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Observations about Airplanes

- Airplanes use the air to support themselves
- Airplanes need airspeed to stay aloft
- Airplanes seem to follow their nose, up or down
- Airplanes can rise only so quickly
- Airplane wings often change shape in flight
- Airplanes have various propulsion systems

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6 Questions about Airplanes

- 1. How does an airplane support itself in the air?
- 2. How does the airplane "lift off" the runway?
- 3. Why does plane tilt up to rise; down to descend?
- 4. Why are there different wing shapes?
- 5. How does a plane turn?
- 6. How does a plane propel itself through the air?

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Question 1

Q: How does an airplane support itself in the air? A: It deflects air downward; air pushes it upward

- Air bends away from wing bottomAir pressure rises, speed drops
- Air bends toward wing topAir pressure drops, speed rises
- There is an upward pressure force on the wing
- Wing transfers downward momentum to the



Airplanes 5 Question 2 Q: How does the airplane "lift off" the runway? A: The airplane sheds a vortex and is lifted upward A: The airplane sheds a vortex and is lifted upward A: As wing starts moving in air the airflow is symmetric and the wing experiences no lift Trailing edge kink is unstable and the wing sheds a vortex After the vortex leaves, the wing experience

Question 3

Q: Why does plane tilt up to rise; down to descend? A: The wing's angle of attack affects its lift

- A wing's lift depends on
- the shape of its airfoil
 - its angle of attack—its tilt relative to approaching air
- Tilting an airplane's wings affects lift
- Can make the airplane accelerate up or down
- Usually requires tilting the airplane's fuselage
- Plane's tilt controls lift, not direction of travel

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Limits to Lift: Stalling

- At too great an angle of attack,
 - the upper boundary layer stalls,
 - the airstream detaches from wing,
 - the lift decreases dramatically,
 - and severe pressure drag appears
- Plane plummets abruptly





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Question 5

Q: How does a plane turn? A: It uses lift to accelerate in the direction of turn

- Airplane has three orientation controls:
 - Its angle of attack is controlled by elevators
 - Its left-right tilt is controlled by ailerons
 - Its left-right rotation is controlled by rudder
- Steering involves ailerons and rudder
- Elevation involves elevators and engine

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Question 6

Q: How does a plane propel itself through the air? A: It pushes air backward with its props or engines

- Propellers are spinning wings
 - They deflect air backward,
 - do work on air (add energy),
 - and pump air toward rear of plane
- Jet engines are ducted air pumps
 - Confine the air and pump it toward rear of plane





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Summary about Airplanes

- Airplanes use lift to support themselves
- Propulsion overcomes induced drag
- Speed and angle of attack affect altitude
- Extreme angle of attack causes stalling
- Propellers do work on passing airstream
- Jet engines do work on slowed airstream