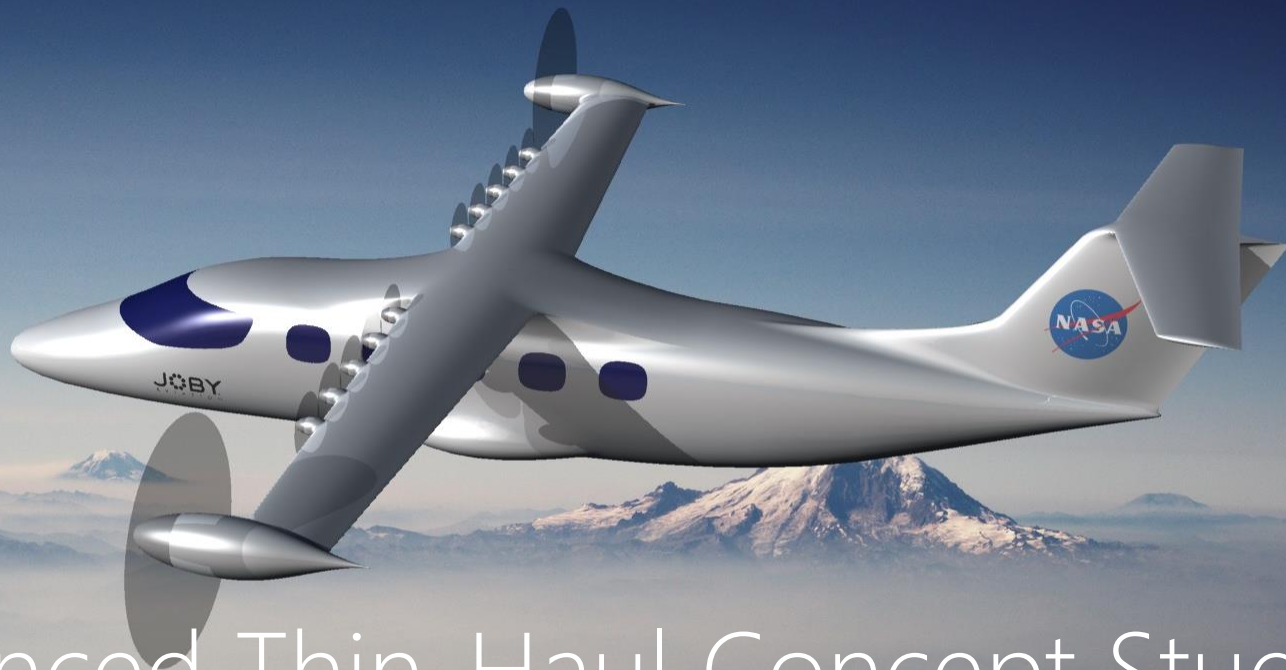




# Advanced Thin-Haul Concept Studies

Alex Stoll and Gregor Veble Mikić

Joby Aviation

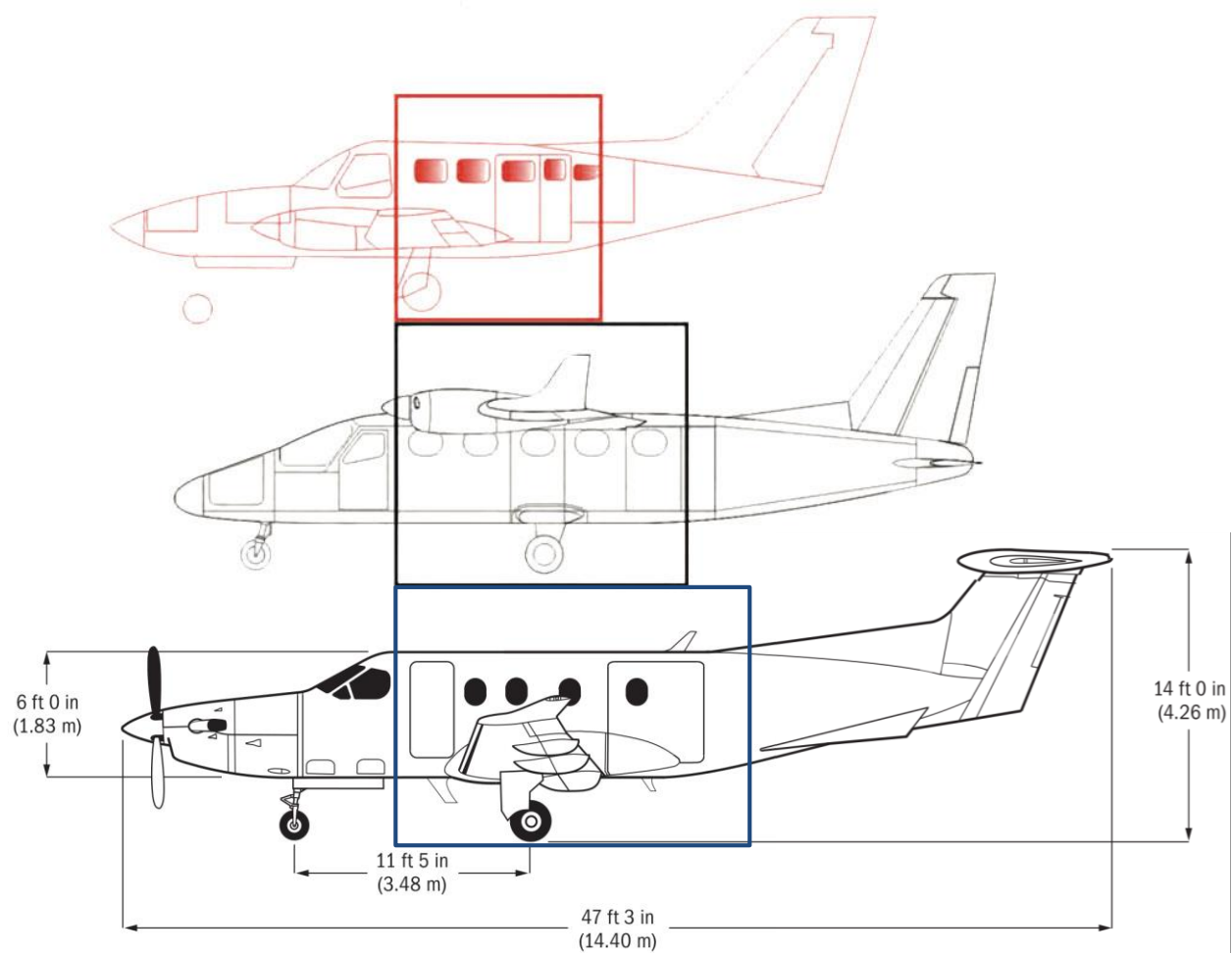
# Comparison of specifications

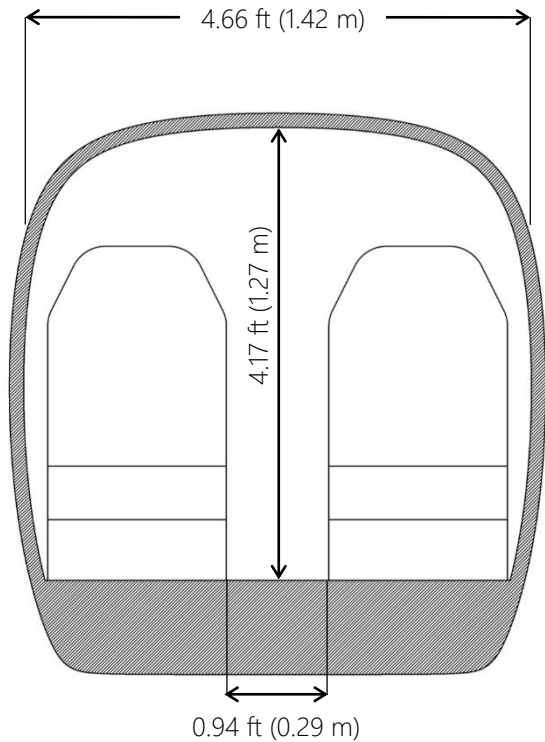
|                   | Cessna 402C | Tecnam P2012 | Pilatus PC-12 | Advanced concepts |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Range             | 875 nm      | 620 nm       | 1,845 nm      | 400 nm            |
| Stall speed (CAS) | 67 kt       | 60 kt        | 67 kt         | 67 kt             |
| Takeoff run       | 1,763 ft    | 1,410 ft     | 1,480 ft      | 2,000 ft          |
| Seats             | 10          | 11           | 11            | 11                |
| Engine(s)         | TSIO-520    | TEO-540      | PT6A          | Varies            |
| Total power       | 650 hp      | 700 hp       | 1,200 hp      | Varies            |
| Retractable gear  | ✓           |              | ✓             | ✓                 |
| Max cruise speed  | 194 KTAS    | 210 KTAS     | 285 KTAS      | 180-325 KTAS      |
| Pressurized       |             |              | ✓             | Varies            |

Cessna 402

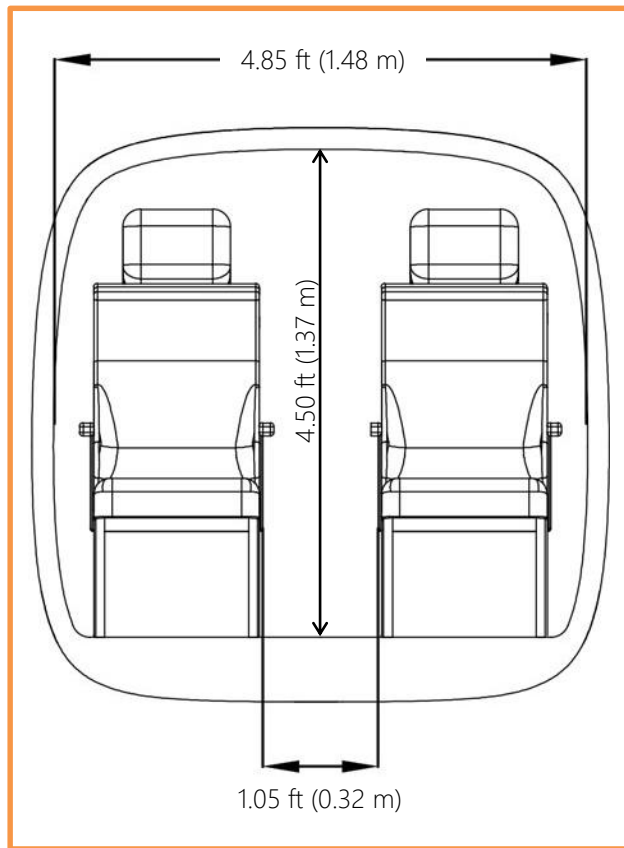
Tecnam P2012

Pilatus PC-12

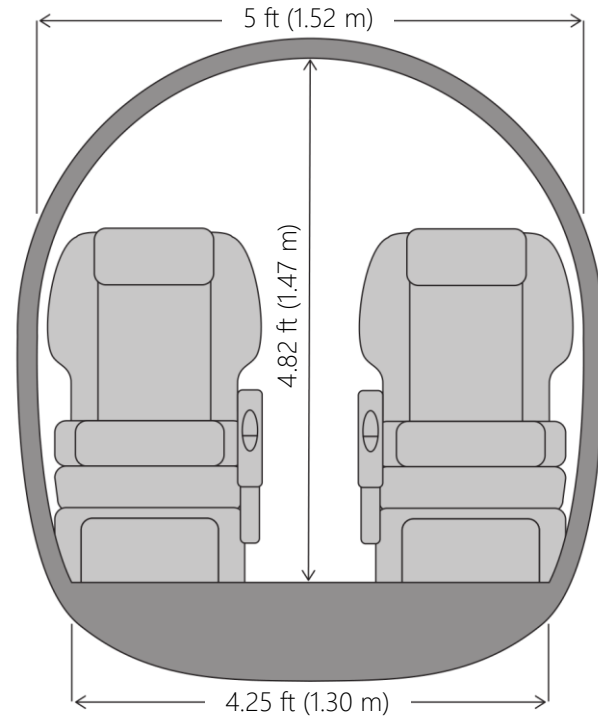




Cessna 402



Tecnam P2012

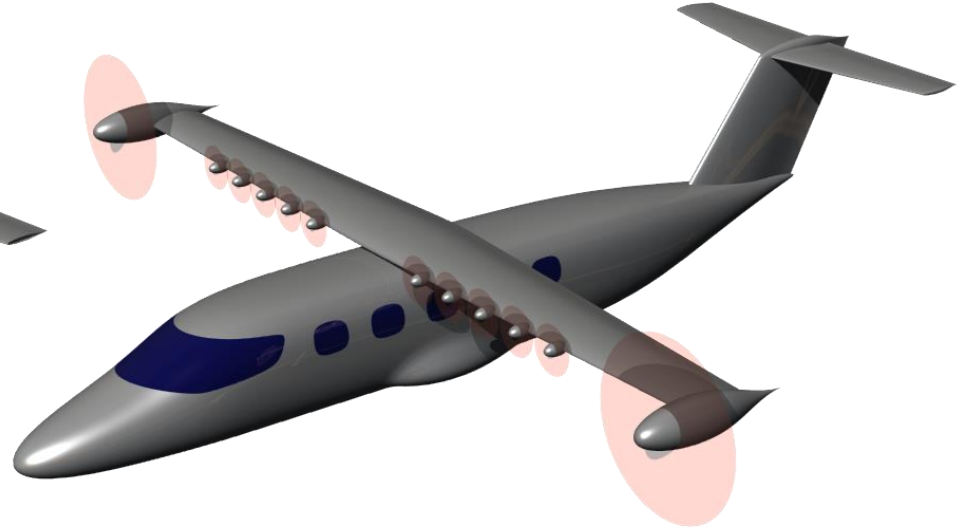


Pilatus PC-12

# Advanced design configurations

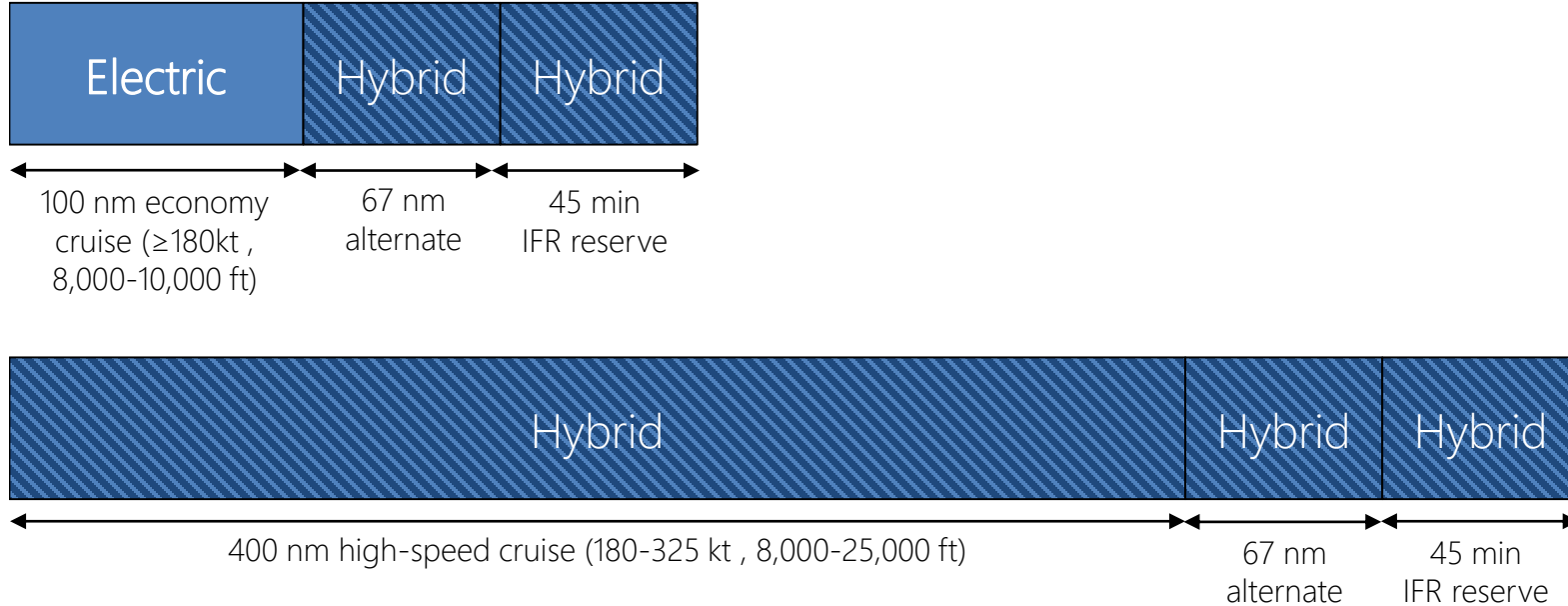


Turbodiesels or turboprops



Electric motors with turbodiesel  
or turbine range extender

# Mission descriptions



C402

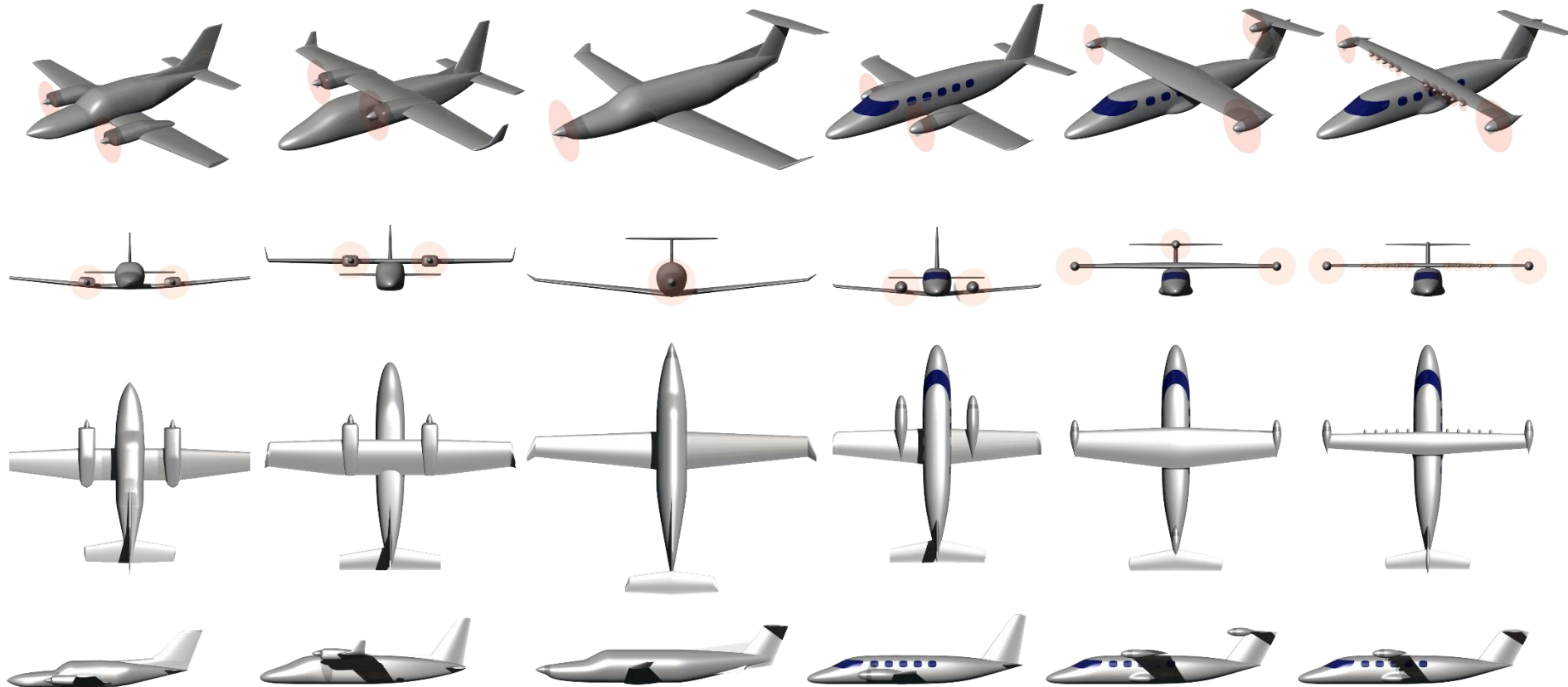
P2012

PC-12

Conventional (C)

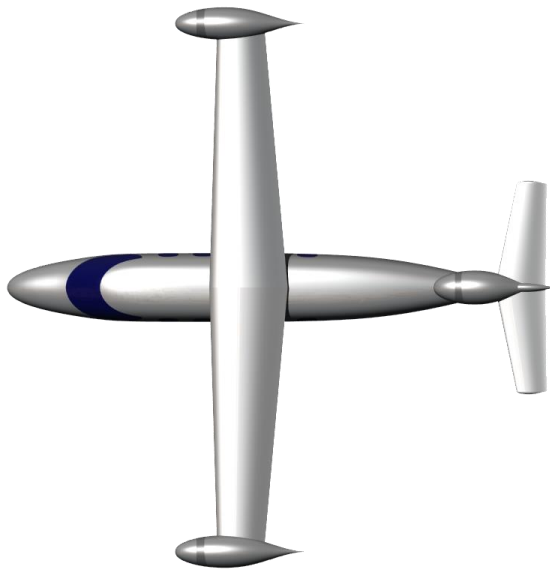
3-motor (3M)

High-lift props (HLP)

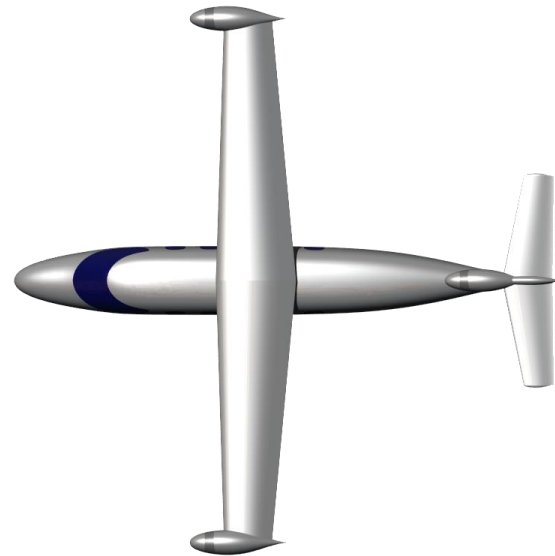




Lowest battery+electricity cost

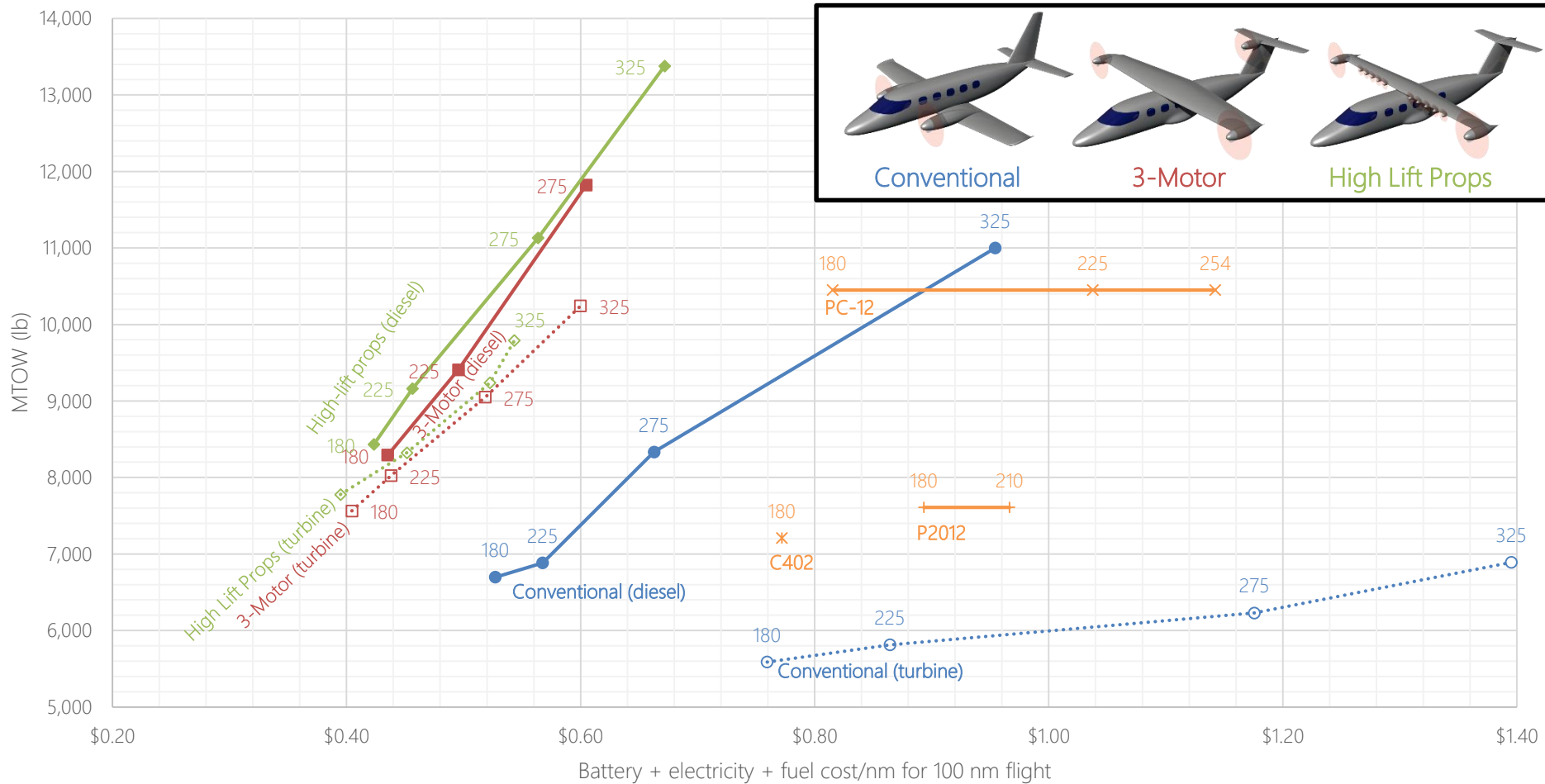


Lowest gross weight

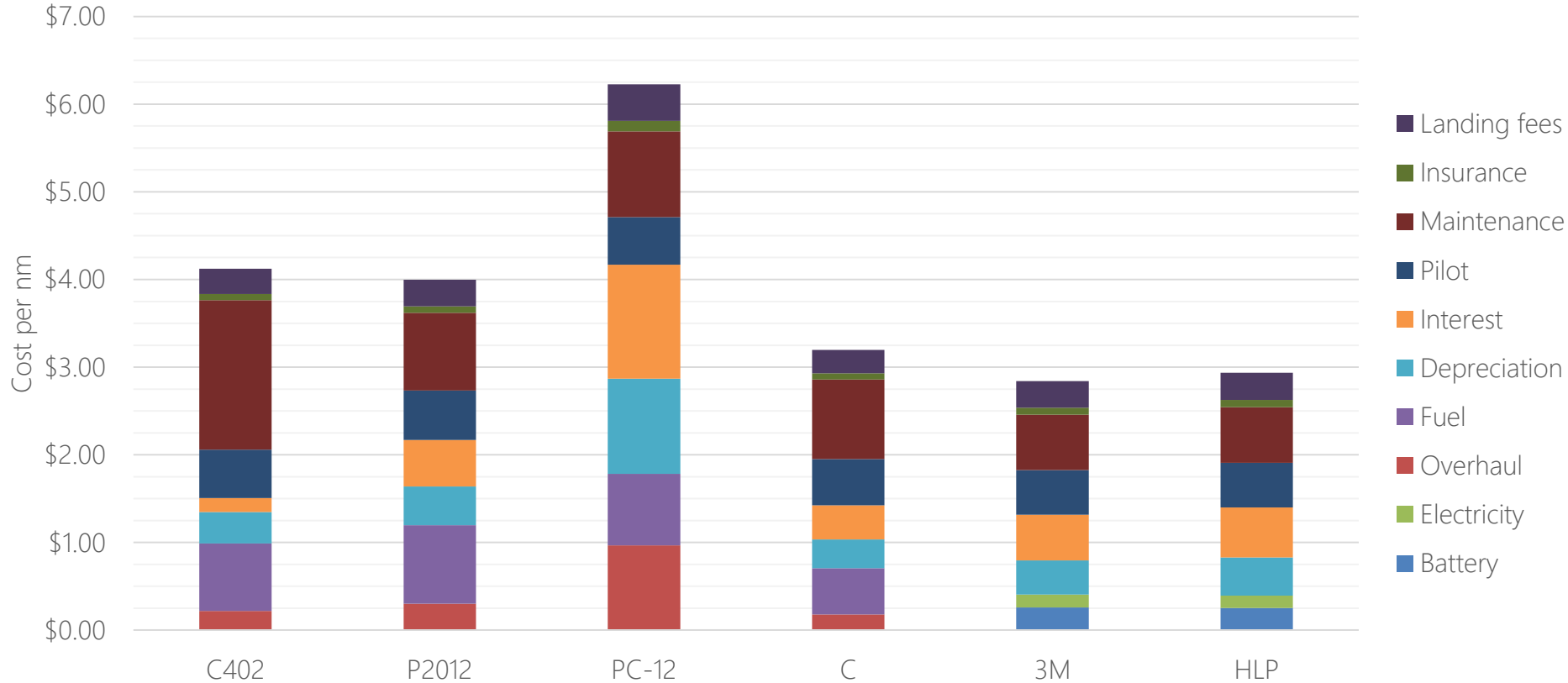


Lowest total cost

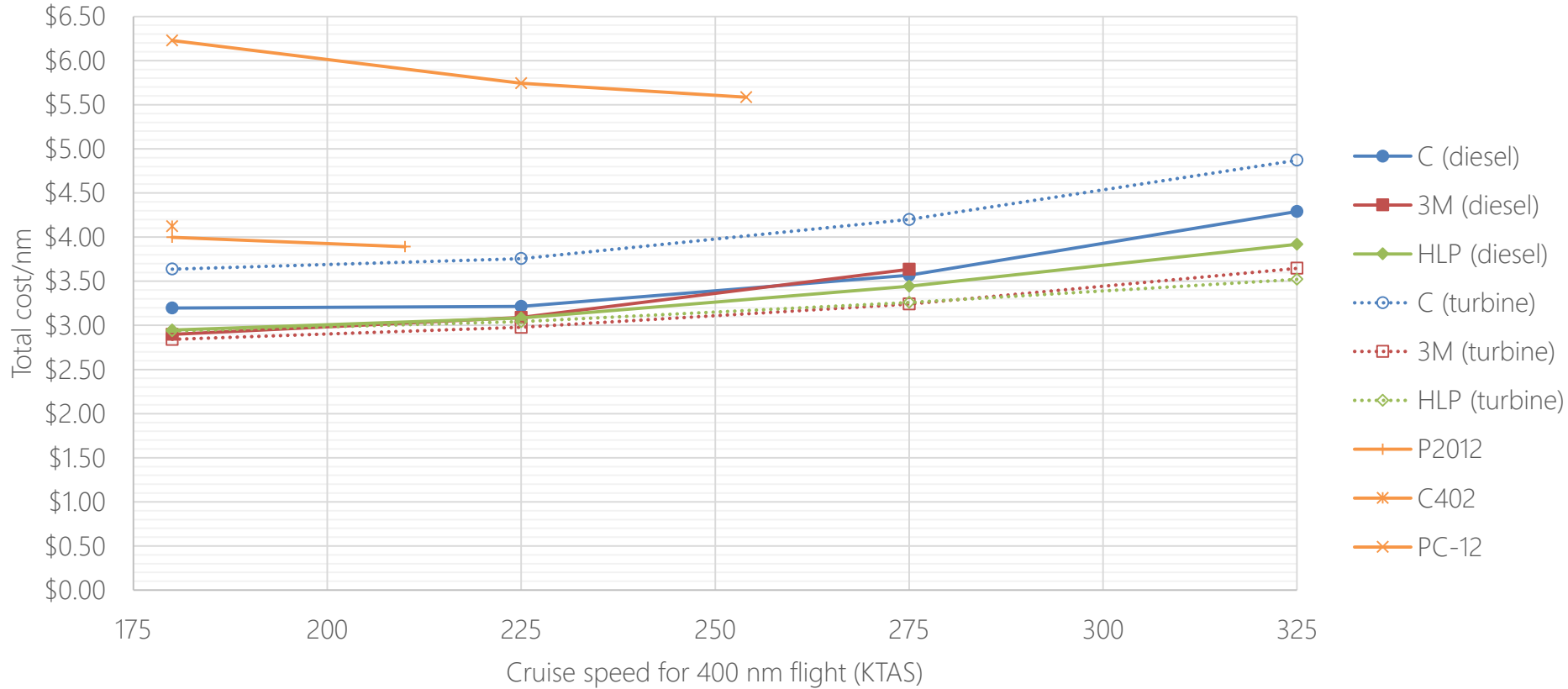


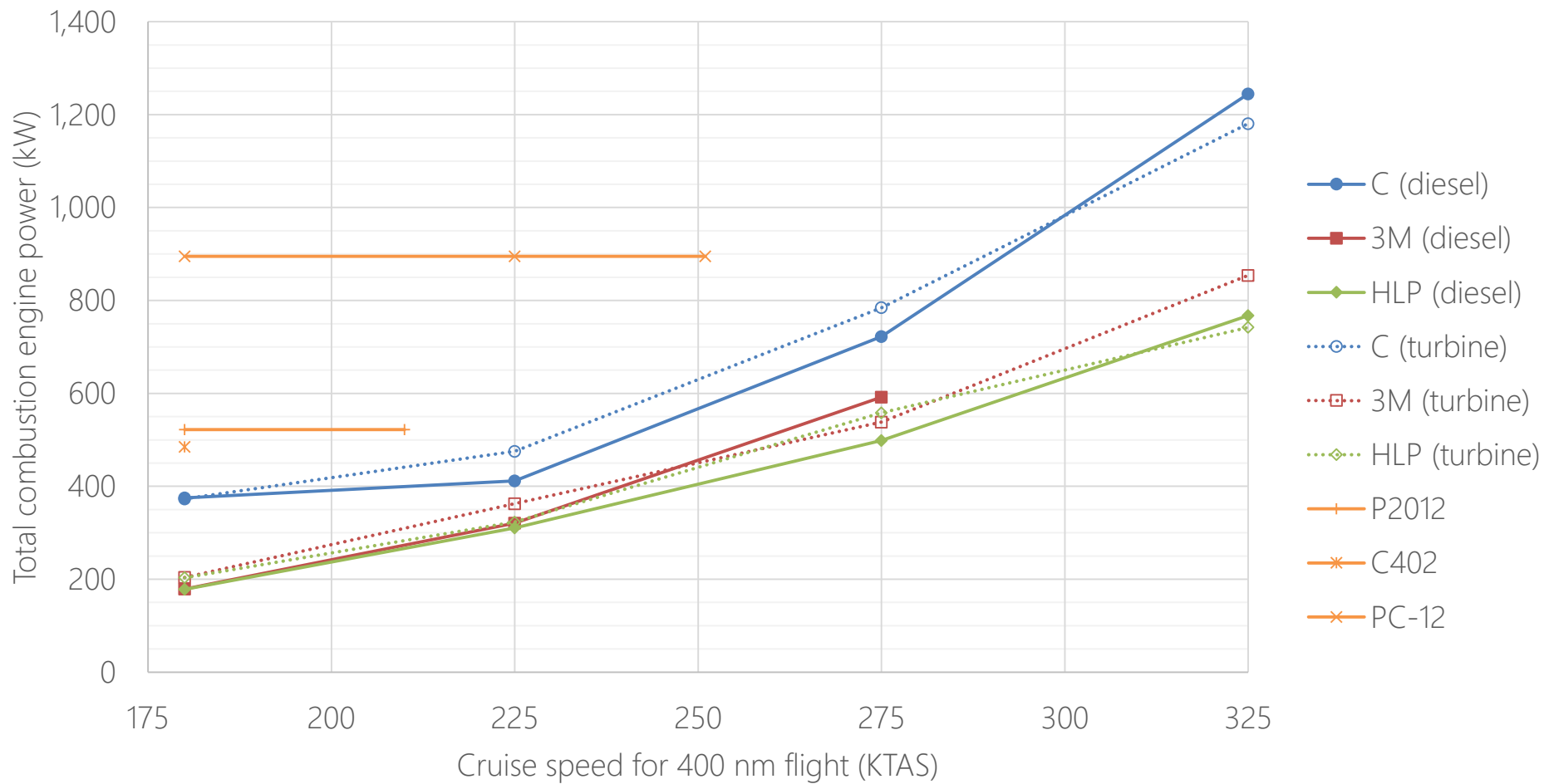


# Operating costs for 180 kt, 100 nm flight

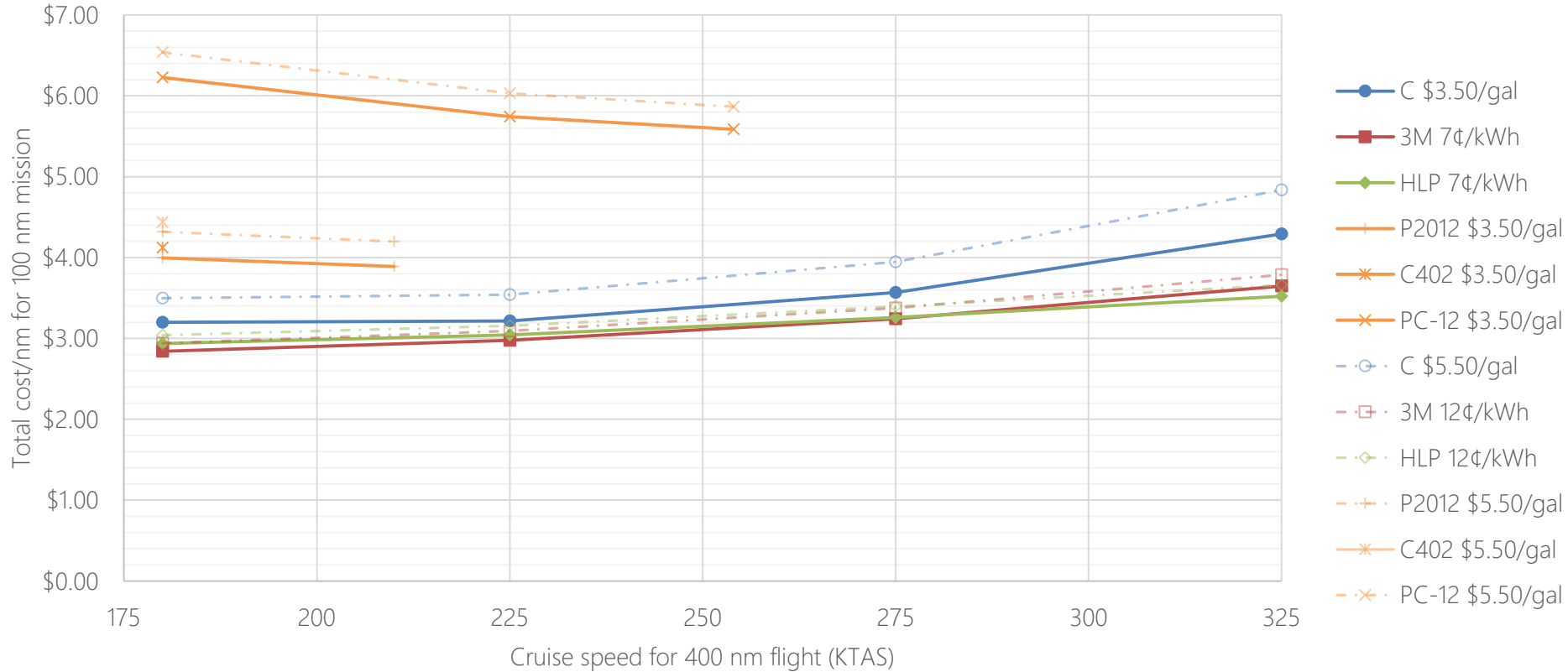


# 100 nm flight costs





# Energy cost sensitivity

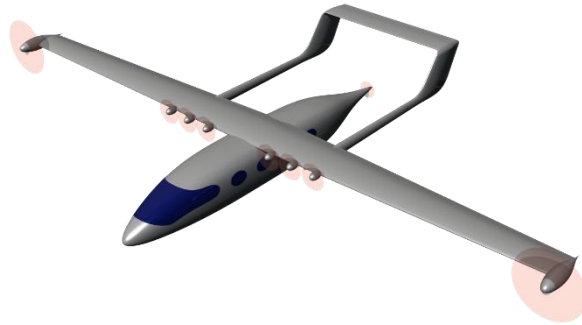


# Acknowledgements

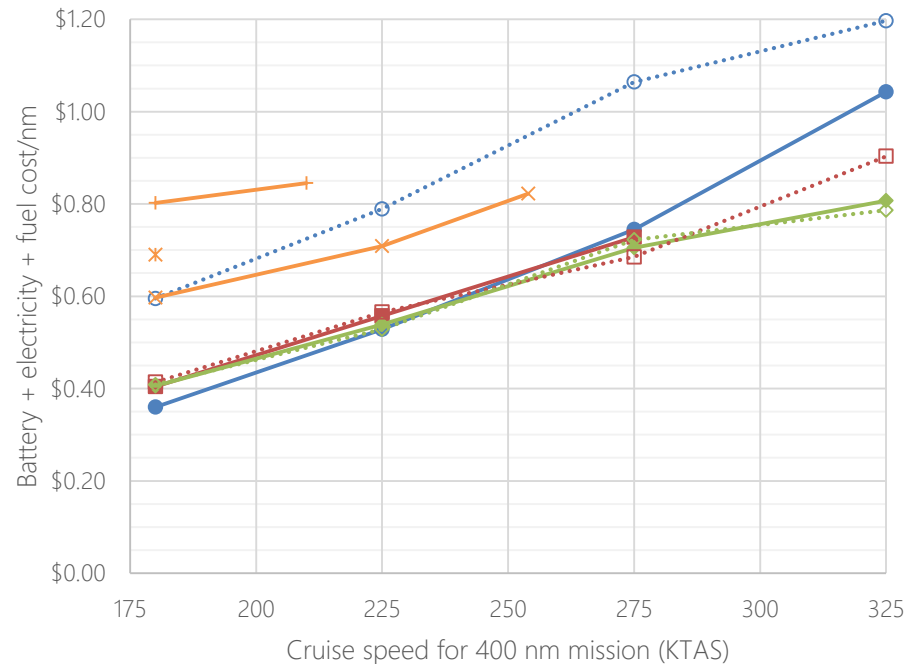
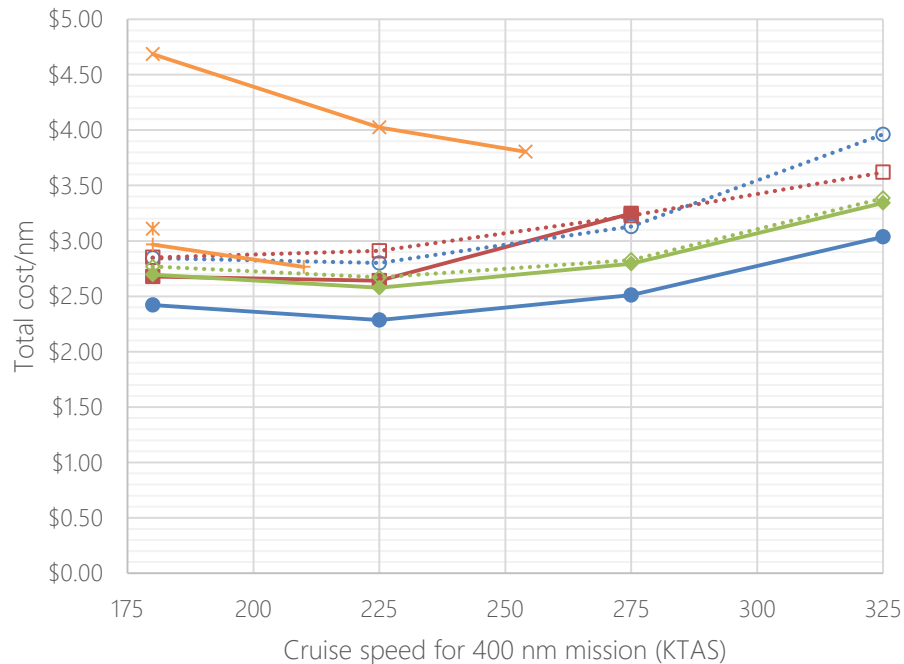
- NASA Langley (Dr. Nick Borer, Bill Fredericks, Ken Goodrich, Mark Moore, Michael Patterson)
- Dr. Joachim Grenestedt

# Future Work

- CFD validation of current designs
- Boundary layer ingestion propeller analysis
- Aeroelastic analysis
- Additional configuration analysis (e.g. twin boom)

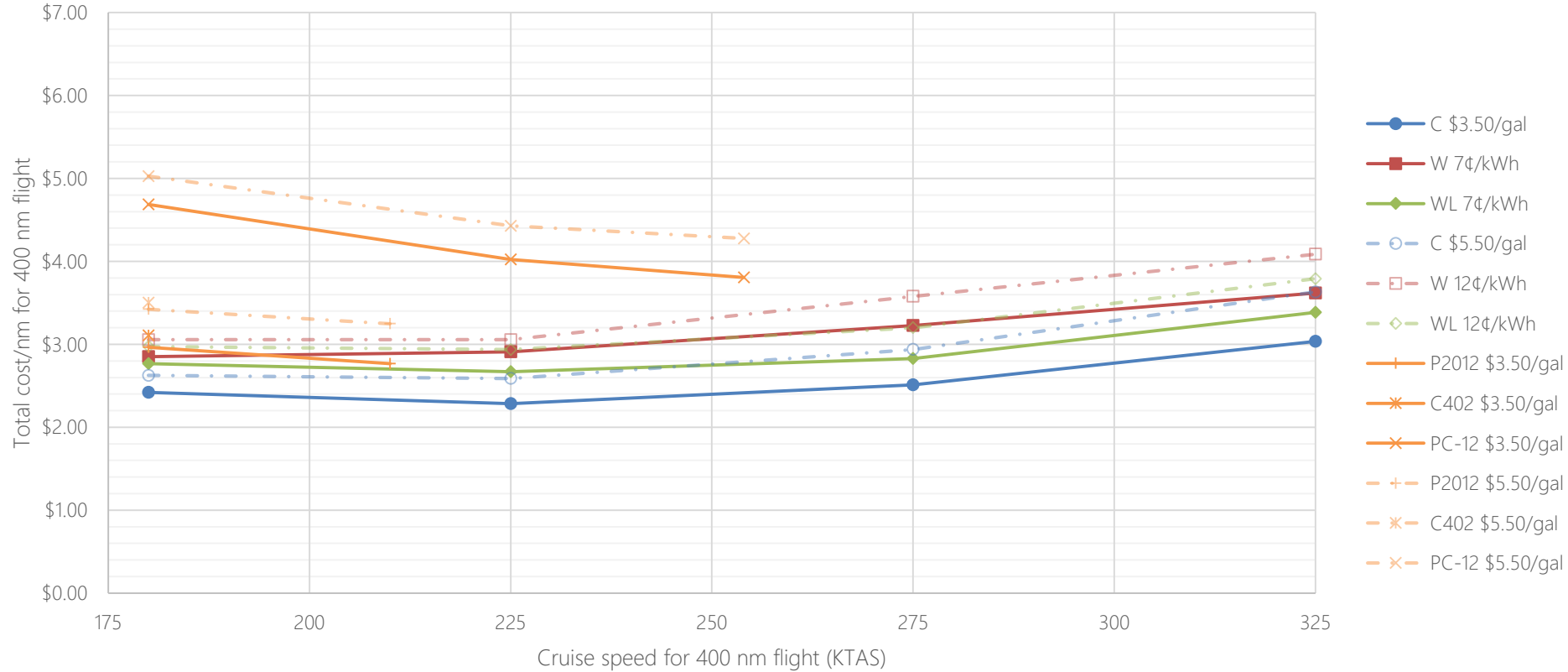


# 400 nm flight costs

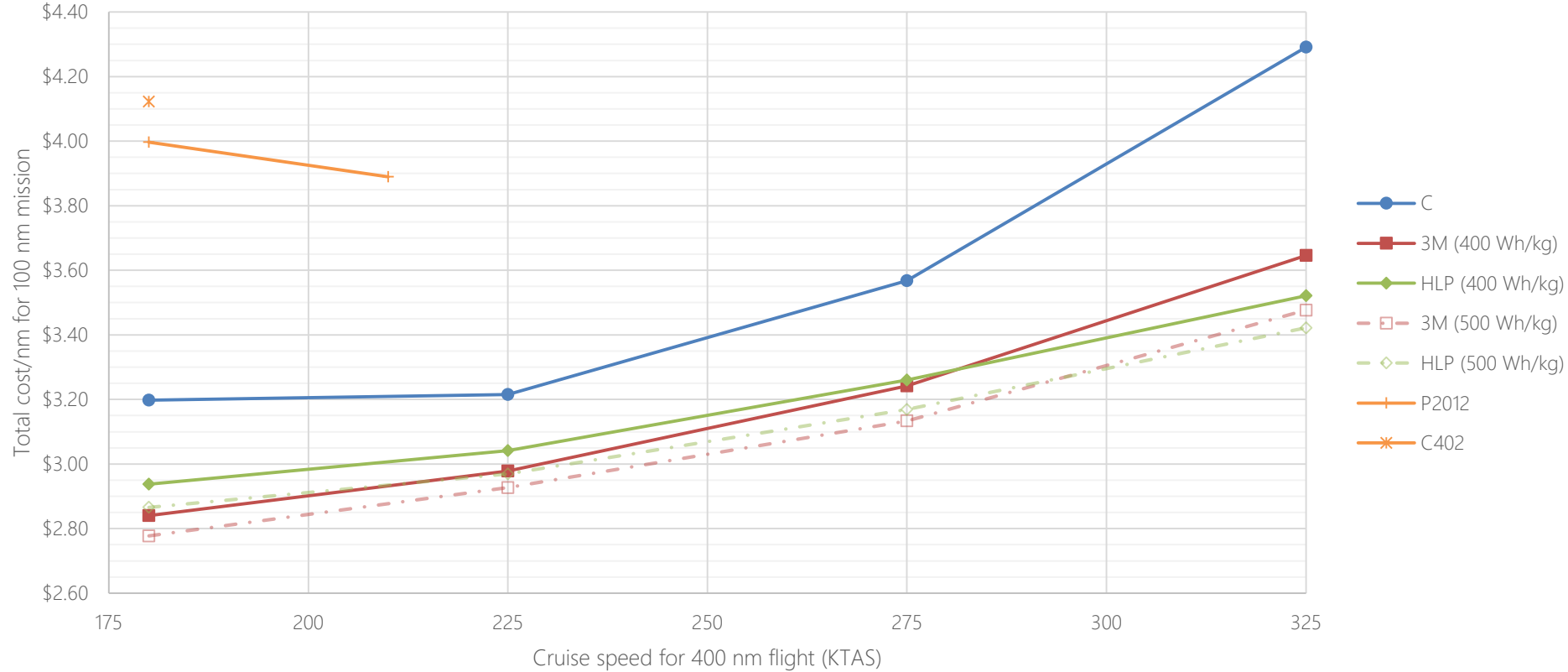




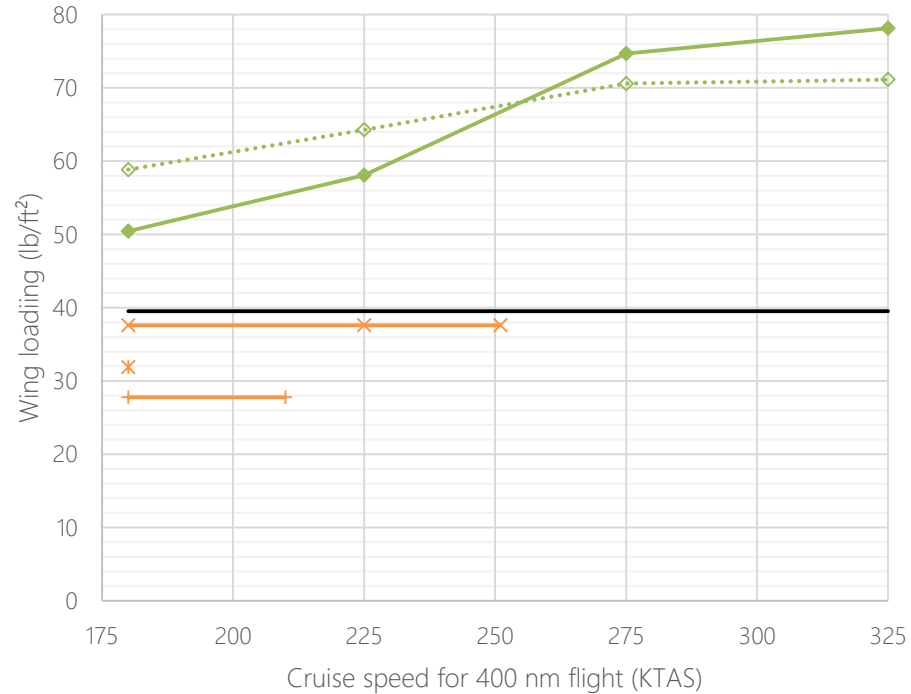
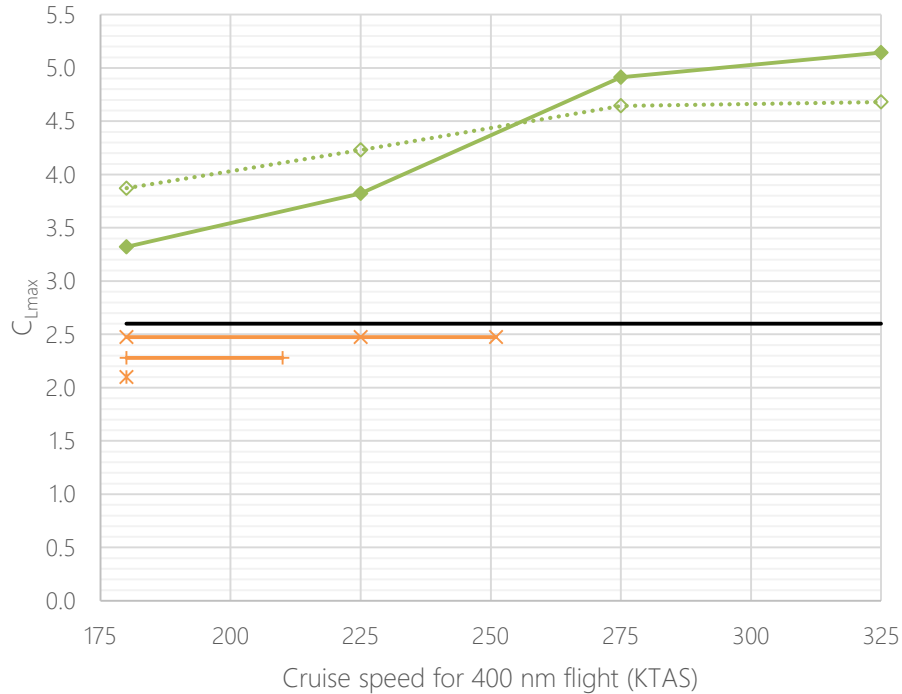
# Energy cost sensitivity for 400 nm flight



# Specific energy sensitivity



# Effect of high-lift propellers



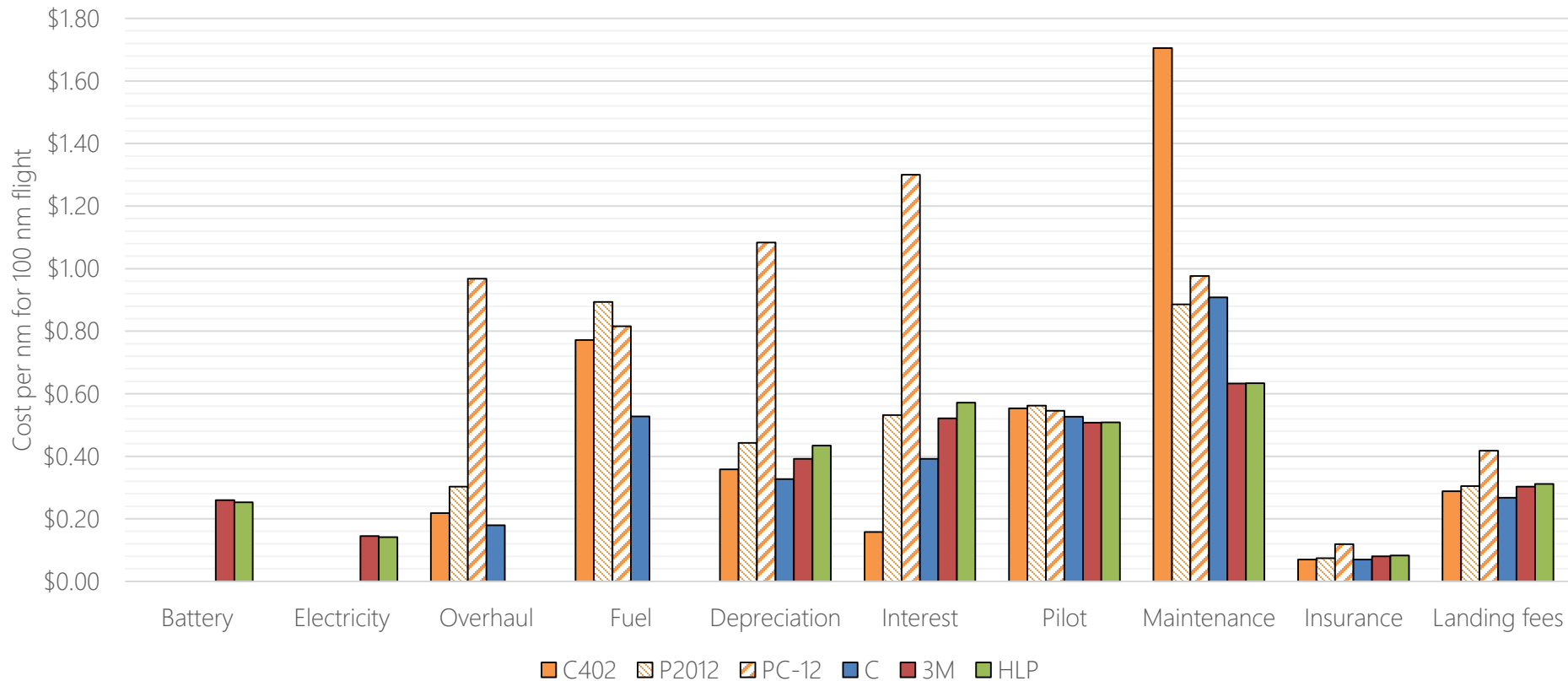
# Engine options for advanced concepts

|                   | Turbodiesel | Turboprop   | Turbine generator (recuperated) |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------|
| SFC (lb/hp/hr)    | 0.36-0.41   | 0.63        | 0.45                            |
| TBO               | 2,400 hours | 3,600 hours | 6,000 hours                     |
| Critical altitude | 10,000 ft   | Sea level   | Sea level                       |
| Specific power    | 0.48 hp/lb  | 2.1 hp/lb   | 2.0 hp/lb                       |
| Cost per 100 hp   | \$39,000    | \$56,000    | \$56,000                        |
| Minimum size      | 230 shp     | 250 shp     | 250 shp                         |

# Operating cost components

- Battery amortization (2,000 cycles, 20¢/kWh)
- Electricity (industrial rate: 7¢/kWh)
- Fuel (\$3.50/gal)
- Overhaul reserve
- Depreciation (30,000 hours)
- Interest
- Pilot
- Maintenance
- Insurance
- Landing fees

# Operating costs for the 180 kt, 100 nm mission



# Aircraft unit cost model

