

Andrew J. Keane András Sóbester James P. Scanlan

# Small Unmanned Fixed-wing Aircraft Design

**A Practical Approach** 

**Aerospace Series** 

Editors Peter Belobaba, Jonathan Cooper and Allan Seabridge

### Small Unmanned Fixed-wing Aircraft Design

**A Practical Approach** 

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Small Unmanned Fixed-wing Aircraft Design is the essential guide to designing, building and testing fixed wing UAVs (or drones). It deals with aircraft from two to 150 kg in weight and is based on the first-hand experiences of the world renowned UAV team at the UK's University of Southampton.

The book covers both the practical aspects of designing, manufacturing and flight testing and outlines the essential calculations needed to underpin successful designs. It describes the entire process of UAV design from requirements definition to configuration layout and sizing, through preliminary design and analysis using simple panel codes and spreadsheets to full CFD and FEA models and on to detailed design with parametric CAD tools. Its focus is on modest cost approaches that draw heavily on the latest digital design and manufacturing methods, including a strong emphasis on utilizing off-the-shelf components, low cost analysis, automated geometry modelling and 3D printing.

It deliberately avoids a deep theoretical coverage of aerodynamics or structural mechanics; rather it provides a design team with sufficient insights and guidance to get the essentials undertaken more pragmatically. The book contains many all-colour illustrations of the dozens of aircraft built by the authors and their students over the last ten years giving much detailed information on what works best. It is predominantly aimed at under-graduate and MSc level student design and build projects, but will be of interest to anyone engaged in the practical problems of getting quite complex unmanned aircraft flying. It should also appeal to the more sophisticated aero-modeller and those engaged on research based around fixed wing UAVs.

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## A Practical Approach

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This book is dedicated to the students of the University of Southampton who have designed, built and flown many UAVs over the last decade and who have been great fun to work with.

### Foreword

As a proud University of Southampton alumnus, I am delighted to have the privilege of writing a few introductory words. My own journey through the ranks of the Royal Navy, and especially in naval aviation, leadership, and the exploitation of technology, has taught me the advantage and fun to be had in challenging convention.

Meanwhile, it is the sheer scale of the emerging new technologies that makes today such an exciting time. And the Internet has unlocked access to diverse technical knowledge. So, now no one has an excuse for inhabiting a warm and comfortable technology stovepipe! The true strength in technical creativity now involves the willingness to mix knowledge, without fear or favor.

The design of drones explores this genuinely new frontier. Why? Because, as this guide book makes clear, the approach is a subtle mix of skills, based of course on aerodynamics and airplane design. But also law, regulation, autonomy, disposability, low cost, unorthodoxy, as well as novel construction, automation, integration, and artificial intelligence. In other words, the chance to think very differently, across numerous domains. For example, mix biology and 3D printing, and you have drone biodegradability options.

Conventional aviation industries and aircraft manufacturers are not best suited to this exploratory approach, because they do not have the freedoms of behavior built into their leadership and management, or their business plans. Nor are their shareholders interested, until the firm is going bust.

So, exciting ideas and courage will come from "left field," and this is your chance to think differently and be part of that.



George tampeus

Source: Courtesy of Sir George Zambellas.

## Series Preface

Unmanned air vehicles can now be seen in many applications from domestic, industrial, government/official to military. The range of configurations includes fixed wing, multi-rotorcraft, adaptive wing, and space re-entry vehicles, in both remotely piloted and autonomous modes of operation. As a result there are many classes of unmanned air vehicles in existence, and many types within each class, developed by many manufacturers. They are all capable of carrying some form of payload, including sensors, and of relaying sensor information to the ground – their primary use. They should all be designed and tested to meet the accepted airworthiness requirements for certification, although perhaps not all are.

This book is a welcome addition to the literature of unmanned air vehicles concentrating as it does on a particular class, that of small, fixed wing subsonic vehicles capable of carrying significant payloads – a class with little associated literature and a class that is likely to expand in the future. There are configurations in this class that are readily available to members of the public and small businesses who use them as observation or surveillance platforms to complement their business activities. The book has been written by authors with long experience of the development of this class from concept through design, build and test and operation in a teaching environment. This experience shows in the clear explanations assisted by many relevant diagrams. The book stresses the need for a robust design process for the airframe, the systems and the software tool set used to support designers. The completeness of the text results in a handbook on how to design, build and fly small fixed wing Unmanned Air Vehicles.

The Aerospace Series has continued to provide practical, topical and relevant information for people working in the field of aerospace design and development, including engineering professionals and operators, allied professions such as commercial and legal executives, and also engineers in academia. In this instance the book is especially suitable for final year graduates and those entering the industry and intending to start a career in the field of unmanned vehicles.

Peter Belobaba, Jonathan Cooper and Allan Seabridge

### **Preface**

Unmanned air vehicles (sometimes uninhabited air vehicles or even systems, UAVs or UASs) are becoming an increasingly common sight across the globe. Originally the preserve of very secretive military organizations, they are now in routine use by film crews, farmers, search and rescue teams, hobbyists, and so on. Most of the technological difficulties in building a system that can start, take off, fly a mission, and return without human intervention have been overcome, and the wider adoption of these technologies is now mostly a matter of cost, public acceptance, and regulatory approval. The only remaining technological challenges essentially concern the degree of on-board autonomy and decision making such vehicles can provide. If secure and robust communications to a ground-based pilot can be maintained to provide decision-making capabilities, very ambitious missions can be quite readily accomplished. On-board decision making is less well advanced but developments continue apace.

The origins of our interest in UAVs stem from the many years we have spent in the business of design, both practical and academic, teaching, and research. This has exposed us to a great deal of related activity in the aerospace and marine sectors, whose processes have changed considerably over the time we have been involved. A reoccurring theme throughout has been rapid evolution in the software toolset used to support designers, and it is in this area we have been principally engaged. Central to our views is a way of looking at engineering design that distinguishes between synthesis (the business of generating new or changed descriptions of artifacts) and analysis (where one uses the laws of physics, experiments, and past experience to assess the likely or actual performance of the designed artifact). It is by the use of formal analysis and experimentation to ascribe value to an artifact that engineering design distinguishes itself from other forms of design. Thus, to be useful in the world of engineering design, tools must either help describe the product or process being designed, analyze it, or support the delivery and integration of these processes – all else is just bureaucracy: design should always be seen as a decision-making process.

In this book we focus on one particular aspect of the rapidly growing area of UAV technology: the design, construction, and operation of low-cost, fixed-wing UAVs in the 2–150 kg maximum take-off weight (MTOW) class flying at low subsonic speeds. Such vehicles can offer long-endurance, robust platforms capable of operating for 10 h or more on budgets well below \$100 000, often less than \$10 000. They can carry significant payloads and operate from relatively simple ground facilities. In what follows, an approach to designing and building such UAVs, developed over many years at the University of Southampton, is set out. While there are, no doubt, many other valid ways of producing UAVs, the one described here

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works for us, providing effective low-cost platforms for teaching, research, and commercial exploitation.

Andrew J. Keane, András Sóbester and James P. Scanlan Southampton, UK, 2017

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