Hybrid-Electric and Distributed Propulsion Technologies for Large Commercial Air Transports: A NASA Perspective

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Explore and Develop Technologies and Concepts for Improved Energy Efficiency and Environmental Compatibility for Fixed Wing Subsonic Transports

- Early stage exploration and initial development of game-changing technologies and concepts for fixed wing vehicles and propulsion systems
- One of two NASA Aeronautics projects (along with Environmentally Responsible Aviation (ERA) project) focused on subsonic commercial transport vehicles
- Commercial focus, but dual use with military
- Gen N+3 time horizon; ERA project horizon is Gen N+2
- Research vision guided by vehicle performance metrics developed for reducing noise, emissions, and fuel burn

**Evolution of Subsonic Transports**

- DC-3
- B-707
- B-787

- 1903
- 1930s
- 1950s
- 2000s
The Case for Hybrid Electric Propulsion

• Why electric?
  – Fewer emissions (cleaner skies)
  – Less atmospheric heat release (less global warming)
  – Quieter flight (community and passenger comfort)
  – Better energy conservation (less dependence on fossil fuels)
  – More reliable systems (more efficiency and fewer delays)

• Considerable success in development of “all-electric” light GA aircraft and UAVs

• Advanced concept studies commissioned by NASA for the N+3/N+4 generation have identified promising aircraft and propulsion systems

• Industry roadmaps acknowledge need to shift in direction toward electric technologies

• Creative ideas and technology advances needed to exploit full potential

• NASA can help accelerate key technologies in collaboration with OGAs, industry, and academia
Estimated Benefits From Systems Studies

**Boeing/GE SUGAR** (baseline Boeing 737–800)
- ~60% fuel burn reduction
- ~53% energy use reduction
- 77 to 87% reduction in NOx
- 24-31 EPNdB cum noise reduction

**NASA N3X** (baseline Boeing 777–200)
- ~63% energy use reduction
- ~90% NOx reduction
- 32-64 EPNdB cum noise reduction

**NASA CEPT for GA** (baseline Tecnam P2006T)
- 5x lower energy use/cost and emission
- 15 dB lower community noise
- Propulsion redundancy, improved ride quality, and control robustness
The NASA Perspective

- Develop and demonstrate technologies that will revolutionize commercial transport aircraft propulsion and accelerate development of all-electric aircraft architectures
- Enable radically different propulsion systems that can meet national environmental and fuel burn reduction goals for subsonic commercial aircraft
- Focus on future large regional jets and single-aisle twin (Boeing 737-class) aircraft for greatest impact on fuel burn, noise and emissions
- Research horizon is long-term but with periodic spinoff of technologies for introduction in aircraft with more- and all-electric architectures
- Research aligned with new NASA Aeronautics strategic R&T thrusts in areas of transition to low-carbon propulsion and ultra-efficient commercial transports
Fuel Use by Vehicle Classes

Based on FAA Terminal Area Forecast (TAF) for US Operations; Courtesy of GA Tech

85% of fuel use is in small single-aisle (100-150 pax) and larger classes; regional jets and turboprops account for only 15% of fuel use
Progression of Electric Technology for Commercial Transport Aircraft

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conventional Aircraft (i.e. B737, A320, etc.)</th>
<th>More Electric Aircraft (B787, A380, etc.)</th>
<th>All Electric Aircraft</th>
<th>Electric Propulsion Aircraft</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Engine</strong></td>
<td>• Gas turbine</td>
<td>• Gas turbine</td>
<td>• Electric propulsion</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Less hydraulic &amp; pneumatic extraction</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Hydraulic System</strong></td>
<td>• Flight control</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Landing gear</td>
<td></td>
<td>• NO hydraulic &amp; pneumatic extraction</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Utility actuation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Pneumatic System</strong></td>
<td>• De-ice</td>
<td>787</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• ECS</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Electrical Power System</strong></td>
<td>• Motors</td>
<td>Electric</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Lighting &amp; Heating</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Avionics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• System controllers</td>
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National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Possible Hybrid Electric Aircraft Configurations

Hybrid Electric

Both concepts can use either non-cryogenic motors or cryogenic superconducting motors.

Turbo Electric
Hybrid Electric Propulsion Technology Projections

Projected Timeframe for Achieving Technology Readiness Level (TRL) 6

Technologies benefit more electric and all-electric aircraft architectures:
- High-power density electric motors replacing hydraulic actuation
- Electrical component and transmission system weight reduction

- **Turbo/hybrid electric distributed propulsion**
  - >10 MW
  - Hybrid electric 150 PAX
  - Turboelectric 150 PAX

- **5 to 10 MW**
  - Hybrid electric 100 PAX regional
  - Turboelectric distributed propulsion 150 PAX
  - All electric 50 PAX regional (500 mile range)

- **2 to 5 MW class**
  - Hybrid electric 50 PAX regional
  - Turboelectric distributed propulsion 100 PAX regional
  - All-electric, full-range general aviation

- **1 to 2 MW class**
  - All-electric and hybrid-electric general aviation (limited range)

- **kW class**
  - All-electric and hybrid-electric general aviation (limited range)

- **Power Level for Electrical Propulsion**
  - Today
  - 10 Year
  - 20 Year
  - 30 Year
  - 40 Year
Electric Drives Tied to Aircraft Classes

Electric Drive Technology Development Impacts Propulsion & Vehicle Suite

Electric Drives enable distributed propulsion, improve concentrated propulsion

1 MW electric machines are identified as a reasonable feasibility study point
Transitioning to Electric Propulsion

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gas Turbine</td>
<td>Gas Turbine</td>
<td>Gas Turbine</td>
<td>Gas Turbine</td>
<td>Gas Turbine + Electric</td>
<td>Electric</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gas Turbine + Electric</td>
<td>Gas Turbine</td>
<td>Gas Turbine + Electric</td>
<td>Electric</td>
<td>Gas Turbine + Electric</td>
<td>Electric</td>
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**Ambient Temperature or Cryogenic and Superconducting**

**Recommended NASA Investment Target**

Seeking spin-off or demo opportunities

Generation: 
- < N
- N, N+1
- N+2, N+3
- N+3, N+4
- > N+4

National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Hybrid-electric configurations and concepts
Boeing-GE “SUGAR-Volt” Hybrid Electric Propulsion Configuration

Advanced Composite Fan
1.35 PR, 89.4° fan
Advanced 3-D aero design
Sculpted features, low noise
Thin, durable edges

4-Stage Booster
Ultra-high PR core compressor
59 OPR, 9 stages
Active clearance control

HPT
2-Stage CMC nozzles + blades
Next-gen ceramic
Active purge control
Next-gen disk material

Variable core nozzle

Advanced nozzle
Slender OD
Thinned composite
Advanced acoustic features

Advanced combustor
Integrated thrust reverser/VFN
Highly variable fan nozzle

Engine
SUGAR FREE
CFM56
SUGAR Volt
SUGAR hFan

SLS Thrust (lbf)
27300
18800
18800

TOC Thrust (lbf)
5962
3145
4364

Cruise SFC (%)
Base
-29.7%
-49.0%

Bypass Ratio
5.1
13
13

Fan Diameter (in)
61
86
80

Propulsion Sys Wt (lbs)
5257
7096
10475

Fuel Burn (%/seat)
Base
-38.9%
-63.4%

Lithium-Ion (today)
Lithium-Sulfur, Oxis Energy
Lithium Carbon Phosphate
Lithium Sulfur (Sion Power)

Lithium-Ion (in 2014) Oxis, Sion
Supercapacitor, X-CAP

Lithium-Ion (Stanford, Yi Cui)
Lithium-Ion (South Korea, Jaephil Cho)

Zinc-Air (evtech)
Zinc-Air (mpower)
Zinc-Air (Energizer)

Lithium Thionyl Chloride (Tadiran)
Lithium Air
Lithium Air Poly Plus
Lithium Carbon Flouride

Electrostatic nanocapacitors (SuperCapacitor)

Lithium Air, Carbon Nanotube, MIT
Lithium Carbon Flouride

Lithium Air, Carbon Nanotube, MIT
Lithium Carbon Flouride

Electrostatic nanocapacitors (SuperCapacitor)
ESAero ECO-150 and Dual-Use Split-Wing Ambient Temperature Turboelectric Configuration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ECO-150 (3-3)</th>
<th>DU-Civil (2-3-2)</th>
<th>737-700 (3-3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOGW</td>
<td>139,700</td>
<td>142,400</td>
<td>154,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propulsion Wt (“dry”)</td>
<td>28,350</td>
<td>27,820</td>
<td>10,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payload*</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>24,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel*</td>
<td>28,900</td>
<td>28,900</td>
<td>46,612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seat-Mile/Gal</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor hp/lb</td>
<td>2.46</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen hp/lb</td>
<td>4.30</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
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* At 3440 nm range
Power is distributed electrically from turbine-driven generators to motors that drive the propulsive fans.

Wing-tip mounted superconducting turbogenerators

Superconducting motor driven fans in a continuous nacelle
Concept Flight Validation of Transformational Electric Propulsion Integration Capabilities through a Low Cost On-Demand Aviation Demonstrator as a Pathway to Ultra-Low Emission Commercial Aviation
EADS VoltAir Concept

- EADS VoltAir all-electric 50 pax concept for 2035 EIS
- Displayed at the 2011 Paris airshow
- Next-gen Li-air batteries, two HTS electric motors driving two coaxial, counter-rotating shrouded propellers
- Easy battery swap for quick airport turnaround
- EADS predicts technology improvements will lead to HTS motors with power-to-weight ratios eventually exceeding gas turbines of today
Bauhaus Luftfahrt Ce-Liner Concept

- All-electric concept for 2035 EIS
- 200 Pax capacity
- C-Wing design based on Kroo and McMasters (Stanford/Boeing/UWA)
- Twin HTS electric motors supplied by advanced Li-ion batteries
- Cargo containers for batteries will quick allow airport turnaround with no recharging time
- Predict battery technology will allow 700 nm range by 2030, 1000 nm by 2035, 1600 nm by 2040
- Company also has the Claire Liner concept vehicle – box-wing, extreme STOL aircraft with laminar flow and integrated wing fans
EADS/Rolls-Royce eConcept

- EADS/RR distributed hybrid-electric propulsion concept for 2050 EIS
- Single large turbine engine embedded in tail generates electricity to six ducted fans (20+ effective BPR)
- Turbine engine drives hub-mounted bidirectional superconducting motor
- Structural stator vanes used to extract power and circulate cryo coolant
- Advanced Li-air batteries for storage; anticipate 1000 Wh/kg energy densities achievable in 20 years
- Turbine+battery power for takeoff and climb; batteries recharged during cruise and during gliding descent with windmilling fans; turbine power during landing
- Cranfield and Cambridge U partners
Hybrid-electric propulsion research portfolio
Practical values for Li-Air, Li-S and Zn-Air are optimistic projections. Significant technical challenges must be overcome to achieve these values.
NASA Technology Investment Strategy

MW Size Motors

Today

- 4 hp/lb (6.6 kW/kg)
- 8 hp/lb (13.2 kW/kg)
- 10 hp/lb (16.5 kW/kg)
- 12 hp/lb (19.7 kW/kg)

2020

- 8 hp/lb (13.2 kW/kg)
- 10 hp/lb (16.5 kW/kg)
- 12 hp/lb (19.7 kW/kg)
- 20 hp/lb (33.0 kW/kg)

2025

- 10 hp/lb (16.5 kW/kg)
- 12 hp/lb (19.7 kW/kg)
- 20 hp/lb (33.0 kW/kg)
- 25 hp/lb (41.1 kW/kg)

2030

- 12 hp/lb (19.7 kW/kg)
- 20 hp/lb (33.0 kW/kg)
- 25 hp/lb (41.1 kW/kg)

2035

- 20 hp/lb (33.0 kW/kg)
- 25 hp/lb (41.1 kW/kg)

Cryogenic, Superconducting

- 4 hp/lb (6.6 kW/kg), partially superconducting
- 8 hp/lb (13.2 kW/kg)
- 10 hp/lb (16.5 kW/kg)
- 12 hp/lb (19.7 kW/kg)
- 20 hp/lb (33.0 kW/kg)
- 25 hp/lb (41.1 kW/kg)

Non-Cryogenic

Increase in power density and reduction of weight of other electrical components

Power Electronics

- 2X increase in power density
- 5X increase in power density
- 10X increase in power density

Power Transmission System

- 2X decrease in weight
- 5X decrease in weight
- 10X decrease in weight

Electric Propulsion-Aircraft Integration

- Perf. and control system verification in KW scale
- Perf. and control system verification in MW scale
- Subscale flight test

Distributed electric propulsion performance and and control
Projected Power Density Increase – 1-10MW Motors

In addition to advances in individual technologies, integration of functions can offer further increase in power density.
Enabling Technologies for Hybrid-Electric Propulsion

• Electric Machine Architectures
  – Alternate topologies for higher efficiency and power density
  – Ironless or low magnetic loss
  – Concepts that allow motor to be integrated into the existing rotating machinery (shared structure)
  – Concepts that decouple motor speed and compressor speed

• Electric Machine Components and Materials
  – Flux diverters or shielding to reduce AC loss or increase performance
  – Composite support structures
  – Improvements in superconducting wire, especially wire systems designed for lower AC losses
  – Rotating cryogenic seals
  – Bearings: cold ball bearings, active & passive magnetic bearings; hydrostatic or hydrodynamic or foil for systems with a pressurized LH2 source
  – Flight qualification of new components

• Cryocoolers
  – Flightweight systems for superconducting and cryogenic machines, converters, and transmission lines
Enabling Technologies for Hybrid-Electric Propulsion

- **Power electronics**
  - More efficient topologies
  - Compact, highly integrated controller electronics
  - Flight certifiable, high voltage devices
  - Cryogenic compatible devices

- **Power transmission**
  - Light weight, low-loss power transmission
  - Light-weight, low-loss protection and switching components

- **Better conductors**
  - Carbon nano-tube or graphene augmented wires
  - Robust, high temperature superconducting wires

- **Energy storage**
  - Increased battery energy density
  - Multifunctional energy storage
  - Rapidly charging and/or rapidly swappable

- **Thermal management**
  - Cooling for electric machines with integrated power electronics
  - Advanced lightweight cold plates for power electronics cooling
  - High performance lightweight heat exchangers
  - Lightweight, low aerodynamic loss, low drag heat rejection systems
  - Materials for improved thermal performance

- **System-level enablers**
  - Flight-weight, air cooled, direct shaft-coupled turbo-electric generation in 500kW and above range
  - Regenerative power-absorbing propeller and ducted-fan designs for efficient wind-milling
High Efficiency, High Power Density Electric Machines

- Cryogenic, superconducting motors for long term
- Normal conductor motors for near and intermediate term
- High power to weight ratio is enabling
- Materials and manufacturing technologies advances required
- Design and test 1-MW noncryogenic electric motor starting in FY2015; fully superconducting motor in FY2017

Normal conductor 1-MW rim-driven motor/fan

Nanoscale ultra-high strength low percent rare-earth composite magnets

High thermal conductivity stator coil insulation

Low A/C loss superconducting filament

Superconducting electromagnetic model

Fully superconducting motor

Flux density for rim-driven motor
High Power Density MW Class Non-Cryogenic Motor

- Design and test scalable high efficiency and power density (96%, 8 hp/lb) MW-class non-cryogenic motor for aircraft propulsion

- U of Illinois, UTRC, Automated Dynamics
  - Migrate from traditional “metal-intense” to composite and silicon-intense design
  - High fundamental frequency (10X conventional)
  - High pole-count, ironless motor with composite rotor
  - Modular, air-core armature
  - Modular, passively cooled drive with wide-band-gap devices integrated with motor

- Ohio State University
  - Design a motor for integration on LPT spool of CFM56 class engine
  - Reversed (ring) concept with cooling based on Variable Cross-Section Wet Coils (VCSW) coil design with integrated, direct cooling
  - Extensive design trade-space analysis and testing of motor concept at three power levels
High Efficiency, High Power Density Superconducting Machines

- Advance SOA for crucial components to minimize power loss and enable thermal management
- Detailed concept design completed of 12MW fully superconducting machine achieving 25 hp/lb
- In collaboration with Navy, Air Force, Creare, HyperTech, Advanced Magnet Lab, U of FL
- Fabricating and testing superconducting machine components at laboratory scale
- Developing system for FY17 fully superconducting electric machine test at 1 MW design level
Enabling System Testing and Validation

- Develop Megawatt Power System Testing and Modeling Capability
- Key Performance Parameter-driven requirements definition and portfolio management
- Technology demonstration at multiple scales
- Early identification of system-level issues
- Develop validated tools and data that industry and future government projects can use for further development

Eventual flight simulation testing at NASA Armstrong Flight Research Center

Hardware-in-the-loop electrical grid

Fully cryogenic motor testing NASA GRC

Integrated thermal management system

Energy storage

Electrical distribution

Research Testbed

Integrated controls

FD&C simulator

Motor controls

Load simulator

VF motor/inverter

Gen. controls

Engine controls

Rectifier

GTE
Flight-weight Power Management and Electronics

- Multi-KV, Multi-MW power system architecture for aircraft applications
- Power management, distribution and control at MW and subscale (kW) levels
- Integrated thermal management and motor control schemes
- Flightweight conductors, advanced magnetic materials and insulators
System Testing and Validation

- Use system-level simulation capability to emerge requirements.
- Demonstrate technology at appropriate scale for best research value.
- Integrate power, controls, and thermal management into system testing.
- Validated tools and data that industry and future government projects can use for further development.
Integrated Vehicles and Concept Evaluations

- Determine design requirements and trade space for hybrid electric propulsion vehicles
- Identify near-term technologies that can benefit aircraft non-propulsive electric power
- Enhance analysis capabilities to model non-traditional vehicle configurations with hybrid electric systems
- Establish vehicle conceptual designs that span power requirements from general aviation (<1 MW) to regional jets (1-2 MW) to single-aisle transports (5-10 MW)
Hybrid Electric Propulsion System Conceptual Design

- Hybrid-electric geared turbofan conceptual design
  - UTRC, Pratt and Whitney, UTC Aerospace Systems
  - High Efficiency Drive Gear integrating high speed motor and low pressure turbine
  - Bi-directional flow of power
  - Hybrid battery/fuel cell for high density energy storage
  - Combined fuel/fan thermal management system

- Hybrid-electric geared turbofan conceptual design
  - Rolls Royce, Boeing, GA Tech
  - Identify best performing architecture based on engine cycles, motor, power conversion, energy storage, and thermal management
  - Innovative integration of novel gas turbine cycles and electrical drives
  - Potential side effects of system design considerations
  - Provide roadmap and technology maturation plan
Looking to the Future…

- Exciting challenges for an industry that was deemed “mature”
- Conceptual designs and trade studies for electric-based concepts
- Tech development and demonstration for N+3 MW class aircraft
- Development of core technologies - turbine coupled motors, propulsion systems modeling, power architecture, power electronics, thermal management, and flight controls
- Multiplatform technology testbeds demonstrating
  - Fully superconducting motor
  - 8 hp/lb (2x SOA) non-cryogenic electric motors
  - 2x power density increase for power electronics
  - Performance and control system verification for distributed electric propulsion at kW scale
- Development of multi-scale modeling and simulations tools
- Focus on future large regional jets and single aisle twin-engine aircraft for greatest impact
March 3, 2015, represents 100 years since the founding of NACA, which became NASA in 1958.