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VTOL Aırcraft

ME 429 Mechanical and Thermal Design



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# Executive Summary

Since readers look into the executive summary before they read the entire report. An executive summary should summarize the key points of the report. It should restate the purpose of the project, highlight the major progress in the project execution, and describe any results, conclusions, or recommendations from the report.

An executive summary is usually 500-1000 words in length, it is written as one page, it may include numerical information about the procedure and the results, it should not include any information that is not reported in the report, abbreviations should not be used unless they are spelled out in the summary, citations or references are not given in the summary.

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# Introduction

In the aviation world, the technological innovations and new concepts have increased significantly in recent decades. Unmanned air vehicles are the focus of these developments. This can be largely attributed to their flexibility of use, new manufacturing techniques, the availability of electronic components and software. One of the main advantages of UAVs is their scalability. Conventionally, aircrafts have serious size limitation due to a need for pilot. Therefore, the manufacturing costs are quite expensive. On the other hand, UAVs have very large range of sizes. That allows creating significantly smaller air vehicles for various operations at a lower cost like the multi-copter in *Figure 1.1*. Additionally, new manufacturing techniques like 3-D printing and composite manufacturing allowed the sector to produce more complex parts without any serious cost for UAVs [1]. Furthermore, advancements in electronics and open-source software have accelerated the integration of complex control systems, sensors. These developments allowed the industry to create more sophisticated unmanned air vehicles with capabilities of precise navigation, real-time data transmission, and autonomous flight [2].

A drone with four propellers

Description automatically generated

**Figure 1.1** A Conventional Multi-Copter Drone [3]

Among unmanned air vehicles, multi-copter drones are the most common type of UAVs, without a doubt. The decrease in the cost of electronics and the developments in control systems are the main drivers behind its popularity. Additionally, its ease of use and manoeuvrability makes it superior to other UAVs. Especially, this manoeuvrability becomes crucial in places where the space is limited, and there is a lack of runway. The use of multi-copter drones ranges from agriculture, military to entertainment. Despite its advantages, hover efficiency of this type of UAVs are significantly lower than fixed-wing UAVs [4]. As the graph in the *Figure 1.2* shows, its hover efficiency is significantly lower than the fixed-wing UAVs. Because of that, the flight time of drones are around 15-30 minutes, while fixed-wing UAVs can be up to multiple hours [2].

A diagram of a helicopter landing

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

**Figure 1.2** Comparison of Configuration Hover Efficiency [4]

The take-off and landing of fixed-wing UAVs can be solved by using catapult systems or catching nets. The use of catapult systems is also used in military applications. However, accelerating air vehicles in a short period of time expose high stresses on the structure of UAVs. That limits the size and shape of UAVs and adds extra weight to endure high stresses. Furthermore, launching mechanisms adds additional transportation cost and may not be available in some applications. Therefore, the use of this system has its own limitation [3].

* 1. **Fixed-winged Vertical Take Off Landing Air Vehicles**

Because of this significant trade-off between duration and a need for runway, vertical take-off landing air vehicles have caught great attention thanks to their hybrid nature. Vertical take-off landing air vehicles, VTOLs, has both forward flight and vertical landing and take-off capabilities. Although multi-copter drones are technically VTOLs, the term, VTOL, is generally used for winged VTOLs. Every VTOLs have both forward and vertical flight capabilities. However, their configurations and how they managed the transition between vertical and horizontal flight differs.

Fixed-winged VTOLs are relatively new among other UAVs. But VTOLs are not only limited to UAVs. Fixed-winged VTOLs have been already in use in the US military. The popularity of VTOLs mostly comes from their operational advantages in remote areas. Additionally, they have superior flight range compared to rotorcrafts. V-22 Osprey and F-35B are very successful example of VTOLs in military. Both V-22 Osprey and F-35B has marvellous engineering features and operates very differently.

F-35B Lightning II is a fifth-generation fighter jet equipped with a short take-off and vertical landing capabilities. Unlike other VTOLs, it operates its vertical flight by using his main jet engine with a use of fan system. Its rear nozzle design is one of the most engineering marvellous in aviation. It rotates the rear nozzle to redirect thrust for vertical flight. The hover flight mode configuration can be seen in *Figure 1.3.* In most cases, the vertical flight is not preferred during take-off and landing, because of high consumption of fuel. In war zones, the runway platforms can have serious damages, and the use of runway may not be possible. In these cases, most of fighter jets are not operable. This is the main hidden disadvantage of fighter jets. In these cases, the use of vertical take-off and landing have significant strategic importance. Compared to V-22 Osprey, its payload is significantly lower. The main difference between them is mechanism that used to produce thrust in vertical flight [5].

A diagram of a jet

Description automatically generated

**Figure 1.3** F-35B Lightning aircraft takes off from the ground [5]

V-22 Osprey is an American multi-use, tiltrotor military cargo aircraft. Its purpose initially was to combine the features of helicopters with turboprop aircrafts. Its initiation started with the failure of Operation Eagle Claw by US military. In this operation, the conditions showed that there was clearly a need for air vehicle that can perform vertical landing and has high range in the military. During its development, the tilting mechanisms which rotates the orientation of thrust were quite new and required complex mechanical and control approaches. There were also additional factors like additional weight due to these mechanisms. These issues take multiple years to handle. V-22 Osprey has two Rolls-Royce AE 1107 engines connected at the edge of the wings with tilting mechanisms responsible for both vertical and horizontal flight. The engines are shown in the *Figure 1.4*. V-22 Osprey are commonly used for the logistical support for aircraft carriers for US army where the ranges are generally above the helicopter’s range of operation and runway is insufficient for most cargo aircrafts [6].

A close-up of a military plane

Description automatically generated

**Figure 1.4** V-22 Osprey [6]

As F-35B and V-22 Osprey shown, VTOLs can achieve vertical and forward flight in various configurations. Mainly, fixed-winged VTOL UAVs are classified into three categories. These are Quad-in-Plane VTOL drones, tail-sitter VTOL drones, tiltrotor VTOL drones.

Quad-in-Plane drones have a very similar structure with normal fixed-wing UAVs. This type has two type rotors which separately dedicated to vertical thrust and horizontal propulsion as shown in *Figure 1.5*. During the take-off and landing, the vertical rotors in the plane are activated and produces necessary. Between the vertical and horizontal flight, the transition occurs, which the vertical rotors deactivated, and the horizontal rotors are activated. This type of drones offers easier control in windy conditions. Because of their stable control, they are often used in geospatial mapping and agriculture. However, it has several disadvantages. Unused rotors in horizontal flight creates additional undesired drag. Since some of these rotors are located in wings. That can also lower the lift through turbulence. These unused rotors have additional weights which lowers the payload. [7]

A black drone with propellers

Description automatically generated

**Figure 1.5** Quad Plane configuration [7]

Tail-sitter has relatively minimalist design. It achieves the transition through the rotation of the whole frame. It does not have any tilting mechanism or any specialized rotors. Initially the UAV is placed horizontally to achieve vertical transition as shown in *Figure 1.6*. After the take-off, the drone transitions to horizontal flight with the control of ailerons. This simplicity makes it costly advantageous and lightweight. However, the dynamic stability during transition phase requires more complex control algorithms. In harsh weather conditions, this sophistication can be quite troublesome. Additionally, the vertical placement limits the size of the drone due to high stress on the frame. These limitations limit the use of tail-sitter drones in tactical military operations and environmental monitoring. [7]



**Figure 1.6** Tail-Sitter Plane [7]

Tiltrotor VTOL rotors have very similar to fixed-wing planes. It has two types of rotors. The vertical rotors are generally placed near the tail. The tilting rotors are placed in the wings. The tiltrotor drone in *Figure 1.7* shows this configuration. These tilting rotors have tilting mechanisms that enables the drone dual flight mode. In take-off and landing, the tilting mechanism rotates the rotors in vertical orientation. In transition, it gradually orients itself in horizontal position to achieve horizontal thrust. Compared to quad-in-plane drones, it can perform similarly without any additional weight and thrust. Moreover, it can have high payload unlike tail-sitter drones. These advantageous are the main motivation for the motivation behind choosing tiltrotor VTOL as the project.[7]

A white and blue toy airplane

Description automatically generated

**Figure 1.7** Tiltrotor Drone [7]

* 1. **Project Objectives**

The purpose of this project is to design a functional fixed-wing tiltrotor vertical take-off and landing aircraft. This aircraft is going to be developed to eliminate problems of the long runways of fixed-wing aircrafts and limited flight time problems of rotary-wings aircrafts. The project intends to develop a mathematical model and virtual design of the plane and conducts several analyses. These analyses focus on aerodynamics, the dynamics, and structural strength.

* 1. **Organisation of Project Report**

The design process of project can be classified into five categories as:

* **Chapter 2.1 - Design Criteria and Product Design Specifications:** The criteria for the projects are selected. Then, the criteria is compared through Binary Dominance Matrix. This allows the proper organization in the project.
* **Chapter 2.2 - Overview of Possible Solutions:** The alternative concepts for the project are explained. Then, these concepts are compared by using decision matrix.
* **Chapter 2.3 - Detailed Design and Analysis:** The design of aircraft starts with the selection of airfoils based on project requirements. Then the project is conducted through aerodynamic analyses and structural analyses. Gradually, the design of plane is completed with the addition of hardware.
* **Chapter 2.4 - Cost Analysis:** The expected cost of the project is reviewed under two accounts as mechanic and electronic components.
* **Chapter 2.5 - Project Management:** The work distribution and planning according to the schedule are explained.

[1] "How Additive Manufacturing is Accelerating Drone Production" , Avalaible at <https://amfg.ai/>

[2]"Unmanned Aerial Vehicle " , Available at <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unmanned_aerial_vehicle>

[3] “Ardupilot plane documentation,” Available at https://ardupilot.org/plane/

[4] Z. Blackwood and G.S. King: Vertical Take-off Unmanned Aerial Vehicle with Forward Flight Transition

[5] “Lockheed martin f-35 lightning ii,” Available at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/

Lockheed\_Martin\_F-35\_Lightning\_II

[6] “Bell boeing v-22 osprey,” Available at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bell\_Boeing\_

V-22\_Osprey

[7] “VTOL Types” Available at <https://docs.px4.io/main/en/frames_vtol/>

# Design Process

This section should be 10-20 pages long and should include the following subsections:

## Design Criteria and Product Design Specifications

The reasons why the design criteria are chosen and the relevance of the criteria to the product in particular should be explained. All assumptions should be stated. Product design specification should be brief and clear. Use the template provided. Binary Dominance Matrix should be stated here.

**Table 2.1** Binary Dominance Matrix.



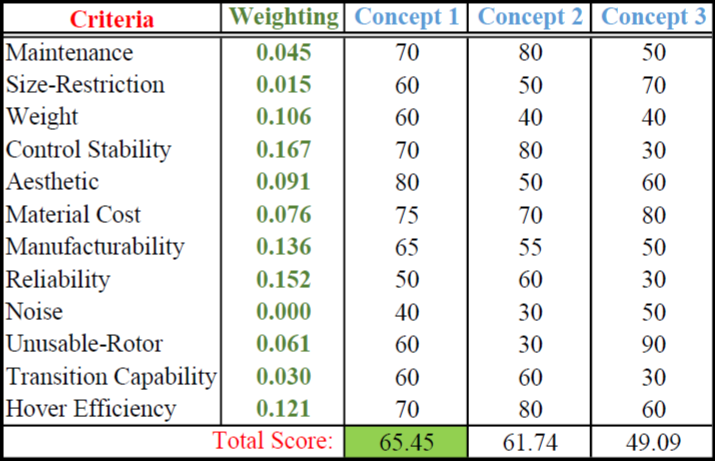


**Figure 2.1** Wheel Chard of Product Design Specifications.

## Overview of Possible Solutions

Possible Solutions should be proposed with clear sketches and explained clearly. Decision Matrix should be provided here.

**Table 2.2** The Decision Matrix and Concept Evaluation.



## Detailed Design and Analysis

VTOL which is an efficient combination of two types of flying vehicle, flies as a fixed wing on majority of its flight time. It was decided to design a fixed wing vehicle that can operate stably, and then construct the tri-copter frame on the fixed wing aircraft. The reason behind the decision is that fixed wing aircrafts have more inflexible design parameters such as wing length, location of the CoG (Centre of Gravity), AoA (Angle of Attack) of wing etc. On the other hand, it is relatively easy to adapt rotary-wing aircrafts to different frame designs, and they provide a wider range for the specification of design parameters.

The most important part of the fixed wing vehicles is their wings which produce lift to keep the aircraft on-air and a significant portion the drag. For this reason, the wing design is considered as the most prioritised stage in the design process of the aircraft. The aspect was taken into account in the progress of the project and it was aimed to select the airfoil that will meet to the design criteria of the vehicle. Therefore, airfoils commonly used in commercial RC (Radio-Controlled) aircrafts were surveyed, and it was found three profiles that stand out with their differing advantages in application. These are NACA-6412, NACA-4412 and NACA-2412; these airfoils are shown in the *Figure 2.2*.

National Advisor Committee for Aeronautics (NACA) is an organisation founded in the USA in 1915 and conducting aeronautics research. The aerodynamic surface shapes developed and tested by the organisation, whose name has changed to NASA, are called NACA airfoils. [1] Each digit in NACA 4-digit airfoils refers specific characteristic of the airfoil. First digit refers maximum camber as percentage of the chord length, second digit refers to location of maximum camber with respect to leading edge and last two digits refer maximum thickness of the wing profile as percentage of the chord length. [2]



**Figure 2.2** Commonly Used Airfoils: (a) NACA-6412; (b) NACA-4412; (c) NACA-2412.

The airfoiltools.com website was used to make comparative investigation of the selected airfoils. This web tool plots α (Angle of Attack) dependent variations of (Lift Coefficient), (Drag Coefficient), (Moment Coefficient) values of the airfoil for a certain Re (Reynolds number). As seen in the *Figure 2.3*, polar diagrams are generated for Re=100.000. NACA-6412 has a high value. NACA-2412 has a lower value at 0-5 degrees, which is the AoA of operation. NACA-4412 has intermediate values in all graphs, but it also can be an optimal option for different manufacturing techniques such as balsa spar-rib construction thanks to its semi-linear bottom line.



**Figure 2.3** Polar Diagrams of Airfoils (Re=100.000).

The next stage is to design a wing that can generate enough lift to compensate for the expected take-off weight at lengths and speeds within the design limitation. The wing must produce at least 15N lift force to balance minimum take-off weight at a maximum speed of 13m/s and its length must be in the range of 1300-1500mm. XFLR5, a numerical aircraft analysis and fixed wing design software, was used for this purpose.

XFLR5 is a software developed specifically for model aircraft, unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV) and small-scale fixed-wing vehicles. The program is capable of both 2D aerodynamic and 3D numerical analysis. In wing design, XFLR5 is useful with its three-dimensional analysis capability. Using the panel method, aerodynamic properties of the wing such as lift, induced drag and moment can be computed. 3D Panel Method is ideal for evaluating the performance of wings with different geometries. Furthermore, the user can determine the aerodynamic centres of the wing and stabilisers and examine the effect of in-flight moments on stability.

The process was carried out through iterations and the optimal wing geometry was tried to be obtained. The primary focus was on the lift force, while the total drag force and pitching moment were also considered. 3D Panel Analysis method was used and constant lift analysis condition was applied. 1.5 kg of point mass is located at quarter chord length from the leading edge. The algorithm calculates the minimum speed required for the wing to generate sufficient lift at different AoA values, and the software stores the operation points. Total of 6 iterations were performed. Some significant geometric parameters of the wing designs and their required minimum speed obtained from the analysis are shown in *Table 2.2.*

**Table 2.3.** Geometric Parameters and Analysis Results of Design Iterations.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameters | 1st  Iteration | 2nd  Iteration | 3rd  Iteration | 4th  Iteration | 5th  Iteration | 6th  Iteration |
| Wing Span *[m]* | 1.300 | 1.300 | 1.500 | 1.500 | 1.500 | 1.640 |
| Wing Area *[m2]* | 0.191 | 0.210 | 0.251 | 0.251 | 0.252 | 0.266 |
| Airfoil (NACA) | N-4412 | N-4412 | N-4412 | N-6412 | N-6412 | N-6412 |
| Root Chord *[m]* | 0.230 | 0.230 | 0.230 | 0.230 | 0.250 | 0.250 |
| M.A.C. *[m]* | 0.191 | 0.191 | 0.191 | 0.191 | 0.191 | 0.186 |
| Wing Load *[kg/m2]* | 7.843 | 7.143 | 5.970 | 5.970 | 5.980 | 5.726 |
| Tip Twist *[˚]* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -3.0 | -3.0 |
| Aspect Ratio | 8.837 | 8.048 | 8.995 | 8.955 | 8.970 | 10.10 |
| Tilt Angle *[˚]* | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Cruse Speed *[m/s]* | 18.75 | 17.37 | 15.23 | 13.22 | 13.16 | 12.77 |
| Stall Speed *[m/s]* | 12.2 | 11.28 | 9.854 | 9.249 | 9.202 | 8.923 |

In the first iteration, the rough dimensions of the concept vehicle were taken as the initial values. Since the minimum velocity to produce sufficient lift was outside the design limits, it is decided to increase the wing area in the second and third iterations. At the fourth iteration, it was realised that a higher airfoil was needed. Therefore the profile changed to NACA-6412 which offers almost 20% higher at 2˚ AoA (See *Figure 2.3*). At the fifth iteration, the tilt angle of the wing is increased to 3˚ with negative tip twist angle of 3˚ and the root chord was increased to compensate for the resulting lift. This type of negative tip twist is called wing washout and provides many benefits. Especially at high angles of attack, flow separation starting from the wing tips is observed and it causes a dangerous situation, loss of aileron control [3]. The washout is useful technique to prevent it. Additionally, it reduces the rotational moment generated by the wing. Final iteration is completed with the addition of winglets. They are beneficial for reduces the wing tip vortices and cause little improvement of the lift force. Also, in all design sweep angle is applied to keep maximum thickness position of the airfoil as straight line along the wing. It is the line where we will position the spar tube that will provide the strength of the wing, and a straight maximum thickness line gives the flexibility in determination of the tube diameter.

Final geometry of the wing is given in *Appendix A*. For a more comprehensive performance evaluation, 3 different analyses are performed for final iteration. Those are Constant AoA vs. Velocity which computes generated forces, Constant Lift Force (15N) vs. AoA which computes required air speed and Constant Velocity (12.8 m/s) vs. AoA which computes generated forces. Drag and lift forces versus velocity and α is plotted and polar are shown in *Figure 2.4*.



**Figure 2.4** Results of Force Analysis of the Final Wing Design.

After the wing design process, the aircraft needed a tail. The tail is used to compensate the moments of the aircraft and responsible for generating pitching and yawing movements by affecting resulting moments of the aircraft. Another important concept for fixed-wing aircrafts is Tail Volume coefficient. It is a non-dimensional scale of tail effectiveness. It can be easily derived from span-wise Moment Equilibrium of the aircraft [4]:



**Figure 2.5** Span-wise Free-Body Diagram of the Aircraft.

During calculations of the horizontal stabiliser is neglected, and it is assumed that y-axes of the CoG is such that the moments produced by drag forces of the wing and the horizontal stabiliser cancel each other. Also, x-axes position of the CoG is located on quarter-chord length behind from the leading edge. FBD of the aircraft is shown on the *Figure 2.5*.

Eq. .

Lift forces calculated by *Eq. 2.1* where *q* is dynamic pressure and *A* is area of a member. The total moment about the CoG is:

Eq. .

The moment caused by the lift at quarter-chord of the wing is also calculated by this:

Eq. .

By implementing *Eq. 2.1* and *Eq. 2.3* to total moment equation (*Eq. 2.2*) it gives:

Eq. .

The Tail volume constant is calculated by the *Eq. 2.4* where *M.A.C.* is mean aerodynamic chord length and *L* is lever length of the horizontal stabiliser. For sailplanes, TV for horizontal stabiliser is between 0.5 and 0.7, and during design process of the tail, it was worked in the interval [4]. A horizontal stabiliser was designed with aspect ratio of 3.5, and it was converted a V-Type tail design without changing its projected area. Some geometric properties of the V-Tail stabiliser can be seen in *Table 2.3*. Technical drawings and detailed dimensions of the tail is provided in *Appendix B*.

**Table 2.4** Geometric Properties of the V-Tail Stabiliser.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| P. Stabiliser Span *[m]* | 0.500 |
| P. Stabiliser Area *[m2]* | 0.06 |
| Airfoil (NACA) | N-0012 |
| Root Chord *[m]* | 0.180 |
| Tip Chord *[m]* | 0.100 |
| M.A.C. *[m]* | 0.152 |
| Tilt Angle *[˚]* | -3.0 |
| Tail Volume | 0.61 |
| Dihedral Angle *[˚]* | 35.0 |
| Lever Arm, L *[m]* | 0.650 |

Another important concept for the tail design is consideration of the static stability. XFLR5 is able to compute the total moment coefficient of the vehicle. There are two graphs in XFLR5 that should be examined to verify static stability. vs. α graph must have negative slope, it means that the increasing α creates negative pitching moment that will bring the vehicle back to its equilibrium. At equilibrium α, the wings could generate sufficient lift to keep the vehicle on air. As seen in *Figure 2.6*, the aircraft can fulfil both condition at *13.6* *m/s* with generated 16*N* lift . Although the velocity is a bit out of the design margin, it is still acceptable.



**Figure 2.6** Constant Velocity (13.6 m/s) vs. AoA Analysis Results of the Aircraft with V-Tail.

After that stage, the 3D design and dynamic stability analysis were carried out simultaneously. The main reason behind this was the fact that the moment of inertia of the vehicle was required for dynamic stability analysis. SolidWorks had been used as the 3D design software. The vehicle was designed as an outer shell and an internal structure to support the shell. Since additive manufacturing was preferred for production, designing complex internal structure will not cause any major production problem. It was aimed to overcome the disadvantage of low-strength property of the FDM printing technique by utilising pre-produced composite materials in sections requiring strength.

The dimensions of the spar tube to be selected to reduce the deflection and increase the overall strength of the wing were determined by numerical analysis. In order to simplify calculation, internal structure of the wing was not taken into account, and only the wing shell and composite tube were included in the analysis. The second moment of area of the wing profile was computed by the SolidWorks. I Shell for a profile with 250*mm* of chord length and 0.8*mm* of thickness equals to 55082 *mm4*. It was observed that I Shell is proportional to the cube of the chord length with a multiplication constant of 3.53ₓ10-6. The distance between neutral axis of tubular section and neutral axis of the total section is observed as proportional to the chord length with a multiplication constant of 1.22ₓ10-2. Similarities are checked for 5 different section of wing profile and multiplication constants are given in *Table 2.4.*

**Table 2.5** The Geometric Properties and Multiplication Constants of Wing Section with Different Chord Lengths.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Chord Length *[m]* | I Shell *[m4]* | D trans *[m]* | CI *[m]* | CD,T |
| 0.250 | 55082ₓ10-12 | 3.06ₓ10-3 | 3.52ₓ10-6 | 1.22ₓ10-2 |
| 0.220 | 37568ₓ10-12 | 2.68ₓ10-3 | 3.52ₓ10-6 | 1.22ₓ10-2 |
| 0.200 | 28242ₓ10-12 | 2.44ₓ10-3 | 3.53ₓ10-6 | 1.22ₓ10-2 |
| 0.190 | 24213ₓ10-12 | 2.30ₓ10-3 | 3.53ₓ10-6 | 1.21ₓ10-2 |
| 0.180 | 20645ₓ10-12 | 2.18ₓ10-3 | 3.54ₓ10-6 | 1.21ₓ10-2 |

XFLR5 is able to compute bending moment caused by the lift and drag, the results that causes maximum bending moment were exported to MATLAB. Since positions of the motors haven’t yet been decided, the vertical point force generated by the propellers in vertical flight was assumed to be applied at the farthest point of the wing from the centre. The total Flexural Rigidity for a composite beam is derived below.

[5]

Eq. 2.5

Where and are second moment of area about neutral axis of composite beams, and is the equivalent second moment of area for entire beam made of a material with elastic modulus of . The Flexural Rigidity, D is calculated as;

Eq. 2.6

And so on, the deflection of the wing is computed by using Eq. 2.7 and *cumtrapz* function of the MATLAB by applying boundary conditions where the deflection and its slope are equal to zero at the centre. MATLAB Code to compute the deflection is given in *Appendix C.*

[6]

Eq. 2.7

The maximum deflection is expected not to exceed 10% of the wing length, which is 80*mm*. Accordingly, a 500*mm* long CFRP tube with an inner diameter of 10*mm* and an outer diameter of 12*mm* was used as the spar tube. Since the CFRP tube is sold in 1 metre pieces, not exceeding 0.5 metres for each wing will reduce the cost. As seen in the *Figure 2.7*, the maximum deflection which located at wing tips is not exceed 25*mm* in horizontal flight. Although a higher deflection is emerged during vertical flight, the results are still within an acceptable level.



**Figure 2.7** The Numerical Deflection Analysis Results.

The rough design was finalised taking into account the mentioned concepts. Moment of Inertias of the plane were exported from SolidWorks, and the battery, motors and other significant masses added to XFLR5 as point masses. Thus, the inputs required for the stability analysis were roughly fed into the programme. During the analysis, the damping ratios and frequencies of the natural aerodynamic modes are computed as eigenvectors and eigenvalues by XFLR5. The real parts of these eigenvalues are related to the damping coefficient and their imaginary parts correspond the frequencies. The resulting eight modes can be divided into, four longitudinal and four lateral modes, some of which are symmetric.

The longitudinal modes are two symmetric Phugoid Modes and two symmetric Short-Period Modes. The phugoid is a long period oscillation of change in altitude, that is caused by the exchange of kinetic and potential energy and it is usually lightly damped. For our plane the damping ratio, ζ of this mode is computed to be 0.033 and the damped natural frequency is 0.896 *Hz*. Its duration could be several minutes for a stable aircraft and the settling time is nearly 1.5*min* for the aircraft [7].Modal response is shown in right 4-graphs of *Figure 2.8*. The other longitudinal mode is the Short-Period mode. This mode is related to pitch rate and vertical displacement. It is usually high frequency and damped well. For the plane, the damping ratio, ζ of this mode is computed to be 0.553 and the damped natural frequency is 11.57 *Hz*. Its settling time is expected to be less than a second for a stable aircraft, it takes 0.6*s* stabilise for the aircraft [7]. Modal response is shown in left 4-graphs of *Figure 2.8*.



**Figure 2.8** Longitudinal Modal Responses of the Vehicle: (Right-4) Phugoid Mode; (Left-4) Short-Period Mode.

The lateral modes are Spiral Mode, one Roll-Damping Mode and two symmetric Dutch-Roll Modes. The Spiral Mode is primarily a change in heading and it is a non-oscillatory and slow mode and it is usually unstable. This mode is also unstable for the plane as can be seen from the modal response in *Figure 2.9*. Although it is unstable in Spiral mode, it can be easily corrected by the pilot since it is very slow. For the plane, the doubling time is computed to be 4.23*s* and the task of stabilizing it was assigned to the flight controller. Flight controllers with flight control software such as PX4 or Ardupilot, can easily handle such stabilization operations. It also improves the controllability of the vehicle, offers easier flight modes for the pilot and can operate the vehicle in autonomous flight modes [8].



**Figure 2.9** Spiral Mode Modal Responses of the Vehicle.

Another lateral mode is Roll-Damping which is related to a change in roll. This mode is non-oscillatory and usually fast. For our plane the halving time is computed to be 0.055*s*. The modal response of Roll-Damping mode is shown in right 4-graphs of the *Figure 2.10*. Lastly there is the Dutch-Roll mode which is a combination of roll and yaw change with a 90˚ phase difference. Dutch-Roll mode is usually lightly damped. For the plane, the damping ratio, ζ of Dutch-Roll mode is computed to be 0.165 and the damped natural frequency is 4.22 Hz. Modal response is shown in left 4-graphs of the *Figure 2.10*



**Figure 2.10** Lateral Modal Responses of the Vehicle: (Right-4) Roll-Damping; (Left-4) Dutch-Roll Mode.

One of the important parameters for a reliable vertical flight is the thrust-to-weight ratio. It is calculated as the maximum thrust obtained from the propellers multiplied by the number of rotors divided by the weight of the vehicle. While thrust-to-weight ratio is accepted in the range of 2-4 for quadcopters, it has been found that the range of 1.5-3 is recommended for VTOL vehicles that perform vertical flight for a short period of their flight. Considering a 3-rotor VTOL with a maximum take-off weight of 2 kg, the motors are expected to generate 1 to 2 kg-force static thrust. After the market research, Emax RS2205S-2300Kv model BLDC motors were selected. They are able to produce 1281 gr-force thrust with 3 blade 5045 propellers and they consume maximum of 33A current with nominal voltage of 16V. With this configuration, the thrust-to weight ratio is calculated as minimum of 1.92. Another market research was also conducted out for servo actuators to be used in the tilt mechanism. It was decided that Emax ES09MD Dual–Bearing servo actuators are suitable for the system. They have 2.6 kg-force.cm stall torque with angular speed of 6.55 rad/s at operating voltage of 6V. Thanks to dual-bearing design of output shaft, they can withstand not only twisting but also bending moments.

As the plane has three rotors, two at the front and one at the back; their positions must be designated. In the designation of rotors, there are several important criteria. In the vertical thrust, it is desired that the rotors should produce the same thrust. That requires proper placement of rotors with respect to centre of gravity. As Eq. 2.8 shows, the position of back rotor is the double distance of front rotors with centre of gravity in z axis. As the propellers produces vertical thrust, the thrust should not interfere with either the wing or the fuselage. The diameter of 3 blade 5045 propellers is *127mm*. With that size and the dimension of plane in account, the positions of front and back rotors are located *160mm* and *320mm* away from the centre of gravity. The other important criterion for the designation is the distances between rotors. To achieve optimized balance and stability, the rotors are placed equidistant from each other. That allows symmetrical thrust distribution and more stable control. With that the designation of rotors are finalized as shown in *Figure 2.11*.

Eq. 2.8

A drawing of a couple of cones

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

**Figure 2.11** The Designation of Rotor Positions.

After the positions and necessary mechanism are determined, tilt mechanism must be designed accordingly. The positions of the BLDC motors are sufficiently enough from the wings. That brings additions in the wings. According to these considerations, it is decided that the servo actuators can be directly connected to the BLDC motors. That simplifies the tilting mechanism design and allows more stable structure. The servo motors are located in the inside of the support addition. Therefore, the design of these support units is based on the size of servo motors, while maintaining structural integrity and strength. The connection between servo motors and BLDC motors are designed in a way that the thrust produced by the propellers does not create any moment in the rotating axis of servo motors. That lowers the force applied on the servo motors. The finalized design of tilting mechanism is shown in *Figure 2.12.*

*A close-up of a propeller

Description automatically generated*

**Figure 2.12** The Tilting Mechanism.

The next stage of the design is the structural analysis of the wing members. In the process, the finite element analysis software Ansys was used. The loads acting on the wing during both horizontal and vertical flights were applied and wing mounting joints were established, and the results was examined for both loadings. Since the materials produced with the 3D printer exhibit orthotropic behaviour, it wouldn’t be a reasonable approach to assign isotropic materials from the material library. Therefore, academic article research was carried out, and a paper that has an experimental approach to mechanical properties of 3D printed PLA samples was found. The mechanical properties of the material were taken from this article and entered into the software. Mechanical properties such as shear yield stress, Poisson’s Ratio which are not mentioned in the article were assumed to be the same as raw PLA. Young’s Modulus of FDM printed PLA material is *2251.4 MPa* in axis parallel to layers and *1951.5 MPa* in axis perpendicular to layer lines for *0.2mm* layer heights. [9] From the analysis; displacement, equivalent Von-Misses stress and safety factor according to the yield strength of the assigned material were obtained.



**Figure 2.13** Wing Total Deformation Results of FEA for Horizontal Flight.

As can be seen in the *Figure 2.13*, the maximum deflection during horizontal flight occurs at the wing tips, as expected. Also the maximum deflection was in consistent with the results of the numerical analysis. The maximum deformation found to be *25mm* in the numerical analysis was observed as *23mm* in the FEA results. In addition, the maximum elastic deformation in vertical flight was observed as *3.7mm* at the end of the tilt mechanism where the motors are attached. It can be seen in *Figure 2.14.* The deflection was kept so low thanks to the dense interior infill applied to the extension arm and wing contact surface.



**Figure 2.14** Wing Total Deformation Results of FEA for Vertical Flight.

The Equivalent stress on the wing during horizontal flight was found to be concentrated on the carbon spar pipe. Therefore, iso-clipping is performed for stresses below *5MPa* for better visualisation of stress concentration points which are marked in both *Figure 2.15* and *Figure 2.16*. The maximum equivalent stress is found to be *57.8MPa* for horizontal flight. The stress development area on the spar pipe which is coloured red-orange lays between *50-58MPa* range. Both are shown in *Figure 2.15.*



**Figure 2.15** Equivalent Stress on the Wing Results of FEA for Horizontal Flight.

For vertical flight loads were applied at the tip of the arm, and maximum equivalent stresses were found lower than the horizontal flight results (See *Figure 2.16*). It is as expected because load is 12N which is maximum static thrust can be generated by rotors and also moment arm is shorter than the horizontal flight load. The stress development starting from the contact point of the arm and wing to tip of spar pipe is shown in *Figure 2.16.*



**Figure 2.16** Equivalent Stress on the Wing Results of FEA for Vertical Flight.

Even if the applied load of 19N at wing tip which develops higher bending moments than generated by the lift at all points of the wing, resulting stresses way lower than the materials yield stresses. Safety factor with respect to yield stress of the materials was also provided by Ansys. Under horizontal flight loads; minimum safety factor is 1.96 for structures made of PLA, and minimum safety factor is calculated as 3.94 for carbon structures which are spar pipe and back mounting pipe. Under vertical flight loads; minimum safety factor is 1.72 for structures made of PLA, and minimum safety factor is calculated as 11.4 for carbon structures which are spar pipe and back mounting pipe.

At the end of the design, it was intended to evaluate the performance of the aircraft. For that purpose, the power consumption of the aircraft in horizontal and vertical flight had to be calculated with reasonable assumption and formulas. The height at which the transition to horizontal flight from vertical flight is called the transition height and the required times to smooth transition is called the transition time. In Ardupilot, the flight control software, the default value of transition height is *30m*, and the default value of transition time is *7s*. The vertical speed up value for autonomous modes is set to be *1m/s* as default. With these parameters, it takes *30s* to reach the transition height. It is assumed that the power consumption during transition is approximately equals to the power consumption of the vertical flight.

Generated drag during vertical ascending is assumed to be 20% of the aircraft weight which is *19.62N.* The force required to be generated by the rotors to maintain static equilibrium is

Eq. 2.9

Dynamic thrust generated by a propeller with diameter of *d = 5inch*, pitch of *p = 4.5inch* and rotational speed ω in RPM can be calculated with Eq. 2.10. Simplified form of the equation is given, and it was derived by Gabriel Staples.

[10]

Eq. 2.10

Where is propeller axial velocity in *m/s.* During vertical flight, propeller axial velocity equals to *1m/s.* After solving Eq. 2.9 and Eq. 2.10 together, it was concluded that required angular velocity of propeller is approximately *23600 RPM*. When the manufacturer data sheets are analysed, it can be seen that the motor rotating at this angular speed consumes approximately *355W* electrical power. Total energy consumption is calculated as *1065W* during vertical flight.

The aircraft is experienced a drag force of *2.5N* at cruse speed. It is sum of parasitic and induced drag forces generated by the wing and the elevator. XFLR5 is capable of compute these forces. Drag force experienced by the fuselage could not be calculate. It is assumed that fuselage drag equals to what rest of the aircraft is experienced. So that, total drag is equals to *5N.* The force required to be generated by the rotors to maintain static equilibrium is *2.5N* for each tilting rotor.

By using equation Eq. 2.9 where equals to cruise speed which is *13.6m/s,* it was concluded that required angular velocity of propeller is approximately *17200 RPM*. The motor rotating at this angular speed consumes approximately *145W* electrical power. Total energy consumption is calculated as *290W* during vertical flight.

The battery planned to be used is a 4S Li-Po battery with a nominal voltage of 14.8V and a capacity of 4500mAh. It can storage *71.1Wh* energy, and 80% of it can be used without damaging the battery. The aircraft consumes *21.9Wh* energy during take-off, landing and transition. With the remaining *35Wh* of energy, the aircraft can perform *7.2min* of horizontal flight. With a total flight time of 8.5 minutes, the vehicle has a range of *5.9km*.

## Cost Analysis

The expected cost of the project will be reviewed under two different accounts. There are cost for mechanical construction of the vehicle and cost of electronic/avionic systems to be purchased.

**Table 2.6** Expenditure Items and Prices for Mechanical Construction of the Vehicle.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Item | Description | Cost (₺) |
| PLA Filament | Spool of 1 kg PLA filament for application requiring strength | 350 |
| LW-PLA Filament | Spool of 1 kg Light-Weight PLA Filament | 1500 |
| Wing Spar Pipe | 1 meter of CFRP pipe with diameter of 12mm-10mm | 580 |
| Tail Pipe | 1 meter of CFRP pipe with diameter of 14mm-12mm | 700 |
| Adhesives | Adhesives for bonding printed parts | 300 |
| Control Tools | Push-Rods, Horns, Hinges, Canopy-Locks, etc. | 300 |
| Fasteners | Plastic and metal bolts and nuts | 100 |

For mechanical construction of the vehicle, expenditure items, description of the expenditure and its cost are listed in *Table 2.5*. LW-PLA is the largest share of the mechanical cost. If the weight of the vehicle can be kept under *2kg* during the production process, LW-PLA will not be purchased. Until it’s confirmed, the total mechanical cost is estimated as *3,830₺*.

**Table 2.7** Expenditure Items and Prices of Electronic/Avionic Systems to be Purchased.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Item (*pcs*) | Description | Cost (₺) |
| BLDC Motors (3) | Emax RS2205S-2300Kv model BLDC motor | 990 |
| Tilt Servos (2) | Emax ES09MD Dual–Bearing servos used for tilt mechanism | 1300 |
| Control Servos (4) | Emax ES08MA-II Metal Gear servo used for control surfaces | 720 |
| ESC (3) | HSKRC 45A Brushless Electronic Speed Controller | 2100 |
| Flight Controller | Pixhawk 2.4.8 Flight Controller with GPS and Power module | 6800 |
| Airspeed Sensor | Pixhawk Pitot Tube and Airspeed Sensor | 2400 |
| Propeller (4) | OEM 5045 3-Blade Plastic Propellers | 200 |
| Battery | Leopard Power 14.8V 5200mAh Li-Po Battery | 4000 |

As it can be seen in *Table 2.6,* electronic/avionic expenditure costs a total of *18,510₺*. The flight controller takes up a large share of these expenditures with *6,800₺*. With a price of *4,*000₺, it is followed by battery expenditure. Considering the complexity of the electronics used in aerial systems and the import costs, such prices are not surprising.

As shown in the *Table 2.6*, the expenditures include the cost of the airspeed sensor. The airspeed sensor measures the difference between pressure at stagnation point and static pressure. The measurements are transferred to flight controller by using I2C communication protocol, and the velocity of air is calculated by flight controller using Bernoulli equation. With this data, the flight controller can prevent the vehicle from falling below stall speed It can also perform autonomous flight with the connected GPS module and built-in accelerometer. The calculation strength of the flight controller is based on STM32-H7 microcontroller which can run flight code at 480Hz. Another reason for such performance is the optimised operation of the open source Ardupilot software.

At the end of the chapter, total expenditure is calculated as *22,340₺*. It should not be forgotten that it is an estimated and rough calculation made in today's conditions. Prices may change at the end of the year due to factors such as inflation, tax rates and stock-outs.

## Project Management

The path need to be followed in the design of a VTOL aircraft is not straight forward. At some stages, retrospective updates would be required to achieve better results. For example, at the angle of attack where the wing generates sufficient lift could not be the angle where the vehicle is at static equilibrium. In such case, it may appropriate to find retrospective solution such as redesigning the wing or changing the airfoil. Through the researches, such phases were learnt before starting the design and a design path-way was established. The progress tree showing the design steps is shown in *Figure 2.17*.



**Figure 2.17** The Progress Tree of VTOL Design Process.

In *Figure 2.17*, blue coloured boxes indicate design constrains mentioned in introduction. Also, retrospectively dependent stages are connected by bidirectional arrows drawn between each other. Detailed design develops by combining semi-dependent stages. Each completed stages finds its places in the detailed design. The design phases shown in *Figure 2.17* were used to create a Gantt Chard.

Most stages of the design process were carried out as a team. Although the works done individually are generally not suitable to be done as a team; ideas and important points were discussed before and after the work. In case of that the member encounters a problem during the work, possible solutions and approaches have been investigated and decided as a team. The analyses and designs using XFLR5 were done as a team since we both wanted to learn the program individually. Metin has carried out 3D modelling of the wing and fuselage, numerical deflection analysis and finite element analysis. Harun has carried out 3D modelling of the tail, designing and modelling of tilt mechanism and the servo actuator selection. BLDC motor selection, Material selection and performance evaluation have been carried out together.

Gantt Chard is a table contains activities that need to be done in order to complete a project. It also contains the time these activities are expected to take. Even though all stages were started on time, some stages could not be completed in expected time. The reason behind this can be poor prediction of required time for subtask or seasonal labour intensity. Stages not completed on time are Airfoil Selection, Motor & Propeller Selection and Tilt Mechanism Design tasks as it can be in *Figure 2.18*.



**Figure 2.18** The Gantt Chard of the Designing of the VTOL aircraft for ME429.

Another Gantt chard for the next step which will be carried out in ME492 course of the project is also provided in *Figure 2.19*. It is aimed to manufacture designed aircraft in this semester. Possible stages of the production process and time each takes are listed. The finalised version of the Gantt chard could differ in the future.



**Figure 2.19** The Gantt Chard of the Production of the VTOL aircraft for ME492.

# Discussion

XFLR5 was the tool that helped us most in the finalisation of the design process. As mentioned in detailed design and analysis section, it was benefited in many fields. There were other options to be used in design section such as XFOIL. It was developed Mark Drela from MIT [11]. XFOIL is capable of viscid/inviscid analysis of existing foils, it can generate multiple polars like XFLR5 and give pressure distribution of the airfoil. Generally, XFOIL is used with Matlab to generate polars. In this way entire wing can be modelled numerically, and also dynamic stability of the system can be examined using Aerospace Toolbox of Simulink. However, it could be time-consuming process. Even though such way gives a better understanding of the underlying mechanics by building everything from scratch, it was decided that it was more important to use time in efficient way. On the other hand, XFLR5 provides the user with plenty of parameters to modify as needed. As can be seen in the *Figure 3.1*, XFLR5 also has an interface supported by 3D graphics where it can display the results of the analysis. The visual representations are not obtained as a result of Finite Element Computational Fluid Dynamics analysis. There have been added to the program to give and visual idea. Therefore, it is not mentioned in the analysis section.



**Figure 3.1** An Example of XFLR5 User Interface.

At the end of the structural analysis of the wing, it was aimed to perform Finite Element CFD Analysis for the vehicle. It was planned to obtain the total drag force that the vehicle experienced at cruise speed, and also examine airflow separation at high angle of attacks. Analyses attempted using Ansys Fluent did not give reasonable results. The reason behind this was investigated and it was found that creating a sufficiently fine mesh is important for convergent results. When a finer mesh was tried to be generated, problems were encountered due to the insufficient processing power of the computers used.

A different mesh problem was also encountered in structural analysis. In finite element analysis, the mesh quality has a direct influence on the result. Due to the complexity of the geometry, some meshing methods have failed. These failures were appeared as non-formed mesh in some cases or due to poor mesh quality. By using Hex method with sizing of *1mm,* it was achieved an acceptable mesh. “Mesh Metrics” tool provided in Ansys was used to check the quality of the mesh. It allows the quality of the mesh to be evaluated using different methods. Element quality method shows how convergent the element is to the ideal cube. 1 indicates a perfect cube, while 0 stands for an element without volume. The quality results of the meshes used in the analysis is shown in the *Figure 3.2*. As can be seen, there is no faulty element and more than 70% of the elements have a quality above 0.9.



**Figure 3.2** The Element Quality Result of the Structural Analysis.

Another quality examination method of meshing is the Jacobian ratio method. The Jacobian ratio is used to express the similarity of an element to the shape of the ideal element. The ratio of an ideal element is 1 as expected. The Jacobian ratio of a good quality mesh element is expected to be in the range of 1 to 10. Observing the *Figure 3.3*, it can be seen that almost 80% percent of the elements fall within the range.



**Figure 3.3** The Jacobian Ratio Result of the Structural Analysis.

The whole structural analysis process was conducted based on FDM printed PLA material. However, it is also considered to use LW-PLA in the tail and wing members to reduce the take-off weight. The material, which can be printed in different densities according to the printing temperature, is considered to be used in places such as winglets and tails subjected to low stresses. With this method, a weight reduction of 80 g in the tail and 20 g each in the winglet can be achieved. The reason why PLA is chosen in other printed components is that there is no detailed study on the mechanical properties of LW-PLA. If a research on LW-PLA materials printed at different temperature settings had been conducted, it could prove to be a more suitable material than PLA for such application.

The total structural weight obtained from SolidWorks is *1250gr* which include servos used on tilt mechanism and BLDC motor (See *Appendix D*). The battery of 540gr and electronics with total of 120 gr weight mentioned at *Table 2.5*, will be added to the take-off weight. As a result, it is expected to the vehicle will be finalised at take-off weight of *1900gr ± 100gr*. After production, the take-off weight of the vehicle will be measured with a precision scale and it will be checked whether it is within this range.

Examples of this efficiency-targeted combination of different types of aircraft are currently rare. However, works are being conducted on similar vtol designs, especially in the field of cargo transportation. It is quite likely to become a part of our regular life in the near future. The experiences we have gained through the final project may make us preferable engineers in that field. Even if this is not the case, undertaking such a comprehensive design report has taught us how to use the knowledge we have gained throughout our education.

# Conclusion

This section is a restatement of the information given in the report overall. No new topics are introduced or discussed. Conclusions/implications are drawn. This section may be 1-2 pages.

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
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# Appendices

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**Appendix A:** The Technical Drawings of the Wings



**Appendix B:** The Technical Drawing of the V-Tail



**Appendix C:** MATLAB Code for Numerical Deflection

% Imported data from xflr5

wing\_y = [-0.815 -0.805 -0.7975 -0.7925 -0.7875 -0.7825 -0.7775 -0.7725 -0.7675 0.7625 -0.7588 -0.7562 -0.7538 -0.7512 -0.7161 -0.6483 -0.5806 -0.5128 -0.445 -0.3772 -0.3094 -0.2417 -0.1739 -0.137 -0.131 -0.125 -0.119 -0.113 -0.107 -0.101 -0.095 -0.089 -0.083 0 0.083 0.089 0.095 0.101 0.107 0.113 0.119 0.125 0.131 0.137 0.1739 0.2417 0.3094 0.3772 0.445 0.5128 0.5806 0.6483 0.7161 0.7512 0.7538 0.7562 0.7588 0.7625 0.7675 0.7725 0.7775 0.7825 0.7875 0.7925 0.7975 0.805 0.815];

M\_b\_hrz = [0 0.0004 0.0013 0.002 0.003 0.0041 0.0055 0.0071 0.0088 0.0106 0.012 0.0128 0.0137 0.0146 0.0258 0.1201 0.3031 0.5857 0.976 1.48 2.1015 2.8414 3.6968 4.2199 4.3059 4.3927 4.4801 4.5682 4.6569 4.7462 4.836 4.9263 5.0169 5.0169 5.0169 4.9263 4.836 4.7462 4.6569 4.5682 4.4801 4.3927 4.3059 4.2199 3.6968 2.8415 2.1015 1.48 0.976 0.5857 0.3031 0.1201 0.0258 0.0146 0.0137 0.0128 0.012 0.0106 0.0088 0.0071 0.0055 0.0041 0.003 0.002 0.0013 0.0004 0];

chord = [0.08 0.09 0.0975 0.1025 0.1075 0.1125 0.1175 0.1225 0.1275 0.1325 0.1362 0.1387 0.1412 0.1437 0.1492 0.1575 0.1658 0.1742 0.1825 0.1908 0.1992 0.2075 0.2158 0.2215 0.2245 0.2275 0.2305 0.2335 0.2365 0.2395 0.2425 0.2455 0.2485 0.2485 0.2485 0.2455 0.2425 0.2395 0.2365 0.2335 0.2305 0.2275 0.2245 0.2215 0.2158 0.2075 0.1992 0.1908 0.1825 0.1742 0.1658 0.1575 0.1492 0.1437 0.1412 0.1387 0.1362 0.1325 0.1275 0.1225 0.1175 0.1125 0.1075 0.1025 0.0975 0.09 0.08];

% Vertical Flight Bending Moment

M\_b\_vrt = 9.81\*2\*(0.815-abs(wing\_y));

d\_o = 0.012; % Outer diameter of the tube [m]

d\_i = 0.010; % Inner diameter of the tube [m]

A\_tube = pi \* (d\_o^2 - d\_i^2) / 4; % Tube Area [m^2]

I\_tube = pi \* (d\_o^4 - d\_i^4) / 64; % Tube moment of inertia [m^4]

E\_tube = 39e9; % Elastic modulus of CFRP [Pa]

d\_st = (1.22e-2) \* chord; % Distance btw General Neutral Axis and Tube Neutral Axis [m]

I\_tube\_trasformed = I\_tube + A\_tube\*d\_st.^2; % Transformed I of shell

L\_tube = 0.5; % Length of the tube in half of the wing [m]

I\_shell = (55082.565563e-12/0.25^3) \* chord.^3; % Shell moment of inertia [m^4]

E\_shell = 1.951e9; % Elastic modulus of PLA [Pa]

% ---------Flexural Ridigity Computation---------

EI = zeros(0,length(wing\_y));

for i = 1 : length(wing\_y)

if abs(wing\_y(i)) < 0.084

EI(i) = E\_tube\*I\_tube;

elseif abs(wing\_y(i)) < L\_tube

EI(i) = E\_shell\*I\_shell(i) + E\_tube\*I\_tube\_trasformed(i);

else

EI(i) = E\_shell .\* I\_shell(i);

end

end

% ---------Horizontal Flight Deflection---------

% First integration: Calculate slope

slope = cumtrapz(wing\_y, M\_b\_hrz ./ EI);

% Adjust slope to enforce boundary condition: slope(0) = 0

slope = slope - slope(find(wing\_y == 0, 1));

% Second integration: Calculate deflection

deflection = cumtrapz(wing\_y, slope);

% Adjust deflection to enforce boundary condition: deflection(0) = 0

deflection\_hrz = (deflection - deflection(find(wing\_y == 0, 1))).\*1000;

% ---------Vertical Flight Deflection---------

% First integration: Calculate slope

slope = cumtrapz(wing\_y, M\_b\_vrt ./ EI);

% Adjust slope to enforce boundary condition: slope(0) = 0

slope = slope - slope(find(wing\_y == 0, 1));

% Second integration: Calculate deflection

deflection = cumtrapz(wing\_y, slope);

% Adjust deflection to enforce boundary condition: deflection(0) = 0

deflection\_vrt = (deflection - deflection(find(wing\_y == 0, 1))).\*1000;

% Plot bending moment

figure;

subplot(2, 1, 1);

plot(wing\_y, M\_b\_hrz, 'b-', 'LineWidth', 2);

hold on;

plot(wing\_y, M\_b\_vrt, 'r-', 'LineWidth', 2)

grid on;

xlabel('Spanwise Position [m])');

ylabel('Bending Moment [Nm]');

title('Bending Moment Distribution');

legend("during Horizontal Flight”, “during Vertical Flight”, Location="best");

% Plot deflection

subplot(2, 1, 2);

plot(wing\_y, deflection\_hrz, 'b-', 'LineWidth', 2);

hold on;

plot(wing\_y, deflection\_vrt, 'r-', 'LineWidth', 2);

grid on;

xlabel('Spanwise Position [m]');

ylabel('Deflection [mm]');

title('Deflection Distribution');

legend("during Horizontal Flight”, “during Vertical Flight”, Location="best");

# *Appendix D: The Technical Drawing of the VTOL Assembly.*



# *Appendix E: Technical Drawing of the Tilting Mechanism.*

