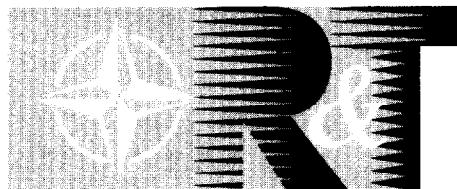


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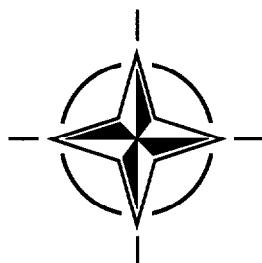
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RTO MEETING PROCEEDINGS 15

**Fluid Dynamics Problems of Vehicles  
Operating Near or in the Air-Sea Interface**  
(Problèmes de dynamique des fluides des véhicules évoluant  
dans ou près de l'interface air-mer)

*Papers presented and discussions recorded at the RTO Applied Vehicle Technology Panel (AVT)  
Symposium (organised by the former AGARD Fluid Dynamics Panel), held in Amsterdam, The  
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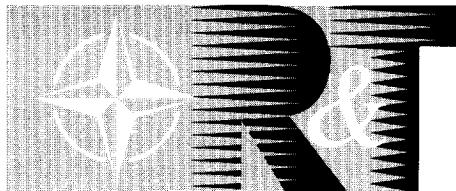


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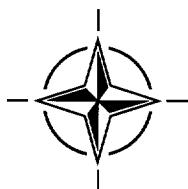
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# The Research and Technology Organization (RTO) of NATO

RTO is the single focus in NATO for Defence Research and Technology activities. Its mission is to conduct and promote cooperative research and information exchange. The objective is to support the development and effective use of national defence research and technology and to meet the military needs of the Alliance, to maintain a technological lead, and to provide advice to NATO and national decision makers. The RTO performs its mission with the support of an extensive network of national experts. It also ensures effective coordination with other NATO bodies involved in R&T activities.

RTO reports both to the Military Committee of NATO and to the Conference of National Armament Directors. It comprises a Research and Technology Board (RTB) as the highest level of national representation and the Research and Technology Agency (RTA), a dedicated staff with its headquarters in Neuilly, near Paris, France. In order to facilitate contacts with the military users and other NATO activities, a small part of the RTA staff is located in NATO Headquarters in Brussels. The Brussels staff also coordinates RTO's cooperation with nations in Middle and Eastern Europe, to which RTO attaches particular importance especially as working together in the field of research is one of the more promising areas of initial cooperation.

The total spectrum of R&T activities is covered by 6 Panels, dealing with:

- SAS Studies, Analysis and Simulation
- SCI Systems Concepts and Integration
- SET Sensors and Electronics Technology
- IST Information Systems Technology
- AVT Applied Vehicle Technology
- HFM Human Factors and Medicine

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RTO builds upon earlier cooperation in defence research and technology as set-up under the Advisory Group for Aerospace Research and Development (AGARD) and the Defence Research Group (DRG). AGARD and the DRG share common roots in that they were both established at the initiative of Dr Theodore von Kármán, a leading aerospace scientist, who early on recognised the importance of scientific support for the Allied Armed Forces. RTO is capitalising on these common roots in order to provide the Alliance and the NATO nations with a strong scientific and technological basis that will guarantee a solid base for the future.

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# **Fluid Dynamics Problems of Vehicles Operating Near or in the Air-Sea Interface**

**(RTO MP-15)**

## **Executive Summary**

This Symposium concentrated on issues associated with vehicles operating near the sea surface, issues common to aeronautics and hydrodynamics, issues involving air-sea interactions; and on providing the opportunity of bringing together scientists and engineers from Western Europe, North America, Australia, Russia, and Ukraine.

One-third of the papers were authored by scientists from Russia and Ukraine. The two major topics covered during the Symposium included: Aerodynamics around Ships, and Non-Classical Aircraft flying near the air-sea interface i.e. Ekranoplanes. In addition, there were papers on Surface Effect Ships, Ship Stabilization, Hydrofoil Boats, Underwater Missile Launch, and Ship Bow Waves and Water Entry.

Aerodynamics around ships is militarily important because ship superstructures create highly unsteady 3-D flows with massive regions of flow separation behind them, and this situation can create severe problems for the landing of helicopters on the deck. It was very apparent from the presented papers that current means of calculating these flows are developing, but they are currently very limited. Many research opportunities exist involving unstable and separated flows and their simulation.

Several papers covered ground effect aerodynamics, specifically Russian technology in this area, as evidenced by the development of Ekranoplanes. By utilizing ground effect, the gap between slow and inexpensive ships and fast but expensive aircraft can possibly be filled. However, economic studies, which include sea state operability, need to be performed. An innovative means of reducing drag during take-off and thus enabling a reduction in engine power requirements was presented. There were proposals to use Ekranoplanes in a grand air/sea rescue system, and also a proposal for a future Symposium on "Marine Vehicles for Rapid Disaster Response".

For vehicles operating in the air-sea interface, load control and vertical control are very difficult and extraordinarily important. It is necessary to keep vertical accelerations very small, under 1/10th of a G and, therefore, expectations of 1/4 of a G for some Surface Effect Ships and Hydrofoils present a very serious problem. A new implementation of an automated moving weight scheme together with sophisticated fins, which reduced ship motions on an Air Craft Carrier, while ensuring navigational capability, was presented.

The material assembled in this report was prepared under the combined sponsorship of the NATO Partnership for Peace Program, the RTO Applied Vehicles and Technology Panel, the United States Office of Naval Research International Field Office - Europe, and the United States Air Force European Office of Aerospace Research and Development.

# **Problèmes de dynamique des fluides des véhicules évoluant dans ou près de l'interface air-mer**

## **(RTO MP-15)**

### **Synthèse**

Ce symposium a porté essentiellement sur l'exploitation de véhicules évoluant à proximité de la surface de la mer. Il s'agit de questions relevant à la fois de l'aéronautique et de l'hydrodynamique, avec des interactions air-mer. Des scientifiques et des ingénieurs de l'Europe occidentale, de l'Amérique du nord, de l'Australie, de la Russie et de l'Ukraine ont pu être réunis à cette occasion.

Un tiers des communications a été présenté par des scientifiques russes et ukrainiens. Les deux principaux sujets couverts par le symposium comprenaient : l'aérodynamique à proximité des navires et les aéronefs non-conventionnels évoluant à proximité de la surface de la mer, c'est à dire les ekranoplanes. En outre, des communications ont été présentées sur les navires à effet de surface, sur la stabilisation des navires, sur les navires hydroptères, le lancement de missiles à partir de sous-marins, les vagues d'étrave et la pénétration dans l'eau.

Les conditions aérodynamiques à proximité des navires sont d'un grand intérêt militaire, car les superstructures créent, en aval, des écoulements tridimensionnels fortement instationnaires avec des zones de décollement très importantes, ce qui pose parfois de sérieux problèmes pour l'appontage des hélicoptères. Des communications présentées, il est apparu très clairement que des méthodes de calcul de ces écoulements sont en cours de développement mais restent très limitées. De nombreuses possibilités de recherche existent, centrées autour des écoulements instationnaires et décollés et autour de leur simulation.

L'aérodynamique des effets de sol a fait l'objet de nombreuses communications. La technologie russe a bien été mise en évidence avec le développement des ekranoplanes. Par le biais des effets de sol, il se pourrait que l'écart qui existe entre les navires lents mais peu coûteux, et les avions rapides mais chers, puisse être éliminé. Cependant, cela impliquerait la réalisation d'études économiques, entre autres sur la tenue à la mer. Un moyen novateur de réduire la traînée au décollage, permettant ainsi de réduire les besoins en propulsion, a été présenté. Des projets ont également été proposés visant l'utilisation d'ekranoplanes dans un vaste système de sauvetage en mer, ainsi qu'une proposition de symposium sur « les véhicules maritimes pour une réaction rapide en situation de catastrophe ».

Pour les véhicules à proximité de la surface de la mer, le contrôle de la charge et le contrôle vertical sont extrêmement difficiles et importants. Il faut réduire les accélérations verticales au minimum (moins d'un dixième de g) et, par conséquent, les prévisions d'un quart de g, pour certains navires et hydroptères à effets de surface, posent un problème sérieux. Une nouvelle configuration a été présentée, comprenant un système automatisé de poids amovible, comportant des dérives sophistiquées, qui permet de réduire les mouvements d'un porte-avions, tout en conservant l'aptitude à la navigation.

Ce rapport a été élaboré sous l'égide conjointe du Programme OTAN de Partenariat pour la paix, de la Commission RTO de technologies appliquées aux véhicules, du bureau extérieur international - Europe, du Directeurat des États-Unis de la recherche navale, et du Bureau européen de recherche et développement aérospatial de l'armée de l'air américaine.

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# **Recent Publications of the Former AGARD Fluid Dynamics Panel**

## **AGARDOGRAPHS (AG)**

**Turbulent Boundary Layers in Subsonic and Supersonic Flow**  
AGARD AG-335, July 1996

**Computational Aerodynamics Based on the Euler Equations**  
AGARD AG-325, September 1994

**Scale Effects on Aircraft and Weapon Aerodynamics**  
AGARD AG-323 (E), July 1994

**Design and Testing of High-Performance Parachutes**  
AGARD AG-319, November 1991

**Experimental Techniques in the Field of Low Density Aerodynamics**  
AGARD AG-318 (E), April 1991

**Techniques Expérimentales Liées à l'Aérodynamique à Basse Densité**  
AGARD AG-318 (FR), April 1990

**A Survey of Measurements and Measuring Techniques in Rapidly Distorted Compressible Turbulent Boundary Layers**  
AGARD AG-315, May 1989

## **REPORTS (R)**

**Fluid Dynamic Research on Supersonic Aircraft**  
RTO Report EN-4, November 1998

**High Speed Body Motion in Water**  
AGARD R-827, February 1998

**Turbulence in Compressible Flows**  
AGARD R-819, Special Course Notes, June 1997

**Advances in Cryogenic Wind Tunnel Technology**  
AGARD R-812, Special Course Notes, January 1997

**Aerothermodynamics and Propulsion Integration for Hypersonic Vehicles**  
AGARD R-813, Special Course Notes, October 1996

**Parallel Computing in CFD**  
AGARD R-807, Special Course Notes, October 1995

**Optimum Design Methods for Aerodynamics**  
AGARD R-803, Special Course Notes, November 1994

**Missile Aerodynamics**  
AGARD R-804, Special Course Notes, May 1994

**Progress in Transition Modelling**  
AGARD R-793, Special Course Notes, April 1994

**Shock-Wave/Boundary-Layer Interactions in Supersonic and Hypersonic Flows**  
AGARD R-792, Special Course Notes, August 1993

**Unstructured Grid Methods for Advection Dominated Flows**  
AGARD R-787, Special Course Notes, May 1992

**Skin Friction Drag Reduction**  
AGARD R-786, Special Course Notes, March 1992

**Engineering Methods in Aerodynamic Analysis and Design of Aircraft**  
AGARD R-783, Special Course Notes, January 1992

## **ADVISORY REPORTS (AR)**

**A Selection of Test Cases for the Validation of Large-Eddy Simulations of Turbulent Flows**  
AGARD AR-345, April 1998

**Ice Accretion Simulation**  
AGARD AR-344, Report of WG-20, December 1997

**Sonic Nozzles for Mass Flow Measurement and Reference Nozzles for Thrust Verification**  
AGARD AR-321, Report of WG-19, June 1997

**Cooperative Programme on Dynamic Wind Tunnel Experiments for Manoeuvring Aircraft**  
AGARD AR-305, Report of WG-16, October 1996

**Hypersonic Experimental and Computational Capability, Improvement and Validation**  
AGARD AR-319, Vol. I, Report of WG-18, May 1996

**Aerodynamics of 3-D Aircraft Afterbodies**  
AGARD AR-318, Report of WG-17, September 1995

**A Selection of Experimental Test Cases for the Validation of CFD Codes**  
AGARD AR-303, Vols. I and II, Report of WG-14, August 1994

**Quality Assessment for Wind Tunnel Testing**  
AGARD AR-304, Report of WG-15, July 1994

**Air Intakes of High Speed Vehicles**  
AGARD AR-270, Report of WG-13, September 1991

**Appraisal of the Suitability of Turbulence Models in Flow Calculations**  
AGARD AR-291, Technical Status Review, July 1991

**Rotary-Balance Testing for Aircraft Dynamics**  
AGARD AR-265, Report of WG11, December 1990

**Calculation of 3D Separated Turbulent Flows in Boundary Layer Limit**  
AGARD AR-255, Report of WG10, May 1990

#### **CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS (CP)**

**Missile Aerodynamics**  
RTO Report MP-5, November 1998

**Advanced Aerodynamic Measurement Technology**  
AGARD CP-601, May 1998

**Aerodynamics of Wind Tunnel Circuits and Their Components**  
AGARD CP-585, June 1997

**The Characterization & Modification of Wakes from Lifting Vehicles in Fluids**  
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<b>14. Abstract</b>	<p>The papers prepared for the RTO Applied Vehicle Technology (AVT) Symposium on "Fluid Dynamics Problems of Vehicles Operating Near or in the Air-Sea Interface" which was held 5-8 October 1998 in Amsterdam, The Netherlands, are contained in this report. In addition, a Technical Evaluator's Report aimed at assessing the success of the Symposium in meeting its objectives, and an edited transcript of the General Discussion held at the end of the Symposium are also included.</p> <p>In addition to presentations from the NATO Countries, this Symposium included several presentations by Russian and Ukrainian authors. In total, 30 papers were presented during sessions on the following subjects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aerodynamics and Flight Dynamics around Ships</li> <li>• Stabilization and Control Techniques for Ships</li> <li>• Non-Classical Aircraft Flying Near the Air-Sea Interface</li> </ul>		





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