



LOW BOOM FLIGHT DEMONSTRATOR

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NASA STRATEGIC IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

3 Mega-Drivers



6 Strategic Research & Technology Thrusts



Safe, Efficient Growth in Global Operations

- Enable full NextGen and develop technologies to substantially reduce aircraft safety risks



Innovation in Commercial Supersonic Aircraft

- Achieve a low-boom standard



Ultra-Efficient Commercial Vehicles

- Pioneer technologies for big leaps in efficiency and environmental performance



Transition to Low-Carbon Propulsion

- Characterize drop-in alternative fuels and pioneer low-carbon propulsion technology



Real-Time System-Wide Safety Assurance

- Develop an integrated prototype of a real-time safety monitoring and assurance system



Assured Autonomy for Aviation Transformation

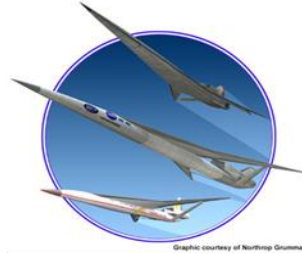
- Develop high impact aviation autonomy applications



LOW BOOM HISTORY

**FAR 91.817 (1960's) --
“No person may
operate a civil aircraft .
.. at a ... flight Mach
number greater than 1 .
.. unless - {App. B} ...
the flight will not cause
a measurable sonic
boom overpressure to
reach the surface ...”**

Quiet Supersonic Platform 2000



- Supersonic Tech Survey
- 0.3 psf Front Shock

F-5E Shaped Sonic Boom Demonstration - 2003



- Modified F-5E nose to
reduce front shock
- 0.7 – 0.8 psf Front Shock

Quiet Supersonic Transport - 2001-2003



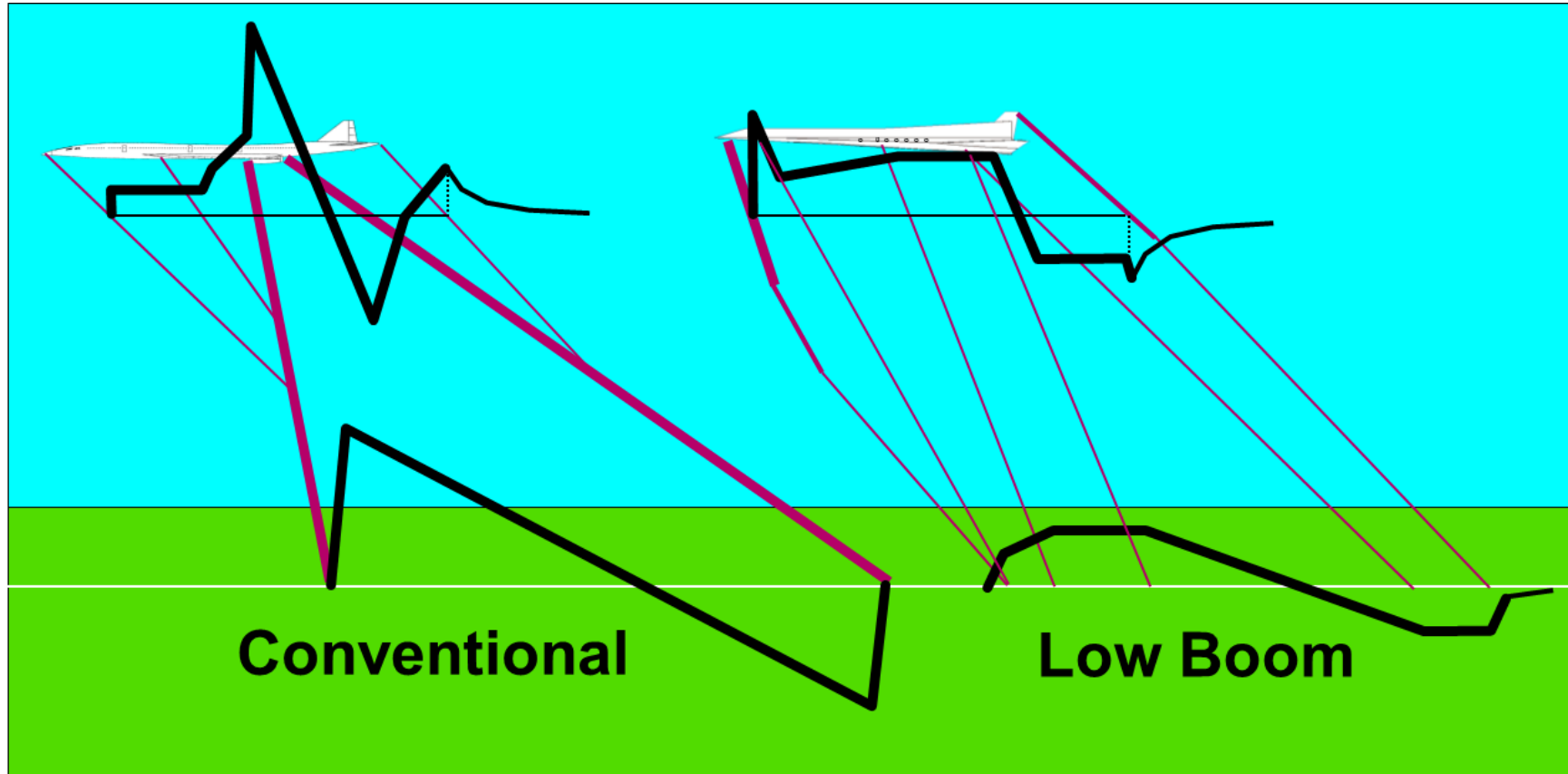
- Feasible Low Boom
Transportation
- 0.7 – 0.8 psf Front Shock

D-SEND- 2011



- Droppo shaped
axisymmetric bodies from
~100,000 ft altitude to
produce 0.25 psf flattop

FUNDAMENTALS OF SHAPED BOOM DESIGN



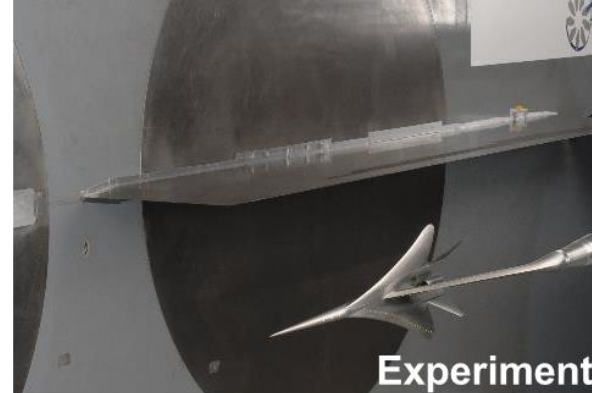
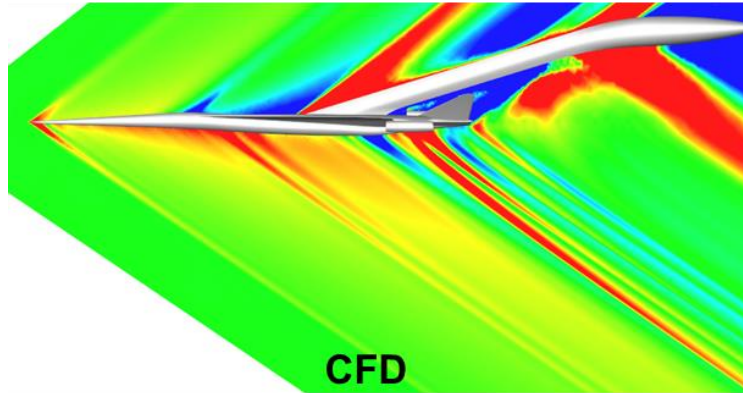
TAILORING THE
VOLUME & LIFT
DISTRIBUTION TO
PREVENT
COALESCENCE IS THE
KEY TO SHAPING
SONIC BOOM

Sonic Boom Reduced by:

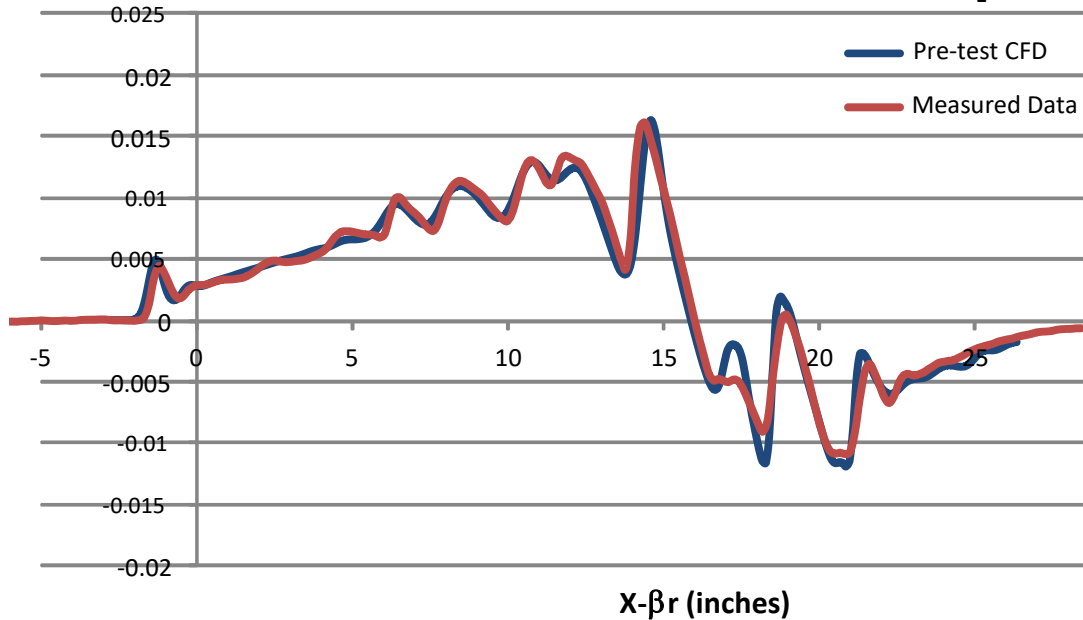
- Area Tailoring
- Lift Tailoring
- Lower Weight
- Increased Lifting Length



NASA STRATEGIC IMPLEMENTATION PLAN



Comparison of Pre-test CFD and Wind Tunnel Measurements @ $C_L = 0.142$



ENGINEERING WORK DONE
ON N+2 SUPERSONIC
VALIDATIONS PROGRAM
SHOWED THAT MODERN
DESIGN TOOLS ARE
ADEQUATE FOR SHAPED
BOOM DESIGN



LBFD – PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

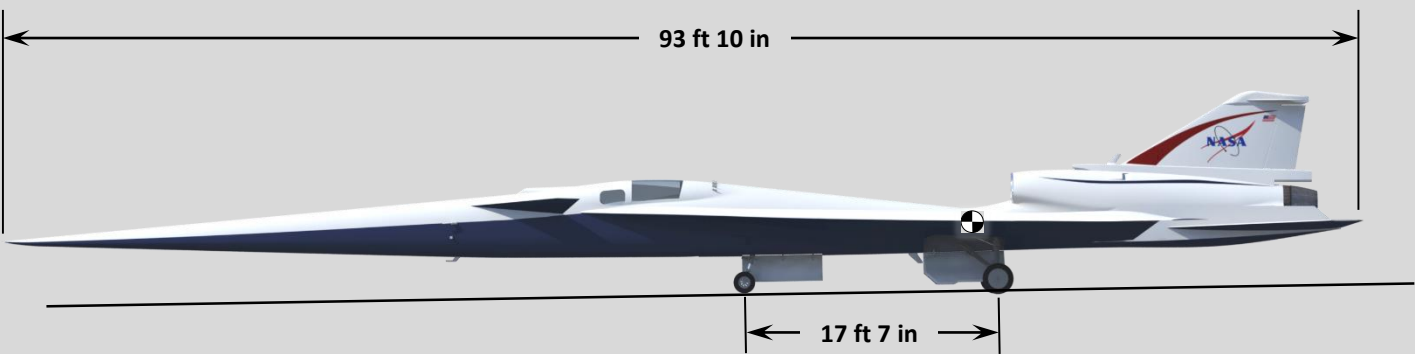
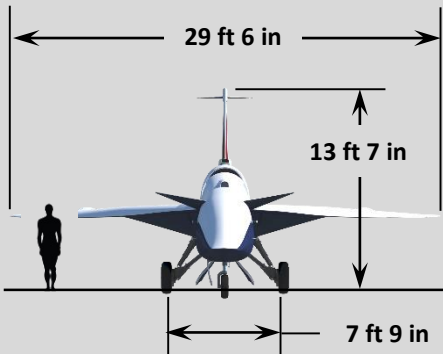
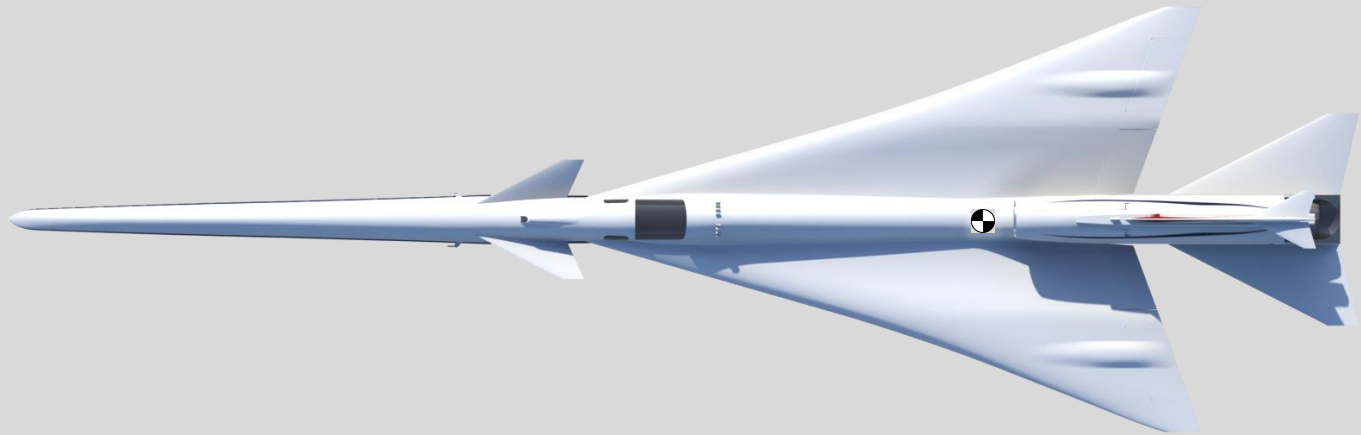
- Develop, build, and flight test a clean-sheet X-plane that can be used to support future regulatory change efforts
- Demonstrate that noise from sonic booms can be reduced to a level acceptable to the population residing under future supersonic flight paths



Requirement Name		Requirement	C608.1
MR-1	Boom Traceability	Scaled dP & PLdB	✓
MR-2	Shaped Signature	<75 PLdB, max energy < 10 Hz	74.3 PLdB, ✓
MR-3	Boom Variability	70-80 PLdB	70-80 PLdB ✓
MR-4	Cruise Deviations	<76 PLdB mean, <1.4 PL RMS	74.5 PLdB, ✓
MR-5	Mach Number	>1.4 for low boom	1.4 ✓
MR-6	Pass Length	2 x 50 nm	✓
MR-7	Flight Rate	3 flights in 9 hours	✓
MR-8	Day/Night Ops.	Equipped	✓
MR-9	Flight Ops.	Day/night VFR, ILS, transit IMC	✓
MR-11	Climb Rate	climb/accelerate coconcurrently	3,000 FPM at top of climb ✓

CONFIGURATION C607 OVERVIEW

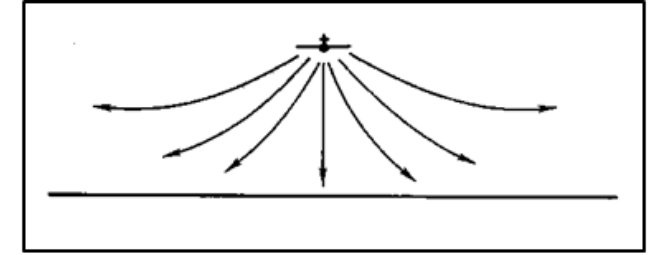
Configuration C607	
MTOW	24,300 lb
Empty Weight	14,000 lb
Maximum Fuel	8,000 lb
Payload	500 lb
S _{ref}	486 sq ft
W/S	46 lb/ft ²
T/W	~0.9
Engine	1xGE F414
Design Mach	1.42
Loudness	<75 PLdB



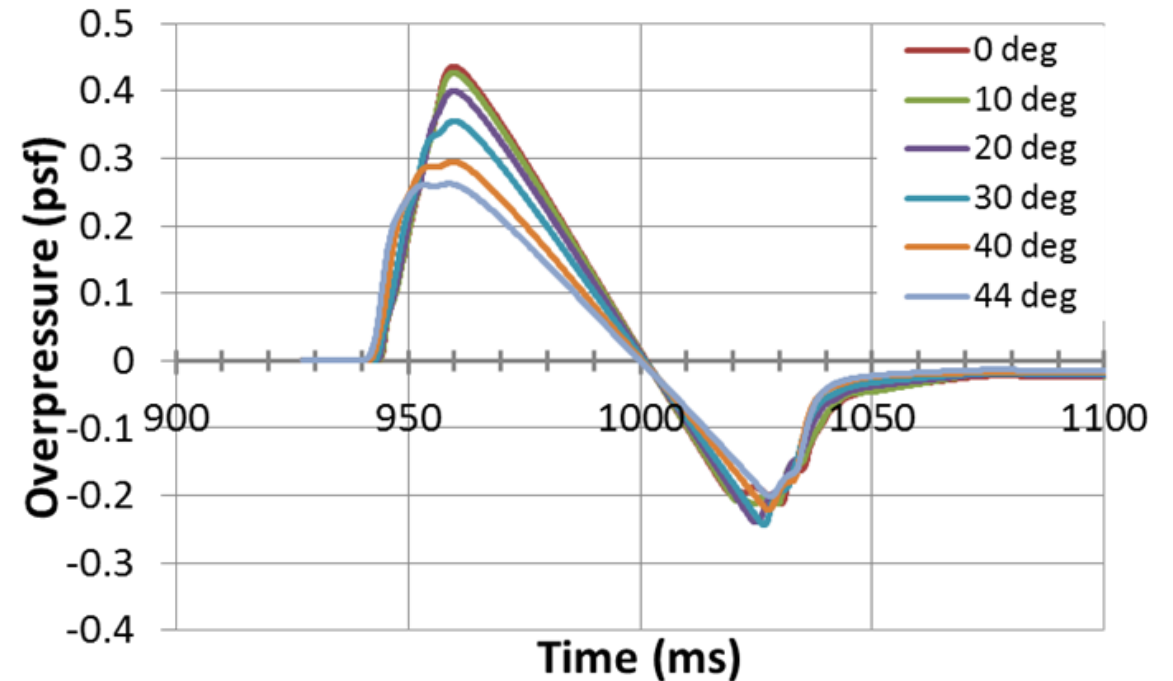
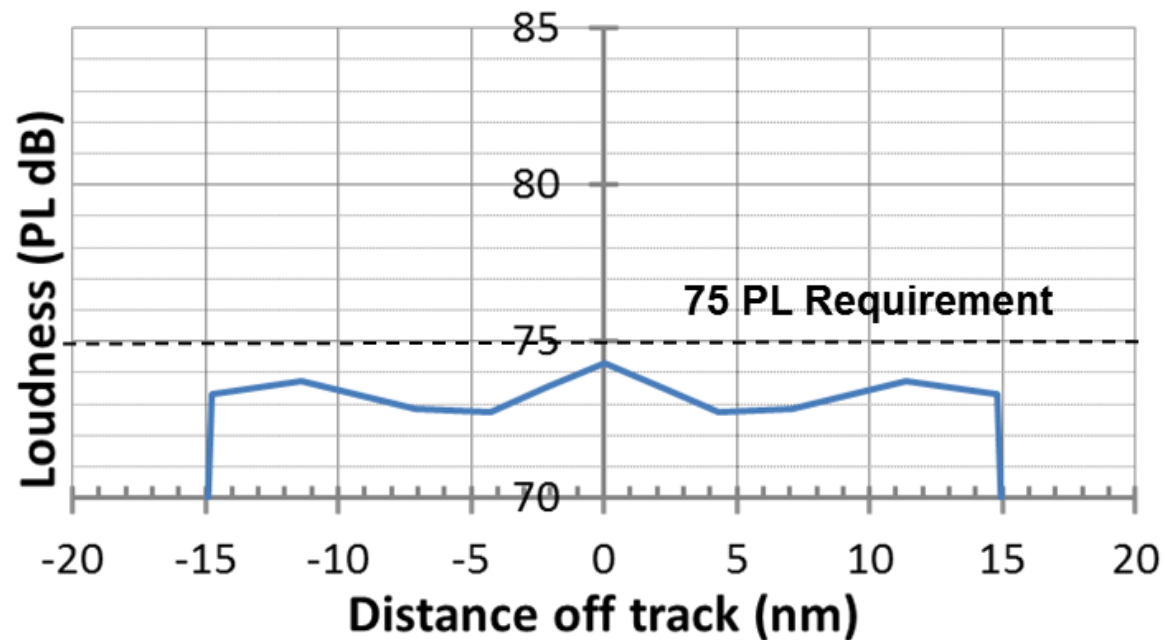
DESIGN FEATURES



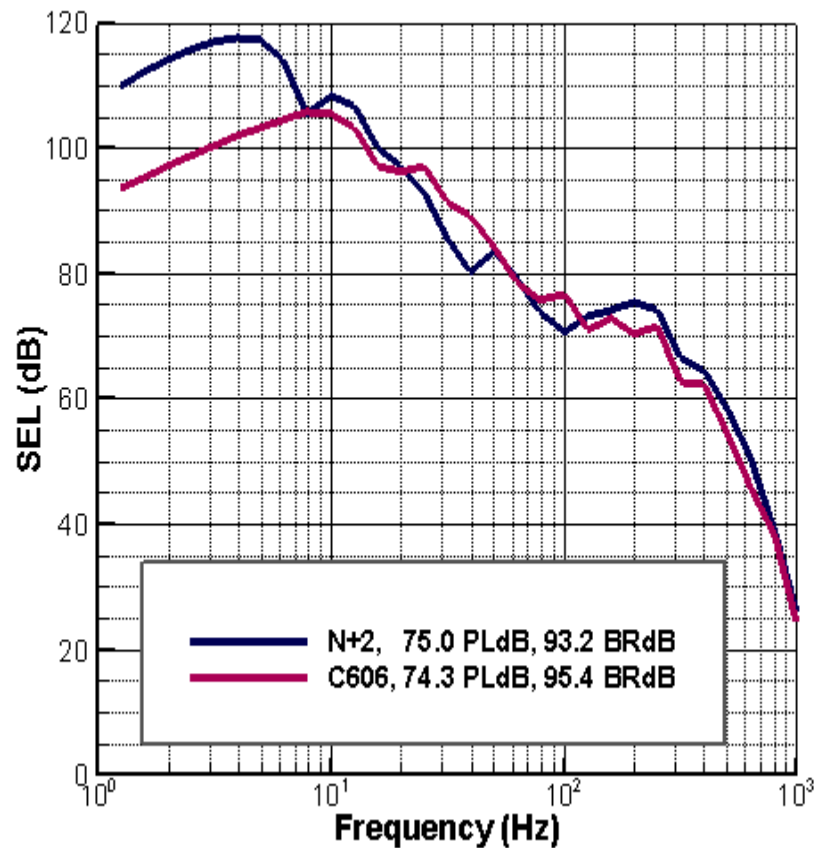
SHAPED BOOM PERFORMANCE



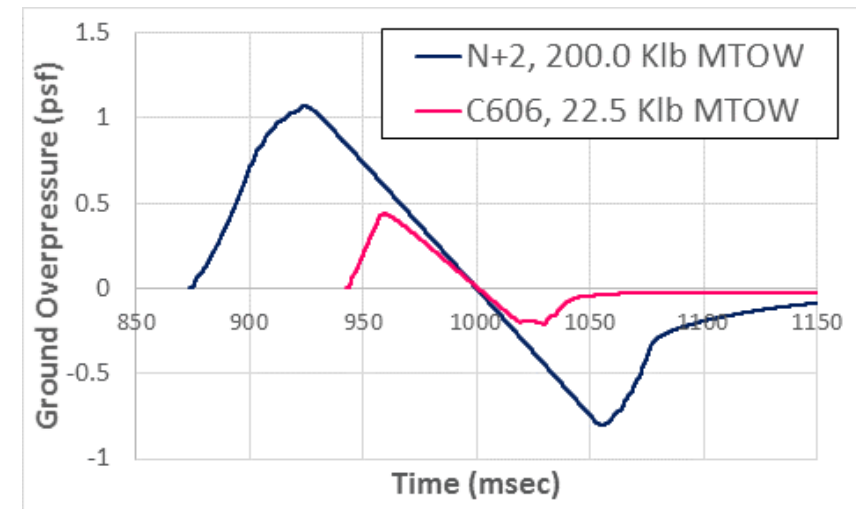
C606 trimmed at Wt=18,800 lb
M1.42 Alt=54,000 ft AOA=1.70 deg CGLOC=844 in PC=122 Tail Incidence=2.60 deg



SIGNATURE TRACEABILITY



- N+2 frequency content matched at all frequencies over 8 Hz
- Variability at all frequencies and/or increased high frequencies to match a range of possible products



PRELIMINARY DESIGN ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Design maturation
- Subsystem integration
- Control law development
- High Speed Wind tunnel aerodynamic and inlet performance validation

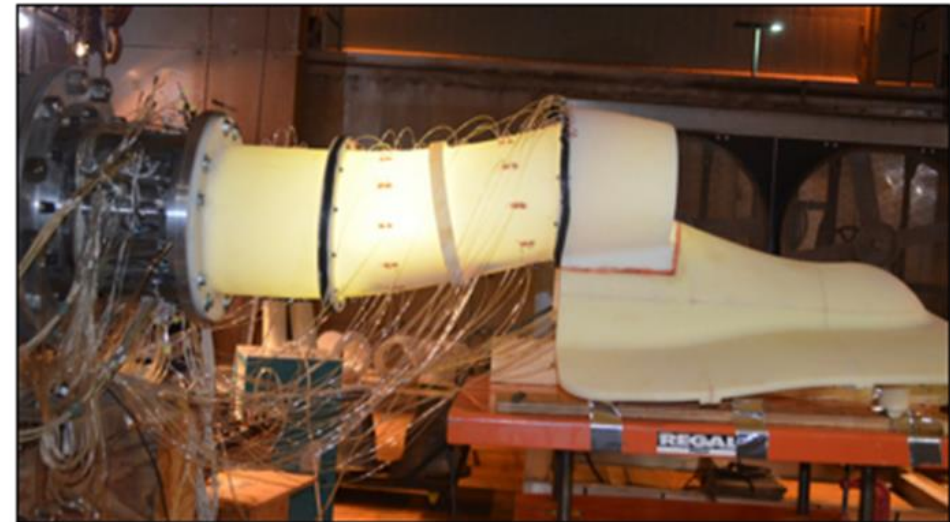


Photo Credit: Bridget Caswell, NASA



PRELIMINARY DESIGN ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Low speed wind tunnel model test - Validation of low speed stability and control predictions
- Static inlet test – Validation of static and low speed inlet performance
- Cockpit Mock-Up fabrication



LOW SPEED WIND TUNNEL TEST OVERVIEW

Test Details

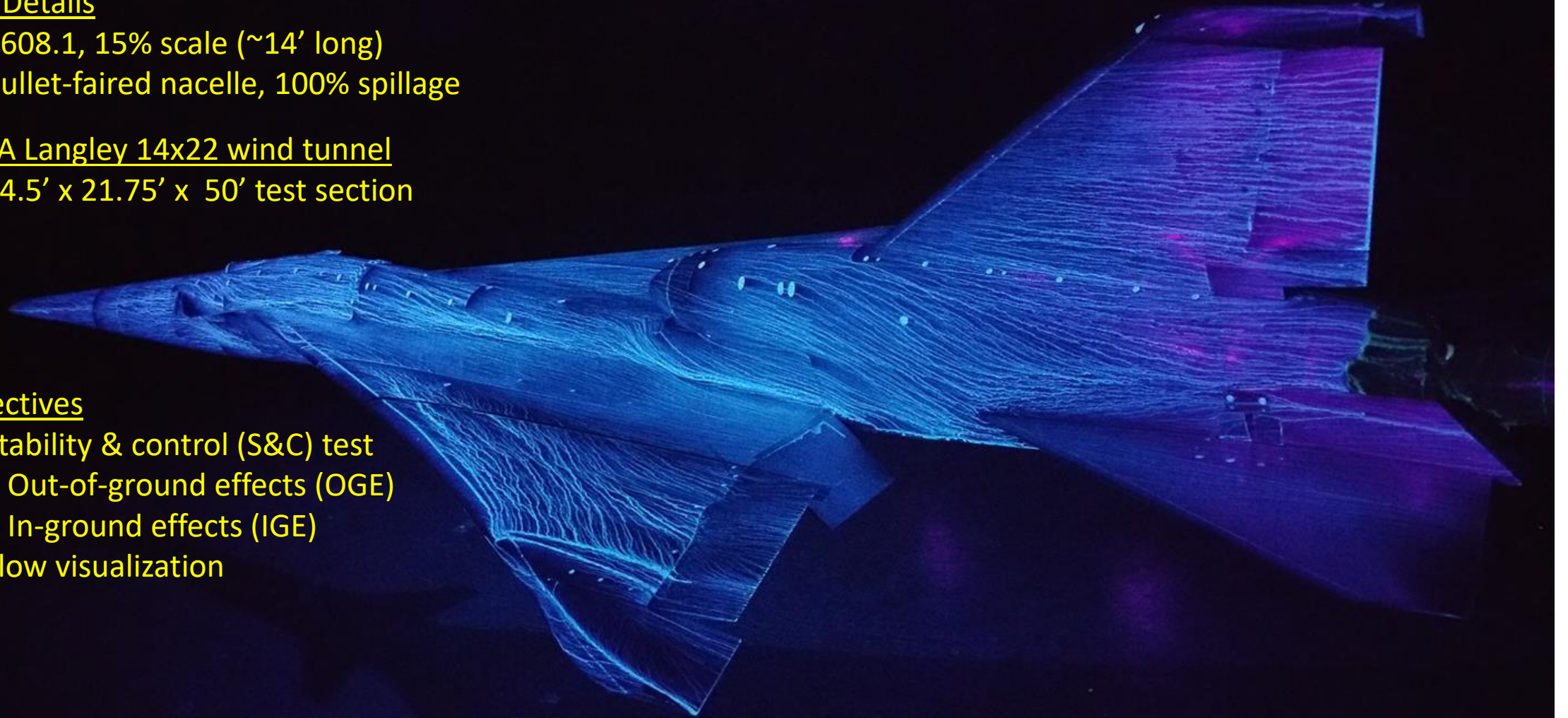
- C608.1, 15% scale (~14' long)
- Bullet-faired nacelle, 100% spillage

NASA Langley 14x22 wind tunnel

- 14.5' x 21.75' x 50' test section

Objectives

- Stability & control (S&C) test
 - Out-of-ground effects (OGE)
 - In-ground effects (IGE)
- Flow visualization





Questions?

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