



# AIRSHIPS TO THE ARCTIC V

*Approaching the Tipping Point*

October 7 to 9, 2009.



# THE SYSTEMATIC APPROACH

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**aeros**

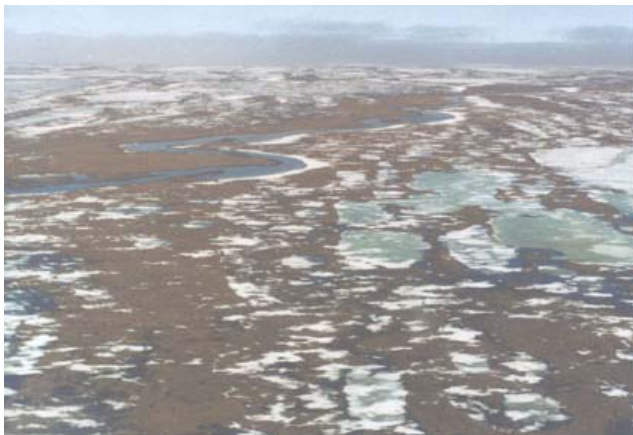
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# ***NORTHERN OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENT***



## **OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENT**

- Significant distances between remote communities
- Last mile transportation is not the only challenge
- With climate change, winter roads are available for shorter periods
- No infrastructure; only smaller type of airlift is able to reach remote communities
- Severe weather conditions (temperature, wind)
- Unique environmental conditions

***Without Addressing the Requirements the Air Vehicle will not Provide Utilities***



## ***DESIGN ATTRIBUTES FOR NORTHERN REGIONS***

### **NORTHERN UTILITY**

- 60 Tons Payload
- Speed
- Range
- VTOL
- All Weather Ops
- Survivability
- Environment

**Control of lift in all stages of air or ground operations including off-loading of payload without taking on external ballast**

Ability to transport heavy, indivisible, or bulky goods

Operate without support infrastructure and from unimproved landing sites

Capable of hover and VTOL

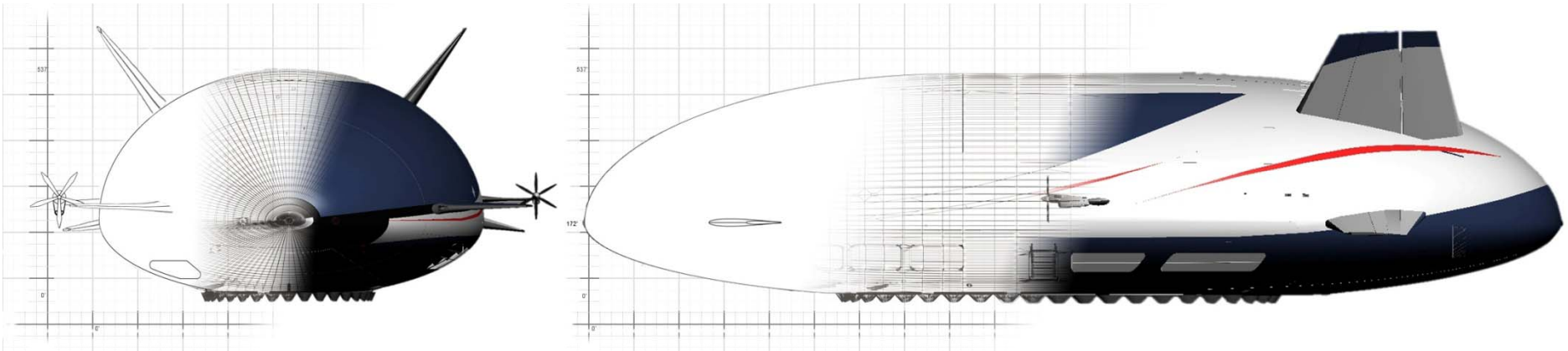
- If we can't control buoyancy, we can't provide utilities in Northern Environment.
- If we can't achieve VTOL and control authority during hover, we can't provide utilities in Northern Environment.
- If we can't develop lightweight and cost efficient rigid structure, we can't provide utilities in Northern Environment
- If we can't sustain the operational weather conditions, we can't provide utilities in Northern Environment

***Major Blocks: Technology Maturity, Civil Airworthiness Certification, Corporate Organizational Capability***



# ***AEROSCRAFT DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE***

## **Aeroscraft – Buoyancy Assisted Air Vehicle**



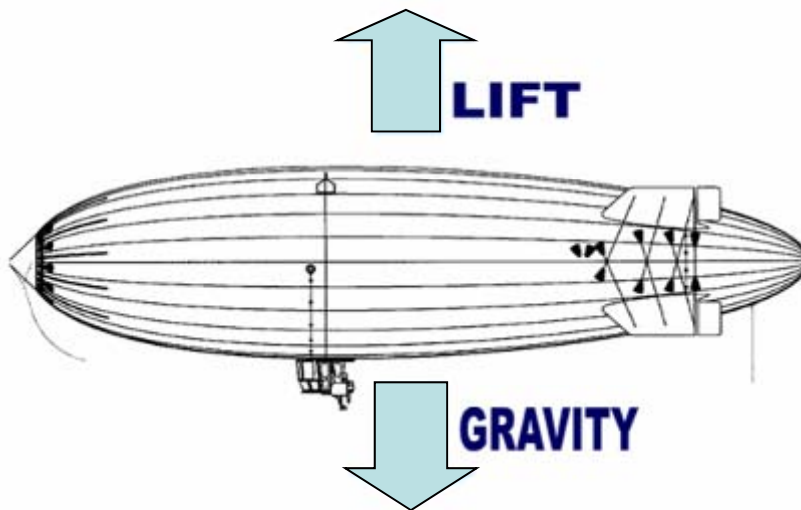
The Aeroscraft is a new type of rigid variable buoyancy air vehicle designed to control lift in all stages of air or ground operations including the ability to offload payload without re-ballasting. The key features of the Aeroscraft include the rigid structure, buoyancy management system, vertical takeoff and landing capabilities, and the ability to operate at low speed, in hover and from unprepared surfaces.

***It is not Just Another Engineering Challenge – Requires Paradigm Shift from Traditional Aircraft Design Approach***



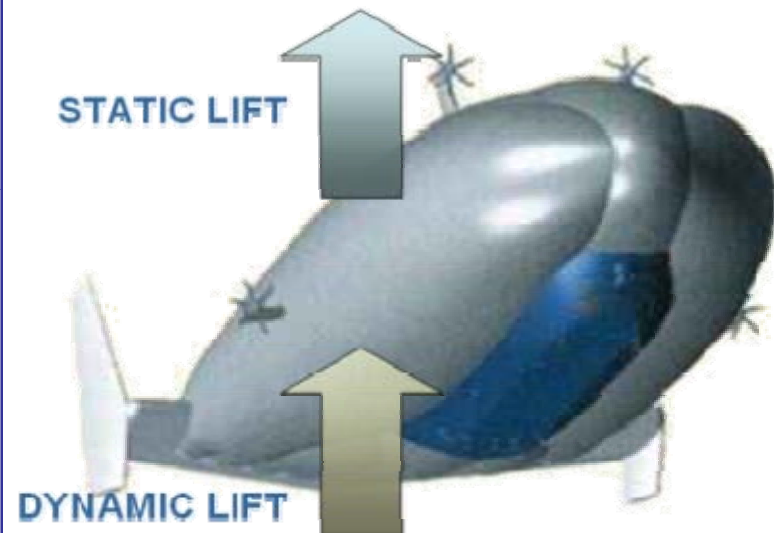
## ***LIGHTER-THAN-AIR FLIGHT***

### **CONVENTIONAL AIRSHIP**



The static lift generated as a result of Archimedes principle, and the force of gravity are precisely balanced

### **HYBRID AIRSHIP**






Dynamic lift is generated by its lifting body envelope. The principle is the same as an aircraft wing with airspeed being required.








## MODE OF OPERATIONS

Type of Platform	Ground Operation	Take-Off and Ascent	Cruise	Descent and Landing	Payload off loading
<b>Airship</b> 	LTA Requires ground crew support	LTA Requires ground crew support	LTA	LTA Requires ground crew support	LTA Requires ballast exchange
<b>Hybrid</b> 	HTA	HTA Requires runway	HTA	HTA Requires runway	HTA Requires ballast exchange
<b>Aeroscraft</b> 	HTA	LTA	LTA/HTA Established by mission requirements	LTA	HTA



# COMBINED LIFT AIR VEHICLES CONCEPTS

Air Vehicle	Description	Operational Principles
<p>Aeroscraft</p> 	<p>A new aircraft approach using derivative airship concepts and a suite of technologies integrated to control lift at all times, independently of off-board ballast</p> <p>Achieves Greater Utility – Fewer Operational Limitations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Control of lift in all stages of air or ground operations including off-loading of payload without taking onboard ballast.</b></li> <li>• <b>Operate without significant support infrastructure and from unimproved landing sites</b></li> <li>• <b>Comprehensive capability of VTOL and hover</b></li> </ul>
<p>Airship</p> 	<p>Rigid, Semi-Rigid or Non-Rigid air vehicle that generates lift through the buoyancy of entrapped lighter-than-air gas</p> <p>Dependency on off-board ballast and ballonnet control</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Severe limitations in ability to control lift</b></li> <li>• <b>Requires significant support infrastructure</b></li> <li>• <b>Ground operations have severe limitations</b></li> </ul>
<p>Hybrid Airship</p> 	<p>Non-Rigid air vehicle that generates static lift through the buoyancy of entrapped lighter-than-air gas and aerodynamic lift</p> <p>Dependency on off-board ballast and ballonnet control</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Significant limitations in ability to control lift requires ballast</b></li> <li>• <b>Limited hover capability</b></li> </ul>



## ENABLING TECHNOLOGY



- Positive control of lift in all stages of air or ground operations including on/off loading of payload
- Operate without support infrastructure and from unimproved landing sites
- VTOL at maximum payload and terminal area hover



- Allows for a full yaw / drift authority to the pilot in side winds at all flight phases at any flight speed.
- Landing in extremely short and narrow landing sites.



- Operational flexibility at max payload
- Envelope shape and stability not dependant on internal pressure
- Punctures do not jeopardize structural integrity
- Envelope shape and internal payload minimize cross-wind input

***Without Proven Technology the Vehicle will not Answer Requirements***



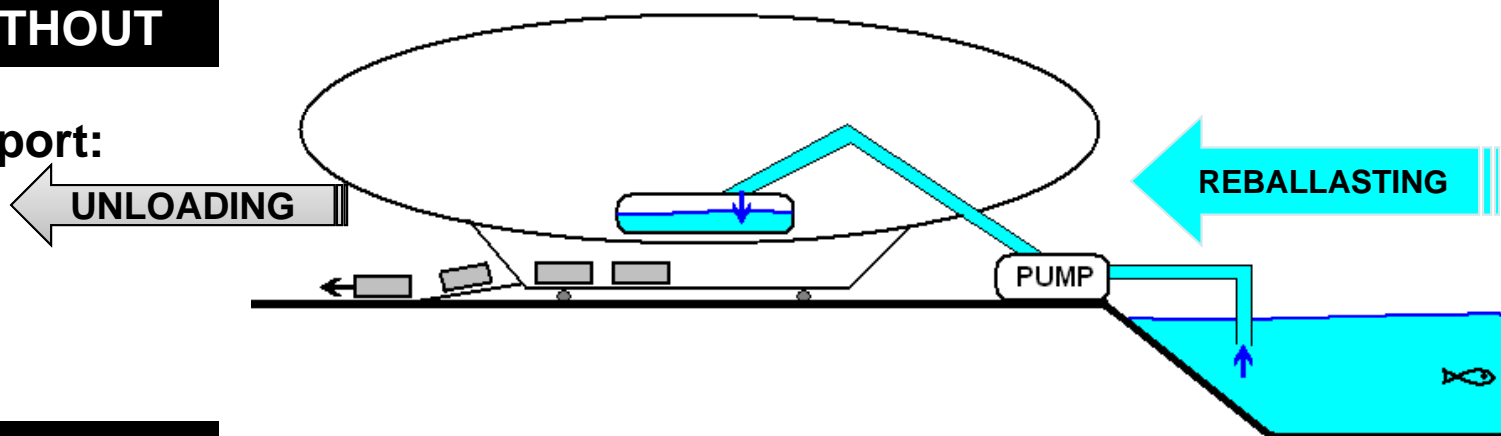


# BALLAST CONTROL

## WITHOUT

### Additional support:

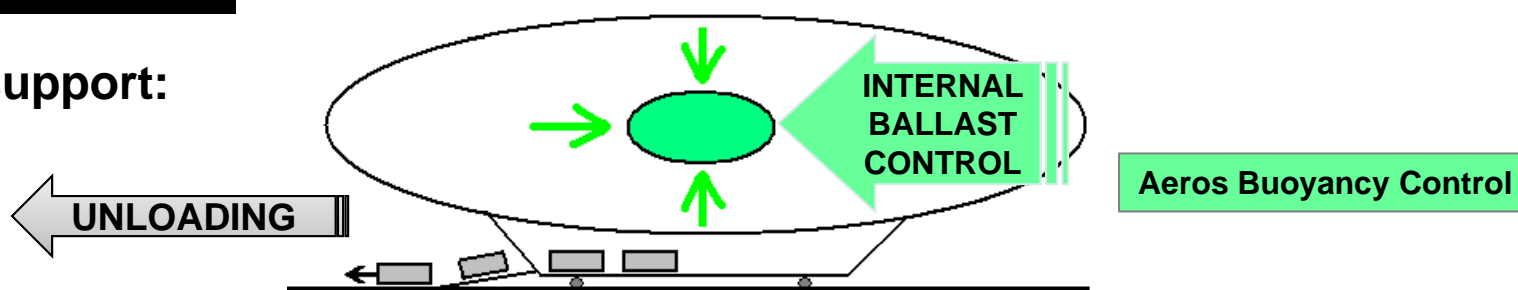
- Infrastructure
- External ballast



## WITH

### Additional support:

- None



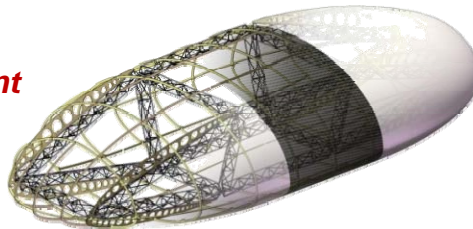
### BALLAST CONTROL REQUIRED IN ORDER TO PROVIDE:

- *Positive control of lift in all stages of air or ground operations including off/on-loading of payload*
- *Operate without support infrastructure and from unimproved landing sites*
- *Capable of Hover and VTOL*



# RIGID STRUCTURE

**Rigid Airship:**  
**Envelope, Shape, &**  
**Stability Not Dependant**  
**On Internal Pressure**



	RIGID	NON-RIGID
LOCATION OF PAYLOAD	Internal to envelope	External to envelope
PAYLOAD SIZE (weight & volume)	Same as Non-rigid	Same as Rigid
DURABILITY	Punctures (holes) do not jeopardize structure integrity	Punctures in envelope cause immediate pressure and integrity loss. Must be patched quickly.
GROUND HANDLING	Envelope shape and internal payload minimize cross-wind input	Gusty winds necessitate more ballast, tethering
TIME TO PRODUCE	Components are fabricated in parallel, and quickly integrated at once	Component fabrication & integration must be done in series
COST	Production cost is low due to fast production time	Production cost is high to sequential production

***Rigid Airship is Superior for Operations in Northern Regions***



## ***FAA CERTIFICATION BASIS***

### **CERTIFICATION BASIS:**

Compliance with 14 CFR Part 21, §21.17(b) will be shown utilizing Aeroscraft Airworthiness Criteria (AAC) Doc.# ML001 based on Parts 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35 and FAA Airship Design Criteria. The AAC will be jointly developed by FAA and Aeros as part of Aeroscraft TC project.



***Type Certificate Application for the Aeroscraft is Accepted by the FAA***



## AEROS EXPERTISE



*From Vision to Production*





# ORGANIZATION CAPABILITIES

## CUSTOMER SUPPORT

### Payload Integration & Training



### Pilot and Ground Crew Training



### Maintenance Personnel Training



### Operational Support



## DESIGN AND PRODUCTION

### R&D and Engineering



### Mechanical Assembly and Quality Control



### Envelope Production



### Systems Integration

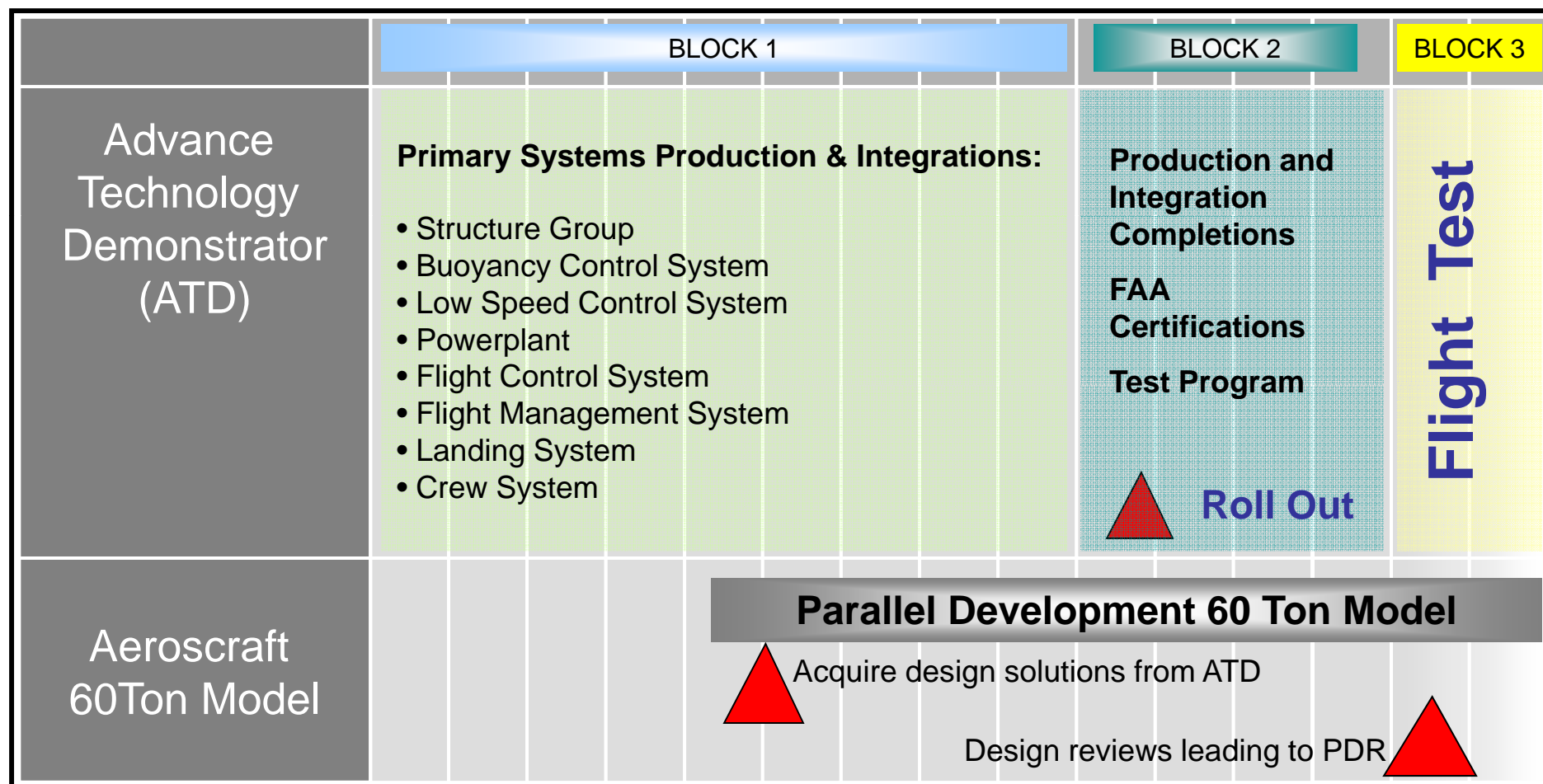


**Aeros Maintains In-House Capabilities for All Phases of Design and Production  
Our Commitment and Support Never Ends**



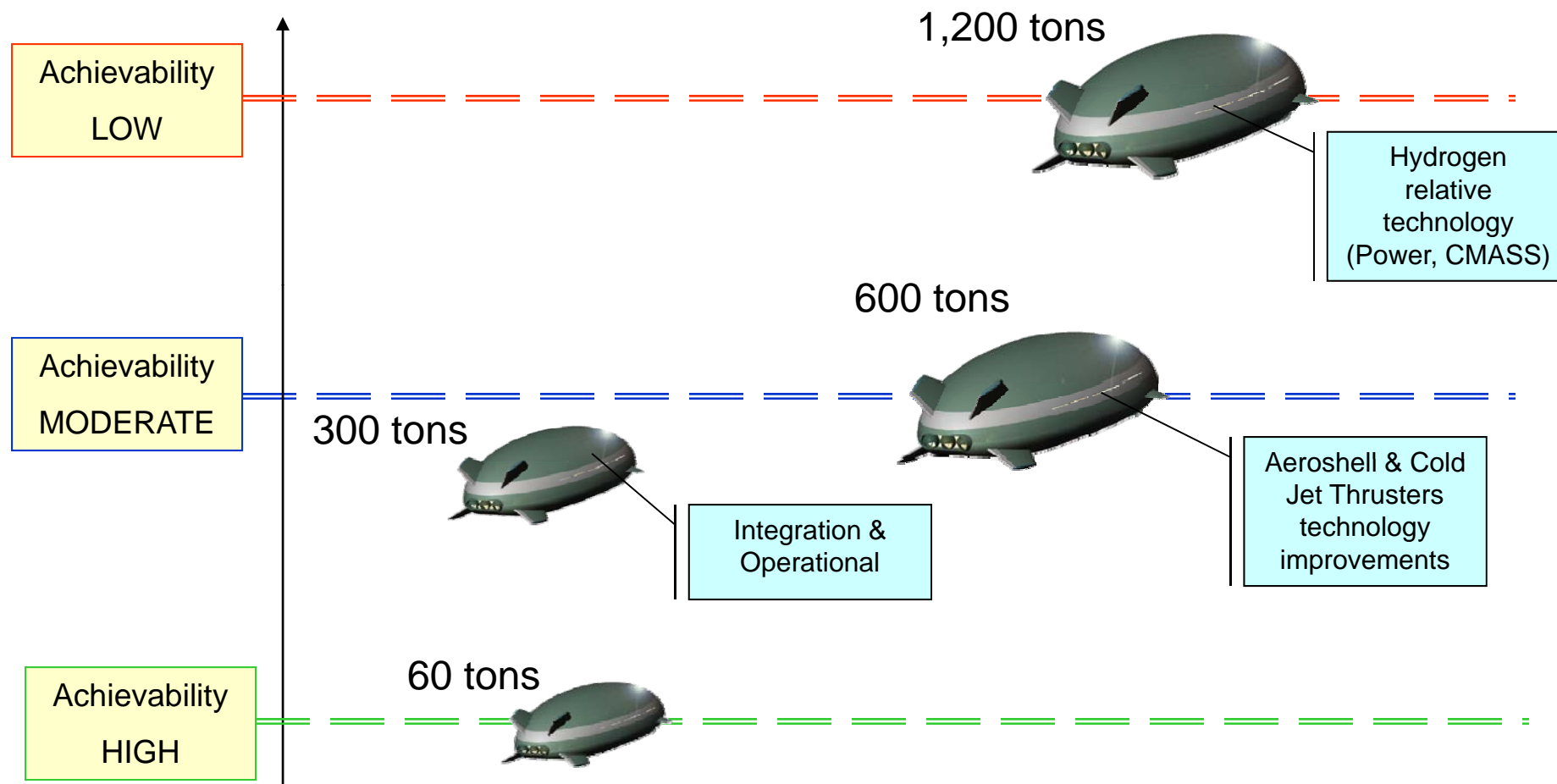


# ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATOR PROGRAM





## RISK FACTORS



**All Major Blocks Successfully Addressed - 60 Tons Aeroscraft – High Achievability**



***THANK YOU!***

