| P | Marek Polewski Cessna 150m rowadzący: Maciej Lasek Grupa: ML6 |
|---------------------------|--|
| | |
| Projekt2 | |
| Charakterystyka aerodynai | miczna płata |
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| Data oddania projektu | OCENA: |
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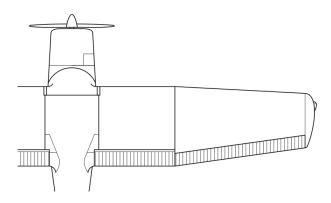
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1 Geometria płata

Cessna 150m posiada obrysk skrzydła składający się części prostokątnej i trapezowej. Powoduje to konieczność skorzystania ze wzoru całkowego na wyznaczenie cięciwy aerodunamicznej c_a oraz x_n .

$$c_{a} = \frac{\int_{-b/2}^{b/2} (c(y))^{2} dy}{\int_{-b/2}^{b/2} c(y) dy} = 1.5m \qquad x_{n} = \frac{\int_{-b/2}^{b/2} c(y)x(y)dy}{\int_{-b/2}^{b/2} c(y)dy} = 0.09m$$



Rys. 1: Kształt skrzydła Cessny 150m

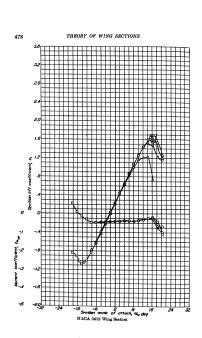
| Wielkości geometryczne płata | Wzór | Wartość | Jednostka |
|---------------------------------------|---|---------|-----------|
| Cięciwa główna c ₀ | | 1.6131 | m |
| Cięciwa na końcówce (c _k) | | 1.12917 | m |
| Rozpiętość (b) | | 9.94745 | m |
| Kąt skosu (vx0) | | 0.04363 | |
| Pole powierzchni (s) | | 15 | m^2 |
| $SCA(c_a)$ | | 1.5 | m |
| Zbieżność płata (λ) | $\frac{c_k}{c_0} = \frac{1.129}{1.613}$ | 0.7 | |
| Wydłużenie geometryczne (Λ) | $\Lambda = \frac{b^2}{S}$ | 6.59678 | |
| Xn | | 0.09 | m |
| Yn | | 2.11091 | m |

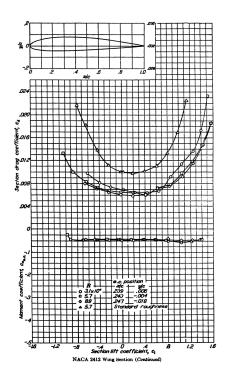
TAB. 1: Podstawowe paramtery geometrii płata

2 Charakterystyka profilu

Profil skrzydła Cessny 150m to profil **NACA 2412**. W tym samolocie prędkość przeciągnięcia to 24.7 $\frac{m}{s}$.

- prędkość przeciągnięcia: $V_s = 24.7 \frac{m}{s}$
- lepkość kinematyczna: $v_0 = 0.00001461 \frac{m^2}{s}$
- $Re = \frac{V_s c_a}{v_0} = 2535934.292$

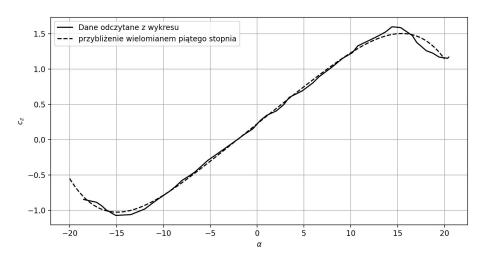




(A) Wartość współczynnika C_z w zależności od kąta natarcia

(B) Wartość wpółczynnika C_x w zaleności od C_z

Rys. 2: Wartości współczynników



(A) Przybliżenie wielomianem 5-tego stopnia współczynnikami -3.54e-07, 7.06e-07, -1.8183e-05, -0.000102511, 0.106237523, 0.224317418

Rys. 3: Wartości cz

| index | alpha | cz | cx | index | alpha | cz | cx |
|-------|----------|---------|--------|-------|---------|--------|--------|
| 1 | -18.5143 | -0.8475 | 0.0123 | 23 | 2.8571 | 0.4972 | 0.0064 |
| 2 | -17.1429 | -0.8870 | 0.0131 | 24 | 3.4286 | 0.5989 | 0.0065 |
| 3 | -16.5714 | -0.9379 | 0.0145 | 25 | 4.8000 | 0.6893 | 0.0069 |
| 4 | -16.1143 | -0.9944 | 0.0165 | 26 | 5.9429 | 0.8023 | 0.0085 |
| 5 | -15.0857 | -1.0734 | 0.0202 | 27 | 6.6286 | 0.8927 | 0.0097 |
| 6 | -13.4857 | -1.0621 | 0.0196 | 28 | 8.0000 | 1.0282 | 0.0112 |
| 7 | -12.0000 | -0.9831 | 0.0161 | 29 | 9.1429 | 1.1525 | 0.0127 |
| 8 | -10.7429 | -0.8588 | 0.0125 | 30 | 10.1714 | 1.2316 | 0.0138 |
| 9 | -9.3714 | -0.7345 | 0.0107 | 31 | 10.7429 | 1.3277 | 0.0160 |
| 10 | -8.6857 | -0.6610 | 0.0101 | 32 | 11.8857 | 1.4011 | 0.0187 |
| 11 | -8.0000 | -0.5763 | 0.0095 | 33 | 12.6857 | 1.4520 | 0.0214 |
| 12 | -7.3143 | -0.5198 | 0.0090 | 34 | 13.7143 | 1.5254 | 0.0250 |
| 13 | -6.6286 | -0.4576 | 0.0085 | 35 | 14.4000 | 1.5989 | 0.0295 |
| 14 | -5.2571 | -0.2938 | 0.0076 | 36 | 15.3143 | 1.5876 | 0.0296 |
| 15 | -4.3429 | -0.2090 | 0.0073 | 37 | 16.5714 | 1.4746 | 0.0230 |
| 16 | -3.4286 | -0.1243 | 0.0070 | 38 | 17.0286 | 1.3785 | 0.0177 |
| 17 | -2.0571 | 0.0056 | 0.0067 | 39 | 18.0571 | 1.2599 | 0.0144 |
| 18 | -1.3714 | 0.0734 | 0.0066 | 40 | 18.7429 | 1.2260 | 0.0137 |
| 19 | -0.4571 | 0.1525 | 0.0064 | 41 | 19.4286 | 1.1695 | 0.0129 |
| 20 | 0.3429 | 0.2712 | 0.0063 | 42 | 20.3429 | 1.1525 | 0.0127 |
| 21 | 1.0286 | 0.3446 | 0.0063 | 43 | 20.4571 | 1.1695 | 0.0129 |
| 22 | 2.0571 | 0.4068 | 0.0063 | | | | |

Powyższe wartości zostały aproksymowane w Pythonie przy pomocy biblioteki scipy.

Dalsze obliczenia geometrii płata:

• położenie środka erodynamicznego dla $Re = 3.110^6$:

$$-\bar{x}_{s,a} = 0.239c_a = 0.3585m$$

$$-\bar{z}_{s,a} = 0.006c_a = 0.009m$$

- Wartość $C_{m.s.a} = -0.048 \text{ dla } -10^{o} \ \alpha \ 10^{o}$
- wartość $a_{\infty} = \frac{dC_z}{d\alpha} = 0.0997 \frac{1}{deg} = 5.71 \frac{1}{rad}$ na podstawie Rys.4

2.1 Poprawka ze względu na liczbę Reynoldsa

Dane:

- $C_{x_{min}} = 0.0063$
- $C_{x_{min2}} = C_{x_{min1}} \cdot \left(\frac{Re_1}{10 \cdot 10^6}\right)^{0.11} = 0.0054$
- $C_{zmax} = 1.59$
- $\Delta C_x = (C_{xmin} C_{xmin1})(1 \left| \frac{C_z}{C_{zmax}} \right|)$
- $C_{x'\infty} = C_{x\infty} + \Delta C_x$

3 Charakterystyki płata

Współczynnik oporu dla płata o skończonym wydłużeniu wyznaczyć można ze związków:

$$Cx'_p = C'_{x\infty} + \Delta Cx_{tech} + Cx_i$$
 $Cx_i = \frac{Cz^2}{\pi \Lambda} (1 + \delta)$

Wartość współczynnika Cx Cxtech szacuje w sposób przybliżony dla skrzydła z metalu

$$\Delta C x_{tech} = 0.15 \cdot C x_{\infty min} = 0.15 * 0.0063 = 0.0009$$

Średni kąt natarcia dla płata możemy wyliczyć:

$$\alpha_p = \alpha_{\infty} + \alpha_i$$
 $\alpha_i = \frac{Cz}{\pi\Lambda}(1+\tau)$

Wartości współczynnika τ wyznaczyć można dość dokładnie z następujących wzorów:

$$\tau_1 = 0.023 \left(\frac{\Lambda}{\alpha_{\infty}}\right)^3 - 0.103 \left(\frac{\Lambda}{\alpha_{\infty}}\right)^2 + 0.25 \left(\frac{\Lambda}{\alpha_{\infty}}\right) = 0.50601 \qquad \tau_2 = -0.18\lambda^5 + 1.52\lambda^4 - 3.51\lambda^3 + 3.5\lambda^2 - 1.33 + 0.17 = 0.0847$$

$$\tau = \frac{\tau_1 \cdot \tau_2}{0.17} = 0.02523$$

Natomiast współczynnik δ liczymy (dla $\beta = 1.53^{\circ}$):

$$\delta_1 = 0.0537 \frac{\Lambda}{\alpha_{\infty}} - 0.005 = 0.0570$$
 $\delta_2 = -0.43\lambda^5 + 1.83\lambda^4 - 3.06\lambda^3 + 2.56\lambda^2 - \lambda + 0.148 = 0.0199$

$$\delta_3 = \left(-2.2 \cdot 10^{-7} \Lambda^3 + 10^{-7} \cdot \Lambda^2 + 1.6 \cdot 10^{-5}\right) \cdot \beta_{25}^3 + 1 = 0.999 \qquad \delta = \frac{\delta_1 \cdot \delta_2 \cdot \delta_3}{0.048} = 0.023683$$

4 Współczynnik a dla płata

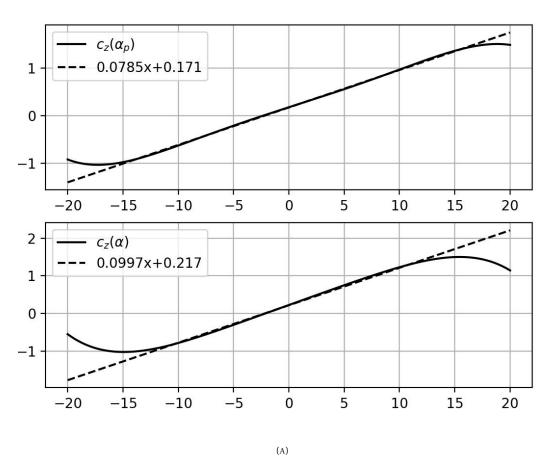
Współczynnik a dla płata odczytany z wykresu będzie wynosił:

$$a = \frac{dCz}{d\alpha_p} = 0.0785 \frac{1}{deg} = 4.5 \frac{1}{rad}$$

Natomiast obliczony z ze wzoru:

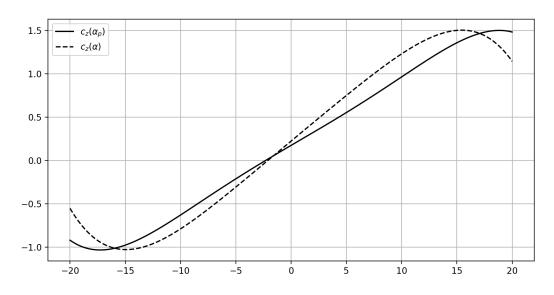
$$a = \frac{a_{\infty}}{1 + \frac{a_{\infty}}{\pi \Lambda} \cdot (1 + \tau)} = \frac{5.71}{1 + \frac{4.27}{\pi \cdot 6.59} (1 + 0.05134)} = 4.5$$

Wartości te są bardzo zbliżone i mieszczą się w założonym błędzie 10 %.

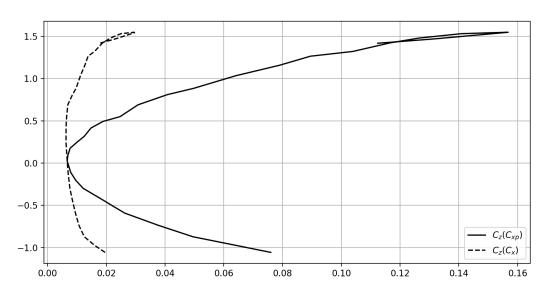


Rys. 4: Przybliżenie liniowe i odczytanie wsp. kierukowego

Ostateczne wyniki:



(A) Wartość współczynnika C_z



(B) Wartość współczynnika C_z

| index | alpha | cz | cx | cx' | c'x_p | a_i [deg] | $\alpha_p[deg]$ |
|-------|----------|---------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|-----------------|
| 1 | -18.5143 | -0.8475 | 0.0123 | 0.0119 | 0.0482 | -2.3845 | -20.8988 |
| 2 | -17.1429 | -0.8870 | 0.0131 | 0.0128 | 0.0524 | -2.4957 | -19.6386 |
| 3 | -16.5714 | -0.9379 | 0.0145 | 0.0142 | 0.0584 | -2.6388 | -19.2102 |
| 4 | -16.1143 | -0.9944 | 0.0165 | 0.0162 | 0.0658 | -2.7978 | -18.9121 |
| 5 | -15.0857 | -1.0734 | 0.0202 | 0.0199 | 0.0776 | -3.0203 | -18.1060 |
| 6 | -13.4857 | -1.0621 | 0.0196 | 0.0193 | 0.0758 | -2.9885 | -16.4742 |
| 7 | -12.0000 | -0.9831 | 0.0161 | 0.0157 | 0.0642 | -2.7660 | -14.7660 |
| 8 | -10.7429 | -0.8588 | 0.0125 | 0.0121 | 0.0493 | -2.4163 | -13.1591 |
| 9 | -9.3714 | -0.7345 | 0.0107 | 0.0102 | 0.0377 | -2.0665 | -11.4380 |
| 10 | -8.6857 | -0.6610 | 0.0101 | 0.0096 | 0.0320 | -1.8599 | -10.5456 |
| 11 | -8.0000 | -0.5763 | 0.0095 | 0.0089 | 0.0262 | -1.6214 | -9.6214 |
| 12 | -7.3143 | -0.5198 | 0.0090 | 0.0084 | 0.0227 | -1.4625 | -8.7768 |
| 13 | -6.6286 | -0.4576 | 0.0085 | 0.0079 | 0.0191 | -1.2876 | -7.9162 |
| 14 | -5.2571 | -0.2938 | 0.0076 | 0.0068 | 0.0120 | -0.8266 | -6.0838 |
| 15 | -4.3429 | -0.2090 | 0.0073 | 0.0065 | 0.0096 | -0.5882 | -4.9310 |
| 16 | -3.4286 | -0.1243 | 0.0070 | 0.0062 | 0.0079 | -0.3497 | -3.7783 |
| 17 | -2.0571 | 0.0056 | 0.0067 | 0.0058 | 0.0067 | 0.0159 | -2.0412 |
| 18 | -1.3714 | 0.0734 | 0.0066 | 0.0057 | 0.0069 | 0.2067 | -1.1648 |
| 19 | -0.4571 | 0.1525 | 0.0064 | 0.0056 | 0.0077 | 0.4292 | -0.0279 |
| 20 | 0.3429 | 0.2712 | 0.0063 | 0.0056 | 0.0102 | 0.7630 | 1.1059 |
| 21 | 1.0286 | 0.3446 | 0.0063 | 0.0056 | 0.0124 | 0.9697 | 1.9983 |
| 22 | 2.0571 | 0.4068 | 0.0063 | 0.0057 | 0.0148 | 1.1445 | 3.2017 |
| 23 | 2.8571 | 0.4972 | 0.0064 | 0.0058 | 0.0189 | 1.3989 | 4.2560 |
| 24 | 3.4286 | 0.5989 | 0.0065 | 0.0060 | 0.0246 | 1.6850 | 5.1136 |
| 25 | 4.8000 | 0.6893 | 0.0069 | 0.0064 | 0.0307 | 1.9394 | 6.7394 |
| 26 | 5.9429 | 0.8023 | 0.0085 | 0.0081 | 0.0407 | 2.2573 | 8.2002 |
| 27 | 6.6286 | 0.8927 | 0.0097 | 0.0094 | 0.0495 | 2.5116 | 9.1402 |
| 28 | 8.0000 | 1.0282 | 0.0112 | 0.0109 | 0.0639 | 2.8932 | 10.8932 |
| 29 | 9.1429 | 1.1525 | 0.0127 | 0.0124 | 0.0787 | 3.2429 | 12.3857 |
| 30 | 10.1714 | 1.2316 | 0.0138 | 0.0136 | 0.0892 | 3.4654 | 13.6369 |
| 31 | 10.7429 | 1.3277 | 0.0160 | 0.0159 | 0.1036 | 3.7357 | 14.4785 |
| 32 | 11.8857 | 1.4011 | 0.0187 | 0.0186 | 0.1161 | 3.9423 | 15.8280 |
| 33 | 12.6857 | 1.4520 | 0.0214 | 0.0214 | 0.1260 | 4.0854 | 16.7711 |
| 34 | 13.7143 | 1.5254 | 0.0250 | 0.0250 | 0.1404 | 4.2920 | 18.0063 |
| 35 | 14.4000 | 1.5989 | 0.0295 | 0.0295 | 0.1563 | 4.4987 | 18.8987 |
| 36 | 15.3143 | 1.5876 | 0.0296 | 0.0296 | 0.1546 | 4.4669 | 19.7812 |
| 37 | 16.5714 | 1.4746 | 0.0230 | 0.0230 | 0.1309 | 4.1490 | 20.7204 |
| 38 | 17.0286 | 1.3785 | 0.0177 | 0.0176 | 0.1121 | 3.8787 | 20.9073 |
| 39 | 18.0571 | 1.2599 | 0.0144 | 0.0142 | 0.0932 | 3.5449 | 21.6021 |
| 40 | 18.7429 | 1.2260 | 0.0137 | 0.0135 | 0.0884 | 3.4495 | 22.1924 |
| 41 | 19.4286 | 1.1695 | 0.0129 | 0.0127 | 0.0809 | 3.2906 | 22.7191 |
| 42 | 20.3429 | 1.1525 | 0.0127 | 0.0124 | 0.0787 | 3.2429 | 23.5857 |
| 43 | 20.4571 | 1.1695 | 0.0129 | 0.0127 | 0.0809 | 3.2906 | 23.7477 |

Bibliografia

- [1] Wykresy współczynników C_z C_x https://aeroknowledge77.files.wordpress.com/2011/09/58986488-theory-of-wing-sections-including-a-summary-of-airfoil-data.pdf strona 478
- $[2] \ \ GUDMUNDSSON-GENERAL\ AVIATION\ AIRCRAFT\ DESIGN-Appendix\ D-geometry\ of\ lifting\ surfaces$