





Thick airfoils, Vortex Generators, Gurney Flaps and Flatback Solutions: How to get better performance out of the blade inner region?

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The project

Let's be blunt and drop the mic!

An experimental study of very thick flatback airfoils.

Aims

- 1. To investigate the aerodynamic performance of a Flatback airfoil with and without flow control devices.
- 2. To investigate the unsteady wake characteristics and noise generation using microphones.





Motivation

Project Background

- Can we get increased performance out of a Flatback Airfoil by means of passive flow control devices?
 - Vortex Generators (VGs)
 - Gurney Flap (GF)



Introduction

Airfoil Profiles and flow conditions

Profiles FFA-W3-360 / FFA-W3-360-FB20

Chord 600 mm

AR 1.67

Thickness 36%

Transition Free + Fixed

(ZZ tape, 0.26mm thickness, 10%c PS and 5%c SS)

Chord Re Number 1.8M

Flow Control VGs - Triangular type with 6mm height

Gurney Flap with 5%c height

Strouhal Number

definition

 $St = \frac{fh_{TE}}{V_{\infty}}$, $St_{GF} = \frac{f(h_{TE} + h_{GF})}{V_{\infty}}$

Power Spectral Density

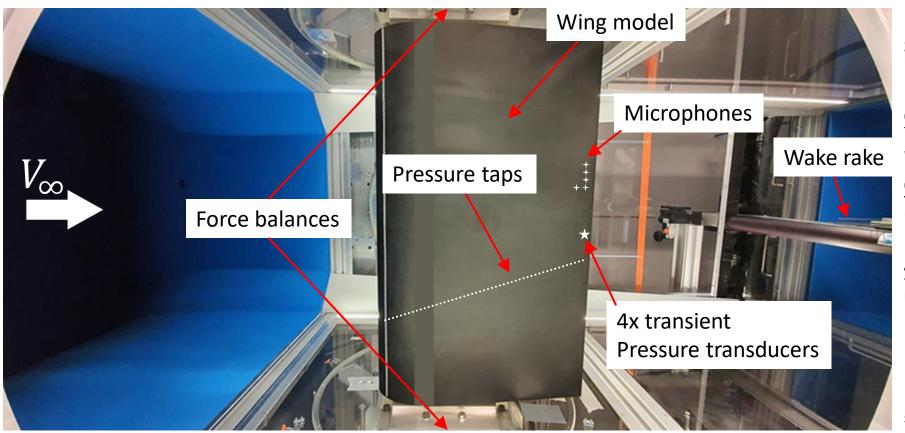
(PSD)

PWELCH (MATLAB)

FFA-w3-360-FB20

Introduction

Experiment setup



Force Balances

2x AMTI MC12-1000 balances for 3D lift and drag measurements

Pressure taps

64 pressure taps around the airfoil for 2D lift measurements

Wake rake

60 total pressure probes and **3 static tubes** for wake rake drag measurements

Pressure transducers

4x HDOM100DE8P pressure transducers for surface pressure measurements

P1 on suction side P2, P3 on TE P4 on pressure side

Microphones

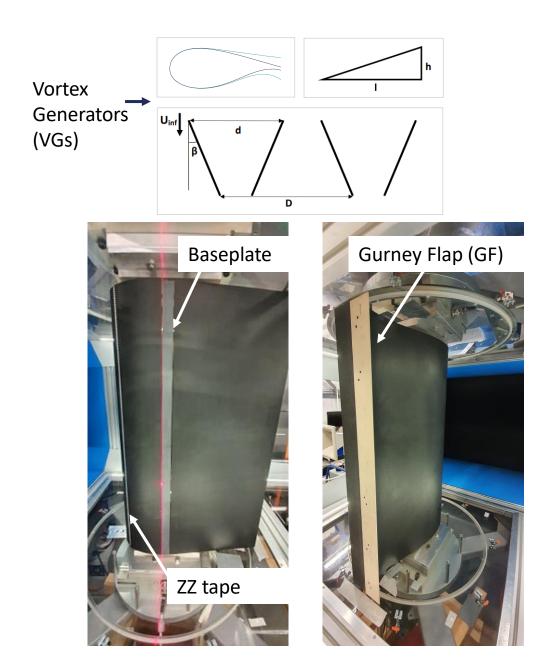
10x FG-23329-PO7 microphones for sound pressure measurements

Introduction

Cases discussed

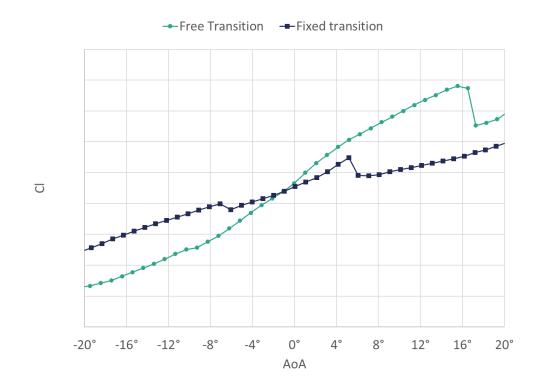
- Free and Fixed transition
- FFA-w3-360 with and without VGs
 - VGs on suction side @30% c
- FB20 with and without VGs
 - VGs on pressure side @ 40% c
- FB20 with GF
 - GF with 5% c height

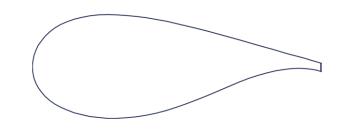
NOTE: No lift or drag values shown for confidentiality reasons

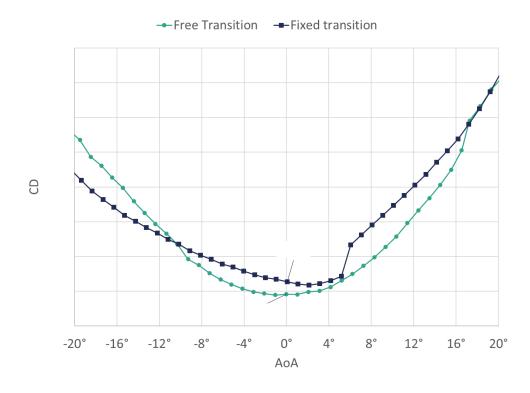


FFA-W3-360 – Effect of ZZ tape

The FFA-w3-360 is very sensitive to tripping

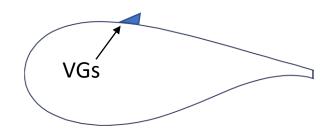


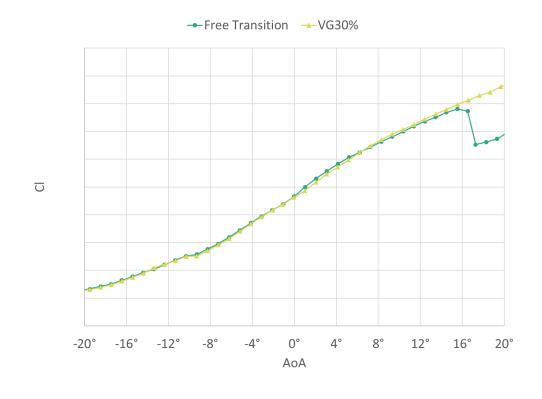




FFA-W3-360 – Adding VGs on suction side

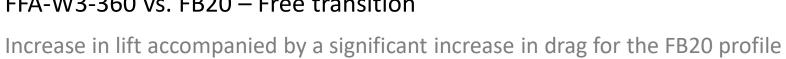


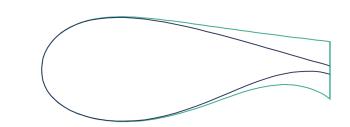




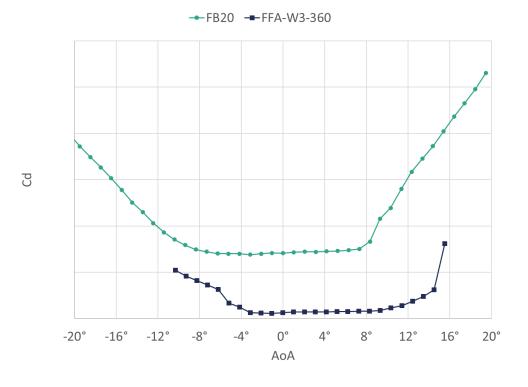


FFA-W3-360 vs. FB20 – Free transition



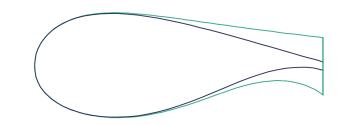




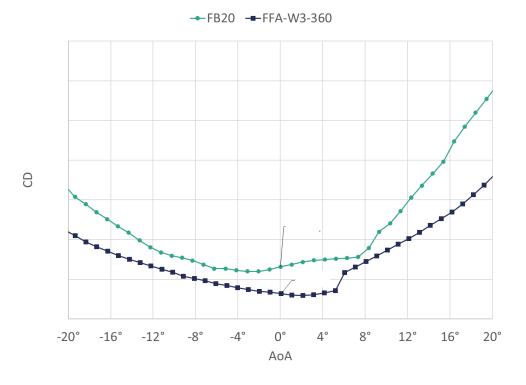


FFA-W3-360 vs. FB20 – Fixed transition

The FB20 profile provides significant benefits for tripped flow.



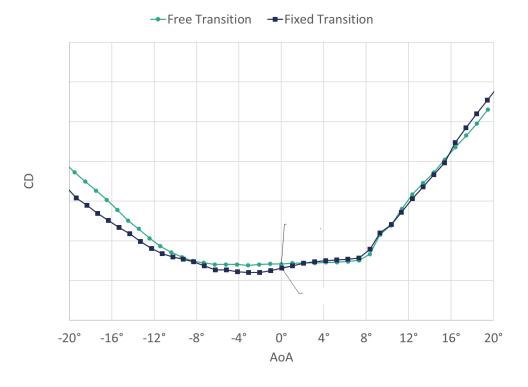




FB20 – Effect of ZZ tape

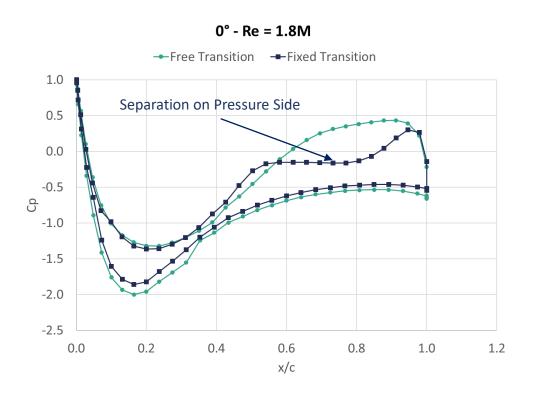
The FB20 profile is less sensitive to tripping than the FFA-w3-360. Drag is actually reduced!

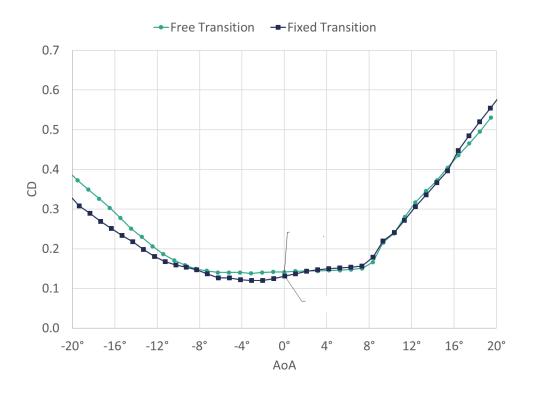




FB20 – Effect of ZZ tape

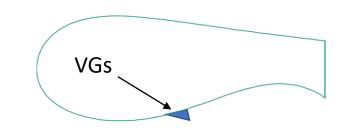
Fixed transition leads to separated flow on pressure side, which affects vortex shedding and hence drag

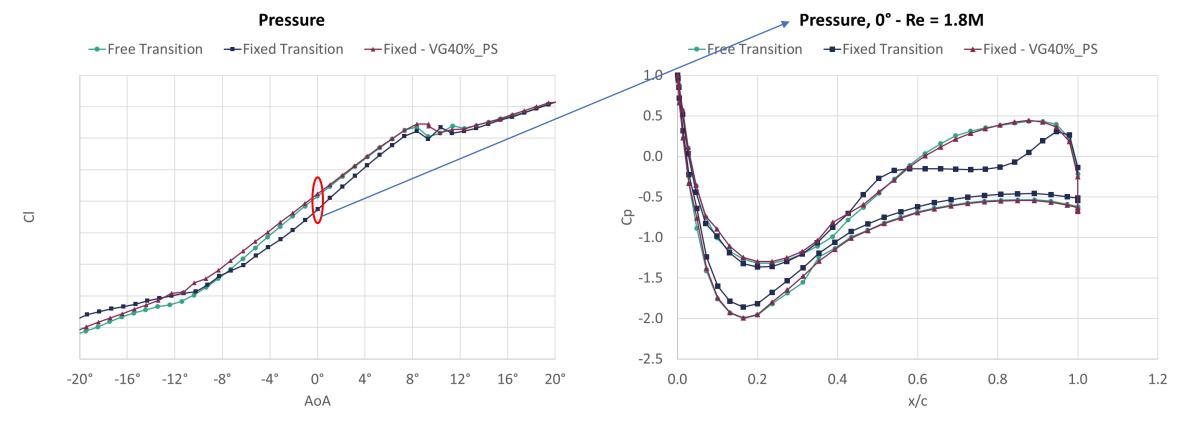




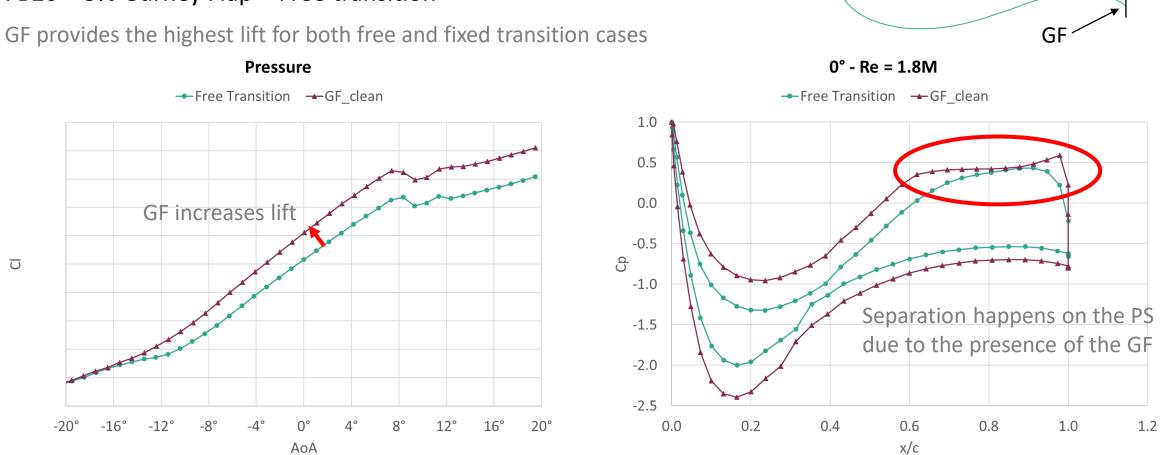
FB20 – Adding VGs at 40% Pressure Side

Separation on PS eliminated, performance back to Free transition levels



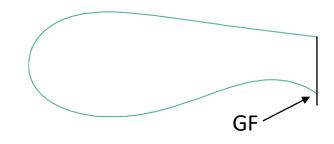


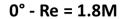
FB20 – 5% Gurney Flap – Free transition

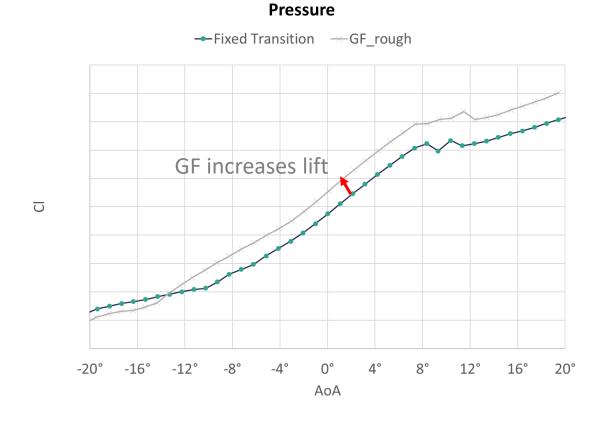


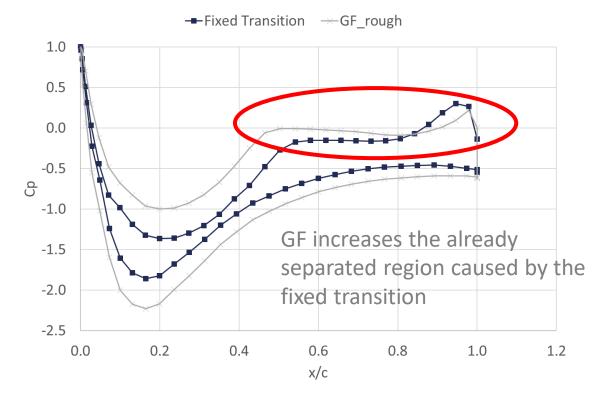
FB20 – 5% Gurney Flap – Fixed transition

GF provides the highest lift for both free and fixed transition cases

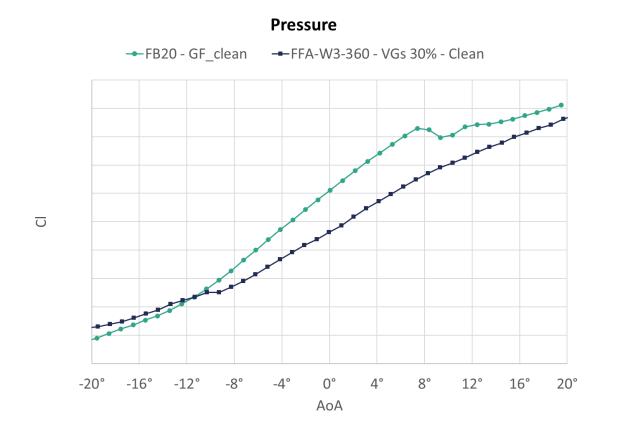


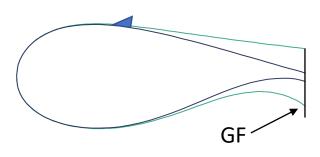




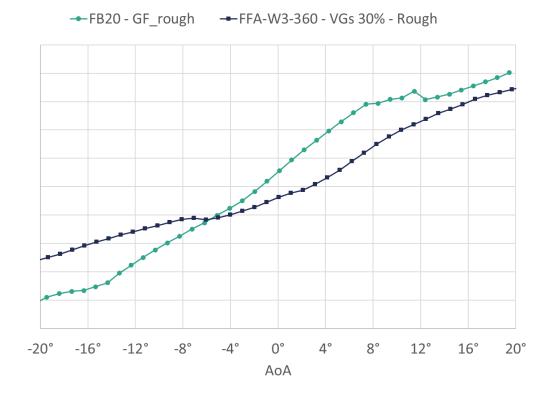


Best performing combination?

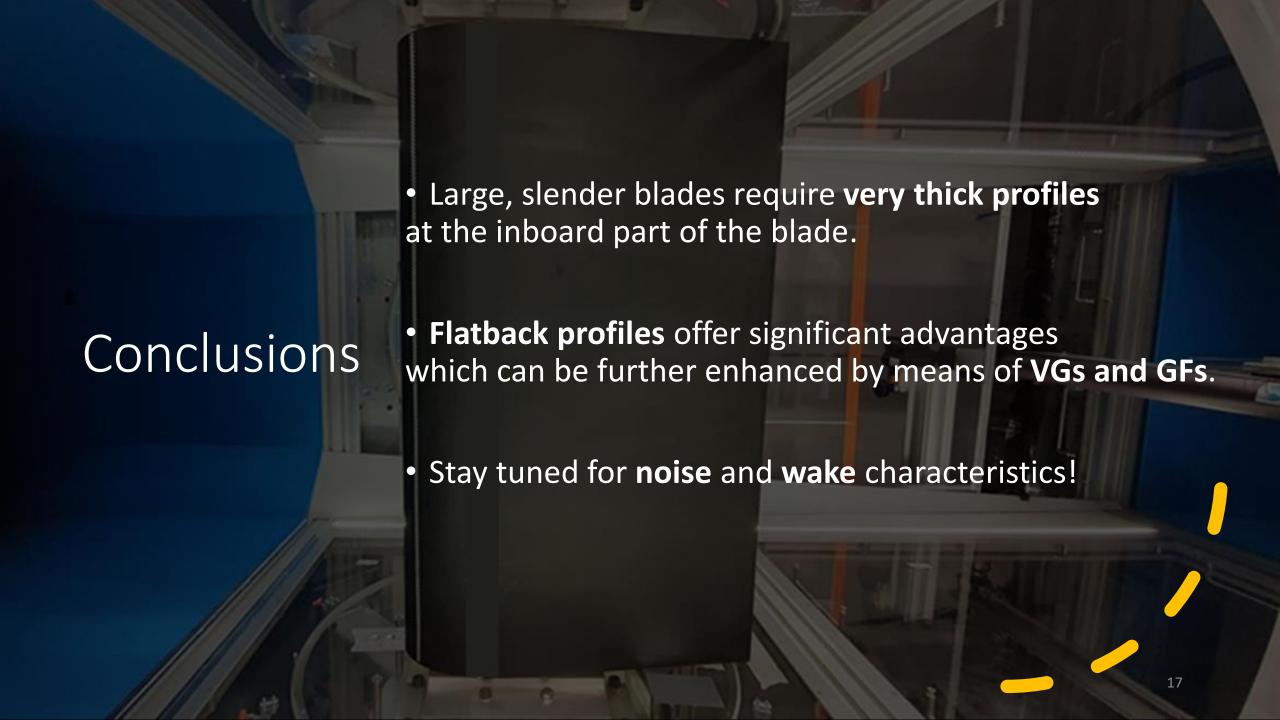








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Acknowledgements

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