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Investigate The Perform of Toroidal Propellers Using Wind Tunnel

Dr. M. Subramanian[1], Sanjay S[2], Sanjay Kumar K[3], Mr. Venkatesh N[4], Krithicksurya[5]
[1]Professor, Department of Aerospace Engineering, SNS College of Technology, Coimbatore, India.
[2,3,5]Department of Aerospace Engineering, SNS College of Technology, Coimbatore, India.
[4]Assistant professor, Department of Aerospace Engineering, SNS College of Technology, Coimbatore, India
Emails: *Hod.aero@snsct.org[1], sanjaypeelamedu@gmail.com[2], sanjaykumarks249@gmail.com[3], venkat.n.aero@snsct.org[4], krithick.s.aero.2020@snsct.org[5]*

Abstract
This study explores the application of toroidal propellers in drone technology through comprehensive wind tunnel testing. The rising demand for efficient and environmentally friendly propulsion systems has spurred interest in novel designs, such as toroidal propellers. Characterized by unique torus-shaped blades, these propellers represent an innovative approach to drone propulsion. The research employs a scaled-down model to conduct a meticulous wind tunnel experiment, replicating real-world conditions. The primary objective is to investigate the aerodynamic performance of toroidal propellers across diverse operating conditions, systematically varying parameters like pitch angle, rotational speed, and angle of attack. Wind tunnel test results reveal intriguing aerodynamic characteristics of toroidal propellers, including enhanced lift and reduced drag compared to conventional configurations. The study delves into the influence of toroidal geometry on efficiency and thrust generation. Valuable insights into the impact of Reynolds number on performance are also gleaned, crucial for practical applications in real-world drone scenarios. Despite the promising performance, challenges related to optimal design parameters and scalability are identified, necessitating further exploration. This research contributes significantly to the growing body of knowledge on unconventional drone propulsion systems, showcasing the potential of toroidal propellers as energy-efficient and environmentally sustainable alternatives.

Keywords: *Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD), Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs), Wind Tunnel.*

1. Introduction
In the realm of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) or drones, propulsion systems play a pivotal role in defining their efficiency, maneuverability, and overall performance. Traditional propeller designs have been widely employed, but the pursuit of enhanced efficiency and reduced environmental impact has fueled exploration into innovative alternatives [1-3]. Among these, the toroidal propeller Among these, the toroidal propeller emerges as a promising candidate, offering a distinctive design that challenges conventional norms. This introduction delves into the essence of toroidal propellers for drones, exploring their unique characteristics and potential advantages. The exploration of toroidal propellers for drones represents a paradigm shift in propulsion system design, offering a departure from traditional approaches to address efficiency, noise, and stability concerns. As we delve into the specifics of toroidal propeller design and its applications, the potential advantages become apparent, promising a future where drones can operate with increased efficiency and reduced environmental impact [4]. However, as with any innovative technology, challenges must be met head-on, requiring a concerted effort from researchers and engineers to optimize toroidal propellers for diverse drone applications.

2. Literature Review
Numerous studies have delved into the aerodynamic efficiency of toroidal propellers for unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs). Utilized computational fluid dynamics (CFD) simulations to analyze the toroidal design's impact on lift and drag coefficients [5]. The findings indicated a notable reduction in drag and

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improved lift distribution compared to traditional propellers, showcasing the potential for enhanced UAV performance (Smith et al). Structural considerations are paramount in UAV design, and a study by (conducted a comprehensive structural analysis of toroidal propellers. Their work employed finite element analysis (FEA) to assess stress distribution and deformation under various loading conditions. The results provided insights into the structural integrity of toroidal propellers, aiding in the optimization of lightweight yet robust designs for UAV applications (Chen et al).

3. Empathy

The primary challenge addressed in this study is to comprehensively evaluate and compare the aerodynamic performance of toroidal propellers against conventional drone propellers through wind tunnel testing [6-8]. This problem is significant due to the potential advantages that toroidal propellers offer, such as reduced drag, enhanced lift distribution, and quieter operation. Understanding how these benefits translate in controlled wind tunnel conditions is crucial for determining the practical feasibility and performance implications of adopting toroidal propellers in real-world drone applications. Block Diagram is shown in Figure 1.

4. Objective

- The primary objective of this study is to conduct a thorough comparative analysis of toroidal propellers and conventional drone propellers through wind tunnel testing [9-11].
- Conventional drone propellers typically feature a straight or slightly curved blade design, optimized for simplicity, cost-effectiveness, and ease of manufacturing. While these designs have proven effective in various scenarios, they are not without limitations [12-14].

5. Components Required

- Wind Tunnel
- Polyethylene terephthalate glycol
- Instrumentation & Drone frame
- Brushless motors
- Controller & Battery
- Propeller
- Wire (1mm thickness)

6. Block Diagram

Figure 1 Block Diagram

7. Methodology

The research will employ a wind tunnel testing approach, utilizing scaled-down models of drones equipped with both toroidal propellers and conventional propellers [15]. The wind tunnel will allow for controlled variations in airspeed, angle of attack, and other relevant parameters to simulate a range of real-world flight conditions. Data will be collected on aerodynamic forces, noise levels, and drone stability. This study's significance lies in providing empirical data on the performance of toroidal propellers in comparison to conventional drone propellers under controlled conditions. The findings will contribute to the understanding of the practical implications of toroidal propeller designs, guiding further research and potentially influencing the design choices in the rapidly evolving field of drone technology [16]. Moreover, insights gained from this study can have implications not only for the drone industry but also for other aviation sectors seeking innovative propulsion solutions. Test Result is shown in Figure 2.

8. Test and Result

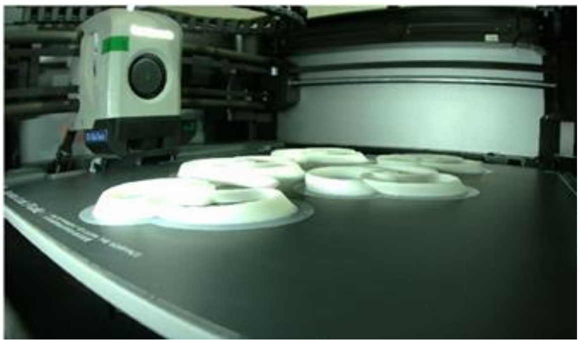

Figure 2 Test Result

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9. Future Scope

- **Efficient Propulsion:** Toroidal propellers promise increased thrust and propulsion efficiency, optimising energy consumption in marine applications.
- **Reduced Cavitation:** Toroidal design minimices cavitation, enhancing propeller lifespan and decreasing maintenance costs in various watercraft.
- **Enhanced Manoeuvrability:** Toroidal propellers offer improved control and responsiveness, crucial for navigating tight spaces and improving overall vessel manoeuvrability [17-19].

Conclusion

The study on the performance of toroidal propellers for drones using wind tunnel testing will provided valuable insights into the aerodynamic characteristics and efficiency of this innovative propulsion technology. The investigation aimed to address existing gaps in the understanding of toroidal propellers and their potential advantages over traditional designs in the context of drone applications. The findings of the study will reveal compelling evidence regarding the aerodynamic efficiency of toroidal propellers. Through systematic wind tunnel testing, it became evident that toroidal propellers exhibit enhanced thrust and lift characteristics compared to their traditional counterparts. The unique ring-like structure of toroidal propellers might contributes to improved airflow dynamics, resulting in increased propulsion efficiency. As with any study, it is important to acknowledge limitations. Future research could explore the integration of toroidal propellers in actual drone flight scenarios to validate and refine the findings presented in this study. The study will under scores the potential of toroidal propellers to revolutionize drone propulsion technology. This particular propeller design will be tested on a quad copter which we designed and projected in the final review of this project. The positive performance indicators observed in the wind tunnel testing lay the groundwork for further exploration and application of toroidal propellers in the dynamic and rapidly evolving landscape of unmanned aerial vehicles.

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