

A Review on Surface Modification of Airfoils Using Dimples

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Abstract:

An airfoil is a cross section of airplanes wings. Wings of airplanes produce lift by creating pressure difference between upper and lower surface of wings. This so called lift enables the airplanes to fly helps them remain high in the sky. One of the major problems that an airplane experienced is flow separation .Which causes the reduction of lift and increment of drag. Drag is the resisting force of air. A lot of researchers working hard since few decades to minimize this flow separation effect. As a result of their hard working concept of vortex generator have been developed .Which delays the boundary layer separation. Though there are various types of vortex generators. In the present review a special type of vortex generator namely dimple is focused. Since last half of decades investigations related to dimples grew the attention of many researchers .A lot of numerical and experimental investigations have been conducted by several researchers around the world related to dimples effect on airplanes wings cross section or airfoils. The outcomes of those investigations are extremely tremendous. Those outcomes indicate that dimples of different size and shape can play a vital role in designing of airplanes wings. This present study or review try to sum up all of those researches in a nut shell.

Keywords

Airfoil, Dimple, Investigation, Review, Wing, Wind Tunnel.

1. Introduction

From the earliest starting point of human race, man has dependably longed for flying and on December 17, 1903 Wright siblings gave human race new wings and sought after ceaseless attempts in this field. Presently we have advanced to extraordinary

degree in air yet at the same time after so much has been done there are sure requirements restricting us. Opportunity noticeable all around is as yet not finish. Consistent endeavors are being made to build opportunity in air, be it speed, size or mobility. From business jetliners to supersonic contenders, there has been an exponential development in the avionics business. Still there is immense degree for further upgrades. Here is a review that makes one such attempt. At present, various types of surface changes are being contemplated to enhance the mobility of the airplane. One of them is Vortex generator .Which delays the boundary layer separation [1]-[5]. Though there are various types of vortex generators. In the present review a special type of vortex generator namely dimple is focused. They work as a same manner of vortex generators .But are not actually conventional one. They create turbulence thereby delaying flow separation and hence increasing the overall performance of airplanes wings.

2. Concept of Dimples

The Concept of dimples came from golf balls. Golf balls have inner impressions in form of dimples on their outer surfaces. These dimples help golf balls to reduce drag. Drag is resisting force from air. A liquid streaming over a protest tends to drag the question along its stream bearing. A question going through a liquid which is stationary there is a propensity to back the protest off. For a stationary question in a liquid which is streaming there is an inclination to move the protest in the liquid streaming heading .These propensities of streaming liquid is known as drag. While traveling through air planes additionally subjected to a few drags. As dimples reduce drag of golf ball they can be useful on reducing wings drag. That grows the attention of several researchers about dimple. There were a lot of experiments and numerical investigations have been conducted by several researchers around the world on dimpled effect on airplane wings.



Fig 2.1. Inner Impressions in form of dimples on golf ball.

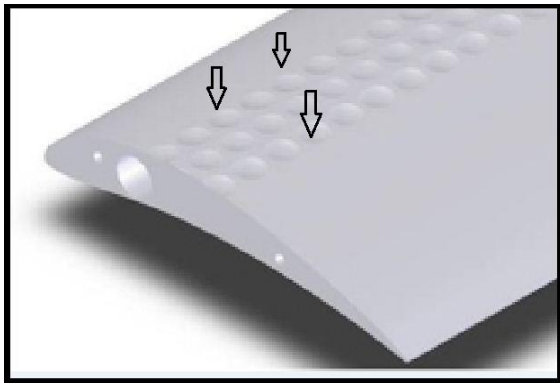


Fig2.2. Inner Impressions in form of dimples on airplane wings cross section.

3. Numerical Investigations

Deepanshu Srivastav in 2012 presents a research paper on Flow Control over Airfoils using Different Shaped Dimples at International Conference on Fluid Dynamics and Thermodynamics Technologies. He performed a CFD investigation in 3-D by taking a fragment of the airfoil with one dimple on it. He prepared his CAD model using CatiaV5 R18 and simulations were carried out in Comsol 3.4 and Comsol 4.2a. His results were in agreement that dimples at first glance on wing model does not influence the weight drag much since it is now streamlined fit as a fiddle however it can influence its optimal design when the airfoil is at various angle of attack. This venture confirms if the dimples that decrease a golf ball's drag, can additionally modify stream elements around airfoil for better streamlined productivity [6].

M. Moses Devaprasanna, N. Maheswaran, M. Harish and Prof. A. Sankaran in 2016 published their research paper on CFD study on aerodynamic effects

of dimples on aircraft wings in International Journal of Engineering & Science Research. Their venture likewise includes in decreasing the take-off separation by accomplishing high Coefficient of lift at higher angle of attack [7].

P. Booma Devi, Dilip A. Shah in 2016 published their article on Computational Analysis of Cavity Effect over Aircraft Wing in International Journal of Mechanical, Aerospace, Industrial, Mechatronic and Manufacturing Engineering. For their study the wing was demonstrated in CATIA V5R20 and examinations were done utilizing ANSYS CFX. Triangle and square shapes dimples were considered. They show that efficiency improvement can be achieved by improving the maximum lift co-efficient or by reducing the drag co-efficient. Their computational outcomes demonstrate an expansion in lift. Presentation of dimple is a powerful controlling strategy to increment in angle of stall and lift coefficient [8].

E. Livya, G. Anitha, P. Valli published their research paper on Aerodynamic Analysis of Dimple Effect on Aircraft Wing in International Journal of Mechanical, Aerospace, Industrial, Mechatronic and Manufacturing Engineering. Their venture incorporates both computational and exploratory investigation of dimple impact on airplanes wing, utilizing NACA 0018 airfoil. Dimple states of Semi-circle, hexagon, cylinder, square are chosen for the investigation. Their results showed the dimple impact by expanding L/D proportion and consequently giving the most extreme streamlined productivity, which gives the upgraded execution for the airplane [9].

Thamodharan B , Shaik Mohamed Nagutha G, Sacraties A , Devaki P in 2016 share their article on Numerical Analysis of Effect of Dimples on Aerodynamics of an Airfoil in International Conference on Explorations and Innovations in Engineering & Technology (ICEIET - 2016). They increase the stall angle by deferring the stream detachment utilizing dimples at different areas on the suction surface of the airfoil [10].

4. Construction of Dimpled Airfoils

An airfoil is a cross segment of plane's wings. It is especially troublesome for a specialist to play out his test all in all air ship wing .So a test utilizing little cross segment of wings or airfoils is performed by scientists. For trial purposes airfoils require to be built. For building a genuine airfoil an airfoil profile is required. For getting airfoil profiles directions are required. There are numerous accessible online

hotspots for these directions .Some typical general airfoil profiles are given below.

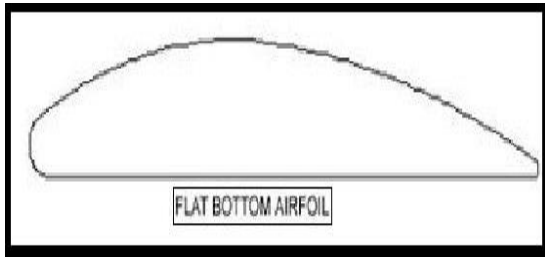


Fig.4.1 A typical flat bottom airfoil profile.

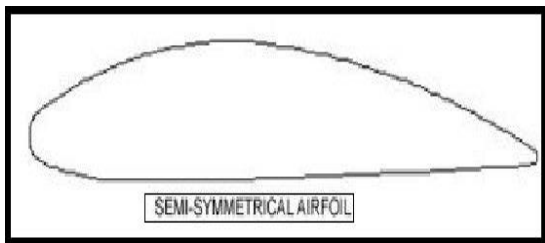


Fig.4.2 A typical semi symmetrical airfoil profile.

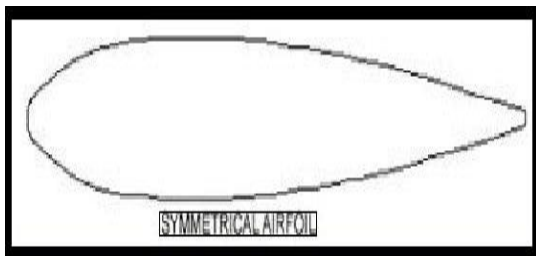


Fig.4.3 A typical symmetrical airfoil profile.

Some typical NACA airfoil profiles are given below.

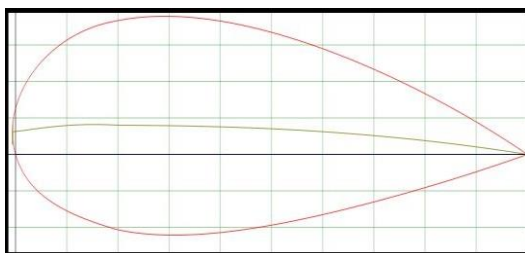


Fig.4.4 A typical NACA four digit airfoil profile.

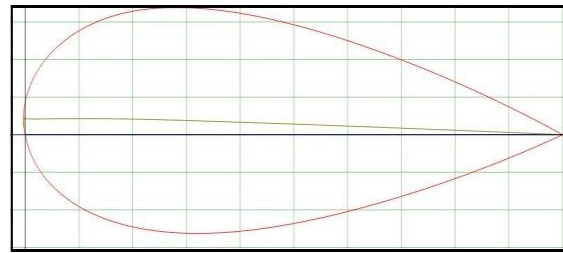


Fig.4.5 A typical NACA five digit airfoil profile.

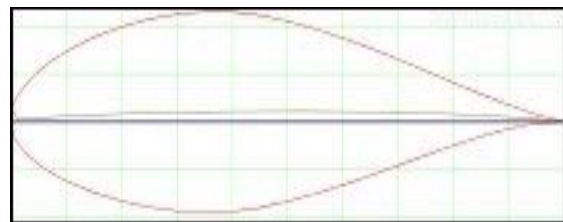


Fig.4.6 A typical NACA six digit airfoil profile.

A simple way of constructing dimpled airfoils is given below. For designing an airfoil first of all a C programming with the assistance of NACA gave conditions have to write down. Using this C program coordinates for designing airfoil profiles will achieve. These coordinates will provide directions for constructing final airfoil profiles. With the assistance of this obtained profile the wing model have to build utilizing designing software like solid works, Autocad etc. After designing the harmony or the span of the airfoil need to provide. With the help of various materials like wood, partex, plastic etc the real models of the dimpled airfoils can be obtained. In the next portion of the article a few figures of an airfoil by applying certain surface alterations in form of dimples is provided. Some of dimpled airfoils constructed by Rubiat Mustak himself for experimental purposes are given below.



Fig.4.7 Constructed model with hexagonal dimples.



Fig.4.8 Constructed model with circular dimples.

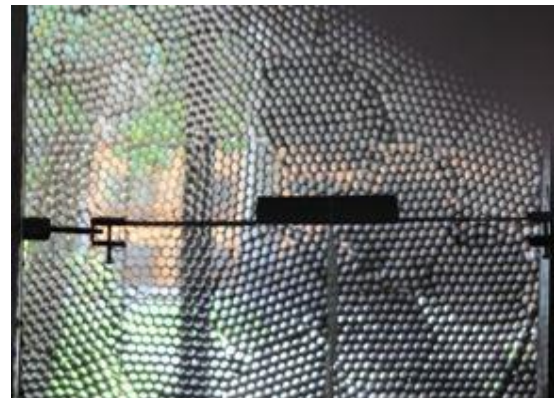


Fig 5.2 Experimentation of dimpled airfoils using wind tunnel.



Fig.4.9 Constructed Model with combination of hexagonal and circular dimples.

5. Experimental Investigations

Experimentations were performed in Aerodynamics Laboratory of Department of Mechanical Engineering at Khulna University of Engineering and Technology with subsonic wind tunnel of 1 m× 1 m rectangular test area using different types of dimpled models by Rubiat Mustak himself.



Fig 5.1 Experimentation of dimpled airfoils.

6. Conclusions

From the above study it is seen that dimples which reduce the drag of golf balls can reduce the drag of airfoils. Several researchers around the world have shown both in numerical and experimental ways that dimples plays an important role in drag reduction. They also assist to have more lift hence more lift to drag ratio. Dimpled airfoils make the aircrafts more maneuverable. They increase aerodynamic efficiencies. Aerodynamic efficiency is one of the key parameters that decides the weight and cost of an aircraft. Enhanced aerodynamic efficiency is critical to both business and military aircrafts. For business airplane, enhanced optimal design decreases working expenses. So future research related to dimpled airfoil have a probability of great impact in aircraft manufacturing.

7. References

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