科技部補助專題研究計畫成果報告 期末報告

仿生蜻蜓翼之手持式風力發電機開發

計畫類別:個別型計畫

計 畫 編 號 : MOST 104-2221-E-157-004-

執 行 期 間 : 104年08月01日至105年07月31日

執 行 單 位 : 中華學校財團法人中華科技大學航空機械系

計畫主持人: 葉泳蘭 共同主持人: 林清一

計畫參與人員: 碩士班研究生-兼任助理人員: 王品軒

報告附件:出席國際學術會議心得報告

中華民國 105 年 10 月 25 日

中 文 摘 要 : 本計畫建立數值模擬技術及平均風速量測設備,進行仿生蜻蜓翼手 持式風力發電機製作。數值模擬技術已經建構完成,可以依據操作 風速及狀況即時調整模擬實驗,而平均風速量測設備以皮托管壓力 速度轉換設備為主。本計畫已進行數次成功的轉動實驗,以蜻蜓翼 為風力發電機葉片技術更趨可行。

中文關鍵詞: 數值模擬、仿生蜻蜓翼、風力發電機

英文摘要: This project develops technique of simulation and averaged velocity measurement equipment to construct a handheld wind turbine based on bionic dragonfly wing. The simulation technique was developed already. It can tune operation wind speed and boundary condition based on true condition. And the Pitot tube pressure transducer is the basis of averaged velocity measurement equipment. This project has already carried out many successful tests. The usage of bionic dragonfly wing for handheld wind turbine in the future is more feasible.

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(□期中進度報告/■期末報告)

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國立成功大學

計畫主持人:葉泳蘭 助理教授(航空機械系)

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本計畫除繳交成果報告外,另含下列出國報告,共 1 份:

- □執行國際合作與移地研究心得報告
- ■出席國際學術會議心得報告
- □出國參訪及考察心得報告

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MOST 104-2221-E-157-004 執行單位:中華科技大學航機系 主持人:葉泳蘭助理教授

摘要:

本計畫建立數值模擬技術及平均風速量測設備,進行仿生蜻蜓翼手持式風力發電機製作。數值模擬技術已經建構完成,可以依據操作風速及狀況即時調整模擬實驗,而平均風速量測設備以皮托管壓力速度轉換設備為主。本計畫已進行數次成功的轉動實驗,以蜻蜓翼為風力發電機葉片技術更趨可行。

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Abstract:

This project develops technique of simulation and averaged velocity measurement equipment to construct a handheld wind turbine based on bionic dragonfly wing. The simulation technique was developed already. It can tune operation wind speed and boundary condition based on true condition. And the Pitot tube pressure transducer is the basis of averaged velocity measurement equipment. This project has already carried out many successful tests. The usage of bionic dragonfly wing for handheld wind turbine in the future is more feasible.

Keywords: simulation, bionic dragonfly wing, wind turbine

前言

在生物的演化的歷史上,昆蟲是第一個飛上天空的動物,飛行方式也有許多讓人著迷的地方,如翻轉、垂直上升、顛倒飛行以及空中的定點飛行都展現昆蟲超高難度的飛行技巧以及變化。依照昆蟲的飛行方式可以依據不同的需求簡單分成兩種類型[1],遷徒飛行及巡弋飛行,

遷徒飛行是指昆蟲可以持續數小時的飛行,例如:紫斑蝶會隨著季節的遷徙。巡弋飛行則是指昆蟲在飛行的過程中出現許多高難度的飛行路徑。科學家及生物學家也經觀察所發現,昆蟲的飛行模式是藉由不斷的拍動翅膀,產生渦流,形成內外壓差形成一股上升氣流使產生上升的力量,如此產生的升力的方式可將昆蟲翅膀視為一種渦流產生器(Vortex generator),特別是在蜻蜓的翅膀(如圖 1 所示),其內外凹凸不平卻井然有序的結構當中就可以發現空氣所產生的渦流被侷限在凹凸不平的結構中,目的就是為了更有效的降低摩擦阻力使得上、下表面基本可視為光滑平面,如此可降低表面邊界層(Boundary layer)的發展使流線(Streamline)持續平貼在蜻蜓翼的表面中,而不易產生流場分離現象(Flow separation),因為有了這些特殊的現象使國、內外專家學著開始逐漸投入這些研究當中。

為了能夠對於生物之飛行機制提出合理的推測,Weis-Fogh [2-3]依據觀察結果提出循環式升力機制,亦即靠翅膀上下的拍動(Clap and Fling),以解釋昆蟲為獲取升力與推力而採取之飛行運動模式,初期學者在實驗設計及數值計算工作中都針對此機制作為研究之對象,但由於缺乏定量化實際流場之量測與紀錄,因此只能使用有限之流場可視化資料加以推論與探討,對每一瞬間生物拍撲運動飛行之與妙仍無法詳盡且深入地探究。

由不同的參考文獻中可以知道,在計算流體力學(Computational Fluid Dynamics, CFD)方面可以簡單的分為三種方式,第一是採計算網格系統不改變而以動態參考座標轉換方法計算出相對的流場特性,對簡單的運動模態而言可以轉換計算出流場變數[4]。第二,是利用交錯式網格(Overset Grid)包覆翼翅,包覆翼翅之網格系統會隨拍撲而移動至適當位置,而背景網格系統則不動,利用主體網格與背景網格流體變數交換之差分方式計算出對應之流場特性[5],第三,則是利用動態網格(Dynamic Mesh)技術配合翼翅運動軌跡之處理,在每一個時間步階重新產生計算域網格並將先前位於每一網格元素節點之流

動變數重新分配計算而得到結果[6]。本計畫採用上述第二種方式,針對蜻蜓翼的特外型,以數值模擬方是探討蜻蜓翼的升阻力狀況及基本流場分析,藉由整個渦流結構隨時間發展狀況來了解蜻蜓翼的基礎特性。

一、數值方法建立與測試

1.1 數值方法

數值方法可簡單的區分為三個階段,第一個階段為前處理,主要是在建立實體模型與計算網格系統設置,藉由不同網格密度的評估比較,以求得最佳的計算網格密度。第二階段則是求解處理,將設定好的模型在流場計算與設立相關的參數相關方程式的應用,以及設定邊界條件的參數,使所得結果與現實相近。第三階段為後處理,主要以數據分析,流場的變化以等高線圖型的方式呈現,可以較容易觀察其中的變化差異。數值模擬方法在第一階段時就須建構欲求分析的目標物之實體模型,本計畫透過 Gambit 軟體建構二微模型,再繪製出結構網格系統。此軟體是為了幫助設計者方便準確建立網格來計算流體力學 CFD 模型和數值模擬分析的一個套裝軟體。優點就是簡單而又能直接能依設計者的需求做出不同的模型、網格化模型、指定模型區域大小等基本設計。本計畫利用 ANSYS FLUENT CFD模擬軟體進行流體力學計算與方程式求解。

1.2 模型建立

本計畫模型主要是以真實的蜻蜓翼為主,設計出仿生蜻蜓翼的模組作為研究邊標的,參考真實的蜻蜓翼在不同的翼剖面的模型如圖 2.2、2.3 及 2.4,本文實際仿生蜻蜓翼模型長 17.5 cm,寬 0.5 cm。另外,在流場距離入口處為 14 cm,出口距離為 40 cm,距離上邊界為 16.5 cm 下邊界為 9 cm。如圖 2中除可見二維模型是模仿蜻蜓翼表面的凹凸起伏,且為使模型邊界地流場現象越符合真實況,所以網格在越接近模型處越緊密。

1.3 網格設定

本計畫使用三種網格密度,在相同速度下之比較發現,以網格面積為 33,400 cm² 最為失真,其因為網格密度過大,使得計算產生網格獨立性 (Grid independent),此時流體的黏性(Viscosity)會大增使得不易顯示真實的流體發展樣貌。在三種不同的選擇中以面積密度為 16,700 cm² 最接近真實的狀態,而網格面積為 8,350 cm² 雖然差異不大,但由速度分佈圖(圖 3)可見流場的發展並沒 有完全,如此會使得需要更多的計算收斂時間,因此本文所採用的是網格面積 16,700 cm² 為計算的基礎。所建立之網格是利用 ANSYS GAMBIT 軟體製作,採用平面分割的結構網格,計算區域中共計有 16,700 個結構性網格,網格全域如圖 4。

1.4 邊界設定

本計畫在理想的狀態下來設定基本的限制條件進行模擬: (1)流場設定為穩態(steady flow)。(2)流體為不可壓縮流體(Incompressible)。(3)流體為牛頓流體(Newtonian Fluid)。(4)流體性質如:黏度、密度等設定為理想氣體。

其他所設定的邊界條件如下:

- (1)入口邊界(Inlet):入口邊界條件設定為(Pressure-far-field)遠場壓力。條件設定為一般 大氣壓力不可壓縮流,飛行速度為 M=0.2,外在環境壓力約為 1 atm。
- (2)出口邊界(Outlet):出口邊界條件設定為(Pressure-outlet)壓力出口,用於在出口處給定 靜壓的值,若該處流場局部變成超音速,此邊界條件則會依據前方 所設定之口之壓力值,其重點在於此處之壓力是相對於前方所設定之壓力值。
- (3)本體及外體(Body):本體邊界條件設定為 Wall。

數值模擬計算上,是否收斂及收斂情況是否良好,將會影響整體計算域流場特性及計算結果的正確性,本文將收斂標準訂定為殘值(Residual)低於10-3,同時監控速度及壓力的變化,當流場達收斂標準且壓力系數、速度系數及馬赫數不再變化時,即可視為穩態解之計算已經達到收斂的標準。本研究完成一組穩態模擬案例之平均迭帶次數為25,000次,所需時間約為2小時。

二、數值方法結果與討論

為驗證模擬程式的正確性,本研究選擇 NACA-4412 型機翼作為比較,與仿生蜻蜓翼在同樣的風速下及相同攻角下進行模擬實驗探討。操作的攻角範圍為 5°至 18°,風速則固定為 0.1 M。實驗中除由壓力及風速分佈圖探討不同攻角的流場變化外,還藉由模擬計算之迭代圖所顯示的收斂區間來討論計算次數,在計算次數及所需時間中得到最佳的收斂次數。

當攻角為5°時,為求結果一致,所以NACA-4412機翼的收斂次數均選定為13,500次(圖5所示)。由壓力分佈圖(圖6所示)可發現NACA-4412機翼在翼表面有低壓區產生,而在速度分佈圖(圖7所示)則顯示此區有較高的流場速度,這個結果表示本研究之數值模擬設定適當。此時的蜻蜓翼結果顯示因為在凹凸的曲面內產生的低壓區使得翼表面流場平滑(圖8所示),且低壓區範圍遍佈整個蜻蜓翼上表面(圖9所示),但上下表面壓力差異並不大,顯示此時所產生的升力並不顯著。

隨著攻角增加達到 10°時,NACA-4412 機翼之翼表面低壓區範圍減小,機翼後端流場開始有紊流產生,但流場還未達到失速的狀態。相較蜻蜓翼之結果就有相當大的差異,在壓力分佈圖中可清楚見到,蜻蜓翼上下表面的壓力差相當顯著(圖 10 所示),顯示在這個攻角下所產生明顯的升力,這樣的結果也表示蜻蜓翼較 NACA-4412 機翼在相同狀況下可有更高的升力。

持續增加攻角到 15°時,流場開始分離的狀況已經明顯在 NACA-4412 機翼後端產生,分離之渦流結構(vortical structure)相當顯著(圖 11 所示),在相同狀況下蜻蜓翼仍然不見失速現象(圖 12 所示),顯示於蜻蜓翼凹凸面之低壓渦流確實有效延遲(delay)了翼表面的失速現象,儘管這個攻角對 NACA-4412機翼來說已達到失速,但蜻蜓翼卻可以持續產生升力,這個特性對往後的應用來說相當重要。

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圖 1 蜻蜓翼流場分佈圖

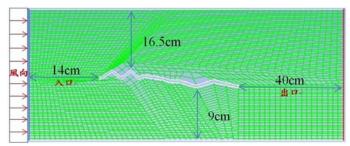


圖 2 仿生蜻蜓翼結構圖

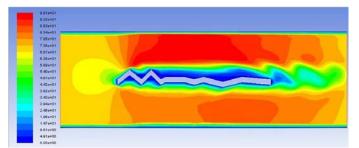


圖 3 蜻蜓翼流場分佈圖

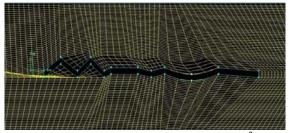


圖 4 網格結構圖(網格面積 33,400 cm²)

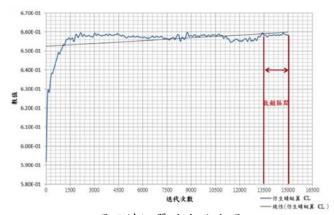


圖 5 蜻蜓翼升力迭代圖

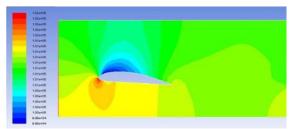


圖 6 NACA-4412 壓力分佈圖(AoA=5°)

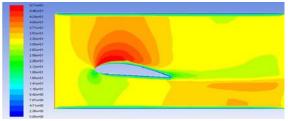


圖 7 NACA-4412 速度分佈圖(AoA=5°)

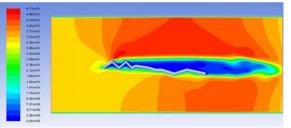


圖 8 蜻蜓翼流場速度分佈圖(AoA=5°)

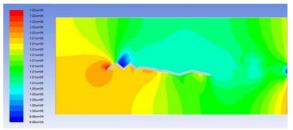


圖 9 蜻蜓翼流場壓力分佈圖(AoA=5°)

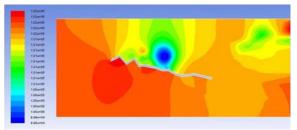


圖 10 蜻蜓翼流場壓力分佈圖(AoA=10°)

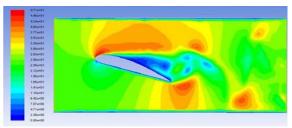


圖 11 NACA-4412 速度分佈圖(AoA=15°)

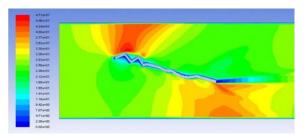


圖 12 蜻蜓翼流場速度分佈圖(AoA=15°)

三、仿生蜻蜓翼之研究成果

3.1 目的與方法

近幾年複合材料在國內外都有很大的進步,而以複合材料製作蜻蜓翼輕量化也達到增加強度的問題,如此不但可以節約能源,也增加收納的便利性,此計畫探討蜻蜓翼的材料、性能、實用性、方便性、飛行效率以及節約能源等目的。研究方法將參考蜻蜓翼的基本設計,再依照實際製作時所遭遇的困難調整,蜻蜓翼的表面為波浪狀,因為表面波浪狀的蜻蜓翼可以達到更好的效率,進而有更佳的發電效率。

3.2 複合材料原理

複合材料是由金屬材料、陶瓷材料或高分子材料等兩種或兩種以上的材料經過複合工藝而製備的多相材料,各種材料在性能上互相取長補短,產生協同效應,使複合材料的綜合性能優於原組成材料而滿足各種不同的要求。複合材料由連續相的基體和被基體包容的相增強體組成。複合材料的基體材料分為金屬和非金屬兩大類。

金屬基體常用的有鋁、鎂、銅、鈦及其合金。非金屬基體主要有合成樹脂、橡膠、陶瓷、石墨、碳等。增強材料主要有玻璃纖維、碳纖維、硼纖維、芳綸纖維、碳化矽纖維、石棉纖維、晶須、金屬絲和硬質細粒等。同時 60 年代,為滿足航空等尖端技術所用材料的需要,先後研製和生產了以高性能纖維(如碳纖維、硼纖維、芳綸纖維、碳化矽纖維等)為增強材料的複合材料,其比強度大於 4×106厘米 (cm),比模量大於 4×108 cm。為了與第一代玻璃纖維增強樹脂複合材料相區別,將這種複合材料稱為先進複合材料。ACM 具有質量輕,較高的比強度、比模量、較好的延展性、抗腐蝕、隔熱、隔音、減震、耐高(低)溫等特點,已被大量運用到航空、醫學、機械、建築等。

四、蜻蜓翼材質選擇與製作

4.1 材質的選擇

本計畫選擇了單向纖維布和碳纖維布兩種不同材質作為蜻蜓翼結構及外框。單向纖維布是以塗上 過樹脂硬化後的成品,但實際實驗發現單向纖維布,因為它的形狀已經被固定了,無法彎曲和塑型, 因此要彎折時常會斷裂,故無法使用此塑型的材質做為蜻蜓翼的結構。而沒有塗過樹脂的碳纖維布, 因為較柔軟而且可以塑形,因此較適合做為蜻蜓翼的結構與外框。

4.2 製作方法與過程

調和石膏漿(如下圖 13 所示)。水的比例不能大於石膏粉,水太多會導致石膏模具無法硬化。調製石膏漿。製作鑄漿模的石膏稠度約 80,即石膏粉和水的比例為 100:80,即石膏粉重一公斤,則水的重量為 0.8 公斤。石膏粉完全撒入塑膠杯內,先不要攪拌應靜置 1-2 分鐘,待石膏粉完全浸漬後再行攪拌。 以手或攪拌器依順時針方向攪拌,每分鐘約 100-150 圈。攪拌時,石膏漿內氣泡會浮出水面,並自動消失。 攪拌約 5 分鐘,石膏漿內的氣泡消除,並可感些微阻力,此時完成攪拌石膏,可預備澆鑄。



圖 13 調和石膏漿

以石膏漿開模主要目的是為了製作出大小一致的尺寸,成形模具放入烤箱中烘烤,使水氣烘乾,模具雕刻較易於使力,烤箱主要使烘乾模具內部的水氣,如果模具水分太多,會使得模具內的硬度不

夠,會使雕刻的形狀無法成形,烘乾過程將以溫度 60 度烤二至三小時,但過程中發現烤太久導致石膏模乾裂,所以改成以 120 度烘烤 1 小時,如此可使水分充分的蒸發,使石膏模更容易雕刻,模具成形後須用雕刻刀刻出蜻蜓翼所需要的形狀,有溝槽後將樹脂沾上溝槽裡,再將碳纖維置入溝槽中,一條凹槽可鋪四到六條碳纖維,直到凹槽鋪滿為止,完成後需等待 8 到 12 小時,使碳纖維上的樹脂硬化。最後將熱縮模貼在蜻蜓翼上,因為本計畫有測試過別種不同的材質,但發現塗上樹脂後無法與碳纖維黏合在一起,兩個因材質不同所以互不相容。本計畫用巴爾沙木來做葉片軸的原型,軸距的邊緣削成 10 度到 25 度之間為最佳角度。



圖 14 烤箱烘乾



圖 15 成型模具圖



圖 16 碳纖蜻蜓翼成型



圖 17 碳纖蜻蜓翼外框

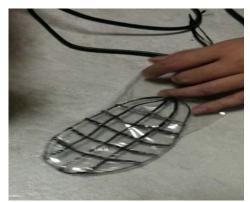


圖 18 蜻蜓翼表面製作



圖 19 蜻蜓翼裝置與交流馬達合體圖

科技部補助專題研究計畫成果自評表

請就研究內容與原計畫相符程度、達成預期目標情況、研究成果之學術或應用價值(簡要敘述成果所代表之意義、價值、影響或進一步發展之可能性)、是否適合在學術期刊發表或申請專利、主要發現(簡要敘述成果是否具有政策應用參考價值及具影響公共利益之重大發現)或其他有關價值等,作一綜合評估。

1.	. 請就研究內容與原計畫相符程度、達成預期目標情況作一綜合評估
	■達成目標
	□未達成目標(請說明,以100字為限)
	□ 實驗失敗
	□ 因故實驗中斷
	□其他原因
	說明:
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Z.	. 研究成果在學術期刊發表或申請專利等情形(請於其他欄註明專利及技轉之 證號、合約、申請及洽談等詳細資訊)
	論文:■已發表□未發表之文稿 □撰寫中 □無 東到:□□□ 按視□□中共中 ■ 無
	專利:□已獲得□申請中 ■無
	技轉:□已技轉□洽談中
	■無 サル・(>> 200 中 * 四)
	其他:(以 200 字為限)
3.	. 請依學術成就、技術創新、社會影響等方面,評估研究成果之學術或應用價
	值(簡要敘述成果所代表之意義、價值、影響或進一步發展之可能性,以 500
	字為限)。
	本計畫共建立包括數值模擬技術及風洞平均速度量測技術。無法實際製作測
	試模型以供研究可由建立數值模擬技術來進行模擬實驗,這對於缺乏研究實驗的供給大校或說如常看面,數值模擬是看面是可以及時期數為界格供以再
	驗設備的本校來說相當重要,數值模擬最重要是可以及時調整邊界條件以更符合接近實際狀況。
	付台按近具际队儿。
4	
	本研究具有政策應用參考價值: ■否 □是,建議提供機關
	(勾選「是」者,請列舉建議可提供施政參考之業務主管機關)
	本研究具影響公共利益之重大發現:■否 □是
	說明:(以 150 字為限)

附件三

科技部補助計畫衍生研發成果推廣資料表

日期: 年月日

計畫名稱:仿生蜻蜓翼之手持式風力發電機開發

科技部補助計畫

計畫主持人:葉泳蘭

計畫編號:MOST 104-2221-E-157-004 領域:航太學門

本計畫無衍生研發成果

註:本項研發成果若尚未申請專利,請勿揭露可申請專利之主要內容。

科技部補助專題研究計畫成果彙整表

計畫	主持人:葉泳	蘭		計畫編號:MOS	ST 104 - 2221	-E-1	57 - 004
	名稱:仿生蜻		持式風力	發電機開發			
		成果			量化	單位	質化 (說明:各成果項目請附佐 證資料或細項說明,如期刊 名稱、年份、卷期、起訖頁 數、證號等)
		期刊論之	 ኒ		2	L L-	詳見附件
		研討會部	扁文		3	篇	詳見附件
	est at the second	專書				本	
	學術性論文	專書論之	<u> </u>			章	
		技術報台	告			篇	
		其他				篇	
			發明專利	申請中			
		專利權		已獲得			
			新型/設計	專利			
	智慧財產權	商標權	,			Ī.,	
	及成果	營業秘密				一 件	
國中		積體電路電路布局權					
內		著作權					
		品種權					
		其他					
		件數				件	
	技術移轉	收入				千元	1. 依「科技部科學技術研究發展成果歸屬及果婦規定,研發展之條規執行。 一致發展之單位因管理及 一致不可以 一致不可 一可 一可 一可 一可 一可 一可 一可 一可 一可 一
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		研討會部	扁文		1	篇	詳見附件
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	學術性論文	專書論	文			章	
國		技術報台	占			篇	
外		其他				篇	
	智慧財產權		發明專利	申請中			
	及成果	及成果	- 專利權	已獲得		件 -	
			新型/設計	 平			

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		商標權			
		營業秘密			
		積體電路電路布局權			
		著作權			
		品種權			
		其他			
		件數		件	
	技術移轉	收入		千元	1. 依「科技部科學技術研究發展成果歸屬及運用辦法」第2條規定,研發成果收入係指執行研究發展之單位因管理及運用研發成果所獲得之授權金、權利金、價金、股權或其他權益。 2. 請註明合約金額。
		大專生			
		碩士生	1		
	本國籍	博士生			
參		博士後研究員			
與		專任助理		<u> </u>	
計		大專生		人次	
畫		碩士生			
人	非本國籍	博士生			
力		博士後研究員			
		專任助理			
重要	·國際合作、研	其他成果 之成果如辦理學術活動、獲得獎項、 干究成果國際影響力及其他協助產業 在益事項等,請以文字敘述填列。)			

科技部補助專題研究計畫出席國際學術會議心得報告

日期: 105 年 3 月 25 日

計畫編號	MOST 104-2221-E-157 -004 -							
計畫名稱	仿生蜻蜓翼之手持式	仿生蜻蜓翼之手持式風力發電機開發						
出國人員	並込苗	服務機構	中華科技大學航空機械系					
姓名	葉泳蘭	及職稱	助理教授兼綜合業務組組長					
會議時間	106年3月25日至 106年3月26日 會議地點 泰國曼谷							
	(中文) 第三屆國際多學科和經濟研究研討會							
會議名稱	(英文) The 3rd International Conference on Trends in Multidisciplinary							
	Business and Economic	ic Research, T	MBER 2016					
(中文)應用於無人機之 S1210 高升力機翼空氣動力數值模擬研究								
發表題目	(英文) CFD Simulation of S1210 High-lift Wing Aerodynamic Properties							
	for UAV							

一、參加會議經過

非常感謝科技部專題研究計畫的經費補助,使得本次研討會之行圓滿順利。本次研討會舉辦時間為 106 年 3 月 25 日至 106 年 3 月 26 日,基於做好各項準備的自我要求,本人提前於 106 年 3 月 24 日搭乘中華航空赴泰國班機,由高雄小港機場出發到泰國曼谷國際機場,並從曼谷機場搭乘旅社安排之交通巴士前往位於曼谷市區的下榻旅館,也是研討會的舉辦地點。

106年3月25日一早即前往會議地點報到,研討會的會場就是下榻飯店 Holiday Inn, Bangkok Silom 在一樓的會議室。

會議共舉辦兩天,本人不但安排在第一天早上的議程發表論文外,還擔任下午 場次的會議主持人(論文發表照片及主持會議如附件一、二),是安排在 Engineering, Technology, Physical and Applied Sciences 場次,該場次共 6 篇論文報告。整個研討會 的進行,雖然有來自多個不同領域的研究者發表論文研究,但是會議中熱烈討論讓 我印象深刻,而且本人也獲得大會評選為最佳報告者(The Best Presentation),獎狀附 件三。

研討會結束後,本人於106年3月26日參加研討會主辦單位規劃的泰國曼谷一日遊,參觀地點包括著名的皇宮及購物商場,並暢遊建構於商場地下室的海洋世界,本人於106年3月27日搭乘泰國友人之私人汽車前往機場,依計畫搭乘中華航空班機返抵桃園機場。

二、與會心得

今年仍因為身兼綜合業務組長,學校行政職務非常繁忙,基於時程上的主要考量,在不耽誤太多公務的狀況下就近參加本次於泰國曼谷舉行的國際研討會。

這次前往泰國所參加之「第三屆國際多學科和經濟研究研討會」研討會,仍獲得許多可貴體驗,也幸運地有些額外的收穫。除了是首次到泰國曼谷出席國際研討會,對泰國天後溫度之高留下極深刻印象,另外就是又酸又辣的泰國食物還有充滿怪異香水味的空氣實在有些招架不住;另一方面,因為地緣關係,此次研討會的與會者多半為東南亞面孔,歐美國家的參與者反而成為少數者,對亞洲鄰近國家的專家學者之研究主題,倒是有機會更進一步認知。

當然,本次研討會所發表之論文雖多元,但主題聚焦方面仍可加強。另外,除 了論文發表與學術交流,也趁到國外參加研討會的機會,順道體驗瞭解所在地的一 些風土民情。泰國一般街景仍類似台灣 20 年前的景象,特別的是滿街跑以日本豐田 汽車為主的計程車,幾乎看不到其他類型的車款,印象最深刻的還是其動輒超過 40 度的高溫,實在讓人受不了,還有就是居然有一個座落於百貨公司地下的海洋世界, 規模之大令人留下深刻印象。

三、發表論文全文或摘要

CFD Simulation of S1210 High-lift Wing Aerodynamic Properties for UAV

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1. Background

The performance of traditional wing used for UAV flying in low-speed and bad weather is not well especially in rescue work. It is also limited to its material and production work. For special mission requirement, UAV must fly in bad weather and high head wind. Because of its obvious camber effect, the performance in low-speed is better. The type of S1210 airfoil is now used for task-based UAV in present work. And it will be well studied via CFD simulation and real fly test.

2. Methods

The wing model will be simulated by CFD method to know its aerodynamic performance. The velocity distribution at variance Reynolds number and angle of attack is mainly adopted to analysis flow structure at upper wing surface. In present work, the high-lift wing is also verified by real fly test including takeoff distance and load testing.

3. Results

Pressure distribution results indicated the large pressure difference of up and down surface. That means the produced lift is more than other typical airfoil. And the flow pass through the wing surface smoothly even at high angle of attack. Velocity results are also confirmed this argument. There is one special finding in the condition of low speed and low angle of attack. Because of greater curvature of S1210, the ground effect will more obvious and shorten the takeoff distance.

Keywords: CFD, high-lift wing, UAV, ground effect

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四、建議

出國看看總是讓人大開眼界,不走出去永遠不知道別人到底成長到甚麼地步,而且以一個以中文為母語的人居然可以獲得大會最佳報告者實在是一個碩大的鼓舞,未來建議可以適度的提高參加國際研討會的補助經費,出國看看確實是可以提高眼界,也讓世界看看本國的學術水平。

五、攜回資料名稱及內容

研討會議程手冊及相關論文資料。

六、其他



附件一、 論文發表



附件二、 會議主持



附件三、 與會議主席拍照



附件三、 與會者全體照



附件四、大會最佳報告獎狀

UAV Slat Design with Wind Tunnel Verification to Support Flight Performance Tests *

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ABSTRACT

Slat and flap controls are known to improve flight performance in lift under low speed operation. For Unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV), constraints in design and implementation limit its flight performance in lower speed operation. For many UAV applications, low speed high lift performance is important in various missions. This paper presents a UAV design with slat and flap for high lift at low speed. A wind tunnel model is made to examine the aerodynamic characteristics before fabrication into flight tests. UAV slat design, wind tunnel experiment, polystyrene fabrication, system implementation and flight test are recorded. Based on the UAV redesign, a flight control can be implemented to achieve low speed operations in high performance.

Keywords: Unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV), leading-edge slat, lift, stall, wind tunnel experiment, smoke flow.

I. INTRODUCTION

High lift device using slat design has been studied ever since in 1919. A. M. O. Smith [1] indicated the research results of slat by Handley-Page to delay stall angle of attack performance in fixed wing aircraft. After real implementation in D.H.9, De Havilland successfully received first patent for using slat. "High lift device" is generally termed after several improvements and has been widely applied into aircraft since WWI. C. P. van Dam [2] added slat and flap to improve take-off and landing stability for air transport aircraft. It leads modern aircraft designs with slat and flap, but increases significant cost for: (1) tedious and time consuming design and test, (2) complicate in driving mechanics, (3) weight and parts increase, (4) frequent maintenance. This causes UAV design being hesitated to consider slat either in mechanics and control.

By using high lift devices, B-737 has made good flight performance in: (1) increasing lift/drag for lower speed cruise, (2) increasing critical Angle of Attack (AOA) and lift curve, (3) suitable for short runway

operations. This encourages UAV design to consider slat if minor effort should be required.

It is known that aircraft is critically controlled during take-off/landing for its low speed flight phases. UAV does face the same problem. Improvement to wing designs should be a vital solution.

Flap and slat are small control surface for aircraft 6-degree-of-freedom (DOF) control. They are also termed as Leading Edge Slat and Trailing Edge Flap; the former contributes stall angel-of-attack (αstall), while the latter contributes maximum lift coefficient (CLmax). Flap and slat are used during take-off and landing phases, when aircraft is accelerating or deceleration. Since lift is critical to speed, flap maintains enough lift during less speed flight phases. More flap angle gains more surface part against wind and results in increasing drag. This also results in aircraft to process minimum speed (Vstall) landing and minimize touchdown impact.

II. FUNDEMENTAL CONCEPTS

2.1 General Formulas

From lift formula [3], lift (L) is proportional to wind

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area for larger wing area to get larger lift. Although large wind area gets higher lift coefficient, it also sacrifices high drag coefficient. Low speed aircraft designs larger wind area.

$$L = 1/2(\rho \text{ V2CLA}) \tag{1}$$

Slat is usually installed at the leading edge of the wings. It is controlled by pilots to activate the actuator to separate the slat from the main wing and form a slot seam between them. Under high or critical AOA, the main wing will induce turbulence of flow separation. The slot between slat and main wing will penetrate a steady jet stream to extend the turbulence toward trailing edge of the wing. The slot extends the flight operation range to avoid stall with effect to increase lift.

Wright Brothers used wind tunnel test to find optimal wing and propeller shapes to make their flight dream come true. Physicians developed fundamental fluid dynamics into aviation system to become aerodynamics.

In aerodynamics, when the angle between relative wind to wing cord, termed as angel-of-attack, increases, the wind separation point moves to lower wing curvature to speed up air flow on the upper wing curvature. It results in higher pressure difference between upper and lower sing surfaces, and lift increases significantly. When AOA increases to the critical point, the turbulence flow will increase to spoil the wind and pressure relationship. Conversely, lift drops drastically and drag increases fast. It is the phenomenon of stall. Currently, there are hundreds of wing profile designs. Each wing has different characteristics of lift/drag coefficient and stall AOA.

The relative wind separates into upper flow and lower flow. Due to wing profile, the wind flows on different speed for upper surface faster and lower surface slower. From Bernoulli formula, lift coefficient (CL) is calculated.

$$CL = L/[1/2(\rho V2A)]$$
 (2)

A motion body in the air is inevitably experienced by a resistive force due to air viscosity. Aircraft overcomes the resistive force by engine thrust (T). The air viscosity presents a drag (D) to motion body, which is usually estimated from wind tunnel tests. In general, aircraft flies at T>D to accelerate and T=D to cruise. The drag coefficient (CD) can be calculated as:

$$CD = D/[1/2(\rho V2A)]$$
 (3)

Reynolds (1842~1912) found the object inside fluid to experience two forces as Viscosity and Inertia force. The inertia force $F=\mu/\rho\,VL$, where μ is the coefficient of viscosity, ρ is the fluid density, V is the fluid velocity, L is the longitudinal length. Inversely, it becomes the Reynolds Number as:

$$Re = \rho VL/\mu \tag{4}$$

When $Re = 104\sim105$, it is called Low Reynolds number, or Re>107, it is High Reynolds number. When Re<105, the wings present maximum lift and also drag decays.

2.2 Theoretical Concepts

To study the slat and flap effects on UAV, a real system is selected for practice [4]. From available

domestic resources, "Ready MK III" is a Class-40 training plane using NACA-4412 airfoil. Its specifications are shown in Table 1. This paper will try to redesign the wings with new flap and slat for flight tests.

Table 1: Specifications of Ready MK III

Class-40 trainer plane [12].

Item	Term	Paramet
1	Wing Span	1,570 mm
2	Length of	1,200 mm
3	Chord	250 mm
4	Wing area	0.39 m2
5	Aspect Ratio	6.28
6	Dihedral	3 deg
7	Sweepback	0 deg
8	Taper ratio	1.0
9	MTOW	2.8 kg
10	Fuel	230 cc

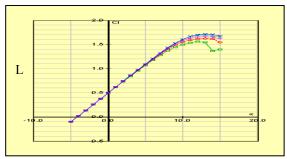


Figure 1: Relationship of lift to AOA of NACA-4412 [16]

Consider the landing gear safety for trainer UAV with wing span less than 2 m, the maximum take-off weight (MTOW) should be controlled below 3.5 kgw. In this design, high aspect ratio for this high wing UAV at maximum speed 20 m/s is considered. Its speed at low altitude is only M=0.06 that compress air effect is not related for a zero sweep angle (Λ = 0). The wing also considers no taper ratio (λ =1.0) for fabrication simplification. A 3 degree dihedral angle (β =3°) is set for better lateral stability. A leading edge slat is designed and fabricated into a modified wing set for this UAV referring to NACA-4412 parameters as shown in Table 2.

Table 2: NACA 4412 airfoil parameters [13].

Item	Term	Parameter
1	Thickness	12.0%
2	Camber	4.0%
3	Leading edge radius	1.7%
4	Trailing edge angle	14.4%
5	Max CL	1.507
6	Max CL angle	11.0
7	Max CL/CD	57.209
8	Max CL/CD angle	5.5
9	Stall AOA	15.0
10	Zero-lift AOA	-4.0

2.3 Basic Calculations

UAV has its total weight Wtotal, which should be relating to MTOW, including empty weight and fuel weight as:

$$Wtotal = Wempty + Wfuel$$
 (5)

The empty weight includes body, structure, engine and avionics for 3.07 kgw and fuel weight of 0.13 kgw per 10 minutes flight. The MTOW is feasible of 3.2 kgw to less than 3.5 kgw for 30 minutes flight test.

Referring to Ready Trainer, its center of gravity is located at about 80~85mm from the leading edge of the wing, as shown in Figure 2. The CG should be carefully adjusted within this constraint before each flight for better longitudinal stability.

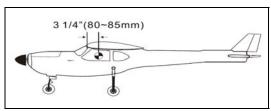


Figure 2: CG of Ready Trainer [12]

NACA-4412 has maximum lift coefficient CLmax=1.507. Without slat for high AOA performance, it should be taken as 1.4 for wing design assessment. At take-off speed V, wind loading can be estimated as:

$$V = \sqrt{\frac{2W}{C_L \rho A}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 3.2 \times 9.8}{1.4 \times 1.225 \times 0.4}} = 9.56 \text{ (m/s)}$$

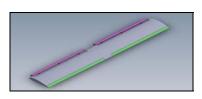
And the result of wind loading is obtained as 78.37 N/m2 or 8 kgf/m2 from the following formula:

$$\frac{W}{S} = \frac{1}{2} \rho V_{stall}^2 C_{L_{\text{max}}}$$
 (6)

III. DESIGN AND INSTALLATION FOR UAV WING

3.1 Wing Design and Manufacture

The 3D CAD "Solid Works" was used for wing design in present work. Figure 3 shows wings for wind tunnel test in 1,000 mm x 600 mm test section. Some modification should be made for wind tunnel tests to avoid wingtip vortex. There is a hidden trick about the slat out/in controls. It should be able to operate by simple command from remote controller (RC) or from microprocessor.



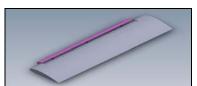


Figure 3: 3D wing for wind tunnel test

The wing shape is cut from 20K polystyrene material with Balsa rib and wood springer, as shown in Figure 4, for enforcement. Polystyrene is easy to cut and scissors into design details. Ribs and springers are important to strengthen the structure and endure the overall weight during UAV flight. After shaping, the wings will cover on glass fiber material and apply with Epoxy coating (resin: hardening /10A:25B). 70g glass fiber is used in the wind tunnel model, while 200 gw glass fiber is used for test flight UAV. Polishing work is necessary to smooth the skin sanding by 200# and 400# sanding papers. The 3 degree dihedral angle on the main wing should be exactly fixed in final assembly.





Figure 4: Rib and springer for wing enforcement

3.2 Installation

(a) Engine: This Ready Trainer fixes a MAX-46AXII two-stroke piston engine by O.S. Engines [7], as shown in Table 3, using 11*6 propeller. At n = 16,000 rpm, the ideal speed is:

$$V = 4 \times \frac{16,000}{60} = 1,067 \text{ (in/s)} = 27.1 \text{ m/s} = 97.56 \text{ km/hr}$$
 (7)

- (b) Fuel Tank: Self absorption from carburetor by external vibration absorber to reduce possible bubbles.
- (c) Battery: 7.4 V 2,700 mAh NiCd battery is used for 10 minutes flight test, supplying limited avionics.
- (d) Servo: Futaba S3000 servo system is used to control rudder, elevator, aileron, flap and throttle. A gear type micro servo is used to push and pull slat.
- (e) Radio Transmitter: Futaba T10CHG-2.4GHz remote controller is selected for flight operation and control in 6 motions.

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item	term	Parameter						
1	Weight	378g						
2	Muffler	108g						
3	Volume	7.45cc.						
4	RPM	2,000~17,000						
5	Diameter	22.0mm						
6	Stroke	19.6mm						
7	Axial Power	1.65ps/1.25 Kw/ @16,000 rpm						

Table 3: MAX-46AXII engine data [14].

IV. WIND TUNNEL EXPERIMENTS

4.1 Basic Features of Low-speed Wind tunnel

An open-loop absorption type wind tunnel is used in the test as shown in Figure 5. Its contraction ratio is 7.5:1, test section 2,000 mm (L) \times 1,000 mm(W) \times 600 mm (H), with anti-turbulence screen at the air inlet, driven by a 100 hp motor for wind speed 1 m/s to 30 m/s. The model has Re=1.6×105 and adjustable AOA from -10° ~40°. The experiment conducts 5 times for each condition with acceptable error under 0.1.



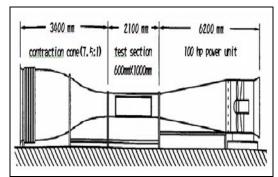


Figure 5: Low speed wind tunnel for tests

4.2 Facilities of Force Measurement and Flow Visualization

(a) Six Components External Force Balance: It is a Delta Rad Six-Axis Force/Torque Sensor System by ATI for 6-DOF data acquisition (Fx, Fy, Fz, and Mx, My, Mz) from analog into digital with displays. Force: $F_x = \pm 17$ (kgw),

$$F_y = \pm 17 \text{ (kgw)},$$

$$F_z = \pm 50 \text{ (kgw)}$$
Moment: $M_x = \pm 1.5 \text{ (kgw} \times \text{m)},$

$$M_y = \pm 1.5 \text{ (kgw} \times \text{m)},$$

$$M_z = \pm 1.5 \text{ (kgw} \times \text{m)}$$

- (b) Pitot tube and pressure transducer: It measures free stream velocity and transforms the collected dynamic pressure into accurate wind speed (or known as true air speed, TAS) via pressure transducer.
- (c) Analog/Digital converter: It converts all measured analog signals into digital forms.
- (d) AOA controller: It tunes test segment with AOA from -10° ~ 40° .

As the flow visualization, a high-pressure smoke flow visualization system [8] was used by setting the test section horizontally, and connecting to RC. The smoke generator uses liquid petrolatum wax to evaporate into white smoke. The smoke is injected from air compressor into the wind tunnel near the test section. In the experiments, wind speed is set v=1~m/s for Re=1.4x104 for easy recording.

4.3 Test Model

The test model is a section of NACA-4412 airfoil with flap and slat for wingspan of 1,000 mm, cord length of 200 mm and Aspect ratio is 5. The model is remotely controlled by T10CHG-2.4 GHz remote controller to R6208SB receiver as shown in Figure 6. The test section is coating by dark blue paint for better visualization under smoke flow. The AOA is set from -5° to 35° with 5° step. Measurements are lift, drag, lift/drag ratio and stall AOA to verify the effect of slat.

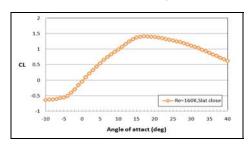


Figure 6: AOA remote controller.

V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

5.1 Force Measurement Analysis

From the airfoil design data, the lift and drag to AOA characteristics of NACA-4412 can be obtained as shown in Figure 7 [9]. The lift is sensitive to AOA changes especially into stall angles. At low AOA (α < 14 $^{\circ}$), before slat opens, lift is almost proportional to AOA.



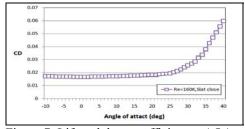
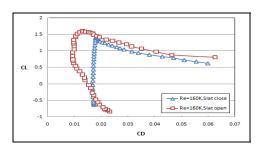


Figure 7: Lift and drag coefficient to AOA.

In wind tunnel test at wind speed 12 m/s, the lift performance of slat has been recorded with low AOA<14 . It matches the design characteristics. When AOA=15°, lift coefficient reduces gradually. Until AOA=16° with no slat, the lift coefficient reaches maximum at 1.42. When slat is opened, the lift coefficient keeps increasing to 1.6 before AOA<23°. This wind tunnel test result is shown in Figure 8. It is verified that slat is suitable for high AOA (15-23°)at Re=1.6×105 to NACA-4412. The slat can be opened at AOA>14° to receive good control performance. For drag coefficient, when AOA is -10~0° before and after slat opens, it is 0.017 to 0.023, and keeps increasing at stall angle with 0.058 to 0.063. This shows slat should be retreated at negative AOA. High drag coefficient and high lift coefficient can be operated to quickly reduce speed during landing [10].



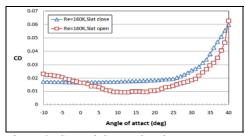


Figure 8: CL and CD at slat changes.

5.2 Flow Visualization Photos

The wind tunnel tests are carried to observe the flow distribution under wind speed using smoke-flow visualization device. For the wind tunnel test, the test airfoil model has core length 0.2 m with $Re=1.4\times10^4$ by setting wind speed 1 m/s. Various AOA conditions are tested and photography recorded from -5°, 0°, 5°, 10°, 15°, 20°, 25°, 30°, 35° with or without slat opening, as shown in Figure 9. Following AOA increases to 5°~10°, flow separation on wing surface has become more obvious and moved forward to its leading edge until it reaches maximum lift coefficient (CLmax). When AOA increases to 15°~20°, lift coefficient drops and drag coefficient increases simultaneously.

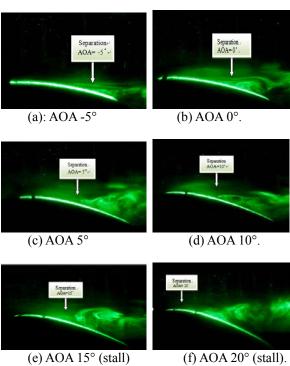


Figure 9: Airfoil flow visualization with no slat.

When slat opens, it is forward in fixed position that increases cord length and wing area to allow air flow from lower surface upward through slat seam. Wind tunnel experiment results are shown in Figure 10. When AOA lies between -5°~10°, slat open presents negative effect to lift. By increasing AOA, the flow does obviously move backward on wing surface from smoke visualization. Slat has significant effect to extend flow separation backward. Between AOA= 10°~22°, lift is linearly proportion to AOA. When AOA=23°~30°, lift increment becomes slow and drops abruptly to stall.

From 2D flow structure by referring to lift coefficient, drag coefficient and stall AOA, slat is superior for better aerodynamic characteristics for better flight performance at high AOA. For mission at low speed operation, slat can increase drag and high lift by higher AOA.

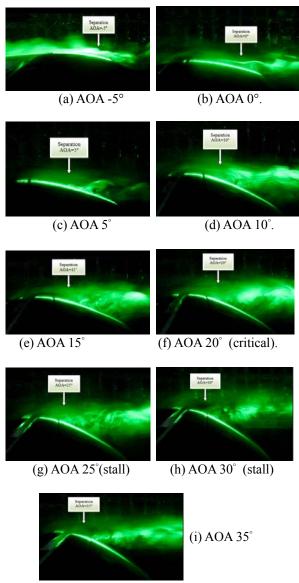


Figure 10: Airfoil flow visualization with slat open.

From the wind tunnel test results, the characteristics of slat have concluded: (1) Slat has significant to lift and drag. (2) Stall AOA is about 23 ° for NACA 4412 with slat comparing to 16° with no slat. (3) Low AOA -10°~10°, slat is not suitable to open. The characteristic data is useful for flight operations: (1) Open 50% slat for short distance take-off. (2) At low speed mission operation, slat can be open 100% at higher AOA to reduce speed and gain high lift. (3) No slat during cruise flights. (4) Open 100% slat for landing to get high lift and high drag in short distance landing.

5.3 Flight Verification

A modified UAV with slat and flap is implemented using polystyrene by covering with glass fiber coating with Epoxy from an original Ready Trainer. Its take-off weight is 3.2 kgw at 12 m/s for 50 m height circling 300 m range for 10 minutes. The purpose of this flight tries to test short distance take-off and landing, reduce speed

cruise for different phases of performance shown in Table 4

Table 4: Original flight test data.

	Operation	I	H	V		T	X
1	Start /Takeoff	0	0	0	43	15	60
2	Climb	0	100	43	60	30	0
3	Cruise/reduce speed	100	100	60	40	465	0
4	Descent	100	10	40	45	60	0
5	Landing/Taxi	10	0	45	0	30	180
		r	m		km/hr		m

Table 5: Flight test data for slat close/open.

	Operation	I	ŀ	V		T	X
	slat close	(m)		(km/hr)		(s)	(m)
1	Start /Takeoff	0	0	0	42	15	<u>67</u>
2	Climb	0	100	42	55	30	0
3	Cruise/reduce speed	100	98	<u>55</u>	<u>44</u>	400	0
4	Descent	98	10	<u>44</u>	<u>45</u>	60	0
5	Landing/Taxi	10	0	<u>45</u>	0	30	<u>175</u>

	Operation slat open	H (n	-	(km	/ /hr)	T (s)	X (m)
1	Start /Takeoff	0	0	0	38	15	<u>56</u>
2	Climb	0	100	38	57	30	0
3	Cruise/reduce speed	100	103	<u>57</u>	<u>36</u>	450	0
4	Descent	103	11	<u>36</u>	<u>40</u>	60	0
5	Landing/Taxi	11	0	<u>40</u>	0	30	<u>158</u>

In the remodeled UAV flight test, the slat performance has been verified with matching results in reduce speed flight. The weather condition during flight is fair and calm daytime at temperature 28~30°C with wind at 1 m/s. In the UAV design, a simple mechanism is added in the slat control to push the slat by three steps. The fabrication is not so difficult for UAV modification. With comparisons from Table 4 and Table 5, the take-off and landing processes have been tested with slat open or close. The slat effect is evident and significant in contribution to lift.

When slat is opened, the UAV is operated at high AOA, its speed drops from 44 to 36 km/hr, which is 22% improvement. By repeated tests, the average reduction is about 18%. In short distance landing test from 10-15 m altitude to touch down, the landing distance at high AOA can be improved from 175 m with no slat to 158 m with slat. A 10.7% improvement from slat open is proven. In short distance take-off, slat offers 16% contribution to lift from several tests.

The main merit of the proposed slat design shows a simple mechanism to operate slat on/off in three steps. The additional slat operation causes little effort in autonomous flight control.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

This paper proposes a simple slat design into small UAV to improve its low speed performance. Slat is designed and modeled for preliminary wind tunnel test to support its effect by experimental data. The smoke visualization shows clear flow separation changes due to slat effect. With the experimental support, a Ready Trainer redesign and manufacture is performed for flight tests. The slat is controlled by three steps with simple mechanism to simplify control operation. Remote control flight test has fully verified with slat effect in reduce speed performance. The study supports UAV using slat for performance improvement without operational problem.

Acknowledgement

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High Preference Helical Airborne Antenna Design for UAV *

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ABSTRACT

The mobile communication system, whose most remarkable advantages are convenience, stability, and extensibility, has been widely applied in daily life. Depending on the structure of the mobile communication system, the signals can be stretched through the UAV with the repeater platform, which can help to prove the connection rapidly with communication dead zones. A high performance helical antenna used for data transmittion on UAV will be design and constructed in present work. There are three main experimental steps. The feasibility evaluation, connection distance and the calculation of receive sensitivity are the first step. Second, follow the limitations and conditions of UAV to launch the experiments. Finally, to use 2-stage tests which were shielded RF Anechoic Chamber and aviation experimental region, and provide the best control parameter to future modification from experimental data.

Keywords: helical antenna, UAV, RF Anechoic Chamber

I. INTRODUCTION

In resent years, Taiwan was affected by many natural disasters and strong typhoons. Except lots of loss lives, it also caused bridge collapses and serious rock slide. Taiwan government had invested into all disaster areas about million people of all levels of troops and civilian rescue organizations [1]. They often communicate with each other via control points based on wire or wireless radio system [2-4]. But relay point can only supply limited support because of its complex terrain, the message cannot be transmitted and finally lead ground rescue slowly. Consequently, huge equipments, human resources and operating expenses were wasted because delay of message transmission.

The necessary abilities of the monitoring system are to monitor disaster ground condition, transmit real-time image, data intelligence and relay voice in all kinds of weather. However, the EMI will be produced because of bad disaster condition and overlap of the electromagetic environment of communication geuipments. It can be divided into two different categories. First one is interference of main pieces and isolation [5]. The other is multipath fading and increasing of EBR. Electromagnetic wave diffraction and direct reflection effect will be caused on the communication link and then affect the signal transmiting and receiving [6]. To change the transmission communication link and avoid large number power consumption are two possible way to fix the problems mention above.

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In 2006, NASA published the results of Helical antenna using on UAV [7], calling HALE UAVs. The smaller antenna with 9 dB gain and 60 degree beam width, can efficiently reduce EMI and avoid interference. But the HALE UAVs needs to be improved when operate at high cruise speed and low altitude because of its slow direction variation.

Since rapid assembly, deployment, low cost and stable cruising at low altitude, the main idea of present work is to make UAV to be a communication platform. It equips with communication repeater over the disaster area and communicates with remote good base station. In order to supply continuous and stable signal source, the antenna of repeater is called the Donor which is basicly the source antenna with narrow beam and higher gain to communicate with base station on the ground accurately [8].

Typically, there are two different kinds of antenna [9-11], parabolic and helical types. They all have concentrated beam energy and high directivity characteristics. But the input impedance and field type of helical type is independence of frequency, so the research spindle and motivation of this study is to design and verify circular polarized helical antenna and finally use for UAV as the donor antenna. Interior and outdoor experiments are carried out in the RF Anechoic chamber in AFIT (Air-Force Institude of Technology) and Sai-Chia flying field.

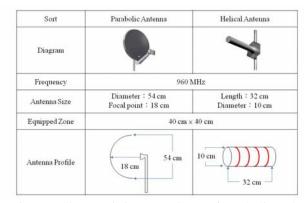


Figure 1 Characteristic comparisons of parabolic and helical antenna

II. VEHICLE SPECIFICATIONS AND COMMUNIC ATION PARAMETERS

Antenna configuration will be limited because of volume of vehicle and pulse width. The

comparisons of parabolic and helical antenna of GSM-900 system are shown in Figure 1. Even the parabolic antenna has better concentration, it will be affected by the vehicle attitude and cause pulse bias. The transimission performance of antenna will also reduce.

In the frequency respect, global mobile communication is categorized into broadband communication. Input impedance and electric field shape of helical antenna will not vary with frequency and suit the actual require of broadband communication. So helical antenna configuration was choosed to be the main research spindle in present study finally and applied for UAV to be a donor antenna. The whole system architecture is shown in Fiure 2. Detail description of experimental parameters will be mention as following.



Figure 2 System architecture

2.1 UAV capability

- (1) Flying altitude: 300~1000 m.
- (2) Flying speed: 30 m/sec
- (3) Fixed position of antenna: just below the bottom of the fuselage nose and tail.

2.2 Communication range of GSM repeater

(1)Operation frequency

Upload:895~910 MHz (2 W/33 dBm) Download:940~955 MHz (0.5 W/26 dBm) Communication test frequency:900 MHz

- (2)Efficient height of base signal: <700 m
- (3)Sensitivity of GSM user: -102~-104 dBm
- (4) The separation between UAV and base should be limited into 1 km to keep the ability of relay communication.

2.3 GSM base station

(1)Transmit power: 1.9 W/33 dBm

(2)Gain of base antenna: 18 dB

(3)Transmission loss: -88.43 dBm

III. PERSPECTIVE DIFFICULTIES AND PROPER SOLLUTIONS

To reduce development time, present study list most possible problems which will limit the design and construction of antenna. The perpective difficulties and their proper solutions are mention below in detail.

- A. Limited to carrier size, the bandwidth and power of transmission/receiver can not be enhanced. Present study plans to use different winding method to improve bandwidth and gain of antenna without power enhanced.
- B. To avoid electromagnetic multiple reflection and increase sidelobe signal, the low reflection material of chassis will be used, like Aluminum or Copper plate.
- C. To increase gain and reduce power attenuation caused by construction process, the coaxial cable will be used for transmitting antenna because of its low conductivity and power loss.
- D. Communication relay antenna is categorized into two different kinds of antenna, the Donor and Service antenna. They mainly transfer signal from repeater to cell phone user. Because they all full-duplex are communication mode, so they are easy to cause interference. In this paper, different spirl polarization directions will be applied to produce polarization barrier. Different transmitting/receiver direction and reduce antenna beam width will generate space barrier to avoid interference of each communication antenna.

IV. EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

4.1 Antenna Size

To satisfy the equipment, antenna was installed in volume of 0.4 m depth, 0.2 m length and 0.2 m width below UAV head(as shown in Figure 3). So the size of antenna is limited in 0.35 m length and 0.1 m diameter.

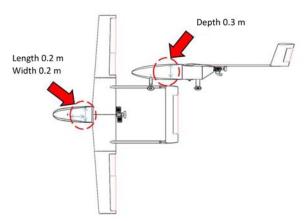


Figure 3 Antenna constructions of Ce-7 series UAV

4.2 Antenna Configuration

There are many different kinds of helical antennas, but they are mainly categoried into two modes, normal and axial mode. But the axial mode has better directional characteristic, the antenna configuration is selected and made by axial mode. In the following descriptions are other detail parameters of antenna design.

The working frequency of antenna is 890 to 960 MHz which are also used for GSM system and corresponding wavelength (λ) is about 0.3125 m which is calcuated from formula (1) [12-13]. The material of cylinder base of antenna is polystyrene with 0.312 m length and 0.1 m diameter. The spacing (S) between each single coil according to formula (2) is 0.078 m and the best elevation angle α is 14° (3). The beanwidth of antenna is calculated as 52° by formula (4) and the gain is 10.68 dB.

$$\lambda (m) = \frac{300}{f(MHz)} \tag{1}$$

$$s = \lambda/4 \tag{2}$$

$$\alpha = \tan^{-1} \frac{s}{\text{electronic electrons}} \tag{3}$$

$$BW = \frac{12}{\sqrt{N^2}}$$
 (4)

^{*} where *N* is number of turns.

The estimate of effective communication distance is based on space loss and different distance. According to formula (5), Table 1 shows the effective distance.

Spatial loss (dBm) =
$$(32.44 + 20 \log d + 20 \log f)$$

(5)

* where *d* is distance and *f* is working frequency.



Figure 4 RF Anechoic chamber in AFIT

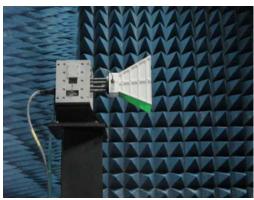


Figure 6 Standard antenna with horn shape (NRL-4433)

There are four main experimental test parts: (1)Antenna modular of far-field measurement signal transmission/receive.

- (2)Antenna deportment control device.
- (3)Network analyzer.
- (4)Two 19" CCD camera with 30 x auto-focus capability.

Antenna modular of far-field signal transmission was adopted standard antenna with horn shape (NRL-4433) as shown in Figure 6. Its gain error is ±0.3 dE. The transmissing and under

4.3 RF Anechoic chamber

In order to investigate the antenna electrical properties, present work test the antenna via the RF Anechoic chamber in AFIT (showing in Figure 4). Its size is 6 m (width) ×6 m (heigh) ×9 m (length) and has a mental shell. Including floor, the absorbing sponge with triangle shape disreibuted in internal six walls to avoid electromagnatic interference. The working frequency range is 0.8~18 GHz and effective gain is ≥ 90~106 dE. Figure 5 shows the interia experimental monitor and setup.

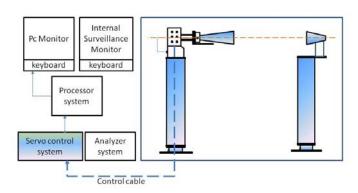


Figure 5 Experimental monitor and setup

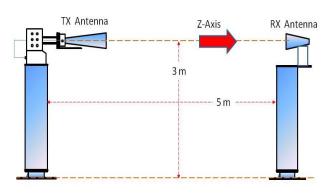


Figure 7 Separation of RX and TX antenna

test antennas were setup along the 3 m height parallel axis and separation of 5 m to avoid interference (Figure 7 shows the corresponding position). Detail experimental and test procedures are shown in Figure 8.

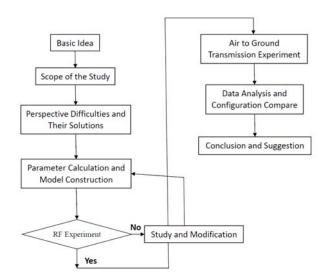


Figure 8 Detail experimental and test procedures.

V. EXPERIMENTS AND DISCUSSION

5.1 Effect of Material, Winding Method, Pulse Width

The manufacturing process of high-frequency coaxial cable includes deoxy process. So its gain reduction is smaller than enameled copper wire in transmission process (as shown in Table 2) and has higher pulse gain.

As for the winding method, the axial mode has more obvious polarization direction and narrower pulse width than those of normal mode (also see Table 2). Without variation of antenna volume, high-gain and narrow beam can not only extent transmission distance but also enhance the communication efficiency.

5.2 Effect of Chassis Material

The shielding effects of mesh grid and pure aluminum are close but pure aluminum is better (see Table 3). And circule shape has obvious result in shielding and highlight the main beam.

If the chassis is made by acrylic, to paste foil tape can reduce the reflection of sidelobe. But paste process will cause height difference and indirectly increase reflection rate and decrease shielding effect.

5.3 Air-ground Transmittion Experiments

The location of 900 MHz omnidirectional transmission antenna is placed on the tail of carrier (see Figure 9). And its receiver is located on the

ground (see Figure 10). Limited to equipments, there are 10 sets data record from GPS position in each fix time interval.



Figure 9 Location of 900 MHz omnidirectional transmission antenna



Figure 10 Receiver of 900 MHz omnidirectional transmission antenna on the ground

The longest distance of real test is about 7.78 km and there are totally 14,260 sets of transmission data. Receiver actually receive 13,803 sets and loss 457 sets of data. The $\underline{\mathbf{B}}$ it $\underline{\mathbf{E}}$ rror $\underline{\mathbf{R}}$ ate (BER, detail definition is shown in Formula (6)) is $\mathbf{2.0029 \times 10^{-4}}$. The loss not only cause by obstacle of flight path but also cause by transmission judgment rule. If 10 sets of data is record, process will be judged to be correct and other unfinished or delay data will be ignored. The sample of judgment is revealed in Table 4. So the correct transmission rate may still enhance. The detail results of transmission is shown in Table 5.

BER= (The total number of Bit-Error with in a time) / (transmittion speed × total time) (6)

VI. CONCLUSIONS

A high performance helical antenna used for data transmittion on UAV is design and constructed in present work. The control parameters of material effect, winding method, pulse width are well experimental discussed. Experimental results indicates the pulse gain of high frequency coaxial cable is higher than enamelled copper wire because deoxyribonucleic process. And the axial mode of winding method had better pulse directivity than normal mode but had narrow beam. Without volume variation, the antenna efficiency can be enhanced and trasmit for a longer distance under the conditions of higher gain and narrow beam. As for the reflector plate, the shielding property of meshless type is better than mesh type. And the main beam will also highlight if the reflector plate is circular shape.

Flying field transmittion experiments adopt earth receives transmission mode and according to BER as the evaluation criteria. The correct record will be judged if the antenna reveive 10 documents under 10 Hz sampling rate. The data will be ignored in the condition of unfinished transmittion or delay. The longest transmittion distance is about 7.78 km and total number of transmittion data is 14,260 sets. There are 13,803 sets data were receivered and 457 sets data loss. That reveals the average BER=2.0029 × 10⁻⁴.

Table 1 Effective communication distance

Range	BTS An	Air Decay	An-Donor	Repeater	An-service	Air Decay	sensitivity
11 km	+51dBm	-88dBm	+6dBi	+33dBm	+6dBi	-112.35dBm	-104.78dBm
10 km	+51dBm	-88dBm	+6dBi	+33dBm	+6dBi	-111.52dBm	-103.95dBm
9 km	+51dBm	-88dBm	+6dBi	+33dBm	+6dBi	-110.61dBm	-103.04dBm
8 km	+51dBm	-88dBm	+6dBi	+33dBm	+6dBi	-109.59dBm	-102.02dBm
7 km	+51dBm	-88dBm	+6dBi	+33dBm	+6dBi	-108.43dBm	-100.86dBm
6 km	+51dBm	-88dBm	+6dBi	+33dBm	+6dBi	-107.09dBm	-99.52dBm
5 km	+51dBm	-88dBm	+6dBi	+33dBm	+6dBi	-105.50dBm	-97.93dBm
4 km	+51dBm	-88dBm	+6dBi	+33dBm	+6dBi	-103.57dBm	-96.00dBm
3 km	+51dBm	-88dBm	+6dBi	+33dBm	+6dBi	-101.07dBm	-93.50dBm
2 km	+51dBm	-88dBm	+6dBi	+33dBm	+6dBi	-97.55dBm	-89.98dBm
1 km	+51dBm	-88dBm	+6dBi	+33dBm	+6dBi	-91.52dBm	-83.95dBm
700 m	+51dBm	-88dBm	+6dBi	+33dBm	+6dBi	-88.43dBm	-80.86dBm

Table 2 Comparison of wire material and winding method

Antenna Material	Winding Method	Polarization Direction (Degree)	Frequency (MHz)	Peak Degree	Peak Gain (dBi)	Pulse Width (Degree
	Normal Mode	89.97	890	3.56	4.39	
			910	3.16	4.95	
Enameled			930	3.58	5.25	
Copper			960	4.23	5.07	
Wire		0.04	890	0.50	1.92	
(1 mm)			910	1.56	2.79	
			930	1.23	3.20	
			960	1.33	2.96	
	Cable Axial Mode	89.98	890	0.00	0.42	46.59
			900	1.04	0.56	43.13
			910	2.08	0.34	37.52
			920	64.12	0.94	38.80
			930	-46.84	1.13	40.57
			940	-41.80	0.97	50.47
*** 1 0			950	-38.76	0.42	131.33
High-frequency			960	-35.72	0.24	129.68
Coaxial Cable		0.01	890	11.72	2.35	58.34
(1 mm)			900	10.76	2.49	54.58
			910	7.80	3.54	47.95
			920	3.84	5.91	41.27
			930	-1.12	5.48	39.91
			940	-3.08	3.23	42.38
			950	-5.04	1.28	45.82
			960	-8.00	0.16	48.77

Table 3 Comparison of shielding effect

Chassis Material	Shielding Effect (dBi)	Polarization Direction (Degree)
Foil Tape (Acrylic Square Plate) – 30 cm×30 cm	-5(Min.) -10(Avg.) -18(Max.)	89.97
	-5(Min.) -15(Avg.) -32(Max.)	0.04
Aluminum Steel Mesh (Square Plate) 30 cm×30 cm	-5(Min.) -10(Avg.) -22(Max.)	89.97
	-10(Min.) -15(Avg.) -30(Max.)	0.04
Aluminum Plate (Circle Plate) Diameter=30 cm	-10(Min.) -15(Avg.) < 30(Max.)	89.98
	-10(Min.) -20(Avg.) < 40(Max.)	0.01

RX	RX(Helical Antenna)	Results	Next Clock	
TX	Sensitivity:-99 dBm			
TX	10 sets	GO		
10 sets	9 sets	NO GO	1 set or None	
	8 sets	NO GO	2 sets or None	
	7 sets	NO GO	3 sets or None	
	6 sets	NO GO	4 sets or None	
	5 sets	NO GO	5 sets or None	
200 byte/10 HZ	4 sets	NO GO	6 sets or None	
	3 sets	NO GO	7 sets or None	
	2 sets	NO GO	8 sets or None	
	1 sets	NO GO	9 sets or None	
	0 sets	NO GO	10 sets or None	

Table 4 Sample of transmission judgment

VII. FUTURE WORKS

To improve present research, there are four main future works inspired by this work need to implement.

- 1. To change the antenna configration, the gain and directivity are spindle. It also can enhance transmittion efficiency and deduce interference.
- 2. To choose the best positions of Donor and Service antennas on the UAV to avoid interference.
- To simulate the antenna performance via computer program for human cost and error decreasing and finally increase aging and accuracy.
- 4. To notice the winding angle and position of transmittion wire. The resonance effect of electromagnetic wave can be achieved completely.

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以數值方法探討高效能仿生蜻蜓翼葉片之空氣動力特性

CFD Investigation on Aerodynamic Performance of High Properties Bionic Dragonfly Wing Blade

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摘要

本研究以計算流體力學(CFD)的方式探討仿生蜻蜓翼葉片的空氣動力學特性,主要著重在不同攻角下之速度與壓力分佈,速度固定為 0.1 M,研究同時以 NACA-4412 機翼進行交叉比對,以驗證所設定之邊界條件符合實際狀況,結果顯示在網格面積 16,700 cm²之結果最接近真實狀況。分析結果指出在低攻角時,蜻蜓翼上下翼面所產生的壓力差並不顯著,但隨著攻角增加,蜻蜓翼可產生的壓力差較NACA-4412 明顯,即使 NACA 型機翼表面流場已經失速,蜻蜓翼流場還保持穩定狀態,表示蜻蜓翼表面的凹凸結構可視為一種渦流產生器(vortex generator),可在凹凸結構中誘發渦流使得有效降低摩擦阻力,機翼的上下表面便為光滑平面,如此就可以延遲流場分離的現象。

關鍵字:計算流體力學、仿生蜻蜓翼、空氣動力

Abstract

Present study investigate aerodynamic properties of bionic dragonfly wing blade via CFD simulation method. The properties is focus on velocity and pressure distributions at fix wind speed of 0.1 Mach. Results is compared with those of NACA-4412 to confirm boundary conditions are consistent with real case. Results also reveal the condition near actual sitiuation when grid area is 16,700 cm² and indicate that pressure difference is not obvious at low angle of attack. But when angle of attack increasing, pressure difference is more phenomenal. Even surface flow of NACA-4412 is stall, the flow on the dragonfly maintain stable. This pheomenon indicates those convex structures on the dragongly can be seen as a kind of vortex generator. The induced vortex in the convex structure can reduce friction drag and delay flow separation.

Keywords: CFD, bionic dragonfly wing, aerodynamic

一、前言

在生物的演化的歷史上,昆蟲是第一個飛上 天空的動物,飛行方式也有許多讓人著迷的地 方,如翻轉、垂直上升、顛倒飛行以及空中的定 點飛行都展現昆蟲超高難度的飛行技巧以及變 化。依照昆蟲的飛行方式可以依據不同的需求簡 單分成兩種類型[1],遷徒飛行及巡弋飛行,

遷徒飛行是指昆蟲可以持續數小時的飛行,例如:紫斑蝶會隨著季節的遷徙。巡弋飛行則是指昆蟲在飛行的過程中出現許多高難度的飛行路徑。科學家及生物學家也經觀察所發現,昆蟲的飛行模式是藉由不斷的拍動翅膀,產生渦流,形成內外壓差形成一股上升氣流使產生上升的力量,如此產生的升力的方式可將昆蟲翅膀視

為一種渦流產生器(Vortex generator),特別是在蜻蜓的翅膀(如圖 1 所示),其內外凹凸不平卻井然有序的結構當中就可以發現空氣所產生的渦流被侷限在凹凸不平的結構中,目的就是為了更有效的降低摩擦阻力使得上、下表面基本可視為光滑平面,如此可降低表面邊界層(Boundary layer)的發展使流線(Streamline)持續平貼在蜻蜓翼的表面中,而不易產生流場分離現象(Flow separation),因為有了這些特殊的現象使國、內外專家學著開始逐漸投入這些研究當中。

為了能夠對於生物之飛行機制提出合理的 推測,Weis-Fogh [2-3]依據觀察結果提出循環式 升力機制,亦即靠翅膀上下的拍動(Clap and Fling),以解釋昆蟲為獲取升力與推力而採取之飛 行運動模式,初期學者在實驗設計及數值計算工

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作中都針對此機制作為研究之對象,但由於缺乏 定量化實際流場之量測與紀錄,因此只能使用有 限之流場可視化資料加以推論與探討,對每一瞬 間生物拍撲運動飛行之奧妙仍無法詳盡且深入 地探究。

由不同的參考文獻中可以知道,在計算流體力學(Computational Fluid Dynamics, CFD)方面可以簡單的分為三種方式,第一是採計算網格系統不改變而以動態參考座標轉換方法計算出相對的流場特性,對簡單的運動模態而言可以轉換計算出流場變數[4]。第二,是利用交錯式網格(Overset Grid)包覆翼翅,包覆翼翅之網格系統會隨拍撲而移動至適當位置,而背景網格系統則不動,利用主體網格與背景網格流體變數交換之差分方式計算出對應之流場特性[5],第三,則是利用動態網格(Dynamic Mesh)技術配合翼翅運動軌跡之處理,在每一個時間步階重新産生計算域網格並將先前位於每一網格元素節點之流動變數重新分配計算而得到結果[6]。

本研究採用上述第二種方式,針對蜻蜓翼的 特外型,以數值模擬方是探討蜻蜓翼的升阻力狀 況及基本流場分析,藉由整個渦流結構隨時間發 展狀況來了解蜻蜓翼的基礎特性。

二、 研究方法

2.1 數值方法

數值方法可簡單的區分為三個階段,第一個階段為前處理,主要是在建立實體模型與計算網格系統設置,藉由不同網格密度的評估比較,求得最佳的計算網格密度。第二階段則是求解處理,將設定好的模型在流場計算與設立相關的參數相關方程式的應用,以及設定邊界條件的參數,使所得結果與現實相近。第三階段為後處理,主要以數據分析,流場的變化以等高線圖型的方式呈現,可以較容易觀察其中的變化差異。

數值模擬方法在第一階段時就須建構欲求分析的目標物之實體模型,本文透過 Gambit 軟體建構二微模型,再繪製出結構網格系統。此軟體是為了幫助設計者方便準確建立網格來計算流體力學 CFD 模型和數值模擬分析的一個套裝軟體。優點就是簡單而又能直接能依設計者的需求做出不同的模型、網格化模型、指定模型區域大小等基本設計。本文利用 ANSYS FLUENT CFD 模擬軟體進行流體力學計算與方程式求解。

2.2 模型建構

本研究模型主要是以真實的蜻蜓翼為主,設計出仿生蜻蜓翼的模組作為研究邊標的,參考真

實的蜻蜓翼在不同的翼剖面的模型如圖 2.2、2.3 及 2.4,本文實際仿生蜻蜓翼模型長 17.5 cm,宽 0.5 cm。另外,在流場距離入口處為 14 cm,出口距離為 40 cm,距離上邊界為 16.5 cm 下邊界為 9 cm。如圖 2 中除可見二維模型是模仿蜻蜓翼表面的凹凸起伏,且為使模型邊界地流場現象越符合真實況,所以網格在越接近模型處越緊密。

2.3 網格設定

本研究使用三種網格密度,在相同速度下之比較發現,以網格面積為 33,400 cm² 最為失真,其因為網格密度過大,使得計算產生網格獨立性(Grid independent),此時流體的黏性(Viscosity)會大增使得不易顯示真實的流體發展樣貌。在三種不同的選擇中以面積密度為 16,700 cm² 最接近真實的狀態,而網格面積為 8,350 cm² 雖然差異不大,但由速度分佈圖(圖 3)可見流場的發展並沒有完全,如此會使得需要更多的計算收斂時間,因此本文所採用的是網格面積 16,700 cm² 為計算的基礎。所建立之網格是利用 ANSYS GAMBIT軟體製作,採用平面分割的結構網格,計算區域中共計有 16,700 個結構性網格,網格全域如圖4。

2.4 邊界設定

本文在理想的狀態下來設定基本的限制條件進行模擬: (1)流場設定為穩態(steady flow)。(2)流體為不可壓縮流體(Incompressible)。(3)流體為牛頓流體(Newtonian Fluid)。(4)流體性質如:黏度、密度等設定為理想氣體。 其他所設定的邊界條件如下:

- (1) 入口邊界(Inlet): 入口邊界條件設定為 (Pressure-far-field)遠場壓力。條件設定為一般 大氣壓力不可壓縮流,飛行速度為 M=0.2, 外在環境壓力約為 1 atm。
- (2) 出口邊界(Outlet): 出口邊界條件設定為 (Pressure-outlet)壓力出口,用於在出口處給定 靜壓的值,若該處流場局部變成超音速,此邊 界條件則會依據前方所設定之口之壓力值, 其重點在於此處之壓力是相對於前方所設定 之壓力值。
- (3) 本體及外體(Body): 本體邊界條件設定為 Wall。

數值模擬計算上,是否收斂及收斂情況是否 良好,將會影響整體計算域流場特性及計算結果 的正確性,本文將收斂標準訂定為殘值(Residual) 低於 10^{-3} ,同時監控速度及壓力的變化,當流場 達收斂標準且壓力系數、速度系數及馬赫數不再

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變化時,即可視為穩態解之計算已經達到收斂的標準。本研究完成一組穩態模擬案例之平均迭帶次數為 25,000 次,所需時間約為 2 小時。

三、 結果與討論

為驗證模擬程式的正確性,本研究選擇NACA-4412型機翼作為比較,與仿生蜻蜓翼在同樣的風速下及相同攻角下進行模擬實驗探討。操作的攻角範圍為5°至18°,風速則固定為0.1 M。實驗中除由壓力及風速分佈圖探討不同攻角的流場變化外,還藉由模擬計算之迭代圖所顯示的收斂區間來討論計算次數,在計算次數及所需時間中得到最佳的收斂次數。

當攻角為 5° 時,為求結果一致,所以 NACA-4412 機翼的收斂次數均選定為 13,500 次 (圖 5 所示)。由壓力分佈圖(圖 6 所示)可發現 NACA-4412 機翼在翼表面有低壓區產生,而在速 度分佈圖(圖 7 所示)則顯示此區有較高的流場速 度,這個結果表示本研究之數值模擬設定適當。

此時的蜻蜓翼結果顯示因為在凹凸的曲面內產生的低壓區使得翼表面流場平滑(圖 8 所示),且低壓區範圍遍佈整個蜻蜓翼上表面(圖 9 所示),但上下表面壓力差異並不大,顯示此時所產生的升力並不顯著。

隨著攻角增加達到 10°時,NACA-4412 機翼之翼表面低壓區範圍減小,機翼後端流場開始有紊流產生,但流場還未達到失速的狀態。相較蜻蜓翼之結果就有相當大的差異,在壓力分佈圖中可清楚見到,蜻蜓翼上下表面的壓力差相當顯著(圖 10 所示),顯示在這個攻角下所產生明顯的升力,這樣的結果也表示蜻蜓翼較 NACA-4412 機翼在相同狀況下可有更高的升力。

持續增加攻角到 15° 時,流場開始分離的狀況已經明顯在 NACA-4412 機翼後端產生,分離之渦流結構(vortical structure)相當顯著(圖 11 所示),在相同狀況下蜻蜓翼仍然不見失速現象(圖 12 所示),顯示於蜻蜓翼凹凸面之低壓渦流確實有效延遲(delay)了翼表面的失速現象,儘管這個攻角對 NACA-4412 機翼來說已達到失速,但蜻蜓翼卻可以持續產生升力,這個特性對往後的應用來說相當重要。

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圖 1 蜻蜓翼流場分佈圖

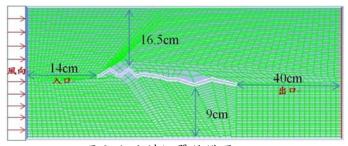


圖 2 仿生蜻蜓翼結構圖

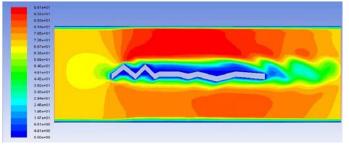


圖 3 蜻蜓翼流場分佈圖

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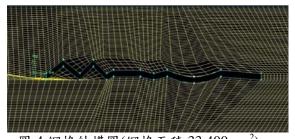


圖 4 網格結構圖(網格面積 33,400 cm²)

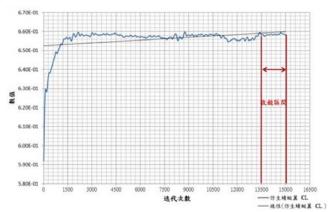


圖 5 蜻蜓翼升力迭代圖

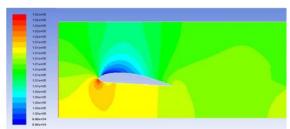


圖 6 NACA-4412 壓力分佈圖(AoA=5°)

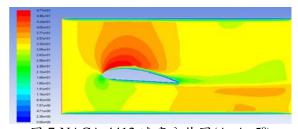


圖 7 NACA-4412 速度分佈圖(AoA=5°)

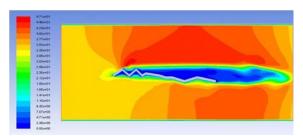


圖 8 蜻蜓翼流場速度分佈圖(AoA=5°)

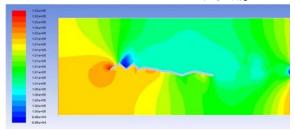


圖 9 蜻蜓翼流場壓力分佈圖(AoA=5°)

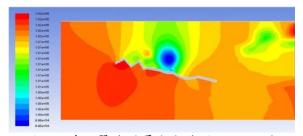


圖 10 蜻蜓翼流場壓力分佈圖(AoA=10°)

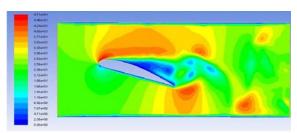


圖 11 NACA-4412 速度分佈圖(AoA=15°)

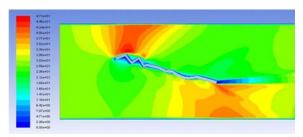


圖 12 蜻蜓翼流場速度分佈圖(AoA=15°)

具翼地效應與高升力特性之無人機機翼實作與測試

Implementing and Verification of UAV Wing with Ground Effect and High-lift

Characteristics

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摘要

本研究主要探討具翼地效應與高升力特性之無人機機翼實作與測試,內容分兩個部分,第一個部分將以風洞實驗探討機翼曲度對翼地效應的影響,第二部分則是使用數值模擬及實作的方式對 S1210機翼進行流場分析及飛行性能探討。結果顯示具高曲度的機翼在接近地面將受到翼地效應影響產生升力,當逐漸遠離地面這個現象將逐漸消失,之後的升力將改由傳統的柏努力定律主導,具高曲度特性的 S1210機翼在數值模擬及飛行測試中顯示翼地效應及高升力特性,本研究結指出對在低空、低速執行任務的無人飛機,在裝置高曲度機翼後不但具有短場起飛性能,也可以有高攻角的飛行性能。

關鍵字:翼地效應、風洞實驗、數值模擬、無人飛機

Abstract

Present work focus on the implementing and verification of UAV wing which has ground effect and high lift characteristics. There are two parts in the content. The first part studies the relation between camber and ground effect via wind tunnel experiment to confirm the ground effect. The second part investigates flow field property and flight performance of S1210 wing by numerical simulation and real flight test. Results indicate the wing with high camber will affected by ground effect and lift will be produced near ground. This lift produced by ground effect will disappear when move away ground and finally dominated by Bernoulli's principle at more high altitude. The S1219 reveals the properties of ground effect and high lift in numerical simulation and flight test. Results also indicate the UAV with high camber wing executing task at low altitude and low speed will have short takeoff and high angle attack flight properties.

Keywords: ground effect, wind tunnel experiment, numerical simulation, UAV

一、前言

近十餘年來,全世界有越來越多的國家致力於無人駕駛航空器系統(UAS)與無人飛機(UAV)的開發與研究,無人機具備低成本、高機動性、高自動化與高解析力等特性,使其逐漸取代現有載人航空器來執行所賦予之任務,一般任務比如說救災支援、地貌拍攝與軍事偵察的特殊任務。特殊的如美國的「RQ-4 全球鷹偵察機」(如圖 1 所示),這台大尺寸的 UAV 具有超過 24 小時的續航力與超過 25,000 公里的航程,在戰場上可執行

長時間的軍事偵察任務,為美國貢獻了許多功績。而我國在軍事用的 UAV 開發也不例外,像是「火鶴二型靶機」,就是為軍方而開發的軍事用靶機(如圖 2 所示),其擁有約 50 公里的航程與達 36,000 公里的巡航高度,可以模擬包含巡弋飛彈及擔任靶機等用途,讓軍方在訓練上有更好的效能。

不專美於軍事上的機型,一般任務型的 UAV 在也逐漸的發展,國內自民國 97 年開始致力於 應用型 UAV 的應用與發展,除探討以 UAV 搭載

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相機執行航拍任務之可行性,也再度證明 UAV 具有高機動,可以快速獲取影像資料的優異特性,進一步藉全球導航衛星系統、精密重力測量、高解析遙控探測等新技術的研發,可以快速管理、商解析遙控探測等繪製,可供土地規畫等領域應用。但是如此多功能的任務需求使得無人力之,與應用重量逐漸增加,因此需要有更好的共產稅速。但是如此多功能的任務需求使得無人力。 程務導向無人機來說,曲度(Camber)越大的機器可產生較佳的升力,然而採用大曲度機翼飛行之翼可產生較佳的升力減小使上下壓力差增大,針分會劇烈增加,此稱為翼地效應(Ground Effect)[1]。

本研究主要目的便是以實驗方法探討可適用於無人機上的具地面效應高升力型機翼,可特別使用於高載重的飛機,初步的驗證工作將由一個簡易型風洞測試升力外,還將利用 CFD 數值模擬的方式進行流場分析,機翼將以碳纖維複合材料之三明治結構製作,實際應用於具高酬載能力的無人機,風洞測試機翼則由保麗龍製作。

二、 翼地效應原理與風洞測試

2.1 翼地效應原理

當運動的飛行器在貼近地面或水面飛行 時, 氣流通過機翼後缘會產生一個向下的氣流, 這時地面或者水面將產生一股反作用力。當它在 距離水面等於或小於一半翼展的高度上飛行 時,整個機體的上下壓力差增大,升力會突然增 加,但是阻力會減小。這種可以使飛行器阻力減 小,同時獲得比空中飛行時更高升阻比的物理現 象,稱之為翼地效應(Ground effect)(如下圖 3)。 利用這種效應製造出的翼地效應飛行器(如圖 4) 與普通飛機不同的地方是,這種飛行器主要是在 離地一小段的高度進行所謂地效區飛行,此種貼 近地面或是水面的飛行需要全時間利用翼地效 應來運作。飛行體在同樣的速度和推力下,近地 飛行時可產生翼地效應,機體會有更大的上揚 力,因此翼地效應能有效得提升近地飛行時飛機 的燃油效率,但一般飛機只有在起飛或降落時會 這麼接近地面,因此飛機只有在起飛或降落,離 地面較近時,才能藉由翼地效應原理取得好處。

2.2 翼地效應之初步測試

本研究製作一個簡易風洞來進行升力的初步測試,風洞是以透明壓克力板製作,入口處設置以吸管製成整流用的蜂巢式結構(Honey cone)(如圖 5 所示),可使工作流體達到層流(Laminar flow)的狀態。受測試的飛機模型,依序

由風洞底部開始進行試驗,以每2 cm 的高度逐步提高,實驗中並以三段自由流風速來測試模型所產生的升力變化。而升力的量值就是以飛機模型在電子秤上呈現的重量量值與原始重量(227 gw)的差異,實驗設置如圖6所示。

由於受到風洞測試區的限制(30 cm²x30 cm²),無法將飛機模型拉得太高。而依據翼地效應原理:地面效應產生的有效範圍約在飛機機翼長度的二分之一,因此本次受測的飛機模型機翼長度為26 cm,因此地面效應所產生的高度約在離地13 cm 以下的範圍。

由實驗所得數據顯示(如圖 7 顯示),在接近 地面時可見到較大的升力,這是因為地面效應確 產生的渦流系統有效的舉升,顯見地面效應確實 在這種曲度較大的機翼下產生。但隨著高度逐漸 增加,這樣的渦流系統強度並不足以支撐這麼 增加,這樣的渦流系統強度並不足以支撐這麼 的距離,所以實驗所得的升力隨著高度增加而 減,整個地面效應在離地 8~10 cm 後消失。而 度在 10 cm 以上,升力不減反增,顯見機翼產 受到地面效應的影響,轉而回復到傳統機翼產生 升力的現象,也就由上下表面的壓力差進而產生 升力,而風速越高,所產生的升力也越大。

此處的原理探討與初步測試證明了高曲度 構型之機翼在接近地面時確實可以受到翼地效 應的影響,因此本研究後續將採用類似的高曲度 S1210 型機翼,除了以 CFD 數值模擬的方式探討 表面流場的分佈狀況外,還會實際使用於無人飛 機上進行測試。

三、S1210 機翼之數值模擬與飛行測試 3.1 CFD 數值模擬

數值模擬方法第一步須建構欲分析目標物之實體模型,本文透過 Gambit 軟體建構二微模型,再繪製出結構網格系統。此軟體是為了幫助設計者方便準確建立網格來計算流體力學 CFD 模型和數值模擬分析的一個套裝軟體[2-5]。優點就是簡單而又能直接能依設計者的需求做出不同的模型、網格化模型、指定模型區域大小等基本設計,本文利用 Ansys Fluent CFD 模擬軟體進行流體力學計算與方程式求解。

本研究測試三種網格密度,在相同條件下的 比較發現,以網格面積為 33,400 cm² 結果最為失 真,主因可能是網格密度過大,使得計算產生網 格獨立性 (Grid Independent),此時流體的黏性 (viscosity)會大增使得不易顯示真實的流體發展 樣貌,初步測試結果顯示(如圖 8 所示)面積密度 為 16,700 cm² 最接近真實的狀態。

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3.2 數值模擬討論

S1210 機翼側面具有很高的曲度,是典型的高升型機翼,依據空氣動力學理論[6],高曲度高升力機翼除在接近地面時會產生翼地效應,在高攻角下翼表面流場也不易有流體分離現象(flow separation)產生,特別在低速飛行下有非常好的載重性能,本研究就是使用 S1210 型機翼進行模擬研究及後續的實際製作並應用於實際飛行上。

模擬結果之壓力分佈(圖 8)指出,S1210 在馬赫數 0.1,攻角 10 度的狀況下,上下翼面因流速差異產生顯著的壓力差,表示也有相當大的升力產生。隨著攻角增加至 18 度,上下翼表面雖然尚未失速(stall),但高壓及低壓的分佈區域變小很多,顯示產生的升力降低了,且機翼尾端的尾渦流(trailing vortex)強度增加(如圖 9 顯示),顯示上表面流場加速使得延遲(delay)了失速現象,對一般機翼而言,當攻角達到 18 度後機翼表面早產生流場分離會使產生的升力急劇降低,而 S1210型機翼之特性卻可以在這麼高的攻角下持續產生升力而不失速。

3.3 實際飛行測試

實際應用於飛行的 S1210 機翼是使用碳纖維、玻璃纖維及巴沙木等材料製作(機翼側視如圖10 所示),具有質量輕、強度高等優點。機翼翼展 240 cm,寬度 29 cm,機身採全硬殼式設計,全長 130 cm,加上飛控設備全機重約 10 kgw,引擎使用 OS-61 FX 20 c.c 單缸螺旋槳引擎,全機規格及實體如表 1 及圖 11 所示。

在空機的狀況下,使用 S1210 機翼之無人機在靜止開始滑行 5 m距離尚未帶桿拉機頭的狀況下,飛機會有上飄的現象發生,此時只要稍微帶起機頭整個飛機便會迅速爬升。這個現象顯示裝備高曲度 S1210 機翼的飛機在起飛階段因翼地效應使得飛機會被舉升,可以在較短的距離內離地,這樣的效應即使飛機負載了 10 kgw,使起對重量達到 20 kgw 亦相當顯著,這樣的飛行測試結果亦顯示 S1210 機翼在低速下的高酬載特性,還有便是可在高攻角狀態下飛行(如圖 12 所示),針對必須在低空、低速執行任務的無人飛機,裝置高曲度機翼後不但具有短場起飛性能,也有高酬載的飛行性能。

四、結論

本研究主要探討具翼地效應與高升力特性 之機翼實作與測試,內容分兩個部分,第一個部 分將以風洞實驗探討機翼曲度對翼地效應的影 響,第二部分則是使用數值模擬及實作的方式對 S1210機翼進行流場分析及飛行性能探討。

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圖 1 RQ-4 全球鷹偵察機(Google)



圖2火鶴二型靶機(Google)



圖 3 翼地效應示意圖(維基百科)



圖 4 翼地效應飛行器(維基百科)

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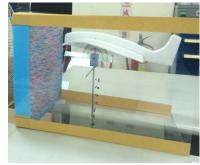


圖 5 簡易型風洞之蜂巢式結構



圖 6 實驗設置圖

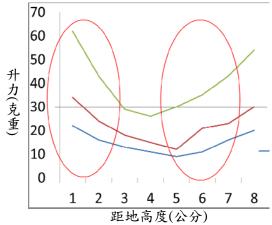


圖7 距地高度與升力分佈圖

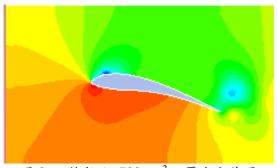


圖 8 網格數 16,700 cm²之壓力分佈圖 (M=0.1, AoA=10°)

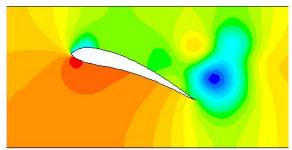


圖 9 網格數 16,700 cm²之壓力分佈圖 (*M*=0.1, *AoA*=18°)



圖 10 S1210 機翼側視圖

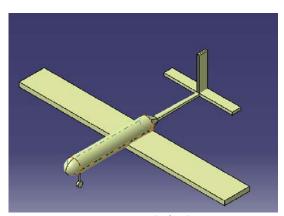


圖 11 無人機實體圖



圖 12 無人機高攻角飛行測試圖

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表 1 無人機全機規格表

翼展(Wingspan,b)	240 公分
翼面積(Wing Area, S)	6960平方公分
展弦比(Aspect Ratio)	8.27
機身長度(Length)	130 公分
空機重量(Weight)	約 5±10%公斤
酬載(Payload)	約 5±10%公斤
引擎(Engine)	二行程 OS-61 FX 級模型飛機專用引擎
航程(Range)	2000 公尺
高度(Altitude)	巡航高度 50 公尺,最高可達 200 公尺

國軍直升機支援防災救災之研究

The Research of Disaster Relief and Prevention Support by Military Helicopter

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摘要

台灣所在地理位置特殊,長期以來一直遭受自然災害的威脅,我國自災害防救法頒佈施行後,明文規定當中央及各級政府無法因應災害處理時得以申請軍隊支援。根據研究分析比較發現,各級政府對風災及水災等造成大範圍災害之應變處理能力薄弱,主要原因是在各地方政府雖有各種災害防救應變機制,卻無足夠之專業人力、設備可以執行大型災害救援。基於以上的觀點,本文嘗試以國軍參與各項救災為出發點,對軍隊在國家緊急狀態中使用直升機救援情況諸多問題提出探討。

關鍵字:防災救災、軍隊、軍用直升機

Abstract

Because of special location, Taiwan is threatened by natural disasters for a long time. Since the Law of Disaster Relief and Prevention promulgated, the central and local governments can apply troops to assist when they unable to deal with disaster. Base on several researches, governments were hard to deal with large scale disasters caused by storms and floods. Even there are many response mechanism, governments have no enough professional manpower and equipment to implement large scale disaster relief. According to this point of view, present paper studies the participation of military to relief and prevention disaster and discusses helicopter usage under emergency situation.

Keywords: disaster relief and prevention, troops, military helicopter

一、前言

台灣位於亞洲大陸棚東緣,地質地形條件複 雜,河川短促。因而颱風、水災及地震等天然災 害發生率頻繁, 使得在本質上台灣乃為一脆弱 且具隔離性之海島生態系統[1]。2001(民國 90 年) 至 2016(民國 105 年)年十五年間,台灣曾經歷過 數次因降雨誘發嚴重土砂災害事件[2],或是地震 肇生之走山、大樓倒塌之災情,其數目及規模皆 日益增加。而政府是危機處理中的重要角色,是 極為重要的領導者,但即便是領導者,仍必須要 遵循一套完整的流程,包括法規、體系、程序等 部分,如此不僅讓領導者能夠快速地進入災害危 機處理的程序,也能盡快地啟動相關的作業、行 動程序,如此才能在危機管理中掌握「時間」 (Timing)的機會,將生命財產損失降至最低,而 法規的依循也清楚地界定各單位的職責以及分 屬,讓危機的處理有更強力的基礎依據。

本文以國軍的 UH-60 系列直升機作為對照 的出發點,以台灣近期重要風、水及地震等天災 為案例,探討政府單位之應變處理流程及支援救災的相關單位配合成效,並以美、日及中國等先進國家之實證經驗為參考[3-4],探討我國與外國在直升機使用之情形與其分布之地理位置之比較。

二、 相關法規探討

政府是危機處理中最重要的角色,必須要遵循一套完整的流程,包括法規、體系、程序等部分,如此不僅能夠快速地進入危機處理程序,也能盡快地啟動相關的作業、行動程序,如此才能在危機管理中掌握「時間」的機會,將可能的傷害降至最低,而法規的依循也清楚地界定各單位的職責以及分屬,可讓危機處理有更強力的依據。

2.1 災害防救法(行政法)

於民國 83 年頒布「災害防救法」,以「防災 一元化」與「權責相當」作為指導原則,明定各

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級政府與相關公共事業應擬訂災害防救基本計畫、災害防救業務計畫及地區災害防救計畫。

該法確立了我國三級制的防災體系,分別建制防災會報與災害防救處理中心,該法中詳細規定防災救災所需採取得各項措施,尤其特別重視事前預防(減災)[5]、準備工作、應變與災後復元重建工作。

2.2 災害防救計畫與災害防救業務計畫

災害防救基本計畫屬綱要性之全國災害防 救工作指導計畫,明定我國災害防救施政之整體 性計畫、揭示災害防救工作的相關事項,與擬訂 災害防救業務計畫及地區災害防救計畫時應注 意之要點等。依災害防救法施行細則之規定災害 防救基本計畫應每五年、災害防救業務計畫及地 區災害防救計畫應每二年進行勘查、評估之檢 討,必要時得隨時辦理之。

2.3 災害防救組織

上述兩個部份,可以清楚得了解到我國災害防救體系的基本架構是依據災害防救法,採「三級兩層」的分工模式,其中尚包括各層級政府設置的防災組織與災害防救計畫,我國的災害防救組織可包括下列三個層級:

- (1) 中央政府成立「中央災害防救會報」;
- (2) 直轄市、縣市層級成立「直轄市、縣市災害 防救會報」;
- (3) 鄉鎮市級成立「鄉鎮市災害防救會報」;

2.4 災害防救系統

依行政體制,分為中央、直轄市、縣市及鄉鎮市三個層級,分別成立災害應變中心或災害應變小組,圖 1 為我國災害防救體系架構圖。

三、 國內搜救機型

目前國內的搜救主要有空軍的海鷗救難大隊及內政部的空中勤務總隊兩個單位,所使用的機型則有輕型的 AS-365 海豚及 UH-1H 直升機,中型的 S-70C 黑鷹直升機,大型有波音 B234 及歐直 EC-225 兩款,以下就各機型之性能之特色簡短說明。

3.1 海豚 AS-365

海豚 AS-365 直升機(如圖 2 所示)是法國生產製造的多用途直升機,特色是體型小、飛行速度高,但受限於體型尺寸,無法執行森林火災的滅火作業,以及 8,000 呎以上的山區搜救任務。

目前空勤總隊除納編原空警隊的 AS-365 N1/N2型直升機,並於民國 97 年起陸續增購 N3 型機,海豚機隊擴編至 10 架,目前擔任中低海拔的山難搜救及海上救難、救護、觀測、偵巡、運輸等任務。

3.2 休伊 UH-1H

UH-1H 原為陸軍使用的通用人員運輸機(如圖 3 所示),為台灣自產自用的機型,全盛時期數量達到一百多架之譜,使用多年後移交 13 架給空勤總隊成立所需。此機只有配備一具引擎,所以只能用於中低海拔之救難、救護、觀測、偵巡、運輸等任務,且不能執行海上任務。隨著黑鷹 UH-60M 的逐漸歸國服役,UH-1H 已漸漸卸下值勤任務,已有數架成為國內具有飛修科系之技職院校的校內展示機。

3.3 黑鷹 S-70/UH-60

美製 S-70/UH-60 黑鷹系列直升機(如圖 4所 示)為目前空中勤務總隊最新引進的救難機種,空 軍海鷗部隊與海軍海鷹反潛機部隊,都是這款塞 考斯機公司所製造生產之黑鷹家族客戶,黑鷹為 雙渦輪軸引擎、中型人員運輸載具,多年來陸軍 對這型直升機有相當高的採購興趣,但受限於軍 售,台灣所購得的為使用商規發動機的 S-70C 系 列,與軍規發動機的差異在於民用型發動機沒有 緊急動力系統的配置。黑鷹直升機因具備雙發動 機,特色是穩定度高、載重力強,所以適合於中 高海拔地區執勤。2009年8月在莫拉克風災國際 記者會上,前總統馬英九宣示將國防部 60 架 UH-60M 黑鷹直升機軍購案中的 15 架新機,移撥 給空勤總隊供救災使用,其目的為提昇空中勤務 總隊救災能量,及加速汰換舊型 UH-1H 飛機作 業,以確保國人安全。

3.4 波音 B234

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3.5 歐直 EC-225

四、 國內救援體系及國外系統比較 4.1 國內空中救援體系

台灣官方的直昇機救災單位共有三個:

- 一、內政部空勤總隊
- 二、空軍救難隊 (空軍海鷗救難隊)
- 三、陸軍航空特戰指揮部

其中後兩者是屬於國軍,主要歸國防部管; 空勤總隊則是整合以往民航局、海巡署、警政署 等單位的空中救難單位。

4.2 國內外搜救系統比較

一、中華民國

以台灣救援航空器放行標準而言,以任務執行天氣條件最為重要,這會關係到飛機能否放行。不同的機型有不同的天候限制,包括雲層高度、風速、能見度(是否有兩、霧等天氣現象),這些天氣條件除了看起降機場本身,是沿途及目的地都考慮進去,說不定起飛地點天氣良好,但山區局部天氣不佳,那也無法放行,加上山區天氣變化速度比平地更大,是對直昇機駕駛及放行管制單位是最大一項大考驗。

二、英國: 多渠道建立應急機制

英國的措施不少,且注重長效。其突出特點是多渠道建立應急機制。除了政府、地方建立常備應急機制外,一些大型公司,甚至社區都有相應的應急手段。英國石油公司旗下的威奇法姆油田的工作人員告訴記者,公司為防不測,就號召公司職員充當志願者,在工作之餘進行適當培訓,一旦有事隨時能組建應急小組,在第一時間

處理突發事件。

三、美國: 救災體系一體化

為了應對地震和其他災難,美國完善了一套 以美國聯邦應急管理署為中心的一體化救災體 系。1979年組建的美國聯邦應急管理署,將原本 分散在不同部門的救災機構整合起來,形成綜合 性應急管理系統,涵蓋災害預防、保護、反應、 恢復和減災各個領域。聯邦應急管理署負責協調 聯邦、州、地方政府以及民間的防震減災努力。

四、日本: 避難場所分散化

地震發生後,日本人去哪避難?如果是短時間避難,日本人就去附近的公園。日本城市公園的特點是整體數量多、單個面積小,人們可以就近緊急避難。日本城市在公園建設立項時,就考慮到地震後作為避難場所。如果需要多日避難,日本人就去附近學校、市民會館或體育館等。避難人群必須考慮分散安置,過分集中將導致局部環境衛生條件下降,容易引發疾病。

五、西班牙:應急部隊分散駐紮

水陸兩用飛機、直升機、救生艇、各種車輛、 重型工程機械、除雪機、水凈化機、防核防化設 備以及警犬等,這是西班牙武裝部隊下屬應急部 隊配備的先進抗災和救援裝備。這支頭戴黃色貝 雷帽、身著黑色制服的官兵組成的新型部隊,被 稱為抗災護民的尖兵。應急部隊成立於 2006 年 4 月,部隊分散駐紮在全國 7 個基地,一旦某地發 生緊急狀況,他們可以就近以最快的速度到達現 場,對災害或事故進行有效處置。

六、智利 學校成立安委會

"學校安全計劃"要求各類學校都要成立安全委員會,安全委員會一般由校長、安全監察員、教師代表、高年級學生代表、附近的警察、消防人員、醫院代表、家長代表等組成。該委員會平時培訓老師和學生的安全防範意識和應對能力,突發事件發生後則負責指揮協調。

五、 結果與討論

面對大型災難,非單一部門、組織所能勝任,必須有組織間的合作,才能做好防救災工作,面對天然災害的發生,國軍也曾檢討面對救災運作時,投入救災的程序繁雜原因在於國軍一直未將救災列為工作項目,但也指出地方提出救災請求的時間也有延誤。再者,組織間合作的機制出現問題,原因可能在於縣市首長和中央政府(特別是國防部)無正式(法訂)的連繫機制,

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或縣市政府無法直接動員國軍救災,導致救災的延遲。

面對大型災難,如何讓資源豐富的中央政府 立即投入救災,除了健全的災情通報系統,縣市 政府與中央政府合作機制的建立也相當重要。有 災區地方政府官員告訴作者,有兩個部會派人協 助救災,但其中一位部會的官員卻經常更換,導 致溝通連繫的困難。

最後就是積存已久的弊病,根據行政院對於 八掌溪事件相關單位通報聯繫的過程檢討,可以 看到下列情形:

- (1) 從民眾報案到縣消防局搜救人員抵達現場, 約隔半小時之久;
- (2) 在消防人員抵達現場後,因水流湍急無法救人,所以向縣消防局指揮中心申請直昇機救援; (3) 縣消防局指揮中心的執動人員,在接獲事件現場救援人員申請直昇機之需求時,便與各相關單位不斷地進行聯繫,執動人員在「內政部消防署」、「嘉義空軍聯隊」、「國軍搜救中心」、「嘉義警察局」、「台北空警隊」、「台中空警分隊」、等相關單位不斷地接洽,等到最後確定由台中空警分隊派遣直昇機起飛救援時,因守在八掌溪的四名工人已因體力不支而被無情的溪水沖走。

此次事件中直升機為何姗姗來遲呢? 關鍵點

可能在於救災指揮命令的疏失與時間的誤差。當 嘉義縣消防局人員向內政部消防署請求直昇機 支援時,消防署的執勤人員,指示該局可先「就 近,向嘉義空軍聯隊的海鷗部隊申請,但沒想到 此一「就近」的指示,由於軍民救難指揮體系的 不同,卻成了「最遠」的路途。進一步的探究八 掌溪事件中救援聯繫協調之所以延宕,主要的原 因還有在於各救難相關機構對於直昇機的派遣 都要「請示上級」或「要等待上級的指示」,在 沒有得到上級的指令前,相關單位一切皆依「標 準作業程序 | 或相關規章辦事。「依章辦事 | 本 為行政體系平時的行事準則與特性,並無不當; 只不過在急難事件發生時, 行政機關的「依章辦 事」,可能就會成為「官僚殺人」的催命劑,此 惟有賴負責救難事務的指揮官統一協調救災,方 能收整合救難、救急救人之效。

六、 未來工作與建議

因應於社會期望,軍隊本身除了要執行平日 的戰備整備訓練外,政府亦將災害防救列為非軍 事任務之首要工作。然而在民主國家體制下,法 制規範通常牽制著軍事,使其權力不擴及內政, 但亦強調軍文關係之發展,軍事組織本身之革 新、精實以及國防預算緊縮;另一方面,因軍備 及戰術有需運用並結合高科技,致使部隊快速地 專業化。

知識高度發展的社會中,社會系統朝向專業 化,軍事組織面對未來之人力精簡,亦不得不發 展出量少質精的專業化部隊;原本遍及各地的軍 事設施,也因組織改革而漸縮,這些因素導致軍 事組織的國防任務與社會的期望之間存在著某 種矛盾現象,亦即軍事組織一方面有必要朝質精 量少的專業化發展,另一方面彷彿又需擔任提供 滿足災害防救的有效執行團體。但是,畢竟直昇 機為高價值裝備,不僅是人員培訓或是裝備保 養、檢修,甚至出勤時所使用的航空用油,都是 一筆龐大開銷。時常看到報章雜誌報導,某些人 登山時身體不適,就申請救護直升機前去救援, 但直升機將人員送到醫院後,卻診出只有輕微受 傷。故在此前提下,建議可推動結合民防單位, 於國家因各項天然災害面臨救災人員不足時,可 於緊急徵召,投入國家災害救助事項,以提前完 成各項救助與復原事宜; 面對少數國人濫用救難 支援部分,則希望能建立相關法條或規定,有效 抑制隨意申請救援直升機的情事發生,以減少裝 備維保支出及降低救難人員疲勞度與勤務壓力。

誌謝

本研究感謝科技部專題研究計畫經費贊助 (計畫編號: MOST 104-2221-E-157-004)

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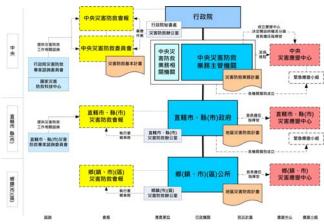


圖 1 我國災害防救體系架構圖

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圖 2AS-365N3 海豚直升機



圖 3 UH-1H 休伊直升機



圖 4 UH-60M 黑鷹直升機



圖 5 B234 直升機



圖 6 EC-225 超級美洲獅直升機

科技部補助專題研究計畫出席國際學術會議心得報告

日期: 105 年 3 月 25 日

計畫編號	MOST 104-2221-E-157 -004 -			
計畫名稱	仿生蜻蜓翼之手持式風力發電機開發			
出國人員	葉泳蘭	服務機構及職稱	中華科技大學航空機械系	
姓名			助理教授兼綜合業務組組長	
會議時間	106年3月25日至106年3月26日	會議地點	泰國曼谷	
會議名稱	(中文) 第三屆國際多學科和經濟研究研討會			
	(英文) The 3rd International Conference on Trends in Multidisciplinary			
	Business and Economic Research, TMBER 2016			
發表題目	(中文)應用於無人機之S1210高升力機翼空氣動力數值模擬研究			
	(英文) CFD Simulation of S1210 High-lift Wing Aerodynamic Properties			
	for UAV			

一、參加會議經過

非常感謝科技部專題研究計畫的經費補助,使得本次研討會之行圓滿順利。本次研討會舉辦時間為 106 年 3 月 25 日至 106 年 3 月 26 日,基於做好各項準備的自我要求,本人提前於 106 年 3 月 24 日搭乘中華航空赴泰國班機,由高雄小港機場出發到泰國曼谷國際機場,並從曼谷機場搭乘旅社安排之交通巴士前往位於曼谷市區的下榻旅館,也是研討會的舉辦地點。

106年3月25日一早即前往會議地點報到,研討會的會場就是下榻飯店 Holiday Inn, Bangkok Silom 在一樓的會議室。

會議共舉辦兩天,本人不但安排在第一天早上的議程發表論文外,還擔任下午 場次的會議主持人(論文發表照片及主持會議如附件一、二),是安排在 Engineering, Technology, Physical and Applied Sciences 場次,該場次共 6 篇論文報告。整個研討會 的進行,雖然有來自多個不同領域的研究者發表論文研究,但是會議中熱烈討論讓 我印象深刻,而且本人也獲得大會評選為最佳報告者(The Best Presentation),獎狀附 件三。

研討會結束後,本人於106年3月26日參加研討會主辦單位規劃的泰國曼谷一日遊,參觀地點包括著名的皇宮及購物商場,並暢遊建構於商場地下室的海洋世界,本人於106年3月27日搭乘泰國友人之私人汽車前往機場,依計畫搭乘中華航空班機返抵桃園機場。

二、與會心得

今年仍因為身兼綜合業務組長,學校行政職務非常繁忙,基於時程上的主要考量,在不耽誤太多公務的狀況下就近參加本次於泰國曼谷舉行的國際研討會。

這次前往泰國所參加之「第三屆國際多學科和經濟研究研討會」研討會,仍獲得許多可貴體驗,也幸運地有些額外的收穫。除了是首次到泰國曼谷出席國際研討會,對泰國天後溫度之高留下極深刻印象,另外就是又酸又辣的泰國食物還有充滿怪異香水味的空氣實在有些招架不住;另一方面,因為地緣關係,此次研討會的與會者多半為東南亞面孔,歐美國家的參與者反而成為少數者,對亞洲鄰近國家的專家學者之研究主題,倒是有機會更進一步認知。

當然,本次研討會所發表之論文雖多元,但主題聚焦方面仍可加強。另外,除了論文發表與學術交流,也趁到國外參加研討會的機會,順道體驗瞭解所在地的一

些風土民情。泰國一般街景仍類似台灣 20 年前的景象,特別的是滿街跑以日本豐田 汽車為主的計程車,幾乎看不到其他類型的車款,印象最深刻的還是其動輒超過 40 度的高溫,實在讓人受不了,還有就是居然有一個座落於百貨公司地下的海洋世界, 規模之大令人留下深刻印象。

三、發表論文全文或摘要

CFD Simulation of S1210 High-lift Wing Aerodynamic Properties for UAV

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1. Background

The performance of traditional wing used for UAV flying in low-speed and bad weather is not well especially in rescue work. It is also limited to its material and production work. For special mission requirement, UAV must fly in bad weather and high head wind. Because of its obvious camber effect, the performance in low-speed is better. The type of S1210 airfoil is now used for task-based UAV in present work. And it will be well studied via CFD simulation and real fly test.

2. Methods

The wing model will be simulated by CFD method to know its aerodynamic performance. The velocity distribution at variance Reynolds number and angle of attack is mainly adopted to analysis flow structure at upper wing surface. In present work, the high-lift wing is also verified by real fly test including takeoff distance and load testing.

3. Results

Pressure distribution results indicated the large pressure difference of up and down surface. That means the produced lift is more than other typical airfoil. And the flow pass through the wing surface smoothly even at high angle of attack. Velocity results are also confirmed this argument. There is one special finding in the condition of low speed and low angle of attack. Because of greater curvature of S1210, the ground effect will more obvious and shorten the takeoff distance.

Keywords: CFD, high-lift wing, UAV, ground effect

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四、建議

出國看看總是讓人大開眼界,不走出去永遠不知道別人到底成長到甚麼地步,而且以一個以中文為母語的人居然可以獲得大會最佳報告者實在是一個碩大的鼓舞,未來建議可以適度的提高參加國際研討會的補助經費,出國看看確實是可以提高眼界,也讓世界看看本國的學術水平。

五、攜回資料名稱及內容

研討會議程手冊及相關論文資料。

六、其他



附件一、 論文發表



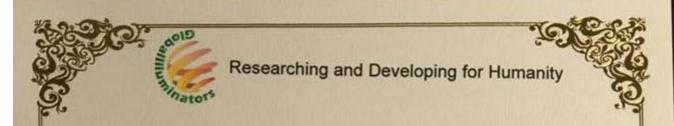
附件二、 會議主持



附件三、 與會議主席拍照



附件三、 與會者全體照



Certificate of Best Presentation

This is to certify that

Yung-Lan Yeh

Participated and presented the paper titled "CFD Simulation of S1210 High-Lift Wing Aerodynamic Properties for UAV" in the 3rd international conference "Trends in Multidisciplinary Business & Economic Research (TMBER-2016)" held at Hotel Holiday Inn Silom, Bangkok Thailand on March 25-26, 2016.

This presentation was declared as the best presentation of session three day one.

Dr. Farooq Ahmed Jam Conference Chair TMBER-2015 Secretariat Executive Director Global Illuminators



Researching and Developing for Humanity





附件四、大會最佳報告獎狀

科技部補助計畫衍生研發成果推廣資料表

日期:2016/10/13

計畫名稱: 仿生蜻蜓翼之手持式風力發電機開發 計畫主持人: 葉泳蘭 計畫編號: 104-2221-E-157-004- 學門領域: 航太技術

無研發成果推廣資料

104年度專題研究計畫成果彙整表

計畫主持人:葉泳蘭 計畫編號: 104-2221-E-157-004-計畫名稱:仿生蜻蜓翼之手持式風力發電機開發 質化 (說明:各成果項目請附佐證資料或細 單位 成果項目 量化 項說明,如期刊名稱、年份、卷期、起 訖頁數、證號...等) 期刊論文 篇 2016中華民國航太學會學術研討會,論 研討會論文 1 文編號:02-07 學術性論文專書 0 本 章 專書論文 技術報告 0 篇 其他 0 篇 0 申請中 發明專利 0 專利權 已獲得 或 0 新型/設計專利 內 0 商標權 智慧財產權 營業秘密 0 件 及成果 0 積體電路電路布局權 0 著作權 0 品種權 0 其他 0 件數 件 技術移轉 0千元 收入 0 期刊論文 研討會論文 TMBER 2016 專書 0 本 學術性論文 專書論文 0 章 0 技術報告 篇 0 篇 其他 0 申請中 或 發明專利 外 專利權 已獲得 0 0 新型/設計專利 商標權 智慧財產權 件 0 及成果 營業秘密 0 積體電路電路布局權 0 著作權 0 品種權

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		碩士生	1		碩士研究生王品軒
		博士生	0		
參與		博士後研究員	0		
兴 計		專任助理	0		
畫	非本國籍	大專生	0		
人 力		碩士生	0		
		博士生	0		
		博士後研究員	0		
		專任助理	0		
際	獲得獎項、 影響力及其(其他成果 表達之成果如辦理學術活動 重要國際合作、研究成果國 也協助產業技術發展之具體 請以文字敘述填列。)			

科技部補助專題研究計畫成果自評表

請就研究內容與原計畫相符程度、達成預期目標情況、研究成果之學術或應用價值(簡要敘述成果所代表之意義、價值、影響或進一步發展之可能性)、是否適合在學術期刊發表或申請專利、主要發現(簡要敘述成果是否具有政策應用參考價值及具影響公共利益之重大發現)或其他有關價值等,作一綜合評估。

1.	請就研究內容與原計畫相符程度、達成預期目標情況作一綜合評估 ■達成目標 □未達成目標(請說明,以100字為限) □實驗失敗 □因故實驗中斷 □其他原因 說明:
2.	研究成果在學術期刊發表或申請專利等情形(請於其他欄註明專利及技轉之證號、合約、申請及洽談等詳細資訊) 論文:■已發表 □未發表之文稿 □撰寫中 □無專利:□已獲得 □申請中 ■無 技轉:□已技轉 □洽談中 ■無 其他:(以200字為限) 本研究除本篇論文外,尚會撰寫兩篇期刊論文發表
3.	請依學術成就、技術創新、社會影響等方面,評估研究成果之學術或應用價值 (簡要敘述成果所代表之意義、價值、影響或進一步發展之可能性,以500字 為限) 出國看看總是讓人大開眼界,不走出去永遠不知道別人到底成長到甚麼地步 ,而且以一個以中文為母語的人居然可以獲得大會最佳報告者實在是一個碩大 的鼓舞,未來建議可以適度的提高參加國際研討會的補助經費,出國看看確實 是可以提高眼界,也讓世界看看本國的學術水平。
4.	主要發現本研究具有政策應用參考價值:■否 □是,建議提供機關(勾選「是」者,請列舉建議可提供施政參考之業務主管機關)本研究具影響公共利益之重大發現:■否 □是 說明:(以150字為限)