

High-lift system aerodynamics - papers presented and discussions recorded at the 71st Fluid Dynamics Panel Meeting and at the Symposium held in Banff, Alberta, Canada, from 5th-8th October 1992.

AGARD - Review on High



Description: -

- High lift systemsHigh-lift system aerodynamics - papers presented and discussions recorded at the 71st Fluid Dynamics Panel Meeting and at the Symposium held in Banff, Alberta, Canada, from 5th-8th October 1992.

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The front-loaded T108 cascade is analyzed in high speed, low freestream turbulence conditions.

High Lift Aerodynamics Research Papers

These are designed in order to enable manipulation of the lifting force at various moments during flight takeoff, cruising and landing in such a way that the aircraft can increase or decrease the lift-to-drag ratio accordingly. A detailed comparison between measurements and computations, in terms of blade surface isentropic Mach number distributions and cascade lapse rates will be presented and discussed.

High Lift Aerodynamics Research Papers

Both steady and unsteady inflow conditions induced by upstream passing wakes have been studied. Three high-lift bladings T106A, T106C, and T2 , recently tested in the framework of two European research projects were considered for the present study.

High Lift Aerodynamics Research Papers

The model is derived from that of Lardeau and Leschziner, which was originally formulated to predict bypass transition for attached flows, subject to a wide range of free-stream turbulence intensity.

Review on High

The intermittency function is allowed to exceed the unity in laminar separation bubbles to enhance turbulence production thus permitting the flow reattachment. The results from both numerical and experimental work show that the serrated trailing edge can improve the flow over the flap by delaying turbulent separation consequently decreasing pressure drag. Such cascades T106A, T106C and T108 feature different loading distributions, different suction side diffusion factors, and they are characterized by suction side boundary layer separation when operated in steady inflow.

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