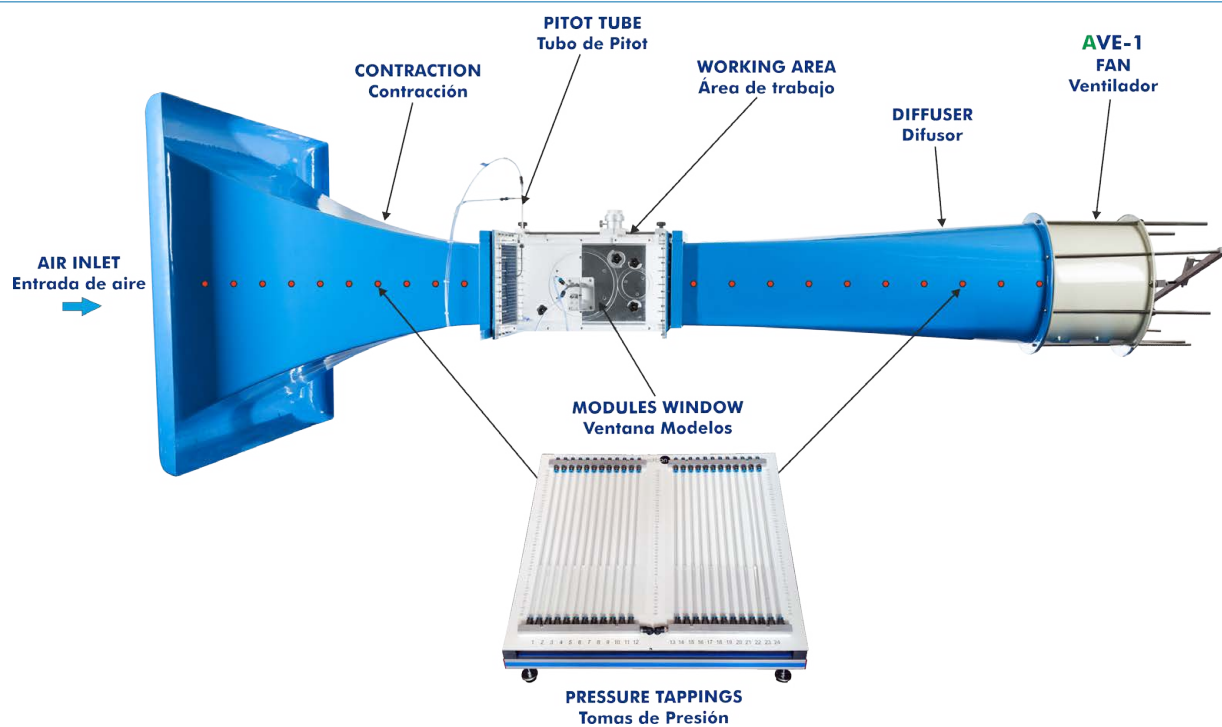




PROCESS DIAGRAM AND UNIT ELEMENTS ALLOCATION



INTRODUCTION

Aerodynamics is the part of fluid mechanics that studies the motion of gases and the forces or reactions to which the bodies they interact with are subjected. Aerodynamics is not only important by itself but also as a complement to aeronautics. According to Mach number, or relative speed of a movable object with respect to air, these studies are divided into subsonic and supersonic aerodynamics, depending on whether that number is higher or lower than one.

Knowing the aerodynamics principles is useful for many activities, from the take-off and piloting of an airplane to driving a car or kicking a ball. Every time we move or throw an object, there are many physical principles acting, but we do not notice them.

Aerodynamic test tunnels are widely used to determine the actions of the wind on different types of bodies. The model under study remains motionless, whereas the flow medium is set in motion to generate the desired flow.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Aerodynamic Tunnel, 300 x 300 mm, "TA300/300", is a wind tunnel designed to study subsonic aerodynamics in a tunnel in open circuit and with incompressible subsonic flow. Air is drawn by a variable speed fan located at the discharge end of the tunnel. Several models and accessories are available, allowing a comprehensive study of subsonic aerodynamics.

The unit includes several tunnel sections. In the same order in which the flow crosses them, they are: lips, haven section, contraction, working area, diffuser and fan.

Lips and a haven section are incorporated at the tunnel inlet to reduce the pressure drop and the interferences in the flow. An 9.5:1 contraction ratio and a perfectly studied contour curve of the contraction ensures well developed airflow through the working area.

The working area is located after the contraction. It is a constant section tract, where the models to be tested are assembled, and the dimensions of the transverse section is bigger than the models. It is made of methacrylate to allow to observe the models. This section includes a Pitot static tube in the top side to study the static pressure, dynamic pressure and total pressure.

A diffuser is included at the tunnel outlet to avoid the generation of turbulences, which can generate damages in the current quality at the working area.

An axial-flow fan, located at the discharge end of the tunnel, provides a more uniform velocity profile at the working area. An electronic console contains the controller for the axial fan.

There are sixty different appropriate tapings for the pressure takings (along the tunnel and in the different models). The unit requires a twenty-four tube water manometer to measure the static pressure (TA300/MB).

The models are mounted on a circular hatch, and they are coupled to the working area to seal the opening. They are secured by knobs on the side wall of the working area.



TA300/300 detail

SPECIFICATIONS

Bench-top wind tunnel in open circuit and with incompressible subsonic flow.

Anodized aluminum frame and panels made of painted steel.

Main metallic elements made of stainless steel.

Diagram in the front panel with distribution of the elements similar to the real one.

Inlet section with lips, a haven section and a 9.5:1 contraction ratio.

Transparent working area of 300 x 300 mm and length of 600 mm to assemble and test the different models.

The working area includes a Pitot static tube mounted in the top side.

Outlet section with diffuser that allows to avoid the generation of turbulences, which can generate damages the current quality in the working area.

Variable speed axial-flow fan:

Air velocity in the working area: 0 – 34 m/s.

Power: 1.5 kW.

An electronic console contains the controller for the axial fan.

Sixty different pressure tappings (along the tunnel and in the models).

Several models and accessories are available, allowing a comprehensive study of subsonic aerodynamics. All these models include several pressure tappings.

Manuals: This unit is supplied with the following manuals: Required services, Assembly and Installation, Starting-up, Safety, Maintenance & Practices manuals.

Required elements (Not included):

- TA300/MB. Manometers Board. 24 Manometric Tubes of 250 mm length.

Required elements (at least one) (Not included):

- TA1/300. Sphere Drag Model (requires the model TA300/300-TAR).
- TA2/300. Drag Model of Hemisphere Convex to Airflow (requires the model TA300/300-TAR).
- TA3/300. Circular Plate Drag Model (requires the model TA300/300-TAR).
- TA4/300. Ring Drag Model (requires the model TA300/300-TAR).
- TA5/300. Square Plate Drag Model (requires the model TA300/300-TAR).
- TA6/300. Cylinder Drag Model (requires the model TA300/300-TAR).
- TA7/300. Streamlined Shape Drag Model (requires the model TA300/300-TAR).
- TA8/300. Paraboloid Drag Model (requires the model TA300/300-TAR).
- TA9/300. Drag Model of Hemisphere Concave to Airflow (requires the model TA300/300-TAR).
- TA10/300. Wing with Flaps Drag Model (requires the model TA300/300-TAR).
- TA11/300. Flag Drag Model (requires the model TA300/300-TAR).
- TA12/300. Wing Model with NACA 0015 Profile (requires the model TA300/300-TAR).
- TA13/300. Wing Model with NACA 54118 Profile (requires the model TA300/300-TAR).
- TA14/300. Wing Model with NACA 4415 Profile (requires the model TA300/300-TAR).
- TA15/300. Dimpled Sphere Drag Model (requires the model TA300/300-TAR).
- TA16/300. Set for Alternative Models Projects.
- TA17/300. Pitot Tube.
- TA18/300. Wake Survey Rake.
- TA19/300. Pressure Distribution in a Wing Model with NACA 0015 Profile.
- TA20/300. Pressure Distribution in a Wing Model with NACA 54118 Profile.
- TA21/300. Pressure Distribution in a Wing Model with NACA 4415 Profile.
- TA22/300. Pressure Distribution in a Cylinder.
- TA23/300. Bernoulli Apparatus Model (requires the model TA17/300).
- TA24/300. Spring-mounted Wing Model.
- TA25/300. Car Model.
- TA26/300. Prandtl Tube.
- TA300/A320. AIRBUS A-320 Airplane Model (requires the model TA300/MP or the model TA300/300-TAR).
- TA300/A380. AIRBUS A-380 Airplane Model (requires the model TA300/MP or the model TA300/300-TAR).
- TA300/B737. BOING 737 Airplane Model (requires the model TA300/MP or the model TA300/300-TAR).
- TA300/BBA36. BEECH BONANZA A-36 Airplane Model (requires the model TA300/MP or the model TA300/300-TAR).
- TA300/BBV35. BEECH BONANZA V-35 Airplane Model (requires the model TA300/MP or the model TA300/300-TAR).
- TA300/F16. F-16 Airplane Model (requires the model TA300/MP or the model TA300/300-TAR).
- TA300/MP. Accessory for Models Positioning (requires at least an airplane model or the model TA300/YP).
- TA300/300-TAR. Force Measurement Console and Sensors, range: 0 – 2.5 kg (requires at least one resistance model or an airplane model).
- TA300/300-BLE. Model to Study the Boundary Layer in a Flat Plate (requires the model TA17/300).
- TA300/300-SGI. Smoke Generator.
- TA300/SC. Storage Cabinet.
- TA300/YP. Yaw Probe (requires the model TA300/MP).
- APIV/30. PIV 2D flow Visualisation for Velocities up to 30 m/s and Area of 100 x 100 mm.

Example of required elements
(at least one)



TA300/F16. F-16 Airplane Model



TA1/300. Sphere Drag Model



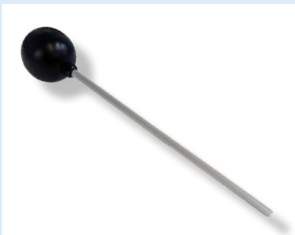
TA300/MP. Yaw Probe

Required elements (Not included)



TA300/MB. Manometers Board. 24
Manometric Tubes of 250 mm length

Required elements (at least one) (Not included)



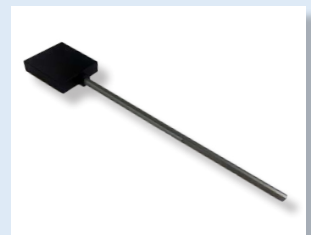
TA1/300. Sphere Drag Model
(requires the model
TA300/300-TAR)



TA2/300. Drag Model of
Hemisphere Convex to Airflow
(requires the model
TA300/300-TAR)



TA3/300. Circular Plate
Drag Model
(requires the model
TA300/300-TAR)



TA5/300. Square Plate
Drag Model
(requires the model
TA300/300-TAR)



TA6/300. Cylinder Drag Model
(requires the model
TA300/300-TAR)



TA7/300. Streamlined
Shape Drag Model
(requires the model
TA300/300-TAR)



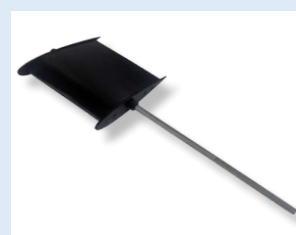
TA9/300. Drag Model of
Hemisphere Concave to Airflow
(requires the model
TA300/300-TAR)



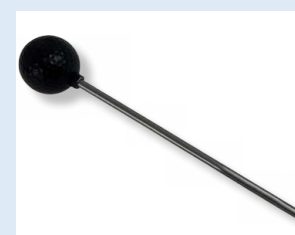
TA10/300. Wing with
Flaps Drag Model
(requires the model
TA300/300-TAR)



TA12/300. Wing Model
with NACA 0015 Profile
(requires the model
TA300/300-TAR)



TA13/300. Wing Model
with NACA 54118 Profile
(requires the model
TA300/300-TAR)



TA15/300. Dimpled Sphere
Drag Model
(requires the model
TA300/300-TAR)



TA17/300. Pitot Tube



TA18/300. Wake Survey Rake



TA19/300. Pressure Distribution in a
Wing Model with NACA 0015 Profile



TA20/300. Pressure Distribution in a
Wing Model with NACA 54118 Profile



TA22/300. Pressure Distribution
in a Cylinder

Required elements (at least one) (Not included)



TA23/300. Bernoulli Apparatus Model (requires the model TA17/300)



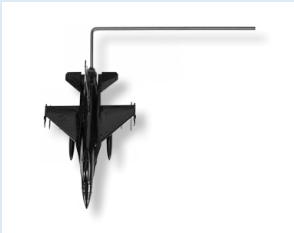
TA24/300. Spring-mounted Wing Model



TA25/300. Car Model



TA300/A380. AIRBUS A-380 Airplane Model (requires the model TA300/MP or the model TA300/300-TAR)



TA300/F16. F-16 Airplane Model (requires the model TA300/MP or the model TA300/300-TAR)



TA300/MP. Accessory for Models Positioning (requires at least an airplane model or the model TA300/YP)



TA300/300-TAR. Force Measurement Console and Sensors, range: 0- 2.5 kg (requires at least one resistance model or an airplane model).



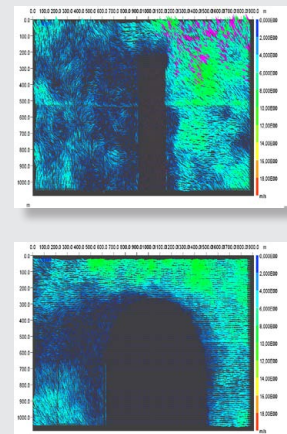
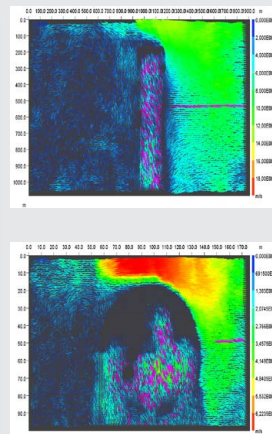
TA300/300-BLE. Model to Study the Boundary Layer in a Flat Plate (requires the model TA17/300)



TA300/300-SGI. Smoke Generator



TA300/YP. Yaw Probe (requires the model TA300/MP)



APIV/30. PIV 2D flow Visualisation for Velocities up to 30 m/s and Area of 100 x 100 mm

EXERCISES AND PRACTICAL POSSIBILITIES

- 1.- Comprehensive study of subsonic aerodynamics and airflow studies.
- 2.- Study of flow visualization.
- 3.- Study of static pressure, dynamic pressure and total pressure using a Pitot' tube.
- 4.- Study of velocity measurement using a Pitot tube.
- 5.- Flux in a nozzle: Determination of the characteristics of the pressures field in a nozzle.
- 6.- Flux in a nozzle: Observation of the local characteristics, depending on whether the walls have a curvature or not, as well as what happens at the inlet and outlet areas of the contraction.

Additional practical possibilities:

- 7.- Sensors calibration.

Additional practical possibilities to be done with the required elements (at least one) (Not included):

- 8.- Display of flows around different drag models:

- Sphere Drag Model (TA1/300).
- Drag Model of Hemisphere Convex to Airflow (TA2/300).
- Circular Plate Drag Model (TA3/300).
- Ring Drag Model (TA4/300).
- Square Plate Drag Model (TA5/300).
- Cylinder Drag Model (TA6/300).
- Streamlined Shape Drag Model (TA7/300).
- Paraboloid Drag Model (TA8/300).
- Drag Model of Hemisphere Concave to Airflow (TA9/300).
- Wing with Flaps Drag Model (TA10/300).
- Flag Drag Model (TA11/300).
- Wing Model with NACA 0015 Profile (TA12/300).
- Wing Model with NACA 54118 Profile (TA13/300).
- Wing Model with NACA 4415 Profile (TA14/300).
- Dimpled Sphere Drag Model (TA15/300).

- 9.- Determination of the drag coefficient and the lift coefficient in different models:

- Sphere Drag Model (TA1/300).
- Drag Model of Hemisphere Convex to Airflow (TA2/300).
- Circular Plate Drag Model (TA3/300).
- Ring Drag Model (TA4/300).
- Square Plate Drag Model (TA5/300).
- Cylinder Drag Model (TA6/300).
- Streamlined Shape Drag Model (TA7/300).
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- Wing Model with NACA 54118 Profile (TA13/300).
- Wing Model with NACA 4415 Profile (TA14/300).
- Dimpled Sphere Drag Model (TA15/300).

- 10.- Measurement of drag forces and lift forces in different models:

- Sphere Drag Model (TA1/300).
- Drag Model of Hemisphere Convex to Airflow (TA2/300).
- Circular Plate Drag Model (TA3/300).
- Ring Drag Model (TA4/300).
- Square Plate Drag Model (TA5/300).
- Cylinder Drag Model (TA6/300).
- Streamlined Shape Drag Model (TA7/300).
- Paraboloid Drag Model (TA8/300).
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- Wing with Flaps Drag Model (TA10/300).
- Flag Drag Model (TA11/300).
- Wing Model with NACA 0015 Profile (TA12/300).
- Wing Model with NACA 54118 Profile (TA13/300).
- Wing Model with NACA 4415 Profile (TA14/300).
- Dimpled Sphere Drag Model (TA15/300).

- 11.- Study of pressure and flow distribution around a model:

- Pressure Distribution in a Wing Model with NACA 0015 Profile (TA19/300).
- Pressure Distribution in a Wing Model with NACA 54118 Profile (TA20/300).
- Pressure Distribution in a Wing Model with NACA 4415 Profile (TA21/300).
- Pressure Distribution in a Cylinder (TA22/300).

- 12.- Study of effect of changing in Bernoulli Apparatus Model (TA23/300) the cross section and application of the Bernoulli equation.

- 13.- Investigation into the influence of models shape in the drag forces (Force Measurement Console and Sensors, range: 0 – 2.5 kg (requires at least one resistance model) (TA300/300-TAR)).

- 14.- Study of static pressure, dynamic pressure and total pressure using a Pitot tube (TA17/300).

- 15.- Study of Boundary Layer in a Flat Plate (TA300/300-BLE).

- 16.- Demonstration of flow patterns around different objects with the Smoke Generator (TA300/300-SG1).

- 17.- Study of static pressure, dynamic pressure and total pressure with the Wake Survey Rake (TA18/300).

- 18.- Study of fluter (TA24/300).

- 19.- Study of the PIV 2D flow Visualisation for Velocities up to 30 m/s and Area of 100 x 100 mm (APIV/30).

REQUIRED SERVICES

- Electrical supply: single-phase 200 VAC – 240 VAC/50 Hz or 110 VAC – 127 VAC/60 Hz.

DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS

TA300/300:

- Dimensions: 3500 x 1300 x 1900 mm approx.
(137.79 x 51.18 x 74.80 inches approx.)
- Weight: 200 Kg approx.
(441 pounds approx.)

REQUIRED ELEMENTS (Not included)

- TA300/MB. Manometers Board. 24 Manometric Tubes of 250 mm length.

Required (at least one):

- TA1/300. Sphere Drag Model (requires the model TA300/300-TAR).
- TA2/300. Drag Model of Hemisphere Convex to Airflow (requires the model TA300/300-TAR).
- TA3/300. Circular Plate Drag Model (requires the model TA300/300-TAR).
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- TA300/300-BLE. Model to Study the Boundary Layer in a Flat Plate.
- TA300/300-SGI. Smoke Generator.
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- APIV/30. PIV 2D flow Visualisation for Velocities up to 30 m/s and Area of 100 x 100 mm.

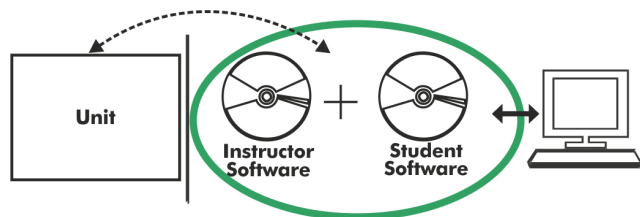
SIMILAR UNITS AVAILABLE

Offered in this catalog:

- TA300/300. Aerodynamic Tunnel, 300 x 300 mm.

Offered in other catalogs:

- TA300/300C. Computer Controlled Aerodynamic Tunnel, 300 x 300 mm.
- TA1200/1200C. Computer Controlled Aerodynamic Tunnel, 1200 x 1200 mm.
- TA1000/1000C. Computer Controlled Aerodynamic Tunnel, 1000 x 1000 mm.
- TA610/915C. Computer Controlled Aerodynamic Tunnel, 610 x 915 mm.
- TA50/250C. Computer Controlled Aerodynamic Tunnel, 50 x 250 mm.
- TA50/250. Aerodynamic Tunnel, 50 x 250 mm.

TA300/300/ICAI. Interactive Computer Aided Instruction Software System:

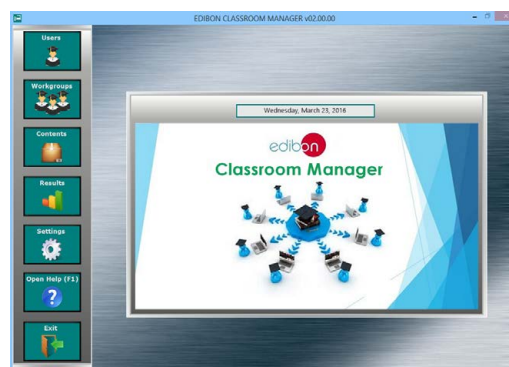
With no physical connection between unit and computer, this complete software package consists of an Instructor Software (EDIBON Classroom Manager -ECM-SOF) totally integrated with the Student Software (EDIBON Student Labsoft -ESL-SOF). Both are interconnected so that the teacher knows at any moment what is the theoretical and practical knowledge of the students.

Instructor Software**- ECM-SOF. EDIBON Classroom Manager (Instructor Software).**

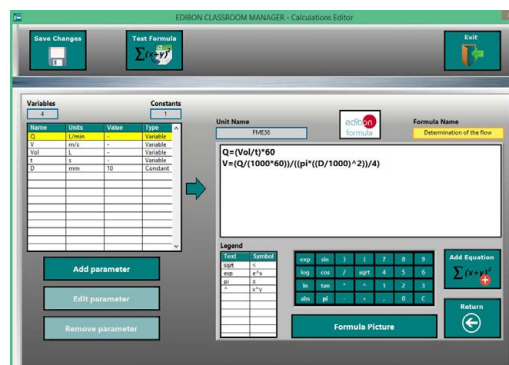
ECM-SOF is the application that allows the Instructor to register students, manage and assign tasks for workgroups, create own content to carry out Practical Exercises, choose one of the evaluation methods to check the Student knowledge and monitor the progression related to the planned tasks for individual students, workgroups, units, etc... so the teacher can know in real time the level of understanding of any student in the classroom.

Innovative features:

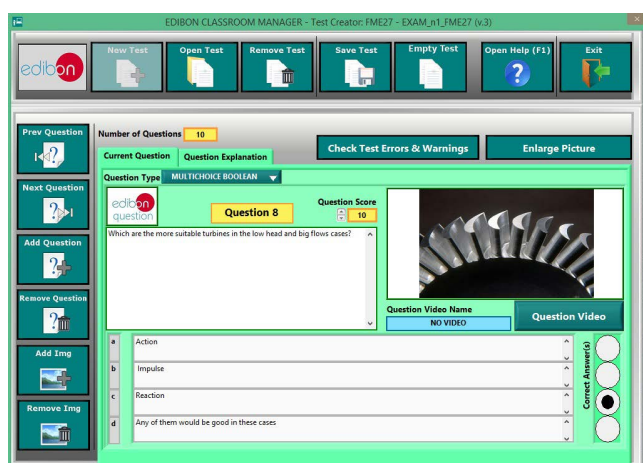
- User Data Base Management.
- Administration and assignment of Workgroup, Task and Training sessions.
- Creation and Integration of Practical Exercises and Multimedia Resources.
- Custom Design of Evaluation Methods.
- Creation and assignment of Formulas & Equations.
- Equation System Solver Engine.
- Updatable Contents.
- Report generation, User Progression Monitoring and Statistics.



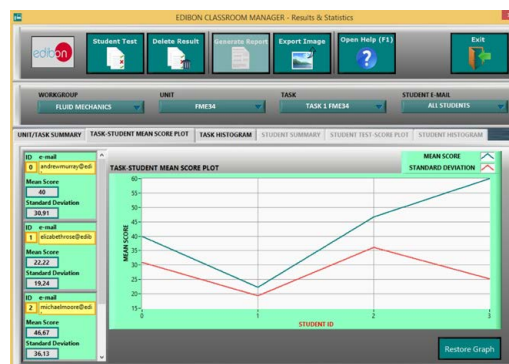
ECM-SOF. EDIBON Classroom Manager (Instructor Software) Application Main Screen



ECAL. EDIBON Calculations Program Package - Formula Editor Screen



ETTE. EDIBON Training Test & Exam Program Package - Main Screen with Numeric Result Question



ERS. EDIBON Results & Statistics Program Package - Student Scores Histogram

Optional
Student Software

- **ESL-SOF. EDIBON Student Labsoft (Student Software).**

ESL-SOF is the application addressed to the Students that helps them to understand theoretical concepts by means of practical exercises and to prove their knowledge and progression by performing tests and calculations in addition to Multimedia Resources. Default planned tasks and an Open workgroup are provided by EDIBON to allow the students start working from the first session. Reports and statistics are available to know their progression at any time, as well as explanations for every exercise to reinforce the theoretically acquired technical knowledge.

Innovative features:

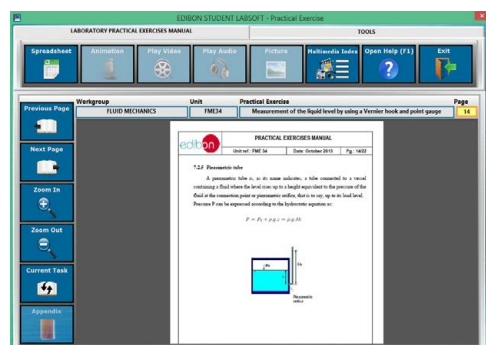
- **Student Log-In & Self-Registration.**
- **Existing Tasks checking & Monitoring.**
- **Default contents & scheduled tasks available to be used from the first session.**
- **Practical Exercises accomplishment by following the Manual provided by EDIBON.**
- **Evaluation Methods to prove your knowledge and progression.**
- **Test self-correction.**
- **Calculations computing and plotting.**
- **Equation System Solver Engine.**
- **User Monitoring Learning & Printable Reports.**
- **Multimedia-Supported auxiliary resources.**

For more information see ICAI catalogue. Click on the following link:

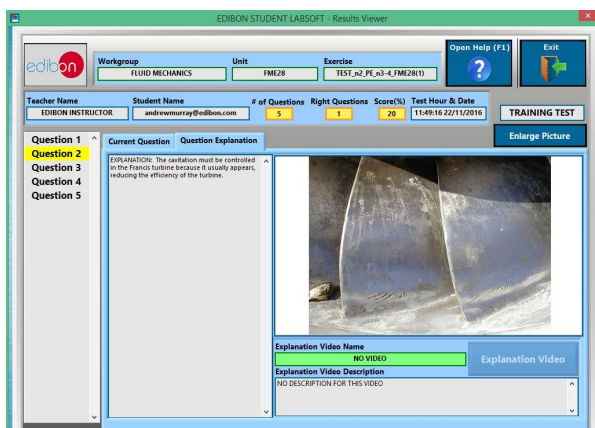
www.edibon.com/en/interactive-computer-aided-instruction-software



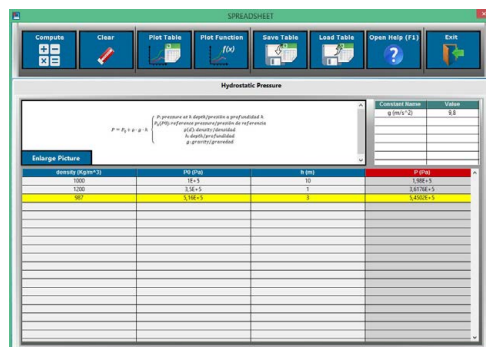
ESL-SOF. EDIBON Student LabSoft (Student Software)
Application Main Screen



EPE. EDIBON Practical Exercise Program Package Main Screen



ERS. EDIBON Results & Statistics Program Package - Question Explanation



ECAL. EDIBON Calculations Program Package Main Screen

* Specifications subject to change without previous notice, due to the convenience of improvement of the product.



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REPRESENTATIVE:

