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# Low-Speed Aerodynamic Characteristics of a 0.08-Scale YF-17 Airplane Model at High Angles of Attack and Sideslip

Daniel N. Petroff, Stanley H. Scher, and Carl E. Sutton

April 1978





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Daniel N. Petroff Stanley H. Scher and Carl E. Sutton, Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, California



Ames Research Center Moffett Field, California 94035

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#### LOW-SPEED AERODYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF A 0.08-SCALE YF-17 AIRPLANE

#### MODEL AT HIGH ANGLES OF ATTACK AND SIDESLIP

#### Daniel N. Petroff, Stanley H. Scher, and Carl E. Sutton\*

#### Ames Research Center

#### SUMMARY

A 0.08-scale model of the YF-17 airplane was tested in the Ames 12-Foot Pressure Wind Tunnel at a Mach number of 0.2 and Reynolds numbers of 0.2 to 2.3 million based on a fuselage forebody depth of 0.128 m (0.42 ft). Angles of attack ranged from 0° to 90°, and the angle of sideslip ranged from  $-10^{\circ}$ to 30°. Data were obtained with and without the nose boom and with several strake configurations; data were also obtained for various control surface deflections.

Analysis of the results revealed that selected strake configurations adequately provided low Reynolds number simulation of the high Reynolds number characteristics. The addition of the boom in general tended to reduce the Reynolds number effects.

#### INTRODUCTION

Reynolds number effects caused by the crossflow over the fuselage ahead of an airplane wing's leading edge in a spin can cause appreciably different side forces and yawing moments on a small-scale model from those obtained at the same attitudes on the full-scale configuration (refs. 1 and 2). These effects usually occur in the angle of attack range between 40° and 90°. In the course of conducting investigations in the spin tunnel at Langley Research Center on necessarily small-scale models, the Reynolds number effects for some configurations have been so marked that model spin and recovery characteristics are not representative of the full-scale airplane.

Normally, a wind tunnel Reynolds number investigation is conducted on a given design to determie if spin tunnel results could be significantly altered by Reynolds number effects. When such effects are discovered, various strake configurations are tested on the nose of the model in an attempt to eliminate the differences. Then, the selected strake configuration that most closely duplicates the side-force and yawing moment characteristics of the full-scale airplane is placed on the spin tunnel model.

\*Project Engineer, ARO, Inc., Moffett Field, Calif. 94035.

For some designs, the effects of Reynolds number at low angles of attack are also of interest in connection with (1) wind-tunnel model tests at angles of attack up to the aerodynamic stall, (2) spin entry tests conducted with radio-controlled models dropped from a helicopter, and (3) theoretical analysis.

In the investigation reported in this paper, a 0.08-scale YF-17 lightweight fighter airplane model was tested in the Ames 12-Foot Wind Tunnel to determine static longitudinal and lateral directional aerodynamic characteristics over a range of Reynolds number from subcritical to supercritical. The angle of attack ranged from 0° to 90° and the angle of sideslip ranged from -10° to 30°.

Since Reynolds number effects sufficient to affect spin tunnel results were present for the basic configuration, a number of strake configurations were evaluated at model angles of attack from 40° to 90°. Whereas the flight vehicle will be equipped with the nose boom and boom-compatible strake, for the purpose of this investigation, the basic configuration was taken to be without the boom and strake.

Included in this investigation were tests at both high and low Reynolds numbers to determine the separate and combined effects of a nose boom and of a faired boom-compatible pair of strakes. These tests were performed at angles of attack ranging from 0° to 90°. Also, for both high and low Reynolds numbers, lateral and longitudinal control deflection effects were measured at angles of attack from 10° to 60°.

The data are presented with minimum discussion.

#### NOMENCLATURE

The axis systems and sign conventions are shown in figure 1. Data are presented in the bod, axis coordinate system. Because the data were computerplotted, the corresponding plot symbol, where used, is given together with the conventional symbol.

Symbol	symbol	Definition
Ъ	BREF	wing reference span
ē	LREF	wing reference chord
C <sub>A</sub>	CA	body axes axial force coefficient
C <sub>D</sub>	CĐ	stability axes drag coefficient
C <sub>T.</sub>	CL	stability axes lift coefficient

Symbol	Plot symbol	Definition
с <sub>l,b</sub>	CBL	body axes rolling-moment coefficient
c <sub>m</sub>	CLM	body and stability axes pitching-moment characteristics
C <sub>N</sub>	CN	body axes normal force coefficient
C <sub>n</sub>	CBN	body axes yawing-moment coefficient
C n,s	CLN	stability axes yawing-moment coefficient
c <sub>y</sub>	CY	body and stability axes side-force coefficient
L/D	L/D	lift-to-drag ratio
M <sub>∞</sub>	MACH	free-stream Mach number
ġ	Q(PSF)	dynamic pressure
RN	RN	Re;nolds number, based on a fuselage forebody depth of 0.128 m
S	SREF	wing reference area
α	ALPHA	angle of attack, deg
β	BETA	angle of sideslip, deg
δ <sub>a</sub>	AIL	aileron, total aileron deflection angle, deg, positive with trailing edge down
ц	HOR	horizontal tail incidence, deg, positive with trailing edge down

## Model Notation

B <sub>4</sub>	body
C <sub>1</sub>	canopy
D <sub>6</sub>	duct
H <sub>1</sub>	horizontal
V <sub>2</sub>	vertical tail
W.,	wing (3% camber)

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Symbol	Plot symbol	Description
a <sub>l</sub>		aileron
d 1		dorsal
8 <sub>5</sub>	•	gutter
h <sub>t</sub>		aileron actuator fairing without P <sub>2</sub> pylon
h <sub>7</sub>	LH7	vertical tail tip pod with $V_2$ vertical
h <sub>10</sub>		wing tip missile launchers
1		nose boom
<sup>n</sup> 1	Nl	leading-edge flap with hinge line at 7.5 and 20% local chord
n <sub>3</sub>	N3	leading-edge flap with hinge line at 20% local chord
r <sub>2</sub>		rudder with V <sub>2</sub> vertical
Ŧ <sub>3</sub>		ramp
s <sub>x</sub>		strake with $B_{i_4}$ body (x designates strake geometry)
<b>s</b> ' <sub>1</sub>		strake
s'2		strake
s <sup>1</sup> <sub>3</sub>		strake
$\mathbf{s}_{4}^{\dagger}$		strake .
s <sup>†</sup> <sub>5</sub>		strake
<sup>د</sup> 6		strake
s <sub>3</sub>		$S_2$ strake terminated at model station 8.80
s <sub>4</sub>		$S_2$ strake terminated at model station 10.05
w <sub>1</sub>		AIM-9E missile
x <sub>1</sub>		$B_4 C_1 D_6 W_2 d_1 g_5 h_4 h_{10} \overline{r}_3 w_1$
x <sub>2</sub>	. ·	$B_4 C_1 D_6 W_2 d_1 g_5 h_4 h_{10} \overline{r}_3$
X <sub>3</sub>	·	$B_4 C_1 D_6 W_2 d_1 g_5 h_4 h_{10} \overline{r}_3 + grit$
		4

#### TEST FACILITY

The Ames 12-Foot Pressure Wind Tunnel is a variable-density, lowturbulence wind tunnel that operates in the Mach number range of 0.1 to 0.94. The wind tunnel is powered by a two-stage, axial flow fan driven by electric motors totaling 12,000 horsepower. Airspeed in the test section is controlled by variation of the fan's rotative speed. Eight fine-mesh screens in the settling chamber, together with a contraction ratio of 25:1, provide in airstream of exceptionally low turbulence.

#### MODEL DESCRIPTION

The model was a 0.08-scale version of the YF-17 airplane. The geometry of the model is given in table 1, strake configurations in table 2, installation drawings and model drawings in figures 2 and 3, respectively, and installation photographs in figure 4.

The YF-17 airplane is a twin-engine jet fighter aircraft with a wing leading edge sweep back of 26.6°, under-wing inlets, twin canted vertical tails, and an all-movable differential horizontal tail.

All airfoils are NACA 65A, modified with a sharp leading edge. The wing camber is 3% and the thickness is 5% at the root, decreasing linearly to 4% at 65% semispan and the remaining being constant 4% to the tip. The highly swept leading-edge extension has a total exposed area of  $4.27 \text{ m}^2$  (46 ft<sup>2</sup>). The horizontal tails have symmetrical sections and are 5.5% thick at the root, tapering linearly to 3% at the tip. The twin vertical tails have symmetrical sections, are canted outboard 20°, and are 5% thick at the root, tapering linearly to 3% at the tip.

The model was fitted with variable position leading-edge flaps (LEF) having hinge-lines at both the 7.5 and 20% chord lines. Flap positioning was manually accomplished using brackets. Horizontal tail deflections were also manually accomplished using brackets.

The aft end of the model, between the vertical tails, was distorted to accept the model support sting.

#### TESTING AND PROCEDURE

The investigation was performed at Mach number 0.20 and over a range of fuselage forebody depth based Reynolds number from 0.2 million to 2.3 million. Data were obtained at angles of attack from  $10^{\circ}$  to  $90^{\circ}$  and at angles of sideslip of  $-10^{\circ}$  to  $30^{\circ}$ . To insure boundary-layer transition to turbulent conditions, for selected configurations a 0.254 cm (0.1 in.) wide strip of grit having a nominal diameter of 0.0140 cm (0.0055 in.) was placed 3.68 cm (1.45 in.) aft (streamwise) of all leading edges. Grit size was conservatively selected to be one sieve size larger than needed, as indicated in reference 3. The trip effectiveness for these tests was not verified.

Forces and moments were sensed by an internally mounted six-component strain-gage balance. Model cavity pressure was sensed by two transducers connected to tubes on the left- and right-hand side of the sting. No axial force corrections were applied from these measurements. An angle transducer mounted on the support system was used to measure model angles of attack.

For angles of attack to 40°, the LEF were deflected 25° at the 20% chord line. At angles of attack above 40°, the LEF were deflected to  $30^{\circ}$  at the 7.5% chord line and 15° at the 20% chord line.

The effects of control surface deflections were investigated. The horizontal tails were deflected, both together and differentially, from -15° to 10°. The ailerons were deflected differentially from -30° to 30°.

#### DATA REDUCTION

The six-component force and moment data were reduced about the model moment reference center in both the body and stability axes systems. The axes systems are defined in figure 4 and the moment reference center was assumed to be at the 30% m.a.c. The base and cavity pressure were measured but were not used as correction factors on axial force or drag. The angle of attack and the angle of sideslip were corrected for sting deflections in the longitudinal and lateral planes. The angle of attack and the appropriate aerodynamic coefficients were corrected for tunnel-wall interference effects (ref. 4). The additive wall correction increments are as follows:

 $\Delta \alpha = 0.15733447 C_{L}$   $\Delta C_{D} = 0.0025903 C_{L}$   $\Delta C_{m} (tail off) = -0.00590325 C_{L}$   $\Delta C_{m} (tail on) = -0.00496259 C_{T}$ 

Tunnel static pressure was measured in the plenum surrounding the test section and no blockage corrections were applied. A prior calibration of the 12-ft wind tunnel at these test conditions with large blockage models showed plenum pressure to be essentially identical to free-stream static pressure. Consequently, this pressure is currently being used as the basis of free-stream pressure for all high altitude tests.

Data repeatability for the test was estimated by reviewing repeat runs and repeat points within a run and is as follows:

$C_{L} = \pm 0.002$	$C_{l} = \pm 0.0010$
$C_{\rm D} = \pm 0.0002$	$\alpha = \pm 0.05^{\circ}$
$C_{Y} = \pm 0.0006$	$\beta = \pm 0.05^{\circ}$
$C_{m} = \pm 0.008$	$M = \pm 0.005$
$C_n = \pm 0.0012$	$RN = \pm 0.0025 \times 10^6$

#### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

For the basic configuration, the variation of aerodynamic characteristics with Reynolds number for given angles of attack and angles of sideslip are presented in figure 5. Boom-on and boom-off data at high and low Reynolds number are presented in figures 6 and 7. Boom-compatible strake-configuration data obtained at high and low Reynolds number without the boom installed are presented in figures 8 and 9, and with the boom installed in figures 10 and 11. Data from low Reynolds number tests of eight strake configurations on the basic model are presented in figure 12. The effects of control deflections at high and low Reynolds number are shown in figures 13 and 14. See table 3 for a listing of the data figures.

Analysis of the data indicates that maximum Reynolds number effects occurred on the basic model at an angle of attack of 60° (e.g., see  $C_n$  data in fig. 5, pp. 44-47 and in fig. 6, p. 54). Some smaller effects of Reynolds number were also present at angles of attack higher and lower than 60°.

As may be seen in figure 6, pages 52-54, the main effect of adding the boom to the basic configuration was the reduced Reynolds number effect in the yawing-moment coefficient  $C_n$  at angles of attack of 40°, 50°, and 60°.

The results of tests of the model with strakes installed indicated that through use of some of the strake configurations, the Reynolds number effects found on the basic model were eliminated or reduced significantly. (For example, see fig. 8, p. 67, and fig. 12, p. 101.)

Other strake configurations tested did not provide the needed corrections.

#### CONCLUDING REMARKS

A 0.08-scale YF-17 airplane model has been tested at Mach number 0.2 in the Ames 12-Foot Wind Tunnel at high and low Reynolds numbers at angles of attack of 10° to 90° and angles of sideslip of -10° to 30°. Longitudinal and lateral-directional characteristics were investigated with and without horizontal tail and aileron deflections.

Reynolds number effects of significance were found to be present. The Reynolds number effects were eliminated or significantly reduced through the addition of selected forebody strake configurations.

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# TABLE 1.- MODEL GEOMETRY

(a) Model component: wing  $(W_2)$ 

Total data	Full	-scale	Model	-scale
Area Planform Watted	325,160 cm <sup>2</sup>	50,400 in. <sup>2</sup>	2081 cm <sup>2</sup>	322.6 in. <sup>2</sup>
Span (equivalent)	1066.8 cm	420 in.	85,344 cm	33.6 in.
Aspect ratio	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Rate of taper				
Taper ratio	0.3483	0.3483	0.3483	0.3483
Dihedral angle, deg	-5	-5	-5	-5
Incidence angle, deg	0	0	0	0
Aerodynamic twist, deg	0	. 0	0	0
Toe-in angle				
Cant angle		]		
Sweep-back angles, deg				
Leading edge	26.660	26.660	26.660	26.660
Trailing edge	-2.881	~2.881	-2.881	-2.881
0.25 element line	20	20	20	20
Chord	( = 0 = 1 0	1 70 0 1	0.6 77	
Root (wing sta. 0.0)	452.12 cm	1/8.0 in.	36.1/ cm	14.240 in.
Tip (equivalent)	157.48 cm	62.0 in.	12.598 cm	4.960 in.
MAU Two she of 0.25 MAC	328.334 Cm	129.344 11.	26.281 cm	10.349 in.
Fus. sta. of $0.25$ MAC	1152.04 cm	453.56 in.	92.161 cm	36.284 in.
W.P. OI U.25 MAC $P$ $\uparrow$ $af$ $0.25$ MAC	10.980 cm	4.323  ln	17 929	U.343 1N.
Airfetl section	ZZZ.66U Cm	87.748 1n.	17.020 <u>cm</u>	7.019 in.
Reat	NACAODA mod	LILEA WICH SHA	arp leading (	limonule to
Tin	5% camber, 3	D% THICK AT TO	Sor capering	linearly to
TTP -	4% at 03% s	pan, constant	4% со стр	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
Exposed data				
	010 7/0 2	22.076 4 2	12612	011 - 2
Area	212,748 Cm <sup>2</sup>	34,970 in	TOOT CW-	ZIL 1n
(equivalent)	 2 E	 	2 5	
Tapan matio	<b>ب</b> ال ال		5.5	
Chords				
Poet				
Tin Tin				
MAC		·		
Fus. sta. of 0.25 MAC				
W.P. of 0.25 MAC				
B.L. of 0.25 MAC				
Leading-edge extension	$42,735 \text{ cm}^2$	6624 in. <sup>2</sup>	$273.5 \text{ cm}^2$	$42.39 \text{ in.}^2$
(LEX)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			

# TABLE 1.- MODEL GEOMETRY - Continued

# (b) Model component: vertical ( $V_2$ )

Data per side	Full	-scale	Model-s	cale
Area				
Planform	48,419 cm <sup>2</sup>	7505 in. <sup>2</sup>	309.4 cm <sup>2</sup>	47.95 in. <sup>2</sup>
Wetted				
Span (equivalent)	241.30 cm	95.00 in.	19.304 cm	7.600 in.
Aspect ratio	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Rate of taper		·		
Taper ratio	0.394	0.394	0.394	0.394
Dihedral angle, deg				 0
Incidence angle, deg	U	0	0	0
Aerodynamic twist, deg		0	1	1
Toe-in angle L.E.	1	L I	· · 上	T
(outboard)	20	20	20	20
Cant angle outboard	20	20	20	20
Sweep-back angles, deg	41 220	61 220	/1 320	41 320
Leading edge	41.320	41.520	41.020 0.278	91.320
Trailing edge	9.270	9.270	3.270	35
0.25 element line	U.S.	·		<i>د</i> د
Deat (mine ata 0.0)	287 02 am	113.00 fm	22 962 cm	9 04 <del>in</del> .
Tip (acufuciant)	11/30 cm	45 00 in	9.144 cm	3.60 in.
http (equivarenc)	213.042  cm	83 875 in	17.043 cm	6.710 in.
$\frac{1}{1}$	1/77 986 cm	581,8837 in	118,239 cm	46.5507 in.
W P of $0.25$ MAC	135 207 cm	53 2312 in	10.817 cm	4.2585 in.
$B_{1}$ of 0.25 MAC	124,952 cm	49.194 fp.	9,996 cm	3.9355 in.
Airfoil section	NACA65A with	modified sharp	leading edge	, no camber,
Root	root thickne	ss of 5%, varvi	ng linearly t	o 3% thick-
Tip	ness at the	tip		
Exposed data per side	<u> </u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Area	48,309 cm <sup>2</sup>	7488 in. <sup>2</sup>	$308.4 \text{ cm}^2$	47.81 in. <sup>2</sup>

### TABLE 1.- MODEL GEOMETRY - Continued

	Full-s	cale	Model-scale				
Length	1825.307 cm	718.625	in.	146.025 cm	57.49 in.		
Max. width	213.995 cm	84.25	in.	17.120 cm	6.74 in.		
Max. depth	202.248 cm	79.625	in.	16.180 cm	6.37 in.		
Fineness ratio							
Area							
Max. cross-sectional	29,738 cm <sup>2</sup>	4609.375	in. <sup>2</sup>	190 cm <sup>2</sup>	29.50 in. <sup>2</sup>		
Planform	241,249 cm <sup>2</sup>	37,393	in. <sup>2</sup>	1544 cm <sup>2</sup>	239.32 in. <sup>2</sup>		
Wetted				·			
Base	$13,891 \text{ cm}^2$	2153.125	in. <sup>2</sup>	88.9 cm <sup>2</sup>	13.78 in. <sup>2</sup>		
Profile	208,325 cm <sup>2</sup>	32,290.55	in. <sup>2</sup>	1333 cm <sup>2</sup>	206.64 in. <sup>2</sup>		

## (c) Model component: body (B<sub>4</sub>)

## TABLE 1.- MODEL GEOMETRY - Concluded

# (d) Model component: horizontal stabilizer $(H_1)$

Total data	Full-	scale	Model-scale				
Area							
Planform	$60.096 \text{ cm}^2$	9314.93 in. <sup>2</sup>	$384.62 \text{ cm}^2$	09.62 in. <sup>2</sup>			
Wetted							
Span (equivalent)	675.1 cm	265.8 in.	54.01 cm	21.26 in.			
Aspect ratio	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5			
Rate of taper							
Taper ratio	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6			
Dihedral angle	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0			
Incidence angle, deg	0	0	0	0			
Aerodynamic twist, deg	0	0	0	0			
Toe-in angle							
Cant angle				<b></b> -			
Sweep-back angles, deg							
Leading edge	40.846	40.846	40.846	40.846			
Trailing edge	27.979	27.979	27.979	27.979			
0.25 element line	38.000	38.000	38.000	38.000			
Chords							
Root (wing sta. 0.0)	234.493 cm	92.32 in.	18.760 cm	7.386 in.			
Tip (equivalent)	121.920 cm	48.00 in.	9.754 cm	3.840 in.			
MAC	165.946 cm	65.33 in.	14.736 cm	5.802 in.			
Fus. sta. of 0.25 MAC	1644.65 cm	647.50 in.	131.572 cm	51.800 in.			
Z.P. of 0.25 MAC	-3.715 cm	1,4625 in.	0.297 cm	0.117 in.			
B.L. of 0.25 MAC	150.939 cm	59.425 in.	12.075 cm	4.754 in.			
Airfoil section	NACA65A modi	fied with shar	p leading edg	e, no camber,			
	5-1/2% thick	at root varyi	ng linearly t	o 3% at the			
	tip						
Exposed data			* <u>************************************</u>				
Area	39,423.8 cm <sup>2</sup>	6120 in. <sup>2</sup>	252.7 cm <sup>2</sup>	39.17 in. <sup>2</sup>			
Span (equivalent)	243.84 cm	96.00 in.	19.507 cm	7.680 in.			
Aspect ratio	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5			
Taper ratio	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6			
Chords		e de la companya de la					
Root	203.2 cm	80.00 in.	16.256 cm	6.400 in.			
Tip	121.92 cm	48.00 in.	9.754 cm	3.840 in.			
MAC	165.956 cm	65.327 in.	13.276 cm	5.227 in.			
Fus. sta. of 0.25 MAC	1687.386 cm	664.325 in.	134.991 cm	53.146 in.			
W.P. of 0.25 MAC	-56.198 cm	-22.125 in.	-4.496 cm	-0.177 in.			
B.L. of 0.25 MAC	205.677 cm	80.975 in.	16.454 cm	6.478 in.			

Strake	Strake	Strake	Strake	Strake	Strake L.E.	Strake	Strake pivot	Port			Starboard		rd
designation	length, cm	width, 'cm	thickness, cm	angle, deg	station, cm	F.S., cm	vertical location, cm	1	2	3	1	2	3
s <sub>1</sub>	18.999	0.533	10° wedge	-2 fwd	12.598	15.850	-0.610	off	off	off	off	off	off
S <sub>2</sub>	18.161			3.58 aft	14.351	14.351	-0.686						
S <sub>3</sub>	8.001			3,58									
S <sub>4</sub>	11.176												
s¦	15.24	1.016	0.159	3.80	27.922	26.111	FRP	on	on		on	on	ļ
s <sub>2</sub> '								off	off				
S <sup>†</sup> 3								on	on		off	off	
S4					20.32			off	on	on		on	ón
s;	7.62				27.992					off			off
s <sub>6</sub>					35.524			on	off		on	off	

TABLE 2.- NOSE STRAKE IDENTIFICATION

## TABLE 3.- INDEX OF DATA FIGURES

Figure	Title	Page
5	Longitudinal and lateral-directional aerodynamic characteristic variation with Reynolds number	1
6	Boom (11) and Reynolds number effects on lateral- directional aerodynamic characteristics	17
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10	Boom (11) + strakes (S1) and Reynolds number effects on lateral-directional aerodynamic characteristics	43
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12	Effects on various strake configurations on longitudinal and lateral-directional aerodynamic characteristics	56
13	Control deflection and Reynolds number effects on lateral- directional aerodynamic characteristics	80
14	Control deflection and Reynolds number effects on longitudinal aerodynamic characteristics	83

10.0







(a) 12-foot 40°-90° cannon support.

Figure 2.- Installation drawings.

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(b) 12-foot 0°-40° cannon support.

Figure 2.- Concluded.



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(b) Model 3-view with missiles.

Figure 3.- Continued.

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(c) Fuselage.

Figure 3.- Continued.

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(d) Fuselage nose sections.

Figure 3.- Continued.



(e) W<sub>2</sub> wing with LEX.

Figure 3.- Continued.

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- (f) Leading-edge flap detail.
  - Figure 3.- Continued.



(g) Horizontal  $H_1$ .

Figure 3.- Continued.

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Figure 3.- Continued.

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	Sa	
	0°	
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	20°	
	30°	
	- 10°	
	- 20*	
-	- 30°	

SECTION AA

Sa

(i) Aileron.

Figure 3.- Continued.

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(j) S' strakes.

Figure 3. - Continued.







Figure 3.- Continued.

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(1) AIM-9E missile.

Figure 3.- Concluded.

a



(a) One-quarter front view.Figure 4.- Model installation photographs.



(b) One-quarter rear view. Figure 4.- Concluded.



FIG.5 LONGITUD. AND LATERAL-DIRECT. AERO CHARAC. VARIATION WITH REYNOLDS NUMBER

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FIG.5 LONGITUD. AND LATERAL-DIRECT. AERO CHARAC. VARIATION WITH REYNOLDS NUMBER



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FIG.5 LONGITUD. AND LATERAL-DIRECT. AERO CHARAC. VARIATION WITH REYNOLDS NUMBER

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FIG.5 LONGITUD. AND LATERAL-DIRECT. AERO CHARAC. VARIATION WITH REYNOLDS NUMBER

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FIG.6 BOOM(II) AND REY. NO. EFFECTS ON LATERAL-DIRECT. AERO CHARACTERISTICS (A) ALPHA = 10.10

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DATA SET	SYMBOL	CONFIGURATION DESCRIPTION	RN
(RDS0471	0	X1 NB 11 H1 V2 LH7	. 30
(RDS048)		XI NB TI HI V2 LH7	2.25
(RD5049)	õ	XI N3 HI V2 LH7	. 30(
(RD5054)	Δ	X1 N3 H4 V2 LH7	2.25



FIG.6 BOOM(II) AND REY. NO. EFFECTS ON LATERAL-DIRECT. AERO CHARACTERISTICS (B)ALPHA = 20.27



FIG.6 BOOM(11) AND REY. NO. EFFECTS ON LATERAL-DIRECT. AERO CHARACTERISTICS (C)ALPHA = 30.39

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FIG.6 BOOM(II) AND REY. NO. EFFECTS ON LATERAL-DIRECT. AERO CHARACTERISTICS (D) ALPHA = 40.42

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FIG.6 BOOM(II) AND REY. NO. EFFECTS ON LATERAL-DIRECT. AERO CHARACTERISTICS (A)ALPHA = 40.35



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RN

(B) ALPHA = 50.33

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CONFIGURATION DESCRIPTION

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DATA SET SYMBOL

5 3



FIG.5 BOOM(11) AND REY. NO. EFFECTS ON LATERAL-DIRECT. AERO CHARACTERISTICS (C)ALPHA = 60.28

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DATA	SET	SYMBOL	CONFIGURATION DESCRIPTION	RN	·
(RDSC	0084	0	X2 NI TI HI V2 LH7	.200	
(RDS)	009)		X2 N1 11 H1 V2 LH7	2.250	
(*RD\$(	101	0	X2 N1 HL V2 UH7	005.	
(RDSC	3131		X2 NI HA V2 LH7	2.250	







FIG.6 BOOM(11) AND REY. NO. EFFECTS ON LATERAL-DIRECT. AERO CHARACTERISTICS (D) ALPHA = 70.30

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FIG.6 BOOM(II) AND REY. NO. EFFECTS ON LATERAL-DIRECT. AERO CHARACTERISTICS (E) ALPHA = 80.30

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FIG.6 BOOM(11) AND REY. NO. EFFECTS ON LATERAL-DIRECT. AERO CHARACTERISTICS (F)ALPHA = 89.22

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FIG.7 BOOM(II) AND REY. NO. EFFECTS ON LONGITUD. AERO CHARACTERIST (A)BETA = .00

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FIG.7 BOOM(II) AND REY. NO. EFFECTS ON LONGITUD. AERO CHARACTERISTICS (C)BETA = 20.00

60

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FIG.8 STRAKES(S2) AND REY. NO. EFFECTS ON LATERAL-DIRECT. AERO CHARACTERISTICS (A)ALPHA = 10.09



FIG.8 STRAKES(S2) AND REY. NO. EFFECTS ON LATERAL-DIRECT. AERO CHARACTERISTICS (8) ALPHA = 20.27

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FIG.8 STRAKES(S2) AND REY. NO. EFFECTS ON LATERAL-DIRECT. AERO CHARACTERISTICS (C) ALPHA = 30.44

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FIG.8 STRAKES(S2) AND REY. NO. EFFECTS ON LATERAL-DIRECT. AERO CHARACTERISTICS (D)ALPHA = 40.44

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FIG.8 STRAKES(S2) AND REY. NO. EFFECTS ON LATERAL-DIRECT. AERO CHARACTERISTICS (A) ALPHA = 40.33

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FIG.8 STRAKES(S2) AND REY. NO. EFFECTS ON LATERAL-DIRECT. AERO CHARACTERISTICS (B)ALPHA = 50.36

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FIG.8 STRAKES(S2) AND REY. NO. EFFECTS ON LATERAL-DIRECT. AERO CHARACTERISTICS (C) ALPHA = 60.27



FIG.8 STRAKES(S2) AND REY. NO. EFFECTS ON LATERAL-DIRECT. AERO CHARACTERISTICS (D) ALPHA = 70.27


FIG.8 STRAKES(S2) AND REY. NO. EFFECTS ON LATERAL-DIRECT. AERO CHARACTERISTICS (E)ALPHA = 80.21

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FIG.8 STRAKES(S2) AND REY. NO. EFFECTS ON LATERAL-DIRECT. AERO CHARACTERISTICS (F)ALPHA = 89.21

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FIG.9 STRAKES(S2) AND REY. NO. EFFECTS ON LONGITUD. AERO CHARACTERISTICS (B) BETA = 10.00

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(C)BETA = 20.00

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FIG.10 BOOM(11)+STRAKES(S1) AND REY. NO. EFFECTS ON LATERAL-DIRECT. AERO CHARAC. (A) ALPHA = 10.09



**RN** 

(B)ALPHA =20.27

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DATA SET SYMBOL

(RDS049)

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CONFIGURATION DESCRIPTION



FIG.10 BOOM(II)+STRAKES(SI) AND REY. NO. EFFECTS ON LATERAL-DIRECT. AERO CHARAC. (C) ALPHA = 30.44

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(D) ALPHA = 40.44



FIG.10 BOOM(11)+STRAKES(S1) AND REY. NO. EFFECTS ON LATERAL-DIRECT. AERO CHARAC. (A)ALPHA = 40.33





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FIG.10 BOOM(11)+STRAKES(S1) AND REY. NO. EFFECTS ON LATERAL-DIRECT. AERO CHARAC. (B)ALPHA = 50.36









FIG.10 BOOM(I1)+STRAKES(S1) AND REY. NO. EFFECTS ON LATERAL-DIRECT. AERO CHARAC. (C)ALPHA = 60.27

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RN

CONFIGURATION DESCRIPTION

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FIG.10 BOOM(11)+STRAKES(S1) AND REY. NO. EFFECTS ON LATERAL-DIRECT. AERO CHARAC. (D) ALPHA = 70.27



FIG.10 BOOM(11)+STRAKES(S1) AND REY. NO. EFFECTS ON LATERAL-DIRECT. AERO CHARAC. (E)ALPHA = 80.21



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(F)ALPHA = 89.21

DATA SET SYMBOL CONFIGURATION DESCRIPTION



FIG.11 BOOM(II)+STRAKES(SI) AND REY. NO. EFFECTS ON LONGITUD. AERO CHARAC. (A)BETA = .00

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(B)BETA = 10.00

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FIG.11 BOOM(I1)+STRAKES(S1) AND REY. NO. EFFECTS ON LONGITUD. AERO CHARAC. (C) dETA = 20.00

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FIG.12 EFFECTS OF VARIOUS STRAKE CONFIGS. ON LONG. AND LAT.-DIRECT. AERO CHARAC. (B)ALPHA = 50.36

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FIG.12 EFFECTS OF VARIOUS STRAKE CONFIGS. ON LONG. AND LAT.-DIRECT. AERO CHARAC. (D) ALPHA = 70.27

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FIG.12 EFFECTS OF VARIOUS STRAKE CONFIGS. ON LONG. AND LAT.-DIRECT. AERO CHARAC. (E)ALPHA = 80.21



FIG.12 EFFECTS OF VARIOUS STRAKE CONFIGS. ON LONG. AND LAT.-DIRECT. AERO CHARAC. (F)ALPHA = 89.21

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(A)ALPHA = 40.33

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FIG.12 EFFECTS OF VARIOUS STRAKE CONFIGS. ON LONG. AND LAT.-DIRECT. AERO CHARAC. (B) ALPHA = 50.36

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FIG.12 EFFECTS OF VARIOUS STRAKE CONFIGS. ON LONG. AND LAT.-DIRECT. AERO CHARAC. (C)ALPHA = 50.27

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FIG.12 EFFECTS OF VARIOUS STRAKE CONFIGS. ON LONG. AND LAT.-DIRECT. AERO CHARAC. (D) ALPHA = 70.27



FIG.12 EFFECTS OF VARIOUS STRAKE CONFIGS. ON LONG. AND LAT.-DIRECT. AERO CHARAC. (E)ALPHA = 80.21



FIG.12 EFFECTS OF VARIOUS STRAKE CONFIGS. ON LONG. AND LAT.-DIRECT. AERO CHARAC. (F) ALPHA = 89.21



FIG.12 EFFECTS OF VARIOUS STRAKE CONFIGS. ON LONG. AND LAT.-DIRECT. AERO CHARAC. (A) ALPHA = 40.33



FIG.12 EFFECTS OF VARIOUS STRAKE CONFIGS. ON LONG. AND LAT.-DIRECT. AERO CHARAC. (B)ALPHA = 50.36

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(C) ALPHA = 60.27



FIG.12 EFFECTS OF VARIOUS STRAKE CONFIGS. ON LONG. AND LAT.-DIRECT. AERO CHARAC. (D) ALPHA = 70.27

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FIG.12 EFFECTS OF VARIOUS STRAKE CONFIGS. ON LONG. AND LAT.-DIRECT. AERO CHARAC. (E)ALPHA = 80.21



FIG.12 EFFECTS OF VARIOUS STRAKE CONFIGS. ON LONG. AND LAT.-DIRECT. AERO CHARAC. (F) ALPHA = 89.21

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FIG.12 EFFECTS OF VARIOUS STRAKE CONFIGS. ON LONG. AND LAT.-DIRECT. AERO CHARAC. (A) ALPHA = 40.33

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FIG.12 EFFECTS OF VARIOUS STRAKE CONFIGS. ON LONG. AND LAT.-DIRECT. AERO CHARAC. (B)ALPHA = 50.36

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(C) ALPHA = 60.27



FIG.12 EFFECTS OF VARIOUS STRAKE CONFIGS. ON LONG. AND LAT.-DIRECT. AERO CHARAC. (D)ALPHA = 70.27

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FIG.12 EFFECTS OF VARIOUS STRAKE CONFIGS. ON LONG. AND LAT.-DIRECT. AERO CHARAC. (E)ALPHA = 80.21

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FIG.12 EFFECTS OF VARIOUS STRAKE CONFIGS. ON LONG. AND LAT.-DIRECT. AERO CHARAC. (F)ALPHA = 89.21

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FIG.13 CONTROL DEFLEC. AND REY. NO. EFFECTS ON LAT.-DIR. AERO CHAR., AIL-R=-AIL-L (A) ALPHA = 20.27

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FIG.13 CONTROL DEFLEC. AND REY. NO. EFFECTS ON LAT.-DIR. AERO CHAR., AIL-R=0.0 (A) ALPHA = 20.36





FIG.13 CONTROL DEFLEC. AND REY. NO. EFFECTS ON LAT.-DIR. AERO CHAR., AIL-R=-AIL-L (A) ALPHA = 60.27



FIG.14 CONTROL DEFLEC. AND REY. NO. EFFECTS ON LONG. AERO CHAR., AIL-R=AIL-L=0 (A)BETA = .00

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FIG.14 CONTROL DEFLEC. AND REY. NO. EFFECTS ON LONG. AERO CHAR., AIL-R=AIL-L=D = 10.00 (B)BETA

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16. Abstract				
A 0.08-scale model of the YF-17 airplane was tested in the Ames 12-Foot				
Pressure Wind Tunnel at a Mach number of 0.2 and at Reynolds numbers of				
0.2 to 2.3 million based on a fuselage forebody depth of 0.128 m (0.42 ft).				
Angles of attack ranged from 0° to 90°; the angle of sideslip ranged from				
-10° to 30°. Data were obtained with and without the nose boom and with				
several strake configurations; also, data were obtained for various control				
Analysis of the results revealed that selected strake configurations				
adequately provided low Reynolds number simulation of the high Reynolds				
number characteristics. The addition of the boom in general tended to				
reduce the Reynolds number effects.				
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