

# Team 502: Boeing Underwater Glider

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Jake Burns, Tristan Hardy, Nicolas Lorin Justin Sepulveda, Martin White



### **Team Introductions**

Jake Burns Simulations Engineer Tristan Hardy *Modeling Engineer Presenting*  Nicolas Lorin Controls Engineer

Justin Sepulveda Systems Engineer **Presenting**  Martin White Materials Engineer Presenting



#### **Sponsor and Advisor**



Project Sponsor Shawn Butler



Project Sponsor JaQuan Young



Academic Advisor Shayne McConomy



Faculty Advisor Kourosh Shoele



Justin Sepulveda

### **Objective**

The objective of this project is to simulate and construct an underwater glider.



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# **Key Goals**



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#### **Customer Needs**



#### Motion

• Operates at depths up to 10 feet.



#### Sensing Capabilities

- Collects data about
  environment
- Processes data to make adjustments



#### Simulation

- Optimal path simulations
- Performance while operating



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## **Functional Decomposition**

















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# **Ideation Methodology**





# **Potential Concepts**



**Boeing Wave Glider** 





DC Motor Glider





# **Potential Concepts**



**Boeing Wave Glider** 





### **Final Concept Selection**







### **Main Features**

#### **Digital Model**

- Dive planes
- Entirely buoyancy driven

#### **Physical Model**

- Propellors
- Dive planes
- Not buoyancy driven
- Emulates motion of digital model







# **Flow Separation Studies**

#### What is flow separation

- Occurs when the fluid detaches from the body
- Results in a "separation region"

#### Why is flow separation bad

- Increased drag
- Vortices which can create vibrations on the body causing unwanted fatigue
- Cavitation bubbles in water
- All decreases efficiency

#### How can flow separation be used

- SolidWorks Flow Simulation toolbox was used to find surface pressure
- Force values can be resolved, which give can be used for the control law

#### Separation region



Flow on an asymmetric airfoil



# **First Double Airfoil Case**

- V = 80 in/s
- P = 5 psi





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#### Tristan Hardy

# **Double Airfoil At Angle of Attack**

- V = 80 in/s
- P = 5 psi
- Back airfoil pitched -10 degrees





#### Tristan Hardy

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# **Double Airfoil At Angle of Attack**

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Desired Angle of Attack



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Desired Velocity













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### **MATLAB Simulation**

4

3

2

0

-2

-3

-4

-5

-8

Depth (feet)



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# **Future Work**



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