On the Minimum Induced Drag of Wings

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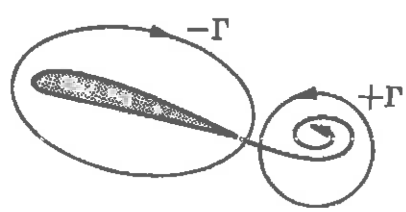
Imagination vs Knowledge

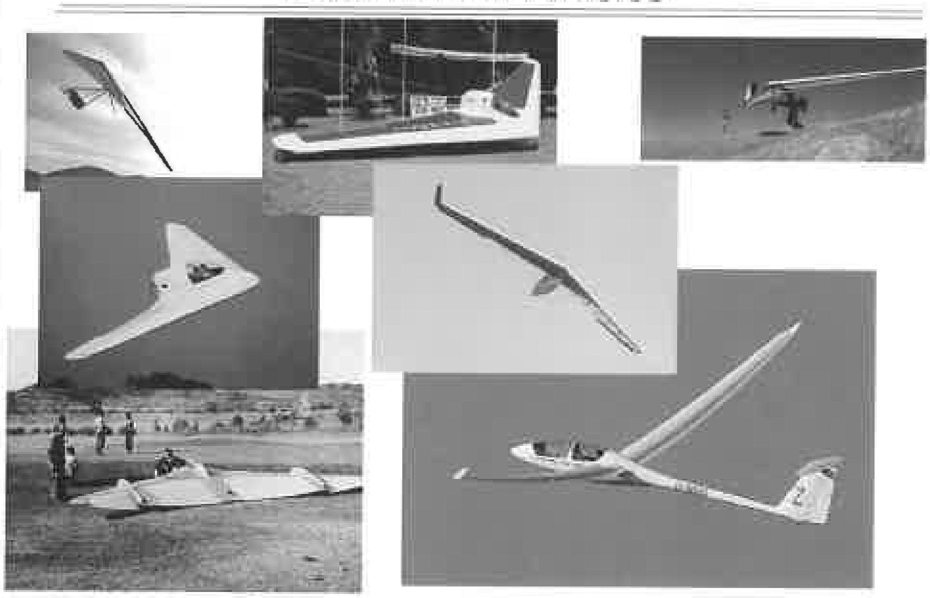
- Requirements and Assumptions
- Concepts and Solutions

Lift



Where does lift come from?

Personal Air Vehicles



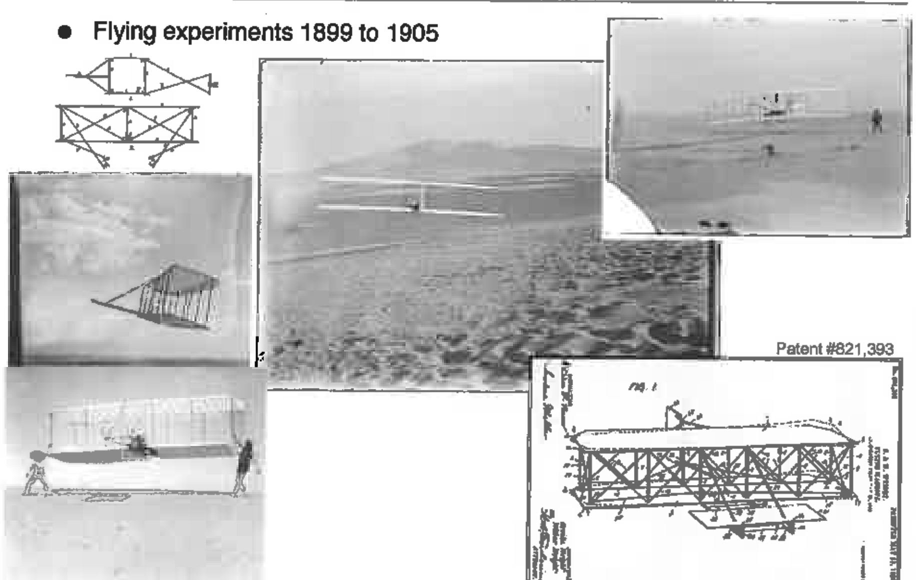
Birds

The Four Ways Birds Differ from Aircraft

- Birds turn and maneuver without a vertical tail
- Birds have slender tips that carry little load
- Birds gracefully fly formation with overlapped wingtips
- Birds have narrow wingtips without tip stall

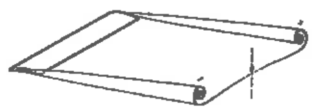
Wilbur & Orville Wright

- Flying experiments 1899 to 1905

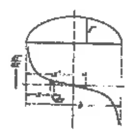


Patent #821,393

Prandtl Lifting Line Theory



- Prandtl' s "vortex ribbons"

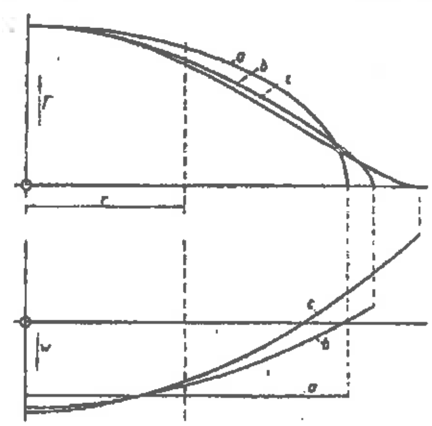


- Elliptical spanload for a given span (1920)
- "the downwash produced by the longitudinal vortices must be uniform at all points on the aerofoils in order that there may be a minimum of drag for a given total lift." y = c

Ludwig Prandtl

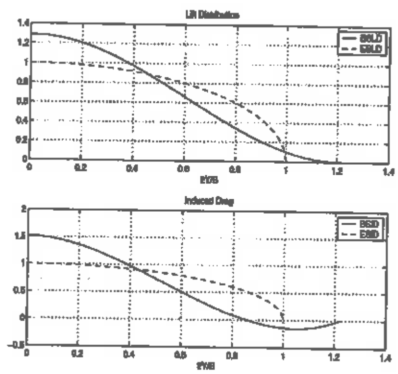
This is the accepted theory and the standard for the minimum drag of wings. But what is a wing? Is it only aerodynamic? What about the structure?

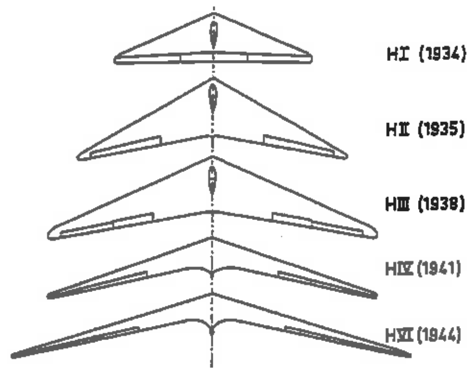
Minimum Induced Drag & Bending Moment



- Prandtl (1932)
  Constrain minimum induced drag
  Constrain integrated wing bending moment
  22% increase in span with 11% decrease in induced drag

Horten Applies the Bbell Spanload

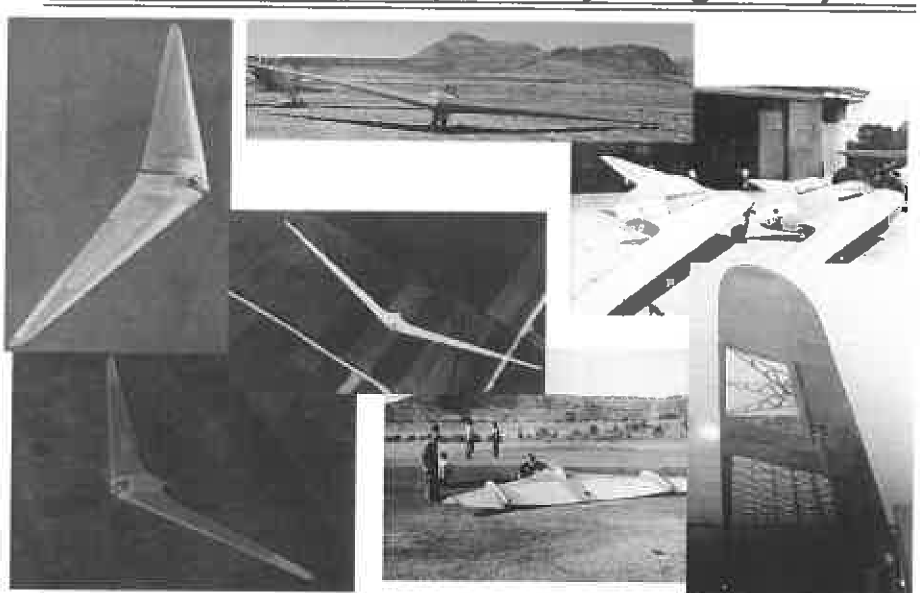




Horten Sailplanes

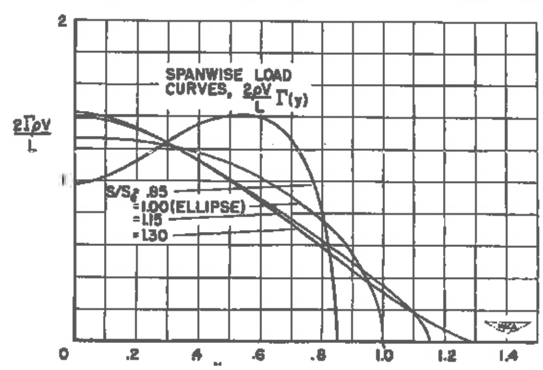
- Horten Spanload (1934-1954)
  use twist to achieve spanload
  induced thrust at tips
  no structural implications

Horten Sailplanes (Germany & Argentina)



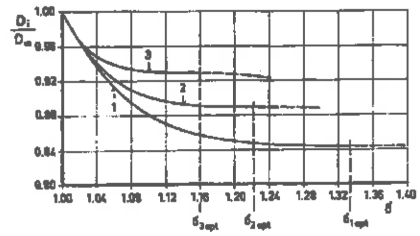
Prandtl & Horten

Jones Spanload



- Minimize induced drag (1950)
  Constrain wing root bending moment
  30% increase in span with 17% decrease in induced drag
- "Hence, for a minimum induced drag with a given total lift and a given bending moment the downwash must show a linear variation along the span." $y = bx + c$

Klein and Viswanathan

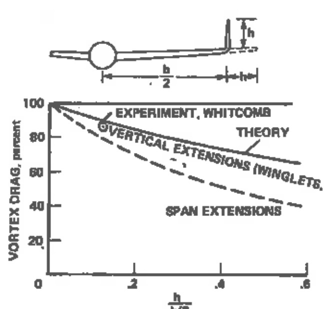


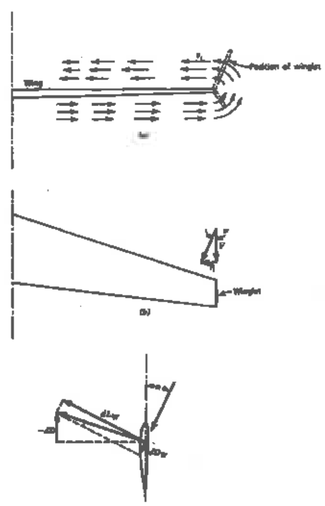
- Minimize induced drag (1975)
  Constrain bending moment
  Constrain shear stress
  16% increase in span with 7% decrease in induced drag

- "Hence the required downwash-distribution is parabolic." $y = ax^2 + bx + c$

Winglets

- Richard Whitcomb' s Winglets
  - induced thrust on wingtips
  - induced drag decrease is
  about half of the span "extension"
  - reduced wing root bending stress





Whitcomb's Winglets

NASA Dryden Flight Research Center Photo Collection

KC-135A in flight - winglet study

NASA Dryden Flight Research Center Photo Collection

KC-135A in flight : closeup of winglet with attached tufts

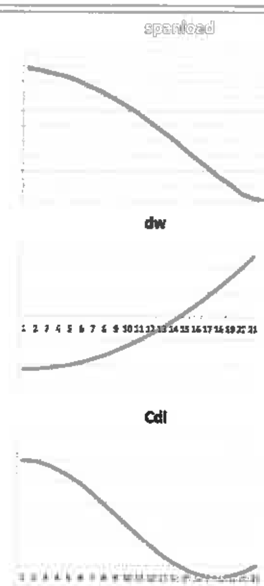
Prandtl(1920) vs Prandtl(1932)

Prandtl
1920

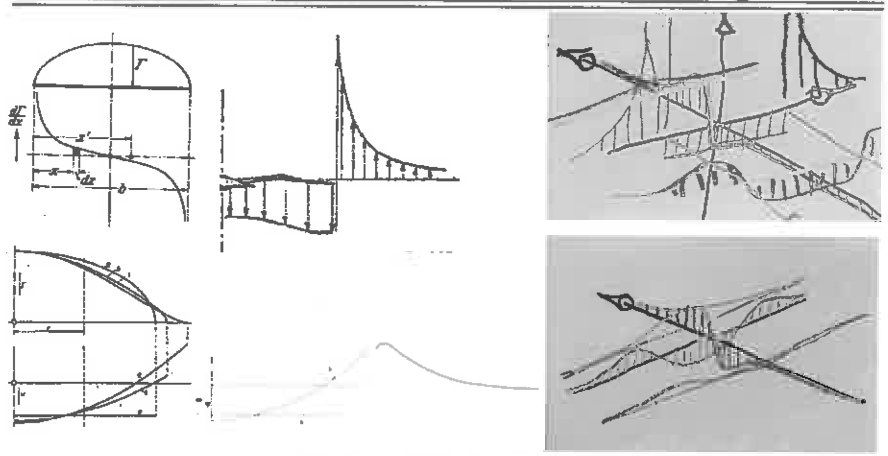
Elliptical
Spanload

Prandtl
1932

Bell
Spanload



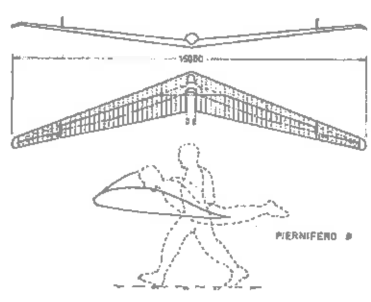
Spanload, Downwash, Induced Drag



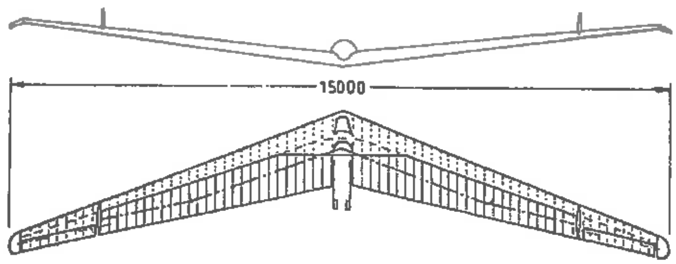
- All wings dictate 3 solutions
- Spanload
- Downwash
- Induced Drag

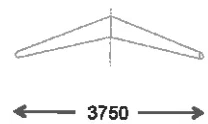
Horten H Xc Example

- Horten H Xc footlaunched ultralight sailplane 1950
- 24 degree leading edge sweep angle
- Chord:
  root - 63 inches
  tip – 15.75 inches
- Span: 49.2 feet



Prandtl Wing

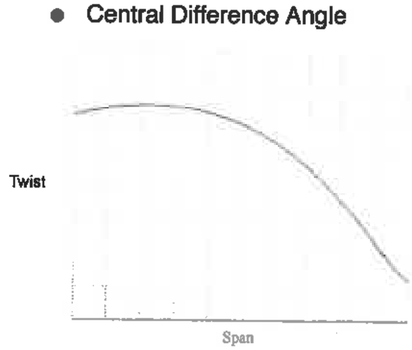




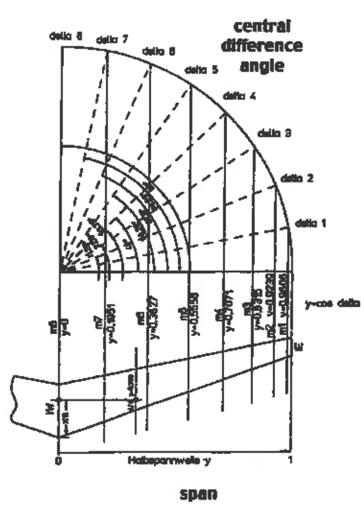
- 24 degree leading edge sweep angle
- Chord:
  root – 15.75 inches
  tip – 3.875 inches
- Span: 147.6 inches

Calculation Method

- Taper
- Twist
- Control Surface Deflections
- Central Difference Angle



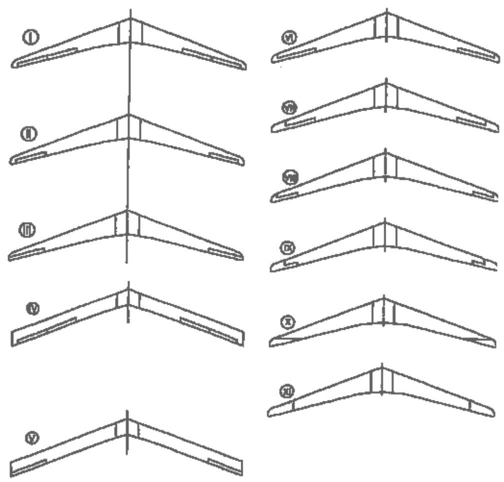
R0	8.3274
R1	8.5524
R2	8.7259
R3	8.8441
R4	8.9030
R5	8.8984
R6	8.8257
R7	8.6801
R8	8.4565
R9	8.1492
R10	7.7522
R11	7.2592
R12	6.6634
R13	5.9579
R14	5.1362
R15	4.1927
R16	3.1253
R17	1.9394
R18	0.6589
R19	-0.6417
R20	-1.6726



Dr Edward Uden's Results

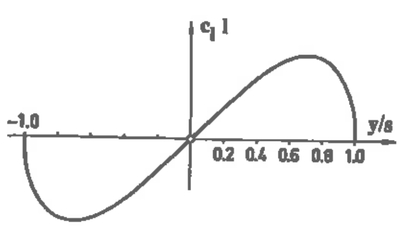
- Spanload and Induced Drag
- Elevon Configurations
- Induced Yawing Moments

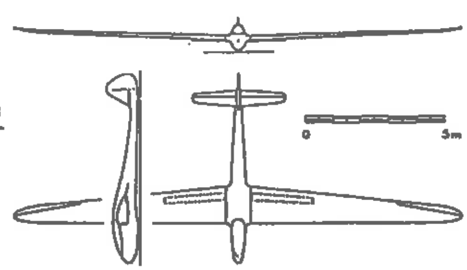
Elevon Config	Cn∂a	Spanload
I	-.002070	bell
II	.001556	bell
III	.002788	bell
IV	-.019060	elliptical
V	-.015730	elliptical
VI	.001942	bell
VII	.002823	bell
VIII	.004529	bell
IX	.005408	bell
X	.004132	bell
XI	.005455	bell



Elliptical Half-Lemniscate

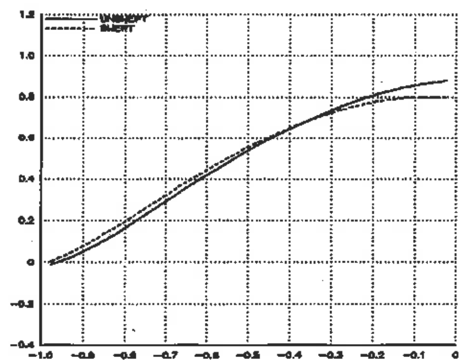
- Minimum induced drag for given control power (roll)
- Dr Richard Eppler: FS-24 Phoenix





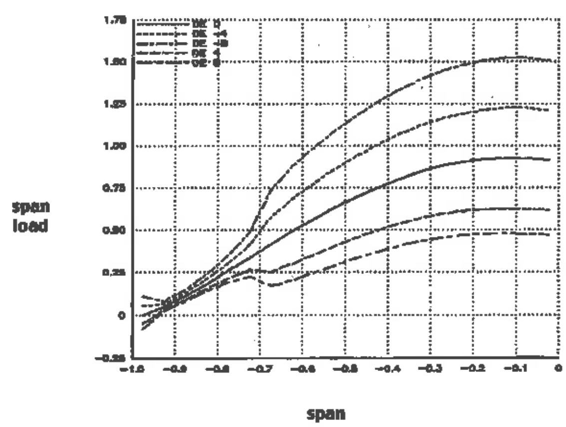
"Mitteleffekt"

- Artifact of spanload approximations
- Effect on spanloads
  increased load at tips
  decreased load near centerline
- Upwash due to sweep unaccounted for



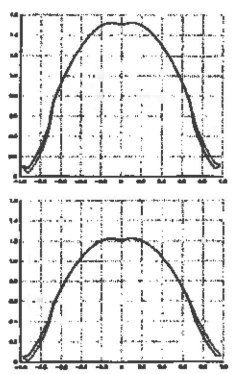
Symmetrical Spanloads

- Elevon Trim
- CG Location

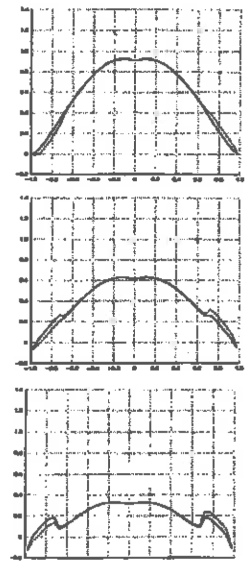


Asymmetrical Spanloads

- $Cl\partial a$ (roll due to aileron)
- $Cn\partial a$ (yaw due to aileron)
  induced component
  profile component
  change with lift
- $Cn\partial a/Cl\partial a$
- CL(Lift Coefficient)
  Increased lift:
  increased $Cl\beta$
  increased $Cn\beta$*
  Decreased lift:
  decreased $Cl\beta$
  decreased $Cn\beta$*



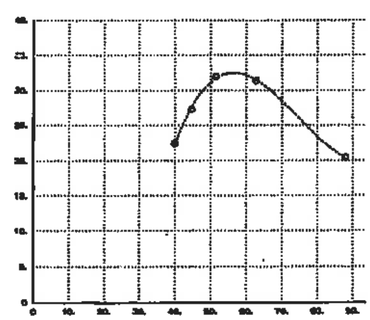
CL	Cl	Cn
.966	.01384	.00055
.774	.01384	.00037
.582	.01345	.00021
.390	.01384	.00003
.198	.01345	-.00015



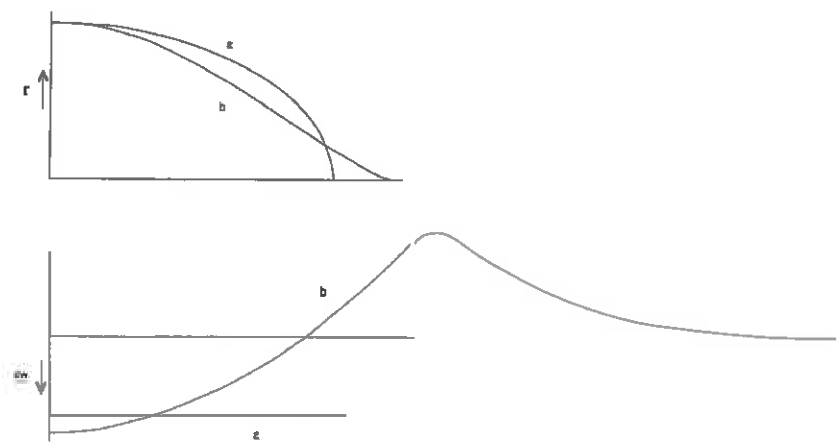
Performance Comparison

- Max L/D: 31.9
- Min sink: 89.1 fpm
- Does not include pilot drag

- Prediicted L/D: 30
- Predicted sink: 90 fpm



Prandtl's Bell Spanload



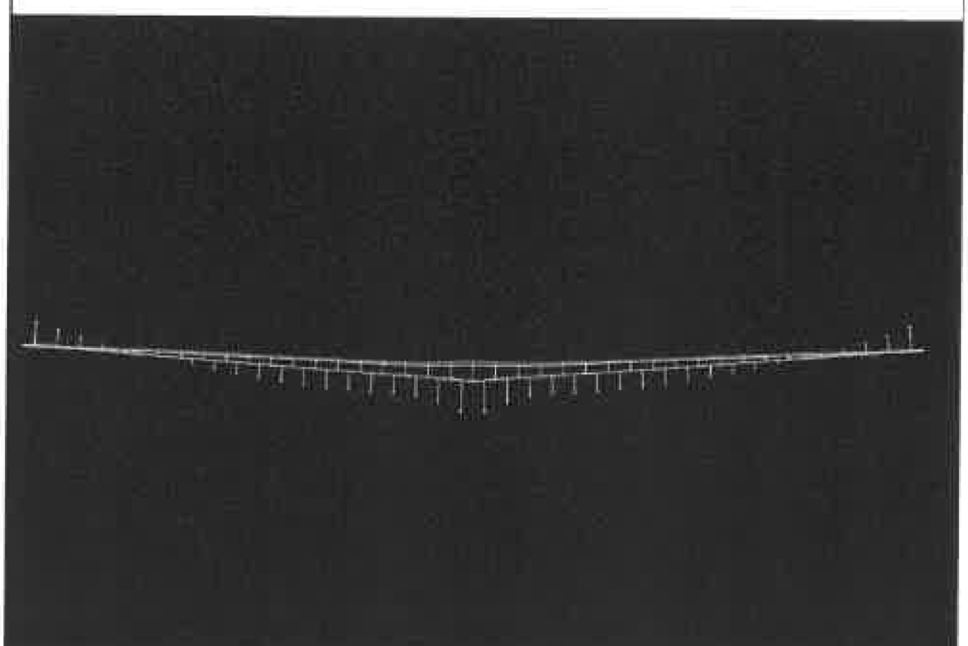
Results of Prandtl's Spanload

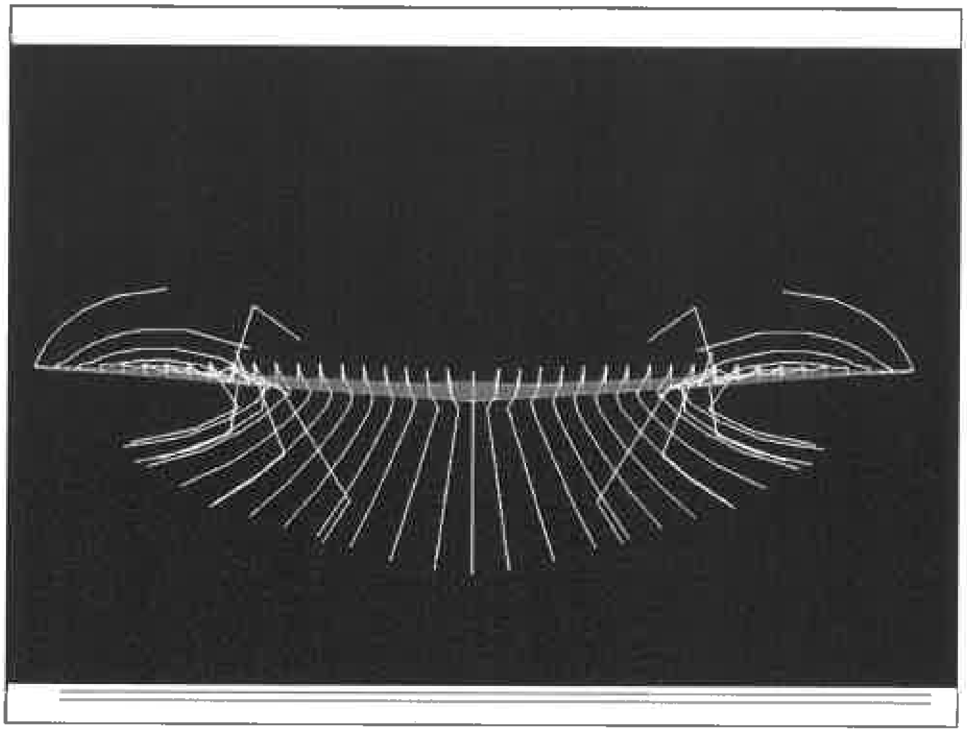
$$\lim_{x:\,0 \to b/2} L(x) = 0 \qquad (1)$$

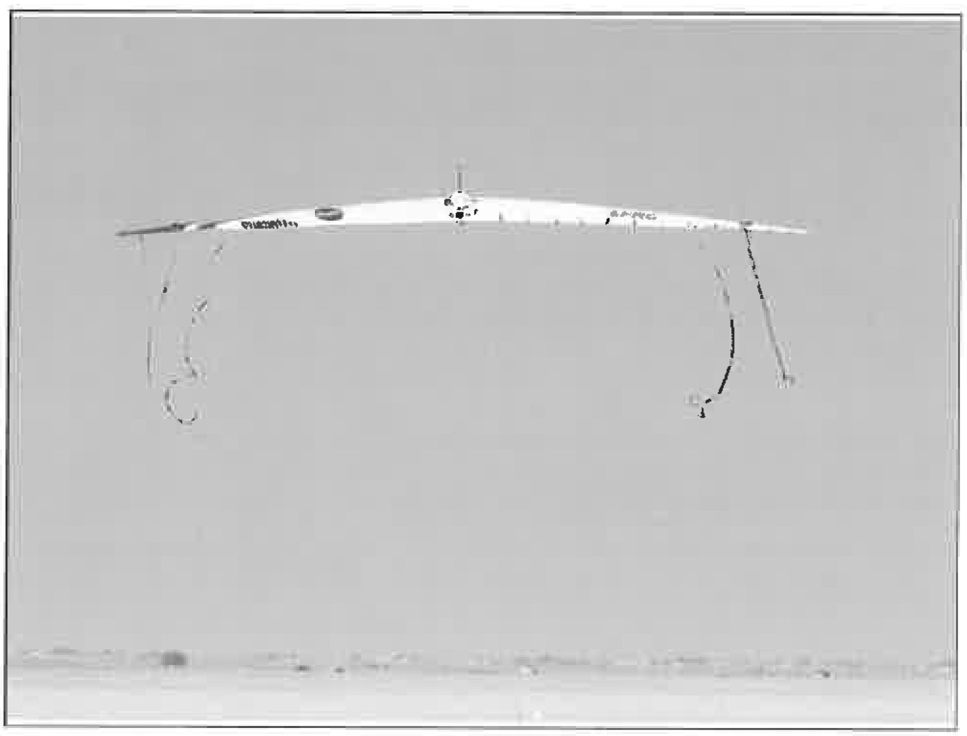
$$\lim_{x:\,0 \to b/2} \frac{dL(x)}{dx} = 0 \qquad (2)$$

$$\lim_{x:0 \to b/2} \frac{d\,DW(x)}{dx} = \lim_{x:\infty \to b/2} \frac{d\,DW(x)}{dx} \qquad (3)$$

Mike Allen







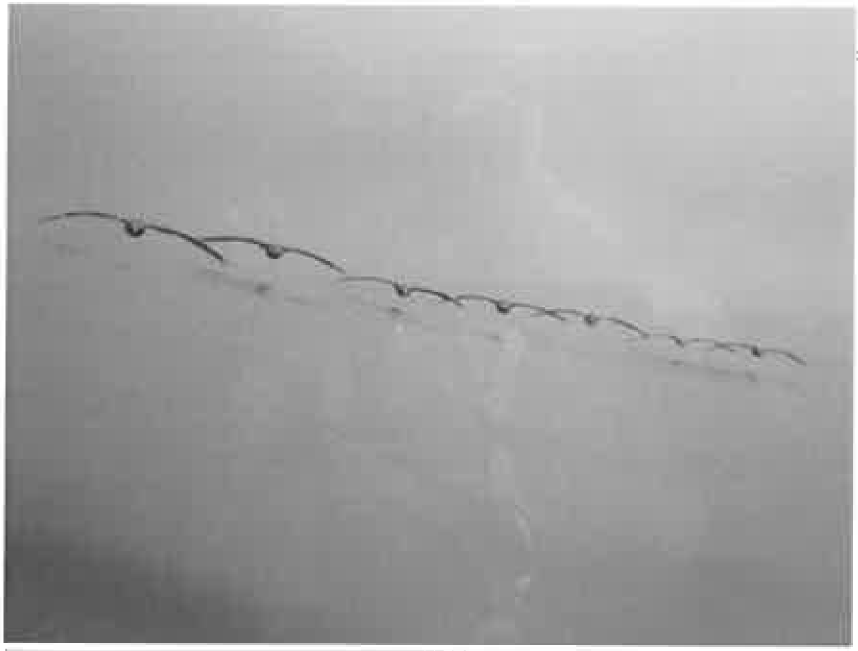
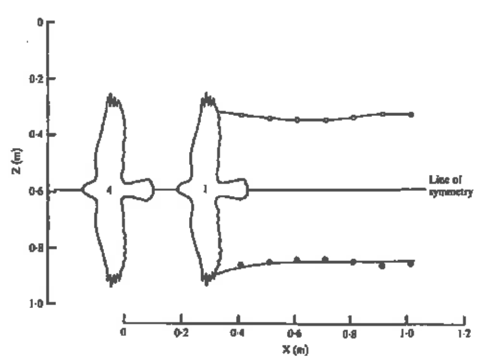



Photo Michael Cox

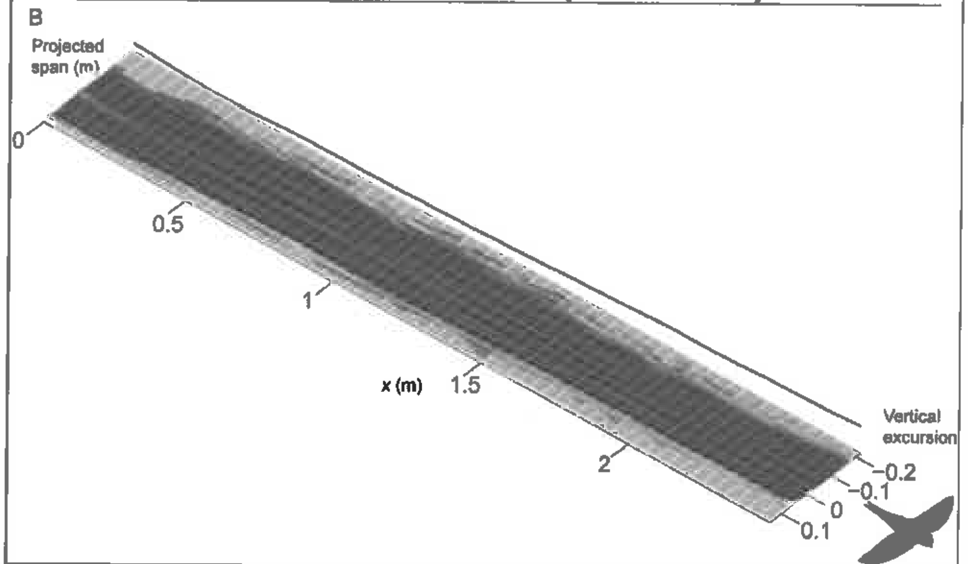
Spanload

Spedding's Gliding Falcon

- Spedding photograpgh's a gliding falcon's wake with He bubbles
- Vortex cores are 0.76 b apart
- Elliptical spanload is assumed, so the vortex cores are assumed to come from the wingtips



Henningsson 2014 (PLOS One)



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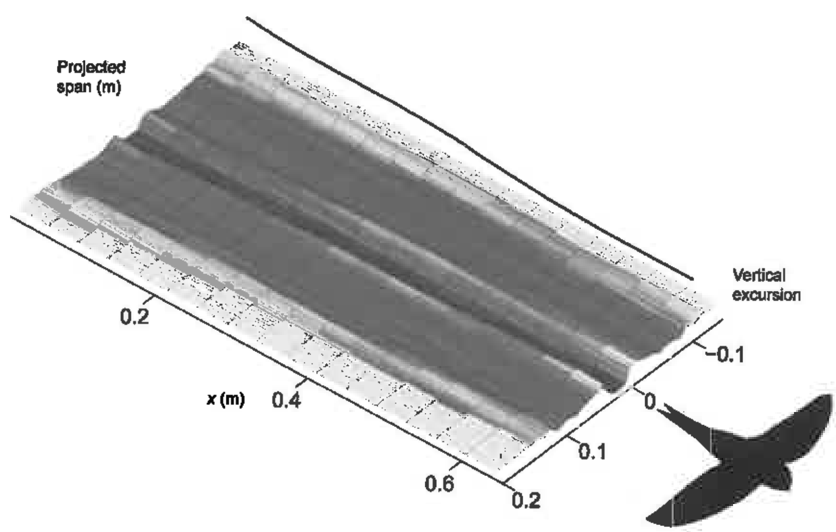
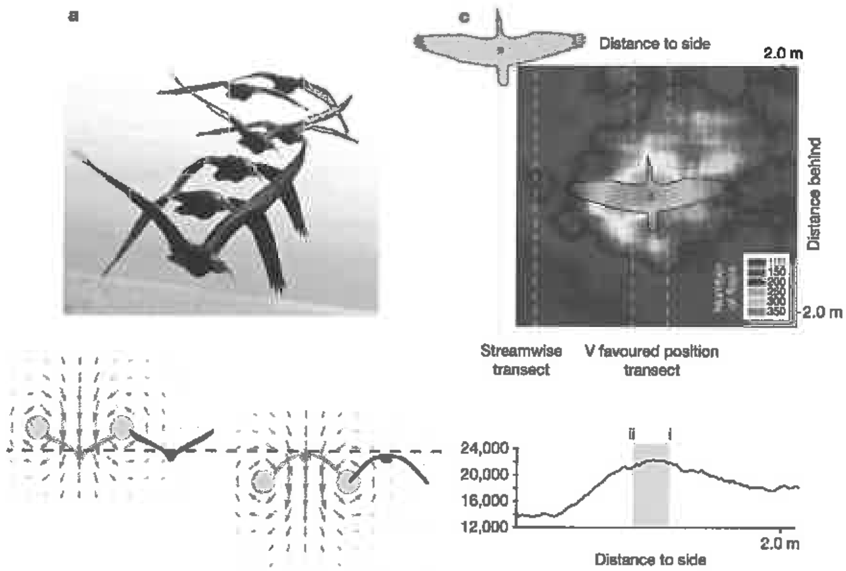
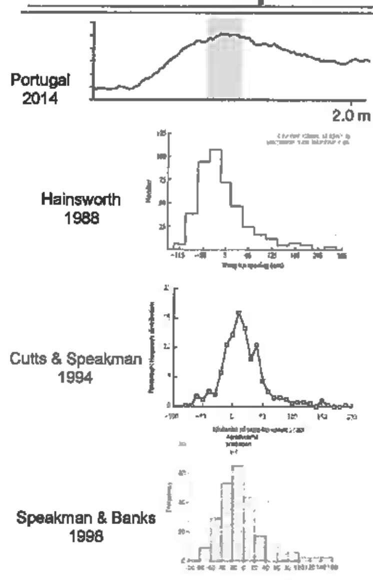
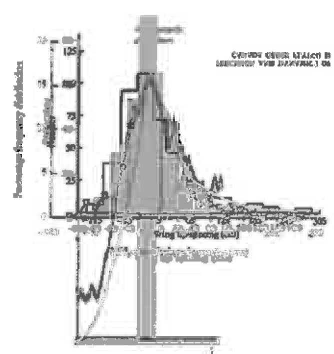


Portugal, et al 2014 (Nature)



Upwash and Wing Beats





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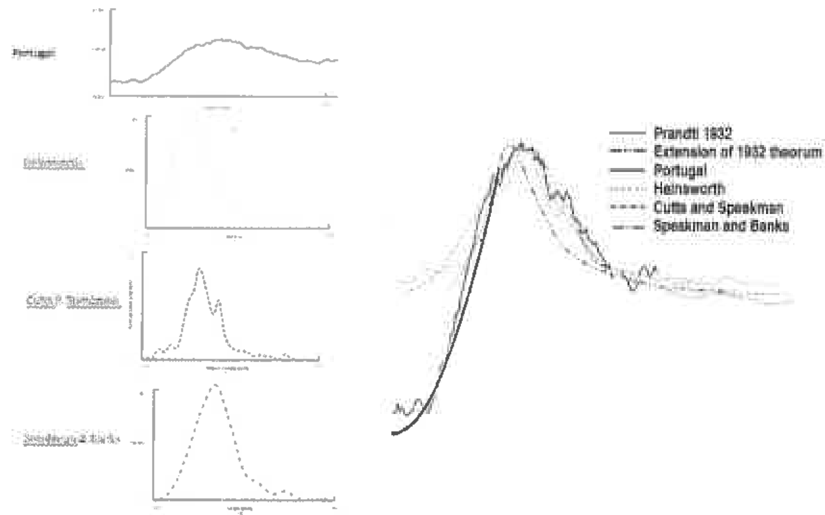
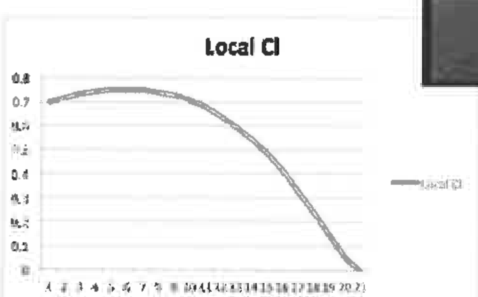
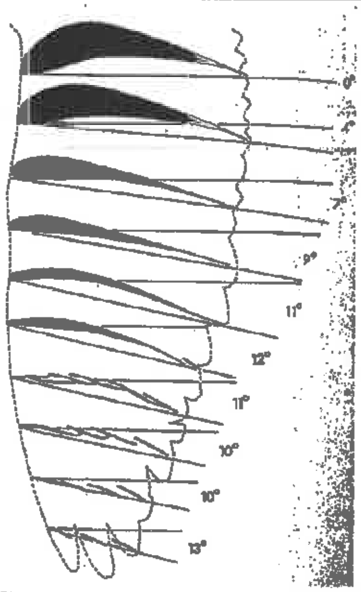


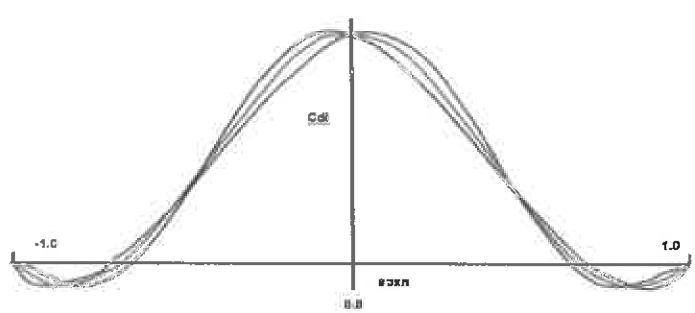
Wing Stall



Nachtigall 1966 (J of Exp Bio)



Effect of Sideslip



- Wing twist
- Sideslip is imposed
- Distorts the bell spanload and the induced drag/thrust profile

Photo Tom Tschida

PRANDTL-D Proverse Yaw?

What would Proverse Yaw look like?

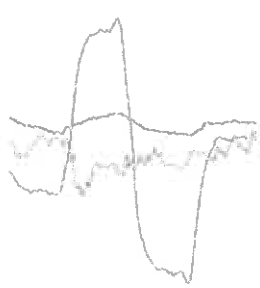
Flight Data

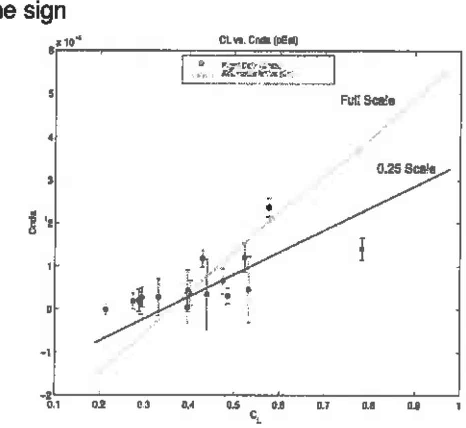
- Measurement of proverse yaw would be the final hurdle to achieve
- Icing on the cake: measure Cnda (yawing moment due to aileron deflection)

- NOT ONE SECOND OF FLIGHT DATA EXISTS TO PROVE ANY OF THIS IS TRUE

Proverse Yaw

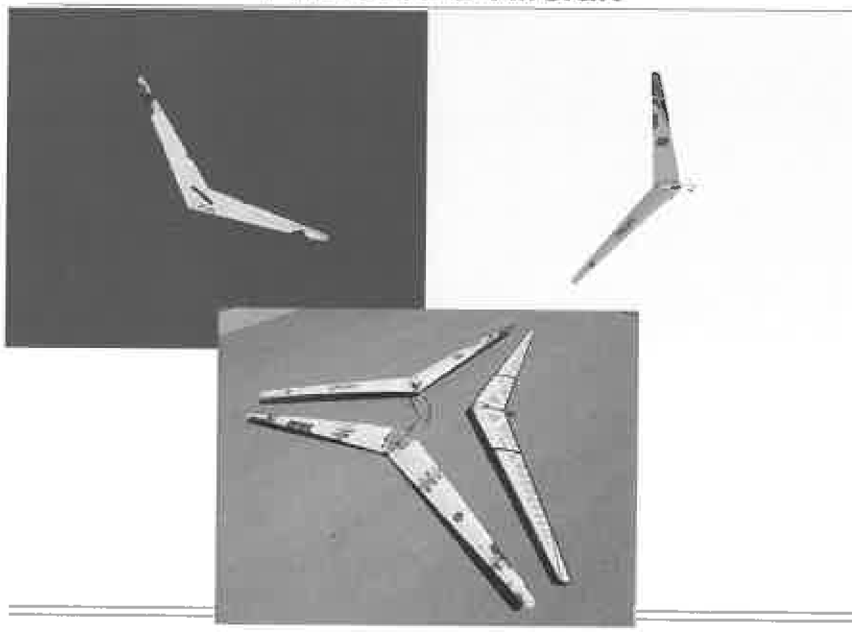
- ...until June 26th, 2013
- Roll and Yaw are the same sign
- From Uden: Cnda is +ve
- uncertainty



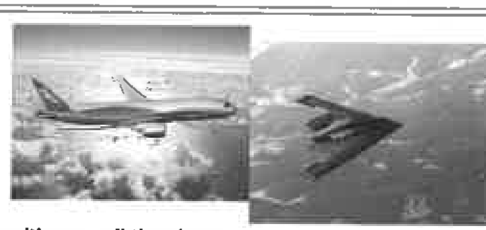


Inertias; configuration changes, turbulence, and slope of Cnda

PRANDTL-D Aircraft



Control of Yaw



- You Have Three Choices:
- 1/ drag a vertical tail around with you all the time to create a yawing moment
- 2/ manipulate drag at the wing tips to control yaw

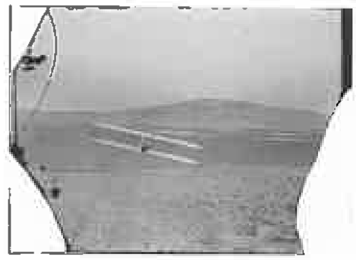
} Current Design Options

-OR-

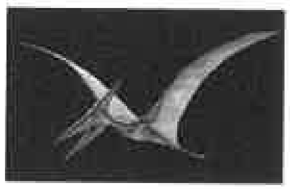
- 3/ manipulate **THRUST** at the wing tips to control yaw

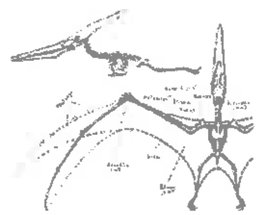
- Biological vs Mechanical Flight

Biological Flight

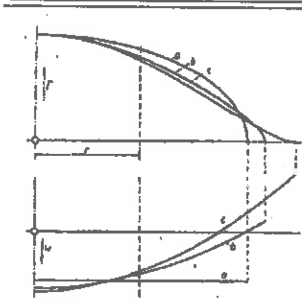


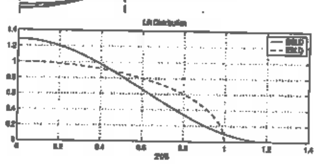
- Mechanical Flight (110 yrs)
- Vertabrate Flight (128 My)

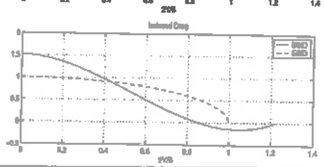


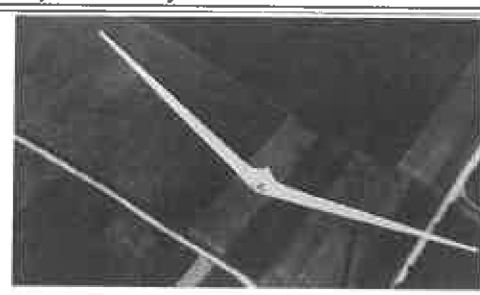


Prandtl, Horten, Jones, and Birds









Efficiency

- Efficiency: 12.5% increase in wing efficiency
- 20-30% increase in efficiency by eliminating the tail
- 15.4% increase in propulsive efficiency
- TOTAL EFFICIENCY INCREASE: 69%

- CY2011: world jet fuel consumption $134B
- $55B in jet fuel saved

- CY2011 World GDP: $69.7T
- World power production: $12.0T
- $1.85T savings in world power production

Concluding Remarks

- Birds as as the first model for flight
- Applied approach gave immediate solutions, departure from bird flight
- Eventual meeting of theory and applications (applied theory)
- Spanload evolution (Prandtl/Horten/Jones/Klein/Viswanathan/Whitcomb/Bowers)
- Solve performance, structure and control with ONE spanload solution!
- 12.5% increase in L/D, ~2% increase in prop efficiency, 20-30% decrease in drag eliminating the tail, ~43-62% reduction in total aero efficiency
- Assumptions and Solutions
- The Wrights disintegrated the flight of birds, and Prandtl/Horten/Jones reintegrated the flight of birds...
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NASA Aero Academies & Others

- 2014 NASA Aero Academy
  - Brian Plank, Joe Lorenzetti, Kathleen Glasheen, Bryce Doerr, Cynthia Farr, Nancy Pinon, Heather Laffoon, Jack Toth, Leo Banuelos
- 2013 NASA Aero Academy
  - Eric Gutierrez, Louis Edelman, Kristyn Kadala, Nancy Pinon, Cody Karcher, Andy Putch, Hovig Yaralian, Jacob Hall
- 2012 NASA Aero Academy
  - Steffi Valkov, Juliana Plumb (Ulrich), Luis Andrade, Stephanie Reynolds, Joey Wagster, Kimmy Callan, Javier Rocha, Sanel Horozovic, Ronalynn Ramos, Nancy Pinon
- Mike Allen, Alex Stuber, Matt Moholt, Dave Voracek, Jaiwon Shin, Ross Hathaway, Brian Eslinger, Oscar Murillo, Lesli Monforton, Red Jensen, Aamod Samuel, Brad Neal, Brad Flick, Chris Acuff, Rick Howard (NPS), Marko Stamenovic, Jim Murray, Nalin Ratnayake, Eric Nisbet, Jeromy Robbins, Nelson Brown, Curtis Stump, Andrew Burrell, Anthony MacPherson, Brian Taylor, Chris Miller, Victor Loera, Cameron Law, Koen vander Kerckhove, Bob Hoey, Russ Lee, Reinhold Stadler, Edward Uden, Paul MacCready, Karl Nickel, Walter Horten, Diego Roldan Knollinger, Michael Cox, Jeff Jennings, Phil Barnes

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NASA Aero Academy 2014

NASA Aero Academy 2013

NASA Aero Academy 2012

PRANDTL-D

- Videos

  - TEDxNASA 2011
  http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=223OmaQ9uLY

  - NASA Aero Academy 2013
  http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hr0l6wBFGpY

Red Jensen: pilot, engineer

If you want to build a ship, don't drum up people to collect wood and don't assign them tasks and work, but rather teach them to long for the endless immensity of the sea…

- Antoine de Saint-Exupery

Questions?