

DOCKET NO. **SA - 510**

EXHIBIT NO. **13 J**

**NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD
WASHINGTON, D.C.**

Boeing 737 Wake Encounter Simulation

737 Wake Encounter Simulation

Wake Parameters

- Circulation - Measure of wake energy related to lift of wake generating aircraft

For the DAL 727-200 at flaps 1, the maximum theoretical wake circulation energy was calculated to be 2400 ft²/sec (assuming no dissipation). Using industry standard wake strength evaluation techniques, a dissipation of about 30% was determined for the atmospheric conditions at the time of the accident. This value gave a nominal wake circulation energy of 1700 ft²/sec. The sensitivity of the 737's response to circulation was determined by varying circulation between 2100 ft²/sec (13% dissipation) and 1100 ft²/sec (55% dissipation). A value between 1500 and 1700 ft²/sec was agreed upon for the circulation by investigators and pilots to give a realistic wake encounter, based on pilot experience and engineering judgement.

- Core Radius - The radius of the component of the wake velocity field where solid body rotation is believed to occur.

Values of core radius used ranged from 2 ft to 8 ft, and were based on theoretical fluid mechanics calculations and experimental measurements from NOAA flight tests.

- Core span - The distance between the center of the cores.

A value of 85 ft was used and was based upon theoretical fluid mechanics calculations and experimental measurements from NOAA flight tests.

737 Wake Encounter Simulation

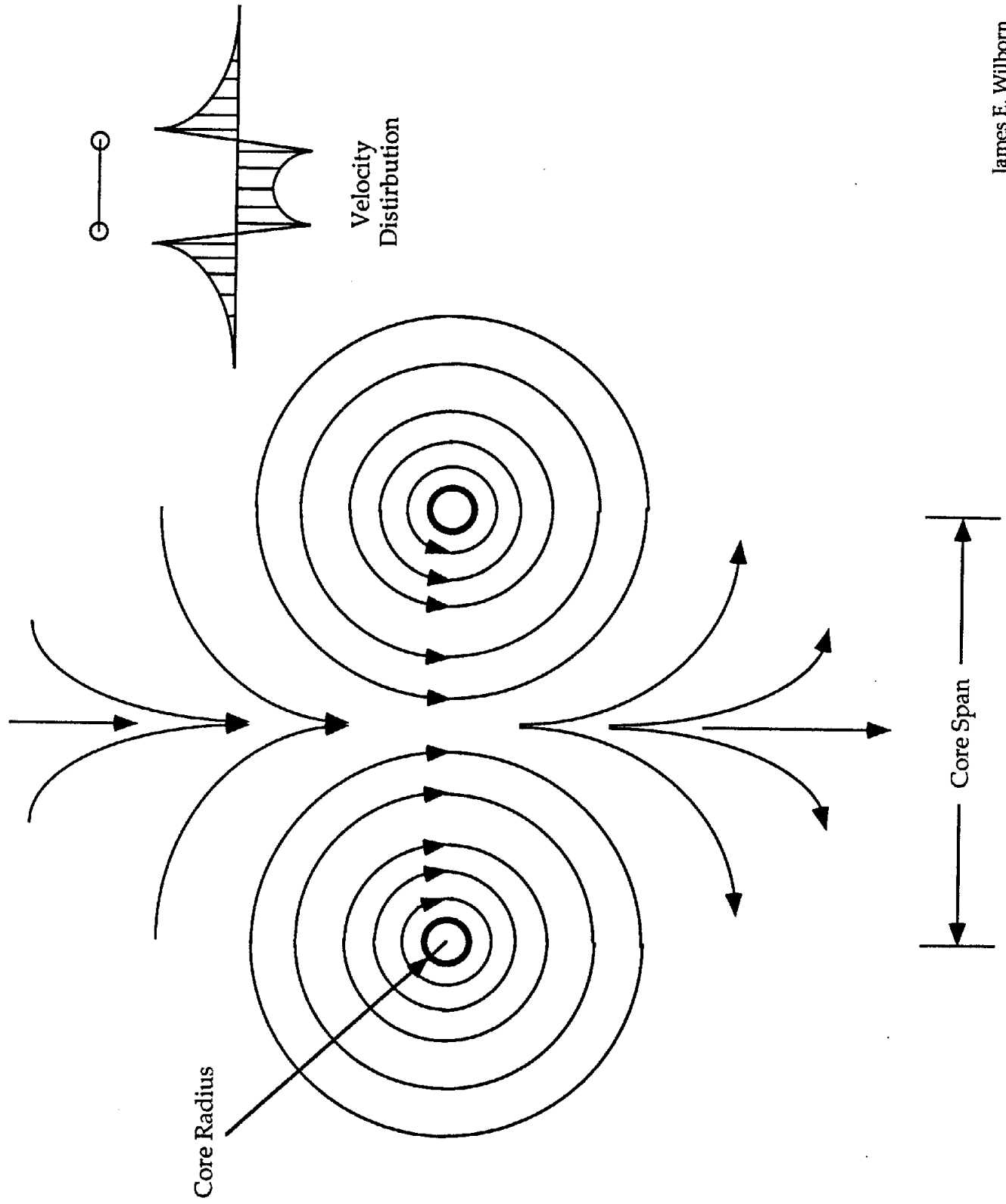
Wake Location, Orientation and Motion

- Location - Wake altitude and ground X and Y location can be specified.
- Orientation - The wake can be aligned along any heading, and can be pitched about its minor axis and banked about its major axis.
- Motion - The wake can be set to translate vertically and horizontally.

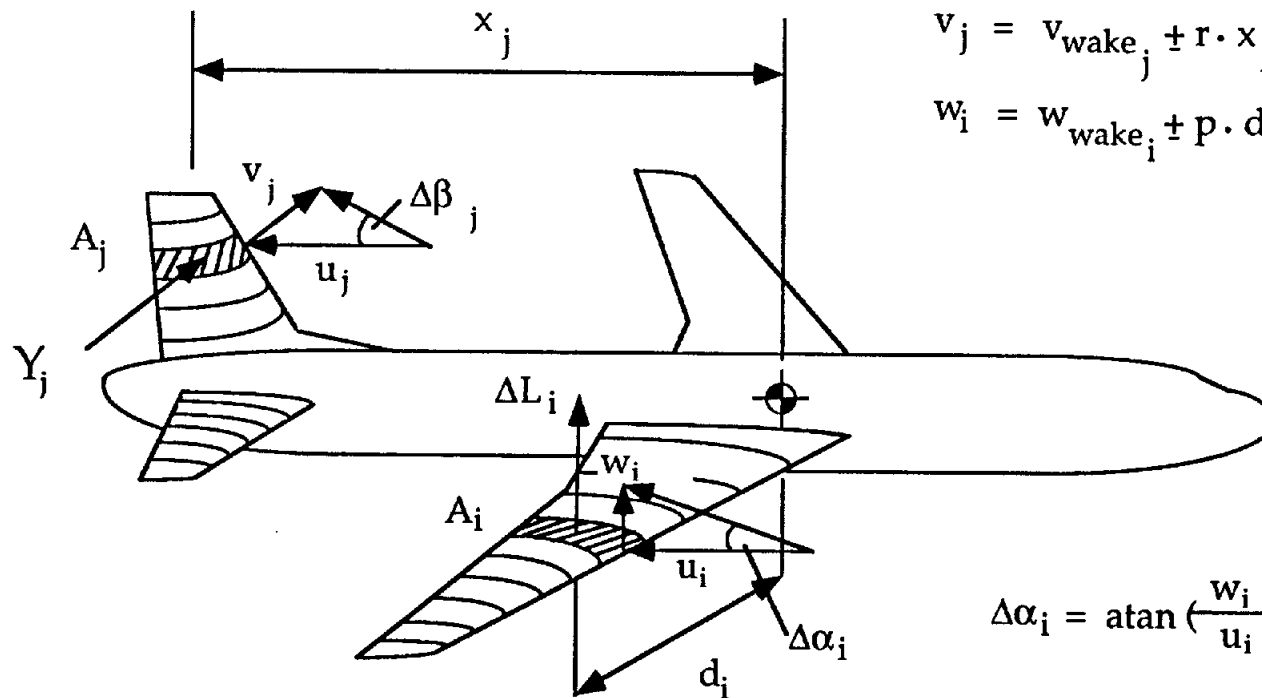
Wake Visual

- MCAB - The wake is visualized from the MCAB cockpit as two parallel cylinders colored purple and gold for visual clarity. A red line runs parallel to the cylinders along the centerline between the cores as a reference marker.
- SGI Station - The wake is visualized on the SGI graphics station as two parallel spiraling helixes for the first 5000 ft, and then as two parallel rectangular parallelipipeds.

Wake Vortex Model



Distributed Lift Modeling



$$u_i = u_{wake_i} \pm r \cdot d_i + U$$

$$u_j = u_{wake_j} + U$$

$$v_j = v_{wake_j} \pm r \cdot x_j$$

$$w_i = w_{wake_i} \pm p \cdot d_i$$

$$\Delta\alpha_i = \text{atan}\left(\frac{w_i}{u_i}\right)$$

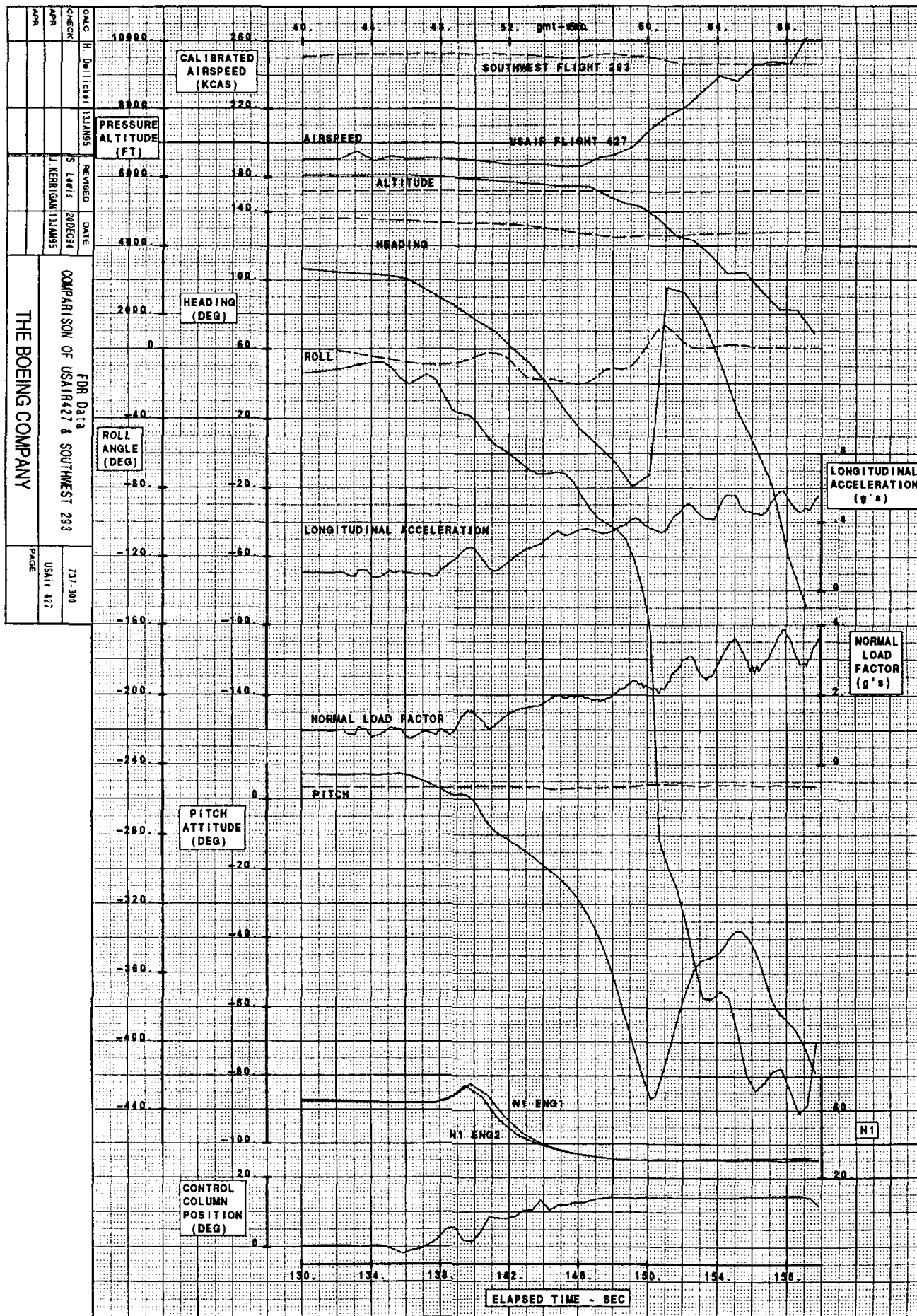
$$\Delta\beta_j = \text{atan}\left(\frac{v_j}{u_j}\right)$$

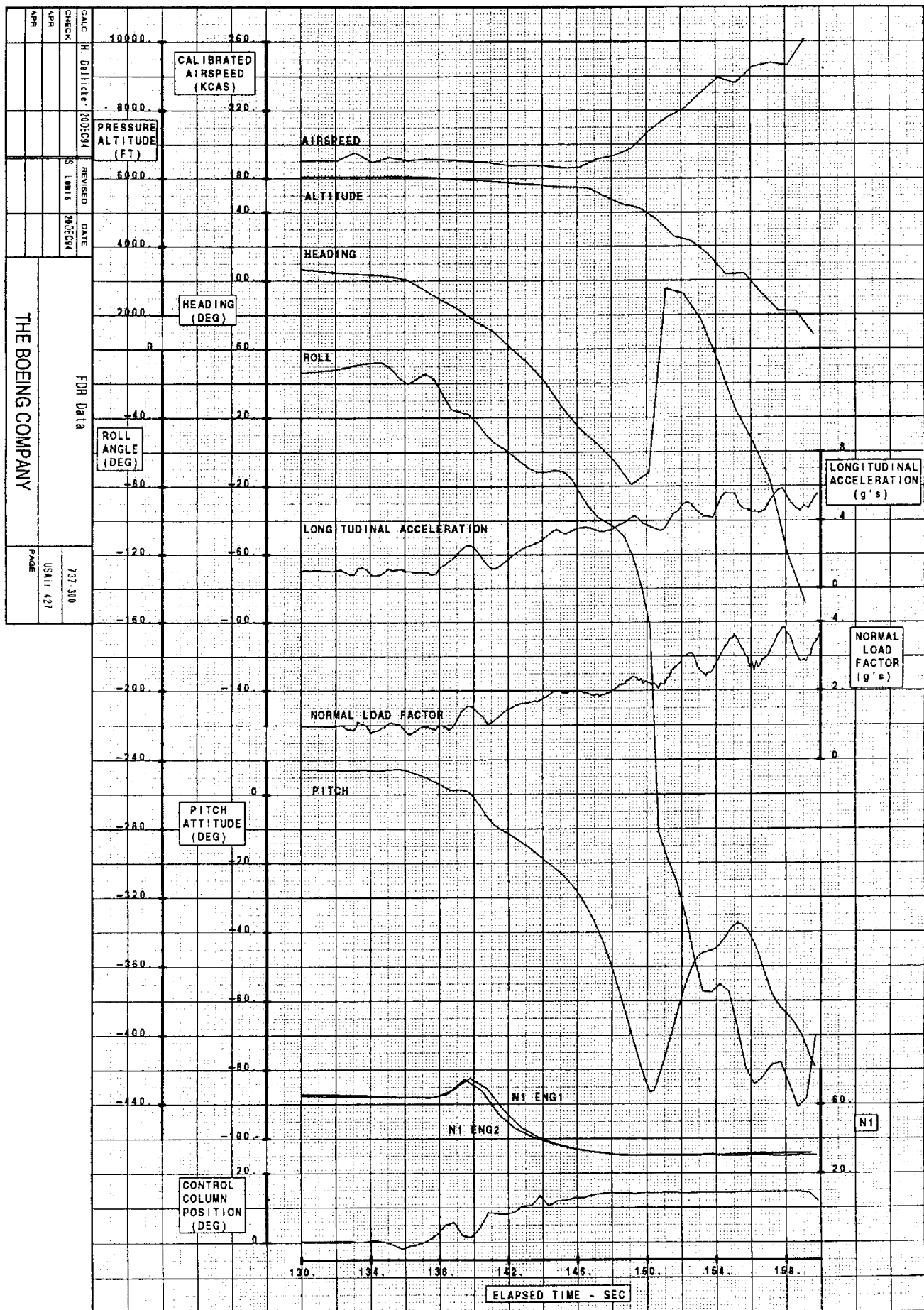
$$\Delta L_i = \frac{C_{L\alpha_i} \cdot \Delta\alpha_i}{q \cdot A_i}$$

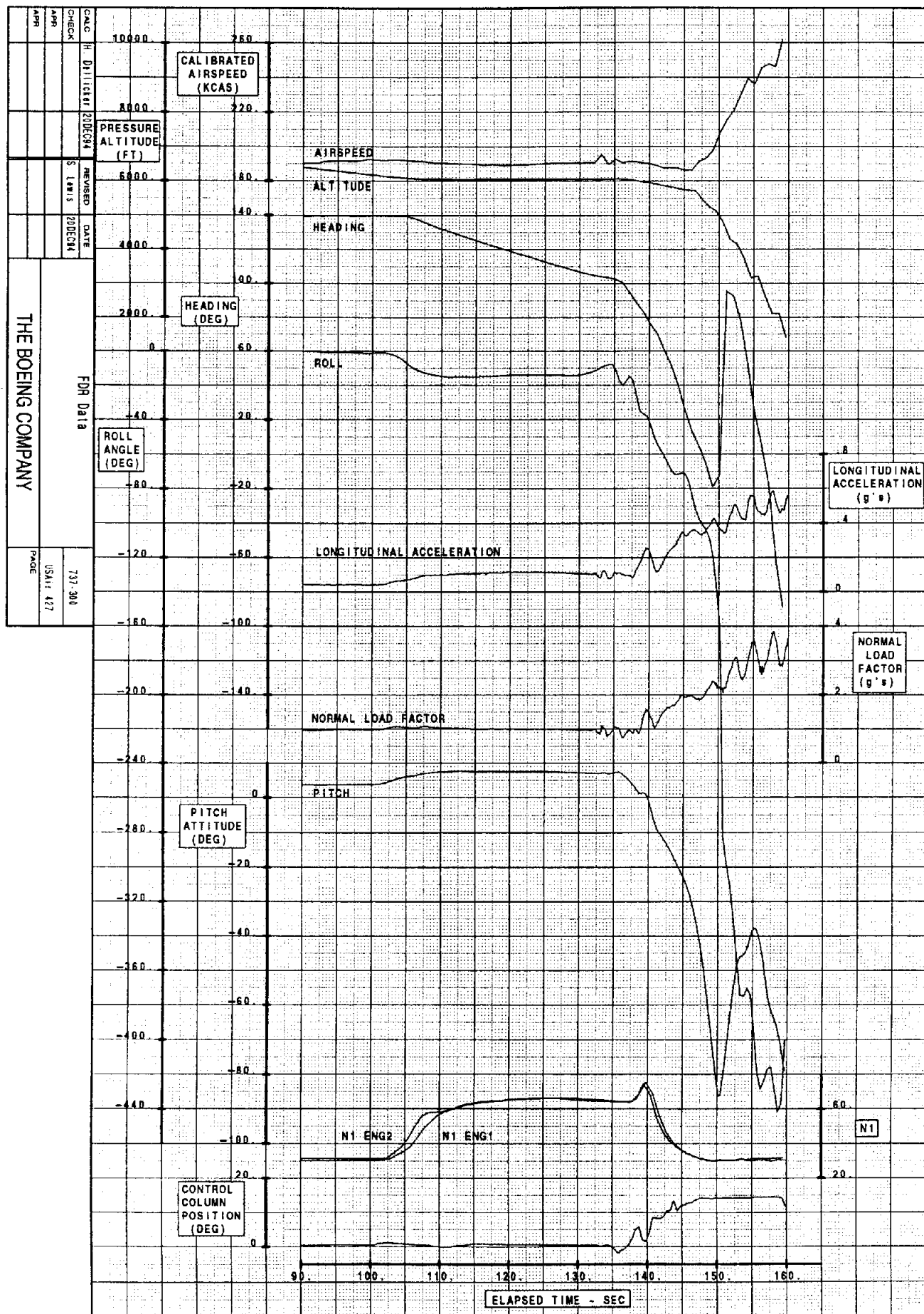
$$\Delta \mathcal{L}_i = \Delta L_i \cdot d_i$$

$$\Delta Y_j = \frac{C_{Y\beta_j} \cdot \Delta\beta_j}{q \cdot A_j}$$

$$\Delta N_j = \Delta Y_j \cdot d_j$$







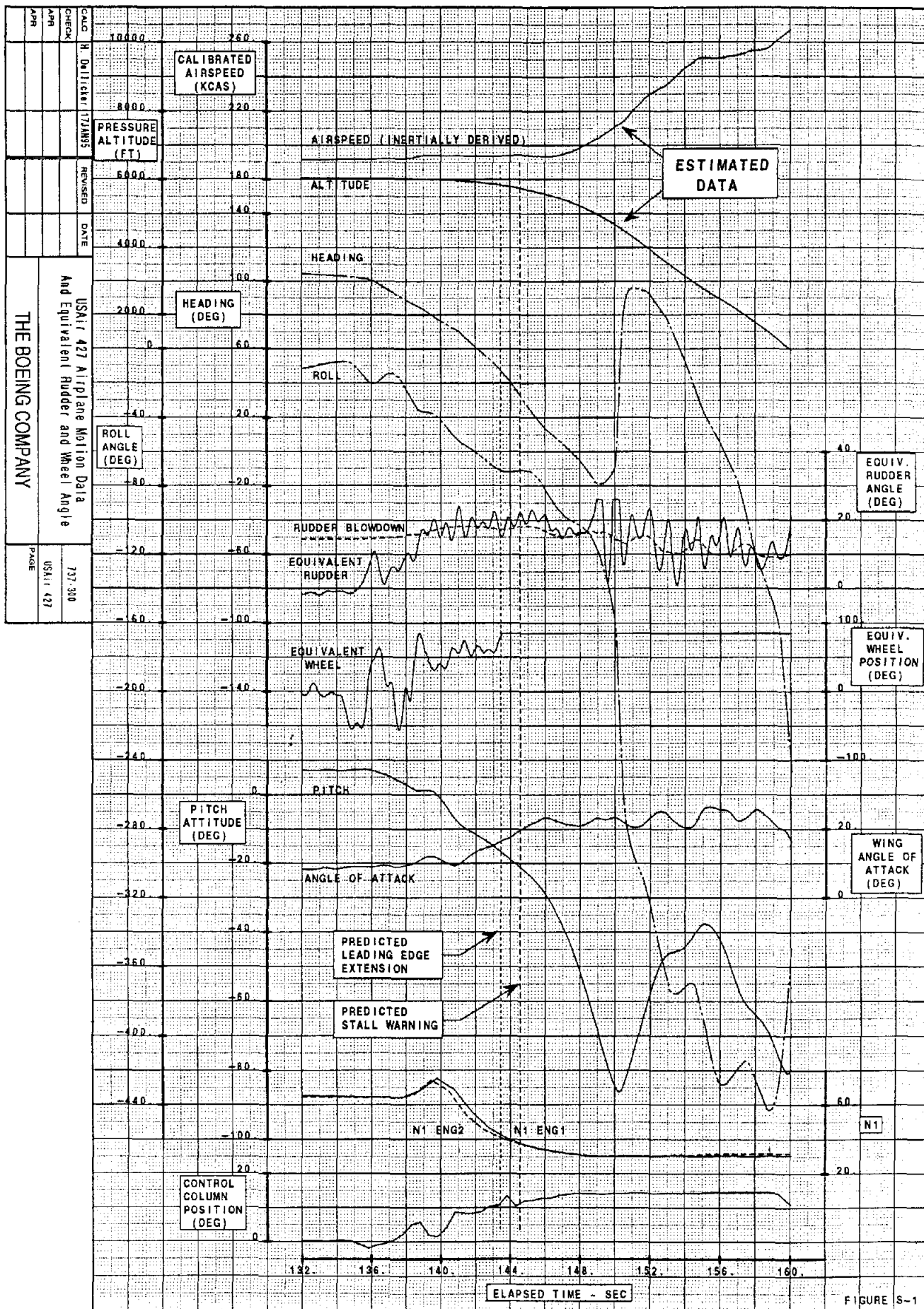
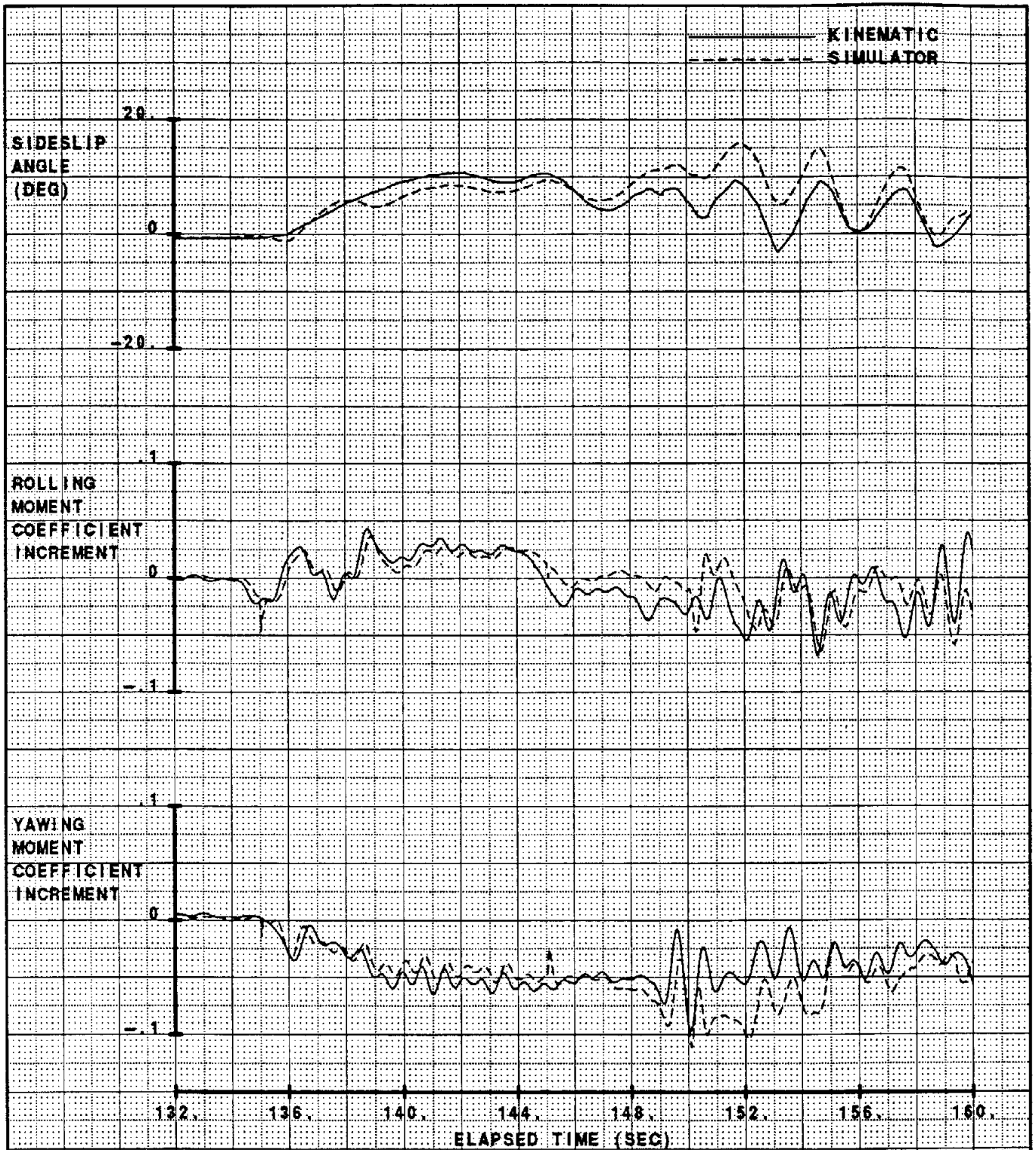


FIGURE S-1



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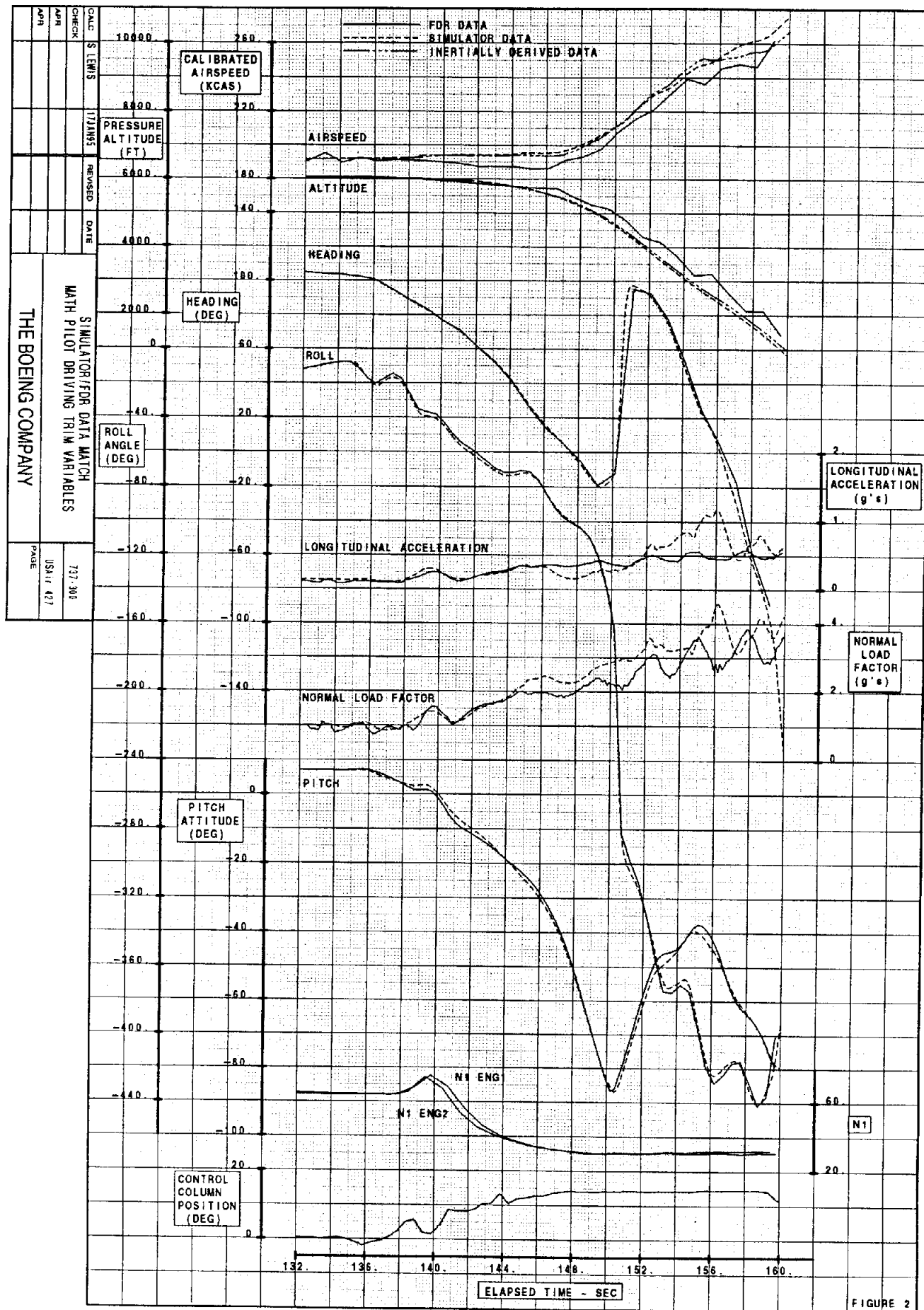


FIGURE 2

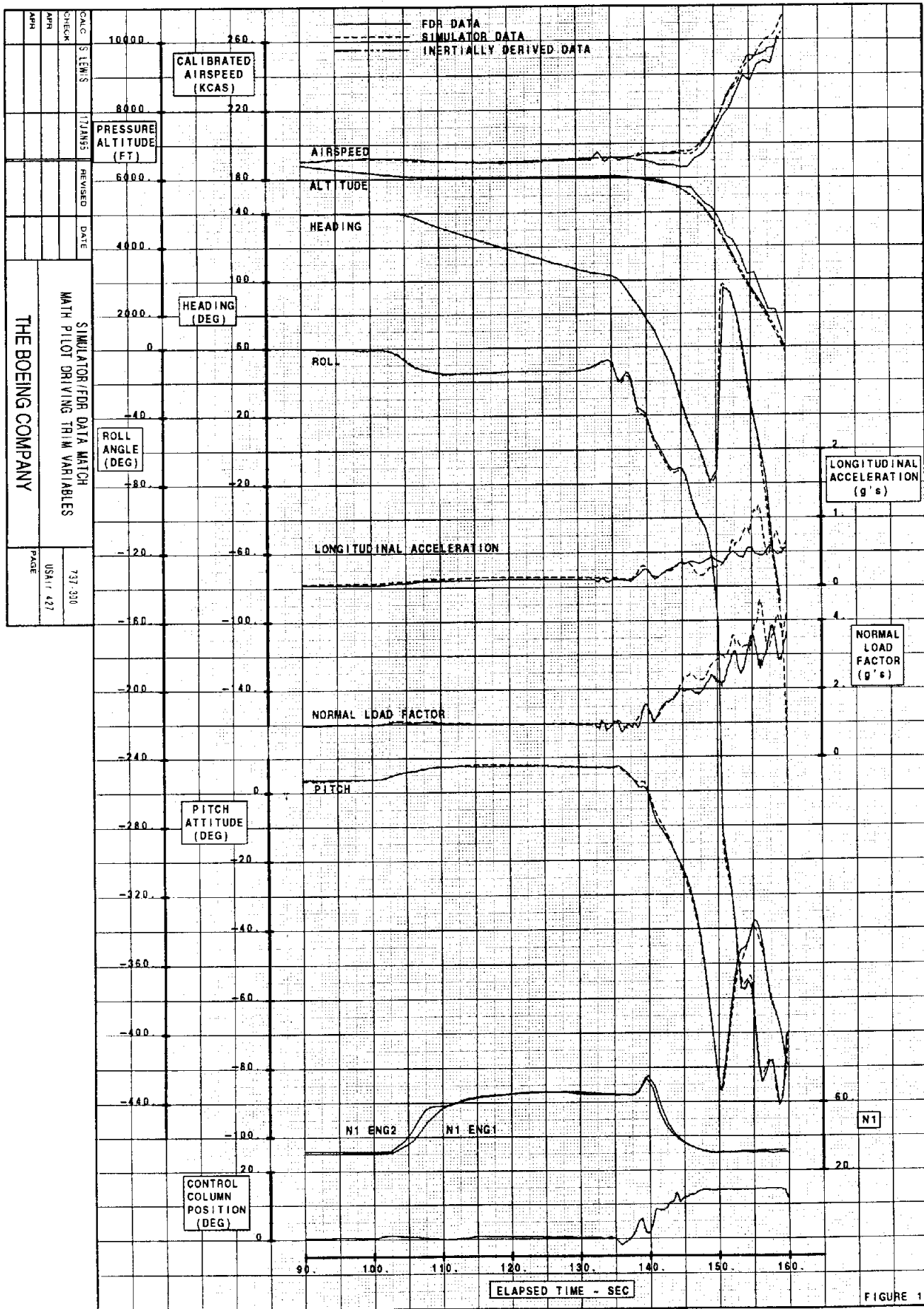


FIGURE 1

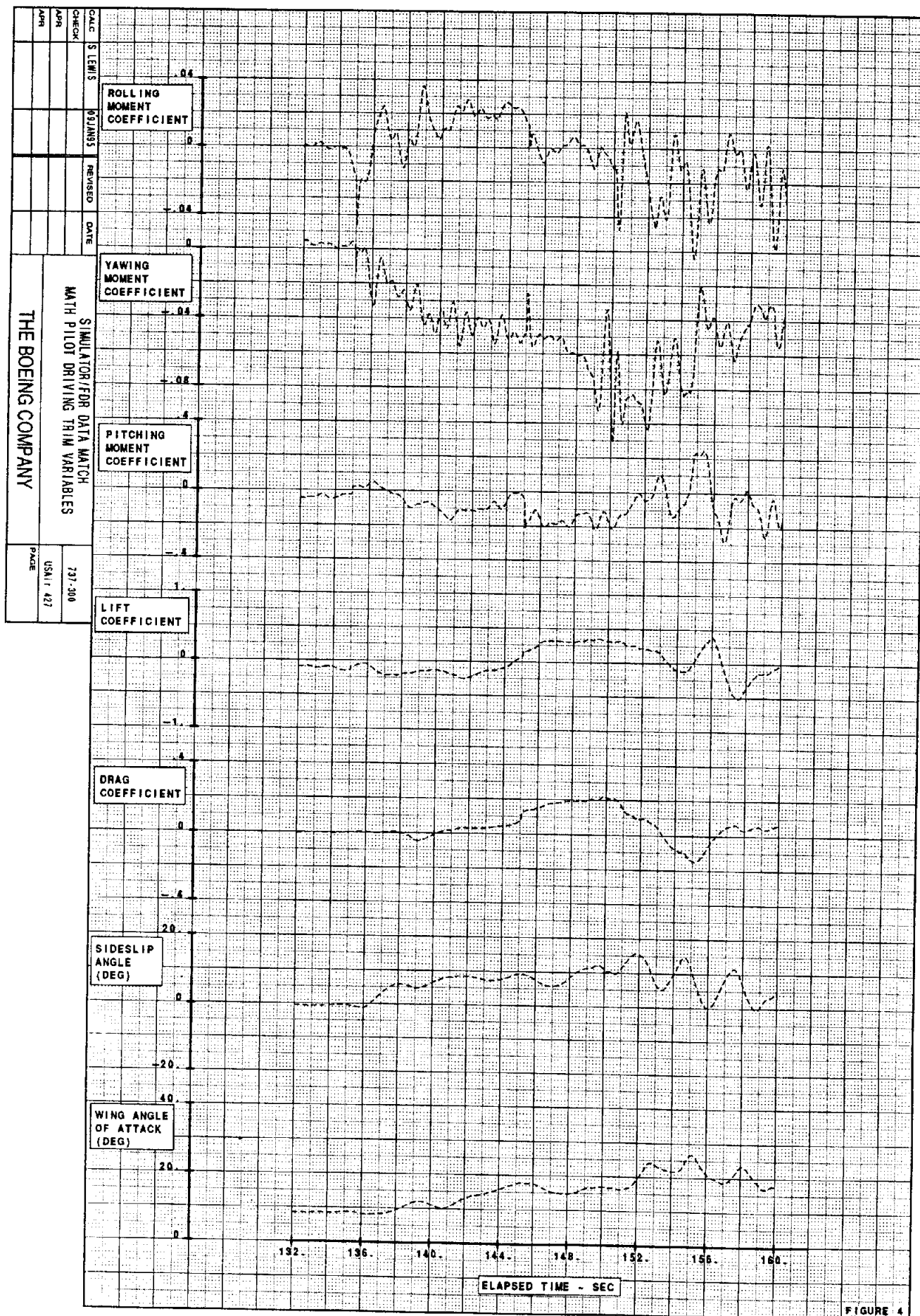
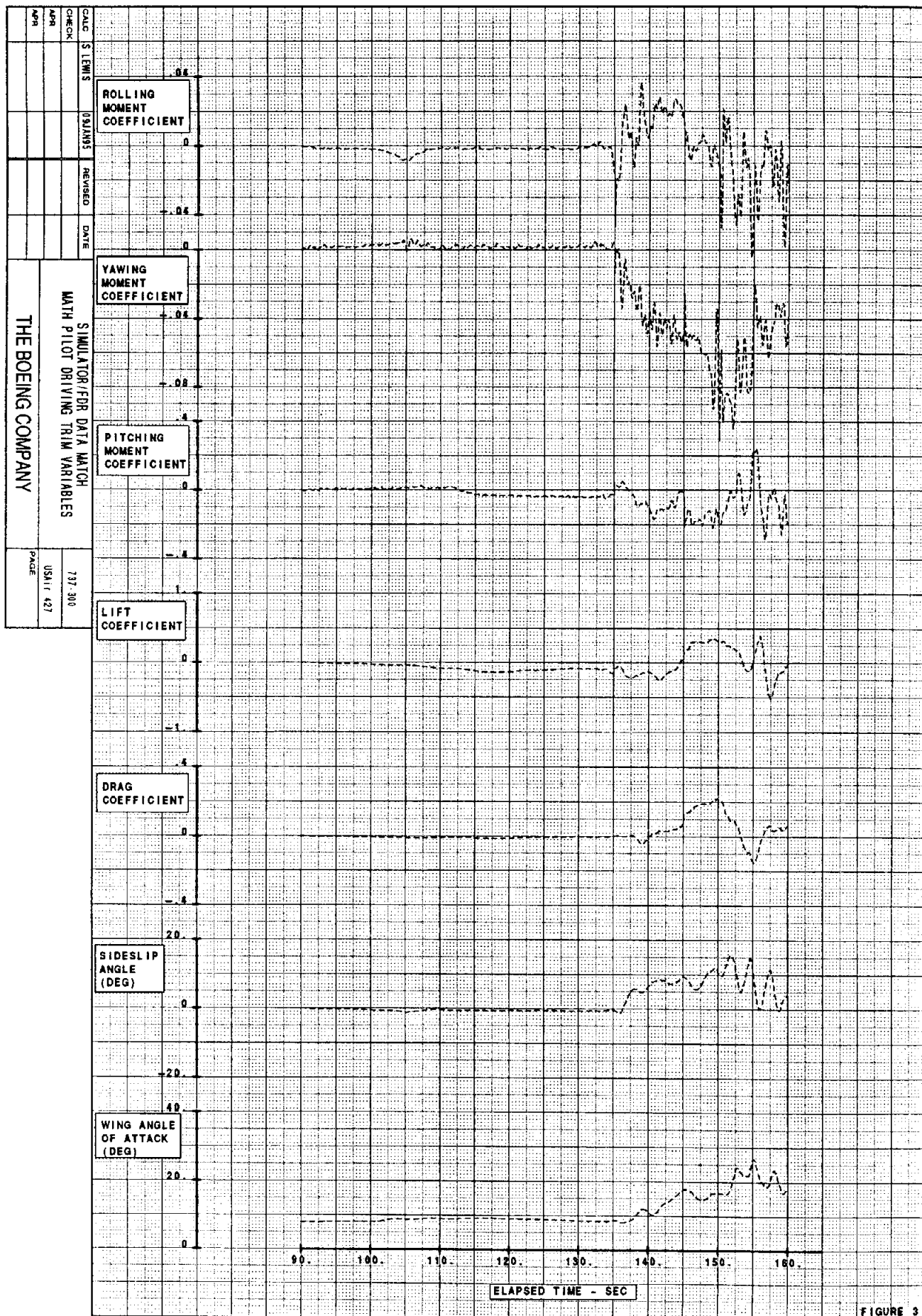


FIGURE 4



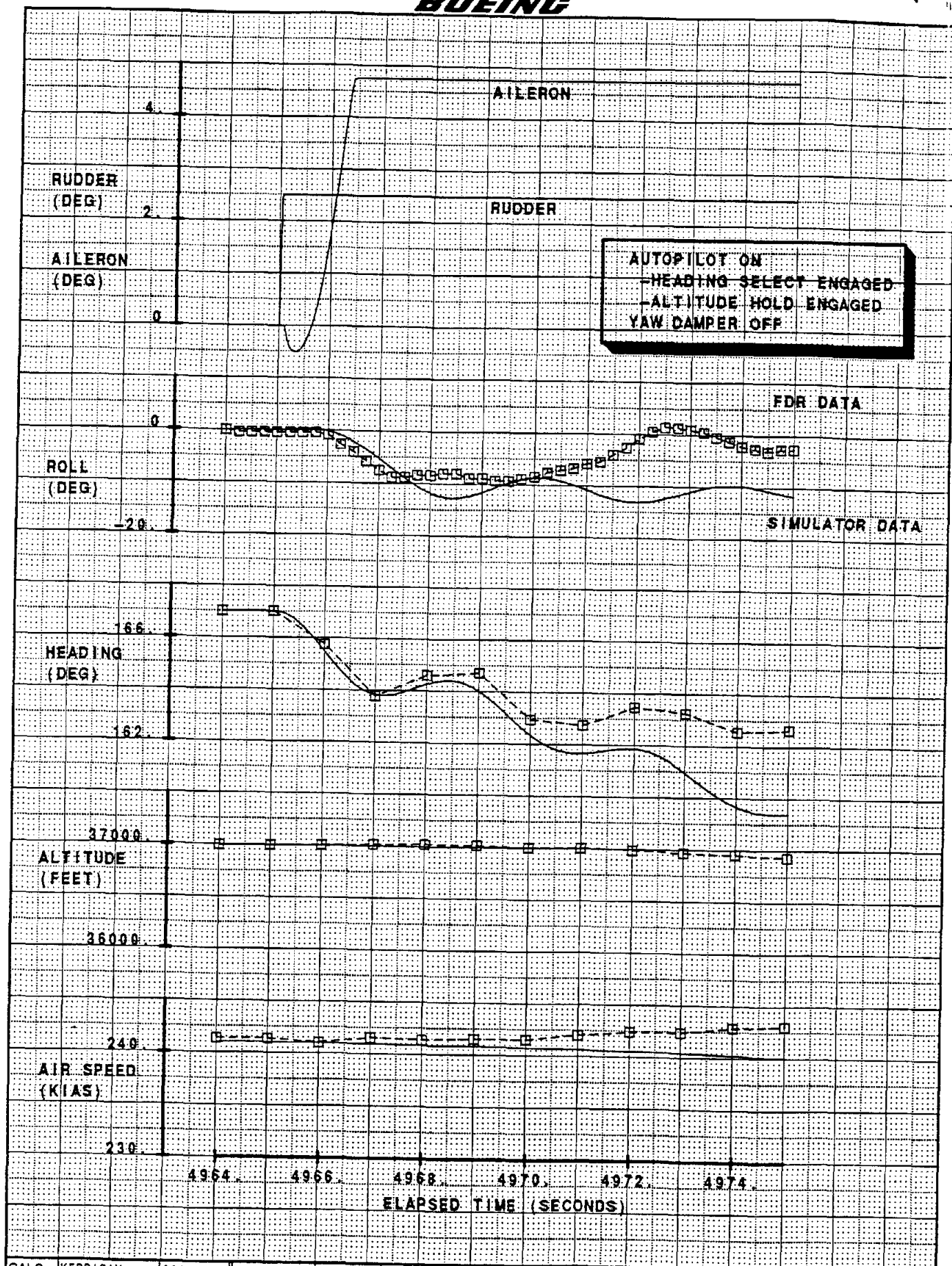
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SIMULATOR/FDR DATA MATCH
MATH PILOT DRIVING TRIM VARIABLES

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737-300
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FIGURE 3

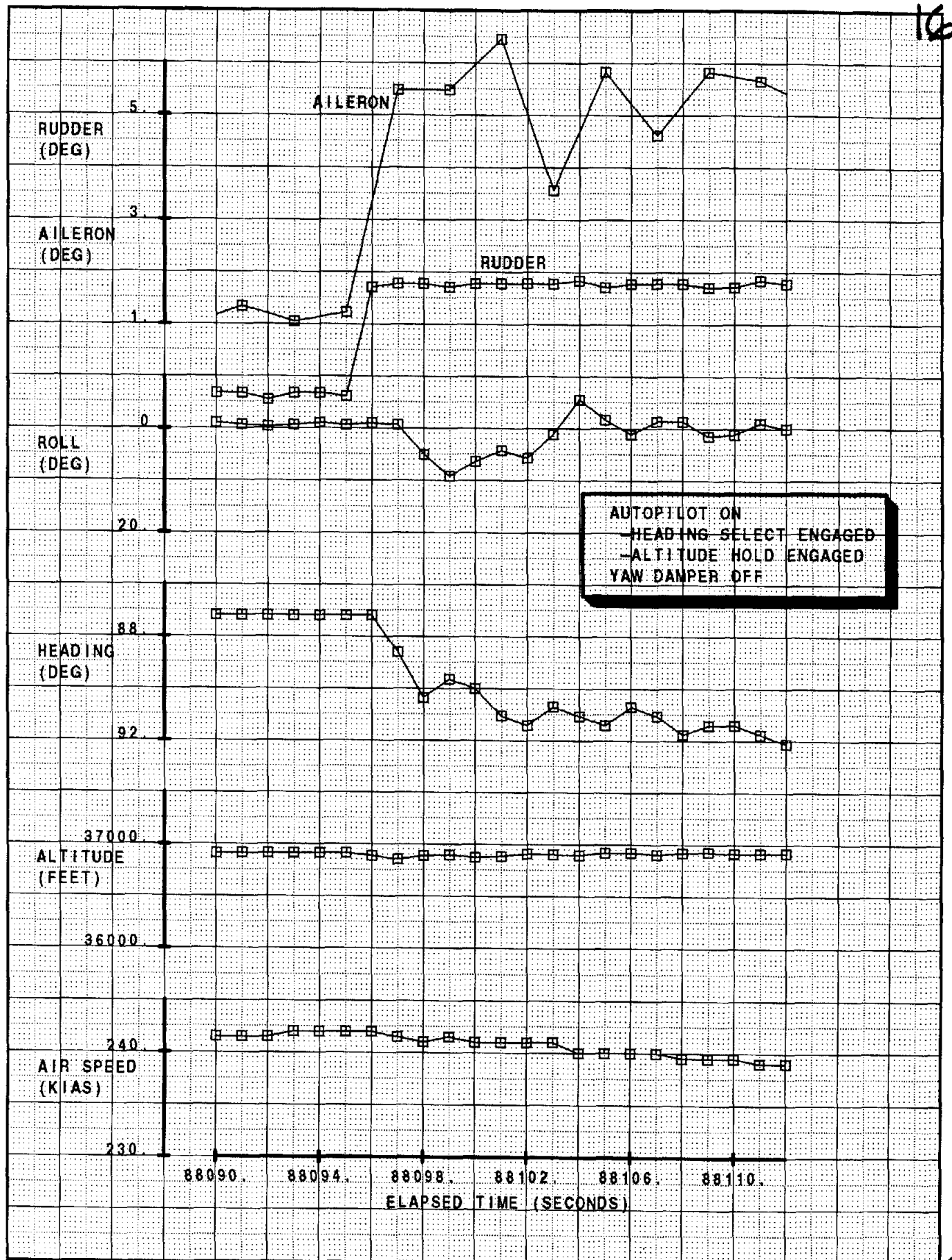


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PRELIMINARY FDR DATA
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737-300

FIGURE



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