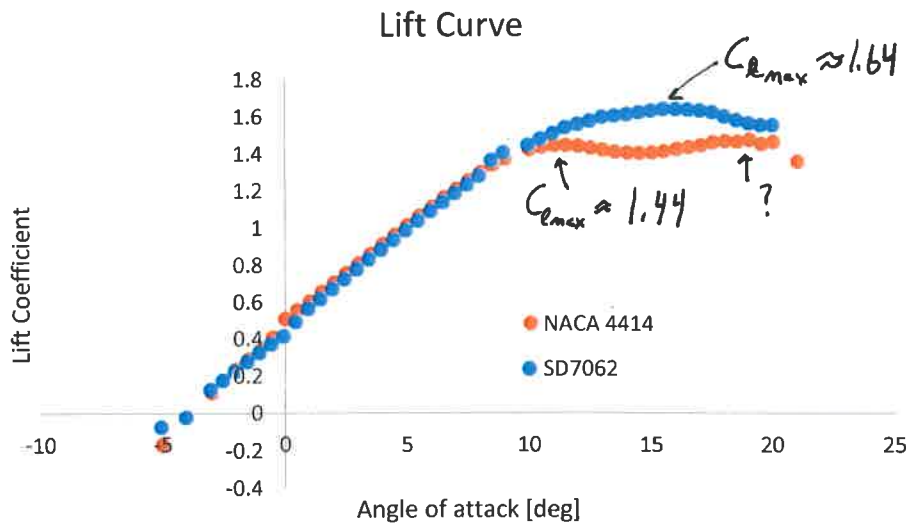
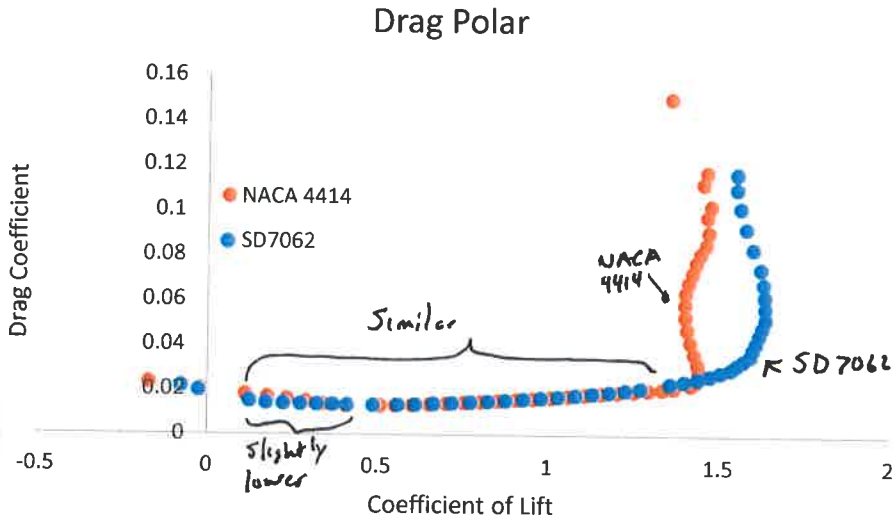


1) Compare the NACA 4414 and SD7062

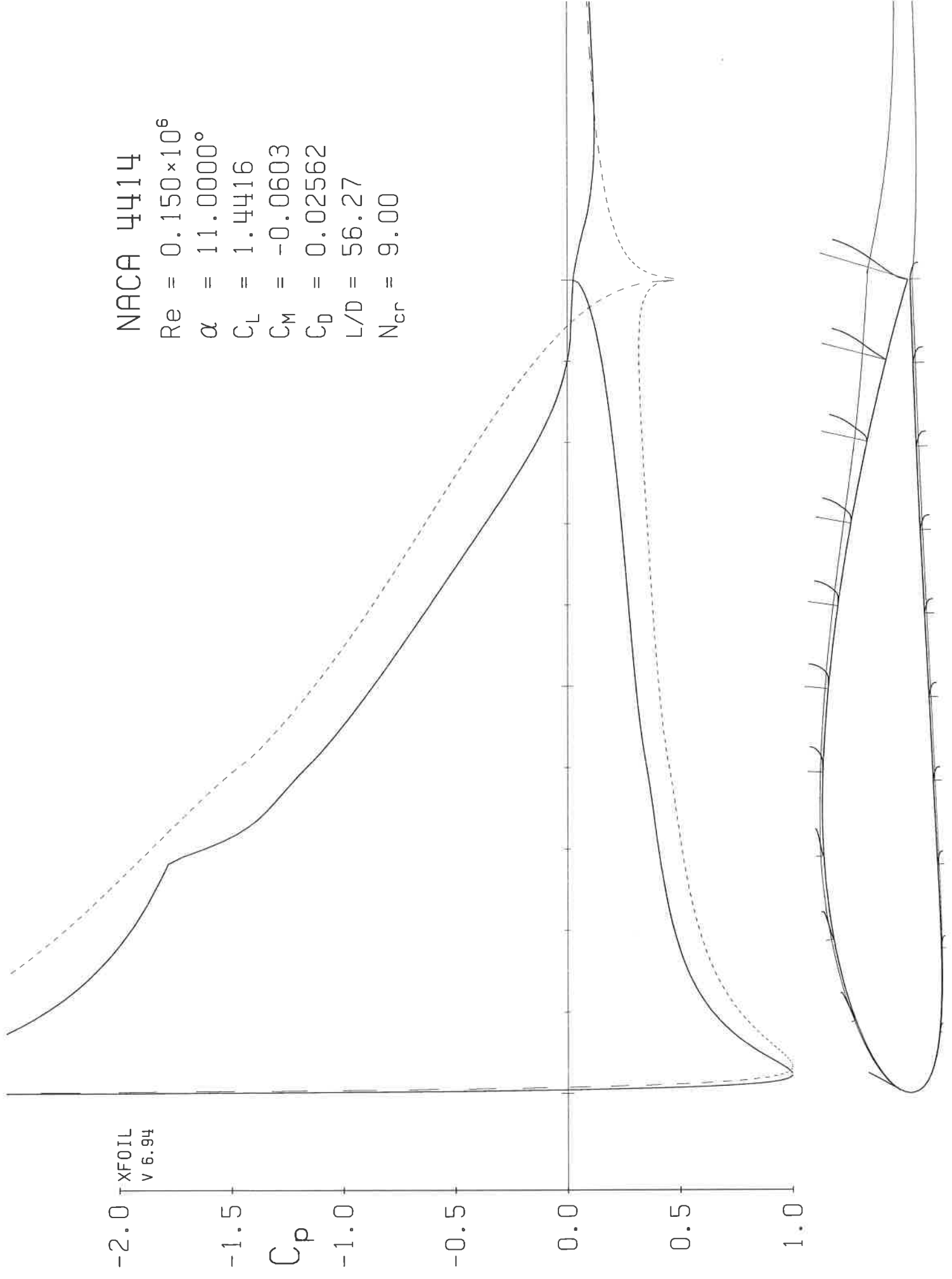


The SD7062 gives $\approx 14\%$ more C_{Lmax} and a smoother roll off.

Overall, the SD7062 has an advantage in C_{Lmax} , stall behavior, slightly lower C_d at low AOA, and significantly lower C_d vs C_L at higher C_L .

NACA 44114

$Re = 0.150 \times 10^6$
 $\alpha = 11.0000^\circ$
 $C_L = 1.4416$
 $C_M = -0.0603$
 $C_D = 0.02562$
 $L/D = 56.27$
 $N_{cr} = 9.00$



XF01L
V 6.94

-2.0 XF01L
V 6.94

sd

Re = 0.150×10^6

α = 15.5000°

C_L = 1.6407

C_M = -0.0337

C_D = 0.05221

L/D = 31.43

N_{cr} = 9.00

-1.5
 C_p

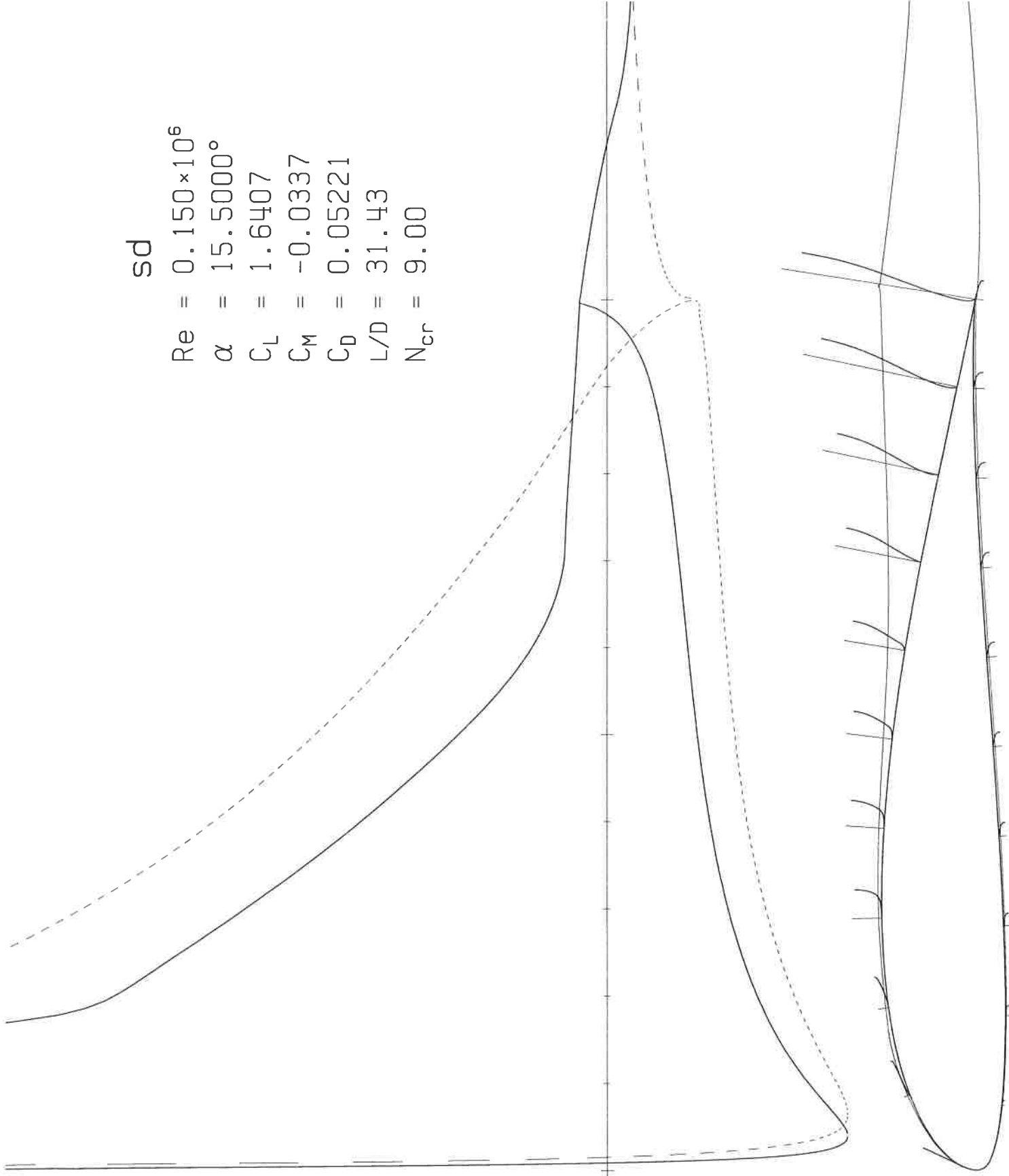
-1.0

-0.5

0.0

0.5

1.0



NACA 4414

$Re = 0.150 \times 10^6$

$\alpha = 20.0000^\circ$

$C_L = 1.4630$

$C_M = -0.0339$

$C_D = 0.11727$

$L/D = 12.48$

$N_{cr} = 9.00$

-2.0 XFOIL
v 6.94

-1.5

C_p

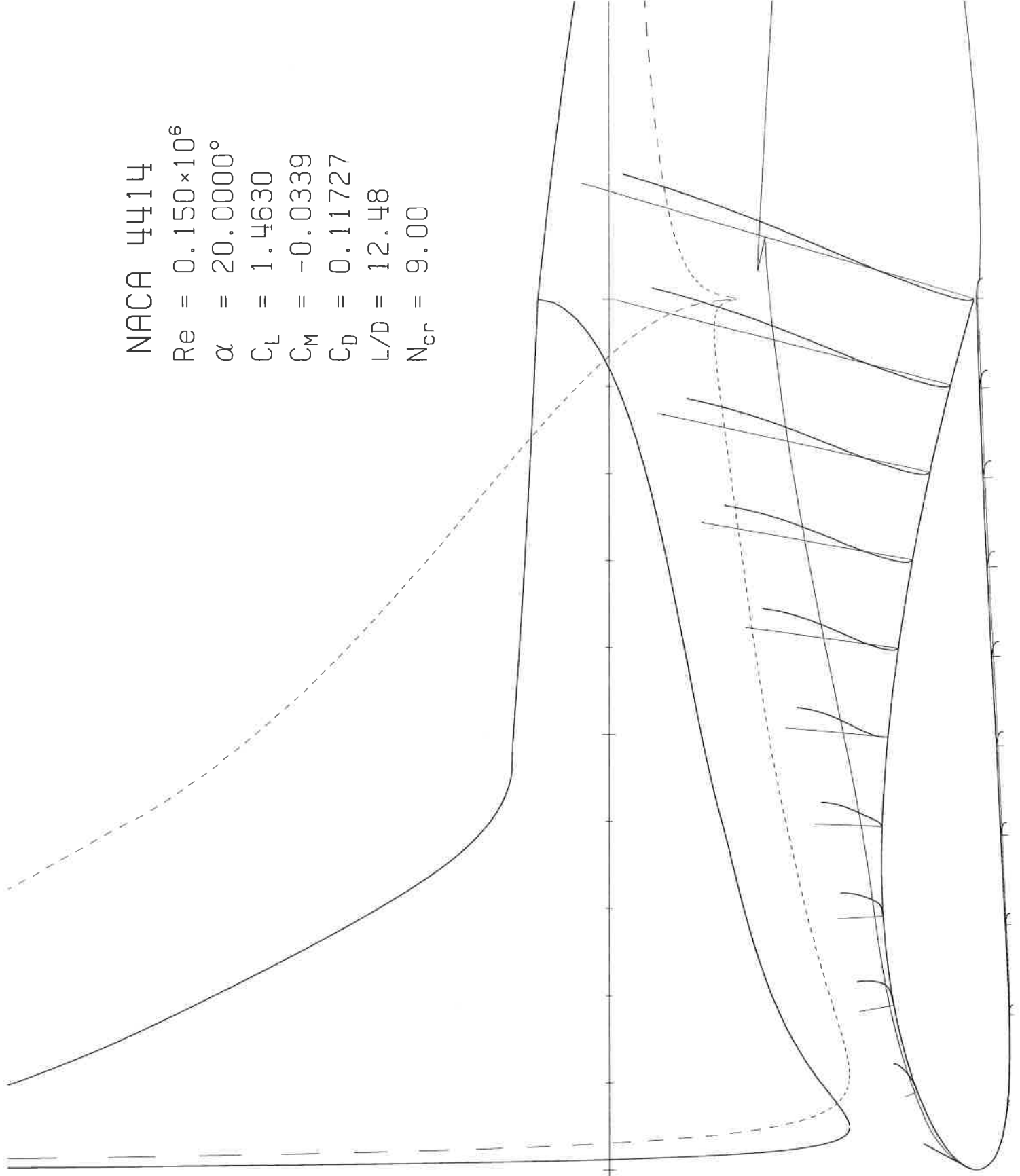
-1.0

-0.5

0.0

0.5

1.0



2)



Convert flap location $\frac{x}{c} = 80\%$ to cosine specim,

$$x = \frac{c}{2} (1 - \cos \theta) \Rightarrow \theta = \arccos \left(1 - 2 \frac{x}{c} \right)$$

$$\theta_f = \arccos(1 - 2 \cdot 0.8) = 2.21 \text{ rad}$$

From Lesson 13,

$$\begin{aligned} A_0 &= \alpha - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dz}{dx} d\theta = \alpha - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\theta_f} 0 d\theta - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\theta_f}^{\pi} -\delta_f d\theta \\ &= \alpha + \frac{1}{\pi} (\pi - 2.21) \delta_f = \underline{0.103} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dz}{dx} \cos \theta d\theta = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\theta_f} 0 \cos \theta d\theta + \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{\theta_f}^{\pi} -\delta_f \cos \theta d\theta = -\frac{2}{\pi} \delta_f \int_{\theta_f}^{\pi} \cos \theta d\theta \\ &= 0.1778 \end{aligned}$$

$$A_2 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dz}{dx} \cos 2\theta d\theta \dots \rightarrow = -0.1067$$

Lift coeff.

$$C_L = 2\pi A_0 + \pi A_1 = 2\pi \alpha + 2\pi \cdot 0.103 + \pi \cdot 0.1778 = 2\pi \alpha + 1.21$$

$$\boxed{C_L = 2\pi \alpha + 1.21}$$

Moment

$$C_{m_{x/c}} = -\frac{\pi}{4} (A_1 - A_2) = -\frac{\pi}{4} (0.1778 + 0.1067)$$

$$\boxed{C_{m_{x/c}} = -0.2234}$$

Flaps retracted

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} C_L &= 2\pi \alpha \\ C_{m_{x/c}} &= 0 \end{aligned}}$$

3) plot A.C and C.P. for circular arc airfoil at 0%, 5%, 10% camber

• A.C is at 25% chord

• C.P (from lesson 13 notes) is at $X_{cp} = \frac{c}{4} \left(1 - \frac{4C_{m,c/4}}{2\pi\alpha + C_{l_0}} \right)$

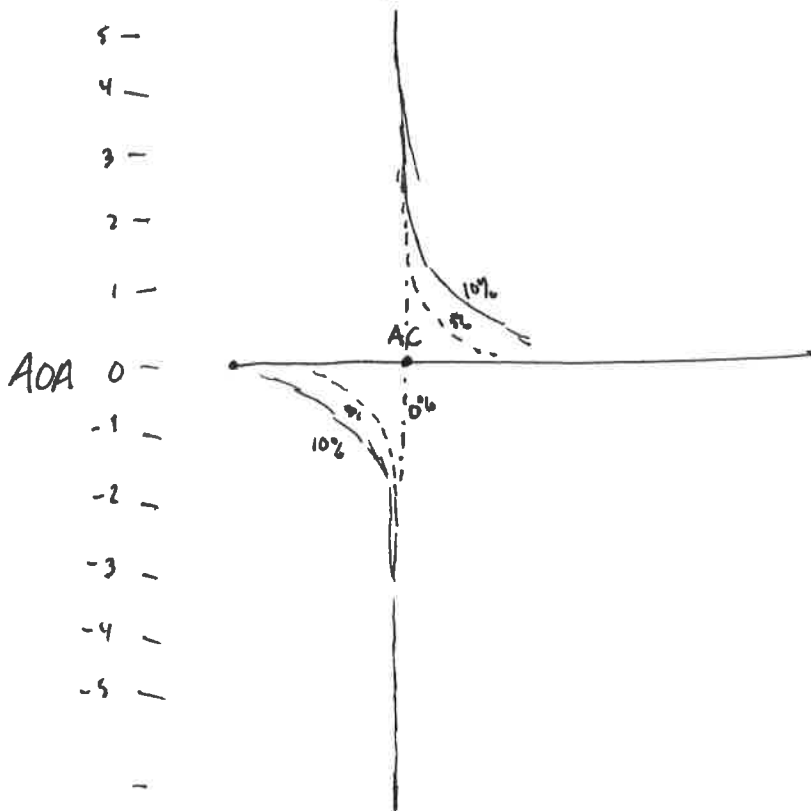
from lesson 13 notes

$$\begin{cases} A_0 = \alpha \\ A_1 = \frac{4f}{c} \\ A_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$C_{m,c/4} = -\frac{\pi}{4}(A_1 - A_2) = -\frac{\pi}{4} \frac{4f}{c} = -\pi \frac{f}{c}$$

$$C_{l_0} = \pi A_1 = \pi \frac{4f}{c}$$

$$C_p = \frac{c}{4} \left(1 - \frac{4(-\pi \frac{f}{c})}{2\pi\alpha + \pi \frac{4f}{c}} \right)$$



4)

Lesson 13.

Flaps have Kutta Condition applied. Slats do not.

