



## An Outlook on DLR's SBW activities

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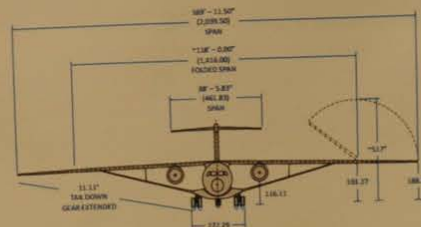


Knowledge for Tomorrow

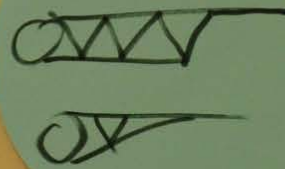


①  
Critical:  
Fuel Volume  
Landing Gear Integration:  
Integration:  
avoid compression  
cable?  
shock in strut attachment to W.  
Strut as Wing  
→ Leading to Joint Wings  
→ " to Box Wing

## Strut Braced Wing



②  
Reason for Cost Reduction:  
→ fuel reduction  
→ drag " → ground handling  
→ mass "  
Foldable Wing  
→ SBW better to take the hinge work, which  
→ no hydraulics outside of hinge  
Multi Use of Strut:  
→ fuel storage  
→ lift generation  
→ "high lift"

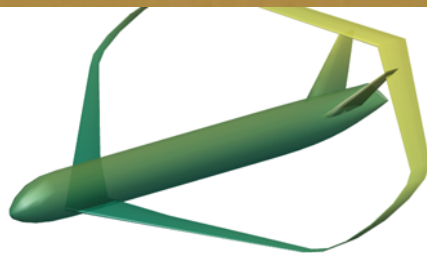


Engine Integr.  
→ probably not possible  
Investigate Airport  
Construction  
Negotiate  
③

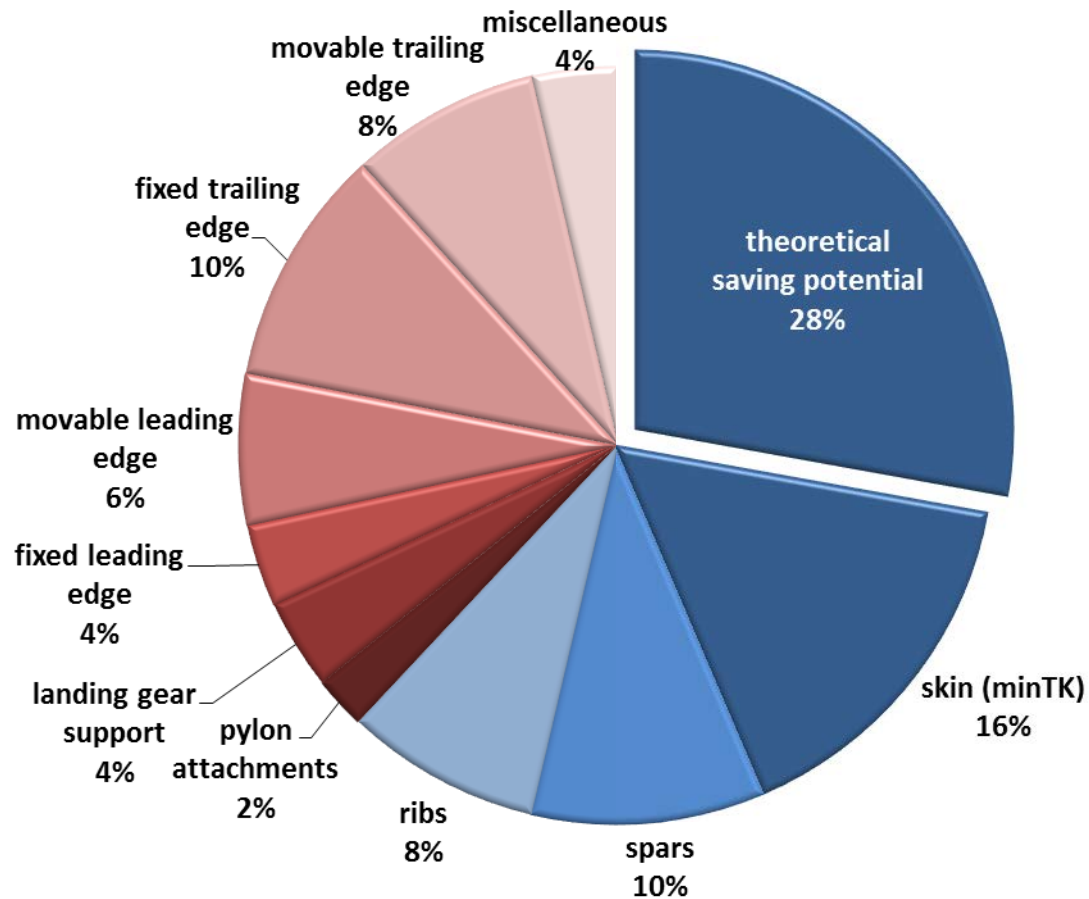
Foldable  
Wing us  
also as Wi  
④



2 Struts:  
Forward /  
Rear Span  
⑤



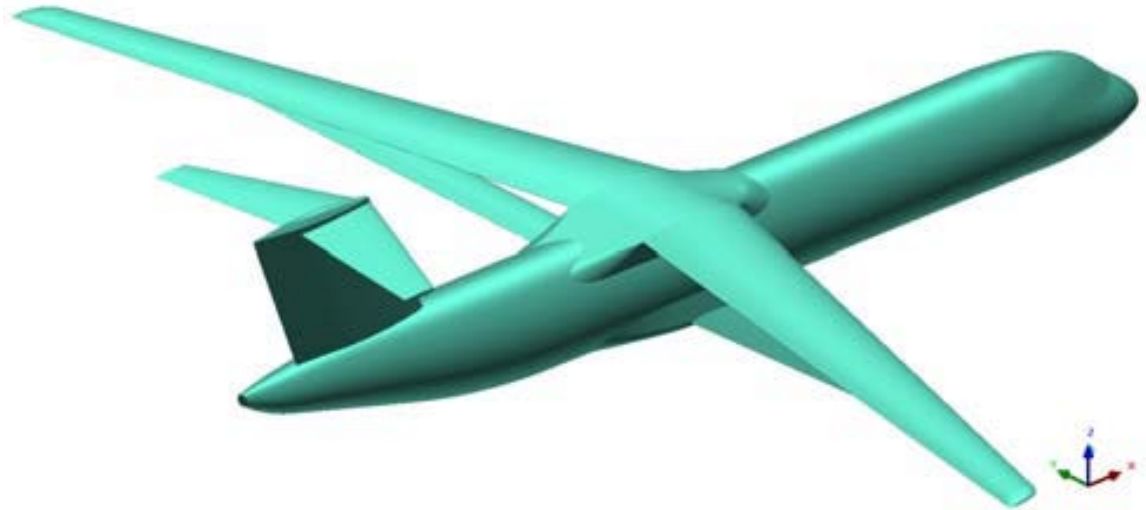
# Mass distribution D150



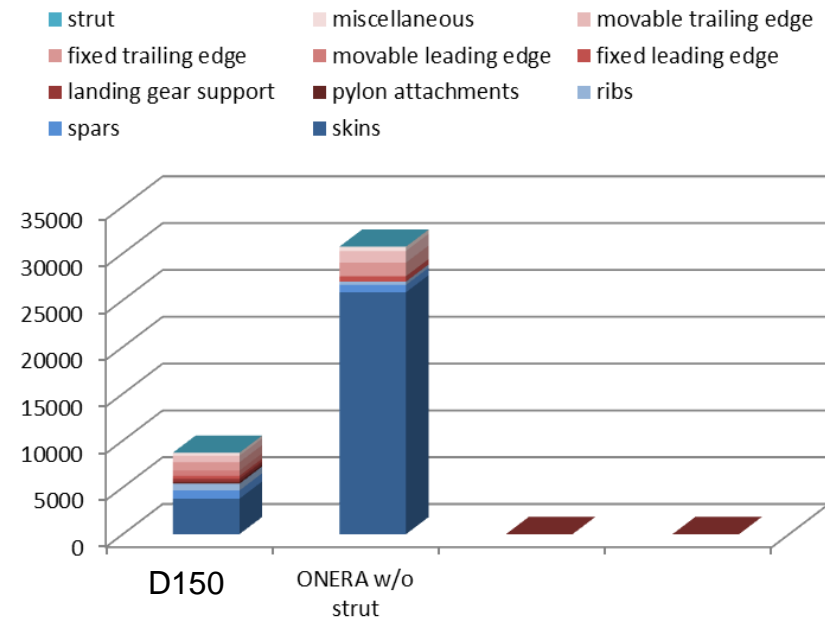
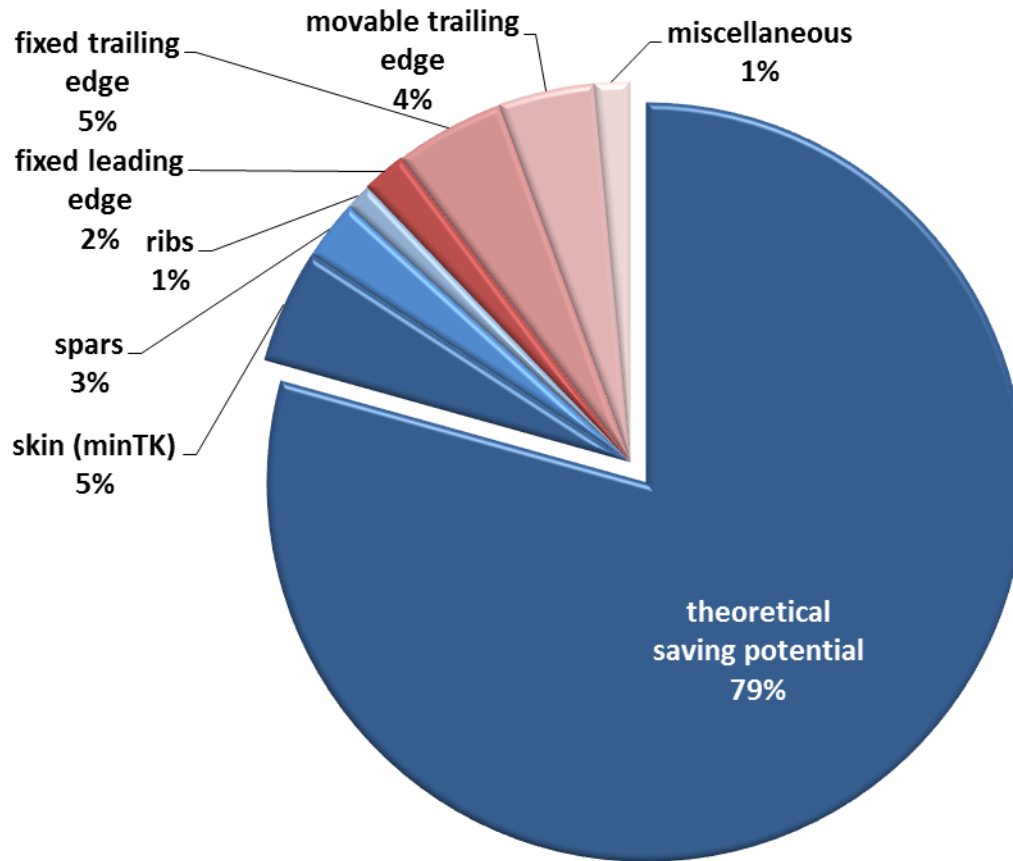


# ONERA Strut Braced Wing

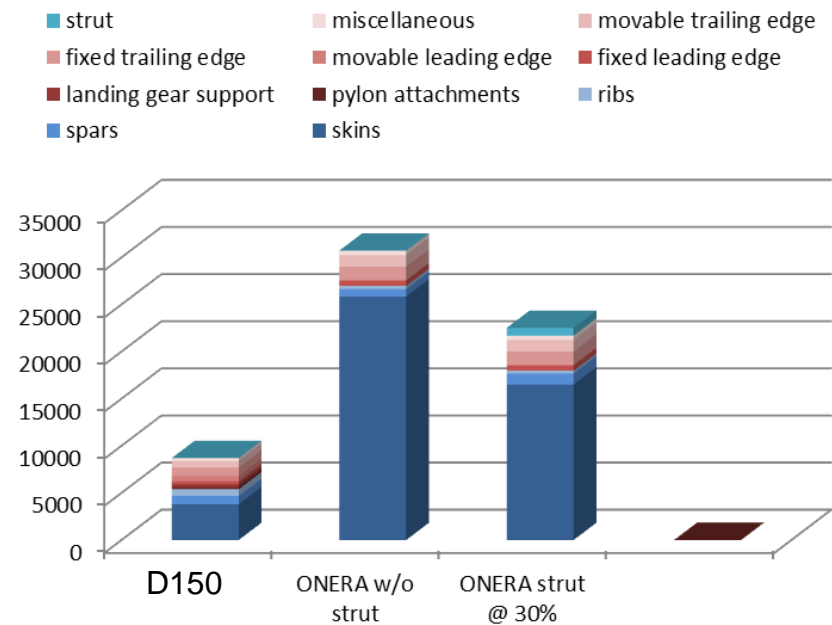
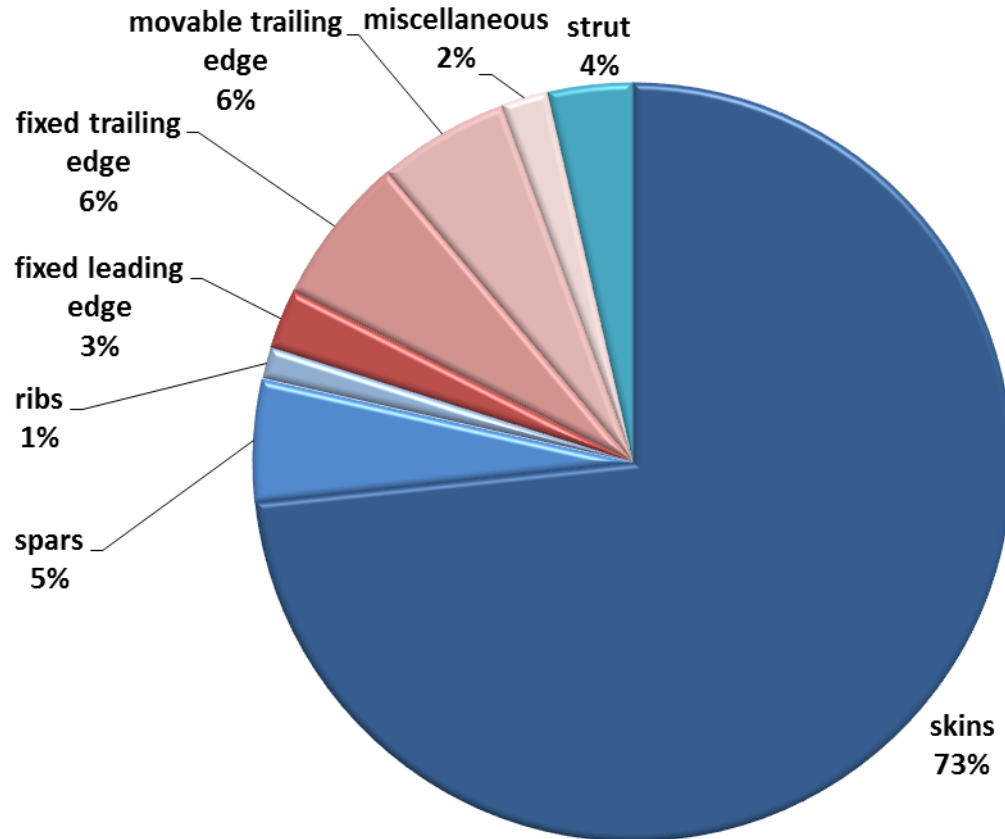
- Wing reference area  
 $122.4 \text{ m}^2 \rightarrow 160 \text{ m}^2$
- Aspect ratio  
 $9.6 \rightarrow 16$
- Wing thickness  
 $13\% \rightarrow 10\%$
- MTOM  
 $77000\text{kg} \rightarrow 78000$
- Cruise Mach  
 $0.78 \rightarrow 0.75$



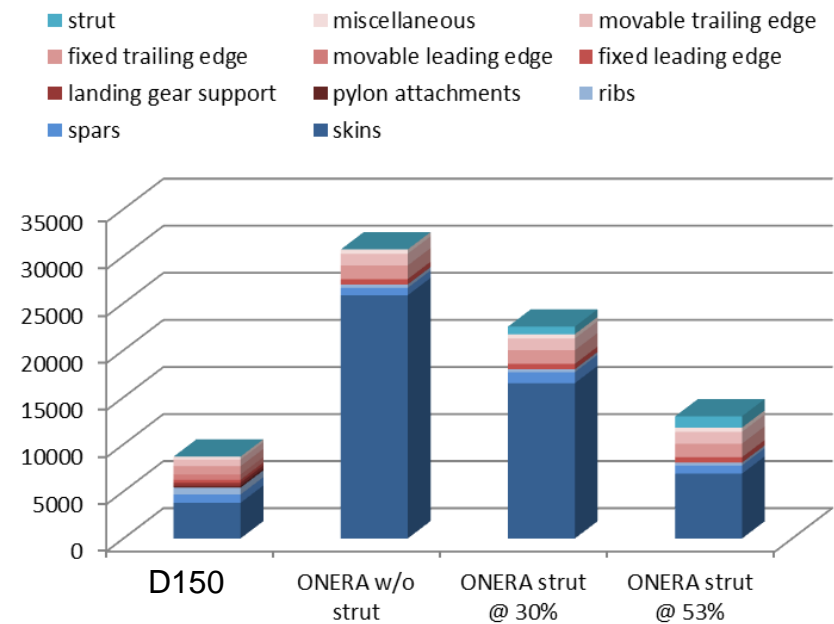
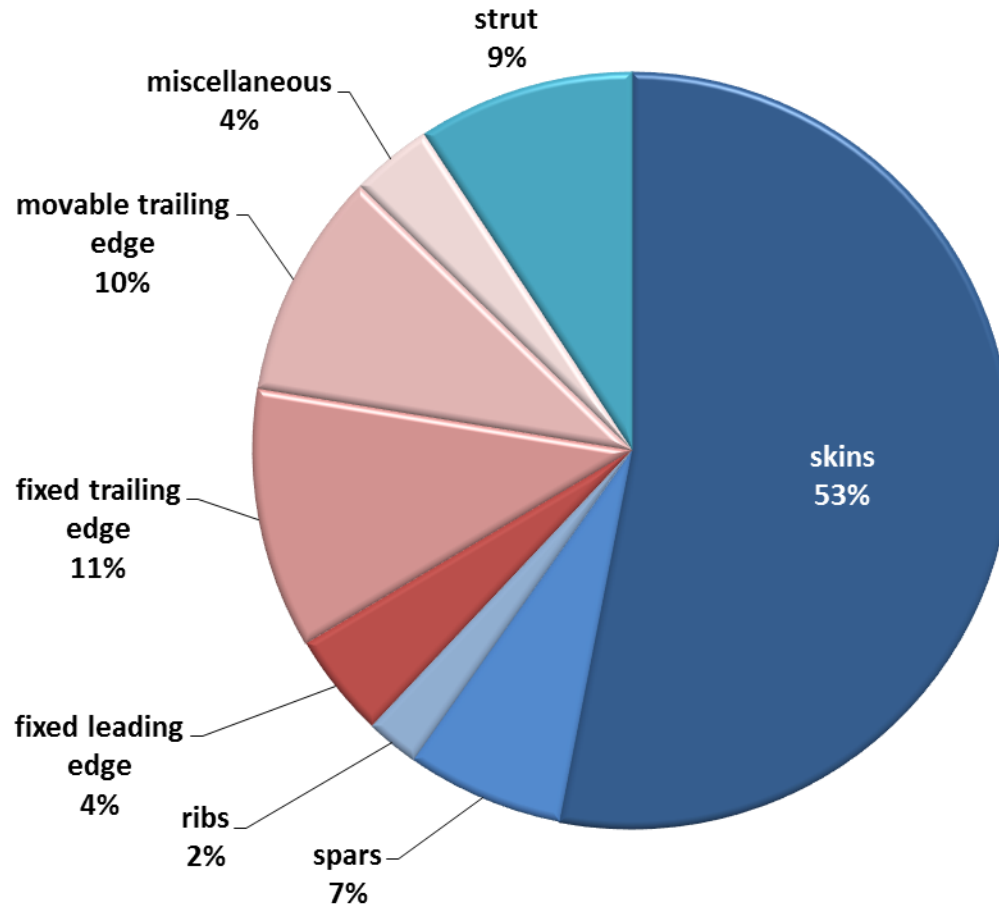
# Mass distribution Albatros without strut



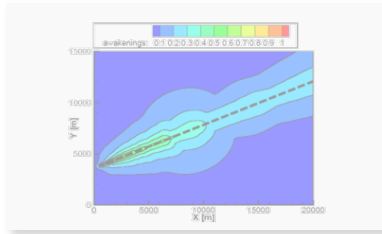
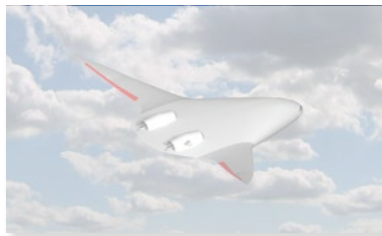
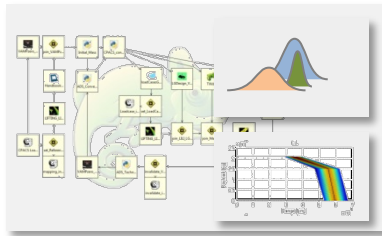
# Mass distribution Albatros strut @ 30% span



# Mass distribution Albatros strut @ 53%

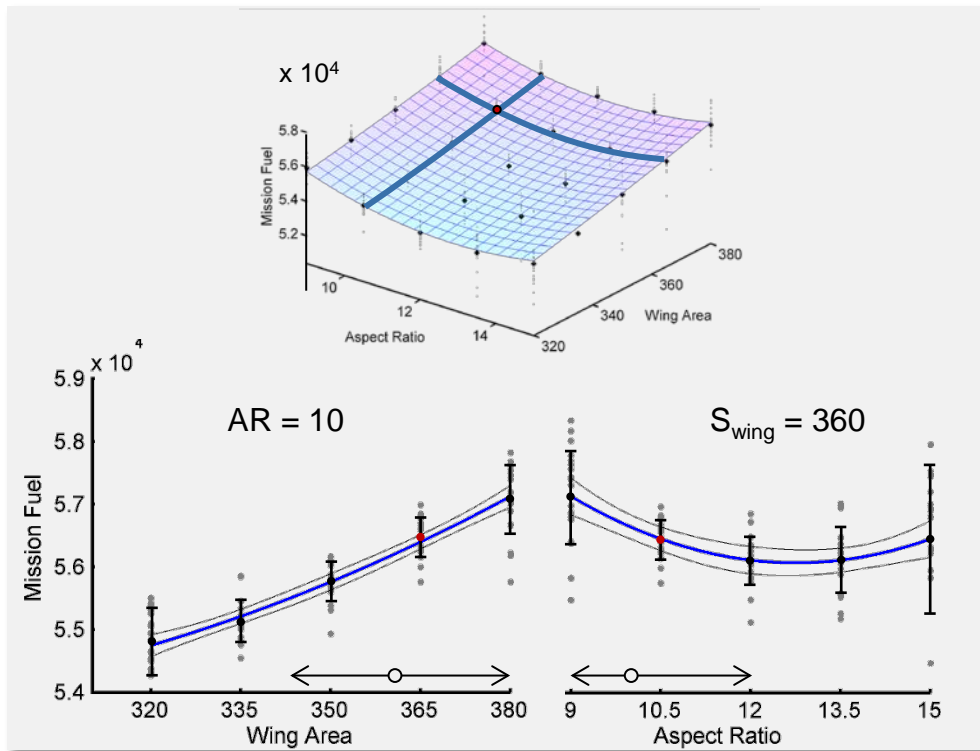


# FrEACs: Future Enhanced Aircraft Configurations



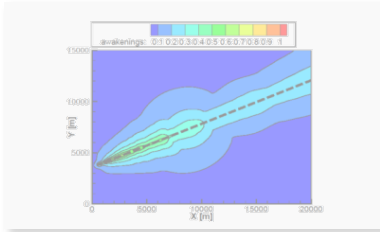
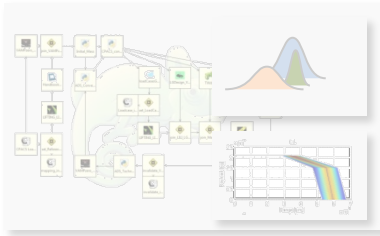
1

Level of confidence in the design process



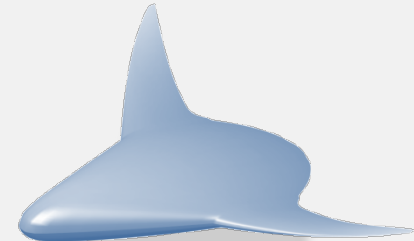
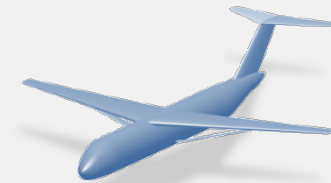


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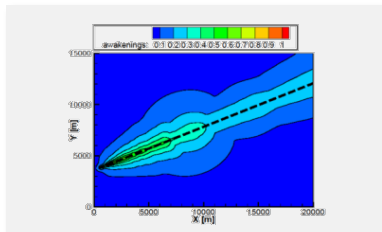
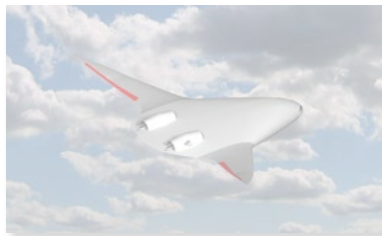


2

Unconventional configurations

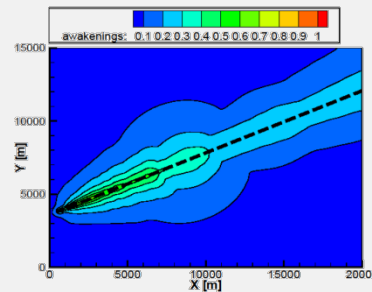
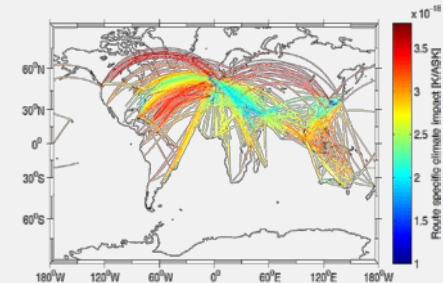


# FrEACs: Future Enhanced Aircraft Configurations

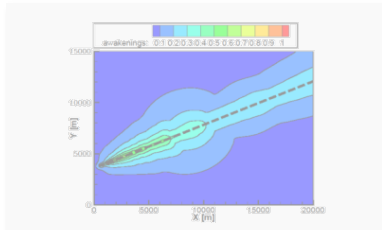
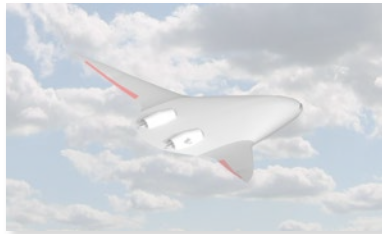


3

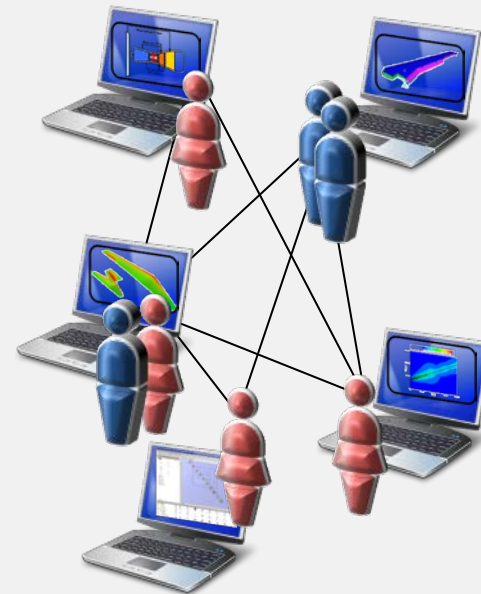
## Assessment of environmental impact



# FrEACs: Future Enhanced Aircraft Configurations



Holistic design process



4

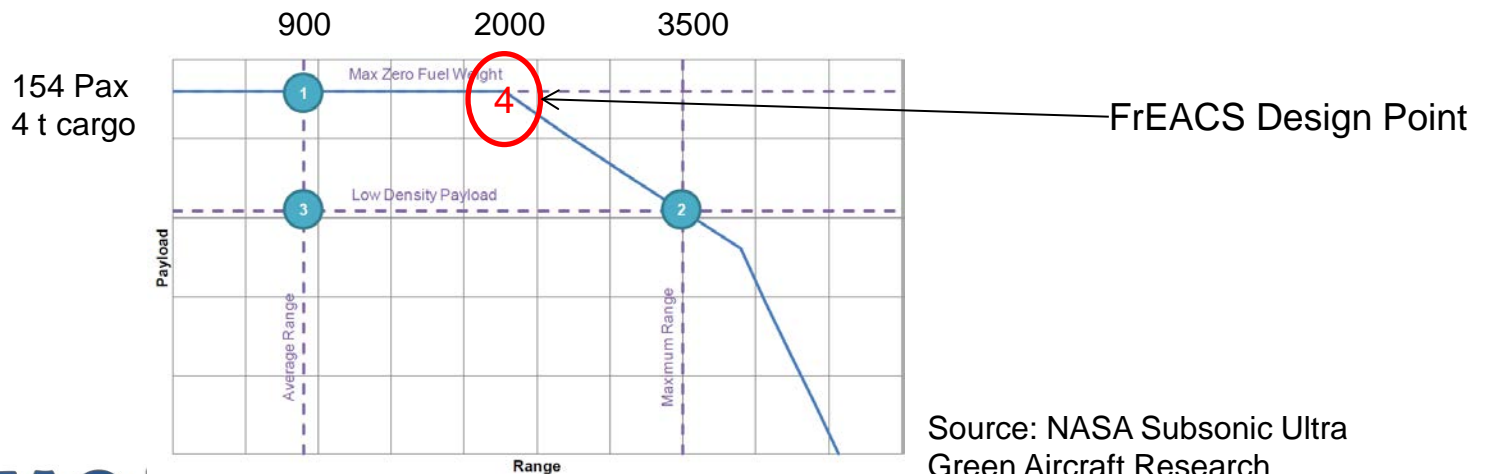






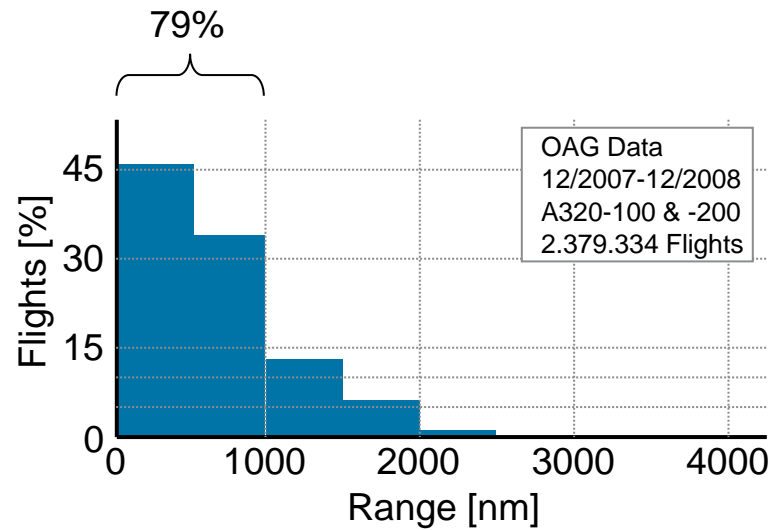
# TLAR Values

Category	Name	Unit	Description	Operator	SBW	Reason / Explanation
payload	#Pax	[-]	number of passengers	=	<b>154</b> (single class layout , 95 [kg] per passenger)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Boeing CMO 2030 Aircraft Fleet Information</li> <li>Mean Value for Mid-Range Aircraft</li> <li>Airbus Global Market Forecast states similar values</li> </ul>
	m <sub>cargo</sub>	[t]	amount of cargo	=	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A320 payload 18.6 t</li> <li>NACRE payload is 180pax → 17.1t</li> <li>Using cargo from payload of A320</li> </ul>



# TLAR Values

Category	Name	Unit	Description	Operator	SBW	
payload	#Pax	[-]	number of passengers	=	154 (single class layout , 95 [kg] per passenger)	
	m <sub>cargo</sub>	[t]	amount of cargo	=	4	
range	range capability	[nm]	maximum range (at given payload capacity)	>	<b>2000</b>	<b>79% of actual A320-Flights are less than 1000nm</b> [OAG Data 12/2007-12/2008]



# TLAR Values

Category	Name	Unit	Description	Operator	SBW	Reason / Explanation
airport compatibility	ICAO Class		airport class (only max. airport box dimensions and max. landing gear wheel track taken into account)		ICAO Code C	
	<b>b</b>	<b>[m]</b>	<b>maximum wing span</b>	<b>&lt;</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>ICAO Code C</b>
	t <sub>wheel</sub>	[m]	maximum wheel track width	<	9	ICAO Code C (6-9)
	runway loading	-	maximum loading of the runway for rigid pavements cat. A	<	50	Typical value of B737 and A320 for rigid pavement subclass A
	TOFL	[m]	take-off field length (@MTOW, SL, ISA + 15deg)	<	<b>2100</b>	<b>TOFL: 75% of airports have TOFL &gt; 2072m (all airports with DME(distance measurement equipment) CAT 1)</b>



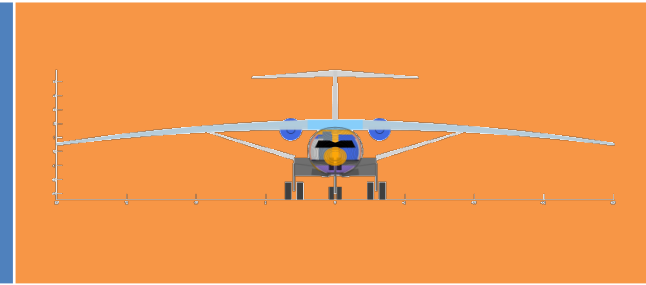
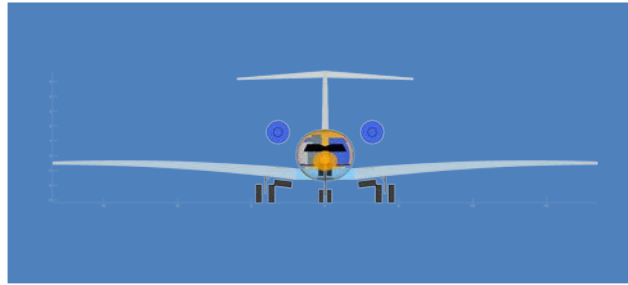
# TLAR Values

Category	Name	Unit	Description	Operator	SBW	Reason / Explanation
performance targets	M	[-]	Mach number in cruise at ICA	=	<b>0.72</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NACRE 0.74 – 0.76</li> <li>• NASA N+3 Aircraft Concepts and Designs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0.7 suggested by Boeing Current Market Outlook</li> <li>• Also used 0.74</li> </ul> </li> <li>• ONERA 0.75</li> <li>• Airbus LDA (Low Drag Aircraft) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• M0.75 @ 20° sweep</li> <li>• M0.75 @ 16° sweep</li> <li>• M0.74 @ 7° sweep</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Lamair 0.78 @ ICA 10.500 m</li> <li>• Often outcome of optimization process</li> </ul>





# DESIGN CAMP Configuration Analysis



Operators

Prozess Integration

Aerodynamic

Structures/Aeroelastic

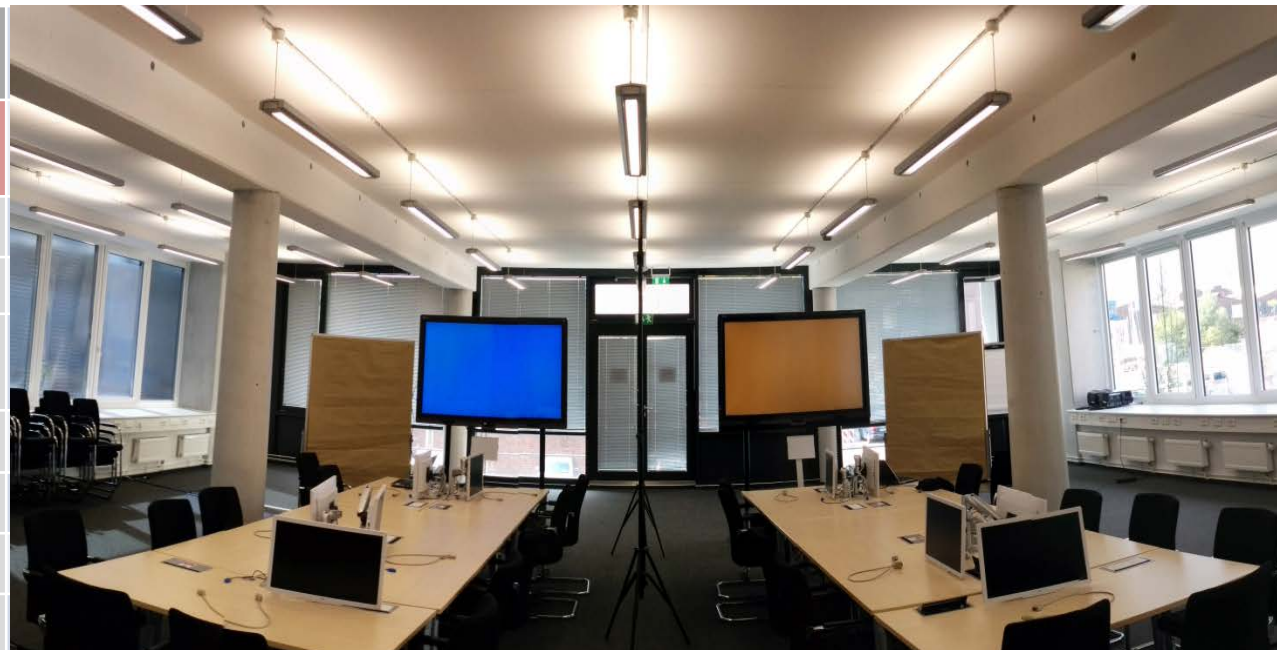
Engines

Mission

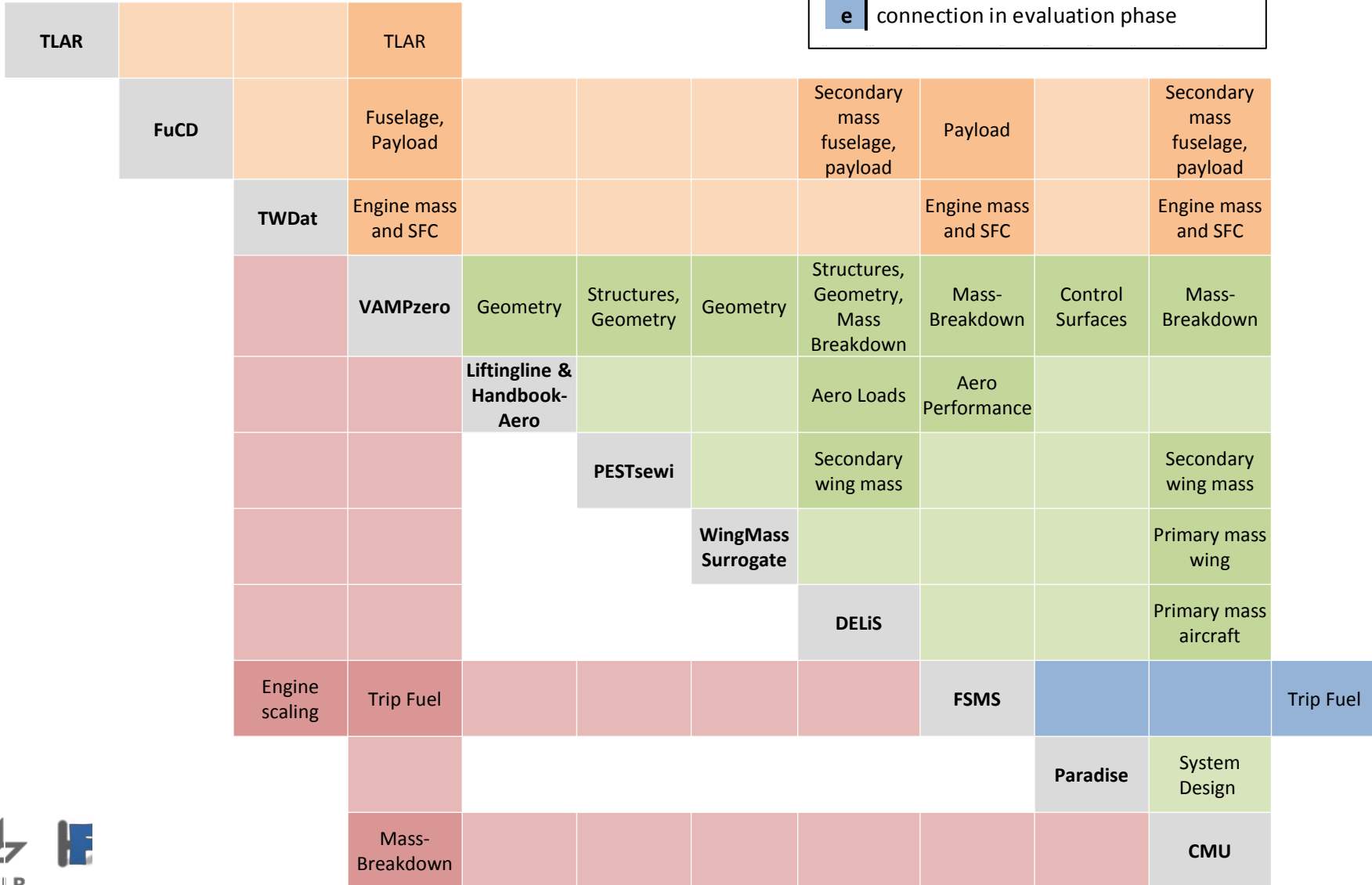
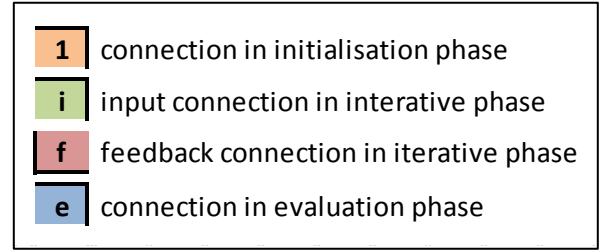
Systems

Landing Gear

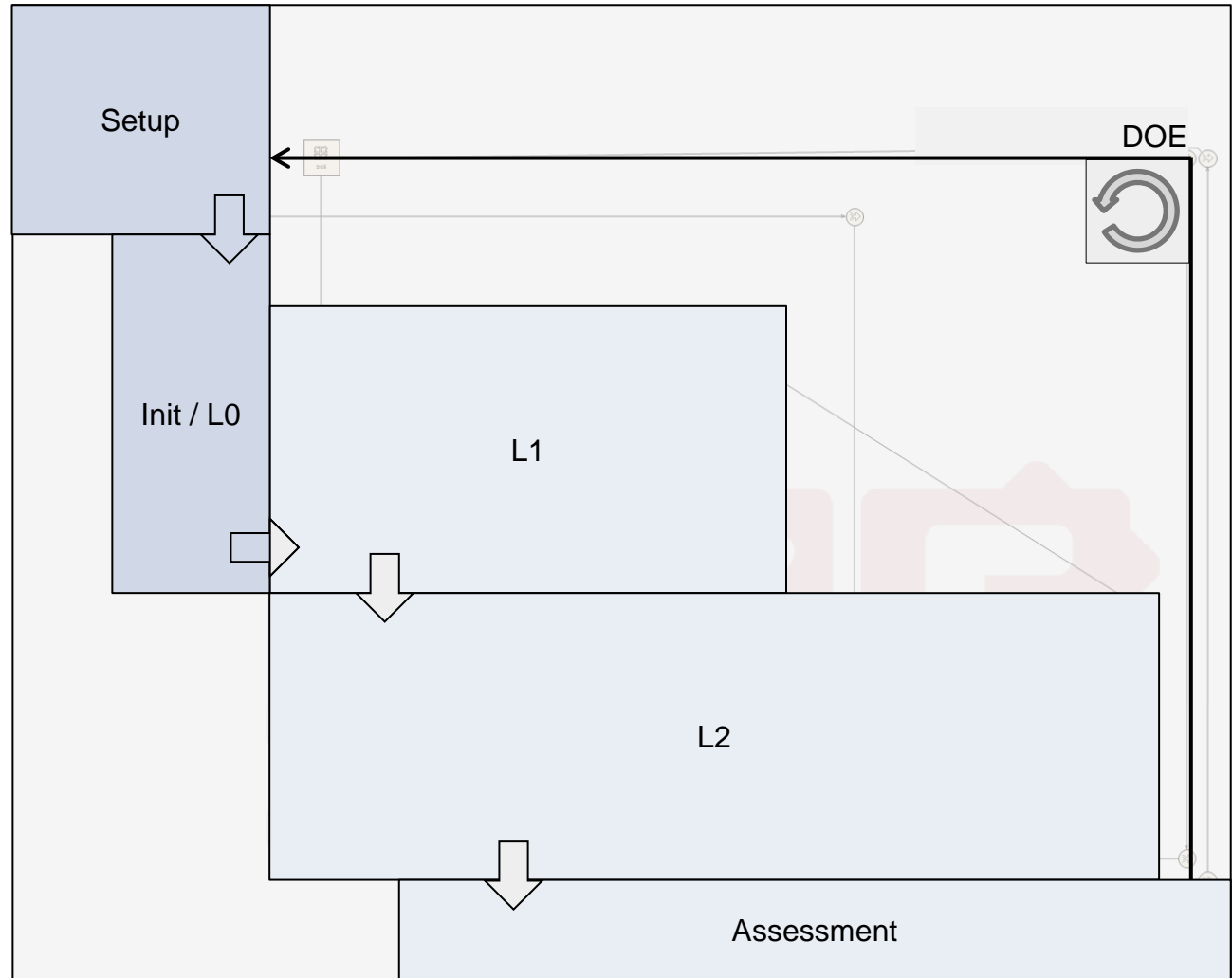
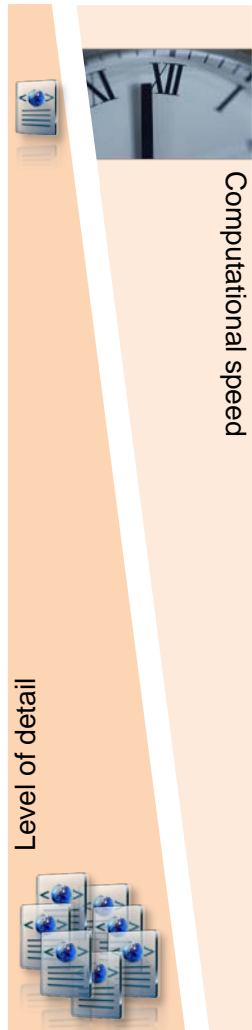
Assessment



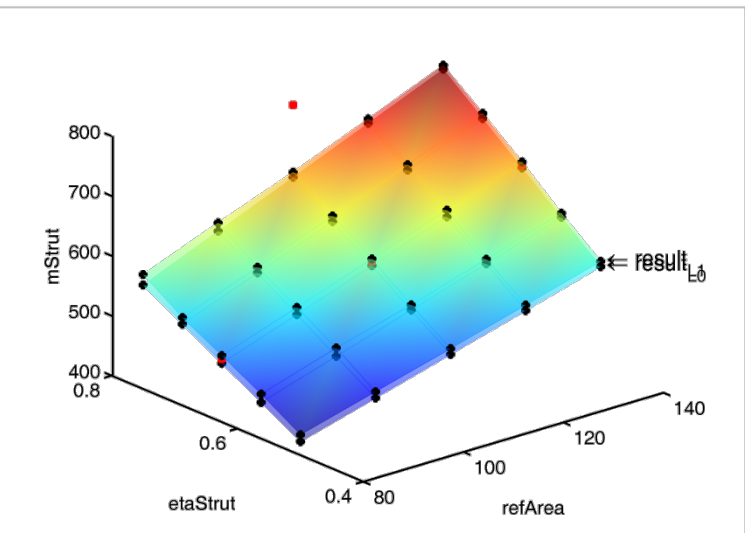
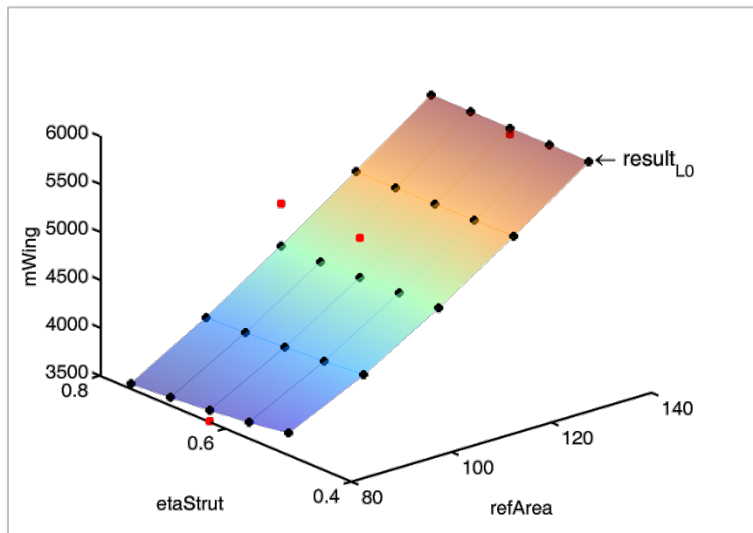
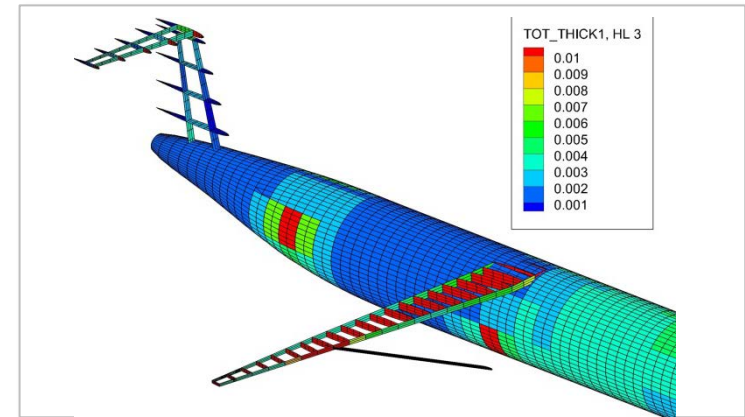
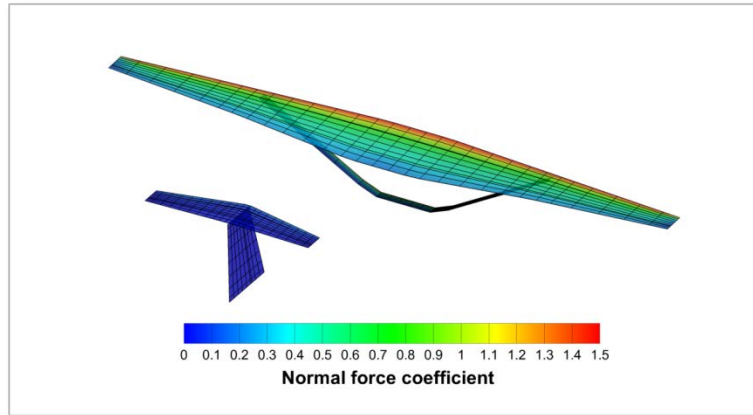
## Dependencies - N2 Chart



# Workflow Principle



# Results: Team Orange





# DESIGN CAMP Conceptual Design



# DESIGN CAMP Conceptual Design

- Evaluate design alternatives
- Limited to conceptual design knowledge
- Target function becomes significant
- Technology vetos

		Trade-off criteria								Score
		Fuel Efficiency	Maintainability	Design Complexity	Capacity	Noise	Turnaround	Mission Flexibility	"Wildcard"	
Weight factor		70%	20%	18%	16%	10%	10%	5%	5%	152%
Configuration	Engine(Pusher) on Wing	Reason								
	Landing Gear on Wing	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.4
	Engine(Pusher) on Wing	Reason								
	Landing Gear on Engine	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.7
	Landing Gear on Engine	Reason								
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Engine on Tail	Reason								
	Landing Gear on Fuselage	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1.4
	Engine on Tail	Reason								
	Landing Gear on Wing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Wildcard	Reason								
	Wildcard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

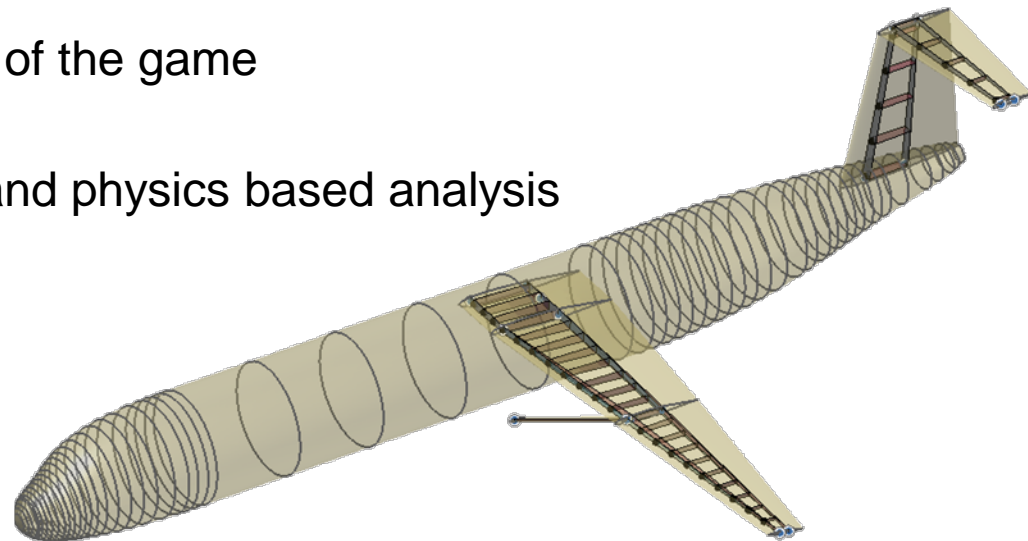
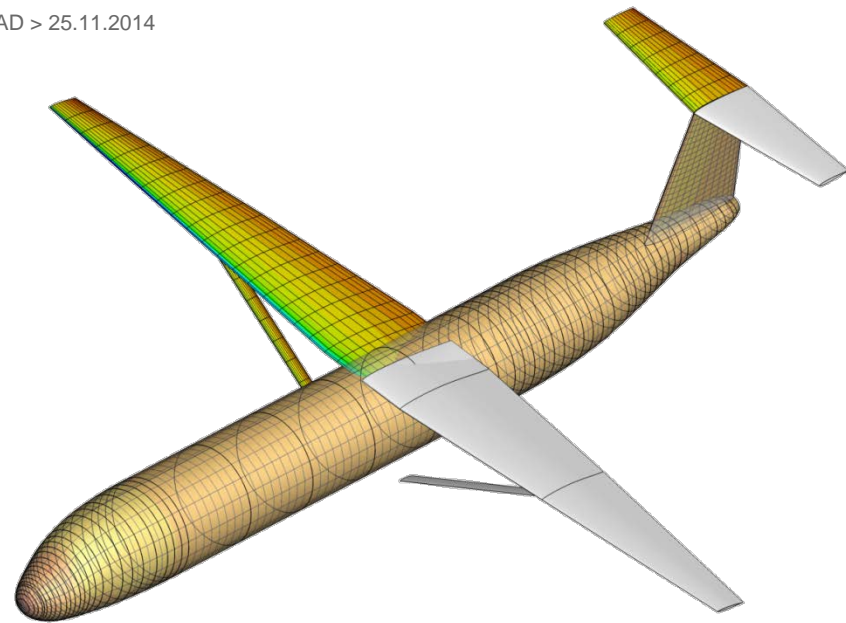
Legend:

- 2 major Improvements
- 1 minor Improvements
- 0 Comparable to D150
- 1 minor Drawbacks
- 2 major Drawbacks (obvious Killer)



# Conclusion & Outlook

- Conceptual design phase
  - Preliminary results
- Combined engine and aircraft development
- 36m span boundary limits the design significantly
- Target function changes the name of the game
- Looking forward to design freeze and physics based analysis



**CEAS SCAD**

25•27 November 2014  
ONERA TOULOUSE • France



**Thank you for your attention!**

