

# Corso Manovre e Stabilità

## *Caratteristiche Aerodinamiche Profili ed Ali*

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## FORZE AERODINAMICHE

$$L = L(\rho_{\infty}, V_{\infty}, S, \alpha, \mu_{\infty}, a_{\infty})$$

$$D = D(\rho_{\infty}, V_{\infty}, S, \alpha, \mu_{\infty}, a_{\infty})$$

$$M = M(\rho_{\infty}, V_{\infty}, S, \alpha, \mu_{\infty}, a_{\infty})$$

$$C_L = \frac{L}{q_{\infty} S}$$

$$C_D = \frac{D}{q_{\infty} S}$$

$$C_M = \frac{M}{q_{\infty} S c}$$

Per dato corpo (dimensioni)

$$C_L = f_1(\alpha, Re, M_{\infty})$$

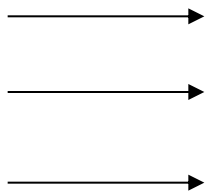
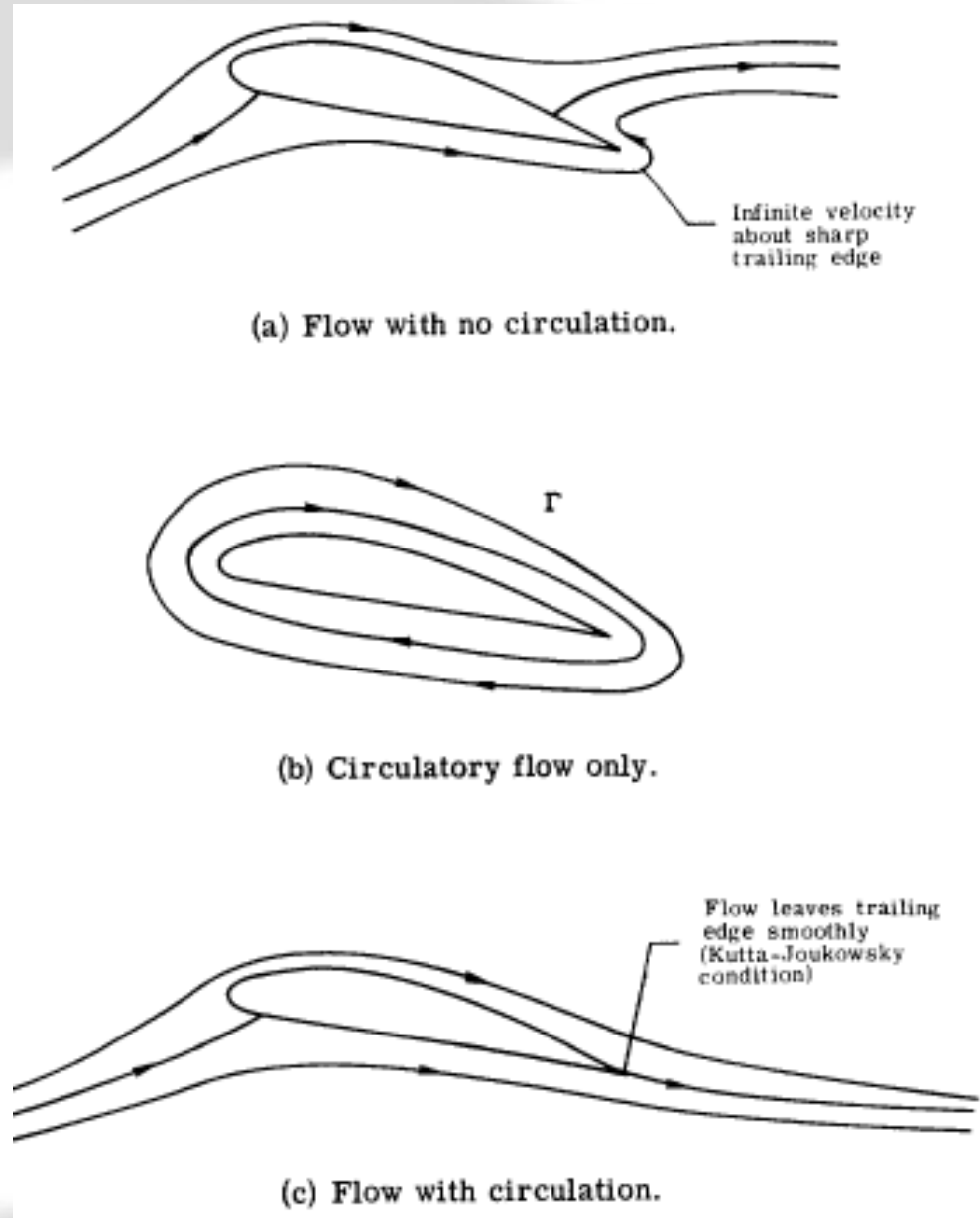
$$C_D = f_2(\alpha, Re, M_{\infty})$$

$$C_M = f_3(\alpha, Re, M_{\infty})$$

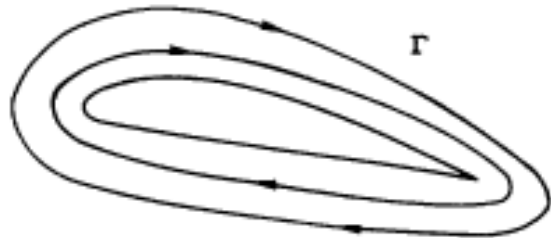


# Teorema Kutta-Joukowski

$$L = \rho V \Gamma$$



+



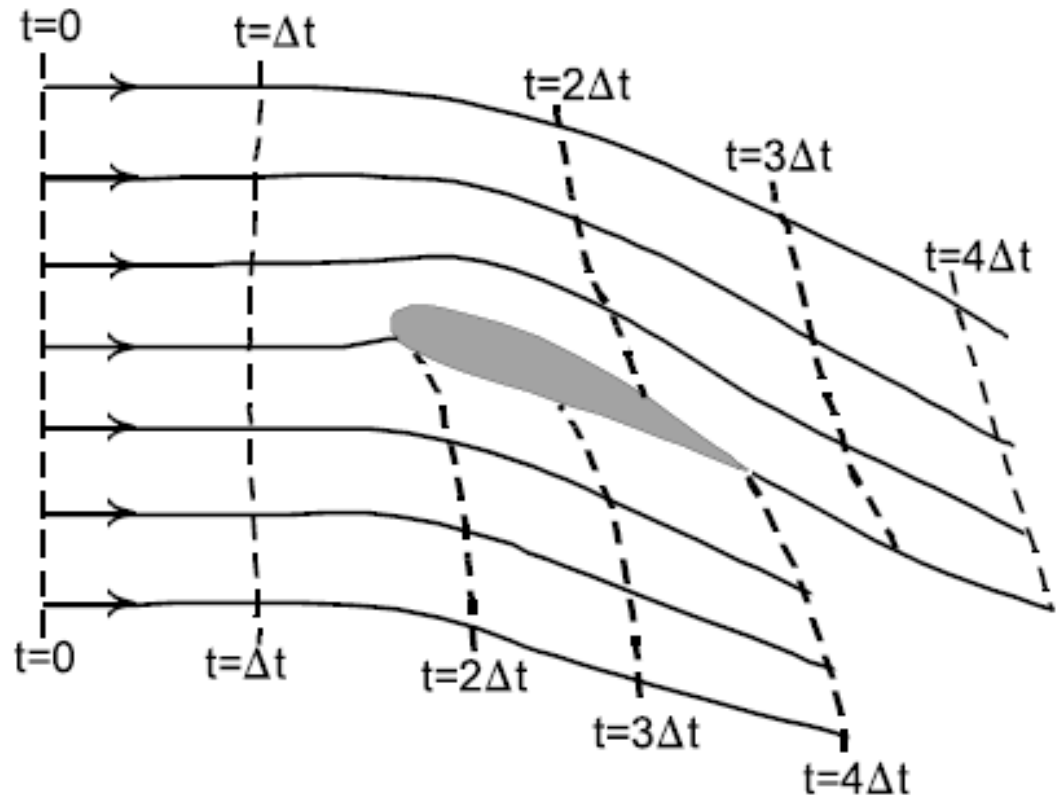
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# Portanza prodotta da diversa velocità del flusso sul dorso e sul ventre

$$V_{\text{dorso}} > V_{\text{ventre}}$$

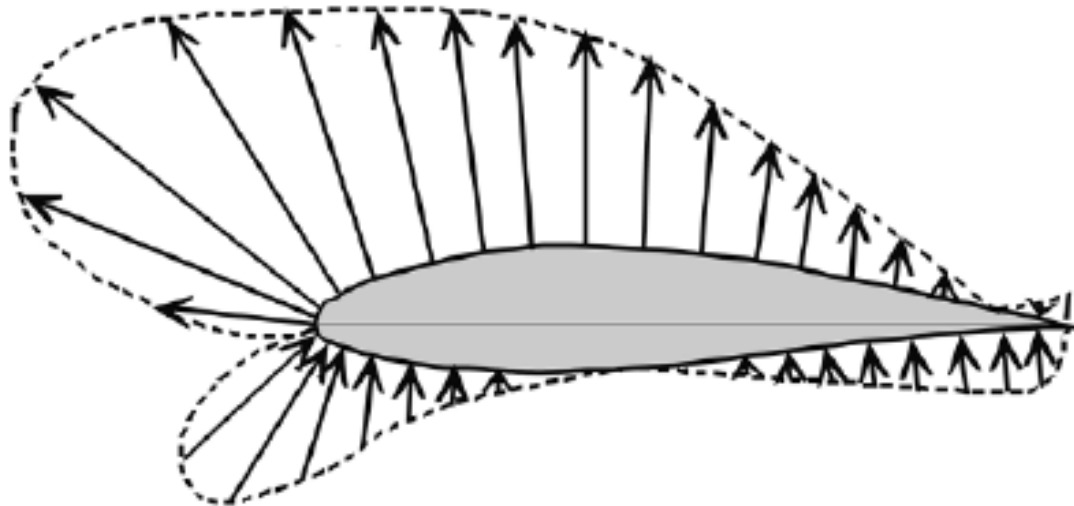
Per Bernoulli la pressione è maggiore sul ventre che sul dorso



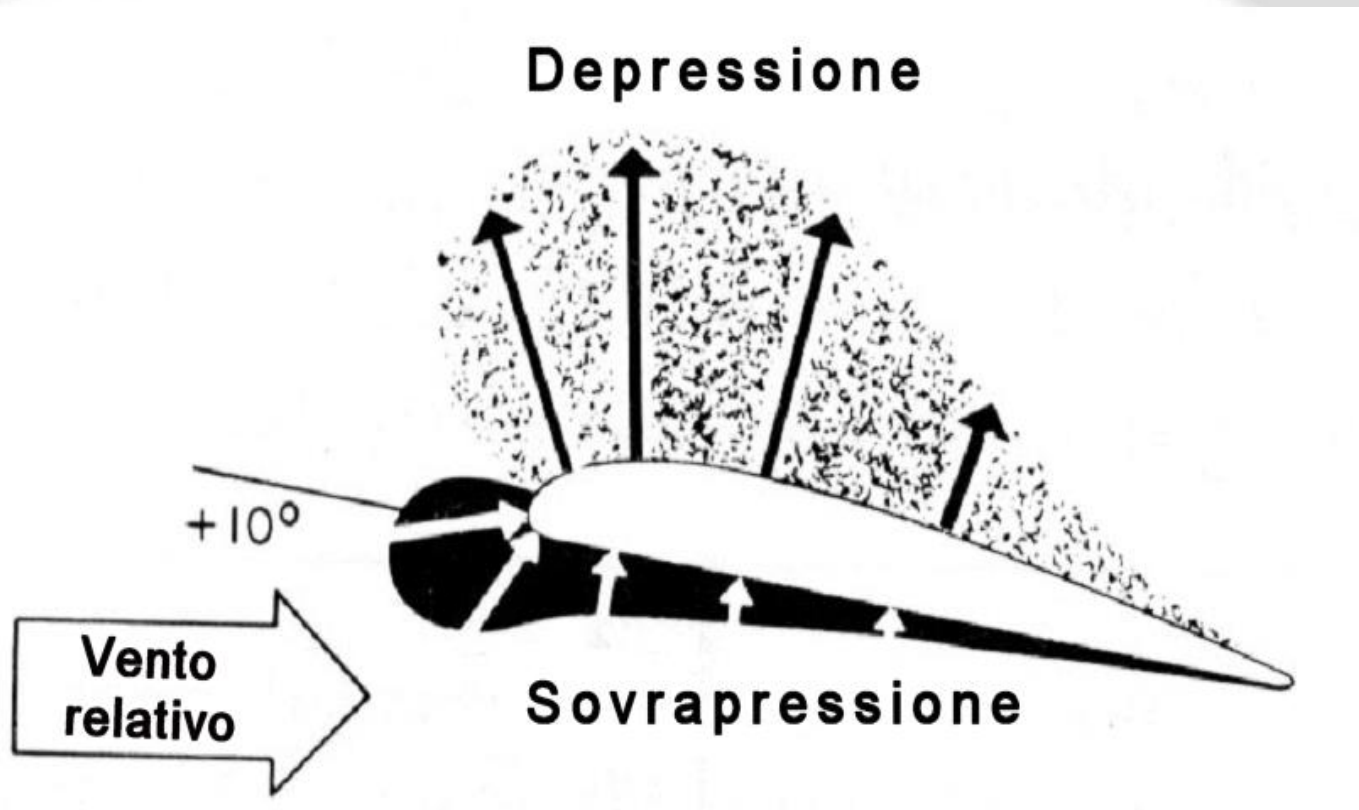
# Portanza prodotta da diversa velocità del flusso sul dorso e sul ventre

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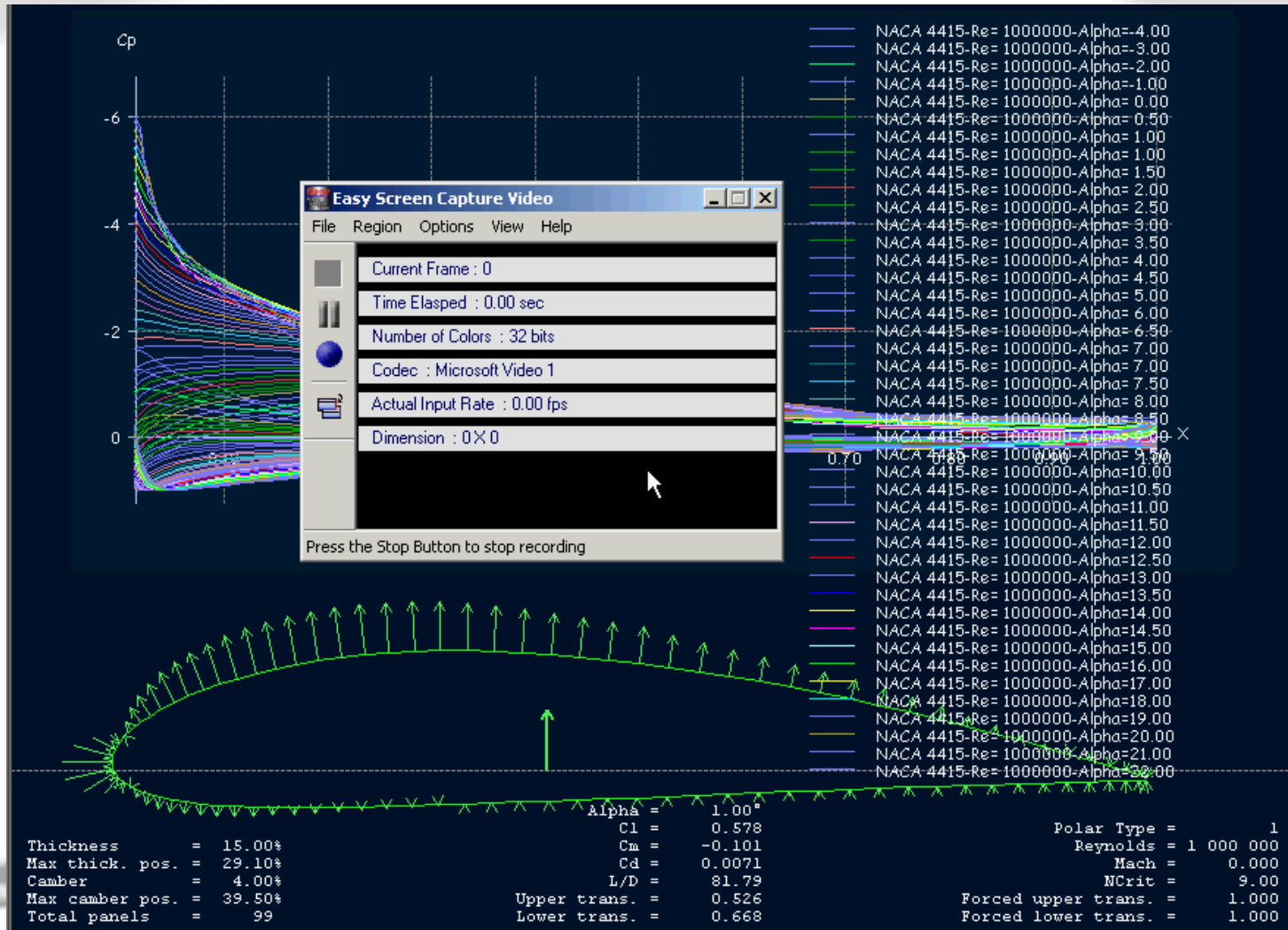


Per Bernoulli la pressione è maggiore sul ventre che sul dorso  
Il profilo è come se fosse risucchiato verso l'alto.



# Genesi della forza aerodinamica

*La portanza generata e' proporzionale all'angolo di incidenza  $\alpha$*



## Coefficiente di pressione

$$C_p \stackrel{\wedge}{=} \frac{p - p_\infty}{q_\infty} = \frac{p - p_\infty}{\frac{1}{2} \rho_\infty V^2}$$

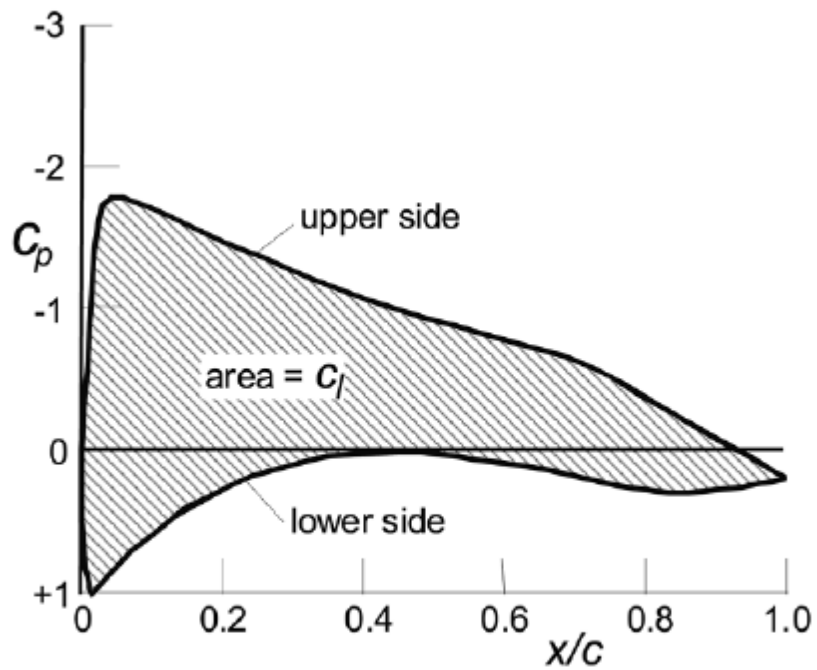
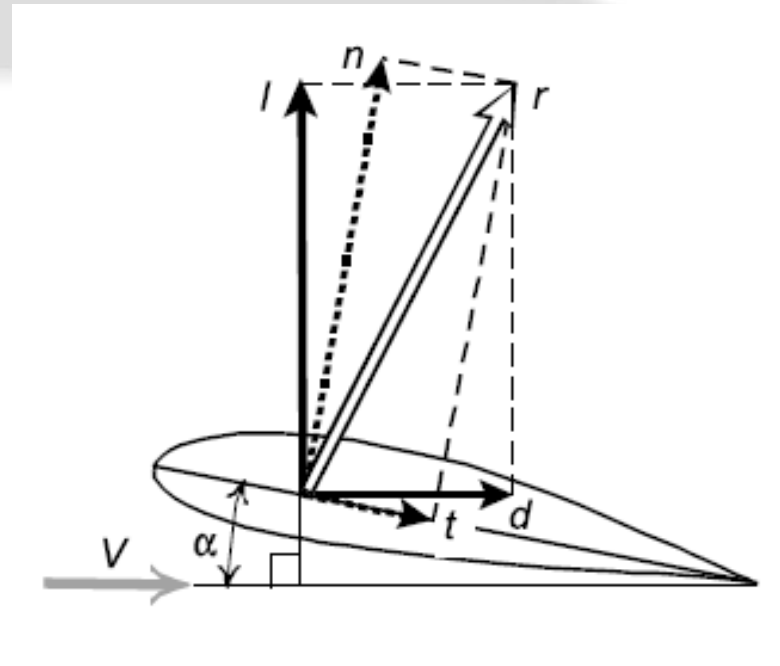
$$C_p = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \rho (V^2 - v^2)}{\frac{1}{2} \rho V^2} = 1 - \left(\frac{v}{V}\right)^2$$

Increased pressure (overpressure):	$p > p_\infty$ and $v < V$	$\rightarrow C_p > 0$
Reduced pressure (suction):	$p < p_\infty$ and $v > V$	$\rightarrow C_p < 0$
Stagnation point:	$v = 0$ and $p = p_t$	$\rightarrow C_p = 1$
Undisturbed flow:	$v = V$ and $p = p_\infty$	$\rightarrow C_p = 0$





# Distribuzione del $C_p$ - Portanza



(a) Chordwise pressure coefficient



# Il Fenomeno della Separazione

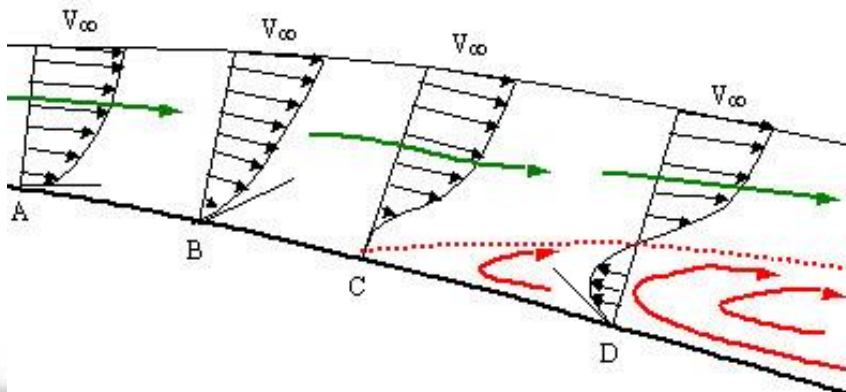
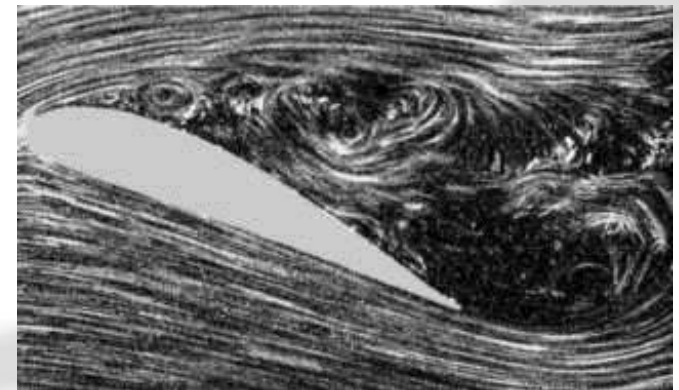
- **Flusso separato:**

Se a causa della viscosità una parte dell'energia cinetica della particella fluida viene dissipata per vincere l'attrito (strato limite) la pressione non sarà più "bilanciata" e la particella fluida tenderà a muoversi in direzione opposta al flusso.

## FLUSSO ATTACCATO



## FLUSSO SEPARATO

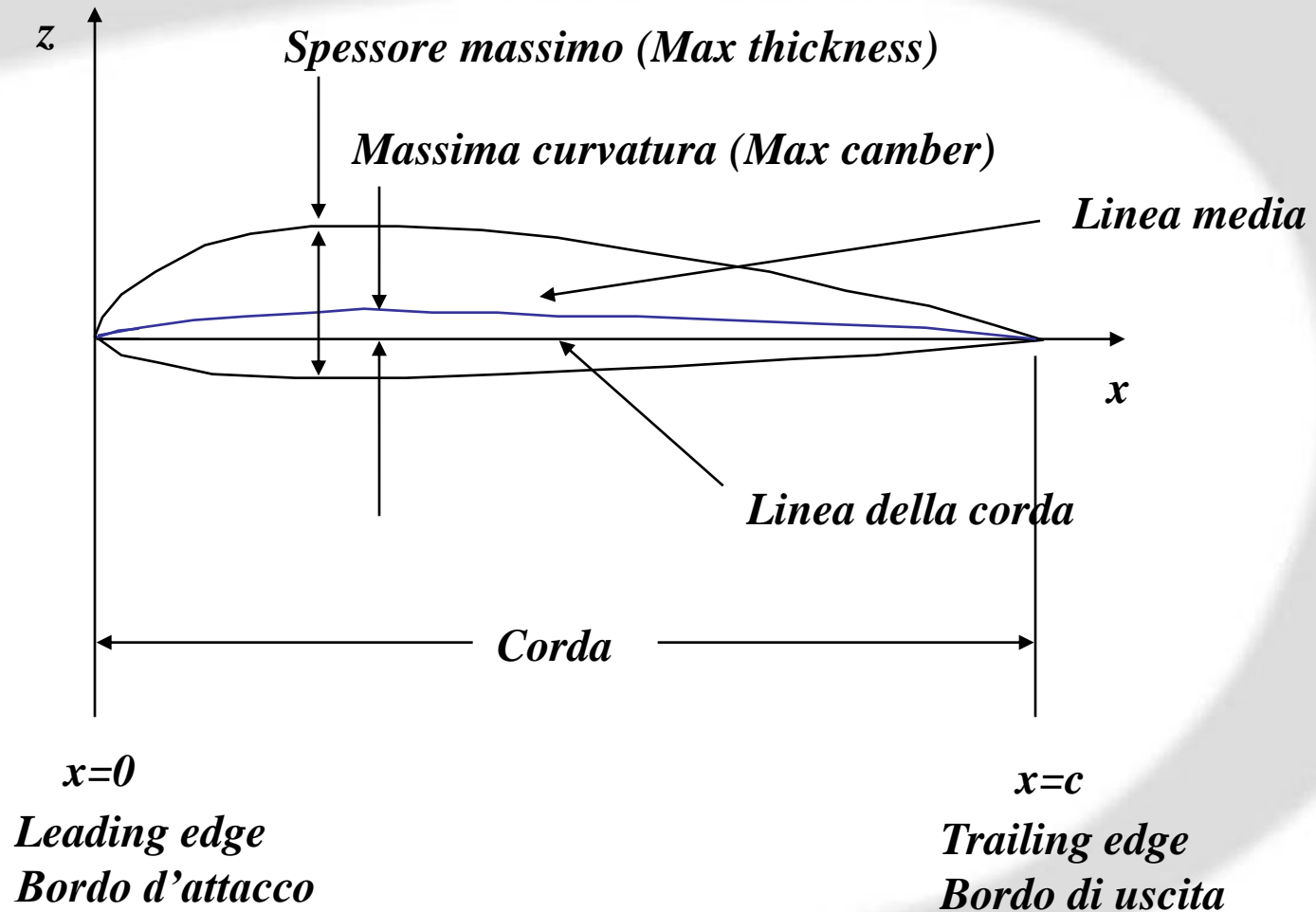


# Genesi della forza aerodinamica

## *Flusso separato all'aumentare dell'incidenza $\alpha$*

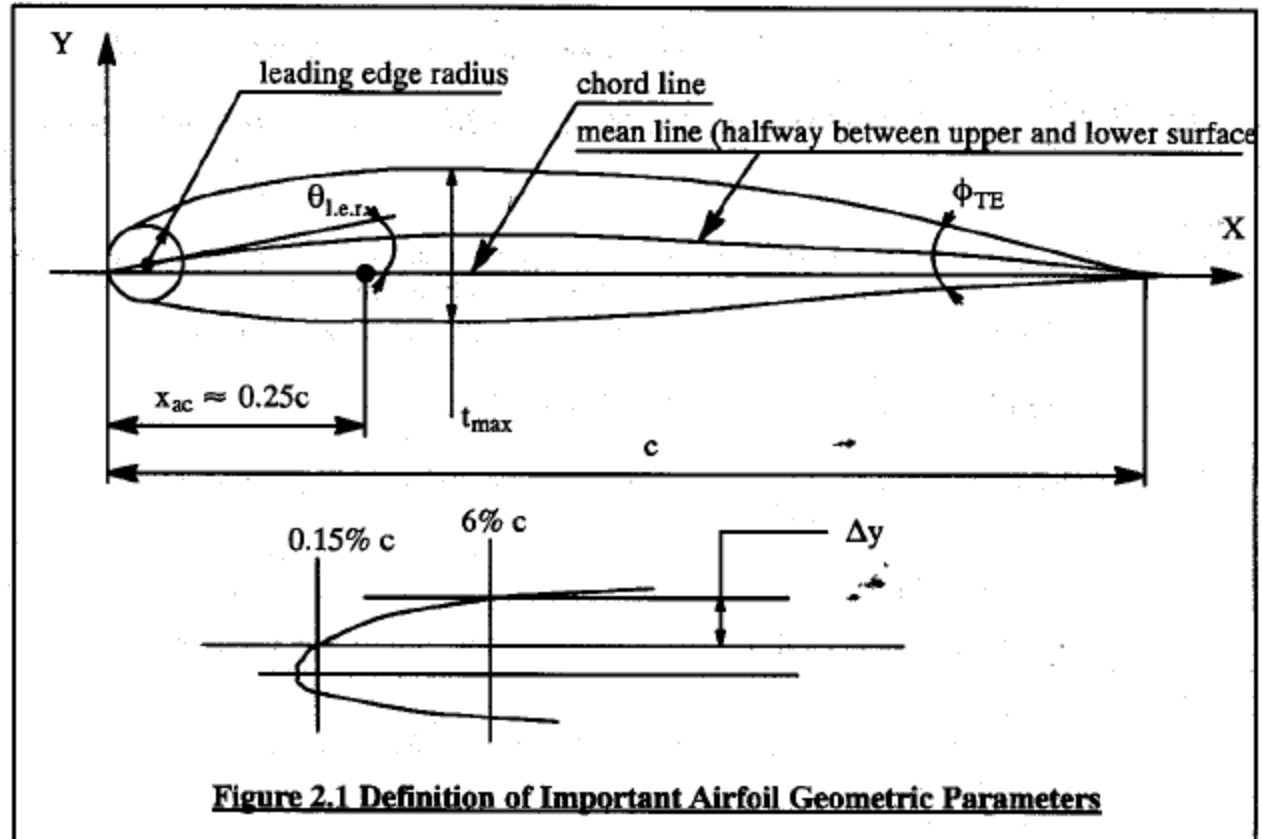


# PROFILI ALARI

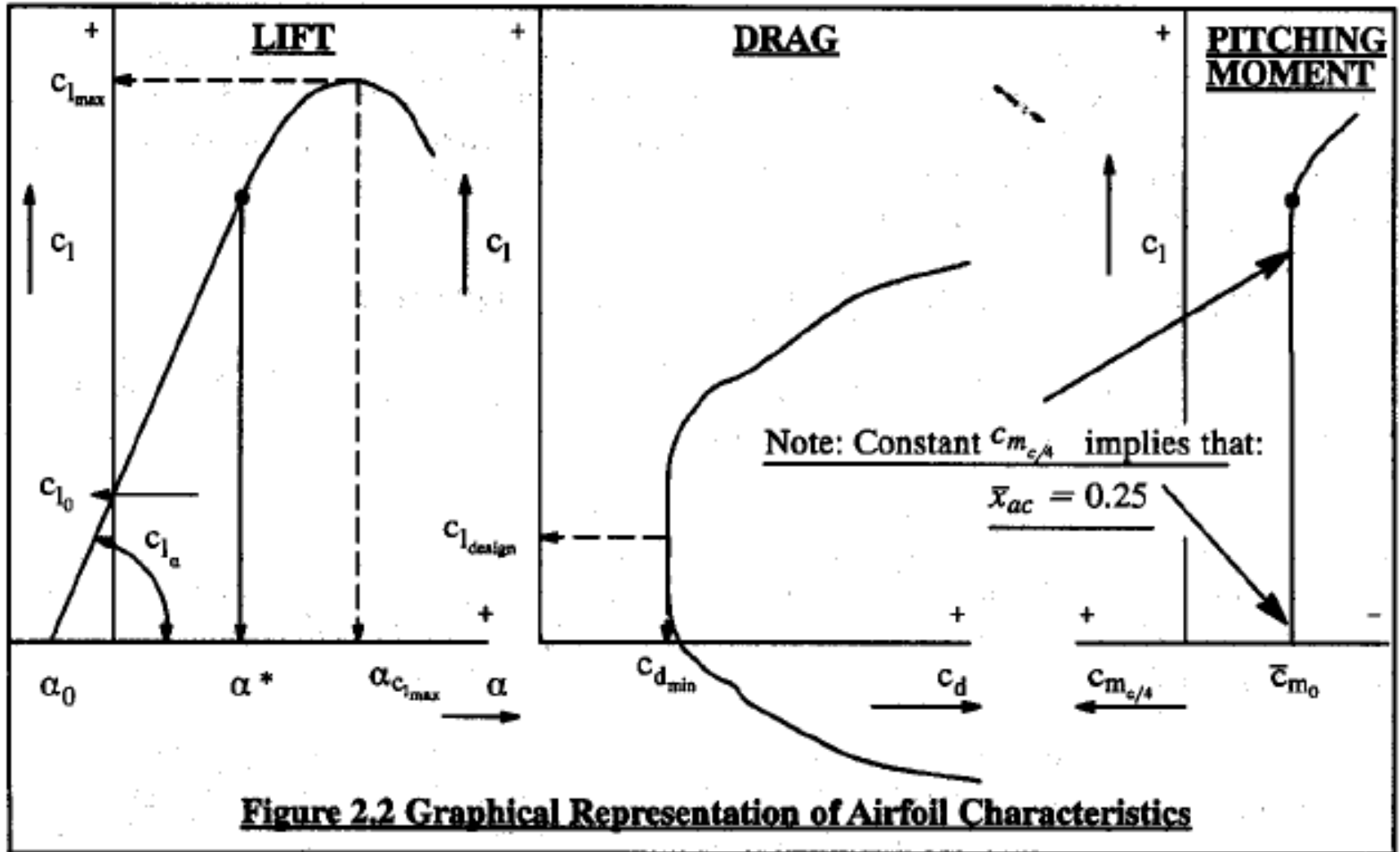


# PROFILI ALARI

- 1) maximum thickness ratio,  $(t/c)_{\max}$
- 2) shape of the mean line (also referred to as camber). If the mean line is a straight line, the airfoil is said to be symmetrical.
- 3) leading edge shape or  $\Delta y$  parameter and leading edge radius (l.e.r.)
- 4) trailing edge angle,  $\phi_{TE}$



# PROFILI ALARI



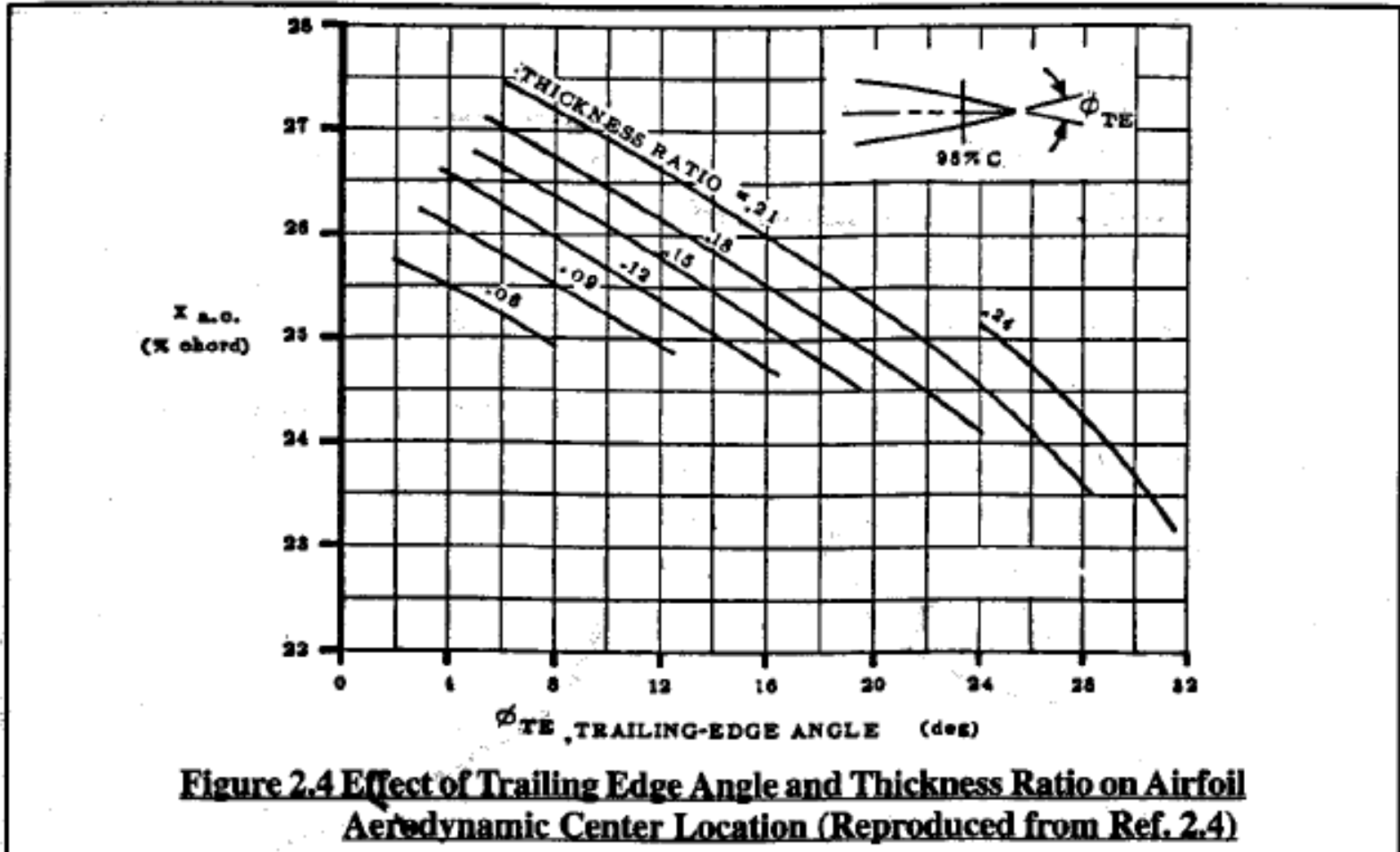
# PROFILI ALARI

**Table 2.1 Summary of Principal Effects of Geometric Airfoil Parameters on Aerodynamic characteristics of Airfoils**

Geometric Airfoil Parameter	Principal Effect on Aerodynamic Characteristics other than Drag
Maximum Thickness ratio, $t/c_{max}$	<p>Maximum lift coefficient, <math>c_{l_{max}}</math></p> <p>Aerodynamic center, <math>\bar{x}_{ac} = \frac{x_{ac}}{c}</math></p>
Shape of the mean line	<p>Zero lift angle of attack, <math>\alpha_0</math></p> <p>Maximum lift coefficient, <math>c_{l_{max}}</math></p> <p>Pitching moment coefficient at zero lift coefficient, <math>\bar{c}_{m_0}</math></p>
Leading edge radius, l.e.r. and leading edge shape parameter, $\Delta y$	<p>Maximum lift coefficient, <math>c_{l_{max}}</math> and</p> <p>end of the linear angle of attack range, <math>\alpha^*</math></p>
Trailing edge angle, $\phi_{TE}$	Aerodynamic center, $\bar{x}_{ac} = \frac{x_{ac}}{c}$



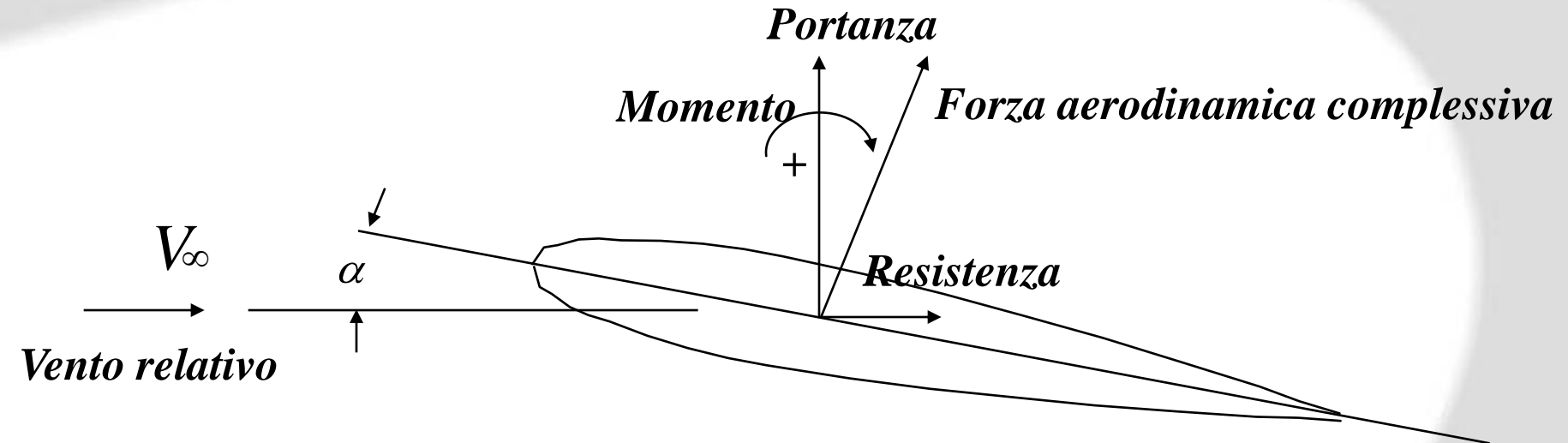
# PROFILI ALARI





# PROFILI ALARI

## Forze e momenti



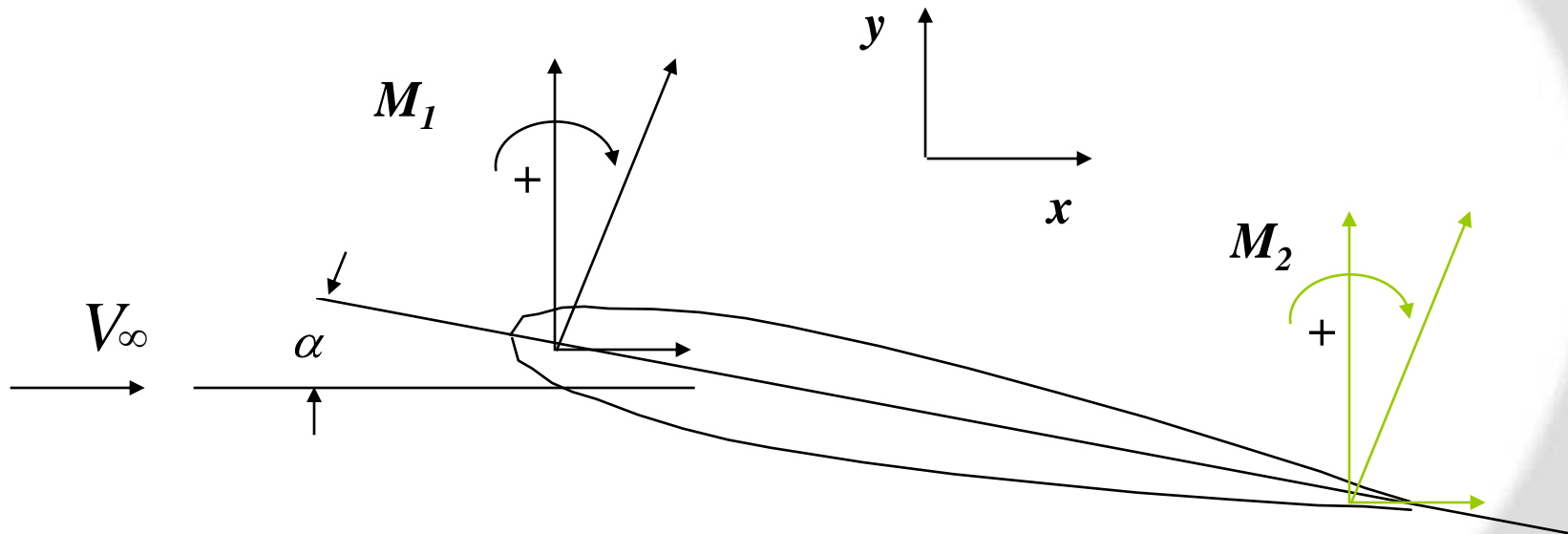
*Angolo d'attacco ( $\alpha$ ): angolo tra la velocità relativa e la corda*

- Note:**
- 1) *La portanza è perpendicolare alla velocità della corrente indisturbata*
  - 2) *Resistenza è parallela*
  - 3) *Il momento è positivo se cabrante*



# PROFILI ALARI

## Momento aerodinamico



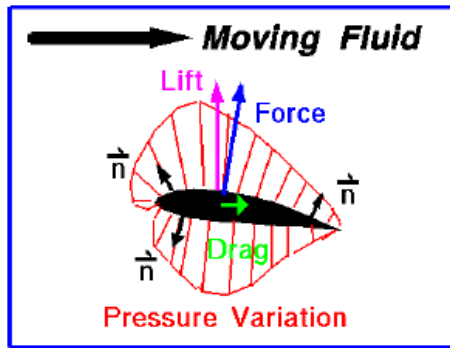
***Nota: La forza ed il momento possono essere rappresentati rispetto a qualsiasi punto sulla corda.***

***La forza non cambia, ma il momento dipende assolutamente dal punto rispetto al quale si decide di valutarlo***



# PROFILI ALARI

## Centro di pressione

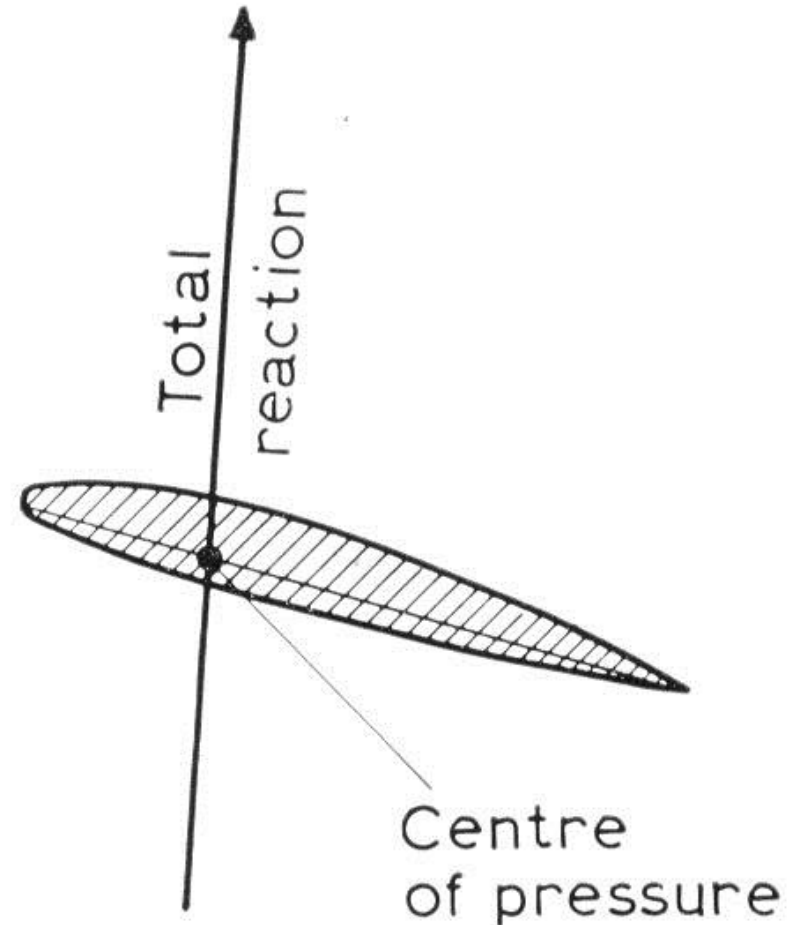


Pressure forces act normal (perpendicular) to surface.  
Force on the body is the vector sum of the pressure x area  
around the entire solid body.

$$\vec{F} = \sum_{\text{surface}} p \vec{n} A = \oint p \vec{n} dA$$

Lift =  $F_{\text{normal}}$

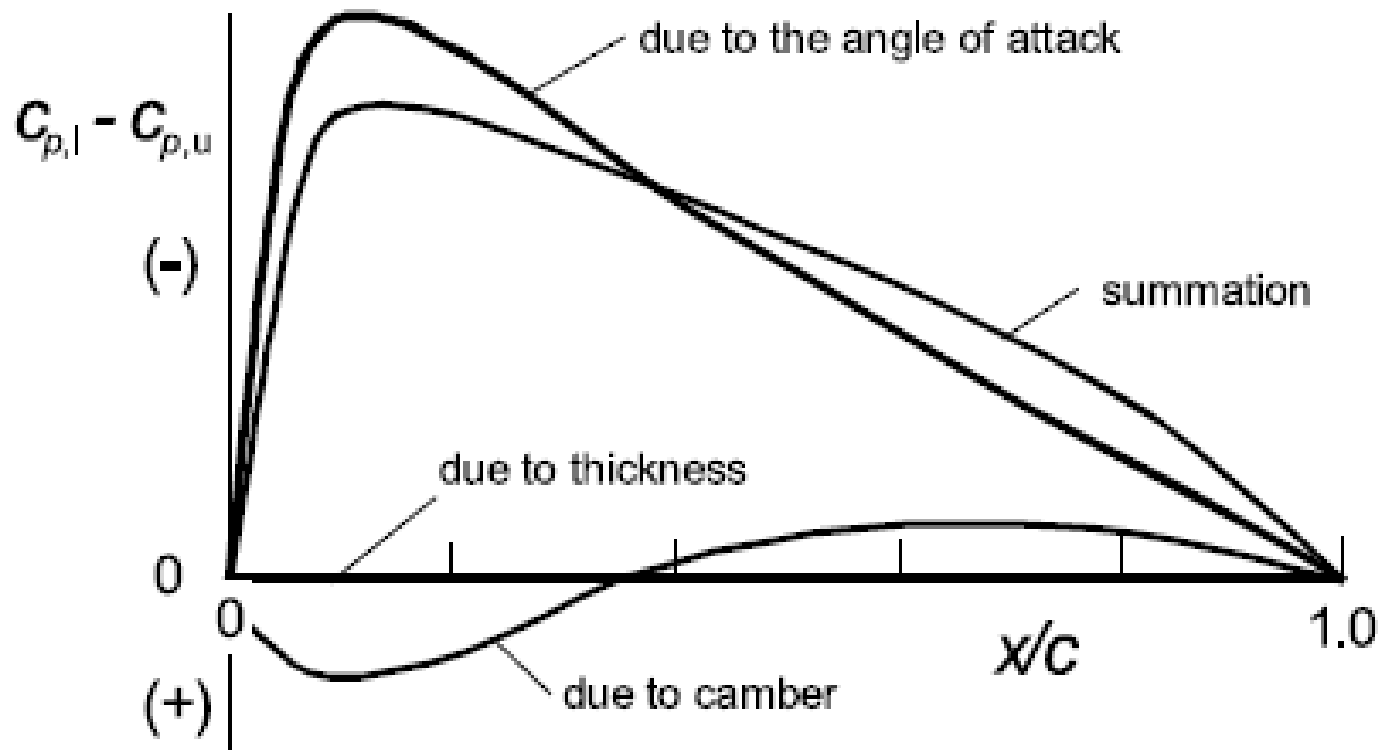
Drag =  $F_{\text{stream}}$



## PROFILI ALARI

Portanza sul profilo dovuta a

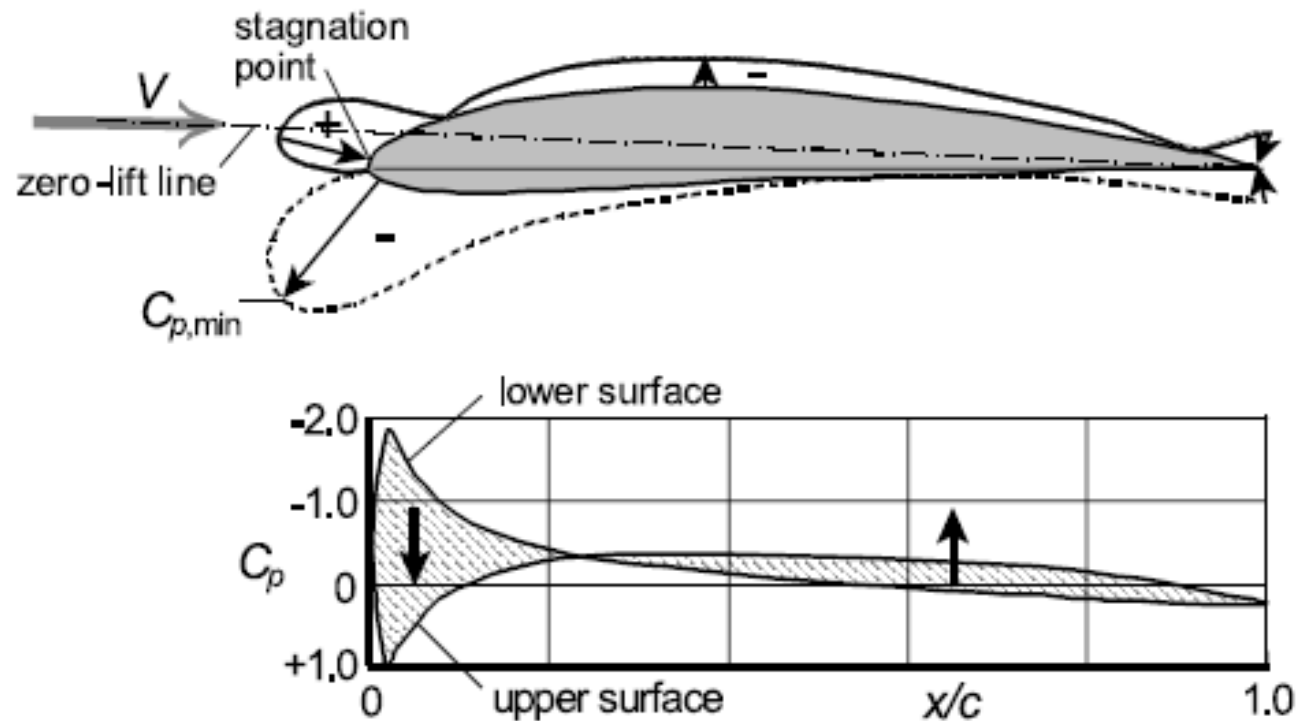
- angolo d'attacco
- spessore
- camber della linea media



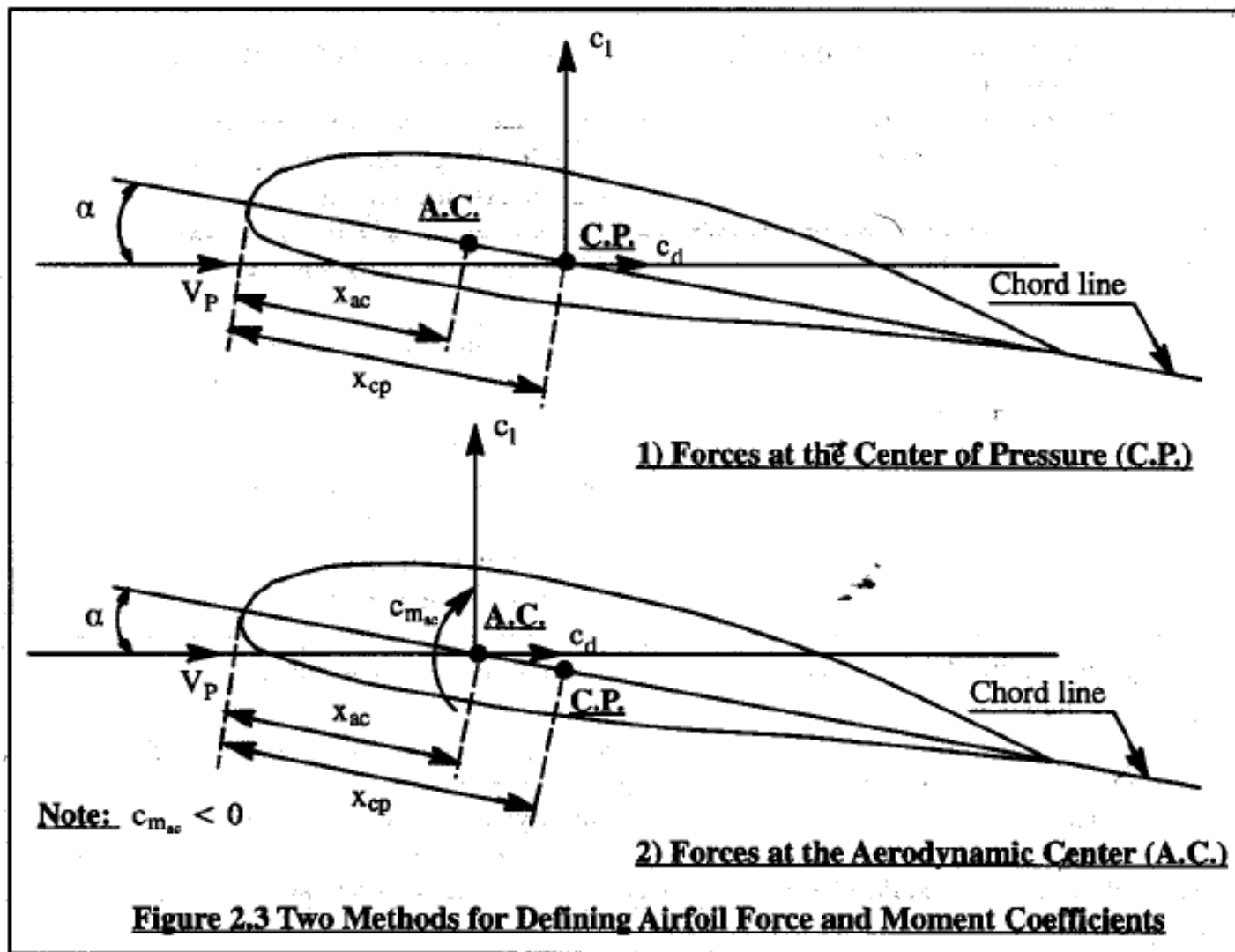
## PROFILI ALARI

⇒ Distribuzione di pressione per un profilo curvo ad alfa di portanza nulla (alfa\_zero\_lift).

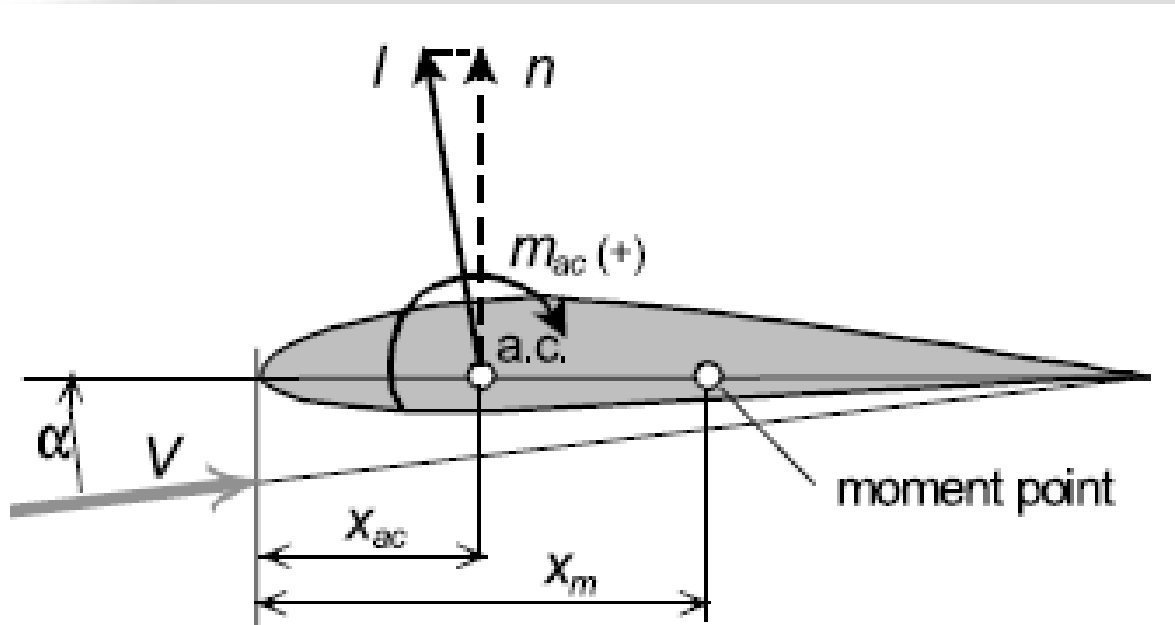
E' presente una coppia picchiante  
 $C_m < 0$



# PROFILI ALARI



## PROFILI ALARI

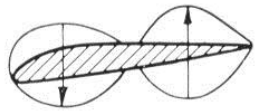


$$m_{x=0} = -n x_{ac} + m_{ac} \quad \rightarrow \quad C_{m_{x=0}} = -C_n (x_{ac}/c) + C_{m_{ac}} \cdot$$

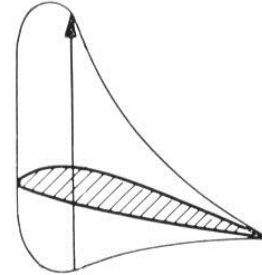
$$\frac{x_{cp}}{c} = -\frac{C_{m_{x=0}}}{C_n} = \frac{x_{ac}}{c} - \frac{C_{m_{ac}}}{C_n} \quad C_l \approx C_n$$

$$\frac{x_{cp}}{c} = \frac{x_{ac}}{c} - \frac{C_{m_{ac}}}{C_l}$$

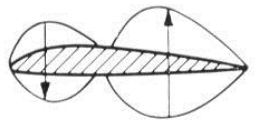
## PROFILI ALARI



$-4^\circ$

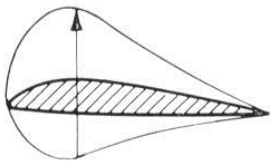


$12^\circ$

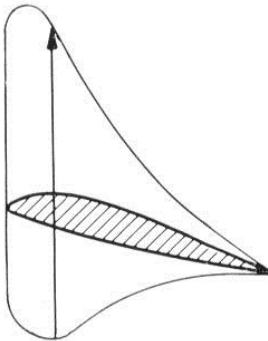


$0^\circ$

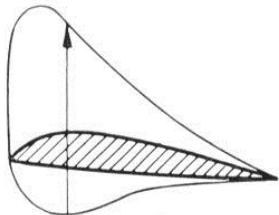
*Il centro di pressione si sposta sul profilo al variare dell'angolo d'attacco.*



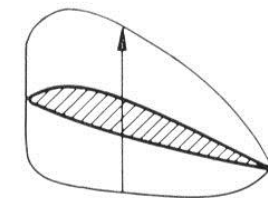
$4^\circ$



$16^\circ$



$8^\circ$



$20^\circ$

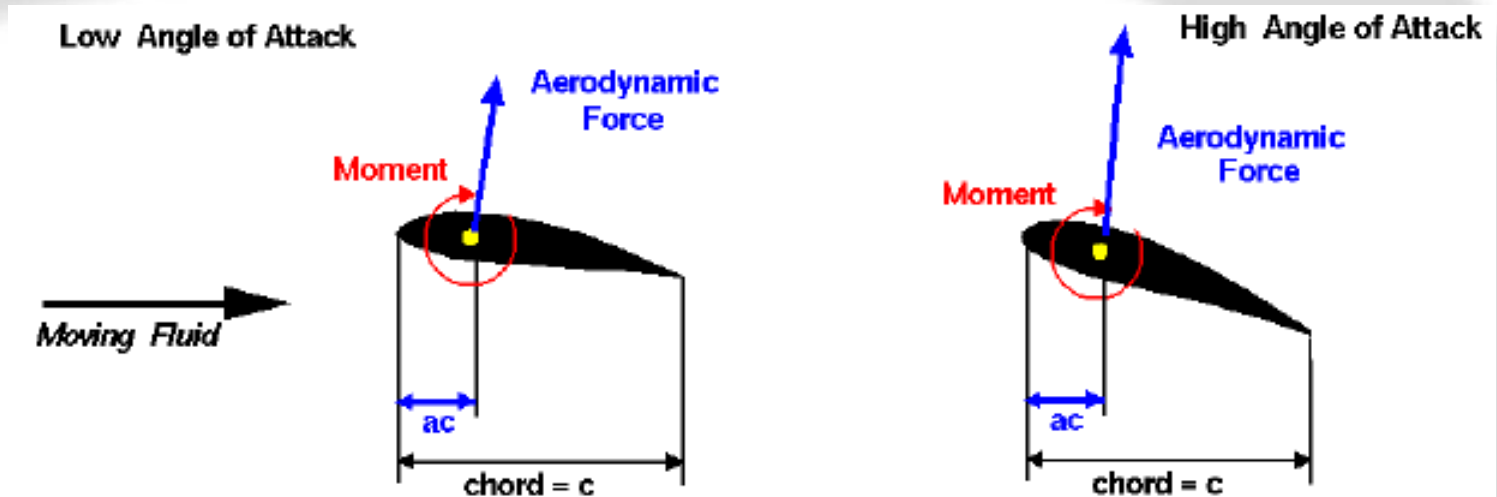




# PROFILI ALARI

## Centro Aerodinamico

Assumendo  $V = \text{cost}$



### Aerodynamic Center

For low speed, thin airfoils (flat plate):

$$ac = \frac{c}{4}$$

Moment about the aerodynamic center is constant with angle.

**Aerodynamic center does not move with angle.**



## PROFILI ALARI

*Nota: coefficienti adimensionali*

**Portanza (Lift):**  $c_l \equiv \frac{l}{q_\infty S}$

**Resistenza (Drag):**  $c_d \equiv \frac{d}{q_\infty S}$

**Momento (Moment):**  $c_m \equiv \frac{m}{q_\infty S \bar{c}}$

***Il coefficiente di portanza ha un legame lineare con l'angolo d'attacco fino a che non sopraggiungono separazioni e si entra in regime non-lineare.***

***Il gradiente della retta di portanza misura all'incirca 0.10 [1/deg] per quasi tutti i profili (sottili). Il valore del coefficiente di portanza massimo allo stallo varia tra 1.3 ed 1.7 per profili normalmente usati in aviazione e numeri di Reynolds tra 3 e 9 milioni.***



## PROFILI ALARI

*Nota: coefficienti adimensionali*

**Portanza (Lift):**  $c_l \equiv \frac{l}{q_\infty S}$

**Resistenza (Drag):**  $c_d \equiv \frac{d}{q_\infty S}$

**Momento (Moment):**  $c_m \equiv \frac{m}{q_\infty S \bar{c}}$

*Sempre ad usuali Reynolds di impiego (tra 6 e 9 milioni) il coefficiente di resistenza di un profilo ha valori compresi tra 0.004-0.005 (profili con elevata estensione di flusso laminare) e 0.006-0.008 (profili turbolenti).*

*Il coefficiente di momento rispetto al centro aerodinamico è negativo (cioè picchiante) per profili a curvatura positiva ed è tanto più forte quanto più il profilo è curvo. Per profili normalmente utilizzati sui velivoli il valore varia tra -0.02 (profili poco curvi) e -0.10 (profili abbastanza curvi).*



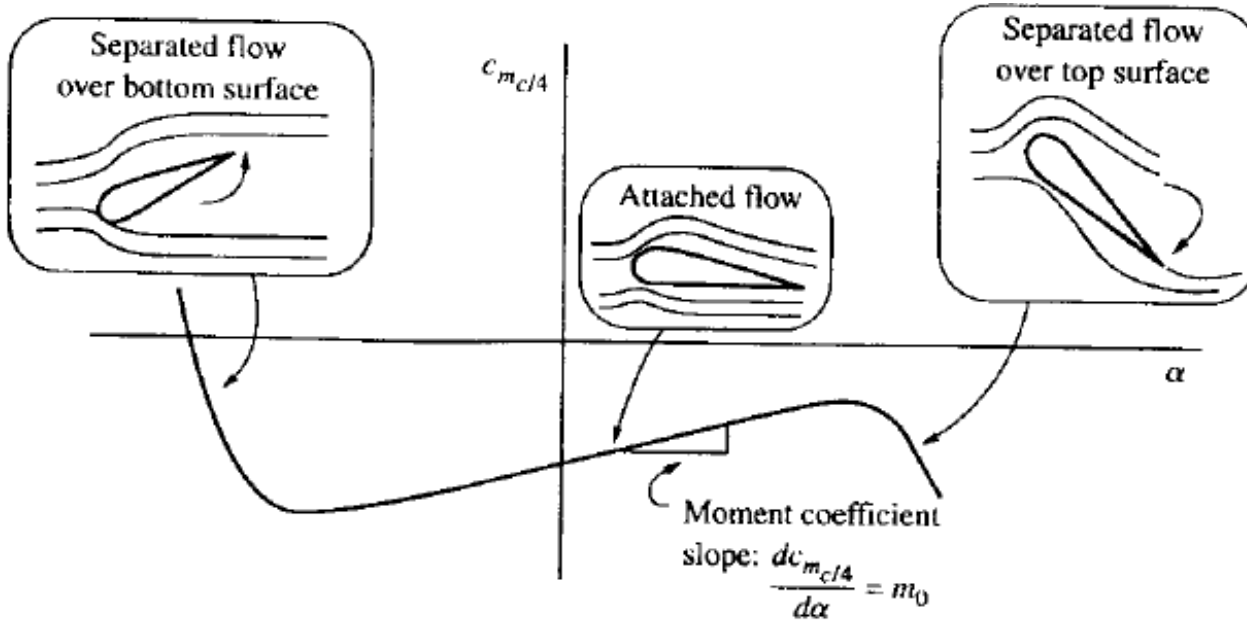
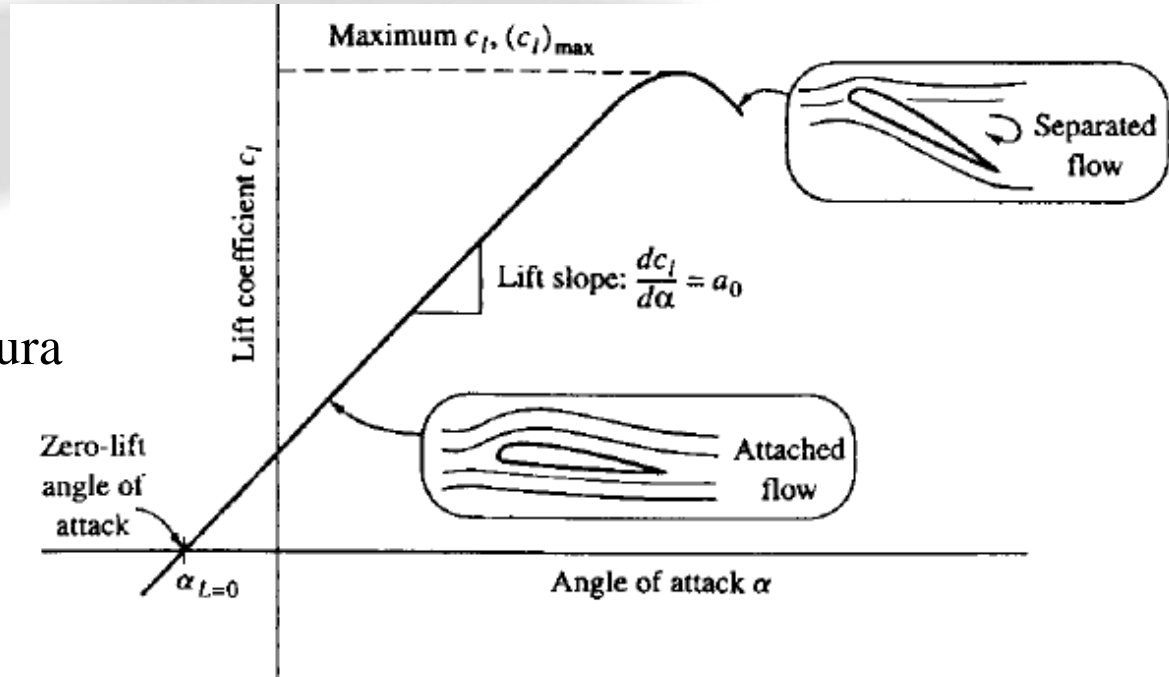
# PROFILI ALARI

$a_0$  o anche  $Cl_\alpha$

circa 0.10-0.11 [1/deg]

Alfa zero lift dip. dalla curvatura

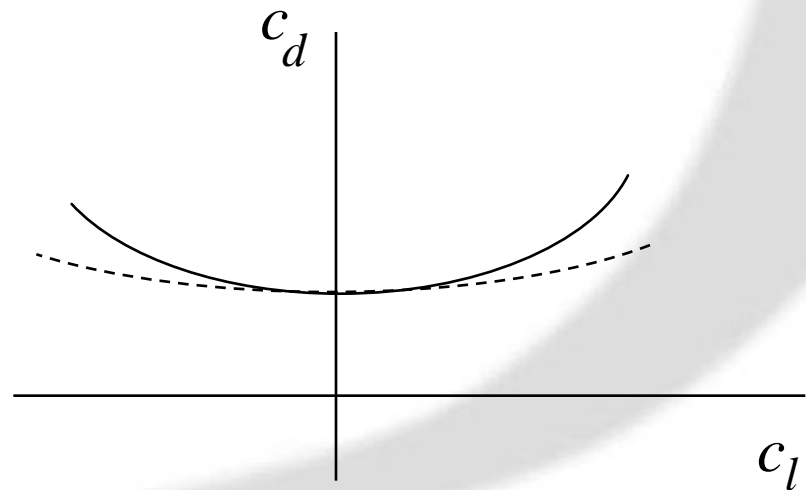
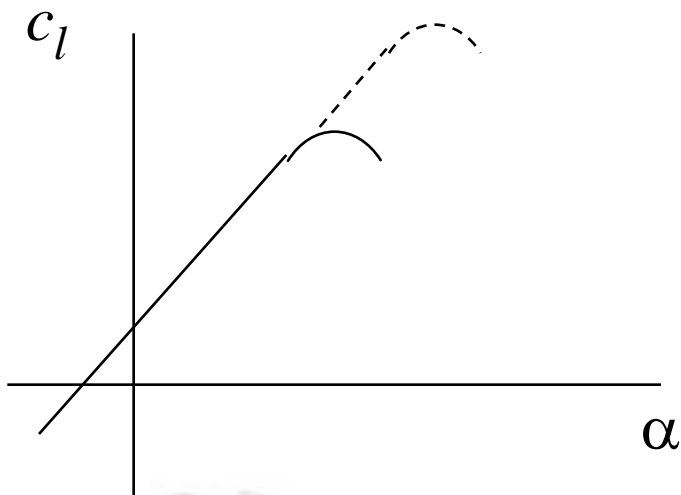
(0, -2°, fino a -5°)



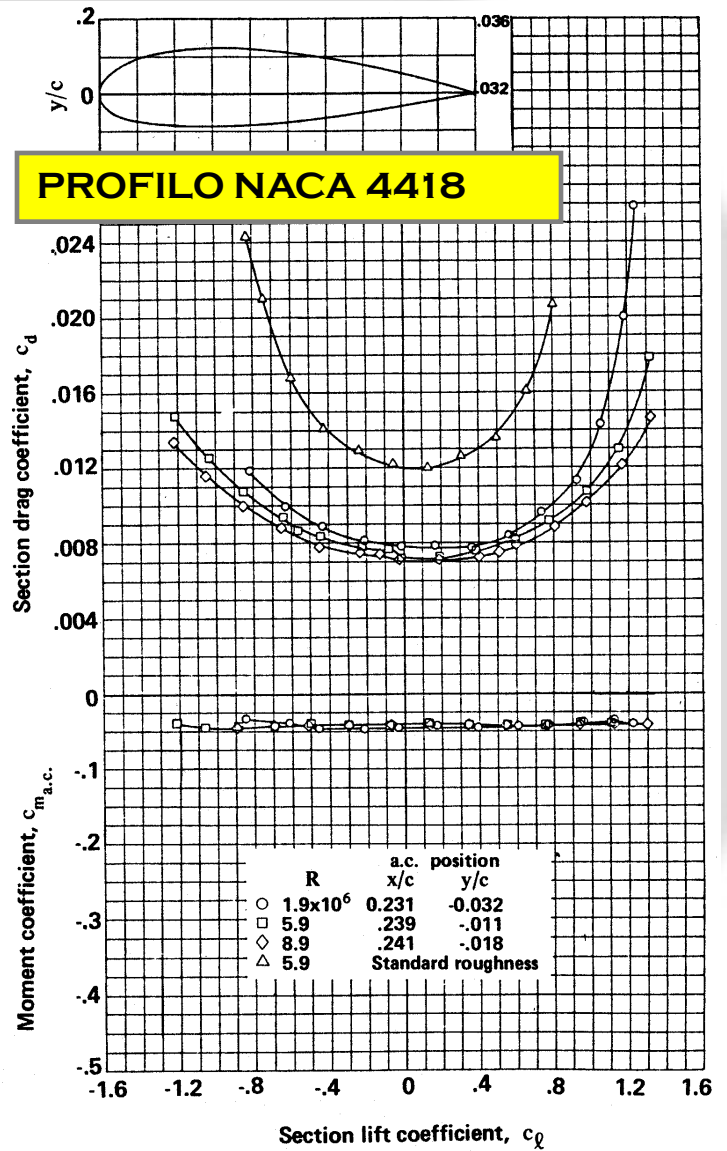
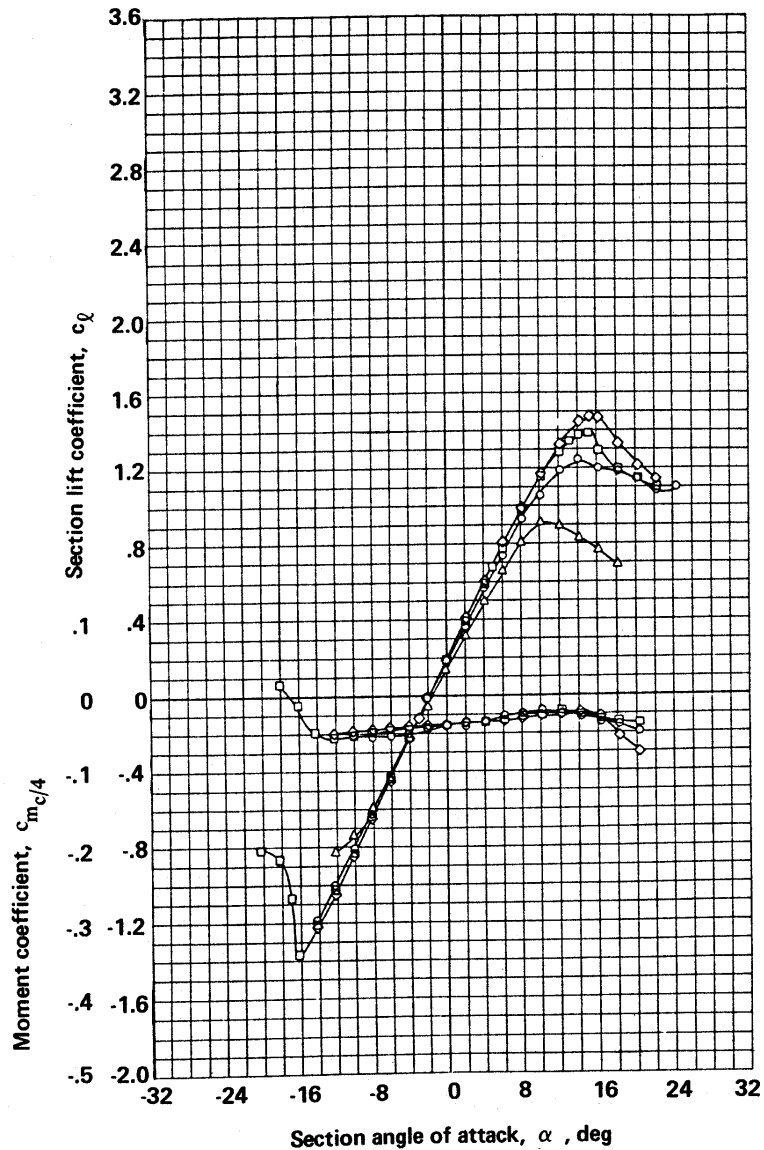
## Effetti del numero di Reynolds

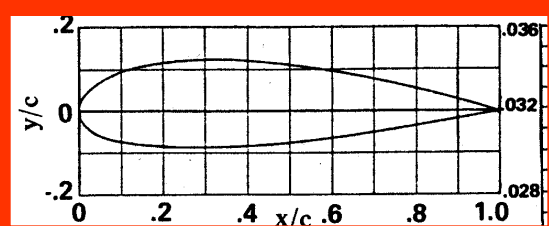
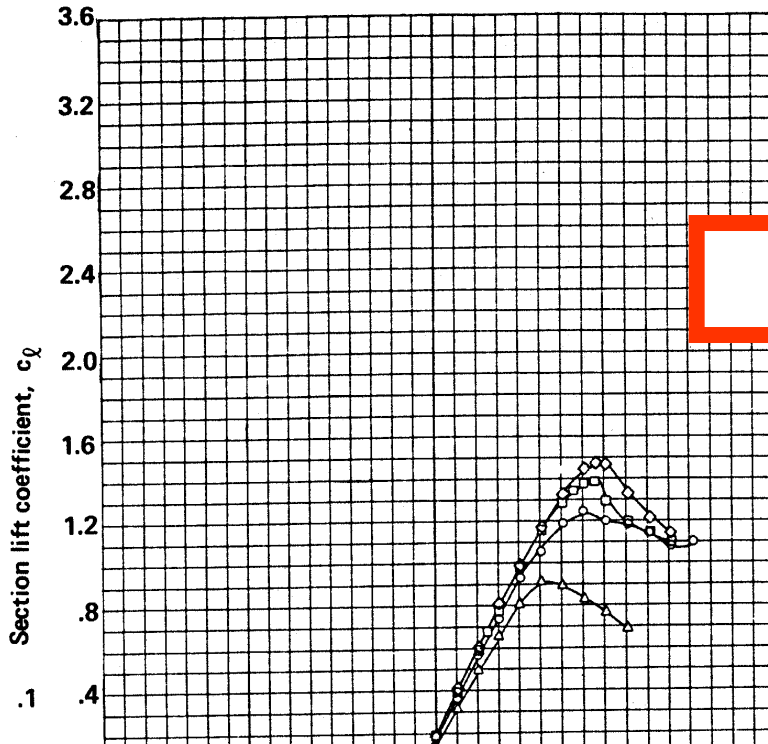
*Ad alti numeri di Reynolds lo strato limite riesce a fluire laminare per una minore estensione. Quindi lo strato limite diventa turbolento (attraverso la transizione) in posizione anticipata sul corpo. In generale lo strato limite ad alti Reynolds diventa quindi più resistente alla separazione.*

*Ritardata separazione comporta stallo ad alfa maggiori e minore resistenza di pressione (scia).*

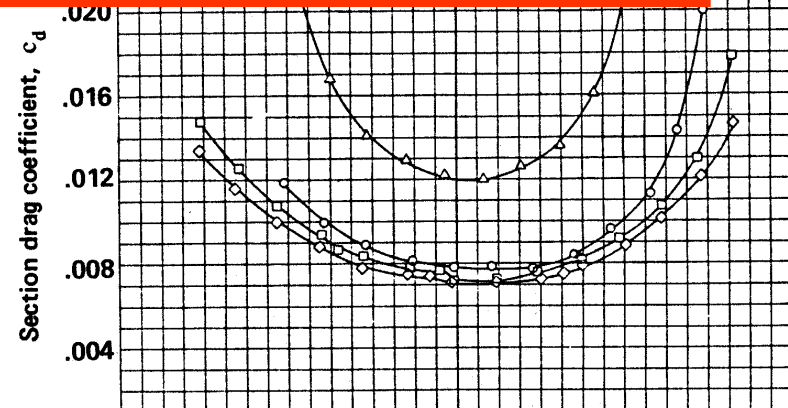


# PROFILI ALARI

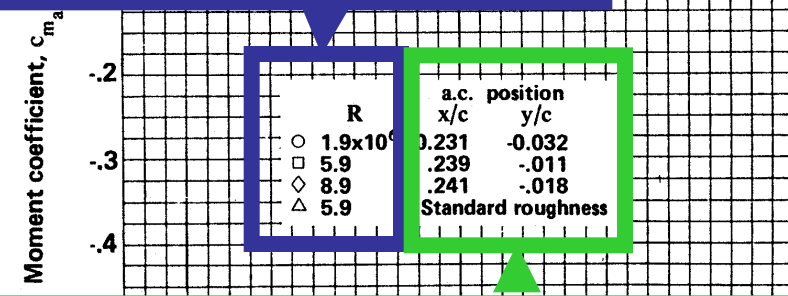
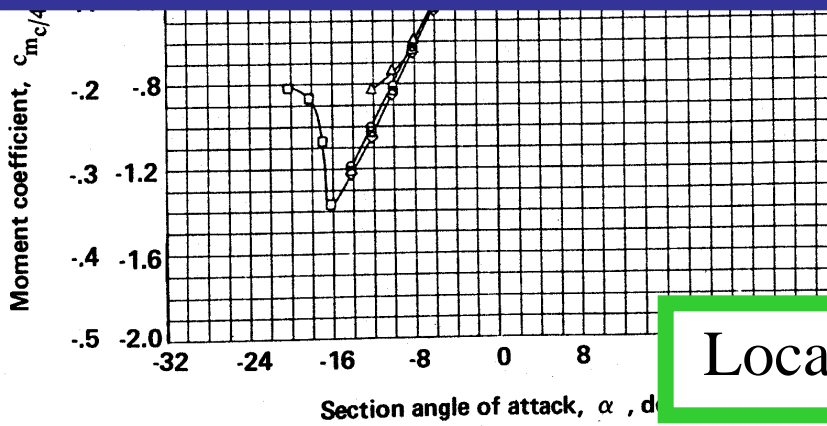




Airfoil Shape

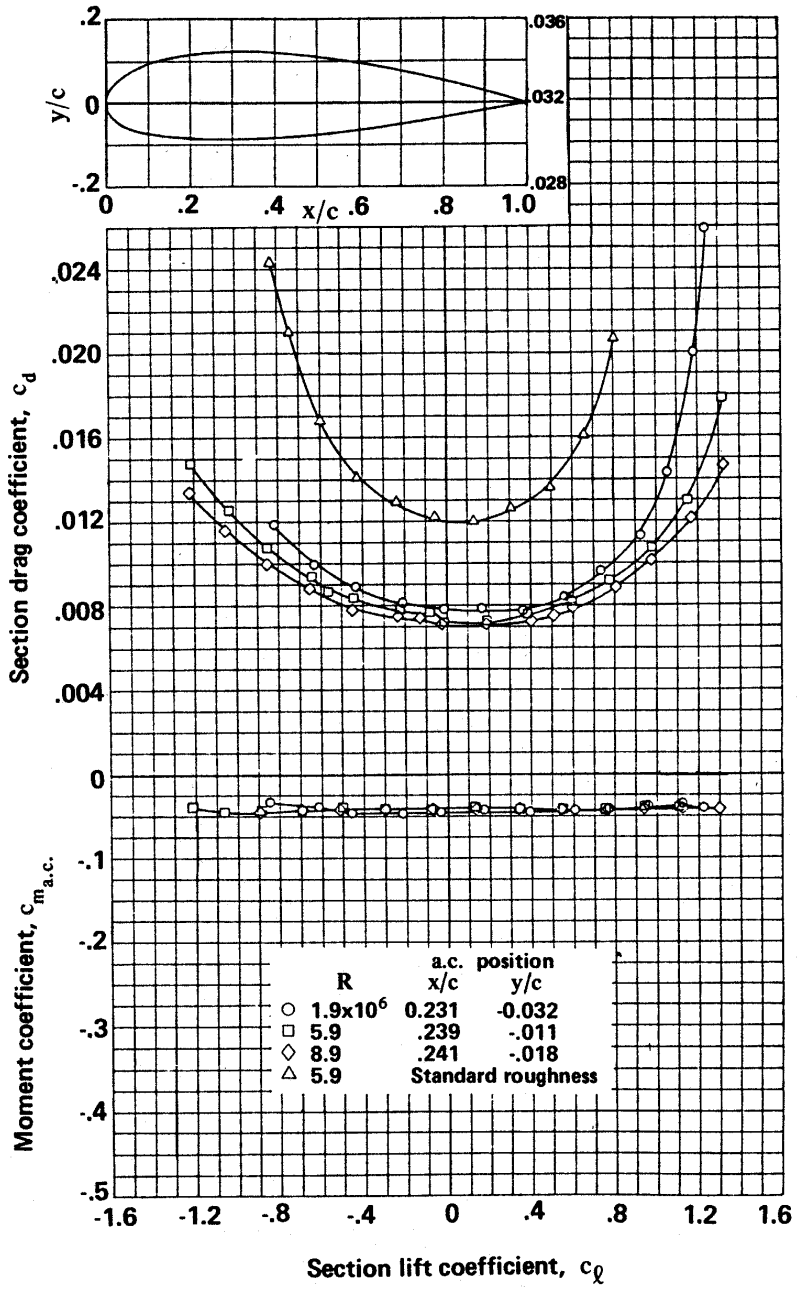
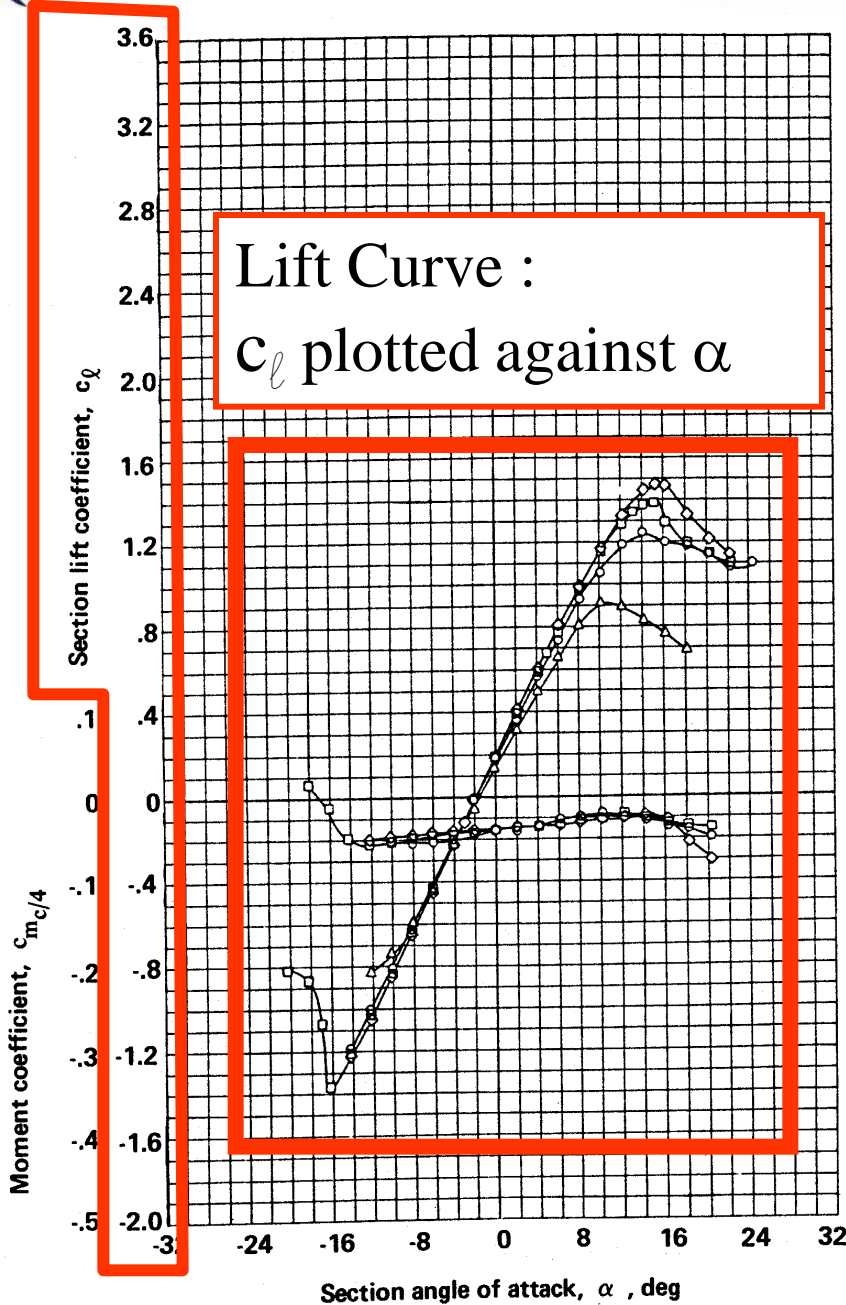


Data point symbols for various Reynolds numbers (R)

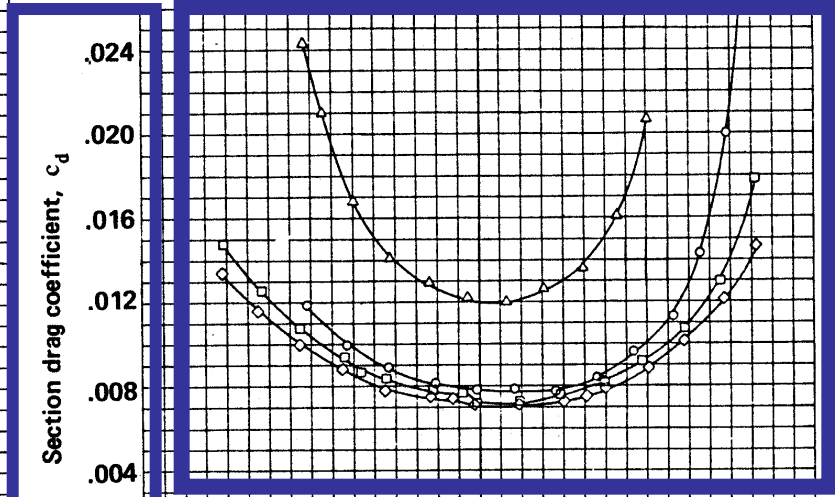
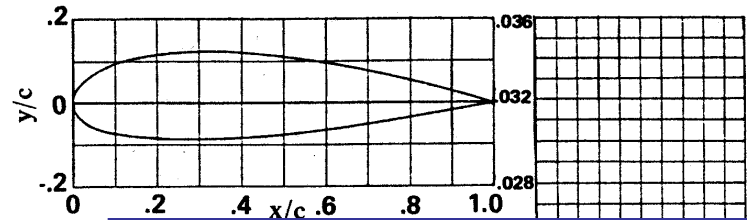
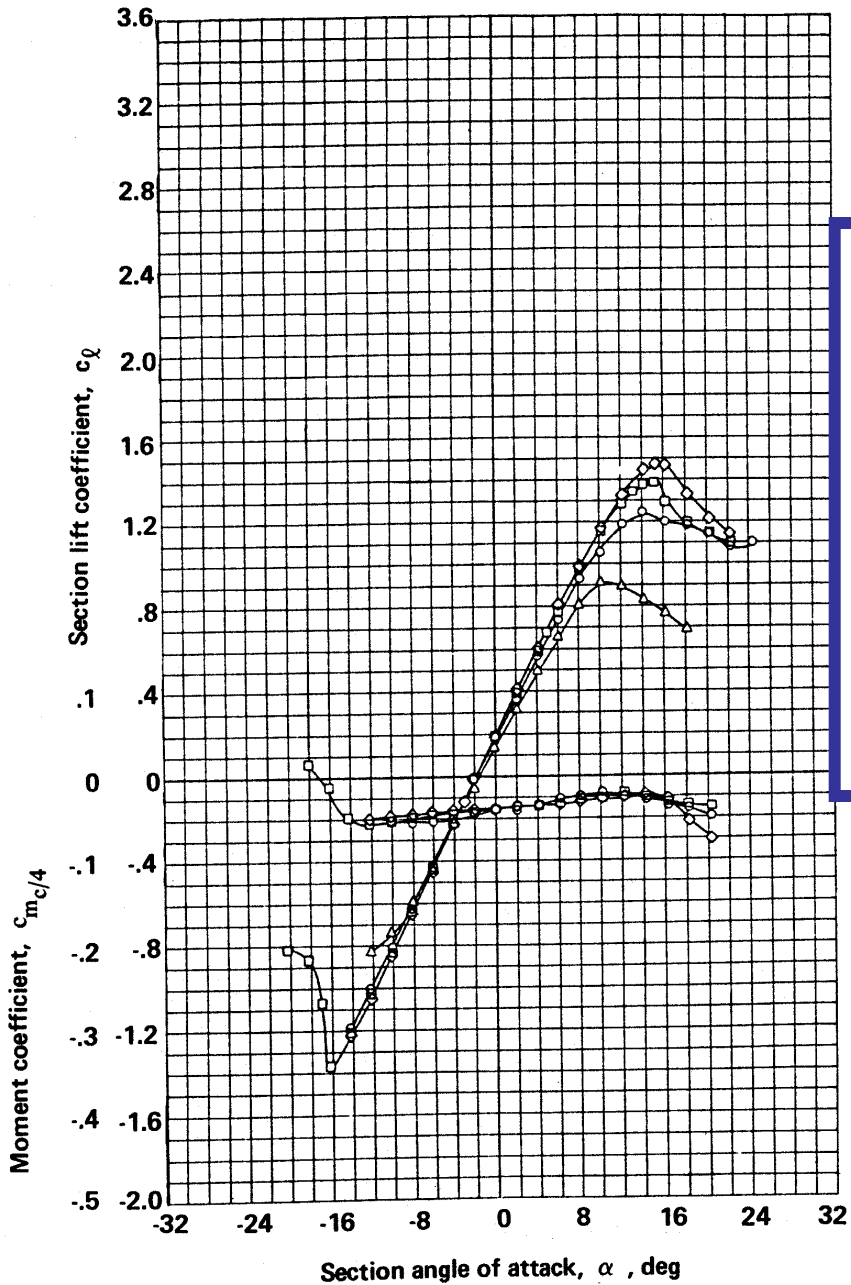


R	a.c. position	
	x/c	y/c
○	0.231	-0.032
□	.239	-.011
◇	.241	-.018
△	5.9	Standard roughness

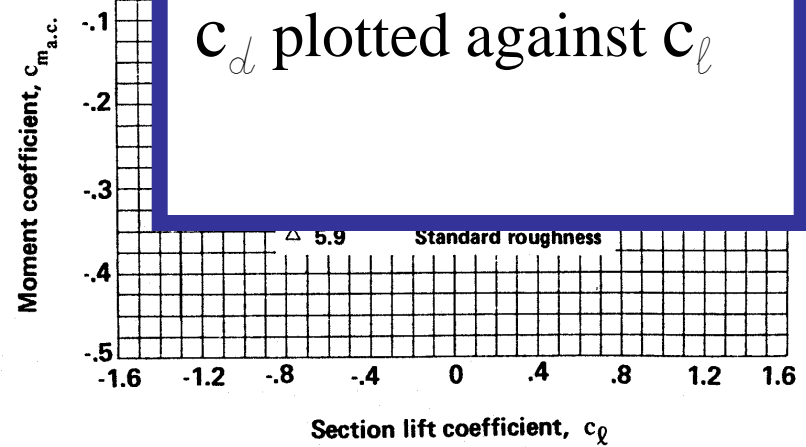
Location of aerodynamic center (a.c.)

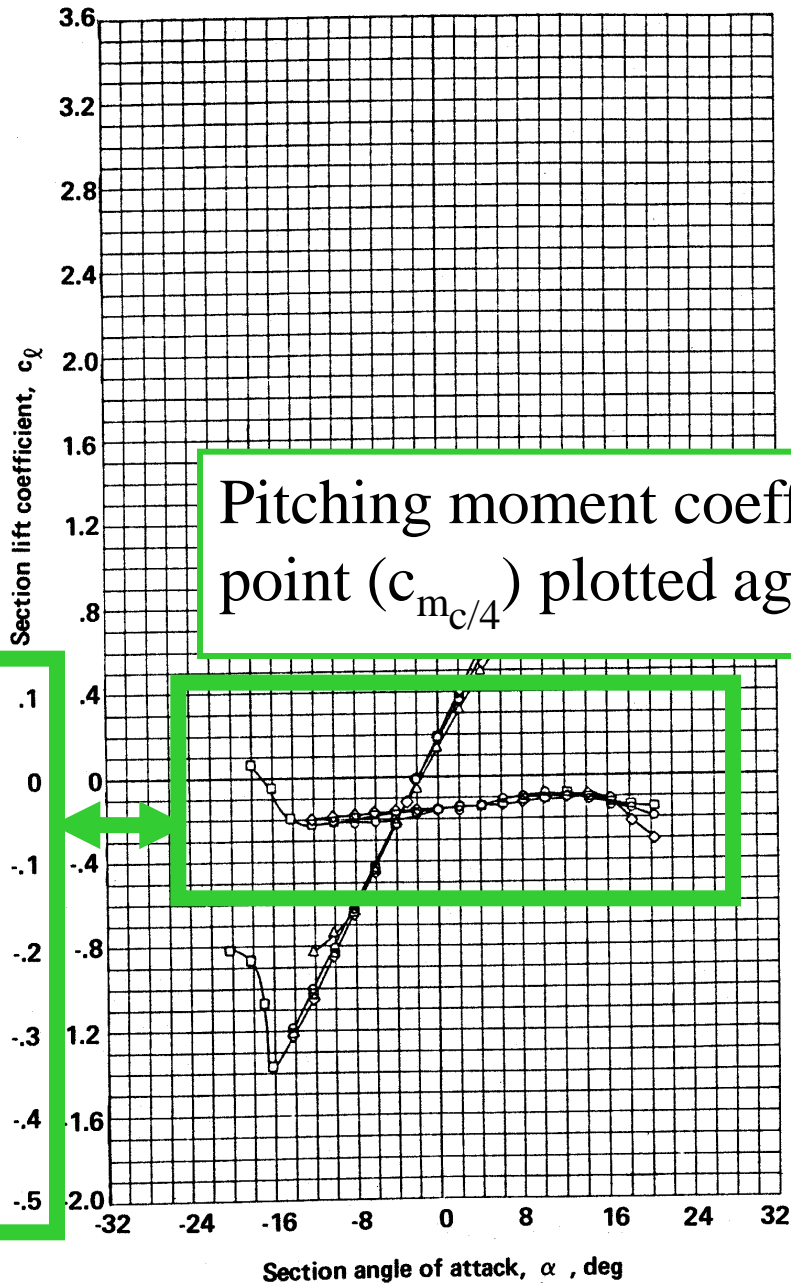




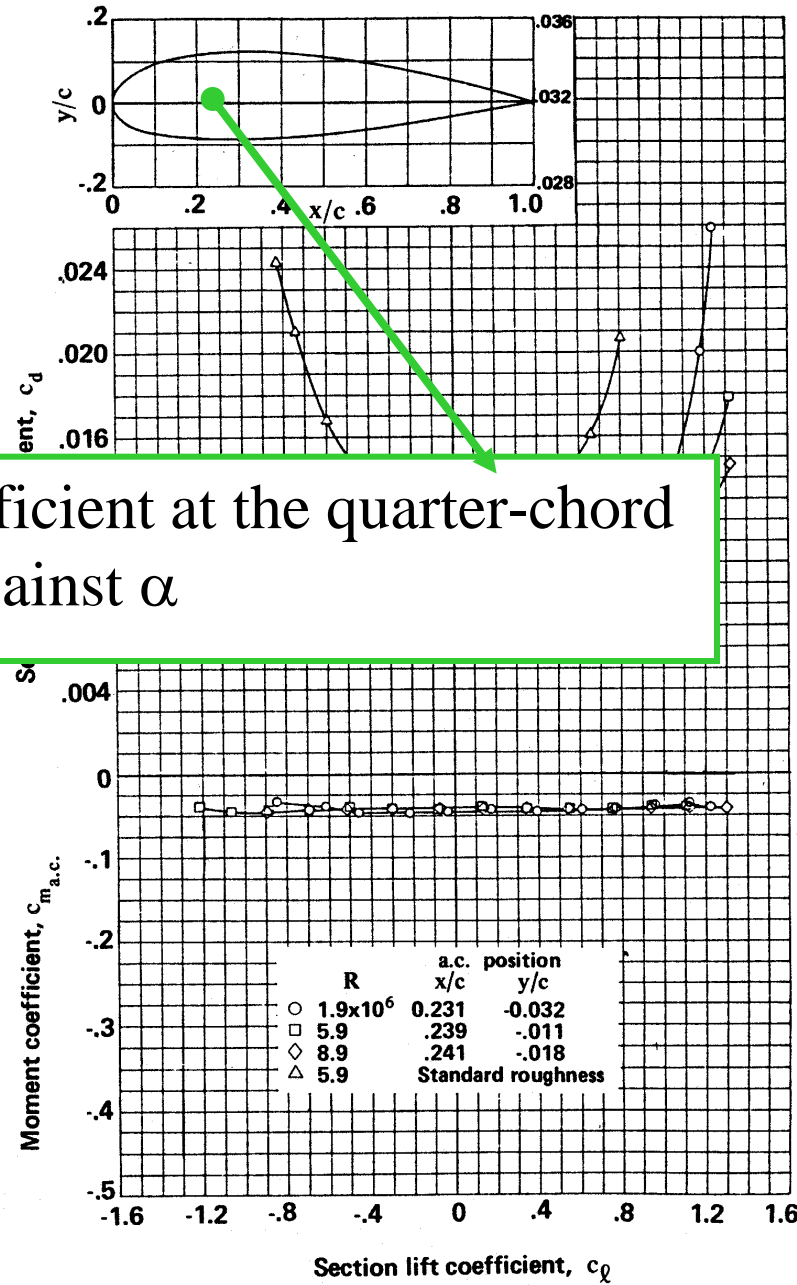


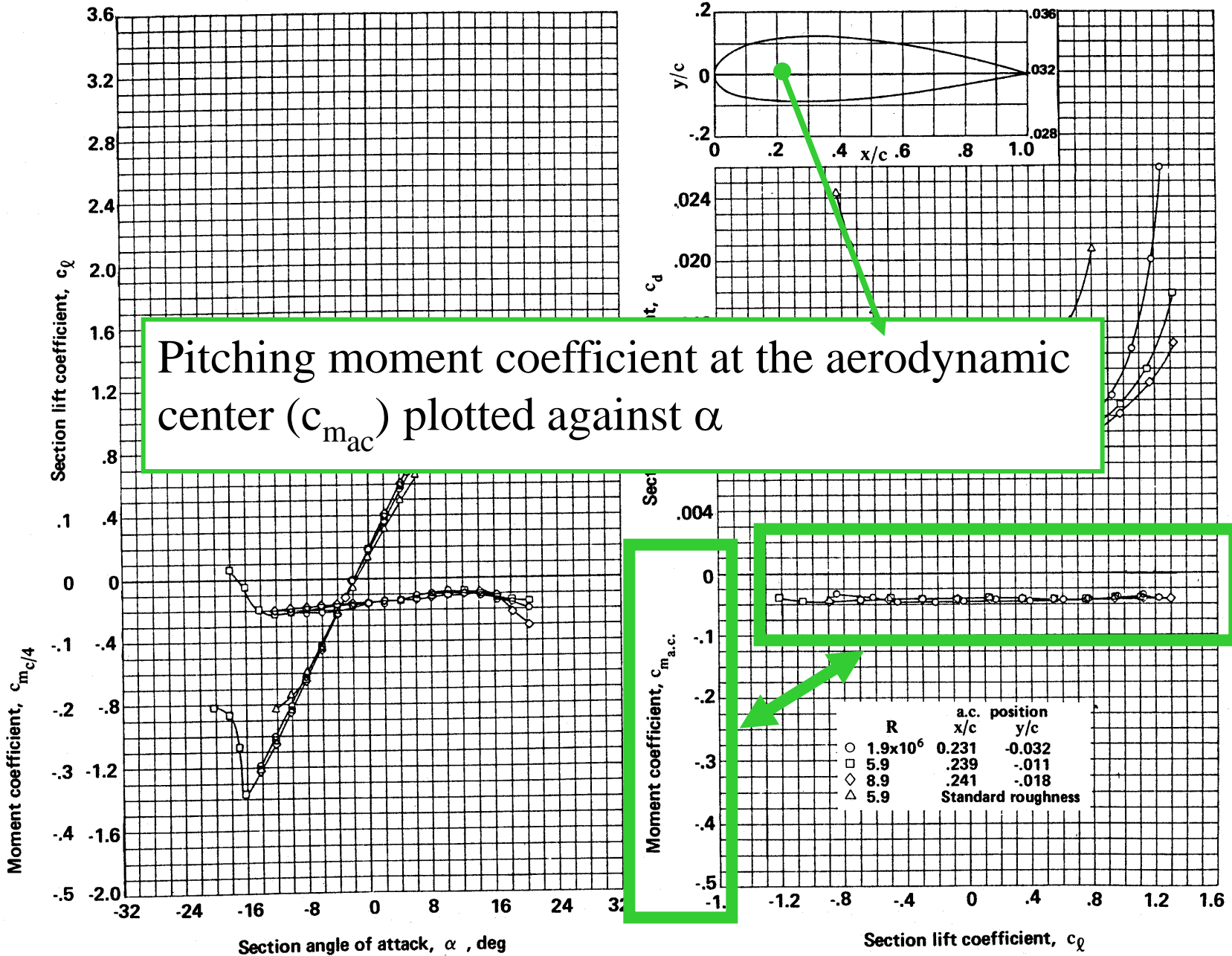
Drag Polar:  
 $c_d$  plotted against  $c_l$





Pitching moment coefficient at the quarter-chord point ( $c_{m_{c/4}}$ ) plotted against  $\alpha$





## Example Problem

Given:

NACA 4412 Airfoil

Reynolds Number =  $5.9 \times 10^6$

Angle of Attack =  $12^\circ$

Find:

$$c_l =$$

$$c_{l\alpha} = (\Delta c_l / \Delta \alpha) =$$

$$c_d =$$

$$C_{m\ c/4} =$$

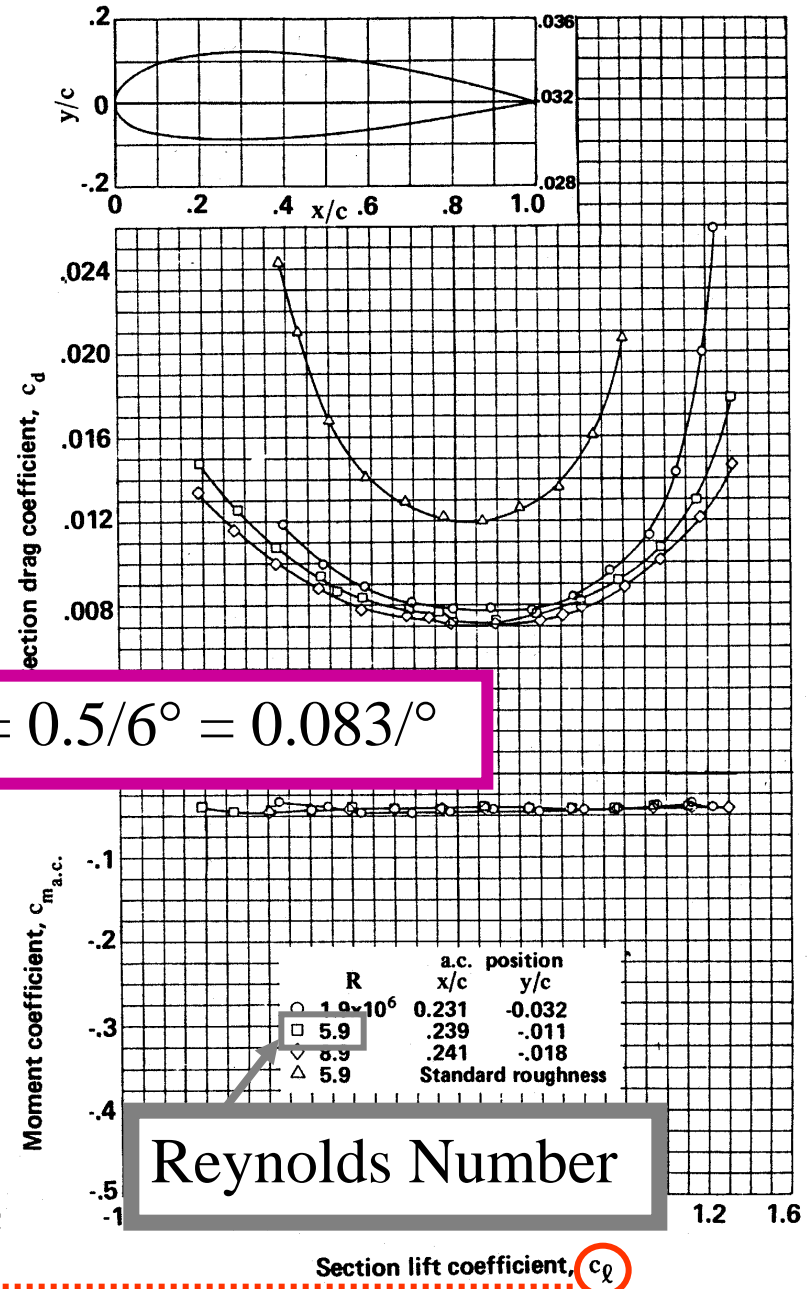
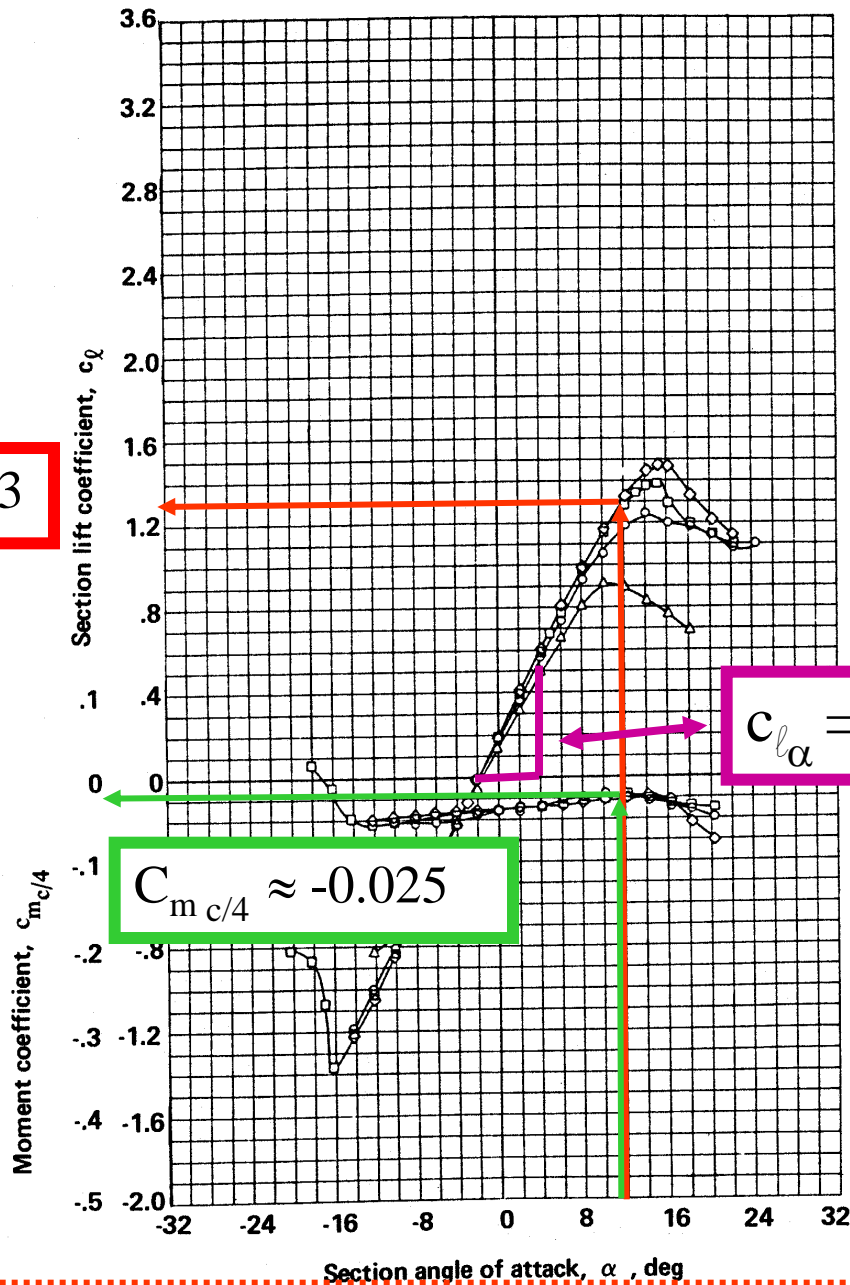
$$C_{m\ a.c.} =$$

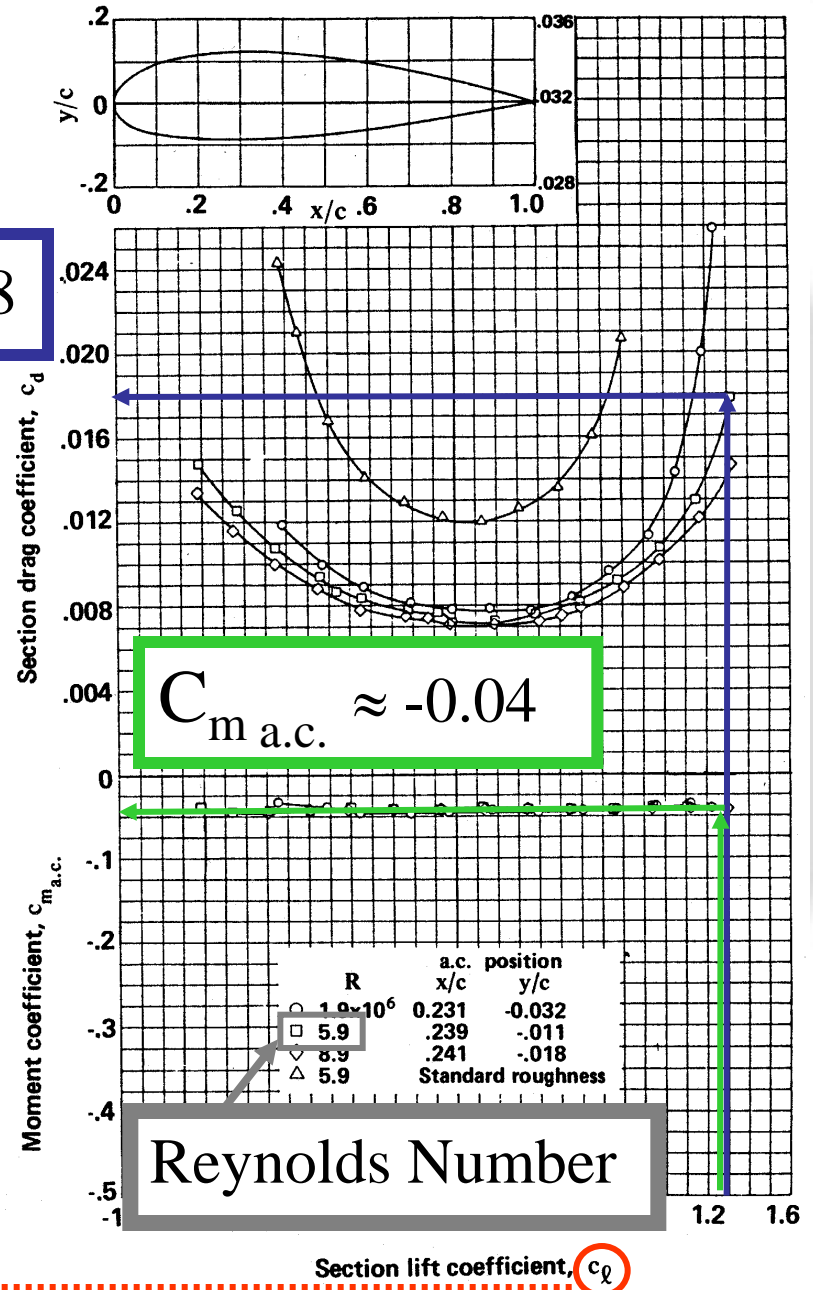
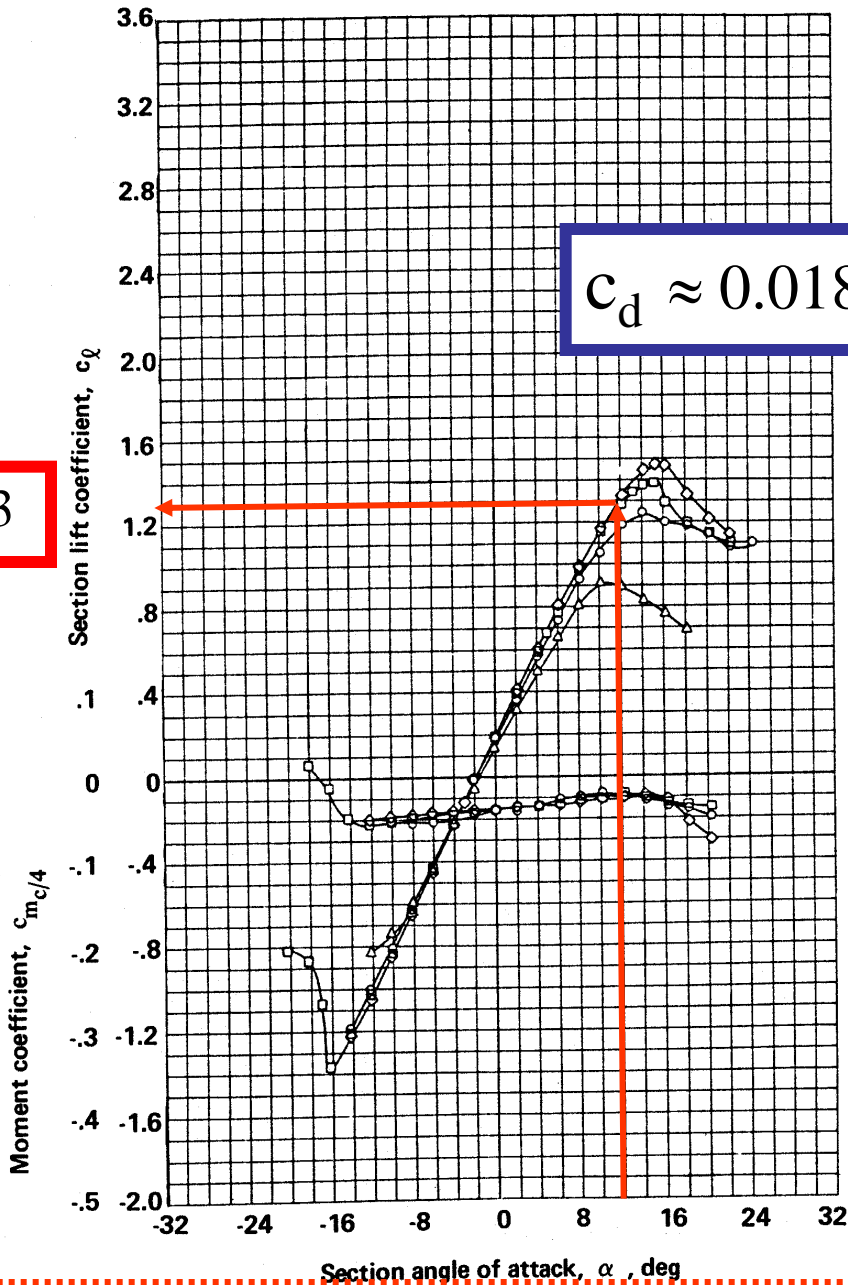
$$c_{l\max} =$$

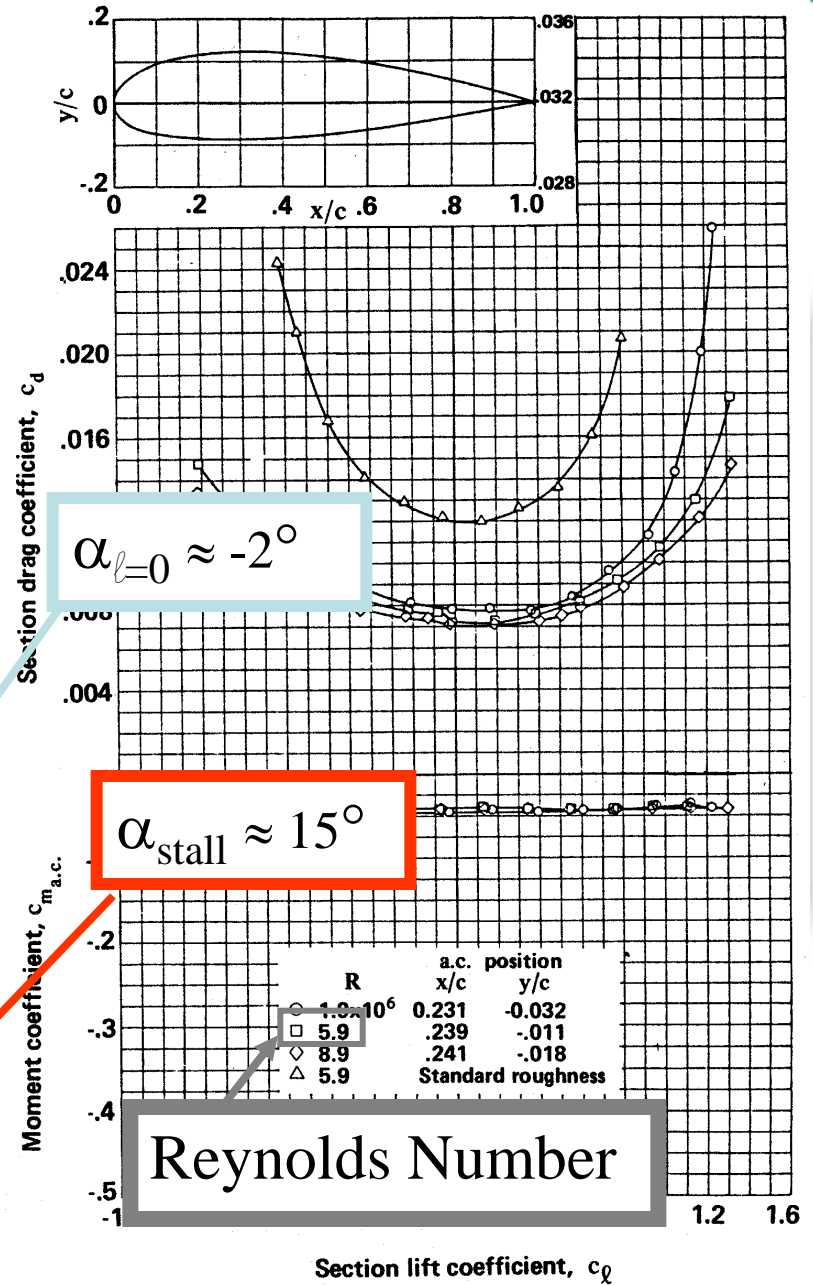
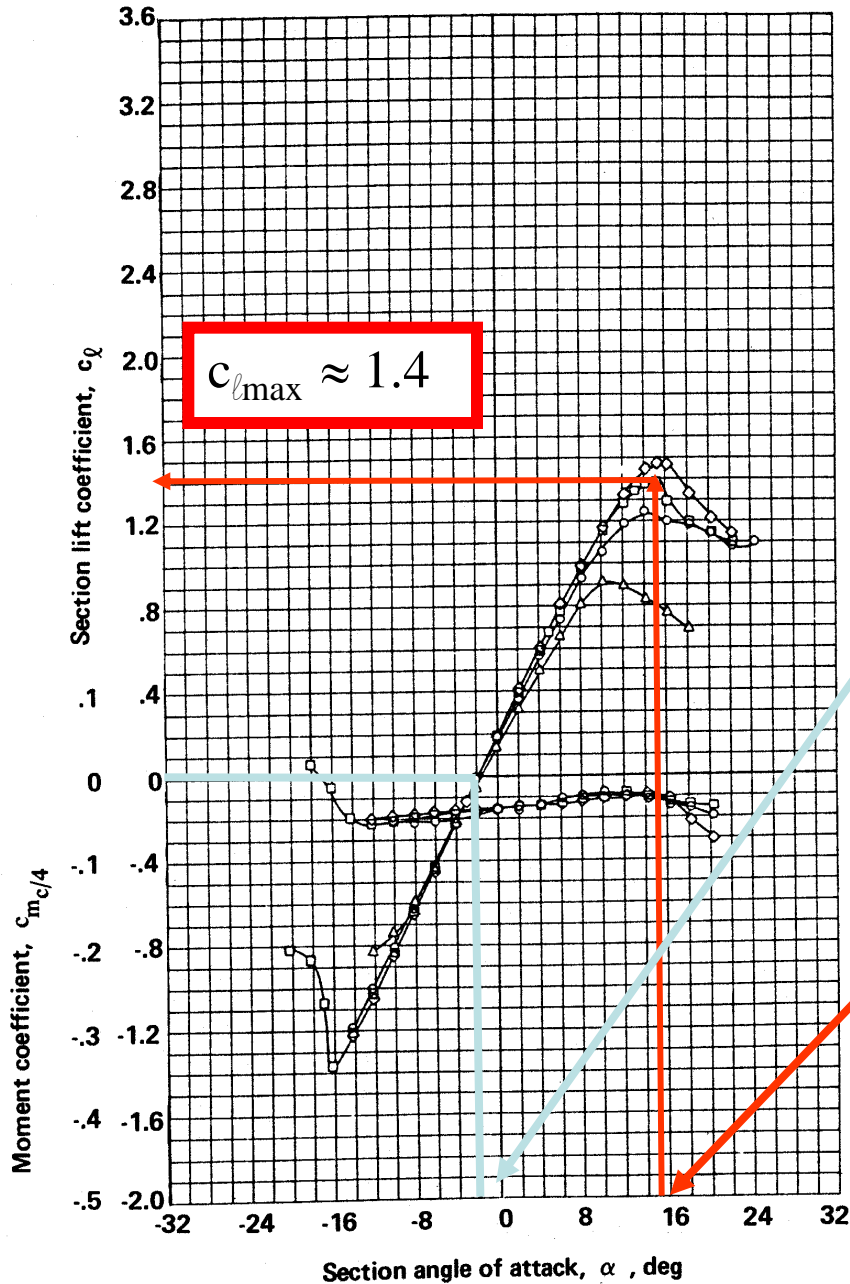
$$\alpha_{\text{stall}} =$$

$$\alpha_{l=0} =$$









## Effetti di comprimibilità

- Ad alte velocità ci sono grosse variazioni di pressione
- La densità non è più costante
  - Alta pressione → alta densità
  - Alta densità → più impatti molecolari
  - Più impatti → maggiore trasferimento di quantità di moto
  - Trasferimento di quantità di moto ⇒ Pressione
- Quindi ci sarà un incremento di portanza rispetto a quella predetta con  $l = c_l q S$
- *Tutto ciò è rappresentato da una variazione di  $c_l$*





## Effetti di comprimibilità

*Gli effetti sono misurati dal numero di Mach*

Mach  $M = V/a$

Dove V è la velocità vera (TAS)

Poichè a (vel del suono) dipende dalla quota, il numero di Mach è sensibile anche al variare della quota (se ho una certa velocità vera rispetto all'aria).

Tra l'altro poichè la densità si riduce, per avere portanza tipicameto devo avere più velocità vera con l'aumento della quota. Questo porta per I velivoli da trasporto a getto ad un avvicinarsi a Mach=1 con l'aumento della quota.

### REGIMI DI VOLO

*Subsonic aircraft:*  $M \leq 0.7$

*Transonic aircraft:*  $0.7 < M < 1.4$

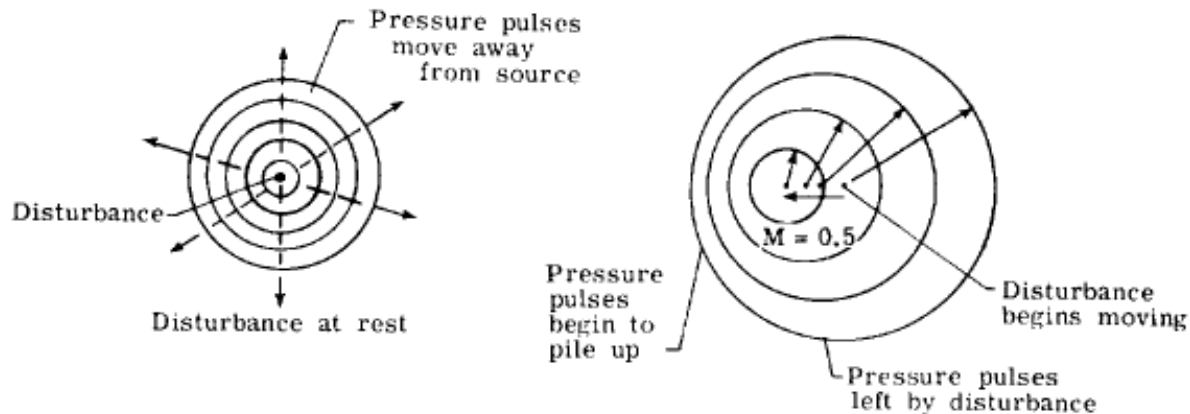
*Supersonic aircraft:*  $1.4 \leq M < 5$

*Hypersonic aircraft:*  $M \geq 5.$

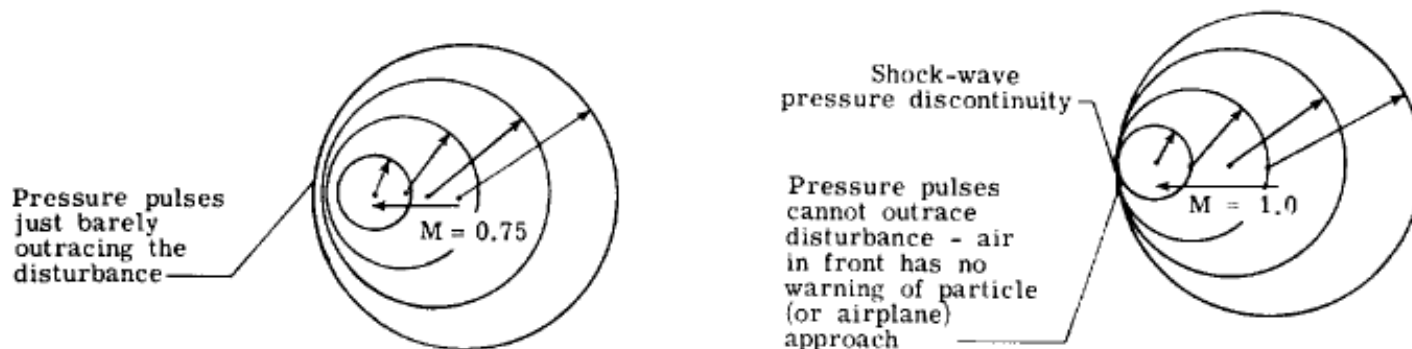


# Effetti di comprimibilità

Disturbi di pressione generati da un punto.



(a) Zero and low-speed disturbance.



(b) Nearing Mach 1.

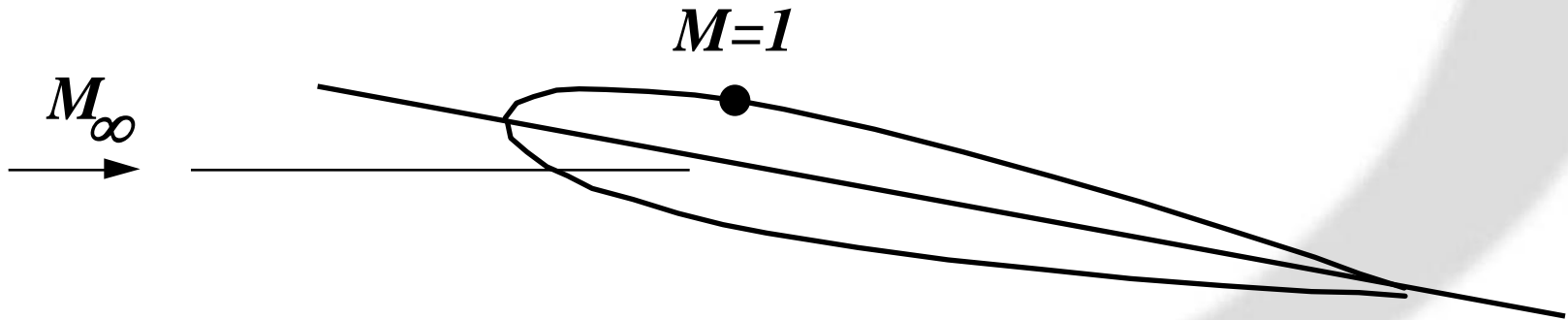
(c) Mach 1.

Figure 84.- Shock-wave formation.

# Mach critico

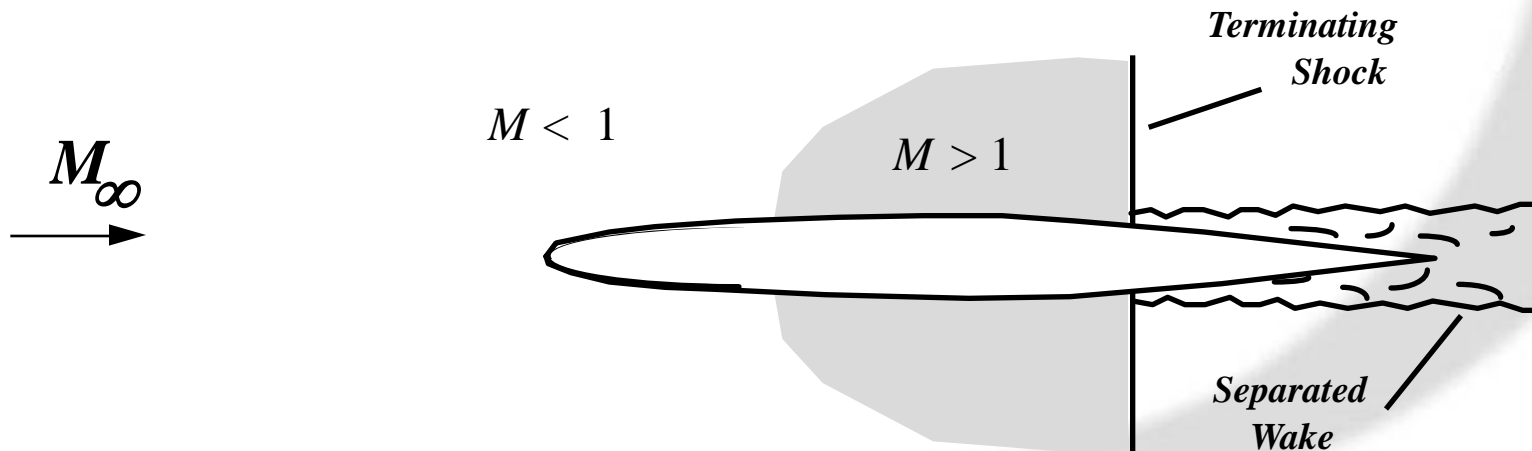
- Quando il numero di Mach della corrente si avvicina a 1, condizioni di flusso sonico saranno raggiunte in qualche punto del profilo (la velocità sul dorso del profilo è maggiore di quella della corrente a monte)
- Il numero di Mach della corrente per il quale per la prima volta si raggiungono condizioni “soniche” (cioè  $M=1$ ) sul profilo, viene detto :

*Il numero di Mach critico (Critical Mach number ( $M_{crit}$ ))*

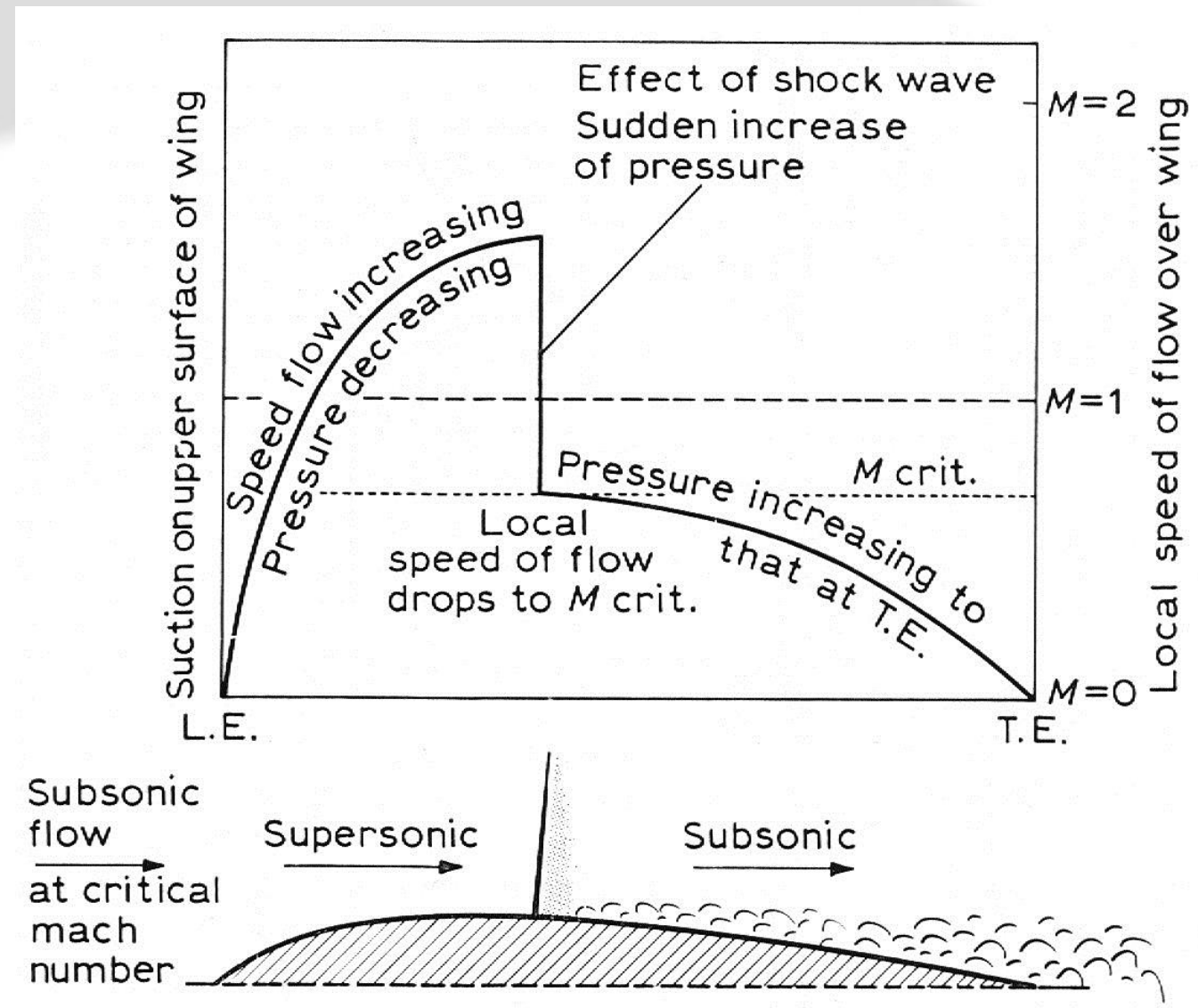


# Onde d'urto

- Quando il numero di Mach della corrente  $M_\infty$  supera quello critico, un' "onda d'urto" si forma sul profilo (generalmente inizialmente sul dorso del profilo)
- L'onda d'urto rappresenta una forte discontinuità di pressione (in aumento a valle) ed interagisce anche con lo strato limite causando inspessimento e possibile separazione



# Onde d'urto

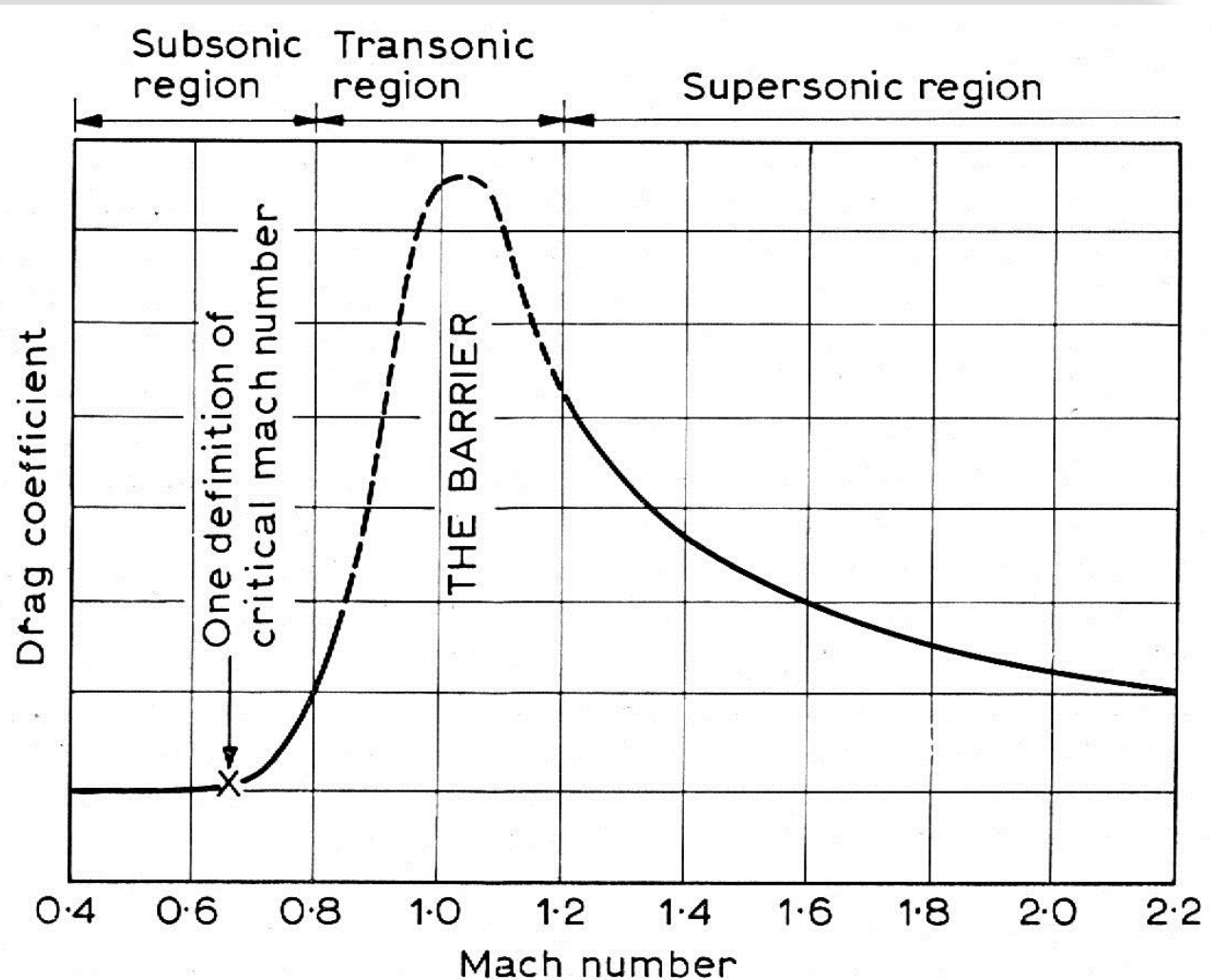


# Barriera del suono

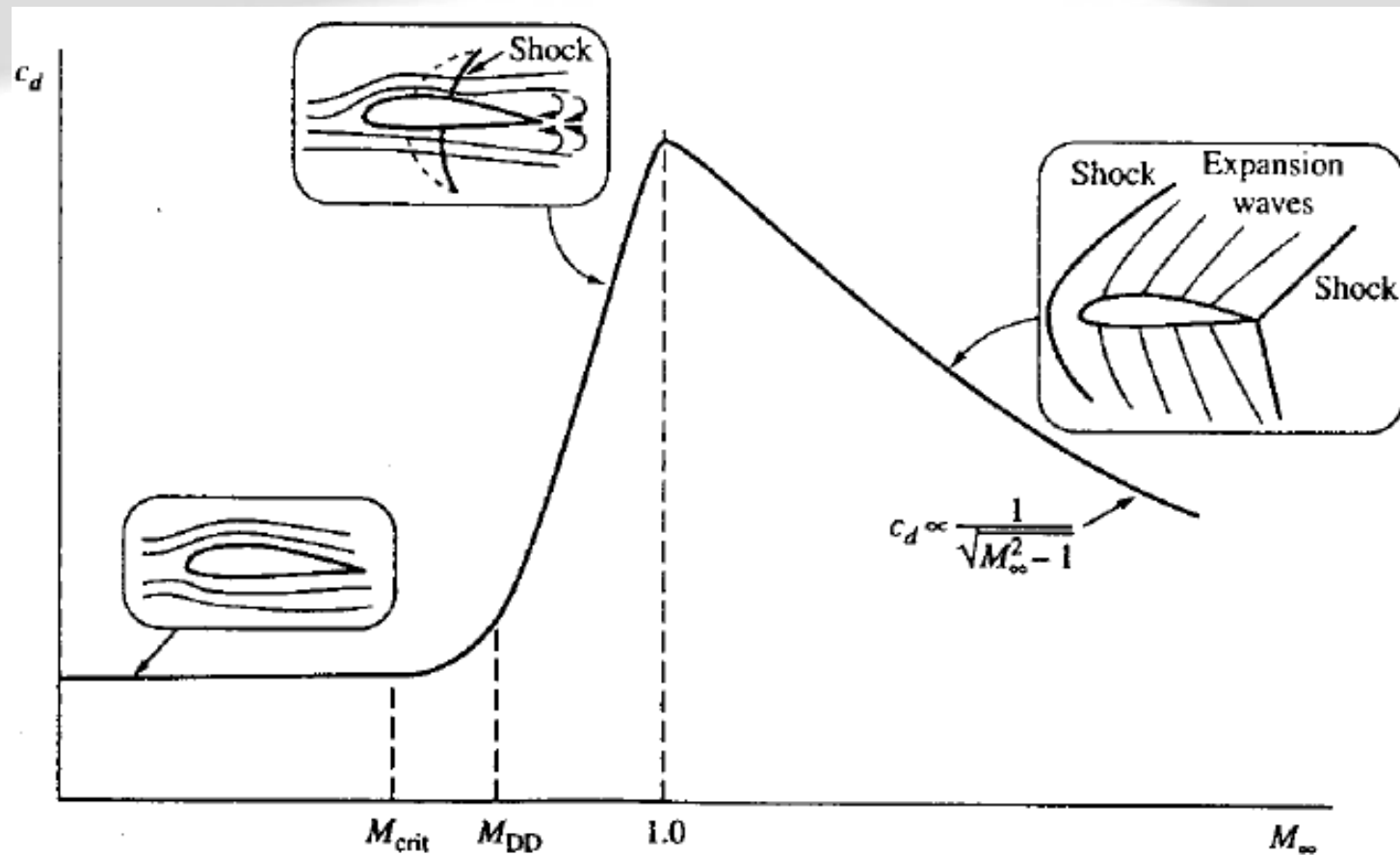
- La resistenza associata all' "onda d'urto" e la separazione viscosa associata comportano quindi un forte aumento della resistenza. All'aumentare del Mach oltre quello critico l'onda d'urto diventa intensa e si sposta verso il bordo d'attacco del profilo.
- Il forte aumento di resistenza e le vibrazioni associate (buffeting) sono quelle che i piloti avvertono come "barriera del suono"
- Quando la resistenza aumenta molto si è raggiunto il cosiddetto *Drag Divergence Mach number* (*Mach di divergenza della resistenza*)



# Onde d'urto – effetto sulla resistenza aerodinamica



# Resistenza in campo comprimibile

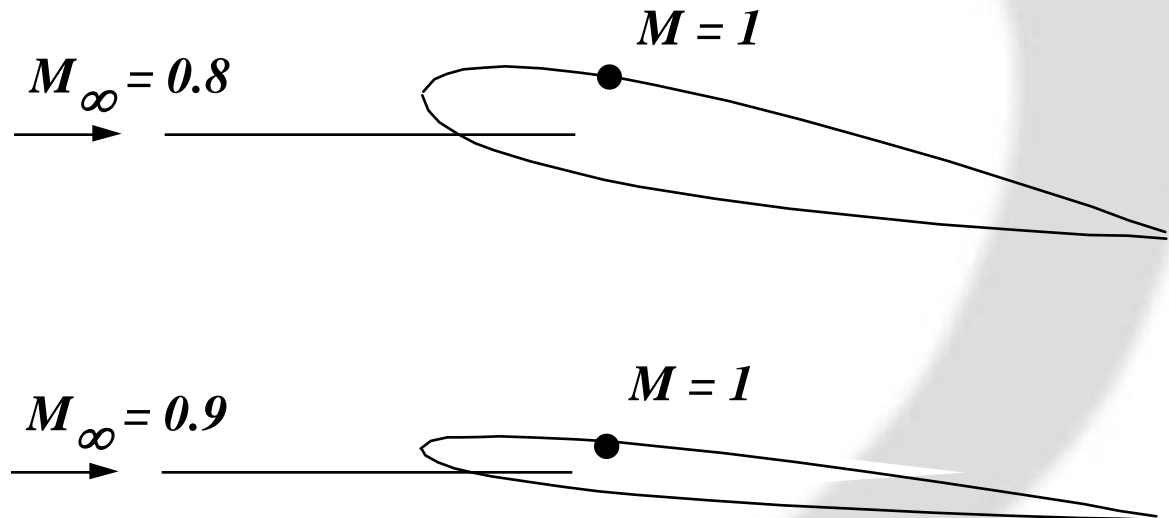




# Resistenza in campo comprimibile

- Poichè l'accelerazione del flusso sul dorso di un profilo alare dipende ed aumenta con :
  - angolo d'attacco
  - spessore percentuale del profilo
  - curvatura del profilo
- Il numero di Mach critico aumenta (quindi si riesce a volare fino a Mach più elevati) :
  - => riducendo lo spessore percentuale del profilo
  - => riducendo la curvatura del profilo (linea media meno curva "cambered")
  - => eventualmente, se possibile, riducendo l'angolo d'attacco di volo

*Esempio:*



*Nota: Poichè un'ala più sottile e meno curva ha minore portanza saranno essenziali I sistemi di ipersostentazione per le condizioni di bassa velocità*



# ONDE d'URTO

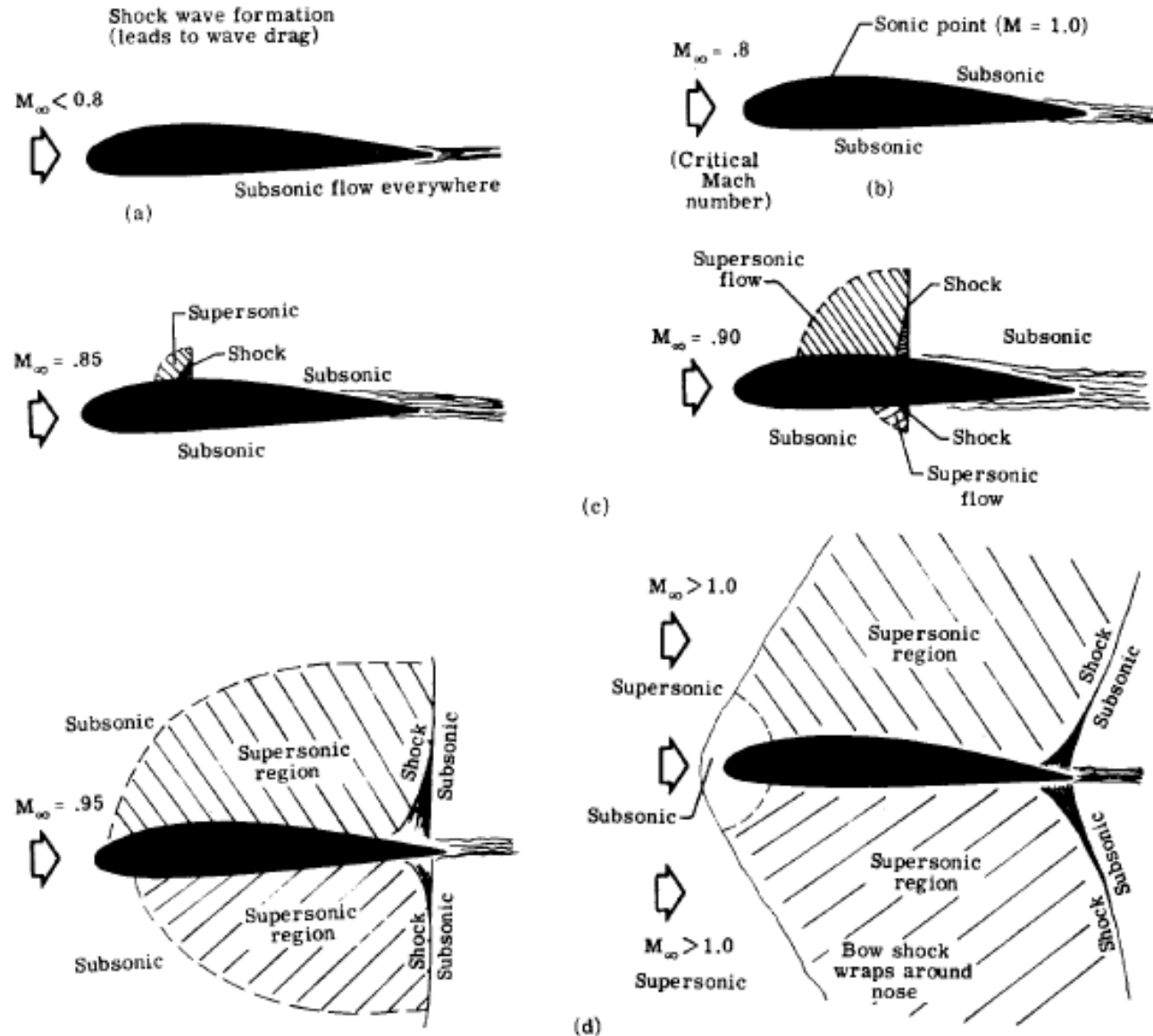
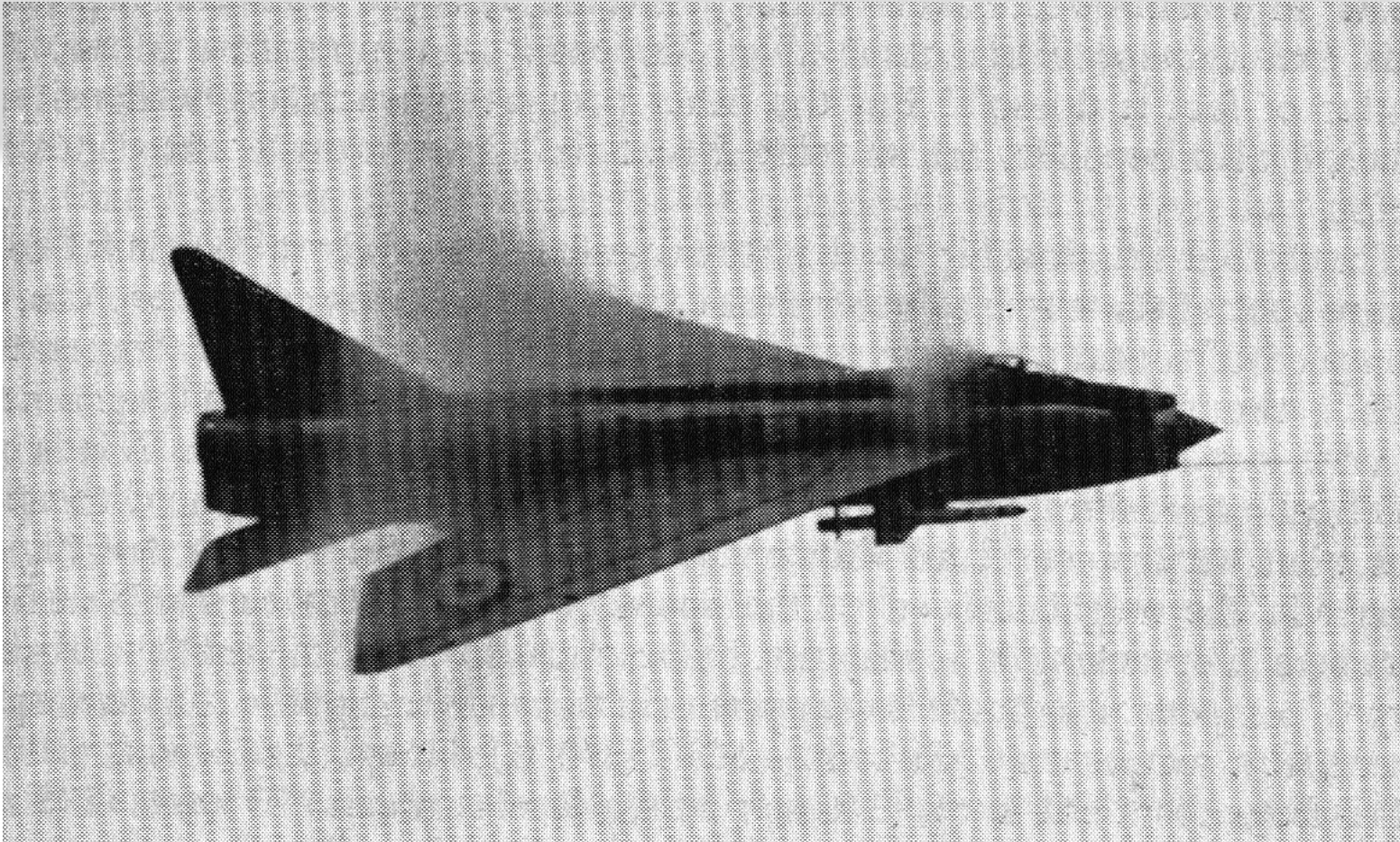


Figure 87.- Shock formation.

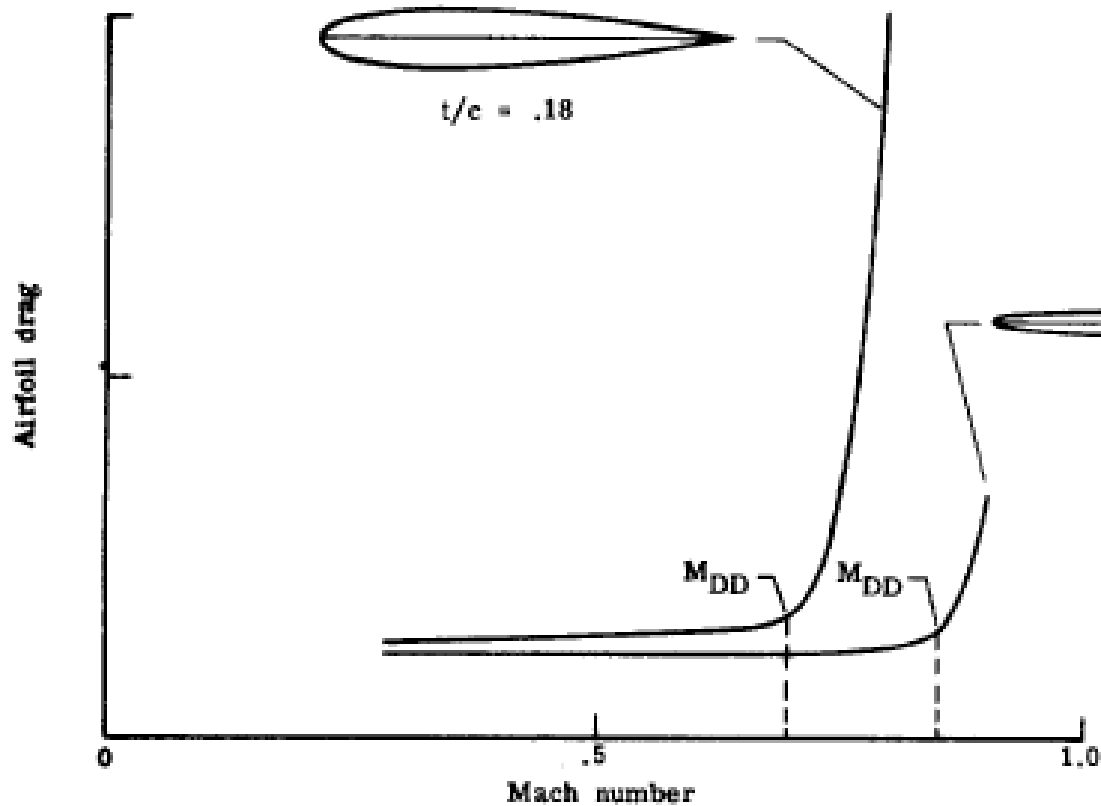


# ONDE d'URTO



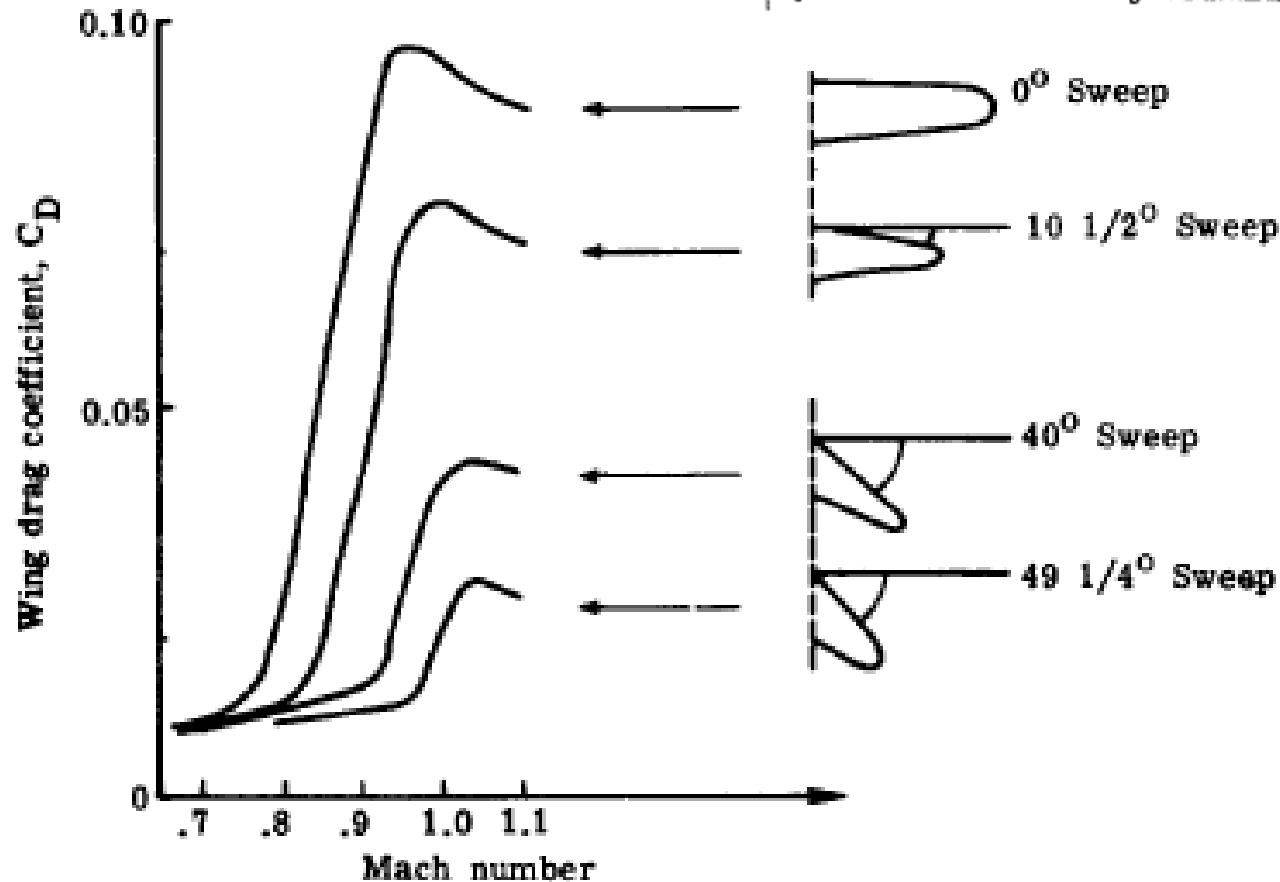
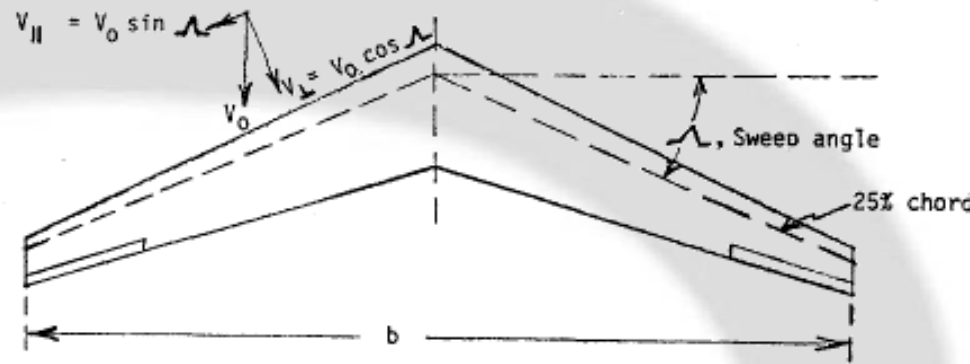
# Resistenza in campo comprimibile

Effetto positivo riduzione spessore % sul Mach di divergenza



# Comprimibilità – ALA FINITA

Effetto positivo freccia  
sul Mach di divergenza



## Resistenza in campo comprimibile

I velivoli che operano in campo transonico hanno profili disegnati per avere onde d'urto molto deboli

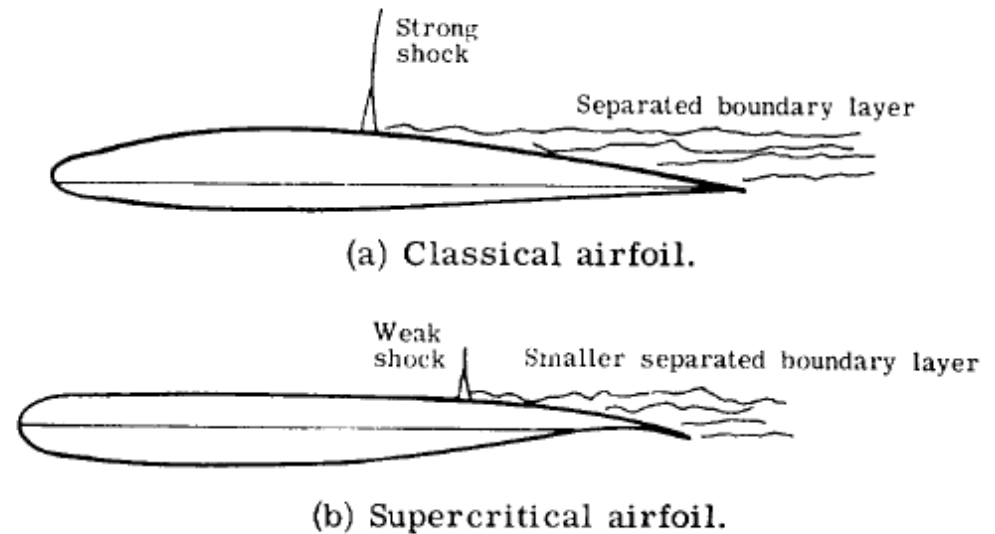
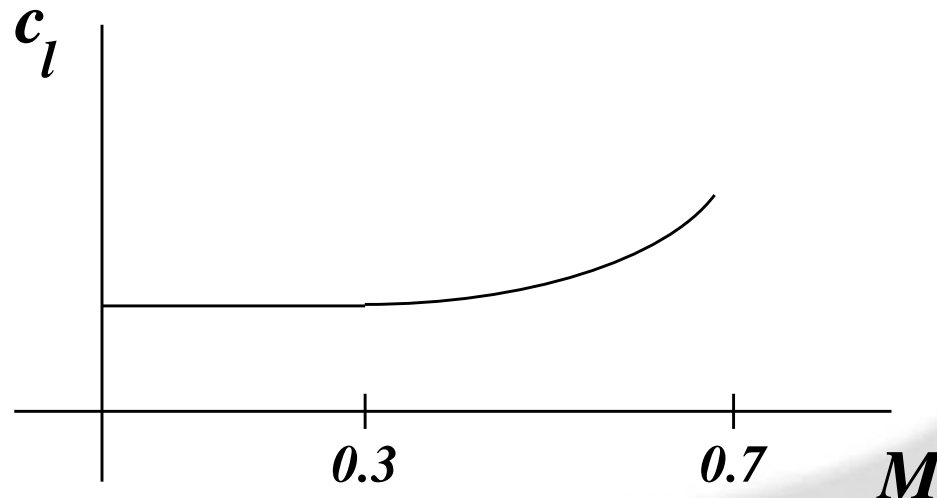


Figure 95.- Classical and supercritical airfoils.



# Comprimibilità

- Nel range ( $0 < M < 0.3$ ) il fluido è praticamente incomprimibile, la portanza è costante
- Quando  $M > 0.3$  bisogna introdurre la correzione di comprimibilità (la portanza aumenta)



## Influenza del Mach sulla portanza

- Nel range  $0.3 < M < 0.7$ , il coeff. di portanza segue la regola di *Prandtl-Glauert*

$$c_l = \frac{c_{l_{M=0}}}{\sqrt{1 - M_\infty^2}}$$

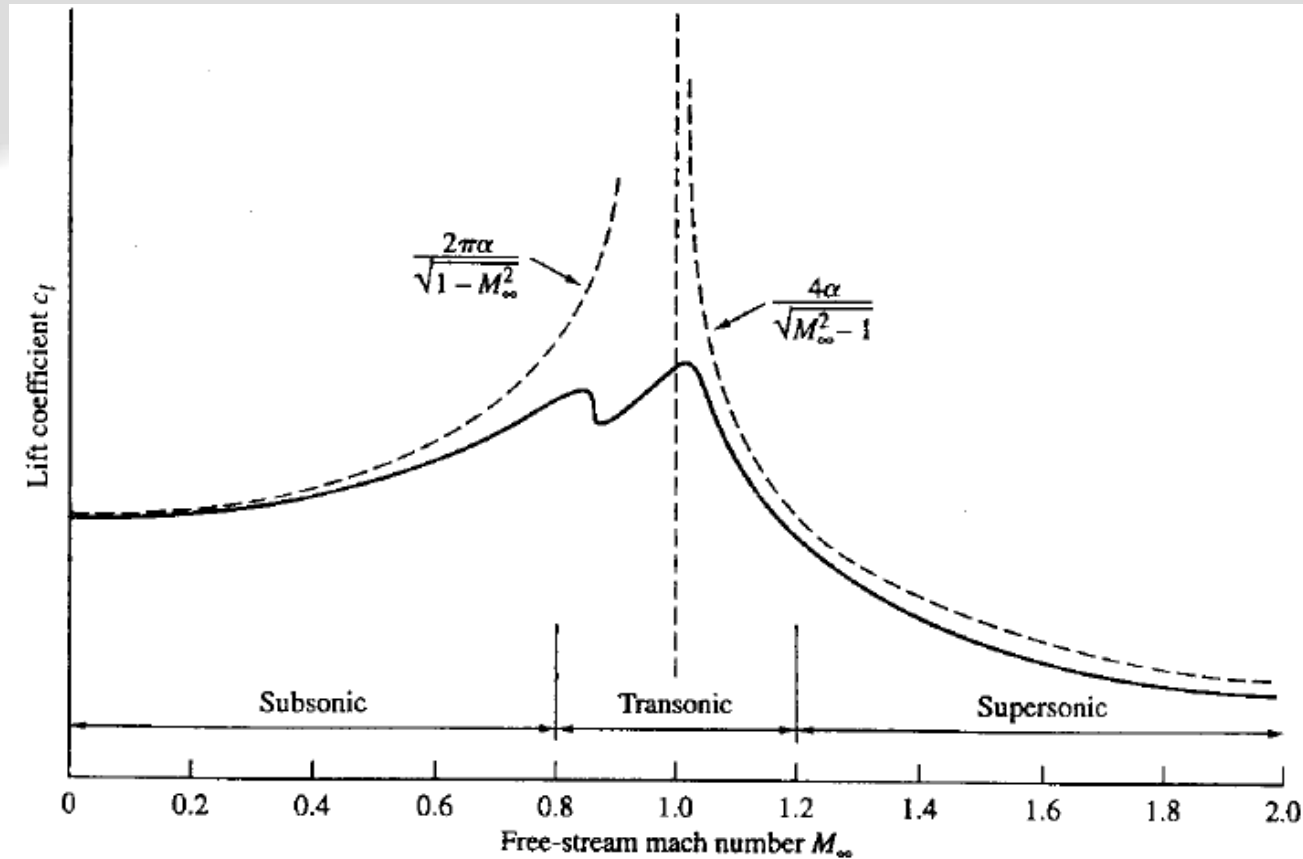
$c_l$  : *Compressible  
lift coefficient*

$c_{l_{M=0}}$  : *Incompressible  
lift coefficient (chart)*





# Influenza del Mach sulla portanza



In generale in subsonico

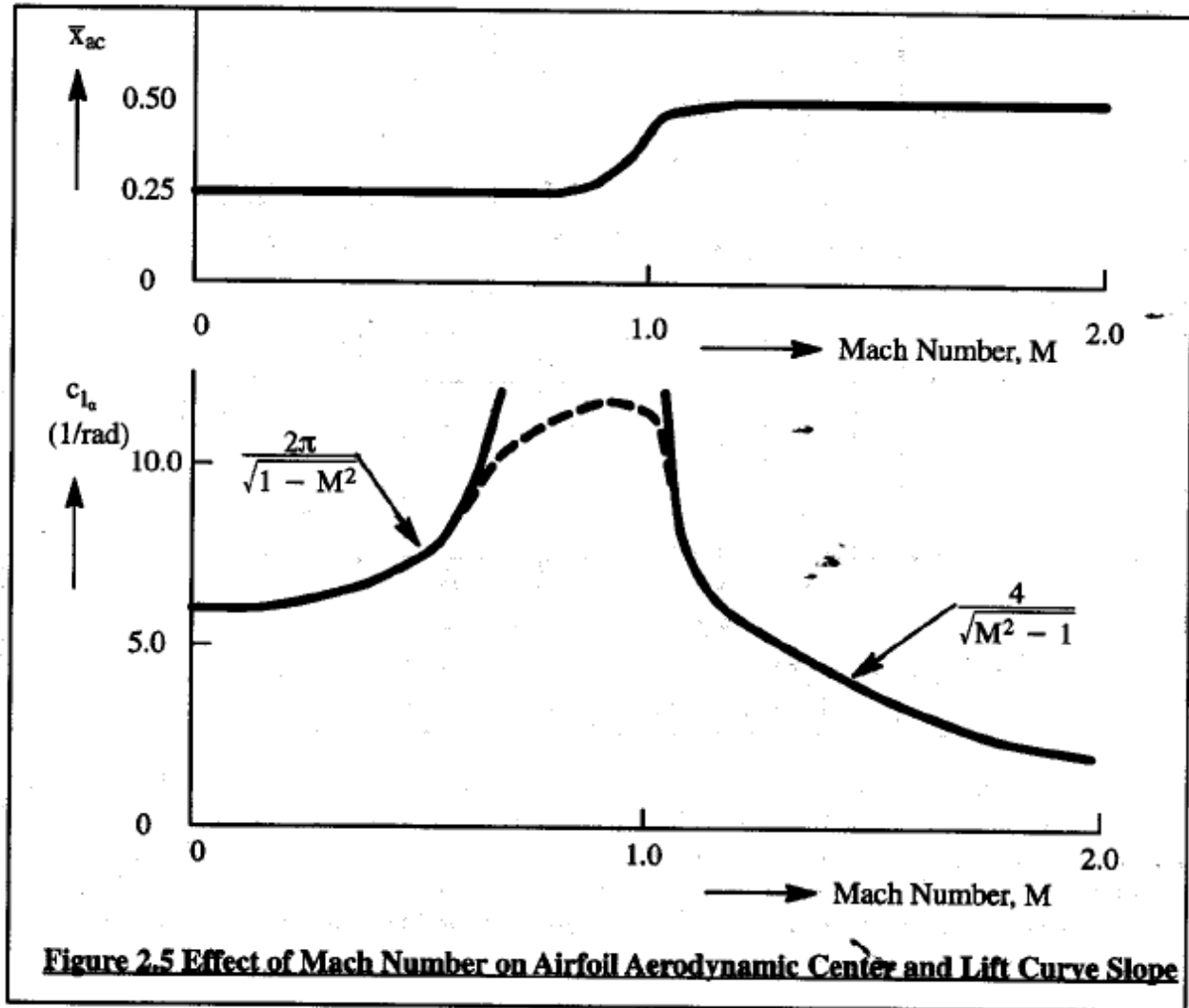
$$c_l = \frac{c_{l_{M=0}}}{\sqrt{1-M_\infty^2}}$$



# Influenza del Mach sulla portanza e centro pressione

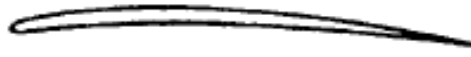
*Subsonico*

$$C_l = \frac{C_{l_{M=0}}}{\sqrt{1 - M_\infty^2}}$$

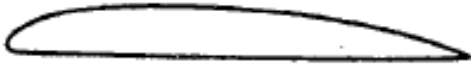


## Profili alari – evoluzione storica

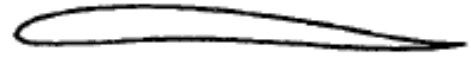
1903 Wright



1912 RAF-6



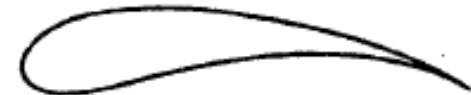
1915 RAF-15



1922 Clark Y



1928 Göttingen 652



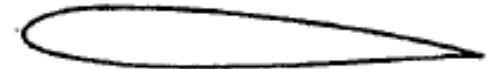
1929 RAF-48



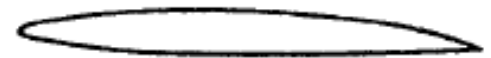
1933 NACA 4415



1935 NACA 23012



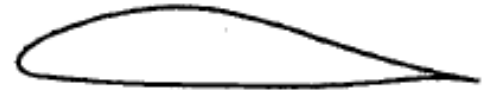
1939 NACA 16-209



1945 NACA 64<sub>2</sub>-215



1953 Wortman  
FX1057-816



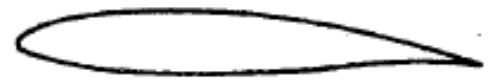
1955 supersonic



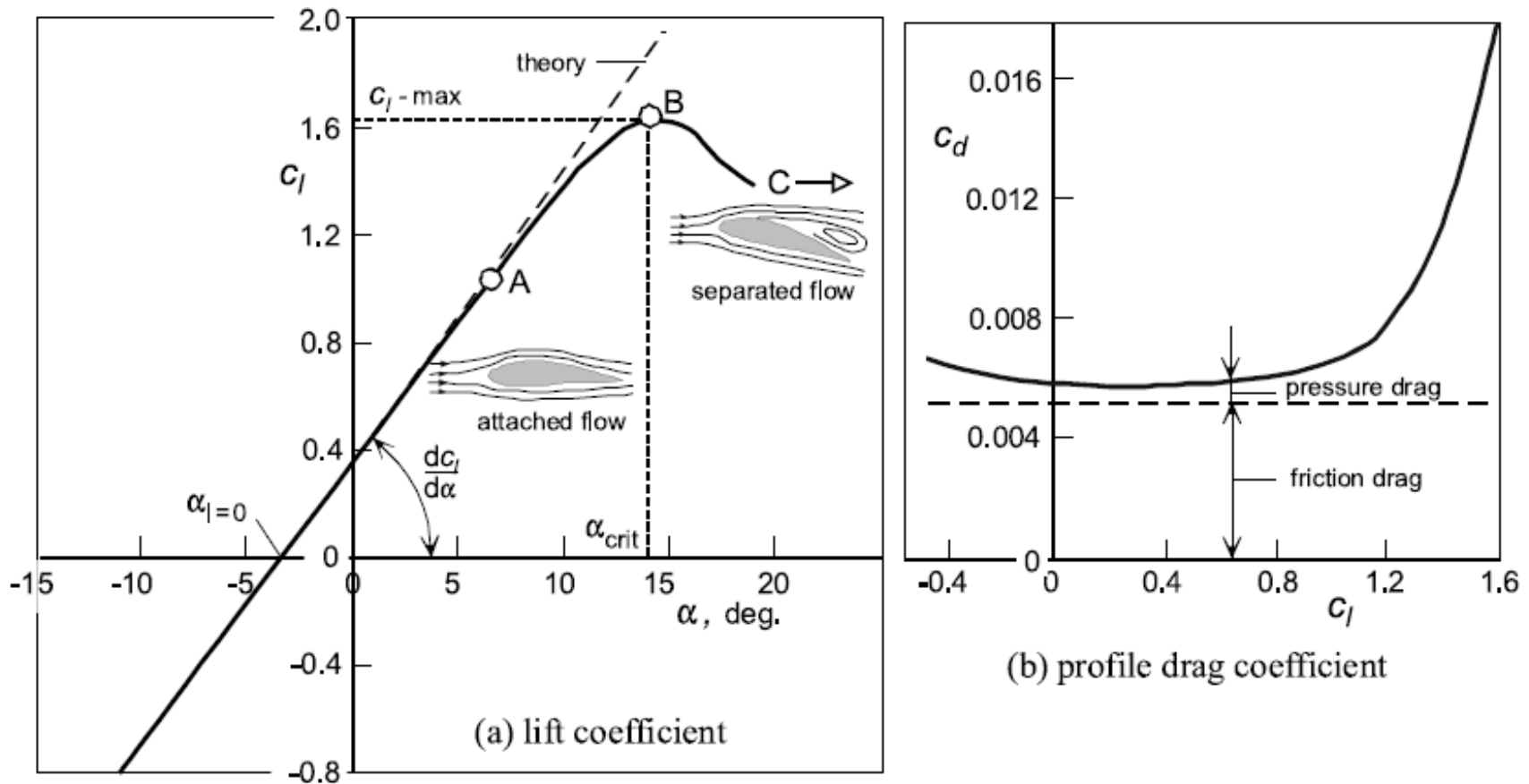
1970 NASA  
supercritical



1975 NASA GAW-2



# Profili alari – caratteristiche aerodinamiche



**Figure 4.18** *Lift and drag curves of the NACA 4412 section for  $Re_c = 9 \times 10^6$ .*



## Profili alari – caratteristiche aerodinamiche

**Table 3.1 Experimental, Low Speed NACA Airfoil Data for Smooth Leading Edges**  
(Note: Data reproduced from Reference 3.1 for  $R_N = 9 \times 10^6$ )

Airfoil	$\alpha_0$ (deg)	$\bar{c}_{m_0}$	$c_{l_\alpha}$ (1/deg)	$\bar{x}_{ac}$	$\alpha_{c_{l_{max}}}$ (deg)	$c_{l_{max}}$	$\alpha^*$ (deg)
0006	0	0	0.108	0.250	9.0	0.92	9.0
0009	0	0	0.109	0.250	13.4	1.32	11.4
1408	-0.8	-0.023	0.109	0.250	14.0	1.35	10.0
1410	-1.0	-0.020	0.108	0.247	14.3	1.50	11.0
1412	-1.1	-0.025	0.108	0.252	15.2	1.58	12.0
2412	-2.0	-0.047	0.105	0.247	16.8	1.68	9.5
2415	-2.0	-0.049	0.106	0.246	16.4	1.63	10.0
2418	-2.3	-0.050	0.103	0.241	14.0	1.47	10.0
2421	-1.8	-0.040	0.103	0.241	16.0	1.47	8.0
2424	-1.8	-0.040	0.098	0.231	16.0	1.29	8.4
23012	-1.4	-0.014	0.107	0.247	18.0	1.79	12.0
23015	-1.0	-0.007	0.107	0.243	18.0	1.72	10.0
23018	-1.2	-0.005	0.104	0.243	16.0	1.60	11.8
23021	-1.2	0	0.103	0.238	15.0	1.50	10.3
23024	-0.8	0	0.097	0.231	15.0	1.40	9.7

Alfa fine linearità

## Profili alari

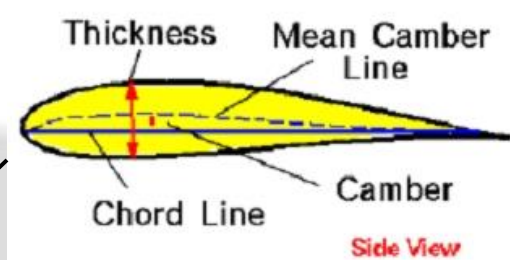
Airfoil	$\alpha_0$ (deg)	$\bar{c}_{m_0}$	$c_{l_\alpha}$ (1/deg)	$\bar{x}_{ac}$	$\alpha_{C_{l_{max}}}$ (deg)	$C_{l_{max}}$	$\alpha^*$ (deg)
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Alfa fine linearità

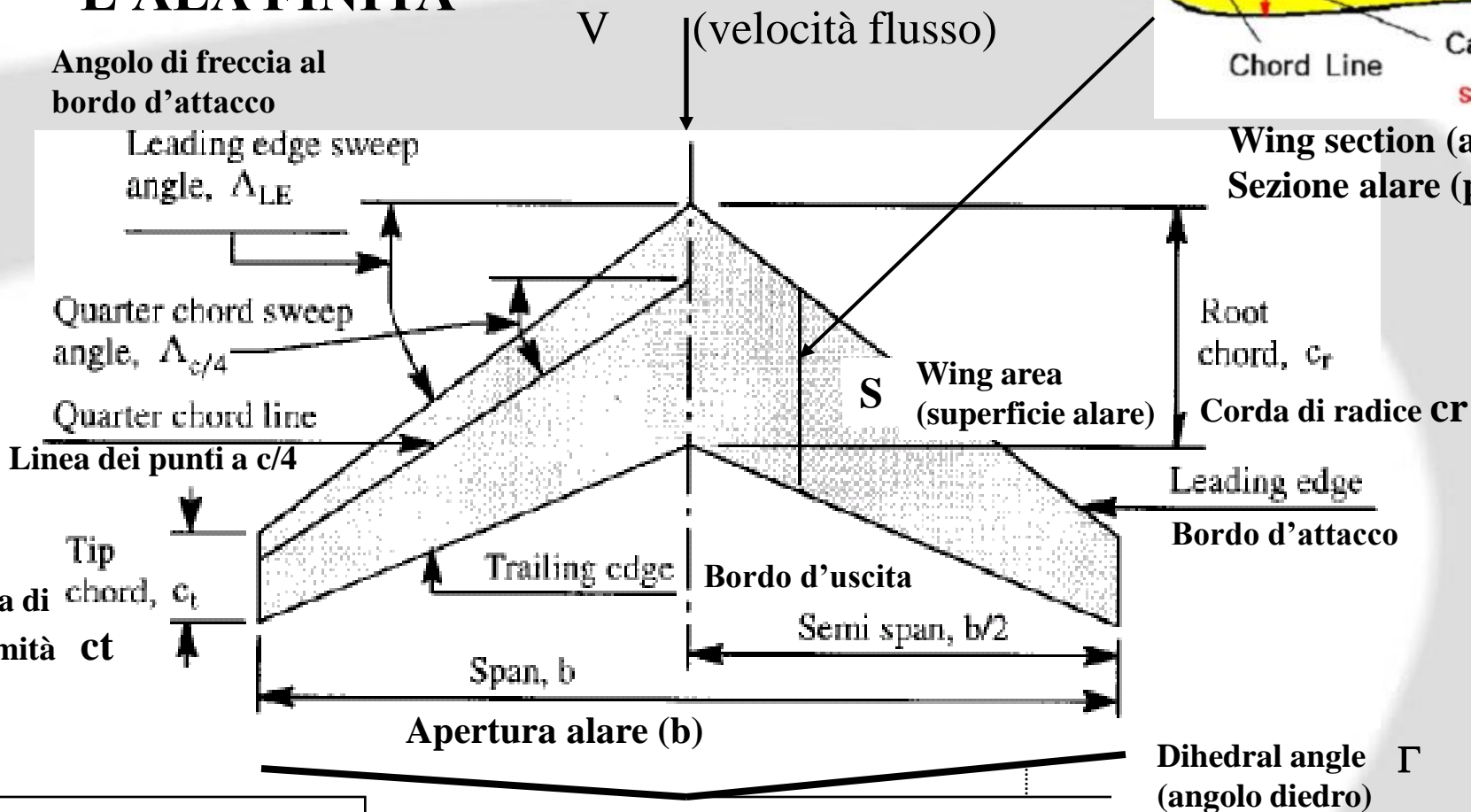
64-006	0	0	0.109	0.256	9.0	0.80	7.2
64-009	0	0	0.110	0.262	11.0	1.17	10.0
64 <sub>1</sub> -012	0	0	0.111	0.262	14.5	1.45	11.0
64 <sub>1</sub> -212	-1.3	-0.027	0.113	0.262	15.0	1.55	11.0
64 <sub>1</sub> -412	-2.6	-0.065	0.112	0.267	15.0	1.67	8.0
64-206	-1.0	-0.040	0.110	0.253	12.0	1.03	8.0
64-209	-1.5	-0.040	0.107	0.261	13.0	1.40	8.9
64-210	-1.6	-0.040	0.110	0.258	14.0	1.45	10.8
64A010	0	0	0.110	0.253	12.0	1.23	10.0
64A210	-1.5	-0.040	0.105	0.251	13.0	1.44	10.0
64A410	-3.0	-0.080	0.100	0.254	15.0	1.61	10.0
64 <sub>1</sub> A212	-2.0	-0.040	0.100	0.252	14.0	1.54	11.0
64 <sub>2</sub> A215	-2.0	-0.040	0.095	0.252	15.0	1.50	12.0



# L'ALA FINITA



Wing section (airfoil)  
Sezione alare (profilo)



**AR** Aspect ratio  
(allungamento alare)

$$AR = \frac{b^2}{S}$$

$\lambda = c_t/c_r$  taper ratio (0-1)  
(rapporto di rastremazione)

Sono parametri  
adimensionali

Le ali dei velivoli da trasporto sono caratterizzate da ali

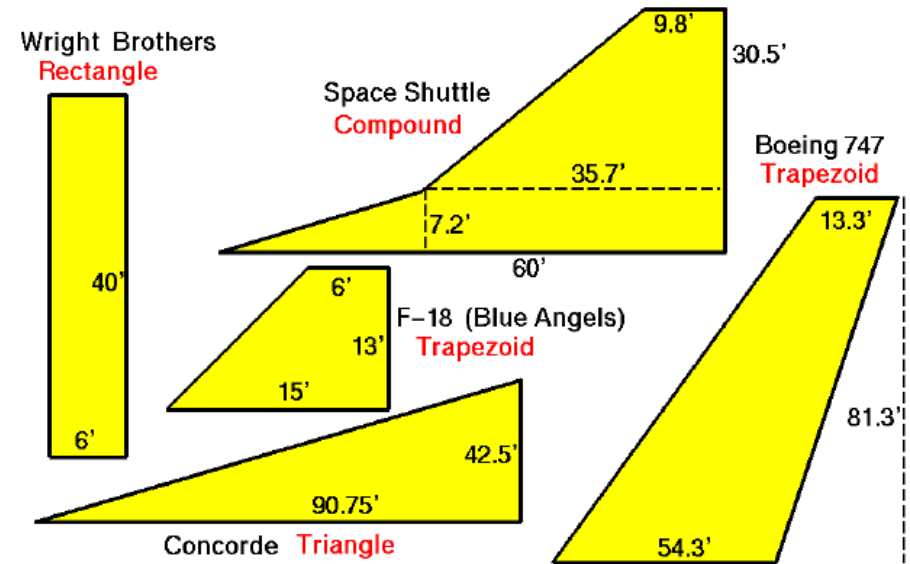
- Rastremate
- a freccia

L'ala può essere rettangolare (profilo costante) oppure essere rastremata, cioè con corda di estremità più piccola rispetto a quella di radice.

Il rapporto tra la corda di estremità ( $c_t$ ) e la corda di radice  $c_R$  viene detto rapporto di rastremazione (*taper ratio*) ed indicato con

$$\lambda = c_t/c_R < 1 \quad (\text{tip. Tra } 0.3 \text{ e } 0.7)$$

L'ala rastremata (*tapered wing*) viene adottata principalmente perché sposta il carico di portanza verso la radice (corde maggiori forniscono forze di portanza maggiori). Ovviamente bisogna ragionare a parità di superficie alare necessaria a fornire la portanza che equilibra il peso. Rastemando l'ala si riduce la sollecitazione flettente in corrispondenza dell'attacco ala-fusoliera.

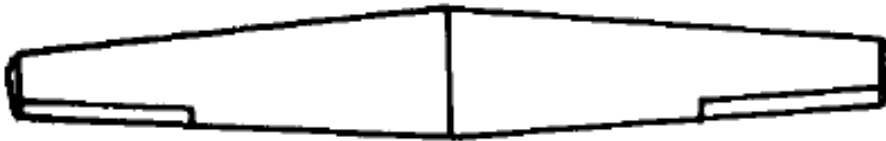


⇒ Si riesce a ridurre il peso strutturale dell'ala





Rectangular  
straight wing  
Ala rettangolare



Tapered straight wing  
Ala dritta rastremata

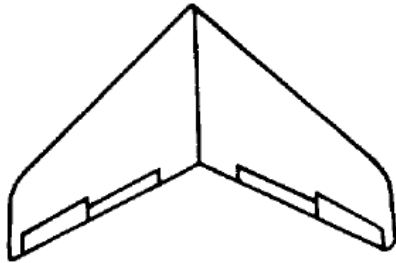


Rounded or elliptical  
straight wing  
Ala ellittica



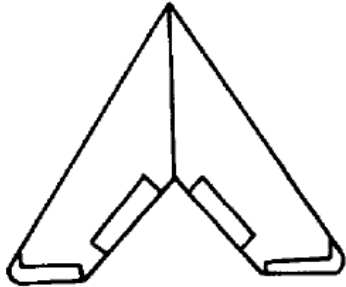
Slightly swept wing  
Ala rastremata e a freccia





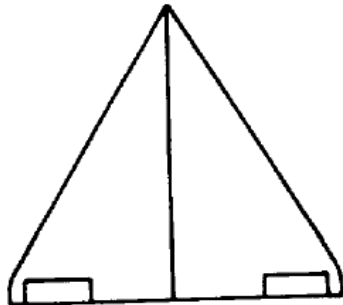
Moderately swept wing

Ala a freccia



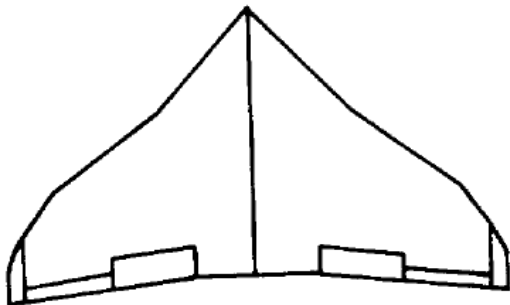
Highly swept wing

Ala a freccia pronunciata



Simple delta wing

Ala a delta



Complex delta wing

Ala complessa a delta

# Effetto della rastremazione

Le due ali hanno la stessa :  
Apertura b  
Superficie S  
Aspect Ratio AR=10

AR=10

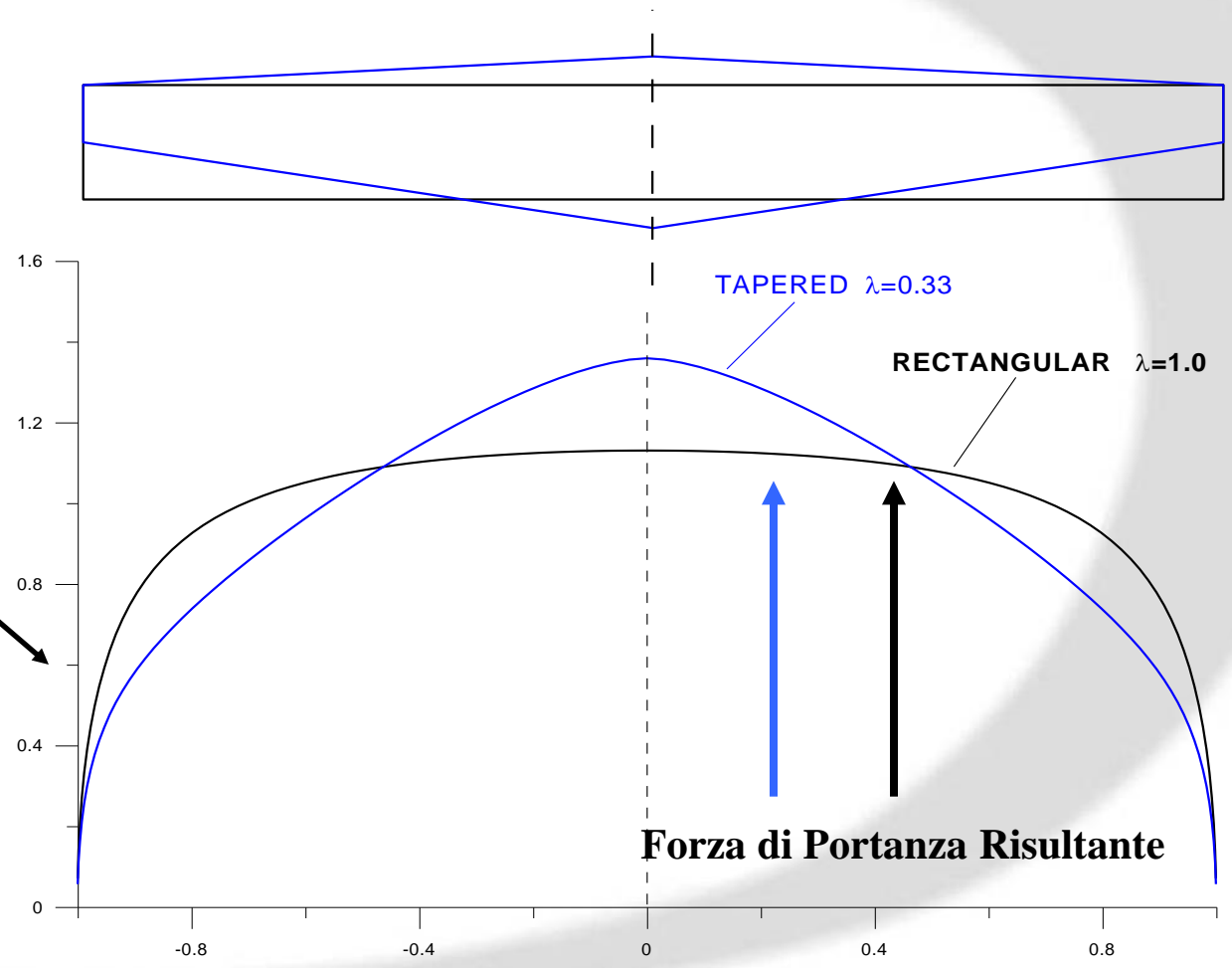
Rectangular wing  $\lambda=1$

Tapered wing  $\lambda=0.33$

Distribuzione di carico Aerodinamico

L'area sottesa dalle due curve (che rappresenta la portanza totale) è uguale per le due ali.

**ALA rastremata ha minore momento flettente alla radice (minore sollecitazione strutturale)**



Viene definita la  
**CORDA MEDIA AERODINAMICA**  
(*mean aerodynamic chord*)

MAC

$$\bar{c} = \frac{2}{S} \int_0^{b/2} c(y)^2 dy$$

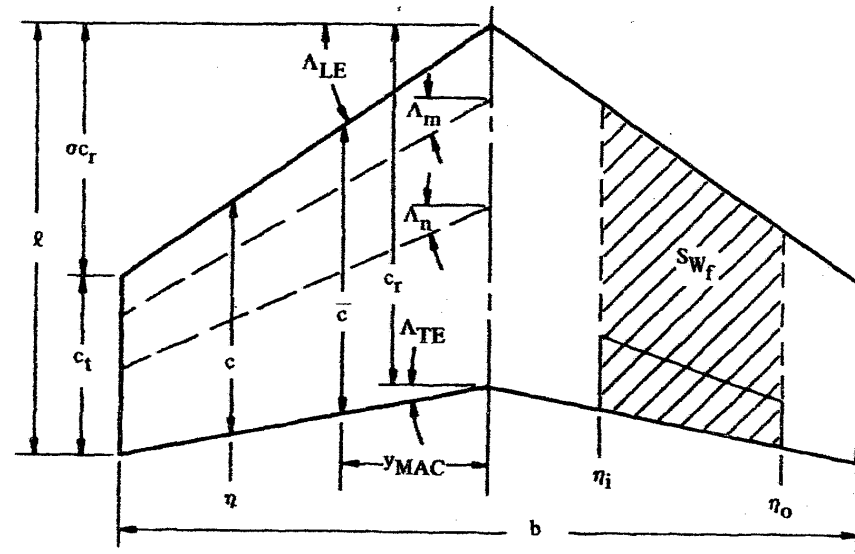
Detta anche Mean Geometric Chord

mgc

Si può anche introdurre una corda media come :

$$C_{av} = S/b$$

Solitamente ci si riferisce sempre alla corda media aerodinamica definita come sopra



Definitions

wing span *Apertura alare*

chord of wing (parallel to axis of symmetry) at any given span station  $y$

*Corda alare parallela all'asse di simmetria a ciascuna stazione  $y$  lungo l'apertura*

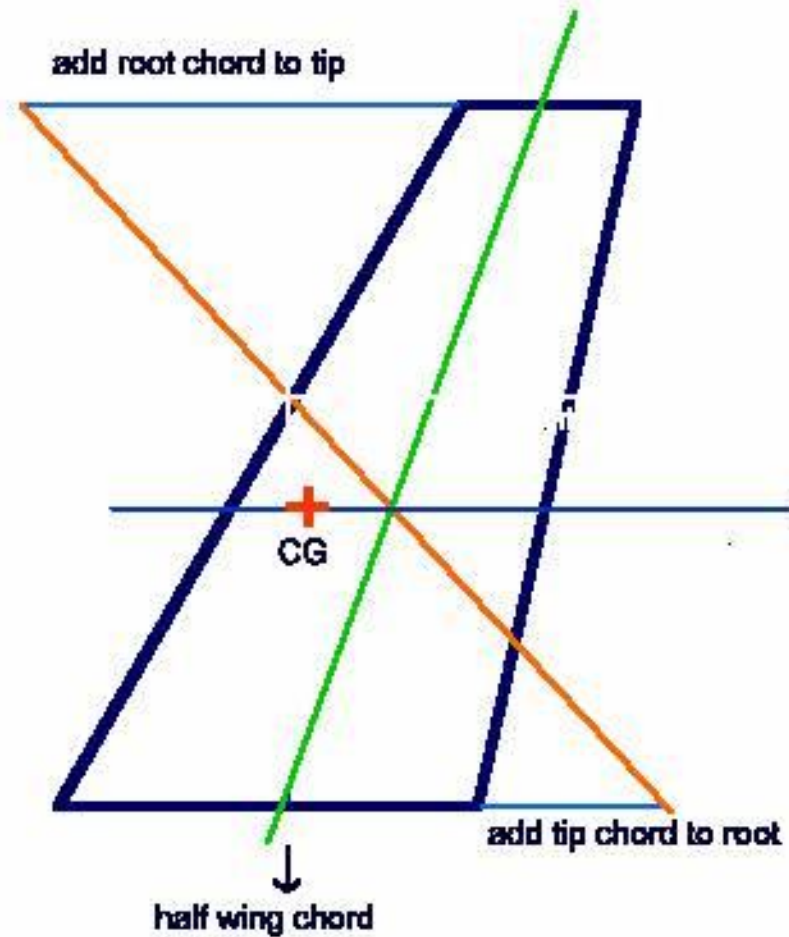
Viene definita la

## CORDA MEDIA AERODINAMICA

(*mean aerodynamic chord*)

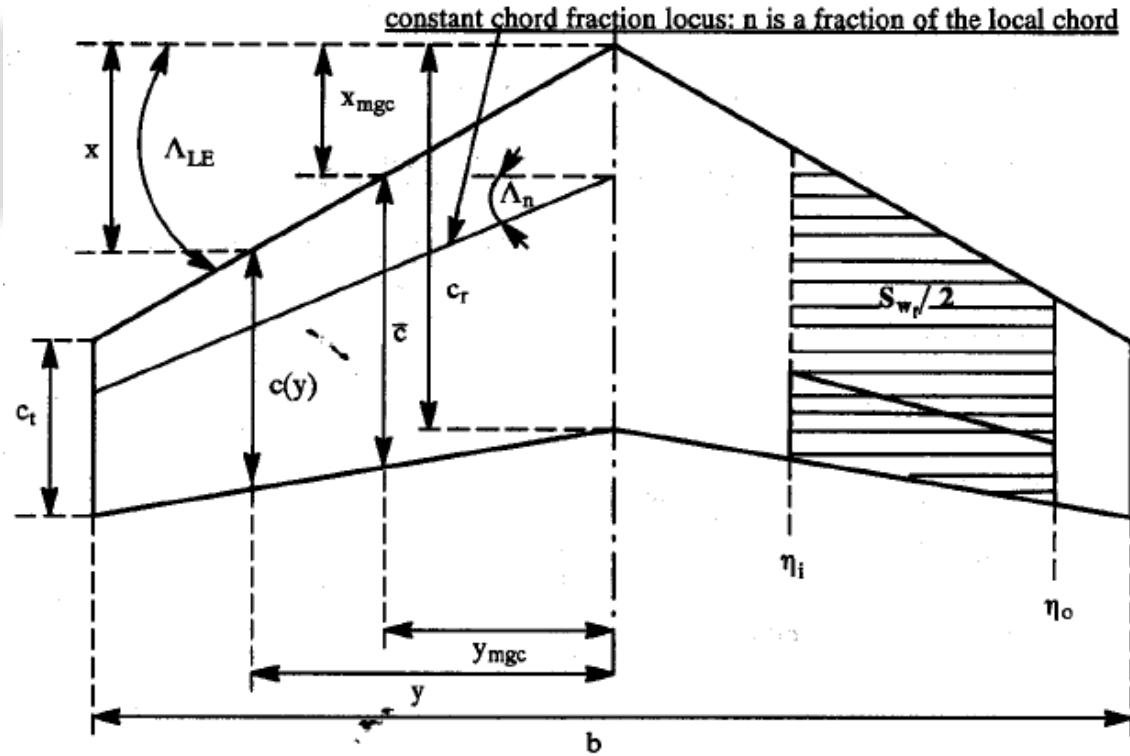
MAC o mgc

$$\bar{c} = \frac{2}{S} \int_0^{b/2} c(y)^2 dy$$



## PARAMETRI ALA

$$\bar{c} = \frac{2}{S} \int_0^{b/2} c(y)^2 dy$$



Mean geometric chord:  $\bar{c} = \frac{1}{S} \int_{-b/2}^{+b/2} c^2(y) dy$

Lateral location of the mgc,  $y_{mgc} = \frac{1}{S} \int_{-b/2}^{+b/2} yc(y) dy$

## PARAMETRI ALA

$$\bar{c} = \frac{2}{S} \int_0^{b/2} c(y)^2 dy$$

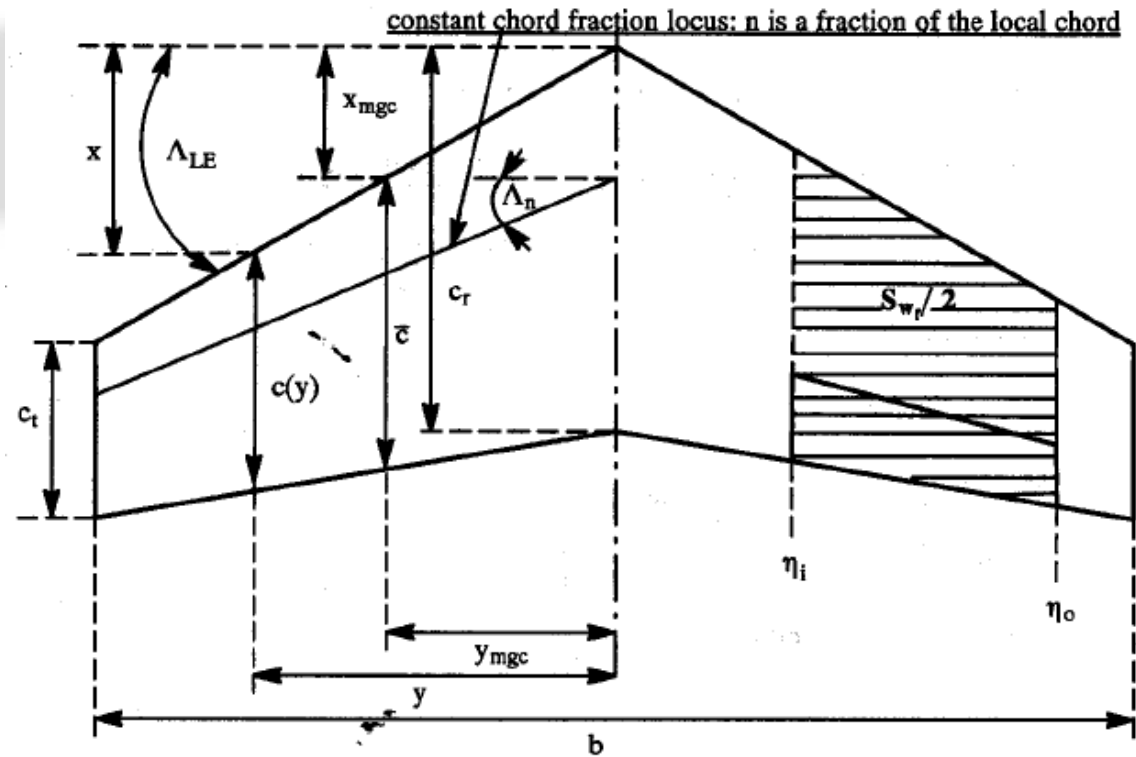
### Per ala trapezoidale

Taper ratio,  $\lambda = \frac{c_t}{c_r}$

Aspect ratio,  $A = \frac{b^2}{S} = \frac{2b}{c_r(1 + \lambda)}$

Area,  $S = \frac{b}{2} c_r (1 + \lambda)$

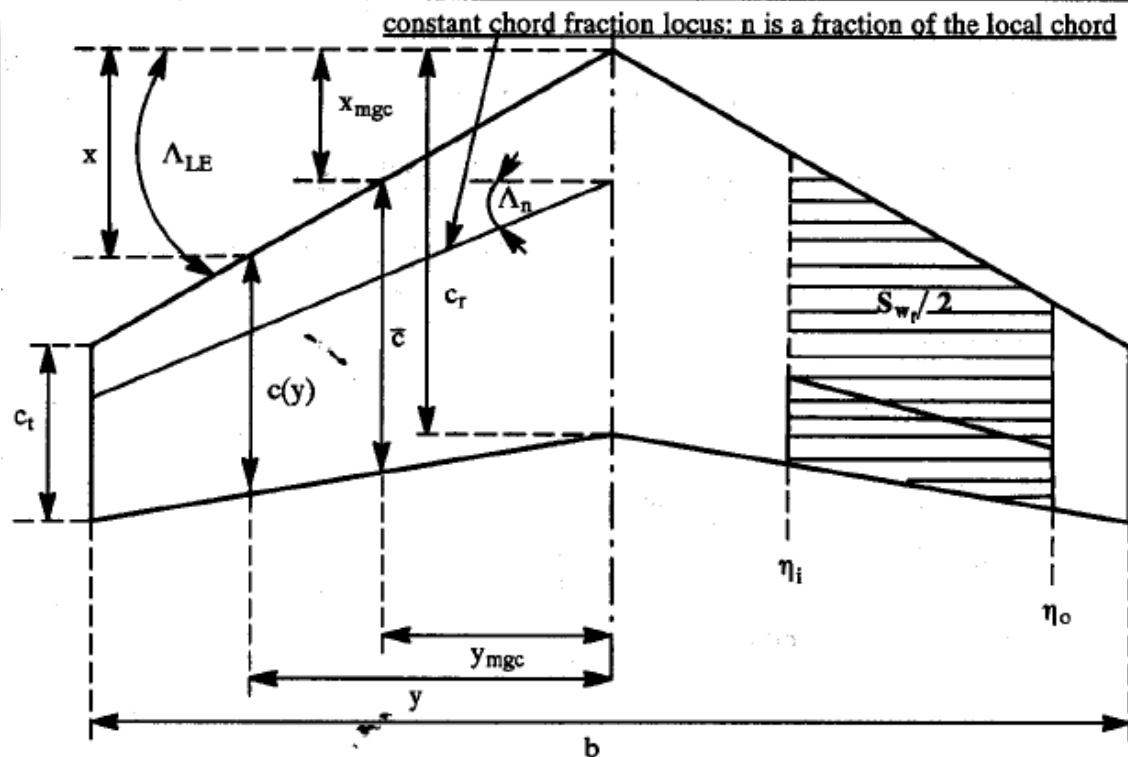
$$\bar{c} = \frac{2}{3} c_r \left( \frac{1 + \lambda + \lambda^2}{1 + \lambda} \right)$$



## PARAMETRI ALA

$$\bar{c} = \frac{2}{S} \int_0^{b/2} c(y)^2 dy$$

### Per ala trapezoidale



Lateral location of the mgc,  $y_{mgc} = \frac{b(1 + 2\lambda)}{6(1 + \lambda)}$

Longitudinal location of the mgc,  $x_{mgc} = \frac{b(1 + 2\lambda)}{6(1 + \lambda)} \tan \Lambda_{LE}$

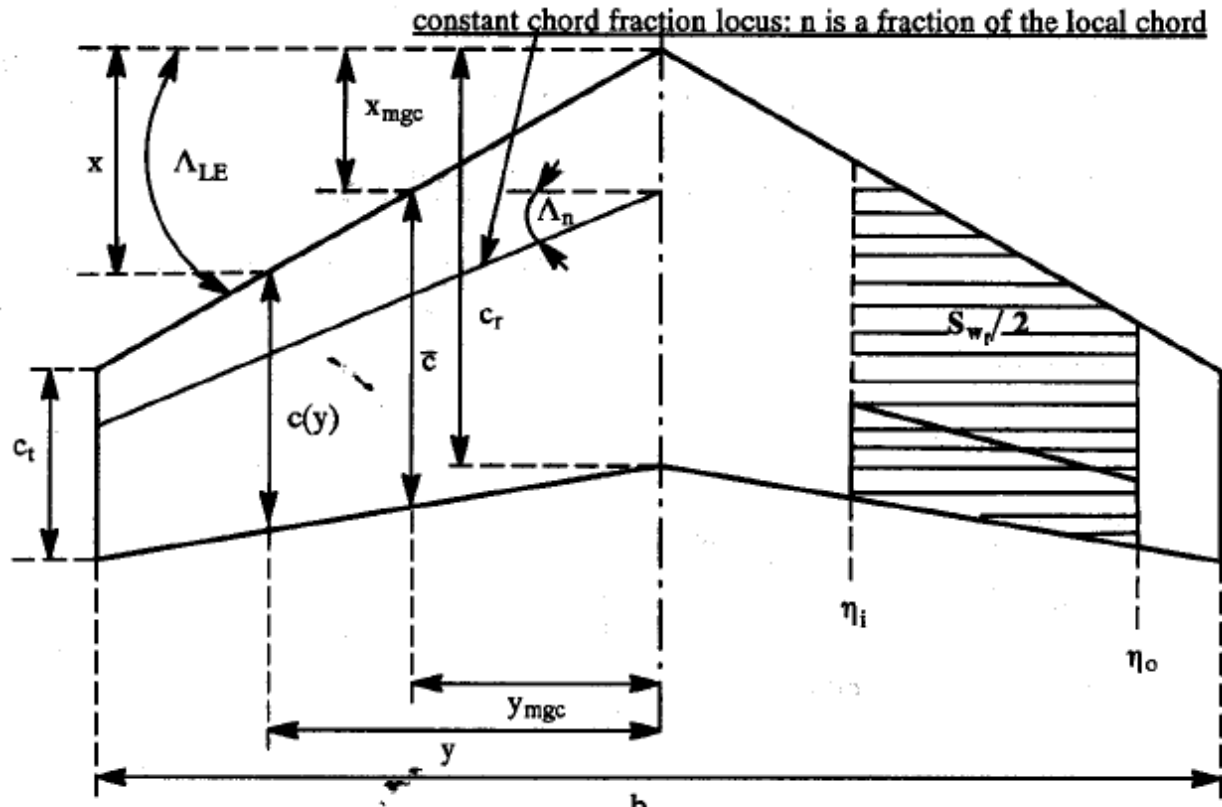
Sweep Angle of the  $n$  fraction locus:  $\tan \Lambda_n = \tan \Lambda_{LE} - \frac{4n(1 - \lambda)}{A(1 + \lambda)}$



**PARAMETRI ALA**

$$\bar{c} = \frac{2}{S} \int_0^{b/2} c(y)^2 dy$$

Per ala trapezoidale



Longitudinal location of the mgc,  $x_{mgc} = \frac{1}{S} \int_{-b/2}^{+b/2} xc(y)dy$

$$S_{wt} = S \frac{(\eta_o - \eta_i)}{(1 + \lambda)} \left\{ 2 - (1 - \lambda)(\eta_i + \eta_o) \right\}$$

I velivoli che operano a velocità elevate (transonico e alto transonico) (cioè numero di Mach tra 0.6 e 0.9), devono adottare un certo angolo di freccia (*sweep angle*)

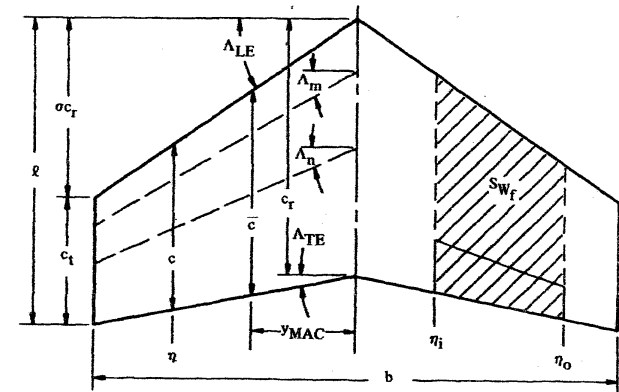
Viene definito :

$\Lambda_{le}$  angolo di freccia al bordo d'attacco

$\Lambda_{c/4}$  angolo di freccia della linea a  $c/4$

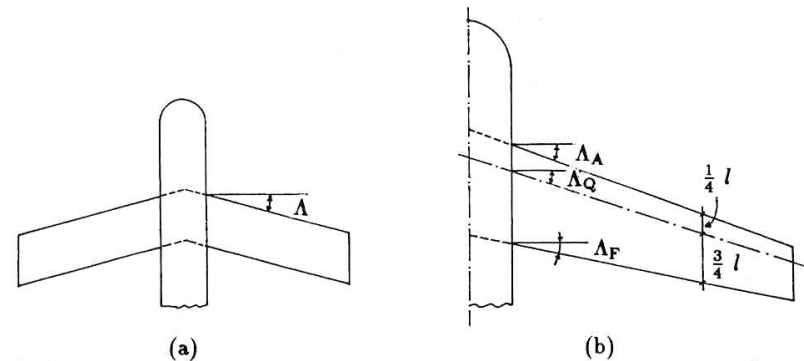
$\Lambda_{te}$  angolo di freccia al bordo d'uscita

Un'ala a freccia (*swept wing*) può essere a freccia positiva (verso dietro *sweepback*, come in figura) o a freccia negativa (verso avanti), quest'ultima molto più rara.



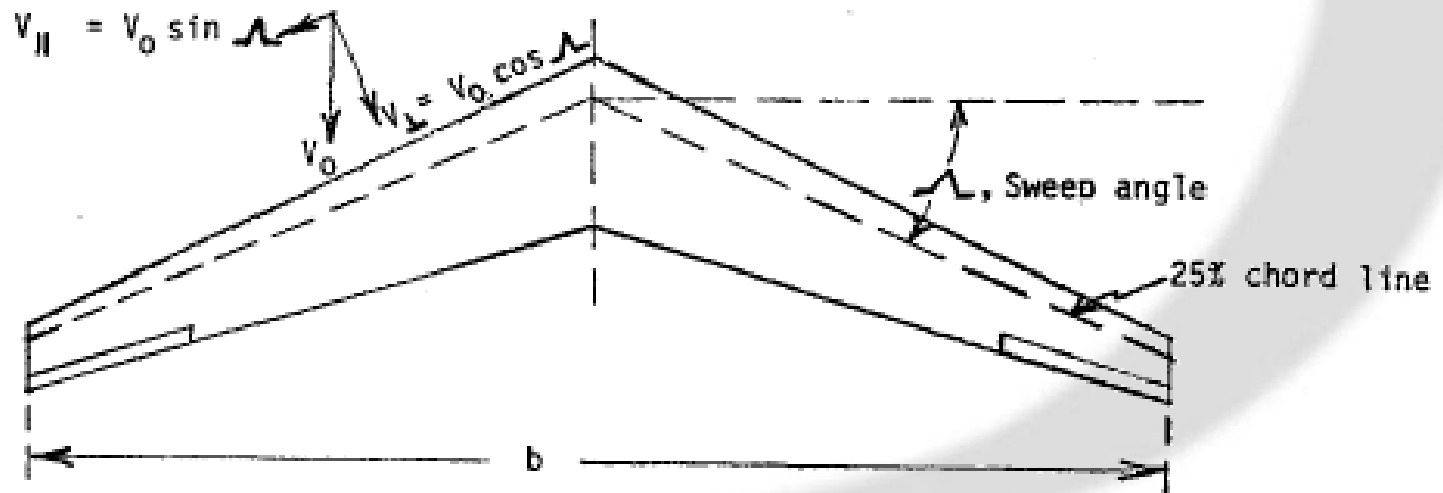
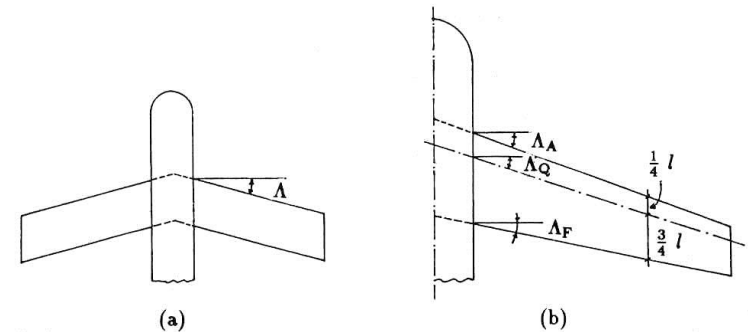
Definitions

- b. wing span    Apertura alare  
c. chord of wing (parallel to axis of symmetry) at any given span y  
Corda alare parallela all'asse di simmetria a ciascuna stazione y lungo l'apertura



I velivoli che operano a velocità elevate (transonico e alto transonico) (cioè numero di Mach tra 0.6 e 0.9), devono adottare un certo angolo di freccia (*sweep angle*).

L'angolo di freccia riduce la componente di velocità della corrente (cioè del Mach) perpendicolare al bordo d'attacco.



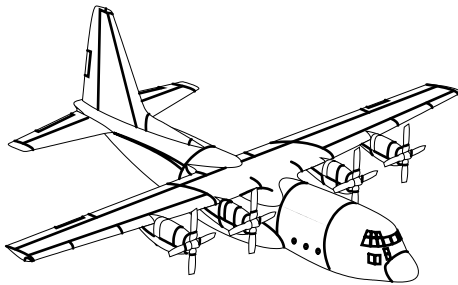
# Aspect Ratio

*Aspect Ratio (AR):*

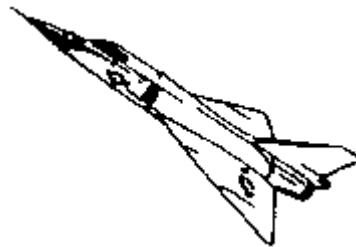
$$AR = \frac{b^2}{S}$$

*Note:  $AR = b/c$  for rectangular wings.*

*High AR*



*Low AR*



*Typical Values*

*Fighters: 2-5*

*Transports: 6-10*

*Gliders: 10-15*



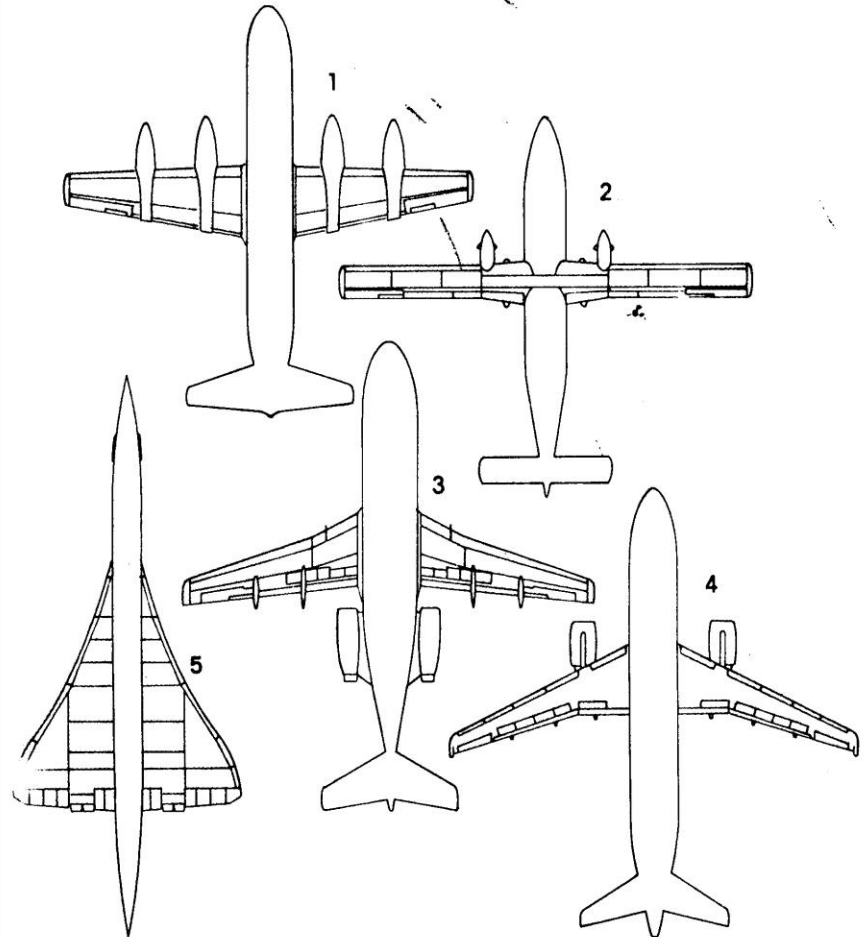
## Aspect Ratio (AR):

$$AR = \frac{b^2}{S}$$

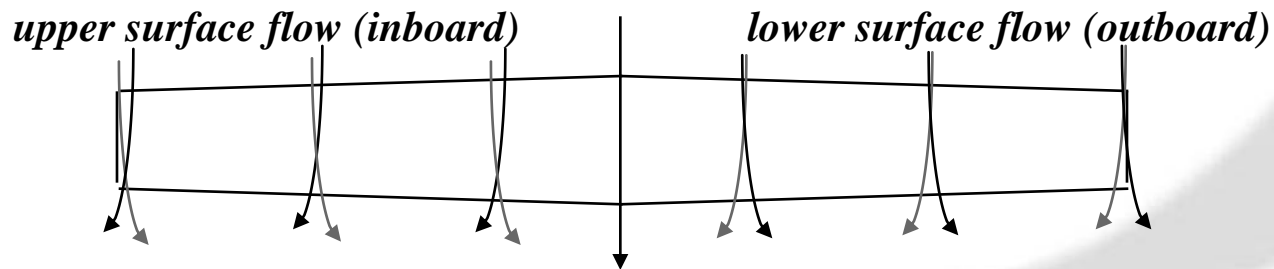
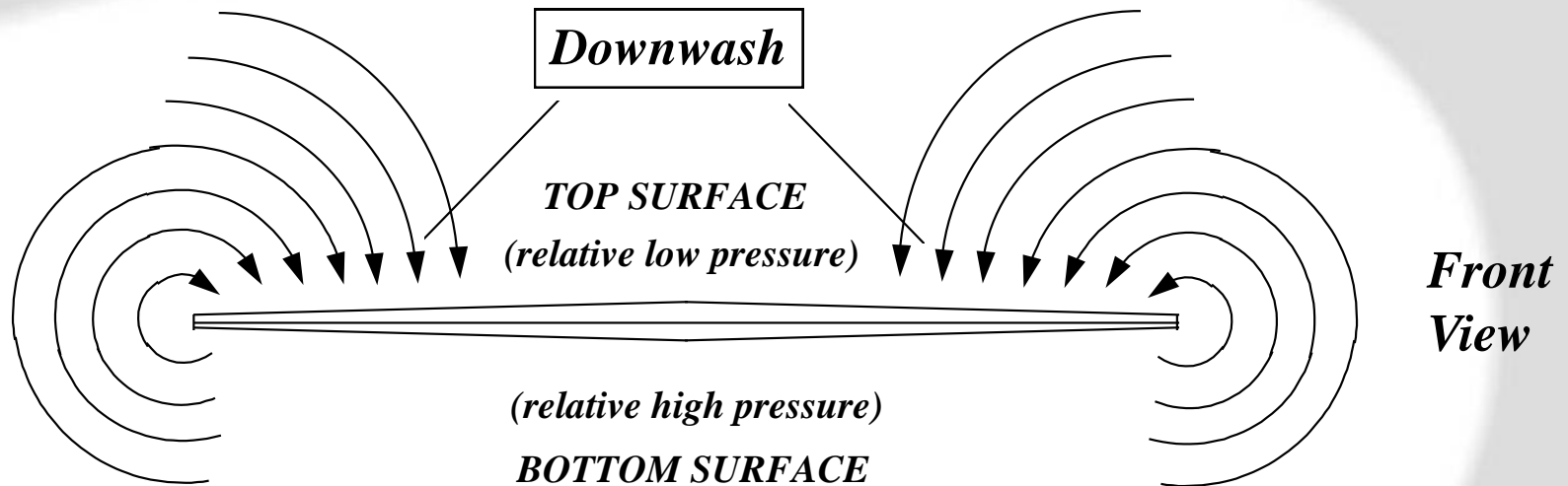
### Valori tipici:

- 1 Lockheed Electra AR=7.5
- 2 Shorts 360 (Tipo ATR) AR=12.4
- 3 Fokker F28 AR=8
- 4 Airbus A320 AR=9.4
- 5 Concorde AR=2

### Allungamenti alari a confronto

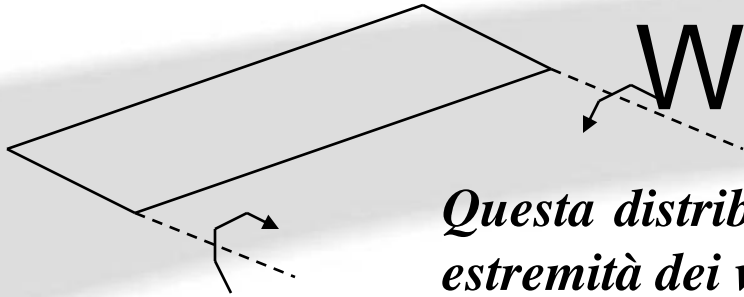


# Wingtip Vortices



**The pressure imbalance at the wingtip sets up a spanwise component of flow, strongest at the tips, weakest in the center.**

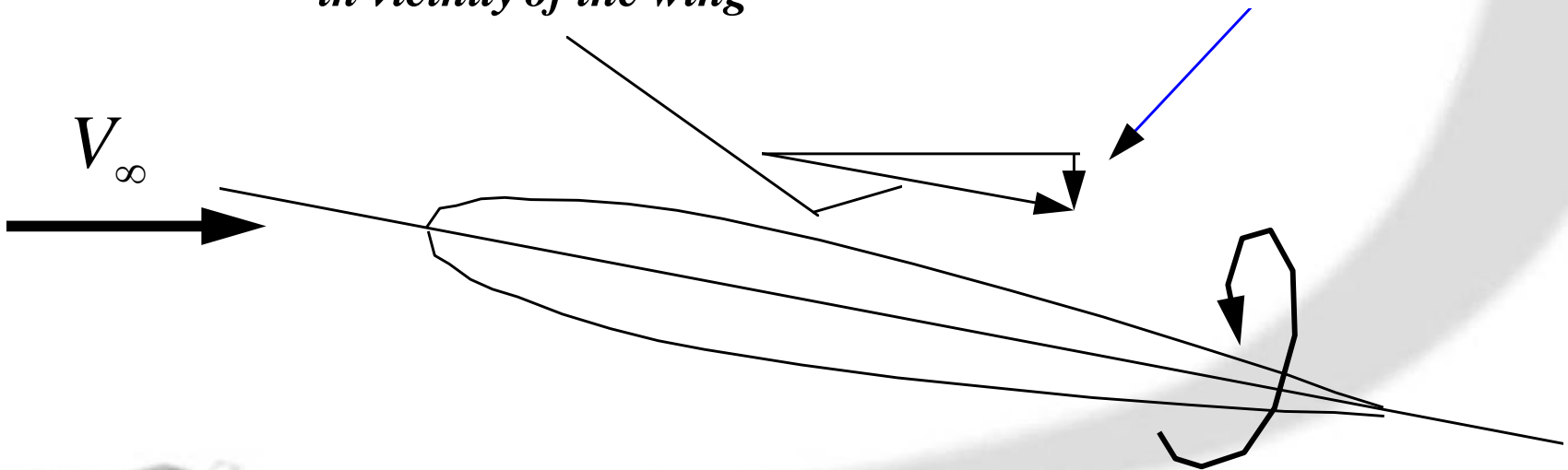
# Wingtip Vortices



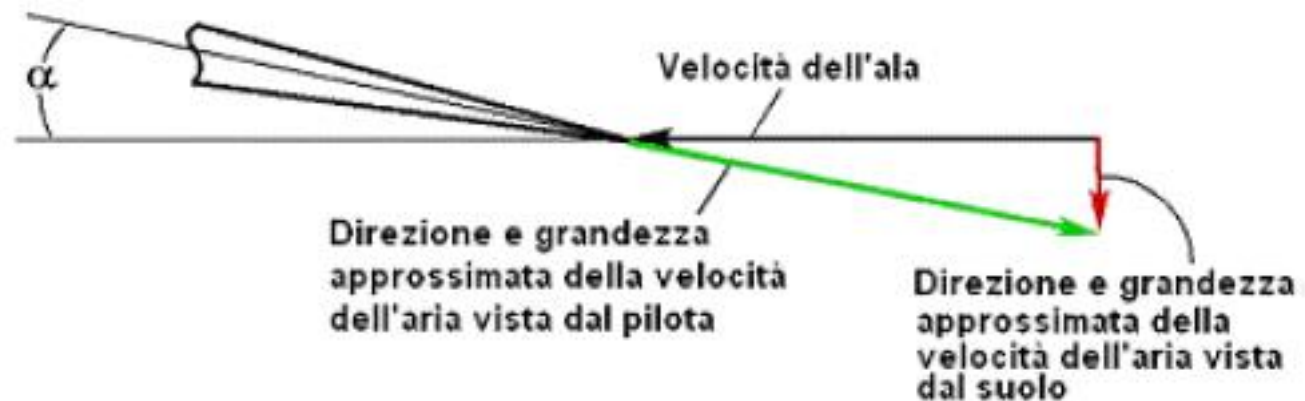
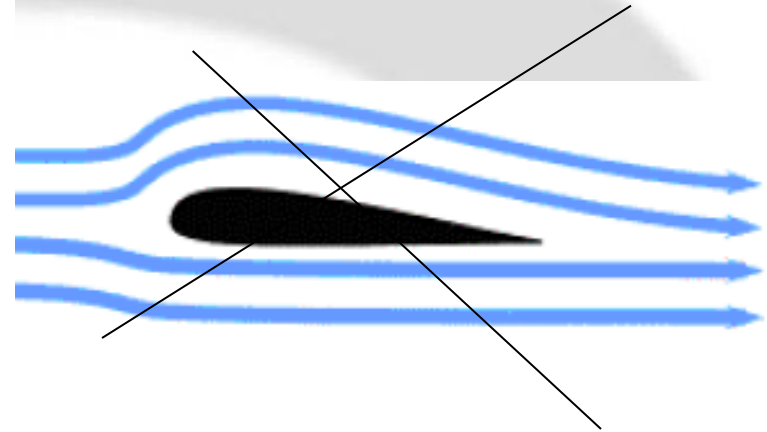
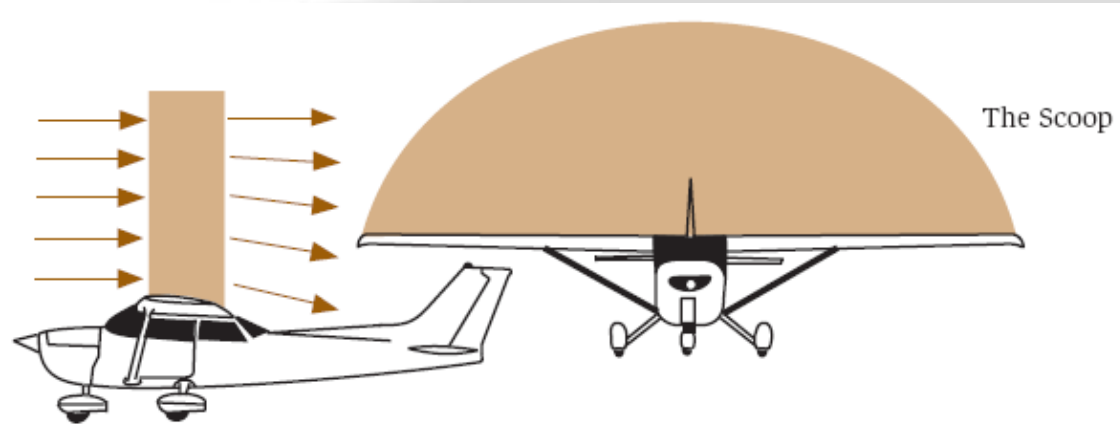
*Questa distribuzione di pressione e flusso produce alle due estremità dei vortici che si estendono a valle.  
Tali vortici vanno però a modificare anche la direzione della corrente che investe l'ala. Tale deflessione della corrente viene detta "downwash".*

*Effective free stream direction  
in vicinity of the wing*

*Downwash*



# Genesi Portanza





## Si può quindi capire perché $L = f(V^2, \alpha, S)$

- III Legge di Newton (azione e reazione)
- La corrente viene deviata di  $\varepsilon$  che è approssimato ad  $\alpha$

Variazione di velocità verticale  $w = V \sin \alpha$  circa  $= V \alpha$

Portata di massa  $= \rho V A$ , dove l'area interessata

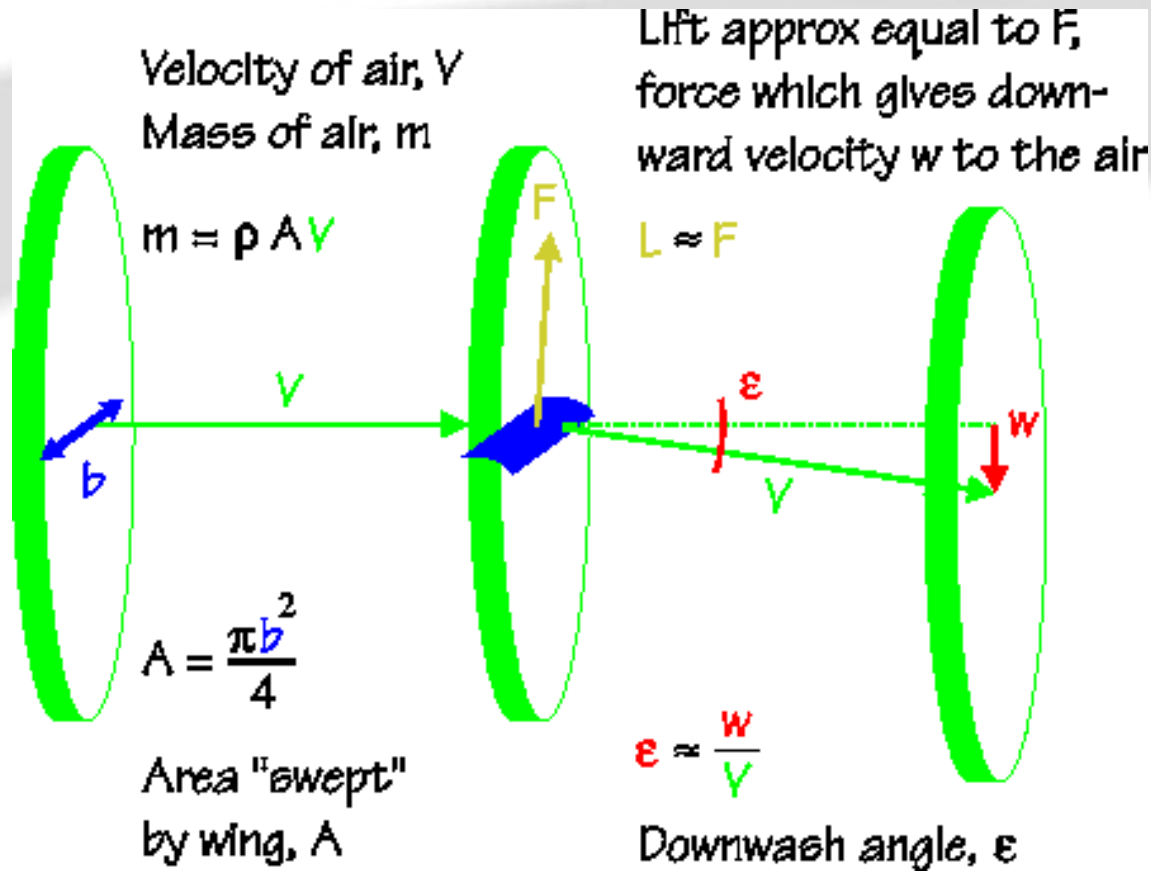
$A$  è proporzionale ad  $S$

La variazione di quantità di moto in direzione verticale  
( $= L$ , portanza) è pari quindi a :

$(\rho V S) V \alpha$ , da cui :

- Dipende dal quadrato della velocità
- Dipende dalla densità
- Dipende dalla superficie
- Dall'angolo d'attacco (che definisce il coeff di portanza  $CL$ )





$$F = m w$$

$$F = \rho A V w \quad \text{since} \quad m = \rho A V$$

$$F = \rho A V V \epsilon \quad \text{since} \quad w \approx V \epsilon \quad \text{for small angles}$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{F}{\rho A V V}$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{C_L \frac{\rho}{2} V^2 S}{\rho V V \frac{\pi b^2}{4}}$$

$$L = C_L \frac{\rho}{2} V^2 S \quad \text{for small angles}$$

since  $L \approx F$

$$A = \frac{\pi b^2}{4}$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{C_L S}{\frac{\pi b^2}{2}}$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{2 C_L}{\pi AR} \quad \text{since} \quad AR = \frac{b^2}{S}$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{36.5 C_L}{AR} \quad \text{degrees}$$



$$\alpha_i = \frac{C_L}{\pi AR} \quad \text{setting} \quad \alpha_i = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\alpha_i = \frac{18.24 C_L}{AR} \quad \text{degrees}$$

$$\frac{D_i}{L} = \frac{F \sin(\alpha_i)}{F \cos(\alpha_i)} \quad \text{given} \quad L = F \cos(\alpha_i) \quad \text{and} \quad D_i = F \sin(\alpha_i)$$

$$\frac{D_i}{L} = \tan(\alpha_i) \quad \text{since} \quad \tan(x) = \sin(x) / \cos(x)$$

$$D_i = L \tan(\alpha_i)$$

$$D_i = \alpha_i L \quad \text{since} \quad \alpha_i \approx \tan(\alpha_i) \quad \text{in radians}$$

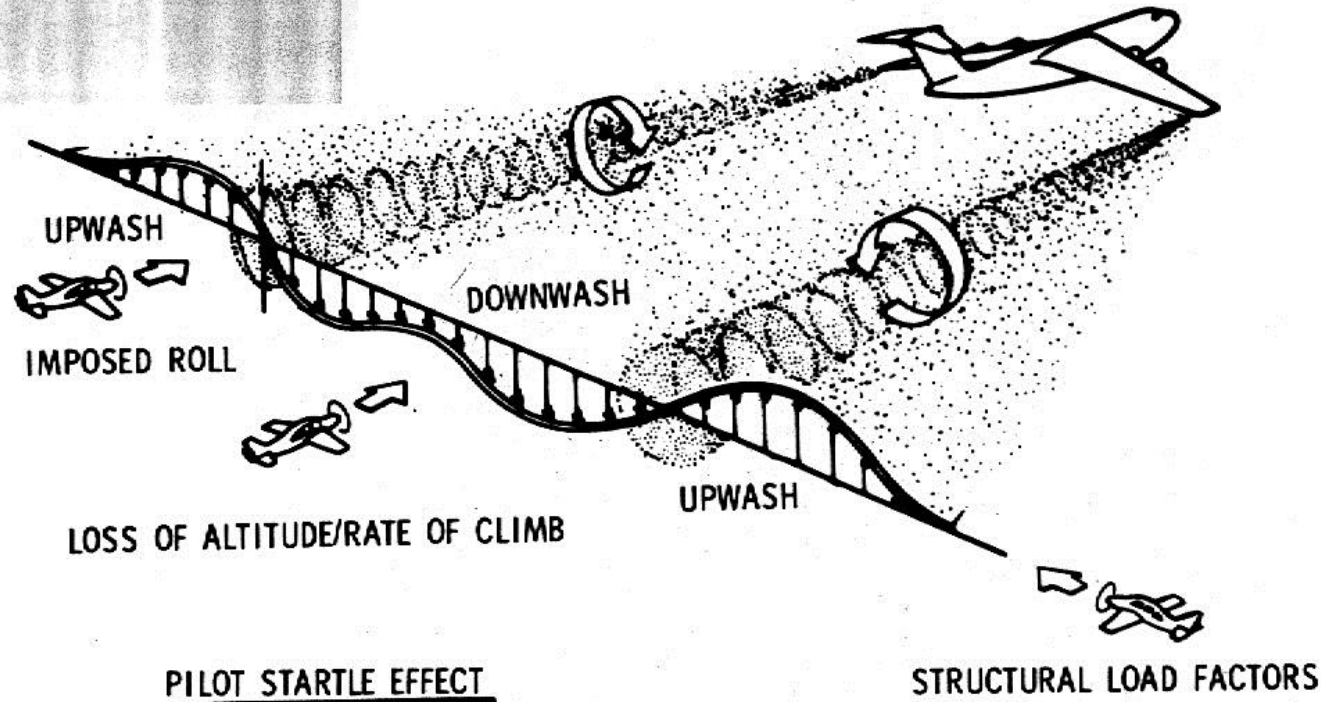
$$C_{Di} = \alpha_i C_L$$

$$C_{Di} = \frac{C_L^2}{\pi AR} \quad \text{since} \quad \alpha_i = \frac{C_L}{\pi AR}$$



# L'ALA FINITA

## Wingtip Vortices



# L'ALA FINITA

## Modello Vortice a staffa

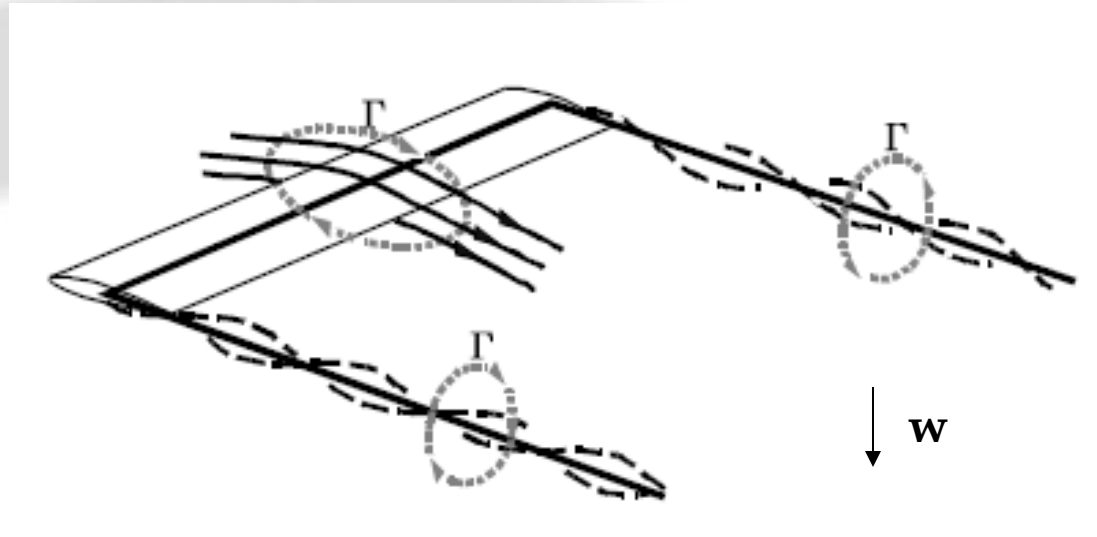
$$L = lb = \rho V \Gamma b.$$

Induzione vortice  $v = \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi r}$

$$w = 2 \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi b/2} = \frac{2\Gamma}{\pi b}.$$

Induzione nel piano a valle (a  $y=0$ )

$$\epsilon \approx \frac{w}{V} = \frac{2L}{\pi \rho V^2 b^2} = \frac{\rho V^2 S C_L}{\pi \rho V^2 b^2} = \frac{C_L}{\pi A}$$

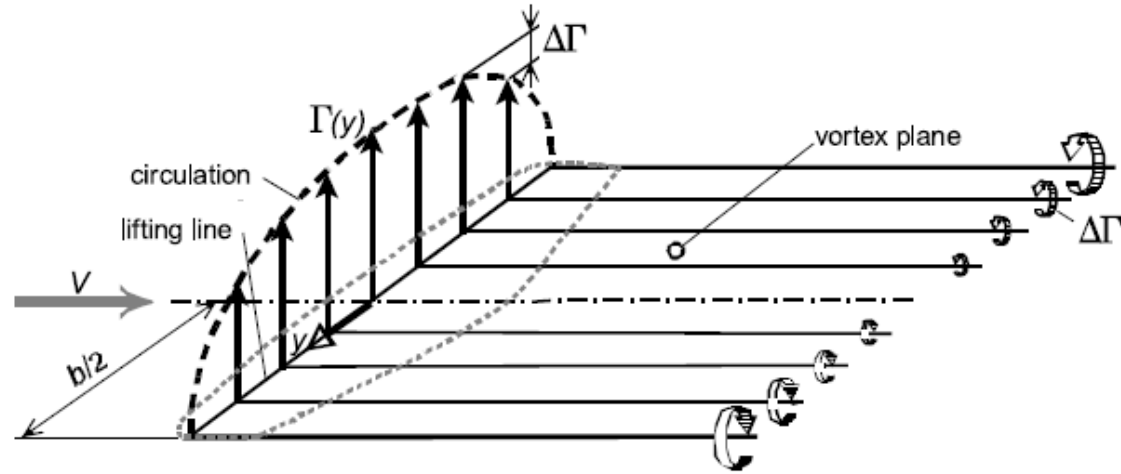


# L'ALA FINITA

## Modello Linea Portante

In caso di distribuzione ellittica

$$\Gamma(y) = \Gamma_0 \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{y}{b/2}\right)^2}$$



$$L = \rho V \int_{-b/2}^{+b/2} \Gamma(y) dy = \frac{\pi}{4} \rho V b \Gamma_0$$

$$C_L = \frac{L}{\frac{1}{2} \rho V^2 S} = \frac{\pi \Gamma_0 b}{2 V S} = \frac{\pi \Gamma_0}{2 V c_g}$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{2C_L}{\pi A}$$

$$\epsilon_w = \frac{C_L}{\pi A}$$



# L'ALA FINITA

Induzione dovuta sia al vortice aderente che a quelli liberi

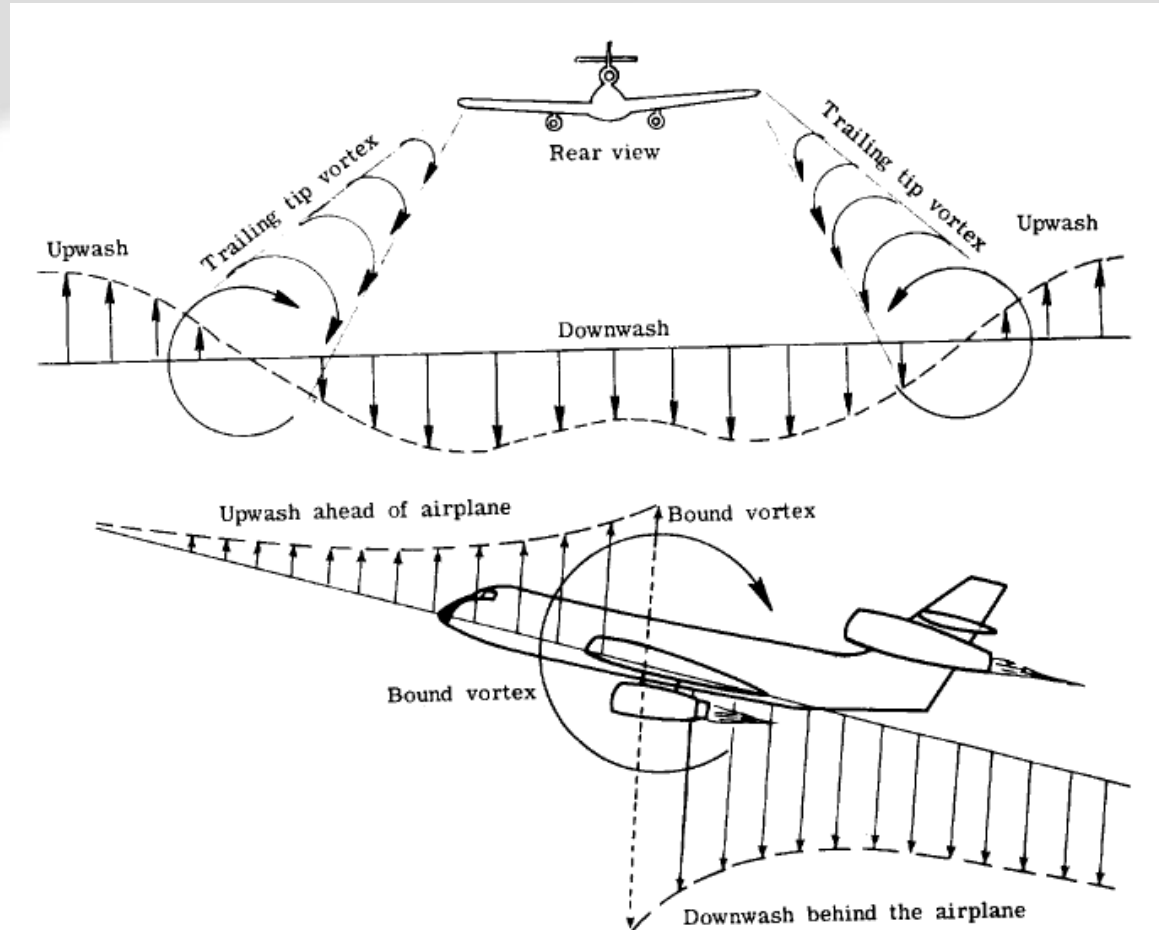


Figure 54.- Vortex flow effects. Note that upwash and downwash are due to both the bound vortex and the tip vortices.





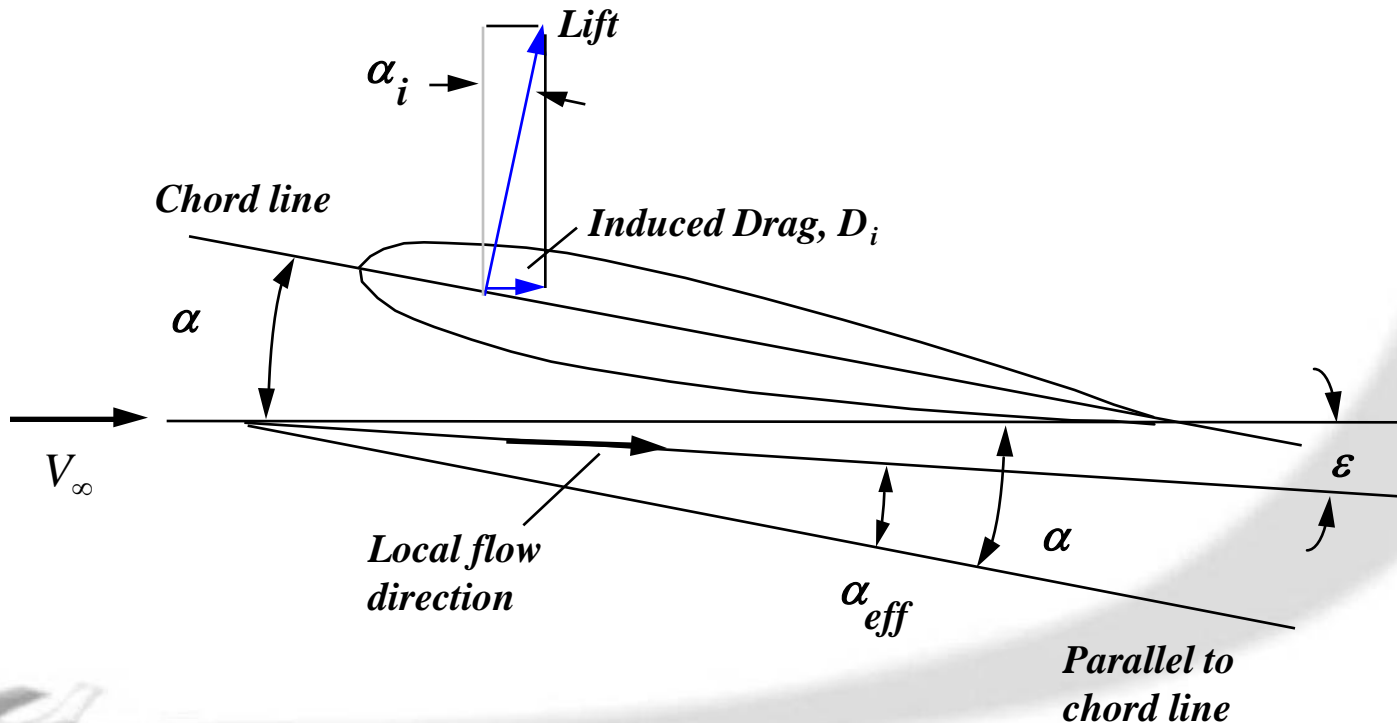
# L'ALA FINITA      Resistenza indotta

## INDUZIONE SULL'ALA

*Si può ridisegnare il vettore portanza perpendicolare alla NUOVA DIREZIONE della velocità.*

*Avremo la nascita di una componente nella stessa direzione della originale direzione della corrente a monte.*

*Tale componente è la resistenza indotta o anche dovuta alla portanza.*



## Resistenza indotta

*Induced Drag:  $D_i = L \sin \alpha_i$*

*since  $\alpha_i$  is generally small,*

$$D_i = L \alpha_i \quad (\alpha_i \text{ in radians})$$

*It can be shown that for elliptical lift distributions*

$$\alpha_i = \frac{C_L}{\pi AR}$$

*i.e.,* 
$$D_i = L \alpha_i = \frac{L C_L}{\pi AR}$$



## Resistenza indotta

*and since*  $L = q_{\infty} S C_L$

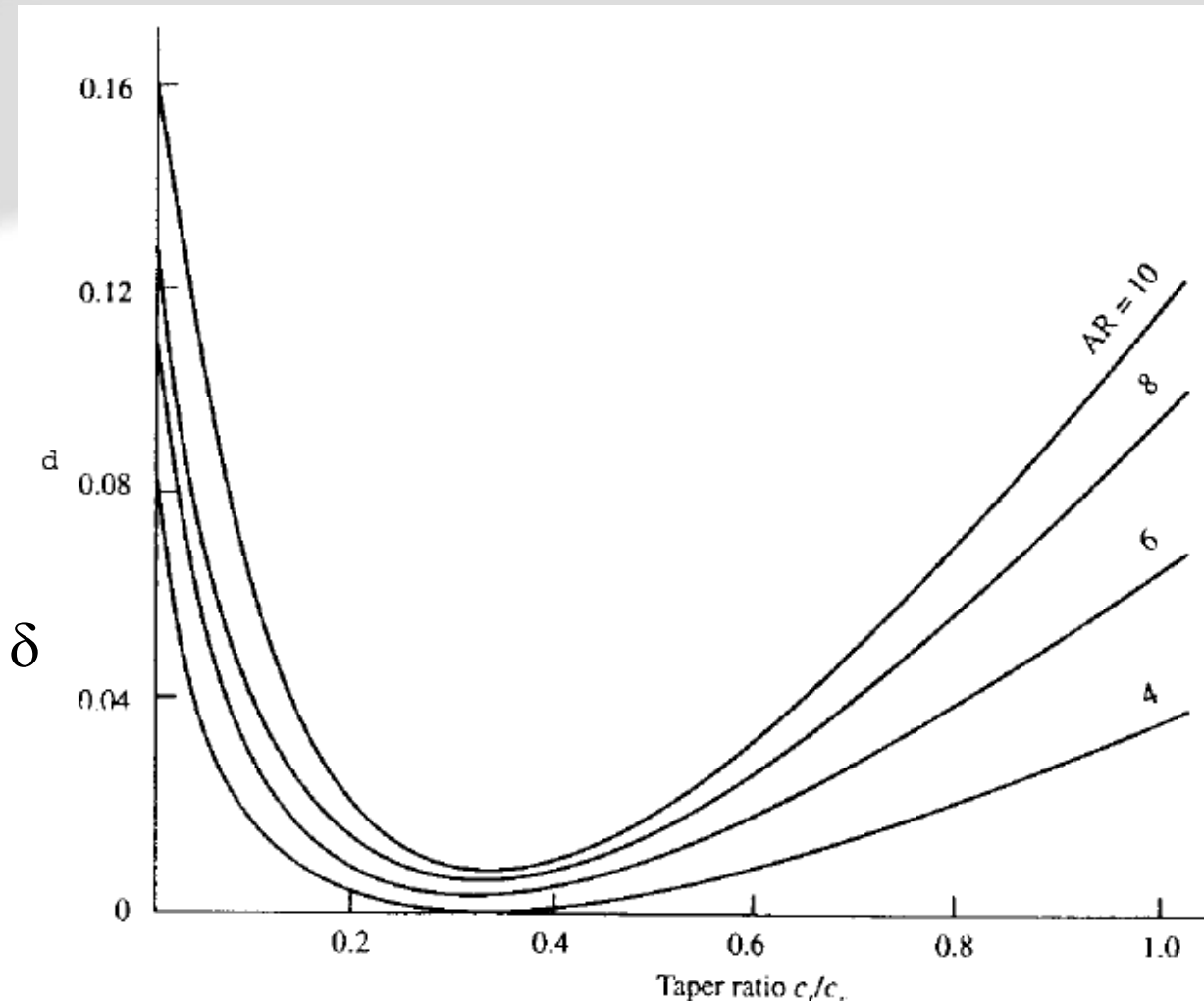
$$D_i = \frac{q_{\infty} S C_L^2}{\pi A R}$$

*or,*  $C_{D_i} = \frac{C_L^2}{\pi A R}$



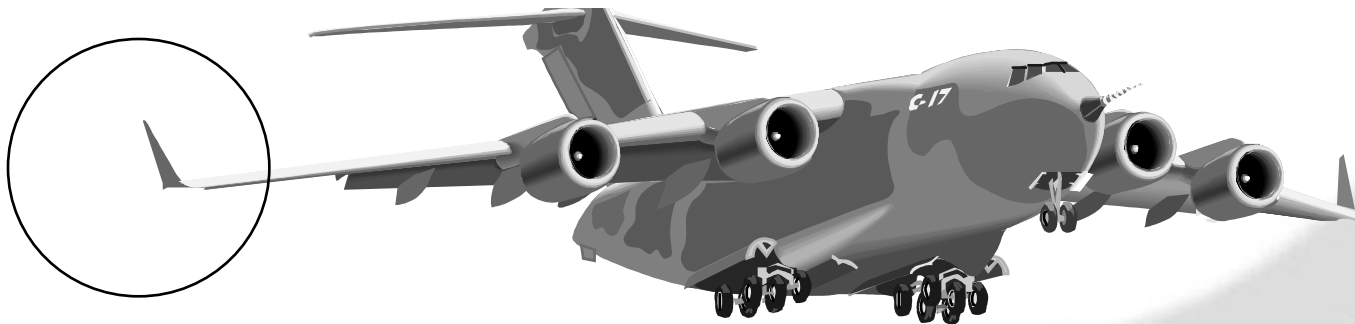
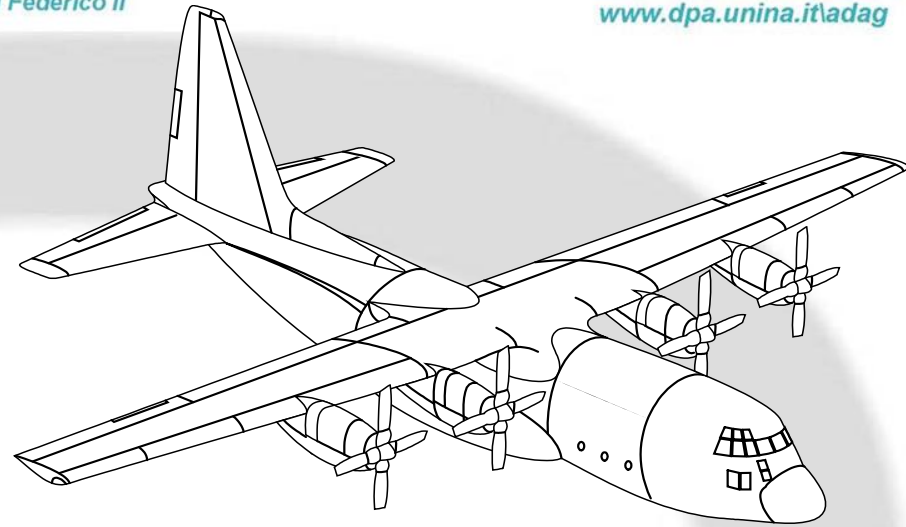
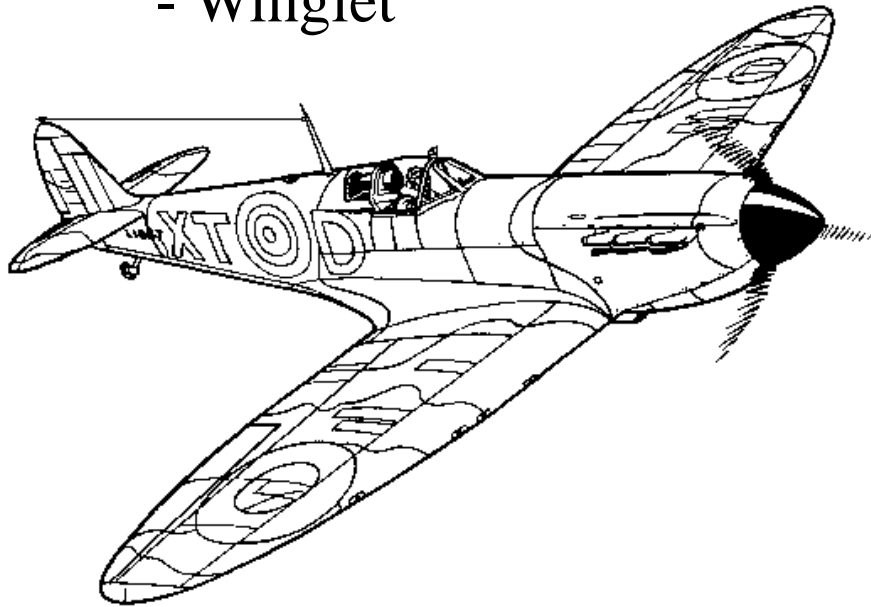
# Per ali non ellittiche : Resistenza indotta

$$C_{D_i} = \frac{C_L^2}{\pi AR} (1 + \delta)$$



## Ridurre la res. Indotta:

- Forma in pianta
- Winglet



## Total Drag

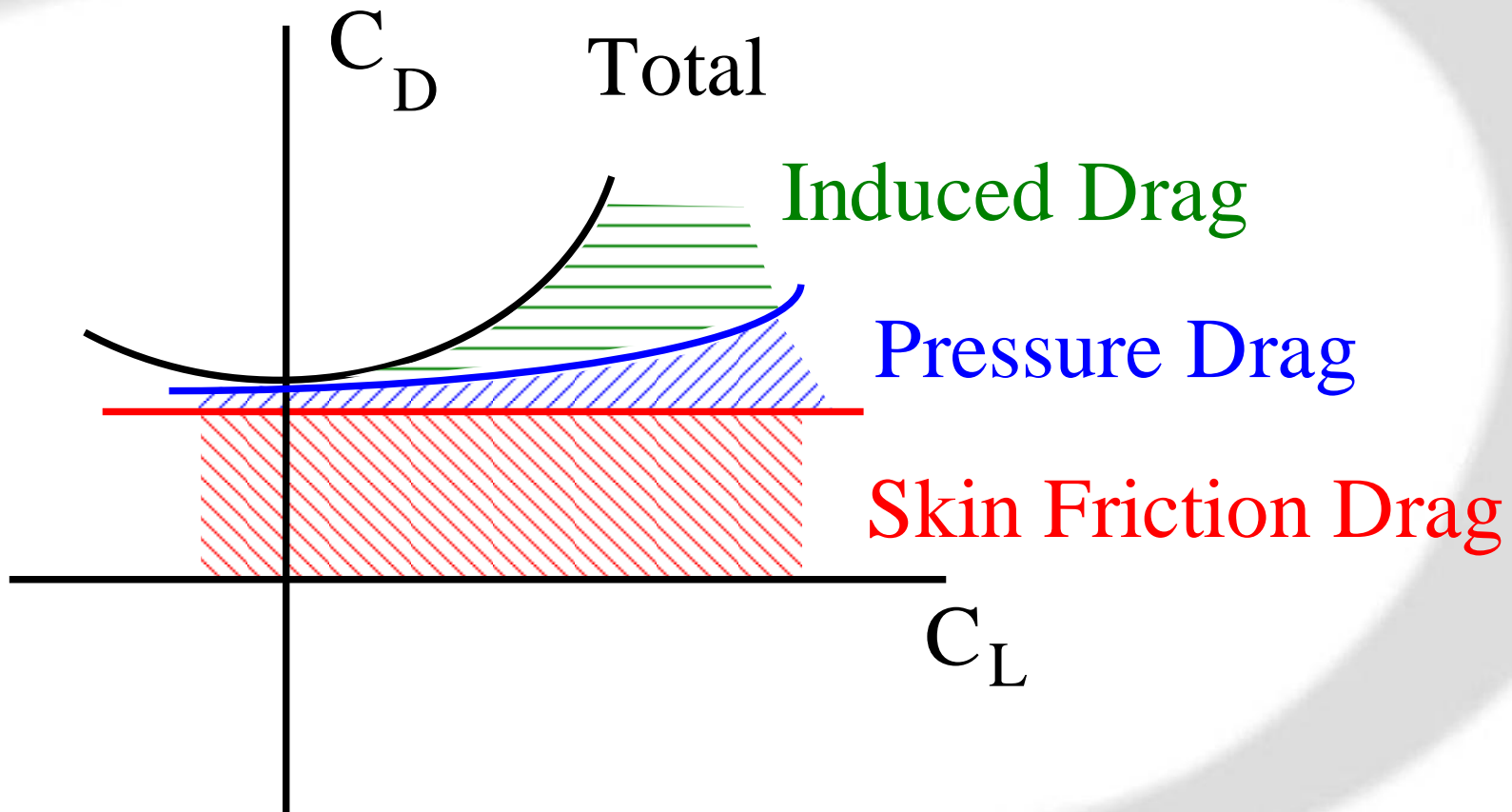
- La resistenza totale ha due componenti
  - Profile drag (skin friction + pressure)
  - Induced drag
- In coefficienti:

$$C_D = c_d + \frac{C_L^2}{\pi e_i AR}$$

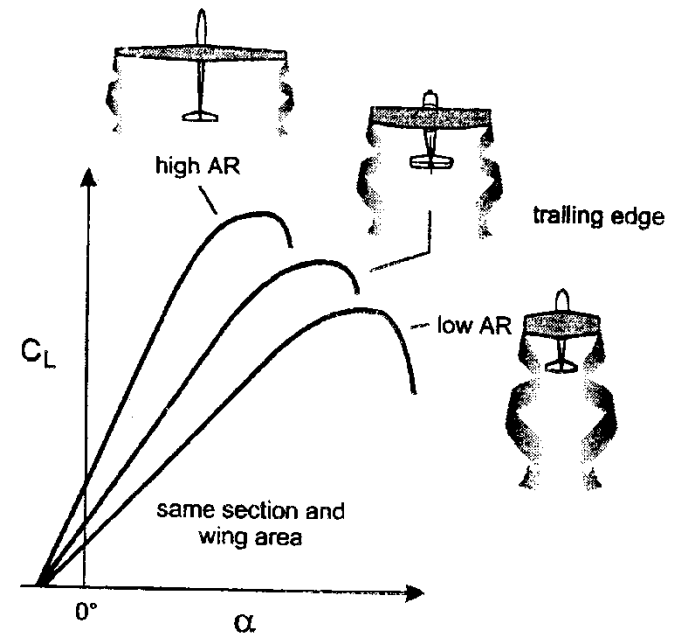
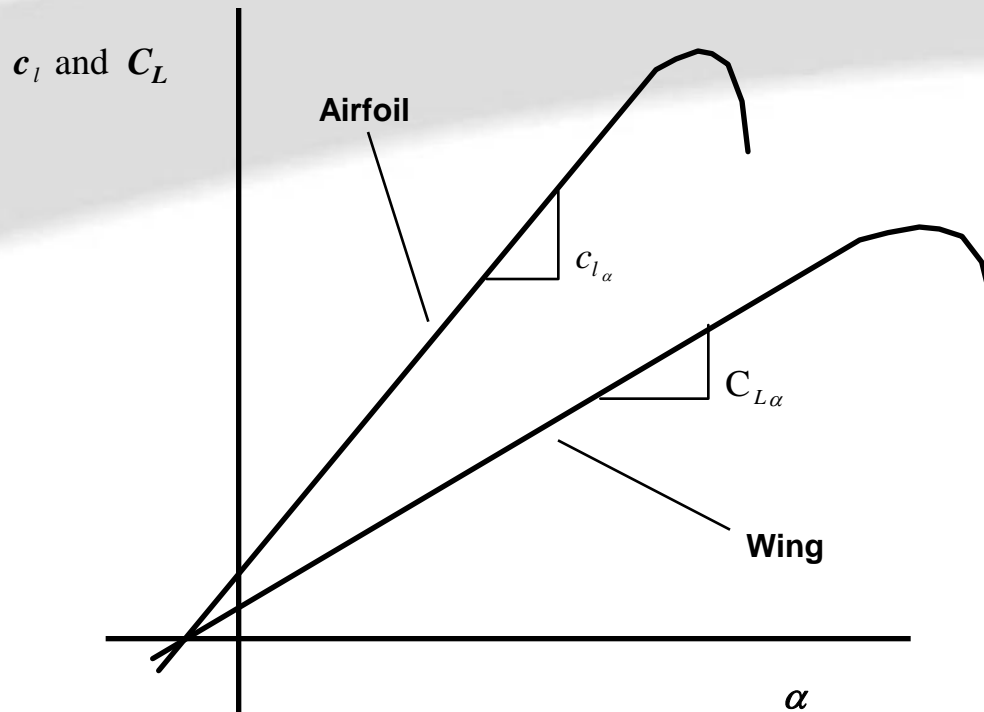
*Total = Profile + Induced*



# Total Drag



## 3-D Effects on Lift

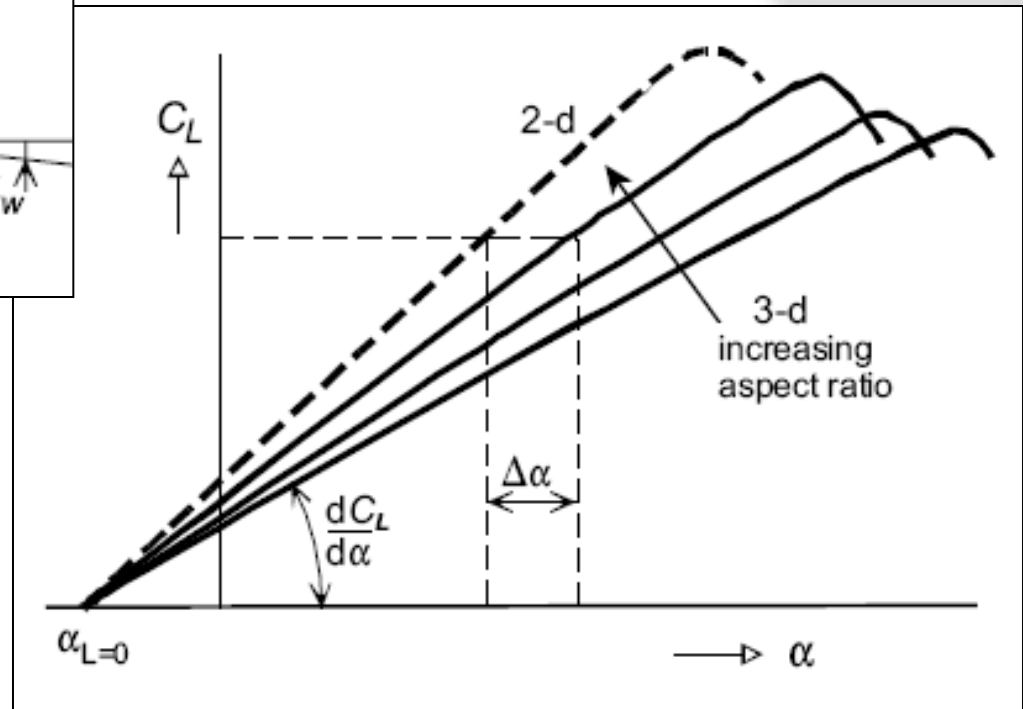
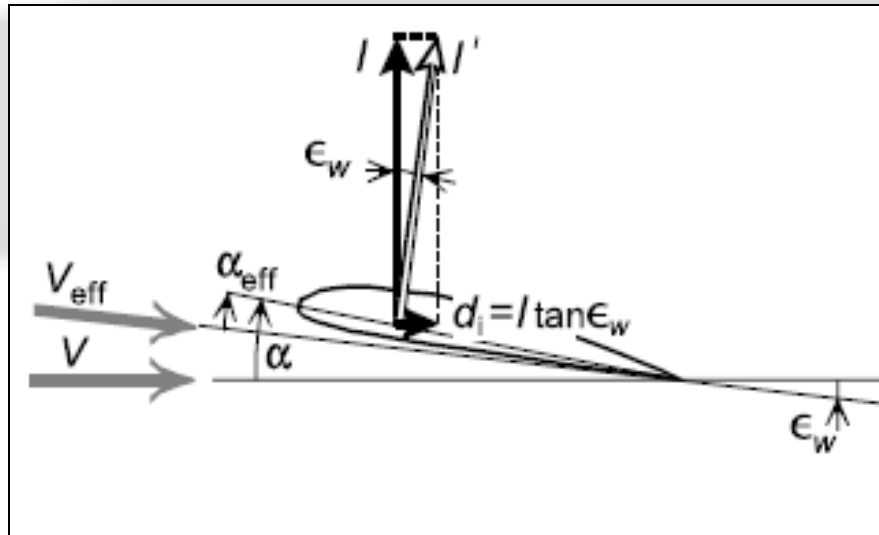


*Notice the slope is decreased for the wing and the zero lift angle of attack is unchanged.*





# AR Effects on Lift



***Notice the slope is decreased for the wing and the zero lift angle of attack is unchanged.***



# L'ALA FINITA – gradiente retta portanza

$$a = f \frac{a_0}{1 + \frac{57.3 \cdot a_0}{\pi \cdot AR}}$$

con  $a_0$  espresso in  $[1/^\circ]$

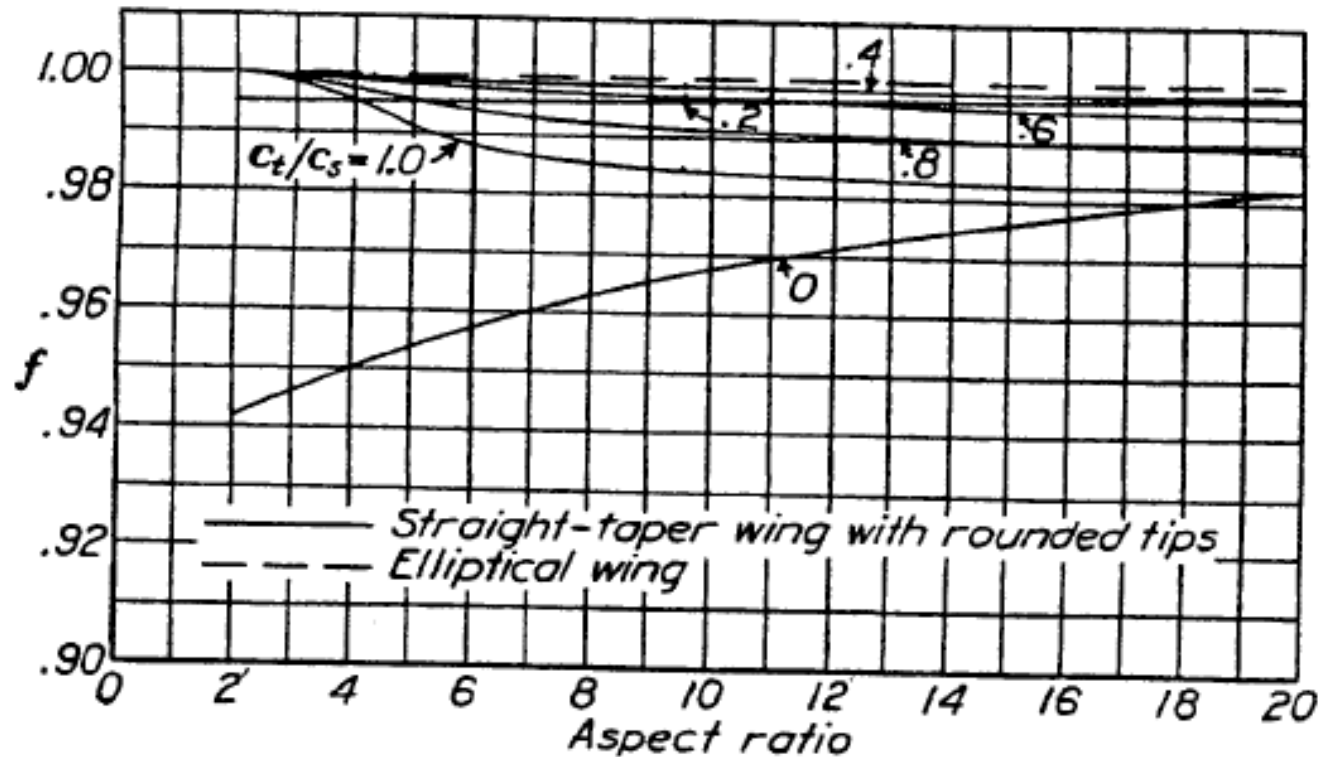


FIG. 8. Chart for determining lift-curve slope.

$$a = f \frac{a_c}{1 + (57.3 a_c / \pi A)}$$



## L'ALA FINITA – gradiente retta portanza

Comprimibile (Influenza del Mach)

$$a_{\text{comp}} = \frac{a_0}{\sqrt{1 - M_\infty^2} + a_0/(\pi e_1 AR)}$$

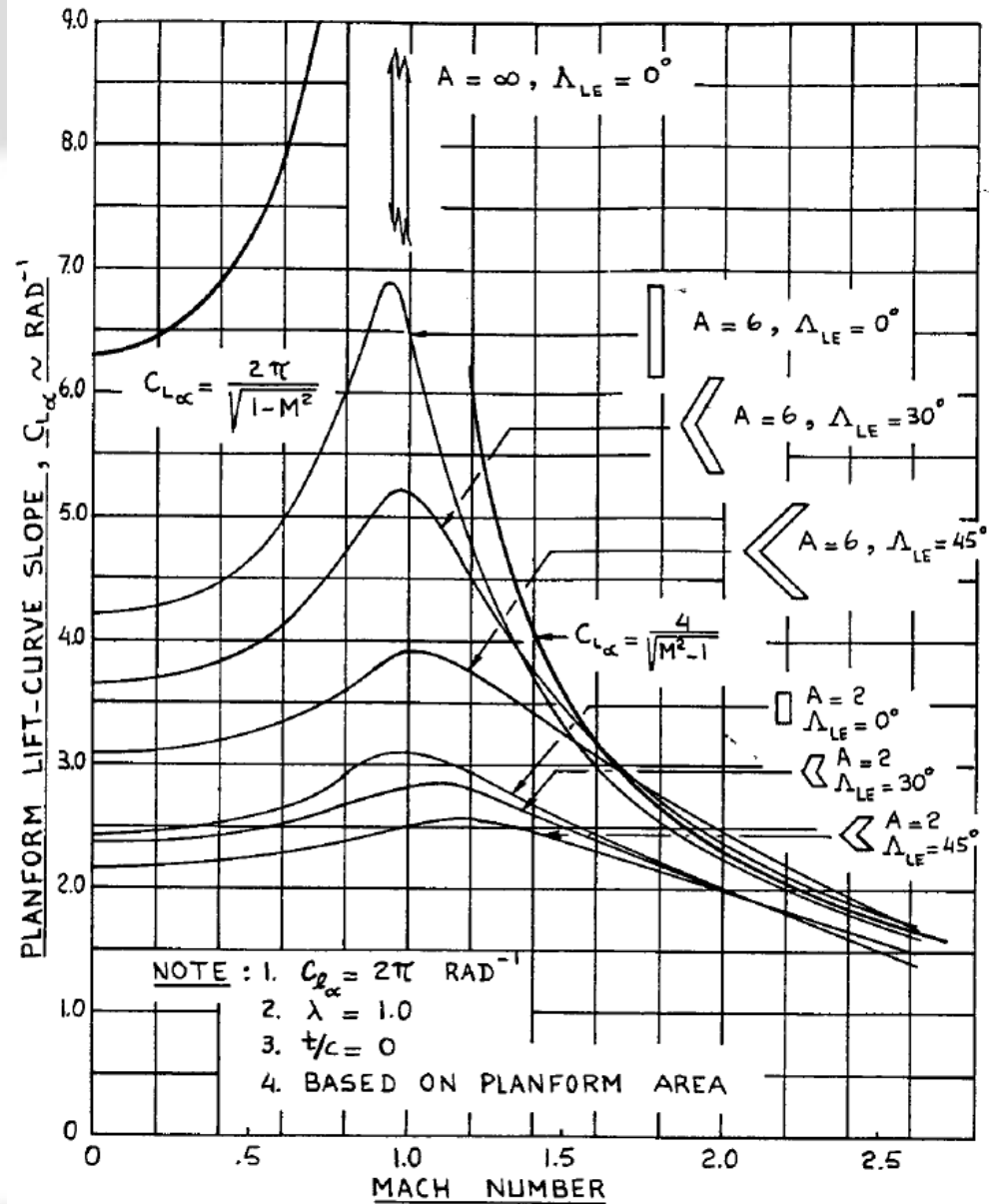
Comprimibile ed ala a freccia (effetto della freccia alare)

$$a_{\text{comp}} = \frac{a_0 \cos \Lambda}{\sqrt{1 - M_\infty^2 \cos^2 \Lambda} + \left\{ \frac{(a_0 \cos \Lambda)}{(\pi AR)} \right\}^2 + \frac{(a_0 \cos \Lambda)}{(\pi AR)}}$$

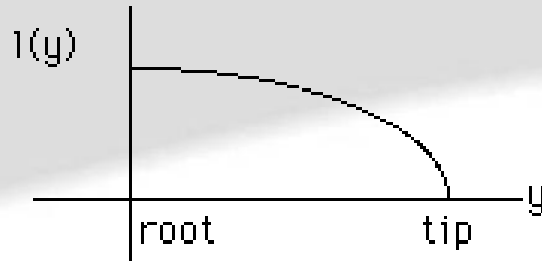


# L'ALA FINITA

## gradiente retta portanza

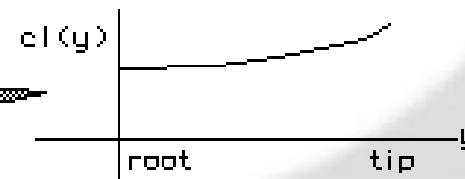
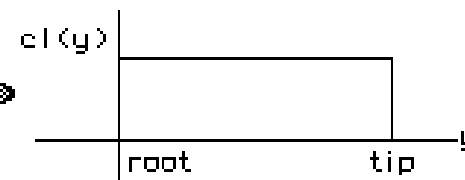
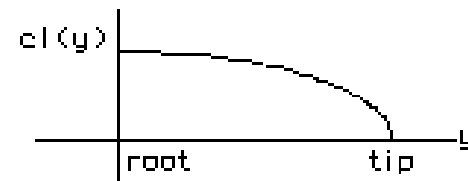
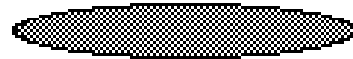
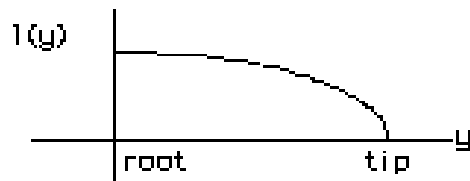


# L'ALA FINITA – Distribuzione di carico e di Cl



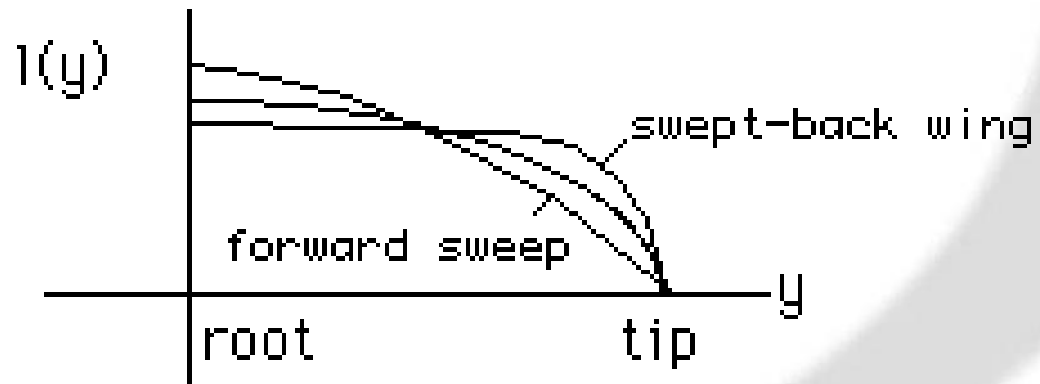
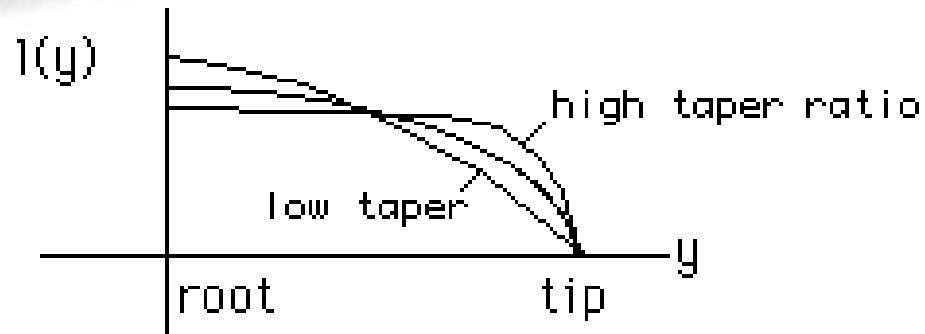
$$C_l(y) = \frac{l(y)}{q c(y)}$$

All wings twisted to have  
elliptic distribution of lift



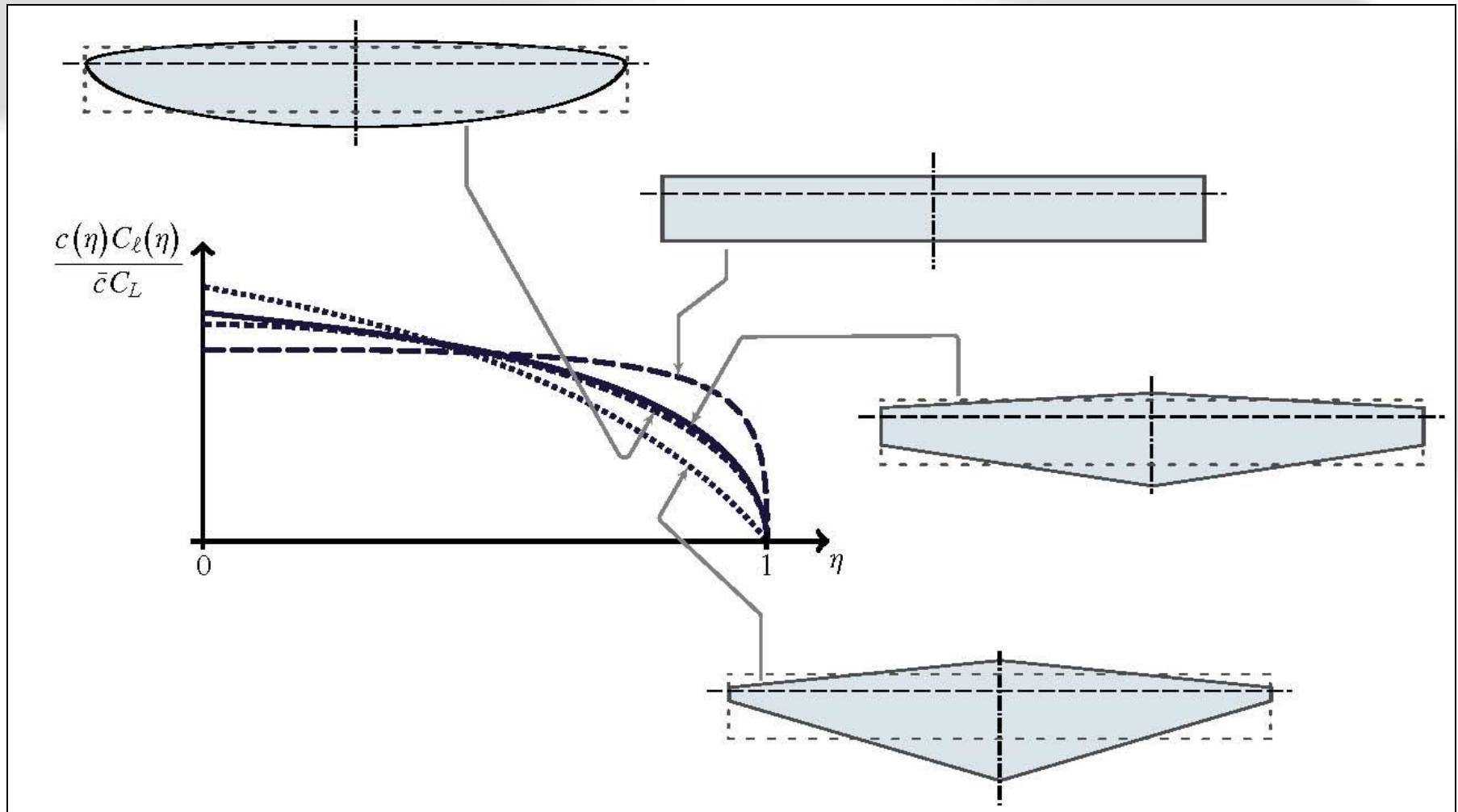
# L'ALA FINITA – Carico

## Effetto rastremazione e freccia



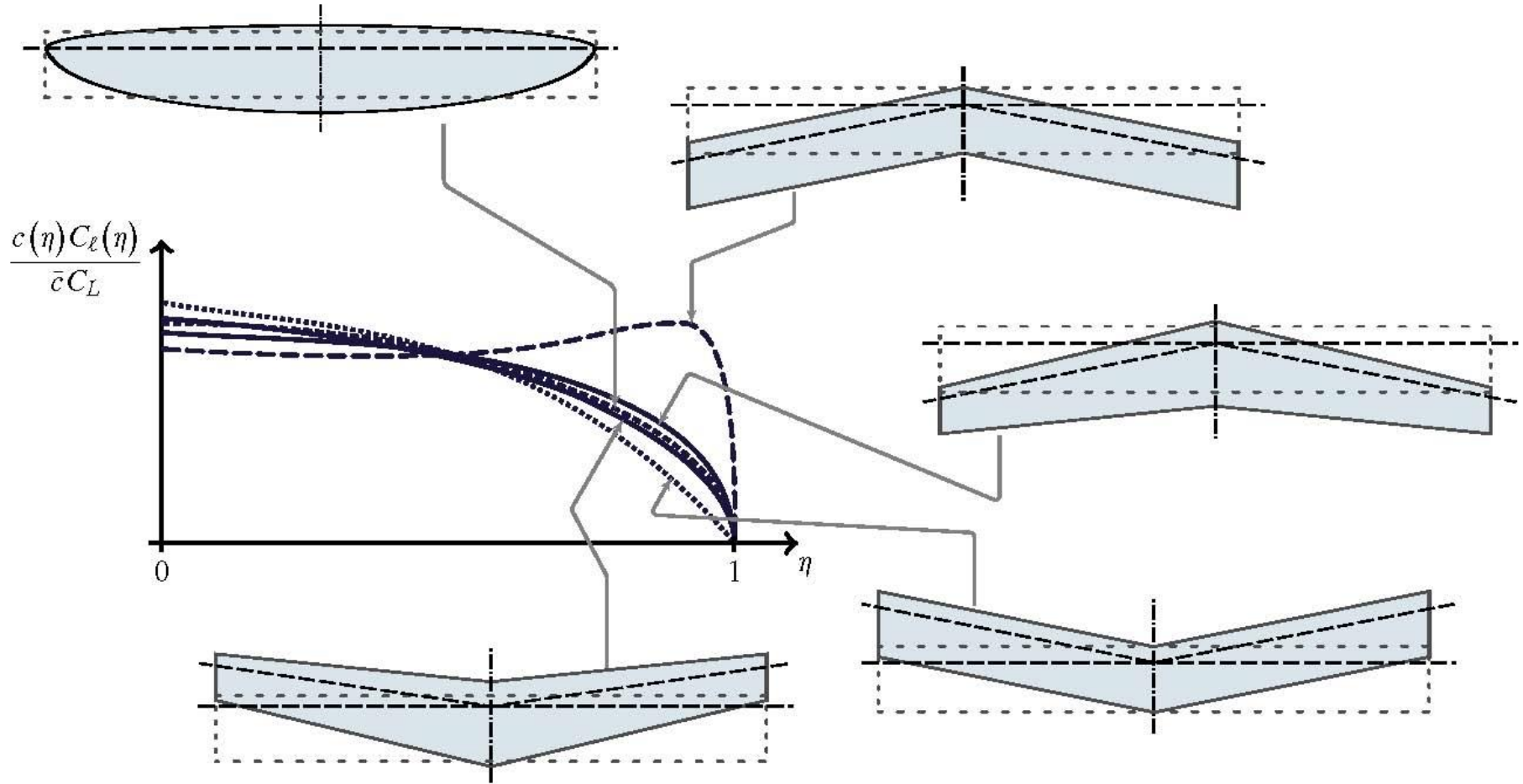
# L'ALA FINITA – Carico

## Effetto rastremazione



# L'ALA FINITA – Carico

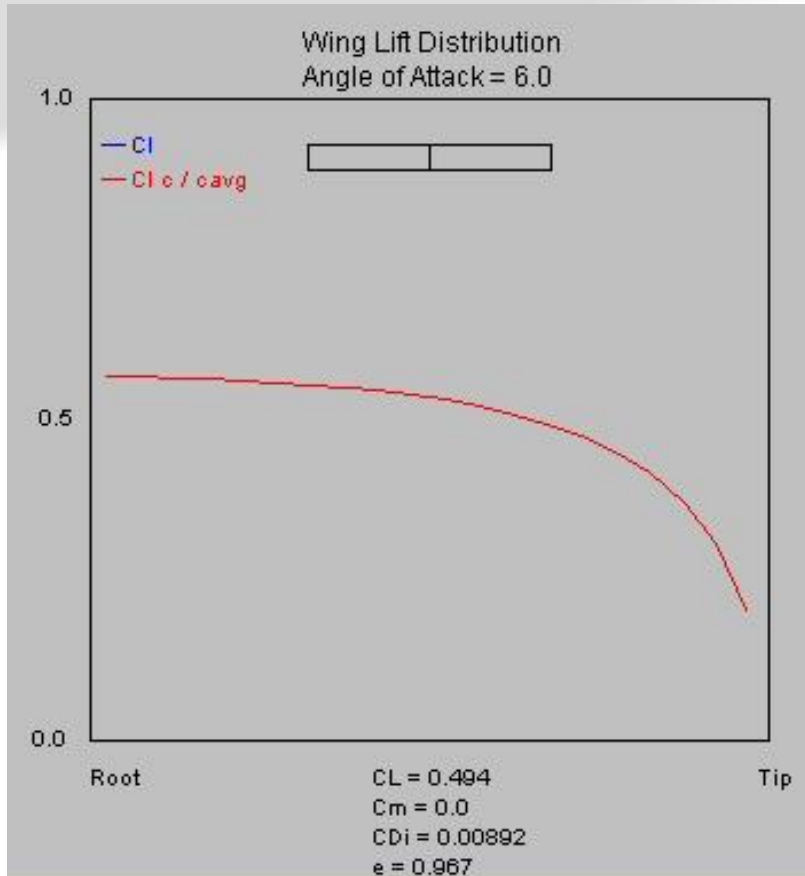
## Effetto freccia



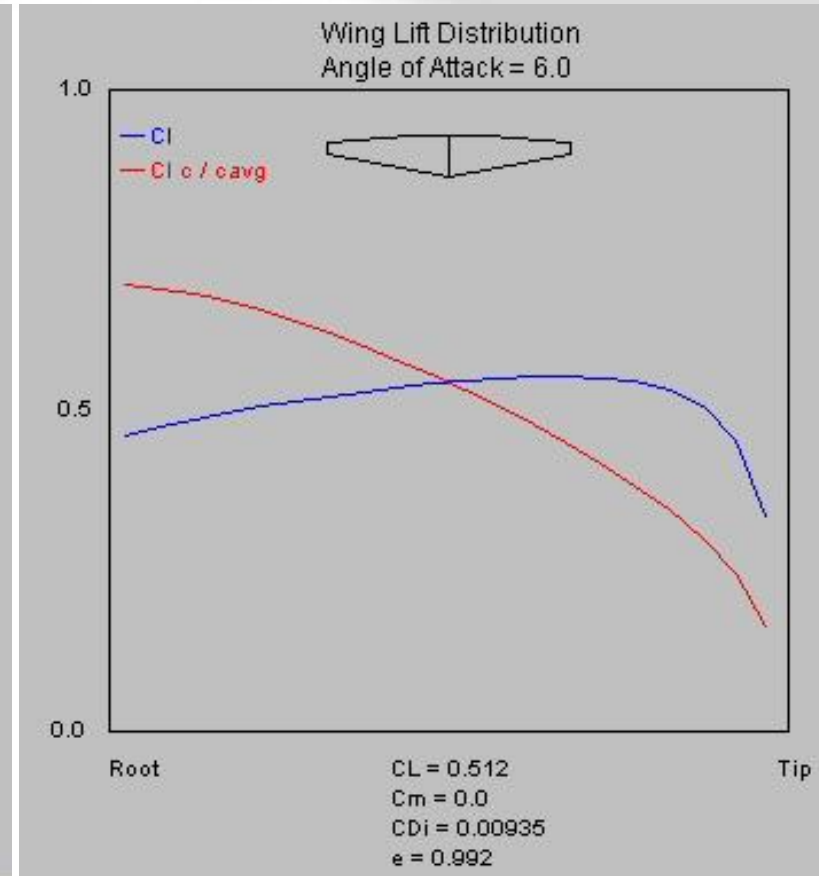


# L'ALA FINITA - Effetto rastremazione

AR=9 ; Freccia=0°



**Ala rettangolare**

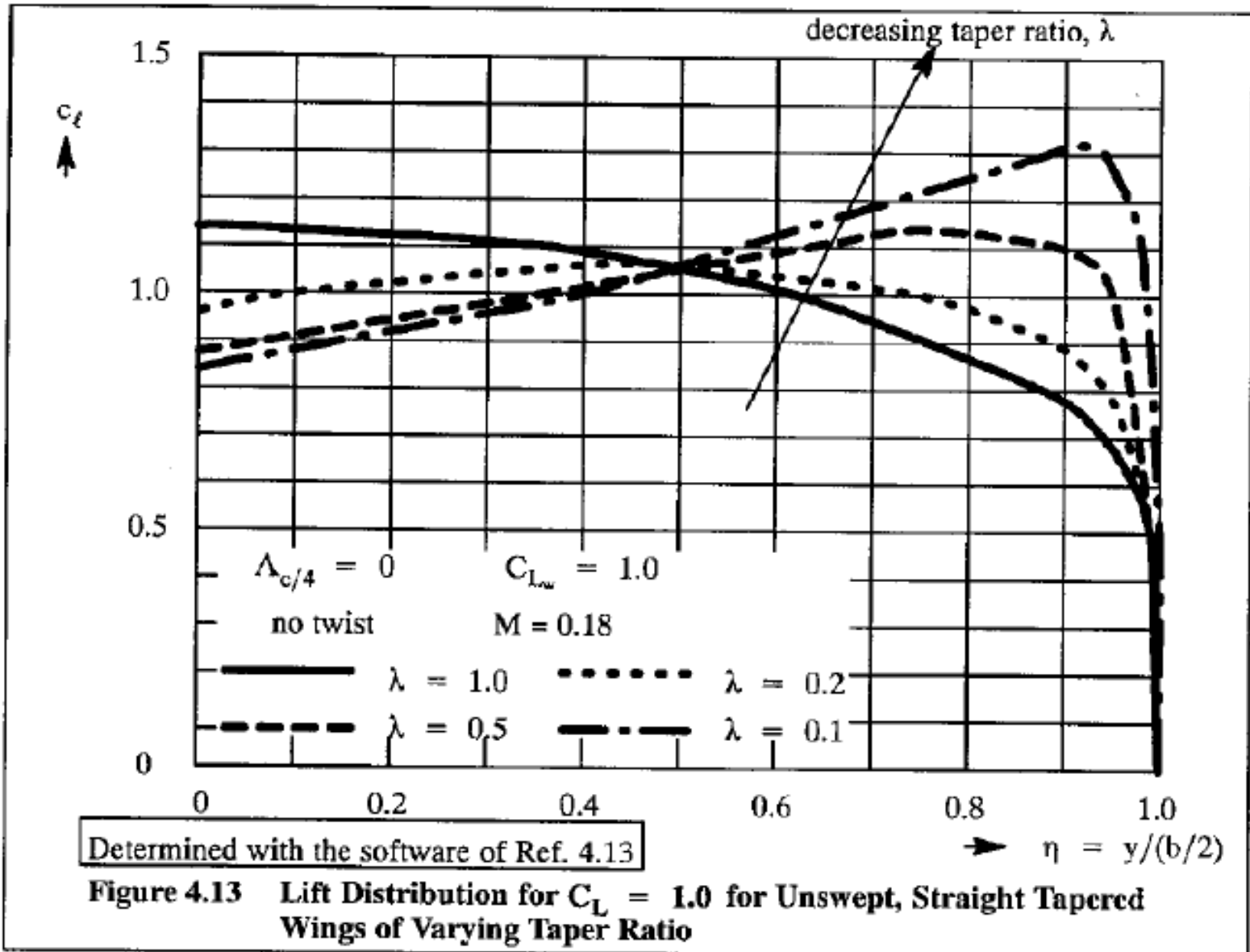


**Ala rastremata  $\lambda=0.30$**

<http://aero.stanford.edu/wingcalc.html>

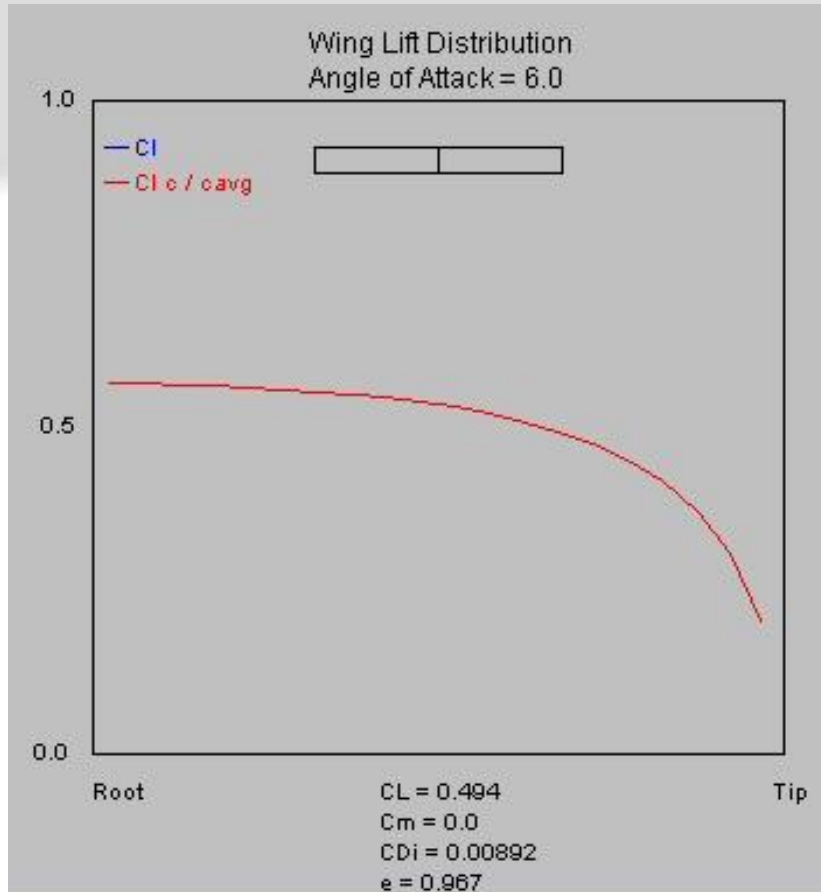


# L'ALA FINITA - Effetto rastremazione

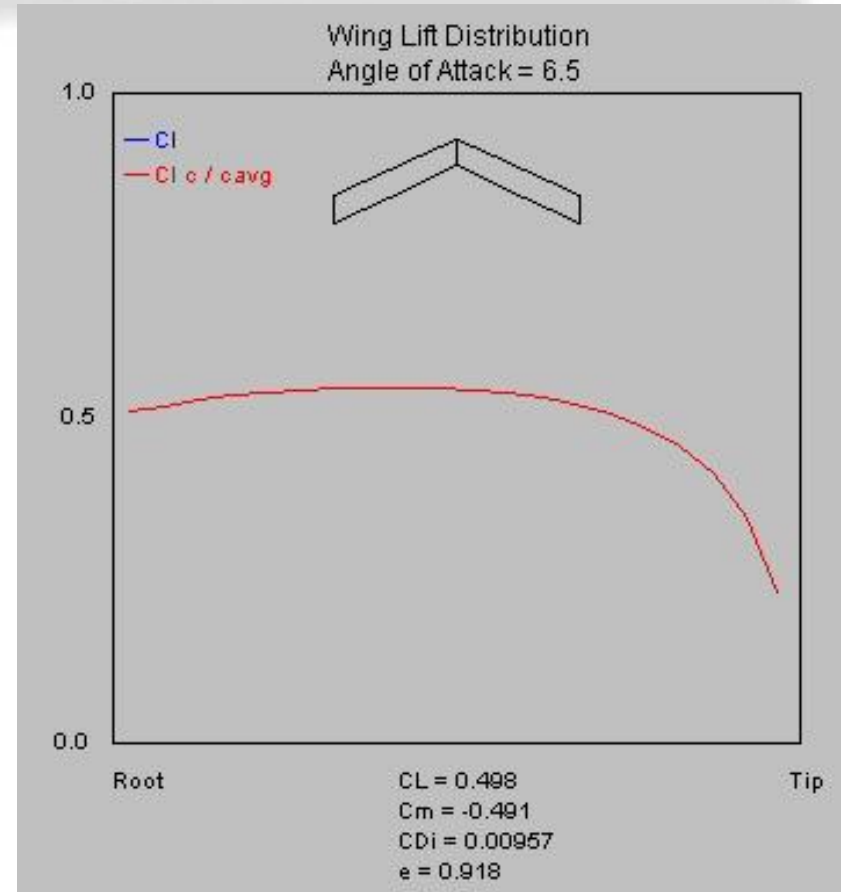


# L'ALA FINITA - Effetto angolo di freccia

AR=9 ; Ala rettangolare



Freccia  $\Lambda=0^\circ$

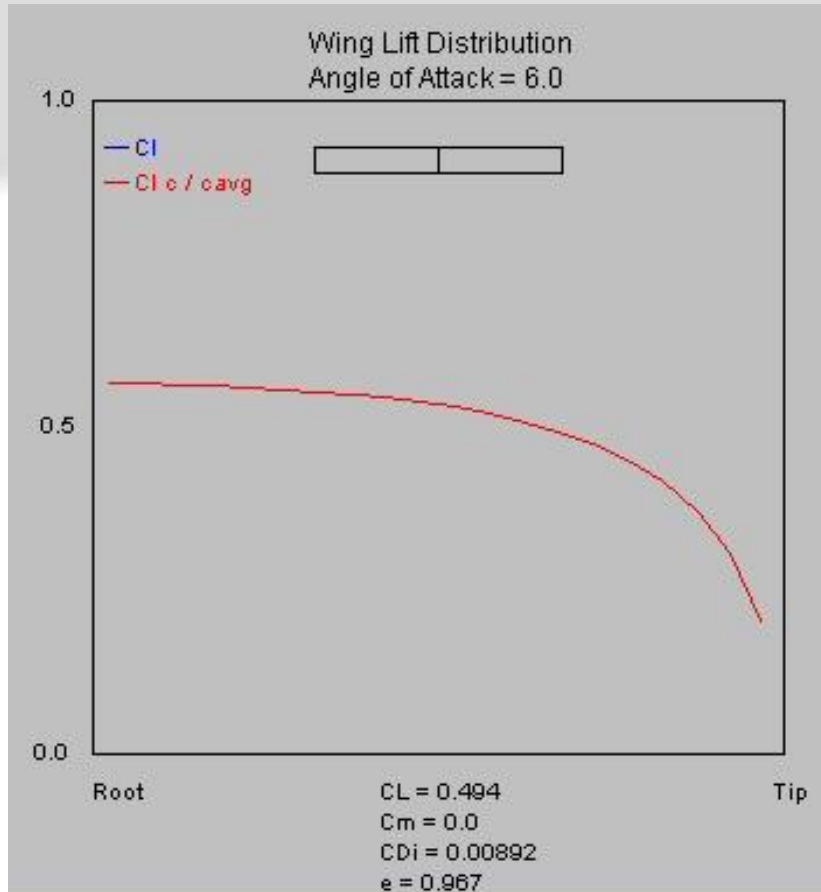


Freccia  $\Lambda=25^\circ$

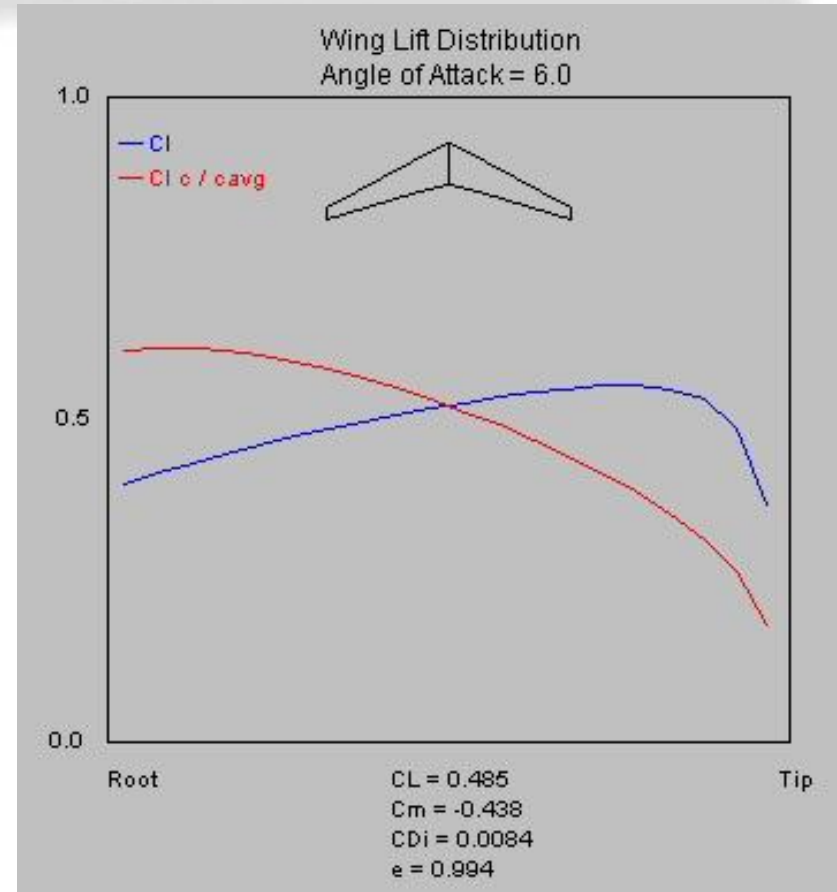


# L'ALA FINITA - Effetto rastremazione e freccia

AR=9



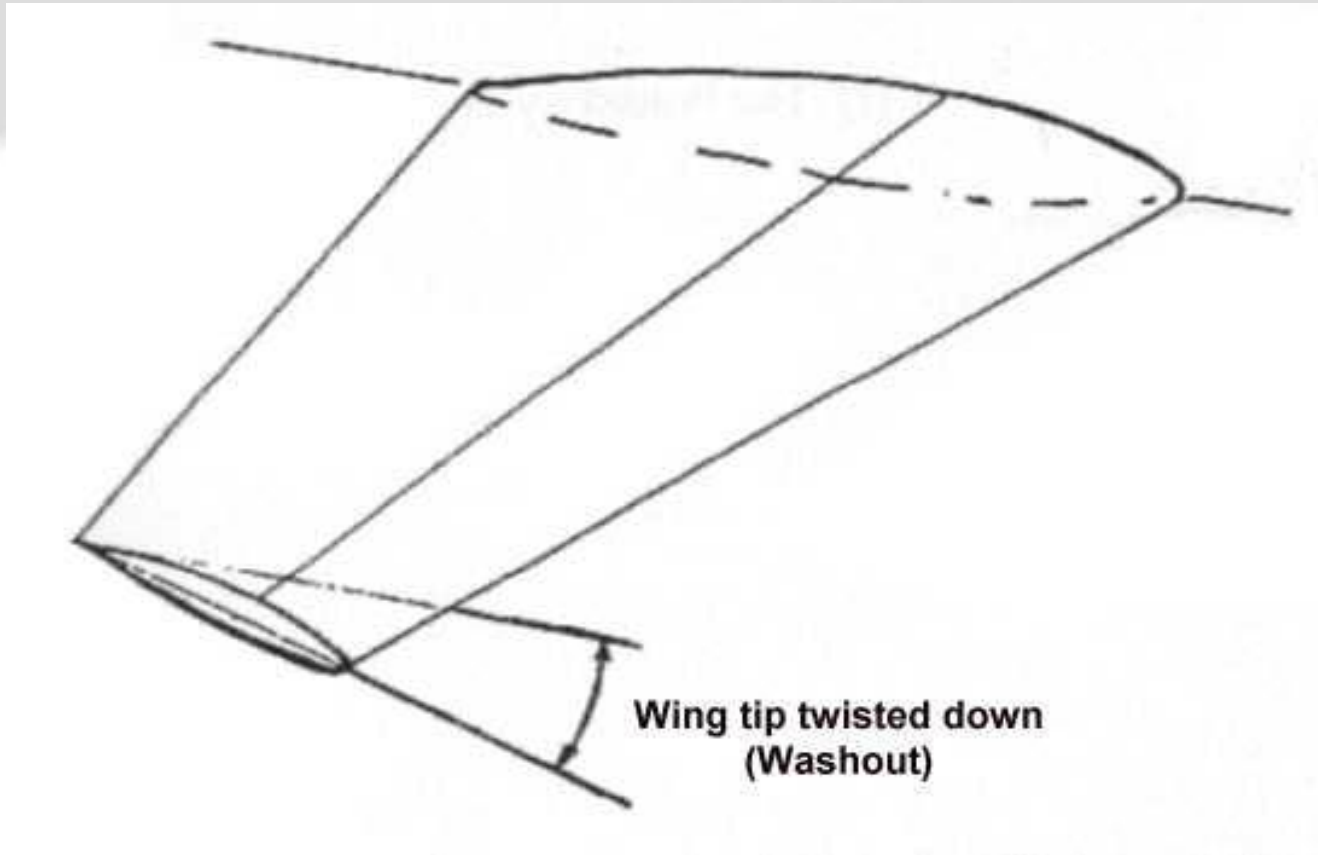
$\lambda=1 ; \Lambda=0^\circ$



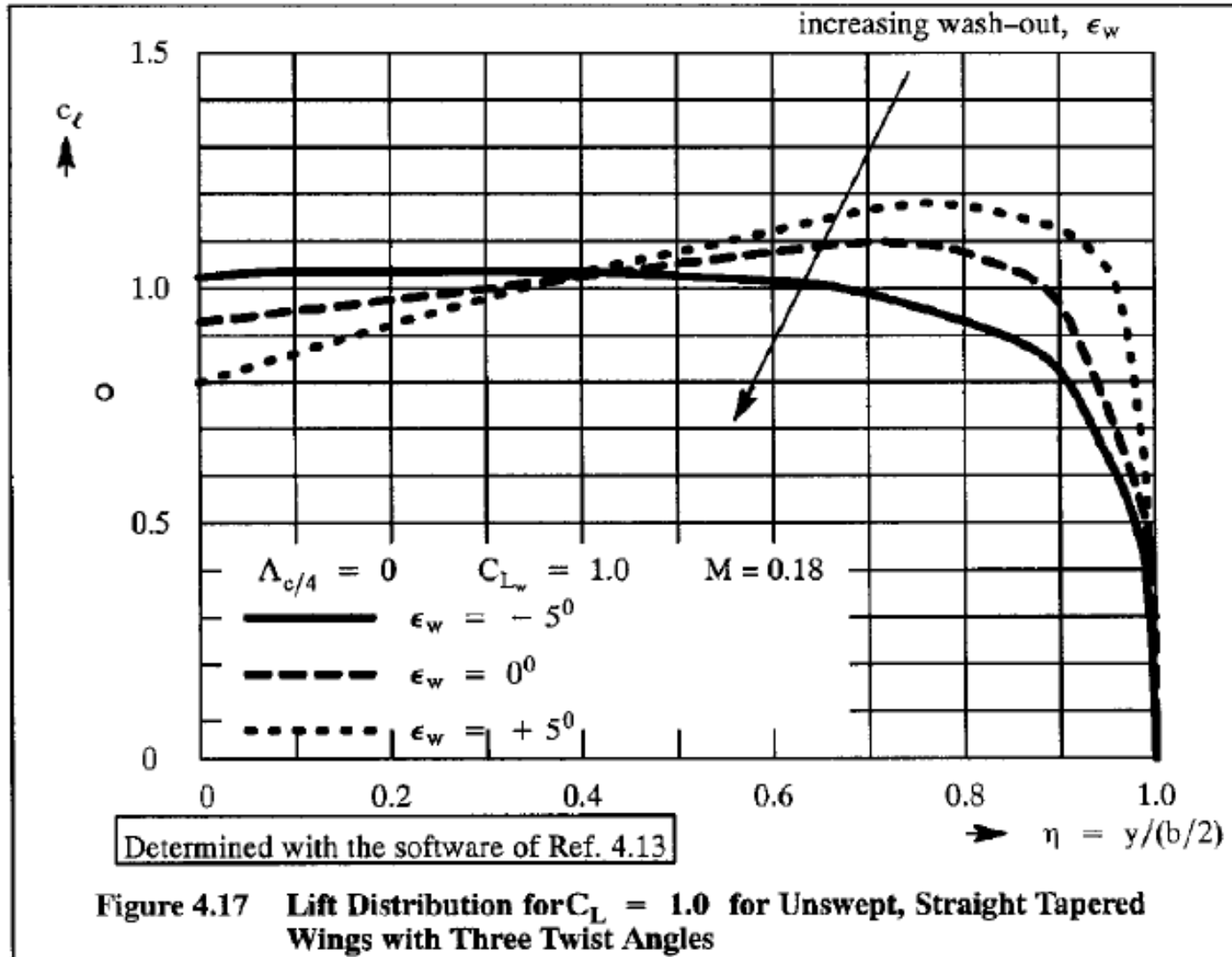
$\lambda=0.30 ; \Lambda=25^\circ$



# L'ALA FINITA - svergolamento

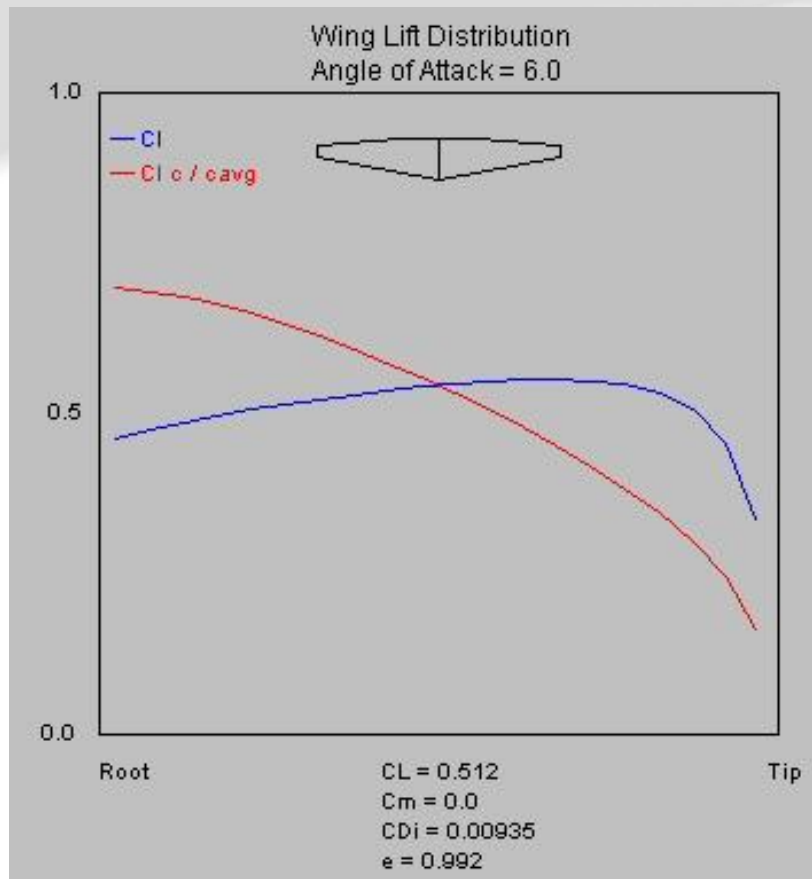


# L'ALA FINITA – effetto aerodinamico svergolamento

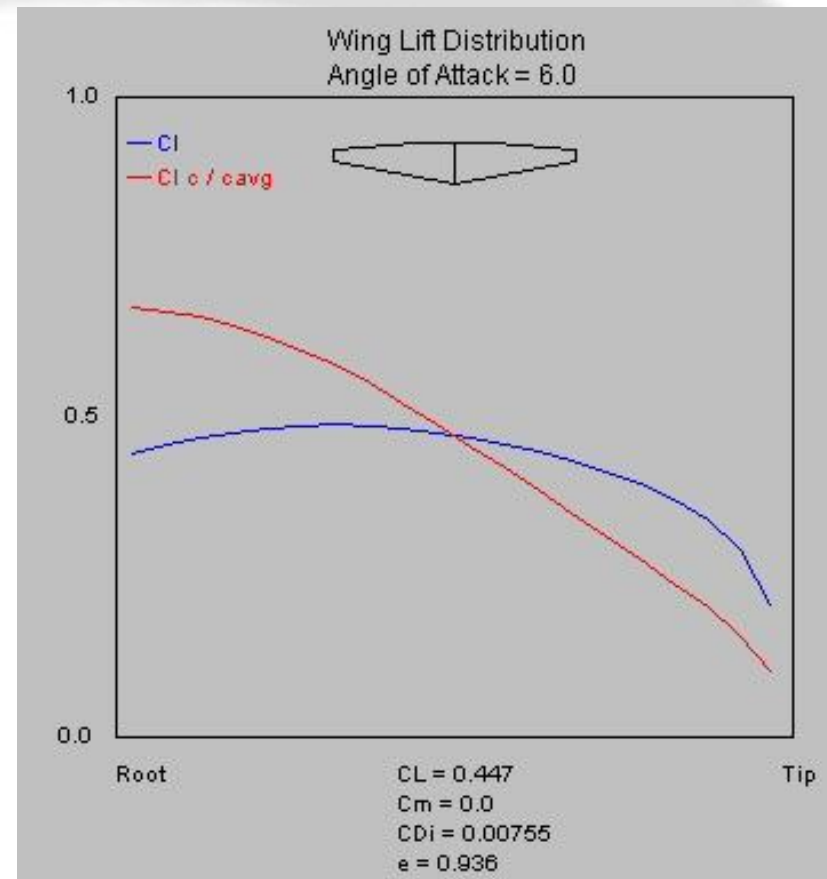


# L'ALA FINITA - Effetto svergolamento su ala rastremata

AR=9



$\lambda=0.30$  ;  $\Lambda=0^\circ$  ; NO TWIST

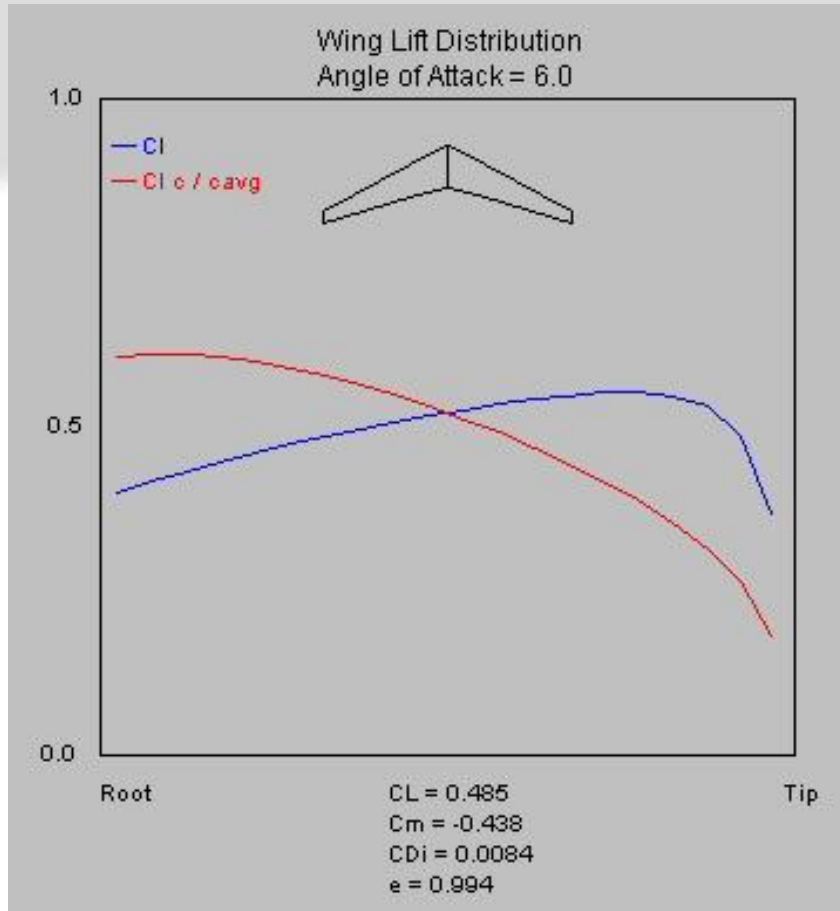


$\lambda=0.30$  ;  $\Lambda=0^\circ$  ;  
Linear Twist,  $\epsilon_{TIP} = -3^\circ$

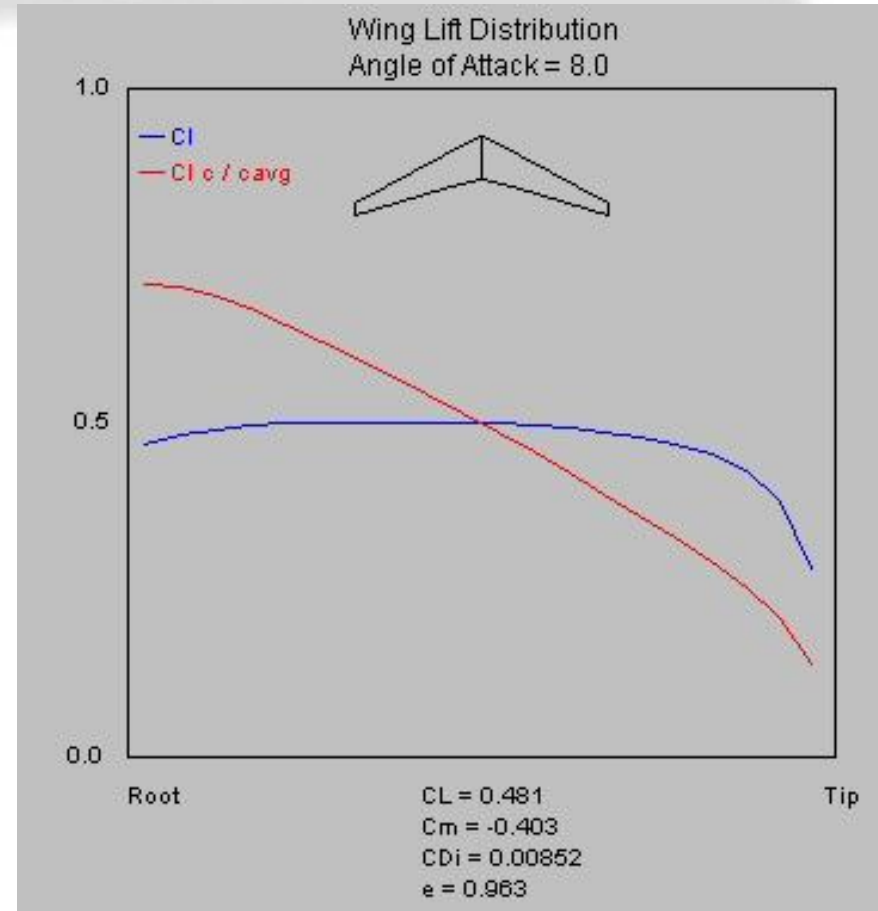


# L'ALA FINITA - Effetto svergolamento su ala tipica

AR=9



$\lambda=0.30$  ;  $\Lambda=25^\circ$  ; NO TWIST

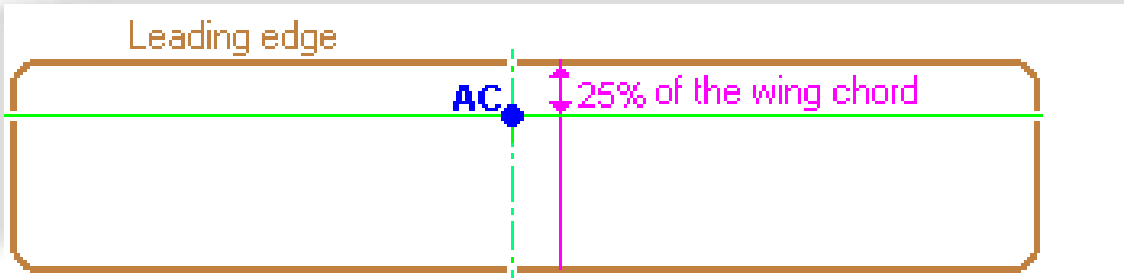


$\lambda=0.30$  ;  $\Lambda=25^\circ$  ;  
Linear Twist,  $\epsilon_{TIP} = -4^\circ$

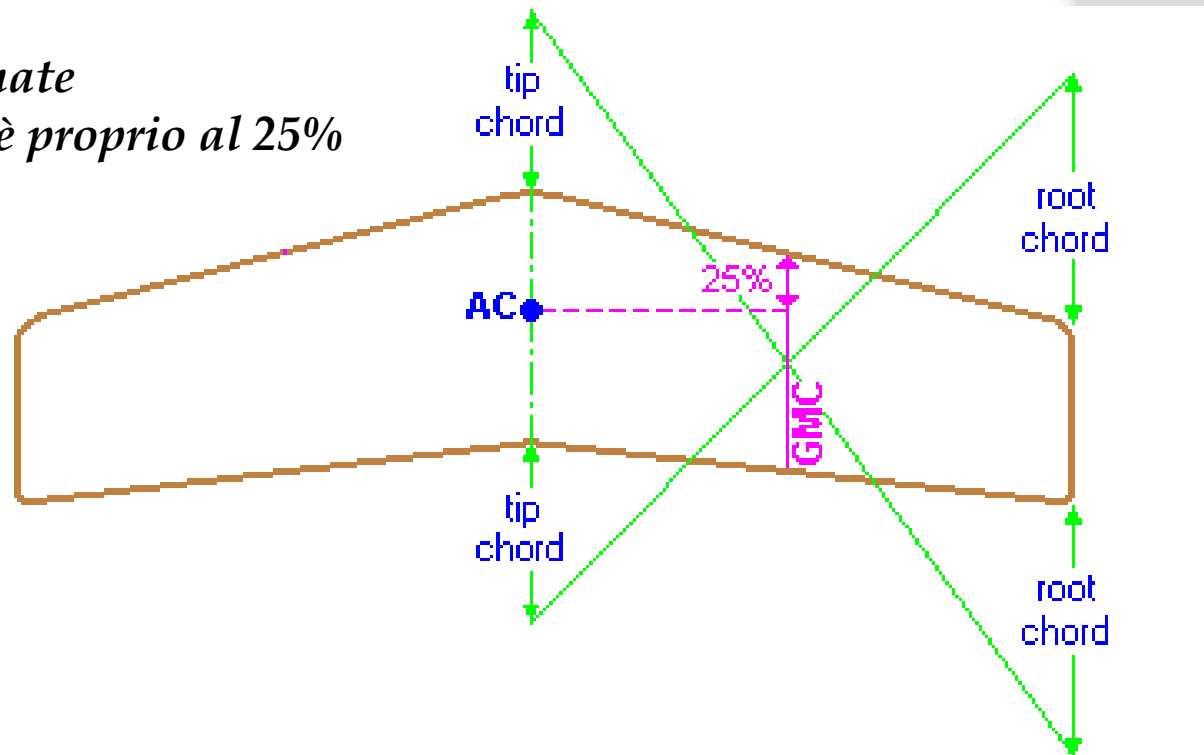




# L'ALA FINITA – CENTRO AERODINAMICO

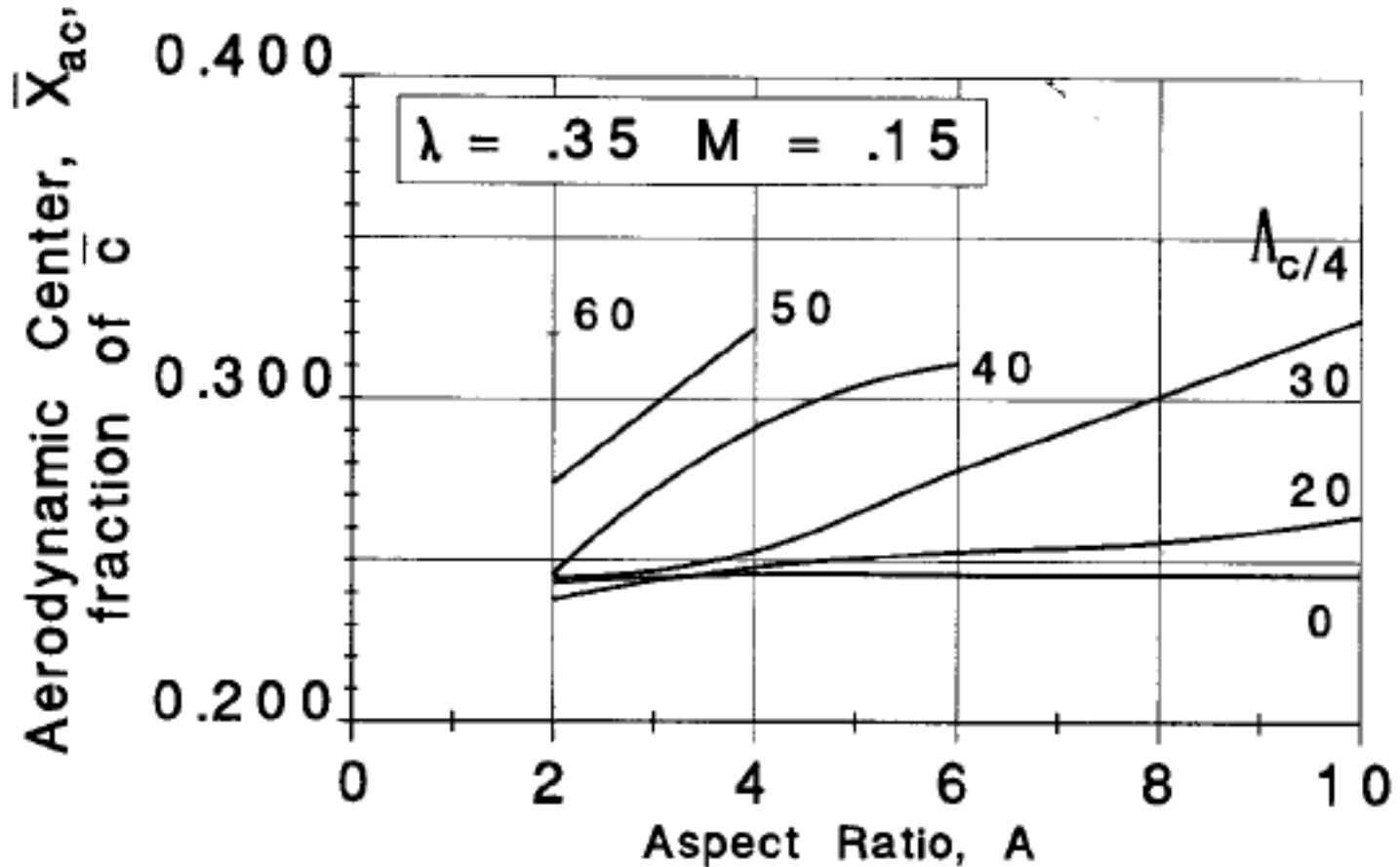


*Per ali a freccia e rastremate  
è vicino al 25% , ma non è proprio al 25%*



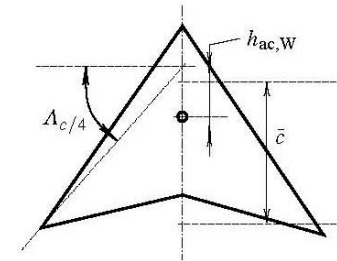
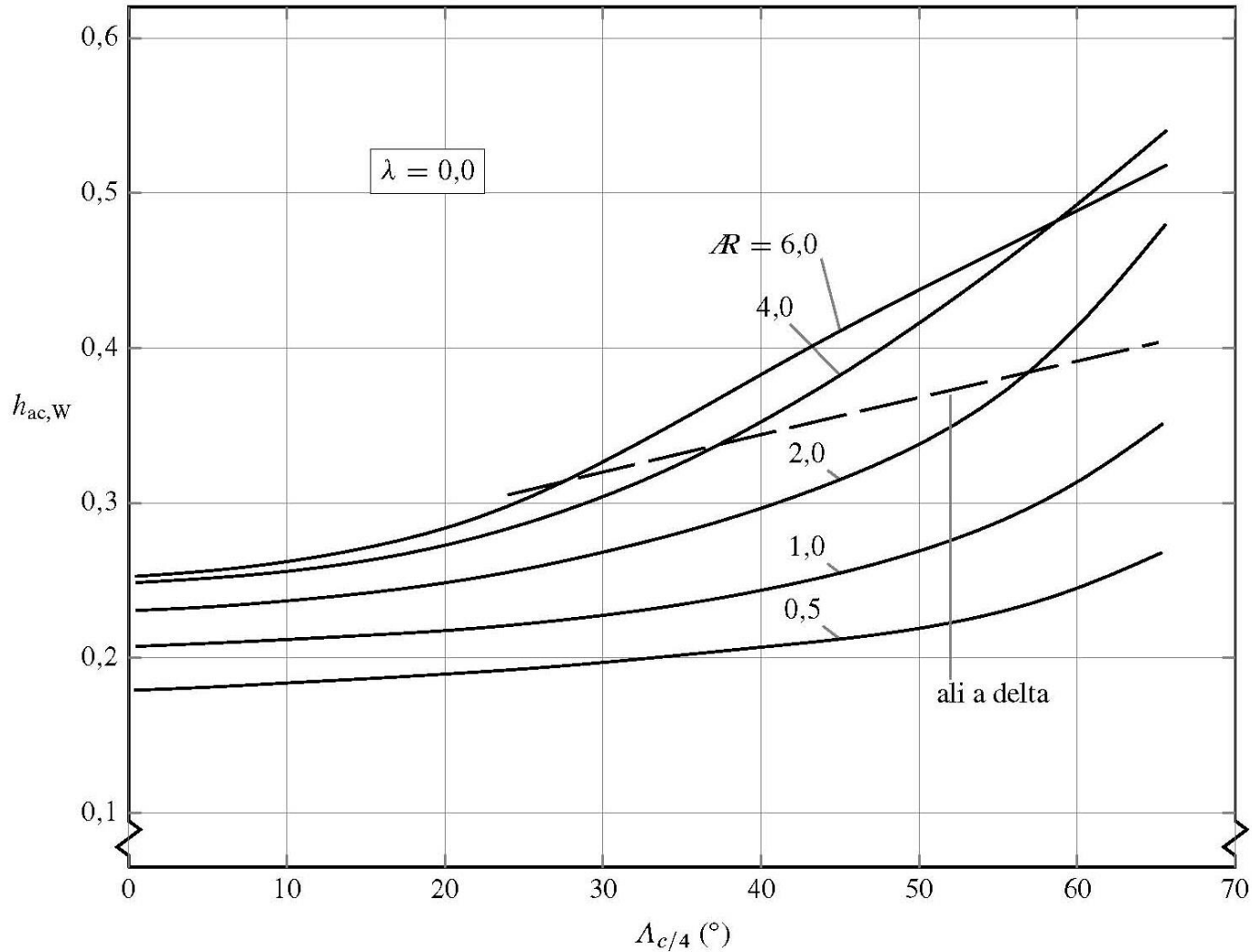
# L'ALA FINITA – CENTRO AERODINAMICO

Pos centro aer.  $X_{ac}$  funzione di : AR, freccia, rastremazione,  $CL\alpha$  e MACH

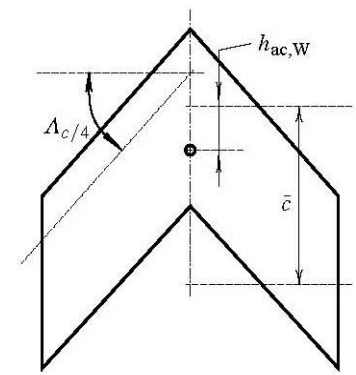
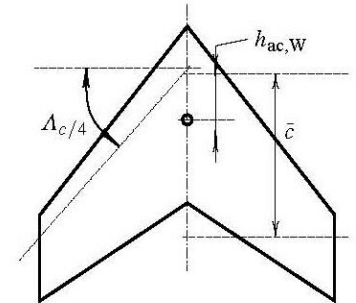
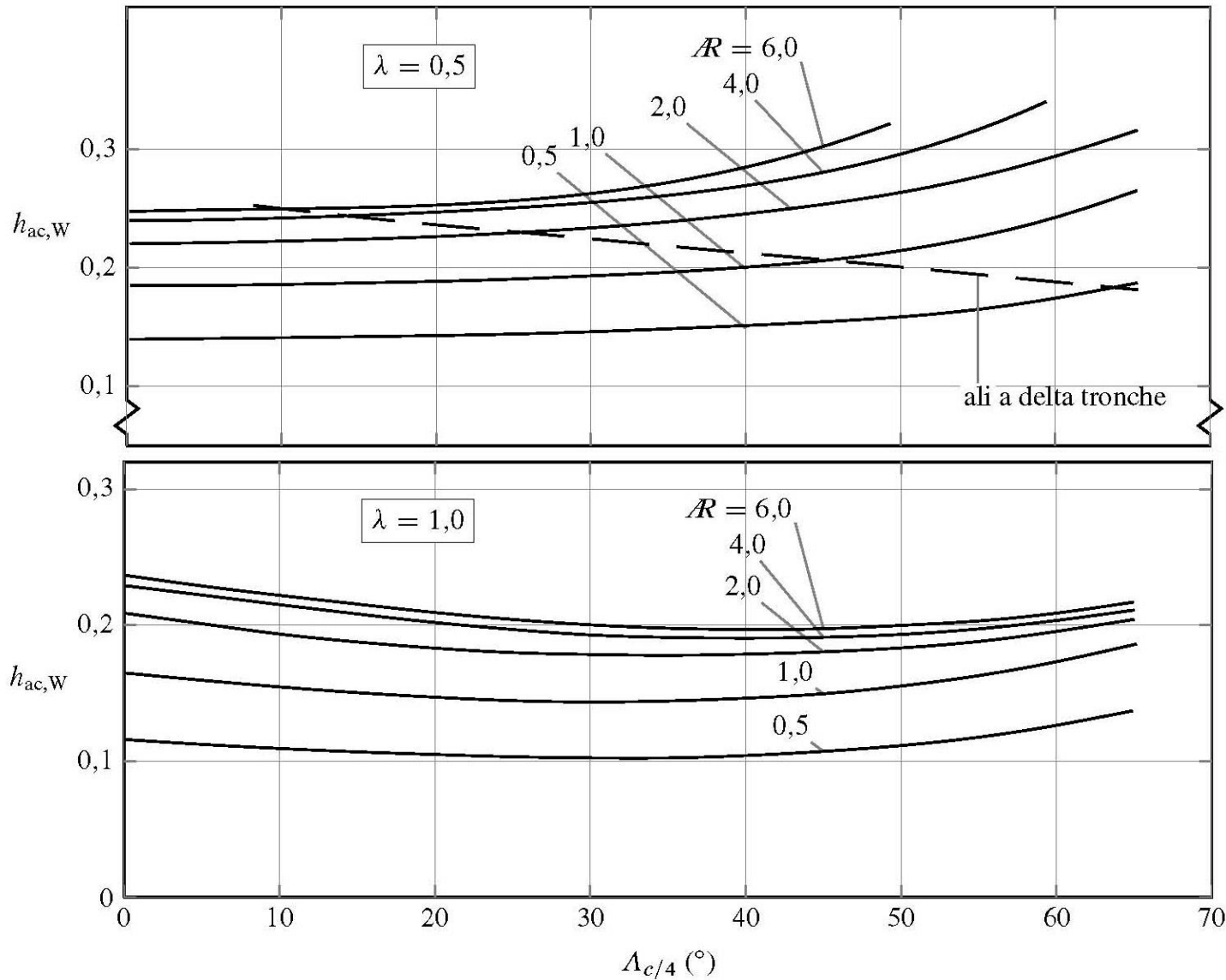


**Figure 2.9 Effect of Planform Geometry on Aerodynamic Center (Subsonic)**

# L'ALA FINITA – CENTRO AERODINAMICO

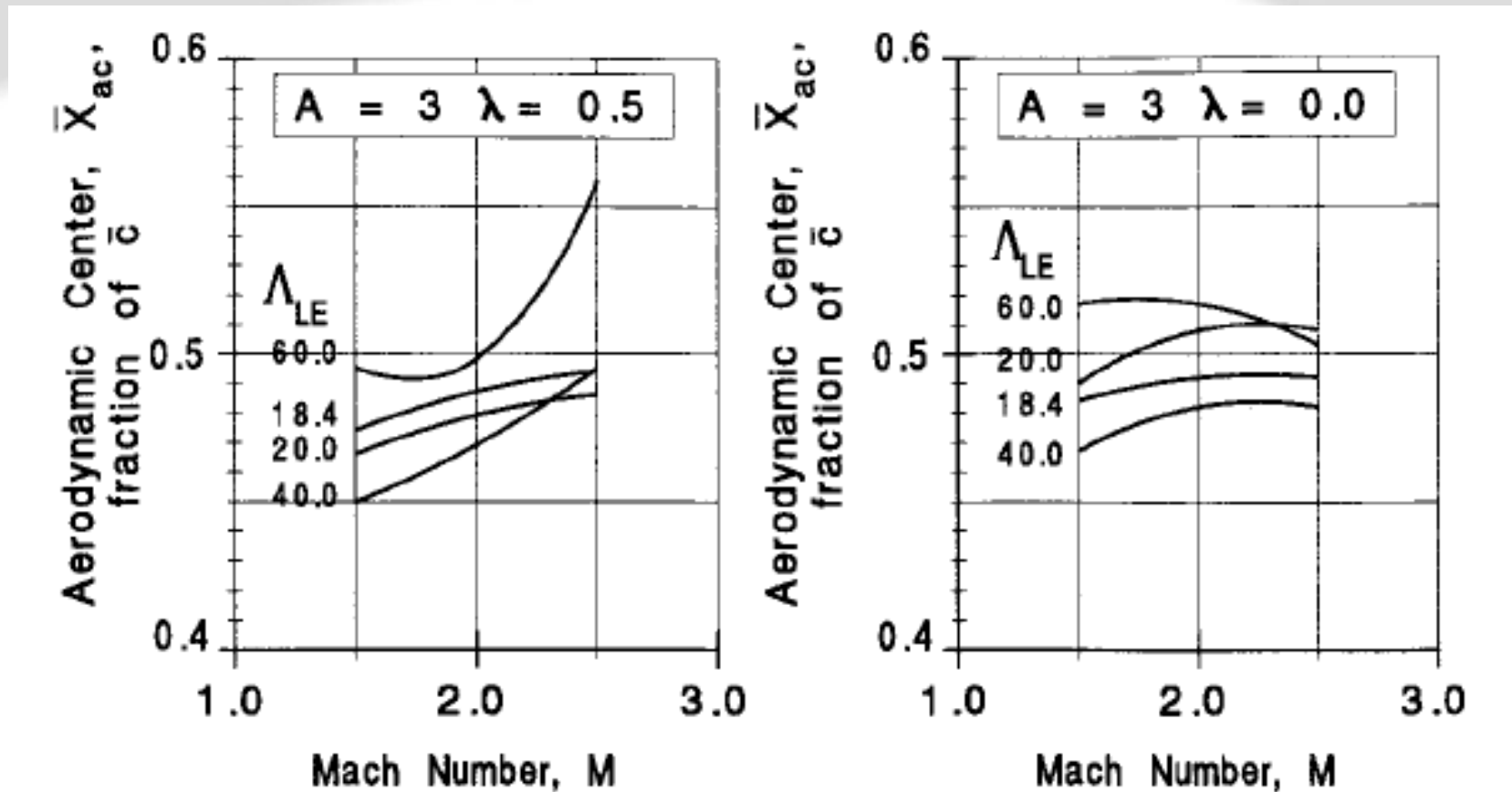


# L'ALA FINITA – CENTRO AERODINAMICO



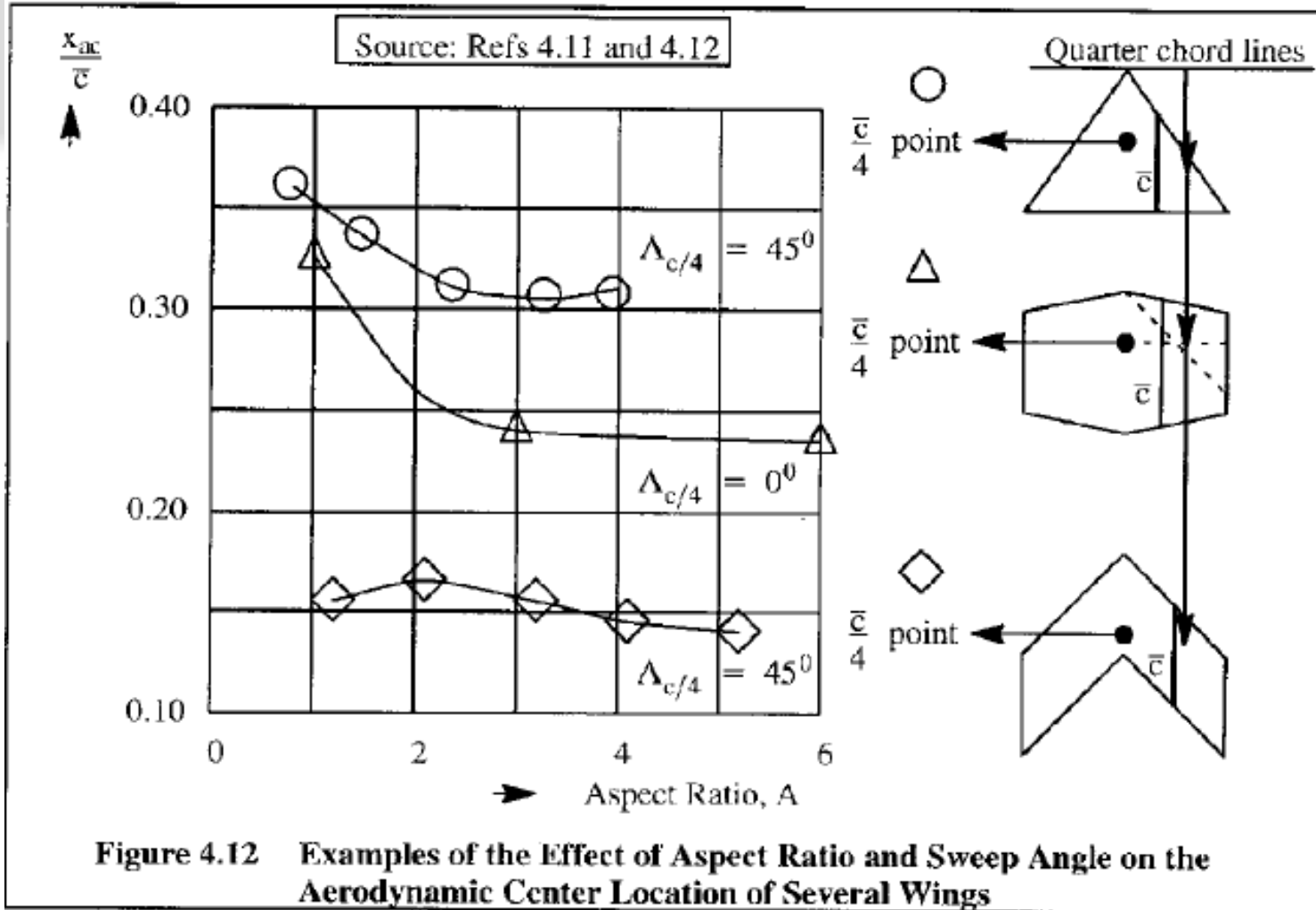
# L'ALA FINITA – CENTRO AERODINAMICO

*Pos centro aer.  $X_{ac}$ , EFFETTO MACH in Supersonico*



**Figure 2.10 Effect of Planform Geometry on Aerodynamic Center (Supersonic)**

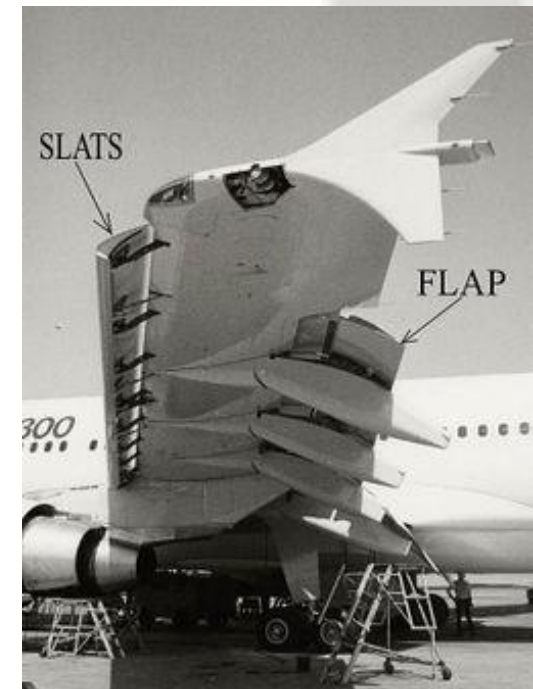
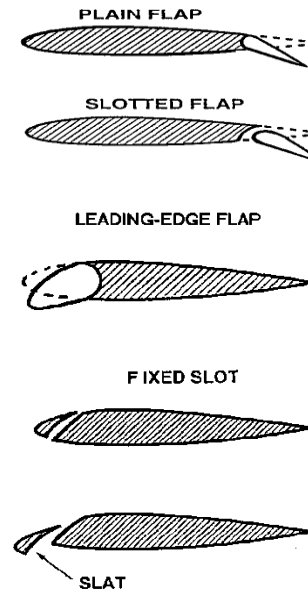
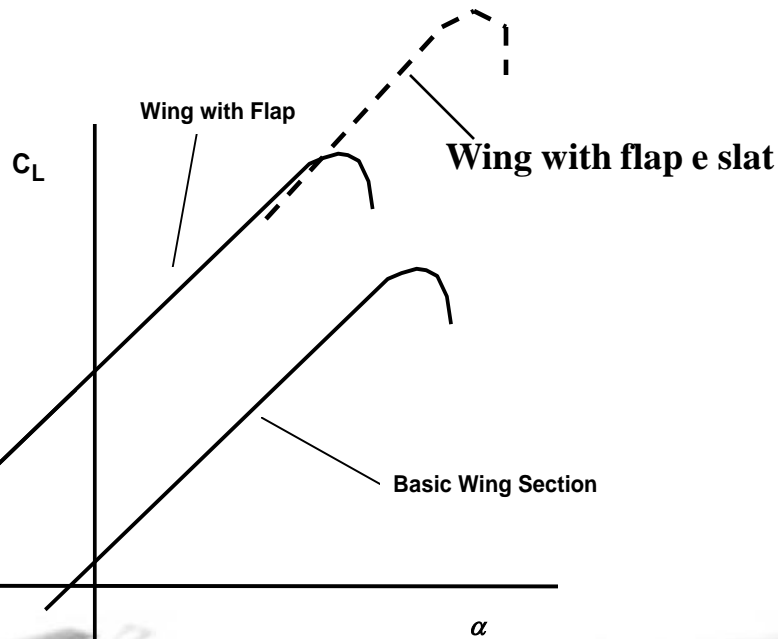
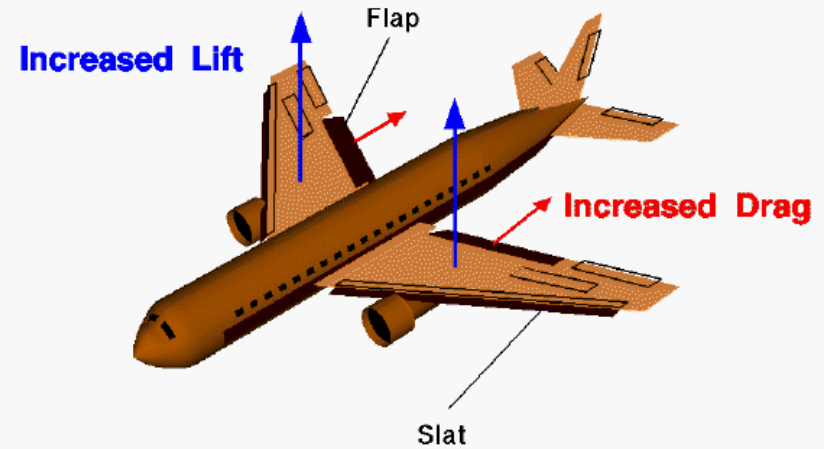
# L'ALA FINITA – CENTRO AERODINAMICO



## Ipersostentatori – Flap / Slat

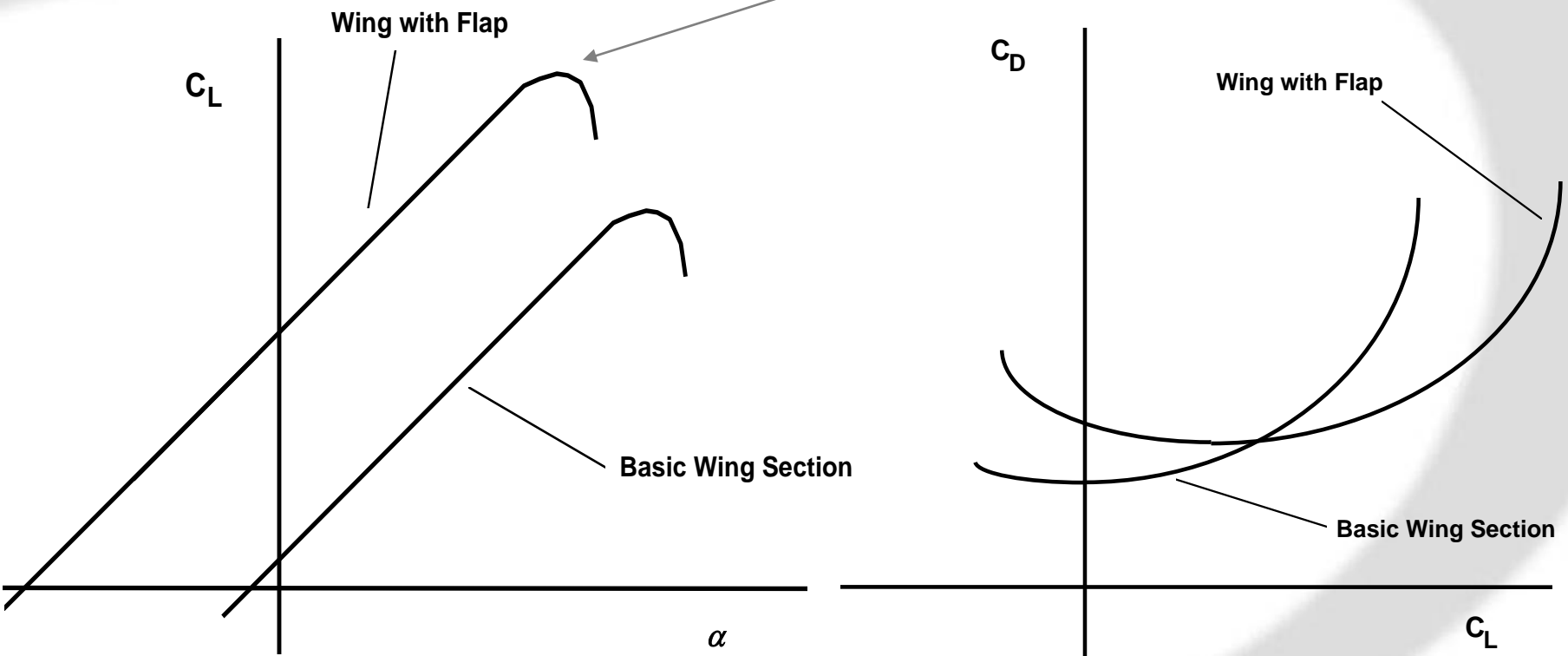
I sistemi di ipersostentazione al bordo di uscita (flaps) e al bordo di attacco (slats) permettono di incrementare la capacità portante dell'ala e quindi il valore del  $C_{Lmax}$  del velivolo nelle fasi di decollo e atterraggio

- Flap : modifica la curvatura del profilo e quindi fornisce incremento di portanza
- Slat : permette al profilo di avere lo stallo ad angoli d'attacco più alti energizzando il flusso sul dorso.



# Effetto su portanza e resistenza del flap

Nota: L'ala con flap raggiunge un  $C_{lmax}$  maggiore ma stalla ad angolo d'attacco minore

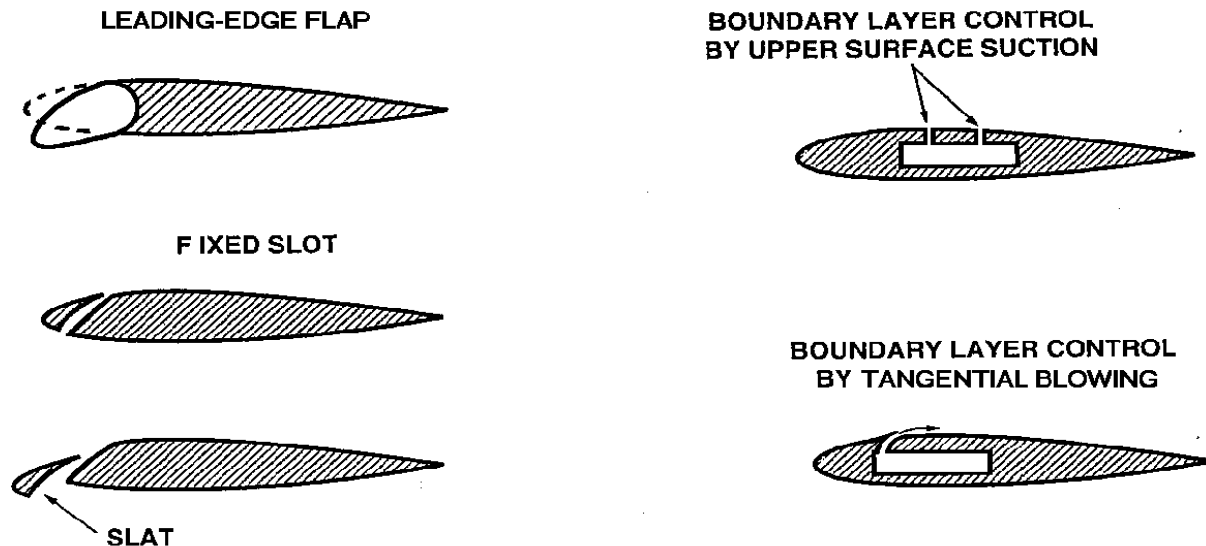




## Ipersostentatori al bordo d'attacco - Slat

Sistemi come il "leading edge flap" agiscono come il flap con l'aumento della curvatura del profilo.

Ma i sistemi di ipersostentazione al bordo d'attacco sono usualmente il fixed slot o lo slat. Tali sistemi agiscono sul controllo dello strato limite. Infatti introducono un "soffiamento" che ritarda la separazione sul dorso dell'ala agli alti angoli di attacco, comportando così un notevole incremento della portanza.



# LEADING EDGE SLAT

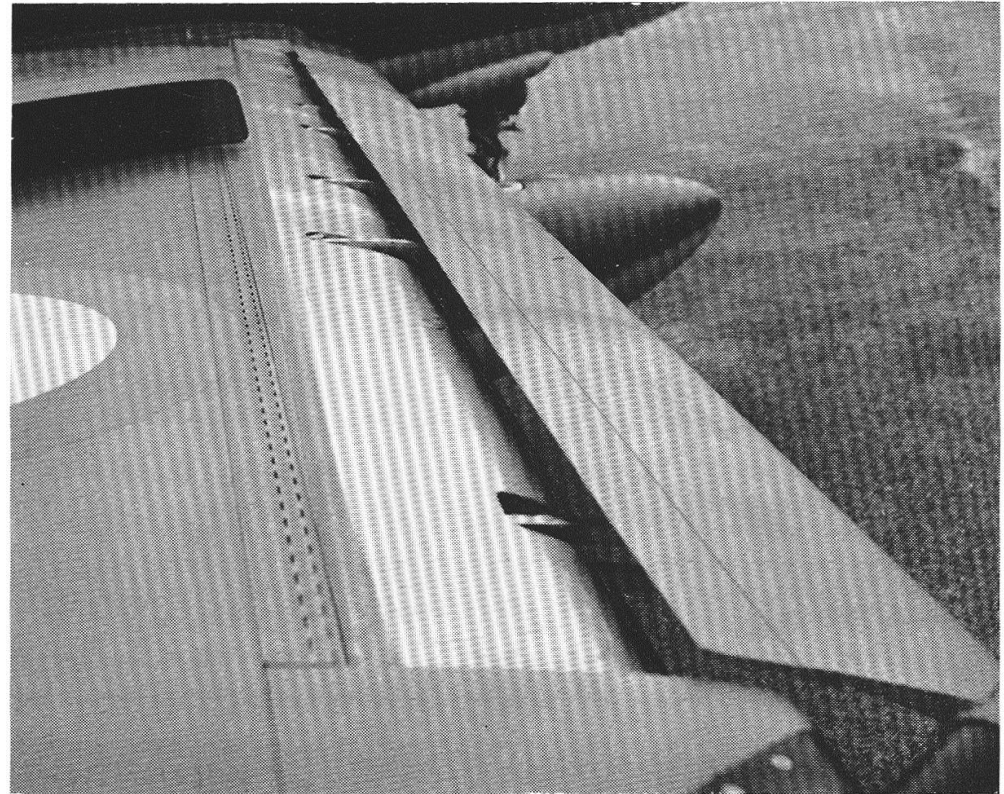
LEADING-EDGE FLAP



FIXED SLOT

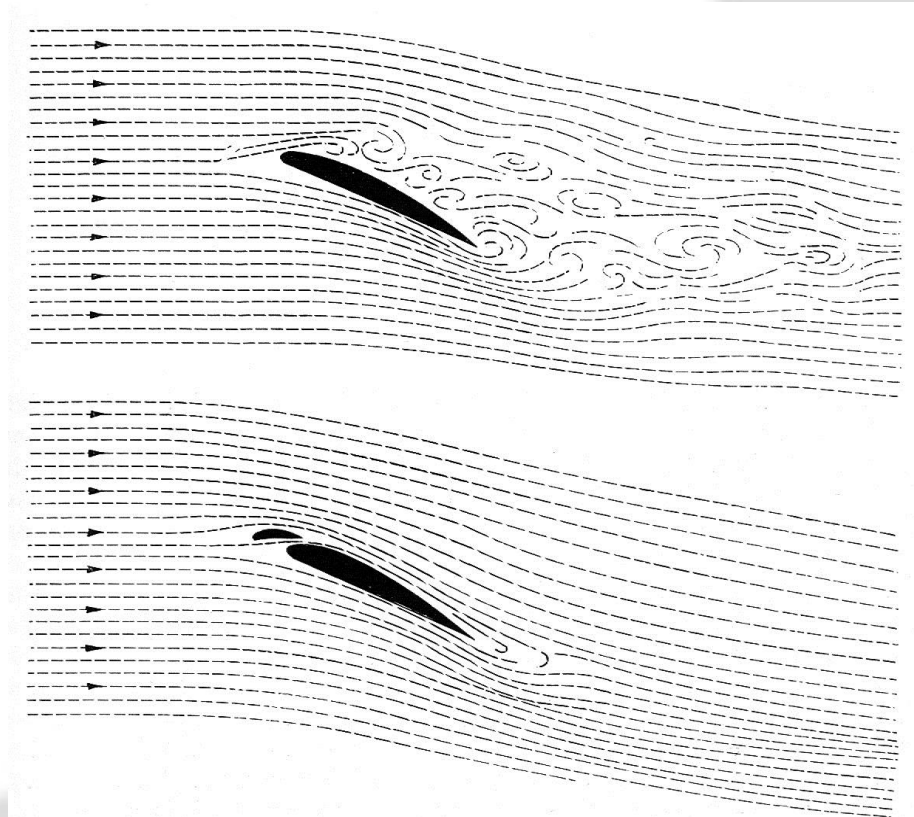
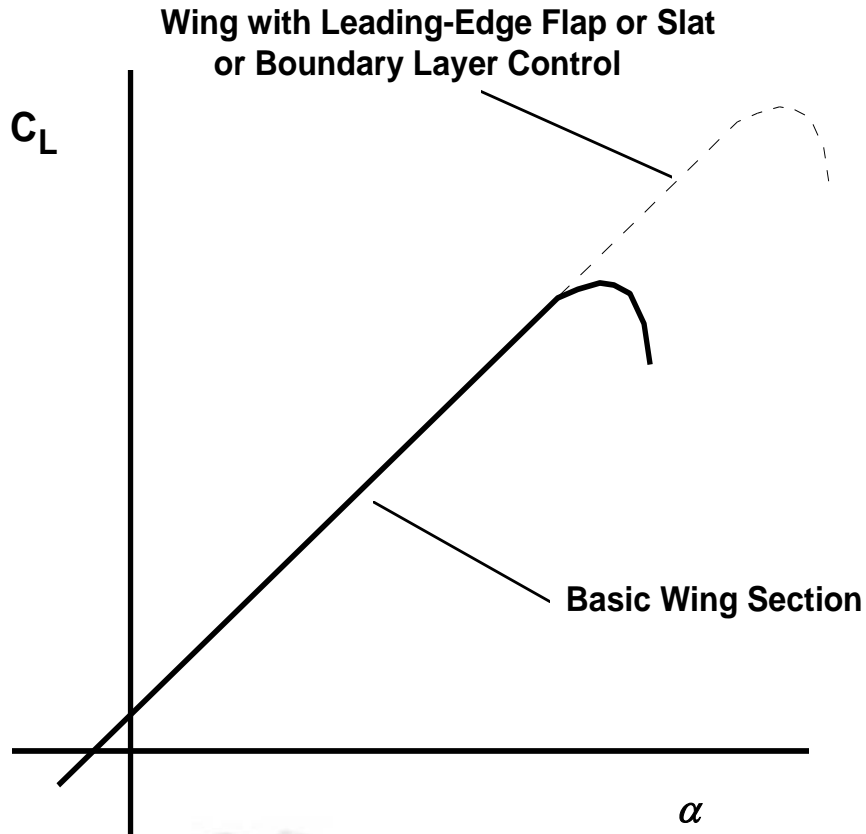


SLAT



# EFFETTO DI SLOT e SLAT SULLA PORTANZA

Tali sistemi agiscono sul controllo dello strato limite. Infatti introducono un “soffiamento” che energizza lo strato limite e ritarda la separazione sul dorso dell’ala agli alti angoli di attacco, comportando così un notevole incremento della portanza.

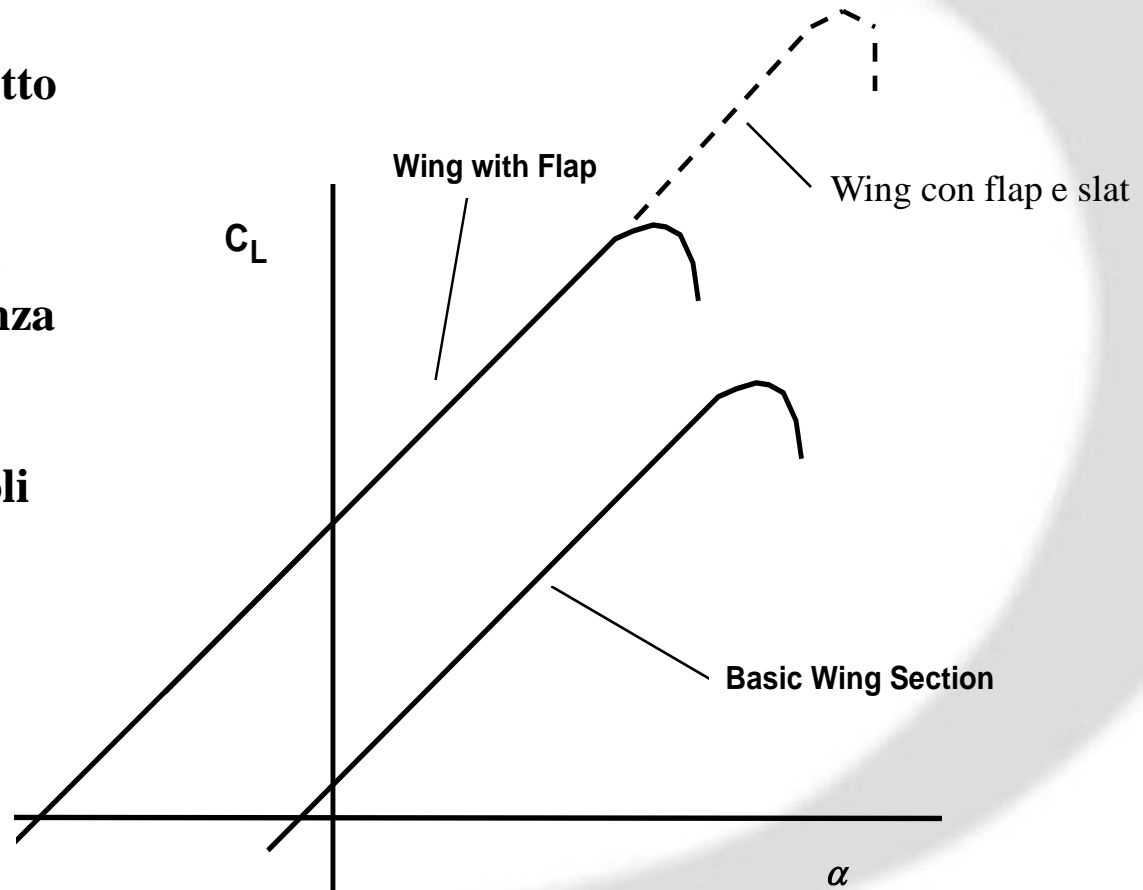


# EFFETTO COMBINATO DI FLAP E SLAT






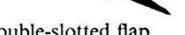

Attraverso l'uso combinato di flap e slat si riesce a raggiungere un coefficiente di portanza massimo dell'ala pari a circa 3.0-3.3. Il  $CL_{max}$  dell'ala in condizioni di crociera è circa 1.5.






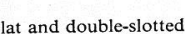
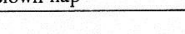

Si evidenzia il diverso effetto di flap e slat.

- Il flap al bordo d'uscita modifica la curvatura e fa traslare la curva di portanza verso l'alto.
- Lo slat ha l'effetto di ritardare lo stallo ad angoli d'attacco più alti.

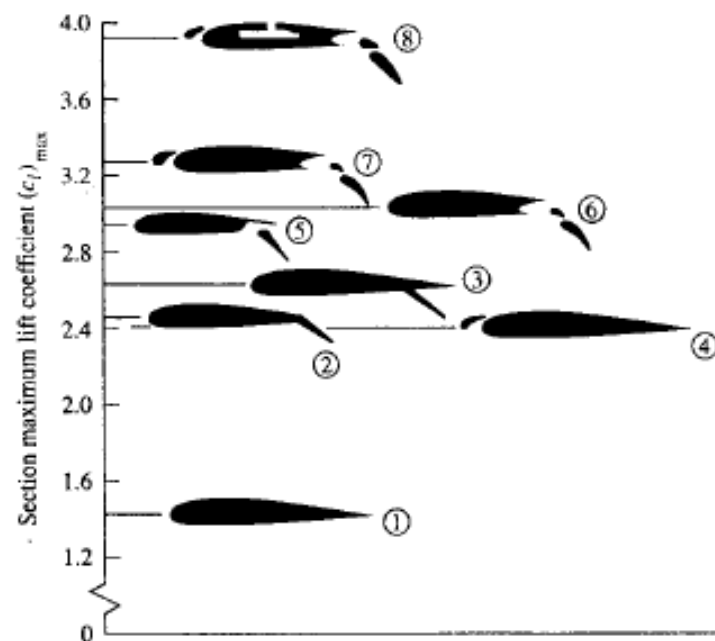


# Tabella vari tipi di sistemi di ipersostentazione

High-lift devices	Increase of maximum lift	Angle of basic aerofoil at max. lift	Remarks
 Basic aerofoil	—	15°	Effects of all high-lift devices depend on shape of basic aerofoil.
 Plain or camber flap	50%	12°	Increase camber. Much drag when fully lowered. Nose-down pitching moment.
 Split flap	60%	14°	Increase camber. Even more drag than plain flap. Nose-down pitching moment.
 Zap flap	90%	13°	Increase camber and wing area. Much drag. Nose-down pitching moment.
 Slotted flap	65%	16°	Control of boundary layer. Increase camber. Stalling delayed. Not so much drag.
 Double-slotted flap	70%	18°	Same as single-slotted flap only more so. Treble slots sometimes used.
 Fowler flap	90%	15°	Increase camber and wing area. Best flaps for lift. Complicated mechanism. Nose-down pitching moment.

High-lift devices	Increase of maximum lift	Angle of basic aerofoil at max. lift	Remarks
 Double-slotted Fowler flap	100%	20°	Same as Fowler flap only more so. Treble slots sometimes used.
 Krueger flap	50%	25°	Nose-flap hinging about leading edge. Reduces lift at small deflections. Nose-up pitching moment.
 Slotted wing	40%	20°	Controls boundary layer. Slight extra drag at high speeds.
 Fixed slat	50%	20°	Controls boundary layer. Extra drag at high speeds. Nose-up pitching moment.
 Movable slat	60%	22°	Controls boundary layer. Increases camber and area. Greater angles of attack. Nose-up pitching moment.
 Slat and slotted flap	75%	25°	More control of boundary layer. Increased camber and area. Pitching moment can be neutralized.
 Slat and double-slotted Fowler flap	120%	28°	Complicated mechanisms. The best combination for lift; treble slots may be used. Pitching moment can be neutralized.
 Blown flap	80%	16°	Effect depends very much on details of arrangement.
 Jet flap	60%	?	Depends even more on angle and velocity of jet.

## Tabella vari tipi di sistemi di ipersostentazione



High-Lift Device		Typical Flap Angle		$(C_L)_{\max}/\cos \Lambda$	
Trailing Edge	Leading Edge	Takeoff	Landing	Takeoff	Landing
Plain flap		20°	60°	1.4-1.6	1.7-2.0
Single-slotted flap		20°	40°	1.5-1.7	1.8-2.2
Fowler flap					
	single-slotted	15°	40°	2.0-2.2	2.5-2.9
	double-slotted	20°	50°	1.7-1.95	2.3-2.7
double-slotted	slat	20°	50°	2.3-2.6	2.8-3.2
triple-slotted	slat	20°	40°	2.4-2.7	3.2-3.5