

Lecture # 23: Airfoil Aerodynamics – Part 0 1: Airfoil Nomenclature

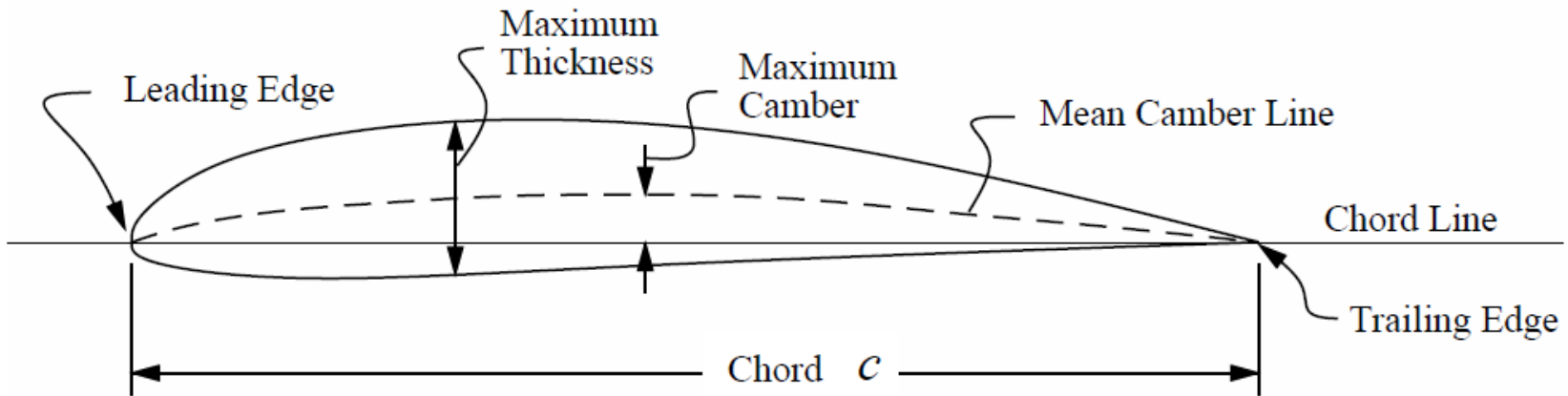
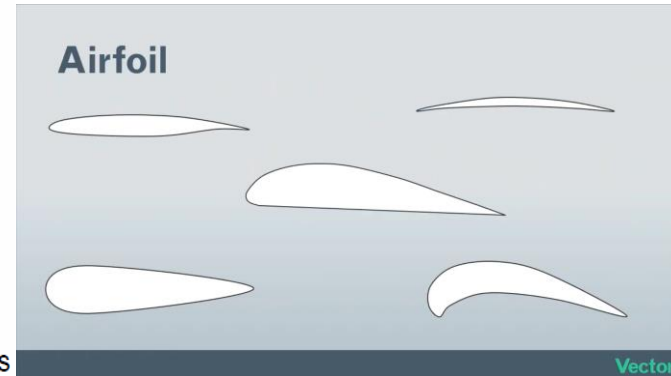
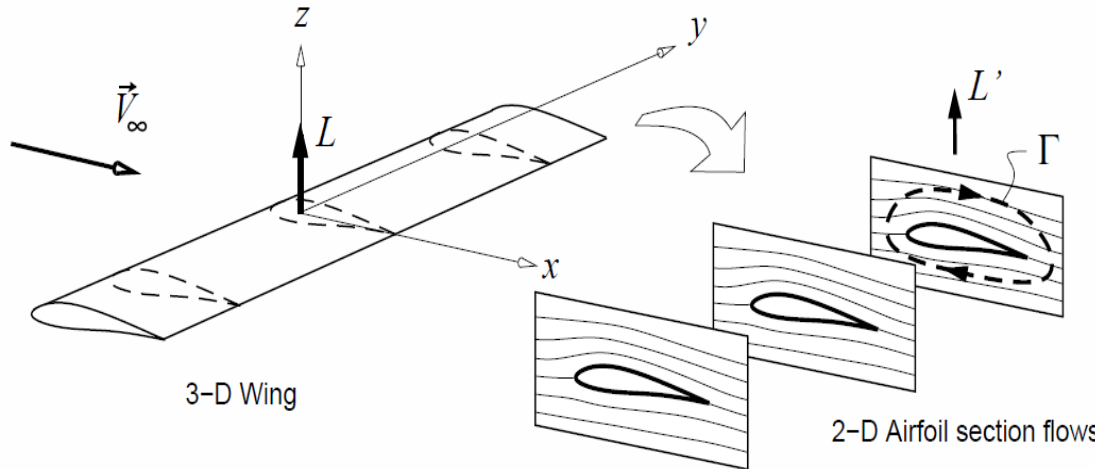
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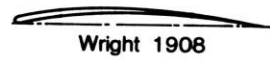
AIRFOIL PARAMETER NOMENCLATURE



- *The Mean Camber Line is defined to lie halfway between the upper and lower surfaces.*

AIRFOIL AERODYNAMICS

With a View to Practical Solutions



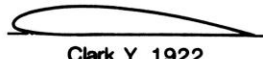
Wright 1908



Göttingen 387 1919



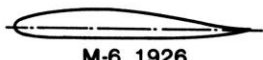
Bleriot 1909



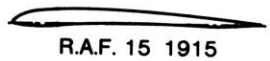
Clark Y 1922



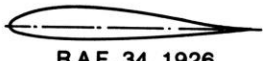
R.A.F. 6 1912



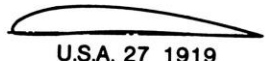
M-6 1926



R.A.F. 15 1915



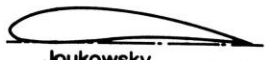
R.A.F. 34 1926



U.S.A. 27 1919



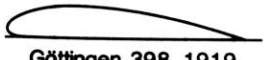
N.A.C.A. 2412 1933



Joukowski
(Göttingen 430) 1912



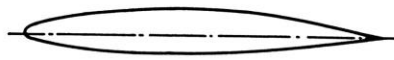
N.A.C.A. 23012 1935



Göttingen 398 1919



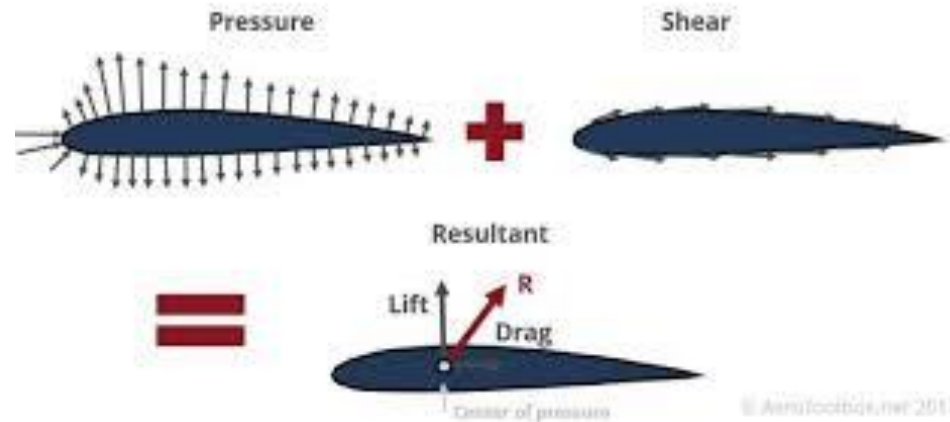
N.A.C.A. 23021 1935



N.A.C.A. 661-212 1940



N.A.C.A. 747A315 1944



The historical evolution of airfoil sections, 1908-1944. The last two shapes (N.A.C.A. 661-212 and N.A.C.A. 747A315) are low-drag sections designed to have laminar flow over 60 to 70 percent of chord on both the upper and the lower surface. Note that the laminar flow sections are thickest near the center of their chords.

□ AIRFOIL AERODYNAMICS

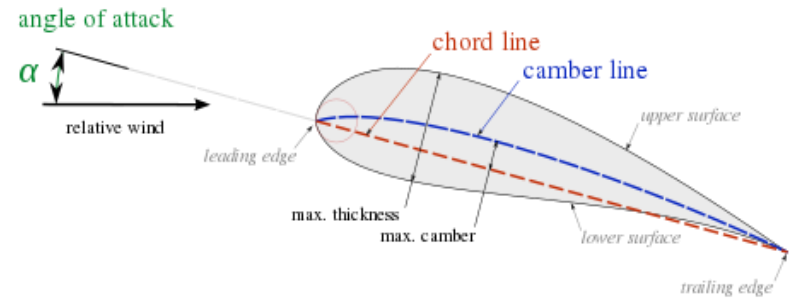
NACA four-digit airfoil sections define the profile by:

- First digit describing maximum camber as percentage of the chord.
- Second digit describing the distance of maximum camber from the airfoil leading edge in tenths of the chord.
- Last two digits describing maximum thickness of the airfoil as percent of the chord.^[3]

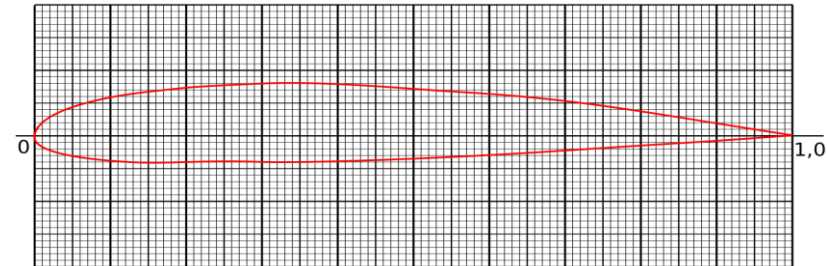
For example:

- NACA 2412 airfoil has a maximum camber of 2% located 40% (0.4 chords) from the leading edge with a maximum thickness of 12% of the chord.
- NACA 0015 airfoil is symmetrical, the 00 indicating that it has no camber. The 15 indicates that the airfoil has a 15% thickness to chord length ratio: it is 15% as thick as it is long.

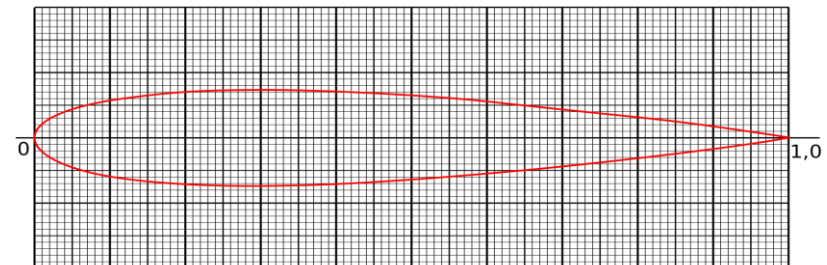
Further information about NACA airfoil can be found at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NACA_airfoil



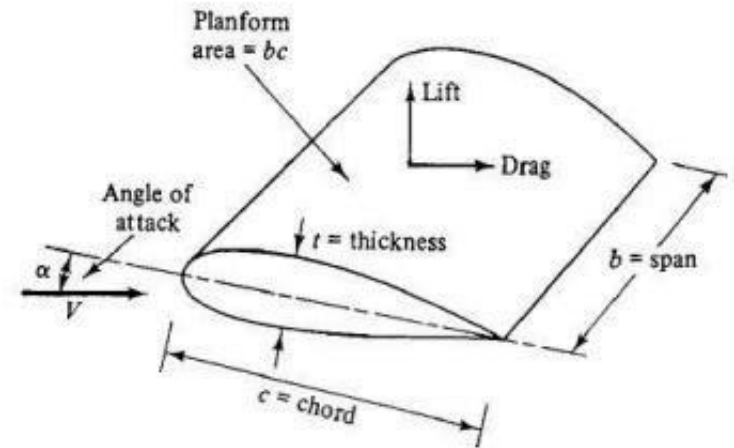
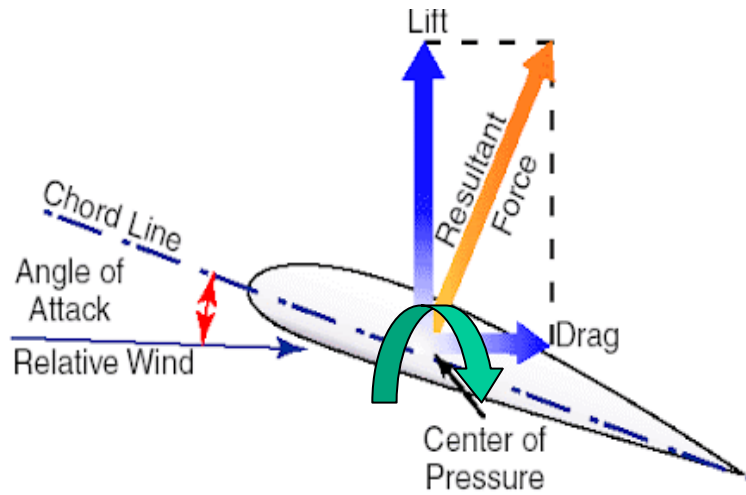
NACA 2412



NACA 0015



□ Aerodynamic Performance of an airfoil



The forces and moment are more conveniently nondimensionalized using the freestream dynamic pressure $q_\infty \equiv \frac{1}{2}\rho_\infty V_\infty^2$ and the chord c , giving the lift, drag, and moment coefficients.

$$c_\ell \equiv \frac{L'}{q_\infty c} \quad , \quad c_d \equiv \frac{D'}{q_\infty c} \quad , \quad c_m \equiv \frac{M'}{q_\infty c^2}$$

Dimensional analysis reveals that these will depend only on the angle of attack α , the Reynolds number $Re \equiv \rho_\infty V_\infty c / \mu_\infty$, the Mach number $M_\infty \equiv V_\infty / a_\infty$, and on the airfoil shape.

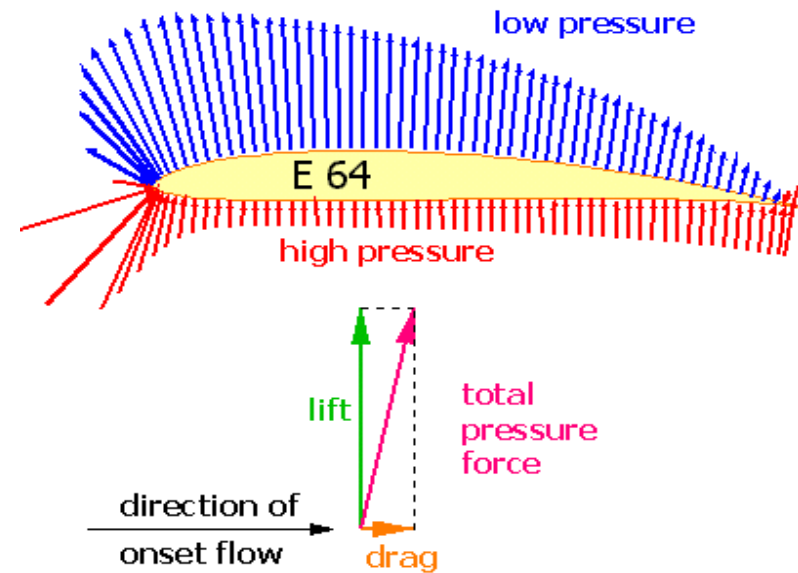
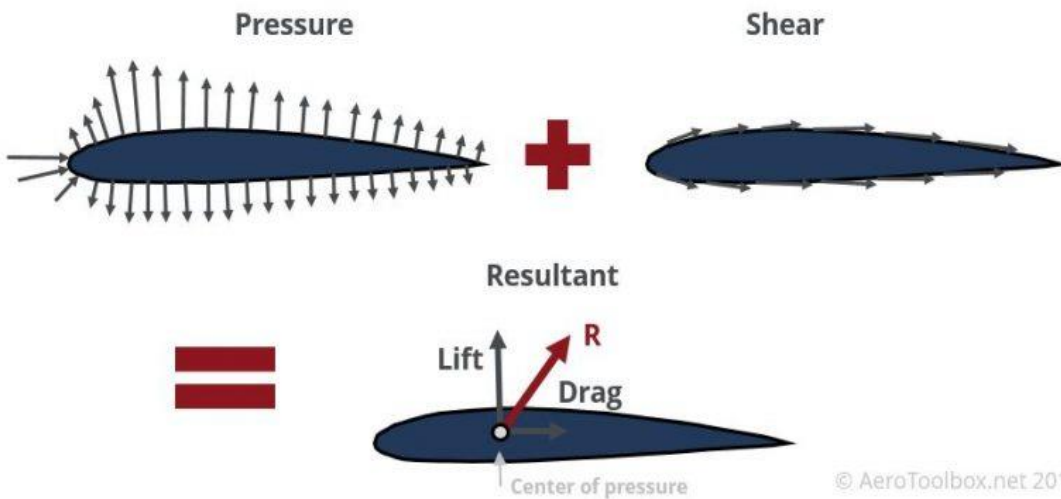
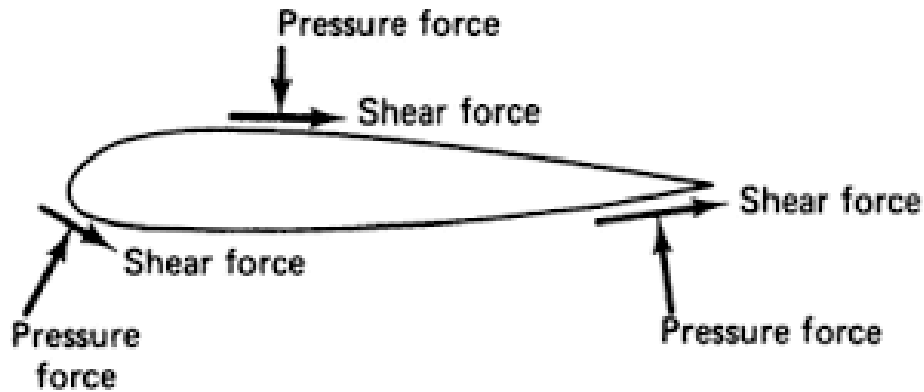
$$c_\ell, c_d, c_m = f(\alpha, Re, M_\infty, \text{airfoil shape})$$

For low speed flows, M_∞ has virtually no effect. And for a given airfoil shape, we therefore have

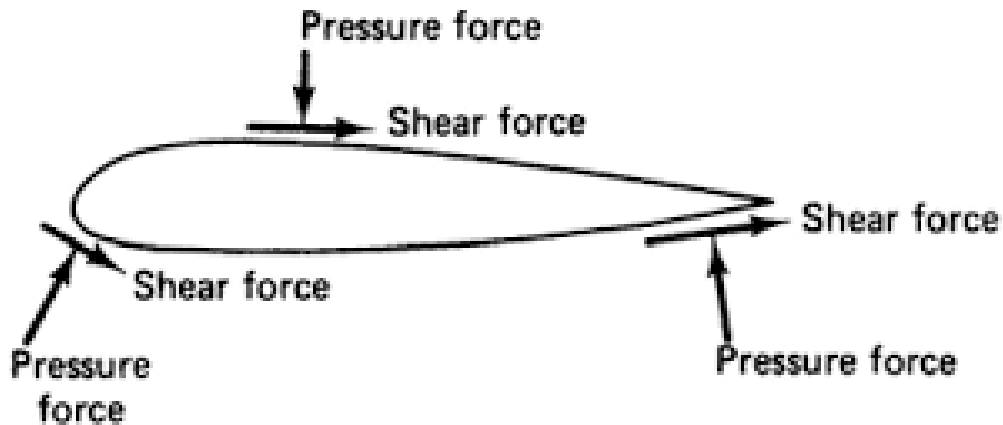
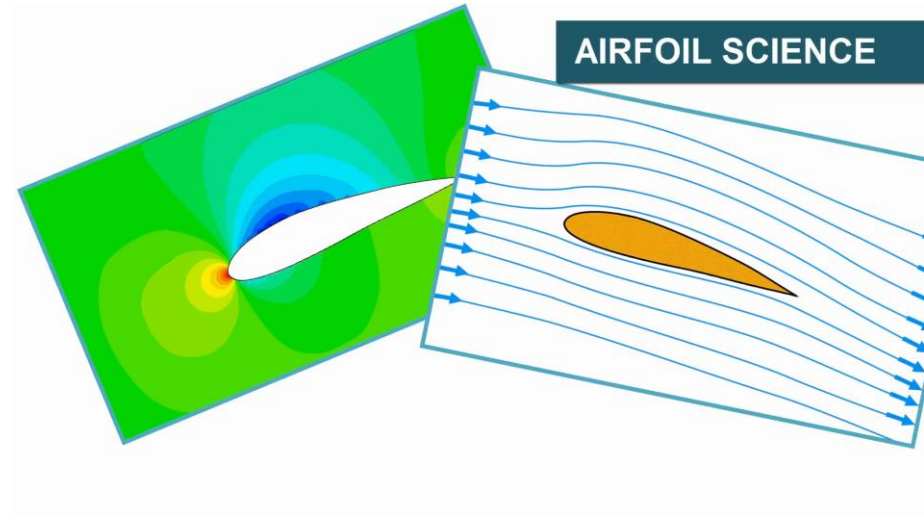
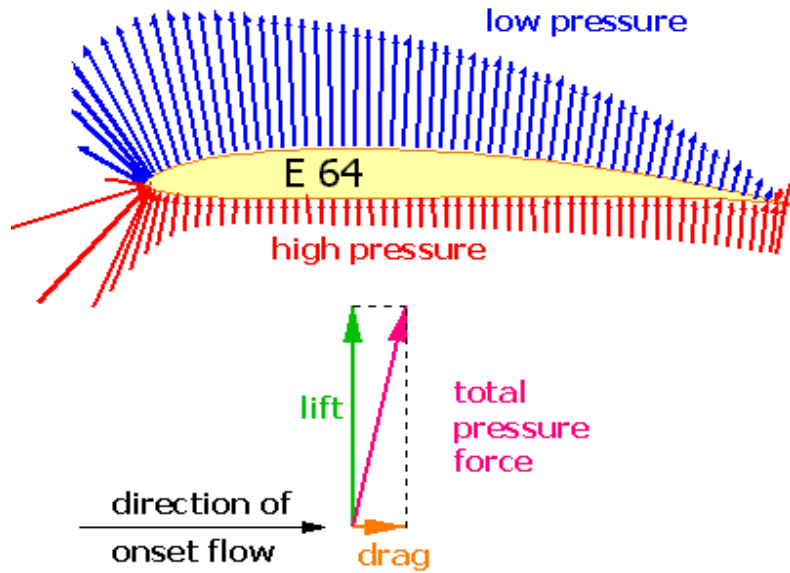
$$c_\ell, c_d, c_m = f(\alpha, Re)$$

(low speed flow, given airfoil)

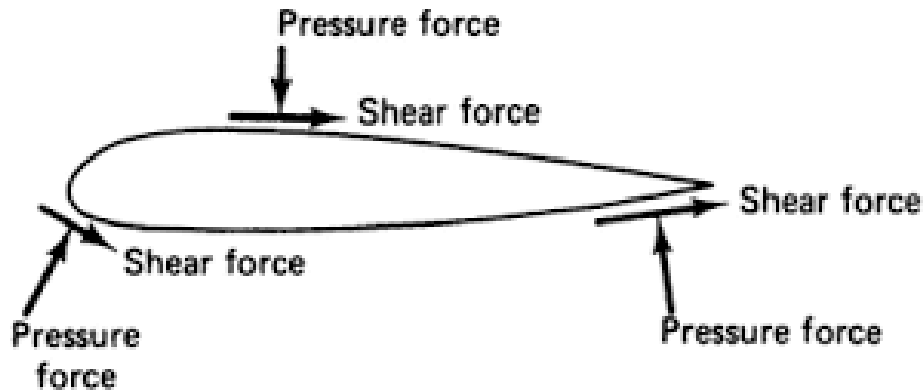
□ Airfoil Aerodynamics



□ Airfoil Aerodynamics



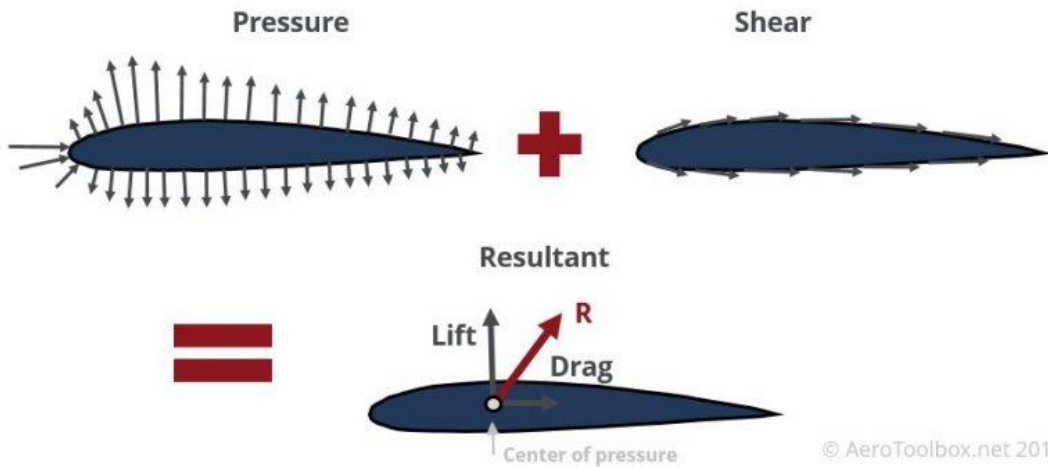
□ Airfoil Aerodynamics



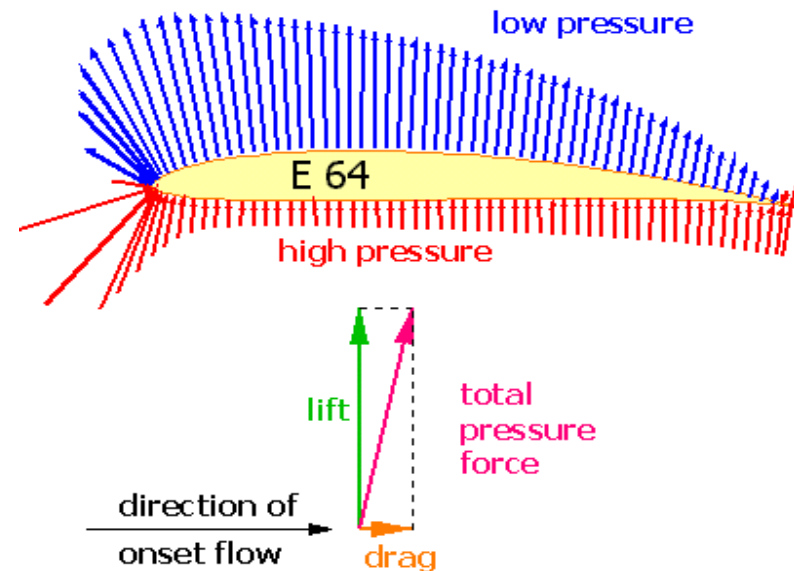
Viscosity

- “Thickness” of a fluid
- More viscous: resists free flow
- Less viscous: flows more freely

Vector

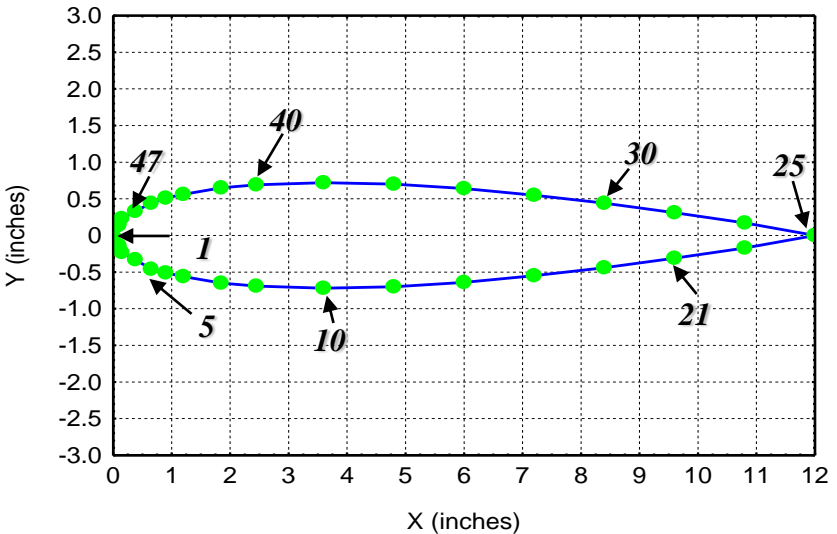
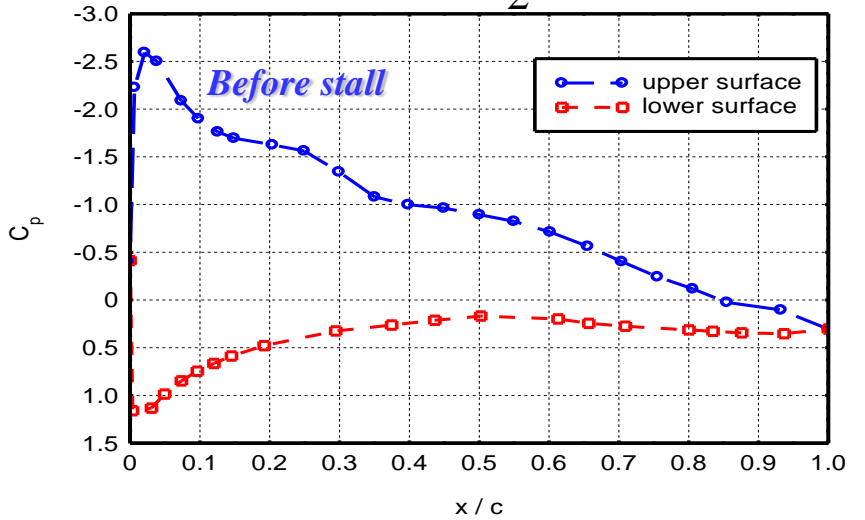
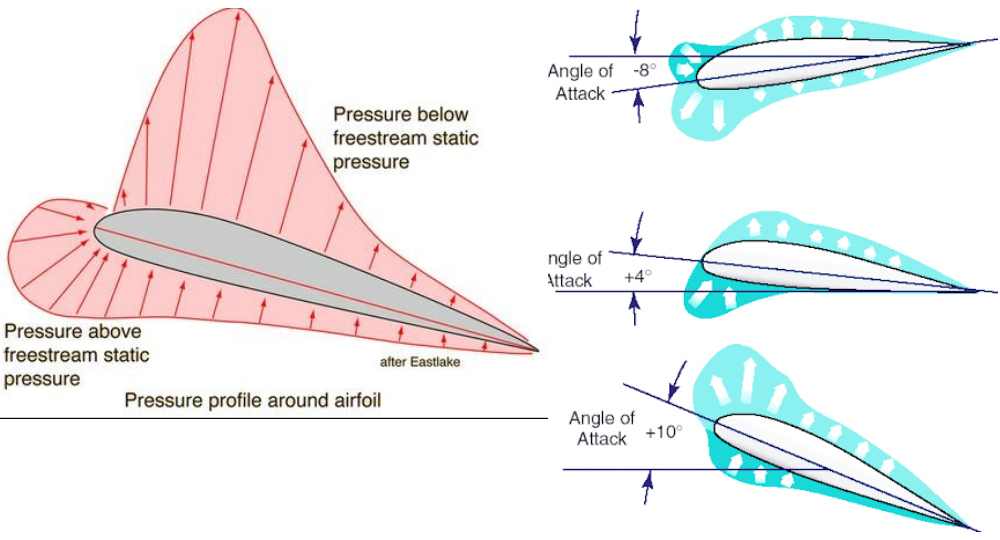


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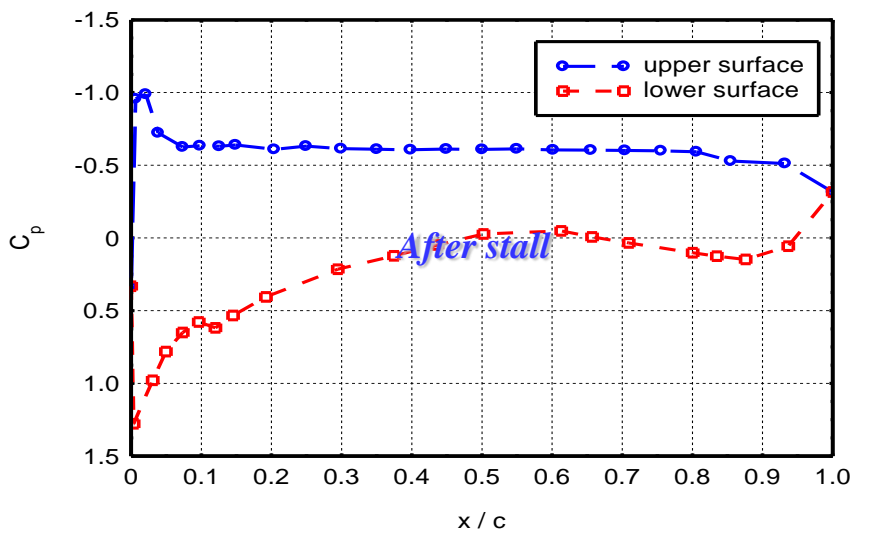


Pressure Distributions over an Airfoil

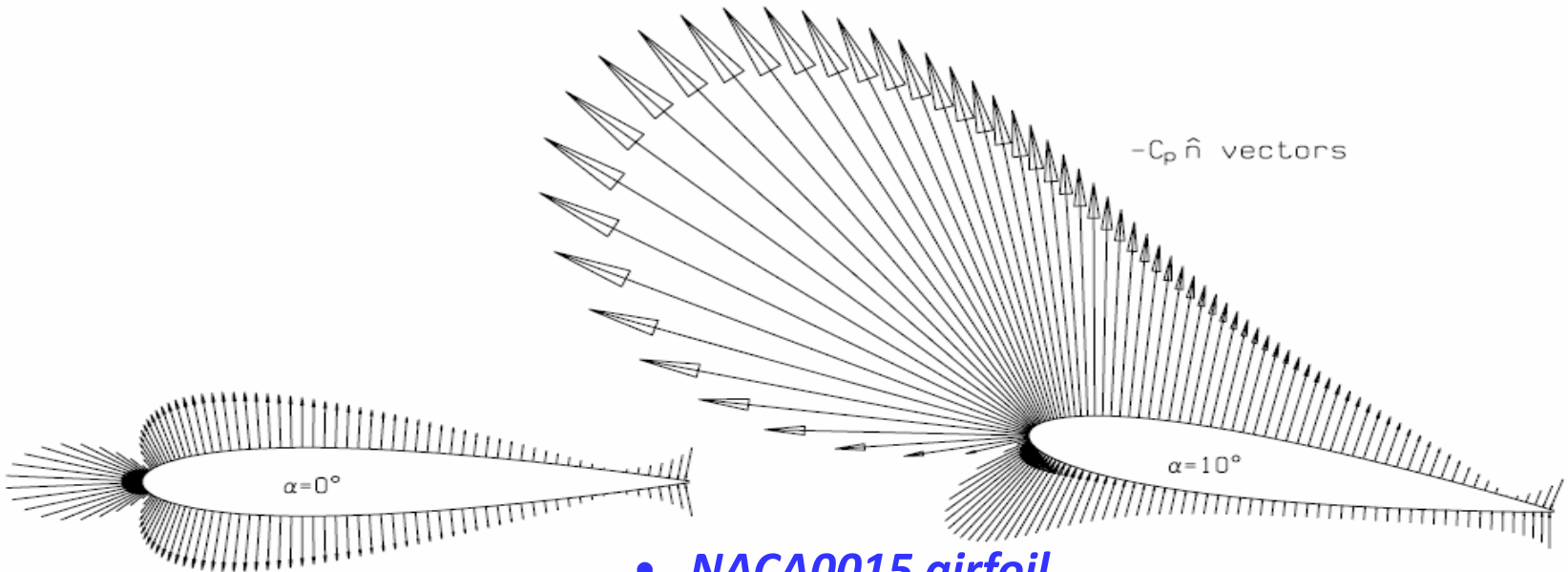
$$C_p = \frac{P - P_\infty}{\frac{1}{2} \rho V_\infty^2}$$



NACA0012 airfoil with 49 pressure tabs

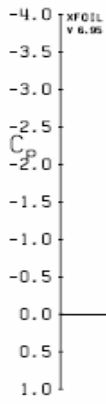


Pressure Distributions over an Airfoil

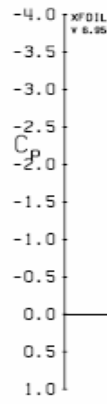


• **NACA0015 airfoil**

$$C_p = \frac{P - P_\infty}{\frac{1}{2} \rho V_\infty^2}$$

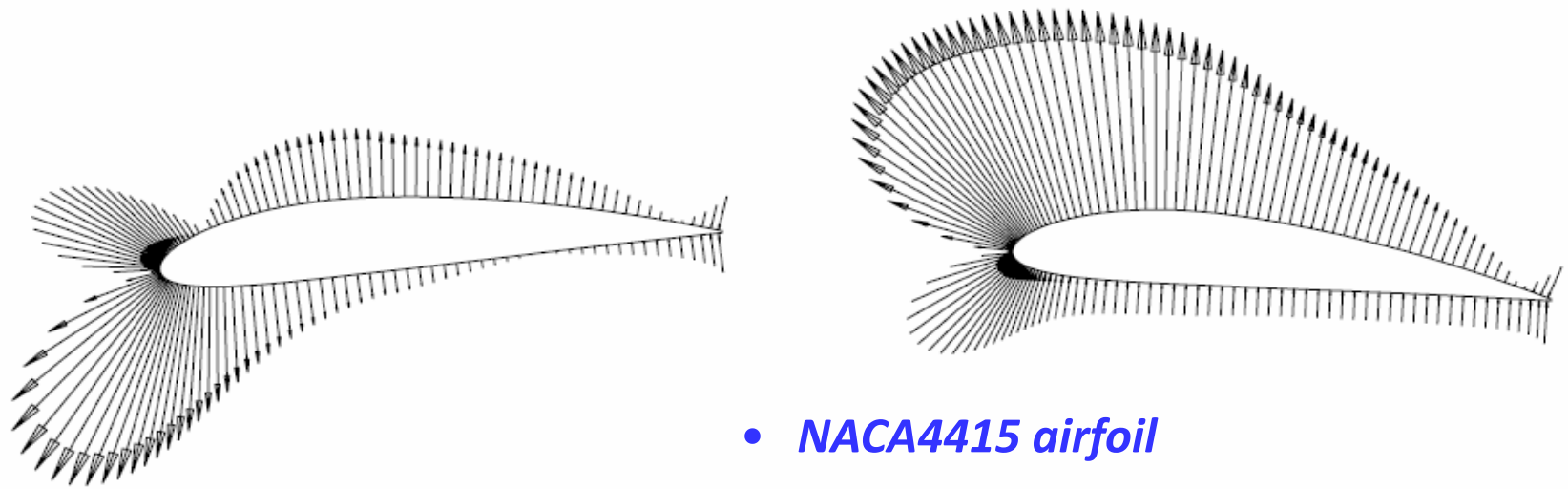


NACA 0015
 $\alpha = 0.0000^\circ$
 $C_L = 0.0000$
 $C_M = -0.0000$
 $C_{Dp} = -0.00141$

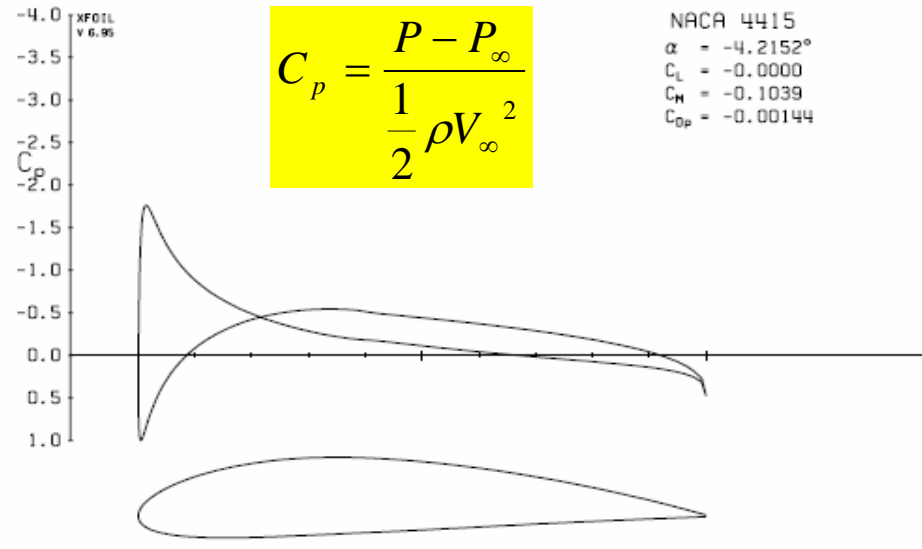


NACA 0015
 $\alpha = 10.0000^\circ$
 $C_L = 1.2303$
 $C_M = -0.0185$
 $C_{Dp} = -0.00152$

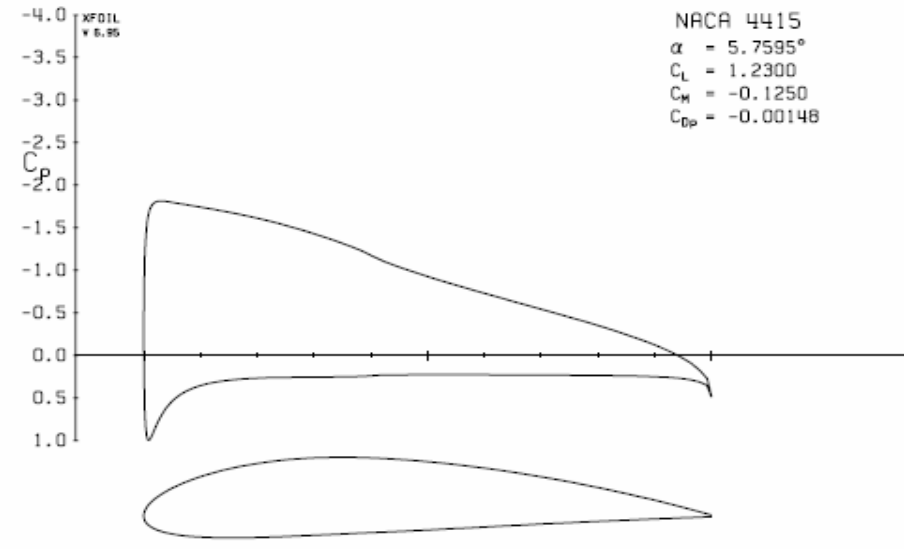
Pressure Distributions over an Airfoil



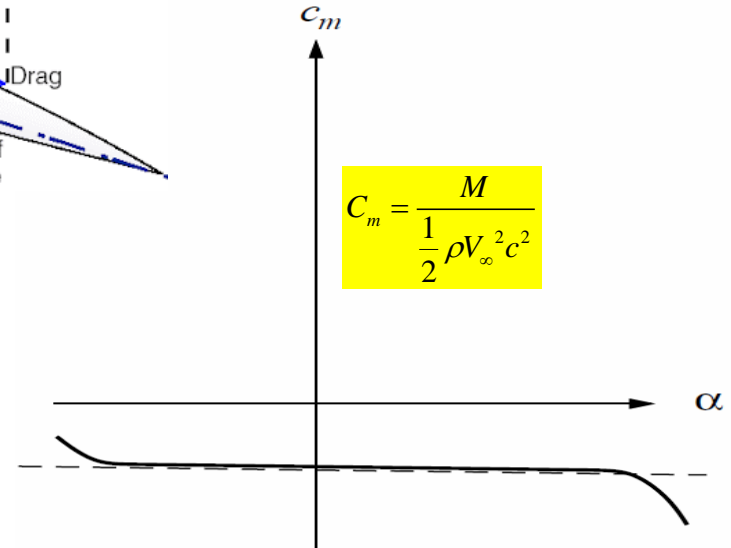
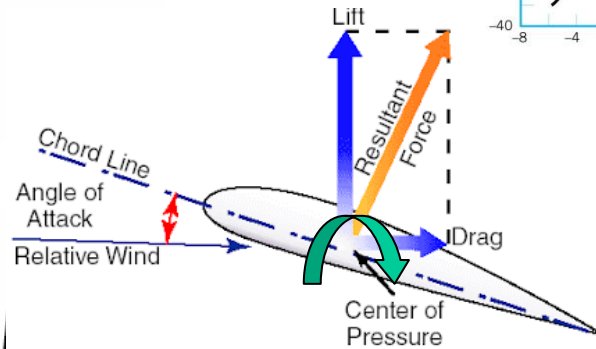
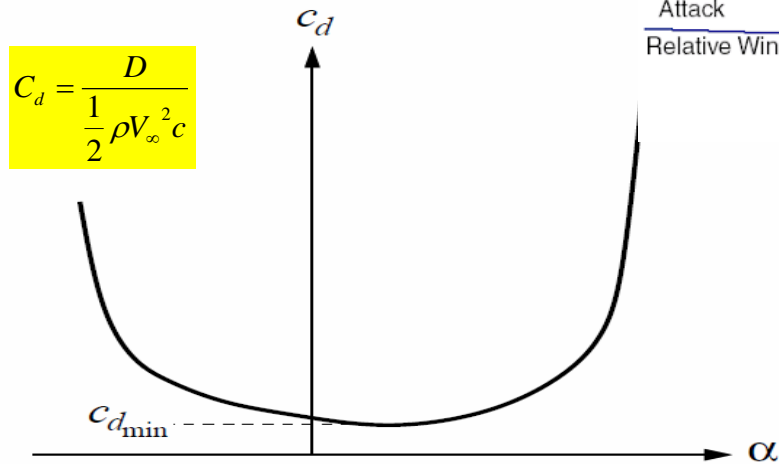
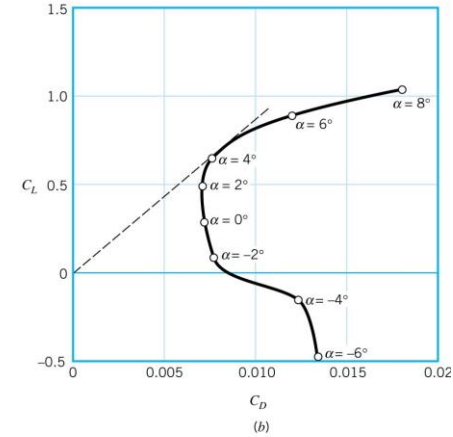
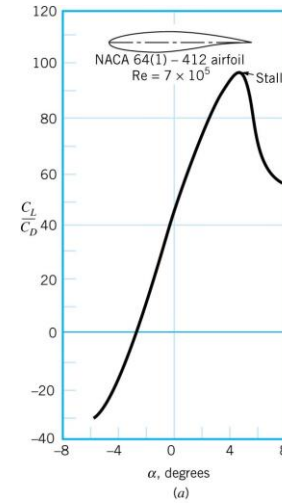
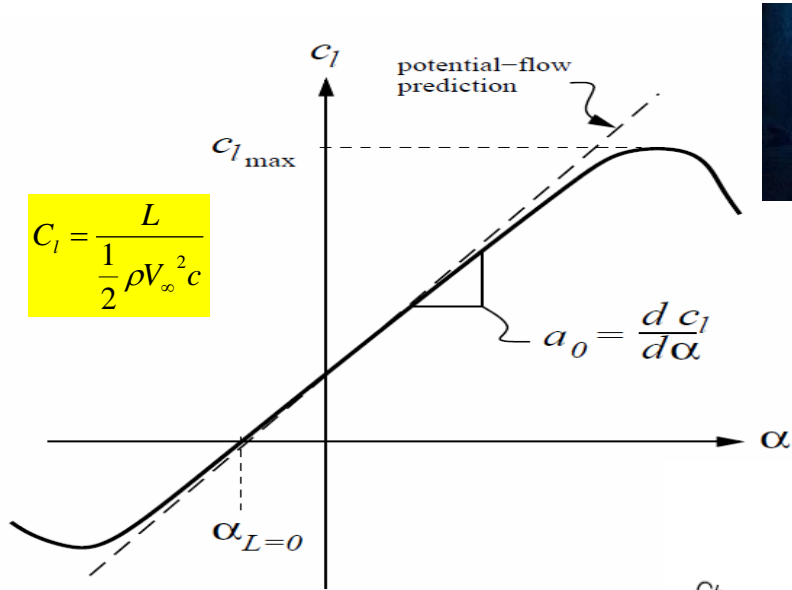
• *NACA4415 airfoil*



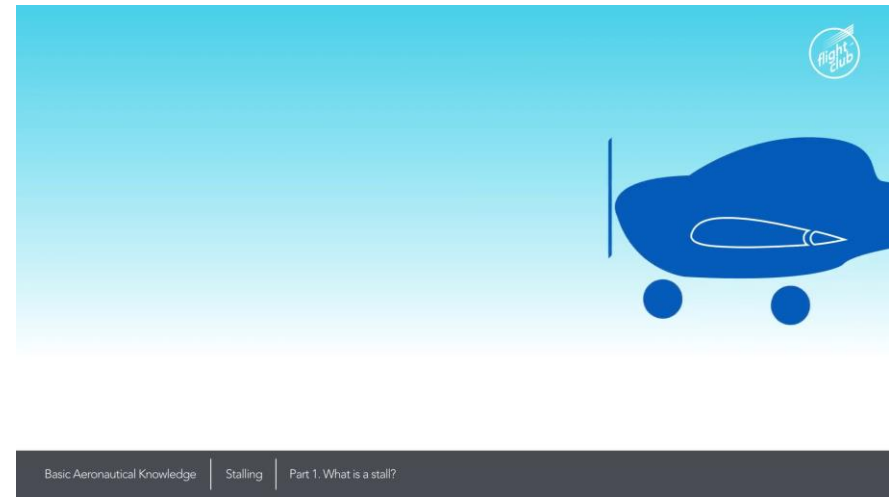
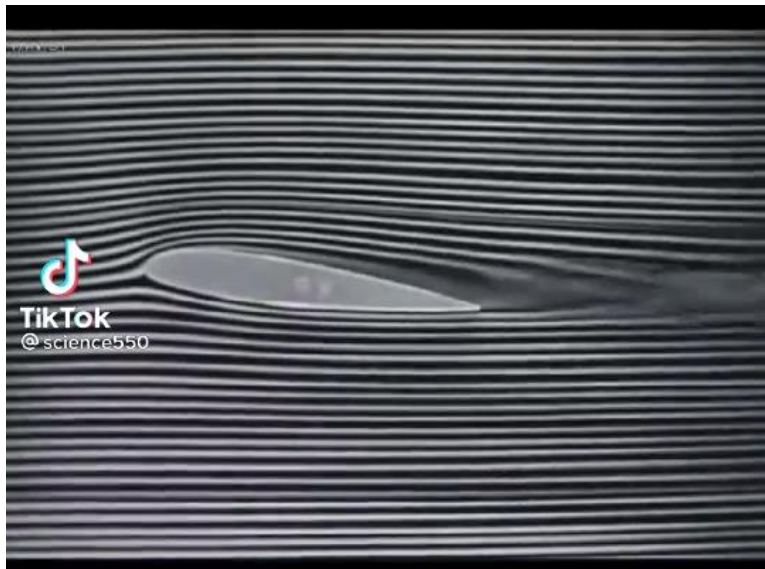
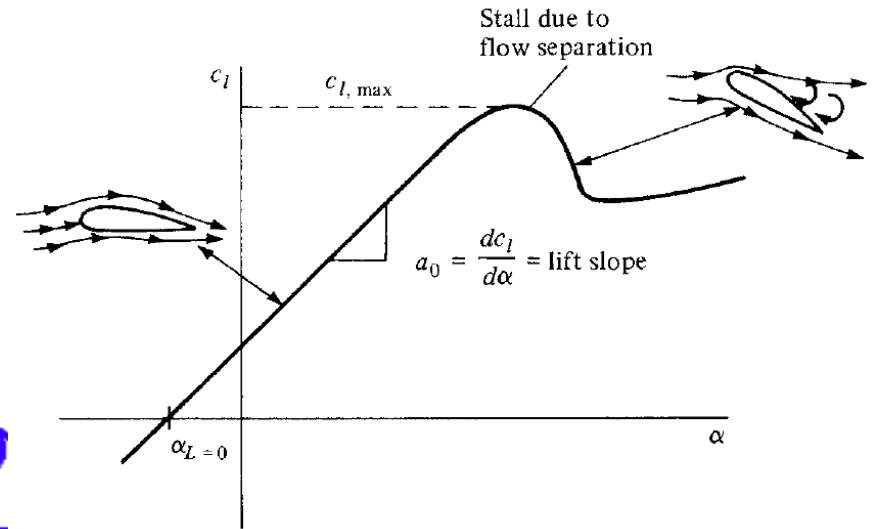
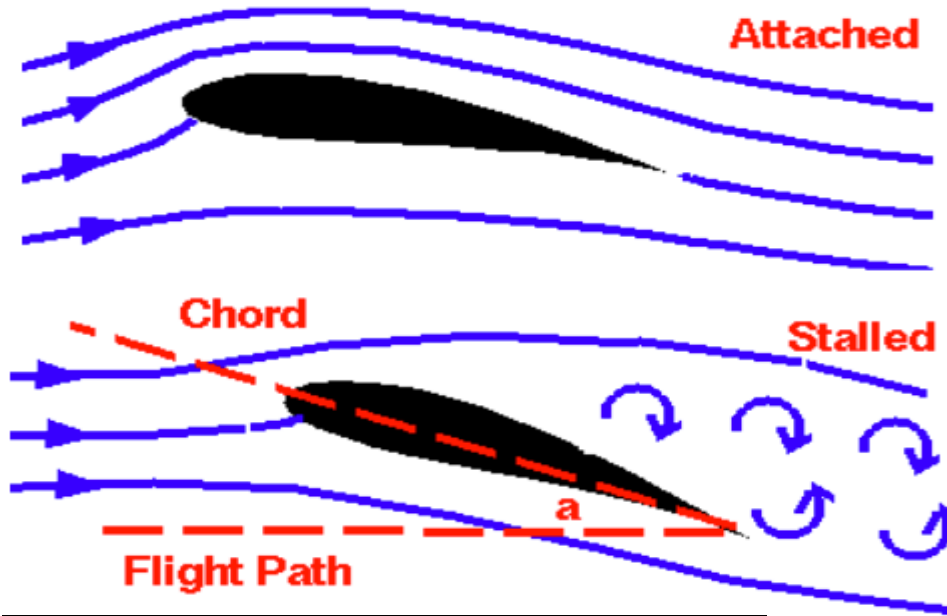
$$C_p = \frac{P - P_\infty}{\frac{1}{2} \rho V_\infty^2}$$



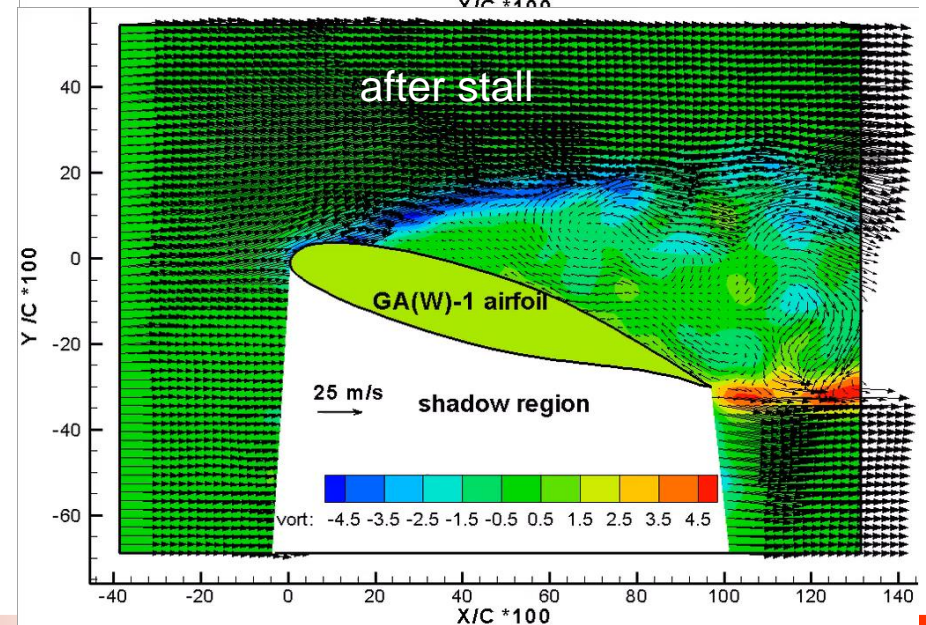
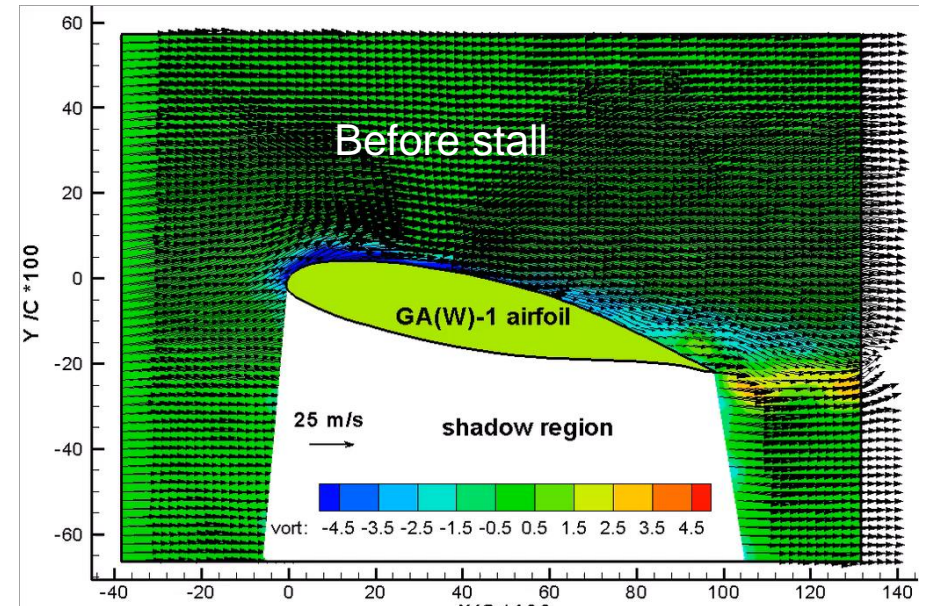
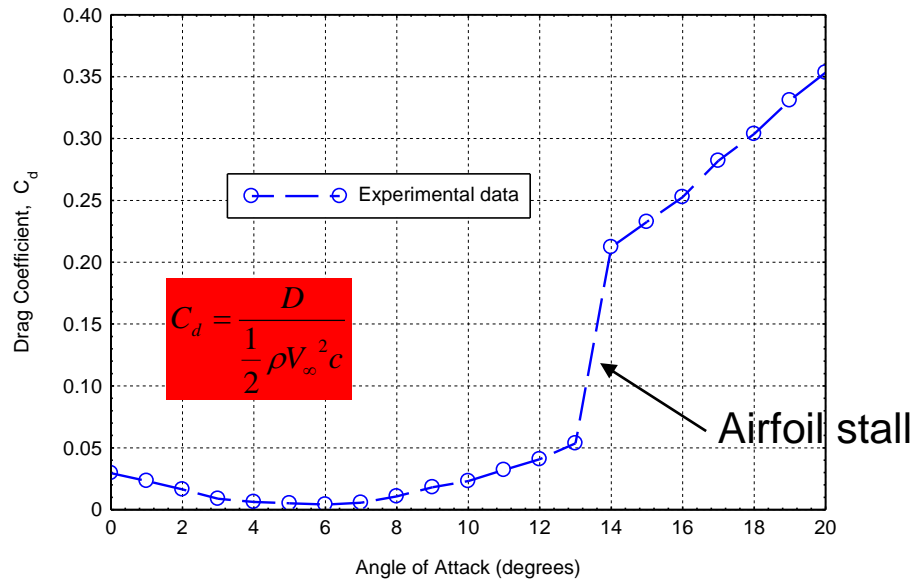
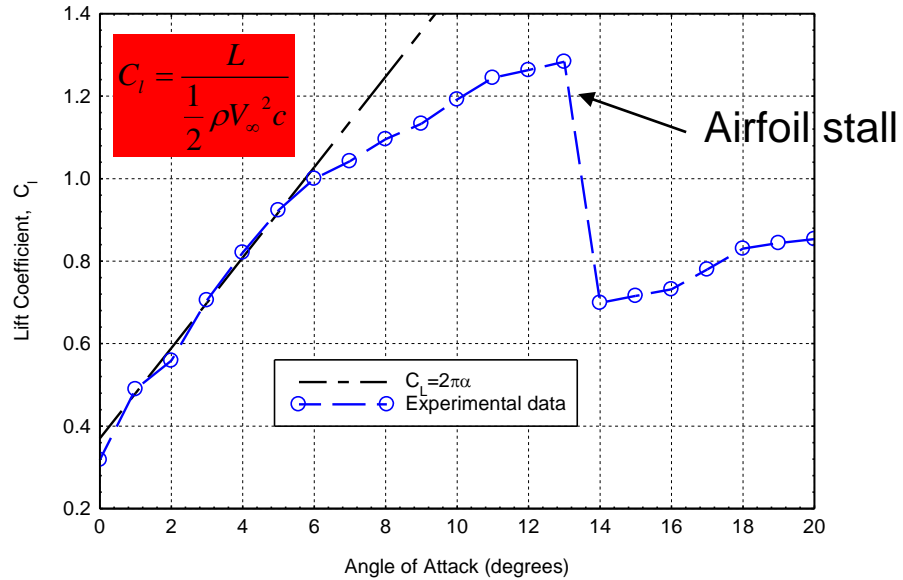
Aerodynamic Performance of an airfoil



INCOMPRESSIBLE FLOW AROUND AN AIRFOIL



Aerodynamic Performance of an airfoil



□ How an Airfoil Generates Lift?

AIRFOIL TECHNOLOGY



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