

Gearing for efficient electric flight
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- Basic motor parameters
 - Kv rpm/volt constant ($K_t = K_v / 1346$ units = in-oz/amp)
 - Internal resistance
 - No-load current
 - Fixed/adjustable timing
 - Brush motors
 - Replaceable
 - Sealed can
 - Brushless
 - Sensorless
 - Sensored

- Power
 - Watts = volts x amps (HP = Torque x RPM / 5,252)
 - 746watts= 1 hp
 - plain bearing 40 is about 1 hp.

- Why we use direct drive
 - Motor electric properties
 - Too low a Kv
 - Motor specifically designed for DD
 - Physical model constraints
 - Ground clearance
 - Fuselage clearance (mutli-motored)
 - Volume constraints in cowl, fuselage.
 - Racing

- Why we gear
 - Motor electrical properties
 - Too high a Kv
 - Larger propeller
 - More efficient
 - Higher thrust
 - Better climb
 - Scale look
 - But.... will slow the model down

- Gearing types
 - Spur and pinion (outer)
 - Spur and pinion (inner)
 - Planetary

- Compound
- Belt drive
- Spur and pinion (outer)
 - Most popular type found
 - FOD prone
 - Significant offset between motor and prop shaft.
 - Reverses direction of motor
 - Can cause problems with fixed timing motors.
 - Might require use of “pusher” props
 - Some have changeable ratios.
- Spur and pinion (inner)
 - Becoming more popular with at least low-power motors
 - Does not reverse motor direction
 - Better at FOD
 - Less offset than outer S+P
 - Fixed ratio, though many are offered.
- Planetary
 - Concentric shafts (motor/output) (compact)
 - High efficiency
 - Absorbs high power levels
 - Fixed ratio, usually no choices
- Compound
 - Two or more “reductions” in one housing
 - In-line shafts of only slight offset
 - Least efficient of all the gearbox types
 - Fixed ratio, usually no choices
- Belt Drives
 - some fixed ratio, others almost infinitely adjustable.
 - Very quiet
 - Very tolerant of FOD even though generally “open construction”
 - Drive efficiency not effected greatly by set-up.
 - Large motor/prop shaft offset.
 - Limited RPM range
 - Belts do not like high motor shaft speeds

Direct drive/gear drive flight profile

- Direct drive
 - Lower climb angle
 - More time (watt-minutes) to “station”
 - Higher power level at cruise.
- Gear drive
 - Steeper climb angle at slower speed

- Less time to station
- Lower power level at cruise

- Choosing a “system”
 - Manufacturer’s recommendations
 - Experienced modeler
 - Replicating similar model
 - Ecalc-Motocalc
 - Generalizations
 - The lower the Kv, the lower the ratio (numerically)
 - The higher the Kv, the higher the ratio
 - The higher the ratio the larger the prop or the higher the cell count
 - Noise is losses
 - Vibration is losses
 - Power consumption increases as a cube function of the RPM
 - Thrust output increases as a square function of the RPM
 - Adding cells (voltage) drives up current (prop/ratio fixed)
 - Adding diameter drives up current faster than pitch
 - Reducing the ratio increases current (prop/cell count fixed)
 - Multi bladed props absorb power at an alarming rate.
 - 20% increase in power absorption for one extra blade
 - 10% increase in thrust for one extra blade
 - 5% decrease in top speed for one extra blade
 - 30% increase in power absorption for two extra blades
 - 15% increase in thrust for two extra blades
 - 10% decrease in top speed for two extra blades

Motor AVEOX 1412/3Y AT 2.66/1 ON 16 CELLS

EFFECT OF PITCH

			%Delta	
Prop KRPM	5.77	5.58	3.2%	decrease
Motor Watts	373	426	14.2%	increase
Motor Amps	21.9	25.5	16.4%	increase
Motor Volts	17.1	16.7	2.3%	decrease
Prop Diameter	14.00	14.00	N/A	
Prop Pitch	8.00	10.00	25%	increase
Climb ft/min	912	1006	10%	increase
Climb angle	30	33	10%	increase
Max. MPH	49	55	12%	increase
Thrust oz	62	67	8%	increase

EFFECT OF DIAMETER

			%Delta	
Prop KRPM	5.77	5.54	4%	decrease
Motor Watts	373	437	17.1%	increase
Motor Amps	21.9	26.3	20%	increase
Motor Volts	17.1	16.6	2.3%	decrease
Prop Diameter	14.00	15.00	7%	increase
Prop Pitch	8.00	8.00	N/A	
Climb ft/min	912	1081	18.5%	increase
Climb angle	30	36	20%	increase
Max. MPH	49	48	2%	decrease
Thrust oz	62	72	16.1%	increase