

Brigham Young University AUVSI Capstone Team (Team 45)

Initial Concept Development

| ID | Rev. | Date | Description | Author | Checked By |
|------|------|----------|---------------|------------|--------------|
| CD- | 0.1 | 2018-10- | Initial Draft | John Akagi | [CHECKED BY] |
| 0001 | | 23 | | | |



| Idea | Description | Decision | Rationale |
|------------------|---|-------------|---|
| Skycrane | UGV is lowered on a rope from the UAV | Investigate | Would eliminate the need for most cushioning and control surfaces on the UGV |
| Fins | Fins are used to give minimal control to a fast falling UGV | Investigate | Would be smaller than full glider wings but still allow decent control |
| Glider | Unpowered aircraft is used to control the falling UGV | Investigate | Would likely provide the greatest amount to control |
| Parasail | A controllable parachute is used to steer the UGV | Dropped | Difficult and unknown controls |
| Control Grids | Similar to SpaceX, grids are used to steer the descent of the UGV | Dropped | Too complex for this application |
| Magnus Effect | Spin the wheels of the UGV in the air to generate lift and con- trol UGV attitude | Modify | Could be used in conjunction with other methods but unlikely to have much effect by itself |
| Autogyro | Unpowered helicopter rotors are used to slow descent and blades can be tilted to control the drop | Dropped | Mechanism was considered too complex |
| Bounce | UGV uses some elastic material under it to decrease the time of impact | Dropped | Bouncing would likely not reduce the impact forces to survivable levels |
| Airbag | An airbag is inflated just before lading to cushion the drop | Dropped | Needs precise measurements to determine when to inflate airbag, Airbag inflation mech- anism is likely to require dan- gerous materials |
| Springs | Springs are placed under the UGV to absorb the energy from the drop | Modify | Could be used to reduce impact energy but unlikely to be able to dissipate all by itself |
| Counterweight | A large mass is ejected downwards just before impact in order to slow UGV descent | Dropped | Requires ejecting a large mass at high acceleration which is likely to be dangerous and im- practical |



| Crumple | Use a deformable material to | Modify | Could be used to reduce im- |
|-----------|---------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|
| Zone | break and absorb energy when | | pact energy but unlikely to be |
| | UGV impacts ground | | able to dissipate all by itself |
| Balloons | Use balloons to increase drag | Dropped | Would be large and impracti- |
| | and provide some lift | | cal to carry on board the UAV |
| Parachute | Use a parachute to slow the de- | Investigate | Simplest idea and almost guar- |
| | scent of the UGV | | anteed to work |
| Seedpod | Attach a single propeller blade | Dropped | The UGV is likely too heavy |
| | to the UGV which would cause | | to implement this properly |
| | the UGV to spin and slow its | | |
| | descent similar to how maple | | |
| | seeds work | | |
| Nothing | Make the UGV as rugged as | Dropped | Any UGV that is rugged |
| | possible and drop it from the | | enough to survive a 100 ft drop |
| | UAV with no slowing mecha- | | would be too heavy and bulky |
| | nism | | to carry on the UAV |
| Low Drop | Drop below the minimum al- | Dropped | Would violate rules that state |
| | lowable flight level and drop | | we must remain above a cer- |
| | the UGV from a lower altitude | | tain altitude |
| | for increased survivability | | |

Table 1: Description of initial ideas and decisions made. "Dropped" indicates the idea was considered unfeasible, "Investigate" indicates the idea was studied further, "Modify" indicates the idea was considered usable in conjunction with another idea or ideas.



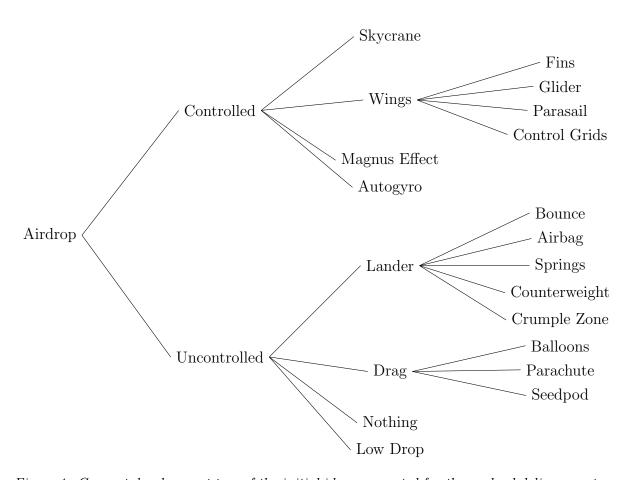


Figure 1: Concept development tree of the initial ideas generated for the payload delivery system.