

FUTure PRopulsion and INTEgration

towards a hybrid-electric 50-seat regional aircraft

Preliminary Hybrid-Electric Aircraft Design with Advancements on the Open-Source Tool SUAVE

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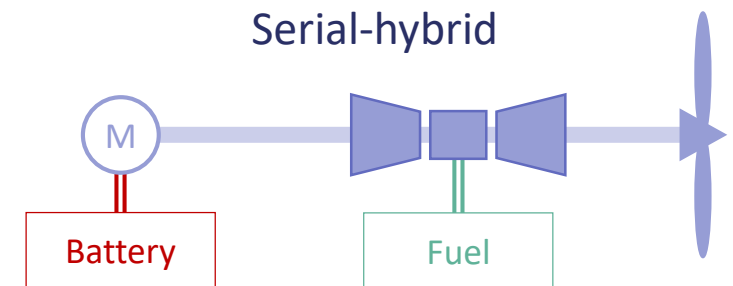
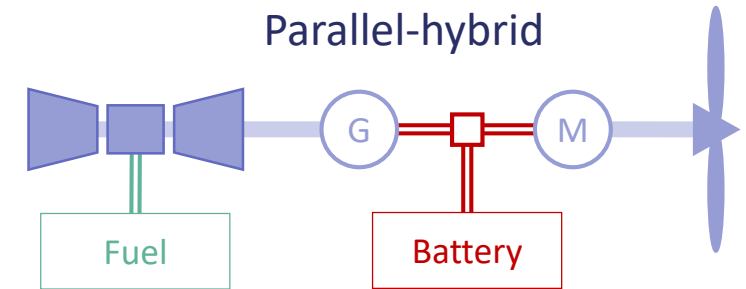
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Introduction into Hybrid-Electric Aircraft Sizing: Challenges and Issues

- Conventional sizing with Breguet equation no longer possible
- Multiple possible propulsion architectures
- Component models are usually black boxes with efficiencies
- Assessment of hybrid-electric aircraft

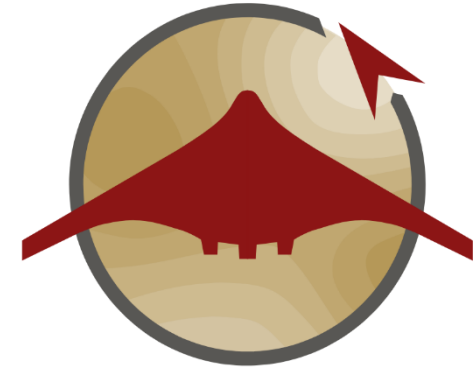
- Models with multidisciplinary dependencies
- Designing for feasible and competitive aircraft



Open-Source Tool SUAVE: Advantages

SUAVE is a preliminary aircraft design environment

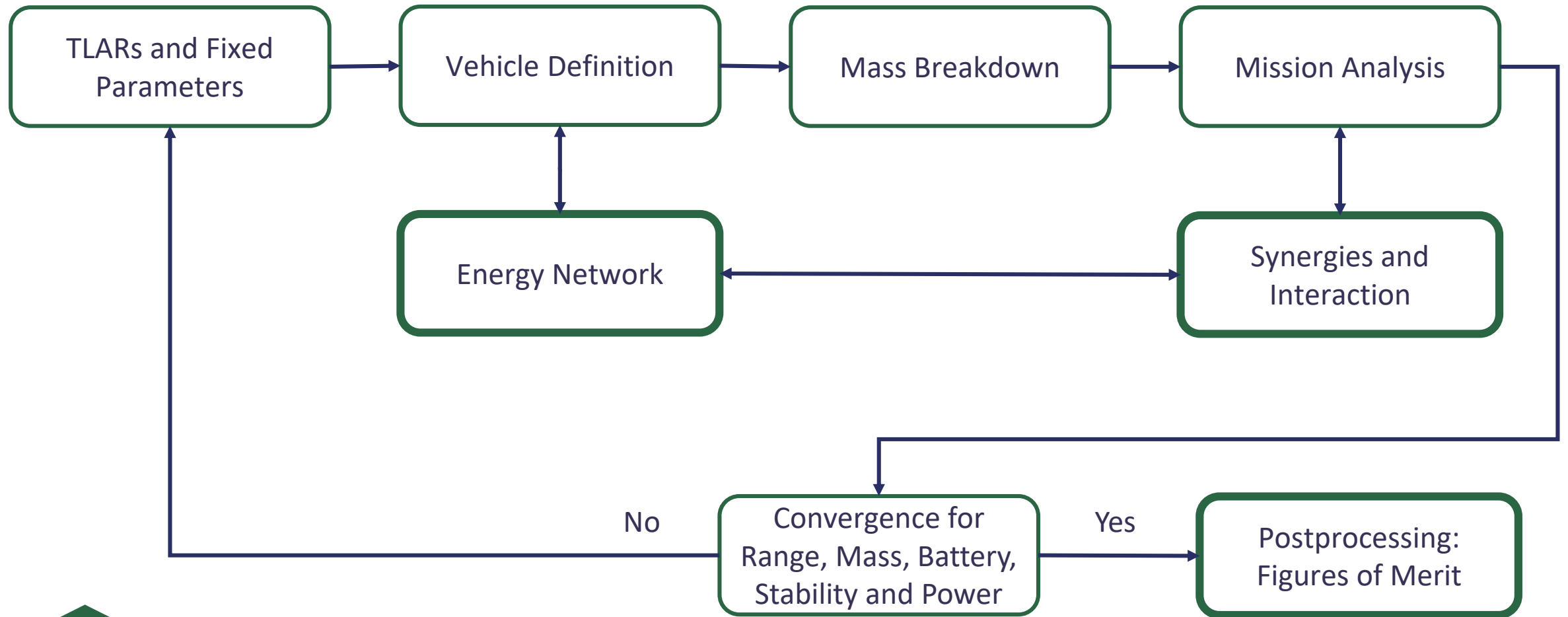
- Common handbook methods already implemented
- Process split in vehicle definition and (mission) analysis



Advantages especially for HE aircraft

- Propulsion architecture is independent of mission solver (does not use Breguet)
- Numerical iteration
- Component models easily interchangeable

Sizing Loop for Hybrid-Electric Aircraft



Energy Network – Integration of the Hybrid-Electric Components

For all components that require energy

→ **Goal:** Thrust and mass flow rate

Components included

- Turboshaft, Gearbox and Propeller
- Battery, Cable, Converter/Inverter, ESC, Electric Motor
- Thermal Management System

Mission Solver: Interaction of additional components

- Iterative solving of models
- Including interaction for aerodynamics
 - $\Delta c_D, \Delta P$ through TMS
 - Δc_L and Δc_D for Propeller Wing Interaction



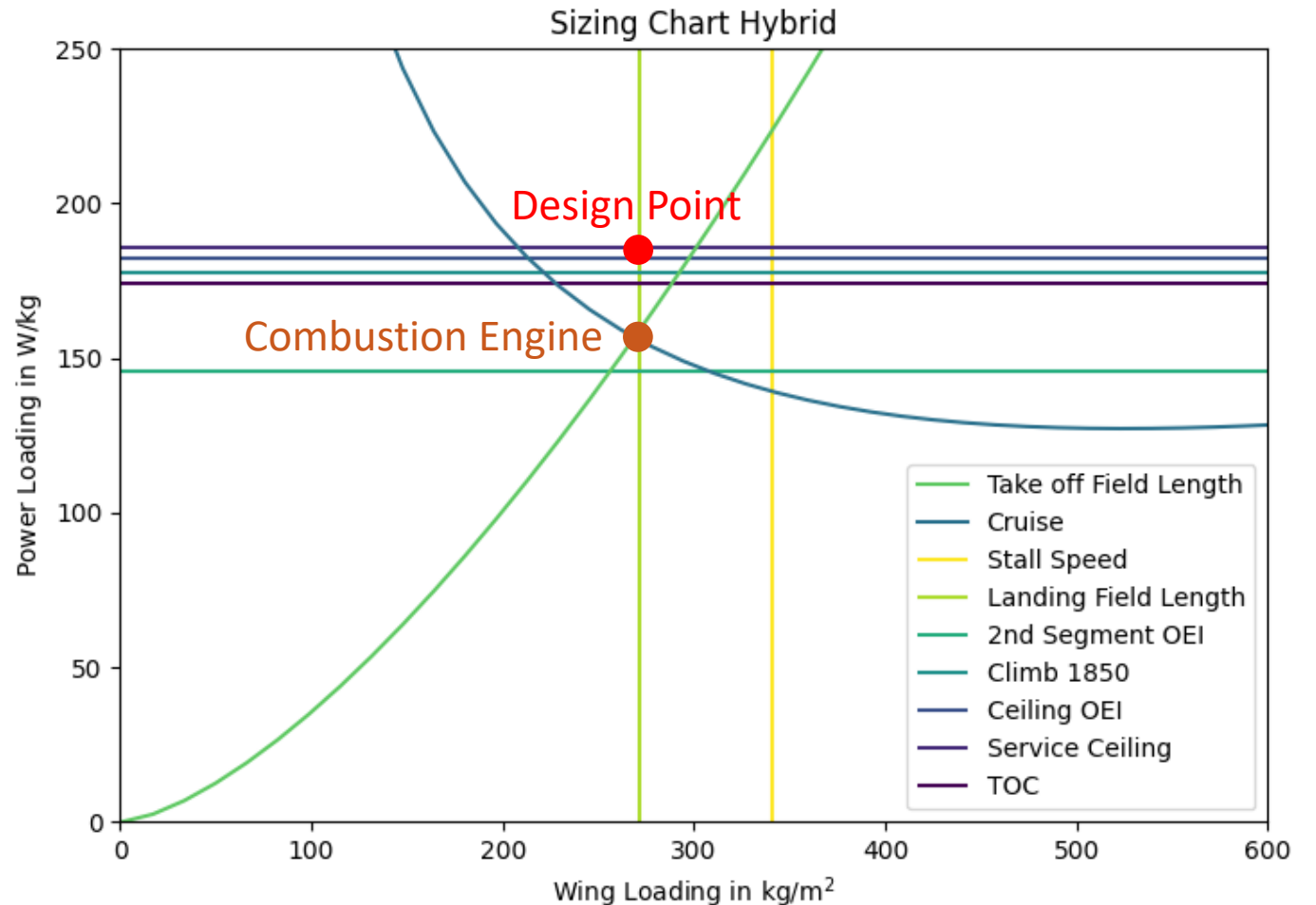
Sizing Chart and Implications for Power Distribution

Hybridization factor of power H_P

$$H_P = \frac{P_{electric}}{P_{Combustion} + P_{electric}} = \frac{P_{electric}}{PowerLoading \cdot MTOM}$$

$$\rightarrow H_P = 0.14$$

→ How to deal with the power distribution?



Energy Management Strategies: Definition and Possibilities

Definition

- through Throttle of each electric motor
 - Boosting
 - Generating or harvesting
- For each mission segment

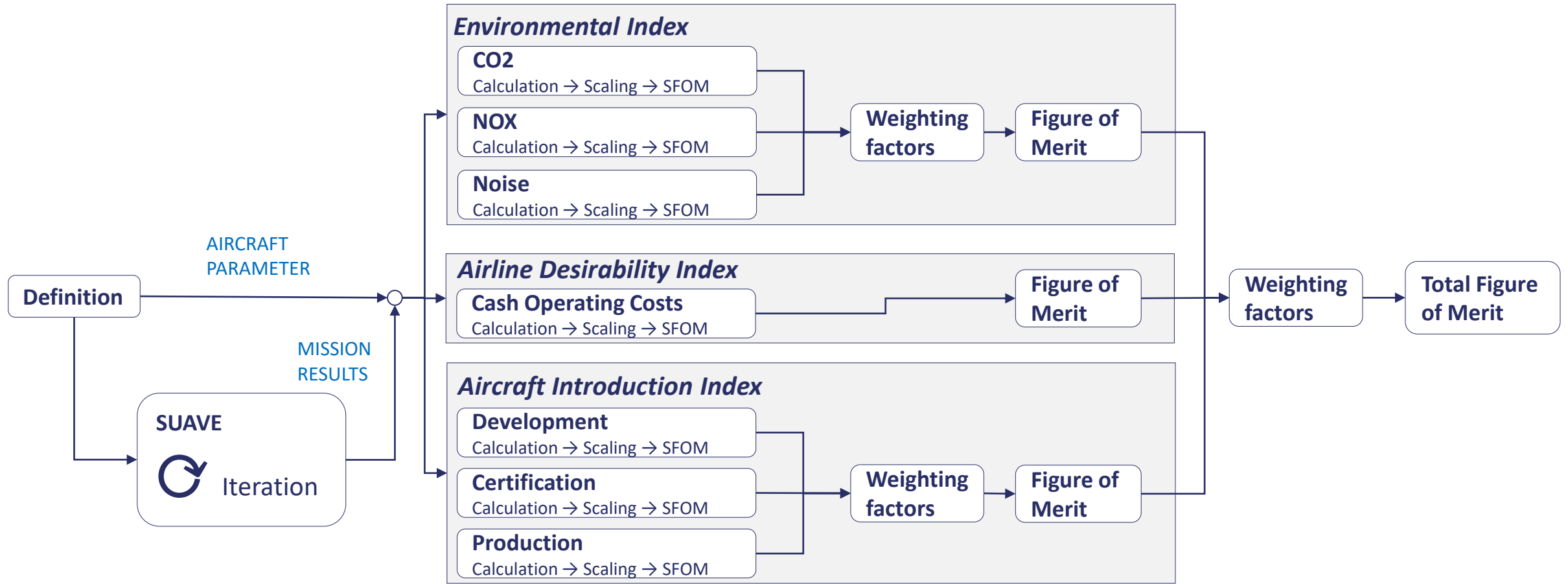
→ Results in matrix (2 x mission segments) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -0.5 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0.5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Possibilities:

1. Constant throttle
2. During cruise using “no” battery
3. Using “no” battery

→ Combination of EMS and Power defines energy source

Postprocessing: Assessment through Figures of Merit



Conclusion

Sizing for many different propulsion architectures easily adoptable

→ Fidelity levels interchangeable

EMS and H_p directly related to each other

→ not meaningful separated from each other

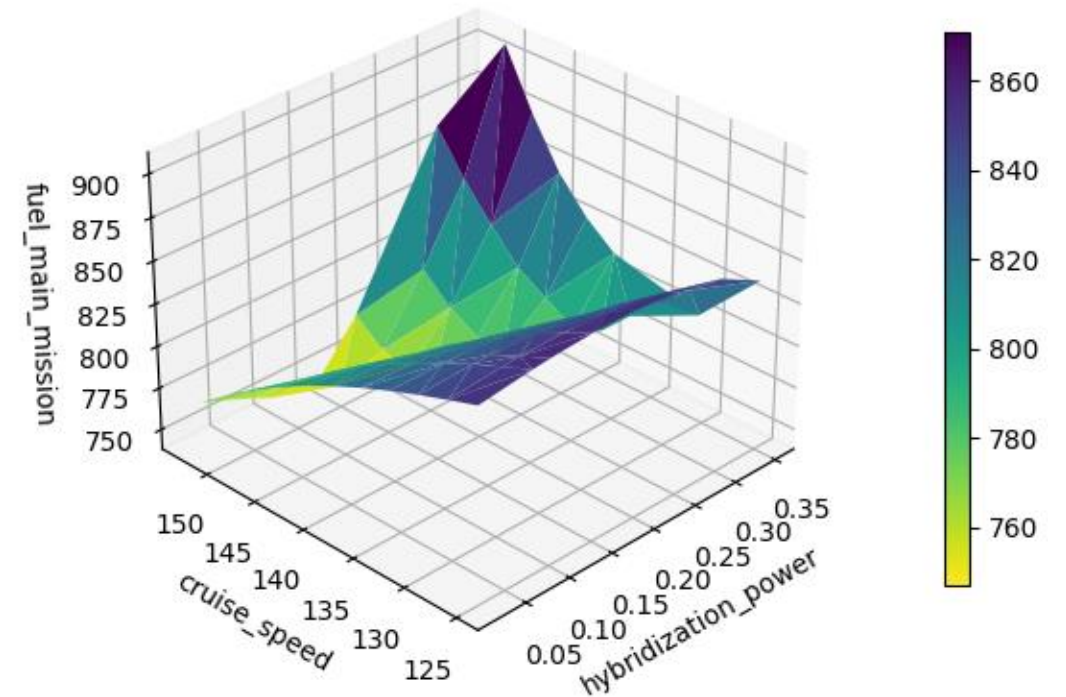
→ Easy adoptable Energy Management Strategies

Post-processing and assessment with Figures of Merit

→ split in 7 Single Figures of Merit

Challenge: Find reasonable EMS in combination with H_p

→ see next presentation by **Dominik Eisenhut**



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