

Sustained Flight Power Requirements, Minimum Weight Configuration

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Assumptions:

- Flying weight is 8.944 lb. No telemetry system. One 2S3.3AH LiPO battery installed.
- Airspeed is 24.59MPH = 36.07ft/s = 10.99m/s = 39.57Kilometers/hr
- L/D of wing is 20.76\*, so wing drag is  $8.944/20.76 = .4308$  pound (\*Clark-YH & aspect ratio of 9.68)
- Drag Force =  $1/2 * \text{mass density} * \text{Velocity}^2 * C_d * \text{Area}$ , mass density is 1.225Kg/m<sup>3</sup>
- Fuselage drag, worst case, 4"x4" square, thin flat plate (Cd=1.28 at 10.99m/s: 0.740Newton = 0.166 pounds force
- Empennage drag, area: 10.5sq-in, Cdrag~0.2, at 10.99m/s, Drag=0.096Newton = 0.022 pounds force
- Total drag: .431 + .166 + .022 = .619 pounds force
- Outrunner motor and ESC efficiency is 77%
- Propeller efficiency is 72%
- Solar-electric power production = 8.0V @ 9.45A = 75.6W (for zenith-Sun angle of 20°)

Sustaining Thrust = Drag = 0.619 pound

$$\text{Sustaining Power} = (0.619\text{lb})(36.07\text{ft/s}) / (550\text{ft-lb/s/HP}) = 0.0406\text{HP}$$

$$\text{Sustaining Power} = (0.0406\text{HP})(746\text{W/HP}) = 30.28\text{W (thrust power)}$$

Available power into ESC/ motor: 75.6W

Available shaft power out of 77% efficiency motor: 58.21W

Available thrust power out of 72% efficiency prop: 41.91W

$$\text{Required Electrical Power} = (30.28\text{W mechanical}) / (0.554 \text{ combined efficiency}) = 54.7\text{W (electrical power)}$$

$$\text{Surplus Electrical Power} = 75.6\text{W} - 54.7\text{W} = 20.9\text{W}$$

$$\text{Power Margin: } 20.9 / 75.6 = 27.6\% \text{ (in minimum weight configuration)}$$

$$\text{Climb Rate Using Surplus Power} = (20.9\text{W})(0.554 \text{ efficiency})(1\text{HP}/746\text{W})(550\text{ft-lb/HP-s})(1/8.944 \text{ lb})$$

$$\text{Climb Rate Using Surplus Power} = 0.937\text{ft/s (or } 56.2 \text{ ft/minute)}$$

**Conclusion - Looking Ahead**

Lighter construction techniques and materials, plus better solar cell layout could substantially improve the power margin. A 20% increase in wingspan (from 10' to 12') would allow 50% more solar cells in the wing. The higher aspect ratio would improve the finite-wingspan L/D ratio by 11%. Utilizing cut solar cells would allow a high-coverage tapered-wingtip design that would further reduce the wing's induced drag by 7-10%.