

# Preliminary Sizing and Optimization of Propeller Aircraft (Part 23)

The tool covers the entire spectrum of modern light-to-commuter propeller aviation with conventional propulsion. Aircraft are included from one to 21 seats (19 passengers and two pilots). Transatlantic certification frameworks are considered with EASA CS-23 Amendment 6 and FAR Part 23 (Amendment 64) together with the modern European Microlight class limited to 600 kg / 650 kg (amphibious, Figure 1).

### PURPOSE

Preliminary sizing and optimization of propeller aircraft certified under EASA CS-23 Amendment 6 or FAA FAR Part 23. Considering relevant certification constraints and typical propulsion concepts for small aircraft. Integration of the method into a user interface known already from other tools being part of Simple Aircraft Sizing and Optimization (SAS) and PreSto-Classic at HAW Hamburg.

### METHODOLOGY

The tool uses the proven methodology based on the Matching Chart (power-to-mass versus wing loading), the Excel-Solver and Differential Evolution (DE). Conventional propulsion: Piston engines (Otto, Otto with Turbo Compressor, Diesel) and Turboprop engines are considered. Altitude-dependent power modelling for all engines, and extended propeller efficiency calculations for variable-pitch and fixed-pitch propellers are used. The resulting tool is evaluated with the redesign of a Cessna 172.

### FINDINGS

The existing SAS and PreSto Excel environment known from FAA FAR Part 25 (see: [Poster DLRK 2024: https://doi.org/10.48441/4427.2134](https://doi.org/10.48441/4427.2134)) was adapted to ensure continuous user experience. The user interface of the new tool "SAS-Part23-Prop" is shown in Figure 2. The tool reproduces the selected Cessna 172 reference parameters almost exactly. The redesign shows that consistent assumptions for propeller efficiency, rotational speed, field-length requirements, and validated statistical parameters are essential for obtaining plausible sizing results. A simple sizing tool "PreSto-Classic-Part23-Prop" (Figure 3) for use in an Aircraft Design lectures is also available.



Figure 1: The Flywhale FW650 (Uniplanes GmbH), today Dornier Seawings DS-2C, is a German two-seat amphibious sports aircraft in the 650-kg-class. More: Bachelor Thesis, Gmelin 2022, <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.15618552>.



All details in the Master Project of Gmelin (2026): <https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:gbv:18302-aero2026-04-30>

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### RESEARCH LIMITATIONS

The results are limited by the simplified equations and statistical parameters used in preliminary sizing. No new statistical database for modern CS-23 aircraft was developed. Electric propulsion concepts are not yet included. The tool is intended for conceptual design and cannot replace detailed analysis in later design phases.

### PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

The tool provides a structured environment for students and designers to evaluate CS-23 propeller aircraft concepts, compare manual and solver-based sizing workflows, and investigate the influence of engine and propeller concepts together with matching power-to-mass and wing loading. Highly automated aircraft preliminary sizing and optimization for new and redesign is possible (SAS-Part23-Prop). Alternatively, a simple tool for hand calculations is offered (PreSto-Classic-Part23-Prop). The tools are designed to give users a steep learning curve.

### ORIGINALITY

A didactically enhanced design, redesign, and optimization tool (on preliminary sizing level) for small propeller driven aircraft is made openly available. It is especially suited for students and fills a perceived gap.

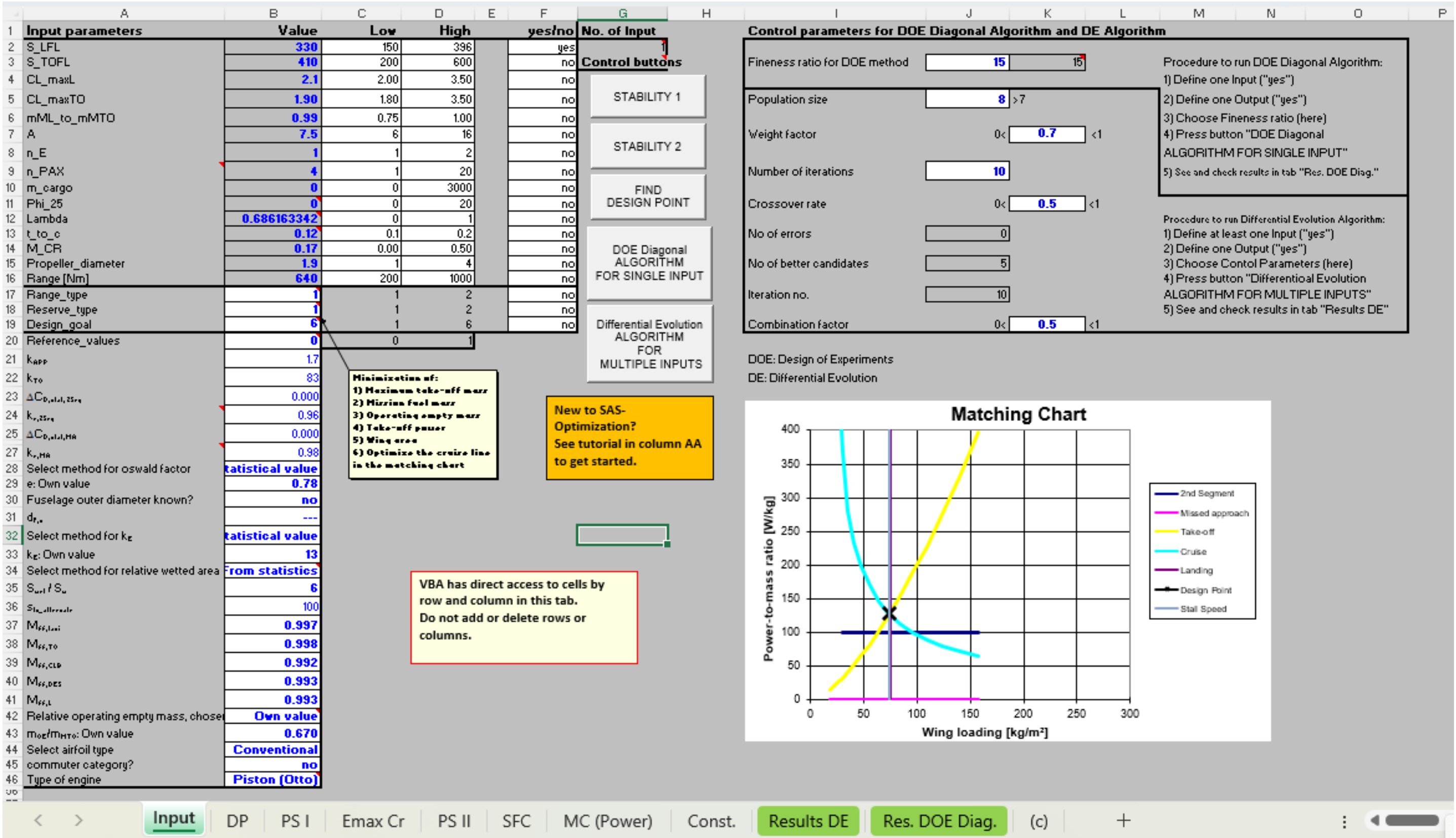


Figure 2: Optimization: Detail of the Excel tool "SAS-Part23-Prop" (<http://SAS.ProfScholz.de>).

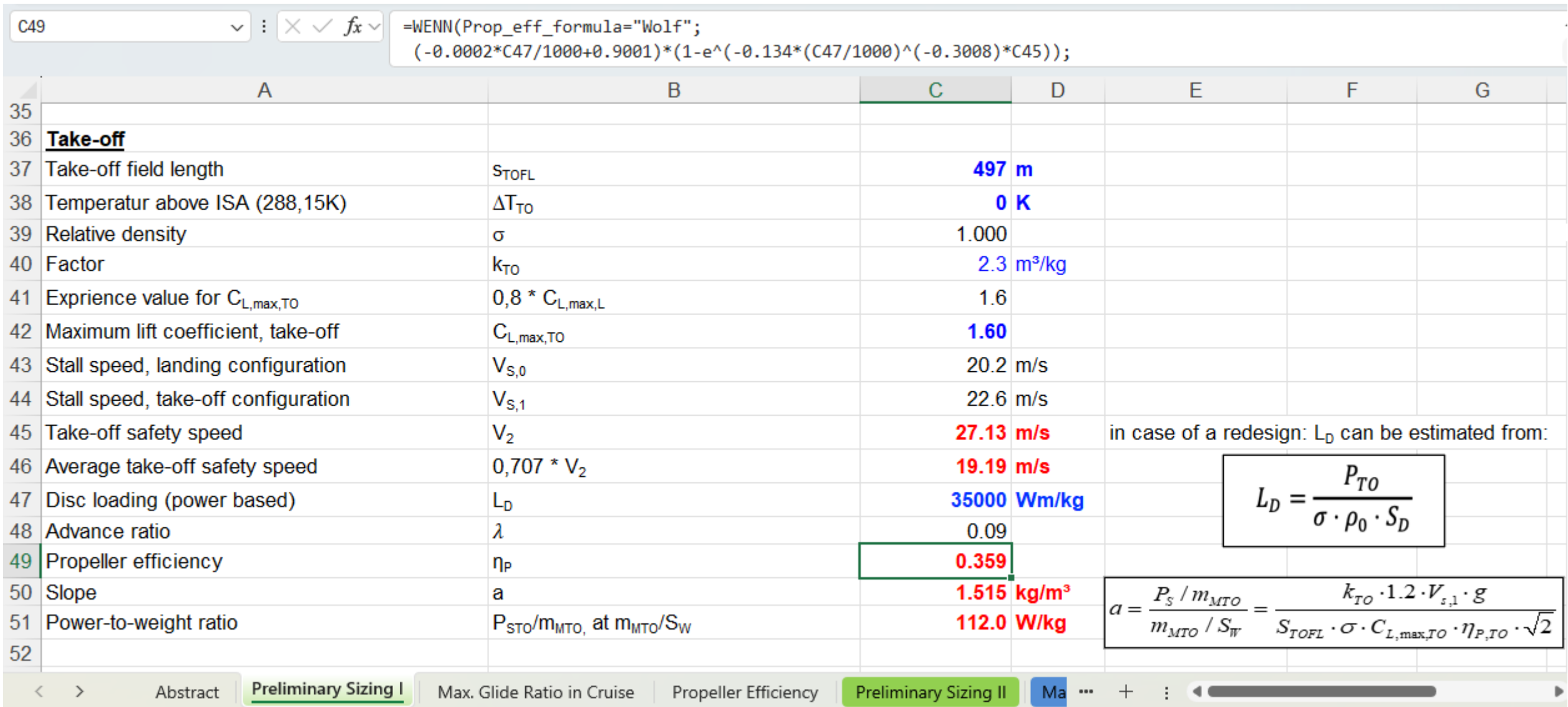


Figure 3: Sizing: Detail of the Excel tool "PreSto-Classic-Part23-Prop" (<http://PreSto-Classic.ProfScholz.de>).

Associated research data (Harvard Dataverse): <https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/YPX9BD>