

Boeing 747 Drag vs Cab Configuration (Kuethe & Chow)

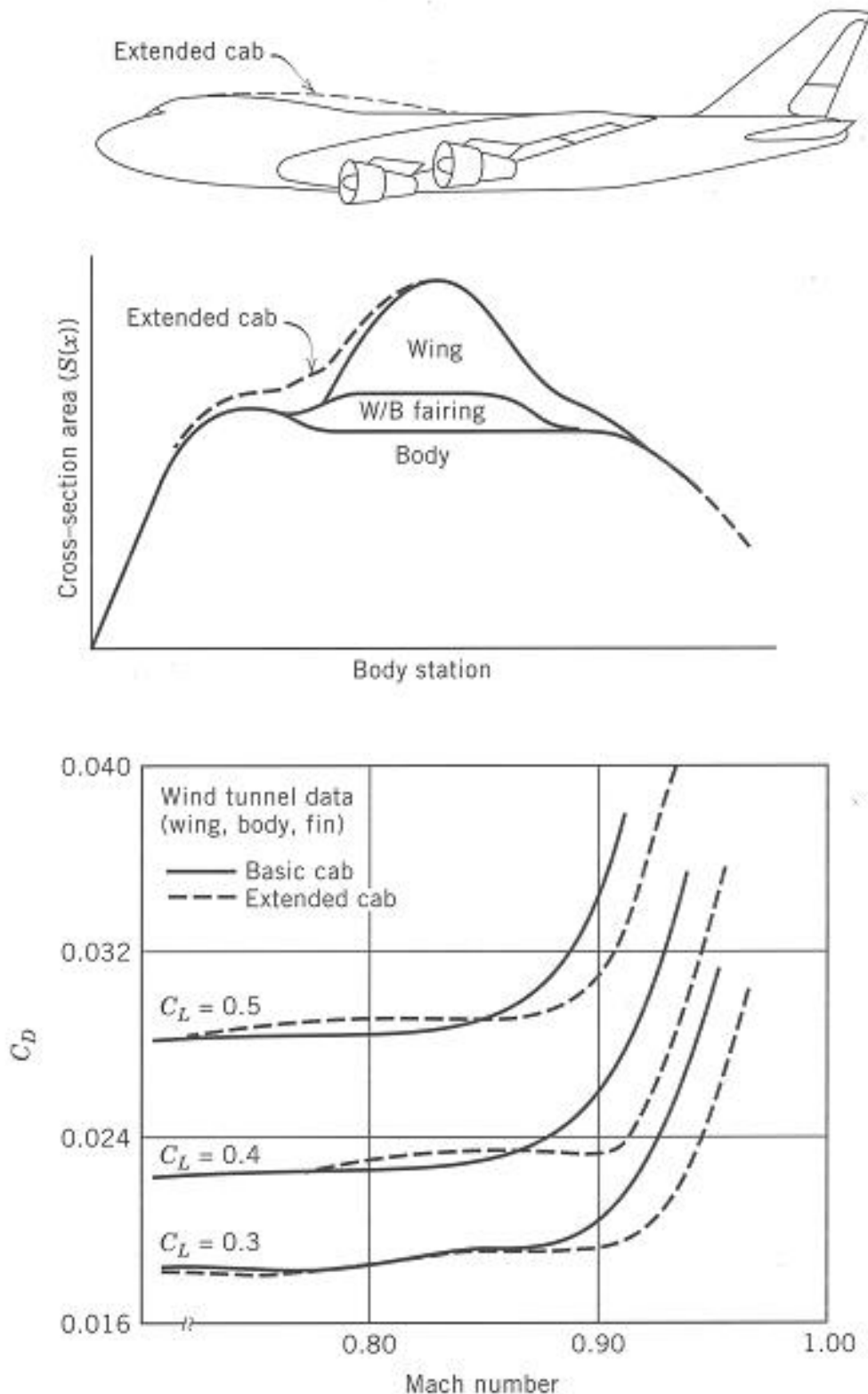
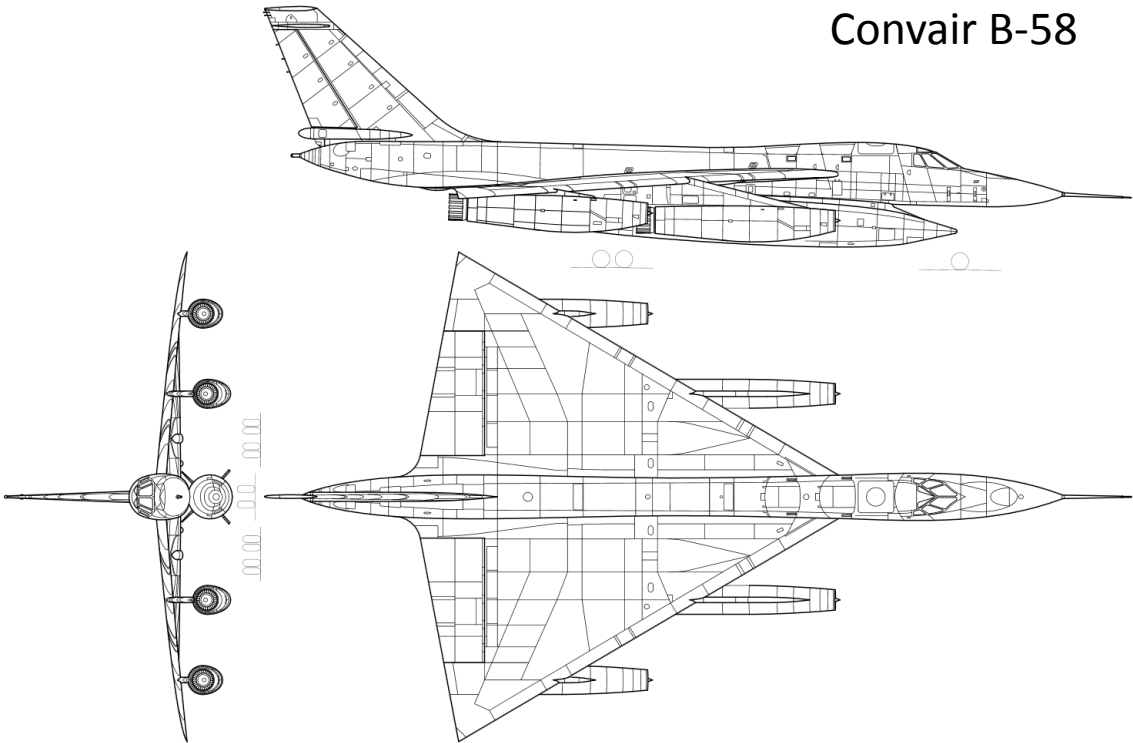


Fig. 13.9. Effect on $S(x)$ and measured drag of Boeing 747 due to fuselage modification. (Goodman and Gratzler, 1973. Courtesy of the Boeing Company.)

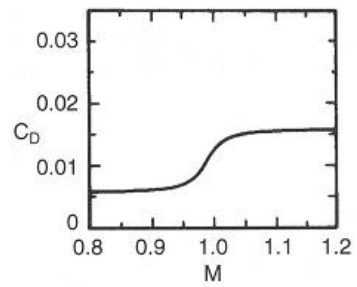
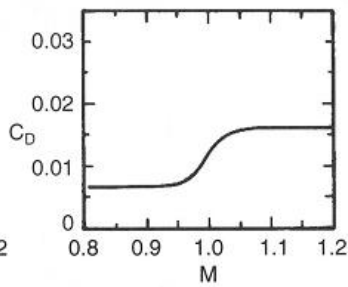
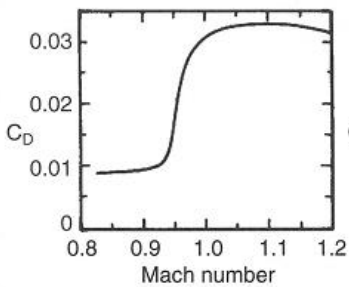
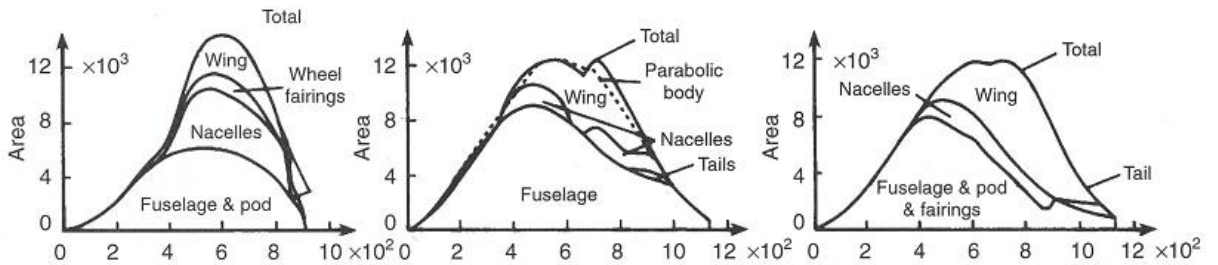
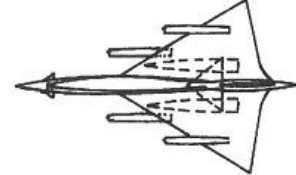
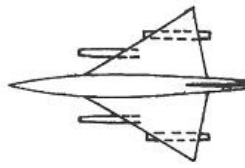
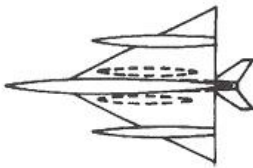
Convair B-58



(a) Original MX-1626

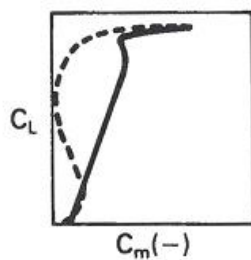
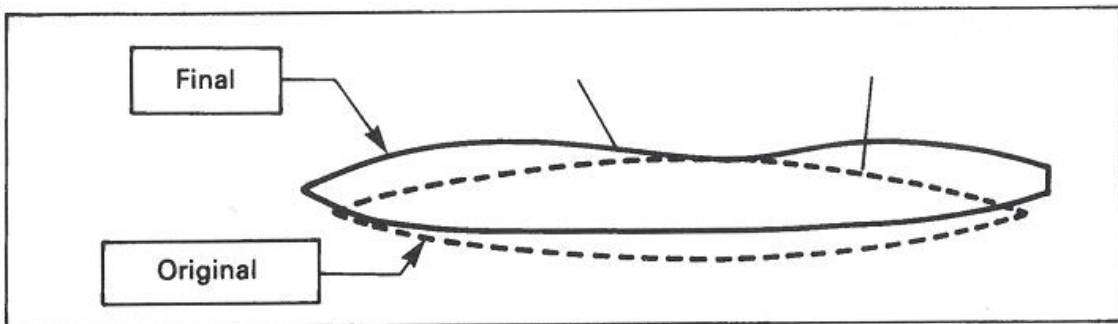
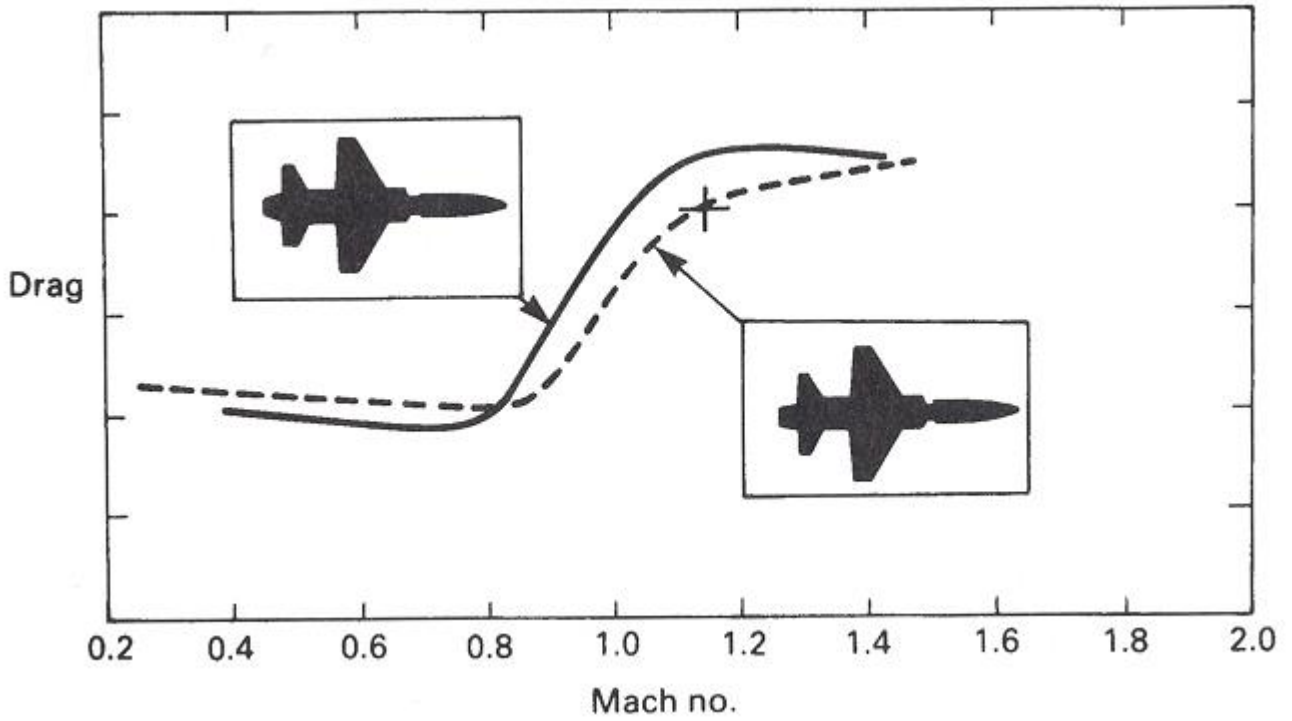
(b) PARD area rule design

(c) Redesigned MX-1626



Notice: the total drag is reduced by approximately half.

F-5 Area ruling and tip tanks



$$\Delta C_{D_{CRUISE}} = -0.0023$$

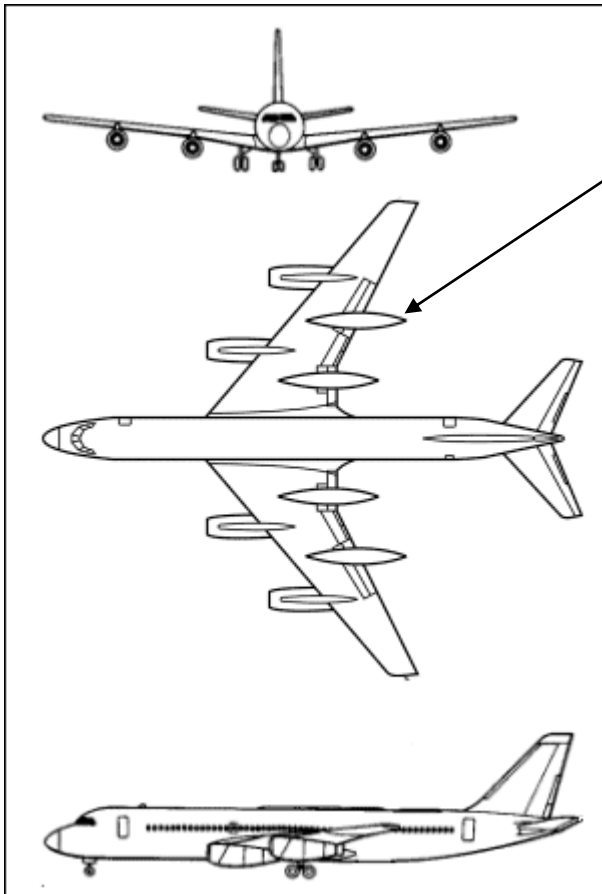


NASA Dryden Flight Research Center Photo Collection
<http://www.dfrc.nasa.gov/gallery/photo/index.html>
NASA Photo: EC92-05275-30 Date: 1992

CV-990 LSRA

Convair 990
Mcruise = 0.89

USP was "fast"

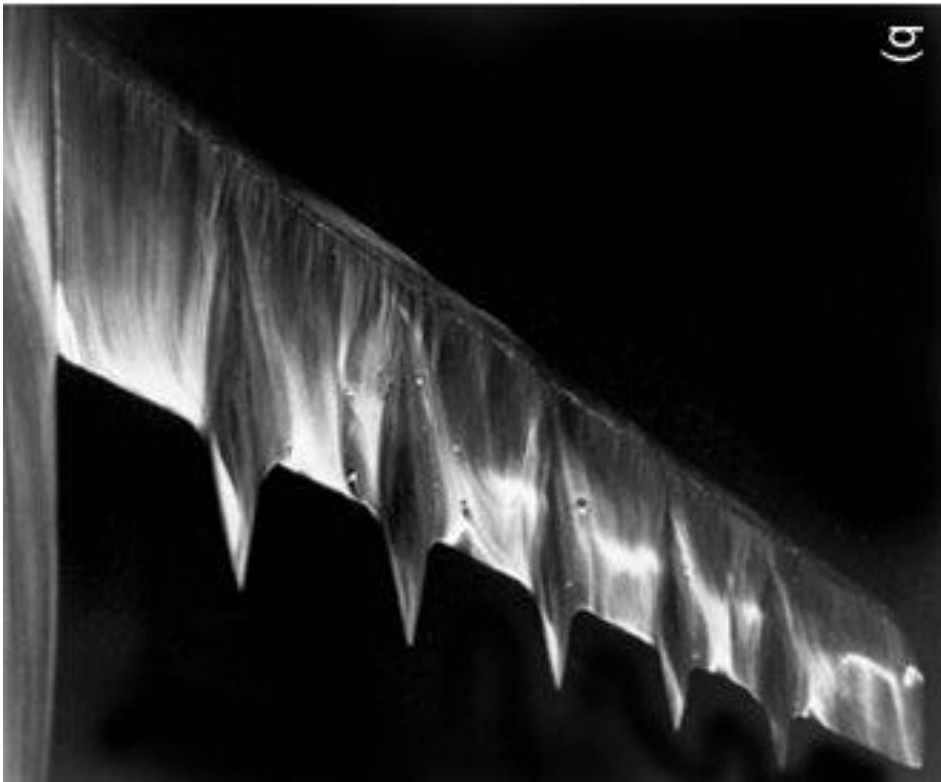
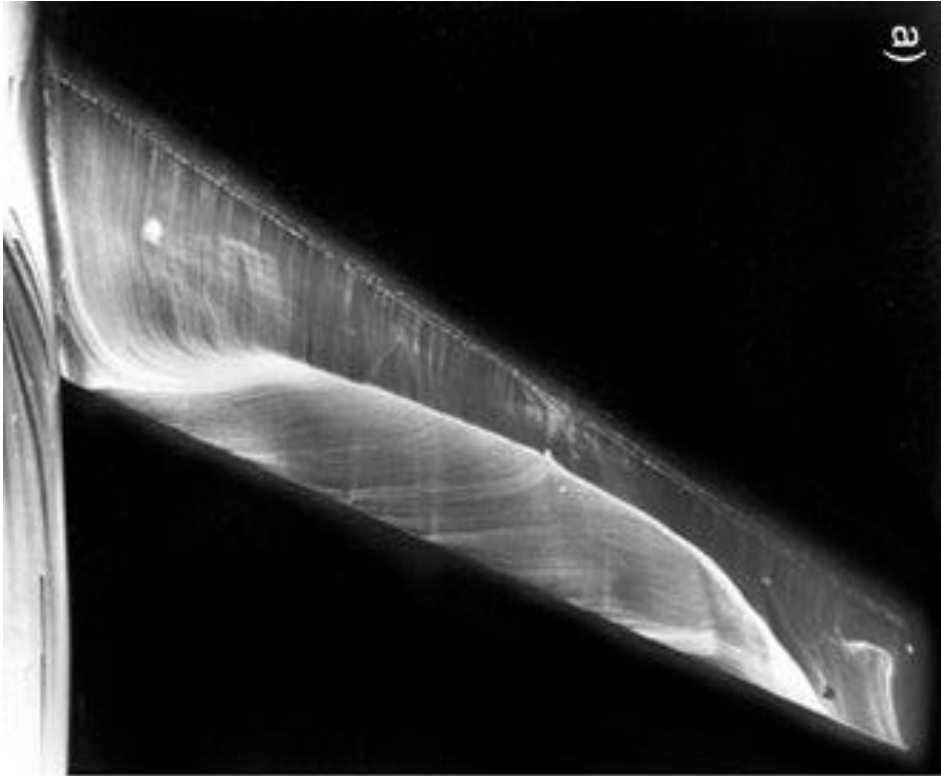


US: Whitcomb "Anti-Shock"
Bodies

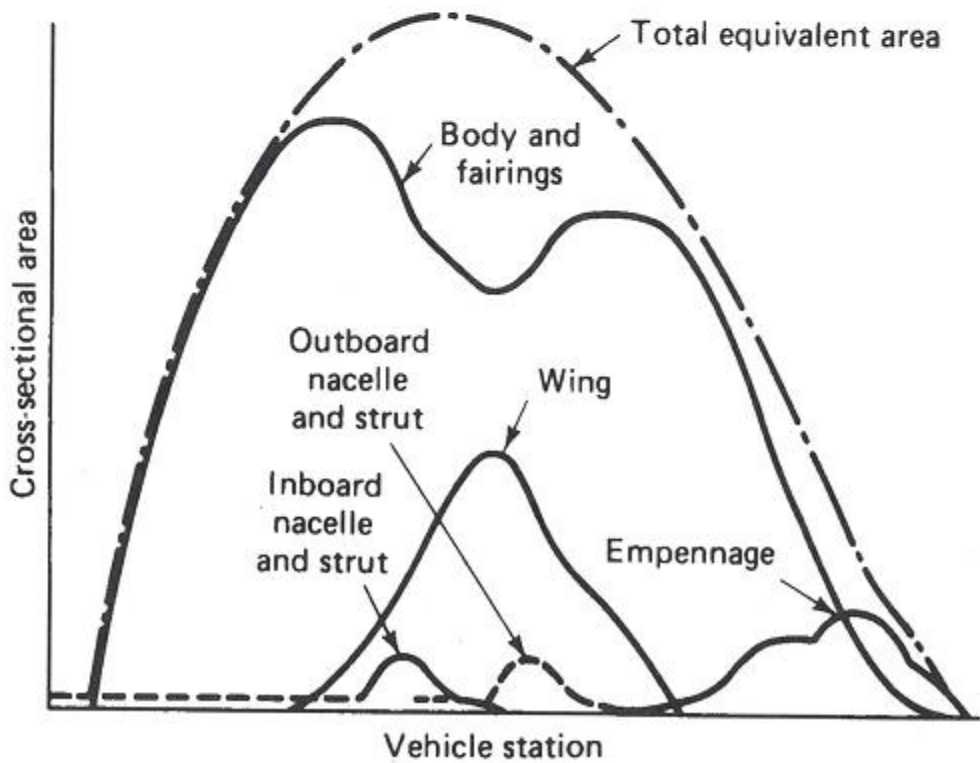
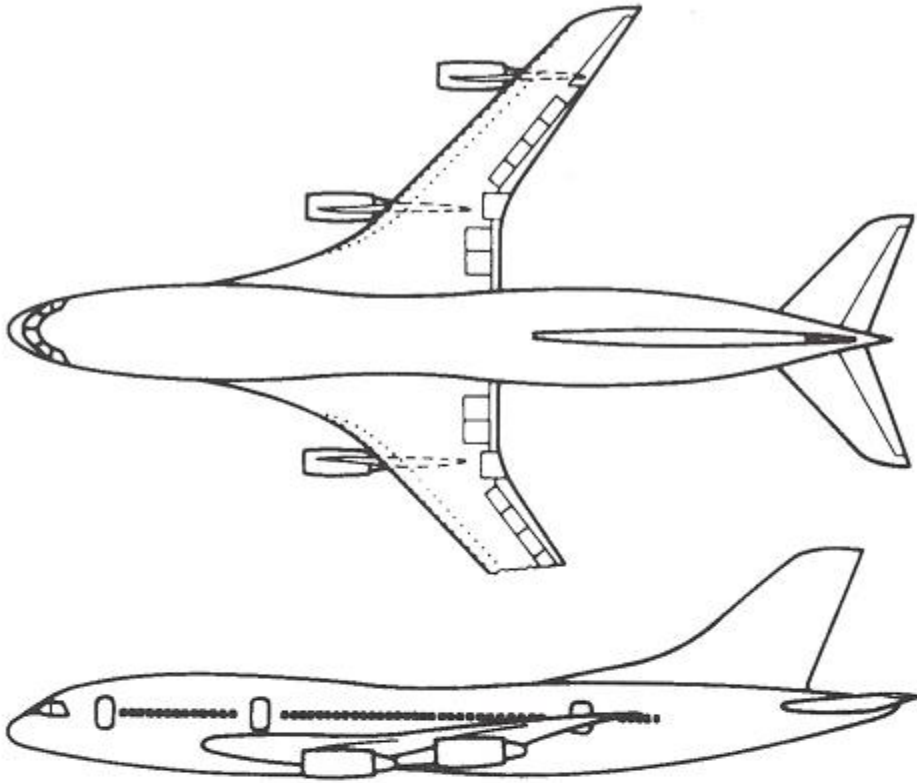
UK: Küchemann "carrots"

Area ruling reduces wave drag.

Sufficient area ruling can eliminate shocks (in transonic range)



Conceptual high speed transport (Source Bertin & Smith)



(a)

Fluid Dynamic Drag, Hoerner

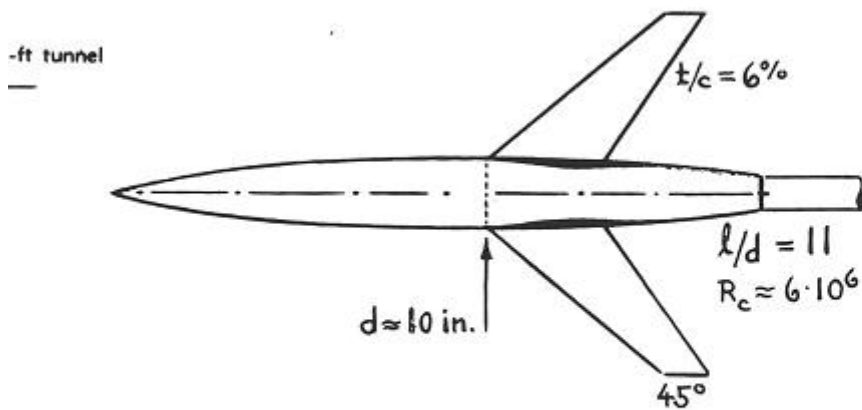
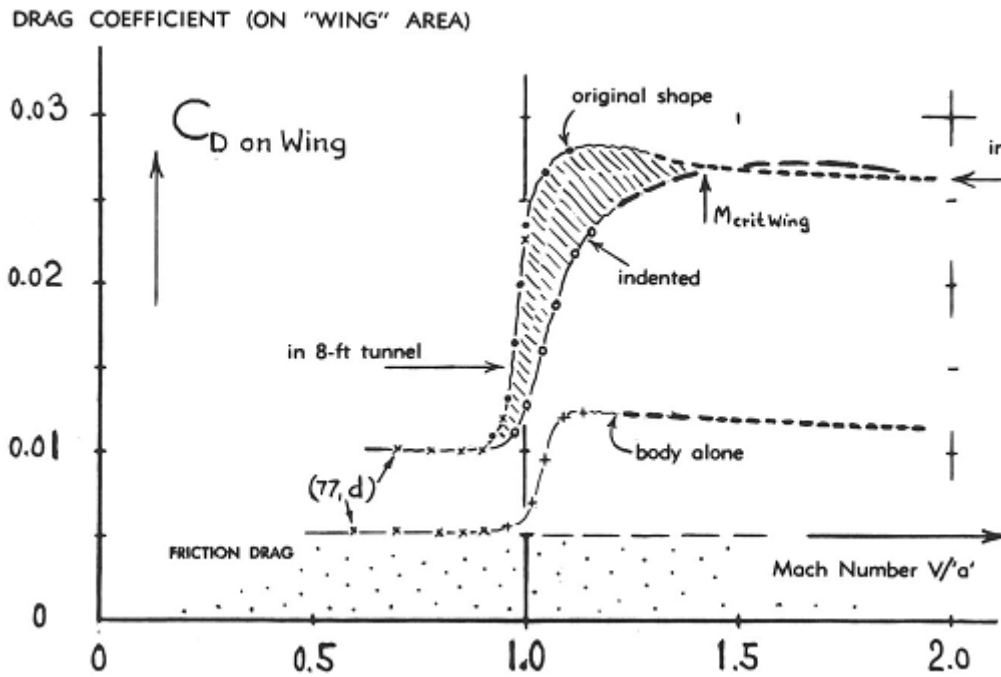


Figure 48. Drag of a wing-body configuration (77,a) in the transonic Mach-number range, demonstrating the area rule.