

Aircraft Design Wing Design

Video

Aircraft Design Process

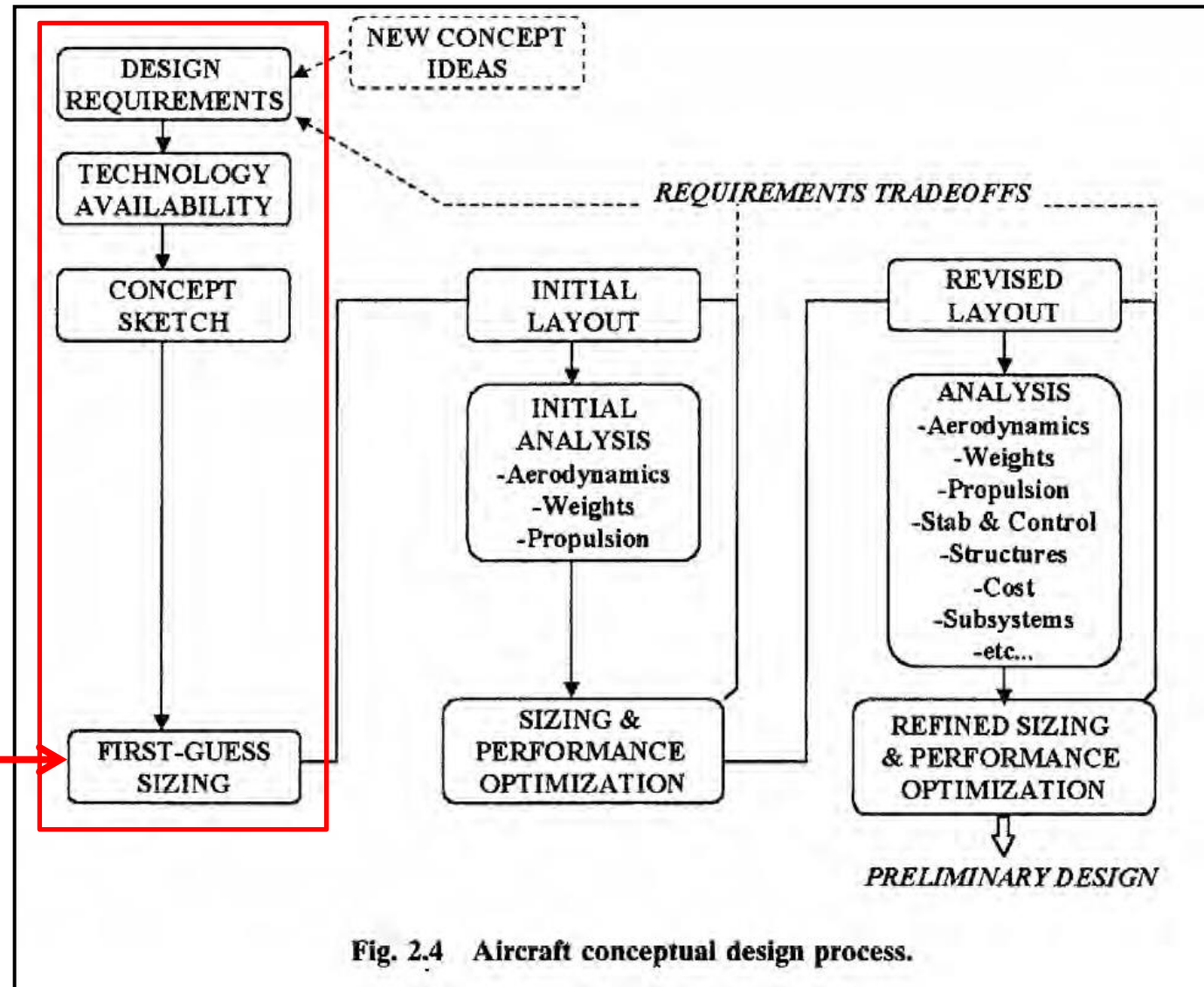


Fig. 2.4 Aircraft conceptual design process.

Finite Wing

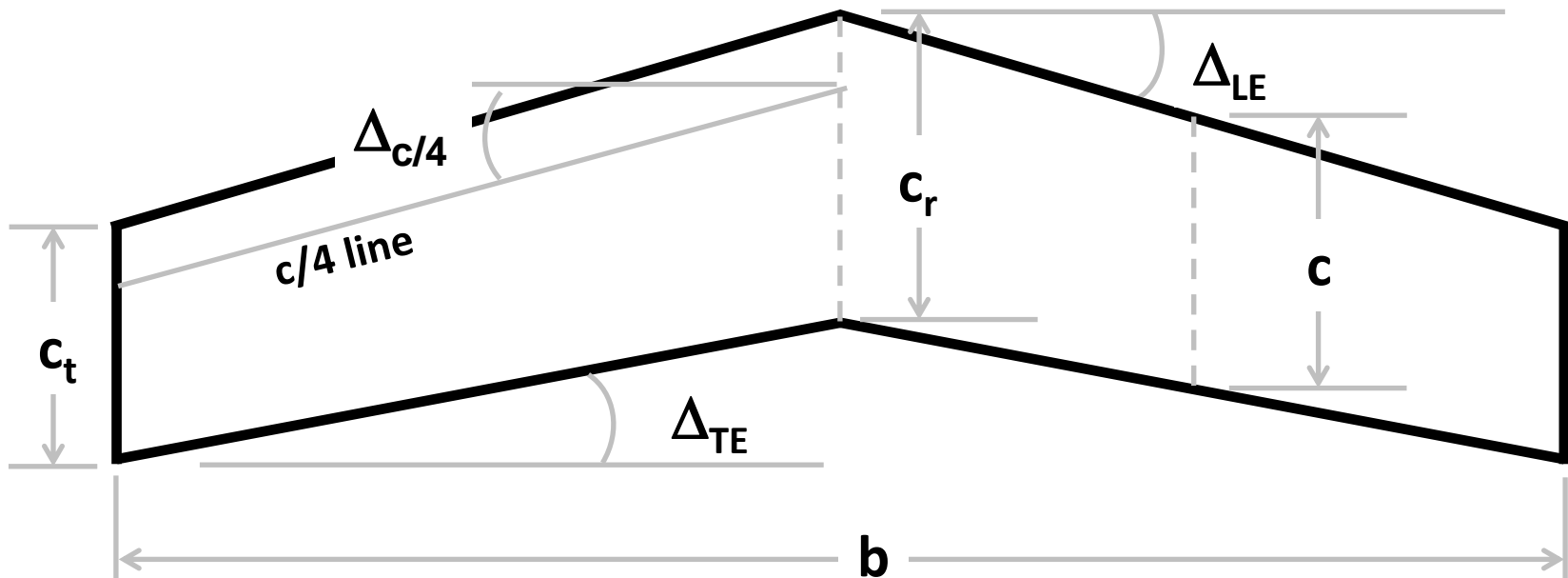
Wing Planform Characteristics

Wing Area (S)Wing Span (b)Average Chord (c)Root Chord (c_r)Tip Chord (c_t)Leading Edge Sweep (Δ_{LE})Trailing Edge Sweep (Δ_{TE})Aspect Ratio (AR)Taper Ratio (λ)Quarter-Chord Angle ($\Delta_{c/4}$)

$$S = b c$$

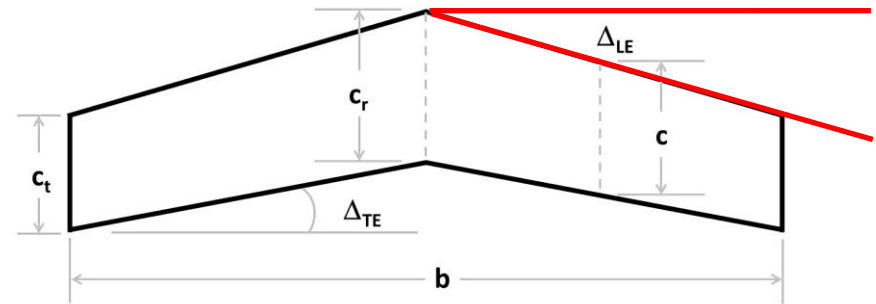
$$AR = \frac{b^2}{S} = \frac{b}{c}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{c_t}{c_r}$$



$$\Delta_{c/4} = \tan^{-1}[\tan \Delta_{LE} - 0.25 * c_r * (1 - \lambda) / (b/2)]$$

Aircraft Aerodynamics



Wing Sweep (Δ)

Indicator of an aircraft's subsonic cruise speed
Affects Divergence Mach Number

Low wing sweep (0 to 20 degrees) – sailplanes, gliders

High aspect ratio ($AR = 20 - 25$)

Slower cruise speed (0.2 - 0.6 Mach)

Medium wing sweep (20 to 40 degrees) – airliners, cargo, bombers

Medium aspect Ratio ($AR = 8 - 10$)

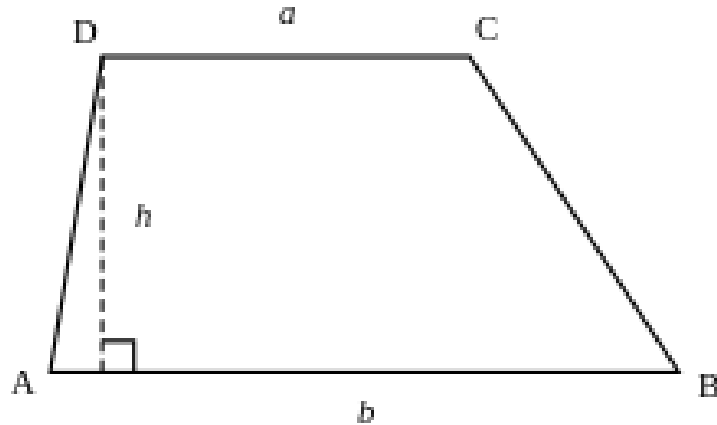
Moderate cruise speed (0.6 - 0.85 Mach)

High wing sweep (40 to 70 degrees) – fighters, supersonic aircraft

Low aspect ratio ($AR = 2 - 4$)

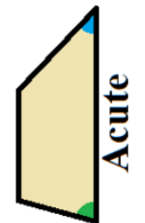
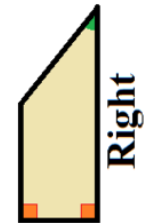
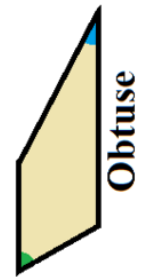
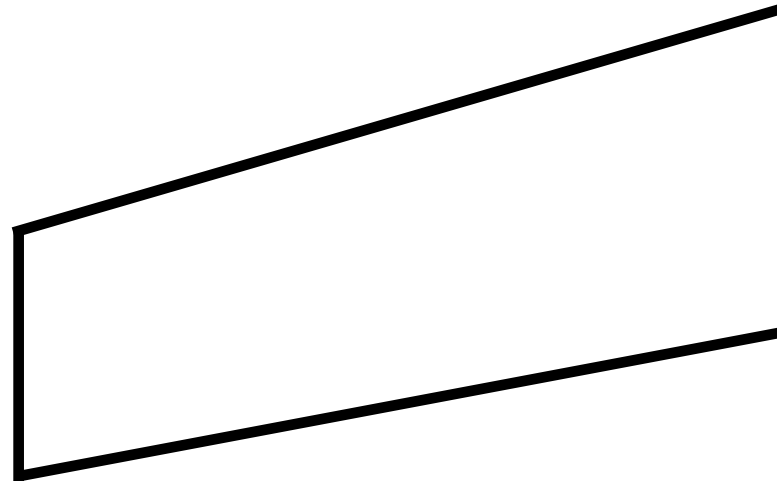
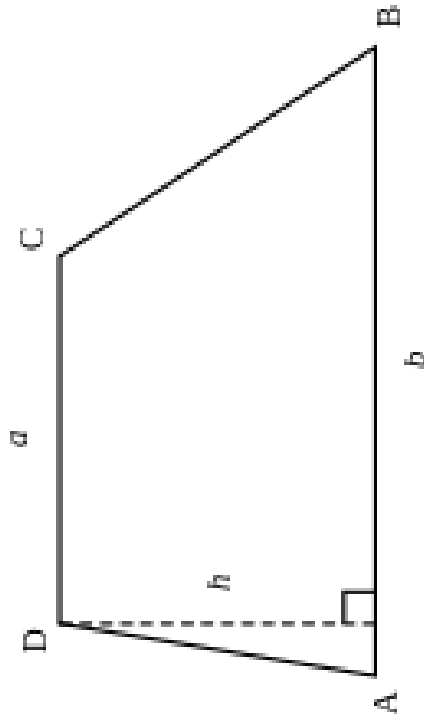
Faster cruise speeds (0.8 - 0.9 Mach)

Aircraft Wing Dimensions

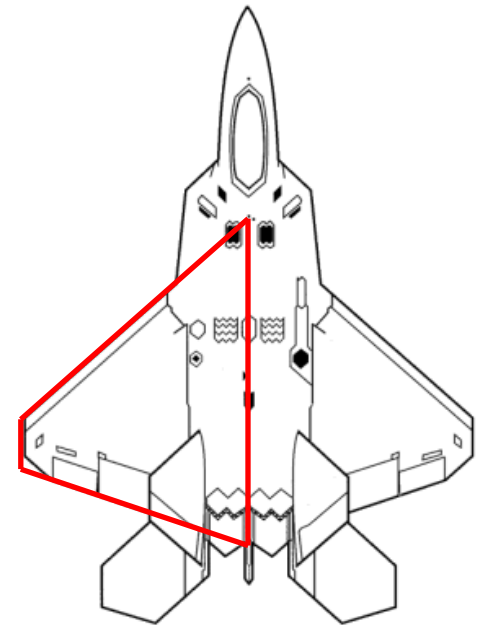
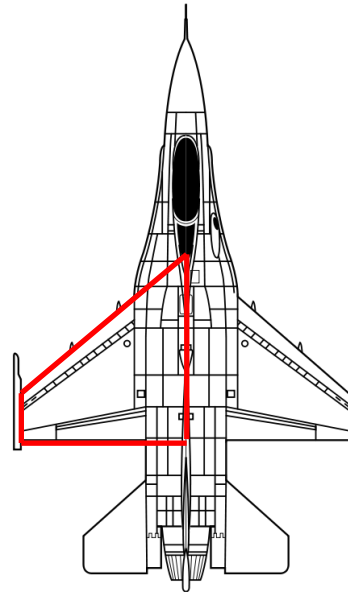
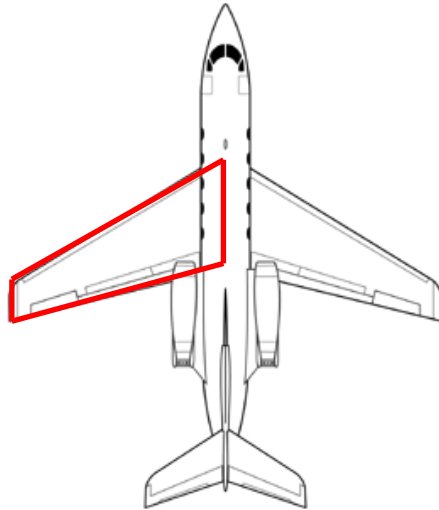
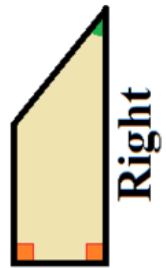


Wing Planform Assumption

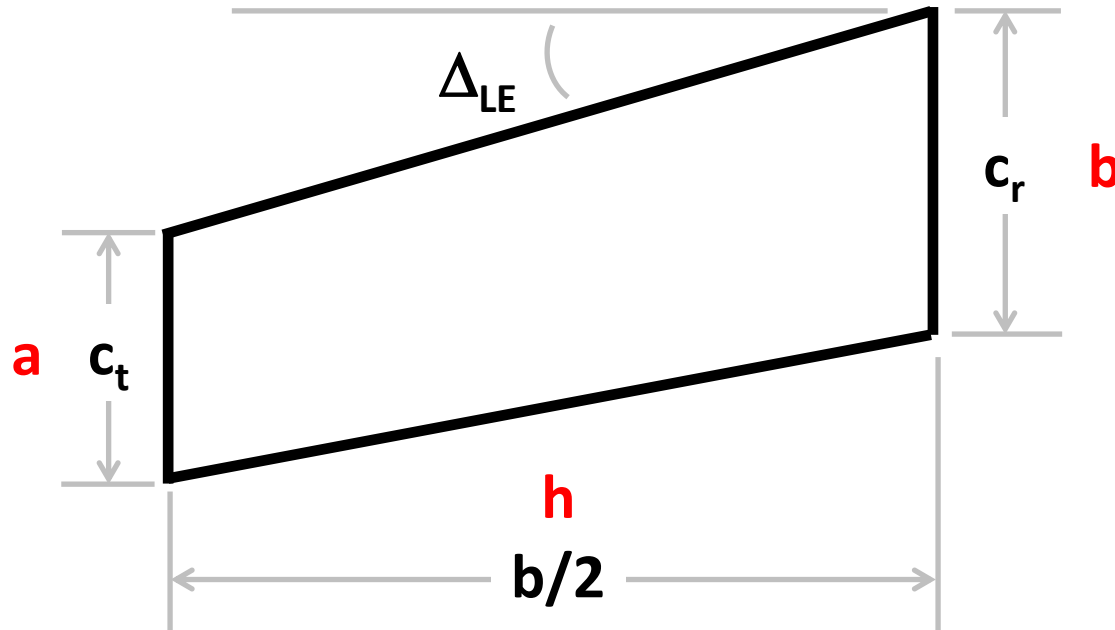
- Convex quadrilateral = trapezoid
- Acute, Right, or Obtuse Trapezoid



Aircraft Wing Dimensions



Aircraft Wing Dimensions

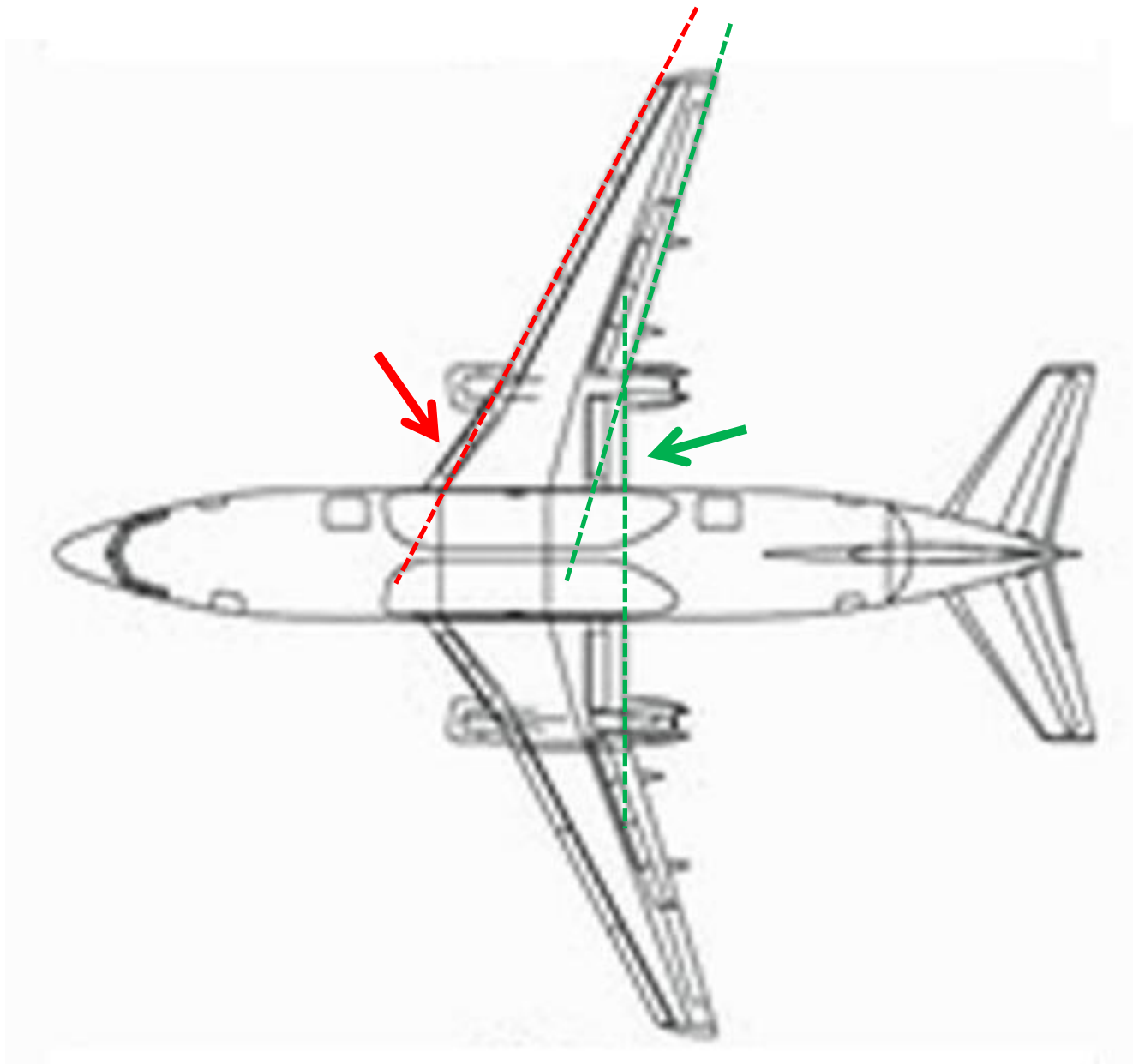


$$\text{Area of Trapezoid} = h * \frac{a + b}{2}$$

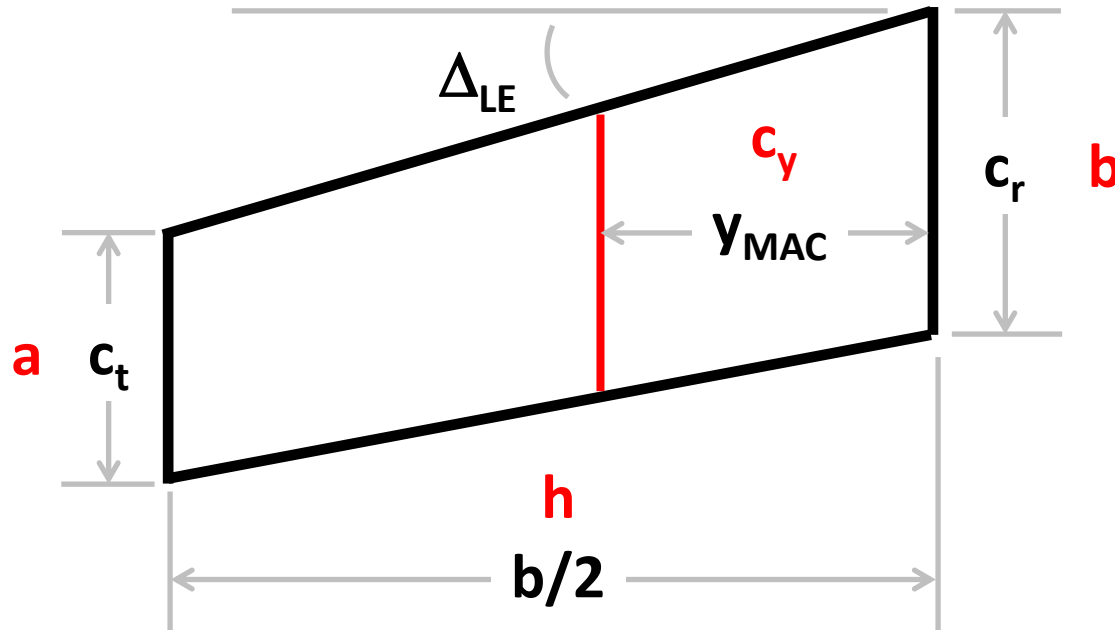
$$\text{Wing Area } (S_{\text{trap}}) = \frac{b}{2} * \frac{c_t + c_r}{2} \times 2 = b * \frac{c_t + c_r}{2}$$

$$AR_{\text{trap}} = \frac{b^2}{S_{\text{trap}}} = \frac{b}{c}$$

Aircraft Wing Dimensions



Aircraft Wing Dimensions



Centroid of Trapezoid: $c_y = h * \frac{2a + b}{3(a+b)}$

Centroid of Wing: $y_{MAC} = \frac{b}{2} * \frac{2c_t + c_r}{3(c_t + c_r)}$

Aircraft Wing Dimensions

$$y_{MAC} = \frac{b}{2} * \frac{2 c_t + c_r}{3 (c_t + c_r)}$$

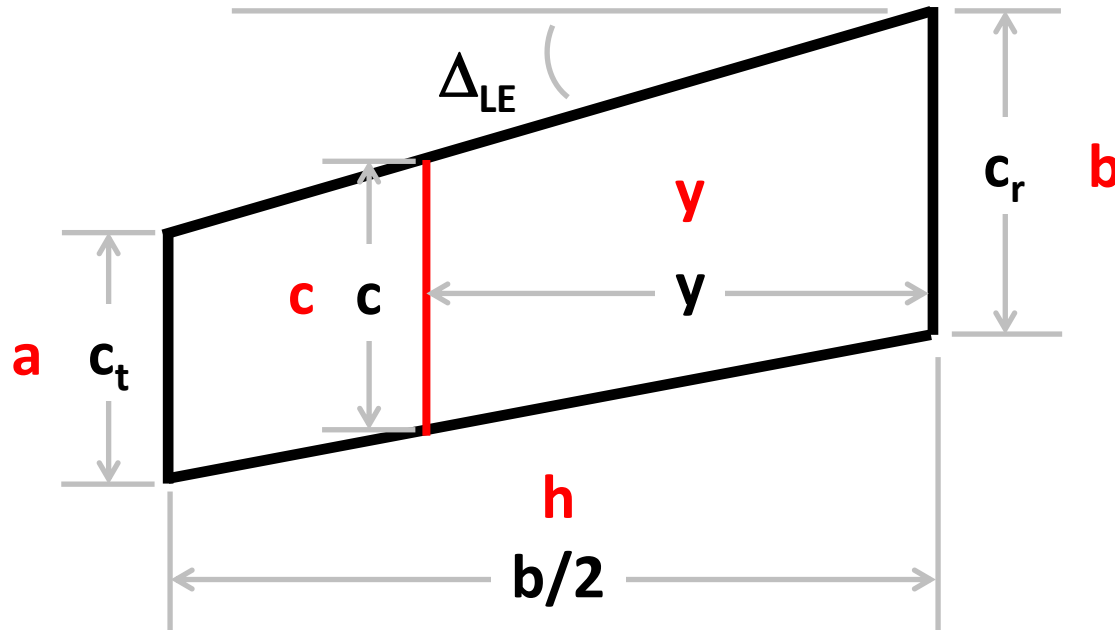
$$y_{MAC} = \frac{b}{6} * \frac{2 c_t + c_r}{c_t + c_r}$$

$$y_{MAC} = \frac{b}{6} * \frac{c_r (2 \frac{c_t}{c_r} + 1)}{c_r (\frac{c_t}{c_r} + 1)}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{c_t}{c_r}$$

$$y_{MAC} = \frac{b}{6} \frac{1+2\lambda}{1+\lambda}$$

Aircraft Wing Dimensions



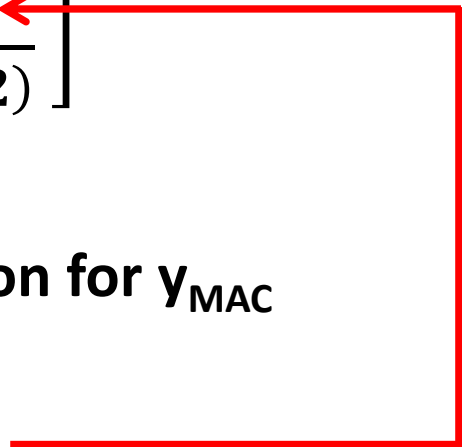
The local chord length at any point y away from the longer side

$$c = b \left[1 - \left(1 - \frac{a}{b} \right) \frac{y}{h} \right]$$

$$c = c_r \left[1 - (1 - \lambda) \frac{y}{(b/2)} \right]$$

Aircraft Wing Dimensions

The local chord at any point y away the Root Chord

$$c = c_r \left[1 - (1 - \lambda) \frac{y}{(b/2)} \right]$$


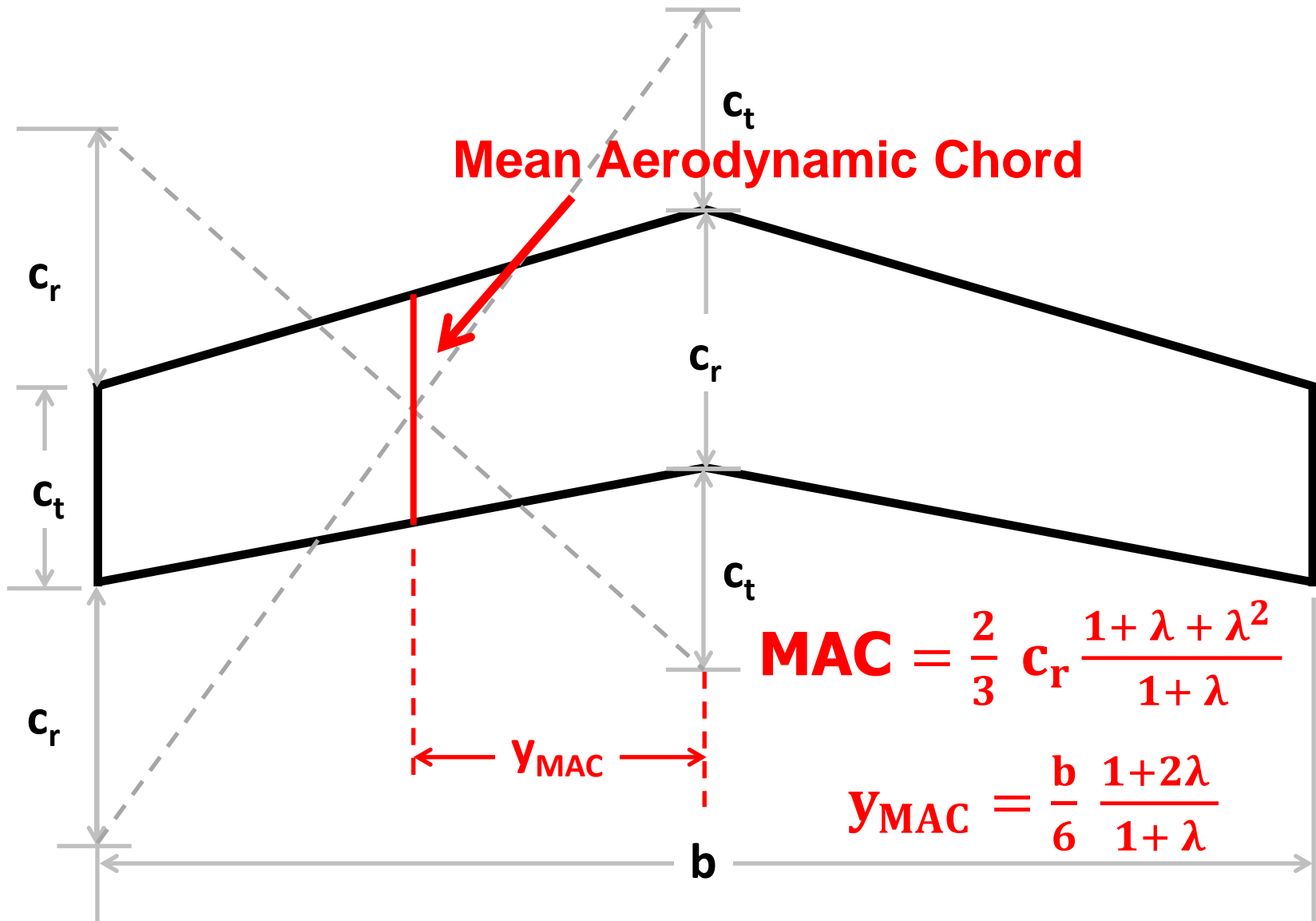
We can substitute y with the equation for y_{MAC}

$$y = y_{MAC} = \frac{b}{6} \frac{1+2\lambda}{1+\lambda}$$

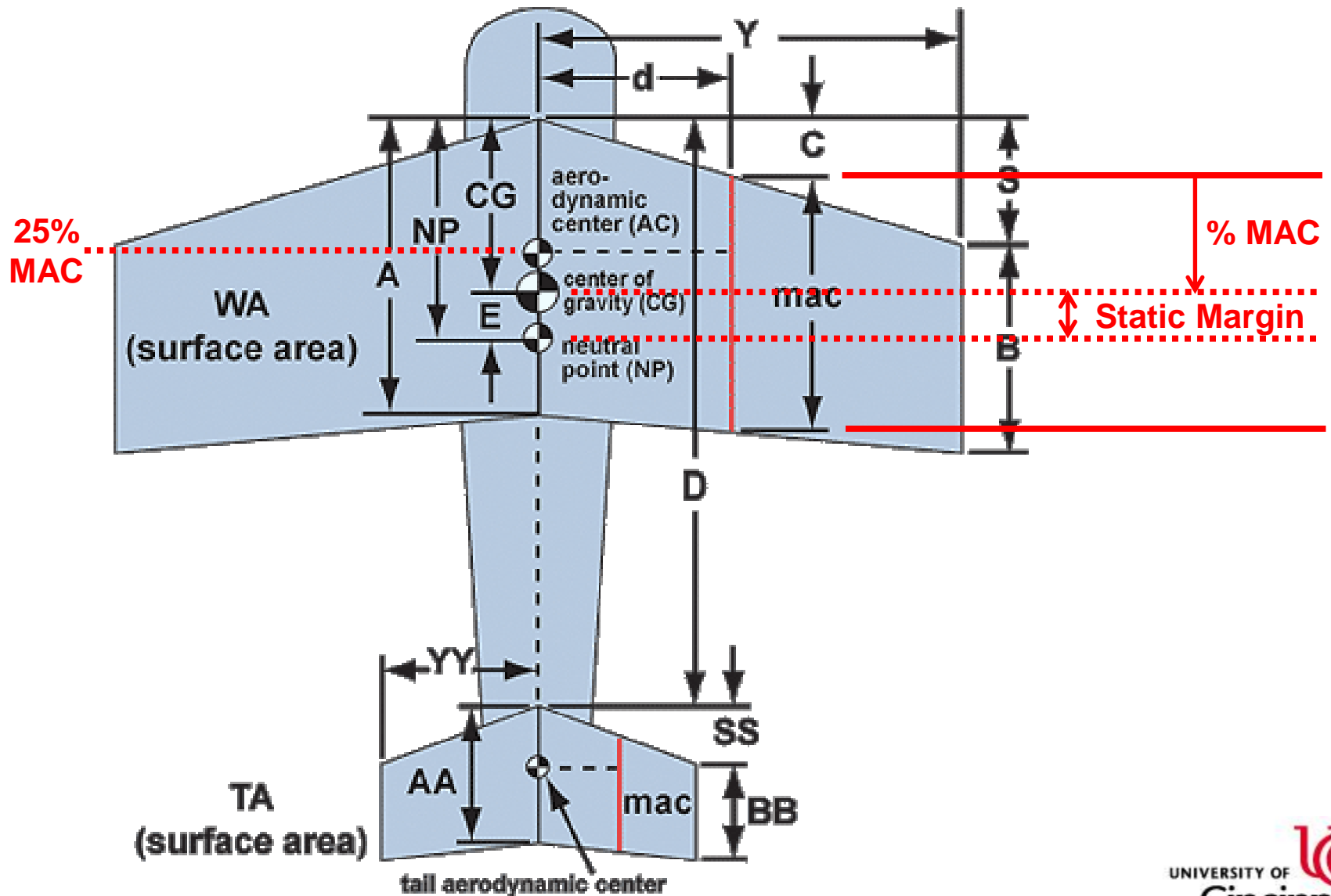
... lots of algebra will eventually yield ...

$$MAC = \frac{2}{3} c_r \frac{1 + \lambda + \lambda^2}{1 + \lambda}$$

MAC Graphical Determination



MAC Significance



HW #2 – Wing Calculations

| Design Parameters | | | Calculations | | |
|-------------------|----------|-----------------|--------------|--------|-----------------------|
| → S_{ref} | 608 | ft ² | S_{trap} | 606.3 | ft ² |
| → b | 42.7 | ft | AR_{ref} | 2.9988 | |
| → Λ_{LE} | 46.0 | deg | AR_{trap} | 3.0070 | |
| → c_t | 5.1 | ft | λ | 0.2189 | |
| → c_r | 23.3 | ft | MAC | 16.1 | ft |
| | | | y_{mac} | 8.4 | ft |
| Plotting: | | | | | |
| Spanwise View | | | Sweep Angles | | |
| x (ft) | + y (ft) | - y (ft) | | x/c | $\Lambda_{x/c}$ (deg) |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | LE | 0.00 | 46.0 |
| 23.30 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1/4C | 0.25 | 39.4 |
| 27.21 | 21.35 | -21.35 | TE | 1.00 | 10.4 |
| 22.11 | 21.35 | -21.35 | | | |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | |

Input data from fact sheet and three-view drawing measurements

Measurement check

Questions?