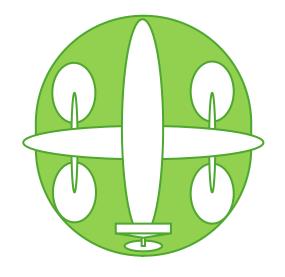
MCEVS

Multi-Configurational EVtol Sizing

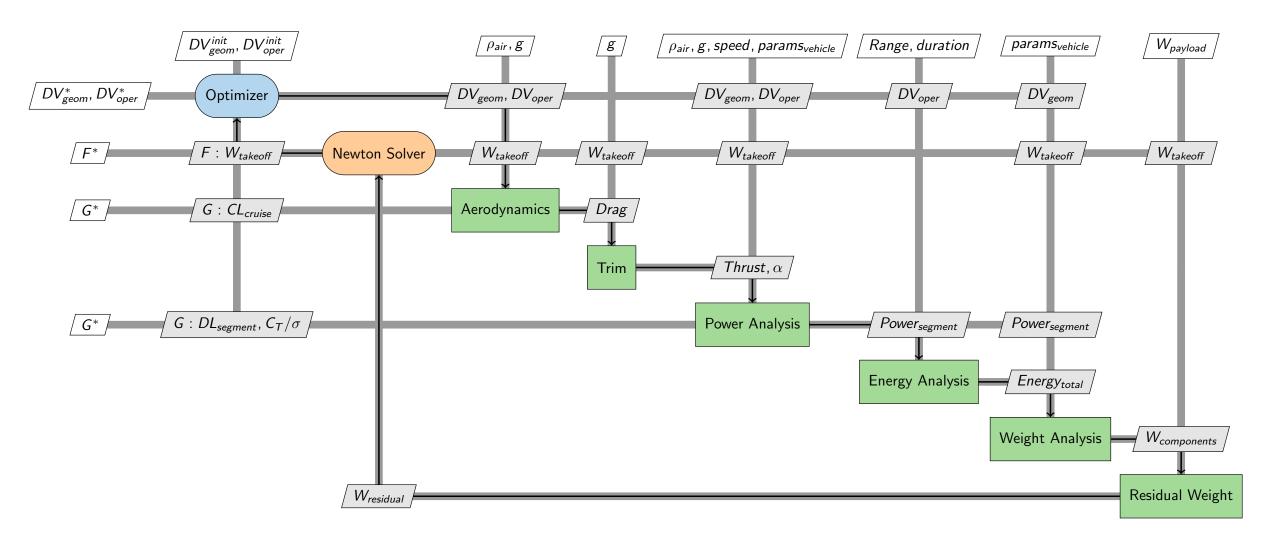


by Alfiyandy Hariansyah at OCTAD LAB, HKUST

MCEVS: Multi-Configurational EVtol Sizing

- Sizing means estimating the weight of the vehicle, typically done at the conceptual phase
- MCEVS is currently capable of sizing multirotor and lift+cruise eVTOL configurations
- Given a mission requirement (payload, range, cruise speed, and flight profiles) and the vehicle's geometric and operation variables, MCEVS will estimate the feasible total and component weights.
- MCEVS is also capable of orchestrating **configuration optimization**, i.e., finding the geometric and operation variables that result in the optimal overall weight of the vehicle.

XDSM: General optimization



Optimizing a multirotor configuration (1/2)

With the parameters given, the following optimization is performed.

Minimize: $W_{takeoff}$

With respect to:

 $v_{cruise}, r_{rotor}, \mu_{rotor}$

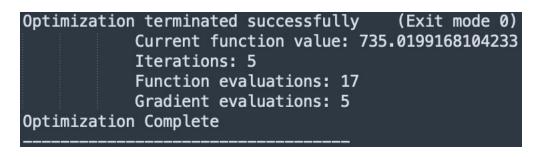
Subject to:

 $\begin{array}{ll} \textit{Disk Loading}_{climb} \leq 600 & \text{[N/m2]} \\ \textit{Disk Loading}_{cruise} \leq 600 & \text{[N/m2]} \\ \textit{Disk Loading}_{descent} \leq 600 & \text{[N/m2]} \\ \textit{C}_{T}/\textit{solidity} \leq 0.14 & \end{array}$

Boundaries:

 $20 \le v_{cruise} \le 60$ [m/s] $0.5 \le r_{rotor} \le 1.5$ [m] $0.01 \le \mu_{rotor} \le 0.5$

With an optimizer called SLSQP, aided by the analytical derivatives of the model, a gradient-based optimization is performed.



Multirotor Initial Design

 $W_{takeoff} = 975.30 \text{ kg}$ $v_{cruise} = 30.0 \text{ m/s}$ $r_{rotor} = 1.0 \text{ m}$ $\mu = 0.3$

-24.63% weight reduction

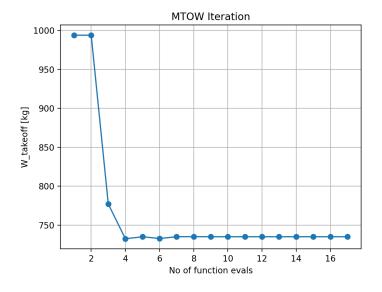


Multirotor Optimized Design

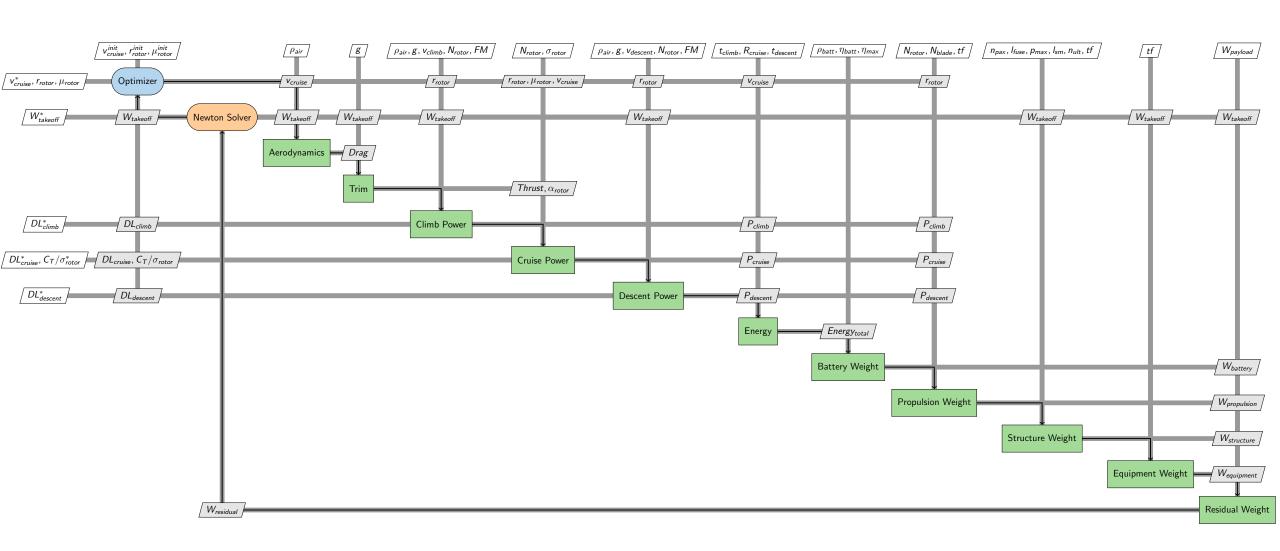
 $W_{takeoff} = 735.02 \text{ kg}$ $v_{cruise} = 20.0 \text{ m/s}$ $r_{rotor_lift} = 1.5 \text{ m}$ u = 0.25



 $\begin{array}{ll} v_{1\to 2} = 2.54 \text{ m/s} & payload = 400 \text{ kg} \\ \Delta t_{1\to 2} = 120 \text{ s} & d_{2\to 3} = 30,000 \text{ m} \\ v_{3\to 4} = 1.524 \text{ m/s} & v_{2\to 3} \text{ is varied} \\ \Delta t_{3\to 4} = 200 \text{ s} & \Delta t_{2\to 3} \text{ is varied} \end{array}$



Optimizing a multirotor configuration: XDSM (2/2)



Optimizing a lift+cruise configuration (1/2)

With the parameters given, the following optimization is performed.

Minimize: $W_{takeoff}$

With respect to:

 v_{cruise} , AR_{wing} , S_{wing} , r_{rotor} , $r_{propeller}$, J

Subject to:

 $C_{I} \leq 0.6$

 $Disk\ Loading_{climb} \leq 600$ [N/m2]

 $Disk\ Loading_{cruise} \leq 600$ [N/m2] [N/m2]

 $Disk\ Loading_{descent} \leq 600$

 $C_T/solidity \leq 0.14$

Boundaries:

 $20 \le v_{cruise} \le 60$ [m/s]

 $4.0 \le AR_{wing} \le 12.0$

 $4.0 \le S_{wing} \le 12.0$ [m2]

 $0.5 \le r_{rotor} \le 1.5$ [m]

 $0.5 \le r_{propeller} \le 1.5$ [m]

 $0.01 \le J_{propeller} \le 1.3$

Optimization terminated successfully (Exit mode 0) Current function value: 805.1884809435229

Iterations: 7

Function evaluations: 8 Gradient evaluations: 7

Optimization Complete

Lift+Cruise Initial Design

 $W_{takeoff}$ = 1066.32 kg= 30.0 m/s v_{cruise} = 10.0 AR_{wina} $= 8.0 \text{ m}^2$ S_{wina} = 1.0 m r_{rotor} = 1.0 m $r_{propeller}$ = 1.0

Ipropeller

-24.49% weight reduction

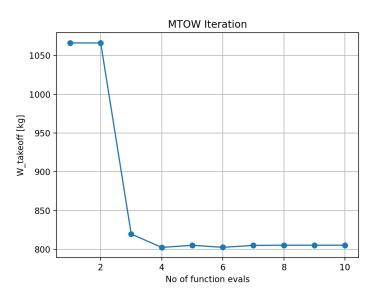


Lift+Cruise Optimized Design

= 805.19 kg $W_{takeoff}$ $= 42.31 \, \text{m/s}$ v_{cruise} AR_{wing} = 6.0 $= 12.0 \text{ m}^2$ S_{wing} = 1.5 m $r_{rotor\ lift}$ $r_{rotor_cruise} = 0.85 \text{ m}$ = 1.3

Mission 1-2: hover climb 2-3: cruise 3-4: hover descent

payload = 400 kg $v_{1\to 2} = 2.54 \text{ m/s}$ $d_{2\rightarrow 3} = 30,000 \text{ m}$ $\Delta t_{1\to 2} = 120 \text{ s}$ $v_{2\rightarrow 3}$ is varied $v_{3\to 4} = 1.524 \text{ m/s}$ $\Delta t_{3\to 4} = 200 \text{ s}$ $\Delta t_{2\rightarrow 3}$ is varied



Optimizing a lift+cruise configuration: XDSM (2/2)

