

Inflow Information for Juncture Flow from the Quantitative Wake Survey System (QWSS) Tests

NASA Langley 14-by 22-Foot Subsonic Tunnel
(14x22)

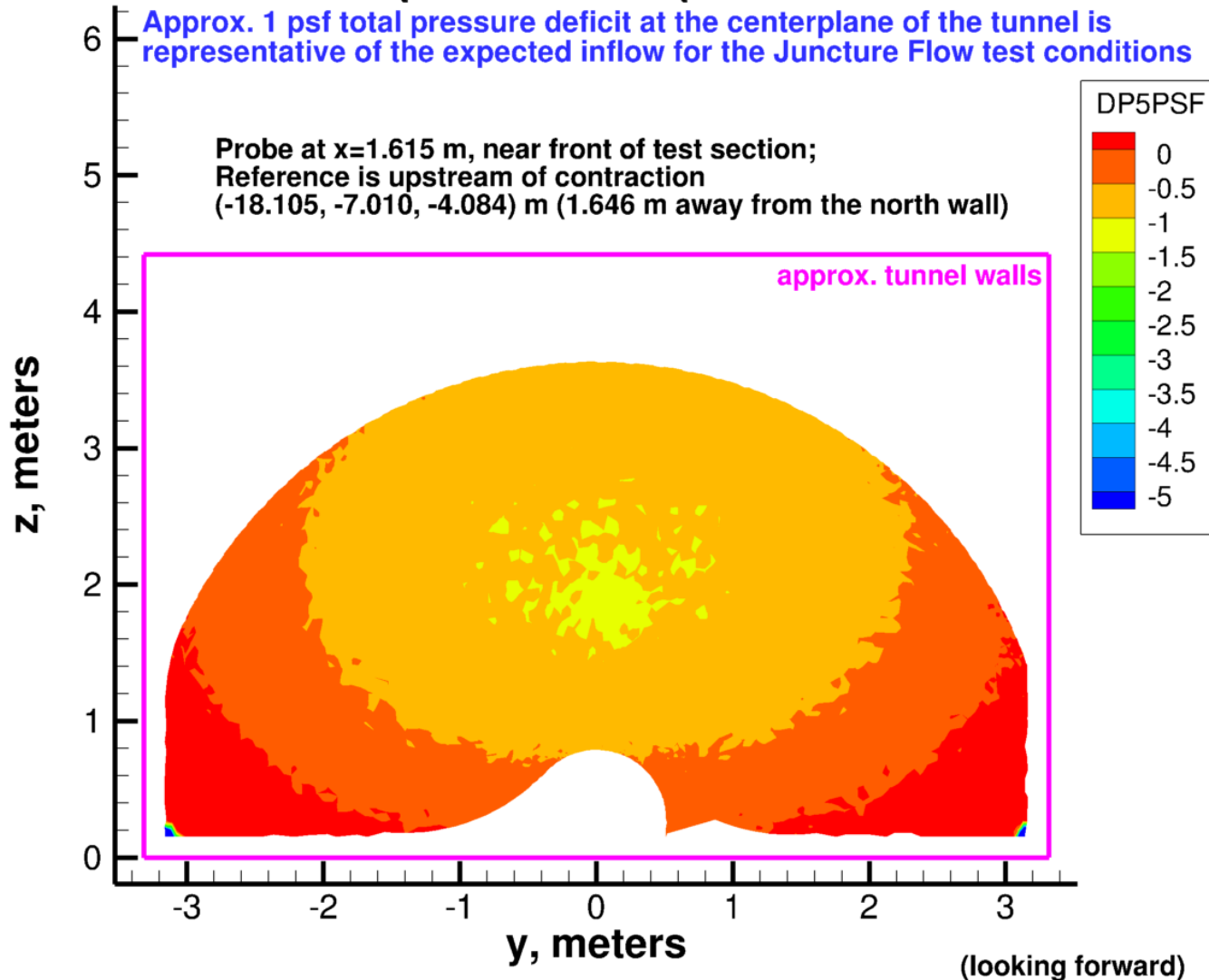
Chris Rumsey and Judi Hannon
May 2019

Introduction

- Several tests (627, 628, and 635) were conducted in the 14x22 tunnel using Boeing's QWSS
 - In an effort to characterize the tunnel's inflow for the Juncture Flow (JF) tests
 - The plane measured was in the test section, at $x=1.615$ m
- See AIAA-2017-4126 for other relevant details

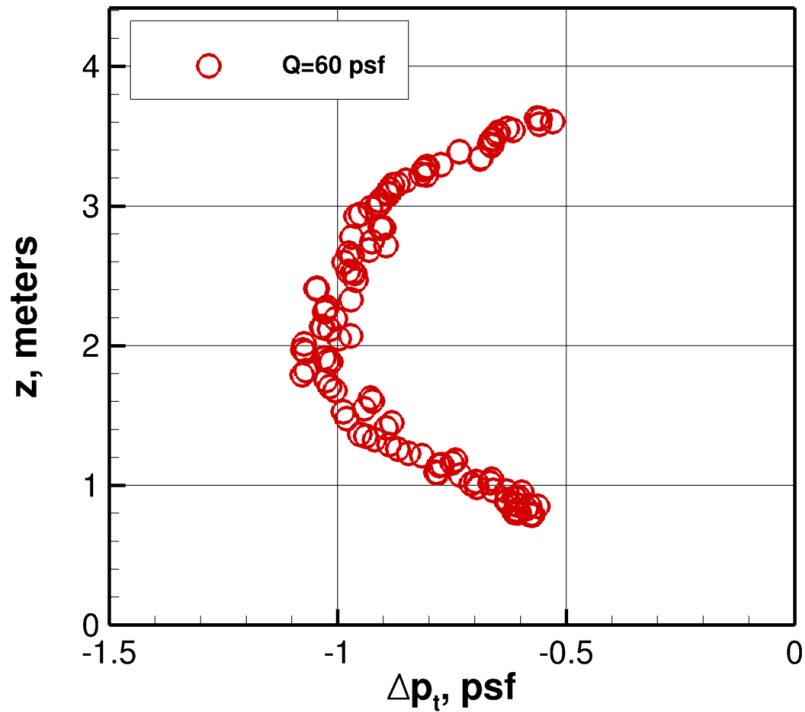
Total pressure

QWSS Test 635 Run 112 in 14x22, Q=60 psf
DP5PSF = p_t at probe - p_t at reference (psf)

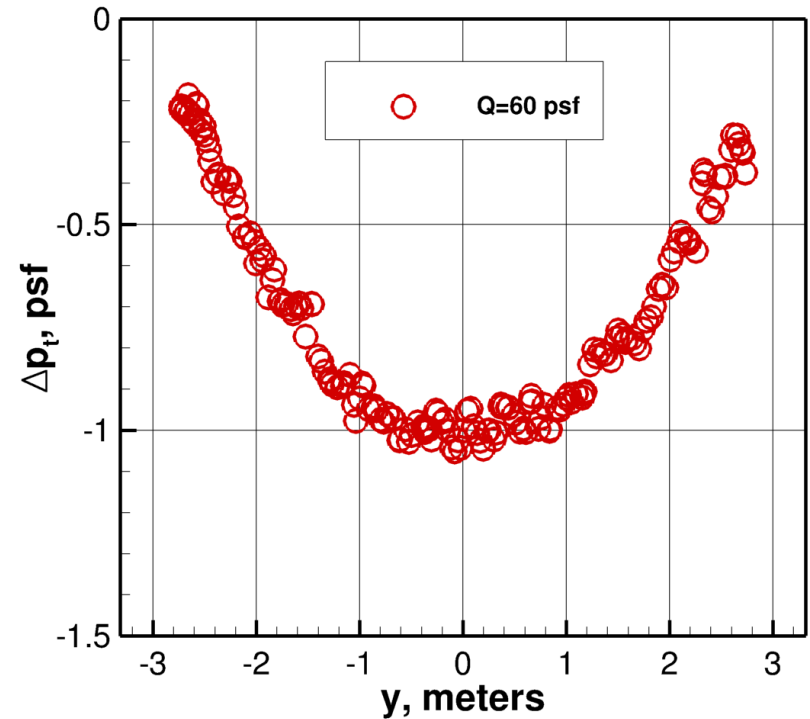


Total pressure extracted lines

Cut along $y=0$ m (at $x=1.615$ m)



Cut along $z=2.223$ m (at $x=1.615$ m)



Flow angularity

- Analysis of flow angularity (and other information from the QWSS data) is ongoing
- There were no clear trends showing major consistent flow angularity deviations
 - Angularity deviations from expected flow over most of the tunnel cross section were well less than 1 degree
 - But the accuracy of the QWSS angularity measurement is unclear; still under investigation

Summary

- At a dynamic pressure (Q) of 60 psf, there is approximately a 1 psf total pressure deficit near the center of the 14x22 tunnel
 - This number varies with Q
 - The JF test was conducted at Q s in the range of about 44-61 psf, so the expected total pressure deficit is probably somewhat less than 1 psf
- Although analysis is ongoing, flow angularity deviations in the tunnel appear to be relatively small
 - They had a minimal influence on model surface pressures in the JF test (one side of tunnel with model upright vs. other side of tunnel with model inverted)
 - Details can be found in “Model Pressures” data