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SUMMARY OF WIND-TUNNEL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE STATIC LONGFULINAL STABILITY CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PRODUCTION MERCURY CONFIGURATIONS AT MACH NUMBERS FROM 0.05 TO 20

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Space Task Group Langley Field, Va.

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NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

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ABSTRACT

Investigations were conducted in various NASA and AEDC wind tunnels. The test Reynolds numbers generally approximated the estimated Mercury flight Reynolds numbers. Results indicated that the escape configuration is statically stable near an angle of attack of 0° , the exit configuration tion is statically unstable, and the reentry configuration is statically stable.

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SUMMARY

Wind-tunnel investigations have been made to determine the static longitudinal stability characteristics of the Mercury capsule configurations. These tests were conducted on the escape, exit, and reentry configurations of the production version of the Mercury capsule at the NASA Langley and Ames Research Centers and at the USAF Arnold Engineering and Development Center.

The test results indicate that the production escape configuration (capsule plus escape tower) is statically stable near an angle of attack of 0° throughout the Mach number range from 0 to 6.80. The production exit configuration (capsule with small end forward) is statically unstable throughout the Mach number range from 0 to 6.82. The desired instability was obtained by the addition of the destabilizer flap. This instability assures that the capsule would enter the earth's atmosphere from orbital flight with heat shield forward. (The exit configuration without flap is neutrally stable or slightly stable over a limited angle-of-attack range near 0° for Mach numbers greater than about 4.) The reentry configuration (capsule with blunt end forward) is statically stable throughout the Mach number range from 0 to 20.

INTRODUCTION

Numerous wind-tunnel investigations have been made by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration during the various stages of development of the Project Mercury capsule. Different shapes of blunt nonlifting

Title, Unclassified.



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bodies were tested in an effort to find the one best suited for the requirements of a manned orbital vehicle. (See refs. 1 to 12.) From these early studies evolved the present production Mercury configurations.

The Mercury configurations are defined as the escape, exit, and reentry configurations. The capsule with the escape tower attached is referred to as the escape configuration. With the small end forward and tower removed, the capsule is referred to as the exit configuration, whereas with the blunt end forward the capsule is known as the reentry configuration. Some results of the early wind-tunnel tests on the Mercury configurations are given in references 13 to 17. During the development of the production Mercury configurations, many minor modifications and refinements were made to the configurations. See for example, refs. 18 to 20.) The purpose of this paper is to present the results of wind-tunnel investigations made at the Langley and Ames Research Centers and the Arnold Engineering and Development Center (AEDC) to determine the static longitudinal stability of the production Mercury configurations. Also included are results for the exit configuration without the destabilizer flap. Tests were made at Mach numbers from 0.05 to 20 for a range of Reynolds numbers.

SYMBOLS

General arrangement of the configurations showing positive directions of forces and moments is given in figure 1. The symbols and coefficients used in the presentation are defined as follows:

3 pitching-moment-curve slope per degree at $\alpha \approx 0^{\circ}$, C_ma Normal force qS normal-force coefficient, normal-force-curve slope per degree at $\alpha \approx 0^{\circ}$, $\frac{\partial C_{N}}{\partial \alpha}$ $^{\rm C}{}_{\rm N_{a}}$ d capsule maximum diameter, ft free-stream Mach number Μ free-stream static pressure, lb/sq ft р free-stream dynamic pressure, 0.7pM², lb/sq ft q Reynolds number (based on capsule maximum diameter) R S capsule cross-sectional area at station of maximum diameter, sq ft angle of attack of model center line, deg α

TEST FACILITIES

The aerodynamic tests on the production Mercury configurations were conducted in the following NASA and AEDC facilities. Except where otherwise noted, the models were sting-mounted on an internal electrical strain-gage balance.

Low Subsonic

The tests at low subsonic speeds were made in the Langley free-flight tunnel which has an octagonal test section with a maximum diameter of 12 feet and is housed in a steel sphere. The tunnel operates at a stagnation pressure of 1 atmosphere over a Mach number range from 0 to 0.1.

Transonic

The Langley 8-foot transonic pressure tunnel is a single-return, closed-circuit, pressure-type tunnel capable of operating from 1/4 to 1 atmosphere and over a Mach number range from 0.3 to 1.14. The test section is rectangular in cross section and has a cross-sectional area of approximately 50 square feet. The upper and lower walls of the test

section are slotted to permit continuous operation through the transonic speed range.

The AEDC 16-foot transonic circuit of the propulsion wind tunnel is a continuous-flow closed-circuit facility capable of operation from a pressure level which approaches a vacuum to a stagnation pressure of 2.5 atmospheres and over a Mach number range from 0.5 to 1.6. The test section is 16 feet square (in cross section) and 40 feet long. The walls of the test section are perforated and enclosed in a large plenum chamber. A pumping system connected to the plenum chamber, together with the perforated walls, provides a means of unchoking the test section when it is operating at or near sonic speeds and for the attenuation of disturbance waves when it is operating above sonic speeds. (See ref. 21.)

Supersonic

The 9- by 7-foot supersonic test section of the Ames Unitary Plan wind tunnel is of the asymmetric sliding-block type in which the variation of the test-section Mach number from 1.4 to 2.6 is achieved by translating in the streamwise direction the fixed contour block which forms the floor of the nozzle. The stagnation pressure can be varied from about 2 to 30 lb/sq in. abs. (See ref. 22.)

The Langley Unitary Plan wind tunnel is of the asymmetric slidingblock, closed-working-section type. The low range test section has a Mach number range from 1.5 to 2.9 and the high range test section, from 2.3 to 5. The working sections are 4 feet high, 4 feet wide, and approximately 7 feet long. The maximum stagnation pressure is approximately 60 lb/sq in. abs for the low range test section and approximately 150 lb/sq in. abs for the high range test section. (See ref. 22.)

Hypersonic

One of the tunnels used for the tests at hypersonic speeds was a 2-foot low-density hypersonic tunnel at the Langley Research Center which is a continuous-flow, two-dimensional, closed-circuit, ejector-type tunnel. The operating pressure can be varied from 1/4 to 4 atmospheres and Mach number, from 3 to 7.

The Langley 20-inch hypersonic tunnel is of the continuous blowdown type and is designed to operate at a Mach number of 6. The tunnel has a stagnation-pressure range from 300 lb/sq in. abs to 400 lb/sq in. abs.

The Langley ll-inch hypersonic tunnel is an intermittent blow-downtype tunnel and was designed to operate at Mach numbers of 7 and 10.



This tunnel utilizes interchangeable test sections and is capable of operating from a pressure level of about 5 atmospheres to 45 atmospheres. (See refs. 24 and 25.)

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The AEDC tunnel HS-2 is a 50-inch-diameter, arc-driven, Hotshot type tunnel. Air, initially confined to an arc chamber by a diaphragm located near the throat of an attached convergent-divergent nozzle, is heated and compressed by an electric-arc discharge and expanded by the conical nozzle to the test section and vacuum tank. A useful run duration of about 20 milliseconds is obtained. (See ref. 25.) The tunnel HS-2 operates at Mach numbers from 9.9 to 20.

The Ames pressurized ballistic range and the Ames supersonic freeflight tunnel launch the model as a projectile down an instrumented range of recording stations. Analysis of a series of records obtained at these stations determine the model characteristics during flight. The ballistic range is equipped with 24 spark-shadowgraph stations located at various intervals along its 203-foot length. Chronographs record the time intervals between shadowgraphs taken as the model passes each station. The wind tunnel is similar to the range except that the models are fired through a counter-current airstream. The test section of this wind tunnel is equipped with 9 spark-shadowgraph stations spaced at 3-foot intervals. (See refs. 17 and 26.)

MODEL DESCRIPTION

The general dimensions and various components of the production Mercury configurations are presented in figure 2. The models were made principally of steel and aluminum except the model tested in the freeflight tunnel, which was constructed of wood.

Escape Configuration

Some of the escape models tested did not have all the components of the production version. The minor components, which were expected to have small effects on the aerodynamic characteristics, were not on some of the small models. The $\frac{1}{4}$ -scale model tested in the Langley free-flight tunnel, the $\frac{1}{9}$ -scale model tested in the Langley 8-foot transonic pressure tunnel, and the 5.37-percent-scale model tested in a 2-foot low-density tunnel at the Langley Research Center did not have the igniter-cable conduits and junction boxes, the igniter-cable-fairing strap turnbuckles, and the ramp at the base of the rocket. Also the 5.37-percent-scale model did not have the tangential igniter-cable fairings and ignitercable junction boxes.





The $\frac{1}{9}$ -scale model tested in both the Ames and Langley Unitary Plan wind tunnels did not have the igniter-cable-fairing strap turnbuckles. One version of the $\frac{1}{9}$ -scale escape model tested in Langley Unitary Plan wind tunnel had a full-scale parachute-housing diameter of 30 inches.

Exit and Reentry Configurations

Most exit models tested were scale models of the production exit configuration shown in figure 2. The model tested in the Langley 20-inch hypersonic tunnel had a full-scale parachute-housing diameter of 30 inches instead of 32 inches. In addition to the models tested with a destabilizer flap, tests were made in the 20-inch hypersonic and 8-foot transonic pressure tunnels for models without destabilizer flaps and with a parachute-housing diameter of 30 inches.

The reentry models tested were scale models of the basic capsule with a parachute-housing diameter of 30 inches and without the destabilizer flap on the face of the antenna housing.

TEST CONDITIONS AND ACCURACY

A comparison of the test Reynolds numbers with typical flight Reynolds numbers is given in figure 3. The test Reynolds numbers generally approximated the flight Reynolds numbers with the exception of the high Reynolds numbers of the exit phase. The test conditions are summarized in table I.

The available accuracy estimates for the test data are given in table II.

PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

The results of the investigation are presented in the following figures:

Figure





Figure

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Effect of Reynolds number on the longitudinal aerodynamic characteristics of the production escape configuration	
at $M = 2.5$	9
Variation of aerodynamic characteristics with angle of attack for exit configuration	14
Variation of aerodynamic characteristics with angle of attack for reentry configuration	19
Summary of longitudinal stability characteristics for -	
Escape configuration	20
Exit configuration	21
Reentry configuration	22
Variation of aerodynamic characteristics with angle of attack and Mach number for -	
Escape configuration	23
Reentry configuration (with destabilizer flap)	24
Reentry configuration (without destabilizer flap)	25

DISCUSSION

General Comments

For some Mach numbers of the tests made in the Langley 8-foot transonic pressure tunnel of the escape configuration, the Reynolds number was not held constant throughout the range of angle of attack. It was necessary to lower the dynamic pressure at the higher angles of attack because of balance load limitations. The Reynolds numbers for the different angle-of-attack ranges are noted in the figures. Two escape configurations were tested in the Langley Unitary Plan wind tunnel. The production escape configuration (with the full-scale parachute-housing diameter of 32 inches) was tested only for the positive angle-of-attack range. The other configuration, which had a full-scale parachute-housing diameter of 30 inches, was tested for both the positive and negative angle-of-attack ranges.

Summary data from the Ames pressurized ballistic range, the Ames supersonic free-flight tunnel, and the AEDC tunnel HS-2 are included on the summary plot for the reentry configuration (fig. 22). The data is

presented only in summary form because the tests in these facilities were conducted over a limited angle-of-attack range. In correlating the summary data of tunnel HS-2, it might be well to point out that the estimated accuracy of the data was on the order of ± 15 percent.

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The data of figures 23, 24, and 25 are comprehensive plots of the variation of the aerodynamic characteristics of the escape and reentry configurations with angle of attack and Mach number. (Figures 23, 24, and 25 can be found in a pocket at the back of the report.) Also given in tables III, IV, and V are tabulations of the aerodynamic data determined from the faired plots of figures 23, 24, and 25. It has been necessary to extrapolate and estimate over considerable portions of the angle-of-attack range.

Escape Configuration

The production escape configuration is statically stable at $\alpha \approx 0^{\circ}$, the trim point. This is shown by the pitching-moment coefficient curves in figure 4. For subsonic, transonic, and low supersonic Mach numbers (M = 0.05 to 1.80) the configuration is stable over a limited angle-of-attack range ($\alpha = 0^{\circ}$ to 20° at M = 0.05 and $\alpha = 0^{\circ}$ to 25° at M = 1.80). For the high supersonic and the hypersonic Mach numbers (M = 2.01 to 6.80), the configuration is stable up to the maximum test angle of attack ($\alpha \approx 25^{\circ}$).

In developing the production Mercury capsule, several modifications have been made to the escape configuration. The modifications, except for the addition of the 45° flow separator, had only small effects on the stability. The flow separator causes a substantial increase in the stability of the escape configuration. (See ref. 19.) At angle of attack, the flow separator creates unsymmetrical flow separation over the capsule in the pitch plane. This unsymmetrical flow separation affects a rearward shift of the center of pressure and hence an increase in the stability of the configuration. The flow separator caused a greater increase in the stability at the subsonic and transonic Mach numbers than it did at the higher Mach numbers. This increase can be seen by the curve for $C_{\rm m_{rv}}$ in figure 20 where the basic and production

configurations are compared (refs. 13, 15, and 19). The basic configuration (which did not have a flow separator) had marginal stability at the subsonic and transonic Mach numbers. (See ref. 13.) The (d) parts of figures 4 to 8 show data at supersonic speeds for both the 30- and 32-inch parachute housings. Although there was some effect of increasing the housing size the effect was generally small.

The variations of the normal-force coefficient and the lift coefficient with angle of attack are generally linear only up to $\alpha \approx 5^{\circ}$.



(See figs. 5 and 7.) The normal-force-curve slope and the lift-curve slope at $\alpha = 0^{\circ}$ are both positive, and they vary slightly with Mach number. (See fig. 20.)

The axial-force coefficient and the drag coefficient for the escape configuration have a nonlinear variation with angle of attack. (See figs. 6 and 8.) The drag coefficient at $\alpha = 0^{\circ}$ ($^{C}_{D,\alpha=0}$) increases with increasing Mach number in the subsonic and transonic regions to a maximum near M = 1, whereas at the supersonic and hypersonic Mach numbers it decreases with increasing Mach number. (See fig. 20.)

The longitudinal aerodynamic characteristics of the production escape configuration were not affected by variation in Reynolds number from 3.3×10^6 to 9×10^6 at M = 2.5. (See fig. 9.)

Exit Configuration

The production exit configuration is statically unstable throughout the test Mach number and angle-of-attack ranges. (See fig. 10.) This desired instability was obtained by the addition of the destabilizer flap. The instability assures that the capsule will enter the earth's atmosphere from orbital flight with the heat shield forward. The exit configuration without the flap became neutrally stable or slightly stable over a limited angle-of-attack range near 0° for Mach numbers greater than about 4. (See fig. 10.) The effect of the destabilizer flap was an incremental shift in the pitching-moment-coefficient curve near $\alpha = 0^\circ$. This shift eliminated the trim point near $\alpha = 0^\circ$. The production exit models were tested with the destabilizer flap rotated 180° in roll from its normal location during exit. (See fig. 2 for normal location.)

The variations of the normal-force coefficient and the lift coefficient with angle of attack are generally linear over a limited angleof-attack range near $\alpha = 0^{\circ}$. (See figs. 11 and 13.) The normal-forcecurve slope and the lift-curve slope at $\alpha = 0^{\circ}$ are both positive and they are generally constant with Mach number. (See fig. 21.)

The axial-force coefficient and the drag coefficient have a nonlinear variation with angle of attack. (See figs. 12 and 14.) The plot of $C_{D,\alpha=0}$ against Mach number for the exit configuration (fig. 21) is similar to that for the escape configuration.



The reentry data presented in this paper are for the basic Mercury reentry configuration which had a full-scale parachute-housing diameter of 30 inches (refs. 13 and 15 to 17). The production Mercury capsule has not been tested in the reentry mode. However, the small increase in parachute-housing diameter should have little or no effect on the stability of the reentry model. The effect of the destabilizer flap on the reentry stability is unknown but the effect is expected to be small.

The reentry configuration is statically stable throughout the test Mach number and angle-of-attack ranges. (See fig. 15.) The variation of $C_{\rm m}$ with angle of attack is linear over a limited angle-of-attack range near $\alpha = 0^{\circ}$. The summary plot (fig. 22) shows that $C_{\rm M_{cl}}$ is negative and generally constant throughout the Mach number range investigated.

The variations of the normal-force coefficient and the lift coefficient with angle of attack are linear over a limited angle-of-attack range near $\alpha = 0^{\circ}$. (See figs. 16 and 18.) In the subsonic and transonic Mach number ranges, the normal-force coefficient is zero or slightly negative up to $\alpha \approx 10^{\circ}$. The summary plot (fig. 22) shows $c^{N_{a}}$ has slight negative values at subsonic and transonic speeds and becomes slightly positive at supersonic and hypersonic speeds. The lift-curve slope at $\alpha = 0^{\circ}$ is negative and generally constant with Mach number throughout the test Mach number range. The negative lift coefficient and hence negative lift-curve slope at low positive angles of attack is the result of the recentry configuration having a relatively low normal force and a high axial force. The negative lift-curve slope (or low normal force) is desirable, because the resultant force vector of lift and drag rotates with angle of attack so as to be primarily in the axial direction and the astronaut is positioned to withstand high axial loads. On the other hand, the negative lift-curve slope has an undesirable effect since it contributes to capsule dynamic instability.

The axial-force coefficient and the drag coefficient have a nonlinear variation with angle of attack. (See figs. 17 and 19.) With increase in Mach number, $C_{D,\alpha=0}$ increases up to about $M \approx 4$, and above this Mach number it remains constant.





SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Tests have been conducted over a Mach number range of 0.05 to 20 to determine the static stability characteristics of the production Mercury escape, exit, and reentry configurations. The results are summarized as follows:

1. The production escape configuration is statically stable near an angle of attack of 0° throughout the Mach number range from 0 to 6.80.

2. The production exit configuration is statically unstable throughout the Mach number range from 0 to 6.82. The desired instability was obtained by the addition of the destabilizer flap. This instability assures that the capsule would enter the earth's atmosphere from orbital flight with the heat shield forward. (The exit configuration without flap is neutrally stable or slightly stable over a limited angle-ofattack range near 0° for Mach numbers greater than about 4.)

3. The reentry configuration tested is statically stable throughout the Mach number range from 0 to 20.

Goddard Space Flight Center, Space Task Group, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Langley Field, Va., October 3, 1960.



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TABLE I .- TEST CONDITIONS

Facility	Configuration	Mach number	Stagnation pressure, lb/sq in. abs	Dynamic pressure, lb/sq ft	Stagnation temperature, ^O F	Reynolds number
Langley free-flight tunnel	Escape and reentry, <u>l</u> -scale model	0.05	14.7	3.7	75	0.60 × 10 ⁶
Langley 8-foot transonic pressure tunnel	Escape, <u>1</u> -scale model	0.30 .50 .80	$ \begin{array}{c} 14.8 \\ 14.7 \\ 14.7 \\ 8.7 \\ 8.3 \end{array} $	126.0 313 623 367 352	125 125) 125	$ \begin{array}{c} 1.21 \times 10^{6} \\ 1.89 \\ \binom{2.58}{1.52} \\ 1.46 \end{array} $
		1.00	$ \left\{\begin{array}{c} 14.7\\ 7.0\\ 5.6 \end{array}\right. $	784 372 296	} 125	2.81 1.32 1.06
		1.14	$ \left\{\begin{array}{c} 14.7\\ 6.4\\ 4.9 \end{array}\right. $	860 375 288) 125	2.87 1.25 .97
	Exit, $\frac{1}{9}$ -scale model	0.50 .80 1.00 1.14	$ \begin{array}{r} 14.7 \\ 14.7 \\ 14.7 \\ 13.5 \\ 14.7 \\ 14.7 \end{array} $	313 623 784 719 860	125 125 } 125 125 125	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.89 \times 10^{6} \\ 2.58 \\ 2.81 \\ 2.59 \\ 2.87 \end{array} $
	Exit without destabilizer flap, $\frac{1}{7}$ -scale model	0.50 .80 1.00 1.14	14.7 14.7 14.7 14.7 14.7	312 623 783 858	125 125 125 125 125	2.42 × 10 ⁶ 3.30 3.61 3.68
	Reentry, 1/-scale model	0.50 .60 .70 .80 .90 .95 .98 1.00 1.03 1.14	14.7 14.7 14.7 14.7 14.7 14.7 14.7 14.7 14.7 14.7 14.7 14.7 14.7 14.7	312 418 524 623 710 750 770 770 801 858	125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125	2.42 × 10 ⁶ 2.77 3.06 3.30 3.50 3.56 3.60 3.61 3.62 3.68
AEDC 16-foot transonic circuit	Escape and exit, 32-percent scale model	0.50 .70 .90 1.14 1.30 1.50	16.05 12.7 11.2 10.6 10.6 10.4 11.35	340 450 540 619 652 645 700	120 120 120 120 120 145 140	$ \begin{array}{c} 6.0 \times 10^{6} \\ 6.0 \\ 6.0 \\ 6.0 \\ 6.0 \\ 6.0 \\ \end{array} $
Ames Unitary Plan wind tunnel	Escape, <u>1</u> -scale model	1.55 1.80 2.01 2.50				2.4 × 10 ⁶ 2.4 3.3 3.1
	Escape, 32-percent scale model	2.50				$ \begin{cases} 3.3 \times 10^{6} \\ 6.0 \\ 9.0 \end{cases} $

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TABLE I.- TEST CONDITIONS - Concluded

Facility	Configuration	Mach number	Stagnation pressure, lb/sq in. abs	Dynamic pressure, lb/sq ft	Stagnation temperature, F	Reynolds number
Langley Unitary Plan wind	Escape,	2.50	{ 21 38	785 1385	} 150	$\binom{2.50 \times 10^6}{4.40}$
tunnel	9 model	2.87	{ 26 54	712 1480	} 150	{2.50 5.21
		3.94 4.65	48 65	540 412	175 175	2.50 2.50
	Exit, $\frac{1}{9}$ -scale model	2.30 2.87 3.94	18 24 42	798 680 475	150 150 175	2.45 × 10 ⁶ 2.39 2.20
	Reentry, <u> 1</u> scale model	1.60 2.06 2.87 3.94 4.65	14.6 16.2 24.7 38.0 55.8 55.0	885 805 678 1051 624 343	125 150 } 150 175 175	$2.69 \times 10^{6} 2.50 \begin{cases} 2.39 \\ 3.67 \\ 2.20 \\ 2.05 \end{cases}$
2-foot low- density hyper- sonic tunnel	Escape, 5.37-percent scale model	3.15 3.92 4.72 5.73 6.80	14.97 14.88 24.49 39.60 56.92	326 169 145 110 77	263 280 310 332 327	0.75 × 10 ⁶ .51 .35 .39 .29
	Exit, 5.37-percent scale model	3.02 3.96 4.70 5.75 6.82	14.41 15.02 24.61 40.16 56.15	350 165 148 110 75	262 265 282 310 332	0.80 × 10 ⁶ .50 .36 .40 .29
Langley 20-inch hypersonic tunnel	Exit, 5.37-percent scale model	5.98	267	622	410	1.60 × 10 ⁶
	Reentry, 5.37-percent scale model	5.98	295	687	410	1.80 × 10 ⁶
Langley ll-inch hypersonic tunnel	Reentry 3.20-percent scale model	6.66 9.60	132 412	171 113	675 1200	0.20×10^{6} .13
Ames pressurized ballistic range	Reentry, 2.21-percent scale model	3.0	11.8			2.2 × 10 ⁶
Ames supersonic free-flight tunnel	Reenty, 0.60-percent scale model	9.5 14.0				1.4 × 10 ⁶ 1.9
AEDC tunnel HS-2	Reentry, 5.24-percent scale model	19.0		0.05		0.06 × 10 ⁶

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TABLE II .- ACCURACTES

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					Ac	curacy of			
dlty	Configuration	W	W	a, deg	ت [#]	c _N	с _А	с ^г	с ^р
ley 8-foot	Escape	0.3	±0.01	±0.2	±0.03	±0.15	±0.15	±0.15	±0.15
ornosure		÷	10.1	4. T	±.016	±. 06	±. 06	±.06	±.06
Innet		1.14	±.004	د: +	±.016	±. 06	+.06	90 . ±	±.06
	Exit	0.5	10.0±	±0.2	±0.016	70.0€	90•0∓	0.0±	±0.0 6
		1.14	+-00+	₹. +	±.006	±.02	±.02	±.02	±.02
	Reentry	0.5	±0.01	±0.2	±0.008	±0.0±	±0.014	±0.0±	±0.04
		1.14	±.004	ਟ ਼ +	±.003	±.014	±.014	±.014	±.014
C 16-foot	Escape and	0.5	±0.003	±0.1	±0.007	T10.0±	±0.018	TI0.0±	±0.017
ircuit	4 7 7 2	1-5	±.005	+.1	±.003	±.005	±.01	±.005	4.009
gley Unitary lan wind unnel	Escape, exit and reentry	2.3 to 4.65	±0.05	±0.1	±0.005	±0.024	10.021	±0.024	±0.021.
gley 11-inch	Reentry	6.66	€0.0±	1.0±	±0.007	±0.02	±0.008	±0.020	±0.008
unnel		9.6	±.03	т. +	±.007	+.02	±.008	±.020	±.008
s Unitery Len wind unnel	Escape, <u>1</u> scale model	1.55 to 2.5			±0.05	700.0±	±0.0035	700.0±	±0.0035
	Escape, 32-percent scale model	1.55 to 2.5	1		±.0013	±.005	±.0032	±.005	±.0032
ot low- nsity tunnel	Escarpe and exit	3.02 to 6.82	±0.1	±0.2	±0.02	±0.04	±0.03	±0.0‡	±0.03

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TABLE III. - AERODYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS FOR ESCAPE CONFIGURATION

(a) ເ

= 9.6	0 06 145 125 125	- 04 - 05 - 05 - 05 - 05 - 04 - 04 - 04 - 04 - 04 - 04 - 04 - 04	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	.53 .58 .58 .57 .57 .57 .57 .57 .57 .57 .57 .57 .57	55 55 54 54 53 54 50 53 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	.225 .16 .075 .04 .03
M 7 = M	0 065 18 18	105 04 .02 .02 .08 .08 .135		.5 .515 .525 .525 .525	29944 8 S	.28 .25 .17 .11 .08 .03 .03
≤ = W	0 06 105 175 175		235 225 41 41 241	144 1485 1485 1485 1485 1485 1485 1495 1495 1495 1495 1495 1495 1495 149	3395 3395 3395	0.05 0.05 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
M = 3	0 035 11 11	1 035 .018 .055 .055 .095	. 255 . 315 . 315 . 415 . 425	43 44 44 44 44 44 64 7 45 7 45 7 45 7 45 7	. 4445 444 7855 7855 7555	0.038 0.038 0.038 0.038 0.038 0.038 0.038 0.038 0.038 0.038 0.038 0.038 0.038 0.038 0.038 0.038 0.038 0.038 0.037 0.038 0.0370000000000
M = 2	0 04 055 04 04 04	.02 .055 .13 .18	22234	455 455 455 455 4555	2 5 4 4 4 5 5 5 4 4 5 7 5 4 4 5 7 5 4 4 5 7 5 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 7 7 7	·
M = 1.5	0 055 092 06 015	. 115 . 115 . 155 . 24 . 275	282 282 111 202	7225 2525 2525 2525 2555	18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
M = 1.15		નંગ્રં <i>ક્રંક્રં</i> ઝ	837565	55.55 56.555	స్ట్రాహిత	
M = 1.0	0 06 07 01 01 01 01	11.25 ×4.	. 415 415 553 575	575 575 575 575 575 575 17 57	1.12 1.12 1.12 1.12 1.12 1.12 1.12 1.12	0.055 554 554 555 555 555 555 555 555 555
M = 0.9	0 055 08 07 07 . 025		. 395 477 . 575 . 575 . 585	. 555 . 555 . 485 . 465	1445 1445 1445 1445 1445 1445 1465 1465	0.07755555 0.077555555555555555555555555
M = 0.7	0 052 075 062 05	-11 12 268 268 268 268 268	445 447 553 542 556	- 712 478 455 455 455 455 455 453 453	44 244 294 294 294 294 294 294 294 294 2	0.066
M = 0.5	0 052 07 015 015 02	272 111 235 235 235 235 235	504 	₹3 ⁴ 888	262 17 217 217 217 217 217 4	0.066 1142
0 = W	0 05 056 04 04 017	118 118 252 252 252	82.4 262.4 252.0 252.0 250.0	45 405 405 405	41 41 422 422 422 422 455 422 422	. 395 . 352 . 352 . 352 . 369 . 068
deg deg	0 5 5 5 8 6	8 10 2 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	9977999 8877799	96 1100 110	120 130 140	155 155 166 175 175 175
	α , deg $M = 0$ $M = 0.5$ $M = 0.7$ $M = 0.9$ $M = 1.15$ $M = 1.5$ $M = 2$ $M = 7$ $M = 7.6$	a_{1} deg $M = 0$ $M = 0.7$ $M = 1.0$ $M = 1.5$ $M = 2$ $M = 3$ $M = 7$ $M = 9.6$ $M = 0$ $M = 0.5$ $M = 0.7$ $M = 0.9$ $M = 1.15$ $M = 2$ $M = 7$ $M = 9.6$ $M = 0$ $M = 0.6$ $M = 1.15$ $M = 1.5$ $M = 7$ $M = 9.6$ $M = 0$ 0 </th <th>a_{1} deg $M = 0.5$ $M = 0.7$ $M = 1.0$ $M = 1.5$ $M = 7$ $M = 9.6$ 0</th> <th>u_{c} (k k = 0) M = 0.5 M = 0.7 M = 1.10 M = 1.15 M = 1.5 M = 3 M = 5 M = 7 M = 7 M = 9.6 5 05 052 052 055 045 045 06</th> <th>M = 0 M = 0, M = 1, 5 N = 1, 5 N = 2, 5 M = 7 M = 7 M = 7 M = 7 M = 7, 5 M = 7, 5</th> <th>Mathematical Mathematical Mathematis Mathemati Mathematical Mathematical Mathematical Mathematical</th>	a_{1} deg $M = 0.5$ $M = 0.7$ $M = 1.0$ $M = 1.5$ $M = 7$ $M = 9.6$ 0 0	u_{c} (k k = 0) M = 0.5 M = 0.7 M = 1.10 M = 1.15 M = 1.5 M = 3 M = 5 M = 7 M = 7 M = 9.6 5 05 052 052 055 045 045 06	M = 0 M = 0, M = 1, 5 N = 1, 5 N = 2, 5 M = 7 M = 7 M = 7 M = 7 M = 7, 5 M = 7, 5	Mathematical Mathematis Mathemati Mathematical Mathematical Mathematical Mathematical

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	M = 9.6	0 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20		5894444			0.22 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 2
	N = 7	0.18 1.18 1.18 1.18 1.18 1.18 1.18 1.18	ŢŢĞŢŔ		~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	81	644.588.5 644.5
	M = 5	5 4 8 3 9 9 F	84548 °	12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1		- 18 - 1. - 21 - 21 - 22 - 22 - 28 - 28 - 28 - 28 - 28 - 28	*******
	€ = M	20¥∓₽	55.29 57 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56	2.02 2.118 2.1144 2.114	26 26 28 28	18 02 02 02	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
	2 = W	ن <i>مني</i> ين	8.4.6.8.6.3			61 21 20 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	<u>ซหุชห</u> ูรู้:
-	M = 1.5	°	55 57 57 56 57 56 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52	8.2.3 2.5.6.8 2.5.6.6 2.5.6.6 2.5.6.6 2.5.6.6 2.5.6.6 2.5.6.6 2.5.6.6 2.5.6.6 2.5.6.6 2.5.6.6 2.5.6.6 2.5.7.6 2.5.7.8 2.5.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.		12 11 11 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	8.554.654
CL B	M = 1.15	0 .07 .144 .235 .33	48 192 179 179 179	5419518 5419518	;;;;;;;;;	55: 19: 19: 19: 19: 19: 19: 19: 19: 19: 19	22 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 2
	M = 1.0	0 .00 .23 .27 .37	7.5 878 887 887 887 887 89		8448668 8448668	о 23-1-0 С. 1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-	48. v 2. 3. 0 4. 8. v 2. 3. 1 7. 1 7. 1 7. 1 7. 1 7. 1 7. 1 7. 1 7
	м = 0.9	- 152.66	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	 7		28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 20 15 20
	M = 0.7	0. 25.17.5 8.	545. 245. 245. 245. 245. 245. 245. 245.	~~~. •		ан ⁸⁹ та 1 0	25 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 21 20 21 20 21 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
	M = 0.5	0 8.1.3.8.8.	48.559.58 88.559.58	8.7.8.4.8.8. 8.7.8.4.8.8.8.9.		09 - 10 - 11 - 12 - 13 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12	
	0 = W	0 5112 8,5148 8,5146 8	323033	8.1.1.1.8.8.		02 .066 .13 .13 .22	22 28 29 29 11 11 11
το το τ	ů, t	0 5 1 1 0 0 5	8 19 4 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	8884 7 666	90 100 110 110	1220 1220 1220 1220 1220 1220 1220 1220	150 165 175 175 175 175 180

TABLE III. - AERODYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS FOR ESCAFE CONFIGURATION - Continued

(P) C^T

TABLE III. - AERODYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS FOR ESCAPE CONFIGURATION - Continued

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(c) C_D

						_	
244444 21111111111111111111111111111111	1.79	1.67 1.76		.11	0 9.0'4' <i>i</i> ,i,	M = 9.6	
	1.85 1.85	1.73 80		.78 .78	0.0 5 v 4 4	L = W	
1111 111111 111111 88788 23882 2388288		1.8 8.1	1.58	.98.	v	M = 5	
60088222 286544 20054	2.2 2.05 1.98	6.1.	11111 2382 8382 83	-82 -96	0.46 .57 .68	К = Ж	
	2.05 2.05 1.97	5.05	11111 84-26 65-25-26		0.66 .68 .75 .85	CI H M	
	6-1-0-08 5-0-0-08	50			6.288.86 87.88.88 88.88	M = 1.5	
	0.0 11.0 2.1 2.1 2.1	1.86			0.9 .93 05	M = 1.15	c _D at
		1.66	2975829 29757777	1.05	0.92 .99 1.03	M = 1.0	
	8222	1.57	29244	28. 18. 26.	0.72 .76 82	M = 0.9	
66666338 5 0 300735	58758 8758	1.28		8-8. 8-8:		M = 0.7	
76.6888 8.88886 4.666.60 8888 888886 4.666.60	1.1.1 6. 6.	1.12		£1. £1.	-1. 	M = 0.5	
7,0,0,0,8, 8,8,8,8,6,6,6,6,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,	1.1.08	1.02	4.88.89.99 4.88.89.99	5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5	0.63 .66	0 	
888911 8228533 82899119 888911 8228533 82899119	65588	£ §	88338	28 £	ovo	α, deg	
22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22	75 1.066 1.16 85 1.10 85 1.05 1.10 1.10 1.05 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3	55 1.02 1.08 1.2 60 1.04 1.12 1.3	30 .84 .85 35 .86 .9 46 .92 .9 45 .92 .9 45 .92 .9 56 .92 .9 57 .98 .9 58 .92 .9 59 .92 .9 50 .98 .92 50 .98 .97 50 .98 .97	15 .73 .73 .73 .73 .73 .84 .84 .85 .75 .76 .86 .86 .86 .86 .86 .86 .86 .86 .86 .8	0 0.63 0.64 0.64 0.64 10 0.64 0.64 0.64 0.64 0.64 0.64 0.64 0.6	α , deg $M = 0$ $M = 0.5$ $M = 0$	



21

	M = 9.6	° 8.8.8.9 1.00		1.55 1.72 1.78 1.78	1.172 1.172 1.173 1.17	1. 93 104 104 104 104 104 104 104 104 104 104	25 41 00 10 01 00 10 01 0
	7 = M	د <u>ن</u> ۽ ڙي هو. در ۽ ڙي هو.		1.1.69 1.1.69 1.1.84 1.84 1.82 1.82 1.82 1.82 1.82 1.82 1.1.83 1.	1.58 1.58 1.58 1.58 1.53 56 1.53 56 1.53 56 1.53 56 1.53 56 1.53 56 1.53 56 1.53 56 1.53 56 1.53 56 1.53 56 1.53 56 1.53 56 1.53 56 1.55 56 56 1.55 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 5	1. 	82.2.4.0 2.2.4.0 2.0.1.0
	M = 5	0 6.5.5.8 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8	11111 26,28,88 26,28 26,29 26,	1.88 1.88 1.88 1.88 1.88	21111111 21111111 21111111111111111111	1.19 1.06 1.06 1.06 1.69	41 116 0.00 0.02 05 0.02
	M = 3	0 .533 .533 .533 .533 .533 .533 .533 .53	11.2 11.2 12.2 12.2 12.2 12.2 12.2 12.2	1.87 2.07 1.96 1.97 1.97	1.1.1.84 1.1.1.84 1.1.66 94 1.1.66	1.12 1.11 1.11 1.12 1.12 1.12 1.26 1.25	Ń¥a1,64
	N H M	0 . 159 . 527 . 510 . 685 . 910	1.097 1.327 1.552 1.697 1.796 1.853	1.924 1.978 1.981 1.955 1.955	1.93 1.88 1.85 1.75 1.75	1111 7422255	12. 42. 42. 50. 0
1	M = 1.5	0 . 171 . 550 . 770 . 770 . 872	1.105 1.572 1.580 1.739 1.739 1.739	1.922 1.964 1.982 2.003 2.011	1.98 1.937 1.797 1.715 1.715	1.508 1.385 1.241 1.241 1.241 1.241 1.241 1.241	555
C _N at	M = 1.15	0 1510 1510 1722 1722 1722	1.006 1.521 1.521 1.690 1.866	1.871 1.884 1.931 2.025 2.025 2.003	2.02 1.983 1.914 1.841 1.841 1.658	1.524 1.371 1.195 1.032 1.032 1.032 0.656	. 484 . 538 . 197 . 092 . 017 . 017 . 007
	M = 1.0	0 . 176 . 536 . 6415 . 615 . 779	.973 1.206 1.414 1.520 1.520 1.706	1.703 1.692 1.676 1.696 1.731 1.731	1.78 1.769 1.577 1.599 1.503	1.257 1.257 1.257 1.265 .765 .612	
	M = 0.9	0 176 0 176 0 176 0 176 0 176 0 176 0 176 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		1.635 1.450 1.625 1.592 1.568 1.568	1.63 1.636 1.546 1.546	1.276 1.135 1.001 1.834 .685	1408 1728 1728 1728 1728 1728 1728 1728 172
	M = 0.7	0 .565 .565 .565 .565 .565 .565	. 825 . 970 1.377 1.485	1.536 1.536 1.523 1.523 1.236 1.234	1.26 1.278 1.278 1.218 1.139 1.060	.966 .877 .766 .551 .536	
	M = 0.5	0 147 .558 .558 .558 .558 .558	.780 .909 1.015 1.117 1.207 1.240	1.250 1.241 1.220 1.163 .998	.957 .957 .958 .916	- 187 - 169 - 162 - 182 - 183 - 183	245 245 0.573 0.5750 0.5750 0.5750 0.5750 0.5750 0.5750 0.5750 0.5750 0.5750 0.5750000000000
	0 = M	0 .147 .529 .411 .411 .428 .428 .428 .428 .428 .428 .428 .428	. 784 . 878 . 941 1.004 1.006	1.091 1.015 1.017 1.058 1.058	96. 4929 496 1903 1903	.790 .716 .537 .557 .555	2777
-	u, ueg	0 N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	883788	8884496 8884496 8884496	99 700 710 710 711	120 135 145	3232558

TABLE III. - AERODYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS FOR ESCAPE CONFIGURATION - Continued

(d) c_N

G-3

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TABLE III. - AERODYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS FOR ESCAPE CONFIGURATION - Concluded

(e) C_A

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	M = 9.6		0.18 12 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 1	65 67 7 67 7 67 7 67 7 67 7 67 7 67			
	7 = M		0.28 28 28 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24	1256996	883883	85		
	G = M		0 88841335	2949655	57. 68. 84. 12.			
	б = М М = 3		0. 64. 65. 72. 66. 66. 66. 66. 66. 66. 66. 66. 66. 6	68 69 72 72 72	69. 67. 161. 161. 161.			-1.47 -1.53 -1.53 -1.62 -1.62 -1.62 -1.62
	M = 2		99:0 19:0 14:1 14:1 14:1 14:1 14:1 14:1 14:1 14	42 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74	122 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160	4.00 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19		-1-52 -1.67 -1.68 -1.69 -1.67
1	M = 1.5		0.78 .81 .83 .83 .83 .83	8-E-2-2-8-9		8:19:18:3 8:19:18:3	63 96 -1.13 -1.28 -1.41	-1.52 -1.59 -1.65 -1.65 -1.64 -1.63
CA at -	21.5	(T.T = W	0.0 25 26 26 26 28	84. 67. 69. 72. 72. 72. 72. 72. 72. 72. 72. 72. 72	<u>૱ૻઽૻ</u> ¥૾ઌૻૹ૽૱૽	81.0.1.8.4 81.0.1.8.4	58 73 98 -1.10	
		M = 1.0	0.95 999 1994 180	957538	232833		46 74 74 1.07 -1.17	
		M = 0.9	825 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87	<u>8</u> 48588	22 28 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75	7499968		
		M = 0.7	9.6.5.8.9.8 9.8.5.8.9.8	<i>. .</i>	80. 11. 19. 19.	747. 85. 86. 186. 186. 186. 186. 187. 186. 186. 186. 186. 186. 186. 186. 186	545 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	-1.01 -1.07 -1.07 -1.05 -1.05 -1.05
		M = 0.5	4 <i>6</i> ,848	238.631	8949584	本に 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	
		0 = W	0.65 665 665 665	<u> </u>	1 243885	00 00 00 	2 83 9 2 8 3 1 1 1 1	-1.05 -1.04 -1.05 -1.05 -1.05 -1.05
	a, deg		0.00.000	N 86998	899458 8994 8994 8994 8994 8994 8994 899	066 0011 0012011	145 145 145 145 145 145	155 166 175 175 175 180
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TABLE IV. - AERODYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS FOR REENTRY CONFIGURATION WITH DESTABILIZER FLAP

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(a) C_m

	M = 20.0	0 .03 .045 .045 .045	 	. 238 245 . 245 . 218 . 218 . 218 . 25 . 25	. 258 . 265 . 265 . 265 . 265 . 265	.25 .235 .235 .235 .235 .235 .145 .145	.1 .07 .05 .035 .04
	M = 9.6	0 03 00 00 00 00 00 00	.125 .155 .18 .25	245 245 245 245 245 248 248 25 248	. 258 . 265 . 265 . 265 . 265	.25 .235 .17 .145	. 1 07 05 05 035 04
	M = 7.0	0 .03 .05 .05 .05 .075	.095 .112 .178 .178	582 575 575 575 575 575 575 575 575 575 57	. 2664 . 2655 . 2665 . 2688 . 277 . 27	.268 .238 .165 .115	.095 .07 .035 .035 .04
	M = 5.0	0 .045 .055 .07 .07	. 095 . 12 . 18 . 18 . 205	. 245 . 245 . 245 . 245 . 248 . 252		.252 .235 .16 .13	
	M = 3.0	0 - 02 - 045 - 075 - 075 - 075	.102 .12 .15 .18 .18	. 24 . 252 . 252 . 26 . 26 . 26 . 26	. 268 . 27 . 276 . 285	.282 .265 .225 .19 .172	.135 .085 .048 .048 .048
	M = 2.0	0 .01 .058 .058 .052 .092		22 24 25 25 25 25 25	.265 .288 .285 .285 .29 .39	.295 .28 .28 .258 .258	.158 .128 .0038 .055 .055 .055
	M = 1.6	0 .015 .035 .037 .07	.16 .165 .195 .208	215 22 23 23 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	. 262 . 272 . 284 . 288 . 288	.302 .298 .29 .235 .235	.195 .155 .128 .128 .045
at I	M = 1.3	0 -01 -02 -078 -078	.175 .18 .195 .192	515. 212. 213. 213. 213. 213. 213. 213. 213	258 26 27 275 29 29	<u></u>	22 115 115 04 02 11 02 11 02 5
υ [#]	M = 1.1	0 .01 .02 .03 .07 .148	.188 .205 .195 .195 .195 .195 .195 .195 .195 .19	- 192 - 205 - 225 - 205 - 205	245 255 27 28 28 28 29	142 882 888 888 888 888 888 888 888 888 8	221110 20110 200
	M = 1.0	0 .01 .02 .05 .052	-192 -195 -195 -195 -195 -195	461. 12. 12. 23. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25	235 235 264 285 285 285 285 285 285 285 285 285 285	.31 .342 .356 .357 .357 .322 .322	23 152 052 052 052
	M = 0.9	0 .02 .03 .04 .04	175 175 175 162	91.1.1.1. 1.1.7 1.1.7 1.1.7 1.1.6 1.1.7 1.1.6 1.1.6 1.1.6 1.1.6 1.1.6 1.1.6 1.6	195 195 195 195 195 195 195 195 195 195	297 242 367 367 367 382 283	23 115 088 088 066
	ŕ0 = W	0 002 002 005 0045	1911-1915 1919-1919 1919 1919-1919 1		1102 1175 1175 1175	.26 .31 .31 .295 .304 .295	21 157 157 0055 0055
	G•0 = M	0 002 003 004 004 004 008 008 008 008 008 000 000	15 15 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	ji	. 1 093 165 188 . 188	245 245 245 245 245 232 232 232 232 232 232 232 232 232 23	.17 .17 .1252 .055 .055
	0 = W	0 .01 .055 .065 .065	.15 .19 .19 .155	.12 .095 .085	.078 .095 .16 .23	512 52 52 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51	.173 .173 .173 .173 .173 .173 .173 .173
	9 9 9					-1120 -1130 -1135 -1140	-150 -155 -165 -170 -170 -177

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	M = 20.0	с. 1. 8. 8. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4.	1988.0.1	0 08 35 35		1923333	44
	M = 9.6	0 - 28 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5	12228201 122282 1222 1222 1222 1222 1222	222 222 222 222 222 222 222 222 222 22	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	19993 1999 1999 1999 1999 1999 1999 199	₹4 <i>Ĕ</i> 88548
	M = 7.0	0 1.0 81 85 85 85 85	44. 49. 90. 90. 90. 90. 90. 90. 90. 90. 90. 9	0 		<u>ระร</u> รระ	53 53 53 53 53 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50
	M = 5.0	0 1. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	4.4.6.5.5.1. 8.6.5.5.1.	0 08 17 32		0. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9.	44.4.5.4.5. 4.4.4.5.4.5.5.
	M = 3.0	0 1. 82 45. 65.			28 27 14 07	111 268 464 464 464 464 464 464 464 464 464 4	84 54 53 53 53 53 54 50 54 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50
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	M = 1.6	0 	85. 85. 52. 52. 52. 50.		82		7.4. 2.2.2.1.1.1.
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	gae b	<u>ဝက်ဝှင်</u> နိုင်္ဂ	864466	ୡ୶ୄଽ୳ୡ୶	8,6,1,1,1, 8,6,8,5,1,1,1,		-155 -155 -176 -176

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TABLE IV .- AERODYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS FOR REENTRY CONFIGURATION WITH DESTABLIZER FLAP - Continued

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IV. - AERODYNA



	M = 20.0		11 10,869,419	8.8.8.8.8.8 8.8.8.8.8	1.13 1.26 1.32 1.37 1.37	22.12.11 22.12.11 20.05	8.54.554 v.8
	M = 9.6	2.1.1.48 1.1.36 1.288 2.288 2.288 2.1.288 2.1.288 2.1.288 2.1.288 2.1.288 2.1.288 2.1.288 2.1.288 2.1.288 2.1.288 2.1.288 2.1.288 2.1.288 2.1.288 2.1.288 2.1.288 2.1.2987 2.1.2987 2.1.2987 2.1.2987 2.1.2987 2.1.2987 2.1.2987 2.1.2987 2.1.	1.0.1 2.0.9 2.0.9 2.0.1 2.0.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2	8-8- 8-8- 8-8- 8-8- 8-8- 8-8- 8-9- 8-9-	1.13 1.26 1.322 1.322	1.1.25 1.1.24 1.066	8,59,54 v.S
	M = 7.0	111111 2239 239 239	11. 966 888 815 815	. 78 . 81 . 94 . 94 . 1. 07	1.14 1.21 1.35 1.35	482.11.28 21.12 21.01 20.11	28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28
	M = 5.0	111112 345 345 345 345 345 345 345 345 345 345	1.14 1.02 .91 .85 .85	8. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9.	1.18 1.13 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.5	1.22 1.23 1.18 1.06 .98	34 24 34 5 6 7 4 5
	M = 3.0	1.1.1.1.1. 1.1.1.1.56 1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.	1.12 1.13 1.03 1.03 1.03 1.03 1.03 1.03 1.03		111111 22244 24844	1.1.1.4 2.4.2.5 1.5.5 1.	
	M = 2,0	111123 11115 11148 11148	1.08	1.28		.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.	1.14 8.0 7.3 6.6 6.6 6.6 6.6
	M = 1.6	1.149 1.148 1.147 1.147	1.125 1.125 1.14 1.14 1.125 1.	1.1. 1.1. 1.23 1.23	111111 888.844 888.844	114.11.14 114.11.14 1128 1128	925 938 987 987 986 986 986
c _D at -	M = 1.3	1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.	1.1.3 1.1.2 1.1.2 1.1.8	1.15 1.16 1.16 1.25 1.25 1.25	1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35	1.23 1.23 1.23	11111 1007 888. 1008
	M = 1.1	1.38 1.38 1.38 1.33	1.1.24 1.1.24 1.1.04 1.	1.15 1.16 1.18 1.18 1.23	1111111 888484 888484	11.23 1.41 1.23 1.12 1.12	101111
	M = 1.0	1.25 1.33 1.25 1.25	1, 12 1, 12	1.12 1.12 1.15 1.12	111128 1132 2132 2132 2132 2132 2132 213	111112 11142 11142 11142 11142	8846688
	M = 0.9	1.1.23 1.1.23 1.1.4 1.1.4	40.1 10.1 86. 46. 6.	000000	1.16 1.18 1.17 1.19 1.2	12.1 12.1 12.1 10.1 10.1 10.1 10.1 10.1	67 67 78 77 77 77 77 77 72
	M = 0.7	11111	26989 181-18 181-19 182-19 182-19 182-19 182-19 182-19 192-192-192-192-192-192-192-192-192-192-		°.4.2.8. ⁻¹ .8	888.57.9	<i>ૡ૽ૡ૽ૡૡૡૡૡ</i> ૡ
	M = 0.5	11.02 95.92 95.92		89.99 89.99 89.99	.74 .92 .92 .89 .88	48. 8. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7.	299998888
	0 = W	5.55 5.65 8.86 8.86 8.86 8.86 8.86 8.86	8994668	40 55 5 v.4	55 55 76 76 76 76	8 8 6 5 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	6846955
	α, deg	៰៷៝៝៷៝ៜ៷	8644466	\$\$ \$	868555	-125 -135 -145	112 112 112 112 112 112 112 112 112 112
<u> </u>							

TABLE IV. - AERODYNAMIC CORFFICIENTS FOR REENTRY CONFIGURATION WITH DESTABILIZER FLAP - Continued

(c) C_D

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TABLE IV .- AERODYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS FOR REENTRY CONFIGURATION WITH DESTABILIZER FLAP - Continued

(q) C_N

	M = 20.0	0 	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	72 98 - 1.03	-1.13 -1.26 -1.26 -1.26	-1.24 -1.20 -1.17 -1.12 -1.03	81 68 57 445 37 17 05
	M = 9.6	0 		72 	-1.13 -1.24 -1.26 -1.26 -1.26	-1.24 -1.20 -1.17 -1.12 -1.12 -1.03	
	м = 7.0	0 			-1.14 -1.19 -1.23 -1.29 -1.30	-1.25 -1.25 -1.19 -1.12 -1.02	
	M = 5.0	0 • 03 • 12 • 12			1,18 1,22 1,24 1,26	-1.19 -1.15 -1.09 -1.05 87	
	M = 3.0	0 04 13 - 24			1.1.1.1.1.1 2.2.2.2.2.1.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.	-1.28 -1.25 -1.21 -1.17 -1.13	
	M = 2.0	0 05 - 16 - 16 - 22				-1.31 -1.29 -1.25 -1.21 -1.16	
	M = 1.6	5 12 05 5 5 12 05 5	597-55 1977-55 1977-55 1977-55 1977-55 1977-55 1977-55 1977-55 1977-55		-1.33 -1.33 -1.28 -1.28 -1.32	-1.30 -1.32 -1.32 -1.32 -1.24	
c _N at -	M = 1.3	0 01 01 01 01		-1.0 -1.10 -1.15 -1.17 -1.24		-1.28 -1.34 -1.34 -1.34 -1.24	
	M = 1.1	0 0 1.00 1.18			-1.29 -1.29 -1.23 -1.23	-1.27 -1.37 -1.43 -1.36 -1.22	
	M = 1.0				-1.28 -1.28 -1.21 -1.21 -1.22	-1.25 -1.43 -1.43 -1.38 -1.19 -1.01	
	M = 0.9	0 0 03 05			-1.16 -1.14 -1.10 -1.10 -1.11		
	M = 0.7	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0			• <u>9</u> 8 8 8 8 9	9.668847	
	M = 0.5				47588666	868955 13488	
	0 = W	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0				95 97 92 92 92 	
	a, deg	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	8.5.4.4.4.5.5 8.7.4.4.4.6.5 8.7.6.4.4.6.5	89977788 8999	100 - 110 - 110	-120 -125 -135 -140 -145	-150 -155 -176 -177

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CA at −		M = 20.0	111111 8475 8573 9573 9573 9573 9573 9573 9573 9573 9	1.19 1.08 1.08 .97 .69		ν ν		
		M = 9.6	521 521 521 521 521 521 521 521 521 521	1.19 1.08 1.08 1.08 1.08 1.08 1.08 1.08 1.08	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	 		
		0.7 ± M	1.24 1.1.1.46 1.24 1.23 1.23 28	1.21 1.21 1.21 1.21 1.21 1.21 1.21 1.21				
		M = 5.0	111111 2223 288 288 288 288 288 288 288 288 28	1.20 1.07 .93 .71			58 66 61 65	
		M = 3.0	1.51 1.56 1.55 1.51 1.51 1.51	111 810 810 810 810 810 810 810 810 810	52 236 19 18 18			
		M = 2.0	111111 3947 3947	1.29 1.05 .72 .72			64 67 73 73	
		M = 1.6		1.234 1.123 .97 .67	17. 28. 290 200 1.10		58 58 59 59 59 59 59 58 	
	CA at −	M = 1.3	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1111 14831885		52 52 57 57 55		
		M = 1.1	888 878 878 878 878 878 878 878 878 878					74
		M = 1.0	111111 4233 5335 5212	1.29 1.16 1.03 1.03 1.03	874.5. 1900 - 19 1900 - 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 1			
		M = 0.9	1.23 1.24 1.25 1.25 1.25	1.12 1.06 1.98 1.73 1.73				
		7.0 = M	0, 11 11 11 10 10 10 10 10 10	1.00 .95 .78 .65 .49	¥.5	•••39 •••39 •••35	880 880 880 880 880 880 880 880 880 880	
	ۥ0 = M	2001100 2001100 2001100	82 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77		23 29 18 18			
	0 = W	1.00 1.02 1.02 1.02 1.01 1.02 1.99	46. 779 689 773 779		 भूस २,२,२,२,२,२,२,२,२,२,२,२,२,२,२,२,२,२,२,	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200		
		a, deg	۰ ² 555		994488		-125 -130 -145	-150 -155 -165 -175 -175 -180

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TABLE IV .- AERODYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS FOR REENTRY CONFIGURATION WITH DESTABILIZER FLAP - Concluded

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(e) C_A



TABLE V.- AERODYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS FOR REENTRY CONFIGURATION WITHOUT DESTABLIZER FLAP

(a) C



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CABLE V.- AERODYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS FOR REENTRY CONFIGURATION WITHOUT DESTABLIZER FLAP - Continued

(P) C_L



TABLE V.- AERODYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS FOR REENTRY CONFIGURATION WITHOUT DESTABLLIZER FLAP - Continued

(c) (c)

	5.0	
C_D_at -	= W	
	M = 3.0	44444444444444444444444444444444444444
	M = 2.0	
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	M = 1.1	
	M = 1.0	<u>,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,</u>
	M = 0.9	<u>,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,</u>
	M = 0.7	
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20.0 11 × 9.6 N х 7.0 × 5.0 1 Σ M = 3.0 2.0 11 М M = 1.6 at പ്പ 1.2 x 1.1 11 Σ = 1**.**0 Σ 000 **6.**0 N Σ = 0.7 × 0.5 - 1.0 29. 28.125223342398080808289899999566834223 н Σ 0 н Σ 。~3298888338888688888889999333888338888888 deg ર્ઝ

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CABLE V.- AERODYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS FOR REENTRY CONFIGURATION WITHOUT DESTABLIZER FLAP - Continued

(d) C_N

3W

20.0 ម X 9.6 11 Σ 0.7 u x ± 5.0 × 3.0 н x 5.0 н Σ = 1.6 at 5 Σ 444444444 48444548886886864444595864434344466688888888 1.2 Ш Σ 38388889998686654169833358888445498888888 1.1 u Σ 1.0 il × 11111111 2122222118882563342391611738232182324111 0.9 ч Σ 0.7 x 0.5 ıt X 0 ш Σ 。~33588883388888666888888899111335855355558 deg ฮ์

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TABLE V.- AERODYNAMIC CORFFICIENTS FOR REENTRY CONFIGURATION WITHOUT DESTABILIZER FLAP - Concluded сЧ (e)

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ESCAPE CONFIGURATION



REENTRY CONFIGURATION

Figure 1.- General arrangement of the configurations showing positive directions of forces and moments.





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Figure 2.- General dimensions of the production Mercury configurations. in inches unless otherwise noted.


Figure 3.- Comparison of typical flight and wind-tunnel Reynolds numbers.

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Figure 4.- Variation of pitching-moment coefficient with angle of attack. Escape configuration.







Figure 4.- Continued.





Figure 4.- Continued.







Figure 4. - Continued.





Figure 4. - Concluded.





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(a) M = 0.05 to 1.14.

Figure 5.- Variation of normal-force coefficient with angle of attack. Escape configuration.



(b) M = 0.50 to 1.50.

Figure 5. - Continued.







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(d) M = 2.50 to 4.65.

Figure 5.- Continued.





Figure 5.- Concluded.

G-3



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(a) M = 0.05 to 1.50.

Figure 6.- Variation of axial-force coefficient with angle of attack. Escape configuration.



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(b) M = 0.50 to 1.50.Figure 6.- Continued.



(c) M = 1.55 to 2.50.

Figure 6.- Continued.





(d) M = 2.50 to 4.65.

Figure 6.- Continued.

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(a) M = 0.05 to 1.14.

Figure 7.- Variation of lift coefficient with angle of attack. Escape configuration.





Figure 7.- Continued.



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(c) M = 1.55 to 2.50.
Figure 7.- Continued.





Figure 7. - Continued.













(a) M = 0.05 to 1.14.

Figure 8.- Variation of drag coefficient with angle of attack. Escare configuration.



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(b) M = 0.50 to 1.50.

Figure 8. - Continued.





Figure 8.- Continued.





Figure 8. - Continued.













G--3



Figure 9.- Effect of Reynolds number on the longitudinal aerodynamic characteristics of the production escape configuration. M = 2.5.







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(b) M = 0.5 to 1.50.

Figure 10.- Continued.



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(c) M = 2.30 to 5.98.

Figure 10. - Continued.

C_m





Figure 10. - Concluded.





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(b) M = 0.50 to 1.50.

Figure 11.- Continued.



(c) M = 2.30 to 5.98.

Figure 11. - Continued.





(d) M = 3.02 to 6.82.Figure 11.- Concluded.


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flagged symbols denote models without destabilizer flap.



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(c) M = 2.30 to 5.98.

Figure 12.- Continued.



G-3

(d) M = 3.02 to 6.82.









G-3

(b) M = 0.50 to 1.50.







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Figure 13.- Continued.



(d) M = 3.02 to 6.82.Figure 13.- Concluded.







symbols denote models without destabilizer flap.

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(b) M = 0.50 to 1.50.

Figure 14.- Continued.

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(c) M = 2.30 to 5.98.







Figure 14. - Concluded.





(a) M = 0.05 to 1.14.

Figure 15.- Variation of pitching-moment coefficient with angle of attack. Reentry configuration.





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(b) M = 1.60 to 4.65.

Figure 15. - Continued.



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Figure 15.- Concluded.

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(a) M = 0.05 to 1.14.

Figure 16. - Variation of normal-force coefficient with angle of attack. Reentry configuration.

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(b) M = 1.60 to 4.65.

Figure 16. - Continued.

LED NO. WW

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Figure 16.- Concluded.

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5-5

Figure 17.- Variation of axial-force coefficient with angle of attack. Reentry configuration.





(b) M = 1.60 to 4.65.

Figure 17.- Continued.



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(c) M = 5.98 to 9.60.

Figure 17.- Concluded.





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(a) M = 0.05 to 1.14.

Figure 18.- Variation of lift coefficient with angle of attack. Reentry configuration.





(b) M = 1.60 to 4.65.Figure 18.- Continued.



Figure 18.- Concluded.

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(a) M = 0.05 to 1.14.

Figure 19.- Variation of drag coefficient with angle of attack. Reentry configuration.

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(b) M = 1.60 to 4.65.Figure 19.- Continued.





(c) M = 5.98 to 9.60.
Figure 19.- Concluded.

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Figure 20.- Summary of longitudinal aerodynamic characteristics. Escape configuration.

Langley 8-foot Transonic Pressure Tunnel
 AEBC 16-foot Transonic Circuit
 Langley Unitary Plan Wind Tunnel

- △ Langley 20-inch Hypersonic Tunnel
- △ 2-foot Low-Density Hypersonic Tunnel



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Figure 21.- Summary of longitudinal aerodynamic characteristics. Exit configuration.



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Reentry configuration.

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