QC Avro CF105 72-Perf-12



AVRO

AVRO AIRCRAFT LIMITED

MALTON - ONTARIO

## TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT (Aircraft)

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT NO: 72/PERF/12 (EXTRACT) AIRCRAFT: ARROW 2 NO. OF SHEETS: \_\_\_\_\_8 FILE NO: 27.5/x106 51.14 x106 88.9 x106 TITLE: Classification concelled changed to ..... by authority of Signature ARROW 2 - CONDITIONS FOR BRAKE SPECIFICATION AERO / M. E. LIBRARY 89- 05-12 BIBLIOTHEQUE AÉRO / G.M. PREPARED BY Performance Group DATE CHECKED BY Supervised By R.G. Rose
Senior Aerodynamicist DATE June 1858 Chief of Performance Evaluation DATE June/58 June 1958 ISSUE NO. REVISION NO. REVISED BY APPROVED BY DATE REMARKS LASSIFIED

REPORT NO. 72/PERF/12 (EXTRACT)

SHEET NO.

PREPARED BY DATE Performance Group June 1958 CHECKED BY DATE

TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT

AIRCRAFT:

ARROW 2

CONDITIONS FOR BRAKE SPECIFICATION

SECRET TARE.

# CIRCULATION: -

J.C.Floyd

C.V.Lindow

J.Chamberlin

A.R.Buley

F.Brame

J.Lucas

A.J.Crust

(7 copies) for transmittal to R.C.A.F.

P.G.Adams

R.Bayliff

R.Rose

Performance Group (2)

Library

TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT

AIRCRAFT:

ARROW 2

CONDITIONS FOR BRAKE

SPECIFICATION

REPORT NO. 72/PERF/12	(EXTRACT)
SHEET NO.	
PREPARED BY	DATE
Performance Group	June 1958
CHECKED BY	DATE
MILLEN	

SECRET

## ARROW 2 - CONDITIONS FOR BRAKE SPECIFICATION

This report has been drawn up as the result of R.C.A.F. letter ref. S36-38-105-8-2 (APO-1) dated May 9th. 1958.

The report contains details of the method used and the assumptions made for calculating Arrow 2 brake energy capacity, as required by MIL-W-5013C para. 3.3.1.1.2.1.

UNCLASSIFIED

REPORT No. 72/PERF/12 (EXTRACT)

AIRCRAFT:

ARROW 2

CONDITIONS FOR BRAKE SPECIFICATION

PREPARED BY	DATE
Performance Crup	une 1958
TO PECKED B	DATE
11110 300	

### SECRET

### ARROW 2

# CONDITIONS FOR BRAKE SPECIFICATION

The following cases are covered in the brake specification:-

### (1) 45 STOP CASE

Landing weight (W) = 55,000 lb., Touchdown speed  $(V_{T_n})$  = 165 kts. (normal VTD)

Braking force coefficient,  $\mu = 0.4$  constant, 24 ft. diameter parachute.

#### (2) 5 STOP-CASE

W = 55,000 lb.  $V_{T_D} = 165$  kts. (normal  $V_{T_D}$ )  $\mu = 0.4$  constant, No Parachute.

### 1 STOP CASE (3)

W = 64,600 lb.  $V_{T_D} = 210$  kts. (overspeed  $V_{T_D}$ )  $\mu$  = 0.4 constant, No Parachute.

The above cases are for determining energy only, not distance.

Brakes are applied and parachute is assumed fully open 4 seconds after T.D.

The undercarriage is assumed to be fully compressed at T.D., the A/C having 3° Tail clearance giving an angle of attack (🚄) = 11°.

REPORT NO. 72/PERF/12 (EXTRACT) SHEET NO.

AIRCRAFT:

ARROW 2

CONDITIONS FOR BRAKE SPECIFICATION

PREPARED BY DATE Performance Group June 1958 CHECKED BY DATE

# SECRET

The nosewheel was assumed to be down 1 1/2 seconds after touchdown. Air Brakes were extended throughout the landing run.

Fig. (1) shows the variation of drag coefficient (CD) with lift coefficient (CL) during landing. The curve is taken from N.A.E. low speed tunnel tests and includes ground effect.

The rolling CL(nosewheel down) was assumed constant at 0.174 giving  $C_D = 0.065.$ 

The rolling coefficient of friction was taken to be .03 constant The parachute drag coefficient was 0.47 based on an area of 452 sq.ft (i.e. 24 ft. diam.).

Fig. (2) shows the idling thrust variation with speed.

During the ground run 0.9 of the weight of the aircraft is assumed to be taken by the main U/C.

REPORT NO. 72/PERF/12 (EXTRACT)

PREPARED BY DATE June 1958 Performance Group

CHECKED BY

AIRCRAFT:

ARROW 2

CONDITIONS FOR BRAKE SPECIFICATION

### SECRET

### METHOD OF CALCULATION

The calculations were carried out in two parts:-

- (1) Taking increments of time from  $\text{VT}_{\text{D}}$  to  $\text{V}_{\text{BRAKE}}$  (a total time of 4 seconds).
- (2) Taking increments of velocity from  $V_{\mbox{\footnotesize{BRAKE}}}$  to  $\mbox{\footnotesize{V}}=0$  .

FOR (1) the Drag Equation used was:-

$$c_{DTOTAL} = c_{DO} + c_{DU/C} + c_{DDIVE}_{BRAKES} + c_{D_{1}} + c_{D_{ROLLING}}$$

$$= \left[0.057 + 0.269 \text{ c}_{L}^{2}\right] + \frac{0.03}{\text{q s}} \text{ (W-L)}$$

FOR (2) the Drag Equation used was:-

$$\begin{array}{l} {\rm C_{DTOTAL}} = {\rm C_{D_0}} + {\rm C_{D_U/C}} + {\rm C_{D_{DIVE}}} + {\rm C_{D_1}} + {\rm C_{D_{BRAKES}}} + {\rm C_{D_{CHUTE}}} \; ({\rm if \; used}) \\ \\ = .009 + .032 + .016 + .269 \; {\rm C_L}^2 + \frac{{\rm W}}{{\rm q} \, {\rm s}} \; (0.9 \; \mu + .003) \\ \\ - {\rm C_L}(0.9 \; \mu + .003) + .1736 \; ({\rm if \; drag \; chute \; is \; used}) \\ \\ = \left[ 0.057 + 0.269 \; {\rm C_L}^2 \right] - {\rm C_L}(0.9 \; \mu + .003) + 0.687 \; \frac{{\rm W}}{{\rm V}^2} \; (0.9 \mu + .003) \\ \\ + 0.1736 \; ({\rm if \; drag \; chute \; is \; used}) \end{array}$$

REPORT NO. 72/PERF/12 (EXTRACT)

PREPARED BY DATE

Performance Group June 1958 CHECKED BY DATE

ARROW 2

AIRCRAFT:

CONDITIONS FOR BRAKE SPECIFICATION

### SECRET

# METHOD OF CALCULATION (Continued)

# FOR (1) the calculation stages are:-

- (1) V ft/sec. Starting at  $V_{T_D}$ .
- Assuming 1.0 g. (2) C<sub>L</sub>
- (3)  $C_D$  from fig. (1)
- (4) q S
- (5)  $D = (3) \times (4)$
- (6) 2 F<sub>n</sub> from fig. (2)
- (7) Lift = (2)  $\times$  (4)
- (8) Rolling Drag = .03 (W-L)
- (9) Total Drag = (5) + (8) (6)
- (10)  $a = g/W^{x}(-(9))$
- (11) ∆t secs. (Chosen increments)
- (12)  $\Delta V$  = (10) x (11) Hence obtain  $V_{\rm BRAKE}$

# FOR (2) the calculation stages are:-

- (1) V ft/sec. (Chosen increments)
- (2)  $v^2$
- (3)  $(0.9 \mu + .003)$
- (4)  $C_L(0.9 \mu + .003)$
- (5) (3) x <u>.687 W</u>

TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT

SHEET NO.

REPORT NO. 72/PERF/12 (EXTRACT)

PREPARED BY

AIRCRAFT:

ARROW 2

CONDITIONS FOR BRAKE SPECIFICATION

Performance Group THECK TO BY UNULHOOM

June 1958 DATE

### SECRET

## METHOD OF CALCULATION (Continued)

- (6) (5) (4)
- (7) q S
- (8) (6) x (7)= Brake Force
- (9) 2 F<sub>n</sub> from fig.(2)
- (10) .065 x (7) [+ 0.1736 x (7) (if drag chute used)
- (11) (8) + (10) (9)
- (12)  $V/a = \frac{W}{g} \times \frac{(1)}{(11)}$ (11)
- (13) ∆V
- (14) (8)<sub>MEAN</sub>
- (15) (12)<sub>MEAN</sub>
- (16)  $\Delta E_B = (13) \times (14) \times (15)$
- (17)  $\Sigma$  (16) = Brake Energy ft. lb.



