

# Effect of Inverted Aerofoil Geometry on Aerodynamic Performance in Ground Effect

**Author:**

Vogt, Jonathan William; Barber, Tracie J; Leonardi, Eddie

**Event details:**

XXII International Congress on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics  
Adelaide, Australia

**Publication Date:**

2008

**DOI:**

<https://doi.org/10.26190/unsworks/370>

**License:**

<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/au/>

Link to license to see what you are allowed to do with this resource.

Downloaded from <http://hdl.handle.net/1959.4/37555> in <https://unsworks.unsw.edu.au> on 2024-03-29

# Effect of Inverted Aerofoil Geometry on Aerodynamic Performance in Ground Effect

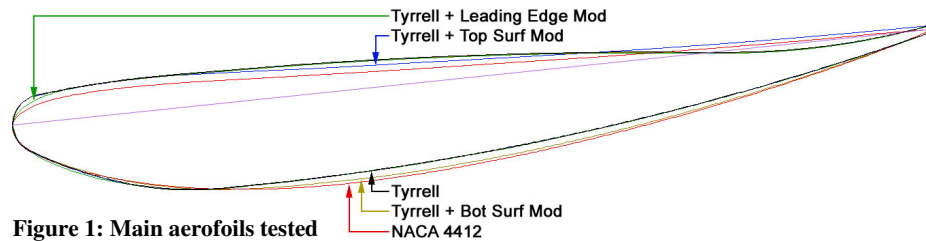
THE UNIVERSITY OF  
NEW SOUTH WALES



**Jonathan W. Vogt<sup>(a)</sup>, Tracie J. Barber and Eddie Leonardi**

*School of Mechanical and Manufacturing Engineering, University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia, 2052*

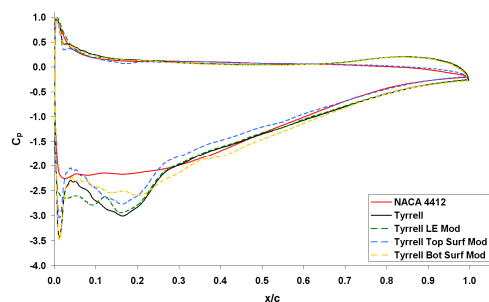
*<sup>(a)</sup> Email: j.vogt@student.unsw.edu.au; Fax: (+612) 9663 1222*



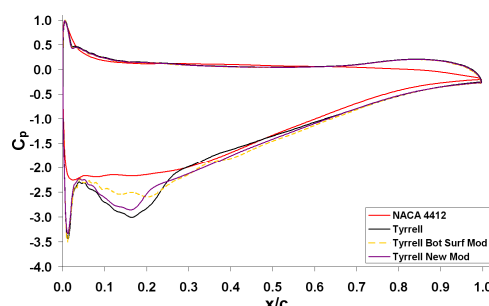
**Figure 1: Main aerofoils tested**

## Background and Project:

- Ground effect is the aerodynamic phenomenon experienced by bodies moving in close proximity to the ground.
- Caused by augmentation of flow field induced by presence of the ground.
- Shown to be influenced by changes in body orientation and displacement from the ground.
- Influence of small geometry changes has not yet been examined – thorough understanding of mechanics of ground effect is lacking.
- CFD Study was undertaken comparing Tyrrell, NACA4412 and three hybrid aerofoils (Figure 1).
- Fine boundary layer mesh surrounded by unstructured and structured sections (Figure 2).
- Each hybrid replaces one feature of Tyrrell with equivalent feature of NACA4412, so effect can be observed.
- One additional hybrid aerofoil (Figure 3) was created to further clarify results.



**Figure 4: Pressure coefficient distributions**



**Figure 5: Tyrrell New Mod distribution**

## Results and Discussion:

From pressure coefficient distributions in **Figure 4**:

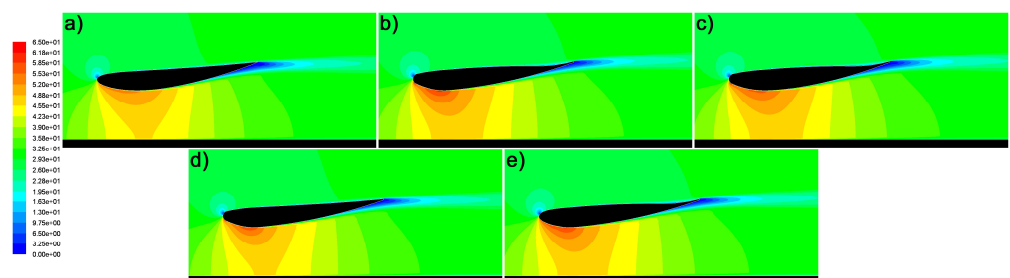
- **LE Mod**: Has no leading edge 'suction spike' but maintains suction thereafter – suggests leading edge curvature unimportant.
- **Top Surf Mod**: Eliminates pressure rise near trailing edge. Consistent loss of suction on bottom surface – suggests loss of circulation.
- **Bot Surf Mod**: It's smoother curvature maintains 'suction spike', reduces max suction region ( $0.1 < x/c < 0.2$ ) and rapid pressure increase ( $0.2 < x/c < 0.3$ ). Pressure gradient same as NACA4412 (but more suction). Has higher suction (than NACA4412) due to circulation from top surface camber.

From pressure coefficient distributions in **Figure 5**:

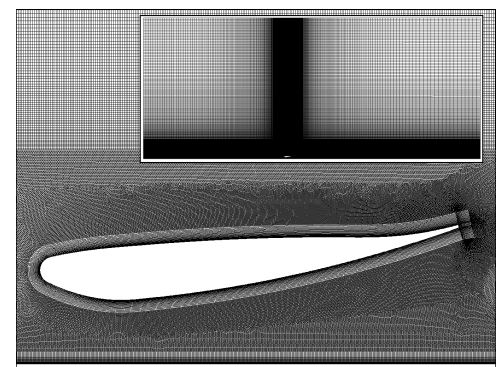
- **Tyrrell New Mod** (Bot Surf Mod with lowest point moved forward to Tyrrell location): Produced greater max suction – suggesting forward placement of lowest point is advantageous.

From velocity contour plots in **Figure 6**:

- **Bot Surf Mod** shows reduction in flow speed under aerofoil due to smoother curvature.
- Speed reduction under **Top Surf Mod** is worse due to lower circulation.



**Figure 6: Velocity contour plots of main aerofoils: a) NACA4412 b) Tyrrell; c) Bot Surf Mod; d) Top Surf Mod; e) LE Mod**



**Figure 2: Computational mesh**



**Figure 3: Tyrrell New Mod aerofoil**

## Conclusions:

- Ground effect performance of inverted aerofoils depends on: circulation generated about aerofoil; lowest point location and; smoothness of bottom surface curvature.
- Leading edge curvature has little influence on performance.

