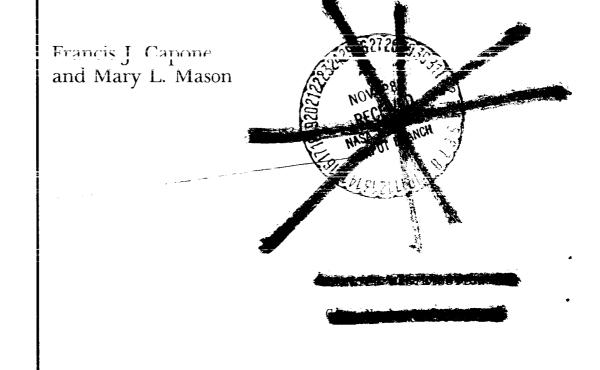
1049.

NASA Technical Paper 2350

October 1984

Interference Effects of Thrust Reversing on Horizontal Tail Effectiveness of a Twin-Engine Fighter Aircraft at Mach Numbers From 0.15 to 0.90





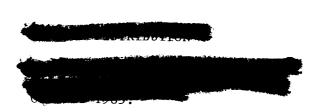
NASA Technical Paper 2350

1984

Interference Effects of Thrust Reversing on Horizontal Tail Effectiveness of a Twin-Engine Fighter Aircraft at Mach Numbers From 0.15 to 0.90

Francis J. Capone and Mary L. Mason

Langley Research Center Hampton, Virginia





Scientific and Technical Information Branch

Introduction

The mission requirements for the next generation fighter aircraft may dictate a highly versatile vehicle capable of operating over a wide range of flight conditions. This aircraft will most likely be designed for high maneuverability and agility, will operate in a hostile environment, and will possess short take-off and landing (STOL) characteristics to operate from bomb-damaged airfields. One means of achieving the latter requirement is through the use of thrust reversing during approach and ground roll wherein landing distances of 1000 ft are possible (refs. 1 to 4). Higher sortie rates attributable to STOL capability (refs. 3 and 5) will also enhance the overall effectiveness of the aircraft. In addition, use of thrust reversing at other flight conditions has the potential to provide rapid aircraft deceleration, maneuver enhancement, and improved weapons delivery (refs. 1 and 5).

In recent years, many studies (refs. 2, 4, and 6 to 15) have been conducted to determine reverser static, low-speed (approach and landing), and in-flight performance. Both axisymmetric- and nonaxisymmetric-nozzle concepts have been investigated. One primary benefit of the nonaxisymmetric nozzle is its versatile geometry which allows inclusion of thrust vectoring and reversing capabilities with less weight penalty than on a conventional axisymmetric nozzle (refs. 1 and 4).

Integration of thrust reversers into fighter aircraft must be done carefully in order to minimize adverse interference effects of reverser operation on aircraft stability and control (refs. 6, 9, and 12 to 14) and tail loads (ref. 16). The design criteria necessary to minimize adverse interference effects are often conflicting (ref. 12). For example, vertical tails that are located to minimize lateral control interference may be subjected to adverse loading. The location of tail surfaces can have significant impact on control surface effectiveness for both single- and twin-engine aircraft.

Most of the data on twin-engine aircraft with integrated thrust reversers have been obtained for specific aircraft with fixed empennage arrangements (refs. 2, 4, 7, 9, and 14) or at low speeds (ref. 13). In these earlier studies, no attempt was made at systematically varying the location of tail surfaces with respect to reverser location. This paper details the aerodynamic interference effects of thrust reversing on horizontal tail effectiveness of a twin-engine, general-research fighter model at approach and in-flight speeds. Twin vertical tails were tested at three positions relative to the reverser. Two nonaxisymmetric-nozzle reverser concepts were tested. This investigation was conducted in the Langley 16-Foot Transonic Tunnel at Mach numbers from 0.15 to 0.90, at angles of attack from -3° to 9° , and at nozzle pressure ratios from jet off to 7.0. A summary of the results from this study is contained in reference 17.

Symbols

Model forces and moments are referred to the stability axis system, with the model moment reference center (fig. 1) located 4.45 cm above the model centerline at fuselage station 91.6 cm which corresponds to $0.25\bar{c}$. All coefficients are nondimensionalized with respect to $q_{\infty}S$ or $q_{\infty}S\bar{c}$. A discussion of the data reduction procedure and definitions of the aerodynamic force and moment terms and the propulsion relationships are presented in the appendix. The symbols used in the computer-generated tables are given in parentheses.

$A_{mb,1}$		model cross-sectional area at FS 113.67 and 122.56, cm ²
Amo,2		model cross-sectional area at FS 168.28, cm ²
$A_{\rm seal,1}$		cross-sectional area enclosed by seal strip at FS 113.67 and 122.56, cm^2
$A_{\rm seal,2}$		cross-sectional area enclosed by seal strip at FS 168.28 , cm ²
C_D	(CD)	total aft-end drag coefficient
$C_{D,aft}$	(CDAFT)	afterbody (plus tails) drag coefficient
$C_{D,n}$	(CDN)	nozzle drag coefficient
$C_{(D-F)}$	(C(D-F))	drag-minus-thrust coefficient $(C_{(D-F)} \equiv C_D \text{ at } NPR = 1.0 \text{ (jet off)})$
C_L	(CL)	total aft-end aerodynamic lift coefficient
$C_{L,\mathrm{aft}}$	(CLAFT)	afterbody (plus tails) lift coefficient
$C_{L,n}$	(CLN)	nozzle lift coefficient
$C_{L,t}$	(CLT)	total aft-end lift coefficient, including thrust compo- nent ($C_{L,t} \equiv C_L$ at NPR = 1.0)
C _m	(CM)	total aft-end aerody- namic pitching-moment coefficient
$C_{m,\mathrm{aft}}$	(CMAFT)	afterbody (plus tails) pitching-moment

coefficient

$(C_{m,\mathrm{aft}})_o$		$C_{m,\mathrm{aft}}$ at $C_{L,\mathrm{aft}}=0$	p_{∞}	free-stream static pressure,
$C_{m,n}$	(CMN)	nozzle pitching-moment		Pa
		coefficient	q_{∞}	free-stream dynamic pressure, Pa
$C_{m,t}$	(CMT)	total aft-end pitching- moment coefficient, in- cluding thrust compo-	S	wing reference area, 4290.00 cm ²
		nent $(C_{m,t} \equiv C_m \text{ at}$ NPR = 1.0)	8	thrust reverser port passage uncontained
$C_{m_{\delta_h}}$		horizontal tail effectiveness		length, cm (fig. 11)
		parameter, $\Delta C_{m,aft}/\Delta \delta_h$, per degree	υ	thrust reverser port passage contained length,
$ar{c}$		wing mean geometric chord, 44.42 cm		cm (fig. 11)
D_f		friction drag, N	w_v	width of reverser ports, cm (fig. 11)
F_A		total aft-end axial force, N	α (ALPHA	.) angle of attack, deg
$F_{A,\mathrm{Mbal}}$		axial force measured by main balance, N	δ_h	horizontal tail deflection, positive leading edge up,
$F_{A,\mathrm{mom}}$		momentum tare axial force due to bellows, N	θ	deg reverser port angle, deg (fig. 11)
$F_{A,\mathrm{Sbal}}$		axial force measured by afterbody shell balance, N	Λ_{le}	leading-edge sweep angle, deg
F_{aft}		afterbody (plus tails) axial	<i>b</i> .	vertical tail cant angle, deg
_		force, N	ϕ_t Abbreviations:	vertical tall cant angle, deg
F_{j}		thrust along body axis, N	ASME	American Society of
h_b		vertical distance from nozzle centerline to up-	ASME	Mechanical Engineers
		stream edge of reverser port (fig. 11)	BL	buttock line, cm
М	(MACH)	free-stream Mach number	C-D	convergent-divergent
NPR	(NPR)	nozzle pressure ratio,	FS	fuselage station (axial location described by
	((((i, i)))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))	$p_{t,j}/p_{\infty}$		distance in centimeters from model nose)
$ar{p}_{es,1}$		average static pres- sure at external seal at	FWD	forward
		FS 113.67, Pa	WL	water line, cm
$ar{p}_{es,2}$		average static pres-	2-D	two-dimensional
- ,		sure at external seal at FS 122.56, Pa	Apparatus and Pr	
$ar{p}_{es,3}$		average static pres-		beeuure
		sure at external seal at FS 168.28, Pa	Wind Tunnel	was conducted in the Langley
$ar{p}_i$		average internal static pressure, Pa	16-Foot Transonic Tun wind tunnel with a slo	nel, a single-return atmospheric tted octagonal test section and e. The wind tunnel has contin-
$p_{t,j}$		average jet total pressure, Pa	uously variable airspee	d up to a Mach number of 1.30. ction is used for speeds above a

Mach number of 1.05. A complete description of this facility and operating characteristics can be found in reference 18.

Model and Support System

Details of the general-research, twin-engine fighter afterbody model and wing-tip-mounted support system used in this investigation are presented in figure 1. A photograph of the model and support system installed in the Langley 16-Foot Transonic Tunnel is shown in figure 2. A sketch of the wing planform geometry is presented in figure 3.

The wing-tip model support system shown in figure 1 consisted of three major portions: the twin support booms, the forebody (nose), and the wingcenterbody combination. These pieces made up the nonmetric portion (that portion of model not mounted on force balance) of the twin-engine fighter model. The fuselage centerbody was essentially rectangular in cross section and had a constant width and height of 25.40 cm and 12.70 cm, respectively. The four corners were rounded by a radius of 2.54 cm. Maximum cross-sectional area of the centerbody (fuselage) was 317.04 cm^2 . The support system forebody (or nose) was typical of a powered model in that the inlets were faired over. The wings were mounted above the model centerline or in a high position which is typical of many current fighter designs. The wing had a 45° leadingedge sweep, a taper ratio of 0.5, an aspect ratio of 2.4, and a cranked trailing edge (fig. 3). The NACA 64series airfoil had a thickness ratio of 0.067 near the wing root to provide a realistic wake on the afterbody. From BL 27.94 to the support booms, however, wing thickness ratio increased from 0.077 to 0.10 to provide adequate structural support for the model and to permit transfer of compressed air from the booms to the model propulsion system.

The metric portion of the model aft of FS 113.67. supported by the main force balance, consisted of the internal propulsion system, afterbody, tails (not shown in fig. 1), and nozzles. The afterbody lines (boattail) were chosen to provide a length of constant cross section aft of the nonmetric centerbody and to enclose the force balance and jet simulation system while fairing smoothly downstream into the closely spaced nozzles. The afterbody shell and tail surfaces from FS 122.56 to 168.28 were attached to an afterbody (tandem shell) force balance which was attached to the main force balance (fig. 1). The main force balance in turn was grounded to the nonmetric wing-centerbody section. The nozzles were attached directly to the main force balance through the propulsion system piping. Three clearance gaps (metric breaks) were provided between the nonmetric and individual metric portions (afterbody and nozzles) of the model at FS 113.67, FS 122.56,

and FS 168.28 to prevent fouling of the components upon each other. A flexible plastic strip inserted into circumferentially machined grooves in each component impeded flow into or out of the internal model cavity (fig. 1).

In this report, that section of the model aft of FS 122.56 is referred to as the total aft end (includes afterbody, tails when installed, and nozzles). That section of the model from FS 122.56 to FS 168.28 is referred to as the afterbody, and that section aft of FS 168.28 is considered the nozzles. An adjustment to the drag results of the main balance was made for the section of the model from FS 113.67 to FS 122.56. (See the appendix.)

The afterbody had provisions for mounting the twin vertical tails in three axial positions. The vertical tails at a cant angle of 0° , were tested in three positions forward, mid, and aft—as shown in figure 4. With the vertical tails in the mid position, an outboard cant angle of 20° was also tested. The vertical tails have smaller tail spans when installed in the aft position than when installed in the other positions.

Sketches of the horizontal and vertical tails are presented in figures 5 and 6, respectively. These tail surfaces were sized to be representative of current twinengine fighter aircraft. Individual root fairings (fillers) contoured the tails to the afterbody at each tail location. Clearance gaps were provided between the nozzles and the horizontal and vertical tails (aft location) in order to prevent fouling between the main and afterbody balances (fig. 4).

Twin-Jet Propulsion Simulation System

The twin-jet propulsion simulation system is shown in figure 1. An external high-pressure air system provides a continuous flow of clean, dry air at a controlled temperature of about 306 K at the nozzles. This highpressure air is brought into the wind-tunnel main support strut where it is divided into two separate flows and passed through remotely operated flow-control valves. These valves are used to balance the total pressure in each nozzle.

The divided compressed airflows are piped through the wing-tip support booms, through the wings, and into the flow-transfer (bellows) assemblies (fig. 1). A sketch of a single flow-transfer bellows assembly is shown in figure 7. The air in each supply pipe is discharged perpendicularly to the model axis through eight sonic nozzles equally spaced around the supply pipe. This method is designed to eliminate any transfer of axial momentum as the air is passed from the nonmetric to the metric portion of the model. Two flexible metal bellows are used as seals and serve to compensate the axial forces caused by pressurization. The cavity between the supply pipe and the bellows is vented to model internal pressure. The airflow is then passed through the tailpipes into the transition sections, through choke plates (30-percent open) to the instrumentation or charging sections, and then to the exhaust nozzles. (See fig. 1.)

Exhaust Nozzles

Forward-thrust nozzle. The nonaxisymmetric (twodimensional convergent-divergent) nozzle used in this investigation is shown in figure 8. This baseline nozzle simulated a dry power or cruise operating mode with a design NPR of about 3.5 and will be referred to as the reverser-stowed nozzle. The nozzle throat area (17.48 cm^2) and expansion ratio (1.15) were sized to be consistent with advanced mixed flow turbofan cycles. The ratio of total throat area to maximum body cross section was 0.11, and the nozzle throat aspect ratio was 3.45. This nozzle was one of a series of nozzles tested in the study reported in reference 19, and its aeropropulsive performance characteristics are presented in reference 15.

Reverse-thrust nozzles. Thrust reversing for 2-D C-D nozzles is usually accomplished by using the convergent flaps as an exhaust flow blocker. Reverser A, shown in figures 9 and 10, was based on the full-scale nozzle design of reference 20. This reverser is formed by individual upstream doors which, in conjunction with the convergent flap, opened up to form the reverser flow path. This nozzle was designed such that reverser deployment could be varied from 0 to 100 percent, which represents conditions from forward cruise flight (0 percent deployment) through various amounts of thrust modulation to full thrust reversing (100 percent deployment). Only the thrust reverser at 100 percent deployment (reverser deployed) was used for this investigation because it was assumed that this configuration would have maximum interference effects on horizontal tail effectiveness. Aeropropulsive characteristics for this thrust reverser as well as reverser configurations simulating 25, 50, and 75 percent deployments are presented in reference 15.

Reverser B, shown in figures 11 and 12, represented a generic-type reverser, which was used to investigate the effects of port exit angle θ (110°, 120°, and 130°). Three port-angle configurations shown in figure 11 were designed to have ideal static reverse-thrust levels of 34 percent reverse thrust for $\theta = 110^{\circ}$, 50 percent reverse thrust for $\theta = 120^{\circ}$, and 64 percent reverse thrust for $\theta = 130^{\circ}$. The magnitude of static reverse thrust obtained is primarily a function of cos θ . The top and bottom port areas were each equal to half of the throat area of the baseline dry power nozzle. The aeropropulsive characteristics of these three reverser configurations can be found in reference 15.

Instrumentation

Forces and moments on the metric portions of the model were measured by two six-component straingauge balances. The main balance measured forces and moments resulting from nozzle gross thrust and the external flow field over that portion of the model aft of FS 113.67. The afterbody balance measured forces and moments resulting from the external flow field over the afterbody and empennage surfaces from FS 122.56 to FS 168.28. The twin balance arrangement permits the separation of model component forces for data analysis.

Eight external seal static pressures were measured in the seal gap at the first metric break (FS 113.67). All orifices were located on the nonmetric centerbody and spaced symmetrically about the model perimeter. An additional five orifices, positioned symmetrically about the right side of the model, measured seal gap pressures at the second metric break (FS 122.56). The final external seal pressures were measured by two sets of surface taps, both consisting of two orifices, each an equal distance fore and aft of the third metric break (FS 168.28).

In addition to these external pressures, two internal pressures were measured at each metric seal. These pressure measurements were then used to correct measured axial force and pitching moment for pressure-area tares as discussed in the appendix.

Chamber pressure measurements, made in each supply pipe upstream of the eight sonic nozzles (fig. 7), were used to compute tare forces. Instrumentation in each charging section consisted of a stagnation-temperature probe and a total-pressure rake. Each rake contained four total-pressure probes. (See fig. 8.) Nozzle total pressure is determined from these measurements.

All pressures were measured with individual pressure transducers. Data obtained during each tunnel run were recorded on magnetic tape. Typically, for each data point, 50 frames of data were taken over a period of 5 sec and the average was used for computational purposes.

Tests

This investigation was conducted in the Langley 16-Foot Transonic Tunnel at Mach numbers of 0.15, 0.60, and 0.90 and at angles of attack from -3° to 9° . Nozzle pressure ratio varied from 1.0 (jet off) to 7.0, depending upon Mach number. At M = 0.15, the range of nozzle pressure ratio was such that the ratio of jet to freestream dynamic pressure varied linearly from 45.2 at NPR = 2.0 to 87.1 at NPR = 3.8. Values for this ratio at landing approach conditions normally lie in the range of 40 to 70. Basic data were obtained by varying nozzle pressure ratio at zero angle of attack and by varying angle of attack at fixed nozzle pressure ratio. Horizontal tail incidence was varied for selected configurations from 0° to -10° . Reynolds number based on the wing mean geometric chord varied from 4.4×10^{6} to 5.28×10^{6} .

All tests were conducted with 0.26-cm-wide boundary-layer transition strips consisting of No. 120 silicon carbide grit sparsely distributed in a thin film of lacquer. These strips were located 2.54 cm from the tip of the forebody nose and on both upper and lower surfaces of the wings and empennage at 5 percent of the root chord to 10 percent of the tip chord.

Presentation of Results

The results of this investigation are presented in both tabular and plotted form. Table 1 is an index to the tabular results contained in tables 2 to 29. The computer symbols appearing in these tables are defined in the section "Symbols" with their corresponding mathematical symbols. Only data measured by the afterbody balance is presented in plotted form in this report. The effects of thrust reversing on horizontal tail effectiveness are measured directly by this balance. Basic and summary data are presented in figures 13 to 27 as follows:

Afterbody lift and pitching-moment coefficients for-Reverser A, vertical tails forward, and 13 Reverser A, vertical tails mid, and 14 Reverser A, vertical tails mid, and $\phi_t = 20^\circ$ 15 Reverser A, vertical tails aft, and $\phi_t = 0^\circ$ 16 Reverser B, vertical tails mid, and 17 Variation of pitching-moment coefficient with δ_h for reverser A 18 Variation of pitching-moment coefficient with δ_h for reverser B 19 Horizontal tail effectiveness for reverser A 20 Horizontal tail effectiveness for reverser B 21

.

Effect of vertical tail location on

Effect of vertical tail location on

Effect of vertical tail cant angle

and $\alpha = 0^{\circ}$

tail effectiveness for reverser A

tail effectiveness for reverser A

and variable α

on tail effectiveness for reverser A

and $\alpha = 0^{\circ}$	•	•		•	•	•	24
Effect of vertical tail cant angle on							
tail effectiveness for reverser A							
and variable α	•						25
Effect of reverser port angle on							
tail effectiveness for reverser B							
and $\alpha = 0^{\circ}$						•	26
Effect of reverser port angle on							
tail effectiveness for reverser B							
and variable α		•	•		•		27
Effect of Mach number on tail							
effectiveness with reverser A							
and $\alpha = 0^{\circ}$							28

Discussion

Basic Longitudinal Characteristics

Effect of nozzie pressure ratio. The effects of nozzle pressure ratio and thrust reverser operation on the afterbody/empennage (excluding nozzles) longitudinal characteristics can be seen in figure 14 for the configuration with the vertical tails in the mid position at $\phi_t = 0^\circ$. These results are typical as well for the other configurations tested. There is little effect of NPR at $\alpha = 0^{\circ}$ on either $C_{L,aft}$ or $C_{m,aft}$ at $\delta_h = 0^{\circ}$ at M = 0.15 (approach speed) with the baseline dry power nozzle in the forward thrust mode (represents reverser A or B stowed). However, at both $\delta_h = -5^\circ$ and -10° (fig. 14(a)), there is a decrease in lift coefficient with initial jet operation followed by $C_{L,aft}$ returning to nearly jet-off levels as NPR increases. It is unclear as to why this effect occurs for the baseline nozzle configuration (reverser stowed) at these tail settings. However, there is, typically, a base bleed effect that occurs with initial jet operations which could result in an increase in local velocity over the horizontal tails. Similar results were also noted at these conditions with the vertical tails in the forward position (fig. 13(a)), mid position with $\phi_t = 20^\circ$ (fig. 15(a)), or in the aft position (fig. 16(a)).

The effects of nozzle pressure ratio on reverser deployed lift and pitching-moment coefficients at M = 0.15 generally follow reverser-stowed trends up to about NPR = 2.0 but depart from these trends at higher NPR (fig. 14). Again, these results are for the configuration with the vertical tails in the mid position with $\phi_t = 0^\circ$. Similar results were noted for the other configurations tested. In general, increasing NPR with the reversers deployed resulted in an increase in afterbody/empennage pitching-moment coefficient.

As shown in figures 13 to 17, there is little or no effect of nozzle pressure ratio on afterbody/empennage lift and pitching-moment coefficients with reverser A or B stowed or deployed at M = 0.60 and 0.90. At these Mach numbers, thrust reverser operation results

Figure

22

in essentially a positive $(C_{m,aft})_o$ shift at $\delta_h = 0^\circ$ and a negative $(C_{m,aft})_o$ shift at $\delta_h < 0^\circ$. The effects on horizontal tail effectiveness are discussed later.

Effect of angle of attack. The effects of angle of attack and thrust reverser operation on the afterbody/empennage longitudinal characteristics with the vertical tails in the forward and mid positions and $\phi_t = 0^\circ$ are presented in figures 13 and 14. Shown are lift and pitching-moment coefficients as a function of angle of attack at constant nozzle pressure ratio representative of typical operating NPR at M = 0.15, 0.60, and 0.90.

With the reverser stowed at M = 0.15, lift curves at $\delta_h = 0^\circ$ and -5° are nearly linear (fig. 14(b)). However, at $\delta_h = -10^\circ$, there is an increase in afterbody/empennage lift-curve slope that occurs between angles of attack of 3° and 6° . This will result, of course, in an increase in stability. With the reverser deployed at $\delta_h = 0^\circ$, there is a similar increase in liftcurve slope which, for this case, occurs between angles of attack of 0° and 3° (fig. 14(b)). As a result, the afterbody/empennage stability (slope of $C_{m,aft}$) in figure 14(b) increases from -0.0067 between α of -3° and 0° to -0.0250 between α of 0° and 3° . A decrease in stability occurs at $\alpha > 3^{\circ}$, with a value approximately equal to that for $\alpha < 0^{\circ}$. Similar results were found with the vertical tails in the forward (fig. 13(b)) or mid position at $\phi_t = 20^\circ$ (fig. 15(b)), except the increase in stability occurred at angles of attack between 3° and 6° rather than between 0° and 3° . With the vertical tails in the aft position, however, the lift curve for the reverser deployed is nearly linear. At M = 0.15, reverser operation at all tail deflections resulted in a positive $(C_{m,aft})_o$ shift with respect to the reverser stowed. This occurred only with the vertical tails in the forward or mid positions.

At M = 0.60 and 0.90, both the lift and pitchingmoment curves are nearly linear over the test angleof-attack range for the configurations with the reverser stowed or deployed (figs. 13 to 17). There is a positive shift in $(C_{m,aft})_o$ due to reversing at $\delta_h = 0^\circ$ (except for vertical tails in the aft position) and, opposite to trends found at M = 0.15, a negative shift in $(C_{m,aft})_o$ at $\delta_h < 0^\circ$.

Horizontal tail effectiveness. The data presented in figures 13 to 17 can be used to determine the horizontal tail effectiveness parameter $C_{m_{\delta_h}}$. For convenience, cross plots of afterbody/empennage pitching-moment coefficient as a function of δ_h are presented in figures 18 and 19 for the various configurations tested. These data are shown at two angles of attack (0° and 8°) and at constant nozzle pressure ratios representative of typical operating NPR at Mach numbers from 0.15 to 0.90. The resulting values of horizontal tail effectiveness for the various configurations investigated are presented in figures 20 and 21 for thrust reversers A and B, respectively. Note that $C_{m_{\delta_h}}$ was determined by using only data between $\delta_h = 0^\circ$ and -5° since all configurations were tested at these two horizontal tail deflection angles. Similar values of horizontal tail effectiveness can be obtained by using the results for $\delta_h = -10^\circ$.

With the reverser stowed, the nonlinear pitchingmoment curves that occurred as NPR was increased at $\delta_h = -5^\circ$ and M = 0.15 (fig. 14(a)), of course, affect tail effectiveness in a similar fashion, as can be seen in figure 20. This highly nonlinear characteristic of horizontal tail effectiveness is independent of vertical tail location. At M = 0.60 and 0.90, there is a small increase in effectiveness with increasing NPR at $\alpha = 0^\circ$. With the reverser stowed, the effect of angle of attack on horizontal tail effectiveness is small (fig. 20) over the test Mach number range.

With the reverser deployed, there are large variations in tail effectiveness at M = 0.15 as NPR = 2.6 (figs. 20 and 21). For example, effectiveness increased 15 to 70 percent between $\alpha = 0^{\circ}$ and 6° , depending upon vertical tail location. At M = 0.60 and 0.90, there is a decrease in tail effectiveness as NPR increases at $\alpha = 0^{\circ}$; tail effectiveness is relatively insensitive to varying angle of attack at these Mach numbers.

Configuration Comparisons

The effects of varying model geometric parameters on horizontal tail effectiveness are summarized in figures 22 to 27 at Mach numbers from 0.15 to 0.90. These summary figures show the percent change in tail effectiveness $C_{m_{\delta_h}}$ as a function of either nozzle pressure ratio or angle of attack where the percent change in tail effectiveness is relative to the reverser stowed or the baseline nozzle configuration. Thus, a positive percent change represents an increase in $C_{m_{\delta_h}}$ for the configuration with the reverser deployed relative to the value of $C_{m_{\delta_h}}$ for the reverser-stowed configuration.

Effect of vertical tail location. The effects of vertical tail ($\phi_t = 0^\circ$) longitudinal location on horizontal tail effectiveness for the configuration with reverser A are summarized in figures 22 and 23. Figure 22 shows the percent change in effectiveness as a function of nozzle pressure ratio. It should be noted that two effects seem to be present. First, there is an apparent jet-off effect (NPR = 1) in which deployment of reverser A caused a decrease in $C_{m_{\delta_h}}$ (except for vertical tail in the aft position at M = 0.15). This decrease in tail effectiveness may be due to interference effects of the reverser panels feeding forward in the subsonic flow or from the wake shed by the reverser panels onto the horizontal tails. The reverser ports are located upstream of the horizontal tail trailing edge (fig. 4). Part of the reverser panels (for reverser A) extend beyond the baseline (reverserstowed) nozzle external lines (figs. 4 and 9). The second effect of reverser deployment is caused by an interaction of the reverser plume (NPR > 1) with the external flow field.

Operation of the reverser results in reverse flow plume blockage of the free-stream flow between the twin vertical tails. The extent that the reverser plume will penetrate forward is a function of the reverser effective port angle, nozzle pressure ratio, and Mach number. For the F-18 (ref. 16), reverser plume blockage was such that a decrease in velocity was measured on both the inner and outer surfaces of the vertical tails. In addition, there may be some effect due to lateral spreading of the reverse flow plumes. Thus, the location of the twin vertical tails relative to the horizontal tails can have a large impact on the interference effects of reverser plume blockage on horizontal tail effectiveness. Some of these effects are illustrated in figures 22 and 23.

At M = 0.15, there is an increase in horizontal tail effectiveness due to reverser operation (up to 67 percent at NPR = 3.0) with the vertical tails in the aft position. (See fig. 22.) The combination of the shielding effect from the aft-located vertical tails and reverser plume blockage probably reduces the external flow between the twin vertical tails causing an increase in flow around the outside of the vertical tails. The net effect may then be an increase in velocity around the outside of the vertical tails and over the horizontal tails, which would increase local dynamic pressure and horizontal tail lift. As the vertical tails are moved to either the mid or forward position at M = 0.15 (fig. 22), horizontal tail effectiveness is decreased over the test range of NPR. The major contributor to this loss of tail effectiveness is deployment of the reverser, not reverser plume interactions. (See results at NPR = 1.0.)

At M = 0.60, there is essentially no effect of NPR on tail effectiveness for the configuration with the vertical tails in the aft position. With the vertical tails at the other two positions, there is a 20- to 45-percent decrease in horizontal tail effectiveness with reverser A (relative to the reverser stowed) as NPR increases (fig. 22). This reduction is probably caused by a lateral spreading of the reverse flow plume onto the horizontal tails since shielding by the vertical tails is not present. Similar results were obtained at M = 0.90.

The effects of thrust reversing at angle of attack for constant nozzle pressure ratio are shown in figure 23 for the three vertical tail locations. At M = 0.15, large variations in horizontal tail effectiveness occur with varying angle of attack. These results also show the influence of tail location on horizontal tail effectiveness due to reverser operation. For the configuration with the vertical tails in either the forward or mid position, the increase in $C_{m_{\delta_h}}$ due to reverser operation remains nearly constant at angles of attack above 6°. If this result were to remain up to typical landing approach angles of attack of 10° to 15°, the configuration would then require 15 to 20 percent less tail deflection for trim.

At M = 0.60 and 0.90, there is little or no effect of angle of attack on tail effectiveness for the configuration with the vertical tails in the aft position. The 14-percent decrease in tail effectiveness shown is essentially the jet-off reverser deployment effect previously discussed.

Because of the similarity of the effects to horizontal tail effectiveness from reverser operation for the configuration with either the mid or forward tail positions, locating the vertical tails in the forward position is not necessary from consideration of reverser interference. Minimum interference effects due to reverser operation probably occur with the vertical tails located between the mid and aft positions at M = 0.15 and at a farther aft position at M > 0.15. Another method to possibly reduce reverser plume interference effects is to cant the reverser plumes inward on the top of the vehicle.

Effect of vertical tail cant angle. The effects of canting the vertical tails outward from 0° to 20° in the mid longitudinal position are summarized in figures 24 and 25. At M = 0.15, the large loss in horizontal tail effectiveness at NPR = 1.0 (reverser panel deployment effect) noted previously for $\phi_t = 0^\circ$ configurations is essentially eliminated by canting the vertical tails outward 20°. In general, canting the vertical tails outward tended to increase tail effectiveness during reverse thrust operation (NPR > 1) except at isolated test conditions. At M = 0.60 and 0.90, the trends of horizontal tail effectiveness changes due to reverser operation with nozzle pressure ratio and angle of attack are similar for both vertical tail cant angles of 0° and 20°. (See figs. 24 and 25.)

Effect of port angle. The effect of reverser B port angle on horizontal tail effectiveness is presented in figures 26 and 27. Reverser port angles of 110° , 120° , and 130° (fig. 11) were tested only with the vertical tails in the mid position and $\phi_t = 0^{\circ}$. With reverser B deployed at jet-off conditions (NPR = 1.0), there is essentially no change in horizontal tail effectiveness since no part of the reverser panels extend beyond the baseline (reverser-stowed) nozzle external lines. The effect of reverser operation on horizontal tail effectiveness at M = 0.15 shows strong dependence upon reverser port angle, nozzle pressure ratio, and angle of attack. (See figs. 26 and 27.)

At M = 0.60 and 0.90, increasing reverser port angle reduces horizontal tail effectiveness at most test conditions. The reduction in tail effectiveness due to reverser operation is not as severe for the reverser B design as for reverser A design. (Compare fig. 26 with fig. 22 or fig. 27 with fig. 23.) However, both reverser designs exhibit similar trends in the variation of tail effectiveness due to reverser operation with varying nozzle pressure ratio or angle of attack.

Effect of Mach number. The effect of Mach number and thrust reverser operation on horizontal tail effectiveness is illustrated in figure 28 for the configuration with the three longitudinal vertical tail positions. Also shown are results from reference 6 for the F-11A with an axisymmetric-nozzle thrust reverser (single engine and vertical tail) and from reference 9 for the F-18 with either 2-D C-D or wedge nozzle thrust reversers (twin engine and vertical tails). These results are shown as a function of Mach number at a typical operating pressure ratio for the particular configuration presented. In all cases, the thrust reversers were fully deployed.

The results from the present investigation illustrate the strong dependence of horizontal tail effectiveness on Mach number with reverser operation when the vertical tails are installed in an aft position. With the vertical tails in either the mid or forward position, there is only a mild dependence on Mach number. The loss in tail effectiveness due to thrust reverser operation at M > 0.60 is about double that for the configuration with the aft located vertical tails.

From a longitudinal control standpoint, locating the vertical tails in the aft position may be desirable because this configuration always exhibited an increase in horizontal tail effectiveness at M = 0.15. At M > 0.60, the aft-located vertical tails resulted in a smaller decrease in horizontal tail effectiveness than did the other two tail positions. An increase in horizontal tail effectiveness (M = 0.15) relative to the configuration with the reverser stowed would require less horizontal tail deflection for trim during landing approach flight. The maximum trimmed angle of attack for the configuration with either the vertical tails in the forward or mid position could be reduced because larger horizontal tail deflections would be required to compensate for the loss in tail effectiveness at M = 0.60 and 0.90 between $\alpha = 0^{\circ}$ and 9° (fig. 23). The reduction in maximum trimmed angle of attack would occur, for example, if the required tail deflection exceeded the maximum obtainable mechanical deflection.

However, the aft position of the vertical tails may be undesirable because it imposes high loadings on the vertical tails during reverse thrust operation (ref. 16) and increases the potential for losses in rudder effectiveness when the vertical tails are in proximity to the reverser exhaust ports (ref. 12). There are, however, means by which longitudinal control can be augmented to offset losses in horizontal tail effectiveness during reverse thrust operation. Thrust vectoring (one function of 2-D C-D or multifunction nozzles) can augment both longitudinal and lateral control or, in some cases, can become the primary flight control system. (See refs. 1 and 5.) Reference 15, for example, contains pitch effectiveness of reverser A deployed 50 percent with $\pm 15^{\circ}$ vectoring. The aerodynamic interference effects of thrust reversing on tail surfaces can be minimized by directing the reverser plumes away from these surfaces (ref. 21).

The axisymmetric-nozzle thrust reverser installed on the single-engine F-11A (ref. 6) was designed to minimize reverser plume interference effects on the aircraft longitudinal stability and control by providing three reverser ports in a Y-orientation around the nozzle longitudinal axis. One reverser port was located on the bottom of the aircraft. The other two were located above the horizontal tail and were canted out 67.5° from the vertical centerline. As shown in figure 28, there was a large effect of Mach number on horizontal tail effectiveness during reverser operation. At M > 0.50, losses of 28 to 45 percent occurred. During flight tests, problems were found in the handling qualities of the airplane during approach, which were attributable to unacceptable pitching moments that resulted from reverser plume interference effects on the horizontal tail (ref. 21).

Significant reductions in horizontal tail effectiveness during reverser operation were found for the F-18 (ref. 9) with either a 2-D C-D or wedge nozzle thrust reverser (fig. 28). The differences in the reduction of tail effectiveness due to nozzle type probably results from the reverser ports being at different longitudinal locations. The empennage arrangement for the configuration with the mid-located vertical tails (including reverser port location) was very similar to the F-18 with the 2-D C-D reverser. However, losses in horizontal tail effectiveness due to reverser operation for the F-18 were approximately double those for the configuration of the present investigation at M > 0.70 (fig. 28). This is probably due to the reverser ports of the F-18 being toed out 3° because the engine centerline and, consequently, the nozzle in the forward thrust mode were toed in 3° . As a result, the reverser plumes for the F-18 were directed out over the horizontal tails causing more interference.

Conclusions

An investigation has been conducted in the Langley 16-Foot Transonic Tunnel to determine the interference effects of thrust reversing on horizontal tail effectiveness of a twin-engine, general-research fighter model at approach and in-flight speeds. Twin vertical tails at three longitudinal positions at a cant angle of 0° were tested. One configuration (mid longitudinal position) was also tested at a cant angle of 20° . Two nonaxisymmetricnozzle reverser concepts were studied. Test data were obtained at Mach numbers of 0.15, 0.60, and 0.90, and at angles of attack from -3° to 9° . Nozzle pressure ratios varied from jet off to 7.0, depending upon Mach number. Although the effects of thrust reversing on horizontal tail effectiveness were found to be very configuration dependent, the following observations can be made:

1. At landing approach speed (Mach number 0.15), thrust reverser operation usually resulted in large variations (up to a 70-percent increase) in horizontal tail effectiveness as nozzle pressure ratio was varied at zero angle of attack or as angle of attack was varied at constant nozzle pressure ratio.

2. A decrease in horizontal tail effectiveness was caused by reverser deployment at jet-off conditions. It is believed that most of this degradation is caused by a wake from reverser panels which extend into the free stream. This wake may wash the inboard trailing edge of the horizontal tails. 3. With the vertical tail in the aft position, there was an increase in horizontal tail effectiveness at approach speed due to reverser operation (relative to reverser stowed). At in-flight speeds (Mach numbers 0.60 and 0.90), there was a decrease in tail effectiveness at all test conditions caused primarily by the jet-off decrease in tail effectiveness.

4. At approach speeds, moving the vertical tails to a mid or forward longitudinal position resulted in either an increase or a decrease in tail effectiveness depending upon nozzle pressure ratio or angle of attack. There was always a 20- to 45-percent decrease in tail effectiveness because of reversing at in-flight conditions.

5. At in-flight speeds, increasing reverser port angle forward resulted in additional decreases in horizontal tail effectiveness.

Langley Research Center National Aeronautics and Space Administration Hampton, VA 23665 July 23, 1984

Appendix

Data Reduction and Calibration Procedure

Calibration Procedure

The main balance measured the combined forces and moments due to nozzle gross thrust and the external flow field of that portion of the model aft of FS 113.67. The afterbody balance measured forces and moments due to the external flow field exerted over the afterbody and tails between FS 122.56 and FS 168.28. For this paper, only force and pitching-moment coefficients measured by the afterbody balance are presented in plotted form. However, because results measured by both force balances are presented in tabular form, a discussion of the data reduction procedures is included in this appendix.

Force and moment interactions exist between the flow-transfer bellows system (fig. 7) and the main force balance because the centerline of this balance is below the jet centerline (fig. 1). Consequently, single and combined loadings of normal and axial force and pitching moment were made with and without the jets operating with ASME calibration nozzles (ref. 18). These calibrations are performed with the jets operating because this condition gives a more realistic effect of pressurizing the bellows than does capping off the nozzles and pressurizing the flow system. Thus, in addition to the usual balance-interaction corrections applied for a single force balance under combined loads, another set of interactions were made to the data to account for the combined loading effect of the main balance with the bellows system. These calibrations were performed over a range of expected normal forces and pitching moments. Note that this procedure is not necessary for the afterbody balance because the flow system is not bridged by the balance.

Data Adjustments

In order to achieve desired axial-force terms, the axial forces measured by both force balances must also be corrected for pressure-area tare forces acting on the model and the main balance corrected for momentum tare forces caused by flow in the bellows. The external seal and internal pressure forces on the model were obtained by multiplying the difference between the average pressure (external seal or internal pressures) and free-stream static pressure by the affected projected area normal to model axis. The momentum tare force was determined from calibrations with the ASME nozzle prior to the wind-tunnel investigation.

Axial force minus thrust was computed from the

main balance axial force from the following relationship:

$$F_{A} - F_{j} = F_{A,\text{Mbal}} + (\bar{p}_{es,1} - p_{\infty})(A_{mb,1} - A_{\text{seal},1}) + (\bar{p}_{i} - p_{\infty})A_{\text{seal},1} - F_{A,\text{mom}} + D_{f}$$
(A1)

where $F_{A,Mbal}$ includes all pressure and viscous forces, internal and external, on both the afterbody and thrust system. The second and third terms of equation (A1) account for the forward seal rim and interior pressure forces, respectively. In terms of an axial-force coefficient, the second term ranges from -0.0001 to -0.0007and the third term varies ± 0.0075 , depending upon Mach number and pressure ratio. The internal pressure at any given set of test conditions was uniform throughout the inside of the model; thus, no cavity flow was indicated. The momentum tare force $F_{A,mom}$ is a momentum tare correction with jets operating and is a function of the average bellows internal pressure that is a function of the internal chamber pressure in the supply pipes just ahead of the sonic nozzles (fig. 7). Although the bellows were designed to minimize momentum and pressurization tares, small bellows tares still exist with the jet on. These tares result from small pressure differences between the ends of the bellows when internal velocities are high and also from small differences in the forward and aft bellows spring constants when the bellows are pressurized. The last term of equation (A1) D_f is the friction drag of the section from FS 113.67 to FS 122.68. A friction drag coefficient of 0.0004 was applied at all Mach numbers.

Afterbody axial force is computed from the following relationship:

$$F_{\text{aft}} = F_{A,\text{Sbal}} + (\bar{p}_{es,2} - p_{\infty})(A_{mb,1} - A_{\text{seal},1}) + (\bar{p}_i - p_{\infty})A_{\text{seal},2} + (\bar{p}_{es,3} - p_{\infty})(A_{mb,2} - A_{\text{seal},2})$$
(A2)

Since both balances are offset from the model centerline, similar adjustments are made to the pitching moments measured by both balances. These adjustments are necessary because both the pressure area and bellows momentum tare forces are assumed to act along the model centerline. The pitching-moment tare is determined by multiplying the tare force by the appropriate moment arm and subtracting the value from the measured pitching moments.

Model Attitude

The adjusted forces and moments measured by both balances were transferred from the body axis (which lies in the horizontal tail chord plane) of the metric portion of the model to the stability axis. Attitude of the nonmetric forebody relative to gravity was determined from a calibrated attitude indicator located in the model nose. Angle of attack α , which is the angle between the afterbody centerline and the relative wind, was determined by applying terms for afterbody deflection when the model and balance bent under aerodynamic load and by a flow angularity term to the angle measured by the attitude indicator. The flow angularity adjustment was 0.1° , which is the average angle measured in the Langley 16-Foot Transonic Tunnel.

Thrust-Removed Characteristics

The resulting external and internal thrust force and moment coefficients from the main balance include total lift coefficient $C_{L,t}$, drag-minus-thrust coefficient $C_{(D-F)}$, and total pitching-moment coefficient $C_{m,t}$. Force and moment coefficients from the afterbody balance are afterbody (plus tails) lift coefficient $C_{L,aft}$, afterbody drag $C_{D,aft}$, and afterbody pitching-moment coefficient $C_{m,aft}$.

Thrust-removed aerodynamic force and moment coefficients for the entire model were obtained by determining the components of thrust in axial force, normal force, and pitching moment and by subtracting these values from the measured total (aerodynamic plus thrust) forces and moments. These thrust components at forward speeds were determined from measured static data and were a function of the free-stream static and dynamic pressures. Thrust-removed aerodynamic coefficients are:

$$C_L = C_{L,t}$$
 – Jet lift coefficient (A3)

$$C_D = C_{(D-F)} + \text{Thrust coefficient}$$
 (A4)

 $C_m = C_{m,t}$ – Jet pitching-moment coefficient (A5)

Nozzle coefficients are obtained by simply combining the measured results from both force balances as follows:

$$C_{L,n} = C_L - C_{L,\text{aft}} \tag{A6}$$

$$C_{D,n} = C_D - C_{D,\text{aft}} \tag{A7}$$

$$C_{m,n} = C_m - C_{m,\text{aft}} \tag{A8}$$

References

- Capone, Francis J.: The Nonaxisymmetric Nozzle—It Is for Real. AIAA Paper 79-1810, Aug. 1979.
- Banks, D. W.; Quinto, P. F.; and Paulson, J. W., Jr.: Thrust-Induced Effects on Low-Speed Aerodynamics of Fighter Aircraft. AIAA-81-2612, Dec. 1981.
- Krepski, Robert E.; and Hudson, Raymond E., Jr.: STOL Capability Impact on Advanced Tactical Aircraft Design. AIAA-81-2617, Dec. 1981.
- Wallace, Hoyt W.; and Bowers, Douglas L.: Advanced Nozzle Integration for Air Combat Fighter Application. AIAA-82-1135, June 1982.
- Nelson, B. D.; and Nicolai, L. M.: Application of Multi-Function Nozzles to Advanced Fighters. AIAA-81-2618, Dec. 1981.
- 6. Mercer, Charles E.; and Maiden, Donald L.: Effects of an In-Flight Thrust Reverser on the Stability and Control Characteristics of a Single-Engine Fighter Airplane Model. NASA TN D-6886, 1972.
- Capone, Francis J.; and Maiden, Donald L.: Performance of Twin Two-Dimensional Wedge Nozzles Including Thrust Vectoring and Reversing Effects at Speeds Up to Mach 2.20. NASA TN D-8449, 1977.
- 8. Capone, Francis J.: Static Performance of Five Twin-Engine Nonaxisymmetric Nozzles With Vectoring and Reversing Capability. NASA TP-1224, 1978.
- 9. Capone, Francis J.; and Berrier, Bobby L.: Investigation of Axisymmetric and Nonaxisymmetric Nozzles Installed on a 0.10-Scale F-18 Prototype Airplane Model. NASA TP-1638, 1980.
- Blackman, J. P.; and Eigenmann, M. F.: Axisymmetric Approach and Landing Thrust Reversers. AIAA-81-1650, Aug. 1981.
- 11. Leavitt; Laurence D.; and Re, Richard J.: Static Internal Performance Characteristics of Two Thrust-Reverser Concepts for Axisymmetric Nozzles. NASA TP-2025, 1982.

- Capone, Francis J.; Re, Richard J.; and Bare, E. Ann: Thrust Reversing Effects on Twin-Engine Aircraft Having Nonaxisymmetric Nozzles. AIAA-81-2639, Dec. 1981.
- Chiarelli, Charles; and Compton, Michael: Wind Tunnel Evaluation of Tactical Aircraft Stability and Control as Affected by Nozzle Thrust Reverser Parameter Variations. AIAA-83-1228, June 1983.
- Bare, E. Ann; and Pendergraft, Odis C., Jr.: Effect of Thrust Reverser Operation on the Lateral-Directional Characteristics of a Three-Surface F-15 Model at Transonic Speeds. NASA TP-2234, 1983.
- Carson, George T., Jr.; Capone, Francis J.; and Mason, Mary L.: Aeropropulsive Characteristics of Nonaxisymmetric-Nozzle Thrust Reversers at Mach Numbers From 0 to 1.20. NASA TP-2306, 1984.
- Bare, E. Ann; Berrier, Bobby L.; and Capone, Francis J.: Effect of Simulated In-Flight Thrust Reversing on Vertical-Tail Loads of F-18 and F-15 Airplane Models. NASA TP-1890, 1981.
- Capone, Francis J.; Mason, Mary L.; and Carson, George T., Jr.: Thrust Reversing Effects on Horizontal Tail Effectiveness of Twin-Engine Fighter Aircraft. AIAA-83-0086, Jan. 1983.
- Peddrew, Kathryn H., compiler: A User's Guide to the Langley 16-Foot Transonic Tunnel. NASA TM-83186, 1981.
- Yetter, Jeffery A.; and Leavitt, Laurence D.: Effects of Sidewall Geometry on the Installed Performance of Nonaxisymmetric Convergent-Divergent Exhaust Nozzles. NASA TP-1771, 1980.
- Stevens, H. L.; Thayer, E. B.; and Fullerton, J. F.: Development of the Multi-Function 2-D/C-D Nozzle. AIAA-81-1491, July 1981.
- Lorincz, Dale J.; Chiarelli, Charles; and Hunt, Brian L.: Effect of In-Flight Thrust Reverser Deployment on Tactical Aircraft Stability and Control. AIAA-81-1446, July 1981.

			Vertical tail		
Table	Reverser	Deployment	position	ϕ_t, \deg	δ_h , deg
2	A	Stowed	Forward	0	0
3					-5
4					-10
5	Α	Deployed	Forward	0	0
6					-5
7					-10
8	Α	Stowed	Mid	0	0
9					-5
10					-10
11	Α	Deployed	Mid	0	0
12					-5
13					-10
14	Α	Stowed	Mid	20	0
15					-5
16					-10
17	Α	Deployed	Mid	20	0
18					-5
19					-10
20	A	Stowed	Aft	0	0
21					-5
22	A	Deployed	Aft	0	0
23					-5
24	$B(\theta = 110^{\circ})$	Deployed	Mid	0	0
25	. ,				-5
26	$B(\theta = 120^{\circ})$	Deployed	Mid	0	0
27	· · · · ·				-5
28	$B(\theta = 130^\circ)$	Deployed	Mid	0	0
29	· · · · ·				-5

TABLE 1. INDEX TO DATA TABLES

	Z I U	
NI	CDV	Maro E 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
AL TAILS	ר" כו" א	111111111 11
VERTICAL	CMAFT	MN000000000000000000000000000000000000
STOWED,	CDAFT	► ► ► ► ► ► ► ► ► ► ► ► ► ► ► ► ► ► ►
¥	CLAFT	I I I I
R REVERSER	¥ U	M&====================================
STICS FOR 0°	C	0 M / 0 M 0 M 0 / 0 / 0 / 0 / 0 / 0 / 0
CHARACTERISTICS = 0° , AND $\delta_{h} = 0^{\circ}$	ר נר	<pre>t 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</pre>
с, "	CHT	Mohildonia Mohildonia
AERODYNAMI D POSITION, ∉	C(D=F)	NCK++00NAN000040000000000000000000000000000
ER ER	CLT	NM 0 </td
TABLE 2. FORWA	ALPHA	111111 M 1 M N C M 1 M K M K M K M K M K M K M K M K M K
	8 4 2	
	N A C I	©©=NCOROR®C00FFC00CRN=R=C=K000 N==NNM =N====NN=M CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC

ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR QUALITY Ø 0 N

TABLE 3. AERODYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS FOR REVERSER A STOWED, VERTICAL TAILS IN FORWARD POSITION, $\phi_t = 0^\circ$, AND $\delta_h = -5^\circ$

- -----

N N O	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	10
CON	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	N O
CLN	1111111 111111111111111111111111111111111111	æ ø
CHAFT	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	00
CDAFT	10 10	000
CL AFT		210
м U		
CD	0 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	
נר	111111111 111111111111111111111111111	111
CMT	<pre>% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %</pre>	00
C (D=F)	N=MC03CL3MC000C000000000000000000000000000	00
CLT		46
ALPHA	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	0 0
а 0 2		00
MACI	N 0 0 0 N 0 0 N N 0 0 0 0	K R

ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR QUALITY

1

- -

TABLE 4. AERODYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS FOR REVERSER A STOWED, VERTICAL TAILS IN FORWARD POSITION, $\phi_t = 0^{\circ}$, AND $\delta_h = -10^{\circ}$

Z X U	- 000000000000000000000000000000000000	
CO	1 1 <td>t , ,</td>	t , ,
CLN	<pre>LIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII</pre>	
CHAFT		1
CDAFT	C 3 0 0 F 3 0 - 0 0 C 3 3 N 7 M 3 N 9 0 N 3 0 M 0 0 C 5 3 0 M 7 M 3 N 9 0 N 3 0 M 0 0 C 5 3 0 M 7 M 3 N 9 0 N 3 0 M 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
CLAFT		
X U		•
5	II 00000000000000000000000000000000000) , ,
٦٦	0 0 <td>•</td>	•
۲ v J	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	•
C (D=F)	> > <td>•</td>	•
CLT	I I <td></td>	
ALPHA		•
84 0 2		•
MACI	- 9 E F C E 9 C E 0 B 6 C F 8 N N N N O C N N N M E 9 8 - 9 E F C E 9 C E 0 B 6 C F 8 N N N N N O C N N M E 9 9 3 - 9 E F C E 9 C E 0 B 6 C F 8 N N N N N O C N N M E 9 9 8 - 9 E F C E 9 C E 0 B 6 C F 8 N N N N N O C N N M E 9 9 8 - 9 E F C E 9 C E 0 B 6 C F 8 N N N N N O C N N N M E 9 9 8 - 9 E F C E 9 C E 0 B 6 C F 8 N N N N N O C N N N M E 9 9 8 - 9 E F C E 9 C E 0 B 6 C F 8 N N N N N O C N N N M E 9 9 8 - 9 E F C E 9 C E 0 B 6 C F 8 N N N N N O C N N N M E 9 9 8 - 9 E F C E 9 C E 0 C E 0 C F 8 N N N N N N O C N N N M E 9 8 - 9 E F C E 9 C E 0 C E 0 C F 8 N N N N N N O C N N N M E 9 8 - 9 E F C E 9 C E 0 C E 0 C F 8 N N N N N N O C N N N M E 9 8 - 9 E F C E 9 C E 0 C E 0 C F 8 N N N N N N O C N N N M E 9 8 - 9 E F C E 9 C E 0 C E 0 C F 8 N N N N N N O C N N N M E 9 8 - 9 E F C E 9 C E 0 C E 0 C F 8 N N N N N N O C N N N M E 9 8 - 9 E F C E 9 C E 0 C E 0 C F 8 N N N N N N N O C N N N M E 9 8 - 9 E F C E 9 C E 0 C E 0 C F 8 N N N N N N N O C N N N M E 9 8 - 9 E F C E 9 C E 0 C E 0 C E 0 C F 8 N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	3

ORIGINAL POLIC

TABLE 5. AERODYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS FOR REVERSER A DEPLOYED, VERTICAL TAILS IN FORWARD POSITION, $\phi_t = 0^{\circ}$, AND $\delta_h = 0^{\circ}$

Z X U	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	•
CDN	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1
כר א	NINNNOOM 0 <	2
CMAFT		100.
CDAFT	MNM@NA@Add MNM@NA@Add MNM@NA@Add MNM@NA@Add MNMMNA MNMMA MN	
CLAFT	Mccoolcococococococococococococococococo	n r
ĩ	1 1 <td>Ľ V</td>	Ľ V
C	80387MF6070800878068643FN7673 MN3N7MNN0F73F0M66NN053060866MM TTTTTTTNNTTNNTTNNMM80NN4TNM 000000000000000000000000000000000000	2
נר	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	
CMT	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	D V
C (D=F)	<pre>% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %</pre>	7 0 7
CLT	1 1 <td>500.</td>	50 0.
ALPHA		Ð
8° 0. 2	ークラットックのちょう - クラクマラッチョン・シントランシン・シント	•
MACH	ND & & 0000 & - & M & N C & N - 0000 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	

ORIGINAL HALT IS OF POOR QUALITY

18

TABLE 6. AERODYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS FOR REVERSER A DEPLOYED, VERTICAL TAILS IN FORWARD POSITION, $\phi_t = 0^\circ$, AND $\delta_h = -5^\circ$

Z ¥ U	111111111111111111111111111111111111	082
CON		3
CLN	LODLNDOGLADGUAGO~UGGDMOGANLMA ~4N0MNN~NNGUNOMC~NNGUTNOMM CCOCOCOCOCOCOCOCOCOCOCOCOCOCOCOCOCOC	5
CMAFT	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
CDAFT		004
CLAFT	IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	5
Σ U	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	040
00	800004408404040000000044444444 14444444444	2
CL	M3MCNNNMNNMNB00000000000000000000000000000	04
C M	1 1 0.00000000000000000000000000000000000	010
C (D=F)	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	492
CLT	M N N 0 <td>.115</td>	.115
ALPHA		۰.
8 0 2		•
MACH	CCCPCC=MPCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC	1 4

ORIGINAL PARE OF POOR QUALITY

ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR QUALITY

Z M U	11111111111111111111111111111111111111
CON	NFN00000000000000000000000000000000000
CLN	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
CMAFT	
CLAFT	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
CLĄFT	К К
Σ C	030N0M303C0
C	CONSTRUCTION CONSTRUCTICA C
CL	
CMT	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
C (N=F)	
CLT	
ALPHA	
01 0. 7	
MACH	~ * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

TABLE 7. AERODYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS FOR REVERSER A DEPLOYED, VERTICAL TAILS IN FORWARD POSITION, $\phi_t = 0^\circ$, AND $\delta_h = -10^\circ$

2 2 0	343MMM0-M0-2000000000000000000000000000000	
CDN		N 10 - 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
CLN	IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	0 C N M N A N M N M A A M A A A A A A A A A
CMAFT	DMBEEM-4400044EE44840-440E04000000000000000000	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
CDAFT	∧ ∧ ∧ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
CLAFT	958005865000530-YM788630-F38008 NNNMMMMNNNMMP9	
х U	11111111111111111111111111111111111111	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
CO	E / / E / + 0 0 0 0 E M + M + 0 E B E 0 0 / + M + 0 E B E 0 0 / + N + 0 E B E M / + 0 M / + 0 E B E 0 / + 0 M	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
CL		
CMT	40000000000000000000000000000000000000	- M F W H M M M M M M F M H F M F M H M M M M M
C (D=F)	1111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 111111	
CLT	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	0 N O 7 M - 70 7 N C - NO N - N C O M M C M N N O O O D C C C C C O O O O N
ALPHA	11111000010000000000000000000000000000	
2 2		
1 4 1		

TABLE 8. AERODYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS FOR REVERSER A STOWED, VERTICAL TAILS IN MID POSITION, $\phi_t = 0^\circ$, AND $\delta_h = 0^\circ$

20

ORIGINAL PAGE

TABLE 9. AERODYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS FOR REVERSER A STOWED, VERTICAL TAILS IN MID POSITION, $\phi_t = 0^\circ$, AND $\delta_h = -5^\circ$

1

2 5 0	0 0	.026
202	11111111111111111111111111111111111111	000
CLN	N 5 4 6 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7	
CMAFT	NUMMANG NG NG BUNNOOD 20040004000000000000000000000000000000	25
CHAFT	ИИИ Т Т Ф Г Ф Г Ф Г Ф Г Ф Г Ф Г Ф Г Ф Г Ф Г	
CLAFT	40 40 45 0 3 40 0 40 0 40 40 40 40 40 50 0 0 0 0 0 0	0.24
X U		0.59
C	MOGEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE	10
CL		120
r ₹	30000000000000000000000000000000000000	073
C (0=F)	111 111 111 111	1.092
נרז	<pre>IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII</pre>	8
ALPHA		•••
8 6 2		.
MACH		.

OF FOLL

TABLE 10. AERODYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS FOR REVERSER A STOWED, VERTICAL TAILS IN MID POSITION, $\phi_t = 0^{\circ}$, AND $\delta_h = -10^{\circ}$

MACH

Z £ U	010	010	011	11	010	0	600	6	500	001	013	11	600	001	10	016	005	024	.032	.005	008	90	0	000	08	.028	.035	0338	.015	• 017
200	.007	.008	.008	001	007	002	ŝ	• 0 0 5	003	003	900	•000	900	005	.004	045	008	010	020	6 00	.033	.015	008	002	-002	.030	.021	•22v*-	015	SC
CLN	100	.001	£00°	.003	.004	.002	0017	000*	200	000	.001	005	£00°	.001	000	5	• 050	.013	.010	.031	~	.013	.014	,013	•00°	005	14	.0160	00	1
CMAFT	.1502	54	157	51	5	170	149	26	92	56	e B	58	32	960	050	5	87	5	5	13	79	3	22	60	53	17	93	.1616	ŝ	97
CDAFT	0	024	120	120	024	031	024	018	014	012	031	024	018	013	012	016	020	020	020	017	035	918	£1 0	010	010	038	022	0150	000	001
CLAFT	.091	994	460	1007	.095	105	.091	.075	053	010°	.112	.097	.080	057	.032	.093	.120	.124	128	.108	113	.095	074	.053	.029	141.	.125	1041	.063	36
S C	90	94	168	169	170	180	5	136	¢	063	193	69	142	106	063	167	192	67	164	168	188	50	32	00	; 9	5	53	.1278	õ	9- 12-
ĉ	017	16	015	16	016	025	0	013	011	6 0 U	24	017	011	008	001	061	ž	010	00	008	20	M C	04	005	08	98	100	• • 0079	500	000
טר נר	- 092	-096	00	.100	102	.108	_∩.i	.076	.051	.029	. 19	.102	.083	.058	.032	.145	.149	.137	.138	.140	.130	0.8	0	• 0 6 6	.039	.136	1	0880	94	• 0 3 2
C M T	160	170	178	181	187	180	159	136	960	063	205	181	154	117	075	167	288	297	321	374	188	159	132	100	061	322	290	2603	222	178
C (D=F)	017	<u>,</u> 028	070	091	154	025	019	014	011	010	.082	000	<u></u> 096	098	000	062	. 697	1.092	370	1,912	200	003	0050	000	900	1,117	111.1	-1.1247	1,117	1.109
CLT	260.	. 0 9 A	-102	104	.107	.108	20	.076	.051	.029	.12A	.106	.0A1	.050	.018	.145	.187	.180	.187	.196	.130	.108	<u>.089</u>	.066	039	.239	.154	• 0736	80	0
ALPHA	0	ੇ.	0	0	5	<u></u>	0	ິ	°.	°.	ີ	ೆ	്	ຸ ີ	°.	2	٩.	٩.	°.	٩.	ð.	°.	۰.	٩.	٩.	۰.	° •	2,98	ູ	°
0 0 2	°.	<u></u> .	Ċ	្រុ	ി	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	°	°.	Ľ.	਼ੈ.	ŝ	5	n	്പ	୍	<u></u>	°.	۰.	°.	٩.	<u></u>	٩.	ී.	۰.	ి.	2,61	<u></u>	•

ORIGINAL PAGE 18 OF POOR QUALITY

TABLE 11. AERODYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS FOR REVERSER A DEPLOYED, VERTICAL TAILS IN MID POSITION, $\phi_t = 0^\circ$, AND $\delta_h = 0^\circ$

2 \$ U	C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C
N C D	
CLN	- NN-0 N0-440 MN40 C U 400 M 400 M A00 C 0 C 0 C 0 C 0 C 0 C 0 C 0 C 0 C 0 C 0
CMAFT	<pre>FWUNC000000000000000000000000000000000000</pre>
CŅAFT	000000000000000000000000000000000000
CLAFT	00 - 0 - 0 00 M 3 C - M F M 00 F F M 0 0 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C
Σ U	Image: State state state state state state Image: State state state state state Image: State state state state Image: State state state state Image: State state state Image: State state state Image: State state state Image: State state
CD	MN44584346M0N5NN6A84565700889N 4-M-0050405444646055M-M020244
CL	Nattoratoratora Nattoratora Nattoratora Nattora Natora Nattora Nattora <t< th=""></t<>
C ¥ J	0 0
C (D=F)	
L TO.	A000000000000000000000000000000000000
ALPHA	
Ŭ Q Z	мыйрыйыйымымымымымы <i>тый</i> им ииии
MACH	₩₩₩₩₩₽₽₩₽₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₽₩₽₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩ ₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽

ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR QUALITY

	Z X U	ORIGINAL ELECTRON
	CDV	OF POOR QUALTED
	z U	
	CMAFT	
	CDAFT	
	CLAFT	11111111111111111111111111111111111111
	х U	
	C	
— – 5 °	כר	
0° , AND $\delta_{h} =$	C M T	
	C (D=F)	
MID POSITION, $\phi_t =$	CLT	
MIL	ALPHA	40000000000000000000000000000000000000
	2 d Z	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
	H D C H M	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,

TABLE 12. AERODYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS FOR REVERSER A DEPLOYED, VERTICAL TAILS IN MID POSITION, $\phi_t = 0^{\circ}$, AND $\delta_h = -5^{\circ}$

	2 ¥ U	ORIGINAL PAGE (OF POOR QUALNY
	CON	
	C C	
	CMAFT	000000000000000000000000000000000000
	CDAFT	
	CLAFT	<pre>N - M 4 0 0 C N C 6 7 C C N M 4 0 C N C 6 7 C C N M 4 0 N N N M 4 0 N N N M 4 0 N N M 4 0 N N M 4 0 N N N M 4 0 N N M 4 0 N N M 4 0 N N M 4 0 N N M 4 0 N N M 4 0 N N M 4 0 N N M 4 0 N N M 4 0 N N M 4 0 N N M 4 0 N N M 4 0 N N M 4 0 N N M 4 0 N N M 4 0 N N N M 4 0 N N N M 4 0 N N N M 4 0 N N N M 4 0 N N N M 4 0 N N N N N M 4 0 N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N</pre>
	S U	
	5	
	CL	
:	C M M	
a	C (D=F)	
	CLT	
	ALPHA	
	8 0 2	- NHURHUNUUU
	MACH	

TABLE 13. AERODYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS FOR REVERSER A DEPLOYED, VERTICAL TAILS IN MID POSITION, $\phi_t = 0^{\circ}$, AND $\delta_h = -10^{\circ}$

	MACH	æ L Z	AHQJA	CLT	C (D=F)	CMT	ป	ĉ	I U	CLAFT	CDAFT	CMAFT	יר נ)	Z
	6		- C	1 0	010	50	< 1 0	010	0.25	015	013	.0 28	5 00 .	.003	03
0.000 0.010 0.010 0.010 0.011 0.001 0.022 0.011 0.001 0.021 0.012 <th< th=""><th></th><th></th><th>. C</th><th>0 0 0 0</th><th>010</th><th>000</th><th></th><th>000</th><th>- 022</th><th>014</th><th>012</th><th>.026</th><th>003</th><th>003</th><th>50</th></th<>			. C	0 0 0 0	010	000		000	- 022	014	012	.026	003	003	50
0000 000000 00000 00000 <th< th=""><th>ŝ</th><th></th><th>0</th><th>010</th><th>027</th><th>019</th><th>011</th><th>900</th><th>.024</th><th>014</th><th>012</th><th>.027</th><th>.003</th><th>.003</th><th>3</th></th<>	ŝ		0	010	027	019	011	900	.024	014	012	.027	.003	.003	3
0101 0101 <td< th=""><th>. O E</th><th>ೆ</th><th>0</th><th>010</th><th>.066</th><th>016</th><th>012</th><th>010</th><th>.024</th><th>015</th><th>012</th><th>.027</th><th>.002</th><th>.002</th><th>20</th></td<>	. O E	ೆ	0	010	.066	016	012	010	.024	015	012	.027	.002	.002	20
1 0 <th>C C</th> <th><u>.</u></th> <th>0</th> <th>900</th> <th>.102</th> <th>012</th> <th>012</th> <th>000</th> <th>.023</th> <th>014</th> <th>012</th> <th>.026</th> <th>-002</th> <th>-005</th> <th>20</th>	C C	<u>.</u>	0	900	.102	012	012	000	.023	014	012	.026	-002	-005	20
0000 0111 0000 0111 0000 0111 0000 0111 0000 <td< th=""><th>8</th><th>-</th><th>2.9</th><th>001</th><th>, 009</th><th>007</th><th>001</th><th>800</th><th>.007</th><th>003</th><th>012</th><th>600</th><th>•007</th><th>003</th><th>002</th></td<>	8	-	2.9	001	, 009	007	001	800	.007	003	012	600	•007	003	002
0.00 1.01 0.101 0.102 0.0102 0.102	6		°,	013	011	025	013	010	.025	015	013	.028	.002	005	005
711 711 7142 7145 7144 7144 7144 7144 7174 7144 7174 7144 7174 7144 7174 7144 7174 7144 7174 7144 7144 7174 7144 7174 7144 7	0	ಿ	.	027	013	042	027	013	-042	020	014	9 70 •	000	.001	004
010 010 0000 0001 0000 0001 0	ĉ	<u></u>	്	040	016	061	040	016	.061	039	017	• 0 6 6	000	.001	002
7.07 7.07 7.003 0.0047 0.0047 0.0047 0.00447 0.0144 0.00447 0.0144 0.00447 0.0144 0.00447 0.0144 0.00447 0.0144 0.00447 0.0144 0.00447 0.0144 0.00447 0.0144	ŝ	-	ឹ	079	025	114	079	024	.114	069	023	115	.010	001	
0010 5,01 0015 0017 0014 0015 0017 0017 0019 0015 0017 0019 0015 0017 0015 0017 0015	ĉ	્	5,9	000°	066	500	200	600	007	005	10	800	• 0 0 2	- 005 -	000
011 5,001 0.055 <t< th=""><th>õ</th><th>•</th><th><u>م</u></th><th>012</th><th>065</th><th>017</th><th>014</th><th>010</th><th>0.25</th><th>014</th><th>012</th><th>027</th><th>000</th><th>000</th><th></th></t<>	õ	•	<u>م</u>	012	065	017	014	010	0.25	014	012	027	000	000	
900 9000 900 900	c o	9	٩.	50	, 059	7 9 0 0 9 1	047	016	- 0 1 Z	500	110			000	
500 500 500 5000 <t< th=""><th>С с 1</th><th>•</th><th>°.'</th><th>6 6 6 0 9 6 6 0</th><th>040</th><th>115</th><th>6 0 0 0 0 0</th><th>5020</th><th>.123</th><th>210</th><th>550</th><th></th><th>- 10 -</th><th></th><th></th></t<>	С с 1	•	°.'	6 6 6 0 9 6 6 0	040	115	6 0 0 0 0 0	5020	.123	210	550		- 10 -		
011 0103 0103 0104	0	2	0	500			2 00	900 00	• 0 1 4	010	000				
001 0004 0007 0007 0007 0007 0017 0007 0017 0007 0017 0007 0017	o F	9	0	<u>м</u> 00			000	900	5 I O	600			.		
001 0005 0010 0005 0010	ŝ	. I	-	900	9 Y O 4	100	000	6 0 0 0 0	110 4	010			100		
000 0	50	ທູ່	0	900			010	900	- 1 	ů i o					
0001 1005 0004 0014	5			900		000	010	100	- 10 -						
001 010 0	ŝ		n. N	110			110				6 00				
6.0 1.0 0	ŝ	ē,	•	800	000		100 C	100			500 600				
500 1004 0025 0044 0017 0040 00170 00170 500 1004 0025 00112 00193 01170 00170 00170 500 1008 1008 0107 00170 00170 00170 00170 501 552 00 0117 00170 0117 00170 00170 00170 501 552 00 01174 0117 0117 0117 0117 01170 00170 501 005 01174 0117 0117 0117 0117 01170 01170 01170 551 0116 0117 0117 0117 0117 0117 01170	50	•	•	031		£1 10 0	031		- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		010				
5.5 9.02 0.033 100.8 0.024 0.014 0.056 0.014 0.056 0.0171 0.0176 0.0171 0.0111 0.0171 0.0171 0.0171 0.0171 0.0171 0.0171 0.0171 0.0171 0.0171 0.0171 0.0		୍	2	190 97	10		064			0.50					
5.52 0.0 0.033 0.121 0.077 0.013 0.014 0.017 5.51 6.04 0.045 0.045 0.045 0.045 0.045 0.047 5.51 6.04 0.085 0.045 0.012 0.017 0.019 0.017 5.51 6.04 0.085 0.147 0.017 0.019 0.017 5.51 6.04 0.012 0.017 0.019 0.017 0.019 5.51 6.04 0.012 0.017 0.019 0.017 0.019 5.51 6.04 0.012 0.012 0.0147 0.0147 0.0147 0.0147 5.51 6.04 0.0147 0.012 0.0214 0.0214 0.0147 0.0147 0.0147 5.52 0.0147 0.0214 0.0224 0.0121 0.0214 0.0121 0.0214 5.51 0.033 1.162 0.147 0.0121 0.0214 0.0124 0.0174 0.0214 5.51 0.033 1.0224 0.0224 0.0224 0.0224 0.0124 0.0174	<u>.</u>		਼	100	0.20		760 760	9 8 N 0							
523 3.52 3.00 0.020 0.0405 <td< th=""><th>ç</th><th>ກູ</th><th>•</th><th>• 0 5 3</th><th></th><th></th><th>016</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th></td<>	ç	ກູ	•	• 0 5 3			016								
1 2 5 6 0	ŝ	ญ	°.				010								
1 1		្រុម	2	10 P 17 0 17 0							210		200		009
150 100 002 00147 00147 00147 00147 152 201 005 00147 00147 00147 00147 152 201 005 0021 00165 00147 00147 153 2024 0147 0147 0147 00147 0147 153 0023 0021 0105 0021 0105 00179 153 0141 0236 0147 0117 00163 0147 151 1121 0236 0147 0117 0149 0117 151 100 2024 0140 0236 0147 0147 151 003 0236 0147 0147 0147 0147 151 003 0236 01414 0147 0147 0147 151 100 0236 0147 0147 0144 0144 151 003 0234 01419 0124 0144 0144 151 100 0234 01414 0144 0144	rr nr∖		2,6					- F - R - C						000	010
1 2 0	c i	กู <	°. <			1 4 1 4 1 4			17.0						000
1 2 6 0	<u> </u>	ູ	> c			- 0 - 0		0.24		• C C C	001	016		025	013
152 3.01 0.236 0.175 0.0366 0.175 0.0366 0.179 0.163 0.017 151 1.00 2.97 0.2365 0.117 0.036 0.179 0.179 151 1.00 2.97 0.295 0.161 0.276 0.179 0.179 151 1.00 2.07 0.161 0.127 0.036 0.107 151 1.00 2.07 0.161 0.127 0.107 0.102 151 1.00 2.07 0.161 0.127 0.107 0.102 151 1.00 2.04 0.161 0.127 0.107 0.102 151 1.00 2.04 0.161 0.074 0.0102 0.104 0.102 151 1.00 0.071 0.160 0.0710 0.160 0.074 0.107 150 1.00 0.156 0.156 0.161 0.161 0.107 0.104 150 0.070 0.160 0.070 0.164 0.070 0.194 0.101 150 0.160	r u		20		1.112	00	1014	020	032	010	005	016	E 00	023	.015
151 100 297 00303 1613 0236 0036 0017 0036 0017 151 100 77 0021 0226 0161 0127 0021 0102 151 100 7.02 0161 0127 0021 0209 0102 151 100 7.02 0161 0127 0021 0102 0102 151 100 7.02 0161 0127 0021 0102 0102 151 100 7.02 0151 0151 0174 0102 0194 150 100 0.0374 0161 0127 0021 0194 00192 150 100 0.0374 0150 0151 0154 0194 00192 150 0.0324 1057 01324 0157 0134 0154 0154 170 9.04 0163 0164 0163 0164 0164 0164 150 0164 1057 0155 0143 0154 0154 0154 <t< th=""><th></th><th></th><th>0</th><th>028</th><th>1.363</th><th>116</th><th>017</th><th>.026</th><th>036</th><th>010</th><th>003</th><th>.016</th><th>001</th><th>.029</th><th>020</th></t<>			0	028	1.363	116	017	.026	036	010	003	.016	001	.029	020
151 100 2.97 0205 0114 0220 0102 0102 0102 151 100 3.04 0322 0114 0220 0161 0127 0021 0102 151 100 3.04 0372 0374 0021 0124 0014 151 100 3.04 0372 0374 0021 0124 0014 150 100 3.04 0372 0151 0151 0154 0014 150 100 0.05 0154 0513 0374 0021 0194 150 100 0.07 0150 0150 0154 0154 0194 150 100 0.05 1057 0322 11554 0154 0154 0154 152 2.55 0108 1255 0157 0155 0156 0156 0156 151 2.55 0108 0155 0156 0156 0156 0156 151 2.55 1044 0057 0449 0156 0156 016		. 0	÷	030	1.873	161	023	6 00	.038	011	5	.017	011	.013	• 050
151 1.00 .02 .0161 .0114 .0230 .0164 .0021 .0021 .0124 .0014 151 1.00 3.04 .0392 .0392 .0020 .0513 .0374 .0021 .0124 .0014 150 1.00 3.04 .0392 .0150 .0150 .0513 .0374 .0070 .0544 .0014 150 1.00 0.03 .0164 .0750 .0150 .0150 .0544 .0014 150 1.00 0.03 .0326 .1354 .0500 .0511 .0070 .0544 .0014 150 1.00 0.03 .0326 .1354 .0561 .0161 .0154 .0014 .0544 .0014 152 2.60 .0168 .1256 .0134 .0155 .0164 .0161 .0154 .0164 .0161 .0154 .0164 .0164 .0164 .0164 .0164 .0164 .0164 .0164 .0164 .0164 .0164 .0164 .0164 .0164 .0164 .0164 .0164 <	. .	ိ	د. ۲.	.020	029	018	020	.029	018	•00•	2	010	.011	020	008
151 1.00 3.04 0.022 0.020 0.0513 0.0374 0.044 0.0544 0.014 150 1.00 6.03 0.750 0.150 0.150 0.014 0.0544 0.014 150 1.00 6.03 0.750 0.150 0.150 0.0511 0.0340 0.014 150 1.00 9.04 1057 0.322 1.1554 0.0893 0.161 1.1321 0.161 152 2.65 0.3 0.160 1.256 0.0344 0.0157 0.0893 0.161 1.1321 0.161 152 2.65 0.3 0.125 1.0125 0.014 0.064 0.0344 0.161 152 2.60 0.3 1.256 0.0344 0.057 0.0439 0.0161 0.1521 0.161 152 2.61 0.3 0.055 0.0344 0.055 0.0439 0.052 0.0244 0.0161 151 2.61 0.755 0.0449 0.0562 0.0249 0.1561 0.052 0.0512 0.0112 151 <th>. 5</th> <th>. .</th> <th>۲.</th> <th>011</th> <th>.022</th> <th>016</th> <th>011</th> <th>• 023</th> <th>.016</th> <th>212</th> <th>2</th> <th>0.</th> <th>.001</th> <th>.025</th> <th>100 000</th>	. 5	. .	۲.	011	.022	016	011	• 023	.016	212	2	0.	.001	.025	100 000
150 1,00 6.03 0750 0150 0160 0611 0070 0699 014 150 1,00 9.04 1057 0322 1354 1057 0322 1354 0161 1321 016 150 1,00 9.04 1057 0322 1057 0322 1354 0161 1321 016 152 2.62 2.97 0965 1256 0034 0125 0069 0234 016 1321 010 152 2.60 03 01257 0155 0048 0234 0155 0163 0062 0238 015 152 2.60 3.01 0163 0164 0065 0484 0160 01612 016		°.	ී	039	200	051	039	200	.051	037	4 0	0.50	001	200	• 003
150 1,00 9,04 1057 0322 1354 1057 0152 1354 0161 1321 016 152 2,62 -07 0965 1080 1256 0034 0125 0069 0234 016 152 2,60 03 -0125 -0043 0264 016 0154 016 152 2,60 03 -0057 -0043 0263 0084 019 152 2,60 3,01 0163 -0052 -0238 019 151 2,61 60 3,01 0155 -0049 -01612 019 151 2,61 6.05 1644 -0609 -0016 -0612 019 151 2,61 0.564 -0490 -01612 -0245 -0169 -01612 026 151 2,61 0.686 -0245 -0245 -0116 -0112 012 012 012 151 2,61 0.72 -0245 -0126 -0112 -012 012 019 -0144 03 <th></th> <th>്</th> <th>°.</th> <th>075</th> <th>016</th> <th>000</th> <th>075</th> <th>016</th> <th>.090</th> <th>061</th> <th>6</th> <th>80.</th> <th>014</th> <th>001</th> <th>000</th>		്	°.	075	016	000	075	016	.090	061	6	80.	014	001	000
152 2.62 -2.970965 -1.1080 .1256 .0034012500480069 .0234 .0084 .010 152 2.60 .030108 -1.0977 .0868 .031400570430 .0163 .00620238 .015 152 2.60 3.01 .0755 -1.0940 .0484 .060900060815 .0419 .00820612 .019 151 2.61 6.05 .1684 -1.0942 .0055 .0949 .01181261 .068A .01261012 .026 151 2.61 9.02 .2596 -1.07100407 .1294 .02451716 .0973 .01991449 .032	.	<u></u>	°.	105	032	135	105	250	.135	089	-0	. 3	016	010	500
152 2.60 03 0057 0430 0163 0248 .015 152 2.60 3.01 .0755 .0440 .0464 .0612 .019 151 2.61 6.05 .1644 .0609 0006 0419 .0082 0212 .019 151 2.61 6.05 .0449 .0118 1261 .0186 0212 .026 151 2.61 6.05 .0449 .0118 1261 .0688 .0112 .026 151 2.61 6.05 .0710 .0407 .1294 .0245 1716 .0973 .0199 1449 .032	. E	્વ	്	960	1,108	125	003	.012	.004	•00•	3	000	010	035	.013
152 2,60 3.01 ,0755 -1,0940 .0484 .060900060815 .0419 ,00820612 .019 151 2.61 6.05 .1684 -1,0942 .0055 .0949 .01181261 .068A .01261012 .026 151 2.61 9.02 .2596 -1.07100407 .1294 .02451716 .0973 .01991449 .032		ి	٩.	010	1.097	086	031	500	.043	016	8	62	5.0	012	010
14; 2.6; 6.05 .1684 -1.0942 .0055 .0949 .01181261 .068A .01261012 .026 14; 2.6; 9.02 .2596 -1.07100407 .1294 .02451716 .0973 .01991449 .032	Ĩ	•	ී.	075	1,094	048	090	000.	.081	3	80 (C	9	010	800	020
141 2_61 9_02 2556 1.0710 =_0407 .1294 .0245 =.1716 .0973 .0199 =.1449 .032	-	<u></u>	٩,	168	1,094	002	100	011	.126	÷	ι. -		0 5 6 0 5	000	
		<u>_</u>	°.	259	1.071	0 11 0	ŝ	3	1	5	- -	142	220	00	• 050

TABLE 14. AERODYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS FOR REVERSER A STOWED, VERTICAL TAILS IN MID POSITION, $\phi_t = 20^{\circ}$, AND $\delta_h = 0^{\circ}$

26

ORIGINAL PAGE (7 OF POOR QUALITY

TABLE 15. AERODYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS FOR REVERSER A STOWED, VERTICAL TAILS IN MID

ł

1

i

ļ

POSITION, $\phi_t = 20^\circ$, AND $\delta_h = -5^\circ$

MACH

	U, I OOR QOALITI	
2 V U	C000000000000000000000000000000000000	
2 0 0	M003300 M0420 <	
CLN	11111111111111111111111111111111111111	
CMAFT	ND <	
CHAFT	0 - 0 - 0 0 0	
CLAFT	0 C C O N Q 3 IN NIG = 80 C N MO 3 0 C H Q + 0 C C N N P Q P Q O M O N P O P O P O P O P O P O P O P O P O	
Σ Ü	40 E 3 M E 2 M M → D E 2 M A D M O M O M O M O M O M O M O M O M O M	1
CD	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	1
CL	1111111111 1111 1111111 111 111 1111 111 0000000000)
C M T	исчочсомичество и и и и и и и и и и и и и и и и и и и) -
C (D-F)	30 0	
CLT	1 1 <td>•</td>	•
ALPHA	I I	
är Gl Z	~ NNNF~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	•

TABLE 16. AERODYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS FOR REVERSER A STOWED, VERTICAL TAILS IN MID

2	R ALPHA	CLT	C (D=F)	CMT	СГ	CD	х U	CLAFT	CNAFT	CMAFT	CLN	CON	N M U
			018	1 4 0	200	a 1 0	1 4 0	080	17 C O	147	400-	- 006	013
	00 00		- 0273	1709	-1000	0178	1649	0925	0242	1121	- 0076	0064	0137
L (-106	068	178	103	017	69	100	024	153	000	001	015
	•	-108	089	182	10	018	170	0.95	120	154	.009	.006	015
ι 🖷	•••		153	187	.105	018	170	095	720	155	.010	.006	014
	5 = 3,0	• 114	026	185	.114	026	185	.106	020	171	.008	100	014
	• •	460	020	160	.097	020	160	.089	024	147	.001	.004	013
L 🗰	ц 3,0	- 077	015	133	.077	014	133	.070	019	119	.007	.004	013
	, e e	051	012	093	.051	012	093	.045	015	083	002	003	010
	5 9.0	- 025	011	054	.025	011	054	.021	014	044	.004	.003	010
	9.5.0	-134	.082	209	.125	025	198	.112	031	180	.012	.005	017
		-108	.088	181	105	019	169	.094	024	154	010	.005	015
	N	-081	095	150	.043	013	138	.074	018	23	600.	.005	013
	, e. 0	.048	.098	111	.056	600	660	.049	014	088	.007	002	011
	.	-013	.099	066	.027	008	054	.022	013	970	.005	.005	008
	-	-,113	081	156	.113	080	156	.090	012	47	.023	068	600
		• 169	689.	281	131	039	185	.118	018	185	.013	020	000.
	•••	-,166	1,090	295	.122	019	163	.125	020	193	002	000	029
	.°•	170	333	319	.123	000	165	.125	021	193	100	.011	.027
		-,178	1,879	372	.122	012	169	.103	018	166	.018	900.	005
	0 = 3 = 0	-117	10	186	.117	010	186	.109	034	12	600	024	013
	- 0	060"-	011	152	060	010	152	089	019	145	000.	000	001
	0 10 0	068	020	121	.068	019	121	• 066	014	111	500.	002	600
	0°.0	-033	023	082	.033	023	0 A 2	• 0 4 4	011	079	110	011	003
	0 8 0	000	029	039	, 0 n 6	029	039	.016	011	037	000	017	002
	1 -3.0	- 220	1.093	318	.118	012	187	.142	037	219	024	.025	.031
	0	-136	1.079	283	.093	008	154	.121	023	188	028	.014	•034
	0.0	- 057	.085	248	.071	001	119	.095	016	154	027	600	.035
	0	041	1.094	205	.031	006	074	.052	011	260	120	.005	017
	1 8.9	134	082	157	10	1 4	400	100	110	46	7	001	.020

ORIGINAL POUR OF POOR QUALITY TABLE 17. AERODYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS FOR REVERSER A DEPLOYED, VERTICAL TAILS IN MID POSITION, $\phi_t = 20^{\circ}$, AND $\delta_h = 0^{\circ}$

į

I

N W U	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	
CON	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	
CLN	Non-opta Non-o	
CMAFT	1111 11111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111	:) ;
CDAFT	- 000000000000000000000000000000000000	-
CLAFT	M30/M003/00/200/200/200/200/200/200/200/200/2	2
Σ U	MU330MLMAM000MR00000000000000000000000000000	•
6 0	98489999999999999999999999999999999999	•
່ວ	MN000-00-000000000000000000000000000000	
C M T	MN3086 MN3086 <td></td>	
C (D=F)	- 10 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	
CLT	N000000000000000000000000000000000000	•
ALPHA	M-NJ-M-ROCO-N-HJ-CO-MN-M-NMN-0 COCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC	•
82 2	- Μ Μ Μ Φ Ξ Ν Ν Ξ Ν - Μ Η Μ Ξ Η Η Η Η Η Η Η Μ Μ Μ Μ Μ Μ Μ Μ Μ	•
MACH	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	ſ

ORIGINAL PROB 10 OF POOR QUALITY TABLE 18. AERODYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS FOR REVERSER A DEPLOYED, VERTICAL TAILS IN MID POSITION, $\phi_t = 20^{\circ}$, AND $\delta_h = -5^{\circ}$

Z X U	IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	1 1 1
CDN		1 60
CLN	0 - NNMSNF - 30 - MM000 - 0 - 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Z V
CMAFT	100540000000000000000000000000000000000	
CDAFT		000
CLAFT	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	• 0 • 0
I U	COCOCOCOCOCOCOCOCOCOCOCOCOCOCOCOCOC	2 10
ĉ	0017730807707808000000000000000000000000	2
נו		• 117
C # 1		0
C (D=F)	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	5
CL 7	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	.134
ALPHA	NNN004000CO00000000000000000000000000000	°.
a a z		•
MACH	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$.

ORIGINAL PAGE & OF POOR QUALITY

TABLE 19. AERODYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS FOR REVERSER A DEPLOYED, VERTICAL TAILS IN MID POSITION, $\phi_t = 20^{\circ}$, AND $\delta_h = -10^{\circ}$

1
40
AND
-
3
ς.
•
Ş
11
**
φ
•
~
5
2
-
7
Κ.
)
NOTTEOL
_'
2
MID
-
>
2

Z X U	
CDN	0 C N 3 0 3 M 8 C N - N 0 0 C C R A 3 0 M 3 L 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
CLN	111 11 11 00000000000000000000000000000
CMAFT	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
CDAFT	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
CLAFT	1 1
X U	44000000000000000000000000000000000000
C	44444444444444444444444444444444444444
СL	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
CMT	
C(D=F)	
CLT	IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII
ALPHA	
61 2	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
MACH	

ORIGINAL PAGE 13 OF POOR QUALITY

TABLE 20. AERODYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS FOR REVERSER A STOWED, VERTICAL TAILS IN AFT POSITION, $\phi_t = 0^{\circ}$, AND $\delta_h = 0^{\circ}$

	Z X U	.0075	- M	001	001	001	001	.001	00	•00•	100	000	.003	005	.003	.002	000	002	600	012	007	000	017	015	.011	.016	025	.020.	.029	036	
	202	• 0011	001	000	000	.001	000	000	001	004	.001	.001	.002	.001	000	50	001	001	007	000	.024	025	020	•034	.020	020	.034	.022	.018	.008	
	Z C	- 0081	1007	005	000	00	.002	200	007	012	.007	200	000.	000	000	003	001	005	014	019	025	900 .	100	002	007	06	24	20	7	47	
	CMAFT	- 0056	6 00	011	014	.001	.012	029	.053	160	.010	.016	.018	.020	.019	008	.019	047	082	121	009	.016	.015	017	016	011	017	.050	084	124	
	CDAFT	0100		010	010	010	010	110	513	018	008	008	008	008	800	000	008	010	013	610	,007	001	000	001	0.03	023	005	008	011	018	
	CLAFT	0000 -	- n	100	500	003	003	014	028	055	0.05	600	010	011	011	007	011	029	052	076	200	010	900	010	000	600	000	F	0514	19	
	2 U			010	015	200	.011	030	.054	.101.	.006	.015	.021	.022	.023	50	.023	.053	92	.133	.002	.020	.032	033	.028	.004	.042	.071	113	160	
	С С	8600 .	6 0 5 0	10	60	60	2	011	1.4	2	900	006	900	001	007	200	001	011	17	026	.032	027	.029	.032	.017	.036	029	.014	.006	600	I
	CL	1.0081		000	200	001	.001	016	033	067	5	006	010	011	012	10	012	33	067	095	21	100	012	5	014	200	034	051	88	127	
	C M T	0015		20	007	10	003	22	970*	.093	.006	000	.011	.011	.005	17	.011	.041	80	.121	.002	073	097	20	172	129	060	046	018	028	
	C (D=F)	0102		0.65	MO C	.066	.066	064	.062	.053	.007	039	.080	.100	.163	101	000°	0960	089	.081	031	737	1.128	377	1 888	1,164	1.148	1.007	1.110	1.093	•
	CLT	10081		100	200	.013	000	.018	939	077	100	200	001	008	001	019	000	038	074	108	.021	035	.031	.032	042	107	-010	.064	160	256) }]
2 > 1	ALPHA			20	2	° .	്	<u></u> .	<u>.</u>	<u>°</u> .	°	്	2	°	°.	°.	്.	്	°.	۰.	°.	`	ິ	°.	ິ	<u></u>	2	്	ို		•
		1,06	ູ	2	2	ີ.	٩.	<u></u> .	°.	.	਼	്	്	ŝ	<u></u>	ŝ	` .	ŝ	. .	ູ່	<u></u>	്	ి	្ព		્ન	. •				•
	X ACI	006.) C) O	0	00	89	¢ ¢	5	6	5	5	90	0.0	90	0.9	60	9	0.9	5	5	Ľ	Ľ		. #	1				r W	-

ORIGINAL P OF POOR QU

32

I

TABLE 21. AERODYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS FOR REVERSER A STOWED, VERTICAL TAILS IN AFT POSITION, $\phi_t = 0^\circ$, AND $\delta_h = -5^\circ$

N X U	400 F0 3 M 4 00 F0 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0	
2 C C	IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	
CĽN	IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	
CMAFT	85+4-408M45004804+N024454N03N5N2 N-45404004460366440024N6+N03N5N2 N5M44440400560406040000000000000000000000	
CDAFT	10000000000000000000000000000000000000	
CLAFT		
х U	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
CD	CNN30FFFNC3-BFECCM+B0+NBC00883 3MMM2M086+000500000000000000000000 111111100000000	
CL	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
C M J		
C (D=F)	1111111 1111111 1111111 1111111 111111	
CLT	<pre>11111111 11111 1111 11111111111111111</pre>	
ALPHA	1111 I M I V RO I I I I I M I V V C I I I I I M I V V Z C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	1
8 9 2	- 0 M 0 F 3 3 7 N M - V M M N M M M M M M V V V V V V V V V V	•
H A C H	C & & O = O O O & = O N = = C = = = O N N C C C N C = C C C C O O O C O O O C C C C C C C O O V V V V	

ORIGINAL POLICE

TABLE 22. AERODYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS FOR REVERSER A DEPLOYED, VERTICAL TAILS IN AFT POSITION, $\phi_t = 0^\circ$, AND $\delta_h = 0^\circ$

Z E U	MBMM1-1-155600000000000000000000000000000000	026
CDV	NMNN&NCC&NC6C-00N48-6608NFN M-3F60000-N360-00000-0000-000 00000000-00000-0000-000 000000000-0000-0000 000000000-0000-0000 0000000000-0000 00000000000-0000 00000000000 00000000000 000000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 000000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 000000000 000000000 0000000000 00000000000 0000000000 0000000000 000000000000000 000000000000000 00000000000000000 000000000000000000000000000000000000	128
CL N	MMMNNB00043380-NGQNC-H-400MMN-H0 00000000000000000000000000000000000	014
CMAFT	11111111111111111111111111111111111111	170
CNAFT	NP6M0F=0000NNF0M00F=0000F=00000000000000000	020
CLAFT		0
X L	111111111111111111111111111111111111	196
ر د	CONE300 MOJIC MNUMIMON ABOOMA CO NMNANO ODOCIA CONSTANCE MMANIO NOOLA 20 COSOCOOOLA AMA MANINA ANA 200000000000000000000000000000000	149
כר	30M8440 - M4860 - 34M94 - 90F 905480 944N90 - 360 - 260 - 20) 400) 400
CMT	₹₹₽₽₩₽₩₽₹₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩	.196
C (D=F)	00-00000000000000000000000000000000000	5
CLT	3 & 6 N = 6 M = 6 3 & 6 M = 6	1.0.
ALPHA		
8		9.40 •. •
MACH		r Kr

ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR QUALITY TABLE 23. AERODYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS FOR REVERSER A DEPLOYED, VERTICAL TAILS IN AFT POSITION, $\phi_t = 0^\circ$, AND $\delta_h = -5^\circ$

2 ¥ U	N< M </th
CON	00-01-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-0
N C	
CKAFT	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
CDAFT	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
CL AFT	1 1
Σ U	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
CD	© © © MANO A 4 + 0 MANO & O MANO F © M + 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
ςĻ	1 1
CMT	0 0
C (D=F)	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
CLT	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
АЦРНА	N 700 N 1 M 0 0 M 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
8 0 2	W3PRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRR
MACH	

ORIGINAL PAGE AS OF POOR QUALITY

TABLE 24. AERODYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS FOR REVERSER B DEPLOYED, $\theta = 110^{\circ}$, VERTICAL TAILS IN MID POSITION, $\phi_t = 0^{\circ}$, AND $\delta_h = 0^{\circ}$

N N N	44400000000000000000000000000000000000	
202	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	•
CLN	1 1111 1111 1111 0000000000000000000000	د د
CMAFT	1 1 <th></th>	
COAFT	MOD MOD <th>-</th>	-
CLAFT	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	5
X U		> r ■
CD	NAV4484999994540469999999999999999999999999999	•
נו		>
CMT	00 - 0 M C - N C C N C M N N C M - M N - C N N - M N - M N - M N N - M N N - M N N - M N N - M N N - M N N - M N N N N	•
C (D=F)	● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●	r r
CLT	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	7 5 5
ALPHA		
2 2		
NACI	CO-N-CENOE -EOCCO-EE-NONNU COCCCODOGEODCCCCODEU XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	r ••

ORIGINAL PAGE 18 OF POOR QUALITY TABLE 25. AERODYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS FOR REVERSER B DEPLOYED, $\theta = 110^{\circ}$, VERTICAL TAILS IN MID POSITION, $\phi_t = 0^{\circ}$, AND $\delta_h = -5^{\circ}$

Z X U	1 1 <th>; }</th>	; }
z C C	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
CLN		•
CMAFT	8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	
CHAFT	- M & ON 3 ON 5 O 5 O 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
CLAFT	■ 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	-
Σ U	N→P@40 NM@@→N40 N40 NPP @= @60000000000000000000000000000000000	
5	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	1
נו		1
C M T	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	•
C (D=F)	N → N → C Q C L Q + C + C + C + C + C + C + C + C + C +	ו
CLT	<pre>11 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1</pre>	
ALPHA		•
2 2	——————————————————————————————————————	•
MACH	- ► C & & & C C ► MC C O O O O C - C - C O N N N N A C O C O O O C C O C C C O O O C C C C K K K K	r -

ORIGINAL FAGE 13 OF POOR QUALITY

37

TABLE 26. AERODYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS FOR REVERSER B DEPLOYED, $\theta = 120^{\circ}$, VERTICAL TAILS IN MID POSITION, $\phi_t = 0^{\circ}$, AND $\delta_h = 0^{\circ}$

η

AACH	ŭ L Z	ALPHA	CLT	C (D=F)	۲ ۲	с С	CD	ĩ	CL AFT	COAFT	CHAFT	CLN	CDN	N N N
100.	•	0	010	0	024	010	1	.024	5	710	50.	04	002	007
	٩.	°.	013	5	029	14	008	Q.	013	005	025	00	0	+00.
C	٩.	0	000	20	024	010	013	.024	011	000	.022	.001	013	005
σ	.	°.	000	ŝ	015	003	010	.014	200	.002	.013	-005	012	.000
æ	۰.	С	200-	04	013	000	010	.011	003	,003	.011	.003	Ē	000
σ	<u></u>	°	013	ŝ	001	12	10	000	000	200	8	E 0 0	5	00
σ.	۰.	c	100	5	9 I U	E u 0	010	14	200	,002	013	.002	5	.001
C.	٩.	۰.	014	5	036	018	2	035	016	.001	.031	5	ñ	.003
•	°	۰.	033	04	064	038	15	.062	034	001	057	03	3	002
C.	٩.	۰.	066	04	109	073	25	107	061	000	990	011	017	600
÷	٩.	٢,	007	00	016	001	008	.016	012	009	.018	.005	00	02
÷	<u></u>	°.	000	20	012	002	90	.013	005	001	010	.002	0.05	.002
ົ	°	.	.001	04	012	100	013	011	004	001	.010	.002	014	.001
÷ C	ſ.	C	.003	0	011	000	016	10	£00	001	60	.002	018	.001
•	٩.	<u></u>	700.	01	014	000	013	011	100	003	.008	000.	016	5 00 *
-0-	ŝ	<u></u>	021	05	018	19	17	020	018	001	21	000	6	001
-0	ົ	٩.	000.	5	013	002	017	011	003	001	6	000	010	.001
÷	ູ	<u>°</u> .	022	5	970	027	020	• 0 4 4	023	000	.039	007	202	.005
÷	<u>الم</u>	0	41	ŝ	072	948	023	0	039	200	.061	008	2	6
-с	<u>د</u>	°.	061	90	100	090	020	660	050	900	.091	011	023	.007
-	<u></u>	٩.	001	60	008	001	037	008	011	000	.016	018	038	001
-	٩.	۰.	001	3	260	50	.030	760	025	960	52	0 1	3	5
_	•	<u></u>	600°	77	102	030	69	76C	027	002	.055	20	073	039
-	<u></u> .	° •	023	ŝ	960	023	84	5	022	003	.047	001	087	.036
-	•	o	.053	68	084	008	ŝ	055	015	001	005	023	20	90
-	•	<u></u>	012	45	083	032	20	075	014	007	37	017	74	.037
-	•	্	012	5	116	5	-	r	028	2005	.057	5	0	.050
152	2.60	2.99	.0241	. 4584	-,1520	.0833	.0813		2670"	-,0014	0885	.0341	.0827	• 05
-	•	•	025	49	183	103	5	175	065	003	113	39	5	.062
-	•	٩.	ŝ	47	215	10	4	01	5 4 0	000	38	5	5	5

ORIGINAL PACTOR

i

TABLE 27. AERODYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS FOR REVERSER B DEPLOYED, $\theta = 120^{\circ}$, VERTICAL TAILS IN MID POSITION, $\phi_t = 0^{\circ}$, AND $\delta_h = -5^{\circ}$

1

7 2 1		-MOO
CDV		2 S S A A
CLN	• NNN 900 • NNN	8 L - 3
CMAFT	5 MO 4 5 5 MO 4 4 MO	0 ~ M ~ O
CDAFT	• • <td>NN-0</td>	NN-0
CLAFT	N=N@@@NONTONONONONONONONONONONONONONONONON	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Σ Li		032 067 101 119
C	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	0 0 0 0 0
CL	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	00010000
CMT		3 6 0 1 0
C (D=F)		NWWW
CLT	11111111111111111111111111111111111111	0000 0000
ALPHA	- 0 3 3 M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M	
8 8 8		
MACH	0 C C C O C O C O C O N N C O O O O C O C	

ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR QUALITY

TABLE 28. AERODYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS FOR REVERSER B DEPLOYED, $\theta = 130^{\circ}$, VERTICAL TAILS IN MID POSITION, $\phi_t = 0^{\circ}$, AND $\delta_h = 0^{\circ}$

01237 00174 00124 00124 00124 00124 01149 00174 00174 00124 00122 00124 01123 00177 00124 00124 00124 00124 01123 00124 00124 00124 00124 00124 01123 01121 01131 01134 00124 00124 01121 01123 01124 01131 01143 01128 01128 01128 01123 01124 01143 01143 01128 01128 01128 01123 01124 01143 01143 01144 01284 01128 01124 01124 01143 01144 01284 01284 01284 01125 01145 01145 01145 01148 01148 01148 01128 01144 01141 01144 01284 01284 01284 01128 01149 01141 01144 01284 01148 <		CLT	C (D-F)	C M T	с С	G	X U	CLAFT	CDAFT	CMAFT	CLN	CON	Z H U
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	11 .012	012		220	110	==	.025	015	1014	029	1004	005	1200-
01149 0002 0103 00024 00024 00024 00024 0152 01127 01135 01145 01145 01127 00124 01127 0152 01135 01145 01145 01145 01145 00124 01127 0153 01145 01145 01145 01145 01147 01127 01127 0155 01155 01165 01172 01172 01124 01128 01128 01172 01165 01165 01172 01124 01128 01128 01128 01172 01164 01172 01172 01124 01128 01128 01128 01172 01172 01172 01177 01179 01178 01178 01178 01174 01174 01177 01177 01177 01189 01178 01178 01174 01174 01177 01177 01177 00178 01178 01178 01174 01174 01177 01177 00179 01178 01178 01178	1900 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	6 2 0		220	100	2	010	7 0 0 0	000	610	200	012	.0
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0004 041	041		014	200	2	014	200	2002	.013	.003	014	000
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0045 051	051		.012	.000	60	.010	200	,003	• 0 0 •	.002	013	00
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0139 042	042		, 009	.012	5	010	010	,002	010	.002	015	000.
0338 0155 0144 0014 0014 0012 0110 0172 00755 00165 00151 05345 00151 0028 0110 0172 00755 00165 01140 0574 00151 0028 0110 0118 00172 01172 01172 01172 0118 0018 0018 0018 0118 00191 01140 00155 00151 0018 0018 0110 0118 01191 01141 0117 01140 0017 0018 0112 0118 01141 01140 0017 0017 0018 0112 012 0118 0141 01140 0017 0017 0018 012 012 0118 0141 01140 0017 0018 0018 012 012 0118 0141 01140 0017 0018 0110 012 012 0118 0118 0141 0117 0118 0112 0112 012 01125 01157<	0003 ,042	270		015	200	2	.014	004	,002	.012	.00.	015	.001
0592 0343 0185 0574 0374 0374 0374 0374 0374 0374 0374 0374 0374 0374 0374 0374	0114 .043	543		033	015	14	.033	014	001	.028	001	016	007
1019 0682 0248 1010 0574 0058 0104 01108 0014 01165 00104 01104 01104 01128 00154 00154 00154 01165 00105 01135 00165 01157 00156 0115 00156 0115 01166 01191 01191 01191 01157 00155 0115 00156 0157 01174 01191 01191 01191 01191 01171 00156 0157 01174 01191 01191 01191 01177 0056 01157 01261 01174 01191 01191 01191 01177 00274 00156 0157 01174 01141 01141 01141 01177 0264 01261 0127 01174 01181 01191 01101 0112 0117 01261 01261 01174 01264 01264 01267 0127 0027 0127 0127 01270 01264 01261 0127 0127 01	0287 ,047	047		050	034	19	.058	031	001	.053	200	017	.005
0172 0075 00166 -0172 0123 00191 -0014 -0014 -0014 -0014 -0014 -0014 -0014 -0014 -0014 -0014 -0014 -0014 -0015 -015	0611 .053	053		101	068	24	.101	057	005	.092	010	019	08
01155 00104 01105 01105 01105 01105 01105 01106 01105 01106 <td< td=""><th>0075 ,007</th><th>001</th><td></td><td>017</td><td>001</td><td>90</td><td>.017</td><td>012</td><td>009</td><td>.018</td><td>.004</td><td>005</td><td>0</td></td<>	0075 ,007	001		017	001	90	.017	012	009	.018	.004	005	0
0118 0005 0015 0015 0015 0016 0016 0174 0016 0117 0017 0016 0016 0016 0016 0174 0016 0141 01170 0017 0016 0016 0155 0125 0141 0170 0211 0017 0247 0026 015 0125 0141 0170 0211 0247 0026 015 015 0125 0141 0170 0211 0247 0026 016 015 0126 0141 0170 0201 0247 0247 0026 015 0126 0163 0201 0201 0261 016 012 015 0127 0243 0256 0261 0166 012 012 012 01261 0165 0152 0152 0152 012 012 012 01274 0254 0234 0354 0157 012 0112 0112 0114 1220 0157 0157 <td< td=""><th>0028 ,032</th><th>032</th><td></td><td>015</td><td>005</td><td>10</td><td>.010</td><td>900</td><td>000</td><td>.013</td><td>100</td><td>000</td><td>0</td></td<>	0028 ,032	032		015	005	10	.010	900	000	.013	100	000	0
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$.0027 .048	048		011	.000	1	000	200	001	.008	.003	012	20
0174 0016 0191 01155 0001 0016 0016 0016 0125 0137 0141 01140 01140 00170 0247 0026 015 0125 0137 0141 01140 0239 00110 0247 0026 015 0125 0163 0201 0744 0526 0015 0110 0165 01261 01243 0526 0013 0155 0125 0125 01650 0243 0526 0013 0125 0125 0126 01651 0243 0526 00149 0155 0125 0126 01651 0256 0013 0112 0155 0125 0126 1269 01155 0157 0526 0157 0126 0144 1229 0157 0157 0157 0157 0126 0144 1229 0153 0157 0157 0157 0157 0145 0144 1229 0241 0157 0157 0157 0157	0040 055	055		011	001	13	.014	000	001	.005	001	015	008
0193 -0144 0170 -0211 0014 0170 -0214 0028 015 0125 0037 0141 -0148 0074 0016 0110 0028 015 0720 0149 -0744 0398 0201 -0146 0110 0165 0110 0720 0149 -0744 0398 0201 -0140 0165 0110 0709 01650 -0243 0744 0398 0125 0125 0126 0709 01650 -0243 0526 0049 -0875 0126 0126 1267 0158 0037 0112 -0660 -0116 0125 1220 0153 0157 0157 -0560 0126 0126 1220 0153 0157 0157 01670 0126 0114 0749 1220 0153 0157 0157 0157 0126 0114 0749 1220 0153 0157 0157 0157 0157 0749 074 1229	0044 0839	0839		017	001	5	.015	.000	003	.007	001	022	.007
0125 00137 0144 -0148 00009 -0068 0028 015 0720 0498 00243 0744 0398 00213 0165 0110 0110 0709 0650 0744 0398 0239 0015 0112 0112 0709 0657 0744 0393 0526 0049 0825 0123 0709 0158 0243 0526 0094 0112 0112 0112 1267 0157 0157 0157 0112 01257 01261 0112 1269 0153 0157 0112 01257 0339 0112 0576 0111 1269 0153 0157 0157 0157 0156 0111 0576 0111 1229 0153 0157 0157 0157 0157 01261 0114 1229 0153 0157 0157 0157 0157 0560 0114 1229 0241 0052 01670 0112 074 0576 074 <th>0224 .056</th> <th>056</th> <td></td> <td>5</td> <td>.018</td> <td>14</td> <td>017</td> <td>.021</td> <td>100</td> <td>024</td> <td>005</td> <td>015</td> <td>100</td>	0224 .056	056		5	.018	14	017	.021	100	024	005	015	100
0434 0266 0163 0458 0201 0744 0388 0013 04165 0110 0110 0090 0469 0201 0744 0388 0013 0616 0110 0110 0097 0169 0227 0943 0526 0013 0616 0110 0110 1267 0155 01419 0097 09349 01357 01416 01417 1267 0155 0157 01357 0157 0112 01557 0141 1200 0193 0157 0150 0146 0141 0141 0471 0471 1200 0193 0157 0157 0157 0157 0569 01145 0740 1229 0193 0157 0157 0157 01514 0576 0174 1220 0193 0157 0012 0157 0011 01470 0740 1229 0193 0157 0057 0157 0057 0174 0576 074 1288 0241 0057	.0023 .0560	0560	-	.012	003	14	.014	000	001	•000	002	015	.008
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0186 ,0578	057A		.043	026	016	.045	020	001	.035	009	017	.010
0909 0650 0243 0953 0526 0049 0825 0123 012 1267 0774 0257 0097 0094 0005 0112 0155 0261 042 1267 0774 0257 0438 0351 0112 1037 0576 014 1260 01155 0137 074 0757 0145 074 1200 0193 0337 0351 0702 0141 074 1229 0193 0351 0507 074 074 074 0870 0231 0745 0351 074 074 074 0870 0231 0745 074 074 074 0870 0241 0745 074 074 074 1319 0031 0745 0745 074 074 074 1628 0241 0765 074 074 074 074 1319 0241 074 074 074 074 074 1628 0745	0395 ,0613	0613	•	.072	670	020	-074	038	001	.061	011	018	.012
0097 -0168 -0049 0094 0005 -0155 -0261 -042 1267 -0274 -0257 -00438 0850 0112 -1037 -0576 014 1200 -01155 -0157 -0032 0351 -012 -1037 -0576 -014 1200 -0193 -0157 -0050 -0142 -0145 -0145 1229 -0193 -0387 -0359 -0010 -0660 -0145 -0145 1229 -0193 -0157 -0157 -0157 -0031 -01470 -0074 0870 -0231 -0050 -0157 -0157 -0057 -01470 -0074 0870 -0241 -0060 -01470 -0238 -0257 -0257 -0025 1319 -0031 -0027 -0714 -0330 -0074 -0272 -0272 -0074 1628 -0266 -0157 -0551 -0027 -0741 -0272 -0272 -0075 1628 -0266 -01957 -0766 -0193	,0527 ,0646	0646		060	065	024	.093	052	100	.082	012	010	.010
1267 .0274 .02570438 .0850 .011210370576 .014 1200015501610032 .035105006990506011 1229 .0193 .03870408 .0339001006690145 .039 0870 .0231 .0745111501570027011 .0388 .074 0882027700890157 .0193002707140330002 1319 .003100890157 .0361002707140330002 1319 .003100890157 .0361002707140330002 1319 .003100890157 .0351002707140339002 1319 .007602560766 .0706 .001112330234007	0168 - 0415	0415	-	000	.016	100.	.000	600	000	.015	.026	042	5
1200 -0115 -0032 0351 -0050 -0699 -0506 -011 1229 0193 -0387 -0408 -0339 -0010 -0660 -0145 -038 0870 0231 -0745 -1115 -0157 -0012 -0111 -0388 -074 0882 -0231 -0745 -1115 -0193 -0274 -0238 -074 0982 -0241 -0060 -0185 -0193 -0471 -0470 -002 1319 -0031 -0060 -0157 -0361 -0027 -0714 -0339 -072 1528 -0241 -0065 -0157 -0351 -0027 -0714 -0339 -007 1628 -0247 -0766 -0706 -0706 -0714 -0339 -007 1931 -0472 -0036 -0766 -0706 -0714 -0234 -007 1931 -0472 -0036 -0766 -0706 -0706 -074 -0234 -007 1931 -0701 -0127 -0	.0405 .376	376		.126	027	025	.043	085	011	.103	.057	014	60
1229 0193 0387 -0408 0339 -0010 -0660 -0145 039 0870 0231 0745 -1115 -0157 -002 0011 0388 074 0982 -0277 -0060 0185 0193 -0037 -0471 -0470 -002 1319 0031 -0089 -0157 0361 -0027 -0714 -0330 -006 1628 0241 -0076 -0159 0513 -0027 -0714 -0339 -005 1628 0241 -0076 -0459 0513 -00027 -0714 -0339 -00534 -007	0021 496	496		.120	.015	.016	.003	035	005	690	.050	.011	66
0870 .0231 .0745 -11150157002 .0011 .0388 .074 098202770060 .0185 .0193003704710470002 1319 .003100890157 .0361002707140330006 1628 .024100760459 .0513002209470272007 1931 .047200360766 .0706 .004112330234007 2207 .0701 .00141027 .0835 .009514490134008	0165 625	625		122	019	038	.040	033	00.	• 0 6 6	.014	039	025
098202770060 .0185 .0193003704710470002 1319 .003100890157 .0361002707140330006 1628 .024100760459 .0513000209470272007 1931 .047200360766 .0706 .004112330234007 2207 .0701 .00141027 .0835 .009514490134008	0616 7941	7941		.087	023	074	. 111	015	.000	001	038	074	N
1319 .003100890157 .0361002707140330006 1628 .024100760459 .0513000209470272007 1931 .047200360766 .0706 .014112330234007 2207 .0701 .00141027 .0835 .009514490134008	0121 5071	5071		.09B	.027	•000	018	019	.003	047	.047	.002	065
.1628 .0241 •.0076 •.0459 .05130402 •.0947 •.0272 •.007 .1931 .0472 •.0036 •.0766 .0706 .0141 •.1233 •.0234 •.007 .2207 .0701 .0014 •.1027 .0835 .0095 •.1449 •.0134 •.008	0159 5023	5023		.131	003	.008	.015	036	005	.071	.033	.006	055
.1931 .047200360766 .0706 .014112330234007 .2207 .0701 .00141027 .0835 .009514490134008	0107 504	504		.162	920	.007	.045	051	,000	.094	.027	.007	048
.2207 .0701 .0014 •.1027 .0835 .0095 •.1449 •.0134 •.008	0066 5077	5077		193	047	.003	.076	010	004	.123	.023	.007	046
	0028 .513A	513A	•	.220	010	5	.102	5	60	•144	.013	.008	042

ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR QUALITY TABLE 29. AERODYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS FOR REVERSER B DEPLOYED, $\theta = 130^{\circ}$, VERTICAL TAILS IN MID POSITION, $\phi_t = 0^{\circ}$, AND $\delta_h = -5^{\circ}$

ł

ļ

÷

þ

ł

N N N	111 111 11111 11 0000000000000000000000
202	0 0
N D	IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII
CMAFT	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
COAFT	M00M-FNU3M03MN3030600000000000000000000000000000
CLAFT	00003000000000000000000000000000000000
3 U	
CD	
כר	
C X 1	• •
c (D=P)	Ч • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
CLT	
ALPHA	
а 2 2	- VWN PNN NN VN VN WN
	M & & O F O O C & & = = = N = N O = O M = N N N N N N N N N N O & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &

ORIGINAL INC. OF POOR QUILLE

ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR QUALITY

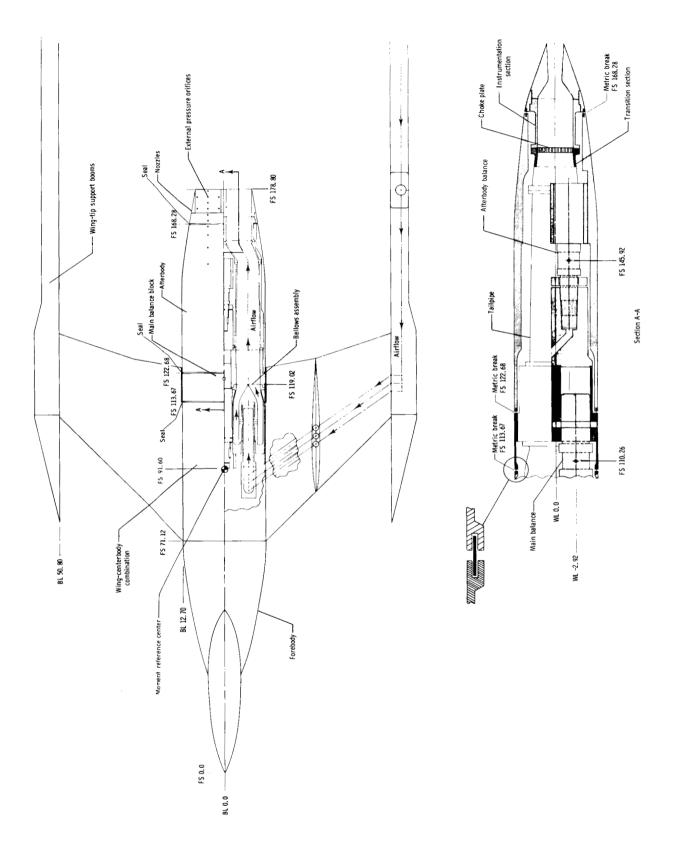


Figure 1. Air-powered, twin-engine wing-tip-supported model with nonaxisymmetric convergent-divergent dry power nozzle showing jet simulation system and balance arrangement.

42

ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR QUALITY



Figure 2. Model with baseline (forward-thrust) nozzle installed in Langley 16-Foot Transonic Tunnel.

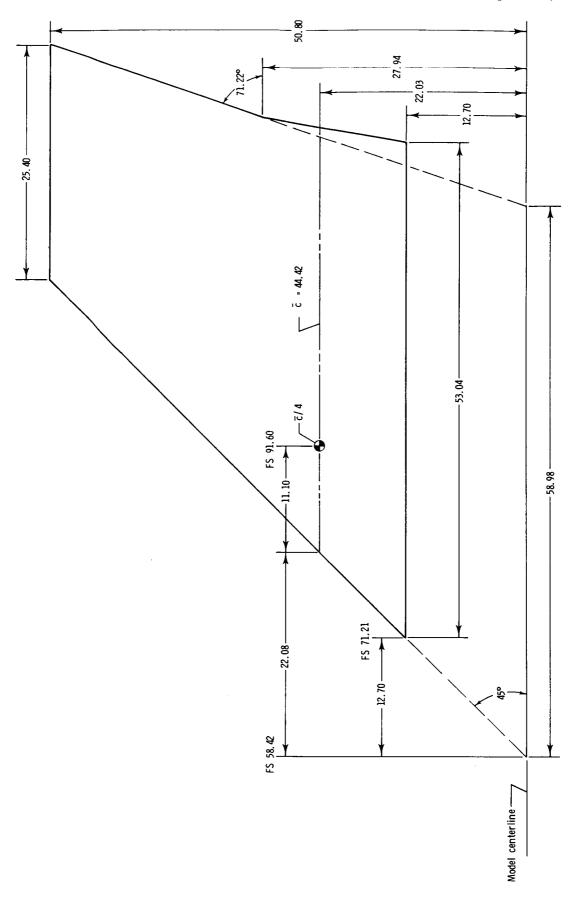
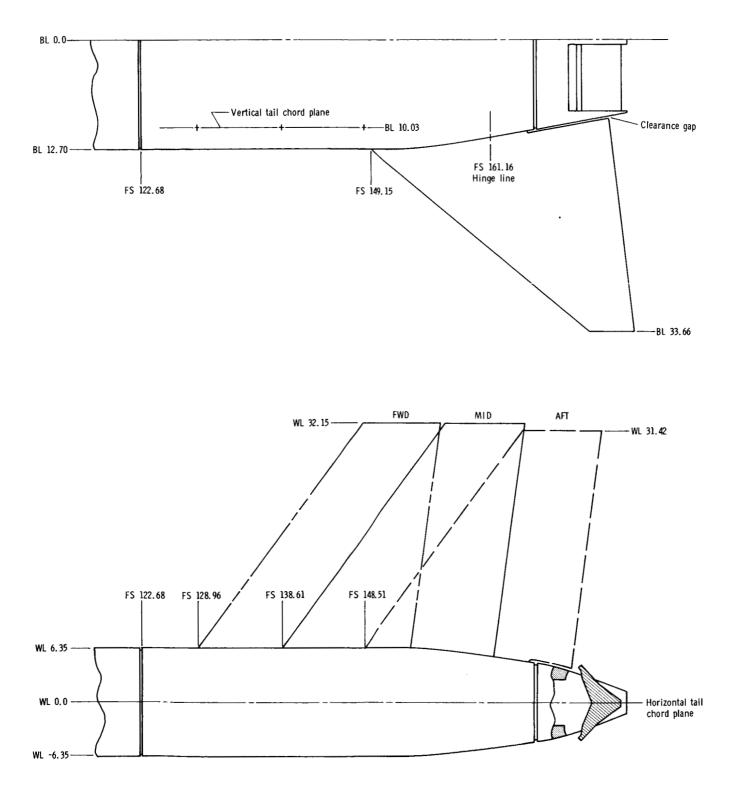


Figure 3. Wing planform geometry. All linear dimensions are in centimeters.

ORIGINAL PLATED

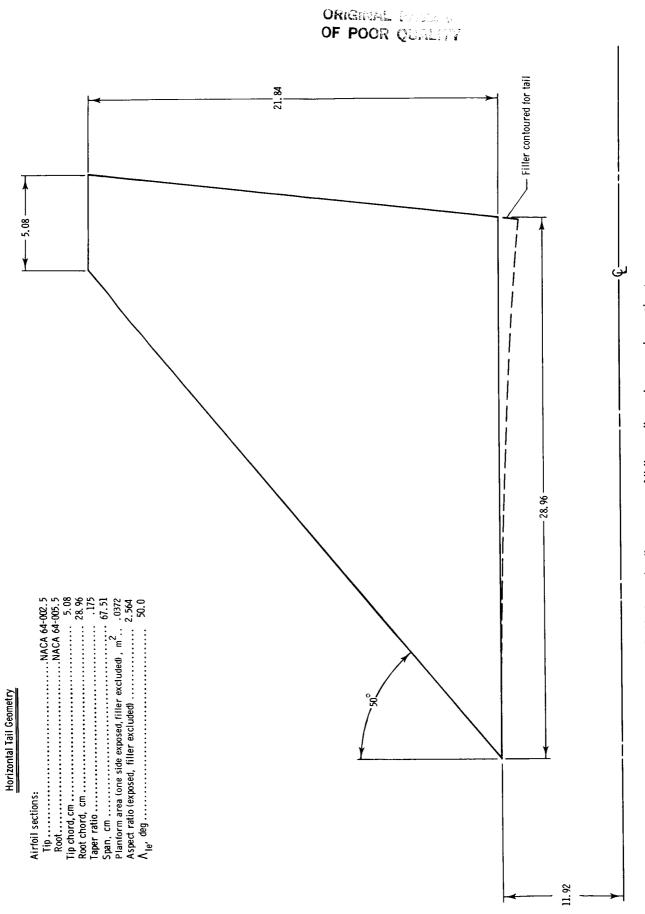
ORIGINAL PACT



Þ

,

Figure 4. Location of horizontal and vertical tails.



46

Figure 5. Horizontal tail geometry. All linear dimensions are in centimeters.

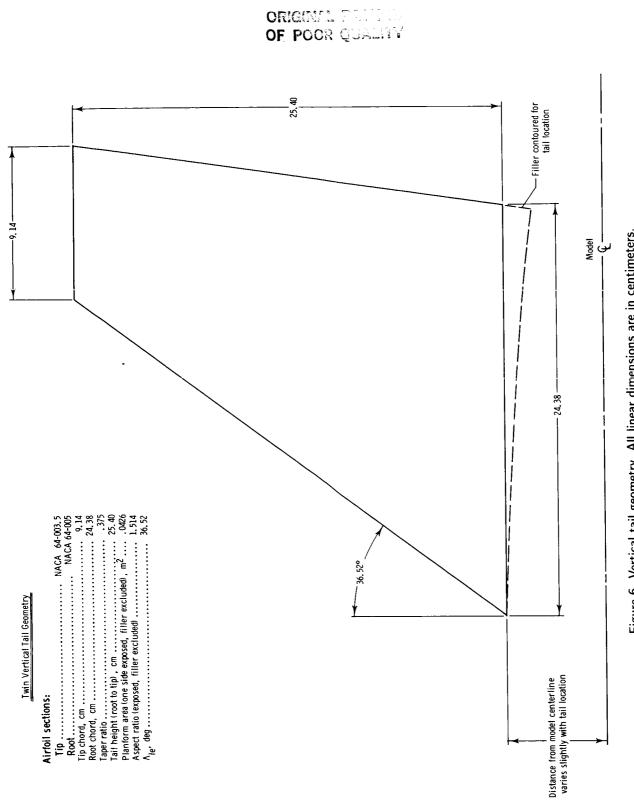


Figure 6. Vertical tail geometry. All linear dimensions are in centimeters.

ORIGINAL C. OF POOR Comm

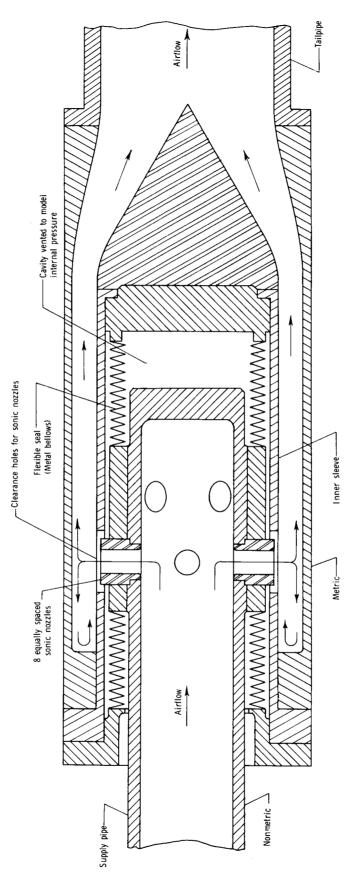
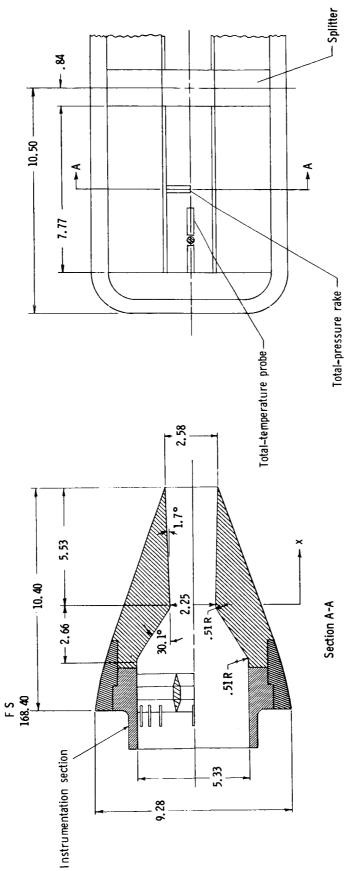


Figure 7. Details of bellows arrangement used to transfer air from nonmetric to metric portions of model.



ŀ





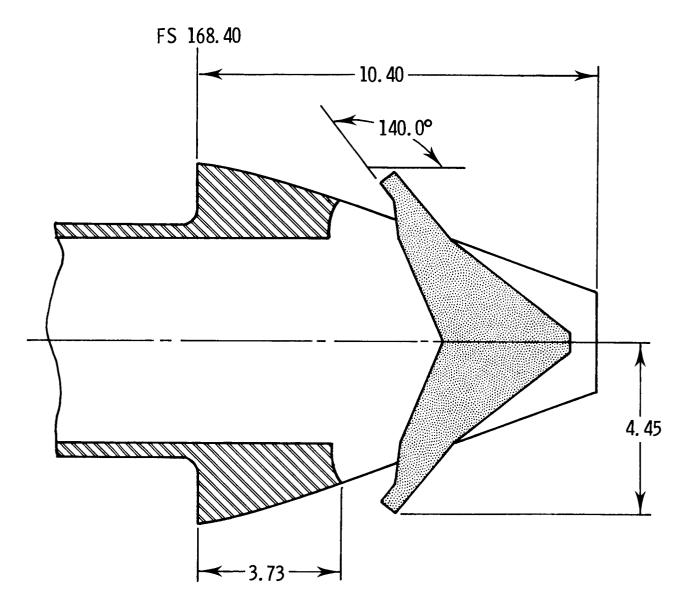
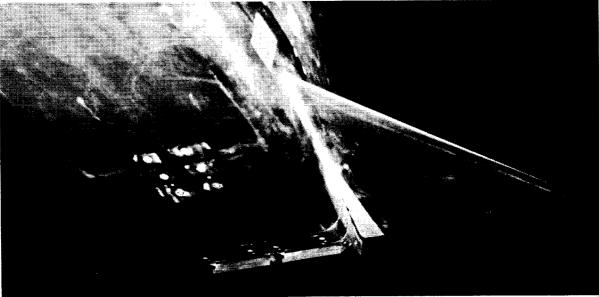


Figure 9. Reverser A. Nozzle width is 7.77 cm; all linear dimensions are in centimeters.

ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR QUALITY



(a) View upstream.



L-82-1298

(b) View downstream.

Figure 10. Reverser A installed on model.

 θ , deg

110

120

130

۷

1.61

1.42 1.22 S

0.92

1.30

1.88

v/w_v

1.42

1.26 1.08 s/w_v

0. 81

1. 15

1.66

ћ_р

1.43

1.35 1.23

w_v

1.13

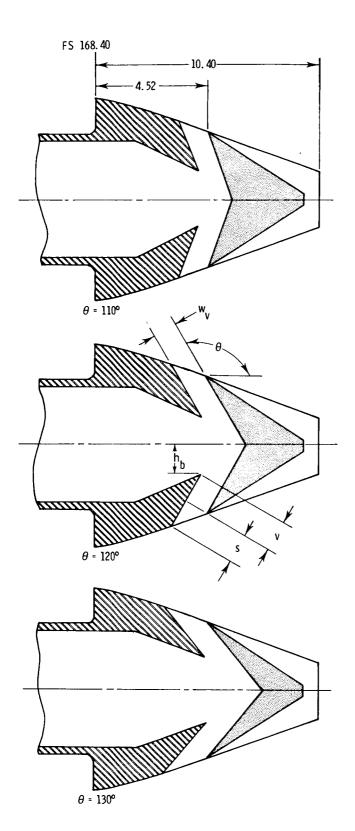


Figure 11. Reverser B port angles. Nozzle width is 7.77 cm; all linear dimensions are in centimeters.

ORIGINAL DAGE OF DE POCR COALAN

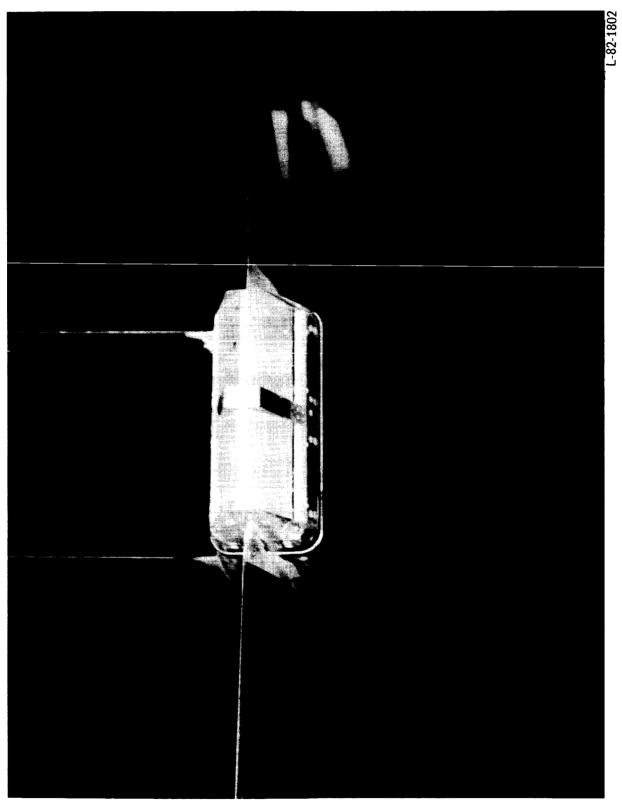
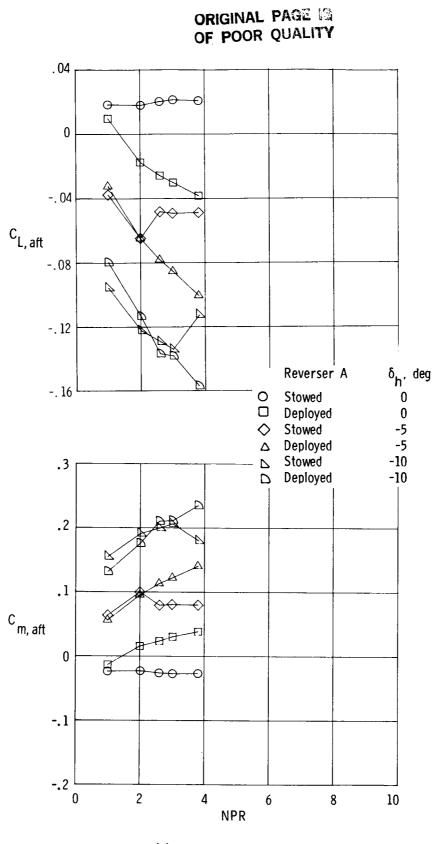
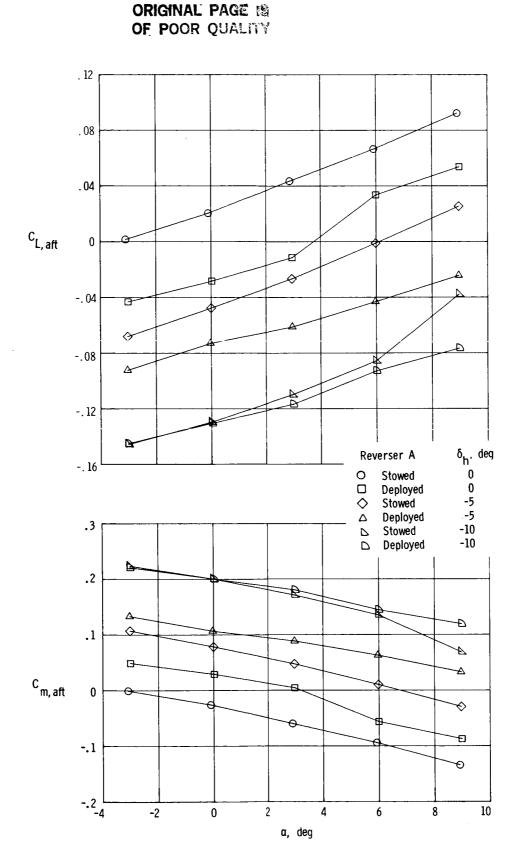


Figure 12. Reverser B with 110° port angle installed on model.



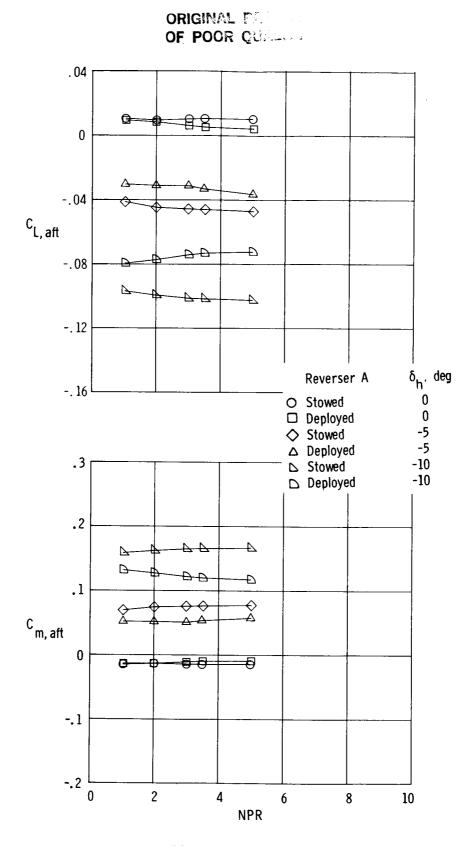
(a) $M = 0.15; \ \alpha = 0^{\circ}.$

Figure 13. Afterbody lift and pitching-moment coefficients for reverser A, vertical tails forward, and $\phi_t = 0^\circ$.



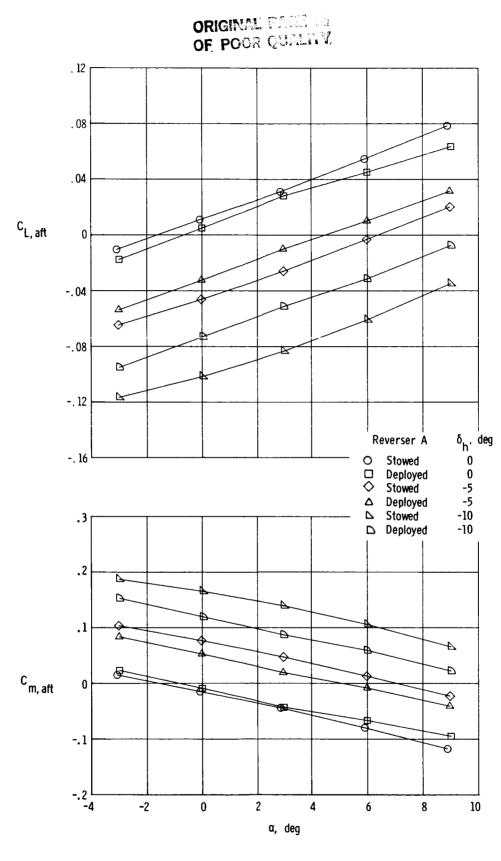
(b) M = 0.15; NPR = 2.6.

Figure 13. Continued.



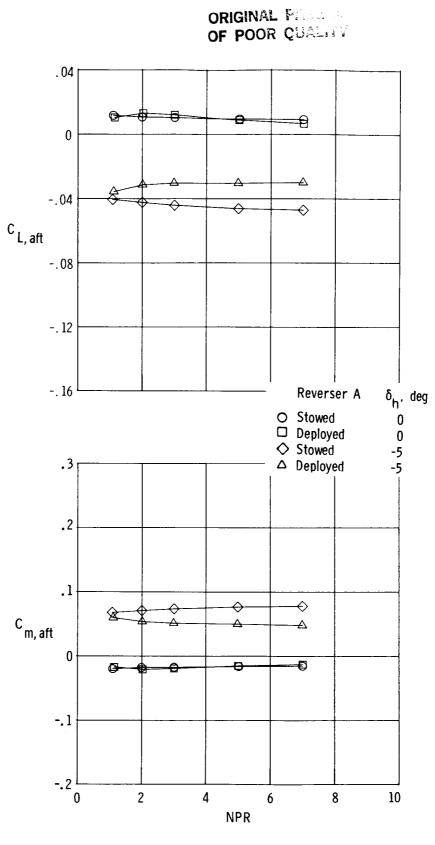
(c) $M = 0.60; \ \alpha = 0^{\circ}.$

Figure 13. Continued.



(d) M = 0.60; NPR = 3.5.

Figure 13. Continued.



(e) M = 0.90; $\alpha = 0^{\circ}$.

Figure 13. Continued.

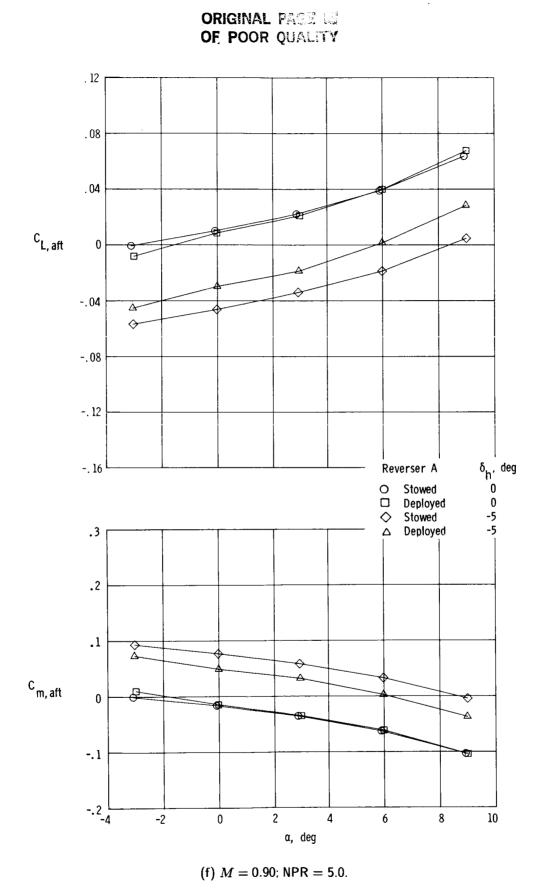
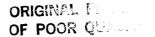
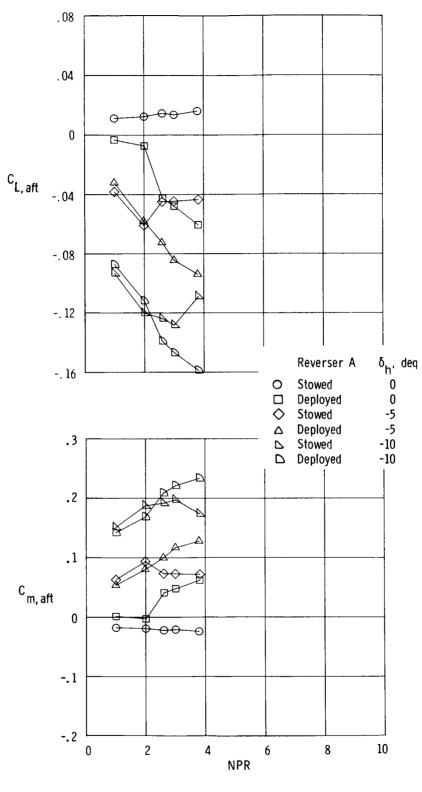


Figure 13. Concluded.



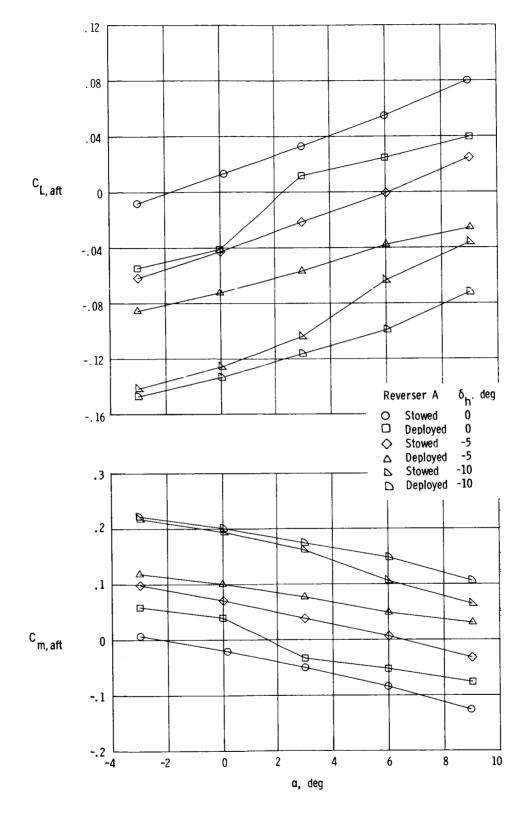


(a) $M = 0.15; \ \alpha = 0^{\circ}.$

Figure 14. Afterbody lift and pitching-moment coefficients for reverser A, vertical tails mid, and $\phi_t = 0^\circ$.

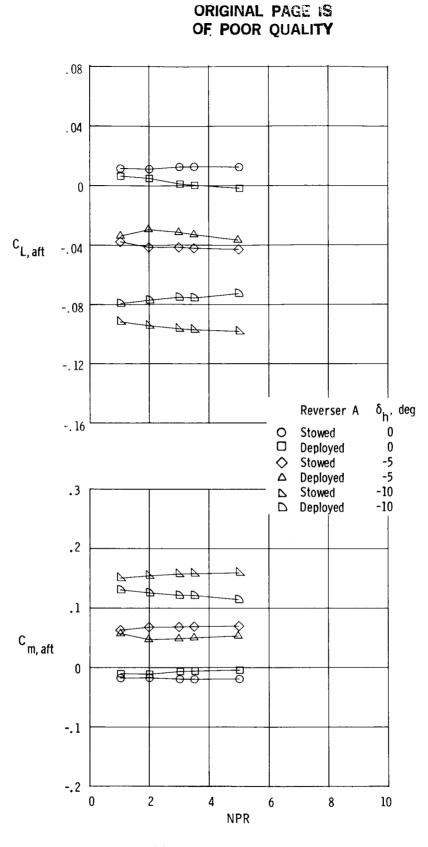
i.

ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR QUALIT



(b) M = 0.15; NPR = 2.6.

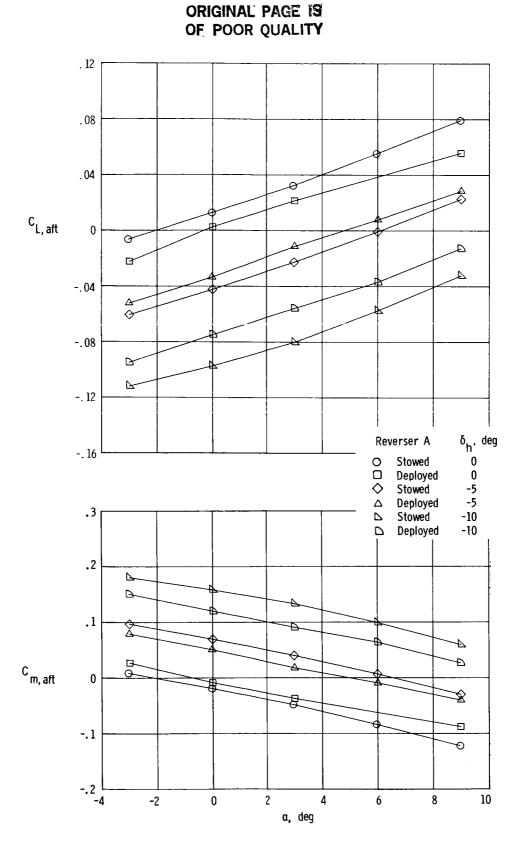
Figure 14. Continued.



(c) M = 0.60; $\alpha = 0^{\circ}$.

Figure 14. Continued.

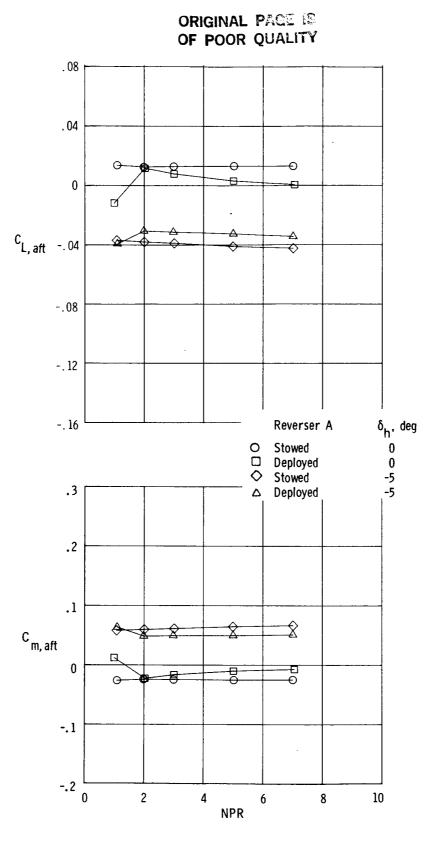
Ì



,

(d) M = 0.60; NPR = 3.5.

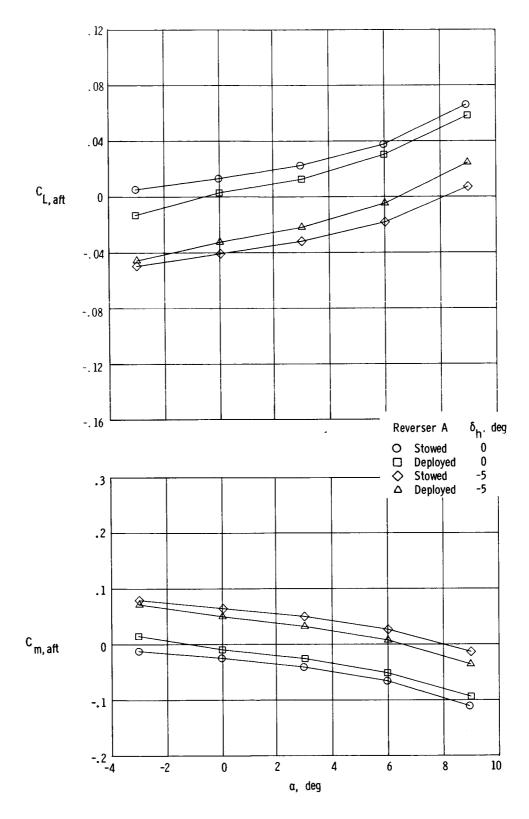
Figure 14. Continued.



(e) M = 0.90; $\alpha = 0^{\circ}$.

Figure 14. Continued.

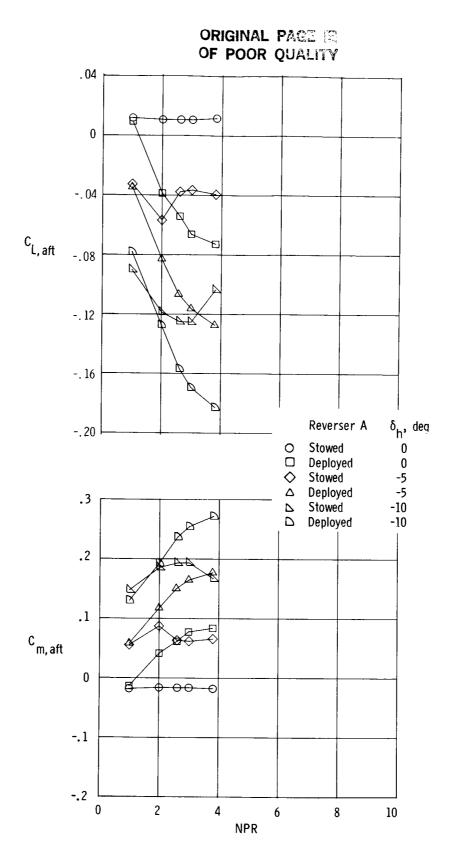
ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR QUALITY



(f) M = 0.90; NPR = 5.0.

Figure 14. Concluded.

_ _ _ _



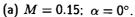
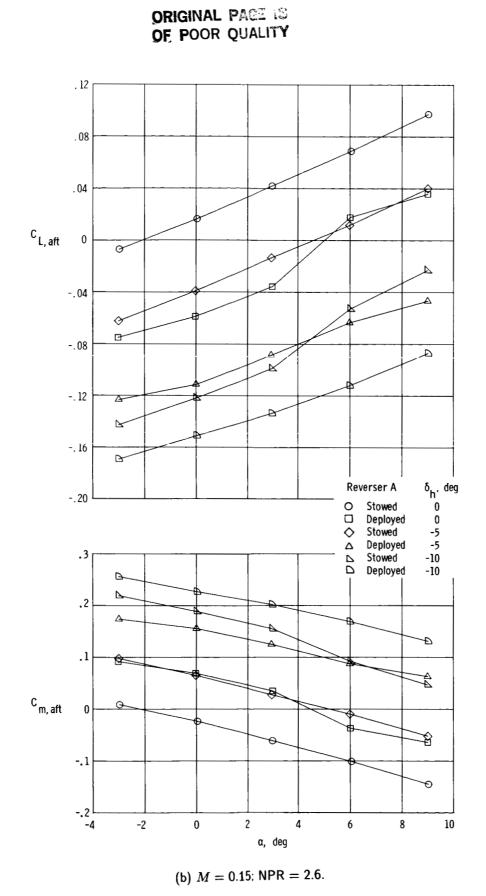


Figure 15. Afterbody lift and pitching-moment coefficients for reverser A, vertical tails mid, and $\phi_t = 20^\circ$.



۲

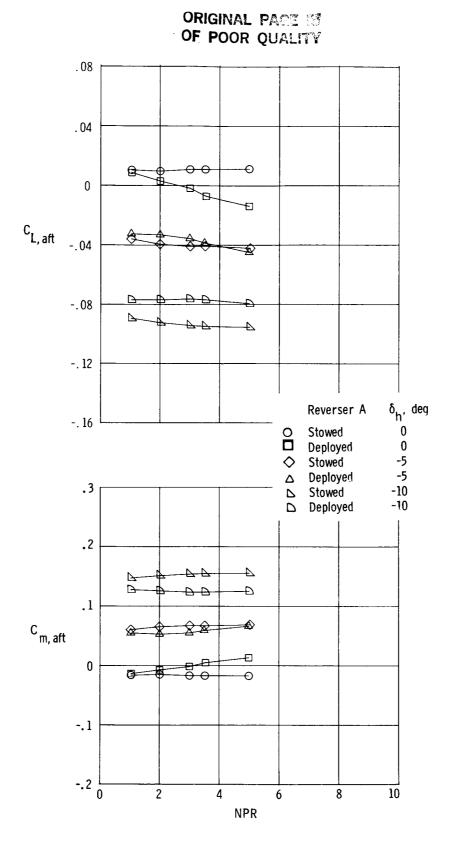
i

ĥ

ţ

۱

Figure 15. Continued.



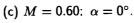
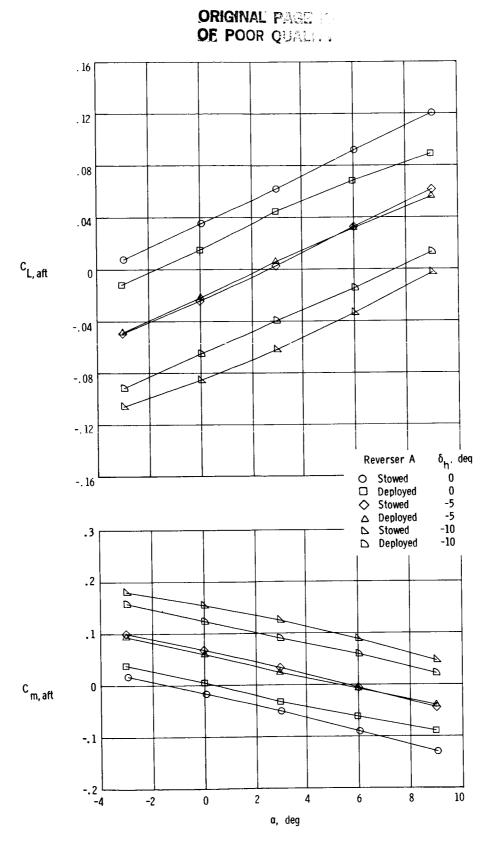
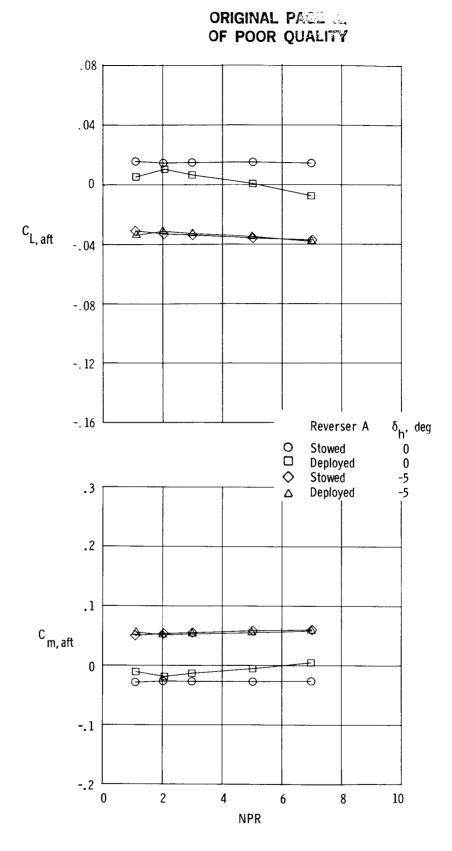


Figure 15. Continued.



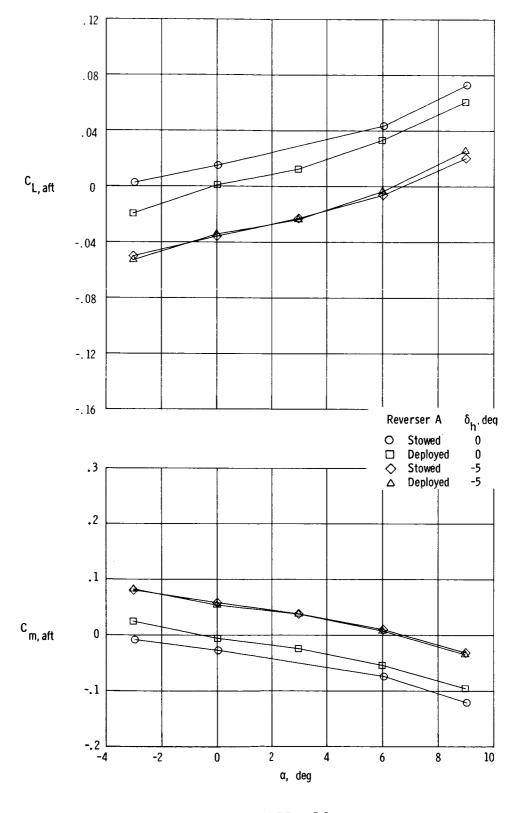
(d) M = 0.60; NPR = 3.5.

Figure 15. Continued.



(e) M = 0.90; $\alpha = 0^{\circ}$. Figure 15. Continued.

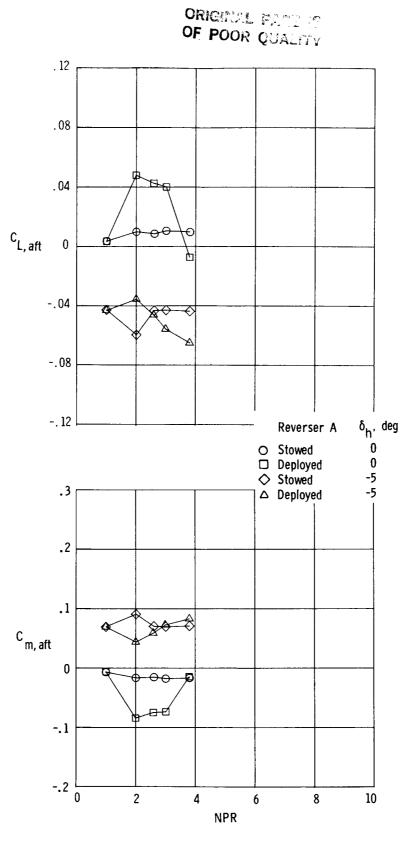
ORIGINAL PAGE CO



(f) M = 0.90; NPR = 5.0.

-

Figure 15. Concluded.



(a) $M = 0.15; \ \alpha = 0^{\circ}.$

Figure 16. Afterbody lift and pitching-moment coefficients for reverser A, vertical tails aft, and $\phi_t = 0^\circ$.

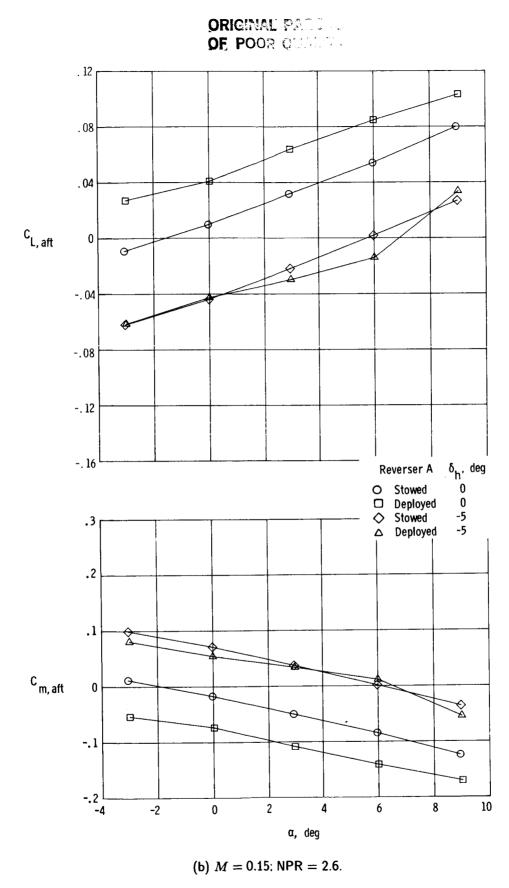
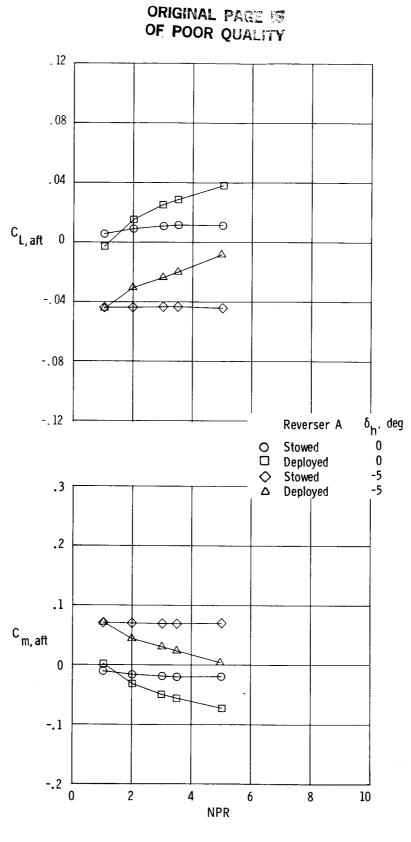
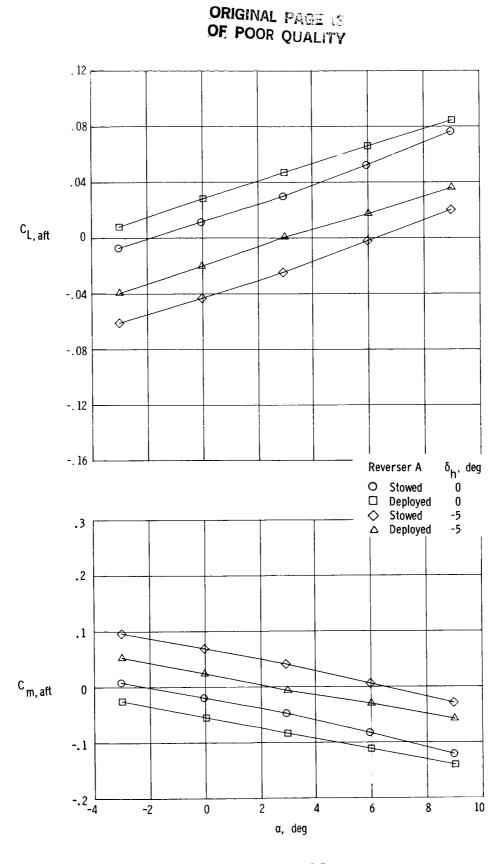


Figure 16. Continued.



(c) M = 0.60; $\alpha = 0^{\circ}$.

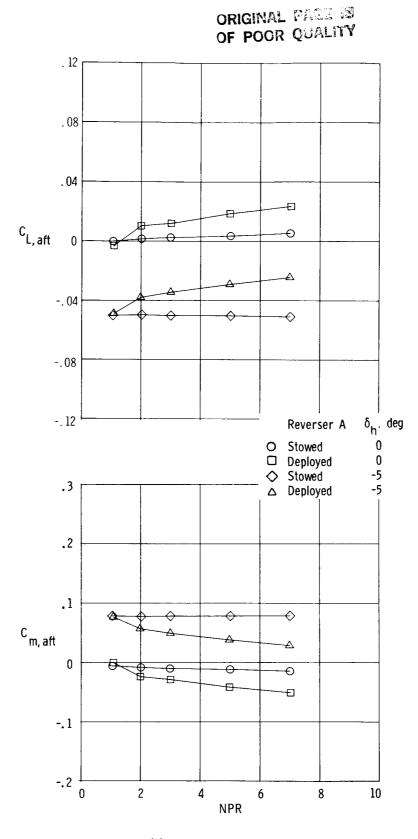
Figure 16. Continued.



ļ

(d) M = 0.60; NPR = 3.5.

Figure 16. Continued.



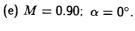
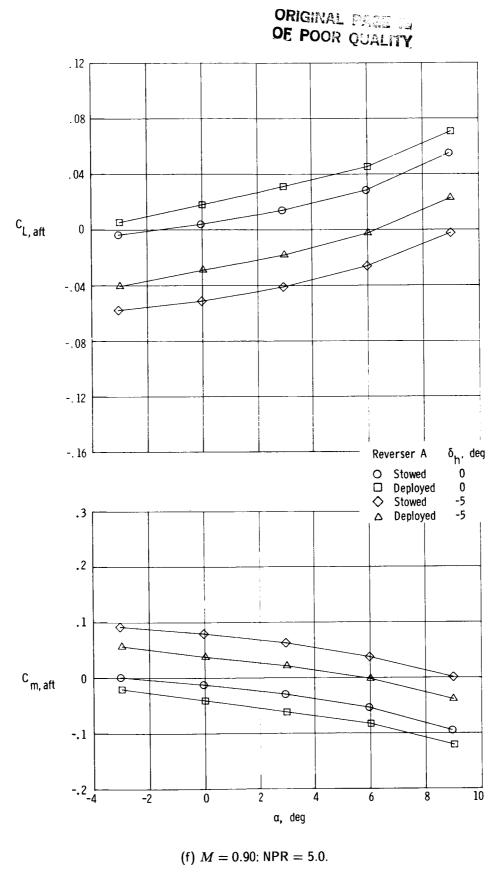
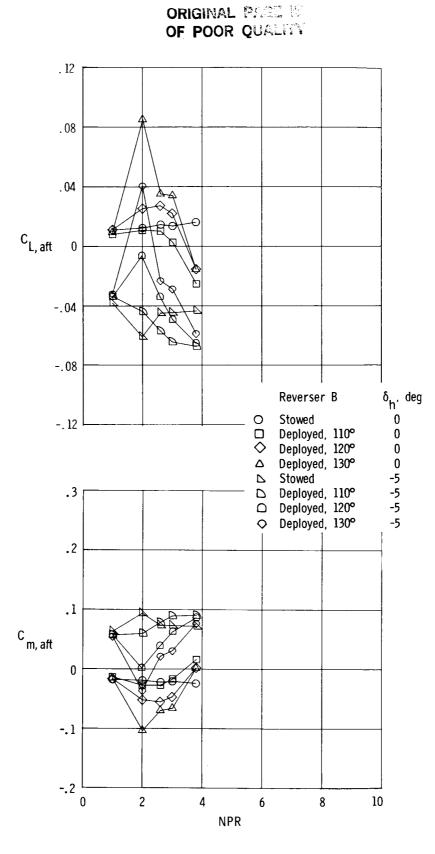


Figure 16. Continued.



ţ

Figure 16. Concluded.



(a) $M = 0.15; \ \alpha = 0^{\circ}.$

Figure 17. Afterbody lift and pitching-moment coefficients for reverser B, vertical tails mid, and $\phi_t = 0^\circ$

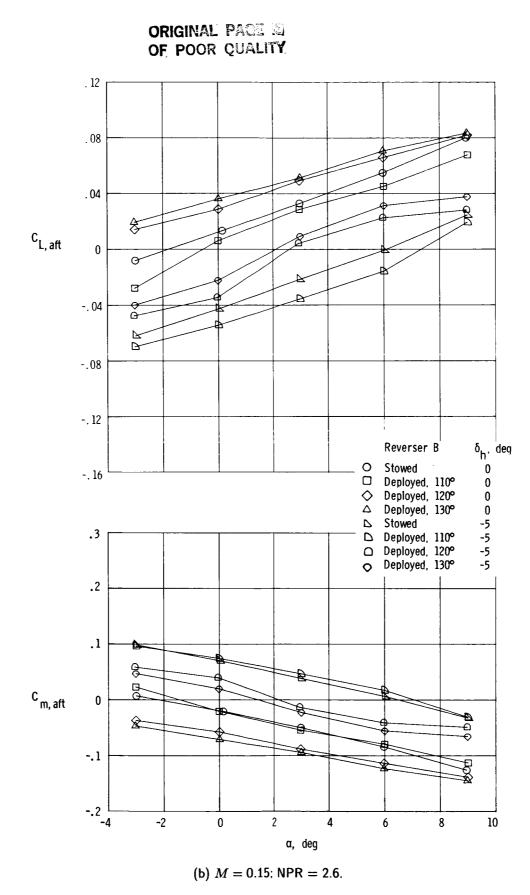
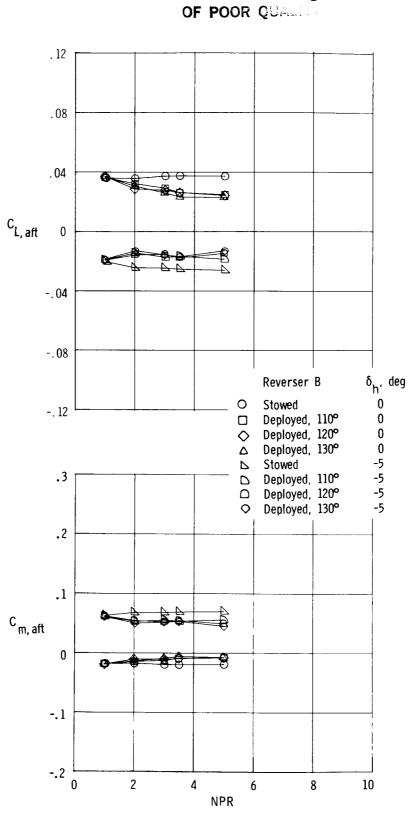


Figure 17. Continued.



ORIGINAL PACT IS

(c) $M = 0.60; \alpha = 0^{\circ}$.

Figure 17. Continued.

ORIGINAL PAGE OF POOR QUARCE

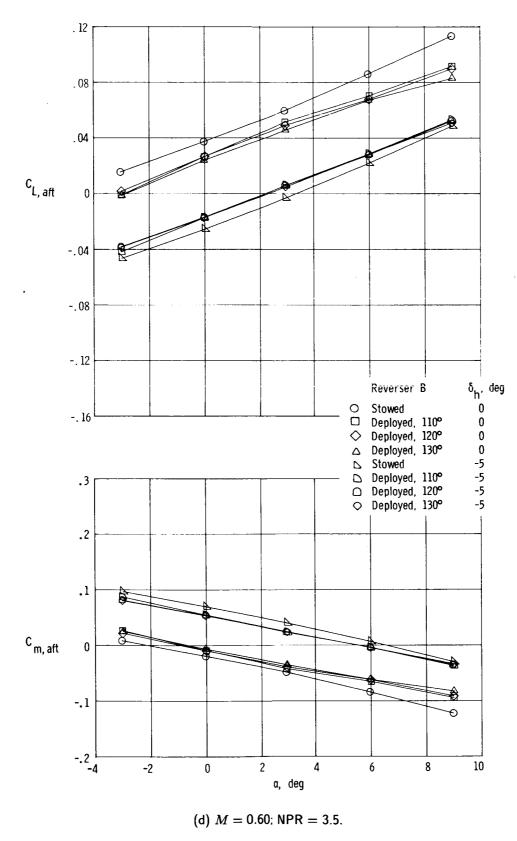
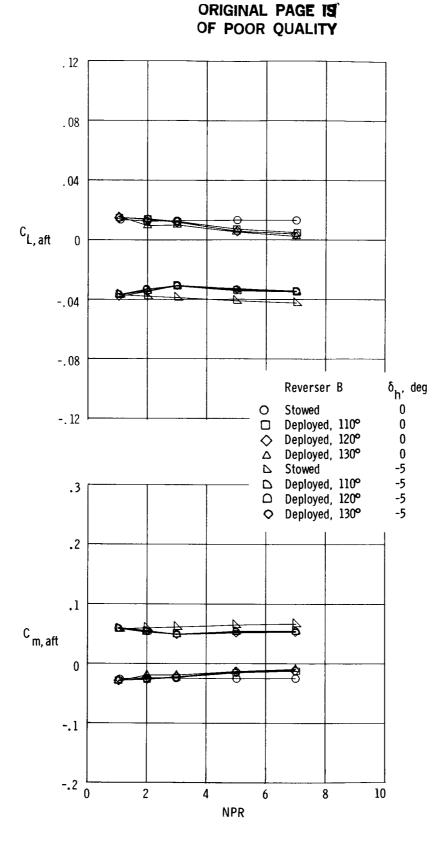
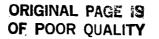


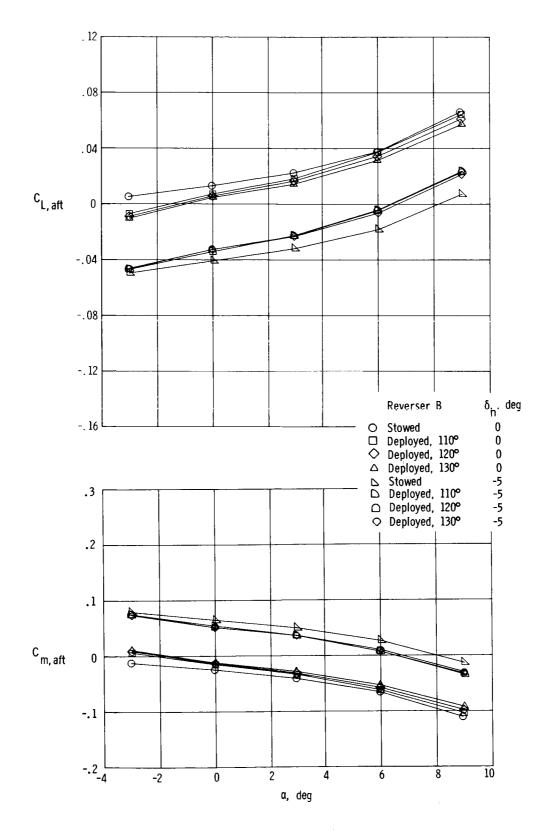
Figure 17. Continued.



(e) M = 0.90; $\alpha = 0^{\circ}$.

Figure 17. Continued.





(f) M = 0.90: NPR = 5.0.

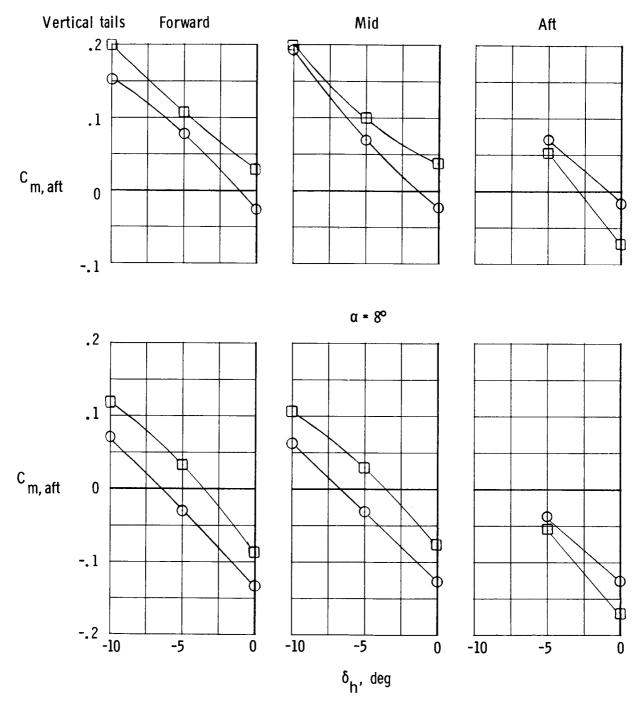
Figure 17. Concluded.

ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR QUALITY



○ Stowed□ Deployed

α = 0°



(a) M = 0.15; NPR = 2.6.

Figure 18. Effect of reversing on variation of pitching-moment coefficient with δ_h for reverser A and $\phi_t = 0^\circ$.

ORIGINAL PAGE Reverser A OF POOR QUALITY O Stowed Deployed α = 0° Vertical tails Forward Mid Aft .2 1 đ ſΤ .1 Q C _{m, aft} Ф 0 Ħ -.1 α = 8° .2 .1 m C_{m, aft} Π 0 Φ П -.1

- -

 $\delta_{h'}$ deg

-5

0

-10

-5

(b) M = 0.60; NPR = 3.5. Figure 18. Continued.

-10

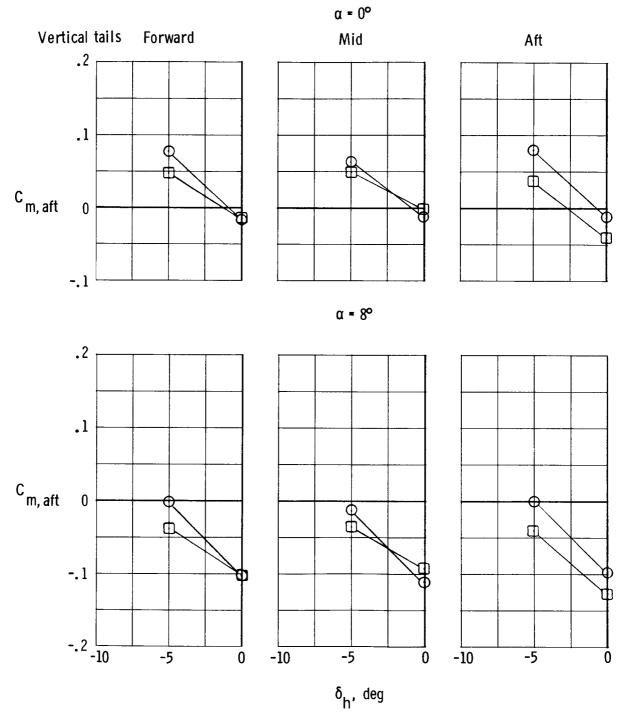
0

-5

0

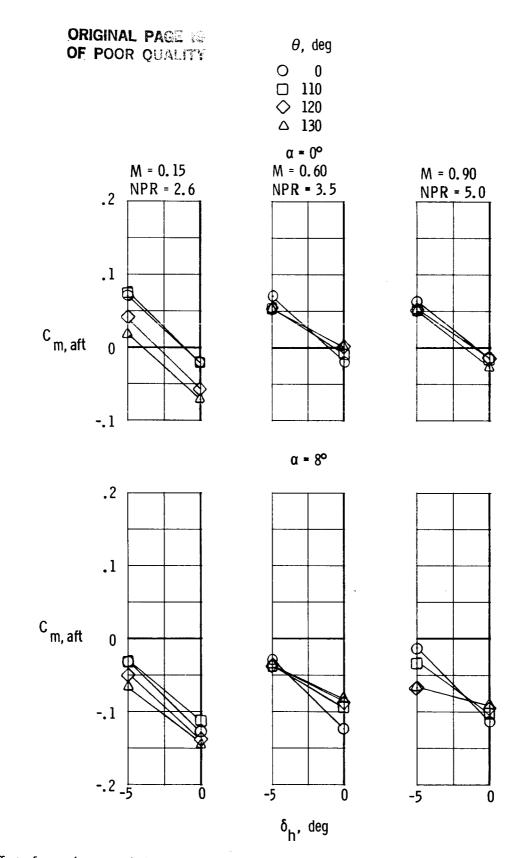






(c) M = 0.90; NPR = 5.0.

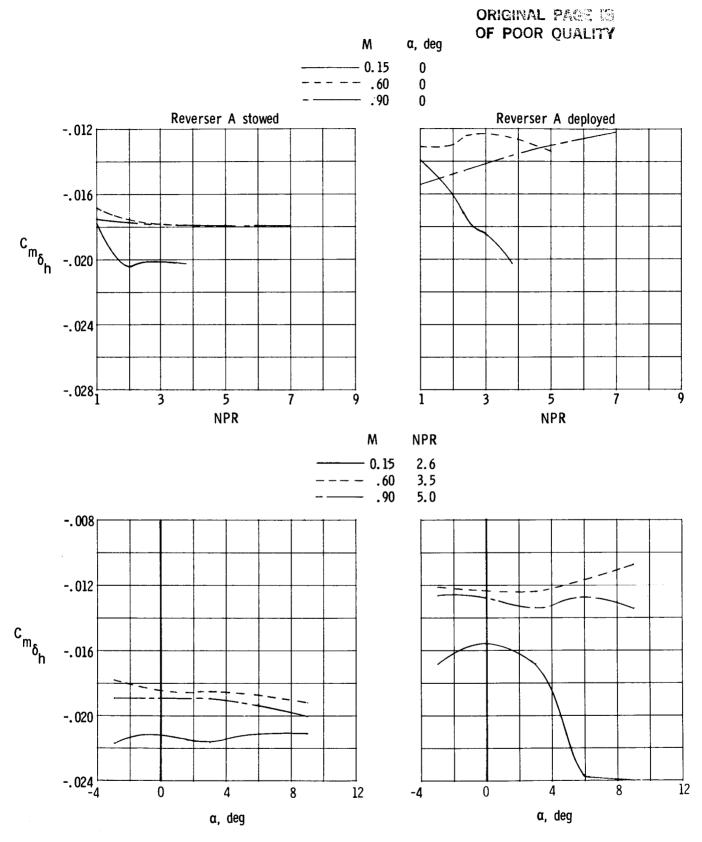
Figure 18. Concluded.



ł

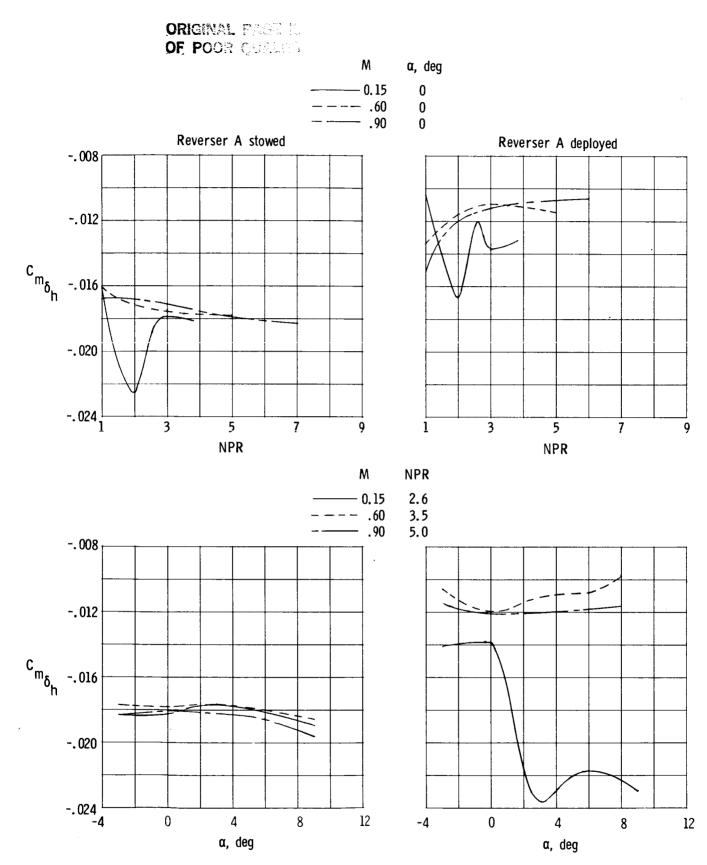
Ł

Figure 19. Effect of reversing on variation of pitching-moment coefficient with δ_h for reverser B, vertical tails mid, and $\phi_t = 0^\circ$.



(a) Vertical tails forward: $\phi_t = 0^\circ$

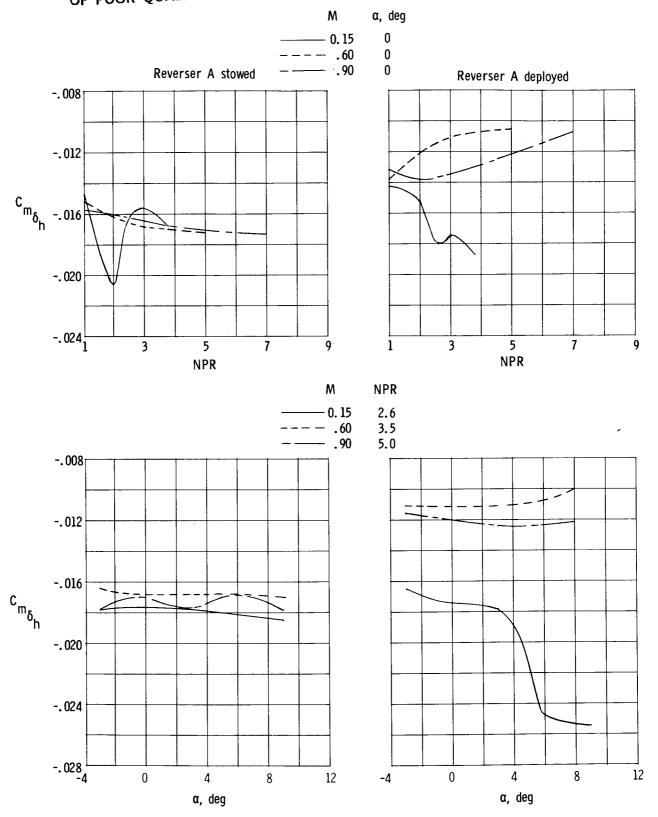
Figure 20. Horizontal tail effectiveness for configurations with reverser A.



(b) Vertical tails mid: $\phi_t = 0^\circ$.

Figure 20. Continued.

ORIGINAL PAGE 18. OF POOR QUALITY



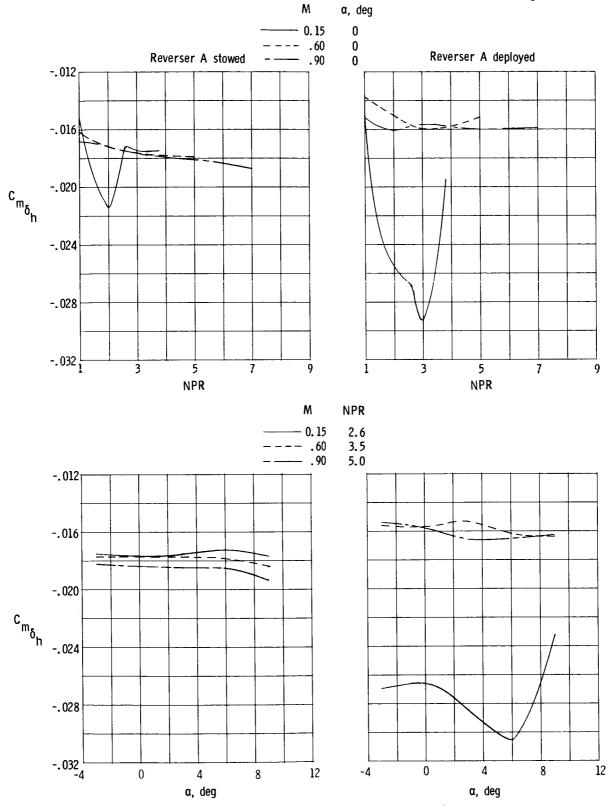
(c) Vertical tails mid: $\phi_t = 20^\circ$.

Figure 20. Continued.

ļ.

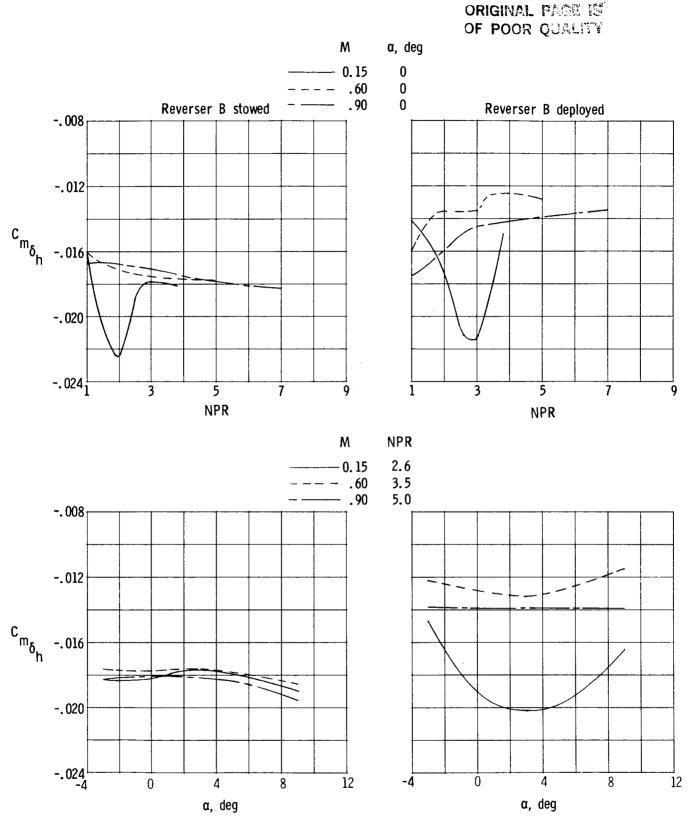
L

ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR QUALITY



(d) Vertical tails aft; $\phi_t = 0^\circ$.

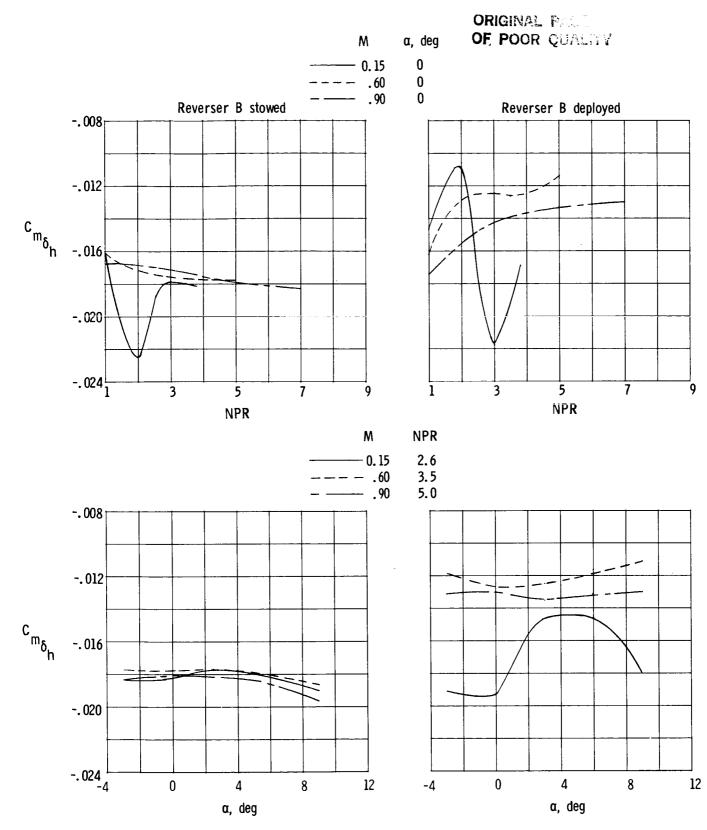
Figure 20. Concluded.



(a) $\theta = 110^{\circ}$

Figure 21. Horizontal tail effectiveness for configurations with reverser B, vertical tails mid, and $\phi_t=0^\circ$

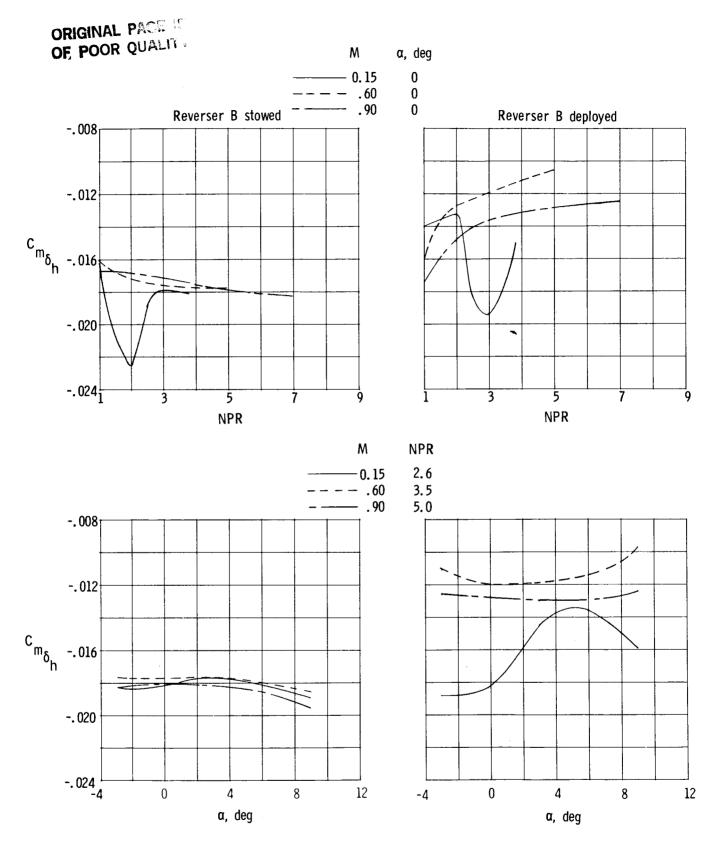
L



_ _

(b) $\theta = 120^{\circ}$.

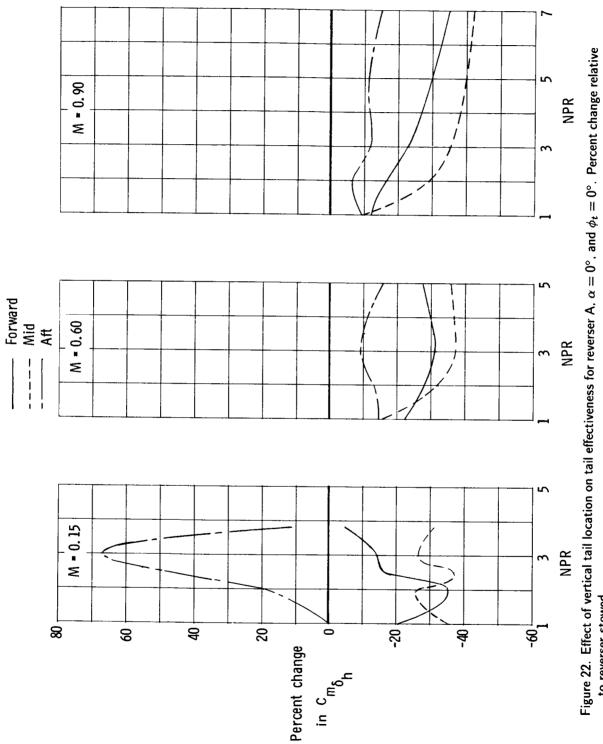
Figure 21. Continued.



(c) $\theta = 130^{\circ}$.

Figure 21. Concluded.

ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR QUALITY



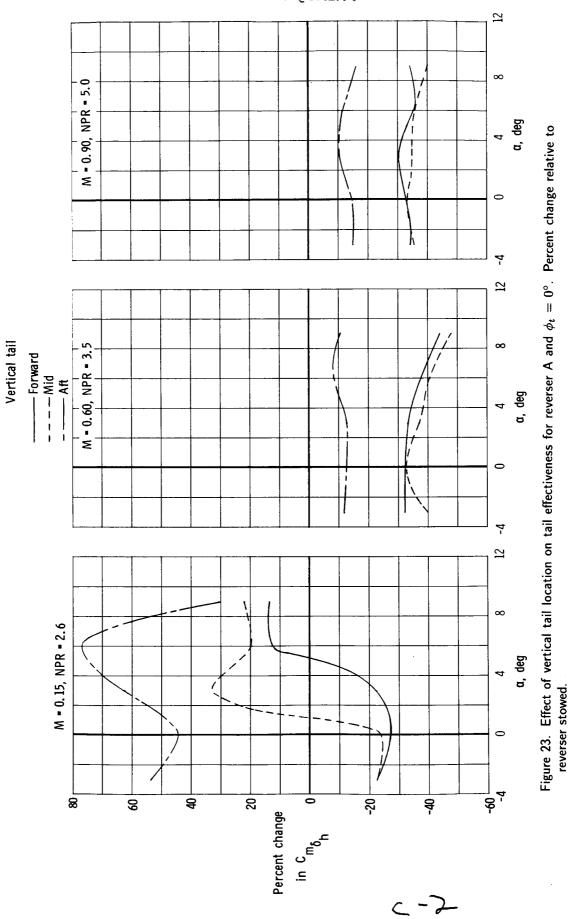
Vertical tail

Ê



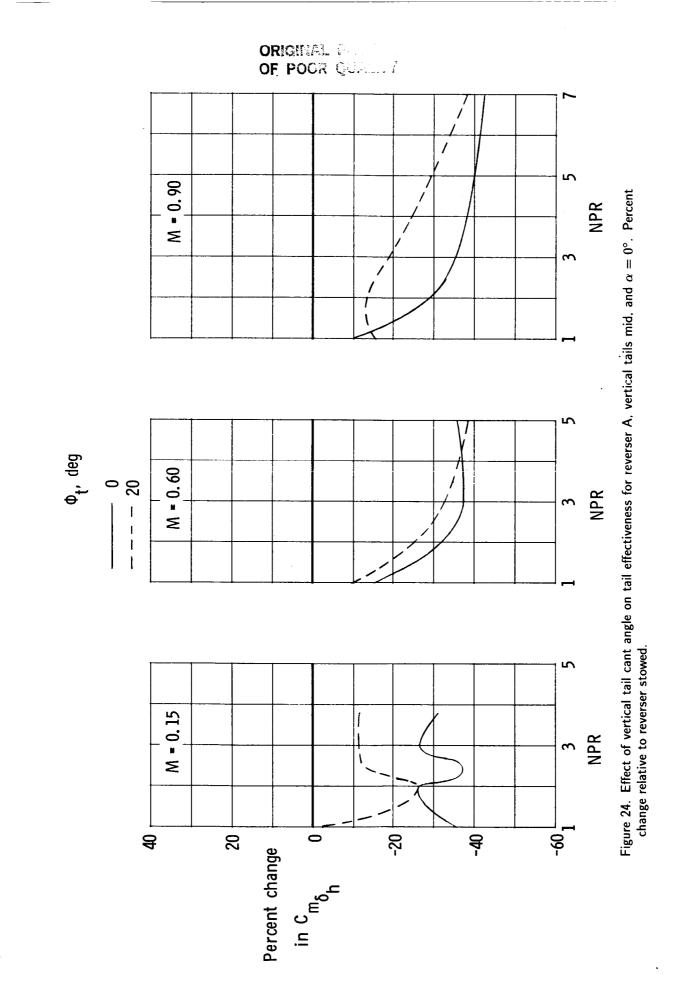
95

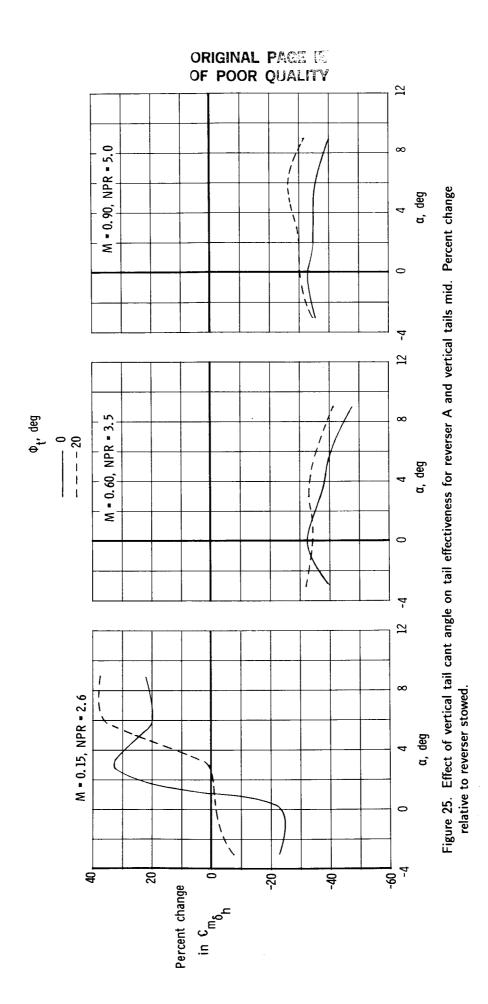
ORIGINAL DO

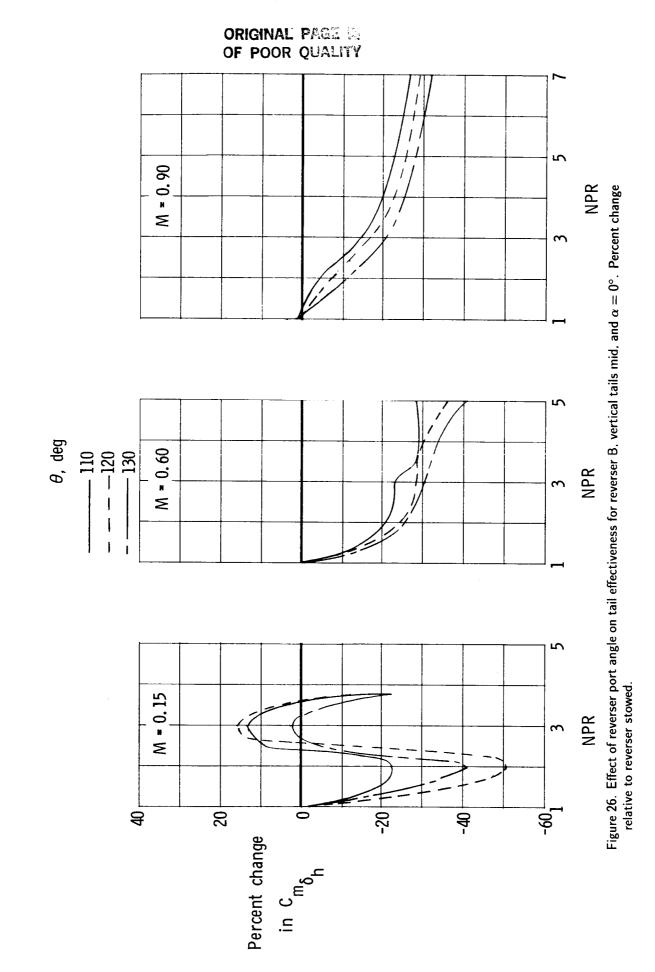


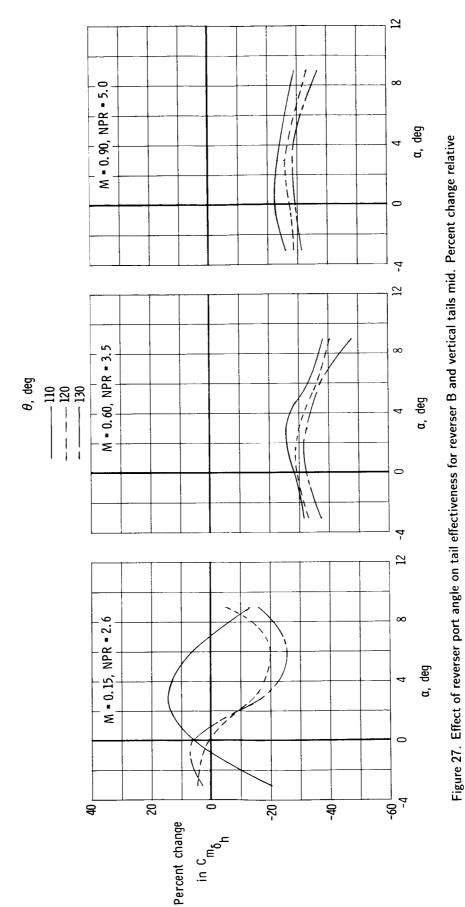
96

i.









ORIGIMAL PAL OF POOR QUALLY

Figure 27. Effect of reverser port angle on tail effectiveness for reverser B and vertical tails mid. Percent change relative to reverser stowed.