Design Performance of single engined propeller aircraft

Greg Locock

30 Jan 2010

Based on Bureau of Aeronautics Report 192 Diehl, except as noted. (numbers) are equations from that paper. Single number results are in turquoise, inputs in green. No claims this is accurate, just interesting.

US customary units throughout except as noted.

Engine BHP= 180

W = 2400

MTOW 1b

Wfuel:= 362

PropRPM:= 2700

V = 130

L over D max=10

S:= 160

CLmax = 1.33

CR:= 8.5

Compression ratio of engine

Engine BHP = 1.38 Engine BHP = 1.12

 $sfc = (.75 - .04 \cdot CR) \cdot 1.25$

BoA TR234 (11) sfc of engine, corrected for modern fuel?

 $\left(\frac{90000}{\text{PropRPM}}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{\text{Engine BHP}}{\text{V}}\right).25$

 $D \cdot 12 = 75.15$

 $\eta 2 \text{max} = .94 - \frac{.11}{\left(\frac{\text{V}}{60} \cdot 3.1760\right)}$ (3) max efficiency of a 2 bladed prop of that diameter

(1) prop diameter in inches

 $\eta 2 \max = 0.78$

 $Vs := 19.8 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{W}{CLmax \cdot S}}$

(6) Stalling speed mph at sea level

Vs = 66.49

(5) max speed at sea level mph

Vmax = 129.2

 $C := 33000 \cdot \left(\frac{\eta 2 \text{max} \cdot \left(\frac{\text{Vmax}}{\text{Vs}} \right)^{-.27}}{\left(\frac{\text{W}}{\text{Engine RHP}} \right)} - \left(\frac{2 \cdot \text{Vs + Vmax}}{1125 \cdot \text{L over D max}} \right) \right)$

The following bit is not in the paper, this is an alternative method to find the density of the air at maximum altitude, and then working out the altitude at which that density occurs. Engine power is proportional to density

 $\rho 0 = 1.225$ kg m-3

$$\rho \min \coloneqq \frac{2 \cdot \left(w \cdot \frac{9.81}{2.2} \right)^{3} \cdot \rho 0^{2}}{\left(\left(\text{Engine BHP 747} \right)^{2} \cdot \eta 2 \text{max}^{2} \cdot \text{L over D max}^{2} \cdot \text{CLmax} \cdot \left(\text{S} \cdot .305^{2} \right) \right)}$$

 $\rho min = 0.55$ kg m-3

Za:= ainterp
$$\begin{pmatrix} .25 \\ .37 \\ .54 \\ .74 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $\begin{pmatrix} 40000 \\ 30000 \\ 20000 \\ 10000 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\frac{\rho \min}{\rho 0}$

 $Za = 2.47 \cdot 10^{-4}$

$$Zs := Za \cdot \left(\frac{C - 100}{C} \right)$$

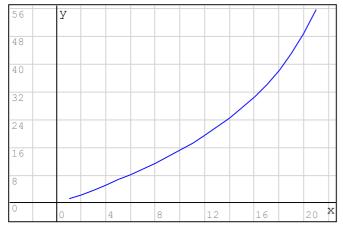
 $Zs = 2.18 \cdot 10^{-4}$

T2A(z):= if
$$z \ge Za$$

1000
else
 $\frac{-Za}{C} \cdot ln(\frac{Za-z}{Za})$

T2A(2000) = 2.49

for
$$k = 1$$
, $k < 22$, $k = k + 1$



Time2Alt

absolute max altitude in feet,
this seems very high (admittedly
for good reasons)

(9) service ceiling again high

(11) Time in minutes to a given altitude

Plot of time in minutes to reach a given altitude in thousands of feet

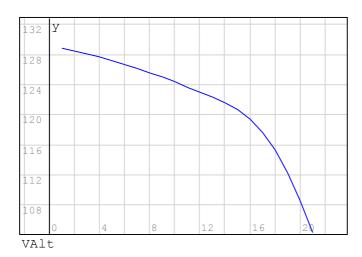
$$V_{C} := \frac{2 \cdot V_{S} + V_{max}}{3}$$

Vc = 87.4

$$Vn(z) := ainterp \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ .25 \\ .5 \\ .75 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ .98 \\ .95 \\ .88 \\ .65 \end{pmatrix}, \frac{z}{Za}$$

Fig 15

for k = 1, k < 22, k = k + 1



Max speed in mph vs altitude in thousands of feet

 $R := 862 \cdot \left(\frac{\eta 2 \text{max}}{\text{sfc}}\right) \cdot \text{L over D max log } 10 \left(\frac{\text{W}}{\text{W-Wfuel}}\right)$

(12) Breguet range in miles

R = 928.46