

Mechanical Engineering

# **SAE Aero Micro 2021-2022**

Ryan Downey, Katrina Kevorkian, Spencer Makar, Héctor Medrano, Conner Nolan, Ethan Shoemaker Department of Mechanical Engineering, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, AZ 86011

## Abstract

The Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) Aero competition is a regional event held annually, where teams of college students compete with aircrafts of their own design. The team designed and manufactured an original aircraft based on the criteria provided in the competition rules. Our team consisted of 6 mechanical engineering students who collaborated to create an original aircraft made mostly of carbon fiber with integrated subsystems such as the main wings, landing gear, propulsion system, and control surfaces. The rules provided for the competition required designated cargo to be carried within an enclosed space as well as a maximum wingspan [1]. The design process of the aircraft for the competition was focused on the understanding of aerodynamic principles and how they apply to low Reynold's number flows.

## Requirements

The goals set by the team were based on the rules and regulations established by the competition. The restrictions are:

- The given wingspan constraint for the aircraft is 48 inches
- The aircraft is to have a 450-Watt power limiter
- The aircraft must have an easily accessible kill switch
- A 2.4 GHz radio system must be installed for flight control
- Must have an enclosed spacing for holding cargo
- Must be able to add payload and replace battery in under 60 seconds
- Must be able to take off on a 100ft strip, and land on a 200ft landing strip

The design started by selecting the best airfoil for the aircraft's wings based on the best lift to drag ratio. Analyses on xflr5 resulted in NACA 6412 being selected for the wings which were spanned to 46 inches. The fuselage was designed on SOLIDWORKS to fit a 6"x6"x4" payload inside its cargo bay. Flat plates were chosen for the elevator and rudder for ease in manufacturing and install. The interior is hollow to allow quick installment of the aircraft's electrical systems. The motor, batteries, servos, and power limiter can be strategically placed within the interior to help move around and establish a desired center of gravity.





The wing began as a 3D printed model of the airfoil. It was sanded beginning with a low grit sandpaper and perfected with a higher grit until it was completely smooth. Wax and a release agent were applied. Then carbon fiber was laid onto the mold and resin was pushed into the fabric. After multiple layers, peel-ply was applied to the mold, and was placed in a vacuum bag overnight. Once the part was cured, imperfections were cut away with a rotary saw. The fuselage was a wet-layup as well, with the top and bottom sections enclosing the foam. A hole was cut in the fuselage and acetone was poured inside to remove the foam.

### **Design Approach**

### Manufacturing

#### Testing

| <b></b>      |         |                  |
|--------------|---------|------------------|
| Engineering  |         |                  |
| Requirement  | Target  | Calculated Value |
| Wingspan     | 48 in   | 46 in            |
| Cost         | \$1,500 | \$738.93         |
| Battery Life | 60s     | 120s             |
| Thrust       | 5N      | 3N               |
| Cargo Bay    | 6x6x4"  | 6x6x4"           |
| Max Lift     | 30N     | 31.5N            |
| Drag         | 5N      | 4.631N           |
| Weight       | 1.2kg   | 2.5kg            |
| Take off     |         |                  |
| Speed        | 22m/s   | 20m/s            |
| RC Signal    |         |                  |
| Range        | 1000ft  | 5000ft           |

The tests conducted show the validity of the plane, and flight characteristics. Testing gave us a good idea of how it will perform in flight at competition to ensure all requirements are met. The table included summarizes key tests findings from the tests and how it compares to expected values. Several in flight tests were not conducted as takeoff has not yet been achieved but will be considered moving forward in future work.

#### Conclusion



The team successfully made a plane that adhered to the regulations specified by the SAE competition. The plane was manufactured out of carbon fiber then underwent a series of tests to establish an understanding of its capabilities and areas of needed improvement. Certain subsystems met the team's requirements while others did not, leaving area for further development in future work. The team learned skills that will be valuable for their future.

#### Acknowledgements

We would like to acknowledge Professor David Willy for supervising our team and our project. Thank you to W.L. Gore, the project would not have been possible without the funding provided by them. Additionally, we would like to thank Novakinetics and DJ for providing the manufacturing space, materials, and incredible experience. Finally, we would like to thank everyone on this team for the time and effort dedicated to this project.

#### References

[1] SAE Aero Design Rules Committee, "2022 Collegiate Design Series SAE Aero Design Rules," SE International, 31-Aug-2021 https://nau0.sharepoint.com/sites/2021-2022SAEAeroMicro/Shared%20Documents/General/Co mpetition%20Guidelines/SAE AeroDesign 2022 Rules.pdf?CT=1