

# LinPAC

## Linear Projectile Aerodynamic Coefficients

Prediction of Aerodynamic Coefficients of Projectiles  
with Circular Body Configurations:

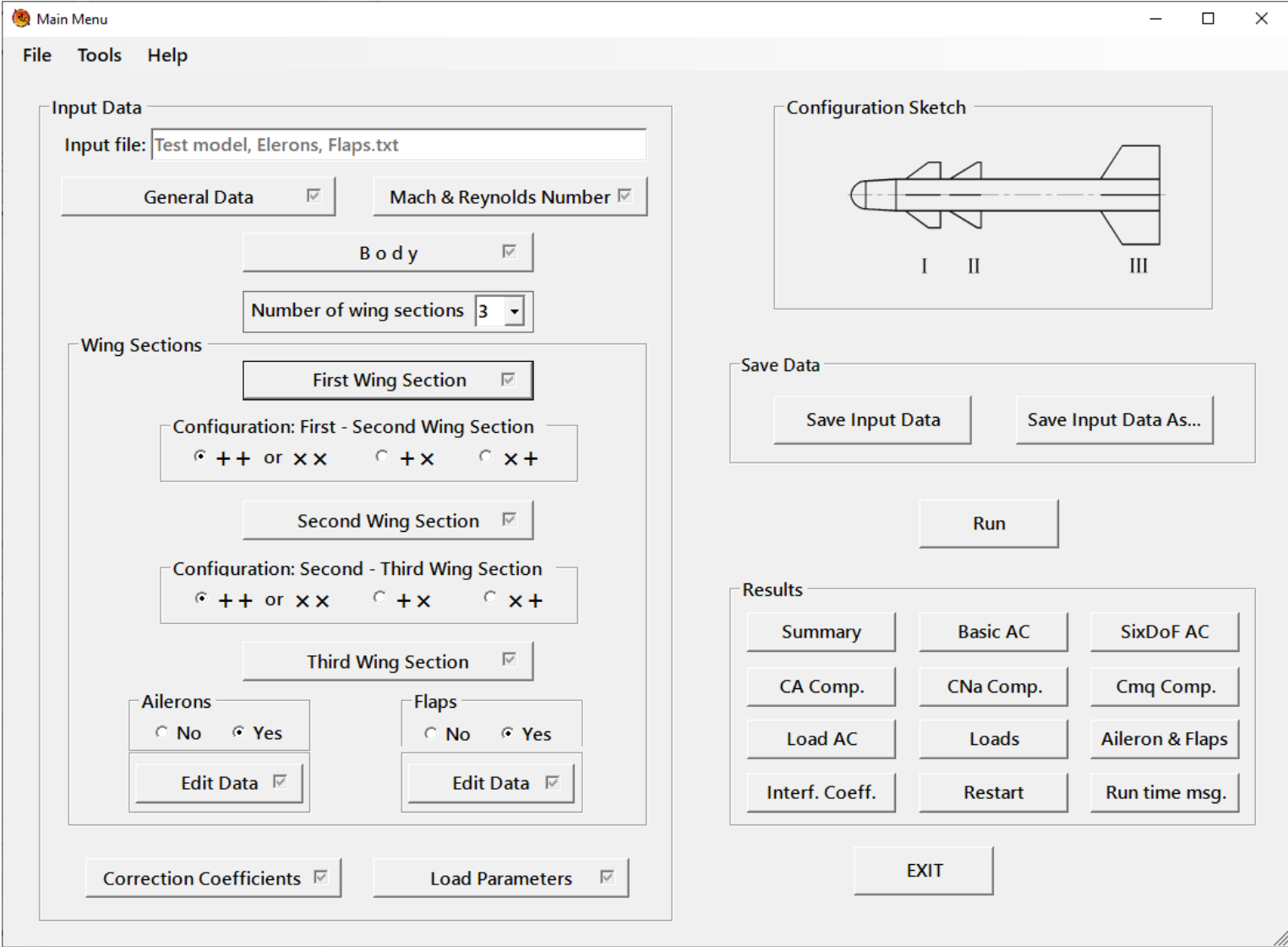
- Body alone (spin stabilized)
- Fin stabilized projectile
- Up to three wing sections guided projectile

<b>Method</b>	Combined semi-empirical and potential, based on published data collected from western and eastern countries.
<b>Capability</b>	Calculation of the derivatives of aerodynamics coefficients of the classical projectiles, rockets and missiles, with one, two or three wing sections and body alone for small angles of attack.
<b>Purpose</b>	Quick estimation of aerodynamics coefficients of projectiles, preliminary aerodynamic design, estimation of loads on projectiles and their components.
<b>Uncertainty</b>	Depends on configuration, up to 10 % for typical aerodynamic shapes.

## Ranges of basic input quantities

- ❑ Mach number: [0.1÷5.0],
- ❑ Body of revolution with maximum three different diameter,
- ❑ Body nose shape: cone, parabola, ogive, ellipse, and combination with spherical and truncated tip,
- ❑ Boat-tail shape: cone, parabola,
- ❑ Maximum three wing sections (“++”, “+x” and “x+” combinations),
- ❑ Wing shape: trapezoidal flat, trapezoidal wraparound,
- ❑ Number of fins: flat, cruciform, six and up to twelve fins,
- ❑ Wing aspect ratio [0.1,20], taper ratio [0,1], thickness ratio [0.01÷0.5],
- ❑ Wing airfoil shape: double wedge, modified double wedge, double sinusoid, flat plate,
- ❑ Ailerons, flaps on one wing section only ,
- ❑ Symmetric and differential deflection of fins (all sections).

# Main Menu



# Body Data

Body length  m    Nose length  m    Diameter at nose base  m

**Nose Shape**

**Basic Shapes**

- Cone
- Ogive
- Ellipsoid
- Flat nose
- Like mortar mine

**Ogive Shapes**

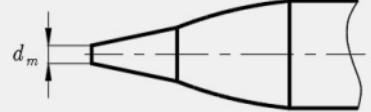
- Sharp ogive
- Blunted ogive/meplat
- Ogive + trunc. cone

Length of trunc. cone  m  
Diameter of cone base  m  
Diameter of meplat  m  
Ogive nose secant angle  deg

**Body Contraction**  No  Yes

**Body Flare**  No  Yes

**Configuration Sketch**



**Boat-Tail**

Length  m

Initial diameter  m

Base diameter  m

**Shape**

- Cone
- Parabola, ogive

**Rotating Band (0.2d width)**  No  Yes

Position  m

Diameter  m



# Wing Parameters Calculation

Wing Geometry Calculation

**Input Data**

Semi span (b/2)  cm

Root chord (cr)  cm

Tip chord (ct)  cm

Leading edge sweep angle ( $\Lambda_0$ )  deg

**Calculated Data**

Wing area  cm<sup>2</sup>

Aspect ratio  -

Taper ratio  -

Trailing edge sweep angle  deg

Mid edge sweep angle  deg

**Mean Aerodynamic Wing and Chord (MAC)**

Chord (MAC)  cm

Span  cm

Chord-wise position of MAC  cm

Span-wise position of MAC  cm

**Configuration Sketch**

# Ailerons (Flaps) Geometry

**Ailerons** [Window Title Bar]

**Aileron Planform Geometry**

- Number of wings (pair of consoles) with aileron:  -
- Semi-span of the ailerone alone:  m
- Aspect ratio:  -
- Leading edge sweep angle:  deg
- Taper ratio:  -
- Body diameter at the place of the ailerone hinge line:  m
- Body cone semi-angle at the hinge line:  deg
- Distance from aileron leading edge to the hinge line:  m
- Distance from the wing leading edge:  m
- Distance from wing root chord to the aileron inside chord:  m

**Aileron Position on Wing Section**

- On the first section
- On the scnd. section
- On the third section

**Configuration Sketch**

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

**Airfoil**

- Mean thickness to chord ratio:  -
- Mean Airfoil Shape**

  - Double wedge
  - Modified dbl. wedge
  - Biconvex
  - Flat plate

**Ailerons Geometry Calculation** [Button]

**Cancel** [Button]      **OK** [Button]



## Results

**Files with calculated aerodynamic derivatives**

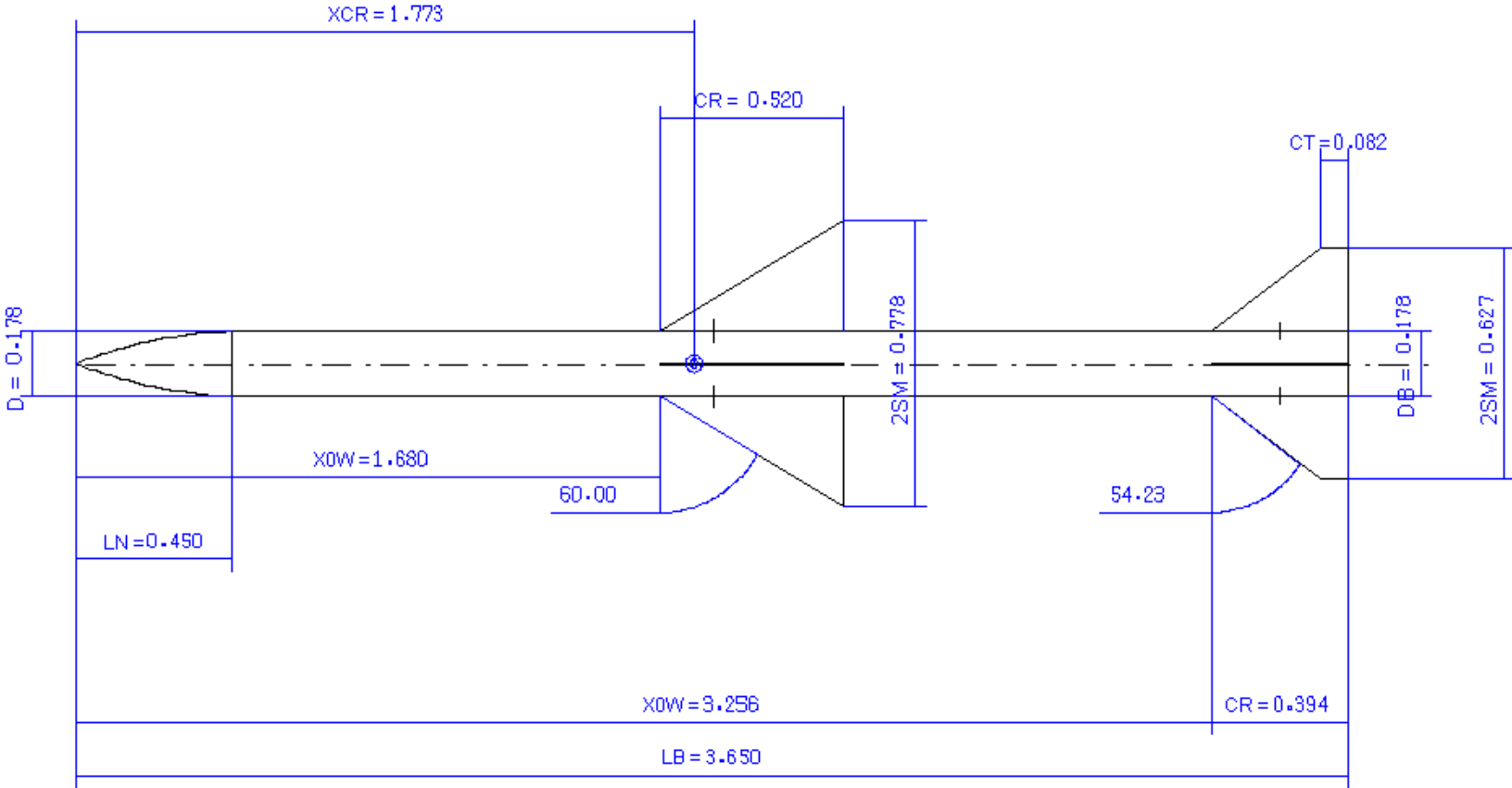
**Sketch of projectile and diagrams of basic aerodynamic derivatives vs. Mach number**

# Aerodynamic Scheme of Projectile

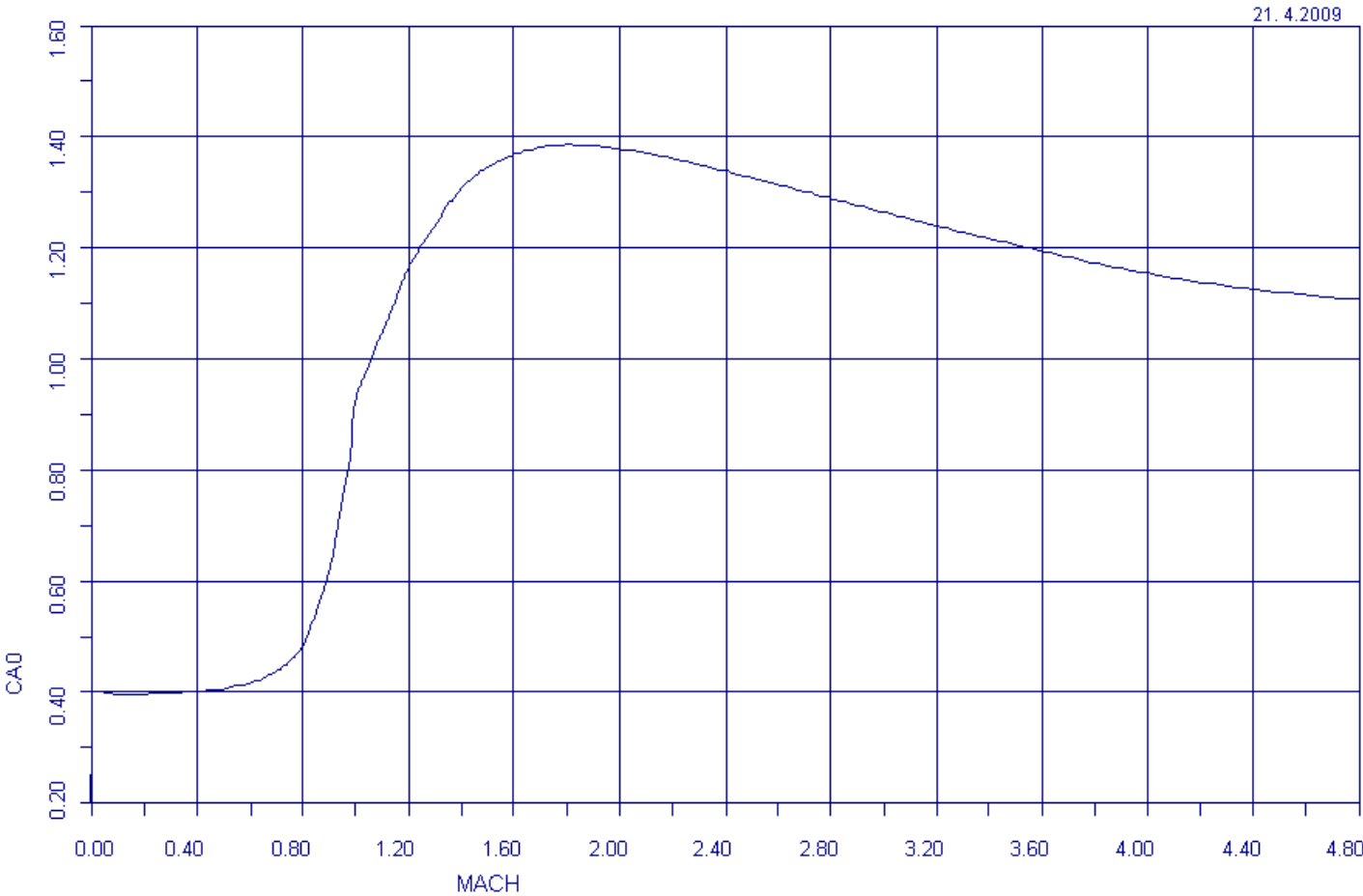
## SAM Model

Demo Example

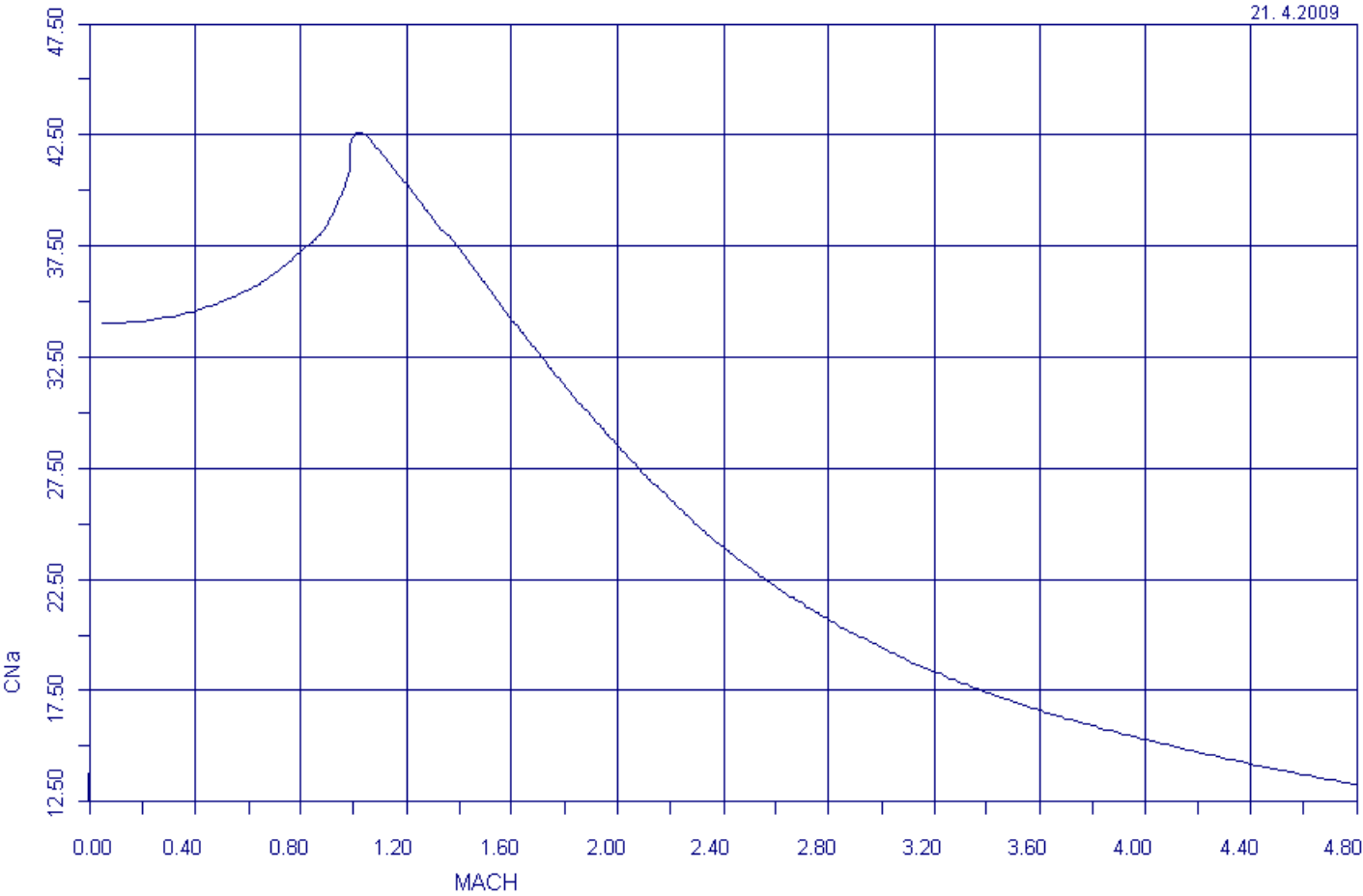
23. 4. 2009.



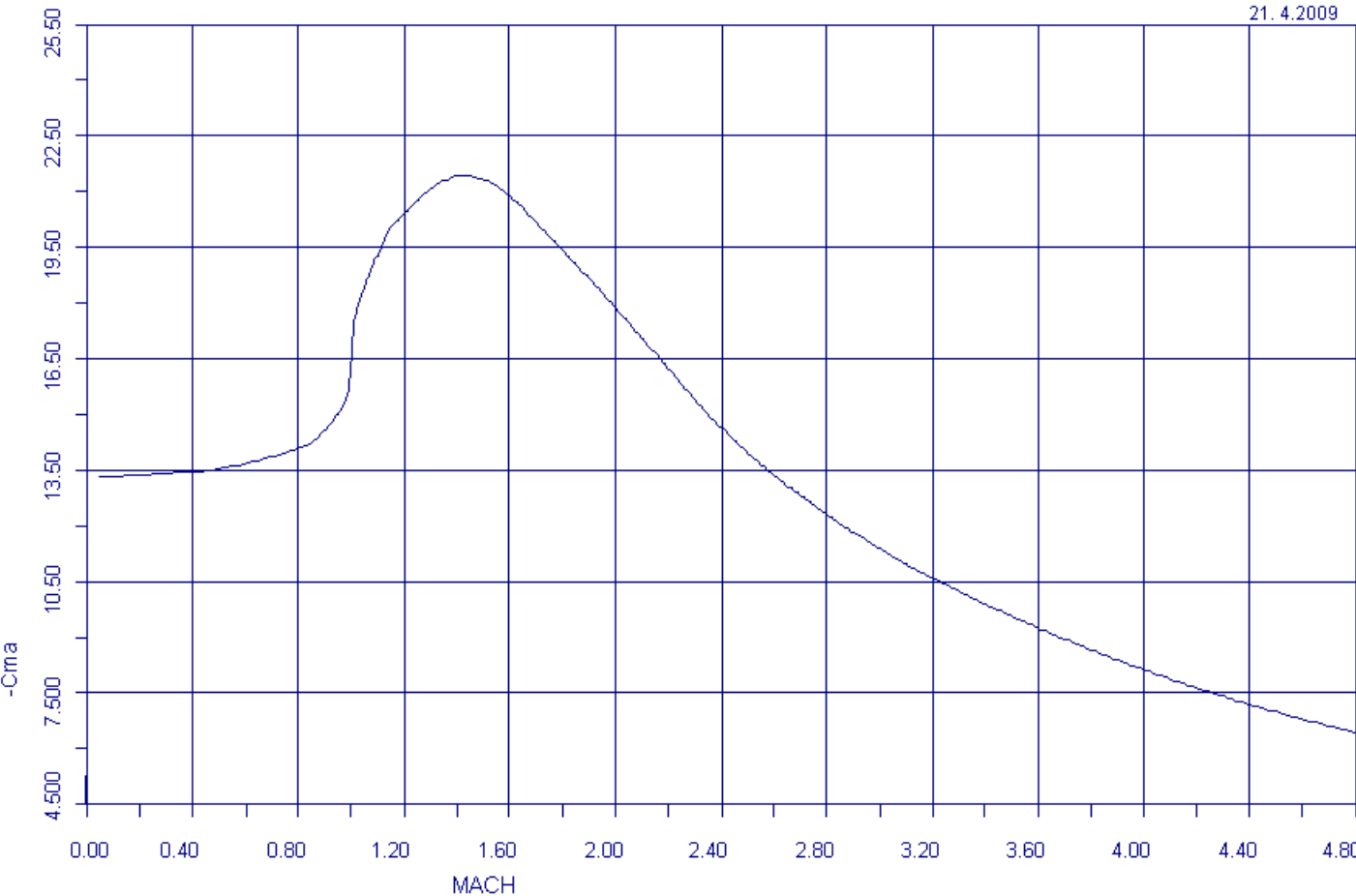
# CA0 – Derivative



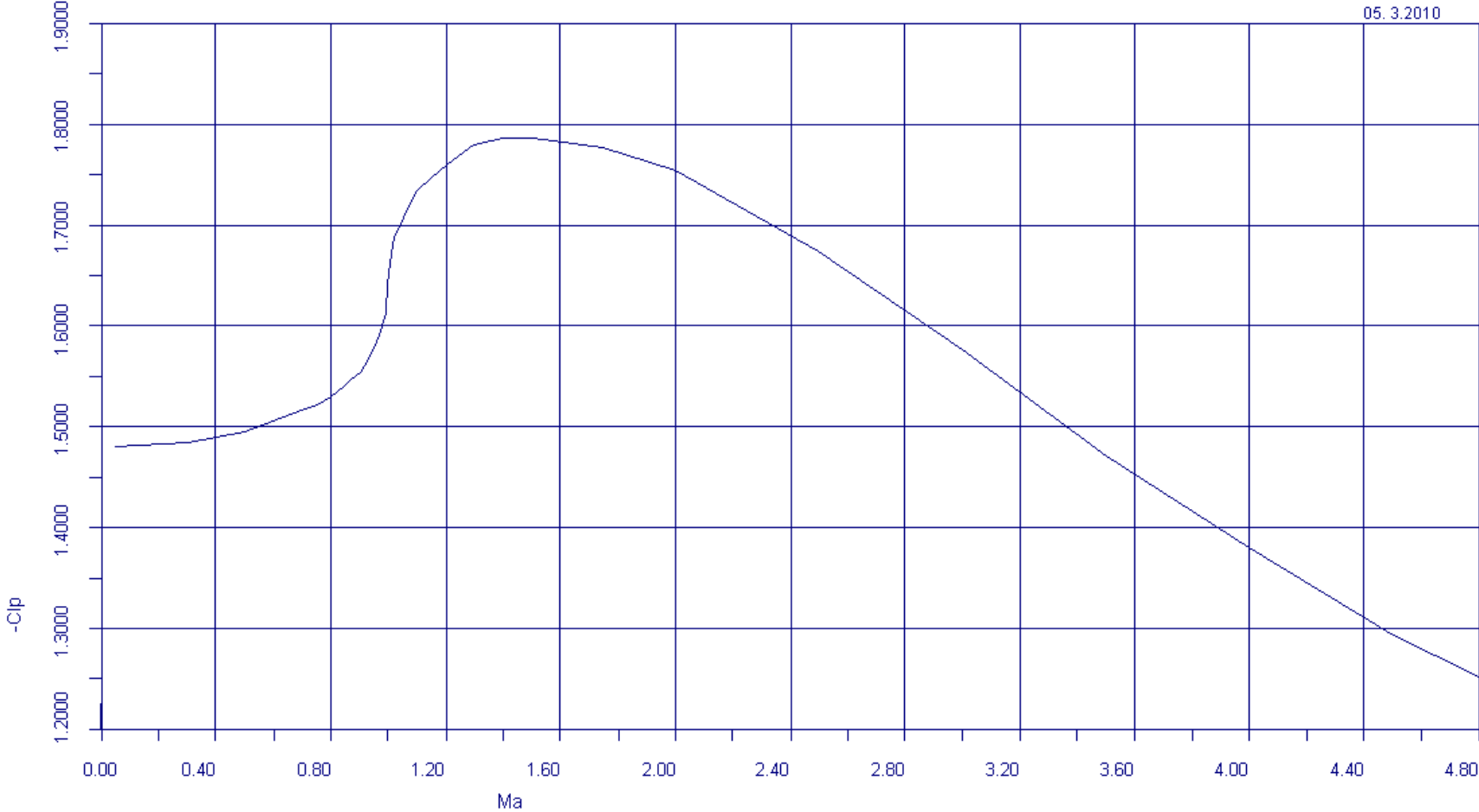
# CNa – Derivative



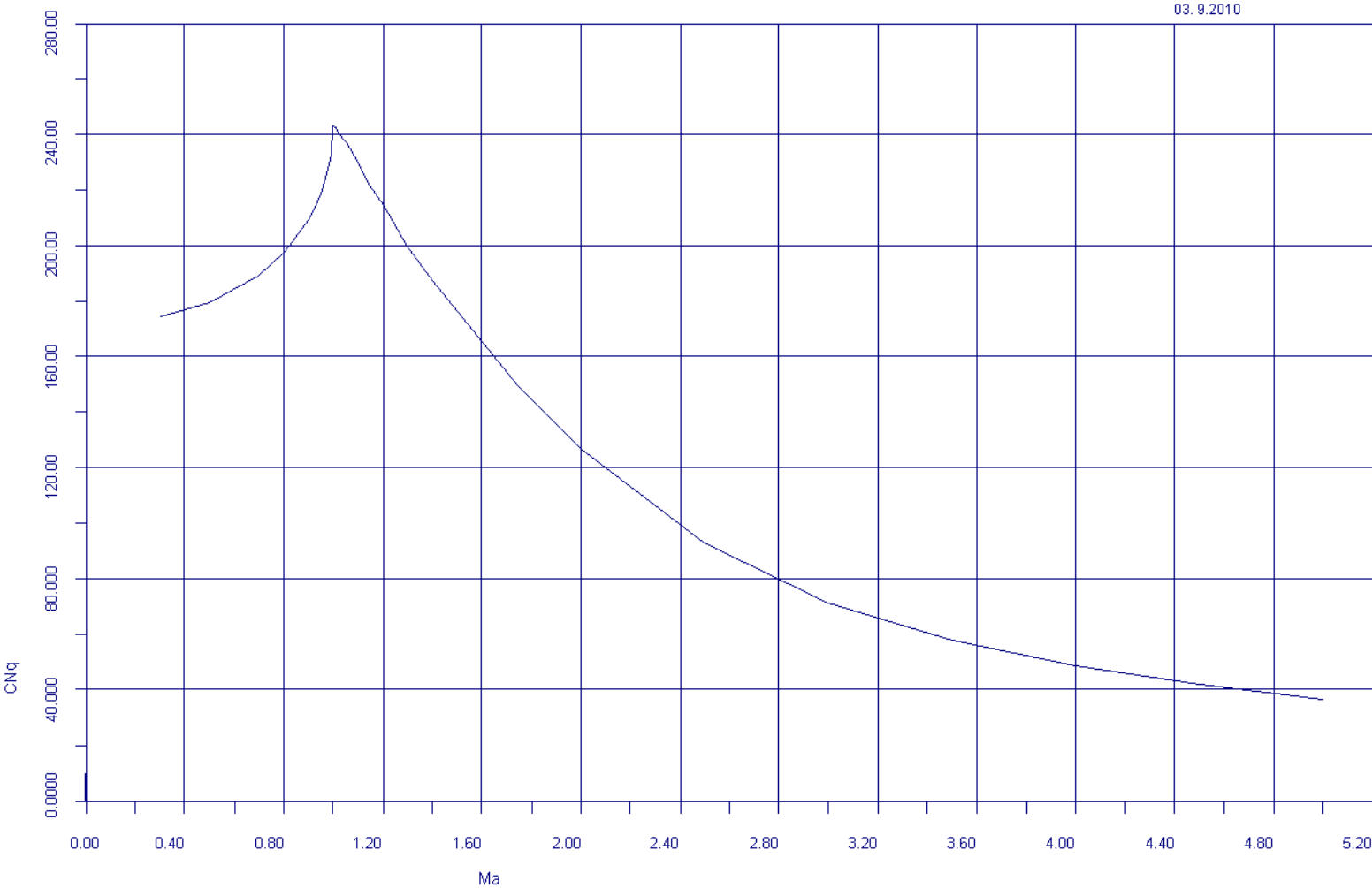
# Cma – Derivative



# Clp – Derivative

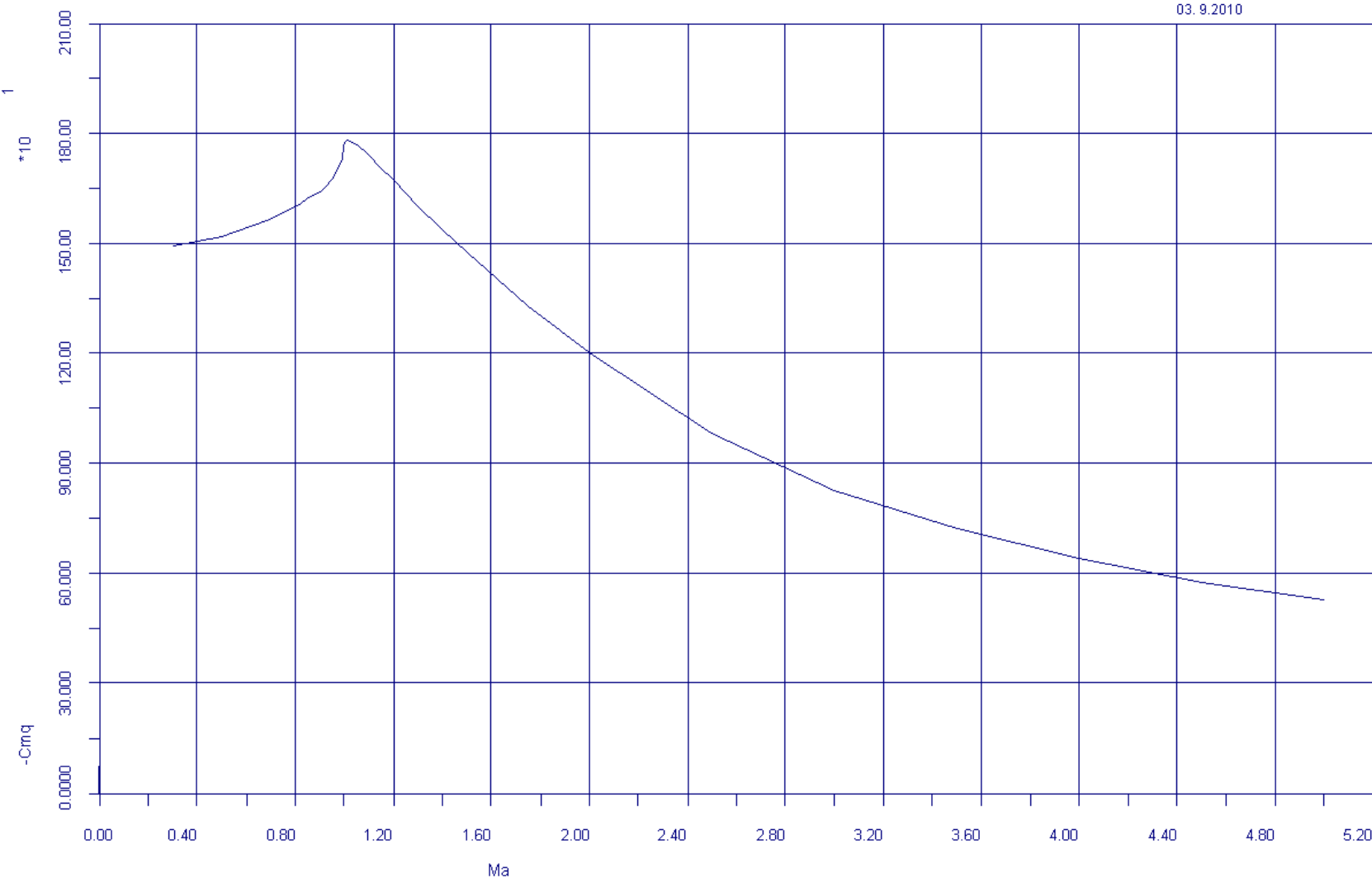


# CNq – Derivative



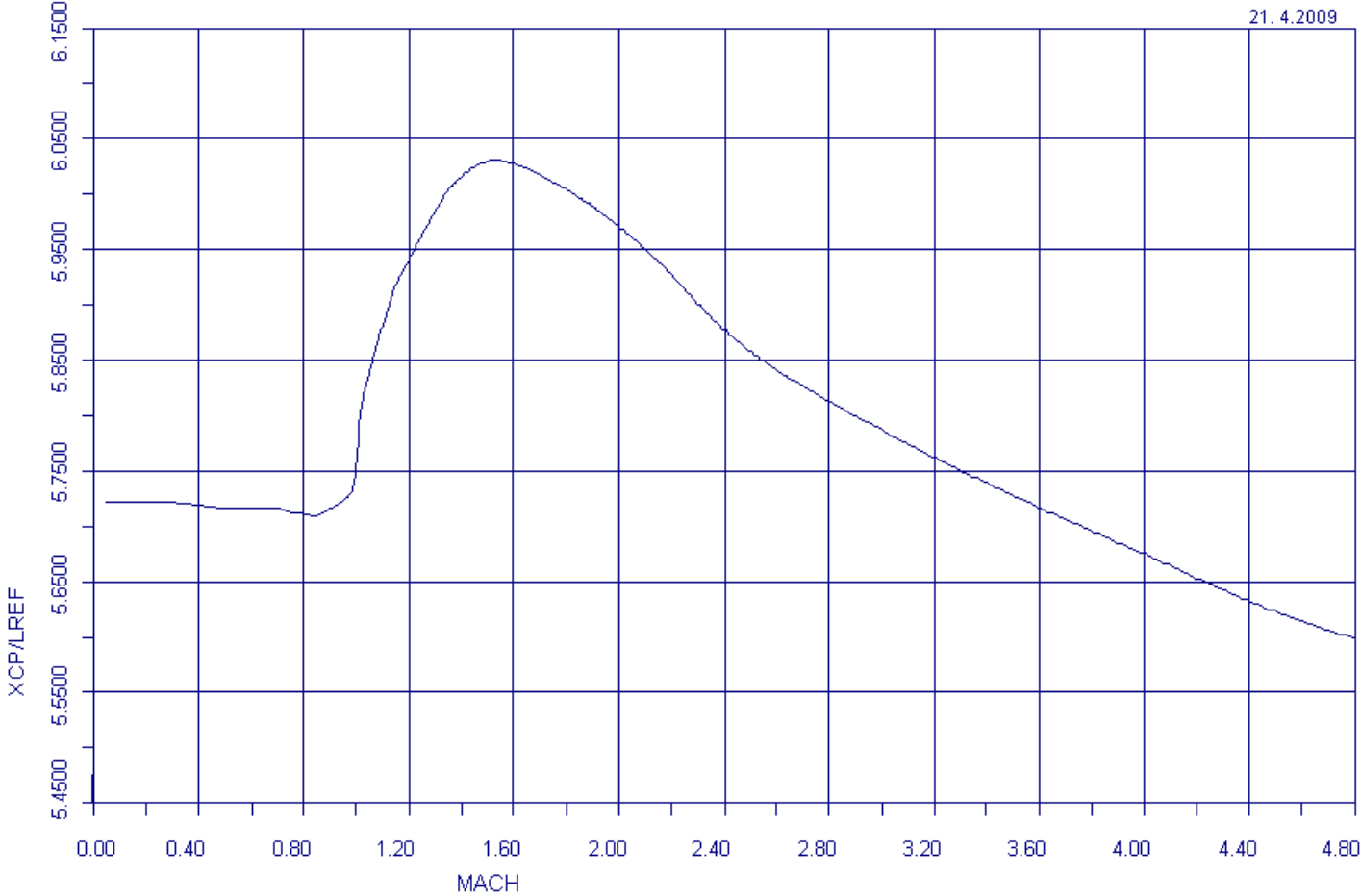
03. 9.2010

# CMq – Derivative

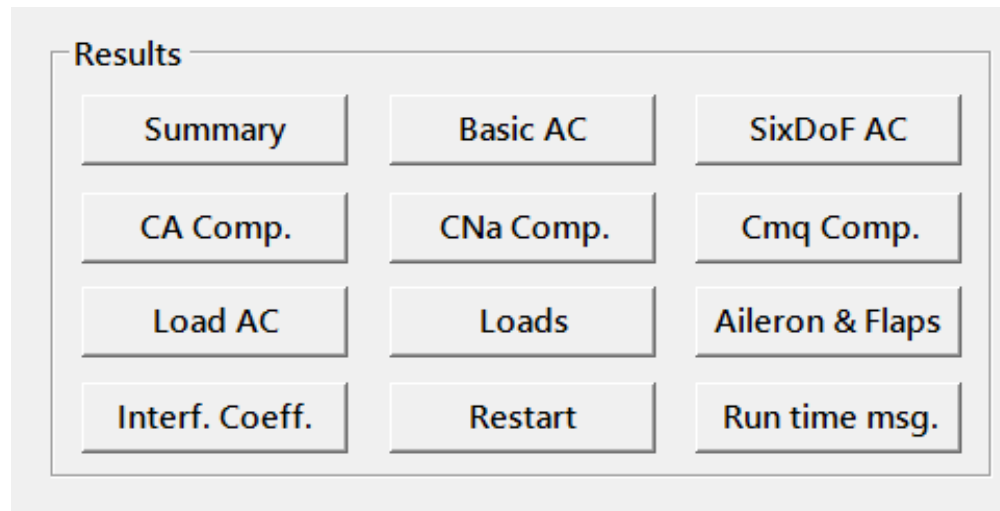




# Xcp / Iref



## Output Files



## Output Files - Explanation

The following output files are formed upon the running the LinPAC program.

File Name	Short Description
Summary.dat	- File contains input data and calculated aerodynamic coefficients.
Basic_AC.dat	- File contains main aerodynamics coefficients.
SixDOF_AC.dat	- File contains aerodynamics coefficients in the format to be input file for the program <b>Six degree of freedom motion</b> calculation.
CA_Comp.dat	- File contains components of aerodynamics coefficients of axial force.
CNa_Comp.dat	- File contains derivatives of aerodynamics coefficients of normal force for projectile components.
Cmq_Comp.dat	- File contains damping derivatives coefficients of projectile and its components.
Load_AC.dat	- File contains coefficients of loads on projectile components.
Loads.dat	- File contains forces and moments on the projectile (loads), and forces and moments on all projectile components.
Flaps.dat	- File contains aerodynamic coefficients of ailerons and flaps.
Interf._Coeff.dat	- File contains interference coefficients according the slender body theory, coefficient of wing-tail vortex interference, and down wash angles.
Restart.dat	- File contains input data to start (restart) program.
Messages.dat	- File contains program run time messages.

## Comparison with Experiments

On the next diagrams comparison of the calculation with experiment is shown for the following projectiles/models:

1. AGARD-B test model,
2. SPARROW III missile
3. Army-Navy BASIC FINNER test model

In calculation Reynolds number is adjusted to match the experimental values.

## Comparison with Experiments

For the AGARD-B model data were taken from:

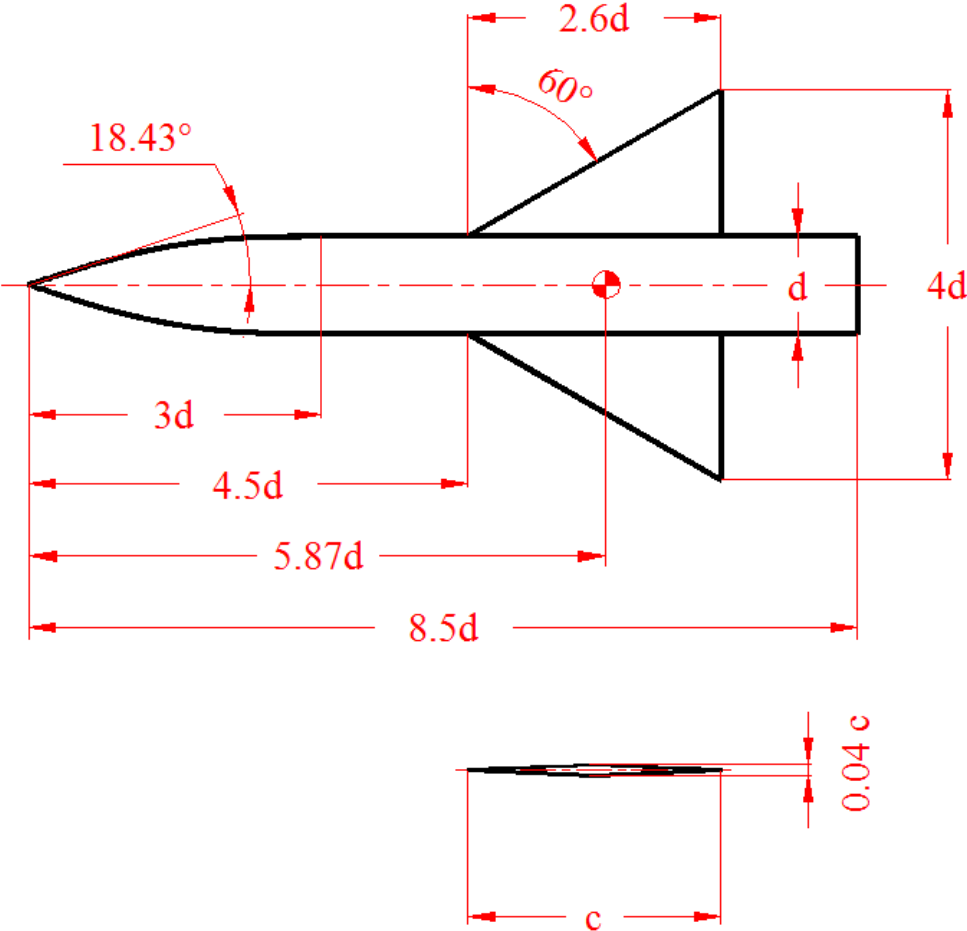
Piland, R.: "The zero-lift drag of a 60 degrees delta-wing-body combination (AGARD model 2) obtained from free-flight tests between Mach numbers of 0.8 and 1.7", NACA-TN-3081, 1954.

Bromm, F. Jr.: "Investigation of lift, drag, and pitching moment of a 60deg delta-wing-body combination (AGARD Calibration Model B) in the Langley 9-inch Supersonic Tunnel", NASA TN 3300, 1972.

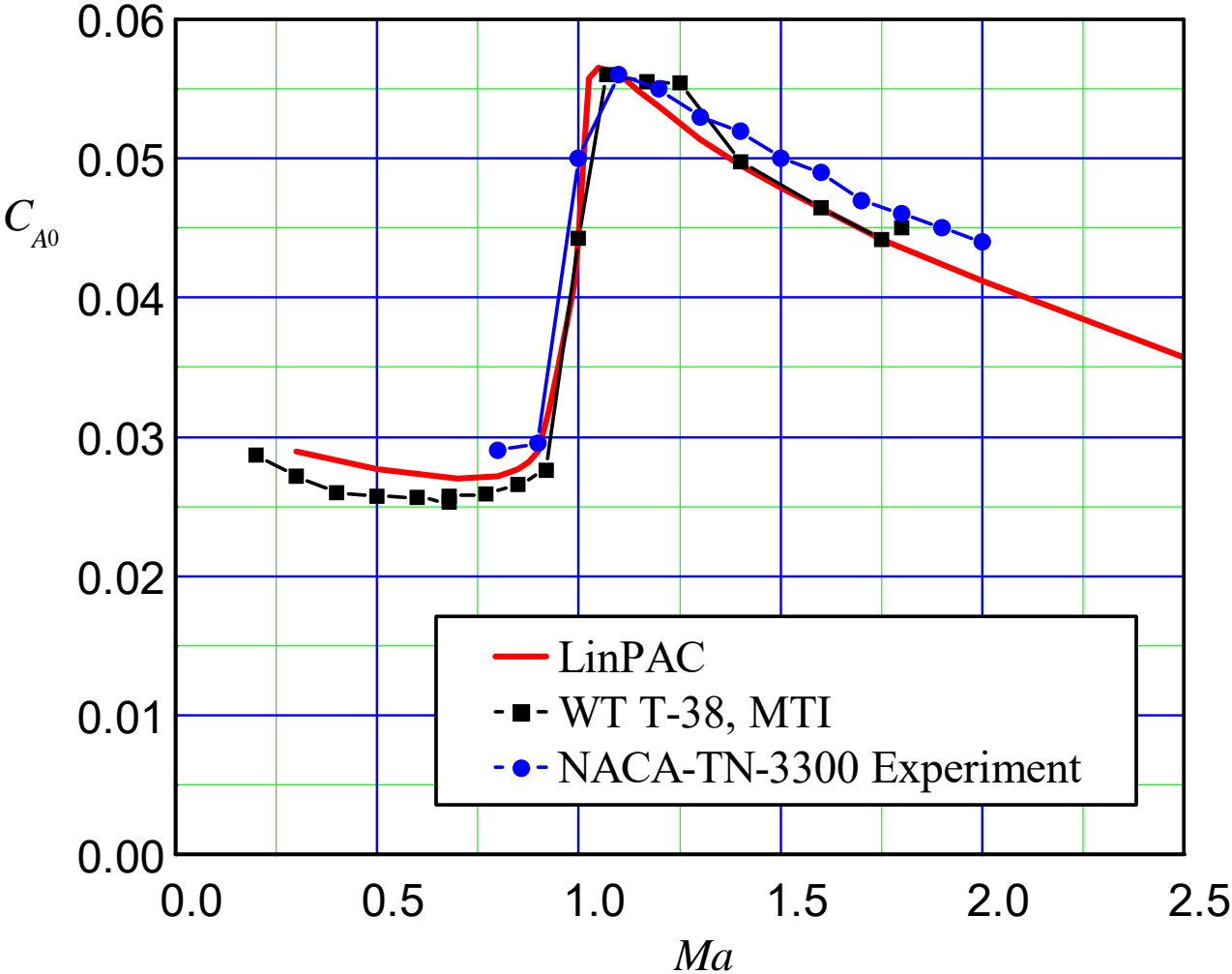
Damljanović, D., Vitić, A., Vuković, Dj.: Testing of AGARD-B Calibration Model in the T-38 Trisonic Wind Tunnel, Scientific-Technical Review, Vol. LVI, No. 2, 2006.

# Comparison with Experiments – AGARD-B

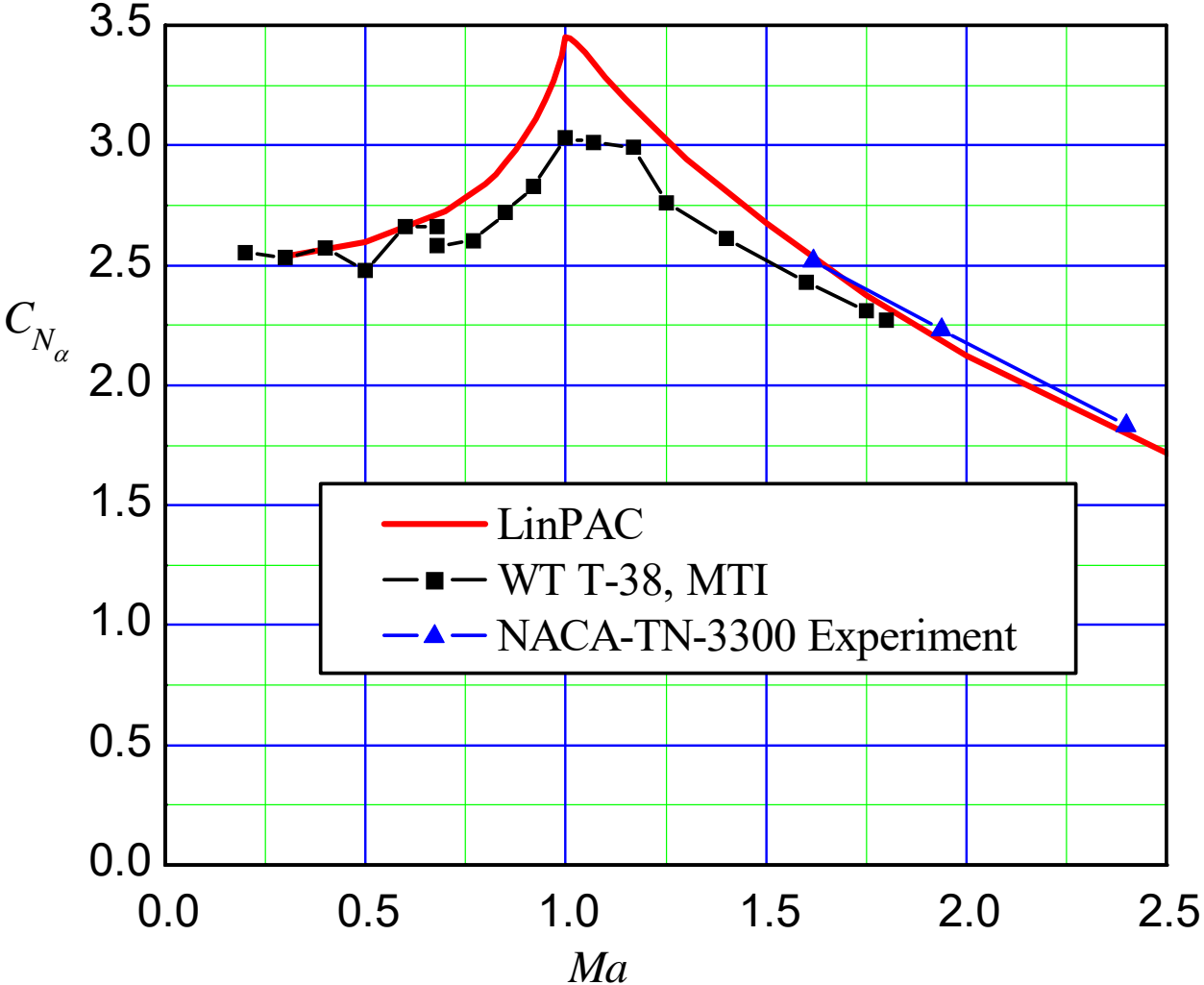
Sketch of AGARD-B Test model



Comparison with Experiments – AGARD-B

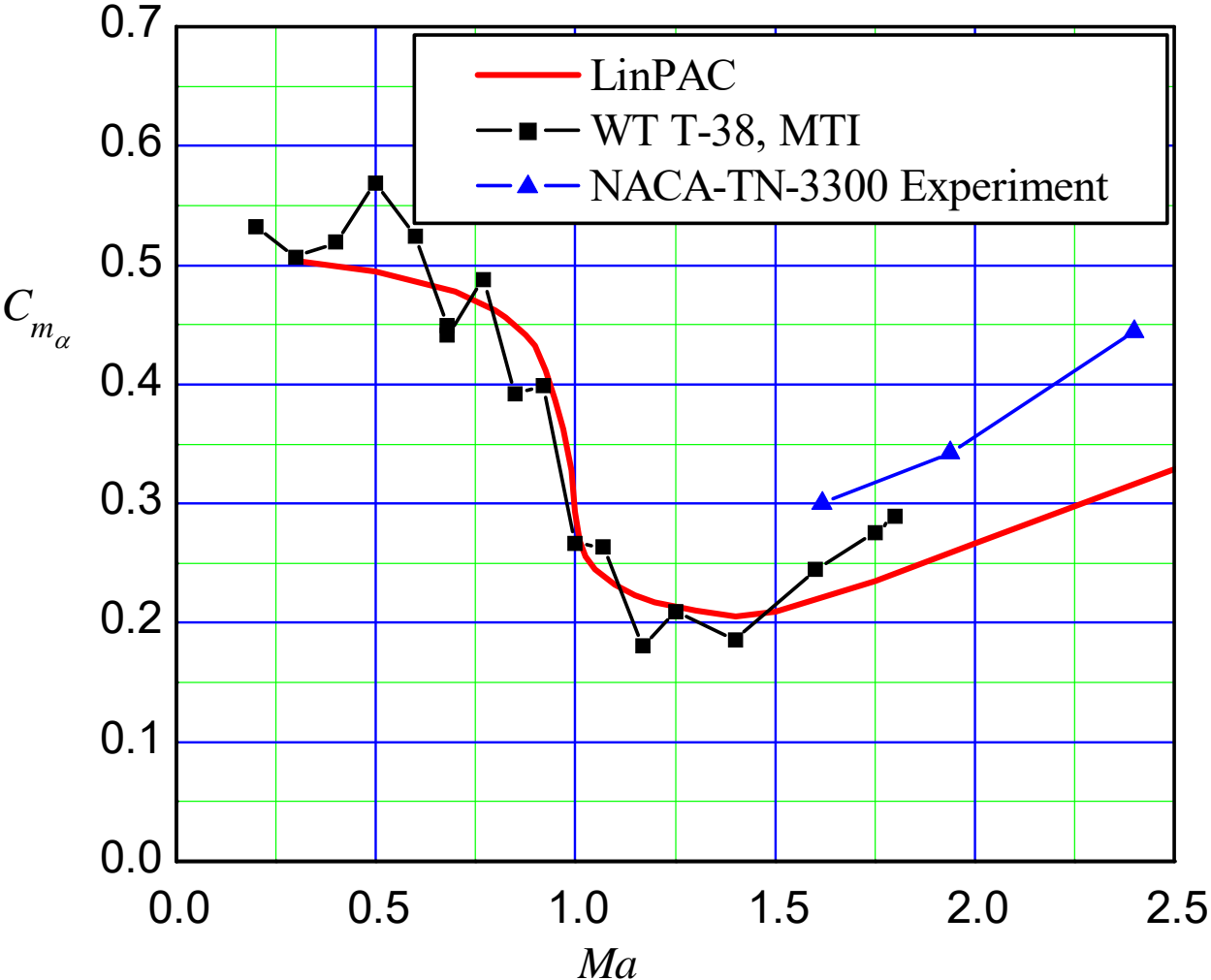


### Comparison with Experiments – AGARD-B

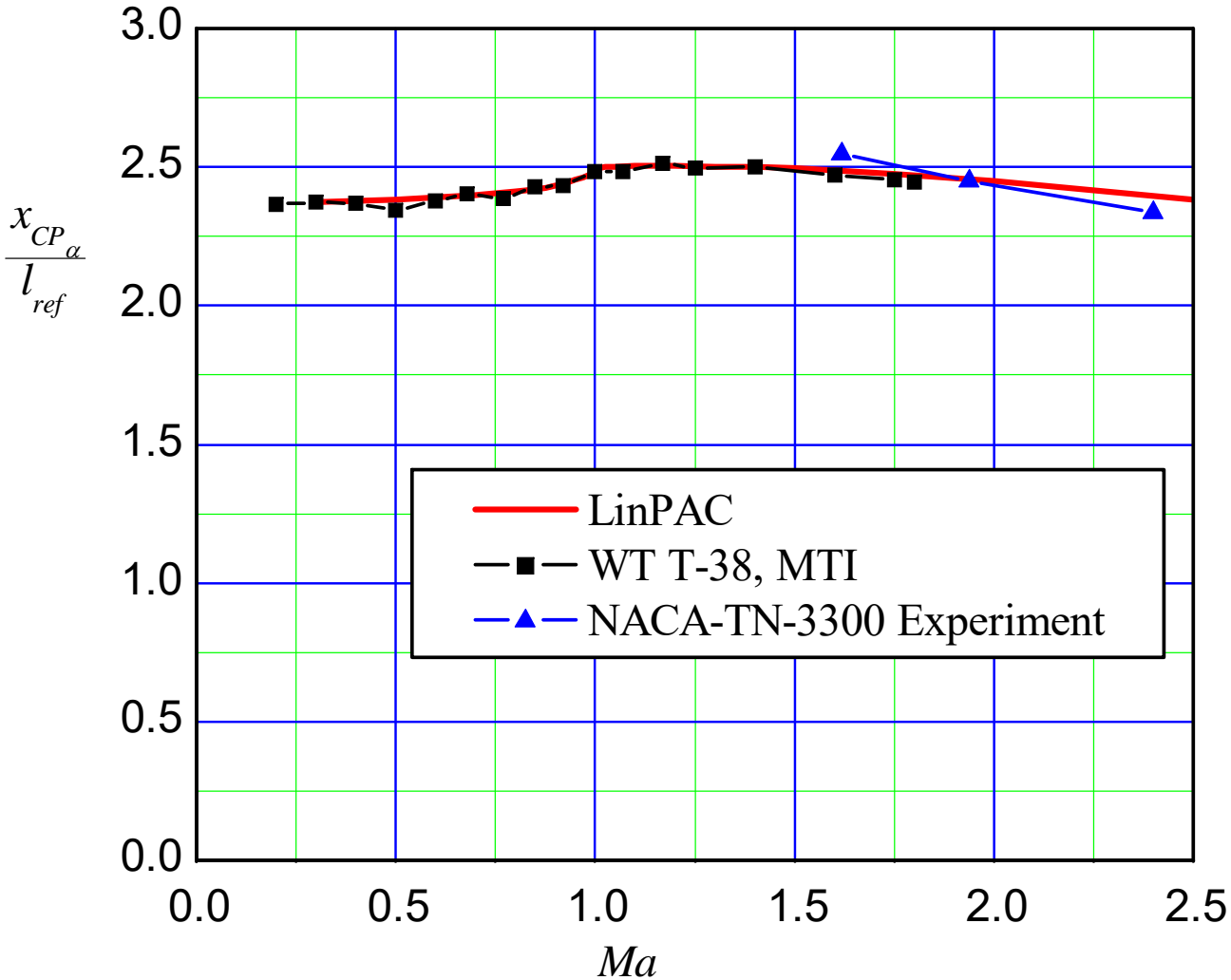




Comparison with Experiments – AGARD-B



Comparison with Experiments – AGARD-B



## Comparison with Experiments – SPARROW III

For the Sparrow model data were taken from:

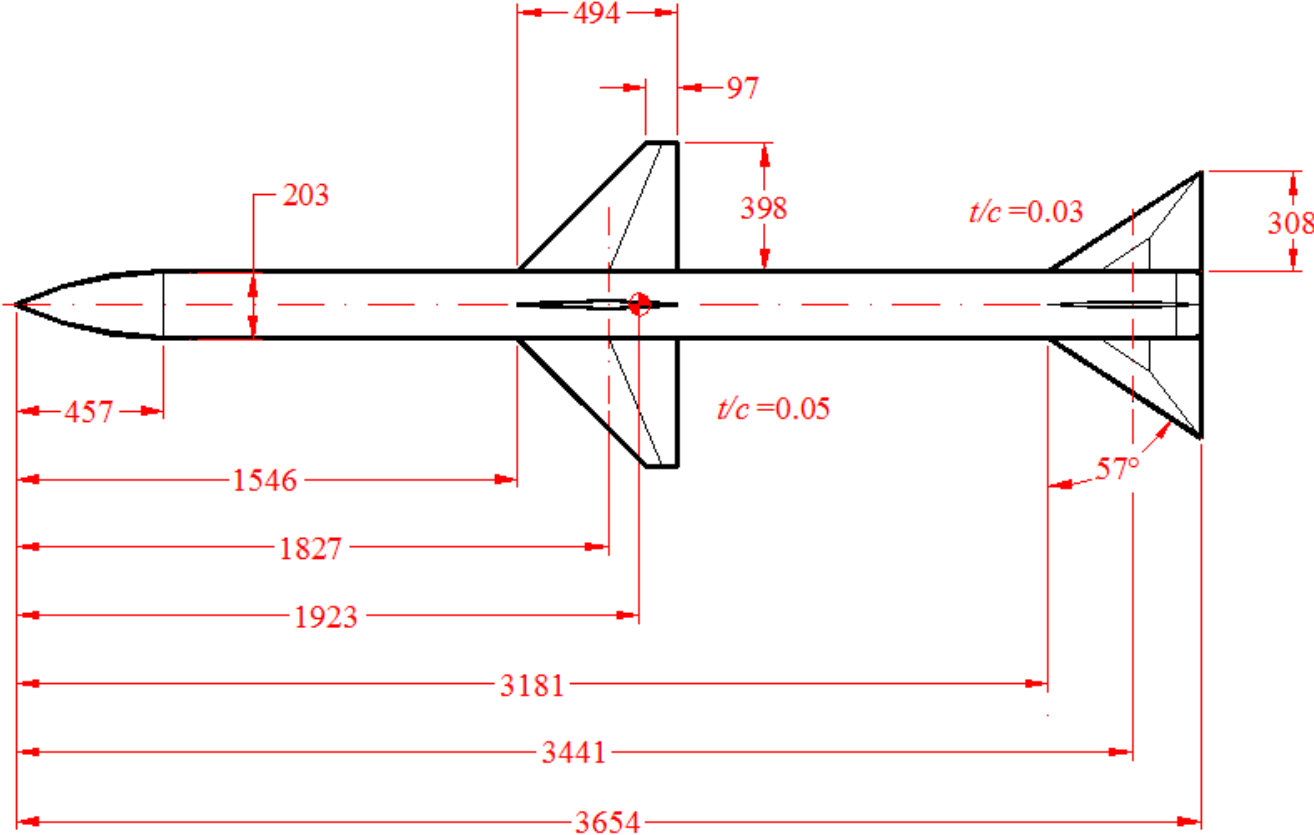
Monta, W. J.: "Supersonic aerodynamic characteristics of an air-to-air missile configuration with cruciform wings and in-line tail controls", NASA-TM-X-2666, 1972.

Monta, W. J.: "Supersonic Aerodynamic Characteristics of a Sparrow III Type Missile Model With Wing Controls and Comparison With Existing Tail-Control Results", NASA, TP 1078, Nov. 1977.

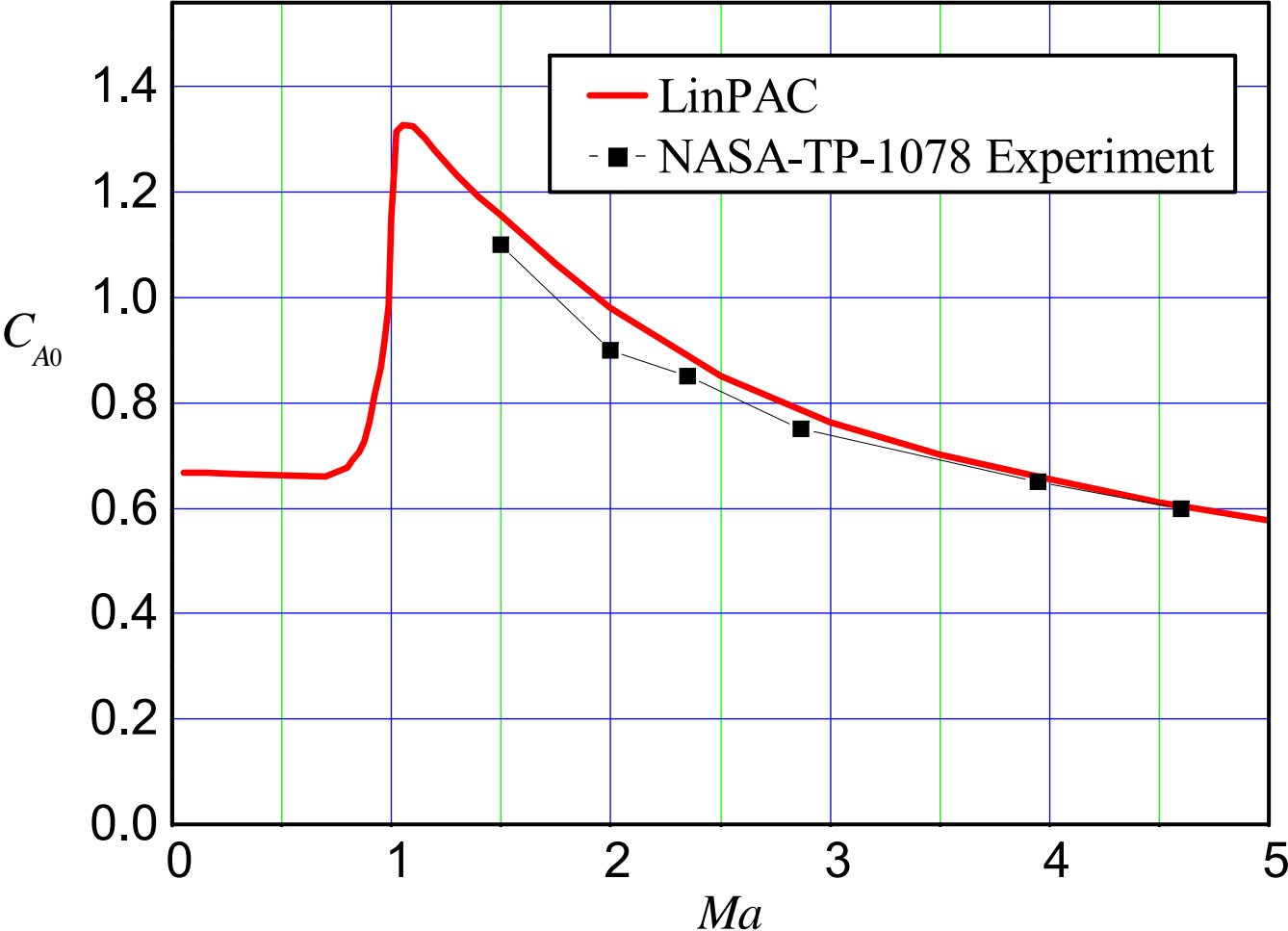
"Tail Control Sparrow Wind Tunnel Test at NASA/Ames Research Center", Raytheon Co., Raytheon Rept. BR-9105, Final Rept., Bedford, MA, April 1976.

# Comparison with Experiments – SPARROW III

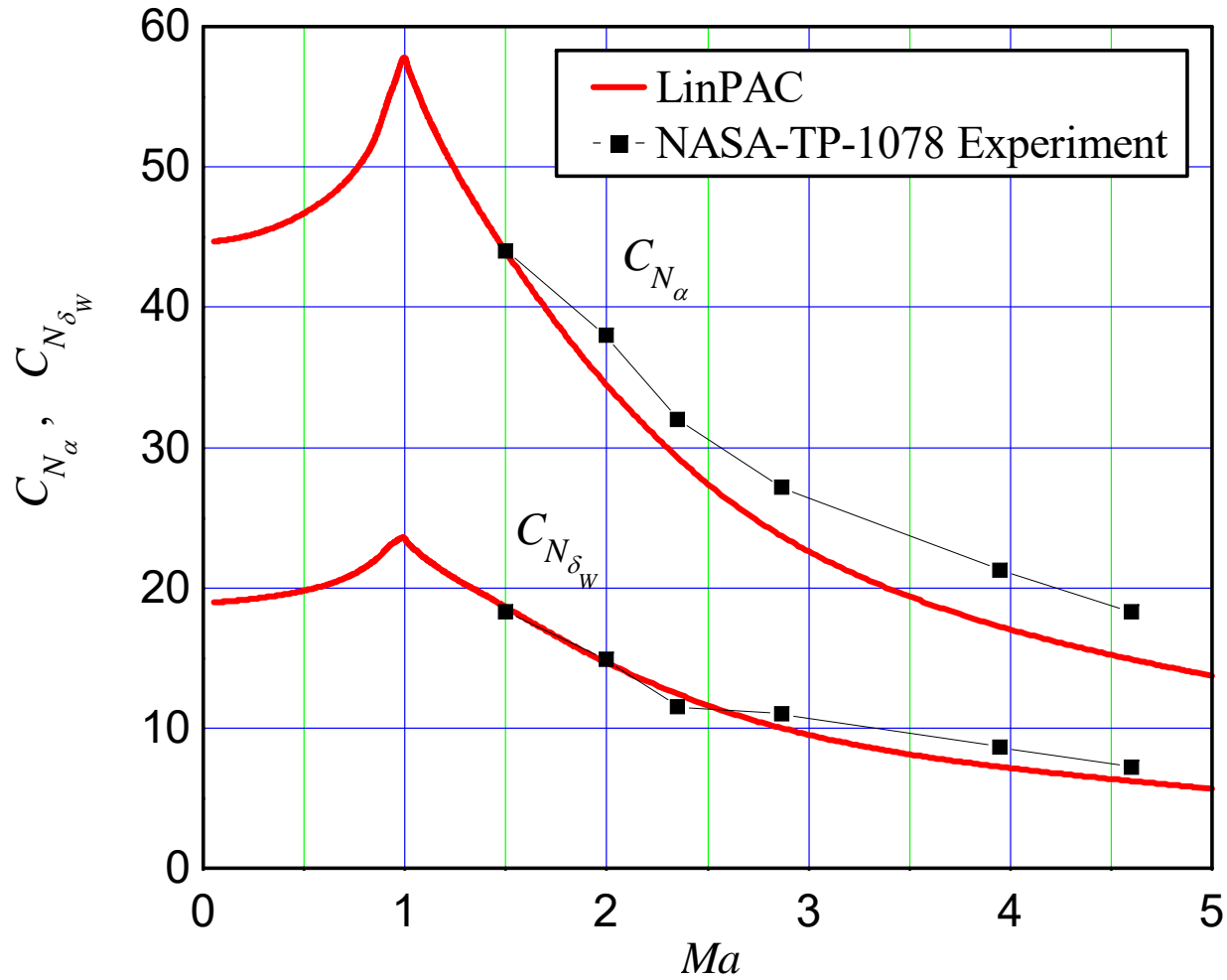
Sketch of Sparrow III missile



### Comparison with Experiments – SPARROW III

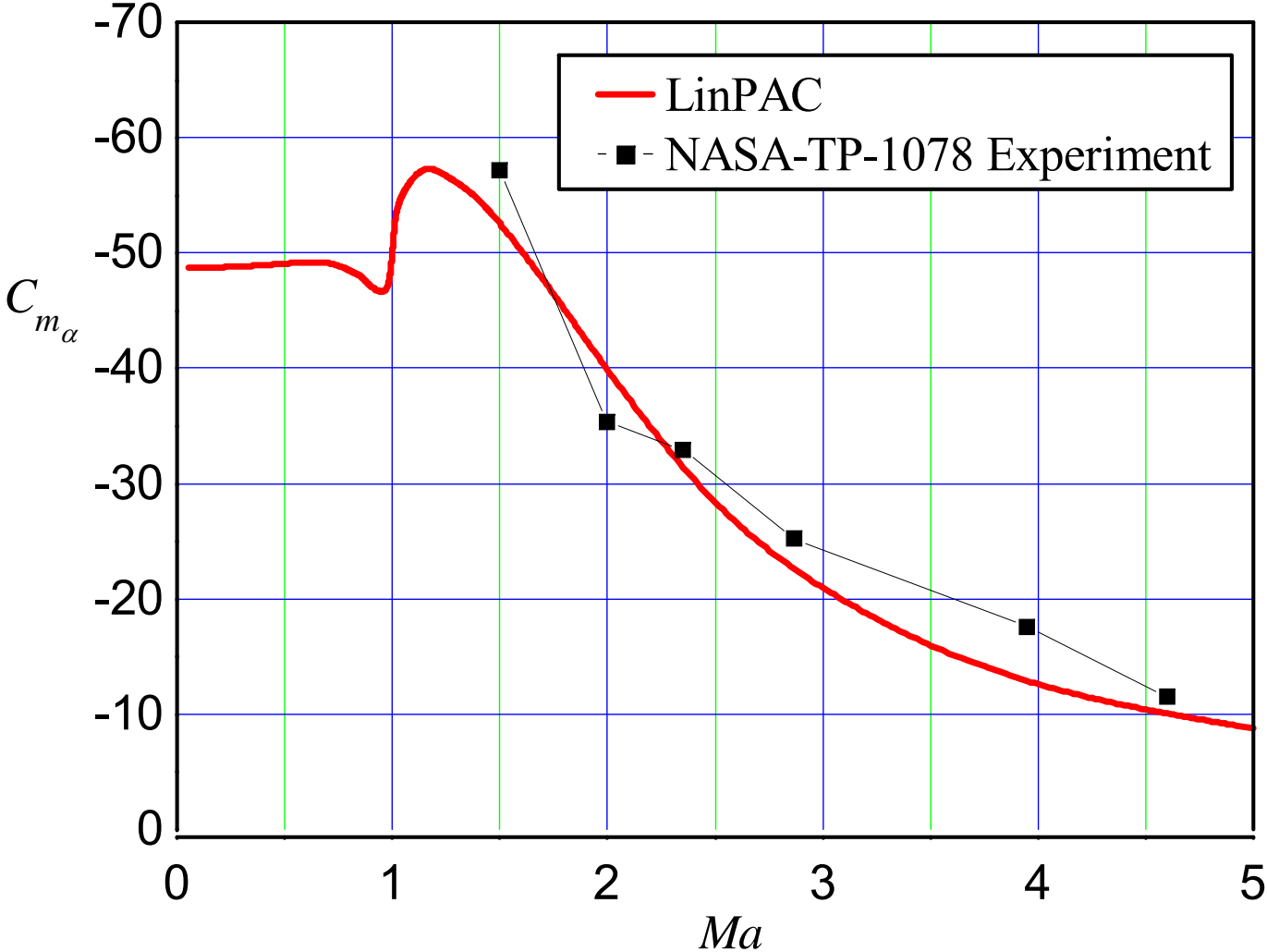


### Comparison with Experiments – SPARROW III

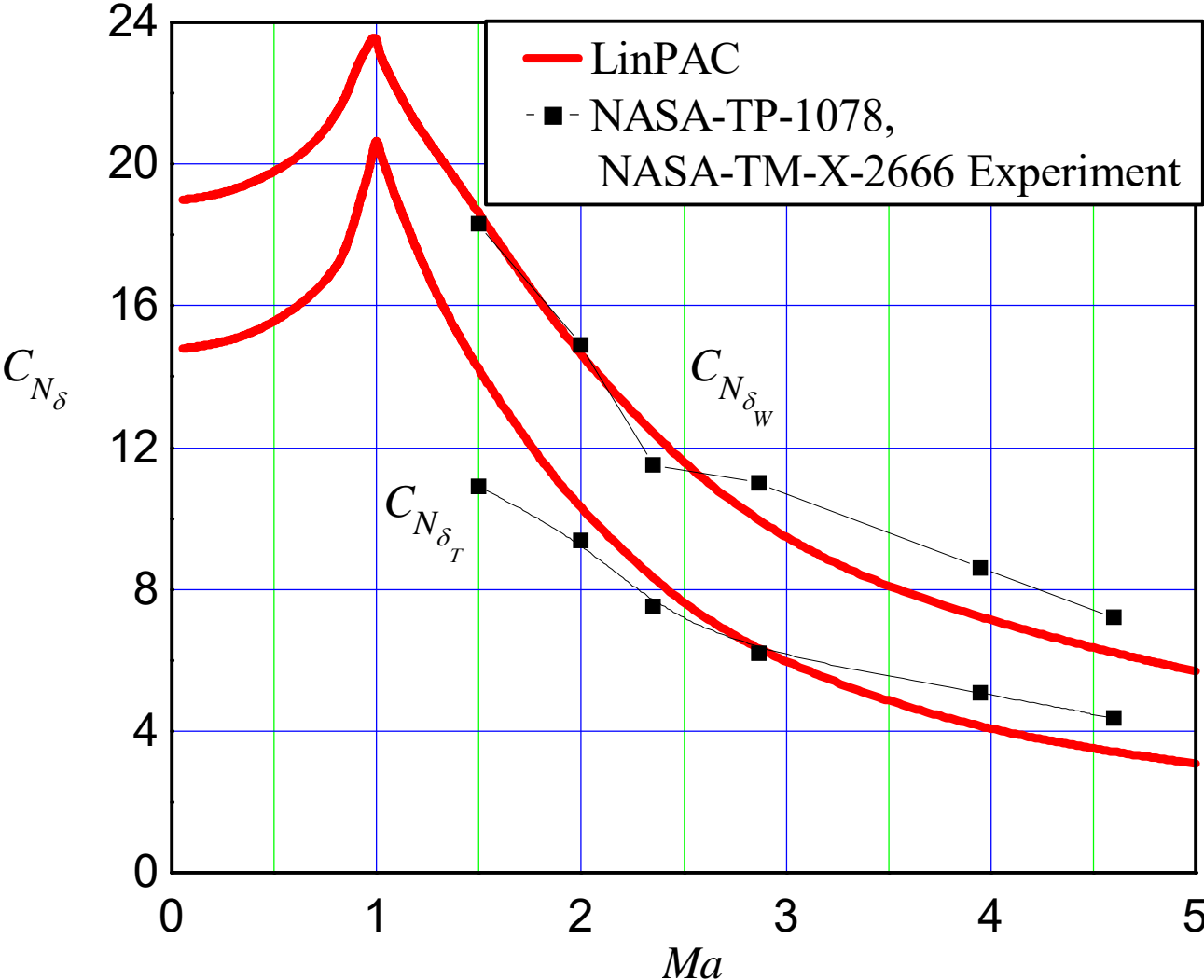


Notation on diagrams:  
 Subscript "W" – "Wing"  
 Subscript "T" – "Tail"

### Comparison with Experiments – SPARROW III

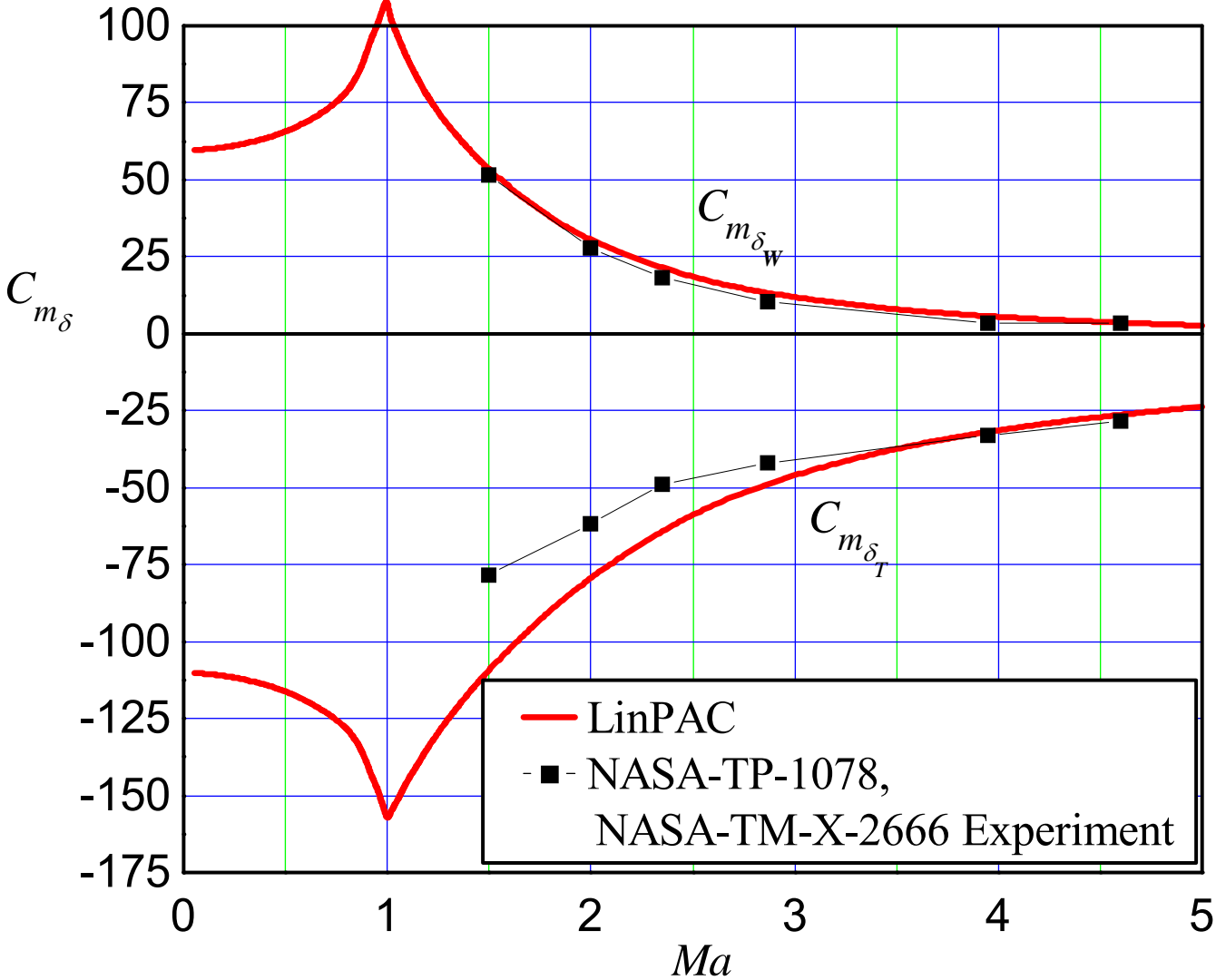


### Comparison with Experiments – SPARROW III

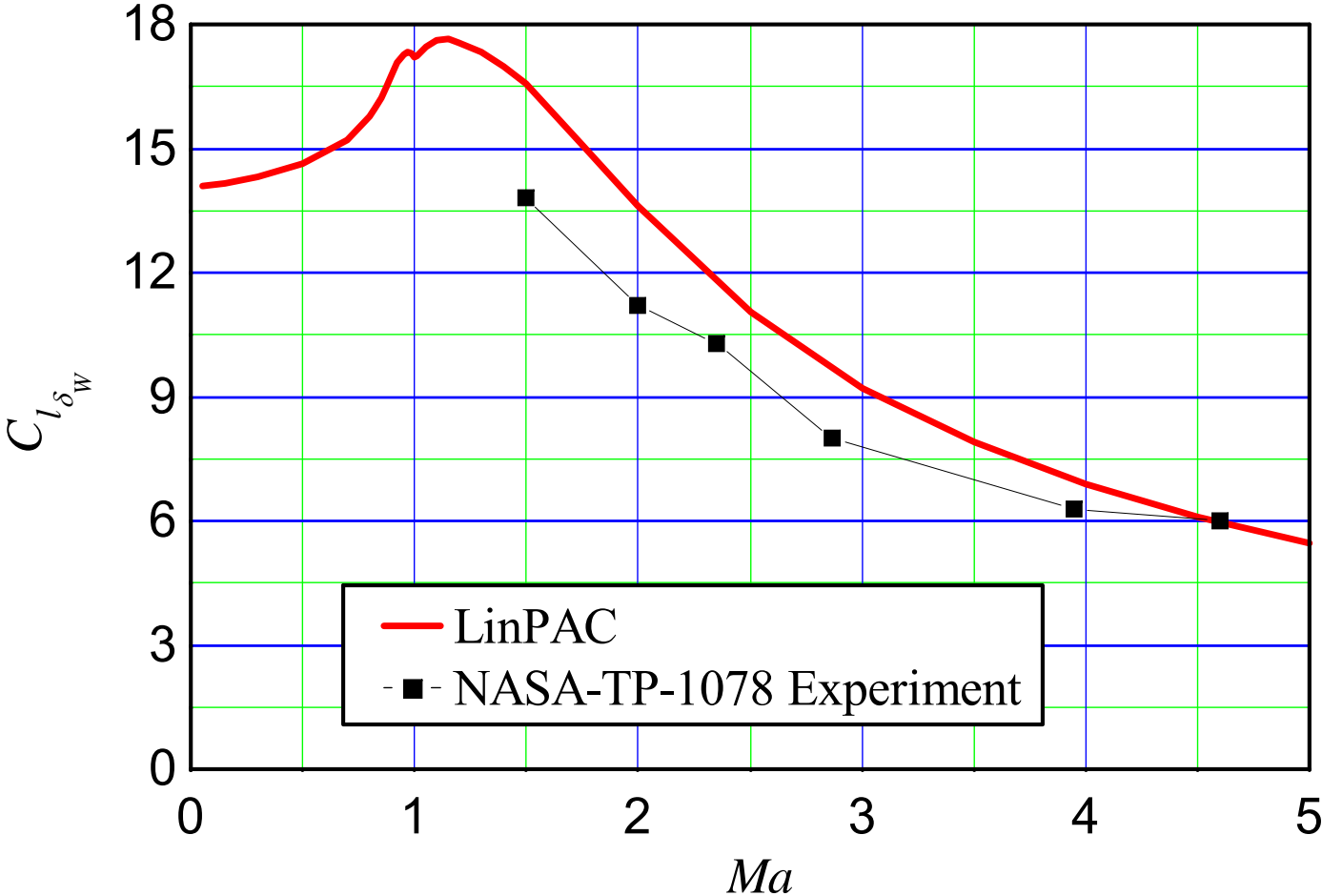




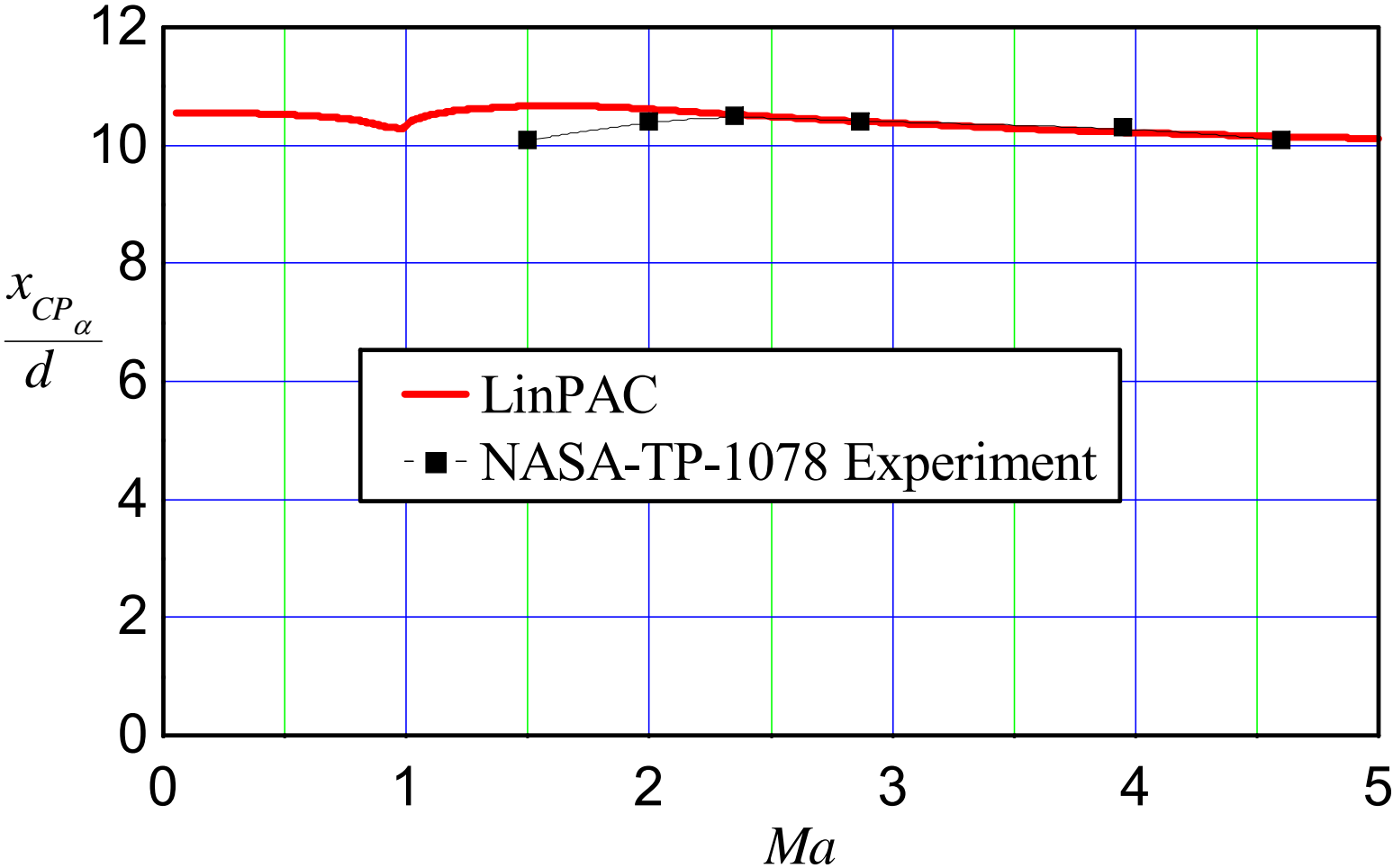
### Comparison with Experiments – SPARROW III



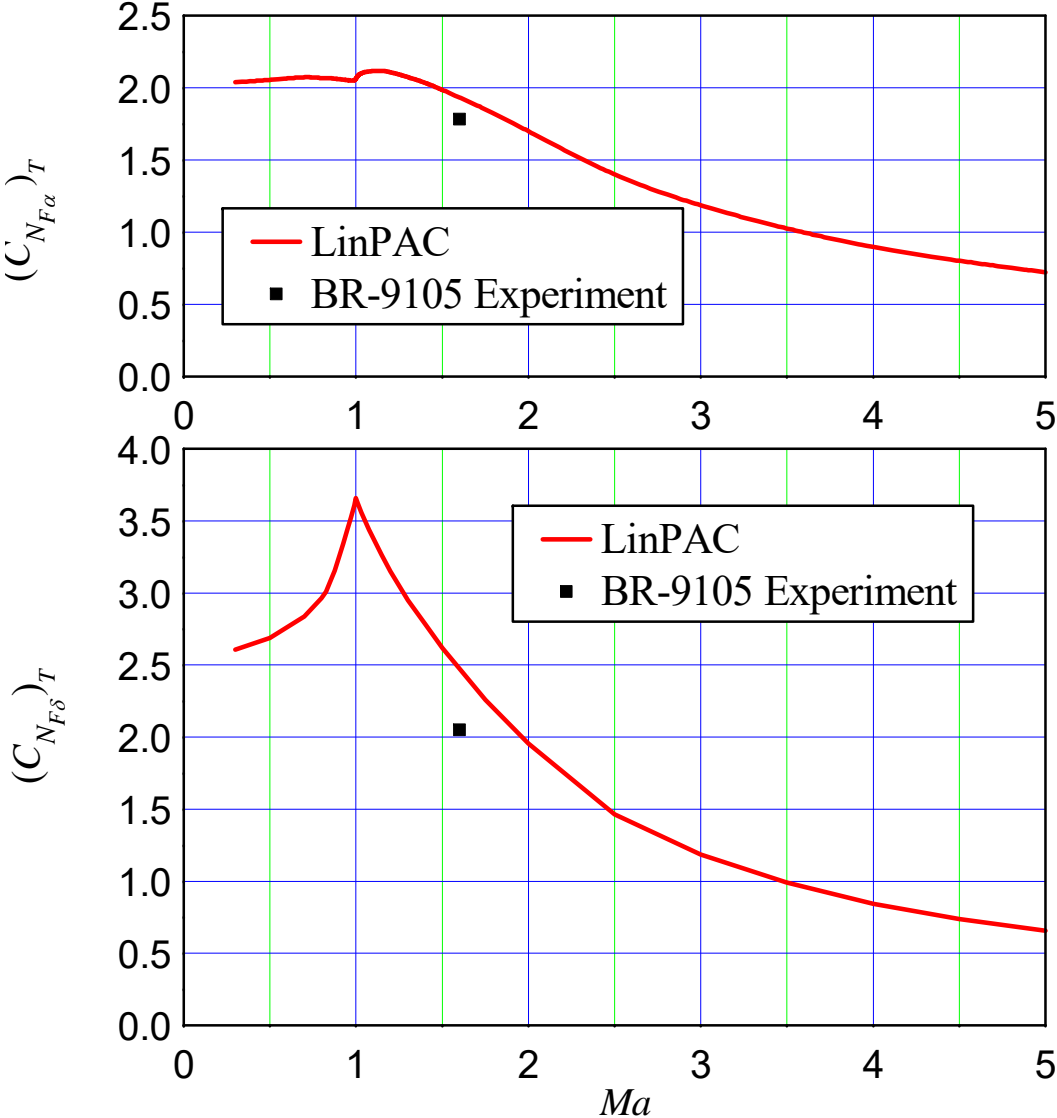
### Comparison with Experiments – SPARROW III



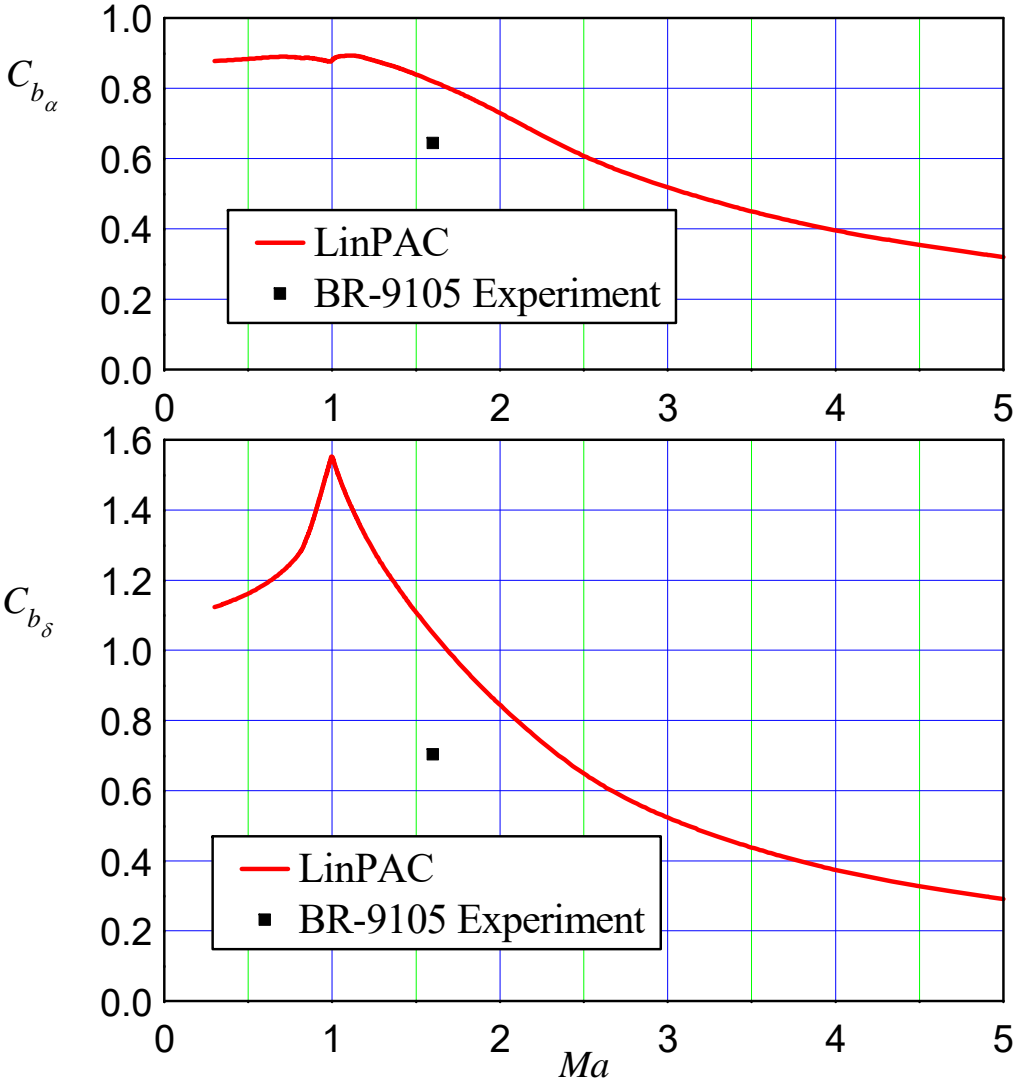
### Comparison with Experiments – SPARROW III



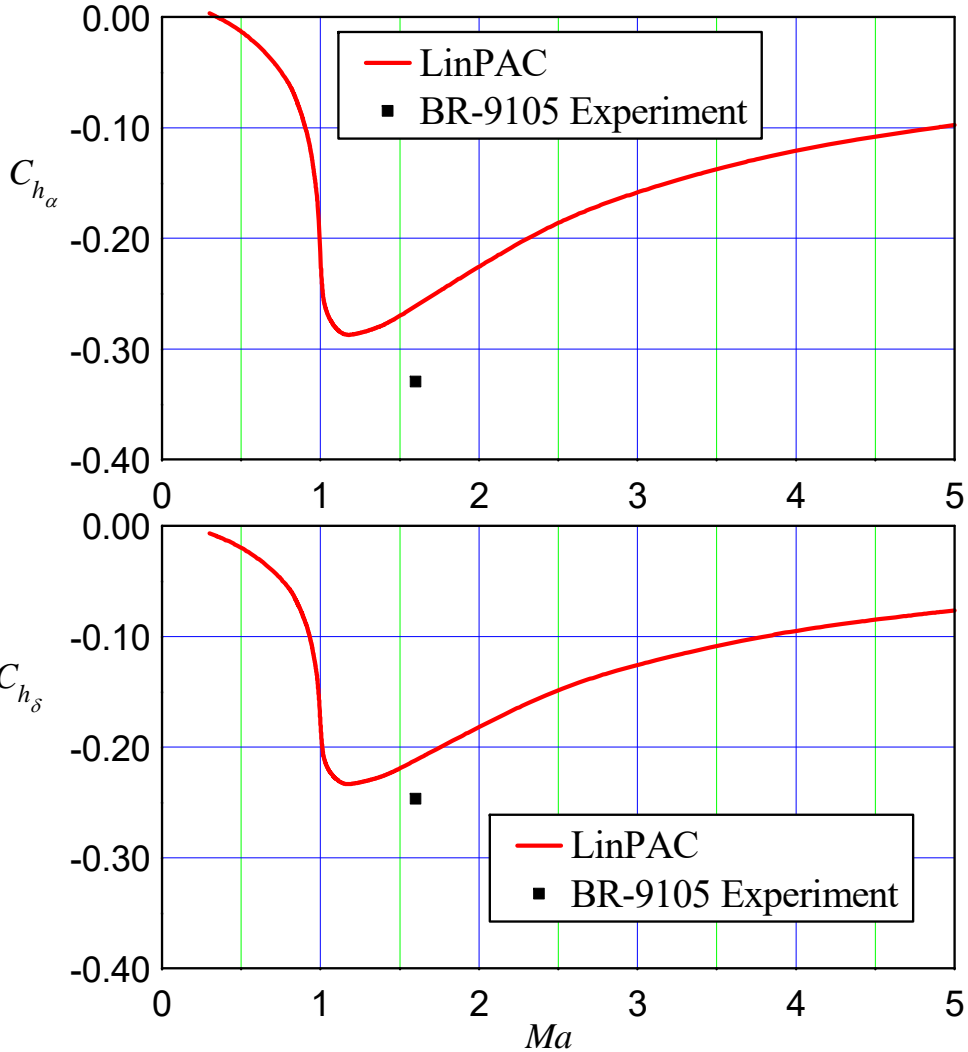
### Comparison with experiments – SPARROW III



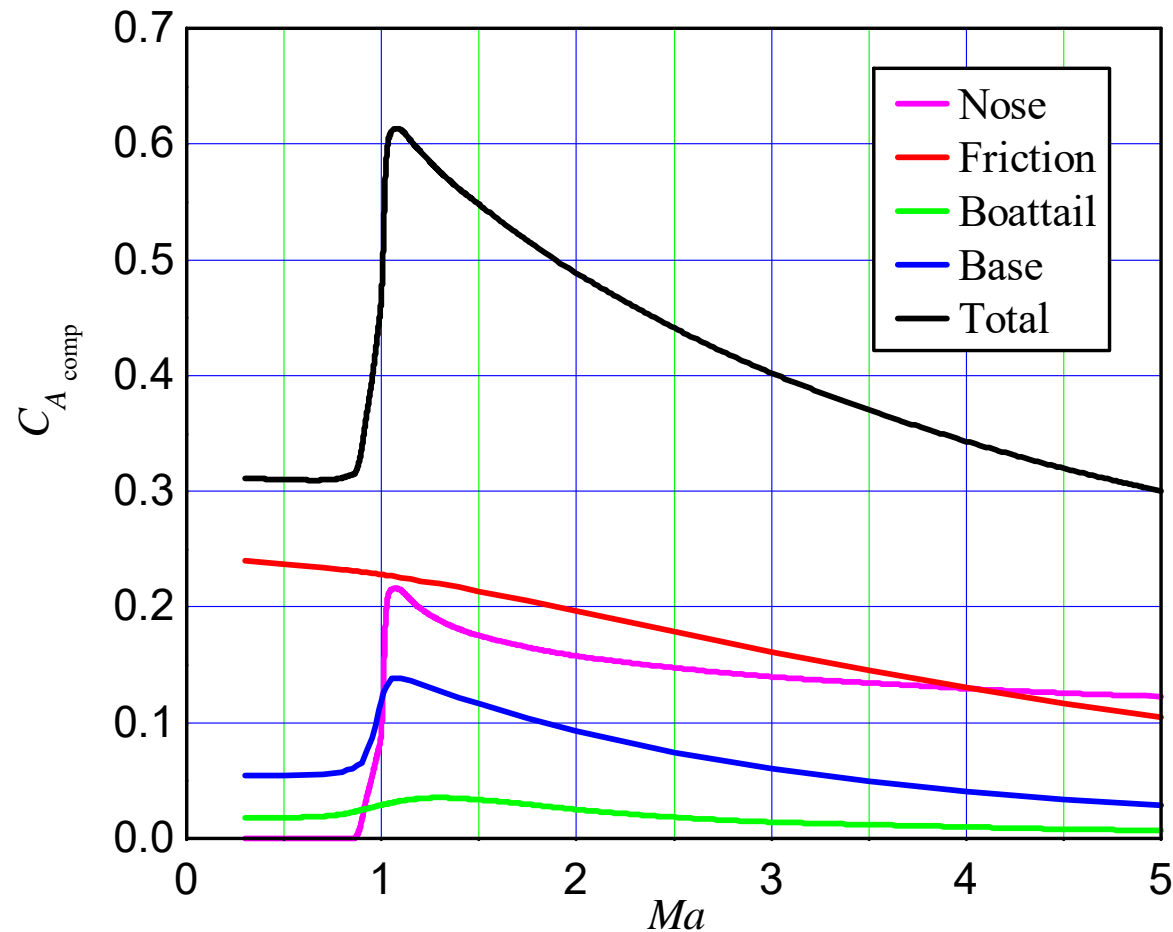
### Comparison with Experiments – SPARROW III



### Comparison with Experiments – SPARROW III



## Sparrow III – Body alone AC



- Drag components of Sparrow III body alone with boattail  $d_b/d = 0.85$  and  $l_{bt}/d = 0.54$ .
- Data are printed in output file CA\_comp.dat
- $Re = 0.2 \cdot 10^6 = \text{const}$  to mach wind tunnel data.

## Comparison with experiments – Basic Finner

For the Basic finner model data were taken from:

MacAllister, L. C.: "The Aerodynamic Properties of a Simple Non-Rolling Finned Cone-Cylinder Configuration Between Mach Number 1.0 and 2.5", BRL Report No. 934, May 1955.

Shantz, I. and Graves, R.T.: "Dynamic and Static Stability Measurements of the Basic Finner at Supersonic Speeds", NAVORD Report 4516, 1960.

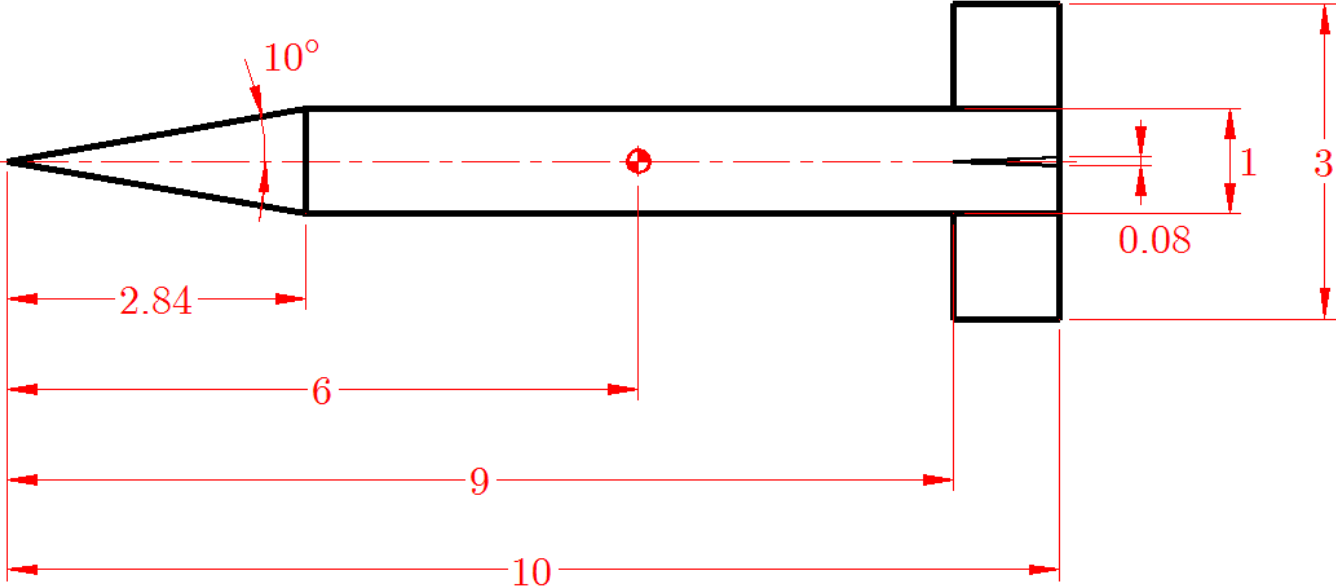
Regan, F. J.: "Roll Damping Moment Measurements for the Basic Finner at Subsonic and Supersonic Speeds," NAVORD Rept. 6652, June 1964.

Murthy, H.S.: "Subsonic and Transonic Roll Damping Measurements on Basic Finner" AIAA-82-4042. Journal of Space-craft and Rockets, VOL. 19, NO. 1, Jan.-Feb. 1982., pp. 86-87.



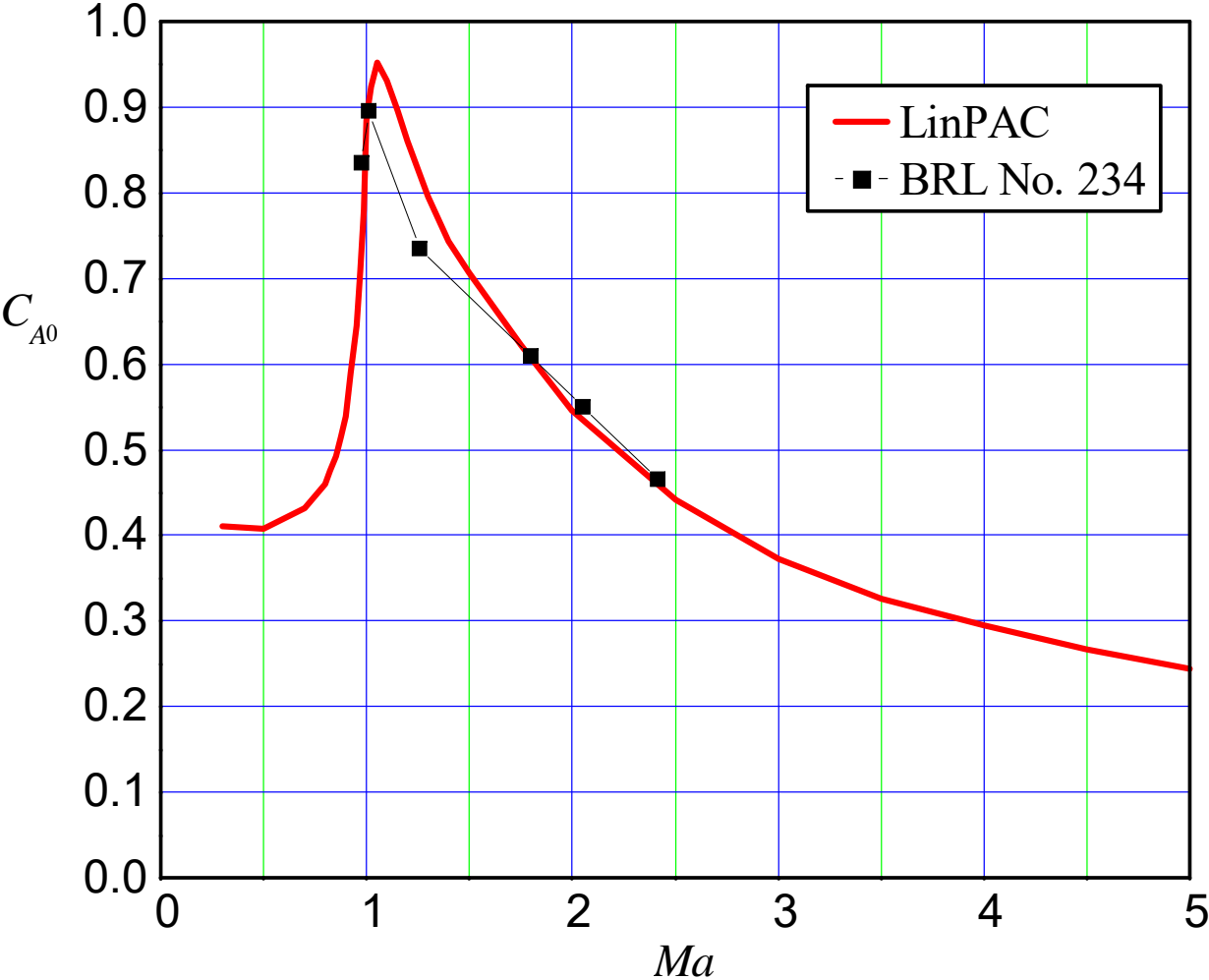
# Comparison with Experiments – Basic Finner

Sketch of the Army-Navy Basic Finner test model

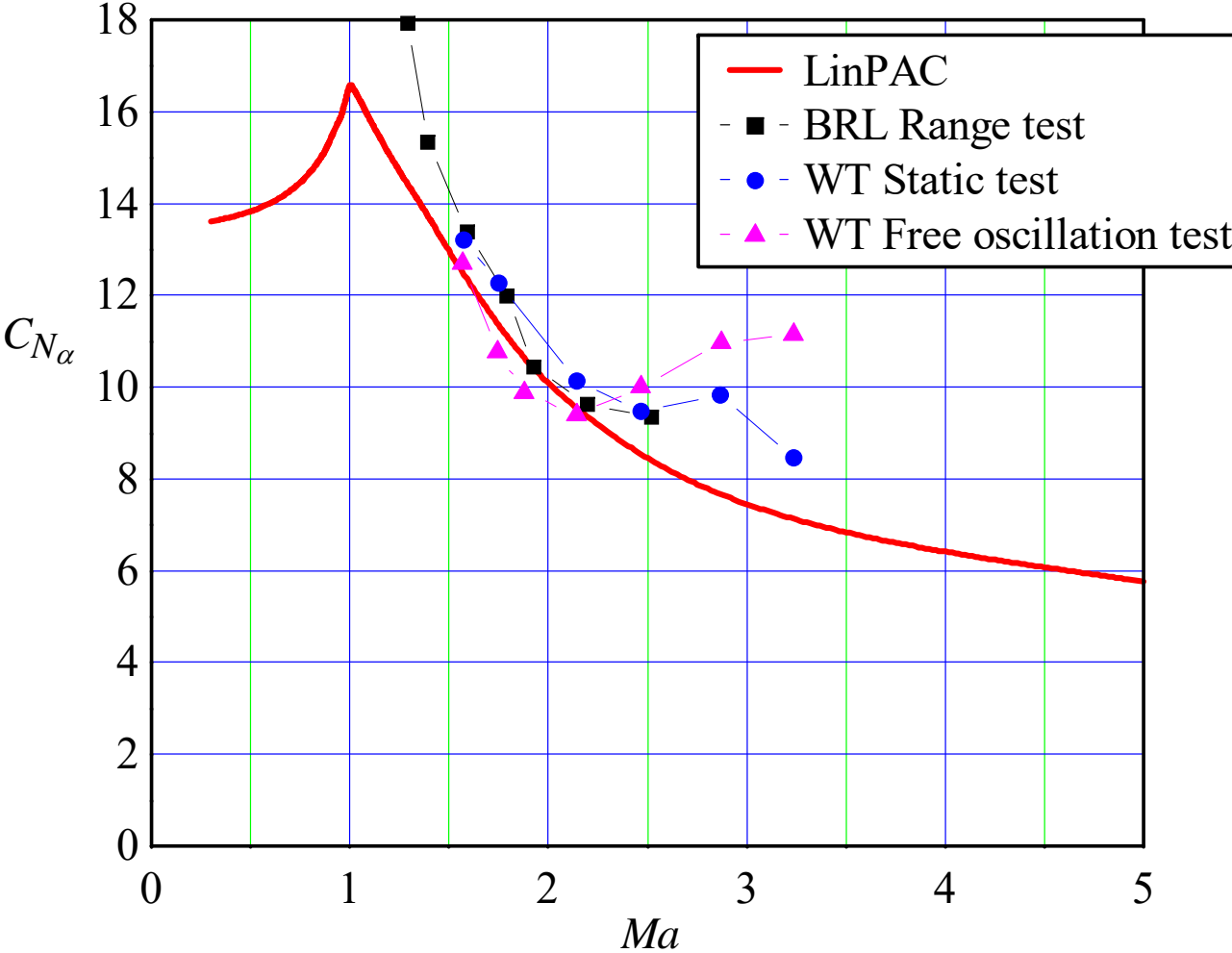


Dimensions in calibers,  $d = 19.05\text{mm}$

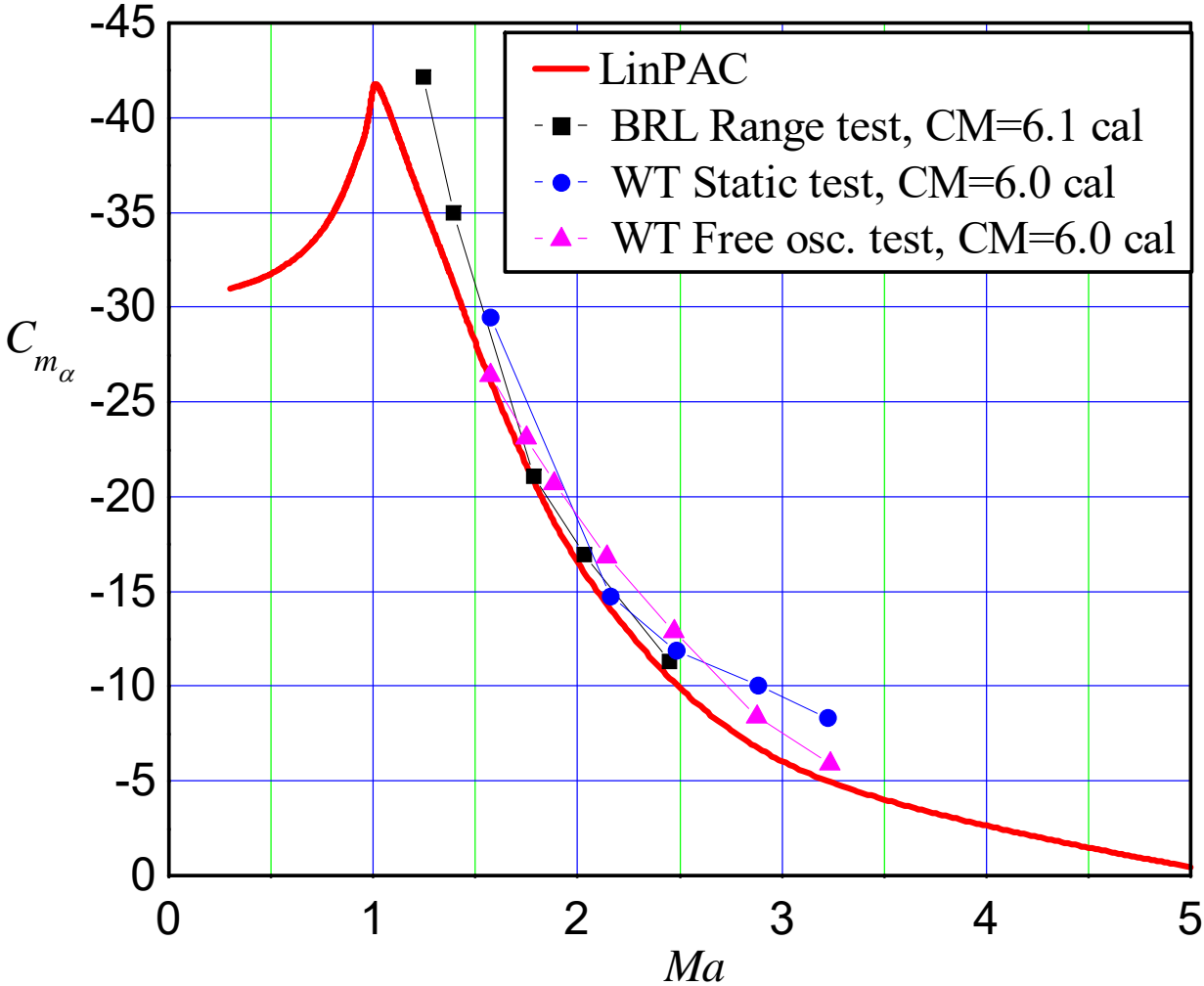
### Comparison with Experiments – Basic Finner



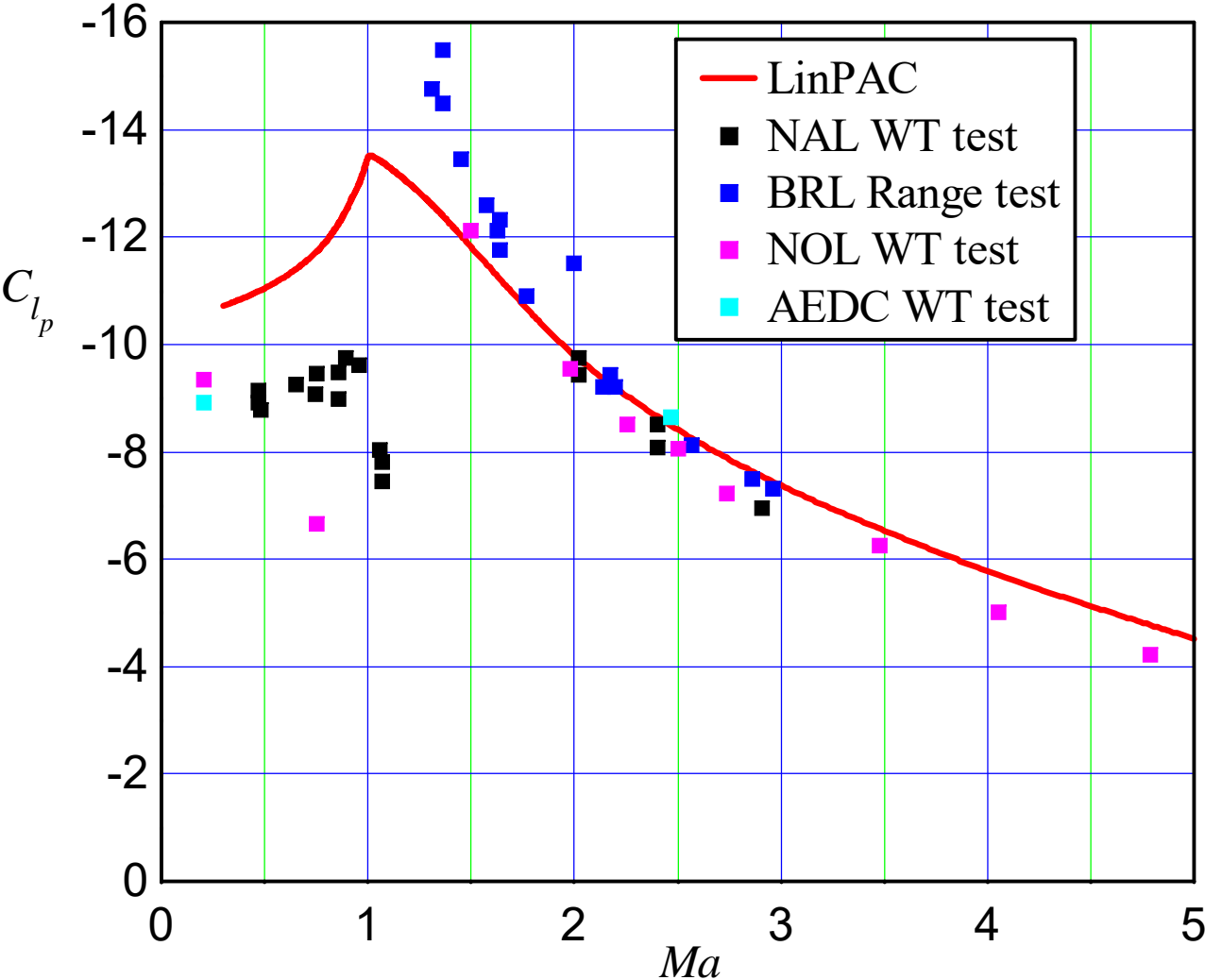
### Comparison with Experiments – Basic Finner



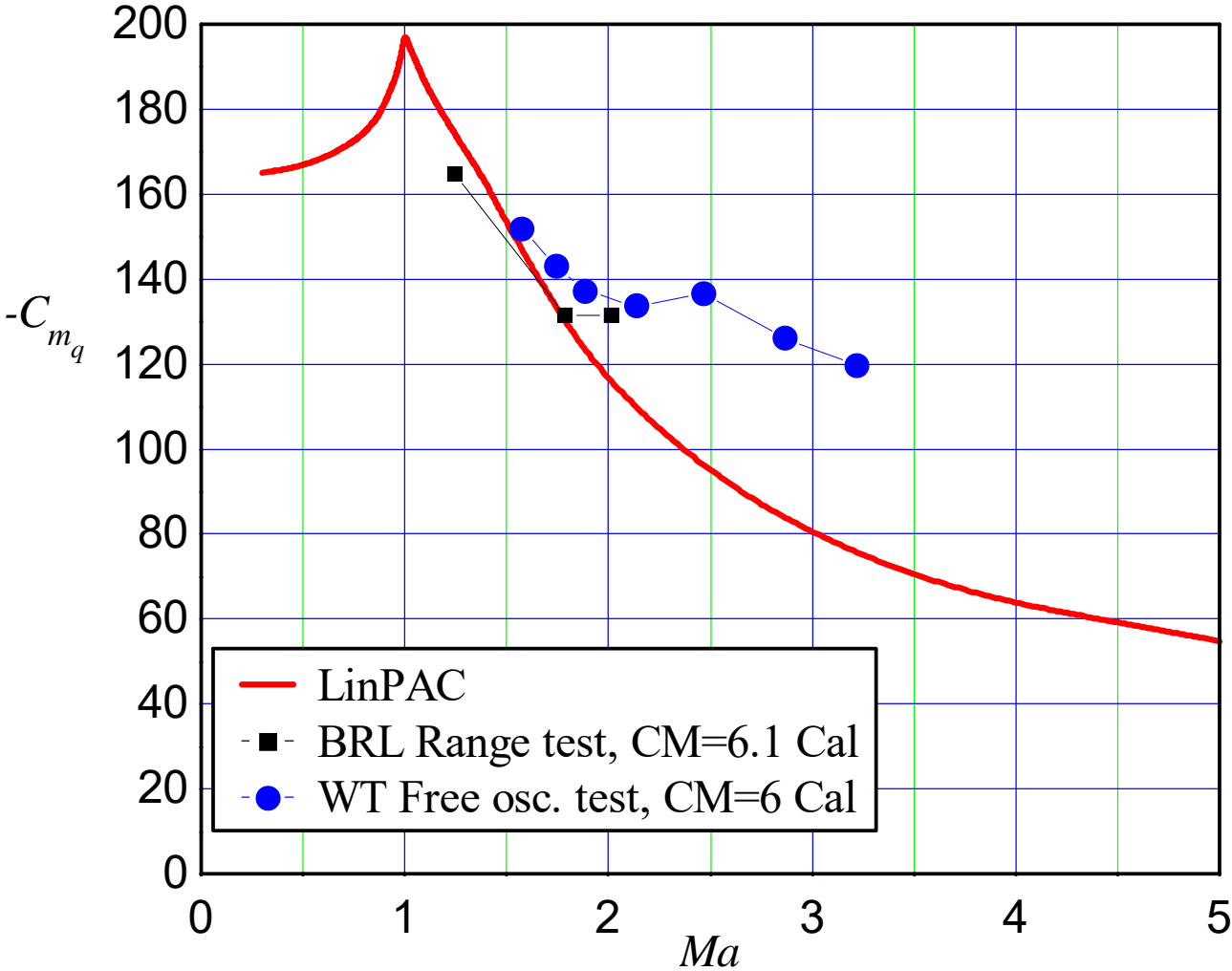
### Comparison with Experiments – Basic Finner



### Comparison with Experiments – Basic Finner



### Comparison with Experiments – Basic Finner



### Comparison with Experiments – Basic Finner

