
UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Peperiksaan Semester Pertama
Sidang Akademik 2005/2006
*First Semester Examination
2005/2006 Academic Session*

November 2005
November 2005

ESA 243/3 - Aerodinamik
Aerodynamics

Masa : [3 jam]
Duration : [3 hours]

Sila pastikan bahawa kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi TIGA BELAS (13) mukasurat dan ENAM (6) soalan sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan ini.

Please ensure that this paper contains THIRTEEN (13) printed pages and SIX (6) questions before you begin examination.

Arahan: Jawab **LIMA** soalan sahaja. Semua soalan membawa jumlah markah yang sama.

Instructions: Answer **FIVE** questions only. All questions carry the same marks.

1. (a) Terangkan anggapan apakah yang digunakan di dalam analisis aliran potential.

Explain the assumption had been used for the potential flow analysis.

(4 markah/marks)

- (b) Terangkan mengapa dalam analisis aliran potential dapat menggunakan model model aliran elementer untuk menyelesaikan persoalan aliran melalui suatu benda.

Explain why in the analysis of potential flow one can used a elementary flow models in solving the flow problem pass through a body.

(4 markah/marks)

- (c) Diberikan suatu medan aliran upaya yang terdiri daripada 3 unsur aliran upaya iaitu :

- Aliran seragam $U_{\infty} = 15 \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{sec}}$ dengan sudut serang $\alpha = 5^0$
- Sumber kekuatan $\sigma = 5 \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{sec}}$ terletak di titik A(2,3)
- Vorteks dalam arah berlawanan arah jam dengan kekuatan $\Gamma = 10 \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{sec}}$ terletak di titik B (-2,3)

Given a potential flow field which consist of three elementary potential flow models namely :

- *Uniform flow at angle of attack $\alpha = 5^0$ with free stream velocity $U_{\infty} = 15 \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{sec}}$*
- *Source with strength of $\sigma = 5 \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{sec}}$ is located at point A (2,3)*
- *Vortex is in the counter clock wise direction with strength of $\Gamma = 10 \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{sec}}$ is located at point B (-2,3)*

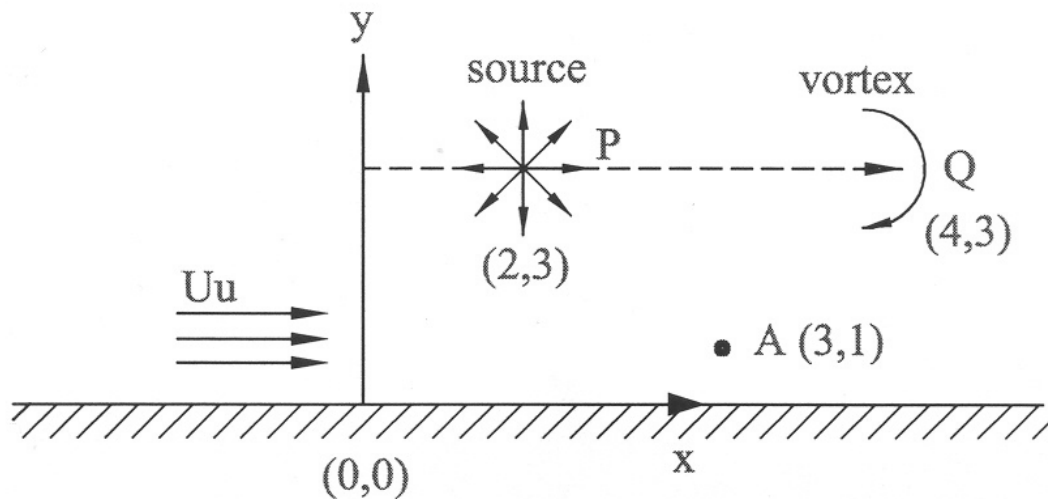
Jika tekanan statik pada jarak tak terhingga, $P_{\infty} = 10^5 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}^2}$, tentukan :

If the static pressure at infinity far away is $P_{\infty} = 10^5 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}^2}$, determine:

- (i) Fungsi upaya, $\Phi(x, y)$ dan fungsi arus, $\Psi(x, y)$
The potential function $\Phi(x, y)$ and the stream function $\Psi(x, y)$
(3 markah/marks)
- (ii) Fungsi upaya kompleks, $F(z)$
The complex potential function $F(z)$
(3 markah/marks)
- (iii) Halaju komponen u dan v pada titik $(1,1)$
The velocity components u and v at the point $(1,1)$
(4 markah/marks)
- (iv) Tekanan statik, P pada titik $(1,1)$
The static pressure P at the point $(1,1)$
(2 markah/marks)

2. (a) Suatu model aliran di atas permukaan padat terdiri : Aliran seragam dengan halaju $U_\infty = 10 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{sec}}$, sumber berkekuatan $\sigma = 10 \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{sec}}$ dan vorteks yang searah dengan jarum jam dengan kekuatan $\Gamma = 10 \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{sec}}$. Model aliran di atas seperti diperlihatkan pada Gambarajah 1 di mana sumber terletak pada titik P (2,3) dan vorteks pada titik Q (4,3).

A flow model along the solid surface consist of : a uniform flow with velocity $U_\infty = 10 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{sec}}$, source with source strength $\sigma = 10 \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{sec}}$ and a clock wise vortex with strength vortex $\Gamma = 10 \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{sec}}$. The above flow model as depicted in the Figure 1 where the source is located at the coordinate (2,3) and the vortex at (4,3).



Rajah 1. Model aliran seragam, sumber dan vorteks

Figure 1. A uniform flow model, source and vortex

Jika tekanan statik pada jarak tak terhingga, $P_\infty = 10^5 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}^2}$, dengan menggunakan kaedah Image, tentukan :

If the static pressure at infinity is $P_\infty = 10^5 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}^2}$, then use an Image Method determine :

- (i) Fungsi upaya, $\Phi(x, y)$ dan fungsi arus, $\Psi(x, y)$

The potential function $\Phi(x, y)$ and the stream function $\Psi(x, y)$

(3 markah/marks)

- (ii) Fungsi upaya kompleks, $F(z)$

The complex potential function $F(z)$

(2 markah/marks)

- (iii) Halaju komponen u dan v pada titik (3,1)

The velocity components u and v at point (3,1)

(3 markah/marks)

- (iv) Tekanan statik, P pada titik (3,1)

The static pressure at point (3,1)

(2 markah/marks)

- (b) Suatu kerajang udara berbentuk ellips berada di dalam aliran seragam

$U_\infty = 10 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{sec}}$ dengan sudut sedang $\alpha = 3^\circ$. Tekanan statik pada jarak

tak terhingga $P_\infty = 10^5 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}^2}$.

Data geometri ellips sebagai berikut : panjang ellips : 0.5 m, dan lebar 0.25m. Geometry ellips tersebut dapat diperolehi dari transformasi Joukowski suatu bulatan.

Tentukan :

An airfoil which has an elliptical form is immersed in the uniform flow of $U_\infty = 10 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{sec}}$ and the angle of attack $\alpha = 3^\circ$. The static pressure at

far away is $P_\infty = 10^5 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}^2}$.

The geometry data of the elliptical shape is given as follows : length = 0.5 m and width : 0.25m. The elliptical geometry can be obtained from the Joukowski transformation over the circle.

Determine :

- (i) Persamaan transformasi Joukowski yang diperlukan

The required Joukowski transformation equation

(2 markah/marks)

- (ii) Kekuatan vorteks yang diperlukan

The strength of required vortex

(2 markah/marks)

- (iii) Koordinat ellips dan kecepatan aliran pada titik yang sepadan dengan sudut $\theta = 30^\circ$ pada titik atas bulatan

The airfoil coordinates and velocity on the airfoil which corresponding to the point on circle at $\theta = 30^\circ$

(3 markah/marks)

- (iv) Tekanan statik di titik seperti soalan bahagian (iii)

The static pressure as given by question number (iii)

(3 markah/marks)

3. (a) Terangkan kekangan kaedah teori kerajang udara nipis dalam menyelesaikan masalah aerodinamik.

Explain the limitation of of the Thin airfoil theory in solving aerodynamics problems.

(4 markah/marks)

- (b) Terangkan maksud digit dari keranjang udara Seri Naca dibawah ini

- (i) NACA 2415
 (ii) NACA 23018
 (iii) NACA 65₃-212

Explain the meaning of the numbers in the below NACA series air foil

- (i) NACA 2415
 (ii) NACA 23018
 (iii) NACA 65₃-212

(4 markah/marks)

- (c) Suatu kerajang udara Naca 4412 dengan koordinat kamber $\frac{y_c}{c} \left(\frac{x}{c} \right)$ diberikan sebagai berikut :

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{y_c}{c} \left(\frac{x}{c} \right) &= 0.125 \left[0.8 \left(\frac{x}{c} \right) - \left(\frac{x}{c} \right)^2 \right] && 0 \leq \left(\frac{x}{c} \right) \leq 0.4 \\ &= 0.0555 \left[0.2 + 0.8 \left(\frac{x}{c} \right) - \left(\frac{x}{c} \right)^2 \right] && 0.4 < \left(\frac{x}{c} \right) \leq 1.0 \end{aligned}$$

Kerajang udara ini berada dalam aliran seragam dengan sudut serang $\alpha = 5^\circ$.

Dengan kaedah teori kerajang udara nipis, tentukan :

Given an airfoil Naca 4412 with the camber line coordinate as defined as follows

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{y_c}{c} \left(\frac{x}{c} \right) &= 0.125 \left[0.8 \left(\frac{x}{c} \right) - \left(\frac{x}{c} \right)^2 \right] && 0 \leq \left(\frac{x}{c} \right) \leq 0.4 \\ &= 0.0555 \left[0.2 + 0.8 \left(\frac{x}{c} \right) - \left(\frac{x}{c} \right)^2 \right] && 0.4 < \left(\frac{x}{c} \right) \leq 1.0 \end{aligned}$$

This airfoil immersed in the uniform flow at an angle of attack $\alpha = 5^\circ$

Use thin airfoil theory, determine:

- (i) Pekali teori kerajang udara nipis, A_0
The thin airfoil theory's coefficients, A_0
(2 markah/marks)
- (ii) Pekali teori kerajang udara nipis, A_1
The thin airfoil theory's coefficients, A_1
(2 markah/marks)
- (iii) Pekali teori kerajang udara nipis, A_2
The thin airfoil theory's coefficients, A_2
(2 markah/marks)
- (iv) Pekali daya angkat, C_l
The lift coefficient, C_l
(2 markah/marks)
- (v) Pekali daya momen anggulan, C_m
The moment pitching coefficient, C_m
(2 markah/marks)
- (vi) Sudut serang pada daya angkat sama dengan nol, $\alpha_{L=0}$
The zero lift angle of attack, $\alpha_{L=0}$
(2 markah/marks)

4. (a) Terangkan kaedah Panel

Explain the Panel Method

(3 markah/marks)

- (b) Mengapa syarat Kutta diperlukan dalam analisis aliran menggunakan kaedah panel?

Explain why the Kutta Condition is required in the flow analysis using Panel Method?

(3 markah/marks)

- (c) Suatu vorteks ditaburkan di atas panel dengan kedua hujung panel A dan B mempunyai koordinat A(1,1) dan B (3,3) Kekuatan vorteks adalah seragam iaitu $\gamma(x) = 5$ unit . Panel ini berada dalam aliran halaju seragam $U_\infty = 10 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{sec}}$ dan sudut serang $\alpha = 3^\circ$. Tekanan statik pada jarak tak terhingga, $P_\infty = 10^5 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}^2}$.

Tentukan :

A continuous vortex was distributed over a panel which the coordinate of edge panel A and B are A(1,1) and B(3,3). The strength of vortex is uniform equal to $\gamma(x) = 5$ units . If such panel immersed in the uniform flow with free stream velocity $U_\infty = 10 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{sec}}$ and the static pressure at infinity is $P_\infty = 10^5 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}^2}$.

Determine :

- (i) Komponen halaju u dan v pada titik (2,5)

The velocity components u and v at point (2,5)

(4 markah/marks)

- (ii) Tekanan statik pada titik tersebut

The static pressure at that point

(3 markah/marks)

- (d) Seperti soal di atas (nombor 4c), vorteks digantikan dengan sumber dengan kekuatan sumber ditaburkan secara lurus di mana pada hujung panel A adalah $\sigma(A) = 2$ unit dan pada hujung panel B dengan $\sigma(B) = 5$ unit

Tentukan :

As problem given in 4c, the vortex was replaced by source. The strength of source vary linearly where at the edge of pane A is equal to is $\sigma(A) = 2$ units while at the edge of panel B with $\sigma(B) = 5$ units

Determine :

- (i) Komponen halaju u dan v pada titik (4,4)

The velocity components u and v at point (4,4)

(4 markah/marks)

- (ii) Tekanan statik di titik tersebut

The static pressure at that point

(3 markah/marks)

5. (a) Terangkan konsep asas kaedah teori garis angkat.
Explain the basic idea of Lifting Line Theory.
(4 markah/marks)
- (b) Terangkan konsep asas kaedah vorteks kekisi.
Explain the basic idea of vortex lattice.
(4 markah/marks)
- (c) Terangkan apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan seretan teraruh.
Explain what does means by induced drag.
(3 markah/marks)
- (d) Terangkan mengapa kaedah teori garis angkat kurang tepat digunakan untuk analisis aerodinamik sayap delta.
Explain why The lifting line theory inadequate for aerodynamics analysis for flow pass through delta wing.
(3 markah/marks)
- (e) Terangkan mengapa sayap dengan bentuk *plat form elliptic* mempunyai daya seretan teraruh minimum dibandingkan dengan bentuk sayap lainnya.
Explain why the wing with elliptical plat form has the most minimum induced drag compared with the other wing plan form.
(3 markah/marks)
- (f) Terangkan mengapa suatu sayap yang dipasang pada fuselaj diperlukan “*angle of incidence*”.
Explain why the wing attach to the fuselage need an angle of incidence.
(3 markah/marks)

6. Katakan sebuah pesawat udara dengan berat 4000kg dan rentang sayap 10 m dan kelajuan terbang 120 m/saat. Panjang perentas sayapnya ialah 0.6 m dan taburan daya angkat yang terjadi pada sayap adalah berbentuk elips. Pesawat itu terbang dengan ketinggian 4000 meter dengan keadaan atmosfera : suhu 10^0 C , ketumpatan udara $\rho = 1.022$ Kg/m³ dan tekanan atmosfera $P = 0.8 \cdot 10^5$ N/m² , pemalar udara universal, $R = 287$ J/(Kg ⁰K) dan $\gamma = 1.4$, viscosity $\mu = 1.789 \cdot 10^{-5}$ Kg/(m.sec)

An aircraft with maximum take off weight 4000kg and wing span of 10 m. The cruising speed is 150 m/sec. If the average of chord length is 0.6 and the wing loading is elliptic. The aircraft fly at altitude 4000m with atmospheric condition: temperature 10^0 C, air density $\rho = 1.022$ Kg/m³ and atmospheric pressure $P = 0.8 \cdot 10^5$ N/m², Universal gas constant $R = 287$ J/(Kg ⁰K) and $\gamma = 1.4$.viscosity $\mu = 1.789 \cdot 10^{-5}$ Kg/(m.sec)

Tentukan :

Determine :

- (i) Nombor Mach pesawat terbang dan Nombor Reynolds

The Mach Number of aircraft flight and the Reynolds Number
(2 markah/marks)

- (ii) Jika pada suatu titik di permukaan sayap, halaju udara adalah 160 m/saat, tentukan nilai tekanan statik pada titik tersebut

If at any control point over wing surface is found that the air velocity is 160 m/sec, determine the static pressure at that point
(2 markah/marks)

- (iii) Kekuatan pengelilingan, Γ_0 di pertengahan rentang sayap

The strength of circulation Γ_0 at the mid wing span
(3 markah/marks)

- (iv) Anggarkan sudut serang teraruh , α_i

Estimate the induced angle of attack, α_i
(3 markah/marks)

- (v) Kirakan pekali daya seret teraruh, c_{di}

Estimate the induced drag coefficient c_{di}

(3 markah/marks)

- (vi) Terangkan mengapa bentuk pelantar elips tidak digunakan di dalam pembuatan pesawat terbang

Explain why the elliptic wing platform was not used generally in the aircraft manufacturing

(3 markah/marks)

- (vii) Jika sayap tersebut di atas menggunakan keratan rentas kerajang udara Naca 2412 dengan kecerunan daya angkat

kerajang udara $\left(\frac{dC_\ell}{d\alpha}\right)_{\text{airfoil}} = 0.104 / \text{deg}$, tentukan kecerunan

sayap daya angkat $\left(\frac{dC_\ell}{d\alpha}\right)_{\text{sayap}}$

If this wing platform used Naca 2412 as its cross section with

The airfoi's lift slope $\left(\frac{dC_\ell}{d\alpha}\right)_{\text{airfoil}} = 0.104 / \text{deg}$, determine the

wing's lift slope $\left(\frac{dC_\ell}{d\alpha}\right)_{\text{wing}}$

(2 markah/marks)

- (viii) Kerajang udara Naca 2412 memiliki sudut serang pada daya angkat sama dengan sifar adalah $\alpha_{L=0} = -2.5^\circ$, tentukan berapakah sudut serang pesawat terbang ini

Airfoil Naca serie 23012 has the zero lift angle of attack $\alpha_{L=0} = -2.5^\circ$, determine the angle of attack of this airplane

(2 markah/marks)

-ooo000ooo-