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Note on the Characteristic Curve for an Airscrew or Helicopter

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On reading Dr. Hislop's paper¹ on experiments on a Hoverfly I aircraft which reproduces the 'characteristic' curve of an airscrew as given in R. & M. 1026², and on re-reading the latter report and R. & M. 1014³ after an interval of twenty years, it occurred to me that a modification of the method of plotting adopted in these reports would have certain advantages.

The proposed method is illustrated in Fig. 1. The variables adopted are

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x &= 1/F^{1/2} = \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \rho\right)^{1/2} uD/T^{1/2} \\ y &= 1/f^{1/2} = \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \rho\right)^{1/2} VD/T^{1/2} \end{aligned} \right\} \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

which are the square roots of the variables used in the previous reports.

In these equations:—

- D diameter of airscrew
- T thrust
- ρ density
- V wind velocity along axis
- u mean axial velocity at airscrew disk.

The velocities u and V are taken to be positive when they are in the opposite sense to the thrust and $T^{1/2}$ is taken to be positive.

The change of variables has three advantages,

1. The three principal working states now correspond to three different quadrants as follows:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Normal working states | x and y both positive |
| Vortex ring state | x positive and y negative |
| Windmill brake state | x and y both negative |

2. The representation in the neighbourhood of the x -axis (static condition) and the y -axis (ideal gyroplane descending) is more definite since the curve has a finite slope at both these points.

3. The formulae of the 'Vortex theory' take the simple form,

$$y = x - \frac{1}{x} \text{ (Normal working state } x > 1)$$

$$y = x + \frac{1}{x} \text{ (Windmill brake state } x < -1)$$

The following results are shown in Fig. 1.

- (a) The data from R. & M. 1014³ Table 7 and Fig. 2.
- (b) The data from R. & M. 1026² Figs. 1 and 2.
- (c) The formulae of the Vortex theory.

A comparison of (a) and (b) shows that there is a negligible difference between the results of R. & M. 1014 and R. & M. 1026 although these are calculated by slightly different methods and based in part on different experimental results.

A closely related method of presentation has been used by Hafner⁴.

REFERENCES

<i>No.</i>	<i>Author</i>	<i>Title, etc.</i>
1	G. S. Hislop	Comparison between the Measured Performance of a Hoverfly I Aircraft in Vertical Flight and the Characteristic Curve of an Airscrew. A.R.C. 10210. (Unpublished).
2	H. Glauert	The Analysis of Experimental Results in the Windmill Brake and Vortex Ring States of an Airscrew. R. & M. 1026. 1926.
3	Lock, Bateman and Townend ..	An Extension of the Vortex Theory of Airscrews, with Applications to Airscrews of Small Pitch, and including Experimental Results. R. & M. 1014. 1925.
4	Hafner	Rotor Systems and Control Problems in the Helicopter. Anglo-American Aeronautical Conference, 1947.

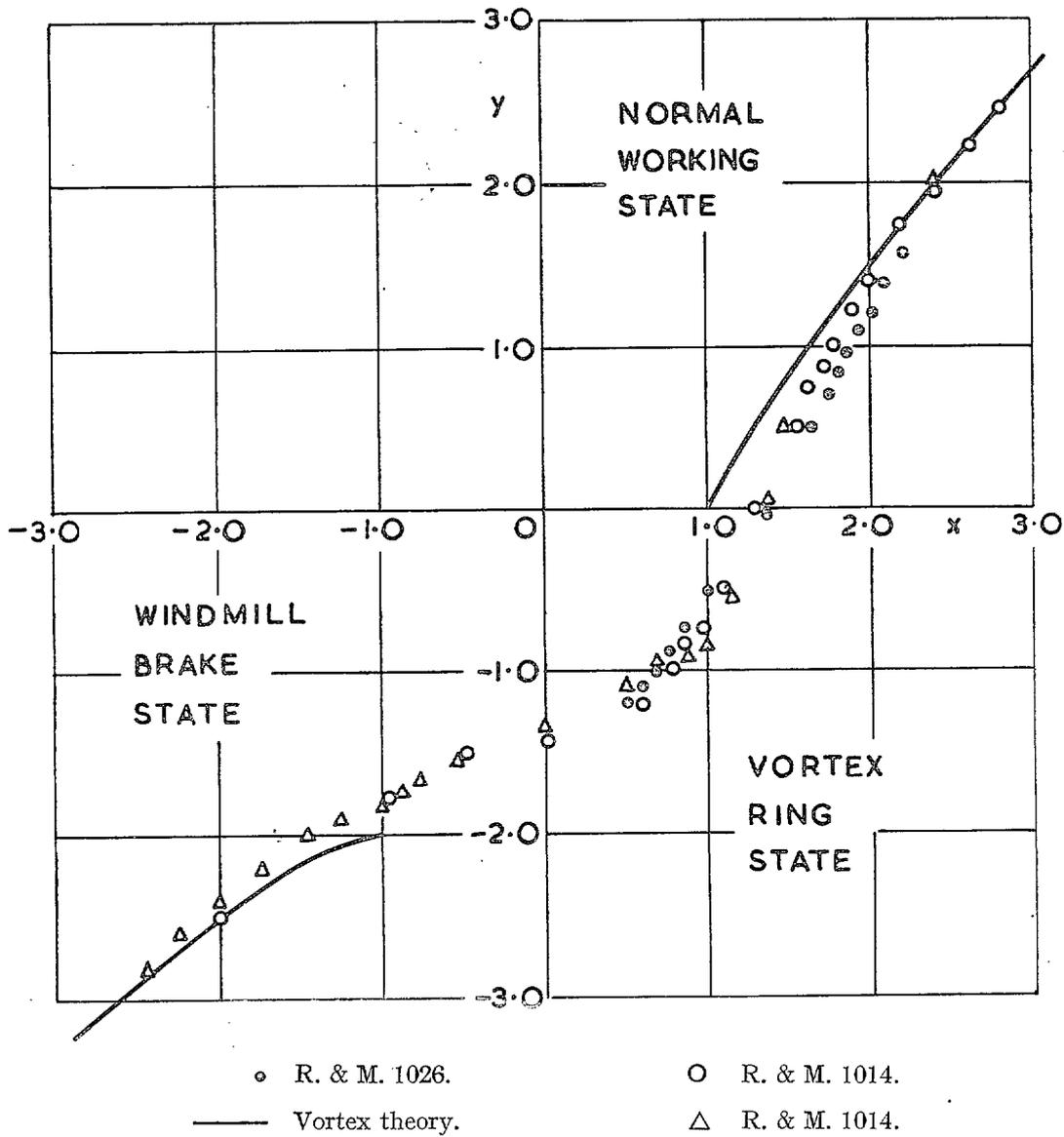


FIG. 1. Characteristic curve of an airscrew.

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