

Aerodynamic Forces and Heat Transfer of Sphere and Sharp Cone in Hypersonic Flow

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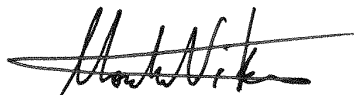
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Master of Science in Aerospace Engineering

By

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approved by



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ABSTRACT

Aerodynamic Forces and Heat Transfer of A Sphere and Sharp Cone In Hypersonic Flow

By

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Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) has become a very useful tool when it comes to simulating a flow over a blunt body at any Mach number. Some programs do not yield very good results at hypersonic velocities, due to the high temperatures and the reactions of the flow involving the high temperature chemistry. The CFD software in this analysis is STAR CCM+, which is capable of simulating hypersonic flow and account for chemistry at high velocities. The scope of this project is to calculate lift, drag and heat transfer using Newtonian and modified Newtonian to compare to Computational Fluid Dynamics simulations. The comparison will be from a range of Mach numbers from Mach 5 to Mach 15 in intervals of 5. The geometries analyzed will be a sphere and cone of various semi-apex angles. As the semi-apex angle varies, the shock detachment distance also varies affecting the heat transferred to the nose of vehicle. The goal is to compare the accuracy in between analytical and CFD simulation results to observe which method yields better results when comparing to experimental data.

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Nomenclature

θ - Angle at which a surface is inclined with respect to the free stream in Newtonian Theory.

α - Angle of attack

ϵ - Semi-apex angle of a circular sharp cone

β - Wave angle for exact oblique shock theory in Eq. 8

ϕ - Angle between a normal to the surface and free stream in Newtonian Theory and Meridian angle when looking at a cone, from the base or the sharp end, at an angle of attack

Introduction

Hypersonic flight has been a major topic in the field of Aerospace Engineering ever since flight has been an interest to man. It all started in the early 1900s with the Wright brothers, by designing and building the first aircraft that was able to sustain flight. Throughout the years, there has been substantial research to improve flight conditions, and flight capabilities in the hypersonic regime. Hypersonic flight is labeled as the regime when the flow (or a vehicle) travels five times the speed of sound or faster ($\text{Mach} \geq 5$) although nothing out of the ordinary occurs at Mach 5, as it is the case at Mach 1 with the sonic boom. In hypersonic velocity regime, there are certain physical flow phenomena that are very important as the Mach number increases to higher values. At times some of the phenomena may become an important aspect at Mach 3 and sometimes at around Mach 7. Hypersonic velocities are not very common in aircraft; they are mostly seen in re-entry vehicles when they enter the atmosphere. For example, the Apollo lunar capsule reached a velocity greater than Mach 36 as it re-entered the atmosphere. Recently hypersonic flight has been considered for aircraft, and some prototypes have been tested by the United States Air Force, such as the X-51A Waverider.

As Mach number increases so does the temperature, and some of the phenomena that takes place is the dissociation of certain elements in the flow. Temperatures surrounding the vehicle can reach +3,000 K, which was the case for the Apollo lunar capsule when it re-entered the atmosphere [5]. Temperatures are a major concern for re-entry vehicles; the temperatures need to be controlled to be able to keep the vehicle safe as well as the crew. Heat transfer considerations need to be addressed very seriously

when dealing with hypersonic velocity, which is why the geometrical shape of a hypersonic vehicle is important, as well as for drag consideration in aircraft.

The scope of this paper is to analyze various geometrical shapes (vehicles) using Newtonian and Modified Newtonian theories to obtain lift/drag coefficients and heat transfer data at various Mach numbers. The cone shape will also be analyzed at an angle of attack to compare to the accuracy of computational fluid dynamic simulations in a hypersonic flow regime.

Literature Review

The reasoning behind this project is based on the interest for hypersonic velocity flight. It is a topic that has been highly researched since the early 1900's and there has been much speculation about it in the 21st century; which has caught the attention of many. Although technology is very advanced, there are no aircrafts that can travel at hypersonic speed or even at supersonics speeds on a regular basis. If commercial aircraft could travel at hypersonic speeds nothing would be the same; general population would travel from one side of the planet to the other without much difficulty. Many engineering applications rely on the computer to carry on many of the complicated and tedious array of calculations needed to decipher certain problems. Although the computer is a very helpful and powerful tool, sometimes it is not very accurate on certain applications due to its complexity. If it's too complicated for a computer to carry on the calculations, it is definitely impossible, or near impossible, to do it by hand. In the branch of Aerospace Engineering, when trying to model a flow, computational fluid dynamics simulation programs are used. The programs are chosen depending on the regime that it's being analyzed and the accuracy of the results vary. The simulations do not yield very accurate results in aerodynamic, nor heat transfer data for hypersonic regimes, due to the complexity of the physics involved with the flow. It is very difficult to account for all major disciplines simultaneously, when analyzing hypersonic vehicles in terms of their aerodynamics. The simulations are not always good, but for certain flow regimes the simulations are very accurate, which is why computational fluid dynamics simulation programs are used.

Typically during the conceptual design process of a hypersonic entry vehicle, various methods are employed to improve the speed of the computational simulations. One of the methods tends to be panel methods in conjunction with Newtonian flow theory to obtain some aerodynamic characteristic at hypersonic velocities. Using alternative methods comes at the expense of a small reduction in reliability of the method and the limited amount of vehicle shapes that can be analyzed using these alternative methods. The geometrical shapes used in panel methods are generally chosen among shapes that provide the necessary aerodynamics performance, such as lift and drag for certain mission requirements. Computational fluid dynamics has more substantial requirements to analyze a given vehicle [2].

Given that computational fluid dynamics simulations do not yield very accurate results for hypersonic flow, due to the complicated physical phenomena involved, research has been done on comparing the accuracy of computational fluid dynamics programs with experimental data gathered from a hypersonic shock tunnel for a given blunt body prototype vehicle. The objective of the research is to validate the codes of computational fluid dynamic programs by comparing the results to experimental data and Newtonian theory. The subject used is a 60° blunt cone prototype at $\alpha = 0^\circ$. The methodology for the validation of the CFD code was to calculate aerodynamic forces and convective heat transfer rates using Newtonian and Modified Newtonian theories. The same data was collected from a wind tunnel using the prototype, and finally the same data was obtained using a CFD simulator. The experiment took place in a hypersonic shock tunnel HST2 with a flow of Mach 5.75. The equipment used was an accelerometer-based three-component balance system to obtain the coefficient of drag, and platinum thin-film

gauges attached to the surface of the prototype to obtain the convective heat transfer to the body. The computational based program used for the simulations was an Axis-Symmetric Navier-Stokes simulator.

The results generated from all three methods were very satisfactory in accordance to the objective of the research. The theoretical, Newtonian and modified Newtonian theories, calculations of the coefficient of drag differed from the experimental value by 6%, while the computational value over predicted the coefficient by 9% from the experimental data. For the convective heat transfer rate, the measured value was 11% higher than the theoretical value, and the computational value was 2% lower at the stagnation point. The results obtained from the study were satisfactory to validate the code used in the computational program to simulate hypersonic flow and generate reasonable values. Although the computational simulator over predicted the drag coefficient, it was within a reasonable margin in which the safety factor for any design will account for the error. For the convective heat transfer rate the computational value was only 2% lower than the experimental value, being a really good result since heat transfer is very important at hypersonic velocities [2].

Theory

Hypersonic flight has become of great interest today, and new vehicle concept designs are being developed to travel at high Mach numbers. Hypersonic aerodynamics is very important due to certain physical phenomena that do not occur at lower supersonic speeds. The flow field in hypersonic flight is dominated by the phenomena, which involves high temperature flow dynamics. Unlike subsonic and supersonic flows, hypersonic flow is nonlinear and the hypersonic aspect of a flow may become important at Mach 3. Moreover, as Mach numbers increases the phenomena becomes more critical.

Newtonian theory was investigated at the end of the seventeenth century, before thermodynamics, kinetic theory and viscous stresses were developed, which is why some of the analyses and results may be in error in comparison to today's knowledge in the subject. At the time Sir Isaac Newton did not have an intuition of the shock wave or the shock layer, and he did not realize the flow velocity necessary for compressibility to dominate the flow field. Sir Isaac Newton's approach was from a set of basic laws and a theoretical model of a physical problem leading to a solution for the problem. Therefore, Newtonian theory is often used to estimate the pressure distribution over a surface of a body in hypersonic flow.

Newtonian Theory

The oldest and most commonly used method in the realm of hypersonic flow is Newtonian theory. The well known Newtonian sine-squared law is used in local surface inclination methods. Considering a surface inclined at angle θ to the free stream, the flow comprises of an infinite number of particles that impact the surface and then travel

tangentially to the surface. At the moment of impact, particles lose their normal component but are able to keep the tangential component. The rate of change of the normal component of momentum is equal to the force applied on the surface by the impact. This is shown in Fig. 1, where the free stream velocity normal to the surface is $V_\infty \sin\theta$.

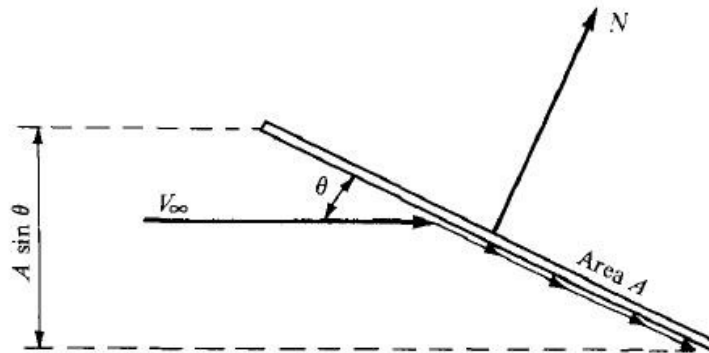


Figure 1: Representation of Newtonian impact theory

If the area of the surface is A , the mass flow component on the surface is $\rho_\infty A \sin\theta V_\infty$.

Therefore, the rate of change of momentum is

$$\text{(mass flow)} * \text{(change in normal component of velocity)}$$

$$(\rho_\infty V_\infty A \sin\theta) * (V_\infty \sin\theta) = \rho_\infty V_\infty^2 A \sin^2\theta$$

Which then yields Newton's second law, the force normal to the surface:

$$N = \rho_\infty V_\infty^2 A \sin^2\theta \quad \text{Eq. (1)}$$

The force acts as the rate of change of momentum, and the force per unit area can be characterized as:

$$\bar{q} = \rho_\infty V_\infty^2 \sin^2\theta \quad \text{Eq. (2)}$$

Considering the normal force per unit area in terms on aerodynamics, Newton’s model adopts a stream of particles moving parallel towards the surface, with a rectilinear motion with no random motion. It is known that moving gas is composed of random motion of the particles, as well as guided motion. Also, the static free stream pressure p_∞ is measured from random motion particles only. Therefore, the guided motion particles in the model are the result of the normal force per unit area (N/A). Accounting for the pressure of random motion and guided motion particles, the force per unit area can be denoted as the pressure difference above p_∞ , explicitly $p - p_\infty$. Consequently, equation 2 can be written as:

$$p - p_\infty = \rho_\infty V_\infty^2 \sin^2 \theta \quad \text{Eq. (3)}$$

Equation 3 can also be ascribed in terms of the pressure coefficient $C_p = (p - p_\infty) / \frac{1}{2} \rho_\infty V_\infty^2$

as:

$$C_p = 2 \sin^2 \theta$$

Which can also be expressed as:

$$C_p = 2 \sin^2 \theta \quad \text{Eq. (4)}$$

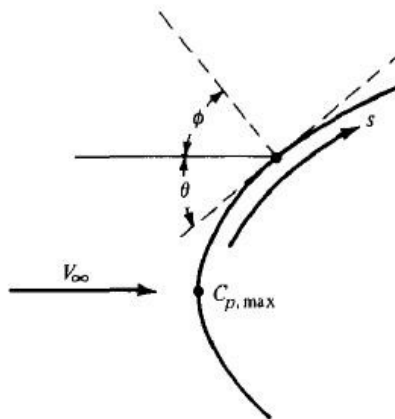


Figure 2: Angle distinction for Newtonian theory

Newton's sine-squared law states that the pressure coefficient is proportional to the sine square of the angle between a tangent to the surface and to the free stream. Newtonian theory can also be expressed in terms of the angle between a normal to the surface and free stream, and the angle is represented by ϕ as shown in Figure 2. In terms of ϕ , Equation 4 becomes:

$$C_p = 2\cos^2\phi \quad \text{Eq. (5)}$$

The physical meaning for the theory can be derived from hypersonic oblique shock relations for C_p with free stream conditions.

$$C_p = \frac{1}{\gamma} \left[\frac{1}{M_\infty^2} - \frac{1}{M_\infty^2} \right] \quad \text{Eq. (6)}$$

Equation 7 is given after taking the limit as the Mach number increases to infinity:

$$C_p = \frac{1}{\gamma} \left[\frac{1}{M_\infty^2} \right] \quad \text{Eq. (7)}$$

Considering that the heat capacity ratio (γ) goes to 1 as the Mach number goes to infinity, Equation 8 is derived from taking both limits as $M_\infty \rightarrow \infty$ and $\gamma \rightarrow 1$ yields:

$$C_p = 2\sin^2\beta \quad \text{Eq. (8)}$$

Equation 8 results from the exact oblique shock theory, and for the moment β is the wave angle, not the deflection angle. Considering the density relation for exact oblique shock, Equation 9:

$$\frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1} = \frac{\gamma M_1^2 \sin^2\beta}{\gamma M_1^2 \sin^2\beta} \quad \text{Eq. (9)}$$

Equation 10 was derived as the limit of M_∞ goes to infinity:

$$\frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1} = \frac{\gamma_2}{\gamma_1} \quad \text{Eq. (10)}$$

In addition to $M_\infty \rightarrow \infty$, also $\beta \rightarrow 1$, resulting in equation 11:

$$\frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1} \rightarrow \infty \quad \text{Eq. (11)}$$

As shown in Equation 11, the density behind the shock is very large, and the shock wave follows the shape along the body surface. This is good for $M_\infty \rightarrow \infty$ and small deflection angles.

$$\beta = \theta \quad \text{Eq. (12)}$$

Considering that $\beta \rightarrow 1$, $M_\infty \rightarrow \infty$, and θ and β are small then $\beta = \theta$ and the shock wave rests on the body, and the results becomes Equation 4:

$$C_p = 2\sin^2\theta \quad \text{Eq. (4)}$$

The Newtonian model of fluid flow accounts for the particles that impact the frontal area of the body only, since the particles cannot turn around and impact the back area of the body. Therefore, the back area of the body does not have any impact pressure, and the pressure on this area can be assumed to be ambient, $p = p_\infty$. Consequently, the pressure coefficient on the back area is zero.

Modified Newtonian Theory

The maximum pressure, as well as maximum pressure coefficient (C_p), occurs at the stagnation point. Whereas in a blunt body it will be at $\theta = \pi/2$ and $\phi = 0$, with a $C_p = 2$. Maximum pressure coefficient occurs as $M_\infty \rightarrow \infty$, at a normal shock wave at hypersonic speeds. The flow across a normal shock can be described by:

$$p_2 + \rho_2 u_2^2 = p_1 + \rho_1 u_1^2 \quad \text{Eq. (13)}$$

Across a normal shock wave the flow velocity decreases such that the flow behind the shock wave is subsonic. At hypersonic speed it can be assumed that $(\rho_1 u_1^2) \gg (p_2)$, resulting in a limiting circumstance as $M_\infty \rightarrow \infty$, where:

$$p_2 - p_\infty = \rho_\infty u_1^2$$

or

$$C_p = \frac{p_2 - p_\infty}{\frac{1}{2} \rho_\infty u_1^2} = 2 \quad \text{Eq. (14)}$$

The maximum pressure coefficient occurs for an infinite Mach value, for a large but finite Mach number the coefficient of pressure is less than 2. The maximum C_p occurs at the stagnation point, and can be denoted as $C_{p,\max}$ as in Figure 2. For a given M_∞ , $C_{p,\max}$ can be calculated using normal shock wave theory using:

$$C_{p,\max} = \frac{1}{\gamma} \left(\frac{\gamma + 1}{2} M_\infty^2 - 1 \right) \quad \text{Eq. (15)}$$

Downstream of the stagnation point the C_p can be presumed to follow the sine-squared theory by Newtonian theory, classified as:

$$C_p = C_{p,\max} \sin^2 \theta \quad \text{Eq. (16)}$$

In terms of blunt bodies, Modified Newtonian theory, Equation 16, is more accurate than Newtonian theory, Equation 4.

Impact Theory Modified

As previously mentioned, Newtonian Theory assumes the Mach value to be very high and the value of specific heat ratio to be unity, which yield Eq. 4. This equation only accounts for the angle of attack, and when dealing with circular geometries with varying semi-apex angles Eq. (4) may not be adequate for the analysis. Therefore, several modifications have been done to Eq. (4) in order to incorporate the semi-apex angle and the meridian angle along the circular shape, to define the pressure coefficient at any given point in the shape as a function of angle of attack and semi-apex angle. In Eq. (4) the value of θ is the local angle of attack to the free stream, and for a cone the value of $\sin \theta$ is given by:

$$\sin \theta = \sin \epsilon * \cos \alpha + \cos \epsilon * \sin \alpha * \cos \phi \quad \text{Eq. (17)}$$

Where, ϵ is the semi-apex angle in a circular cone, α is the angle of attack with respect to the free stream flow, and ϕ is the meridian angle measured from the windward. Given that more angles are introduced into the equation, the angle referred to as the angle of attack is changed from θ to α , as it is typically known as. This expression was derived using shock layer theory in an approach to derive an approximation for the pressure coefficient involving the semi-apex angle, angle of attack and meridian angle. The approximations were by Laval, Cheng and Guiraud, and the full derivation can be found in ref. [7].

Heat Transfer

Aerodynamic heating is a key element in hypersonic flow. As the velocity climbs into the hypersonic regime, heat flux increases to the cubed of the velocity. The shock wave formed due to hypersonic velocities reaches very high temperatures by the flow

impact where the air elements dissociate. The temperature in the shock wave can reach beyond 9000 K, to the point of ionization of Oxygen (O_2) and Nitrogen (N_2) at very high Mach values. The shock layer thickness formed gives some cooling time/distance before reaching the surface of the body. Typically, the temperature that reaches the body is significantly smaller than the shock wave temperature; since the usual method of aerodynamic heating from shock layer to the surface is by means of thermal conduction. Therefore, a greater shock layer thickness can be achieved by having a blunted body, which in return yields a smaller heat flux. However, at hypersonic velocities the shock layer temperature becomes extremely hot to the point that it also emits thermal radiation, which turns out to be the dominant source of heat transfer at temperatures higher than 1000 K on the shock layer. Consequently, as the shock layer reaches ionization temperatures thermal radiation becomes a substantial portion of the heat transferred to the body surface, and convective heating is negligible.

For a slender sharp cone the oblique shock wave is very close to the body. The shock layer between the shock wave and the body is very thin. A major interaction between the inviscid flow behind the shock and viscous boundary layer on the surface occurs as a result of a thin shock layer. As a result that hypersonic vehicles usually fly at high altitudes where density is low, the boundary layer becomes thicker, which in some cases is of the same magnitude as the shock layer thickness. Thermal conduction is a physical characteristic of viscous flow in addition to friction. Where friction dissipates heat over a body, which comes in kinetic energy from the moving flow, and the flow velocity is decreased as an effect of friction. The loss of kinetic energy resurfaces as internal energy of the fluid, causing the temperature to rise. Hence, aerodynamic heating

is an important value to consider for hypersonic flight. In this paper, the heat transfer of a sphere and a sharp cone are being approximated analytically. The heat transfer rate equation used for a sphere was the following:

$$q = 4.03 \times 10^{11} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{R}} \right) \rho_{\infty}^{0.5} V_{\infty}^3 \sqrt{h_0 - h_w} \quad \text{Eq. (18)}$$

Where R is the radius of the sphere, V_{∞} and ρ_{∞} are the free stream velocity and density respectively. The static enthalpy and enthalpy at the wall are defined by h_0 and h_w respectively. For a sharp cone a similar equation was used, where the equation is a function of the semi apex angle, ϵ , and cord length, x:

$$q = 4.03 \times 10^{11} \sqrt{\frac{1}{x} \sin^2 \epsilon} \rho_{\infty}^{0.5} V_{\infty}^3 \sqrt{h_0 - h_w} \quad \text{Eq. (19)}$$

The values for h_0 are as follows for sphere and cone respectively:

$$h_0 = h_{\infty} + 0.5 V_{\infty}^2$$

$$h_0 = h_{\infty} + 0.4 V_{\infty}^2$$

Where the free stream enthalpy is equivalent to the specific heat of the free stream, times the free stream temperature, $h_{\infty} = C_p * T_{\infty}$.

STAR CCM+

The STAR-CCM+ software is an engineering physics simulator within a single integrated package with multiple tools. In the acronym STAR-CCM+, the "CCM" stands for "computational continuum mechanics", where the application employs a client-server architecture to allow users to solve problems from a lightweight computer, and the heavy math algorithm, is done on a remote machine. This type of application allows for computational time to be reduced substantially.

STAR-CCM+ is an entire engineering processor used for solving problems involving

flow (of fluids or solids), heat transfer, and stress. It is composed of a suite of integrated components that is combined in order to provide a software that is able to address a wide variety of modeling needs, such as:

- 3D-CAD modeler
- CAD embedding
- Surface preparation tools
- Automatic meshing technology
- Physics modeling
- Turbulence modeling
- Post-processing
- CAE integration

STAR-CCM+ is based on object-oriented programming, which is designed to handle large models using an architecture meshes, solves and post-processes over multiple computing resources without requiring additional effort from the user.

The object-oriented programming nature of the code can be seen in the user interface. An object tree is provided for each simulation, containing object representations of all the data associated with the simulation. The objects presented on the simulation tree are located on the server, which can run as either a serial or a parallel process. A client interface connects to a server, and displays the simulation objects available on that server.

3D-CAD Modeler

3D-CAD is a feature-based parametric solid modeler within STAR-CCM+ that allows geometry to be built for CFD simulation. The geometry created with 3D-CAD is stored as 3D-CAD models, which can then be converted to geometry parts for integration with the meshing and simulation process. A major feature of 3D-CAD is design

parameters, which allows the user to modify the 3D-CAD model from outside of 3D-CAD. Another benefit is that it allows the user to solve for a particular geometry, change the size of one or more components, and quickly re-run the case.

CAD Embedding

STAR-CCM+ simulations can be set up, runned and post-processed using other CAD and PLM environments such as SolidWorks, CATIA V5, Pro/ENGINEER, and NX. CFD results are linked directly to the CAD geometry (a process called associativity). After any modification in the CAD model the simulation results can be updated by using the “update solution” button.

Surface Preparation Tools

One of STAR-CCM+'s main components is an automated process that links a powerful surface wrapper to the manufacturers unique meshing technology. The surface wrapper significantly reduces the time spent on surface cleanup and, for problems that involve large assemblies of complex geometry parts, reduces the entire meshing process to hours instead of days.

This method works by ‘shrink-wrapping’ a high-quality triangulated surface mesh onto any geometrical model, closing holes in the geometry and joining disconnected and overlapping surfaces, providing a single manifold surface that can be used to automatically generate a computational mesh without user intervention. STAR-CCM+ also includes a set of surface-repair tools which allows users to interactively improve the quality of imported or wrapped surfaces, offering the choice of a completely automatic repair, user control, or a combination of both.

Automatic Meshing Technology

This tool in STAR-CCM+'s single integrated process provides a fast, and automatic route from complex CAD to CFD mesh. Advanced automatic meshing technology can generate a polyhedral or predominantly hexahedral control volumes. The use of a polyhedral mesh has proven to be more accurate for fluid-flow problems than a hexahedral or tetrahedral mesh of a similar size (number of cells); meanwhile, it is considerably more difficult to create. This meshing technology offers a combination of speed, control, and accuracy. For problems involving multiple frames of reference, fluid-structure interaction and conjugate heat transfer, STAR-CCM+ can automatically create conformal meshes across multiple physical domains.

An important part of mesh generation for accurate CFD simulation is the near-wall region, or extrusion-layer mesh. STAR-CCM+ automatically produces a high-quality extrusion layer mesh on all walls in the domain. In addition, the user can control the position, size, growth-rate, and number of cell layers in the extrusion-layer mesh.

Physics Models

Some of the STAR-CCM+'s physics modeling capabilities include:

Solvers

- Segregated
- Coupled
- Finite volume solid stress

Time

- Steady state
- Implicit and explicit unsteady
- Harmonic balance

Turbulence

- RANS
- RSM
- LES/DDES
- Lamina-turbulent transition

Compressibility

- Ideal Gas
- Real Gas

Heat transfer

- Conjugate heat transfer (CHT)
- Multiband and gray thermal surface to surface radiation
- Solar radiation
- Discrete ordinates radiation (DOM) including participating media

Multiphase

- Lagrangian particle tracking
- VOF (incompressible and compressible)
- Cavitation & boiling
- Eulerian multiphase
- De-icing & De-fogging
- Melting & solidification

Moving Mesh

- Dynamic Fluid Body Interaction (DFBI or 6DOF)
- Rigid body motion
- Mesh morphing
- Multiple reference frames (MRF)

Combustion & chemical reaction

- Reaction kinetics

- Eddy break up (EBU)
- Presumed probability density function (PPDF)
- Complex chemistry
- Ignition
- NOx modeling

Distributed Resistance (Porous media)

- Anisotropic
- Orthotropic
- User defined
- Porous baffles

Turbulence Modeling

In addition to its provision for inviscid and laminar flow, STAR-CCM+ has a comprehensive range of turbulence models:

- k-epsilon (Standard, V2F, Realizable, Two-layer)
- k-omega (Standard, SST and BSL)
- Reynolds Stress (RSM – linear and quadratic)
- Spalart-Allmaras Turbulence models
- Boundary-layer transition
- Large Eddy Simulation (LES)
- Detached Eddy Simulation (DES, in the new Delayed Detached Eddy Simulation or DDES formulation)

Post-processing

STAR-CCM+ contains a suite of post-processing tools designed to enable the user to obtain maximum value and understanding resulting from the CFD simulation. This includes scalar and vector scenes, streamlines, scene animation, numerical reporting, data plotting, import and export of table data, and spectral analysis of acoustical data.

CAE Integration

Several third-party analysis packages can be coupled with STAR-CCM+ to further extend the range of possible simulations available. Co-simulation is possible using Abaqus, GT-Power, WAVE and OLGA, and file-based coupling is possible for other tools such as Radtherm, NASTRAN and ANSYS.

Modeling High Speed Flows

At high Mach numbers, extreme temperatures occur along with dissociation, or ionization, of the gas must be considered. The Mach number regimes, and the appropriate models to use, vary by gas and upstream temperature and pressure. For air however, the following general guidelines can be used:

Up to Mach 3 a calorically perfect gas assumption, namely ideal gas with constant specific heats, can be used.

From Mach 3-10 a thermally perfect gas assumption, namely ideal gas with temperature-varying specific heats, can be used.

From Mach 10-30, the dissociation needs to be modeled more accurately, so a real gas model and chemically reacting flow is used. The gas dissociation can be modeled by using finite rate chemistry models in the code, where the user will need to supply the reactions and reaction mechanisms. This will provide the correct specific heats and gamma values.

Any flow above Mach 30, involving dissociation, requires solving the Navier-Stokes equations together with the Maxwell equations, which are not inherently supported in STAR-CCM+.

Eulerian- Lagrangian Multiphase

Multiphase modeling allows solving the flow and thermal fields of two or more different materials simultaneously. Interactions between the materials can be considered with the materials being solid, liquid or gas.

The Eulerian Multiphase model (EMP) can be used for dispersed multiphase flows including bubbly, droplet and particle flows. This modeling approach is used where incompressible or compressible techniques would require excessively large meshes to resolve the free surfaces.

Lagrangian multiphase modeling tracks idealized particles or groups of particles (parcels) through the domain. These particles may be solid, fluid (droplets) or gaseous (bubbles). The interaction with the continuous phase may be either one or two way coupled, including the effects of turbulence, heat, mass and momentum transfer if so required.

Physics Models

- Three Dimensional
- Steady
 - o Controls the size of the local time-steps being used in the time-marching procedure. For steady simulations, the local time-step is used by the pseudo time-step associated with the iterations. For transient simulation, the local time-step is used within a time-step.
- Gas (Air with density and dynamic viscosity of each altitude)
- Coupled Flow
 - o Solves the conservation equations for mass and momentum simultaneously using a time- (pseudo-time-) marching approach. The preconditioned form of the governing equations used by the Coupled Flow model makes it suitable for solving incompressible and isothermal flows.

This formulation is robust for solving flows with dominant source terms, such as rotation. Another advantage of the coupled flow solver is that CPU time scales linearly with cell count; in other words, the convergence rate does not deteriorate, as the mesh is refined.

The coupled algorithm yields more robust and accurate solutions in compressible flow, particularly in the presence of shocks

- Real Gas
- Coupled Energy (Used to determined heat transfer)
- Turbulent
 - o Accurate prediction of turbulent flow calculates quantities such as drag, and heat transfer. For most engineering analyses, the main interest is in the prediction of the mean (averaged) flow field. The effect of the fluctuations, around the average or filtered flow field, is included using a turbulence model.
- SST K-Omega model
 - o Two transport equations are solved, the turbulent eddy-viscosity is defined as a function of the *turbulent kinetic energy* (k) with the turbulent dissipation rate replaced by the *specific dissipation rate* (omega) in the definition of the turbulent eddy-viscosity. The method mainly focuses in separated flows, low-Reynolds number (i.e. transitional) flows, or when the solution of the very near-wall physics is of prime importance.
- Reynolds-Averaged Navier-Stokes
 - o The RANS equations are the time-averaged equations of motion for fluid flow. The RANS equations are primarily used to describe turbulent flows.
- All y^+ Wall Treatment Three types of wall treatment are provided depending on the turbulence model that is chosen for the simulation:
 - o The all- y^+ wall treatment is a hybrid treatment that attempts to emulate the

high- y^+ wall treatment for coarse meshes and the low- y^+ wall treatment for fine meshes and is also formulated in order to produce reasonable answers for meshes of intermediate resolution (that is, when the wall-cell centroid falls within the buffer region of the boundary layer, where $5 < y^+ < 30$).

In the case of a turbulence model using a two-layer approach, a modified all- y^+ wall-treatment is applied to account for the fact that only the turbulence production is solved to the wall. The turbulence production term at the wall is determined with the all- y^+ wall treatment. The turbulence dissipation rate term however becomes a function of wall-distance in the near-wall layer, which is then is blended smoothly with values computed from solving the transport equation away from the wall.

Meshing

The type of meshing used was trimmer mesh. This type of mesh is more efficient at putting cells in the desired areas. A trimmer mesh with the grid lines aligned with the flow often provides the most efficient approach to getting good results. Typical trimmer meshes contain 4-40 million cells, depending on the complexity of the geometry and flow field, and the near-wall treatment.

The type of cell used in the meshing was prism layer. This type of meshing layer yields a good resolution of the boundary layer is critical; therefore the thickness of the prism layer should be designed such that the entire boundary layer is contained within it. The use of wall functions rather than integrating to the wall can be appropriate (for SST K-Omega turbulence model) depending on factors, including:

- Desired accuracy
- Relative importance of skin friction drag
- Importance of transition

- Existence/importance of separation/reattachment on smooth boundaries
- For integrating to the wall, 20-30 prism layers are typically used, with the near-wall y^+ being on the order of 1
- For wall functions, 5-8 prism layers are typically used, with the near-wall y^+ being on the order of 50-150

Methodology

Determining aerodynamic forces and heat transfer data on a sphere and cone is the objective to accomplish. The sphere is the same from any angle, meaning it cannot be put at an angle of attack because it yields the same result, it is only being evaluated for the drag coefficient and heat transfer. The cone is evaluated at various semi-apex angles, and angles of attack. The cone does not yield a lift coefficient at zero angle of attack, only when the angle of attack is greater than zero.

Drag Coefficient of a Sphere

Returning to the concept of Newtonian impact theory, a body in a fluid flow only accounts for the particles that impact the frontal area of the body since the particles cannot turn around and impact the back area of the body. Therefore, the back area of the body does not have any impact pressure, and the pressure on this area can be assumed to be ambient, $p = p_\infty$. Hence, the impact area on a sphere is only the frontal area, a hemisphere. The drag is calculated by integrating over the front half of the sphere, substituting the difference of surface pressure and free stream pressure. The pressure differences are substituted using Newtonian Theory equation, listed as Eq. (4). Once the drag is obtained it can be non-dimensionalized to determine the drag coefficient. The analytical calculations can be found in Appendix 1.

Heat Transfer of a Sphere

Heat transfer was determined by obtaining the heat flux utilizing Eq. (18) for a sphere. The heat transfer varies as the Mach number increase, as well as the radius of the sphere increases. The free stream conditions used were at sea level; such as temperature, pressure and density. The temperature at the shock wave depended on the Mach and radius of the sphere, which determines the shock layer thickness. As the radius of the sphere varies, the shock layer thickness varies as well having an effect on the heat flux into the sphere. When the shock layer is greater there is more air in between the detached shock wave and the surface of the body, which could help reduce the heat flux, as there is a larger heating of the air and smaller heating of the body.

Lift and Drag Coefficients of a Sharp Cone

As already mentioned, a body in a fluid flow only accounts for the particles that impacts the frontal area and the back area does not have any impact pressure. When a sharp cone is at zero angle of attack, the whole cone has an impact pressure; hence it also has a coefficient of pressure. As the cone is at zero angle of attack the flow impact is the same everywhere. The drag coefficient for a cone at zero angle of attack can be determined using Newtonian theory by determining the drag force due to pressure over the total surface area of the cone.

When the cone is at an angle of attack the flow will impact the entire cone as well as if the angle of attack is smaller or equal to the semi apex angle of the cone. Once the angle of attack is greater than the semi apex angle, the top part of the cone will not be impacted by the fluid flow, therefore that section of the cone will have a $C_p = 0$, as is it defined in Newtonian theory. The pressure coefficient at any point in the cone can be

determined by using Eq. (4) and Eq. (17), which is a function of the semi-apex angle in a circular cone, ϵ , angle of attack, α , and the meridian angle, ϕ , measured from the windward to leeward. The angle at which the flow does not impact the surface is determined by:

$$\cos^{-1}\left[\frac{\sin(\epsilon)\sin(\alpha)}{\sin(\phi)}\right] \quad \text{Eq. (20)}$$

Eq. (20) is the limit at which the pressure coefficient is integrated to determine the coefficient of normal force and lift coefficient. The complete analytical calculations to determine coefficients of lift and drag can be found in Appendix 1.

Heat Transfer of a Sharp Cone

The heat flux for a cone was determined as a function of the semi-apex angle, using Eq. (19). To determine the enthalpy it was necessary to use oblique shock theory and exact method tables from ref [4] and [5] to determine the temperature at the shock with respect to the free stream temperature. As the Mach value increases, the temperature at the shock wave also increases having an effect on the static enthalpy used to determine the heat flux. The free stream conditions used were sea level, such as the density and pressure.

STAR CCM+ Set Up

Procedure

The first step in the simulation is creating the geometry and determining a domain where the flow will be analyzed. In the cases simulated, the object being analyzed (sphere or cone) was placed inside a domain (box) where each side is specified as an inlet, outlet or symmetry. The domain was significantly larger, about 20 times the length on each

side, than the object of interest to avoid the walls to have an affect on the final results.

The second step was to set up the boundary conditions of the domain, with an inlet, outlet, symmetry plane(s), wall(s) and far field. The far field boundary is set to 'free stream' boundary condition type. Angles of attack are defined by changing the far field boundary condition flow direction, not the orientation of the body. Half-body with a symmetry plane was used to reduced simulation time.

The thirds step, proceeding from the boundary conditions, is to set up the physics and meshing initial conditions on the geometry and boundary conditions of the domain. The initial conditions for the set ups being analyzed were as follows:

- Three Dimensional
- Steady
- Gas (Air with density and dynamic viscosity of each altitude)
- Coupled Flow
- Real Gas
- Coupled Energy (Used to determined heat transfer)
- Turbulent
- SST K-Omega model
- Reynolds-Averaged Navier-Stokes
- All y^+ Wall Treatment

The fourth step, once all the initial conditions have been specified, is to proceed and do the surface mesh followed by a volume mesh of the geometry and domain. The mesh will be accomplished using all the initial condition values specified in the previous step.

The fifth step is to specify the data to be collected from the simulation using the 'reports' tab on the drop tree, such as the lift (cone), drag and heat transfer coefficients.

Results

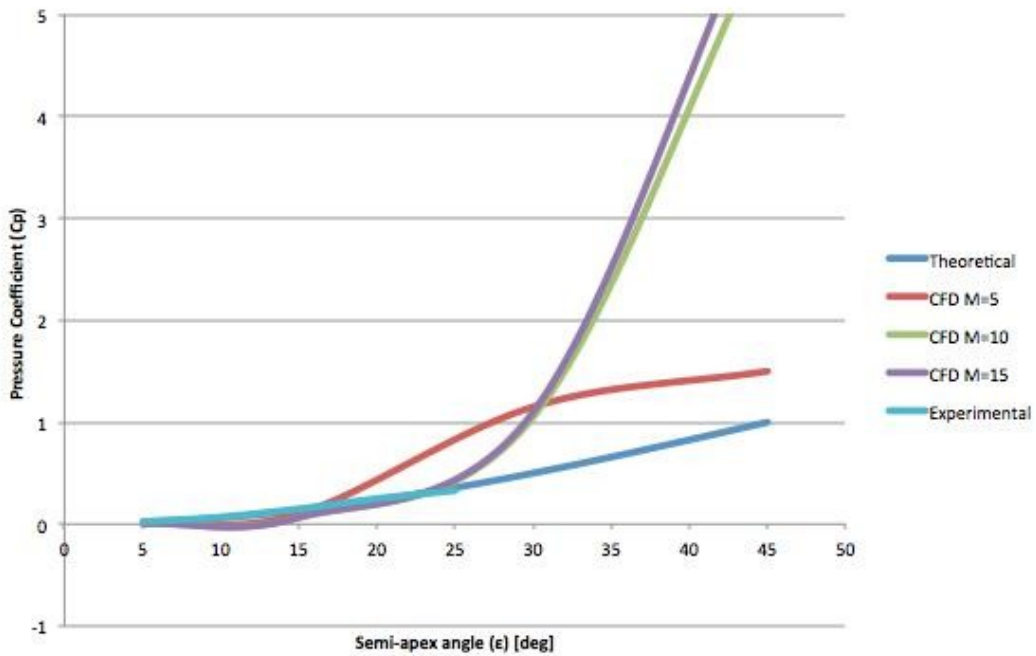


Figure 3: Pressure Coefficient distribution as a function of sharp cone Semi-apex angle (ϵ), comparing various methods at zero angle of attack ($\alpha = 0^\circ$)

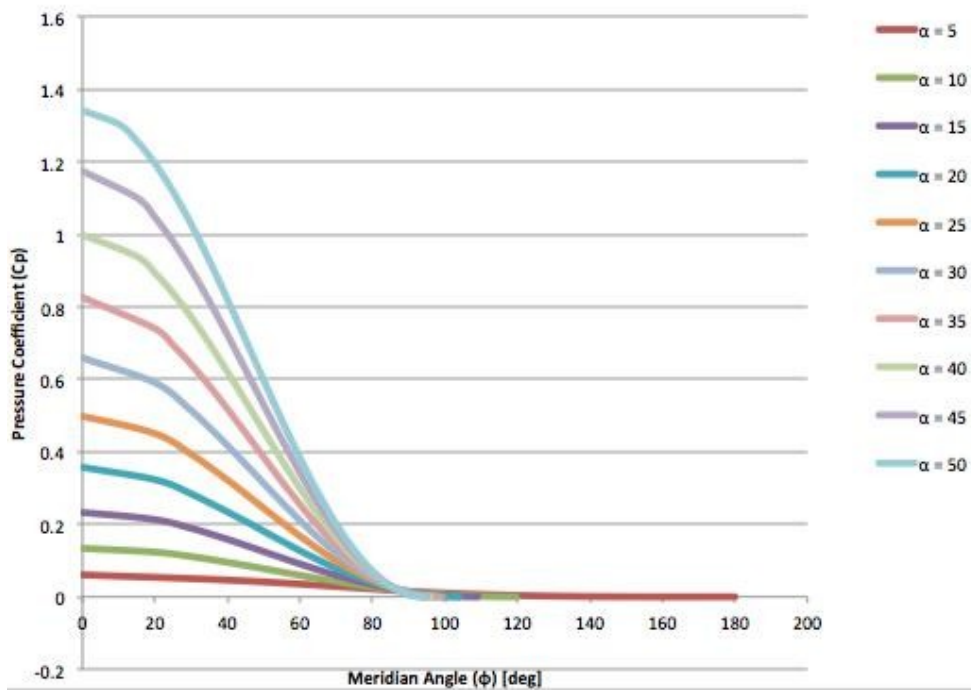


Figure 4: Pressure Coefficient distribution as a function of meridian angle (ϕ) for a five-degree semi-apex angle cone ($\epsilon=5^\circ$) at various angles of attack (α)

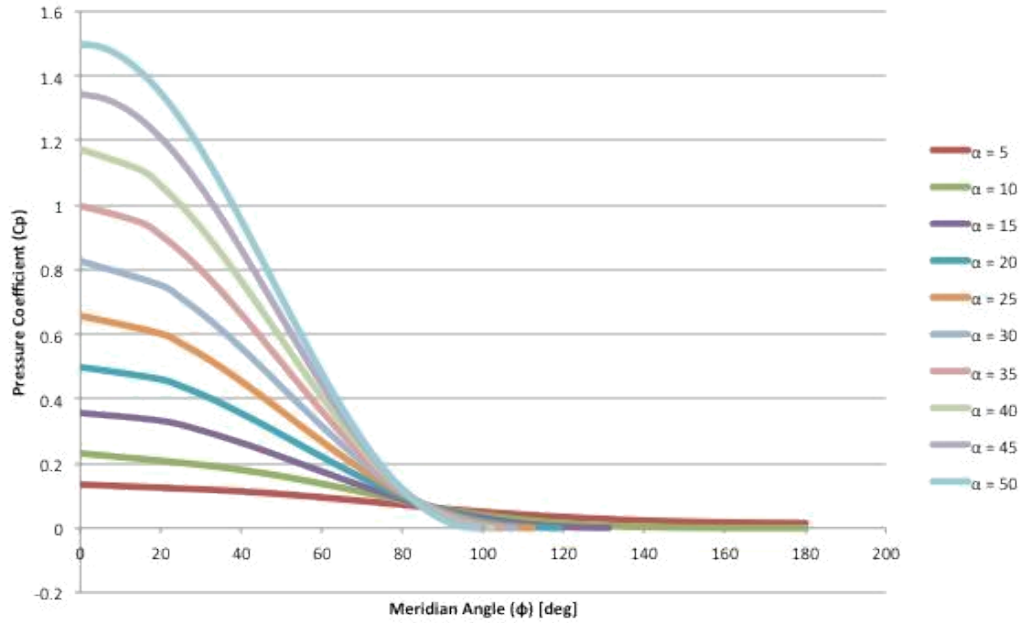


Figure 5: Pressure Coefficient distribution as a function of meridian angle (ϕ) for a ten-degree semi-apex angle cone ($\epsilon=10^\circ$) at various angles of attack (α)

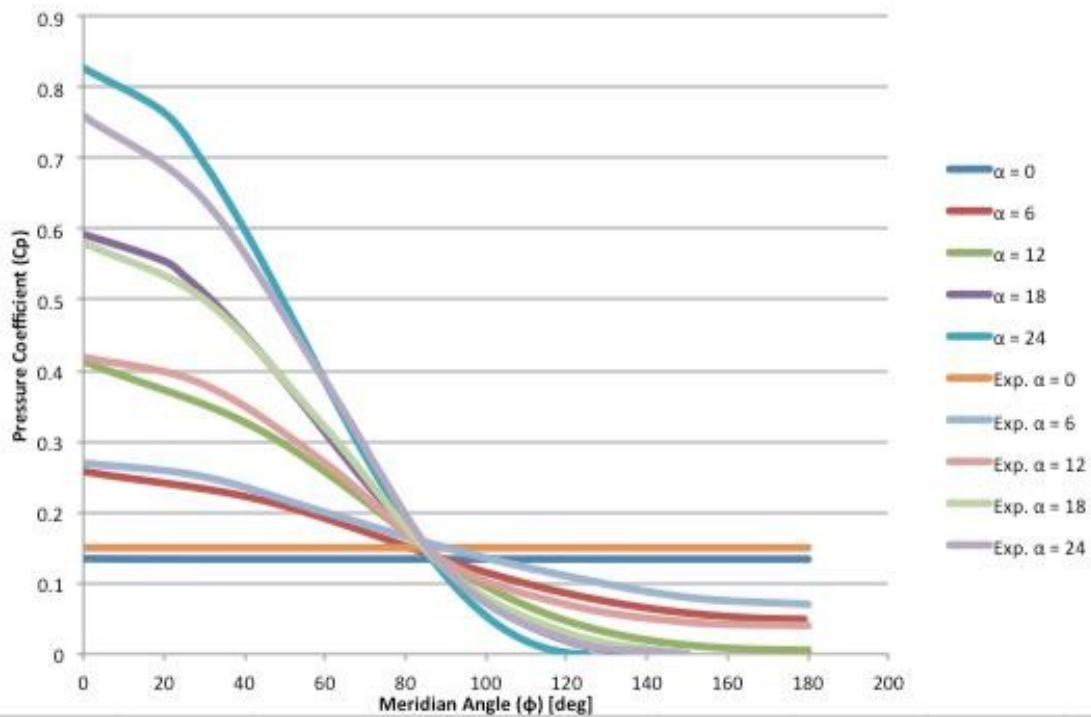


Figure 6: Pressure Coefficient distribution as a function of meridian angle (ϕ) for a fifteen-degree semi-apex angle cone ($\epsilon=15^\circ$) at various angles of attack (α)

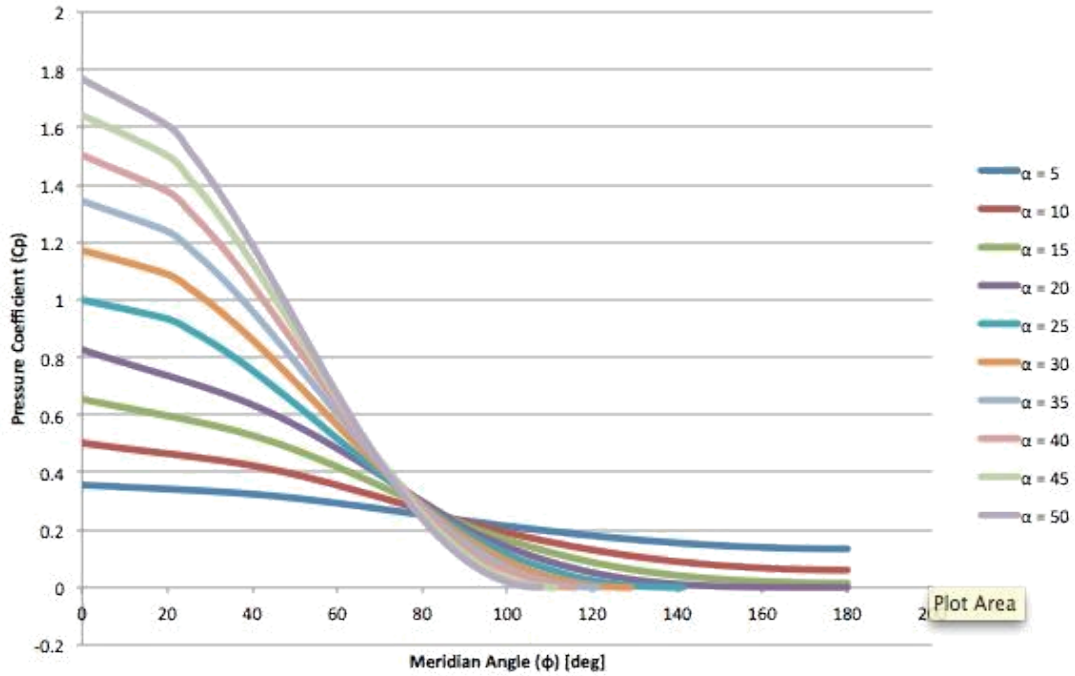


Figure 7: Pressure Coefficient distribution as a function of meridian angle (ϕ) for a twenty-degree semi-apex angle cone ($\epsilon=20^\circ$) at various angles of attack (α)

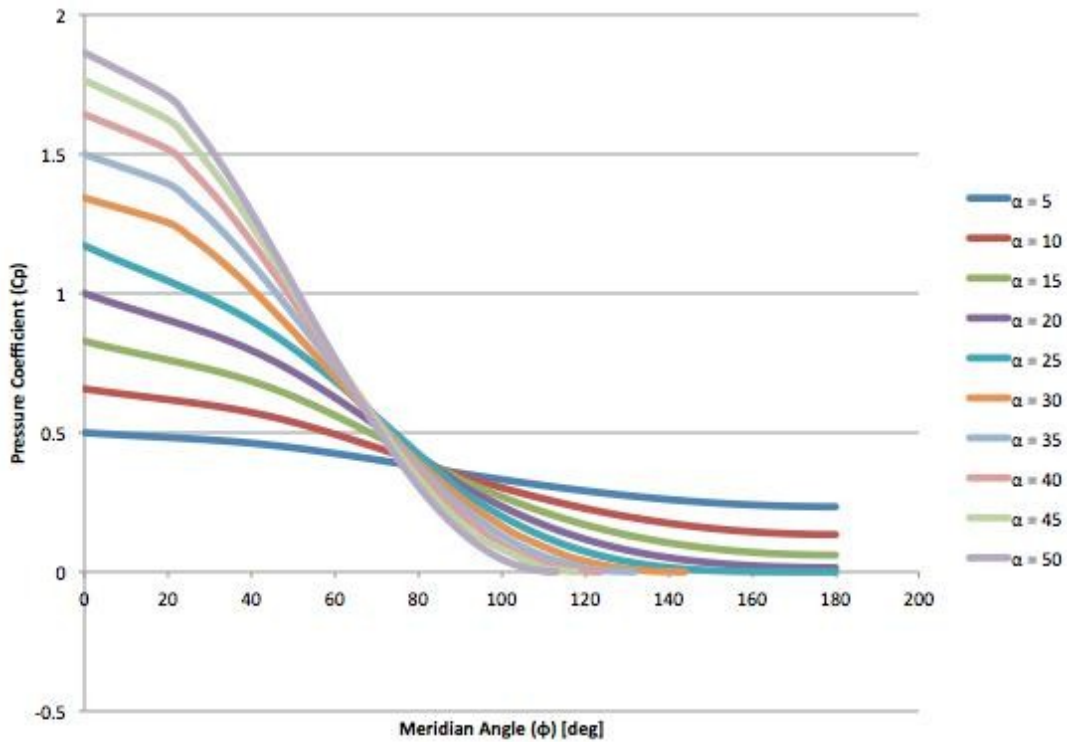


Figure 8: Pressure Coefficient distribution as a function of meridian angle (ϕ) for a twenty five-degree semi-apex angle cone ($\epsilon=25^\circ$) at various angles of attack (α)

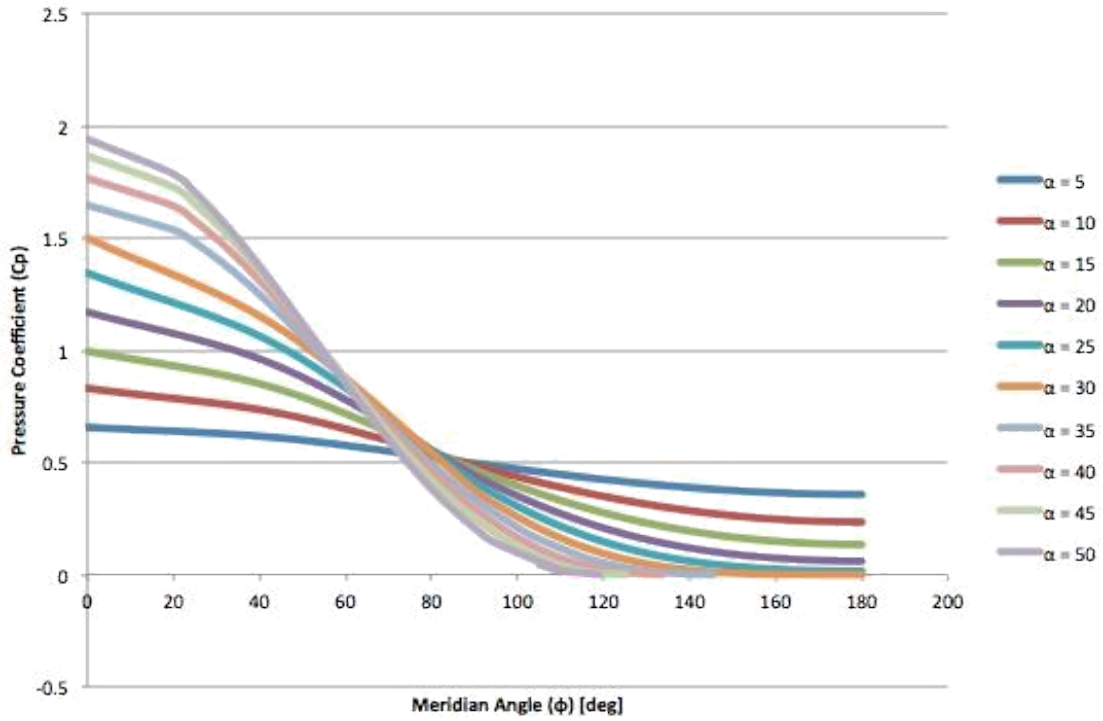


Figure 9: Pressure Coefficient distribution as a function of meridian angle (ϕ) for a thirty-degree semi-apex angle cone ($\epsilon=30^\circ$) at various angles of attack (α)

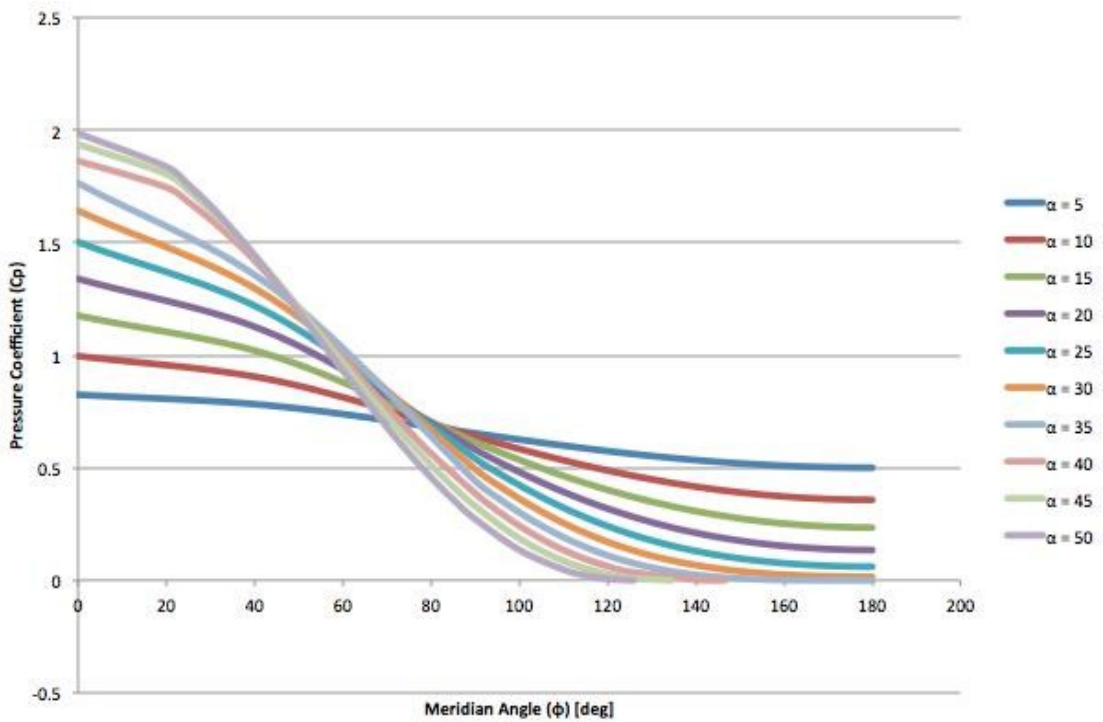


Figure 10: Pressure Coefficient distribution as a function of meridian angle (ϕ) for a thirty five-degree semi-apex angle cone ($\epsilon=35^\circ$) at various angles of attack (α)

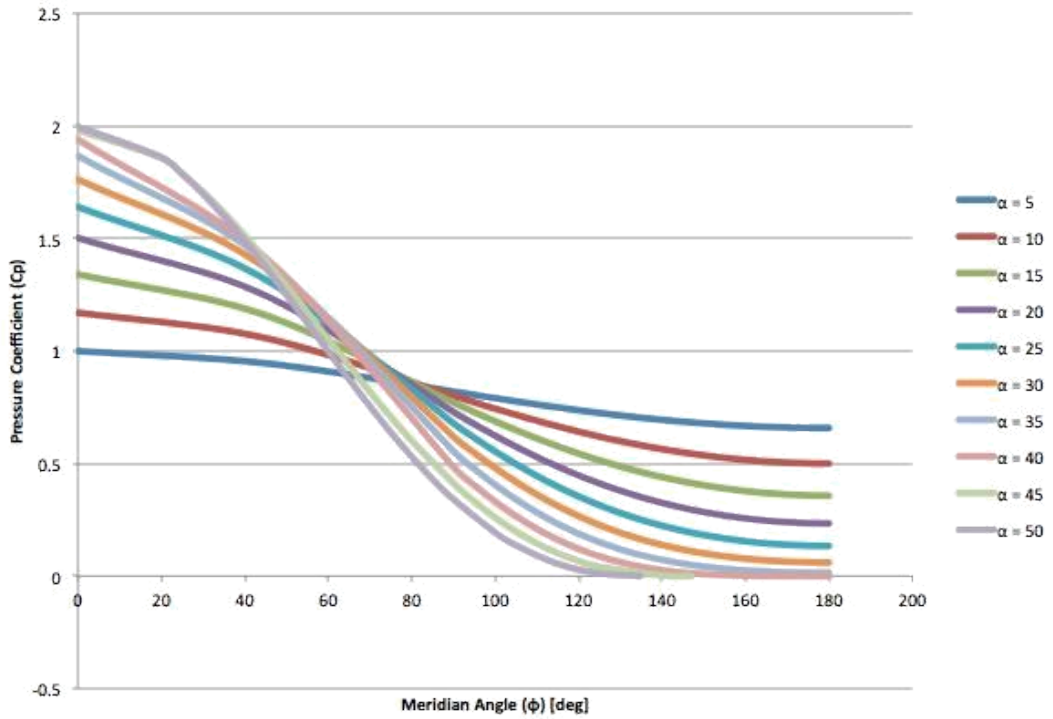


Figure 11: Pressure Coefficient distribution as a function of meridian angle (ϕ) for a forty-degree semi-apex angle cone ($\epsilon=40^\circ$) at various angles of attack (α)

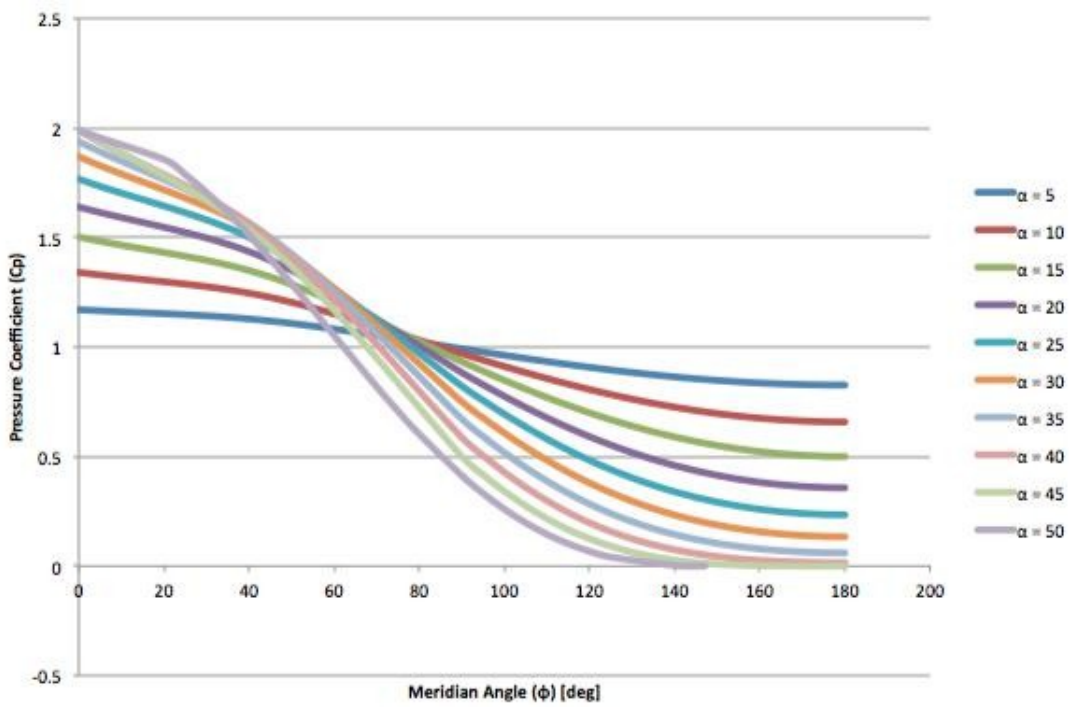


Figure 12: Pressure Coefficient distribution as a function of meridian angle (ϕ) for a forty five-degree semi-apex angle cone ($\epsilon=45^\circ$) at various angles of attack (α)

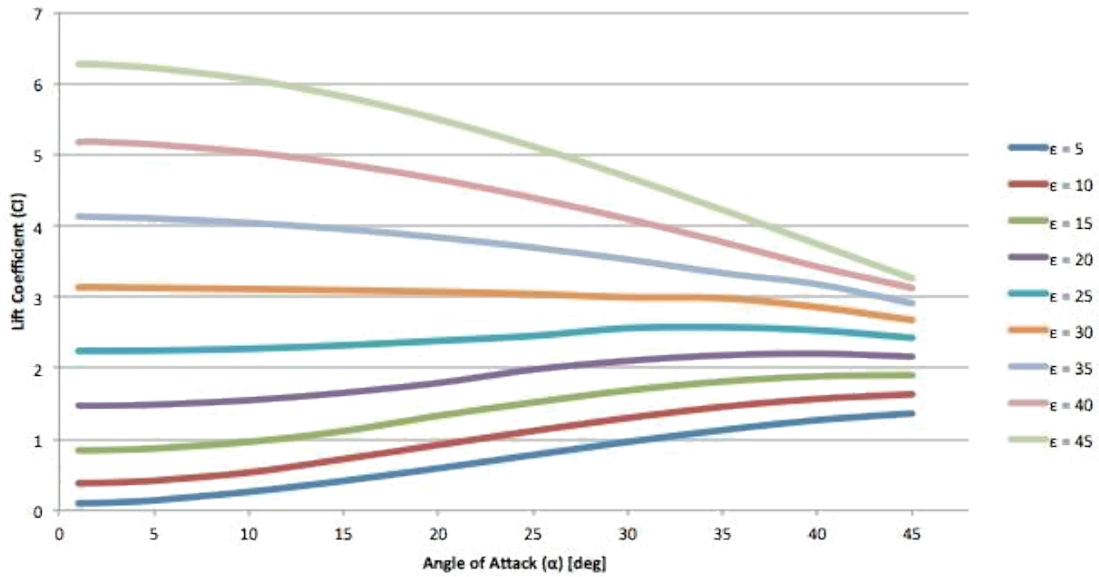


Figure 13: Lift Coefficient as a function of increasing angle of attack (α) for various semi-apex angles (ϵ) in a sharp cone

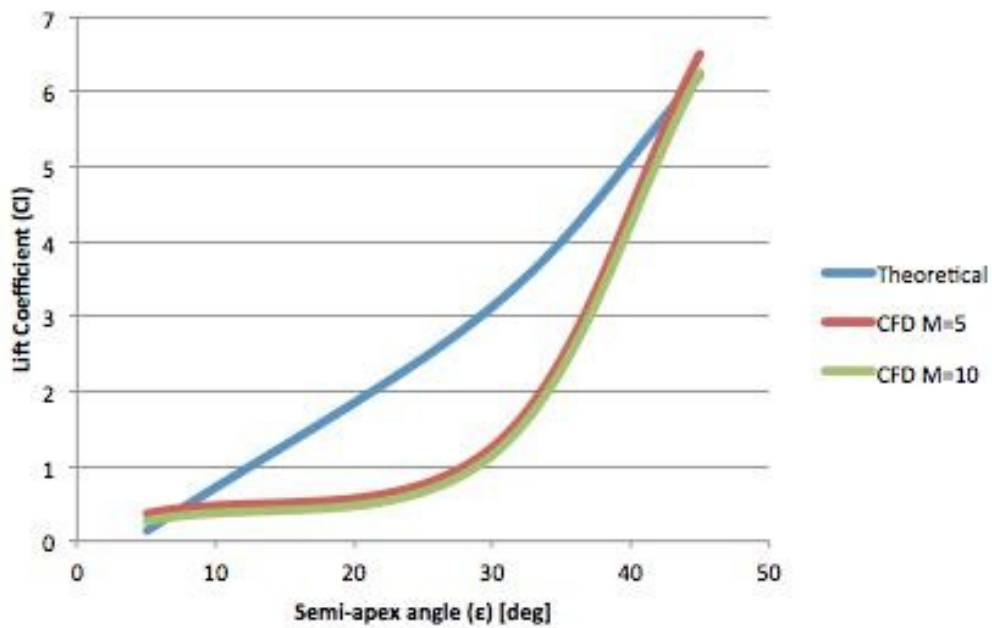


Figure 14: Lift Coefficient as a function of sharp cone semi-apex angle (ϵ), theoretical and CFD comparison at five-degree angle of attack ($\alpha=5^\circ$)

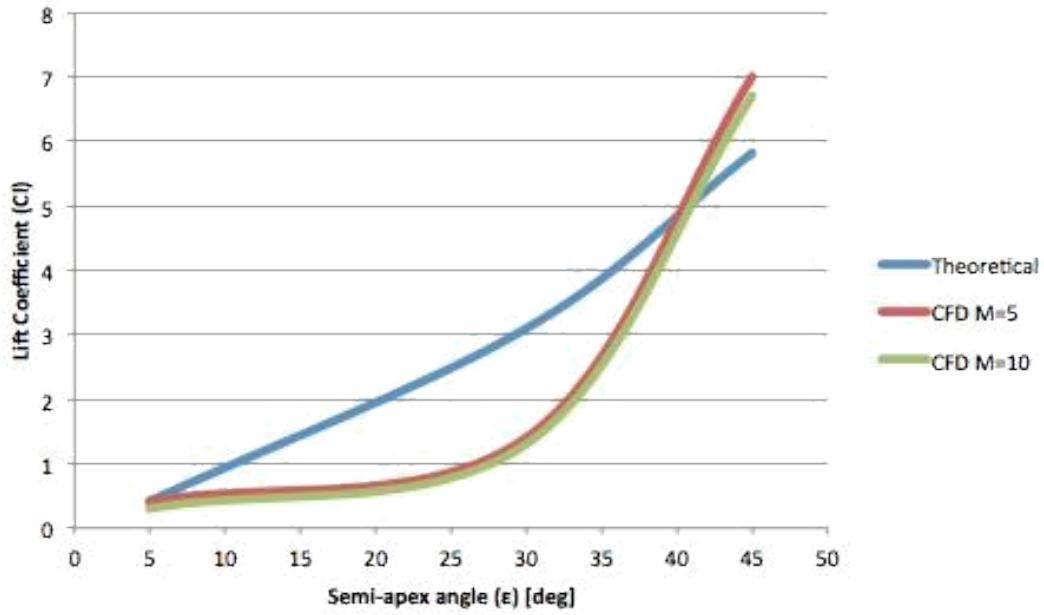


Figure 15: Lift Coefficient as a function of sharp cone semi-apex angle (ϵ), theoretical and CFD comparison at fifteen-degree angle of attack ($\alpha=15^\circ$)

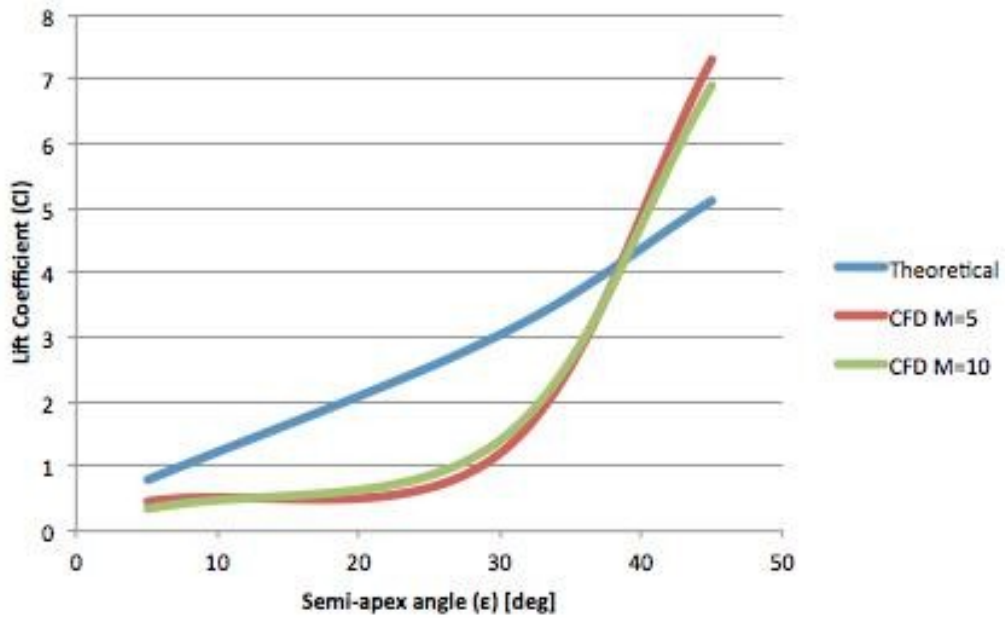


Figure 16: Lift Coefficient as a function of sharp cone semi-apex angle (ϵ), theoretical and CFD comparison at twenty-five-degree angle of attack ($\alpha=25^\circ$)

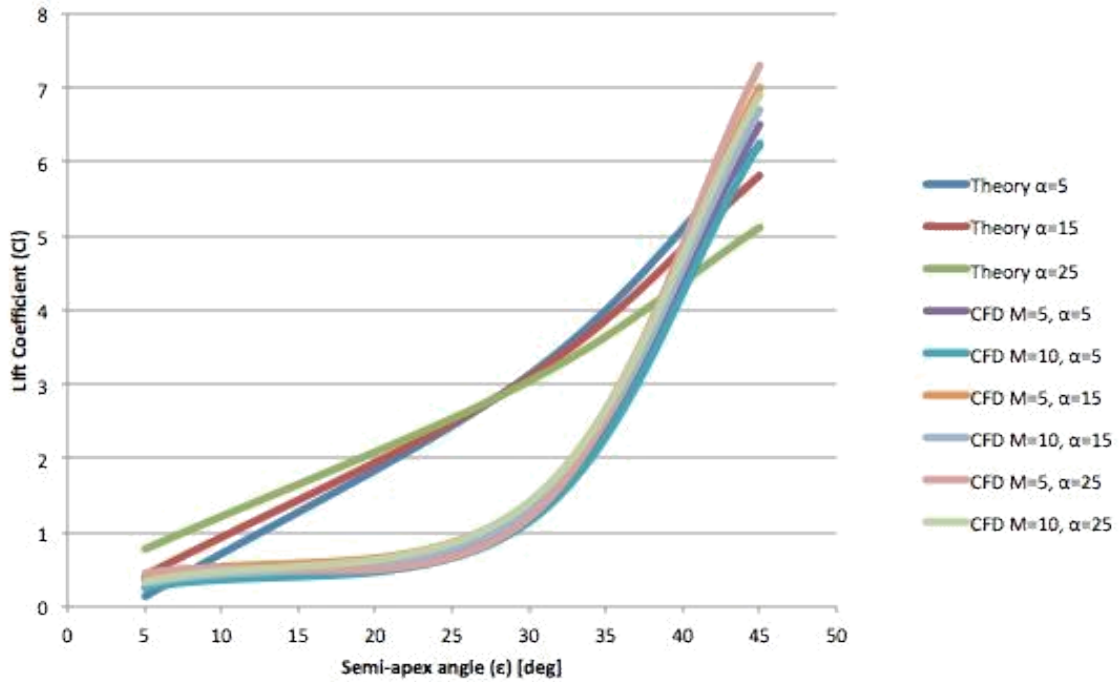


Figure 17: Lift Coefficient as a function of sharp cone semi-apex angle (ϵ), theoretical and CFD comparison at five, fifteen, and twenty five-degree angle of attack ($\alpha=5^\circ, 15^\circ, 25^\circ$)

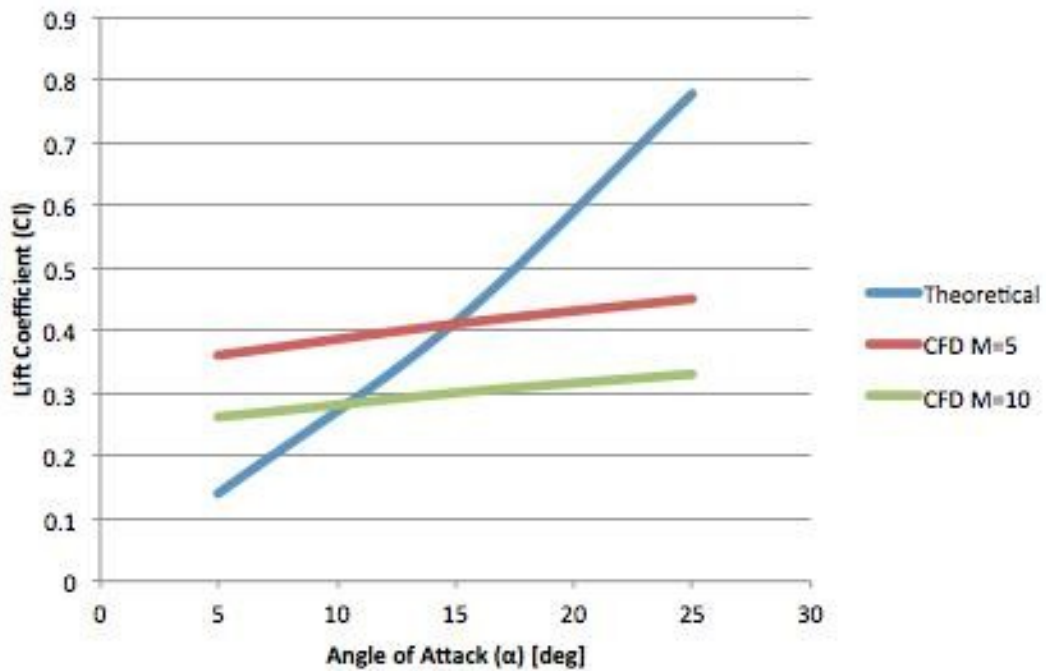


Figure 18: Lift Coefficient as a function of angle of attack (α), theoretical and CFD comparison for a five-degree sharp cone semi-apex angle ($\epsilon=5^\circ$)

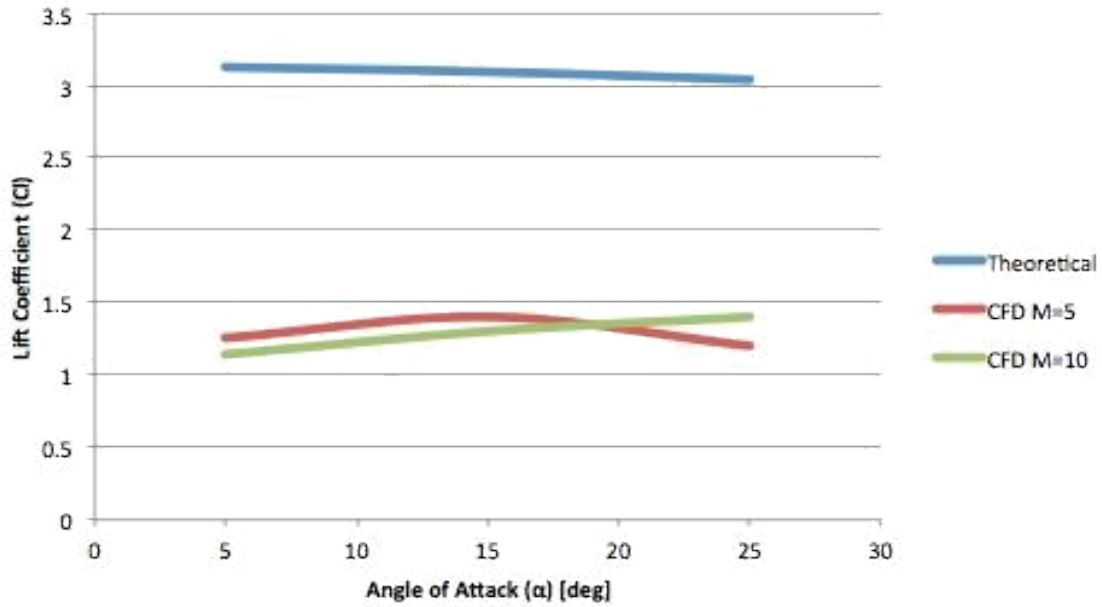


Figure 19: Lift Coefficient as a function of angle of attack (α), theoretical and CFD comparison for a thirty-degree sharp cone semi-apex angle ($\epsilon=30^\circ$)

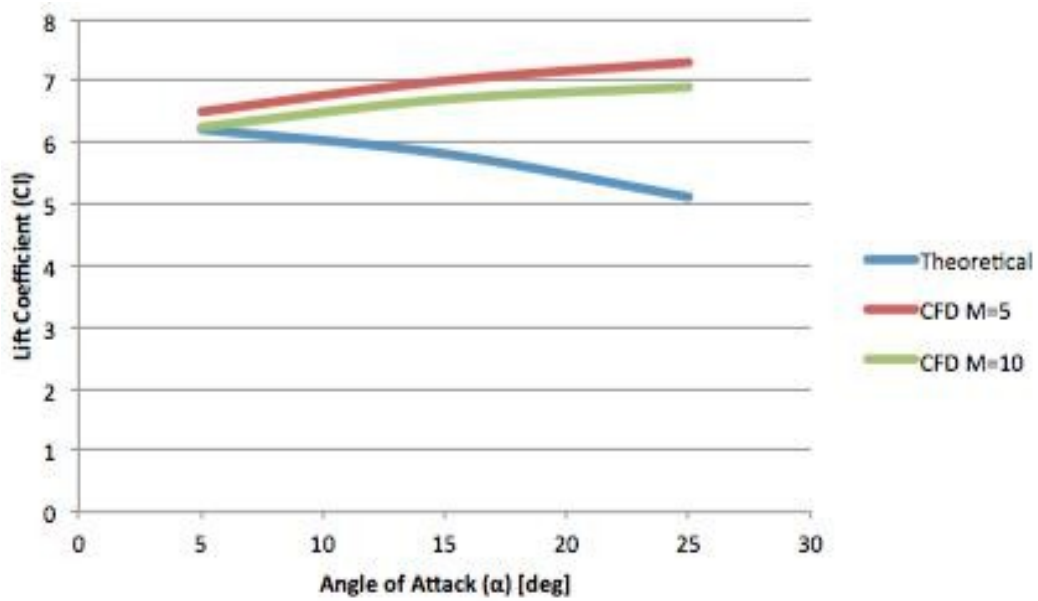


Figure 20: Lift Coefficient as a function of angle of attack (α), theoretical and CFD comparison for a forty five-degree sharp cone semi-apex angle ($\epsilon=45^\circ$)

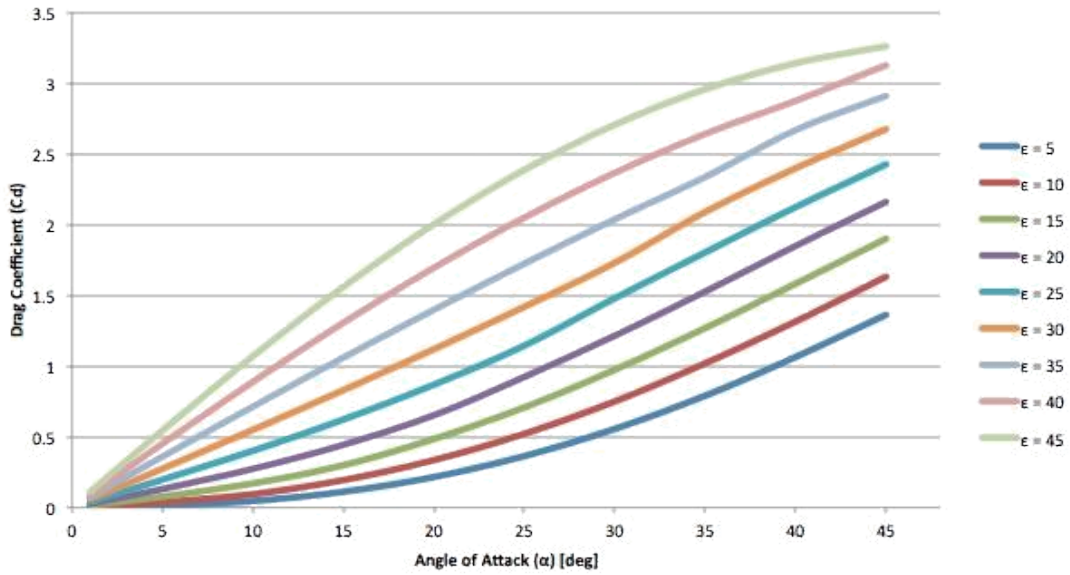


Figure 21: Drag Coefficient as a function of increasing angle of attack (α) for various semi-apex angles (ϵ) in a sharp cone

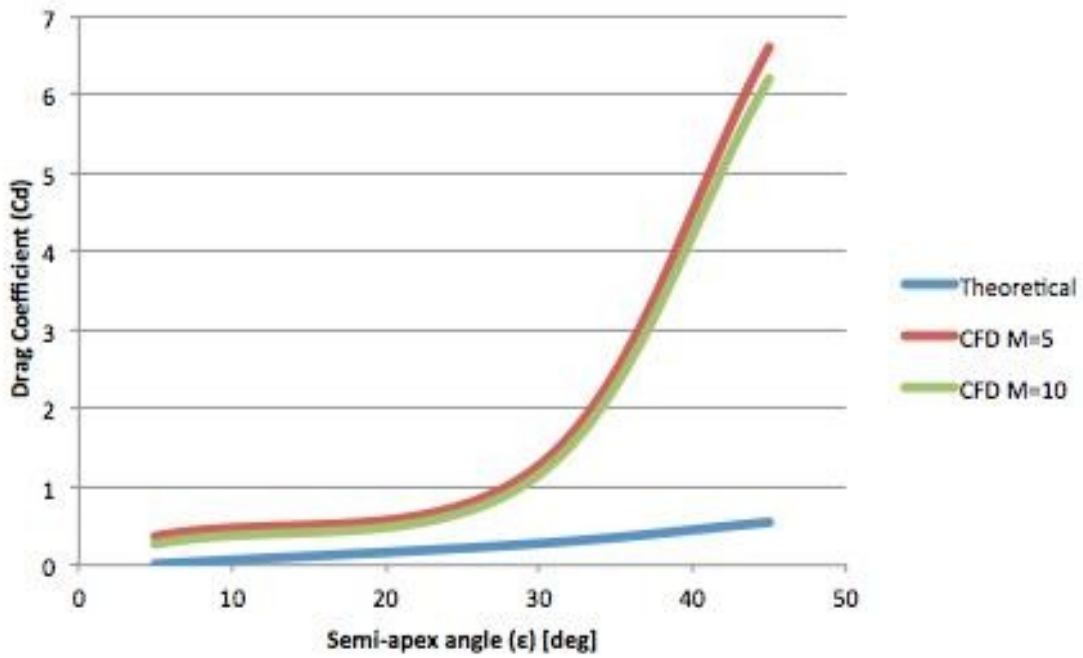


Figure 22: Drag Coefficient as a function of sharp cone semi-apex angle (ϵ), theoretical and CFD comparison at five-degree angle of attack ($\alpha=5^\circ$)

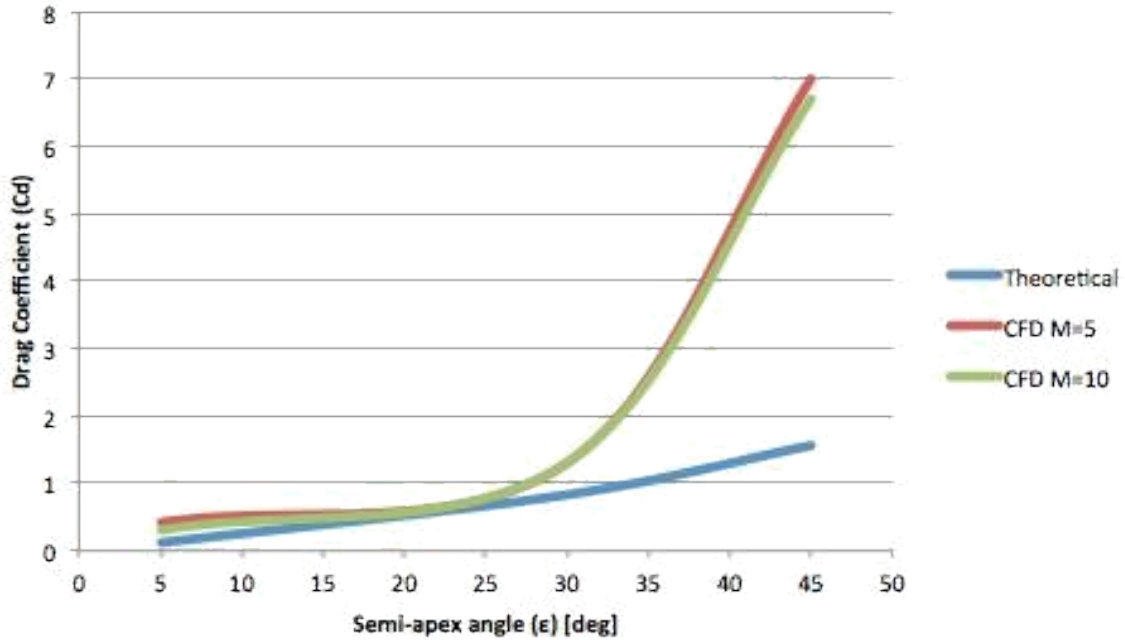


Figure 23: Lift Coefficient as a function of sharp cone semi-apex angle (ϵ), theoretical and CFD comparison at fifteen-degree angle of attack ($\alpha=15^\circ$)

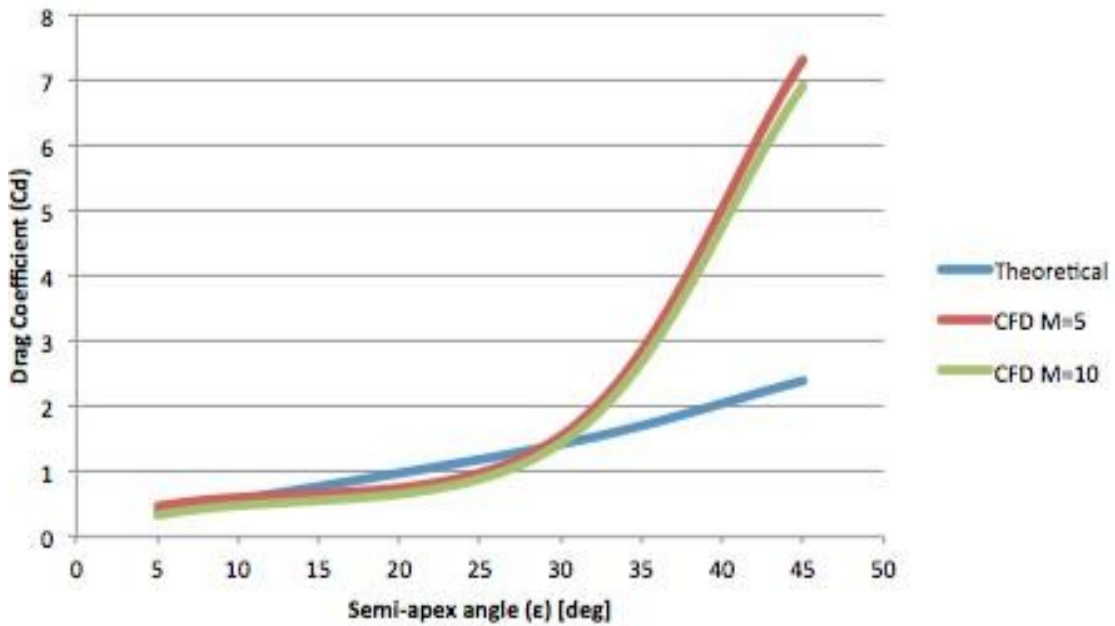


Figure 24: Lift Coefficient as a function of sharp cone semi-apex angle (ϵ), theoretical and CFD comparison at twenty-five-degree angle of attack ($\alpha=25^\circ$)

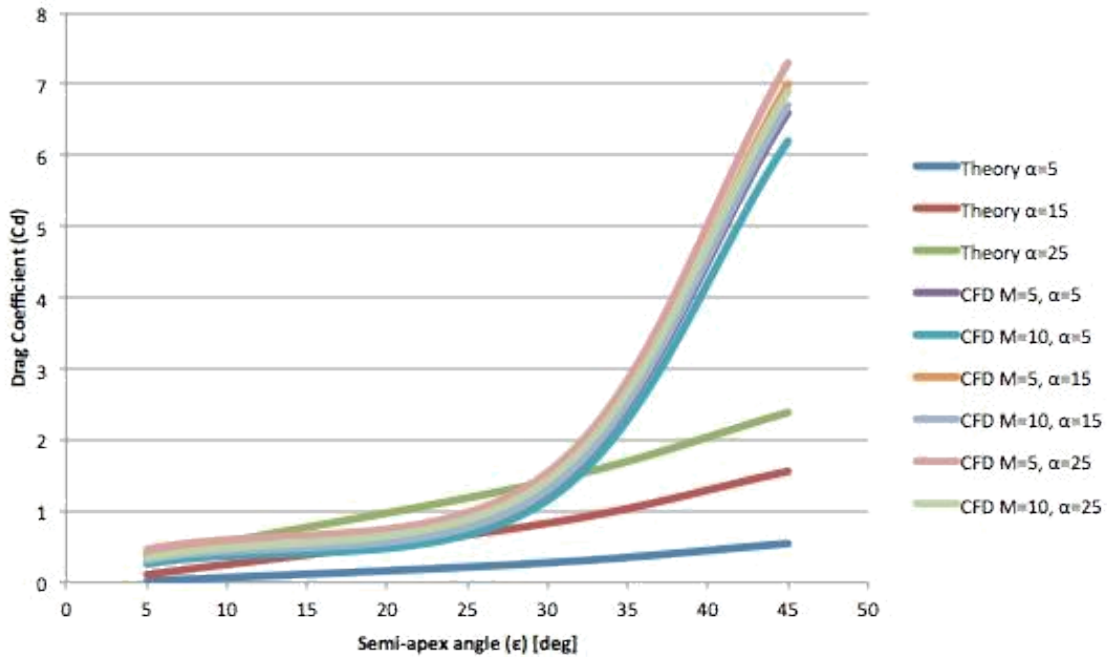


Figure 25: Drag Coefficient as a function of sharp cone semi-apex angle (ϵ), theoretical and CFD comparison at five, fifteen, and twenty five-degree angle of attack ($\alpha=5^\circ, 15^\circ, 25^\circ$)

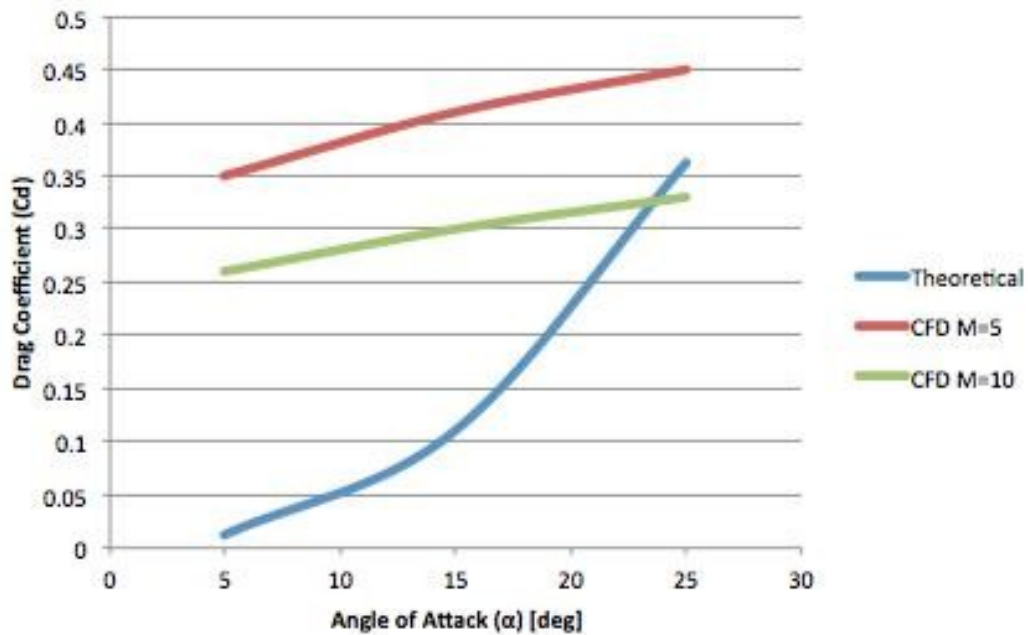


Figure 26: Drag Coefficient as a function of angle of attack (α), theoretical and CFD comparison for a five-degree sharp cone semi-apex angle ($\epsilon=5^\circ$)

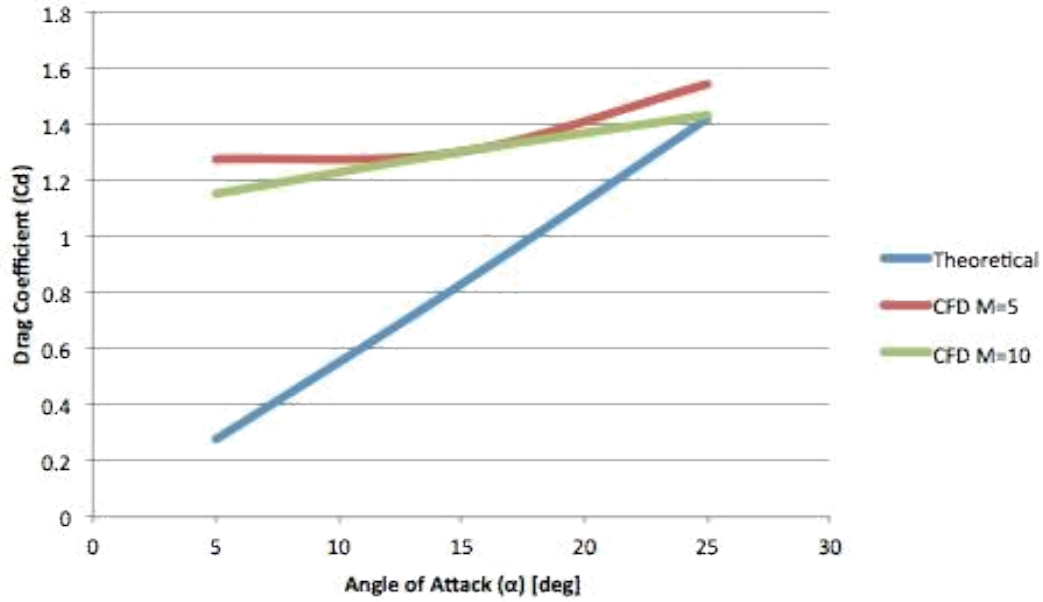


Figure 27: Drag Coefficient as a function of angle of attack (α), theoretical and CFD comparison for a thirty-degree sharp cone semi-apex angle ($\epsilon=30^\circ$)

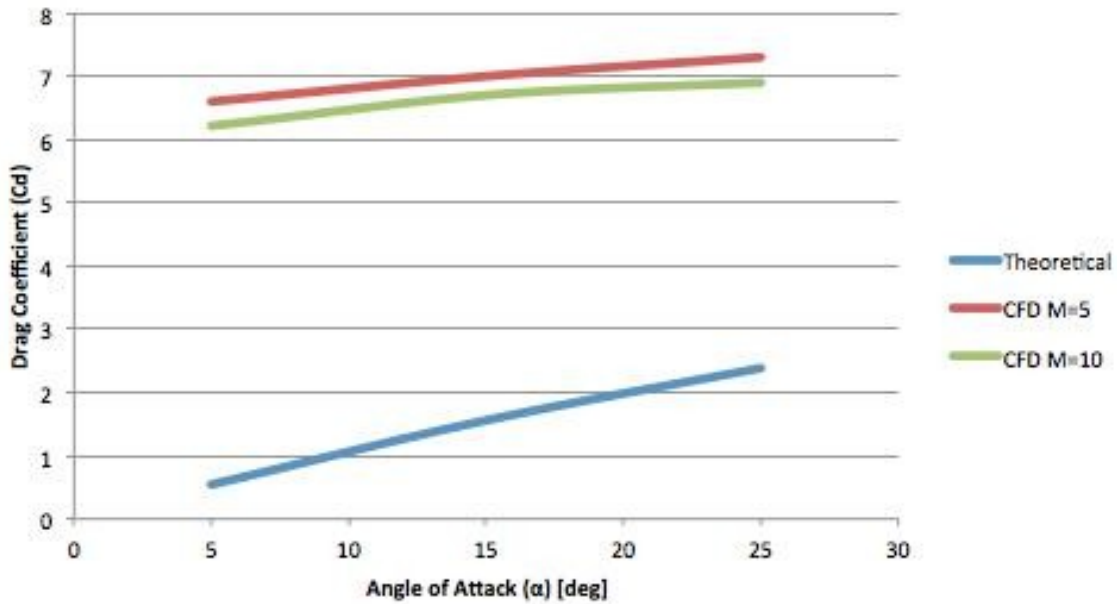


Figure 28: Drag Coefficient as a function of angle of attack (α), theoretical and CFD comparison for a forty five-degree sharp cone semi-apex angle ($\epsilon=45^\circ$)

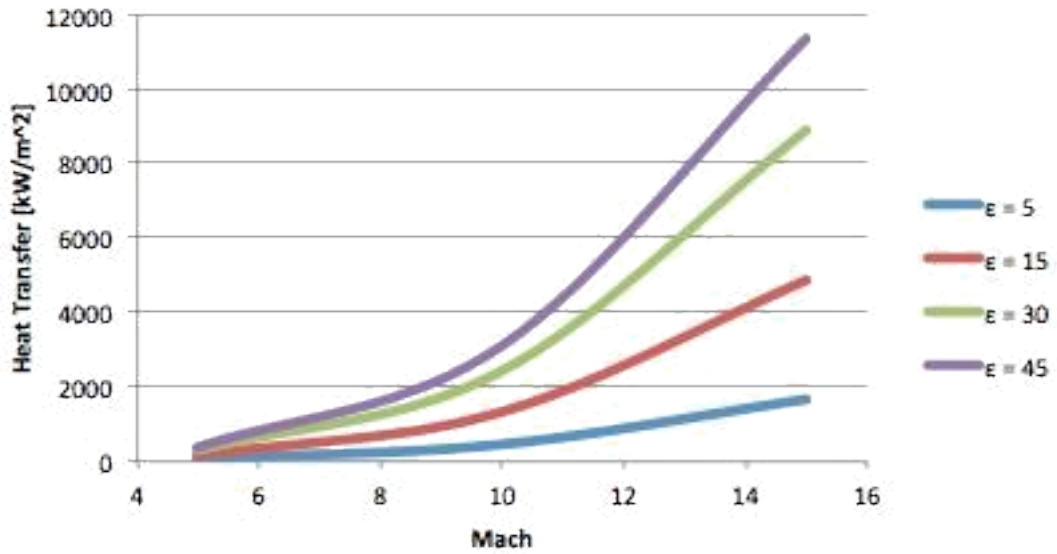


Figure 29: Theoretical Heat Transfer as a function of Mach number and semi-apex angles (ϵ), for a cone

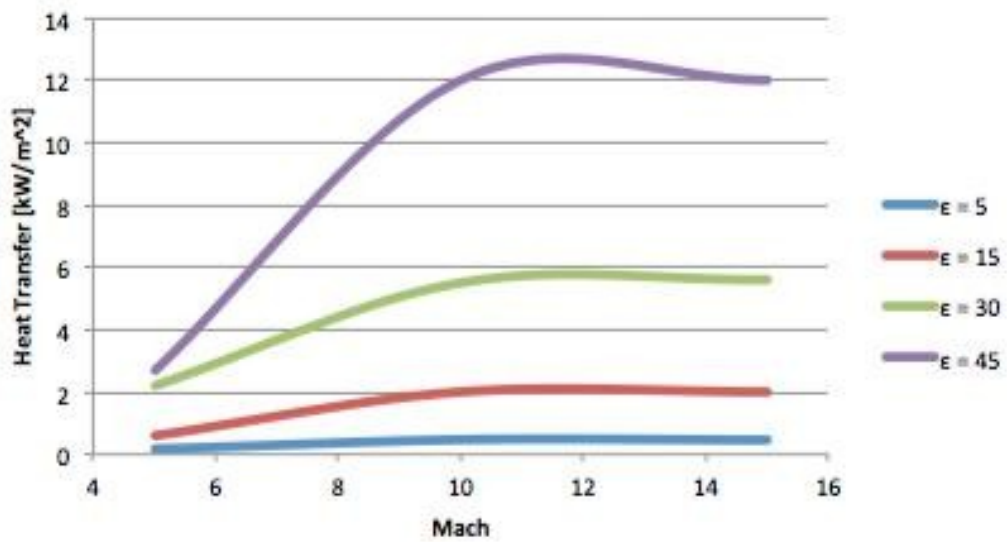


Figure 30: CFD Simulation Heat Transfer as a function of Mach number and semi-apex angles (ϵ), for a cone

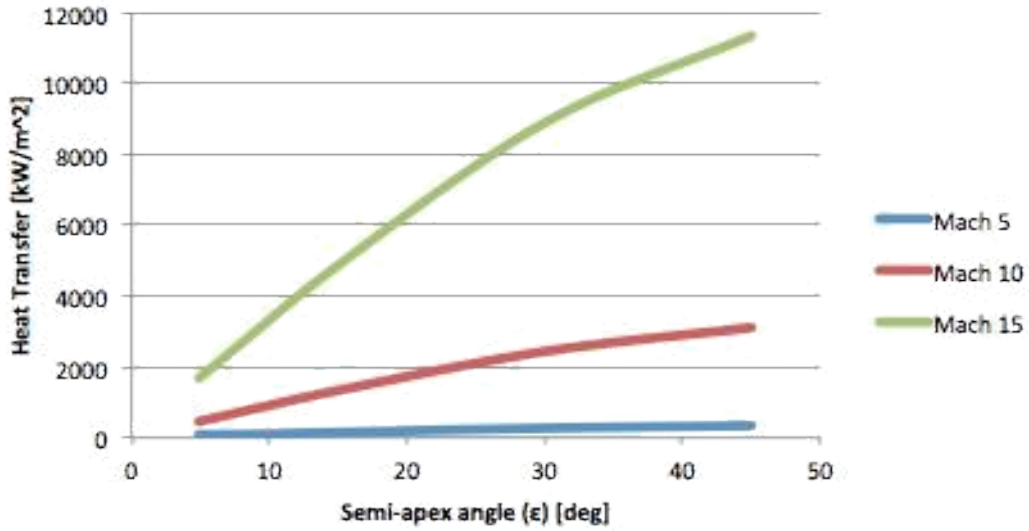


Figure 31: Theoretical Heat Transfer as a function of semi-apex angle (ϵ) for various Mach numbers

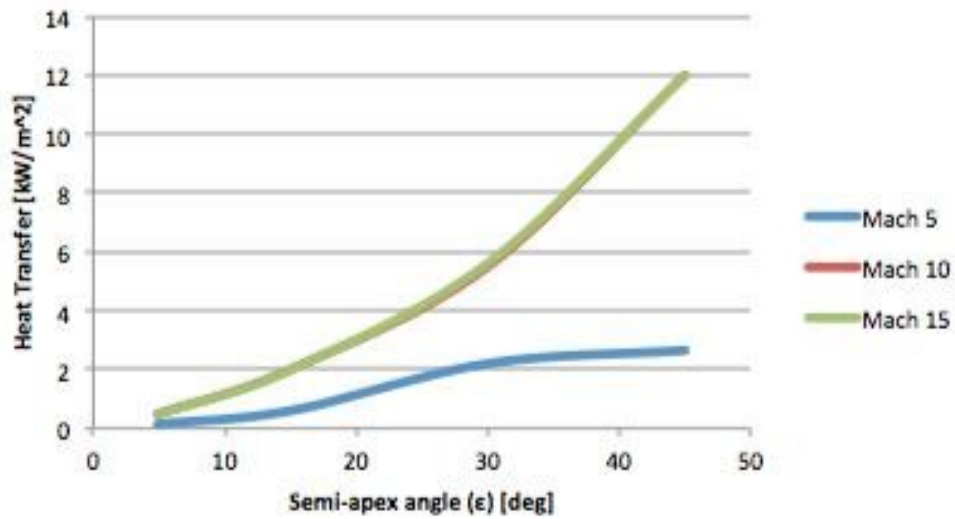


Figure 32: CFD Simulation Heat Transfer as a function of semi-apex angle (ϵ) for various Mach numbers

SPHERE

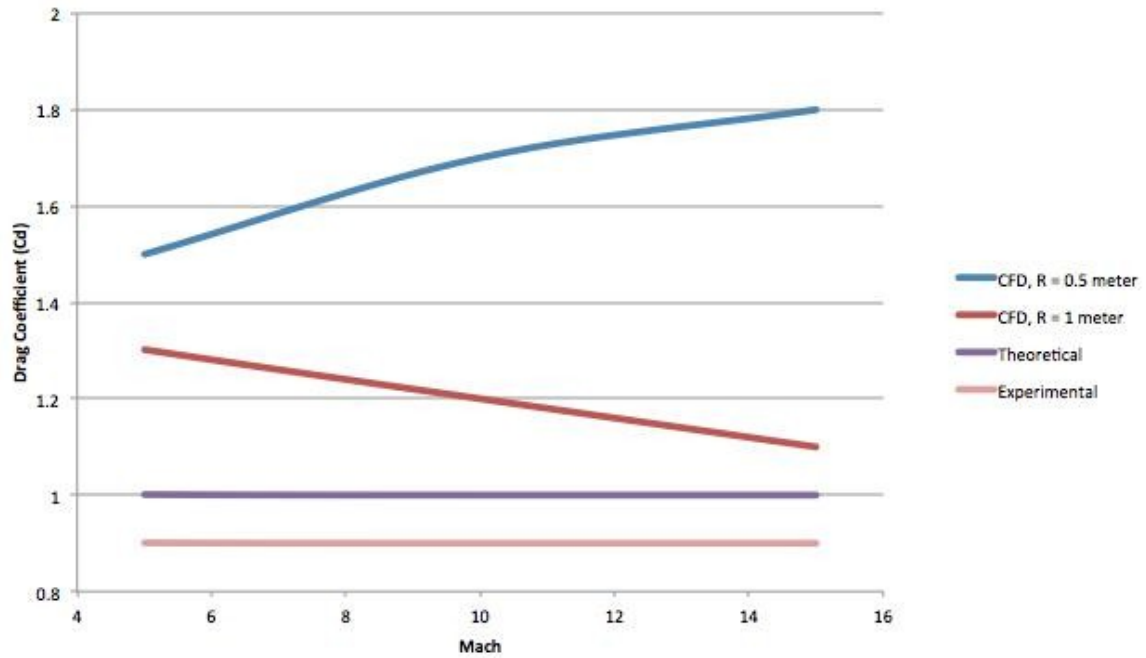


Figure 33: Drag Coefficient as a function of Mach number, theoretical and CFD comparison for 1-meter and 2-meter diameter sphere

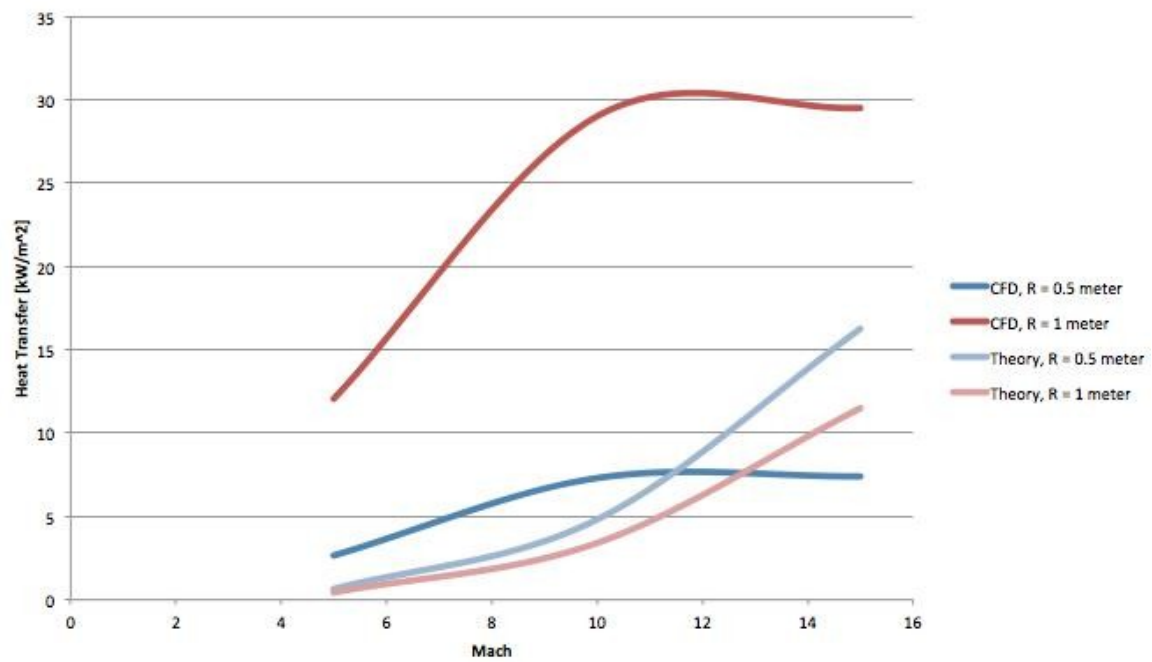


Figure 34: Heat Transfer as a function of Mach number, theoretical and CFD comparison for 1-meter and 2-meter diameter sphere

Table 1: Pressure coefficient distribution for a cone at zero angle of attack at different semi-apex angles (Figure 3)

ϵ	Theory	Experimental	CFD, M=5	CFD, M=10	CFD, M=15
5	0.0152	0.02	0.01	0.006	0.005
10	0.0603	0.07			
15	0.1339	0.15	0.1	0.065	0.065
20	0.2339	0.25			
25	0.3572	0.33			
30	0.5		1.15	1.05	1.1
35	0.6579				
40	0.8263				
45	1		1.5	5.8	6.25

Table 2: Theoretical lift and drag coefficients for a cone (Figure 18-20, 26-28)

ϵ	α	C_l	C_d
5	5	0.1384	0.0121
5	10	0.413	0.1106
5	25	0.7772	0.3624
30	5	3.126	0.2734
30	10	3.093	0.8287
30	25	3.0397	1.417
45	5	6.217	0.5439
45	10	5.816	1.558
45	25	5.114	2.385

(Figure 14-16, 22-24)

α	ϵ	C_l	C_d
5	5	0.1384	0.0121
5	30	3.126	0.273
5	45	6.217	0.543
15	5	0.413	0.110
15	30	3.093	0.828
15	45	5.816	1.558
25	5	0.777	0.3624
25	30	3.039	1.417
25	45	5.11	2.385

Table 3: CFD lift and drag coefficients for a cone at Mach 5 (Figure 18-20, 26-28)

ϵ	α	C_l	C_d
5	5	0.36	0.35
5	15	0.41	0.42
5	25	0.45	0.45
30	5	1.25	1.27
30	15	1.4	1.3
30	25	1.2	1.54

45	5	6.5	6.6
45	15	7	7
45	25	7.3	7.3

(Figure 14-16, 22-24)

α	ϵ	C_l	C_d
5	5	0.36	0.35
5	30	1.25	1.27
5	45	6.5	6.6
15	5	0.41	0.41
15	30	1.4	1.3
15	45	7	7
25	5	0.45	0.45
25	30	1.2	1.54
25	45	7.3	7.3

Table 4: CFD lift and drag coefficients for a cone at Mach 10 (Figure 18-20, 26-28)

ϵ	α	C_l	C_d
5	5	0.26	0.26
5	10	0.3	0.3
5	25	0.33	0.33
30	5	1.14	1.15
30	10	1.3	1.3
30	25	1.4	1.43
45	5	6.25	6.2
45	10	6.7	6.7
45	25	6.9	6.9

(Figure 14-16, 22-24)

α	ϵ	C_l	C_d
5	5	0.26	0.26
5	30	1.14	1.15
5	45	6.25	6.2
15	5	0.3	0.3
15	30	1.3	1.3
15	45	6.7	6.7
25	5	0.33	0.33
25	30	1.4	1.43
25	45	6.9	6.9

Table 5: Heat transfer data for cone at various semi-apex angles and Mach numbers (Figure 29 & 30)

ϵ	M	CFD	Theory
5	5	0.14	49.3
5	10	0.47	453.8
5	15	0.46	1661.2
15	5	0.6	144.3
15	10	2	1326.9
15	15	2	4857
30	5	2.2	263.9
30	10	5.5	2426.1
30	15	5.6	8880
45	5	2.65	337.6
45	10	12	3102.6
45	15	12	11339.6

(Figure 31 & 32)

M	ϵ	CFD	Theory
5	5	0.14	49.3
5	15	0.6	144.3
5	30	2.2	263.9
5	45	2.65	337.6
10	5	0.47	453.8
10	15	2	1326.9
10	30	5.5	2426.1
10	45	12	3102.6
15	5	0.46	1661.2
15	15	2	4857.2
15	30	5.6	8880
15	45	12	11339.6

Table 6: Drag coefficient for a sphere (Figure 33)

M	Theory	Experimental	R = 0.5	R = 1
5	1	~ 0.9	1.5	1.3
10	1	~ 0.9	1.7	1.1
15	1	~ 0.9	1.8	1.1

Table 7: Heat transfer for a sphere (Figure 34)

M	Theory, R = 0.5	Theory, R = 1	CFD, R = 0.5	CFD, R = 1
5	0.601	0.425	2.65	12
10	4.814	3.404	7.3	29
15	16.25	11.49	7.4	29.5

Discussion

Figure 3 shows the pressure coefficient comparison of theoretical and CFD simulation results. The comparison is for a sharp cone at $\alpha = 0$, as ε increases. The theoretical results do not account for Mach number, assuming Newtonian theory for hypersonic flow; hence, the results are valid for hypersonic Mach velocities. The CFD simulation results were calculated at Mach 5, 10 and 15. Where the pressure coefficient obtained at Mach 5 is fairly closed to the theoretical results, with the CFD value being about 30 percent higher and converging towards the theoretical result value as ε increases. The values obtained at Mach 10 and 15 are identical with theoretical results up to $\varepsilon = 25^\circ$, once ε increases beyond 25° the CFD results increase very rapidly being over 6 times higher at $\varepsilon = 45^\circ$. Figure 36 illustrates experimental results, which are also being compared to Newtonian theory. Where experimental results are fairly similar to Newtonian theory and CFD results at high hypersonic Mach values. This comparison shows that Newtonian theory for hypersonic flow is only valid for slender bodies (cones), and it increases in accuracy as Mach increases, since it was not very accurate for Mach 5.

Figures 4-12 illustrate the pressure coefficient variation along the meridian angle, ϕ , in a sharp cone at increasing α . The pressure coefficient is calculated only over the surface where the flow impacts the cone directly, as stated by Newtonian theory for hypersonic flow. The pressure coefficient varies around the cone at every ϕ , as α increases. The change in pressure coefficient also occurs as the cone varies ε . When $\alpha > \varepsilon$, the top part of the cone will not be impacted by the free stream flow, and the bottom section of the cone will be impacted with higher pressure since it becomes the front part of the cone. Therefore, the area not being impacted is not accounted for when

determining pressure coefficient on the cone. As a result, the pressure force on the bottom section increases, as it can be seen on the figures for $\phi = 0^\circ$, and it decreases as ϕ approaches 180° . The pressure coefficient is not greatly affected at $\phi = 90^\circ$ since that is the angle on the side of the cone. As ε increases, the flow impacts the whole surface of the cone at $\alpha < \varepsilon$. Hence the plots show how the pressure coefficient is calculated all around the cone. For high α ($\alpha > \varepsilon$), where the pressure coefficient disappears before $\phi = 180^\circ$, the pressure coefficient is assumed to be zero after that point up to $\phi = 180^\circ$. Figure 6 illustrates pressure coefficient distribution along ϕ of a $\varepsilon = 15^\circ$ cone at $\alpha = 6^\circ, 12^\circ, 18^\circ$ and 24° , which can be compared to Figure 37 that displays experimental results of the same ϕ, ε and α values with very close results. The experimental results are also being compared to Newtonian theory, where it can be deduced that as α increases Newtonian theory over predicts the results, in comparison to experimental values.

Figures 13 & 21 show the aerodynamic force coefficients of lift, and drag as a function α , from $\varepsilon = 5^\circ$ to $\varepsilon = 60^\circ$. The aerodynamic coefficients were calculated after determining the pressure coefficient over the surface of the cone, Figure 4-12. Once the pressure coefficient is integrated over the surface area that was impacted by the flow, the normal force coefficient can be determined. The normal force coefficient is then used to determine the coefficients of lift and drag. As shown in Figure 13, lift coefficient increases as α increases if $\varepsilon \leq 20^\circ$. When $20^\circ < \varepsilon < 30^\circ$ the lift coefficient begins to decrease after $\alpha = 30^\circ$. Once $\varepsilon > 30^\circ$ the lift coefficient decreases as α decreases, due to a major increase in surface area of the cone being impacted causing more drag. Figure 21 illustrates that the drag coefficient increases as α and ε increase. As α increases the surface area being impacted by the flow increases as well, hence, causing an increase in

drag. For a cone with $\varepsilon > 45^\circ$ the drag coefficient peaks at $\alpha = 35 - 40^\circ$, having a small decrease for $\alpha \cong 60^\circ$.

Figures 14-16 show the comparison of lift coefficient as a function of ε between the theoretical and CFD simulation results for $\alpha = 5^\circ, 15^\circ$ and 25° . The CFD simulations were performed at Mach 5 & 10. As ε increases the theoretical results yield a lower maximum lift coefficient for high ε , such as $\varepsilon > 35^\circ$, as α increases where the lift coefficient increases slowly for $\varepsilon \leq 25^\circ$, and increases very rapidly for $\varepsilon > 30^\circ$. Meanwhile, the CFD results at Mach 5 & 10 are very similar; a small increase in lift coefficient is noticeable as α increases. It is clear that Mach value does not have much of an effect in the lift coefficient as ε and α vary. A small increase in lift coefficient is seen as α increases, but the major increase is seen as ε increases in cones with $\varepsilon > 30^\circ$.

Figure 17 compiles all the theoretical and CFD results at $\alpha = 5^\circ, 15^\circ$ and 25° for lift coefficient as a function of ε , up to $\varepsilon = 45^\circ$. Where Mach 5 & 10 results are very close together with a lift coefficient much lower than the theoretical for $\varepsilon \leq 40^\circ$. At $\varepsilon \cong 40^\circ$ the theoretical and CFD results converge together for all ε values with CFD lift coefficient results exceeding the theoretical for $\varepsilon > 40^\circ$.

Figures 18-20 illustrate the comparison of lift coefficient as a function of α between the theoretical and CFD simulation for $\varepsilon = 5^\circ, 30^\circ$ and 45° . In Figure 18 the theoretical lift coefficient for $\varepsilon = 5^\circ$ cone is the same as the CFD results for Mach 5 & 10 at $\alpha = 15^\circ$ & 10° respectively. In Figure 19, results for a cone with $\varepsilon = 30^\circ$, the theoretical result is double than the CFD results. In Figure 20, results for a cone with $\varepsilon = 45^\circ$, the theoretical result are higher than the theoretical and increasing in difference as α increases with similar results only for $\alpha = 5^\circ$.

Figures 22-24 show the comparison of drag coefficient as a function of ϵ between the theoretical and CFD simulation for $\alpha = 5^\circ, 15^\circ$ and 25° . The CFD results for $\alpha = 5^\circ$ are higher than the theoretical, where the drag increases very rapidly for $\epsilon > 30^\circ$ resulting in higher CFD drag coefficient than the theoretical. For $\alpha = 15^\circ$ the CFD drag coefficient results are very similar to the theoretical value up to $\epsilon = 25^\circ$, with drag value increasing very rapidly for $\epsilon > 25^\circ$. The CFD results for $\alpha = 25^\circ$ drag coefficient is very similar to the theoretical value up to $\epsilon = 30^\circ$, with drag value increasing very rapidly for $\epsilon > 30^\circ$. The CFD results at Mach 5 & 10 are very similar, with Mach value not displaying much of an effect on the drag coefficient.

Figure 25 compiles all the theoretical and CFD results at $\alpha = 5^\circ, 15^\circ$ and 25° for drag coefficient as a function of ϵ , up to $\epsilon = 45^\circ$. Where Mach 5 & 10 results are not very different, where the CFD drag coefficient results are very similar to the theoretical results for $\epsilon \leq 30^\circ$, with CFD drag coefficient results exceeding the theoretical results for $\epsilon > 30^\circ$.

Figure 26-28 illustrate the comparison of drag coefficient as a function of α between the theoretical and CFD simulation for $\epsilon = 5^\circ, 30^\circ$ and 45° . In Figure 26 the theoretical drag coefficient for a $\epsilon = 5^\circ$ cone is much lower than the CFD results for Mach 5 & 10, with equal results only at $\alpha = 23^\circ$ for Mach 10. In Figure 27, results for a cone with $\epsilon = 30^\circ$, the theoretical results are lower than the CFD results, with equal results only at $\alpha = 25^\circ$ for Mach 10. In Figure 28, results for a cone with $\epsilon = 45^\circ$, the CFD results yield a drag coefficient much higher than the theoretical results, with CFD results more than six times higher than theoretical for $\alpha < 12^\circ$, and about three times higher for $\alpha > 15^\circ$.

Figures 29 & 30 illustrate the heat flux [kW/m^2] as a function of Mach for theoretical calculations assuming Newtonian flow and CFD simulation for $\epsilon = 5^\circ, 15^\circ, 30^\circ$ and 45° . The theoretical calculations show that as ϵ increases the heat flux increases as Mach increases, with approximate values of 1900, 5000, 9000, and 11300 [kW/m^2] for $\epsilon = 5^\circ, 15^\circ, 30^\circ$ and 45° respectively, at Mach 15. Similarly, the CFD results show that as ϵ increases the heat flux also increases as Mach increases, with approximate values of 0.5, 2, 6, and 12 [kW/m^2] for $\epsilon = 5^\circ, 15^\circ, 30^\circ$ and 45° respectively, at Mach 15. The theoretical results yield a much higher heat flux transfer into the body than the CFD results. This shows how using exact methods to calculate the heat flux is not an accurate method for hypersonic flow heat transfer approximation.

Figures 31 & 32 illustrate the heat flux [kW/m^2] as a function of ϵ for a sharp cone for theoretical calculations assuming Newtonian flow and CFD simulation for Mach 5, 10 & 15. The theoretical calculations show that as ϵ increases the heat flux increases as Mach increases, with approximate values of 300, 3200, and 11300 [kW/m^2] for Mach 5, 10 and 15 respectively, at $\epsilon = 45^\circ$. Likewise, the CFD results show that as ϵ increases the heat flux also increases as Mach increases, with approximate values of 2.5, 12, and 12 [kW/m^2] for Mach 5, 10 and 15 respectively, at $\epsilon = 45^\circ$. The theoretical results yield a much higher heat flux transfer into the body than the CFD results.

Figure 33 shows the theoretical and CFD drag coefficient results for a sphere of two different diameters. The theoretical results yield a drag coefficient of about one, as shown in Figure 35, where the CFD results yield a higher drag value, which increases as Mach increases. For a one-meter diameter sphere, the drag coefficient diverges as Mach increases, where as for a two-meter diameter sphere, the drag coefficient converges

towards the value calculated as Mach increases, assuming Newtonian theory. Consequently, showing that Newtonian theory's accuracy increases as Mach increases to very high hypersonic Mach values. A potential discrepancy in the CFD results for a one-meter diameter sphere is the probability of cavitation, the reduction of local pressure in intense turbulence Eddys, in turbulent flow. This phenomenon occurs as Mach increases where the wake area appears to be filled with bubbles and eventually the flow becomes a true cavity flow (turbulent wake). As cavitation develops drag rises and flow is unsteady; particularly where Reynolds numbers is not taking into account when varying the size of the sphere being simulated at higher Mach with the same Reynolds number.

Figure 34 illustrates the theoretical calculations and CFD results of heat flux [kW/m^2] as a function of Mach number for a one-meter and two-meter diameter sphere. The CFD one-meter diameter sphere results are higher than the theoretical results for Mach values up to about 11.5, where the CFD and theoretical results yield the same heat flux into the sphere with about 7 [kW/m^2]. After Mach 12 the theoretical results increase, as the CFD results settle at about 7 [kW/m^2] as Mach keeps increasing. For a two-meter diameter sphere the CFD results are significantly higher than the theoretical with 12 [kW/m^2] for the theoretical and 29 [kW/m^2] for CFD at Mach 15.

Conclusion

As seen in the results section, Newtonian theory for hypersonic flow accurately predicts the pressure coefficient for a slender sharp cone, $\epsilon \leq 25^\circ$, at any ϕ around the cone, and for $\alpha \leq 25^\circ$. The comparison in between CFD, theoretical and experimental can be seen in Figures 3, 6 and 37. The lift coefficient is over predicted by Newtonian theory in comparison to CFD simulation results for cones up to $\epsilon \approx 40^\circ$, at $\alpha = 5^\circ, 15^\circ, 25^\circ$. Meanwhile, the drag coefficient was under predicted by Newtonian theory, in comparison to CFD results, at $\alpha = 5^\circ$, with very similar results for $\epsilon \leq 25^\circ$ at $\alpha \leq 25^\circ$. Lift and drag coefficient results obtained at Mach 10 are comparable to the theoretical values, better than the Mach 5 values. This comparison shows that Newtonian theory for hypersonic flow is only valid for slender bodies (cones), and it increases in accuracy as Mach increases, since it was not very accurate for Mach 5.

The heat flux calculated theoretically is extremely higher than the results yield by CFD simulation for a sharp cone of increasing ϵ . The CFD and theoretical results conclude that as ϵ increases the heat flux also increases due to the increase in surface area. The theoretical method used to calculate the heat flux makes use of exact methods to determine certain temperatures in the flow, as an oblique shock wave occurs, having a major over prediction in heat transfers to the cone in comparison to CFD results (Figures 29 & 30). In theoretical approximations the heat transfer increases as Mach increases, while the CFD results show that for Mach 10 & 15, the heat transfer remains very close. This could potentially be a discrepancy in the CFD set up, since a real gas model was used instead of chemically reacting flow.

The drag coefficient results yielded by Newtonian theory and experimental data seem to be similar to a two-meter diameter sphere at high hypersonic Mach numbers. As seen in Figure 33, the CFD results converge towards the theoretical value of $C_d = 1$, as Mach increases past Mach = 15. While for a smaller, one-meter diameter sphere, the CFD results diverge away from the theoretical results. This may be a discrepancy from the CFD set up, where Reynolds number was not taken into account, as the diameter was varied, causing a turbulent flow phenomenon known as cavitation, where drag rises in unsteady flow.

The heat transfer yielded by CFD results increase as diameter increases as well as Mach number. Meanwhile, the theoretical results are higher for a one-meter diameter sphere at Mach < 12, and equaling the CFD results at about Mach 12. As the radius increases, two-meter diameter sphere, theoretical results show that heat transfer decreases and CFD results show an increase in heat transfer.

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Appendix 1 – Analytical Calculations

Drag coefficient – Sphere

$$C_{p \text{ surface}} = 2 \sin^2 \theta$$

Setting this two equation equal to each other gives:

$$P_s - P_\infty = \rho_\infty U_\infty^2 \sin^2 \theta$$

The drag of the sphere is determined by integrating over the frontal area of the sphere:

$$D = \int (P_s - P_\infty) \cos \theta \, dA$$

Where the first term is the pressure differences, the second term is the area on which the pressure differences act on, and the third term is the x-component of the pressure force.

After substituting for $(P_s - P_\infty)$:

$$D = 2 \rho_\infty U_\infty^2 \int \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta \, dA$$

$$D = 2 \rho_\infty U_\infty^2 \int \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta \, 2\pi R^2 \sin \theta \, d\theta$$

$$D = 2 \rho_\infty U_\infty^2 \pi R^2 \int_0^\pi \sin^3 \theta \cos \theta \, d\theta$$

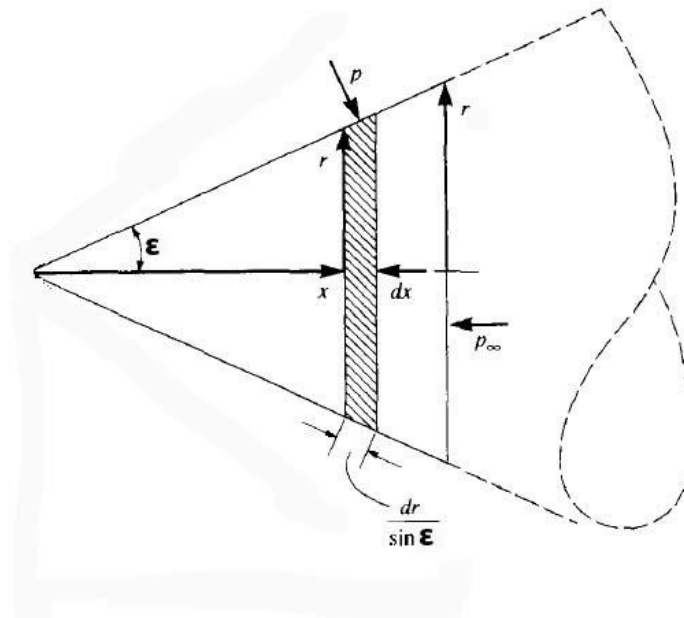
$$D = 2 \rho_\infty U_\infty^2 \pi R^2 \left[-\frac{\cos^2 \theta}{2} \right]_0^\pi$$

$$D = 2 \rho_\infty U_\infty^2 \pi R^2 \left[-\frac{1}{2} - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \right] = 0$$

$$D = \frac{1}{2} \rho q_{\infty}^2 C_d S$$

Where C_d is the non dimensional drag coefficient, D is the drag determined by integrating the pressure differences defined using Newtonian theory over the frontal area of the sphere, q_{∞} is the dynamic pressure and S is the area of a circle which is seen as the impact surface area of the flow.

Drag coefficient – Cone



Assuming pressure to be the same as ambient pressure, $p = p_{\infty}$, and neglecting the effects of friction. The drag force on the shaded strip of surface area can be determined by:

$$(P \sin \epsilon)(2\pi r)(dr/\sin \epsilon) = 2\pi r p dr$$

Where ϵ is the semi apex angle of the cone, r is the radius, P is the pressure on the surface and $dr/\sin\epsilon$ is the y component of the force.

The total drag due to the pressure acting over the total surface area of cone is determined by:

$$\int D = \int_{-r/2}^{r/2} \int_{-\epsilon}^{\epsilon} P \sin\epsilon \, dy \, dx$$

Where the first integral is the horizontal force on the inclined surface of the cone and the second integral is the force on the base of the cone. Combining both the integrals yields:

$$D = \int_{-r/2}^{r/2} \int_{-\epsilon}^{\epsilon} P \sin\epsilon \, dy \, dx = \pi r^2 P \sin^2\epsilon$$

Using the base area $S = \pi r^2$ the drag coefficient can be determined by:

$$C_d = \frac{D}{\frac{1}{2} \rho V^2 S} = \frac{\pi r^2 P \sin^2\epsilon}{\frac{1}{2} \rho V^2 \pi r^2} = C_p \sin^2\epsilon$$

Therefore the drag coefficient for a cone is equal to its surface pressure coefficient, and in Newtonian Theory that is $C_d = 2\sin^2\epsilon$

Lift coefficient – Cone at an angle of attack

Starting with the Newtonian Theory pressure coefficient definition, $C_p = 2\sin^2\theta$ and substituting $\sin\theta$ with Eq. (17) it yields:

$$C_p = 2(\sin\epsilon \cos\alpha + \cos\epsilon \sin\alpha \cos\phi)^2$$

Using this equation yields the pressure coefficient at any angle, ϕ , which is the meridional angle along the cone measured windward to leeward as a function of semi apex angle and angle of attack. The normal force coefficient can be determined by integrating the coefficient of pressure.

If $\alpha \leq \epsilon$

$$\int C_n = \int_{-r/2}^{r/2} \int_{-\epsilon}^{\epsilon} C_p \cos\phi \, dy \, dx = 2 \int_{-r/2}^{r/2} \int_{-\epsilon}^{\epsilon} (\sin\epsilon \cos\alpha + \cos\epsilon \sin\alpha \cos\phi)^2 \cos\phi \, dy \, dx$$

If $\alpha > \varepsilon$

$$\int C_n = \int_{\phi}^{\psi} = 2 \int_{\phi}^{\psi} (\sin \varepsilon \cos \alpha + \cos \varepsilon \sin \alpha \cos \phi) d\phi$$

Where b is determined by Eq. (18) and that is the angle at which the cones surface is not being impacted by the fluid flow. The lift coefficient is calculated by: $C_l = C_n \cos \alpha$.

Appendix 2 - Experimental data

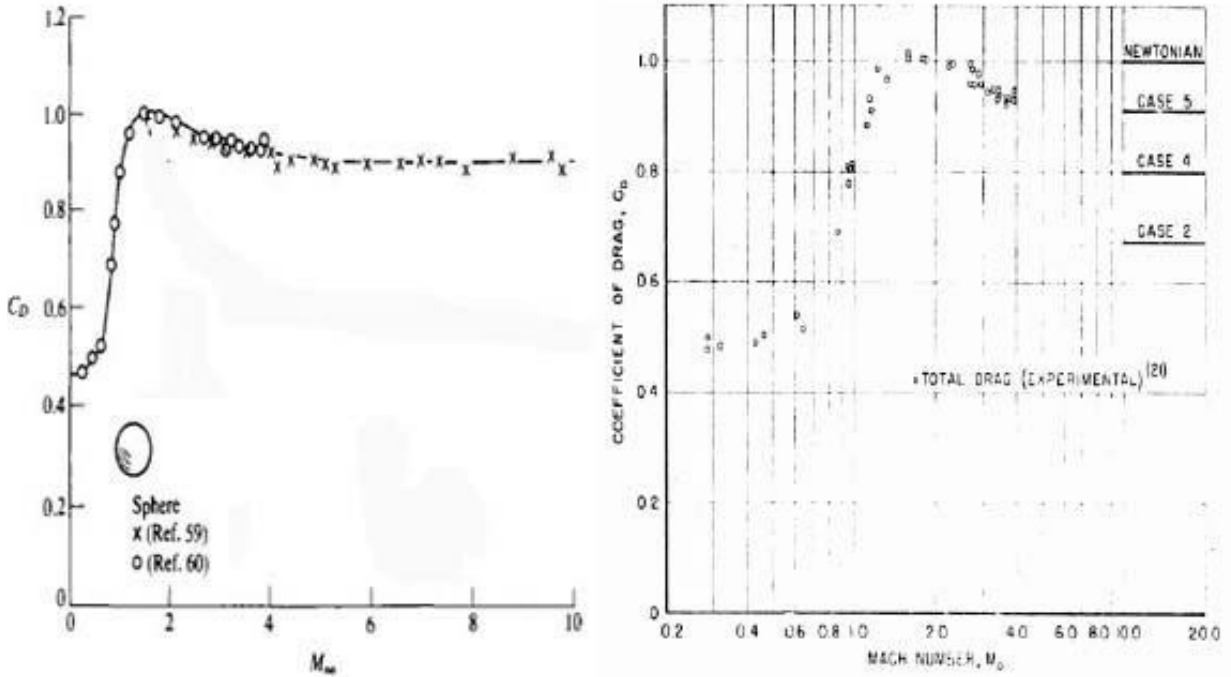


Figure 35: Drag Coefficient as a function of Mach number for a sphere

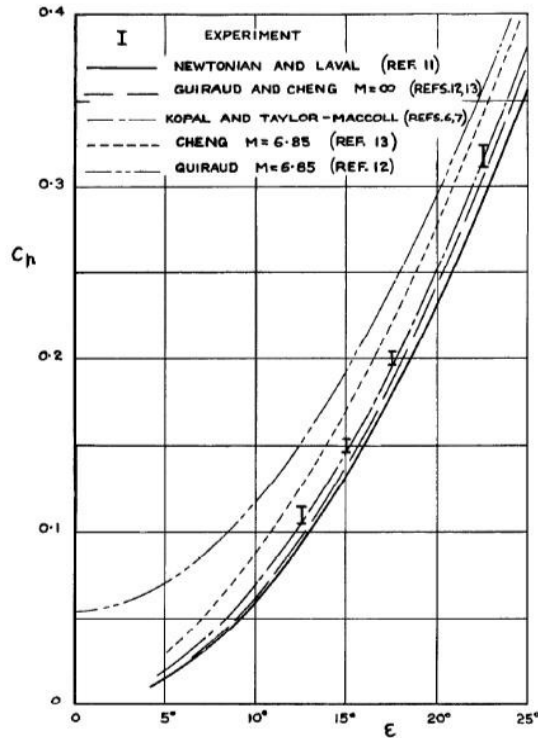


Figure 36: Pressure coefficient as a function of semi-apex angle (ϵ)

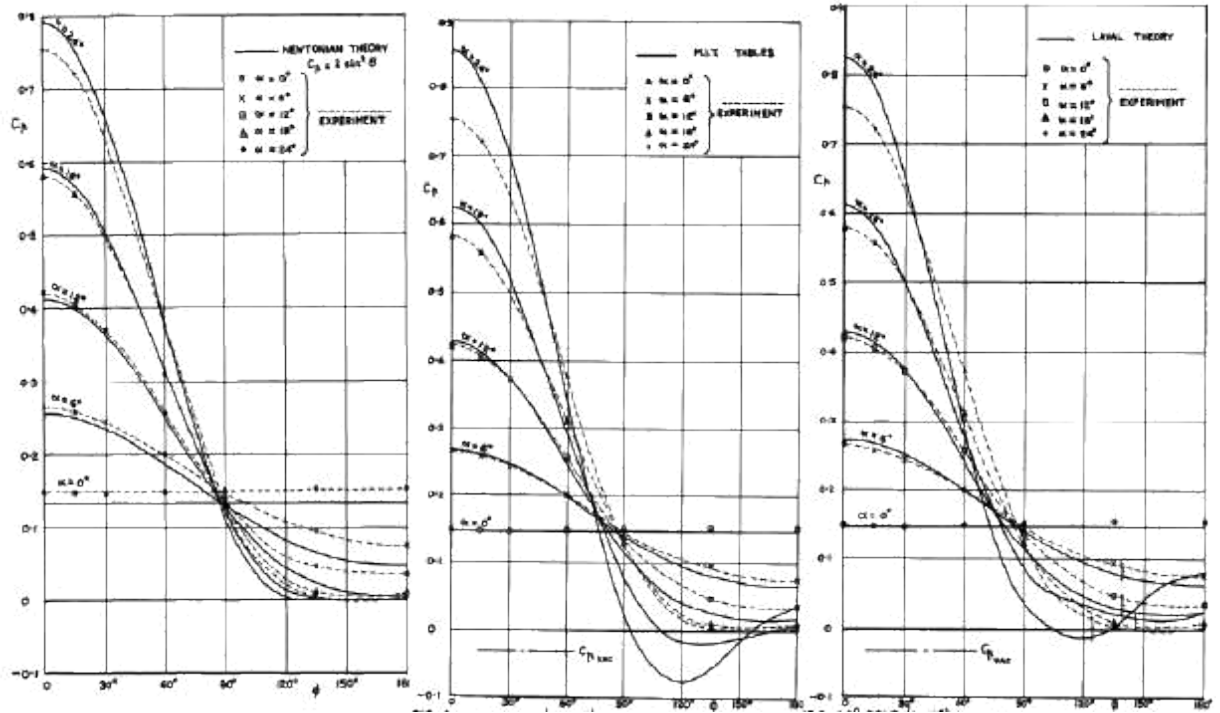


Figure 37: Pressure coefficient as a function of meridian angle (ϕ) and angle of attack (α) for a cone [7]

Appendix 3 – Calculation for pressure coefficient distribution (Fig 4-12)

semi	semi[rad]	AoA	meridian	cp
	0.0872664			0.0151922
5	63	0	0	47
	0.0872664			0.0151922
5	63	0	45	47
	0.0872664			0.0151922
5	63	0	90	47
	0.0872664			0.0151922
5	63	0	95	47
	0.0872664			0.0151922
5	63	0	100	47
	0.0872664			0.0151922
5	63	0	105	47
	0.0872664			0.0151922
5	63	0	110	47
	0.0872664			0.0151922
5	63	0	115	47
	0.0872664			0.0151922
5	63	0	120	47
	0.0872664			0.0151922
5	63	0	125	47
	0.0872664			0.0151922
5	63	0	130	47
	0.0872664			0.0151922
5	63	0	135	47
	0.0872664			0.0151922
5	63	0	140	47
	0.0872664			0.0151922
5	63	0	145	47
	0.0872664			0.0151922
5	63	0	150	47
	0.0872664			0.0151922
5	63	0	155	47
	0.0872664			0.0151922
5	63	0	160	47
	0.0872664			0.0151922
5	63	0	165	47
	0.0872664			0.0151922
5	63	0	170	47
	0.0872664			0.0151922
5	63	0	175	47
	0.0872664			0.0151922
5	63	0	180	47
	0.0872664			0.0603073
5	63	5	0	79
	0.0872664			0.0439371
5	63	5	45	46

0.0872664		0.0150768
5 63	5	90 45
0.0872664		0.0125633
5 63	5	95 03
0.0872664		0.0102953
5 63	5	100 34
0.0872664		0.0082824
5 63	5	105 53
0.0872664		0.0065273
5 63	5	110 31
0.0872664		0.0050261
5 63	5	115 63
0.0872664		0.0037692
5 63	5	120 11
0.0872664		0.0027415
5 63	5	125 29
0.0872664		0.0019238
5 63	5	130 16
0.0872664		0.0012933
5 63	5	135 89
0.0872664		0.0008252
5 63	5	140 34
0.0872664		0.0004931
5 63	5	145 03
0.0872664		0.0002706
5 63	5	150 17
0.0872664		0.0001323
5 63	5	155 48
0.0872664		5.48342E--
5 63	5	160 05

0.08726646			1.7505E--
5	3	5	165 05
0.08726646			3.4798E--
5	3	5	170 06
0.08726646			2.18318E--
5	3	5	175 07
0.08726646			
5	3	5	180 0
0.08726646			0.1339745
5	3	10	0 96
0.08726646			0.1233918
5	3	10	20 35
0.08726646			0.1110553
5	3	10	30 68
0.08726646			0.1035440
5	3	10	35 14
0.08726646			0.0953514
5	3	10	40 21
0.08726646			0.0866546
5	3	10	45 85
0.08726646			0.0776383
5	3	10	50 35
0.08726646			0.0684893
5	3	10	55 32
0.08726646			0.0593920
5	3	10	60 51
0.08726646			0.0505233
5	3	10	65 91
0.08726646			0.0420481
5	3	10	70 58
0.08726646			0.0341148
5	3	10	75 53
0.08726646			0.0268519
5	3	10	80 9
0.08726646			0.0147341
5	3	10	90 45
0.08726646			0.0100124
5	3	10	95 85
0.08726646			0.0062256
5	3	10	100 52
0.08726646			0.0033717
5	3	10	105 19
0.08726646			0.0014222
5	3	10	110 02
0.08726646			0.0003238
5	3	10	115 01
0.08726646			4.26701E--
5	3	10	118 05
5 0.08726646		10	119.74 6.9679E--

	3		10
0.08726646			0.2339555
5	3	15	0 57
0.08726646			0.2131664
5	3	15	20 2
0.08726646			0.1890841
5	3	15	30 07
0.08726646			0.1745121
5	3	15	35 14
0.08726646			0.1587079
5	3	15	40 87
0.08726646			0.1420469
5	3	15	45 16
0.08726646			
5	3	15	50 0.1249186
0.08726646			0.1077162
5	3	15	55 95
0.08726646			0.0908258
5	3	15	60 31
0.08726646			0.0746149
5	3	15	65 32
0.08726646			0.0594231
5	3	15	70 51
0.08726646			0.0455527
5	3	15	75 11
0.08726646			0.0332605
5	3	15	80 46
0.08726646			0.0227517
5	3	15	85 34

0.08726646			0.0141745
5	3	15	90 59
0.08726646			0.0076172
5	3	15	95 99
0.08726646			0.0031068
5	3	15	100 56
0.08726646			0.0006092
5	3	15	105 56
0.08726646			0.0003441
5	3	15	106 25
0.08726646			0.0001549
5	3	15	107 7
0.08726646			1.88237E--
5	3	15	109.05 09

0.08726646			0.3572123
5	3	20	0 9
0.08726646			0.3233212
5	3	20	20 34
0.08726646			0.2842136
5	3	20	30 93
0.08726646			0.2084307
5	3	20	45 71
0.08726646			0.1810928
5	3	20	50 58
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10 25	45	75	0.1836424
0.1745329			0.1187893
10 25	45	80	09
0.1745329			0.0673297
10 25	45	85	82
0.1745329			0.0301536
10 25	45	90	9
0.1745329			0.0077117
10 25	45	95	42

	0.1745329			6.9596E--
10 25		45	100	06

semi	semi[rad]	AoA	meridian	cp
	0.2617993			0.1339745
15 88		0	0	96
	0.2617993			0.1339745
15 88		0	45	96
	0.2617993			0.1339745
15 88		0	90	96
	0.2617993			0.1339745
15 88		0	95	96
	0.2617993			0.1339745
15 88		0	100	96
	0.2617993			0.1339745
15 88		0	105	96
	0.2617993			0.1339745
15 88		0	110	96
	0.2617993			0.1339745
15 88		0	115	96
	0.2617993			0.1339745
15 88		0	120	96
	0.2617993			0.1339745
15 88		0	125	96
	0.2617993			0.1339745
15 88		0	130	96
	0.2617993			0.1339745
15 88		0	135	96
	0.2617993			0.1339745
15 88		0	140	96
	0.2617993			0.1339745
15 88		0	145	96

0.26179938			0.1339745
15	8	0	150 96
0.26179938			0.1339745
15	8	0	155 96
0.26179938			0.1339745
15	8	0	160 96
0.26179938			0.1339745
15	8	0	165 96
0.26179938			0.1339745
15	8	0	170 96
0.26179938			0.1339745
15	8	0	175 96
0.26179938			0.1339745
15	8	0	180 96
15			
0.26179938			0.2339555
15	8	5	0 57
0.26179938			0.2014380
15	8	5	45 9
0.26179938			0.1329569
15	8	5	90 09
0.26179938			0.1254973
15	8	5	95 62
0.26179938			0.1183074
15	8	5	100 79
0.26179938			0.1114346
15	8	5	105 96
0.26179938			0.1049194
15	8	5	110 3
0.26179938			0.0987951
15	8	5	115 27
0.26179938			0.0930885
15	8	5	120 04
0.26179938			0.0878199
15	8	5	125 44
0.26179938			0.0830040
15	8	5	130 47
0.26179938			0.0786502
15	8	5	135 86
0.26179938			0.0747637
15	8	5	140 71
0.26179938			0.0713460
15	8	5	145 51
0.26179938			0.0683959
15	8	5	150 62
0.26179938			0.0659104
15	8	5	155 56
0.26179938			0.0638854
15	8	5	160 04
15	0.26179938	5	165 0.0623163

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	0.26179938			0.0611990
15	8	5	170	17
	0.26179938			0.0605300
15	8	5	175	99
	0.26179938			0.0603073
15	8	5	180	79
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	0.26179938			0.2568551
15	8	6	0	75
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15	8	6	45	29
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15	8	6	90	63
	0.26179938			0.1236052
15	8	6	95	88
	0.26179938			0.1150738
15	8	6	100	1
	0.26179938			0.1069707
15	8	6	105	85
	0.26179938			0.0993407
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	0.26179938			0.0922186
15	8	6	115	49
	0.26179938			0.0856299
15	8	6	120	82
	0.26179938			0.0795917
15	8	6	125	73
	0.26179938			0.0741132
15	8	6	130	98
	0.26179938			0.0691971
15	8	6	135	63
	0.26179938			0.0648404
15	8	6	140	67

0.26179938			0.0610360
15 8	6	145	53
0.26179938			0.0577737
15 8	6	150	85
0.26179938			0.0550418
15 8	6	155	13
0.26179938			0.0528277
15 8	6	160	79
0.26179938			0.0511199
15 8	6	165	18
0.26179938			0.0499080
15 8	6	170	16
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15 8	6	179	07
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15 8	12	0	48
0.26179938			0.3123179
15 8	12	45	52
0.26179938			0.1281832
15 8	12	90	4
0.26179938			0.1110712
15 8	12	95	5
0.26179938			0.0953009
15 8	12	100	94
0.26179938			0.0809510
15 8	12	105	54
0.26179938			0.0680629
15 8	12	110	78
0.26179938			0.0566430
15 8	12	115	18
0.26179938			0.0466648
15 8	12	120	76
0.26179938			0.0380733
15 8	12	125	39
0.26179938			0.0307886
15 8	12	130	88
0.26179938			0.0247117
15 8	12	135	14
0.26179938			0.0197291
15 8	12	140	68
0.26179938			0.0157194
15 8	12	145	74
0.26179938			0.0125584
15 8	12	150	97
0.26179938			0.0101251
15 8	12	155	88
0.26179938			0.0083069
15 8	12	160	15
15 0.26179938	12	165	0.0070043

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	0.26179938			0.0061354
15	8	12	170	34
	0.26179938			0.0056392
15	8	12	175	55
	0.26179938			0.0054781
15	8	12	180	05
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15	8	18	0	57
	0.26179938			0.5546952
15	8	18	20	43
	0.26179938			0.5339021
15	8	18	25	45
	0.26179938			0.5093418
15	8	18	30	18
	0.26179938			0.4814909
15	8	18	35	02
	0.26179938			0.4508819
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	0.26179938			0.3483736
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	0.26179938			0.2772113
15	8	18	65	13
	0.26179938			0.2425425
15	8	18	70	79

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0.26179938			0.1211811
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0.26179938			0.0755203
15	8	18	100 15
0.26179938			0.0415081
15	8	18	110 83
0.26179938			0.0187822
15	8	18	120 4
0.26179938			0.0112338
15	8	18	125 49
0.26179938			0.0058942
15	8	18	130 6
0.26179938			0.0024624
15	8	18	135 77
0.26179938			0.0013976
15	8	18	137.4 99
15			
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15	8	25	0 22
0.26179938			0.7642659
15	8	25	20 69
0.26179938			0.6917156
15	8	25	30 5
0.26179938			0.6474360
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0.26179938			0.5990368
15	8	25	40 5
0.26179938			0.5475253
15	8	25	45 62
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0.26179938			0.4393854
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0.26179938			0.3848779
15	8	25	60 38
0.26179938			0.2800340
15	8	25	70 05
0.26179938			0.1866067
15	8	25	80 47
0.26179938			0.1459601
15	8	25	85 54
0.26179938			0.1100459
15	8	25	90 03
0.26179938			0.0791949
15	8	25	95 81
0.26179938			0.0535845
15	8	25	100 26
15	0.26179938	25	105 0.0332382

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	0.26179938			0.0180313
15	8	25	110	75
	0.26179938			0.0077002
15	8	25	115	51
	0.26179938			0.0018557
15	8	25	120	17
	0.26179938			0.0006659
15	8	25	122	2
	0.26179938			5.90897E--
15	8	25	125.07	10

semi	semi[rad]	AoA	meridian	cp
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20	85		0	0 57
	0.349065			0.2339555
20	85		0	45 57
	0.349065			0.2339555
20	85		0	90 57
	0.349065			0.2339555
20	85		0	95 57
	0.349065			0.2339555
20	85		0	100 57
	0.349065			0.2339555
20	85		0	105 57
	0.349065			0.2339555
20	85		0	110 57
	0.349065			0.2339555
20	85		0	115 57
	0.349065			0.2339555
20	85		0	120 57
	0.349065			0.2339555
20	85		0	125 57

0.3490658			0.2339555
20 5	0	130	57
0.3490658			0.2339555
20 5	0	135	57
0.3490658			0.2339555
20 5	0	140	57
0.3490658			0.2339555
20 5	0	145	57
0.3490658			0.2339555
20 5	0	150	57
0.3490658			0.2339555
20 5	0	155	57
0.3490658			0.2339555
20 5	0	160	57
0.3490658			0.2339555
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0.3490658			0.2339555
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0.3490658			0.2339555
20 5	0	175	57
0.3490658			0.2339555
20 5	0	180	57
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20 5	5	45	26
0.3490658			0.2321784
20 5	5	90	02
0.3490658			0.2225520
20 5	5	95	76
0.3490658			0.2132004
20 5	5	100	98
0.3490658			0.2041879
20 5	5	105	46
0.3490658			0.1955717
20 5	5	110	58
0.3490658			0.1874022
20 5	5	115	36
0.3490658			0.1797227
20 5	5	120	26
0.3490658			0.1725698
20 5	5	125	62
0.3490658			0.1659739
20 5	5	130	5
0.3490658			0.1599594
20 5	5	135	68
0.3490658			0.1545456
20 5	5	140	65
20 0.3490658	5	145	0.1497472

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20	5	5	150	2
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20	5	5	155	99
	0.3490658			0.1391367
20	5	5	160	72
	0.3490658			0.1368792
20	5	5	165	77
	0.3490658			0.1352658
20	5	5	170	24
	0.3490658			0.1342974
20	5	5	175	37
	0.3490658			0.1339745
20	5	5	180	96
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	0.3490658			
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	0.3490658			0.2269009
20	5	10	90	34
	0.3490658			0.2081445
20	5	10	95	8
	0.3490658			0.1903307
20	5	10	100	9
	0.3490658			0.1735677
20	5	10	105	8
	0.3490658			0.1579384
20	5	10	110	56
	0.3490658			0.1435011
20	5	10	115	4
	0.3490658			0.1302909
20	5	10	120	67

0.3490658			0.1183218
20	5	10	125 91
0.3490658			0.1075892
20	5	10	130 05
0.3490658			0.0980724
20	5	10	135 95
0.3490658			0.0897388
20	5	10	140 89
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20	5	10	145 15
0.3490658			0.0764480
20	5	10	150 11
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20	5	10	155 94
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20	5	10	160 45
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0.3490658			0.0607394
20	5	10	175 46
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20	5	10	180 79
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20	5	15	45 18
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20	5	15	90 06
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20	5	15	95 31
0.3490658			0.1660413
20	5	15	100 16
0.3490658			0.1430254
20	5	15	105 36
0.3490658			0.1221991
20	5	15	110 2
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20	5	15	115 83
0.3490658			0.0871622
20	5	15	120 4
0.3490658			0.0728599
20	5	15	125 39
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	0.3490658			0.0182187
20	5	15	165	07
	0.3490658			0.0165076
20	5	15	170	83
	0.3490658			0.0155166
20	5	15	175	07
	0.3490658			0.0151922
20	5	15	180	47
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20	5	20	0	22
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20	5	20	90	56
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20	5	20	105	3
	0.3490658			0.0894396
20	5	20	110	71
	0.3490658			0.0688701
20	5	20	115	59

0.3490658		0.0516469
20 5	20	120 89
0.3490658		0.0375653
20 5	20	125 46
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20 5	20	130 66
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20 5	20	135 45
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20 5	20	140 34
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20 5	20	145 62
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20 5	20	155 77
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20 5	20	165 59
0.3490658		4.76814E--
20 5	20	170 05
0.3490658		2.99146E--
20 5	20	175 06
0.3490658		
20 5	20	180 0
20		
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20 5	25	0 1
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20 5	25	20 24
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20 5	25	25 68
0.3490658		0.8551737
20 5	25	30 7
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20 5	25	35 31
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20 5	25	40 54
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20 5	25	50 78
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20 5	25	60 03
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20 5	25	70 78
0.3490658		0.3407427
20 5	25	75 14
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20 5	25	80 53
20 0.3490658	25	90 0.1921696

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20	5	25	100	81
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	0.3490658			1.0884298
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	0.3490658			0.9886907
20	5	30	30	08
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	0.3490658			0.8609902
20	5	30	40	89
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0.3490658			0.7157092
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0.3490658			
20	5	30	55 0.6400124
0.3490658			0.5641796
20	5	30	60 45
0.3490658			0.4895823
20	5	30	65 64
0.3490658			0.4175061
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20	5	30	75 05
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20	5	30	80 57
0.3490658			0.2273374
20	5	30	85 63
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20	5	30	90 68
0.3490658			0.0921150
20	5	30	100 56
0.3490658			0.0367211
20	5	30	110 67
0.3490658			0.0075092
20	5	30	120 46
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20	5	30	125 53
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0.3490658			1.2376277
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20	5	35	30 27
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0.3490658			0.8746005
20	5	35	45 52
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20	5	35	50 71
0.3490658			0.6945864
20	5	35	55 78
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20	5	35	60 3
20	0.3490658	35	65 0.5160297

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	0.3490658			0.4315398
20	5	35	70	47
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20	5	35	75	78
	0.3490658			0.2793936
20	5	35	80	09
	0.3490658			0.2140440
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20	5	35	90	35
	0.3490658			0.0696187
20	5	35	100	01
	0.3490658			0.0183639
20	5	35	110	36
	0.3490658			0.0054876
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	0.3490658			0.0002278
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	0.3490658			1.2327693
20	5	40	30	48
	0.3490658			1.1454595
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	0.3490658			1.0504118
20	5	40	40	33

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20	5	40	45 73
0.3490658			0.8456786
20	5	40	50 97
0.3490658			0.7404370
20	5	40	55 68
0.3490658			0.6362236
20	5	40	60 23
0.3490658			0.5351441
20	5	40	65 3
0.3490658			0.4391542
20	5	40	70 74
0.3490658			0.3500087
20	5	40	75 25
0.3490658			0.2692166
20	5	40	80 68
0.3490658			0.1980050
20	5	40	85 71
0.3490658			0.1372907
20	5	40	90 56
0.3490658			0.0876620
20	5	40	95 27
0.3490658			0.0061415
20	5	40	110 72
0.3490658			0.0223323
20	5	40	105 12
0.3490658			0.0061415
20	5	40	110 72
0.3490658			7.85435E--
20	5	40	115.7 09
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20	5	45	20 96
0.3490658			1.4248501
20	5	45	25 77
0.3490658			1.3359148
20	5	45	30 44
0.3490658			1.2360353
20	5	45	35 67
0.3490658			1.1275603
20	5	45	40 66
0.3490658			1.0130083
20	5	45	45 67
0.3490658			0.8949972
20	5	45	50 01
0.3490658			0.7761710
20	5	45	55 22
20	0.3490658	45	60 0.6591271

	5			39
	0.3490658			
20	5	45	65	0.5463448
	0.3490658			0.4401180
20	5	45	70	67
	0.3490658			0.3424947
20	5	45	75	27
	0.3490658			0.2552230
20	5	45	80	53
	0.3490658			0.1797079
20	5	45	85	56
	0.3490658			0.1169777
20	5	45	90	78
	0.3490658			0.0676626
20	5	45	95	93
	0.3490658			0.0319852
20	5	45	100	59
	0.3490658			0.0097633
20	5	45	105	76
	0.3490658			0.0004254
20	5	45	110	46
	0.3490658			4.16143E--
20	5	45	111.34	09

semi	semi[rad]	AoA	meridian	cp
	0.4363323			0.3572123
25	13	0	0	9
	0.4363323			0.4348577
25	13	4	45	01
	0.4363323			0.3554742
25	13	4	90	07
	0.4363323			0.3462430
25	13	4	95	13

0.43633231			0.3372021
25 3	4	100	33
0.43633231			0.3284162
25 3	4	105	69
0.43633231			0.3199455
25 3	4	110	79
0.43633231			0.3118454
25 3	4	115	32
0.43633231			0.3041662
25 3	4	120	54
0.43633231			0.2969534
25 3	4	125	91
0.43633231			0.2902476
25 3	4	130	57
0.43633231			0.2840844
25 3	4	135	61
0.43633231			0.2784950
25 3	4	140	03
0.43633231			0.2735060
25 3	4	145	15
0.43633231			0.2691401
25 3	4	150	42
0.43633231			0.2654162
25 3	4	155	29
0.43633231			0.2623496
25 3	4	160	21
0.43633231			0.2599524
25 3	4	165	37
0.43633231			0.2582338
25 3	4	170	21
0.43633231			0.2572001
25 3	4	175	47
0.43633231			0.2568551
25 3	4	180	75
25			
0.43633231			
25 3	5	0	0.5
0.43633231			0.4547992
25 3	5	45	85
0.43633231			0.3544989
25 3	5	90	61
0.43633231			0.3430001
25 3	5	95	01
0.43633231			0.3317761
25 3	5	100	77
0.43633231			0.3209061
25 3	5	105	99
0.43633231			0.3104624
25 3	5	110	26
25 0.43633231	5	115	0.3005101

	3			35
0.43633231				0.2911075
25	3	5	120	54
0.43633231				0.2823059
25	3	5	125	54
0.43633231				0.2741498
25	3	5	130	72
0.43633231				0.2666774
25	3	5	135	55
0.43633231				0.2599208
25	3	5	140	98
0.43633231				0.2539069
25	3	5	145	48
0.43633231				0.2486574
25	3	5	150	51
0.43633231				0.2441899
25	3	5	155	09
0.43633231				0.2405180
25	3	5	160	34
0.43633231				0.2376522
25	3	5	165	57
0.43633231				0.2356001
25	3	5	170	81
0.43633231				0.2343669
25	3	5	175	56
0.43633231				0.2339555
25	3	5	180	57
25				
0.43633231				0.6579798
25	3	10	0	57
0.43633231				0.5564730
25	3	10	45	09
0.43633231				0.3464411
25	3	10	90	19

0.43633231			0.3239823
25	3	10	95 67
0.43633231			0.3024385
25	3	10	100 36
0.43633231			0.2819481
25	3	10	105 38
0.43633231			0.2626255
25	3	10	110 65
0.43633231			0.2445614
25	3	10	115 78
0.43633231			0.2278238
25	3	10	120 31
0.43633231			0.2124594
25	3	10	125 64
0.43633231			0.1984962
25	3	10	130 01
0.43633231			0.1859453
25	3	10	135 36
0.43633231			0.1748044
25	3	10	140 41
0.43633231			0.1650603
25	3	10	145 56
0.43633231			0.1566922
25	3	10	150 66
0.43633231			0.1496747
25	3	10	155 47
0.43633231			0.1439806
25	3	10	160 64
0.43633231			0.1395838
25	3	10	165 29
0.43633231			0.1364613
25	3	10	170 08
0.43633231			0.1345953
25	3	10	175 13
0.43633231			0.1339745
25	3	10	180 96
25			
0.43633231			0.8263518
25	3	15	0 22
0.43633231			0.6591442
25	3	15	45 59
0.43633231			0.3332836
25	3	15	90 97
0.43633231			0.3007370
25	3	15	95 33
0.43633231			0.2700908
25	3	15	100 77
0.43633231			0.2415219
25	3	15	105 3
25 0.43633231		15	110 0.2151553

	3			08
	0.43633231			0.1910663
25	3	15	115	92
	0.43633231			0.1692840
25	3	15	120	62
	0.43633231			0.1497951
25	3	15	125	7
	0.43633231			0.1325500
25	3	15	130	76
	0.43633231			0.1174690
25	3	15	135	39
	0.43633231			0.1044492
25	3	15	140	4
	0.43633231			0.0933721
25	3	15	145	71
	0.43633231			0.0841111
25	3	15	150	51
	0.43633231			0.0765386
25	3	15	155	99
	0.43633231			0.0705335
25	3	15	160	2
	0.43633231			0.0659868
25	3	15	165	67
	0.43633231			0.0628080
25	3	15	170	57
	0.43633231			0.0609289
25	3	15	175	72
	0.43633231			0.0603073
25	3	15	180	79
25				
	0.43633231			
25	3	20	0	1
	0.43633231			0.7596934
25	3	20	45	21

0.43633231		0.3154264
25 3	20	90 78
0.43633231		0.2739703
25 3	20	95 97
0.43633231		0.2357160
25 3	20	100 66
0.43633231		0.2008559
25 3	20	105 03
0.43633231		0.1694940
25 3	20	110 12
0.43633231		0.1416502
25 3	20	115 97
0.43633231		0.1172669
25 3	20	120 51
0.43633231		0.0962170
25 3	20	125 95
0.43633231		0.0783152
25 3	20	130 36
0.43633231		0.0633291
25 3	20	135 81
0.43633231		0.0509930
25 3	20	140 02
0.43633231		0.0410206
25 3	20	145 04
0.43633231		0.0331194
25 3	20	150 46
0.43633231		0.0270039
25 3	20	155 67
0.43633231		0.0224082
25 3	20	160 56
0.43633231		0.0190975
25 3	20	165 77
0.43633231		0.0168783
25 3	20	170 44
0.43633231		0.0156062
25 3	20	175 48
0.43633231		0.0151922
25 3	20	180 47
25		
0.43633231		1.1736481
25 3	25	0 78
0.43633231		0.8550653
25 3	25	45 59
0.43633231		0.2934120
25 3	25	90 44
0.43633231		0.2444957
25 3	25	95 49
0.43633231		0.2003585
25 3	25	100 66
25 0.43633231	25	105 0.1611856

	3			74
	0.43633231			0.1270290
25	3	25	110	75
	0.43633231			0.0978146
25	3	25	115	77
	0.43633231			0.0733530
25	3	25	120	11
	0.43633231			0.0533531
25	3	25	125	82
	0.43633231			0.0374395
25	3	25	130	8
	0.43633231			0.0251707
25	3	25	135	74
	0.43633231			0.0160599
25	3	25	140	68
	0.43633231			0.0095963
25	3	25	145	29
	0.43633231			0.0052665
25	3	25	150	09
	0.43633231			0.0025756
25	3	25	155	39
	0.43633231			0.0010671
25	3	25	160	34
	0.43633231			0.0003406
25	3	25	165	66
	0.43633231			6.77208E--
25	3	25	170	05
	0.43633231			4.2487E--
25	3	25	175	06
	0.43633231			
25	3	25	180	0
25				
	0.43633231			1.3420201
25	3	30	0	43

0.43633231			1.2539689
25	3	30	20 76
0.43633231			1.2065104
25	3	30	25 11
0.43633231			1.1504653
25	3	30	30 02
0.43633231			1.0869279
25	3	30	35 43
0.43633231			1.0171206
25	3	30	40 97
0.43633231			0.8640336
25	3	30	50 26
0.43633231			0.7022904
25	3	30	60 92
0.43633231			0.5428526
25	3	30	70 38
0.43633231			0.4671249
25	3	30	75 33
0.43633231			0.3954939
25	3	30	80 43
0.43633231			0.2679092
25	3	30	90 93
0.43633231			0.1650926
25	3	30	100 97
0.43633231			0.1237166
25	3	30	105 04
0.43633231			0.0608914
25	3	30	115 54
0.43633231			0.0388765
25	3	30	120 44
0.43633231			0.0225058
25	3	30	125 29
0.43633231			0.0111650
25	3	30	130 94
0.43633231			0.0041532
25	3	30	135 42
0.43633231			0.0017098
25	3	30	138 59
0.43633231			2.54199E--
25	3	30	143.868 11
25			
0.43633231			
25	3	35	0 1.5
0.43633231			1.3933660
25	3	35	20 78
0.43633231			1.3360263
25	3	35	25 99
0.43633231			1.2684437
25	3	35	30 37
25	0.43633231	35	35 1.1920111

	3			8
	0.43633231			1.1082826
25	3	35	40	64
	0.43633231			1.0189316
25	3	35	45	08
	0.43633231			0.9257066
25	3	35	50	93
	0.43633231			0.8303860
25	3	35	55	8
	0.43633231			0.7347314
25	3	35	60	11
	0.43633231			0.6404429
25	3	35	65	16
	0.43633231			0.5491169
25	3	35	70	28
	0.43633231			0.4622070
25	3	35	75	4
	0.43633231			0.3809899
25	3	35	80	92
	0.43633231			0.3065372
25	3	35	85	57
	0.43633231			0.2396931
25	3	35	90	12
	0.43633231			0.1309899
25	3	35	100	92
	0.43633231			0.0567130
25	3	35	110	51
	0.43633231			0.0148851
25	3	35	120	01
	0.43633231			0.0046123
25	3	35	125	17
	0.43633231			4.96354E--
25	3	35	131.755	11
25				

0.43633231			1.6427876
25 3	40	0	1
0.43633231			1.5178914
25 3	40	20	62
0.43633231			1.4508748
25 3	40	25	06
0.43633231			1.3720262
25 3	40	30	36
0.43633231			1.2830494
25 3	40	35	43
0.43633231			1.1858426
25 3	40	40	23
0.43633231			1.0824469
25 3	40	45	26
0.43633231			0.9749913
25 3	40	50	83
0.43633231			0.8656359
25 3	40	55	23
0.43633231			0.7565141
25 3	40	60	56
0.43633231			0.6496775
25 3	40	65	91
0.43633231			0.5470429
25 3	40	70	25
0.43633231			0.4503439
25 3	40	75	24
0.43633231			0.3610892
25 3	40	80	77
0.43633231			0.2805276
25 3	40	85	42
0.43633231			0.2096208
25 3	40	90	35
0.43633231			0.0990866
25 3	40	100	47
0.43633231			0.0309984
25 3	40	110	82
0.43633231			0.0120256
25 3	40	115	58
0.43633231			0.0021076
25 3	40	120	49
0.43633231			
25 3	40	123.76	4.885E--11
25			
0.43633231			1.7660444
25 3	45	0	43
0.43633231			1.6237614
25 3	45	20	88
0.43633231			1.5475660
25 3	45	25	22
25 0.43633231	45	30	1.4580654

	3			97
	0.43633231			1.3572765
25	3	45	35	83
	0.43633231			1.2474439
25	3	45	40	55
	0.43633231			1.1309783
25	3	45	45	18
	0.43633231			1.0103902
25	3	45	50	05
	0.43633231			0.8882215
25	3	45	55	26
	0.43633231			0.7669768
25	3	45	60	68
	0.43633231			0.6490565
25	3	45	65	88
	0.43633231			0.5366936
25	3	45	70	48
	0.43633231			0.4318960
25	3	45	75	38
	0.43633231			0.3363964
25	3	45	80	71
	0.43633231			0.2516107
25	3	45	85	76
	0.43633231			0.1786061
25	3	45	90	95
	0.43633231			0.1180804
25	3	45	95	32
	0.43633231			0.0126883
25	3	45	110	87
	0.43633231			0.0353622
25	3	45	105	56
	0.43633231			0.0126883
25	3	45	110	87
	0.43633231			1.53122E--
25	3	45	117.794	10

semi	semi[rad]	AoA	meridian	cp
	0.5235987			
30	76		0	0.5
	0.5235987			0.5646951
30	76	3	45	13
	0.5235987			0.4986304
30	76	3	90	74
	0.5235987			0.4907719
30	76	3	95	7
	0.5235987			0.4830349
30	76	3	100	82
	0.5235987			0.4754762
30	76	3	105	82
	0.5235987			0.4681499
30	76	3	110	51
	0.5235987			0.4611070
30	76	3	115	67
	0.5235987			0.4543954
30	76	3	120	66
	0.5235987			0.4480595
30	76	3	125	47
	0.5235987			0.4421401
30	76	3	130	38
	0.5235987			0.4366744
30	76	3	135	13
	0.5235987			0.4316958
30	76	3	140	46
	0.5235987			0.4272342
30	76	3	145	02
	0.5235987			0.4233155
30	76	3	150	6
	0.5235987			0.4199623
30	76	3	155	53
	0.5235987			0.4171934
30	76	3	160	19
	0.5235987			0.4150240
30	76	3	165	66
	0.5235987			0.4134661
30	76	3	170	27
	0.5235987			0.4125280
30	76	3	175	11
	0.5235987			0.4122147
30	76	3	180	48
30				
	0.5235987			0.6579798
30	76	5	0	57
	0.5235987			0.6082363
30	76	5	45	88

0.5235987			0.4962019
30 76	5	90	38
0.5235987			0.4831816
30 76	5	95	84
0.5235987			0.4704316
30 76	5	100	54
0.5235987			0.4580430
30 76	5	105	3
0.5235987			0.4461005
30 76	5	110	39
0.5235987			0.4346820
30 76	5	115	98
0.5235987			0.4238586
30 76	5	120	18
0.5235987			0.4136939
30 76	5	125	45
0.5235987			0.4042449
30 76	5	130	41
0.5235987			0.3955616
30 76	5	135	73
0.5235987			0.3876876
30 76	5	140	97
0.5235987			0.3806604
30 76	5	145	09
0.5235987			0.3745114
30 76	5	150	44
0.5235987			0.3692671
30 76	5	155	03
0.5235987			0.3649487
30 76	5	160	73
0.5235987			0.3615733
30 76	5	165	26

	0.52359877			0.3591534
30	6	5	170	8
	0.52359877			0.3576980
30	6	5	175	94
	0.52359877			0.3572123
30	6	5	180	9
30				
	0.52359877			0.8263518
30	6	10	0	22
	0.52359877			0.7169821
30	6	10	45	31
	0.52359877			0.4849231
30	6	10	90	55
	0.52359877			0.4594513
30	6	10	95	64
	0.52359877			0.4348527
30	6	10	100	57
	0.52359877			0.4112913
30	6	10	105	09
	0.52359877			0.3889083
30	6	10	110	95
	0.52359877			0.3678228
30	6	10	115	69
	0.52359877			0.3481317
30	6	10	120	22
	0.52359877			0.3299112
30	6	10	125	76
	0.52359877			0.3132188
30	6	10	130	33
	0.52359877			0.2980947
30	6	10	135	14
	0.52359877			0.2845645
30	6	10	140	89
	0.52359877			0.2726419
30	6	10	145	93
	0.52359877			0.2623309
30	6	10	150	49
	0.52359877			0.2536285
30	6	10	155	62
	0.52359877			0.2465275
30	6	10	160	23
	0.52359877			0.2410183
30	6	10	165	92
	0.52359877			0.2370916
30	6	10	170	05
	0.52359877			0.2347391
30	6	10	175	03
	0.52359877			0.2339555
30	6	10	180	57
30				

0.52359877				
30	6	15	0	1
0.52359877			0.8229330	
30	6	15	45	42
0.52359877			0.4665063	
30	6	15	90	51
0.52359877			0.4295300	
30	6	15	95	73
0.52359877			0.3943443	
30	6	15	100	56
0.52359877			0.3611653	
30	6	15	105	64
0.52359877			0.3301613	
30	6	15	110	23
0.52359877			0.3014537	
30	6	15	115	95
0.52359877			0.2751202	
30	6	15	120	37
0.52359877			0.2511976	
30	6	15	125	88
0.52359877			0.2296874	
30	6	15	130	58
0.52359877			0.2105606	
30	6	15	135	07
0.52359877			0.1937640	
30	6	15	140	17
0.52359877			0.1792268	
30	6	15	145	39
0.52359877			0.1668670	
30	6	15	150	61
0.52359877			0.1565979	
30	6	15	155	95
0.52359877			0.1483344	
30	6	15	160	19

0.52359877			0.1419981
30	6	15	165 99
0.52359877			0.1375231
30	6	15	170 61
0.52359877			0.1348590
30	6	15	175 75
0.52359877			0.1339745
30	6	15	180 96
30			
0.52359877			1.1736481
30	6	20	0 78
0.52359877			0.9228698
30	6	20	45 59
0.52359877			0.4415111
30	6	20	90 11
0.52359877			0.3943269
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0.6108652			0.4159866
35 38	45	85	12
0.6108652			0.3289899
35 38	45	90	28
0.6108652			0.1860474
35 38	45	100	47
0.6108652			0.0860893
35 38	45	110	91
0.6108652			0.0268961
35 38	45	120	36
0.6108652			0.0107599
35 38	45	125	39
0.6108652			1.39357E--
35 38	45	134.44	09

semi	semi[rad]	AoA	meridian	cp
	0.6981317			0.8263518
40 01		0	0	22
	0.6981317			0.9221014
40 01		4	45	59
	0.6981317			0.8223308
40 01		4	90	23
	0.6981317			0.8104287
40 01		4	95	47
	0.6981317			0.7987030
40 01		4	100	26
	0.6981317			0.7872399
40 01		4	105	68
	0.6981317			0.7761220
40 01		4	110	22
	0.6981317			
40 01		4	115	0.7654273
	0.6981317			0.7552291
40 01		4	120	81
40 0.6981317		4	125	0.7455959

01			93
0.6981317			0.7365907
40 01	4	130	77
0.6981317			0.7282711
40 01	4	135	18
0.6981317			0.7206890
40 01	4	140	42
0.6981317			0.7138909
40 01	4	145	61
0.6981317			0.7079176
40 01	4	150	63
0.6981317			0.7028043
40 01	4	155	35
0.6981317			0.6985806
40 01	4	160	07
0.6981317			0.6952706
40 01	4	165	09
0.6981317			0.6928930
40 01	4	170	3
0.6981317			0.6914611
40 01	4	175	75
0.6981317			0.6909830
40 01	4	180	06
40			
0.6981317			
40 01	5	0	1
0.6981317			0.9454547
40 01	5	45	21
0.6981317			0.8200747
40 01	5	90	52
0.6981317			0.8052379
40 01	5	95	63

0.69813170			0.7906479
40	1	5	100 9
0.69813170			0.7764112
40	1	5	105 92
0.69813170			0.7626287
40	1	5	110 4
0.69813170			0.7493950
40	1	5	115 78
0.69813170			0.7367985
40	1	5	120 1
0.69813170			0.7249204
40	1	5	125 08
0.69813170			0.7138351
40	1	5	130 33
0.69813170			0.7036099
40	1	5	135 59
0.69813170			0.6943050
40	1	5	140 77
0.69813170			0.6859736
40	1	5	145 75
0.69813170			0.6786620
40	1	5	150 68
0.69813170			0.6724098
40	1	5	155 63
0.69813170			0.6672501
40	1	5	160 48
0.69813170			0.6632096
40	1	5	165 8
0.69813170			0.6603090
40	1	5	170 58
0.69813170			0.6585628
40	1	5	175 81
0.69813170			0.6579798
40	1	5	180 57
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0.69813170			1.1736481
40	1	10	0 78
0.69813170			1.0572997
40	1	10	45 75
0.69813170			0.8014342
40	1	10	90 66
0.69813170			0.7723469
40	1	10	95 38
0.69813170			0.7440125
40	1	10	100 1
0.69813170			0.7166284
40	1	10	105 46
0.69813170			0.6903734
40	1	10	110 66
40	0.69813170	10	115 0.6654070

	1			97
	0.69813170			0.6418696
40	1	10	120	77
	0.69813170			0.6198828
40	1	10	125	01
	0.69813170			0.5995501
40	1	10	130	37
	0.69813170			0.5809585
40	1	10	135	8
	0.69813170			0.5641796
40	1	10	140	45
	0.69813170			0.5492710
40	1	10	145	53
	0.69813170			0.5362784
40	1	10	150	16
	0.69813170			0.5252369
40	1	10	155	53
	0.69813170			0.5161731
40	1	10	160	55
	0.69813170			0.5091063
40	1	10	165	34
	0.69813170			0.5040499
40	1	10	170	81
	0.69813170			0.5010128
40	1	10	175	92
	0.69813170			
40	1	10	180	0.5
40				
	0.69813170			1.3420201
40	1	15	0	43
	0.69813170			1.1584886
40	1	15	45	27
	0.69813170			0.7709967
40	1	15	90	46

0.69813170			0.7286781
40	1	15	95 24
0.69813170			0.6878623
40	1	15	100 79
0.69813170			0.6488197
40	1	15	105 55
0.69813170			0.6117814
40	1	15	110 39
0.69813170			0.5769398
40	1	15	115 1
0.69813170			0.5444496
40	1	15	120 88
0.69813170			0.5144305
40	1	15	125 16
0.69813170			0.4869693
40	1	15	130 28
0.69813170			0.4621243
40	1	15	135 86
0.69813170			0.4399293
40	1	15	140 21
0.69813170			0.4203975
40	1	15	145 94
0.69813170			0.4035271
40	1	15	150 21
0.69813170			0.3893048
40	1	15	155 66
0.69813170			0.3777112
40	1	15	160 41
0.69813170			0.3687241
40	1	15	165 36
0.69813170			0.3623224
40	1	15	170 43
0.69813170			0.3584889
40	1	15	175 32
0.69813170			0.3572123
40	1	15	180 9
40			
0.69813170			
40	1	20	0 1.5
0.69813170			1.2459467
40	1	20	45 06
0.69813170			0.7296870
40	1	20	90 22
0.69813170			0.6755583
40	1	20	95 78
0.69813170			0.6239036
40	1	20	100 9
0.69813170			0.5750455
40	1	20	105 52
40 0.69813170		20	110 0.5292406

	1			39
	0.69813170			0.4866812
40	1	20	115	51
	0.69813170			
40	1	20	120	0.4474986
	0.69813170			0.4117676
40	1	20	125	68
	0.69813170			0.3795134
40	1	20	130	15
	0.69813170			0.3507180
40	1	20	135	95
	0.69813170			0.3253293
40	1	20	140	9
	0.69813170			0.3032690
40	1	20	145	55
	0.69813170			0.2844417
40	1	20	150	64
	0.69813170			0.2687438
40	1	20	155	3
	0.69813170			
40	1	20	160	0.2560715
	0.69813170			0.2463285
40	1	20	165	29
	0.69813170			0.2394327
40	1	20	170	64
	0.69813170			0.2353215
40	1	20	175	2
	0.69813170			0.2339555
40	1	20	180	57
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	0.69813170			1.6427876
40	1	25	0	1
	0.69813170			1.3170166
40	1	25	45	42

0.69813170			0.6787602
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0.69813170			67
40	1	25	95
0.69813170			0.6146017
40	1	25	100
0.69813170			0.5540797
40	1	25	105
0.69813170			0.4975474
40	1	25	110
0.69813170			0.4452590
40	1	25	115
0.69813170			0.3973738
40	1	25	120
0.69813170			0.3539622
40	1	25	125
0.69813170			0.3150136
40	1	25	130
0.69813170			0.2804473
40	1	25	135
0.69813170			0.2501247
40	1	25	140
0.69813170			0.2238619
40	1	25	145
0.69813170			0.2014443
40	1	25	150
0.69813170			0.1826406
40	1	25	155
0.69813170			0.1672170
40	1	25	160
0.69813170			0.1549498
40	1	25	165
0.69813170			0.1456384
40	1	25	170
0.69813170			0.1391148
40	1	25	175
0.69813170			0.1352530
40	1	25	180
0.69813170			0.1339745
40	1	25	
0.69813170			1.7660444
40	1	30	0
0.69813170			43
40	1	30	45
0.69813170			1.3695390
40	1	30	90
0.69813170			0.6197638
40	1	30	95
0.69813170			0.5476602
40	1	30	100
0.69813170			0.4805122
40	1	30	105
0.69813170			0.4186801

	1			28
	0.69813170			0.3623883
40	1	30	110	38
	0.69813170			0.3117312
40	1	30	115	59
	0.69813170			0.2666826
40	1	30	120	12
	0.69813170			0.2271081
40	1	30	125	81
	0.69813170			0.1927813
40	1	30	130	31
	0.69813170			0.1634007
40	1	30	135	67
	0.69813170			0.1386099
40	1	30	140	23
	0.69813170			0.1180173
40	1	30	145	02
	0.69813170			0.1012170
40	1	30	150	85
	0.69813170			0.0878093
40	1	30	155	1
	0.69813170			0.0774189
40	1	30	160	56
	0.69813170			0.0697132
40	1	30	165	9
	0.69813170			0.0644169
40	1	30	170	13
	0.69813170			0.0613240
40	1	30	175	07
	0.69813170			0.0603073
40	1	30	180	79
40				
	0.69813170			1.8660254
40	1	35	0	04

0.69813170			1.4019179
40	1	35	45 48
0.69813170			0.5544903
40	1	35	90 96
0.69813170			0.4767680
40	1	35	95 3
0.69813170			0.4054363
40	1	35	100 88
0.69813170			0.3408399
40	1	35	105 91
0.69813170			0.2831465
40	1	35	110 61
0.69813170			0.2323555
40	1	35	115 93
0.69813170			0.1883117
40	1	35	120 14
0.69813170			0.1507223
40	1	35	125 27
0.69813170			0.1191789
40	1	35	130 19
0.69813170			0.0931812
40	1	35	135 72
0.69813170			0.0721637
40	1	35	140 64
0.69813170			0.0555228
40	1	35	145 69
0.69813170			0.0426449
40	1	35	150 52
0.69813170			0.0329334
40	1	35	155 3
0.69813170			0.0258344
40	1	35	160 19
0.69813170			0.0208600
40	1	35	165 22
0.69813170			0.0176085
40	1	35	170 09
0.69813170			0.0157807
40	1	35	175 33
0.69813170			0.0151922
40	1	35	180 47
40			
0.69813170			1.9396926
40	1	40	0 21
0.69813170			1.4131696
40	1	40	45 36
0.69813170			0.4849231
40	1	40	90 55
0.69813170			0.4040790
40	1	40	95 16
40	0.69813170	40	100 0.3311333

	1			33
	0.69813170			0.2663921
40	1	40	105	51
	0.69813170			0.2099414
40	1	40	110	15
	0.69813170			0.1616586
40	1	40	115	73
	0.69813170			0.1212307
40	1	40	120	89
	0.69813170			0.0881769
40	1	40	125	99
	0.69813170			0.0618765
40	1	40	130	3
	0.69813170			0.0415998
40	1	40	135	3
	0.69813170			0.0265423
40	1	40	140	67
	0.69813170			0.0158598
40	1	40	145	89
	0.69813170			0.0087039
40	1	40	150	79
	0.69813170			0.0042567
40	1	40	155	67
	0.69813170			0.0017636
40	1	40	160	56
	0.69813170			0.0005630
40	1	40	165	2
	0.69813170			0.0001119
40	1	40	170	22
	0.69813170			7.02184E--
40	1	40	175	06
	0.69813170			
40	1	40	180	0
40				

	0.6981317			1.9848077
40	01	45	0	53
	0.6981317			
40	01	45	20	1.8567712
	0.6981317			1.7877285
40	01	45	25	18
	0.6981317			1.7061625
40	01	45	30	1
	0.6981317			1.6136480
40	01	45	35	69
	0.6981317			1.5119449
40	01	45	40	29
	0.6981317			1.2886597
40	01	45	50	1
	0.6981317			1.0522858
40	01	45	60	1
	0.6981317			0.8186453
40	01	45	70	78
	0.6981317			0.7073726
40	01	45	75	74
	0.6981317			0.6018808
40	01	45	80	94
	0.6981317			0.4131759
40	01	45	90	11
	0.6981317			0.3318018
40	01	45	95	48
	0.6981317			0.2598607
40	01	45	100	51
	0.6981317			0.1975986
40	01	45	105	69
	0.6981317			0.1449972
40	01	45	110	01
	0.6981317			0.1017885
40	01	45	115	88
	0.6981317			0.0674780
40	01	45	120	57
	0.6981317			0.0413726
40	01	45	125	05
	0.6981317			0.0031319
40	01	45	140	16
	0.6981317			1.41114E--
40	01	45	147.04	09

semi	semi[rad]	AoA	meridian	cp
	0.7853981			
45	63		0	0
	0.7853981			1.0959772
45	63		4	45
	0.7853981			61
45	0.7853981		4	90
				0.9951340

63			34
0.7853981			0.9830412
45 63	4	95	62
0.7853981			0.9711136
45 63	4	100	06
0.7853981			0.9594393
45 63	4	105	43
0.7853981			0.9481032
45 63	4	110	4
0.7853981			0.9371860
45 63	4	115	32
0.7853981			0.9267639
45 63	4	120	75
0.7853981			0.9169084
45 63	4	125	77
0.7853981			0.9076857
45 63	4	130	89
0.7853981			0.8991567
45 63	4	135	74
0.7853981			0.8913767
45 63	4	140	2
0.7853981			0.8843952
45 63	4	145	16
0.7853981			0.8782560
45 63	4	150	68
0.7853981			0.8729972
45 63	4	155	43
0.7853981			0.8686508
45 63	4	160	54
0.7853981			0.8652431
45 63	4	165	5
0.7853981			0.8627945
45 63	4	170	24

0.78539816			0.8613195
45	3	4	175 32
0.78539816			0.8608268
45	3	4	180 99
45			
0.78539816			1.1736481
45	3	5	0 78
0.78539816			1.1189897
45	3	5	45 42
0.78539816			0.9924038
45	3	5	90 77
0.78539816			0.9773271
45	3	5	95 42
0.78539816			0.9624792
45	3	5	100 38
0.78539816			0.9479692
45	3	5	105 65
0.78539816			0.9339012
45	3	5	110 8
0.78539816			
45	3	5	115 0.9203737
0.78539816			0.9074788
45	3	5	120 19
0.78539816			0.8953024
45	3	5	125 22
0.78539816			0.8839235
45	3	5	130 15
0.78539816			0.8734141
45	3	5	135 34
0.78539816			0.8638392
45	3	5	140 43
0.78539816			0.8552566
45	3	5	145 92
0.78539816			0.8477172
45	3	5	150 36
0.78539816			0.8412645
45	3	5	155 9
0.78539816			0.8359355
45	3	5	160 11
0.78539816			0.8317598
45	3	5	165 97
0.78539816			0.8287608
45	3	5	170 77
0.78539816			0.8269549
45	3	5	175 05
0.78539816			0.8263518
45	3	5	180 22
45			
0.78539816			1.3420201
45	3	10	0 43

0.78539816			1.2267679
45	3	10	45 18
0.78539816			0.9698463
45	3	10	90 1
0.78539816			0.9402663
45	3	10	95 42
0.78539816			0.9113643
45	3	10	100 81
0.78539816			0.8833448
45	3	10	105 98
0.78539816			0.8563958
45	3	10	110 44
0.78539816			0.8306879
45	3	10	115 88
0.78539816			0.8063746
45	3	10	120 61
0.78539816			0.7835918
45	3	10	125 76
0.78539816			0.7624587
45	3	10	130 78
0.78539816			0.7430783
45	3	10	135 93
0.78539816			0.7255385
45	3	10	140 92
0.78539816			0.7099132
45	3	10	145 4
0.78539816			0.6962634
45	3	10	150 45
0.78539816			0.6846388
45	3	10	155 45
0.78539816			0.6750788
45	3	10	160 84
0.78539816			0.6676139
45	3	10	165 96

0.78539816			0.6622666
45	3	10	170 66
0.78539816			0.6590522
45	3	10	175 95
0.78539816			0.6579798
45	3	10	180 57
45			
45			
0.78539816			
45	3	15	0 1.5
0.78539816			1.3200597
45	3	15	45 42
0.78539816			0.9330127
45	3	15	90 02
0.78539816			0.8899436
45	3	15	95 74
0.78539816			0.8482085
45	3	15	100 27
0.78539816			0.8080904
45	3	15	105 77
0.78539816			0.7698386
45	3	15	110 56
0.78539816			0.7336679
45	3	15	115 17
0.78539816			0.6997595
45	3	15	120 26
0.78539816			0.6682626
45	3	15	125 3
0.78539816			0.6392964
45	3	15	130 35
0.78539816			0.6129529
45	3	15	135 6
0.78539816			0.5893002
45	3	15	140 41
0.78539816			0.5683858
45	3	15	145 31
0.78539816			0.5502404
45	3	15	150 74
0.78539816			0.5348817
45	3	15	155 6
0.78539816			0.5223176
45	3	15	160 64
0.78539816			0.5125497
45	3	15	165 89
0.78539816			0.5055762
45	3	15	170 09
0.78539816			0.5013938
45	3	15	175 07
0.78539816			
45	3	15	180 0.5

45	0.78539816			1.6427876
45	3	20	0	1
	0.78539816			1.3960305
45	3	20	45	88
	0.78539816			0.8830222
45	3	20	90	22
	0.78539816			0.8278881
45	3	20	95	68
	0.78539816			0.7749306
45	3	20	100	36
	0.78539816			0.7244925
45	3	20	105	72
	0.78539816			0.6768597
45	3	20	110	12
	0.78539816			0.6322613
45	3	20	115	95
	0.78539816			0.5908728
45	3	20	120	61
	0.78539816			0.5528189
45	3	20	125	06
	0.78539816			0.5181787
45	3	20	130	11
	0.78539816			0.4869916
45	3	20	135	33
	0.78539816			0.4592637
45	3	20	140	23
	0.78539816			0.4349747
45	3	20	145	05
	0.78539816			0.4140851
45	3	20	150	56
	0.78539816			0.3965436
45	3	20	155	28

0.78539816			0.3822934
45	3	20	160 26
0.78539816			0.3712788
45	3	20	165 22
0.78539816			0.3634504
45	3	20	170 67
0.78539816			0.3587698
45	3	20	175 14
0.78539816			0.3572123
45	3	20	180 9
45			
0.78539816			1.7660444
45	3	25	0 43
0.78539816			1.4523721
45	3	25	45 23
0.78539816			0.8213938
45	3	25	90 05
0.78539816			0.7559853
45	3	25	95 47
0.78539816			0.6937572
45	3	25	100 19
0.78539816			0.6350912
45	3	25	105 6
0.78539816			0.5802841
45	3	25	110 31
0.78539816			0.5295496
45	3	25	115 07
0.78539816			0.4830231
45	3	25	120 32
0.78539816			0.4407684
45	3	25	125 02
0.78539816			0.4027857
45	3	25	130 06
0.78539816			0.3690216
45	3	25	135 82
0.78539816			0.3393801
45	3	25	140 34
0.78539816			0.3137334
45	3	25	145 89
0.78539816			0.2919345
45	3	25	150 03
0.78539816			0.2738277
45	3	25	155 83
0.78539816			0.2592607
45	3	25	160 34
0.78539816			0.2480935
45	3	25	165 42
0.78539816			0.2402078
45	3	25	170 57
45 0.78539816		25	175 0.2355138

	3			73
0.78539816				0.2339555
45	3	25	180	57
45				
45				
0.78539816				1.8660254
45	3	30	0	04
0.78539816				1.4873724
45	3	30	45	36
0.78539816				
45	3	30	90	0.75
0.78539816				0.6764199
45	3	30	95	44
0.78539816				0.6071546
45	3	30	100	89
0.78539816				0.5426029
45	3	30	105	56
0.78539816				0.4830463
45	3	30	110	12
0.78539816				0.4286533
45	3	30	115	98
0.78539816				0.3794872
45	3	30	120	98
0.78539816				0.3355157
45	3	30	125	17
0.78539816				0.2966235
45	3	30	130	79
0.78539816				0.2626275
45	3	30	135	64
0.78539816				0.2332920
45	3	30	140	74
0.78539816				0.2083460
45	3	30	145	38

	0.78539816			
45	3	30	150	0.1875
	0.78539816			0.1704628
45	3	30	155	84
	0.78539816			0.1569578
45	3	30	160	74
	0.78539816			0.1467368
45	3	30	165	72
	0.78539816			0.1395930
45	3	30	170	46
	0.78539816			0.1353710
45	3	30	175	53
	0.78539816			0.1339745
45	3	30	180	96
45				
45				
	0.78539816			1.9396926
45	3	35	0	21
	0.78539816			1.4999680
45	3	35	45	6
	0.78539816			0.6710100
45	3	35	90	72
	0.78539816			0.5916095
45	3	35	95	11
	0.78539816			0.5177544
45	3	35	100	21
	0.78539816			0.4498378
45	3	35	105	71
	0.78539816			0.3881007
45	3	35	110	78
	0.78539816			0.3326384
45	3	35	115	49
	0.78539816			0.2834112
45	3	35	120	43
	0.78539816			
45	3	35	125	0.2402589
	0.78539816			0.2029180
45	3	35	130	12
	0.78539816			0.1710420
45	3	35	135	11
	0.78539816			0.1442229
45	3	35	140	76
	0.78539816			0.1220144
45	3	35	145	96
	0.78539816			0.1039548
45	3	35	150	37
	0.78539816			0.0895896
45	3	35	155	21
	0.78539816			0.0784932
45	3	35	160	67

0.78539816			0.0702884
45	3	35	165 82
0.78539816			0.0646631
45	3	35	170 61
0.78539816			0.0613841
45	3	35	175 45
0.78539816			0.0603073
45	3	35	180 79
45			
45			
0.78539816			1.9848077
45	3	40	0 53
0.78539816			1.4897762
45	3	40	45 85
0.78539816			0.5868240
45	3	40	90 89
0.78539816			0.5041309
45	3	40	95 73
0.78539816			0.4282727
45	3	40	100 95
0.78539816			0.3596146
45	3	40	105 25
0.78539816			
45	3	40	110 0.2983324
0.78539816			0.2444221
45	3	40	115 26
0.78539816			0.1977141
45	3	40	120 9
0.78539816			0.1578922
45	3	40	125 81
0.78539816			0.1245162
45	3	40	130 01

0.78539816		0.0970478
45 3	40	135 04
0.78539816		0.0748791
45 3	40	140 6
0.78539816		0.0573620
45 3	40	145 02
0.78539816		0.0438374
45 3	40	150 9
0.78539816		0.0336652
45 3	40	155 87
0.78539816		0.0262510
45 3	40	160 21
0.78539816		0.0210712
45 3	40	165 2
0.78539816		0.0176949
45 3	40	170 11
0.78539816		0.0158012
45 3	40	175 03
0.78539816		0.0151922
45 3	40	180 47
45		
45		
0.78539816		
45 3	45	0 2
0.78539816		1.4571067
45 3	45	45 81
0.78539816		
45 3	45	90 0.5
0.78539816		0.4166423
45 3	45	95 19
0.78539816		0.3414286
45 3	45	100 67
0.78539816		0.2746746
45 3	45	105 04
0.78539816		0.2164687
45 3	45	110 46
0.78539816		0.1666848
45 3	45	115 36
0.78539816		
45 3	45	120 0.125
0.78539816		0.0909185
45 3	45	125 28
0.78539816		0.0638003
45 3	45	130 46
0.78539816		0.0428932
45 3	45	135 19
0.78539816		0.0273676
45 3	45	140 01
0.78539816		0.0163529
45 3	45	145 92

	0.78539816			0.0089745
45	3	45	150	96
	0.78539816			0.0043891
45	3	45	155	15
	0.78539816			0.0018184
45	3	45	160	9
	0.78539816			0.0005805
45	3	45	165	25
	0.78539816			0.0001154
45	3	45	170	02
	0.78539816			7.24016E--
45	3	45	175	06
	0.78539816			
45	3	45	180	0

Appendix 4 – Calculations for aerodynamic coefficients (Fig 13 & 21)

semi	AoA	AoA[rad]	Cn	Cl	Cd
5	1	0.017453293	0.0483	0.096585287	0.001685902
5	2	0.034906585	0.0508	0.101538108	0.003545789
5	3	0.052359878	0.0552	0.110248701	0.00577789
5	4	0.06981317	0.0614	0.122500865	0.008566095
5	5	0.087266463	0.0695	0.138471063	0.012114648
5	10	0.174532925	0.1314	0.258807477	0.045634741
5	15	0.261799388	0.2138	0.413029883	0.110671024
5	20	0.34906585	0.3138	0.589751089	0.214651842
5	25	0.436332313	0.4288	0.777249558	0.362437421
5	30	0.523598776	0.5546	0.960595378	0.5546
5	35	0.610865238	0.6878	1.126825552	0.789011746
5	40	0.698131701	0.8269	1.2668843	1.063042149
5	45	0.785398163	0.9623	1.360897711	1.360897711
5	50	0.872664626	1.0948	1.40744775	1.677330913

semi	AoA	AoA[rad]	Cn	Cl	Cd
10	1	0.017453293	0.1897	0.379342216	0.006621443
10	2	0.034906585	0.1917	0.383166443	0.013380467
10	3	0.052359878	0.1954	0.390264422	0.020452892
10	4	0.06981317	0.2009	0.400821235	0.028028151
10	5	0.087266463	0.2081	0.414616233	0.03627422
10	10	0.174532925	0.2696	0.53100834	0.093631097
10	15	0.261799388	0.3726	0.719807926	0.192871952
10	20	0.34906585	0.4882	0.917515875	0.333948468
10	25	0.436332313	0.6151	1.11493984	0.519904986
10	30	0.523598776	0.7487	1.29678644	0.7487
10	35	0.610865238	0.8874	1.453831048	1.017983459
10	40	0.698131701	1.0218	1.565488424	1.313600759
10	45	0.785398163	1.1528	1.630305395	1.630305395
10	50	0.872664626	1.2711	1.634094661	1.947438183

semi	AoA	AoA[rad]	Cn	Cl	Cd
15	1	0.017453293	0.4207	0.841271851	0.014684455
15	2	0.034906585	0.4221	0.843685736	0.029462155
15	3	0.052359878	0.425	0.848835105	0.044485563
15	4	0.06981317	0.4295	0.856907519	0.059920811
15	5	0.087266463	0.4355	0.867685582	0.075912652

15	10	0.174532925	0.488	0.961172367	0.169480621
15	15	0.261799388	0.5762	1.113132922	0.298263068
15	20	0.34906585	0.7068	1.328349489	0.483479675
15	25	0.436332313	0.8357	1.514802835	0.706364163
15	30	0.523598776	0.9727	1.684765821	0.9727
15	35	0.610865238	1.1046	1.809670696	1.267145063
15	40	0.698131701	1.2292	1.883243659	1.58022906
15	45	0.785398163	1.3428	1.899005972	1.899005972
15	50	0.872664626	1.4428	1.854827927	2.210497845

semi	AoA	AoA[rad]	Cn	Cl	Cd
20	1	0.017453293	0.7344	1.468576295	0.025634095
20	2	0.034906585	0.7351	1.469304394	0.05130924
20	3	0.052359878	0.7371	1.47217966	0.077153667
20	4	0.06981317	0.7403	1.476993333	0.103281435
20	5	0.087266463	0.7447	1.483732383	0.129809763
20	10	0.174532925	0.7852	1.546542095	0.272697098
20	15	0.261799388	0.855	1.651733163	0.442580567
20	20	0.34906585	0.9523	1.789738566	0.651411565
20	25	0.436332313	1.0907	1.977019807	0.921899476
20	30	0.523598776	1.213	2.10097763	1.213
20	35	0.610865238	1.3297	2.178452947	1.525369175
20	40	0.698131701	1.4372	2.201918147	1.847628705
20	45	0.785398163	1.5267	2.159079846	2.159079846
20	50	0.872664626	1.6001	2.057048909	2.451495427

semi	AoA	AoA[rad]	Cn	Cl	Cd
25	1	0.017453293	1.1212	2.242058472	0.039135276
25	2	0.034906585	1.1212	2.241033991	0.078258631
25	3	0.052359878	1.1221	2.241124402	0.117452353
25	4	0.06981317	1.1238	2.242124959	0.15678465
25	5	0.087266463	1.1264	2.244227416	0.196344457
25	10	0.174532925	1.1527	2.270375794	0.400328509
25	15	0.261799388	1.2002	2.318608353	0.621269236
25	20	0.34906585	1.2675	2.382120794	0.867021063
25	25	0.436332313	1.3525	2.451562564	1.143182398
25	30	0.523598776	1.4777	2.559451478	1.4777
25	35	0.610865238	1.5707	2.573284232	1.801833017
25	40	0.698131701	1.6505	2.528712707	2.1218419

25	45	0.785398163	1.7145	2.424669153	2.424669153
25	50	0.872664626	1.7543	2.255284607	2.687743533

semi	AoA	AoA[rad]	Cn	Cl	Cd
30	1	0.017453293	1.5694	3.138321946	0.054779613
30	2	0.034906585	1.5686	3.135288903	0.109486701
30	3	0.052359878	1.5683	3.132301399	0.16415696
30	4	0.06981317	1.5684	3.129158913	0.218812107
30	5	0.087266463	1.569	3.126058963	0.273494721
30	10	0.174532925	1.5792	3.110416807	0.548450404
30	15	0.261799388	1.6011	3.093087681	0.828790346
30	20	0.34906585	1.6341	3.071103423	1.117790232
30	25	0.436332313	1.677	3.039756318	1.41746165
30	30	0.523598776	1.7286	2.994023026	1.7286
30	35	0.610865238	1.8195	2.980894289	2.087244652
30	40	0.698131701	1.8643	2.856273311	2.396697881
30	45	0.785398163	1.8903	2.673287897	2.673287897
30	50	0.872664626	1.8969	2.438607634	2.906219408

semi	AoA	AoA[rad]	Cn	Cl	Cd
35	1	0.017453293	2.0654	4.130170859	0.072092401
35	2	0.034906585	2.0637	4.124885699	0.144044183
35	3	0.052359878	2.0621	4.118547927	0.215843951
35	4	0.06981317	2.0605	4.110961451	0.287466428
35	5	0.087266463	2.059	4.102329767	0.358907349
35	10	0.174532925	2.0518	4.041257095	0.712582662
35	15	0.261799388	2.0457	3.951988926	1.058932241
35	20	0.34906585	2.0409	3.83563734	1.396057821
35	25	0.436332313	2.0374	3.693022971	1.722084893
35	30	0.523598776	2.0355	3.525589419	2.0355
35	35	0.610865238	2.03526	3.334374779	2.334754356
35	40	0.698131701	2.074	3.17755235	2.666283005
35	45	0.785398163	2.0567	2.908613034	2.908613034
35	50	0.872664626	2.0184	2.594805023	3.092368208

semi	AoA	AoA[rad]	Cn	Cl	Cd
40	1	0.017453293	2.594	5.187209842	0.090543085

40	2	0.034906585	2.5916	5.180042535	0.180891071
40	3	0.052359878	2.5887	5.170304553	0.27096418
40	4	0.06981317	2.5853	5.158004678	0.360682823
40	5	0.087266463	2.5815	5.143353226	0.4499851
40	10	0.174532925	2.556	5.034337233	0.887689484
40	15	0.261799388	2.5203	4.86884572	1.304603279
40	20	0.34906585	2.4755	4.652418166	1.69334173
40	25	0.436332313	2.4229	4.391786274	2.047923573
40	30	0.523598776	2.3641	4.094741314	2.3641
40	35	0.610865238	2.301	3.769737708	2.63959876
40	40	0.698131701	2.2353	3.424678287	2.873646288
40	45	0.785398163	2.2095	3.124704866	3.124704866
40	50	0.872664626	2.1236	2.730047536	3.253543959

semi	AoA	AoA[rad]	Cn	Cl	Cd
45	1	0.017453293	3.1393	6.277643739	0.109576679
45	2	0.034906585	3.1361	6.268379145	0.218896623
45	3	0.052359878	3.1319	6.25521568	0.327821963
45	4	0.06981317	3.1268	6.238366545	0.436229084
45	5	0.087266463	3.1207	6.217649589	0.543973853
45	10	0.174532925	3.0766	6.059719066	1.068491967
45	15	0.261799388	3.0107	5.81622577	1.558452998
45	20	0.34906585	2.9248	5.496825955	2.00068103
45	25	0.436332313	2.8217	5.114657365	2.385003898
45	30	0.523598776	2.7044	4.684158204	2.7044
45	35	0.610865238	2.5766	4.221254315	2.955754092
45	40	0.698131701	2.442	3.74136106	3.139374686
45	45	0.785398163	2.3048	3.259479419	3.259479419
45	50	0.872664626	2.2095	2.840478447	3.385150394

semi	AoA	AoA[rad]	Cn	Cl	Cd
50	1	0.017453293	3.6846	7.368077635	0.128610274
50	2	0.034906585	3.6806	7.356715756	0.256902175
50	3	0.052359878	3.6752	7.340326532	0.384690213
50	4	0.06981317	3.6684	7.318927924	0.511789297
50	5	0.087266463	3.6602	7.292543668	0.638014899
50	10	0.174532925	3.5978	7.086282668	1.249502827
50	15	0.261799388	3.5018	6.764958117	1.812665064
50	20	0.34906585	3.3751	6.343113129	2.308704371

50	25	0.436332313	3.2217	5.839703595	2.723098508
50	30	0.523598776	3.046	5.27582676	3.046
50	35	0.610865238	2.8536	4.675064547	3.273515438
50	40	0.698131701	2.6502	4.060341966	3.407031446
50	45	0.785398163	2.442	3.453509519	3.453509519
50	50	0.872664626	2.2353	2.873646288	3.424678287

semi	AoA	AoA[rad]	Cn	Cl	Cd
55	1	0.017453293	4.2134	8.425516558	0.147067939
55	2	0.034906585	4.2088	8.412472226	0.293770003
55	3	0.052359878	4.2023	8.393081788	0.439862778
55	4	0.06981317	4.1938	8.367168228	0.585089399
55	5	0.087266463	4.1835	8.335161039	0.7292321
55	10	0.174532925	4.1036	8.082514191	1.425165324
55	15	0.261799388	3.9787	7.68625817	2.059526669
55	20	0.34906585	3.8128	7.165720049	2.608108805
55	25	0.436332313	3.6107	6.544811053	3.051895515
55	30	0.523598776	3.3786	5.851906858	3.3786
55	35	0.610865238	3.1237	5.117570481	3.583361428
55	40	0.698131701	2.8536	4.371968846	3.668517446
55	45	0.785398163	2.5766	3.643862665	3.643862665
55	50	0.872664626	2.301	2.95810858	3.525336527

semi	AoA	AoA[rad]	Cn	Cl	Cd
60	1	0.017453293	4.7096	9.41776541	0.164387707
60	2	0.034906585	4.7045	9.403268291	0.328369364
60	3	0.052359878	4.6969	9.380926124	0.491633506
60	4	0.06981317	4.687	9.351165407	0.653897185
60	5	0.087266463	4.6748	9.314021949	0.814871332
60	10	0.174532925	4.5787	9.018278517	1.590165822
60	15	0.261799388	4.4271	8.552500451	2.291635589
60	20	0.34906585	4.2244	7.939275014	2.889659787
60	25	0.436332313	3.9769	7.208590877	3.36142113
60	30	0.523598776	3.6921	6.394904787	3.6921
60	35	0.610865238	3.3786	5.535174194	3.875770696
60	40	0.698131701	3.046	4.666742747	3.915862118
60	45	0.785398163	2.7044	3.824599158	3.824599158
60	50	0.872664626	2.3641	3.039228376	3.622011336