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EWADE 2013

A Case Study in Aeronautical Engineering Education

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Summary

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- Introduction
- Case study on engineering education
- A case study in aeronautical
- Results
- Conclusions

Singular characteristics on teaching-learning process of Aeronautics:

- ❑ Initial motivation
- ❑ The childhood desire can be a potential
- ❑ Great pedagogical opportunity to awaken the *reminiscent knowledge* that is on natural curiosity of people.



- Example of this approach can be seen in many aeronautical schools where professors motivate students in activities that develop *curiosity and creativity*:



Airplane Building Competition



Tests of Experimental Aircrafts

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Introduction

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In this context of pedagogical innovation and aeronautical culture:



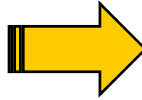
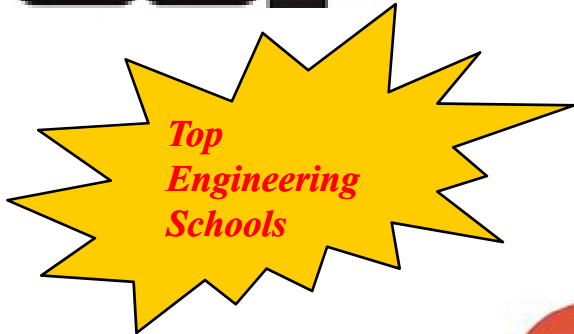
“A case study was applied on aircraft design classes at university of São Paulo”



Education in engineering

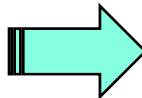
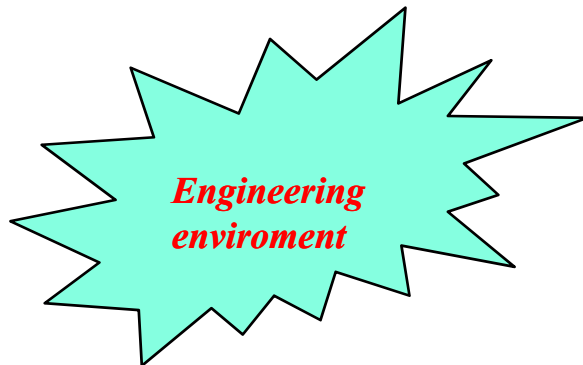
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Strong academic background in science to solve complex problems.

Is it enough

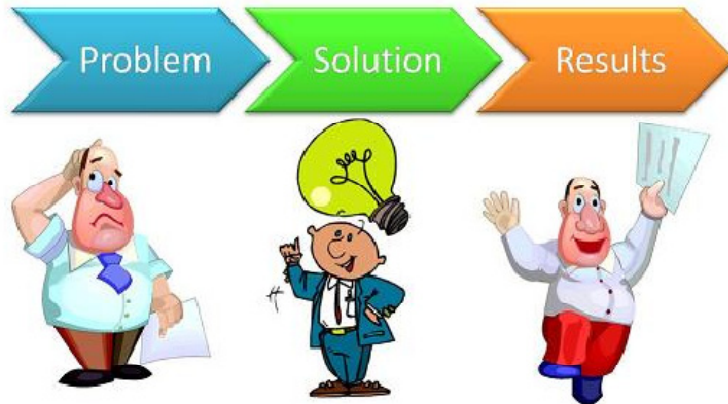


Wide engineering problem scenario requires understanding and attitude to deal with different engineering situations.

Case study on engineering education

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*Case Study fits well
with this proposal !!!*

“Engineering case study as an account of an engineering activity, event, or problem containing some of the background and complexities usually encountered by an engineer” Anwar & Ford (2001)

“Engineering case presents a scenario that practicing engineers are likely to encounter in the workplaces” Anwar & Ford (2001)

Anwar (2001) & Masseto (2003) suggested many possibilities of case study and we can apply in aeronautical environment:

❑ *Involve in real or simulated situation in your profession area identifying and recognizing problems to figure out solutions.*



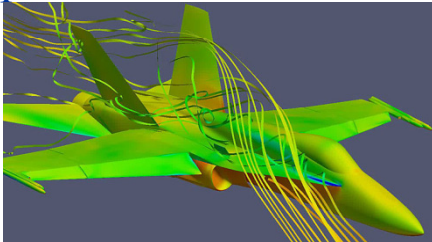
❑ *Make diagnostic analyzes for situation considering the variables involved exercising and making judgments.*



- Understanding and recognizing *assumptions and inferences*, as opposed to concrete facts.



- Find out necessary information, *understanding and interpreting data*, to solve problem-situation.



- Thinking *analytically and critically*.



- ❑ Case study of aerodynamic design for two of the most classics aircraft in the world, *Douglas DC-9* and *Boeing 737*



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“Embryonic mark of commercial aviation and compete in the aeronautical market based on similar engineering requirements with different philosophies”

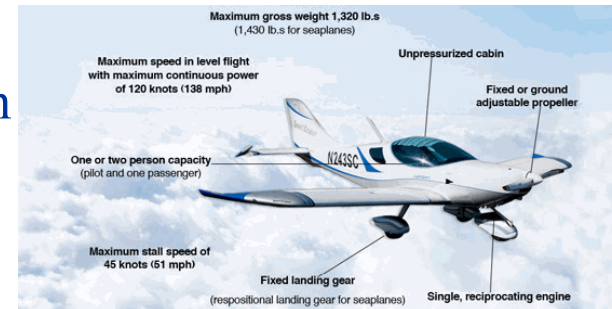


Case study in aeronautical engineering education

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- ❑ The case study conducts engineering students to experiment discussions about issues related to *historical facts, aerodynamics concepts, requirements, design philosophy, technologic and development.*
- ❑ The discussions for case study are based on scientific articles: “*aerodynamic design philosophy of the Boeing 737*” and “*Aerodynamic Design Features of the Douglas DC-9*”

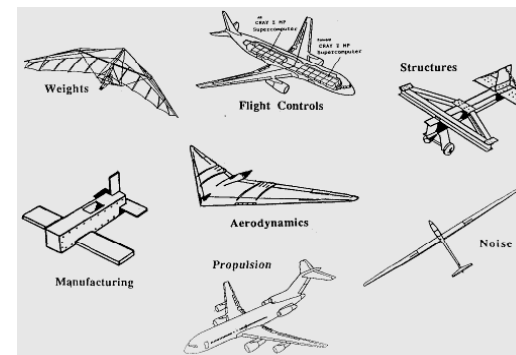
❑ *Requirements* and their importance on design



❑ *Design philosophy* and airplane configuration choice



❑ *Multidisciplinary* view on design



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Case study structure

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2 Discussion groups : Douglas DC-9 and Boeing 737.

Aeronautical industry team and a Leader

Previous reading : Paper and Requirements

Discussions about educational goals

Cross-Dynamic

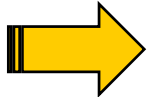


Requirements and their importance on design – “Perceptions”

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Design requirements are well-defined

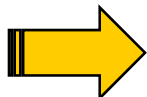


Aerodynamicists work hardly to achieve them

Δ
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(t/c)

Boeing 707, 727 and 737

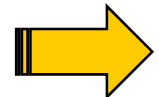
Boeing 737



New step on comercial aviation

Short range and runway

Focus on Low speed design (B737)



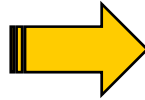
- *Less wing swept*
- *Thicker profile*
- *Complex High-lift devices*

Requirements and their importance on design – “Perceptions”

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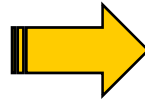
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Douglas DC-9



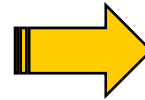
*Short range
and runway*

Differences : DC-8 vs DC-9



*Derived from DC-8
with regional
requirements*

Critical design conditions



*DC8: cruise
DC9: Second
segment climb*

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Design philosophy and airplane configuration choice – “Perceptions”

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One configuration is chosen, and some inherent engineering problems will take place, so aerodynamicists need to solve !!!!!

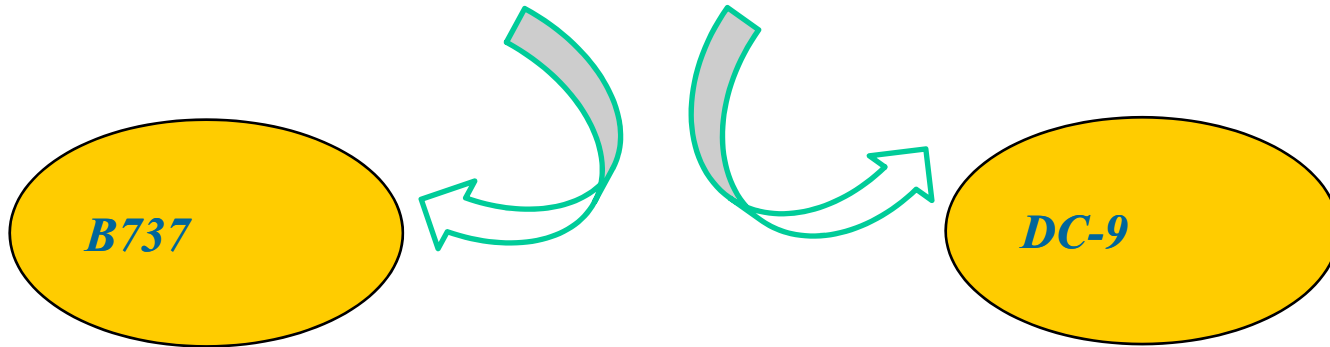
- ❑ Both groups discussed about differences between *T-tail and conventional* configuration
- ❑ There are a mandatory criteria to chose a specific configuration
- ❑ They discussed particularly about “*deep stall*” phenomenon
- ❑ The nacelle configuration under-wing on B737 (problems in high speed !!!)
Solution: Wind tunnel and CFD investigation
- ❑ T-tail configuration DC-9 (deep stall problem !!!!)
Solution: Vortilon and greater horizontal came from exhausted analysis of wing wake and its influence on horizontal tail effectiveness.

Multidisciplinary view on design – “Perceptions”

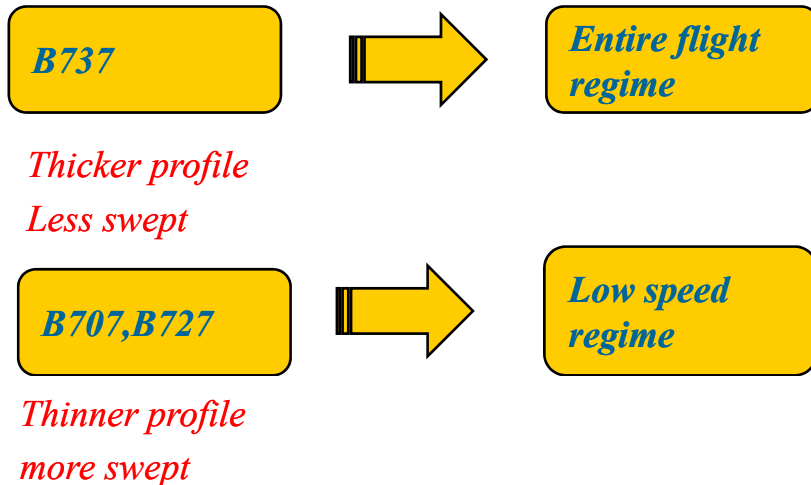
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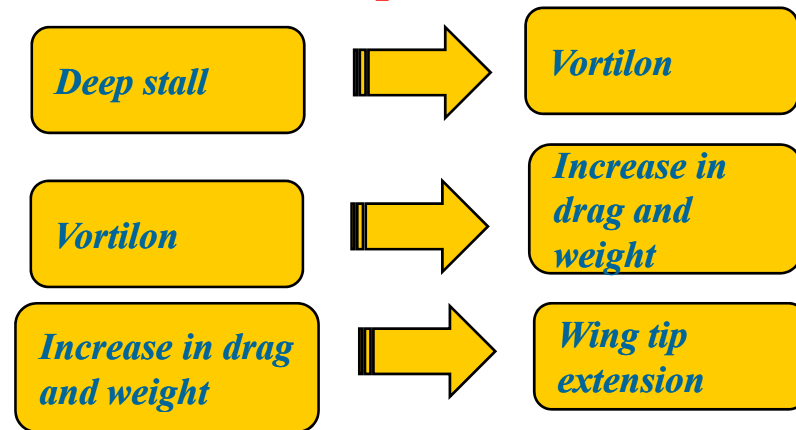
Usually is hard, in aircraft design, to satisfy disciplines such as aerodynamics, aeroelasticity, performance, structure and weight at same time.



Outboard Aileron



Deep stall





Cross-Dynamic – “Perceptions”

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- ❑ Requirement of *short range and runways*
- ❑ Boeing 737 and Douglas DC-9 have *similar requirements*.
- ❑ *Similar aerodynamic solutions* to satisfy requirements
(thicker profile, less swept wing, sophisticated high-lift devices)
- ❑ Distinct design philosophy (*different airplane configuration*) for similar requirements.
- ❑ There are *characteristic problems* for each specific configuration.



Conclusions

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- ❑ The case study *motivated strongly the engineering students*, since this activity established a relationship between theory and practice. (this is a problem in engineering education !!!! ☹)
- ❑ The education goals were achieved (*requirements, design philosophy and multidisciplinary view*)
- ❑ Teaching-learning process of Aeronautics is a *great pedagogical opportunity*
- ❑ There are *many possibilities* applying case study in aeronautical education
- ❑ Case Study fits well with *wide engineering problem scenario* training students to deal with different engineering situations.

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Thank you for Coming !!!!!