

Presentation of the MAVDEM project

MAV07, Toulouse, France 17 September 2007

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Outline



- Introduction
- Project methodology
- Missions identification
- System architecture
- Vehicle configuration selection
- Guidance, navigation and flight control system
- Ground control station
- Conclusion



Introduction



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- « Design of MAV demonstrator capable of stationary flight & economic fast cruise »
- EDA project
 - France: ONERA (Alcore Tech.)
 - Italy: OTO MELARA (Celin Avio)
 - Spain: SENER
 - Norway: TELLMIE
- 4 M€ budget
- From Sept. 2005 to Sept. 2008

Wingspan	<50 cm
AV gross weight incl. Payload	One-man portable
Endurance economic cruise	30 min
Max cruise speed	20 m/s

Project methodology







Missions identification



• 2 basic scenarios

- Scenario 1: the MAV should fly at maximum cruise speed and inspect in stationary flight some targets located at maximum distance away in detail and fly home at maximum cruise speed
 - Focus on the combination of fast cruise and VTOL/stationary flight capability)
- Scenario 2: the MAV should act as a scout for a small unit in an urban scenario, fly ahead of soldiers, inspect roofs and look into windows.
 Endurance between 15 and 30 minutes
 - Focus on slow/stationary flight and endurance



System architecture



Vehicle configuration selection



 General methodology: start from the widest spectrum of candidate concepts





Candidate concepts survey



- Survey of VTOL concepts
 - As wide as possible
 - Existing and innovative concepts

• 26 concepts identified

- 4 rotor
- Helicopter
- Single ducted rotor
- Double coaxial rotors
- Double tandem rotors
- Tail-sitters
 - Tilt-rotors

Too many concepts!

First selection through
a high level
multicriteria analysis

Down selection of 5 concepts





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Design improvement



- Improvement of the level of detail of the retained concepts
 - Identification and characterization of the required onboard components
 - Propulsion considerations, especially on batteries volume and motors efficiency
 - Aeroshape design refinement, with associated estimated lift and drag
 - Performance estimation



2 last remaining concepts



- Definition of 2 « finalists » by mixing the major advantages of the 5 previous concepts
 - Low mechanical complexity, easy manoeuvrability



 Low drag fuselage, high performance



Detailed design

 Design enhancement through propulsion tests & structure and internal arrangement definition





Configuration B

Final choice



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- Based on
 - Detailed design
 - Aerodynamics characterization
 - Performance calculation
- And in agreement with the whole consortium





Guidance, navigation and flight control system



- Definition of generic mathematical models
 - Guidance and control
 - Navigation
- Flight management
 - Manual mode for set up
 - Automatic mode
 - Crash mode
- Simulator developed



Ground control station



Conclusion



- MAVDEM project now entering the « System built & integration phase »
- Manufacture and procurement of the components have started
- Integration should start at the end of October 2007
- Preliminary flight tests in Spain during the first half of 2008
- Final flight demonstration in Norway during summer 2008