

# Wind Tunnel Testing on a Generic Model of a Hybrid Lifting Hull

Anwar Ul Haque<sup>1</sup>, Waqar Asrar<sup>1</sup>, Asharf Ali Omar<sup>2</sup>, Erwin Suleiman<sup>1</sup>

**ABSTRACT:** In this research, an experimental investigation was carried out at the International Islamic University Malaysia - Low Speed Wind Tunnel facility on a generic model of a hybrid lifting hull. Based on the historical trends of non-rigid airships, the fineness ratio of the said hull has been selected equal to 4. Free stream velocity was kept at  $20 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$  and, along with the estimation of aerodynamic parameters, longitudinal and lateral stability characteristics were determined over a range of angles of attack from  $-8^\circ$  to  $+12^\circ$  and angles of sideslip from  $-10^\circ$  to  $+10^\circ$ . Zero lift coefficient was obtained at  $-4.2^\circ$ , and the corresponding value was found to be greater than that at zero angle of attack. The comparison of the experimental results with the existing analytical relationships of wing has revealed that such an airfoil shaped hull cannot be considered as a wing due to 37% less analytical value of lift coefficient than that obtained by CFD simulations of the said hull. Existing equation of form factor of hull for conventional airships was also revisited, and a correction factor equal to 1.16 in the fundamental drag equation of aircraft's fuselage was also proposed for fineness ratio equal to 4. Trends of the experimental data and comparison of the same with the theoretical calculations and computational results posed some interesting findings. The longitudinal and directional stabilities of a hybrid lifting hull were found to be statically unstable.

**KEYWORDS:** Aerodynamics, Hybrid airship, Fineness ratio, Static stability, Wind tunnel testing.

## INTRODUCTION

The concept of lifting fuselage for aircraft and hybrid lifting hull for hybrid airship is derived from nature as a few marine animals do generate aerodynamic lift from the body (Ul Haque *et al.* 2016a). Vogel (1994) was among the first who noticed that, if one looks at a housefly or fruit fly from the side, the head, thorax and abdomen also seem to form a non-symmetrical airfoil-flatter on the bottom, more rounded on top. Regarding marine animals, there are some cases in which there is a requirement of negative lift (Vogel 2013). For example, ducks have enough air in their plumage so they are awkwardly buoyant and may need negative lift (Prange and Schmidt-Nielsen 1970). Recently, Ul Haque *et al.* (2015a) argued that the lift generated by the body is perhaps free of cost lift and can be utilized if such a marine animal want to swim at constant level/height in the sea. Additional lift is also required for those flight segments like coming out from water, sharp turns etc.

In the field of aviation, it is not a new concept and, as per the review paper by Wood and Bauer (2011), Vincent Burnelli has earlier designed a number aircraft based on the lifting fuselage concept. Perhaps, the lifting body designs usually have greater operational flexibility as the adjustment of dynamic lift can accommodate changes in vehicle's weight due to the burning of fuel. In an earlier reference, Wood (2003) mentioned that, during the period of 1920 to 1955, about 57 aircraft were developed, but these were either single or 2-seat. Other hybrid concepts have aerodynamic lift coming from the wing as well as from the fuselage. This concept was later applied by Santos Dumont (1973) for the design of a winged hybrid airship in which partial

<sup>1</sup>.International Islamic University Malaysia – Department of Mechanical Engineering – Experimental and Computational Thermofluid Mechanic Research Group – Kuala Lumpur – Malaysia. <sup>2</sup>.University of Tripoli – Department of Aeronautical Engineering – Tripoli – Libya.

**Author for correspondence:** Waqar Asrar | International Islamic University Malaysia – Department of Mechanical Engineering – Experimental and Computational Thermofluid Mechanic Research Group | Jalan Gombak | 53100 – Kuala Lumpur – Malaysia | Email: waqar@iium.edu.my

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aerodynamic lift is obtained from the aerodynamic contour of hull; he was the first to prove this concept by flight testing.

According to Becker (1958), if we look back in the history, the first lifting-body concepts involved very blunt half cones. Later, the concepts evolved by Saltzman *et al.* (1999) into higher fineness-ratio cones to achieve the capability of an unpowered horizontal landing. Numerous wind tunnel tests were performed on candidate versions of the half cones and shapes having flattened bottom surfaces. In 1962, Reed and Darlene (1977) have provided the details of an unpowered horizontal landing and controllable flight with a miniature lightweight-radio-controlled model of an  $M_2$  half-cone configuration. Unfortunately, none of them has explored the airfoil shaped hull from the aerodynamic and stability point of view.

Several studies can be found in the literature starting from the early 1920s, such as Munk (1924) and Rizzo (1924), and the late 1970s and early 1980s, like DeLaurier and Schenck (1979) and Tischler *et al.* (1981), as well as many others, about the aerodynamic and stability characteristics of airships. However, in the case of hybrid airships, there is limited experimental data available for aerodynamic lift generated by the aerodynamic lifting profile of hull (alone) and its stability characteristics. Most of the experimental data is related to the lifting bodies of hypersonic vehicles. For example, some experimental data can be found in an old NACA report by Gumse (1967), which is based on  $W-F_2$  configuration. As per Ash (1972), this was a modified design of  $M_2-F_2$  with modifications carried out for the afterbody, the control surfaces, and the canopy location. Others include this on NASA HL-20 to develop a preliminary subsonic aerodynamic model for simulation studies of its lifting body Jackson and Christopher (1992). Nevertheless, all of these bodies have fineness ratio ( $\lambda$ ) greater than 6 and wings blended with the fuselage.

Hybrid airships are among the potential candidates for tourism industry and transportation of agricultural products. Such vehicles also have the potential to reduce the aviation transport gas emissions and many have come up with promising conceptual designs like Aeroscraft (2013), the airship Sky Freighter (Millennium Air Ship Inc. 2012) and Lockheed's LEMV (Harrison 2010). Unfortunately, the aerodynamics and stability characteristics of airfoil shaped hulls (alone) of airships have not been fully explored yet. One of the probable reasons is due to the non-availability of the experimental data which can reveal its aerodynamic behavior. In the present study, an effort was done to fill this gap by carrying out an experimental

study on a generic model of a hybrid lifting hull (HLH). The selection of its  $\lambda$  value was done such that it falls within the known range of non-rigid airships, discussed in detail in the following section.

## SELECTION OF FINENESS RATIO

HLH is a type of unconventional hull with voluminous volume for the buoyant lift. It is usually designed to be partially supported by buoyancy lift generated by the buoyant gas while the remaining weight is held up by the aerodynamic lift generated by the aerodynamic contour of the hull (Trenkle 2014). However, the selection of  $\lambda$  is found to be quite trivial, especially in a scenario where there is no guideline/data bank from the historical trends. From the certification point of view, most of the certified airships are flexible in terms of structural anatomy, *i.e.* non-rigid airships. But from an aerodynamic point of view, high value of  $\lambda$  is always desired. However, a low value is desired for optimum structural weight Tanaka *et al.* (2005). If we look at the historical trends of non-rigid airships (Table 1), the lowest value of  $\lambda$  was found in the first winged airship, which was designed and flown by Santos Dumont (1973); DM-20, on the other hand, has the highest value.

**Table 1.** Fineness ratio of non-rigid airships.

Serial number	Airship title	$\lambda$
1	WDL-1	3.793
2	WDL-2	3.89
3	WDL-3	4.0
4	Star	2.507
5	Santos-Dumont	2.561
6	AD-500	3.571
7	B-10	3.864
8	B-12 bis	3.98
9	DM-20	4.05

In the present study, the aerodynamic contour of the generic model of HLH was designed by using RONCZ 1082 airfoil till 70% of the chord length, and the  $\lambda$  value was set at 4. The length and the diameter of the hull were 0.56 and 0.135 m, respectively. Against this  $\lambda$  value, the form factor of airship and aircraft are a bit close to each other. But as per the findings of Tanaka *et al.* (2005), the effects of pressure drag will be there for a hull having  $\lambda < 5$ .

## EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

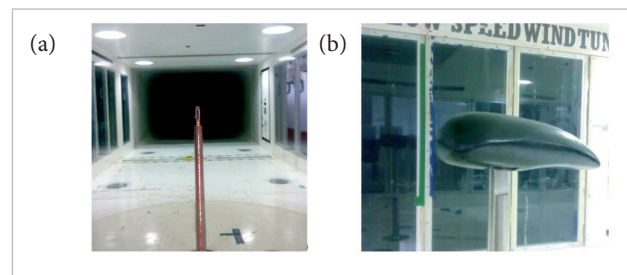
In order to find the aerodynamic and static stability behavior of a HLH model, tests were conducted at the International Islamic University Malaysia - Low Speed Wind Tunnel (IIUM-LSWT) at Reynolds number ( $Re$ ) equal to  $6.3 \times 10^5$  against free stream velocity equal to  $20 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ . IIUM-LSWT is a closed-loop wind tunnel with a test section of dimensions  $1.5 \times 2.3 \times 6 \text{ m}$  and a maximum achievable speed equal to  $50 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$  (Hasim *et al.* 2008). The dynamic pressure in the test section varies from  $-0.5$  to  $0.4\%$  from the plane mean value, and the flow angularity holds within  $\pm 0.2^\circ$  (Wiriadidjaja *et al.* 2012).

It is well known that the scaled-down models for the wind tunnel testing are either simplified or have extra bolts and nuts for attachment purposes, so this drawback of small-scale models cannot reproduce a ditto copy of the full-scale model. Therefore, the scaled-down model of HLH of aspect ratio ( $A_R$ ) equal to  $0.25$  is manufactured in a single piece and polished to get a gloss finish. Such a wooden model cannot be made hollow from side due to issues related to its attachment with the strut. In order to fulfill the requirement of blockage ratio, defined by Pope and Rae (1984), the size of HLH model is kept small, and its blockage ratio including that of the strut was just  $2.5\%$  of the cross-sectional area of the test section. The model is attached with the strut in the test section by manufacturing an adopter made of stainless steel. However, similarly to any other wind tunnel model, this adopter will create an unavoidable cavity in the model. Hence, it is placed inside the hull body to avoid any additional drag due to model-strut attachment. Moreover, due to the requirement of the estimation of yaw stability parameters, the option of half-model testing is not explored.

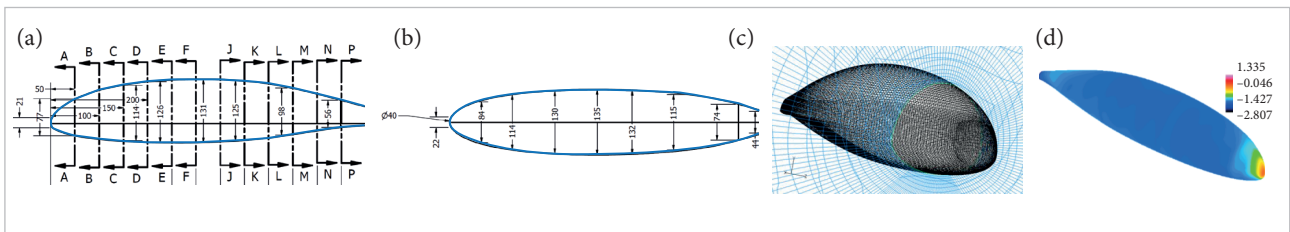
Sign conventions are used in the present study such that positive axial force is along the positive  $x$  axis (forward from tail to nose), and positive normal force is along the positive  $z$  axis (upwards). The lift and drag coefficients ( $C_L$  and  $C_D$ ) are

estimated in the wind-axis system, and the results so obtained were plotted without any curve fitting — wing span ( $b$ ) and chord length ( $c$ ) equal to  $0.135$  and  $0.54 \text{ m}$ , respectively. The area ( $S$ ) equal to  $0.042 \text{ m}^2$  was the reference parameter used for the data reduction. All the moments were obtained about the moment reference center (MRC) of the balance, which is at  $0.14 \text{ m}$  from the nose of the HLH. In the case of airships, as well as in the hybrid ones, the gondola is usually located at the base of the hull. Therefore, the offset distance in the vertical  $z$  direction was defined accordingly.

Because the data measured by balance includes the weight components of the model in a special state, it is therefore necessary to deduct the weight components to obtain the real aerodynamic coefficients. The method for deducting the influence was collecting the measurement data without wind, *i.e.* wind-off and model-off ( $W_0M_0$ ) condition, and then it is deducted in the test matrix. Tests were also conducted to estimate the drag and pitching moment of the strut and fairing, referred here as wind-on and model-off ( $W_1M_0$ ) condition. As per the guidelines provided by Tucker (1990) to obtain the real aerodynamic coefficients for wind-on and model-on ( $W_1M_1$ ) condition, results so obtained from wind tunnel testing were subtracted from the  $W_1M_0$  and  $W_0M_0$  conditions. The pictorial views of tests conducted for  $W_1M_0$  and  $W_1M_1$  conditions are shown in Figs. 1a and 1b, respectively, and the major dimensions of the HLH in the side and top views are shown in Figs. 2a and 2b, respectively.



**Figure 1.** Pictorial view of  $W_1M_0$  and  $W_1M_1$  tests. (a) Strut alone test; (b) Model attached inside the test section.



**Figure 2.** Geometric details of HLH along with its surface grid and distribution of pressure coefficient at  $Re = 6.3 \times 10^5$ . (a) Side view; (b) Top view; (c) Surface grid; (d) Distribution of pressure coefficient over the hull's surface.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

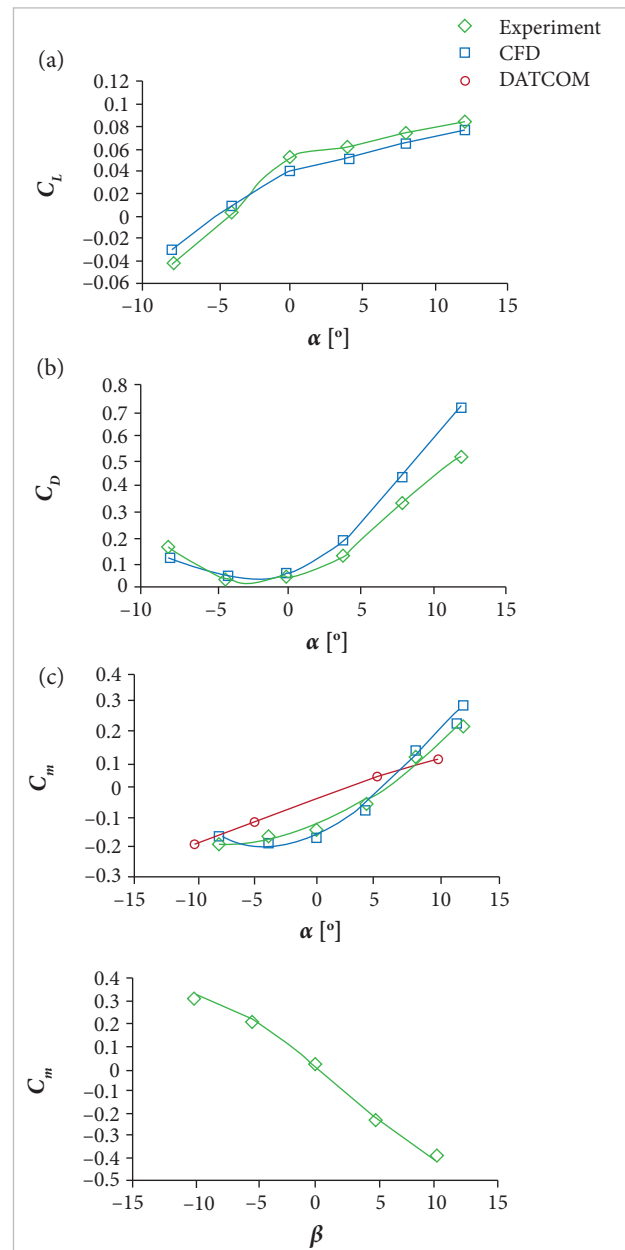
### AERODYNAMICS AND STATIC STABILITY DERIVATIVES

In order to get the 1st-order approximation of aerodynamics and static stability derivatives of the HLH, the steady-state simulations were run by using ANSYS® FLUENT software for which the SIMPLE scheme is employed for pressure velocity coupling along with the  $k-\omega$  SST model. The details of the geometry used for the mentioned purpose are shown in Figs. 2a and 2b. Structured mesh is generated for the said purpose with additional focus on grid refinement at the nose (Fig. 2c). No slip condition is used for the wall surface. Since the temperature problem is not of interest, the adiabatic wall conditions with no slip boundary condition are employed. Velocity magnitude, along with its direction components, is specified for the velocity inlet. Outflow boundary is also used, for which all the flow variables are basically extrapolated for incompressible flow. For subsonic flows, it is required to apply the boundary conditions on the computational domain of radius equal to 20 times the length of the HLH. Therefore, the domain extents are kept at 20 times the length of the body to avoid the flow variations near the surface. Coupled explicit solver is used with 2nd-order accuracy. All the simulations were run on an Intel® hex-core dual processor, 3.33-GHz system, with 32 GB of RAM, and the results were overlapped with those obtained from the wind tunnel testing (Fig. 3). A stagnation point is observed at the nose of the HLH, as shown from the contours of the pressure coefficient (Fig. 2d).

For longitudinal tests ( $\alpha \neq 0, \beta = 0$ , where  $\alpha$  is the angle of attack and  $\beta$  is the side-slip angle),  $\alpha$  values were changed from  $-8^\circ$  to  $+12^\circ$ , and, for  $\beta$  sweep test, the model strut assembly remained rested on tunnel turntable and rotated at a range from  $-10^\circ$  to  $+10^\circ$  with  $5^\circ$ -increments. The graphs in Fig. 3 show the trends of aerodynamic and static stability characteristics of HLH in longitudinal as well as in the lateral direction. The lift curve slope ( $C_{L_\alpha}$ ) value is obtained by applying the 2nd-order polynomial fit on the curve shown in Fig. 3a. Its value comes out to be equal to 0.0067/deg. This figure also shows a continuous increase in  $C_L$  for a defined range of  $\alpha$  and a reduction in its value for a negative  $\alpha$ . Moreover, there will certainly be a stall value of  $\alpha$  beyond  $12^\circ$ ; however, if a wing is also attached to it, then the critical value will be that of the wing. Thus, the stalling phenomenon which gives rise to reduction in  $C_L$  and dramatic rise in  $C_D$  is not observed in these graphs. The angle of attack corresponding to zero-lift condition ( $\alpha_{OL}$ ) corresponding

to  $C_{L_0}$  condition is equal to  $-4.2^\circ$  and its corresponding  $C_D$  value, *i.e.* zero lift drag coefficient ( $C_{D_0}$ ), is equal to 0.028 (Fig. 3b). It can also be observed from this figure that the  $C_D$  at zero angle of attack (0.041) was lower than that at zero-lift condition. Moreover, the induced drag is perhaps responsible for high values of  $C_D$  values at a higher angle of attack.

Figure 3c illustrates the pitching moment coefficient for defined values of the angle of attack. Pitching moment coefficient



**Figure 3.** Experimental results of aerodynamic and stability coefficients of HLH. (a) Variation in  $C_L$  w.r.t  $\alpha$ ; (b) Variation in  $C_D$  w.r.t  $\alpha$ ; (c) Variation in  $C_m$  w.r.t  $\alpha$ ; (d) Variation in  $C_n$  w.r.t  $\beta$ .

exhibits the same behavior as the drag, with a small difference at negative angles of attack. In addition, the slope of pitching moment ( $C_{m_\alpha}$ ) is negative for the entire angle of attack range, indicating that it is statically unstable throughout this range.  $C_{m_\alpha}$  is positive and its value is 0.016/deg, indicating that the HLH model under study is longitudinally unstable, and the coefficient of pitching moment at zero lift ( $C_{m_0}$ ) is 0.137 (Fig. 3c). It is an important design parameter as it is always added to the  $C_{m_0}$  values of other components, such that the total  $C_{m_0}$  can be made available for the fundamental stability equation. Similarly to the  $C_{L_\alpha}$  value, the slope of yawing moment coefficient ( $C_{n_\beta}$ ) was also obtained by curve fitting and its value is equal to -0.01/deg. An anomaly was seen for the  $\beta$  sweep curve, *i.e.* an unsymmetric pattern in the value of the yawing moment coefficient ( $C_n$ ) for positive and negative  $\beta$  was observed. One of the probable reasons is due to the asymmetry in the model, made of wood. All these results are presented in Table 1 for quick reference.

Wind tunnel testing always reflects the real flow over defined shape with the help of reliable data. Such results can be employed to develop as well as to check the applicability of known analytical relationships. Therefore, the experimental results are then compared with the existing analytical relationships, specially the slopes.

## COMPARISON WITH EXISTING ANALYTICAL RELATIONSHIPS

If we consider HLH as a wing, then  $C_{L_\alpha}$  obtained by using Eq. 1 is equal to 0.00422/deg. It is important to note that Eq. 1, taken from Raymer (2012), will provide  $C_{L_\alpha}$  in per radian, and, for the purpose of comparison of results, this digit has been converted into per degree.

$$C_{L_\alpha} = \frac{\pi A_R}{2 + \sqrt{4 + A_R}} \quad (1)$$

The  $C_{L_\alpha}$  value predicted by using the above-mentioned relationship is 0.0054/deg. This value is lesser than that predicted by the experiment, which is equal to 0.006/deg. Nevertheless, the experimental value is consistent with that obtained from the computational fluid dynamics (CFD) results. The basic difference is due to the fact that this relationship is for estimation of lift produced by the wing (a lifting surface) and which considers the wing as a flat plate. In our case, the (lifting body) hull is not a flat plate, and a wing with  $A_R$  equal to 0.25 is hardly

seen in any aircraft. Moreover, the analytical relationships estimated 37% less value of lift coefficient than that obtained by using CFD. Therefore, the use of analytical relationship of the wing for estimation of aerodynamic lift produced by lifting hull will not be suitable. Experimental data of space shuttles are available, but the  $A_R$  for such lifting body includes the area of wings attached to it. The  $C_{L_\alpha}$  values of  $M_2$ - $F_2$  ( $A_R = 0.712$ ) and space shuttle prototype ( $A_R = 2.26$ ) are 0.02 and 0.0446/deg, respectively (Paulson *et al.* 1960). Hence, considering the HLH as a wing planform cannot be justified for the airfoil shaped hull being investigated for airship.

$C_{D_0}$  is an important parameter required for aerodynamic analysis and design-related studies (Roskam and Lan 1997). Its exact estimation is very important for accurate prediction of performance parameters of any flying vehicle. The analytical expression for  $C_{D_0}$  is given in Eq. 2, taken from Nicolai and Carichner (2013). This relationship is basically the function of form factor (FF). For the case of airship's hull, it was defined with the help of Eq. 3, and, for aircraft's fuselage, Eq. 4 is usually used.

$$C_{D_0} = C_f FF Q \frac{S_{wet}}{S_{ref}} \quad (2)$$

$$FF = 1 + \frac{1.5}{(FR)^2} + \frac{7}{(FR)^3} \quad (3)$$

$$FF = 1 + \frac{60}{(FR)^3} + \frac{FR}{400} \quad (4)$$

where:  $S_{wet}$  is the wetted area and  $S_{ref}$  is the reference one, both in  $m^2$ ;  $C_f$  is the coefficient of skin friction;  $Q$  is the dynamic pressure;  $FR$  is the fineness ratio.

Against the calculated value, if  $C_f$  is equal to 0.00488, considering the hull of airship as fuselage (Eq. 3), then the value of FF comes out to be 2.35, which is quite high when compared with FF equal to 1.94, obtained from Eq. 4 (Raymer, 2012). For airship's hull of any  $\lambda$  value, this author suggested an adjustment factor of 0.8 in basic drag equation to include scaling effects for the airship's hull. For the value of  $S_{wet}/S_{ref}$  equal to 2.62, regarding the geometry under study, the values of  $C_{D_0}$  obtained by using Eqs. (3) and (4) are 0.029 and 0.024, respectively. The predicted value of  $C_{D_0}$  obtained from the CFD was quite high and equal to 0.048. Although, Eq. 3, which is taken from Nicolai and Carichner (2013), is not really a FF by the same definition as used by Hoerner (1965), but it has provided

quite close results to the experimental value. According to a recent review of FF by Ul Haque *et al.* (2016b), Eq. 3 is taken from Hoerner (1965), in which the definition of FF is actually based on a constant frontal area as reference, and the term  $S_{wet}/S_{ref}$  was defined to be equal to 3FR (Eq. 5). In fact, it is a simple adjustment which allows the use of  $S_{ref}$  for the calculation of  $C_D$  by using Eq. 6:

$$\frac{C_{D0}}{C_f} = 3FR \left[ 1 + \frac{1.5}{(FR)^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{7}{(FR)^3} \right] \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{C_{D0}}{C_f} = FR \frac{S_{wet}}{S_{ref}} \quad (6)$$

Against the value of FR equal to 4, if we use Eq. 5, then its value is 0.137. This huge digit is due to the fact that Hoerner (1965) had derived the frontal area as reference. Moreover, based on the experimental results and its comparison study, we suggest a correction factor of 1.16 for the FF value obtained by using Eq. 4 and the planform area as reference. It also shows that, in comparison with conventional hull, an airfoil shaped hull will have more drag count.

The comparison of analytical values of  $C_{m_o}$  and  $C_{m_\alpha}$  and those obtained from the experimental data is perhaps not straight forward, because the existing relationships add the effect of the wing as well in Eqs. 7 and 8. If we closely inspect these 2 equations, shape effects were considered for the value of  $C_{m_o}$ , but, surprisingly, it has not catered for estimating the value of the slope of pitching moment of the fuselage ( $C_{m_\alpha fus}$ ) (Ul Haque *et al.* 2015b).

$$C_{m_o fus} = \frac{k_2 - k_1}{36.5.S.C_{MGC}} \sum_{x=0}^{x=l_{fus}} w_f^2 (\alpha_{ZLW} + i_f) dx \quad (7)$$

$$C_{m_\alpha fus} = \frac{k_2 - k_1}{36.5.S.C_{MGC}} \sum_{x=0}^{x=l_{fus}} w_f^2 \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial \alpha} dx \quad (8)$$

where:  $k_2 - k_1$  is the correction factor to account for the fuselage slenderness ratio;  $w_f$  is the average width of the fuselage section, in m;  $\alpha_{ZLW}$  is the wing zero-lift angle relative to the fuselage reference line, in degrees;  $C_{m_\alpha fus}$  is the pitching moment coefficient of the fuselage at zero lift;  $C_{MGC}$  is the pitching moment coefficient about the mean geometric chord.

The pitching moment contribution of the fuselage of general aviation aircraft can be approximated by Eq. 9, taken from Raymer (2012). In this relationship as well, the presence of wing can be observed from the factor  $C$  and the reference area of the wing ( $S_w$ , in  $m^2$ ).  $W_f$  is the maximum width of the fuselage,  $L_f$  is the length and  $K_f$  is the empirical pitching moment coefficient:

$$C_{m_\alpha fus} = \frac{K_f W_f^2 L_f}{C.S_w} \quad (9)$$

In this case, we use a low-fidelity tool like Aircraft Digital DATCOM®, then the results so obtained reveal that it has underpredicted  $C_{m_o}$  and overpredicted  $C_{m_\alpha}$ , when compared with the experimental and computational values. One of the probable reasons is due to the interference of strut with HLH model. On the other side, CFD underpredicted the  $C_{m_o}$  value when compared with the experiment, which is equal to  $-0.187$ . However, the  $C_{m_\alpha}$  value obtained from CFD ( $0.0204/\text{deg}$ ) is higher than that of the experiment,  $0.0165/\text{deg}$ . The opposite is true when CFD results are compared with the DATCOM® ones. Similarly to  $C_{L_\alpha}$ ,  $C_{n_\beta}$  is obtained and is equal to  $-0.01/\text{deg}$ . Aircraft Digital DATCOM® does not provide the directional stability contribution at individual angles but provides the value of  $C_{n_\beta}$ , which is equal to  $-0.0065/\text{deg}$  for this case of HLH. The comparison of  $C_L$  and  $C_D$  is done as Aircraft Digital DATCOM® does not compute lift for an aircraft configuration which has no wing attached to the fuselage. Even if we add a fictitious wing in the hull, based on our experience on similar hybrid lifting fuselage, the lift estimated by CFD is 433.3% higher than that predicted by using the Aircraft Digital DATCOM®, since that produced by the HLH is also responsible for generating the induced drag. Therefore, the comparison of  $C_D$  is also out of question. However, the same is not true for the case of pitching moment as the analytical relation derived by Munk-Multhopp (see Eqs. 7 and 8) contains the fuselage camber incidence angle ( $i_f$ ) to represent the curvature effects of the fuselage (Multhopp 1942).

The wind tunnel test data has provided the aerodynamic as well as static stability characteristics of an HLH. This data can be used in flight performance estimation and system design of hybrid buoyant aerial vehicles. Except for the value of  $C_D$ , the CFD results underpredicted the lift and pitching moment coefficients. Moreover,

additional combinations of pitch and yaw angles can also be analyzed in the future to be added to the aerodynamic and stability database of such unconventional shaped hull.

## CONCLUSION

During a sweep tests, it was observed that the  $C_L$  was increased with some initial value. If we consider a hull as a wing, then a poor result of lift curve slope is obtained. The existing formula for airship FF has provided quite reasonable comparison with the experimental value. Overall, the CFD results were in good agreement with the wind tunnel ones. Moreover, the HLH is statically unstable in longitudinal and directional modes in the range of specified angles of attack and side slip angles.

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## AUTHOR'S CONTRIBUTION

Haque AU conceived the idea, conducted the experiments and completed the literature review. Asrar W post process the raw data of wind tunnel, drafting of the article along with the CFD work for the purpose of comparison of the experimental data of the test article. Omar AA has done the data analysis and interpretation. Suleiman E discussed the findings of the research work and critical revision of the article.

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