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.

# Introduction

This section of the report usually problem statement which states why that particular subject is chosen. It establishes the importance of the subject by reviewing relevant literature, including academic papers, patents, books, web sites, etc. Relevant references are discussed and a theoretical background is provided based on the literature review. Significance of the project should be clearly stated. Already existing products and designs should be benchmarked and the drawbacks should be stated. This section should be kept brief and to the point in 8-10 pages.

# 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.

## Overview of Possible Solutions

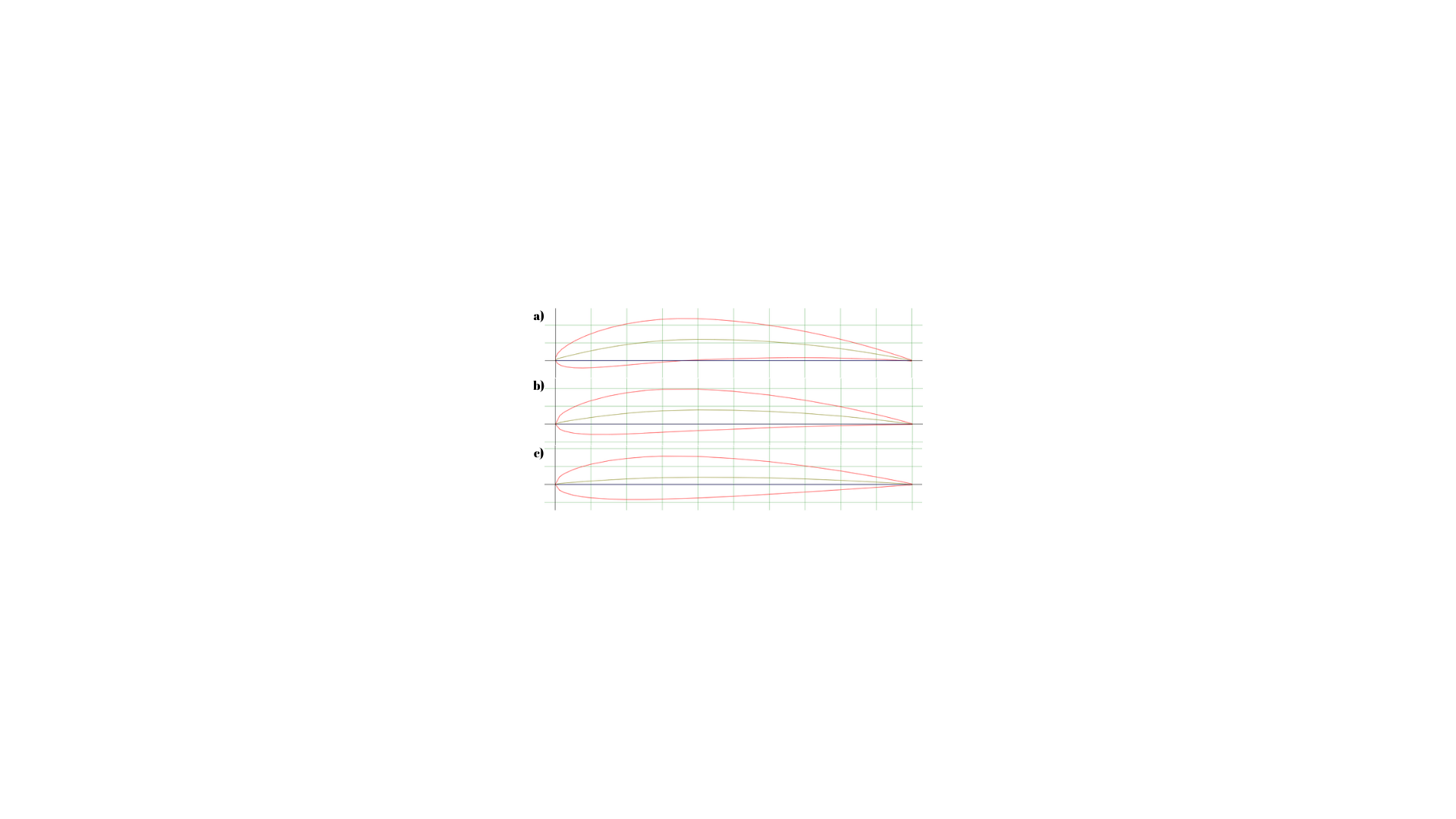
Possible Solutions should be proposed with clear sketches and explained clearly. Decision Matrix should be provided here.

## Detailed Design and Analysis

VTOL which is an efficient combination of two flying vehicle, carries on majority of its flight time as a fixed wing. 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 complex and strict design parameters such as wing length, location of the CoG (Centre of Gravity), AoA (Angle of Attack) of wing etc. On the other hand, rotary-wing aircrafts can be relatively easy to adapted to different frame designs and provides a wider range for the specification of design parameters.

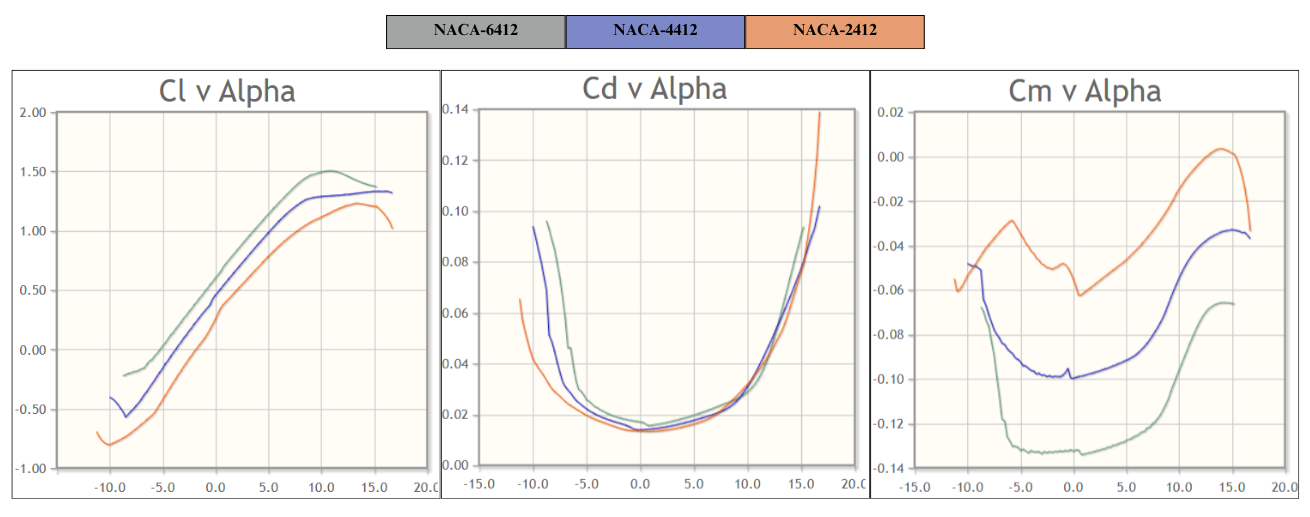
The most important part of the fixed wing vehicles is their wings which produce lift to keep the aircraft on-air and a significant portion the drag. For this reason, the wing design is considered as the most prioritised stage in the design process of the aircraft. The aspect was taken into account in 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 2.1*.

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 2.1** 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 2.2*, 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 2.2** 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.

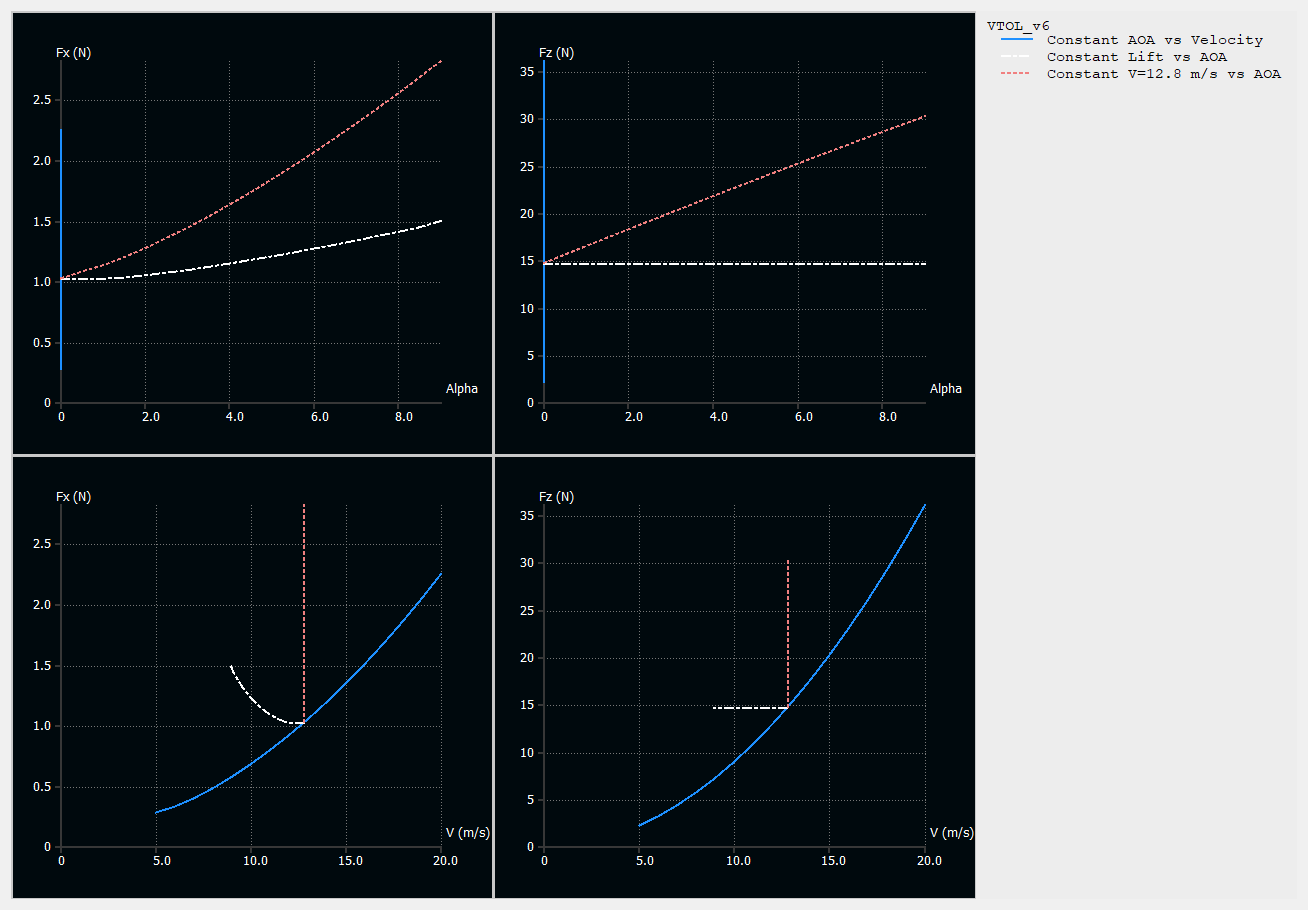
The process was carried out through iterations and the optimal wing geometry was tried to be obtained. The primary focus was on the lift force, while the total drag force and pitching moment were also considered. 3D Panel Analysis method was used and constant lift analysis condition was applied. 1.5 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 2.1.*

**Table 2.1.** 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 |

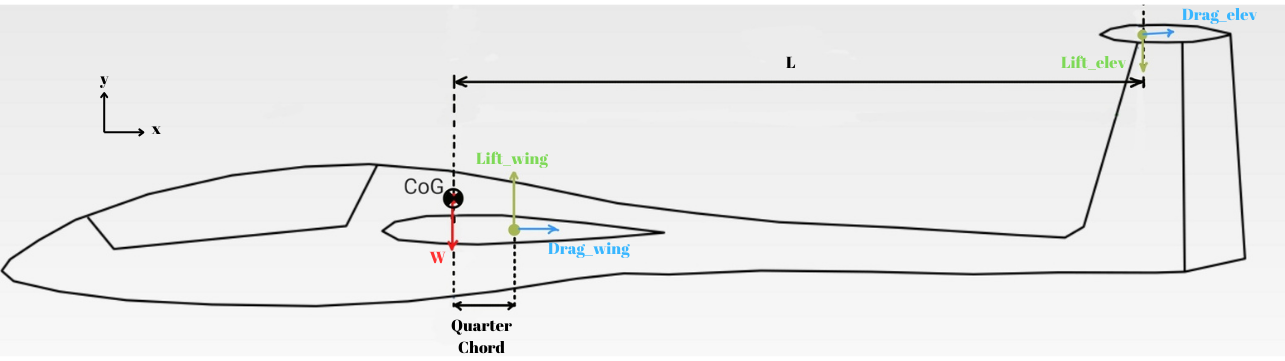
In the first iteration, the rough dimensions of the concept vehicle were taken as the initial values. Since the minimum velocity to produce sufficient lift was outside the design limits, it is decided to increase the wing area in the second and third iterations. At the fourth iteration, it was realised that a higher airfoil was needed. Therefore the profile changed to NACA-6412 which offers almost 20% higher at 2˚ AoA (See *Figure 2.2*). 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 2.3*.



**Figure 2.3** 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 2.4** 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 2.4*.

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:

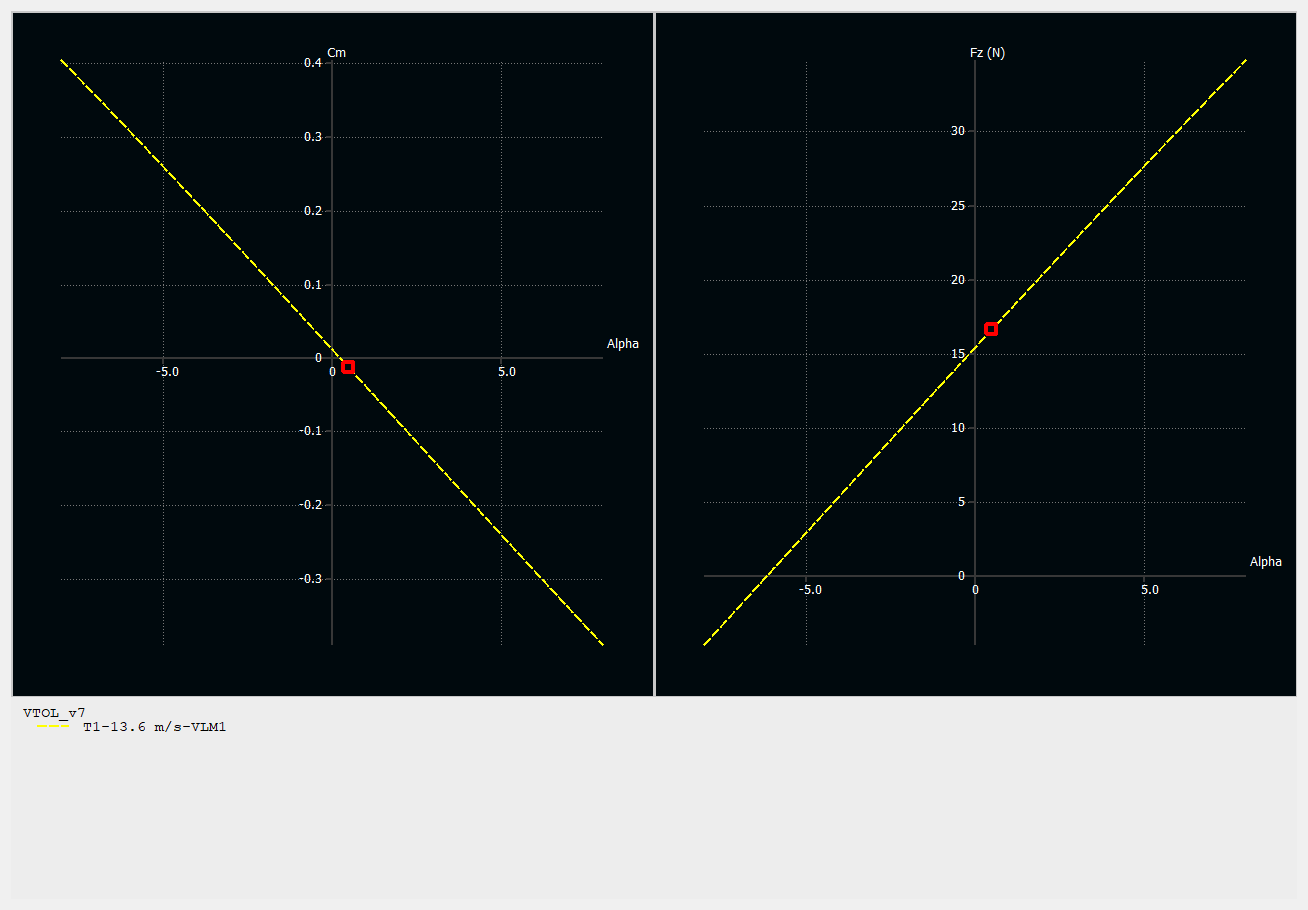
Eq. .

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 2.2*. Technical drawings and detailed dimensions of the tail is provided in *Appendix B*.

**Table 2.2** 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 2.5*, the aircraft can fulfil both condition at *13.6* *m/s*. Although the velocity is a bit out of the design margin, it is still acceptable.



**Figure 2.5** 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. The distance between neutral axis of tubular section and neutral axis of the total section is observed as proportional to the chord length. Similarities are checked for 5 different section of wing profile and multiplication constants are given in *Table 2.3.*

**Table 2.3** The Geometric Properties 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;

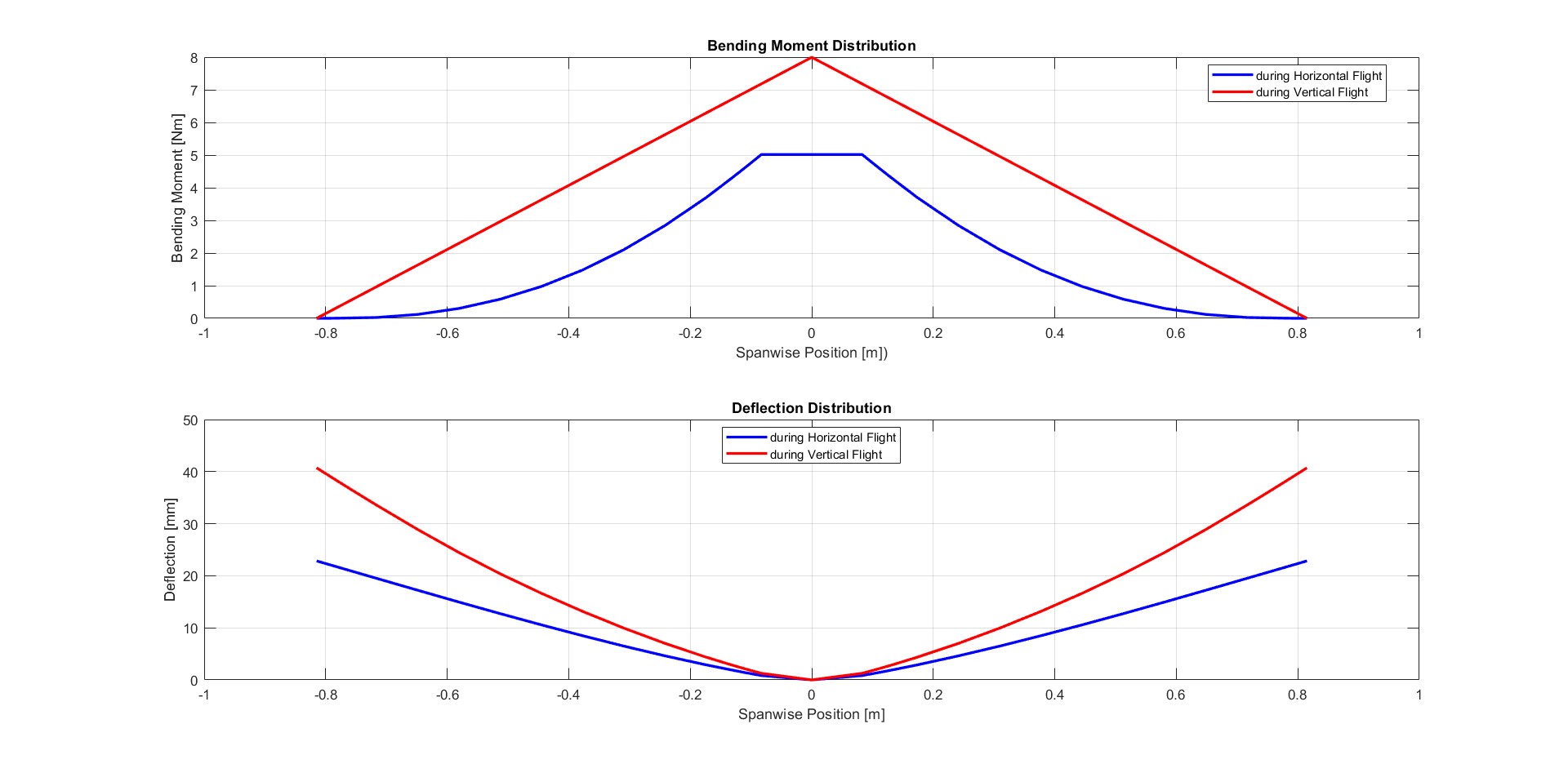
Eq. 2.6

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 A*.

[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 2.6*, the maximum deflection which located at wing tips is not exceed 25*mm* in horizontal flight. Although a higher deflection is expected during vertical flight, the results are still within an acceptable level.



**Figure 2.6** The Numerical Deflection Analysis Results.

## Project Management

Work Packages (tasks and subtasks), roles of team members, resources, Ghent Chart including this term (ME 429) and next term (ME492) with clearly stated subtasks, milestones, etc.

# Discussion

This section may be 2-4 pages. In this section, statements given in Design Process are discussed and interpreted. Future work should also be stated. What further research can be done in the field you have chosen? Highlight any failures, problems or constraints that have affected progress, and describe the measures taken to respond to them. Describe key lessons learned, that are important to your project or that may be of use to others doing future work related to the project. They may relate to any of the following: successes, strategies adopted, challenges you are facing, surprise results, management processes, or technical understanding. Explain the importance of the topic in your future professional life and society in general. Provide some self-reflection about the design and report writing process. How do you evaluate the contributions of this design process to your academic development? Do you intend to work in the future in the field in general and the topic you have chosen in particular?

# 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.

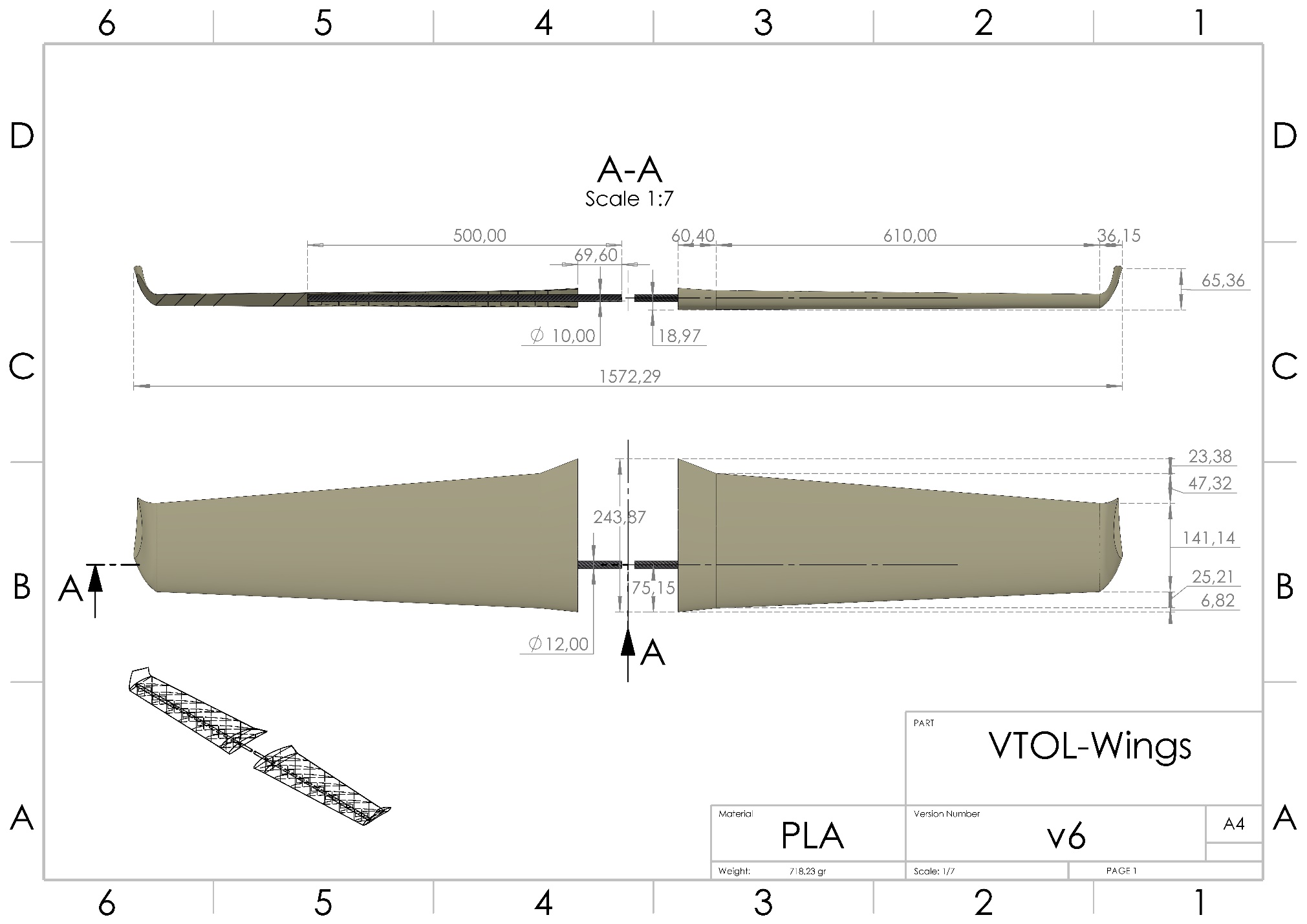
# References

|  |  |
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| [1] | National Aeronautics and Space Agency, “NASA History,” 2023 May. 11. [Online]. Available: https://www.nasa.gov/reference/the-national-advisory-committee-for-aeronautics/. |
| [2] | E. N. Jacobs, K. E. Ward and R. M. Pinkerton, “The characteristics of 78 related airfoil sections from tests in the variable-density wind tunnel,” National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Washington, D.C., 1933. |
| [3] | A. Marta and P. Gamboa, “Long Endurance Electric UAV for Civilian Surveillance Missions,” in *29th Congress of the Interantional Council of the Aeronautical Sciences*, St. Petersburg, Russia, 2014. |
| [4] | D. Scholz, “Empennage Sizing with the Tail Volume,” *INCAS BULLETIN,* vol. 13, no. 3, pp. 149-164, 2021. |
| [5] | A. C. UGURAL and S. K. FENSTER, “5.9 Composite Beams,” in *Advanced Mechanics of Materials and Applied Elasticity (Sixth Edition)*, Pearson, 2020, pp. 270-273. |
| [6] | R. C. Hibbeler, “12.2 Slope and Displacement by Integration,” in *Mechanics of Materials*, Pearson, 2018, p. 599. |

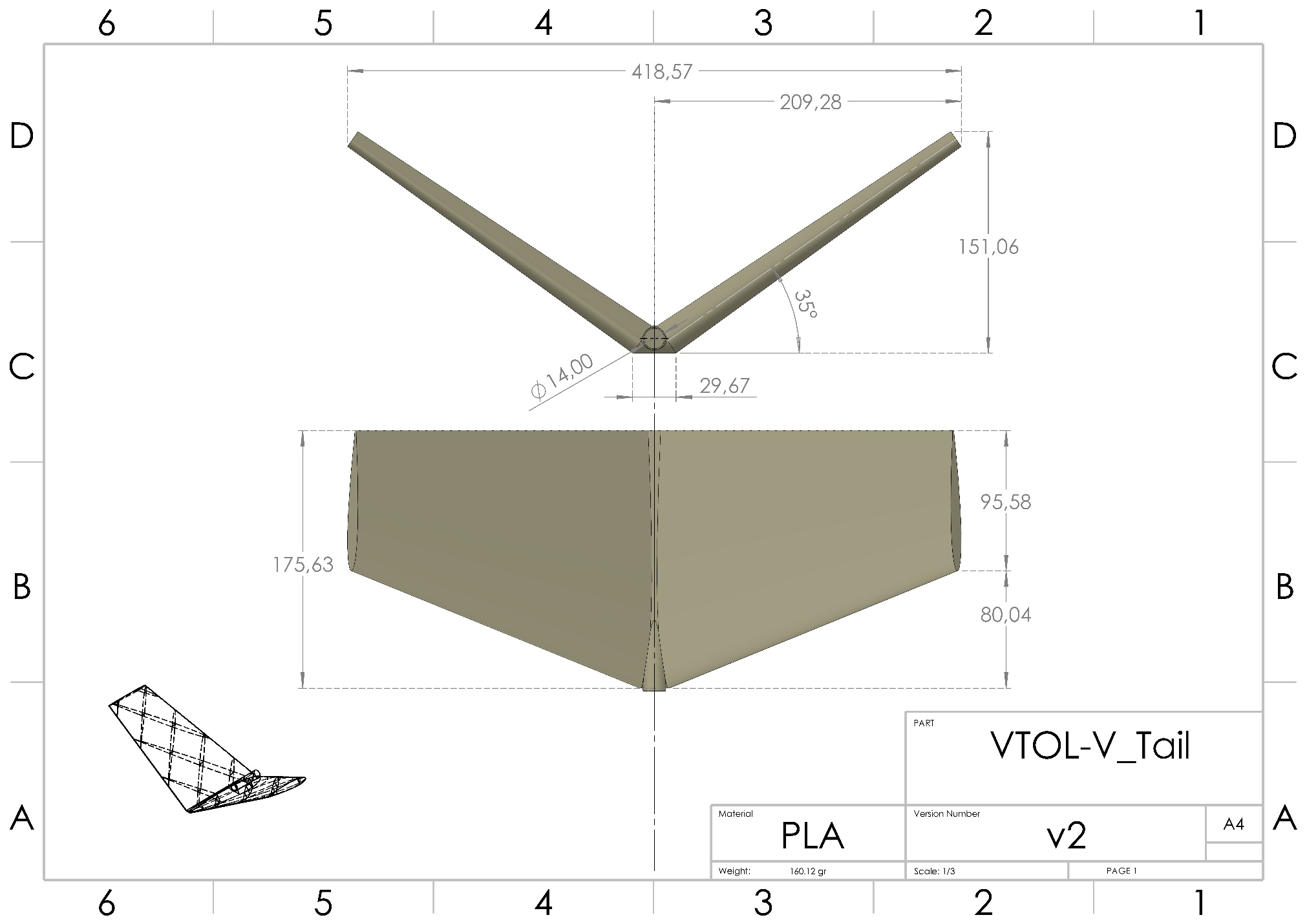
# Appendices

All source codes, technical drawings with dimensions, material data sheets etc. should be givens in appendices as “Appendix A: Python source code for pattern recognition” Appendix B: “Material Data Sheet for foaming Agent” etc.

**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\*1\*(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");