IJARSCT
ISSN (Online) 2581-9429
International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)
International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal
Impact Factor: 7.301
Volume 3, Issue 1, June 2023

Radio Control Airplane

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Abstract: *An RC aircraft, also known as an RC plane, is a type of model aircraft that can be controlled remotely using a hand-held transmitter and a receiver installed within the craft. Constructed using lightweight and high-temperature composite materials, the aircraft is designed using SOLIDWORKS software. To further enhance its lightness, depron foam material is also utilized. During flight, the transmitter's joystick positions are transmitted to the receiver, which moves the appropriate servo motors to control the aircraft's direction by adjusting its control surfaces. The primary objective of the project was to showcase the design, construction, modification, and performance testing of the custom-built RC aeroplane*

Keywords: RC Plane, Transmitter, Receiver

I. INTRODUCTION

Engaging in remote control (R/C) planes is one of the most thrilling and satisfying hobbies due to its diverse range of interests. It allows enthusiasts to participate in activities related to aerodynamics, woodworking, composite materials, electronics, mechanics, small engines, drafting, painting, and group interaction, all at once. To experience the excitement of R/C planes, visit a nearby club field during an ongoing activity, meet the flyers, and witness the planes in action. Once you observe the incredible capabilities of these planes, you will be immediately captivated. It is essential to comprehend that a radio-controlled model airplane is not just a pastime, but an actual flying machine that follows the same principles as a full-size aircraft.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

One crucial aspect of smart cities is their technical capacity and technological advancement. In the present day, UAVs (Unnamed Aerial Vehicles) and MSPs (Mobile Sensing Platforms) are particularly significant for this purpose. As per a study conducted by Bryan Stafford, the importance of these tools is evident as he experimented with 1/8th scale models of steel frames reinforced with mortar and found that the mortar infill faces either bias tensile or compressive failure. He also derived equations for loading capacity and expression for struts.

May and Naji have developed a non-linear finite element analysis (FEA) software program that imitates the behavior of steel frames filled with concrete panels. They have also provided numerical examples to verify the ability, limitations, and advantages of the program. The model employed eight nodded elements for panels and three nodded elements for beams and columns while taking into account shear locking effects.

Fig 1. Real model of RC plane

Dubey and Deodhar conducted a study on how reinforcement affects the ultimate strength of infilled steel frames under different loads. They tested eleven models of a single-story, single-bay portal frame filled with plain or reinforced concrete. The reinforcement consisted of a rectangular mesh made of high-strength steel with a diameter of 2mm. They found that reinforcement led to an increase in the infilled frame's ultimate load. The value of reinforcement adopted was

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0.15 and 0.2. Additionally, they proposed an analytical method to estimate the ultimate load with reinforcement. They also found that the rectangular mesh type reinforcement was more effective than diagonal mesh. This study provides valuable insights into the effect of reinforcement on the strength of infilled steel frames.

III. PROPOSED WORK

Fig. Block diagram of Radio controlled airplane.

1. Setting Objectives and Specifications: The initial phase is to define project objectives and define specific aircraft requirements. This includes aspects such as size, weight, materials and desired flight performance. In addition, it is essential to follow all local regulatory guidelines for radio-controlled aircraft.
2. Conduct thorough research and gather documentation: Once goals and specifications are defined, it is important to conduct thorough research and source the necessary documentation. This involves purchasing parts like the airframe, control surfaces, motors, batteries, receivers, servos, and other electronic parts. It is important to ensure compatibility and compliance with desired specifications during the selection process.
3. Aircraft design: Using software such as Computer Aided Design (CAD), design the airframe and control surface of the aircraft. This step involves determining factors such as wingspan, wing shape, tail size, and the overall design of the aircraft. Aspects such as stability, handling and aerodynamics should be considered in order to achieve the desired performance characteristics.
4. Construct the airplane: Once the design is completed, move on to building the plot. This involves cutting and shaping selected materials to design specifications, and then joining them with the appropriate adhesive or screws. It is important to ensure the structural integrity of the cell, allowing it to fully support the weight of the electronic components.
5. 5.Install the electronic components: After the cell is finished, proceed to install the electronic components. This involves carefully installing the motor, battery, receiver, servo and other control systems according to the manufacturer's instructions. Correct and safe installation is very important to ensure safe operation.
6. 6.Test and fine-tune: Once the plane is fully assembled, it's time to test its flight capabilities and make any necessary adjustments. This phase includes performing comprehensive tests to assess the aircraft's stability, handling and overall performance. Any necessary modifications or adjustments must be made to meet the predefined specifications.
7. 7.Fly the Aircraft: After making the necessary adjustments, the aircraft is ready to fly. Choosing a safe and controlled location, such as a designated airport, is crucial to safety. During the flight, carefully observe the operation of the aircraft, noting any problems or abnormalities that may arise.
8. 8.Document the process: It is essential to keep detailed records of the entire design and construction process. This includes documenting the various phases, taking pictures and video of the aircraft, and tracking any changes or expenses incurred. This document serves as a valuable reference for future projects or to share knowledge and experience with others interested in building radio-controlled aircraft.

This suggested plan outlines a broad framework for creating and building a radio-controlled airplane.

IV. SYSTEM FLOWCHART

System flow chart shows the whole work-flow process and shows the sequence of functions that is being done in the system. Here, the flow-chart is used to define and simplify the process that is being implemented in the system.

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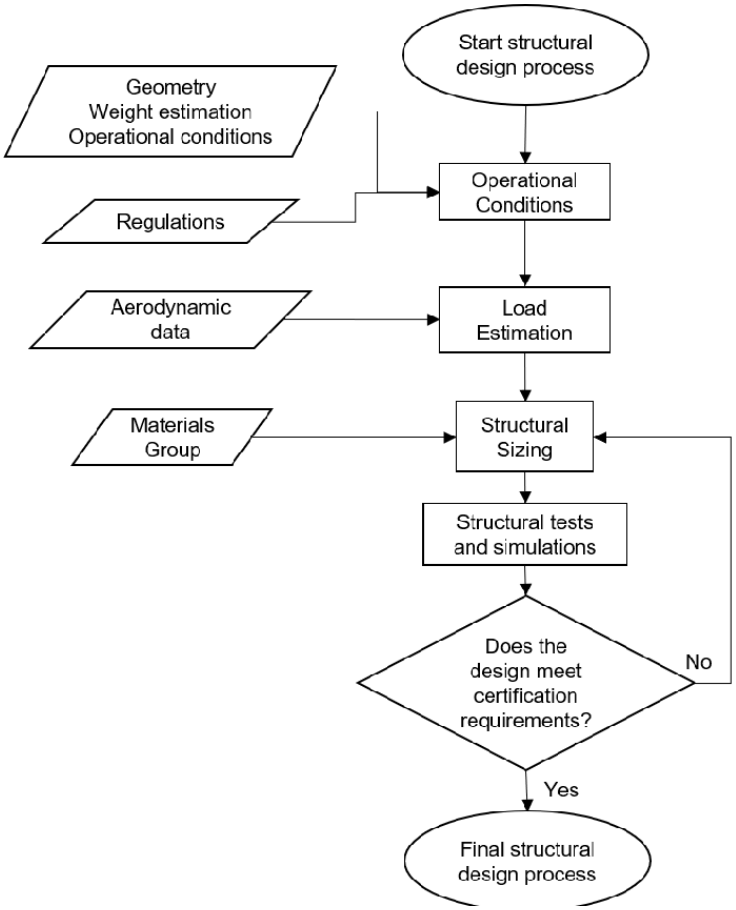

V. BASIC DESIGN PARAMETERS

1. The Plane:

As stated earlier, it is advisable to choose a model that is clearly designed for beginner pilot training. These aircraft typically feature high wing profiles, sturdy construction, comprehensive planning and guidance, and user-friendly flight characteristics. In the East Coast Model Center online catalog, we have identified and marked all the models we recommend for training purposes. The catalog offers a wide variety of options from a variety of manufacturers, including pre-assembled and near-ready-to-fly (ARF) models.

2. The Radio:

In addition to your aircraft, you will require a radio system to control it. Most aircraft radio systems have a capacity of four or more channels and typically include essential components such as rechargeable battery packs. For more detailed information on radio systems, you can refer to our Introduction to Radio Systems section. When purchasing your first radio system, it may be beneficial to look for one that offers "buddy box" capability. The "buddy box" functionality allows two radio transmitters to be connected via a cable, with one held by the instructor and the other by the student. As long as the instructor holds a trainer switch on their transmitter, the student can have control over the model. If the student encounters any difficulties, the instructor can release the switch, regaining full control of the aircraft. This feature can significantly reduce learning time and serve as a safety measure for novice pilots. It is advisable to inquire with local clubs or instructors about the availability of "buddy box" capability and consider purchasing a compatible radio system if applicable.

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3. The Engine:

To guarantee propulsion for your original model, except in the case of a glider, you will need to purchase an engine. The most common type of engine used in model airplanes is the incandescent. Although electric and gasoline engines are also used, they are not common in trainer aircraft. It should be noted that incandescent engines offer a balance of performance, ease of use and affordability, making them a popular choice for beginners. However, depending on your specific needs and preferences, you can explore other engine options such as electric or gasoline engines, with their own advantages and considerations.

VI. CONCLUSION

With the increasing availability and variety of affordable hardware, along with advancements in related subsystems, the use of radio-controlled (RC) aircraft has become commonplace. variable in different applications. In this article, the authors conducted a comprehensive review of the design parameters and performance studies associated with the RC aircraft. Most researchers have focused on using eight-node element models and have used finite element analysis for linear and nonlinear analysis. The results indicate that optimizing the design parameters can significantly improve the performance of the RC aircraft. In addition, incorporating automated systems can simplify operations and reduce manual intervention, streamlining the entire process. This study highlights the potential of new advances in drone design and highlights the benefits of leveraging optimization techniques to improve performance and reduce operational complexity. onion.

VII. ADVANTAGES

There are many compelling benefits associated with the use of radio-controlled (RC) aircraft, contributing to their growing popularity:

1. Immersive Entertainment: Engaging in the RC airplane hobby offers a fascinating and exciting form of entertainment for people of all ages. Flying a drone can be both thrilling and satisfying, providing a sense of accomplishment when successfully piloting the aircraft in the sky.
2. Improve skills: Using drones requires the development of a variety of skills and coordination. Regular practice allows enthusiasts to hone hand-eye coordination, spatial awareness and problem-solving skills, promoting personal growth and skill enhancement.
3. Educational value: Building and flying remote-controlled aircraft brings inherent educational value in many fields. Participants gain hands-on knowledge in areas such as physics, aerodynamics, and electronics, fostering a deeper understanding of STEM subjects. This commitment often sparks curiosity and interest in related fields of study
4. Wide accessibility: Drones appeal to a wide variety of audiences thanks to their availability in different sizes, designs and skill levels. Whether one prefers to fly indoors or outdoors, there are options available to suit different preferences and weather conditions, making this hobby accessible to more people.
5. Cost-effective: Compared to large aircraft, drones are relatively affordable and require less maintenance. Their operating costs are also significantly lower, as they do not rely on expensive fuel or require frequent maintenance, making them an economical choice for aviation enthusiasts.
6. Flexibility in application: The versatility of drones is not just for entertainment purposes. They serve a multitude of purposes, from entertainment to competitive events, aerial photography and even scientific research. In addition, the customizable nature of the RC aircraft allows enthusiasts to customize their models to suit their specific preferences and requirements.

In summary, drones offer many benefits, including immersive entertainment, skill development, knowledge enhancement, accessibility, affordability, and versatile applications. Capturing the world of RC aviation opens up a field of possibilities and rewards for enthusiasts, capturing their imaginations and fostering joy and lifelong learning.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

First & foremost, I would like to thank our guide Prof. Jayant Hande for her constant support & guidance. Sir's active cooperation & involvement have helped us through the various stages of project development. We would also like to

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express our gratitude to Dr. Pravin B. Pokle, H.O.D (Electronic & communication Department) for his thoughtful recommendations & suggestion.

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