



# STUDENT AIRRACE

## Technical Regulations

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**Note:** Contents marked in **red** are still subject to change and are to be seen as current estimations and placeholders.

## 1 Power Source

- 1.1. The aircrafts power source must be electric. All motors and acutators on the aircraft must also be electrically driven.
- 1.2. Vehicles powered by combustion engines, **Hydrogen Cells or comparable fuel burning devices** are not permitted.

## 2 Vehicle Class

- 2.1. The aircrafts themselves as well as their operation, must be certifiable within the EASA A3 class in Germany. To fall within this class a selfbuild aircraft, must follow rules which are set out by the authorities. The following points include some of them yet not include all information necessary. Competitors will need to do their own research and make sure to keep up to date with the regulatory requirement on their own:
  - The aircraft must have a tag.
  - The aircraft must not exceed 25kg MTOW. This includes equipement attached by the organizer.
  - The aircraft must be insured with a drone insurace specifically applicable in Germany and with a sum of more than 750.000 SZR.

## 3 Ground Emergency Switch

- 3.1. Teams need to at least have a special kill switch programmed to their Transmitter or console from which they control the aircraft. This kill switch needs to shut down all flight controller motor outputs.
- 3.2. An arm/disarm switch is not sufficient as a kill switch.
- 3.3. The aircraft needs to be equipped with a Land function which autonomously lands the aircraft at the current position. A switch needs to be bound on the Transmitter/Ground Station from which the team controls the aircraft from.
- 3.4. *Which Devices will be supported by the organizers? Which do the teams need to buy?*
- 3.5. *Where do the teams have to put the emergency shut down devices?*
- 3.6. *Do the devices operate relays or shut downn via MAVLINK?*

## 4 Standardized Parts

### 4.1 T-Camera-Pod

- 4.1. The teams will be provided with a standardized camera and sensor housing which goes on top of the UAS.
- 4.2. *What kind of mounting plate/adapter does this need?*
- 4.3. *Do we supply the teams only with a mockup and specifications attach the actual camera in the final competition?*
- 4.4. *What FOV does the camera need? How do we define the exact position?*

## 5 Envelope

- 5.1. The aircraft must be able to be operated in the following conditions. All these conditions must be met in order to start any flights:
  - The aircraft must be able to operate in temperatures between 5°C and 30°C.
  - The relative humidity must stay within 20% and 90%.

- The average windspeed must stay below 6m/s. Gusts may not be exceed 10m/s within one hour before and during the flight.

## 5.1 Avionics suite

- 5.1. *How big and heavy does the avionics suite need to be?*
- 5.2. *Which kinds of instruments/sensors do we put in there?*
- 5.3. *Should we attach some sort of safety shut off switch into this avionics box?*
- 5.4. *Will this box be connected to the T-Wing or exist on it's own?*
- 5.5. *Where do we put this avionics box?*

## 5.2 Timing Equipement

- 5.1. *How do we time the flight duration? Which systems might work for us?*
- 5.2. *Where will the teams mount this Equipement?*

# 6 Mounting Plate Dimension

- 6.1. The mounting plate for the thrust stand event must be parallel to the vehicles xy-plane. The mounting plates center may not be further than 20cm laterally (in the xy-plane) away from the center of gravity of the vehicle. The holding plates bottom side may not be lower than 10cm below the lowest point of the landing gear.
- 6.2. The mounting plate must have four through-holes with a diameter of 6.6mm. They must be arranged in a 2 by 2 pattern with a distance of  $\Delta x = 80mm$  and  $\Delta y = 50mm$ . It must also enable the use of M6 washers according to ISO 7089 without them sticking over the edge.
- 6.3. The nuts which will counter the screws on the mounting plate must be easily reachable with a wrench.
- 6.4. The competitors must add a flange in the area not used up by the previous two points to the holding plate to their vehicle.
- 6.5. The thickness of the mounting plate must be at least 8mm with a flat bottom. The material must be at least aluminum or a harder alloy.
- 6.6. The mounting plate and further structural mounts which only facilitate the attachment of this holding plate may be removed by the teams for the flights. These parts will however still be added to the official MTOW of the vehicle during scruteneering.
- 6.7. The vehicle must be able to transfer all it's thrust through the holding plate fixed and its screws.

## 6.1 Vehicle Coordinate Frame Definitions

- 6.1. The XY-Plane is defined as a imaginary plane parallel to the ground when the aircraft is in landed position with the landing gear extended. The position of the plane is defined by the intersection point of the lowest rotor shaft axis with its coressponding rotor disk.
- 6.2. The z-Axis is defined as an axis perpendicular to the xy-plane. It intersects the XY-plane in the aircrafts center of gravity. As usual in a Body-Fixed Aircraft frame the positive direction is pointin downwards in most cases.
- 6.3. The Coordinate frames must be clearly marked and made visible in the competitors technical report.

# 7 Vehicle Geometry

- 7.1. The rotor disks can be offset to each other however the teams prefer within the XY-plane.
- 7.2. The lowest point of a rotor disk may not be lower than 150mm above the ground when the aircraft is in landed state with the landing gear extended.

- 7.3. The lowest point of a rotor disk may not be lower than 70mm above the ground when the aircraft is landed state without the landing gear extended (as might happen in a landing gear extension failure).
- 7.4. The furthest distance between two main-motor-shafts in x direction divided by the furthest distance between two main-motor-shafts in y direction must lie between 0.5 and 2.
- 7.5. The rotor disks may be offset to each other in the z direction up until a maximum difference of  $\pm 400\text{mm}$ .
- 7.6. The rotor disks may overlap when viewed in the xy-plane if a necessary separation between the rotors during full-thrust with a safety factor of 3 or more at the closest position is ensured. If the distance between both disks exceeds at least 1/4 of the propeller diameter no prove is necessary, prove for must be provided by the teams in their safety report.
- 7.7. Rotors which rotor disks overlap or mesh within each other are not permitted. Even if mechanically or electronically coupled.
- 7.8. The total vehicle size, including propellers, must not exceed a box with the side lengths of  $x = 3000\text{mm}$ ,  $y = 3000\text{mm}$ ,  $z = 1200\text{mm}$ .
- 7.9. The total vehicle size, including propellers, must exceed a box with the side lengths of  $x = 1200\text{mm}$ ,  $y = 1200\text{mm}$ ,  $z = 300\text{mm}$ .

## 8 Vehicle MTOW

- 8.1. The Maximum Weight of the vehicle during scruteneering must not exceed 22.5kg.
- 8.2. The organizer will publish the weights of Equipment which must be used during the competition and thus added to the vehicle beforehand. Those weights would count towards the maximum weight. However the teams should plan their calculations for the vehicle with those weights added. The Maximum Takeoff Weight with this Equipment will not pass 25kg.
- 8.3. The Weight of the vehicle during scruteneering must at exceed 15kg.

## 9 Propeller Dimension

- 9.1. The minimum propeller diameter used on the main-motors must exceed  $y = 600\text{mm}$ .
- 9.2. The maximum propeller diameter used on the main-motors must not exceed  $y = 1200\text{mm}$ .
- 9.3. If varying propeller diameters are used on the main-motors the quotient must be within 0.67-1.5.
- 9.4. *Maximum Pitch settings etc?*

## 10 Motor Mount Dimensions

- 10.1. The motor angle in relation to the vehicles body frame must stay fixed at all times during flight.
- 10.2. All motors used may be individually tilted by a maximum of  $XX^\circ$  parallel to the X-Axis of the vehicles body system.
- 10.3. All motors used may be individually tilted by a maximum of  $XX^\circ$  parallel to the Y-Axis of the vehicles body system.
- 10.4. The teams may use spacers to quickly adjust these values to achieve different flight dynamics.
- 10.5. While the vehicle is standing on the ground, the lowest part of each propeller disk must have a ground clearance of at least 10cm.
- 10.6. The distance between the centers of the two motor centers the furthest from each other must exceed a direct distance of 1.20m and may not exceed a direct distance of 2.00m.

## 11 Vehicle Thrust

- 11.1. The minimum Thrust measured on the vehicle Thrust Test Stand must exceed 800N under standard atmospheric conditions.
- 11.2. The Maximum Takeoff Weight of the vehicle must at least exceed 15kg.

## 12 Power Units

- 12.1. A power unit is considered to be a lift producing actuator and its control electronics. In the classical multicopter design this means one specific Electronic Speed Controller (ESC) on the UAS, the motor behind it and the propeller attached to this motor would be considered as one single powertrain.
- 12.2. An UAS must not have more than a maximum of 12 powerunits.
- 12.3. The vehicle must be able to be able to safely continue a stable flight if any single power unit fails.
- 12.4.

## 13 General Safety

- 13.1.

## 14 Vehicle Configurations

- 14.1. The vehicle must be able to takeoff and land vertically without posing as a safety hazard or showing drift.

## 15 Electronics

- 15.1. The maximum DC voltage between two electrical connections on the UAS is 60V.
- 15.2. The teams are allowed to fit different kinds of batteries on the aircraft if they are legal to operate on UAS and not pose a significantly higher safety hazard than a Lipo Battery.
- 15.3. Each battery used in the propulsion system must have a fuse directly in-line with its positive terminal that has a maximum continuous current rating equal to or less than the maximum continuous discharge rating of the battery. i.e. A-hr x maximum continuous (constant) Coulomb rating. (REWRITE THIS RULE AS IT IS DIRECTLY COPIED FROM VFS)
- 15.4. Aircraft must have a separate power source for the flight control system. A LiPo battery that also follows the specifications under point 3 and throughout the RFP must be used, except that it can differ in capacity from the propulsion system battery/batteries.
- 15.5. *Should we add an emergency shutdown switch? How do they work? How do they deal with the high current on the vehicles? ?*

## 16 Shunt Plug

- 16.1. The purpose of the shunt plug is to provide an easy and quick way to manually disarm the aircraft.
  - A shunt plug must be wired between the leads of the battery system and the electronic speed controller for manual disarming and arming of the aircrafts power system.
  - The shunt plug must be red.
  - The shunt plug must be removable with only one hand and without any tool.
  - The tip of the shunt plug, where someone would grab it, must be located outside the dotted line as shown in Figure 6, below.

- The dotted line, if extended both into and out of the page, creates a box around the aircraft that extends outward from the rotors by 6 inches in all directions. Hint: Placing the shunt plug aft of the vehicle may be the best solution for aerodynamic and stability purposes in forward flight.
- A physical switch mounted on the drone would not be permitted and is not considered a valid shunt plug.

## 17 Internal Cooling

- 17.1. Fans with a maximum diameter of 50mm are allowed to be fitted anywhere on the vehicle. These do not count as rotors and thus do not need to follow the orientation rule from earlier.
- 17.2. Water cooling is permitted.

## 18 External Cooling and Heating

- 18.1. Teams may use leafblowers or comparable devices to externally cool their aircraft after a flight. However they aircraft must but not by live anymore and shut down, shunt plug disconnected.
- 18.2. Teams may preheat their batteries to an optimum operating temperature with external tools such as heating boxes or heating blankets.

## 19 Video Transmission

- 19.1. The teams must use a digital video connection suitable for flying a aircraft at the competition.
- 19.2. The video transmission method must be legal to use in Germany. This includes mainly following the officially allowed frequencies and power outputs and having a valid CE certificate for the video system.

## 20 Remote Emergency System

- 20.1.
- 20.2.