

# **ME-445 AERODYNAMICS**

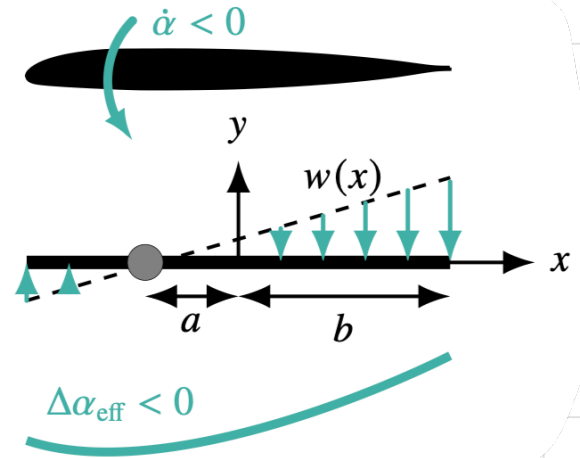
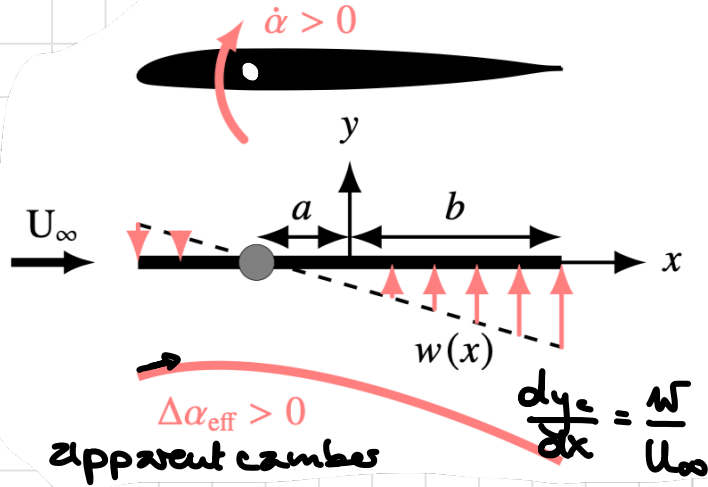
## **04 - Thin airfoil theory - addendum**



Applications of thin airfoil theory:

- quasi-steady modelling of pitching airfoil
- multi-element airfoils.

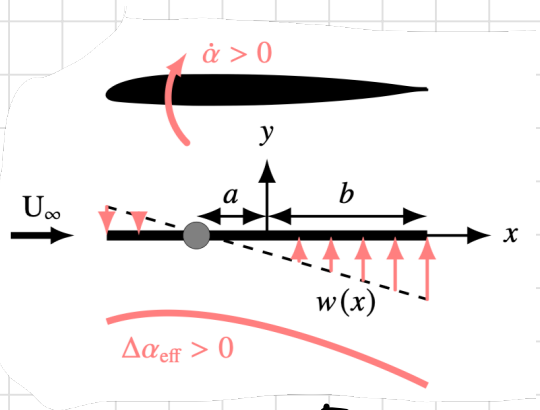
# Pitching airfoil: quasi-steady modelling:



pitch rate:  $\dot{\alpha}$   $\left(\frac{d\alpha}{dt}\right)$

$$w(x) = -\dot{\alpha} (x - ab); \quad b = \frac{c}{2}$$

for pitch axis at quarter chord:  $a = -\frac{1}{2}$



$$w(x) = -\dot{\alpha}(x - ab)$$

$$\frac{dy_c}{dx} = \frac{w(x)}{U_\infty}$$

$$A_o = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \frac{dy_c}{dx} d\vartheta = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \frac{-\dot{\alpha}(x - ab)}{U_\infty} d\vartheta$$

$$x = -b \cos \vartheta$$

$$b = \frac{c}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi U_\infty} \int_0^\pi -\dot{\alpha} \left( -\frac{c}{2} \cos \vartheta - \frac{2c}{2} \right) d\vartheta$$

$$= \frac{\dot{\alpha} c}{2\pi U_\infty} \int_0^\pi (2 + \cos \vartheta) d\vartheta = \frac{\dot{\alpha} c}{2U_\infty} a$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_1 &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \frac{w(x)}{u_\infty} \cos \vartheta \, d\vartheta = \frac{2}{\pi u_\infty} \int_0^\pi \alpha \left( -\frac{c}{2} \cos \vartheta - \frac{2c}{2} \right) \cos \vartheta \, d\vartheta \\
 &= \frac{\dot{\alpha} c}{u_\infty \pi} \int_0^\pi (\cos^2 \vartheta + 2 \cos \vartheta) \, d\vartheta = \frac{\dot{\alpha} c}{2u_\infty}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_l &= 2\pi\alpha + \pi(A_1 - 2A_0) = 2\pi\alpha + \pi \left( \frac{\dot{\alpha} c}{2u_\infty} - 2a \frac{\dot{\alpha} c}{2u_\infty} \right) \\
 &= 2\pi \left[ \alpha + \frac{\dot{\alpha} c}{4u_\infty} (1 - 2a) \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

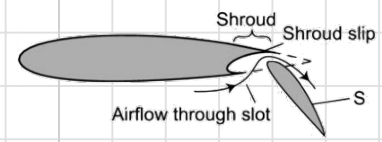
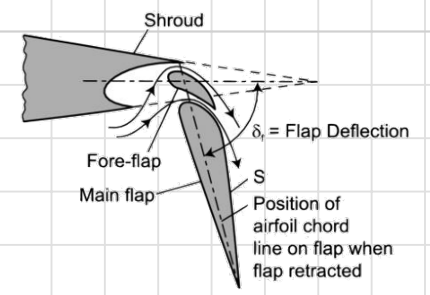
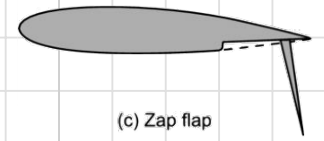
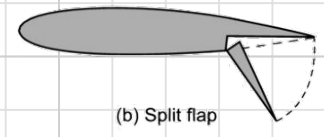
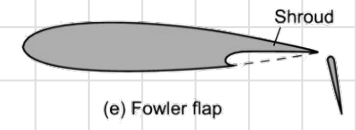
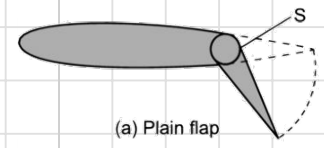
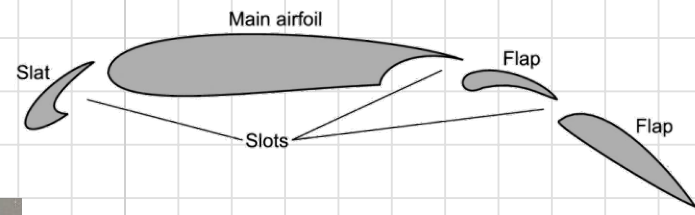
$$\text{for } a = -1/2 : C_l = 2\pi \left[ \alpha + \frac{\dot{\alpha} c}{2u_\infty} \right]$$

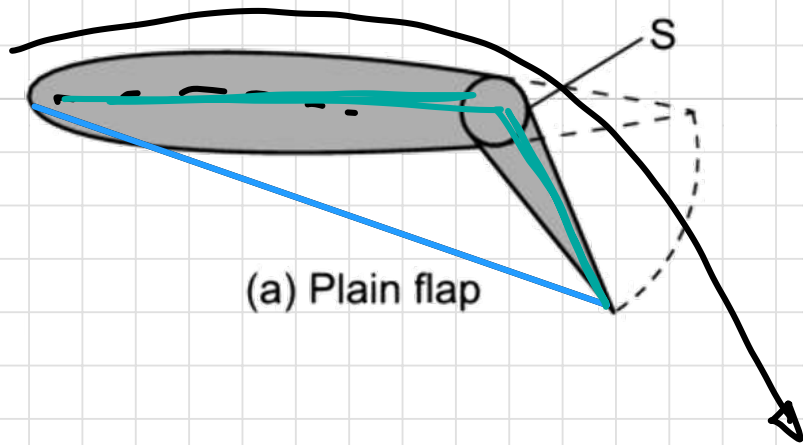
quasi-steady  
model

$\alpha_{\text{effective}}$

# Multi-element airfoils

vortex generator

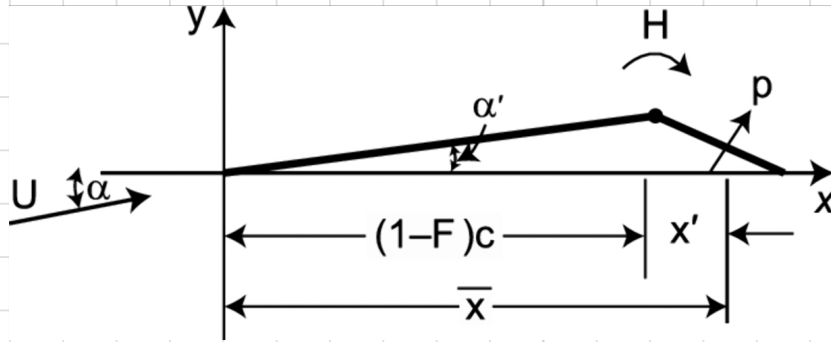




flap down

⇒ increase in 'camber'

⇒ increase in lift

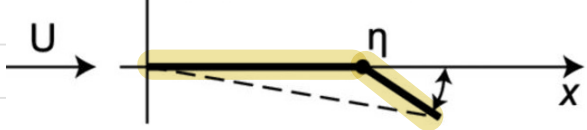


$$\frac{dy_c}{dx}(\eta)$$

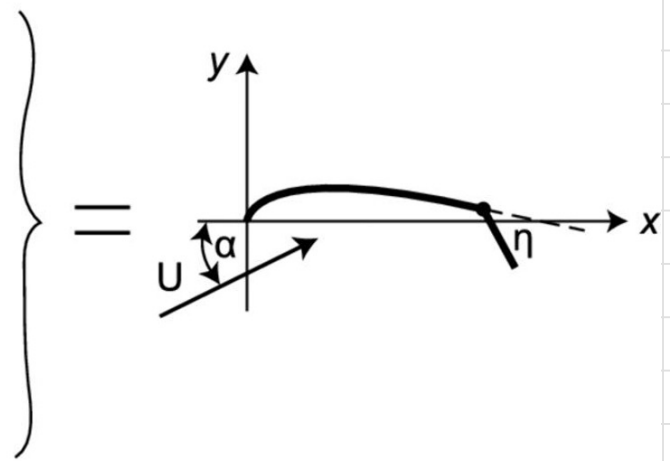
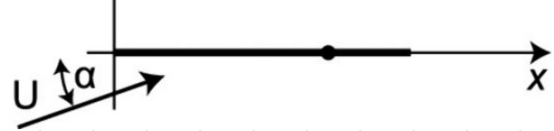
(a) Due to camber-line shape



(b) Due to flap deflection

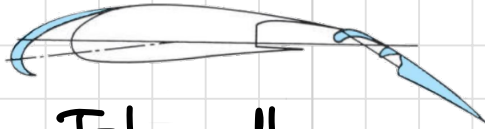


(c) Due to incidence change

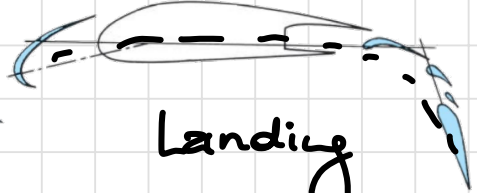


A

B

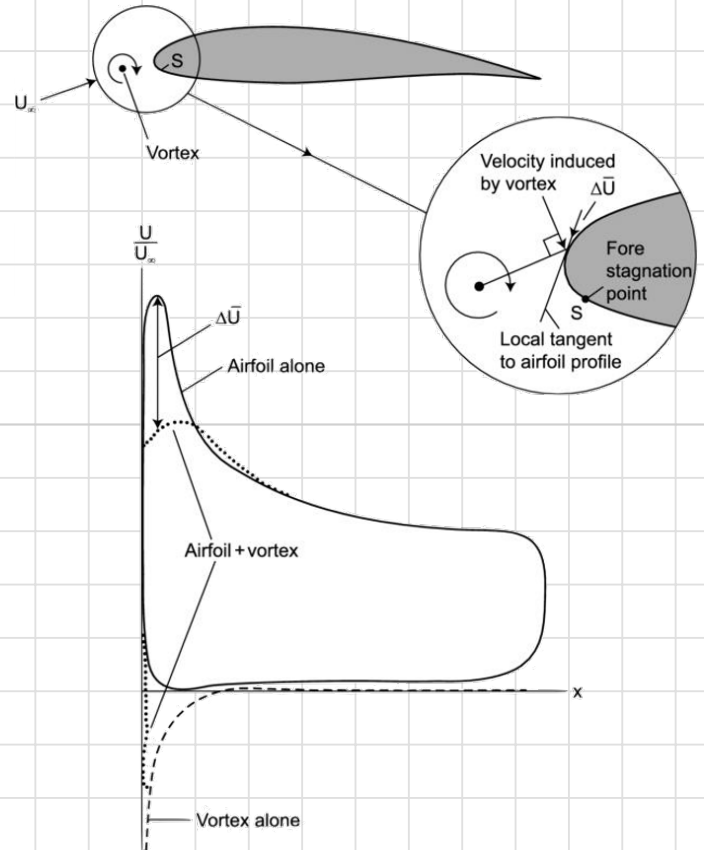
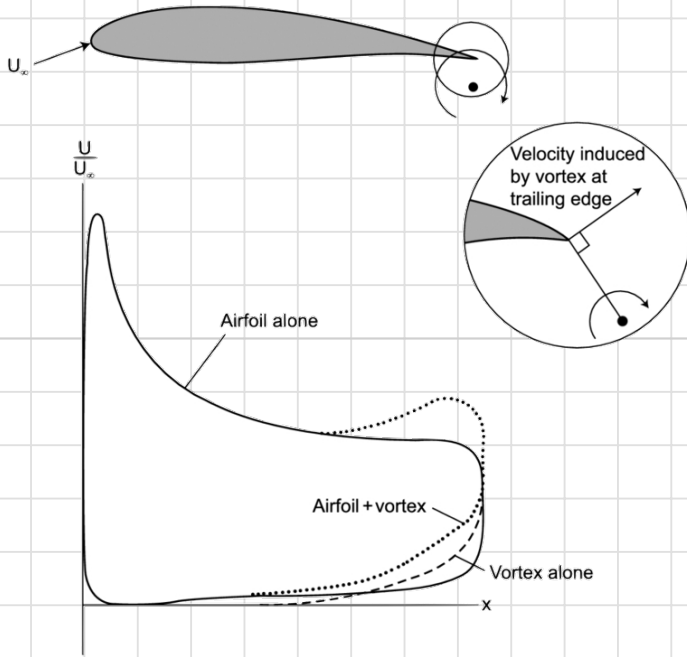


Take-off

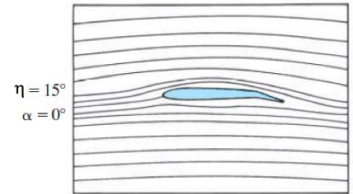
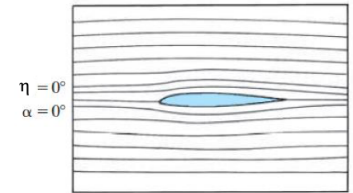
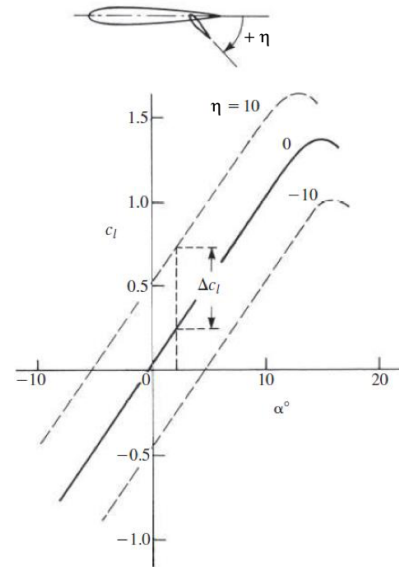
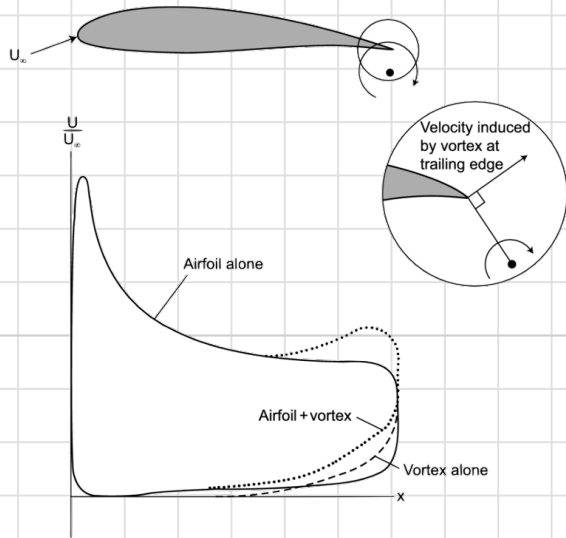


Landing

# Multi-element airfoils

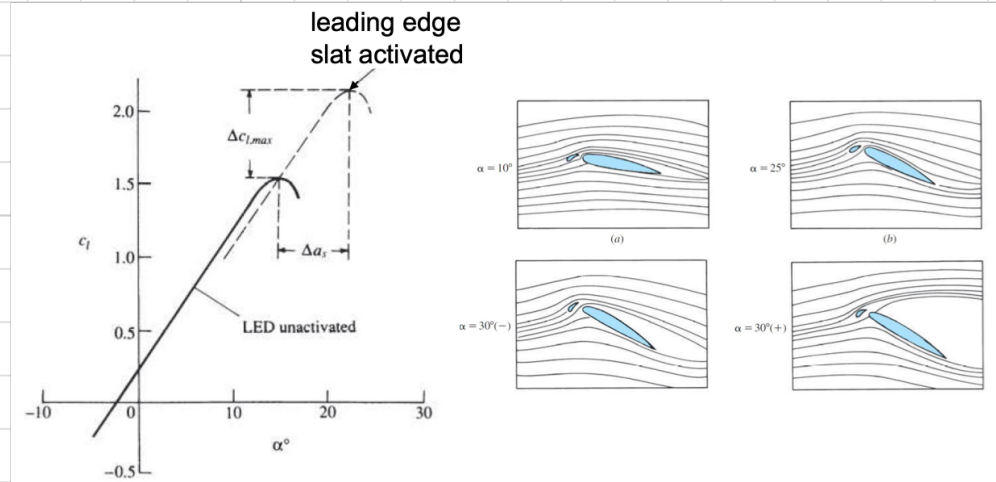
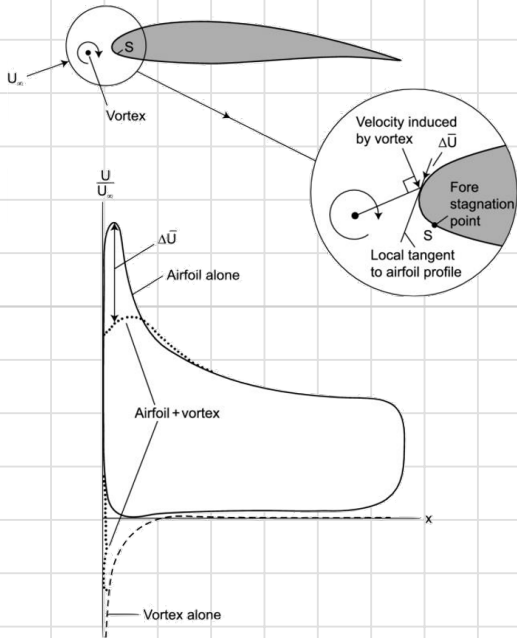


# Multi-element airfoils

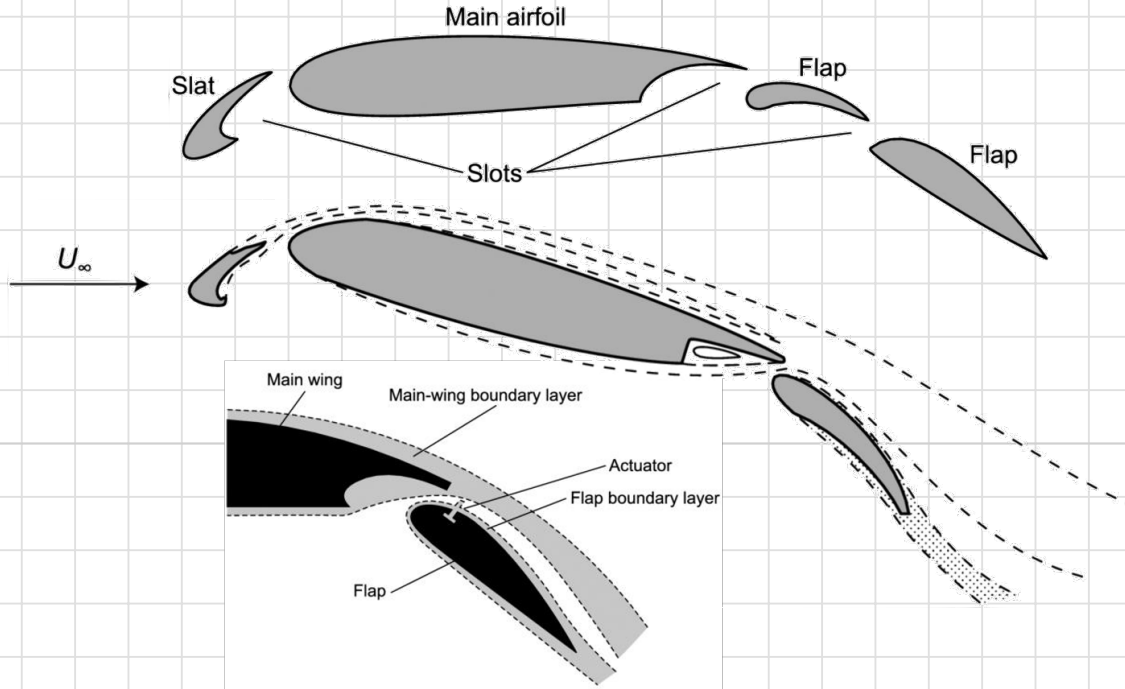


(for  $\eta \neq 0$  drag)

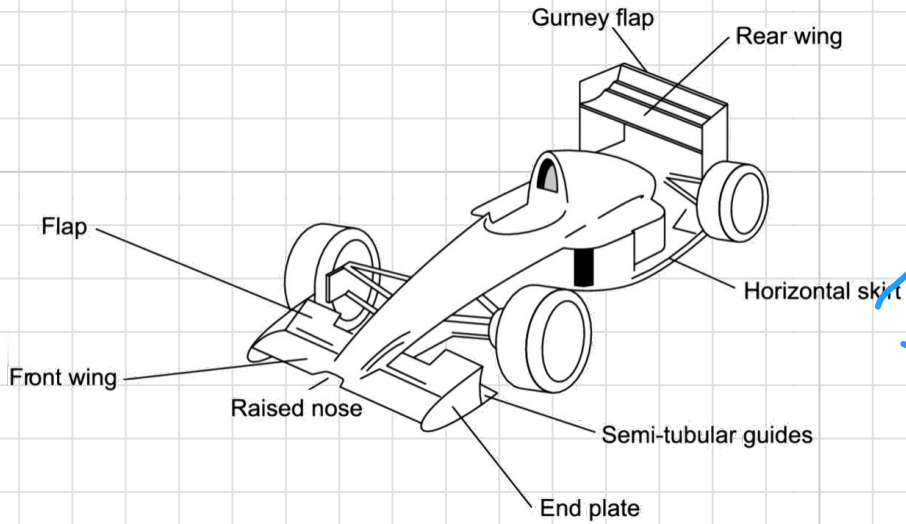
# Multi-element airfoils



# Multi-element airfoils

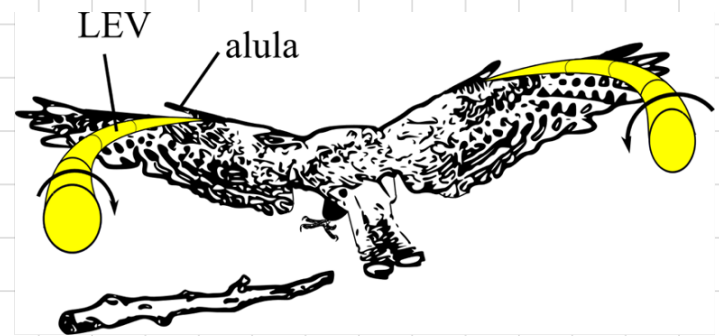
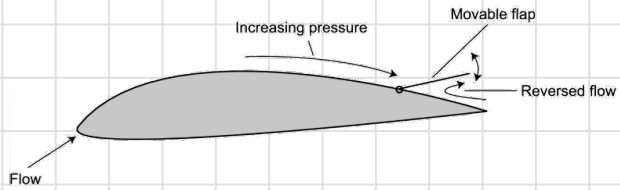


# Gurney flaps



dy/dx

# Bio-inspired flaps



<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-020-63181-7>