

NURB **Discretized**
Morphing

**A Study on the Aerodynamic Characteristics of Discretized Morphing
Airfoils Regenerated by Splines and NURB Curves**

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Abstract

A Study on the Aerodynamic Characteristics of Discretized Morphing Airfoils Regenerated by Splines and NURB Curves

The study focuses on the generation of airfoil panels, the reconfiguration of the morphing airfoils and its method. The first assumption is the air and its flow are assumed incompressible, irrotational, inviscid and subsonic for simplicity. The second assumption made is the morphing airfoils form the airfoil shapes generated by conventionally existing low thickness/chord(T/C) ratio and high T/C ratio airfoils. The next assumption made is, thereon, since airfoils in continuous morphing stages are generated from both proper airfoils, they should, therefore, show proper pressure distributions; that is the regenerated morphing airfoils are apt for flying objects as UCAVs and general airplanes. For analysis, the continuous morphing stages are discretized.

To regenerate the airfoil, numerical curve fitting methods such as natural cubic spline, piecewise polynomial fitting, and NURB curves were tested successively in a routine for better pressure distribution, and for higher efficiency. In the course of panel regeneration, airfoils by NURB showed positive tendency that it generated dense panels at both leading and trailing edges while maintaining proper C_p distribution, leaving wide panels at the middle without further vigorous manipulation. The pressure distribution graphs using the linear strength vortex panel(LSVP) method were obtained as the results. In order to verify the results, XFOIL was used for validation. The study finds the concept of morphing airfoils and its approaching method described in this study feasible. The study also suggests another method for finding 'aerodynamic center' by deriving the positional (total) moment coefficient ($C_{m, @x_R}$) on the chord.

Key Word: Morphing, Airfoil, Spline, NURB, Regeneration, Aerodynamic Center,
Linear Strength Vortex Panel Method

1. (Introduction)

1.1.

가 .
가 .
fig.1 .
가 .
UCAV .
가 .
가 (Ref.[4], p.332).
NASA .
Morphing wing 가 platform .

1.2.

Prock[1] . Gano .
Renaud[2] variform wing concept .
Cadogan[3] .

1.3.

가 . 가 , AR 가

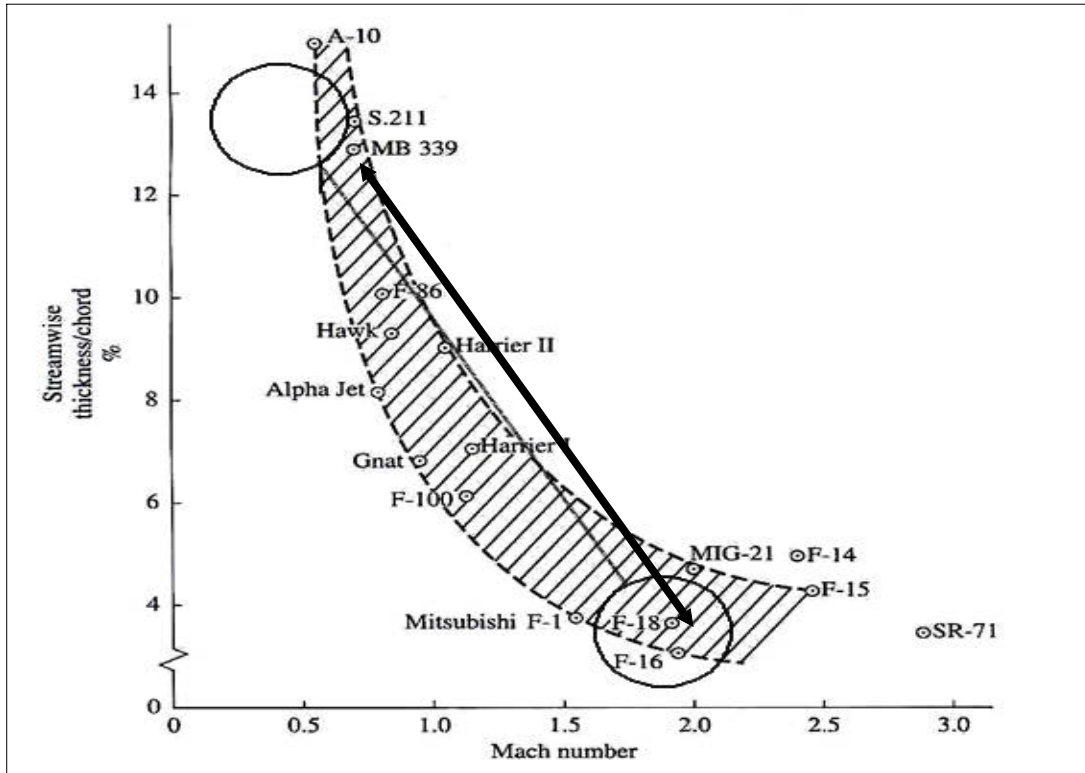


Fig.1 Graph showing thickness/chord ratio versus speed(Ref.[4])

1.4.

가

가 , Morphing

가 , Morphing

(Linear Strength Vortex Panel

Method) XFOIL

(F-16)

NACA64a204

thickness/ chord(T/C)

T/C

Morphing

Morphing

Morphing

가

Morphing

Morphing

2. (Basic Theory)

2.1.

$$\nabla \cdot V = 0$$

$$V = \nabla \phi^*$$

$$\nabla \cdot (\nabla \phi^*) = 0 \tag{2.1}$$

$$\nabla^2 \phi^* = 0 \tag{2.2}$$

$$\nabla^2 \phi^* = \frac{\partial^2 \phi^*}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi^*}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi^*}{\partial z^2} = 0 \tag{2.3}$$

Ψ

$$u = \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial z}, \quad v = -\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} \tag{2.4}$$

$$\nabla \cdot V = 0$$

$$\nabla \cdot V = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(-\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(-\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} \right) = -\frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x \partial z} - \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial z \partial x} = 0 \quad [2.5]$$

$$\nabla \times V = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(-\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(-\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial z} \right) = -\frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial z^2} = 0 \quad [2.6]$$

2.2.

Green identity $\nabla^2 \Phi^* = 0 \quad [2.7]$

$$\Phi^*(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{-1}{4\pi} \right) \int_{S_B} \left[\sigma \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) - \mu n \cdot \nabla \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) \right] dS + \Phi_{\infty} \quad [2.7]$$

n jump $\mu \cdot \Phi_{\infty} \quad [2.8]$

$$\Phi_{\infty} = U_{\infty} x + V_{\infty} y + W_{\infty} z \quad [2.8]$$

가
[2.9]

$$\Phi^*(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{-1}{4\pi} \right) \int_{body+wake} \mu n \cdot \nabla \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) dS - \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{body} \sigma \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) dS + \Phi_{\infty} \quad [2.9]$$

2.3. Neumann

가

$$S_B \quad \frac{\partial \Phi^*}{\partial n} \quad , \quad V \cdot n = (\nabla (\Phi + \Phi_{\infty})) \cdot n = 0 \quad [2.10]$$

2.4.

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \nabla \Phi = 0, \quad r = (x, y, z) \quad [2.11]$$

$$\nabla \quad [2.12]$$

$$\nabla \Phi^*(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{-1}{4\pi} \right) \int_{body+wake} \mu \nabla \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial n} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) \right] dS - \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{body} \sigma \nabla \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) dS + \nabla \Phi_\infty \quad [2.12]$$

[2.13]

$$\left\{ \left(\frac{-1}{4\pi} \right) \int_{body+wake} \mu \nabla \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial n} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) \right] dS - \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{body} \sigma \nabla \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) dS + \nabla \Phi_\infty \right\} \cdot n = 0 \quad [2.13]$$

가

$$\Phi_i^* = const \quad [2.14]$$

0

Neumann Exterior

Green

Kutta

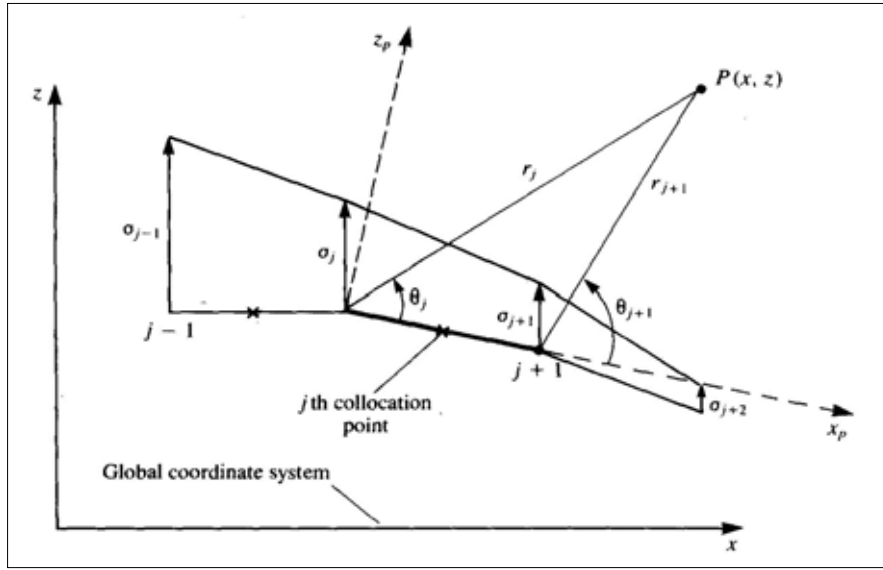


Fig. 2 Layout for LSVP method (Ref.[6])

2.5. Linear Strength Vortex Panel Method(LSVP Method)

Fig.2 LSVP

Linear

Strength Vortex Panel Method

(Ref.[6])

2.5.1.

$$u_p = \frac{\gamma_0}{2\pi} \left[\tan^{-1} \frac{z}{x-x_2} - \tan^{-1} \frac{z}{x-x_1} \right] + \frac{\gamma_1}{4\pi} \left[z \ln \frac{(x-x_1)^2 + z^2}{(x-x_2)^2 + z^2} + 2x \left(\tan^{-1} \frac{z}{x-x_2} - \tan^{-1} \frac{z}{x-x_1} \right) \right] \quad [2.15]$$

$$w_p = -\frac{\gamma_0}{4\pi} \ln \frac{(x-x_1)^2 + z^2}{(x-x_2)^2 + z^2} - \frac{\gamma_1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{x}{2} \ln \frac{(x-x_1)^2 + z^2}{(x-x_2)^2 + z^2} + (x_1 - x_2) + z \left(\tan^{-1} \frac{z}{x-x_2} - \tan^{-1} \frac{z}{x-x_1} \right) \right] \quad [2.16]$$

1 2 j j+1 γ, γ_{j+1}

$$u_p = -\frac{z}{2\pi} \left(\frac{\gamma_{j+1} - \gamma_j}{x_{j+1} - x_j} \right) \ln \frac{r_{j+1}}{r_j} + \frac{\gamma_j(x_{j+1} - x_j) + (\gamma_{j+1} - \gamma_j)(x - x_j)}{2\pi(x_{j+1} - x_j)} (\theta_{j+1} - \theta_j) \quad [2.17]$$

$$w_p = -\frac{\gamma_j(x_{j+1} - x_j) + (\gamma_{j+1} - \gamma_j)(x - x_j)}{2\pi(x_{j+1} - x_j)} \ln \frac{r_j}{r_{j+1}} + \frac{z}{2\pi} \left(\frac{\gamma_{j+1} - \gamma_j}{x_{j+1} - x_j} \right) \left[-\frac{(x_{j+1})}{z} + (\theta_{j+1} - \theta_j) \right] \quad [2.18]$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} u & w \\ u^a & w^a \\ u^b & w^b \end{pmatrix}_{ij} = \text{VOR2DL}(\gamma_j, \gamma_{j+1}, x_i, z_i, x_j, z_j, x_{j+1}, z_{j+1}) \quad [2.19]$$

$$(u, w) = (u^a, w^a) + (u^b, w^b) \quad [2.20]$$

2.5.2.

가 LE TE x

$$x = \frac{c}{2} (1 - \cos \beta) \quad [2.21]$$

x 가 N , N+1 가

2.5.3.

(Self-Induced) 0 [2.22]

$$q \cdot n = 0 \quad [2.22]$$

[2.23]

$$(u, w) \cdot n + (U_\infty, W_\infty) \cdot n = 0 \quad [2.23]$$

$$\gamma_j \quad \gamma_{j+1} \quad \text{가} \quad j \quad \text{(Self-Induced)} \quad [2.19]$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} u & w \\ u^a & w^a \\ u^b & w^b \end{pmatrix}_{1j} = VGR2DL(\gamma_j=1, \gamma_{j+1}=1, x_i, z_i, x_j, z_j, x_{j+1}, z_{j+1}) \quad [2.24]$$

$$j \quad \text{.} \quad j+1 \quad \text{(Self-Induced)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (w, w)_1 = & (u^a, w^a)_{11}\gamma_1 + [(u^b, w^b)_{11} + (u^a, w^a)_{12}]\gamma_2 \\ & + [(u^b, w^b)_{12} + (u^a, w^a)_{13}]\gamma_3 + \dots \\ & + [(u^b, w^b)_{1,N-1} + (u^a, w^a)_{1N}]\gamma_N + (u^b, w^b)_{1N}\gamma_{N+1} \end{aligned} \quad [2.25]$$

$$(u, w)_1 = (u, w)_{11}\gamma_1 + (u, w)_{12}\gamma_2 + \dots + (u, w)_{1,N+1}\gamma_{N+1} \quad [2.26]$$

$$\begin{aligned} (u, w)_{11}\gamma_{11} &= (u^a, w^a)_{11}\gamma_1 \\ (u, w)_{1N+1}\gamma_{N+1} &= (u^b, w^b)_{1N}\gamma_{N+1} \end{aligned} \quad [2.27]$$

[2.28]

$$(u, w)_{1,j} = [(u^b, w^b)_{1,j-1} + (u^a, w^a)_{1,j}]\gamma_j \quad [2.28]$$

$\gamma_j=1$ 가

$$a_{ij} = (u, w)_{i,j} \cdot n_i \quad [2.29]$$

N+1 γ_j 가

2.5.4.

RHS_i

$$RHS_i = -(U_\infty, W_\infty) \cdot (\cos \alpha_i, -\sin \alpha_i) \quad [2.30]$$

2.5.5.

($i=1 \rightarrow N$)

γ_j ($j=1 \rightarrow N+1$) 가

N

가

TE

Kutta

$$\gamma_1 + \gamma_{N+1} = 0 \quad [2.31]$$

[2.32]

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1,N+1} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2,N+1} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & \dots & a_{3,N+1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{N1} & a_{N2} & \dots & a_{N,N+1} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_1 \\ \gamma_2 \\ \gamma_3 \\ \vdots \\ \gamma_N \\ \gamma_{N+1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} RHS_1 \\ RHS_2 \\ RHS_3 \\ \vdots \\ RHS_N \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad [2.32]$$

2.5.6.

γ_j 가

$$Q_{ij} = (Q_{\infty})_j + \frac{\gamma_j + \gamma_{j+1}}{4}, \quad C_p = 1 - \frac{Q_t^2}{Q_\infty^2} \quad [2.33]$$

Kutta-Joukowski

$$\Delta L_j = \rho Q_\infty \frac{\gamma_j + \gamma_{j+1}}{2} \Delta c_j \quad [2.34]$$

Δc_j

2.6.

(Ref.[4]).

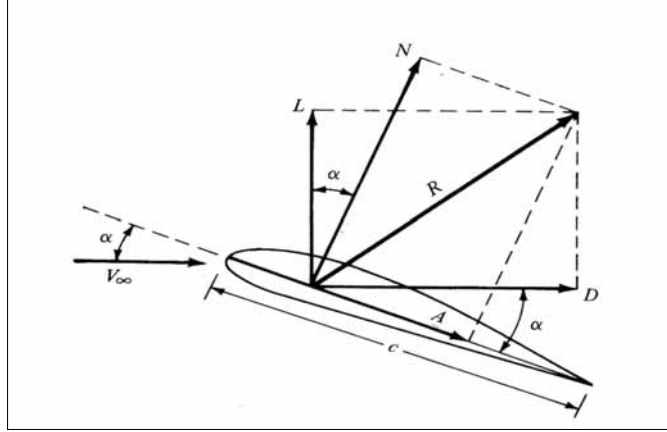


Fig. 3 Force distribution (Ref.[4])

$$dN'_u = -p_u ds_u \cos \theta - \tau_u ds_u \sin \theta \quad [2.35]$$

$$dA'_u = -p_u ds_u \sin \theta + \tau_u ds_u \cos \theta \quad [2.36]$$

$$dN'_l = p_l ds_l \cos \theta - \tau_l ds_l \sin \theta \quad [2.37]$$

$$dA'_l = p_l ds_l \sin \theta + \tau_l ds_l \cos \theta \quad [2.38]$$

$$N' = - \int_{LE}^{TE} (p_u \cos \theta + \tau_u \sin \theta) ds_u + \int_{LE}^{TE} (p_l \cos \theta - \tau_l \sin \theta) ds_l \quad [2.39]$$

$$A' = \int_{LE}^{TE} (-p_u \sin \theta + \tau_u \cos \theta) ds_u + \int_{LE}^{TE} (p_l \sin \theta + \tau_l \cos \theta) ds_l \quad [2.40]$$

LE

$$dM'_{u'} = (p_u \cos \theta + \tau_u \sin \theta)x ds_u + (-p_u \sin \theta + \tau_u \cos \theta)y ds_u \quad [2.41]$$

$$dM'_{l'} = (-p_l \cos \theta + \tau_l \sin \theta)x ds_l + (p_l \sin \theta + \tau_l \cos \theta)y ds_l \quad [2.42]$$

$$M_{LE'} = \int_{LE}^{TE} [(p_u \cos \theta + \tau_u \sin \theta)x + (-p_u \sin \theta + \tau_u \cos \theta)y] ds_u \quad [2.43]$$

$$+ \int_{LE}^{TE} [(-p_l \cos \theta + \tau_l \sin \theta)x + (p_l \sin \theta + \tau_l \cos \theta)y] ds_l \quad [2.44]$$

가

가

2-D

$$c_l \equiv \frac{L'}{q_\infty c}, \quad c_d \equiv \frac{D'}{q_\infty c}, \quad c_m \equiv \frac{M'}{q_\infty c^2}, \quad C_p \equiv \frac{p - p_\infty}{q_\infty}, \quad c_f \equiv \frac{\tau}{q_\infty} \quad [2.45]$$

[2.46], [2.47], [2.48]

$$c_n = \frac{1}{c} \left[\int_0^c (C_{p,l} - C_{p,u}) dx + \int_0^c (c_{f,u} \frac{dy_u}{dx} + c_{f,l} \frac{dy_l}{dx}) dx \right] \quad [2.46]$$

$$c_a = \frac{1}{c} \left[\int_0^c (C_{p,u} \frac{dy_u}{dx} - C_{p,l} \frac{dy_l}{dx}) dx + \int_0^c (c_{f,u} + c_{f,l}) dx \right] \quad [2.47]$$

$$c_{m_{LE}} = \frac{1}{c^2} \left[\int_0^c (C_{p,u} - C_{p,l}) x dx + \int_0^c (c_{f,u} \frac{dy_u}{dx} + c_{f,l} \frac{dy_l}{dx}) x dx + \int_0^c (C_{p,u} \frac{dy_u}{dx} + c_{f,u}) y_u dx + \int_0^c (-C_{p,l} \frac{dy_l}{dx} + c_{f,l}) y_l dx \right] \quad [2.48]$$

2.7.

Fig. 4

$$M'_{LE} = -(x_{cp}) N' \quad x_{cp}$$

가

0

[2.49]

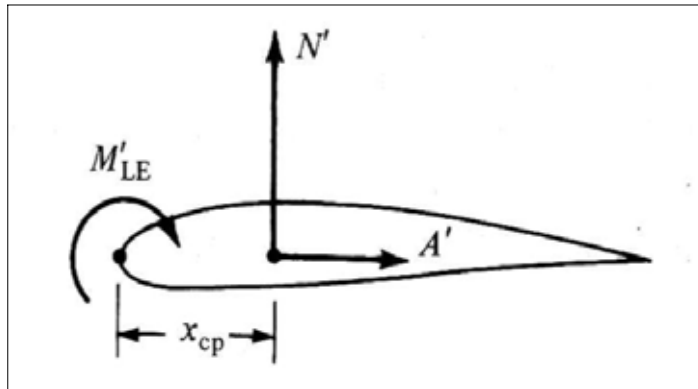


Fig. 4 Moment and Center of Pressure (Ref.[4])

$$M'_{LE} = -\frac{c}{4} L' + M'_{c/A} = -x_{cp} L' \quad [2.49]$$

2.8.

가

1/4

Fig. 5

cx_{ac}

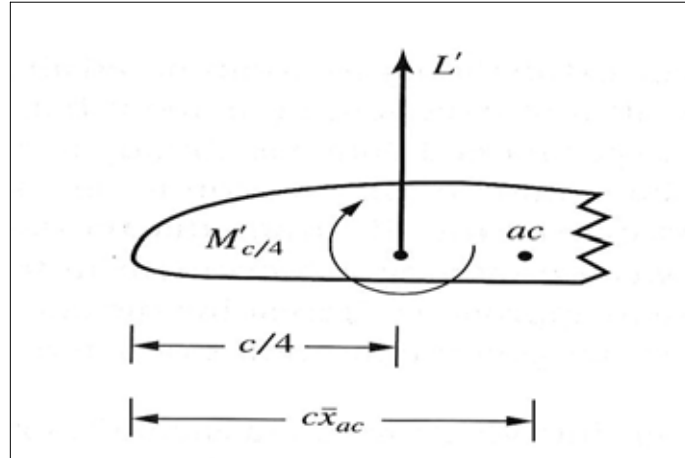


Fig. 5 A quarter point C_m and X_{ac} (Ref.[4])

$$M'_{ac} = L'(cx_{ac} - c/4) + M'_{c/4} \quad [2.50]$$

$q_{\infty}Sc$

$$\frac{M'_{ac}}{q_{\infty}Sc} = \frac{L'}{q_{\infty}S}(x_{ac} - 0.25) + \frac{M'_{c/4}}{q_{\infty}Sc} \quad [2.51]$$

$$c_{m,ac} = c(x_{ac} - 0.25) + c_{m,c/4} \quad [2.52]$$

Ref.[4]

[2.53]

$$x_{ac} = -\frac{m_0}{a_0} + 0.25 \quad [2.53]$$

2.9. LE

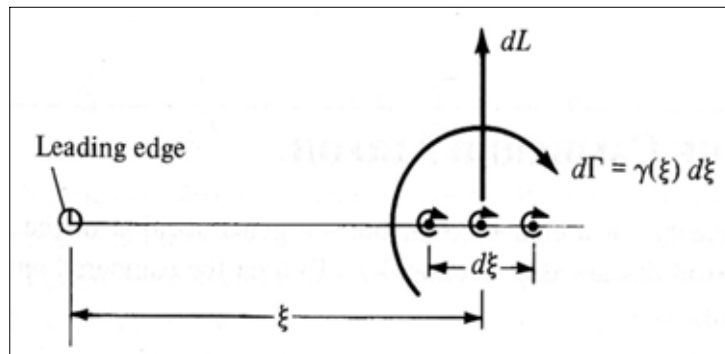


Fig. 6 Moment about leading edge (Ref.[4])

[2.54]

A_0

A_1 Ref. [4] p.307

$$c_{mie} = -\frac{\pi}{2} \left(A_0 + A_1 - \frac{A_2}{2} \right) \quad [2.54]$$

$$c_l = \pi(2A_0 + A_1)$$

$$c_{mie} = -\left[\frac{c_l}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} (A_1 - A_2) \right] \quad [2.55]$$

1/4

$$c_{m, c/4} = c_{mie} + \frac{c_l}{4} \quad [2.56]$$

$$c_{m, c/4} = \frac{\pi}{4} (A_2 - A_1) \quad [2.57]$$

[2.57]

1/4

A_1, A_2

$c_{m, c/4}$

$$x_{cp} = -\frac{M'_{LE}}{L'} = -\frac{c_{mie}c}{c_l} \quad [2.58]$$

$$x_{cp} = \frac{c}{4} \left[1 + \frac{\pi}{c_l} (A_1 - A_2) \right] \quad [2.59]$$

[2.59]

(Center of Pressure)

2.10.

Ref. [8]

가

Spline (cubic spline interpolation) $[x_0, x_n]$
 spline 3 spline (cubic spline interpolation) $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$
 $f(x)$ 가 $f(x)$ 가
 [2.60]

$$f_i(x) = a_i(x-x_i)^3 + b_i(x-x_i)^2 + c_i(x-x_i) + d_i, \quad i=0,1,2,\dots,n-1 \quad [2.60]$$

4 n 4n

$$f_i(x_i) = y_i, \quad i=0,1,2,\dots,n-1 \quad [2.61]$$

$$f_i(x_{i+1}) = y_{i+1}, \quad i=0,1,2,\dots,n-1 \quad [2.62]$$

1

2

$$f_{i-1}'(x_i) = f_i'(x_i), \quad i=0,1,2,\dots,n-1 \quad [2.63]$$

$$f_{i-1}''(x_i) = f_i''(x_i), \quad i=0,1,2,\dots,n-1 \quad [2.64]$$

$$y_i = d_i \quad [2.65]$$

$$y_{i+1} = a_i h_i^3 + b_i h_i^2 + c_i h_i + d_i \quad [2.66]$$

$$(x_i, y_i) \quad (x_{i+1}, y_{i+1}) \quad 2 \quad \sigma_i \quad \sigma_{i+1} \quad [2.67]$$

$$\sigma_i = 2b_i, \quad \sigma_{i+1} = 6a_i h_i + 2b_i \quad [2.67]$$

[2.65], [2.66],

$$b_i = -\frac{\sigma_i}{2}, \quad a_i = -\frac{\sigma_{i+1} - \sigma_i}{6h_i}, \quad c_i = \frac{y_{i+1} - y_i}{h_i} - \frac{2h_i\sigma_i + h_i\sigma_{i+1}}{6} \quad [2.68]$$

$$[x_i, x_{i+1}] \quad 3 \quad [2.69] \quad .$$

$$f_i(x) = -\frac{\sigma_i}{6} \left\{ -\frac{(x_{i+1}-x)^3}{h_i} - h_i(x_{i+1}-x) \right\} + \frac{\sigma_{i+1}}{6} \left\{ -\frac{(x-x_i)^3}{h_i} - h_i(x-x_i) \right\} \\ + y_i \left\{ -\frac{x_{i+1}-x}{h_i} \right\} + y_{i+1} \left\{ -\frac{x-x_i}{h_i} \right\}, \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n-1 \quad [2.69]$$

$$[2.69] \quad \begin{matrix} \sigma_i & \sigma_{i+1} \\ (n+1) & 2 \end{matrix}, \quad [x_i, x_{i+1}] \quad f_i(x) \quad .$$

$$\sigma_0, \sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n \quad [2.70]$$

$$f'_i(x) = -\frac{\sigma_i}{6} \left\{ -\frac{3(x_{i+1}-x)^2}{h_i} + h_i \right\} + \frac{\sigma_{i+1}}{6} \left\{ -\frac{3(x-x_i)^2}{h_i} - h_i \right\} + \Delta y_i \quad [2.71]$$

$$f'_i(x_i) = -\frac{\sigma_i}{6}(-2h_i) + \frac{\sigma_{i+1}}{6}(-h_i) + \Delta y_i \quad [2.72]$$

$$f'_{i-1}(x_i) = -\frac{\sigma_{i-1}}{6}(h_{i-1}) + \frac{\sigma_i}{6}(2h_{i-1}) + \Delta y_{i-1}, \quad \Delta y_i = \left(\frac{y_{i+1} - y_i}{h_i} \right) \quad [2.73]$$

$$x = x_i \quad 1 \quad 1$$

$$[2.74] \quad .$$

$$h_{i-1}\sigma_{i-1} + 2(h_{i-1} + h_i)\sigma_i + h_i\sigma_{i+1} = 6(\Delta y_i - \Delta y_{i-1}), \quad i=1, 2, 3, \dots, n-1 \quad [2.74]$$

$$\begin{matrix} 2 & 0 & & 가 \\ x & 2 & 가 0 & 가 \end{matrix} \quad .$$

2.11. NURB

NURB 'Non-Uniform Rational B-spline' B-spline 가 non-uniform Rational (Affine Space) . B-spline

B-spline n L .
 domain partition knot u_i .
 u가 가 B-spline d(u) d_i
 knots

NURB [2.75] , $\lambda = [u_l, u_{l+1}]$ $u \in \lambda$,

$$S(u) = \sum_{i=0}^p d_i N_i^m(u); \quad d_i \in P^3 \quad [2.75]$$

N_i^m [2.76] recursion .

$$N_i^m(u) = \frac{u - u_{l-1}}{u_{l+n-1} - u_{l-1}} N_i^{m-1}(u) + \frac{u_{l+n} - u}{u_{l+n} - u_l} N_{i+1}^{m-1}(u) \quad [2.76]$$

Recursion ,

$$N_i^0(u) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } u_{i-1} \leq u < u_i \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases} \quad [2.77]$$

affine , explicit function rational B-spline .

$$S(u) = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^p w_i d_i N_i^m(u)}{\sum_{i=0}^p w_i N_i^m(u)}; \quad d_i \in P^3. \quad [2.78]$$

$$S(u) = \sum_{i=0}^p d_i R_i^m(u), \quad \text{여기에서 } R_i^m(u) = \frac{w_i N_i^m(u)}{\sum_{j=0}^p w_j N_j^m(u)} \quad [2.79]$$

3. (Result)

3.1.

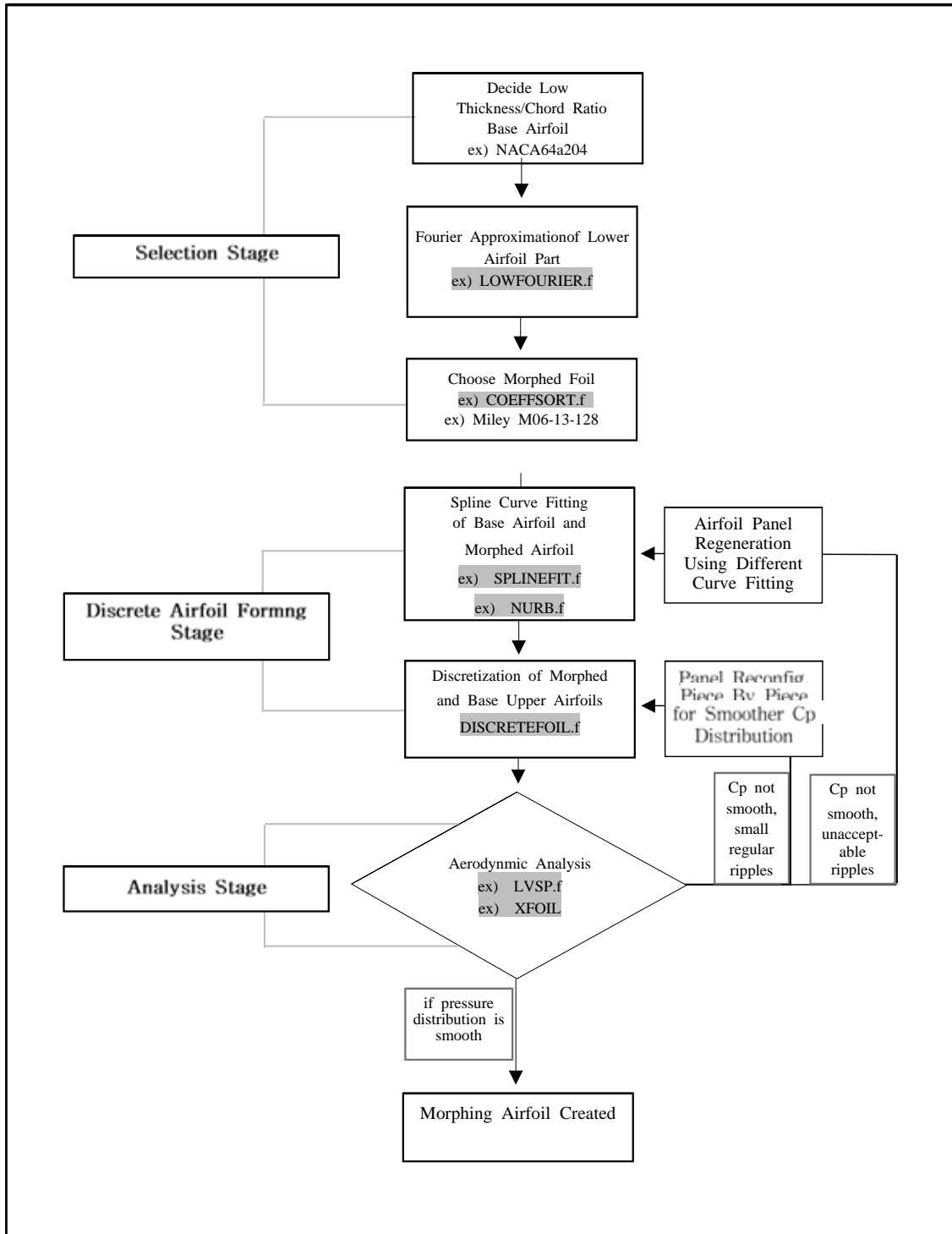


Fig. 7 Schematic chart showing work flow, in brevity

3.2.

3.2.1.

(Preliminary Approach) , T/C
T/C ,

가 Fourier

가 [3.1]

$$f(t) = a_0 + c \cos(\omega t + \phi) \quad [3.1]$$

c a_0 ω π (rad/s) 가 .

$$f(t) = a_0 + a_1 \cos(\omega t) + b_1 \sin(\omega t) \quad [3.2]$$

$$a_1 = c \cos \phi, \quad b_1 = -c \sin \phi \quad [3.3]$$

$$c = \sqrt{(a_0)^2 + (a_1)^2} \quad [3.4]$$

[3.5] $(t_1, Y_1),$

$(t_2, Y_2), \dots, (t_N, Y_N)$,

$$S = \sum_{i=1}^N (Y_i - y_i)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^N [Y_i - (a_0 + a_1 \cos(\omega t_i) + b_1 \sin(\omega t_i))]^2 \quad [3.5]$$

S [3.6]

$$\begin{bmatrix} N & \sum_{i=1}^N \cos(\omega t_i) & \sum_{i=1}^N \sin(\omega t_i) \\ \sum_{i=1}^N \cos(\omega t_i) & \sum_{i=1}^N \cos^2(\omega t_i) & \sum_{i=1}^N \cos(\omega t_i) \sin(\omega t_i) \\ \sum_{i=1}^N \sin(\omega t_i) & \sum_{i=1}^N \sin(\omega t_i) \cos(\omega t_i) & \sum_{i=1}^N \sin^2(\omega t_i) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ b_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^N Y_i \\ \sum_{i=1}^N Y_i \cos(\omega t_i) \\ \sum_{i=1}^N Y_i \sin(\omega t_i) \end{bmatrix} \quad [3.6]$$

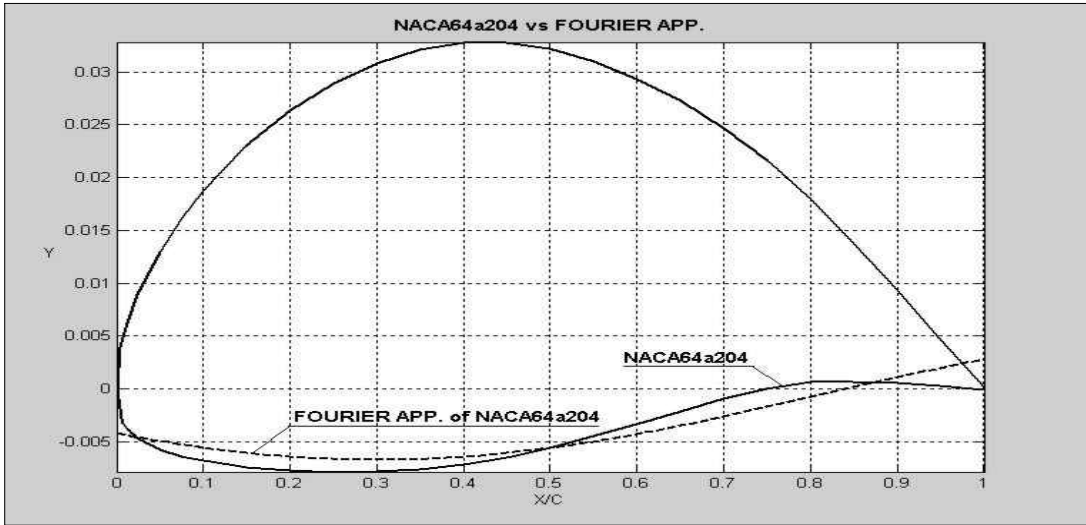


Fig. 8 NACA64a204 and its Fourier approximation, not in 1:1 ratio

lowfourier.f

1548

가 3 가 c

c (magnitude) 가

가

가 bias error

. NACA64a204

가

thickness/chord ratio c

a_1 a_1

a_1, b_1 가 b_1

a_0 가

가 chord

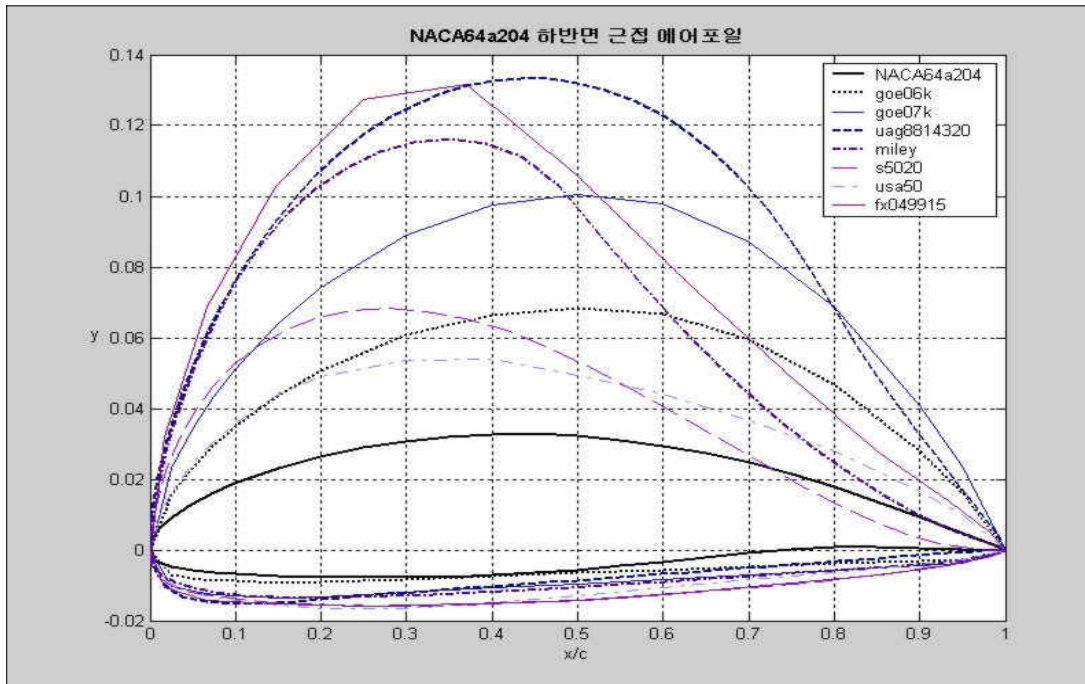


Fig. 9 Lower airfoils close to NACA64a204, not in 1:1 ratio

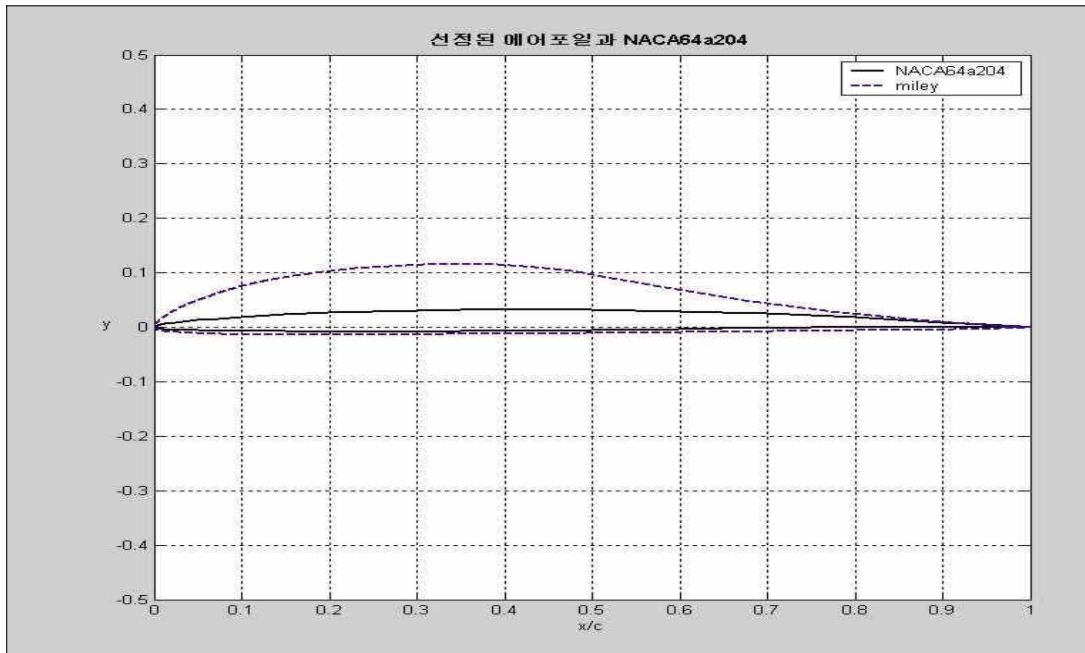


Fig.10 Chosen airfoil(Miley) with NACA64a204 in 1:1 ratio

Fig. 9
M06-13-128

가
Fig.10 . Ref.[5]

MILEY

3.2.2

NURB

(splinefit.f)

Morphing

0.01 x
가
LE TE

Fig.11

LE

pressure ripple

NURB(Non-Uniform Rational B-splines) (NURB.f)

Fig.13

. NURB

LE TE

가

가

knot (1000) NURB

x

y

Fig.12 NURB

LE TE

LE TE

LE TE

. NURB

LE, TE 가

LE TE

Fig.14

Fig.15 XFOIL

Miley(upper)-NACA64a204(lower) (Cp

Miley-mix) XFOIL

Morphing

discrepancy가

Stage 2

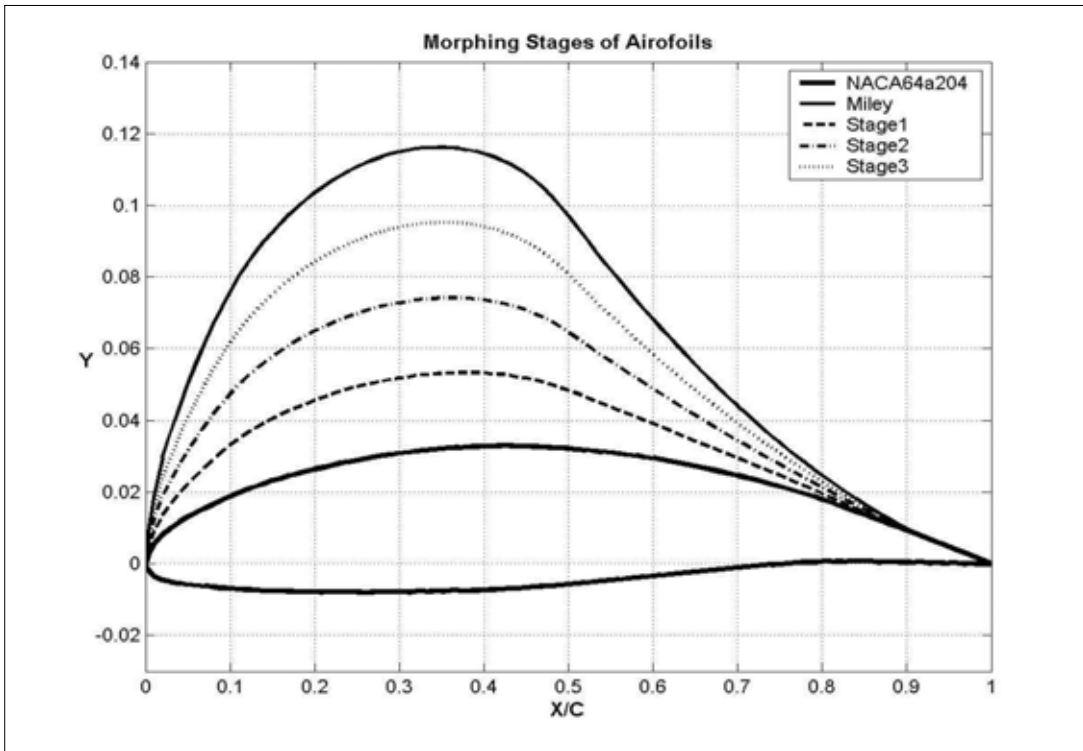


Fig.11 Airfoils created by spline, and piecewise polynomial at LE & TE

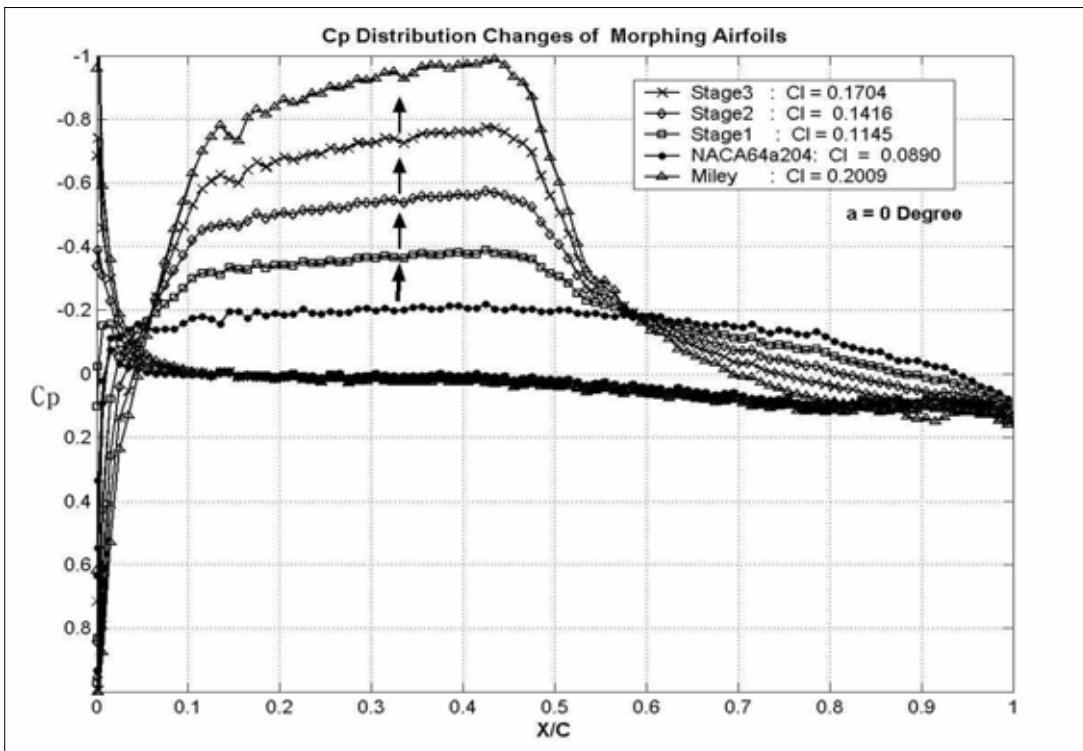


Fig.12 Cp distribution of Fig. 11 for all morphing stages

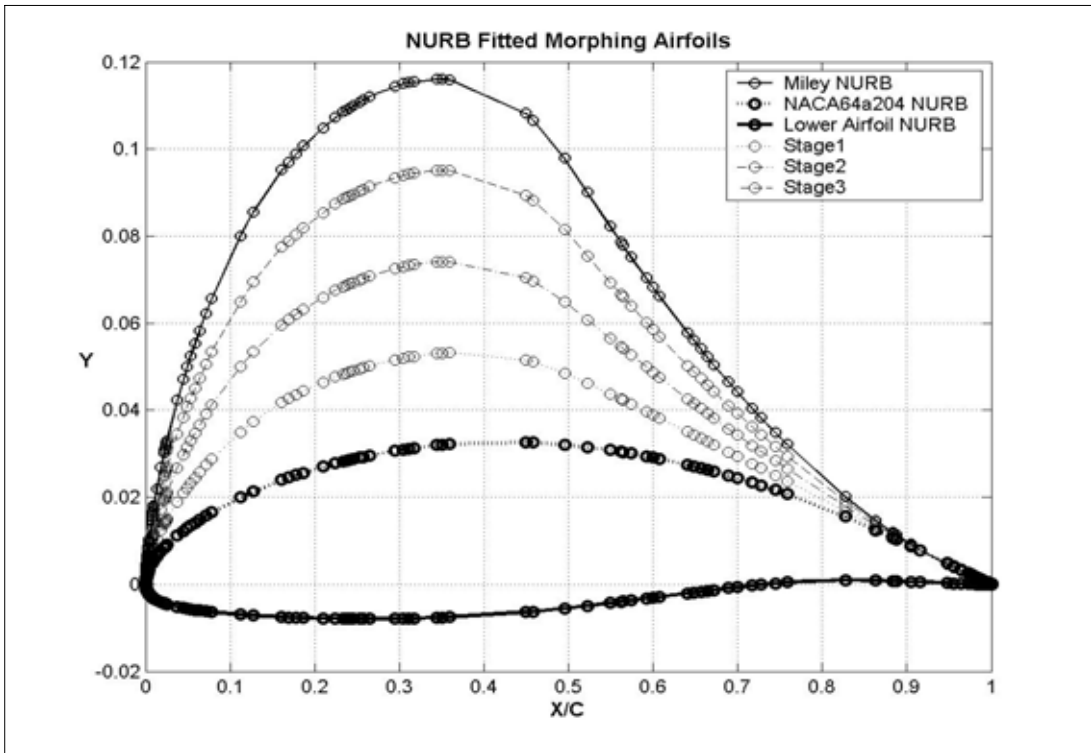


Fig.13 NURB created airfoils for morphing stages

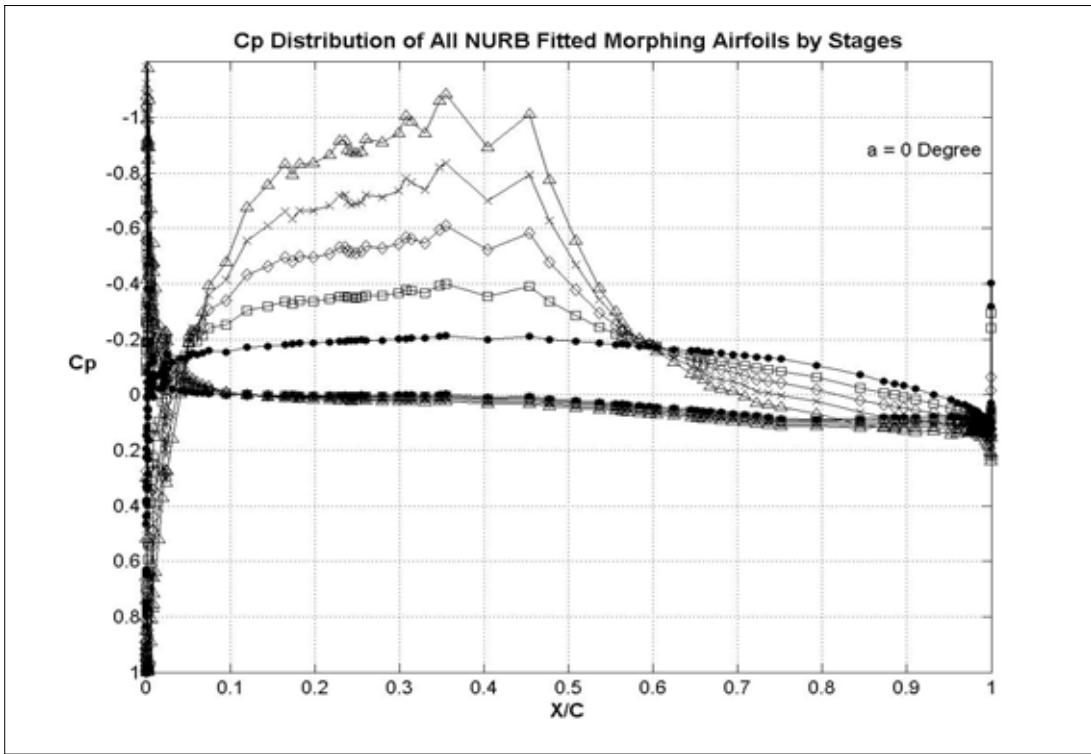


Fig.14 Cp distribution of Fig.13

3.2.3.

Fig.15

가 x/c 0.15~0.45 Fig.16 ripple
 0 20 . Fig.16

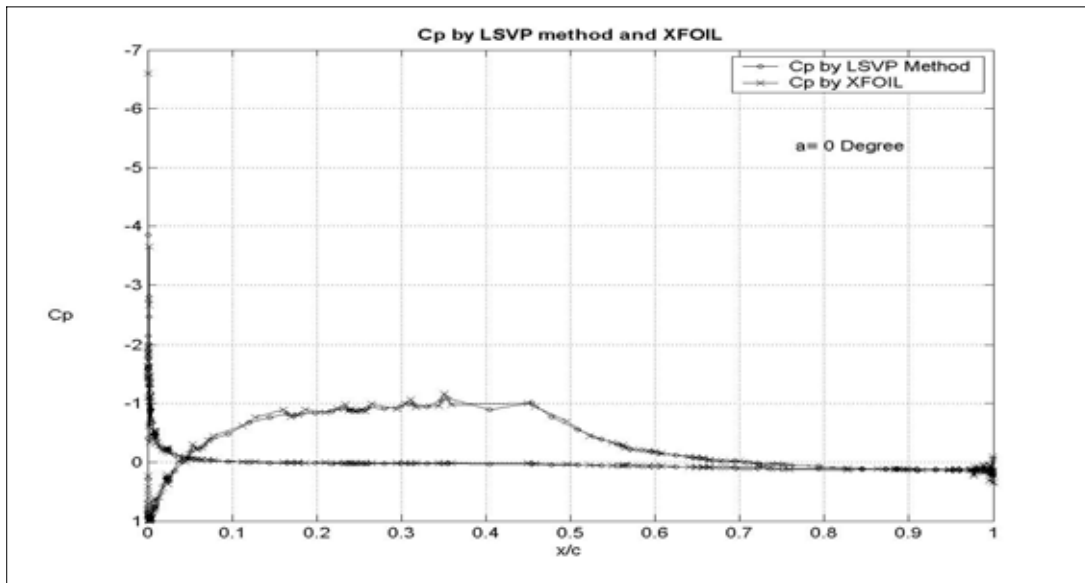


Fig.15 Cp distribution. LSVP and XFOIL on Miley-mix

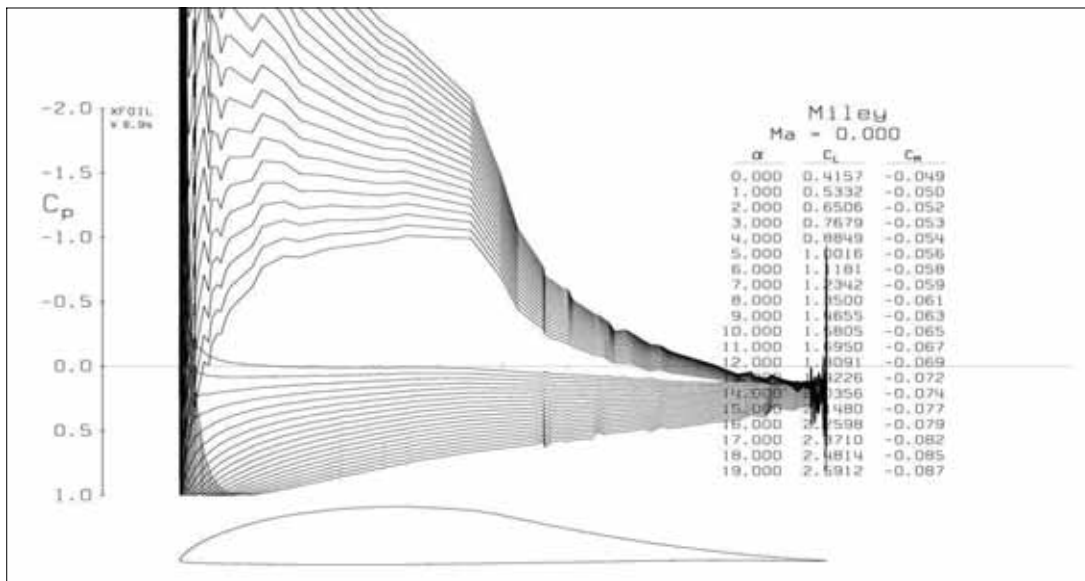


Fig.16 Reconfiguration of Miley-mix airfoil at the mid section

3.2.4.

(x_{cp} and x_{ac})

가

가

Ref.[10]

[3.7]

$$c_m = - \int_0^c (C_{p,u} - C_{p,l}) x dx$$

[3.7]

Fig. 17

Ref.[10]

[3.7]

가

x

y

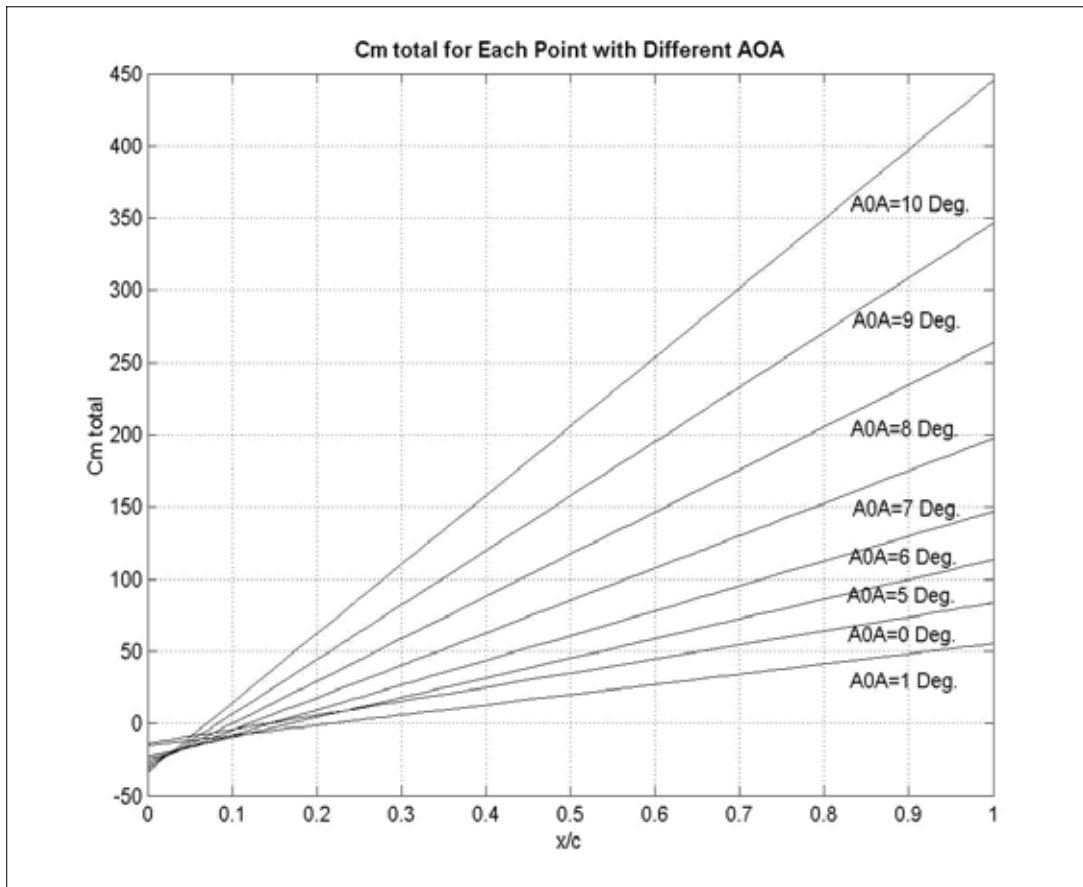


Fig.17 Positional total moment coefficient using Eq. [3.7]

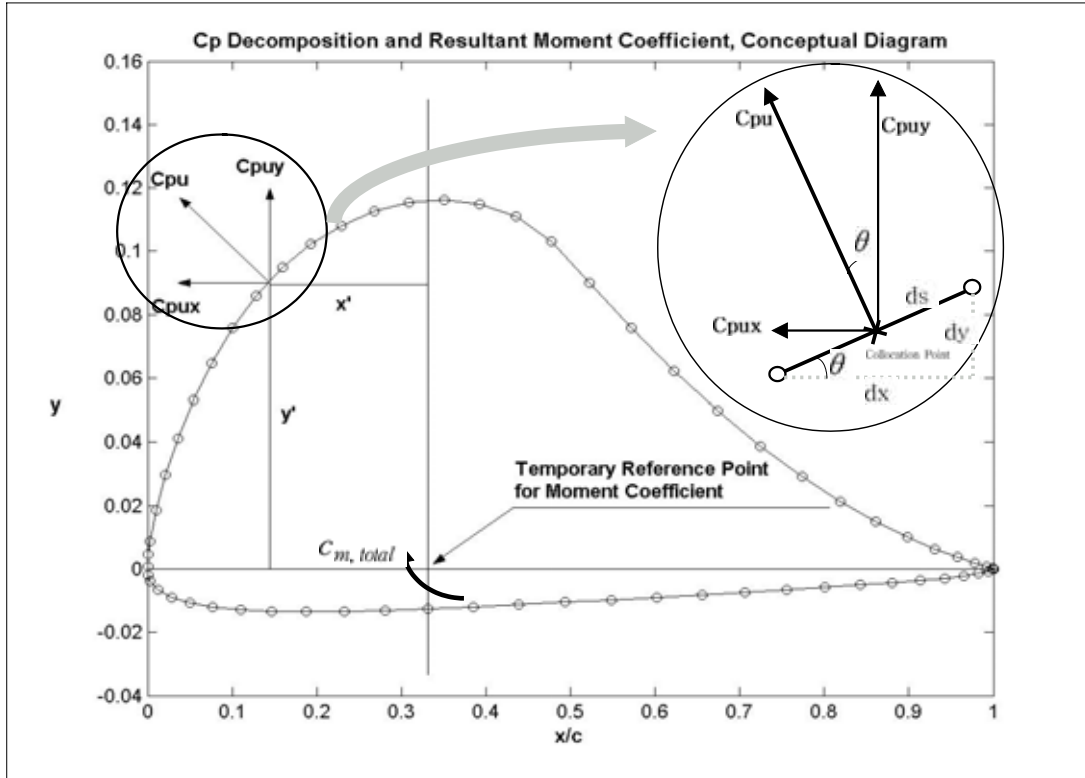


Fig.18 Cp decomposition and moment coefficient relation

Fig.18

Cp

[3.8]

[3.9]

. upper lower

가

$$C_{py} = C_p \cos \theta = C_p \left(\frac{-dx}{ds} \right)$$

[3.8]

$$C_{px} = C_p \sin \theta = C_p \left(\frac{-dy}{ds} \right)$$

[3.9]

(x_{pr})

,

()

($C_{m, @x_{pr}}$)

[3.10]

$$\begin{aligned}
C_{m, @x_n} &= \sum_{x=0}^1 C_m \\
&= \sum_{x=0}^1 [(C_{\rho y} \times x') + (C_{\rho x} \times y')] \\
&= \sum_{x=0}^1 [(C_\rho \cos \theta \times x') + (C_\rho \sin \theta \times y')] \\
&= \sum_{x=0}^1 [(C_\rho \frac{dx}{ds} \times x') + (C_\rho \frac{dy}{ds} \times y')] \tag{3.10}
\end{aligned}$$

[3.10]

[3.7]

[2.48]

Fig.17

$C_{\rho ux}$ $C_{\rho ux}$

(-)

()

가 Miley-mix

가

4. (Conclusion)

NURB Morphing
· NURB · NURB
· Linear Strength Vortex Panel
· XFOIL · 가 ·
가 ‘ 가 (Morphing)
· ‘ 가 Morphing
· discrepancy 가 ·
[3.7]
· x 가
, Anderson [2.48] McCormick
[3.7] ,
·
Morphing 가, Morphing wing
가 가

5. (Reference)

- [1] Prock, C. Brian 2 , 2002, "Morphing Airfoil Shape Change Optimization with Minimum Actuator Energy as an Objective", AIAA-2002-5401
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- [4] Anderson, D. John, 2001, Fundamentals of Aerodynamics, 3rd Ed., McGraw-Hill
- [5] http://www.ae.uiuc.edu/m-selig/ads/coord_database.html
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- [7] Abbott, H. Ira and Von Doenhoff, E. Albert, 1945, "Summary of Airfoil Data", NACA Report No.824
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- [9] Farin, Gerald, 1999, NURBS from Projective Geometry to Practical Use, 2nd Ed., AK Peters
- [10] McCormick W. Barnes, 1995, Aerodynamics Aeronautics and Flight Mechanics, 2nd Ed., John Wiley & Sons

```

C *****
C * PROGRAM FOURIER APPROXIMATION and GAUSS ELIMINATION
C * LOWFOURIER.F
C *****
C C
C C 1)WHAT THIS PROGRAM DOES:
C C 1548
C C * THIS PROGRAM READS ALL THE AIRFOIL DATA LISTED IN
C C * http://www.aac.uiuc.edu/m-selig/airfoils/coord\_database.html
C C * FILE coord_seligFmt.zip (1548 FILES). FILELIST.TXT WAS MADE
C C * USING COPY-AND-PASTE OF THE DIRECTORY.
C C * naca94a204.dat HAS BEEN ADDED INTO THE DIRECTORY WITH ALL
C C * FILES FROM coord_seligFmt.zip.
C C *
C C * THIS PROGRAM ESTIMATES CURVES BY CALCULATING AIRFOIL
C C * COORDINATE DATA AND RETURNS VALUES INTO 'LOWFOURIERTXT'.
C C *
C C * 2)FUNCTIONS:
C C * -MAIN FUNCTION
C C * -SUBROUTINE
C C * FOURIER: READ COORDINATE INTO ARRAY AND CALCULATE FOURIER
C C * MATRIXSET: OBTAIN ELEMENT OF AUGMENTED MATRIX Ax=B in 3*4
C C * ORDER: MATRIX CALCULATION FOR GAUSS ELIMINATION
C C * ELIME: MATRIX CALCULATION FOR GAUSS ELIMINATION
C C * BACKSB: MATRIX CALCULATION FOR GAUSS ELIMINATION
C C * ROOTAB: ROOT OF A1 AND B1 RETURNING C
C C *
C C *
C C * 4)REFERENCE:
C C * "STRUCTURED FORTRAN 77 FOR ENGINEERS AND SCIENTIST 5TH ED."
C C * DELORES M. ETTER. ADDISON-WESLEY, 1997
C C * "NUMERICAL METHODS FOR ENGINEERS(KOBEAN)"
C C * LEE. KWAN-SOO. WON-WHA. 2002
C C *****
C C
C C * COMMON CONSTANTS
C C * L1L: COUNTING INDEX. L: NUMBER OF COORDINATE X OR Y
C C * LMIN: INDEX OF X HAVING THE MINIMUM MAGNITUDE
C C * N: NUMBER OF EQUATION. IN HERE N=3
C C * Z: UNIT NUMBER FOR CONTROLLING FILE
C C * BLANK: CONSTANT FOR CONTROLLING FILE STRING
C C * NAMECHAR:FILE NAME STRING FOR READING FILE SETS FROM A LIST
C C * FILETOP: FOR READING UNKNOWN LENGTH OF STRING IN A AIRFOIL
C C * FILE IN THE FIRST LINE
C C * DROWS,DCOLS: NUMBER OF ROWS AND COLUMNS
C C * X, Y: COORDINATE ARRAY OF AIRFOILS LIMITED IN SIZE BY MAX 400
C C * A: 3 BY 4 MATRIX FOR CALCULATING FOURIER APPROXIMATION COEF.
C C * S: FOURIER APPROXIMATION COEFFICIENTS RETURNED
C *****
C C
C C * MAIN FUNCTION
C C * THIS FUNCTION OPEN FILES, CALLS SUBROUTINES AND PERFORMS GAUSS
C C * ELIMINATION. A FILE 'LOWFOURIERTXT' IS CREATED.
C *****
C C
C C INTEGER I, J, Z, L, LMIN, BLANK, DROWS, DCOLS, N, PIVOT
C C REAL X(400), Y(400), A(3,4), S(4)
C C LOGICAL ERROR
C C CHARACTER*(25) NAMECHAR
C C CHARACTER*(25) FILENAME
C C
C C OPEN(UNIT=2, FILE='FILELIST.TXT', STATUS='OLD')
C C
C C DO 300 I=1,1548
C C READ(2,*) NAMECHAR
C C BLANK = INDEX(NAMECHAR, ' ')
C C FILENAME = NAMECHAR(1:BLANK)
C C
C C Z = 5

```

```

OPEN(UNIT=Z, FILE=NAMECHAR(1:BLANK), STATUS='OLD')
CALL COORDINATE(Z,L,X,Y)
L = L - 1
CALL MINIMUM(X,L,LMIN)
CALL MATRIXSET(X,Y,L,LMIN,A)
N = 3
PIVOT = 1
ERROR = .FALSE.
DROWS = 3
DCOLS = 4
10 IF (PIVOT.LT.N.AND.NOT.ERROR) THEN
CALL ORDER(A,DROWS,DCOLS,N,PIVOT,ERROR)
IF (.NOT.ERROR) THEN
CALL ELIM(A,DROWS,DCOLS,N,PIVOT)
PIVOT = PIVOT + 1
END IF
GO TO 10
END IF
IF (ERROR) THEN
PRINT*, 'NO UNIQUE SOLUTION'
ELSE
CALL BACKSB(A,DROWS,DCOLS,N,S)
CALL ROOTAB(S)
OPEN(UNIT=20,FILE='LOWFOURIERTXT',STATUS='NEW')
PRINT 30, S(1),S(2),S(3),S(4),FILENAME
WRITE(20,30) S(1),S(2),S(3),S(4),FILENAME
30 FORMAT(1X,F9.6,1X,F9.6,1X,F9.6,1X,F9.6,2X,A)
END IF
300 CONTINUE
END
C *****
C C
C C * SUBROUTINE COORDINATE
C C * THIS ROUTINE READS X,Y COORDINATES INTO X AND Y ARRAYS
C *****
C C
C C SUBROUTINE COORDINATE(Z,L,X,Y)
C C
C C INTEGER Z, I, L
C C REAL X(400), Y(400)
C C CHARACTER*(40) FILETOP
C C
C C READ(Z,*) FILETOP
C C L = 1
C C 10 READ(Z,*,END=15) X(L), Y(L)
C C L = L + 1
C C GO TO 10
C C 15 RETURN
C C END
C *****
C C
C C * SUBROUTINE MINIMUM
C C * THIS ROUTINE RECEIVES X(L), L FROM THE MAIN FUNCTION.
C C * THEN THE MINIMUM VALUE OF X(L) AND L ARE RETURNED TO MAIN.
C *****
C C
C C SUBROUTINE MINIMUM(X,L,LMIN)
C C
C C INTEGER I, L, LMIN
C C REAL X(400), MIN
C C
C C MIN = X(1)
C C DO 10 I=2, L
C C IF (X(I).LT.MIN) THEN
C C MIN = X(I)
C C LMIN = I
C C END IF

```

```

10 CONTINUE
RETURN
END
C *****
C C
C C * SUBROUTINE MATRIXSET
C C * CALCULATE COMPONENTS OF FOURIER APPROXIMATION MATRIX
C *****
C C
C C SUBROUTINE MATRIXSET(X,Y,L,LMIN,A)
C C
C C INTEGER I, L, LMIN, D
C C REAL X(400), Y(400), A(3,4), PI
C C
C C D = L - LMIN + 1
C C PI=3.141592
C C
C C A(1,1) = 0
C C A(1,2) = 0
C C A(1,3) = 0
C C A(2,1) = 0
C C A(2,2) = 0
C C A(2,3) = 0
C C A(3,1) = 0
C C A(3,2) = 0
C C A(3,3) = 0
C C A(1,4) = 0
C C A(2,4) = 0
C C A(3,4) = 0
C C
C C DO 10 I=LMIN, L
C C A(1,2)=A(1,2)+COS(PI*X(I))
C C A(1,3)=A(1,3)+SIN(PI*X(I))
C C A(2,2)=A(2,2)+(COS(PI*X(I))**2)
C C A(2,3)=A(2,3)+(COS(PI*X(I))*SIN(PI*X(I)))
C C A(3,3)=A(3,3)+(SIN(PI*X(I))**2)
C C A(1,4)=A(1,4)+Y(I)
C C A(2,4)=A(2,4)+(Y(I)*COS(PI*X(I)))
C C A(3,4)=A(3,4)+(Y(I)*SIN(PI*X(I)))
C C
C C 10 CONTINUE
C C
C C A(1,1)=REAL(D)
C C A(2,1)=A(1,2)
C C A(3,1)=A(1,3)
C C A(3,2)=A(2,3)
C C
C C RETURN
C C END
C *****
C C
C C * SUBROUTINE ORDER
C C * MATRIX CALCULATION
C *****
C C
C C SUBROUTINE ORDER(A,DROWS,DCOLS,N,PIVOT,ERROR)
C C
C C INTEGER DROWS, DCOLS, N, ROW, RMAX, PIVOT, K
C C REAL A(DROWS,DCOLS), TEMP
C C LOGICAL ERROR
C C
C C RMAX = PIVOT
C C DO 10 ROW=PIVOT+1,N
C C IF (ABS(A(ROW,PIVOT)).GT. ABS(A(RMAX,PIVOT))) RMAX = ROW
C C 10 CONTINUE
C C
C C IF (ABS(A(RMAX,PIVOT)).LT. 1.0E-05) THEN
C C ERROR = .TRUE.
C C ELSE
C C IF (RMAX.NE.PIVOT) THEN
C C DO 20 K=1,N+1
C C TEMP = A(RMAX,K)
C C A(RMAX,K) = A(PIVOT,K)

```

```

      A(PIVOT,K) = TEMP
20  CONTINUE
      END IF
      END IF
      RETURN
      END
C-----
C
C * SUBROUTINE ELIM
C * GAUSS ELIMINATION TO OBTAIN COEFFICIENTS
C-----
C
SUBROUTINE ELIM(A,DROWS,DCOLS,N,PIVOT)
  INTEGER DROWS, DCOLS, N, COL, ROW, PIVOT
  REAL A(DROWS,DCOLS), FACTOR

  DO 10 ROW=PIVOT+1,N
    FACTOR = A(ROW,PIVOT)/A(PIVOT,PIVOT)
    A(ROW,PIVOT) = 0.0
    DO 5 COL=PIVOT+1,N-1
      A(ROW,COL) = A(ROW,COL) - A(PIVOT,COL)*FACTOR
    5  CONTINUE
  10 CONTINUE

  RETURN
  END
C-----
C
C * SUBROUTINE BACKSB
C * BACK SUBSTITUTION FOR GAUSS ELIMINATION
C-----
C
SUBROUTINE BACKSB(A,DROWS,DCOLS,N,S)
  INTEGER DROWS, DCOLS, N, ROW, COL
  REAL A(DROWS,DCOLS), S(DROWS)

  DO 20 ROW = N,1,-1
    DO 10 COL=N,ROW+1,-1
      A(ROW,N+1) = A(ROW,N+1) - S(COL)*A(ROW,COL)
    10 CONTINUE
    S(ROW) = A(ROW,N+1)/A(ROW,ROW)
  20 CONTINUE

  RETURN
  END
C-----
C
C * SUBROUTINE ROOTAB
C * C = ROOT(A^2 + B^2)
C-----
C
SUBROUTINE ROOTAB(S)
  REAL S(4), Y

  Y = S(2)+S(2) * S(3)+S(3)
  S(4)= SQRT(Y)

  RETURN
  END
C-----
C PROGRAM END

```

```

C-----
C* COEFFICIENT SORTING PROGRAM USING BUBBLE-SORTING ALGORITHM
C* COEFFSORT.F
C* THIS PROGRAM SORTS COEFFICIENTS(LOWFOURIER.TXT) CREATED BY
C* LOWFOURIER.F AND RETURNS LOWFOURIERSORT.TXT. COEFFICIENTS ARE
C* STORED AS CF AND FILE AND FILE NAMES AS FNAME. AFTER SORTING,
C* COEF AND FOILNAMES ARE RETURNED IN ASCENDING ORDER
C*
C*
C-----
  INTEGER I
  REAL CF(1548),COEF(1548,4)
  CHARACTER*(18) FNAME(1548)
  CHARACTER*(18) FOILNAME(1548)

  OPEN(UNIT=10,FILE='LOWFOURIER.TXT',STATUS='OLD')

  DO 50 I=1,1548
    READ(10,*) CF(I,1),CF(I,2),CF(I,3),CF(I,4),FNAME(I)
    PRINT 20, CF(I,1),CF(I,2),CF(I,3),CF(I,4),FNAME(I)
    20 FORMAT(1X,F9.6,1X,F9.6,1X,F9.6,1X,F9.6,2XA)
  50 CONTINUE

  CALL COEFFSORT(FNAME,CF,FOILNAME,COEF)

  DO 100 I=1,1548
    OPEN(UNIT=12,FILE='LOWFOURIERSORT.TXT',STATUS='NEW')
    PRINT 80, COEF(I,1),COEF(I,2),COEF(I,3),COEF(I,4),FOILNAME(I)
    WRITE (1280), COEF(I,1),COEF(I,2),COEF(I,3),COEF(I,4),
      * FOILNAME(I)
    80 FORMAT(1X,F9.6,1X,F9.6,1X,F9.6,1X,F9.6,2XA)
  100 CONTINUE
  END

C-----
SUBROUTINE COEFFSORT(FNAME,CF,FOILNAME,COEF)
  INTEGER I
  REAL CF(1548,4),COEF(1548,4)
  REAL TEMP1,TEMP2,TEMP3,TEMP4
  CHARACTER*(18) FNAME(1548)
  CHARACTER*(18) FOILNAME(1548)
  CHARACTER*(18) TEMPNAME(1548)
  LOGICAL SORTED

  DO 10 I=1,1548
    COEF(I,1)=CF(I,1)
    COEF(I,2)=CF(I,2)
    COEF(I,3)=CF(I,3)
    COEF(I,4)=CF(I,4)
    FOILNAME(I)=FNAME(I)
  10 CONTINUE

  SORTED = .FALSE.
  FIRST=1
  LAST=1547

  15 IF(.NOT.SORTED) THEN
    SORTED = .TRUE.
    DO 20 I=FIRST,LAST
      IF (COEF(I,4).GT.COEF(I+1,4)) THEN
        TEMP1=COEF(I,1)
        TEMP2=COEF(I,2)
        TEMP3=COEF(I,3)
        TEMP4=COEF(I,4)
        TEMPNAME(I)=FOILNAME(I)
        COEF(I,1)=COEF(I+1,1)
        COEF(I,2)=COEF(I+1,2)
        COEF(I,3)=COEF(I+1,3)
        COEF(I,4)=COEF(I+1,4)
        FOILNAME(I)=FOILNAME(I+1)
        COEF(I+1,1)=TEMP1
        COEF(I+1,2)=TEMP2
        COEF(I+1,3)=TEMP3
        COEF(I+1,4)=TEMP4
        FOILNAME(I+1)=TEMPNAME(I)
      END IF
    20 CONTINUE
  END IF

```

```

      SORTED = .FALSE.
      END IF
20  CONTINUE
      LAST = LAST - 1
      GO TO 15
      END IF

      RETURN
      END
C-----
C PROGRAM END

C-----
C * PROGRAM REVERTING SORT
C * REVERTSORT.F
C-----
C * THIS PROGRAM REVERT CENTER-CLOCKWISE ORDER OF AIRFOIL DATA TO
C * CLOCKWISE ORDER WHILE COUNTING FROM TOP TO BOTTOM
C *
C *
C-----
C * MAIN FUNCTION
C-----
  INTEGER I,L
  REAL PT(300,2), NEWPT(300,2)
  CHARACTER*(25) FILENAME, FILENAMEMAKE

  PRINT*, 'FILE NAME, DATA TO REVERT?'
  PRINT*, 'CASE SENSITIVE, INPUT EX) stage1.dat'
  READ*, FILENAME
  PRINT*, 'REVERTED DATA FILENAME TO MAKE?'
  PRINT*, 'CASE SENSITIVE, INPUT EX) stage1rev.dat'
  READ*, FILENAMEMAKE

  OPEN(UNIT=2,FILE=FILENAME,STATUS='OLD')
  OPEN(UNIT=3,FILE=FILENAMEMAKE,STATUS='NEW')

  CALL COORDINATE(L,PT)
  L = L - 1
  DO I=1,L
    NEWPT(I,1)=1.1)+PT(I,1)
    NEWPT(I,1)=1.2)+PT(I,2)
  ENDDO

  DO I=1,L
    PRINT 30, NEWPT(I,1),NEWPT(I,2)
    WRITE(3,20) NEWPT(I,1),NEWPT(I,2)
    20 FORMAT(1X,F10.5,2X,F10.5)
  ENDDO
  END

C-----
C * SUBROUTINE COORDINATE
C-----
SUBROUTINE COORDINATE(L,PT)
  INTEGER L
  REAL PT(300,2)

  L = 1
  10 READ(2,*END=15) PT(L,1), PT(L,2)
  L = L + 1
  GO TO 10
  15 RETURN
  END
C-----
C PROGRAM END

```

```

C *****
C * PROGRAM SPLINE FITTING AND REGENERATION OF AIRFOIL
C * SPLINEFIT.F
C *
C * SPLINE ROUTINE SOURCE: PROF. SA. JONGYUP
C *
C *****
C * MAIN FUNCTION
C *****
C
COMMON M,N1,AI(4,300),DATA(X(300),Y(300))

INTEGER I, L, LMIN, LIMIT
REAL PT(300,2), NEWPT(300,2), DX
CHARACTER*(25) FILENAME, FILENAMEMAKE

PRINT*, 'FILE NAME FOR SPLINE AND FOR NEW COORDINATES, FULL FORMAT?'
READ*, FILENAME
PRINT*, 'FILE NAME TO BE CREATED?'
READ*, FILENAMEMAKE

OPEN(UNIT=2, FILE=FILENAME, STATUS='OLD')
OPEN(UNIT=3, FILE=FILENAMEMAKE, STATUS='NEW')

CALL COORDINATE(I,PT)
L = L + 1

CALL MINIMUM(PT,L,LMIN)
LIMIT = LMIN

CALL SORT(LIMIT,PT,NEWPT)

N1=LIMIT
AI(2,1)=0
AI(2,N1)=0
PRINT*, 'DX=?<DX(1)'
READ*, DX

DO I=1,N1
  DATA(I)=NEWPT(I,1)
  AI(I)=NEWPT(I,2)
ENDDO

M1 = IFX((DATA(N1)-DATA(1))/DX)
M = M1 + 1
DO I=1,M+1
  X(I) = DATA(1) + DX*(I-1)
10 CONTINUE

CALL SPLINE

WRITE(6,200)
WRITE(6,210) (X(I),Y(I),I=1,M+1)
WRITE(6,220) (X(I),Y(I),I=1,M+1)
STOP
200 FORMAT(1H 'SOLUTION ',2X,'NO',8X,'POINT X',5X,'Y VALUE')
210 FORMAT(1X,R3,X,F10.5,7X,F10.5)
220 FORMAT(1X,F10.4,2X,F10.4)

END
C *****
C * SUBROUTINE COORDINATE
C *****
C
SUBROUTINE COORDINATE(I,PT)

INTEGER I
REAL PT(300,2)
CHARACTER*(40) FILETOP

```

```

READ(2,*) FILETOP
L = 1
10 READ(2,*,END=15) PT(L,1), PT(L,2)
L = L + 1
GO TO 10
15 RETURN
END
C *****
C * SUBROUTINE MINIMUM
C *****
C
SUBROUTINE MINIMUM(PT,L,LMIN)

INTEGER I, L, LMIN
REAL PT(300,2), MIN

MIN = PT(L,1)

DO I=1,2, L
  IF (PT(I,1).LT.MIN) THEN
    MIN = PT(I,1)
    LMIN = I
  END IF
10 CONTINUE

RETURN
END
C *****
C * SUBROUTINE SORT
C *****
C
SUBROUTINE SORT(LIMIT,PT,NEWPT)

INTEGER I, LIMIT, LAST, FIRST
REAL PT(300,2), NEWPT(300,2)
REAL TEMP1,TEMP2
LOGICAL SORTED

DO I=1,LIMIT
  NEWPT(I,1)=PT(I,1)
  NEWPT(I,2)=PT(I,2)
10 CONTINUE

SORTED = .FALSE.
FIRST=1
LAST=LIMIT+1

15 IF(.NOT.SORTED) THEN
  SORTED = .TRUE.
  DO 20 I=FIRST, LAST
    IF (NEWPT(I,1).GT.NEWPT(I+1,1)) THEN
      TEMP1=NEWPT(I,1)
      TEMP2=NEWPT(I,2)
      NEWPT(I,1)=NEWPT(I+1,1)
      NEWPT(I,2)=NEWPT(I+1,2)
      NEWPT(I+1,1)=TEMP1
      NEWPT(I+1,2)=TEMP2
    END IF
  END DO
  SORTED = .FALSE.
END IF
20 CONTINUE
LAST = LAST - 1
GO TO 15
END IF

RETURN
END
C *****

```

```

C *****
C * SUBROUTINE SPLINE
C *****
C
SUBROUTINE SPLINE
COMMON M,N1,AI(4,300),DATA(X(300),Y(300))
DIMENSION DELF(300),DELXF(300),B(300)
DATA B(1),DELXF(1)/1.0,0.01/

N = N1 - 1

DO 10 I = 2,N1
  DELXF(I) = DATA(I) - DATA(I-1)
  DELF(I) = (AI(I)-AI(I-1))/DELXF(I)
10 CONTINUE
DO 20 I = 2,N
  AI(2,I) = 3.0*(DELF(I+1)+DELF(I) + DELF(I)+DELF(I+1))
  B(I) = 2.0*(DELF(I) + DELXF(I-1))
20 CONTINUE
DO 30 I = 2,N
  G = DELXF(I)/B(I-1)
  B(I) = B(I) + G*DELF(I-1)
  AI(2,I) = AI(2,I) - G*AI(2,I-1)
30 CONTINUE
DO 40 I = N,2,-1
  AI(2,I) = (AI(2,I) - DELXF(I)+AI(2,I-1))/B(I)
40 CONTINUE
DO 50 I = 1,N
  F1 = DELF(I-1)
  F2 = AI(2,I) + AI(2,I-1) - 2.0*F1
  F3 = DELXF(I-1)
  AI(3,I) = (F1 - AI(2,I) - F2)/F3
  AI(4,I) = F2/F3+2
50 CONTINUE
WRITE(6,200)
DO 60 I = 1,N1
  WRITE(6,210) AI(I),AI(2,I),AI(3,I),AI(4,I)
60 CONTINUE
DO 70 K = 1,M+1
  I = 1
  IF(X(K).GE.DATA(X(I)) GO TO 1000
  DO 80 I = 1,L-1
    IF(X(K).GE.DATA(X(J)) GO TO 1100
80 CONTINUE
1000 DO 90 I = 1,N
    IF(X(K) .LT. DATA(X(I+1)) GO TO 1100
90 CONTINUE
  I = N
  I = J
  DIFX = X(K) - DATA(X(I)
  Y(K) = AI(I) + DIFX*(AI(2,I) + DIFX*(AI(3,I) + DIFX*(AI(4,I)))
70 CONTINUE
RETURN
200 FORMAT(1H 'THE COEFFICIENT OF SPLINE POLYNOMIAL' /
+ 2X,'NO',10X,'A0',10X,'A1',10X,'A2',10X,'A3',/)
210 FORMAT(1X,R3,2X,F13.4)

END
C *****
C PROGRAM END

```

```

C *****
C *          PROGRAM NURB CURVE FITTING
C *          NURB.F
C *
C * NURB ROUTINE SOURCE: PROF. SA. JONGYUP
C *****
C -----
C * MAIN FUNCTION
C -----
C -----
COMMON X(300), Y(300), T(500), CNIK(500), H(300)
INTEGER I, L
REAL KNOT

OPEN(UNIT=2, FILE='naca64n204f.dat', STATUS='OLD')
CALL COORDINATE(L,X,Y)

DO I = 1, L
  HD = 1.
ENDDO

DO I = 1, 300
  CNIK(I) = 0.
ENDDO

DO I = 1, 300
  TD = 0.
ENDDO

N = L
K = 2
KNOT = 0.005

DO I = 1, N-K+1
  IF(0.LE.(I-1).AND.(I-1).LT.K) THEN
    TD = 0
  ELSE IF(0.LE.(I-1).AND.(I-1).LE.N) THEN
    TD = (I-1) - K + 1
  ELSE IF(0.NLT.(I-1).AND.(I-1).LE.N-K) THEN
    TD = N - K + 2
  ENDF
ENDDO

OPEN(UNIT=10, FILE='naca64n204f.dat', STATUS='UNKNOWN')
DO U = 0, N-K+2, KNOT
  TX = 0.
  TY = 0.
  HNIK = 0.
CALL CALCNIK(N, K, U, L)
DO I = 1, N-1
  TX = TX + CNIK(I) * X(I)
  TY = TY + CNIK(I) * Y(I)
  HNIK = HNIK + HD + CNIK(I)
ENDDO
TX = TX / HNIK
TY = TY / HNIK
WRITE(10, 200) TX, TY
200 FORMAT(1X,F7.4,2X,F9.6)
ENDDO
CLOSE(10, STATUS='KEEP')

STOP
END

C -----
C * SUBROUTINE COORDINATE
C * THIS ROUTINE READS X,Y COORDINATES INTO X AND Y ARRAYS
C -----
C -----
SUBROUTINE COORDINATE(L,X,Y)

INTEGER I, L
REAL X(300), Y(300)
CHARACTER*(40) FILETOP

```

```

READ(2,*) FILETOP
L = 1
10 READ(2,*,END=15) X(L), Y(L)
L = L + 1
GO TO 10
15 RETURN
END

C -----
SUBROUTINE CALCNIK(N, K, U, L)
COMMON X(300), Y(300), T(500), CNIK(500), H(300)
INTEGER I, L
DIMENSION TEMP(N/500)

DO IK = 2, K
  DO I = 1, N-K+1
    IF(I.EQ.2) THEN
      IF(T(I).EQ.U) THEN
        TEMP(NIK) = 1
      ELSE IF(T(I).LE.U).AND.(ULT.T(I)-1)) THEN
        TEMP(NIK) = 1
      ELSE
        TEMP(NIK) = 0
      ENDF
      IF(T(I+1).EQ.U) THEN
        TEMP(NIK) = 1
      ELSE IF(T(I+1).LE.U).AND.(ULT.T(I)-2)) THEN
        TEMP(NIK) = 1
      ELSE
        TEMP(NIK) = 0
      ENDF
      ELSE
        TEMP(NIK) = CNIK(I)
        TEMP(NIK) = CNIK(I-1)
      ENDF
    IF(T(I)-IK-1) - TD).EQ.0) THEN
      TEMP1 = 0
    ELSE
      TEMP1 = (U-T(I))*TEMP(NIK)/(T(I)-IK-1)-TD)
    ENDF
    IF(T(I)-IK) - TD+1).EQ.0) THEN
      TEMP2 = 0
    ELSE
      TEMP2 = (T(I)-IK-U)*TEMP(NIK)/(T(I)-IK-TD+1)
    ENDF
    TEMP(N) = TEMP1 + TEMP2
  ENDDO

DO I = 1, L
  CNIK(I) = TEMP(N)
ENDDO
ENDDO
RETURN
END

C -----
C PROGRAM END

```

```

C *****
C *          PROGRAM EOEXCLUDE
C *          EOEXCLUDE.F
C * USE THE PROGRAM AFTER NURB.F
C *
C *****
C -----
C * MAIN FUNCTION: THIS PROGRAM EXCLUDE THE EQUAL X VALUE
C * THE PROGRAM READS NURB CREATED AIRFOIL DATA AND EXCLUDE
C * EQUAL X VALUES
C -----
C -----
INTEGER I, L
REAL PT(80000,2)

OPEN(UNIT=2, FILE='naca64n204f.dat', STATUS='OLD')
OPEN(UNIT=4, FILE='naca64n204fs.dat', STATUS='UNKNOWN')
CALL COORDINATE(L,PT)

DO I=1, L-1
  IF (PT(I,1).EQ.PT(I+1,1)) THEN
    GO TO 300
  ELSE
    WRITE(4, 100) PT(I,1), PT(I,2)
100 FORMAT(1X,F8.5,2X,F9.6)
  ENDF
200 CONTINUE
CLOSE(4, STATUS='KEEP')

STOP
END

C -----
C * SUBROUTINE COORDINATE
C * THIS ROUTINE READS COORDINATES
C -----
C -----
SUBROUTINE COORDINATE(L,PT)

INTEGER I, L
REAL PT(80000,2)

L = 1
10 READ(2,*,END=15) PT(L,1), PT(L,2)
L = L + 1
GO TO 10
15 RETURN
END

C -----

```

```

C *****
C *          PROGRAM EQUALIZATION
C *          EQUALIZATION.F
C *****
C
C * USE THE PROGRAM AFTER EQEXCLUDE.F
C * MAIN FUNCTION: SELECT EQUAL X VALUES OF UPPER AND LOWER NURB
C * CREATED AIRFOIL DATA. THIS PROGRAM SAVES RESULTING
C * COMMON X VALUES INTO THEIR OWN NEWLY CREATED FILES
C *****
C
C MAIN FUNCTION
C-----
INTEGER L1,L11,L2,Z
REAL PT(80000,2),PT1(80000,2),PT2(80000,2)

OPEN(UNIT=2, FILE='nac64a204ufs.dat', STATUS='OLD')
OPEN(UNIT=4, FILE='nac64a204ufs.dat', STATUS='OLD')
OPEN(UNIT=6, FILE='nac64a204ufsc.dat', STATUS='NEW')
OPEN(UNIT=8, FILE='nac64a204ufsc.dat', STATUS='NEW')

Z=2
CALL COORDINATE(ZL,PT)
L1=1
DO 1=1, L1
  PT1(L1)=PT(L1)
  PT1(L2)=PT(L2)
ENDDO

Z=4
CALL COORDINATE(ZL,PT)
L2=1
DO 1=1, L2
  PT2(L1)=PT(L1)
  PT2(L2)=PT(L2)
ENDDO

DO 60 1=1, L1
  DO 50 1=1, L2
    IF (PT1(L1).EQ.PT2(L1)) THEN
      WRITE(6, 100) PT1(L1), PT1(L2)
    ELSE
      GO TO 50
    ENDF
  50 CONTINUE
60 CONTINUE

DO 80 1=1, L2
  DO 70 1=1, L1
    IF (PT2(L1).EQ.PT1(L1)) THEN
      WRITE(6, 100) PT2(L1), PT2(L2)
    ELSE
      GO TO 70
    ENDF
  70 CONTINUE
80 CONTINUE
100 FORMAT(1X,F8.5,2X,F9.6)
STOP
END
C-----
C * SUBROUTINE COORDINATE
C * THIS ROUTINE READS COORDINATES
C-----
C
SUBROUTINE COORDINATE(ZL,PT)
C-----
INTEGER Z, L
REAL PT(80000,2)
L = 1
10 READ(Z,*,END=15) PT(L,1), PT(L,2)
L = L + 1
GO TO 10
15 RETURN

```

```

END
C-----
C PROGRAM END
C-----
C *          PROGRAM : DISCRETIZATION OF MORPHING AIRFOILS
C *          DISCRETEFOIL.F
C *
C *
C-----
C
C MAIN FUNCTION
C-----
INTEGER NUM, N, I, I, K
REAL HIGHPT(300,2),LOWPT(300,2),UNIT(300),NEWPT(300,2)
CHARACTER*(25) HIGHNAME, LOWNAME, DISCRETFOIL

PRINT*, 'HIGH THICKNESS/CHORD AIRFOIL NAME(FULL FORMAT)?'
PRINT*, 'CASE SENSITIVE. INPUT EX) NACA64a204uprev.dat'

READ*, HIGHNAME
PRINT*, 'LOW THICKNESS/CHORD AIRFOIL NAME(FULL FORMAT)?'
PRINT*, 'CASE SENSITIVE. INPUT EX) NACA64a204uprev.dat'
READ*, LOWNAME

OPEN(UNIT=20, FILE=HIGHNAME,STATUS='OLD')
OPEN(UNIT=30, FILE=LOWNAME,STATUS='OLD')

READ(20,*) (HIGHPT(I),HIGHPT(I,2),I=1,121)
READ(30,*) (LOWPT(I),LOWPT(I,2),I=1,121)

PRINT*, 'HOW MANY EQUAL DISTANCE FOR DISCRETE AIRFOILS?'
READ*, N

NUM=N-1

PRINT 90, NUM
90 FORMAT('NUMBER OF DISCRETE MORPHING AIRFOILS',1X,I3)

DO 1=1,121
  NEWPT(L2)=LOWPT(L2)
ENDDO

DO 1=1,NUM
  PRINT*, '
  PRINT*, 'NAMES OF DISCRETE AIRFOIL?(N NUMBERS, FULL FORM)'
  PRINT*, 'CASE SENSITIVE. INPUT EX) stage1.dat'
  PRINT 100, I
100 FORMAT(1X,I3,3X)
  READ*, DISCRETFOIL
  OPEN(UNIT=1, FILE=DISCRETFOIL, STATUS='NEW')

  DO 1=1,121
    UNIT(I)=(HIGHPT(I,2)-LOWPT(I,2))/N
    NEWPT(I,2)=NEWPT(I,2)+UNIT(I)

    WRITE(L150) LOWPT(I,1),NEWPT(I,2)
150 FORMAT(1X,F12.5,2X,F12.5)
  ENDDO

ENDDO

PRINT*, 'DISCRETIZATION DONE'

END
C-----
C PROGRAM END

```

```

C-----
C *          PROGRAM LINEAR STRENGTH VORTEX PANEL METHOD
C *          LVSP.F
C * REFERENCE-Joseph Katz, Allen Plotkin,"Low-Speed Aerodynamics 2nd Ed.", Cambridge
C-----
REAL EP(400,2), EPT(400,2), PT1(400,2), PT2(400,2)
REAL CO(400,2), A(400,400), B(400,400), G(400)
REAL TH(400), DL(400)

OPEN(8,FILE='CPLV.dat')
OPEN(9,FILE='mileyrev.dat')

WRITE(6,*) 'ENTER NUMBER OF PANELS'
READ(5,*) M
N=M+1

WRITE(6,*) 'ENTER ANGLE OF ATTACK IN DEGREES'
READ(5,*) ALPHA
AL=ALPHA/57.2968

DO 1=1,M+1
  READ(9,*) EP(1,1), EP(1,2)
END DO

DO 1=1,M
  PT1(L1)=EP(1,1)
  PT2(L1)=EP(1,1)
  PT1(L2)=EP(1,2)
  PT2(L2)=EP(1,2)
END DO

DO 1=1,M
  DZ=PT2(L2)-PT1(L2)
  DX=PT2(L1)-PT1(L1)
  TH(1)=ATAN2(DZ,DX)
END DO

DO 1=1,M
  CO(L1)=(PT2(L1)-PT1(L1))/2+PT1(L1)
  CO(L2)=(PT2(L2)-PT1(L2))/2+PT1(L2)
END DO

DO 1=1,M
  DO J=1,M
    XT=CO(L1)-PT1(L1)
    ZT=CO(L2)-PT1(L2)
    X2T=PT2(L1)-PT1(L1)
    Z2T=PT2(L2)-PT1(L2)

    X=XT+COS(TH(1))-ZT*SIN(TH(1))
    Z=-XT+SIN(TH(1))+ZT*COS(TH(1))
    X2=X2T+COS(TH(J))-Z2T*SIN(TH(J))
    Z2=0

    IF(L.EQ.1) THEN
      DL(1)=X2
    END IF

    R1=SQRT(X**2+Z**2)
    R2=SQRT((X-X2)**2+(Z-Z2)**2)
    TH1=ATAN2(Z,X)
    TH2=ATAN2(Z,X-X2)

    IF(L.EQ.1) THEN
      U1L=-0.5*(X-X2)/(X2)
      U2L=-0.5*(X)/(X2)
      W1L=-0.15916
      W2L=-0.15916
    ELSE

```

```

U1L=(Z*LOG(R2/R1)+X*(TH2-TH1)-
* X2*(TH2-TH1))/6.28319*X2)
U2L=(Z*LOG(R2/R1)+X*(TH2-TH1))/6.28319*X2)
W1L=(X2-Z*(TH2-TH1)-X*LOG(R1/R2)+
* X2*LOG(R1/R2))/6.28319*X2)
W2L=(X2-Z*(TH2-TH1)-X*LOG(R1/R2))/6.28319*X2)
END IF

U1=U1L*COS(-TH(I))+W1L*SIN(-TH(I))
U2=U2L*COS(-TH(I))+W2L*SIN(-TH(I))
W1=-U1L*SIN(-TH(I))+W1L*COS(-TH(I))
W2=-U2L*SIN(-TH(I))+W2L*COS(-TH(I))

IF(LEQ.1) THEN
A(L)=U1*SIN(TH(I))+W1*COS(TH(I))
HOLDA=-U2*SIN(TH(I))+W2*COS(TH(I))
B(L)=U1*COS(TH(I))+W1*SIN(TH(I))
HOLDB=U2*COS(TH(I))+W2*SIN(TH(I))
ELSE IF(LEQ.M) THEN
A(LM)=-U1*SIN(TH(I))+W1*COS(TH(I))+HOLDA
A(LN)=-U2*SIN(TH(I))+W2*COS(TH(I))
B(LM)=U1*COS(TH(I))+W1*SIN(TH(I))+HOLDB
B(LN)=U2*COS(TH(I))+W2*SIN(TH(I))
ELSE
A(L)=U1*SIN(TH(I))+W1*COS(TH(I))+HOLDA
HOLDA=-U2*SIN(TH(I))+W2*COS(TH(I))
B(L)=U1*COS(TH(I))+W1*SIN(TH(I))+HOLDB
HOLDB=U2*COS(TH(I))+W2*SIN(TH(I))
END IF

END DO

A(LN+1)=COS(AL)*SIN(TH(I))-SIN(AL)*COS(TH(I))
END DO

A(N,1)=1
A(N,N)=1

IF(MEQ.10) THEN
DO I=1,L1
WRITE(6,10) A(I,1),A(I,2),A(I,3),A(I,4),A(I,5),A(I,6),
* A(I,7),A(I,8),A(I,9),A(I,10),A(I,11)
END DO
END IF

N=N+1

CALL MATRIX(A,N,G)

300 CONTINUE

N=N+1
CL=0

DO I=1,M
VEL=0
DO J=1,N
VEL=VEL+B(I,J)+G(J)
END DO
V=VEL-COS(AL)+COS(TH(I))-SIN(AL)*SIN(TH(I))
CL=CL+V*DL(I)
CP=1-V**2
WRITE(8,11) CO(L),CP
END DO

WRITE(6,*) ' '
WRITE(6,*) 'LIFT COEFFICIENT=', CL
STOP
10 FORMAT(/,F6.2,1X,F5.2,1X,F5.2,1X,F5.2,1X,F5.2,1X,
* F5.2,1X,F5.2,1X,F5.2,1X,F5.2,1X,F5.2)
11 FORMAT(1X,F12.8,2X,F12.8)
END
C-----
SUBROUTINE MATRIX(A,N,G)

```

```

REAL A(400,400), TEMP(400,400), G(400)
DO I=1,N-1
G(I)=0
END DO

DO I=1,N-1
5 IF(ABS(A(I,I)).LT. 0.0000001) GO TO 9
P=A(I,I)
DO J=1,N
A(I,J)=A(I,J)/P
END DO

DO K=I+1,N-1
P2=A(K,I)
DO L=1,N
A(K,L)=A(K,L)-P2*A(I,L)
END DO
END DO

DO I=N-1,1,-1
G(I)=A(I,N)
DO J=1,N-1
A(I,J)=0
G(I)=G(I)+A(I,J)+G(J)
END DO
END DO

RETURN

9 IF(NEN-1) THEN
DO I=1,N
TEMP(I)=A(I,I)
A(I,I)=A(I,I,D)
A(I,I,D)=TEMP(I)
END DO
GO TO 5
ELSE
GO TO 10
END IF

10 WRITE(6,*) 'NO SOLUTION'
STOP
END

C-----
C PROGRAM END

C *****
C *
C * THIS PROGRAM CALCULATE CENTER OF AIR PRESSURE
C * BASED ON Eq. [3.7]
C *
C *****
C-----
C * MAIN FUNCTION
C-----
C-----

INTEGER L,LL,LMN
REAL PT(300,2), CM(300)
CHARACTER*(25) FILENAME
CHARACTER*(25) FILENAMEMAKE

PRINT*,'PRESSURE DATA FILE TO READ?'
PRINT*,'CASE SENSITIVE. INPUT EX) C\miley.dat'
READ*, FILENAME

PRINT*,'NAME OF CMtot DATA FILE TO MAK??'
PRINT*,'CASE SENSITIVE. INPUT EX) C\miley.dat'
READ*, FILENAMEMAKE

```

```

OPENUNIT=4,FILE=FILENAME,STATUS='OLD')
OPENUNIT=6,FILE=FILENAMEMAKE,STATUS='NEW')

CALL COORDINATE(L,PT)
L = L + 1
CALL MINIMUM(PT,LL,LMN)

DO 30 I=1,L
CM(I) = 0
DO 20 J=1,L
IF (PT(J,I).EQ.PT(J,I)) THEN
GOTO 20
ELSE IF (PT(J,I).GT.PT(J,I)) THEN
IF (PT(J,2).GT. 0) THEN
CM(I)=CM(I)+(PT(J,I)-PT(J,I))*PT(J,2)
ELSE
CM(I)=CM(I)-(PT(J,I)-PT(J,I))*PT(J,2)
ENDIF
ELSE IF (PT(J,I).LT.PT(J,I)) THEN
IF (PT(J,2).GE. 0) THEN
CM(I)=CM(I)+(PT(J,I)-PT(J,I))*PT(J,2)
ELSE
CM(I)=CM(I)-(PT(J,I)-PT(J,I))*PT(J,2)
ENDIF
ENDIF
20 CONTINUE

WRITE(6,25) PT(I,1), CM(I)
25 FORMAT(1X,F10.5,2X,F10.5)
30 CONTINUE

PRINT*,'DONE'
END

C-----
C * SUBROUTINE COORDINATE
C-----
C-----
SUBROUTINE COORDINATE(L,PT)

INTEGER L
REAL PT(300,2)

L = 1
10 READ(4,*END=15) PT(L,1), PT(L,2)
L = L + 1
GO TO 10
15 RETURN
END

C-----
C-----
C * SUBROUTINE MINIMUM
C-----
C-----
SUBROUTINE MINIMUM(PT,LL,LMN)

REAL PT(300,2)
INTEGER I, L, LMN
REAL MIN

MIN = PT(1,1)

DO I=2, L
IF (PT(I,1).LT.MIN) THEN
MIN = PT(I,1)
LMN = I
END IF
ENDDO

RETURN
END

C-----
C PROGRAM END

```

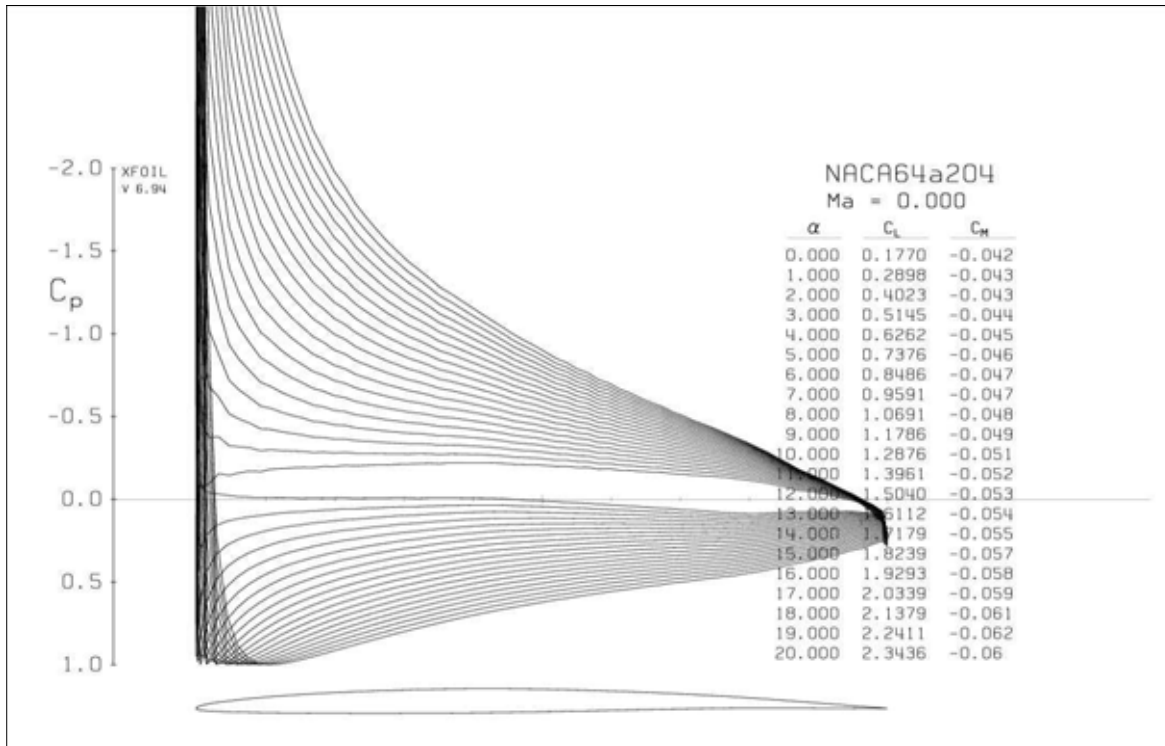



Figure Pressure Distribution trend for NURB generated NACA64a204

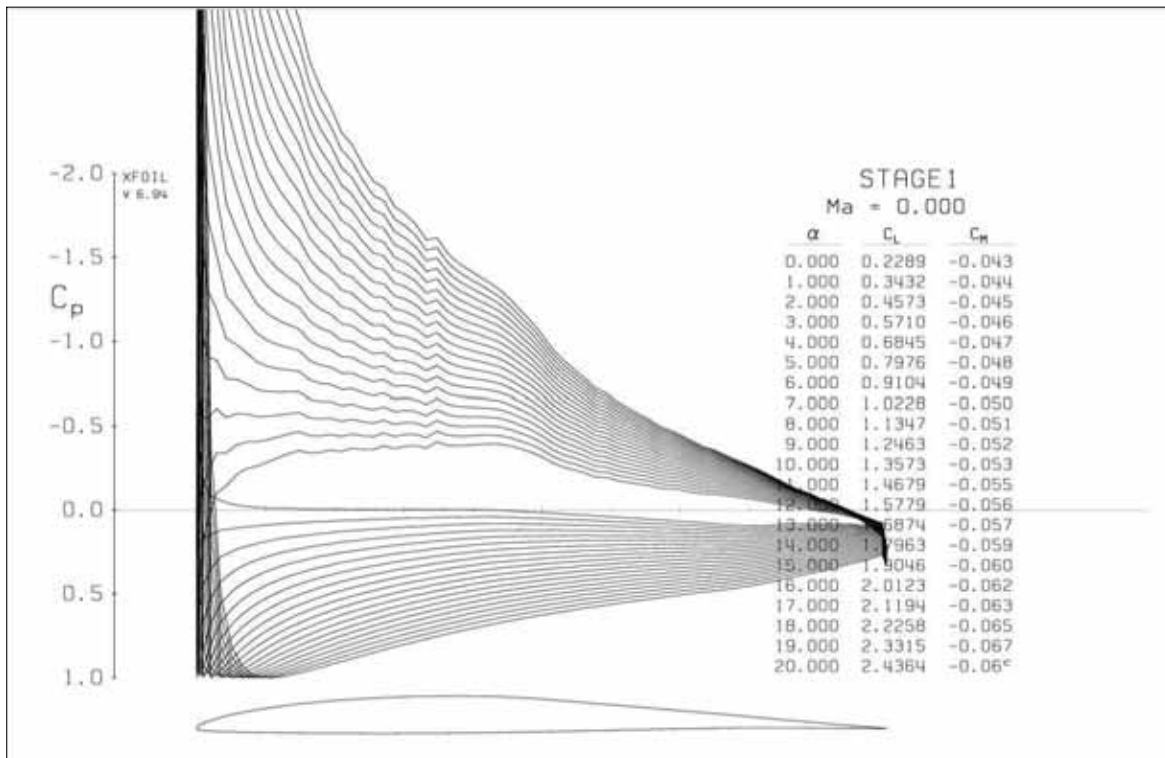


Figure Pressure Distribution trend for NURB generated Morphing Stage1 airfoil

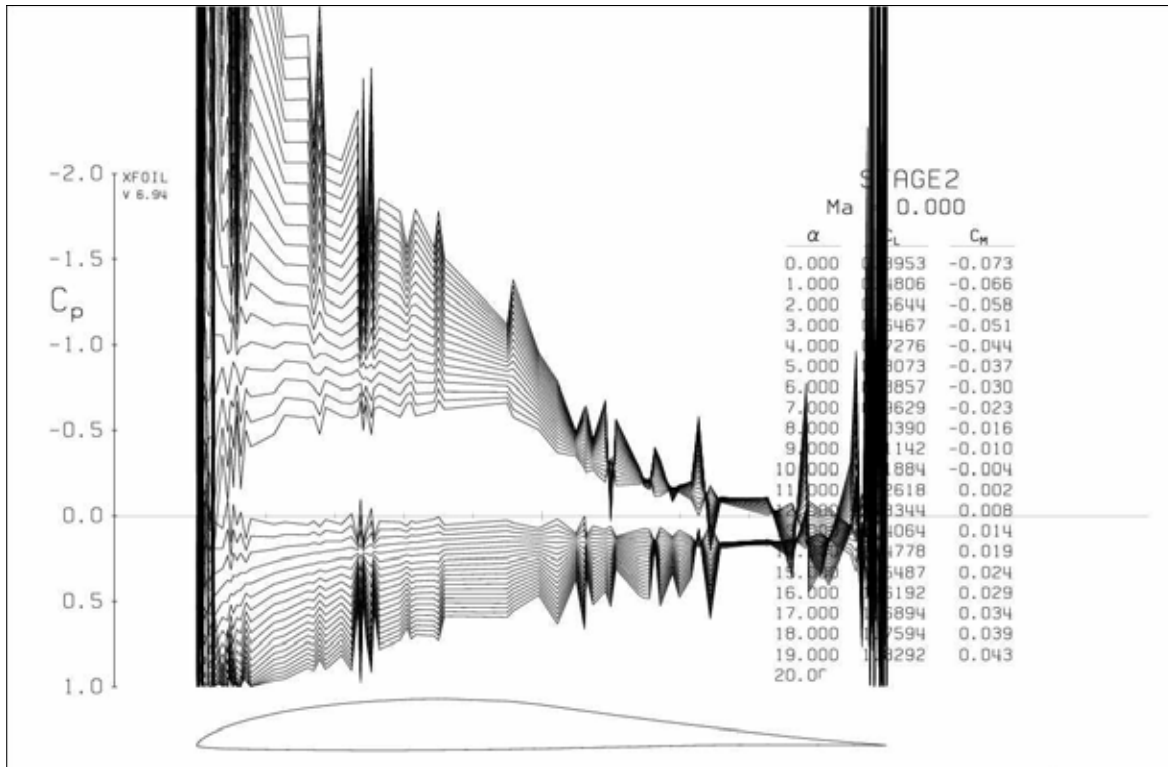


Figure Pressure Distribution trend for NURB generated Morphing Stage2 airfoil

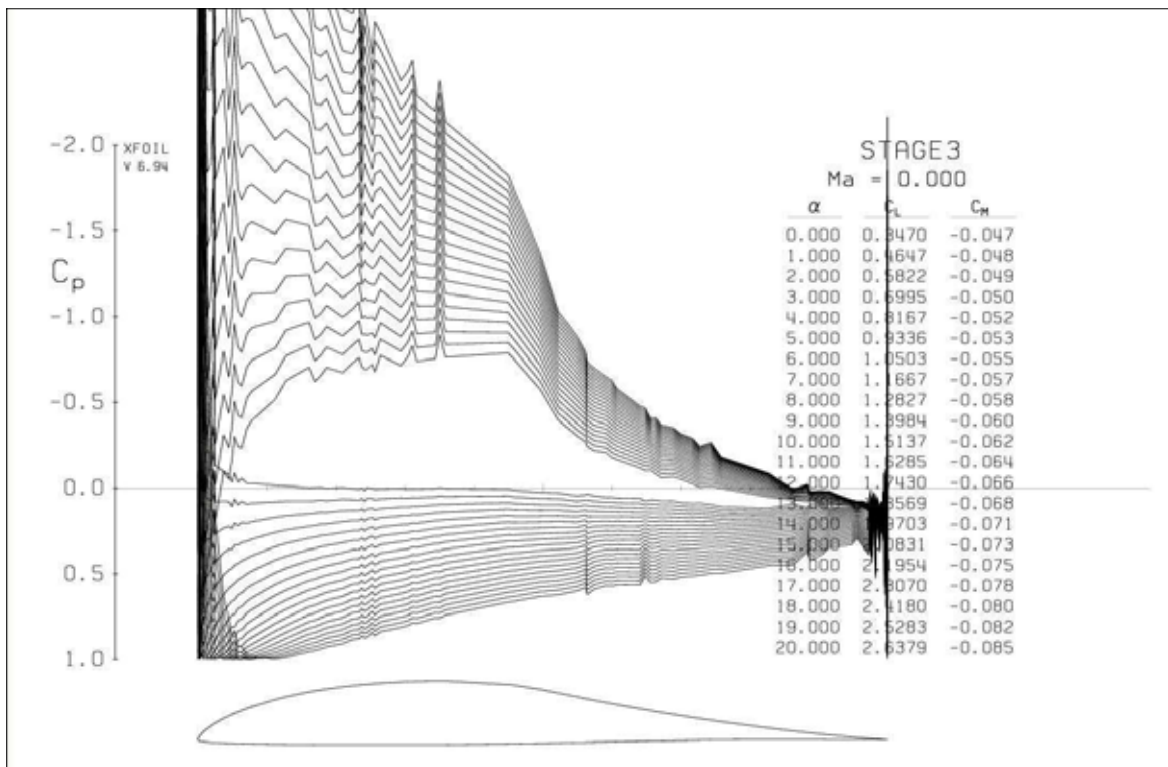


Figure Pressure Distribution trend for NURB generated Morphing Stage3 airfoil

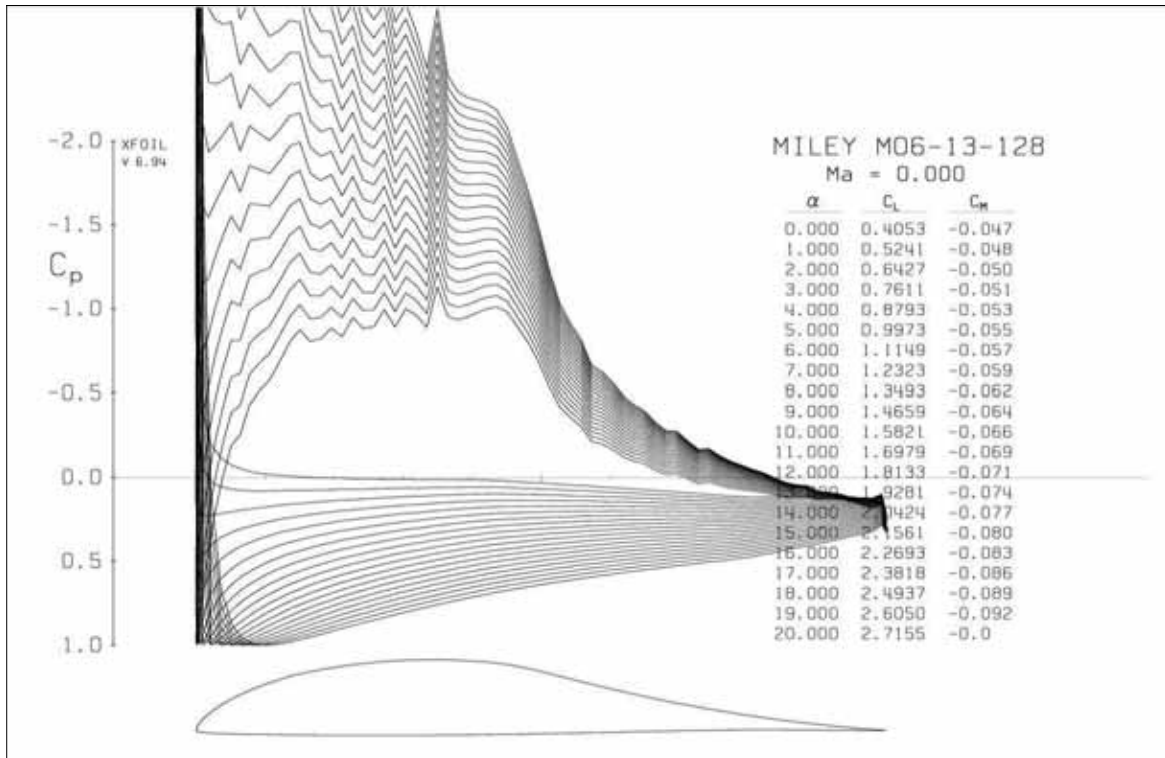


Figure Pressure Distribution trend for NURB generated Miley-mix airfoil

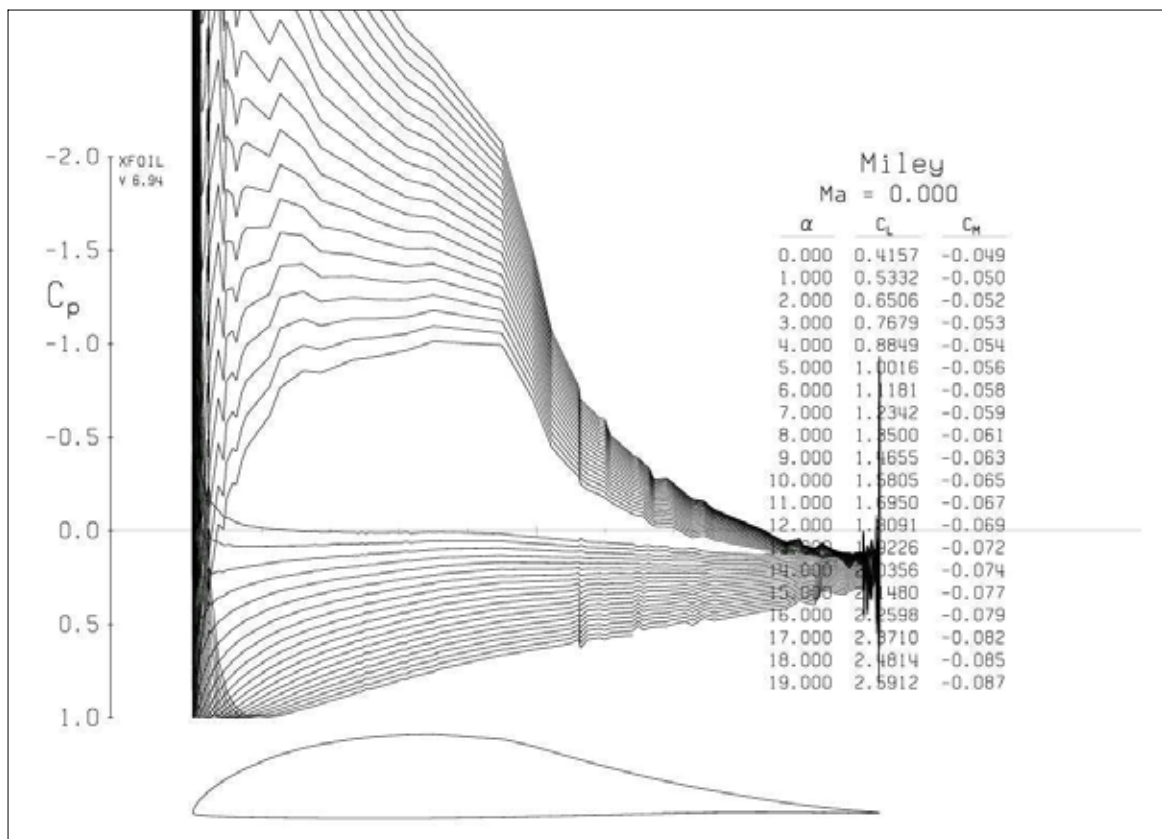


Figure Miley-mix panel reconfigured by piece

