



CDR - Rise of the Phoenix



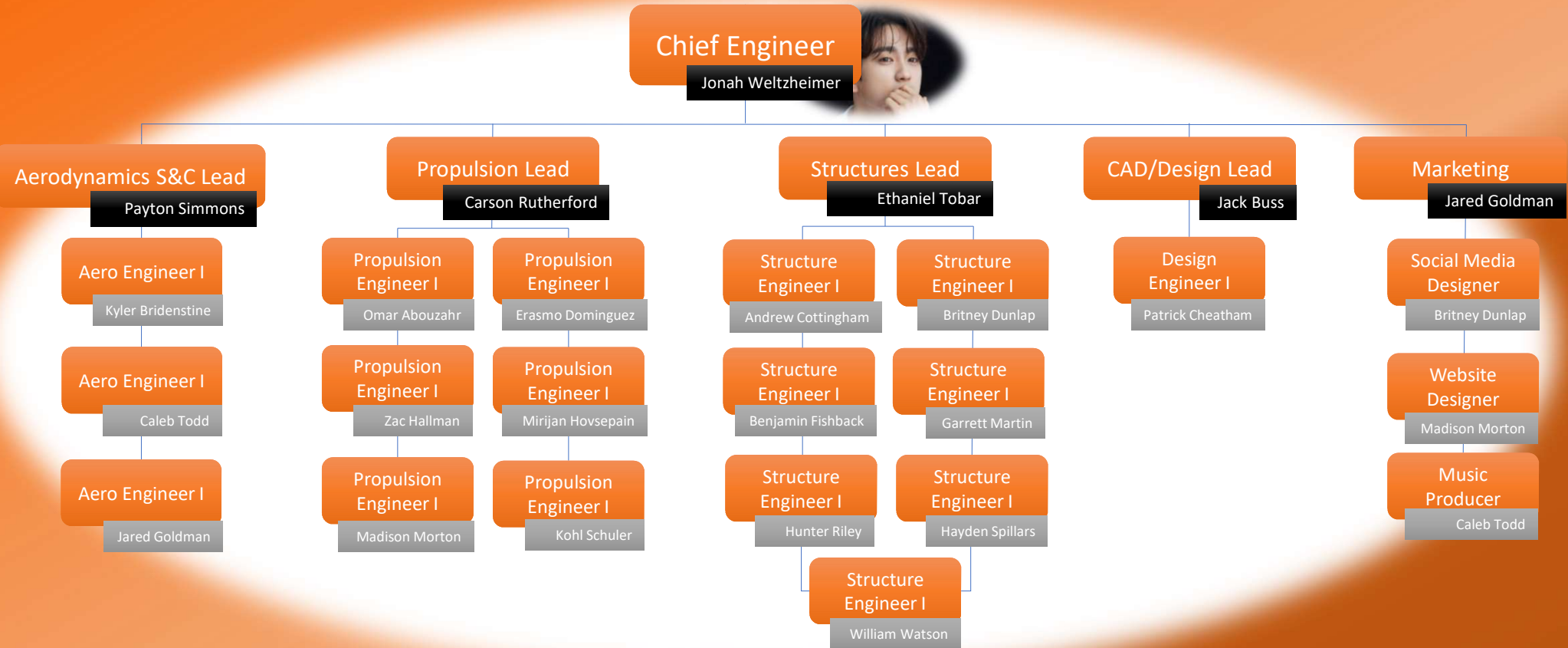
2023 Speedfest Orange Team



@speedfestorange



TEAM STRUCTURE





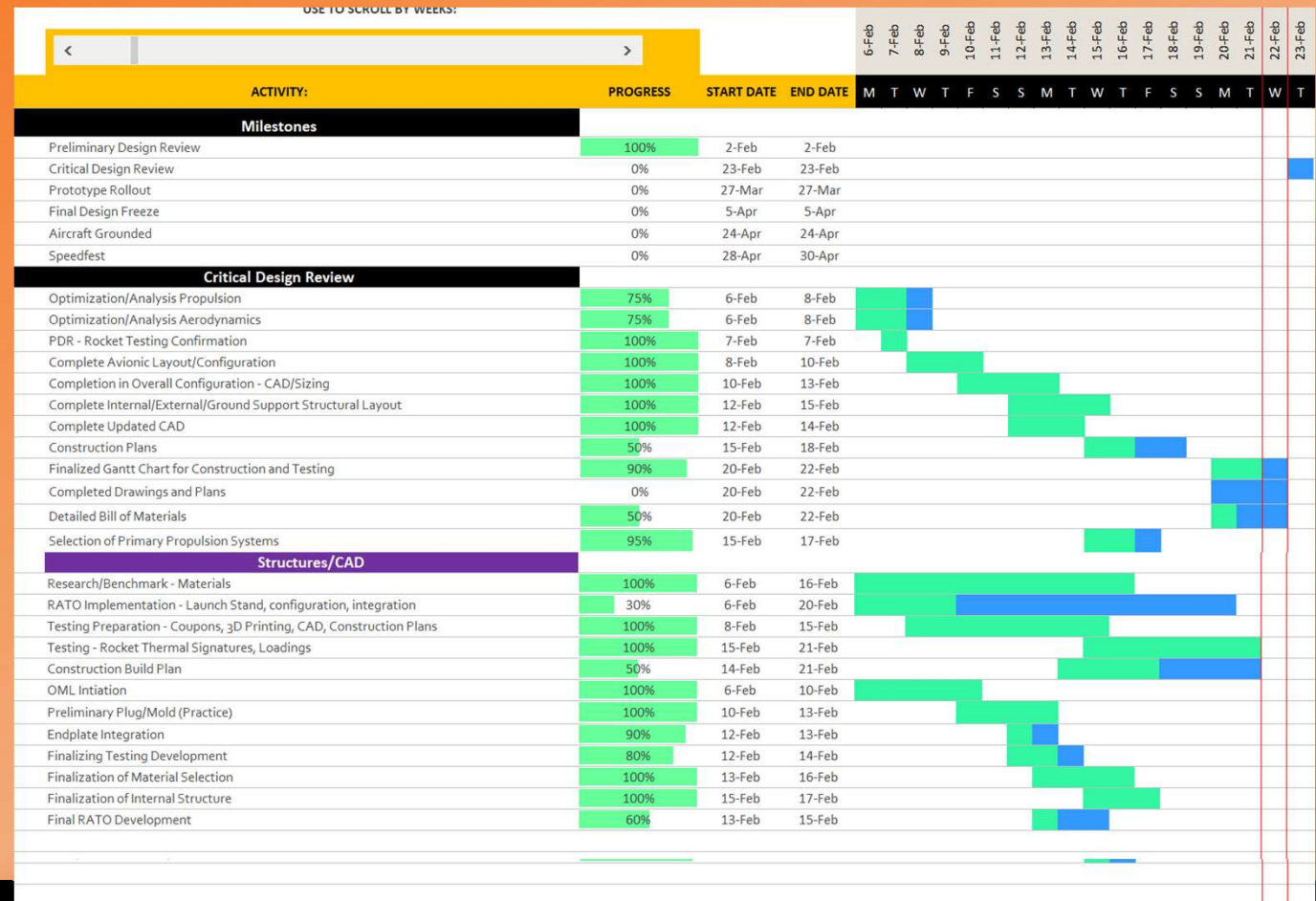
SCHEDULE



Gantt Chart

CDR Overall Tasks

CDR Sub-team Tasks



@speedfestorange



CONOPS/MISSION



Mission Name	Mission Profile	Points Available
<p>5.1.1 Pylons</p>		<p>Based on number of flags in the set time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1st: 15 2nd: 10 3rd: 5 4th: 0
<p>5.1.2 Max Speed</p>		<p>Based on max speed in the 10 seconds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1st: 15 2nd: 10 3rd: 5 4th: 0
<p>5.2 Endurance/ Flight Demonstration</p>		<p>Based on flying at least 4 min and doing cool maneuvers</p> <p>Judges: 0-5</p>

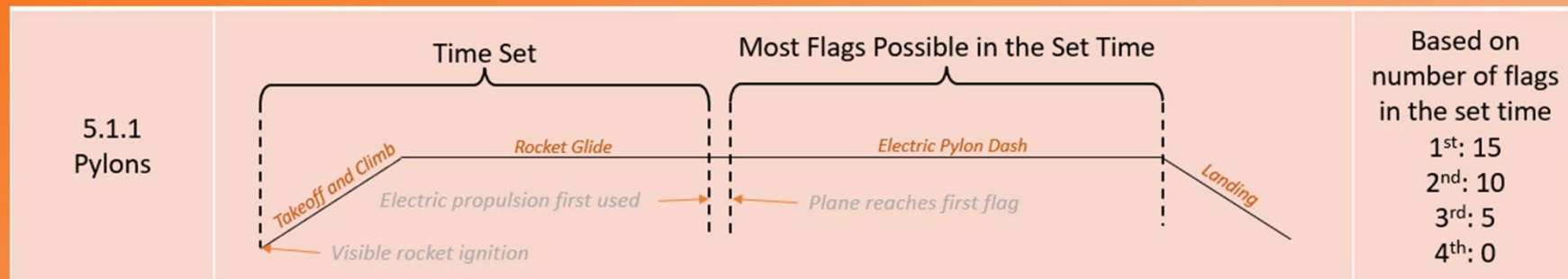




CONOPS/MISSION



MISSION # 1



RATO

- Maximizing T/W
- Rocket through center of gravity
- Minimize profile, cross-sectional drag

Glide

- High L/D
- Low W/S
- Minimal weight

Pylons

- Quick turns
- Minimize weight
- Low energy loss in turns



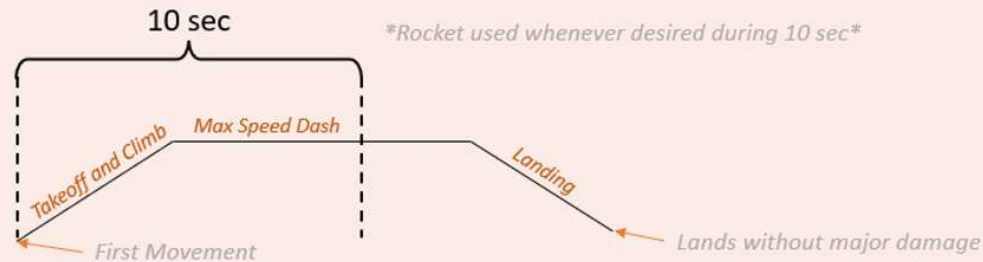


CONOPS/MISSION



MISSION # 2

5.1.2
Max Speed



Based on max
speed in the 10
seconds

1 st :	15
2 nd :	10
3 rd :	5
4 th :	0

Takeoff

- Short Takeoff
- Hand-launch, Sled-Launch

Orientation

- Quick maneuvering
- Efficient electric Propulsion
- Fast climb

Speed

- High Acceleration
- Minimal drag
- Lightning speed w/Rocket boost



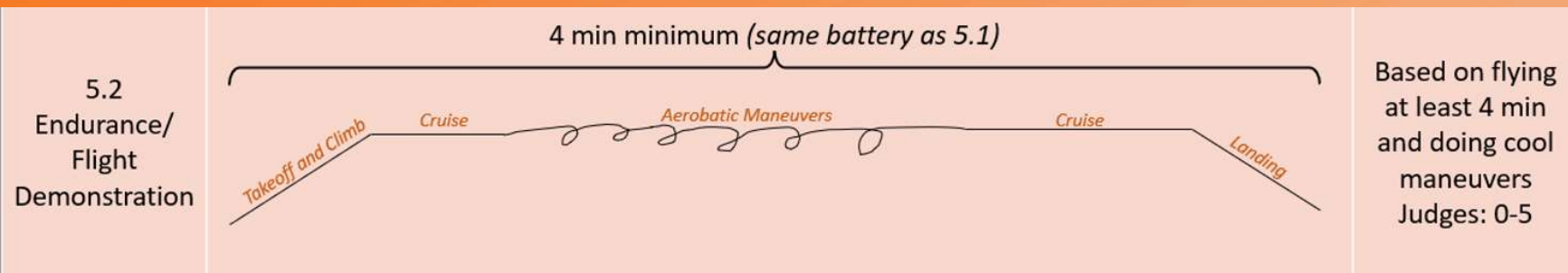
@speedfestorange



CONOPS/MISSION



MISSION # 3



Aerobatics

- Demonstrate Conventional Aerobatics
- Marketing Uniqueness of aircraft (Rocket Stunts)

Endurance

- Fly for > 4min on same battery in mission # 1





CONOPS/MISSION



MISSION # 4



Website

- Motivating/Encouraging/informative Website Design

Video

- < 2minutes
- Engaging, Story-telling, Professional

Social Media

- Create a presence/influence



@speedfestorange



PDR RECAP



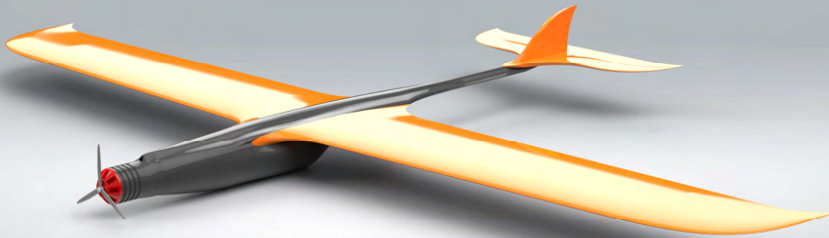
Concerns/Questions:

- Manufacturing Tail Boom
- Fluttering
- Material Selection
- Heat Mitigation



Answers:

- Layup Practice
- Material Strength Tests
- Increase Benchmarking
- Rocket Tests





PROPULSION



Testing

Rockets/Connections/Transmitter



@speedfestorange



PROPULSION



Testing

Rockets/Connections/Transmitter

Aerotech F25
Max thrust: 47 N
Burn time: 3.1 s



TC#4 – 1984°F

TC#3 – 1719°F

TC#2 – 1222°F

TC#1 – 540°F



@speedfestorange



PROPULSION



Testing Results

Carbon Tube

Degradation after firing

- Severe damage to tail boom
- Multiple layers burned through

Heat Mitigation

- Ceramic paint
- Aluminum foil top layer
- Different boom material selection





AERO RESULTS



Conceptual Check

Checked to make sure the flyi

Constants:

- S
- Reynolds Number
- AR
- Motor
- Propeller
- Launch Angle
- Rocket Burn Offset



"I hate canards"
^
still

- Dr. Arena -

AZ QUOTES

Plane Type	Mission 1 (flag count)	Mission 2 (Top Speed (mph))
Tadpole	23.5	284.05
Flying Wing	25.1	267.11



@speedfestorange



BEFORE





AFTER





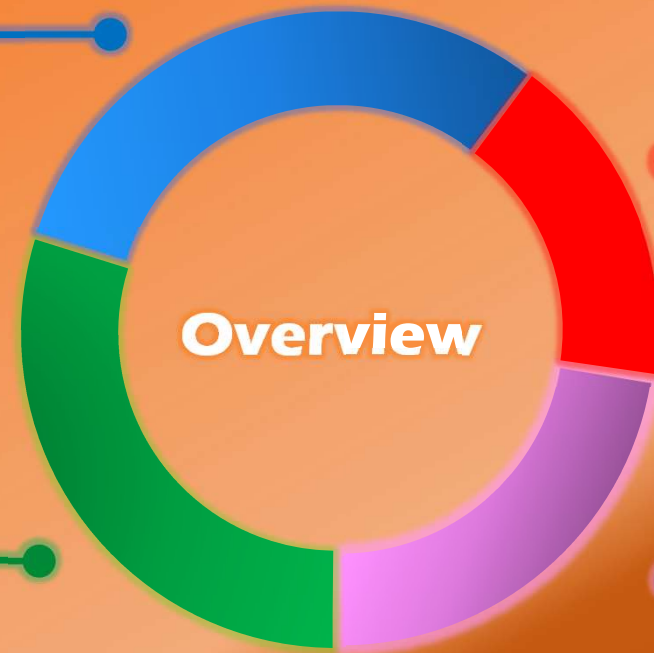
DESIGN OVERVIEW



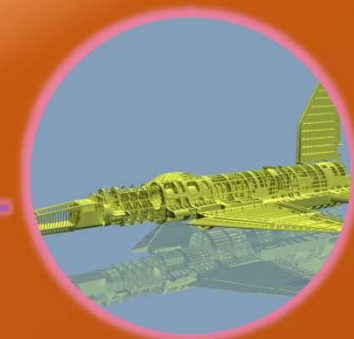
Aerodynamics S&C



Propulsion



CAD



Structures





DESIGN OVERVIEW



Aerodynamics S&C

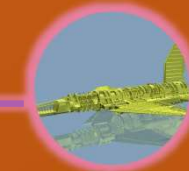
- Optimization
- Airfoil Selection
- Stability & Control
- Sizing
- Refinement



Propulsion



CAD



Structures



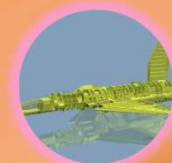


DESIGN OVERVIEW



Propulsion

- Testing
- Power Train Config
- Selection
- Optimization
- Cost



Structures



CAD

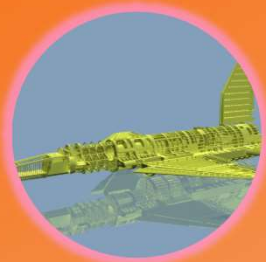


Aerodynamics S&C





DESIGN OVERVIEW



Structures



CAD

- Benchmarking Materials
- Training
- RATO Integration
- Internal Structure Integration
- CAD/Build Plan



Aerodynamics S&C



Propulsion





CAD



CAD Team

Introduction



CAD/Design Lead

Jack Buss

Design
Engineer I

Patrick Cheatham



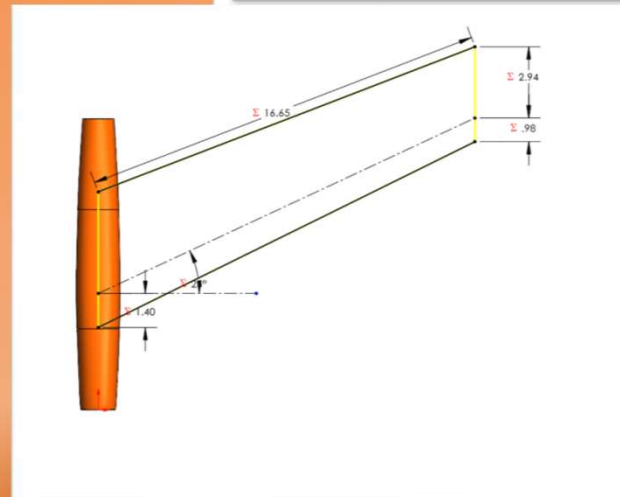
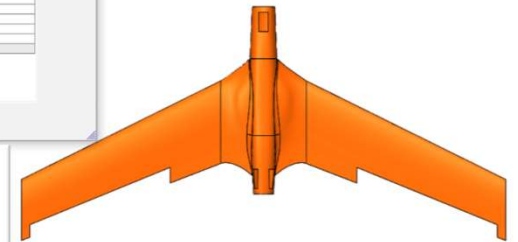


CAD



Design Model Parameterization

Name	Value / Equation	Evaluates to	Comments
Global Variables			
"13 Fuselage Location"	= "Rear Fuselage Location" * 1 / 3 - 2 / 3	3.33333	
"23 Fuselage Location"	= "Rear Fuselage Location" * 2 / 3 + 1 / 4	8.25	
"Rear Fuselage Location"	= "Fuselage Length"	12	
"Fuselage Length"	= 12	12	
"Sweep Angle"	= 25	25	
"Wing Root Location"	= "Fuselage Length" / 4 + 0.39	3.39	
Features			
"Root Chord"	= 5.8	5.8	
"Trailing Chord"	= 3.9175	3.9175	
"Span"	= 16.65	16.65	
Equations			
"D1@13 Fuselage"	= "13 Fuselage Location"	3.33m	
"D1@23 Fuselage"	= "23 Fuselage Location"	8.25m	
"D1@Fuselage Rear"	= "Rear Fuselage Location"	12m	
"D1@Platform Geometry"	= "Span"	16.65m	
"D1@Platform Geometry"	= "Root Chord" * 0.25	1.46m	
"D1@Platform Geometry"	= "Sweep Angle"	25deg	
"D1@Platform Geometry"	= "Trailing Chord" * 0.75	2.94m	
"D1@Platform Geometry"	= "Trailing Chord" * 0.25	0.98m	
"D1@Root Chord"	= "Root Chord"	5.8m	



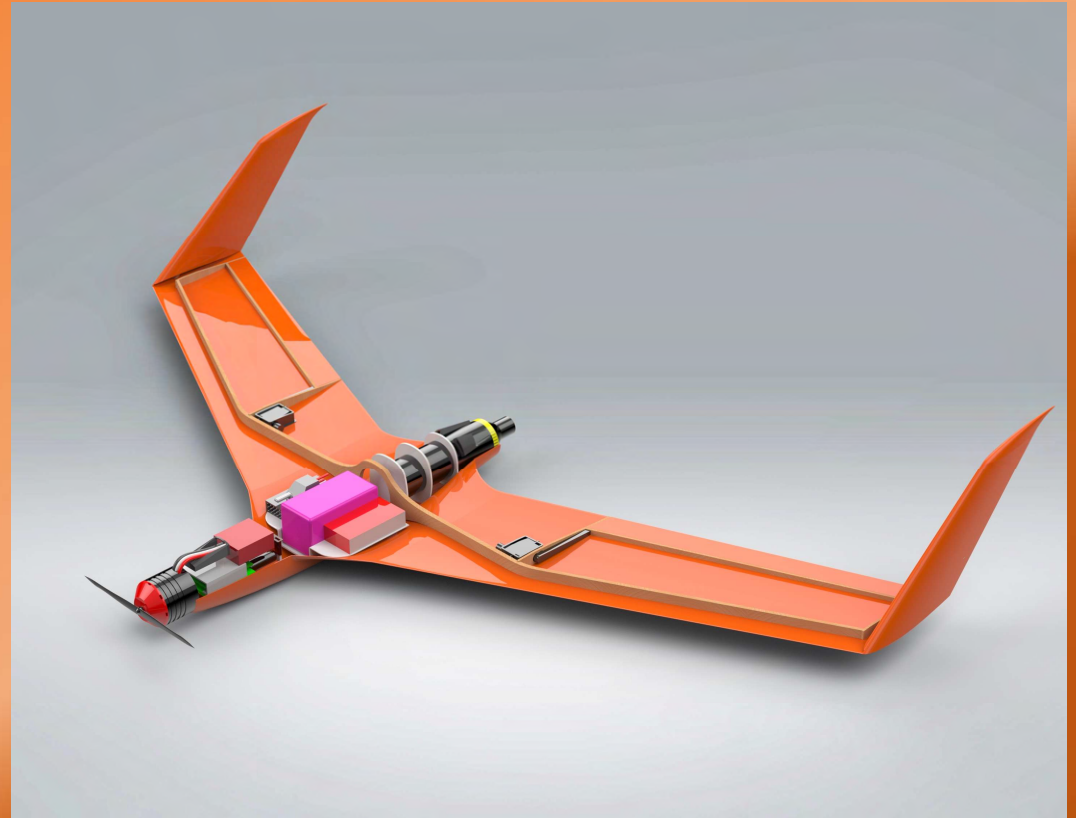
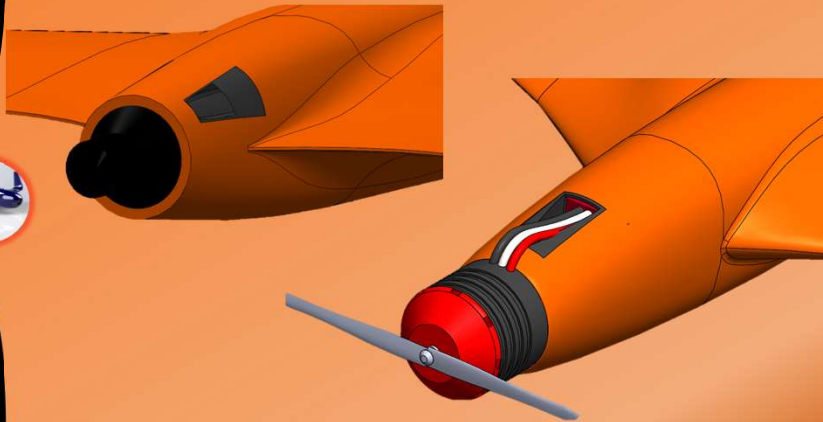


CAD



Design Model

Design Features



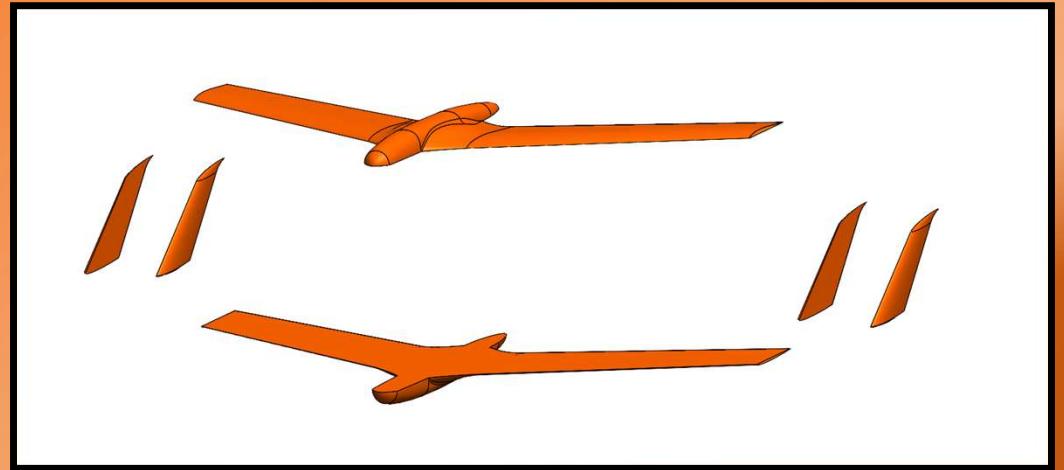


CAD



Design Model

Mold line, Plug, Manufacturing





AERODYNAMICS



Aero Team

Introduction



Aerodynamics S&C Lead

Payton Simmons



Aero Engineer I

Kyle Bridenstine



Aero Engineer I

Caleb Todd



Aero Engineer I

Jared Goldman



@speedfestorange



AERODYNAMICS

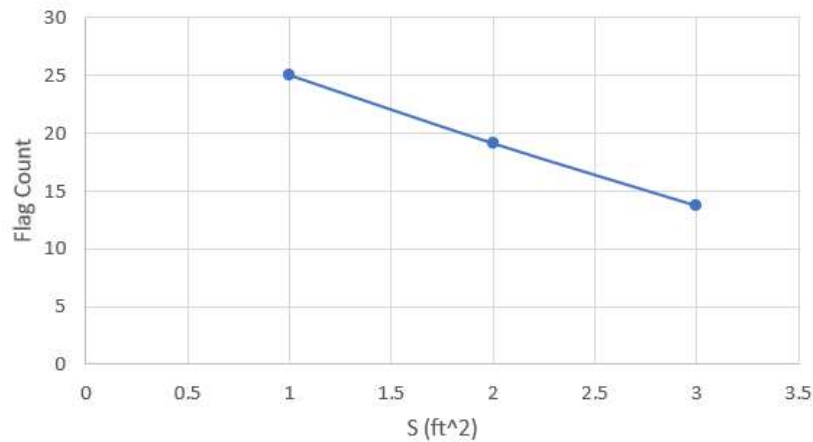


Wing Area Effects

Airfoil	Eppler 325
AR	8
Reynolds	150K
Prop	APC_6x6_25k
Motor	Badass 2814-1950KV
Rocket	F50T
Launch Angle (degrees)	60

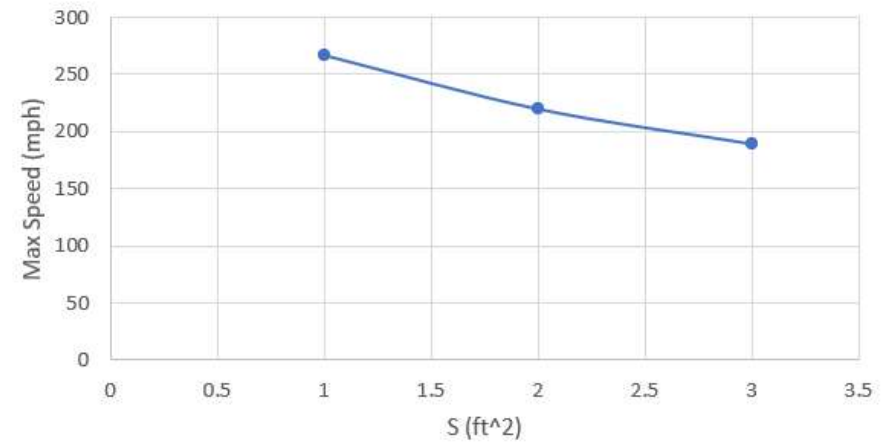
Mission 1

Flag Count vs Wing Area



Mission 2

Max Speed vs Wing Area





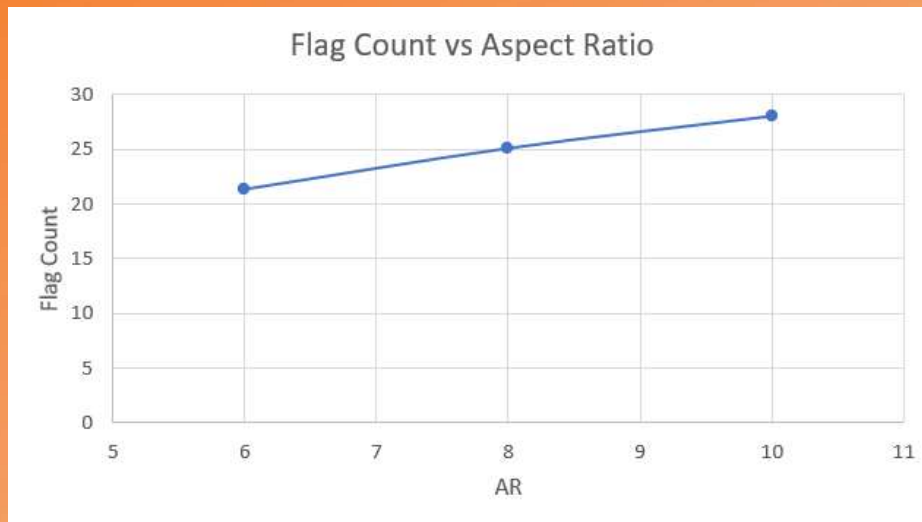
AERODYNAMICS



Aspect Ratio Effects

Airfoil	Eppler 325
S (ft ²)	1
Prop	APC_6x6_25k
Motor	Badass 2814-1950KV
Rocket	F50T
Launch Angle (degrees)	60
Reynolds	150K

Mission 1



Mission 2



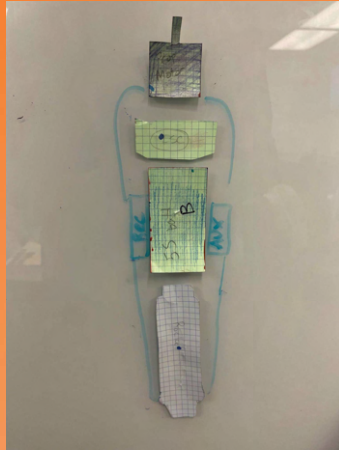


AERODYNAMICS



Stability Analysis

Fuselage Configuration

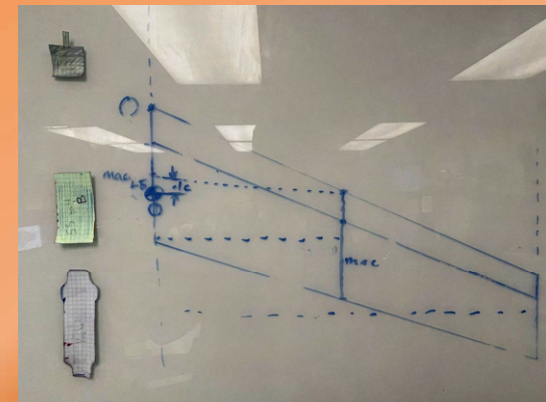


Inputs



Outputs

Wing Configuration



Baseline Sizing:

$S - 1.25 \text{ ft}^2$

AR - 7

Sweep - 20°

Taper Ratio - 0.7

Chosen CG Location - $0.1c$

SM approximately 5 - 10%



@speedfestorange



AERODYNAMICS



Wing Sizing/Configuration



S/AR down selection:

- Highest Score
- Stability Sensitivity

Aspect Ratio	Mission 1 (Flag Count)	Mission 2 (Top Speed (mph))
6	24.6	270.76
6.5	25.9	270.84
7	26.2	269.32
7.5	26.9	269.38

Wing Area (ft^2)	Mission 1 (Flag Count)	Mission 2 (Top Speed (mph))
0.8	27	295.64
1	27.2	283.71
1.1	26.8	277.36
1.2	27	273
1.25	26.2	269.32
1.5	25.4	258.13

Final Selection:

- $S - 1.1 ft^2$
- $AR - 7$
- Sweep = 25°
- Taper ratio = 0.7



Vertical Stabilizer Sizing

- Goals:
 - S_T as small as possible
 - $C_{n\beta} \geq 0.05$
- Processes to decrease stabilizer size
 - Sweep Vertical Stabilizer
 - Taper Vertical Stabilizer
 - Decreases $C_{n\beta}$ and also Decreases Area
- Final Specifications
 - $S_T = 12.1 \text{ in}^2$
 - $b = 3.85 \text{ in}$
 - $\Lambda = 40^\circ$
 - $\lambda = 0.6$
- Airfoil as needed with or without rudder





AERODYNAMICS



Final Wing Design

Wing:

- $S - 1.1 \text{ ft}^2$
- $AR - 7$
- $b - 2.774 \text{ ft}$
- Taper Ratio - 0.7
- Root Chord - 5.6 in
- Tip Chord - 3.92 in
- Sweep - 25°

Vertical Stabs:

- $V_v - 0.04$
- $AR - 1.23$
- $b - 3.85 \text{ in}$
- Root Chord - 3.91 in
- Tip Chord - 2.35 in
- $S - 12.1 \text{ in}^2$

Stability:

- Pitch SM - 14%
- $C_{n\beta} - 0.055$

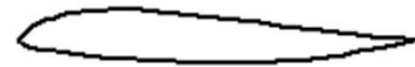


AERODYNAMICS

Airfoil Design

Re = 150000
Mach = 0.0000
NCrit = 6.00

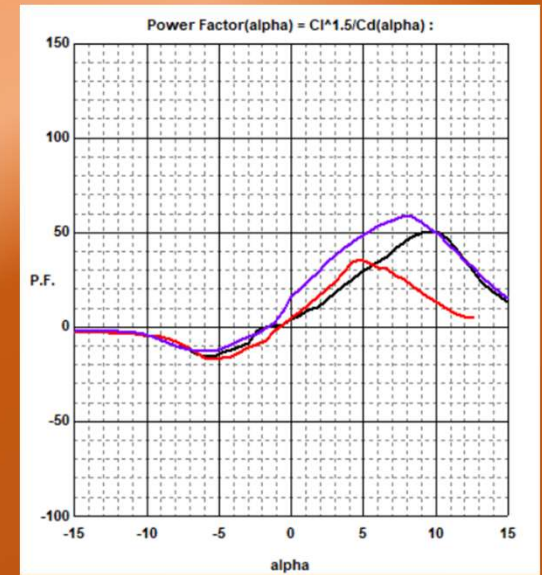
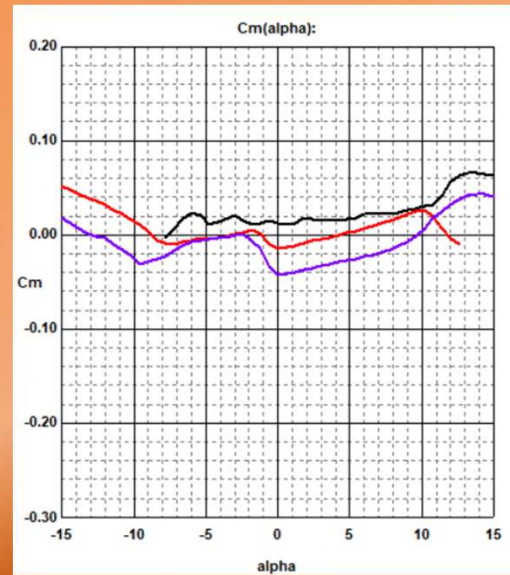
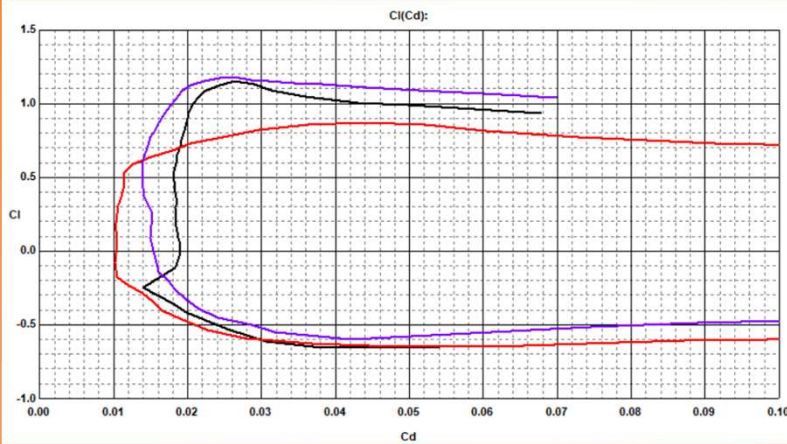
EPPLER 325 =



Eppler 189 =



CLARK YS =



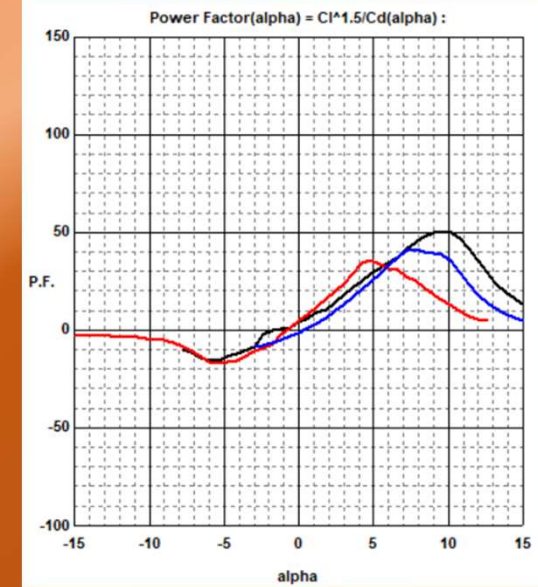
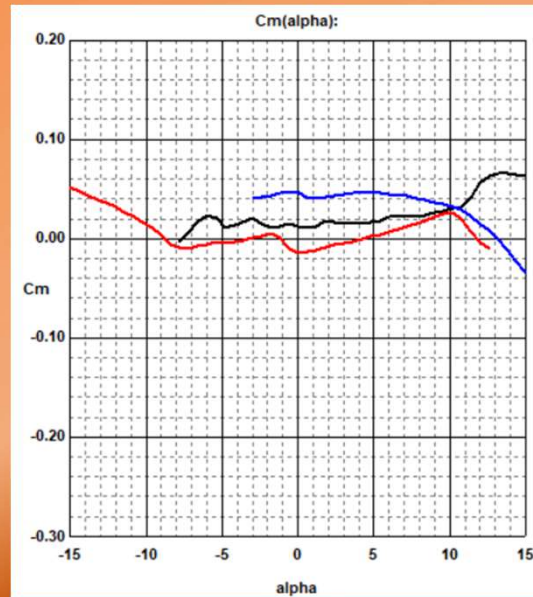
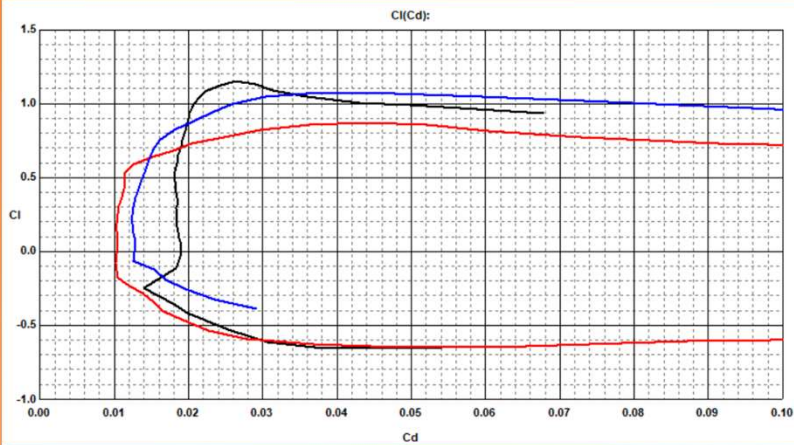
AERODYNAMICS

Airfoil Design

Re = 150000
Mach = 0.0000
NCrit = 6.00

EPP_T189_C325_TE (AKA The Arena Special)

- Thickness of Eppler 189
- Camber of Eppler 325
- 8.28% thickness @ 30.1%
- 1.78% camber @ 18.1%



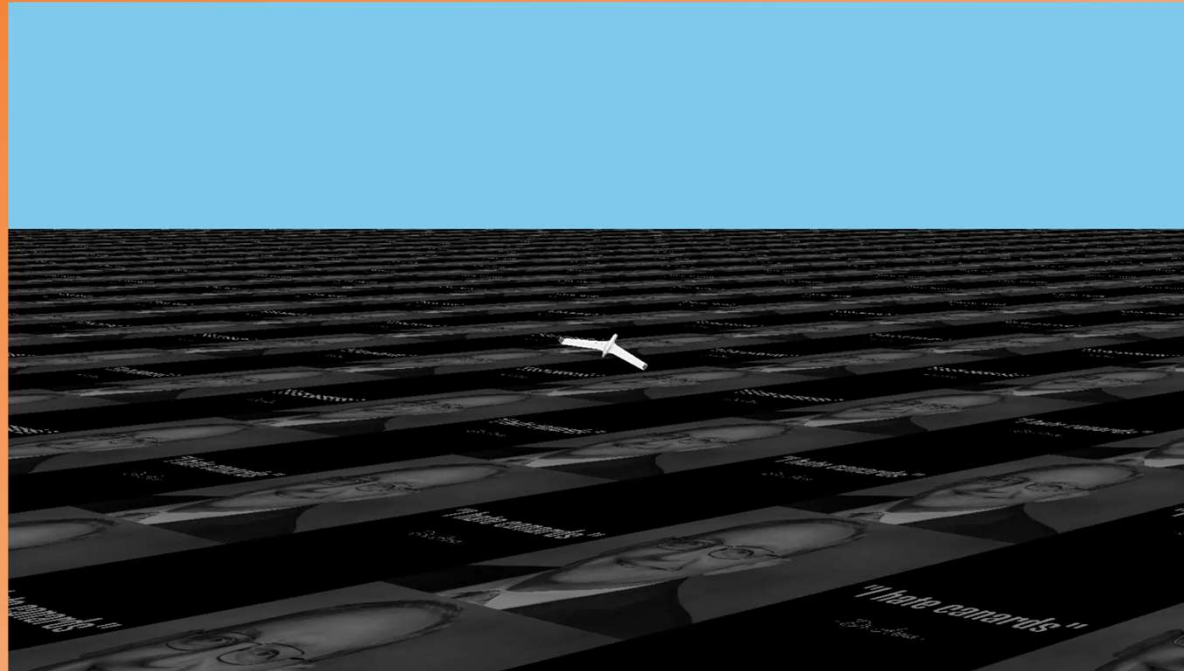


AERODYNAMICS



Flight Simulator Refinements

"The Arena Special" Max Speed Flight SIM Test



@speedfestorange

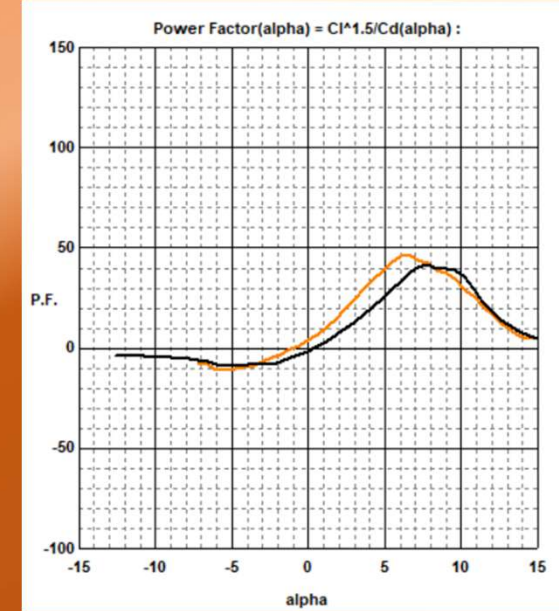
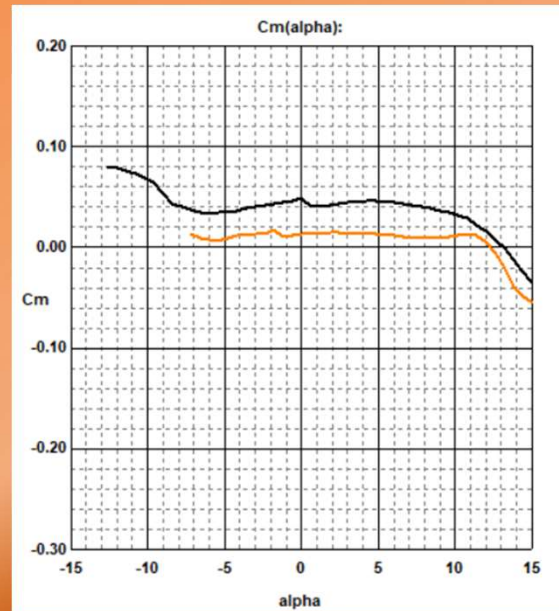
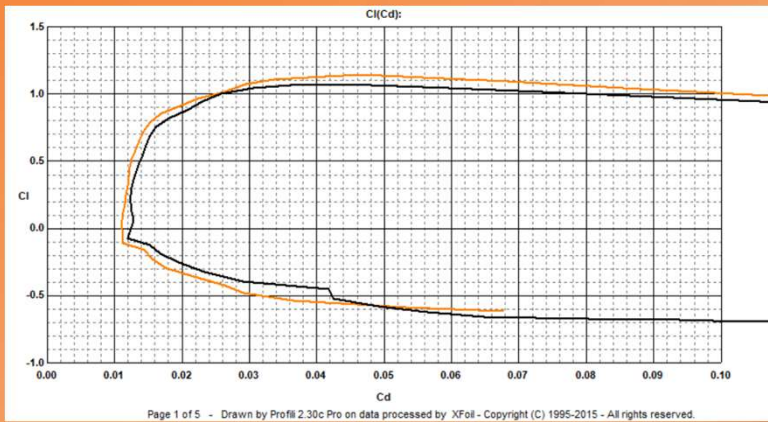
AERODYNAMICS

Airfoil Design

Re = 150000
Mach = 0.0000
NCrit = 6.00



Tadpole22 (aka SR-22)





AERODYNAMICS

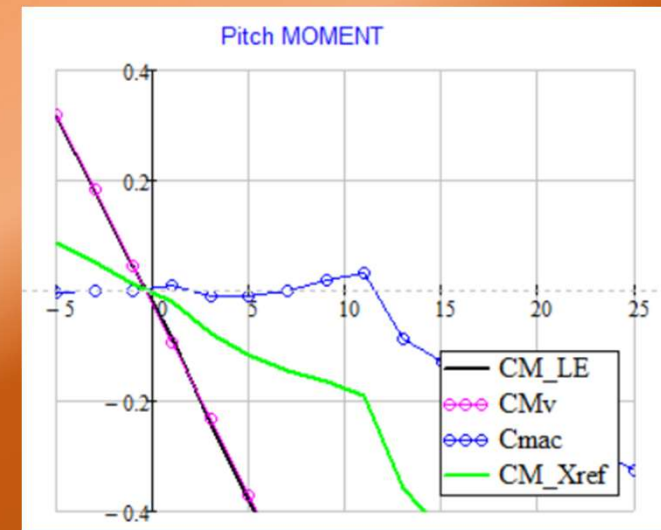
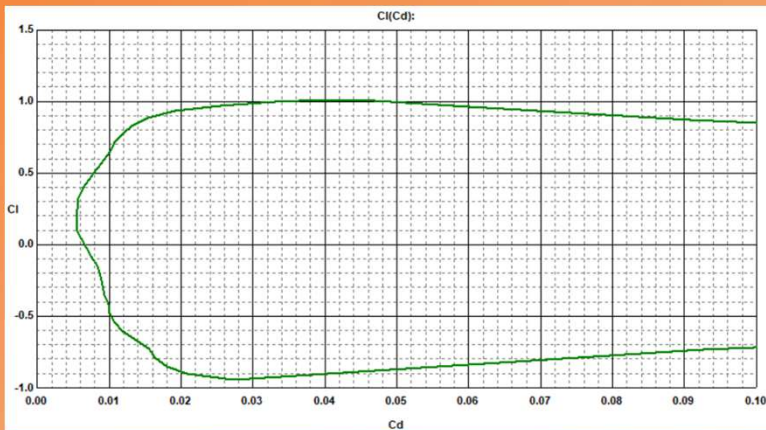


Flight Simulator Refinements



SR-23

- Front 100% Eppler 189
- Rear 50% NACA 1109
- 8.32% thickness @ 30.9%
- 1.13% camber @ 35.2%



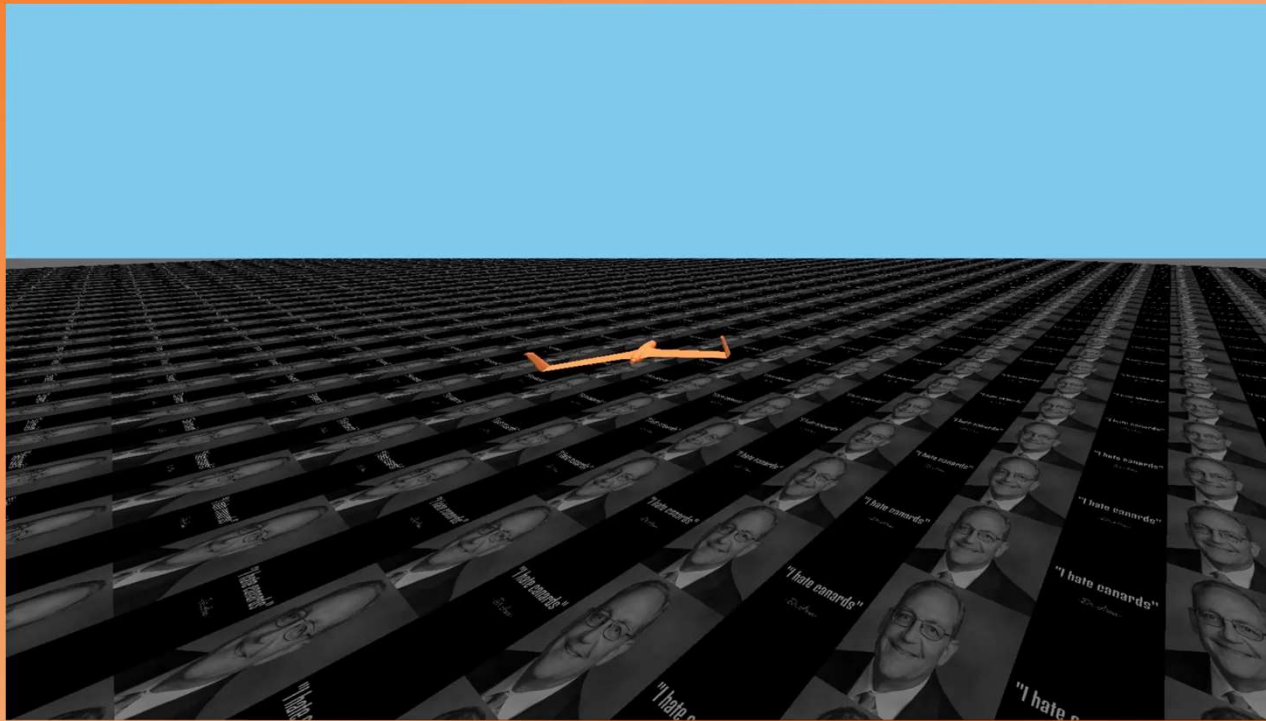
@speedfestorange



AERODYNAMICS



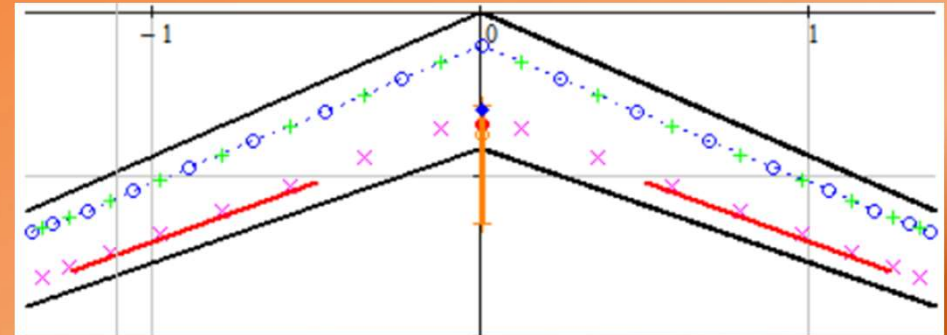
Flight Simulator Refinements



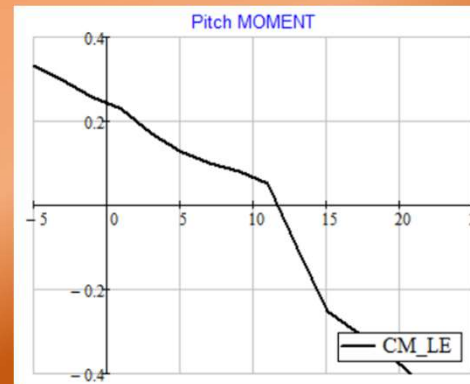
AERODYNAMICS

Control Surface Sizing

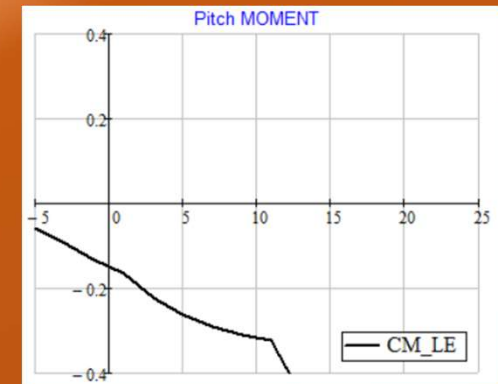
- Initial sizing done using VLaM code
- Goals for elevator deflection:
 - Trim close to stall AOA
 - Trim below 0 AOA
- Handling qualities observed in flight SIM
- Aileron deflection was decided using SIM
- 20% chord with a 9" span each
- Deflection Range:
 - Elevator $-20^\circ \sim 10^\circ$
 - Aileron $-10^\circ \sim 10^\circ$



Elevator -20° deflection



Elevator 10° deflection





AERODYNAMICS



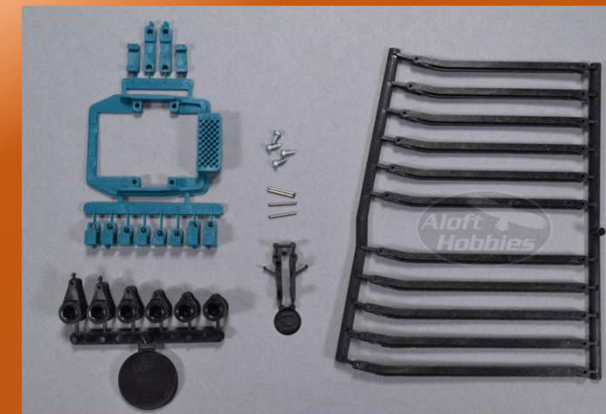
Servo Sizing

Tested for worst case for each mission:

- Mission 1
 - 20° deflection at 156 knots
 - Hinge moment with 1.5 FOS = 21.25 oz/in
- Mission 2
 - 10° deflection at 240 knots for max speed
 - Hinge moment with 1.5 FOS = 31.84 oz/in

Integrated drive System (IDS) used for mounting

Servo	KST X08 Plus
Manufacturer	KST Technology
Applications	DLG/Airplanes 3.8V/8.4V (1S/2S)
Type	LV/HV Coreless Micro
Torque 3.8V	33.3 oz/in (2.4 kg/cm)
Torque 6V	53.4 oz/in (3.85 kg/cm)
Torque 8.4V	73.5 oz/in (5.3 kg/cm)
Speed 3.8V	0.18 sec/60 degrees
Speed 6V	0.12 sec/60 degrees
Speed 8.4V	0.09 sec/60 degrees





PROPULSION



Propulsion Team *Introduction*



Propulsion Lead

Carson Rutherford

Propulsion Engineer I

Omar Abouzahr

Propulsion Engineer I

Zac Hallman

Propulsion Engineer I

Madison Morton

Propulsion Engineer I

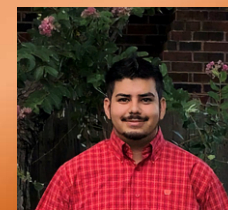
Erasmio Dominguez

Propulsion Engineer I

Mirijan Hovsepain

Propulsion Engineer I

Kohl Schuler



PROPULSION

Optimization Analysis Method

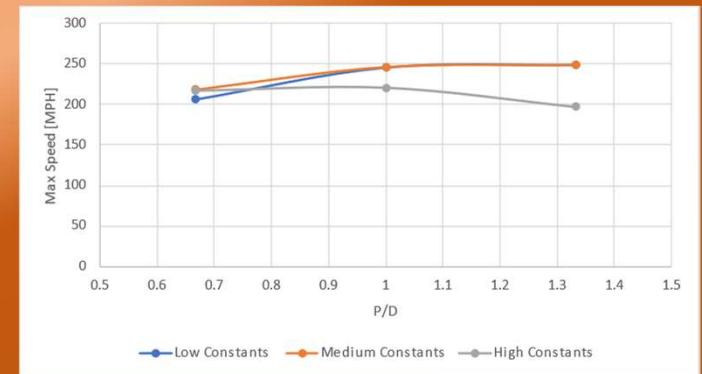
- Change one variable at a time while keep the rest constants
- Variables & Values:

	Kv	AF	S	Prop	Rocket	Launch ang
High	4700	4406	1.5	6x8	F85	60
Medium	1950	2406	1	6x6	F40	40
Low	1350	"0006"	0.5	6x4	F25	20

- Outputs : Max Speed and Flags Captured

	P/D			Mission 2 P/D			P/D		
	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High
Low									
AF									
S									
kv	206.58	245.8	263.47	218.27	246.62	249.09	217	220.48	197.28
Rocket									
Launch an									

P/D Iterations For Mission 2



P/D Iterations Graphed





PROPULSION



Rocket Down Select

- Aerotech F50T
 - Base Rocket: Lowest Power, Single Use, Easiest Control
- Cesaroni F51
 - Best RATO: Most possible flags due to launch height, reloadable
- Cesaroni F79
 - Best Speed: Highest Top Speed, reloadable



Mission 1			
Rocket	Flags	Height [ft]	Glide Time [s]
F50	31	612	183
F51	36.6	721	216.2
F79	31.8	625.8	187.6

Mission 2	
Rocket	Top Speed [MPH]
F50	311.3
F51	315.8
F79	320.6





PROPULSION



Motor Down Select

- BadAss 2814-1950
 - High Kv Outrunner, lightweight, low cost
- BadAss 2820-1350
 - Outrunner, medium weight, low cost
- Hacker - 10108993
 - High Kv In-runner, heavy with gearbox, and high cost.



Mission 1	
Motor	Flags
BadAss 2814	36.6
BadAss 2820	35.4
Hacker	30.9

Mission 2	
Motor	Top Speed [MPH]
BadAss 2814	320.6
BadAss 2820	300.1
Hacker	263.8





PROPULSION



Battery Down Select

- MaxAmps 1050
 - High C-rating, smallest size and lowest weight, low capacity
- MaxAmps 1300
 - High C-rating, small size and low weight, high capacity
- Tattu
 - Lower C-rating, larger size and weight, high capacity





PROPULSION



Other Avionics

- Aux Battery: Jeti Receiver Battery Pack 650mAh
- ESC: PHOENIX EDGE LITE 75 AMP
- Receiver: Jeti Duplex EX R6 Light US
- Rocket Switch: RC Switch with Small Low-Side Mosfet
- Speed Sensor: JETI MSPEED EX 450
- Flight Control Stabilizer: FT Aura 5 Lite



PROPULSION

Propeller Selection

- Graupner Cam Slim

- $\frac{P}{D} = 1.33$



- APC Thin Electric

- $\frac{P}{D} = 1.17$



- APC with 20% Trim

- $\frac{P}{D} = 1.33$



Mission 1	
Motor	Flags
Graupner	38.3
APC	34.9
APC 20% Trim	34.9

Mission 2	
Motor	Top Speed [MPH]
Graupner	320.6
APC	317
APC 20% Trim	320.3



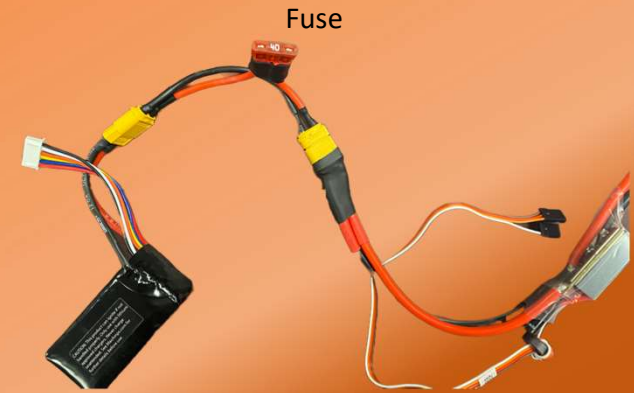


PROPULSION



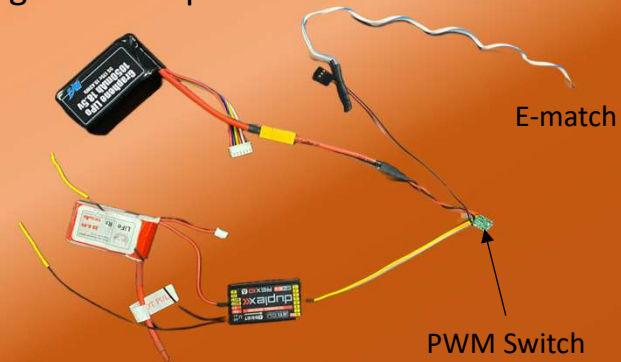
Testing

- Igniter Function: How does igniter function with rocket and receiver/transmitter
- ESC to Motor: Compatibility and programming
- Static Performance: How well does it correlate to predicted performance



Fuse Adapter

Igniter Setup



E-match

PWM Switch





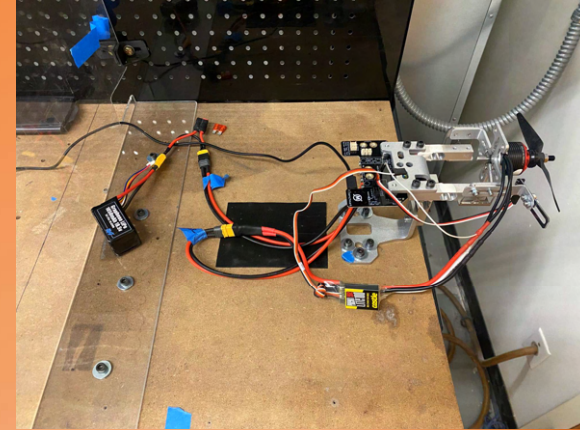
PROPULSION



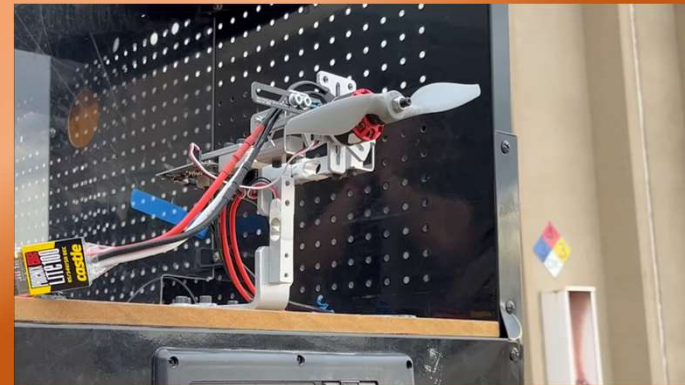
Testing



F50T Test



Dino Setup



Dino Test





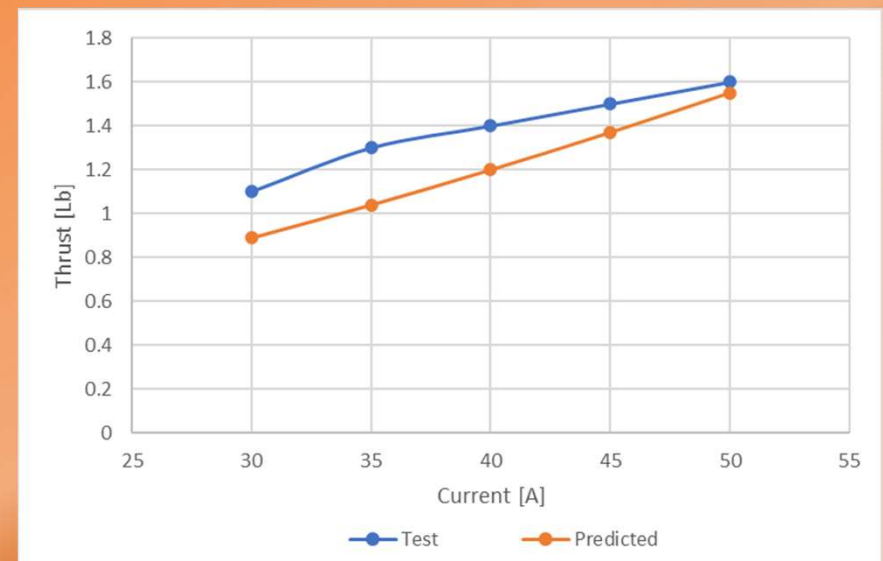
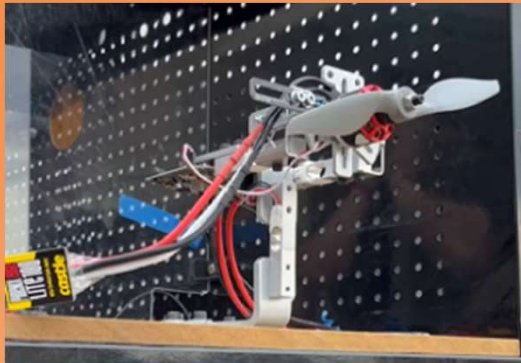
PROPULSION



Testing Results

Static Performance

- Test data was performed on the static Dino Stand
- Predicted data from MathCad programs





PROPULSION

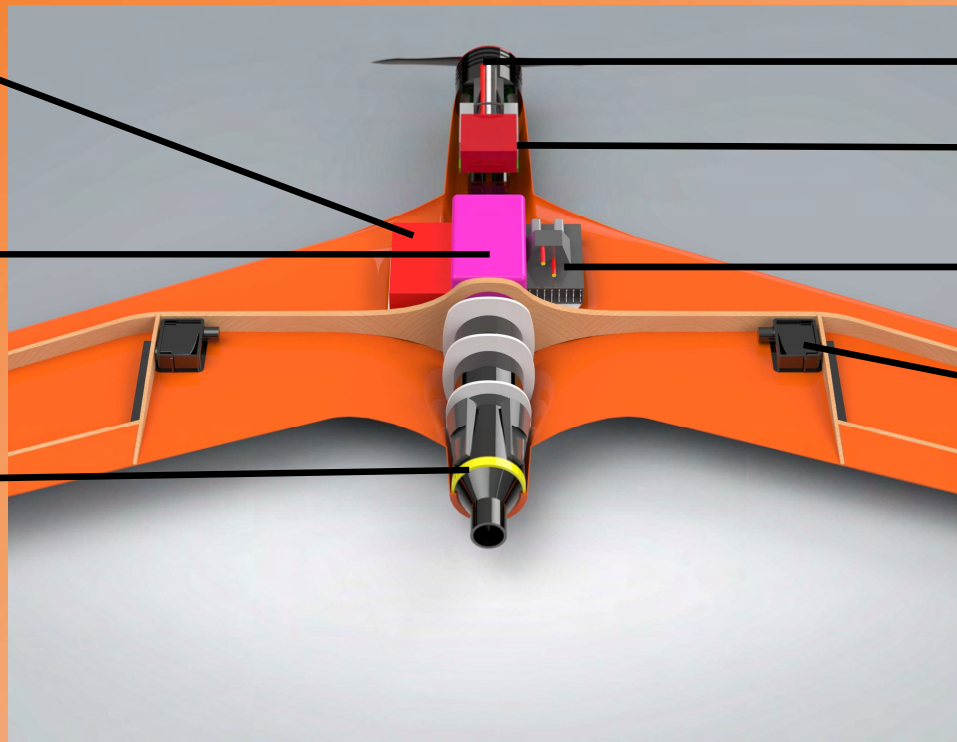


Internal Layout

Auxiliary Battery

Main Battery

Rocket



Motor

ESC, Aura, and MUI

Receiver and
Speed Sensor

Servo

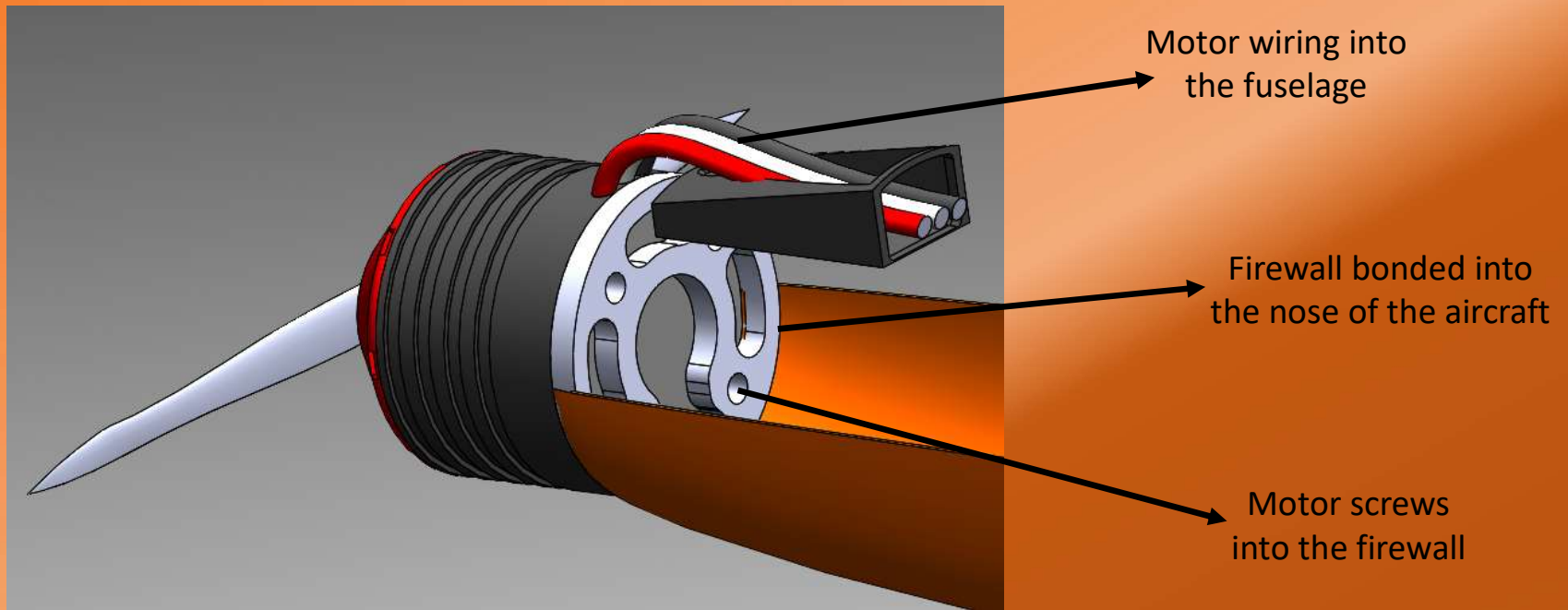




PROPULSION



Motor Integration





PROPULSION

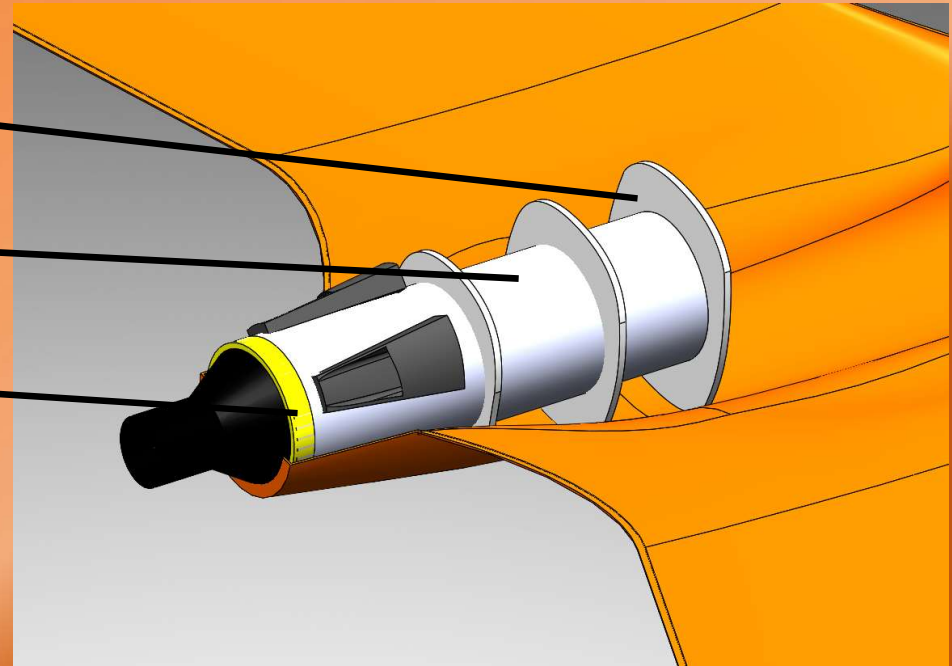


Rocket Integration

Centering rings/formers

Cardboard tube to hold rocket

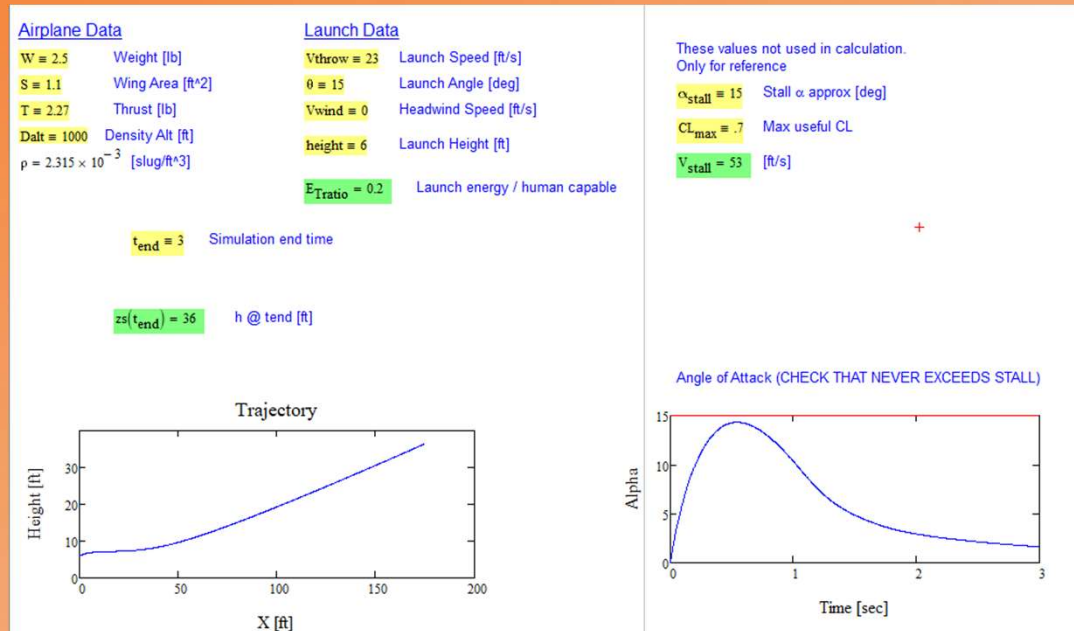
Rocket



PROPULSION

Hand Takeoff Requirements

- To perform mission 2 with a mid-air rocket we must hand launch



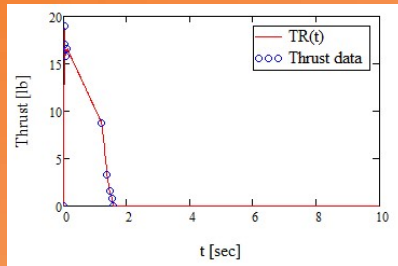


PROPULSION

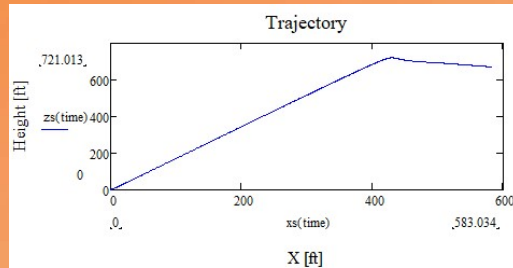


Estimated Performance Maps

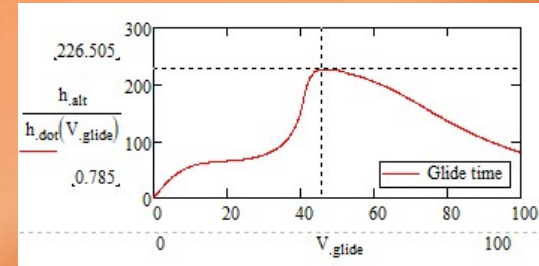
- Mission 1 using F51 Rocket



Rocket Thrust vs Time



Height of rocket



Glide Time From RATO

$$t_{total} := 6.8 + 2 + 2.5 = 11.3$$

$$\text{Flags} := 2 \frac{t_{glide}}{t_{total}} = 38.3 \quad \text{Number of flags possible}$$

Expected Flag Count



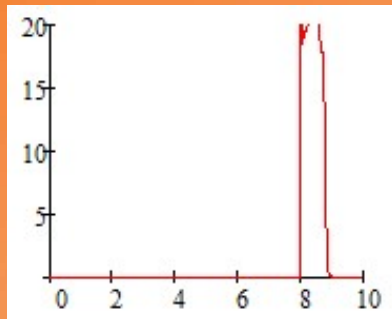


PROPULSION

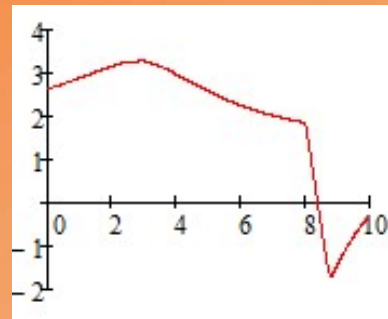


Estimated Performance Maps

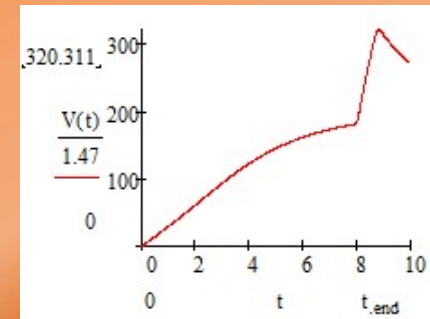
- Mission 2 using F79 rocket



Rocket Thrust vs Time



Propellor Thrust vs Time



Velocity vs Time

Top Speed – 320.3 MPH





PROPULSION



Estimated Performance Maps

Mission 3

- To achieve a 4-minute endurance flight, the airplane will need to throttle to 60%
- 60% throttle gives a cruise speed of 127 mph

Throttle = .6

ng = 1 G-load in turn

$$\frac{E_{\text{batt}}}{60V_{\text{pack}} \cdot I_{\text{batt}}(I_{\text{sc_cruise}})} = 4.2 \quad \text{Cruise Endurance [min]}$$

$$V_{\text{cruise}} \frac{3600}{5280} = 127 \quad \text{cruise in mph}$$





STRUCTURES



Structures Team *Introduction*



Structures Lead

Ethaniel Tobar



Structure
Engineer I

Andrew Cottingham

Structure
Engineer I

Britney Dunlap



Structure
Engineer I

Benjamin Fishback

Structure
Engineer I

Garrett Martin



Structure
Engineer I

Hunter Riley

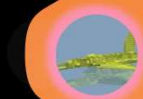
Structure
Engineer I

Hayden Spillars



Structure
Engineer I

William Watson



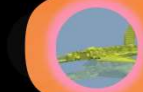
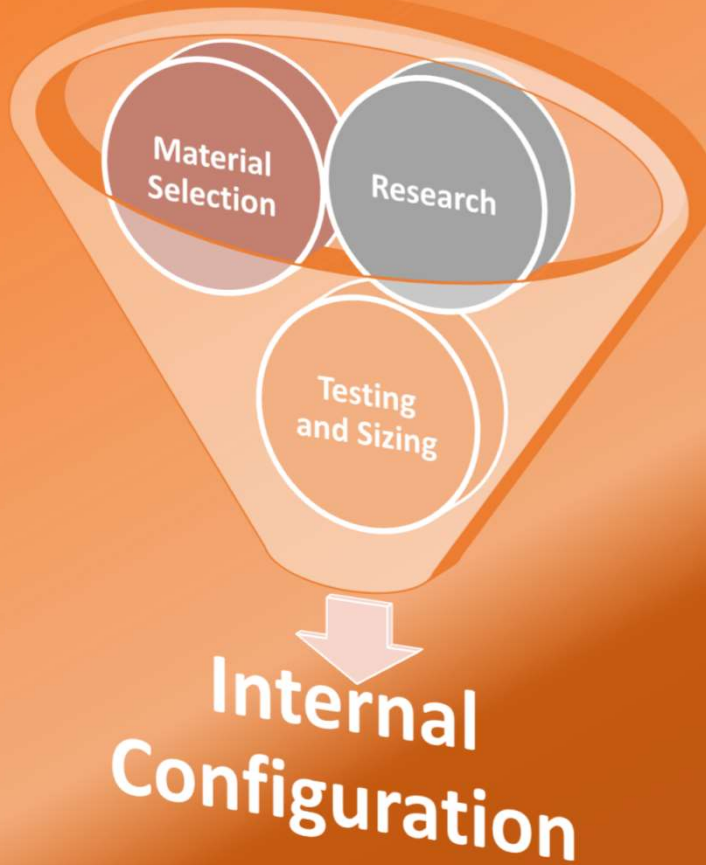


STRUCTURES



Review of Topics

A Process of development

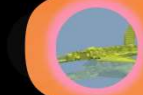
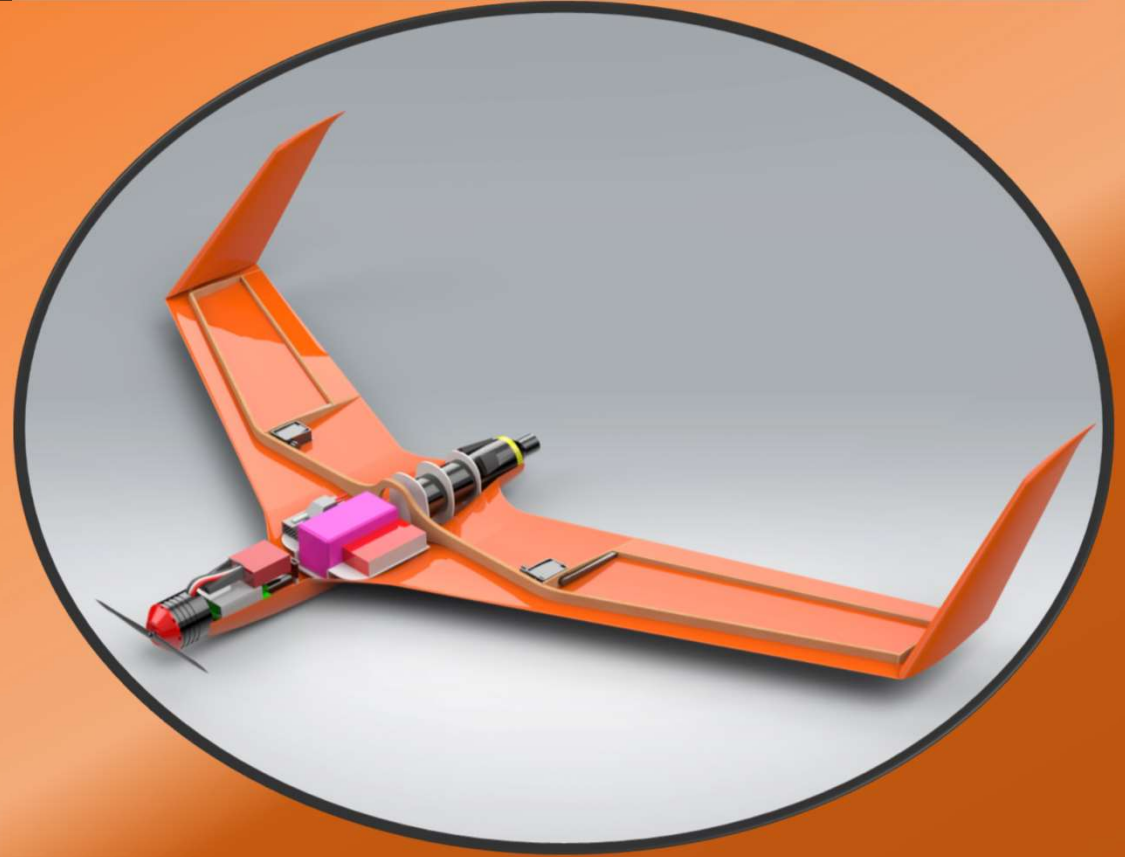




STRUCTURES



Internal Configuration *Component Considerations*



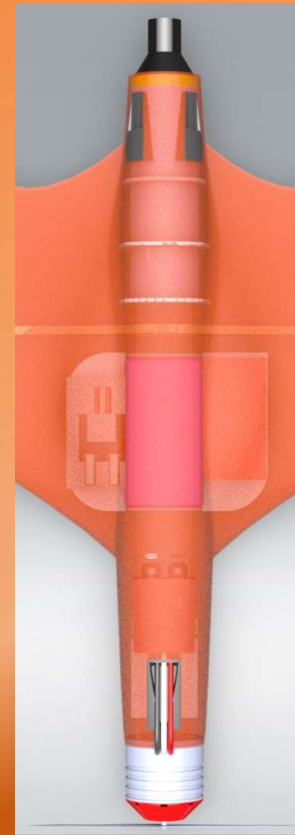
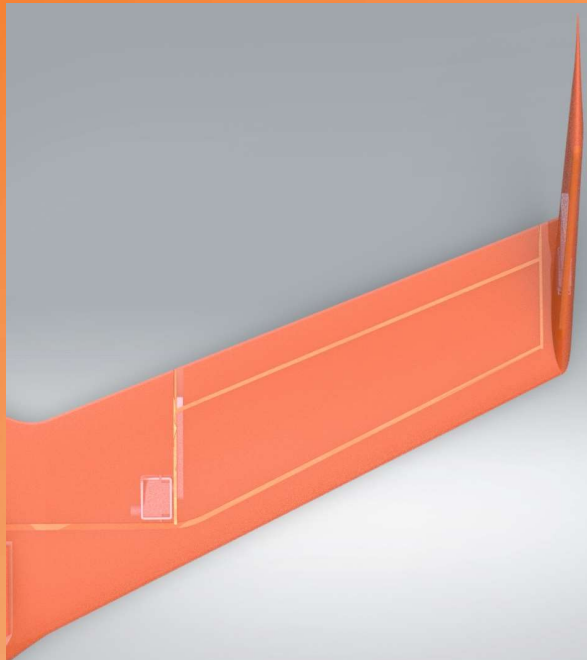


STRUCTURES



Internal Configuration

Fuselage Wing: List of Materials



Inboard Section

- Inboard Skin
- Motor Mount
- Main Component Housing
- Main Hatch
- Rocket Housing

Outboard Section

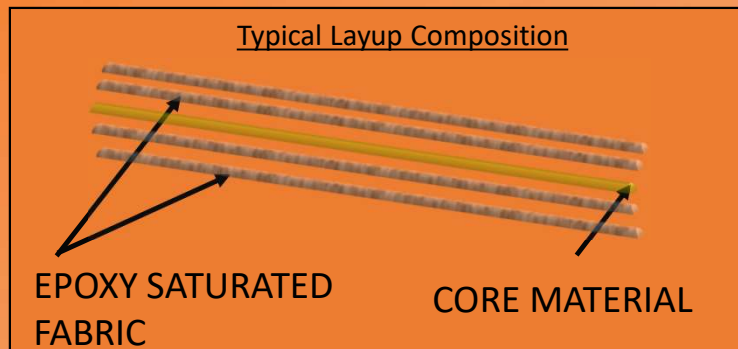
- Outboard Skin
- Main Spar
- Ribs
- Aft Shear Web
- Servo Bay
- Servo Hatches
- Elevon Shear Web
- Wiper
- Endplate Connection Points



STRUCTURES

Fuselage Wing

Inboard Section: Composite Skin



Core Materials

- Balsa Wood (multiple thicknesses)
- 3oz 1/8", Divinycell foam, cubed and un-cubed
- 1 mm, Rohacell Foam
- 1/8", Honeycomb, expanded and non-expanded
- No Core, Dual Core
 - 90 and 45 degree orientations

Lamina Materials

- 3 oz Fiber Glass
- 5.7oz Carbon Fiber
- Kevlar, various weaves
- Tooling Glass
- Carbon Scrim



STRUCTURES

Fuselage Wing Inboard Section: Composite Skin



Coupon Development

- Organized composition via excel file
- Developed 6 main core groups
- Built 40+ coupons to refine lay up techniques
- Tested 20+ coupons to generate useful data

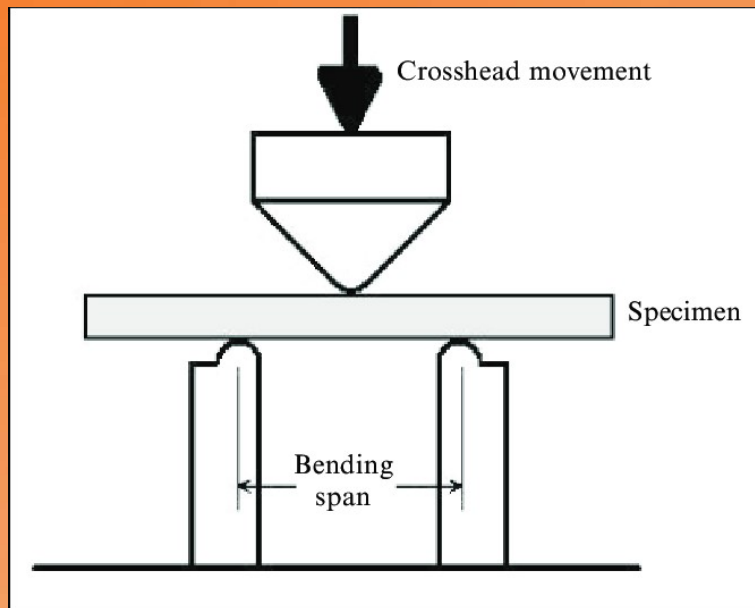
Core Group	Item	Connection(s)	Outer 1	Outer 2	Outer 3	Core	Inner 1	Inner 2	Inner 3
1. Balsa	1.1	basic	5.7 oz Carbon @90	3 oz Glass @45		5/64th" Balsa	3 oz Glass @45	3 oz Glass @90	
1. Balsa	1.2	1.1, replace I2 with tooling	5.7 oz Carbon @90	3 oz Glass @45		5/64th" Balsa	3 oz Glass @45	20 oz Tooling @90	
1. Balsa	1.3	1.1, thinner core	5.7 oz Carbon @90	3 oz Glass @45		1/8th" Balsa	3 oz Glass @45	3 oz Glass @90	
1. Balsa	1.4	1.1, add alum @ O1	Aluminum Foil	5.7 oz Carbon @90	3 oz Glass @45	5/64th" Balsa	3 oz Glass @45	3 oz Glass @90	
1. Balsa	1.5	1.1, Add Kevlar @ O3	5.7 oz Carbon @90	3 oz Glass @45		5/64th" Balsa	3 oz Glass @90	3 oz Glass @45	Kevlar @90
1. Balsa	1.6	1.1, remove I2	5.7 oz Carbon @90	3 oz Glass @45		5/64th" Balsa	3 oz Glass @90		



STRUCTURES

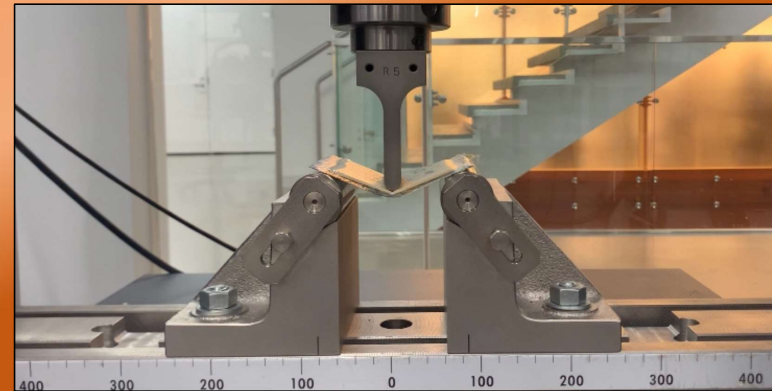
Fuselage Wing

Inboard Section: Composite Skin



Testing 3 Point Bending

- Tested potential combinations of skin and core
- Force vs Displacement Data
- Easy to compare stiffnesses of materials from Force vs Displacement Curve

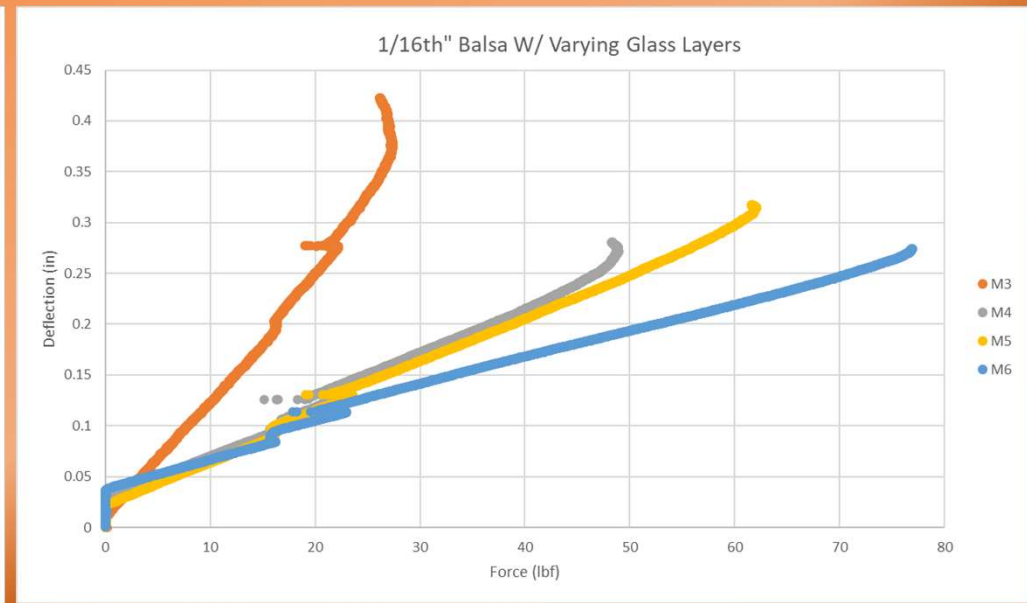
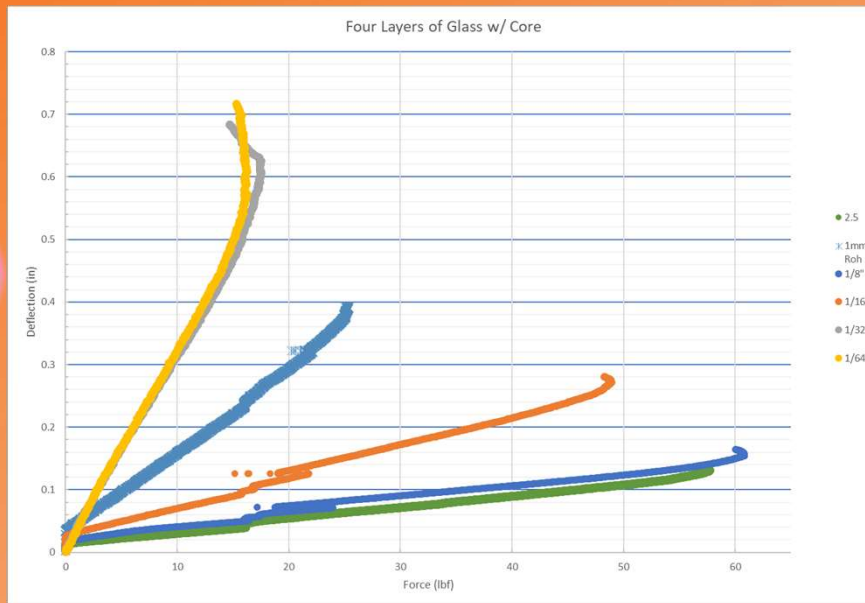




STRUCTURES



Fuselage Wing Inboard Section: Composite Skin



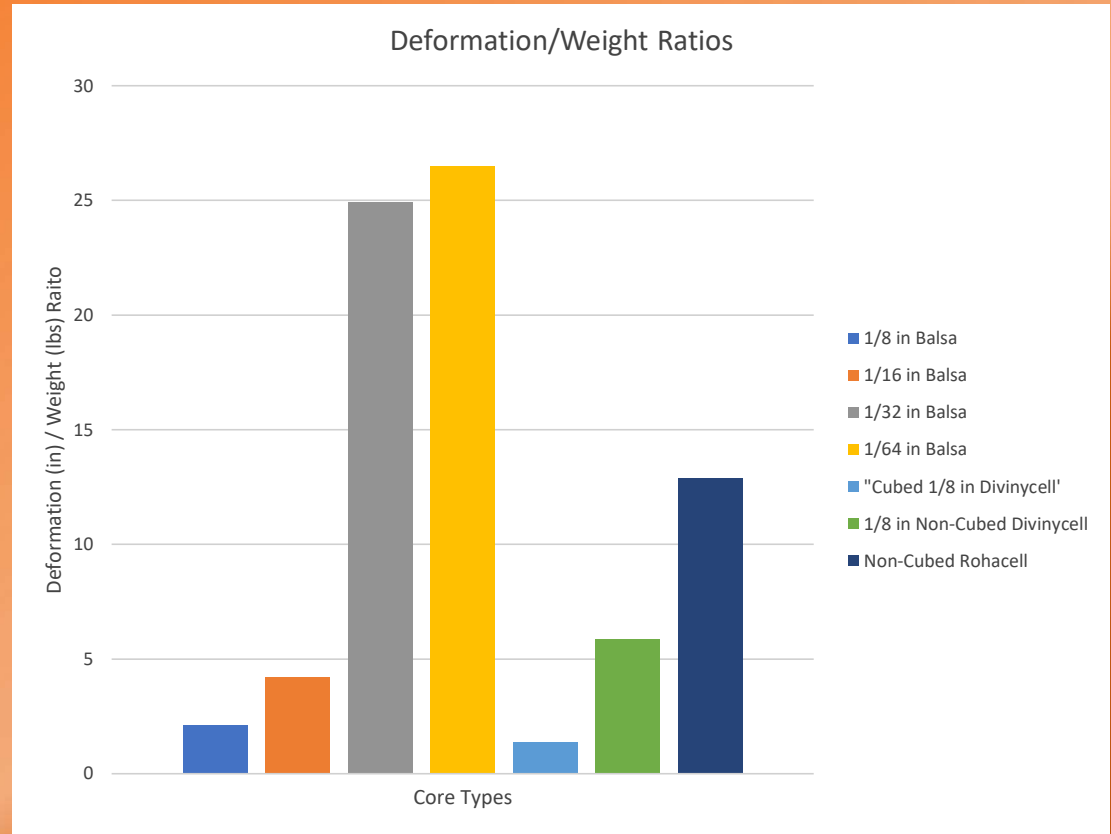


STRUCTURES



Fuselage Wing Inboard Section: Composite Skin

Core Type	Coupon Weight (g)	Coupon Thickness (in)
1/8 in Balsa	10.2	0.14
1/16 in Balsa	9.63	0.07
1/32 in Balsa	8.47	0.045
1/64 in Balsa	8.53	0.03
Cubed 1/8 in Divinycell	12.53	0.13
Non-Cubed 1/8 in Divinycell	8.87	0.13
Non-Cubed Rohacell	7.71	0.04





STRUCTURES



Fuselage Wing *Inboard Section: Motor Mount*



Motor Mount

Transfer electric motor thrust loading

- Bonded to fuselage before the two halves are joined
- Reinforced with carbon tow connecting skin and fire wall
- Must transfer worst case scenario loading, 3 lbf of trust
- CAD provided dimensions

Testing Considered

Validating our weight cost optimization

- Carbon, aero ply, and fiberglass plates of various thicknesses to be tested
- To be put in bending test, point loads applied



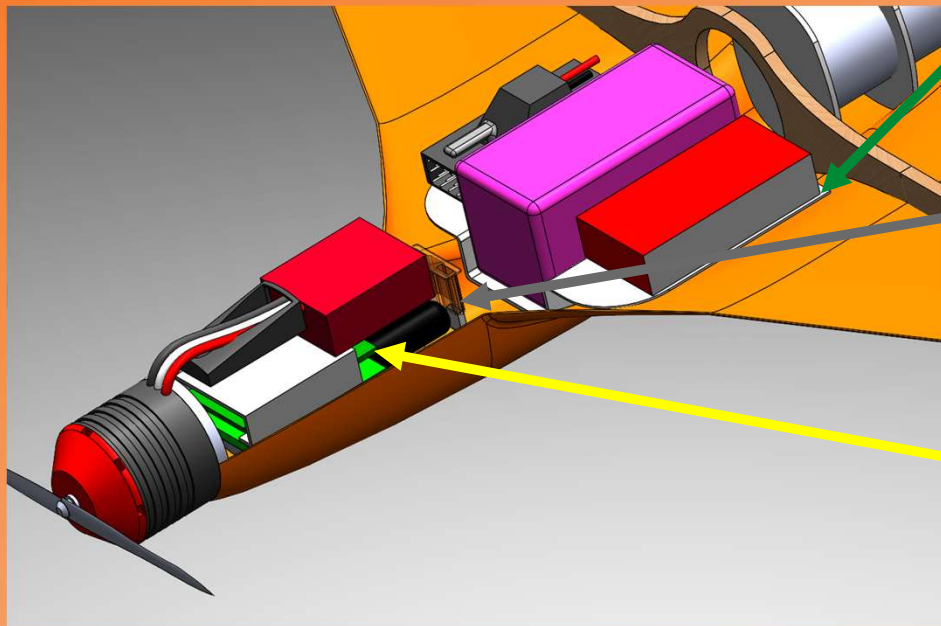


STRUCTURES



Fuselage Wing

Inboard Section: Component Housing



Battery,
Aux
Battery,
Speed
Sensor

Balsa base plate for flush and flat connection, velcroed

Fuse
Access

Hole in the OML per requirements

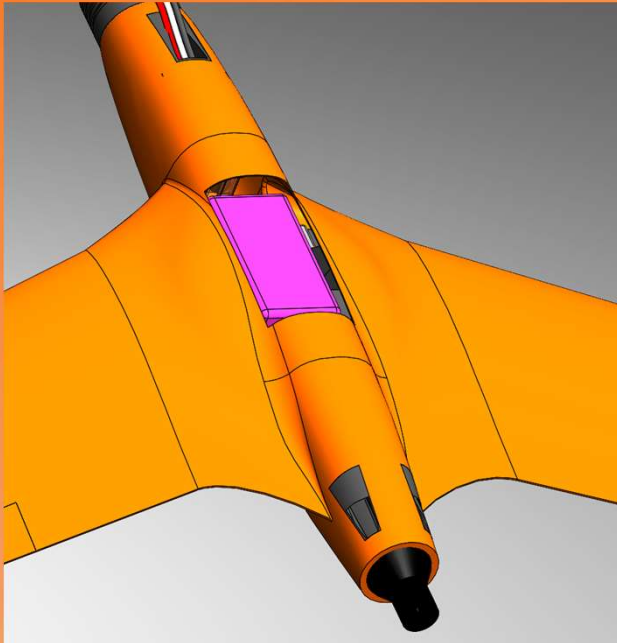
Gyro,
ESC

Shelved, friction fitted



STRUCTURES

Fuselage Wing *Inboard Section: Main Hatch*



Main Hatch Access point to the fuselage avionics

- Large length with small width, tight tolerance needed
- Placed on the top of the fuselage
- Joined to skin with tape
- Composition similar to the surrounding skin
- Reinforced with extra layers of glass if needed

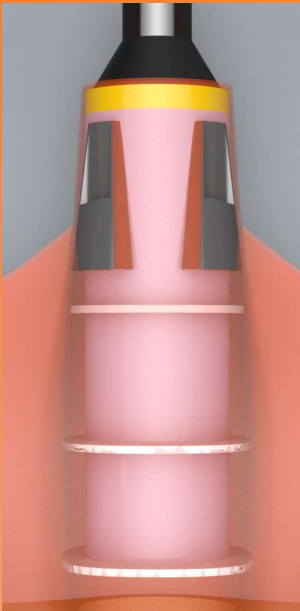


STRUCTURES



Fuselage Wing

Inboard Section: Rocket Integration



Rocket Wall

Transfers rocket load

- 1/8" thick Aero ply, Fiberglass Laminate, Carbon Fiber Laminate
- Will be tested to ensure it can support largest rocket load, 22 lbf
- Bonded to fuselage before the two halves are joined

Rocket House

Houses rocket motor

- Traditional cardboard tube housing
- Held in place by a series of two formers
- Added to fuselage before the two halves are joined

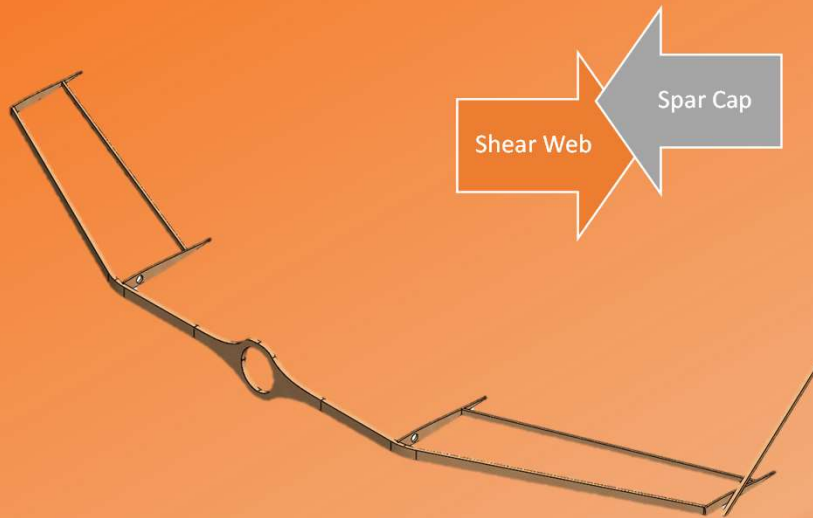




STRUCTURES



Fuselage Wing *Outboard Section: Main Spar*



Shear Web

Formed outside of the wing

- Balsa, formed to fit sweep
- Aero Ply, reinforce straight center section
- Custom Made, epoxied wooden sheets
- Jig Developed

Spar Cap

Laid up in the skin

- Carbon TOW (various weights tested)
- Continuous Strip, folded over itself
- Precise location needed for proper load transferal



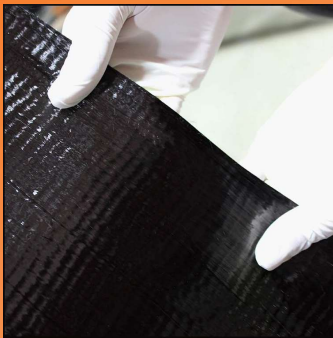


STRUCTURES



Fuselage Wing

Outboard Section: Main Spar



Spar Cap

Formed outside of the wing

- 4.3 oz IM unidirectional carbon fabric
- 4.0 oz unidirectional carbon fabric
- Stock unidirectional carbon tow



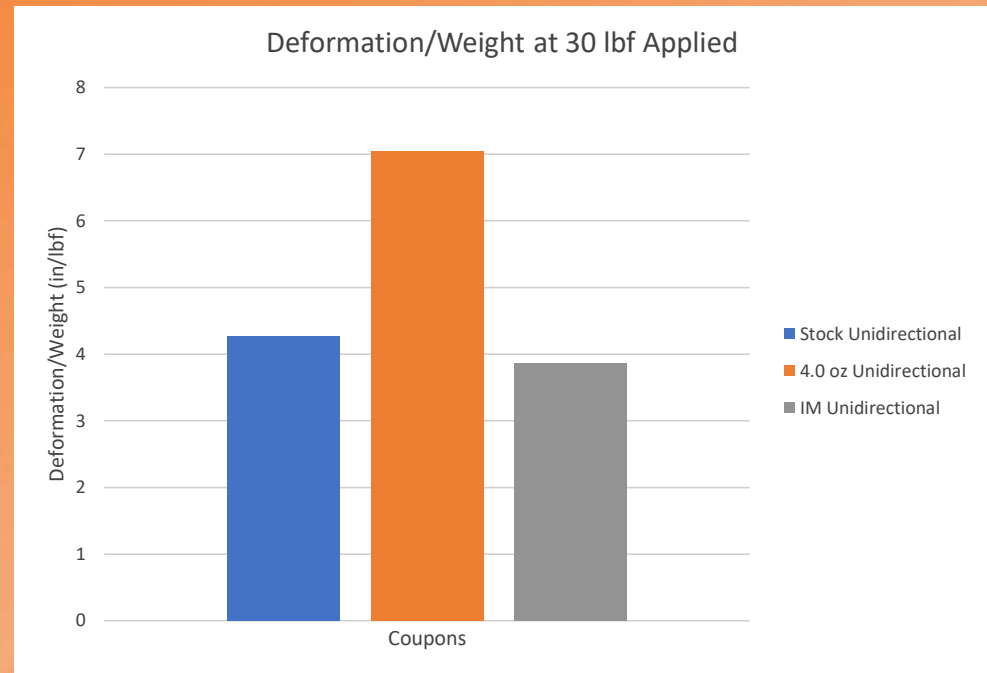


STRUCTURES



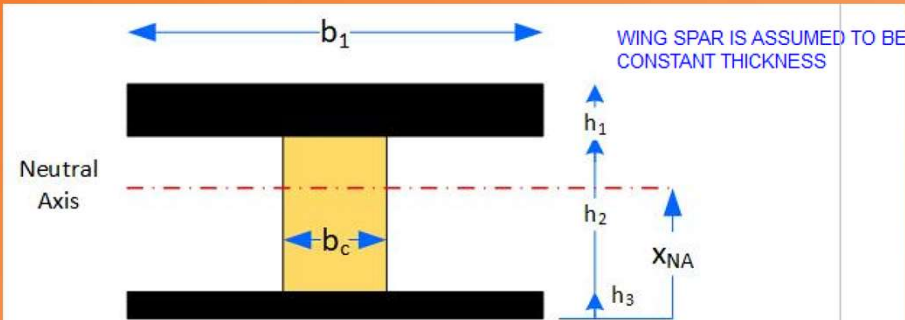
Fuselage Wing Outboard Section: Spar Caps

Fiber Type	Coupon Weight (g)	Coupon Thickness (in)
Stock Unidirectional	9.86	0.09
4.0 oz Unidirectional	12.30	0.08
IM Unidirectional	11.97	0.08



STRUCTURES

Fuselage Wing Outboard Section: Spar Design



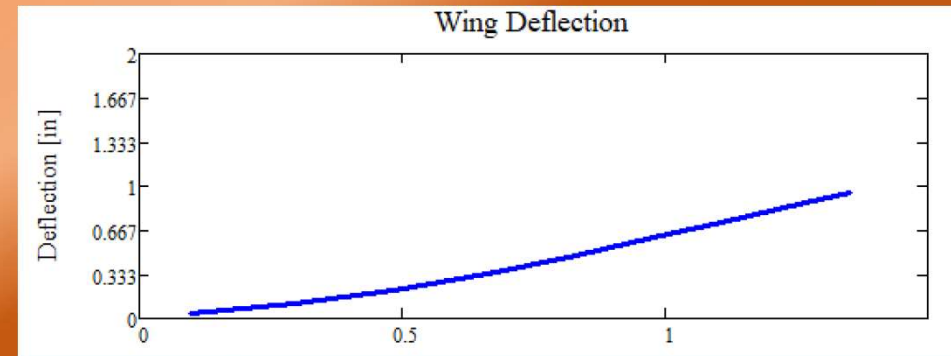
SPAR INPUTS

$h_1 \equiv 0.006-10$	Spar cap thickness (compression) [in]	$V \equiv 320$	V Airspeed [ft/s]
$h_3 \equiv 0.006-10$	Spar cap thickness (tension) [in]	$\alpha_g \equiv 15$	Angle of attack
$b_1 \equiv 0.75$	cap width [in]	$W \equiv 2.10$	Weight of plane (if g load needed)
$b_c \equiv \frac{1}{4}$	+ core width [in]		

Point of
Departure

Based upon given analysis
tools

- 5 layers (folded) of IM Uni carbon Tow
- 0.25" Shear web thickness
- Wing deflection kept to ~ 1 in,



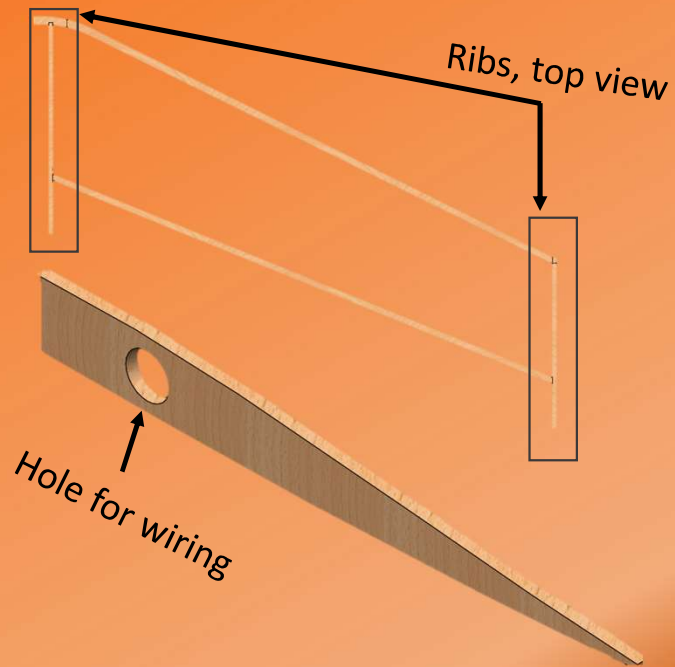


STRUCTURES



Fuselage Wing

Outboard Section: Ribs



Ribs(s) Small and Precise reinforcement

- Different Balsa Thicknesses will be tested
- Sandwich elevon surface
- Sanded to fit sizing
- Must Fit
 - Pitot Tube Room
 - Servo Wiring Room



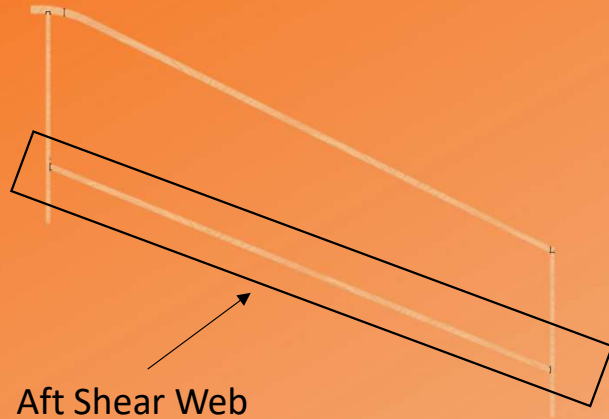


STRUCTURES



Fuselage Wing

Outboard Section: Aft Shear Web



Aft Shear Web

Closes out the wing

- Doubles as connection stiffening
- Top to bottom end grain balsa
- Precision sanding required
- Square balsa cuts

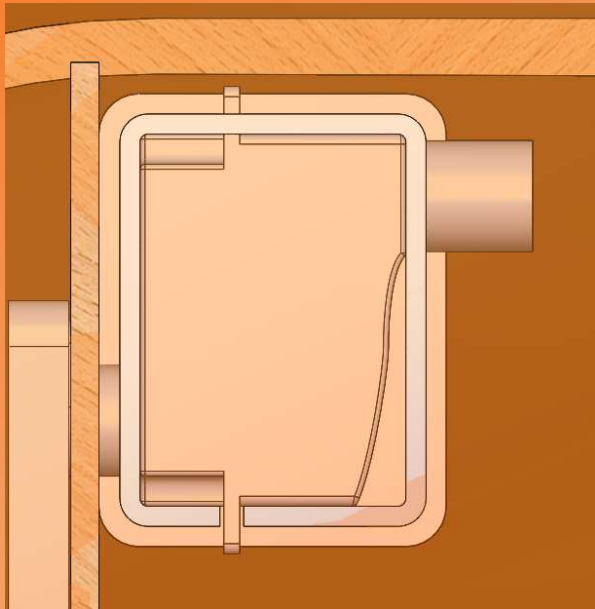




STRUCTURES



Fuselage Wing *Outboard Section: Servo Bay*



Servo Mount

Bonded in the Skin

- Balsa formed structure
- Adhesive for skin connection
- To be laser cut to exact dimensions
- Position driven by wing tolerances





STRUCTURES



Fuselage Wing

Outboard Section: Servo Bay Hatches



Servo Bay Hatches

Servo Maintenance access

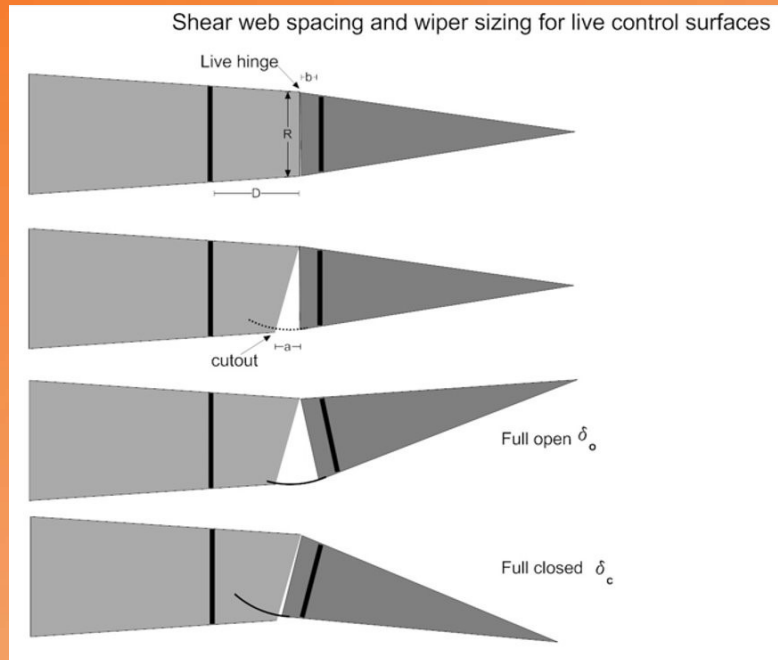
- Positioned under the wing
- Same composition as the surrounding skin
- Kevlar hinges
- Giles Method: In skin hatch lay up method
- Practice lay ups completed



STRUCTURES

Fuselage Wing

Outboard Section: Elevon Components



Elevon Shear Web

Closing out the aileron

- Epoxy strip to fill small section
- Strengthens elevon stiffness

Wiper

Allowing closeout during deflection

- Developed for max deflection of 10 deg
- Formed post wing connection
- Eliminates FOD during actuation

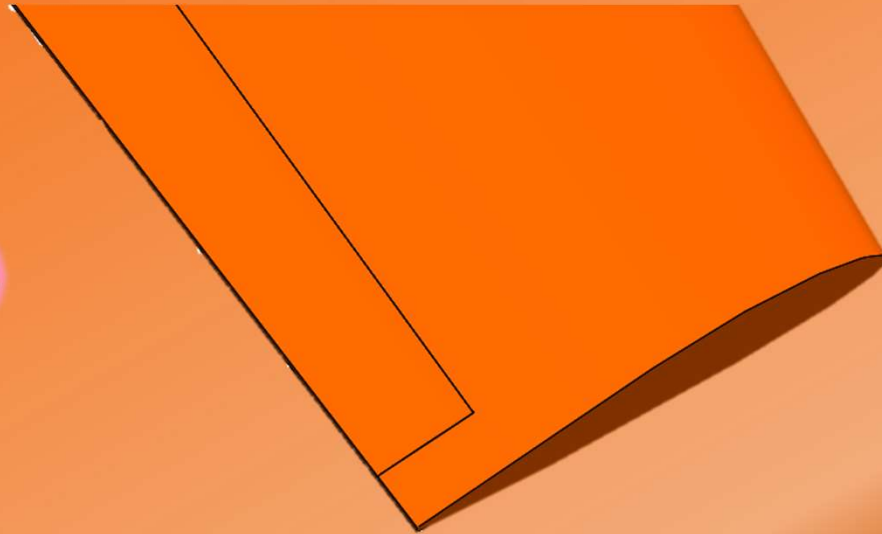


STRUCTURES



Fuselage Wing:

Outboard Section: Endplate Attachment



Endplate Attachment Points

Connecting wing tips to endplates

- Wing tip to be cut off
- Epoxied with a flush connection to the endplate
- Plywood Build up, for mounting screws to puncture



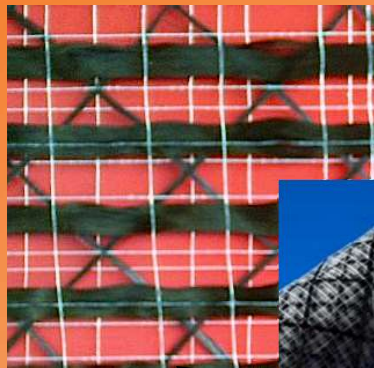


STRUCTURES



Fuselage Wing

Outboard Section: Composite Skin



D144
Carbon
Cross
Fiber



D138
Carbon
Cross
Fiber

Material Selection

Less layers for less loads

- Similar as the materials found in the inboard section
 - Primarily a Fiberglass and Balsa Construction
- Less lamina layers will be utilized than the inboard section
- A carbon scrim material is considered for reinforcements



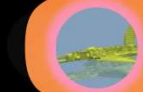
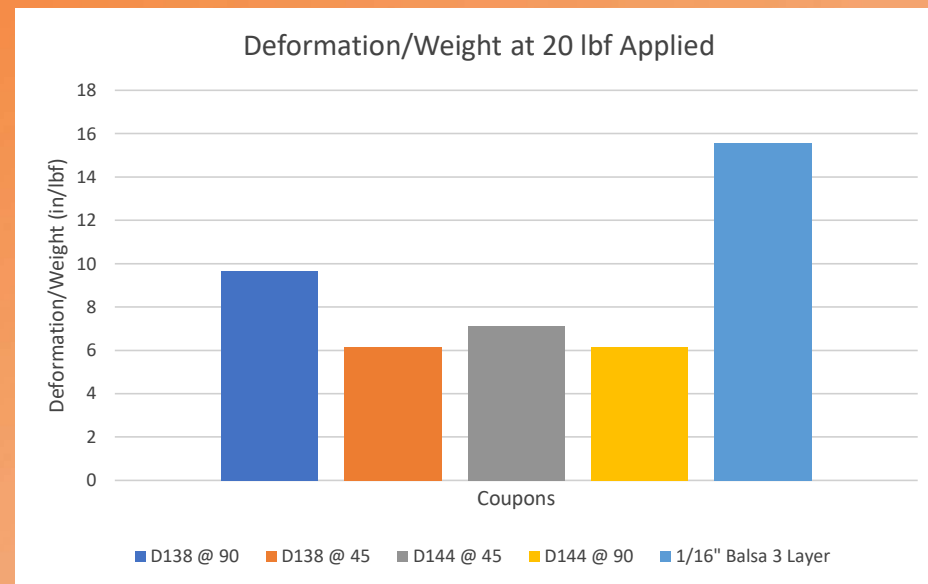


STRUCTURES



Fuselage Wing Inboard Section: Composite Skin

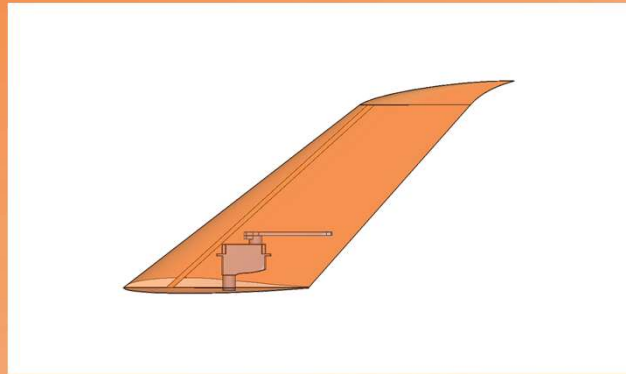
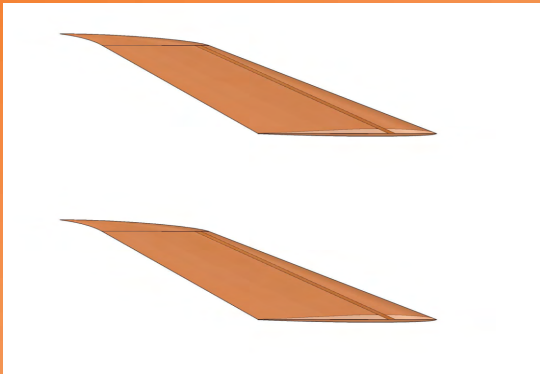
Outer Lamina	Coupon Weight (g)	Coupon Thickness (in)
D138 Cross fiber @ 90	8.94	0.07
D138 Cross fiber @ 45	9.63	0.08
D144 Cross fiber @ 45	8.20	0.08
D144 Cross fiber @ 90	8.75	0.08
Baseline Balsa	7.27	0.05



STRUCTURES

Endplates

List of Materials



Without Rudder

- Main Spar
- Attachment Points
- Composite Skin

With Rudder

- Main Spar
- Servo Bay
- Servo Hatch
 - Elevon Shear Web
 - Wiper
- Composite Skin

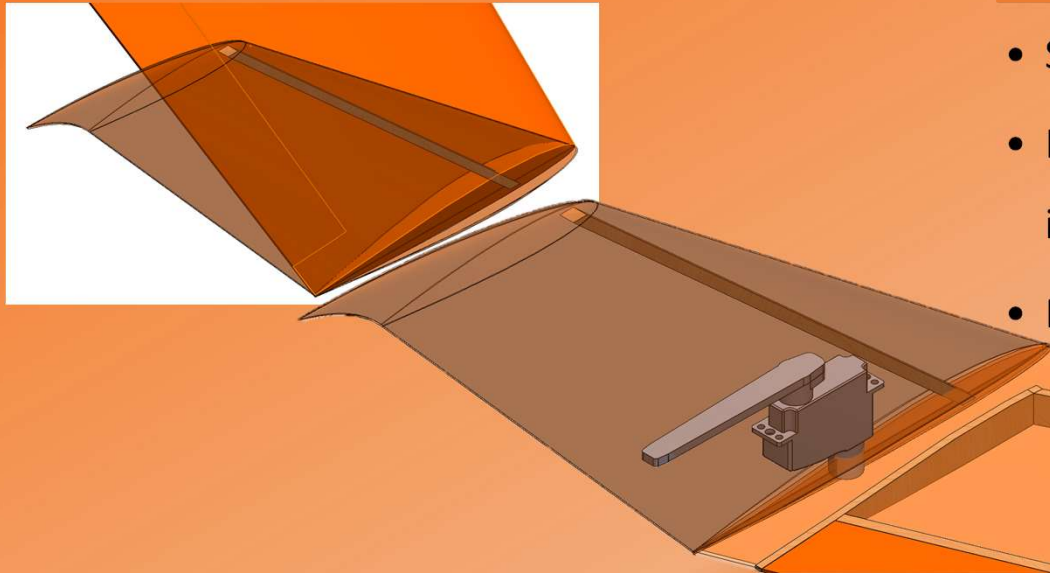


STRUCTURES



Endplates

Main Spar



Main Spar

Reinforce endplate shear strength

- Same materials as main wing spar, custom balsa
- IM Servo placed in one endplate, reduced drag at increased weight to traditional servo and horn
- May pivot to an external actuator in future





STRUCTURES

Weight Breakdown Overall weights

TOTAL WEIGHT		
<i>Internals and Skin</i>		
Internal Structure	0.130154	lbs
Avionics/Propulsion	1.18	lbs
Skin	0.72	lbs
Weight	2.023955	lbs

MAIN SPAR		
<i>Main Shear Web: Balsa</i>		
length	31.06	in
height	1.75	in
width	0.06	in
volume	3.40	in ³
density	9.36	lbs/ft ³
Weight	0.0184	lbs

<i>Spar Caps: IM UNIDIRECT. CARBON FIBER</i>		
length	31.06	in
width	0.75	in
weight per area	0.03	lb/ft ²
area	23.30	in ²
Weight	0.029121	lbs

<i>Shear Web Center Reinforce: AERO PLY</i>		
length	10.25	in
height	1.75	in
width	0.125	in
volume	2.242	in ³
density	43.70	lbs/ft ³
Weight	0.056703	lbs

Main Spar Weight	0.1042	lbs
-------------------------	---------------	------------

AFT SHEAR WEB		
<i>Shear Web: Balsa</i>		
length	9.72	in
height	0.16	in
width	0.1	in
volume	0.15552	in ³
density	9.36	lbs/ft ³
Weight	0.001686	lbs

ENDPLATE SPAR		
<i>Endplate Shear Web: Balsa</i>		
length	5.00	in
height	1.75	in
width	0.06	in
volume	0.55	in ³
density	9.36	lbs/ft ³
Weight	0.0059	lbs

SERVO BAY		
<i>Servo Mount: Balsa</i>		
volume	0.12	in ³
density	9.36	lbs/ft ³
Weight	0.001951	lbs

FIREWALL		
<i>Motor Mount: assuming carbon fiber</i>		
volume	0.11	in ³
density	0.057	lbs/in ³
Weight	0.00627	lbs

RIBS		
<i>Ribs: Balsa (estimated at right triangle)</i>		
height	0.24	in
length	3.81	in
width	0.0625	in
volume	0.028575	in ³
density	9.36	lbs/ft ³
Weight	0.00062	lbs

COMPONENT HOUSING		
<i>Mounting Tray: Balsa</i>		
volume	0.49	in ³
density	9.36	lbs/ft ³
Weight	0.0080	lbs

ROCKET HOUSING		
<i>Formers and Bulkhead: AERO PLY</i>		
volume	0.34	in ³
density	43.70	lbs/ft ³
Weight	0.0258	lbs

SKIN		
<i>Full Skin: Estimating full core w/ 4 layers of glass</i>		
surface area	398	in ²
thickness	0.7	in
density	0.0026	lbs/in ³
Weight	0.716	lbs





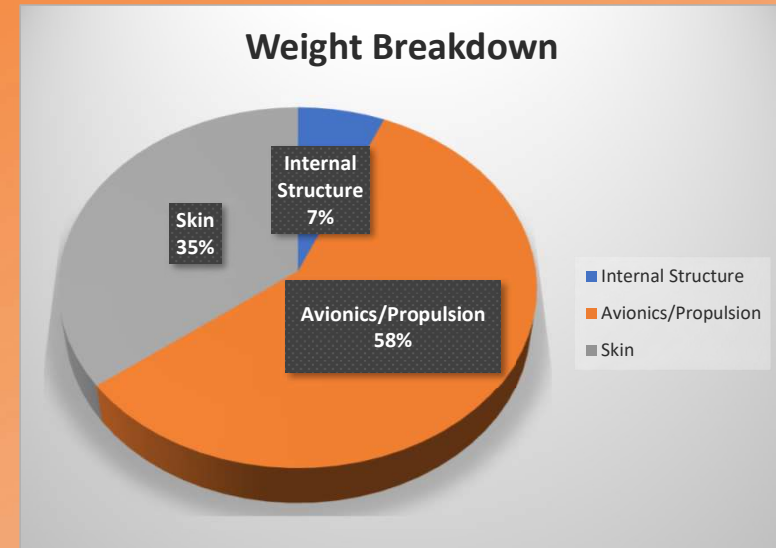
STRUCTURES



Weight Breakdown

Overall weights

TOTAL WEIGHT		
<i>Internals and Skin</i>		
Internal Structure	0.130154	lbs
Avionics/Propulsion	1.18	lbs
Skin	0.72	lbs
Weight	2.023955	lbs



Key Assumptions

- Skin assumed to have full balsa core composition, four glass lamina
- Servo and housing present in endplate
- Aero Ply motor mount, Carbon Fiber rocket wall

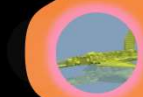


STRUCTURES



RATO Stand

Design Process



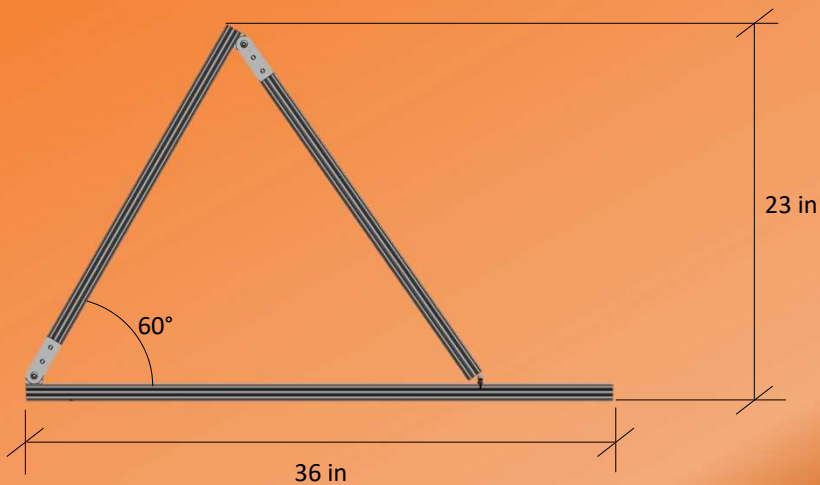


STRUCTURES



RATO Stand

Design Rationales and Specifications



Manufacturability

Ease of Production and Repair

- Easily Sourced Parts and Materials
 - 80/20 1" Aluminum T-Slotted Profile
- Low Assembly Time
- Self Made vs Pre-Made
- Non-Invasive Design
- Minimum Number of Parts
 - Reduction of Failure Points



@speedfestorange

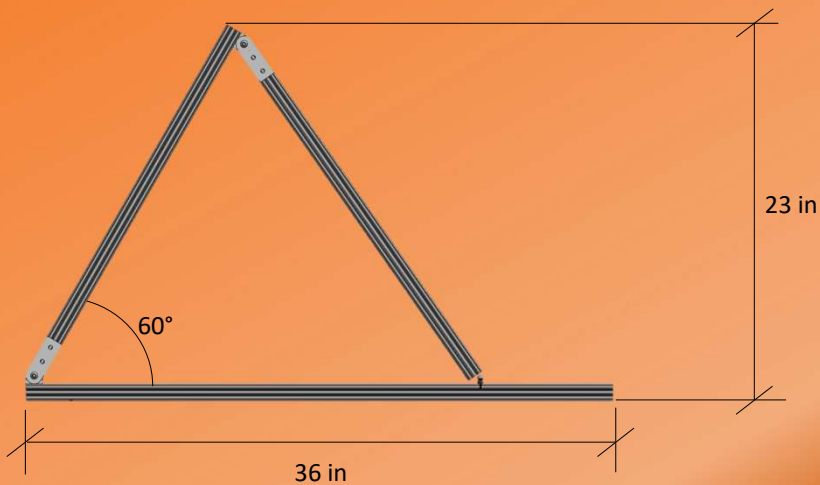


STRUCTURES



RATO Stand

Design Rationales and Specifications



Marketability

Designed For Any Age and Size

- Small Footprint (3 feet by 8 in)
 - Fits easily in most vehicles for transport
- Easy Assembly/Setup
- Lightweight (0.5088 lb/ft)
 - Total weight slightly under 10 lbs.
- Variable Launch Angle
- Non-Destructive Firings
- All-Terrain Launch Capability
- Simple to Use
- Universal Launch



@speedfestorange



STRUCTURES



RATO Stand

Point of Departure



Testing

Future Rato Testing

- Stand Stability Testing
- Plane Stability Testing
- Structural Testing
- All Terrain Testing
- Assembly Time Testing
- Final configuration conformation

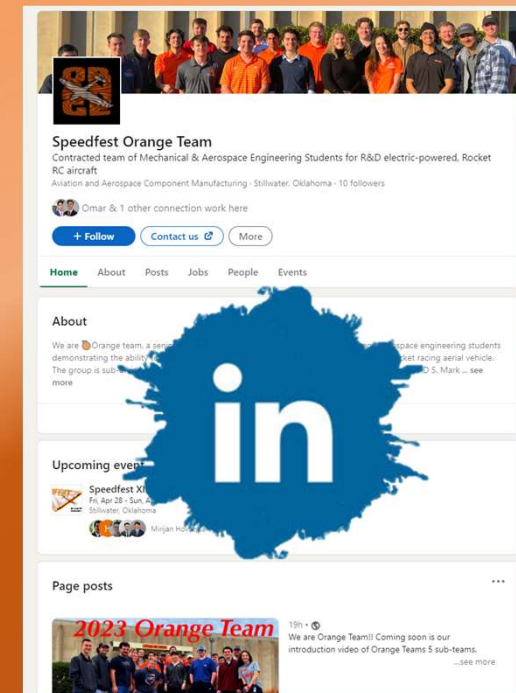
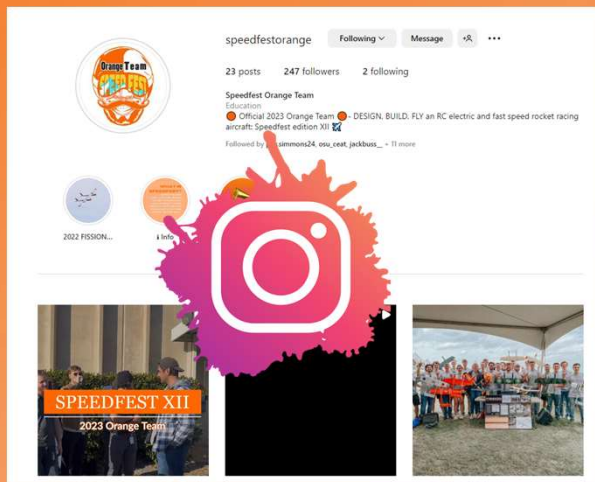




MARKETING



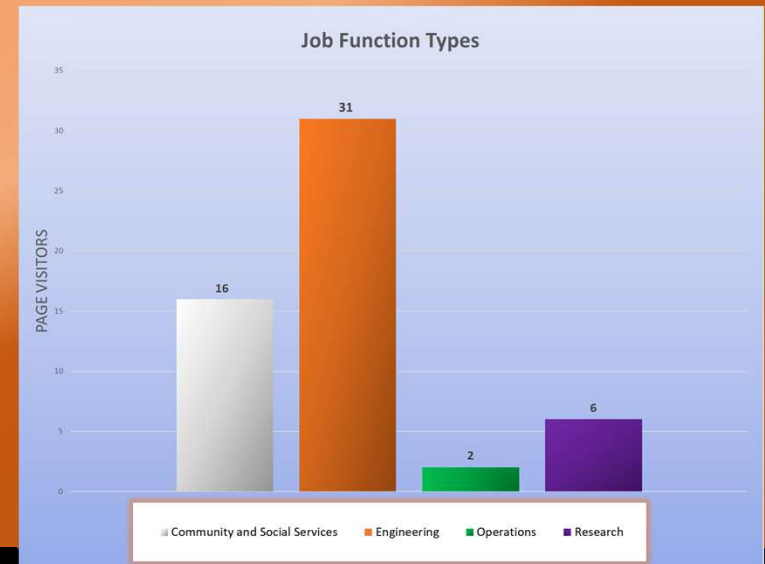
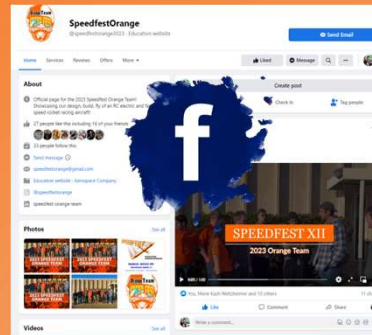
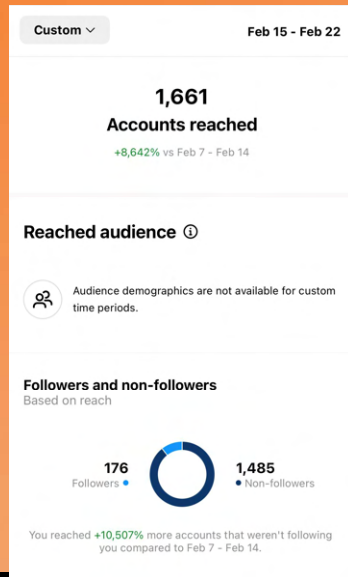
Strategy *Creating an Influence*



@speedfestorange



MARKETING



@speedfestorange



MARKETING



Strategy

Uniqueness and creativity

Marketing Philosophy

- Flying Wing and Speed
- RATO Capability
- Dual-use RATO Launch Sled
- Manufacturing Lead Time Savings
- Versatile Range for Rocket Types



Phoenix



@speedfestorange



MARKETING



Strategy

Future Development

Development Plan

- Launch Website (Next Week)
- Marketing Video
- Social Media Updates
- Outreach to Local/outside Organizations



Phoenix



@speedfestorange

