



H2Avia - Hydrogen in Aviation – LuFoVI.2

THE H2AVIA PROJECT - GOALS AND AIRCRAFT SYNTHESIS STRATEGY

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Content

H2Avia Goals

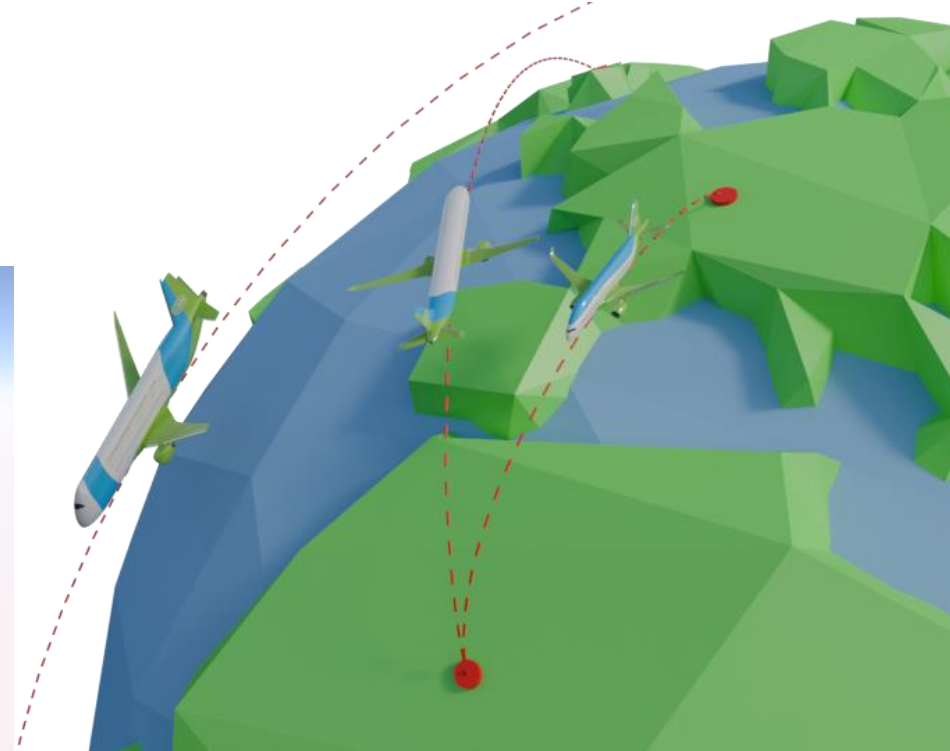
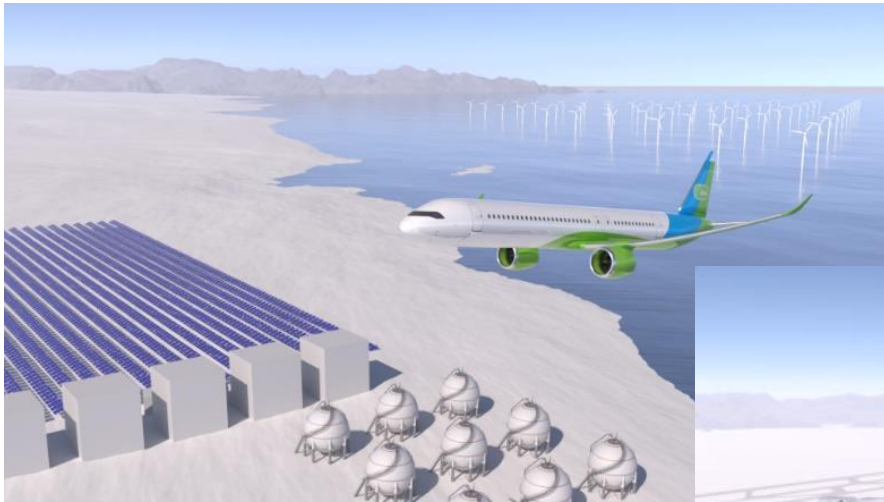
Project Structure

Aircraft Synthesis Strategy

Outlook

Goals

H2Avia analyses hydrogen's aviation potential from **fuel production**, **aircraft integration** to **global fleet** carbon footprint.



Goals → KPIs

- Quantify the **contribution that H2 as the main energy** source in aviation can make to achieve the *climate targets*.
- Determine the *cost and climate impact* of **H2 production and transport** and its use in airport ground operations.
- Identification and **modelling of critical technologies** required for the introduction of H2 in civil transport aircraft (*weight, power, drag*)
- Modelling of **relevant aircraft classes performance** (*block energy*)
- Apply a global fleet model and life cycle assessment for a **holistic scenario** evaluation (*atmospheric temperature response*)

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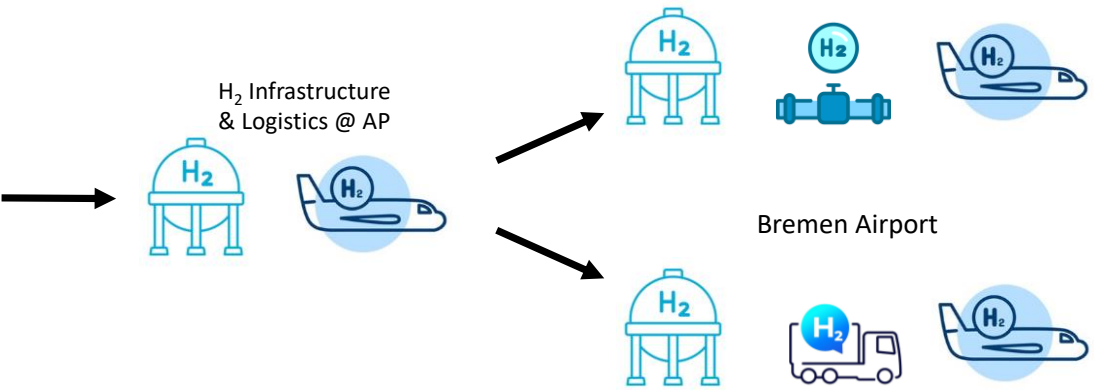
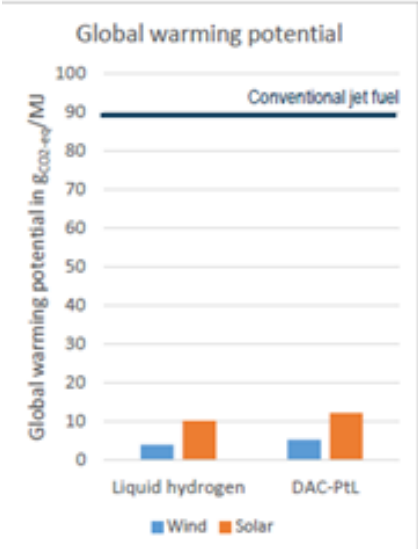
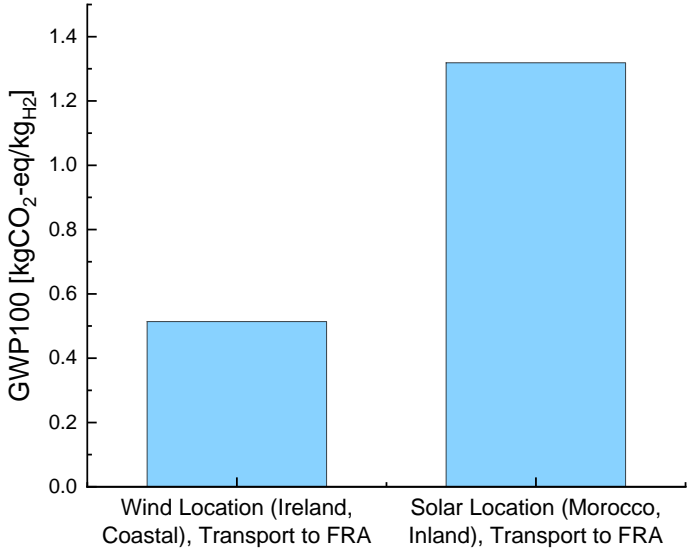
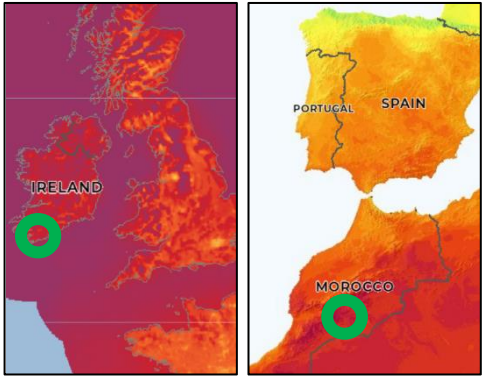
| WP1: H2 Provision & Infrastructure | WP2: Technological blocks in aircraft | WP3: Evaluation of the overall aircraft concept | WP4: Overall balance of hydrogen in aviation |
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| T1.2: H2 Logistics | T2.2: Propulsion | T3.2: Overall aircraft design for different classes | T4.2: Investigation of non-CO ₂ effects |
| | T2.3: H2-supply system in the aircraft | T3.3: Concept assessment & technology roadmap | T4.3: H2 aviation system LCA |
| | T2.4: Fuselage | | T4.4: Overall assessment of H2 in aviation |
| | T2.5: Wing | | |

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WP1 results

| |
|---|
| WP1: H2 Provision & Infrastructure |
| T1.1: H2 Production and transport |
| T1.2: H2 Logistics |



| | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| N. of aircrafts | 504 |
| Assumed LH ₂ required | 2.127 t/day |
| N. of LH ₂ tanks | 8 |
| Lenght of the pipeline | 1500 m |
| N. of pipelines | 5 |

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------|
| N. of aircrafts | 15 |
| Assumed LH ₂ required | 34 t/day |
| N. of LH ₂ tanks | 1 |
| N. of trucks | 3 |
| Meters of truck drive | 1800 m |

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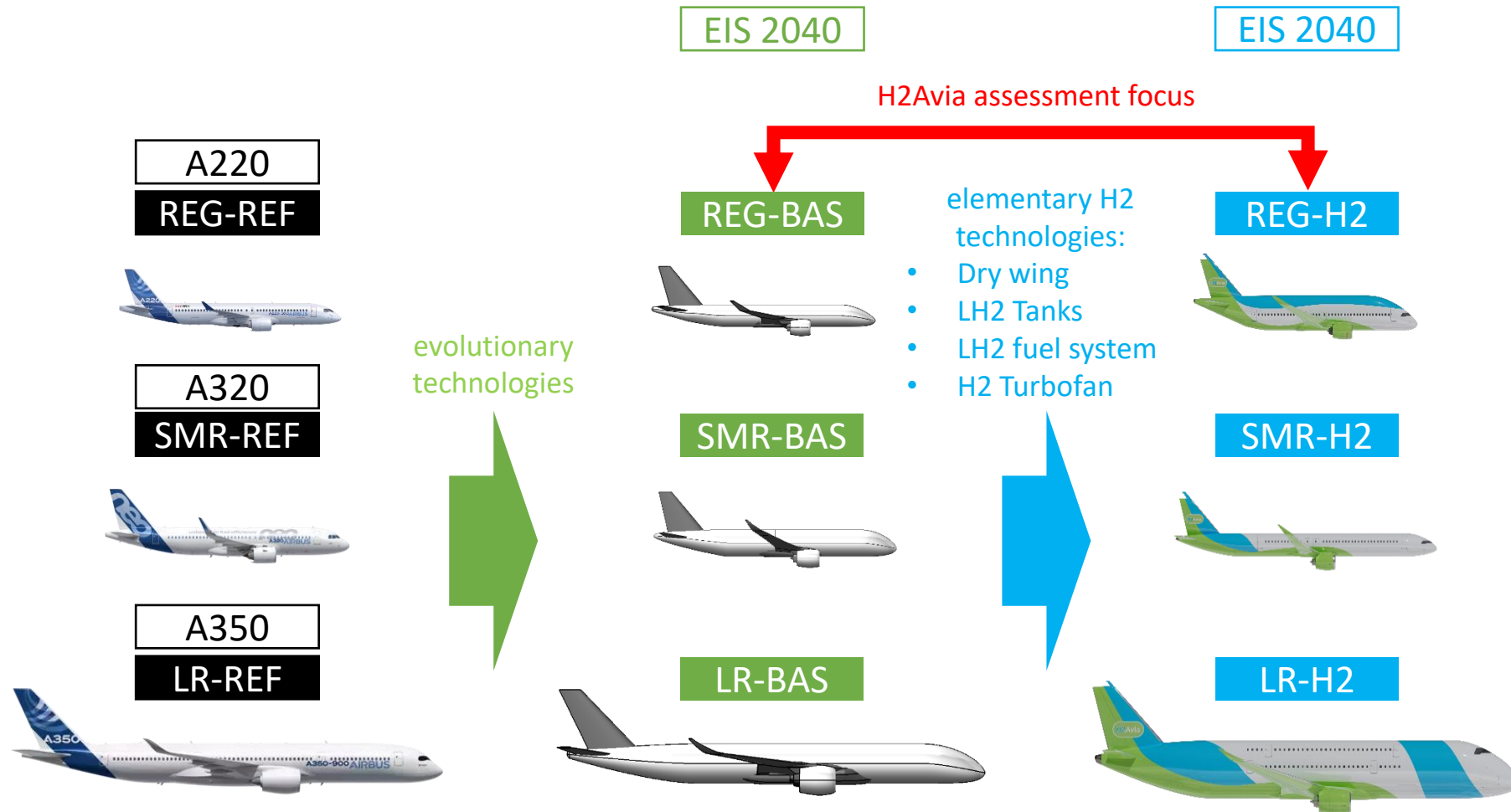
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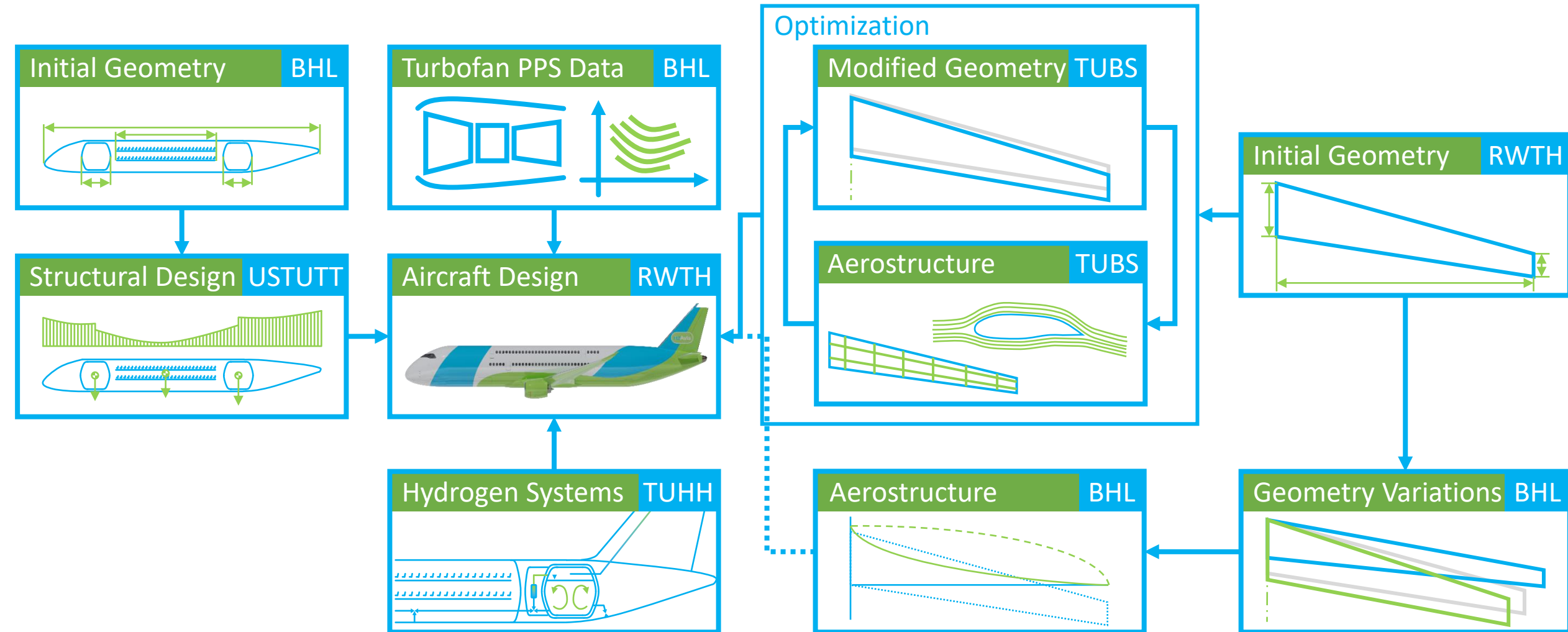
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Technology Assessment



Aircraft Synthesis Strategy



Tank Configuration Down-Selection

- The objective of the H2Avia tank configuration down-selection workshop was to identify **most promising tank configurations**
- Application of a 5 step approach:
 1. Compilation of configuration **design space**
 2. Definition of a comprehensive set of qualitative multi-disciplinary **criteria**
 3. **Pre-selection** based on preliminary partner input
 4. **Down-selection** by candidate configurations rating against the criteria that have been tailored to appropriately resolve candidate-specific differences
 5. Robustness of rating decisions was gauged through systematic **permutations of criteria weightings** (scenarios)

Down selection procedure based on:

- A. Seitz, M. Nickl, A. Stroh, and P. C. Vratny, "Conceptual Study of a Mechanically Integrated Parallel-Hybrid Electric Turbofan," in *7th EASN International Conference*, Warsaw, Poland, 2017.
- A. T. Isikveren *et al.*, "Distributed propulsion and ultra-high by-pass rotor study at aircraft level," *The Aeronautical Journal*, vol. 119, no. 1221, pp. 1327–1376, 2015, doi: 10.1017/S0001924000011295.
- F. Mistree, K. Lewis, and L. Stonis, "Selection in the conceptual design of aircraft," in *5th Symposium on Multidisciplinary Analysis and Optimization*, Panama City Beach, FL, U.S.A, 1994.

Tank Configuration Design Space

The complete tank configuration design space included these principles

- 4 types of tanks: front (of cabin), aft, top and below
- Minimum 2 tank, Maximum 4 tanks
- no more than 2 tanks front or aft, 3 for top or bottom

| front # | aft # | top #0 + below #0 | top #1 + below #1 | top #1 + below #2 | top #2 + below #1 | top #1 + below #0 | top #2 + below #0 | top #3 + below #0 | top #0 + below #1 | top #0 + below #2 | top #0 + below #3 |
|---------|-------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | |

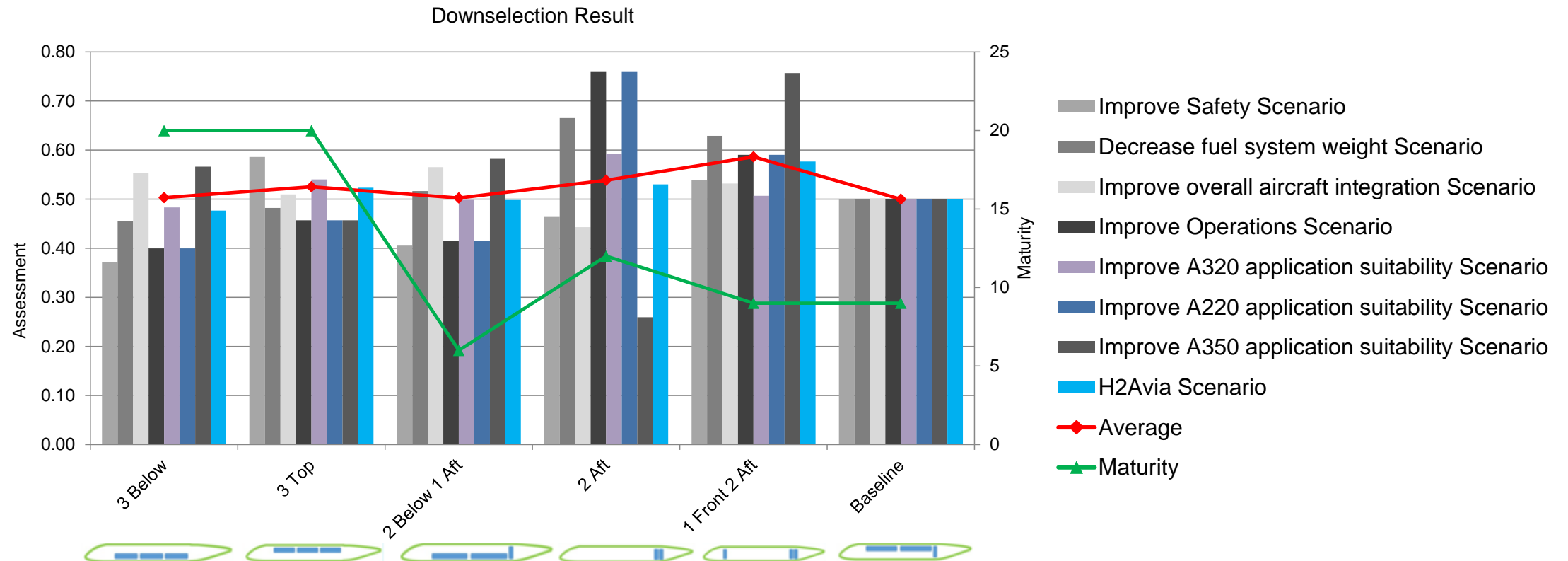
Tank Configuration Pre-Selection

The following common aspects were deducted from the partner input:

- Combination of top and bottom tanks are ruled out
- Maximum number of tanks: 3
- No single top/bottom tank (disc burst corridor → bad CoG control + no bump)
- only 1 front, no catwalk (weight penalty); expected: autonomous/single pilot

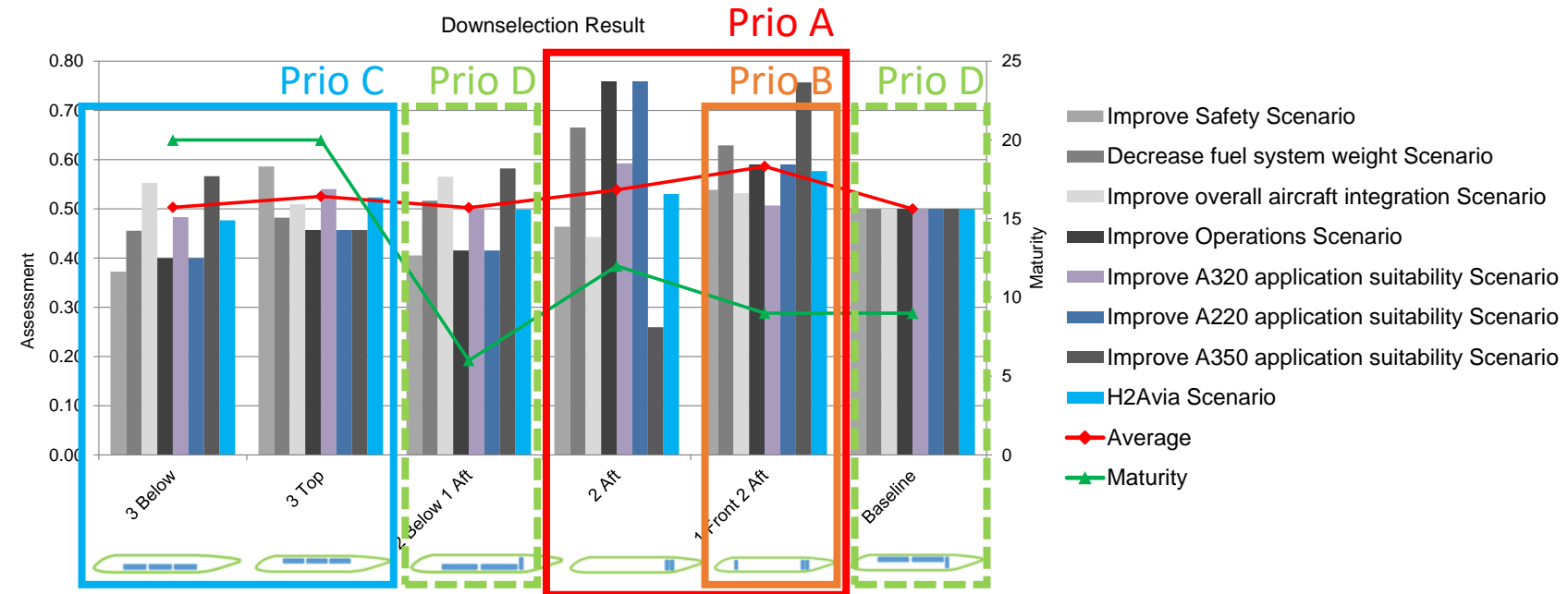
| front # | aft # | top #0 + below #0 | top #1 + below #1 | top #1 + below #2 | top #2 + below #1 | top #1 + below #0 | top #2 + below #0 | top #3 + below #0 | top #0 + below #1 | top #0 + below #2 | top #0 + below #3 |
|---------|-------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | | | | | baseline | | | | | |
| 2 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | |

Down Selection Scenario Results



Selected configurations prioritization

- **Priority A:**
 - A220: F0A2T0B0
AC specific points
+ H2Avia Scenario
 - A320: F0A2T0B0
AC specific points
+ H2Avia Scenario
 - A350: F1A2T0B0
AC specific points
+ H2Avia Scenario



- **Priority B:** Common configuration for all: 1 Front 2 Aft (highest average)
- **Priority C:** Analyze isolated effect of 3 Below and 3 Top
- **Priority D:** F0A1X2 → Possible best synergy; Prio C results → top or bottom

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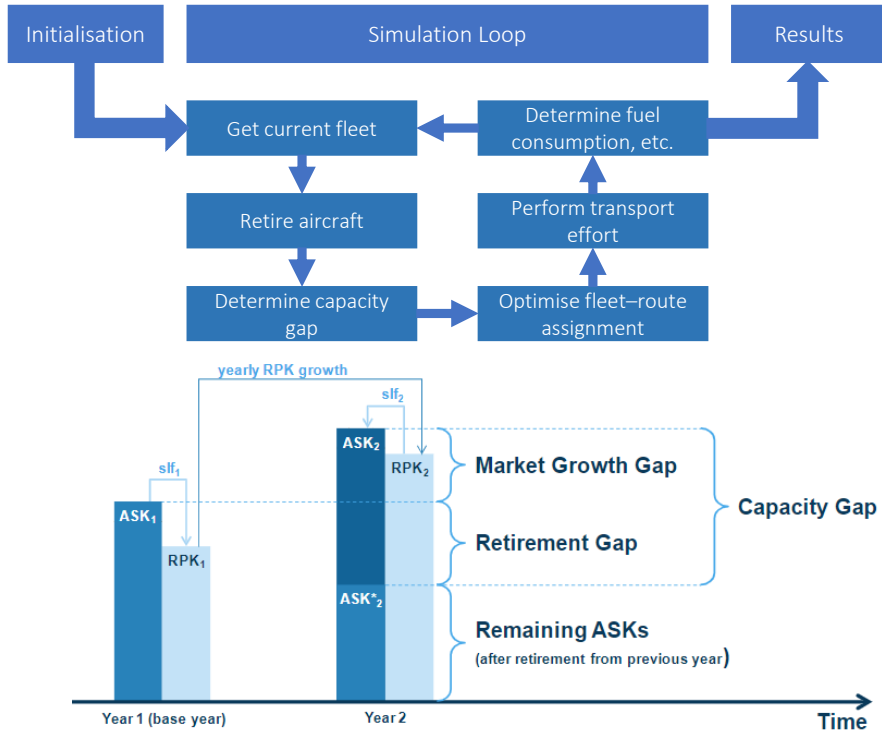
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Demand estimation & fleet



6 Regions

- Europe (EU)
- North America (NA)
- Latin America (LA)
- Africa (AF)
- Middle East (ME)
- Asia (AS)

21 Routes

EU Domestic, EU-NA, EU-LA, EU-AF, EU-ME, EU-AS, NA Domestic, NA-LA, NA-AF, NA-ME, NA-AS, LA Domestic, LA-AF, LA-ME, LA-AS, AF Domestic, AF-ME, AF-AS, ME Domestic, ME-AS, AS Domestic

Time Horizon

2018 – 2070

CAGR

By region pair

Global ~3.6%

Optimization strategy

MIN(Climate Impact)

WP4:

Overall balance of hydrogen in aviation

T4.1: Demand estimation & fleet

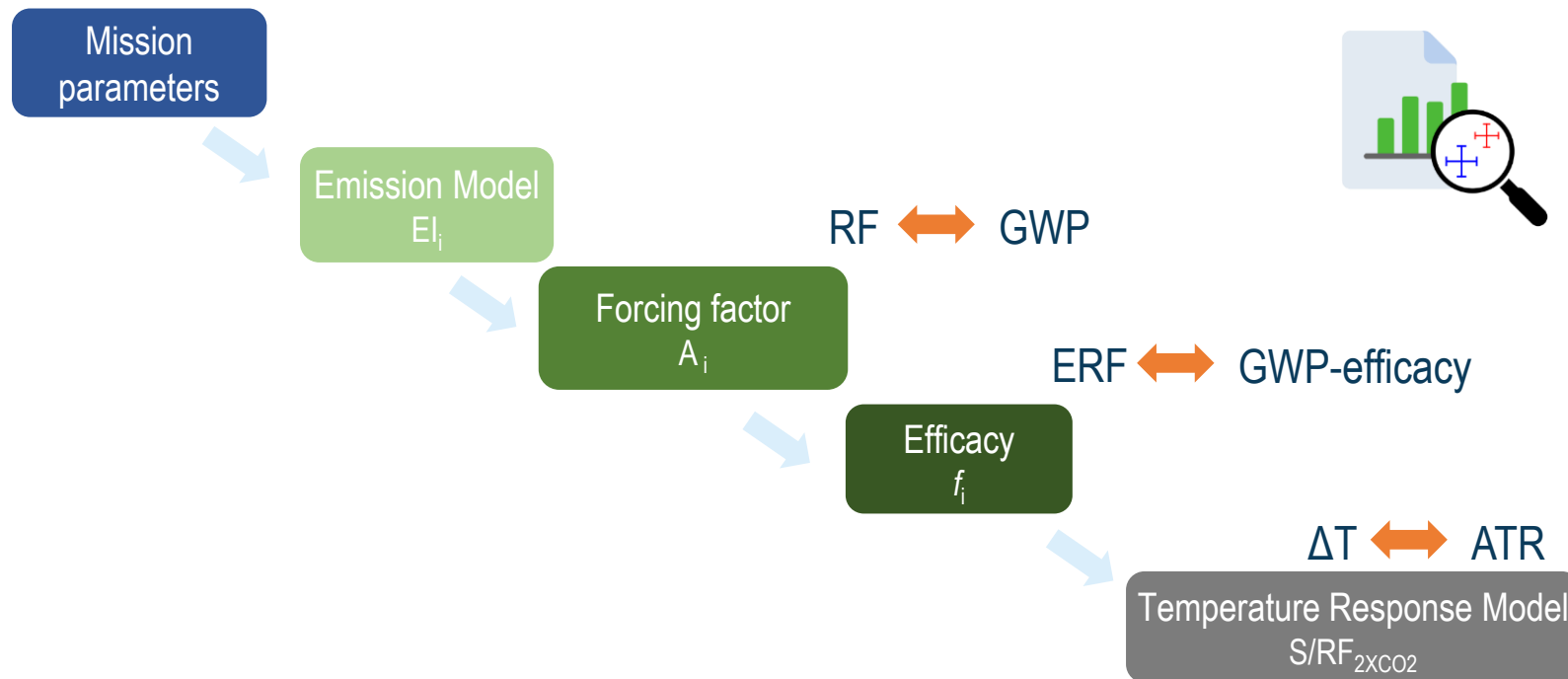
T4.2: Investigation of non-CO₂ effects

T4.3: H2 aviation system LCA

T4.4: Overall assessment of H2 in aviation

- Randt, Niclas Peter (2016): Aircraft technology assessment using fleet-level metrics. Online verfügbar unter <https://mediatum.ub.tum.de/1277838>.
- Oguntona, Oluwaferanmi: Aircraft Fleet Renewal: Assessing Measures for Reducing CO₂ Emissions. Technische Universität München. Online verfügbar unter <https://mediatum.ub.tum.de/1506509>.
- MINIMAL Project Report

Investigation of non-CO₂ effects



WP4:

Overall balance of hydrogen in aviation

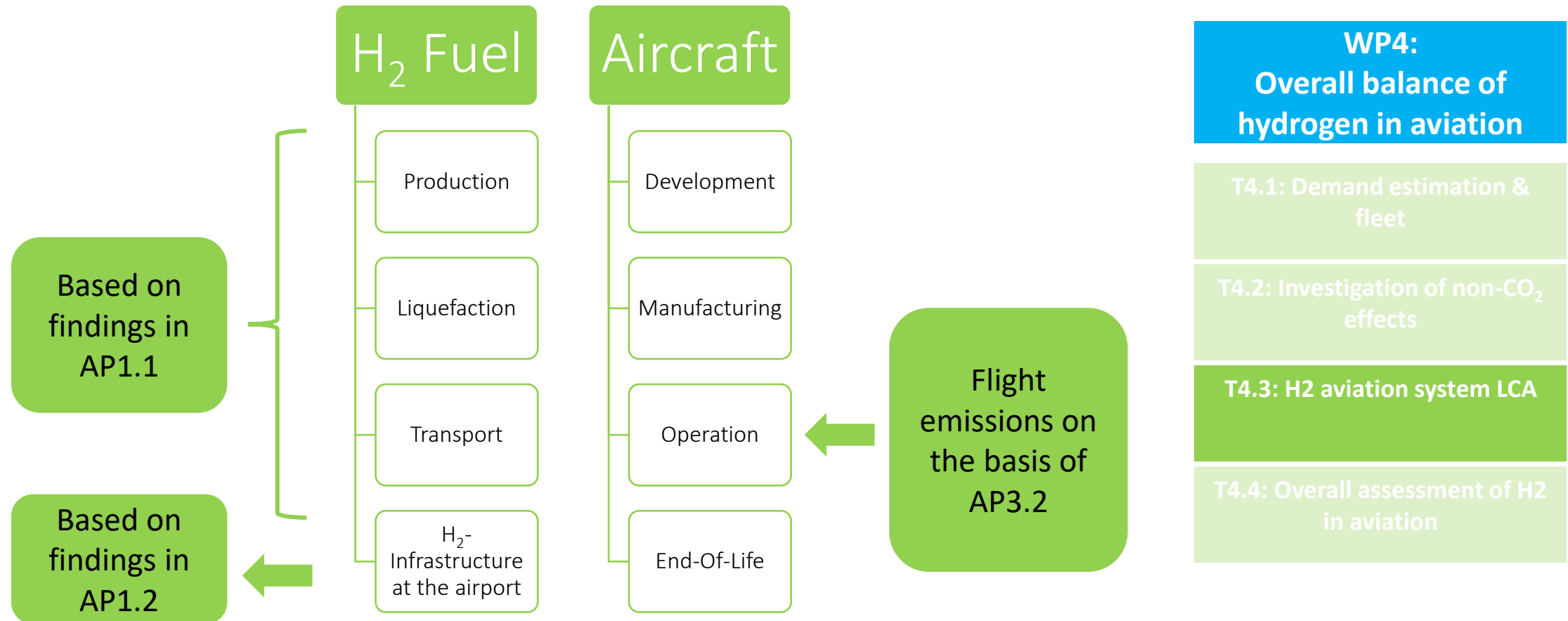
T4.1: Demand estimation & fleet

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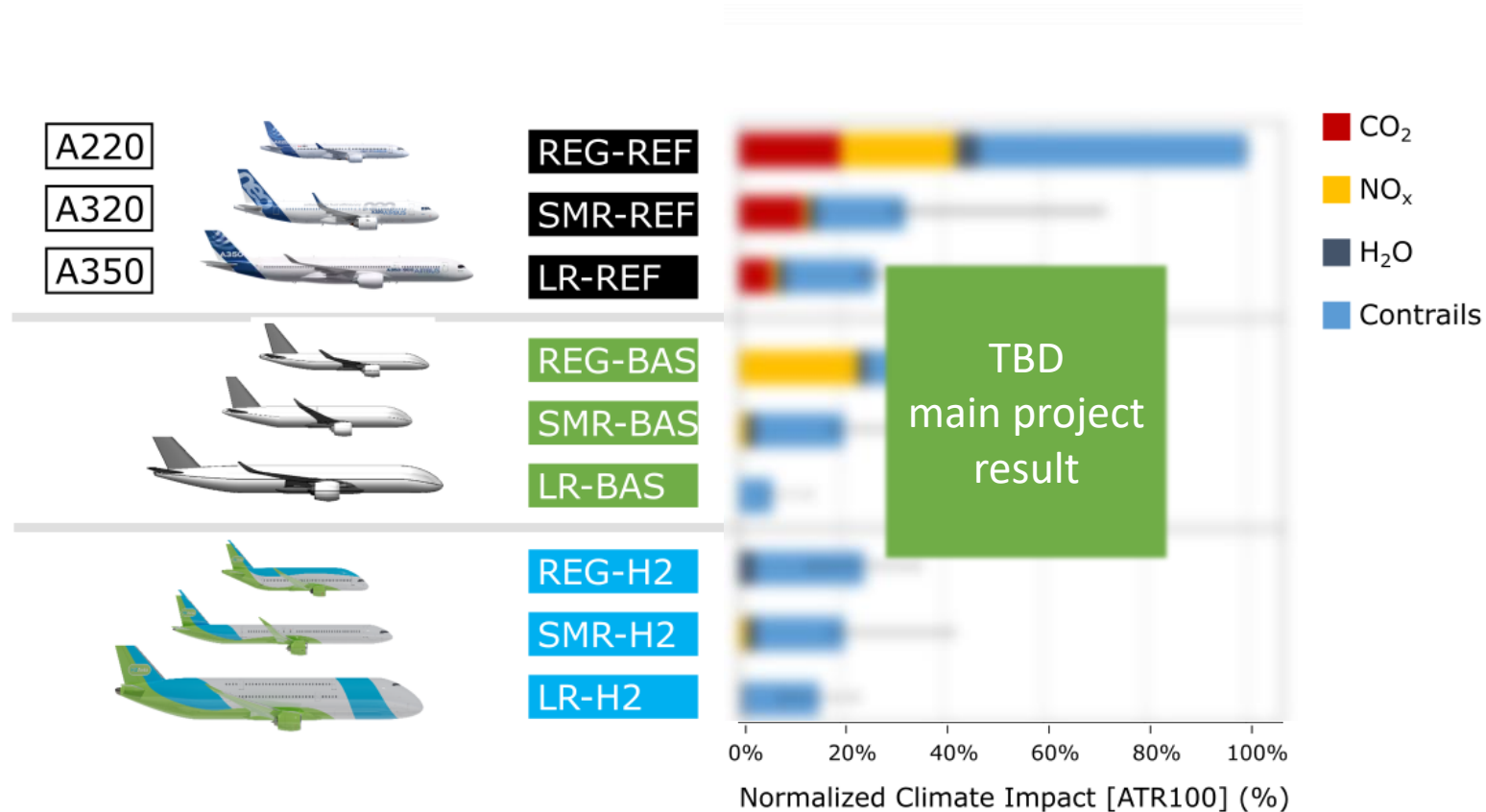
T4.3: H2 aviation system LCA

T4.4: Overall assessment of H2 in aviation

H2 aviation system LCA



Overall assessment of H2 in aviation



WP4:

Overall balance of hydrogen in aviation

T4.1: Demand estimation & fleet

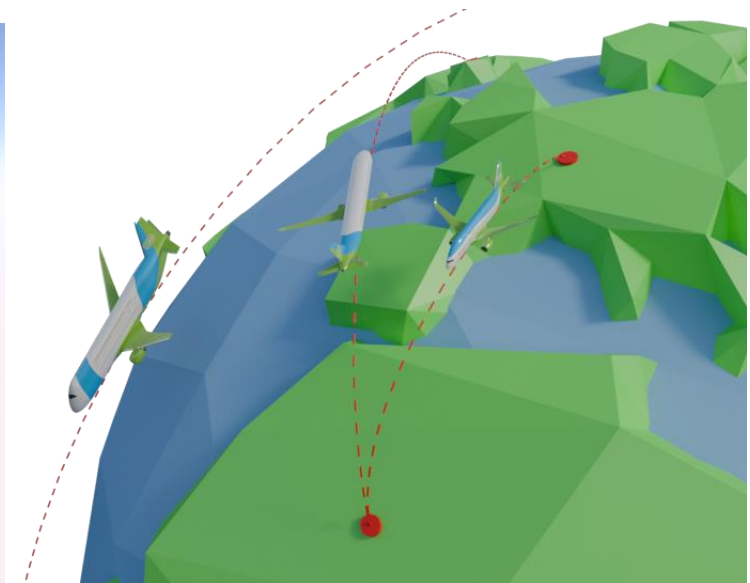
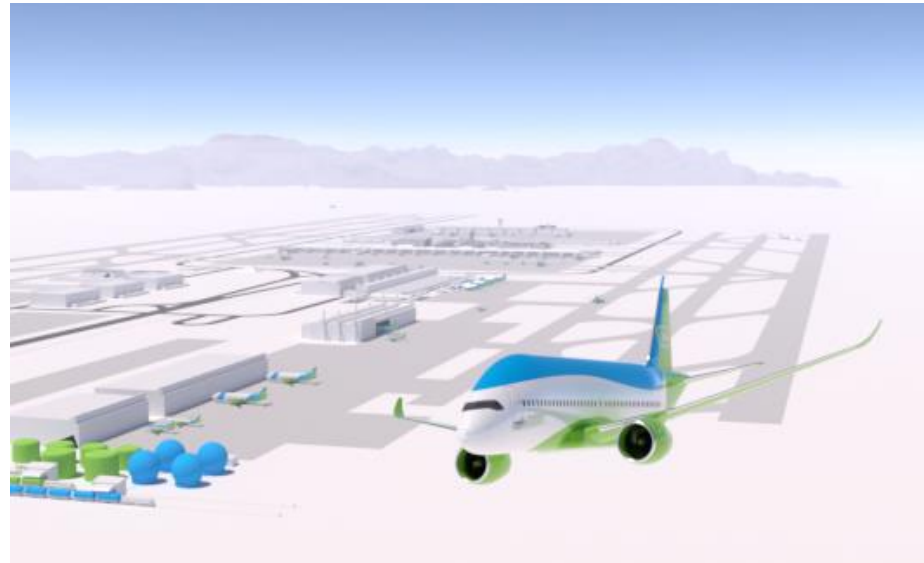
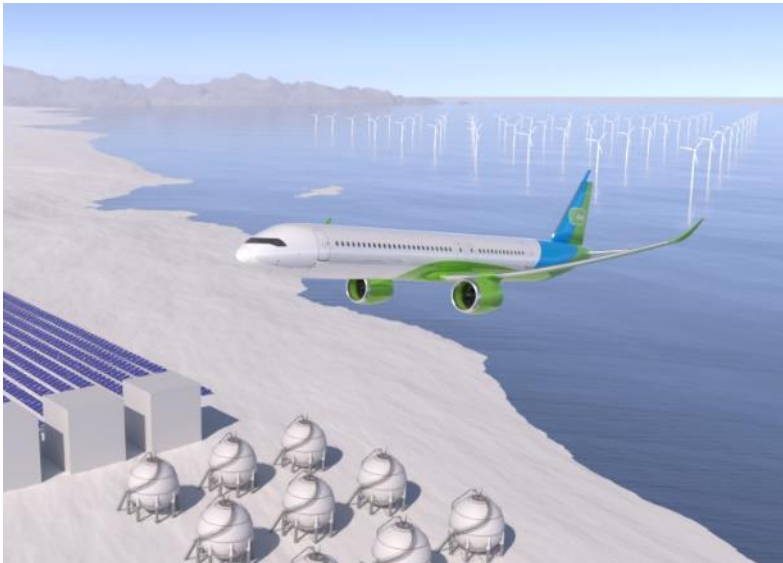
T4.2: Investigation of non-CO₂ effects

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Conclusion

H2Avia is on track to provide an analyses of hydrogen's aviation potential from **fuel production**, **aircraft integration** to **global fleet** carbon footprint. Follow us on LinkedIn!



H2Avia



Fabian N. Peter
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<https://www.linkedin.com/company/h2avia/>

