

A Multidisciplinary Design Optimisation (MDO) Algorithm for the Automatic Sizing of an Unmanned
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A Multidisciplinary Design Optimisation (MDO) Algorithm for the Automatic Sizing of an Unmanned Lighter-Than-Air Platform

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Abstract. This study aims to present a Multidisciplinary Design Optimisation (MDO) algorithm for the automatic sizing and design of an Unmanned Lighter-Than-Air (LTA) platform, given its mission requirements. The mission in question consists of a territorial mapping, made possible through the implementation of several remote sensing onboard systems. Once assigned the parameters of the mission as inputs, the algorithm, through a process of iterations, returns the optimal sizing of the airship, shows the distribution of all the systems' masses, and chooses the preferable energy system between the two considered (fuel cells or batteries). Moreover, a sensitivity analysis on the main variables allows to examine how the variation of each of the parameters of the mission affects the distribution of the masses in the airship, and therefore how the optimal design and sizing change. Finally, further studies on the energy systems are presented, to verify the convenience of one option above the other one as a function of the distance from the mission location and the survey area.

Keywords: Multidisciplinary Design optimization, Lighter-Than-Air platforms, Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, Remotely-piloted Aerial Systems, Remote Sensing, Earth Observation, Land Use Land Cover.

1 Introduction

This study presents a Multidisciplinary Design Optimisation (MDO) algorithm, conceptualised and developed for the automatic design and sizing of an Unmanned Lighter-Than-Air Platform (LTA). This Unmanned Aerial System (UAS), presented in [1] and further detailed in [2] and [3], is intended for remote sensing at relatively low altitudes, aiming at detailed Land Use and Land Cover (LULC) mapping at urban or rural level (i.e. for areas between $10^5 - 10^7$ m²). The proposed MDO approach is intended to automatically return the best design and sizing according to the intended mission requirements, simplifying the design process. Overall, the proposed algorithm shows the capability to automatically size the structure for the conditions of interest, as well as to return the preferable energy system, choosing between two options (fuel cells or batteries).

Further studies are developed as a sensitivity analysis, to test the possibility to use the algorithm for new missions, with new parameters; to do so, the analysis is focused on the response of each subsystem of the platform (in terms of weight) to the variation of a certain parameter.

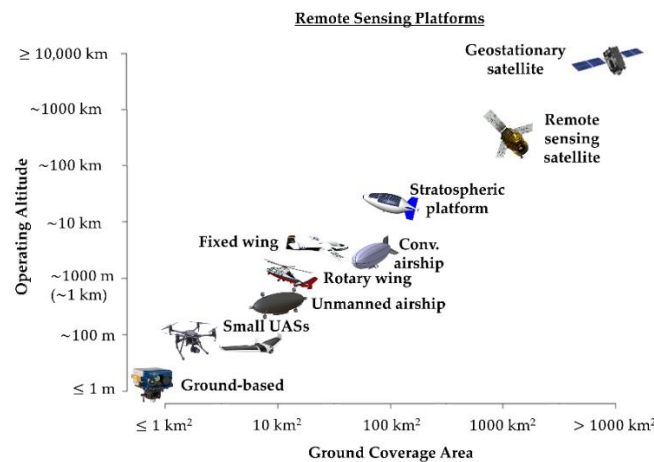
1.1 Problem definition and formulation

LTA platforms can serve a well-defined niche for Earth Observation and Remote Sensing. Specifically, they can be deployed at a lower cost than other heavier-than-air fixed- or rotating-wing alternatives to cover small to large areas (Figures 1 and 2). More specifically, an unmanned, remotely-piloted LTA can satisfy different applications

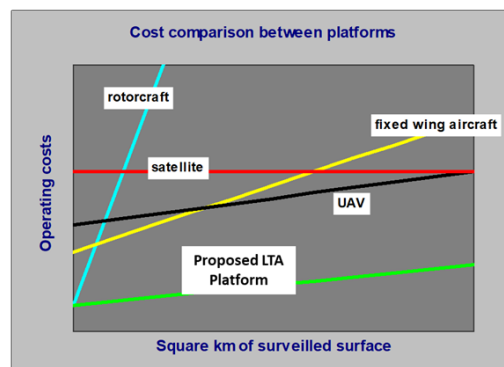
for LULC mapping and environmental surveillance. The specific unconventional LTA discussed here (Figure 3) further integrates all these advantages with an innovative propulsion and control system, without aerodynamic control surfaces, a thrust vectoring technology [4][5] with a dedicated control law [6], and an axi-symmetric, ellipsoidal envelope. These advantages are graphically summarised in Figure 4.

This specific design derives from previous studies, performed throughout the last twenty years [7–10] and that led to the proposal described in [1]. From a structural perspective, it is a single-rib design, with the six propellers and the payload gondola directly attached to this sole load-carrying element.

Thus, this proposed LTA platform is intended to carry a relatively large array of sensors as its payload. This is reported in detail in Table 1.



Source: Retrieved from [1]. **Figure 1.** Comparison of Remote Sensing platforms.



Source: Retrieved from [1]. **Figure 2.** Qualitative estimates of costs per surveyed square kilometre.

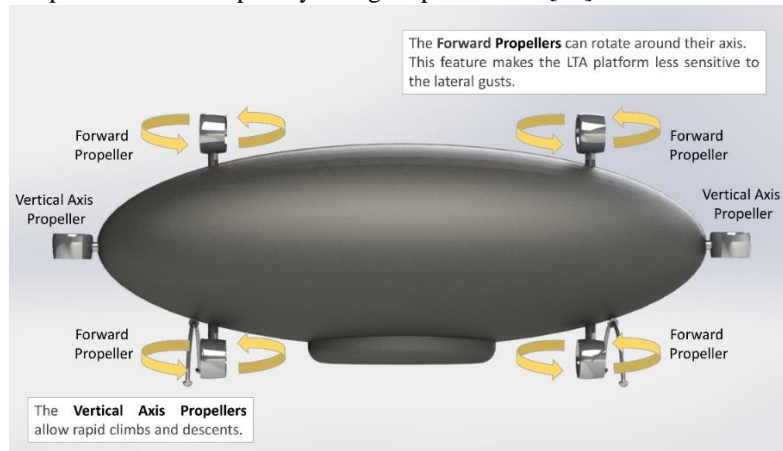
However, even having the payload and the control and propulsion system defined, both the project and the sizing of the remaining components is not trivial. For instance, there is no a priori optimal choice for the power system; both fuel cells or batteries could be potentially preferable, depending on the mission requirements (in particular the survey area and the distance from the mission location). In turn, the selection of one specific option affects the total mass of the system, hence the final size (length and diameter) of the airship.

All these parameters depend on the mission requirements, as the LTA platform is supposed to:

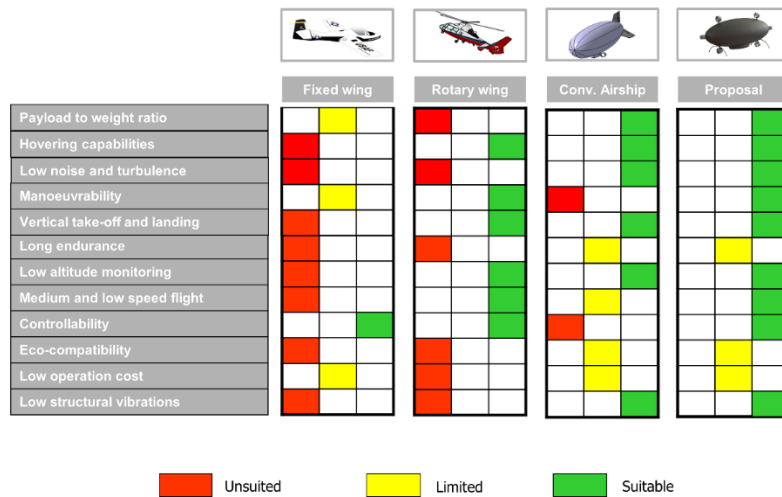
- Depart from a suitable take-off location;
- Fly to the target survey area at a given cruise speed and altitude;
- Perform the survey (with a survey speed and altitude defined by the sensing devices' limitations)
- Fly back to the starting location.

One can see that the problem can only be solved iteratively, incorporating different assumptions and finding the optimal trade-off among different sizes and different power supply strategies.

For this reason, an optimisation code was specifically realised in Matlab to automatise the design process. This follows the main principles of Multidisciplinary Design Optimisation [11].



Source: Retrieved from [1]. **Figure 3.** 3D Rendering of the LTA platform intended for this study, with an illustration of the propulsion system.



Source: Retrieved from [1]. **Figure 4.** Advantages and limitations of comparable land survey strategies.

Table 1. Sensors included in the payload

Target measurement	Technical details		
	Commercial product considered	Reference datasheet	Weight [kg]
Visible Infrared bands	1 Phase One ® iXM-RS150F camera	[12]	2.15
Thermal Infrared bands	1 NEC ® TH9260 thermographic camera	[13]	1.70
Near, Short Wave, and Mid Wave Infrared bands	1 SPECIM ® Aisa DUAL hyperspectral system	[14]	50.00
Laser Scanning	1 Optech ® ALTM Galaxy T1000 laser scanner	[15]	33.50

2 Methodology

Several MDO strategies are already available from the published scientific literature (see e.g. [16]). However, almost all of these algorithms and concepts are intended for heavier-than-air platforms, which have different needs and limitations than the ones of interest here.

Thus, a novel strategy, not based on any existing alternatives, is developed. The code consists of an iterative procedure varying four main parameters:

1. The total length of the LTA platform L ;
2. The cruise speed (from the take-off point to the target survey area) v ;
3. The cruise altitude (from the take-off point to the target survey area) z ;
4. The slenderness ratio of the envelope d/L .

These are varied in pre-set intervals of interest. For each iteration, a logical process is followed that leads to the selection of only those solutions that meet the mission requirements and sustenance of the airship; finally, among these, the combination of parameters that guarantees the lowest weight is saved and stored.

The script, therefore, allows obtaining the size and weight of the airship as an output, especially considering how the masses are distributed (in percentage) among the several components (payload, load-bearing structure, power system, etc.).

The code is intended to adapt for the specific mission requirements, as described before, receiving the following inputs:

1. Survey speed, in m/s;
2. Survey altitude, in m;
3. Payload, in kg (considering the one reported in Table 1, a subset of it, or another selection of remote sensing devices);
4. Survey area, in m^2 .

The strategy followed is one of concurrent subspace optimisation [17]. That is to say, three subsystems – the power system, the propulsion system, and the load-bearing structure, are concurrently optimised. This is necessary since these subsystems are coupled with one another.

All the components of the energy and propulsive systems are computed for both the cruise and the survey phases, in terms of mass and associated power. Eventually, the higher weight solution is saved; this step is summarized in Figure 5 under the label ‘onboard system’, and displayed at the side of the complete diagram.

Each solution, if feasible, is saved. At the end of the process (i.e., after all the four main parameters have been tested on their respective ranges, considering all the potential combinations) the feasible solutions are searched for the optimal trade-off. The complete algorithm is graphically depicted in Figure 5.

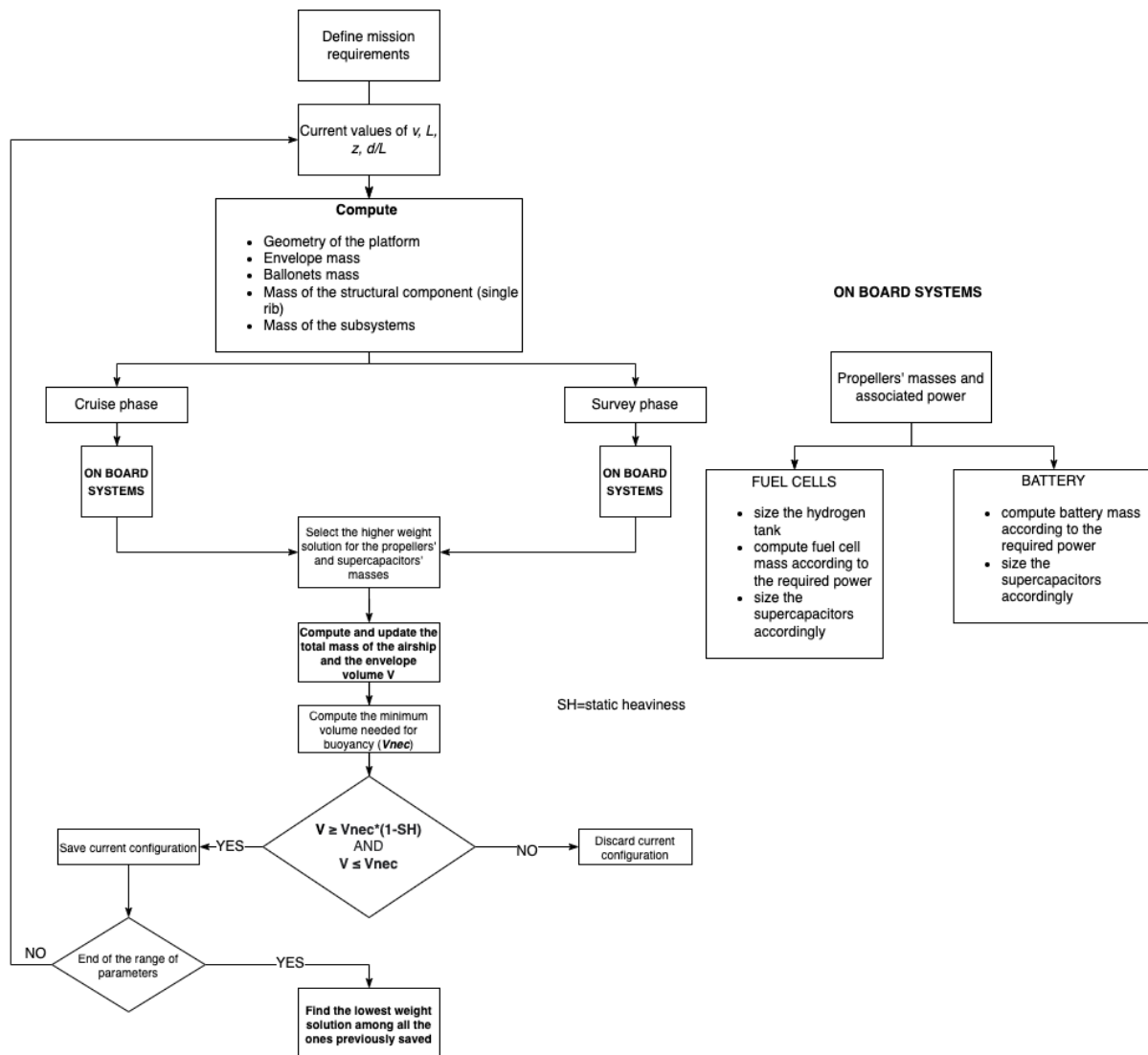


Figure 5. Flowchart of the complete MDO algorithm.

3 Results

3.1 Variation of payload and associated power

Several combinations of sensors have been evaluated, with and without the laser scanning and/or the hyperspectral camera. The removal of these sensors, which contribute the most to the estimation of the payload and the related power, has a direct influence on the total mass of the airship, affecting also the energy system; however, it does not involve relevant changes in the optimal configuration of the platform, and it still ensures the advantage of the fuel cells system above the use of batteries.

3.2 Energy systems

A comparison between the two proposed energy systems has been developed, to establish which solution is more convenient, in terms of weight, as a function of the distance from the mission location; this analysis has been repeated for different values of the survey area ($10^5 - 10^6 - 10^7 \text{ m}^2$).

The outcomes of this specific study show that in case of low autonomies (i.e. for a survey area of 10^5 m^2) the battery configuration proves to be more convenient below a certain distance from the mission location. The results are displayed in Figure 6 and Figure 7 as graphs that illustrate the relationship between the distance and the respective weight of the two energy systems.

Furthermore, A methodic sensitivity analysis is performed accordingly to the mission requirements –considering a cruise altitude varying between 500 and 1000 m, a cruise speed between 10 and 30 m/s, a survey area between 10^5 m^2 and 10^7 m^2 , and a length of the airship fixed between 30 and 50 m.

Out of all the feasible solutions, the fuel cell solution prevailed over the battery option for all the possible mission requirements except that for very small areas and very short cruise distances (i.e. when the required autonomy was minimal), showing a result that proves to be consistent with the outcomes of the original algorithm for the design of the airship. It was found that the cruise altitude affects the overall mass especially due to the weight increase of the ballonets. The cruise speed has an impact on flight time and the power needed when cruising: higher speeds require more energy, thus heavier solutions, which must provide more power to overcome the increased drag. Nevertheless, at least one feasible solution was found for any specific set of mission requirements. Indeed, under all conditions, the automatic MDO algorithm returned designs that were deemed acceptable from an expert user.

4 Discussion and conclusions

The topic of Multidisciplinary Design Optimization is of great interest in the field of aerospace design, yet not much addressed for the specific case of LTA platforms, let alone for RPAS medium- to large-size airships. The proposed algorithm allows sizing and designing an unmanned, remotely-piloted, low-altitude LTA in a parallel and automated fashion, accordingly to the mission requirements. This automation can return the optimal LTA parameters almost immediately. This is a noteworthy improvement with respect to the long time required by human-made, sequential, trial-and-error-based traditional design procedures. For this specific aim, the goal (at both system and subsystem level) was to find the feasible design which satisfies all the constraints for the minimum total mass and given survey conditions. These constraints were mainly weight and power balance, that is to say, to guarantee buoyancy and self-propelling capabilities at any time throughout the whole duration of the

mission. However, this can be further modified if needed, making the algorithm even more versatile and applicable for similar tasks, not limited to LULC survey.

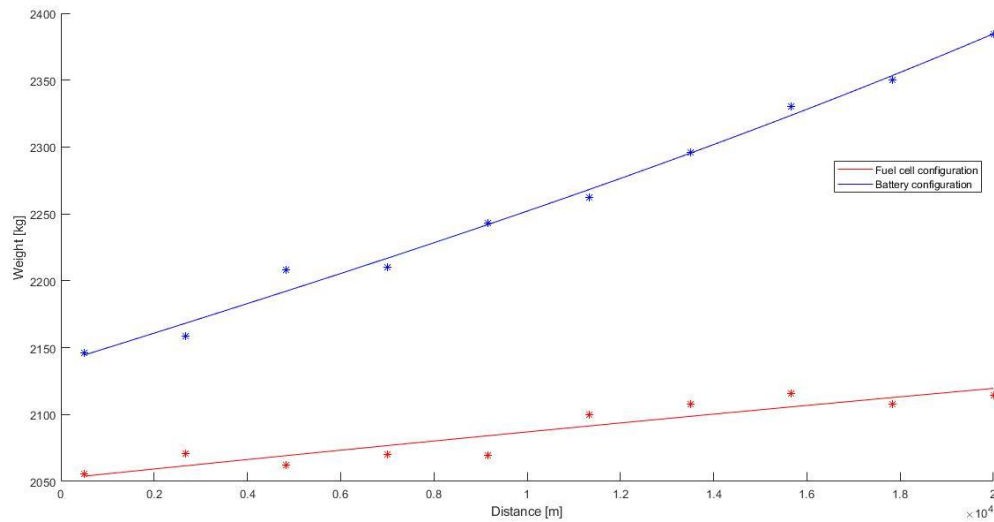


Figure 6. Airship weight as a function of the distance from mission location, for the two energy systems, considering a survey area of 107 m^2

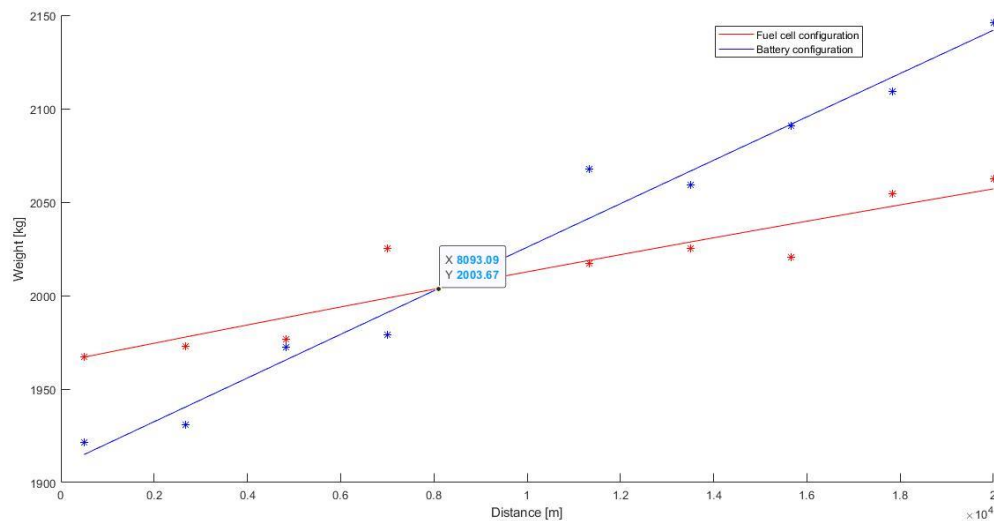


Figure 6. Airship weight as a function of the distance from mission location, for the two energy systems, considering a survey area of 10^5 m^2

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