

# New configurations at DLR

5<sup>th</sup> Symposium on Collaboration in Aircraft Design  
12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> October 2015

Dr. Thomas Zill

Knowledge for Tomorrow

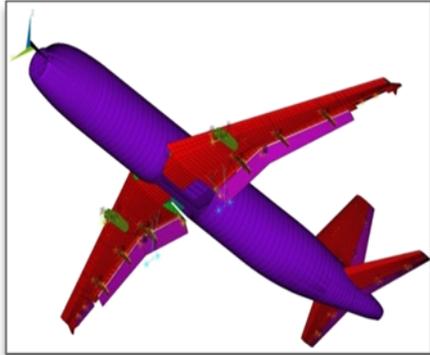


# Outline

- Overview of A/C configurations at DLR
- Collaborative A/C design
  - Central data model CPACS
  - Distributed analysis approach
  - Flexibility of design multifidelity workflows
- Collaboration on Boxwing aircraft



# Aircraft configurations at DLR



**D100, D150, D250, XRF1**  
VAMP, DIGITAL-X,  
iGREEN, AGILE, CS2



**D150-FSW LAMAIR**  
iGREEN



**D150-SBW-OR**  
FrEACs, PEGASUS,  
iLOADS, AGILE, CS2



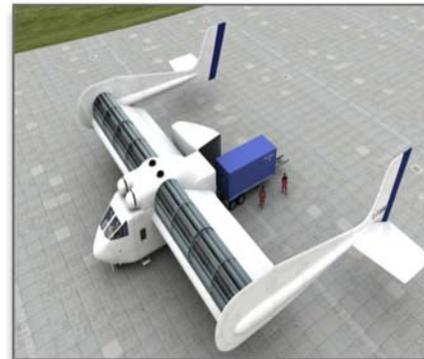
**D150-BW, D250-BW**  
HIRG, iLOADS, AGILE



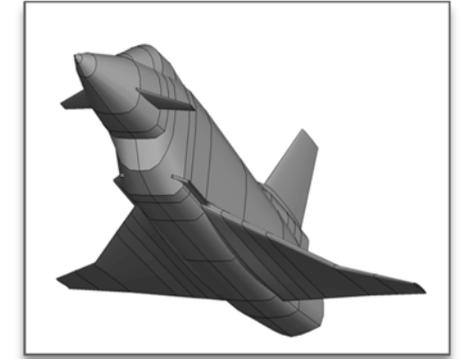
**BWB**  
AP2030, FrEACs,  
AGILE, CS2



**HybridElectric**  
FAIR-IP, AGILE, CS2



**FanWing**  
SOAR



**Mil-AC**  
IDEaliSM

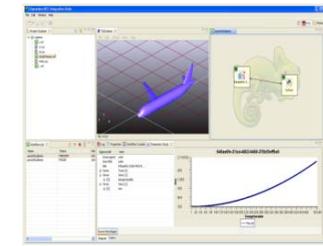
A/C analysis/design is a collaborative effort in internal and international projects  
What is the backbone for collaboration on a technical level?



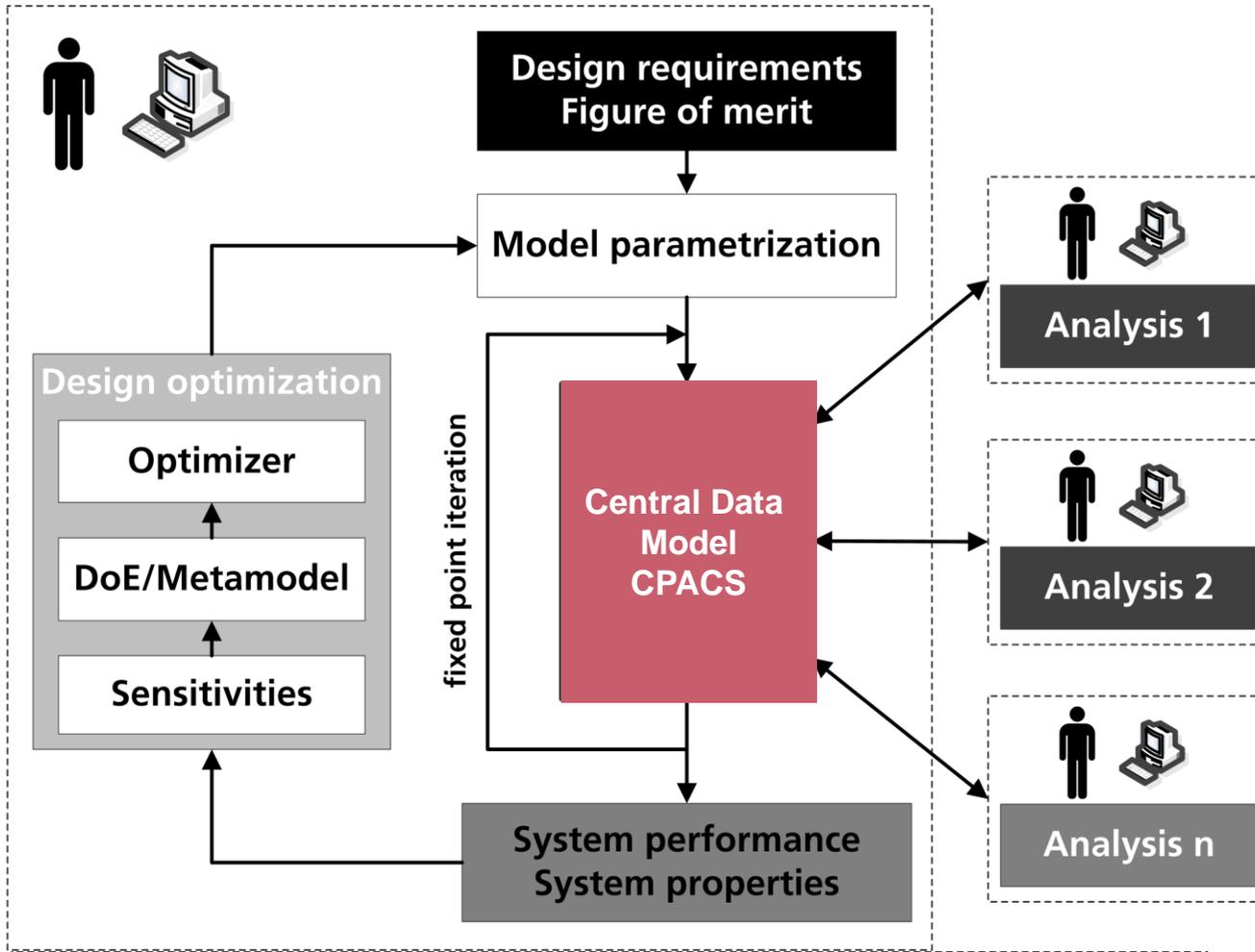


# Collaborative Aircraft Design

## Merging Competences



Engineering framework RCE



- distributed, collaborative approach
  - Integrator
  - specialists
- central common data model CPACS
- specialists provide analysis components
- flexibility in setup of workflows

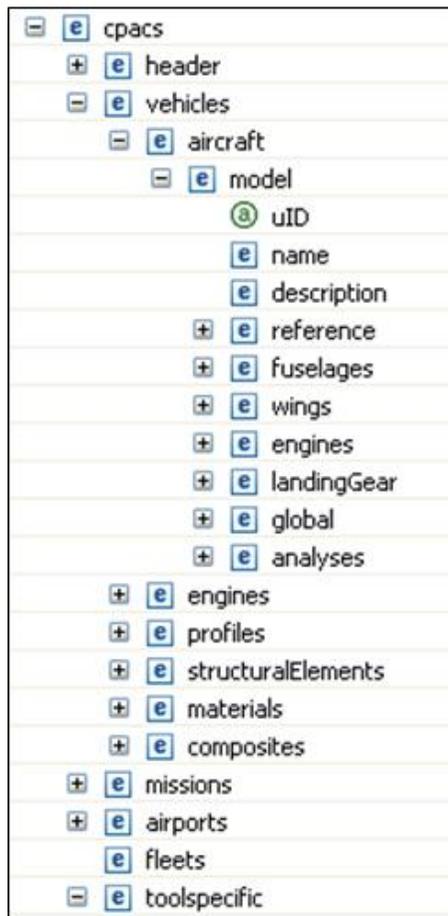




# Collaborative Aircraft Design

## Common data model CPACS

### CPACS



- Common Parametric Aircraft Configuration Schema

- xml-based, human-readable

- Data model holds information on:

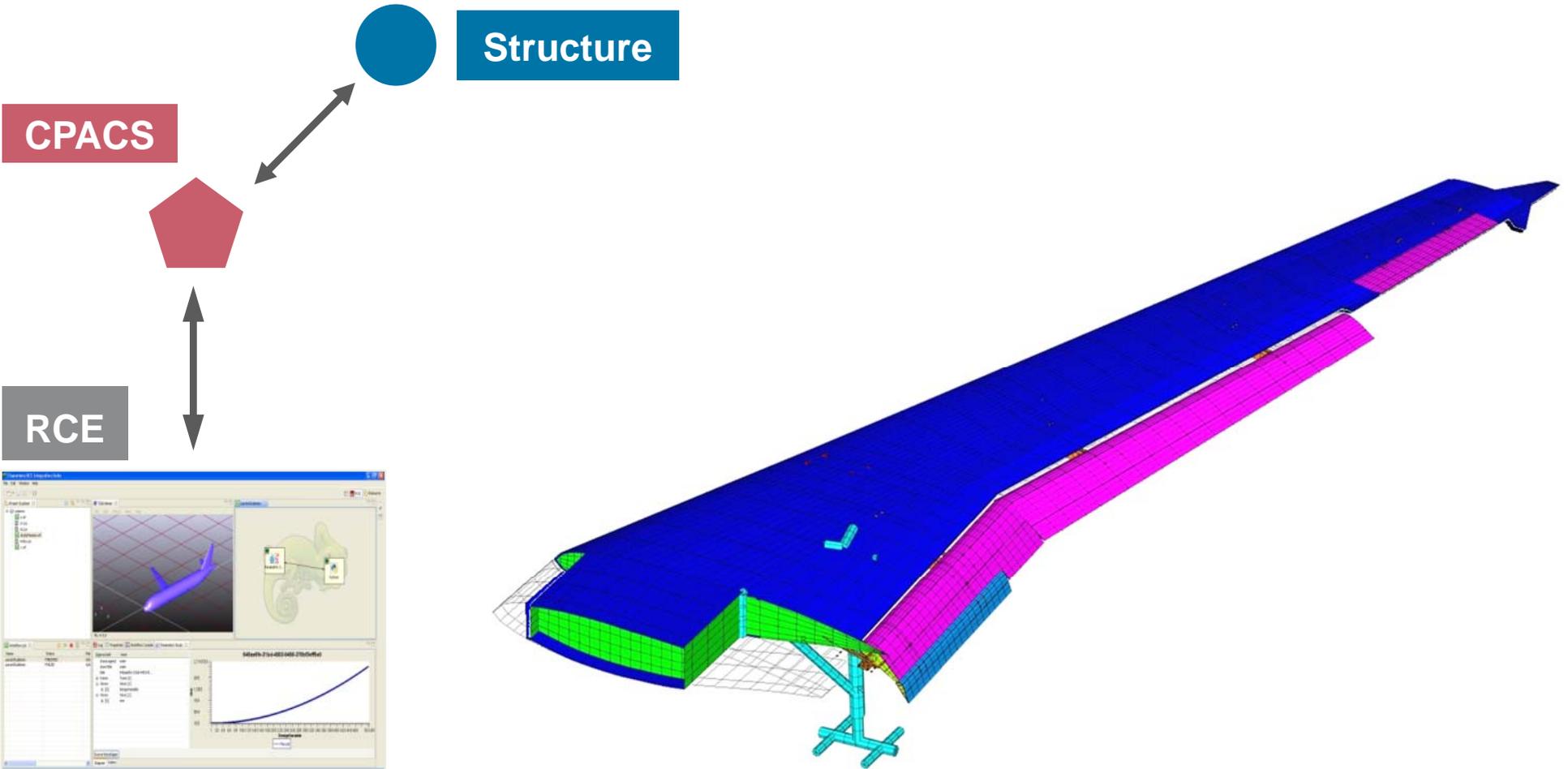
- product: geometry, performance...
- process: triggers, analysis options...

- under continuous development at DLR since 2005

- enables:
  - a) multidisciplinary analysis
  - b) multifidelity analysis
  - c) multiscale analysis



# A common data model facilitates multidisciplinary analysis CPACS

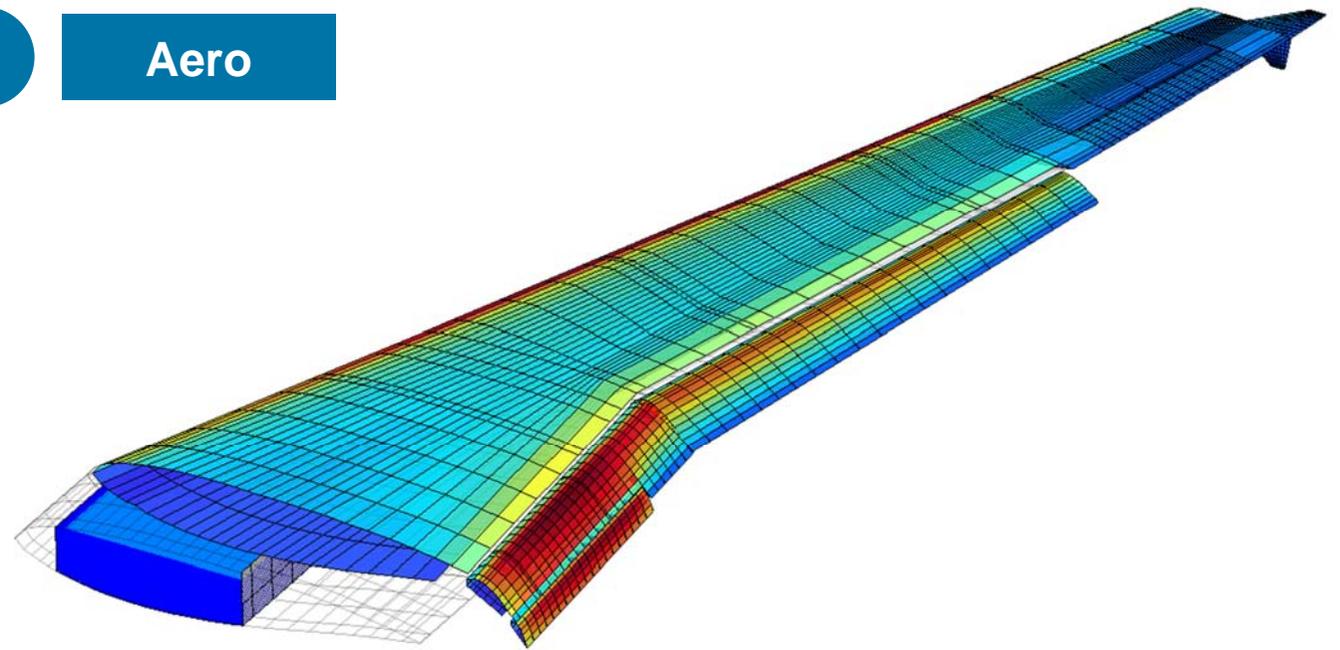
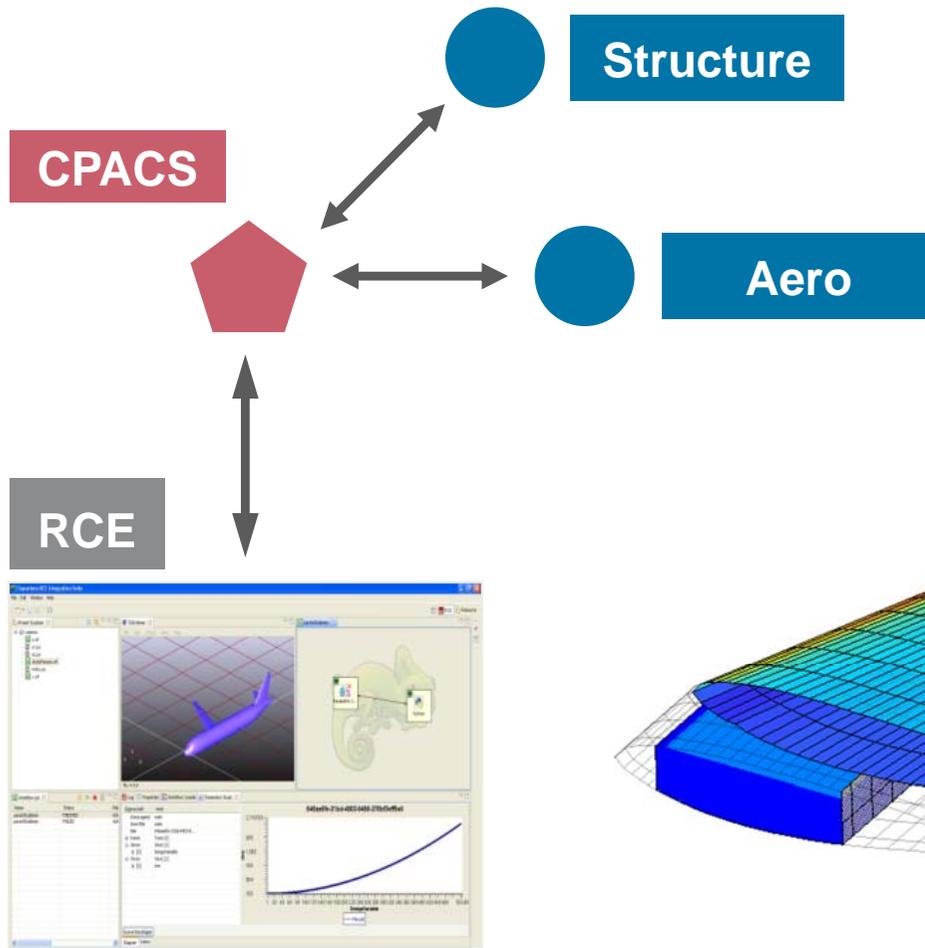


Does such collaborative approach really work in a company with many distributed sites?



# A common data model facilitates multidisciplinary analysis

## CPACS

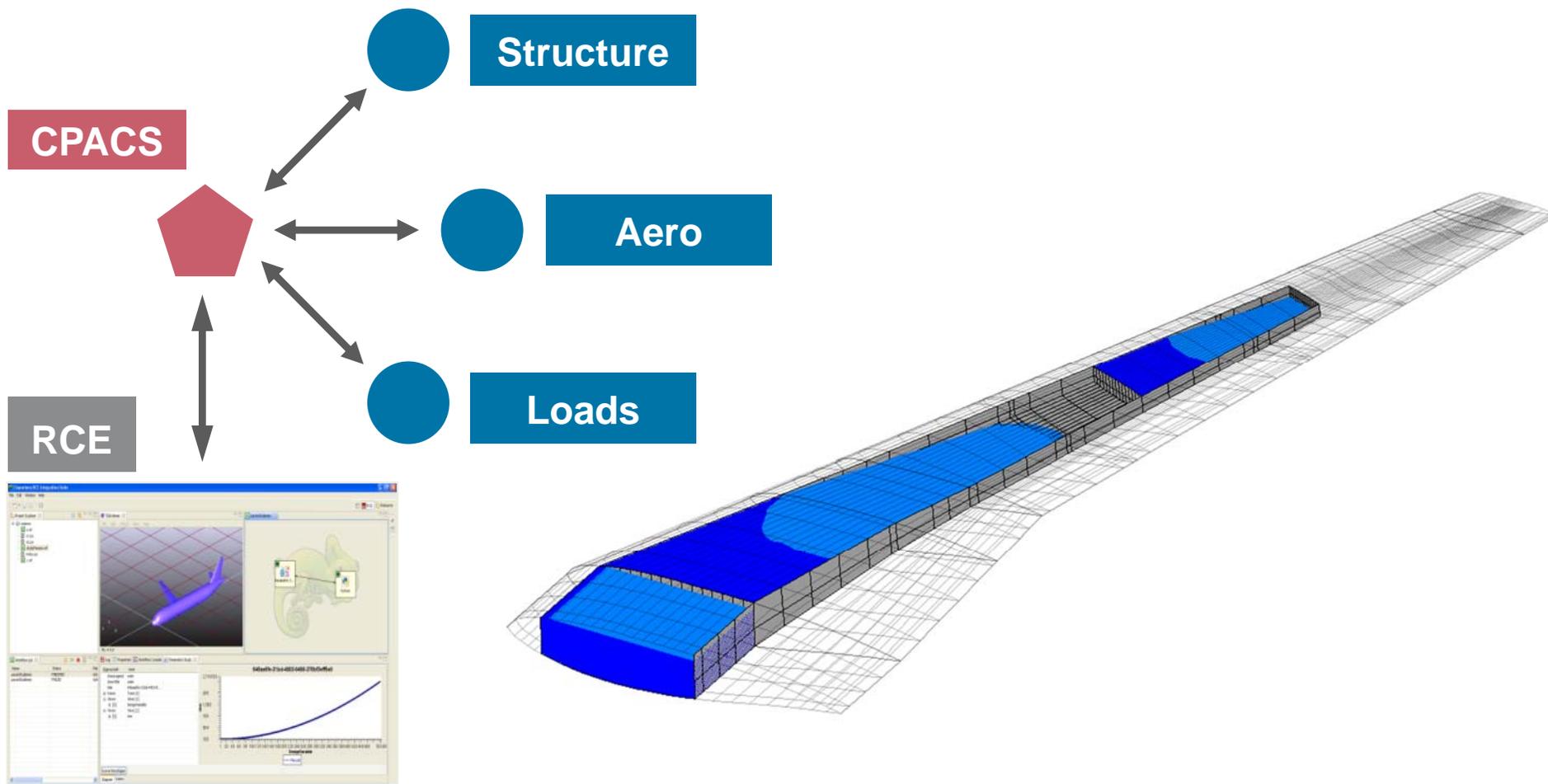


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# A common data model facilitates multidisciplinary analysis

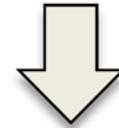
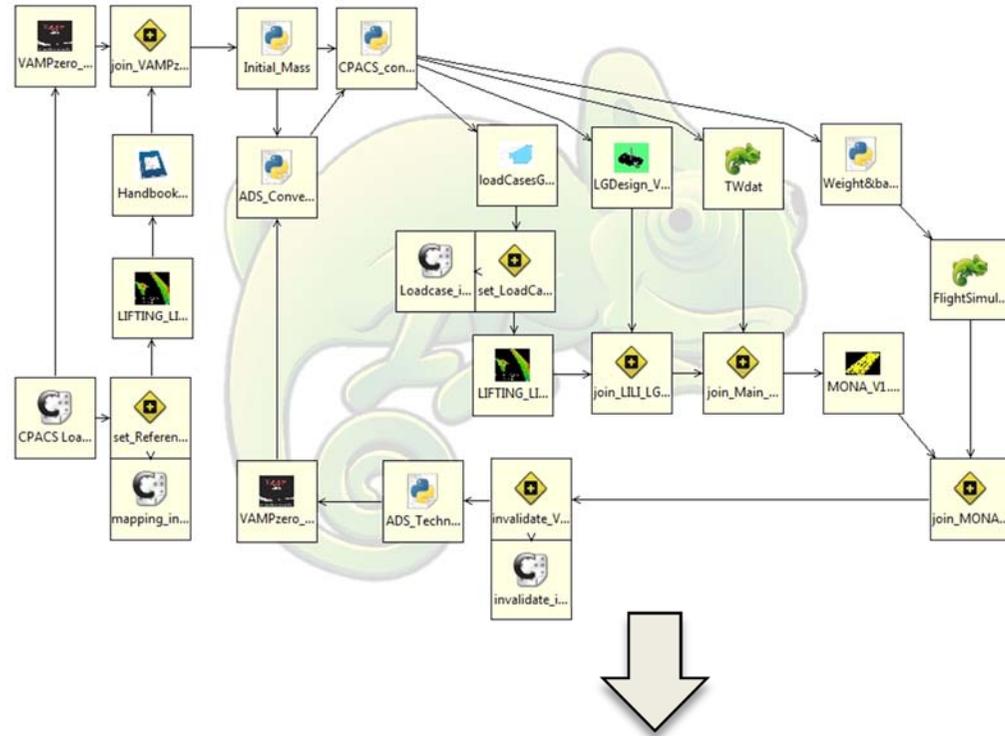
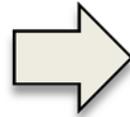
## CPACS



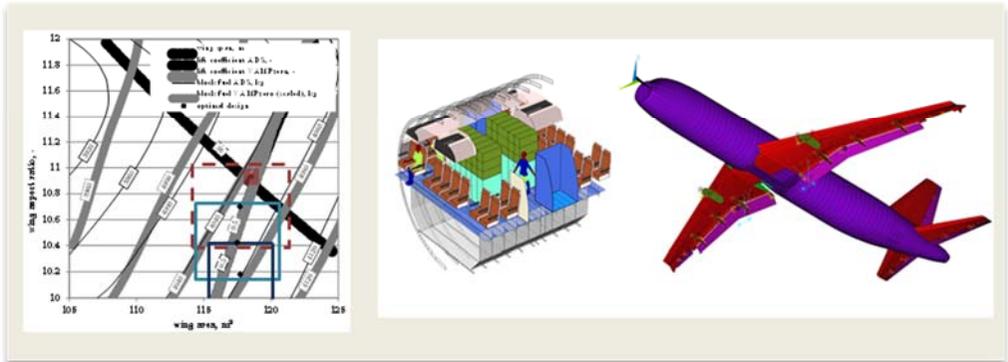
Does such collaborative approach really work in a company with many distributed sites?



# Distributed collaborative analysis at DLR



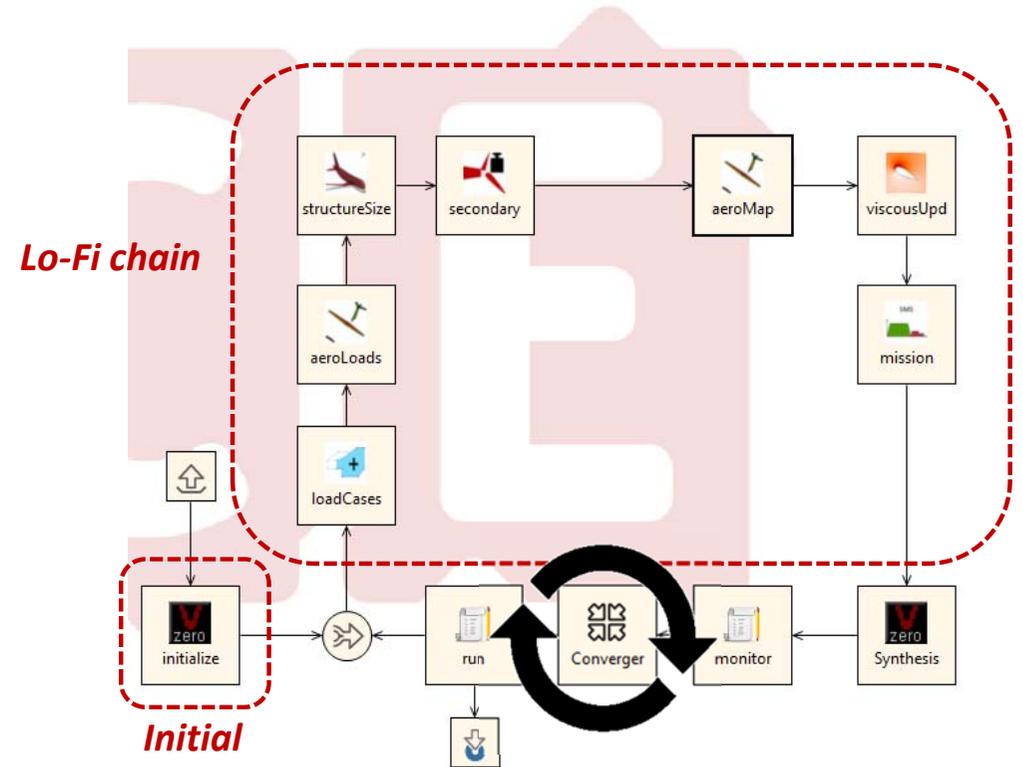
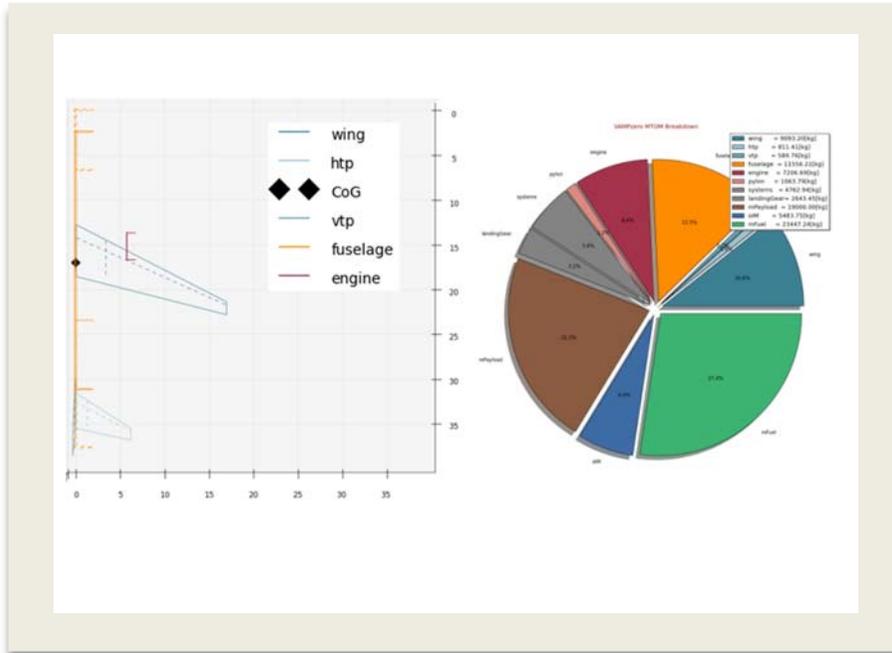
- Aircraft design process established at DLR
- Analysis components located at distributed DLR-sites





# Integrating Disciplines

## Loads Process in Pre-Design



**Module Details: Initialization of the Design**

- Conceptual Synthesis from TLAR to initial design
- Components sized by empirical/statistic (e.g. LTH masses)

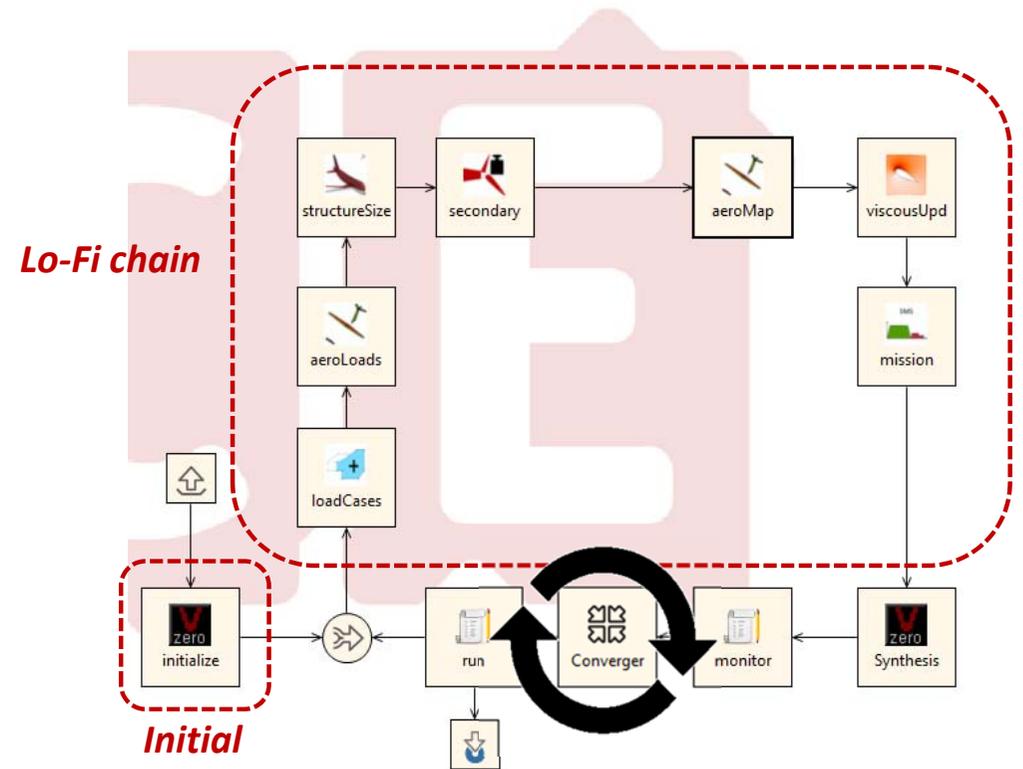
**Module Details: Geometry handling and model generation**

- Geometry as CPACS definition forwarded to Lo-Fi physics based analysis
- Disciplinary models extracted by generators based on TiGL geometrical kernel



# Integrating Disciplines

## Loads Process in Pre-Design



### Module Details: Flexibility loop

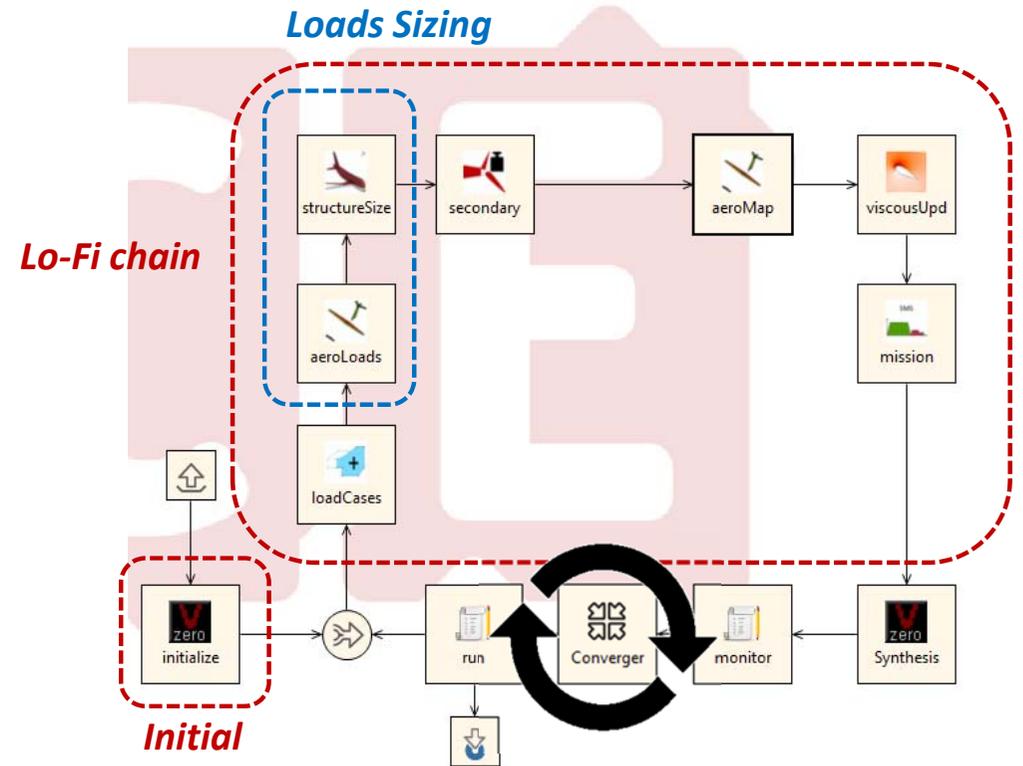
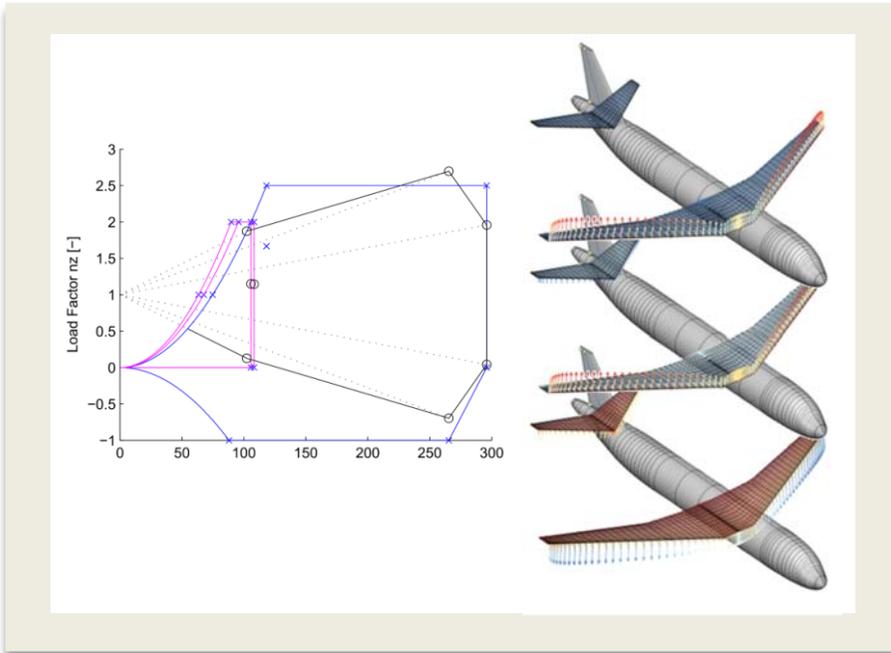
→ Aircraft performance corrected by aero-structural flexibility effect

→ FSI coupling schemes based on MLS\RBF for forces-displacements transfer



# Integrating Disciplines

## Loads Process in Pre-Design



**Module Details: Lo-Fi aerodynamics analysis**

- Lo-Fi aero model for performance calculation at mission points (VLM+ based)
- Multiple Loads Cases for sizing: maneuvers and gust loads

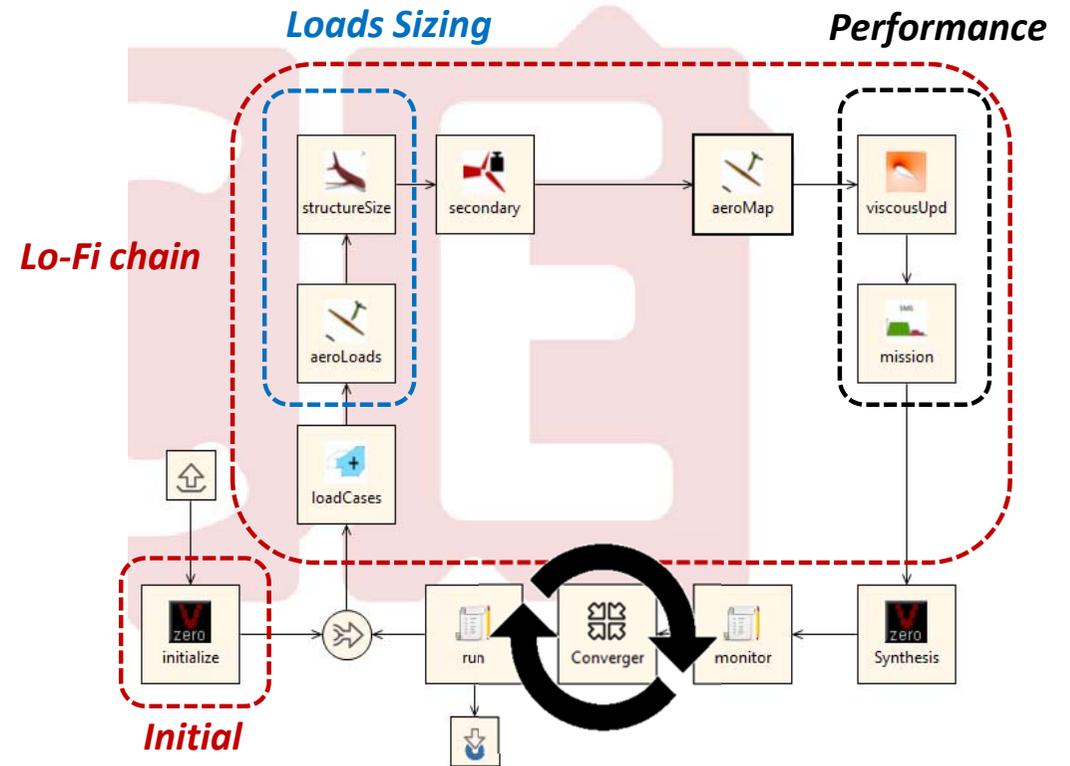
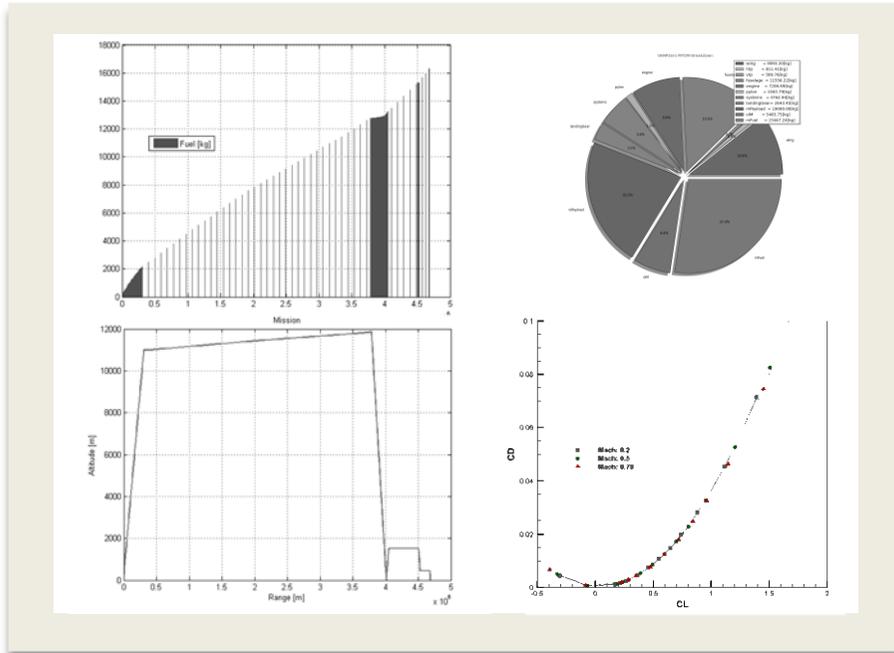
**Module Details: Lo-Fi structural analysis**

- Lo-Fi structural model for sizing of primary structures (FEA bases)
- Sizing based on strength\buckling criteria, static analysis



# Integrating Disciplines

## Loads Process in Pre-Design



### Module Details: Mission analysis

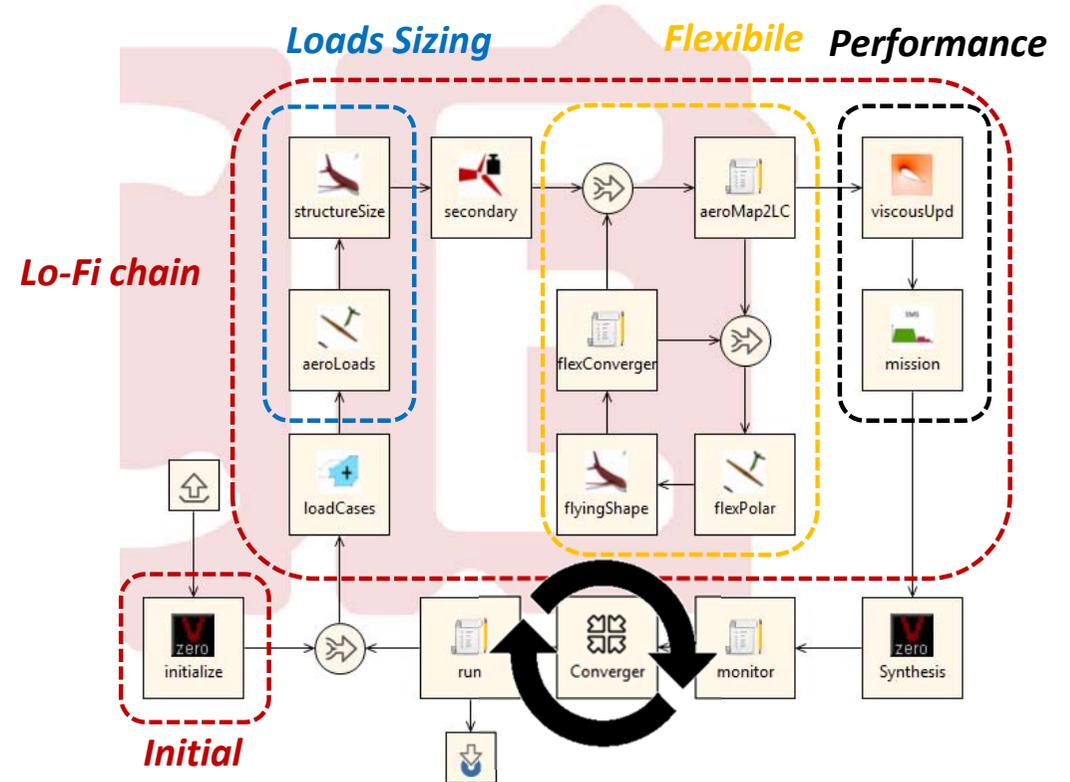
→ Mission profile and mission fuel mass

→ Based on aircraft performance calculated with Lo-Fi chain



# Integrating Disciplines

## Loads Process in Pre-Design



### Module Details: Flexibility loop

→ Aircraft performance corrected by aero-structural flexibility effect

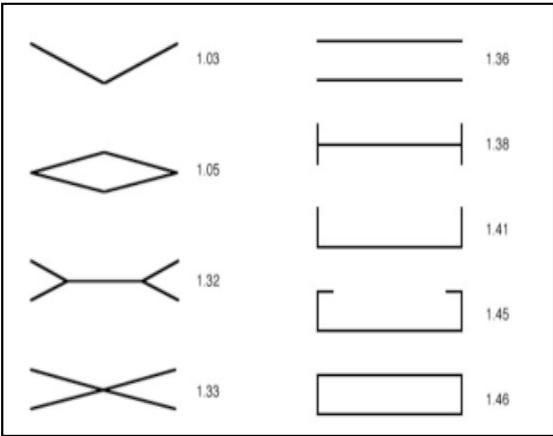
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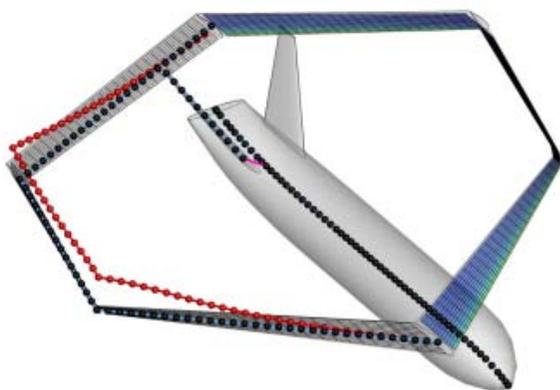
# Boxwing configuration

Extension of the design space

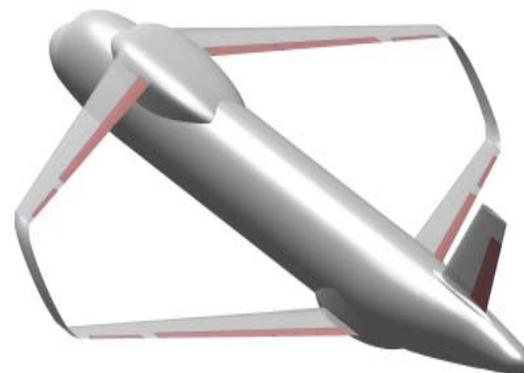
- Low induced drag/reduced wingspan
- Consideration of all relevant effects in workflow
  - Stability and control criteria drive the design
  - Loads & mass estimation require aeroelastic analysis



Efficiency factors, L. Prandtl (1926)



Full aeroelastic model

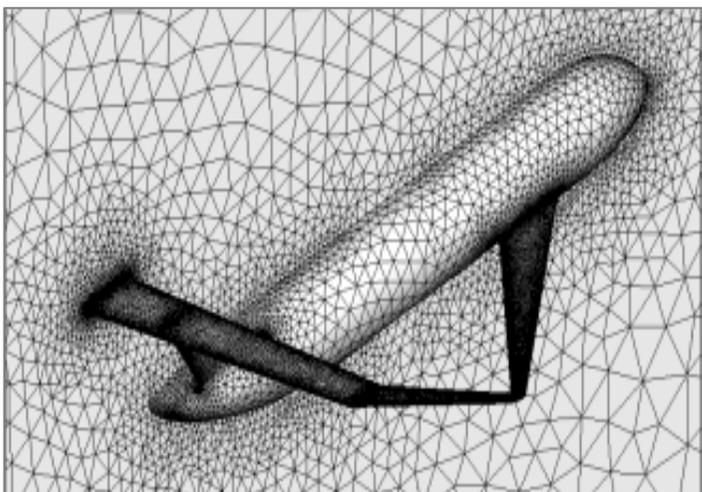


Control surface layout



# Boxwing configuration

Extension of the design space



- Aerodynamic results validated through WT tests
- Collaborative effort in the Helmholtz Int. Research Group „*Optimization of BoxWing Aircraft*“ with Nanyang Technological University, Singapur



