



AVIATION TWIN TRANSITION CLUSTER

A EUROPEAN INITIATIVE FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

RefMap Clustering Event 2025

Advancing Sustainable Aviation & Urban Air Mobility

AIRSHIP: Autonomous Electric Ground-Effect Cargo Craft

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AIRSHIP
UNMANNED WIG VEHICLE TRANSPORTATION

29–30 July 2025, Athens, Greece

A bit about me

- PhD in Automation & Robotics
- Studies & research:
 - Universidad Politécnica de Madrid, Spain
 - Tampere University, Finland
 - University of Belgrade, Serbia
- Developing autonomous robotic systems
 - Underwater, mining, flying
- AIRSHIP Project Coordinator



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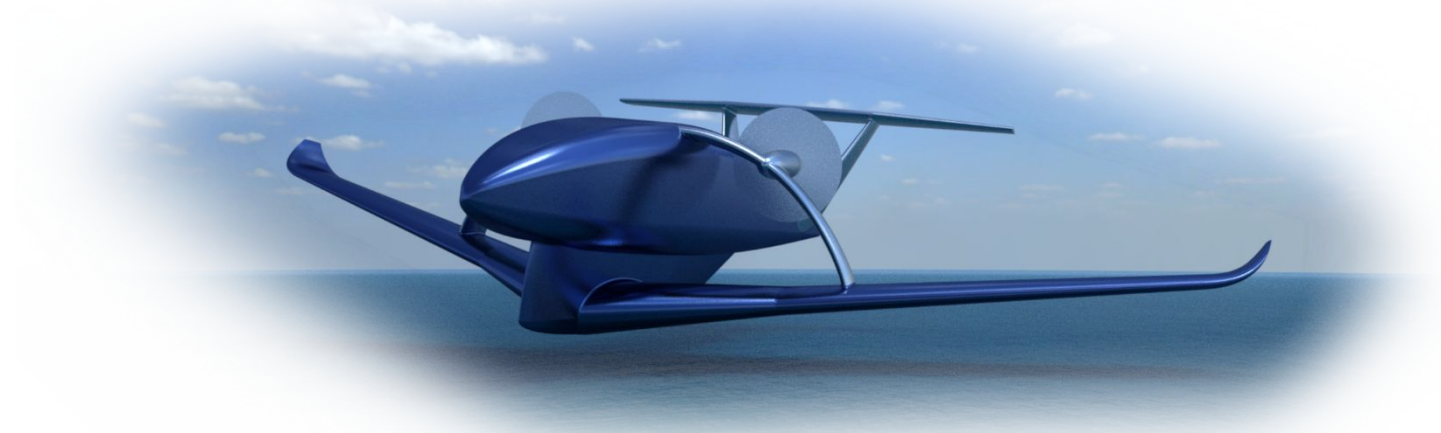
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Autonomous Flying Ships for Inter-Island and Inland Water Transport

- HORIZON-RIA project
- 5 M€
- TRL 4-5
- 48 months, 01.01.2023-31.12.2026
- 7 partners



Main Objectives



Lay the foundation for a new class of vehicle

- UWV – Unmanned WIG Vehicle
- Fully electrical unmanned system

Solve technological challenges

- Stable low altitude flight
- Advanced control algorithms: adaptive, RL
- Obstacle avoidance
- Limited weight and space
- Zero-emissions power system: integration of solar energy and fuel cells

New business models

- Compare AIRSHIP technology to traditional shipping, road, rail
- Estimate the potential profit of the transport
- Possible cargo routes
- Legal aspects

Sustainability

- Environmental footprint
- Ethics
- Social impact

Raise awareness

- Educate on flying ships

Short history

- Ground effect vehicle / ekranoplan
- Toivo Kaario - first prototype 1935
- Biggest ever - Caspian Sea monster 1966





SOURCE

Ground Effect

- Decreased drag
- Less power
- More payload

High Altitude Vortices



Low Altitude Vortices



SOURCE

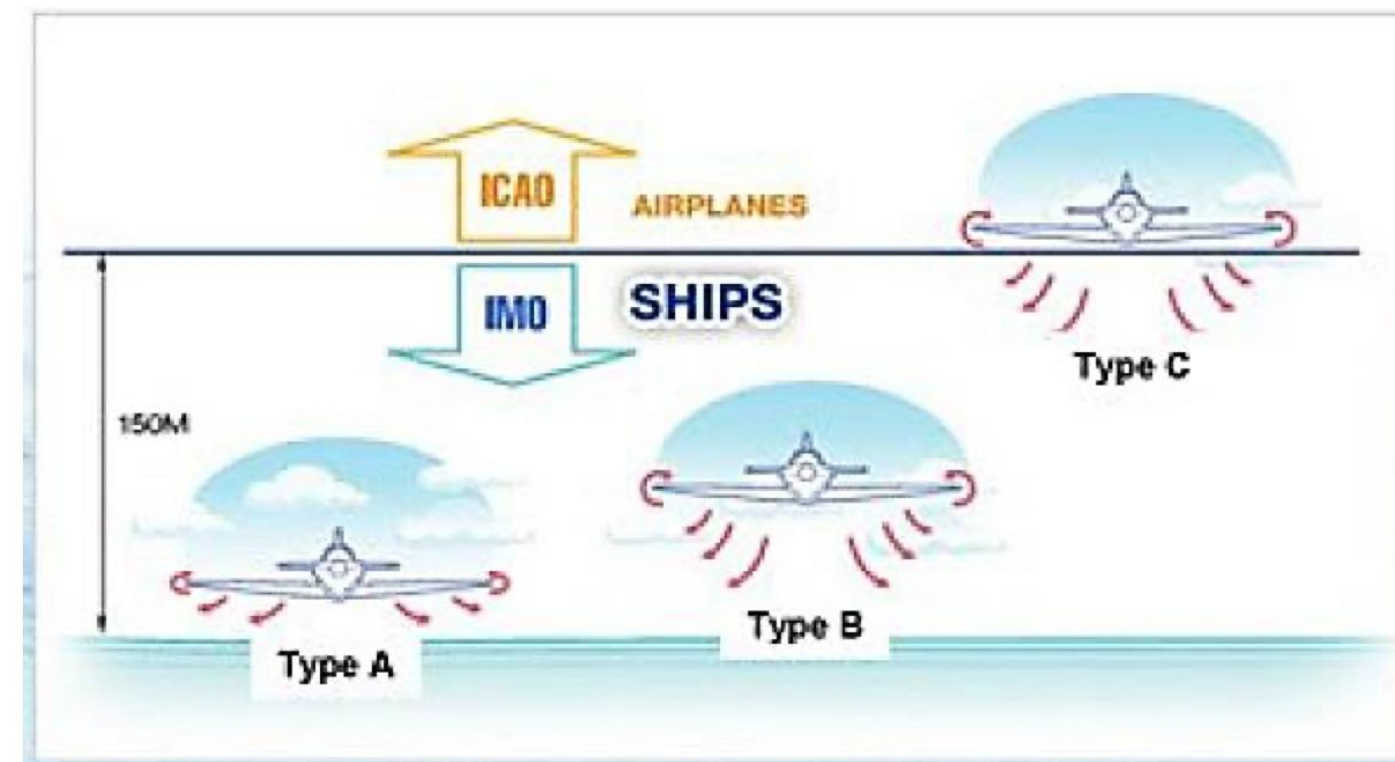
Flying ship – UWV

- **U**nmanned **W**ing-In-Ground **V**ehicle
- Operating close to surface
- Faster than a ship
- More payload than an airplane



A plane or a ship?

- IMO classifies it as a ship
- Interacting with the surface



Take off & Landing

- From water to water



Access to areas without infrastructure

- Floods
- Volcano eruption
- Humanitarian catastrophe
- Any area with water access



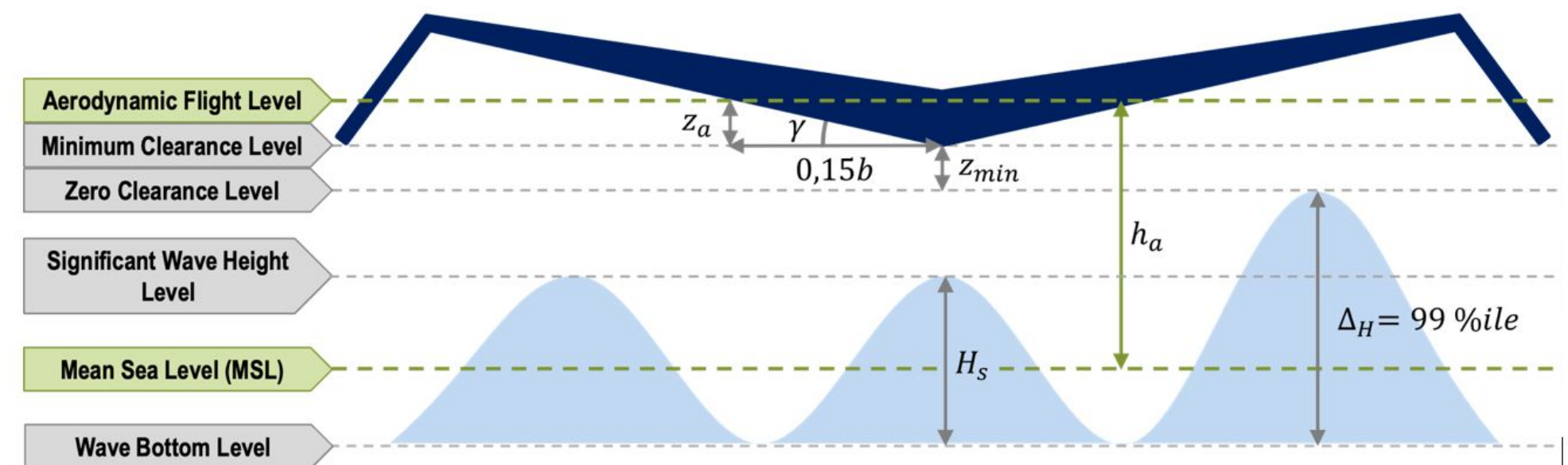
Autonomous Operations

- Sensors for situational awareness
 - Radar, lidar, stereo-cameras, GNSS, INS
- Obstacle avoidance
- Optional remote control



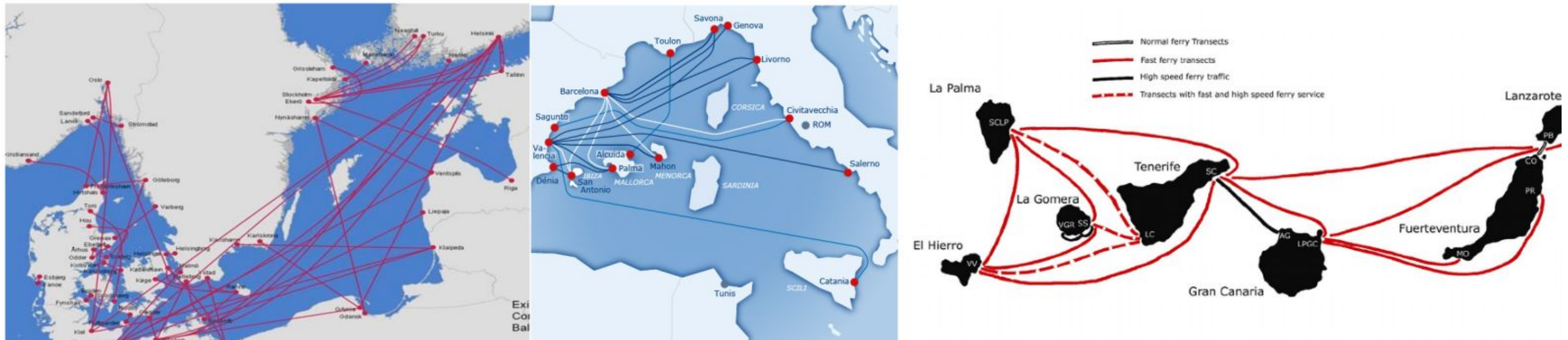
Seaworthiness

- Optimal flying height is half of the wingspan
- Can fly higher in case of heavy seas
- Control system will handle rogue waves



Ideal locations

- Mid-range distances
 - Mediterranean sea
 - Canary islands
 - Greek islands



Examples of shipping lines in Baltic Sea, Mediterranean Sea and between Canary islands.

Future

- Design scalable between 5m and 25m
- Payload between 50kg and 7 tons





AIRSHIP prototypes

Parameter	CC / Commercial Concept	A-1 / Technology Demonstrator
Scale	1 : 1	1 : 5
Wingspan	25 <i>m</i>	5 <i>m</i>
MTOW	16 000 <i>kg</i>	120 <i>kg</i>
Payload	7 000 <i>kg</i>	20 <i>kg</i>
Cruise speed	120 kn (220 <i>km/h</i>)	55 kn (100 <i>km/h</i>)
Cruise power	350 <i>kW</i>	1,5 <i>kW</i>
Take-off speed	65 kn (120 <i>km/h</i>)	40 kn (70 <i>km/h</i>)
Take-off power	1000 <i>kW</i>	4,5 <i>kW</i>
Range	1000 <i>km</i>	—
Lift-to-drag ratio	18,5	—



**thank you
for your attention!**



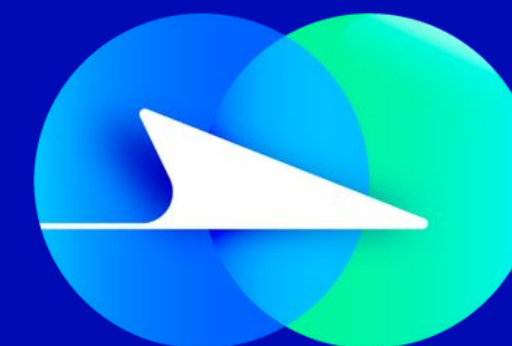
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For more information:
www.refmap.eu

**Q&A /
Closing**





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