

Modal nudging and elastic tailoring for blade stiffened wing structures

Lichang Zhu

Supervisors: Rainer Groh, Mark Schenk,
Jiajia Shen and Alberto Pirrera



Engineering and
Physical Sciences
Research Council



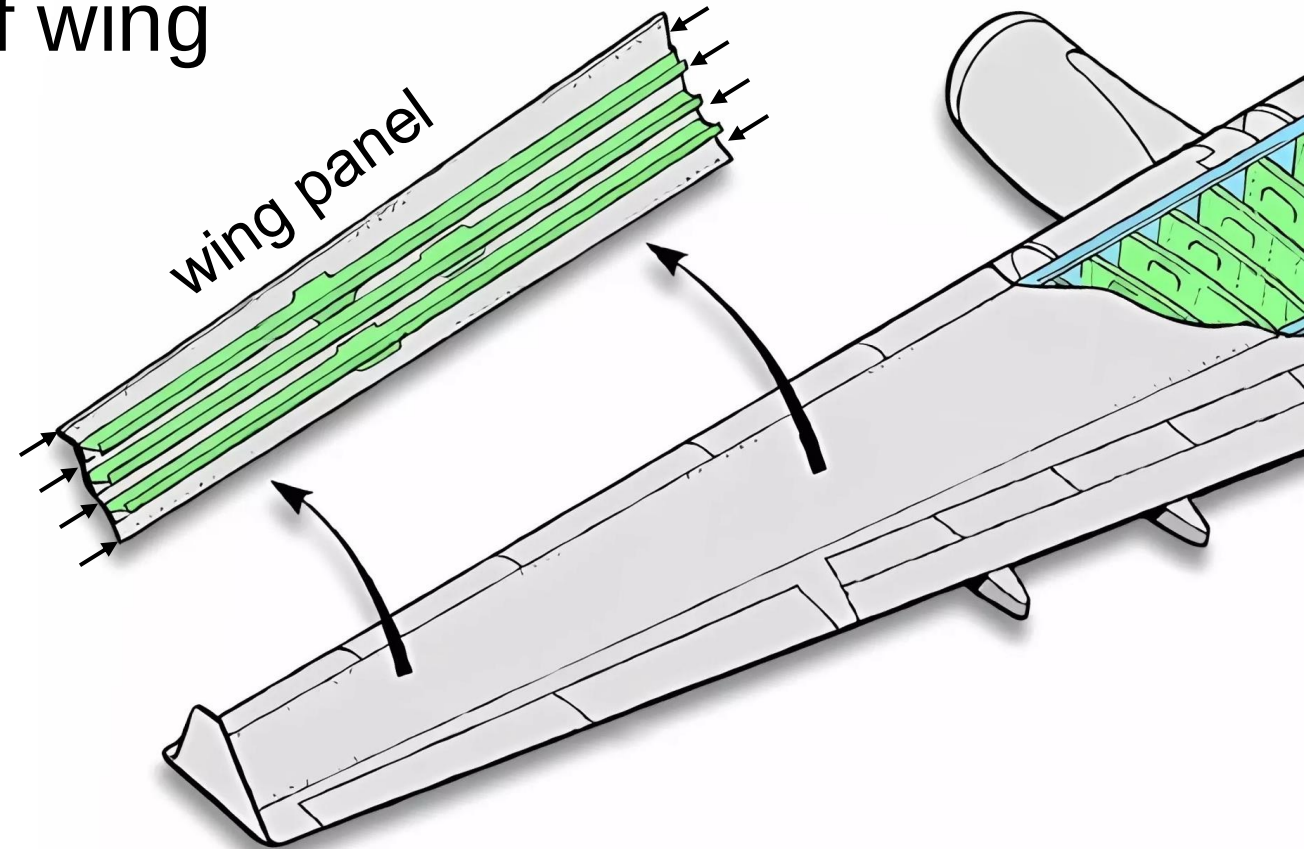
University of
BRISTOL

EPSRC Centre for Doctoral
Training in Composites Science,
Engineering and Manufacturing



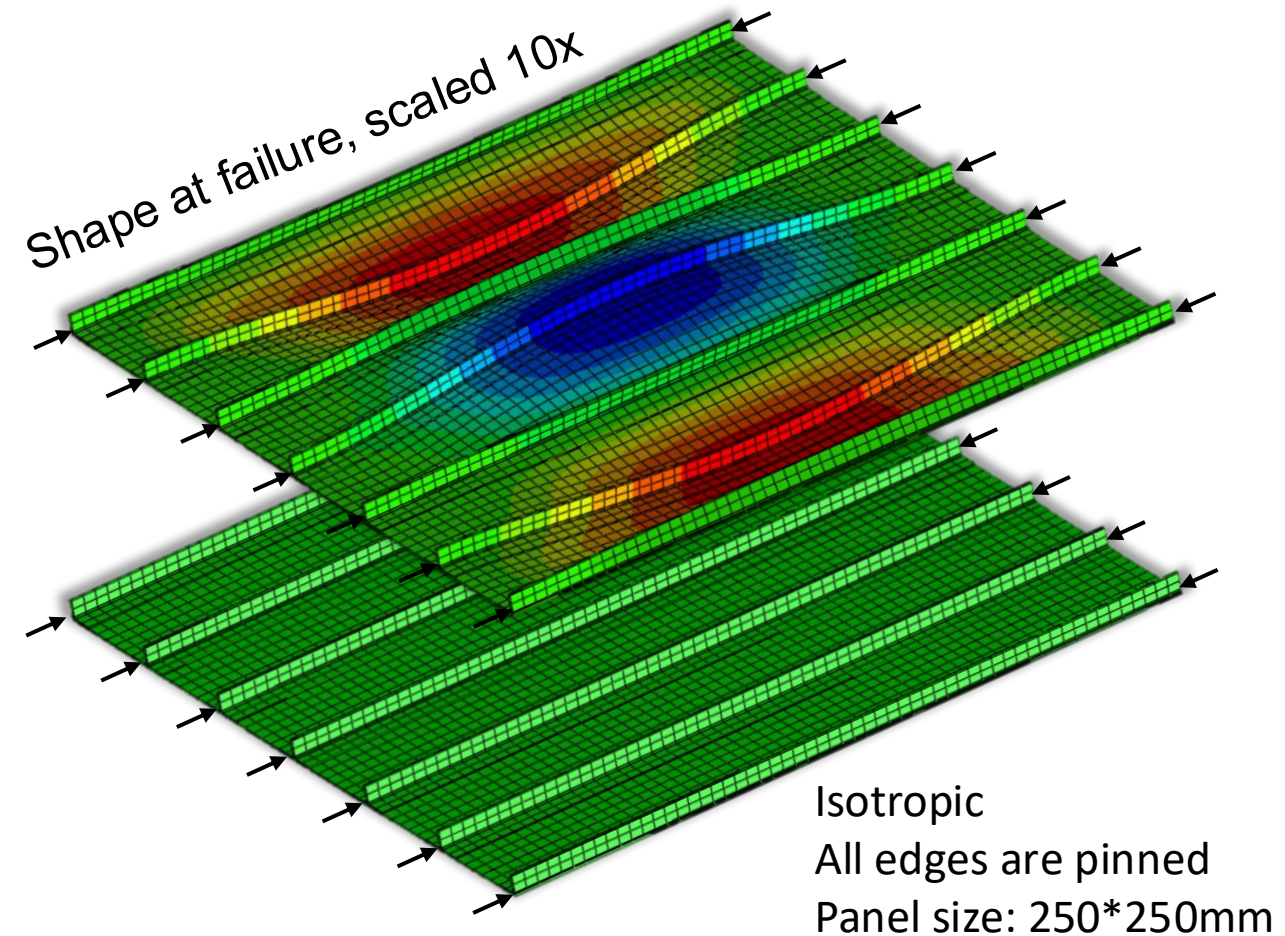
Background

- Wing: **40%** structural weight
- Wing panel: the largest part of wing
- Thin-walled structure
- -1kg = -25 tons CO₂ /lifetime



Example 1

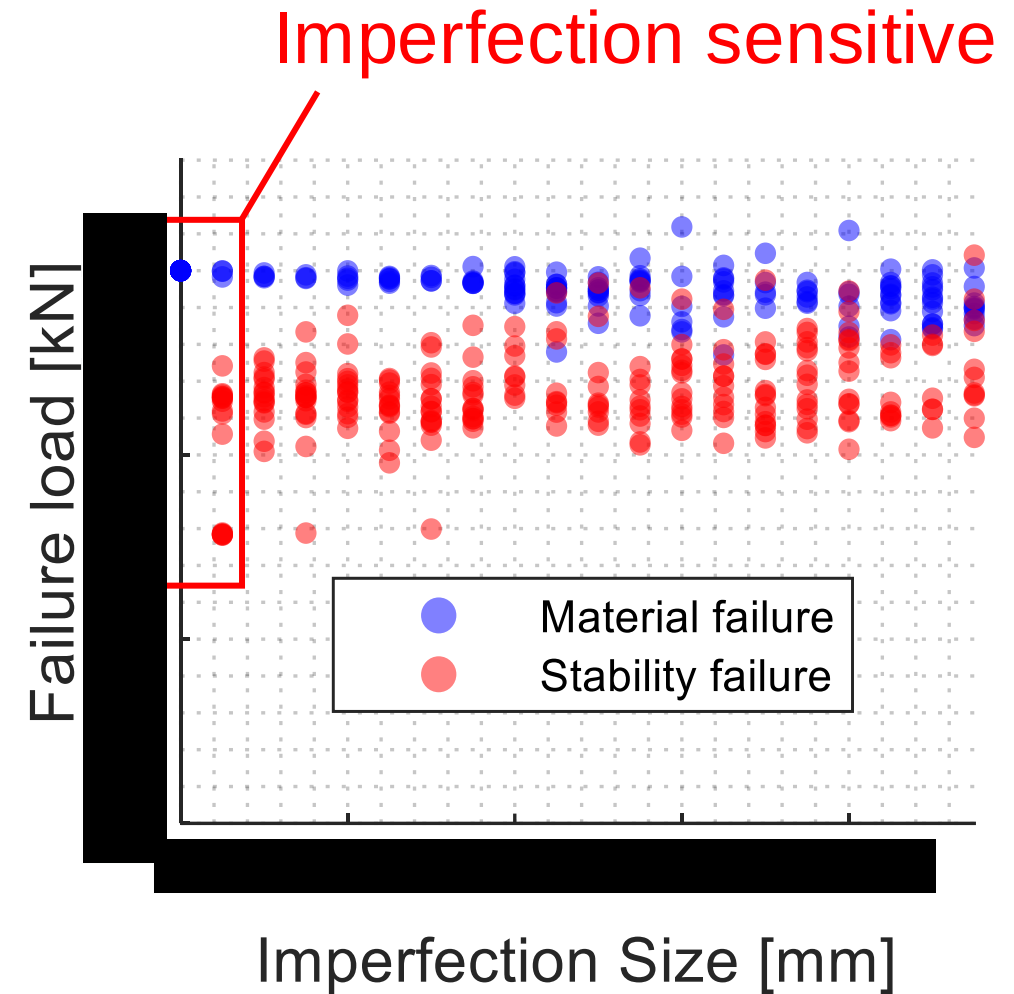
- Variables
 - Panel thickness
 - Stringer thickness
 - Stringer height
 - No. stringers (maximum 7)
- Optimisation settings
 - Objective: lightweight
 - Constraints
 - Failure load > 30kN
 - No instability
 - von Mises stress < 280MPa
- Nonlinear analysis (ABAQUS Riks)



Globally optimised result

Example 1

- Imperfection sensitivity analysis
 - Each dot is a nonlinear analysis
-
- An **imperfection sensitive** design



Design paradox

Weight reduction as objective



All failure modes happen at once

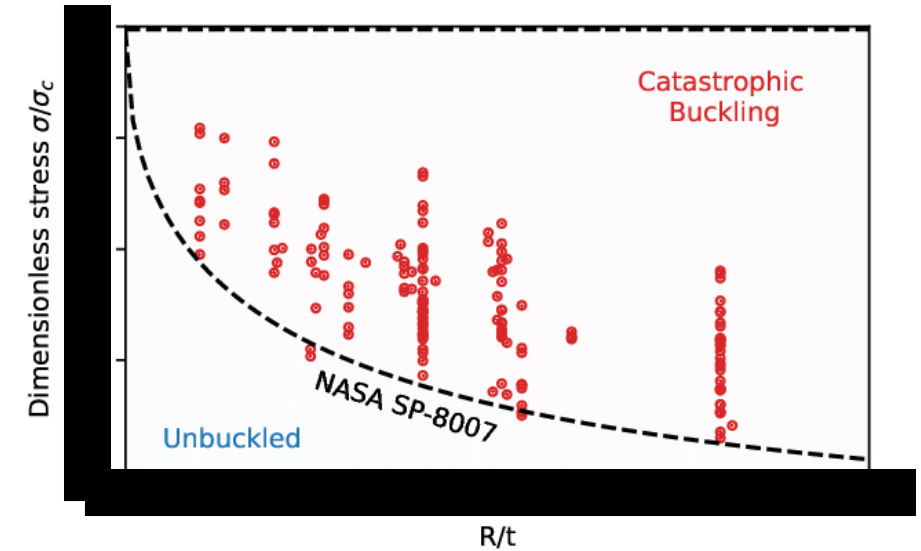


Imperfection sensitive design



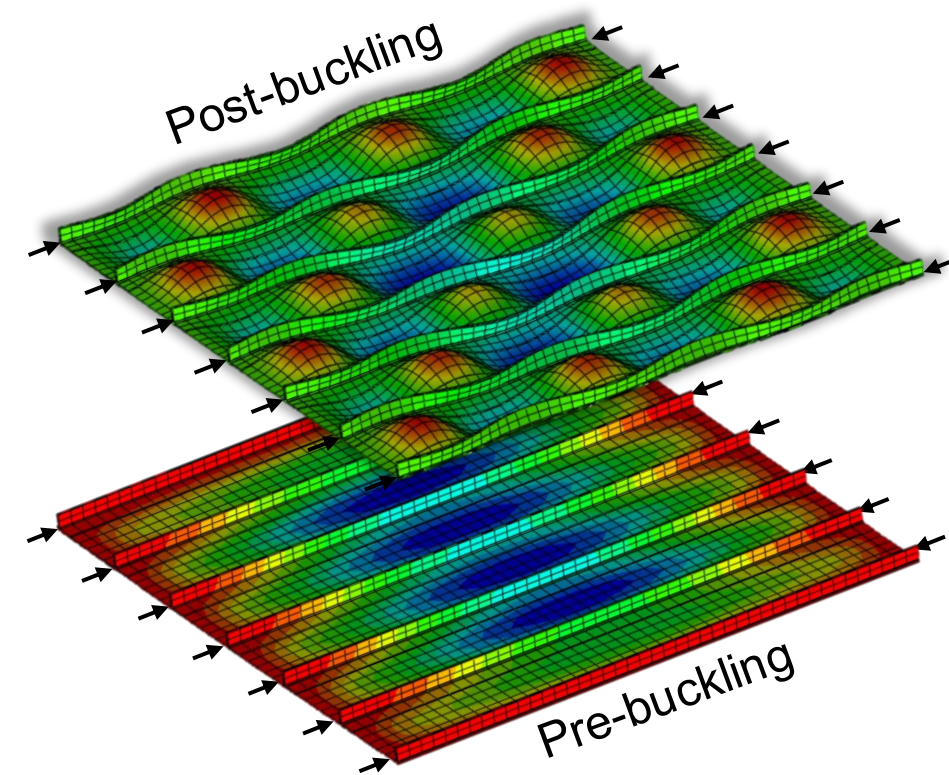
Material capacity wasted

NASA's knock down factor



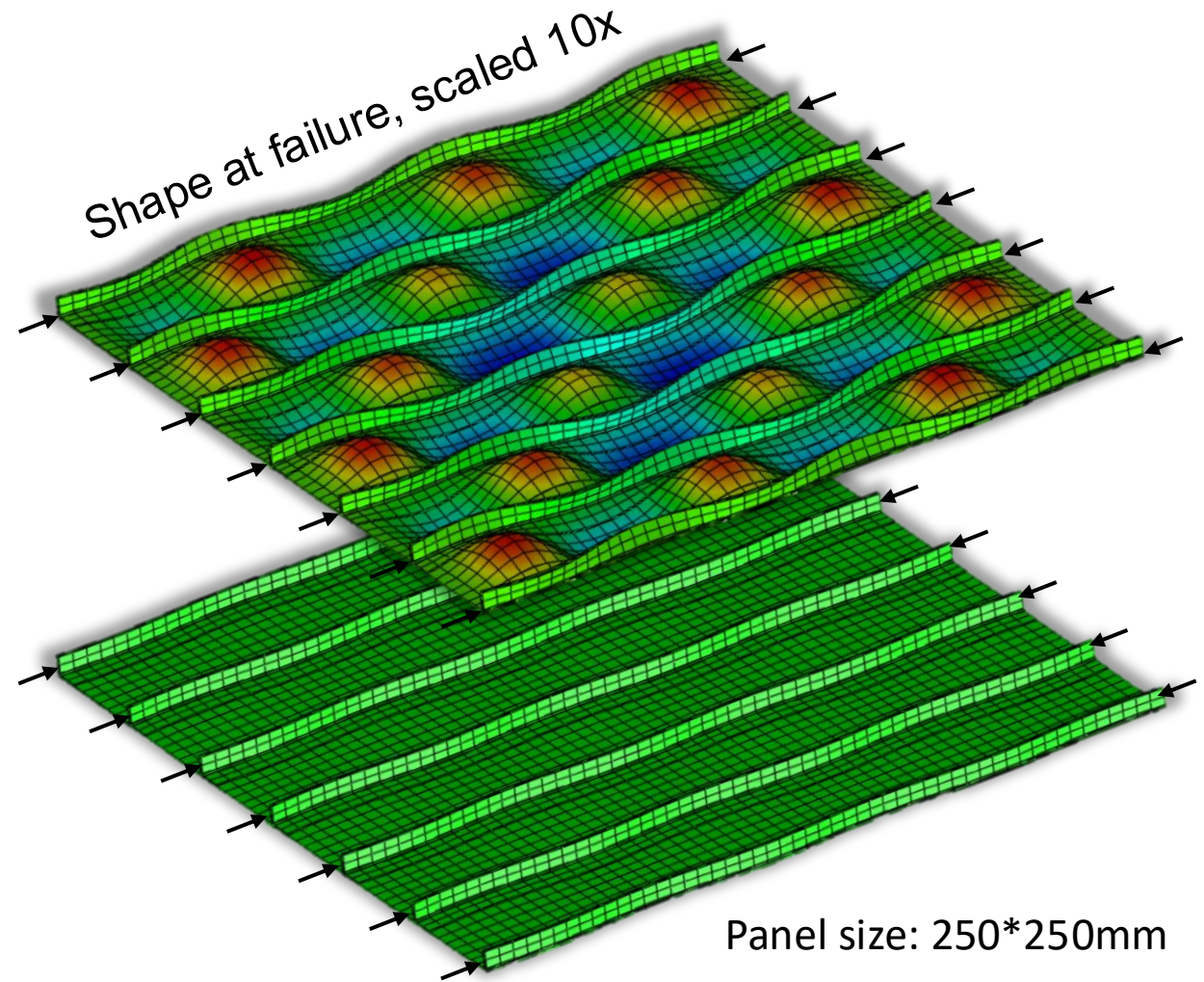
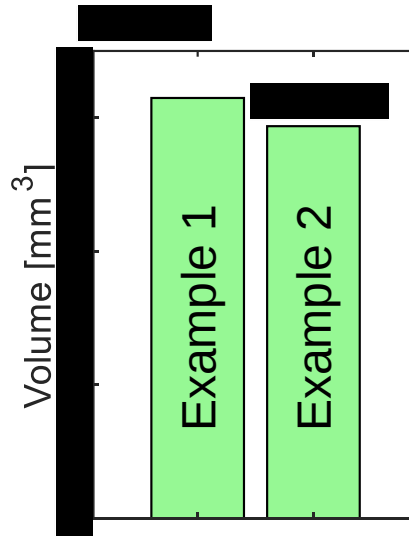
Paradigm shift

- Avoiding post-buckling → embracing post-buckling
- Post-buckling $\neq$ structural failure
- Post-buckling as design space:
 - Reduce weight by 6.7%
 - Remove imperfection sensitivity



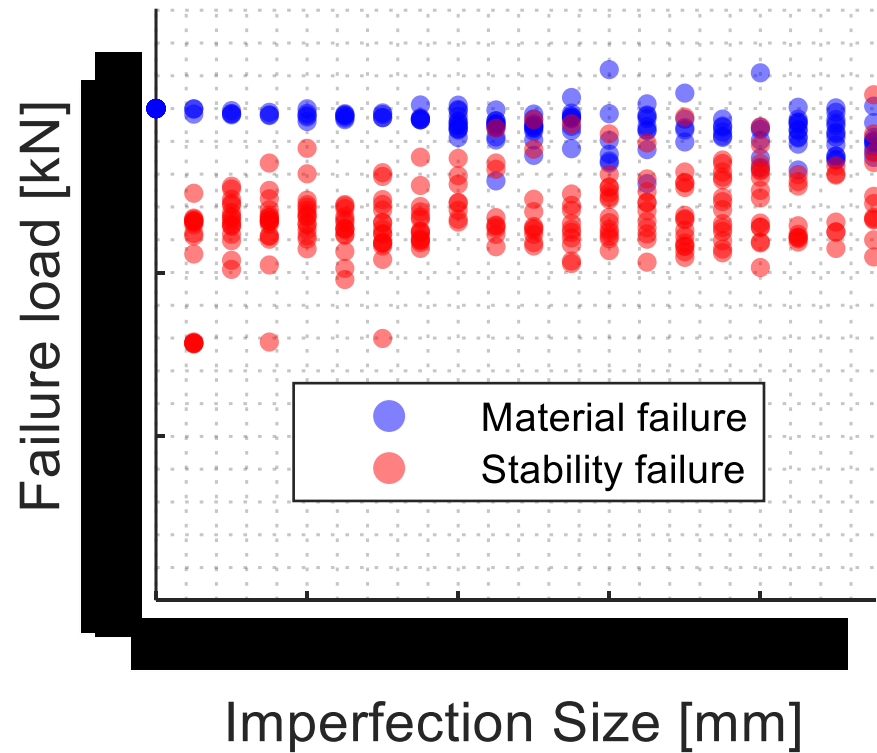
Example 2

- Identical optimisation settings
- Undulating stringers as a design feature

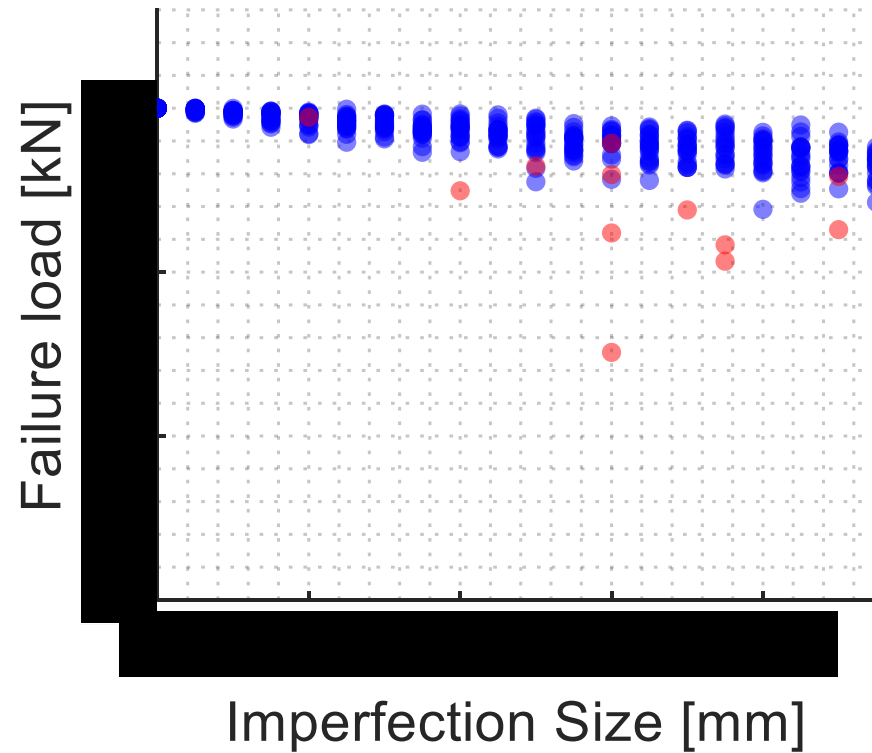


Imperfection sensitivity

Example 1



Example 2



Conclusions

- A method to **reduce geometric imperfection sensitivity** by using undulating stringers
- Maintains **smooth aerodynamic profile**
- **6.7% weight reduction** for the same target load



Thank you!

Lichang.Zhu@bristol.ac.uk



Engineering and
Physical Sciences
Research Council



EPSRC Centre for Doctoral
Training in Composites Science,
Engineering and Manufacturing

