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RESEARCH MEMORANDUM

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EFFECT OF TAPER RATIO ON LIFT, DRAG, AND PITCHING-MOMENT CHARACTERISTICS OF THIN WINGS OF ASPECT RATIO 3 WITH 53.1° SWEEPBACK OF LEADING EDGE AT SUBSONIC AND SUPERSONIC SPEEDS

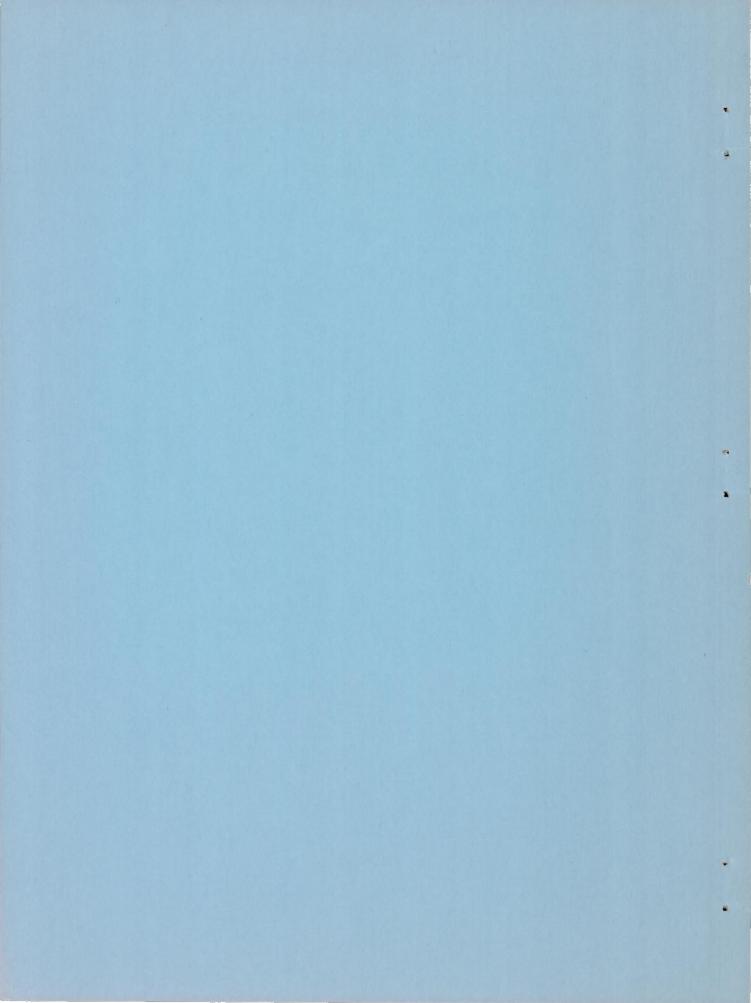
By Benton E. Wetzel

Ames Aeronautical Laboratory

Ames Aeronautical Laboratory Moffett Field, Calif. FOR AERONAUTICS

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NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

RESEARCH MEMORANDUM

EFFECT OF TAPER RATIO ON LIFT, DRAG, AND PITCHING-MOMENT CHARACTERISTICS OF THIN WINGS OF ASPECT RATIO 3 WITH 53.1° SWEEPBACK OF LEADING EDGE AT SUBSONIC AND SUPERSONIC SPEEDS

By Benton E. Wetzel

SUMMARY

The results of a wind-tunnel investigation are presented which show the effect of the variation of taper ratio on the lift, drag, and pitching-moment characteristics of thin wings of aspect ratio 3 with 53.1° sweepback of the leading edge. Three wings, with taper ratios of 0, 0.2, and 0.4, in combination with a high-fineness-ratio body were studied in the investigation.

Measurements of the forces and moments on the wing-body combinations were obtained throughout an angle-of-attack range from -4° to a maximum of $+17^{\circ}$ at Mach numbers of 0.6 to 0.9 and 1.2 to 1.9. All models were tested at a Reynolds number of 3.0 million per foot at all Mach numbers. (This corresponds to Reynolds numbers varying from 2.9 to 3.6 million when based on the mean aerodynamic chords of the models.) In addition, the models were tested at Reynolds numbers of 4.0 million per foot at all subsonic Mach numbers and 6.0 million per foot at Mach numbers of 0.8 and 0.9.

Static longitudinal stability at subsonic speeds was reduced near a lift coefficient of 0.5 for the wings with taper ratios of 0.2 and 0.4. Variation of taper ratio did not affect the minimum drag coefficient at subsonic speeds. At supersonic speeds increasing the taper ratio resulted in a slight reduction in the minimum drag coefficient. Drag due to lift was decreased at all Mach numbers by an increase in taper ratio from 0 to 0.2.

INTRODUCTION

As part of the continuing investigation of low-aspect-ratio wings by the NACA, the effects of taper ratio on the aerodynamic characteristics of swept wings of aspect ratio 3 at subsonic and supersonic speeds have been investigated in the Ames 6- by 6-foot supersonic wind tunnel. This report is devoted to the presentation and discussion of the results obtained during this study.

NOTATION

- b wing span
- \overline{c} mean aerodynamic chord, $\frac{\int_0^{b/2} c^2 dy}{\int_0^{b/2} c dy}$
- c local chord
- C_D drag coefficient, $\frac{drag}{qS}$
- $C_{\rm L}$ lift coefficient, $\frac{\text{lift}}{qS}$
- C_m pitching-moment coefficient, measured about the quarter point of the mean aerodynamic chord, pitching moment

qSē

- L lift-drag ratio
- M free-stream Mach number
- q free-stream dynamic pressure
- R Reynolds number
- S wing area, including area formed by extending the leading and trailing edges to the plane of symmetry
- y distance perpendicular to plane of symmetry
- angle of attack of body axis, deg
- λ taper ratio, the ratio of the chord at the tip to the chord at the plane of symmetry

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APPARATUS AND MODELS

The investigation was performed in the Ames 6- by 6-foot supersonic wind tunnel. This wind tunnel, which is fully described in reference 1, has a closed section and is of the variable-pressure type. It can be operated at Mach numbers varying from 0.6 to 0.9 and from 1.2 to 1.9. Model wing-body combinations are sting-mounted in the wind tunnel, and the aerodynamic forces on the models are measured with an internal electrical strain-gage balance. A typical model installation is shown in figure 1.

Three wing-body combinations were used during the investigation. Sketches of the models are presented in figure 2. All of the wings were of aspect ratio 3 and had 53.1° sweepback of the leading edge. All had an NACA 0003-63 airfoil section in a streamwise plane and had the same plan-form area. The taper ratios of the wings were varied from 0 (a triangular wing) to 0.4. All of the wings were tested in combination with the same circular body. The equation of the body is included on figure 2. The wing panels were constructed of steel, painted, and hand-sanded to a smooth finish. The smooth finish was maintained throughout the tests.

TESTS AND PROCEDURES

Range of Test Variables

Lift, drag, and pitching moment were measured throughout an angleof-attack range varying from -4° to a maximum of $+17^{\circ}$ at Mach numbers of 0.6 to 0.9 and 1.2 to 1.9. All models were tested at a Reynolds number of 3.0 million per foot at all Mach numbers. In addition they were tested at Reynolds numbers of 4.0 million per foot at all subsonic Mach numbers and 6.0 million per foot at Mach numbers of 0.8 and 0.9. The following table presents the corresponding Reynolds numbers based on the mean aerodynamic chord.

 R×10 ⁻⁶ .	$R \times 10^{-6}$, based	on mean aeroo	ynamic chord
per ft	$\lambda = 0$	$\lambda = 0.2$	$\lambda = 0.4$
3.0 4.0 6.0	3.6 4.8 7.2	3.1 4.1 6.2	2.9 3.8 5.7

Reduction of Data

Data presented in this report have been reduced to NACA coefficient form. The pitching moment has been referred to the quarter point of the mean aerodynamic chord. The data have been corrected to account for the differences known to exist between measurements made in the wind tunnel and in a free stream. The corrections applied account for the following factors:

1. The increase in airspeed in the vicinity of the model at subsonic speed as a result of constriction of the air stream by the walls of the wind tunnel.

2. The change in angle of attack of the model induced by the walls of the wind tunnel at subsonic speeds as a consequence of lift on the model. The corrections to the data amounted to:

$$\Delta \alpha = 0.554 \text{ CL}, \text{ deg}$$

 $\Delta C_D = 0.0097 \text{ CL}^2$
 $\Delta C_m = 0$

3. The inclination of the air stream in the wind tunnel. These corrections were of the order of -0.13° and -0.10° at subsonic and supersonic speeds, respectively.

4. The effect on the drag measurements due to the longitudinal variation of static pressure in the test section.

5. The effect on the drag measurements caused by mounting the models on a sting. The base pressure was measured and the drag data adjusted to correspond to a base pressure equal to the static pressure of the free stream.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Lift, drag, and pitching-moment coefficients are presented in tables I, II, and III for the wings with taper ratios of 0, 0.2, and 0.4, respectively. The tabulations include data for all test conditions. For the purpose of analysis, only a portion of these data is presented in graphical form. The largest part of the discussion is devoted to the results obtained at a Reynolds number of 3.0 million per foot, since that was the highest Reynolds number at which data could be obtained throughout the entire Mach number range. It will be shown, however, that the conclusions

drawn from results obtained at that Reynolds number also apply at a Reynolds number of 6.0 million per foot at Mach numbers of 0.8 and 0.9.

Lift

The effect of taper ratio on the variation of the lift coefficient with angle of attack is shown in figure 3. Increasing the taper ratio from 0 to 0.4 had only small effect on the lift-curve slope at zero lift. At angle of attack, however, variation of taper ratio resulted in large differences in the lift coefficients obtained at subsonic speeds. Increases in lift-curve slope at low to moderate angles of attack, such as are shown in the present results, particularly for the wings with taper ratios of 0.2 and 0.4, have been shown by previous tests of lowaspect-ratio wings with thin airfoil sections (e.g., refs. 2 and 3) to be concomitant with flow separation near the leading edge. Although such flow separation results in a reduction in the leading-edge pressures, it generally increases the lifting pressures over the rearward portions. The chordwise extent of the effect of separation generally increases with increasing spanwise distance from the plane of symmetry. For the wings of the present investigation the increases in lift-curve slope at moderate angles of attack generally were reduced as Reynolds number was increased, as will be shown in the portion of the discussion devoted to the effect of Reynolds number. Examination of the lift and moment data at the higher angles of attack indicated that stalled flow must have occurred at the tip sections and that unusually high loading occurred on the inboard sections.

Pitching Moment

The effect of taper ratio on the variation of pitching-moment coefficient with lift coefficient is presented in figure 4. Increasing the taper ratio caused a deterioration of the static longitudinal stability at subsonic speeds, as indicated by the nonlinear variations of the pitching-moment coefficient with lift coefficient for the wings with taper ratios of 0.2 and 0.4. The increased static longitudinal stability for these wings in the low lift-coefficient range, corresponding to the range in which the lift-curve slope increased with increasing angle of attack, offers additional indication of the probable occurrence of leading-edge flow separation.

Of considerably more importance, however, was the reduction of the static longitudinal stability of the wings with taper ratios of 0.2 and 0.4 near a lift coefficient of 0.5 at subsonic speeds. As indicated previously, this reduction of the longitudinal stability must have resulted from stalled flow at the tip sections. The degree of instability increased

with increasing taper ratio. Serious pitch-up occurred for the wing with taper ratio 0.4 at a Mach number of 0.6 when the moment center was located at the quarter point of the mean aerodynamic chord. At supersonic speeds the variation of the pitching-moment coefficient with lift coefficient for the wings with taper ratios of 0.2 and 0.4 also showed a decrease in static longitudinal stability at the higher lift coefficients. This decrease was measured for the wing with taper ratio of 0.4 even at a Mach number of 1.9.

Nonlinear variations of the pitching-moment coefficient with lift coefficient, similar to those obtained for the wing with taper ratio of 0.2, can be minimized by locating a horizontal tail in a position which takes advantage of the characteristics of the flow field behind the wing (see ref. 4). It is unlikely, however, that an acceptable variation of pitching-moment coefficient with lift coefficient can be obtained for an aircraft utilizing the wing with taper ratio 0.4 without some modification of the wing to delay stalling of the wing tips.

Drag

The effect of taper ratio on the variation with lift coefficient of the drag coefficient is shown in figure 5. Increasing the taper ratio from 0 to 0.2 resulted in a reduction of the drag coefficients measured at moderate to high lift coefficients and had only small effect on the minimum drag. These effects have been summarized in figure 6, in which the variation of drag coefficient with Mach number has been presented for various lift coefficients. Increasing the taper ratio to 0.4 resulted in no significant reductions of the drag coefficient. The latter result is in agreement with the results obtained during an investigation of swept wings with taper ratios varying from 0.3 to 1.0 (ref. 5). Results presented in the referenced report showed that at high subsonic speeds the drag due to lift was only slightly decreased by increasing taper ratio beyond 0.3.

As a result of the reduction of drag due to lift when taper ratio was increased, the lift-drag ratios of the wings with taper ratios of 0.2 and 0.4 were generally higher than the ratios for the wing with taper ratio of 0 at both subsonic and supersonic speeds, as shown in figure 7. At subsonic speeds the highest lift-drag ratios were obtained for the wing with taper ratio of 0.2. The maximum lift-drag ratios measured at supersonic speeds were those for the wing with taper ratio of 0.4. These maximums were, however, only slightly higher than those for the wing with taper ratio of 0.2.

In recapitulation, increasing the taper ratio from 0 to 0.2 resulted in a significant improvement of the drag characteristics. Since increasing the taper ratio to 0.4 generally did not result in further significant improvement but led to severe pitch-up, it appears that the optimum taper ratio is about 0.2.

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Effect of Reynolds Number

The effect of variation of Reynolds number on the lift, drag, and pitching-moment coefficients at high subsonic speeds is illustrated in figure 8, in which results obtained at a Mach number of 0.8 are presented. Increasing the Reynolds number from 3.0 to 6.0 million per foot alleviated the effect of leading-edge separation on the lift and pitching-moment characteristics of the wings with taper ratios of 0.2 and 0.4. At a Reynolds number of 6.0 million per foot, the lift curves were linear over a wider range of angles of attack, and the increases in static longitudinal stability at low lift coefficients were smaller than at a Reynolds number of 3.0 million per foot. Because of structural limitations of the models, tests at the highest Reynolds number were not conducted in the range of lift coefficients in which reduced stability occurred for the wings with taper ratios of 0.2 and 0.4.

Since the effect of taper ratio on the variation of the drag coefficient with lift coefficient was shown to be significant at a Reynolds number of 3.0 million per foot, figure 9 has been included to show the variation with Reynolds number of the drag coefficients at various lift coefficients for Mach numbers of 0.8 and 0.9. Comparison of the results for the three wings indicates that increasing the Reynolds number did not affect materially the reductions in drag coefficient obtained as a result of increasing taper ratio.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

A wind-tunnel investigation has been conducted in order to determine the effect of varying the taper ratio on the lift, drag, and pitching-moment characteristics of thin wings of aspect ratio 3 and with 53.1° sweepback of the leading edge. Three wings, with taper ratios of 0, 0.2, and 0.4, were tested.

All wings showed the effect at subsonic speeds of flow separation at the wing tips; the effects of separated flow were shown to increase with increasing taper ratio. The static longitudinal stability at subsonic speeds was reduced near a lift coefficient of 0.5 for the wings with taper ratios of 0.2 and 0.4. Although the most satisfactory variation of pitching-moment coefficient with lift coefficient was obtained for the triangular wing, used to investigate a taper ratio of 0, the degree of instability for the wing with taper ratio of 0.2 was much less severe than that for the wing with taper ratio of 0.4.

Variation of taper ratio did not affect the minimum drag coefficient at subsonic speeds, while at supersonic speeds an increase in taper ratio resulted in a slight reduction in the minimum drag coefficient. Drag due to lift was decreased at all Mach numbers by an increase in taper ratio from 0 to 0.2.

Ames Aeronautical Laboratory National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics Moffett Field, Calif., Oct. 20, 1954.

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	м	α	CL	CD	Cm	м	α	CL	CD	Cm	M	α	CL	CD	Cm
	0.60	-0.41	-0.022	0.0067	0.003	0.80	12.94	0.743	0.1713	-0.080	1.50	-2.17	-0.113	0.0163	0.028
	ines ve	-1.22	065	.0082	.008 .015		17.11 18.15	•913 •941	.2811 .3097	109 118		-4.27	220 .005	.0280 .0115	.055 001
-		-3.38 -4.47	191 253	.0158 .0230	.022 .028 .001	0.90	36	027	.0065	.005		•36 •90	.022	.0117	005
		.05 .33 .87	0 .020 .050	.0066 .0067 .0076	002 005		63 -1.19 -2.30	041 076 153	.0069 .0080 .0120	.007 .012 .025		1.96 3.01 4.07	.104 .158 .211	.0155 .0207 .0271	026 039 052
		1.96	.111	.0101	012 019		-3.41	230 305	.0187	.036 .046		6.17	·312 ·413	.0447	076
		4.11 6.34	•234 •361	.0213	025 034		•05 •35	.002	.0062 .0065	.001		10.37	.508	.1011	124
		8.48 10.63	.477	.0717	039 047		.91 2.02	.063 .138	.0076 .0109	008 020		14.56 15.61	.681 .721	.1816 .2054	163 170
		12.77 14.90	•704 •804	.1588	054		3.13	.212 .291	.0170 .0261	031	1.70	30	015	.0113	.004
		17.01 18.06	.884 .921	.2683 .2975	069 073		6.44 8.63	.431 .561	.0524 .0887	05 8 074		57 -1.10 -2.16	027 051 099	.0116 .0126 .0158	.007 .013 .024
	0.70	42	022	.0067	.004	1.20	34 61	021	.0107	.005 .010		-3.21	147 193	.0203	.035 .046
		-1.17	068	.0080	.009		-1.15	070	.0122	.018		.08 .36	.004	.0113 .0113	001
		-3.34	196 263	.0161	.024		-3.28 -4.36	212 298	.0217	.054 .073		.90 1.95	.045 .092	.0123 .0150	011
		.05 .33 .88	0.022	.0064 .0068	.001		.06 .34	.004	.0106	001		3.00	.140	.0194 .0251	034 044 065
		.88 1.98 3.06	.052 .117 .182	.0077 .0105 .0153	005 014 021		.88 1.94 3.01	.062 .128 .198	.0117 .0152 .0207	015 031 049		6.13 8.22 10.31	.273 .361 .446	.0406 .0623 .0901	086
		4.15	.246	.0224	028		4.06	.267	.0283	066		12.40	.527	.1236	126
		8.55	.491	.0748	042		8.33	.541	•0838	133		16.58 17.62	.678 .714	.2067 .2311	157 163
		12.87 14.99	.723 .808	.1644	061	1.30	34 61	020 035	.0119 .0123	.005 .009	1.90	30	015	.0127	.003
		17.10 18.14	.891 .921	•2726 •3000	081 086		-1.15	066	.0131 .0168	.017 .032		57 -1.10 -2.14	026 047 090	.0129 .0135 .0160	.006 .011 .021
	0.80	34 63	023 038		.003		-3.27 -4.33 .05	192 256 .004	.0224 .0299 .0120	.048 .064 001		-3.19	134	.0199	.031 .041
		-1.18	071	.0079	.010		•33 •88	.024	.0122	005		.08 .35	.001	.0125	0
		-3.38	209	.0169	.028 .036		1.93 3.00	.116	.0165	028 044		.88	.037 .078	.0130 .0151	009 019
		.05 .34	.002	.0063	.001		4.06	.243 .362	.0292	060		2.97	.121	.0185	029
		.90 2.00	.058	.0104	006 016		8.23	.480 .586	.0782	116		6.10 8.17 10.25	.240 .318	.0368 .0557 .0807	057 075 092
		3.09 4.28 6.37	.192 .260 .397	.0234	024 032 045	1.50	30	.684 017	.1566	162 .004		12.33	•396 •468 •539	.1100	109 124
		8.61	.506	.0785	048	1.,0	57	030 058	.0116	.008		16.50	.609 .645	.1855	137
			1										1		

TABLE I.- AERODYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF TRIANGULAR WING (a) R = 3.0 million per foot

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М	α	CL	CD	Cm	М	a	$C_{\rm L}$	CD	Cm	М	α	CL	CD	Cm
M 0.60	α -0.43 71 -1.25 -2.35 -3.44 -4.53 .89 1.99 3.07 4.17 6.42 8.40 0.78	CL -0.025 -042 -069 -131 -194 -255 019 -052 113 .172 .237 .365 .480 .600	0.0070 .0075 .0085 .0114 .0162 .0232 .0068 .0080 .0104 .0146 .0215 .0436 .0729	0.003 .004 .008 .015 .022 .028	M 0.70	α -3.40 -4.57 .05 .34 .90 2.01 3.11 4.21 6.49 8.68 10.83 13.06 15.19	CL -0.202 -266 -001 .021 .055 .118 .181 .249 .377 .494 .609 .725 .803	0.0166 .0247 .0066 .0068 .0080 .0153 .0226 .0454 .0757 .1171 .1670	0.024	м 0.80 0.90	α 2.10 3.22 4.33 6.56 8.82 11.03 13.22 36 58 -1.15 -2.28 -3.40 -4.53	CL 0.130 .197 .266 .405 .512 .640 .751 021 041 078 152 231 305	CD 0.0114 .0158 .0238 .0484 .0805 .1239 .1758 .0069 .0073 .0085 .0119 .0182 .0275	Cm -0.017 025 033 046 049 069 082 .003 .006 .012 .023 .035 .045
0.70	10.78 12.96 15.11 17.23 18.30 43 71 -1.27 -2.30	.600 .716 .811 .892 .932 027 043 074 137	.1636 .2164 .2736	055 063	0.80	36 64 -1.13 -2.24 -3.35 -4.47 .13 .42 .99	023 040 072 138 205 277 .006 .025 .062	.0068	.003 .005 .010 .018 .027 .035 001 003 008		-4.53 .14 .43 1.02 2.14 3.27 4.40 6.66 8.89	305 .010 .029 .070 .145 .223 .297 .449 .588	.0275 .0068 .0071 .0083 .0116 .0173 .0264 .0549 .0971	.045 001 004 010 022 034 043 064 084

TABLE I.- AERODYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF TRIANGULAR WING - Concluded (b) R = 4.0 million per foot

(c) R = 6.0 million per foot

.024 0.0071 .044 .0075 .077 .0085 .143 .0112	0.003 0.90	-0.39	-0.028	0.0065	
.077 .0085 .143 .0112		81		0.0000	0.004
.143 .0112	010	OT	046	.0073	.007
	.010	-1.21	084	.0084	.013
	.019	-2.39	160	.0119	.025
.211 .0166	.027	-3.56	236	.0185	.035
.288 .0256	.036	-4.75	313	.0272	.043
.012 .0070	001	.16	.016	.0068	002
.032 .0073	004	.48	.037	.0072	005
.065 .0081	008	1.01	.074	.0079	010
.134 .0107	017	2.24	.149	.0112	022
.203 .0159	026	3.41	.224	.0174	033
.278 .0246		4.58	.299	.0266	041
.411 .0496	046	6.97	.464	.0578	065
.515 .0820	046				

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М		α	CL	c_{D}	Cm	м	α	CL	CD	Cm	М	a	CL	CD	Cm
0.0	6	-0.44	-0.030	0.0070	0.002	0.80	12.85	0.795	0.1805	-0.081	1.50	-2.16	-0.118	0.0164	0.032
		-1.19	075	.0087	.008		17.10	.945	.2883	088		-4.26	230	.0282	.062
		-2.27	138	.0116	.014		18.18	•990	•3218	097		.08	.004	.0114	0
-		-3.35	205 279	.0170	.023 .033	0.90	39	032	.0062	.004		·36	.019 .047	.0114	004
		.02	006	.0066	.001	0.90	66	045	.0064	.005		1.95	.103	.0150	027
		• 30	.016	.0068	001		-1.23	084	.0081	.011		3.00	.159	.0202	042
		.84 1.94	.046	.0073	004		-2.33	160 246	.0118 .0191	.023 .038		4.05	.214 .322	.0265 .0440	056 085
		3.01	.175	.0137	020		-4.56	329	.0297	.052		8.24	.428	.0691	112
		4.09	.245	.0209	030		.03	001	.0059	.001		10.34	.525	.1000	137
		6.26 8.43	•388 •528	.0433 .0781	046		•32 •88	.022 .057	.0061	001		12.43	.619	.1372 .1802	159 173
		10.58	.643	.1196	052		1.99	.132	.0098	018		17.01	.782	.2353	189
		12.73	•759	.1703	056		3.10	.214	.0154	032	2 70	20	0.7.0		0.06
		14.93 17.04	.861 .943	.2267	057 056		4.21 6.44	.298 .465	.0248 .0536	047	1.70	30 57	018	.0112	.006
		18.09	.979	.3143	057		8.65	.604	.0919	082		-1.11	055	.0125	.015
		-0										-2.16	104	.0158	.028
0.	70	28 55	030 044	.0064	.003 .004	1.20	32 59	029	.0099 .0104	.008		-3.20	151 200	.0205 .0265	.040 .052
		-1.10	076	.0009	.004		-1.13	078	.0117	.019		.08	.003	.0112	0
		-2.36	141	.0113	.015		-2.18	146	.0156	.037		•35	.017	.0113	003
		-3.38	210	.0167	.025 .036		-3.24	219 291	.0213 .0290	.057 .076		.89	.042	.0118	010
		.03	003	.0062	.030		.08	0	.0290	0		2.99	.139	.0192	035
		.20	.016	.0063	0		.36	.021	.0100	005		4.04	.186	.0248	047
		•75 2.03	.048	.0070	004		.90 1.96	.055 .121	.0106 .0141	013 030		6.13 8.22	.281 .372	.0404	071 093
		3.04	.182	.0138	021		3.02	.192	.0193	049		10.30	.457	.0894	114
		4.13	.256	.0213	032		4.08	.265	.0265	068		12.39	.540	.1225	134
		6.32 8.50	.405	.0450 .0806	050 054		6.20 8.32	.408	.0482 .0806	106		14.48	.618	.1605	150 160
		10.64	.650	.1215	055		0.52	•	.0000	1+2		10.71	.090	.2010	100
		12.80	.772	.1740	062	1.30	31	026	.0113	.007	1.90	30	017	.0131	.005
		15.01	.863 .945	.2287 .2875	060 068		58	040	.0118 .0130	.010		57	028	.0134 .0140	.008
		18.17	.979	.3176	069		-2.18	133	.0169	.034		-2.14	094	.0164	.024
							-3.23	199	.0224	.052		-3.18	136	.0203	.034
0.8	50	37 64	030	.0060	.003 .005		-4.29	266	.0298	.070		-4.22	178	.0256 .0130	.045
		-1.20	078	.0079	.009		.36	.019	.0114	004		•35	.014	.0131	003
		-2.29	147	.0109	.017		.90	.050	.0119	012		.88	.036	.0136	009
		-3.41	223	.0173	.029		1.96	.113	.0152 .0204	028		1.93	.080	.0157	020
		-4.51	002	.0266	.041		4.07	.242	.0272	063		4.01	.165	.0192	041
		.31	.019	.0061	001		6.18	•371	.0474	098		6.09	.248	.0378	061
		.86	.052	.0068	005 014		8.29	.494	.0757	131 '154		8.16	·327 ·405	.0567 .0813	080
		3.06	.120	.0095	014		12.49	.703	.1546	173		12.32	.405	.1107	114
		4.15	.273	.0233	037							14.39	•557	.1470	131
		6.37	.425	.0483	057	1.50	31 58	022	.0114 .0117	.006		16.49 17.54	.626	.1866	141
		8.55	•559 •677	.0837	050			030	.0117	.010		11.94	100.	.2095	147

TABLE II. - AERODYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF WING WITH TAPER RATIO OF 0.2 (a) R = 3.0 million per foot

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М	α	CL	CD	Cm	М	a	CL	CD	Cm	м	α	CL	CD	Cm
0.60	-0.45 66 -1.21 -2.30 -3.39 -4.48 .02 .31 .87 1.96 3.05 4.14 6.33 8.53 10.69 12.88 15.10 17.24 18.28 39 67	-0.030 045 076 136 205 273 006 .048 .110 .174 174 .246 .387 .520 .630 .759 .854 .940 .972 031 046	0.0073 .0076 .0088 .0113 .0165 .0246 .0068 .0069 .0136 .0207 .0100 .0136 .0207 .0128 .0428 .0775 .1171 .1639 .2238 .2825 .3114 .0070 .0075	0.003 .005 .008 .014 .022 .031 0 001 004 011 019 029 049 052 054 055 054 053 .003 .005	0.70	-1.23 -2.32 -3.44 -4.55 .31 .88 1.98 3.08 4.18 6.40 8.62 10.79 15.21 48 67 -2.34 458 .02	-0.079 -142 -208 -288 -006 .016 .052 .115 .181 .253 .402 .538 .641 .765 .856 -031 047 082 302 003	0.0087 .0115 .0169 .0261 .0065 .0068 .0074 .0101 .0212 .0452 .0814 .1208 .1726 .2280 .0068 .0073 .0086 .0182 .0278 .0063	0.008 .015 .024 .030 .001 -005 .001 -021 -021 -021 -049 -053 -060 -058 .060 -058 .005 .009 .029 .041 .001	0.80	0.32 .89 2.01 3.11 4.24 6.47 8.70 10.90 13.09 40 69 -1.25 -2.38 -3.50 -4.64 .33 .91 2.03 3.16 4.29 6.58	0.020 .057 .125 .194 .269 .424 .557 .673 .784 -032 -050 -087 -161 -237 -327 -327 -327 -002 .023 .060 .135 .216 .296 .469	0.0065 .0073 .0100 .0147 .0225 .0485 .0848 .1286 .1803 .0066 .0072 .0086 .0123 .0190 .0304 .0062 .0071 .0062 .0071 .0062 .0074 .0242 .0544	-0.002 .006 .014 .024 .035 .055 .056 .060 .069 .077 .004 .006 .011 .022 .035 .050 .050 .050 .050 .050 .050 .055 .055 .056 .069 .077 .004 .024 .024 .024 .025 .055 .055 .055 .055 .055 .055 .055 .055 .055 .056 .057 .060 .069 .077 .004 .006 .006 .007 .006 .007 .006 .007 .006 .007 .006 .007 .006 .006 .007 .006 .006 .007 .006 .007 .006 .007 .004 .006 .005 .005 .006 .006 .007 .007 .004 .006 .007 .004 .006 .007 .005 .005 .005 .005 .005 .006 .007 .004 .006 .007 .004 .006 .005 .005 .005 .005 .005 .005 .005 .007 .004 .006 .001 .002 .001 .002 .001 .001 .001 .001 .001 .004 .001 .001 .004 .001 .004 .001 .001 .001 .004 .005 .001 .001 .001 .004 .001 .004 .001 .001 .001 .004 .001 .004 .001 .005 .001 .001 .004 .001 .004 .001 .004 .001 .005 .001 .001 .004 .001

TABLE II. - AERODYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF WING WITH TAPER RATIO OF 0.2 - Concluded (b) R = 4.0 million per foot

(c) R = 6.0 million per foot

М	α	CL	CD	Cm	М	α	$c_{\rm L}$	CD	Cm
0.80	-0.50 72 -1.29 -2.42 -3.59 -4.74 .02 .35 .93 2.07 3.21 4.36 6.69 8.95	-0.036 051 083 146 226 294 001 .025 .057 .125 .191 .263 .418 .533	0.0076 .0078 .0087 .0135 .0260 .0071 .0072 .0078 .0100 .0138 .0211 .0481 .0804	0.003 .005 .008 .015 .026 .035 0 003 006 014 023 052 052 060	0.90	-0.43 73 -1.31 -2.48 -3.65 -4.85 .02 .35 .95 2.09 3.29 4.46 6.84	-0.035 055 091 163 240 301 002 .026 .065 .131 .219 .297 .463	0.0075 .0082 .0122 .0187 .0300 .0072 .0073 .0082 .0105 .0156 .0241 .0548	0.003 .006 .011 .020 .031 .046 0 003 008 017 031 043 065
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	М	a	CL	CD	Cm	M	α	CL	CD	Cm	M	α	CL	CD	Cm
	0.60	-0.41	-0.023	0.0078	0	0.80	12.86	0.762	0.1719	-0.050	1.50	-2.15	-0.113	0.0153	0.026
		-1.23	037	.0004	.002		17.08	.041	.2217	040		-3.20	172	.0203	.041
		-2.23	125	.0112	.005		18.13	.931	.3002	038		.07	.006	.0109	002
		-3.31	192	.0163	.009	0.90	42	024	0070	0		• 34	.021	.0110	005
		-4.31	.002	.0242	.019	0.90	42	024	.0070	.001		.89 1.95	.050	.0117	011
		.31	.018	.0074	002		-1.19	077	.0084	.005		2.99	.160	.0192	038
		.86	.047	.0085	003		-2.29	148	.0115	.010		4.04	.215	.0255	053
		1.95 3.01	.108 .169	.0106	007 011		-3.40	228	.0185	.021		6.24	.322	.0429	082
		4.10	.241	.0221	019		.05	.007	.0062	001		10.31	.519	.0958	130
		6.26	.385	.0444	038		•33	.024	.0066	001		12.40	.606	.1309	146
		8.43 10.58	•532 •642	.0785	053 039		.89	.060	.0076	005		14.48	.682	.1718	155
		12.71	.740	.1630	034		3.10	.210	.0099	012		16.58	.757	.2198	168
		14.83	.833	.2138	026		3.10	.294	.0252	037	1.70	30	017	.0110	.004
		16.96	.925	.2734	019		6.45	.473	.0541	067		55	030	.0112	.006
		18.00	•956	.3014	014		8.64	.612	.0921	078		-1.09	053	.0122	.012
	0.70	42	022	.0078	0	1.20	31	024	.0098	.005		-3.18	153	.0198	.024
		69	037	.0085	0		57	038	.0105	.008		-4.22	201	.0258	.049
		-1.24	066 130	.0092	.003		-1.11	068	.0115	.014 .027		.08	.007	.0107	002
		-3.28	197	.0165	.010		-3.23	204	.0146	.021		•35 •88	.018 .043	.0109	005 011
		-4.42	274	.0249	.021		-4.29	272	.0269	.056		1.93	.093	.014]	023
		.04	.004	.0071	001		.08	.006	.0093	002		2.97	.143	.0185	035
		.32 .87	.019 .049	.0075	001 003		•36 •90	.025 .058	.0097	005 012		4.01 6.10	.190 .284	.0243 .0396	047
		1.95	.112	.0106	007		1.96	.122	.0139	025		8.18	.204	.0596	092
		3.04	.178	.0153	012		3.01	.189	.0185	039		10.25	.456	.0867	112
		4.13	•250. •403	.0228	021		4.08 6.19	.257	.0254	053 088		12.33	.538 .614	.1187	129
		8.50	.554	.0825	057		8.30	•395 •520	.0763	117		16.48	.682	.1553 .1966	142
		10.64	.641	.1197	038							17.53	.716	.2212	152
		12.78 14.92	•750 •840	.1673	036 031	1.30	30 57	021 036	.0113 .0118	.004	1 00	20	07.0	07.05	0.01
		17.03	.923	.2756	025	1.45	-1.11	030	.0110	.007 .014	1.90	30 55	018 029	.0125	.004
		18.08	.954	.3041	022		-2.16	128	.0159	.027		-1.09	052	.0133	.012
	0.80	42		0.077			-3.20	192	.0208	.042		-2.13	096	.0158	.023
1	.00	42	022	.0077	001		-4.27	255	.0280 .0109	.057		-3.17	140 183	.0198 .0253	.033 .043
		-1.25	067	.0088	.003		.36	.023	.0112	005		.07	.003	.02)5	001
		-2.26	130	.0110	.006		.89	.054	.0123	011		. 34	.014	.0122	004
		-3.36	199	.0165	.012		1.96 3.01	.113 .177	.0152 .0197	024 039		.87	.037	.0127	010
		.06	.005	.0069	001		4.07	.240	.0264	055		2.96	.002	.0140	020
		•39 •88	.021	.0073	001		6.27	.366	.0458	087		3.99	.169	.0234	041
		.88 1.98	.053 .118	.0082	003 008		8.34	.480	.0726	116		6.06	.250	.0371	060
		3.06	.110	.0102	000		10.36	•584 •682	.1065	135 151		8.13	•332 •410	.0562 .0802	079 096
		4.16	.261	.0232	025							12.27	.479	.1080	111
		6.37	.471	.0477	048	1.50	30	019	.0111	.004		14.34	.549	.1415	123
		8.55	•555 •642	.0832	056		56	033 059	.0115	.007		16.41 17.45	.614 .649	.1789	130 134
L								.0)3	IOTE4	.015		11.4)	.049	.2000	134

TABLE III. - AERODYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF WING WITH TAPER RATIO OF 0.4 (a) R = 3.0 million per foot

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М	α	CL	CD	Cm	М	α	CL	CD	Cm	М	α	C_{L}	CD	Cm
0.70	-0.39	-0.022	0.0075	-0.001	0.60	-1.25	-0.065	0.0084	0.001	0.80	0.08	0.006	0.0066	
	68	039	.0076	0		-2.34	128	.0114	.004		•36	.022	.0070	001
	-1.24	069	.0082	.001		-3.34	188	.0158	.008		•93	.055	.0078	003
	-2.25	131	.0112	.005		-4.43	258	.0231	.014		2.03	.117	.0100	008
	-3.35	196	.0160	.009		.04	.004	.0069	001		3.14	.188	.0150	013
	-4.45	267	.0238	.017		•35	.020	.0074	001		4.26	.262	·0228	023
	.07	.005	.0069	001		.88	.051	.0082	002		6.49	.416	.0474	044
	.36 .92	.020	.0072	001 003		3.06	.112	.0107 .0151	006		8.73	•563 •659	.0045	052 041
	2.01	.115	.0105	003		4.14	.238	.0151	015		13.11	.785	.1803	050
	3.12	.179	.0154	011		6.35	.394	.0446	036		T).TT	.10)	.1003	0,0
	4.22	.248	.0225	017		8.52	•533	.0786	050	0.90	40	024	.0070	001
	6.44	.400	.0448	038	1	10.71	.645	.1178	038	0.70	69	041	.0075	0
	8.67	.551	.0817	053		12.87	.757	.1657	032		-1.26	076	.0081	.003
	10.83	.651	.1204	037		15.02	.852	.2182	023		-2.30	147	.0118	.009
	13.01	.760	.1691	033		17.17	.945	.2793	017		-3.43	222	.0180	.018
	15.19	.858	.2229	028		18.31	.979	.3101	013		-4.38	308	.0276	.031
											2.06	.131	.0097	010
0.60	42	022	.0075	001	0.80	-3.37	206	.0159	.012		3.18	.206	.0160	018
	69	036	.0080	Ö		-4.49	277	.0240	.020		4.32	.286	.0245	032
											6.60	.462	.0535	062

TABLE III. - AERODYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF WING WITH TAPER RATIO OF 0.4 - Concluded (b) R = 4.0 million per foot

(c) R = 6.0 million per foot

$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	М	α	CL	CD	Cm	М	α	CL	CD	Cm
	0.80	75 -1.32 -2.39 -3.51 -4.68 .05 .94 2.08 3.22 4.36 6.67	045 075 140 201 281 .026 .026 .059 .122 .190 .258 .407	.0080 .0087 .0113 .0160 .0246 .0076 .0078 .0083 .0105 .0152 .0221 .0473	.001 .002 .005 .009 .019 001 002 003 007 011 017 041	0.90	77 -1.34 -2.44 -3.61 -4.78 .07 .37 .95 2.09 3.27 4.46	046 080 154 231 311 .010 .028 .063 .129 .206 .285	.0079 .0090 .0120 .0182 .0277 .0075 .0078 .0086 .0108 .0157 .0243	.001 .003 .009 .017 .030 002 002 005 009 016 028

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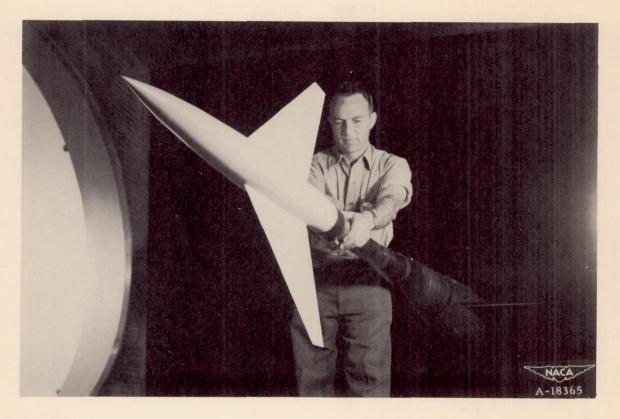
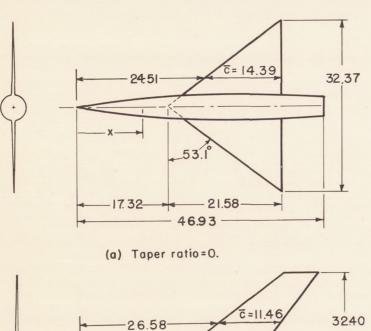


Figure 1.- Model with wing of taper ratio of 0.2 installed in Ames 6- by 6-foot supersonic wind tunnel.



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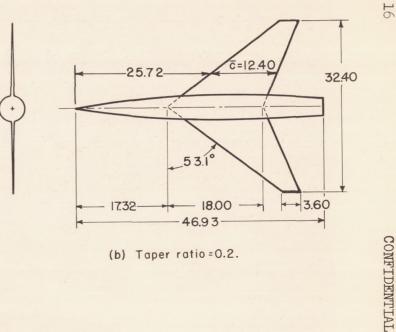
(c) Taper ratio = 0.4.

17.32

15.43

46.93

-6.17



(b) Taper ratio = 0.2.

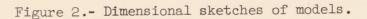
Equation for body radius: $r = r_o \left[1 - \left(1 - \frac{2x}{J} \right)^2 \right]^{3/4}$ Maximum radius, r_o= 2.38 Length for closure, $\int = 59.50$



All dimensions in inches unless otherwise noted



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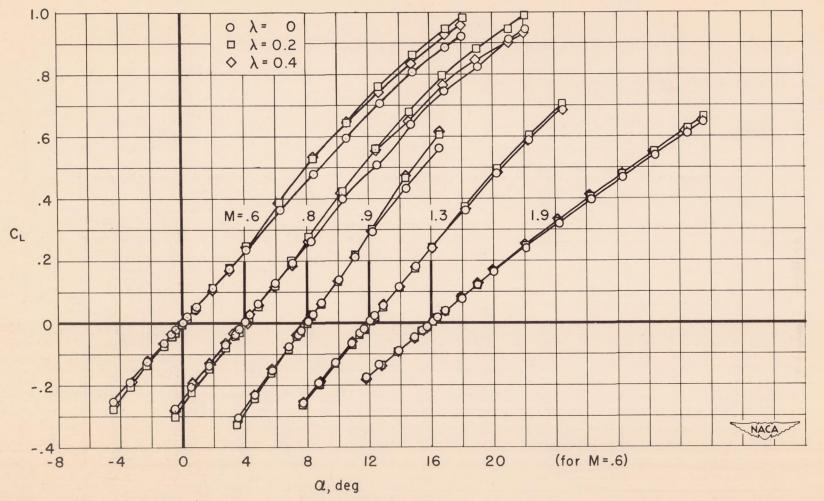


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Figure 3.- Effect of taper ratio on the variation of lift coefficient with angle of attack; R = 3.0 million per foot.

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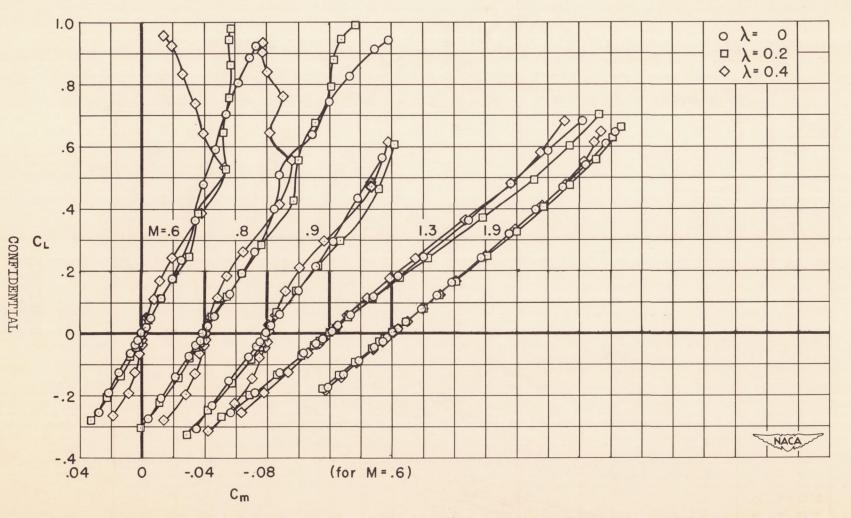


Figure 4.- Effect of taper ratio on the variation of pitching-moment coefficient with lift coefficient; R = 3.0 million per foot.

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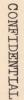
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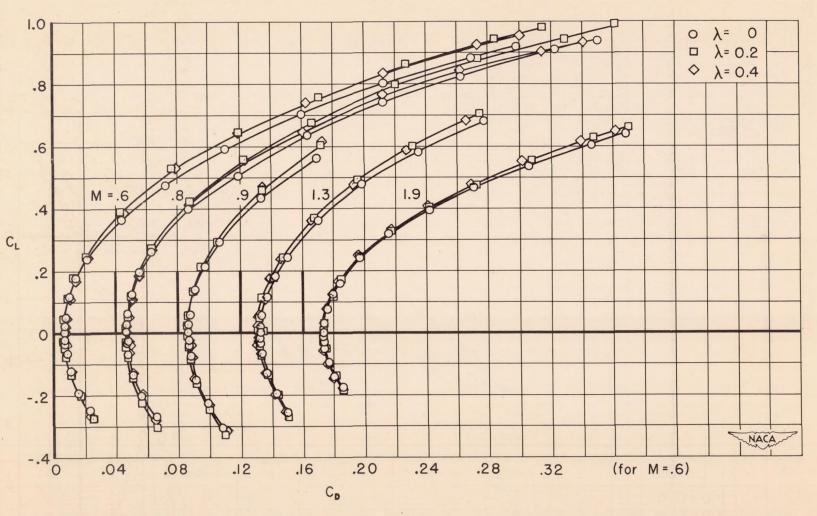
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Figure 5.- Effect of taper ratio on the variation of drag coefficient with lift coefficient; R = 3.0 million per foot. NACA RM A54J20

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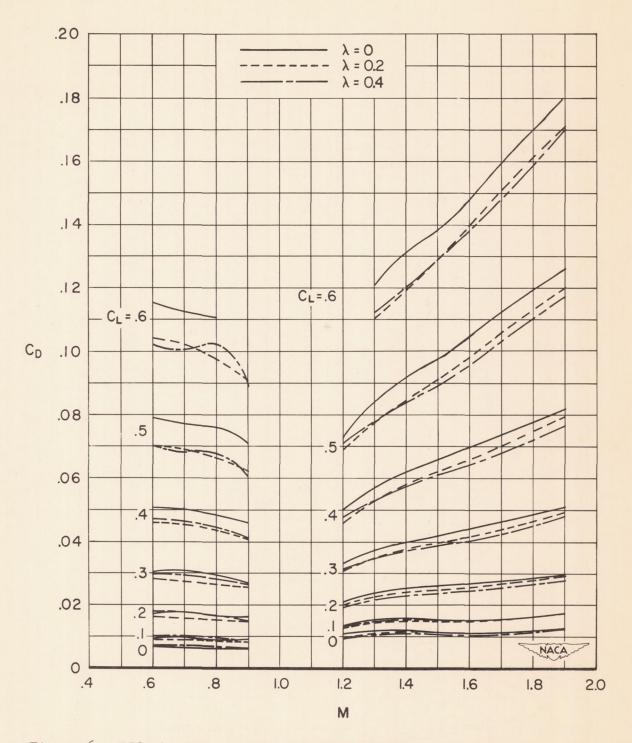
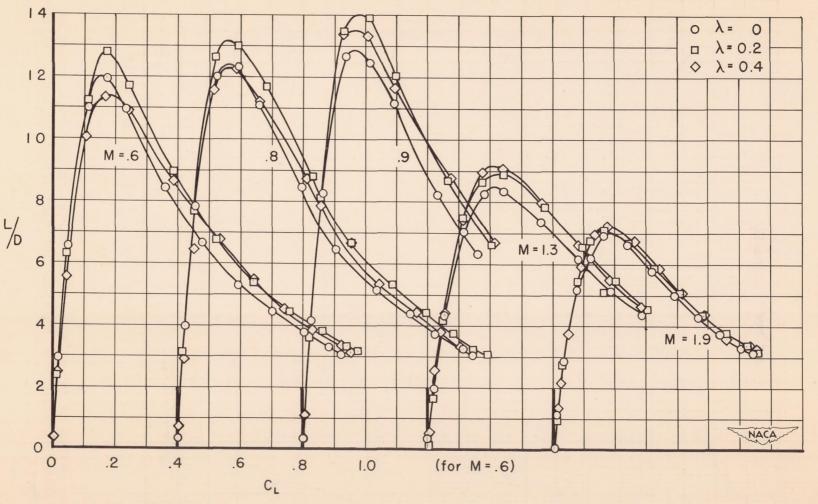


Figure 6.- Effect of taper ratio on the variation with Mach number of the drag coefficients at various lift coefficients; R = 3.0 million per foot.

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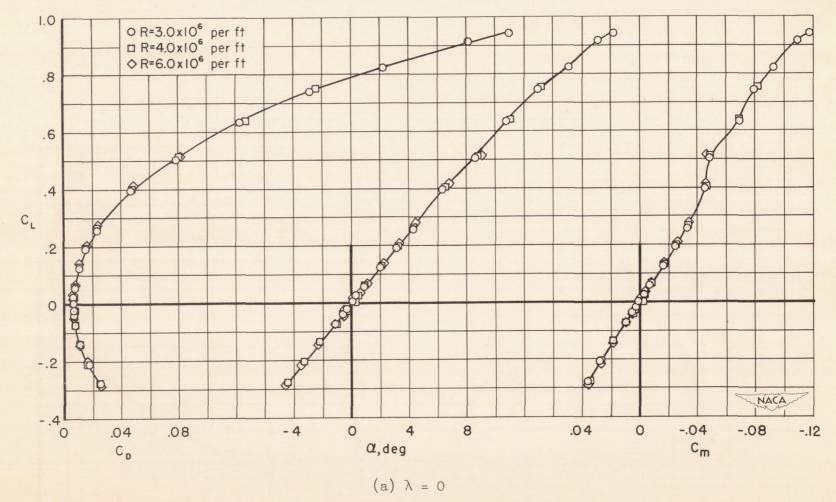
Figure 7.- Effect of taper ratio on the variation of lift-drag ratio with lift coefficient; R = 3.0 million per foot.

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Figure 8.- Effect of Reynolds number on aerodynamic characteristics of the three models at a Mach number of 0.8.

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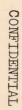
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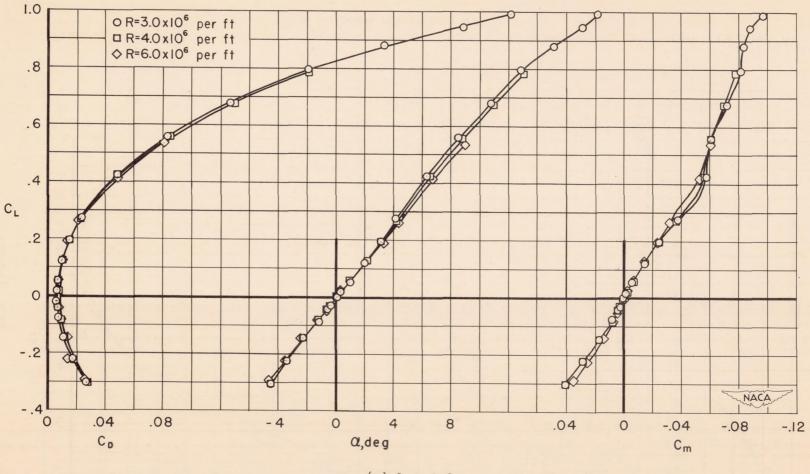
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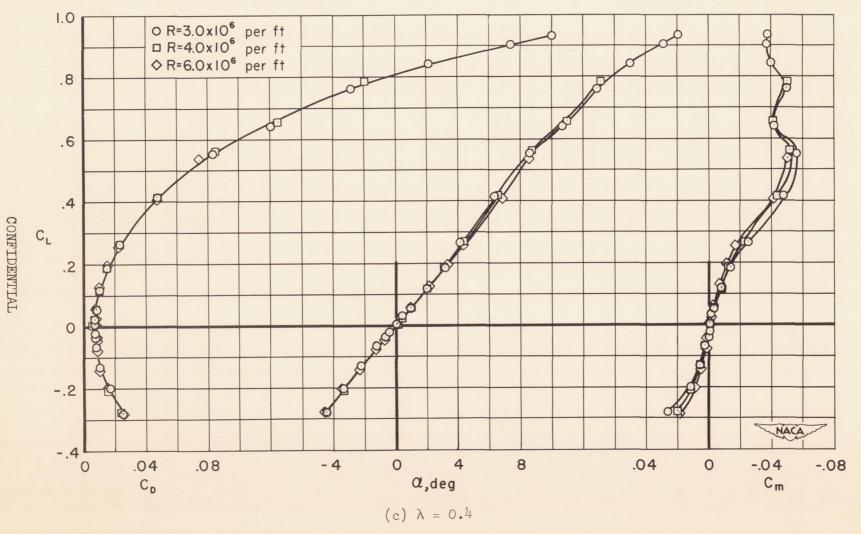
(b) $\lambda = 0.2$

Figure 8.- Continued.

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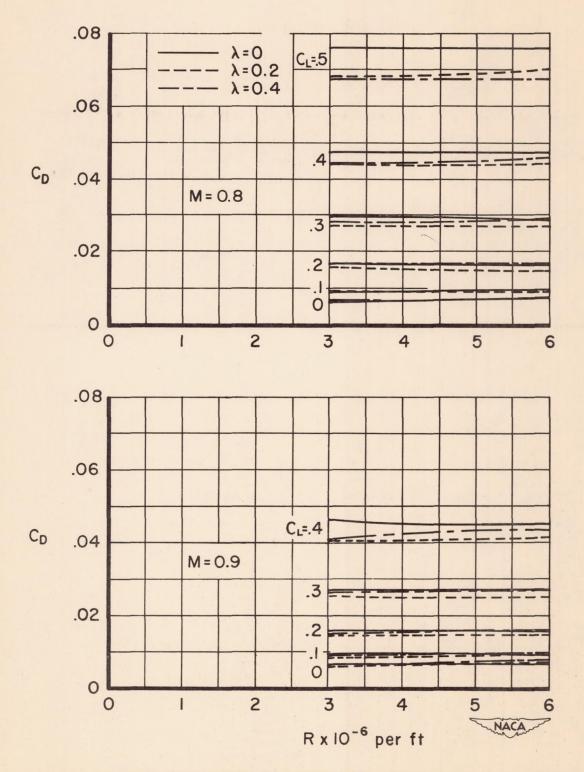
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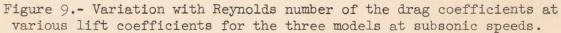
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