

AROUND THE WORLD  
WITH A SOLAR AIRPLANE

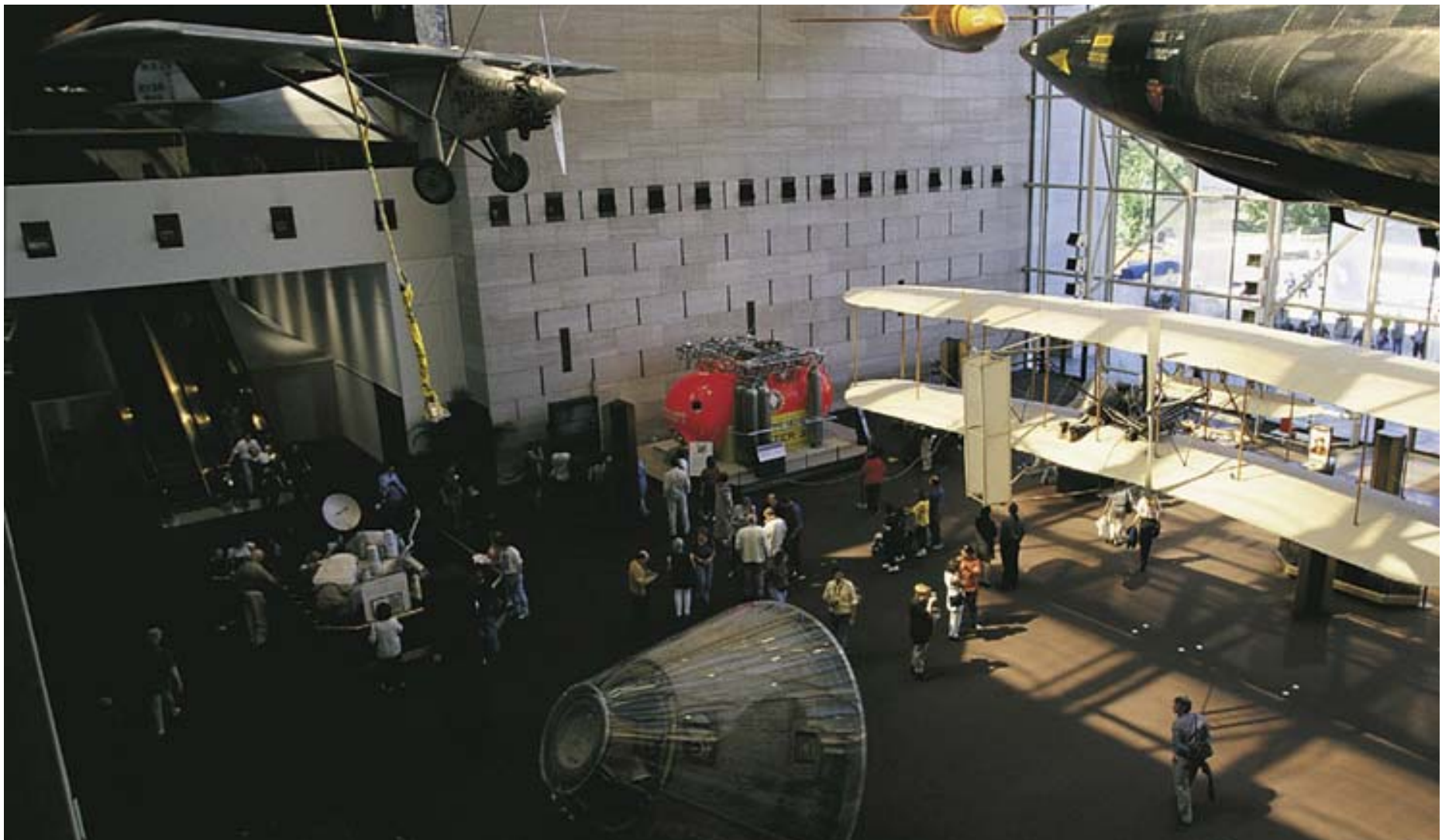


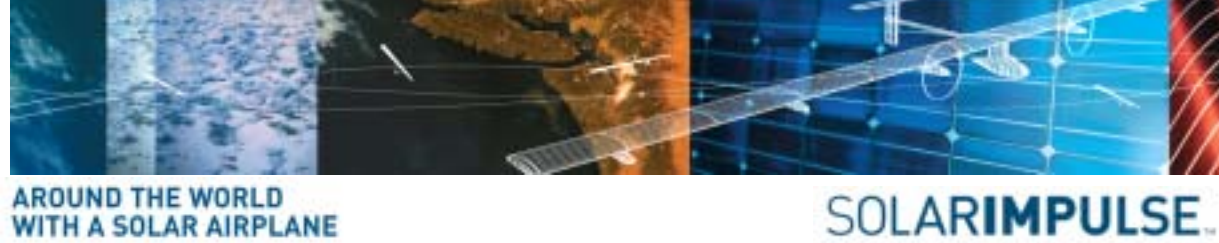
# Symposium Photovoltaïque National

## 25 novembre 2005



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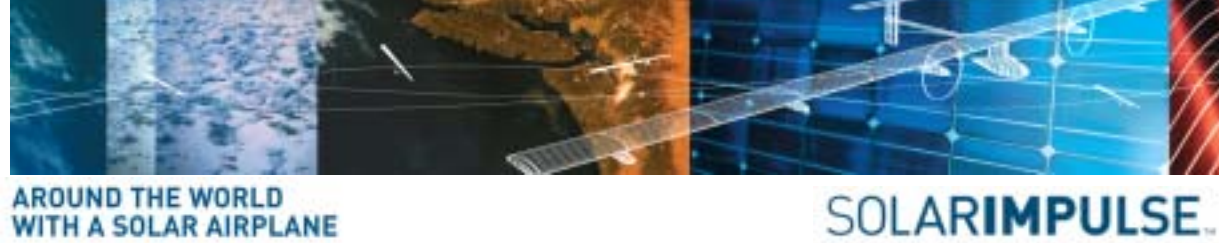


Achieve a flight around the world with a solar powered airplane



# Our objectives

- A **revolutionary airplane**, capable of taking off under its own power and of flying day and night **without fuel or exhaust pollution**.
- A **scientific adventure** in the service of the environment, rewriting the **history of aviation** with solar energy.
- A **communications platform** promoting sustainable development, by stimulating the **enthusiasm of the public** for renewable energies.
- A demonstration of the importance of **new technologies** for the future of our planet.



# A short history of solar flights...





**Solar Challenger**  
262 km, 5 hrs,  
2.5 KW

**1981**



**Sunseeker**  
Eric Raymond  
400 km

**1990**



**Unmanned Helios**  
Aerovironment  
30'000 m, 21 KW

**2001**

**1983**

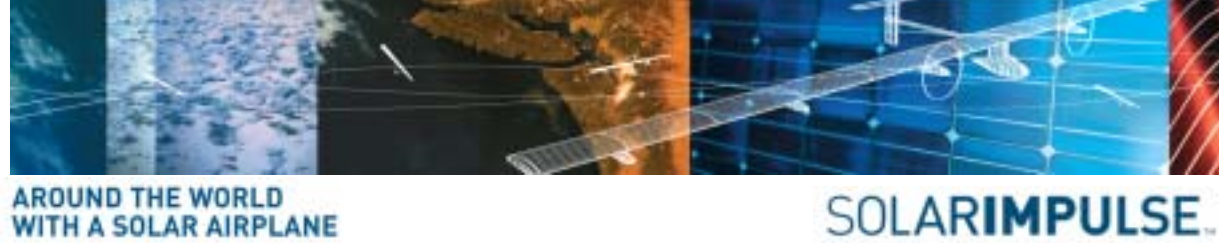
**Solair 1**  
Günter Rochelt  
> 5 hrs, 2.2 KW



**1996**

**Icare 2**  
Voit-Nitschmann  
350 km, 3.5 KW





**The challenge: how to keep flying during a full night?**

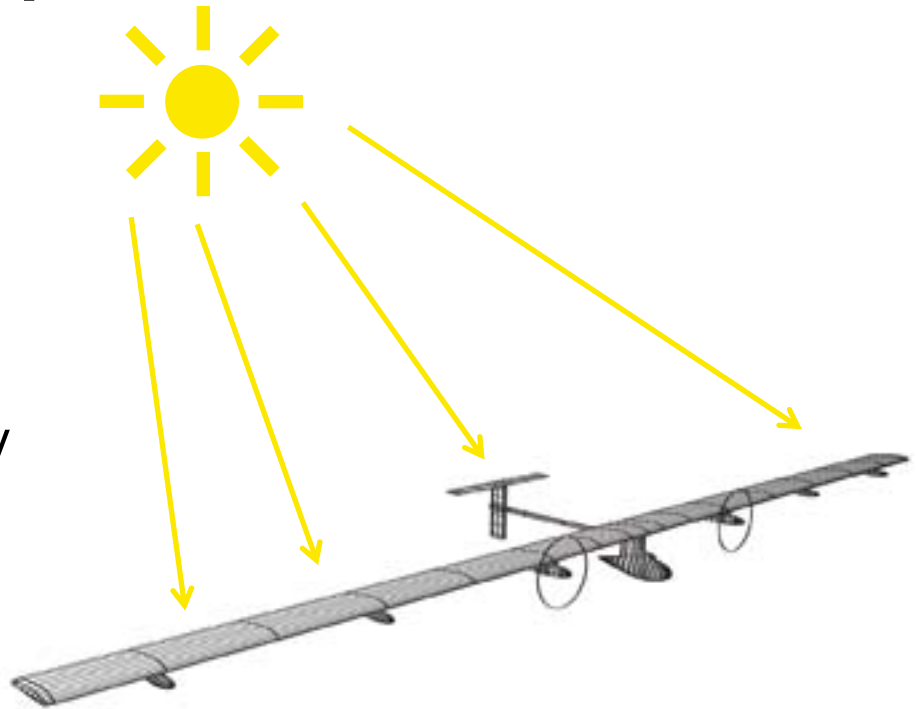


# A very low sink, a high performance electric propulsion and a light airplane

80 meters wingspan  
220 m<sup>2</sup> of wing surface

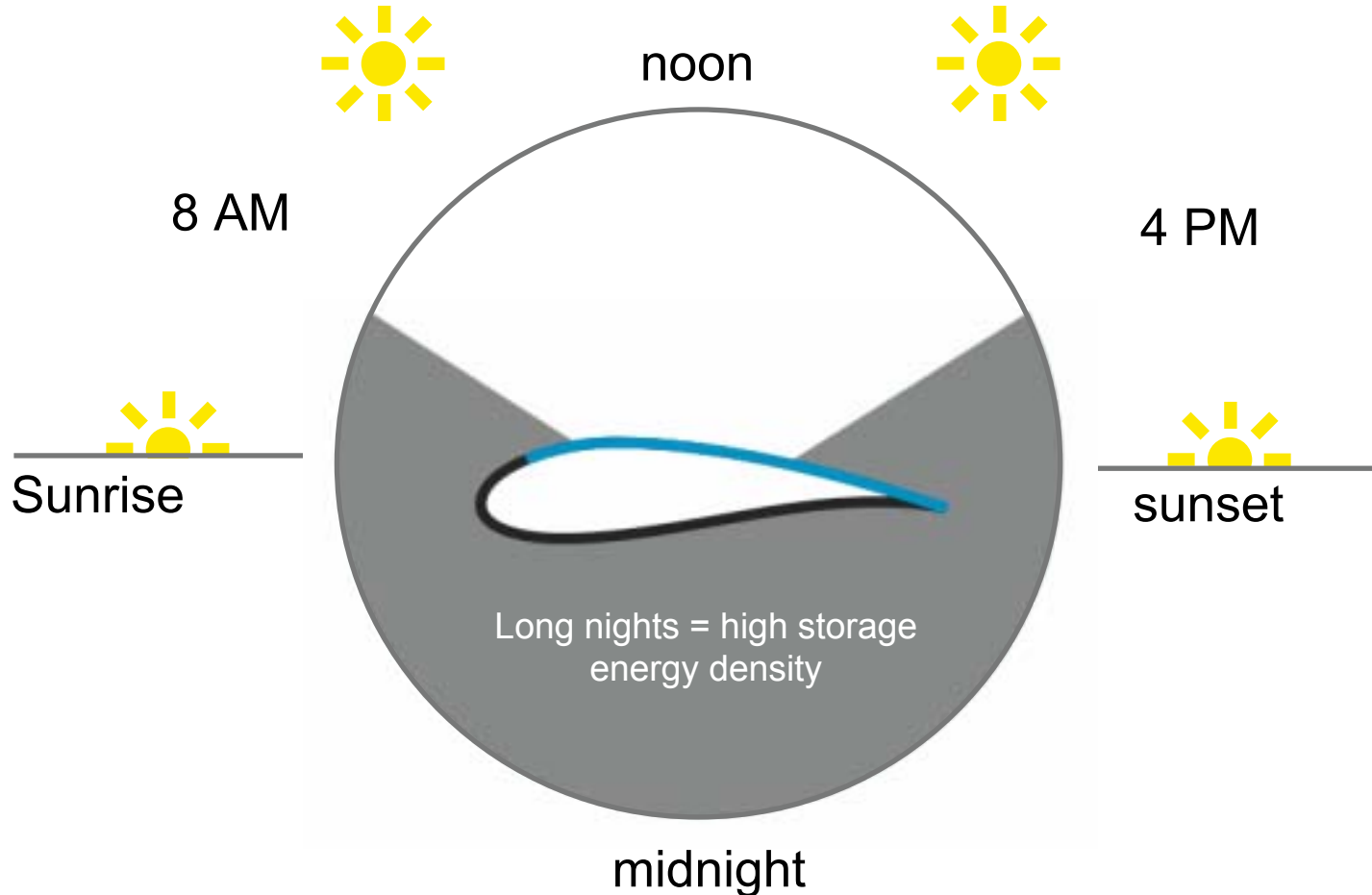
Peak power : 40 kW at noon but only  
10 kW (12 PS) over 24 hrs

By comparison :  
Wright Brothers (1903) : 12 PS



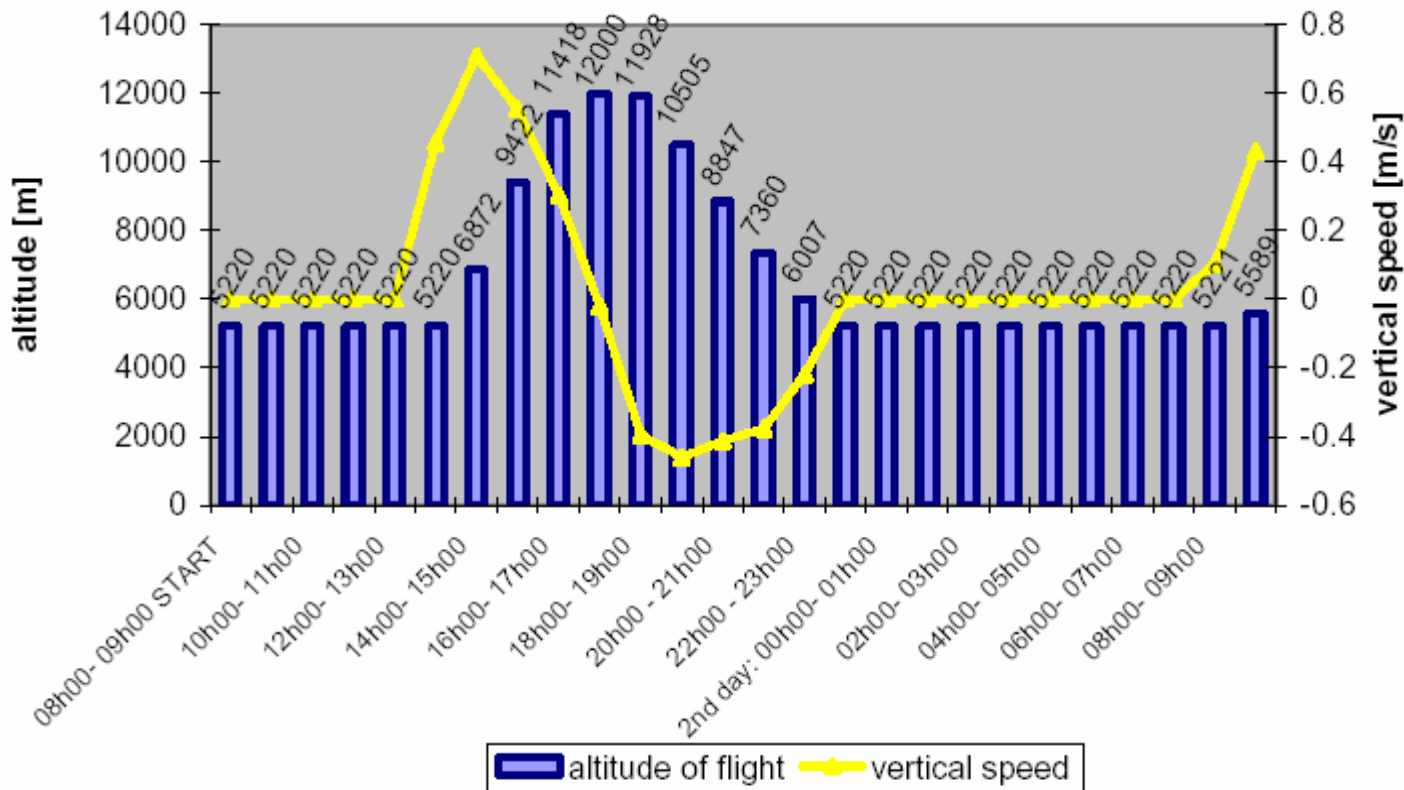


# Long nights = high storage energy density





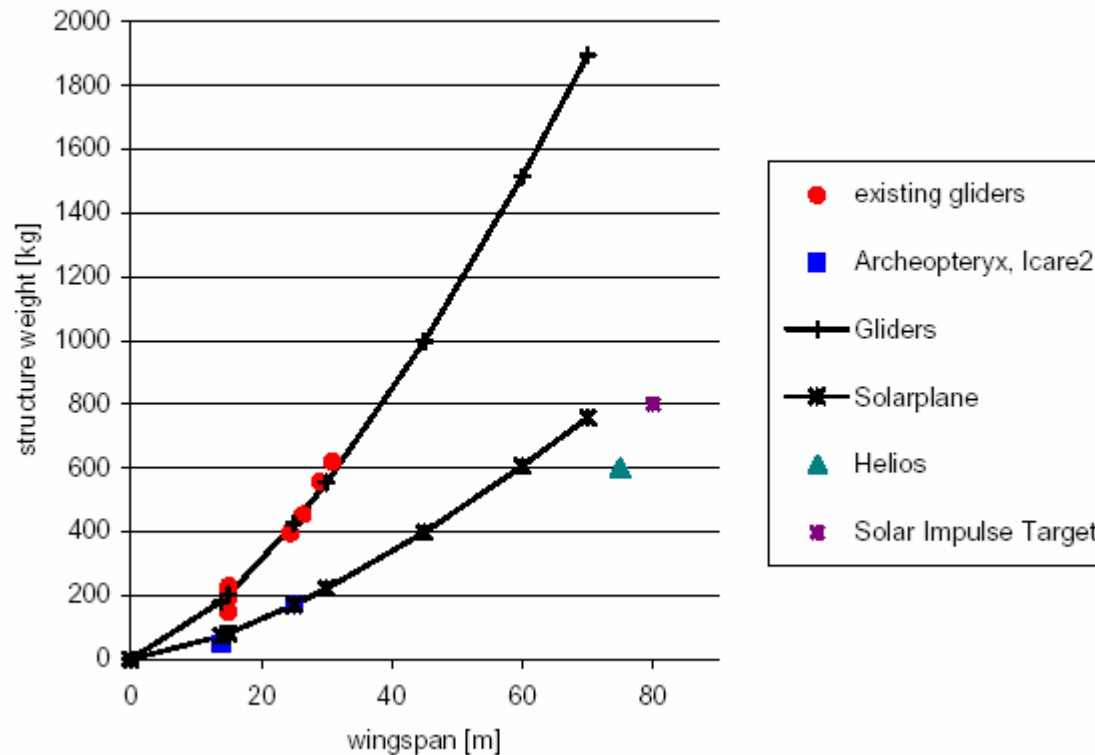
# Energy stored in batteries and in altitude



# Reduce airplane structure weight



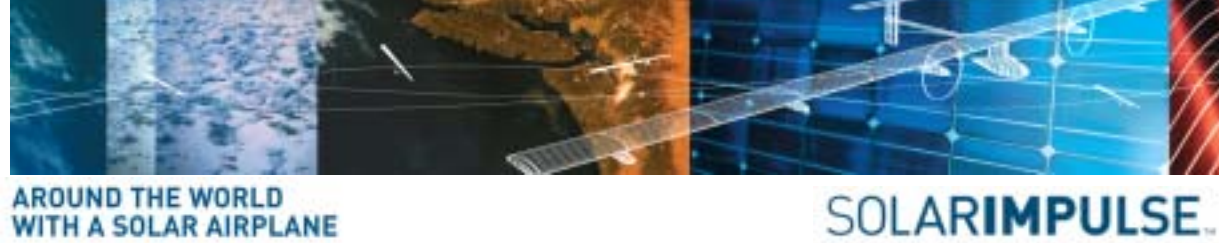
Structure weight estimations





# Provide a viable and safe environment for the pilot at 12'000 meters

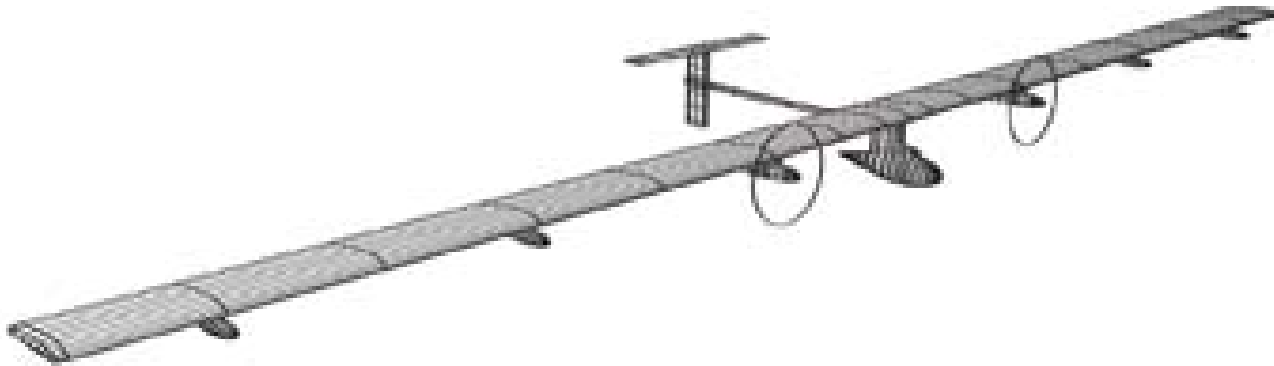
High altitude:	protection against irradiation
Low temperatures (-55 °C) :	energy recuperation for heating purpose extraction of humidity
Little oxygen :	light pressurization system with low energy consumption elimination of CO <sub>2</sub>
Long flights duration :	automatic control and management of the airplane energy systems



# Current situation



# Aircraft Configuration

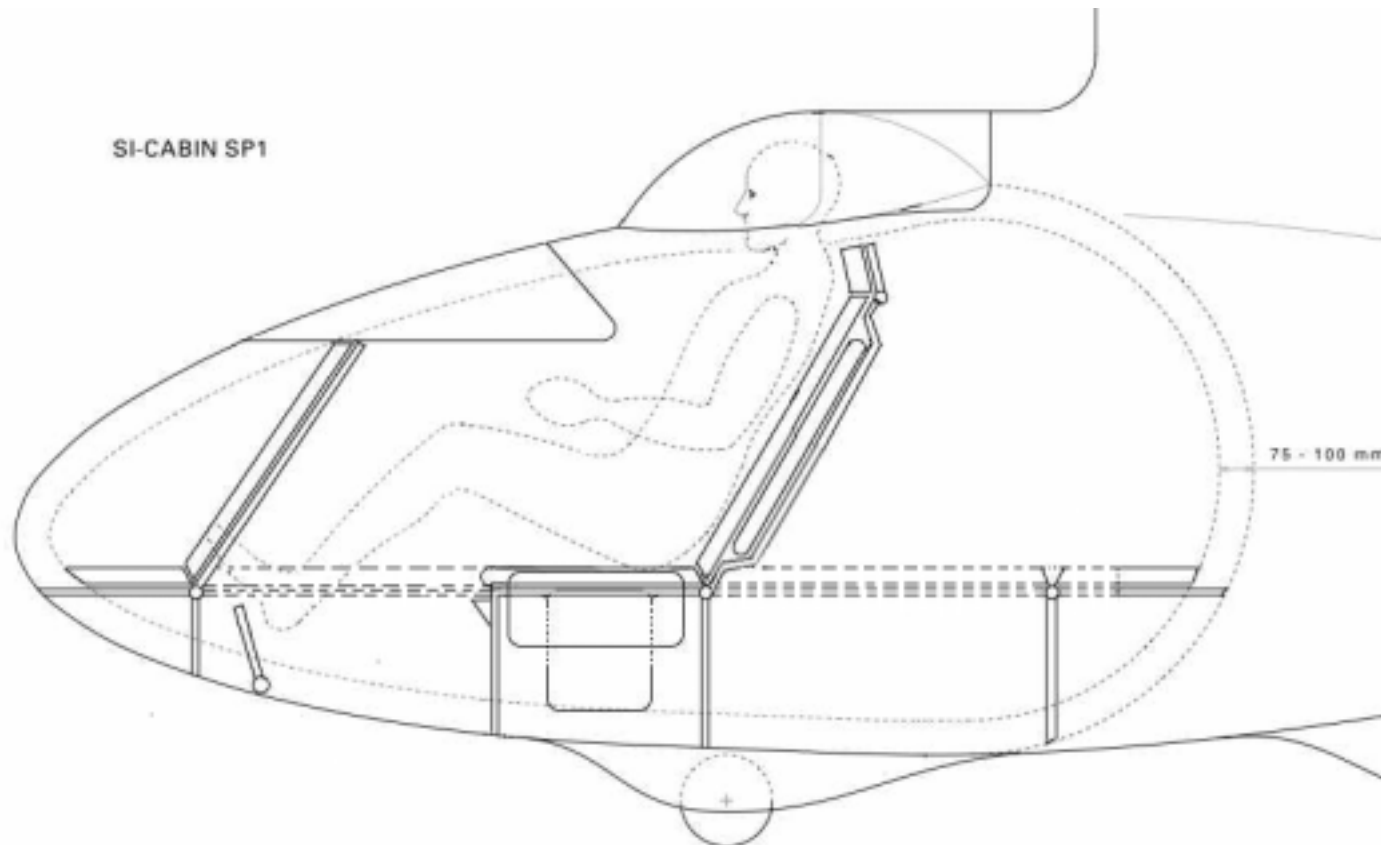


- Conventional configuration
- Main weight in wing (partially span loaded aircraft)
- Ultra low wing loading (  $8 \text{ kg/m}^2$  )
- Design optimized for a single point: cruise speed 43 km/h
- Ultra light carbon laminate sandwich for wing and stabilizer surfaces





# Single seated aircraft...



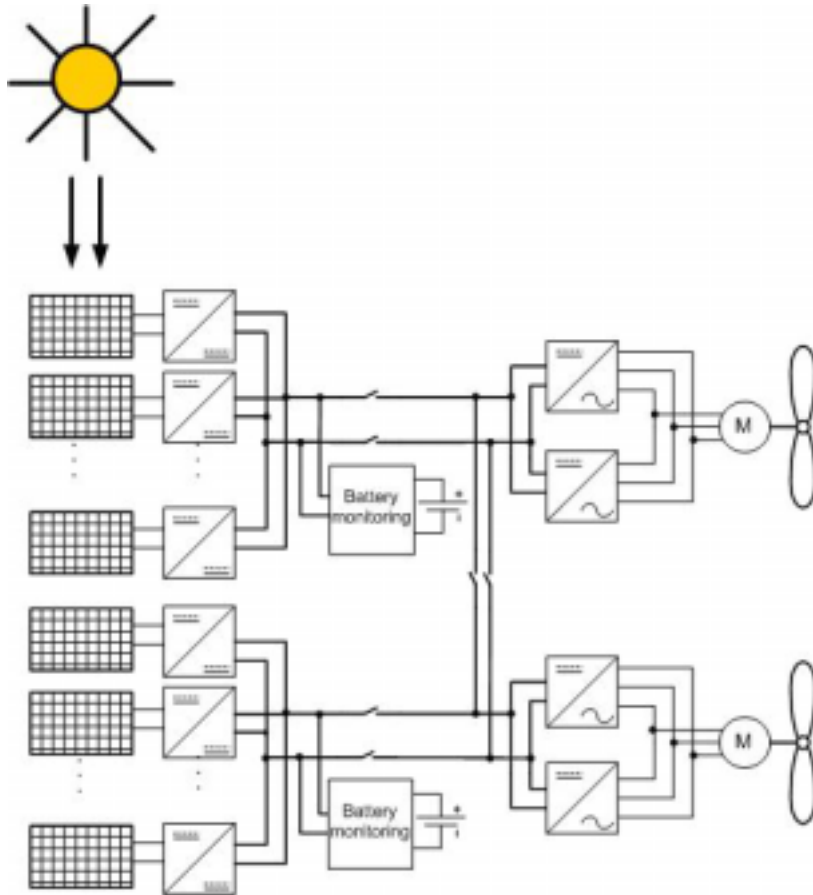


**...With ergonomics optimized for a multi-days flight mission**





# Full electric propulsion



- PV cells on top of the wing and stabilizer surfaces with efficiency of  $\approx 20\%$

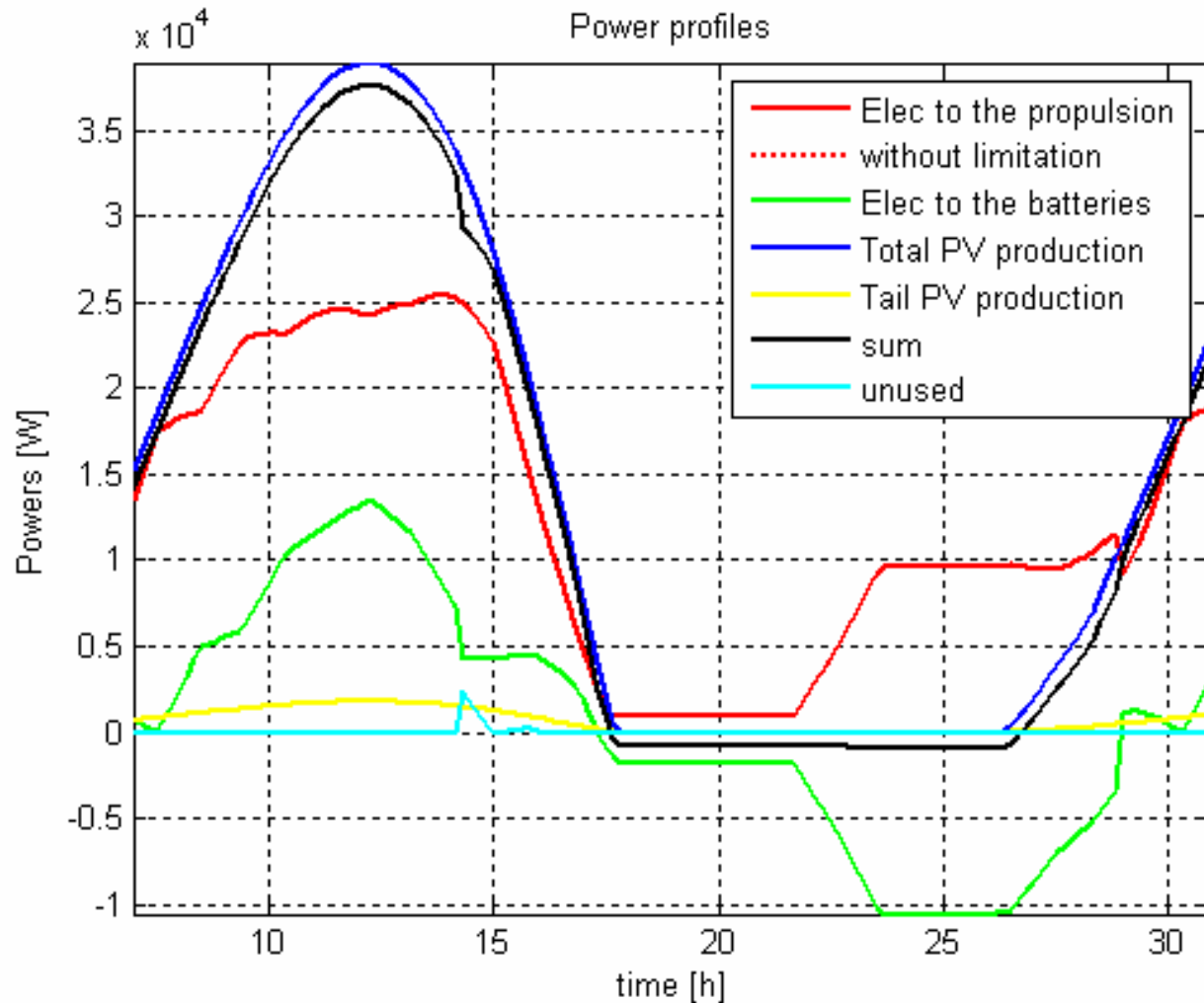
- Li-Ion batteries  $\geq 200$  Wh/kg

- 270 V power electric system, 28 V avionics

- DC brushless-sensorless electro motor with efficiency  $\geq 95\%$



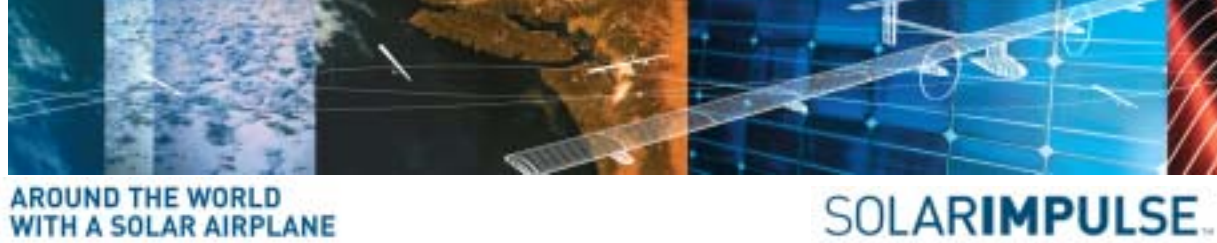
# Typical Power Profile





# Estimated Weights

• Structure with PV cells integrated and control rods	1475 kg
• Flight controls in cockpit + autopilot	10 kg
• Crew systems	20 kg
• Environmental control system (ECS) + oxygen	15 kg
• Avionics, Com, Nav, antennas	10 kg
• Rescue equipment	10 kg
• Batteries	400 kg
• Water and food for 5 days	20 kg
• Pilot and weight reserve	100 kg
• <b>Take off and landing weight</b>	<b>2060 kg</b>

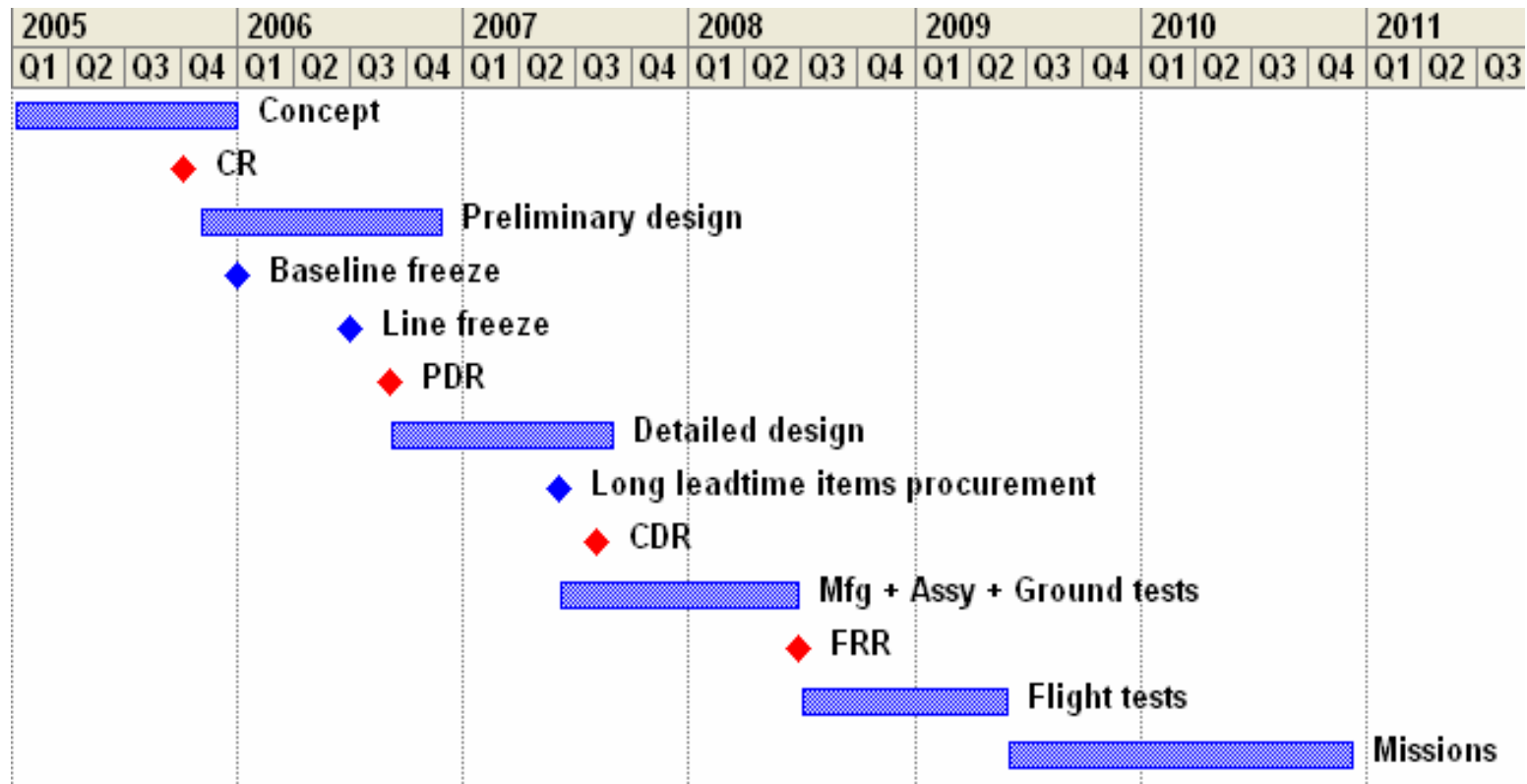


# The time frame...





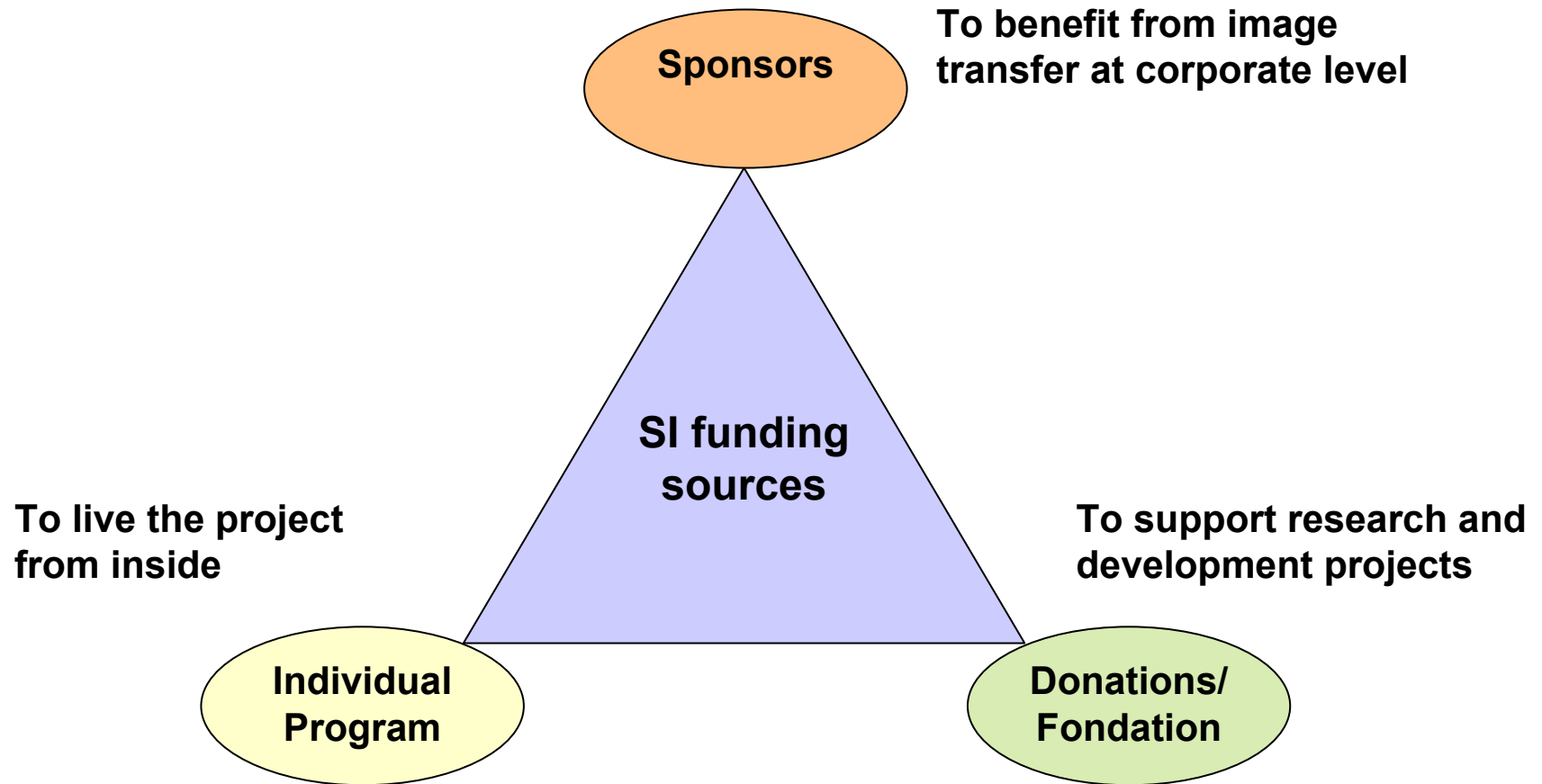
# Overall SI Plan – Program Schedule



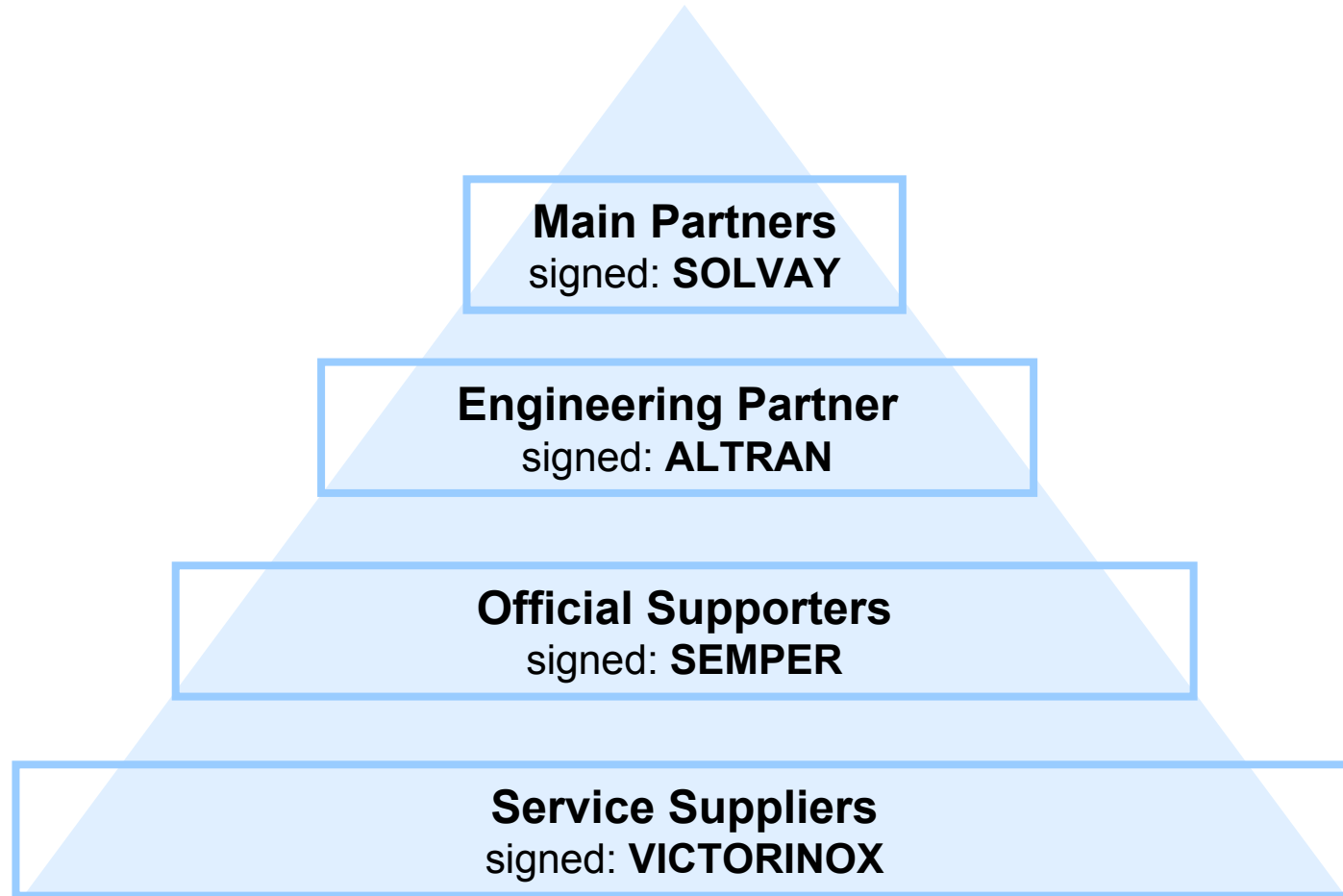


# Our partners...

# SI project financing



# Official Sponsors



# Partners



## Institutional Partners

- EPFL** (Official Scientific Advisor)
- ESA** (Technology Transfer Programme)
- IMT** (Photovoltaics specialist)
- ETHZ** (High RPM electric motors)
- Fraunhofer** (solar cells technology)

## Aeronautics Partners

- DASSAULT** (Aeronautical Advisor)

## Other Specialist Partners

- Etel, Ruag, AeroFEM, RWE ,...**



**“Everything that is impossible  
remains to be accomplished”  
(Jules Verne)**



