

Carbon Neutral Aerospace Hybrid Electric Propulsion

Rory Roberts

rroberts@tntech.edu

Propulsion, Power, and Thermal Management Systems Lab (PPATS)

<https://sites.tntech.edu/ppats/>

Mechanical Engineering Department

Tennessee Tech University



Large Scale Electric Propulsion Approach

- Requires high conversion efficiency to drive down:
 - \$/passenger mile
 - Net zero Emissions
 - Meet current fuel storage requirements
- Vehicle level top-down design approach
- Responsive dynamic system for power generation
- High power density electric centric systems, ARPA-E Programs
 - Electric power production (REEACH) Range Extenders for Electric Aviation with Low Carbon and High Efficiency
 - Electric propulsors (ASCEND) Aviation-class Synergistically Cooled Electric-motors with iNtegrated Drives
 - Electrical distribution system (CABLE) Connecting Aviation By Lighter Electrical Systems
- Manage 100's kW's low quality heat thermal management

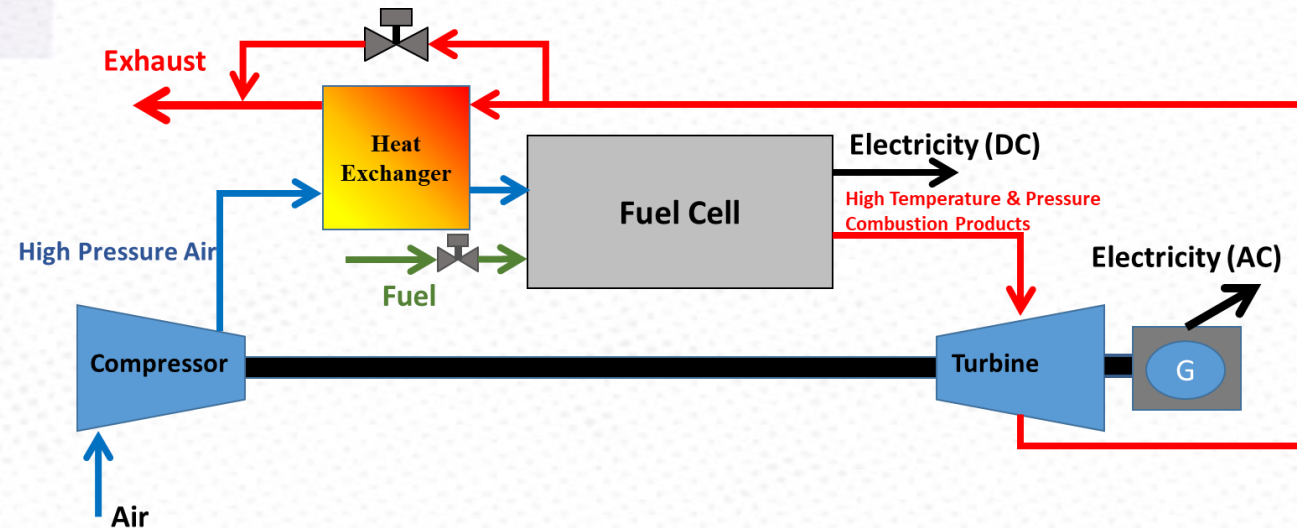


Large Scale Electric Propulsion

- Challenges
 - Must operate at altitudes of **35,000 ft**
 - Vast range of operating load, pressures and temperatures
 - Provide high density and high efficiency electrical power
 - Reliability and redundancy
 - Thermal management of the aerospace systems including SOFC



Conventional Hybrid Fuel Cell-Gas Turbine (FC-GT) For Aerospace



Pros

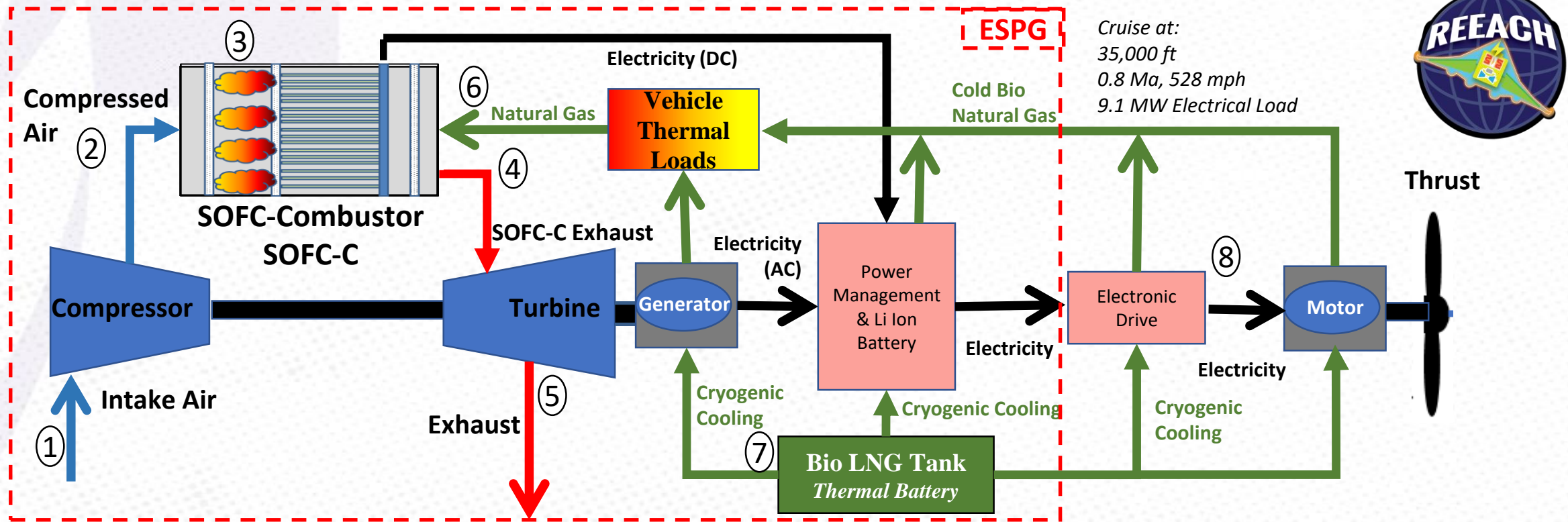
- FC-GT provides ultra high chemical-to-electrical conversion efficiency
- Provides pressurized environment at high altitudes

Cons

- Large massive systems with low specific power
- Large thermal mass, sluggish response to perturbations
- Long cold startup times
- Complex thermal management of FC typically with large valves



Proposed SOFC-C-TG Concept for Aerospace



Pros

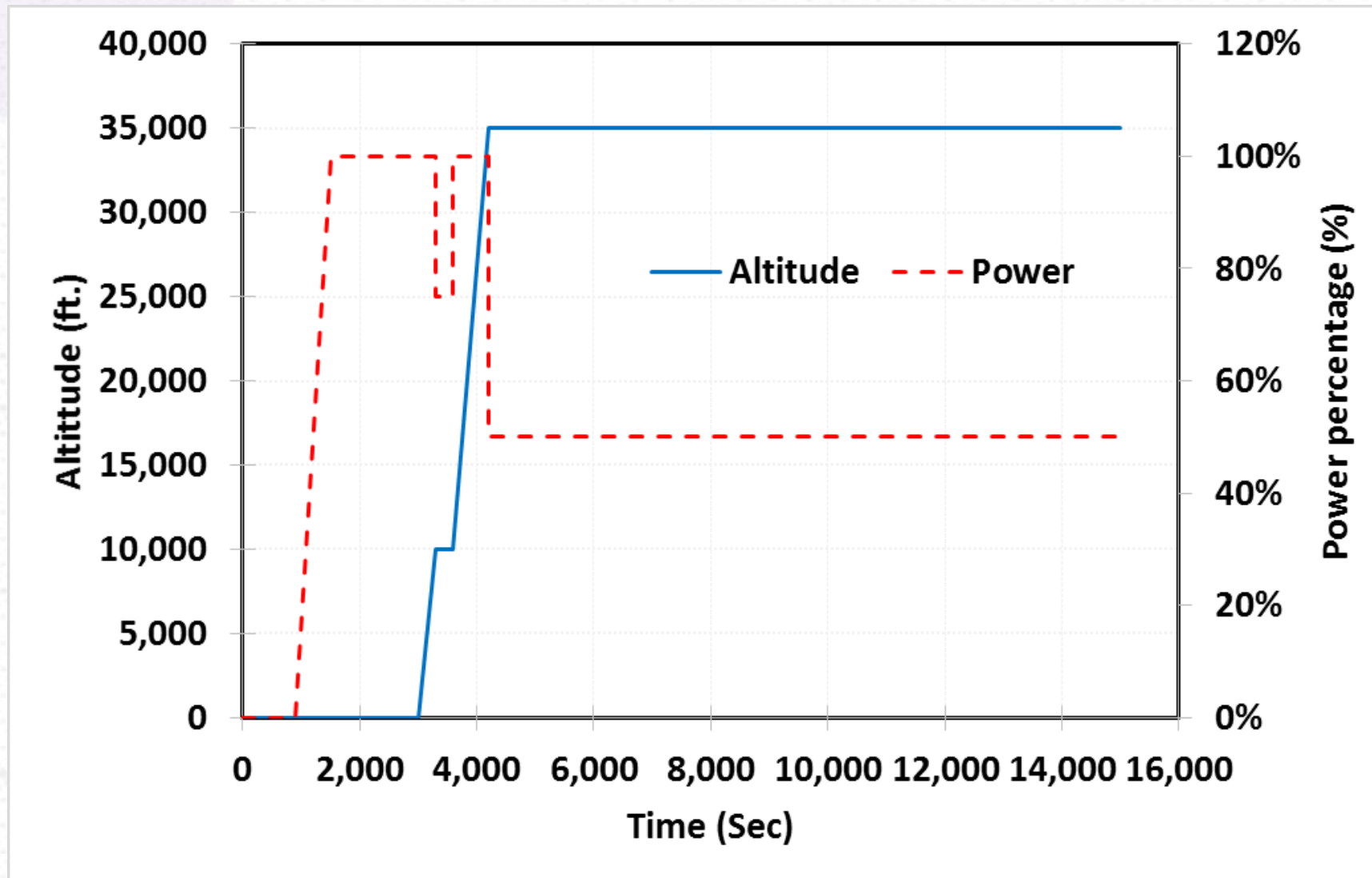
- SOFC-C-TG eliminates cathode heat exchangers, large thermal mass
- Rapid response to perturbations: load, inlet temperature and pressure
- Minimized use of valves
- Redundancy and reliability

Cons

- New concept, never been fully demonstrated

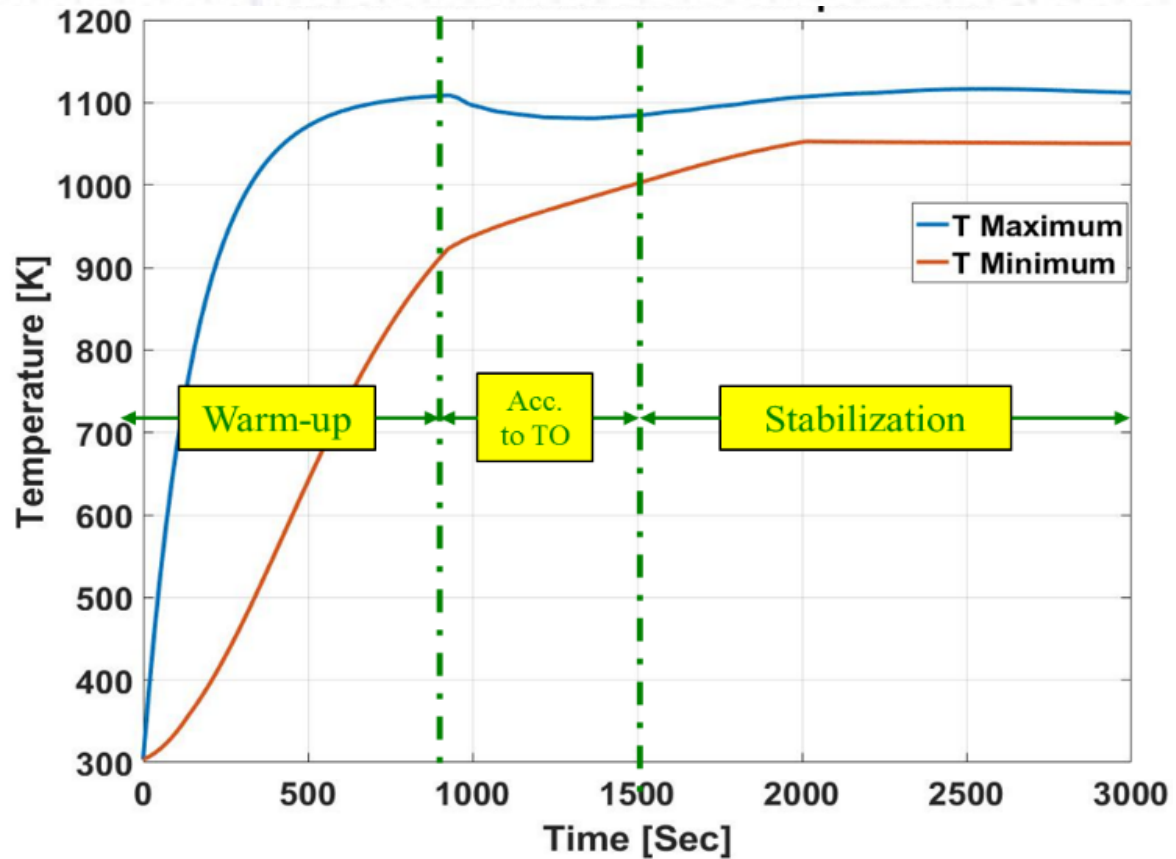


Flight Profile

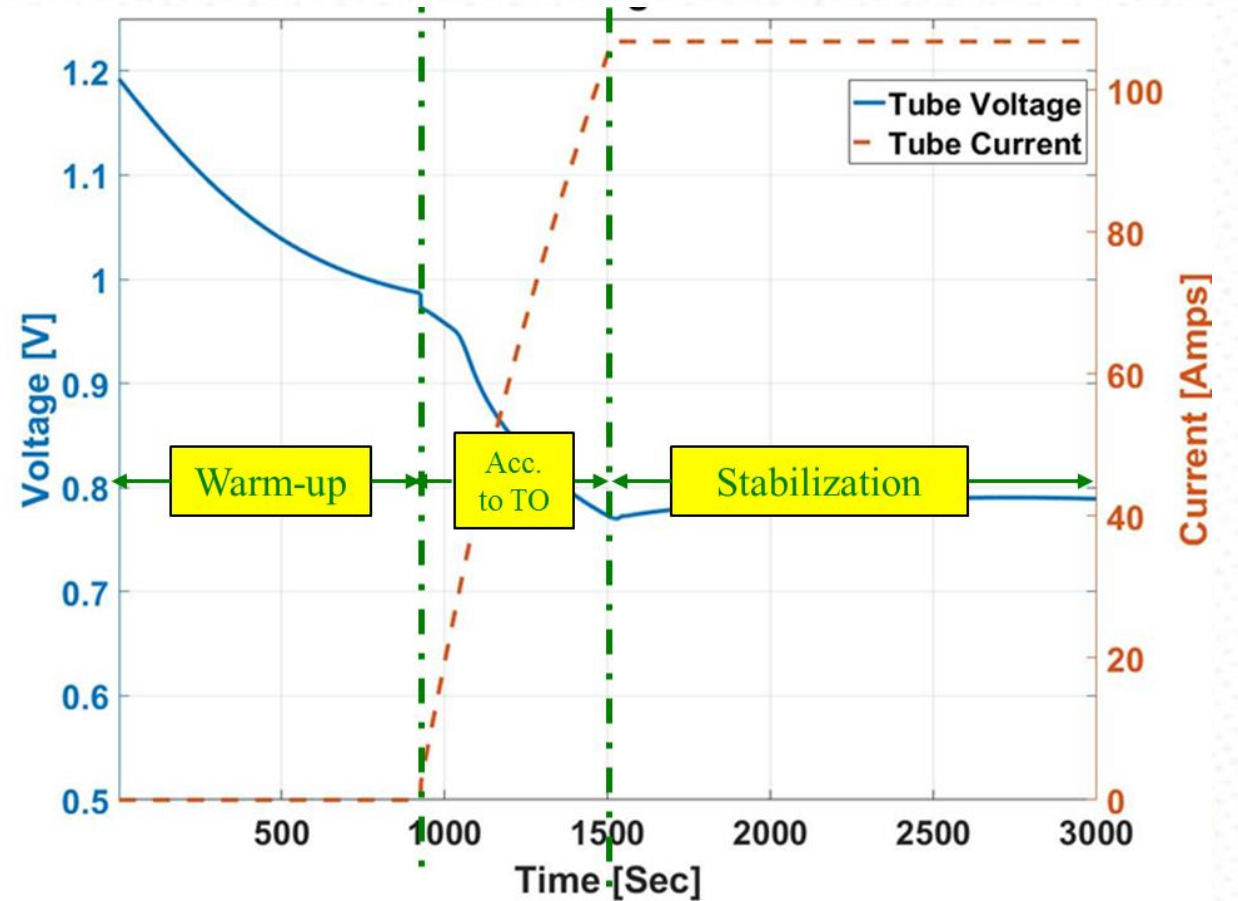


SOFC Warm-up

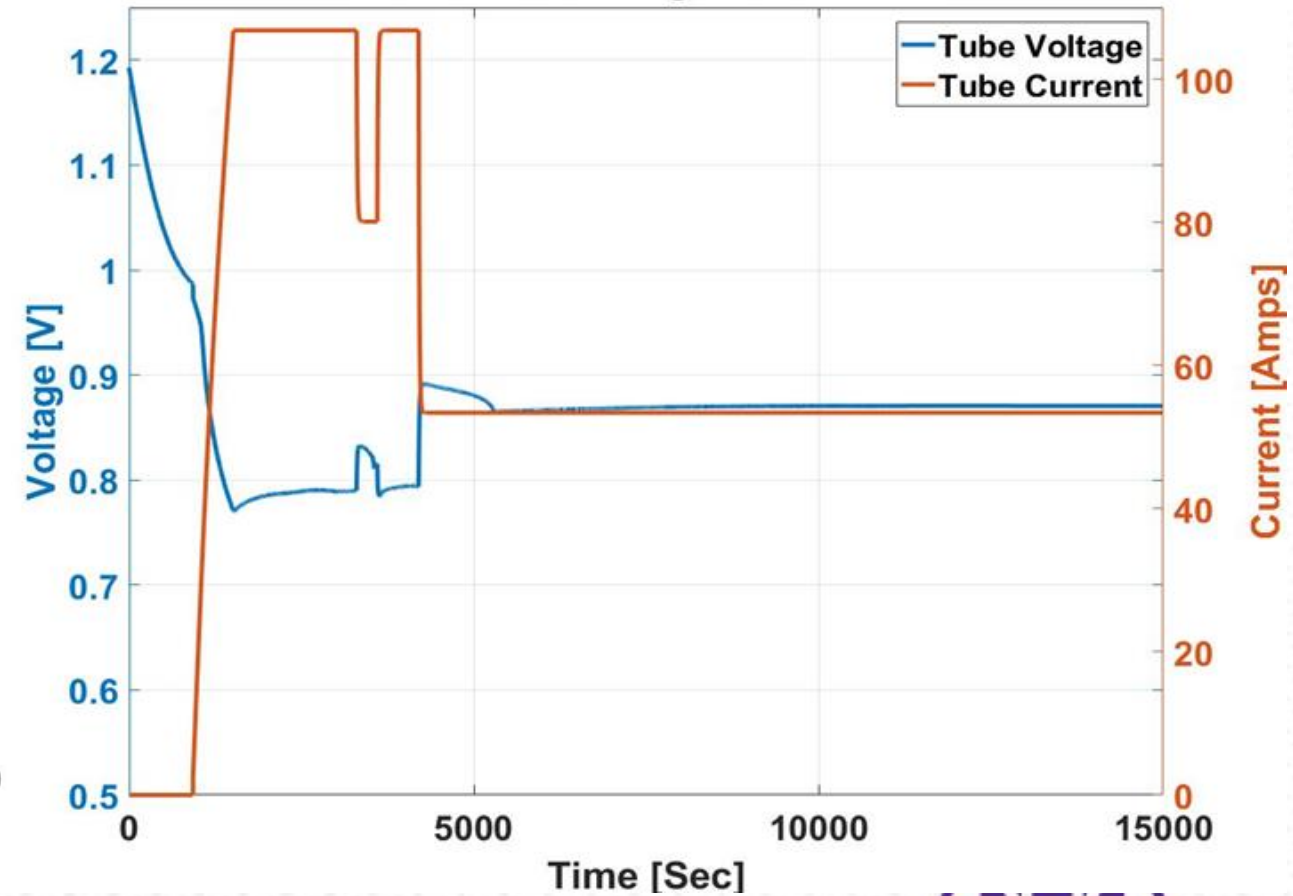
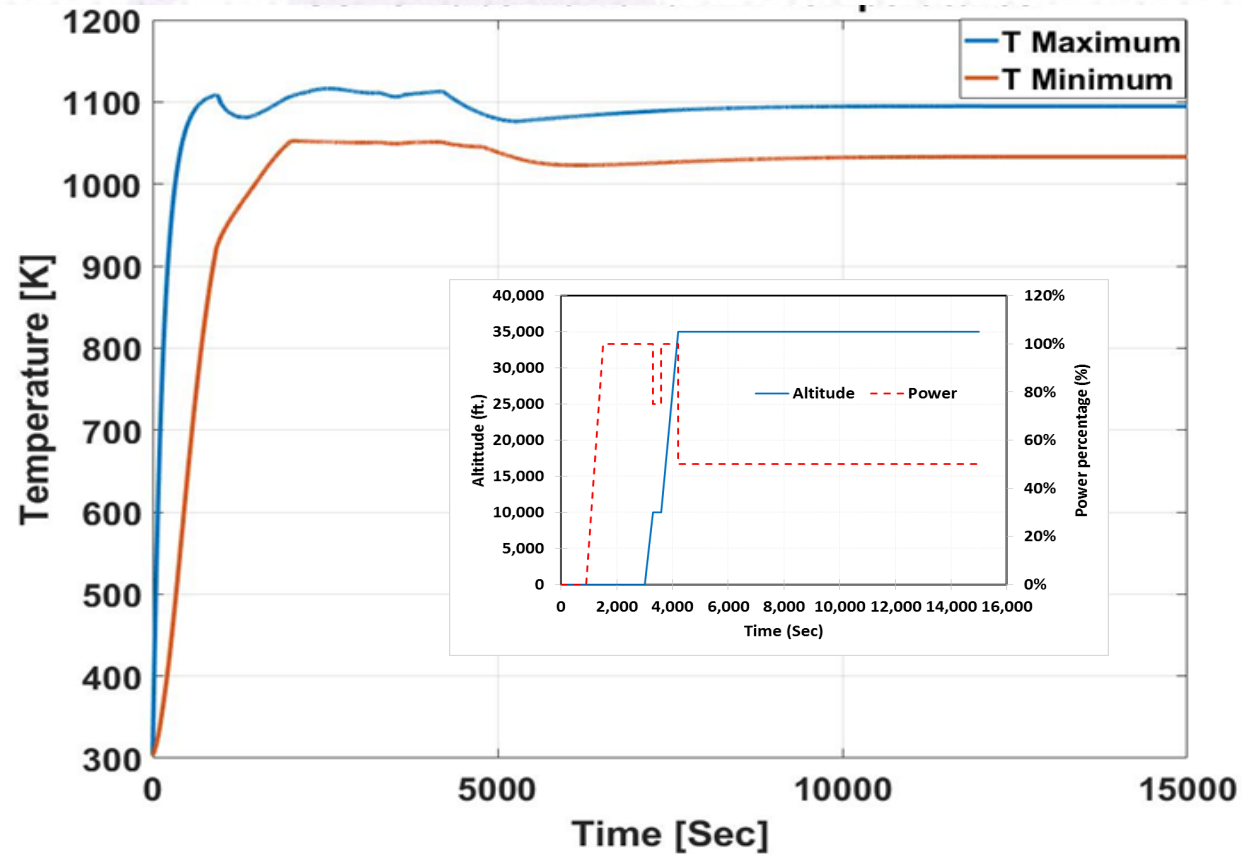
SOFC stack initial warm up and loading 15 minutes



SOFC stack to full load in 25 minutes

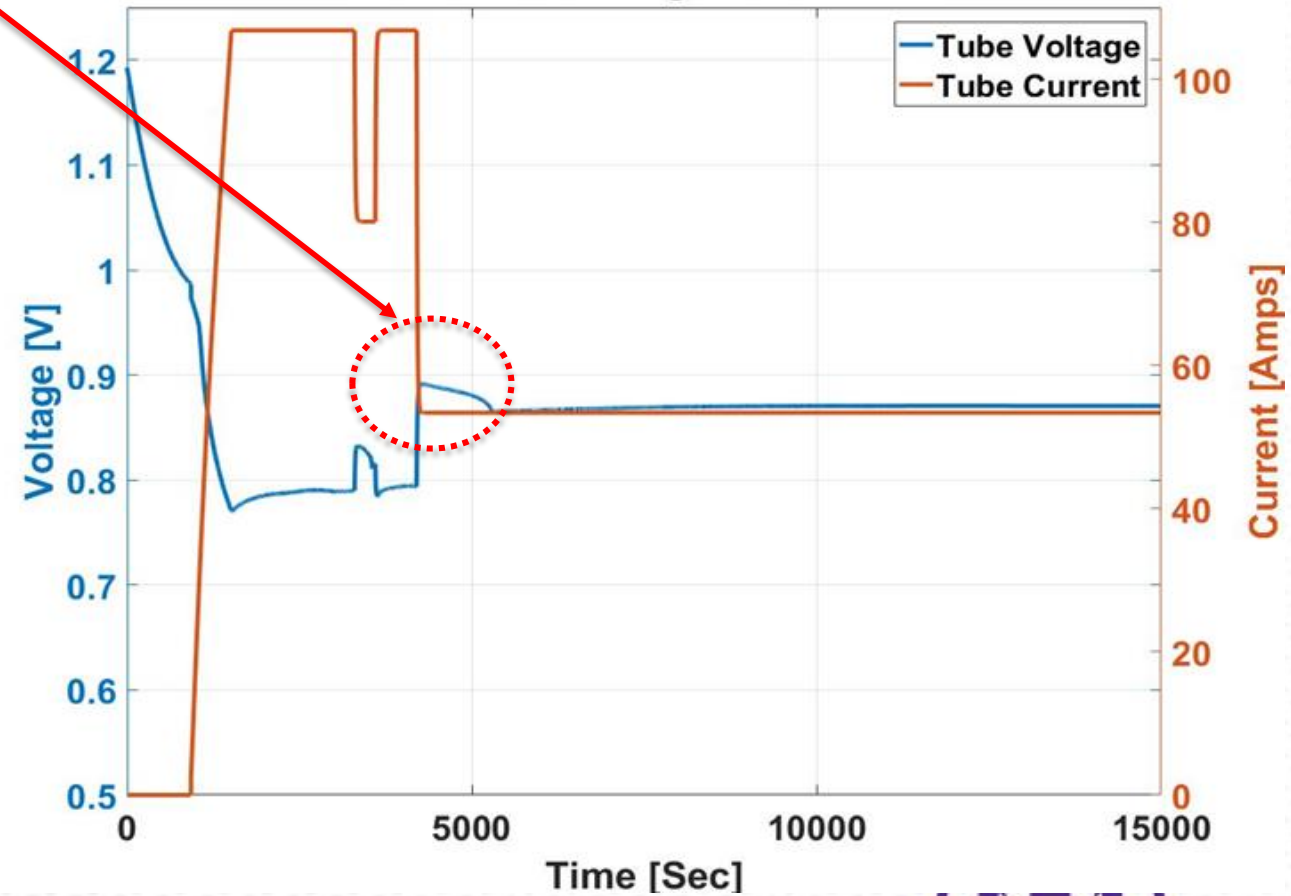
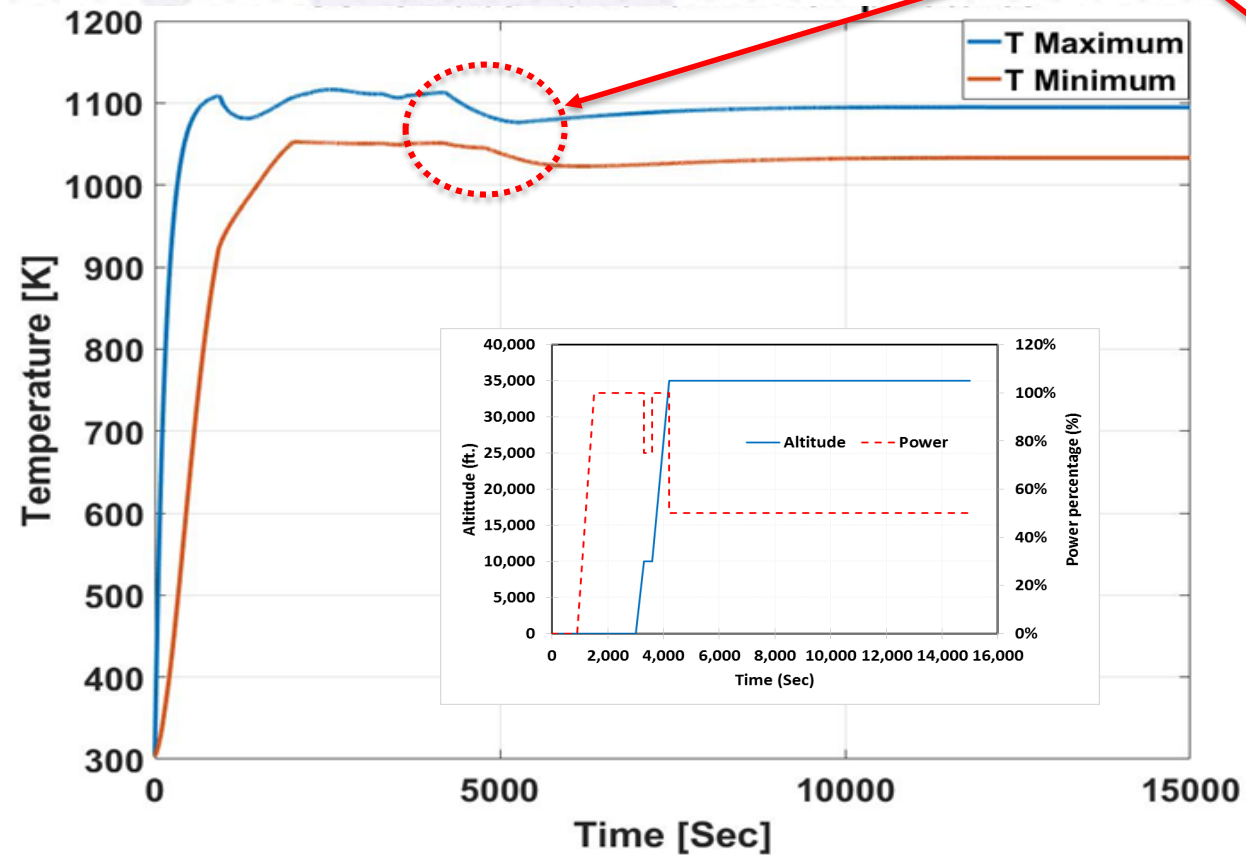


SOFC-TG Flight

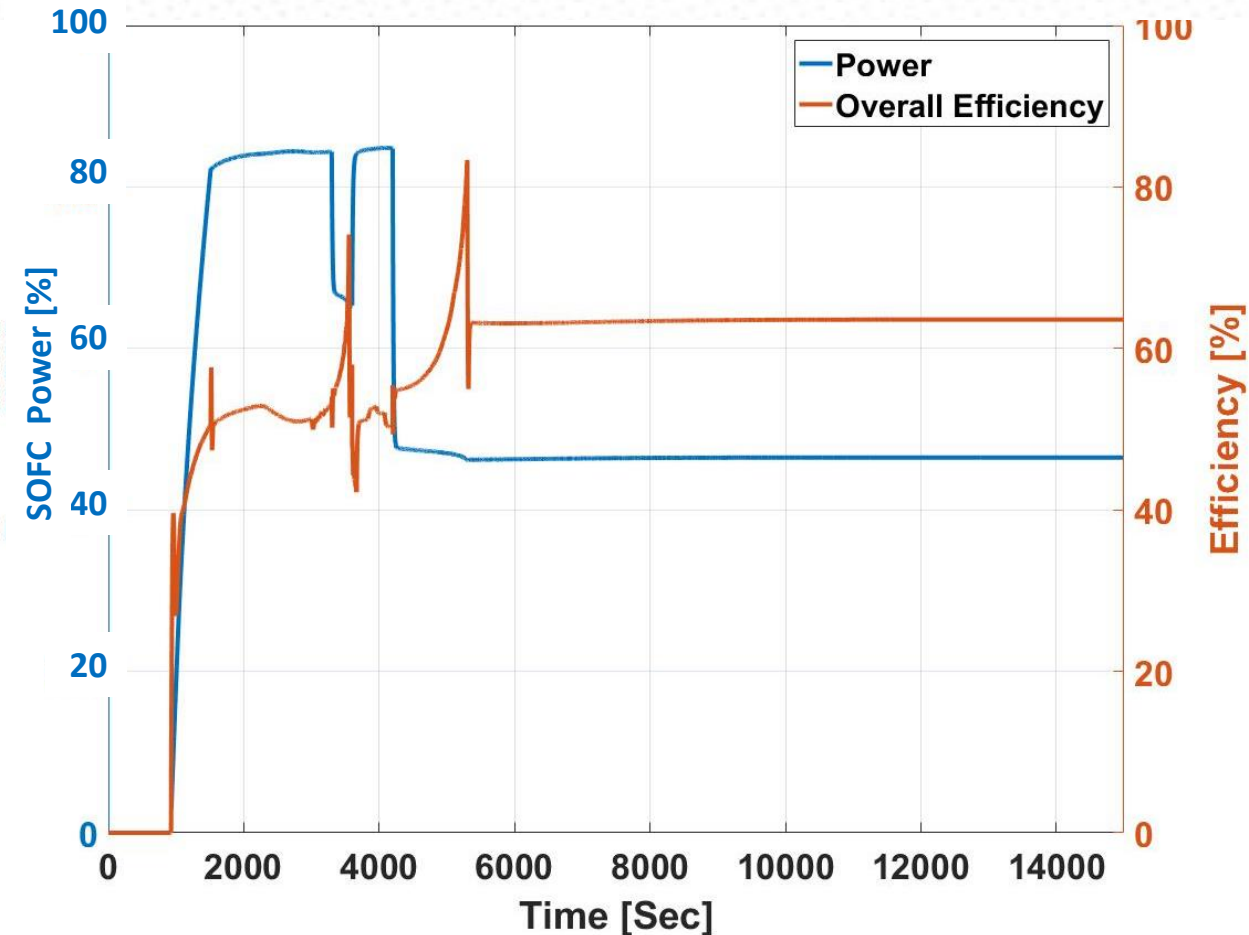
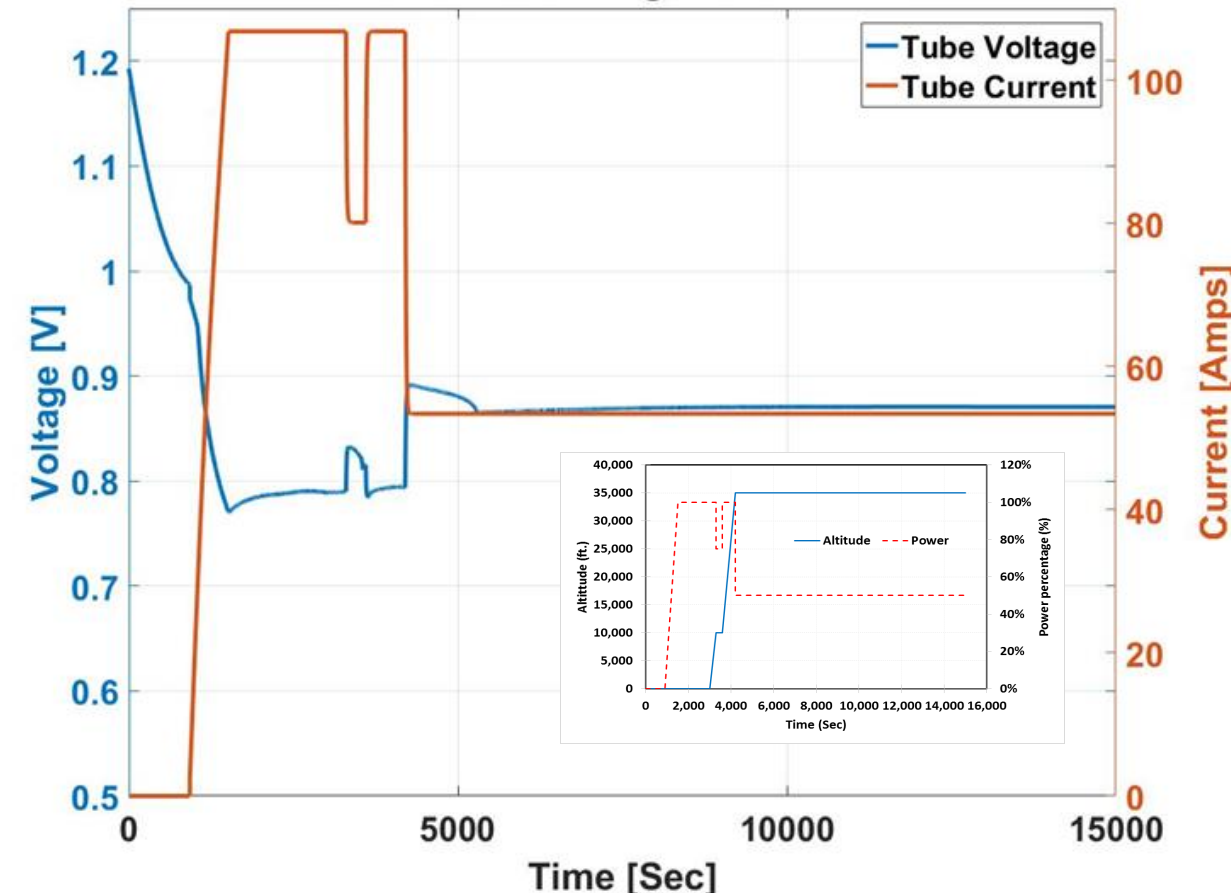


SOFC-TG Flight

Voltage response to change in temperature



SOFC-TG Electrical Performance



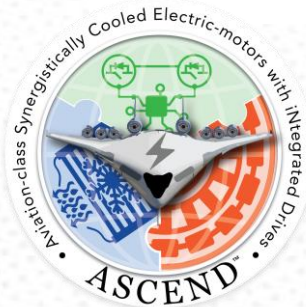
SOFC-TG Hybrid Systems Summary

- SOFC hybrid systems can be designed to operate dynamically in a load following regime
 - Reduction of thermal mass in the system improves system response
 - Demonstrated through simulation, plans to demonstrate with hardware
- SOFC hybrid system can possibly achieve rapid startup
 - Demonstrated through simulation
 - Plan to demonstrate at the SOFC stack level
- Reduction of system components will help reduce cost and maintenance



Thank You

Acknowledgements



Acronyms

- SOFC-C- Solid Oxide Fuel Cell Combustor
- SOFC-C-TG - Solid Oxide Fuel Cell Combustor-Turbogenerator System
- TG - Turbogenerator
- FC-GT - Fuel Cell –Gas Turbine hybrid system
- SWaP – Size, weight and power
- BC- Boundary conditions
- SPS – Special Power Sources
- WSU - Wright State University
- RTRC - Raytheon Technologies Research Center
- TTU- Tennessee Tech University
- BoP- Balance of Plant
- LNG – Liquified natural gas
- ESPG – Electrical Storage and Power Generation

