

NASA Contractor Report 177563

Advanced Recovery Systems Wind Tunnel Test Report

R. H. Geiger and W. K. Wailes

Pioneer Aerospace Corporation
Melbourne, Florida

Prepared for
Ames Research Center
CONTRACT NAS8-36631
August 1990

NASA

National Aeronautics and
Space Administration

Ames Research Center
Moffett Field, California 94035-1000

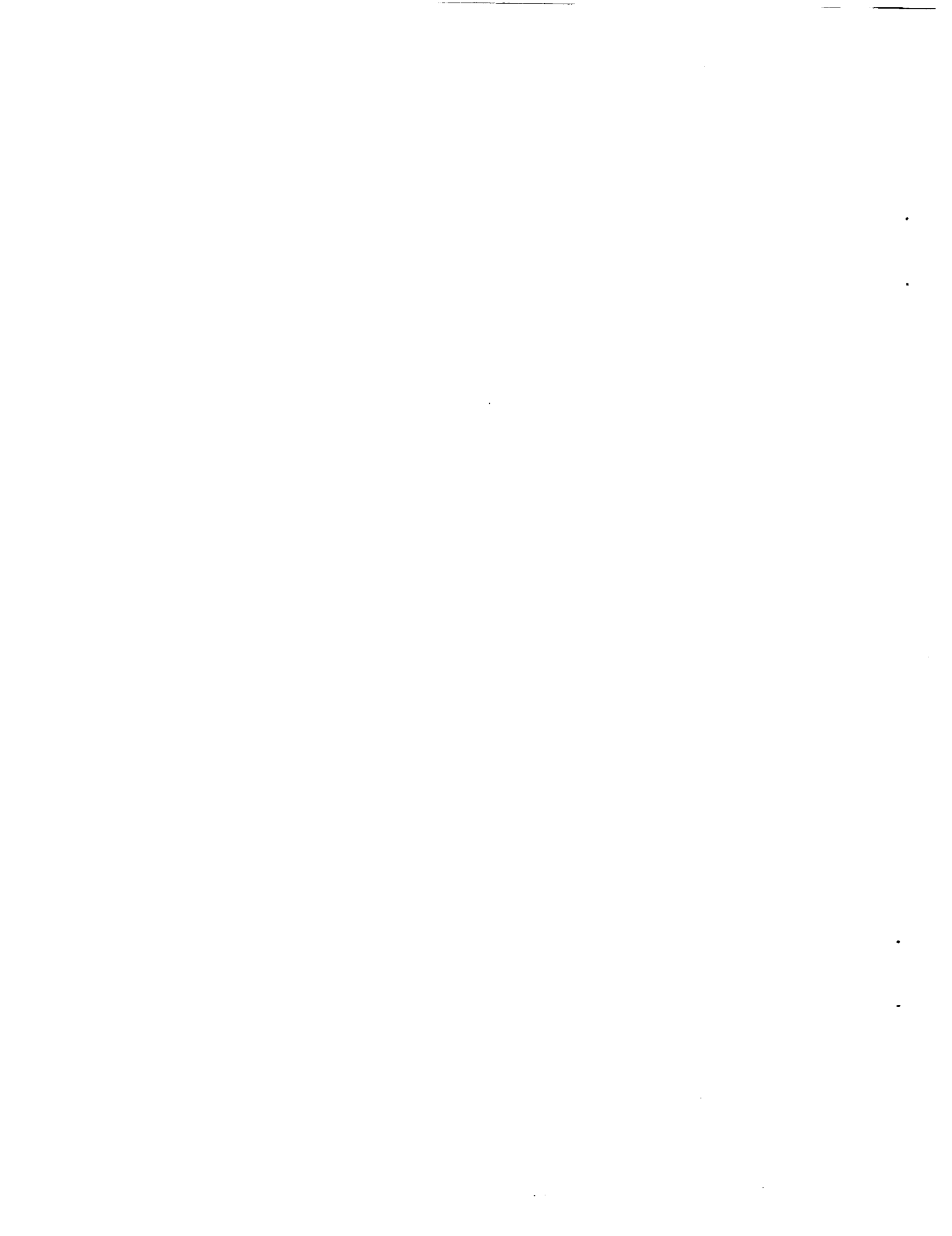


TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE	PAGE
1.0 Summary	1
2.0 Introduction	2
2.1 Background	2
2.2 Test Sites and Dates	3
3.0 Objectives	4
3.1 Basic In-Plane Longitudinal Aerodynamics	4
3.2 Flare Data for Trailing Edge Deflections	4
3.3 Control Data (Control Line and Side Forces)	4
3.4 Load Distribution	6
3.5 Scale Effects	6
4.0 Test Facilities & Techniques	7
4.1 Tunnel Description	7
4.2 Test Stand - Parafoil Attitude Control System	8
4.3 Test Models	9
4.4 Test Techniques	11
4.5 Data Acquisition	13
4.6 Problems and Corrective Action	14
5.0 Analysis of Results	17
5.1 Angle of Attack Summary	17
5.2 PACS Weight Tare	28
5.3 Suspension Line Lift and Drag Study	34
5.4 Lateral Stability Results	57
5.5 Parafoil Scaling Effects	65
5.6 Sample Results	76
6.0 Conclusions and Recommendations	91
7.0 References	92
Appendices (Volume II and Volume III)	

LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES

TITLE	PAGE
FIGURE 1.0-1, NATIONAL FULL-SCALE AERODYNAMIC COMPLEX	1
FIGURE 3.3-1, TRAILING EDGE STEERING, L/D MODULATION LINE ARRANGEMENT	5
TABLE 3.5-1, WIND TUNNEL TEST OVERVIEW	6
FIGURE 4.1-1, NATIONAL FULL-SCALE AERODYNAMIC COMPLEX	7
FIGURE 4.2-1, PARAFOIL ATTITUDE CONTROL SYSTEM (PACS)	9
FIGURE 4.3-1, WIND TUNNEL TEST MODEL CONFIGURATION	10
FIGURE 4.4-1, 20' x 60' PARAFOIL	11
FIGURE 4.4-2, LATERAL TETHER LOCATIONS	12
FIGURE 4.6-1, RETENTION PIN MODIFICATION	14
FIGURE 4.6-2, PARAFOIL/ TETHER DAMAGE AND CORRECTION	15
FIGURE 5.1-1, ANGLE OF ATTACK AS FUNCTION OF dP AND DYNAMIC PRESSURE	18
FIGURE 5.1-2, DIRECT MEASUREMENT OF ANGLE OF ATTACK	19
FIGURE 5.1-3, ANGLE OF ATTACK MEASURING TECHNIQUES PLANNED VS. ACTUAL	20
FIGURE 5.1-4, ANGLE OF ATTACK GEOMETRY	23
TABLE 5.1-5, LINE LENGTH FUNCTIONS	24
TABLE 5.1-6, ANGLE OF ATTACK RESULTS	25
FIGURE 5.2-1, WEIGHT TARE NOMENCLATURE	29
FIGURE 5.2-2, INCLINOMETER CALIBRATION	31
TABLE 5.2-3, PACS CENTER OF GRAVITY CALCULATIONS	32
FIGURE 5.2-4, PACS CENTER OF GRAVITY LOCATION	32
FIGURE 5.2-5, INDUCED MOMENT NOMENCLATURE	33
FIGURE 5.3-1, 20 FT X 60 FT PARAFOIL 1/3 SCALE MODEL	35
FIGURE 5.3-2, LONGITUDINAL LINE GEOMETRY	36
FIGURE 5.3-3, CROSS FLOW PRINCIPLE	38
FIGURE 5.3-4, LINE LENGTH NOMENCLATURE	39
TABLE 5.3-5, LIFT COEFFICIENT GEOMETRY	41
TABLE 5.3-6, WIND TUNNEL TEST CASE	44
TABLE 5.3-7, PHI (LONGITUDINAL LINE ANGLE), deg	45
TABLE 5.3-8, AREF1 (LINE REFERENCE AREA), ft ²	46
TABLE 5.3-9, LR (LENGTH TO CONFLUENCE POINT), ft	47
TABLE 5.3-10, LP (LENGTH OF CONFLUENCE POINT TO TOP PLATE), ft	48

LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES (continued)

TITLE	PAGE
TABLE 5.3-11, LA (EXPOSED LENGTH), ft	49
TABLE 5.3-12, CDI (DRAG COEFFICIENT BASED ON INDIVIDUAL REF AREA)	50
TABLE 5.3-13, CD2 (DRAG COEFFICIENT BASED ON TOTAL LINE REF AREA)	51
TABLE 5.3-14, CD3 (DRAG COEFFICIENT BASED ON PARAFOIL REF AREA)	52
TABLE 5.3-15, THETA (FRONTAL ANGLE YZ PLANE), deg	53
TABLE 5.3-16, CLI (BASED ON INDIVIDUAL REF AREA)	54
TABLE 5.3-17, CL2 (BASED ON LINE REF AREA)	55
TABLE 5.3-18, CL3 (BASED ON PARAFOIL REF AREA)	56
FIGURE 5.4-1, TETHER NOMENCLATURE	58
FIGURE 5.4-2, TETHER FORCE AND MOMENT COMPONENTS	59
FIGURE 5.4-3, MOMENT ARM GEOMETRY	62
FIGURE 5.4-4, MOMENT ARM GEOMETRY	63
FIGURE 5.5-1, LEADING EDGE DISTORTION	67
FIGURE 5.5-2, CHORDWISE FORESHORTENING	68
FIGURE 5.5-3, TRAILING EDGE CONFIGURATION	70
FIGURE 5.5-4, TRAILING EDGE DEFLECTION	71
FIGURE 5.5-5, HARDWARE TEST ARRANGEMENT	72
FIGURE 5.5-6, PARAFOIL CELL SHAPE	73
FIGURE 5.5-7, PARAFOIL SPANWISE SHAPE	74
TABLE 5.5-8, SUMMARY OF PARAFOIL SCALING EFFECTS	76
FIGURE 5.6-1, Cl, Cd, AND Cm AS FUNCT. OF ALPHA (α) FOR VAR. WING LOADINGS	80
FIGURE 5.6-2, LIFT-DRAG RATIO (L/D) DEC. WITH INC. DYNAMIC PRESSURE	81
FIGURE 5.6-3, LIFT-DRAG RATIO (L/D) MAXIMUM FROM PLOTS OF CL VS. CD	82
FIGURE 5.6-4, CD VS CL ²	83
FIGURE 5.6-5, CONTROL FORCE VS DEFLECTION FOR FLARE MANEUVER	84
FIGURE 5.6-6, VARS. IN CL, CD AND L/D WITH DIFF. DEF. AND DYNAMIC PRESSURE	85
FIGURE 5.6-7, SPANWISE LOAD DISTRIBUTION AT VARIOUS WING LOADINGS	86
FIGURE 5.6-8, CHORDWISE LOAD DISTRIBUTION AT VARIOUS WING LOADINGS	87
FIGURE 5.6-9, XCP AND Cm VS ANGLE OF ATTACK (α)	88
FIGURE 5.6-10, CONTROL VS DEFLECTIONS FOR TWO CONTROL METHODS	89
FIGURE 5.6-11, YAWING AND ROLLING MOMENT DATA VS. CONTROL LINE DEF.	90

LIST OF TERMS AND SYMBOLS

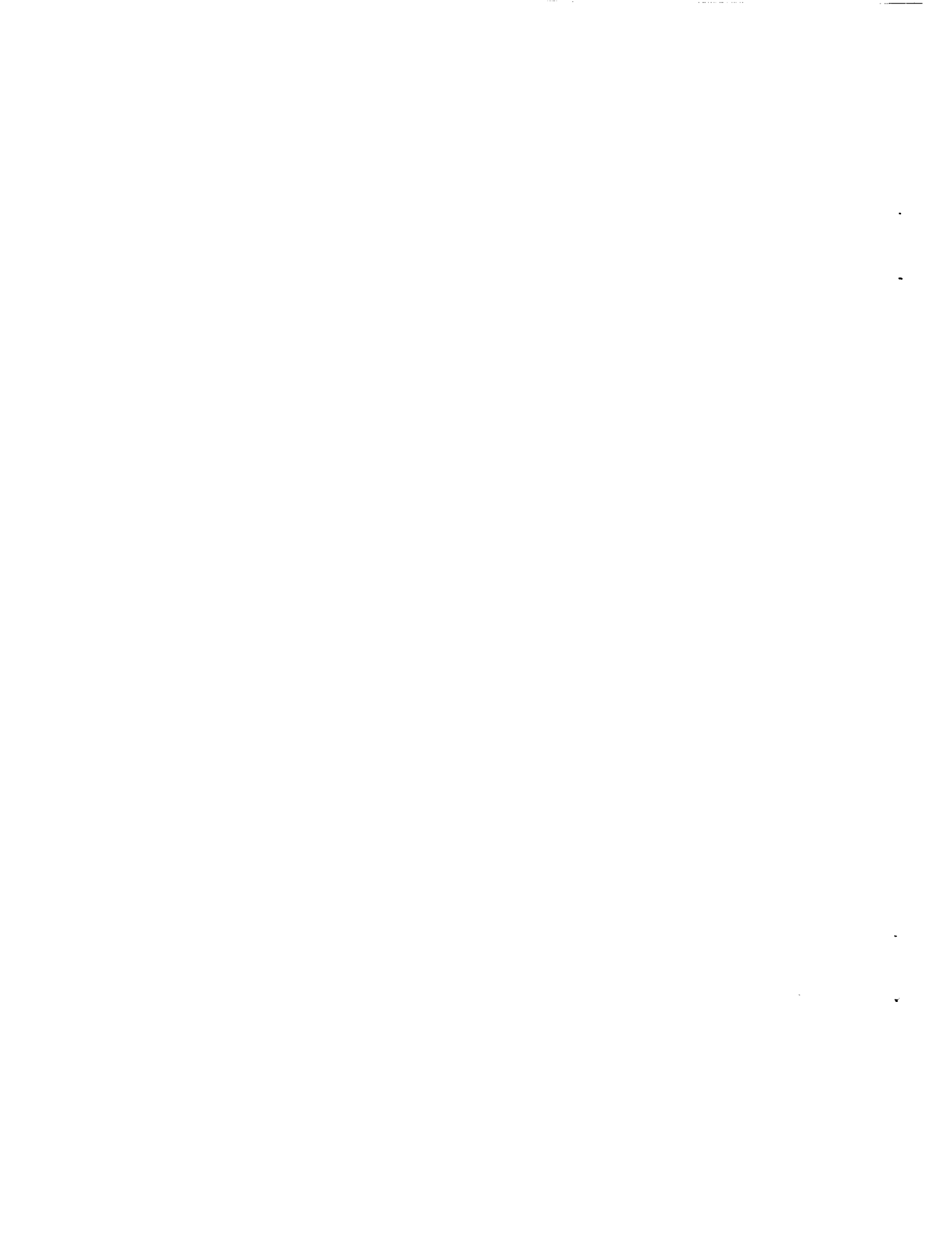
a	Distance between the point at which F_u attaches to the parafoil and the point at which R_u passes through the PACS top plate, ft
A_{REF}	Reference Area(s), sq-ft
b	Span of parafoil, ft
c	Chord of parafoil, ft
C_D, CD	Drag coefficient
C_L, CL	Lift coefficient
C_i, CMX	Rolling moment coefficient
$CLDi$	Control line load coefficient ($i = 1$ to 2)
C_M, CMY	Pitching moment coefficient
C_n, CMZ	Yawing moment coefficient
C_Y, CY	Side force coefficient
$CTLi$	Control line deflection ($i = 1$ to 2), in.
C.P.	Confluence point
C/4, Q.C.	Quarter chord of parafoil
C.G.	Center of gravity
CX	Distance between F_u and R_u on the parafoil keel, ft
D	Drag, lbf
F_u	Leading edge exposed riser length, ft
$FCLDi$	Force in control line ($i = 1$ to 2), lbf
$FRISEi$	Force in riser ($i = 1$ to 20), lbf
$FTETHi, Ti$	Force in lateral tethers ($i = 1$ to 4), lbf
i, i_a	Parafoil rigging angle (angle between line perpendicular to the parafoil keel and a line from the quarter chord to the confluence point), deg
k	Keel length, ft
L_i	Riser line distance from bottom of parafoil to bottom of PACS bottom plate, ft
$LDF(i), F, R$	Riser line distance from top of PACS top plate to bottom of bottom plate, ft
L/D	Lift to drag ratio
L	Lift, lbf
L_{REF}	Reference Length (c for longitudinal, b for lateral), ft
L.E.	Leading edge riser line
L, LBAR	Distance from PACS pivot point to weight centroid, in.
LR	Length of riser from parafoil to confluence point, ft
LA	Total exposed riser line length, ft
LP	Distance from top of PACS to plate to confluence point, ft
MRP	Moment reference point
PACS	Parafoil attitude control system
q	Dynamic pressure, psf
$RISEi$	Riser load coefficient ($i = 1$ to 20)
R_u	Aft exposed riser length, ft

LIST OF TERMS AND SYMBOLS (CONTINUED)

s	Planform area of parafoil, sq-ft
TETH _i	Lateral tether load coefficient (i = 1 to 4)
UV _i	Unit vector for each tether (i = 1 to 4)
W _{pac}	Weight of PACS without struts, lbs.
X _{CP} , XCP	Center of pressure location, in.
x/c	Location of airfoil as a portion of chord, x direction
X, XBAR	X-axis weight centroid of PACS, in.
XX	Distance between F _u and R _u on the PACS top plate, ft
X _f	Distance from PACS hinge to leading edge riser hole, ft
y/c	Location on airfoil as a portion of chord, y direction
Z, ZBAR	Z-axis weight centroid of PACS, in.

GREEK TERMS AND SYMBOLS

α , ALPHA	Angle of attack of the parafoil (measured from keel of parafoil to freestream velocity vector), deg.
α_p , ALPHAP	Angle between the top plate of the PACS and the tunnel floor, deg.
γ	Angle between top plate and the line from the PACS pivot point to the PACS weight centroid deg.
δ_p , DELP	Angle between the top and bottom plate of the PACS, deg.
θ , THETA	Angle between the leading edge/centerline riser and the top plate of the PACS in the spanwise direction, deg.
ϕ , PHI	Angle between the leading edge/centerline riser and the top plate of the PACS in the chordwise direction, deg.



FOREWORD

This document presents the results of wind tunnel testing performed under the Phase 2 option of contract NAS8-36631, Advanced Recovery Systems for Advanced Launch Vehicles. It satisfies the requirements for reporting wind tunnel data under the ARS contract.

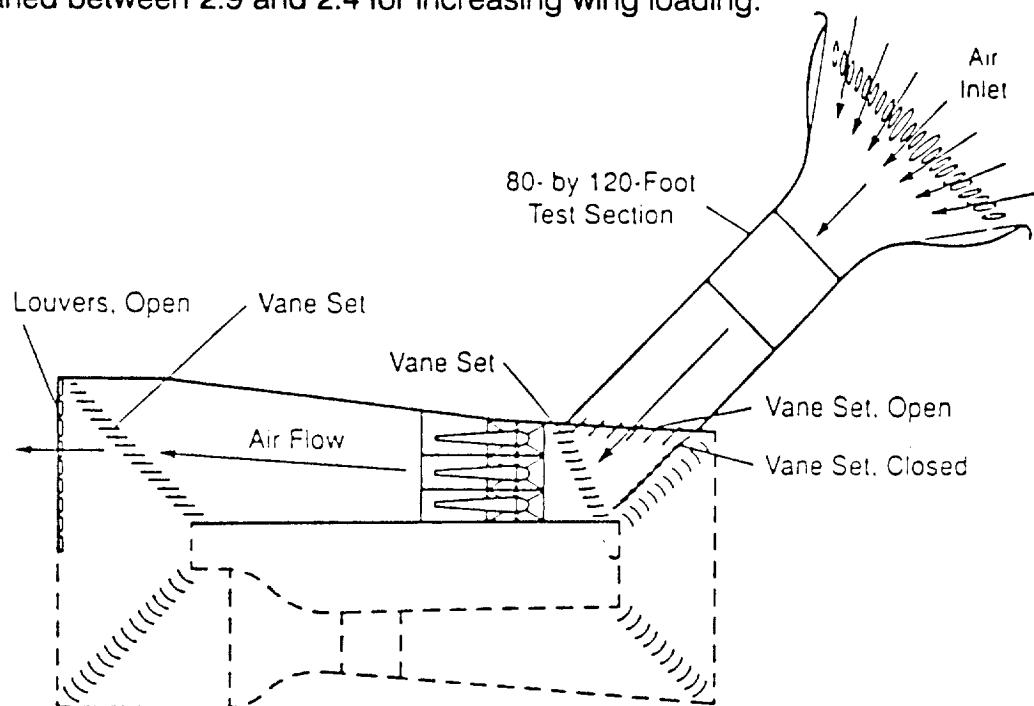


1.0 SUMMARY

Pioneer Aerospace Corporation (PAC) conducted parafoil wind tunnel testing in the NASA-AMES 80 X 120 test section of the National Full-scale Aerodynamic Complex, Moffett Field, California (Fig. 1.0-1). The investigation was conducted to determine the aerodynamic characteristics of two (2) scale ram air wings in support of air drop testing and full scale development of Advanced Recovery Systems For The Next Generation Space Transportation System.

Two models were tested during this investigation - The primary test article, a 1/9 Geometric scale model with wing area of 1200 square feet and secondary test article, a 1/36 geometric scale model with wing area of 300 square feet, both of which had an aspect ratio of 3.

The test results show that both models were statically stable about a model reference point at angles of attack from 2 to 10 degrees. The maximum lift-drag ratio varied between 2.9 and 2.4 for increasing wing loading.



80- by 120-Foot Wind Tunnel Operation

FIGURE 1.0-1, NATIONAL FULL-SCALE AERODYNAMIC COMPLEX

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Pioneer Aerospace Corporation (PAC) was selected by NASA's MSFC to investigate promising concepts for recovering valued assets from the Next Generation Space Transportation System. Reuse of selected STS elements (such as core stages, upper stage propulsion/avionics modules, booster stages, booster P/A modules, and fuel-oxidizer tanks) is critical to a low cost space transportation system. Reuse inherently requires recovery, retrieval and refurbishment. Therefore, development of advanced recovery systems for high cost launch vehicle components, along with the ability to recover at selected sites, to refurbish rapidly, and reuse certain vehicle components is needed to provide an efficient operating system with minimal overall program cost. Through Phase 1 concept identification and preliminary trades analysis tasks, Pioneer identified "best candidate" recovery system concept for a list of prospective recoverable STS elements. ARS Phase 2 will demonstrate the Advanced Recovery Systems ability to precisely and controllably soft land an emulated P/AM which in full scale, would weigh approximately 60,000 pounds. This requires employment of a controllably maneuverable Ram Air Inflated Wing whose size and weight characteristics are well beyond today's state-of-the-art. An orderly program has been planned which includes analytical modeling, scale model tow testing, wind tunnel testing and air drop flight testing. The demonstration culminates in a flight test of a full-scale Ram Air Inflated (Parafoil) prototype system.

2.1 BACKGROUND

Prior to the selection of a Ram Air Inflated Wing for this program, various recovery methods were considered. Among those considered were a Ballistic ($L/D = 0$) Parachute System and a Low Glide ($L/D = 1$) Parachute System. For both the Ballistic and the Low Glide systems, a huge data base exists upon which to build, making either of these systems relatively low risk. Along with the low risk factors which these two systems share, the data also show that each system carries a large weight penalty and has very little or no capability to maneuver. Both systems are good, reliable decelerators but have almost no target acquisition capability.

The Ram Air Inflated Wing has many advantages over the more conventional Parachute system such as low weight, high maneuverability and the capability to flare for a soft, stable landing. However the vast majority of the data base for Ram Air Inflated Wings is for small (personnel size) systems. Going beyond the personnel sized canopies (175 to 340 ft²), some very limited research has been done on Ram Air Inflation Systems up to 3200 ft². The canopy size required for this test program must go far beyond any that have been previously studied. The full scale prototype (10,800 ft²) exceeds the size of 3,200 ft² by 338%.

Several wind tunnel investigations were conducted in the 1960's in the University of Notre Dame 2' X 2' test section by John D. Nicolaidis⁴ and in the NASA Langley 30' X 60' (elliptic) test section by George M. Ware and James L. Hassell, Jr.⁵. These wind tunnel tests were conducted on models at relatively low wing loadings (1-2 PSF) and small size models up to 300 ft². Due to the lack of data for ARS size Parafoils a large scale wind tunnel test was conducted to establish a data base of large (1,200 ft²) Ram Air inflated wings.

2.2 TEST SITES AND DATES

This wind tunnel test program is sponsored by NASA-MSFC with Pioneer Aerospace Corporation being the prime contractor. Lockheed Missiles and Space Company is a sub-contractor whose primary wind tunnel related task is development of the wind tunnel interface, Parafoil Attitude Control System (PACS). The wind tunnel testing was conducted during the month of September 1988 in the 80' X 120' test section of the National Full-Scale Aerodynamics Complex (NFAC) at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) Ames Research Center (ARC), Moffett Field, California.

3.0 OBJECTIVES

The objective of the wind tunnel test was to obtain data in support of air drop flight testing and development of a full-scale Ram Air Inflated prototype Advanced Recovery System.

3.1 BASIC IN-PLANE LONGITUDINAL AERODYNAMICS

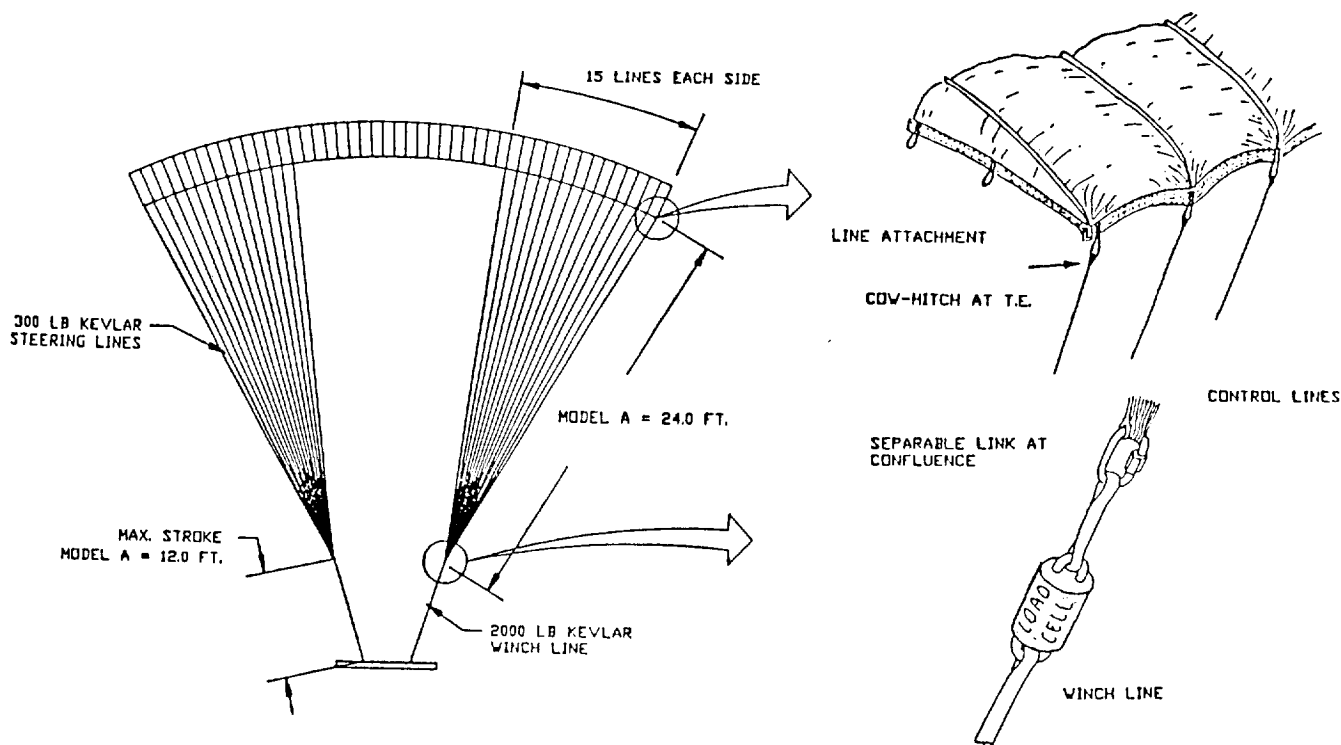
The first primary objective was to obtain basic in-plane longitudinal aerodynamics, ie., lift, drag and pitching moment data. These data were obtained over a range of angles of attack from approximately zero to stall (0 to 10 degrees). This range was selected to support the basic gliding flight and rigging requirements of the air drop test program.

3.2 FLARE DATA FOR TRAILING EDGE DEFLECTIONS

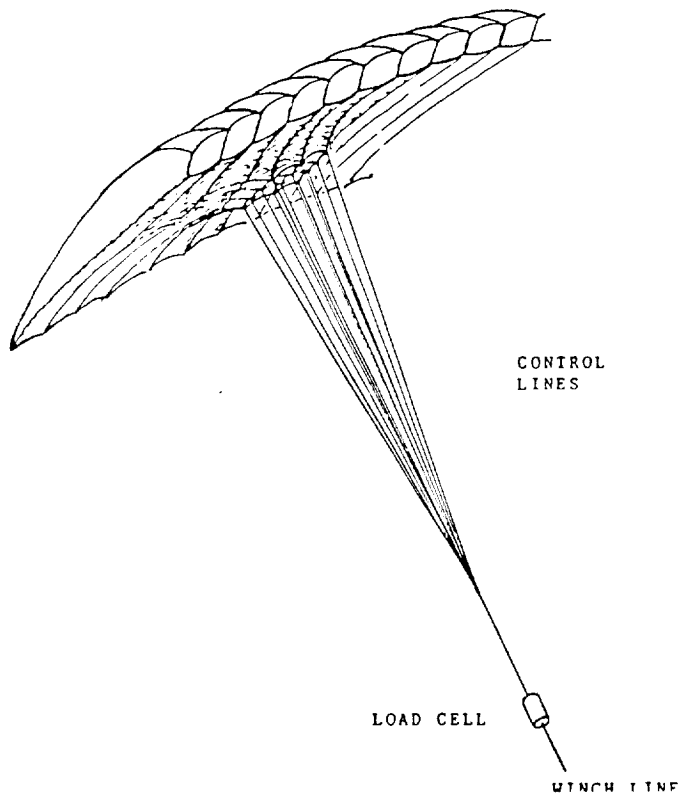
The second primary objective was to obtain data to support the flare maneuver. Lift, drag and pitching moment data was collected for various trailing edge deflections and angles of attack. Associated control line loads were also measured for all deflections.

3.3 CONTROL DATA

The last primary objective was to obtain data to support the sizing of the control mechanisms for the drop test. Control line loads as a function of displacement and incremental changes in longitudinal aerodynamics was acquired for various control methods. As a secondary objective associated lateral aerodynamic forces and moment were obtained for different control methods. Figure 3.3-1 shows the different control methods.



AIRFOIL LOCAL DISTORTION (ALD) CONTROL LINE ATTACHMENT



- CONTROL LINES COW HITCHED TO SUSPENSION LINE LOOPS
- 12 CONTROL LINE LOCATIONS (EACH SIDE) LINES 9 --> 12 KEELS 5 --> 7
- UTILIZES SAME CONTROL LINES AS TRAILING EDGE SYSTEM

FIGURE 3.3-1, TRAILING EDGE STEERING, L/D MODULATION LINE ARRANGEMENT

3.4 LOAD DISTRIBUTION

The load distribution across the wing is needed for canopy and suspension line design of drop test and eventual full-scale models. The distribution of the load on the parafoil was measured by placing load cells in chordwise and spanwise locations in the suspension lines and data obtained for all configurations.

3.5 SCALE EFFECTS

A review of past programs indicates that there is often a scaling problem associated with flexible wings. Therefore the next objective of the test was to obtain data on scale effects to aid in scaling the data up to full scale. This was accomplished by testing a second model one half the linear scale of the primary model. Testing of the smaller model was limited to selected test conditions. Table 3.5-1 shows an overview of how and when each objective was met.

DATE	RUN #	Q	OBJECTIVE	COMMENTS
8 SEPT.	1	3	TRIM PARAFOIL	FIRST RUN
9 SEPT.	2 3	0 6	CALIBRATION LONGITUDINAL AERO	PACS/INSTRUMENTATION CALIBRATION
12 SEPT.	4	6	LONGITUDINAL AERO	
13 SEPT.	5	6/9	LONGITUDINAL AERO	FINAL TRIMMING OF PARAFOIL
14 SEPT.	6	6	FLARE DATA	
15 SEPT.	7	0	CALIBRATION	
19 SEPT.	8	3	PHOTOGRAPHS	
20 SEPT.	9 10	9 9	LONGITUDINAL & FLARE AERO FLARE DATA	
21 SEPT.	11 12	6 6/9	CONTROL INPUTS CONTROL/FLARE	TRAILING EDGE DEFLECTORS
22 SEPT.	13 14	6 9/12	CONTROL INPUTS CONTROL/LONGITUDINAL DATA	AIRFOIL LOCAL DISTORTION
23 SEPT.	15	6/9/12	PACS AERODYNAMICS	PARAFOIL REMOVED
27 SEPT.	16	3/6	TRIM PARAFOIL	SMALL PARAFOIL
28 SEPT.	17	6	LONGITUDINAL AERO SCALE DATA	

TABLE 3.5-1, WIND TUNNEL TEST OVERVIEW

4.0 TEST FACILITIES AND TECHNIQUES

4.1 TUNNEL DESCRIPTION

A review of past programs indicates that there is often a scaling problem associated with flexible (Parachute/Parafoil) configurations. Therefore, conducting a wind tunnel test with the largest possible scale model was the main goal. This goal was achieved by selecting the largest available wind tunnel for testing. The newly commissioned 80' X 120' test section of the National Full-Scale Aerodynamics Complex at NASA's Ames Research Center was chosen because it is the largest wind tunnel available. The new 80' X 120' leg is basically an open circuit tunnel with a closed throat test section (Figure 4.1-1). The 135,000 horse power fan drive system is enough to attain speeds at more than 115 MPH, more than enough to achieve the relatively high wing loadings required for this test program.

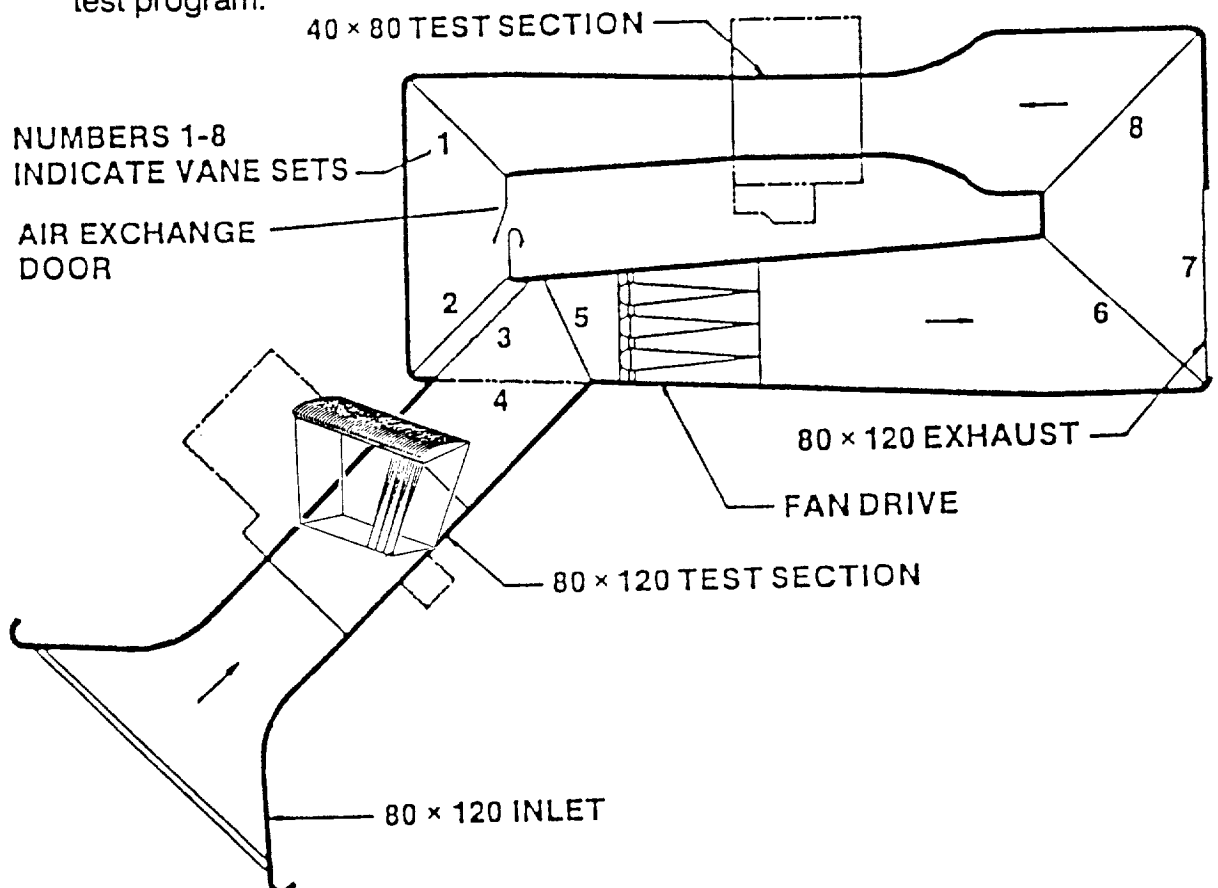


FIGURE 4.1-1, NATIONAL FULL-SCALE AERODYNAMIC COMPLEX

4.2 TEST STAND - PARAFoil ATTITUDE CONTROL SYSTEM

The Parafoil Attitude Control System (PACS)(Figure 4.2-1) was developed to enable the parafoil to reach its natural trim point and still be able to change the parafoil angle of attack. The PACS includes two carriage struts which attach to the tunnel support/balance system. Each of these struts incorporates a free-floating pivot point which attaches to the top plate of the hinged plate substructure. This point is translated along the top plate by the Xcp actuator mechanism. The hinged plates are driven apart by the L/D actuator. The combination of the Xcp and L/D actuators results in setting the parafoil to the desired attitude. Each plate is divided into removable sections which contain the riser pattern for the parafoil being tested. The suspension lines pass through the top plate and continue through the bottom plate then are attached to the underside of the bottom plate. Two control winches are mounted on the underside of the bottom plate and are used for the various control deflections. Two linear potentiometers monitor the Xcp and L/D actuators. The control winches are monitored by rotary potentiometers while the angle between the leading edge/center suspension line and the top plate (ϕ and θ) is measured by a single joystick potentiometer. An inclinometer was used to measure the top plate angle (α_p) with respect to the tunnel floor. A flow deflector was mounted on the tunnel floor just upstream of the PACS to minimize data uncertainty resulting from flow interaction with the PACS. A more detailed description of the PACS is contained in the "Preliminary Analysis of Parafoil Attitude Control (PAC) Model", ARS-WP-09.⁶

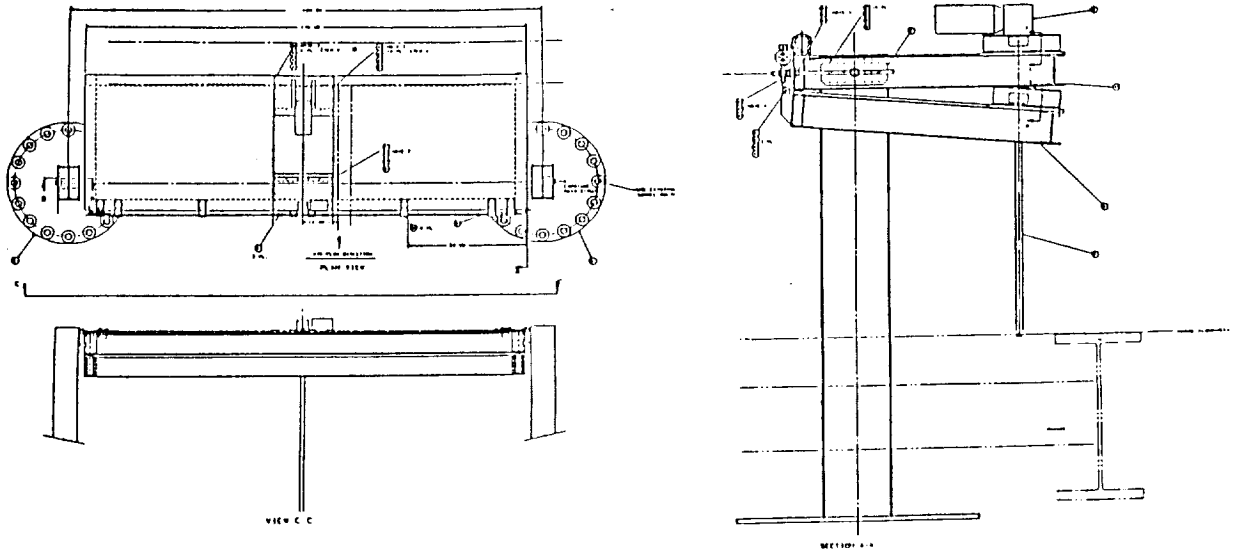


FIGURE 4.2-1, PARAFOIL ATTITUDE CONTROL SYSTEM (PACS)

4.3 TEST MODELS

In keeping with the main objective of this test program, testing the largest possible model, Pioneer designed the largest wing that could effectively be flown in the wind tunnel. The parafoil size was chosen to be as big as possible without interfering with the air flow near the tunnel walls.

The primary test article (Part #7901) was a 1/9 area scale model of the ARS prototype parafoil. The model had a chord of 20 ft and a span of 60 ft, thus having 1,200 ft² area. The parafoil consisted of 47 spanwise cells and was constructed with 1.1 oz/yd nylon. This wing had 960 suspension lines attached in 48 spanwise rows and 20 chordwise columns. Each suspension line was 300 lb Kevlar and each three spanwise groups were cascaded down to one attachment point on the PACS making a total of 320 PACS connecting locations. One of the objectives for this model was to collect data for various symmetrical and asymmetrical trailing edge/control deflections to support the flare and control maneuvers. The wing was equipped with 30 movable/removable control lines that were adjusted using the two winches located on the PACS.

Another of the objectives for this test program was to determine what the effects of size (scaling) are. A 1/36 area scale model (1/4 scale of the primary test article) (Part # 7900) was constructed and tested for this propose. The small model had a chord of 10 ft, a span of 30 ft and an area of 300 ft². This second parafoil was identical to the first parafoil in geometry, material and construction (48 cells, 1.1 oz/yd nylon/300 lb Kevlar and same airfoil section). This parafoil was not equipped with the various control methods. This model was exclusively used to evaluate the scaling effects on wings of this type.

Both models are shown in Figure 4.3-1. A stress and design analysis is contained in "Advanced Recovery System Parachute/Parafoil Stress and Design Loads Analysis", ARS-WP-10 Rev. A.⁷

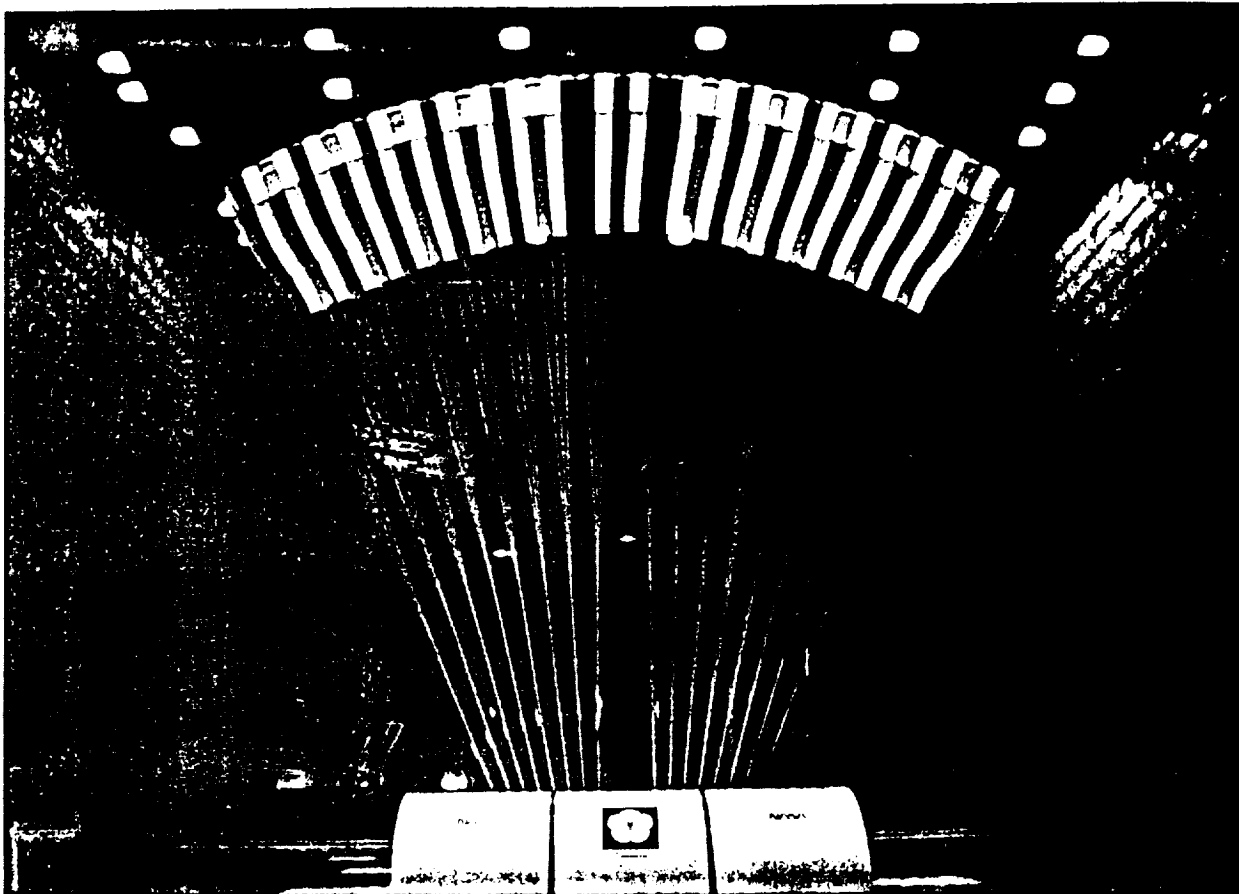


FIGURE 4.3-1, WIND TUNNEL TEST MODEL CONFIGURATION

**ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY**

4.4 TEST TECHNIQUES

Figure 4.4-1 shows the 20' x 60' parafoil during testing. While testing both models were allowed to fly in the wind tunnel by use of a active tether system (Figure 4.4-2). Five ceiling and four side tethers were used to raise the parafoil for initial inflation and to hold the wing to measure lateral loads during asymmetrical control deflections. During most of the testing, once the parafoil reached a stable trim point, all tethers were released to allow the wing to fly unrestrained. A test procedure was adopted during testing that when the parafoil reached stall or any unstable condition the wind tunnel was shut down, the parafoil angle of attack decreased and ceiling tethers tightened. By using this procedure the wing would stabilize quickly and reduce the chance of any damage occurring to the wing.

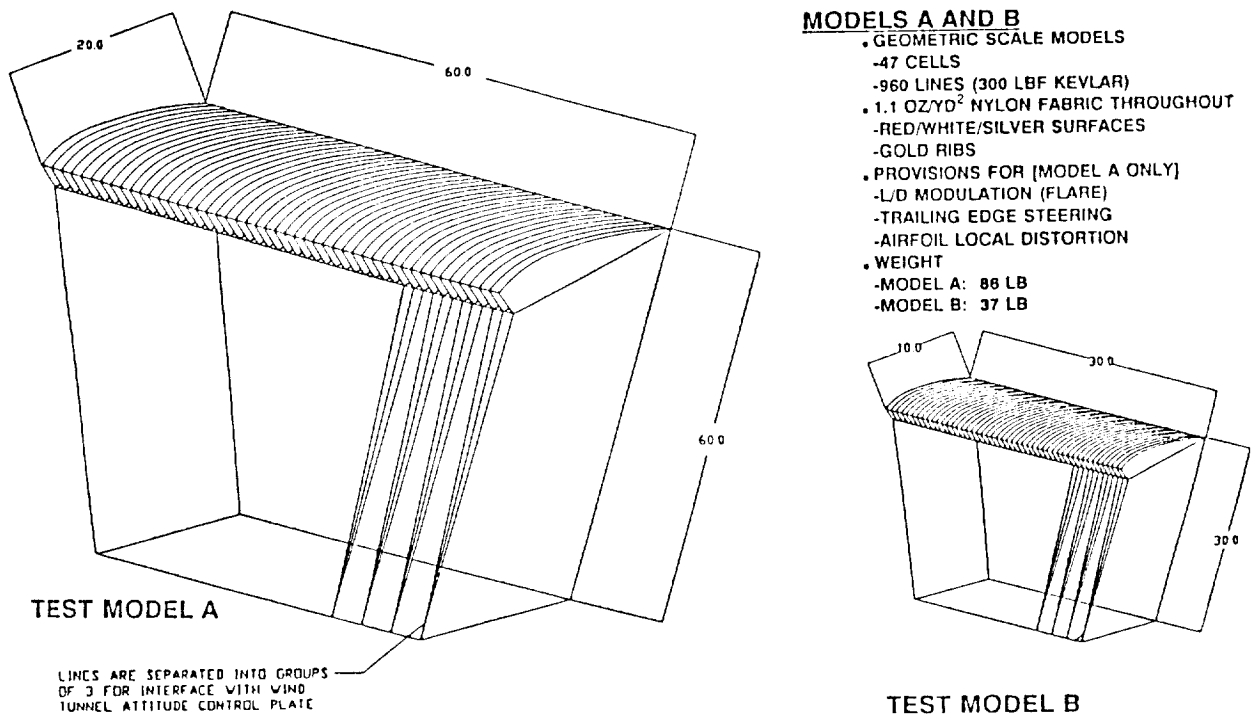
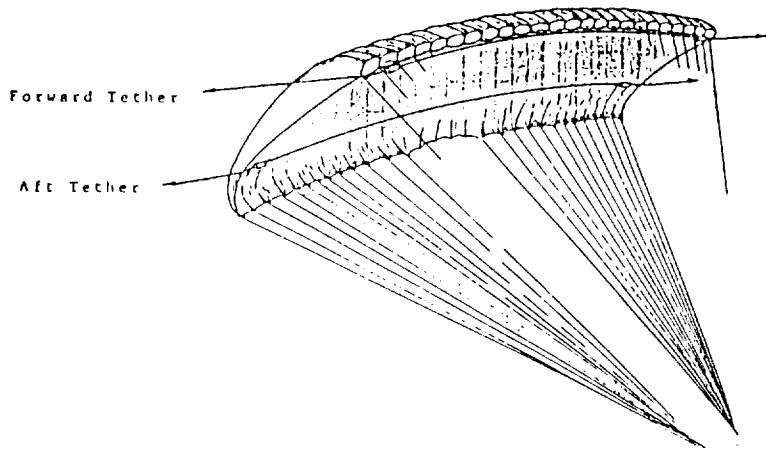
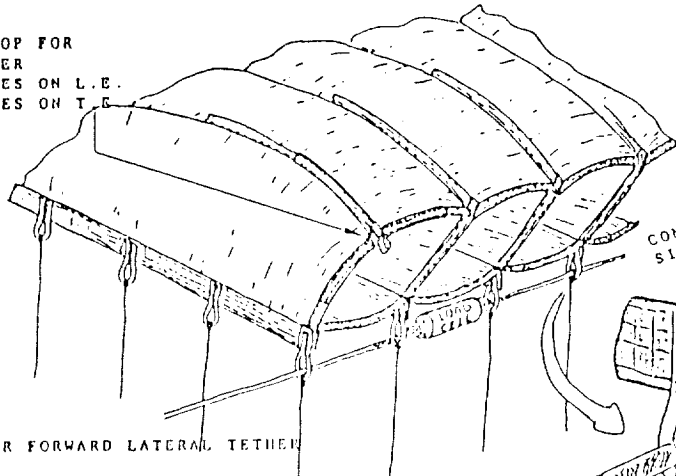


FIGURE 4.4-1, 20' x 60' PARAFOL

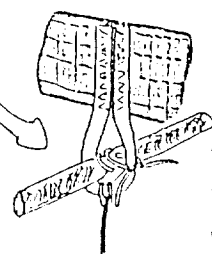


ATTACHMENT LOOP FOR
VERTICAL TETHER
TYP. - 3 PLACES ON L.E.
- 2 PLACES ON T.E.

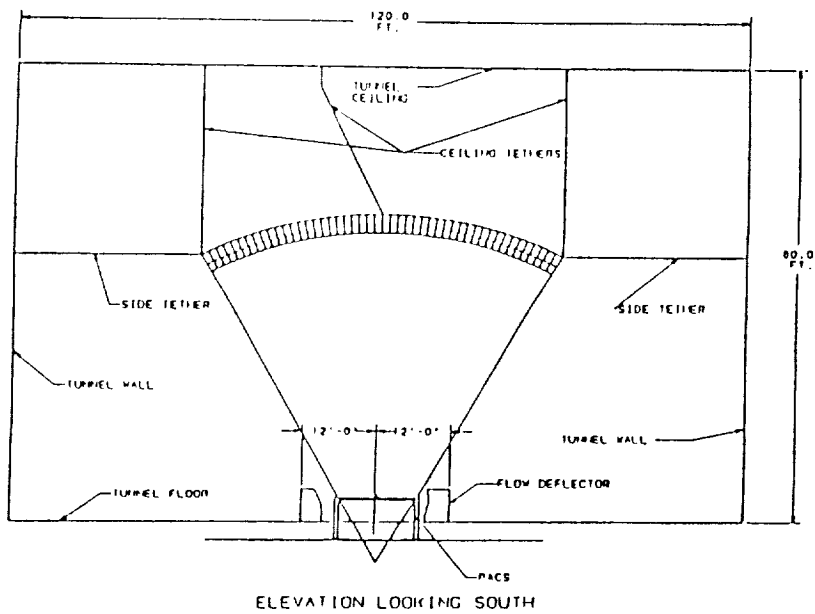


2000 LB KEVLAR FORWARD LATERAL TETHER

CONTINUES TO OPPOSITE
SIDE LOAD CELL



TETHER IS ATTACHED
(TIED) AT EACH FORWARD
LINE LOOP - EXCEPT
2 OUTBOARD LOCATIONS
ON EACH SIDE



ELEVATION LOOKING SOUTH

FIGURE 4.4-2, LATERAL TETHER LOCATIONS

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

4.5 DATA ACQUISITION

The PACS served as the interface between the parafoil and the tunnel's balance/data acquisition system. Lift, drag and side forces were transmitted directly through the PACS to the balance and recorded on the systems computer. Rolling and yawing moments were also measured using the tunnel balance system. The PACS was designed to find the center of pressure of the parafoil by finding the point on the plate where the pitching moment was zero. Then using simple force transformations the pitching moment could be calculated.

Twenty load cells were placed in the suspension lines to give spanwise and chordwise load distribution across the wing. The load cells were connected directly to the tunnels data acquisition system. Four additional load cells were placed in the side tethers to measure side forces during the control deflections. Two load cells were also placed in the two (one each side) control lines to measure the force required for control line deflections.

All data was recorded for each data point on the tunnel's computer. The data was then corrected using the tunnels standard corrections and output on hard copies for further use.

Five video cameras were placed at various locations around the wind tunnel to observe and record the testing. One of the five cameras was located on the west wall, adjacent to the parafoil wing tip. This camera was used as an alternate method of measuring the angle of attack of the wing. The other four cameras were used for documentation purposes only.

4.6 PROBLEMS AND CORRECTIVE ACTION

Several problems occurred during testing. This section describes the problems and the corrective action utilized.

PROBLEM: PACS Xcp Retention Pin Failure - The pin used to hold the Xcp thrust bearing in place sheared during testing. The retention pin design was faulty in that it could not withstand the high shear loads during testing.

CORRECTIVE ACTION: The bearing journal was modified to accept a collar that would fit on both sides of the thrust bearing thus retaining the bearing under high loading conditions. Figure 4.6-1 shows the Xcp retention pin failure and modification used to correct the problem.

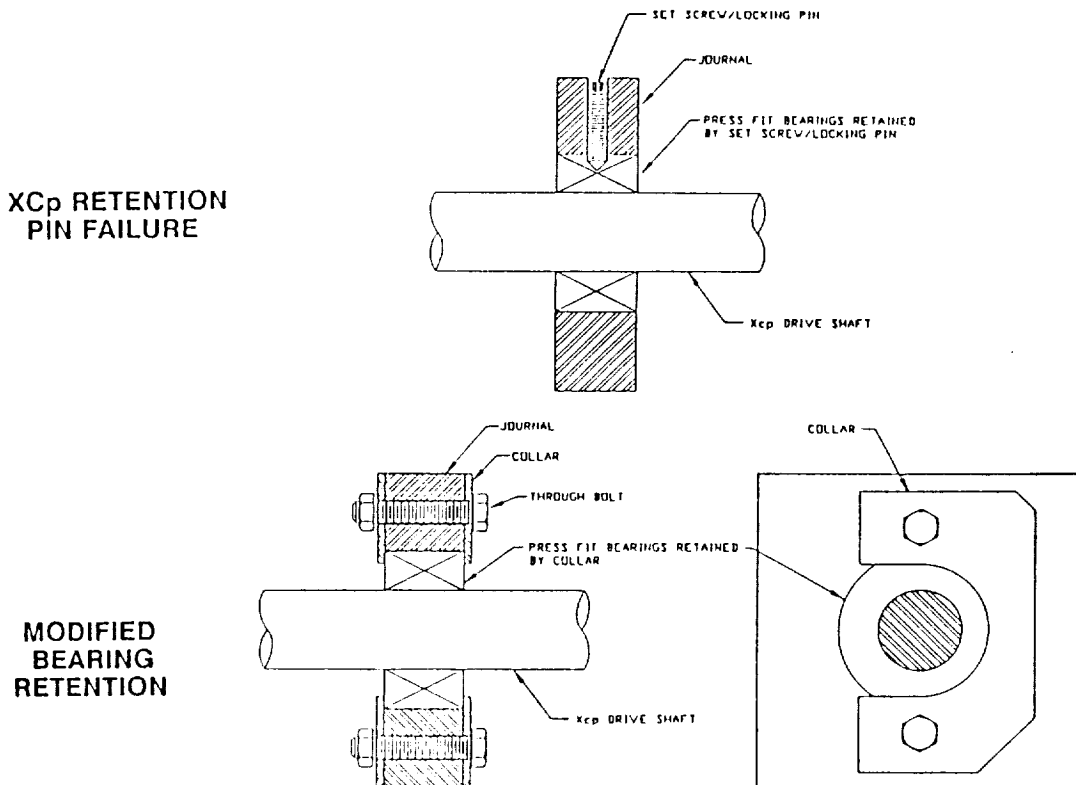
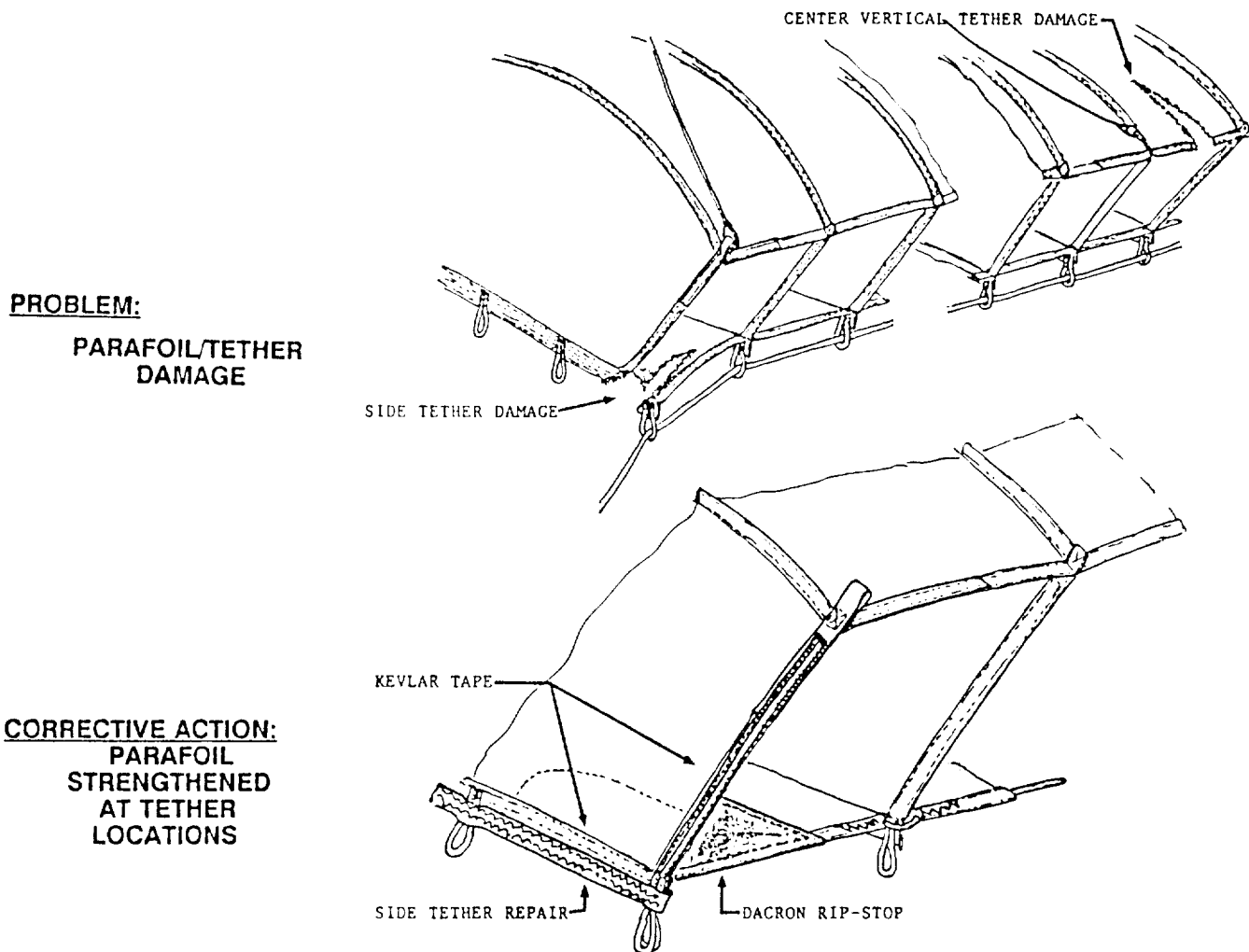


FIGURE 4.6-1, RETENTION PIN MODIFICATION

**ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY**

PROBLEM: Parafoil/Tether Failure - The Parafoil was designed with nine tether attachment locations. The tethers were used to keep the wing from diverging too far once the wing reached an unstable trim point. During testing the tethers encountered loads that were higher than expected. The results were that the parafoil was damaged in the locations where the tethers were located.

CORRECTIVE ACTION: The parafoil was fixed and strengthened at the tether locations using Rip-Stop and Kevlar reinforcing materials. The materials were sewn in place using a sewing machine. All tether locations were reinforced and no more damage occurred during testing. Figure 4.6-2 shows the parafoil/tether damage and correction.



PROBLEM:
**PARAFOIL/TETHER
DAMAGE**

CORRECTIVE ACTION:
**PARAFOIL
STRENGTHENED
AT TETHER
LOCATIONS**

FIGURE 4.6-2, PARAFOIL/ TETHER DAMAGE AND CORRECTION

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

PROBLEM: Small Parafoil PACS Problem - The 10' x 30' parafoil could not generate enough lift to balance the PACS due to the short range of the PACS Xcp drive system.

CORRECTIVE ACTION: The front of the PACS was secured to the tunnel balance system to level the PACS. This allowed the small wing to be tested but the data could only be taken over a very small range due to the PACS not being able to move.

PROBLEM: Q Effects on Parafoil Angle of Attack - It was observed during testing that the angle of attack not only is a function of the rigging geometry but also is a function of the dynamic pressure (Q). Therefore, there was not an easy way to measure the angle of attack during testing.

CORRECTIVE ACTION: The angle of attack was derived as a function of rigging geometry and dynamic pressure for data reduction and analysis purposes. The angle of attack was also measured and compared using video and still photographic techniques.

5.0 ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

The information in this section describes how the data was reduced after testing was completed.

5.1 ANGLE OF ATTACK SUMMARY

One of the basic differences between testing fabric wings and rigid structures is finding the wings angle of attack. With a rigid wing the angles can be measured directly by mounting sensors directly on the wing. Previous to this test it was thought that any instrumentation mounted in the wing would significantly change the shape of the wing, thus invalidating the test results. For this reason a inclinometer was not incorporated in the wing.

The angle of attack was derived as a function of the physical constants of the PACS and parafoil and of the variables measured during testing. The physical constants were the PACS plate hole geometry, parafoil suspension line geometry and parafoil chord length. The measured variables included; dynamic pressure (Q), angle between PACS top and bottom plates (δp), angle measured between front center suspension line and top plate (ϕ_j) and angle of the top plate relative to horizontal (α_p).

A data base was compiled that consisted of geometric variables and aerodynamic coefficients measured during testing and was used in conjunction with a computer program to calculate the angle of attack for each data point. Figure 5.1-1 shows the angle of attack as a function of δp and dynamic pressure.

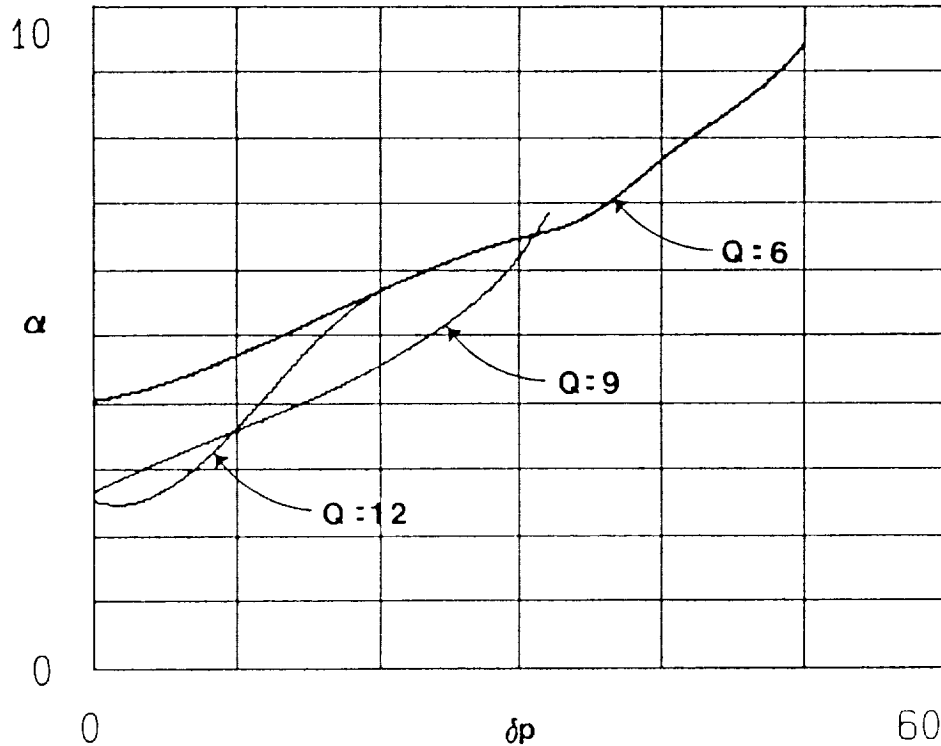


FIGURE 5.1-1, ANGLE OF ATTACK AS FUNCTION OF δp AND DYNAMIC PRESSURE

The angle of attack was also measured using 70mm black and white and video photography. The method used was to place the cameras in the tunnel wall adjacent to where the wing would be flying. The wing tip was then photographed when each data point was taken. After testing was completed a grid was placed in the tunnel, in the same plane as the parafoil wing tip was flying, and photographed using the same two camera locations. The two films were superimposed and the angle of attack then directly measured (Figure 5.1-2).

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

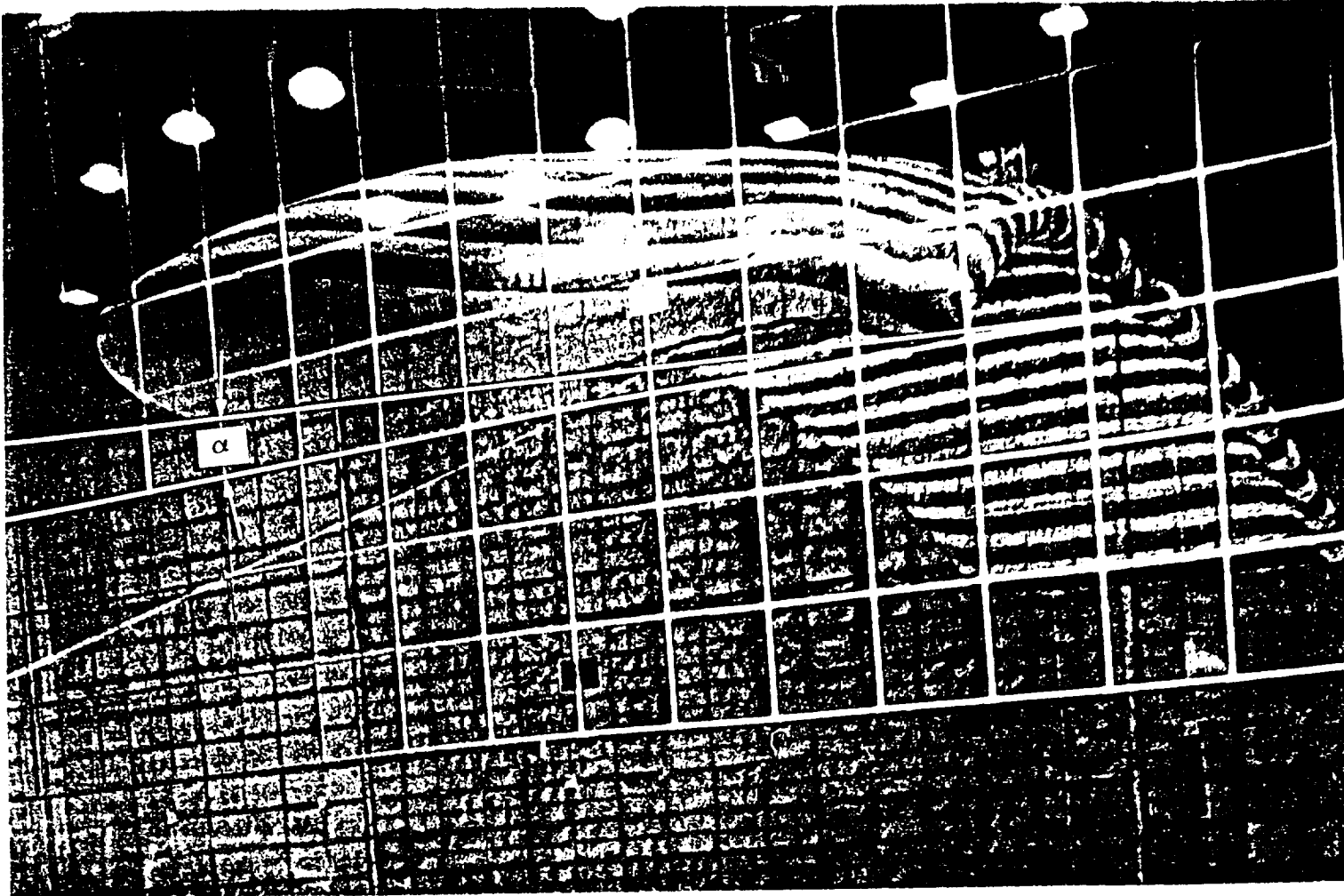
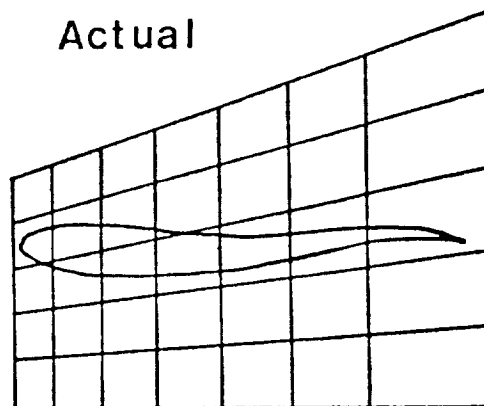
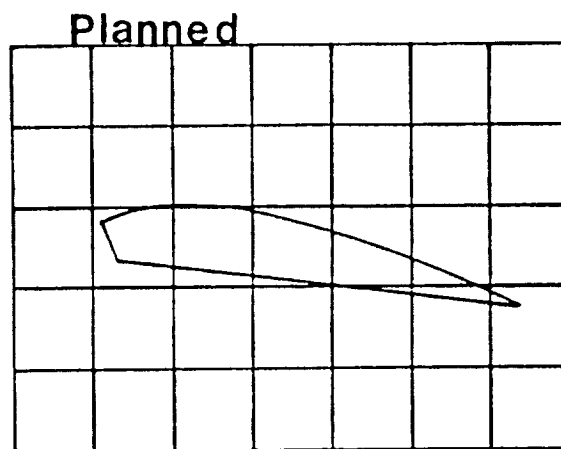


FIGURE 5.1-2, DIRECT MEASUREMENT OF ANGLE OF ATTACK

There were two problems with this method. The first problem was that the cameras had to be located in existing view ports that were located slightly aft and above the wing. The second problem encountered was that the wing distorted at high dynamic pressures. The distorted wing profile made it difficult to find the actual chord line of the parafoil therefore a average chordline was assumed.

Figure 5.1-3 shows planned versus actual angle measuring techniques. All of the measured values agree with calculated values to within 10%.



**FIGURE 5.1-3, ANGLE OF ATTACK MEASURING TECHNIQUES
PLANNED VS. ACTUAL**

5.1.1 Angle of Attack Calculation

Figure 5.1-4 depicts the geometry used in determining parafoil angle of attack. Values for L_1 , length of forward suspension line, and L_4 , length of fourth suspension line, are constants to this configuration. The values for C_x , XX and X_f are also constant and are shown in the figure. The values of ϕ , δ_p , and α_p , R , R_u , F , F_u , a , q_1 and q_2 vary for each set of test conditions.

To determine parafoil angle of attack the following set of equations are used:

$$\alpha = \alpha_p - \phi + (180 - \theta_1 - \theta_2)$$

where:

$$\theta_1 = \cos^{-1} ((F_u^2 + a^2 - XX^2)/(2 F_u a))$$

$$\theta_2 = \cos^{-1} ((C_x^2 + a^2 - R_u^2)/(2 C_x a))$$

$$a = (F_u^2 + XX^2 - 2 F_u XX \cos \phi)^{1/2}$$

To determine F_u and R_u the following is used:

$$F_u = L_1 - F$$

$$R_u = L_4 - R$$

Where:

$$L_1 = L_R(1) - L_p(1) + LDP(1)$$

$$L_4 = L_R(4) - L_p(4) + LDP(4)$$

Where LR is the line length from the parafoil to the confluence point, LP the length from the confluence point to the top plate and LDP the length from the bottom plate to the top plate. From analysis conducted in Section 5.3:

$$\begin{aligned} L_R(1) &= 59.405 \text{ ft} & L_R(4) &= 60.268 \text{ ft} \\ L_p(1) &= 11.880 \text{ ft} & L_p(4) &= 12.020 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

To determine LDP:

$$LDP = (.3403 + 2(.3942 + x)^2 - 2(.3942 + x)(.3403 + (.3942 + x)^2)^{1/2} \cos(5 + \tan^{-1}(.5833/(.3942 + x))))^{1/2} + .0833$$

Where X is the longitudinal distance of the PACS hole location for the specific line. For line 1, X = 0.0 ft; for line 4, X = 0.5869 ft. Therefore,

$$L_{DP}(1) = 0.701 \text{ ft} \quad L_{DP}(4) = 0.752 \text{ ft}$$

and the following are the resulting line lengths:

$$L_1 = 48.2 \text{ ft} \quad L_4 = 49.0 \text{ ft}$$

The quantities L and R are functions of δp , the plate separation angle:

$$F(\delta p) = (.3403 + 2(.3942)^2 - 2(.3942)(.3403 + (.3942)^2)^{1/2} \cos((\delta p + 5) + \tan^{-1}(.5833/.3942)))^{1/2} + .0833$$

$$R(\delta p) = (.3403 + 2(0.9838)^2 - 2(0.9838)(.3403 + (0.9838)^2)^{1/2} \cos((\delta p + 5) + \tan^{-1}(.5838/0.938)))^{1/2} + .0833$$

Table 5.1-5 shows the quantities R, Ru, F, Fu as a function of δp .

$Cx = 2.948 \text{ ft.}$
 $xx = 0.590 \text{ ft.}$
 $xf = 0.3942 \text{ ft}$
 $L_1 = F + Fu$
 $L_4 = R_4 + Ru_4$

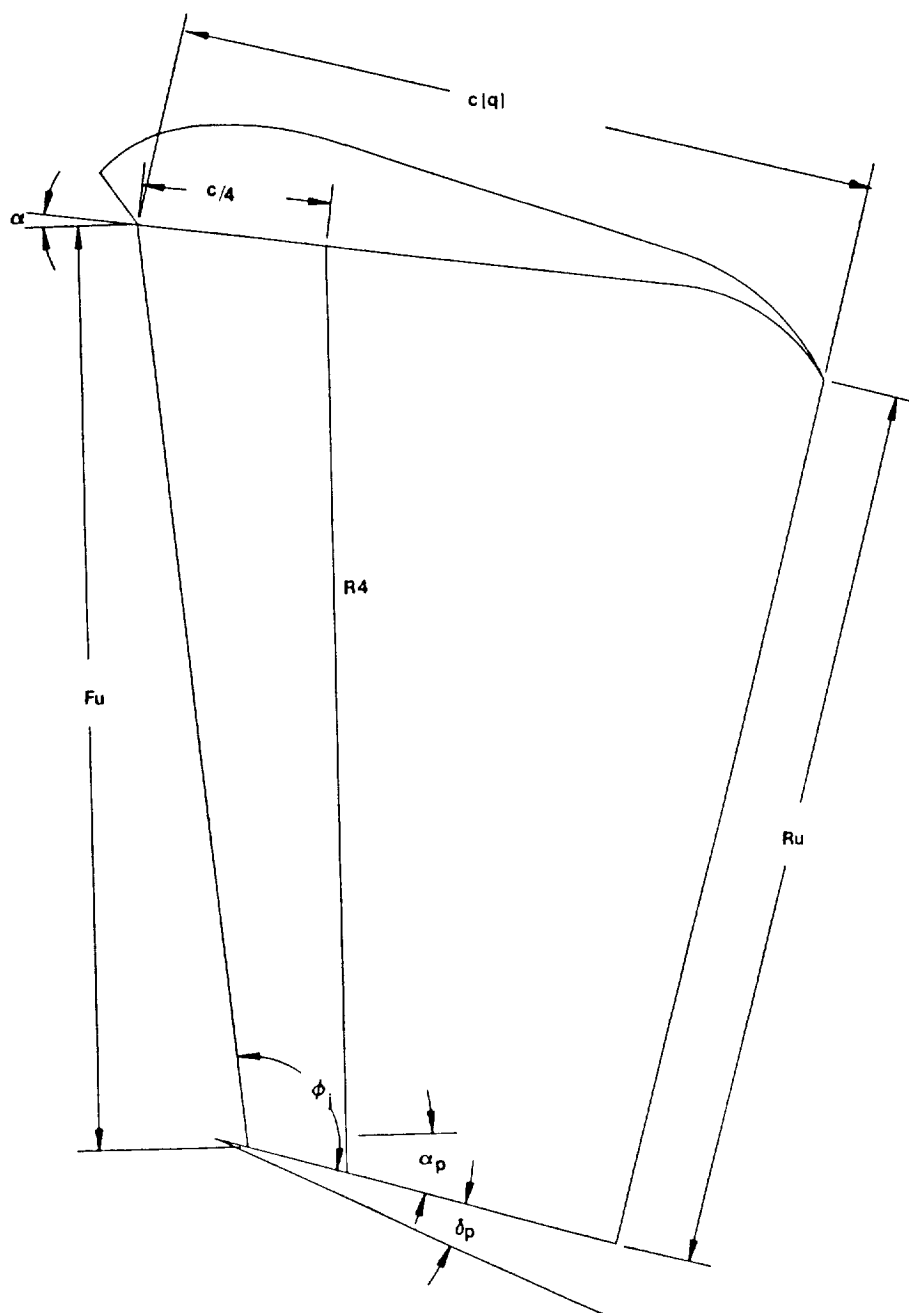


FIGURE 5.1-4, ANGLE OF ATTACK GEOMETRY

$\delta\rho$	R	RU	F	FU
0.0000	0.7524	48.4476	0.7010	47.9990
5.0000	0.8376	48.3624	0.7351	47.9649
10.0000	0.9219	48.2781	0.7688	47.9312
15.0000	1.0050	48.1950	0.8019	47.8981
20.0000	1.0866	48.1134	0.8341	47.8659
25.0000	1.1666	48.0334	0.8655	47.8345
30.0000	1.2446	47.9554	0.8959	47.8041
35.0000	1.3206	47.8794	0.9251	47.7749
40.0000	1.3944	47.8056	0.9531	47.7469
45.0000	1.4657	47.7343	0.9797	47.7203
50.0000	1.5345	47.6655	1.0050	47.6950
55.0000	1.6006	47.5994	1.0288	47.6712
60.0000	1.6639	47.5361	1.0511	47.6489
65.0000	1.7242	47.4758	1.0717	47.6283
70.0000	1.7815	47.4185	1.0907	47.6093
75.0000	1.8355	47.3645	1.1080	47.5920
80.0000	1.8863	47.3137	1.1236	47.5764
85.0000	1.9337	47.2663	1.1373	47.5627

TABLE 5.1-5, LINE LENGTH FUNCTIONS

R	P	ALPHAP	DELTAP	FU	RU	XX	A	CX	THETA1	THETA2	ALPHA	PHI
14	5	0.18	1.11	47.99	48.43	0.59	47.87	2.95	0.89	99.15	2.32	78.02
14	6	0.18	1.11	47.99	48.43	0.59	47.87	2.95	0.89	99.19	2.50	77.80
14	7	0.18	1.11	47.99	48.43	0.59	47.87	2.95	0.89	99.15	2.36	77.98
14	8	0.01	1.11	47.99	48.43	0.59	47.87	2.95	0.89	99.18	2.30	77.84
14	9	0.01	1.11	47.99	48.43	0.59	47.87	2.95	0.89	99.20	2.35	77.77
14	10	0.01	1.11	47.99	48.43	0.59	47.87	2.95	0.89	99.20	2.35	77.77
14	11	0.01	1.11	47.99	48.43	0.59	47.88	2.95	0.89	99.38	3.01	78.95
14	12	-1.14	1.11	47.99	48.43	0.59	47.85	2.95	0.88	99.54	2.80	78.03
14	13	0.01	1.11	47.99	48.43	0.59	47.84	2.95	0.88	99.70	4.36	75.27
14	14	0.52	1.11	47.99	48.43	0.59	47.87	2.95	0.89	99.11	2.53	78.19
14	15	0.52	1.12	47.99	48.43	0.59	47.88	2.95	0.89	99.08	2.43	78.32
14	16	0.52	1.11	47.99	48.43	0.59	47.87	2.95	0.89	99.12	2.58	78.15
14	17	0.52	1.11	47.99	48.43	0.59	47.87	2.95	0.89	99.11	2.54	78.18
14	18	0.52	1.11	47.99	48.43	0.59	47.87	2.95	0.89	99.12	2.55	78.18
14	18	0.52	1.11	47.99	48.43	0.59	47.87	2.95	0.89	99.19	2.82	77.82
14	19	0.52	1.11	47.99	48.43	0.59	47.87	2.95	0.89	99.17	2.78	77.88
14	20	0.52	1.11	47.99	48.43	0.59	47.87	2.95	0.89	99.21	2.42	77.09
14	21	0.01	1.11	47.99	48.43	0.59	47.87	2.95	0.89	99.21	2.42	77.09
14	22	-0.57	1.11	47.99	48.43	0.59	47.88	2.95	0.89	99.38	2.50	78.86
14	23	-0.85	1.11	47.99	48.43	0.59	47.85	2.95	0.88	99.54	2.89	78.03
14	24	-0.85	1.11	47.99	48.43	0.59	47.85	2.95	0.88	99.68	3.38	75.46
14	25	0.29	1.11	47.99	48.43	0.59	47.88	2.95	0.89	99.08	2.17	78.35
14	26	2.99	20.03	47.87	48.11	0.59	47.80	2.95	0.70	94.43	5.08	82.80
14	27	2.99	20.03	47.87	48.11	0.59	47.79	2.95	0.70	94.44	5.09	82.76
14	28	2.99	19.99	47.87	48.11	0.59	47.79	2.95	0.70	94.48	5.24	82.57
14	29	2.99	20.03	47.87	48.11	0.59	47.79	2.95	0.70	94.47	5.24	82.57
14	30	2.82	20.01	47.87	48.11	0.59	47.79	2.95	0.70	94.52	5.28	82.34
14	31	2.01	20.03	47.87	48.11	0.59	47.79	2.95	0.70	94.59	4.74	81.98
14	32	1.44	20.00	47.87	48.11	0.59	47.78	2.95	0.70	94.81	5.03	80.90
14	33	0.87	20.00	47.87	48.11	0.59	47.77	2.95	0.70	94.98	5.04	80.17
14	34	0.29	19.99	47.87	48.11	0.59	47.78	2.95	0.89	95.12	5.12	79.35
14	35	-0.85	19.99	47.87	48.11	0.59	47.74	2.95	0.89	95.48	5.35	77.65
14	36	-1.71	20.01	47.87	48.11	0.59	47.72	2.95	0.88	95.93	6.40	76.28
14	37	3.39	20.01	47.87	48.11	0.59	47.80	2.95	0.70	94.40	5.31	82.98
14	38	0.01	1.11	47.99	48.43	0.59	47.87	2.95	0.89	99.23	2.49	77.80
14	39	1.15	9.93	47.93	48.28	0.59	47.83	2.95	0.89	97.00	3.62	79.84
14	40	1.10	15.09	47.90	48.19	0.59	47.79	2.95	0.70	96.04	4.82	79.55
14	41	-2.28	19.91	47.87	48.11	0.59	47.72	2.95	0.89	95.91	5.67	75.48

TABLE 5.1-6, ANGLE OF ATTACK RESULTS (CONTINUED)

5.2 PACS WEIGHT TARE

The Parafoil Attitude Control System (PACS) was originally conceived to enable a parafoil to be tested through a range of rigging angles and to allow the parafoil to find its natural trim point. This concept consisted of a set of hinged plates to effect the change in rigging angle and a moveable pivot point (Xcp drive system) to allow the parafoil to fly at its natural trim angle without distorting the suspension system. The original design concept included an active counterweight system which would balance the PACS in both the X- and Z-axes thus keeping the center of gravity of the PACS at the pivot point no matter what the angle between the plates of the Xcp setting. This balanced system would reduce the effect of the PACS on the test article to only the dynamic moment of inertia of the system.

Due to time and budget constraints, the active counterweight system was replaced by a static counterweight. This static counterweight essentially only balanced the PACS in the X-axis at one angle between the plates and one Xcp setting. Because of this imbalance in the PACS, the test article was required to overcome the moment imposed about the pivot point by the weight of the PACS. This meant that the Xcp setting had to be increased to allow the parafoil normal force to overcome the increase in moment. During testing it was found that the travel of the Xcp drive system was insufficient to overcome this moment; thus the Xcp of the PACS could not be matched to the natural trim condition of the test article.

As a result of the imbalance of the PACS and the limited Xcp travel the data were compromised in two ways: (1) since the PACS could not match the natural trim condition of the test article, the parafoil suspension lines were slightly distorting the parafoil; and (2) the data included the moment created by the shift in the center of gravity (c.g.) of the PACS. The distortion of the parafoil was found to be minimal and could be considered within the accuracy of the rigging of the parafoil; however, the moment created by the PACS c.g. was found to be significant and required development of a methodology to modify the data to eliminate

the effect of the PACS c.g. shift. This section documents the methodology which was developed to calculate the weight tare of the PACS.

5.2.1 Weight Tare Methodology

Since the weight of the PACS with no tunnel flow always acts in the vertical plane in line with the pivot point, it is possible to determine the weight centroid of the PACS at a given angle between the plates. This is done by setting the PACS at the positive and negative X_{cp} limits and measuring the angle of the top plate with respect to horizontal at each of the X_{cp} settings. Given this information for a range of angles between the plates (δ_p) a set of calibration curves for the weight centroid can be developed as a function of δ_p . Figure 5.2-1 below defines the nomenclature necessary to develop the equations to calculate the weight centroid.

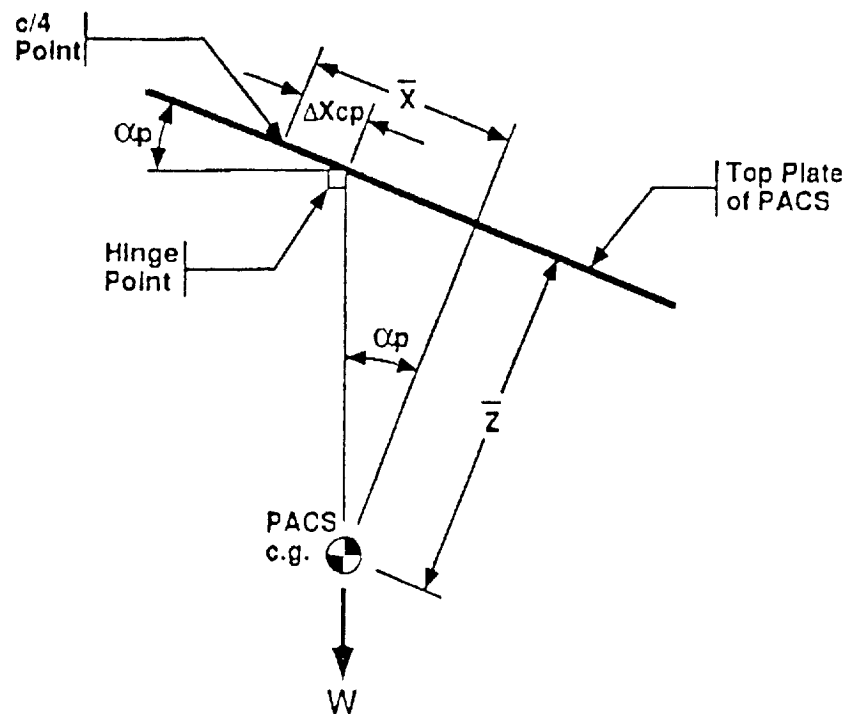


FIGURE 5.2-1, WEIGHT TARE NOMENCLATURE

The angle of the top plate (α_p) is defined by the following equation.

$$\alpha_p = \tan^{-1}((x - \Delta X_{cp})/z)$$

For two ΔX_{cp} locations the equation above can be transformed to the two equations below.

$$z \tan \alpha_{p1} = x - \Delta X_{cp1}$$

$$z \tan \alpha_{p2} = x - \Delta X_{cp2}$$

Subtracting these equations and solving for the Z-axis centroid location yields the following equation.

$$z = (\Delta X_{cp2} - \Delta X_{cp1})/(\tan \alpha_{p1} - \tan \alpha_{p2})$$

Substituting the above equation into the original equation yields the following equation for the X-axis centroid location.

$$x = ((\Delta X_{cp2} - \Delta X_{cp1})/(\tan \alpha_{p1} - \tan \alpha_{p2}))\tan \alpha_{p1} + \Delta X_{cp1}$$

This weight tare calibration was performed post-test at discrete values for the angle between the PACS plate ($\delta_p = 1^\circ, 5^\circ, 10^\circ, \dots, 50^\circ, 55^\circ, 59^\circ$). These data were used to develop the weight tare calibration.

5.2.2 Inclinometer Calibration

When the weight tare calibration was performed it was discovered that the angle of the top plate exceeded the calibration range of the inclinometer used to measure the angle. A calibration of the inclinometer was performed to extend the calibrated range of the inclinometer. It was originally felt that this calibration might be questionable and outside the linear range of the inclinometer; however when the measured data were compared to the original calibration as shown below, the data showed a very good correlation.

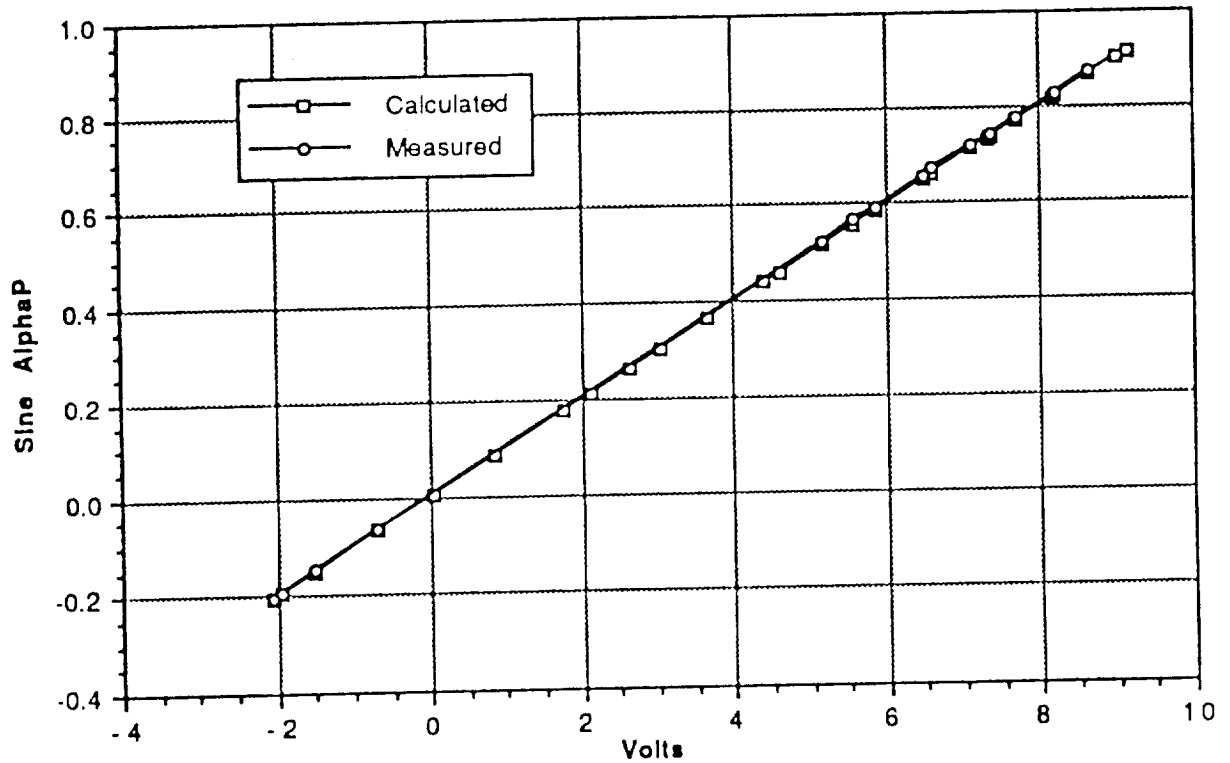


FIGURE 5.2-2, INCLINOMETER CALIBRATION

5.2.3 Weight Tare Calibration

Table 5.2-3 and Figure 5.2-4 were developed using the equations developed in the weight tare methodology section, the data obtained in the weight tare calibration, and the original inclinometer calibration. Due to the small plate angle changes with changes in X_{cp} at $\delta_p = 1^\circ$ and 5° , the trigonometric tangent function accuracy cause these data to be questionable, therefore they were removed from the data base.

Point #	Lpot (ln)	DelP (deg)	Xcp (ln)	Output (volts)	Calc Sine	Calc AlphaP	Zbar	Xbar
1			-2.500	2.118	0.2118	12.2259		
2	0.027	1	-2.505	7.373	0.7375	47.5194	-19.8377	-24.1688
3	0.027	1	3.932	8.167	0.8169	54.7799		
5	0.211	5	-2.501	9.142	0.9145	66.1330	5.4176	9.7435
4	0.211	5	3.933	7.312	0.7314	47.0042	4.6507	8.0103
28	0.211	5	3.938	6.586	0.6588	41.2061		
6	0.507	10	-2.501	9.025	0.9028	64.5261	4.5154	6.9768
27	0.507	10	3.938	5.582	0.5583	33.9400		
7	0.871	15	-2.501	8.655	0.8658	59.9701	5.3189	6.7004
26	0.871	15	3.939	4.607	0.4608	27.4374		
8	1.296	20	-2.501	8.200	0.8202	55.1092	6.1812	6.3626
25	1.296	20	3.939	3.650	0.3650	21.4098		
9	1.775	25	-2.501	7.683	0.7685	50.2212	6.9533	5.8509
24	1.775	25	3.940	2.650	0.2650	15.3664		
10	2.301	30	-2.501	7.100	0.7102	45.2507	7.7676	5.3349
23	2.301	30	3.940	1.768	0.1767	10.1805		
11	2.866	35	-2.501	6.486	0.6488	40.4486	8.3721	4.6365
22	2.866	35	3.940	0.830	0.0829	4.7557		
12	3.463	40	-2.501	5.845	0.5846	35.7773	8.9790	3.9695
21	3.463	40	3.941	0.033	0.0032	0.1817		
13	4.085	45	-2.501	5.151	0.5152	31.0111	9.6171	3.2801
20	4.085	45	3.941	-0.684	-0.0686	-3.9314		
14	4.727	50	-2.501	4.397	0.4398	26.0892	10.0489	2.4195
19	4.727	50	3.941	-1.495	-0.1497	-8.6095		
15	5.378	55	-2.501	3.659	0.3659	21.4652	10.9141	1.7905
18	5.378	55	3.941	-1.931	-0.1933	-11.1465		
16	5.905	59	-2.501	3.030	0.3030	17.6383	12.2237	1.3856
17	5.905	59	3.937	-2.041	-0.2043	-11.7899		

TABLE 5.2-3, PACS CENTER OF GRAVITY CALCULATIONS

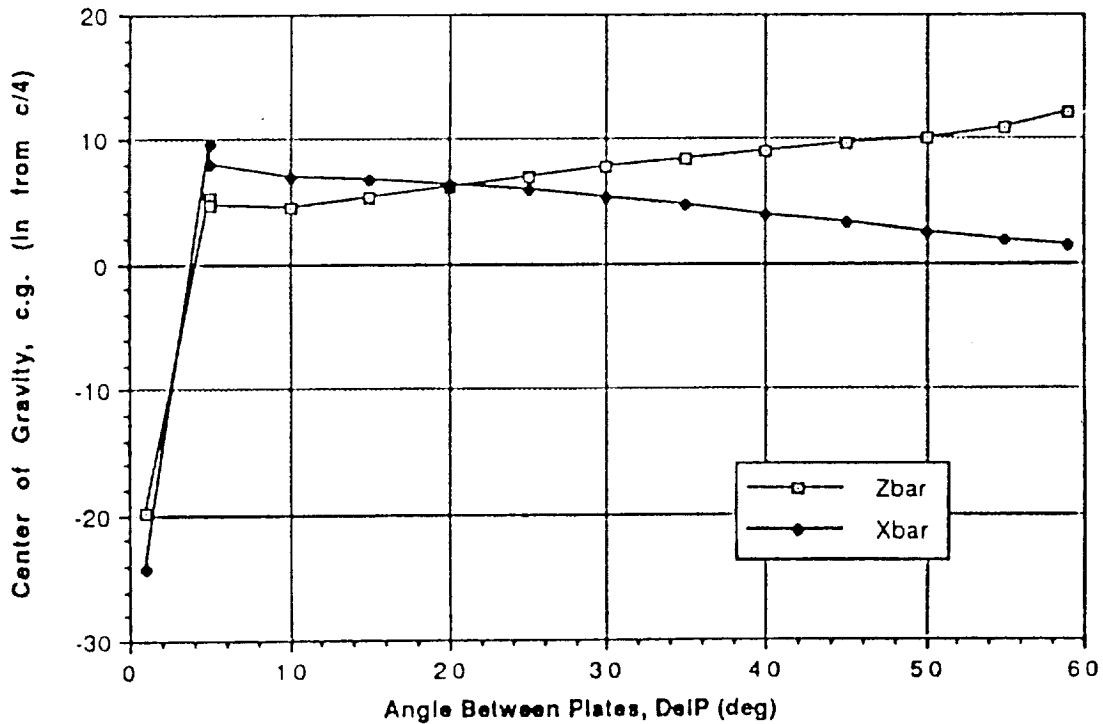


FIGURE 5.2-4, PACS CENTER OF GRAVITY LOCATION

5.2.4 Induced Moment

As mentioned earlier when the test article is "flying" it must overcome the moment induced by the offset in the PACS center of gravity. Figure 5.2-5 below depicts the nomenclature which defines this phenomenon.

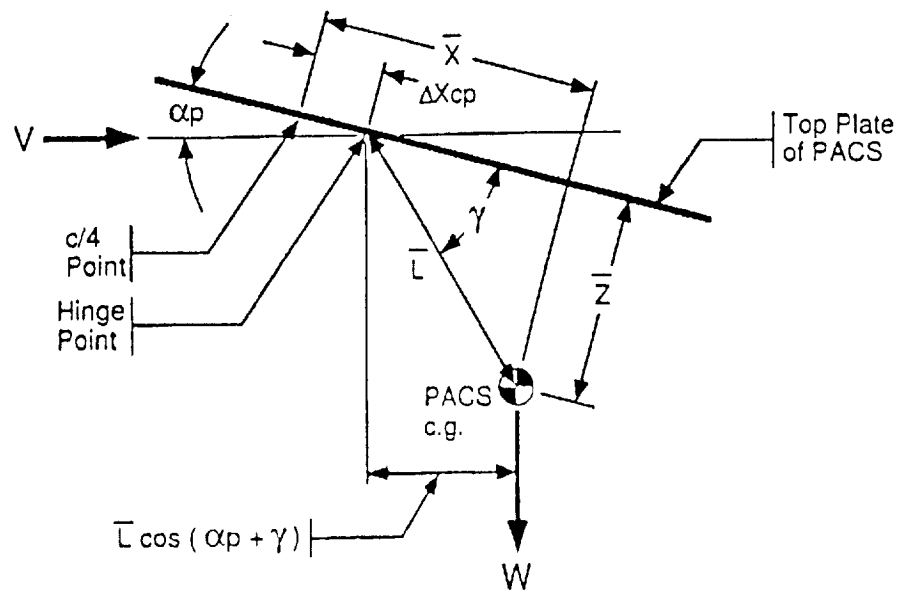


FIGURE 5.2-5, INDUCED MOMENT NOMENCLATURE

The distance from the pivot point to the PACS c.g. is given by the following equation.

$$L = ((x - \Delta X_{cp})^2 + (z)^2)^{1/2}$$

The angle between the top plate of the PACS, the pivot point, and the PACS c.g. is determined by the following equation.

$$\gamma = \tan^{-1}(z/(x - \Delta X_{cp}))$$

The induced moment is therefore determined by the following equation.

$$\Delta M_{PACS(c.g.)} = W_{PACSL} \sin(\alpha_p + \gamma)$$

This methodology was applied to all the data and the induced moment, due to the offset in the PACS c.g., was removed from the data.

5.3 SUSPENSION LINE LIFT AND DRAG STUDY

A study was conducted to determine the percentage of vehicle lift and drag due to the suspension lines. Originally a value of 15% was quoted for the line drag value, which is normal for an average parafoil setup. However, due to the number of lines found in the ARS Parafoil (960) a new study was conducted. To conduct this study the configuration and data were taken from the 20 x 60 ft parafoil tested at NASA Ames Research Center in August 1988.

5.3.1 Parafoil Configuration

The parafoil configuration, shown in Figure 5.3-1, is the 20 x 60 ft, 1/3 scale model. In estimating the line lift and drag, since the parafoil is laterally symmetrical, half the model was analyzed. (The final values were then doubled.) The test case chosen was at $\alpha = 0.0$, $L/D = 2.90$. Figure 5.3-2 shows the longitudinal line geometry at the test case.

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

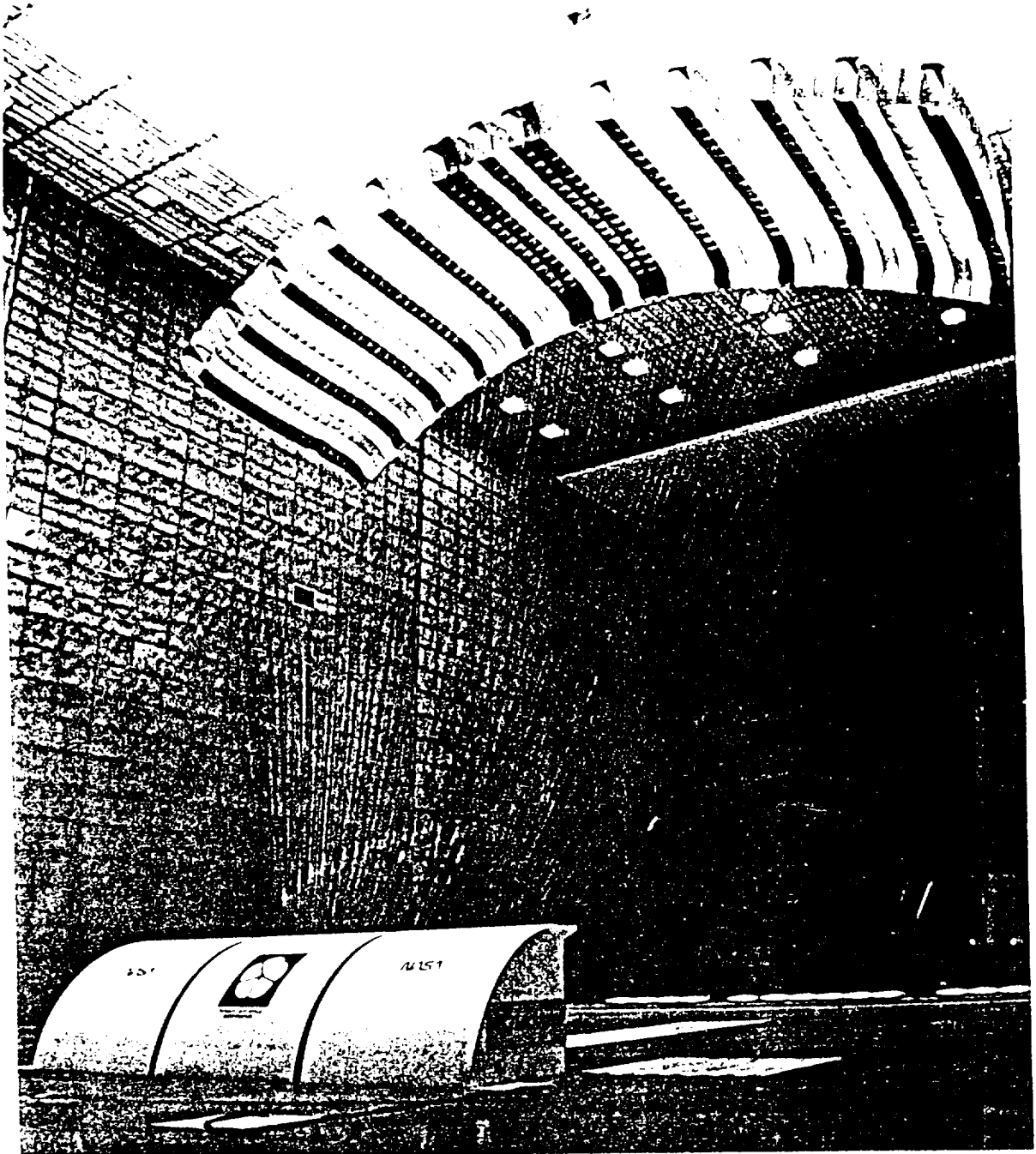


FIGURE 5.3-1, 20 FT X 60 FT PARAFOIL
1/3 SCALE MODEL

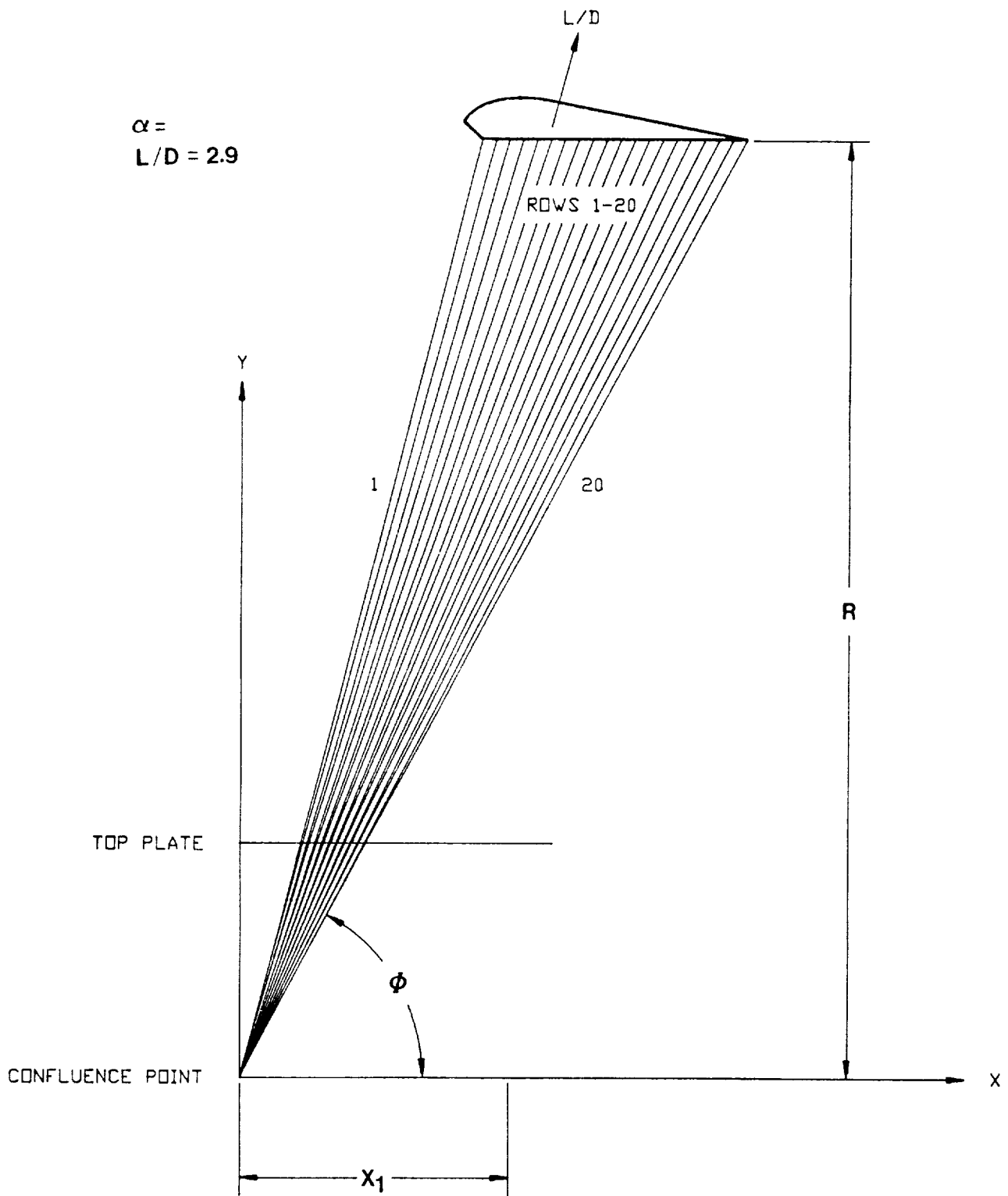


FIGURE 5.3-2, LONGITUDINAL LINE GEOMETRY

5.3.2 Drag Coefficient Estimate

As a means of comparison to the wind tunnel test case, which lists aero coefficients, a C_D for the suspension lines had to be determined. In Fluid Dynamic Drag (Hoerner, 1965) the Cross Flow Principle is used, which determines coefficients for flow around wires and cables. Figure 5.3-3 depicts the nomenclature for the Cross Flow Principle. To determine C_D the following equations are used:

$$\begin{aligned} C_{D1} &= 1.10 \sin^3(\alpha) & A_{ref} &= L \times D \text{ of line (Aref1)} \\ C_{D2} &= C_{D1} * A_{ref1}/A_{ref2} & A_{ref} &= \Sigma L \times D \text{ for lines (Aref2)} \\ C_{D3} &= C_{D2} * A_{ref2}/A_{ref3} & A_{ref} &= A_{ref} \text{ Parafoil (Aref3)} \end{aligned}$$

where C_{D1} is the Drag Coefficient based on each line's reference area, C_{D2} the Drag Coefficient based on the total line reference area (105.87 ft^2), C_{D3} the Drag Coefficient based on the parafoil reference area (1200 ft^2) and ϕ is the angle of attack. Table 5.3-7 lists the values calculated for the angle ϕ , and Table 5.3-8 the values for A_{ref1} .

In the equations above the line diameter, D , was assumed to be $4.458 \times 10^{-3} \text{ ft}$, or the average diameter of the lines under load. In determining the length, L , only the line length exposed to the flow was used. The following equation was used to obtain this length.

$$LA = LR - LP$$

where LR is the length from the parafoil to the confluence point, LP the length from confluence point to the top plate, and LA the exposed length (see Figure 5.3-4). Tables 5.3-9 to 5.3-11 give values calculated for the line lengths, LA .

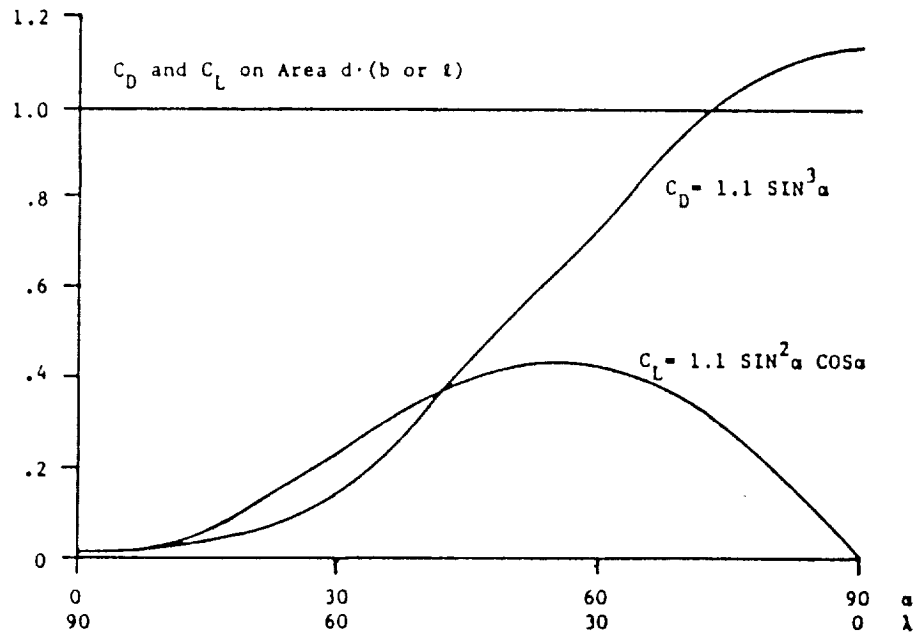
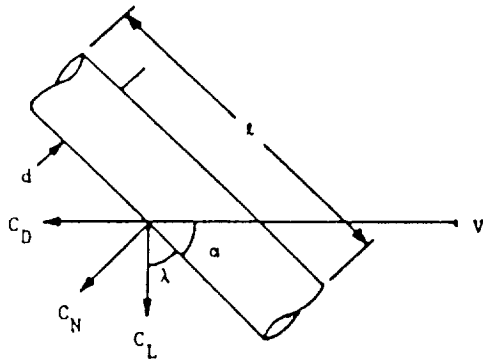


FIGURE 5.3-3, CROSS FLOW PRINCIPLE

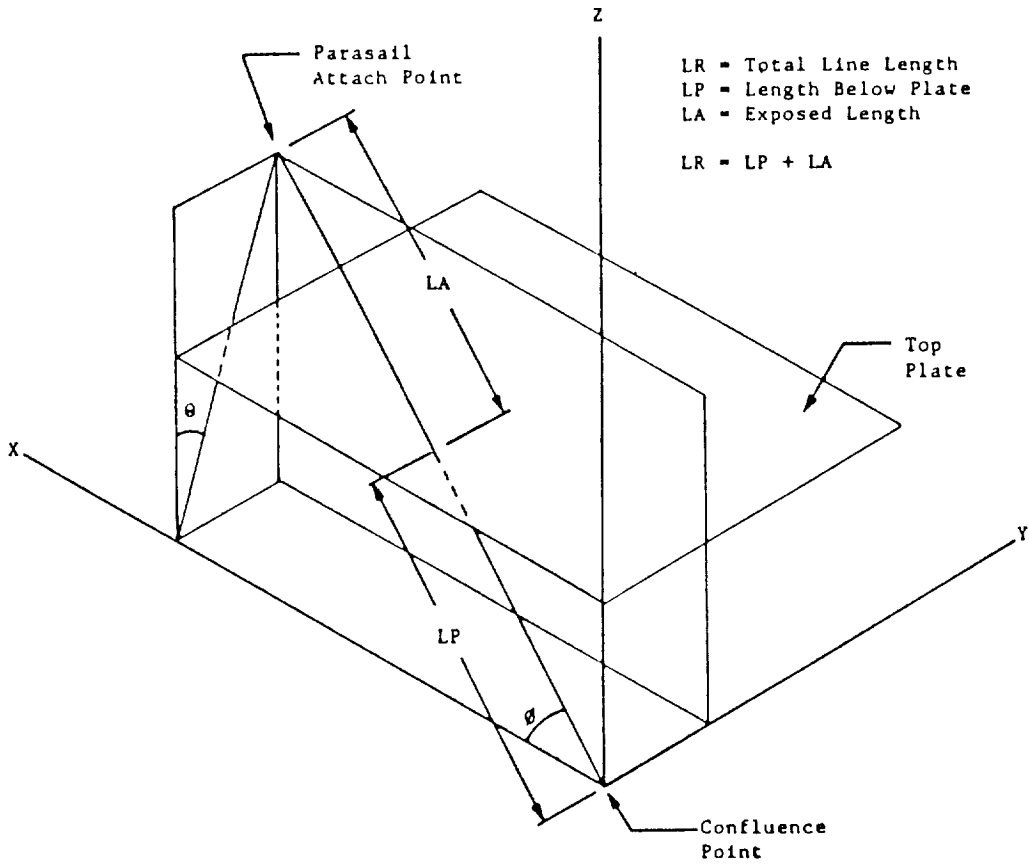


FIGURE 5.3-4, LINE LENGTH NOMENCLATURE

5.3.3 Drag Coefficient Results

Drag coefficients were calculated using equations derived in Section 5.3.2. The results for C_{D1} , C_{D2} and C_{D3} can be found in Tables 5.3-6, 5.3-7 and 5.3-8 respectively. The total C_D 's for the lines were found to be the following:

$$C_{D2T} = 1.73709 \quad (\text{based on } A_{\text{ref}2})$$

$$C_{D3T} = 0.15326 \quad (\text{based on } A_{\text{ref}3})$$

5.3.4 Lift Coefficient Estimate

A C_L for the suspension lines also had to be determined for comparison purposes. The same Cross Flow principle found in Fluid Dynamic Drag (Hoerner 1965)² is used. Figure 5.3-3 depicts the nomenclature for the Cross Flow Principle, and Figure 5.3-5 depicts the geometry for determining C_L . The following set of equations are used in calculating C_L :

$$C_{L1} = 1.10 \sin^2(\phi) * \cos(\phi) * \cos(\theta) \quad A_{\text{ref}} = A_{\text{ref}1}$$

$$C_{L2} = C_{L1} * A_{\text{ref}1}/A_{\text{ref}2} \quad A_{\text{ref}} = A_{\text{ref}2}$$

$$C_{L3} = C_{L2} * A_{\text{ref}2}/A_{\text{ref}3} \quad A_{\text{ref}} = A_{\text{ref}3}$$

where C_{L1} is the Lift Coefficient based on each line's reference area, C_{L2} with Lift Coefficient based on the total line reference area (105.87 ft²), C_{L3} the Lift Coefficient based on the parafoil reference area (1200 ft²), ϕ is the angle of attack, and θ is the rotation angle in the YZ plane. Table 5.3-1 lists the values calculated for the angle ϕ , Table 5.3-9 the values for angle θ , and Table 5.3-3 the values for $A_{\text{ref}1}$.

In the equations above the line diameter, D , was assumed to be 4.458×10^{-3} ft, or the average diameter of the lines under load. In determining the length, L , only exposed the line length discussed in Section 5.3.2 was used.

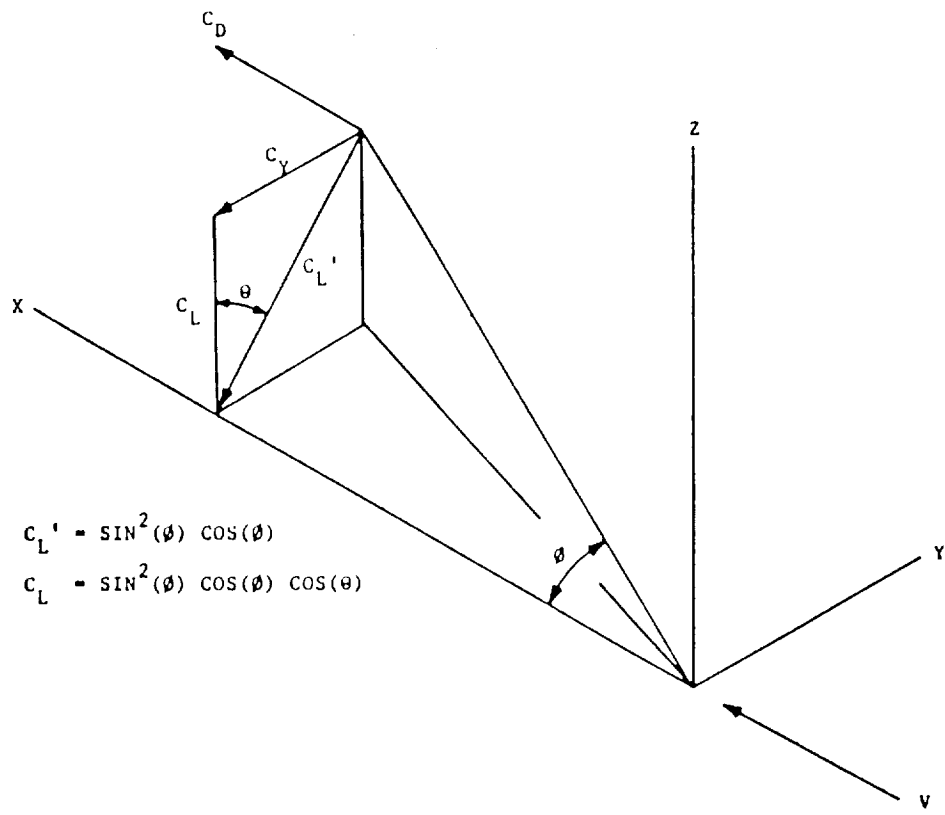


FIGURE 5.3-5, LIFT COEFFICIENT GEOMETRY

5.3.5 Lift Coefficient Results

Lift coefficients were calculated using equations developed in section 5.3.4. The results for C_{L1} , C_{L2} and C_{L3} can be found in Tables 5.3-10, 5.3-11 and 5.3-12 respectively.

The total C_L 's for the lines were found to be the following:

$$C_{L2T} = -0.66988 \text{ (based on } A_{ref2}\text{)}$$

$$C_{L3T} = -0.05910 \text{ (based on } A_{ref3}\text{)}$$

NOTE: The negative sign reflects that the line lift acts in the opposite direction of parafoil lift.

5.3.6 Comparison to Test Data

To determine the percentage of drag due to the lines a test point from the wind tunnel was selected having a similar set of parafoil attitude conditions. Shown in Figure 5.3-6 is the selected point with an $\alpha_p = 0.2$ and an L/D of 2.93. As the figure shows:

$$C_D = 0.315895$$

and for the lines:

$$C_{D3T} = 0.15236$$

Therefore:

$$C_D \text{ Lines} = 48.5\% \text{ of total drag}$$

In determining the percentage of lift due to the lines, the same test condition shown in Figure 5.3-6 was used. As the figure shows:

$$C_L = 0.927782$$

and for the lines:

$$C_{L3T} = -0.05910$$

Therefore:

$$C_L \text{ Lines} = 6.4\% \text{ of total Lift (negative sense)}$$

```

RUN 4 POINT 0 ACQUIRED 9/12/88 AT 17:33: 1 DATE PRINTED 10/13/88 TIME PRINTED 15:32:03 CONF 1.0 VEM 3
TUNNEL CONDITIONS
-----
PRESSURES TEMPERATURES VELOCITIES MISCELLANEOUS
BARO 14.0040 TT 62.8 VKTS 42.01 RH 88.7 | ALPHAP 0.20 | XCP 3.887 1 -0.1 1 0.0
PT 0.0100 MTUN 0.0042 RHO .233847E-02 | JPHI 93.01 | DISTANCES 2 -1.1 2 -0.2
PS 0.0304 PHI 80.80 LPOT 21.000 CTL1 0.053
Q 0.0403 THETA 85.35 CTL2 0.002
DELTAP 45.03

TETHER LINES
-----
1 -0.2 2 -0.5 3 0.0 4 -0.1 -0.1 3 0.0 4 0.0

RISERS
-----
1 21.3 5 10.4 9 43.7 13 32.9 17 10.4 | 1 3.5 5 3.0 9 7.2 13 5.4 17 3.0
2 22.1 6 36.0 10 126.0 14 36.2 18 13.1 | 2 3.0 6 6.0 10 20.9 14 6.0 18 2.2
3 27.2 7 32.0 11 47.9 15 23.9 19 11.5 | 3 4.5 7 5.4 11 7.0 15 3.9 19 1.0
4 34.3 8 0.8 12 43.0 16 15.9 20 6.1 | 4 5.7 8 1.1 12 7.1 16 2.6 20 0.0

OWIND TUNNEL BALANCE LOADS AND COEFFICIENTS -- MODEL
-----
LIFTU 0732. PITCHU -013. LIFTC 0732. PITCHC -013. L/D 2.937 | CL 0.927782 | CMY -0.005501
DRAGU 2292. YAWU -130. DRAGC 2292. YAWC -130. DELMCG 8230.58 | CD 0.315895 | CMZ -0.000200
SIDEU -156. ROLLU -517. SIDE C -156. ROLLC -517. | CY -0.021501 | CMX -0.001107

```

FIGURE 5.3-6, WIND TUNNEL TEST CASE

Chordwise Riser Line No.

Spanwise Riser Line No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	0.21179	0.21262	0.21350	0.21444	0.21543	0.21648	0.21757	0.21872	0.21991	0.22116
2	0.21179	0.21262	0.21350	0.21444	0.21543	0.21648	0.21757	0.21872	0.21991	0.22116
3	0.21179	0.21262	0.21350	0.21444	0.21543	0.21648	0.21757	0.21872	0.21991	0.22116
4	0.21167	0.21250	0.21339	0.21432	0.21532	0.21636	0.21745	0.21860	0.21979	0.22104
5	0.21167	0.21250	0.21339	0.21432	0.21532	0.21636	0.21745	0.21860	0.21979	0.22104
6	0.21167	0.21250	0.21339	0.21432	0.21532	0.21636	0.21745	0.21860	0.21979	0.22104
7	0.21134	0.21217	0.21306	0.21400	0.21499	0.21603	0.21712	0.21827	0.21946	0.22070
8	0.21134	0.21217	0.21306	0.21400	0.21499	0.21603	0.21712	0.21827	0.21946	0.22070
9	0.21134	0.21217	0.21306	0.21400	0.21499	0.21603	0.21712	0.21827	0.21946	0.22070
10	0.21080	0.21163	0.21251	0.21345	0.21444	0.21548	0.21657	0.21771	0.21891	0.22015
11	0.21080	0.21163	0.21251	0.21345	0.21444	0.21548	0.21657	0.21771	0.21891	0.22015
12	0.21080	0.21163	0.21251	0.21345	0.21444	0.21548	0.21657	0.21771	0.21891	0.22015
13	0.21004	0.21086	0.21174	0.21268	0.21366	0.21470	0.21579	0.21693	0.21812	0.21936
14	0.21004	0.21086	0.21174	0.21268	0.21366	0.21470	0.21579	0.21693	0.21812	0.21936
15	0.21004	0.21086	0.21174	0.21268	0.21366	0.21470	0.21579	0.21693	0.21812	0.21936
16	0.20903	0.20985	0.21073	0.21166	0.21265	0.21368	0.21476	0.21590	0.21708	0.21832
17	0.20903	0.20985	0.21073	0.21166	0.21265	0.21368	0.21476	0.21590	0.21708	0.21832
18	0.20903	0.20985	0.21073	0.21166	0.21265	0.21368	0.21476	0.21590	0.21708	0.21832
19	0.20776	0.20858	0.20946	0.21038	0.21136	0.21239	0.21347	0.21460	0.21578	0.21701
20	0.20776	0.20858	0.20946	0.21038	0.21136	0.21239	0.21347	0.21460	0.21578	0.21701
21	0.20776	0.20858	0.20946	0.21038	0.21136	0.21239	0.21347	0.21460	0.21578	0.21701
22	0.20620	0.20702	0.20789	0.20881	0.20978	0.21081	0.21188	0.21301	0.21418	0.21540
23	0.20620	0.20702	0.20789	0.20881	0.20978	0.21081	0.21188	0.21301	0.21418	0.21540
24	0.20620	0.20702	0.20789	0.20881	0.20978	0.21081	0.21188	0.21301	0.21418	0.21540

Spanwise Riser Line No.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	0.22245	0.22379	0.22518	0.22661	0.22809	0.22961	0.23118	0.23279	0.23443	0.23612
2	0.22245	0.22379	0.22518	0.22661	0.22809	0.22961	0.23118	0.23279	0.23443	0.23612
3	0.22245	0.22379	0.22518	0.22661	0.22809	0.22961	0.23118	0.23279	0.23443	0.23612
4	0.22233	0.22367	0.22506	0.22649	0.22797	0.22949	0.23105	0.23260	0.23431	0.23600
5	0.22233	0.22367	0.22506	0.22649	0.22797	0.22949	0.23105	0.23260	0.23431	0.23600
6	0.22233	0.22367	0.22506	0.22649	0.22797	0.22949	0.23105	0.23260	0.23431	0.23600
7	0.22199	0.22333	0.22472	0.22615	0.22762	0.22914	0.23071	0.23231	0.23396	0.23564
8	0.22199	0.22333	0.22472	0.22615	0.22762	0.22914	0.23071	0.23231	0.23396	0.23564
9	0.22199	0.22333	0.22472	0.22615	0.22762	0.22914	0.23071	0.23231	0.23396	0.23564
10	0.22144	0.22277	0.22415	0.22558	0.22705	0.22857	0.23013	0.23173	0.23337	0.23500
11	0.22144	0.22277	0.22415	0.22558	0.22705	0.22857	0.23013	0.23173	0.23337	0.23500
12	0.22144	0.22277	0.22415	0.22558	0.22705	0.22857	0.23013	0.23173	0.23337	0.23500
13	0.22064	0.22197	0.22335	0.22478	0.22624	0.22776	0.22931	0.23091	0.23254	0.23422
14	0.22064	0.22197	0.22335	0.22478	0.22624	0.22776	0.22931	0.23091	0.23254	0.23422
15	0.22064	0.22197	0.22335	0.22478	0.22624	0.22776	0.22931	0.23091	0.23254	0.23422
16	0.21960	0.22093	0.22230	0.22372	0.22518	0.22669	0.22823	0.22982	0.23146	0.23313
17	0.21960	0.22093	0.22230	0.22372	0.22518	0.22669	0.22823	0.22982	0.23146	0.23313
18	0.21960	0.22093	0.22230	0.22372	0.22518	0.22669	0.22823	0.22982	0.23146	0.23313
19	0.21828	0.21960	0.22097	0.22238	0.22384	0.22534	0.22688	0.22840	0.23000	0.23174
20	0.21828	0.21960	0.22097	0.22238	0.22384	0.22534	0.22688	0.22840	0.23000	0.23174
21	0.21828	0.21960	0.22097	0.22238	0.22384	0.22534	0.22688	0.22840	0.23000	0.23174
22	0.21667	0.21798	0.21934	0.22074	0.22219	0.22368	0.22521	0.22678	0.22840	0.23005
23	0.21667	0.21798	0.21934	0.22074	0.22219	0.22368	0.22521	0.22678	0.22840	0.23005
24	0.21667	0.21798	0.21934	0.22074	0.22219	0.22368	0.22521	0.22678	0.22840	0.23005

TABLE 5.3-8, AREF1 (LINE REFERENCE AREA), ft²

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

Chordwise Riser Line No.

Spanwise Riser Line No.		Chordwise Riser Line No.									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	11.88099	11.93558	11.99317	12.05366	12.11707	12.18329	12.25233	12.32409	12.39855	12.47570	
2	11.88099	11.93558	11.99317	12.05366	12.11707	12.18329	12.25233	12.32409	12.39855	12.47570	
3	11.88099	11.93558	11.99317	12.05366	12.11707	12.18329	12.25233	12.32409	12.39855	12.47570	
4	11.90715	11.96182	12.01945	12.08004	12.14352	12.20982	12.27896	12.35085	12.42541	12.50266	
5	11.90715	11.96182	12.01945	12.08004	12.14352	12.20982	12.27896	12.35085	12.42541	12.50266	
6	11.90715	11.96182	12.01945	12.08004	12.14352	12.20982	12.27896	12.35085	12.42541	12.50266	
7	11.98018	12.03503	12.09285	12.15366	12.21734	12.28392	12.35330	12.42547	12.50038	12.57792	
8	11.98018	12.03503	12.09285	12.15366	12.21734	12.28392	12.35330	12.42547	12.50038	12.57792	
9	11.98018	12.03503	12.09285	12.15366	12.21734	12.28392	12.35330	12.42547	12.50038	12.57792	
10	12.10148	12.15660	12.21478	12.27591	12.33999	12.40700	12.47683	12.54945	12.62487	12.70296	
11	12.10148	12.15660	12.21478	12.27591	12.33999	12.40700	12.47683	12.54945	12.62487	12.70296	
12	12.10148	12.15660	12.21478	12.27591	12.33999	12.40700	12.47683	12.54945	12.62487	12.70296	
13	12.27345	12.32898	12.38761	12.44925	12.51387	12.58147	12.65192	12.72522	12.80136	12.88021	
14	12.27345	12.32898	12.38761	12.44925	12.51387	12.58147	12.65192	12.72522	12.80136	12.88021	
15	12.27345	12.32898	12.38761	12.44925	12.51387	12.58147	12.65192	12.72522	12.80136	12.88021	
16	12.49949	12.55557	12.61478	12.67707	12.74242	12.81080	12.88209	12.95629	13.03334	13.11320	
17	12.49949	12.55557	12.61478	12.67707	12.74242	12.81080	12.88209	12.95629	13.03334	13.11320	
18	12.49949	12.55557	12.61478	12.67707	12.74242	12.81080	12.88209	12.95629	13.03334	13.11320	
19	12.78432	12.84109	12.90104	12.96418	13.03042	13.09976	13.17209	13.24742	13.32569	13.40678	
20	12.78432	12.84109	12.90104	12.96418	13.03042	13.09976	13.17209	13.24742	13.32569	13.40678	
21	12.78432	12.84109	12.90104	12.96418	13.03042	13.09976	13.17209	13.24742	13.32569	13.40678	
22	13.13417	13.19178	13.25266	13.31683	13.38421	13.45472	13.52837	13.60505	13.68477	13.76746	
23	13.13417	13.19178	13.25266	13.31683	13.38421	13.45472	13.52837	13.60505	13.68477	13.76746	
24	13.13417	13.19178	13.25266	13.31683	13.38421	13.45472	13.52837	13.60505	13.68477	13.76746	

Spanwise Riser Line No.		Chordwise Riser Line No.									
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	12.55542	12.63773	12.72250	12.80972	12.89940	12.99138	13.08572	13.18226	13.28106	13.38197	
2	12.55542	12.63773	12.72250	12.80972	12.89940	12.99138	13.08572	13.18226	13.28106	13.38197	
3	12.55542	12.63773	12.72250	12.80972	12.89940	12.99138	13.08572	13.18226	13.28106	13.38197	
4	12.58253	12.66495	12.74985	12.83725	12.92706	13.01918	13.11366	13.21041	13.30931	13.41043	
5	12.58253	12.66495	12.74985	12.83725	12.92706	13.01918	13.11366	13.21041	13.30931	13.41043	
6	12.58253	12.66495	12.74985	12.83725	12.92706	13.01918	13.11366	13.21041	13.30931	13.41043	
7	12.65813	12.74088	12.82619	12.91399	13.00416	13.09676	13.19164	13.28885	13.38823	13.48984	
8	12.65813	12.74088	12.82619	12.91399	13.00416	13.09676	13.19164	13.28885	13.38823	13.48984	
9	12.65813	12.74088	12.82619	12.91399	13.00416	13.09676	13.19164	13.28885	13.38823	13.48984	
10	12.78371	12.86706	12.95300	13.04141	13.13228	13.22559	13.32121	13.41914	13.51937	13.62175	
11	12.78371	12.86706	12.95300	13.04141	13.13228	13.22559	13.32121	13.41914	13.51937	13.62175	
12	12.78371	12.86706	12.95300	13.04141	13.13228	13.22559	13.32121	13.41914	13.51937	13.62175	
13	12.96175	13.04594	13.13277	13.22210	13.31393	13.40824	13.50490	13.60390	13.70523	13.80876	
14	12.96175	13.04594	13.13277	13.22210	13.31393	13.40824	13.50490	13.60390	13.70523	13.80876	
15	12.96175	13.04594	13.13277	13.22210	13.31393	13.40824	13.50490	13.60390	13.70523	13.80876	
16	13.19580	13.28111	13.36906	13.45961	13.55271	13.64834	13.74637	13.84679	13.94955	14.05459	
17	13.19580	13.28111	13.36906	13.45961	13.55271	13.64834	13.74637	13.84679	13.94955	14.05459	
18	13.19580	13.28111	13.36906	13.45961	13.55271	13.64834	13.74637	13.84679	13.94955	14.05459	
19	13.49074	13.57742	13.66687	13.75897	13.85364	13.95091	14.05064	13.98661	14.25745	14.36442	
20	13.49074	13.57742	13.66687	13.75897	13.85364	13.95091	14.05064	13.98661	14.25745	14.36442	
21	13.49074	13.57742	13.66687	13.75897	13.85364	13.95091	14.05064	13.98661	14.25745	14.36442	
22	13.85301	13.94145	14.03269	14.12663	14.22330	14.32256	14.42445	14.52887	14.63570	14.74501	
23	13.85301	13.94145	14.03269	14.12663	14.22330	14.32256	14.42445	14.52887	14.63570	14.74501	
24	13.85301	13.94145	14.03269	14.12663	14.22330	14.32256	14.42445	14.52887	14.63570	14.74501	

TABLE 5.3-10, LP (LENGTH OF CONFLUENCE POINT TO TOP PLATE), ft

ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR QUALITY

Chordwise Riser Line No.

Spanwise Riser Line No.		Chordwise Riser Line No.									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	47.50714	47.69351	47.89203	48.10202	48.32505	48.55923	48.80492	49.06201	49.33030	49.60957	
2	47.50714	47.69351	47.89203	48.10202	48.32505	48.55923	48.80492	49.06201	49.33030	49.60957	
3	47.50714	47.69351	47.89203	48.10202	48.32505	48.55923	48.80492	49.06201	49.33030	49.60957	
4	47.48098	47.66726	47.86575	48.07624	48.29859	48.53269	48.77829	49.03526	49.30345	49.58261	
5	47.48098	47.66726	47.86575	48.07624	48.29859	48.53269	48.77829	49.03526	49.30345	49.58261	
6	47.48098	47.66726	47.86575	48.07624	48.29859	48.53269	48.77829	49.03526	49.30345	49.58261	
7	47.40795	47.59406	47.79235	48.00262	48.22478	48.45859	48.70396	48.96063	49.22848	49.50735	
8	47.40795	47.59406	47.79235	48.00262	48.22478	48.45859	48.70396	48.96063	49.22848	49.50735	
9	47.40795	47.59406	47.79235	48.00262	48.22478	48.45859	48.70396	48.96063	49.22848	49.50735	
10	47.28665	47.47248	47.67042	47.88036	48.10213	48.33551	48.58043	48.83665	49.10398	49.38231	
11	47.28665	47.47248	47.67042	47.88036	48.10213	48.33551	48.58043	48.83665	49.10398	49.38231	
12	47.28665	47.47248	47.67042	47.88036	48.10213	48.33551	48.58043	48.83665	49.10398	49.38231	
13	47.11468	47.30010	47.49759	47.70703	47.92825	48.16105	48.40533	48.66088	48.92750	49.20506	
14	47.11468	47.30010	47.49759	47.70703	47.92825	48.16105	48.40533	48.66088	48.92750	49.20506	
15	47.11468	47.30010	47.49759	47.70703	47.92825	48.16105	48.40533	48.66088	48.92750	49.20506	
16	46.88864	47.07352	47.27042	47.47920	47.69970	47.93172	48.17516	48.42982	48.69552	48.97208	
17	46.88864	47.07352	47.27042	47.47920	47.69970	47.93172	48.17516	48.42982	48.69552	48.97208	
18	46.88864	47.07352	47.27042	47.47920	47.69970	47.93172	48.17516	48.42982	48.69552	48.97208	
19	46.60381	46.78800	46.98416	47.19209	47.41170	47.64276	47.88517	48.13869	48.40317	48.67849	
20	46.60381	46.78800	46.98416	47.19209	47.41170	47.64276	47.88517	48.13869	48.40317	48.67849	
21	46.60381	46.78800	46.98416	47.19209	47.41170	47.64276	47.88517	48.13869	48.40317	48.67849	
22	46.25396	46.43730	46.63254	46.83945	47.05791	47.28780	47.52888	47.78106	48.04408	48.31781	
23	46.25396	46.43730	46.63254	46.83945	47.05791	47.28780	47.52888	47.78106	48.04408	48.31781	
24	46.25396	46.43730	46.63254	46.83945	47.05791	47.28780	47.52888	47.78106	48.04408	48.31781	

Spanwise Riser Line No.		Chordwise Riser Line No.									
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	49.89970	50.20042	50.51104	50.83312	51.16461	51.50602	51.85705	52.21761	52.58741	52.96634	
2	49.89970	50.20042	50.51104	50.83312	51.16461	51.50602	51.85705	52.21761	52.58741	52.96634	
3	49.89970	50.20042	50.51104	50.83312	51.16461	51.50602	51.85705	52.21761	52.58741	52.96634	
4	49.87259	50.17320	50.48429	50.80559	51.13695	51.47822	51.82911	52.18947	52.55916	52.93788	
5	49.87259	50.17320	50.48429	50.80559	51.13695	51.47822	51.82911	52.18947	52.55916	52.93788	
6	49.87259	50.17320	50.48429	50.80559	51.13695	51.47822	51.82911	52.18947	52.55916	52.93788	
7	49.79698	50.09727	50.40795	50.72885	51.05984	51.40063	51.75113	52.11103	52.48024	52.85847	
8	49.79698	50.09727	50.40795	50.72885	51.05984	51.40063	51.75113	52.11103	52.48024	52.85847	
9	49.79698	50.09727	50.40795	50.72885	51.05984	51.40063	51.75113	52.11103	52.48024	52.85847	
10	49.67141	49.97109	50.28114	50.60143	50.93173	51.27181	51.62156	51.98074	52.34910	52.72656	
11	49.67141	49.97109	50.28114	50.60143	50.93173	51.27181	51.62156	51.98074	52.34910	52.72656	
12	49.67141	49.97109	50.28114	50.60143	50.93173	51.27181	51.62156	51.98074	52.34910	52.72656	
13	49.49336	49.79221	50.10137	50.42074	50.75008	51.08916	51.43787	51.79598	52.16324	52.53955	
14	49.49336	49.79221	50.10137	50.42074	50.75008	51.08916	51.43787	51.79598	52.16324	52.53955	
15	49.49336	49.79221	50.10137	50.42074	50.75008	51.08916	51.43787	51.79598	52.16324	52.53955	
16	49.25931	49.55704	49.86508	50.18323	50.51130	50.84906	51.19640	51.55308	51.91892	52.29372	
17	49.25931	49.55704	49.86508	50.18323	50.51130	50.84906	51.19640	51.55308	51.91892	52.29372	
18	49.25931	49.55704	49.86508	50.18323	50.51130	50.84906	51.19640	51.55308	51.91892	52.29372	
19	48.96438	49.26073	49.56727	49.88387	50.21037	50.54648	50.89213	51.24326	51.61102	51.98389	
20	48.96438	49.26073	49.56727	49.88387	50.21037	50.54648	50.89213	51.24326	51.61102	51.98389	
21	48.96438	49.26073	49.56727	49.88387	50.21037	50.54648	50.89213	51.24326	51.61102	51.98389	
22	48.60211	48.89670	49.20145	49.51021	49.84071	50.17484	50.51832	50.87101	51.23276	51.60330	
23	48.60211	48.89670	49.20145	49.51021	49.84071	50.17484	50.51832	50.87101	51.23276	51.60330	
24	48.60211	48.89670	49.20145	49.51021	49.84071	50.17484	50.51832	50.87101	51.23276	51.60330	

TABLE 5.3-11, LA (EXPOSED LENGTH), ft

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

Chordwise Riser Line No.

		Chordwise Riser Line No.									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Spanwise Riser Line No.	1	1.00831	0.99614	0.98341	0.97018	0.95648	0.94236	0.92786	0.91303	0.89790	0.88253
	2	1.00831	0.99614	0.98341	0.97018	0.95648	0.94236	0.92786	0.91303	0.89790	0.88253
	3	1.00831	0.99614	0.98341	0.97018	0.95648	0.94236	0.92786	0.91303	0.89790	0.88253
	4	1.00831	0.99614	0.98341	0.97018	0.95648	0.94236	0.92786	0.91303	0.89790	0.88253
	5	1.00831	0.99614	0.98341	0.97018	0.95648	0.94236	0.92786	0.91303	0.89790	0.88253
	6	1.00831	0.99614	0.98341	0.97018	0.95648	0.94236	0.92786	0.91303	0.89790	0.88253
	7	1.00831	0.99614	0.98341	0.97018	0.95648	0.94236	0.92786	0.91303	0.89790	0.88253
	8	1.00831	0.99614	0.98341	0.97018	0.95648	0.94236	0.92786	0.91303	0.89790	0.88253
	9	1.00831	0.99614	0.98341	0.97018	0.95648	0.94236	0.92786	0.91303	0.89790	0.88253
	10	1.00831	0.99614	0.98341	0.97018	0.95648	0.94236	0.92786	0.91303	0.89790	0.88253
	11	1.00831	0.99614	0.98341	0.97018	0.95648	0.94236	0.92786	0.91303	0.89790	0.88253
	12	1.00831	0.99614	0.98341	0.97018	0.95648	0.94236	0.92786	0.91303	0.89790	0.88253
	13	1.00831	0.99614	0.98341	0.97018	0.95648	0.94236	0.92786	0.91303	0.89790	0.88253
	14	1.00831	0.99614	0.98341	0.97018	0.95648	0.94236	0.92786	0.91303	0.89790	0.88253
	15	1.00831	0.99614	0.98341	0.97018	0.95648	0.94236	0.92786	0.91303	0.89790	0.88253
	16	1.00831	0.99614	0.98341	0.97018	0.95648	0.94236	0.92786	0.91303	0.89790	0.88253
	17	1.00831	0.99614	0.98341	0.97018	0.95648	0.94236	0.92786	0.91303	0.89790	0.88253
	18	1.00831	0.99614	0.98341	0.97018	0.95648	0.94236	0.92786	0.91303	0.89790	0.88253
	19	1.00831	0.99614	0.98341	0.97018	0.95648	0.94236	0.92786	0.91303	0.89790	0.88253
	20	1.00831	0.99614	0.98341	0.97018	0.95648	0.94236	0.92786	0.91303	0.89790	0.88253
	21	1.00831	0.99614	0.98341	0.97018	0.95648	0.94236	0.92786	0.91303	0.89790	0.88253
	22	1.00831	0.99614	0.98341	0.97018	0.95648	0.94236	0.92786	0.91303	0.89790	0.88253
	23	1.00831	0.99614	0.98341	0.97018	0.95648	0.94236	0.92786	0.91303	0.89790	0.88253
	24	1.00831	0.99614	0.98341	0.97018	0.95648	0.94236	0.92786	0.91303	0.89790	0.88253
Spanwise Riser Line No.	11	0.86694	0.85119	0.83530	0.81931	0.80325	0.78717	0.77109	0.75503	0.73903	0.72311
	2	0.86694	0.85119	0.83530	0.81931	0.80325	0.78717	0.77109	0.75503	0.73903	0.72311
	3	0.86694	0.85119	0.83530	0.81931	0.80325	0.78717	0.77109	0.75503	0.73903	0.72311
	4	0.86694	0.85119	0.83530	0.81931	0.80325	0.78717	0.77109	0.75503	0.73903	0.72311
	5	0.86694	0.85119	0.83530	0.81931	0.80325	0.78717	0.77109	0.75503	0.73903	0.72311
	6	0.86694	0.85119	0.83530	0.81931	0.80325	0.78717	0.77109	0.75503	0.73903	0.72311
	7	0.86694	0.85119	0.83530	0.81931	0.80325	0.78717	0.77109	0.75503	0.73903	0.72311
	8	0.86694	0.85119	0.83530	0.81931	0.80325	0.78717	0.77109	0.75503	0.73903	0.72311
	9	0.86694	0.85119	0.83530	0.81931	0.80325	0.78717	0.77109	0.75503	0.73903	0.72311
	10	0.86694	0.85119	0.83530	0.81931	0.80325	0.78717	0.77109	0.75503	0.73903	0.72311
	11	0.86694	0.85119	0.83530	0.81931	0.80325	0.78717	0.77109	0.75503	0.73903	0.72311
	12	0.86694	0.85119	0.83530	0.81931	0.80325	0.78717	0.77109	0.75503	0.73903	0.72311
	13	0.86694	0.85119	0.83530	0.81931	0.80325	0.78717	0.77109	0.75503	0.73903	0.72311
	14	0.86694	0.85119	0.83530	0.81931	0.80325	0.78717	0.77109	0.75503	0.73903	0.72311
	15	0.86694	0.85119	0.83530	0.81931	0.80325	0.78717	0.77109	0.75503	0.73903	0.72311
	16	0.86694	0.85119	0.83530	0.81931	0.80325	0.78717	0.77109	0.75503	0.73903	0.72311
	17	0.86694	0.85119	0.83530	0.81931	0.80325	0.78717	0.77109	0.75503	0.73903	0.72311
	18	0.86694	0.85119	0.83530	0.81931	0.80325	0.78717	0.77109	0.75503	0.73903	0.72311
	19	0.86694	0.85119	0.83530	0.81931	0.80325	0.78717	0.77109	0.75503	0.73903	0.72311
	20	0.86694	0.85119	0.83530	0.81931	0.80325	0.78717	0.77109	0.75503	0.73903	0.72311
	21	0.86694	0.85119	0.83530	0.81931	0.80325	0.78717	0.77109	0.75503	0.73903	0.72311
	22	0.86694	0.85119	0.83530	0.81931	0.80325	0.78717	0.77109	0.75503	0.73903	0.72311
	23	0.86694	0.85119	0.83530	0.81931	0.80325	0.78717	0.77109	0.75503	0.73903	0.72311
	24	0.86694	0.85119	0.83530	0.81931	0.80325	0.78717	0.77109	0.75503	0.73903	0.72311

TABLE 5.3-12, CDI (DRAG COEFFICIENT BASED ON INDIVIDUAL REF AREA)

ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR QUALITY

Chordwise Riser Line No.

		Chordwise Riser Line No.									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Spanwise Riser Line No.	1	0.00202	0.00200	0.00198	0.00197	0.00195	0.00193	0.00191	0.00189	0.00187	0.00184
	2	0.00202	0.00200	0.00198	0.00197	0.00195	0.00193	0.00191	0.00189	0.00187	0.00184
	3	0.00202	0.00200	0.00198	0.00197	0.00195	0.00193	0.00191	0.00189	0.00187	0.00184
	4	0.00202	0.00200	0.00198	0.00196	0.00195	0.00193	0.00191	0.00189	0.00186	0.00184
	5	0.00202	0.00200	0.00198	0.00196	0.00195	0.00193	0.00191	0.00189	0.00186	0.00184
	6	0.00202	0.00200	0.00198	0.00196	0.00195	0.00193	0.00191	0.00189	0.00186	0.00184
	7	0.00201	0.00200	0.00198	0.00196	0.00194	0.00192	0.00190	0.00188	0.00186	0.00184
	8	0.00201	0.00200	0.00198	0.00196	0.00194	0.00192	0.00190	0.00188	0.00186	0.00184
	9	0.00201	0.00200	0.00198	0.00196	0.00194	0.00192	0.00190	0.00188	0.00186	0.00184
	10	0.00201	0.00199	0.00197	0.00196	0.00194	0.00192	0.00190	0.00188	0.00186	0.00184
	11	0.00201	0.00199	0.00197	0.00196	0.00194	0.00192	0.00190	0.00188	0.00186	0.00184
	12	0.00201	0.00199	0.00197	0.00196	0.00194	0.00192	0.00190	0.00188	0.00186	0.00184
	13	0.00200	0.00198	0.00197	0.00195	0.00193	0.00191	0.00189	0.00187	0.00185	0.00183
	14	0.00200	0.00198	0.00197	0.00195	0.00193	0.00191	0.00189	0.00187	0.00185	0.00183
	15	0.00200	0.00198	0.00197	0.00195	0.00193	0.00191	0.00189	0.00187	0.00185	0.00183
	16	0.00199	0.00197	0.00196	0.00194	0.00192	0.00190	0.00188	0.00186	0.00184	0.00182
	17	0.00199	0.00197	0.00196	0.00194	0.00192	0.00190	0.00188	0.00186	0.00184	0.00182
	18	0.00199	0.00197	0.00196	0.00194	0.00192	0.00190	0.00188	0.00186	0.00184	0.00182
	19	0.00198	0.00196	0.00195	0.00193	0.00191	0.00189	0.00187	0.00185	0.00183	0.00181
	20	0.00198	0.00196	0.00195	0.00193	0.00191	0.00189	0.00187	0.00185	0.00183	0.00181
	21	0.00198	0.00196	0.00195	0.00193	0.00191	0.00189	0.00187	0.00185	0.00183	0.00181
	22	0.00196	0.00195	0.00193	0.00191	0.00190	0.00188	0.00186	0.00184	0.00182	0.00180
	23	0.00196	0.00195	0.00193	0.00191	0.00190	0.00188	0.00186	0.00184	0.00182	0.00180
	24	0.00196	0.00195	0.00193	0.00191	0.00190	0.00188	0.00186	0.00184	0.00182	0.00180
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Spanwise Riser Line No.	1	0.00182	0.00180	0.00178	0.00175	0.00173	0.00171	0.00168	0.00166	0.00164	0.00161
	2	0.00182	0.00180	0.00178	0.00175	0.00173	0.00171	0.00168	0.00166	0.00164	0.00161
	3	0.00182	0.00180	0.00178	0.00175	0.00173	0.00171	0.00168	0.00166	0.00164	0.00161
	4	0.00182	0.00180	0.00178	0.00175	0.00173	0.00171	0.00168	0.00166	0.00164	0.00161
	5	0.00182	0.00180	0.00178	0.00175	0.00173	0.00171	0.00168	0.00166	0.00164	0.00161
	6	0.00182	0.00180	0.00178	0.00175	0.00173	0.00171	0.00168	0.00166	0.00164	0.00161
	7	0.00182	0.00180	0.00177	0.00175	0.00173	0.00170	0.00168	0.00166	0.00163	0.00161
	8	0.00182	0.00180	0.00177	0.00175	0.00173	0.00170	0.00168	0.00166	0.00163	0.00161
	9	0.00182	0.00180	0.00177	0.00175	0.00173	0.00170	0.00168	0.00166	0.00163	0.00161
	10	0.00181	0.00179	0.00177	0.00175	0.00172	0.00170	0.00168	0.00165	0.00163	0.00161
	11	0.00181	0.00179	0.00177	0.00175	0.00172	0.00170	0.00168	0.00165	0.00163	0.00161
	12	0.00181	0.00178	0.00176	0.00174	0.00172	0.00169	0.00167	0.00165	0.00162	0.00160
	13	0.00181	0.00178	0.00176	0.00174	0.00172	0.00169	0.00167	0.00165	0.00162	0.00160
	14	0.00181	0.00178	0.00176	0.00174	0.00172	0.00169	0.00167	0.00165	0.00162	0.00160
	15	0.00181	0.00178	0.00176	0.00174	0.00172	0.00169	0.00167	0.00165	0.00162	0.00160
	16	0.00180	0.00178	0.00175	0.00173	0.00171	0.00169	0.00166	0.00164	0.00162	0.00159
	17	0.00180	0.00178	0.00175	0.00173	0.00171	0.00169	0.00166	0.00164	0.00162	0.00159
	18	0.00180	0.00178	0.00175	0.00173	0.00171	0.00169	0.00166	0.00164	0.00162	0.00159
	19	0.00179	0.00177	0.00174	0.00172	0.00170	0.00168	0.00165	0.00163	0.00161	0.00158
	20	0.00179	0.00177	0.00174	0.00172	0.00170	0.00168	0.00165	0.00163	0.00161	0.00158
	21	0.00179	0.00177	0.00174	0.00172	0.00170	0.00168	0.00165	0.00163	0.00161	0.00158
	22	0.00177	0.00175	0.00173	0.00171	0.00169	0.00166	0.00164	0.00162	0.00159	0.00157
	23	0.00177	0.00175	0.00173	0.00171	0.00169	0.00166	0.00164	0.00162	0.00159	0.00157
	24	0.00177	0.00175	0.00173	0.00171	0.00169	0.00166	0.00164	0.00162	0.00159	0.00157

TABLE 5.3-13, CD2 (DRAG COEFFICIENT BASED ON TOTAL LINE REF AREA)

ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR QUALITY

Chordwise Riser Line No.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Spanwise Riser Line No. 1	-0.24641	-0.26040	-0.27382	-0.28666	-0.29890	-0.31054	-0.32156	-0.33197	-0.34177	-0.35095
2	-0.24644	-0.26043	-0.27386	-0.28670	-0.29894	-0.31058	-0.32161	-0.33202	-0.34181	-0.35099
3	-0.24637	-0.26035	-0.27377	-0.28661	-0.29885	-0.31049	-0.32151	-0.33192	-0.34171	-0.35089
4	-0.24618	-0.26016	-0.27357	-0.28640	-0.29863	-0.31026	-0.32127	-0.33167	-0.34146	-0.35063
5	-0.24589	-0.25985	-0.27325	-0.28606	-0.29828	-0.30989	-0.32089	-0.33128	-0.34106	-0.35022
6	-0.24549	-0.25943	-0.27281	-0.28560	-0.29780	-0.30939	-0.32037	-0.33075	-0.34050	-0.34965
7	-0.24499	-0.25890	-0.27224	-0.28501	-0.29718	-0.30875	-0.31971	-0.33006	-0.33980	-0.34893
8	-0.24438	-0.25825	-0.27158	-0.28430	-0.29644	-0.30798	-0.31891	-0.32924	-0.33895	-0.34805
9	-0.24365	-0.25749	-0.27076	-0.28346	-0.29556	-0.30707	-0.31797	-0.32827	-0.33795	-0.34703
10	-0.24283	-0.25662	-0.26984	-0.28250	-0.29456	-0.30603	-0.31689	-0.32715	-0.33680	-0.34585
11	-0.24189	-0.25563	-0.26880	-0.28141	-0.29343	-0.30485	-0.31567	-0.32589	-0.33551	-0.34452
12	-0.24086	-0.25453	-0.26765	-0.28020	-0.29217	-0.30354	-0.31432	-0.32449	-0.33407	-0.34304
13	-0.23971	-0.25332	-0.26638	-0.27887	-0.29078	-0.30210	-0.31282	-0.32295	-0.33248	-0.34141
14	-0.23846	-0.25200	-0.26499	-0.27741	-0.28926	-0.30052	-0.31119	-0.32126	-0.33074	-0.33962
15	-0.23710	-0.25056	-0.26348	-0.27583	-0.28761	-0.29881	-0.30942	-0.31944	-0.32886	-0.33769
16	-0.23564	-0.24902	-0.26180	-0.27414	-0.28584	-0.29697	-0.30752	-0.31747	-0.32684	-0.33562
17	-0.23408	-0.24737	-0.26012	-0.27232	-0.28395	-0.29500	-0.30548	-0.31537	-0.32467	-0.33339
18	-0.23241	-0.24561	-0.25827	-0.27038	-0.28193	-0.29290	-0.30330	-0.31312	-0.32236	-0.33102
19	-0.23065	-0.24374	-0.25631	-0.26832	-0.27978	-0.29068	-0.30100	-0.31074	-0.31991	-0.32850
20	-0.22878	-0.24177	-0.25423	-0.26615	-0.27752	-0.28832	-0.29856	-0.30822	-0.31732	-0.32584
21	-0.22681	-0.23969	-0.25204	-0.26386	-0.27513	-0.28584	-0.29599	-0.30557	-0.31459	-0.32303
22	-0.22474	-0.23750	-0.24974	-0.26145	-0.27262	-0.28323	-0.29329	-0.30278	-0.31172	-0.32009
23	-0.22257	-0.23521	-0.24734	-0.25893	-0.26999	-0.28050	-0.29046	-0.29987	-0.30871	-0.31700
24	-0.22031	-0.23282	-0.24482	-0.25630	-0.26724	-0.27765	-0.28751	-0.29681	-0.30557	-0.31378

	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Spanwise Riser Line No. 1	-0.35951	-0.36748	-0.37484	-0.38162	-0.38783	-0.39347	-0.39856	-0.40312	-0.40716	-0.41071
2	-0.35956	-0.36753	-0.37489	-0.38167	-0.38788	-0.39352	-0.39861	-0.40318	-0.40722	-0.41077
3	-0.35946	-0.36742	-0.37478	-0.38156	-0.38776	-0.39340	-0.39849	-0.40305	-0.40710	-0.41064
4	-0.35919	-0.36714	-0.37450	-0.38128	-0.38747	-0.39311	-0.39820	-0.40276	-0.40680	-0.41034
5	-0.35877	-0.36671	-0.37406	-0.38083	-0.38702	-0.39265	-0.39773	-0.40228	-0.40632	-0.40985
6	-0.35818	-0.36612	-0.37346	-0.38021	-0.38639	-0.39201	-0.39709	-0.40163	-0.40566	-0.40919
7	-0.35746	-0.36536	-0.37269	-0.37943	-0.38559	-0.39120	-0.39627	-0.40080	-0.40482	-0.40835
8	-0.35655	-0.36445	-0.37175	-0.37848	-0.38463	-0.39022	-0.39527	-0.39980	-0.40381	-0.40733
9	-0.35550	-0.36337	-0.37066	-0.37736	-0.38349	-0.38907	-0.39411	-0.39862	-0.40262	-0.40612
10	-0.35429	-0.36214	-0.36940	-0.37608	-0.38219	-0.38775	-0.39277	-0.39727	-0.40125	-0.40475
11	-0.35293	-0.36075	-0.36798	-0.37463	-0.38072	-0.38626	-0.39126	-0.39574	-0.39971	-0.40319
12	-0.35141	-0.35920	-0.36640	-0.37302	-0.37909	-0.38460	-0.38958	-0.39404	-0.39799	-0.40145
13	-0.34974	-0.35749	-0.36465	-0.37125	-0.37728	-0.38277	-0.38772	-0.39216	-0.39610	-0.39955
14	-0.34792	-0.35562	-0.36275	-0.36931	-0.37531	-0.38077	-0.38570	-0.39012	-0.39403	-0.39746
15	-0.34594	-0.35360	-0.36069	-0.36721	-0.37318	-0.37861	-0.38351	-0.38790	-0.39179	-0.39520
16	-0.34381	-0.35142	-0.35847	-0.36495	-0.37088	-0.37628	-0.38115	-0.38551	-0.38938	-0.39277
17	-0.34153	-0.34909	-0.35609	-0.36253	-0.36842	-0.37378	-0.37862	-0.38295	-0.38680	-0.39016
18	-0.33910	-0.34661	-0.35355	-0.35995	-0.36580	-0.37112	-0.37593	-0.38023	-0.38404	-0.38739
19	-0.33652	-0.34397	-0.35087	-0.35721	-0.36302	-0.36830	-0.37307	-0.37734	-0.38112	-0.38444
20	-0.33379	-0.34119	-0.34803	-0.35432	-0.36008	-0.36532	-0.37005	-0.37428	-0.37804	-0.38133
21	-0.33092	-0.33825	-0.34503	-0.35127	-0.35698	-0.36217	-0.36686	-0.37106	-0.37478	-0.37805
22	-0.32790	-0.33517	-0.34188	-0.34807	-0.35372	-0.35887	-0.36352	-0.36768	-0.37136	-0.37460
23	-0.32474	-0.33193	-0.33859	-0.34471	-0.35031	-0.35541	-0.36001	-0.36413	-0.36778	-0.37099
24	-0.32144	-0.32856	-0.33514	-0.34120	-0.34675	-0.35179	-0.35635	-0.36043	-0.36404	-0.36721

TABLE 5.3-16, CL1 (BASED ON INDIVIDUAL REF AREA)

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

5.4 LATERAL STABILITY STUDY

When the 20 x 60 ft parafoil was tested in the NASA-Ames wind tunnel, four tether lines were attached to constrain the model in roll and yaw, as shown in Figure 5.4-1. Aerodynamic forces and moments were measured through the balance located in the tunnel floor. Missing from these balance measurements were the forces transmitted via the tether lines. The purpose of this study is to include these forces and their contributions to aerodynamic force and moment coefficients.

5.4.1 Resolving Tether Forces

During the wind tunnel test, a load cell was placed on each of the tether lines to measure line tension. To simplify the process of solving for these forces, the first step is to resolve the direction of the lines into unit vectors (UV_1 , UV_2 , UV_3 , UV_4) as shown in Figure 5.4-1. As previously mentioned, the model was constrained in roll and yaw; however, it was allowed to move in pitch with this assumption; the unit vectors are functions of α and the forces are resolved as follows:

$$T_1 \cdot UV_1(\alpha) = T_{1x} + T_{1y} + T_{1z}$$

$$T_2 \cdot UV_2(\alpha) = T_{2x} + T_{2y} + T_{2z}$$

$$T_3 \cdot UV_3(\alpha) = T_{3x} + T_{3y} + T_{3z}$$

$$T_4 \cdot UV_4(\alpha) = T_{4x} + T_{4y} + T_{4z}$$

where T_1 to T_4 are the line tensions, UV_1 to UV_4 the unit vectors, and T_x , T_y and T_z the component forces. (See Figure 5.4-2 for a depiction of these forces.)

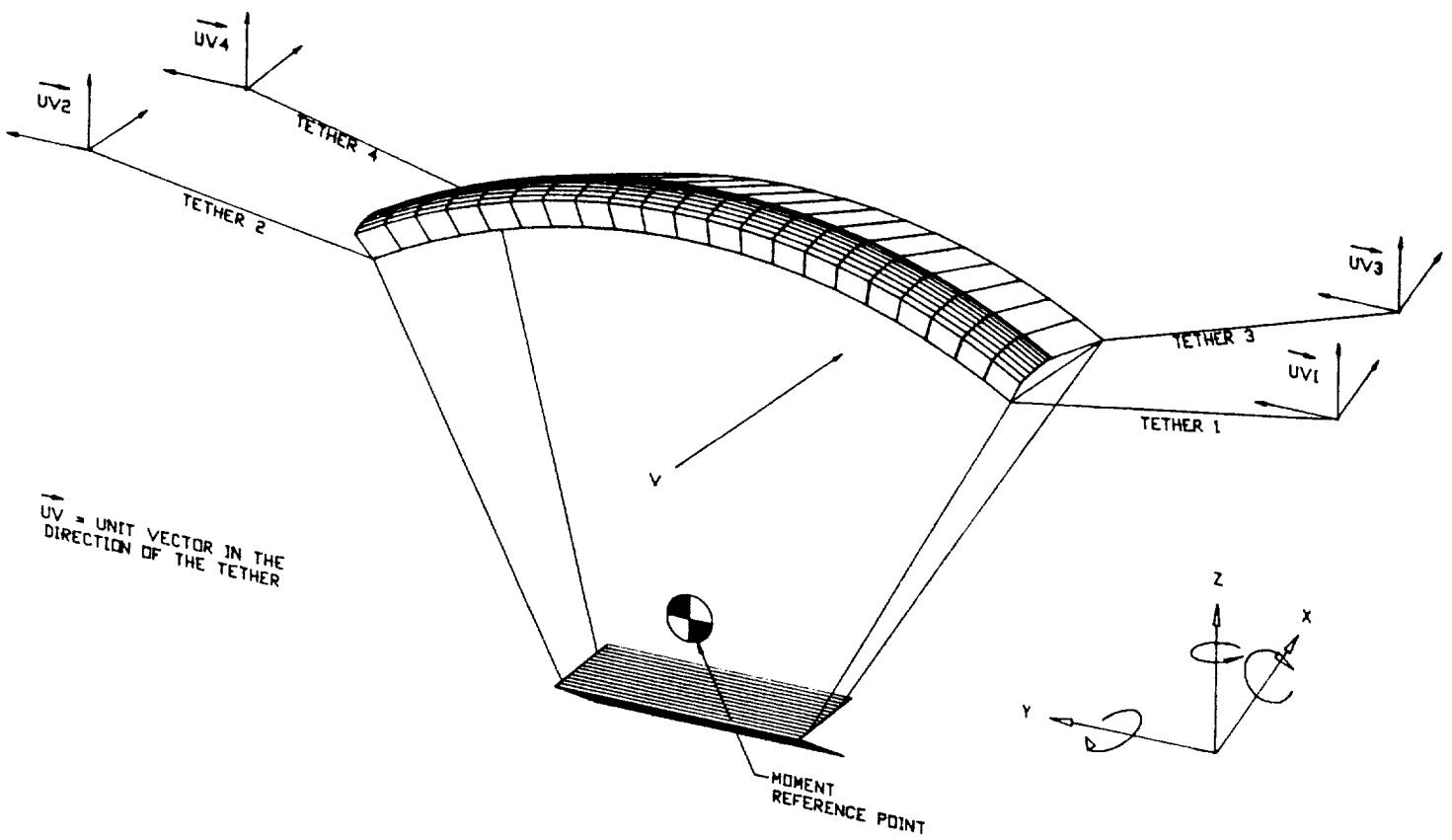


FIGURE 5.4-1, TETHER NOMENCLATURE

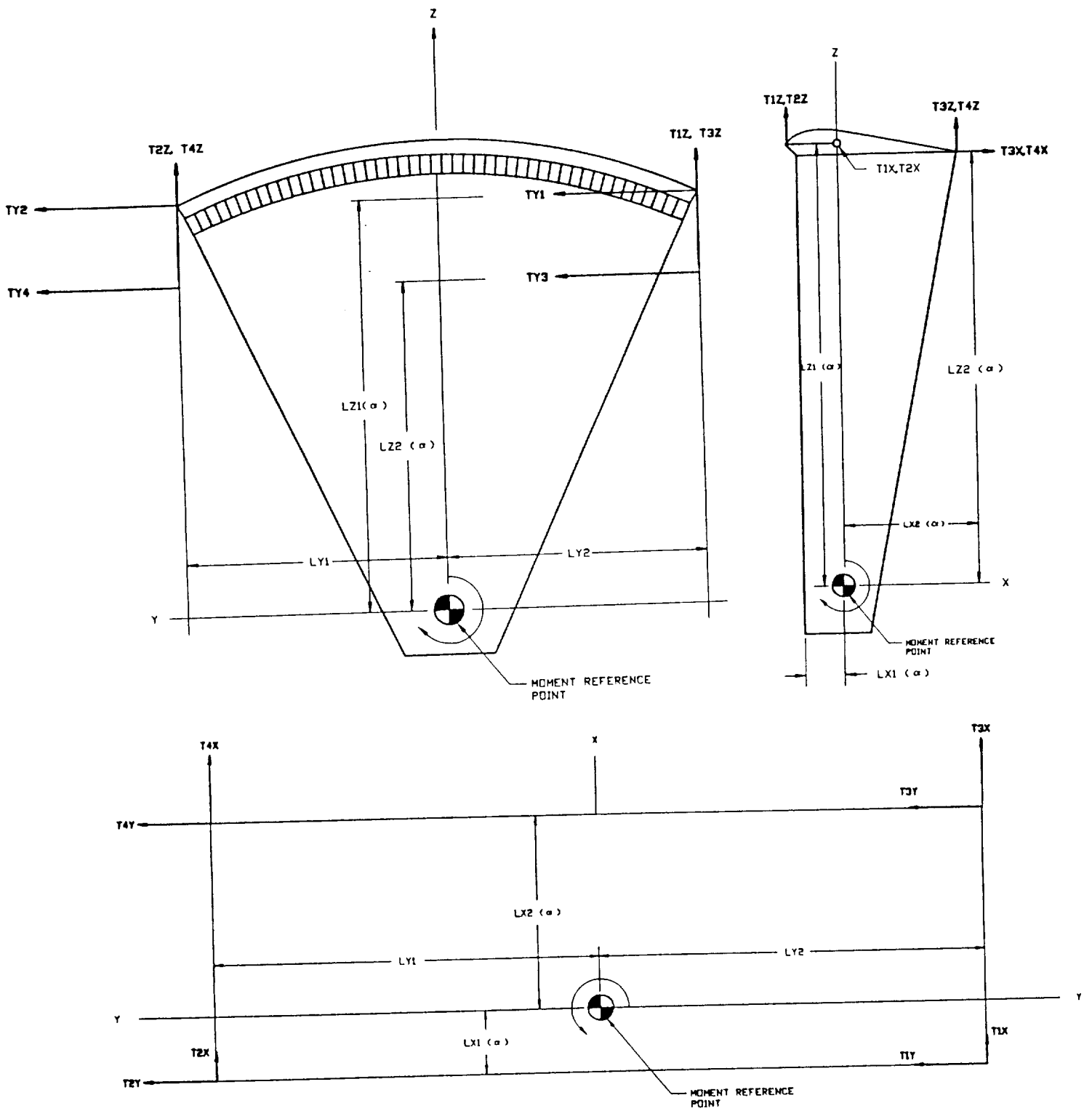


FIGURE 5.4-2, TETHER FORCE AND MOMENT COMPONENTS

5.4.2 Tether Aerodynamic Force Contributions

To add the tether force increments to the measured aerodynamic force obtained from the wind tunnel test the following is used:

$$\Delta D_T = T_{1X} + T_{2X} + T_{3X} + T_{4X} \text{ (}\Delta \text{ Drag)}$$

$$\Delta L_T = T_{1Z} + T_{2Z} + T_{3Z} + T_{4Z} \text{ (}\Delta \text{ Lift)}$$

$$\Delta S_T = T_{1Y} + T_{2Y} + T_{3Y} + T_{4Y} \text{ (}\Delta \text{ Side Force)}$$

To translate into coefficient form:

$$C_{DT} = \Delta D_T / q A_{REF}$$

$$C_{LT} = \Delta L_T / q A_{REF}$$

$$C_{ST} = \Delta S_T / q A_{REF}$$

where q is the dynamic pressure and A_{REF} the reference area of the parafoil (1200 ft²).

5.4.3 Tether Aerodynamic Moment Contributions

To add the tether moment increments to the measured values obtained from the test the following is used:

$$\Delta M_{XT} = -(T_{1Y} + T_{2Y})LZ_1(\alpha) - (T_{3Y} + T_{4Y})LZ_2(\alpha) + (T_{2Z} + T_{4Z})LY_1 - (T_{1Z} + T_{3Z})LY_2$$

$$\Delta M_{YT} = (T_{1X} + T_{2X})LZ_1(\alpha) + (T_{3X} + T_{4X})LZ_2(\alpha) + (T_{1Z} + T_{2Z})LX_1(\alpha) - (T_{3Z} + T_{4Z})LX_2(\alpha)$$

$$\Delta M_{ZT} = (T_{3X} + T_{1X})LY_2 - (T_{2X} + T_{4X})LY_1 + (T_{3Y} + T_{4Y})LX_2(\alpha) - (T_{2Y} + T_{1Y})LX_1(\alpha)$$

To translate into coefficient form:

$$C_{M_{XT}} = \Delta M_{XT} / (q A_{REF} L_{REF})$$

$$C_{M_{YT}} = \Delta M_{YT} / (q A_{REF} L_{REF})$$

$$C_{M_{ZT}} = \Delta M_{ZT} / (q A_{REF} L_{REF})$$

where q is the dynamic pressure, A_{REF} the parafoil reference area (1200 ft²) and L_{REF} the reference length of 20 ft for lateral and 60 ft for longitudinal.

5.4.4 Moment Arm Determination

This section follows the development of equations used in determining the moment arms, as seen in Figure 5.4-2. As stated previously, the model is assumed to be constrained in roll and yaw, but is free to pitch. The moment arms Lz_1 , Lz_2 , Lx_1 and Lx_2 are therefore all functions of θ_1 , θ_2 , α and α_p . The moment arms Ly_1 and Ly_2 are assumed constant. For the remainder of this section follow Figures 5.4-3 and 5.4-4.

Given:

$$\begin{array}{ll} cx, xx, LL, b, R, LL & \text{(Constant)} \\ \alpha_p, \phi, \delta_p, XCG1, XCG2 & \text{(Per Test Basis)} \end{array}$$

Calculated:

$$\begin{aligned} a &= (Fu^2 + xx^2 - 2 Fu xx \cos \theta)^{1/2} \\ \theta_1 &= \cos^{-1}((Fu^2 + a^2 - xx^2)/(2 Fu a)) \\ \theta_2 &= \cos^{-1}((Cx^2 + a^2 - Ru^2)/(2 Cx a)) \\ \alpha &= \alpha_p - \phi + (180 - \theta_1 - \theta_2) \end{aligned}$$

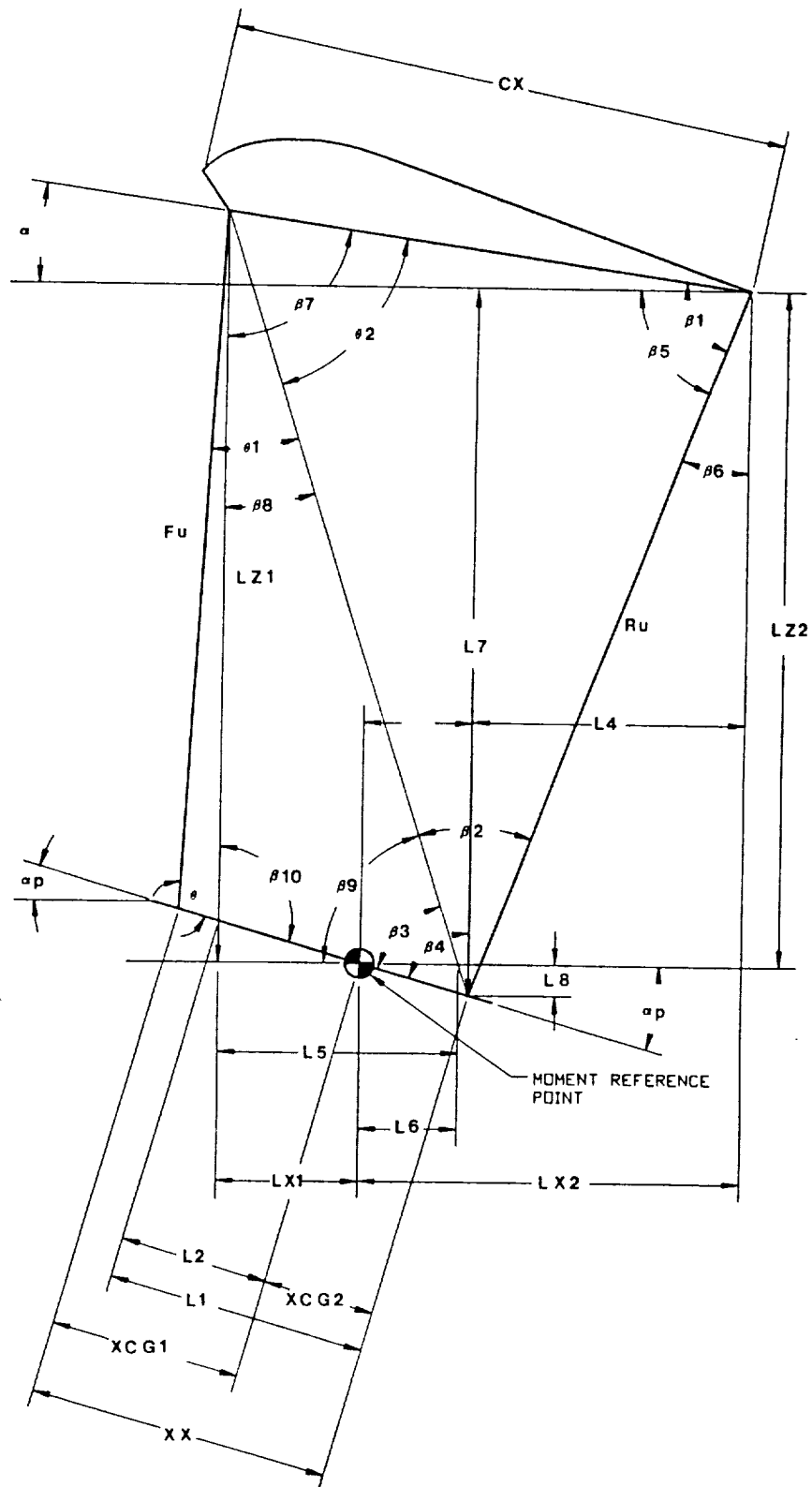


FIGURE 5.4-3, MOMENT ARM GEOMETRY

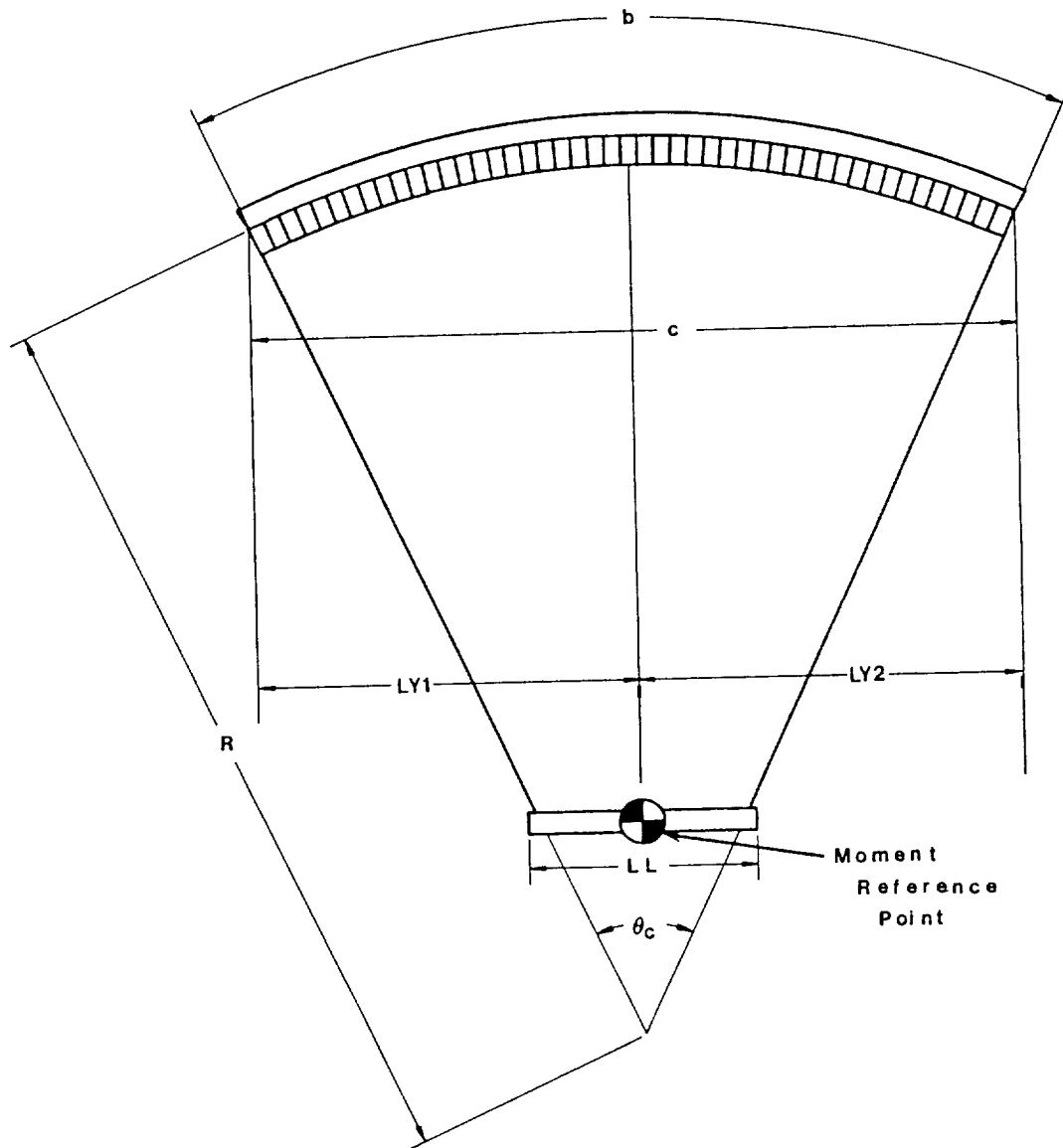


FIGURE 5.4-4, MOMENT ARM GEOMETRY

where the values of F_u , length of forward most suspension line and R_u , length of the rearmost suspension line were defined in a previous study as:

$$R_u = 53.995 - (.3403 + 2(4.1285)^2 - 2(4.1285)(.3403 + (4.1285)^2)^{1/2} \cos((\delta p + 5) + \tan^{-1}(.5833/4.1285)))^{1/2} + .0833$$

$$F_u = 48.209 - (.3403 + 2(.3942)^2 - 2(.3942)(.3403 + (.3942)^2)^{1/2} \cos((\delta p + 5) + \tan^{-1}(.5833/.3942)))^{1/2} + .0833$$

Continuing for the β angles and using the law of sines:

$$\alpha/\sin \beta_1 = Cx/\sin \beta_2 = R_u/\sin \theta_2$$

$$\alpha/\sin \theta = xx/\sin \theta_1 = F_u/\sin \beta_3$$

$$\beta_1 = \sin^{-1}((a \sin \theta_2)/R_u)$$

$$\beta_2 = \sin^{-1}((Cx \sin \theta_2)/R_u)$$

$$\beta_3 = \sin^{-1}((F_u \sin \theta_1)/XX)$$

$$\beta_4 = 90 - \alpha p$$

$$\beta_5 = \beta_1 - \alpha$$

$$\beta_6 = 90 - \beta_5$$

$$\beta_7 = 90 - \alpha$$

$$\beta_8 = \beta_7 - \theta_2$$

$$\beta_9 = 90 - \beta_8$$

$$\beta_{10} = 180 - \beta_3 - \beta_8$$

For the length calculations and using the law of sines:

$$\alpha/\sin \beta_{10} = L_1/\sin \beta_8$$

$$L_1 = (a \sin \beta_8)/\sin \beta_{10}$$

$$L_2 = L_1 - XCG_2$$

$$L_3 = LCG_2 \cos \alpha p$$

$$L_4 = R_u \cos \beta_5$$

$$L_5 = a \sin \beta_8$$

$$L_6 = L_5 - L_2 \cos \alpha p$$

$$L_7 = R_u \sin \beta_5$$

$$L_8 = XCG_2 \sin \alpha p$$

$$\theta_C = b/R$$

$$C = 2R \sin (\theta_C/2)$$

Solving for the moment arms:

$$Lx_1 = L_2 \cos \alpha_p$$

$$Lx_2 = L_3 + L_4$$

$$Lz_1 = (L_5^2 + a^2)^{1/2}$$

$$Lz_2 = L_7 - L_8$$

$$Ly_1 = c/2$$

$$Ly_2 = c/2$$

Solving and substituting in terms of the "given" values:

$$Lx_1 = ((a \sin (90 - \alpha - \theta_2))/(\sin (90 - \sin^{-1}(Fu \sin \theta_1/xx)) + \alpha + \theta_2) - XCG2) \cos (\alpha_p)$$

$$Lx_2 = XCG2 \cos \alpha_p + Ru \cos (\sin^{-1}(a \sin \theta_2/Ru) - \alpha)$$

$$Lz_1 = ((a \sin (90 - \alpha - \theta_2))^2 + a^2)^{1/2}$$

$$Lz_2 = Ru \sin (\sin^{-1}(Fu \sin \theta_2/xx) - \alpha) - XCG2 \sin \alpha_p$$

$$Ly_1 = R \sin (\theta_c/2)$$

$$Ly_2 = R \sin (\theta_c/2)$$

5.5 PARAFOIL SCALING EFFECTS

During the Advanced Recovery System (ARS) wind tunnel test at the National Full-scale Aerodynamic Complex, two different parafoils were tested. The largest of the two (20' x 60') was the primary model and was so chosen in order to have the majority of the measured data as close to the full scale drop test size as is possible in the confines of the 80' x 120' test section. The smaller parafoil model was sized in order to be able to evaluate the effects of different size. This would allow corrections to be calculated to properly estimate full scale flight values using the data from the larger parafoil mode.

During the test it was observed that the parafoil assumed a shape that was different from the original design contours. Although not entirely unexpected, it was concluded the magnitude of these distortions precluded the test article from properly modeling the intended design. This in itself is not detrimental because it can be assumed that the full scale parafoil will also distort under load. The problem is that the models and the full scale parafoils may not distort in the same way or in the same

relative amount. Comparison between the two different size models can give insight to this.

It can be concluded that if the two models did not distort in the same way, a proper analysis of the scaling effects cannot be done without determining the effects (parametrically in the wind tunnel) of each of the different distortions. Since it is impractical to measure actual distortions and impossible, from the data obtained, to derive individual contributions, an analytical approach was taken to evaluating the effect of the parafoil model distortions.

5.5.1 Configuration Changes

During the test of the parafoil models, there were seven different distortions identified. The cause of each distortion was determined as was the effect of each distortion.

5.5.1.1 Leading Edge Distortion

During the test the leading edge of the parafoil was observed to be deflected up (Figure 5.5-1). The condition seemed to be worse at higher dynamic pressures. Because of the parafoil configuration and suspension line attachment location the front suspension line of each chordwise row had approximately twice the load as the next several lines behind it. This is verified by the load cell data. The front suspension line has approximately two times the surface area acting upon it as do any of the other lines.

Although the Kevlar lines that were used have a very low modulus of elasticity, they did stretch and the difference in stretch between the front lines and the ones behind them, allowed the leading edge to deflect up.

Line stretch is dependent on the load being applied and the elasticity of the line.

Aerodynamic load is the function of dynamic pressure (q) and characteristic area (S).

The intent during the test was for q to be the same for both parafoil models (sizes) and data are available for comparisons at equal q .

S is four times as large for the larger parafoil as it is for the smaller parafoil.

Line elasticity is dependent on the material, the line diameter and the style or weave. All three of these were identical for the two parafoil models.

Therefore, the leading edge deflection is four times as much for the larger parafoil as it is for the smaller parafoil though the linear dimension is only twice as large. The relative distortion is therefore twice as much in the larger parafoil as it is in the smaller one.

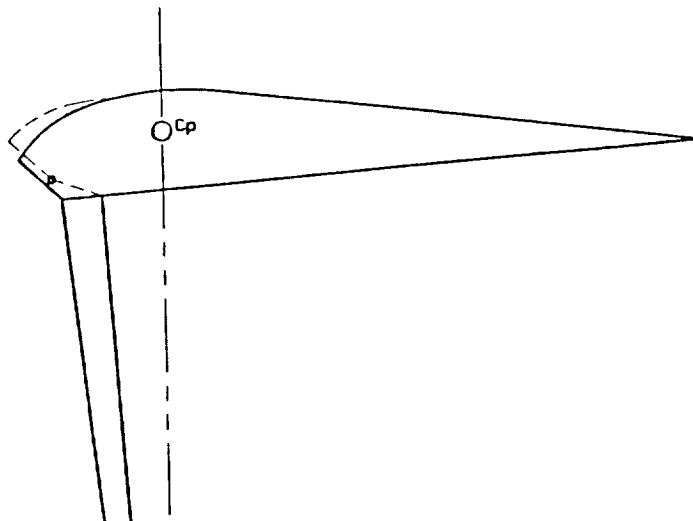


FIGURE 5.5-1, LEADING EDGE DISTORTION

5.5.1.2 Chordwise Foreshortening

Parafoils are rigged such that the payload is positioned forward and the front suspension lines are much closer to being perpendicular to the bottom surface which causes the parafoil to foreshorten (Figure 5.5-2). The foreshortening in turn allows the lines to reach above the nominal attach point producing a convex curve to the bottom surface of the parafoil.

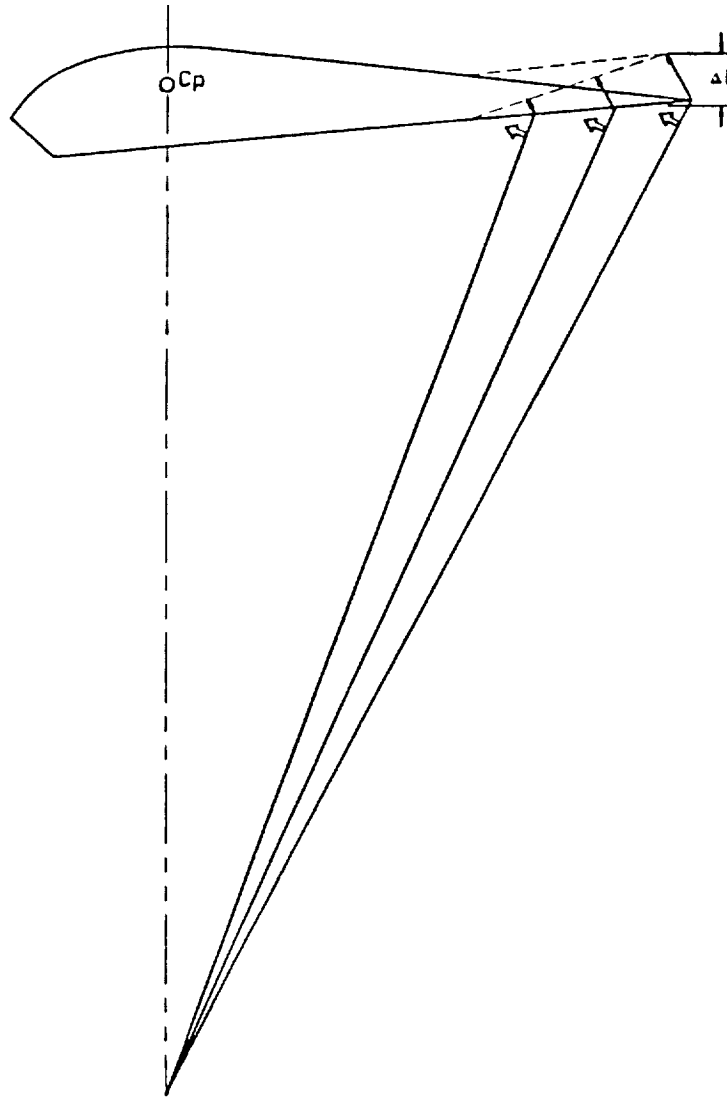


FIGURE 5.5-2, CHORDWISE FORESHORTENING

Prior to Run 5, the suspension lines were rerigged to try and compensate for this. To make the small parafoil similar to the large one, an equivalent/proportional change in rigging was used throughout the time the small parafoil was being tested.

Chordwise foreshortening is a function of suspension line load, line attach angle, rigging and rigidity of the parafoil.

Line Load is dependent on q and S .

q can be selected the same for comparing data and can therefore be considered equal.

S is four times as large for the larger parafoil. Therefore line load would be four times as great.

Rigging was as near identical as could be achieved.

Rigidity of the parafoil is a function of the stiffness of the fabric and the difference in pressure ΔP across the boundaries of the cells.

Assuming no or identical flow separation (which is hard to determine in this situation) the ΔP would be the same.

The parafoil fabric was the same density for both parafoils. Therefore the smaller one was proportionally more stiff. This would lead us to believe that the smaller parafoil should be relatively more rigid. But this was hard to verify by observation of cell shape as will be discussed later.

Therefore, with four times the line load and a linear scale of two, it can be assumed that the relative chordwise foreshortening would be twice as great in the larger parafoil as in the smaller one.

5.5.1.3 Trailing Edge Configuration

In order to ease fabrication of the parafoils, the gore between the parafoil cells was terminated forward of the trailing edge. Therefore there was no attachment between the upper and lower surfaces of the parafoil near the trailing edge. The result was a parafoil which looked like it had a tube running along the trailing edge in the spanwise direction (Figure 5.5-3). In effect, it did.

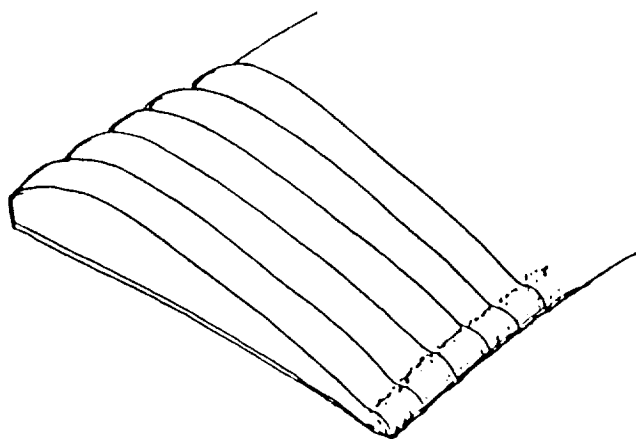


FIGURE 5.5-3, TRAILING EDGE CONFIGURATION

Ignoring the problem of configurational integrity, the concern settles on whether the two different size parafoils had equivalent configurations.

This trailing edge configuration anomaly is dependent on the gore length/attachment and the differential pressure across the fabric.

The gore length/attachment was modeled identically.

Assuming all other factors are the same (which seems to be a poor assumption, but one without an alternative since we do not have pressure data), the pressure differential will be the same, therefore the trailing edge configurations can be considered to be correctly scaled from one model to the other.

5.5.1.4 Trailing Edge Deflection

Parafoils are designed such that local loads are opposed by tension on the individual suspension lines. Under great load the lines are pulled taut. Under light loads, other factors such as line drag can become significant. Near the trailing edge the load distribution goes to near zero. This provides little tension on the trailing edge suspension lines. As could be observed during the test, there was considerably more drag produced bow in the trailing edge lines than in those lines closer to the leading edge. The result of this was that the trailing edge of the parafoil was deflected downward, enough to be noticeable even with the curve up caused by the chordwise foreshortening (Figure 5.5-4). The trailing edge deflection is a function of local parafoil load on the line and of aerodynamic drag acting on the line.



FIGURE 5.5-4, TRAILING EDGE DEFLECTION

As discussed previously, the distributed load is four times as great for the larger parafoil as it is for the smaller one.

The line drag is a function of line diameter, line length and q .

Choosing data for comparison at equal q eliminates q as a consideration.

The line lengths are linearly scaled between the two parafoils although a larger percentage of the length may be exposed to the flow in the test set up of the larger parafoil.

Line diameter is identical for the two sizes of parafoil, which means the line drag would be relatively twice as large for the half linear scale smaller parafoil as it would be for the larger parafoil.

5.5.1.5 Flow Angle

In order to keep flow from impinging on the Parafoil Attitude Control System (PACS) and other attachment hardware, and therefore causing erroneous measurements by the primary balance, a six foot high flow deflector was positioned upstream of the PACS (Figure 5.5-5). This was of little concern with the large parafoil which when being tested was positioned somewhat above the center line of the 80 foot tall test section. With the small parafoil however, there was some concern that the flow deflector could be causing a change in local flow angle and therefore a different and erroneous angle of attack. The test data seem to support this theory. The suspension lines of the smaller (half linear scale) parafoil were half the length of those of the larger parafoil. The effect of this is hard to determine.

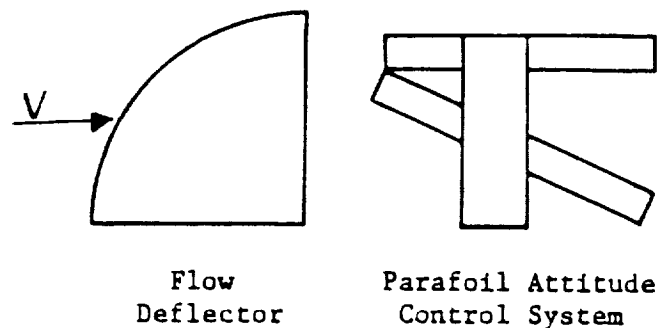


FIGURE 5.5-5, HARDWARE TEST ARRANGEMENT

5.5.1.6 Cell Shape

When a parafoil is in flight the pressure at the open leading edge is at or near the total pressure of the system. Since there are no other air passages, total pressure acts over the entire interior of the parafoil. Since virtually none of the external surfaces are at that high of a pressure, the pressure differential from the outside to the inside is always positive and this causes the parafoil to take its' intended shape. The greater the differential the more "round" the surface of either the top or the bottom of each cell (Figure 5.5-6). Different cell shapes might cause different flow over the parafoil and therefore create different loads. Cell shape is a function of fabric stiffness, and the relationship between pressure differential and spanwise tension.

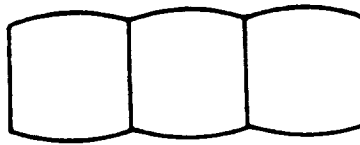


FIGURE 5.5-6, PARAFOIL CELL SHAPE

The fabric weights (stiffness) are the same for both size parafoils, therefore the smaller parafoil is relatively twice as thick and stiff as is the larger one.

At identical q 's, the interior pressures will be the same. Assuming the configuration is the same (which again may be a poor assumption), the external pressures will also be the same. Therefore the pressure differentials across the parafoil fabric will be relatively the same.

The spanwise tension is dependent on q , the wing area (S), wing span (b), and distributed pressures.

q can be chosen to be identical.

S and b are linearly scaled between the two different size parafoils.

Again assuming similar configurations, the pressure distribution should be similar.

The spanwise tension should therefore be properly scaled.

Therefore the only difference in cell shape would be caused by the fabric which should have little or no affect.

5.5.1.7 Spanwise Shape/Length

The spanwise shape of the parafoil is defined by the suspension line length and attach location (Figure 5.5-7). This was properly scaled. Shape can also be affected by any spanwise foreshortening. Spanwise foreshortening would be a direct result of changes of shape in all the individual cells. As was discussed above, it is not believed that cell shape was different between the two sizes of parafoil.

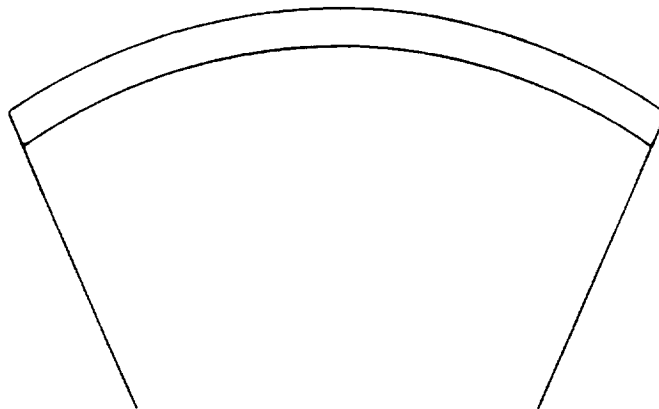


FIGURE 5.5-7, PARAFOIL SPANWISE SHAPE

5.5.2 Summary

The nose shape distortion was relatively twice as great for the large parafoil as it was for the small one. The chordwise foreshortening was also relatively twice as great for the large parafoil. The trailing edge deflection was relatively only half as great for the large parafoil as it was for the small parafoil. Recorded attitudes give cause to believe that the small parafoil was in local flow which was not parallel to the test section floor due to the effects of the flow deflector. Table 5.5-8 gives a summary of parafoil scaling effects.

5.5.3 Conclusion

The trailing edge deflection problem has the least effect due to the small loads in that area. The leading edge shape and chordwise foreshortening, however, are in critical areas and as can be seen in photographs and videos of the test, had significant distortions. Even ignoring potential problems resulting from flow angularity when testing the small parafoil, there were enough differences in configuration between the large (20' x 60') and the small (10' x 30') parafoils to preclude a proper evaluation of the effects of scaling.

5.5.4 Recommendations

Data from tests of the larger parafoil should be used in simulations of the full scale ARS parafoils. This is because they are closer to the correct size and also they are not affected by any potential flow angularity problems.

Future models of full scale flight articles should be designed so that distortions will be representative of distortions of the fullscale configuration, taking into account differences in load, fabric stiffness, line stretch, etc.

Parametric tests should be conducted and should use models in some kind of boilerplate configuration.

TABLE 5.5-8, SUMMARY OF PARAFOIL SCALING EFFECTS

EFFECT	SCALING FACTOR	
	Large (20' x 60' Model)	Small (10' x 30' Model)
Leading Edge Distribution	4 times small	1
Chordwise Foreshortening	2 times small	1
Trailing Edge Configuration	No effect	No effect
Trailing Edge Deflection	1	2 times large
Flow Angle	Indeterminant	Indeterminant
Cell Shape	Little effect	Little effect
Spanwise Shape	No effect	No effect

5.6 Sample Results

The information contained in this section is selected examples of the wind tunnel test reduced data. Due to the large quantity of data taken explanations can not be provided for every run, therefore selected examples have been provided to give a overview of the complete results.

The Appendices contain the complete set of results.

5.6.1 Longitudinal Aerodynamics

The aerodynamic data taken during this test was obtained by tether testing techniques to simulate a free flight environment. The data in this report is presented with no correction factors applied to C_L or C_D due to wall interference. Computations were done using a 3-D panel code which is a potential flow simulation of the

aerodynamics. The lift correction for the 20' x 60' wing is approximately 7% for C_{Lmax} in flare.

The 20'x 60' parafoil was tested using tether testing techniques where the parafoil was allowed to fly in the wind tunnel. The angle of attack was adjusted by changing the parafoils rigging angle and establishing a new stable trim point. The longitudinal aerodynamic coefficients are an average value taken over a finite period of time. Figure 6.5-1 shows the longitudinal aerodynamic coefficients C_L , C_D and C_M as a function of angle of attack (α) for various dynamic pressures.

The airfoil distortion associated with increasing dynamic pressure caused a decreased lift coefficient and increased drag coefficient.

The angle of attack at which the parafoil stalled was directly related to the dynamic pressure. The parafoil would stall at lower angles of attack with increasing dynamic pressure. This effect can be related with airfoil distortion associated with increasing dynamic pressure. The effects of the parafoil distortion can be seen graphically from the L/D versus angle of attack plots (Figure 6.5-2). The L/D decreases with increasing dynamic pressure and the curves tend to shift to the left with the increasing dynamic pressure. The L/D_{max} can be calculated from the drag polar (Figure 5.6-3). The L/D_{max} of 2.7 is less than the L/D_{max} of 3 that was predicted. An equation for the drag can be obtained from the plot of C_D versus C_L^2 as in Figure 5.6-4. The parasite drag increases for increasing dynamic pressure while the induced drag remains almost constant.

5.6.2 Flare Aerodynamics

The flare maneuver was accomplished by symmetrically deflecting the trailing edge of the parafoil at a constant angle of attack. Figure 5.6-5 shows how the control force varies with deflection, dynamic pressure and angle of attack. From Figure 5.6-6, it can be seen that both C_L and C_D increase with deflection. The L/D decreased when the wing is flying at high angles of attack; and

L/D increased with deflection at low angles of attack, showing that the flare can be optimized when initiated at low angles of attack.

5.6.3 Load Cell Data

The distributed load across the span of the parafoil was measured by five load cells located along the quarter chord and half the span of the wing. The data points were mirror imaged and a third order curve fit used to determine the spanwise load distribution (Figure 5.6-7). The spanwise load distribution shows how the load increases with increasing dynamic pressure.

The chordwise load distribution was measured by placing twelve load cells along a center span keel. A third order curve fit was used to plot the chordwise load distribution (Figure 5.6-8). The chordwise load distribution can be used to calculate the localized center of pressure location by integrating the load distribution curve and iterating until X_{cp} is found as in the following equations:

$$\text{Load} = \int_0^c f(x)dx$$

$$\text{Load}/2 = \int_0^{X_{cp}} f(x)dx$$

Once the center of pressure is found, the lift and drag can be transferred to the quarter chord location and the moment about the quarter chord calculated. Figure 5.6-9 shows plots of X_{cp} and C_M quarter chord versus angle of attack.

5.6.4 Lateral Aerodynamics

Lateral aerodynamic data was acquired for two different asymmetrical control deflections. Figure 5.6-10 shows how the control force is a function of deflection for airfoil local distortion and trailing edge deflection. It can be seen from this graph that the

control force required is approximately equal for both methods. Figure 5.6-11 shows the yawing moment and rolling moment for right side control line deflections. The airfoil local distortion has very little yawing moment and a large rolling moment in the positive right direction. The trailing edge deflection causes the parafoil to yaw in the positive direction and roll in a negative or left direction. This is known as the adverse rolling tendency and is usually associated with large parafoils.

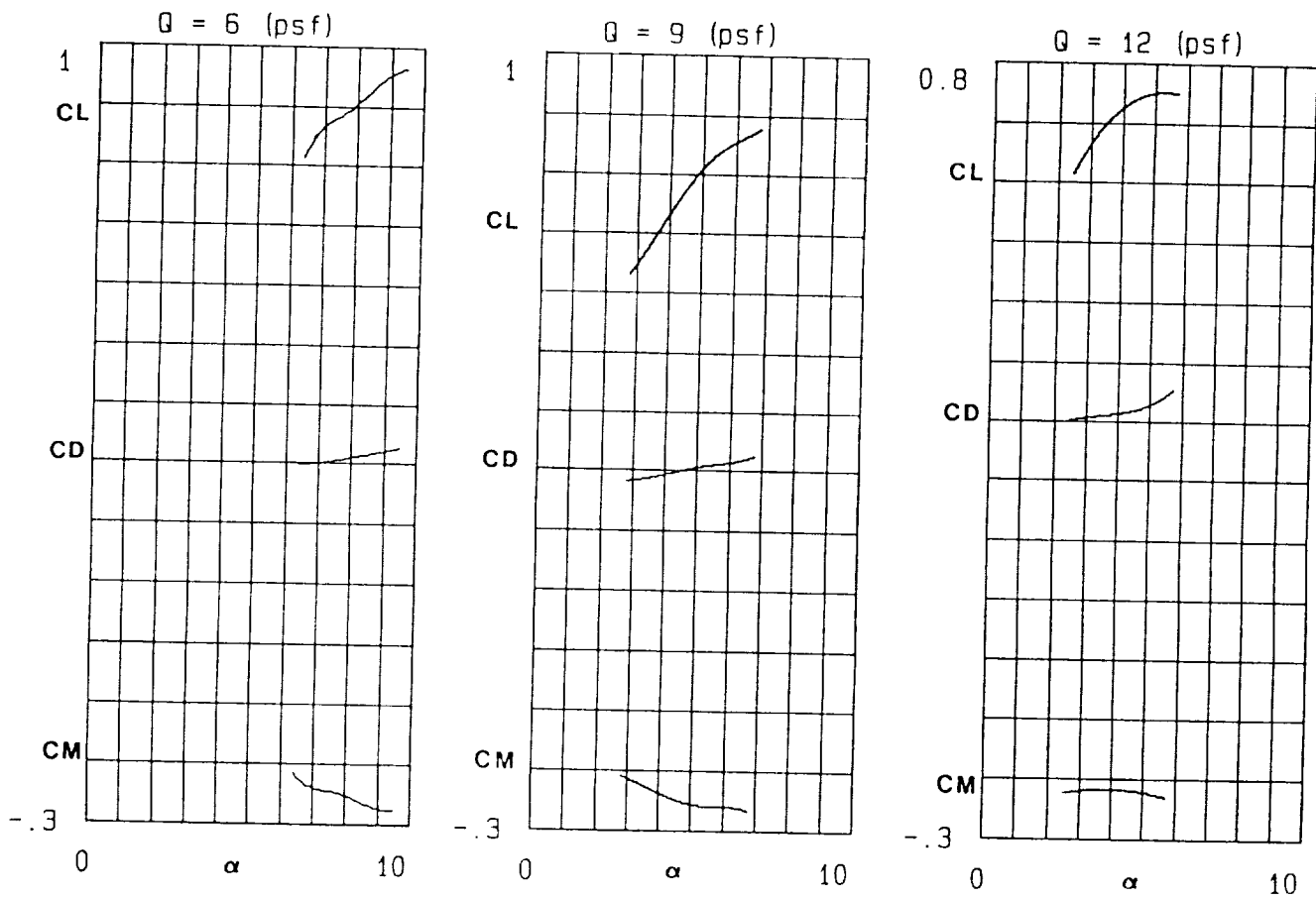


FIGURE 5.6-1, C_L , C_D , AND C_M AS FUNCTIONS OF ALPHA (α) FOR VARIOUS WING LOADINGS

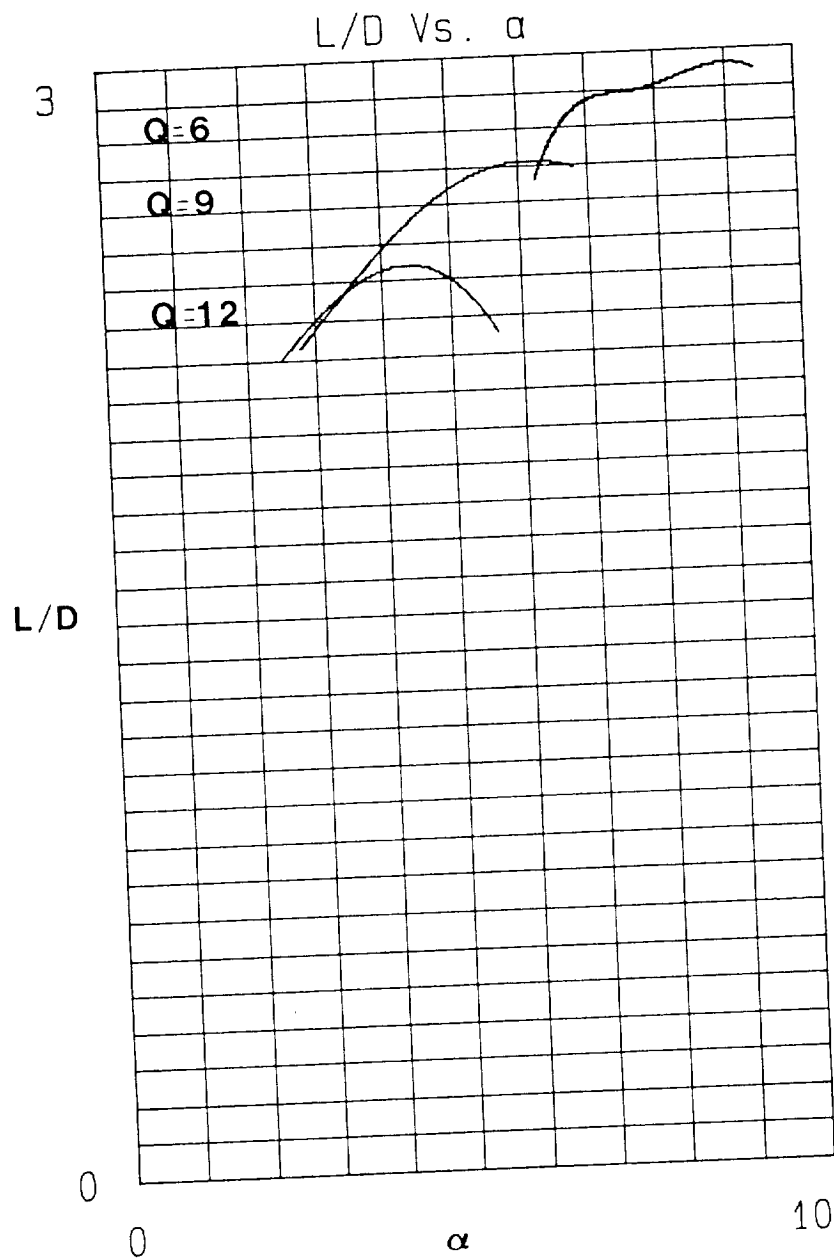


FIGURE 5.6-2, LIFT-DRAGE RATIO (L/D) DECREASE WITH INCREASING DYNAMIC PRESSURE

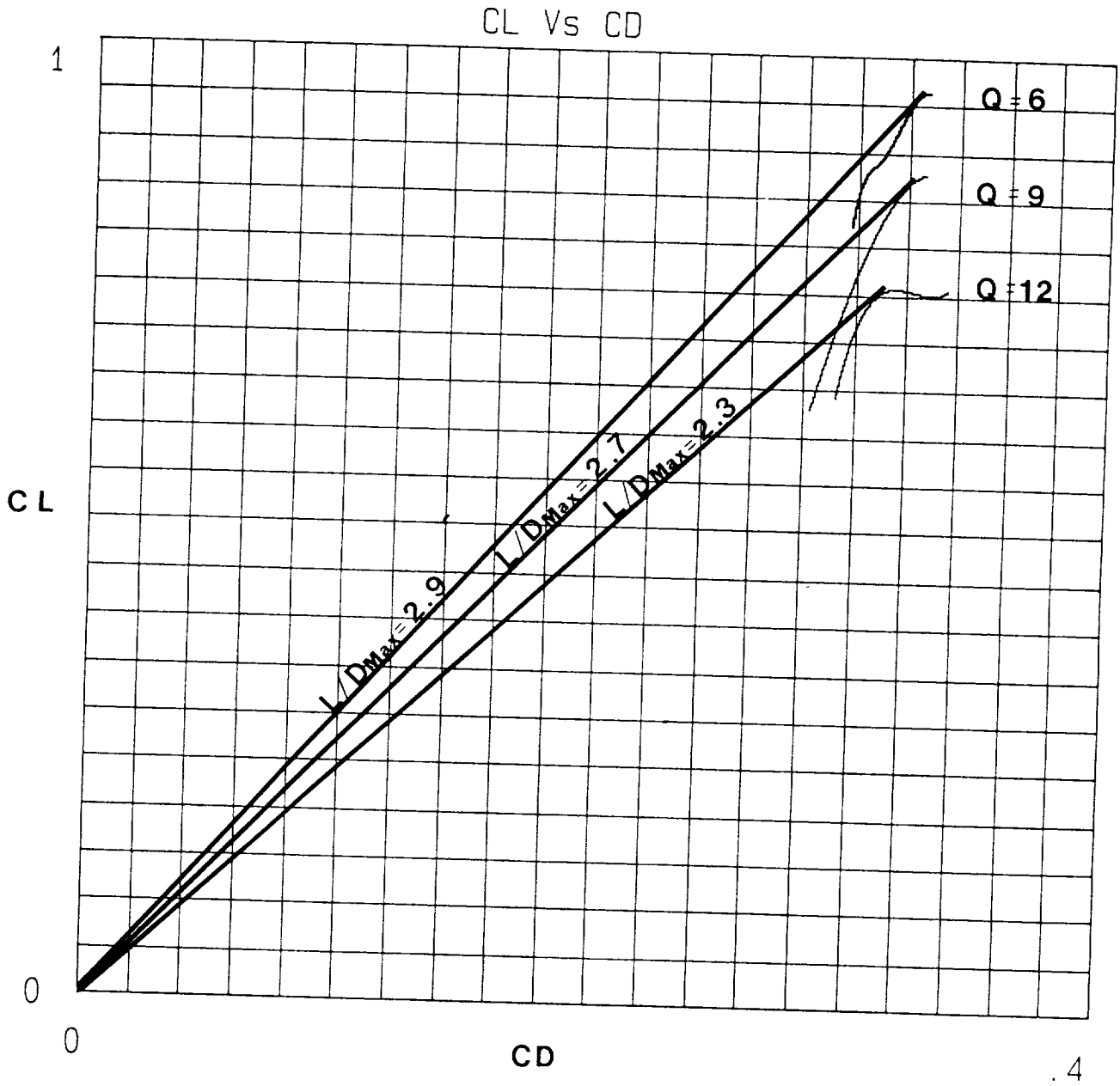


FIGURE 5.6-3, LIFT-DRAG RATIO (L/D) MAXIMUM FROM PLOTS OF CL VS. CD

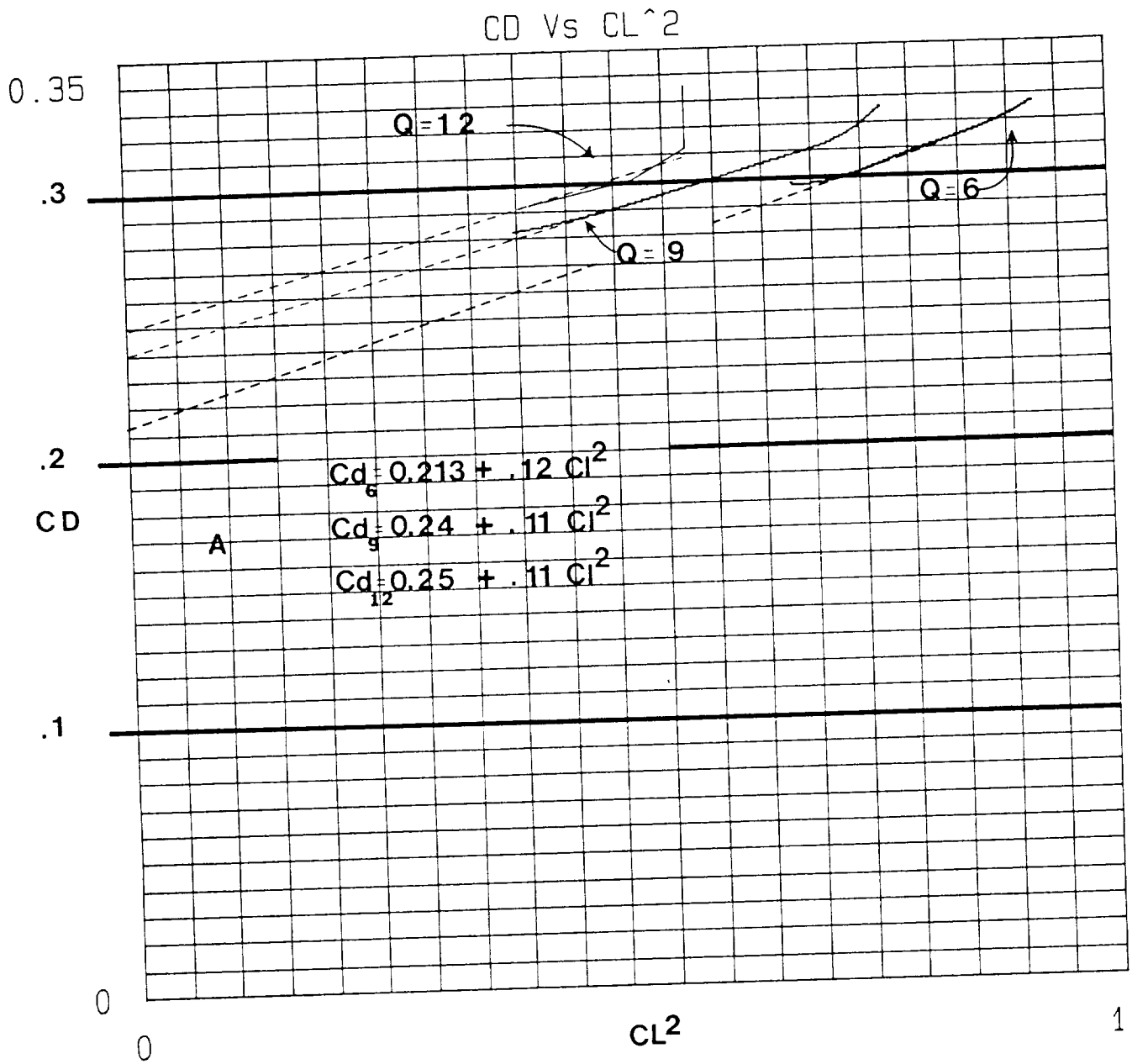
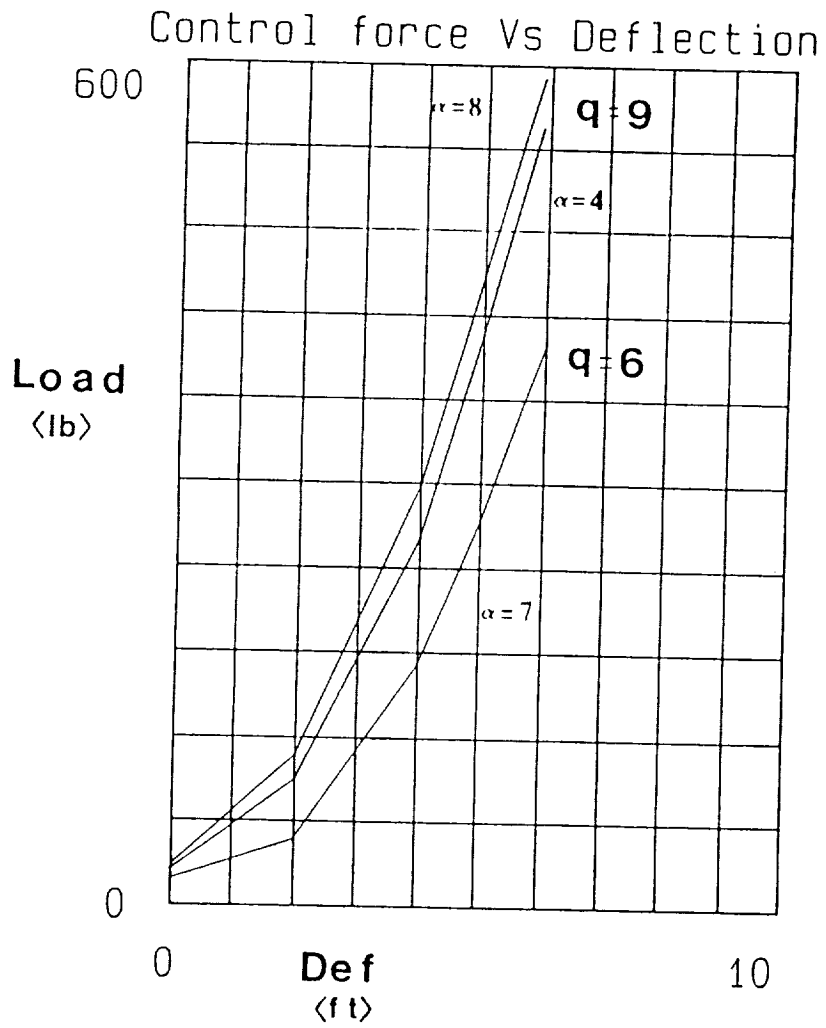


FIGURE 5.6-4, CD VS CL²



**FIGURE 5.6-5, CONTROL FORCE VS. DEFLECTION
FOR FLARE MANEUVER**

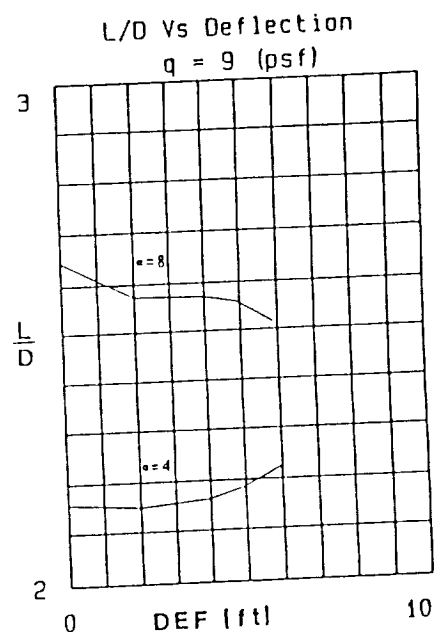
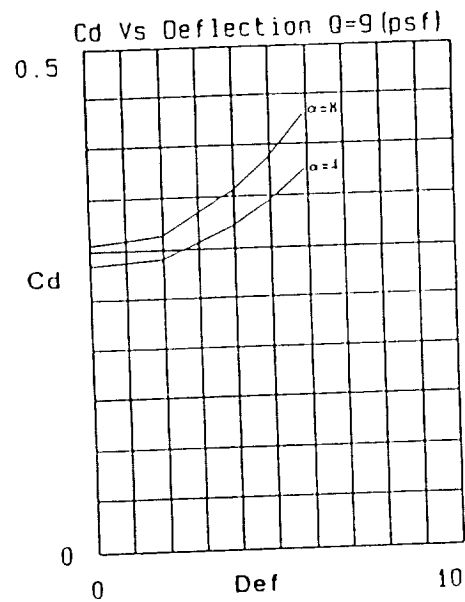
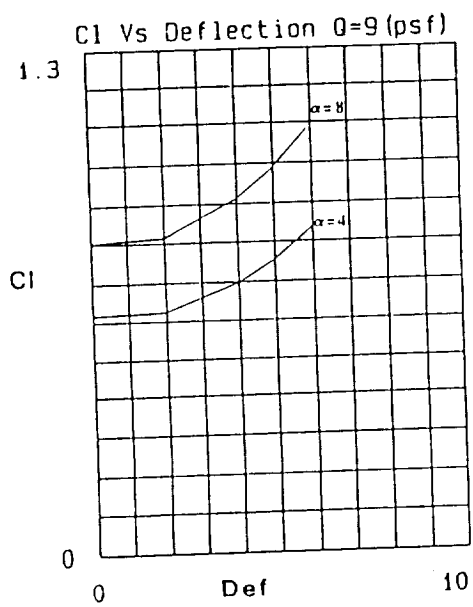


FIGURE 5.6-6, VARIATIONS IN C_L , C_D , AND L/D WITH DIFFERENT DEFLECTIONS AND DYNAMIC PRESSURES

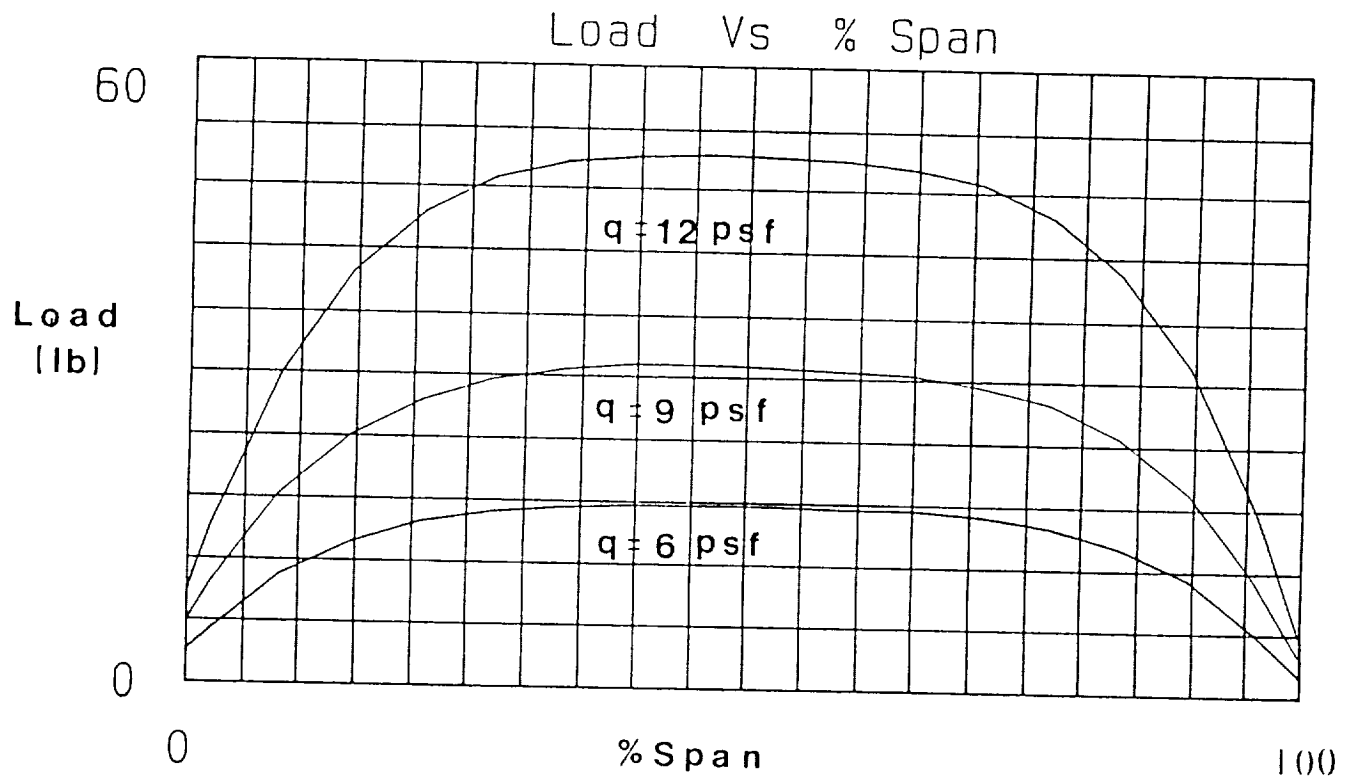
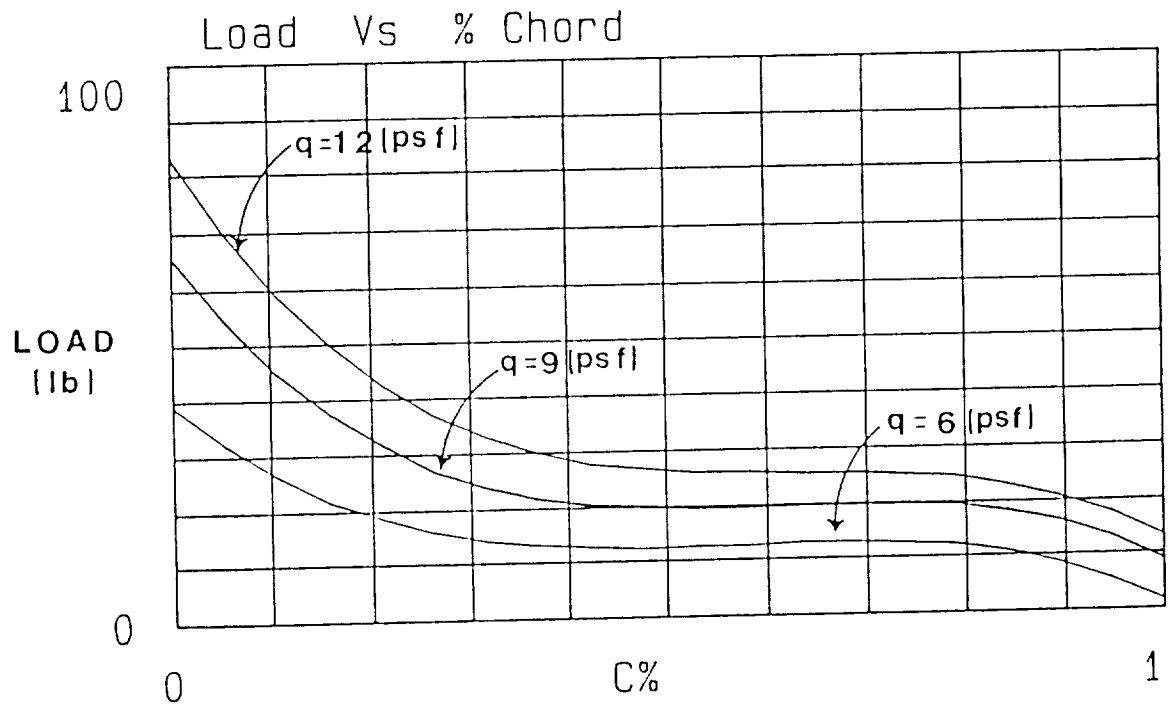


FIGURE 5.6-7, SPANWISE LOAD DISTRIBUTION AT VARIOUS WING LOADINGS



**FIGURE 5.6-8, CHORDWISE LOAD DISTRIBUTION
AT VARIOUS WING LOADINGS**

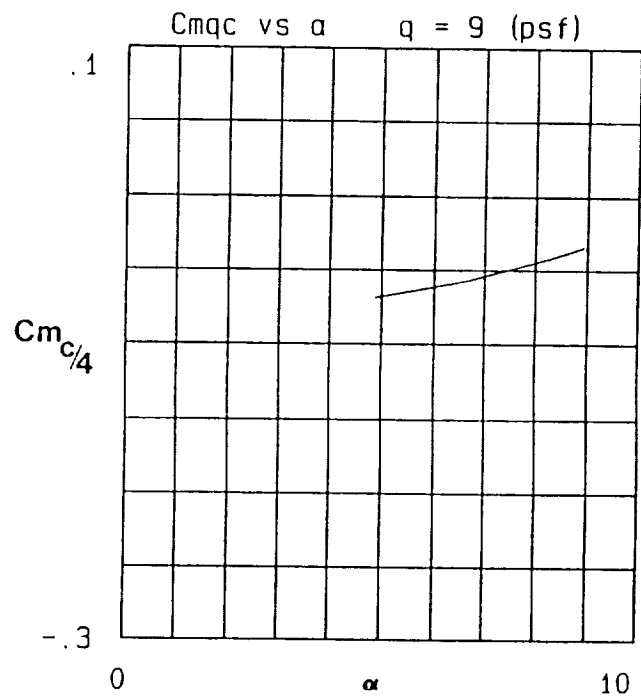
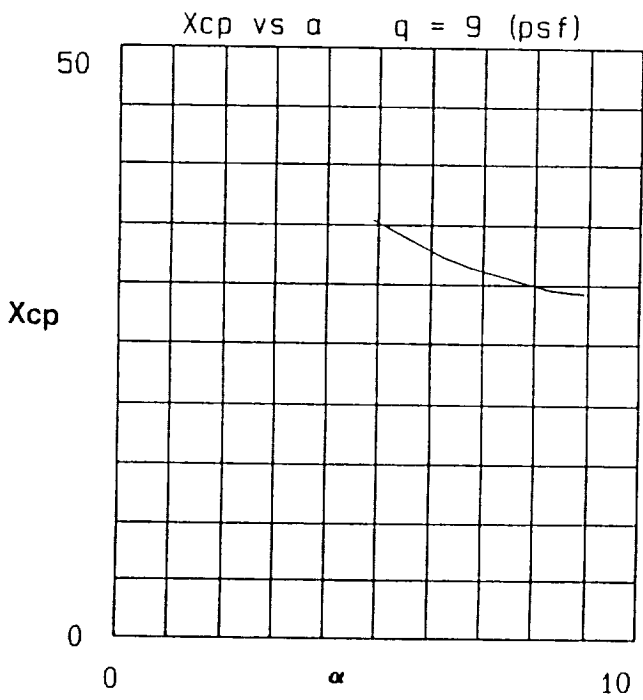
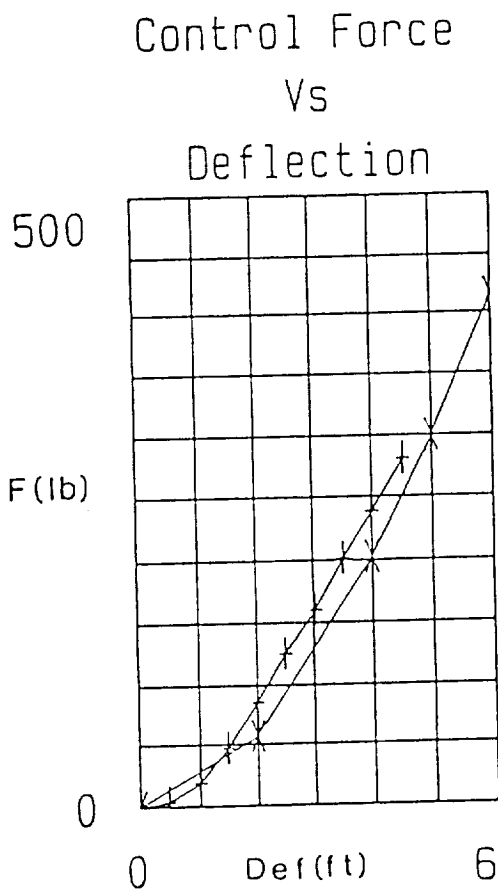


FIGURE 5.6-9, XCP AND CM VS. ANGLE OF ATTACK (α)



**FIGURE 5.6-10, CONTROL VS. DEFLECTIONS FOR
TWO CONTROL METHODS**

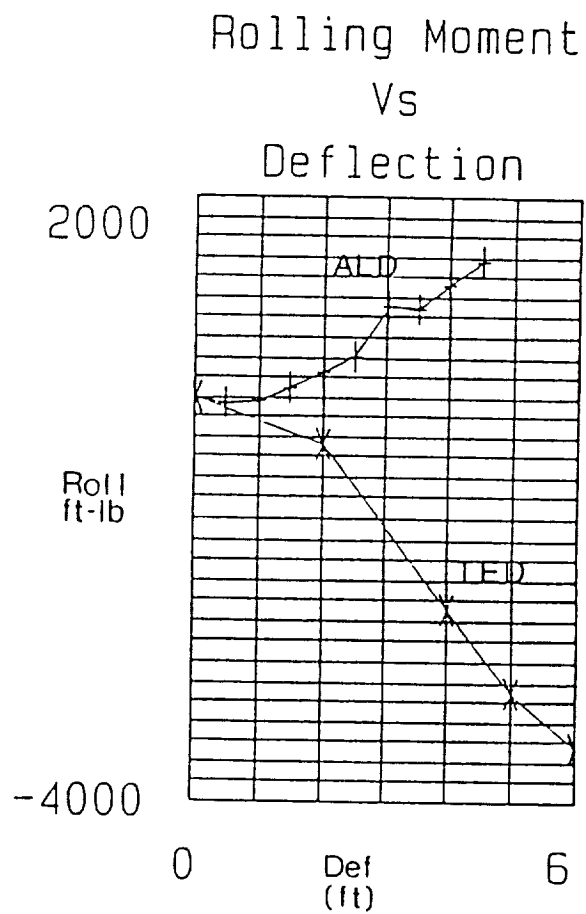
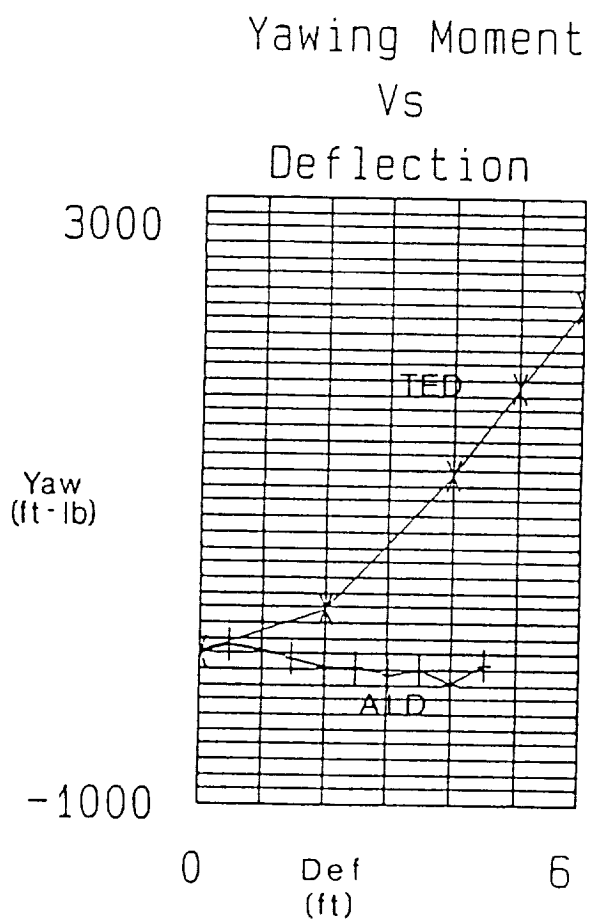


FIGURE 5.6-11, YAWING AND ROLLING MOMENT DATA VS. CONTROL LINE DEFLECTION

6.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

The success of the ARS Phase 2 wind tunnel test exceeded previous expectations. Although scaling effects could not be evaluated aerodynamic data was obtained to support airdrop testing and full-scale development of the advanced recovery system.

Interface hardware, instrumentation and testing procedures have been validated. Structural, operational and safety issues have been addressed.

The major conclusion of phase two testing was that wind tunnel testing of large scale parafoils is practical and useful. Additional testing should be implemented to expand a high glide parafoil data base.

7.0 References

1. Anderson, John D., Jr.: "Fundamentals of Aerodynamics," McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, 1984.
2. Hoerner, Sighard F.: "Fluid-Dynamic Drag," Publ. by the author (P.O. Box 342, Brick Town, New Jersey 08723), 1965.
3. Rae, William H., Jr.; Pope, Alan: "Low-Speed Wind Tunnel Testing," John Wiley & Son, New York, 1984.
4. Nicolaidis, John D.: Parafoil Wind Tunnel Test, AFFDL TR-70-146, 1971.
5. Ware, George M.; Hassel, James L., Fr.: Wind-Tunnel Investigation of Ram-Air-Inflated All-Flexible Wings of Aspect Ratios 1.0 to 3.0, NASA TM SX-1923, 1969.
6. Pioneer Aerospace Corporation: "Preliminary Analysis of Parafoil Attitude Control (PAC) Model", ARS-WP-09, 1989.
7. Pioneer Aerospace Corporation: "Advanced Recovery System Parachute/ Parafoil Stress and Design Loads Analysis", ARS-WP-10, Rev. A, 1989.



Report Documentation Page

1. Report No. NASA CR-177563	2. Government Accession No.	3. Recipient's Catalog No.	
4. Title and Subtitle Advanced Recovery Systems Wind Tunnel Test Report		5. Report Date August 1990	6. Performing Organization Code
		7. Author(s) R. H. Geiger and W. K. Wailes	8. Performing Organization Report No. A-90259
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Pioneer Aerospace Corporation 250 East Drive, Suite G Melbourne, FL 32904		10. Work Unit No. 906-65-43	11. Contract or Grant No. NAS8-36631
		13. Type of Report and Period Covered Contractor Report	
12. Sponsoring Agency Name and Address National Aeronautics and Space Administration Washington, DC 20546-0001		14. Sponsoring Agency Code	
		15. Supplementary Notes Point of Contact: James C. Ross, Ames Research Center, MS 247-2, Moffett Field, CA 94035-1000 (415)604-6722 or FTS 464-6722	
16. Abstract <p>Pioneer Aerospace Corporation (PAC) conducted parafoil wind tunnel testing in the NASA-Ames 80 by 120 test section of the National Full-Scale Aerodynamic Complex, Moffett Field, CA. The investigation was conducted to determine the aerodynamic characteristics of two (2) scale ram air wings in support of air drop testing and full scale development of Advanced Recovery Systems for the Next Generation Space Transportation System.</p> <p>Two models were tested during this investigation. The primary test article, a 1/9 geometric scale model with wing area of 1200 square feet and secondary test article, a 1/36 geometric scale model with wing area of 300 square feet, both which had an aspect ratio of 3. The test results show that both models were statically stable about a model reference point at angles of attack from 2 to 10 degrees. The maximum lift-drag ratio varied between 2.9 and 2.4 for increasing wing loading.</p>			
17. Key Words (Suggested by Author(s)) Parafoil Ram-air-inflated wing Parachute		18. Distribution Statement Unclassified-Unlimited Subject Category-02	
19. Security Classif. (of this report) Unclassified	20. Security Classif. (of this page) Unclassified	21. No. of Pages 103	22. Price A06

