

MAE 158 Lecture 10

Fall 2024

Announcements: Midterm Thursday Oct 31st
2-3:20pm

* Exam coverage Weeks 1-5 (thrust Required)

* Exam is closed book, closed notes, closed online Resources. You
→ may use a 1-sided 8.5x11" sheet of Notes & a calculator

- Drag Project posted Friday Nov 1st (Due Friday week 10, 11:59pm)
 - plot digitization & solidworks videos have been uploaded on canvas on the modules page under "Resources"

Today's objectives: climbing/descending
— Flight

Last time:

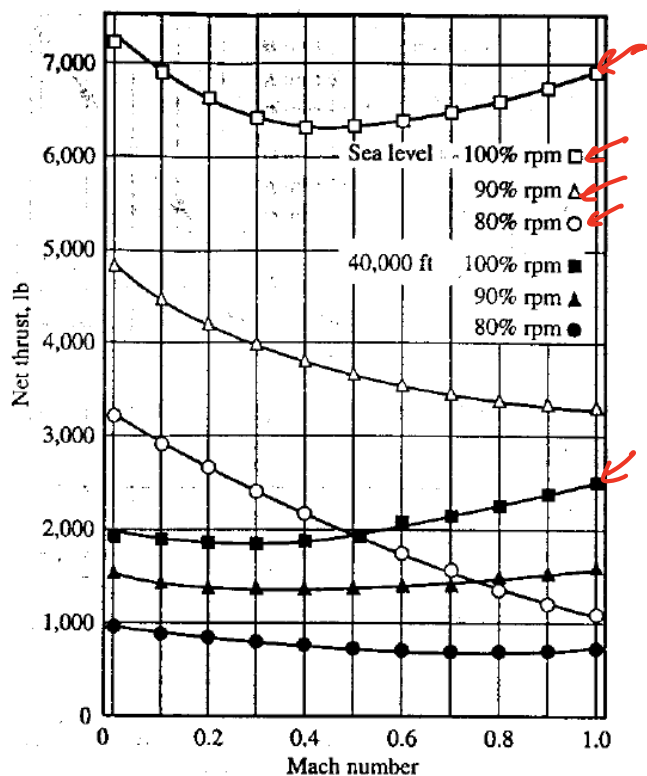
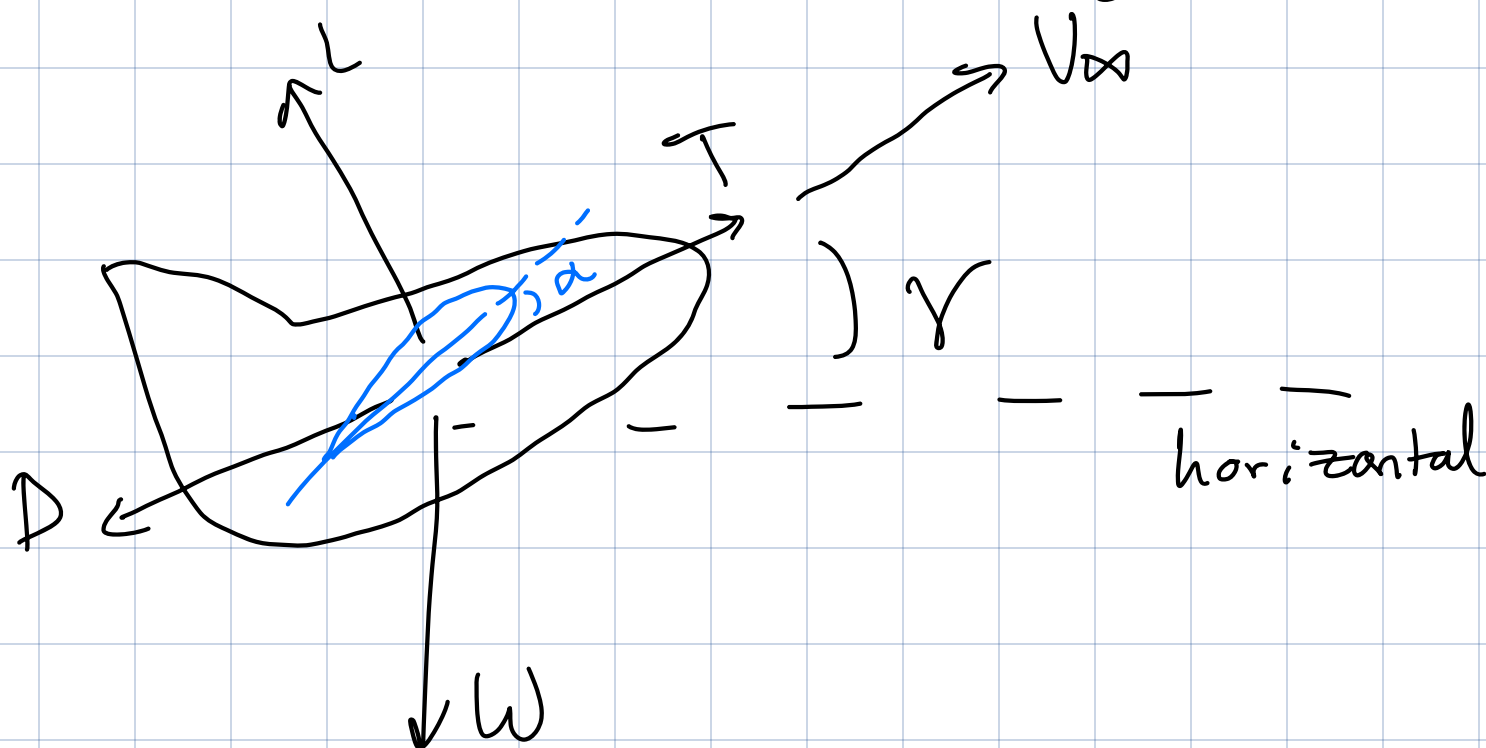


Figure 3.13 Typical results for the variation of thrust with subsonic Mach number for a turbojet.

$$T_A \sim T_{SL} \left(\frac{\rho}{\rho_{SL}} \right)^m$$

m from data for the specific engine

Unaccelerated Climbing Flight



$\gamma \equiv$ flight path angle
angle between V_∞
& horizontal

$$\text{ROC} \\ R/c = V_\infty \sin \gamma$$

$$V(T - D - W \sin \gamma) = (0) V$$

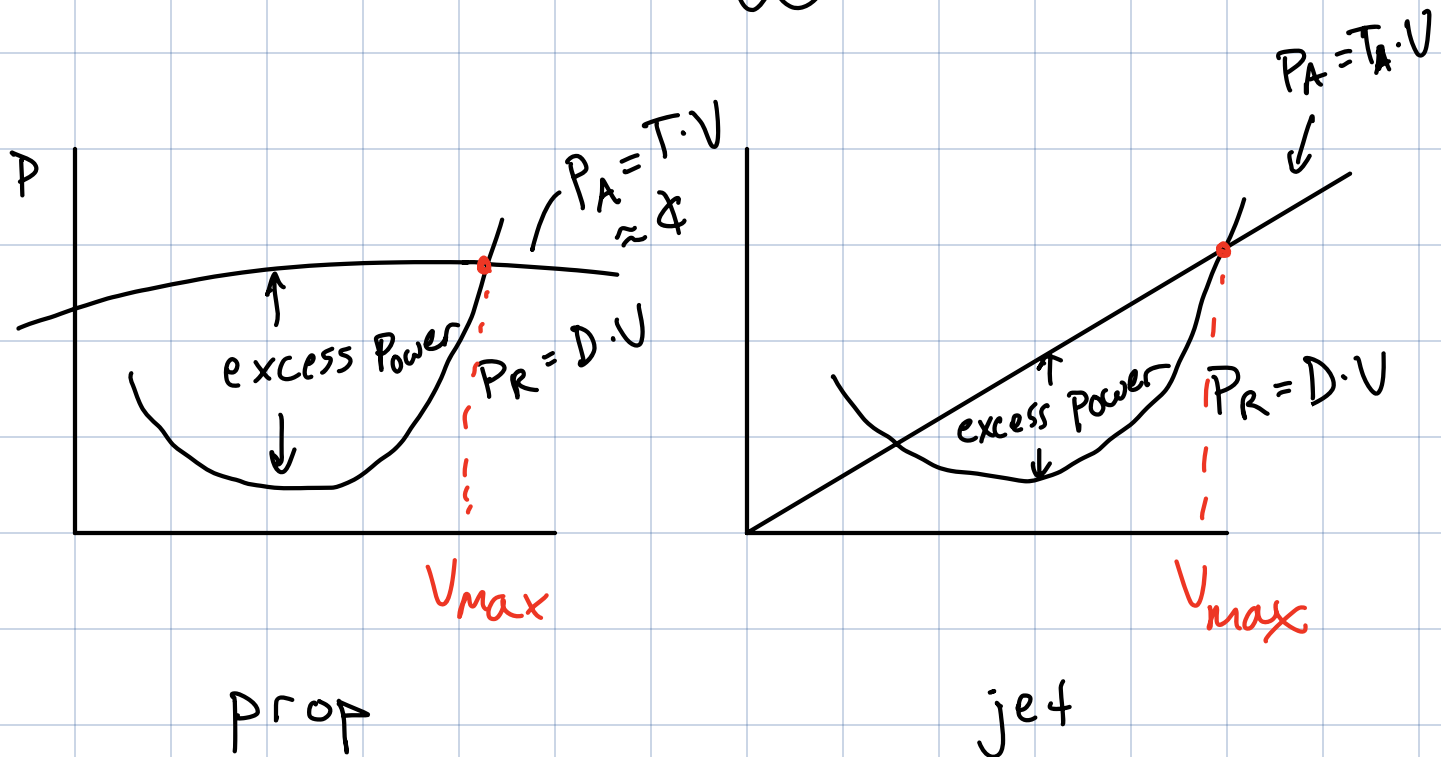
Since $R/c = V_\infty \sin \gamma$

$$R/c = \left(\frac{T \cdot V - D \cdot V}{W} \right)$$

$T \cdot V$ = power available
 $D \cdot V$ = power Required

$$R/c = \frac{(\text{power available} - \text{power Required})}{W}$$

$$= \frac{\text{excess power}}{W}$$



R/c by taking the distance between P_A & P_R curves, & dividing them by weight

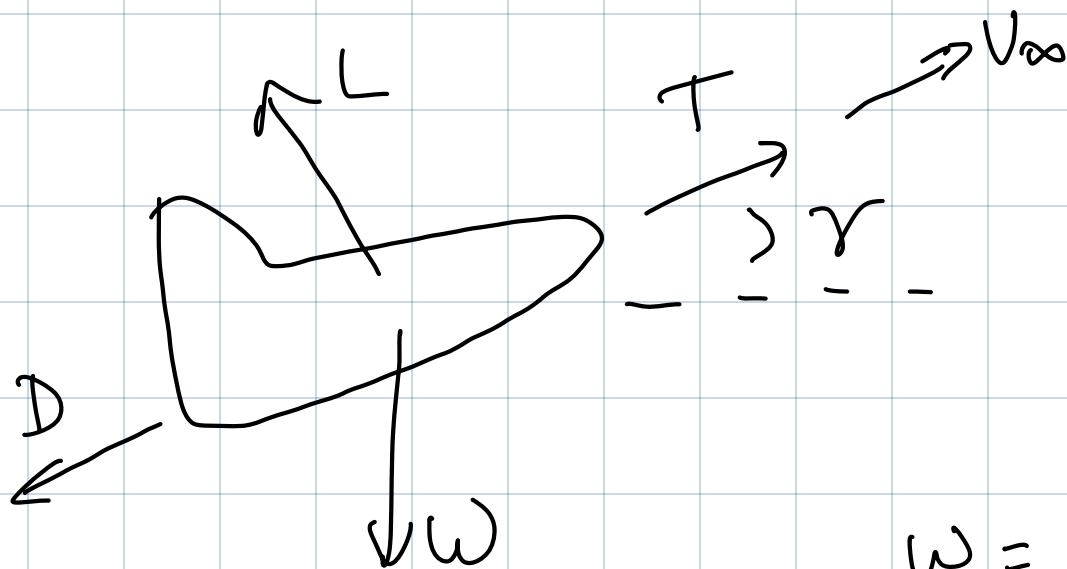
↳ check units

R/c is ϕ @ V_{\max} because no excess power

max R/c is @ the velocity where distance between P_A & P_R is maximum

$\gamma_{\max} \rightsquigarrow$ max angle of climb

$R/c_{\max} \rightsquigarrow$ max verticle Rate



$$W = \frac{L}{\cos \gamma}$$

$$\sin \gamma = \frac{T}{W} - \frac{D}{W}$$

$$= \frac{T}{W} - \frac{\cos \gamma}{L/D}$$

assume γ small

$$\approx \gamma = \frac{T}{W} - \frac{1}{L/D}$$

1. Jet powered A/C $T(V) \sim V$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{\gamma_{\max}} &\approx \frac{T}{W} - \frac{1}{L/D_{\max}} \\ &= \frac{T}{W} - \sqrt{4KC_D} \end{aligned}$$

Velocity that corresponds to γ_{\max}

recall the C_L @ L/D_{\max}

$$C_L = \sqrt{\frac{C_{DP}}{K}} @ L/D_{\max}$$

$$L = W \cos \gamma$$

$$W \cos \gamma = \frac{1}{2} \rho U^2 S \sqrt{\frac{C_D}{K}}$$

Rearrange to get $V_{\gamma \max}$

$$\underline{R/C_{\gamma \max}} = V_{\gamma \max} \cdot \sin(\gamma_{\max})$$

↳ not R/C_{\max}

? Propeller Powered A/C

$$T = \frac{P \cdot \eta}{V} \quad \curvearrowright$$

plug into $\gamma = \frac{T}{W} - \frac{D}{W}$

solve by differentiating with V
setting $= 0$

↳ (see full derivation in Anderson text)

$$V_{rmax} \sim \frac{4 (\omega/s) \cdot k}{(\rho \eta P/\omega)}$$

$P \equiv$ shaft power

to get γ_{max} , plug V_{rmax} into equations for T & D

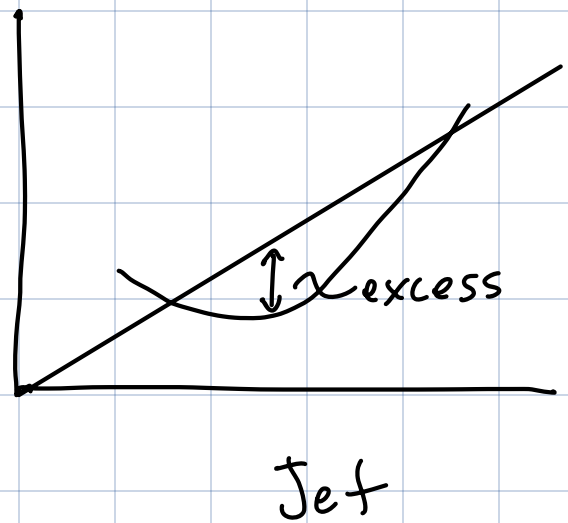
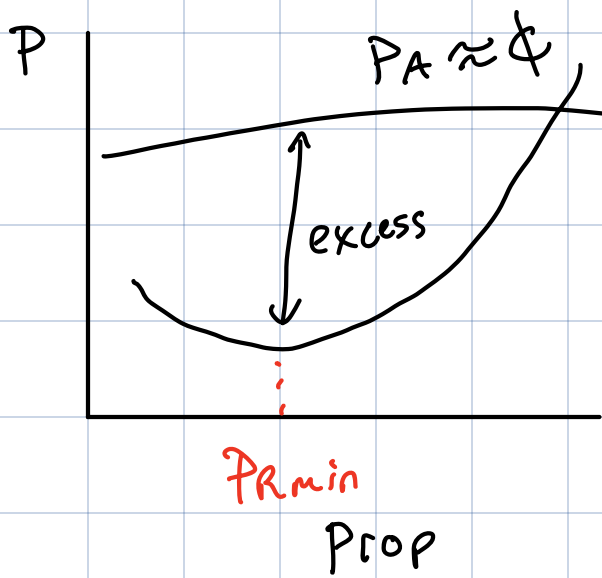
$$\hookrightarrow \underline{\gamma_{max}} = \underline{\frac{T}{\omega}} - \underline{\frac{D}{\omega}}$$

for prop A/C

$$R/C_{\gamma_{max}} = V_{rmax} \cdot \sin \gamma_{max}$$

$$R/C_{max} \neq R/C_{\gamma_{max}}$$

$$R/C_{max} = \frac{\text{max excess power}}{\omega}$$



$R/C_{max \text{ prop}} \leadsto \text{occurs @ } P_{Rmin}$

AKA $\left(\frac{C_L^{3/2}}{C_D} \right)_{max}$

$R/C_{max \text{ jet}} \leadsto \text{take } P_A \text{ \& } P_R \text{ curves}$
 subtract them, find the
 Max

- Prop : $R/C = \frac{P_A - P_R}{W} = \left(\frac{T}{W} - \frac{D}{W} \right) V$

because $P_A \approx \phi$ with V .

then R/C_{max} occurs where

- $C_L^{3/2}$
 $\frac{C_L}{C_D}$ is maximum
 $\sim \frac{P_T}{V}$

estimate $\gamma_{max} = \frac{T}{W} - \frac{D}{W}$

solve for T & D using
 $V_{\gamma_{max}} \sim \frac{4 \left(\frac{W}{S} \right) \cdot K}{\rho \eta P/W}$

Jet: $R/C = \frac{T}{W} - \frac{D}{W}$

$$\gamma = \frac{T}{W} - \frac{D}{W} \approx \frac{T}{W} - \frac{1}{L/D}$$

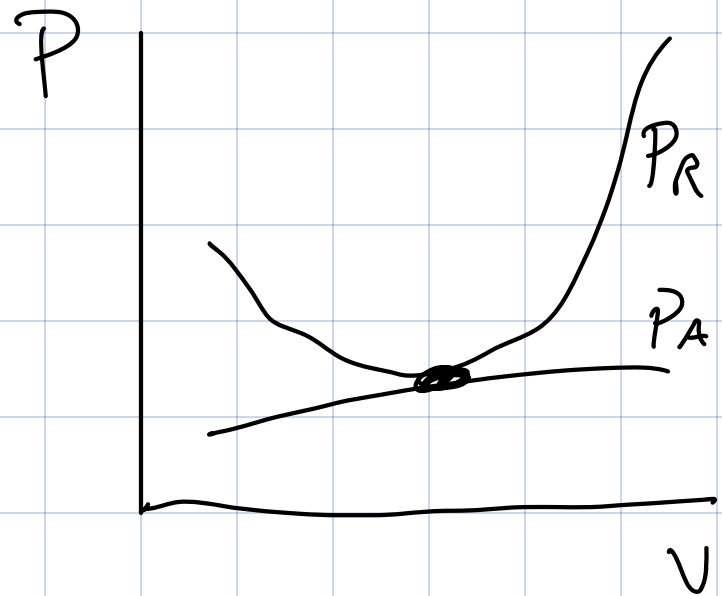
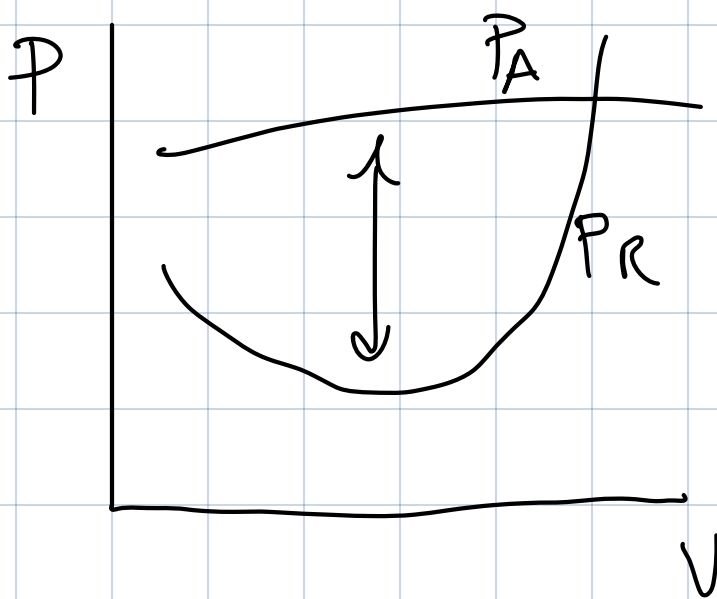
because $T_A \approx C$

γ_{max} obtained @ L/D_{max}

R/C_{max} must be obtained
 via subtraction
 of T_A & P_R curves

a few more R/c concepts

1. ceilings: how high you can fly in SLF



-altitude where $R/c \max \rightarrow 0$
absolute ceiling

$$P_A = P_{R_{min}}$$

- service ceiling \leadsto
altitude where

$$R/C_{max} \approx 100 \frac{ft}{min}$$

2. Time to climb

- time to Reach altitude

$$R/C = \frac{dh}{dt}$$

$$dt = \frac{dh}{R/C}$$

time to climb :

$$\int_{h_1}^{h_2} \frac{dh}{R/C}$$

h (ft)	$(R/C)_{\max}$ (ft/s)	$V_{(R/C)_{\max}}$ (ft/s)
0	179.9	747.4
10,000	156.6	798.0
20,000	133.8	858.3
30,000	111.0	931.9
40,000	85.9	1,033.4
50,000	58.2	1,176.6
60,000	30.1	1,358.7

Estimate absolute
ceiling