



# Paper Planes

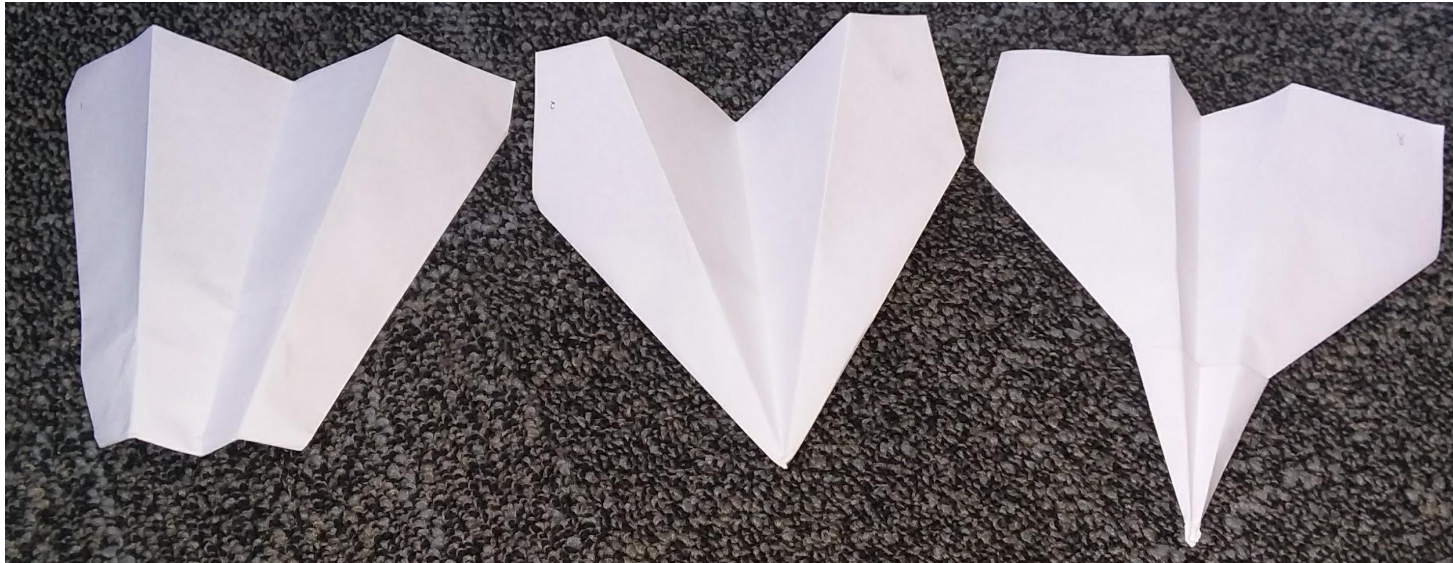
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# Introduction

How do we fold a paper plane to maximize distance?

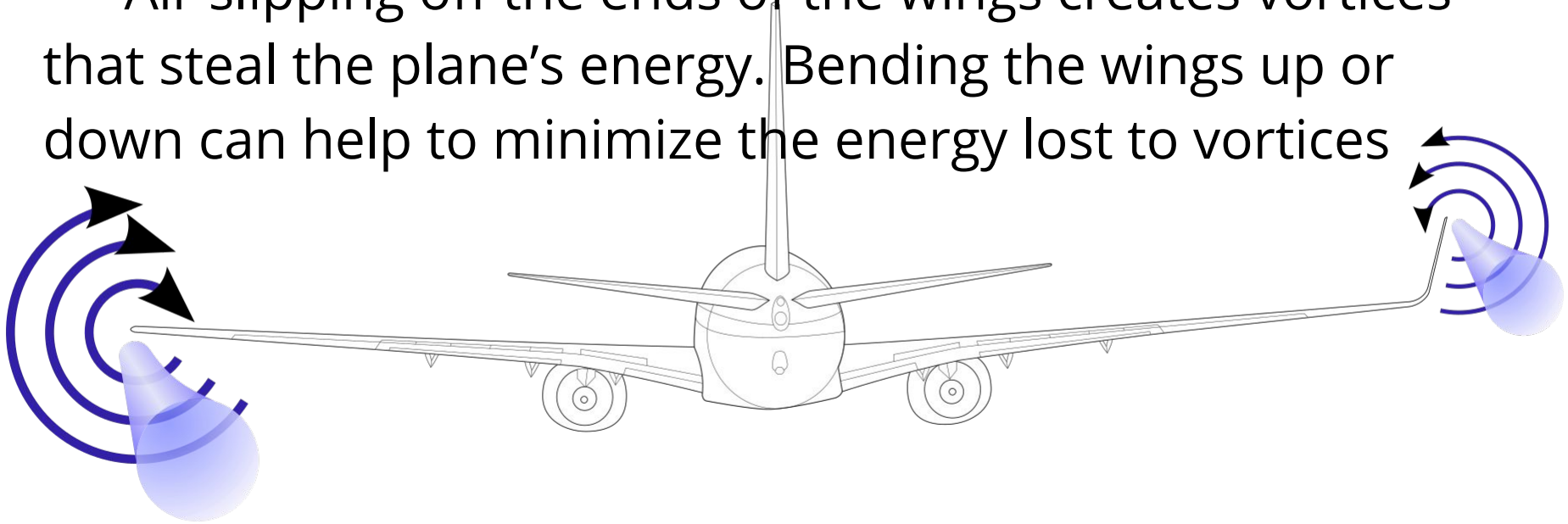
Factor 1: Plane design (snub, delta, and weighted.)



# Introduction

## Factor 2: Winglets

Air slipping off the ends of the wings creates vortices that steal the plane's energy. Bending the wings up or down can help to minimize the energy lost to vortices



# Introduction

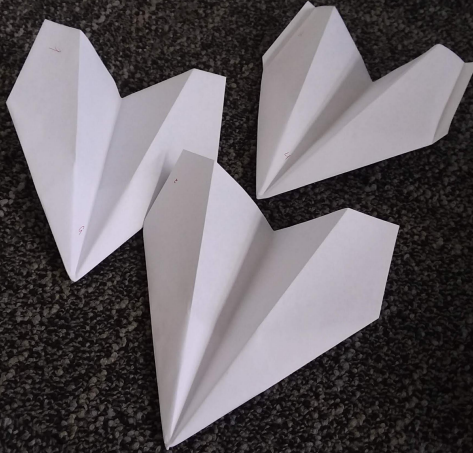
## Factor 2: Winglets

We tried each design with straight wings, up winglets, and down winglets

Snub



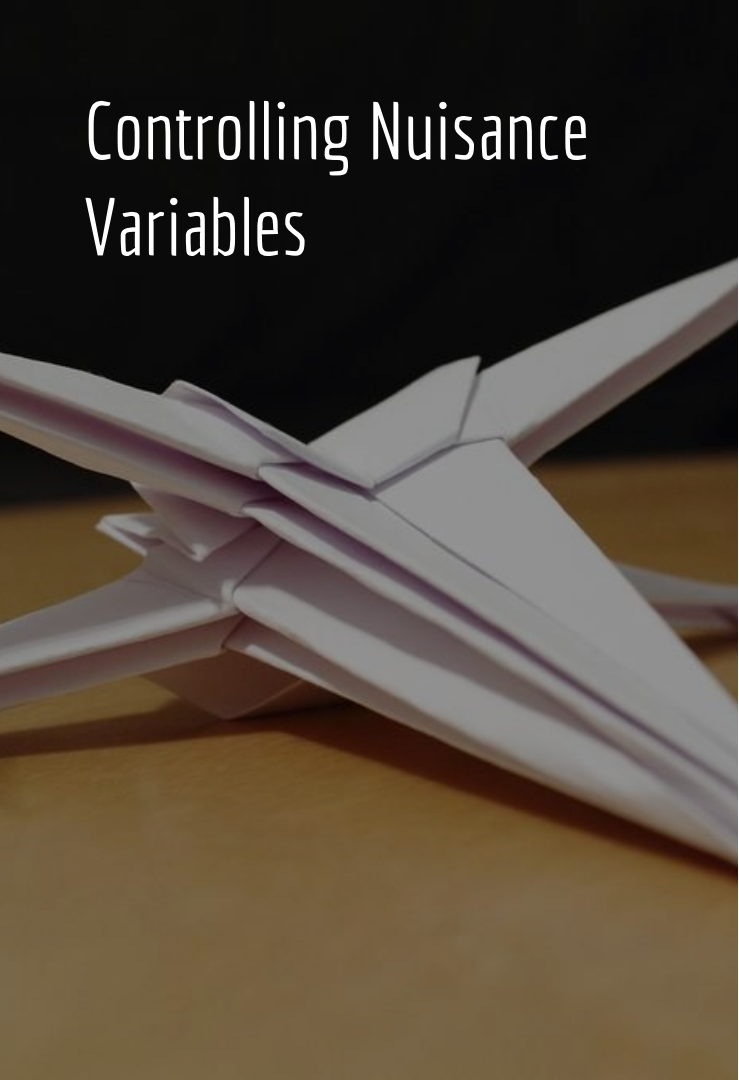
Delta



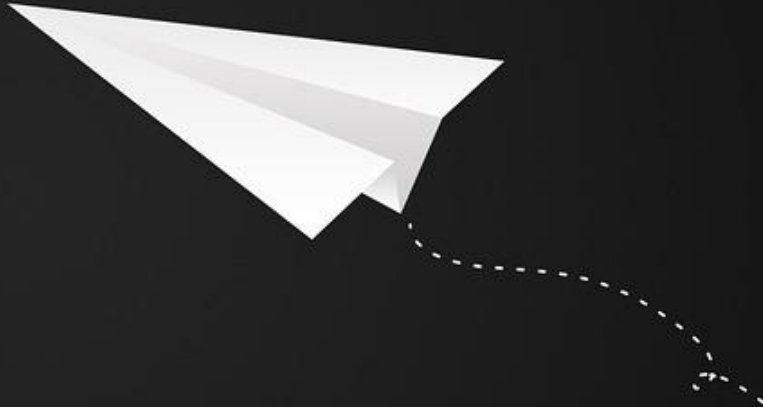
Weighted



# Controlling Nuisance Variables



- ❖ Randomization
  - 9 planes flown at random using die
- ❖ Control
  - One person throwing to control for differences in skill
  - One person folding planes
  - One type of paper to control for differences in material
- ❖ Overall sample size
  - 90 observations (9 planes each thrown 10 times)

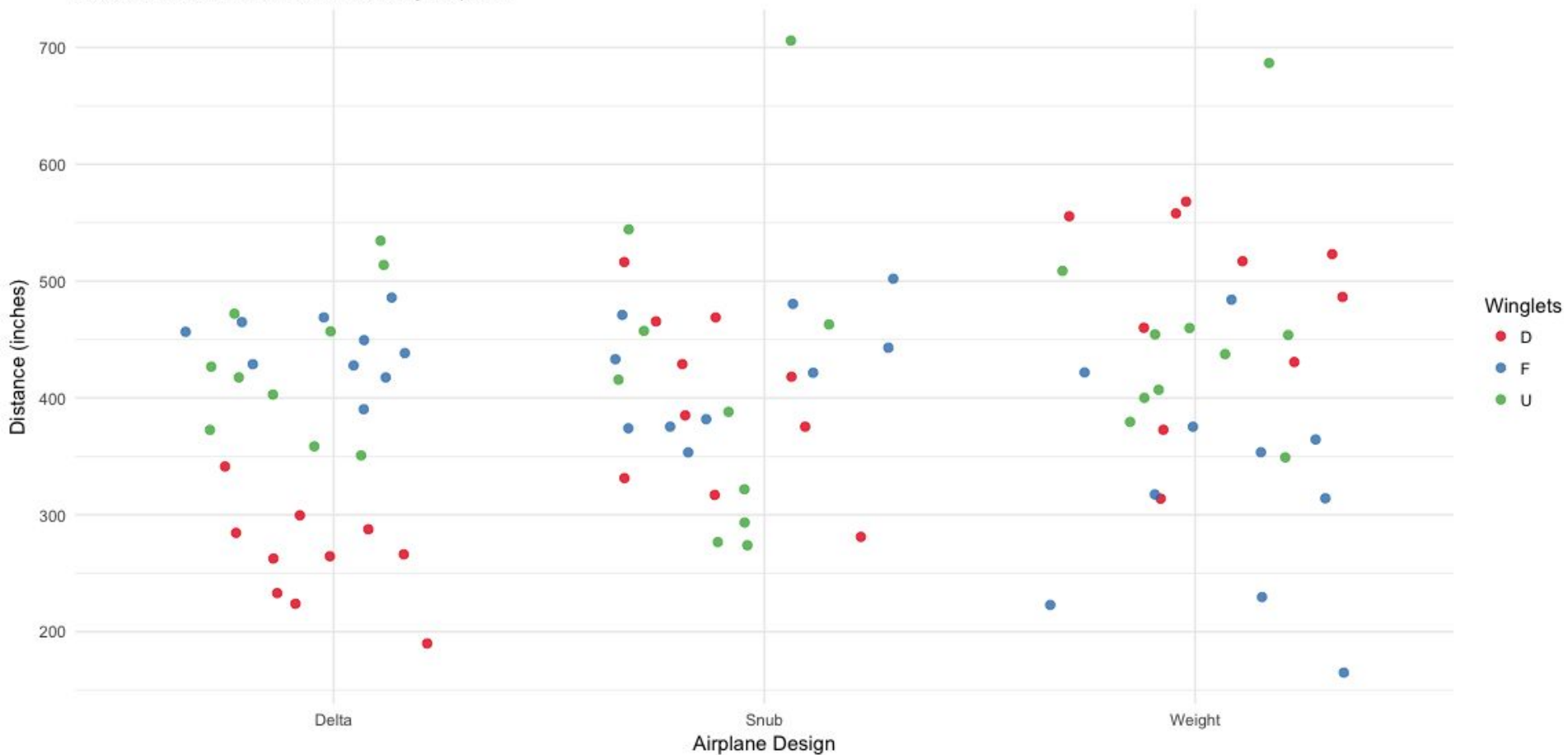


## Design: Two-Way Basic Factorial

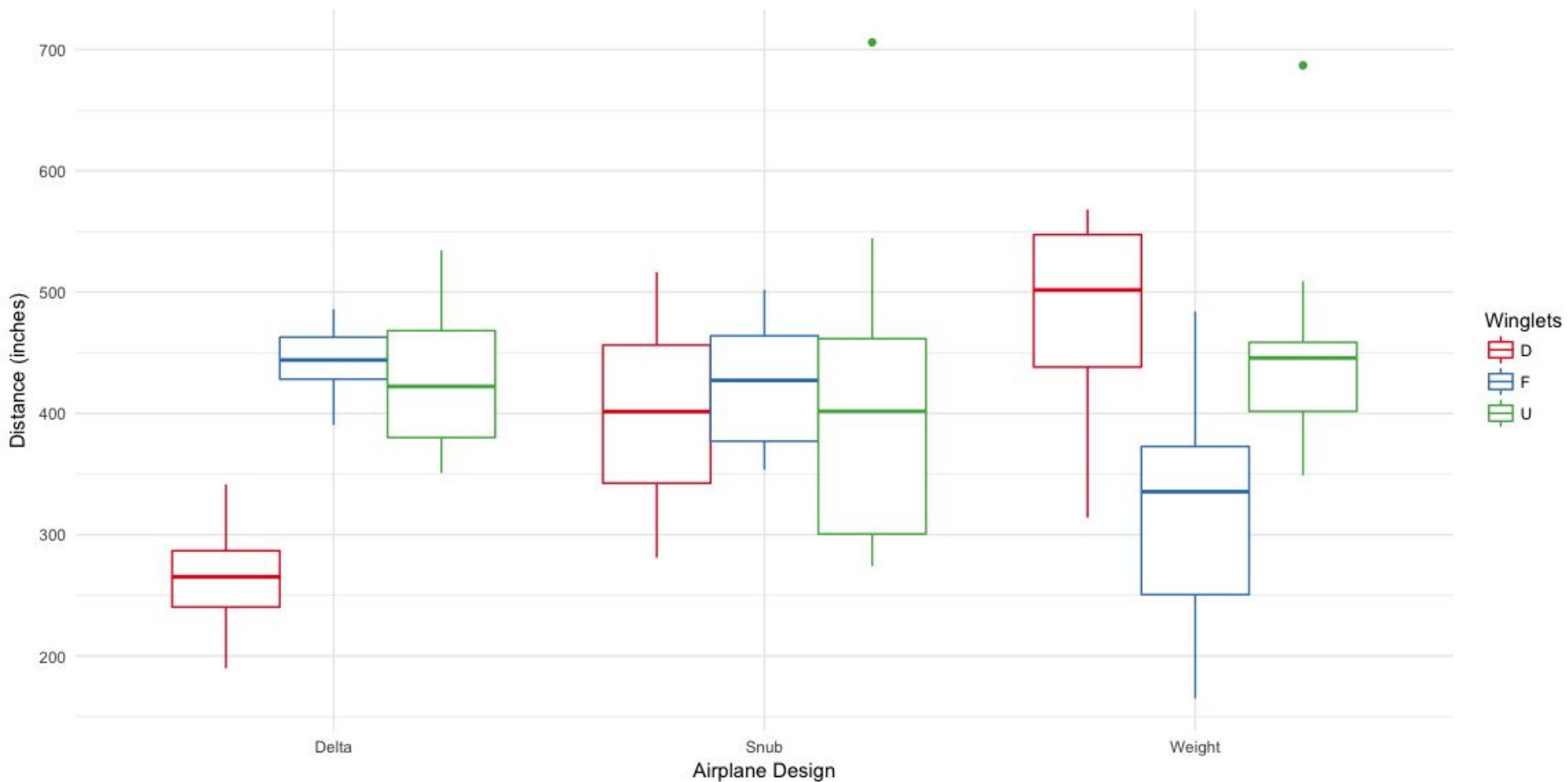
- ❖ Treatments
  - Plane design
  - Winglet (folded up, down, or no fold)
- ❖ Response
  - Absolute Flight distance from thrower

## Paper Airplane Distances by Design

Each individual observation is measured by the points

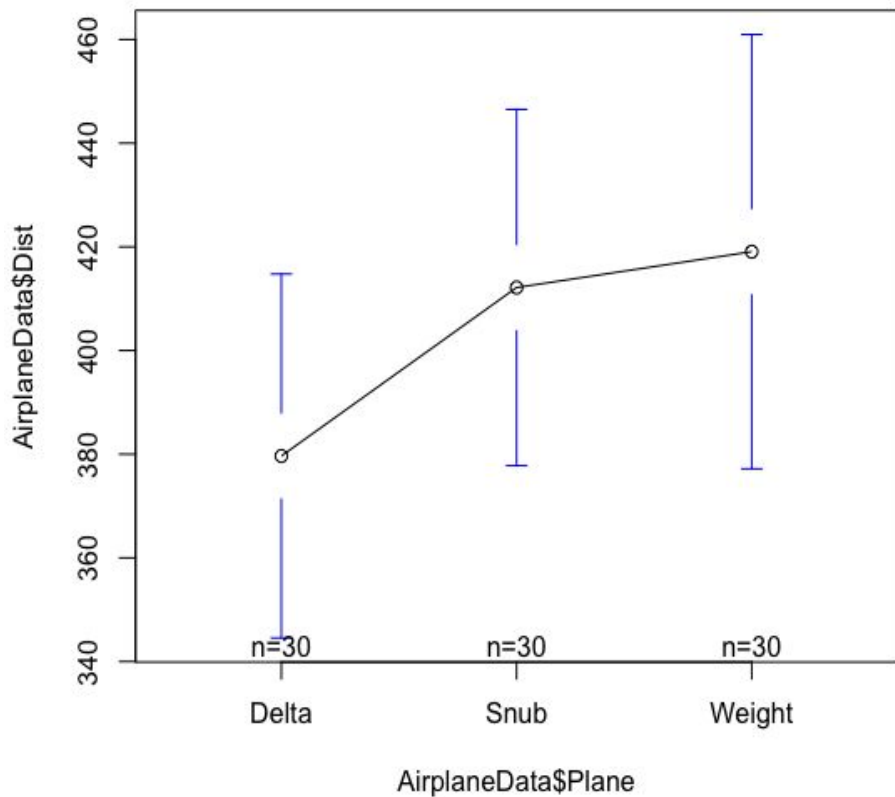
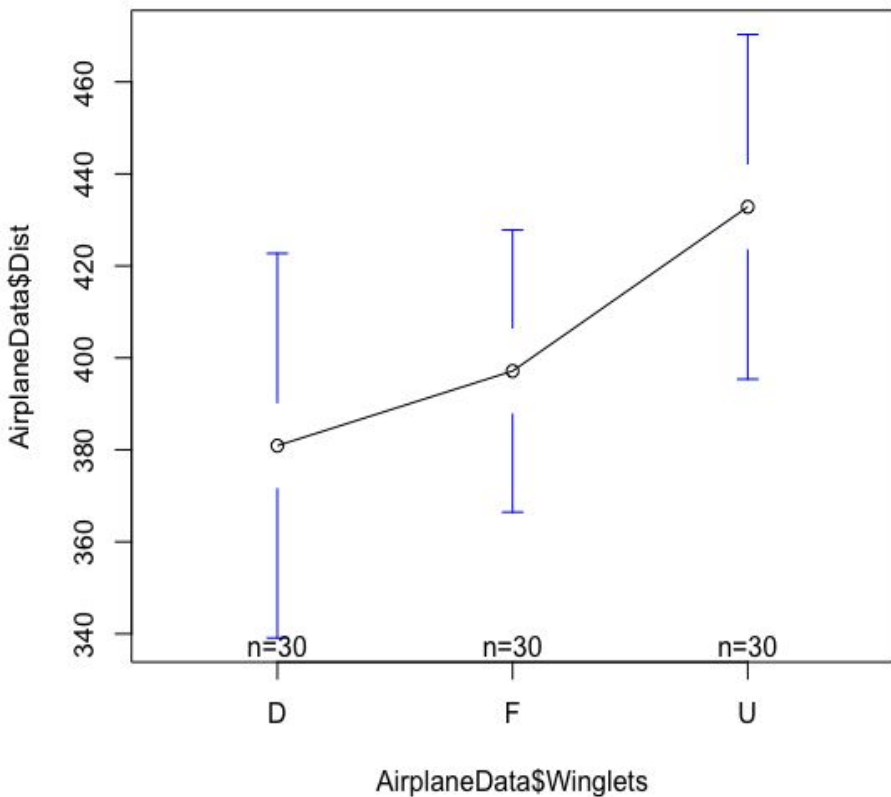


Paper Airplane Distances by Design

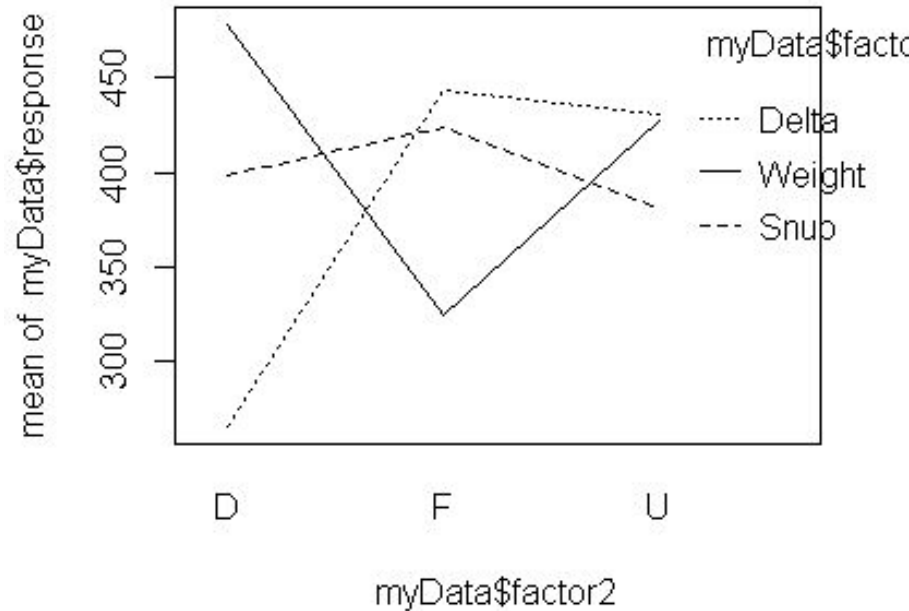
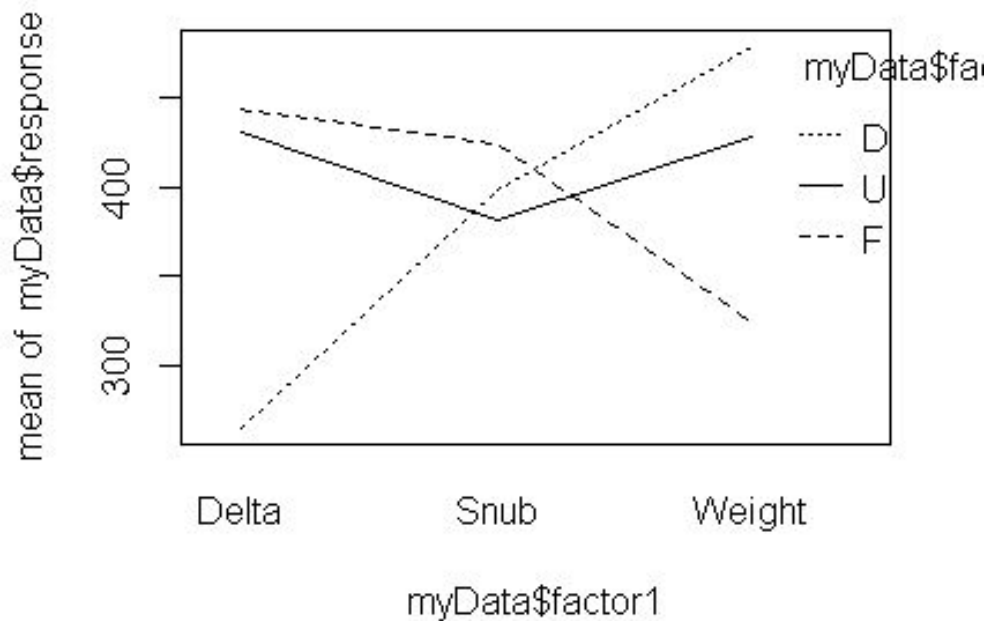




# Mean Plots



# Interaction Plots



# ANOVA Table

	Sum Sq	Df	F value	Pr(>F)	Reject Null Hypothesis	
Design	26578	2	2.02	0.13824	-	No
Winglets	42351	2	3.23	0.04465 *	-	Yes
Interaction	293907	4	11.21	2.741e-07 *	-	Yes
Residuals	530792	81				

\* $\alpha = 0.05$

# Results of Analysis

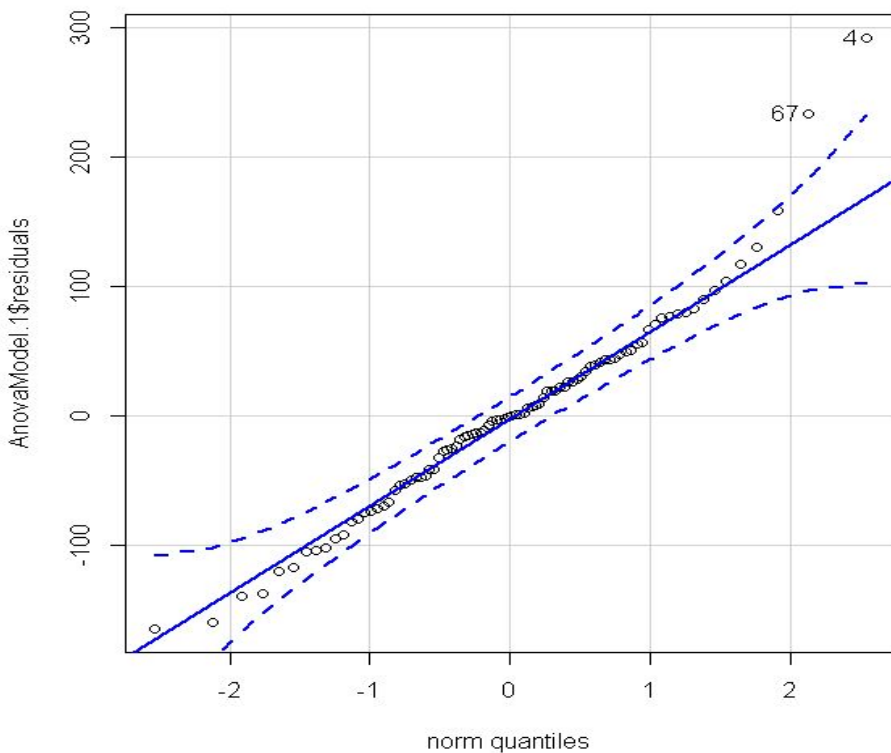
Design didn't have a significant effect on distance

Winglets had a significant effect

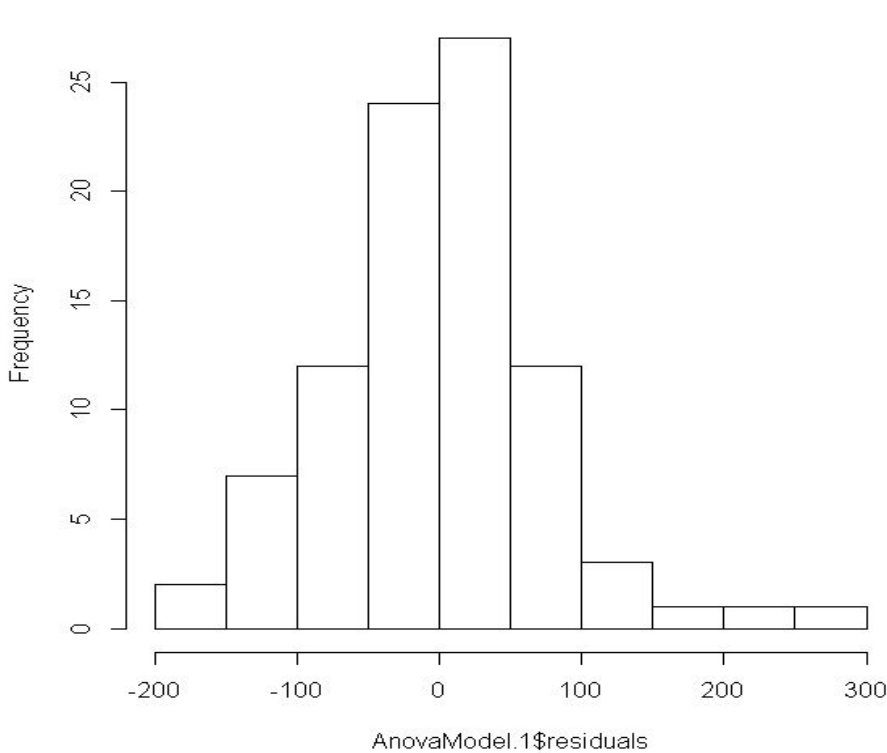
There was a significant interaction between winglets and design

# Checking Assumptions:

Residuals are generally normally distributed

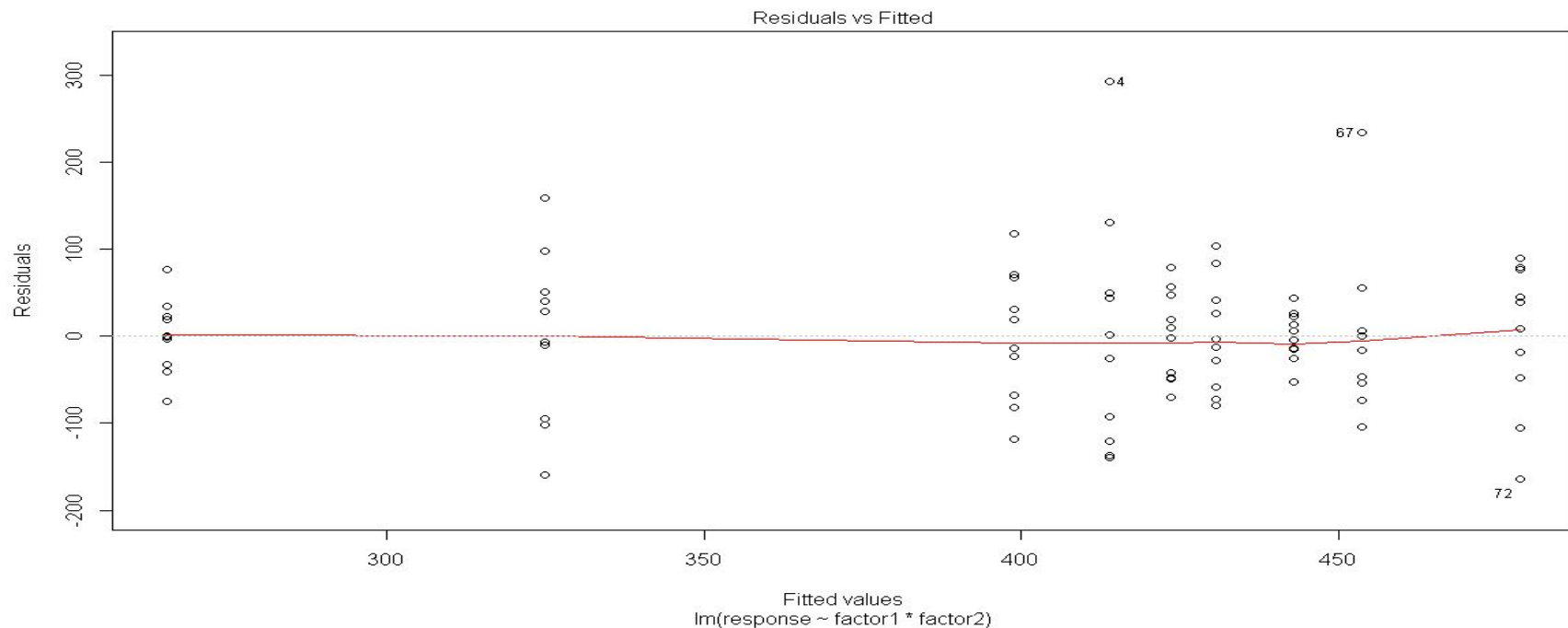


**Histogram of AnovaModel.1\$residuals**



# Checking Assumptions:

Variance for each group is not the same



# Discussion

What would we have done differently?

More replications

Multiple copies of the same plane to prevent degradation

Find a better way to measure distance for planes that travel in an arc

Follow-up studies:

Test winglets with more plane designs

Try different sizes of winglets

# References

- Maughmer, M. D., & Swan, T. S. (2002) Design and testing of a winglet airfoil for low-speed aircraft. *Journal of Aircraft*, 39(4), 654-661. doi:10.2514/2.2978
- Parenteau, M., Laurendeau, É., & Carrier, G. (2018). Combined high-speed and high-lift wing aerodynamic optimization using a coupled VLM-2.5D RANS approach. *Aerospace Science and Technology*, 76, 484-496. doi:10.1016/j.ast.2018.02.023
- Sobieszczanski-Sobieski, J., & Haftka, R. T. (1997). Multidisciplinary aerospace design optimization: Survey of recent developments. *Structural optimization*, 14(1), 1-23