
UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Peperiksaan Semester Kedua
Sidang Akademik 2003/2004
*Second Semester Examination
2003/2004 Academic Session*

Februari/Mac 2004
February/March 2004

ESA 372/3 – Aerodinamik Pesawat
Aircraft Aerodynamics

Masa : 3 jam
Hour : [3 hours]

ARAHAN KEPADA CALON :
INSTRUCTION TO CANDIDATES:

Sila pastikan bahawa kertas soalan ini mengandungi **DUA PULUH SATU** mukasurat bercetak dan **ENAM** soalan sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan.
*Please ensure that this paper contains **TWENTY ONE** printed pages and **SIX** questions before you begin examination.*

Jawab **LIMA** soalan sahaja.
*Answer **FIVE** questions only.*

Calon boleh menjawab semua soalan dalam Bahasa Malaysia. Sekiranya calon ingin menjawab dalam Bahasa Inggeris, sekurang-kurangnya satu soalan perlu dijawab dalam Bahasa Malaysia.
Student may answer all the questions in Bahasa Malaysia. If you want to answer in English, at least one question must be answered in Bahasa Malaysia.

Mesin kira bukan yang boleh diprogram boleh digunakan.
Non programmable calculator can be used.

Setiap soalan mestilah dimulakan pada mukasurat yang baru.
Each questions must begin from a new page.

1. Seretan pada pesawat menentukan kuasa yang diperlukan untuk menggerakannya dan juga mempengaruhi pecutannya, kadar mendaki, penggunaan bahan api, serta sudut luncuran, dll. Seretan keseluruhan terbentuk daripada pelbagai komponen seretan. Jelaskan maksud komponen-komponen seretan berikut:

The drag on an aircraft determines the power required to keep it moving, and influences its acceleration, rate of climb, fuel consumption, and glide angle, etc. The total drag is built up from various drag components. Explain means of the following drag components :

- a. Seretan teraruh
Induced drag (2 markah/marks)
- b. Seretan parasit
Parasite drag (2 markah/marks)
- c. Seretan geseran kulit
Skin friction drag (2 markah/marks)
- d. Seretan bentuk
Form drag (2 markah/marks)
- e. Seretan gangguan
Interference drag (2 markah/marks)
- f. Seretan trim
Trim drag (2 markah/marks)
- g. Seretan susuk
Profile drag (2 markah/marks)
- h. Seretan penyejukan
Cooling drag (2 markah/marks)
- i. Seretan gelombang
Wave drag (2 markah/marks)
- k. Seretan dasar
Base drag (2 markah/marks)

2. (a). Jelaskan digit dalam Siri Naca yang berikut
Explain the following digit of the airfoil Naca Series :

Naca 4412

Naca 23012

Naca 65₃212

(3 markah/marks)

- (b) Untuk nisbah ketebalan $\frac{t}{c}$ dan sudut pinggir mengekor Φ_{TE} yang diberikan, cerun lengkung daya angkat airfoil $\frac{dc_l}{d\alpha}$ boleh diperolehi seperti :

For given a thickness ratio $\frac{t}{c}$ and the trailing edge angle Φ_{TE} , the lift

curve slope airfoil $\frac{dc_l}{d\alpha}$ can be obtained as :

$$\frac{dc_l}{d\alpha} = c_{l\alpha} = 6.28 + 4.7 \frac{t}{c} (1 + 0.00375 \Phi_{TE}) \quad (\text{per rad})$$

Menggunakan gambarajah yang diberikan
Used fig. below

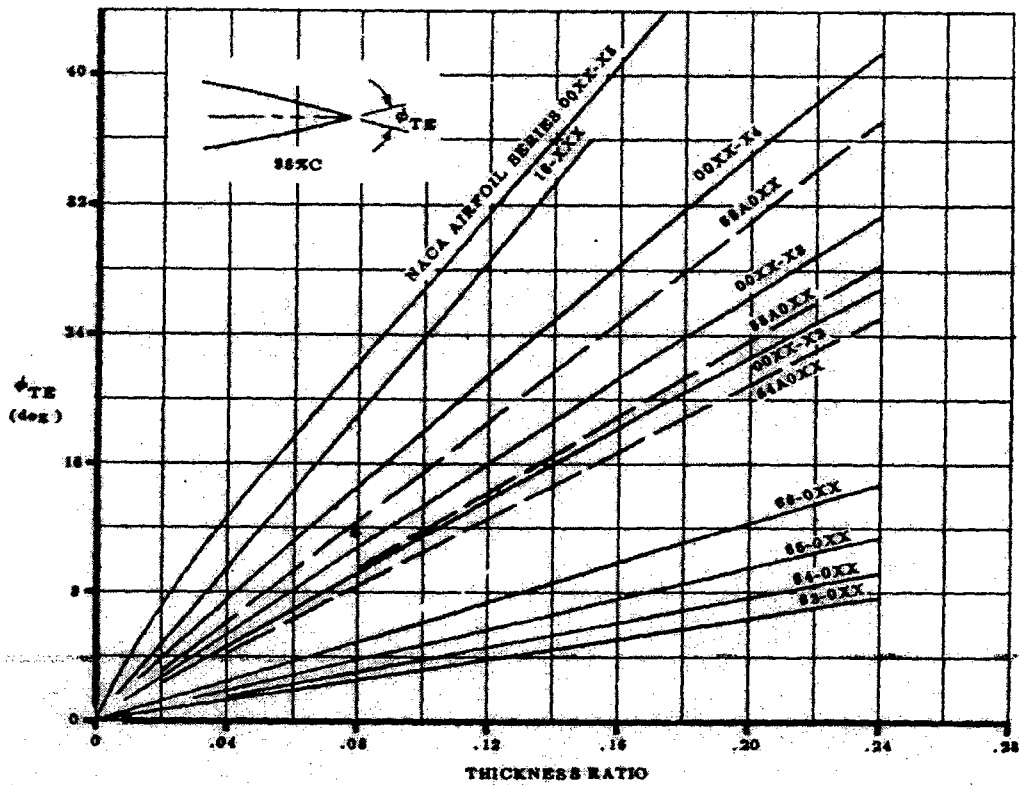


FIGURE 3.2.1-6 VARIATION OF TRAILING-EDGE ANGLE WITH AIRFOIL THICKNESS RATIO

Carikan $\frac{dc_t}{d\alpha}$ untuk ketiga-tiga airfoil di atas.

Find $\frac{dc_t}{d\alpha}$ for above three airfoils.

(3 markah/marks)

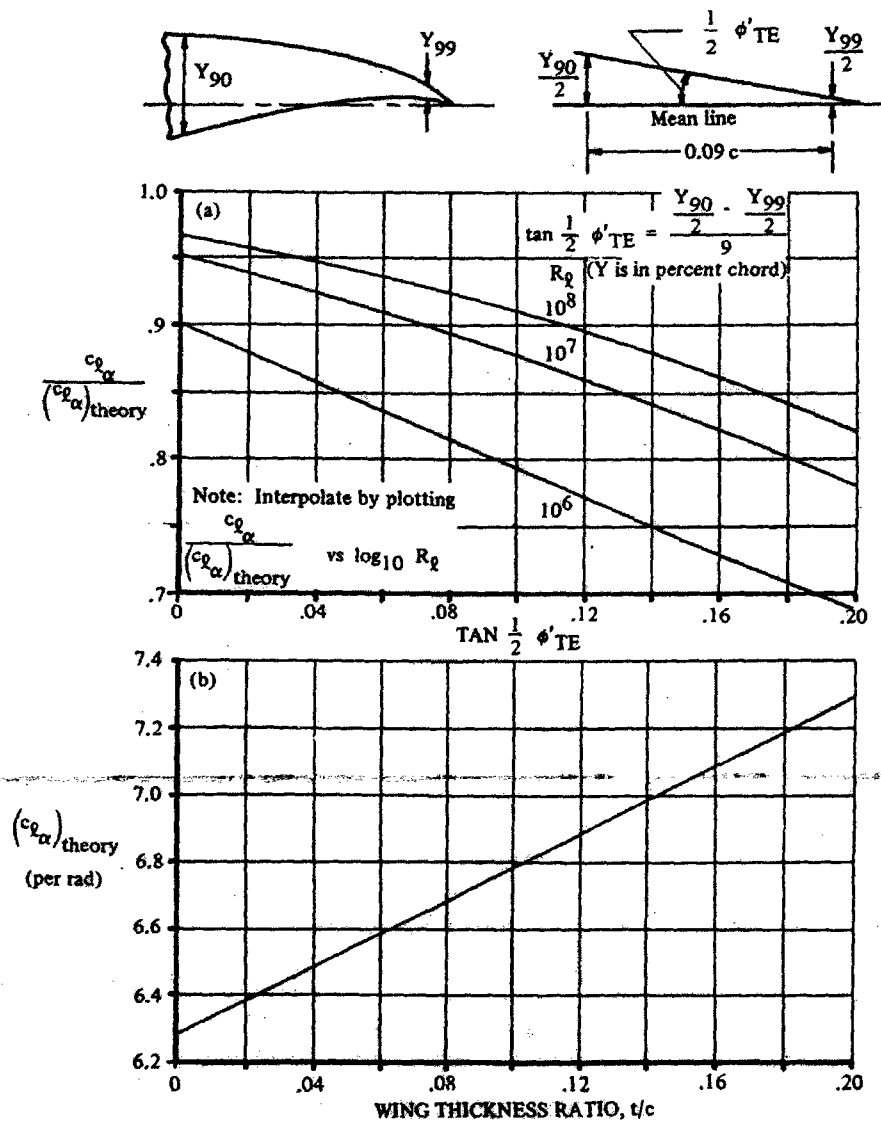


FIGURE 4.1.1.2-8 TWO-DIMENSIONAL LIFT-CURVE SLOPE METHOD 2

- (d) Pekali daya angkat airfoil maksimum $c_{l\max}$ boleh diperolehi daripada:
 The maximum lift coefficient airfoil $c_{l\max}$ is obtained as :

$$c_{l\max} = (c_{l\max})_{base} + \Delta_1 c_{l\max} + \Delta_2 c_{l\max} + \Delta_3 c_{l\max} + \Delta_4 c_{l\max} + \Delta_5 c_{l\max}$$

-7-

Anggap kedudukan kamber maksimum ketiga-tiga airfoil di atas terletak pada 30% perentas, kedudukan ketebalan maksimum pada 40% perentas dan nombor Reynolds, $R = 9 \cdot 10^6$ Menggunakan Rajah. 4.1.1.4-5, Rajah 4.1.1.4-6, Rajah 4.1.1.4-7 dan Rajah 4.1.1.4-8, dapatkan $c_{l \max}$ untuk ketiga-tiga airfoil di atas.

Assume that the position of maximum camber of those three airfoils above are located at 30 % chord, position of maximum thickness at 40 % chord and the operational Reynolds number $R = 9 \cdot 10^6$. Use Fig. 4.1.1.4-5, Fig. 4.1.1.4-6, Fig. 4.1.1.4-7 and Fig. 4.1.1.4-8. Find the $c_{l \max}$ for those 3 airfoils above.

(4 markah/marks)

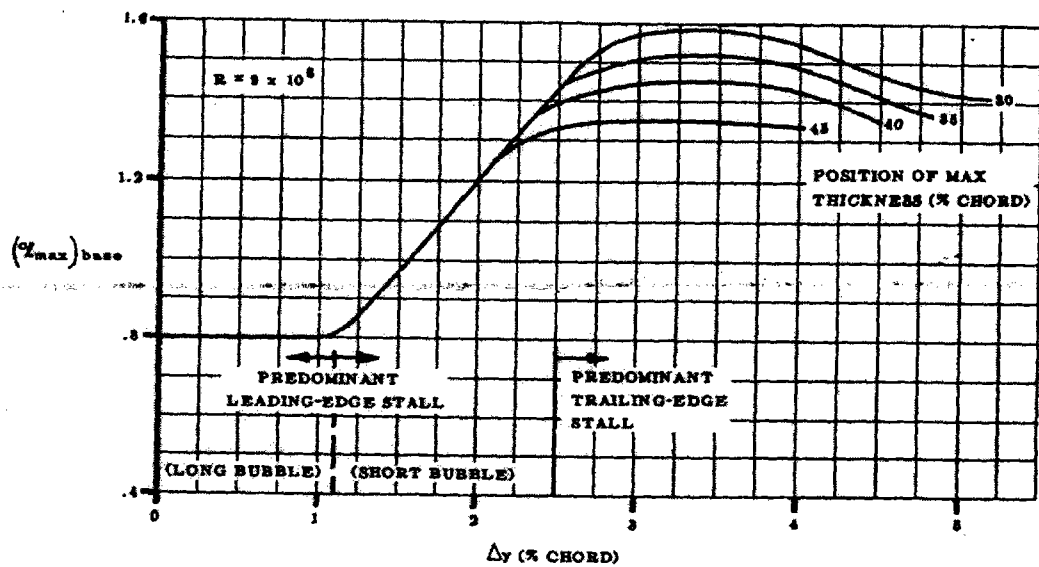


FIGURE 4.1.1.4-5 AIRFOIL SECTION MAXIMUM LIFT COEFFICIENT OF UNCAMBERED AIRFOILS

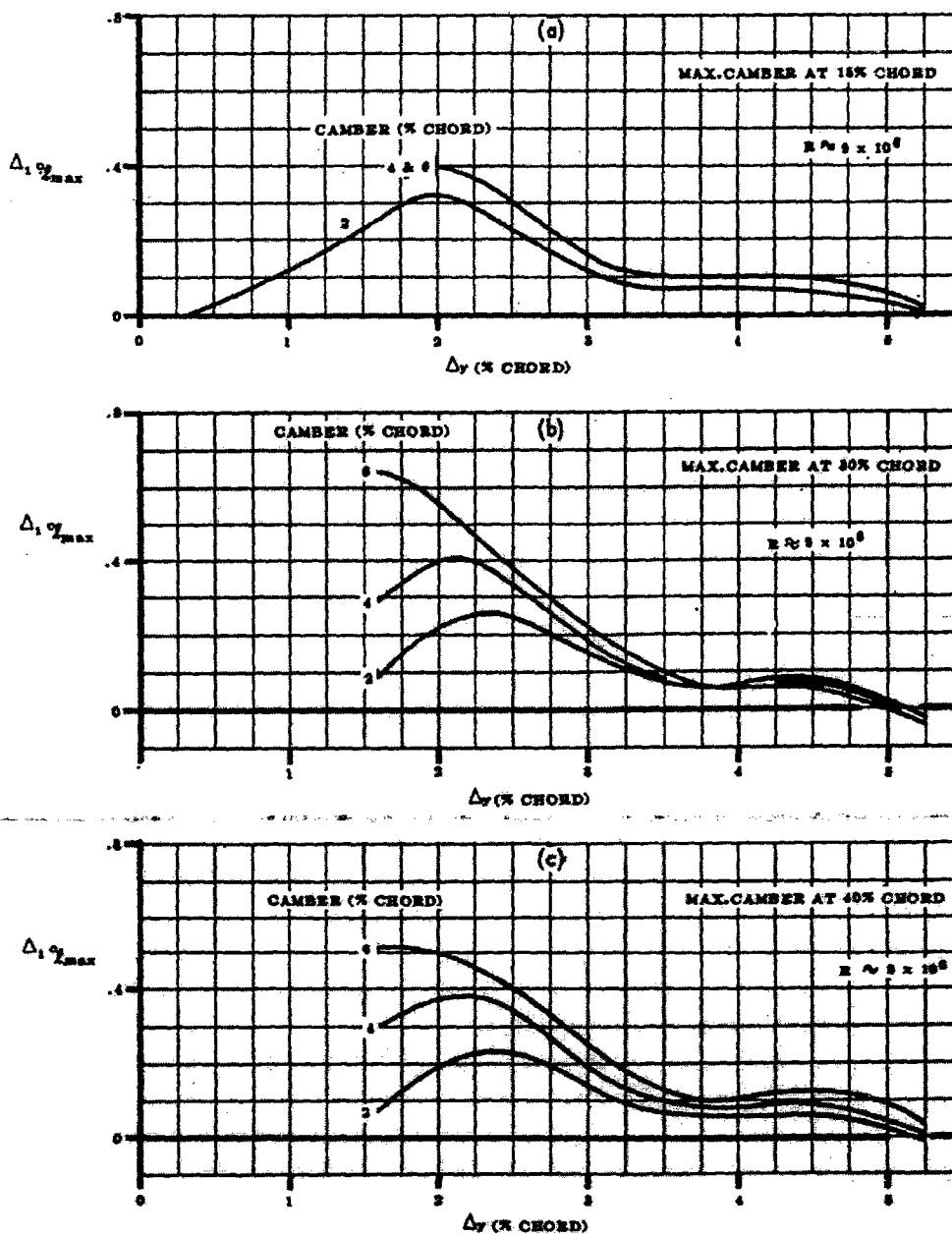


FIGURE 4.1.1.4-8 EFFECT OF AIRFOIL CAMBER LOCATION AND AMOUNT ON SECTION MAXIMUM LIFT

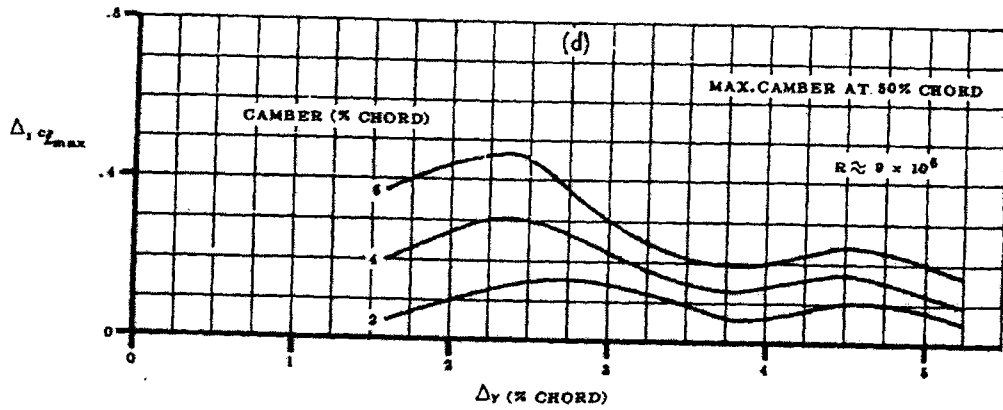


FIGURE 4.1.1.4-6 (Cont'd) EFFECT OF AIRFOIL CAMBER LOCATION AND AMOUNT ON SECTION MAXIMUM LIFT

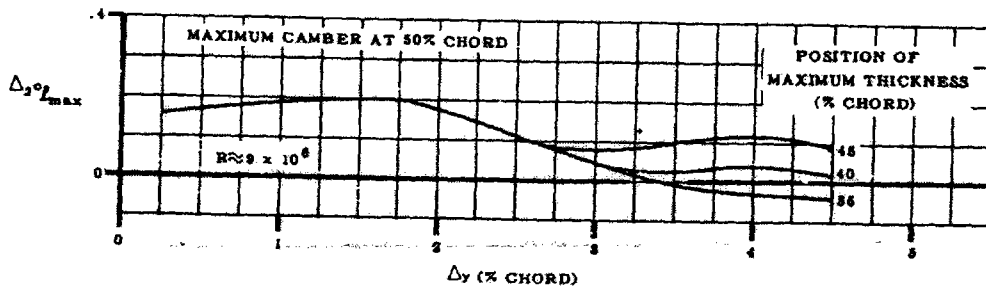


FIGURE 4.1.1.4-7a EFFECT OF POSITION OF MAXIMUM THICKNESS ON SECTION MAXIMUM LIFT

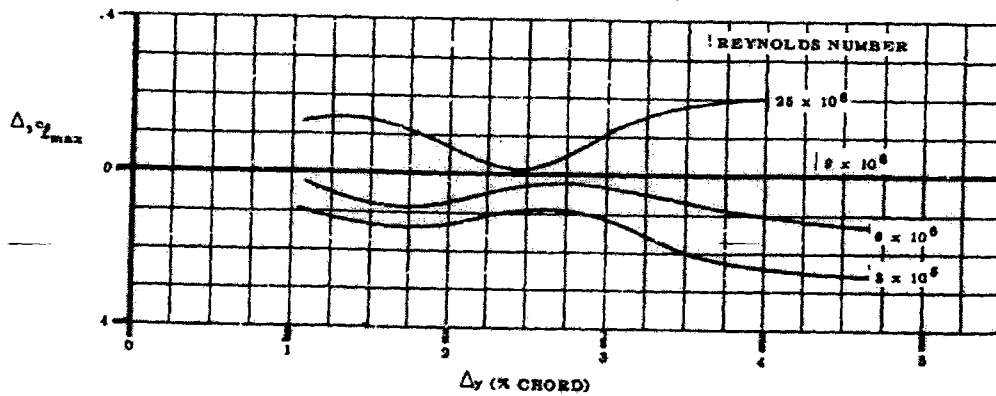


FIGURE 4.1.1.4-7b EFFECT OF REYNOLDS NUMBER ON SECTION MAXIMUM LIFT

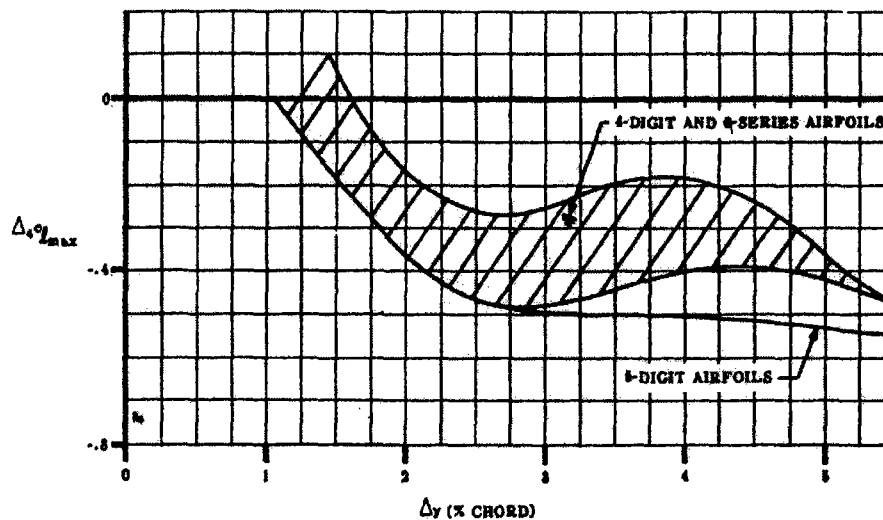


FIGURE 4.1.1.4-9a EFFECT OF NACA STANDARD ROUGHNESS ON SECTION MAXIMUM LIFT

- (e) Diberikan sebuah airfoil siri Naca 4412 dengan kepak, dimana nisbah perentas kepak ialah $\frac{c_f}{c} = 0.28$. Jika jenis kepak ini ialah kepak beralur tunggal dan pada sudut pesongan $\delta_f = 20^\circ$ ia mempunyai nisbah pengembangan perentas $\left(\frac{c'}{c}\right) = 1.08$. Anggap kepak ini boleh beroperasi pada no Mach $M = 0.4$. Untuk keadaan bila kepak terpesong pada $\delta_f = 20^\circ$ dan no Mach, $M = 0.3$, dapatkan:

Given an airfoil Naca serie 4412 with flap, where the chord flap ratio :

$\frac{c_f}{c} = 0.28$, If the type of flap is single slotted flap and at the deflection flap angle

$\delta_f = 20^\circ$ has the ratio of chord extension $\left(\frac{c'}{c}\right) = 1.08$. Assumed that this flap

would be operated at Mach Number $M = 0.4$. For the condition of flap deflected at $\delta_f = 20^\circ$ and the Mach number $M = 0.3$. Find:

- (i) Pekali daya angkat pada sudut serang sifar
The lift coefficient at zero angle of attack

(2 markah/marks)

- (ii) Cerun lengkung daya angkat
The lift curve slope

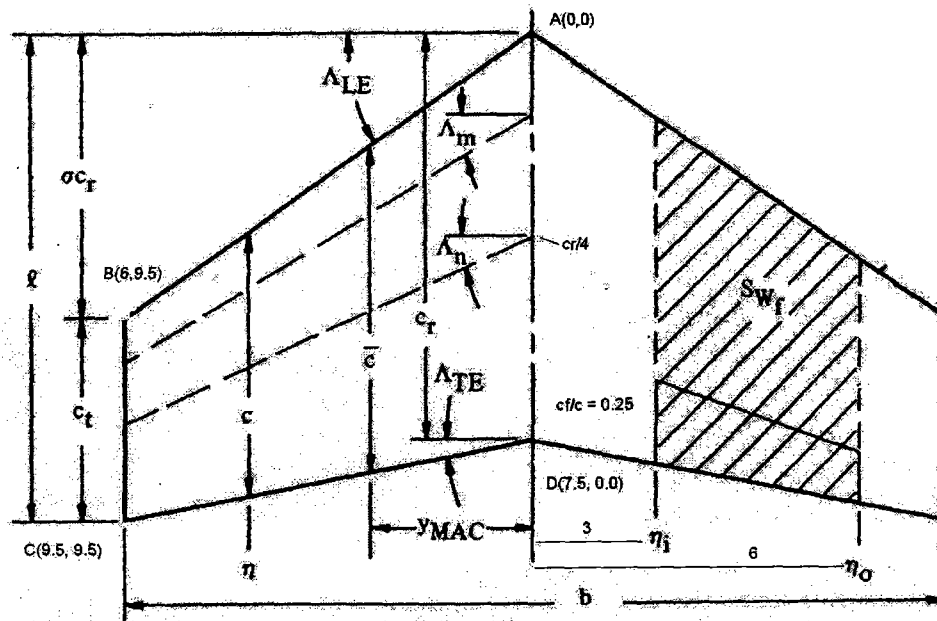
(2 markah/marks)

- (iii) Pekali daya angkat maksimum
The maximum lift coefficient.

(2 markah/marks)

-12-

3. (i) Diberikan bentuk bentangan sayap seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam gambarajah di bawah:
Given a wing plan form as shown in the Figure belows:



Dengan koordinat untuk empat titik penjuru A(0.0,0.0) ,B(6.0,9.5),C(9.5,9.5) dan D(7.5,0.0) secara respektif. Kedudukan bahagian dalam kepak pada $\eta_i = 3.0$ dan $\eta_o = 6.0$ untuk bahagian dalam. Kesemua dimensi koordinat-koordinat tersebut adalah dalam unit meter. Nisbah perentas kepak kepada panjang perentas tempatan adalah 0.25. Berdasarkan data di atas, dapatkan parameter-parameter berikut:

With the coordinate for four point corners A(0.0,0.0) ,B(6.0,9.5),C(9.5,9.5) and D(7.5,0.0) respectively. The location of flap inner section at $\eta_i = 3.0$ and $\eta_o = 6.0$ for the outer section. All length dimension of those coordinates are in meter. The flap chord ratio to the local chord length is 0.25. Based above data find the following parameters :

- Perentas punca/root chord c_r
- Perentas tip/ tip chord c_t
- Rentang sayap/ wing span b

-13/

- d. Nisbah tirus/*Taper ratio* λ
- e. Luas sayap/*Wing Area* S
- f. Nisbah bidang/*Aspect ratio* A_R
- g. Perentas aerodinamik min/*Mean aerodynamics chord* c_{mac}
- h. Sudut sapu pinggir depan/*Sweep angle of leading edge* Λ_{LE}
- i. Sudut sapu pinggir mengekor/*Sweep angle of trailing edge* Λ_{TE}
- j. Sudut sapu pada ketebalan maksimum/*Sweep angle at maximum thickness*
 $\Lambda_{x(t/c)_{max} = 0.3 \text{ chord}}$
- k. Kawasan Basah sayap / *Wing Wetted area* S_{wett}
- l. Luas sayap terpengaruh dengan pesongan pinggir mengekor /*Wing area affected by trailing edge deflection* S_{wf}
- m. Kedudukan arah rentang perentas aerodinamik min / *The spanwise location of mean aerodynamics chord* Y_{Mac}
- n. Kedudukan kawasan tengah berbanding titik puncak / *The location of center area with respect to the apex point* $X_{centroid}$

(10 markah/marks)

- (ii) Keratan airfoil sayap di atas adalah Siri Naca 4412 dan adalah seragam sepanjang arah rentangnya serta ia telah direkabentuk untuk nombor Mach, $M = 0.4$ dan ketinggian penerbangan pada 7000 m di mana data atmosfera adalah seperti berikut :

The airfoil section of above wing is Naca Serie 4412 and uniform along its spanwise and it was designed for the Mach number design $M = 0.4$ and the flight altitude at 7000 m where the atmospheric data as follows :

Ketumpatan udara/ *air density* $\rho = 1.19 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Kelikatan/ *viscosity* $\mu = 1.423 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ Kg/(sec. m)}$

Halaju bunyi/ *speed of sound* $a = 310 \text{ m/sec.}$

...14/

Pemasangan sayap pada fuselaj mempunyai sudut tuju sayap $(i_w)_{\text{at root}} = 3^\circ$ di perentas punca dan $(i_w)_{\text{tip}} = 1^\circ$ di tip. Nisbah kebasahan kawasan sayap ialah

$$\left(\frac{S_{\text{wett}}}{S}\right)_w = 1.84$$

Menggunakan parameter geometri sayap yang telah didapati dalam soalan (3b), kirakan:

The wing setting up to the fuselage would have the wing incidence at the root chord $(i_w)_{\text{at root}} = 3^\circ$ and at the tip $(i_w)_{\text{tip}} = 1^\circ$. In addition to these the ratio of

$$\text{the wing wetted area ratio } \left(\frac{S_{\text{wett}}}{S}\right)_w = 1.84$$

Using other parameter wing geometry as calculated in the problem (3b)

Calculate :

- (a) Pekali seretan daya angkat sifar sayap $(C_{\text{do}})_w$
The wing zero lift drag coefficient $(C_{\text{do}})_w$

(2 markah/marks)

- (b) Sudut serang daya angkat sifar sayap $(\alpha_{L=0})_w$
The zero lift angle of attack wing $(\alpha_{L=0})_w$

(2 markah/marks)

- (c) Cerun lengkung daya angkat sayap $(C_{L\alpha})_w$
The wing lift curve slope $(C_{L\alpha})_w$

(2 markah/marks)

- (d) Kecekapan Oswald's sayap di mana jejari pinggir depan untuk Siri Naca 4412 ialah $\left(\left(\frac{r_{LE}}{c}\right) = 1.1019 \left(\frac{t}{c}\right)\right)_{\text{at mean aerodynamic chord}}$

The wing Oswald's efficiency where the leading edge radius for the

Naca serie 4412 is $\left(\left(\frac{r_{LE}}{c}\right) = 1.1019 \left(\frac{t}{c}\right)\right)_{\text{at mean aerodynamic chord}}$

(2 markah/marks)

-15-

- (e) Pekali seretan sayap yang disebabkan daya angkat pada sudut serang $\alpha = 5^\circ$, yang disebut $(C_{dL \alpha=5^\circ})_w$

The wing drag coefficient due to lift at angle of attack $\alpha = 5^\circ$. Namely $(C_{dL \alpha=5^\circ})_w$

(2 markah/marks)

4. Jika jenis kepak yang digunakan dalam soal (3a dan 3b) ialah kepak Fowler di mana pada pesongan $\delta_F = 20^\circ$ ia menyebabkan nisbah pemanjangan perent kepak $\left(\frac{c'}{c}\right) = 1.08$. Jika dinggap keadaan penerbangan adalah sama seperti di dalam soal (3) dan jika kepak mengalami pesongan, kirakan:

If the type of flap had been used in problem (3a and 3b) is a Fowler flap which at deflection $\delta_F = 20^\circ$ create the flap chord extension ratio $\left(\frac{c'}{c}\right) = 1.08$.

Suppose the flight conditions similar to the problem (3). If the flap is deflected, then Calculate:

- (a) Pekali daya angkat pada sudut serang sifar $(C_{L \text{ at } \alpha=0^\circ})_{w+F}$
The lift coefficient at zero angle of attack $(C_{L \text{ at } \alpha=0^\circ})_{w+F}$
(4 markah/marks)

- (b) Cerun lengkung daya angkat sayap yang disebabkan oleh kepak
The wing lift curve slope due to flap $(C_{L\alpha})_{w+F}$
(4 markah/marks)

- (c) Pertambahan seretan susuk $(\Delta C_{D \text{ profile+flap}})_{w+F}$
The profile drag increment $(\Delta C_{D \text{ profile+flap}})_{w+F}$
(4 markah/marks)

- (c) Pertambahan seretan teraruh disebabkan oleh kepak pada sudut serang sifar $(\Delta C_{D \text{ ind+flap}})_{w+F}$
The induce drag increment due to flaps at zero angle of attack $(\Delta C_{D \text{ ind+flap}})_{w+F}$
(4 markah/marks)

- (d) Pekali momen mengganggu sayap untuk konfigurasi bersih $(C_{mo})_w$
The wing moment pitching coefficient for its clean configuration $(C_{mo})_w$
(4 markah/marks)

-17-

5. Diberikan konfigurasi sayap badan ekor dengan data berikut:

Fiuslaj : nisbah diameter fiuslaj maksimum $\left(\frac{d_f}{b}\right) = 0.12$

Panjang fiuslaj = 15 m

Sayap : Nisbah bidang, $A_w = 7.5$

Rentang sayap = 12 m

Nisbah tirus $\lambda_w = 0.4$

Sudut sapu ke belakang di pinggir depan $\Lambda_{LE} = 30^\circ$

Sudut sapu ke belakang pada mana-mana garisan perentas boleh ditakrifkan sebagai:

$$\tan \Lambda_n = \tan \Lambda_m - \frac{4}{AR} \left[(n-m) \left(\frac{1-\lambda}{1+\lambda} \right) \right]$$

di mana m dan n adalah sebahagian daripada garisan perentas dan λ adalah sudut tirus

sudut tuju sayap di asas $i_{wat\ root} = 3^\circ$

sudut tuju sayap di tip $i_{wat\ tip} = 1^\circ$

bahagian airfoil Naca 65₃ 212

Ekor mendatar

Nisbah bidang $A_H = 4.5$

Rentang ekor = 6 m

Nisbah tirus $\lambda_w = 0.2$

Sudut sapu ke belakang di pinggir depan $\Lambda_{LE} = 30^\circ$

Sudut sapu ke belakang pada mana-mana garisan perentas boleh ditakrifkan sebagai

$$\tan \Lambda_n = \tan \Lambda_m - \frac{4}{AR} \left[(n-m) \left(\frac{1-\lambda}{1+\lambda} \right) \right]$$

di mana m dan n adalah sebahagian daripada garisan perentas dan λ adalah sudut tirus

sudut tuju ekor di asas $i_{wat\ root} = 2^\circ$

sudut tuju ekor di tip $i_{wat\ tip} = 2^\circ$

bahagian airfoil Naca 4412

-18-

Given wing body tail configuration with the following data :

Fuselage : maximum fuselage diameter ratio $\left(\frac{d_f}{b}\right) = 0.12$

Fuselage length = 15 m

Wing : Aspect ratio $A_W = 7.5$

Wing span = 12 m

Taper ratio $\lambda_w = 0.4$

Swept back angle at leading edge $\Lambda_{LE} = 30^\circ$

Swept back angle at any chord line can be define by :

$$\tan \Lambda_n = \tan \Lambda_m - \frac{4}{AR} \left[(n-m) \left(\frac{1-\lambda}{1+\lambda} \right) \right]$$

where m and n fraction of chord line and λ is taper ratio

wing incidence at the root $i_{w \text{ at root}} = 3^\circ$

wing incidence at the tip $i_{w \text{ at tip}} = 1^\circ$

airfoil section Naca 65₃ 212

Horizontal tail

Aspect ratio $A_H = 4.5$

Tail span = 6 m

Taper ratio $\lambda_w = 0.2$

Swept back angle at leading edge $\Lambda_{LE} = 30^\circ$

Swept back angle at any chord line can be define by :

$$\tan \Lambda_n = \tan \Lambda_m - \frac{4}{AR} \left[(n-m) \left(\frac{1-\lambda}{1+\lambda} \right) \right]$$

where m and n fraction of chord line and λ is taper ratio

tail incidence at the root $i_{w \text{ at root}} = 2^\circ$

tail incidence at the tip $i_{w \text{ at tip}} = 2^\circ$

airfoil section Naca 4412

-19-

Data geometri yang lain untuk pesawat ini boleh didapati dari Buku Formula. Dalam buku tersebut, terdapat geometri pesawat yang lebih teliti termasuk kepanjangan muncung, kedudukan ekor dan enjin dan juga kedudukan ekor mendatar dan sayap, dll.

Jika konfigurasi sayap badan ekor direkabentuk untuk menjajap pada nombor Mach 0.4 pada paras laut di mana data atmosfera adalah $\rho = 1.1225 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$, halaju

bunyi $a = 340 \text{ m/sec}$ dan kelikatan $\mu = 1.7894 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m sec}}$

Dapatkan:

Other pertinent data geometry for this airplane can be seen in the "Buku Formula".

In this "Buku Formula" provide the detail of geometry airplane which include length of nose, tail and engine position as well as the horizontal tail and the wing location, etc.

If configuration wing body tail is designed to cruise at Mach number 0.4 at sea level where the atmospheric data are : air density $\rho = 1.1225 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$, speed of

sound $a = 340 \text{ m/sec}$ and viscosity $\mu = 1.7894 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m-sec}}$

Find :

(a) Pekali daya angkat pesawat pada sudut serang sifar $(C_{L \text{ at } \alpha=0^\circ})_A$
The aircraft lift coefficient at zero angle of attack $(C_{L \text{ at } \alpha=0^\circ})_A$
(4 markah/marks)

(b) Cerun lengkung daya angkat pesawat $(C_{L\alpha})_A$
The aircraft lift curve slope $(C_{L\alpha})_A$
(4 markah/marks)

(c) Pekali daya angkat maksimum pesawat $(C_{L \text{ max}})_A$
The aircraft maximum lift coefficient $(C_{L \text{ max}})_A$
(4 markah/marks)

...20/

-20-

(d) Pekali seretan pesawat pada daya angkat sifar $(C_{D0})_A$
The aircraft drag coefficient at zero lift $(C_{D0})_A$

(4 markah/marks)

(e) Pekali seretan pesawat $(C_d)_A$
The aircraft drag coefficient $(C_d)_A$

(4 markah/marks)

6. Seperti yang diberikan dalam soal 5a, dapatkan:
The problem as given in problem 5a, Find :

(a) Pekali momen mengganggu sayap pada konfigurasi bersih $(C_{mo})_W$
The wing moment pitching coefficient for its clean configuration $(C_{mo})_W$

4 markah/marks)

(b) Cerun sayap pekali momen mengganggu pada konfigurasi bersih. $(C_{m\alpha})_W$
The wing slope of moment pitching coefficient for its clean configuration $(C_{m\alpha})_W$

(4 markah/marks)

(c) Pekali momen mengganggu pesawat pada konfigurasi bersih $(C_{mo})_A$
The aircraft moment pitching coefficient for its clean configuration $(C_{mo})_A$

(4 markah/marks)

(d) Jika lubang alur tunggal kepak pada sayap terpesong $\delta_f = 20^\circ$, kirakan pertambahan pekali daya angkat pada sudut serang sifar.
If Single slotted flap of the wing deflected $\delta_f = 20^\circ$ calculate the increment of lift coefficient at zero angle of attack.

(4 markah/marks)

(e) Jika ekor mendatar dipasang pada sudut tuju 5° , tambahan daya angkat pesawat pada sudut serang sifar.
If horizontal tail is set up at horizontal incidence angle 5° calculate the additional lift of the airplane at zero angle of attack.

(4 markah/marks)