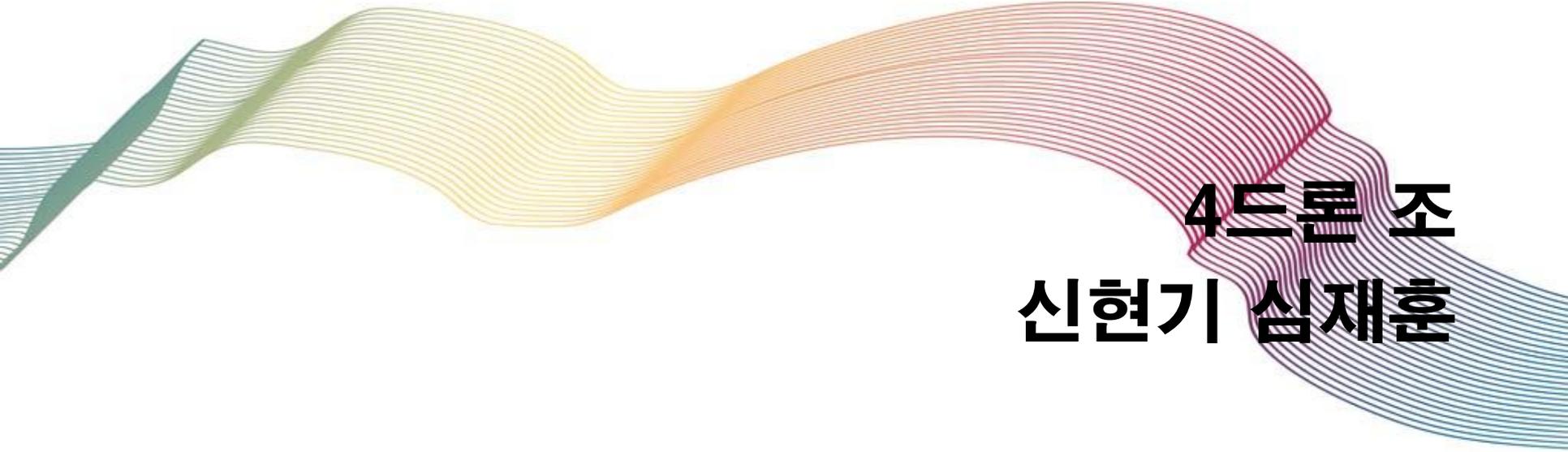


경량화와 안정성 비교를 통한 쿼드콥터 드론 경향성 분석

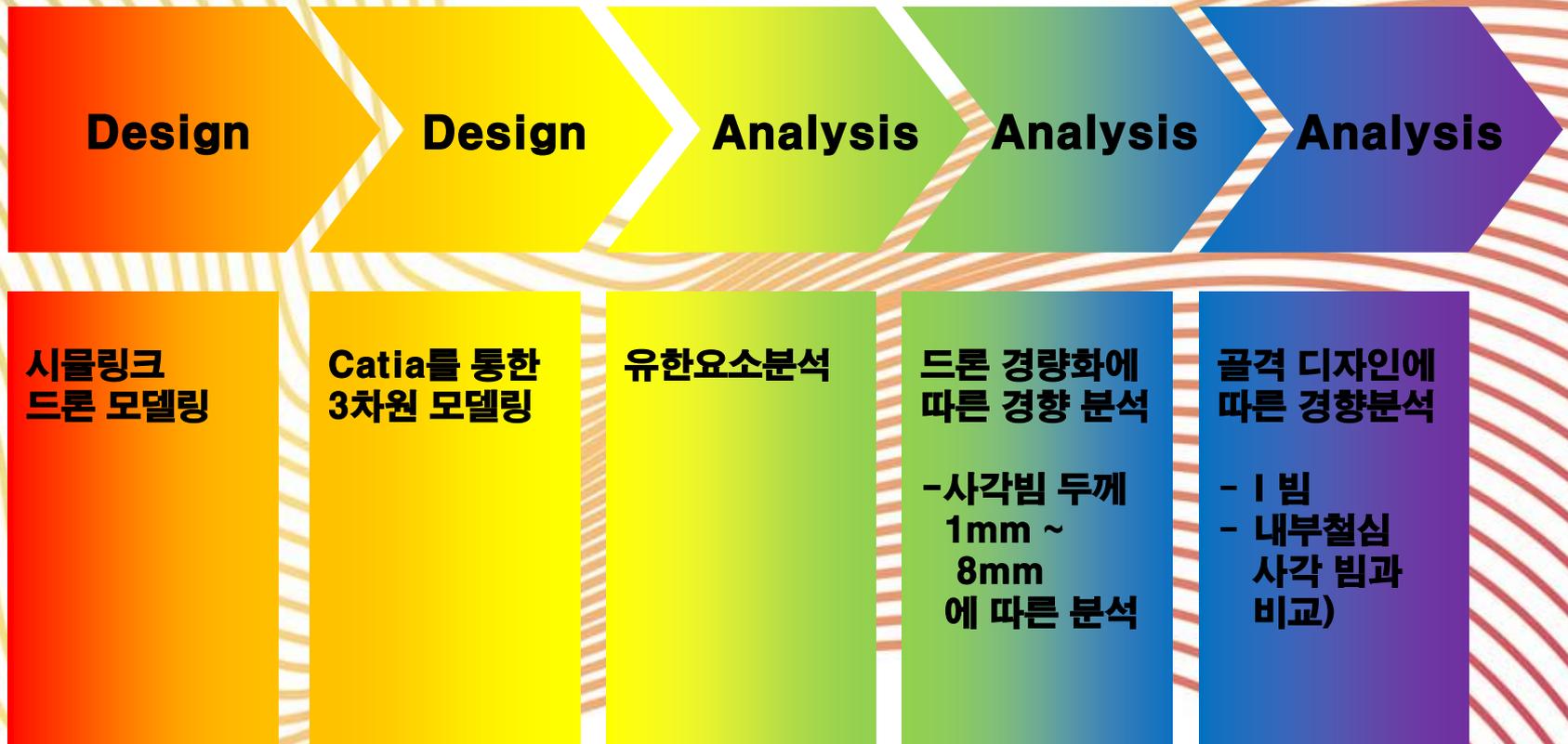


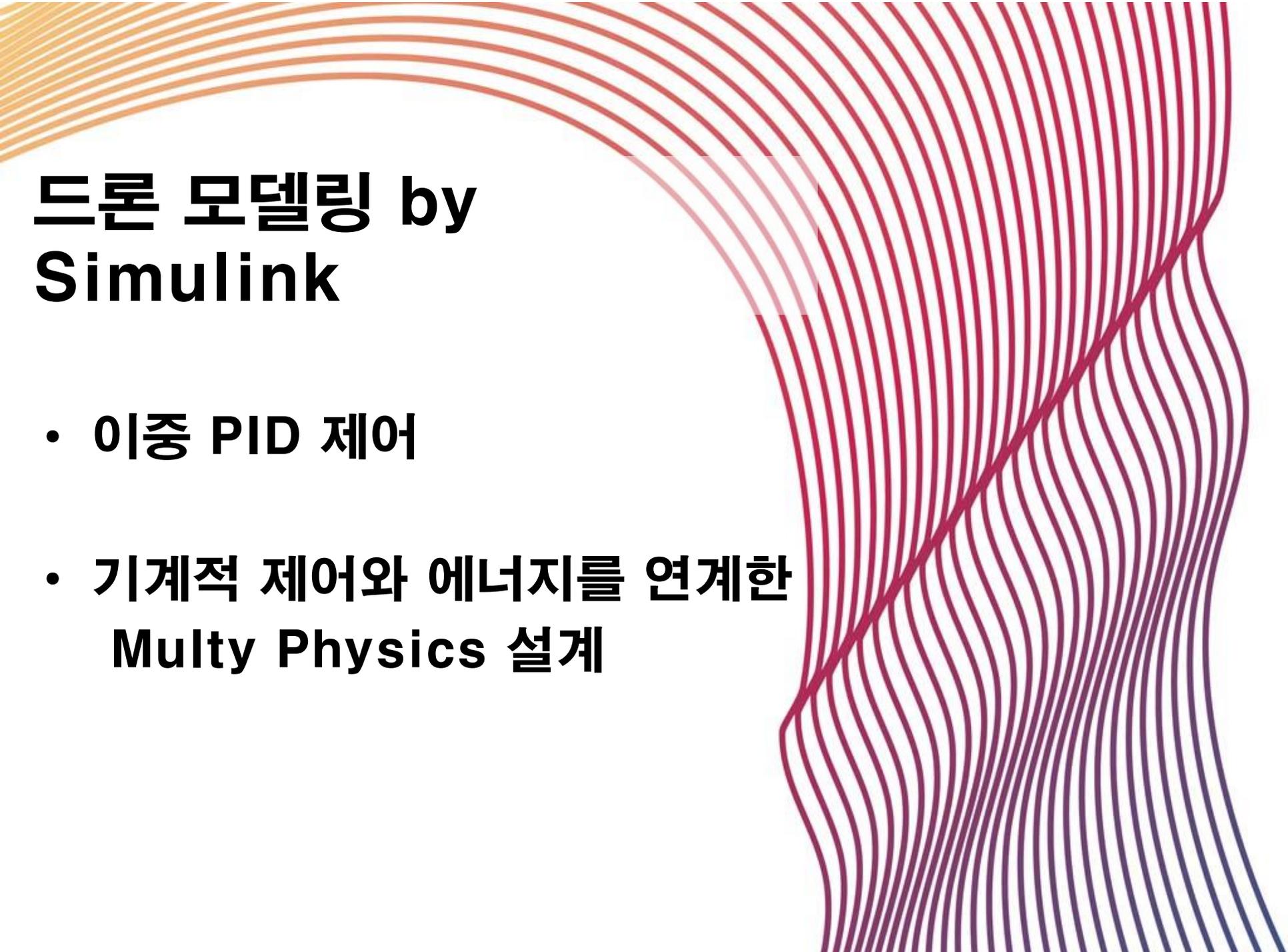
4드론 조
신현기 심재훈

팀명 선정 이유 : 4드론

- 드론에 관련된 4가지 요소 분석
- 스타크래프트라는 게임에서 모든 것을 건 초반 올인 전략의 이름

Process Flow

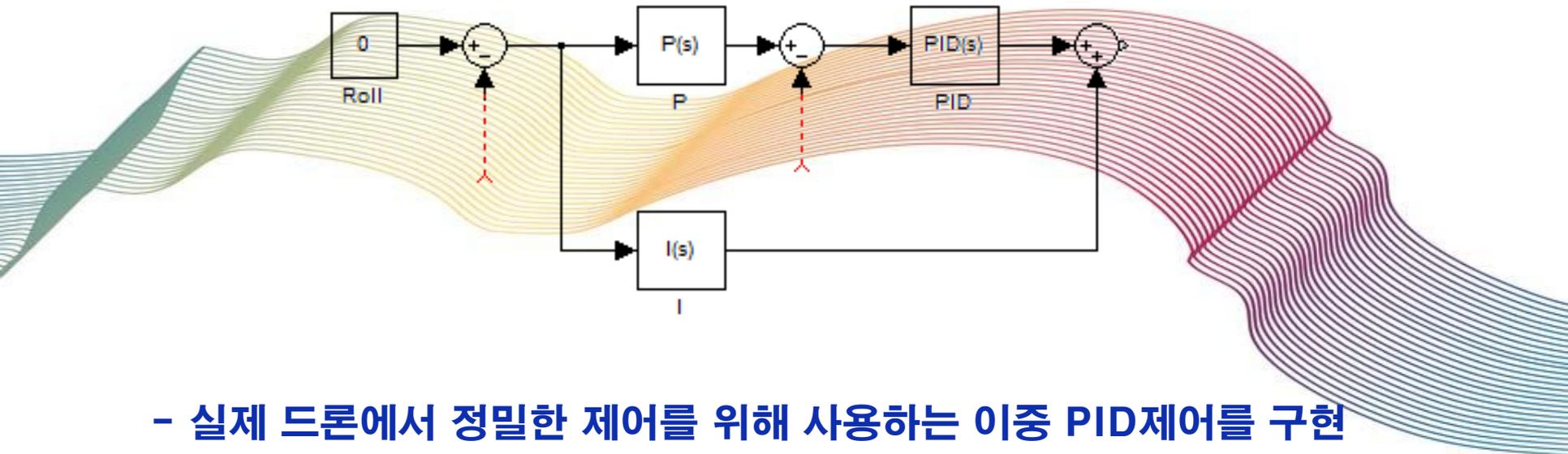
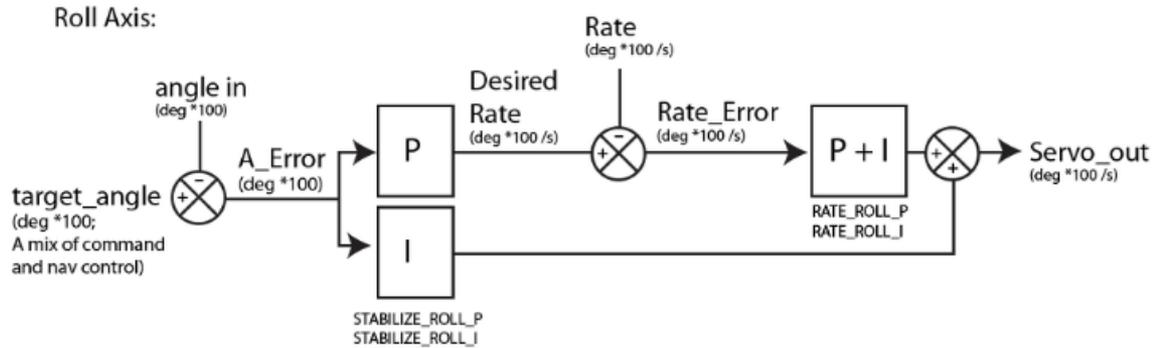
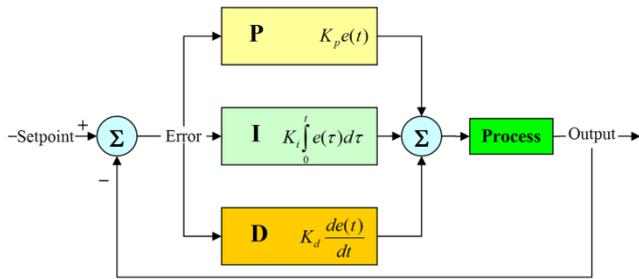




드론 모델링 by Simulink

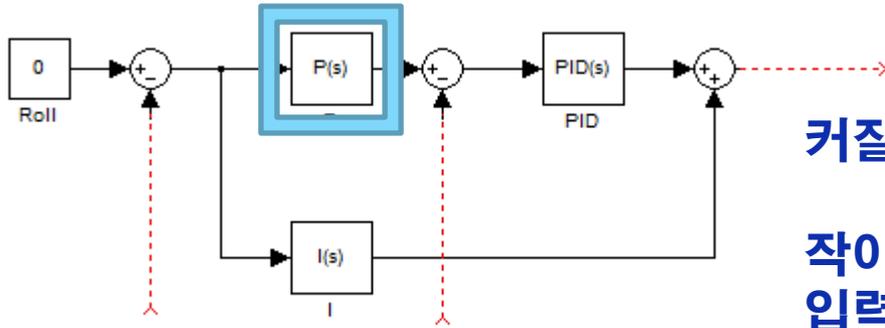
- 이중 PID 제어
- 기계적 제어와 에너지를 연계한
Multy Physics 설계

이중 PID 제어

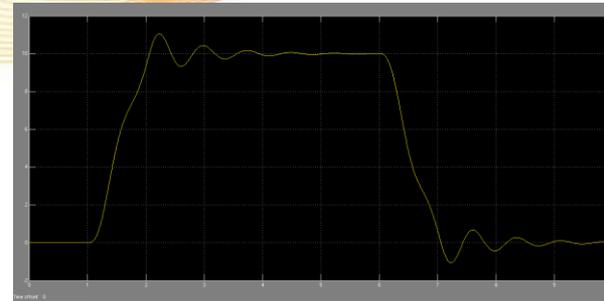
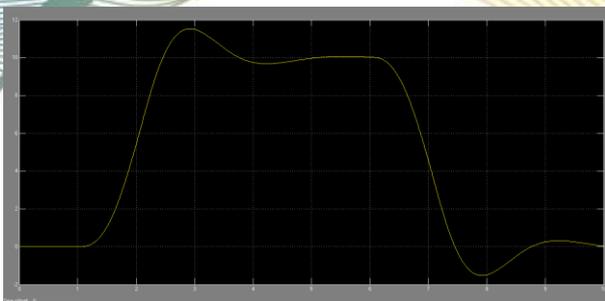
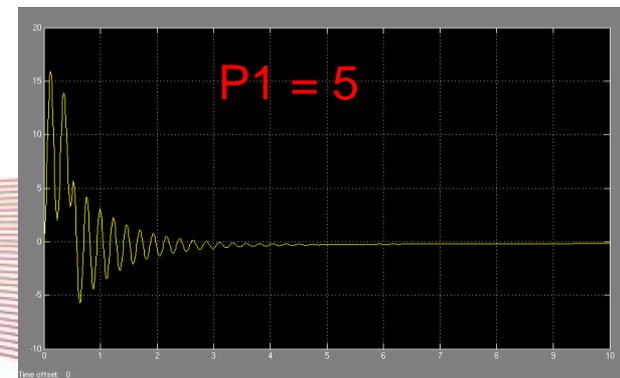
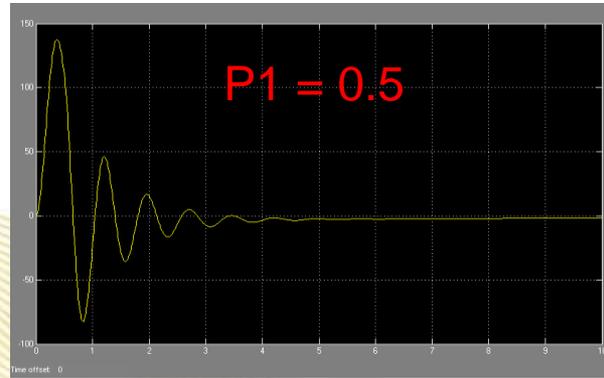
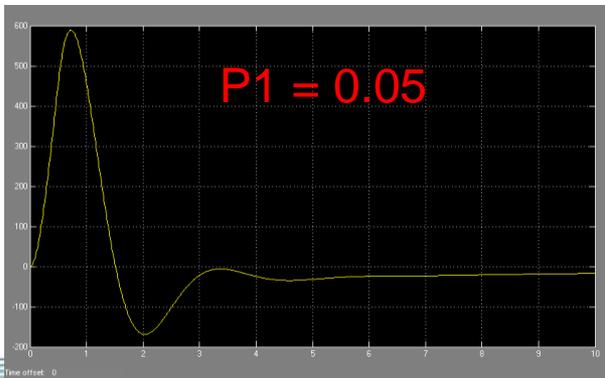


- 실제 드론에서 정밀한 제어를 위해 사용하는 이중 PID제어를 구현

First P GAIN

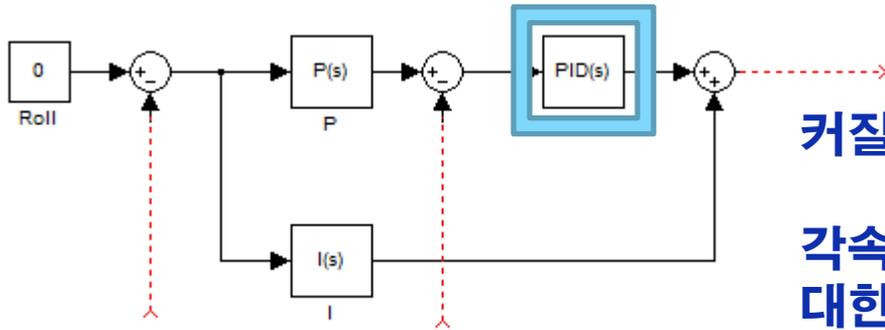


커질수록 각속도가 급격하게 변하므로 불안정
VS
작아질수록 각속도가 완만하게 변하므로
입력에 대한 반응속도가 느려짐



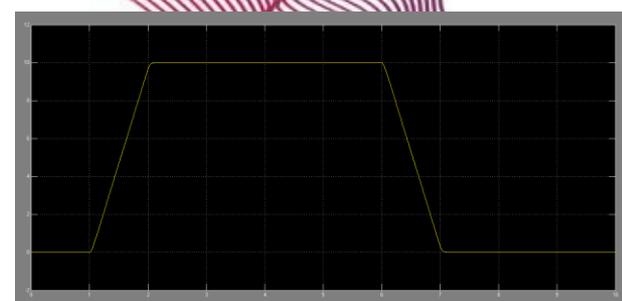
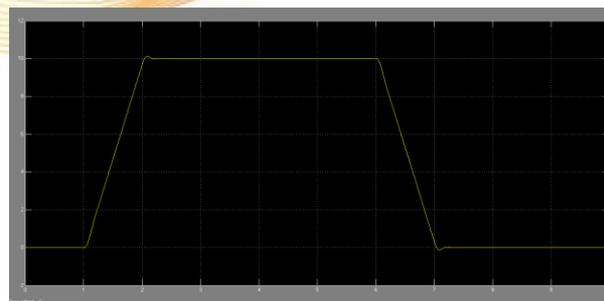
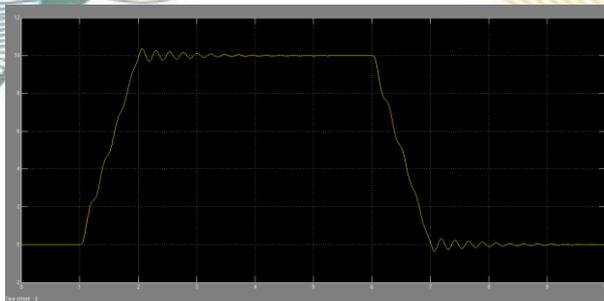
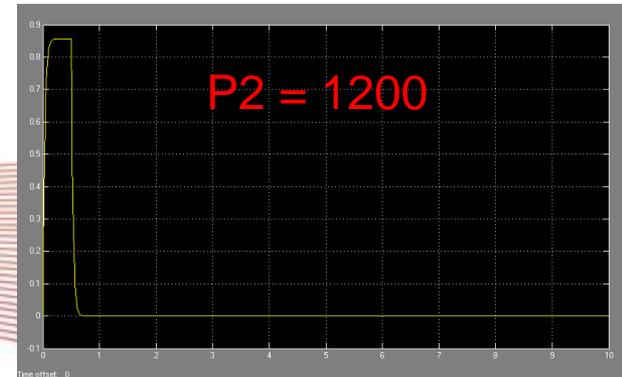
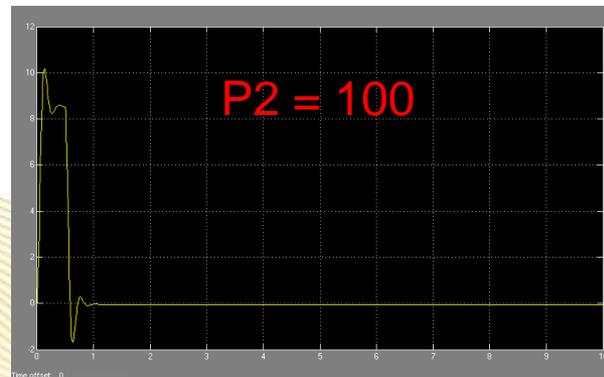
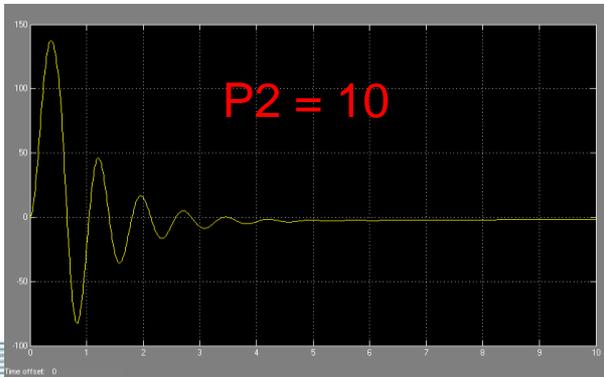
When $P2 = 10$

Second P GAIN



커질수록 시스템의 안정성이 증가

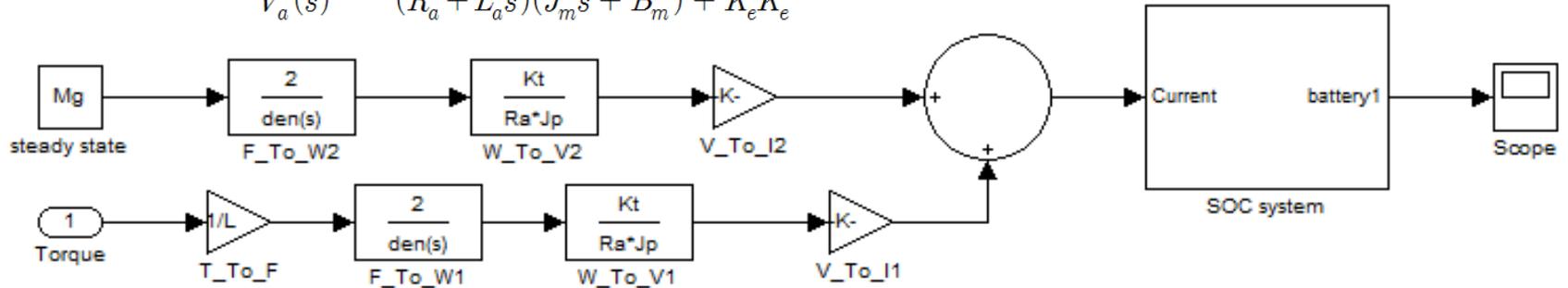
각속도에 대한 제어는 각도(INPUT)의 미분량에 대한 제어와 같으므로 사실상 D제어의 역할을 수행함을 알게 되었다.



When P1 = 0.5

SOC 분석 알고리즘 설계

$$\frac{W_m(s)}{V_a(s)} = \frac{K_t}{(R_a + L_a s)(J_m s + B_m) + K_e K_e}$$



제어하는데 필요한 토크는 모터를 통해 발생한다.

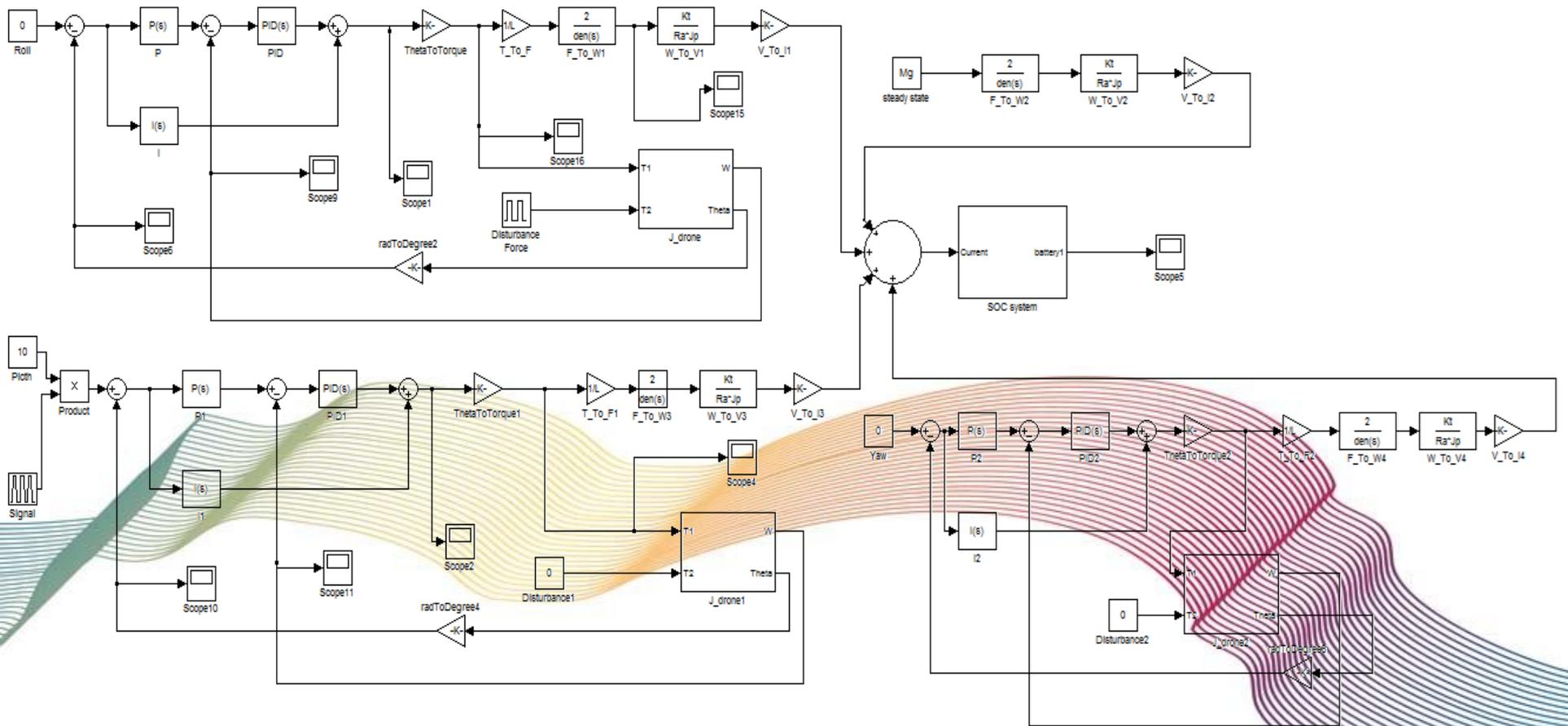
그 때 필요한 전력량과 기본적으로 소모하는 전력을 합해 소모하는 에너지를 관측하는 알고리즘

SOC의 경우 과제로 나왔던 모듈을 이용

$$F = \frac{1}{2} A C_d \rho V^2 \quad \rightarrow \quad F = \frac{1}{2} A C_d \rho * K_b * V$$

선형근사

Complete Design



P1 = 0.5

P2 = 1200

I1=0.01

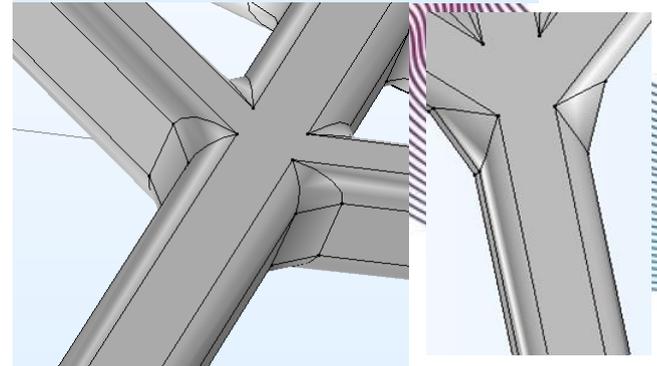
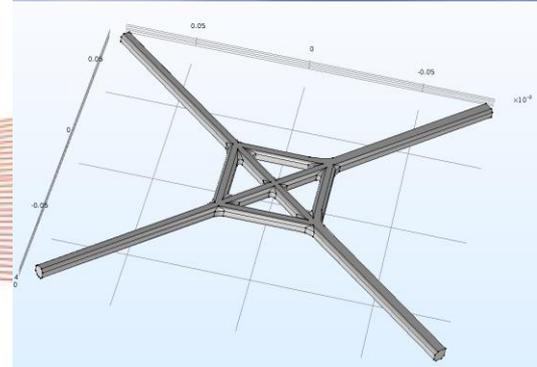
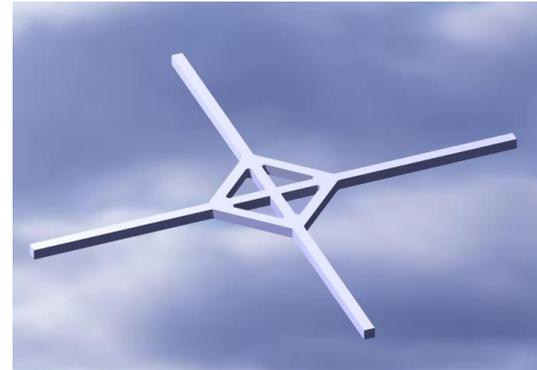
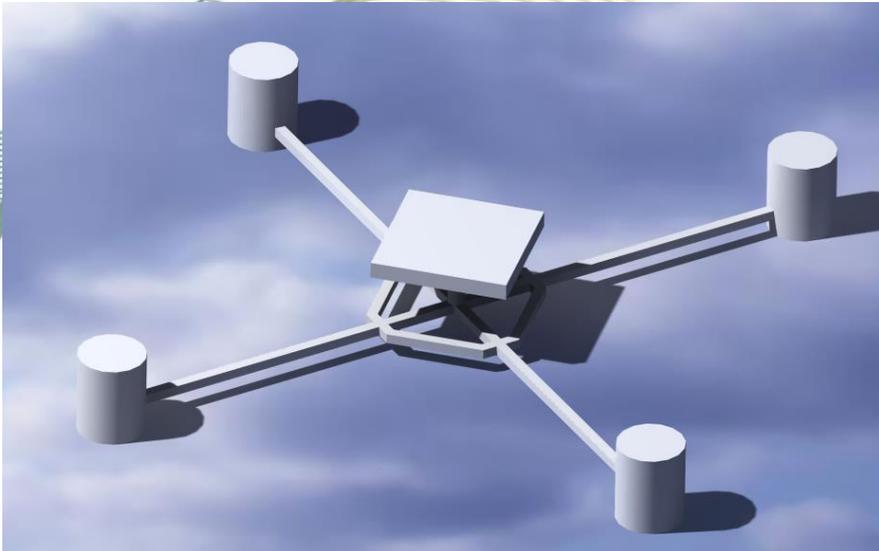
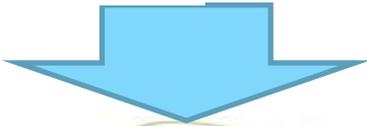
I2=1

Catia Modeling



드론 사양

- ◆ 무게: 50g
- ◆ 배터리: 3.7V/500mA
- ◆ 조종시간: 10~11분
- ◆ 통신방식: 블루투스 (미포함)
- ◆ 통신거리: 20m(개괄지)
- ◆ 조종방법: 핸드폰 어플리케이션
- ◆ Flight control: Air Copter V2.2(Multiwii Base)

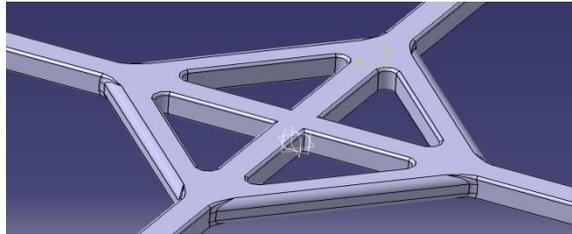


유한요소 분석

- COMSOL 시뮬레이션 계획

1. 3D 모델링에 대해

1) 필렛처리



2) 항복응력 도달 힘 구현을 위해 Time-dependent 스터디 (충돌구현)

-충돌시간 0.01 초 가정. Step 0.001s

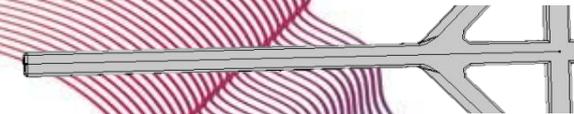
Times:

range(0,0.001,0.01)

3) Edge load 로 한 군데 끝 모서리부분에 힘 작용

4) 선으로 최대응력이 예상되는 부분에 그어 시간에 따른 응력변화 관찰

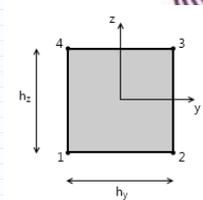
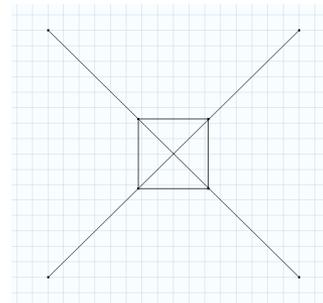
5) Mesh는 Free Tetrahedral 의 Fine size로 처리



2. 2D 모델링에 대해

1) Point Load 로 한쪽 끝에 힘작용

2) 도면 작성 및 단면설정

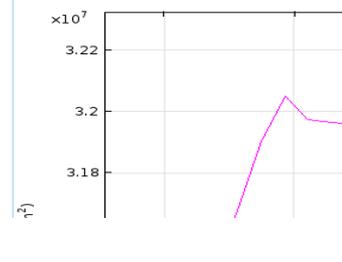
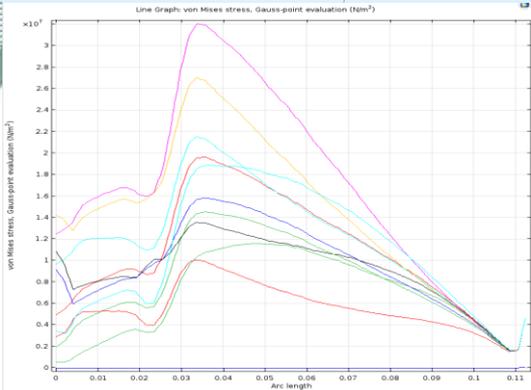
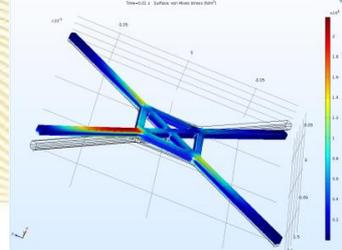
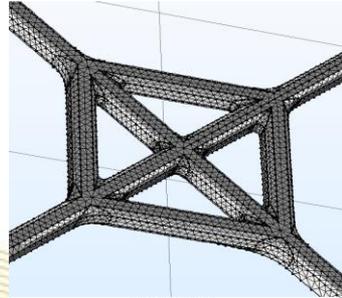
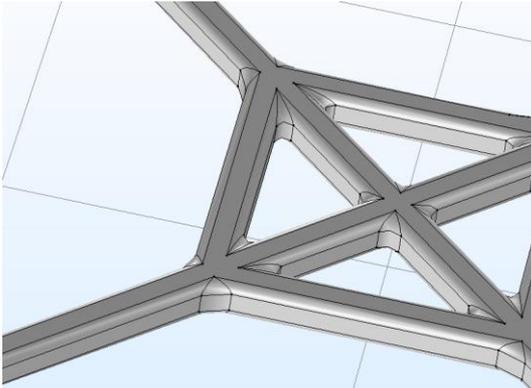


유한요소 분석

- 2D 근사화 타당성 검토

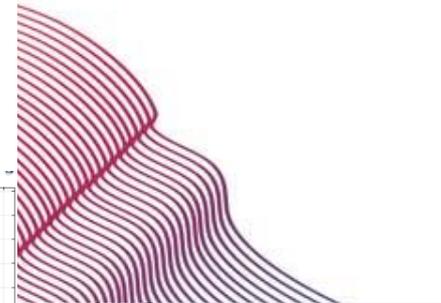
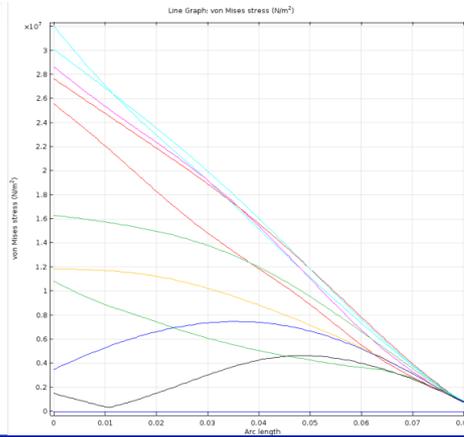
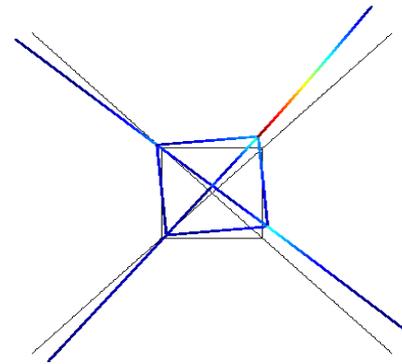
3D 모델링 항복강도 도달 힘 분석 7.2N

Number of degrees of freedom solved for: 179475.
Solution time (Study 1): 228 s. (3 minutes, 48 seconds)



2D 모델링 항복강도 도달 힘 분석 8.0N

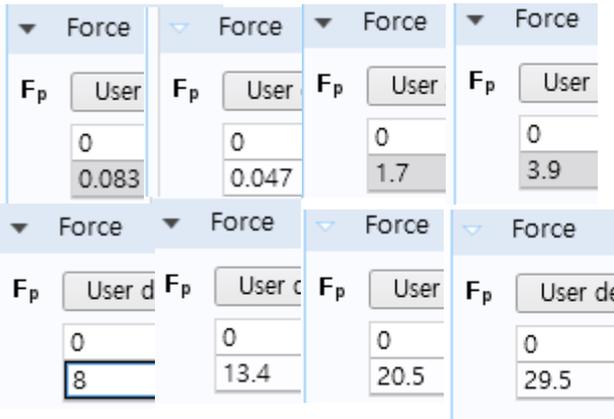
Number of degrees of freedom solved for: 327.
Solution time (Study 1): 2 s.



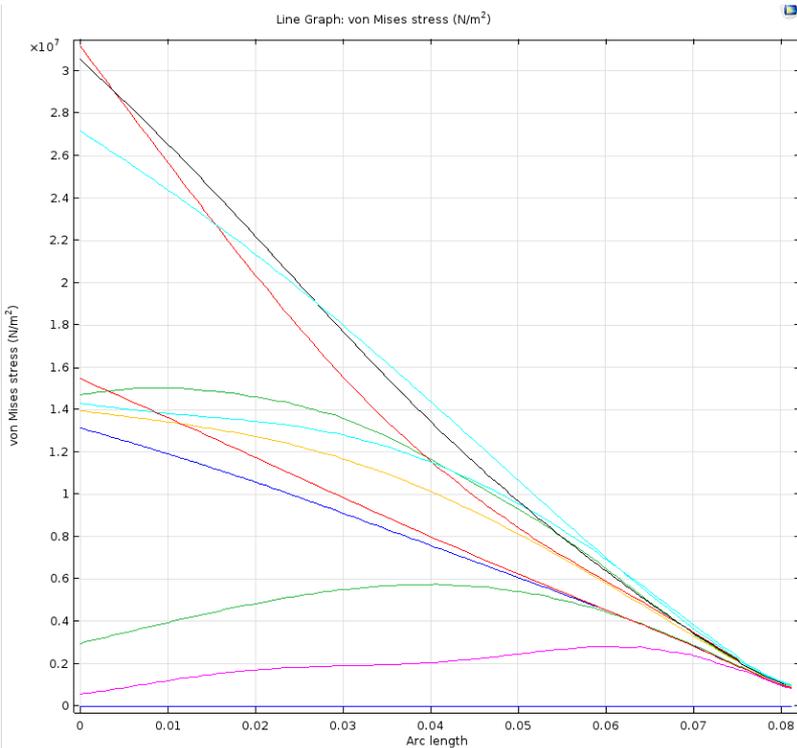
골격 경량화에 의한 경향 분석

1. 내구성
2. 안정성
3. 비행시간
4. 결론

1. 내구성 분석

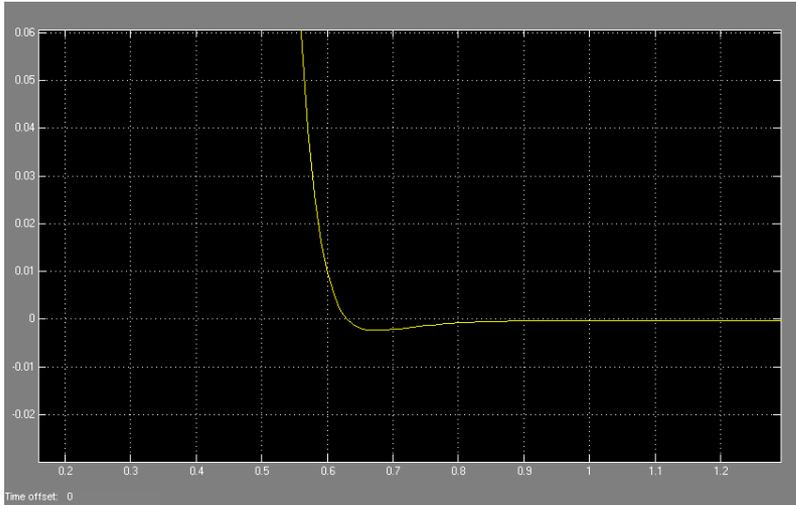


빔 두께[mm]	허용 외력[N]
1	0.083
2	0.047
3	1.7
4	3.9
5	8.0
6	13.4
7	20.5
8	29.5



항복강도 = 330 kg/cm²
= 32.34 MPa

2. 안정성 분석



일정 외력이 들어왔을 때
평형을 되찾는데 까지 걸리는 시간을 측정

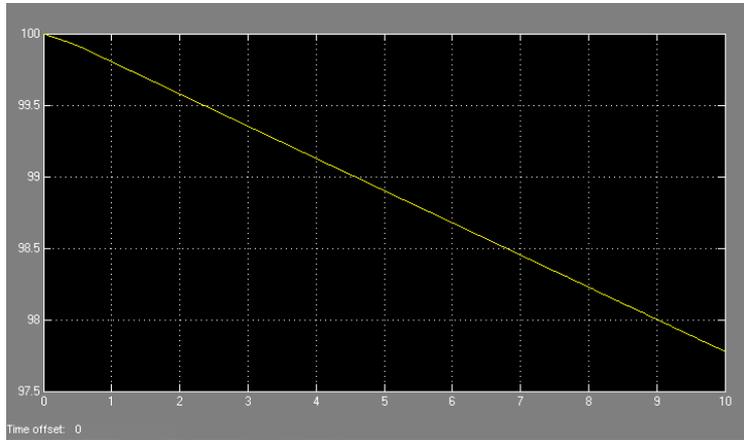
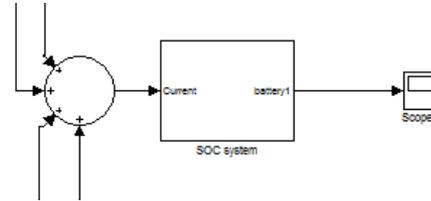
빔 두께[mm]	반응속도[s]
1	0.6314
2	0.6314
3	0.6314
4	0.6314
5	0.6314
6	0.6314
7	0.6314
8	0.6314

- **예상** : 빔 두께에 따른 중량변화에 비례하여 반응속도가 감소할 것이다.

- **결과** : 이중 PID 제어를 통해 관성모멘트에 비례한 힘이 발생하고 그 때문에 반응속도는 드론 중량에 영향을 받지 않는다.

$$T = J_{Drone} * P_1^2 * \theta$$

3. 비행시간 분석



빔 두께[mm]	비행시간[s]
1	1015
2	910
3	841
4	782
5	707
6	655
7	579
8	524

비행을 유지시키는모터의 출력

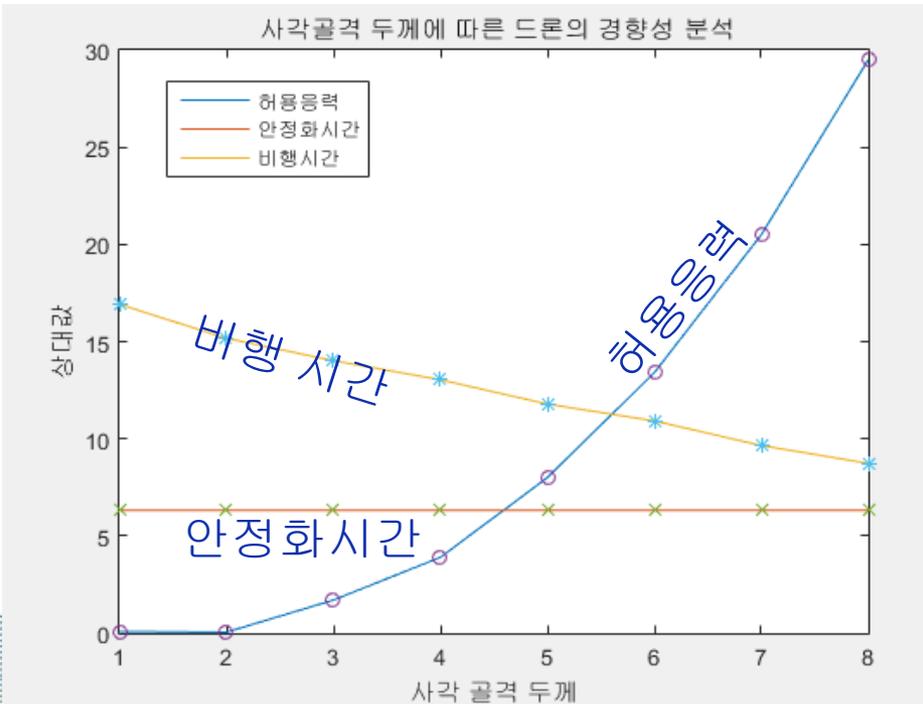
필요한 전류

SOC 감소시킴

10초 동안 감소한 배터리량

총 에너지 소비 시간 계산

4. 사각 빔의 두께에 따른 경향성 결론 및 Surrogate Modeling



빔이 두꺼워질수록
내구성은 **증가**
비행시간은 **감소**

허용응력

$$F_{allowed}(N) = 0.001676x^4 - 0.006297x^3 + 0.591x^2 - 1.633x + 1.101$$

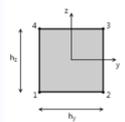
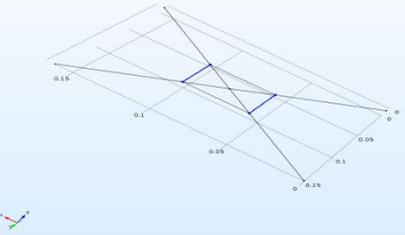
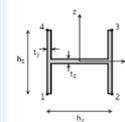
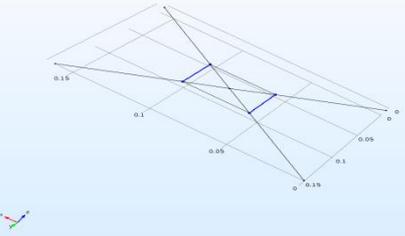
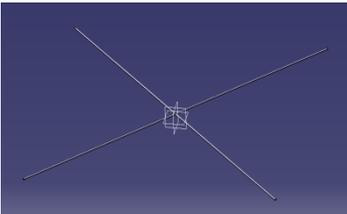
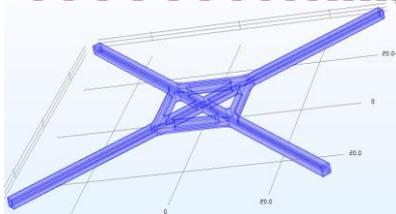
비행시간

$$Time_{flight}(s) = -68.15x + 1058$$

surrogate model 점검 @10mm	허용응력(N)	비행시간(s)
시뮬레이션	60.0	420
Surrogate model	54.3	427
오차	9.5 %	1.7%

다른 골격 디자인에 의한 경향 분석

(사각 빔(기준), I 빔 , 내부 철심 박은 빔)

골격 디자인	모델링	
<p style="text-align: center; color: blue; font-size: 24px;">사각빔(기준)</p>	<p>Section type: Rectangle Width in local y-direction: b_y 0.005 Width in local z-direction: b_z 0.005</p> 	
<p style="text-align: center; color: red; font-size: 24px;">I 빔</p>	<p>Section height: h_y 0.005 Flange width: b_y 0.005 Flange thickness: t_f 0.0015 Web thickness: t_w 0.0015</p> 	
<p style="text-align: center; color: red; font-size: 24px;">내부철심</p>		

유한요소 분석

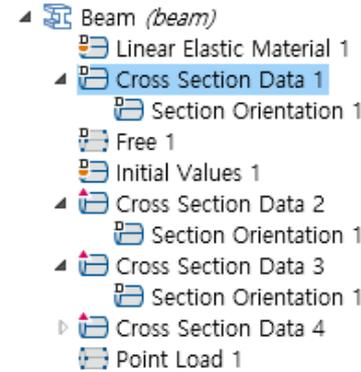
- COMSOL 시뮬레이션 계획

1. I 빔에 대해

1) 오른쪽에서와 같이 H-profile 선택 후, 단면 정보 입력

2) section-orientation 설정으로 I 빔 구현

3) 나머지는 2D time dependent 구현 방식과 동일



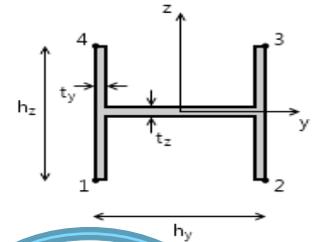
Section type:

Section height:
 h_y

Flange width:
 h_z

Flange thickness:
 t_y

Web thickness:
 t_z



Orientation vector

Orientation vector defining local y direction:

V	-1
	1
	0

2. 내부철심을 가진 빔에 대해

1) 내부철심과 외부 플라스틱 골격에 대한 재료 정보를 각각 입력

2) 나머지는 3D time dependent 구현 방식과 동일

Young's modulus:

E

$2.2e9$

Poisson's ratio:

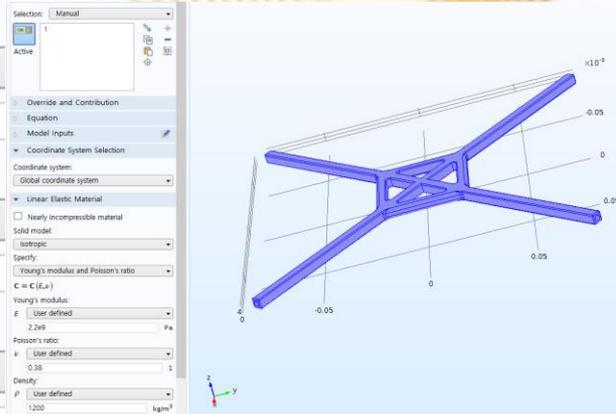
ν

0.38

Density:

ρ

1200



Young's modulus:

E

$2e11$

Poisson's ratio:

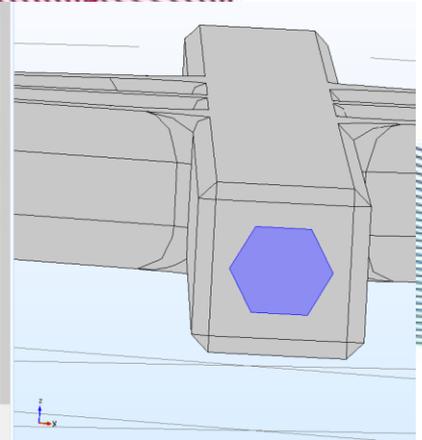
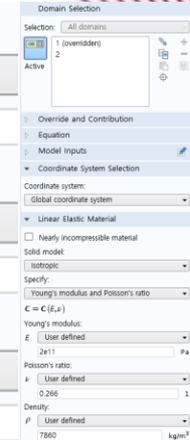
ν

0.26

Density:

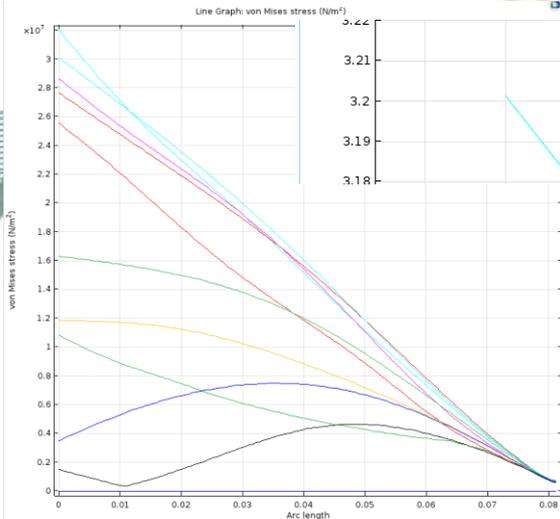
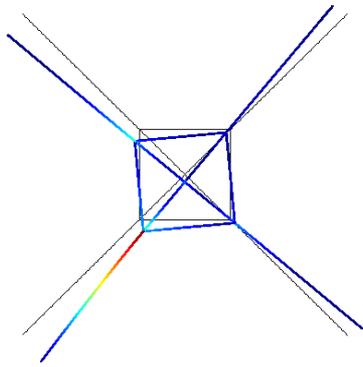
ρ

7860

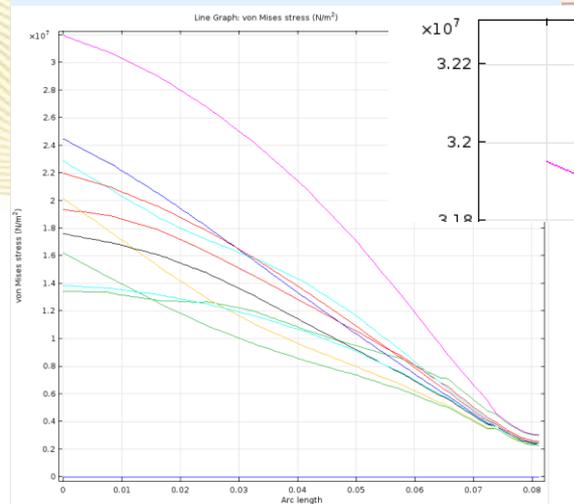
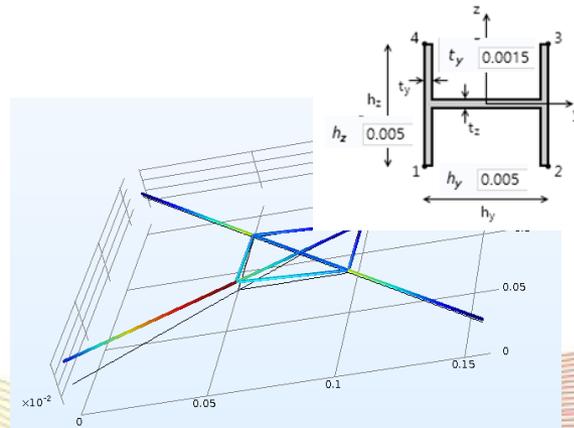


내구성분석 (8.0N기준최대응력분석)

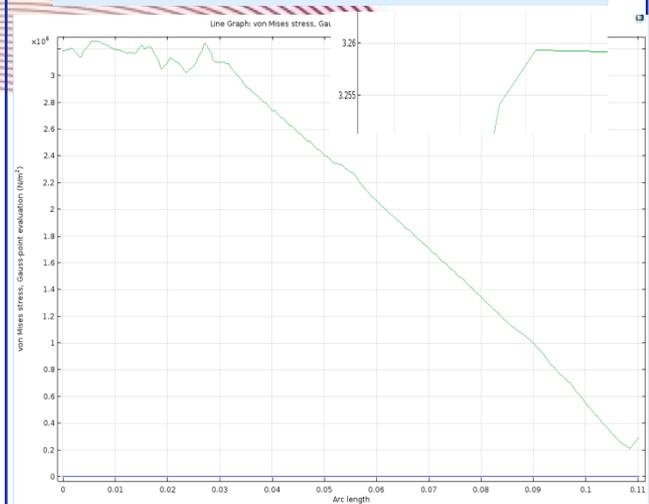
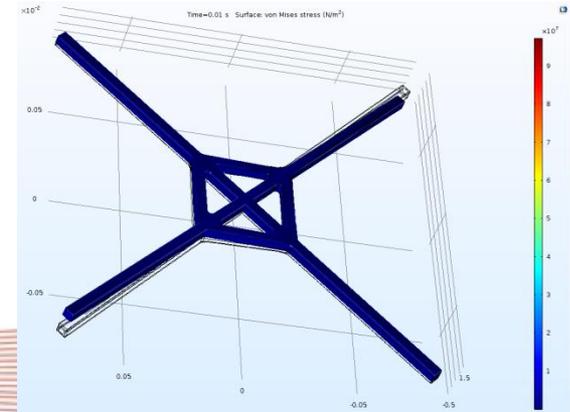
사각빔



I 빔

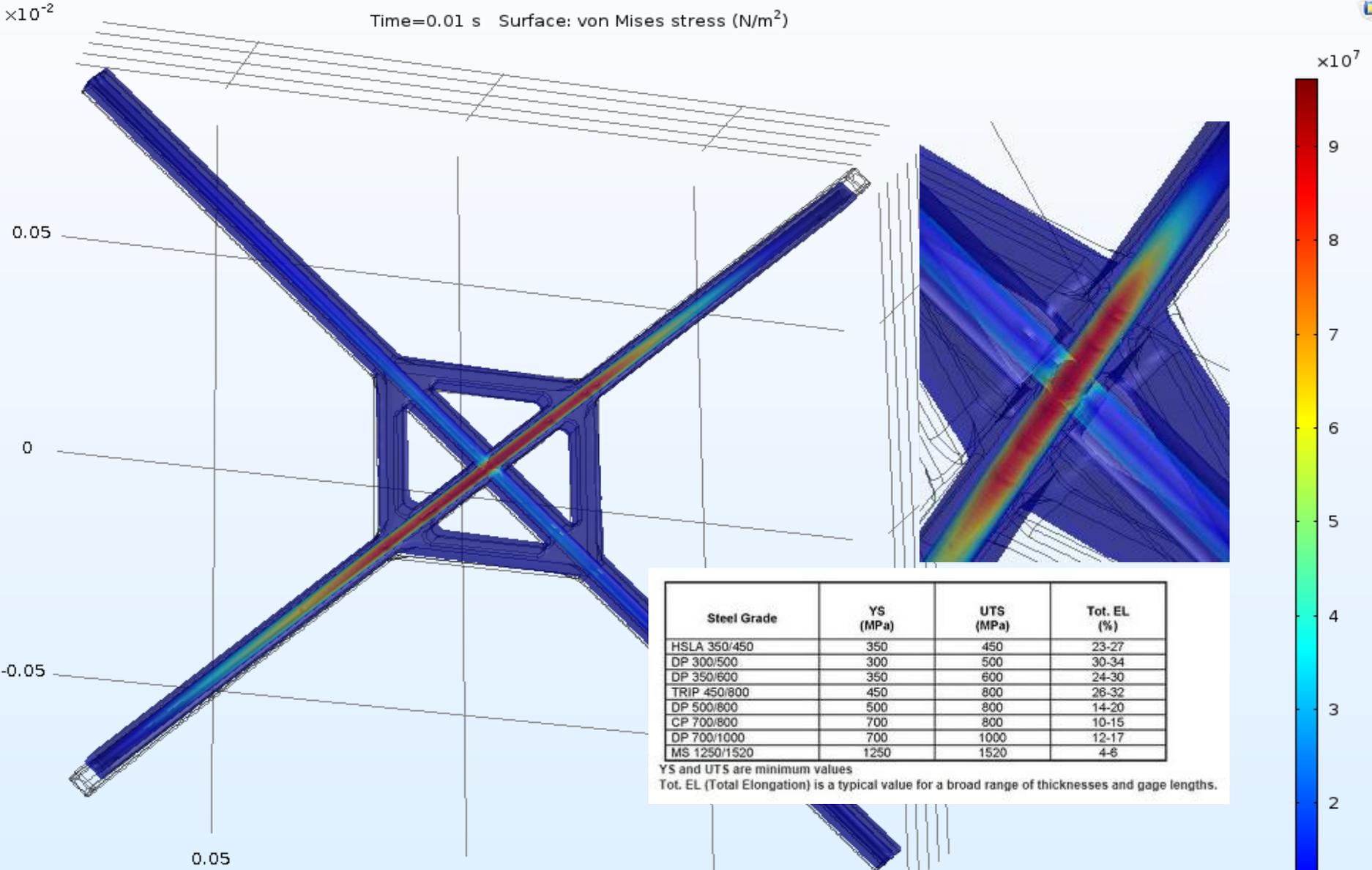


내부철심



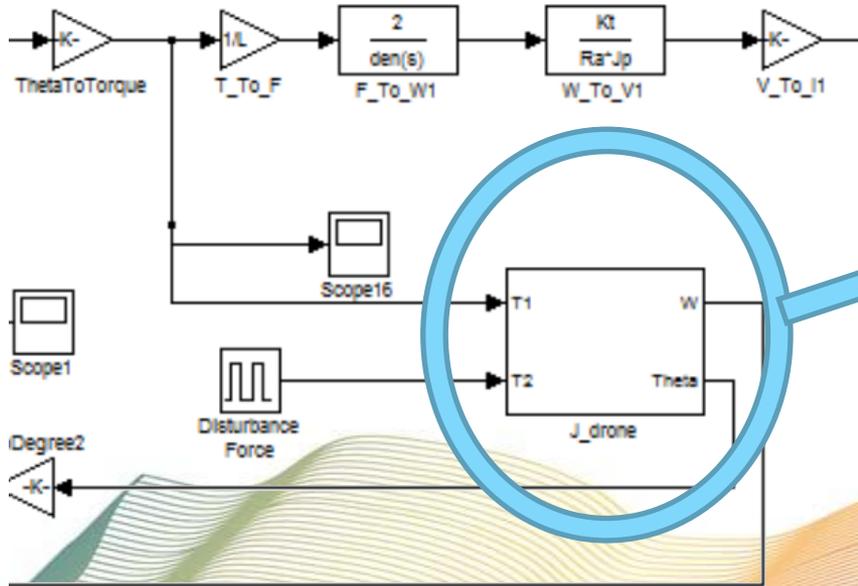
내부철심 스트레스 분석

(플라스틱으로 가해지는 힘이 철로 집중. 철의 항복응력 이하)



안정성 분석

관성모멘트와 질량이 바뀌지만
아래식에 의해 토크도 비례하여
바뀌므로 안정화 시간 동일

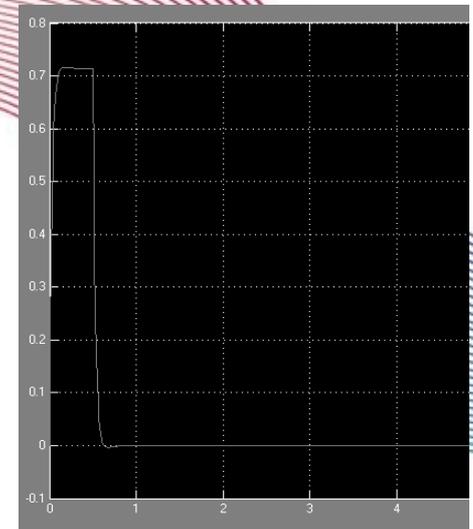


$$T = J_{Drone} * \frac{d}{dt} \frac{d}{dt} * \theta$$

$$T = J_{Drone} * \frac{d}{dt} (P_1 * \theta)$$

$$T = J_{Drone} * P_1^2 * \theta$$

사각 빔에서 중량 분석에서 나왔듯 드론의 모양이나
중량은 드론의 외력에 대한 반응속도에 영향을 주지 못함



결과 값 정리

골격 디자인	8.0N외력 작용 시 최대응력	반응속도[s]	비행시간[s]
사각 빔	약 32Mpa	0.6314	707
I 빔	약 32Mpa	0.6314	875
내부철심	약 3.26Mpa	0.6314	530

골격의 디자인에 따른 경향성 결론

1. I 형은 같은 내구성에서 23.8 % 향상 된 비행시간을 얻을 수 있음
2. 철심을 박은 형태는 비슷한 드론 무게에서 철의 특성상 높은 내구성을 가짐
3. 골격의 디자인은 충분히 드론의 스펙에 영향을 줄 수 있다.



Q&A