

# Integration Challenges, Cooling and Structural Requirements for Hybrid Powertrain Installations on a GA Airframe

Symposium E2 – Fliegen, Flughafen Stuttgart

February, 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> , 2016

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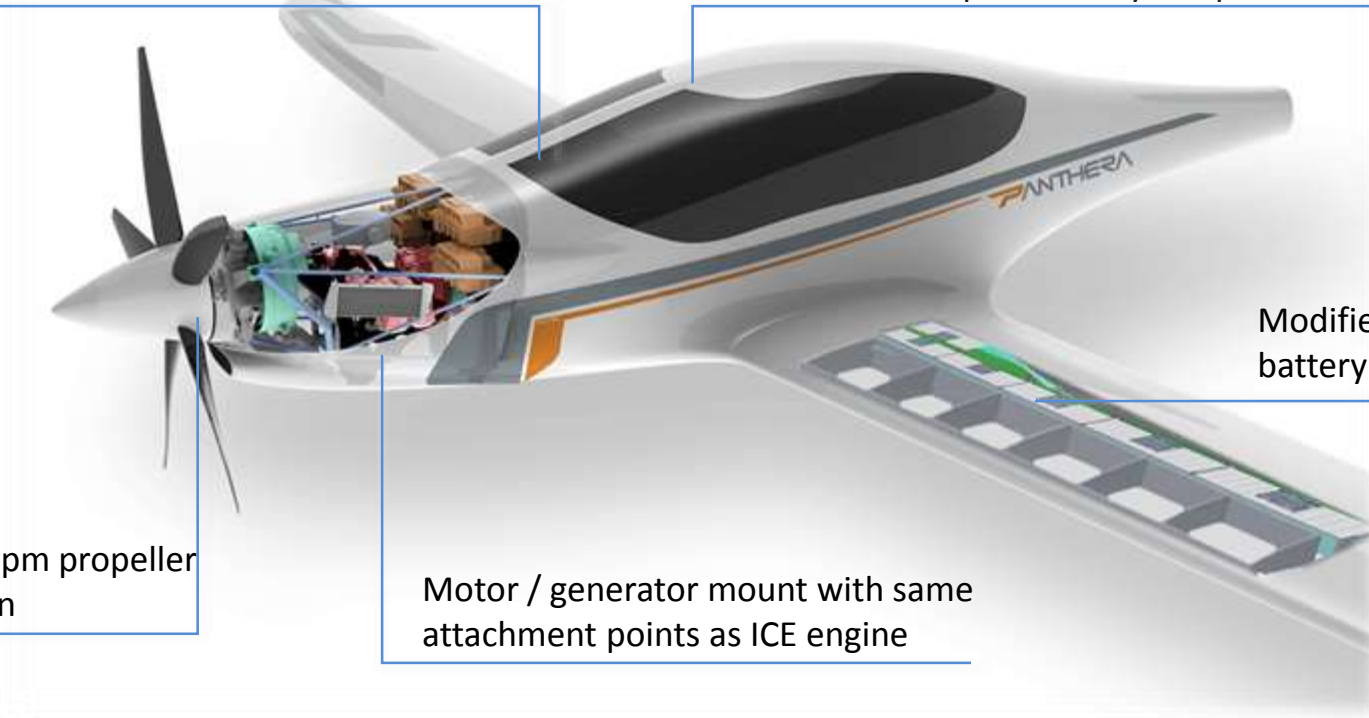
# Overview

- Hypstair concept
- Baseline configuration
- Design iterations to final configuration
- Installation of real components and power-up
- Next steps

# HYPSTAIR Installation Platform Concept

HMI integration with modified dashboard and controls

Fuselage with few modifications required for hybrid powertrain



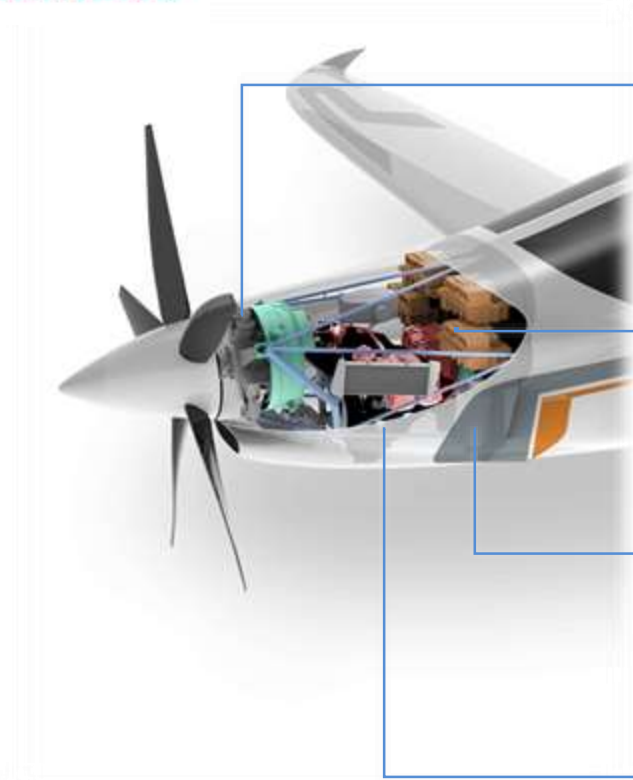
Modified wing structure for battery system integration

Low rpm propeller design

Motor / generator mount with same attachment points as ICE engine

# HYPSTAIR Serial Hybrid Drive Components

SIEMENS



200 KW MTOP  
electric motor



100 KW generator for charging  
batteries/powering the motor



4 inverters for a  
fail-safe design



Turbonormalized ICE  
as Range Extender

# Hybrid architectures: serial vs parallel

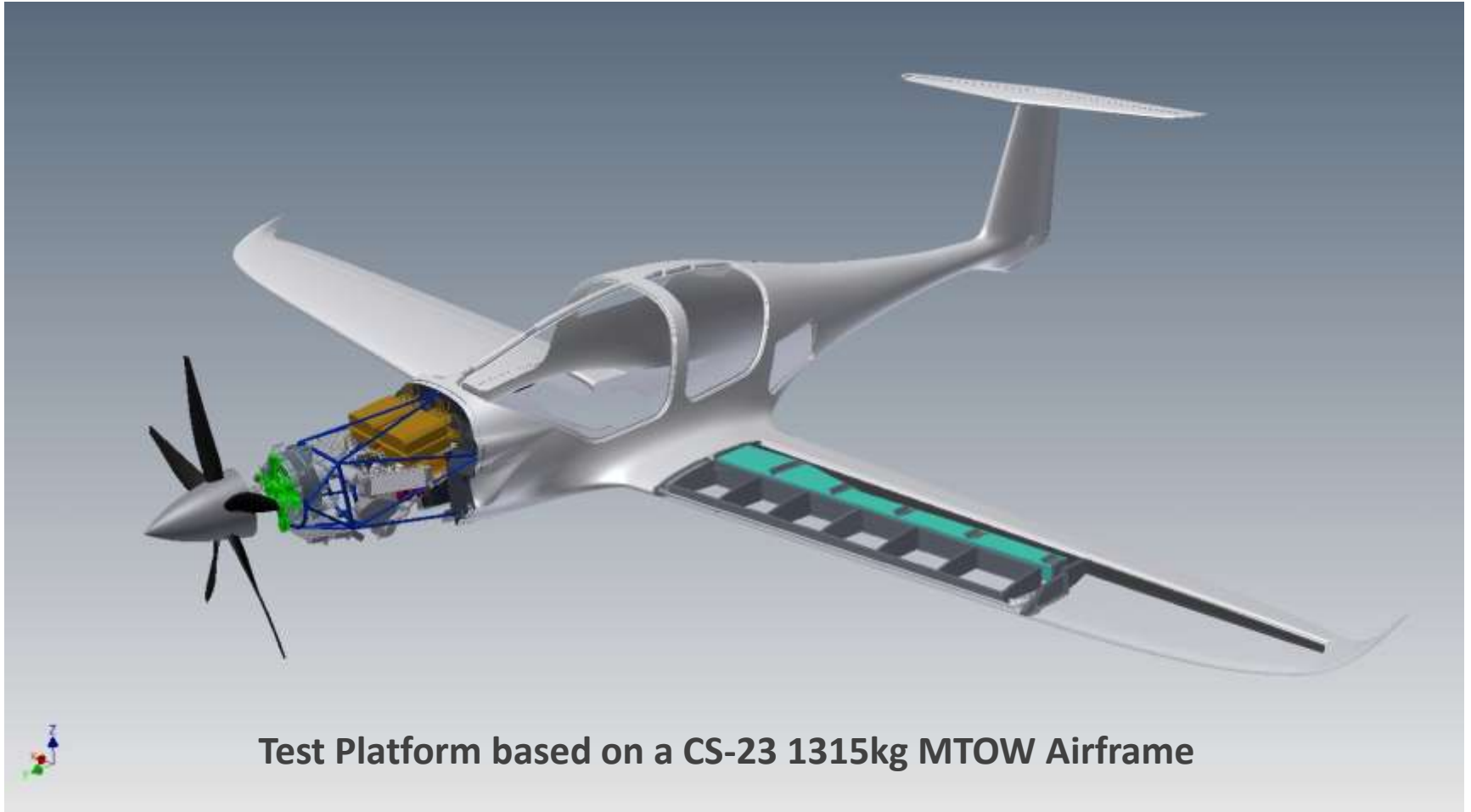
## Serial Hybrid (HYPSTAIR)

- + Two independent energy sources
- Electric generator
- At least two inverters
- + Cruise RPM is not linked to the ICE
- + Optimum propeller efficiency from take-off to cruise
- + Low noise (pure electric take-off), low cruise RPM
- + Suitable for new aircraft configurations (e.g. distributed propulsion)

## Parallel Hybrid

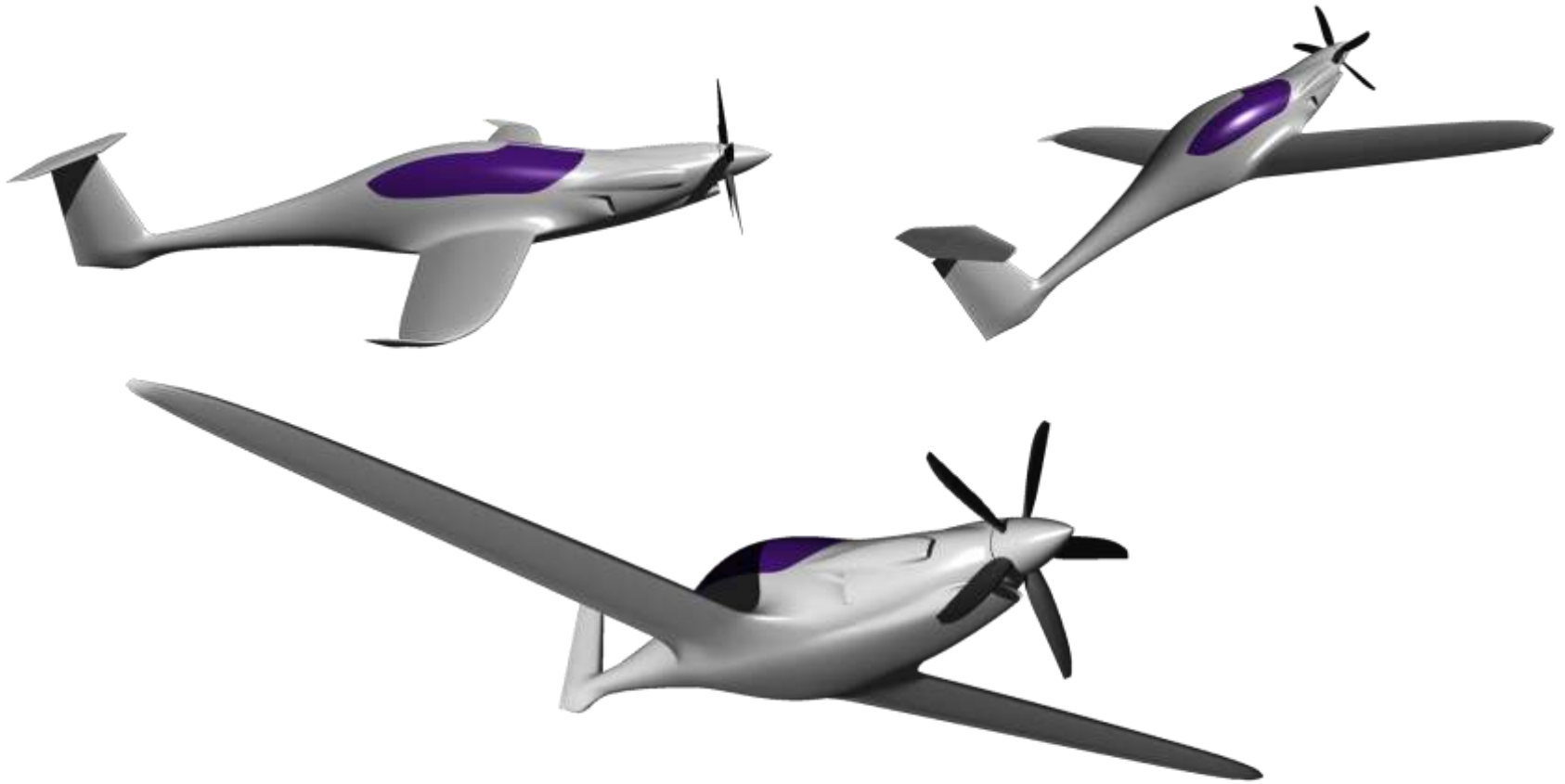
- Closely coupled
- + No electric generator
- + One inverter
- Cruise RPM linked to the ICE
- Oversized propeller for cruise
- No big difference to classic engine
- Classic configurations only

# Configuration of the Hypstair Platform (Baseline)

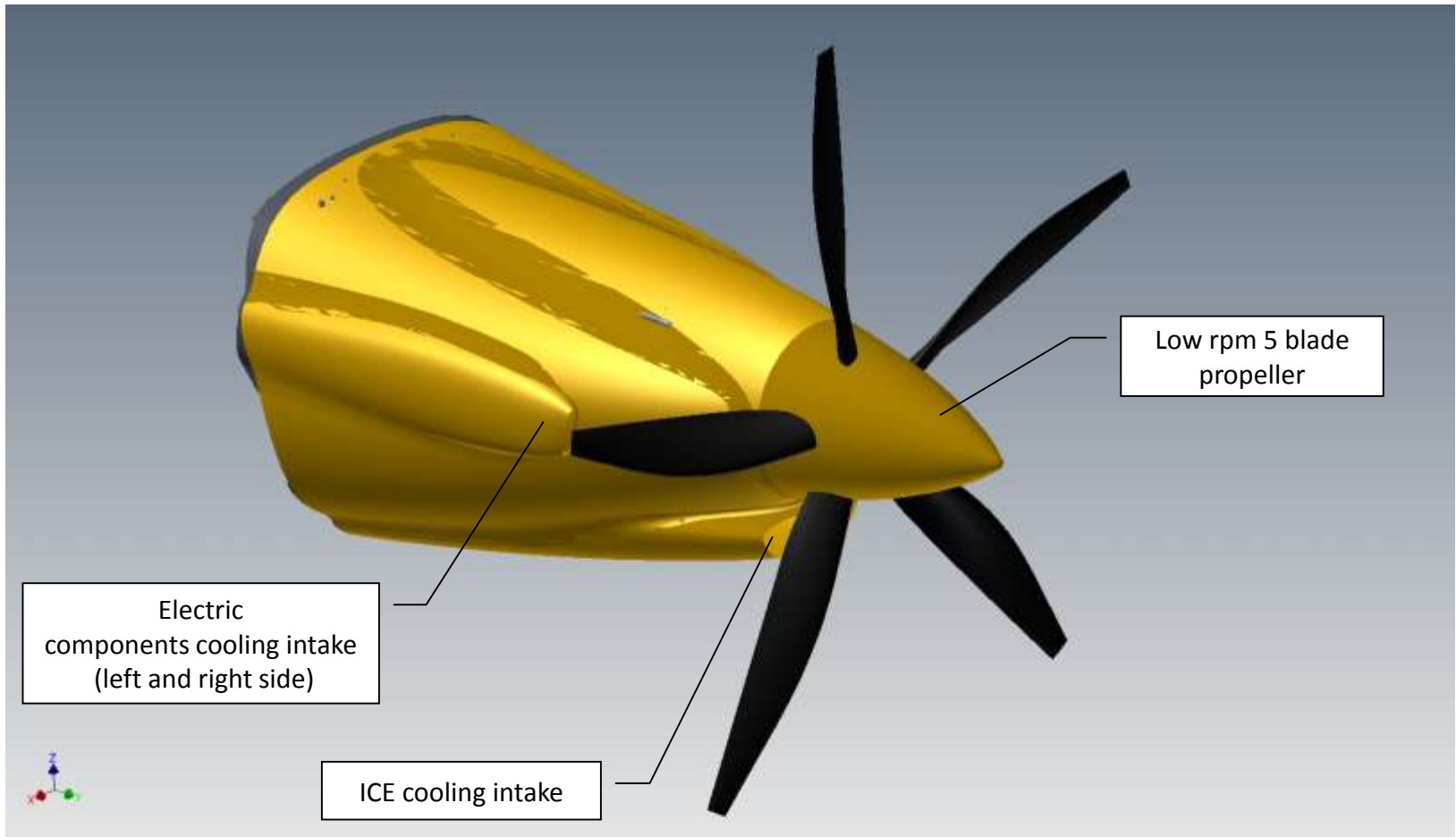


Test Platform based on a CS-23 1315kg MTOW Airframe

# Aerodynamic Shape Concept (Baseline)

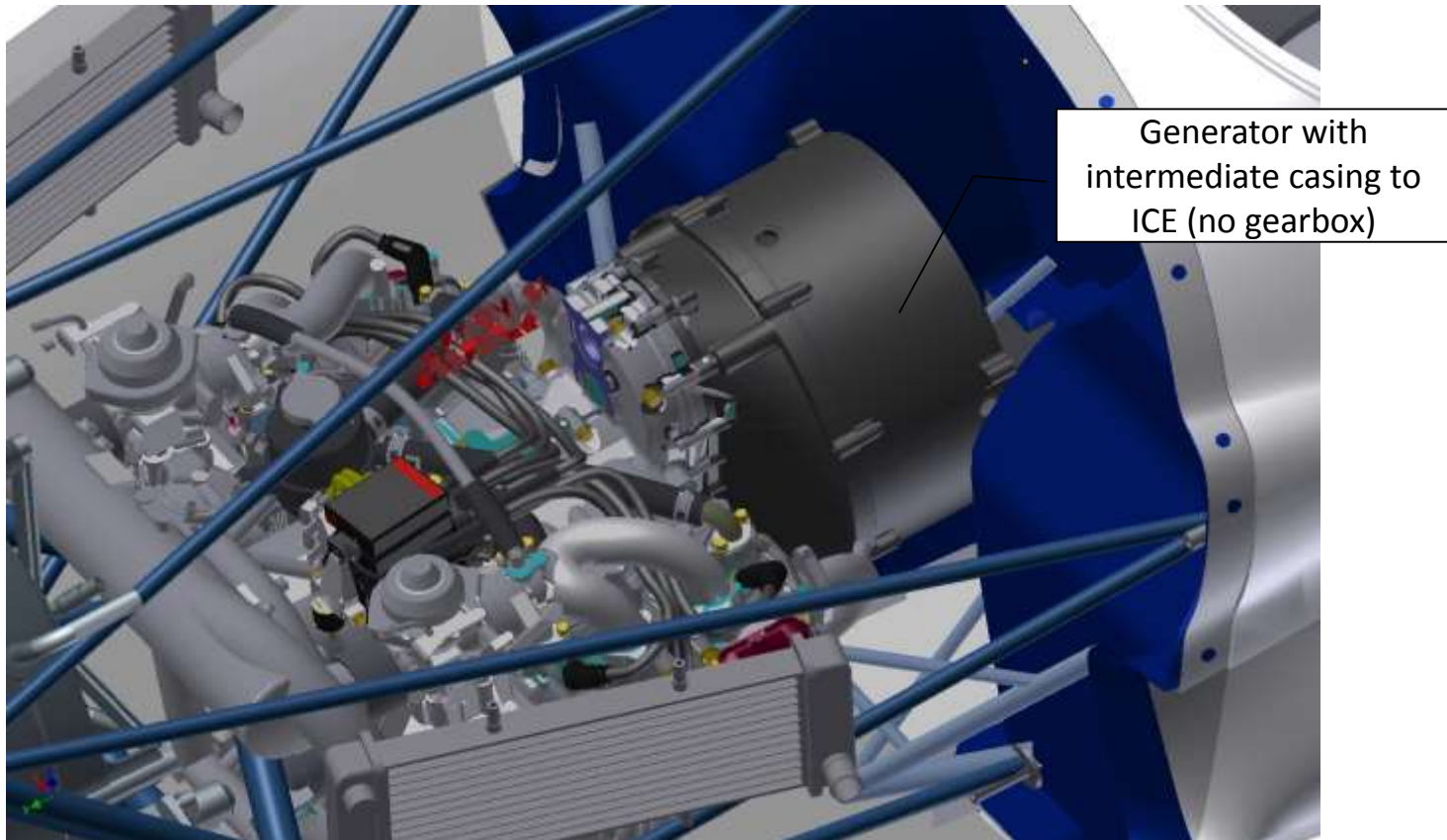


# Cooling Air Intakes



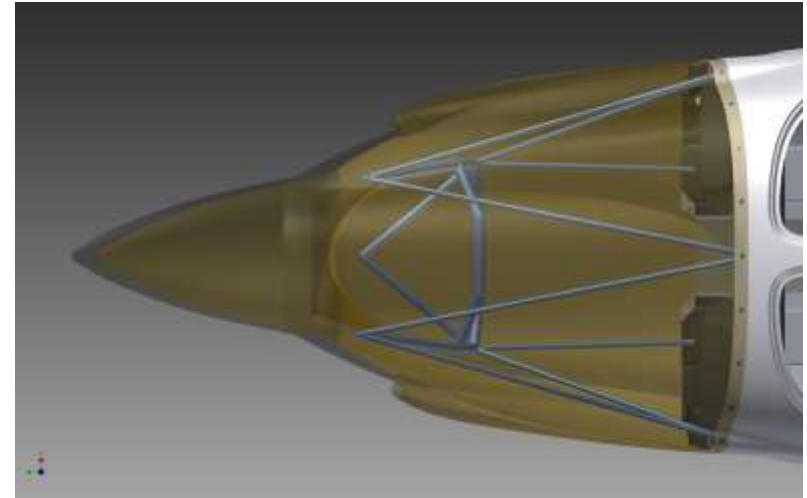
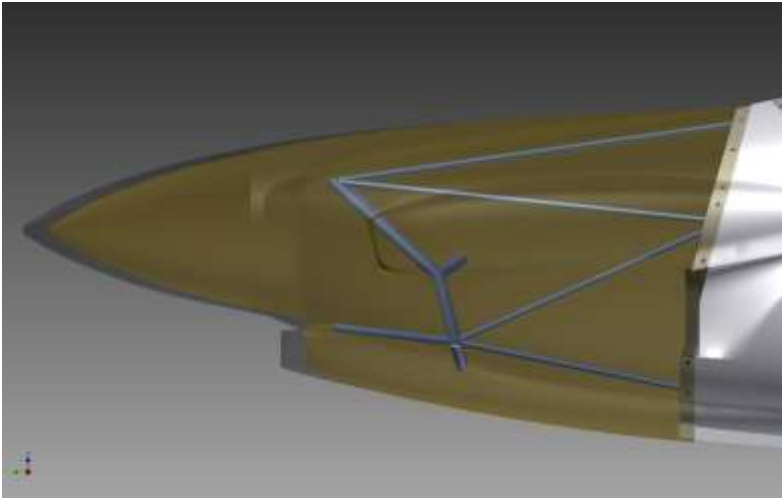


# ICE and Generator Integration



ICE and generator mounted in direction opposite to flight to simplify integration and enhance accessibility

# Three Design Iterations to Optimize Packaging

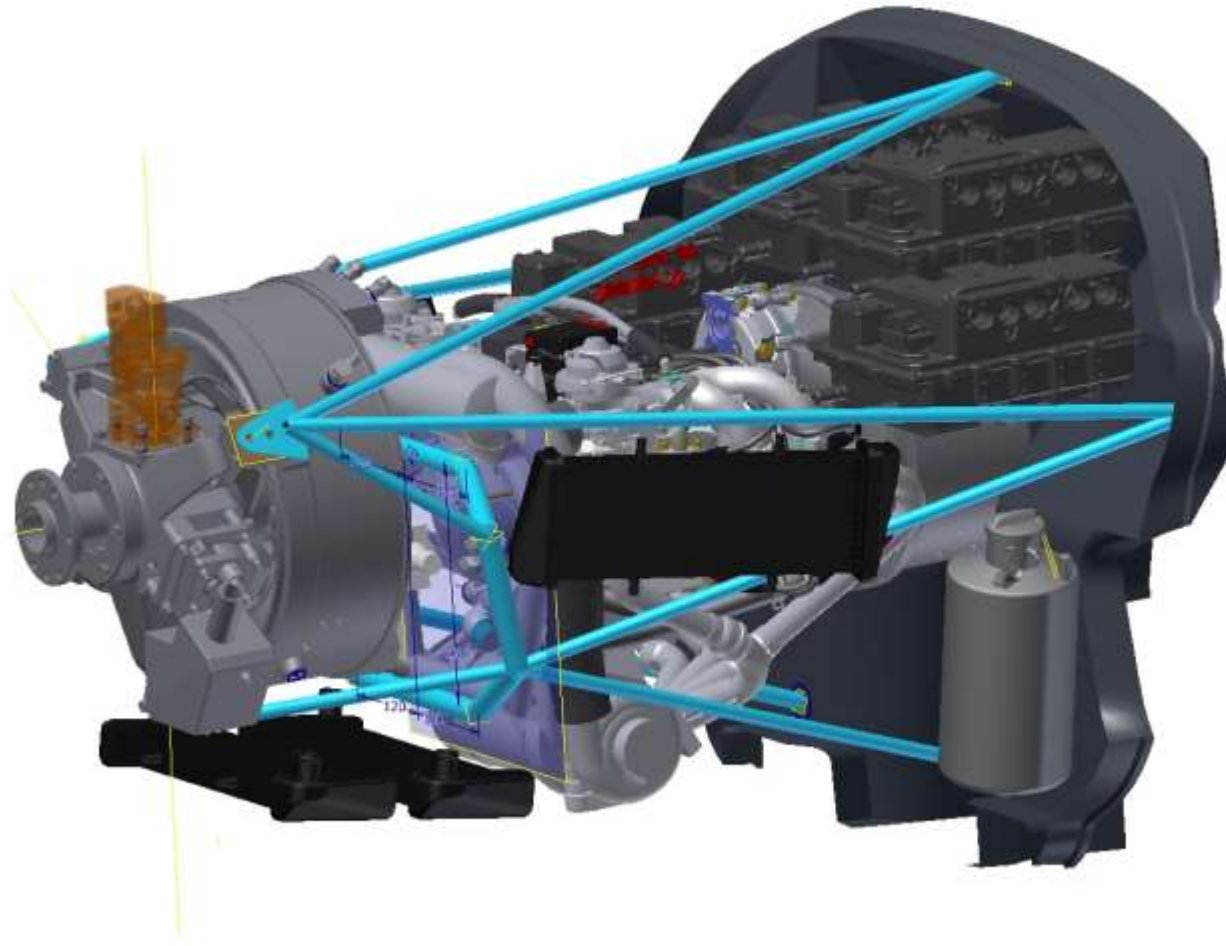


Iteration two (grey) and three (brown)

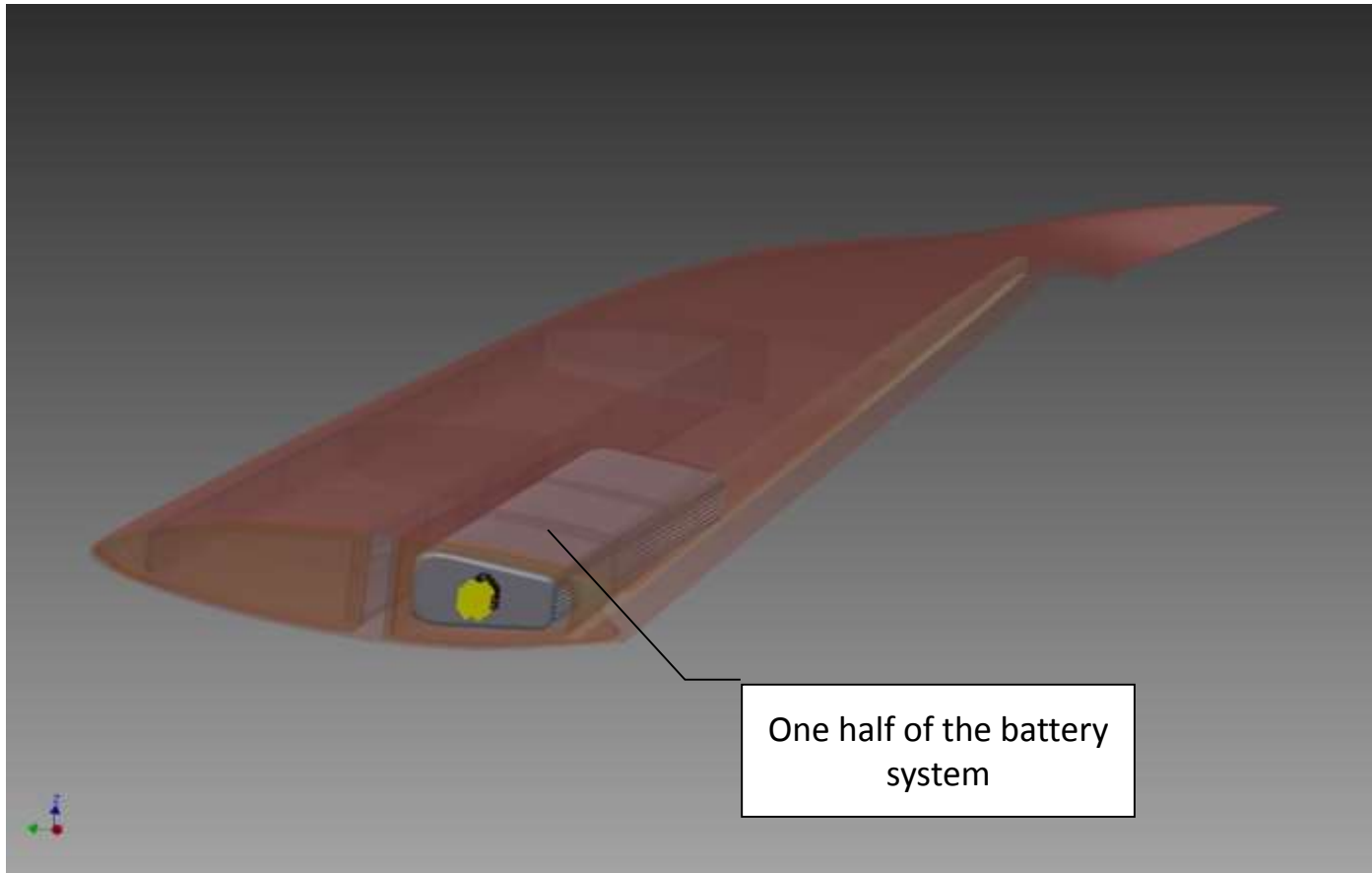
A total reduction of 150 mm in length was achieved by:

- Simplification of engine mount due to stiff mounting of the electric motor
- Front mounting of electric motor accessories (governor, coolant and oil pump)
- Repositioning of ICE, generator and inverters
- Combining cooling circuits with heat exchangers

# Final Configuration: Firewall Forward



# Final Configuration: Battery System



# Weight comparison: Hypstair vs. Piston Engines

	<b>Gasoline Engine</b> e.g. Lycoming 260 HP	<b>Diesel Engine</b> e.g. SMA 230 HP	<b>HYPSTAIR</b> 200 kW (270 HP)
dry weight	190 kg	210 kg	160 kg
batteries	-	-	100 kg
accessories	20 kg	35 kg	15 kg
liquids	6 kg	8 kg	5 kg
starter battery	11 kg	11 kg	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>227 kg</b>	<b>259 kg</b>	<b>280 kg</b>

# Physical Integration of Components and Power-up



- All components for initial power-up were installed
- Component tests (inverters, electric motor, ICE, generator, battery) were successful
- Successful runs on battery power
- Successful battery charging from generator on ICE power
- First successful run on combined battery and generator power

# High Power Runs with Propeller Installed



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# Bird's Eye View of the Hypstair Platform



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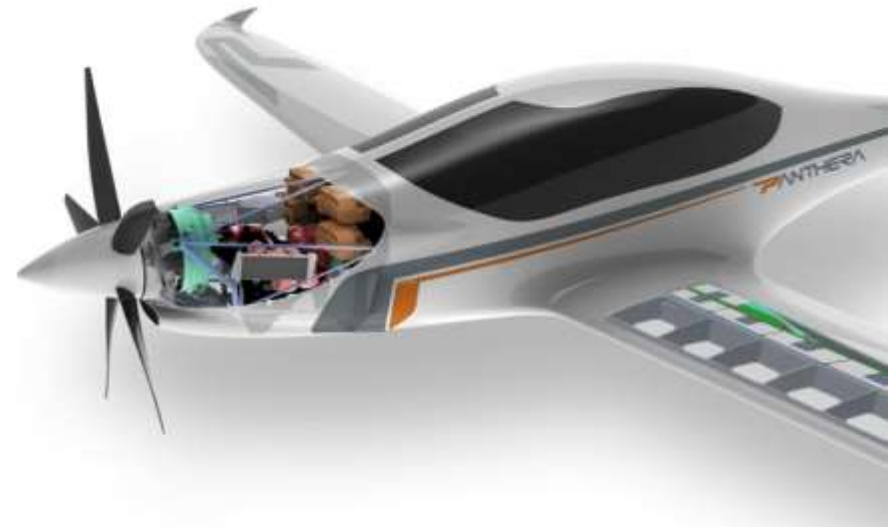
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# Next Steps

- Installation of remaining components
- HMI Integration
- Cowling and intake ducts installation
- System level testing





# HYPSTAIR



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Thank you for your attention.  
Questions?