NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

TECHNICAL NOTE 3129

INVESTIGATION OF A SLAT IN SEVERAL DIFFERENT POSITIONS
ON AN NACA 64AOlO AIRFOIL FOR A WIDE RANGE OF

SUBSONIC MACH NUMBERS

By John A. Axelson and George L. Stevens

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SUMMARY

An investigation of the two-dimensional aerodynamic characteristics of an NACA 64A010 airfoil with a slat has been conducted in the Mach number range from 0.25 to 0.85, with a corresponding Reynolds number range from 3.4 million to 8.1 million. Two families of slat positions were investigated, one with the slat leading edge extended forward along the airfoil chord line, and the other with the slat extended forward and displaced below the chord line.

The results indicate that for section lift coefficients up to 0.6, the airfoil with the slat retracted generally was aerodynamically superior to any of the other airfoil-slat arrangements investigated. The drags with the slat nose on the extended chord line were only slightly higher than the drag with slat retracted, whereas displacing the slat nose below the chord line markedly decreased the drag-divergence Mach number. Above 0.7 section lift coefficient and at the higher test Mach numbers, the best results were obtained with the slat nose on the extended chord line of the airfoil.

At the lower test Mach numbers, the highest maximum lifts were measured with the slat nose displaced below the wing chord line. At supercritical speeds, however, adverse effects such as occur with cambered airfoils resulted with the slat nose below the airfoil chord line. These adverse effects were large increases in drag and in angle of attack for zero lift and large negative trim changes.

INTRODUCTION

High-lift devices have been used extensively for improving the landing and take-off performance of all types of airplanes. One of these devices, the leading-edge slat, has been used to increase maximum lift and lift-drag ratio and, also, to improve lateral stability and control at high angles of attack by delaying the stall over the outer portions of the

wing and ailerons. In recent years the use of slats and wing leading-edge modifications has been directed at improving the characteristics of swept wings at high speeds as well as at low speeds. Further research also appears desirable on the development of slats for use on thin unswept wings suitable for supersonic flight.

The low-speed investigation reported in reference 1 indicated that the then generally accepted rules for slat design were not applicable to thinner wings suitable for high-speed use. Further, the optimum slat location varied widely with slat size and generally involved a compromise between as large a maximum lift as possible and a minimum change in lift at the prestall incidence for opening of the slat. Additional two-dimensional investigations of slats and leading-edge flaps are reported in references 2 and 3. Although higher maximum lifts have generally been obtained with slats than with the other leading-edge devices, insufficient information is available concerning their relative merits, especially at higher speeds. The present investigation was undertaken to provide information on the behavior of slats on a two-dimensional airfoil over a wide range of subsonic Mach numbers.

NOTATION

c airfoil chord length with slat retracted, ft

cd section drag coefficient, $\frac{drag}{qS}$

 c_l section lift coefficient, $\frac{\text{lift}}{\text{qS}}$

 c_{m} section pitching-moment coefficient referred to quarter-chord axis, pitching moment

qSc

 $c_{m_{\Omega}}$ section pitching-moment coefficient at zero lift

M free-stream Mach number

P pressure coefficient,

local static pressure - free-stream static pressure

AP incremental pressure coefficient, difference between pressure coefficients for upper and lower surfaces

Pcr critical pressure coefficient, corresponding to local sonic velocity

- q free-stream dynamic pressure, 1b/sq ft
- S area of airfoil with slat retracted, sq ft
- X forward displacement of slat leading edge, ft
- x chordwise coordinate of airfoil section, percent chord
- Y downward displacement of slat leading edge below airfoil chord line, ft
- y local half-thickness ordinate of airfoil section, percent chord
- αο section angle of attack of airfoil chord line, deg
- 8 angle between slat center line and airfoil chord line, deg

APPARATUS AND TESTS

Wind Tunnel and Model

The channel used for two-dimensional testing of airfoils and slats in the Ames 16-foot high-speed wind tunnel is shown in figure 1. The installation consisted essentially of two walls, each having a thickness of 6 inches and being mounted vertically to form an 18-inch-wide, two-dimensional channel, 16 feet high. The airfoil used in the present investigation had the NACA 64A010 section. The coordinates and details of the airfoil and slat are shown in figure 2. The parting lines between the main airfoil and the slat occurred at 4.7-percent chord on the lower surface and at 17.0-percent chord on the upper surface of the combination. The model was mounted on the strain-gage balance shown schematically in figure 3.

The spaces between the ends of the model and the walls were sealed by sheets of cork faced with felt and held firmly against the walls by inflatable neoprene bladders (fig. 3). The air pressure in these bladders was regulated so as to introduce no measurable interference on the force readings. The airfoil model had a span of 18 inches and a chord of 24 inches. The slat and airfoil were provided with one chordwise row of static-pressure orifices connected to a mercury-filled manometer which was photographed to obtain the pressure records.

Precision

The estimated accuracies of the various aerodynamic results presented in the figures are as follows:

	M = 0.25 to 0.40	M = 0.50 to 0.85
СZ	±0.01	±0.007
cd	±.005	±.003
$c_{\mathbf{m}}^{-}$	±.005	±.003
α _O M	±.1°	±.1°
M	±.Ol	±.01
P	±.02	±.02

Tests

The Mach number range of this investigation was from 0.25 to 0.85 with a corresponding Reynolds number range from 3.4 million to 8.1 million. The variation of average Reynolds number with Mach number is shown in figure 4. The angle-of-attack range was from -4° to 20° at the lower test Mach numbers but was limited by model strength at the higher Mach numbers.

No corrections have been applied to the results since it was found that for the small ratio of model chord to tunnel height (0.125), the tunnel-wall and blockage corrections to the force coefficients and Mach number calibration were extremely small.

All section force coefficients presented in this report were computed from the balance measurements. Section normal-force coefficients computed from integrations of the pressure distributions were in close agreement with those from the balance measurements.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Presentation of Results

All section force coefficients are presented in tables I through VII. Representative lift, drag, and pitching-moment results for a low and a high subsonic Mach number are presented in figures 5, 6, and 7, respectively. Because of model-strength limitations, maximum lifts were obtained at the lower speeds only. In most cases, however, results were obtained up to section lift coefficients where the drag-rise rates with increasing lift and with increasing Mach number were fairly high. The drag results are summarized in figure 8. The section pitching-moment

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coefficients at zero lift are summarized in figure 9. Chordwise pressure and load distributions are presented in figures 10 and 11 for the airfoil with the slat retracted and in positions D and F.

Lift

Maximum lift was obtained for all seven airfoil-slat arrangements only at a Mach number of 0.40. The lift curves for Mach numbers of 0.40 and 0.82 are presented in figure 5. The highest section lift coefficients at low Mach numbers were obtained with the slat in position F, displaced below the chord line. The increment in maximum section lift coefficient produced by the slat at 0.40 Mach number was about 0.5. A greater increase in maximum section lift coefficient was obtained in the investigation reported in reference 2 with a similar model but with increased downward displacement and deflection angle of the slat.

Displacing the slat nose below the airfoil chord line (positions E, F, and G, fig. 2) resulted in the addition of positive camber to the resulting airfoil-slat combination, while the resulting chord line through the slat nose was rotated 309' below the reference chord line of the basic airfoil. The net effect was an increase in the angle of attack for zero lift for the drooped slat arrangements, which, for example, amounted to 20 at 0.40 Mach number with the slat in position F. The adverse effects of camber at supercritical speeds increased the zero lift angles, which, for slat position F, increased to 50 at 0.82 Mach number. Information on the effects of camber on zero-lift angle and on stability and control at high subsonic speeds may be found in reference 4.

For slat positions B, C, and D, the reference chord line of the basic airfoil passed through the nose of the airfoil-slat combination. However, the different angle settings of the slat resulted in small camber effects as indicated in figure 5, where the angles of attack for zero lift at 0.40 Mach number varied from $1-1/2^{\circ}$ for position B to $1/2^{\circ}$ for position D. These zero lift angles remained essentially constant over the test range of Mach numbers. For independently operating slats, position D appears to be the best of those investigated because it offers the possibility of increasing the maximum section lift coefficients while providing a minimum change in lift at the angle of attack for opening of the slat, which, in this case, should be around 7° at 0.40 Mach number.

These results should not be interpreted as ruling out the incorporation of a limited amount of droop in a slat for use at higher speeds. With regard to swept wings, extension of slats may improve the aerodynamics of the wing as a result of changes in the plan form and in the vorticity shed from the wing as well as from the changes in airfoil section characteristics. These other effects must be considered when

designing slats for use at high subsonic speeds on swept wings, but, as yet, experimental investigation and existing results provide the only means for evaluating their magnitudes.

The somewhat lower values of maximum section lift coefficient obtained for the basic airfoil with the slat retracted (position A) as compared to those values shown in reference 5 for the same section may be attributed to the discontinuity in profile which existed at the trailing edge of the retracted slat. Agreement exists with those results in reference 5 for the airfoil with roughness added to the surface.

Drag

The drag polars in figure 6 and the summary curves in figure 8 indicate that for section lift coefficients up to about 0.6, the best drag characteristics were obtained with the slat retracted. The increases in angle of attack for zero lift with increasing Mach number which were noted for the drooped slat positions E, F, and G were accompanied by large increases in section drags, as indicated in figures 8(a) and 8(b).

The profile discontinuity at the trailing edge of the retracted slat and possibly the effects of side-wall interference resulted in larger values for the minimum section drag coefficient for the basic airfoil of the present investigation as compared to that shown in reference 5.

For section lift coefficients of 0.8 and 1.0 (figs. 8(d) and 8(e)), superior drag characteristics were generally obtained with the slat in positions D, E, and F, where large increases in the Mach number for drag divergence were obtained. At 0.40 Mach number and above a section lift coefficient of l.l, the drag was least with the slat in position F. The results for slat position E are especially interesting. As shown in figure 6, the smallest drags and the best lift-drag ratios at 0.40 Mach number between section lift coefficients of 0.7 and 1.1 were obtained with position E, which involved a closed gap and, consequently, no flow of air through the gap. In reference 6, emphasis is placed on the importance of the energizing effect attributed to the air flowing through the gap and acting to accelerate the boundary layer on the upper surface of the airfoil. The results of the present investigation are not explainable by this approach, but suggest that a better concept of slat performance might be gained from a consideration of the camber and loading effects produced by the slat. This will be discussed further in the section on pressure distribution.

Above 0.70 Mach number the best drag results at high section lift coefficients were obtained with the slat on the extended airfoil chord line in positions C and D. The latter position, however, appeared the more promising of these two because of its better characteristics at Mach numbers below 0.70

Pitching Moment

Extending the slats caused a forward movement of the aerodynamic center at all speeds. In the vicinity of maximum lift, the pitching moments decreased abruptly with increasing angle of attack. The forward shift in aerodynamic center can be attributed largely to the 9-percent increase in chord and area produced by the forwardly extended slat. The results shown in figure 9 indicate that drooping the slat produced a negative section pitching moment at zero section lift similar to the negative force couple which exists on a cambered airfoil near zero lift. The magnitude of the negative section pitching-moment coefficient increased at the higher Mach numbers, reflecting the changes in loading over the drooped slats and the forward portion of the airfoil.

Pressure Distribution

Pressure distributions for several angles of attack and for Mach numbers of 0.50, 0.70, and 0.80 are presented in figure 10 for the airfoil with the slat retracted, in position A, and in positions D and F, which were considered to be the most promising of each of the two types of slat positions investigated. The pressure distributions indicate that extending the slats with the airfoil at high angles of attack eliminated separation, as evidenced by the greater pressure recovery on the upper surface near the trailing edge of the airfoil, and increased the pressure on the lower surface of the airfoil. The chordwise distributions of loading shown in figure 11 illustrate more clearly than does figure 10 the gain in lift over the slat and the forward portion of the airfoil at high angles of attack.

The adverse effects of the drooped slats at the lower angles of attack are evidenced in both figures 10 and 11 by the reversed or downward loads which occurred on the slat in position F. The air flow broke away from the abrupt profile discontinuity on the lower side of the slat and remained detached over the forward half of the lower surface of the airfoil. This detached flow appears to have been the primary cause of the large drag at low section lifts noted for the drooped slat arrangements.

As shown in figure 10(a), at a Mach number of 0.50 and for angles of attack of 12° and 16°, somewhat higher local velocities occurred around 17-percent chord on the upper surface of the airfoil when the slats were deflected to positions D or F than occurred with the slat retracted. This appears to be primarily a function of the loading on the slat which carries over onto the airfoil. As shown in most of the pressure distributions in figure 10, the local pressure coefficients exceeded the critical value in the vicinity of the trailing edge of the slat, indicating the

occurrence of local supersonic velocities. The subsonic stream of air which passed through the gap had a decelerating effect on the local air flow. As may be seen in figure 10(c) at angles of attack of 6° and 8°, the local velocities downstream of the deflected slat were less than those on the airfoil with the slat retracted.

The orientation of the slat with respect to the airfoil determined the path followed by the boundary layer which developed on the upper surface of the slat. This boundary layer either flowed onto and mixed with the boundary layer on the upper surface of the airfoil or it may have been discharged as a wake passing above the airfoil. The former would tend to have occurred with the slat positions involving small or negative deflection angles and closed or very small gaps, such as with positions B and E. The slat boundary layer might be expected to have been shed as a wake removed from the airfoil surface when the slat was oriented so as to have larger deflection angles and larger gaps, as exemplified by positions D, F, and G. For these latter positions, the boundary layer present at low speeds on the upper surface of the airfoil at positive angles of attack might be assumed to have originated in the slot rather than at the slat leading edge. At higher speeds a sonic throat existed between the airfoil and the slat trailing edge. It is conceivable that an improvement in slat performance at supercritical speeds might have been realized by shaping the slot so to have discharged a supersonic jet whose velocity more nearly approximated the local air velocity leaving the upper surface of the slat. Generally speaking, however, the loading and camber effects of slats and the accompanying influences on chordwise pressure gradient provide a clearer and more direct approach to an understanding of slat behavior than does the consideration of boundary-layer energization from the air flowing through the gap.

Further research appears both necessary and desirable on slats and leading-edge chord extensions for high-speed use. Worthy of attention would be slats and leading-edge devices which involved less droop and correspondingly less camber than those suggested by existing design criteria (ref. 1). Attention should be directed at determining the effects of these leading-edge devices on wings of finite span in addition to assessing their influences on the airfoil section characteristics.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

The results of the investigation of a slat in several different positions on a two-dimensional NACA 64A010 airfoil may be summarized as follows:

Over the entire Mach number range from 0.25 to 0.85, the airfoil with the slat retracted was generally aerodynamically superior to any of the other airfoil-slat arrangements for section lift coefficients up to 0.60.

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At the lower Mach numbers, the highest maximum section lift coefficients and the largest lift-drag ratios at high angles of attack were obtained with the slat extended forward but with its nose displaced below the extended chord line of the airfoil (positions E and F). At the higher Mach numbers, adverse aerodynamic changes resulted with those slat arrangements. These adverse changes which occurred at the higher Mach numbers consisted of large increases in section drag, increased angle of attack for zero lift, and increasingly negative section pitching moments.

For section lift coefficients above 0.80 and for the widest range of test Mach numbers, the best aerodynamic characteristics were obtained with the nose of the slat on the extended chord line of the airfoil (position D).

The increased maximum lifts and lift-drag ratios at the higher angles of attack which were obtained with the slats extended may be attributed primarily to the increased loading carried by the slat and the forward portion of the airfoil and to the greater pressure recovery on the upper surface of the airfoil. The energizing effect on the boundary layer on the upper surface of the airfoil which is often attributed to the stream of air flowing through the gap appeared to be of secondary importance in determining slat performance.

Ames Aeronautical Laboratory
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics
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TABLE I.- SLAT RETRACTED, POSITION A

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1 1	− 3 l	496	.041	069	l i	12	823	190	.050	**!*	-è	- 473	.018	076		ĭ	067	.026	035
1 1	-6	397	.034	058		14	736	225	.020	ĺ	-1	- 339	.018	058		2	.091	.028	-,005
1 1	-1	286	.028	- 045							o	- 256	.020	036		_			,
1 1	0	158	.023	031	0.60	-4	661	.054	094		1	031	.023	023	0.82	0	274	.035	061
1 1	1	053	.019	020		-3:	541	.044	 082		2.	.144	.019	001		1	097	.030	040
1 1	2	.060	.018	007	!	-£	450	.039	069		3	. 490	.049	.066		5	.065	.031	.021
1 1	3	.161	.018	.005		-1	325	.029	053		4	•579	.063	.082				_ 	
	4	.272	.019	.018	ĺ	0	174	.023	035		5	.64 8	.076	•090	0.85	0	274	.035	061
	5	-390	.022	•030		1	049	.020	021							1	097	.030	oto
	6	492	.027	-044 -044		2	-094	.019	.005	0.72	-2	486	•Oht	079	- 1	5	.065	.031	.021
	8	-717	.076	.085		3	.238	.018	-014	i	ᆛ	- 351	-033	061]				ľ
					L	1					0	.185	.025	-040					

TABLE III .- SLAT POSITION C

M	œ	o,	c _d	C _{PR}	M	æ	OZ	ođ	O _{IR}	M	α	oı	СŒ	O _{ED.}	M	Œ	0,2	Сđ	C _{IR}
0.25	1	-0.541	0.045	-0.040	0.50	-1	-0.213	0.024	-0.030	0.70	1	-0.541	0.061	-0.066	0.78	1	-0.050	0.022	-0.018
	-3	400	.036	051	ŕ	0	091	.019	-,016	, i	-3	- 465	.051	063		2	.129	.021	.002
	-2	320	.030	044		1.	.029	.016	.004		2	379	.040	05ĥ		3	471	.043	.044
	-1	213	.022	033		2	.141	.015	.009		-1	259	. 030	041	ł	4	590	.061	.057
	0	 087	.014	019		3	.242	.016	017		0	~.119	.022	~. 023		5	.715	.082	.074
	1	⊸. 006	.012	008		. 4	.465	-024	.040		1	.026	.018	008	İ	6	798	.107	.074
	2	.104	.010	.001		5	576	.028	.054		2	.283	.019	.024	_	١.			
	3	.192	.010	.011		6	-679	.049	.072		3	.482	.031	.050	0,80	}	494	.072	062
	4	.280	.014	.019		8	824	.092	.097		4	.617	.048	.071		-3	426	.057	061
	5	.398	.016	.027		10	.863	.136	.092		5	.722	062	.091		₽	⊷.361	.046	058
1	6	.487	.019	-039		16	-903	.183	.081		6	.840	.085	.117		-1	229	.033	041
	8	.717	.028	059		1.4	.950	-237	.066		١. ا	ام		ا مم ا		0	094	.026	024
	10	.919	010	.081		٠. ا		-1-	ا ممد	0.72	-4	546	.067	066		1	.066	.024	.008
	12	.931	.100	.096	0.60	-4	552	047	066		-3	474	.053	064		2	.279	.027	.028
	14	.980	.151	.086		-3	1445	.Oli2	057		-2	390	.041	056		3	.372	.040	.034
	16 18	1.048	205	.078		-2	352	.035	048		-1	269	.031	043	1		-473	.056	.038
		1.040	.262	.056		-1	238	.026	035		0	120	•023	024] :	5	.605	.077	052
	20	1.020	.292	-054		0	101	.020	019		ı	.018	.018	009		6	.690	.099	.061
0.40	-4	#ho	ale.			1	.028	.017	005		2	.326	.022	.032	- 00	١.	koz		050
0.40		542 hoc	.045	051		2	-170	.015	.012		3	.494	.035	.052	0.82	<u> </u>	491	077	053
!!	-3	406	.023	050		3	-395	.022	.034		4	-633	.053	075	1	-3	404	.060	053
	-1	311 202	026 026	042	İ		.545 .658	.031 .049	056		5	.782	.072	.100		-2 -1	-,329	.047	052
l i	-ŭ	084	.018	031 018		5		.066	.073 .088	0.75	_ \$	535	~	062			200	.034	~.0 5 0
	ĭ	.012	014	- 006		8	.736 .844	.102	.105	0.75	 3	479	.071 .060	065		1	.098	.029	036 006
1	2	,115	014	005		10	.86	157	.088		1 ~2	401	.046	060		2	.283	034	.029
	3	213	.014	.014		~~		,,	.000	H	-1	292	.034	046		3	353	.045	.030
	[[L	.308	.016	.023	0.65	-	529	.052	092		0	146	.025	028		4	.455	.063	.035
	5	415	.019	.030		-3	427	.043	079		ĭ	,015	.020	012		3	573	.083	.046
	6	.528	.024	.043	Ï	l-ĕ	- 334	.036	068	ß	ē	.320	.023	.034		6	.662	.107	.048
	8	.778	.062	.080		_ï	- 226	.027	049		3	.507	.039	053			, ,,,,,	•	50.10
	10	876	iii.	.098	li .	0	096	.021	019		ŭ	.648	.058	.076	0.85	-3	- 294	.084	088
ŀ	12	.918	157	.089	H	ī	.037	.017	005	₩ '	5	.763	.075	.091	* ' - 7	–ĕ	- 222	.066	073
	14	.974	209	.073	I	2	188	.015	.013	ı	_	[[,-	,-	ļ. l	-ī	159	049	018
	16	.981	265	.057	H	3	433	024	.062	0.78	ļ	498	.074	064		ō	- 110	.045	031
	18	975	309	052	11	Į į	563	.038	.088	1 , -	- 3	- 501	.077	065		ī	.034	.olo	005
ļ	20	.978	352	.040	1	5	.655	.056	בנג.	1	–ě	436	054	066		2	221	.048	.034
						6	747	.073	.095	ŀ	<u>-1</u>	- 345	.040	053		3	.265	.061	.040
0.50	-4	523	.042	062	11	8	.824	.113	.102		0	196	.028	035		4	.382	.077	035
	-3	 407	.037	051	Ĭ	9	.836	144	094	ŀ			-		i]		- }
	-2	322	.031	042]			1	•]				1

H	α	o _l	ođ	c _m	М	α	07	Cđ.	σ _m	М	Œ	02	°d.	O _M	M	æ	07	ca	Cas
0.25	-4	-0.415	0.028	-0.036	0.50	1	0.035	0.022	-0.006	0.70	-1	-0,196	0,022	0.000	0.78			 	
	– 3 :	- 294	.026	026	٠٠,٠	2	.164	.022	.001	0.10		074	.020	010	0.10	2	0.153	0.028	0.002
ł	⊸ẽ	- 225	.021	017		3	,265	.023	.008		ľ	.014	.023	006	•	3	.296 .418	.033	.009
1	-1	123	.019	012	ŀ	Ĭ,	387	.025	.016	l	2	.163	.025	.001				.063	.015
	0	050	.021	012		5	523	.029	.027		3	.302	.027	.011		5	.552 .635	.073	.023
	1	.041	.020	008	•	l 6	.647	.034	.040		Ĭ,	, 1414 h	.031	.021		lĕ	.870	.121	.044
ŀ	2	.148	.021	002		8	.886	.051	.068			.613	.041	.038		ľ	.010	•	,,,,,,
l	3	-235	.021	.004		10	1.038	.099	.092		5	735	.054	,053	0.80	-4	-,518	.066	049
		-355	.023	.013		12	1.135	.130	.108		8	978	.093	087		-3	- 431	.049	048
	5	-465	.026	.022		14	1.185	.184	.105		9	1.063	,125	.098		_ĕ	333	.037	039
ŀ		•577	029	.030	ļ	16	1.191	.231	.09 <u>8</u>	ļ .	-					-1	- 212	.028	025
	8	-797	.041	.049	i.				_	0.72	-4	503	.055	-,057		0	088	.023	011
	10	1.005	.05 ¹ +	.069	0.60	-4	499	.038	051	1	-3	-,408	.038	045		ı	.016	.027	003
	12	1.159	.071	.081		-3	374	.030	038		-2	326	.030	035		2	.146	.031	.002
l	14	1.203	.144	.099		<u>2</u>	~288	.025	028		-1	196	.023	022		3	.264	.036	.007
	16 18	1.267	.181	.104		-1	166	.021	016		0	072	.020	010	1	4	.402	.052	.013
		1.267	.245	.091		0	- 083	.020	009		1	.020	.023	-,005	·	5	.493	.066	.019
	20	1.271	.301	.077	ŀ	1	.014	.082	006	}	2	.165	.026	.002		6	.588	.081	.022
0.40	ا بد.	418	.029	007	ł .	2	.138	.023	001	•	3 4	.307	.028	.011		₿,	.804	.125	.027
0.40	-3	309	.025	037 027	ŀ	3 4	,264	.024	.007			-471	.035	.023					
	-ĕ	230	.022	~.019		5	.413 .568	.027	.018		5 6	.613	.046	.036	0.82	4	480	.070	042
	-ī	-,128	.019	011		6	.693	.031	.031 .046		8	.721	.058	.050 .085		-3	401	.051	043
	- ō l	065	.020	010	Ħ	8	.919	.070	.043		9	.991 1.038	.101 .126	.091		-2	324	.042	037
	ī	.031	.021	007		10	1.073	.110	.104		,	1.030	ں عبد،	.091		1 0	-,195	.031	022 010
	2	.143	.021	O		12	1.156	.154	.110	0.75	4	~.513	057ء	059		i	083 .013	.027	003
	3	247	.021	.007				vy.	•	7.7	- 3	411	.040	047		2	130	.036	.003
	4	-346	.023	.013	0.65	. 4	502	.047	054	ı	Ψ	325	031	037		3	.238	043	.005
	5	• 4 75	.027	.023		`-3	~.397	.032	O <u>Į</u> ih	: 1	-1	200	.024	024	Į.	Ĭ	.342	.056	.011
		•588 •588	.030	.040		€	310	.026	034		0	081	.020	010		5	454	,070	.018
	8	•855	.045	.055		-1	186	.021	021		1	.034	.023	005		6	.5 56	.088	.020
	12	•999 1.110	.083	-079		0	081	.019	-,010		2	.160	.026	.002		7	.704	.117	.014
l	14	1.189	.116 .164	.096 .104	1	1	.013	.022	007		3.4	300	.029	.010					
	16	1.221	203	.101		2	.129	.023	002			.466	.039	.022	0.85	4	399	083	055
.	18	1.217	.275	.082		3	.257 .412	.024 .028	.006		5	•577	.051	.028		-3	337	.062	045
ı	20	1.212	.322	.064		5	.569	.035	.017 .031		8	.686	.067	.040 .066		-₽	285	.050	039
ļ						6	.685	.044	.045		0	-939	.110	.000		-1	172	.043	024
0.50	-4	-,452	.034	041		ĕ	.936	.077	.080	0.78		534	.061	060		0	071	.039	011
-	-3	336	.026	029		10	1.100	125	.106	V*, 0	-3	424	.044	050		1 2	005 .067	.044 .048	.007
1	<u>-ē</u>	255	.022	020				ار	,		ր Գ	329	.035	039		3	.138	.046	.017
l	-1	142	.019	011	0.70	<u>-4</u>	504	.053	055		-1	210	.026	025		4	252	.066	.022
	0	064	.021	009		-3	- 404	.036	- 044		ō	088	.021	011		5	374	.084	.022
	!					<u>-ē</u>	,324	.028	035		ī	008	.024	003			וני	•~~•	• VILLE

TABLE V .- SLAT POSITION E

M	a.	ದೆ	c _đ	c _m	М	œ.	c z	ca	c _m	М	a,	c,	c _d	C _{TR}	м	Ct.	07	od	o _m
0.25	-4.5	-0.502	0.045	-0.110	0.40	15.5	1.206	0.139	0.100	0.60	5.5	0.542	0.031	-0.015	0.72	0.5	-0.158	0.068	-0.105
	-2.5 -0.5	324	.032 .025	094	jj i	17.5	1.187	.235	.066		7.5	•745	.045	.024	N	1.5	064	.060	096
ł	1.5	09 ¹ 4 •132	.020	072 043		19.5	1.174	-253	.065	ĮĮ .	9.5	1.069	.086	.050	ll .	2.5	.057	.056	080
	3.5	347	.021	021	0.50	-4.5	463	.117	262	0.65	-4.5	1.00		050	H	3-5	.185	.050	064
	5.5	561	.027	.001	ا ۲۰۰۰	-3.5	443	.101	053 068	0.65		435 436	.132	053	lì	4.5	•317	.046	- 051
	7.5	.778	.038	.024		-2.5	424	.084	080		-3.5 -2.5	418	.114 .100	066 076	l	5.5	.409 .625	.046	042
	9.5	978	.048	.050		-1.5	- 367	066	093	ŀ	-1.5	- 350	.080	090	1	7.5	.874	.072 .125	013
	11.5	1.155	.065	.071		-0.5	- 211	.036	088		-0.5	- 257	.064	097		ار دو ا	•014	· LEO	025
	13.5	1.280	.087	-085]] :	0.5	108	.030	075		0.5	150	049	090	0.75	2.5	.035	.058	088
	15.5	1.395	.125	.100		1.5	.022	.026	- 061	l	1.5	026	.036	077	17,7	3.5	.143	058	078
l	17.5	1.395	.180	.094		2.5	.153	.024	047	ľ	2.5	וסבנ.	.028	065	!	4.5	.234	.057	070
	19.5	1.300	•273	.048		3.5	.282	•023	033	1	3.5	.256	.026	047	Ì	5.5	.351	.059	057
0.40	1	li Oc	700	040		4.5	.416	.020	018		4.5	•399	.031	 031		7.5	.576	.081	023
0.40	 -55	482	.102 .085	- 059	1	5.5	.525	.027	006	1	5.5	-522	.037	017		9.5	-756	.122	001
	-3.5 -2.5	439 394	.064	079 097		7.5	.776	.039	-024	1	7.5	779	-057	.018					
	-i.5	275	.036	092		9.5 11.5	.968 1.135	.055 .094	•064 •096	l	9.5	1.047	.102	-063	0.78	2.5	012	.055	101
	-0.5	177	.030	080		11.7	T-1-77	•054	•090	0.70	-4.5	⊷. 420	1 277	os ir		3.5 4.5	.078 .171	.059	093 080
	0.5	-077	-027	069	0.60	4.5	418	.123	051	0.10	-3.5	406	.137 .119	054 062		5.5	.264	.065	067
	1.5	.051	.023	053	5555	-3.5	- 418	106	064		-2.5	→397	109	068	l	7.5	475	085	043
	2.5	.183	.023	041		-2.5	399	-093	075		-1.5	- 395	.106	072		9.5	709	.124	014
	3.5	.300	.021	029		-1.5	→ 337	.074	092		-0.5	- 280	.070	- 099			.,	,_,,	
	4.5	.426	.022	~. 015	1 8	-0.5	297	.056	094	1	0.5	184	059	099	0.80	4.5	בנג.	.070	~093
	2.2	-527	.025	005		0.5	·133	.041	087	[]	1.5	048	.048	⊸. 088		5.5	.214	-075	076
	7.5	.761	.036	.024		1.5	011	-029	073	l i	2.5	.082	•037	071		7.5	.408	.093	055
	9.5	971	.047	051		2.5	.121	.025	058		3.5	.208	•033	- 056	ا م م ا			-0-	
	11.5 13.5	1.144	:062 105	.076		3.5	-271	•026	042		4.5	348	-037	041	0.82	[2.2]	.109	-080	092
	ر.د.	1.177	ا رس.	-096		4.5	.415	.026	025		5.5	454	·044	032		7.5	•332	•098	064
الــــــا					L						7-5	.672	.067	0	<u> </u>				

TABLE VII.- SLAT POSITION G

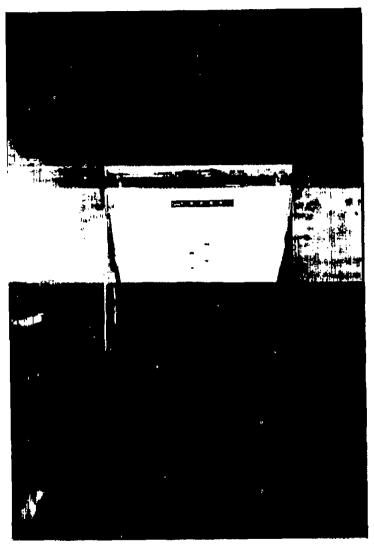
M	a	οı	οđ	c _m	И	α	°7	ca	o ^m	М	α	οl	٥đ	C _{ID} .	М	Œ	oı	ે ત	O ^{IU}
0.25	_4	-0.442	0.136	-0.011	0.50	-1	-0.352	0.087	-0,050	0.65	4	0.080	0,054	-0.056	0.75	-1	-0.294	0.097	-0.062
	-3	432	.117	029		0	286	.072	064		5	,155	.056	048	''	0	265	.087	070
1	اعِــ	418	.105	043		1	,189	.057	070	1	5	.238	.059	038		1	214	,076	078
1	-1	372	.088	060		2	101	.050	⊸. 067	1	8	.421	.057	013		2	141	.068	081
	0	289	.068	066		3	012	.046	059	1	10	.949	.096	007		3	−. 048	.063	077
	1	184	.053	069		4	.111	.043	044		12	829	.125	001		14	.039	.063	069
	2	091	.045	064		5	.182	.041	034		14	1.012	.169	026		5	.100	.066	062
1	3	001	.042	058		6	.273	.045	027	ļ					i l		.133	.072	062 [
	4	.101	.033	043	i	8	488	.046	-,009	0.70	-4	345	-135	033	1	8	.284	.087	050
	5	.180	.035	034		10	.731	.056	003	'	3	34¥	.119	040	i l	1.0	.515	.099	018
1	6	.265	.038	028		12	.880	.090	.004]	– ₽	337	סבנ.	046		12	.740	.143	~. 022
1 1	8	-457	.042	016		14	1.092	.103	.034		-1	320	.096	~.057					1 1
1 1	10	.652	.047	002		16	1,313	.123	.065		0	-,276	.083	066	0.78	2	274	.122	065
1 1	12	.764	.065	006	,	18	1.277	.184	.046	,	1	217	.072	075		-1	280	.106	070
1 1	14	•902	.087	00+	l	20	1.346	.232	.054	1	8	-,128	.062	076		0	246	.093	079
1 1	16	1.055	.095	.014			_		!		3	034	.059	072		1	-,209	.083	084
1 1	18	1.190	.114	.028	0.60	-4-	362	.132	025	1	4	.063	.059	06 3		2	144	.073	085
1 1	20	1,322	.130	-037		-3	370	.119	032	i	5	125	.061	055		3	065	.069	082
1					i	2	366	,107	041	l '	5	.188	.067	050		4	.003	.067	074
0.40	-4	-,404	.130	017		-1	•3 ₩	.094	052		8	.303	.076	037		5	.053	.070	070
	-3	404	81.1	027	İ	0	292	.079	064		10	.649	.084	0		6	.097	.076	069
	-2	397	.103	038	Į.	1	200	.066	072		12	.81 4	.139	010	,	8	.181	.097	- 055
1	-1	361	.086	05 3		2	114	.056	072				i	1	1	10	,364	.109	037
	0	303	.073	063		3	015	.052	064	0.72	-	336	.139	–. 036					i I
	1	~.199	.057	06 7	i	14	.097	.052	052		–3	334	.123	— , o43 ∣	0.80	0	226	.105	089
	2	114	.050	067		5	.184	.054	041		e	332	.112	049		1	-,211	.093	088
	3	020	.045	059			.248	053	-,031		 –1	304	.095	059		2	161	.080	~.090
	4	.094	.042	046		8	455	.053	009		0	279	.084	068		3	098	.073	- 088
	5	.168	.039	036		10	794	.085	.002	ļ	1	224	.071	-,075		4	030	.070	081
1	5	255	.042	027		12	.853	.115	.001	ľ	2	138	.065	079	Ì	5 6	.008	.073	076
	8	453	1440.	014	N	14	1.021	.141	.021	i	3	040	.060	075			.052	.080	074
	10	.671	.051	001	İ	16	1.198	.180	,029	i	4	.051	.060	 066		8	.200	.101	066
1	12	.784	.075	006	ı		İ				5	.119	400€.	,058		10	.413	.125	05 <u>4</u>
1 1	14	.911	.092	.001	0.65	-4	355	.131	028			.161	.069	056		1		1	
1	16	1.098	.108	.024	8	 –3	355	.117	-,034		8	.304	.082	-,041	0.82	4	058	.078	094
	18	1.323	.139	.052	0	-2	349	.106	- 045]	10	.598	.088	005		5 6	.014	.079	082
	20	1.379	.195	.043		-1	331	.093	053	l	12	.781	.142	018			.028	.084	077
			}		1	0	279	.078	065	 }						7	.090	.095	074
0.50	-4	380	.127	033	l .	1	210	.067	072	0.75	-4	320	.141	040		8	.183	.108	069
1	-3	391	1116	028	1	2	114	.058	073		-3	318	.126	→.047	ĺ	9	.279	.120	066
1	-ē	382	.103	038	Ĭ	3	020	.054	067	I	-2	313	.112	053	l i	<u> </u>			<u> </u>

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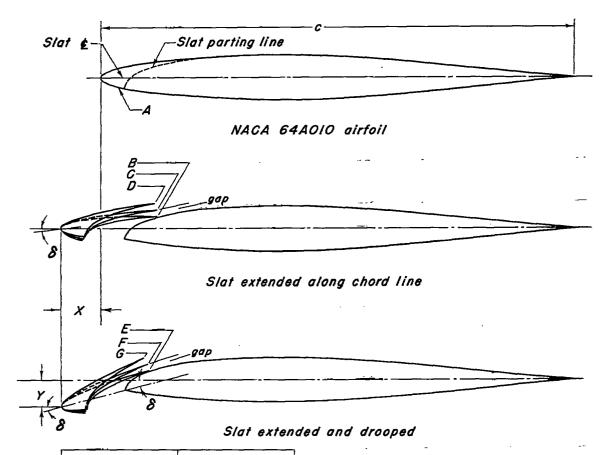
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A-16843.1

Figure 1.- Airfoil installed between the two-dimensional walls.



64A010 coordi		Slat pa	rting line
% chord	% chord	% chord	% chord
0	0_	4.70	-2.20
.50	.80_	4.80	-1.85
.75	.97	<i>5.00</i>	-1. 36
1.25	1.22	5.40	-0.69
2.5 <u>0</u>	1.69	6.00	-0.03
5.00	2.32	7.00	0.74
10.00	<i>3.20</i>	8.00	1.31
15.00	3.81	10.00	2.12
20.00	4.27	12.00	2.71
30.00	4.84	14.00	3.21
40.00	4.99	16.00	3.70
50.00	4.68	17.00	<i>3.94</i>
60.00	4.02		
70.00	3.12		
80.QQ	2.10		<u> </u>
90.00	1.06		
100.00	.02		L
L	L.E.R =	0.688	

Slat position	λlo	کارہ	90	7 <u>p</u>	8	48*
A	0	0	0	± 0*	0	0
В	.09	0	0	±.001	-8.4°	±1.0°
C	.09	0	.015	±.002	-3.3°	±1.0°
D	.09	0	.030	±.002	1.6°	±1.0°
E	.09	.06	0	±.001	9.5°	±1.0°
F				±.002		±2.0°
G	.09	.06	.030	±.002	19.5°	±2.0°
					1	ACA,

^{*}These increments are the variations possible from the normal values due to bracket deflections, clearances, etc.

Figure 2.- Airfoil coordinates and slat details.

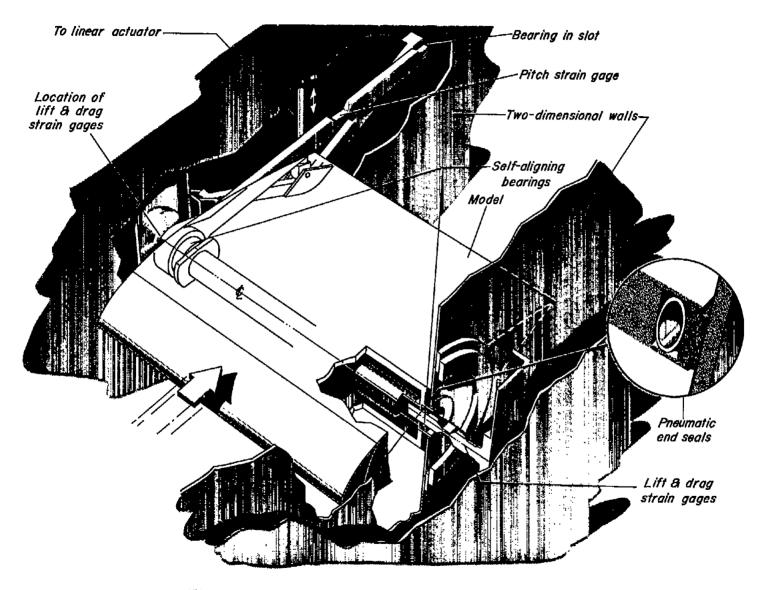


Figure 3.- Model support and strain-gage balance.

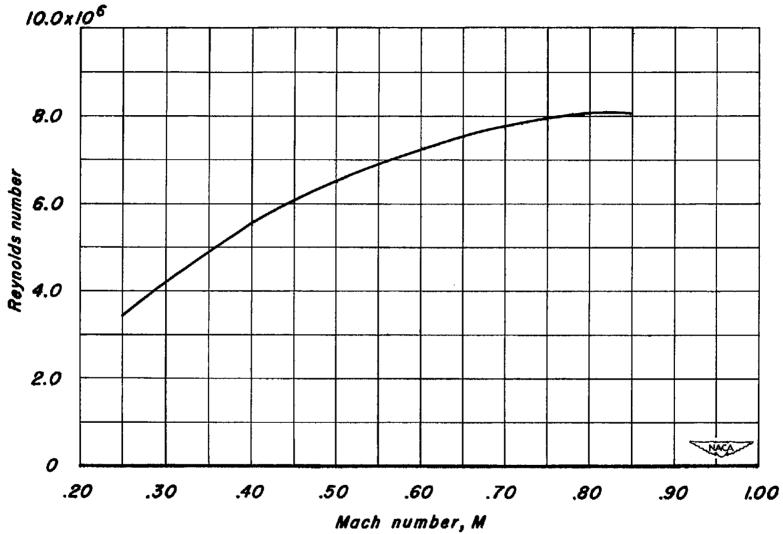


Figure 4.- Variation of Reynolds number with Mach number.

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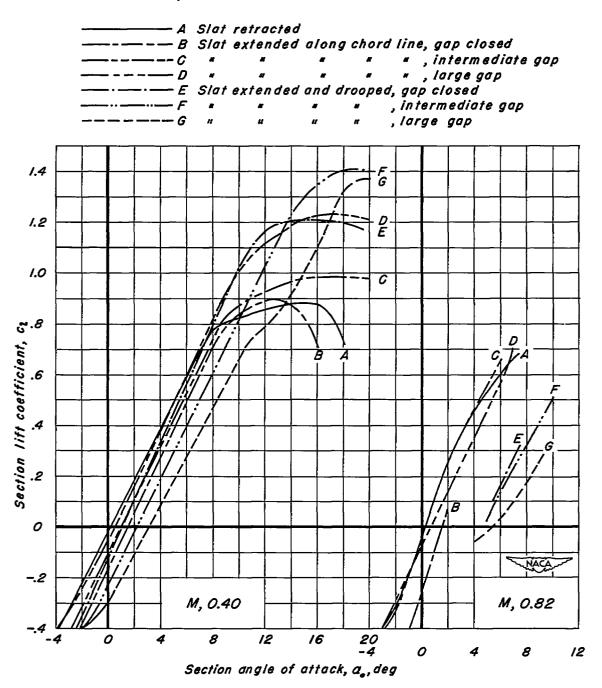


Figure 5.- Lift characteristics of the NACA 64A010 airfoil with several slat positions at low and high subsonic Mach numbers.

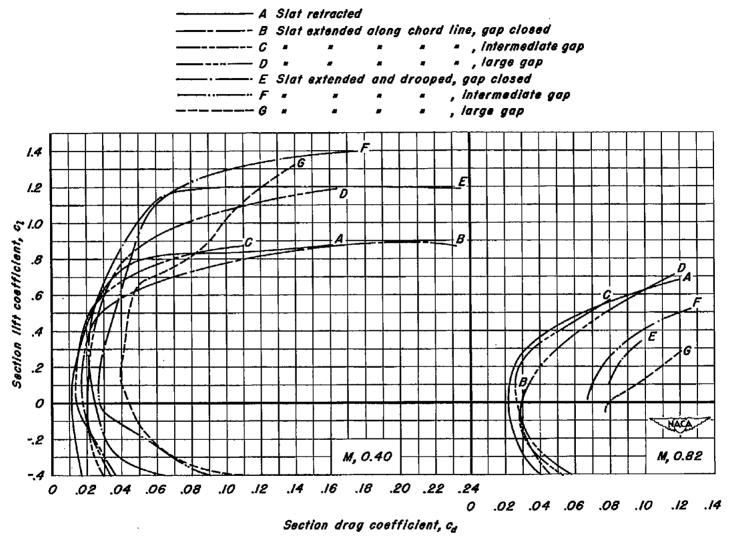


Figure 6.- Drag characteristics of the NACA 64AOIO airfoil with several slat positions at low and high subsonic Mach numbers.

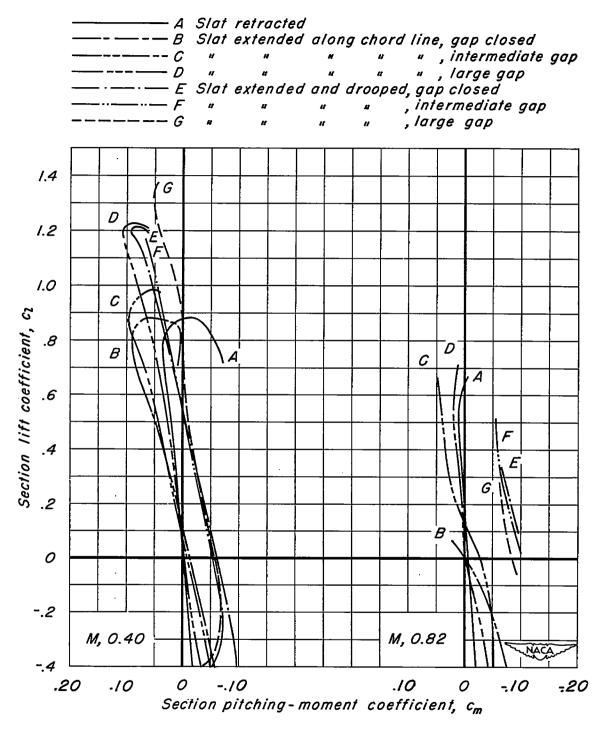


Figure 7.- Variation of section pitching-moment coefficient with section lift coefficient for the NACA 64AOIO airfoil with several slat positions at low and high subsonic Mach numbers.

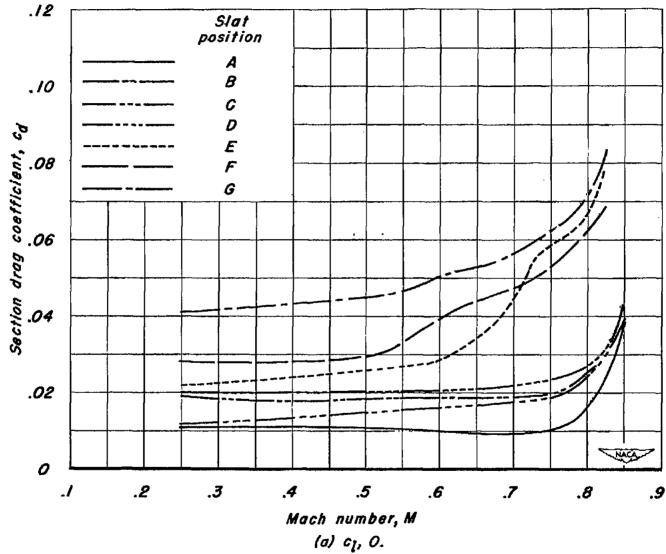
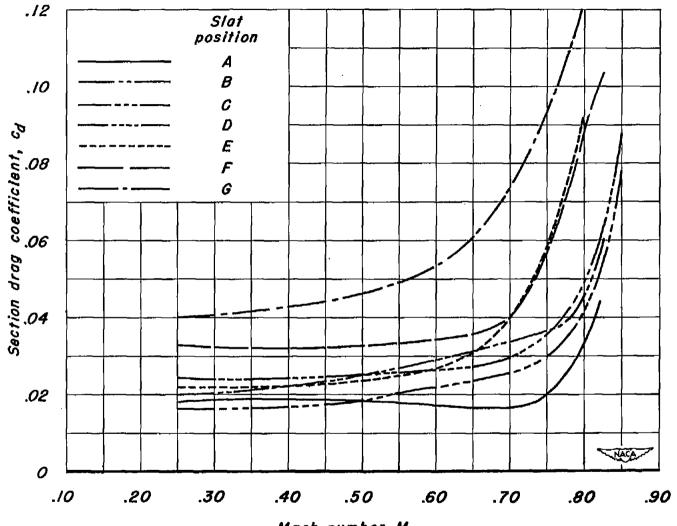
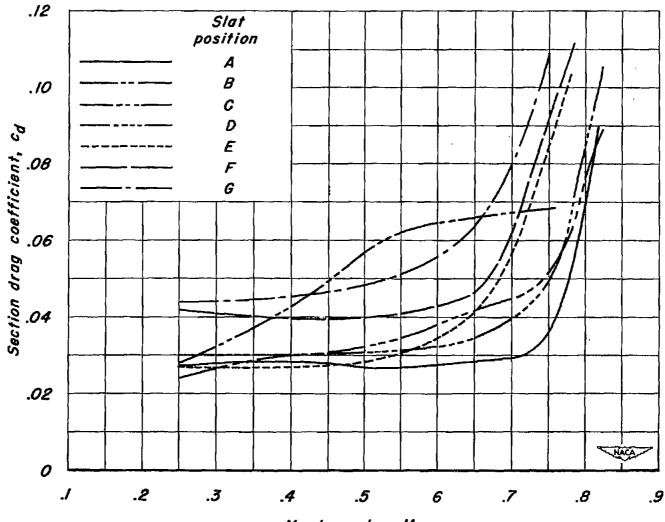


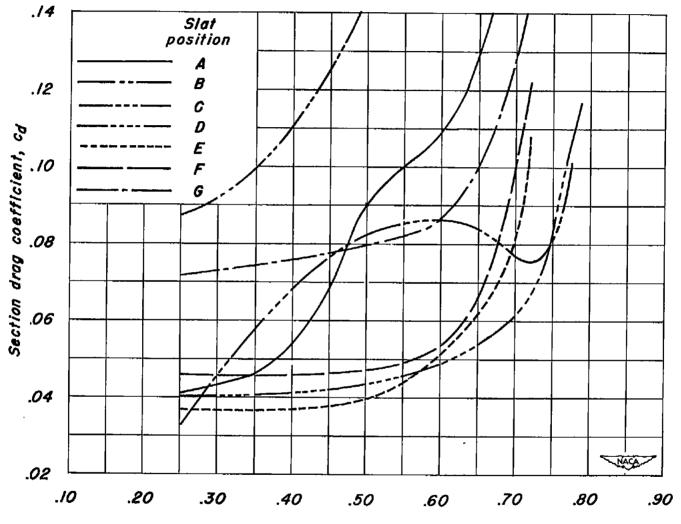
Figure 8.- Variation of section drag coefficient with Mach number.



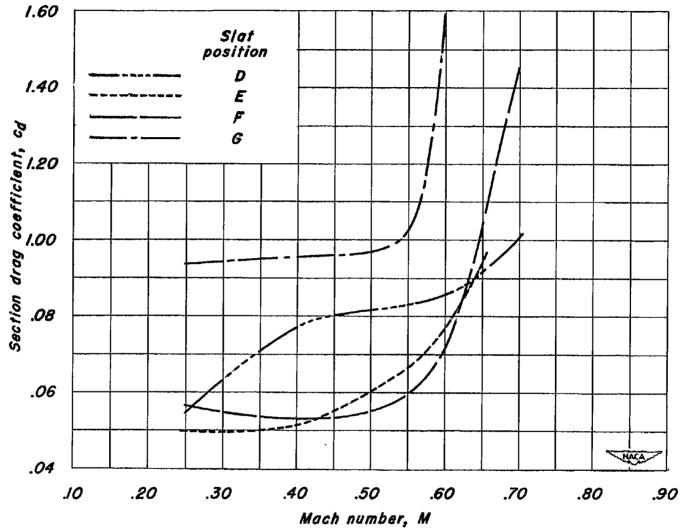
Mach number, M (b) c_l, O.4. Figure 8.- Continued.



Mach number, M (c) c_l, 0.6 Figure 8.- Continued.



Mach number, M (d) c_l, 0.8 Figure 8.- Continued.



(e) c_i, l.O. Figure 8.- Concluded.

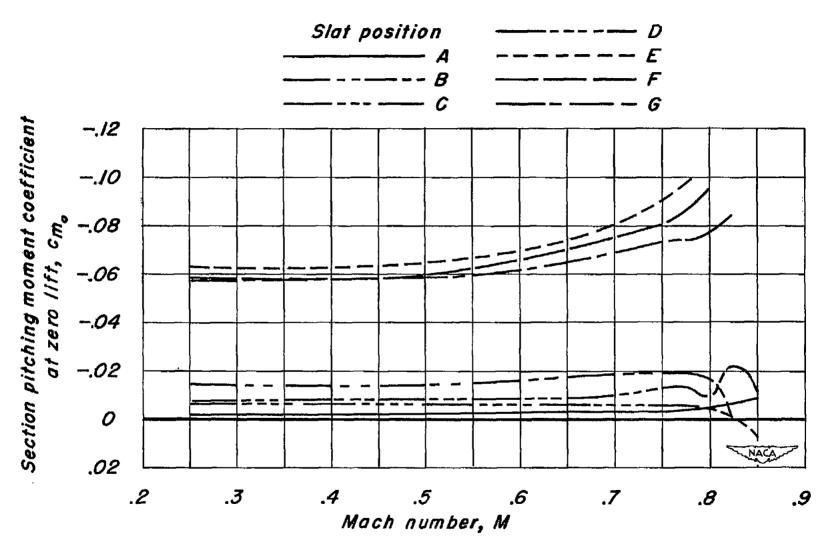
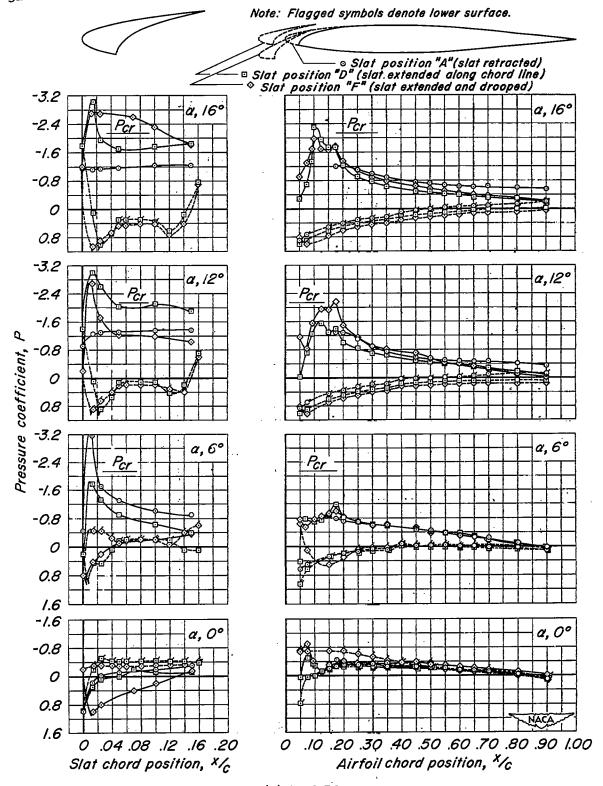
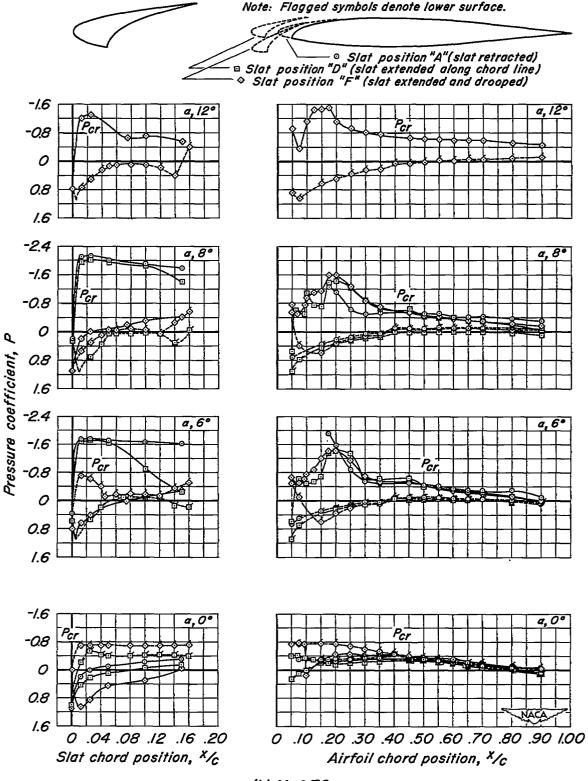


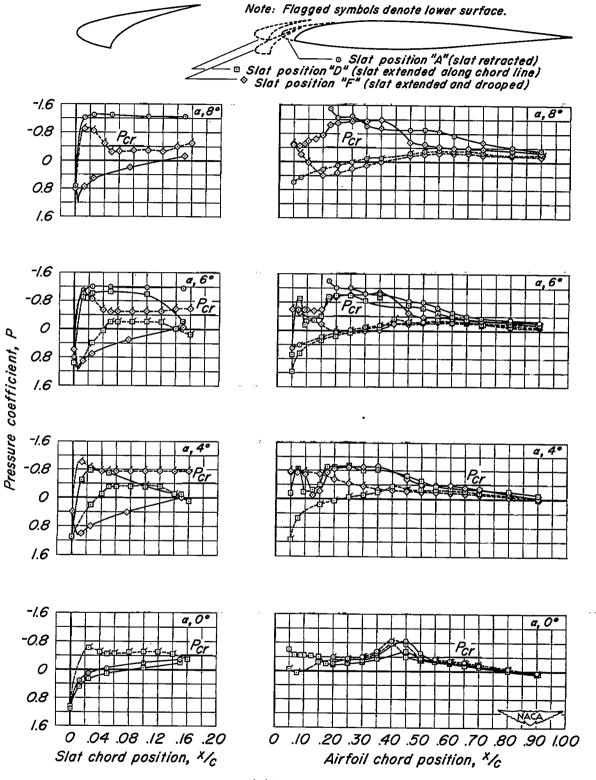
Figure 9.- Variation with Mach number of the section pitching-moment coefficient at zero lift.



(a) M, 0.50
Figure 10:- Pressure distributions over the slat and airfoil at several angles of attack.



(b) M, 0.70. Figure IO.- Continued.



(c) M, 0.80. Figure IO:- Concluded.

Figure II.- Chordwise load distributions for airfoil-slat combinations A, D, and F.

0 .10 .20 .30 .40 .50 .60 .70 .80 .90 1.00

Airfoil chord position, X/C

0 .04 .08 .12 .16 .20

Slat chord position, X/c

2.4