Executive Summary
**Metaltail: Reconfigured for the Future**

**Tailored Proprotor Design**
Common point design between rotors and propellers provides efficient performance for both hover and forward flight.

**Swing Wing Mechanism**
Novel execution of sweeping wings reconfigures past problems into present-day solutions.

**Innovative Hingeless Hub**
Unique swashplate mounting method results in compact hub with shorter control rods.

**State-of-the-Art Engines**
Two advanced turboshaft diesel engines deliver unprecedented power for exceptional performance.

**Tailsitter Configuration**
An X-tail titanium frame ensures structural integrity for bearing landing loads.

**Modular Payload Bay**
Large compartment and modular rack offers flexibility for assortment of payload packages.
Metaltail: Pushing the Envelope

High in the montane forests of Ecuador, a steady hum of activity can be heard as Tyrian Metaltail hummingbirds skirt around the flora, pollinating the habitat. Using their high visual acuity, these small creatures can recognize a wide variety of colors and detect the slightest of motions. Coupled with their agile wing movements, they are able to precisely hover in place while in complex and dynamic environments.

Inspired by these small but impressive flyers, Metaltail is a fully autonomous, high-speed, reconfigurable aircraft designed by the University of Maryland in response to the 35th Annual AHS Student Design Competition Request for Proposal (RFP) sponsored by the United States Army Research Laboratory (ARL).

Developed as a Group 3 Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV), Metaltail is an autonomous coaxial-proprotor swing-wing tailsitter that, like the high-altitude hummingbirds of Ecuador, leverages visual sensory information and adjustable wing geometry to maneuver in megacity environments.

With powerful, lightweight, state-of-the-art turboshaft engines, and sleek aerodynamic design pushing the forward flight envelope at this scale, Metaltail endeavors to change the world by delivering critical emergency supplies while circumventing the barriers typically faced by current operating vehicles.
Mission: Mending Hearts

Eight-year-old Charlie was born with a critical congenital heart defect (CHD). Years of treatments at Children’s National Medical Center in Washington D.C. had been ineffective, so she was added to the national waiting list for organ transplants.

A year later, Charlie’s family is notified that a viable heart is available and will be transported from NYU Medical Center, a straight distance of 330 km. A heart is only viable for 4-6 hours so the method of transportation is not a small consideration.

Typical Transportation:
EMS automobile: 4+ hours
EMS helicopter: 65 minutes
EMS Fixed-wing: 40+ minutes, dependent on transfer
Metaltail: 42 minutes exactly

With a speed of 471 km/h at max continuous power, it can cover 330 km point-to-point in a blistering 42 minutes. Metaltail outshines the competition by being faster, cheaper, and quicker than all other options, ensuring that time-critical needs are met with time to spare.
Enabling Rapid Response

In the United States, 8,000 individual deaths occur every year because organs are not donated in time. Emergency Medical Services (EMS) typically use rotorcraft for transport up to a range of 320 km. Maryland State Police EMS rotorcraft, such as the AgustaWestland AW-139, cruise at 300 km/h, covering 320 km in 64 minutes.

Metaltail can traverse the same distance in 41 minutes, traveling at 471 km/h at maximum continuous power, a 36% reduction in time.

At velocity for best range, 311 km/h, Metaltail has an operational range of 1240 km on full fuel, carrying 100 kg of payload at 3000 meters altitude, and an extended range of 1700 km by trading 30 kg of payload for 30 kg more fuel.
**Multi-Mission Capability**

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**Package Delivery**

- Reconfigurable shelving system provides modular payload capacity
- Cargo nets secured to L-tracks provide secure transport and convenient access
- Medical supply delivery setup (pictured) includes four 8-liter blood/organ coolers and additional medical supply storage

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**Maritime Search and Rescue**

- Forward flight performance allows for large search radius
- Additional fuel tank and gimbal with powerful sensor suite augment surveillance capacity
- Offshore coordination of multiple vehicles ensures more coverage in less time

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**Communications Relay**

- Efficient hover and forward flight mean either loiter or station keeping are options
- Advanced avionics suite guarantee operational capability regardless of environment

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**Megacity Firefighting**

- Circumvents congested terrestrial traffic, provides access to tall structures
- Thermal sensor suite for identifying personnel and critical fire targets
- Launch equipment for distributing fire suppression generator capsules
Vehicle Configuration

A **Group 3** aircraft operating in **megacity operations**, confined to **3 by 3 meter square**, capable of achieving **high-speed flight**.

**VTOL**

**Fixed wing**

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**Metaltail - Advanced Swing Wing Coaxial Tailsitter**

Rotor and fixed wing technology at its best. **Compact. Safe. Efficient.**

- **Downwash velocity** is lower than other rotor configurations confined to the same 3 x 3 meter square area, reducing the wind speed affecting ground personnel.

- **The disk loading** is much lower, translating into an efficient hovering vehicle.

- **Download penalty** of the fuselage in conventional helicopters is greatly mitigated with the slender frame now oriented in the same direction as the flow.
14,000 designs were considered in hover and cruise.
- 2D CFD was performed to obtain airfoil tables for 15 airfoils.
- Combination of 78 twist rates were investigated.
- Geometric parameters of the rotor were varied to obtain exceptional high-speed and hovering efficiency.
- Designs analyzed using advanced BEMT and FVM methods.

\[
FM = 0.768 \\
\eta_p = 0.832
\]
Hub Design: Hidden Internal Swashplate Mechanism (HISM)

- Upper rotor control servos
- Lower rotor control servos
- Upper spinner spins counterclockwise
- Lower rotor splines on rotating scissor link interfaces with spline inside rotating shaft
- Lower rotor swashplate
- Bulkhead
- Lower rotor shaft splines connecting to rotating scissor link
- Upper rotor splines on rotating scissor link interfaces with spline inside rotating shaft
- Stationary shaft mounted to engine gearbox
- Lower rotor drive shaft
- Light Grey – Non-rotating components
- Dark Grey – Rotor shaft components
- Control Components
- Pitch horns
- Spherical Bearings
- Rotational Components

- Upper bearing housing
- Lower bearing housing
- Upper rotor shaft splines connecting to rotating scissor link
- Blade root radial bearing
- Scissor link connecting non-rotating swashplate to top of fixed inner shaft
- Scissor links connecting rotating shaft to rotating swashplate
- Control rod
- Rotating swashplates
- Swashplate Spherical bearing
- Lower rotor drive shaft
- Lower rotor shaft splines connecting to rotating scissor link
- Lower rotor splines on rotating scissor link interfaces with spline on outer rotating shaft
- Lower rotor drive shaft
- Lower rotor swashplate
- Control Components
- Rotational Components
Blade Structural Design

- **Stiff rotor blades** eliminate the risk of blade strike
- **Novel, compact** root wedge design implemented for *Metaltail* blades

- **Titanium Base Insert**
- **Rohacell 75 Foam Core**
- **Roller Bearing**
- **Titanium Outer Sleeve**

Root Fiber Bundles with Glass Fiber Wedges

- **T300 graphite/epoxy skin +/− 45°**
- **IT170 tungsten alloy leading edge weight**
- **Thrust Bearing**

Hover and Cruise Speed Graphs:

**Hover**
- 1st Flap/Lag
- 2nd Flap/Lag
- 3rd Flap/Lag
- 4th Flap/Lag

**Cruise**
- 1st Flap/Lag
- 2nd Flap/Lag
- 2nd Lag/Flap
- 1st Lag/Flap

1st Flap – 1.33 /rev Hover
Powerplant

Two Stuttgart STV 130 turboshift engines power the coaxial rotor.

- STV 130 has the lowest specific fuel consumption (SFC) at predicted cruise and hover power settings.
- Free turbine recuperated turboshift engine with a single-stage compressor and single-stage power turbine.
- Free turbine-powered drive shaft allows the rotor to stop with the engines at idle for safe ground operations.
- Engine-controlled startup completes in 20 seconds from battery power with integrated starter motor reducing emergency response time.
Transmission Design

Dual-input spur gear reduction module with a split-bevel coaxial drive module to allow the motor and rotor to operate at the most efficient rotational speeds with a 1.826:1 reduction ratio.

Dual-Input, Spur-Gear Reduction Module
Input over-running clutch to allow OEI operations for increased safety and reliability.

Split-Bevel, Coaxial Drive Module
Spiral bevel gears for reduced transmission noise and increased reliability and safety. Simplistic coaxial configuration for increased reliability.
Swing Wing Design

Design of swing wing mechanism allows for 66° of sweepback.

GA(W)-1 airfoil

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Span (meters)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Max thickness/chord</td>
<td>0.17</td>
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<tr>
<td>Taper ratio</td>
<td>0.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aspect ratio</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wing Loading (kg/m²)</td>
<td>292.9</td>
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</table>

Static load analysis shows wing spar has factor of safety of 1.5 when under a 3.5g load.

The swing wing mechanism is a motorized lead screw capable of fully sweeping the wing in under 8.5 seconds.

• Self-locking lead screw
• Rotation Speed: >8 degrees/second
• Buckling load factor of safety: 5
• Transition during maneuvers
• Mechanism Weight: <5 kg
• Screw Diameter: 16mm
Vehicle Performance: Faster, Higher, Farther

**Installed Power**

- 80% Power Margin
- Up to 4 hours hover endurance
- 80 minutes hover using 50% fuel with full mission payload

**Efficient in Hover**

Dash speed $V_{max} = 511 kph$

Max sustained speed $V_{cr,max} = 471 kph$

**...and in Cruise**

Best endurance $V_{BE} = 222 kph$

Most efficient cruise $V_{BR} = 311 kph$

> 500 km range using 50% fuel with full mission payload

2.5 hours endurance using 50% fuel with full mission payload

Up to 1700 km range and over 7.5 hours max cruise endurance

**MetalTail** combines an advanced proprotor with a highly streamlined fuselage:

- As efficient as a **helicopter in hover**
- **Faster** than any current fixed-wing aircraft of similar size
- Up to 12 km/kg fuel economy for long range and low operational cost
**Transition**

- **Hover**
  - minimum span
- **Transition**
  - reduce control loads
- **Forward Flight**
  - aerodynamic efficiency

*Metaltail*’s unique wing sweep mechanism enables high performance in both VTOL and forward flight modes:
- Transition using only aerodynamic controls—**reduces rotor power**
- Use movement of center of pressure to trim vehicle dynamically
- **Compact** in hover, without compromising **cruise efficiency**
- Only 42 sec to transition and accelerate from hover to cruise speed

Wing sweep allows **multiple maneuvers** possible based on mission:
- Clear obstructions quickly
- Very small control inputs

Avoid prohibited or controlled airspace
Avionics: State of the Future

**Event-based camera (x5)**
- No image blur
- 50 million pixel updates per second
- >10x subpixel sampling
- Low light requirements
- Visual dead-reckoning as backup for GPS

**IMU/GPS**
- 10g
- 5cm real-time heave accuracy
- 0.01deg roll/pitch accuracy
- <1m global position accuracy
- Low power, low mass antenna

**RADAR**
- Shoebox-size
- 1kg
- Altimeter and TCAS/GCAS

**Autopilot**
- Fully autonomous <200g
- Powerful main computer: $10^{13}$ instructions per second
- Reduced backup computer: $10^9$ instructions per second

**Networking**
- Modern point-to-point architecture
- High routing redundancy
- Simple configuration

**Transponder**
- Low power
- Mode C requirement
- Distance measuring equipment as backup for GPS

**Pressure/temperature (x2)**
- Gust data

**Data connection anywhere**
- 10 Mbps uplink
- Option for remote pilot
- WiFi in city
- Enterprise satellite network elsewhere

**Downward LIDAR**
- 200m range
- <200g

**Scanning LIDAR**
- Dust/rain penetrating
- LIDAR filter techniques
- 100m range
Cognitive Controller

G: Predict vehicle response
H: Determine actuator output

Linear model
LQR gains

Gain-schedule LQR controller

Analytical:

\[ H_i \rightarrow \hat{u} - u_{LQR} = e \]
\[ H_{i+1} = H_i - \frac{\delta u}{\delta H_i} e \]

Flight:

\[ G_i \rightarrow \dot{y} - y_{KF,i+1} = r \]
\[ H_i \rightarrow \dot{u} - R(r) \]
\[ G_{i+1} = G_i + \frac{\delta y}{\delta G_i} r \]

State-of-art neuromorphic design
Simple to regress to reliable controller or revert to prior controller state

Tunable, simple to change heuristic for controller characteristics
Proven optimality for a given heuristic

Learn full-vehicle model robust to stochastic effects
Assured Autonomous Navigation

Bird’s eye view

Cognition in real-world conditions
Instantaneous decision-making
Minimal memory requirement
Context-sensitive to vehicle state, disturbance, and noise
Fast convergence to global optimal path via asynchronous training

Camera view

Single-pass, multi-object detection at 60 fps

Visual dead-reckoning as GPS backup/augmentation
Safety Driven Design

Standard Urban Operation

Coaxial rotor reduces downwash velocity compared to single rotor of the same dimension, preventing disturbance of sediment or litter.

In flight failures:

- Metaltail's two 97 kW engines provides One Engine Inoperable (OEI) capability
- Back up power sustains control surface operability to maneuver Metaltail in a glide to a remote area
Concept of Operations

*Metaltail* comes fully assembled, shipped in a custom shipping crate, 2.43 x 2.43 x 4.5 meters. Three crates fit end to end in a standard 15 meter dry van semi-trailer. Twenty-two crates can fit in a B747-8F main cargo hold for mass emergency deployment to disaster relief sites.

*Metaltails* are mission ready out of the box.

Metaltail’s payload volume is 0.2 cubic meters, double the minimum required volume of the RFP.

Metaltail’s payload rack can be removed and replaced with other custom racks with mission-specific equipment.

Spring-loaded lash down points assist in anchoring during ground ops and remain flush to skin during flight operation.
# Metaltail Performance Metrics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metrics</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>Metaltail Value</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hover Time, hours</strong></td>
<td>SLS</td>
<td>1.28</td>
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<tr>
<td>(using 50% fuel)</td>
<td>3000 m</td>
<td>1.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cruise Range, km</strong></td>
<td>SLS</td>
<td>502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(at V(_{BR}) using 50% fuel)</td>
<td>3000 m</td>
<td>619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dash Speed, km/h</strong></td>
<td>SLS</td>
<td>454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V(_{max}))</td>
<td>3000 m</td>
<td>511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Drag Area, m(^2)</strong></td>
<td>SLS</td>
<td>0.1303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(at V(_{max}))</td>
<td>3000 m</td>
<td>0.1306</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Reconfigurable**
  - Novel swing wing design allows efficient hover and forward flight
- **Compact**
  - Fits in a 3 meter by 3 meter square
- **Efficient** in hover and forward-flight
  - Figure of Merit of 0.768
  - Propulsive Efficiency of 0.832
- **Safe**
  - Autonomous assurance
  - Ground clearance