



Conférence pour la Fondation Tuck

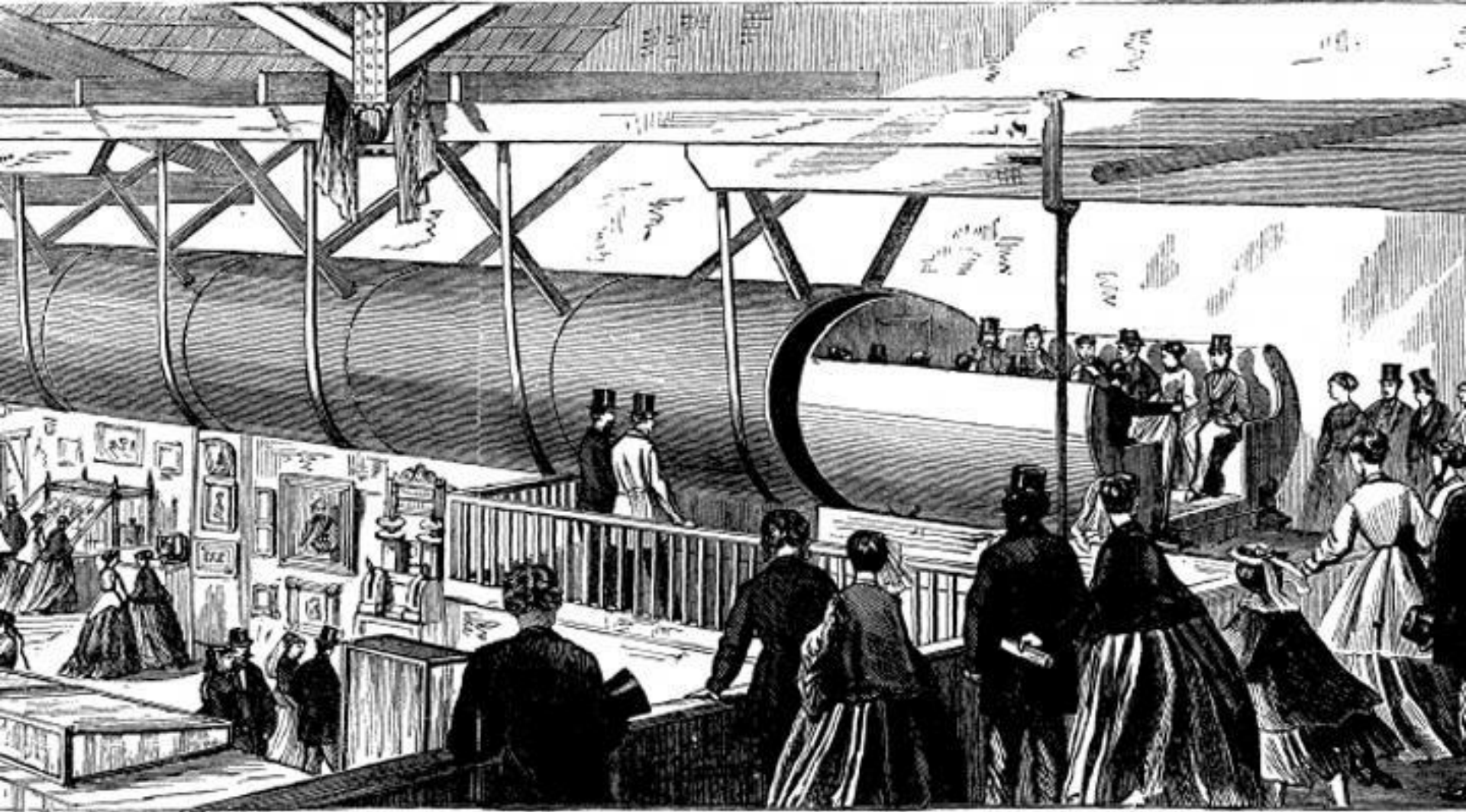
Rueil Malmaison - 3 mars 2014

Le concept *Hyperloop* de train sous tube de Elon Musk :

Fantasme ou nouveau paradigme
pour les transports de masse
terrestres ?

Alain Dupas
Physicien, auteur, consultant,
Président du Club Espace de Prospective 2100
adupas@club-internet.fr

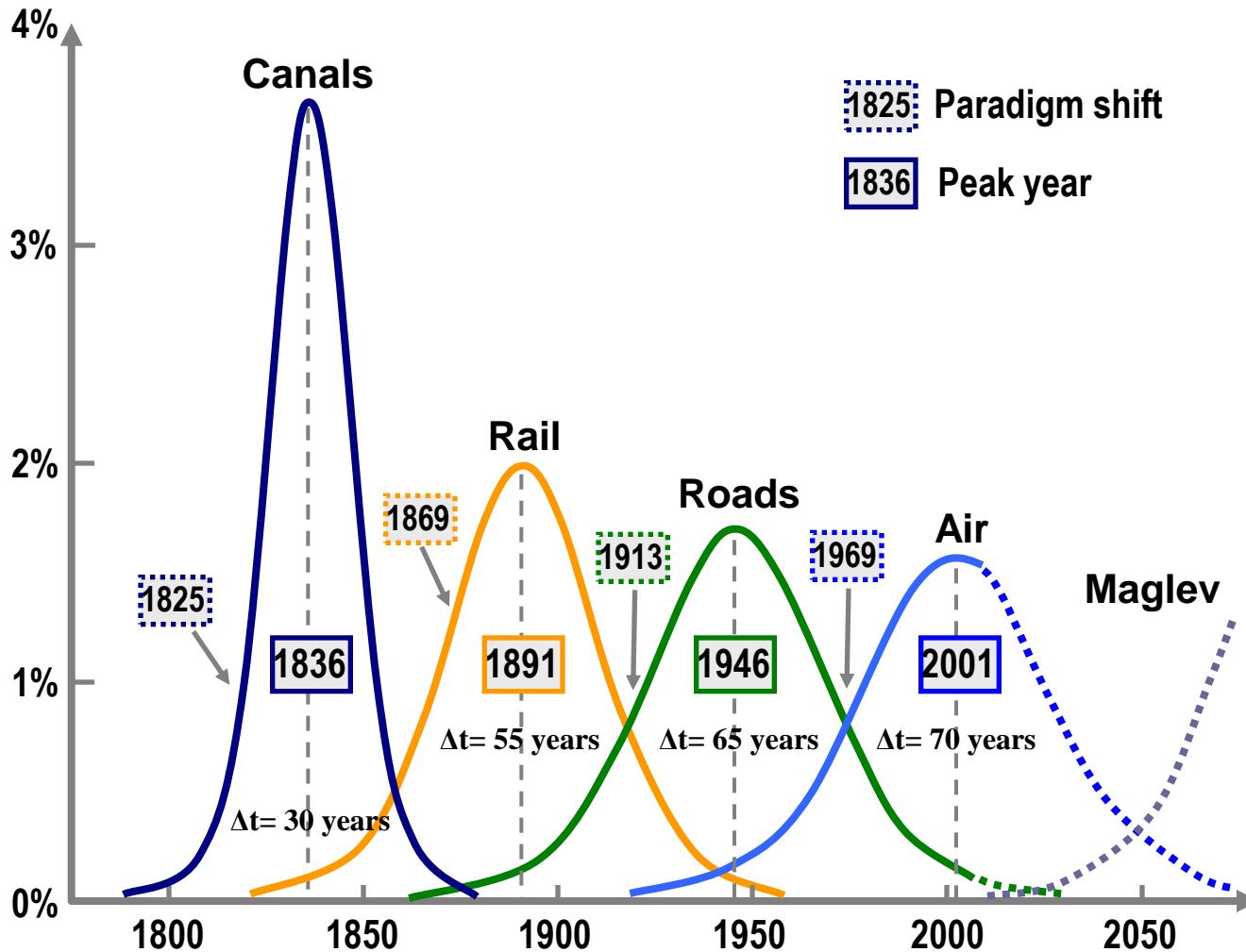
Les *VacTrains* (trains sous vide) : déjà Robert Goddard dans les années 1910...



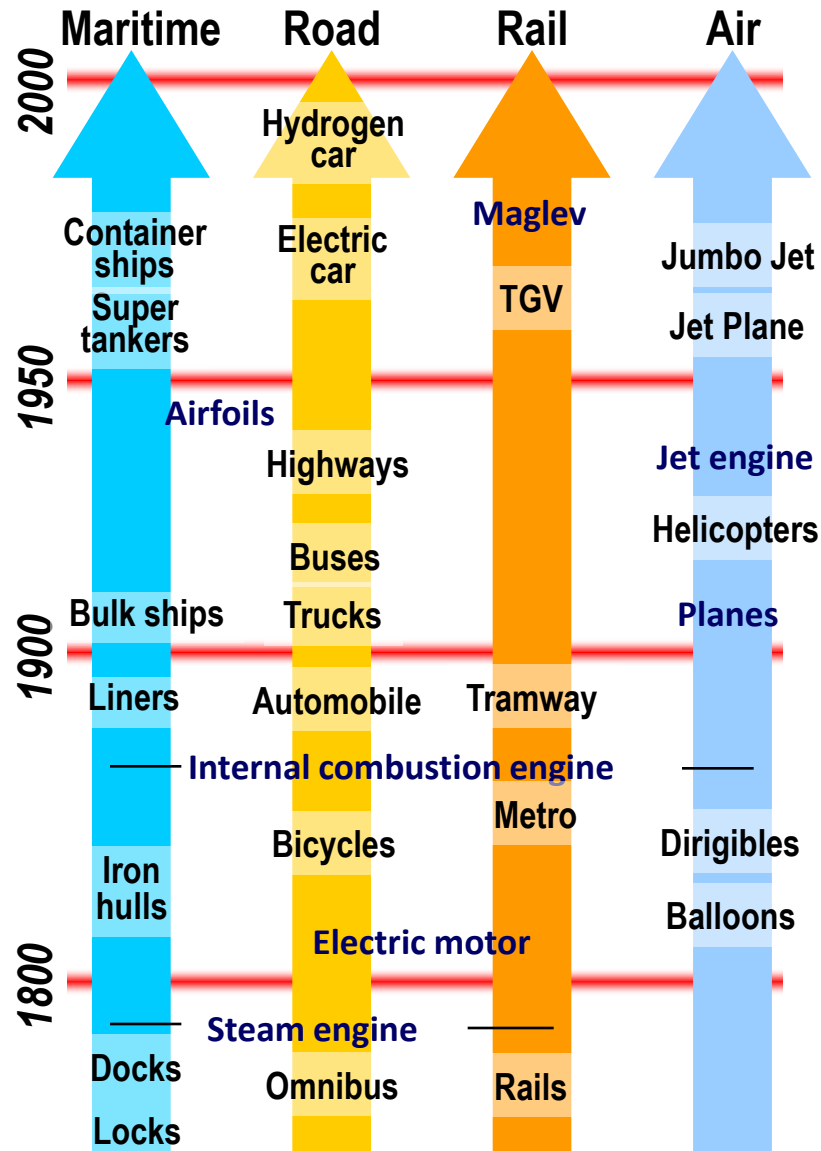
Le promoteur du concept
Hyperloop - Elon Musk -
est aussi aux commandes de SpaceX,
Tesla Motors et *Solar City*



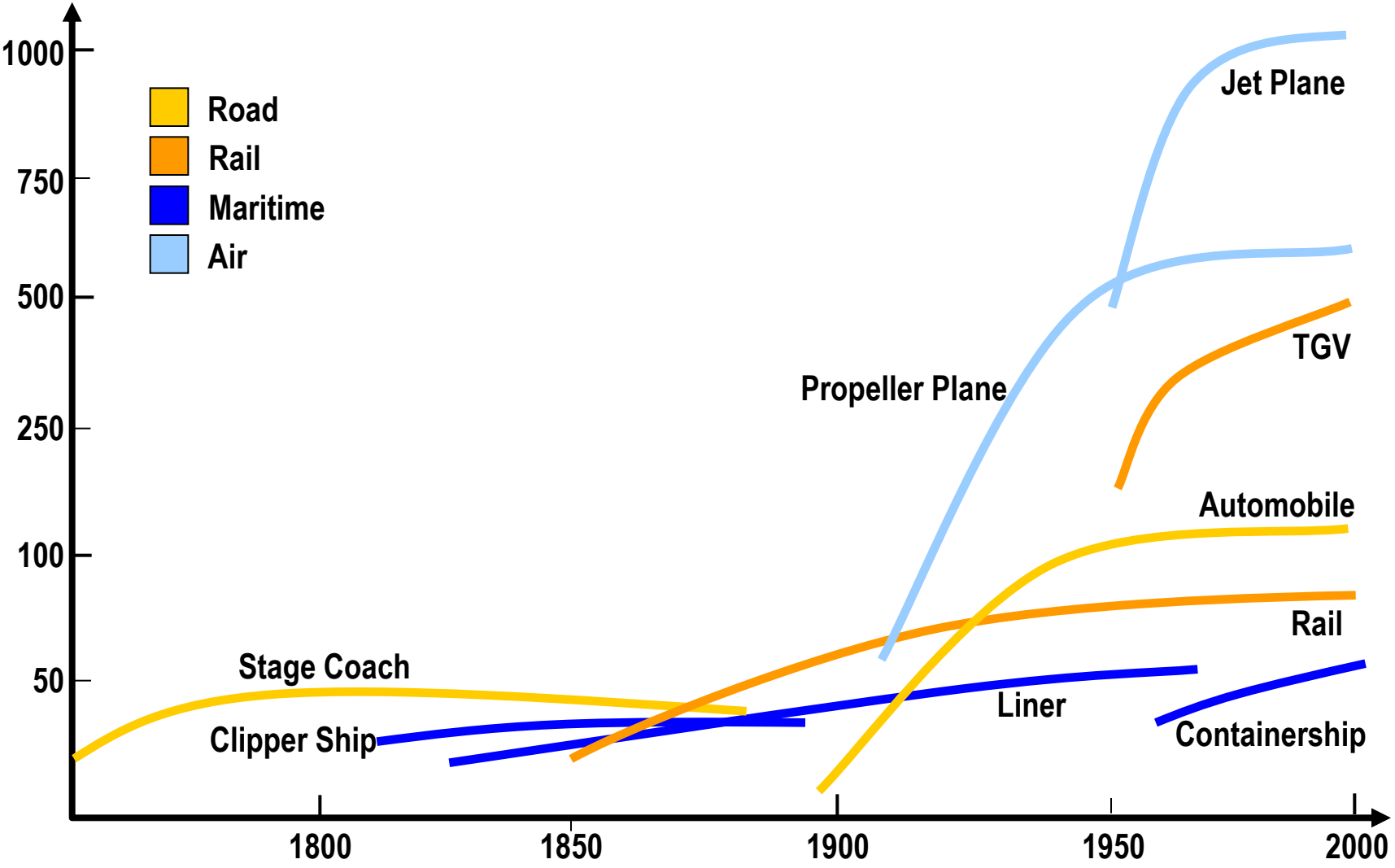
Une perspective historique : le développement des systèmes de transport aux Etats-Unis du 19ème au 21ème siècle



Evolution des technologies de transport : 1750-2000



Croissance de la vitesse 1750-2000 (km/h)



L'analyse en courbes en S de Théodore Modis

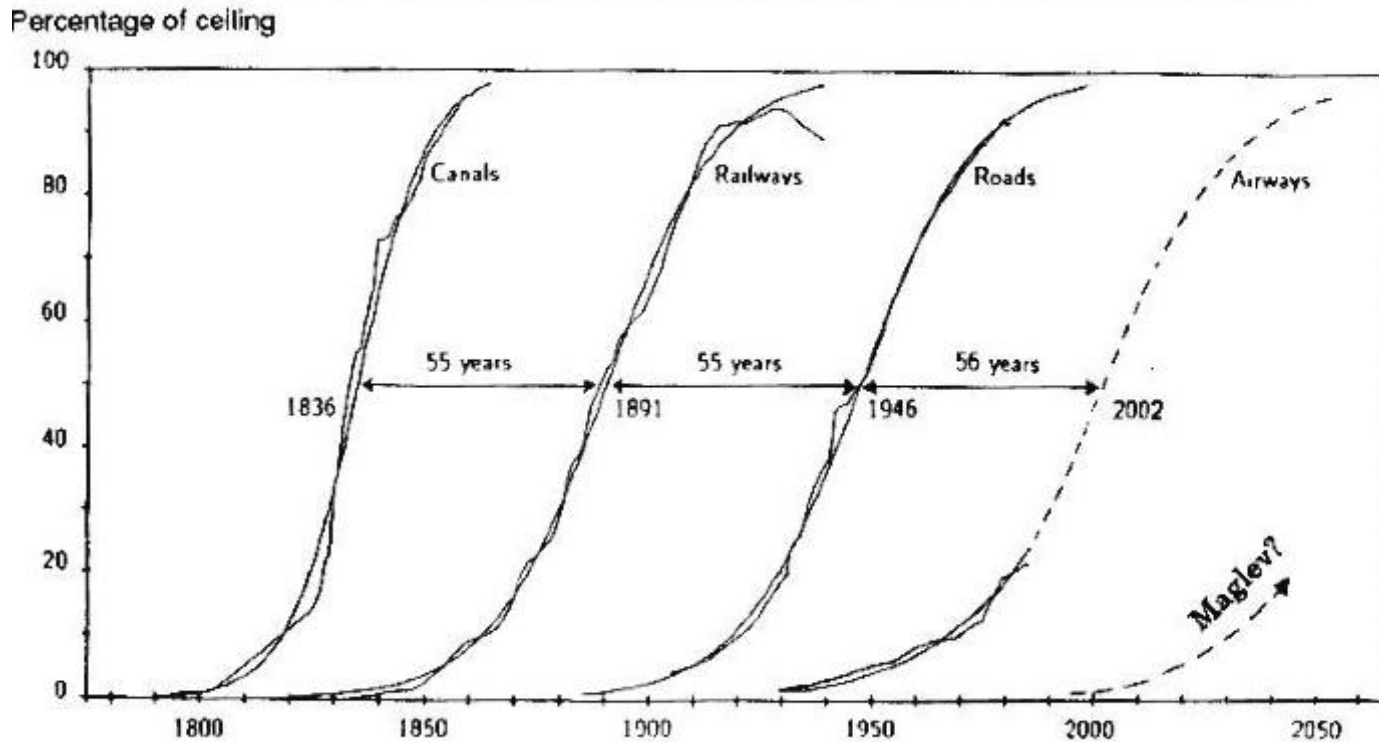
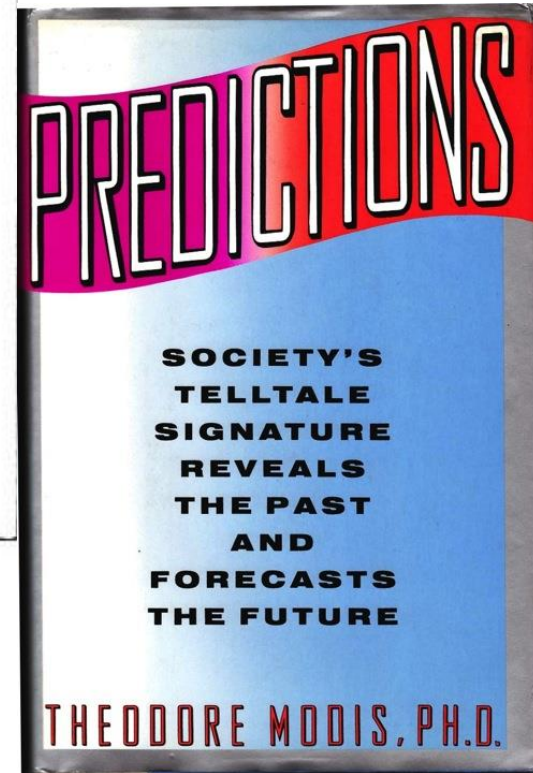


FIGURE 9.5 The growth in length of each infrastructure is expressed as a percentage of its final ceiling. The absolute levels of these ceilings in miles are quite different (see text). For airways the ceiling has been estimated. The 50 percent levels of these growth processes are regularly spaced 55 to 56 years apart. A future infrastructure (called Maglev) may start sometime around the turn of the century, but its halfway point should be rather close to 2058.*



Mais des purs Maglev sont-ils vraiment la 5^{ème} génération des transports de masse continentaux ? Ou des solutions hybrides et plus simples, comme celle que propose Elon Musk, n'émergeront-elles pas dans un « Transport Mix » ?

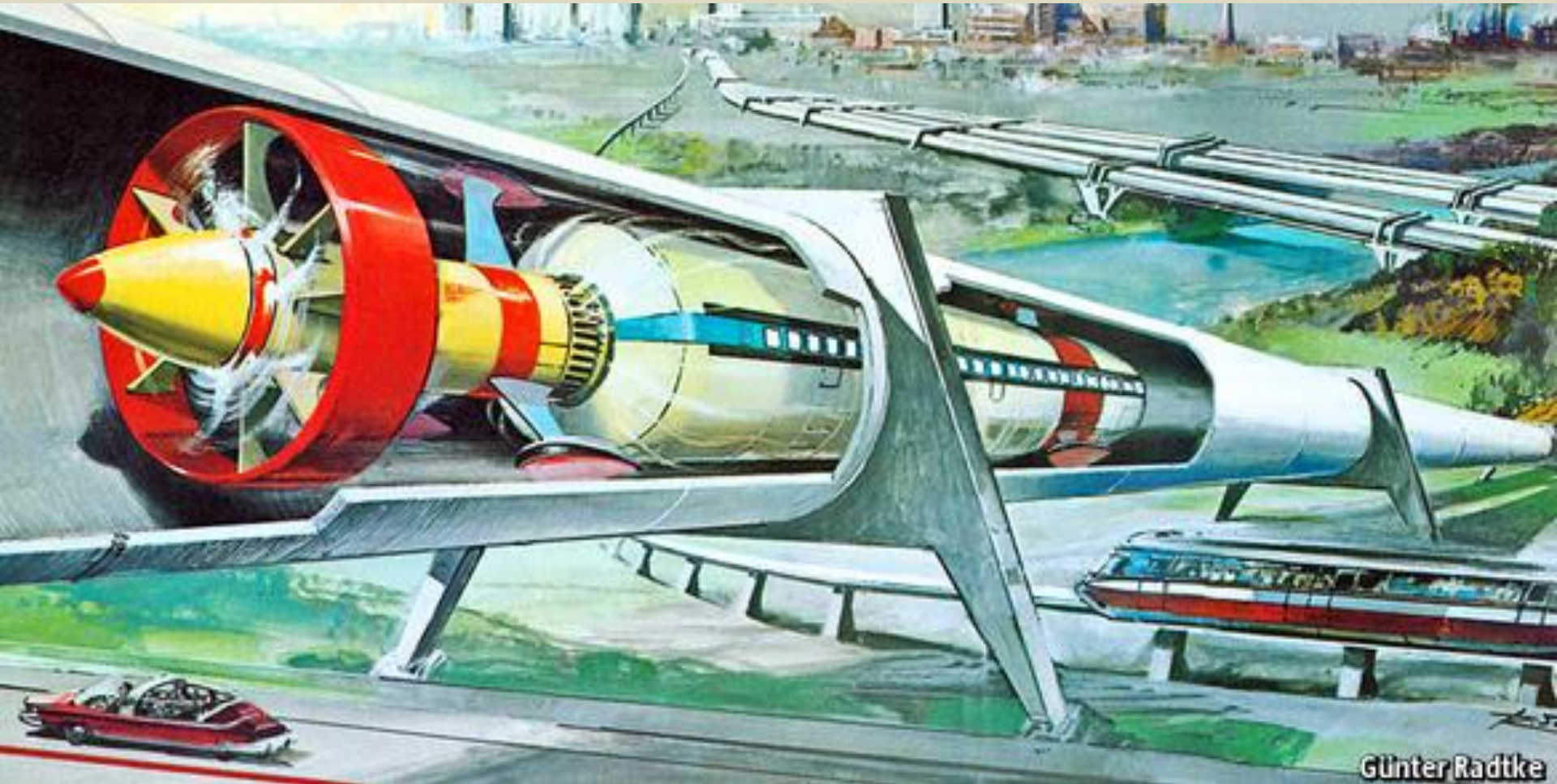
Le besoin : un transport de masse rapide et efficace entre...

...San Francisco et ...

... Los Angeles...



Le concept Hyperloop : de quoi s'agit-il ?



Günter Radtke

Pourquoi pas un TGV ?



Dès 2029, la California High-Speed Rail Authority prévoit de relier San Francisco à Los Angeles, en 2 h 40, à la vitesse de 350 km/h: un projet de 86 milliards de dollars (65 milliards d'euros). Problèmes:

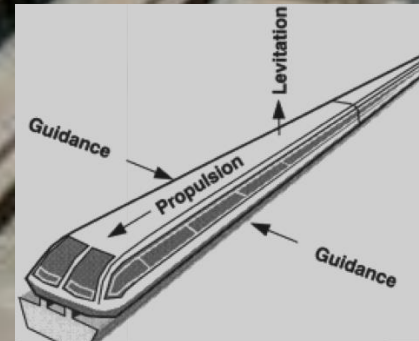
- Le coût
- L'implantation
- Le délai



Pourquoi pas un Maglev comme au Japon... ou en Chine ?

- Le 27 mai 2011 le ministre des Transports japonais a approuvé la ligne Maglev **Chuo Shinkansen** (600 km/h) devant relier Tokyo à Osaka (550 km – 67 min). Début de la construction : 2014. Fin du segment Tokyo-Nagoya : 2027. Liaison avec Osaka : 2045.
- Il existe un projet sur la côte Est des USA : **The Northeast Maglev**

Alternative européenne :
Transrapid (Siemens &
ThyssenKrupp) ?



Les trains très rapides en Asie

Shanghai's Maglev Train (The world's fastest)



Max speed: **311 mph (501 km/h)**
Average speed: **Approx. 260 mph (431 km/h)**
Track distance: **18.75 miles (30 km)**
Average Travel Time: **8 minutes**
One-way ticket cost: **Approx. \$7 USD**

Japan's Shinkansen Bullet Trains

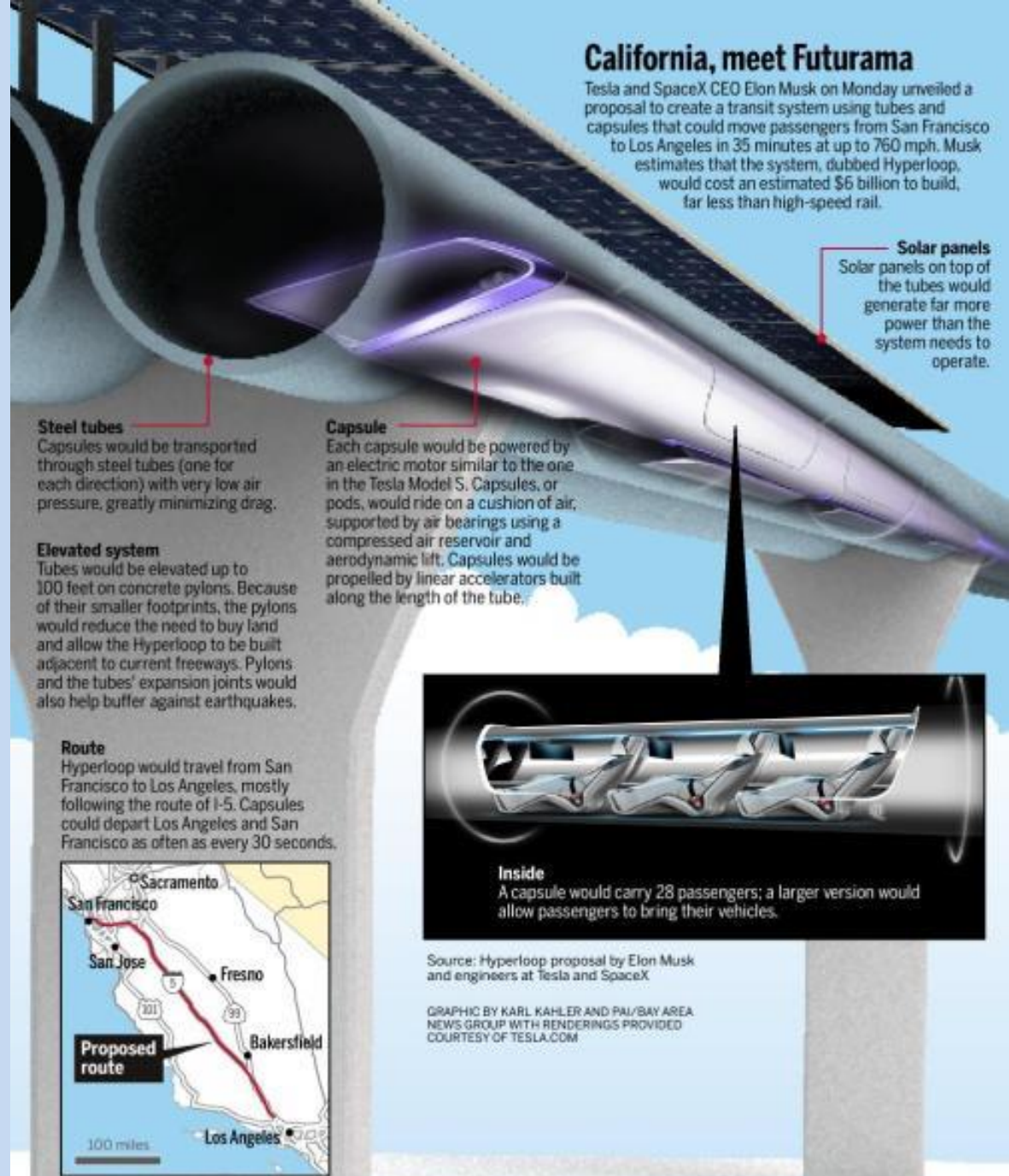


Max speed: **199 mph (320 km/h)**
Average speed: **185 mph (300 km/h)**
Track distance: **1400 miles (2250 km)**
Average Travel Time: **7 hrs (Tokyo-Nagasaki, 1328 km)**
One-way ticket cost: **\$294 USD (Tokyo-Nagasaki)**



Ce qu'est... et n'est pas *Hyperloop* !

- Un transport sous tube...mais pas sous vide poussé (faible pression) !
- Un transport rapide (1225 km/h)...mais pas supersonique...
- Un accélération électromagnétique...mais pas un Maglev (suspension pneumatique) !
- Un système « modeste » et écologique :
 - Faible diamètre
 - Implantable en hauteur sur piliers au milieu d'une autoroute (???)
 - Energie solaire (?)



Hyperloop est bien moins ambitieux que le projet Rand de 1972...

In 1972, the Rand Corporation published a study, which outlined a proposal for a

Very High Speed Transit system (VHST)



from LA to NY in 21 minutes

VHST was plausible 4 decades ago:
“The technology is presently available”

THE SYSTEM THEY DESCRIBE...

- Connects with **subways** and other public transit, featuring about **a dozen stops** nationwide in the US
- Runs in **underground vacuum tunnels**, powered by electromagnetic waves
- Relies upon **1 million amperes** of current.
- Travels at **maximum speeds of 14000 mph**, crossing from LA to NY in just 21 minutes (or 37 min including stops in Texas & Chicago)
- Accelerates and decelerates at **1 G**
- Would make an estimated **290,000** cross country trips daily, and **106** million annually
- With LA-NY tickets priced at **\$50**, would generate **\$90 billion** within 30 years (by conservative estimates)

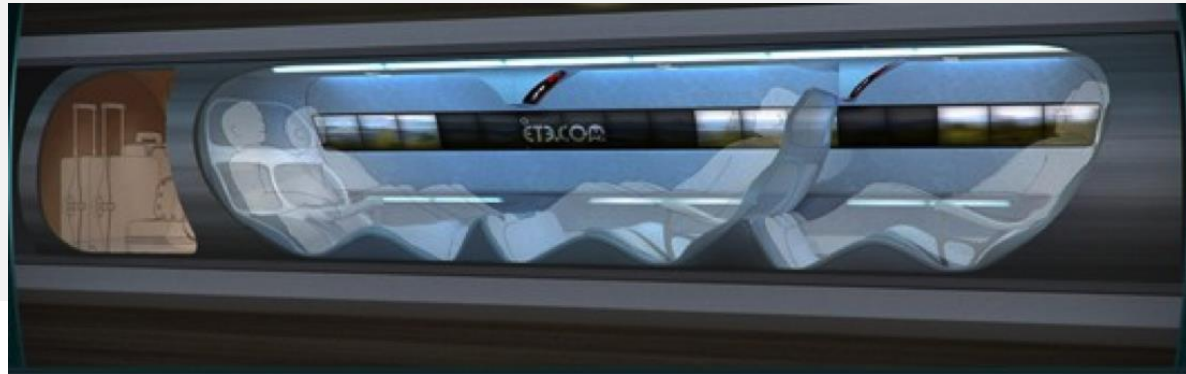
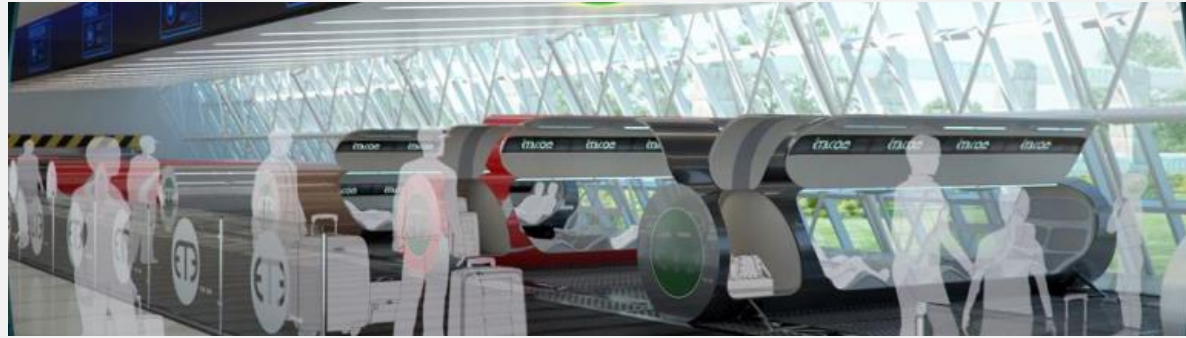
...ou que le projet de
Evacuated Tube Transport Technologies
(ET3) des années 2000



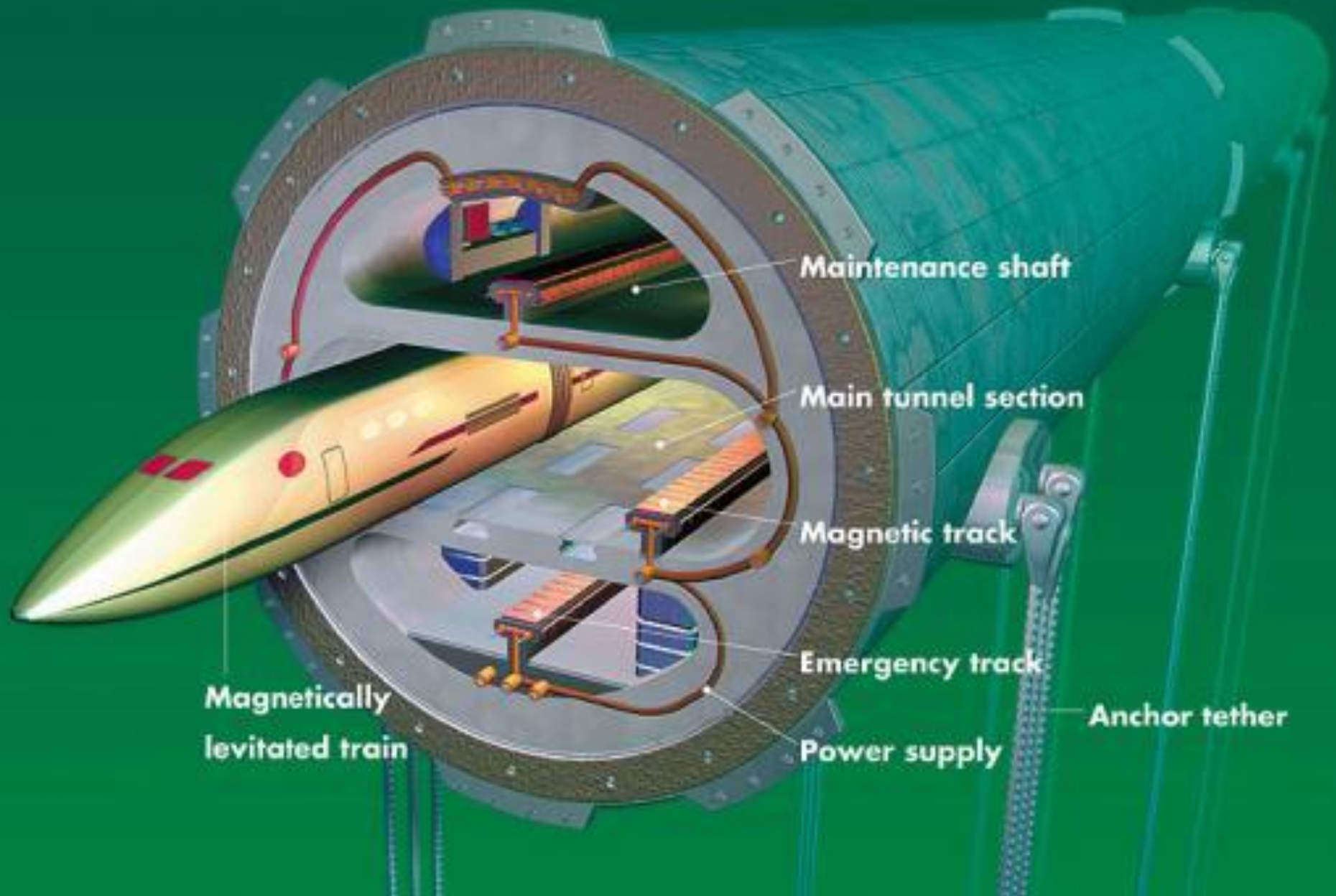
Le concept ET3 : Un Maglev de surface hyperrapide

ET3.com, Inc. est porteuse d'une licence (US Patent 5950543) et cherche des partenaires pour réaliser le projet dont les caractéristiques essentielles sont les suivantes :

- Maglev à supraconducteurs
- Tube à vide en surface
- Capsules passagers/cargo de 1,5 m de diamètre et très légère (183 kg) pouvant transporter 6 personnes et 370 kg de fret
- Vitesse de 6500 km/h (mais 600 km/h pour démonstration)
- Coût annoncé : 10 % d'une liaison TGV et 25 % d'une liaison autoroutière

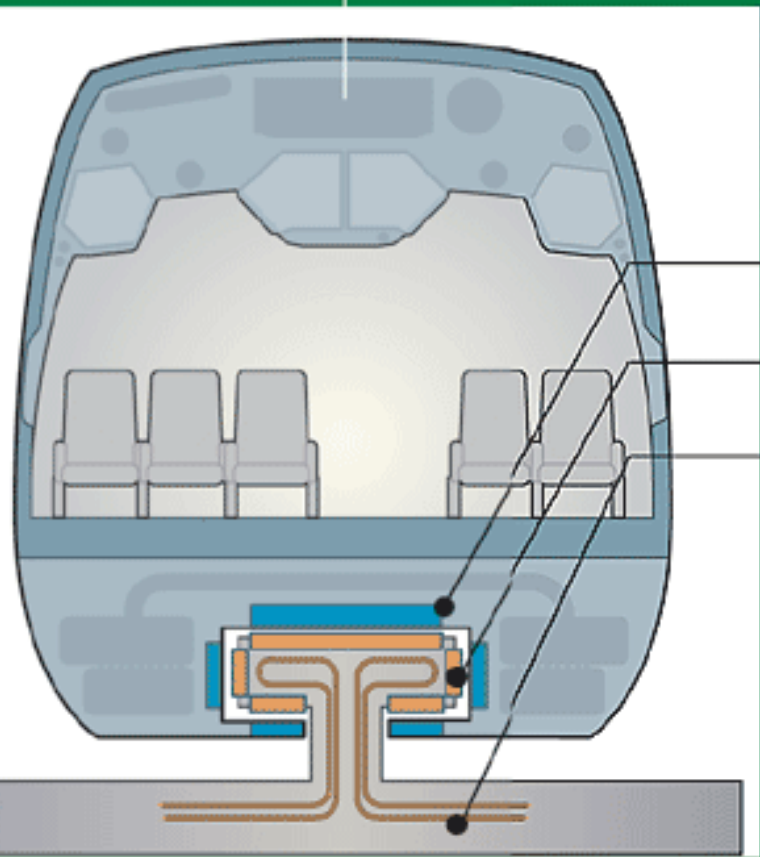
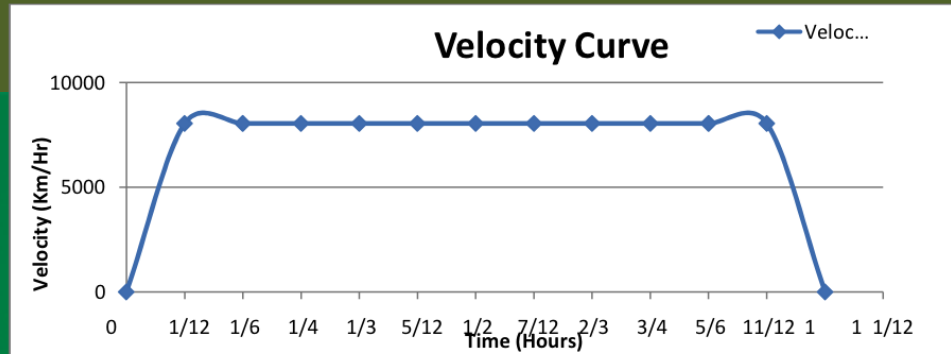


Hyperloop évoque aussi les projets transatlantiques Frankel-Davidson
... mais est très différent et bien plus simple



Le concept Davidson-Frankel

Magnetically levitated train

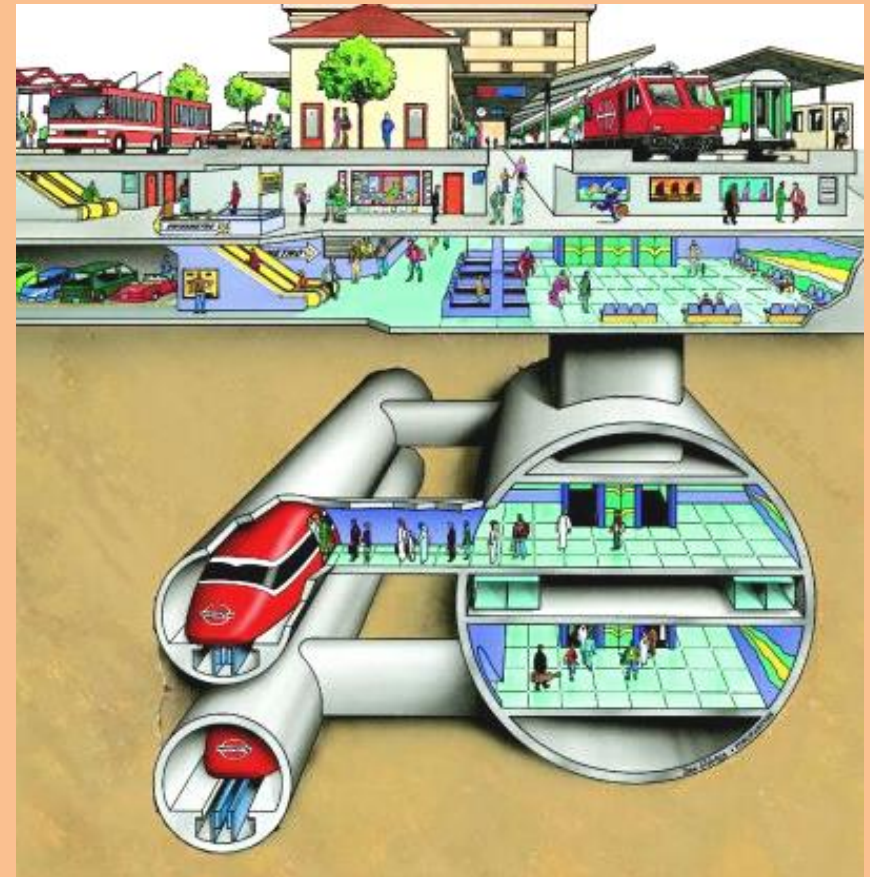
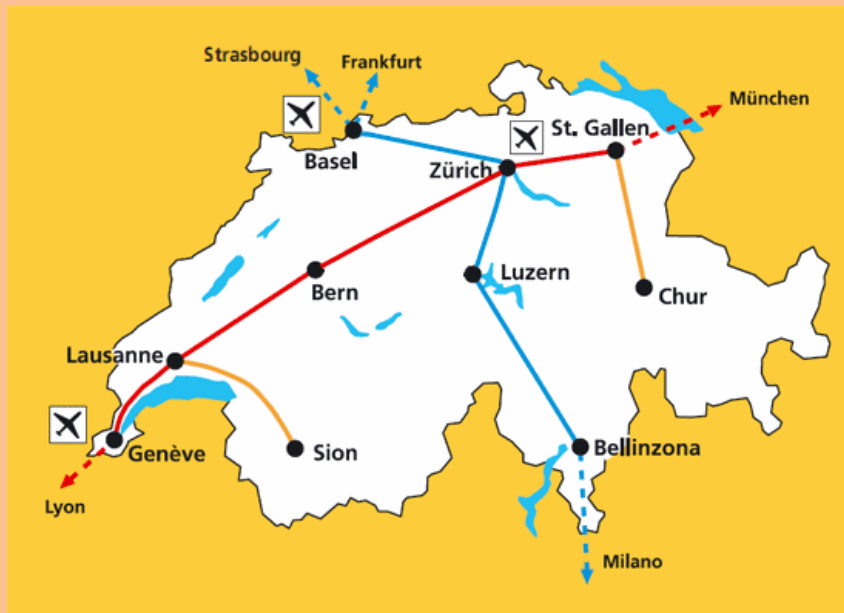


Trans-Atlantic Route: 5700 km

- Levitating magnets
- Propulsive magnets
- Electric current

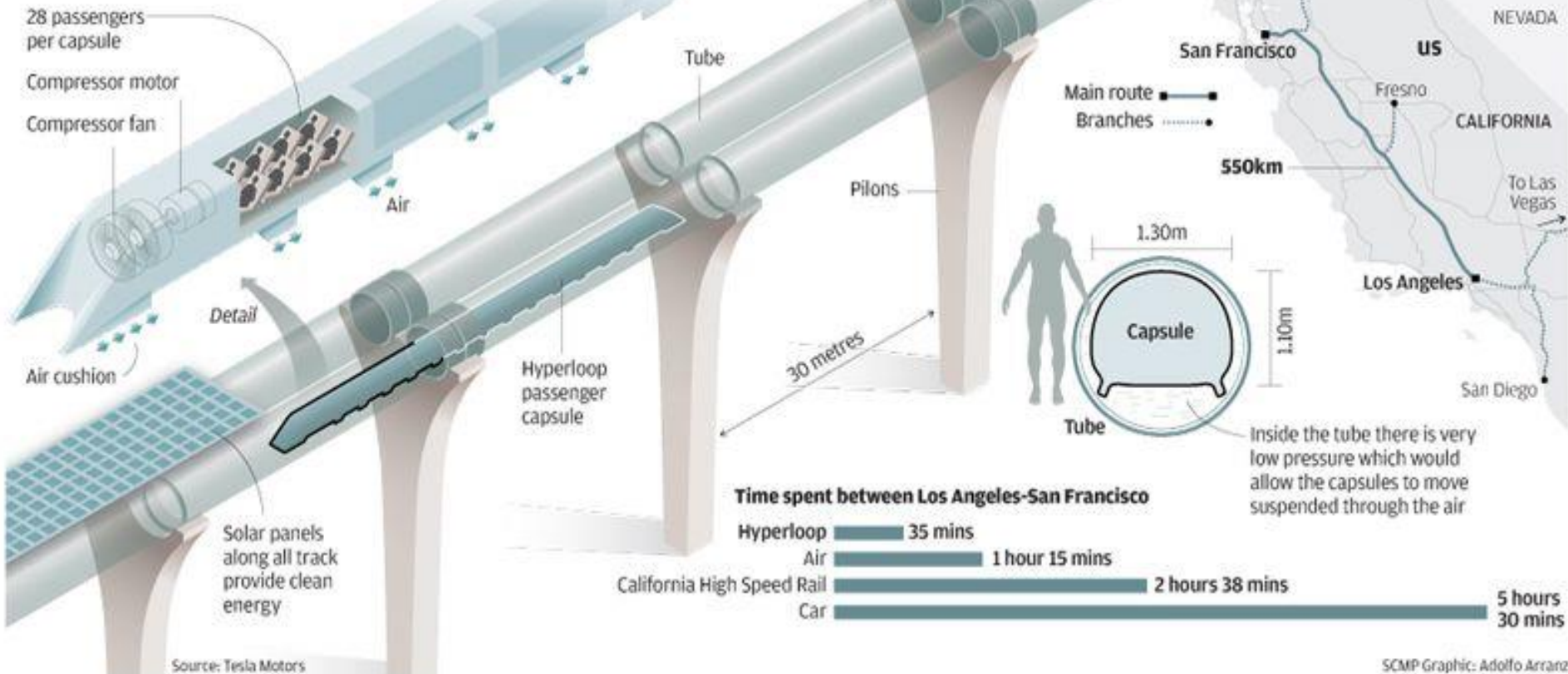
Propulsive magnets on the sides of the track rapidly switch their polarity to provide a steady push. For example, consider a fixed "north" magnet on the train. Since north magnets are attracted to south magnets, the track's magnets will rapidly switch polarity to ensure that there is always a south magnet directly in front of the north magnet on the train, pulling the train along even when it's moving at 4,000 mph.

Il n'est pas sans rappeler le projet *Swissmetro* (en stanb-by) mais n'utilise pas des tunnels



Des tubes sur piliers

550km in 35 minutes



Des capsules de petite taille se succédant à un rythme rapide

■ Trains depart every 30 seconds at peak times. Tickets would cost £13

■ The tubes could be above or below ground and designed to withstand earthquakes

■ Each capsule floats on a cushion of air it creates as it moves forward

■ Six to eight passengers per capsule. Three capsules per train

HOW IT WOULD COMPARE



■ To minimise friction, a powerful fan at the front would suck what air is in the tube to the rear

■ Capsules pulled along by magnetic attraction

JOURNEY TIMES:
381 miles

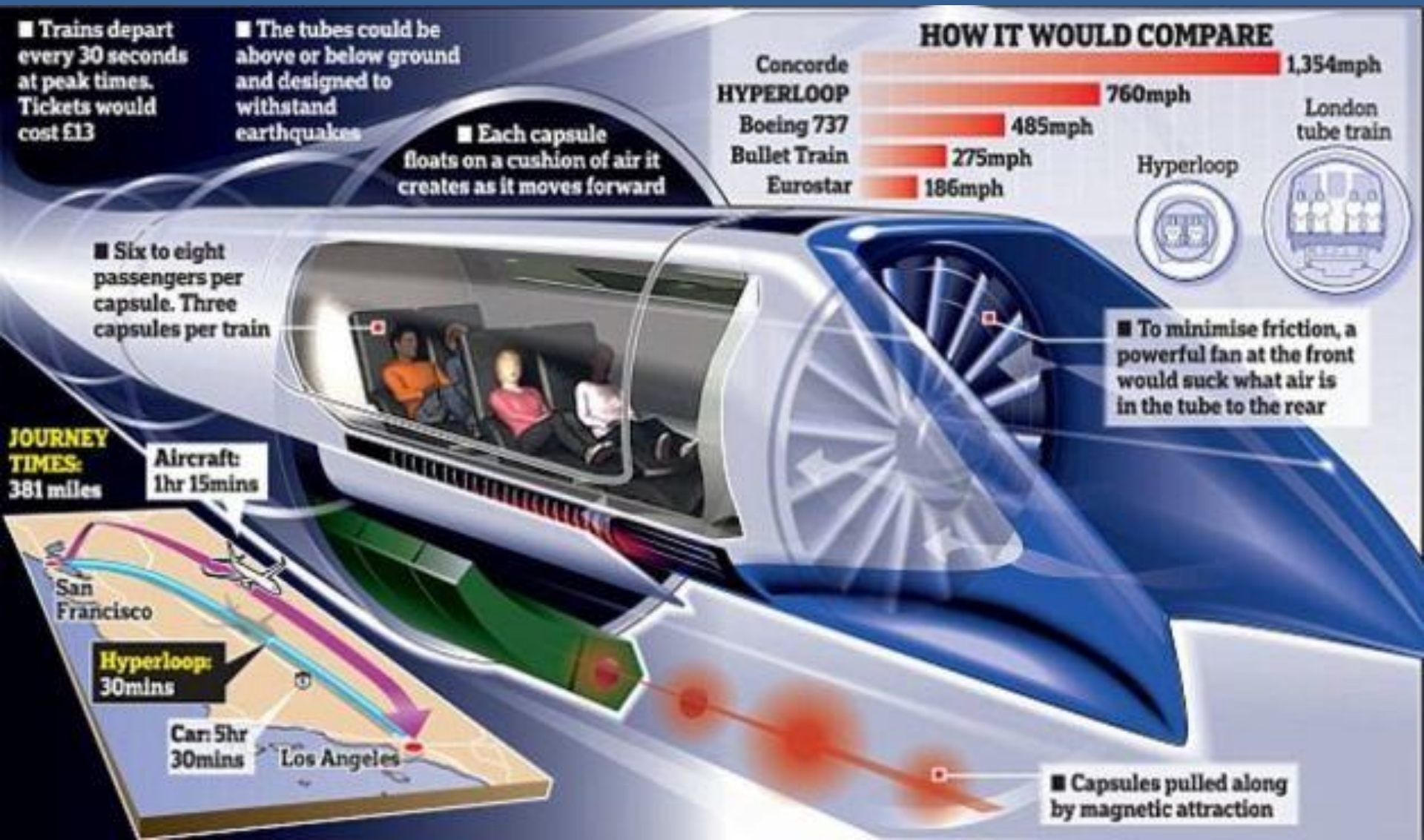
Aircraft:
1hr 15mins

Hyperloop:
30mins

Car: 5hr
30mins

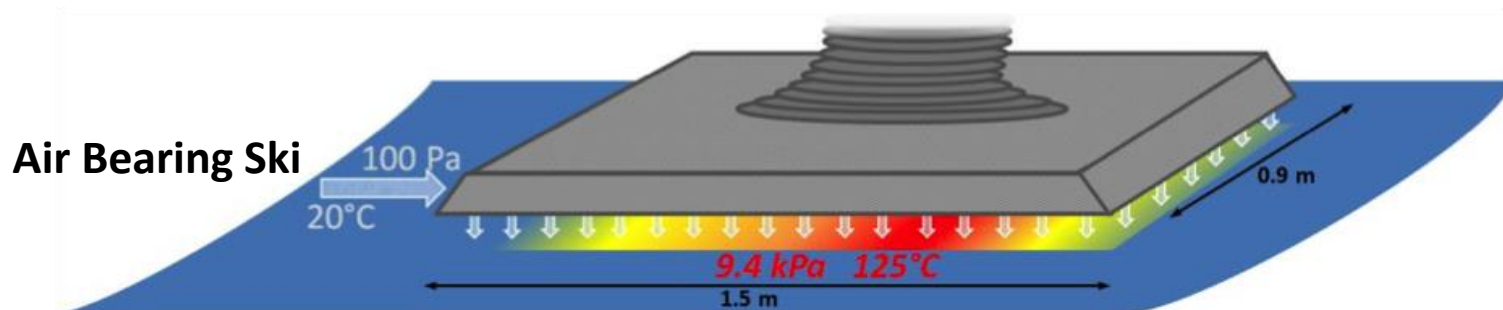
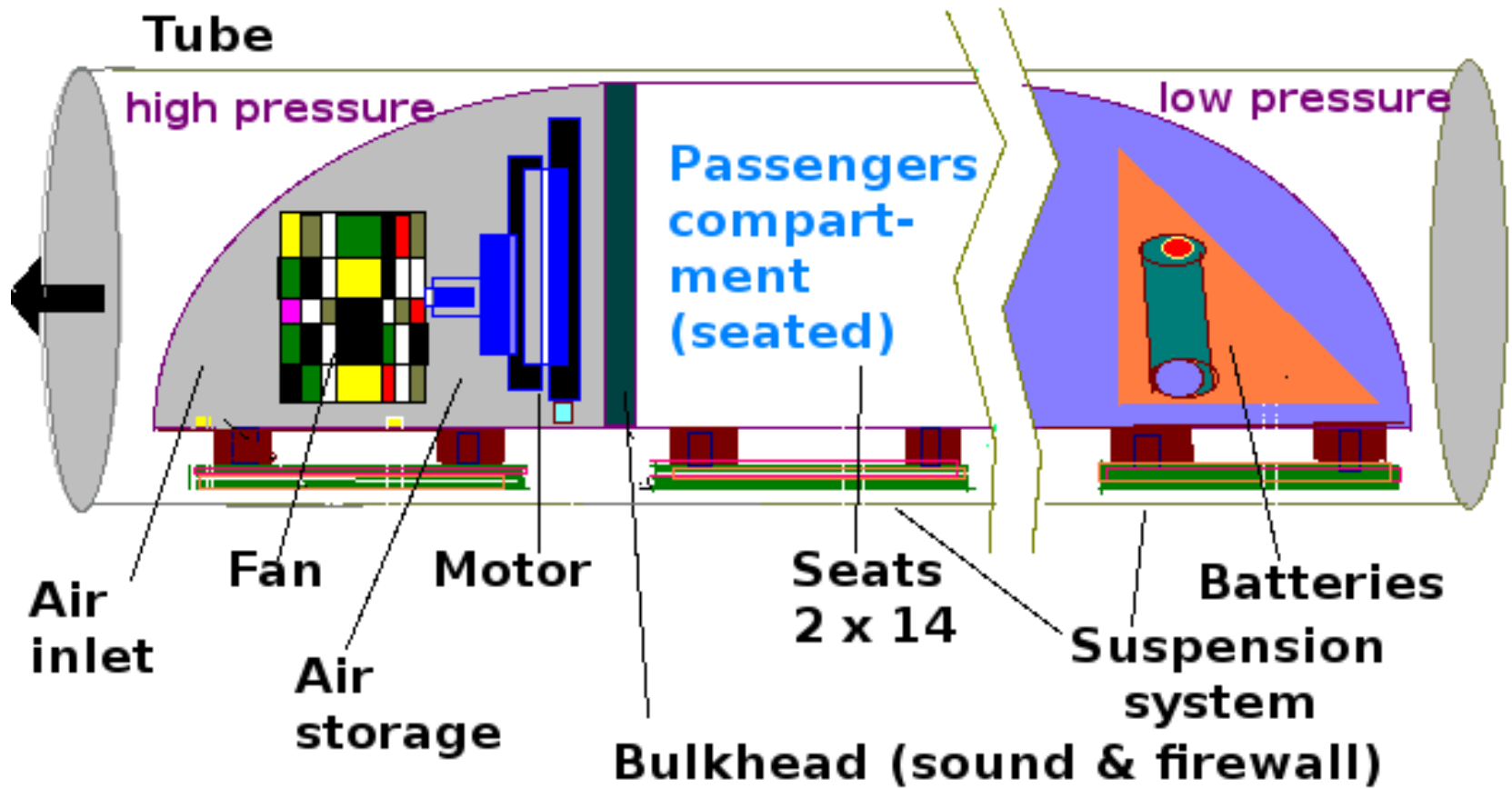
San Francisco

Los Angeles



Hyperloop

design by Elon Musk
SpaceX Tesla Motors



Bilan masses et coûts des capsules

Vehicle Component	Cost (\$)	Weight (kg)
Capsule Structure & Doors:	\$ 275,000	3500
Interior & Seats:	\$ 185,000	2700
Propulsion System:	\$ 80,000	800
Suspension & Air Bearings:	\$ 265,000	1300
Batteries, Motor & Coolant:	\$ 200,000	5500
Air Compressor:	\$ 300,000	2500
Emergency Braking:	\$ 70,000	800
General Assembly:	\$ 150,000	N/A
Passengers & Luggage:	N/A	1400
Car & Cargo:	N/A	7500
Total/Capsule:	\$ 1,525,000	26000
Total for Hyperloop:	\$ 61,000,000	

Les objectifs poursuivis par Musk

HYPERLOOP WILL:

Travel **at twice the speed** of commercial aircraft



Be published as **open source license**

Not run in a **vacuum tunnel**

Cost **one-tenth** of California's currently proposed **\$70 billion** dollar high-speed rail



Be a "cross between a Concorde, a railgun and an air hockey table"

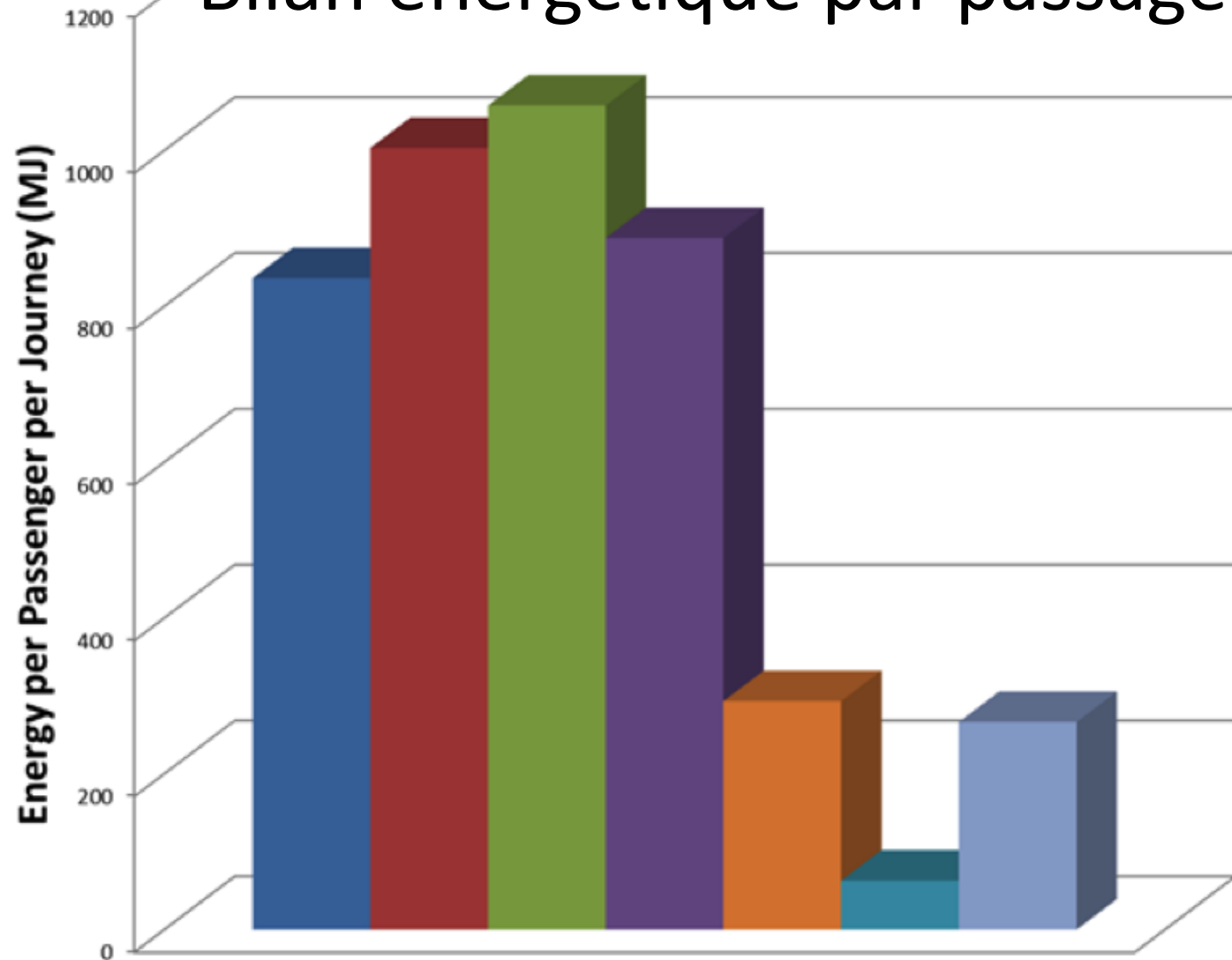
Likely generate **more power** than it consumes

Join cars, boats, trains, and planes as the **5th form** of modern transport

Coût total du système

Component	Cost (million USD)
Cargo Capsule	30.5 (20 capsules)
Capsule Structure & Doors	5.5
Interior & Seats	3.7
Compressor & Plumbing	6
Batteries, Motor & Electronics	4
Propulsion	3
Suspension & Air Bearings	5.3
Components Assembly	3
Passenger Only Capsule	40.5 (30 capsules)
Capsule Structure & Doors	7.4
Interior & Seats	7.6
Compressor & Plumbing	8.2
Batteries, Motor & Electronics	4.5
Propulsion	3.8
Suspension & Air Bearings	6
Components Assembly	3
Tube	7,000
Tube Construction	1,200
Pylon Construction	3,150
Tunnel Construction	700
Propulsion	200
Solar Panels & Batteries	490
Station & Vacuum Pumps	260
Permits & Land	1,000
Cost Margin	429
Total	7,500

Bilan énergétique par passager



■ Car (30mpg, 2 passengers)

■ Airplane (2011 Transport Energy Data Book)

■ Model S (2 passengers)

■ Passenger + Vehicle Hyperloop (70% occupancy)

■ Motorcycle (50mpg, 1 passenger)

■ Train (2011 Transport Energy Data Book)

■ Passenger Hyperloop (70% occupancy)

All aboard...



Questions ?