



PROCUREMENT EXECUTIVE, MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Aeronautical Research Council
Reports and Memoranda

THE APPLICATION OF A PARAMETRIC
METHOD OF FATIGUE LOAD MEASUREMENT
TO WINGS - BASED ON FLIGHT MEASUREMENTS
ON A LIGHTNING Mk T5

LIBRARY
ROYAL AIRCRAFT ESTABLISHMENT
BEDFORD.

Anne Burns, BA

J.P. Thompson, MSc

G.E. King

Structures Department, RAE Farnborough, Hants

London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office

£10 NET

UDC 519.233 : 629.13.012.6 : 539.431 : 533.6.048.5

THE APPLICATION OF A PARAMETRIC METHOD OF FATIGUE LOAD MEASUREMENT TO WINGS -
BASED ON FLIGHT MEASUREMENTS ON A LIGHTNING Mk T5

by Anne Burns, BA, J. P. Thompson, MSc, and G. E. King

Structures Department, RAE Farnborough, Hants

REPORTS AND MEMORANDA No.3836*

November 1977

SUMMARY

A study is made of the application to wings of fighter-type aircraft of a parametric method of deriving fatigue loads, similar to that developed previously for fins. In this method load is not measured directly but is deduced from a statistical correlation with an appropriate combination of aircraft motion variables and control surface angles. New problems arise in the application to wings associated with the variation in load levels upon which the manoeuvre loads are superimposed. The combined effect of symmetric and asymmetric loading is considered and the method can be regarded as extending current operational methods based on CG normal acceleration to include asymmetric and pitching effects.

The study is again centred on Lightning flight measurements; its scope is limited however by the lack of ground load calibrations for the wing strain gauges which has necessitated the development of parametric formulae for local rather than overall loads.

* Replaces RAE Technical Report 77178 - ARC 37708

LIST OF CONTENTS

| | <u>Page</u> |
|---|-------------|
| 1 INTRODUCTION | 3 |
| 2 PROBLEMS PECULIAR TO THE APPLICATION OF PARAMETRIC METHODS TO WINGS | 3 |
| 2.1 Choice of datum levels | 4 |
| 2.2 Treatment of steady state loads | 5 |
| 3 APPLICATION OF PARAMETRIC METHOD TO WING LOADS | 5 |
| 3.1 Interpretation of the strain gauge bridge outputs | 6 |
| 3.2 Choice of parameters and filters for regression analysis | 7 |
| 4 RESULTS OF FIRST STAGE OF REGRESSION ANALYSIS | 8 |
| 4.1 Importance of asymmetric effects | 9 |
| 4.2 Consistency of results from port and starboard wings | 9 |
| 4.3 Need for parametric representation of steady state loads | 10 |
| 5 RESULTS OF SECOND STAGE OF REGRESSION ANALYSIS | 10 |
| 5.1 Feasibility of representing wing loads parametrically | 11 |
| 5.2 Choice of parameters in formulae | 12 |
| 5.3 Improvements on the current use of CG normal acceleration for deriving wing loads | 13 |
| 6 CONCLUSIONS | 13 |
| Appendix A Method of deriving parametric formulae as developed for fin | 15 |
| Appendix B Strain gauge installation and flight calibration | 17 |
| Appendix C Standardization of parameters appearing in the 7-parameter formulae for wing loads | 19 |
| Tables 1-5 | 20 |
| List of symbols | 31 |
| References | 32 |
| Illustrations | Figures 1-5 |
| Detachable Abstract Cards | - |

1 INTRODUCTION

The commonly adopted practice of using normal acceleration at the CG of fixed-wing aircraft to obtain data on fatigue loads in wings can be regarded as a limiting case of the parametric method which occurs when the parametric combination reduces to a single parameter. With the development of multi-parametric methods for determining fatigue loads in parts of the structure other than the wing, it is logical to consider whether the accuracy with which wing loads are determined can be improved by the use of additional parameters. In particular, the inclusion of parameters representing the asymmetric effects, at present neglected, might be expected to produce improved estimates of wing fatigue loads for aircraft subjected to rapid rolling manoeuvres.

At the close of the fin loads flight trials on the Lightning, the opportunity was taken to fit in a short series of further trials to obtain measurements relating to the wing. Because of the short time available only a limited number of strain gauges could be fitted and there was no opportunity for their calibration under applied ground loads. This resulted in attention being focused on local bending moment loads in the spars rather than on overall bending moment, torque and shear loads at wing sections as envisaged in the present concept of the parametric method. Despite this limitation and the limited amount of flight data available, it was thought worthwhile to carry out a preliminary study of the application of the parametric method to wings, the results of which are presented in this Report.

The procedures adopted are mostly similar to those developed for the fin and are not described here in detail unless differing significantly from those for the fin. A summary of the latter is, however, reproduced for convenience in Appendix A. For a full discussion of the underlying concepts, reference should be made to the earlier report on the fin¹, and, for a more general discussion of the potentialities of the parametric method, to reports by Hovell² and by Hovell and Sturgeon³.

2 PROBLEMS PECULIAR TO THE APPLICATION OF PARAMETRIC METHODS TO WINGS

The procedures developed previously for deriving statistically a combination of parameters from flight data to give loads in the fin, can, in general, be equally well applied to the wing. Only in a few respects, discussed below, do these procedures require modification.

2.1 Choice of datum levels

In the case of the fin the choice of datum levels from which to measure the strain-derived loads and parameters for use in the regression analysis presents little difficulty since all loads and parameters tend to approximate to zero in straight and level flight, as can be checked by comparison with the no-load ground condition, thus providing easily determinable datum levels from which to derive absolute loads. In the case of the wing the choice is not so obvious since not only do the straight and level flight loads vary with flight conditions but the ground no-load condition is not readily producible because of the ever-present effects of gravity.

Two choices present themselves; it may be possible to establish strain datum levels at zero load* by setting up a no-load condition on the ground - to achieve this the aircraft has to be supported at the fuselage and the wing weight counteracted by up-loads. Using these datum levels, loads can be derived in absolute terms. The corresponding choice of true zero datum levels for the parameters is in most cases straightforward but care has to be taken in defining zero aileron angle on account of float**. Care has also to be taken in the choice of normal acceleration datum level.

In general, the constraint of parameters to zero values at zero load may result in the linearisation inherent in the regression analysis being less accurate than if this constraint were not imposed. The constraint can be removed very simply by allowing the regression to choose its own constant for inclusion in the parametric formula. This allows more flexibility in linearising non-linear aerodynamic and elastic effects.

An alternative choice is to use an arbitrary steady flight condition to provide datum levels for all loads and parameters. This leads to the derivation of incremental loads which can only be converted to absolute values if these are known at the arbitrary condition. This method is likely, however, to provide a well matched set of datum levels for both strains and parameters. Moreover, if the arbitrary steady flight condition is in the range where the manoeuvres, causing fatigue damage, commonly occur, the need to introduce a constant into the regression because of non-linearities is not so great. In particular a realistic datum level can readily be obtained for aileron angle which takes proper account of aileron float.

* The output of the strain gauge bridge is not necessarily zero at zero strain because of initial imbalance in the gauges.

** Float is defined as a tendency of an aileron to rotate under load owing to flexibility and backlash in the system.

In the Lightning study, because it had not been possible to establish the no-load ground condition, the choice fell inevitably on the use of non-zero datum levels. The arbitrary flight condition chosen consisted of straight and level flight at an altitude of 10000 ft, indicated air speed of 400 knots, and average flight all-up weight. (The datum levels were averages of the almost identical levels measured at 350 and 450 knots.) The datum level for the normal acceleration measurements is also taken in this condition.

2.2 Treatment of steady state loads

Wing loads can, broadly speaking, be regarded as of two sorts: those associated with steady flight and those associated with manoeuvres and gusts superimposed on the steady flight loads. Whereas, in the case of the fin, the former approximate to zero and so can be neglected, in the case of a wing the steady flight loads vary with flight conditions such as Mach number and fuel load and are by no means negligible. The appropriate steady flight loads can vary significantly during the course of a single manoeuvre due to speed, height and Mach number changes. One way of tackling this problem is not to attempt to derive the steady state loads from the parametric formula but to confine its use to providing incremental loads classified according to the flight regime in which they occur. Steady state loads, determined by calculation or separate measurement, can then be added at a later stage. This procedure would fit in well with the use of different coefficients in the parametric formula for different regimes of flight, *eg* for subsonic and supersonic flight.

Alternatively parameters can be introduced into the regression to provide estimates of the steady state loads. This introduces a new class of parameters into the analysis, namely those defining the flight conditions. The decision whether or not to include such parameters depends on the degree of complexity acceptable in the interest of accuracy. The regression analysis on the Lightning was carried out both with and without parameters defining flight conditions.

3 APPLICATION OF PARAMETRIC METHOD TO WING LOADS

The main procedures for applying the parametric method to the wing loads in the Lightning follow closely those proposed in the earlier report on the fin, an outline of which is given in Appendix A. Special flight tests were made in which wing loads were measured by means of strain gauges and at the same time measurements were made of parameters defining those motions of the aircraft and movements of the control surfaces thought relevant to the determination of the wing loads. Details of the strain gauge installation which was confined to the

measurement of bending moment in individual spars are given in Appendix B. The recording instrumentation is described in the earlier report¹. Measurements were made during general aerobatics and simulated combat manoeuvres; they included aileron, barrel, slow and hesitation (8-point) rolls, loops, wing-overs, rolling pull-outs and vertical step runs. Only a few supersonic manoeuvres were performed because supersonic flying proved so expensive in flight time. Some measurements were also made during low and medium level atmospheric turbulence of light intensity. Cases selected for inclusion in the regression analysis are listed in Table 1.

Maximum and minimum values of each strain gauge bridge output were extracted for the chosen flight cases, together with simultaneous values of the parameters. A number of maxima and minima were usually extracted for each manoeuvre in order to cover fatigue load cycles of various magnitudes. The maxima and minima for the different bridges did not necessarily occur simultaneously, major differences in timing occurring, as might be expected, between port and starboard wings. The data relating to each station are listed in Tables 2a to g.

3.1 Interpretation of the strain gauge bridge outputs

Because neither time nor funds were available for calibrating the strain gauges by the application of point loads as advocated in the Skopinski⁴ method, the outputs from the strain gauge bridges could not be combined to give overall loads at the cross-sections gauged, as in the original concept of the parametric method. The only alternative appeared to be to treat the outputs of the strain gauge bridges separately and to determine parametric formulae for each output. The question then arose as to whether the bridge output should be kept in the form of strain or converted to local load. For convenience in discussing the parametric formulae it was considered preferable to express the bridge output in terms of local load. (Analytically the choice is trivial since it is only a matter of scaling each parametric formula by the appropriate conversion factor.) Generality is improved if the bridge output is expressed as a multiple of a local load which occurs in a simple flight condition related to a design case. The effects of stress concentrations on the bridge output due to, *eg* the proximity of rivets can then be partially eliminated, and the magnitude of the bridge output, particularly if expressed as a multiple of a 1 g load, rendered more meaningful.

The output from each strain gauge bridge was accordingly converted to load expressed as a multiple of the corresponding local spar bending moment per g experienced in a sustained 3 g turn at the same arbitrary flight conditions as

were chosen for the datum levels, *ie* 400 knots at 10000 ft. Further details of this conversion are given in Appendix B. It should be emphasised that the magnitudes of the bridge outputs when expressed in this way depend on the arbitrary choice of flight conditions at which the calibration turn is made. The only guiding criterion used in this choice was that the set of conditions should be one at which fatigue damage commonly occurred.

It now remains to consider the implications of confining this Report to the study of parametric formulae for deriving local rather than overall loads. As it turns out, these are not as serious as might at first appear. For fatigue load measurements in general, it is probably preferable to develop separate parametric formulae for overall bending moment, torque and shear loads at a cross-section, since by combining their time histories in appropriate proportions the time histories of stress at all points in the cross-section are available for estimating fatigue damage*. The direct production of parametric formulae giving local loads simply cuts out the intermediate steps of combining the parametric formulae for overall loads. Since much of the qualitative study of this Report, *eg* that relating to the relative importance of symmetric and asymmetric effects, can only be made in terms of local stresses or loads, the restriction to directly derived formulae is not too serious, particularly since these formulae relate to key stations chosen for studying general effects rather than on account of their high stresses. The scope of the investigation is, however, somewhat hampered by the inability to consider separately the parametric formulae for overall bending moment, shear and torque.

3.2 Choice of parameters and filters for regression analysis

Two sets of parameters were used as initial data in the regression analysis which was conducted in two stages. The first and more simple set consisted of normal acceleration at a position 355 cm forward of the CG (\ddot{z}_g), pitch rate ($\dot{\theta}$), pitch acceleration ($\ddot{\theta}$), roll rate ($\dot{\phi}$), roll acceleration ($\ddot{\phi}$) and aileron angle (ξ). Pitch and roll acceleration were determined by differentiating pitch and roll rates. Pitch and roll rates were conditioned by multiplying them by dynamic pressure and by the inverse of true airspeed, and aileron angle by multiplying it by dynamic pressure. The second set contained the additional parameters dynamic pressure, Mach number and Mach number squared. Normal acceleration \ddot{z}_g was replaced by normal acceleration at the CG derived by combining \ddot{z}_g

* Either by applying Palmgren-Miner's Law or by comparison with ground fatigue test results.

with an appropriate proportion of $\ddot{\theta}$. Two further independent variables were then introduced by multiplying the parameter \ddot{z}_{CG} by M and by M^2 .

The most notable omission in these lists of parameters is probably the angle of incidence. Sensors for measuring this parameter had not been fitted to the Lightning during the original installation and time did not allow installation at a later date. Other parameters such as angle of sideslip and yaw acceleration, which might otherwise have been included, could not be recorded owing to the shortage of channels on the main recorder. (Data for deriving additional slowly varying parameters such as dynamic pressure and Mach number, could be accommodated on a supplementary photographic paper recorder but this recorder was unsuitable for the faster-varying parameters.)

The loads and all parameters, other than dynamic pressure and Mach number, were subjected after digitising to a low-pass filter with a cut-off frequency of 5 Hz. This was designed to retain as much of the high frequency content of the loads as possible without running into structural oscillations (the fundamental wing frequency occurred at approximately 6 Hz). Even so it appeared that high speed aileron movement and the resulting wing loads in certain aileron manoeuvres were being reduced by the digitising rate of 20 samples a second and the application of the above filter. The two hesitation rolls, in which this reduction appeared particularly pronounced, were therefore re-digitised at 100 samples a second and subjected to a low-pass filter to remove information at frequencies greater than 20 Hz. A further 8-point hesitation roll included in a sequence of general aerobatics has not been subjected to this special treatment.

4 RESULTS OF FIRST STAGE OF REGRESSION ANALYSIS

The first stage of the regression analysis was an exploratory one in which an abbreviated list of parameters and somewhat crude conditioning factors, based on average values for each, or parts of each, manoeuvre were used to obtain parametric formulae for the local bending loads at the seven serviceable strain gauge stations. The eighth strain gauge bridge at station 1 remained unserviceable throughout the trials. The objective was to get an indication of the importance of the asymmetric effects and of the possibilities of improving the accuracy with which loads could be derived from normal acceleration, by the addition of one, or at most two, parametric measurements representing asymmetric effects. A secondary objective was to study the consistency of results obtained from the port and starboard wings with a view to confining further analysis in this Report to one wing only.

4.1 Importance of asymmetric effects

Information for achieving the above objectives stems from the last three parametric formulae for each station, containing 3, 2 and 1 parameters respectively (see Table 3). All parametric formulae when reduced to a single parameter retained the parameter normal acceleration (\ddot{z}_s) confirming the present use of normal acceleration, albeit at the CG and the fact that wing fatigue loads tend to be primarily symmetric. When allowed a second parameter all formulae retained aileron angle (ξ) conditioned by multiplying it by dynamic pressure (q) as the additional parameter. The contribution from this parameter is indicated by its partial regression coefficient expressed as a percentage of the total of the partial coefficients; it is quite large, averaging 30% for the inboard section loads and as much as 45% for the outboard sections. Contributions of this magnitude suggest that worthwhile improvements can be made, particularly for outer wings, by the introduction of asymmetric parameters. With the simple approach adopted at this stage, the standard deviation of the error is reduced by the inclusion of the parameter ξ from 34% to 23% of the rms load at the inner sections and from 55% to 24% at the outer sections.

When a third parameter was included in the parametric formulae, the regression programme chose different additional parameters for the inboard and outboard wing sections. A further parameter representing symmetric effects, namely pitch rate ($\dot{\theta}$), was chosen for the inboard sections while a further parameter representing asymmetric effects, namely roll acceleration ($\ddot{\phi}$) was chosen for the outboard. The contribution from $\dot{\theta}$ is relatively small, averaging 7%; that for $\ddot{\phi}$ is larger, averaging 15%. The increase in accuracy is still significant but is starting to diminish, the reduction in the standard deviation of the error averaging only 2% for the inboard sections and 4% for the outboard. $\ddot{\theta}$ was also investigated and discarded.

4.2 Consistency of results from port and starboard wings

Results for the port and starboard wings were reasonably consistent provided comparison was confined to relative contributions and changes in accuracy, and was not made in terms of absolute magnitudes. Despite bridge outputs being expressed as multiples of the local loads per g at the corresponding stations in an attempt to reduce the effects of stress concentrations (and possible misalignment of gauges) on bridge sensitivity, the consistency considered in absolute terms between the two wings was not good. While it would have been of interest to pursue this matter further by a more detailed treatment of both wings, the need to cut down computational effort, and the fact that the two wings

showed consistent trends, led to a decision to consider one wing only in the second stage of analysis. The starboard wing was chosen because all of its four strain gauge bridges were serviceable and because the starboard aileron deflections were measured more accurately than the port. Deflections of the starboard aileron were recorded on the main recorder whereas those of the port were recorded only on the subsidiary slow-running recorder. It was possible by means of a special ground calibration to convert starboard deflections to port but the conversion was complicated by aileron float.

4.3 Need for parametric representation of steady state loads

Comparison of the time histories of the strain-derived and parametrically-derived loads obtained in the first stage of the regression analysis indicated that considerable discrepancies were occurring due to the changes with flight conditions, both of the steady state loads and of the relation between wing load and normal acceleration. The discrepancies were so marked in the case of the high Mach number manoeuvre of Flight 159 that it was thought better to remove this case from the input data for stage 1 rather than to allow it to distort the parametric formulae.

In view of these discrepancies the new parameters listed in sub-section 3.2 were added in stage 2 for the starboard wing only. Their evaluation necessitated the matching of recordings from the supplementary and main recorders to the nearest 1/20 second. At the same time the conditioning data, which were also based on recordings from the supplementary recorder, were up-dated to take account of their variation during the manoeuvres and turbulence.

5 RESULTS OF SECOND STAGE OF REGRESSION ANALYSIS

The main concern of the second stage of the analysis was the development of parametric formulae to demonstrate the feasibility of estimating wing loads by the parametric method. In the light of stage 1 results attention was confined to one wing only and the accuracy of the conditioning data improved. Particular matters of concern in stage 2 were the choice of parameters for representing the wing loads and the improvement effected by using parameters additional to CG normal acceleration.

The regression programme produced a series of parametric formulae for each of the four starboard stations 5-8, the accuracy of which, as indicated by the total correlation coefficient and standard deviation of the error, remained constant or even increased slightly as the first two or three of the ten parameters were discarded in turn. The accuracy then decreased ever more rapidly as the

remaining parameters were discarded. Thus for all practical purposes the choice for greatest accuracy fell on the 7-parameter formulae. In general, better accuracies were obtained for the rear than for the front spar stations and for the inboard than for the outboard stations (see Table 4). At best, *ie* station 5, the accuracy was comparable with that attained for the fin, the standard deviation of the error being 12.5%. The accuracy at the worst station, station 8, where the standard deviation of the error was never less than 21.9%, was somewhat disappointing but still compared well with that obtained from normal acceleration alone which was as low as 58%. Typical examples of the fit attained in the regression between the strain derived and parametrically derived loads are given in Fig 2. It has to be emphasised that the accuracy of fit achieved in the regression is not the final criterion of accuracy as regards the estimation of fatigue damage under operational conditions. Two further factors which have to be borne in mind are the degree to which the sample represents the operational population of loading cases, and the tendency of positive and negative errors to cancel each other out in the final assessment of fatigue damage. These matters are discussed in more detail in the earlier report. Because of misgivings with regard to the first, a parametric formula is sought which gives a good fit in time history for a wide range of loading cases. The second factor, on the other hand, is both a favourable and a powerful one, and one which can justify the use of an extremely abbreviated parametric formula if the sample can be relied upon to represent the operational population. It cannot, however, be relied upon to overcome systematic errors due to changes in pilot or automatic control practices or the introduction of new operational roles for the aircraft.

5.1 Feasibility of representing wing loads parametrically

In order to keep the number of parametric formulae under consideration to a reasonable size, two sets were selected from these series for further study. The first contained seven parameters and a constant and typified a choice for operational usage where accuracy was the prime consideration. (The 7-parameter formulae were less complex than appeared since two of the parameters were compounds of others.) Some adjustment was made to the formula for station 5 so that it contained the same parameters as the other stations. The justification for this is discussed in Appendix C. The second set of parametric formulae selected contained three parameters and a constant - a choice typical of the operational situation where some accuracy has to be sacrificed in the interests of simplicity. Consideration was also given to the single parametric formulae. The selected formulae are listed in Table 4.

Complete time histories of loads derived from the parametric formulae selected above are compared in Fig 3a to d with strain derived loads for four manoeuvres selected from the sample used in the regression. Fig 3e shows a similar comparison for two 3 g turns not included in the sample. Typical contributions from the individual parameters making up the formulae are shown in Fig 4a to e for the same manoeuvres.

The time history comparisons for the 7-parameter formulae show that the incremental loads associated with the manoeuvres can be well represented parametrically but that the accuracy with which the steady state loads are represented needs to be improved if a really close fit is to be attained. It is probable that a better parametric representation of the steady state loads could be found if a separate regression was performed on a sample composed of steady state loads only using parameters relating to steady state conditions. The list of parameters might need to be widened - a preliminary survey indicated dynamic pressure to be a relevant parameter despite its rejection in the early stages of stage 2. If this procedure were adopted the steady state component could then be removed from the maximum and minimum loads of the main sample prior to performing a separate regression on the incremental loads associated with manoeuvres and other loading cases.

5.2 Choice of parameters in formulae

The parameters for representing the incremental component of the loads associated with manoeuvres and gusts were in order of importance: \ddot{z}_{CG} , ξ conditioned by multiplying it by q , $M_{z_{CG}}$ ($M_{z_{CG}}^2$ for the inboard rear station), $\ddot{\phi}$ and $\ddot{\theta}$ ($\dot{\phi}$ and $\dot{\theta}$ for the inboard rear station conditioned by multiplying them by dynamic pressure and inverse true airspeed). The contribution of $\ddot{\phi}$ to the inboard root bending moment was extremely small.

For representing the steady state components of load the most important parameters were M and M^2 in that order, except for the inboard rear station where the order was reversed. The contribution from q tended to be extremely small. A constant was needed to help represent the steady loads but this was to be expected in view of the arbitrary datum levels from which the loads were measured. As discussed earlier the representation of the steady state loads was not altogether satisfactory.

5.3 Improvements on the current use of CG normal acceleration for deriving wing loads

The improvement to be made by the addition of aileron angle has already been discussed under stage 1 results (sub-section 4.1). The more accurate and comprehensive analysis of stage 2 confirms the results given there although small changes are apparent in the values of the percentage errors and contributions. The errors inherent in using \ddot{z}_{CG} alone are further illustrated in stage 2 by the time history plots of Fig 3a to e and are particularly apparent in the hesitation rolls of Fig 3c and d. One further point needs to be made with regard to the use of \ddot{z}_{CG} alone. The regression programme produces optimised coefficients for relating \ddot{z}_{CG} to wing loads. Compared with coefficients based on the acceleration/strain relations of the flight calibration turns and pull-outs, the optimised coefficients are larger by as much as 30% for the outboard stations and 20% for the inboard front spar station. For the inboard rear spar the increase is only 2.5%. Since the coefficients based on the flight calibration turns and pull-outs are probably representative of those used in current fatigue life estimates, it appears that improvements could be made without even introducing additional parameters if a statistical approach was adopted for optimising the relation between \ddot{z}_{CG} and wing loads. Furthermore, the improvement over current methods attainable by the addition of a second parameter ξ , conditioned by multiplying it by dynamic pressure, is likely to be greater than indicated earlier since the previous comparisons were based on the assumption of an optimised empirical coefficient for \ddot{z}_{CG} .

6 CONCLUSIONS

A study has been made of the application to the wing loads in a Lightning of a parametric method in which load is not measured directly but is deduced from a statistical correlation with an appropriate combination of motion variables and control surface angles. Because of the lack of opportunity to calibrate the strain gauges under applied ground loads, parametric formulae have had to be developed for local bending moments at a number of wing spar stations rather than for overall loads at a cross section. Since the former are, to a first approximation, combinations of the latter this restriction does not have too severe implications in the present context.

In order to attain a good match between strain-derived and parametrically-derived loads it is necessary to introduce into the parametric formulae certain parameters and possibly a constant to represent the steady state wing loads upon which the manoeuvre and other incremental loads are superimposed. The need to

introduce a constant depends on the datum levels used in the flight test measurements on which the parametric formulae are based. The best results were obtained with a quadratic in Mach number but better accuracy might have been achieved had the selection been from a wider range of parameters, and a regression on steady state loads performed separately from that on manoeuvre loads.

A fair representation of local wing bending moment loads can be obtained with the parameters CG normal acceleration, (\ddot{z}_{CG}) , aileron angle conditioned by multiplying it by dynamic pressure, (ξq) , and Mach number squared although representation is rather poor at high Mach number. With the introduction of further parameters, $\ddot{\phi}$, $M\ddot{z}_{CG}$, $\ddot{\theta}$ and M , the matching of time histories of the parametrically and strain derived loads is improved, particularly in the case of rapid aileron usage, although the standard deviation of the error in matching the sample loads of the regression is only reduced from 21.9% to 18.2% (average errors for the starboard wing - which was studied in detail - expressed as a percentage of the rms loads). The parametric representation is some 5% less accurate at the outboard section of the starboard wing than at the inboard.

The parameter, angle of incidence, was not considered since no sensor was fitted for its measurement. No conclusions can therefore be drawn as to its suitability for representing wing loads. There were some indications that pitch rate $(\dot{\theta})$ could play a small part in representing loads at the inboard section, particularly if the steady state loads were not represented.

The study indicated that considerable improvement could be made to the current method of deriving operational wing fatigue loads from measurements of CG normal acceleration by the addition of measurements of aileron angle conditioned by multiplying it by dynamic pressure (standard deviation of error decreased from 34% to 23% and from 55% to 24% for the inboard and outboard wing sections respectively. Alternatively some improvement could be made in the use of normal acceleration alone by adopting a statistical approach to optimise the coefficients defining its relation to wing loads*.

The evidence of the Lightning study is that coefficients based on simple flight measurements in symmetric manoeuvres could lead to underestimation of loads especially in the outer wing.

* The improvements quoted are relative to an optimised empirical \ddot{z}_{CG} coefficient, not relative to the current method which was a coefficient derived from loads produced by steady symmetric manoeuvres.

Appendix A

METHOD OF DERIVING PARAMETRIC FORMULA AS DEVELOPED FOR FIN

A.1 Outline of method

The method previously developed¹ for determining a combination of parameters to give information on the overall loads, *ie* bending moment, shear and torque at a structural cross-section is now outlined briefly.

Starting from the point where flight measurements covering a comprehensive set of flight loading conditions are available in the form of time histories of the relevant parameters and strain gauges the procedure is as follows:

(i) Combine the strain gauge signals in the appropriate proportions according to Skopinski's method⁴ to give the time histories of the required overall load; the variation of Skopinski's method developed by Hovell, Webber and Roberts⁵ may be useful here. Apply a constant correction if necessary such that the combination produces zero load in straight and level flight. (Lateral trimming loads on the fin and rudder are assumed to be insignificant throughout the flight range.)

(ii) Filter out all structural frequencies from the parameters and from the overall load by application of a low pass filter.

(iii) Perform any differentiation required (signals from rate gyros may have to be differentiated as a substitute for rotational accelerations).

(iv) Select maxima and minima values of the overall load together with simultaneous values of the parameters.

(v) Adjust these values of the parameters as required according to dynamic pressure, true air speed, Mach number and aircraft mass.

(vi) Run special regression analysis programme on above data to select parameters and optimise their linear combination to give overall load⁶.

(vii) Make final choice of parametric combination, re-running programme if necessary to include subjectively chosen parameters.

(viii) Check final choice to ensure close correlation between time histories of overall load and parametric combination outside matched points.

A.2 Choice of parameters

The choice under (vii) is guided by the following considerations:

(i) The advantages of trading off accuracy for simplicity by reducing the number of parameters.

- (ii) The preference for parameters requiring little or no adjustment for flight conditions.
- (iii) The preference for parameters which can be measured easily and with a high degree of reliability. Consistency of sensor performance, freedom from noise, and linearity of calibration are among the factors to be looked for here.
- (iv) The preference for parameters which provide data useful for other purposes.

Appendix B

STRAIN GAUGE INSTALLATION AND FLIGHT CALIBRATION

B.1 Strain gauge installation

Micro-measurement EA350 gauges were attached with an epoxy adhesive to the exposed spar flanges of spars one and five at ribs six and fourteen (see Fig 1). One longitudinal gauge and one cross gauge were fitted between rivets on the top and bottom spar booms at each station. The gauges were connected to form a conventional bending moment bridge compensated for end load and temperature effects. The bridge outputs were conditioned using the fin load equipment and were recorded as FM analogue signals. One bridge, namely that at station 1, became unserviceable at the beginning of the flight tests and remained so throughout.

B.2 Calibration of strain gauges

The flying was carried out in two main sections, namely calibration and manoeuvres. The calibration flying consisted of steady turns and pull-ups at different heights and speeds to cover the range used in the manoeuvres.

The original intention was to evaluate the bridge response to applied normal acceleration at a variety of heights and speeds so that suitable calibration values in terms of μ -strain/g could be found, and zero strain datum levels established by extrapolation to zero g, dynamic pressure and Mach number. With a range of calibrations available, it was intended that the calibration values could be varied, if necessary, according to the flight conditions of a particular manoeuvre. In the event, however, the scatter between responses for repeated similar turns and pull-ups was larger than expected. In view of the small number of examples obtained it was difficult to establish any definite trends in response and so it was decided to use a mean of all the cases obtained for 350 knots and 450 knots at 10000 ft around which most of the flying was done. The scatter in results (see Table 5) is thought to be due to dynamic effects which could possibly be eliminated by a more careful analysis in which only the more sustained parts of the turns and pull-outs were used.

The overall sensitivity of recording for each bridge was determined by applying a known resistance across one arm and hence, using the gauge factor, a figure of microstrain per volt was obtained for each bridge as follows:

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| SG | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| μ S/V | 721.5 | 1025.4 | 595.2 | 596.9 | 965.4 | 765.4 | 490.5 |

The data for the turns and pull-ups were digitised and for each bridge a relation between microstrain and acceleration found by means of a least squares fit. Similar gauges on each wing should, of course, show a similar μ -strain/g relation, but this was not the case, the port values being 15%, 22% and 40% larger than the starboard. It is thought that the proximity of the spar rivets was the cause rather than poorly attached gauges, as the ground zero levels were repeatable. The results are listed in Table 5.

Appendix C

STANDARDIZATION OF PARAMETERS APPEARING IN THE 7-PARAMETER FORMULAE
FOR WING LOADS

The 7-parameter formula for the bending moment load at station 5, the inboard rear spar station, contained parameters that were different from those in the 7-parameter formulae for the other three starboard stations. The latter all contained the parameters \ddot{z}_{CG} , ξ , $\ddot{\theta}$, $\ddot{\phi}$, M , M^2 and $M\ddot{z}_{CG}$ whereas in the formula for station 5, $\dot{\theta}$, $\dot{\phi}$ and $M^2\ddot{z}_{CG}$ replaced $\ddot{\theta}$, $\ddot{\phi}$ and $M\ddot{z}_{CG}$. To see if the different choice for station 5 was significant, a revised 7-parameter formula was obtained for this station containing the same parameters as those selected for the other stations. Although this revised formula showed some loss of accuracy, the standard deviation of the error increasing from 12.5% to 14.0%, the time history of a typical rolling, pitching manoeuvre showed little detectable reduction in fit (see Fig 5). Since the adoption of a common set of parameters for local loads at any one cross-section was justified by the fact that, under standard procedures, parametric formulae for the local loads would all be derived from combinations of the same parametric formulae, namely formulae for overall bending, torque and shear loads at the relevant cross-section, and so could be expected to contain the same parameters, the decision was made to use the revised formula. The equally logical alternative of changing the parametric formula for station 7, the other inboard station to match station 5 was less attractive since it did not provide a common set of parameters for comparing contributions from different parameters at the inboard and outboard sections. However, the preference shown in the stage 1 analysis for $\dot{\theta}$ rather than $\ddot{\phi}$ at all three inboard stations (the fourth bridge was unserviceable) suggests that $\dot{\theta}$ should not be discarded too lightly.

Table 1
MANOEUVRES AND LOADING CASES USED IN PARAMETRIC COMBINATIONS

| Flight No. | Altitude (ft) | IAS (kn) | Manoeuvre, etc |
|------------|---------------|----------|--|
| 159 | 36000 | 570 | Supersonic manoeuvres |
| 163 | 25000 | 480 | Supersonic manoeuvres |
| | 300 | 525 | Turbulence over sea |
| | 24000 | 400 | Turbulence |
| 164 | 2000 | 500 | Port and starboard aileron rolls |
| | 2000 | 550 | Port and starboard aileron rolls |
| | 12500 | 350 | Wing-overs, general aerobatics including hesitation roll, and combat type manoeuvres |
| 165 | 9000 | 250 | 180° port and starboard aileron rolls |
| | 9000 | 300 | 360° " " " " " |
| | 9000 | 350 | 360° " " " " " |
| | 9000 | 400 | 360° " " " " " |
| | 9000 | 450 | 360° " " " " " |
| | 6700 | 375 | Vertical step runs |
| | 7000 | 325 | Barrel rolls with moderate buffet |
| 166 | 5000 | 350 | Hesitation (8-point) roll |
| | 5000 | 420 | Hesitation (8-point) roll |
| 167 | 37000 | 300 | Transonic pull-outs |
| | 10000 | 400 | Hesitation (8-point) roll - not completed by pilot |
| | 10000 | 350 | Slow roll |

Table 2b

MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM BENDING MOMENT LOADS AT STATION 3 AND SIMULTANEOUS VALUES OF PARAMETERS

Table with columns: FLIGHT AND RUN NO., R M 3, VERT. ACCEL., AILERON ANGLE, PITCH RATE, ROLL RATE, TRUE AIRSPEED, DYNAMIC PRESSURE. Rows are grouped by flight number (143.1 to 147.1) and contain multiple parameter values.

Table 2d

MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM BENDING MOMENT LOADS AT STATION 5 AND SIMULTANEOUS VALUES OF PARAMETERS

Table with columns: FLIGHT AND RUN NO., G M S MULTIPLE OF 1G LOAD, VERT. ACCEL. CG G, AILERON ANGLE DEG, PITCH RATE DEG/S, PITCH ACCEL DEG/S2, ROLL RATE DEG/S, ROLL ACCEL DEG/S2, TRUE AIRSPEED M/S, DYNAMIC PRESSURE KN/M2, MACH NUMBER. The table contains multiple rows of data grouped by flight and run numbers (e.g., 160.1, 160.2, 160.3).

Table 2e

MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM BENDING MOMENT LOADS AT STATION 6 AND SIMULTANEOUS VALUES OF PARAMETERS

Table with 12 columns: FLIGHT AND RUN NO., D M H MULTIPLE OF 16 LOAD, VERT ACCEL. CG G, AILERON ANGLE DEG, PITCH RATE DEG/S, ROLL RATE DEG/S, AIRSPEED M/S, DYNAMIC PRESSURE KN/M2, MACH NUMBER. Rows are grouped by flight number (159.1 to 167.3) and contain multiple parameter values for each.

Table 2g

MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM BENDING MOMENT LOADS AT STATION 8 AND SIMULTANEOUS VALUES OF PARAMETERS

Table with 11 columns: FLIGHT AND RUN NO., B N S MULTIPLE OF 10 LOAD, VERT. ACCEL. CO G, ALLELONG. ANGLE DEG, PITCH RATE DEG/S, PITCH ACCEL. DEG/S2, ROLL RATE DEG/S, ROLL ACCEL. DEG/S2, TRUE ATREPRED M/S, DYNAMIC PRESSURE KN/M2, MACH NUMBER. The table contains multiple rows of numerical data for various flight conditions.

Table 3

PARAMETRIC FORMULAE FOR STAGE 1 ANALYSIS

| Station No. | Parametric formula | Total correlation coefficient | Standard deviation of error % of rms BM |
|-------------|---|-------------------------------|---|
| 2 | $BM_2 = 0.9699\ddot{z}_s + 6.955 \times 10^{-3}\xi q + 2.385 \times 10^{-3}\ddot{\phi}$ | 0.9902 | 14 |
| | $BM_2 = 0.9180\ddot{z}_s + 9.817 \times 10^{-3}\xi q$ | 0.9828 | 19 |
| | $BM_2 = 1.1663\ddot{z}_s$ | 0.8426 | 55 |
| 3 | $BM_3 = 0.7182\ddot{z}_s + 3.945 \times 10^{-3}\xi q + 0.6377\hat{\theta}q/v_t$ | 0.9823 | 19 |
| | $BM_3 = 1.0963\ddot{z}_s + 4.465 \times 10^{-3}\xi q$ | 0.9757 | 22 |
| | $BM_3 = 1.1833\ddot{z}_s$ | 0.9512 | 31 |
| 4 | $BM_4 = 0.9826\ddot{z}_s + 5.889 \times 10^{-3}\xi q + 2.412 \times 10^{-3}\ddot{\phi}$ | 0.9800 | 20 |
| | $BM_4 = 0.9423\ddot{z}_s + 9.028 \times 10^{-3}\xi q$ | 0.9709 | 24 |
| | $BM_4 = 1.1545\ddot{z}_s$ | 0.8434 | 54 |
| 5 | $BM_5 = 0.6059\ddot{z}_s - 4.265 \times 10^{-3}\xi q - 0.15270\hat{\theta}q/v_t$ | 0.9820 | 20 |
| | $BM_5 = 0.6224\ddot{z}_s - 4.380 \times 10^{-3}\xi q$ | 0.9814 | 20 |
| | $BM_5 = 0.6106\ddot{z}_s$ | 0.9473 | 33 |
| 6 | $BM_6 = 1.3263\ddot{z}_s - 8.458 \times 10^{-3}\xi q - 2.597 \times 10^{-3}\ddot{\phi}$ | 0.9834 | 19 |
| | $BM_6 = 1.3812\ddot{z}_s - 11.286 \times 10^{-3}\xi q$ | 0.9759 | 22 |
| | $BM_6 = 1.3176\ddot{z}_s$ | 0.8119 | 60 |
| 7 | $BM_7 = 1.8736\ddot{z}_s - 5.453 \times 10^{-3}\xi q + 0.7153\hat{\theta}q/v_t$ | 0.9693 | 25 |
| | $BM_7 = 1.6849\ddot{z}_s - 4.956 \times 10^{-3}\xi q$ | 0.9578 | 29 |
| | $BM_7 = 1.6657\ddot{z}_s$ | 0.9218 | 39 |
| 8 | $BM_8 = 1.2048\ddot{z}_s - 8.108 \times 10^{-3}\xi q - 3.124 \times 10^{-3}\ddot{\phi}$ | 0.9667 | 26 |
| | $BM_8 = 1.2433\ddot{z}_s - 10.522 \times 10^{-3}\xi q$ | 0.9546 | 30 |
| | $BM_8 = 1.2727\ddot{z}_s$ | 0.8119 | 59 |

Table 4
PARAMETRIC FORMULAE FOR STAGE 2 ANALYSIS

| Station No. | Parametric formula | Total correlation coefficient | Standard deviation of error % of rms BM |
|---|---|-------------------------------|---|
| 5 | $BM_5 = 0.777\ddot{z}_{CG} - 3.861 \times 10^{-3}\xi q - 6.784 \times 10^{-3}\ddot{\theta} + 0.26792 \times 10^{-3}\ddot{\phi} + 1.9579M\ddot{z} - 3.9275M + 2.5649M^2 + 1.4573$ | 0.9900 | 13.9 |
| | $BM_5 = 1.0202\ddot{z}_{CG} - 3.9083 \times 10^{-3}\xi q + 0.7283M^2 + 0.3396$ | 0.9859 | 16.3 |
| | $BM_5 = 1.0242\ddot{z}_{CG} + 0.14209$ | 0.9458 | 31.4 |
| 6 | $BM_6 = 1.060\ddot{z}_{CG} - 8.3477 \times 10^{-3}\xi q - 10.02 \times 10^{-3}\ddot{\theta} - 2.1796 \times 10^{-3}\ddot{\phi} + 2.1248M\ddot{z} - 4.2985M + 0.29745M^2 + 1.2768$ | 0.9862 | 16.6 |
| | $BM_6 = 1.3434\ddot{z}_{CG} - 10.045 \times 10^{-3}\xi q + 1.0749M^2 - 8.628$ | 0.9777 | 20.8 |
| | $BM_6 = 1.30611\ddot{z}_{CG} + 0.026132$ | 0.8099 | 57.6 |
| 7 | $BM_7 = 0.94947\ddot{z}_{CG} - 3.592 \times 10^{-3}\xi q - 9.6056 \times 10^{-3}\ddot{\theta} - 1.6748 \times 10^{-3}\ddot{\phi} + 0.3435M\ddot{z} - 3.962M + 2.7473M^2 + 1.0073$ | 0.9801 | 20.3 |
| | $BM_7 = 1.2148\ddot{z}_{CG} - 4.7098 \times 10^{-3}\xi q + 0.9548M^2 - 0.9116$ | 0.9724 | 23.5 |
| | $BM_7 = 1.2126\ddot{z}_{CG} - 0.2746$ | 0.9258 | 37.8 |
| 8 | $BM_8 = 0.5964\ddot{z}_{CG} - 7.7496 \times 10^{-3}\xi q - 13.664 \times 10^{-3}\ddot{\theta} + 2.69537 \times 10^{-3}\ddot{\phi} + 0.90148M\ddot{z} - 0.71427M + 3.3289M^2 + 1.5873$ | 0.9763 | 21.9 |
| | $BM_8 = 1.2687\ddot{z}_{CG} - 9.6272 \times 10^{-3}\xi q + 1.17137M^2 - 0.9790$ | 0.9605 | 27.7 |
| | $BM_8 = 1.2937\ddot{z}_{CG} - 0.17554$ | 0.8052 | 58.6 |
| 7-PARAMETER FORMULA FOR STATION 5 CHOSEN BY REGRESSION (SEE APPENDIX C) | | | |
| 5 | $BM_5 = 0.8256\ddot{z}_{CG} - 4.2164 \times 10^{-3}\xi q - 0.9111 \times 10^{-3}\ddot{\theta} \frac{q}{V_t} - 0.07646 \times 10^{-3}\ddot{\phi} \frac{q}{V_t} - 4.0503M + 2.724M^2 + 0.2361M^2\ddot{z} + 1.30862$ | 0.9919 | 12.5 |

Table 5
CALIBRATION FLIGHT GAUGE RESPONSE

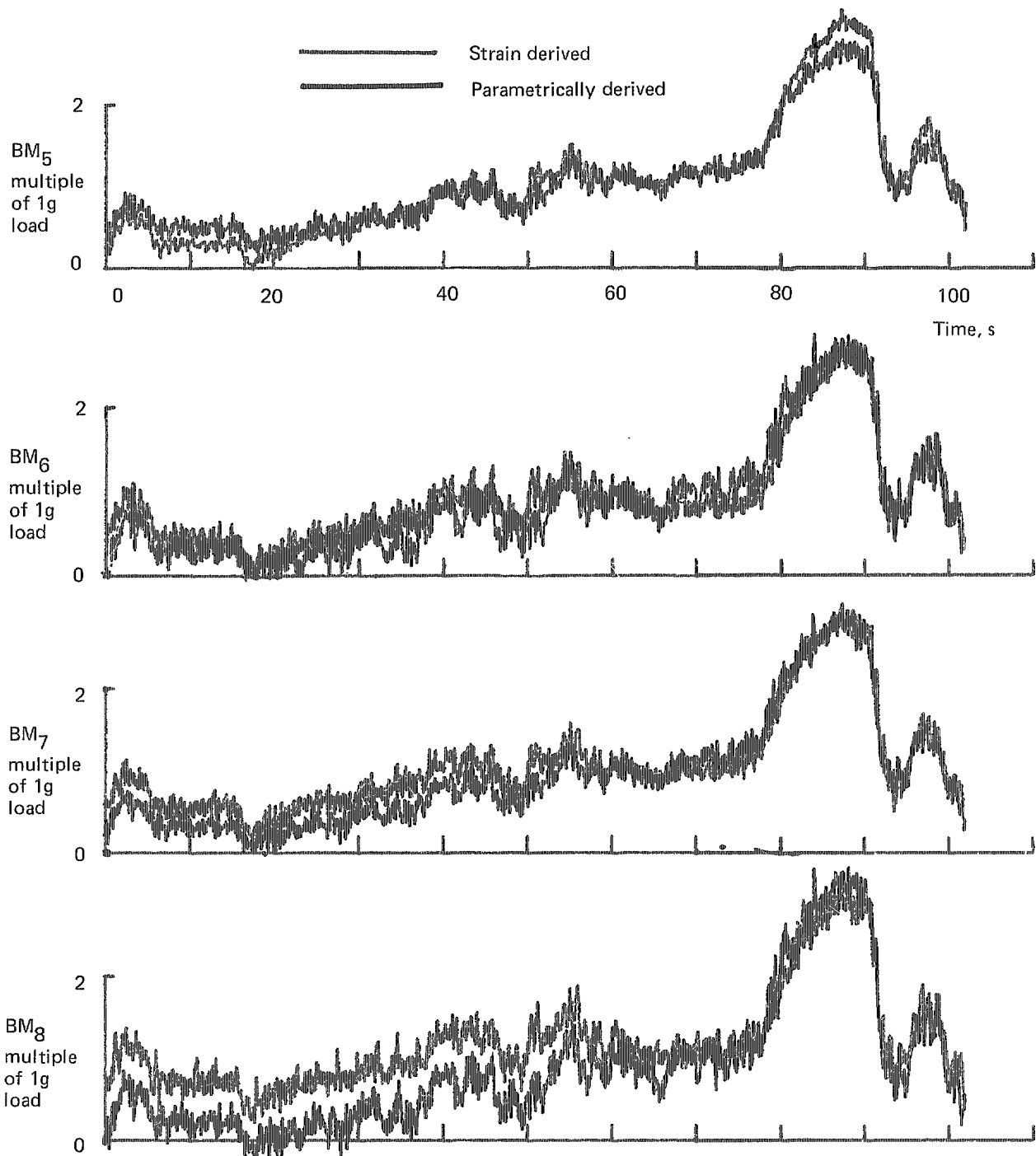
| Flight No. | Height (ft) | IAS (kn) | Port stations | | | Starboard stations | | | | Case |
|----------------------------|-------------|----------|---------------|-------|-------|--------------------|-------|-------|------|---|
| | | | SG2 | SG3 | SG4 | SG5 | SG6 | SG7 | SG8 | |
| 160 | 10000 | 350 | 146.0 | 111.5 | 93.9 | 184.3 | 122.5 | 97.0 | 70.7 | 3g turn - port 3g pull out Turn |
| | | | 157.0 | 124.4 | 107.8 | 189.3 | 118.5 | 102.9 | 72.4 | |
| | | | 138.3 | 104.8 | 87.8 | 181.2 | 117.9 | 90.9 | 68.4 | |
| | | | 134.9 | 102.5 | 84.2 | 174.3 | 117.4 | 90.0 | 67.4 | |
| | | | 135.2 | 105.8 | 87.6 | 174.6 | 175.3 | 91.3 | 66.5 | |
| | | | 134.0 | 105.3 | 85.6 | 179.2 | 120.6 | 94.2 | 69.3 | |
| 161 | 10000 | 350 | 136.5 | 101.7 | - | 147.3 | 100.4 | 68.1 | 49.4 | Turn |
| | | | 123.6 | 93.5 | - | 167.9 | 108.2 | 76.2 | 54.0 | Turn |
| 163 | 10000 | 350 | 131.7 | 113.0 | - | 179.4 | 129.9 | 91.9 | 68.1 | Turn |
| | | | 148.7 | 113.9 | - | 168.0 | 114.5 | 80.26 | 57.8 | Turn port |
| 164 | 10000 | 350 | 128.3 | 111.1 | - | 162.2 | 113.2 | 83.8 | 60.4 | Turn |
| | | | 118.5 | 90.8 | - | 158.5 | 99.7 | 69.9 | 51.5 | |
| 165 | 9000 | 350 | 133.8 | 105.7 | - | 182.8 | 127.2 | 89.8 | 66.2 | Turn port |
| | | | 125.8 | 100.2 | - | 180.9 | 127.5 | 85.3 | 65.7 | Turn starboard |
| 166 | 10000 | 350 | 136.9 | 107.1 | - | 173.0 | 125.8 | 87.3 | 64.8 | Turn port |
| | | | 134.8 | 103.5 | - | 164.8 | 117.3 | 80.6 | 60.5 | Turn starboard |
| 167 | 10000 | 350 | 136.4 | 105.1 | - | 162.9 | 114.3 | 81.2 | 56.8 | Turn |
| | | | 124.4 | 95.0 | - | 164.3 | 114.8 | 77.1 | 56.5 | Turn |
| 168 | 10000 | 350 | 143.7 | 100.5 | 87.4 | 154.3 | 107.0 | 77.4 | 48.5 | |
| | | | - | 97.1 | 71.9 | 176.3 | 139.8 | 96.0 | 79.1 | |
| | | | 123.9 | 97.0 | 82.4 | 154.8 | 108.5 | 76.7 | 52.3 | |
| Mean of flights | 10000 | 350 | 134.62 | 104.3 | 87.6 | 170.5 | 117.2 | 85.1 | 62.2 | |
| 160 | 10000 | 450 | 129.9 | 111.6 | 87.3 | 178.4 | 119.0 | 97.6 | 68.0 | 5 g Pull up 5 g Turn port 5 g Turn starboard 5 g |
| | | | 142.1 | 118.7 | 95.9 | 182.6 | 115.5 | 101.1 | 69.5 | |
| | | | 126.9 | 109.8 | 88.6 | 181.2 | 119.5 | 98.0 | 69.5 | |
| | | | 127.7 | 103.1 | 81.7 | 173.9 | 106.8 | 90.0 | 69.3 | |
| | | | 131.9 | 110.3 | 82.5 | 180.5 | 101.5 | 98.6 | 67.2 | |
| 168 | 10000 | 450 | 130.5 | 95.8 | 82.3 | 124.4 | - | - | - | |
| | | | 117.4 | 114.3 | 95.2 | 171.0 | 115.9 | 92.9 | - | |
| Mean of flights | 10000 | 450 | 129.5 | 109.1 | 87.6 | 170.3 | 113.3 | 96.3 | 68.3 | |
| Mean of all Table 5 flight | | | 128.5 | 105.5 | 87.6 | 170.45 | 116.3 | 87.5 | 63.4 | |

LIST OF SYMBOLS

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| $BM_2 - BM_8$ | bending moments at stations 2-8 in multiples of 1 g load |
| M | Mach number |
| p_s | static pressure (N/m^2) |
| p_{tot} | total pressure (N/m^2). Equal to $p_s [1 + \frac{\gamma - 1}{2} M^2]^{\gamma/(\gamma-1)}$ |
| q | dynamic pressure (kN/m^2). Difference between total and static pressures ($p_{tot} - p_s$). (Not kinetic pressure, $\frac{1}{2}\rho V_t^2$) |
| V_t | true airspeed (m/s) |
| \ddot{z} | kinematic normal acceleration (g) |
| γ | specific heat ratio for air |
| $\dot{\theta}$ | pitch rate (degree/s). Positive, aircraft nose pitching down (nonstandard sign) |
| $\ddot{\theta}$ | pitch acceleration (degree/s ²). (Same sense as for $\dot{\theta}$) |
| ξ | aileron angle (degree). Positive, starboard aileron up (nonstandard sense) |
| $\dot{\phi}$ | roll rate (degree/s). Positive, rolling to starboard |
| $\ddot{\phi}$ | roll acceleration (degree/s ²) |
| subscripts CG | at the centre of gravity |
| s | at a position 355 cm forward of the centre of gravity |

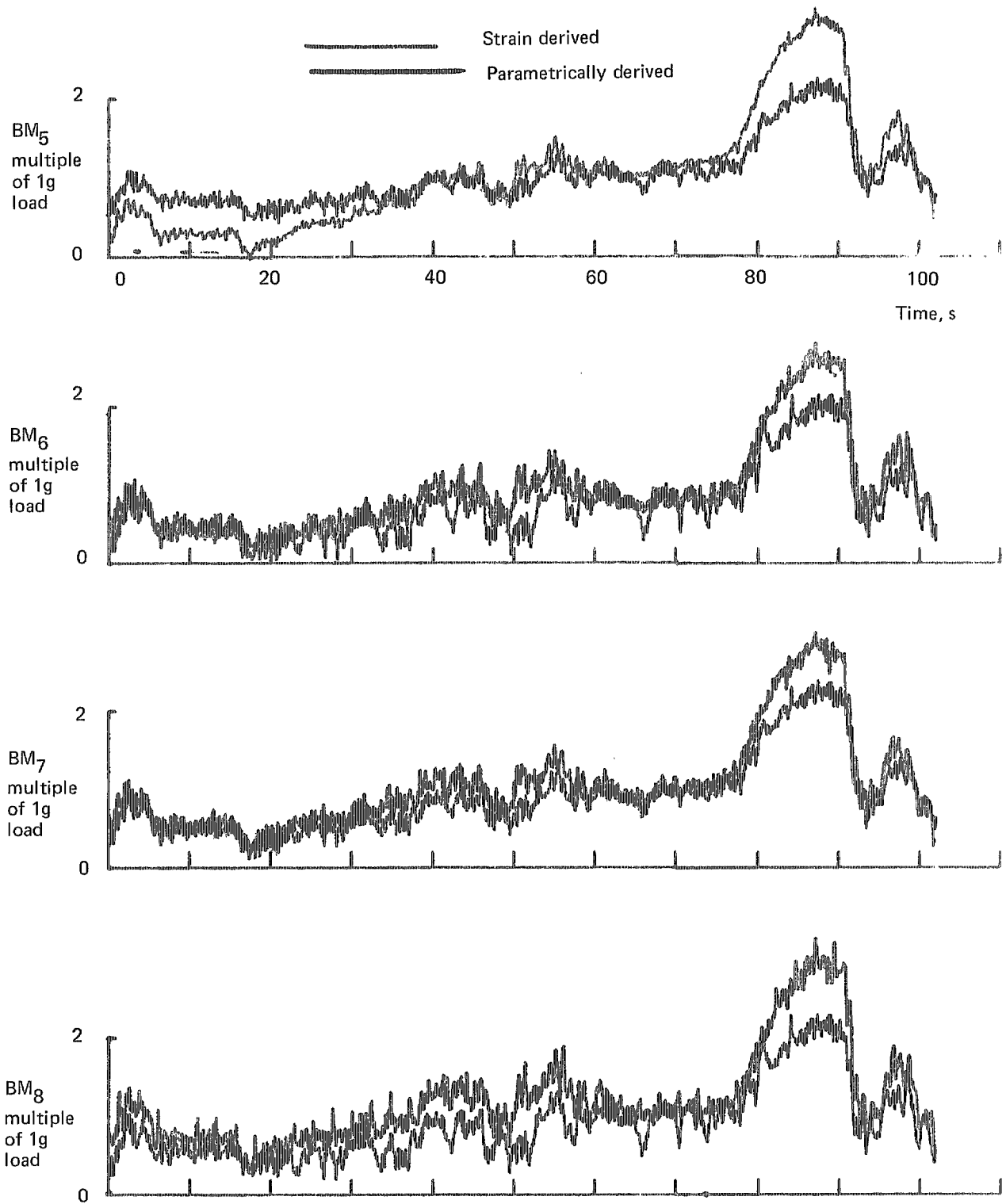
REFERENCES

| <u>No.</u> | <u>Author</u> | <u>Title, etc</u> |
|------------|---|---|
| 1 | Anne Burns J.P. Thompson E.W. Wells | The development of a parametric method of measuring fin fatigue loads based on flight measurements on a Lightning Mk T5. ARC R & M No.3824 (1976) |
| 2 | P.B. Hovell | Operational and load data required for service life estimates for military aircraft and helicopters. RAE Technical Report 74121 (ARC 35855) (1974) |
| 3 | P.B. Hovell J.R. Sturgeon | The estimation of the fatigue lives of combat aircraft from operational parametric data. ARC 36928 (1976) |
| 4 | H.T. Skopinski W.S. Aiken, Jr W.B. Huston | Calibration of strain-gauge installations in aircraft structures for the measurement of flight loads. NACA TN 2993 (1953) |
| 5 | P.B. Hovell D.A. Webber T.A. Roberts | The use of calibrated strain gauges for flight load determination. ARC CP 1041 (1969) |
| 6 | R.G.D. Steel J.H. Torrie | Principles and procedures of statistics. Chapter 14. McGraw-Hill Book Co Inc (1960) |

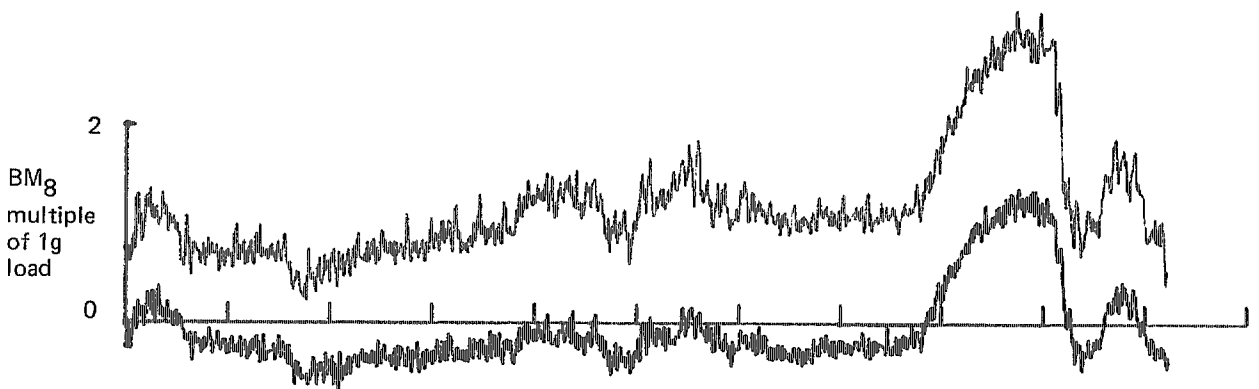
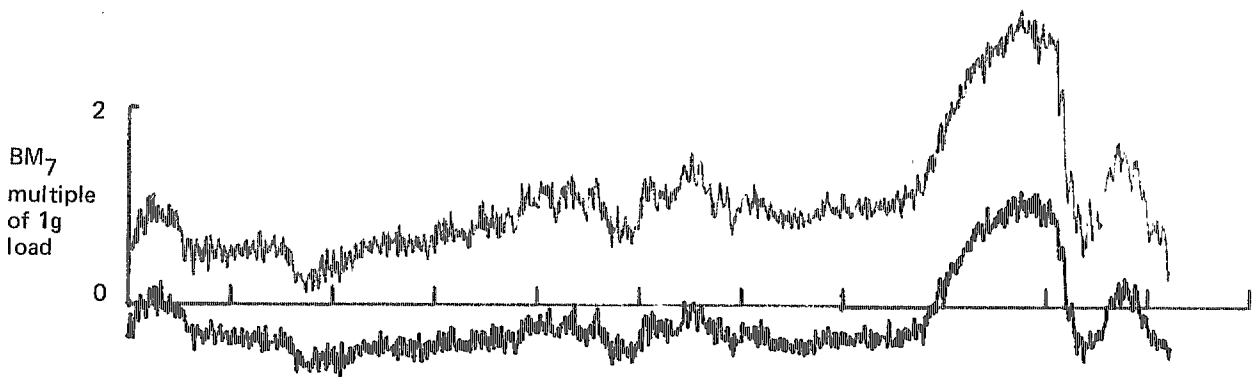
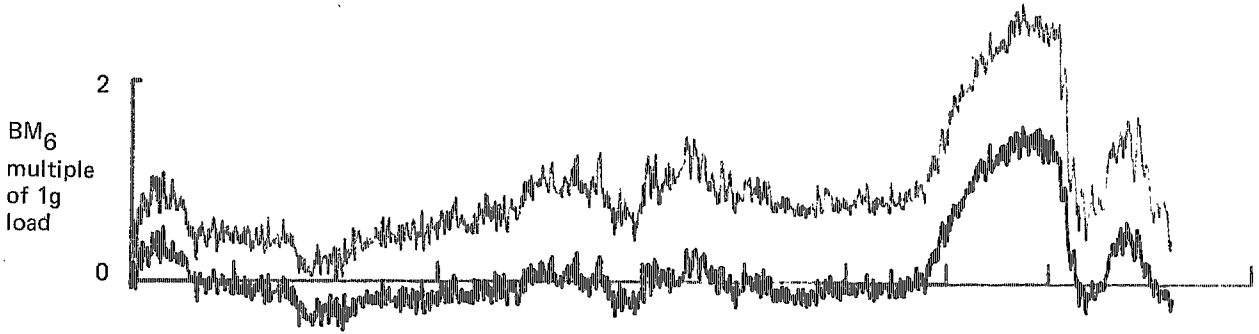
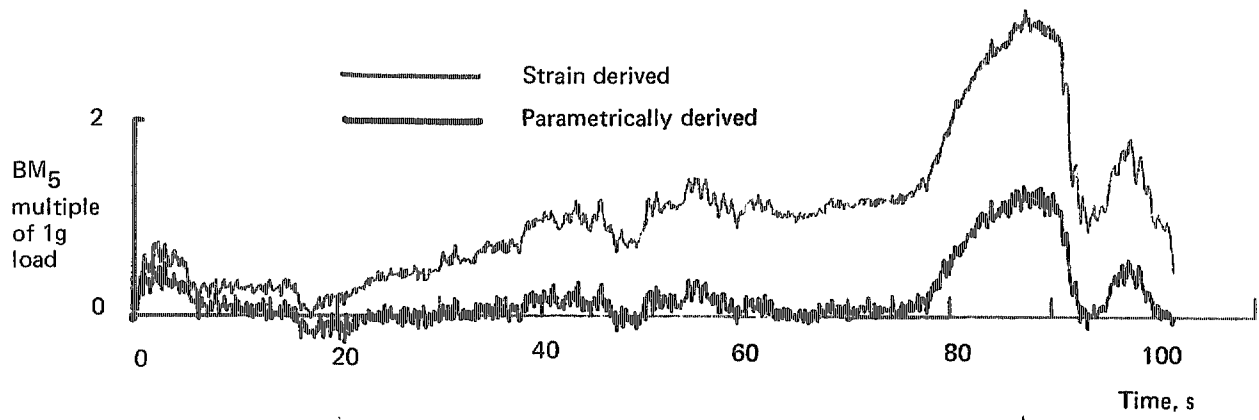


a. Flight 159 run 1. High Mach number longitudinal manoeuvring, 36000 ft, $M = 1.2$ to 1.6 .
7-parameter formulae

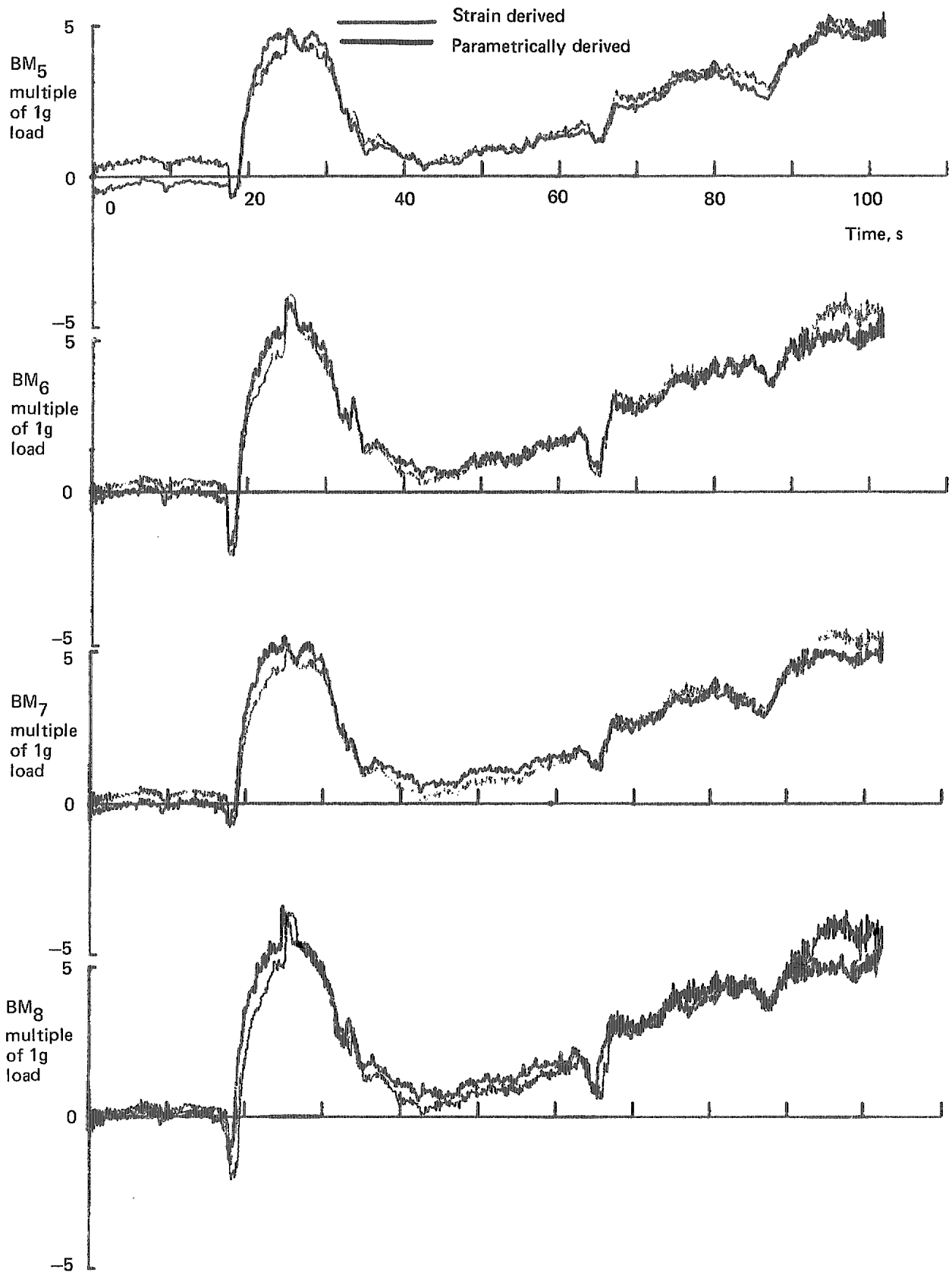
Fig 3 Time histories of parametrically derived and strain derived bending moment loads for formulae containing 7, 3 and 1 parameters



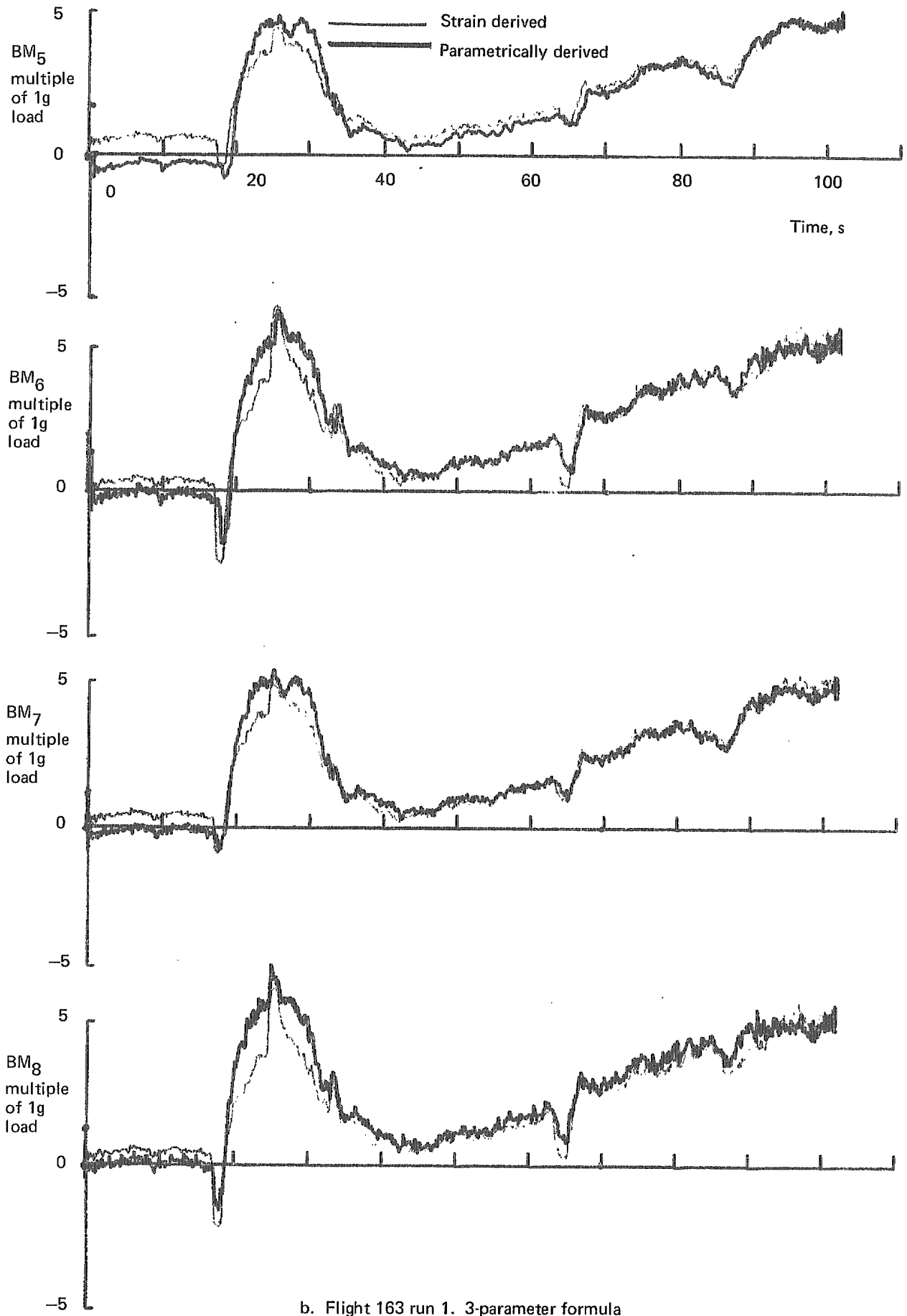
a. Flight 159 run 1. 3-parameter formulae



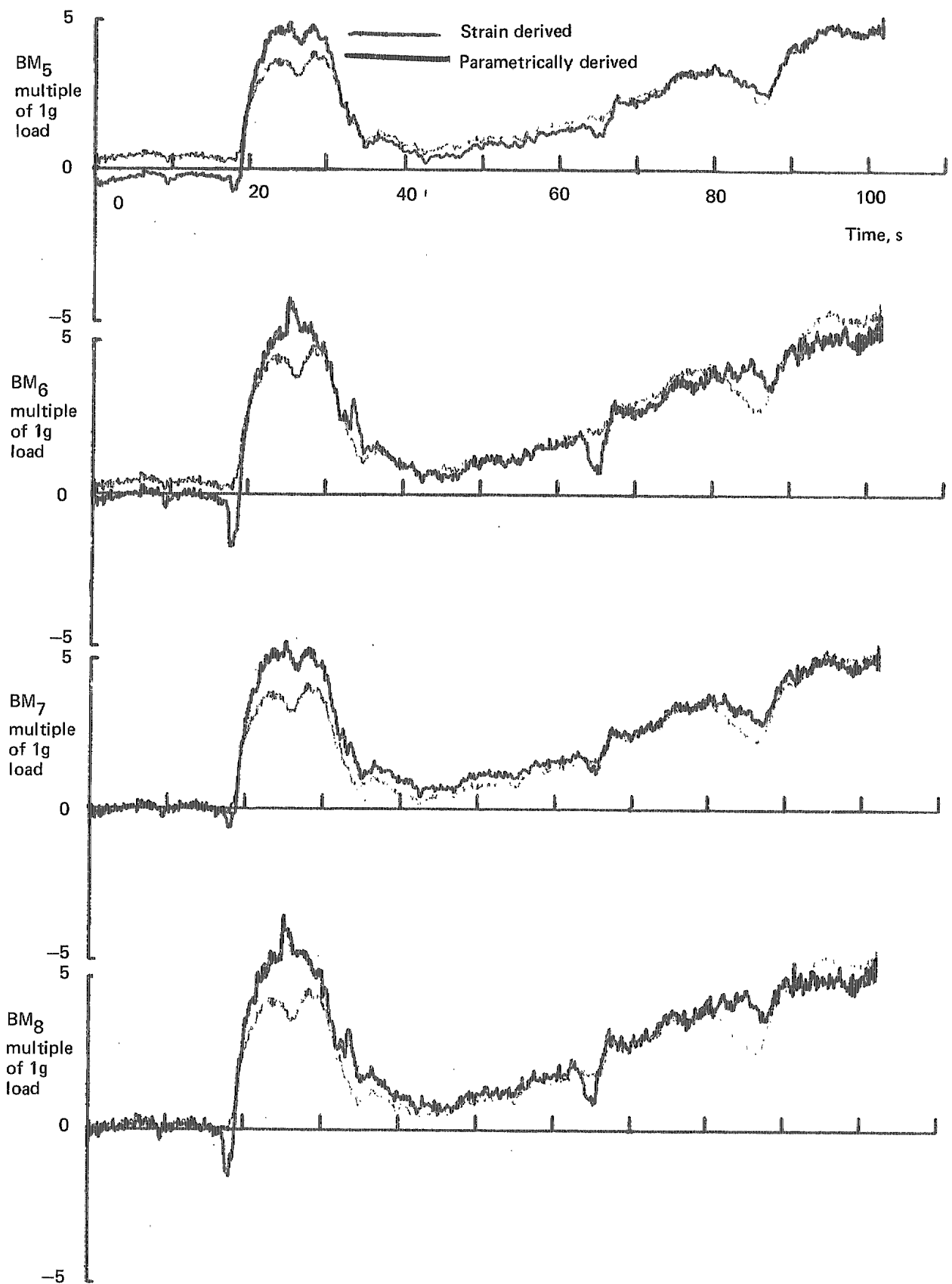
a. Flight 159 run 1. 1-parameter formulae



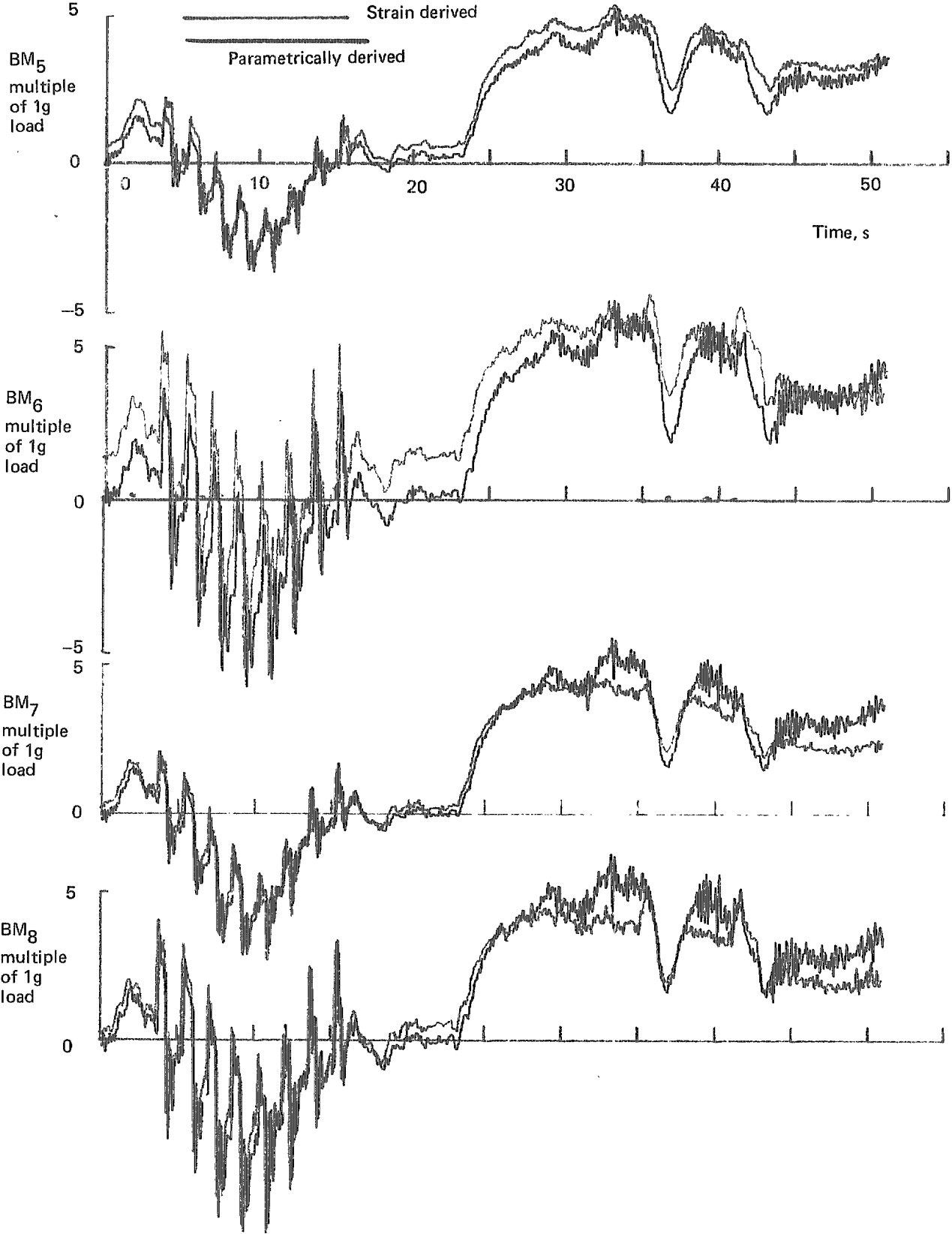
b. Flight 163 run 1. Supersonic manoeuvres, 25000 ft, M = 1.0 to 1.2. 7-parameter formula



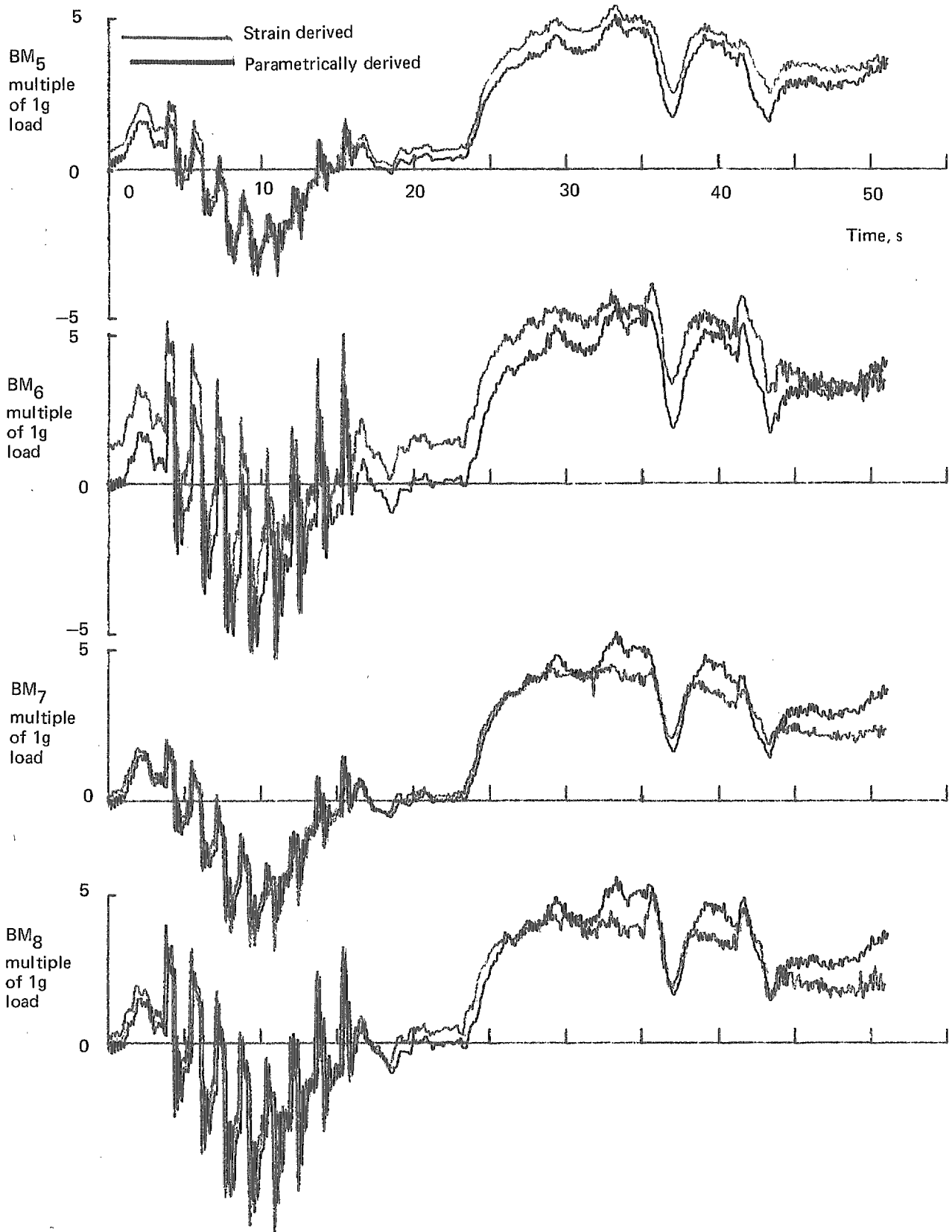
b. Flight 163 run 1. 3-parameter formula



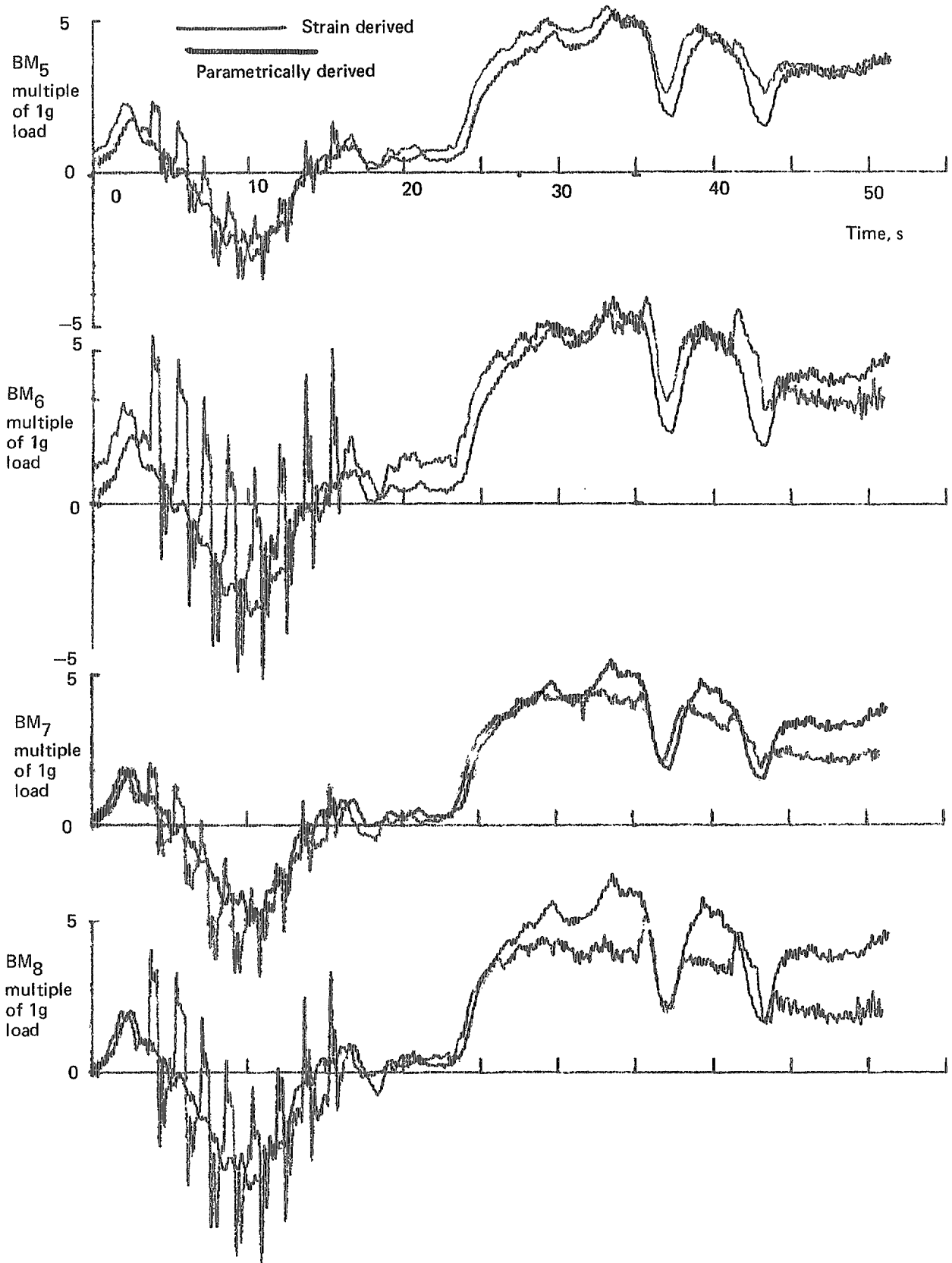
b. Flight 163 run 1. 1-parameter formulae (\ddot{z}_{cg})



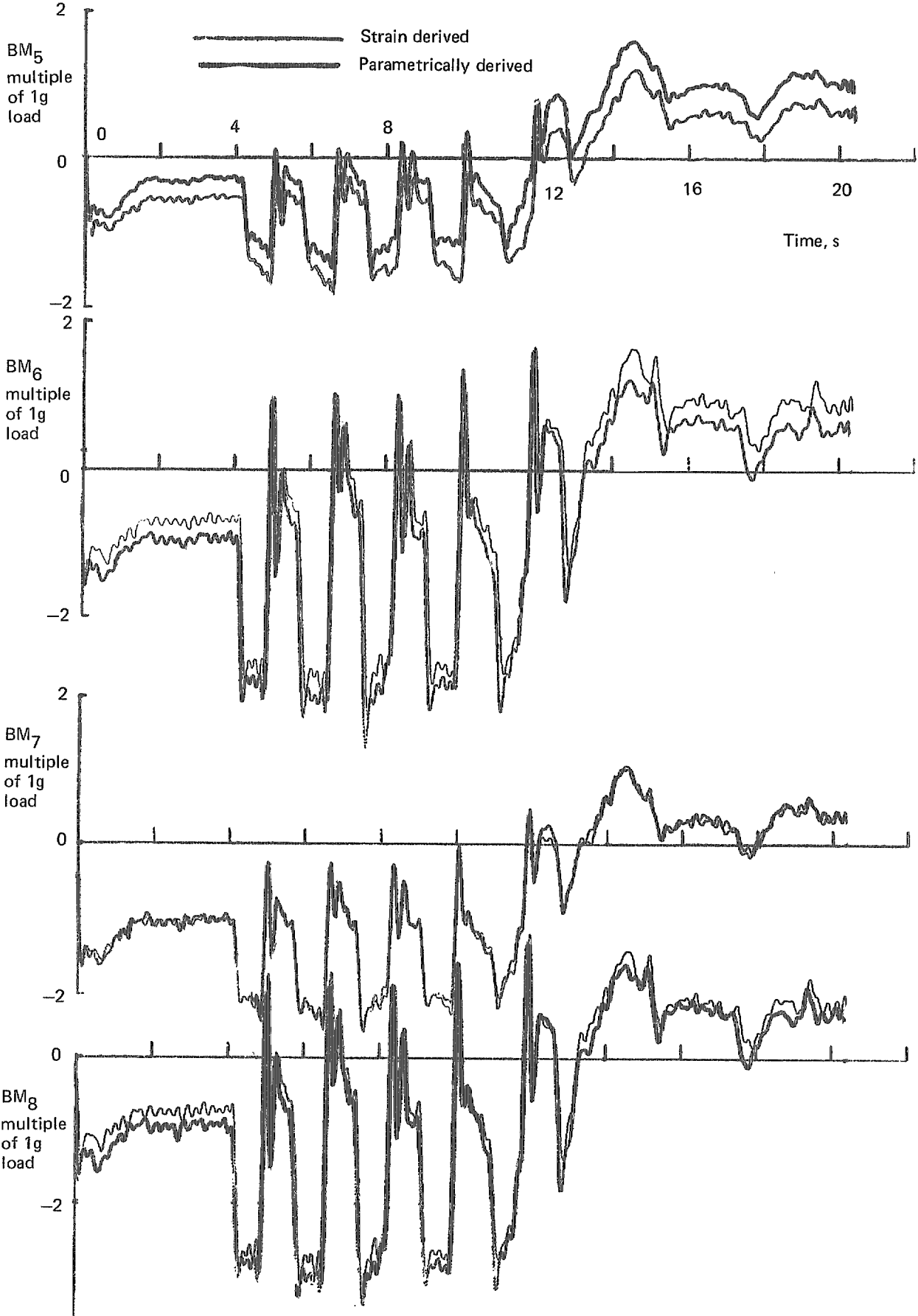
c. Flight 164 run 6. Hesitation roll and g manoeuvre with aileron, 9000 ft (approx), 450 kn IAS (approx) 7-parameter formulae



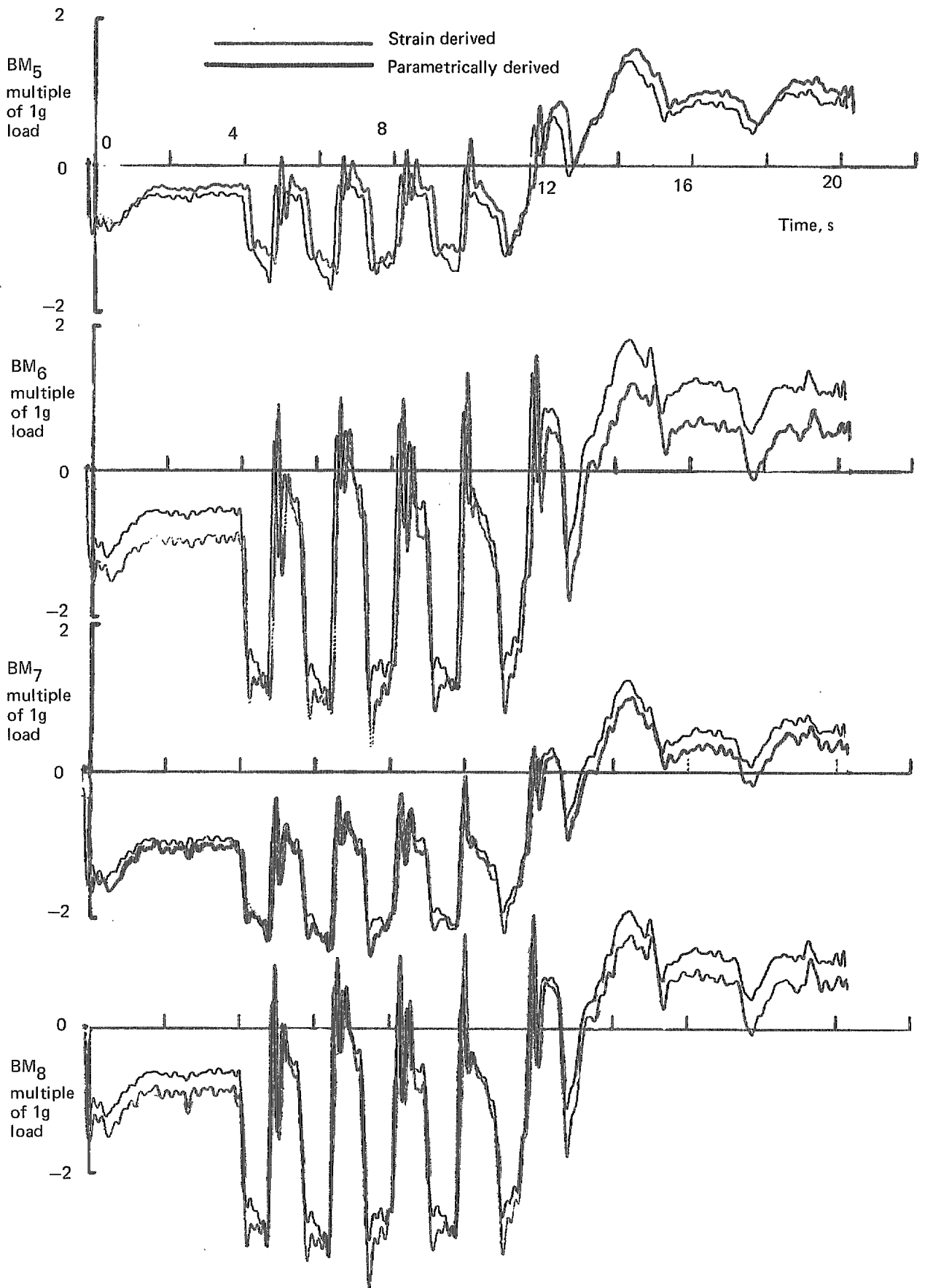
c. Flight 164 run 6. 3-parameter formulae



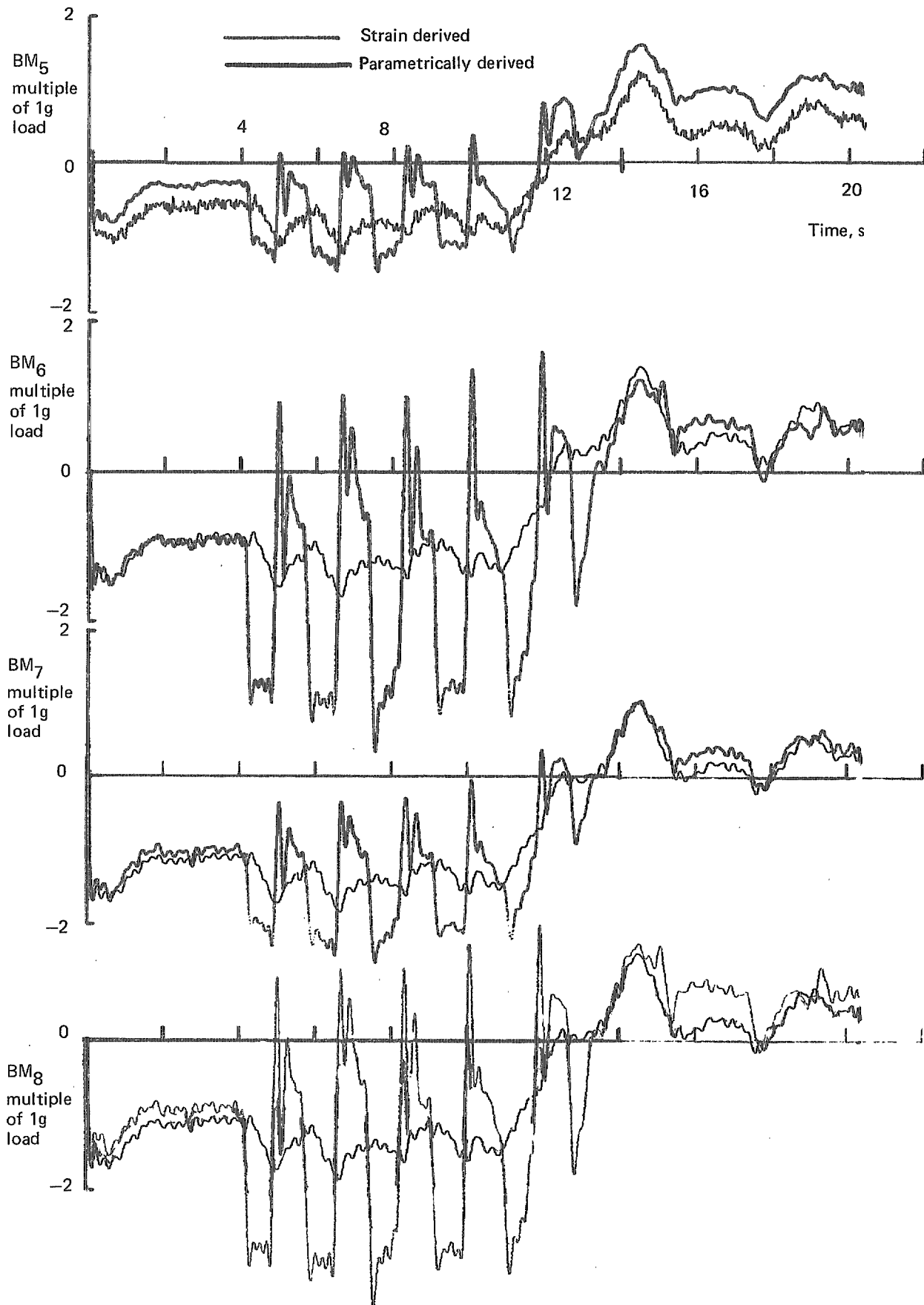
c. Flight 164 run 6. 1-parameter formulae (\ddot{z}_{cg})



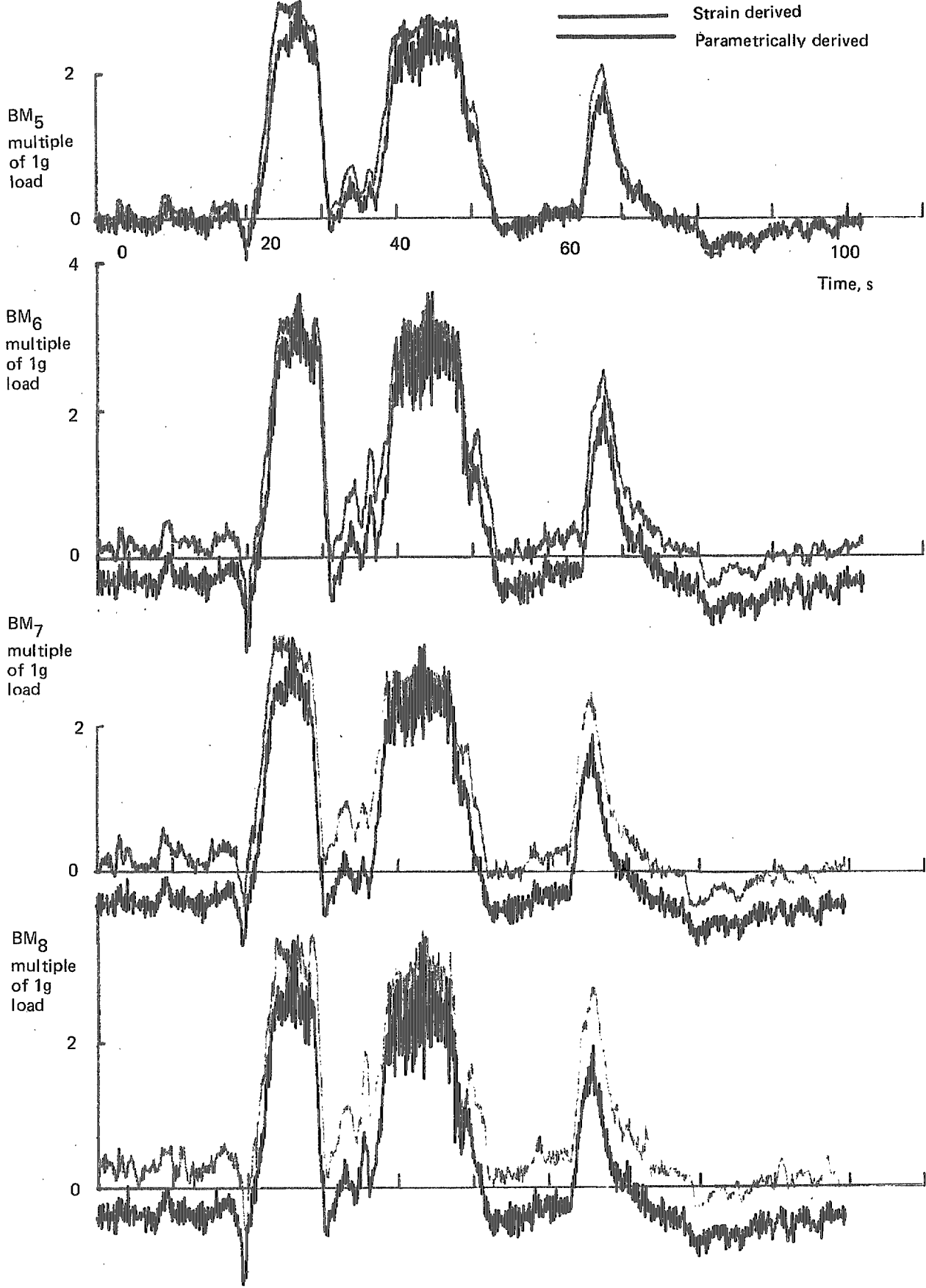
d. Flight 167 run 2. Hesitation roll, 10000 ft, 400 kn IAS. 7-parameter formulae



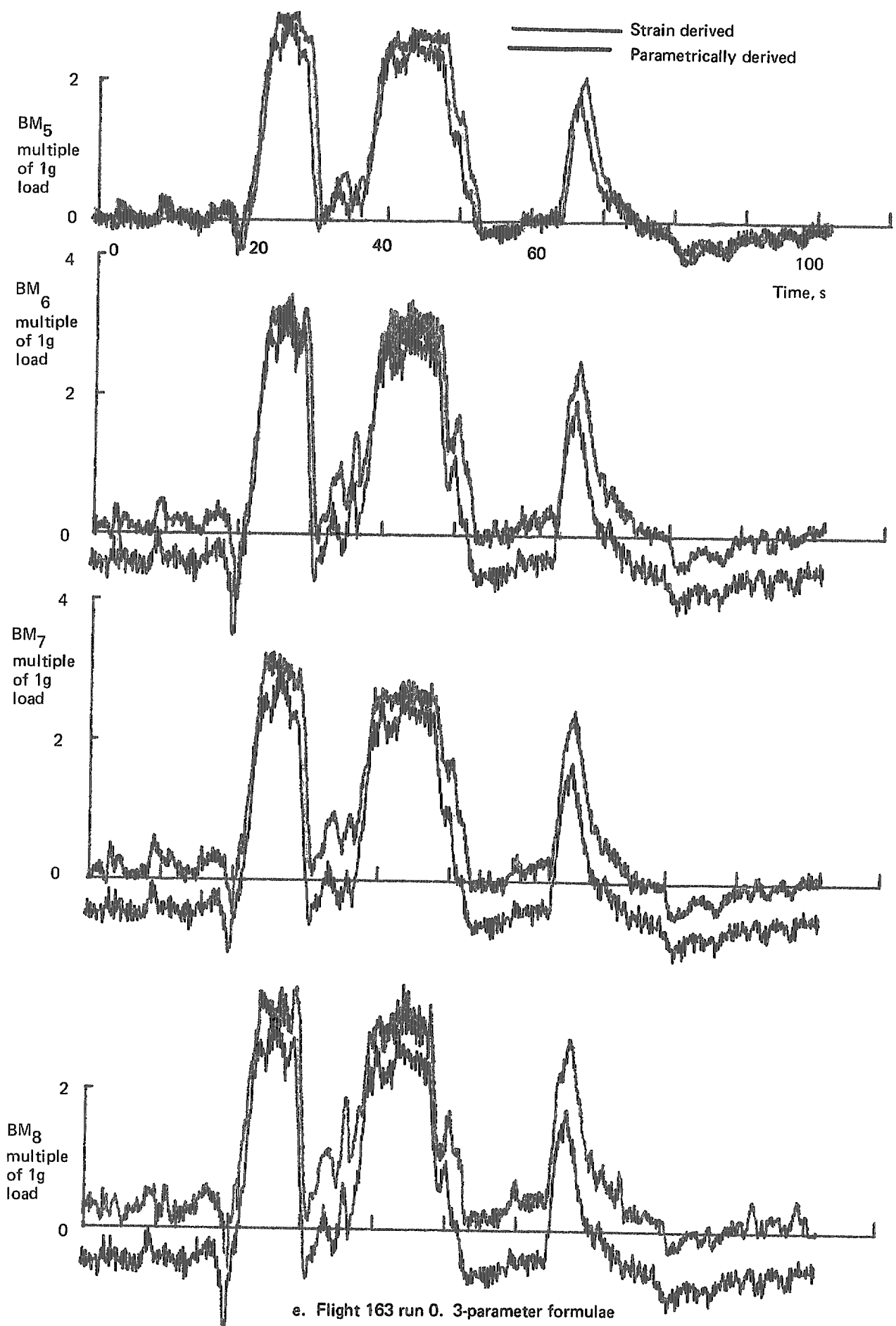
d. Flight 167 run 2. 3-parameter formulae



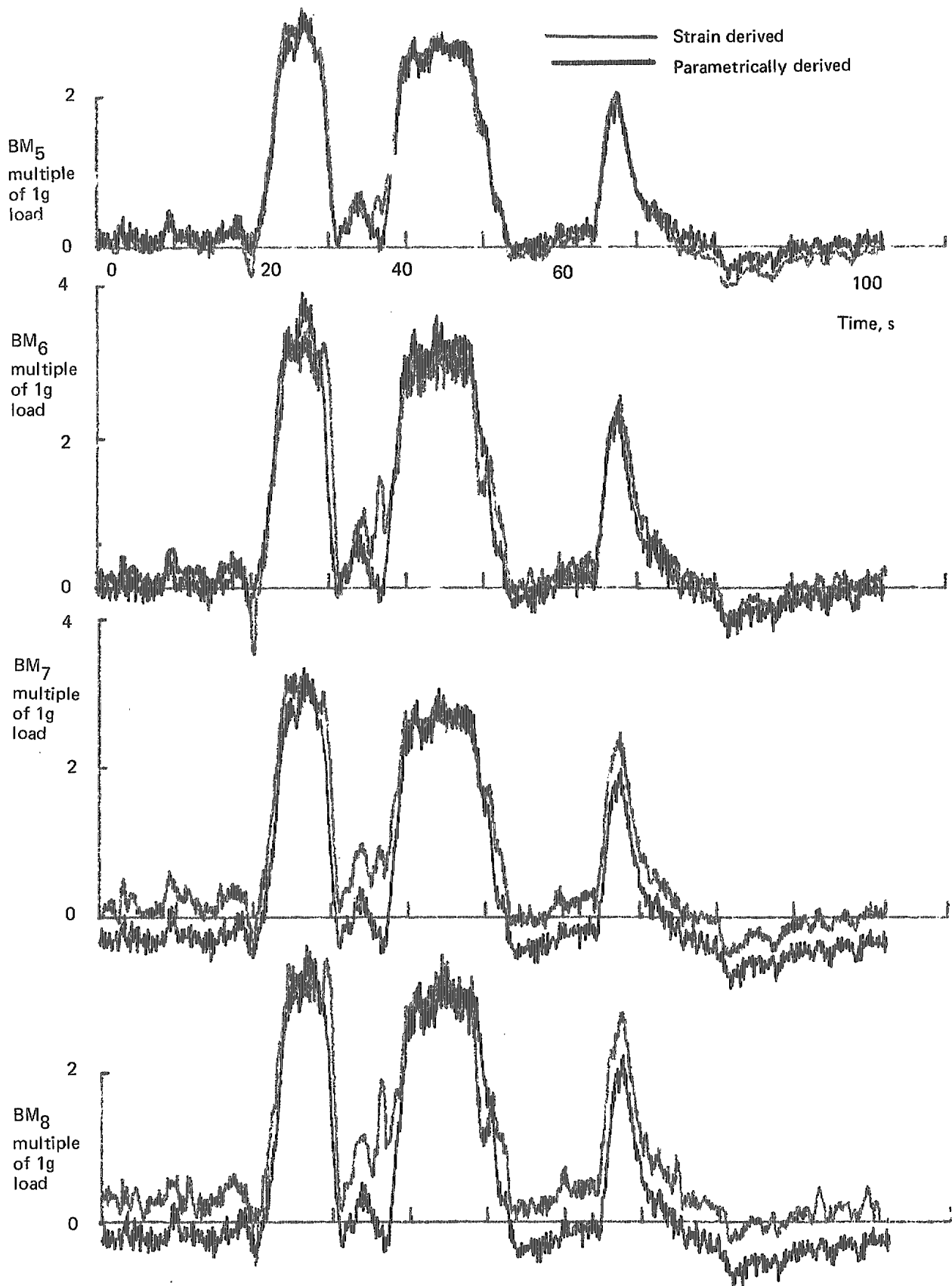
d. Flight 167 run 2. 1-parameter formulae (\ddot{z}_{cg})



e. Flight 163 run 0. 3.5g turns port and starboard, 10000 ft, 350 kn IAS. 7-parameter formulae

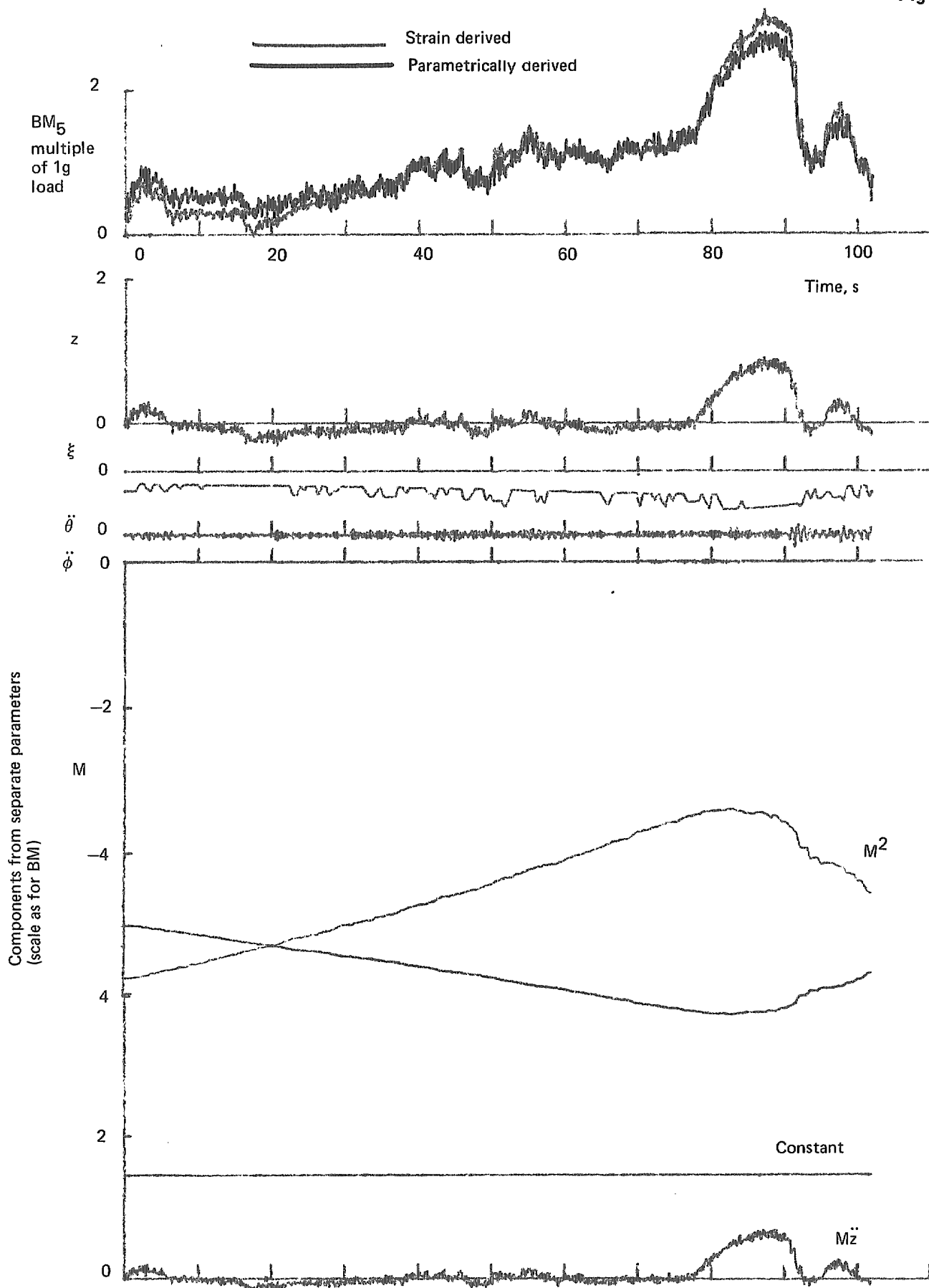


e. Flight 163 run 0. 3-parameter formulae



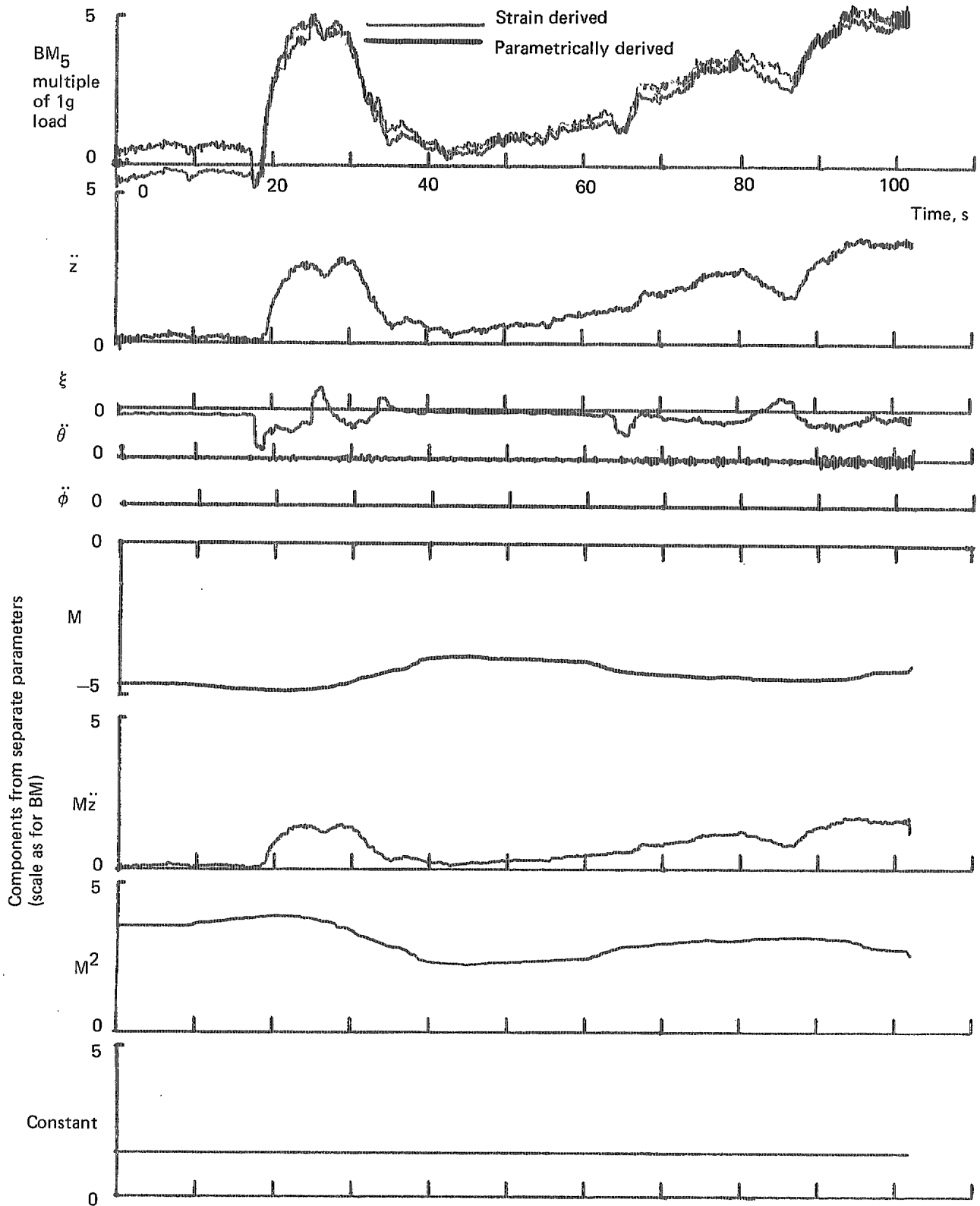
e. Flight 163 run 0. 1-parameter formulae (\ddot{z}_{cg})

Fig 4

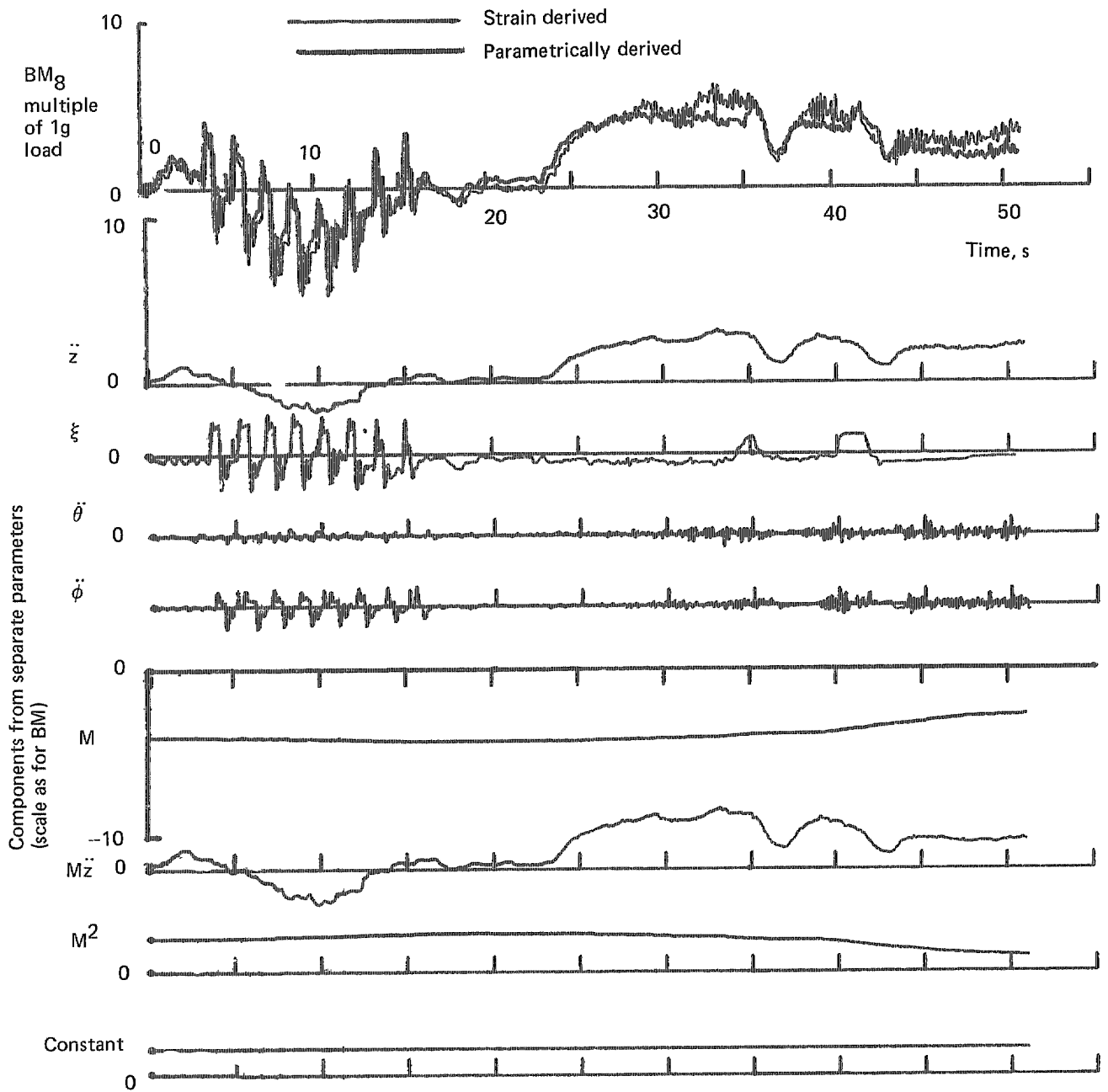


a. Flight 159 run 1. High Mach number longitudinal manoeuvring, 36000 ft, M = 1.2 to 1.6

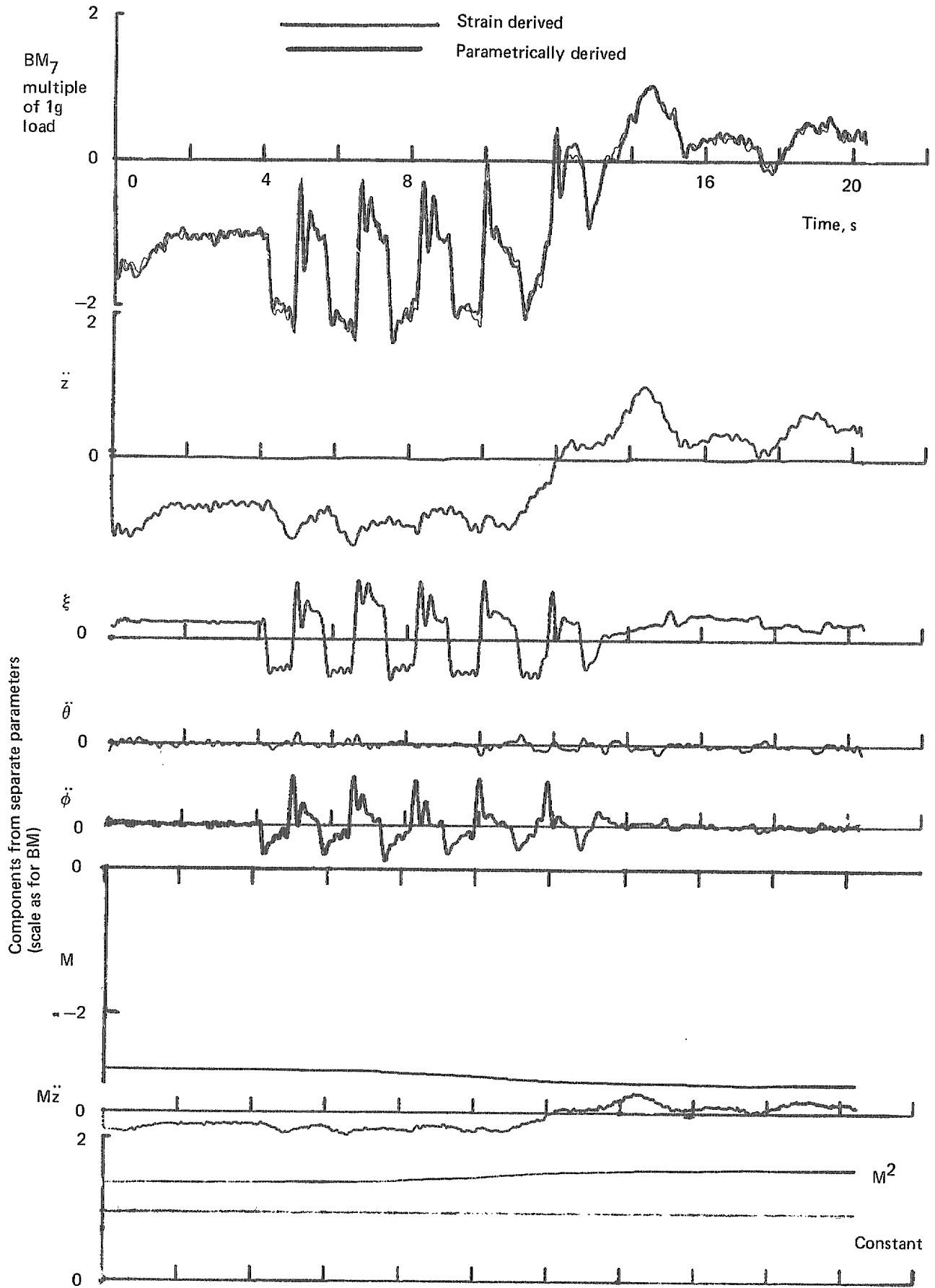
Fig 4 Separate parametric components in 7-parameter formulae



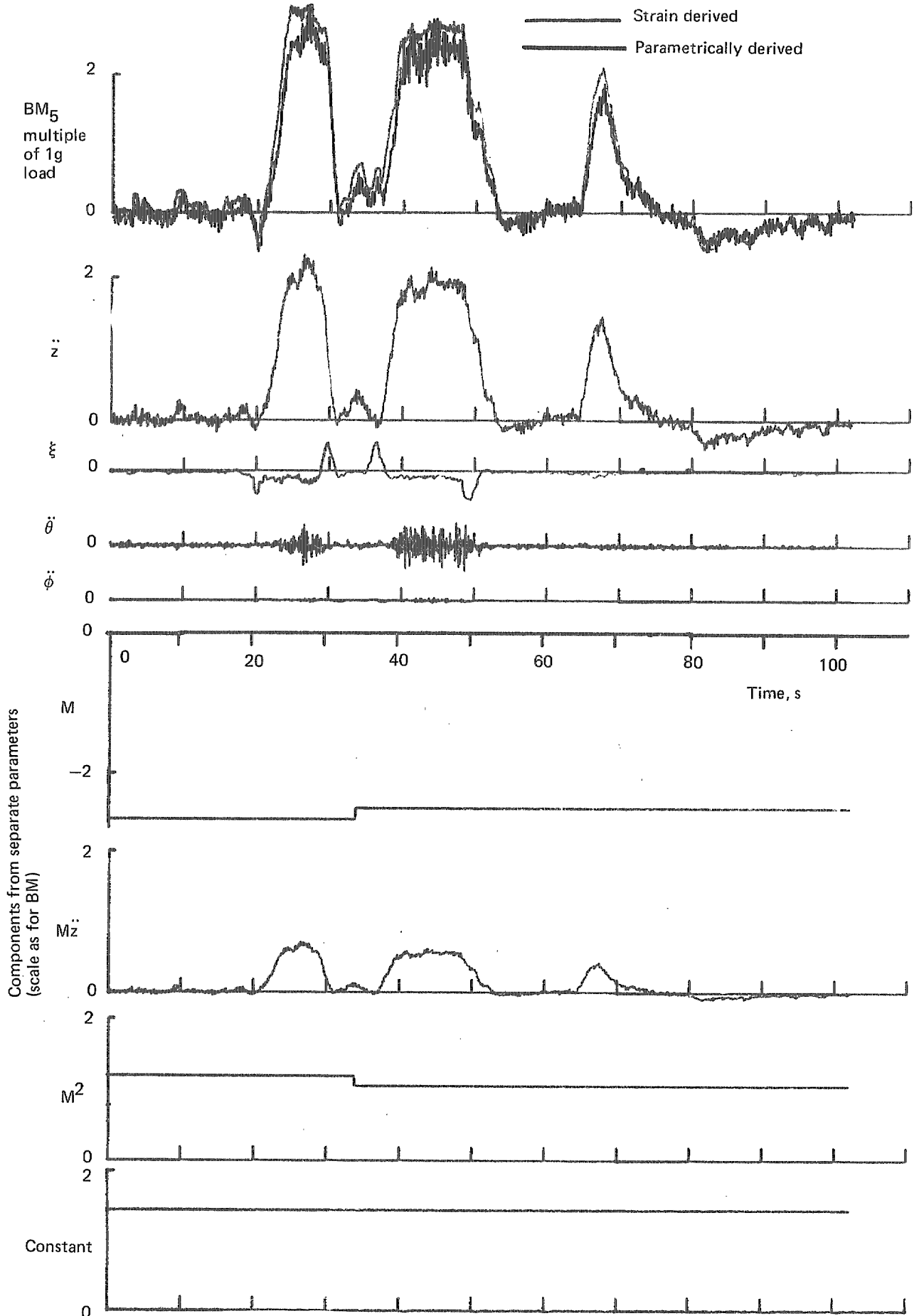
b. Flight 163 run 1. Supersonic manoeuvres, 25000 ft, $M = 1.0$ to 1.2



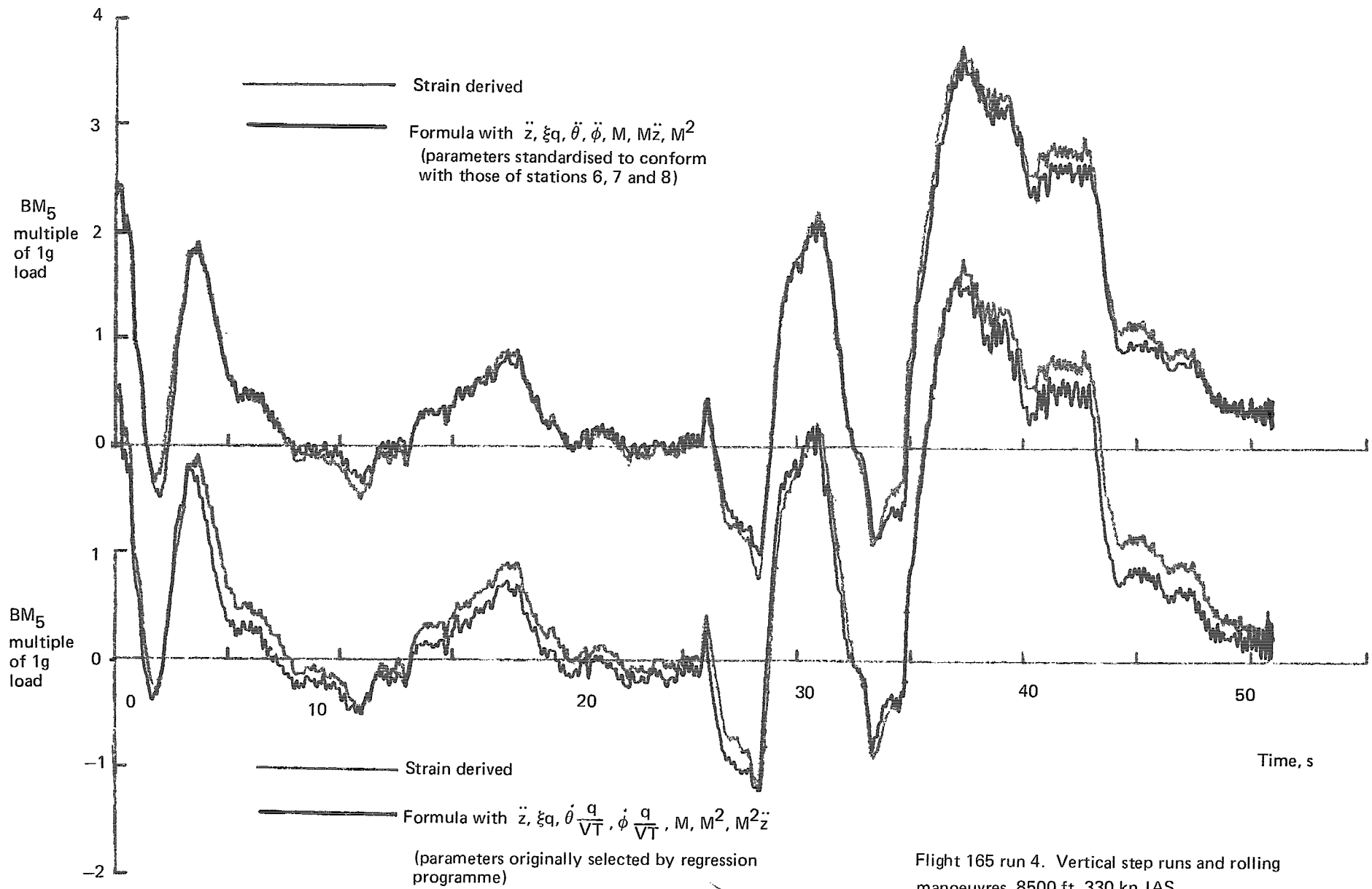
c. Flight 164 run 6. Hesitation roll and g manoeuvre with aileron, 9000 ft (approx), 450 kn IAS (approx)



d. Flight 167 run 2. Hesitation roll, 10000 ft, 400 kn



e. Flight 163 run 0. 3.5g turns port and starboard, 10000 ft, 350 kn IAS



Flight 165 run 4. Vertical step runs and rolling manoeuvres, 8500 ft, 330 kn IAS

Fig 5 Time histories for alternative 7-parameter formulae for BM_5 compared with strain-derived bending moment

© Crown copyright 1979
First published 1979

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

Government Bookshops

49 High Holborn, London WC1V 6HB
13a Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AR
41 The Hayes, Cardiff CF1 1JW
Brazenose Street, Manchester M60 8AS
Southey House, Wine Street, Bristol BS1 2BQ
258 Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2HE
80 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JY

*Government Publications are also available
through booksellers*

R & M No.3836

ISBN 0 11 471169 0