

# ***Enroute Wake Vortex Flight Data Acoustic Signature Characteristics***

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## Acknowledgements:

- NAVCANADA
  - NRC T33 HAARC team
    - Camile Lebrun, Design Manager, FRL
    - Matthew Bastian, S&FTE

## Overview:

- data from the NRC WVE flight research project
  - review recent flights, 20<sup>th</sup>/23<sup>rd</sup> Oct & 14<sup>th</sup> Dec 2009
  - $P_s$  analysis (ADS static pressures transducer)
    - 600 Hz sampling,  $\approx 1$  Pa resolution
      - simulation of acoustic pressure,  $\overline{\Delta p} = P_s' = (P_s - P_s)$  by  $P_s$  filtering & differencing
  - compare
    - Kirchhoff vortex elliptic instability
      - recent work of Zheng & Wang (runway approach WV)
- *raison d'être*, against the premise of detect for avoidance

## Canada – enroute wake turbulence issues:

- Canadian airlines (Air Canada's internal reporting scheme)
  - *enroute* & RVSM WVE occurrences, on-going
    - climb/descent track-crossing OR level, same airway
    - response (dependent upon crew SA)
      - human injuries & aircraft damage
      - RVSM violations
        - severe WVE at 1,000 ft separation (opposing track)
        - loss of altitude, sometimes close to 1000 ft (*e.g.* 850 ft recently)

## NRC recent research flight activity summary:

- T33 post-depot maintenance (ejection seat ballistics):-
  - 20<sup>th</sup> October, non-turbulent/non-stratified atmosphere
    - B744 (LH440)
      - 6nm-28nm
      - first B744 (for NRC) where vortex funnel form of instability not present
      - rather, ‘sausage-type’ of axial-direction core instability, meander plus mutual long-wave
      - $V_T$  peaks 16-20 ms<sup>-1</sup>
  - 23<sup>rd</sup> October. similar atmosphere
    - same B744 (LH440)
    - also A332
    - also B772 (vortex funnels evident)
  - 14<sup>th</sup>, December similar atmosphere
    - A380
      - $V_T$  peaks, 21-29 ms<sup>-1</sup>

20<sup>th</sup> October 2009:

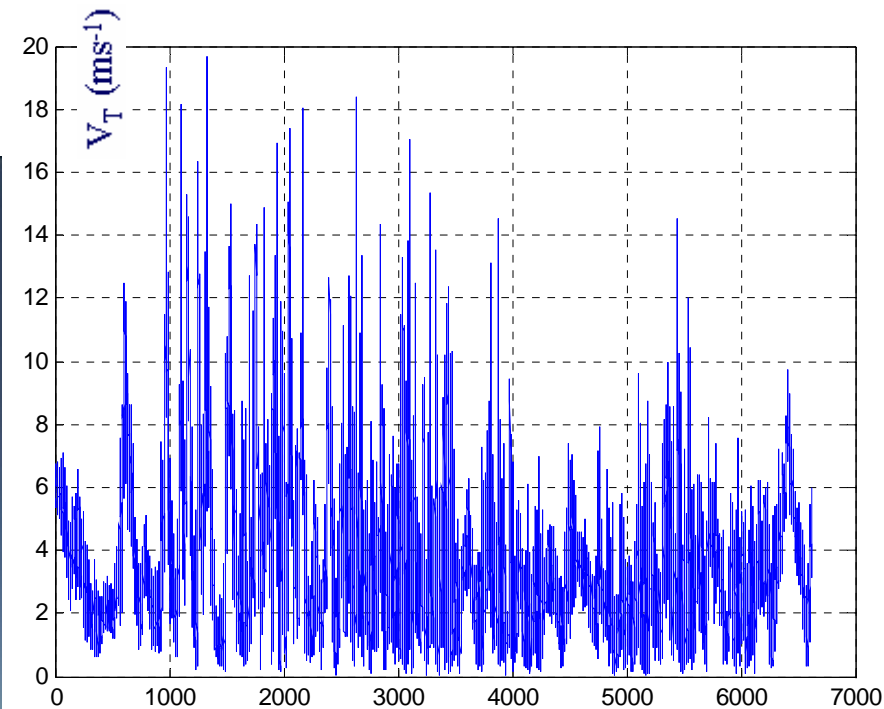
– Wake generator:-

– B744

– Non-turbulent/non-stratified

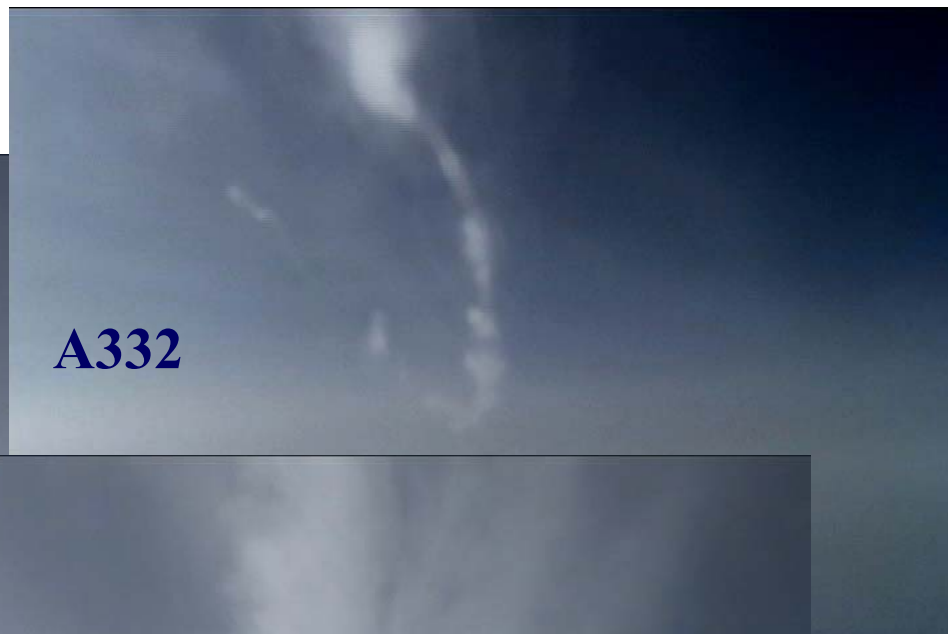
6-25 nm (40 sec to 3 min), or 170-700b

Included a patch of vortex-linking



**23<sup>rd</sup> October 2009:**

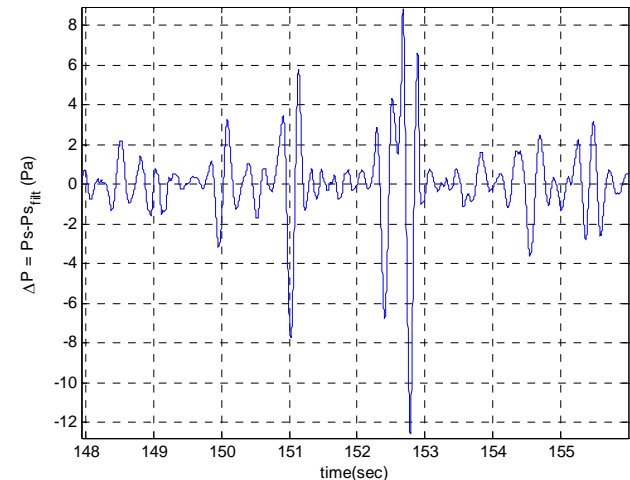
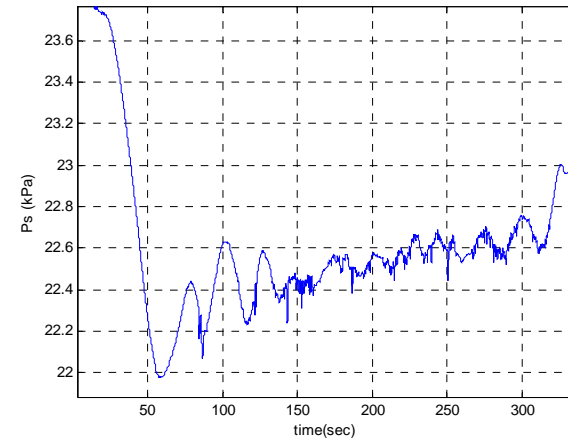
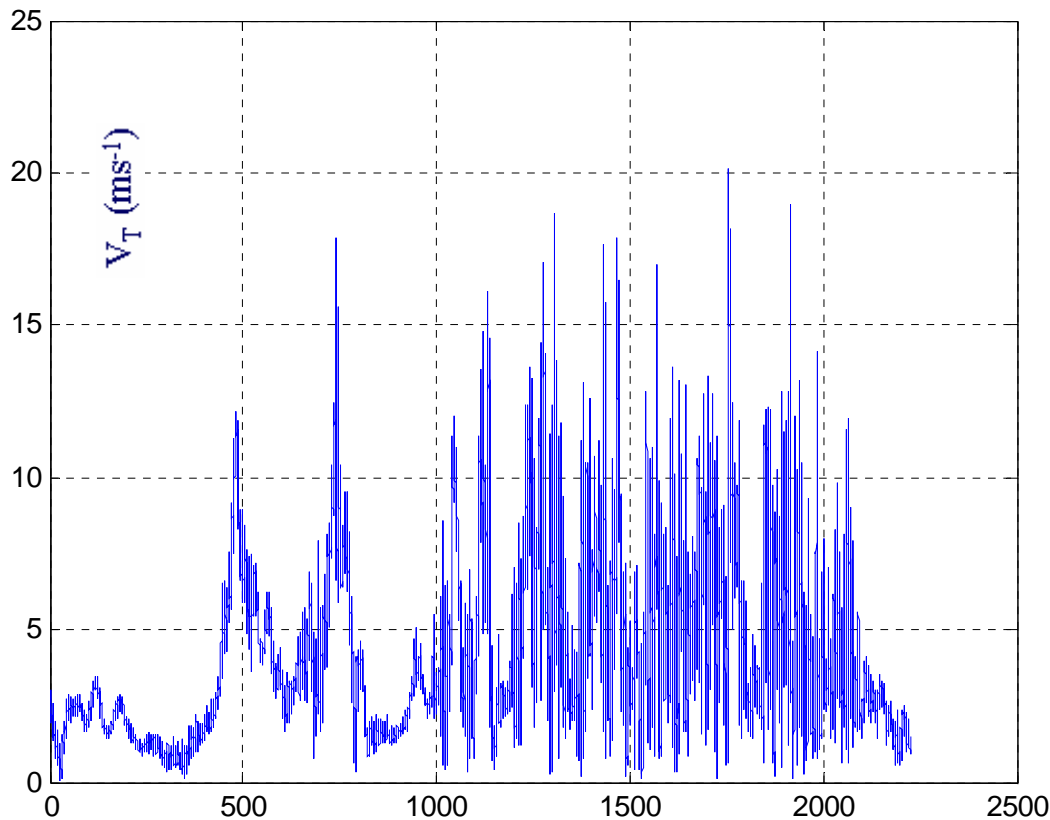
– B744 & A332 & B772:-



23<sup>rd</sup> October 2009:

– B744:-

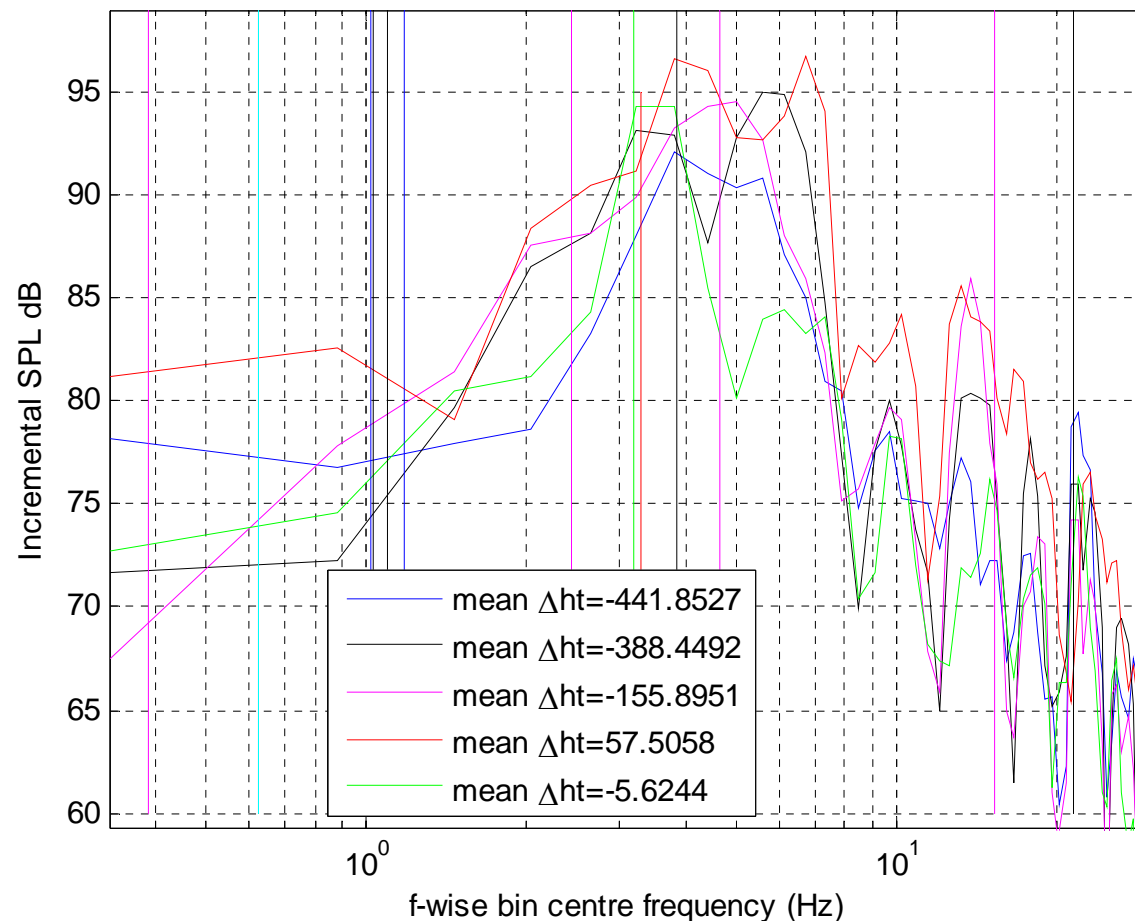
- $\Gamma_{\text{gen}}$  552 m<sup>2</sup>/s; assuming  $b_0$  of 80% span
- intercept climb @ 5 nm, so that over 6-8nm, measured  $\Gamma$  by closed-path integral, 478 m<sup>2</sup>/s, 87%  $\Gamma_{\text{gen}}$



*23<sup>rd</sup> October 2009:*

– B744:-

Acoustic spectrum (dB), during approach and helices around vortex cores

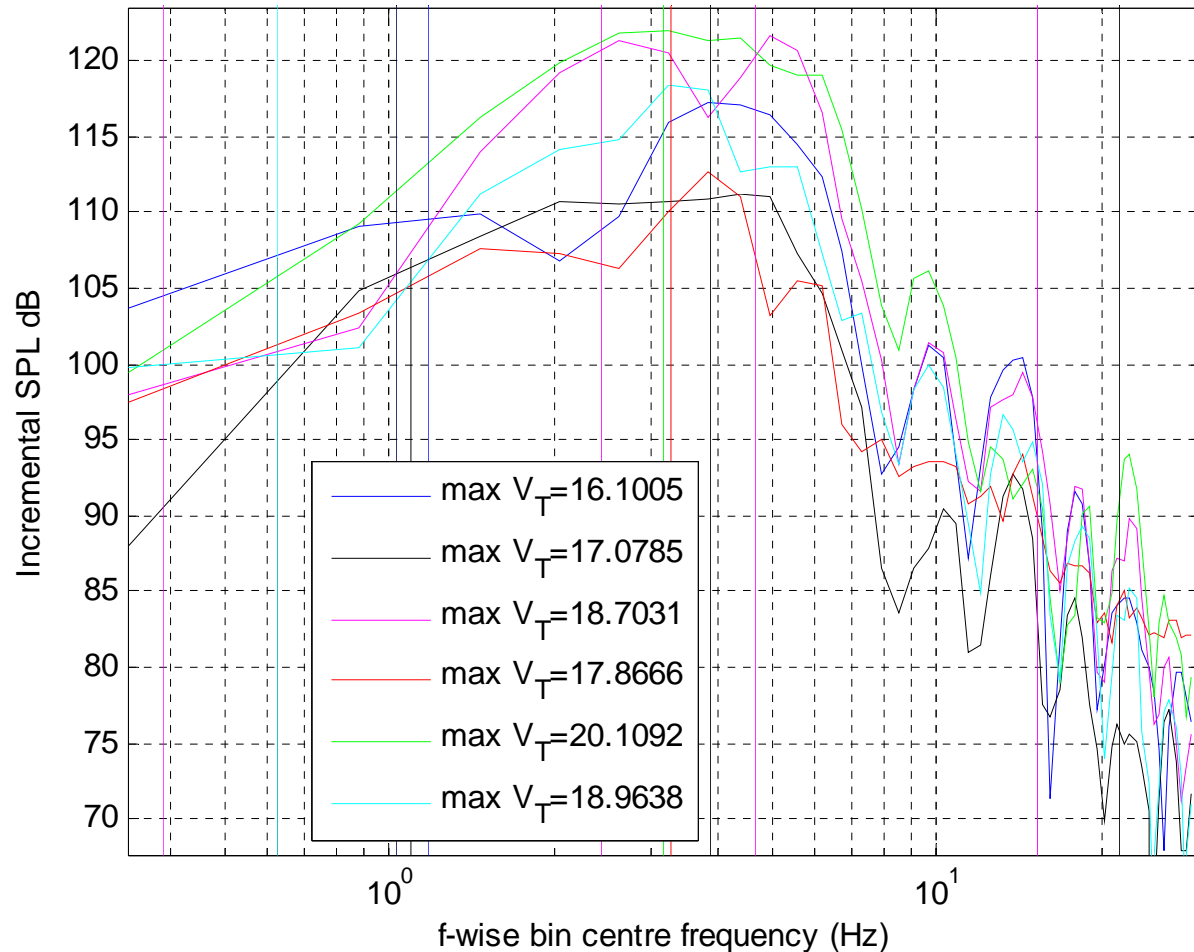




*23<sup>rd</sup> October 2009:*

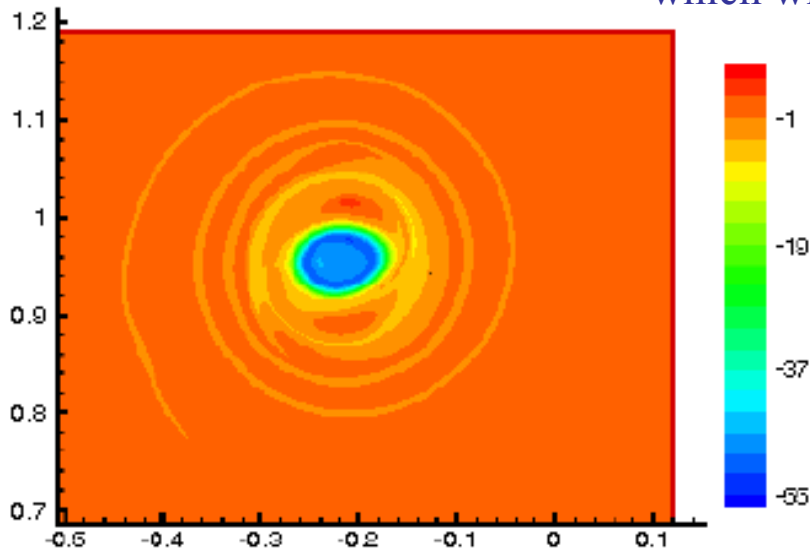
– B744:-

Acoustic spectrum (dB), during vortex core penetrations &amp; traverses



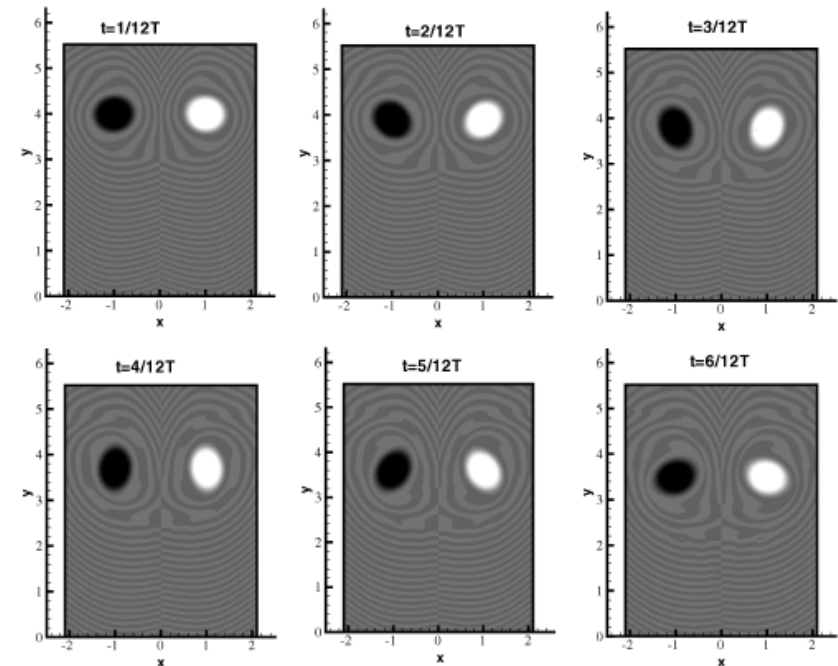
Kirchhoff vortex elliptic instability:

- analysis included in Lamb, history summarised in Saffman
  - Kirchhoff vortex, 2D, core of constant  $\omega$  ( $\Gamma/\pi r^2$ ) will self-induce rotation at angular rate of  $\Omega = \omega ab/(a+b)^2$ , with  $a$  &  $b$  being the major/minor axes upon perturbation, respectively; in the limit,  $\lim \Omega = \omega ab/(a+b)^2 = \omega/4$ ; thus model  $\omega$  to estimate  $\Omega$ , which will result in  $\Delta p$  at a non-dim freq of  $2\Omega$ .



(a) the same core size

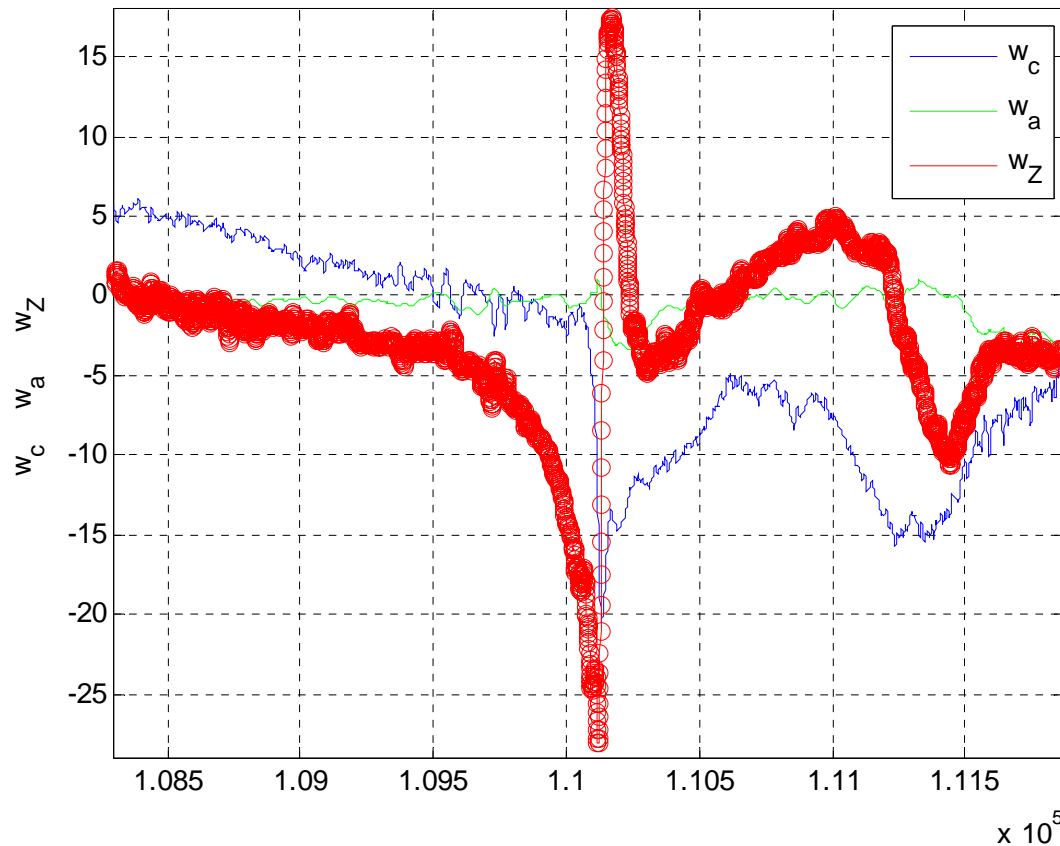
- Zheng & Li, Aero.J, Vol113, No1142, pp233-242



- Zheng & Wang, JofA, V44/4, Jul-Aug 2007, pp.1369-1377

## Vortex $\Gamma$ (based upon $V_T$ ) and $r_C$ identification:

- Time-marching inspection of  $V_C$ ,  $V_Z$  &  $V_A$ 
  - Cross-referred to  $V_T = \sqrt{(V_C^2 + V_Z^2 + V_A^2)}$  time-traces ('M' signatures)

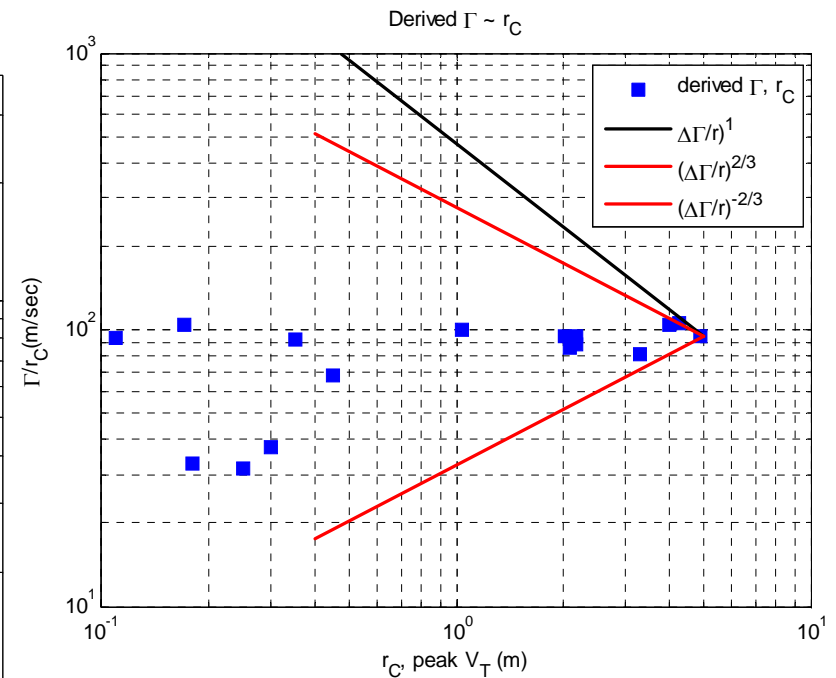
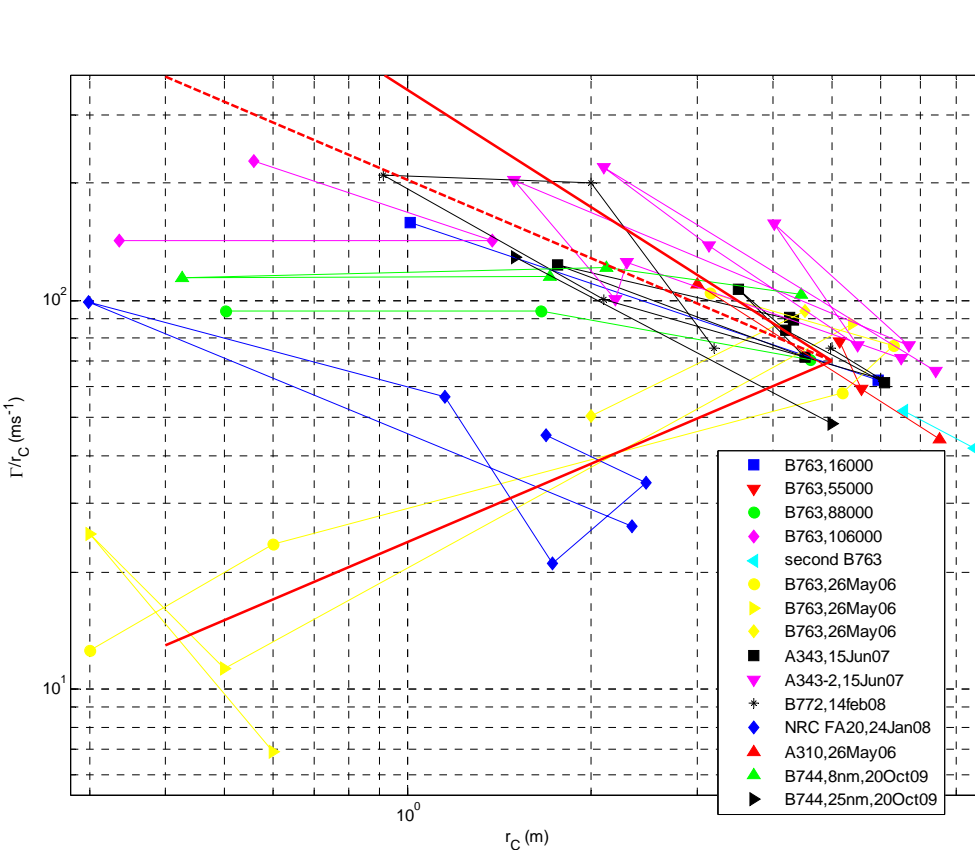


Trace, B777-200, 23<sup>rd</sup> Oct 09)

23<sup>rd</sup> October 2009:

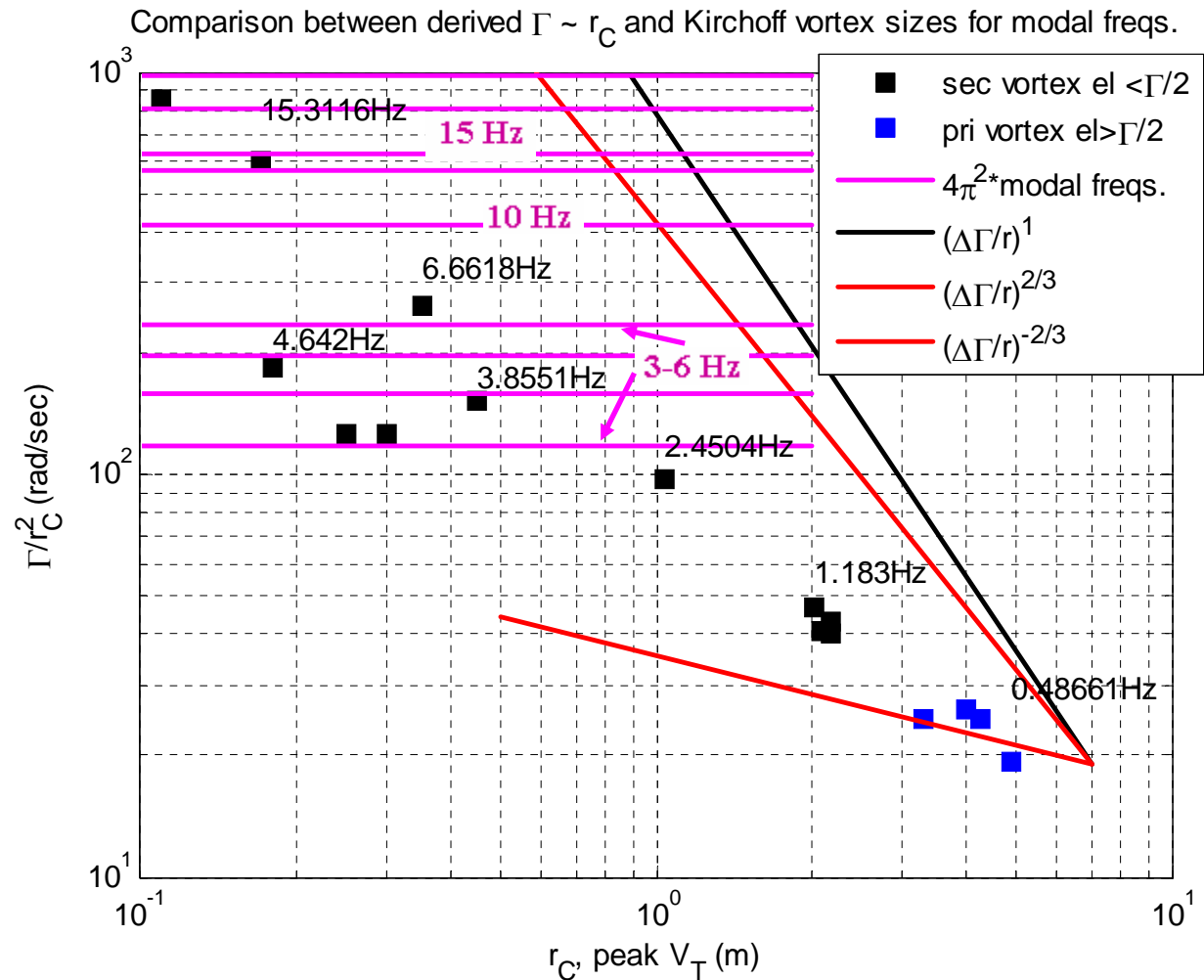
– B744:-

- Vortex circulation ( $V_T$ ) ~ core radius identifications, by the method on previous slide:-



23<sup>rd</sup> October 2009:

– B744:-



*14<sup>th</sup> December 2009:*

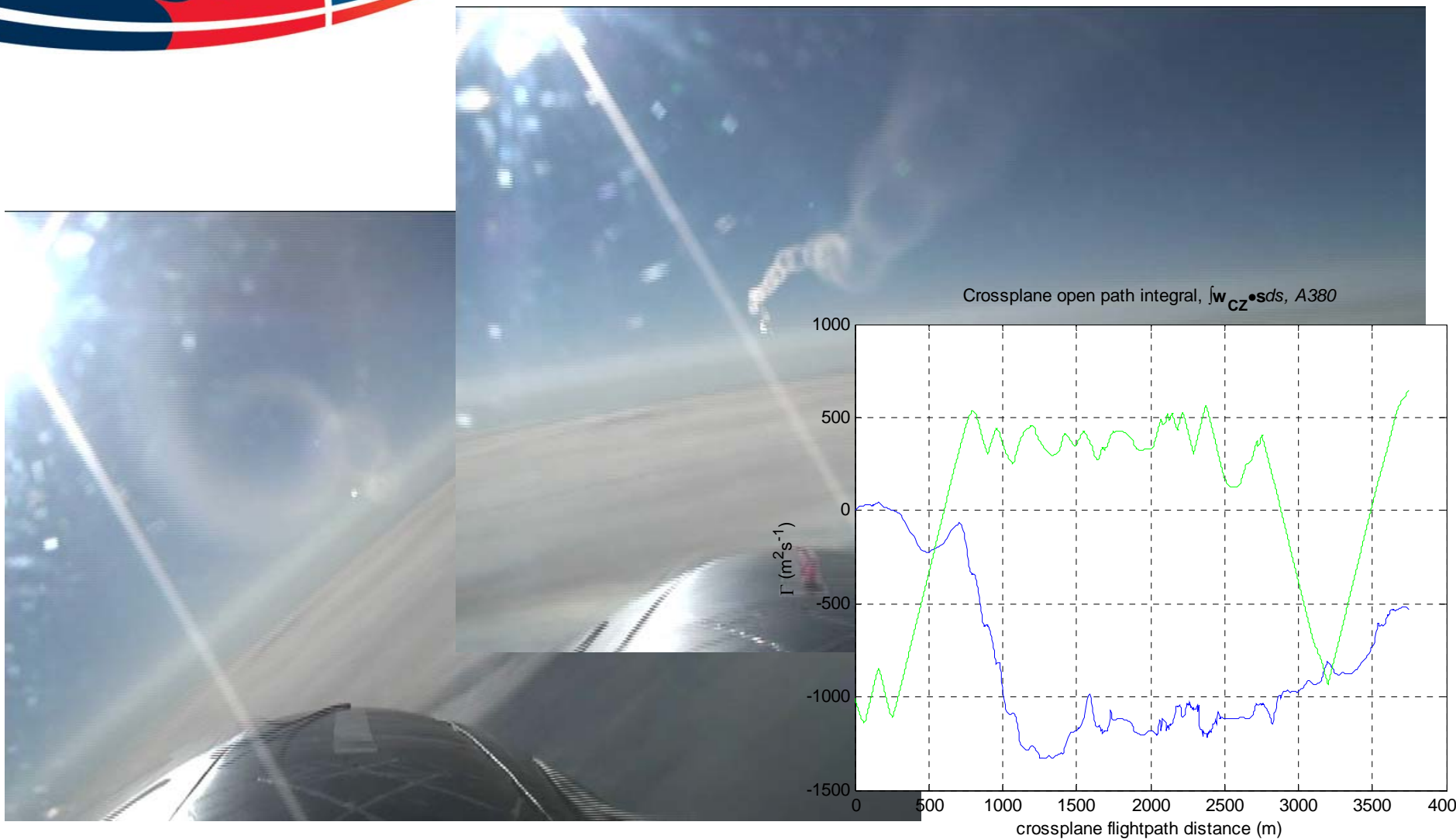
– A380:-





14<sup>th</sup> December 2009:

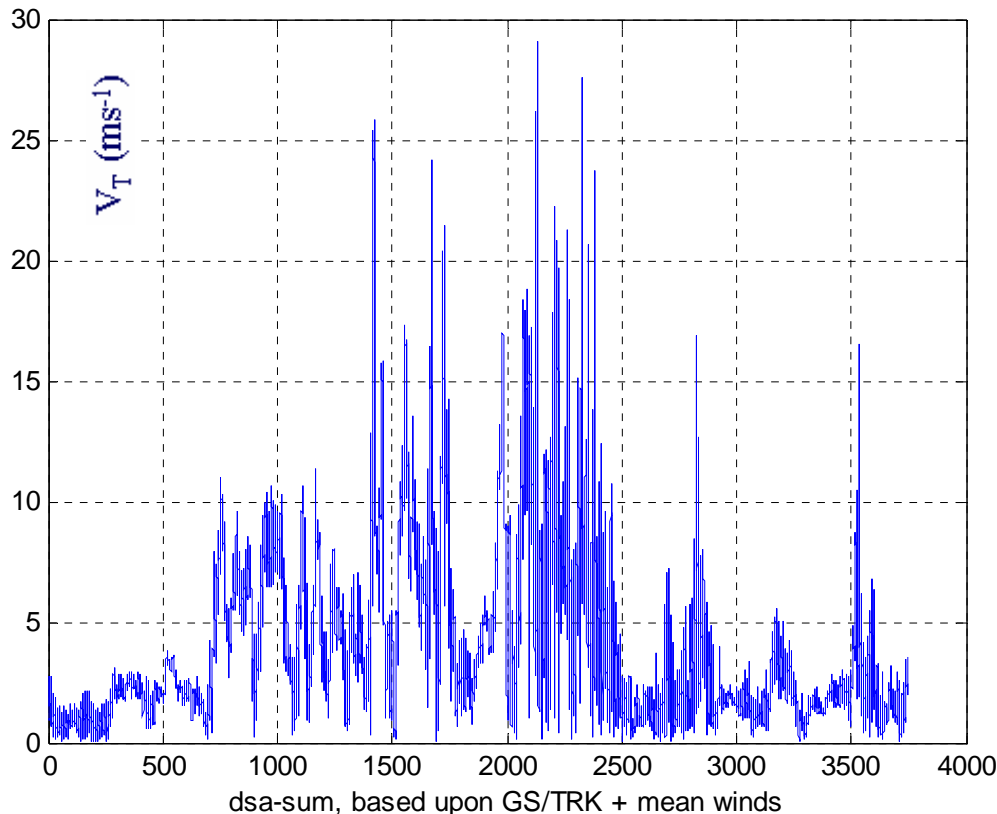
– A380:-



*14<sup>th</sup> December 2009:*

– A380:-

- $\Gamma_{\text{gen}}$  735 m<sup>2</sup>/s, assuming  $b_0$  of 80% span
- intercept climb commenced @ 5 nm
  - Over 6-8nm,  $\Gamma$  measured by closed-path integral, 629 m<sup>2</sup>/s, or 86% generated circulation
    - $\Gamma_{\text{A380}} / \Gamma_{\text{B744}}$  approx. = 1.31, and
    - mean of peak tangential velocities during core traverses  $V_{\text{TA380}} / V_{\text{TB744}} = 24/18 = 1.33$ .

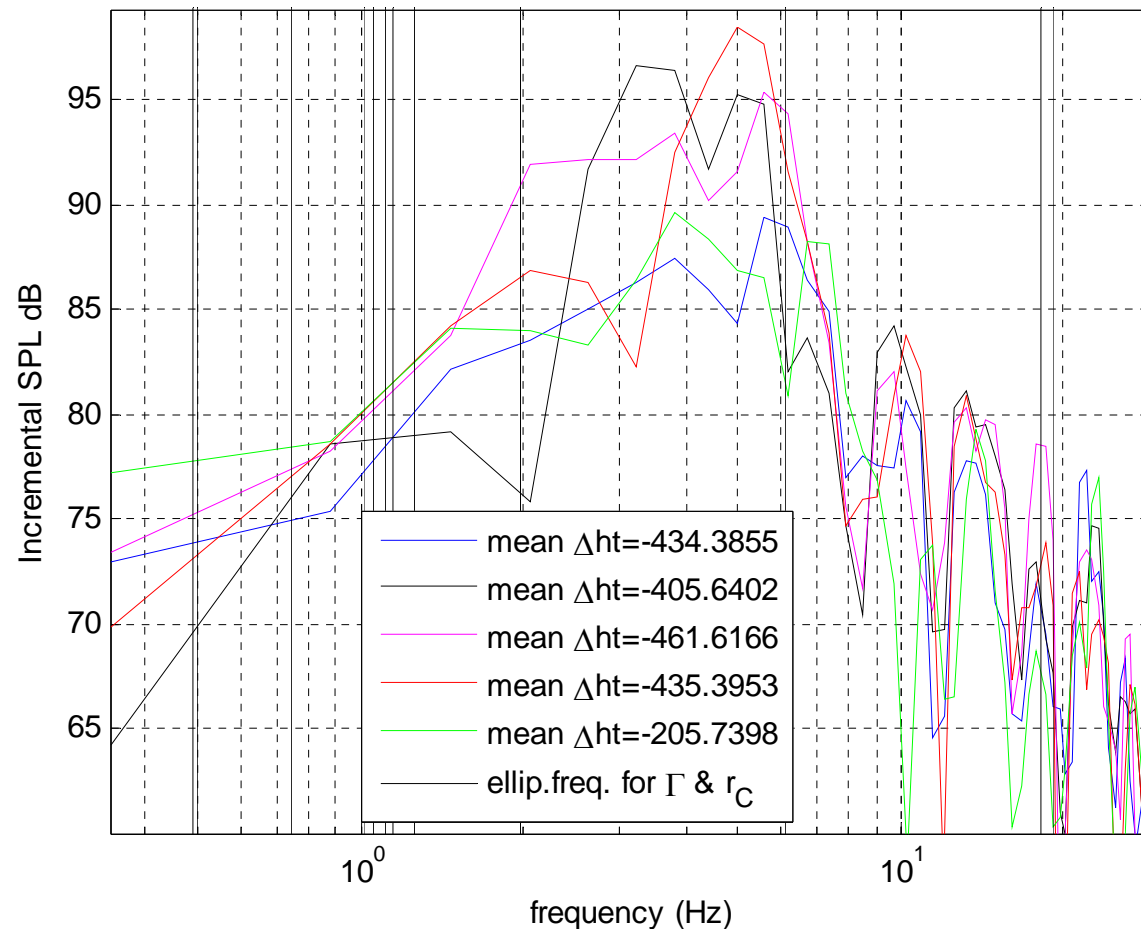




*14<sup>th</sup> December 2009:*

– A380:-

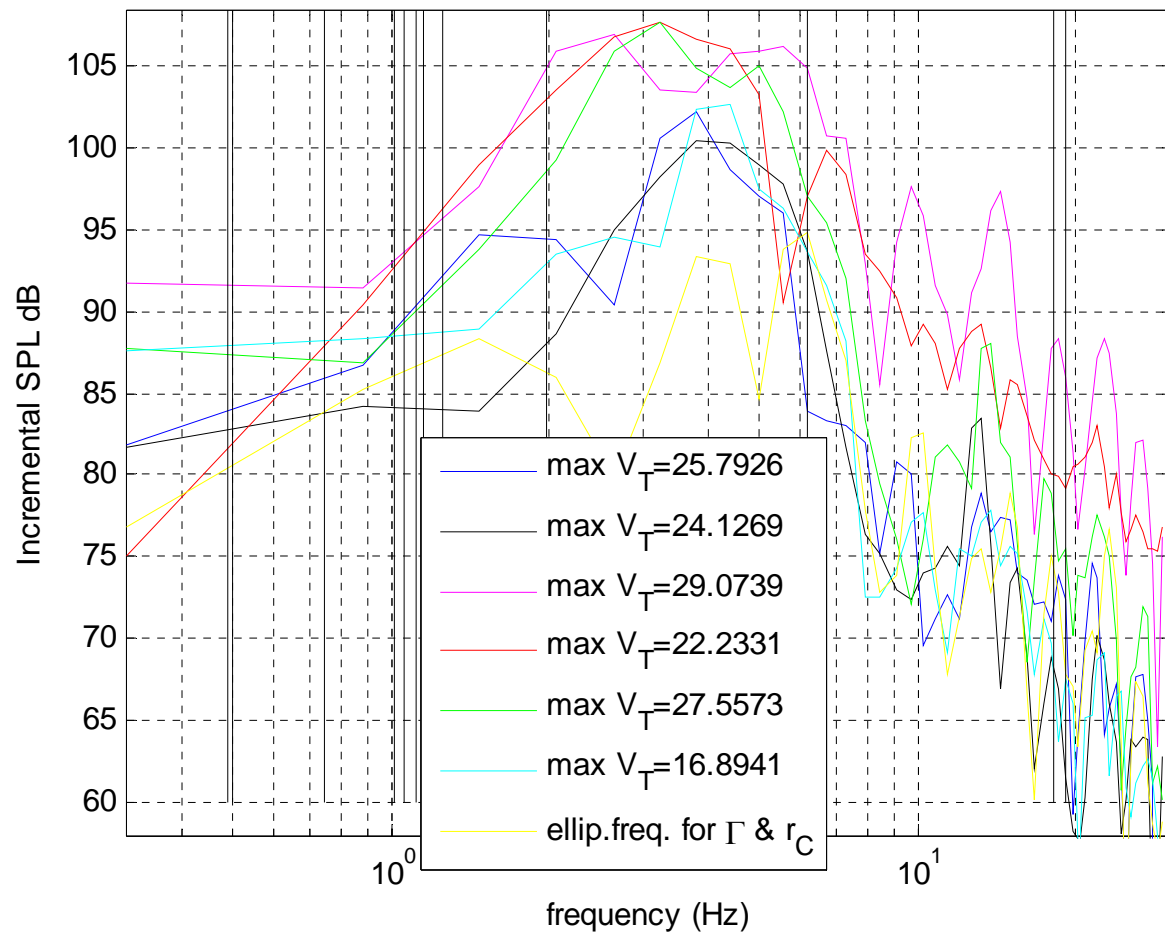
Acoustic spectrum (dB), during approach and helices around vortex cores



*14<sup>th</sup> December 2009:*


– A380:-

Acoustic spectrum (dB), during vortex core penetrations &amp; traverses




## A380 – an example of vortex $\Gamma$ (based upon $V_T$ ) and $r_C$ identification:

- Right vortex core entry
  - $V_T$ , 25.3 m/s, arc dist 1419.8 m
- Vortex core exit
  - $V_T$ , 25.8 m/s, arc dist 1425.6 m
- $V_T$  25.6 m/s, core radius 3.5 m



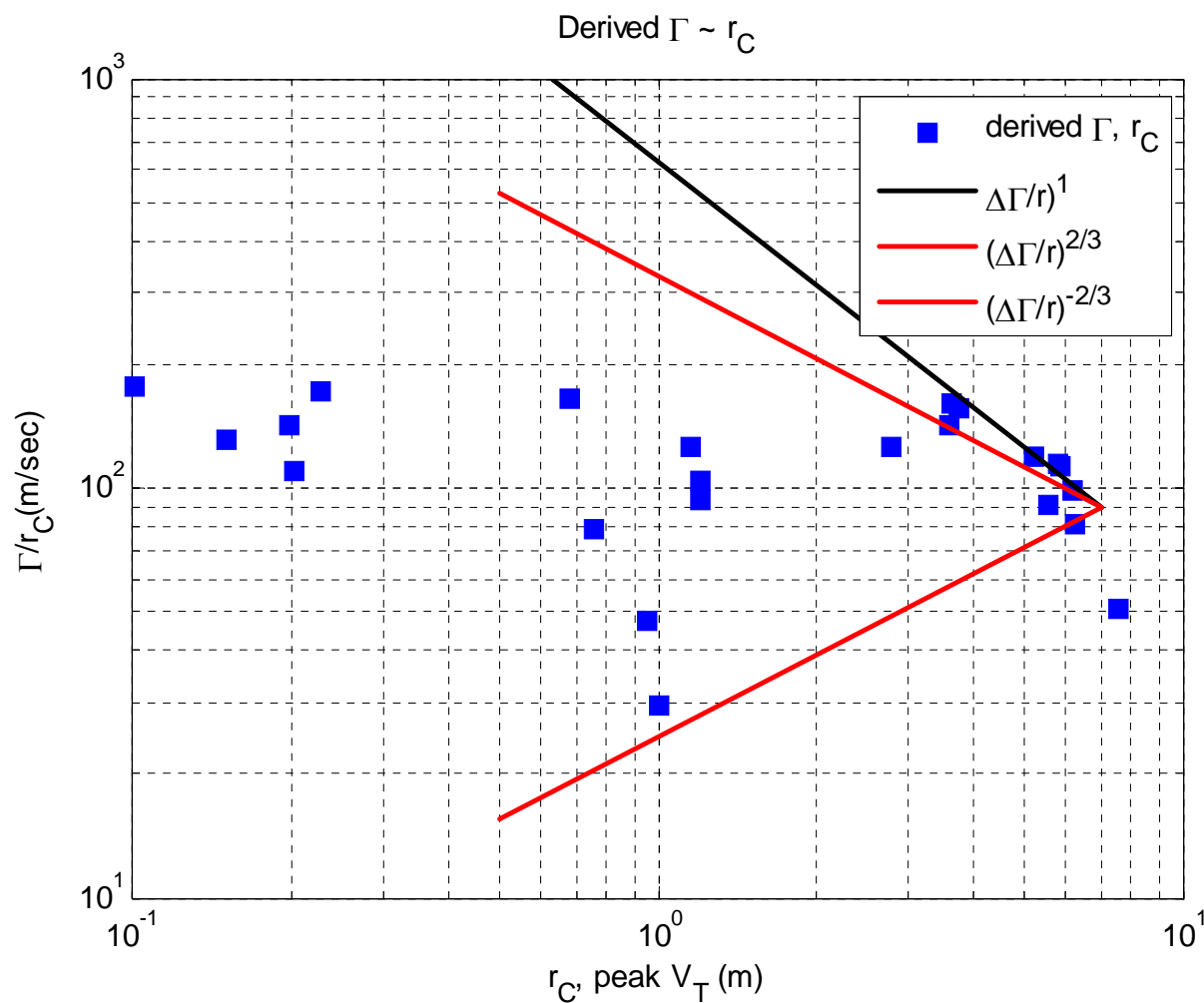
w/v: 25.3 (m/s) Path Integral: -1264.2 ( $\text{m}^2/\text{s}$ ) Arc: 1419.8 (m)



w/v: 25.8 (m/s) Path Integral: -1247.9 ( $\text{m}^2/\text{s}$ ) Arc: 1425.7 (m)

14<sup>th</sup> December 2009:

– A380:-



14<sup>th</sup> December 2009:

– A380:-

