## Parasitic Drag

Lecture 4

ME EN 415
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Parasitic Drag + Induced Drag + Compressibility Drag

## Parasitic Drag + Induced Drag + Compressibility Drag

zero-lift drag

vortex drag

wave drag

lift-dependent drag

Parasitic Drag + Induced Drag + Compressibility Drag

alternative:

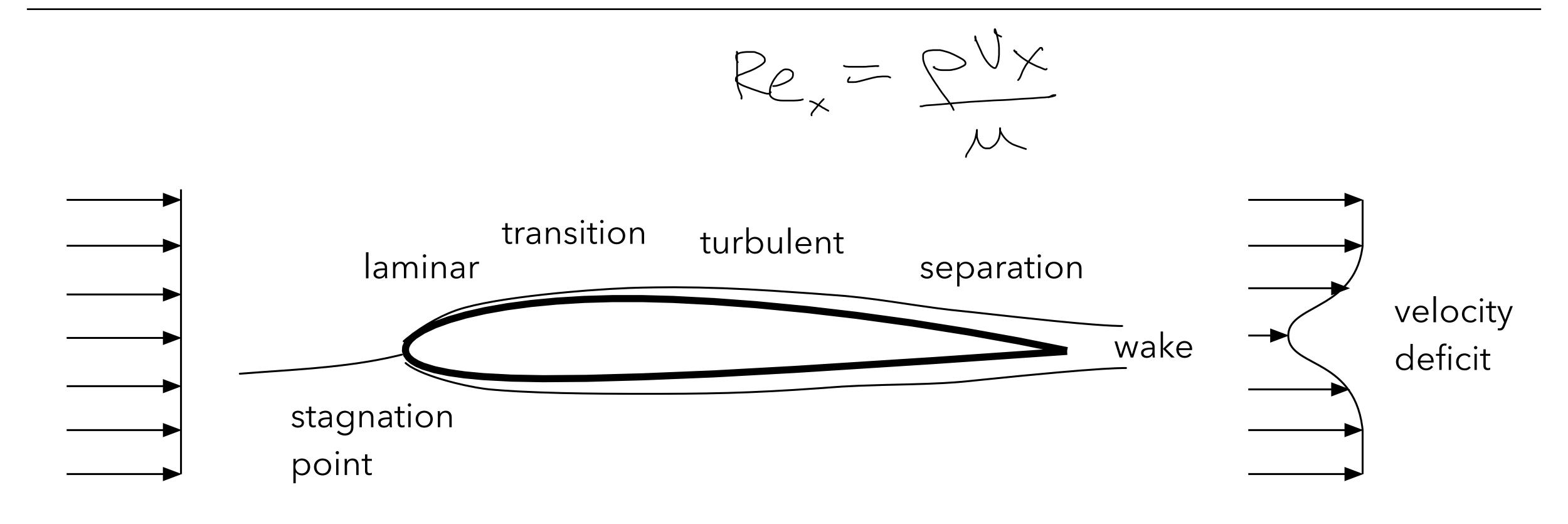
Zero-Lift Drag + Lift-Dependent Drag

Parasitic Drag + Induced Drag + Compressibility Drag

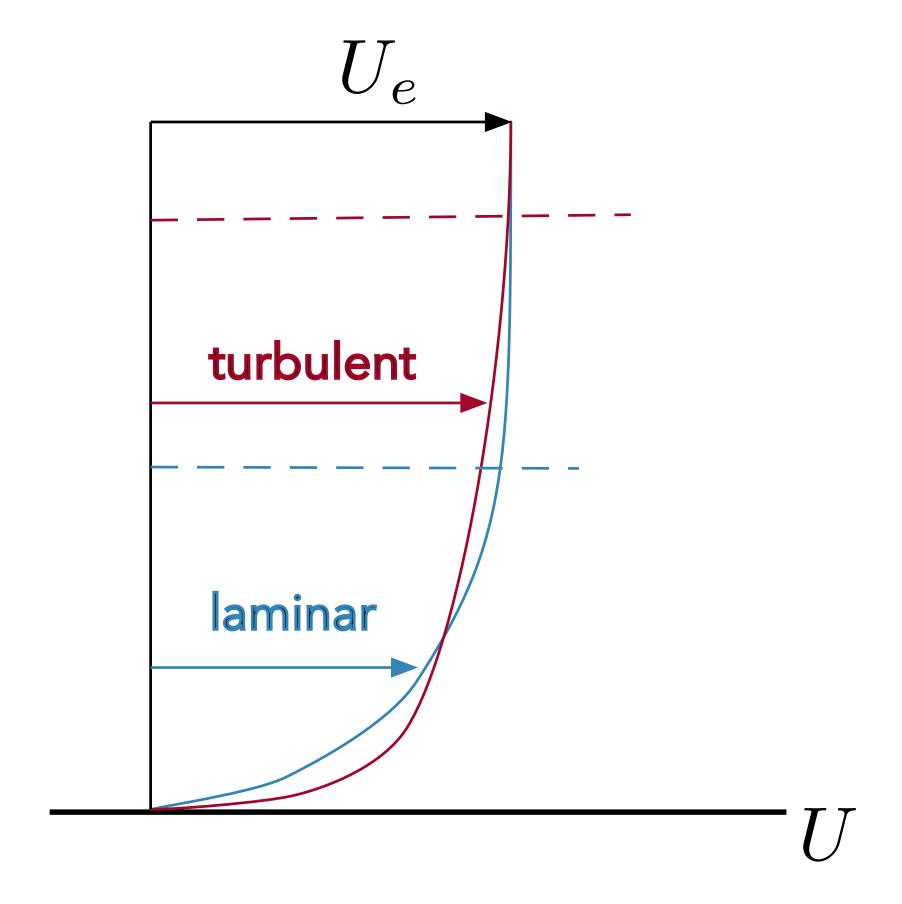
Parasitic drag = skin friction drag + viscous pressure drag (a.k.a. form drag)

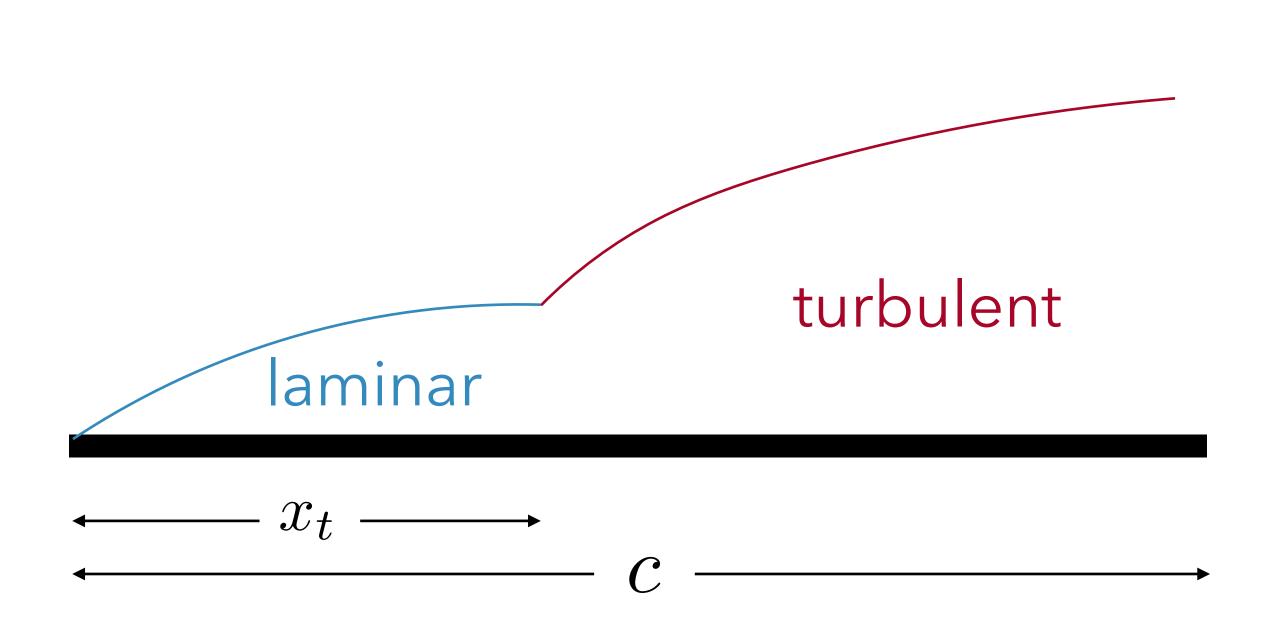
## Skin Friction Drag

### Boundary Layers

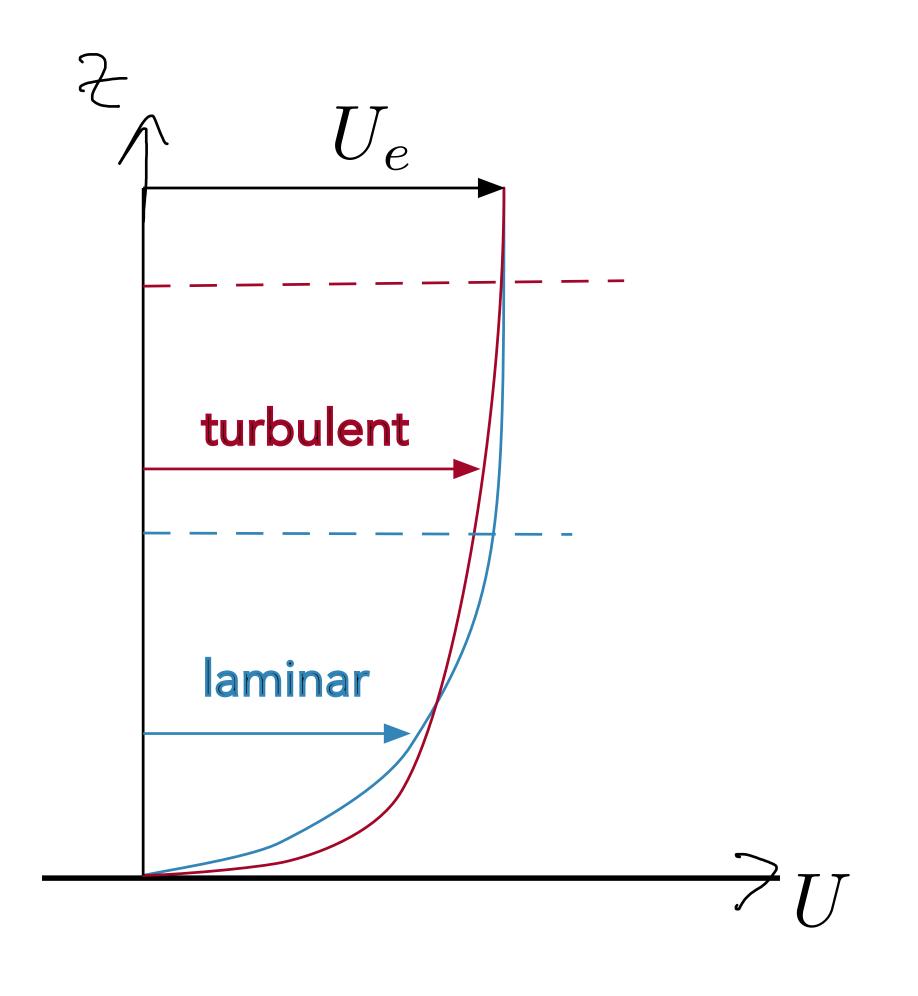


transition ~ Re= le5-le6





## Skin Friction Drag



#### Skin Friction - Flat Plate

(Blasius)

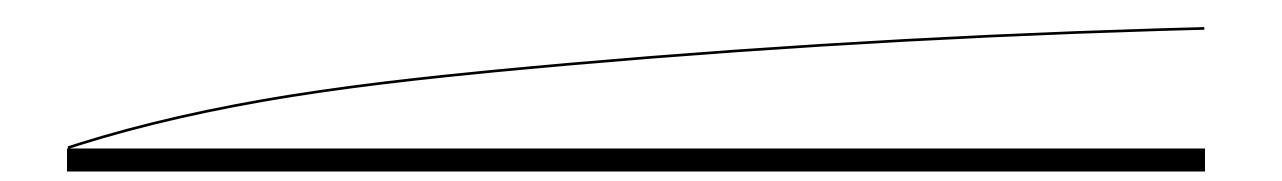
$$C_f = \frac{1.328}{\sqrt{Re}}$$

laminar

(Pranott) (Schlichting)

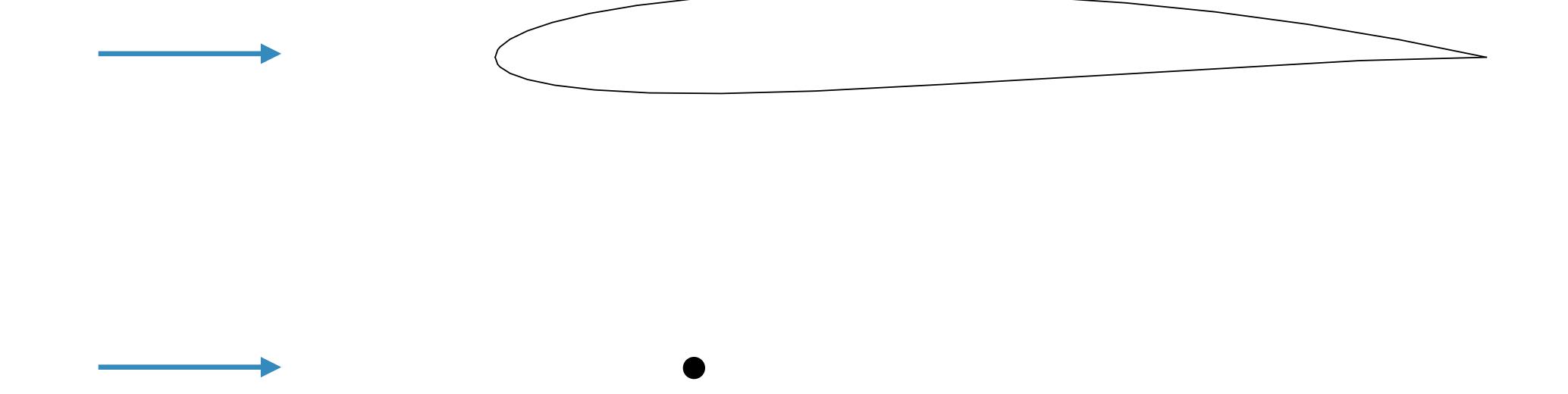
$$C_f = \frac{0.074}{Re^{0.2}} \text{ or } = \frac{0.455}{(\log_{10} Re)^{2.58}}$$

turbulent



## Viscous Pressure Drag

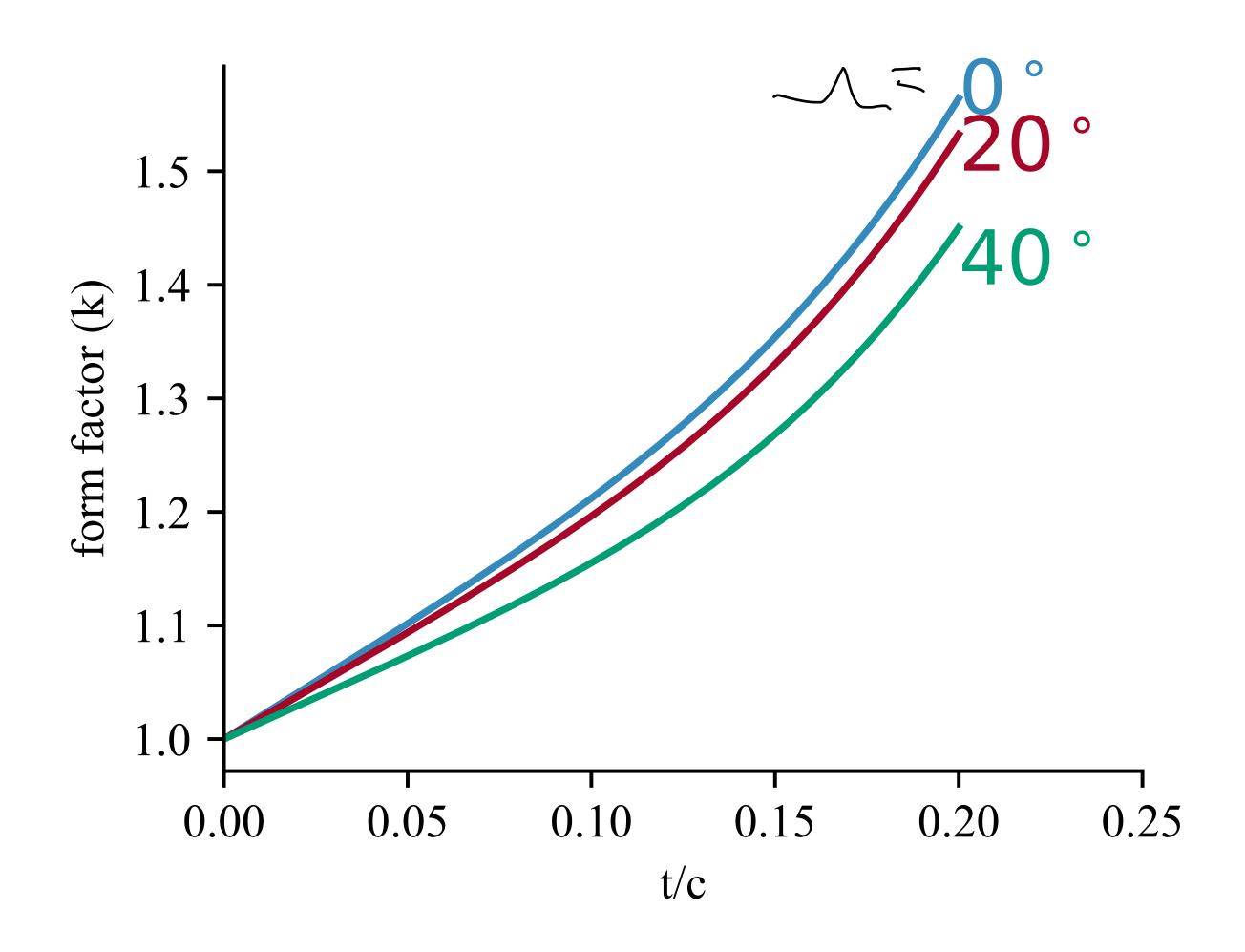
## Drag Comparison



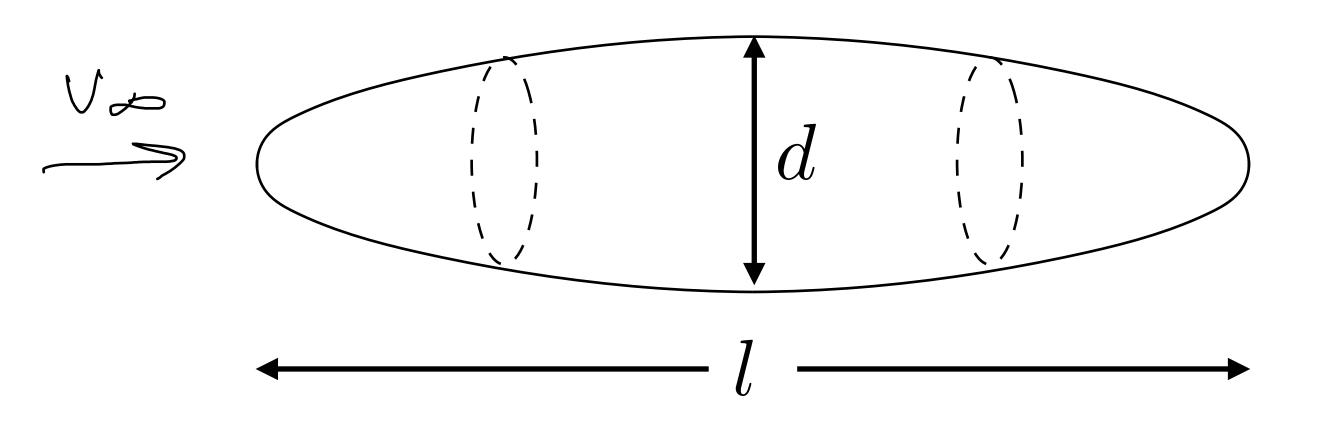
## Form Factor - Lifting Surface

$$k = 1 + 2\cos\Lambda \frac{t}{c} + 100\left(\frac{t}{c}\right)^4$$

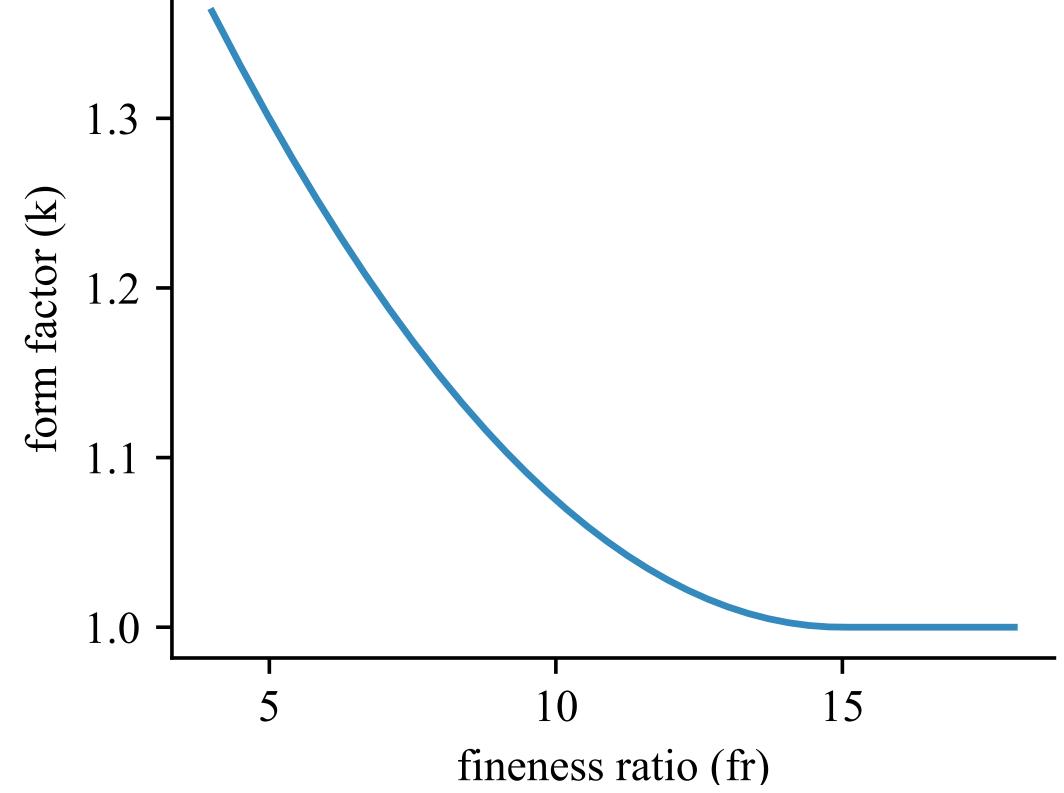
Conceptual design



## Form Factor - Body of Revolution



$$fr = \frac{l}{d}$$
 (fineness vatio)



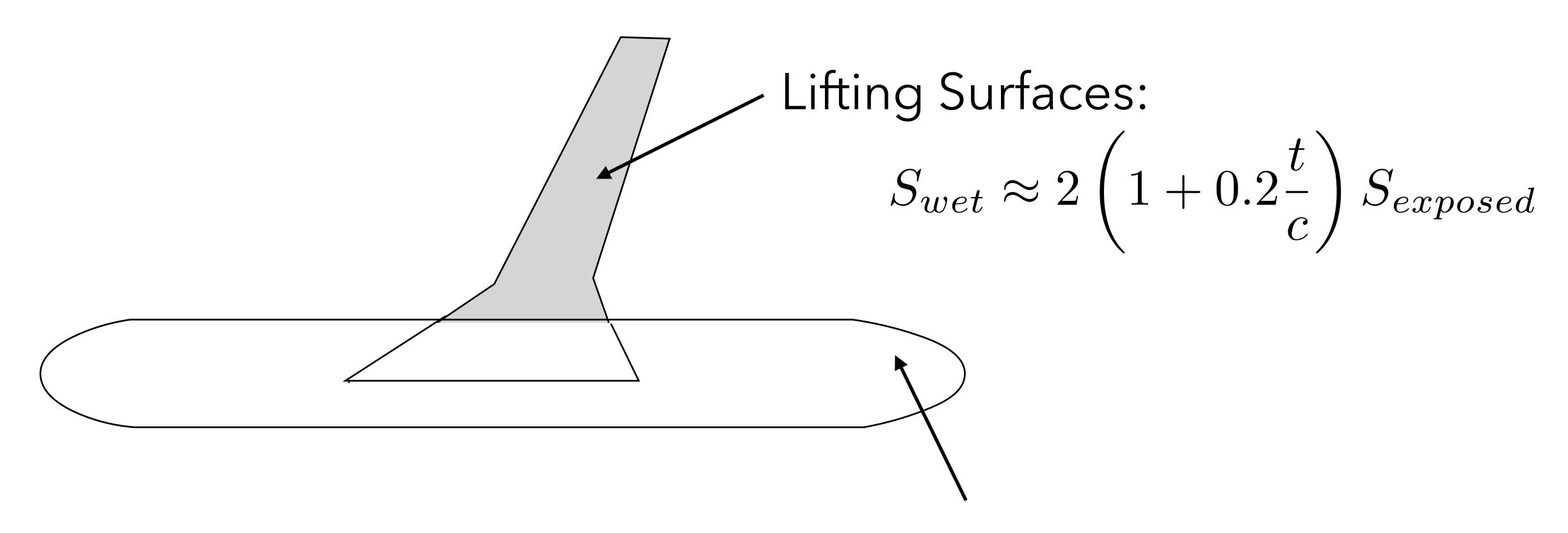
$$k = \begin{cases} 1.675 - 0.09fr + 0.003fr^2 & fr < 15\\ 1 & fr \ge 15 \end{cases}$$

non-circular cross-section: 
$$d_{eff} = \sqrt{\frac{45}{\pi}}$$

5: max cross-sectional area.

# Parasitic Drag

#### Wetted Area



Nose/Tail Cone:

 $S_{wet} \approx 0.75\pi dl$ 

## Parasitic Drag

$$C_{5} = rac{D}{\sqrt{S}}$$
  $C_{Dp} = kC_{f} rac{S_{wet}}{S_{ref}}$ 

## Other Sources of Parasitic Drag

- Interference Drag
- Control Surface Gap Drag
- Nacelle Base Drag
- Fuselage Upsweep Drag
- Hinges/Protuberances