(NASA-TM-X-62360)LOW SPEED AERODYNAMICN78-10019CHARACTERISTICS OF AN 0.075-SCALE F-15AIRPLANE MODEL AT HIGH ANGLES OF ATTACK ANDUnclasSIDESLIP (NASA)118 p HC A06/MF A01UnclasCSCL 01A G3/0250800

NASA TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM NASA TM X-62,360

NASA TM X-62,360

LOW SPEED AERODYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF AN 0.075-SCALE F-15 AIRPLANE MODEL AT HIGH ANGLES OF ATTACK AND SIDESLIP

Daniel N. Petroff, Stanley H. Scher and Lee E. Cohen

Ames Research Center Moffett Field, California 94035

REPRODUCED BY NATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICE Ł U S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE SPRINGFIELD, VA. 22161 ----

July 1974

NOTICE

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED FROM THE BEST COPY FURNISHED US BY THE SPONSORING AGENCY. ALTHOUGH IT IS RECOGNIZED THAT CERTAIN PORTIONS ARE ILLEGIBLE, IT IS BEING RELEASED IN THE INTEREST OF MAKING AVAILABLE AS MUCH INFORMATION AS POSSIBLE.

1 Report No. NASA TM X-62,360	2. Government Accession No.	3. Recipient's Catalog No.				
4. Title and Subtitle LOW SPEED AERODYNAMIC CH	LOW SPEED AERODYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF AN 0.075-					
SCALE F-15 AIRPLANE MODE AND SIDESLIP	SCALE F-15 AIRPLANE MODEL AT HIGH ANGLES OF ATTACK AND SIDESLIP					
7 Author(s) Daniel N. Petroff, Stanl	ey H. Scher** and	8. Performing Organization Report No.				
Lee E. Conen*	······································	10. Work Unit No.				
9. Performing Organization Name and Address	n Moffott Fiold Cal	if 760-17-01				
and	r, norrect rierd, car	11 Contract or Grant No.				
ARO, Inc., Moffett Field	, Calif. 94035	13. Type of Report and Period Covered				
12 Sponsoring Agency Name and Address		Technical Memorandum				
National Aeronautics and Washington, D. C. 20546	Space Administration	14. Sponsoring Agency Code				
15 Supplementary Notes						
* ARO, Inc., Moffett F ** Project Engineer, NA	ield, Calif. 94035 SA LaRC					
16 Abstract	···· , ···					
An 0.075-scale model representative of the F-15 airplane was tested in the Ames 12-Foot Pressure Wind Tunnel at a Mach number of 0.16 to determine static longitudinal and lateral-directional characteristics at spin atti- tudes for Reynolds numbers from 1.48 to 16.4 million per meter (0.45 to 5.0 million per foot). Angles of attack ranged from 0 to +90° and from -40° to -80° while angles of sideslip were varied from -20° to +30°. Data were ob- tained for nacelle inlet ramp angles of 0 and 11° with the left and right stabilators deflected 0, -25°, and differentially 5° and -5°. The normal pointed nose and two alternate nose shapes were also tested along with several configurations of external stores. Analysis of the results indicate that at higher Reynolds numbers there						
bers. Use of a hemispherical nose in place of the normal pointed nose pro- vided an over-correction in simulating yawing-moment effects at high Reynolds numbers; use of an asymmetrical beveled nose provided an even larger over- correction at positive sideslip angles and an effect in the wrong direction at negative sideslip angles.						
17. Key Words (Suggested by Author(s))	18. Distributio	n Statement				
F-15 airplane Wind T Hi alpha Spin Hi Reynolds Static aerodynamics	unnel test					
19 Security Classif. (of this report)	20 Security Classif. (of this page)	21 Co 1 F.C . 22 In "				
Unclassified	Unclassified	118 \$4.75				

• •

-

.

*For sale by the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161

CONTENTS

	Page
UMMARY	1
NTRODUCTION	1
OMENCLATURE	2
EST FACILİTY	5
ODEL DESCRIPTION	6
ESTING AND PROCEDURE	6
ATA REDUCTION	7
ESULTS AND DISCUSSION	8
EFERENCES	10
ABLES	
1. MODEL GEOMETRY	11
2. INDEX OF DATA FIGURES	13
IGURES	
1. AXIS SYSTEMS	14
2. MODEL DRAWINGS	15
3. MODEL INSTALLATION PHOTOGRAPHS	29
4. DATA	31

(THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK)

LOW SPEED AERODYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF AN 0.075-SCALE

F-15 AIRPLANE MODEL AT HIGH ANGLES OF ATTACK AND SIDESLIP

By Daniel N. Petroff, Stanley H. Scher* and Lee E. Cohen**

Ames Research Center

SUMMARY

An 0.075-scale model representative of the F-15 airplane was tested in the Ames 12-Foot Pressure Wind Tunnel at a Mach number of 0.16 to determine static longitudinal and lateral-directional characteristics at spin attitudes for Reynolds numbers from 1.48 to 16.4 million per meter (0.45 to 5.0 million per foot). Angles of attack ranged from 0 to $\pm 90^{\circ}$ and from $\pm 40^{\circ}$ to $\pm 80^{\circ}$ while angles of sideslip were varied from $\pm 20^{\circ}$ to $\pm 30^{\circ}$. Data were obtained for nacelle inlet ramp angles of 0 and 11° with the left and right stabilators deflected 0, $\pm 25^{\circ}$, and differentially 5° and $\pm 5^{\circ}$. The normal pointed nose and two alternate nose shapes were also tested along with several configurations of external stores.

Analysis of the results indicate that at higher Reynolds numbers there is a slightly greater tendency to spin inverted than at lower Reynolds numbers. Use of a hemispherical nose in place of the normal pointed nose provided an over-correction in simulating yawing-moment effects at high Reynolds numbers; use of an asymmetrical beveled nose provided an even larger over-correction at positive sideslip angles and an effect in the wrong direction at negative sideslip angles.

There were found to be no significant effects of changing inlet ramp angle and adding external stores on the aerodynamic characteristics. At angles of attack between 30° and 60° deflection of the stabilators provided an increase in directional stability.

INTRODUCTION

With the advent of highly maneuverable military aircraft, it was found that a large proportion of aircraft losses were caused by the aircraft entering out-of-control and spinning motions. The department of the Air Force has required the evaluation of these motions on aircraft such as the McDonnell Douglas F-15. The tests being reported in this paper were made to support theoretical analysis of F-15 upright stall/spin motions, and

* Project engineer, NASA LaRC

** Project engineer, ARO, Inc.

to support inverted spin-model tests in the spin tunnel. The model is representative of the F-15.

Upright-attitude force tests were made to provide static aerodynamic data at high angles of attack and sideslip with various control deflections and stores to support theoretical analysis of F-15 upright stall/spin motions. Inverted-attitude force tests were made to evaluate the effects of Reynolds number on the crossflow characteristics on the fuselage ahead of the wing. In some cases, these crossflow effects 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 (references 1 and 2). When these effects do occur, they are usually in the angle-ofattack range between 40° and 90° for upright spins and between -40° and -90° for inverted spins. In the course of conducting investigations of aircraft spin and recovery characteristics in the spin tunnel, small-scale models must necessarily be used. It has been found that for some configurations, the Reynolds number effects are so marked that model spin and recovery characteristics do not represent the spin and recovery characteristics of the full-scale airplane.

In general, a wind tunnel Reynolds number force test program is conducted on a given design to determine if spin tunnel results could be appreciably altered by Reynolds number effects. When such effects are found, various "fixes" are investigated on the wind tunnel model in an attempt to minimize these effects. Then, a similar "fix" is placed on the spin tunnel model so that its side force and yawing moment characteristics in the spin are more representative of the larger scale model.

NOMENCLATURE

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

<u>Symbol</u>	Symbol	Definition
Ac		cavity area
Ъ	BREF	wing span
ī		wing mean aerodynamic chord, M.A.C.
c _A	CA	axial-force coefficient, axial force/qS

2

	c _D	CD	drag coefficient, drag/qS
	с _L	CL .	lift coefficient, lift/qS
	C _L	CBL	rolling-moment coefficient, rolling moment/qSb
	С _т	CLM	pitching-moment coefficient, pitching moment/qS \bar{c}
	c _N	CN	normal-force coefficient, normal force/qS
	c _n	CYN	yawing-moment coefficient, yawing moment/qSb
	С _ү	СҮ	side-force coefficient, side force/qS
	L ·	LREF	reference length
	М	MACH	freestream Mach number
-	р		freestream static pressure
	p _c .		cavity pressure
	q		freestream dynamic pressure
	Re/L	RN/L	unit Reynolds number, million per meter
	S	SREF.	wing area
	α	ALPHA	angle of attack
	β	BETA	angle of sideslip
	^δ aL	AIL-L	left aileron deflection angle, positive trailing edge down
	⁸ a _R	AIL-R	right aileron deflection angle, positive trailing edge down
	⁸ r	RUDDER	rudder deflection angle, positive trailing edge to the left looking forward
	^δ st _L	STB-L	left stabilator deflection angle, positive trailing edge down

$\delta_{st_{R}}$	STB-R	right stabilator deflection angle, positive trailing edge down
.ρ	RHO .	duct inlet ramp angle
	Con	figuration Code
^a 15	A15	gun bump fairing, right-hand
^a 16	A16	wing root fairing, left-hand
^B 156	B156	fuselage
^{.d} 22f	D22F	shroud/exit choke, normal flow
d _{22g}	D22G	shroud/exit choke, blocked flow
D ₄₁	D41	inlet
Fa ₁₇	F17	flaps
Fa ₁₈	[•] A18	ailerons
^H 36	H36	horizontal stabilators
J ₈	J8	MER 200
M ₁₂	M12	radome
Мх	МХ	alternate nose shape, 45° left-hand bevel
My	МҮ	alternate nose shape, hemispherical
т ₂₃	T23 _.	600 gallon fuel tank
т ₂₅	T25	sparrows (two forward and two aft)
т ₅₇	Т57	QRC-249 ECM pod
т ₆₄	т64	SUU-13/A

^T 66	T66	BLU-32/B
V ₁₇₂	V172	vertical tails
^W 118	W118	wing
Y ₂₂	Y22	inboard wing pylons
Y ₂₄	Y24	centerline pylon
Yx	ΥX	outboard wing pylons
	BASIC	^B 156 ^W 118 ^D 41 ^H 36 ^V 172 ^T 25
	A.	J ₈ (3) T ₆₆ Y ₂₄
	В	J ₈ (6) T ₆₄ (2) Y ₂₂
	С ·	T ₅₇ (2) Yx
	D	J ₈ (3) T ₆₄ Y ₂₂
	E .	τ ₂₃ ^γ 24
	F	^T 25
	G	$-M_{12} + M_{X}$
	H.	-M ₁₂ + My

TEST FACILITY

The Ames 12-Foot Pressure Wind Tunnel is a variable density, low turbulence wind tunnel which 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 to 1, provide an airstream of exceptionally low turbulence.

MODEL DESCRIPTION

The model was an 0.075-scale F-15 airplane. The geometry of the model is given in table 1, drawings of the model are presented as figure 2, and photographs of the model installation are included as figure 3.

The model is a twin engine, mid-wing, supersonic fighter aircraft configuration with a 45° wing leading edge sweep and a compound trailing edge sweep. At the wing root the wing section is a NACA 64A(.55)0(5.9), a=0.8 mod. airfoil. Advancing further outboard the wing section changes to a NACA 64A(.55)0(4.6), a=0.8 mod. airfoil, and then to a NACA 64A-20(3.5), a=0.8 mod. airfoil. At the wing tip it is a NACA 64A-20(3.0), a=0.8 mod. airfoil. The twin vertical tails are NACA 000(5.0)-64 airfoils at the root and blend into a NACA 000(3.5)-64 airfoil at the tip. The horizontal stabilators have a NACA 000(5.5)-64 airfoil at the root and blend into a NACA 000(2.5)-64 airfoil at the tip.

Various combinations of stores and their supporting pylons were mounted on the underside of the model and are presented in figures 2 (\mathfrak{l}) to 2 (n).

The model was tested with two alternate nose configurations: a hemispherical nose having a radius of curvature of 1.11cm which shortened the normal nose length by 1.824cm; and a 45° left-hand beveled nose which shortened the normal nose by .318cm.

The control surfaces utilized during the test were the ailerons and horizontal stabilators. The ailerons were 13.283cm in span with a 23.8 per cent wing chord. The horizontal stabilator was a pivoting horizontal tail in which the entire tail rotates.

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

TESTING AND PROCEDURE

The investigation was conducted at a Mach number of 0.16 and at Reynolds numbers of 1.48 to 16.4 million per meter (0.45 to 5.0 million per foot). Data were obtained at angles of attack from -80° to 90° and at sideslip angles from -20° to 30° .

The left and right horizontal stabilator deflections were set at 0 and 0, -25° and -25° , and 5° and -5° , respectively. The ailerons and rudder remained at zero deflection throughout the test.

The basic configuration was $B_{156} W_{118} D_{41} H_{36} V_{172} T_{25}$. Model configuration changes consisted of the addition of various combinations of stores including MER200, BLU-32/B, SUU-13/A, QRC-249 ECM POD and a 600-gallon fuel tank with their associated pylons. Two alternate nose configurations were also tested.

The model was provided with boundary layer transition strips. These strips were of No. 120 carborundum grit with a width of .127cm. Grit density was approximately 59/cm. The strips were located 3.81cm aft of the tip of the airplane nose and at 5 percent chord of the wings, horizontal and vertical tails, and 1.9cm from the leading edge around the engine inlet ducts. When the model was tested for the effect of the nose configurations, no transition grit was used on the model and all stores were removed.

At angles of attack from 40° to 90° and -40° to -80° the engine nacelle ducts were plugged to simulate stalled engines. At other angles of attack the ducts were flow-through simulating normal engine operation. The inlet ramp angle of the ducts was set at either 0 or 11°.

The model was sting mounted on a turntable which permitted the variation of either angle of attack or sideslip. Aerodynamic forces and moments on the model were measured using a Task internal six-component strain gage balance. The balance cavity pressure was measured using a pressure transducer. An angle of attack transducer at the base of the support system was used to measure the angle of attack and a Selsyn was used to measure the turntable rotation.

Tunnel static pressure was measured in the plenum surrounding the test section and no blockage corrections were applied. Prior calibration of the wind tunnel with large blockage models showed plenum pressure to be essentially identical to free-stream static pressure and this pressure is currently being used for all high attitude tests.

DATA REDUCTION

The six-component force and moment data were reduced about the model moment reference center in the body axis system. The axis systems are defined in figure 1 and the moment center was assumed to be at fuselage station 106.142cm and waterline 22.131cm. The angle of attack and angle of sideslip were corrected for deflection of the sting and balance under aerodynamic load. Angle of attack and appropriate aerodynamic coefficients were corrected for model weight tares and tunnel wall interference effects (reference 3). The wall correction values are as follows:

∆∝	=	0.2568 C _L	-	ΔC_{m} (tail on) = 0.001343 C _L
∆C _D	=	0.004020 C _L		∆C _m (tail off) = 0.0008763 C

A stream angle of up to 2° at zero angle of attack is known to exist in the vicinity of the model due to the influence of the support system fairing on the tunnel floor (see figure 3). No stream angle corrections were applied to the data.

Three samples of all balance and tunnel static pressure data were averaged for each data point and then reduced to coefficient form.

The balance cavity pressure was measured and the body axial force coefficient was corrected as follows:

$$C_A = C_{A_{uncorrected}} + \frac{(p_c - p)A_c}{qS}$$

Data repeatability was estimated by reviewing repeat points and is as follows:

с _N	=	_±0.025	۲ _و	=	±0.003
с _А	=	±0.002	œ	=	±0.04°
С _ү	=	±0.014	β	=	±0.04°
c _m	=	±0.010	Re/L	=	±0.07 x 10 ⁶ per m
C _n	=	±0.003	М	=	±0.001

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Computer plotted data are presented in figures 4 through 9. An index to the plotted data is given in table 2.

The effects of Reynolds number on the aerodynamic coefficients of the model for a given angle of attack and angle of sideslip are presented in figure 4. The effects of angle of attack and angle of sideslip on the aerodynamic characteristics at a Reynolds number of 13.1 million per meter (4 million per foot) for two values of nacelle inlet ramp angle are presented in figures 5 and 6, respectively. The effects of sideslip angle on the aerodynamic characteristics at a Reynolds number of 13.1 million per meter (4 million per foot) are presented in figure 7 for several stabilator angles and in figure 8 for several configurations of external stores. The effects of sideslip angle on the aerodynamic characteristics at Reynolds numbers of 1.48 and 16.4 million per meter (0.45 and 5.0 million per foot) for three fuselage nose shapes are presented in figure 9.

Analysis of the results presented in figure 4 indicate that at angles of attack of -80°, -70°, -60° the model adequately simulates full scale when comparing the lateral-directional coefficients, especially C_n which is an important parameter in its effects on spin characteristics (reference l and 2). At an angle of attack of -50°, there was a Reynolds number effect in that a positive value of C_n at 10° of sideslip at high Reynolds number became a negative value of C_n at 10% Reynolds number (see page 39, and see similar effects on pages 24, 29, and 34). At an angle of attack of -40°, some Reynolds number effects were also evident, but the effects were not consistent and in some cases were opposite to the effect already discussed for an angle of attack of -50° (for example of an opposite effect, see page 40).

In general, the results presented in figure 4 indicate that the airplane may have a slightly greater tendency to spin inverted than would the small-scale spin model.

At an angle of attack of -50° use of the hemispherical nose shape as a "fix" on the model at low Reynolds number changed the C_n data to be more like the C_n data at high Reynolds number when the basic tip was on; however, an over-correction is indicated. The data showed that use of the asymmettrical beveled nose is not promising because it provided an even larger over-correction at +10° of sideslip and also because it provided an increment in the wrong direction at negative sideslips (see figure 9, page 86). The use of the hemispherical nose as a "limited fix" for full scale simulation will require further analysis.

At an angle of attack of -40° neither the hemispherical nose nor the asymmetrical beveled nose appeared useful as a Reynolds number "fix". The hemispherical nose caused little or no change and the beveled nose provided an increment in the wrong direction at positive sideslips (see figure 9, page 87).

From the data presented in figures 5 and 6 it is seen that there was little effect of changing the inlet ramp angle on the variation of the aerodynamic coefficients with angle of attack and sideslip. The only coefficient to be appreciably affected by changing the ramp angle from 0 to 11° was the axial-force coefficient.

The data presented in figure 7 show that at angles of attack between 30° and 60° deflection of the stabilators can be **used** to increase the directional stability. Differential deflection of the stabilators is more effective in increasing directional stability at the higher angles of attack.

The data presented in figure 8 show no significant effects of adding external stores on the aerodynamic characteristics.

Ames Research Center National Aeronautics and Space Administration Moffett Field, California 94035

July 3, 1974

REFERENCES

- Neilhouse, Anshal I.; Klinar, Walter J.; and Scher, Stanley H.: Status of Spin Research for Recent Airplane Designs. NASA TR R-57, 1960. (Supersedes NACA RML 57F12).
- 2. Polhaums, Edward C.: Effect of Flow Incidence and Reynolds Number on Low-Speed Aerodynamic Characteristics of Several Noncircular Cylinders With Applications to Directional Stability and Spinning. NASA TR R-29, 1959.
- Sivells, James; and Salmi, Rachel: Jet-Boundary Corrections for Complete and Semispan Swept Wings in Closed Circular Wind Tunnels. NACA TN2454, 1951.

(Dimensions Cm or Cm^2) Fuselage (B₁₅₆) 134.247 Length Cavity pressure 51.936 Wing (W₁₁₈) Span (reference). 97.63 Area (reference) 3177.3 Root chord (theoretical) Root chord (actual) 52.070 57.432 Tip chord 13.018 Mean aerodynamic chord (reference) 36.439 Aspect ratio 3.01 Maximum t/c 0.059 Taper ratio . 0.250 Dihedral -1.0° Incidence 0° 45.0° Leading-edge sweep 38.63° 0.25c sweep 0.0° up to BL. 29.530cm Trailing-edge sweep 11.42° from BL. 29.530cm to wing tip Section: at BL. 15.216 NACA 64A(.55)0(5.9),a=0.8 mod. airfoil at BL. 29.530 NACA 64A(.55)0(4.6),a=0.8 mod. airfoil at BL. 42.812 NACA 64A-20(3.5),a=0.8 mod. airfoil at BL. 48.920 NACA 64A-20(3.0),a=0.8 mod. airfoil Horizontal Stabilator (H₃₆) Semi span 17.916 313.548/side Area Exposed area 643.818 Root chord ' 26.137 Tip chord 8.891 Exposed M.A.C. 18.922 Exposed aspect ratio 2.05 Maximum t/c 0.055 Exposed taper ratio 0.34 **Dihedral** 0° 50.0° Leading-edge sweep 43.34° 0.25c sweep Trailing-edge sweep 12.5°

Section: at BL., 13.335: NACA 000(5.5)-64 airfoil at BL. 31.251: NACA 000(2.5)-64 airfoil Vertical tail (V₁₇₂) • Exposed_area Root chord (2.634cm above FRP) Tip chord Exposed M.A.C. Height from FRP Exposed aspect ratio Maximum t/c Maximum t/c Exposed taper ratio Leading-edge sweep 0.25c sweep Trailing-edge sweep Toe out • Section: at root: NACA 000(5.0)-64 at tip: NACA 000(3.5)-64 .

327.019/side 21.920 5.834 15.423 26.219 1.7 0.050 0.226 36.57° 29.74° 3.41°

2.00°

• *

.

TABLE 2. - INDEX OF DATA FIGURES

-

Figure	Title	Page
4	Variation of aerodynamic characteristics with Reynolds number at various angles of attack.	1
5	Effect of ramp angle on aerodynamic characteristics, Reynolds number equals 13.1 million per meter.	41
6	Effect of ramp angle on aerodynamic characteristics, Reynolds number equals 13.1 million per meter.	51
7	Effect of stabilators on aerodynamic characteristics, Reynolds number equals 13.1 million per meter.	59
8	Effect of stores on aerodynamic characteristics, Reynolds number equals 13.1 million per meter.	71
9	Effect of nose shape for two Reynolds numbers at various angles of attack, zero control surface deflections.	83

•

Notes:

ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR QUALITY



Figure 1. - Axis systems.



(a) General arrangement of the F-15 model

Figure 2.-Model drawings.





ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR QUALITY



Note: All dimensions are model scale in centimeters (inches)

.

,

(c) Vertical stabilizer (V_{172})

Figure 2.-Continued.

ì





ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR QUALITY

.









.



Figure 2.-Continued.

•





Figure 2.-Continued.



(j) Aileron (F_{a18})

Figure 2.-Continued.



PLAN VIEW

25



Figure 2.-Continued.



Figure 2.-Continued.



Figure 2.-Continued.



(n) External store loadings

.

Figure 2.- Concluded.

ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR QUALITY



(a) Top view

Figure 3. - Model installation photographs.



- (b) Bottom view
- Figure 3. Concluded.



PAGE 1

40

ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR QUALITY


PAGE 2



ORIGINAL PAGE IS, OF POOR QUALITY



ζ



ORIGINAL PAGE IS OR POOR QUAL





PAGE 7







ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR QUALITY

PAGE

9



上

10 PAGE

.



(DDW020)



FIG. 4 VARIATION OF AERO. CHAR. WITH REYNOLDS NO. AT VARIOUS ANGLES OF ATTACK.

ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR QUALITY

۰.



出

S



ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR QUALITY





GINAL PAGE IS BOOR QUALITY







PAGE 18



ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR QUALITY



PAGE ·20

n







PAGE 23



PAGE 24

.



ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR QUALITY

٠

J.



.

•

.

57

PAGE 226



OF POOR QUALITY



. .

PAGE 28





6



PAGE 31



PAGE [°] 32

C

.

.



(DDW020)



ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR QUALITY

PAGE

33

.



•

۱

66



.

66

PAGE 35



PAGE °36

•

,

5 ~



ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR QUALITY

•

68


PAGE 38



20

٠.

.



 \geq

PAGE 40

DATA SET SYMBOL CONFIGURATION DESCRIPTION	AIL-L	AIL-R	STB-L	STB-R
(BDW001) O BASIC. RHO=0 + GRIT (BDW009) O BASIC. RHO=11 + GRIT	.000 .000	.000	.000	.000. 000.



(A)ALPHA = -.11

ORIGINAL PAGE L. OF POOR QUALITY

9

DATA SET SYMBOL	CONFIGURATION DESCRIPTION
	BASIC: RHO=0 + GRIT





(B)ALPHA = 10.46

75

PAGE - 42

DATA SET SYMBOL	CONFIGURATION DESCRIPTION	AIL-L	AIL-R	STB-L	STB-R
	BASIC, RH0=0 + GRIT BASIC, RH0=11 + GRIT	000. 000,	.000	.000	.000 .000



DATA SET SYMBOL	CONFIGURATION DESCRIPTION	AIL-L	AIL-R	STB-L	STB-R
	BASIC. RHO=O + GRIT BASIC. RHO=11 + GRIT	000. 000.	.000 .000	.000 .000	.000



(D)ALPHA = 31.29

K

DATA SET SYMBOL	_ CONFIGURATION DESCRIPTION	AIL-L	AIL-R	ST8-L	STB-R
	DATA NOT AVAILABLE	.000	.000.	.000	,000
	BASIC: RHO=11 + GRIT	.000	000,	.000	,000



ORIGINAL PAGE IS

DATA SET	SYMBOL	CONFIGURATION DESCRIPTION
(BDV001)	Ö	BASIC, RHO=O + GRIT
(80009)		BASIC, RHO-11 + GRIT





ή

DATA SET SYMBOL	CONFIGURATION DESCRIPTION	AIL-L	AJL-R	STB-L	STB-R
	BASIC. RHO-O + GRIT BASIC. RHO≃11 + GRIT	000. 000.	.000	.000	.000



 \sim

DATA SET SYMBOL	CONFIGURATION DESCRIPTION	AIL-L	AIL-R	STB-L
	BASIC, RHO-O + GRIT BASIC, RHO-11 + GRIT	.000 .000	.000. 000.	.000



STB-R .000

.000

é-

DATA SET SYMBOL	. CONFIGURATION DESCRIPTION	AIL-L	AIL-R	\$78-L	STB-R
	BASIC, RHO-O + GRIT BASIC, RHO-11 + GRIT	.000 000	.000	.000	.000



DATA SET SYMBOL	CONFIGURATION DESCRIPTION	AIL-L	AIL-R	STB-L	STB-R
	DATA NOT AVAILABLE BASIC: RHO=11 + GRIT	000. 000.	.000 .000	.000	.000 .000



DATA SET SYMBOL	. CONFIGURATION DESCRIPTION	AIL-L	AIL-R	STB-L	ST8-R
	BASIC. RHO-O + GRIT	.000	.000	.000	.000
	BASIC. RHO-11 + GRIT	.000	.000	.000	.000



(A)BETA =-10.00

DATA SET SYMBOL	. CONFIGURATION DESCRIPTION	AIL-L	AIL-R	ST8-L
(EDV001) (BASIC+ RHO=O + GRIT	.000	.000	.000
(EDV009) []	BASIC+ RHO=II + GRIT	.000	.000	.000



STB-R .000 .000

Z

DATA SET SYMBOL	CONFIGURATION DESCRIPTION	AIL-L	AIL-R	STB-L	STB-R
(EDV001) 0	BASIC, RHC=O + GRIT BASIC, RHC=11 + GRIT	000. 000.	.000	.000.	.000 .000



48

DATA SET	SYMBOL.	CONFIGURATION DESCRIPTION
[EDV001] [EDV009]	8	BASIC. RHO-O + GRIT BASIC. RHO-11 + GRIT



DATA SET SYMBOL	CONFIGURATION DESCRIPTION	AIL-L	AIL-R	STÐ-L	STB-R
	BASIC: RHO=O + GRIT BASIC: RHO=II + GRIT	000. 000.	.000	.000	.000 .000



(A)BETA =-10.00

DATA SET	SYMBOL.	CONFIGURATION DESCRIPTION
(E0V001] (E0V009]	8	BASIC: RHC=0 + GRIT BASIC: RHC=11 + GRIT





R

DATA SET SYMBOL	CONFIGURATION DESCRIPTION	AIL-L	AIL-R	STB-L	ST8-R
	BASIC. RHO-O + GRIT BASIC. RHO-11 + GRIT	000. 000.	.000	.000	.000



(C)BETA 4.00 =

ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR QUALITY

 ∞

DATA SET SYMBOL	CONFIGURATION DESCRIPTION	AIL-L	AIL-R	ST8-L	STB-R
	BASIC. RHO-D + GRIT	000.	000.	.000	.000
	BASIC. RHO-11 + GRIT	000.	000.	.000	.000



bb

	210-4
00 .000 00 -25.000 00 5.000	.000 -25.000 -5.000
	00 .000 100 -25.000 100 5.000



(A)ALPHA = -.10

DATA SET SYMBOL	CONFIGURATION DESCRIPTION	ÅIL-L	AIL-R	STB-L	STB-R	
	BASIC, RHO=11 + GRIT BASIC, RHO=11 + GRIT DATA NOT AVAILABLE	000. 000 000	.000 .000	-25.000 5.000	.000 -25.000 -5.000	

•



DATA SET SYMBOL	CONFIGURATION DESCRIPTION	AIL-L	AIL-R	\$18-L	STB-R
(CDV009) O (CDV010) D. (CDV011) ◇	BASIC, RHO=11 + GRIT BASIC, RHO=11 + GRIT BASIC, RHO=11 + GRIT	000. 000. 000.	.000 .000	.000 -25.000 5.000	.000 -25,000 -5,000





DATA SET SYMBOL	CONFIGURATION	DESCRIPTION	AIL-L	AIL-R	STB-L	STB-R	
	BASIC: RHC=11 + BASIC: RHC=11 + BASIC: RHC=11 +	GRIT GRIT GRIT	.000 .000	.000 .000 .000	.000 -25.000 5,000	.000 -25.000 -5.000	



.

(D)ALPHA = 61.28

DATA SET SYMBOL	CONFIGURATION DESCRIPTION	AIL-L	AIL-R	STB-L	STB-R
(COV009) (COV010) (COV010) (COV010) (COV010) (COV010) (COV010) (COV011) (COV01) (COV011) (COV011) (COV011) (COV011) (COV011) (COV011) (COV	ASIC. RHC=11 + GRIT	.000	.000	.000	.000
	ASIC. RHC=11 + GRIT	.000	.000	-25.000	-25.000
	ASIC. RHC=11 + GRIT	.000	.000	5.000	-5.000



DATA SET SYMBOL	CONFIGURATION	DESCRIPTION	AIL-L	AIL-R	STB-Ն	ST8-R
	BASIC: RHO=11 +	GRIT	000	000.	.000	.000
	BASIC: RHO=11 +	GRIT	000	000.	-25.000	-25.000
	BASIC: RHO=11 +	GRIT	000	000.	5.000	-5.000



(F)ALPHA = 88.24

.

R

DATA SET SYMBO	L CONFIGURATION DESCRIPTION	AIL-L	AIL-R	STØ-L	STBR
	BASIC. RHO=11 + GRIT BASIC. RHO=11 +_GRIT	000. 000.	.000.	-25,000	-25.000
(CDV011) 🛇	DATA NOT AVAILABLE	000.	.000	5,000	~5.000



רי ה

(A)ALPHA = -.10

DATA SET (CDV009) (CDV010) (CDV010) (CDV011)	SYMBOL Q Q Q	CONFIGURATION DESCRIPT BASIC, RHO=11 + GRIT BASIC, RHO=11 + GRIT DATA NOT AVAILABLE	i CN	A1L-L .000 .000 .000	AIL-R .000 .000 .000	STB-L .000 -25.000 5.000	STB-R .000 -25.000 -5.000	
		·						

•



(B)ALPHA = 31.33

97

PAGE ~66

DATA SET SYMBOL	CONFIGURATION DESCRIPTION	AIL-L	AIL-R	STB-L	STB-R
(CDW009) (CDW010) (CDW011)	BASIC, RHO=11 + GRIT BASIC, RHO=11 + GRIT BASIC, RHO=11 + GRIT	000. 200. 200.	000. 000 000	-25.000 5.000	.000 -25.000 -5.000



, **.**.

(C)ALPHA = 51.37





DATA SET SYMBOL CO	NF1GURATION DESCRIPTION	AIL-L	AIL-R	STB-L	STB-R
(CDV009) O BASI (CDV010) D BASI (CDV011) O BASI	C.RHO=11 + GRIT C.RHO=11 + GRIT C.RHO=11 + GRIT C.RHO=11 + GRIT	000. 000. 000.	.000 .000 .000	.000 -25.000 5.000	.000 -25.000 -5.000



60/





FIG. 7 EFFECT OF STABILATORS ON AERODYNAMIC CHAR., REYNOLDS NO.= 13.12 MIL. (F)ALPHA = 88.24 PAGE '70





(A)ALPHA = -.24



FIG. 8 EFFECT OF STORES ON AERODYNAMIC CHAR., REYNOLDS NO.= 13.12 MIL. (B)ALPHA = 31.24 PAGE 72

201

ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR QUALITY

(C)ALPHA = 51.33

9

OF POOR QUALITY




21/

PAGE -74





ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR QUALTY

106





.

101

DATA SET SYMBOL CONFIGURATION DESCRIPTION	AIL-L	AIL-R	STB-L	STB-R
(CDVO10) () BASIC, RHO×11 + GRIT	.000	•000	-25,000	-25,000
(CDV012) 🔲 BASIC, RH0=11 + GRIT + A + B + C	.000	•000	-25.000	-25.000
(CDV014) 🛇 DATA NOT AVAILABLE	•000	.000	-25.000	-25.000
(COVO15) 🛆 DATA NOT AVAILABLE	.000	.000	-25,000	~25.000



(A)ALPHA = -.24

.

ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR QUALITY

PAGE 77

DATA SET SYMBOL	CONFIGURATION DESCRIPTION	AIL-L	AIL-R	STB-L	STB-R
(CDV010) (CDV012) (CDV012) (CDV014) (CDV015)	BASIC, RHC≈11 + GRIT BASIC, RHC=11 + GRIT + A + B + C DATA NOT AVAILABLE DATA NOT AVAILABLE DATA NOT AVAILABLE	.000 .000 .000 .000	.000. 000. 000.	-25.000 -25.000 -25.000 -25.000	-25.000 -25.000 -25.000 -25.000



DATA SET SYMBOL	CONFIGURATION DESCRIPTION	AIL-L	AIL-R	STB-L	STB-R
(CDV010) (CDV012) (CDV012) (CDV014) (CDV015)	BASIC, $RHO=11$ + $GRITBASIC$, $RHO=11$ + $GRIT$ + A + B + C BASIC, $RHO=11$ + $GRIT$ + D BASIC, $RHO=11$ + $GRIT$ + E	.000 .000 .000	.000 .000 .000	-25.000 -25.000 -25.000 -25.000	-25.000 -25.000 -25.000 -25.000



(C)ALPHA = 51.33

ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR QUALITY

0

PAGE 79

DATA SET SYMBOL	. CONFIGURATION DESCRIPTION	AIL-L	AIL-R	STB-L S	STB-R
(CDV010) Q	BASIC. RHC=11 + GRIT	200.	.000	-25.000 -2	25.000
	BASIC: $RHO=11 + GRII + A + B + C$ BASIC: $RHO=11 + GRIT + D$.000	.000	-25.000 -2	25.000
(CDV015) A	BASIC, RHC=11 + GRIT + E	.000	.000	-25,000 -2	25.000



.

DATA SET SYMBOL	CONFIGURATION DESCRIPTION	AIL-L	AIL-R	STB-L	STB-R
(CDW010) (CDW012) (CDW014) (CDW014)	BASIC, $R+10-11 + GRIT$ BASIC, $R+10-11 + GRIT + A + B + C$ BASIC, $R+10-11 + GRIT + D$ BASIC, $R+10-11 + GRIT + D$ BASIC, $R+10-11 + GRIT + E$.000 .000 .000 .000	.000 .000 .000	-25.000 -25.000 -25.000 -25.000	-25.000 -25.000 -25.000 -25.000



ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR QUALITY

112

(E)ALPHA = 71.35

PAGE

81

DATA SET SYMBOL	CONFIGURATION DESCRIPTION	AIL-L	AIL-R	STB-L	STB-R
(COV010) (COV012) (COV012) (COV014) (COV014)	BASIC: $RHO=11 + GRIT$ BASIC: $RHO=11 + GRIT + A + B + C$ BASIC: $RHO=11 + GRIT + D$ BASIC: $RHO=11 + GRIT + D$ BASIC: $RHO=11 + GRIT + E$	000. 000. 000. 000.	.000 .000 .000	-25.000 -25.000 -25.000 -25.000	-25.000 -25.000 -25.000 -25.000



 $\langle G \rangle$





⁽B)ALPHA =-70.00

j.

PAGE 84



ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR QUALITY

16



 $L \parallel$



