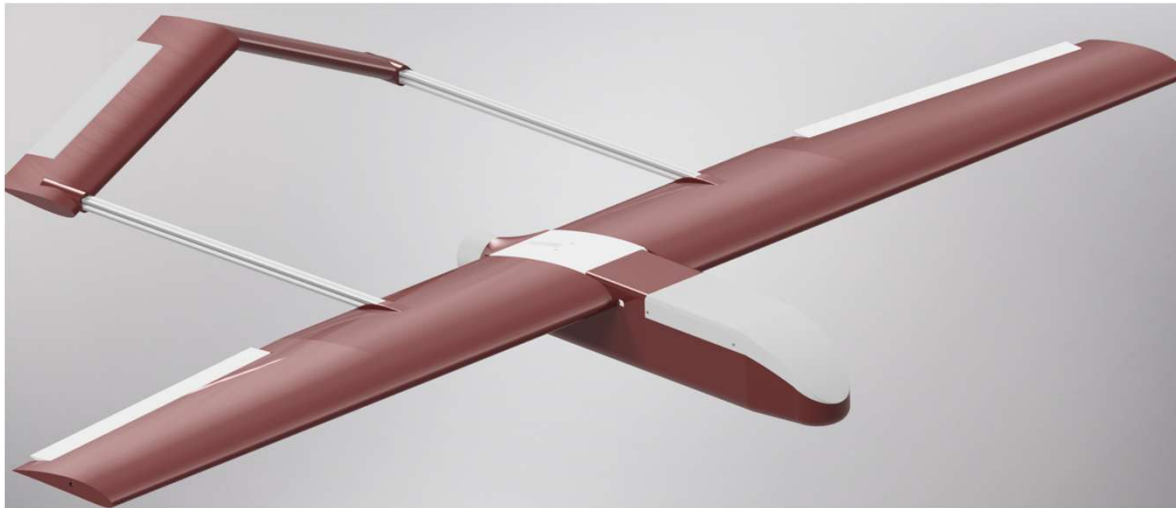


MISSION STATEMENT

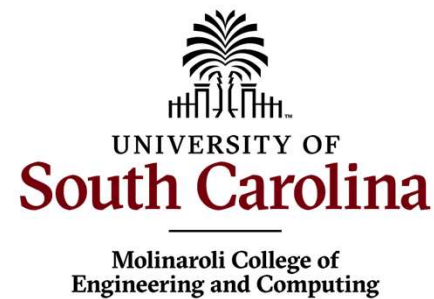
- Develop a UAV to serve as a **Scientific Workhorse** for **In-Flight Testing (SWIFT – UAV)**
- Make aerial scientific research **accessible** by developing an **affordable, open-source, easy to manufacture** UAV capable of carrying a diverse set of scientific payloads



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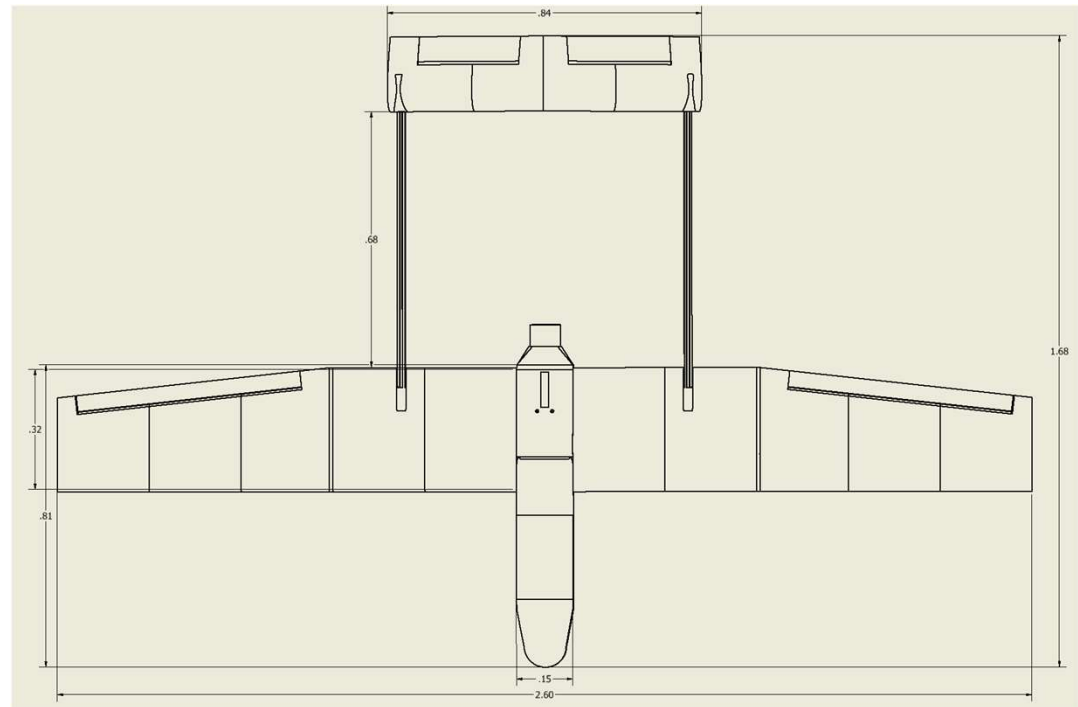
SWIFT-UAV

Scientific Workhorse for In-flight Field Tests – Unmanned Aerial Vehicle



OVERVIEW OF DESIGN

- High Wing, twin-boom mono-propeller pusher configuration was selected for its:
 - aerodynamic stability
 - High wing promotes “self-righting” in the roll axis
 - aerodynamic efficiency
 - No prop-wash over wings
 - structural integrity
 - “Box” shape enables multiple redundant struts
 - built-in safety envelop
 - Booms act to protect end users from the propellers path
 - ease of payload mounting
 - The entire front of the plane is clear to mount almost anything

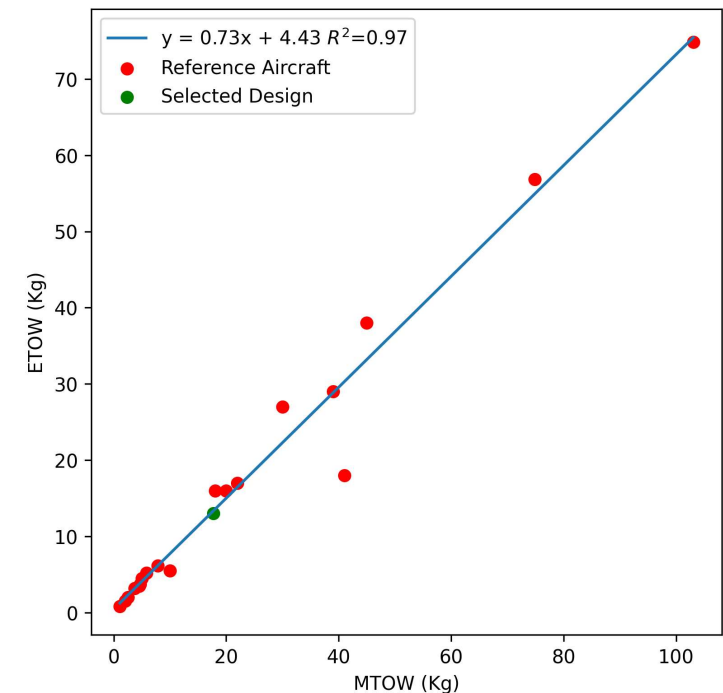


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TARGETED DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS

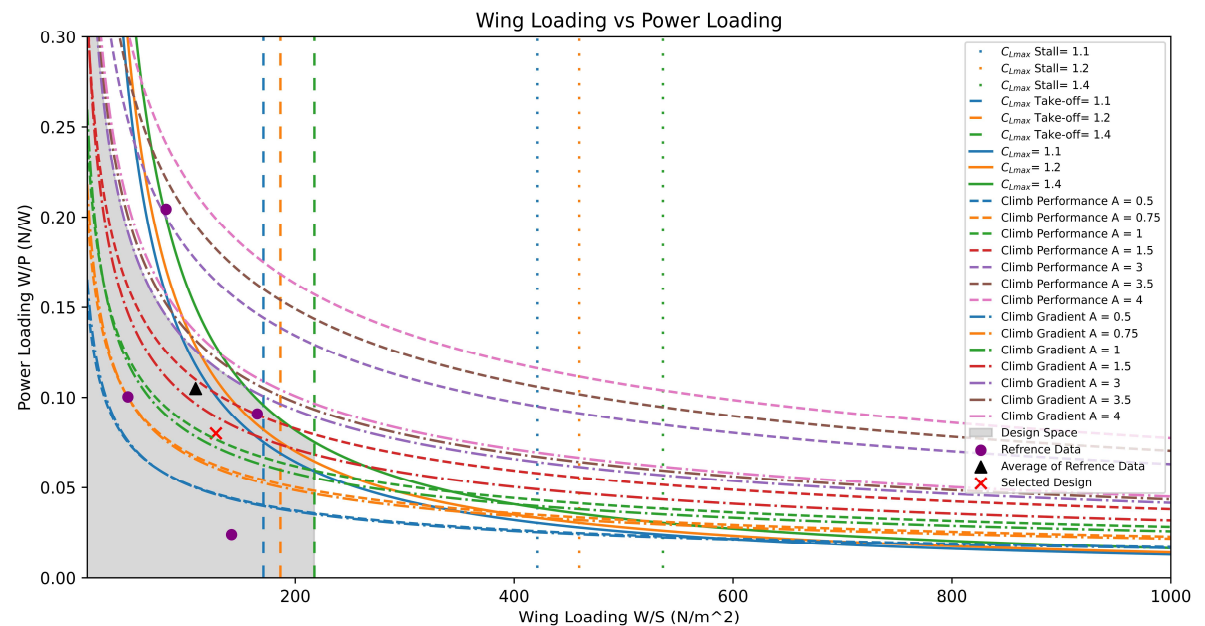
- First class estimations of performance done using **specifications of similar aircraft** in conjunction with **classical aerodynamic analysis approaches**
 - Empirical methods exist to estimate most performance metrics of aircraft
 - **Conservative estimations**

ETOW	Payload	Cruise	Stakeoff	Range	Endurance
13 Kg	3 Kg	20 m/s	20 m	5 km	3 hr
Wing Span	Length	Fuesalge Width	Fuesalage Length	Airfoil	Root Coord
2.6 m	1.7 m	0.15 m	0.8 m	NACA 2412	0.33 m
Tip Coord	Battery Capcity	Max TWR	Fuesalage Length	Estimated Cost	
0.25 m	10 Ah		0.8 1 m	\$2,000	



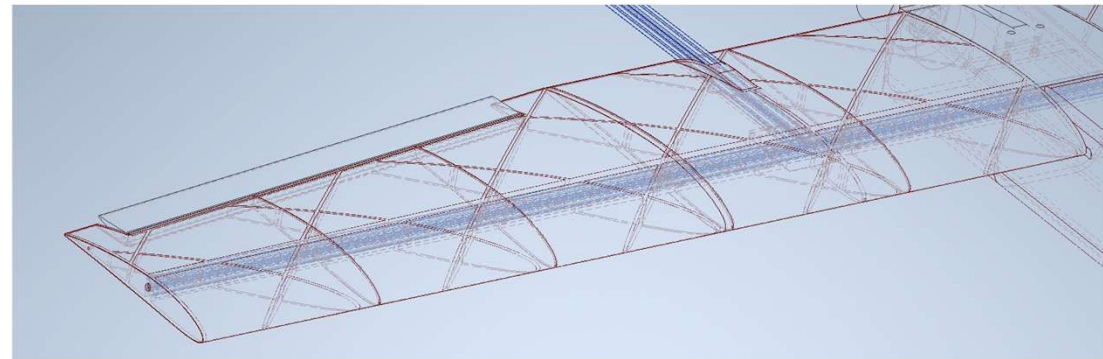
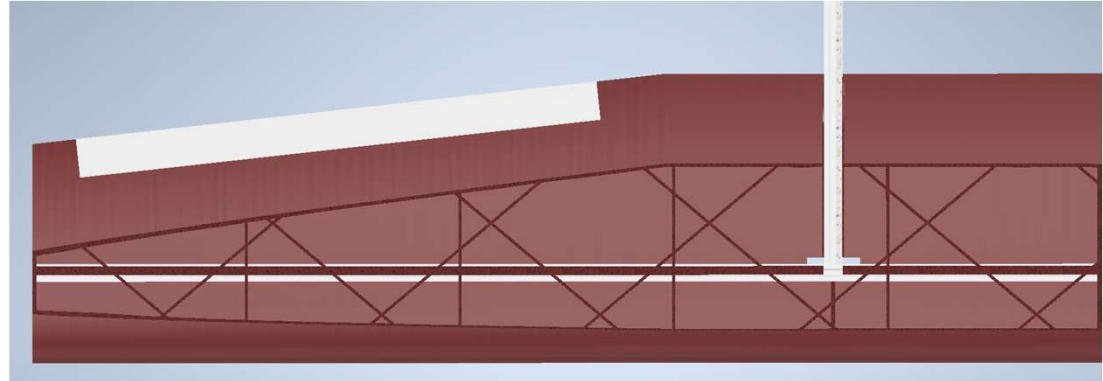
AERODYNAMICS

- **Wing first design**
 - Plane was designed around the wing
- Classical aerodynamic wing analysis was performed to “bound” the aspect ratio, airfoil, wing length etc.
- Wing Specifications were then chosen to be in line with reference aircraft



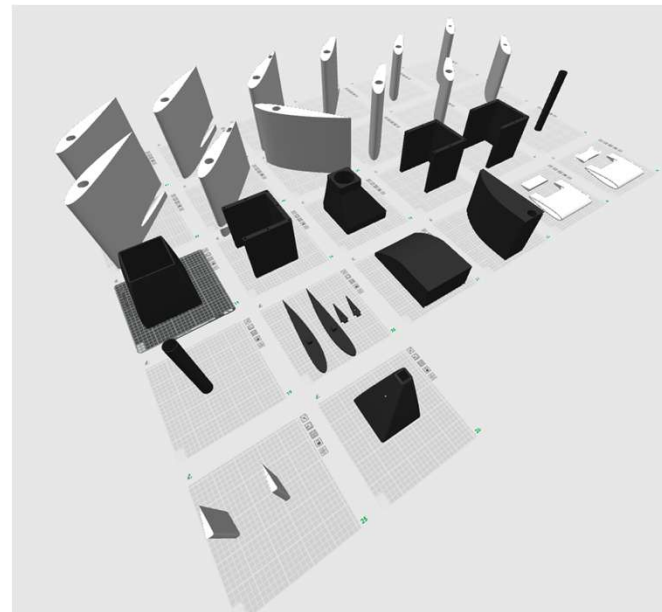
STRUCTURAL

- Aluminum extrusion act as spars
 - Aluminum is very over-spec relative to the wing loading
- Diagonal Ribs are added to transfer load from wing skin to the central spar
- Skin is very thin walled, 0.8mm
- Since wing has to be printed in section the walls **don't act to carry much shear flow between sections**
 - Further Design optimization need to better handle torsional loading between sections
 - For now, the wing is glued to circumvent this



MANUFACTURING

- Almost entirely 3D-printed design enable trivial manufacturing
- In conjunction with the aluminum extrusion system used, almost no manual manufacturing is required
 - Cut 20/20
 - Screw/glue parts together



Filament	Model	Flushed	Total
■ 1	1149.53 m 2737.28 g	0.00 m 0.00 g	1149.53 m 2737.28 g
■ 2	936.95 m 2366.31 g	0.02 m 0.06 g	936.97 m 2366.37 g
Total	2086.48 m 5103.60 g	0.02 m 0.06 g	2086.50 m 5103.65 g
Total cost: 212.54			
Time Estimation			
Plate 1	12h14m		
Plate 2	13h50m		
Plate 3	12h21m		
Plate 4	10h30m		
Plate 5	7h3m		
Plate 6	6h51m		
Plate 7	13h50m		
Plate 8	10h2m		
Plate 9	12h20m		
Plate 10	10h30m		
Plate 11	7h3m		
Plate 12	6h51m		
Plate 13	4h58m		
Plate 14	4h28m		
Plate 15	4h22m		
Plate 16	4h28m		
Plate 17	4h27m		
Plate 18	1h50m		
Plate 19	1h50m		
Plate 20	1h7m		
Plate 21	7h52m		
Plate 22	7h16m		
Plate 23	3h21m		
Plate 24	3h21m		
Plate 25	1h28m		
Plate 26	2h14m		
Total	7d8h29m		

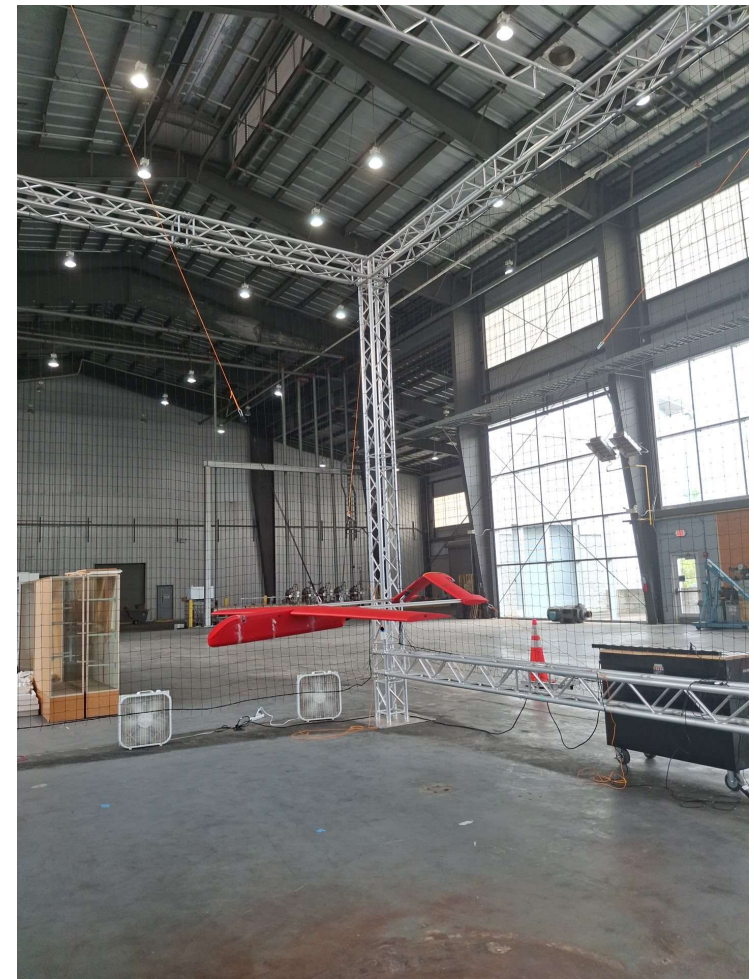
Fig 1: V1.2 in slicer software with estimated print time



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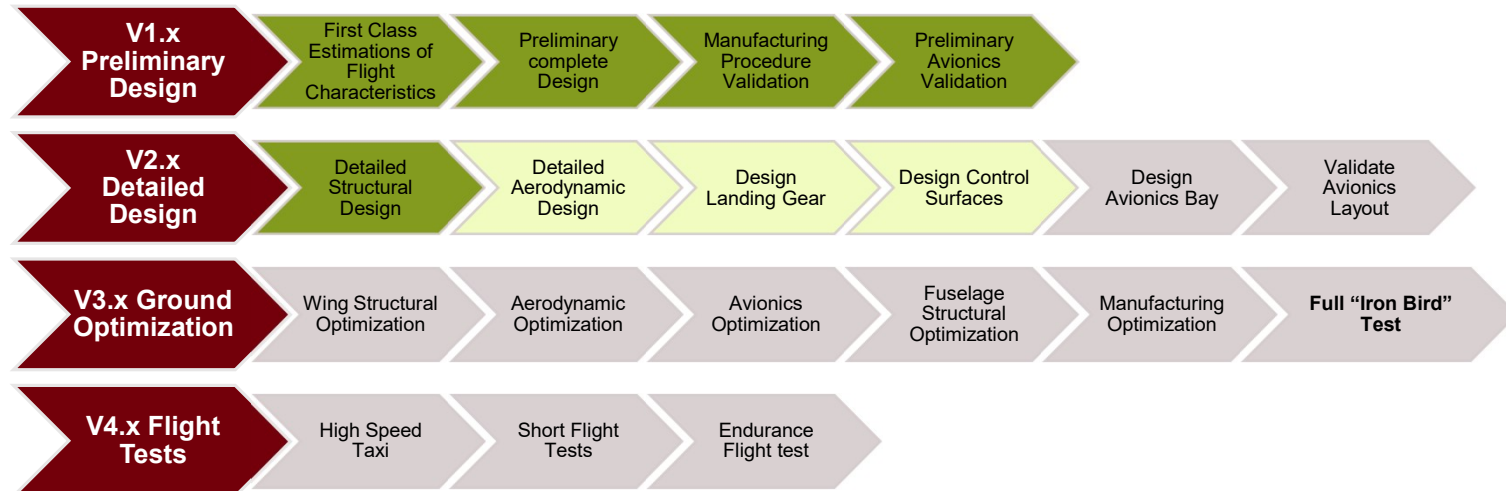
“IRON BIRD” TESTING

- Preliminary iron bird testing will soon be conducted to validate electrical systems under load



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TIMELINE



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THANKS!

Mateo Garcia and Matthew Burnett



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