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Wing Layout Tool

AE460 Aircraft Design

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Lecturer

Purpose



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- Wing/Stabilizer layout, during the Conceptual Design phase, can be a tedious process.
- Creating a spreadsheet is a convenient way to save time on the layout process as the design team decides on the best configuration
- Inputs Required:
 - Wing area-from initial weight estimate and takeoff wing loading analysis
 - Baseline airfoil choice
 - Leading edge sweep angle-from determining speed requirement and airfoil t/c choice
 - Baseline CG location
 - Baseline Tail Volume Coefficients
- Output:
 - Baseline Planform and side view of the aircraft
- Advantages to early wing layout
 - Design team can begin layout, including landing gear, engines, control surfaces, cockpit, fuselage sizing, etc.
 - Mass Properties can rapidly determine detailed aircraft weights and MOI
 - Drag and Performance teams can begin their efforts in the design
 - S&C teams can ensure the control sizing is sufficient

Spreadsheet Example

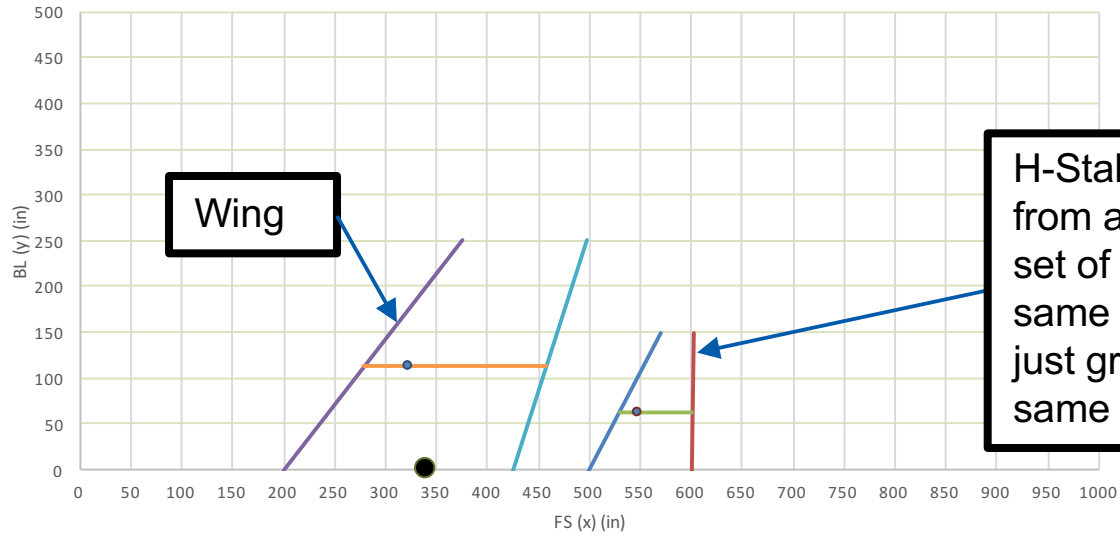


CG	X (in)	Y (in)	Z (in)
	339.322	0	120

Wing																			Summary						
Taper Ratio	0.33																		S	603.7	ft ²				
ct estimate (in)	74.25																		mac	178.874	in				
	LE Δ	y	XLE	XTE	c	c/4	c/4 Δ	t/cmax=	c/(t/c)max	c/(t/c)max Δ	c/2	c/2 Δ	TE Δ	slope	intercept	S	cbar	y ^{bar}	mLE	bLE	XLEcbar	y ^{bar}	h	AR	
	deg	in	in	in	in	in	deg	in	deg	in	in	deg	in	in	ft ²	in	in	in	in	in	in	in	ft		
b0/2	35	0.000	200.000	425.000	225.000	256.250	30.9	0.399	289.775	28.2	312.500	26.4	16.2												
b1/2		250.000	375.052	497.773	122.721	405.732	0.0		424.017	0.0	436.412	0.0	0.0	-0.40912	225.000	603.7	178.874	112.744	0.70021	200.000	278.944				
b2/2			0.000	74.250	74.250	18.563	0.0		29.626	0.0	37.125	0.0	0.0	0.00000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.00000	0.000	0.000	0.000			
b3/2			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0		0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.0	0.00000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.00000	0.000	0.000	0.000			
b4/2			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0		0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.0	0.00000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.00000	0.000	0.000	0.000			
b5/2			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0		0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.0	0.00000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.00000	0.000	0.000	0.000			
																603.7	178.874	112.744							278.944

	y ^{bar}	
mac LE	278.944	112.744
mac TE	457.819	112.744
Wing c/4	323.663	112.744
CG	339.322	0.000

Planform



— Wing LE
 — Wing TE
 — MAC
 — H-Tail LE
 — H-Tail TE
 — H-Tail MAC
 ● Wing c/4
 ● H-Tail c/4
 ● CG



CG Location

Enter Estimated CG location – only used for graphing, for “Design Awareness Update as required throughout the design, to see if you may need to move the wing

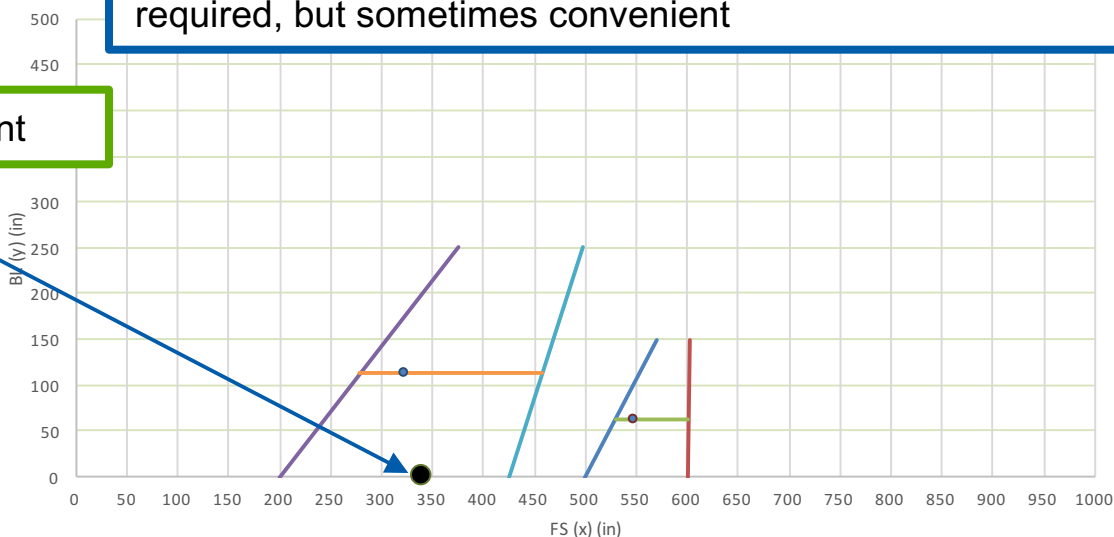
CG	X (in)	Y (in)	Z (in)
	339.322	0	120

Wing																			Summary			
Taper Ratio	0.33		Chord																XLE			
ct estimate (in)	74.25		t/cmax= 0.399 NACA62A410																s			
LE Δ	y	XLE	XTE	c	c/4	c/4 Δ	c/(t/c)max	c/(t/c)max Δ	c/2	c/2 Δ	TE Δ	slope	intercept	S	cbar	y ^{bar}	mLE	bLE	XLEcbar	mac		
deg	in	in	in	in	in	deg	in	deg	in	in	deg	m	b	ft ²	in	in			in	in		
b0/2	35	0.000	200.000	425.000	225.000	256.250	30.9	289.775	28.2	312.500	26.4	16.2									603.7	178.874
b1/2		250.000	375.052	497.773	122.721	405.732	0.0	424.017	0.0	436.412	0.0	0.0	-0.40912	225.000	603.7	178.874	112.744	0.70021	200.000	278.944		
b2/2			0.000	74.250	74.250	18.563	0.0	29.626	0.0	37.125	0.0	0.0	0.00000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.00000	0.000	0.000		
b3/2			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.0	0.00000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.00000	0.000	0.000		
b4/2			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.0	0.00000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.00000	0.000	0.000		
b5/2			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.0	0.00000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.00000	0.000	0.000		
															603.7	178.874	112.744			278.944		

	y ^{bar}	
mac LE	278.944	112.744
mac TE	457.819	112.744
Wing c/4	323.663	112.744
CG	339.322	0.000

Note: I sometimes have separate cells for graphing functions. Not required, but sometimes convenient

Graph the baseline CG point



— Wing LE — Wing TE — MAC — H-Tail LE — H-Tail TE — H-Tail MAC • Wing c/4 • H-Tail c/4 • CG



Wing Planform

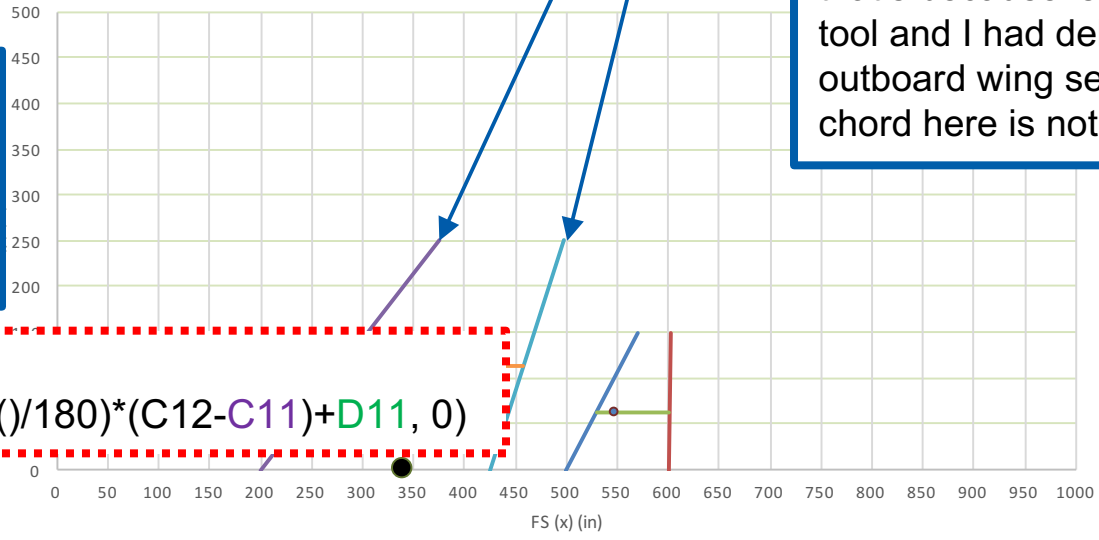
Enter Wing Geometry, graphing the LE and TE along the way
 I used the **tan** cells to enter values, and the other cells are calculated. You will need to be creative in the layout. Spreadsheet allows 5 sections of the wing, but can be expanded to as many as you want. I only show one segment in this example.

CG	X (in)	Y (in)	Z (in)																					
	339.322	0	120																					
Taper Ratio	0.33																							
ct estimate (in)	74.25																							
	LE Δ	y	XLE	XTE	c	c/4	c/4 Δ	c/(t/c)max	c/(t/c)max Δ	c/2	c/2 Δ	TE Δ	m	b	S	cbar	y _{cbar}	mLE	bLE	XLEcbar	y _{cbar}	112.744		
	deg	in	in	in	in	in	deg	in	deg	in	in	deg		in	ft ²	in	in	in	in	in	in	in	ft	
b0/2	35	0.000	200.000	425.000	225.000	256.250	30.9	289.775	28.2	312.500	26.4	16.2												
b1/2		250.000	375.052	497.773	122.722	405.732	0.0	424.017	0.0	436.412	0.0	0.0	0.40912	225.0										41.7
b2/2			0.000	74.250	74.250	18.563	0.0	29.626	0.0	37.125	0.0	0.0	0.00000	0.0										
b3/2			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.0	0.00000	0.0										
b4/2			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.0	0.00000	0.0										
b5/2			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.0	0.00000	0.0										
mac LE	278.944		112.744																					
mac TE	457.819		112.744																					
Wing c/4	323.663		112.744																					
CG	339.322		0.000																					

Note: I use taper ratio and the root chord, to quickly calculate the tip chord, then enter the tip chord in the cell (you may notice the section is not shown the graph, that's because is a intermediate tool and I had deleted the outboard wing segment, so the tip chord here is not used... woops

Note: I use an If-Then Statement to "zero out" some cells, since the math WILL cause an "undefined" condition.

EXAMPLE:
 $=IF(C12>0, TAN(B11*PI()/180)*(C12-C11)+D11, 0)$



— Wing LE — Wing TE — MAC — H-Tail LE — H-Tail TE — H-Tail MAC • Wing c/4 • H-Tail c/4 • CG

Wing Planform



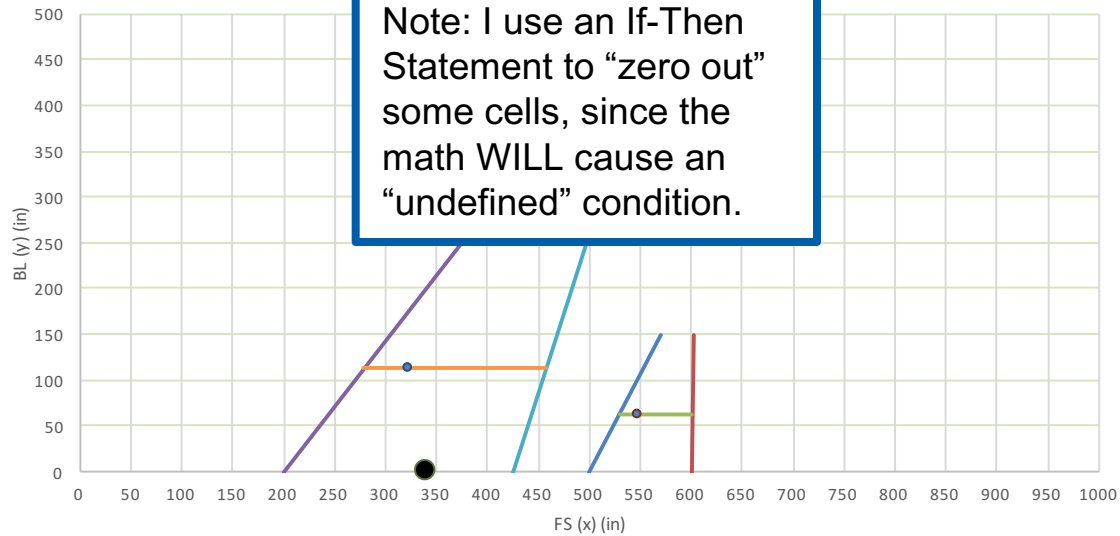
All these are calculated values, using some simple math and trigonometry

CG		X (in)	Y (in)	Z (in)
		339.322	0	120

Wing																				Summary				
Taper Ratio	0.33																			S	603.7	ft ²		
ct estimate (in)	74.25																			mac	178.874	in		
	LE Δ	y	XLE	XTE	c	c/4	c/4 Δ	c/(t/c)max	c/(t/c)max Δ	c/2	c/2 Δ	TE Δ	slope	intercept	S	cbar	y ^{bar}	mLE	bLE	XLEcbar	h	41.7	ft	
	deg	in	in	in	in	in	deg	in	deg	in	in	deg	m	b	ft ²	in	in			in	AR	2.9		
b0/2	35	0.000	200.000	425.000	225.000	256.250	30.5	289.775	28.2	312.500	26.4	16.2												
b1/2		250.000	375.052	497.773	122.721	405.732	0.0	424.017	0.0	436.412	0.0	0.0	-0.40912	225.000	603.7	178.874	112.744	0.70021	200.000	278.944				
b2/2			0.000	74.250	74.250	18.563	0.0	29.626	0.0	37.125	0.0	0.0	0.00000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.00000	0.000	0.000				
b3/2			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.0	0.00000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.00000	0.000	0.000				
b4/2			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.0	0.00000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.00000	0.000	0.000				
b5/2			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.0	0.00000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.00000	0.000	0.000				
																603.7	178.874	112.744					278.944	

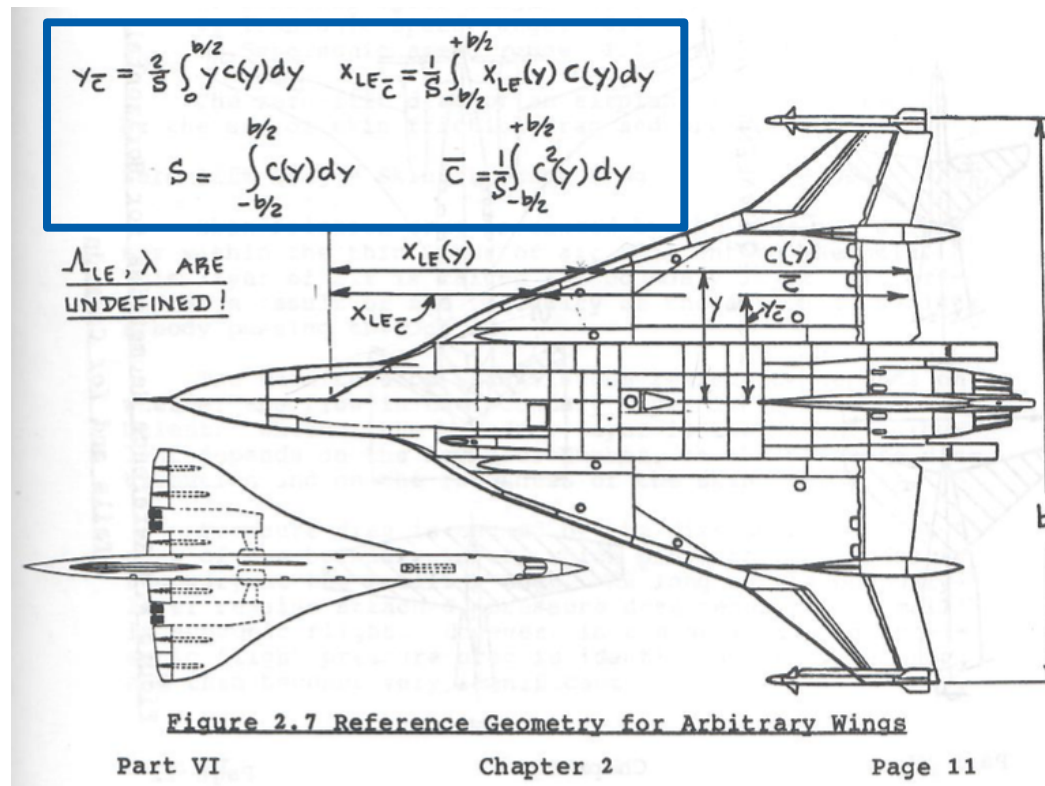
	y ^{bar}	
mac LE	278.944	112.744
mac TE	457.819	112.744
Wing c/4	323.663	112.744
CG	339.322	0.000

Note: I use an If-Then Statement to "zero out" some cells, since the math WILL cause an "undefined" condition.



Now for the Calculus

- Roskam, Part VI, Figure 2.7, shows how to use some basic calculus to calculate the planform area and mac of an arbitrary wing.





Finding c(y) (Chord length as a function of y)

Find slope and intercept for linear equation $c(y) = mx + b$, using the known "y's" and known, "x's"

CG	X (in)	Y (in)	Z (in)
	339.322	0	120

LE A	y	XLE	XTE	c	c/4	c/(t/c)max	c/(t/c)max A	c/2	c/2 A	TE		
deg	in	in	in	in	in	in	deg	in	in	deg		
b0/2	35	0.000	200.000	425.000	225.000	256.250	30.9	289.775	28.2	312.500	26.4	1.2
b1/2		250.000	375.052	497.773	122.721	405.732	0.0	424.017	0.0	436.412	0.0	0.0
b2/2			0.000	74.250	74.250	18.563	0.0	29.626	0.0	37.125	0.0	0.0
b3/2			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.0
b4/2			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.0
b5/2			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.0

Summary	S	mac	ybar	b	AR
	603.7 ft ²	178.874 in	112.744 in	41.7 ft	2.9

Known x's

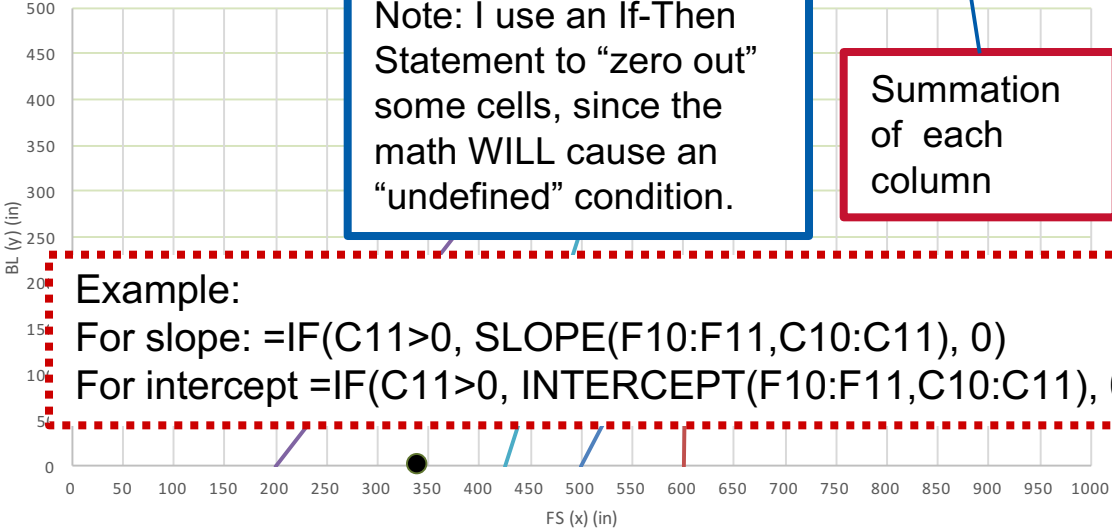
Known y's

slope	intercept
m	b
in	in
-0.40912	225.000
0.00000	0.000
0.00000	0.000
0.00000	0.000
0.00000	0.000

Summation of each column

Integration exercise using the linear equations using the integrals on the prior slide.

Note: I use an If-Then Statement to "zero out" some cells, since the math WILL cause an "undefined" condition.



Example:
 For slope: =IF(C11>0, SLOPE(F10:F11,C10:C11), 0)
 For intercept =IF(C11>0, INTERCEPT(F10:F11,C10:C11), 0)



Finding XLE(y) (Leading location as a function of y)

Find slope and intercept for linear equation $XLE(y) = mx + b$, using the known "y's" and known "x's"

X (in)	Y (in)	Z (in)
339.322	0	120

										Summary		
										S	603.7	ft ²
										mac	178.874	in
										ybar	112.744	in
										b	41.7	ft
										AR	2.9	

LE Δ	y	XLE	XTE	c	c/4	c/4 Δ	c/(t/c)max							
deg	in	in	in	in	in	deg	in							
b0/2	35	0.000	200.000	425.000	225.000	30.9	289.775							
b1/2		250.000	375.052	497.773	122.721	405.732	0.0	424.017	slope			intercept		
b2/2		0.000	74.250	74.250	18.563	0.0	29.626	b			S	char	ybar	
b3/2		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	in			ft ²	in	in	
b4/2		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	mLE			bLE	XLEcbar		
b5/2		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.70021			200.000	278.94		
								603.7			178.874	112.744		

mac LE	278.944	112.744
mac TE	457.819	112.744
Wing c/4	323.663	112.744
CG	339.322	0.000

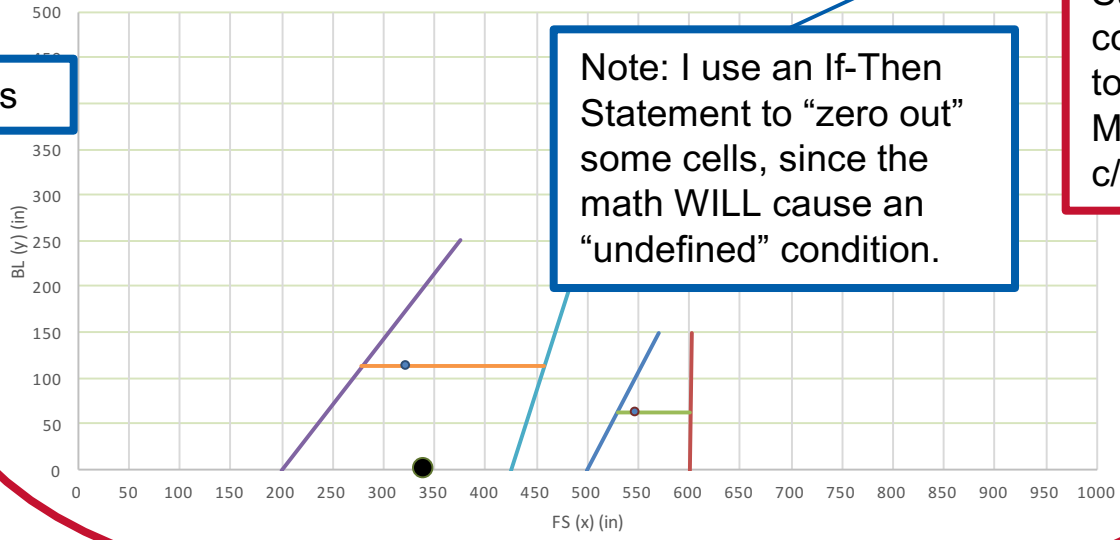
Integration exercise using the linear equations using the integrals on the prior slide.

Summation of column – used to find the LE MAC and the c/4 location

Note: I use an If-Then Statement to "zero out" some cells, since the math WILL cause an "undefined" condition.

Known x's

Known y's



What next?

- Use the same methodology on the Horizontal and Vertical Stabilizer (the extra columns are hidden, but they are the same method as the wing)

Horizontal Stab												Summary			
Taper Ratio	0.33											S	138.5	ft ²	
ct estimate (in)	33											mac	72.125	in	
	LE Δ	y	XLE	XTE	c	c/4	c/4 Δ	c/(t/c)max	c/(t/c)max Δ	c/2	c/2 Δ	TE Δ	y _{cbar}	62.406	in
	deg	in	in	in	in	in	deg	in	deg	in	in	deg	C _{HT}	0.267	
b0/2	25	0.000	500.000	600.000	100.000	525.000	19.5	528.000	18.8	550.000	13.7	1.1			
b1/2		150.000	569.946	602.946	33.000	578.196	0.0	579.186	0.0	586.446	0.0	0.0			
b2/2			0.000	0.000		0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.0			
b3/2			0.000	0.000		0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.0			
b4/2			0.000	0.000		0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.0			
b5/2			0.000	0.000		0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.0			

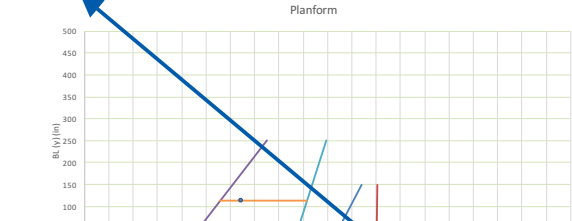
	y _{cbar}	
HT mac LE	529.100	62.406
HT mac TE	601.226	62.406
HT c/4	547.132	62.406
CG	339.322	0.000

Note: I sometimes have separate cells for graphing functions. Not required, but sometimes convenient

Add the Tail Volume Coefficients to allow quick adjustments of the planforms to obtain the desired coefficient values

Vertical Stab												Summary			
Taper Ratio	0.33											S	138.5	ft ²	
ct estimate (in)	33											mac	72.125	in	
	LE Δ	y	XLE	XTE	c	c/4	c/4 Δ	c/(t/c)max	c/(t/c)max Δ	c/2	c/2 Δ	TE Δ	z _{cbar}	141.604	in
	deg	in	in	in	in	in	deg	in	deg	in	in	deg	C _{VT}	0.064	
b0/2	35	100.000	500.000	600.000	100.000	525.000	28.0	528.000	27.1	550.000	20.1	1.7			
b1/2		200.000	570.021	603.021	33.000	578.271	0.0	579.261	0.0	586.521	0.0	0.0			
b2/2			0.000	0.000		0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.0			
b3/2			0.000	0.000		0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.0			
b4/2			0.000	0.000		0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.0			
b5/2			0.000	0.000		0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.0			

	z _{cbar}	
VT mac LE	529.131	141.604
VT mac TE	601.257	141.604
VT c/4	547.163	141.604
mac LE	278.944	100.000
mac TE	457.819	100.000
Wing c/4	323.663	100.000
CG	339.322	120.000





SAN DIEGO STATE
UNIVERSITY