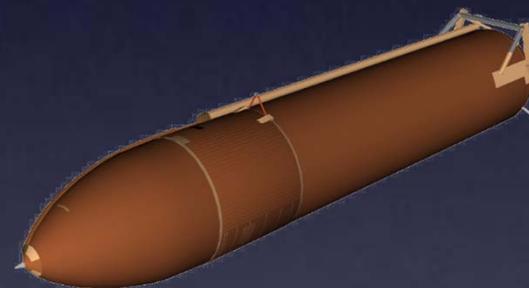
Hydrogen production strategy



Hydrogen production strategy

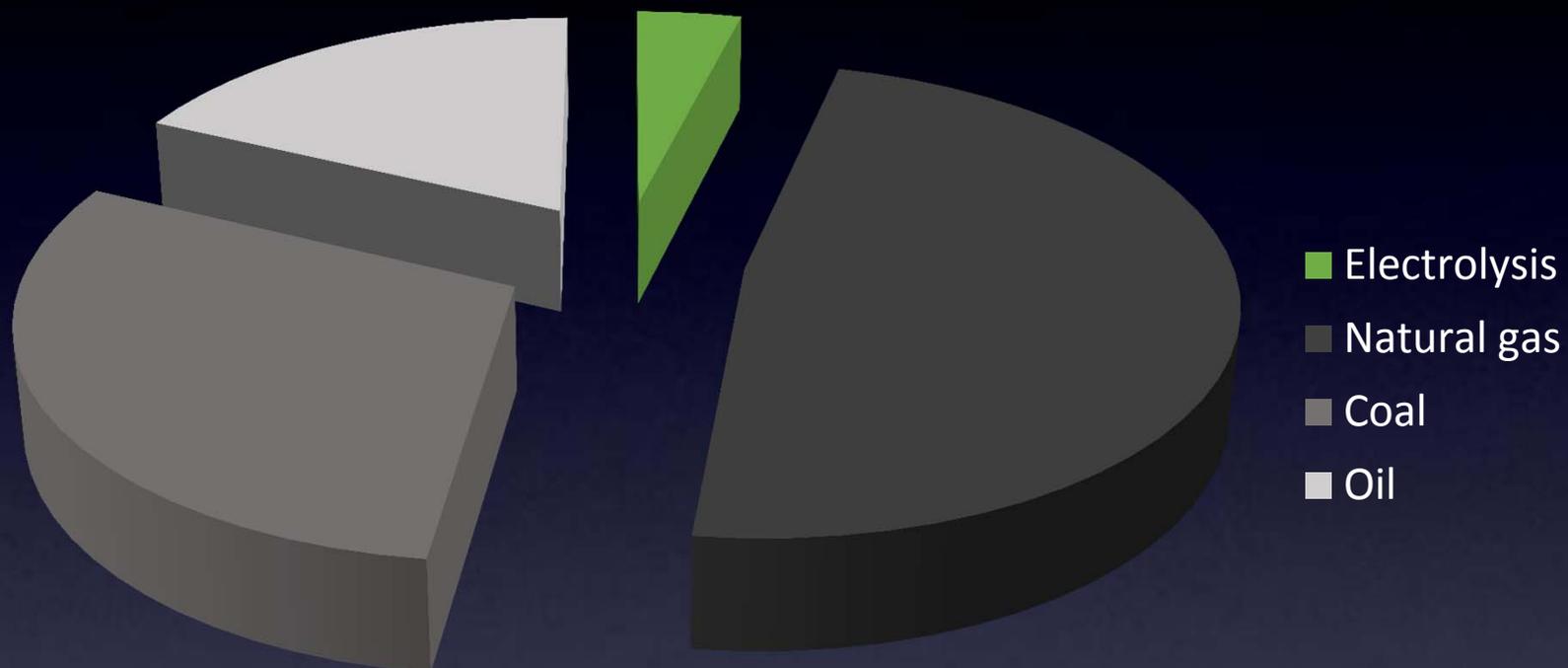
For entire fleet: 36.6 million kg LH2 per day

58 space shuttle main boosters

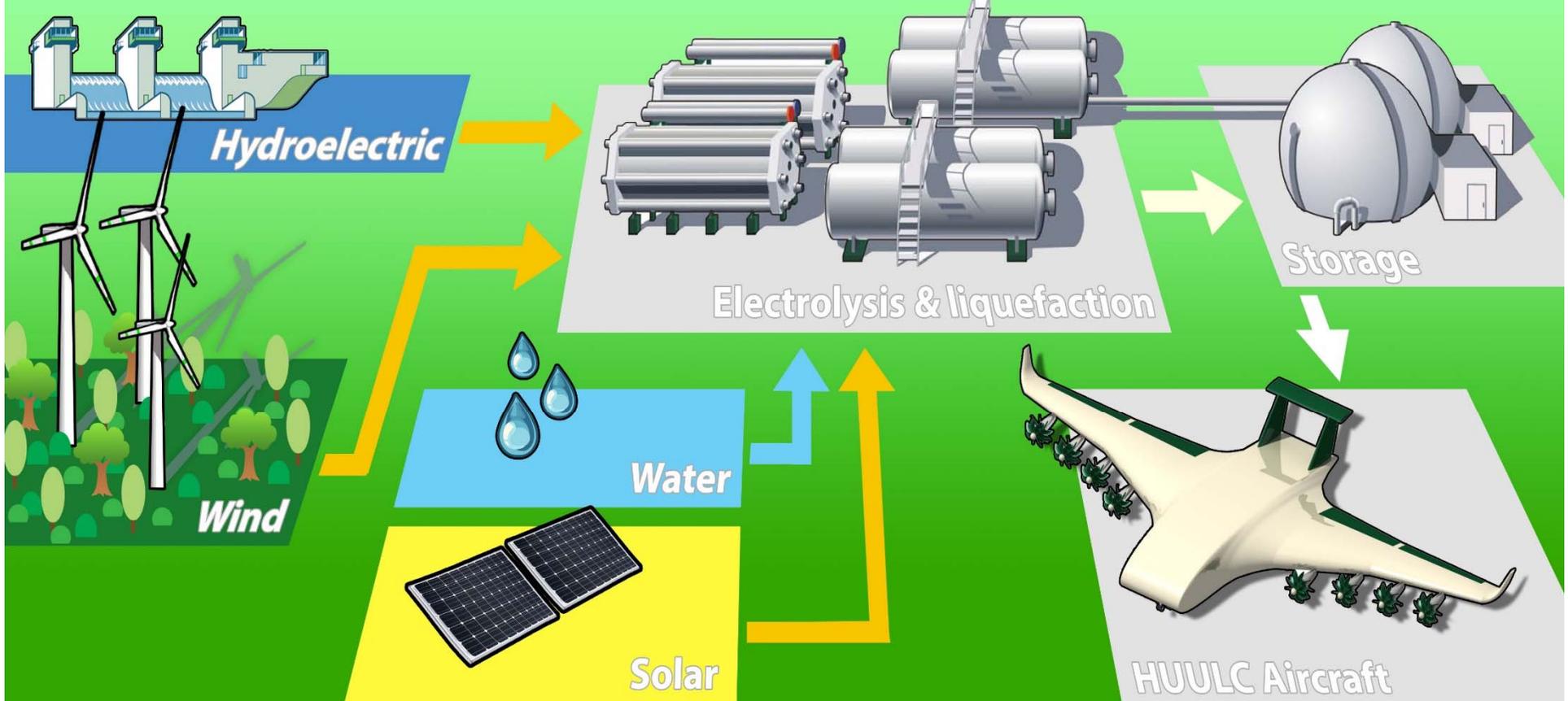


Hydrogen production strategy

Sustainable hydrogen production

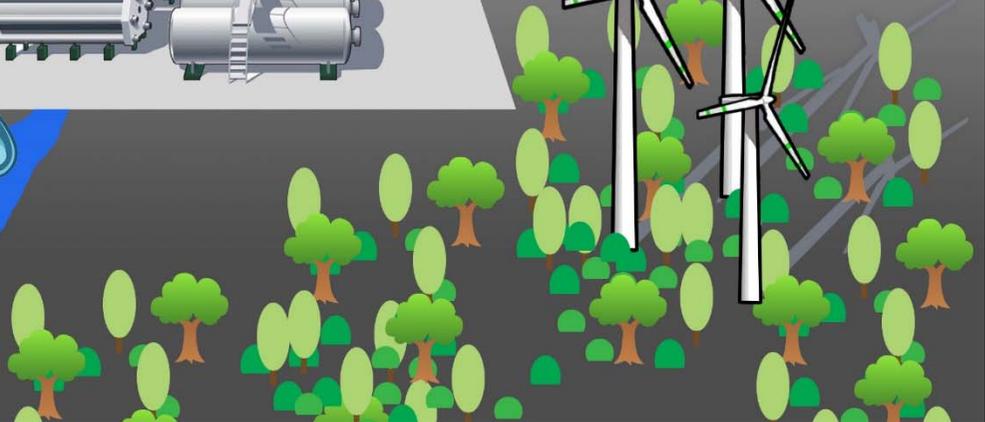
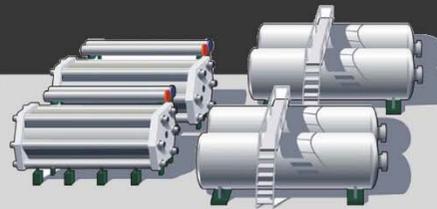


HUULC Hydrogen production strategy





Sustainability



NO_x emissions

- Hydrogen
- Premixing
- Lowered cruise altitude



Reduction of NO_x emissions of
90% by 2050

CO₂ emissions

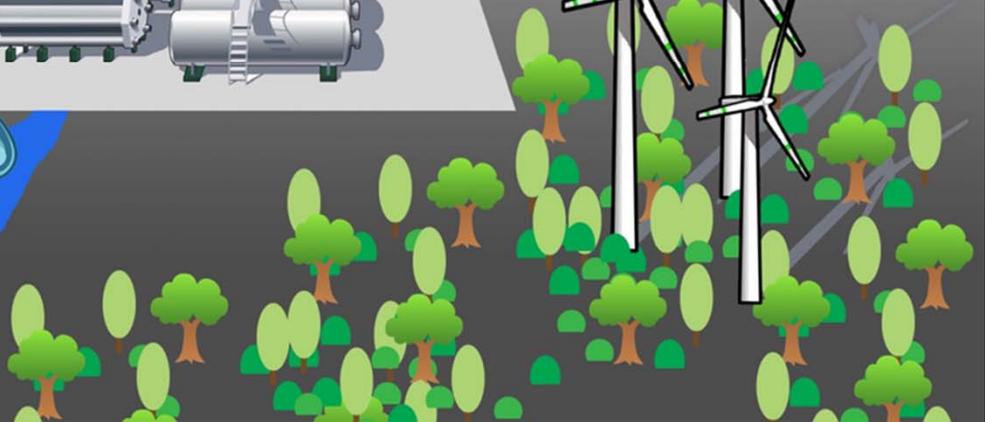
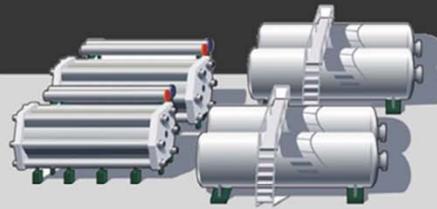
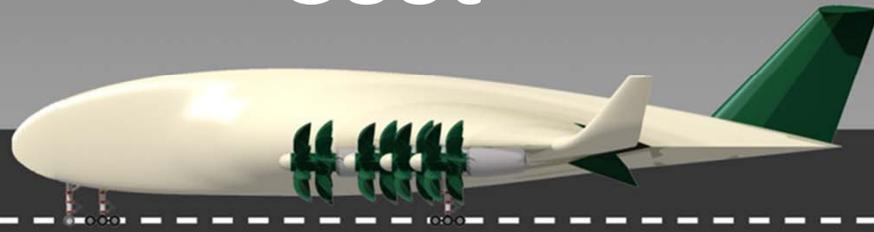
| | Gigatonnes of CO ₂ |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| HUULC fleet (Hydrogen) | 0 |
| KUULC fleet (Kerosene) | 7.64 |
| Entire EU (2013) | 3.74 |



Reduction of CO₂ emissions of
75% by 2050



Cost

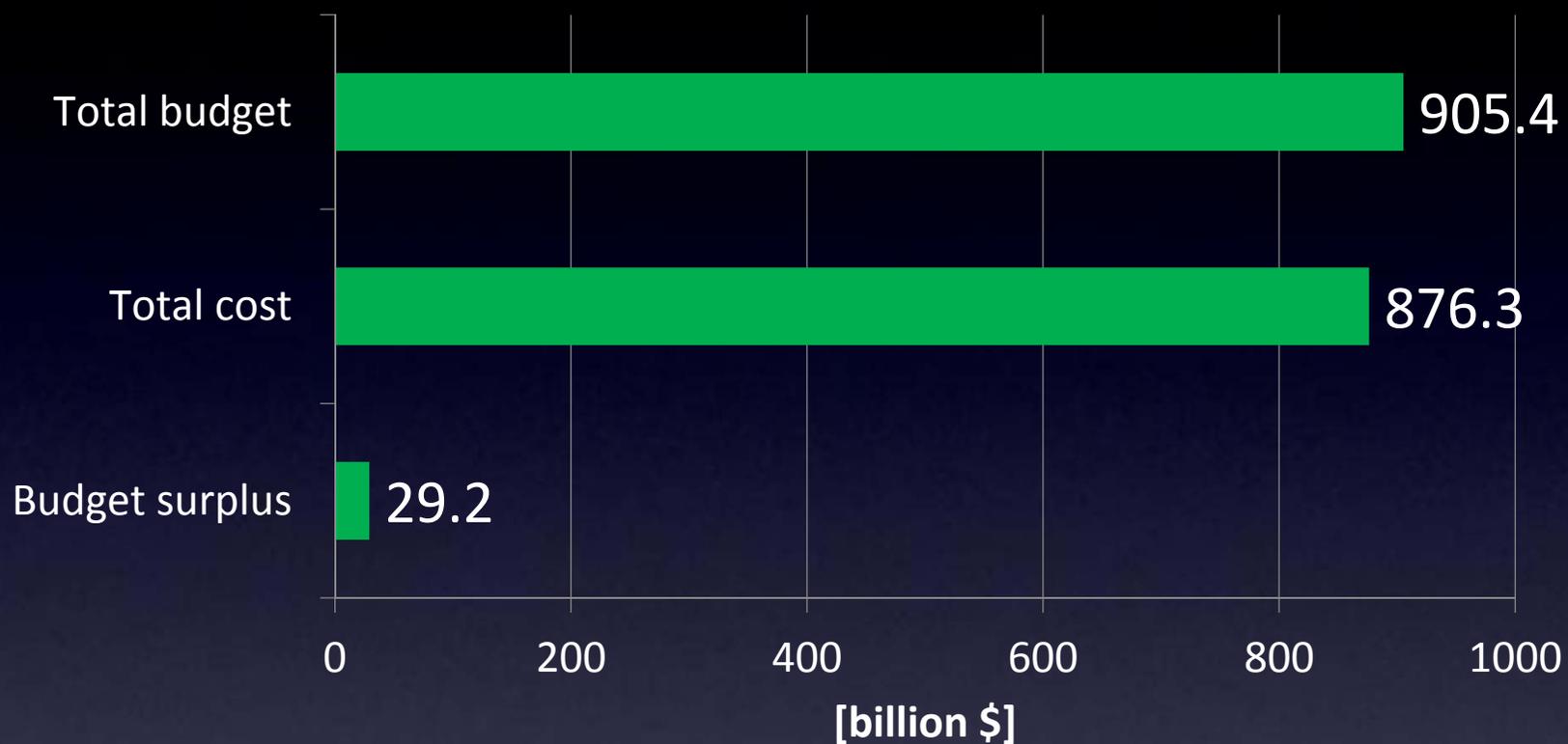


TU Delft

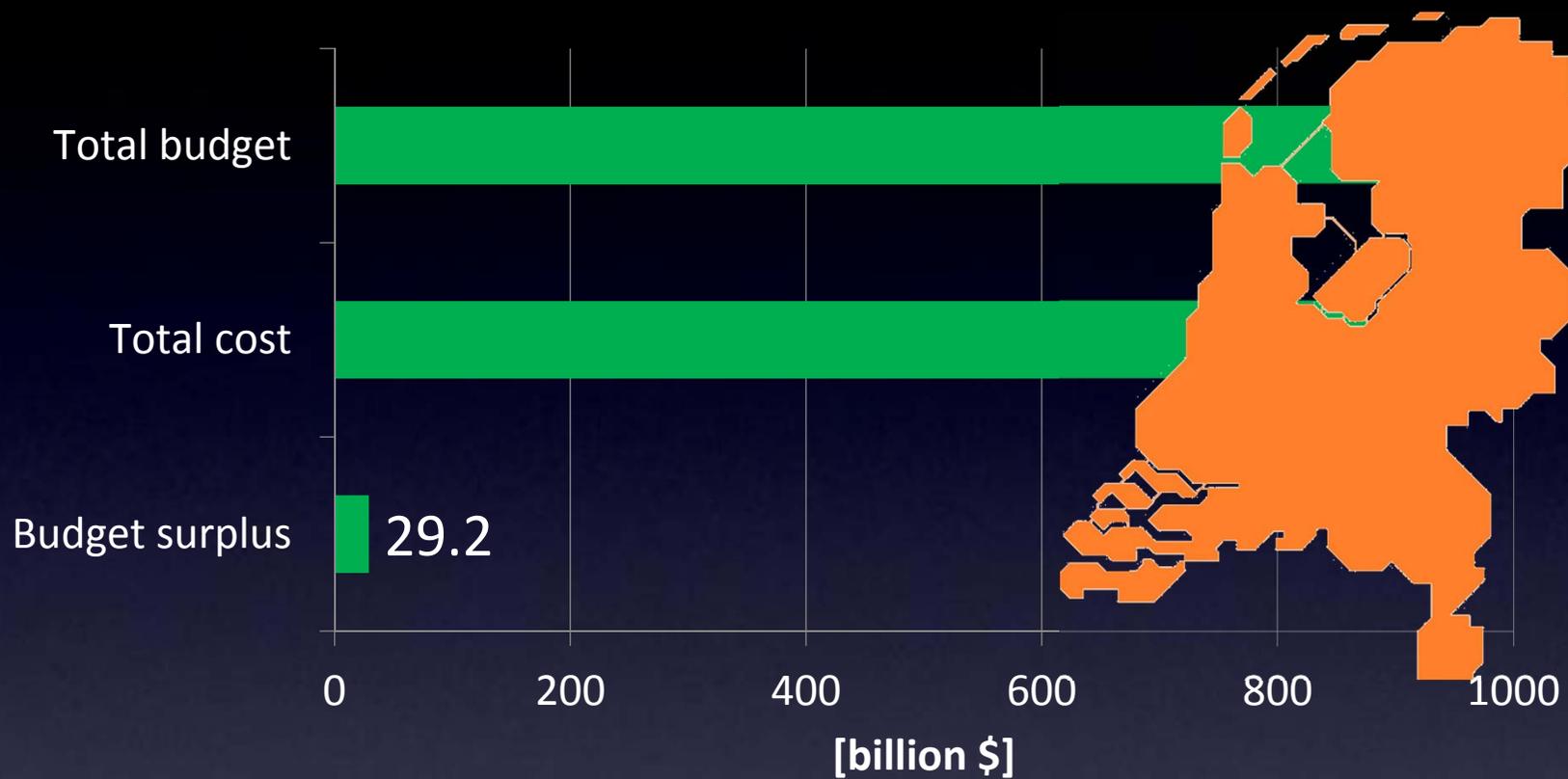
Revenue generated



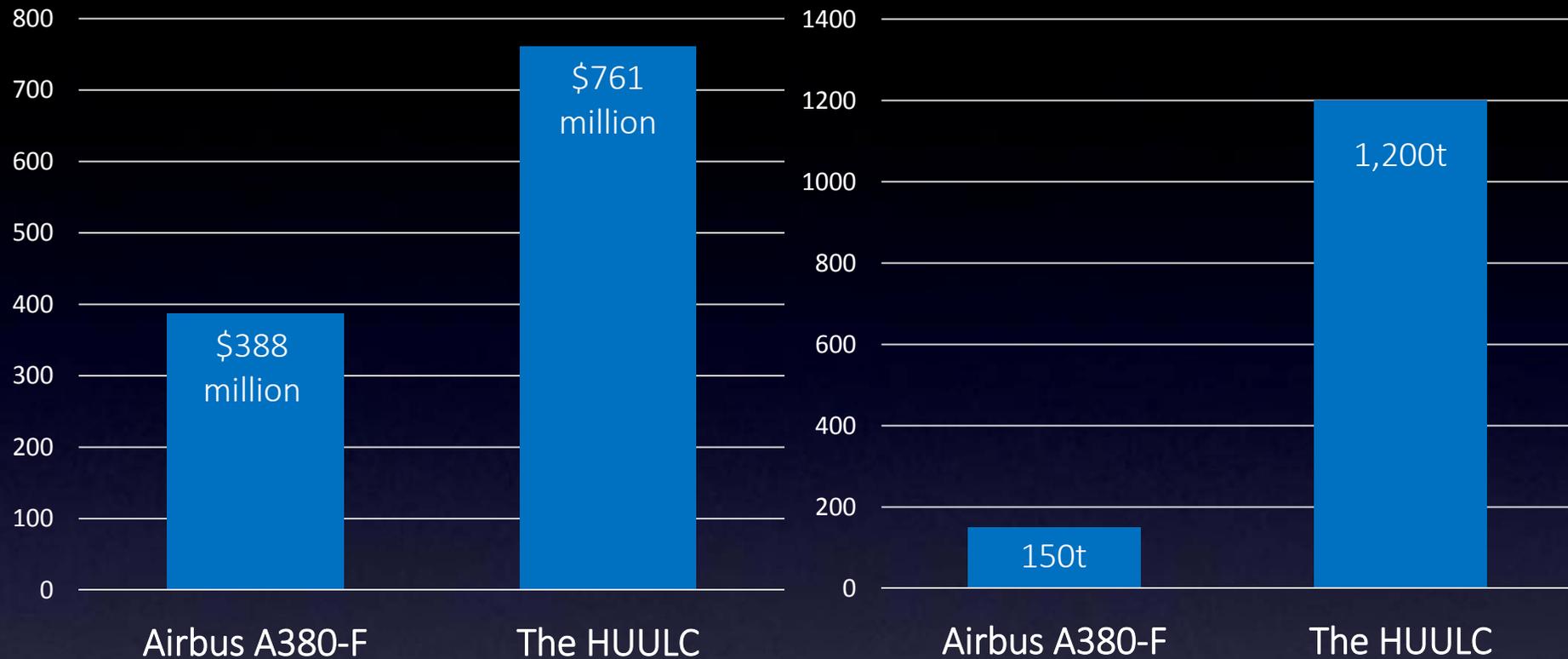
Cost analysis – Overview



Cost analysis – Overview



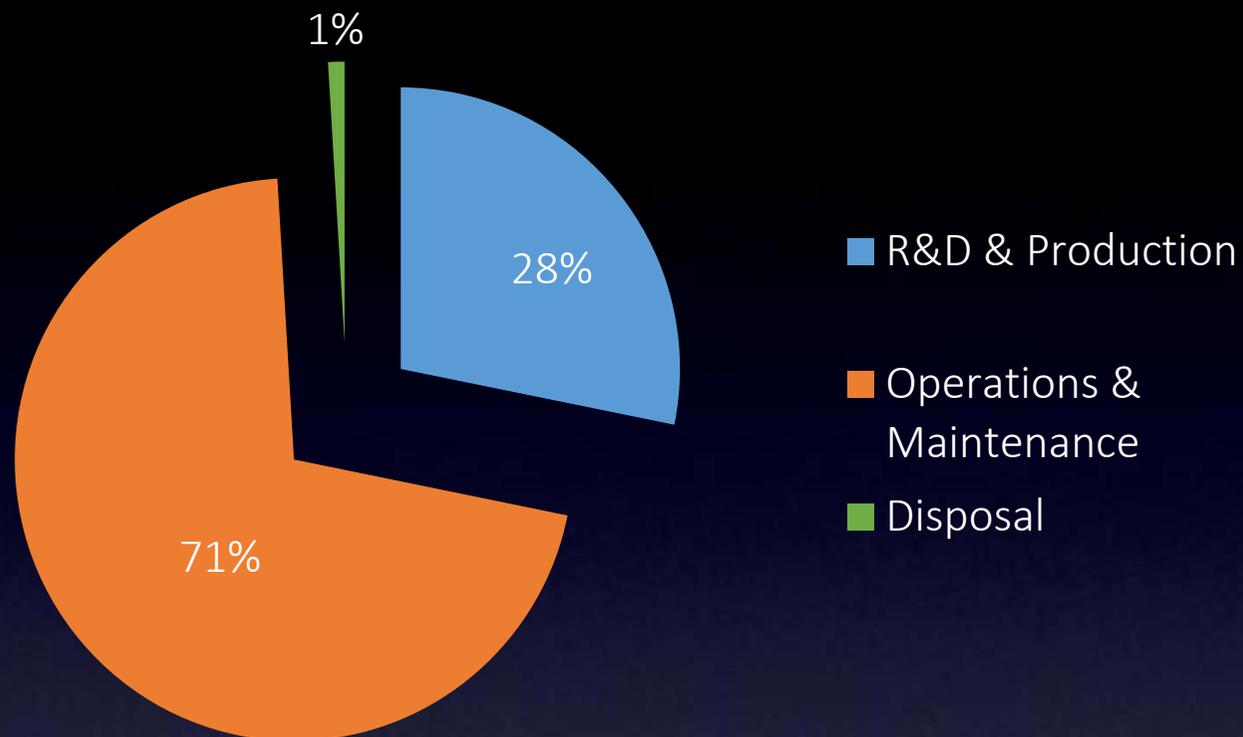
Cost analysis – Price vs payload



2x the price

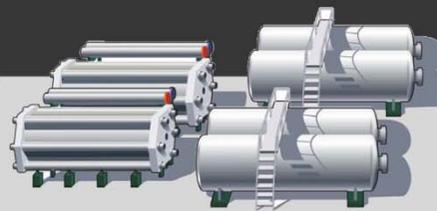
8x the payload

Cost analysis – Breakdown





Recommendations



Network



Airport design – Emergency procedures

Alternative airports

| Alternative airport | Runway length | Airport distance | Parking spaces |
|---------------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| Luxemburg Findel Airport | 4000 m | 250 km | Few |
| Schiphol Airport | 3800 m | 125 km | Few |
| Berlin Schonefeld Airport | 4000 m | 670 km | Many |

Thank you.

