TECHNOLOGICAL CHALLENGES OF THE FLYING CAR REVOLUTION

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Flying cars have a long history.

Aerocar

 The design was started in 1946, and permission to fly was granted in 1956. It was planned to go into production if more than 500 units were ordered, but only half of the planned number of customers came through, and it never went into production.

Latest Development Trends

- Terrafugia Transition
 - Terrafugia, a start-up company founded by MIT graduates, was acquired by China and continues to develop and successfully fly the "Transition" flying car; in 2019, the TF-X was announced (with a 2023 commercialization target).
- AEROMOBIL
 - Skycar under development by AeroMobil in Slovakia. AeroMobil 5.0 announced in 2018.





https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wHJTZ7k0BXU



Classification of flying cars

- ■1. a car flies with wings
- 2. Small personal aircraft
- ■3. human-carrying drones



Volocopter 2X https://www.volocopter.com/



AEROMOBIL https://www.aeromobil.com/



Robinson R22 https://robinsonheli.com/

Small Personal Aircraft

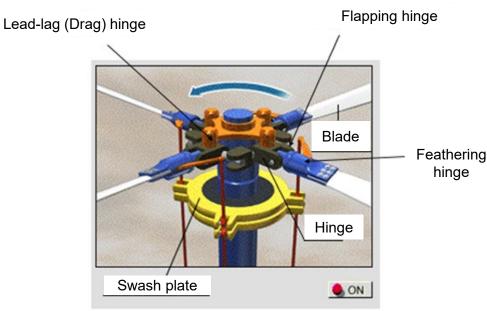
- A two-seat reciprocating engine helicopter developed and mass-produced by Robinson Helicopters, a U.S. aircraft manufacturer. Development began in 1973, with the first flight on August 28, 1975. More than 4,400 aircraft were produced by 2012.
- History of Helicopters
 - 1907 Flight test in France
 - 1923 Juan de la Cierva's autogyro
 - 1936 Focke-Wulf Fw61 (practically first flight)
 - 1940 Sikorsky VS-300 (full-scale flight)
 - 1945 Bell 47 (full-scale civil helicopter)
 - 1951 Kaman K-225 (gas turbine engine), HTK-1 is a twin-engine gas turbine helicopter

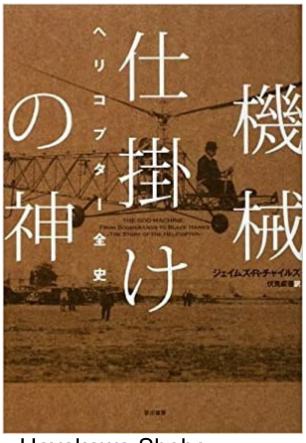


Wikipedia

Helicopters are "mechanical gods".

- James R. Childs (Author)
- Complex rotor hub mechanism
- Expensive and inefficient
- Main applications are military, government, and press.





Hayakawa Shobo (2009/1/1)

Wataru Nishikawa, Toyoaki Miyata (Author), Shinji Suzuki (Supervisor), Multimedia Aircraft Illustrated Book, ASCII, 1996

Helicopters in Japan



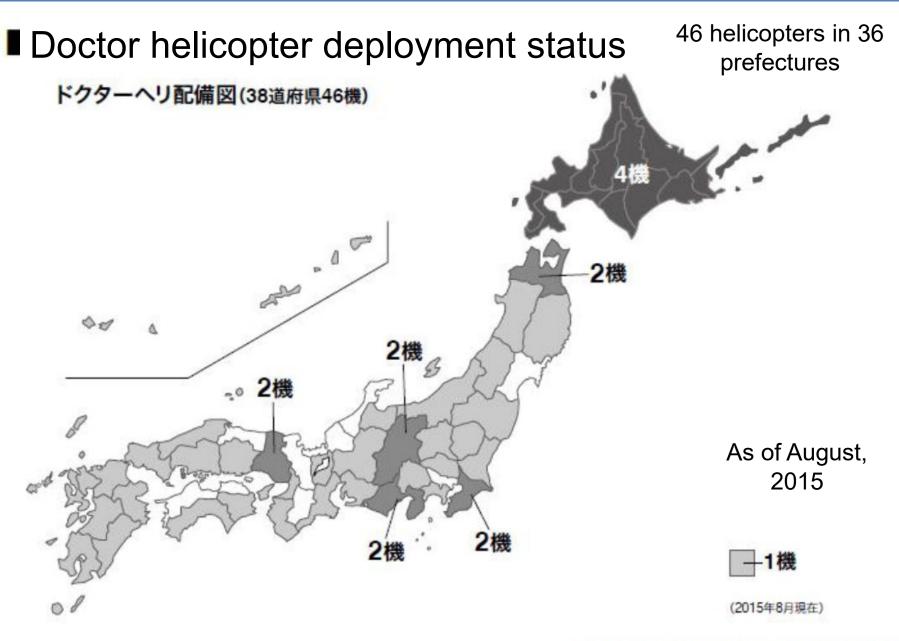




UH-60J Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. (Sikorsky)



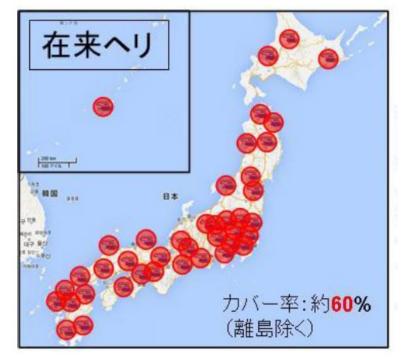
SUBARU BELL 412EPX https://aerospace.subaru.co.jp/412epx/



Source : HEM-Net (<u>http://www.hemnet.jp/</u>)

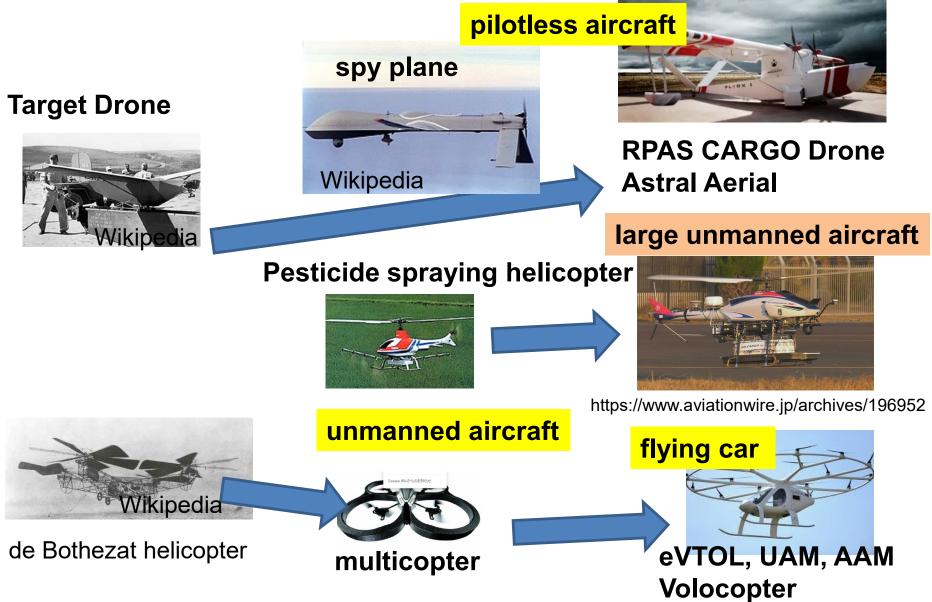
Coverage area of the doctor helicopter

- Coverage that can be reached within 15 minutes > 60%.
- Germany
 - 15-minute rule: initial treatment within
 15 minutes
- Switzerland
 - Rescue helicopters reach within 15 minutes (2,700 yen per person per year in donations)

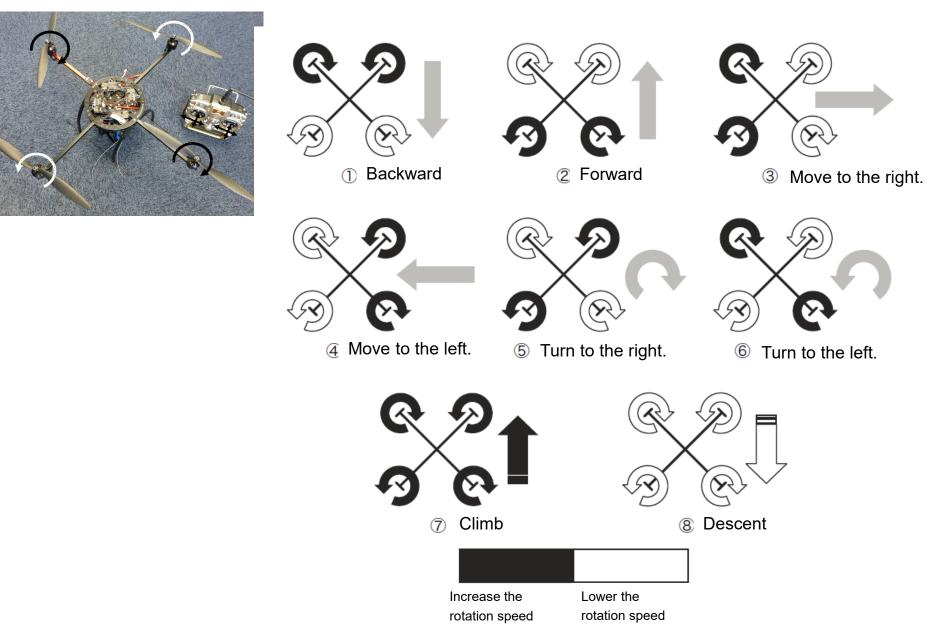


Source: JAXA

Derived from drones



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Shinji Suzuki, "Drones open up the sky of the future" (Kagaku Doujin)

Volocopter 2X

- Startup companies in Germany
- Volocopter VC1 flying in 2011
- First manned flight of Volocopter 2X in 2016
- Received a 25M euro funding from Daimler AG in 2017.
- Test flight has been already done in Dubai, United Arab Emirates (UAE), and they announced that they would conduct test flights of an automated hover taxi in late 2019 with the help of the Singapore government. (<u>https://www.jiji.com/jc/article?k=201</u> 81025037820a&g=afp)



Wikipedia



Wikipedia

Volocopter successfully conducted manned 'flying taxi' flight in Singapore



https://jidounten-lab.com/x_volocoptersingapore-flyingtaxi Volocopter launches VoloDrone, a drone for large cargo transport https://jp.techcrunch.com/2019/1 0/31/2019-10-31-volocopterunveils-a-new-evtol-drone-forheavy-lift-cargo-flights/

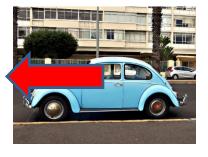


Partnering with Grab, a Singapore-based ride-sharing company, and Japan Airlines

Comparing a helicopter to a car

	Robinson R22	Honda S660	
PAX	2	2	
Empty weight	622 kg	830 kg	
Engine power	93 kW (125 HP)	47 kW (63 HP)	
Fuel capacity	75 L	35 L	
Cruising range	556 km	525 km	
Width	7.68 m	1.48 m	
Maximum speed	188 km/h		
Cruising speed	178 km/h		
Price	About 30 million yen	Approximately 2.2 million yen	





Estimated from public information





	Volocopter 2X	Robinson R22	
PAX	2	2	
MTOW [kg]	450	622	
Number of rotors	18	1	
Rotor diameter [m]	1.8	7.67	
Width [m]	7.67	7.67	
Disc loading [kg/m ²]	9.8	13.47	
Engine power [kW]	75.6	93	
Battery / Fuel	77 kg (Battery)	75 liters	
Flight range [km]	25.7	556km	
Maximum Speed [km/h]	70	178(Cruise)	
Flight duration [min]	27	~180	

From ICAS2018_0794

eVTOL with wings

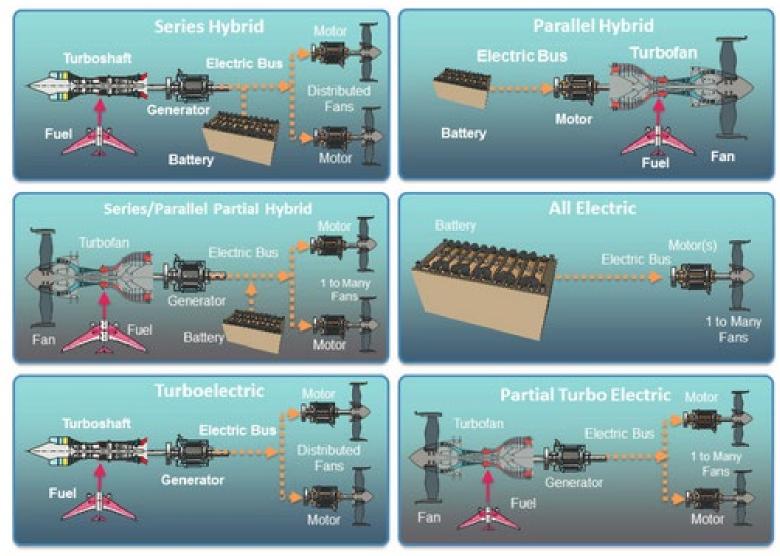
 Boeing acquired Aurora Flight Sciences in 2017 to develop an eVTOL with wings and conduct its flight test.



2019 Paris Air Show

Volocopter 2	Aurora	Robinson R22
2		
	2	2
450	800	622
290	575	399 (Emptty)
18	8	1
1.8	1.5	7.67
0,4	0.74	
9.8	56.9	13.47
39.5	160.2	
75.6	309.1	93
250	250	~10000
19.2	58.5	~750
77	233	75 liters
25.7	79.5	556km
70	180	178 (Cruise)
27	31	~180 From ICAS2018_0794
	450 290 18 1.8 0,4 9.8 39.5 75.6 250 19.2 77 25.7 70	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

hybridization



https://www.nap.edu/read/23490/chapter/7

CO2 Reduction: Toward the 2050 Target (IATA)

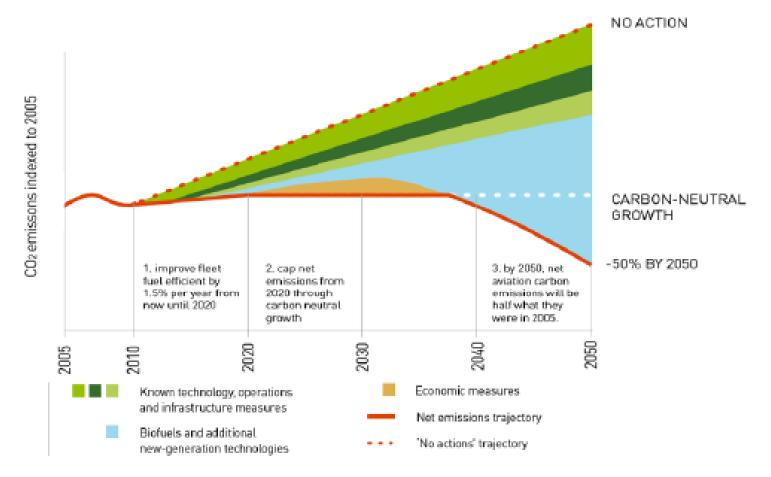


Figure 3: Schematic CO₂ emissions reduction roadmap

https://www.iata.org/en/programs/environment/technology-roadmap/

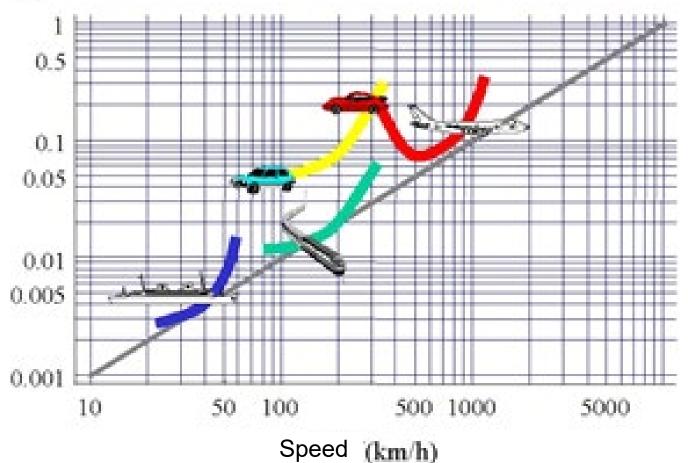
hydrogen-fueled aircraft

 AIRBUS in Europe to commercialize hydrogen-fueled airliner by 2035



Comparison of energy consumption in transportation

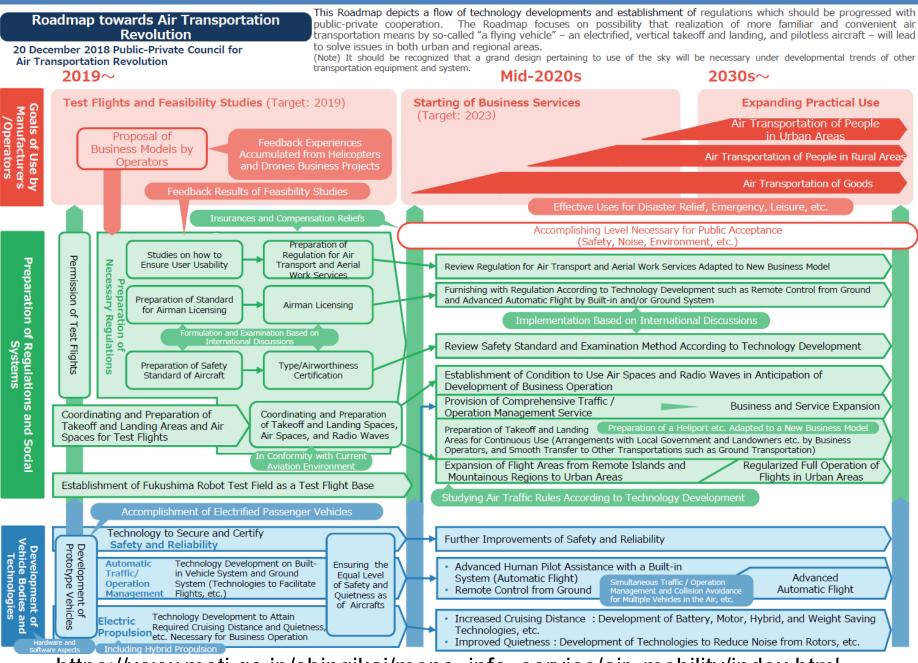
E Energy per unit mass per unit distance



Reference: G. Gabrielli, and TH. von Karman, What Price Speed? Specific Power Required for Propulsion of Vehicles, Mechanical Engineering 72:775(1950).

Challenges for social implementation of flying cars Technology Rules **Environment**

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https://www.meti.go.jp/shingikai/mono_info_service/air_mobility/index.html

Gradual expansion of use



Transport of goods





Transport of people in rural areas

Transport of people in cities

https://www.meti.go.jp/shingikai/mono_info_service/air_mobility/index.html

- Practitioner Level WG (2020-)
 - Use Case Study WG
 - Aircraft Safety Standards WG
 - Pilot Proficiency Certification WG
 - Operation Safety Standards WG

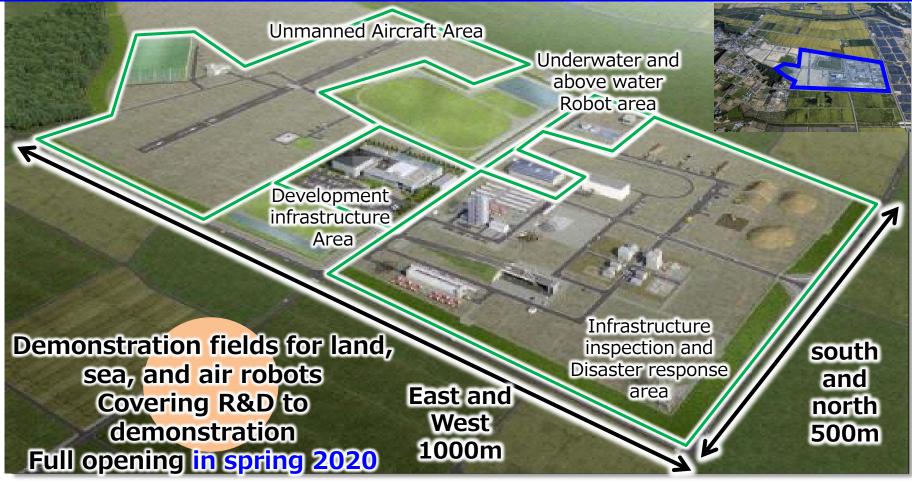
Challenges for social implementation of flying cars

- Safety
- Needs
- Implementation cost
- Environmental issues (noise, CO2)
- Energy Issues
- Infrastructure such as ports, navigation, and communications
- Development environment, flight test environment
- Feasibility study

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Overview of the Fukushima Robot Test Field

A base for the realization of a robotics industry cluster for the purpose of industrial reconstruction in the Hamadori area, etc.
 An unprecedented R&D center that provides a comprehensive testing environment for land, sea, and air field robots



https://www.fipo.or.jp/robot/

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR ATTENTION.