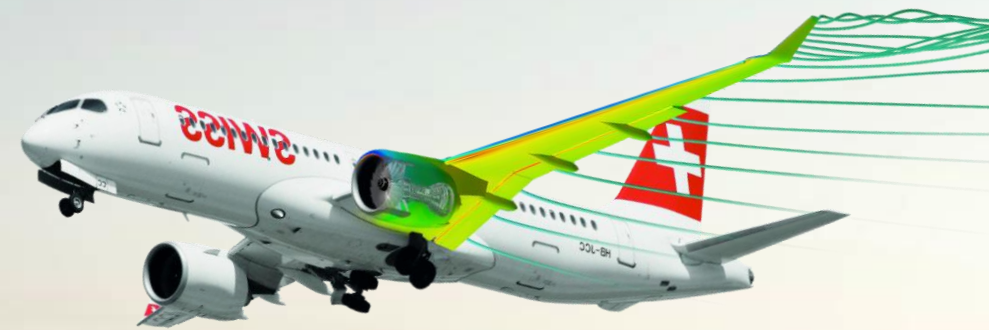




ZHAW - Zurich University of Applied Sciences  
EASA – European Union Aviation Safety Agency

# EASA MODELSI Project Stakeholder workshop #2

10<sup>th</sup> July 2024, Winterthur (CH), Cologne (DE)



# Aerodynamic analysis - results

# Mid-Fidelity Simulations: DUST



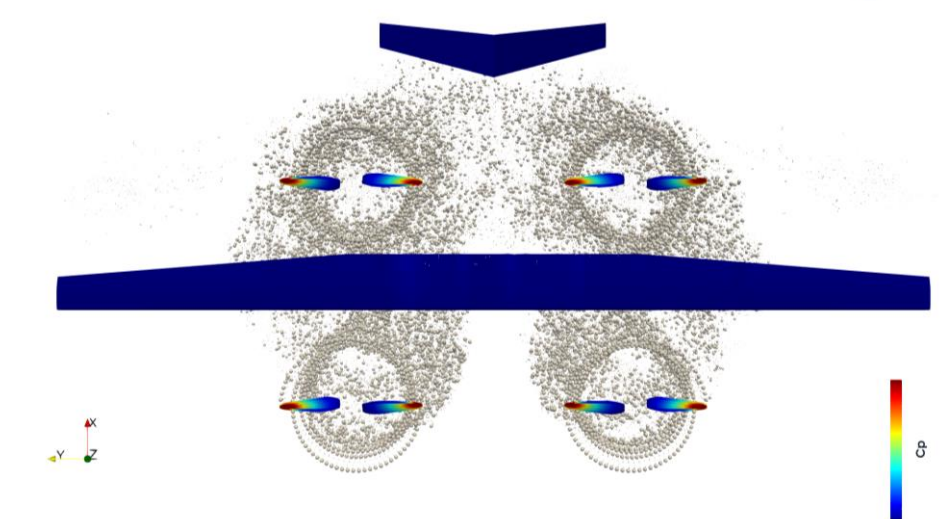
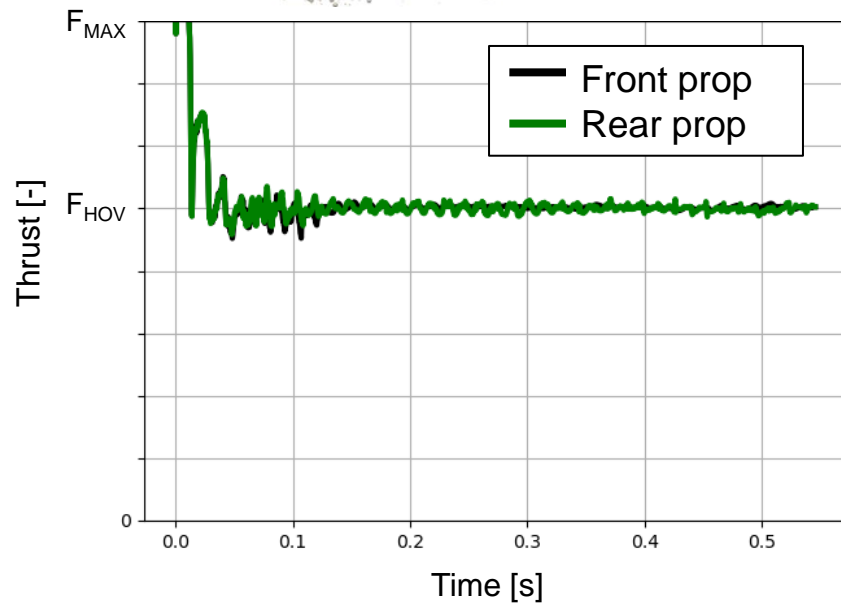
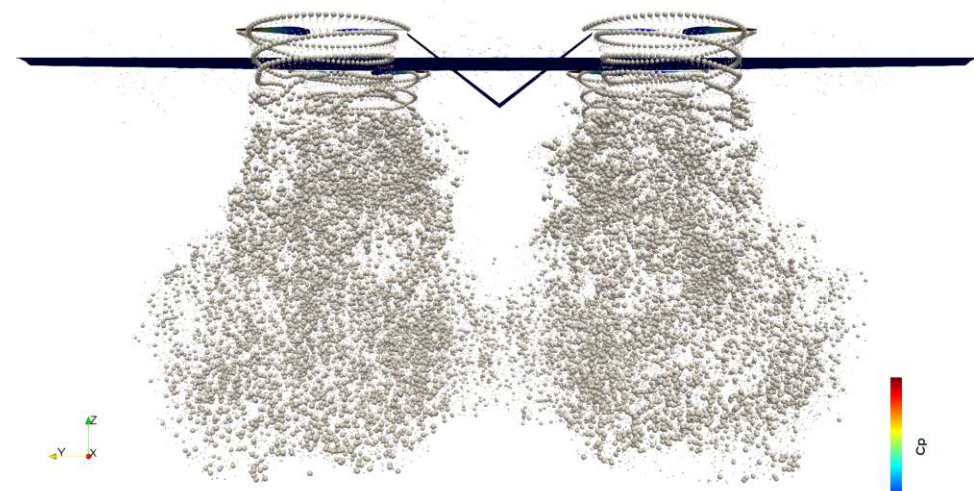
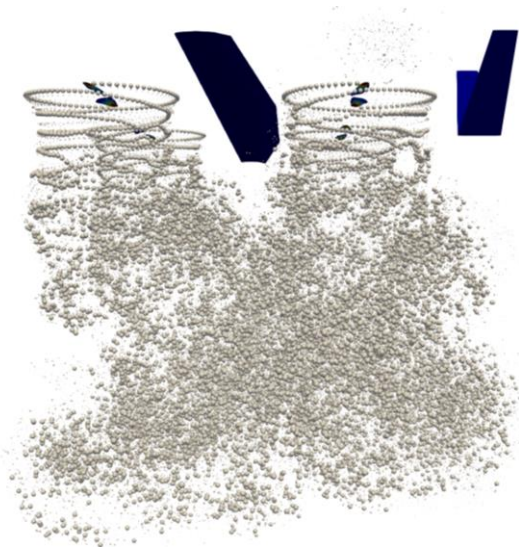
Hovering

$$AOA = AOS = 0^\circ$$

$$U_\infty = 0 \text{ m/s}$$

$$N_{LP} = \text{active const}$$

$$N_{PP} = 0 \text{ rpm}$$



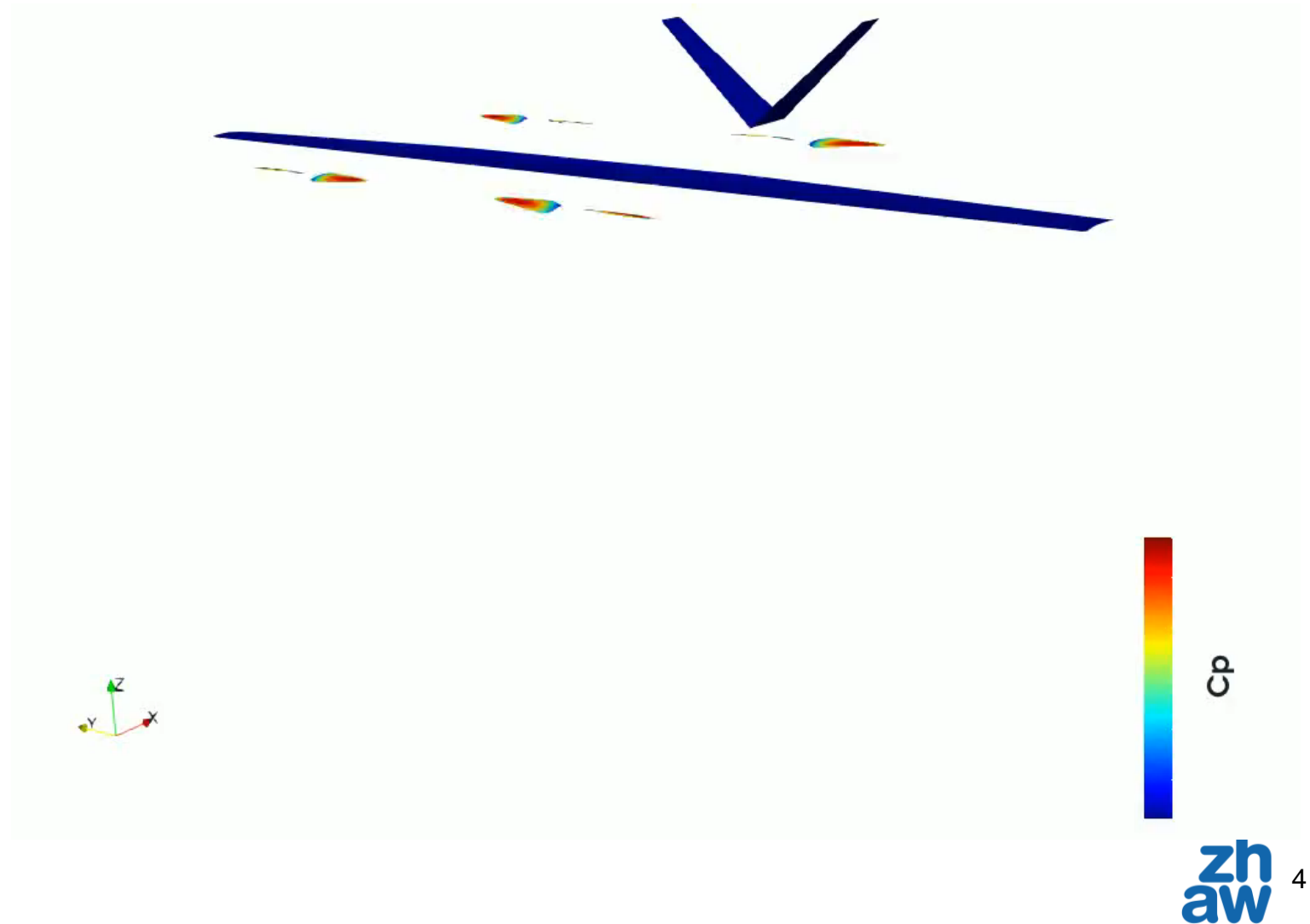
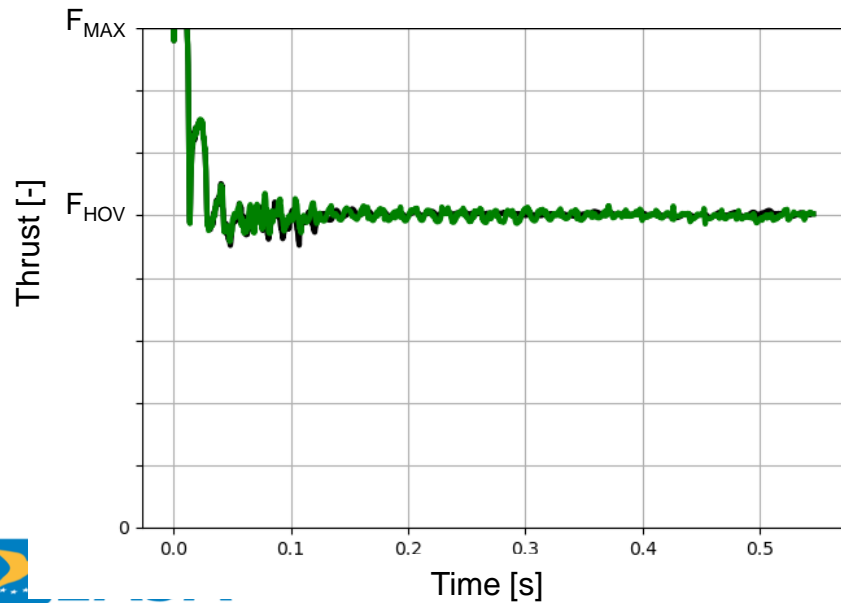
Hovering

$$AOA = AOS = 0^\circ$$

$$U_\infty = 0 \text{ m/s}$$

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# Mid-Fidelity Simulations: DUST



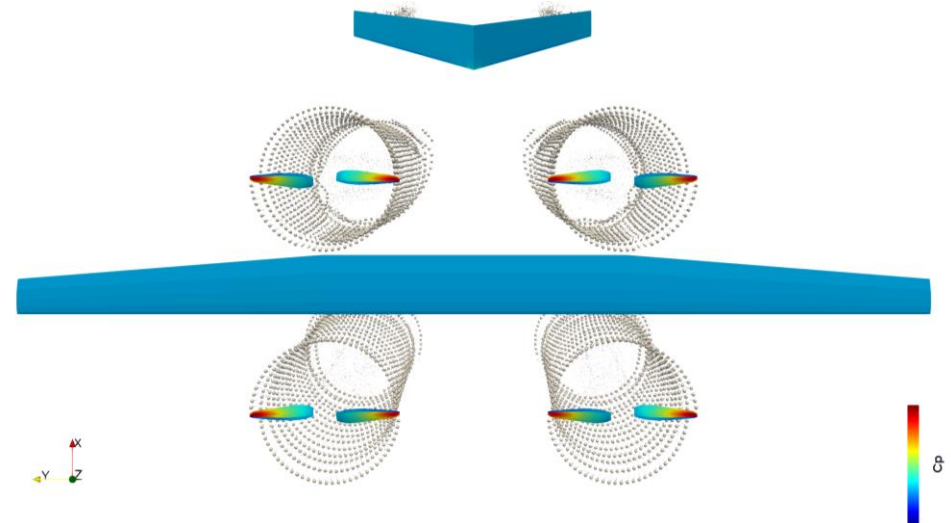
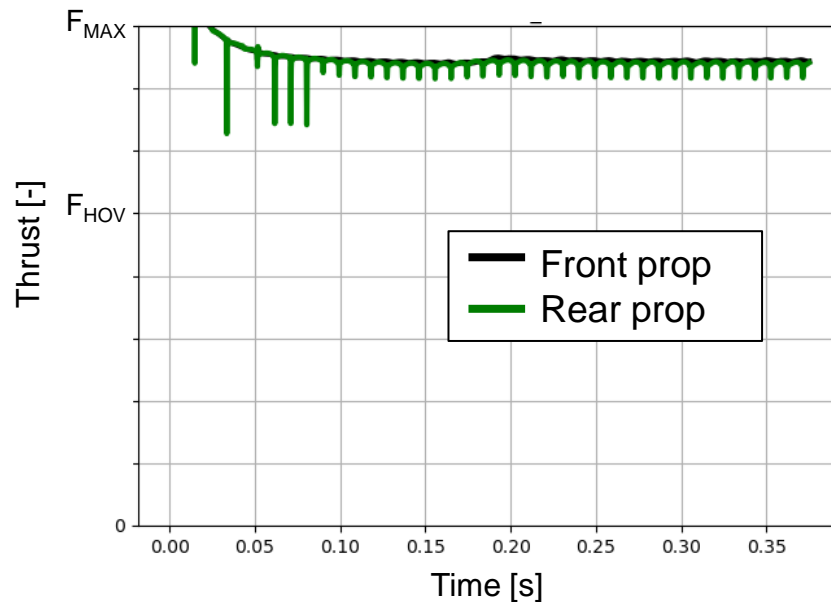
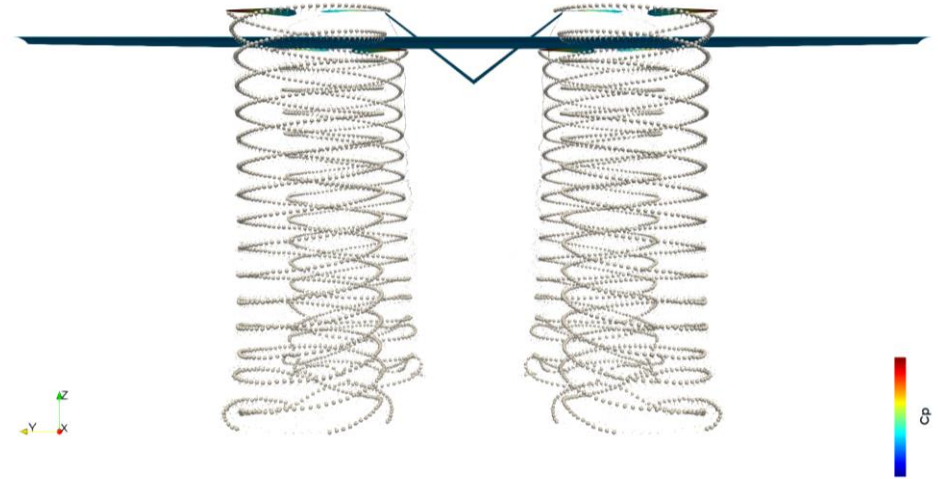
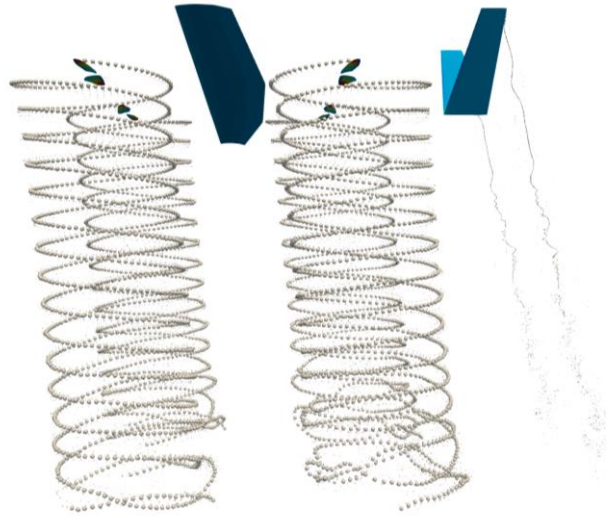
Hovering ascent

$$AOA = -80^\circ \quad AOS = 0^\circ$$

$$U_\infty = 10 \text{ m/s}$$

$$N_{LP} = \text{const.}$$

$$N_{PP} = 0 \text{ rpm}$$



# Mid-Fidelity Simulations: DUST

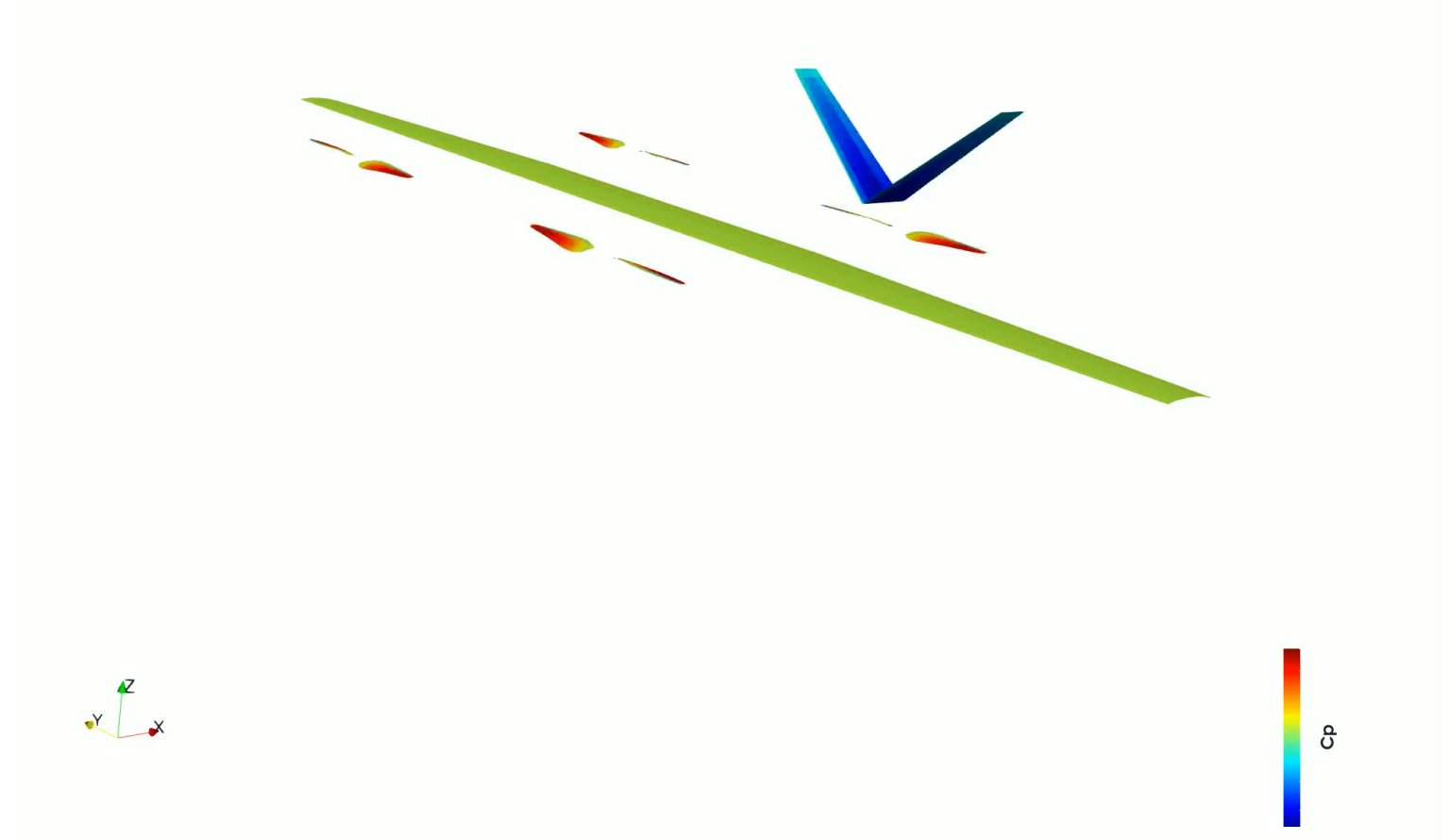
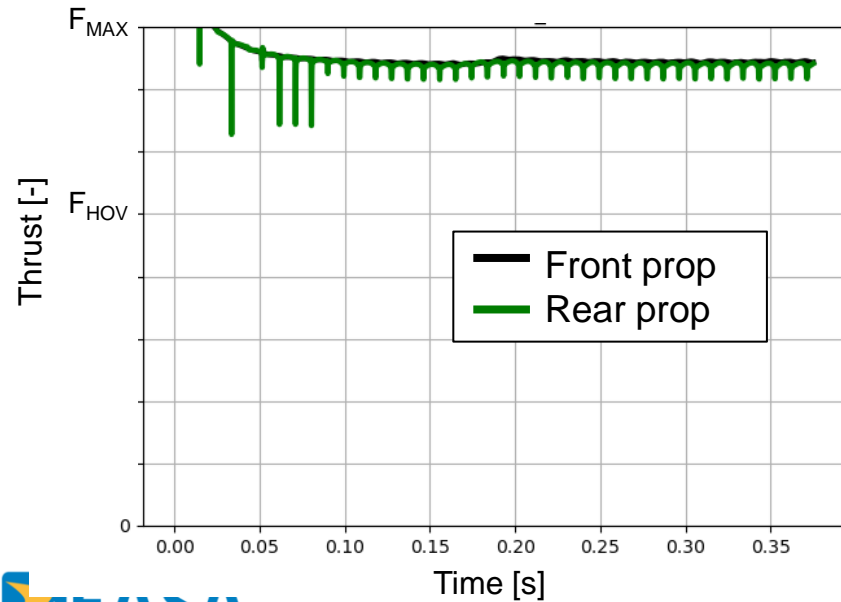
Hovering ascent

$$AOA = -80^\circ \quad AOS = 0^\circ$$

$$U_\infty = 10 \text{ m/s}$$

$$N_{LP} = \text{const.}$$

$$N_{PP} = 0 \text{ rpm}$$



# Mid-Fidelity Simulations: DUST



Hovering descent

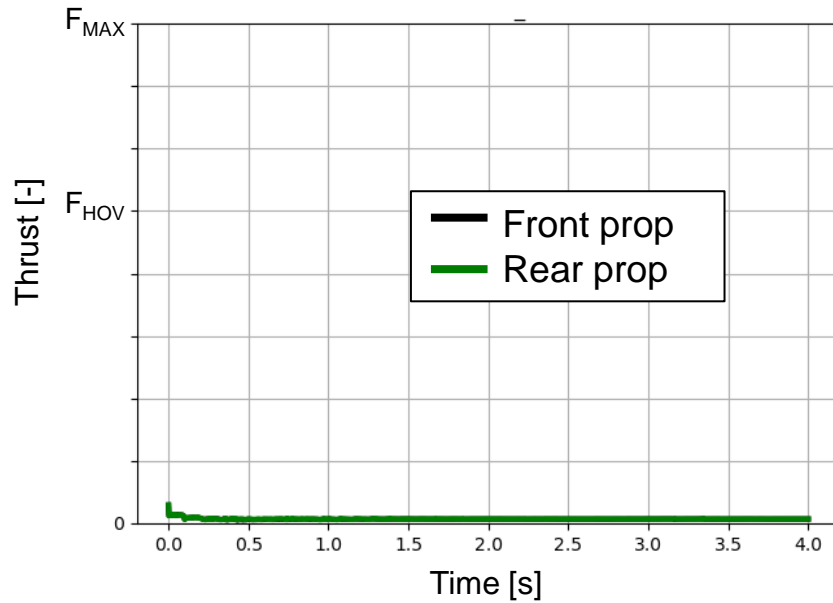
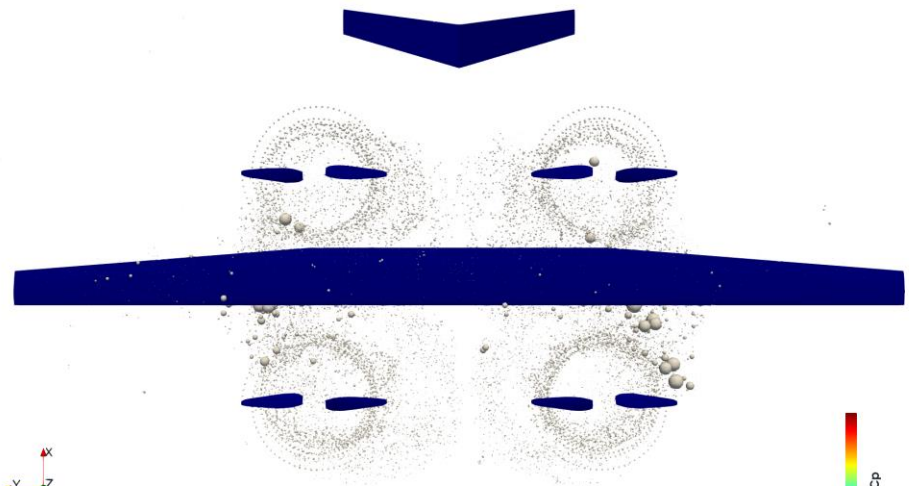
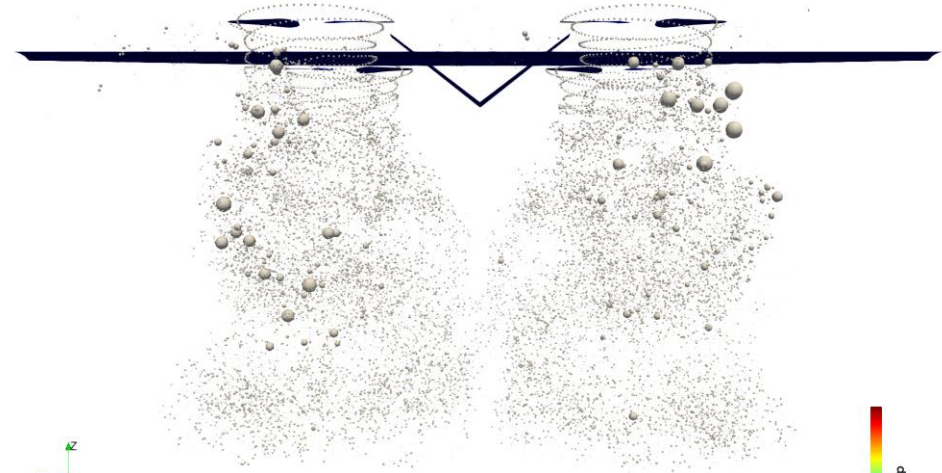
$AOA = 90^\circ$

$AOS = 0^\circ$

$U_\infty = 10 \text{ m/s}$

$N_{LP} = \text{active}$

$N_{PP} = 0 \text{ rpm}$





Hovering descent

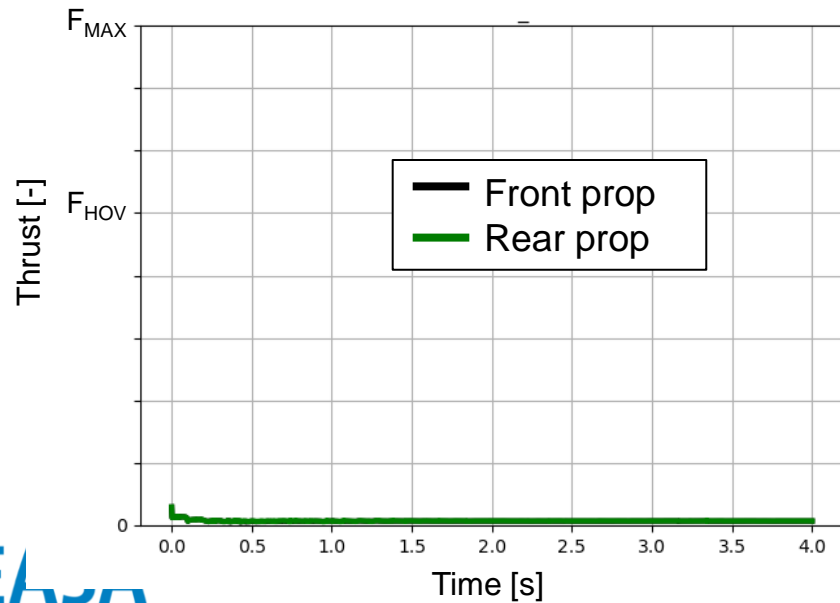
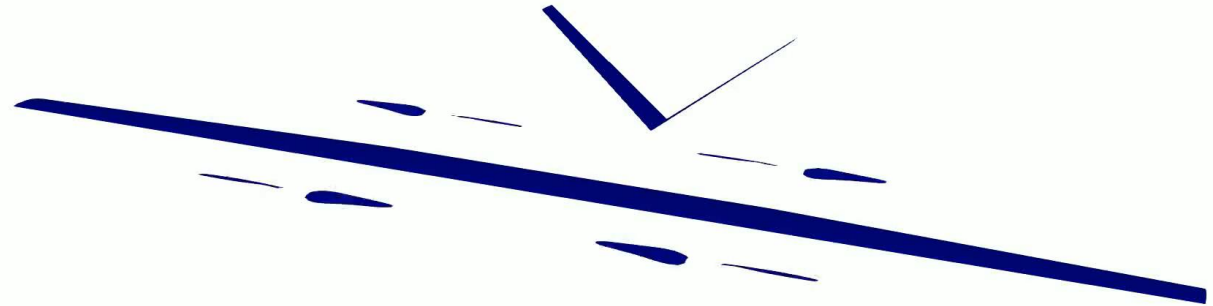
$AOA = 90^\circ$

$AOS = 0^\circ$

$U_\infty = 10 \text{ m/s}$

$N_{LP} = \text{active}$

$N_{PP} = 0 \text{ rpm}$





# Mid-Fidelity Simulations: DUST

## Transition

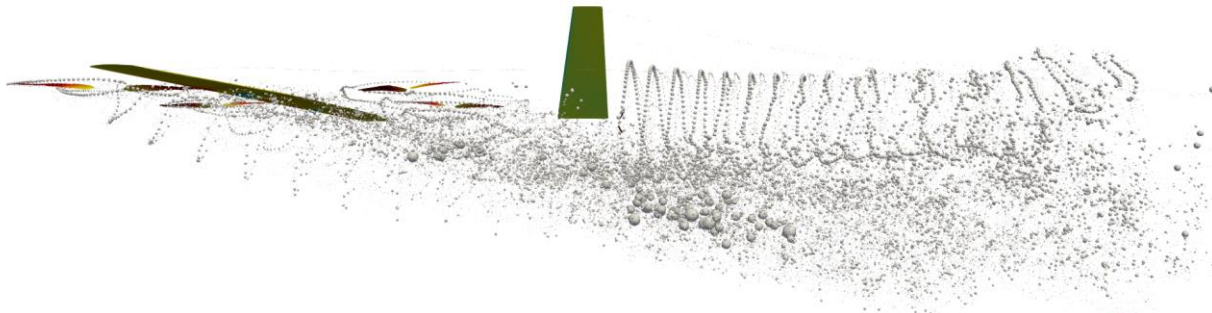
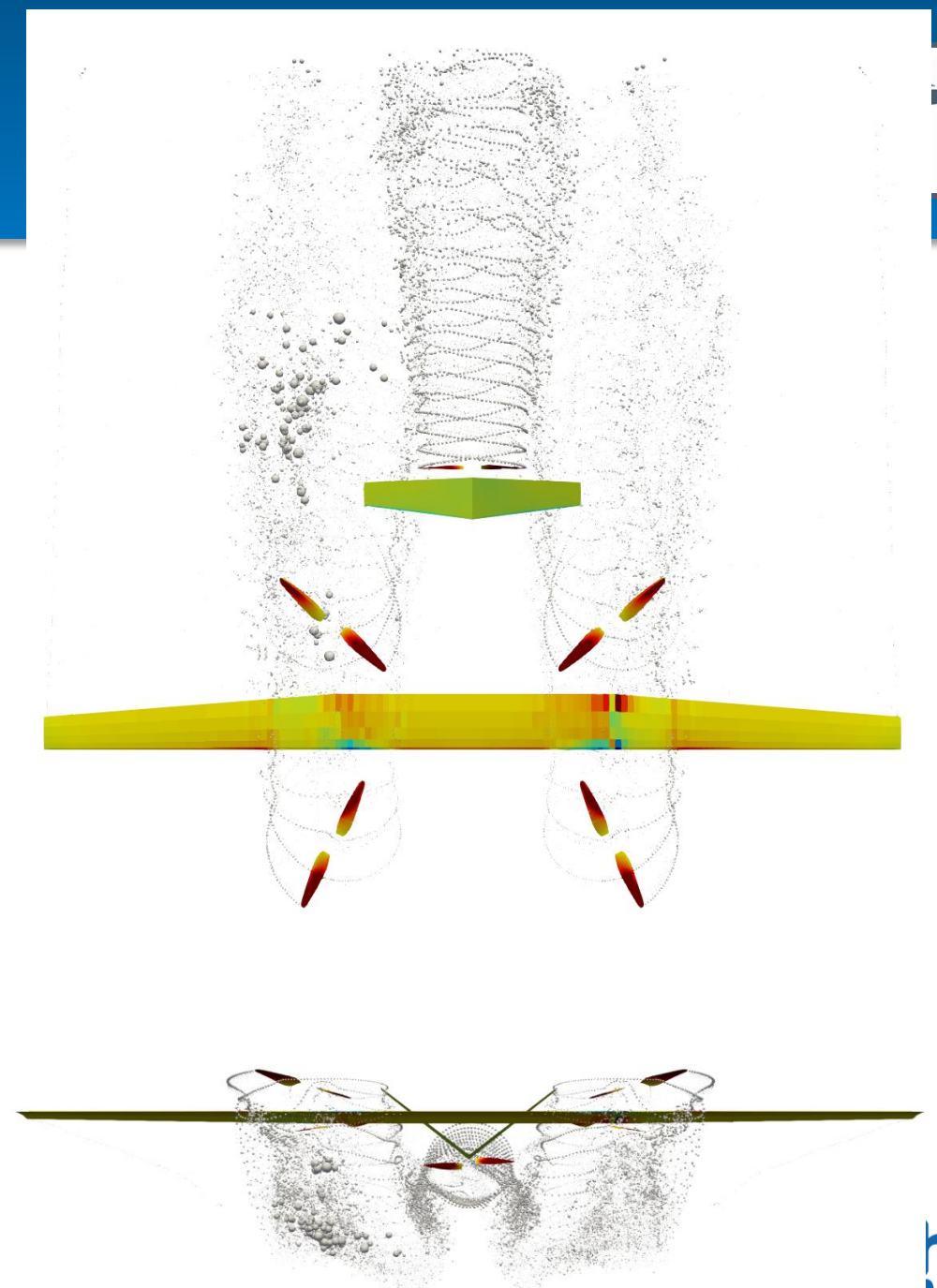
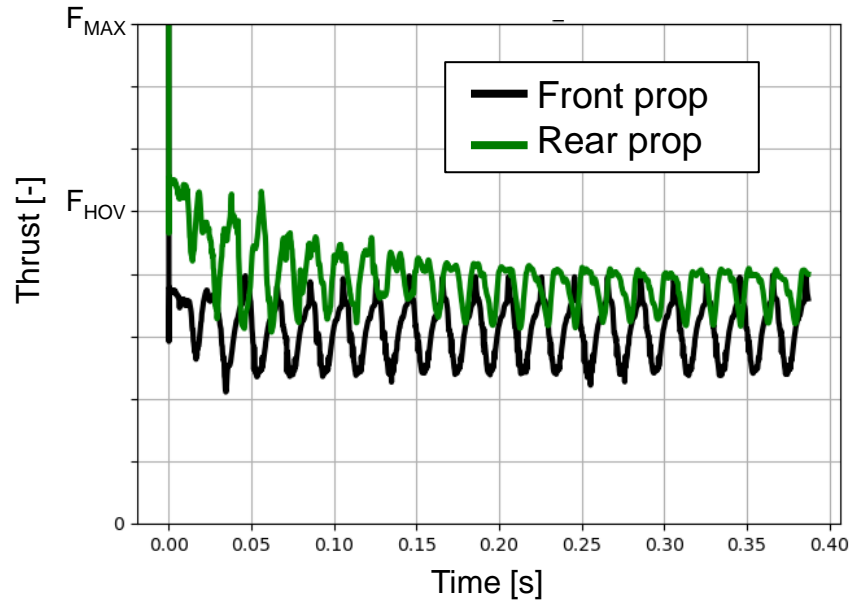
$AOA = -2^\circ$

$AOS = 0^\circ$

$U_\infty = 10 \text{ m/s}$

$N_{LP} = \text{active}$

$N_{PP} = \text{active}$



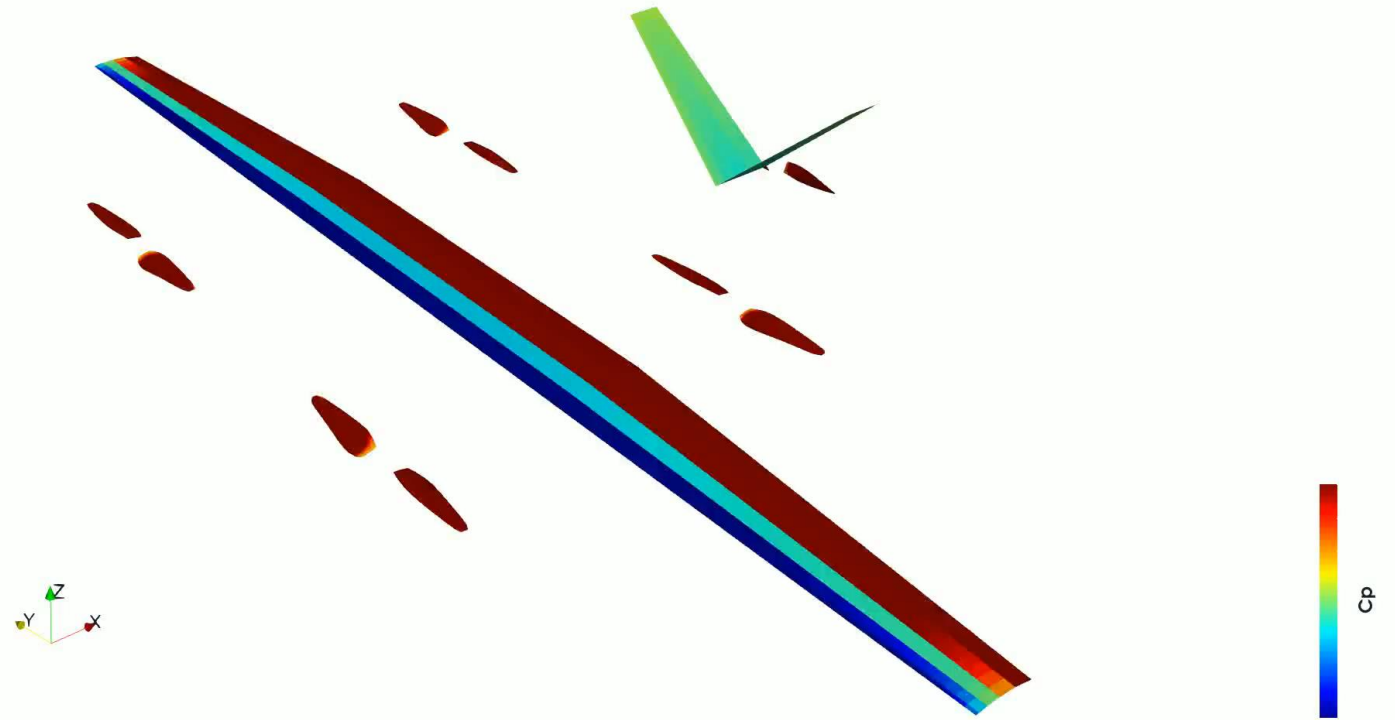
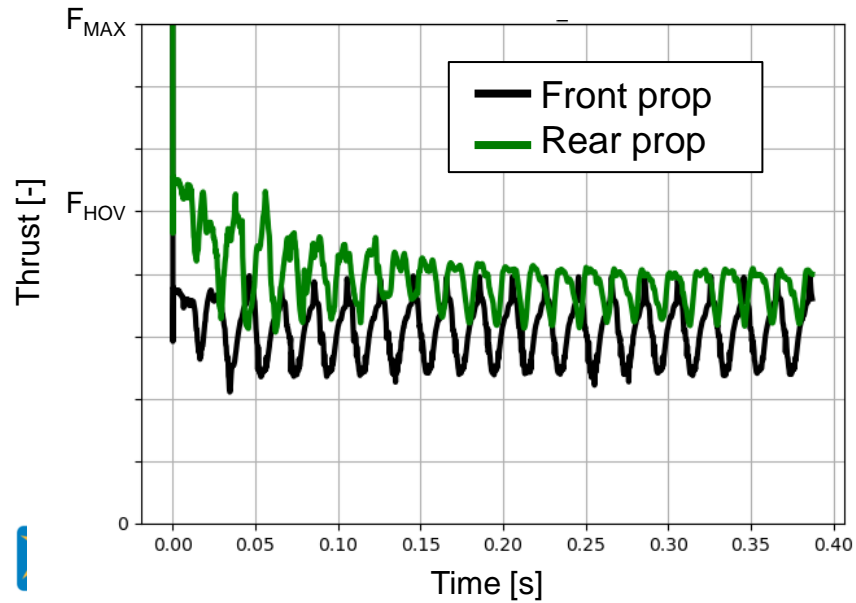
## Transition

$$AOA = -2^\circ \quad AOS = 0^\circ$$

$$U_\infty = 10 \text{ m/s}$$

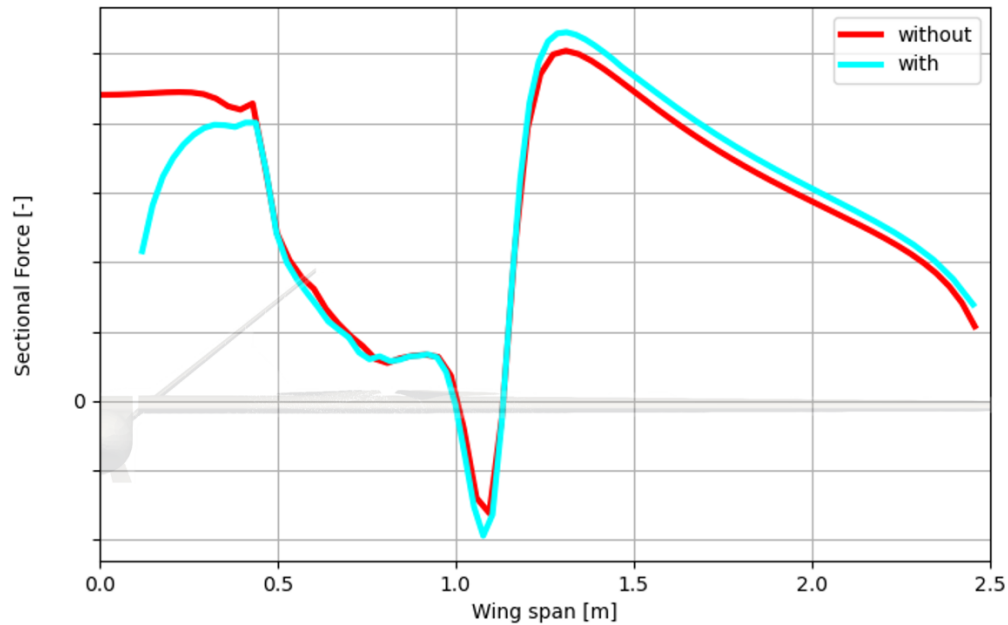
$$N_{LP} = \text{active}$$

$$N_{PP} = \text{active}$$



# DUST Wing force distribution comparison

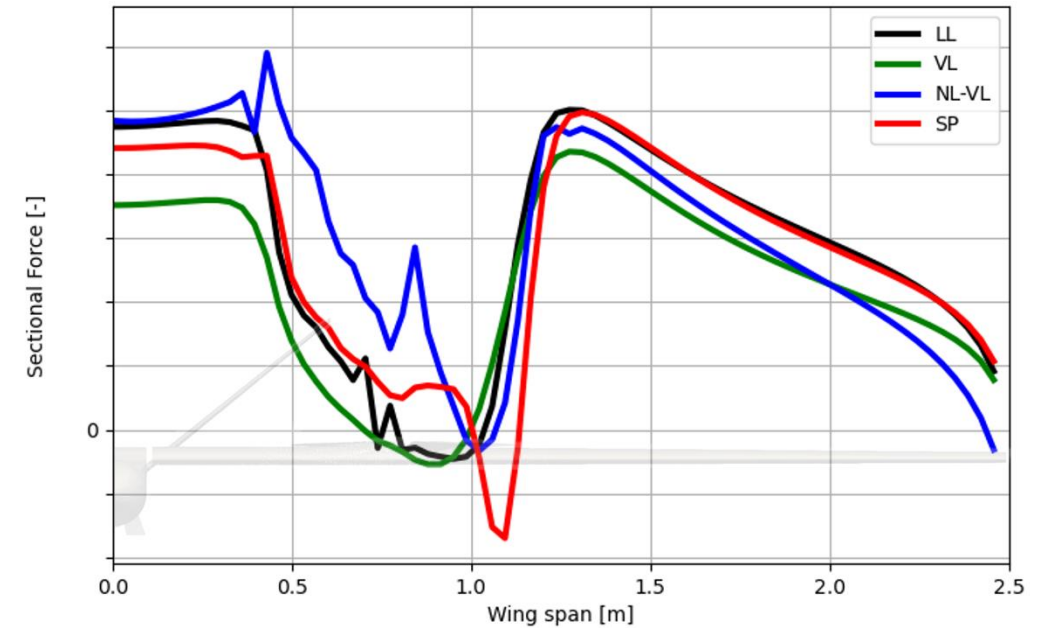
Comparison between a simulation with and without the fuselage



CASE	FRONT PROPELLER THRUST	REAR PROPELLER THRUST	WING LIFT FORCE
% DIFFERENCE WITH/WO FUSELAGE	+0.1	-0.2	-7.03

Comparison of the wing aerodynamic modeling:

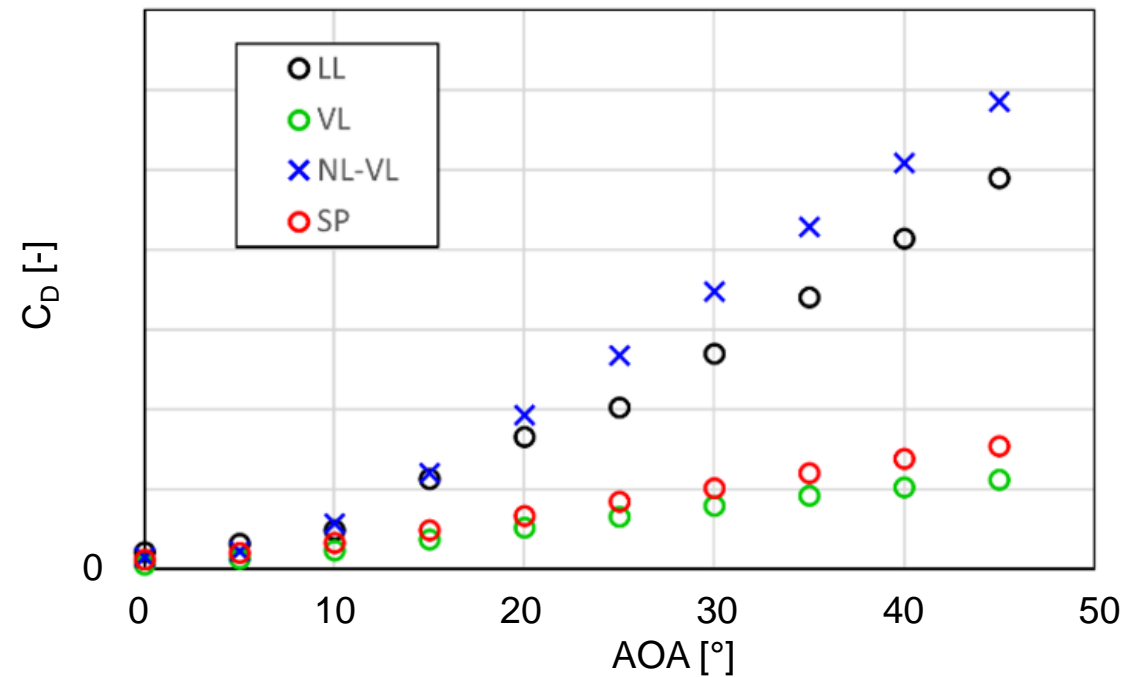
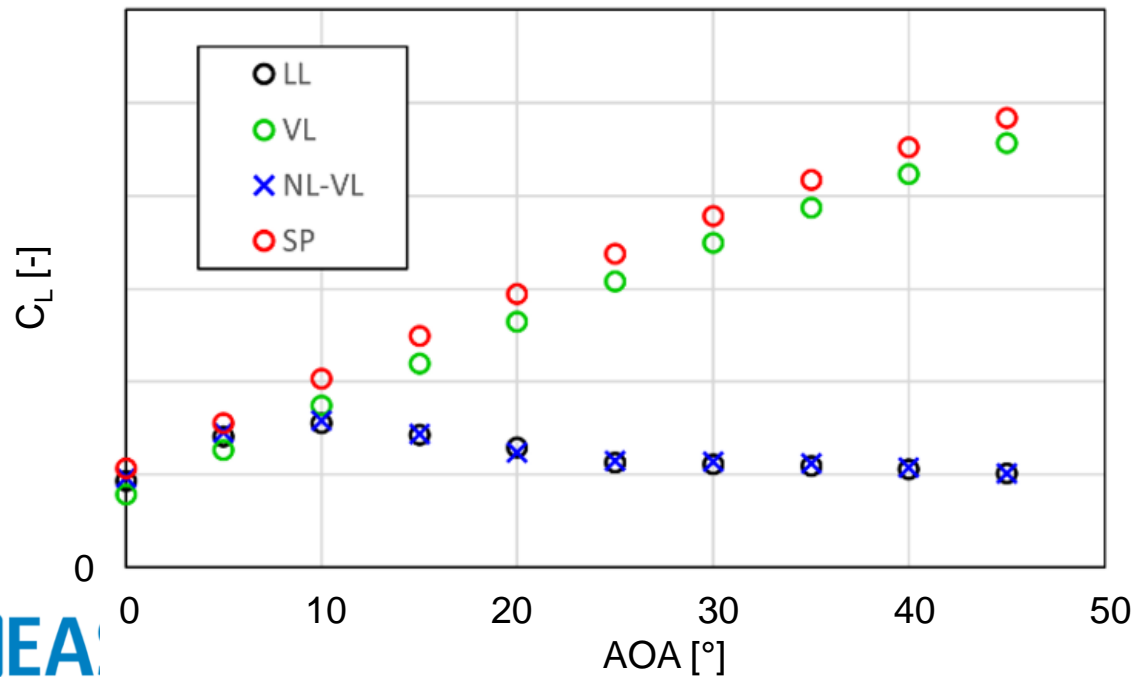
- Lifting Line (LL)
- Vortex Lattice Method (VL)
- Non-Linear Vortex Lattice Method (NL-VL)
- Surface Panels (SP)



% DIFF BETWEEN METHODS	FRONT PROPELLER THRUST	REAR PROPELLER THRUST	WING LIFT FORCE
SP	-	-	-
NL-VL	+2.1	+0.3	+6.1
VL	-0.4	+3.0	-19.2
LL	+1.2	+7.0	+3.8

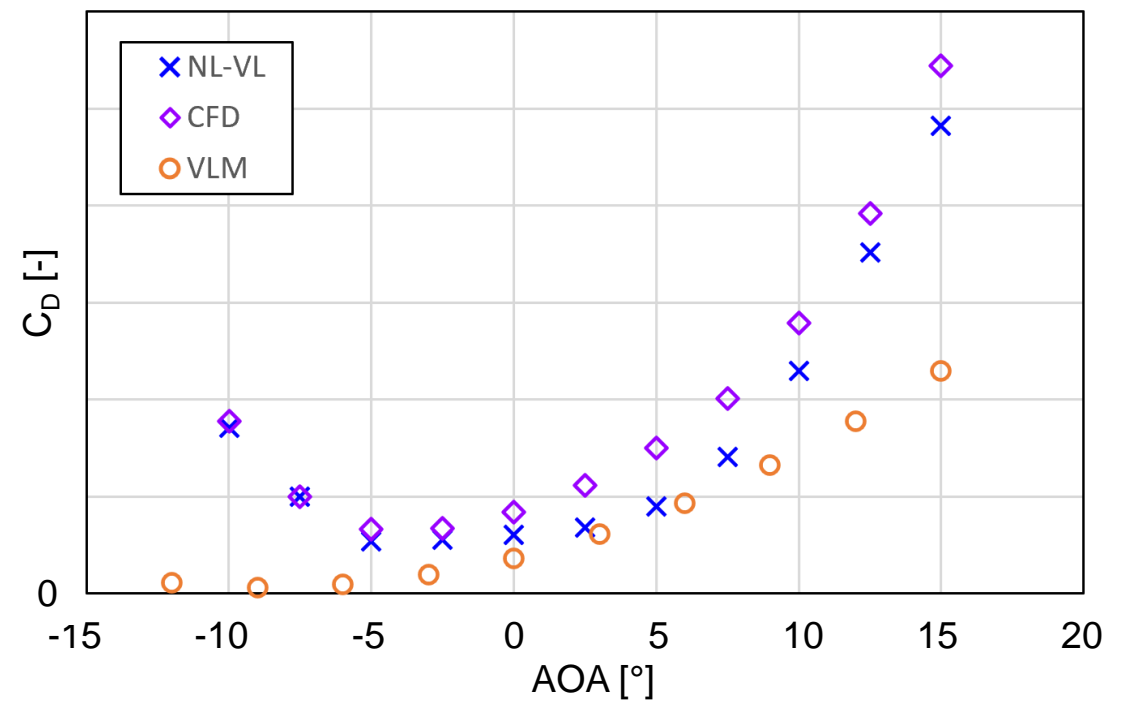
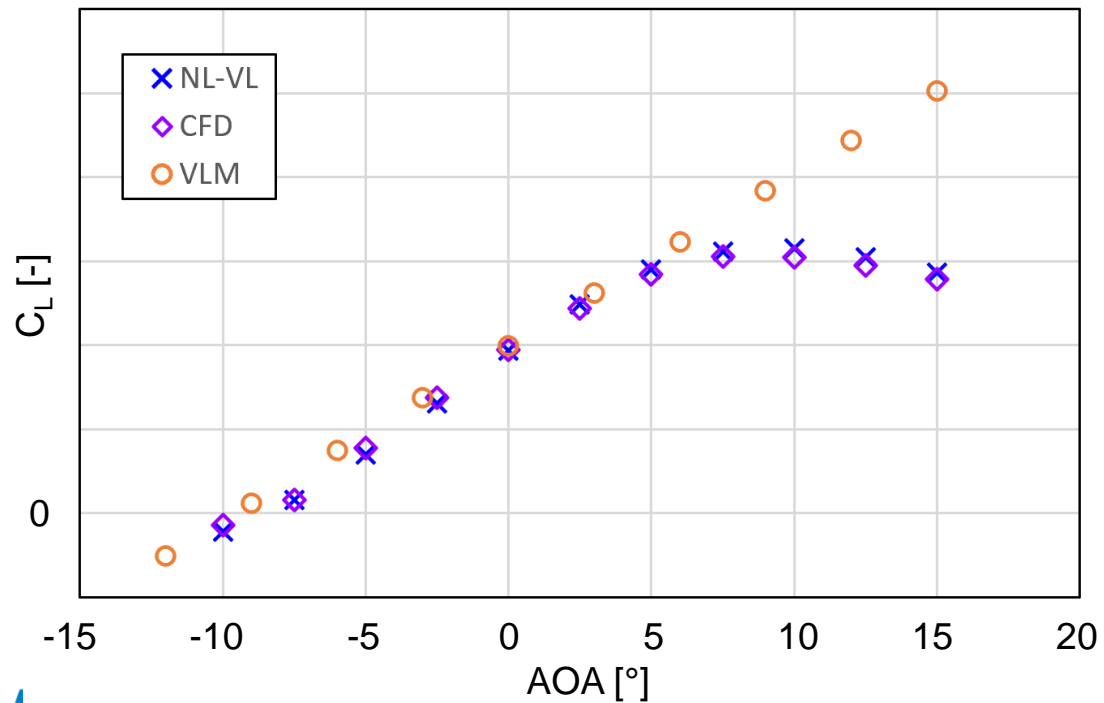
## Comparison of the wing aerodynamic modeling:

- Lifting Line (LL)
- Vortex Lattice Method (VL)
- Non-Linear Vortex Lattice Method (NL-VL)
- Surface Panels (SP)



## Comparison between different models fidelity:

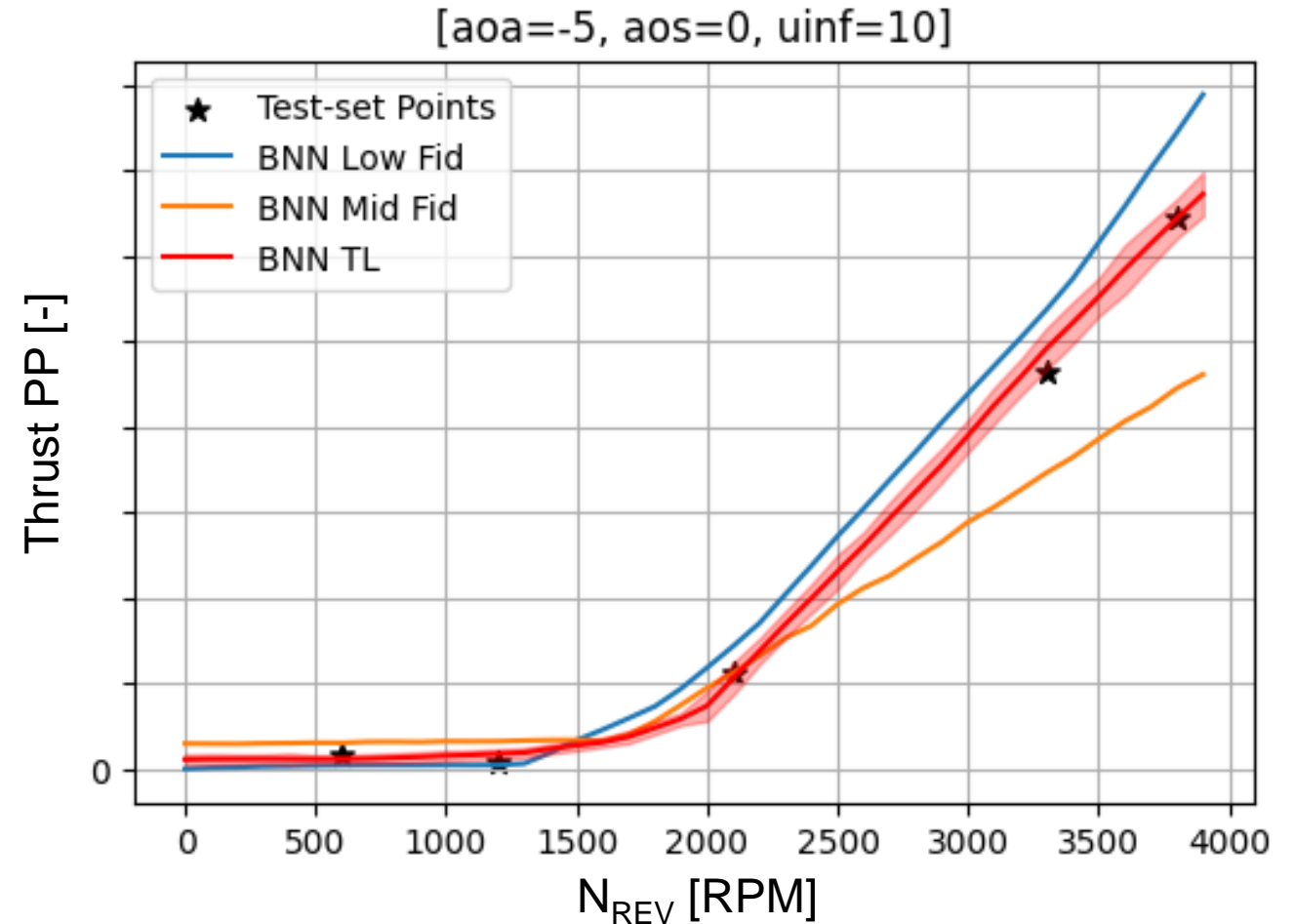
- Low-fidelity: Vortex Lattice Method (Tornado)
- Mid-fidelity: Vortex Particle Method (DUST)
- High-fidelity: CFD steady RANS



# Multi-fidelity modeling - results

# BNN results: Model Integration

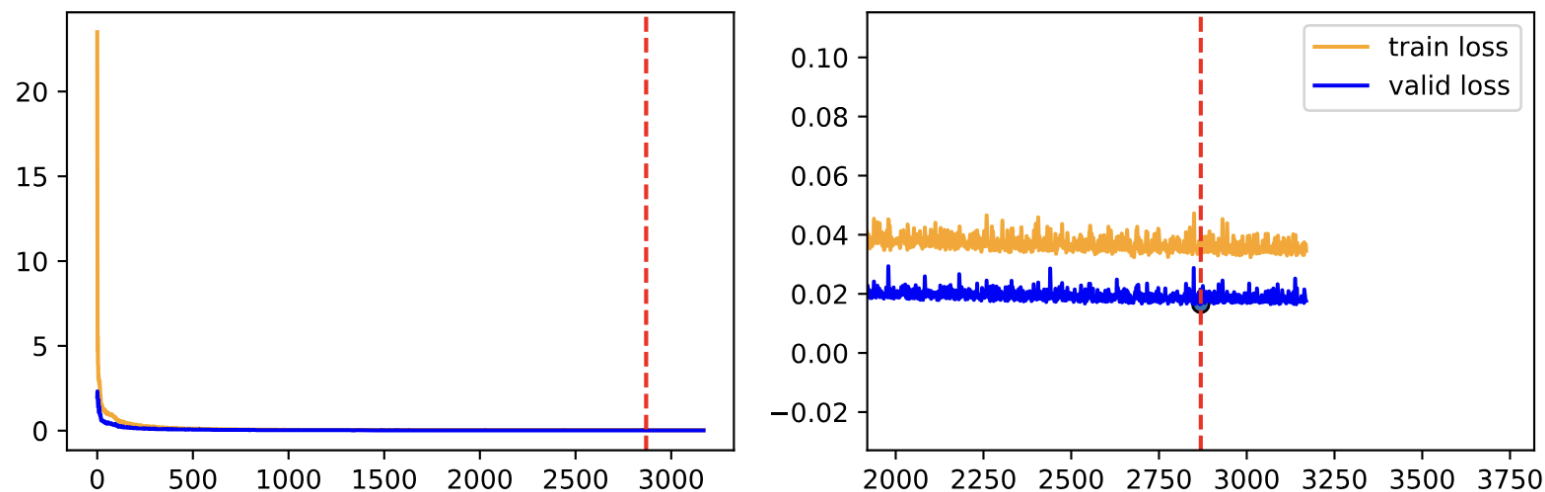
BNN with TL achieves good accuracy and consistently outperforms single models trained on separate datasets. The uncertainty quantification provided valuable insights into the model's convergence capability (epistemic) and data coherence (aleatoric). The model was ultimately integrated into the system.



# BNN results: Training

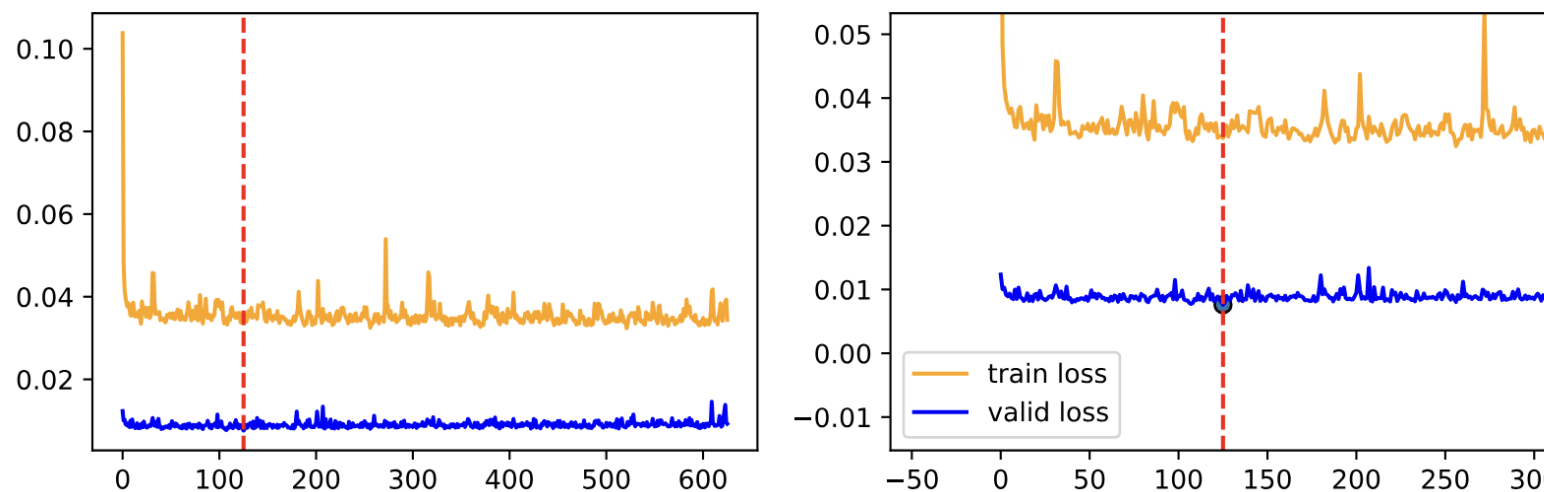
Pre Train Loss

BNN Low Fid: Training loss



Transfer Learning Loss

BNN TL: Training loss





Model	Training Time	Prediction Time	Average Perc. Error	Average Perc. Confidence	N. Params
<b>BNN LF</b>	~41 min	~0.02 sec	8.5%	94.2%	174932
<b>BNN MF</b>	~35 min	~0.02 sec	6.4%	92.1%	19092
<b>DF: BNN TL</b>	~55 min	~0.02 sec	1.8%	97.3%	174932
<b>DF: CoKriging</b>	~4 min	~0.005 sec	5.9%	88.2%	-

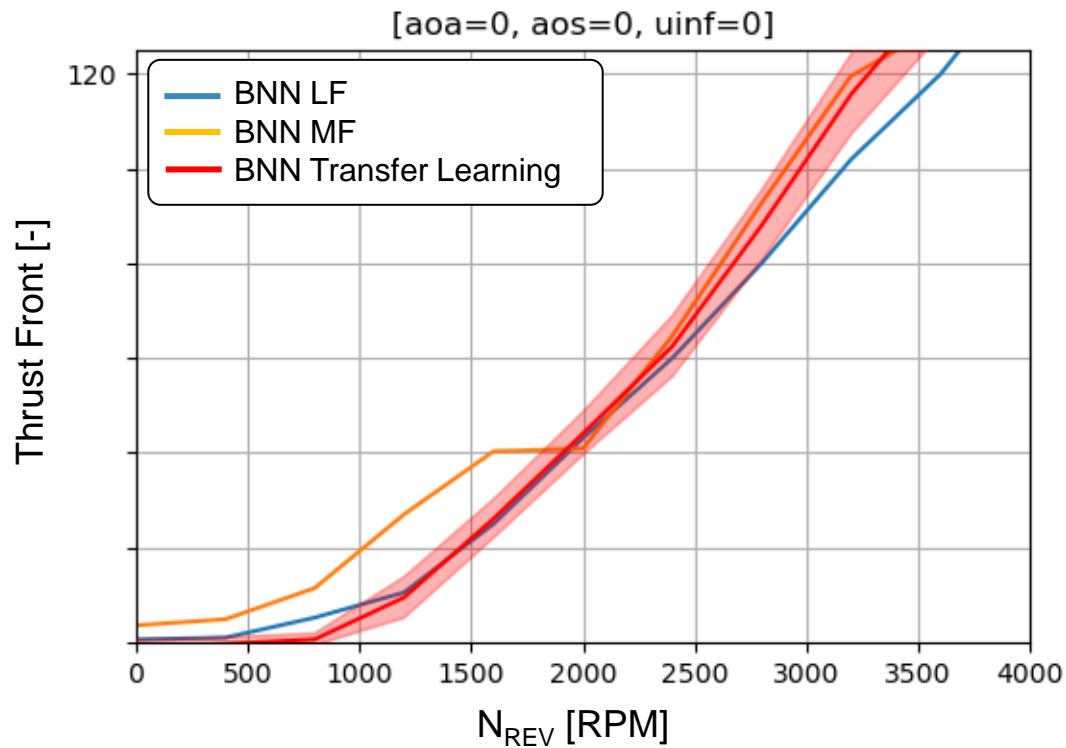
Benchmarks on NVIDIA Quadro P2000 GPU

## Final model hyperparameters:

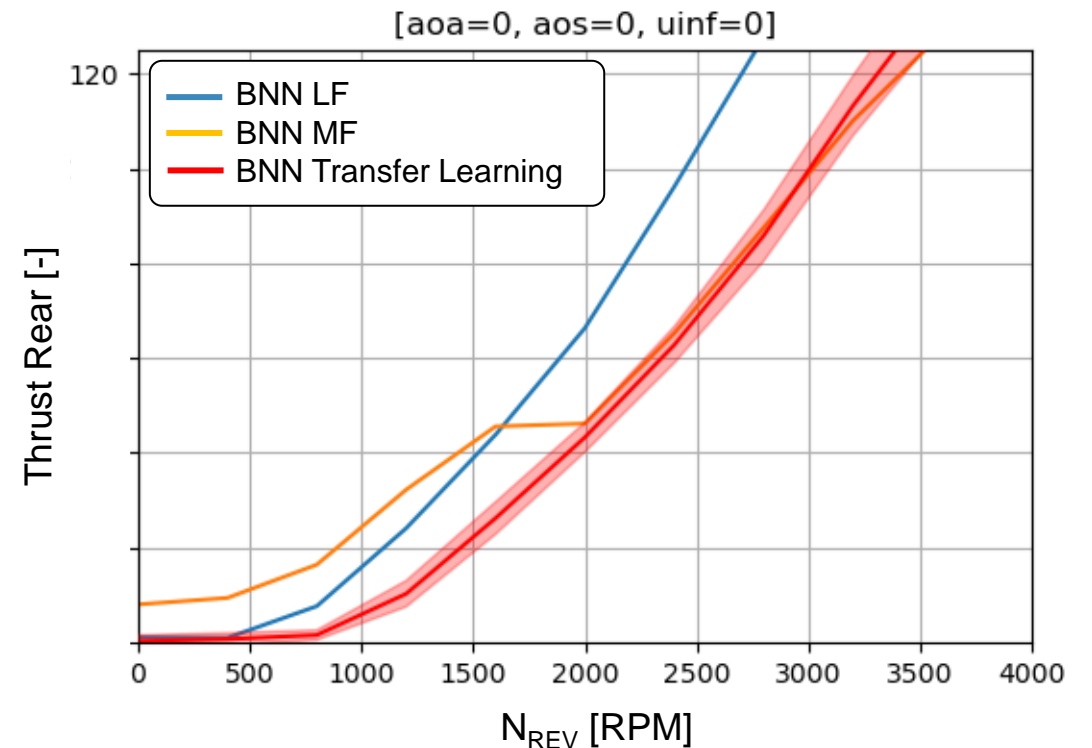
- **Input dimension:** 8
- **Output dimension:** 10
- **Number of layers:** 5
- **Optimization Function:** LeakyReLU
- **Learning rate:** 0.0016
- **Learning rate during TL:** 0.0081

$$AOA = AOS = 0^\circ \quad U_\infty = 0 \text{ m/s} \quad N_{LP} = \text{active} \quad N_{PP} = 0 \text{ rpm}$$

### Front propeller



### Rear propeller



# Flight mechanics analysis - results

The eVTOL is equipped with standard sensors and additionally:

- accelerometers
- strain gauges

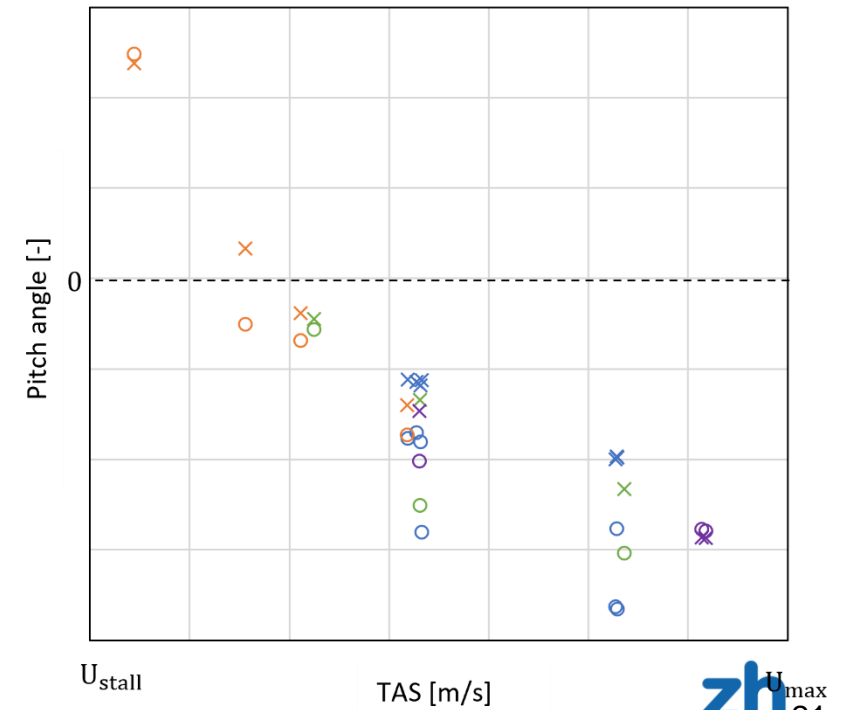
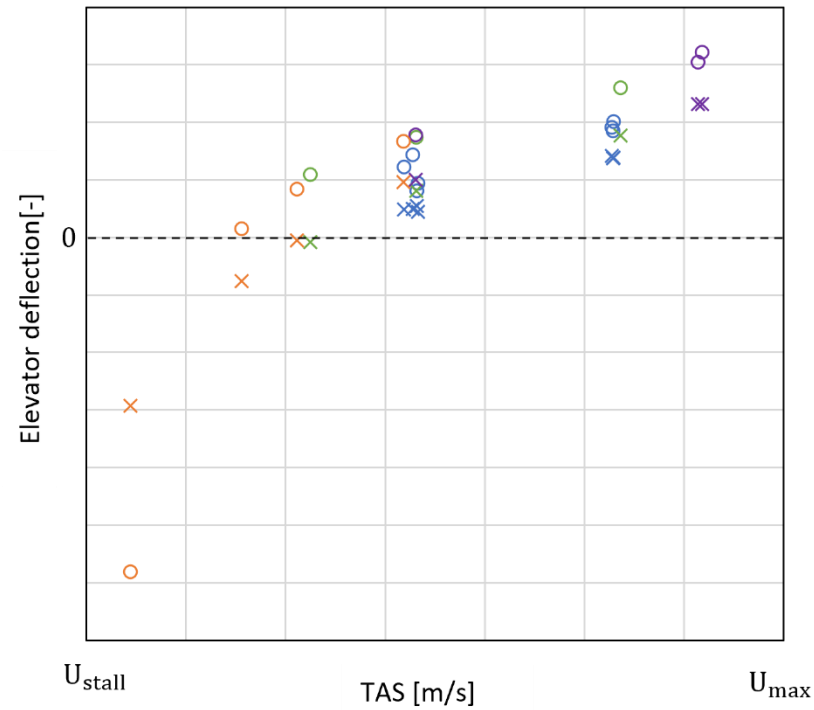
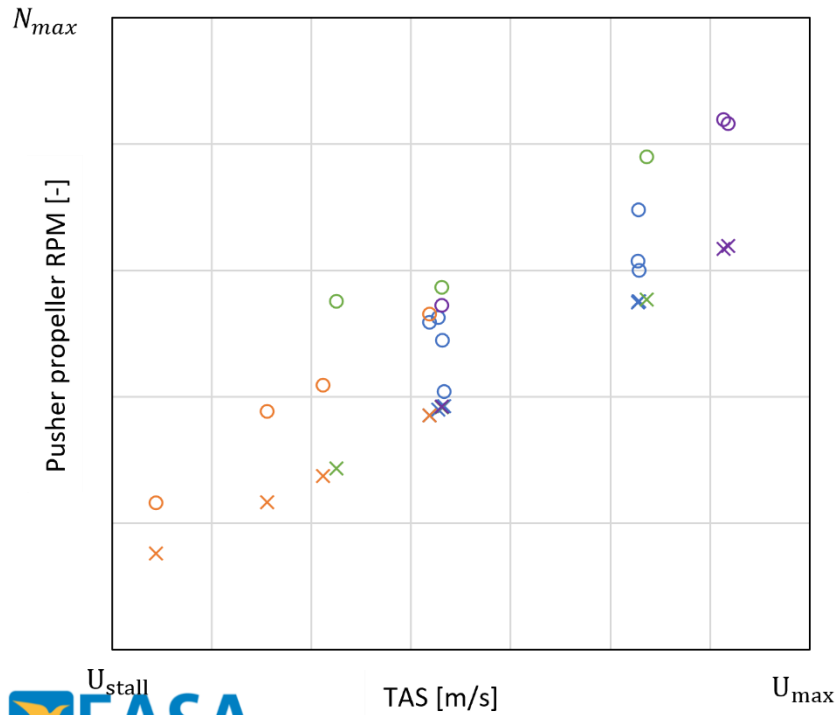
Key notes:

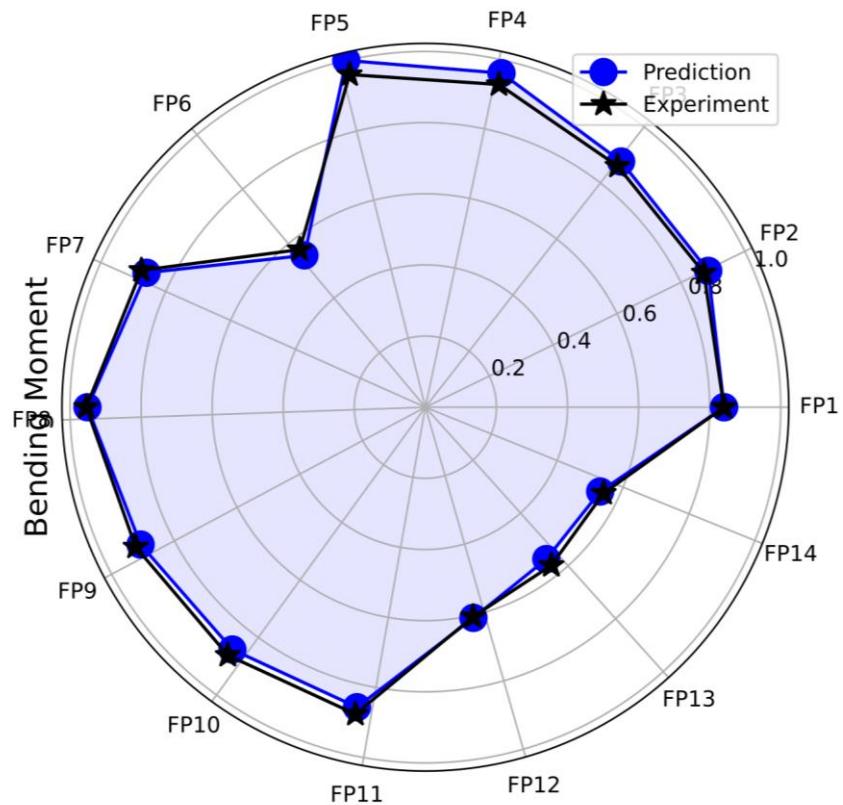
- Several flights were accomplished in the entire flight envelope in both Helicopter and Airplane mode
- Structural modes were identified
- Flight test data is compared with simulation data



Trimmed conditions comparison in AP mode between:

- LF Flight Mechanics model
- ✕ Flight test data

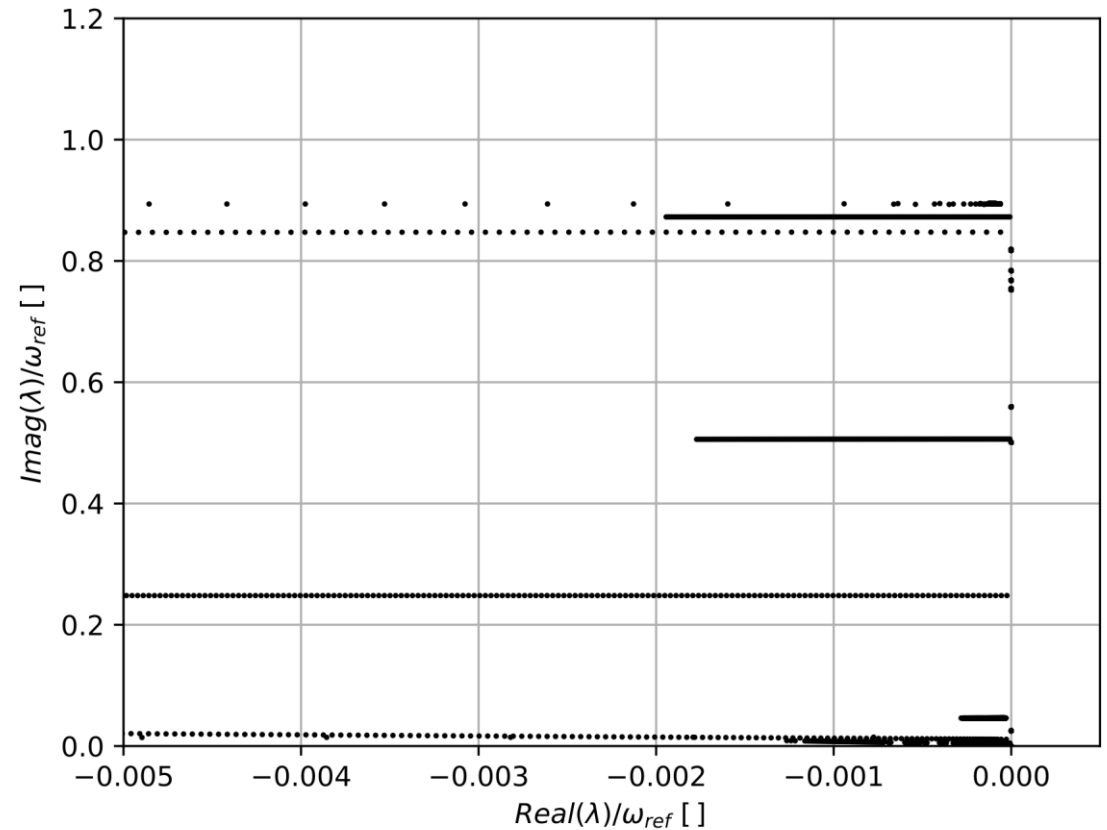
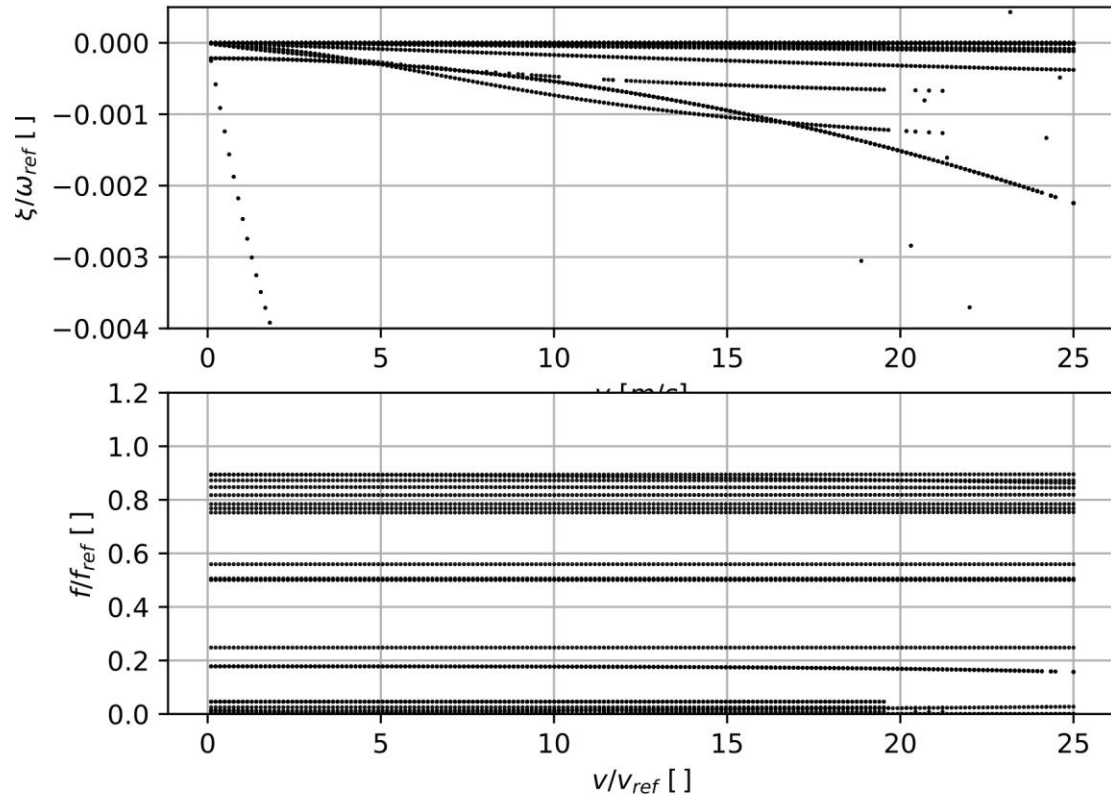




- FP1, FP2, Level Turn 150 m
- FP3, FP4, FP5, Level Turn 95 m
- FP6, Hover,
- FP7, FP8, Level Turn 95 m
- FP9, Level Turn 185 m
- FP10, Level Turn 160 m
- FP11, Level Turn 95 m
- FP12, FP13, FP14, Hover

# Linear stability analysis

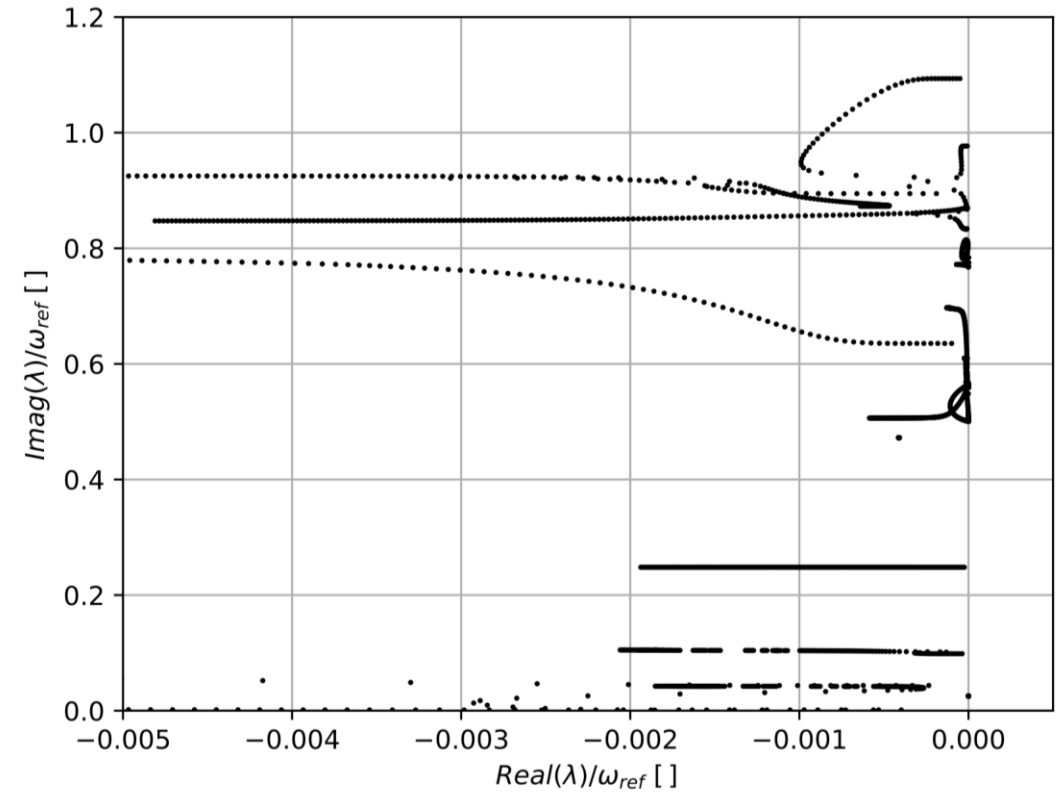
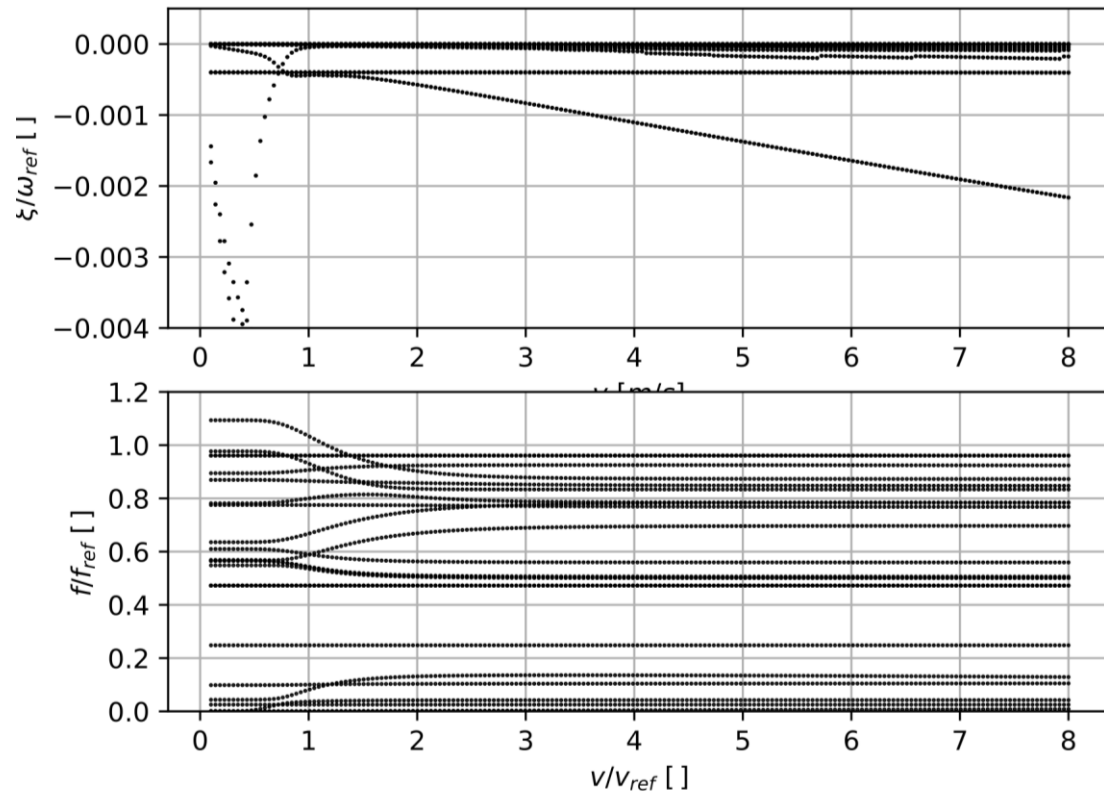
# Aeroelastic results: Linear stability analysis (airplane mode)



Conventional V-g plot and root locus, in this case, no unstable mode is detected.

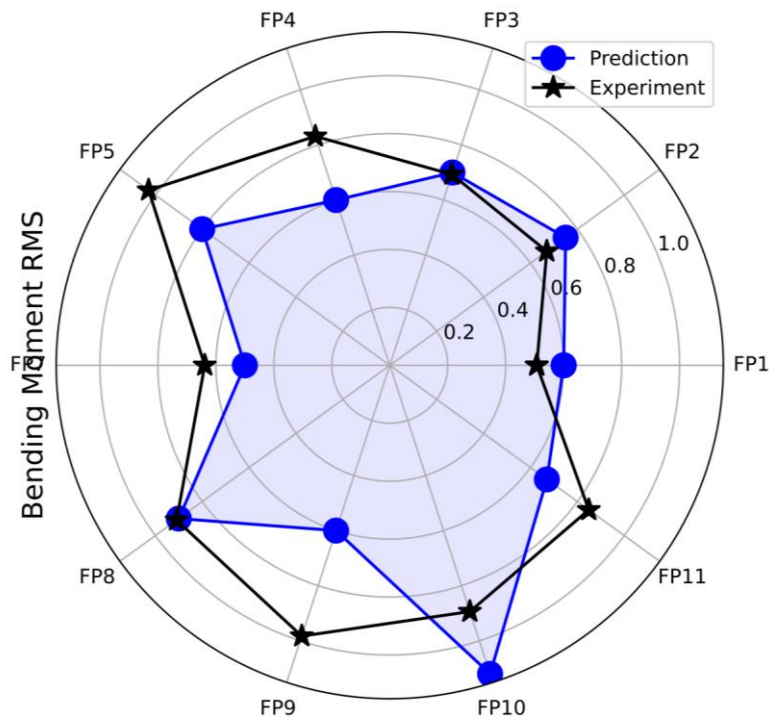


# Aeroelastic results: Linear stability analysis (helicopter mode)



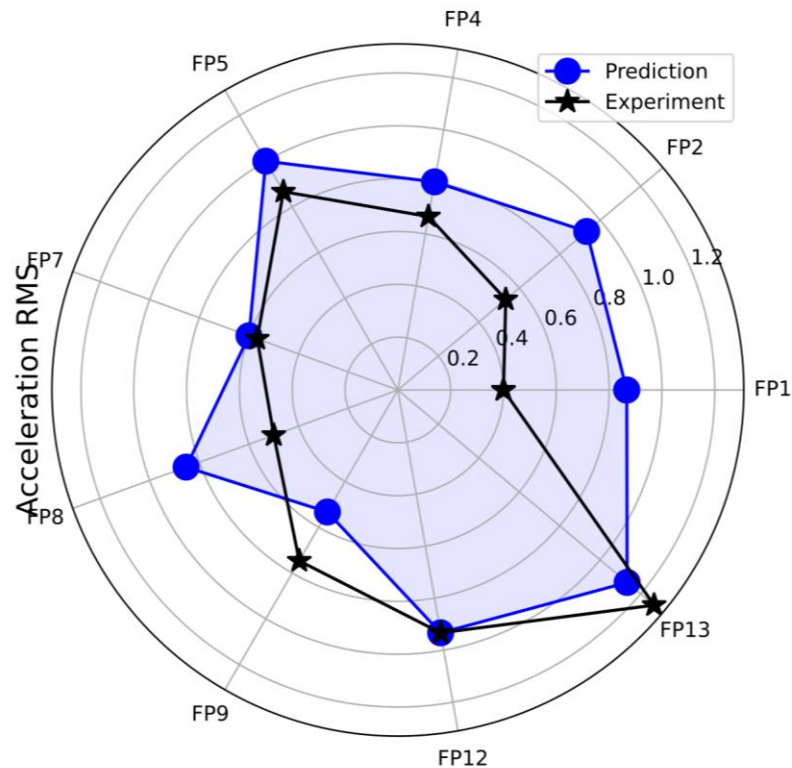
Conventional V-g plot and root locus, in this case, no unstable mode is detected. Note that in helicopter mode, the eigenvalues analysis is only possible if multi blade transformation provides a time constant system of equations. Conversely, an approach like Floquet is necessary.

# Aeroelastic results: Bending moment RMS



- FP1, FP2, Level Turn 150 m
- FP3, FP4, FP5, Level Turn 95 m
- FP6, Hover,
- FP7, FP8, Level Turn 95 m
- FP9, Level Turn 185 m
- FP10, Level Turn 160 m
- FP11, Level Turn 95 m
- FP12, FP13, FP14, Hover

# Aeroelastic results: Acceleration (eVTOL CG) RMS



- FP1, FP2, Level Turn 150 m
- FP3, FP4, FP5, Level Turn 95 m
- FP6, Hover,
- FP7, FP8, Level Turn 95 m
- FP9, Level Turn 185 m
- FP10, Level Turn 160 m
- FP11, Level Turn 95 m
- FP12, FP13, FP14, Hover

Thank you!  
Questions?

