

ROCKETING THROUGH MACH 2

Scott Crossfield and the D-558-2: A Tribute

Dr. Richard P. Hallion

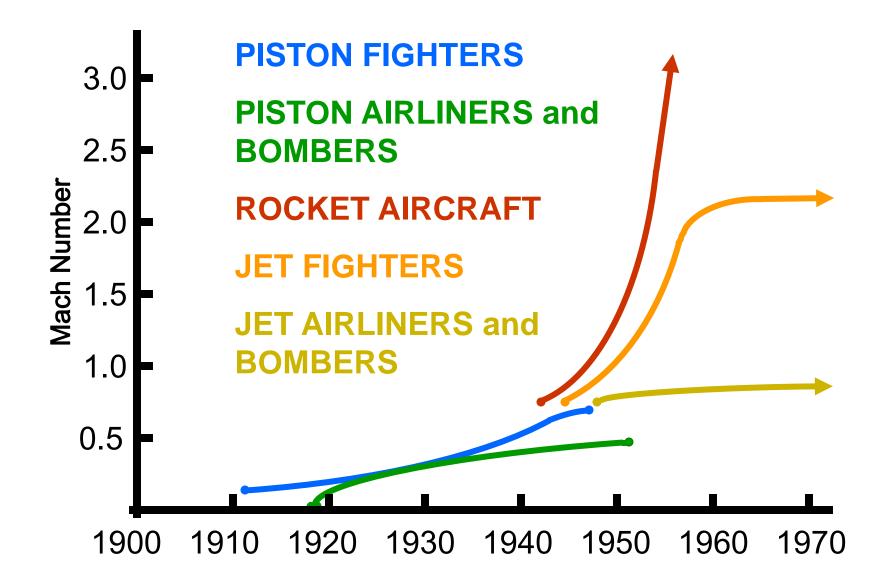
National Air and Space Museum Smithsonian Institution Washington, D.C.

20 November 2013



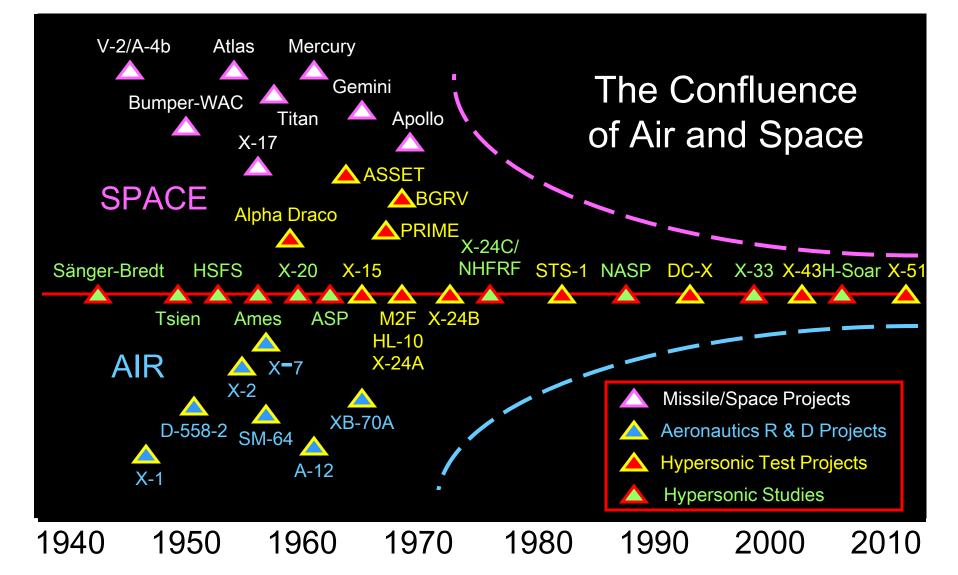


....Speed by Function...



Over Six Decades of High-Speed Flight

NACA





...A Review of Flight Research Efforts...

Designation

Research Purpose

Bell XS-1 (X-1) Bell X-1A/B/D/E Bell X-2 **Douglas X-3** Northrop X-4 Bell X-5 Convair XF-92A Douglas D-558-1 Douglas D-558-2 Lockheed X-7 **NAA X-15** Lockheed X-17 NAA XB-70A ASSET PRIME **BGRV** Shuttle Columbia X-43A Hyper-X X-51A X-37B

Exceed Mach 1 for first time Mach 2+ aerodynamic research Sweptwing & airfoil research Mach 2+ turbojet & configuration Semi-tailless behavior Variable-sweep wing behavior **Delta wing behavior** Transonic configuration studies Supersonic sweptwing studies M = 4+ aerodynamic & ramjet Hypersonic & high alt. research Hypersonic reentry testing Sustained Mach 2.5+ cruise Hypersonic Aerothermodynamics Maneuvering; ablative studies Maneuvering w. flaps, thrusters Piloted Lifting Entry, 4/12-14/81 Scramjet Ignition and operation Hydrocarbon, Therm. Bal. Scram **Routine Reusable Space Access**

Performance

Mach 1.45 Mach 2.44 Mach 3.2 Mach 1.21 Mach 0.88 Mach 0.95 Mach 1.0 Mach 1.0 Mach 2.005 Mach 4.31 Mach 6.72 Mach 14.4 Mach 3.1 Mach 18.4 Mach 25.4 Mach 18.0 Orbital Mach 9.7 Mach 5.10 Orbital

Propulsion

air-launch; rocket air launch; rocket air launch; rocket ground takeoff; jet ground/air; jet/rocket air-launch; ramjet air-launch; rocket 4-stage rocket ground takeoff; jet **Thor-Delta booster** Atlas booster Atlas-booster Solid/Liquid rocket Solid/scramjet Solid/scramjet Atlas-V booster



...A Review of Flight Research Efforts...

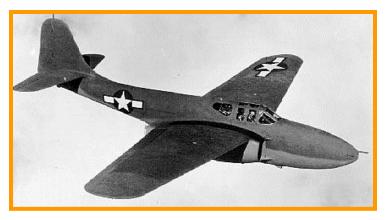
Designation	Research Purpose	Performance	Propulsion
Bell XS-1 (X-1)	Exceed Mach 1 for first time	Mach 1.45	air-launch; rocket
Bell X-1A/B/D/E	Mach 2+ aerodynamic research	Mach 2.44	air launch; rocket
Bell X-2	Sweptwing & airfoil research	Mach 3.2	air launch; rocket
Douglas X-3	Mach 2+ turbojet & configuration	Mach 1.21	ground takeoff; jet
Northrop X-4	Semi-tailless behavior	Mach 0.88	ground takeoff; jet
Bell X-5	Variable-sweep wing behavior	Mach 0.95	ground takeoff; jet
Douglas D-558-1	Transonic configuration studies	Mach 1.0	ground takeoff; jet
Douglas D-558-2	Supersonic sweptwing studies	Mach 2.005	ground/air; jet/rocket
NAA X-15	Hypersonic & high alt. research	Mach 6.72	air-launch; rocket
Lockheed X-17	Hypersonic reentry testing	Mach 14.4	4-stage rocket
NAA XB-70A	Sustained Mach 2.5+ cruise	Mach 3.1	ground takeoff; jet
ASSET	Hypersonic Aerothermodynamics	Mach 18.4	Thor-Delta booster
PRIME	Maneuvering; ablative studies	Mach 25.4	Atlas booster
BGRV	Maneuvering w. flaps, thrusters	Mach 18.0	Atlas-booster
Shuttle <i>Columbia</i>	Piloted Lifting Entry, 4/12-14/81	Orbital	Solid/Liquid rocket
X-43A <i>Hyper-X</i>	Scramjet Ignition and operation	Mach 9.7	Solid/scramjet
X-51A	Hydrocarbon, Therm. Bal. Scram	Mach 5.10	Solid/scramjet
X-37B	Routine Reusable Space Access	Orbital	Atlas-V booster



The Arrival of the Jet Age...



Heinkel He 178 (1939)



Bell XP-59A (1942)



Gloster E.28/39 (1941)



Messerschmitt Me 262 (1944)





Stopgap Research Methodologies



Accelerated Wing Flow Research Model on a P-51



The High-Speed Sweptwing: Origins

Das zylindrische Strömungsfeld um den schräg angeblasenen Tragflügel (Abb. 4) kann man nach diesen Überlegungen soweit in eine ebene Strömung verwandeln, als es sich um die Berechnung der Druckkräfte auf den Tragflügel handelt. Die achsiale Geschwindigkeitskomponente fällt für die Erzeugung von Drücken völlig fort. Sie ändert jedoch die Bezugsgrößen der Strömung. Man muß bei einer Schräganblasung um den Winkel φ unterscheiden den wirklichen Staudruck q_0 der Strömung und den wirksamen Staudruck q, der die achsiale Komponente der Anblasegeschwindigkeit nicht einhält. Zwischen beiden besteht die Beziehung:

 $q = q_0 \cdot \cos^2 \varphi \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots (24)$

Genau in gleicher Weise gibt es eine wirkliche Machsche Zahl $M_0 = \frac{w_0}{c}$ und daneben eine wirksame Machsche Zahl $M = \frac{w}{c}$ mit der Beziehung:

$$M = M_0 \cos \varphi \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots (25)$$

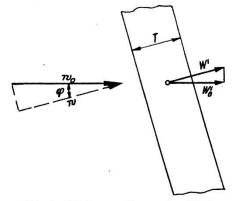
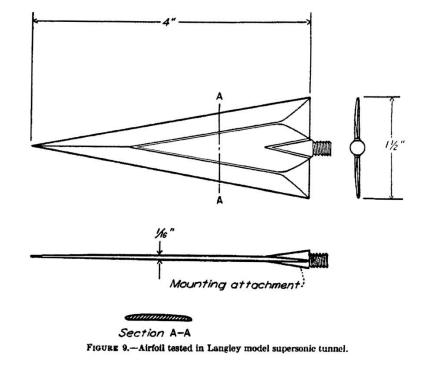


Abb. 4. Schräg angeblasener Tragflügel.

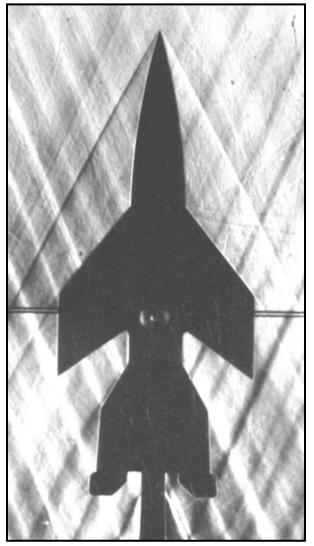
Adolf Busemann's 1935 Volta Paper



Robert T. Jones, Langley, 1945

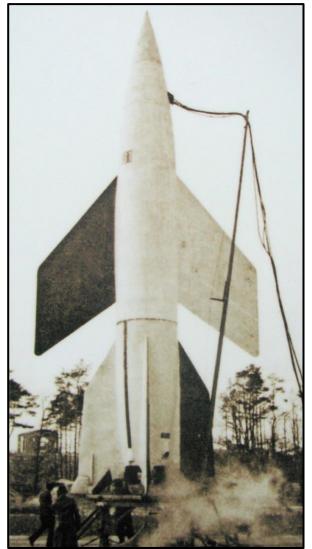


Exploitation of the Sweptwing



NACA

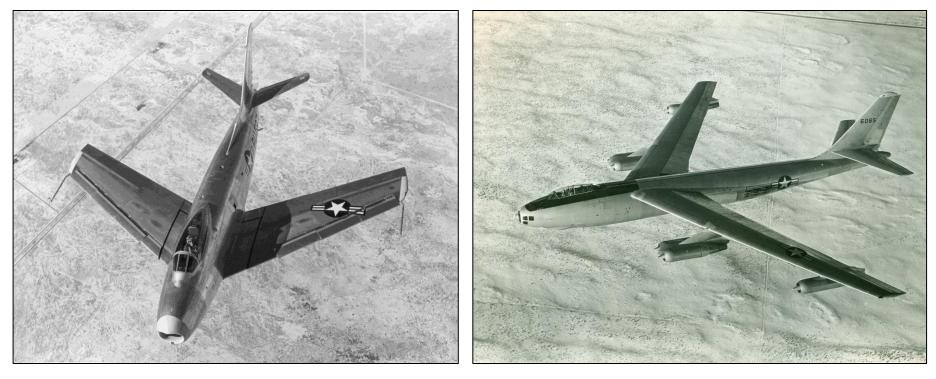
1940 Tunnel Test of Winged A-4



M = 4+, Jan. 24,1945



Initial American Efforts



North American XP-86 Sabre

Boeing XB-47 Stratojet



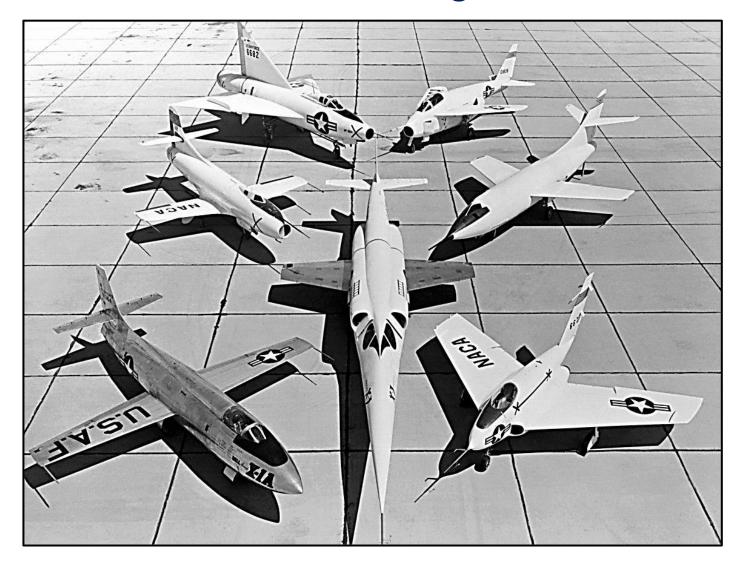
Birth of the X-Series



Capt. Charles E. "Chuck" Yeager, 1st M = 1+ Flight, 14 Oct 1947



Transonic Through M = 2

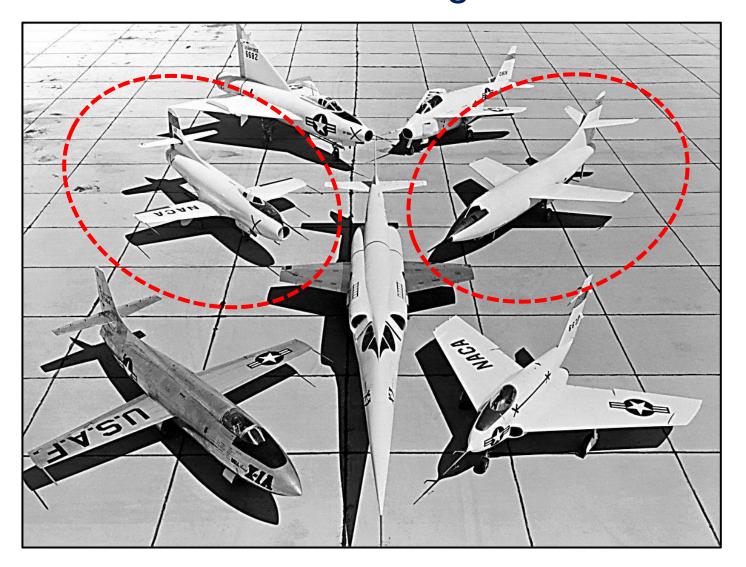


Clockwise: X-1A, D-558-1, XF-92A, X-5, D-558-2, X-4, center X-3 (1953)

Mach 2 is 60!



Transonic Through M = 2



Clockwise: X-1A, D-558-1, XF-92A, X-5, D-558-2, X-4, center X-3 (1953)

Mach 2 is 60!



D-558-1: The First Step...





Towards the D-558-2...





D-558-2 NACA 144, 1949



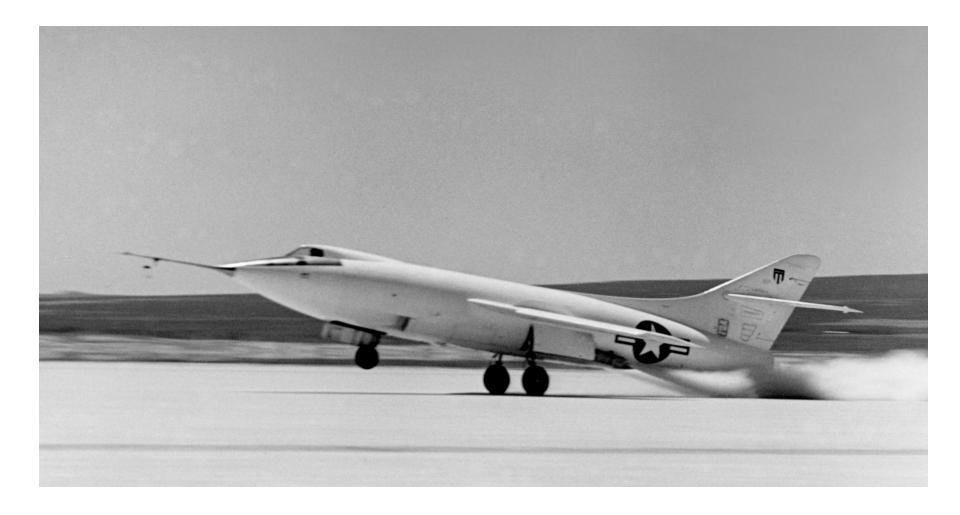


D-558-2 NACA 144 on Lakebed





D-558-2 NACA 144 JATO Takeoff





D-558-2 Air-launch from P2B-1S, 1951



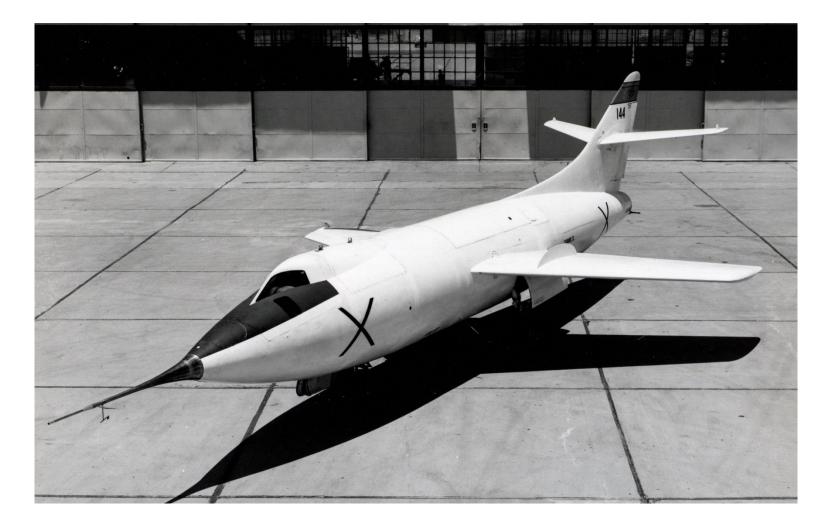


Chuck Yeager and Bill Bridgeman...





D-558-2 NACA 144 in All-Rocket Configuration





The NACA-USAF D-558-2 Test Team





Mating the D-558-2 to its Mothership





Scott Crossfield (1921-2006)





...Pure Streamline...





Success: 20 Nov. 1953, M = 2.005





Walt Williams, Scott Crossfield, & Joe Vensel





NACA Tells the World...







...Just Another Workhorse...





Two Pioneers...Some Perspective





...Another Perspective...





Skyrocket Pitch-up Fixes...



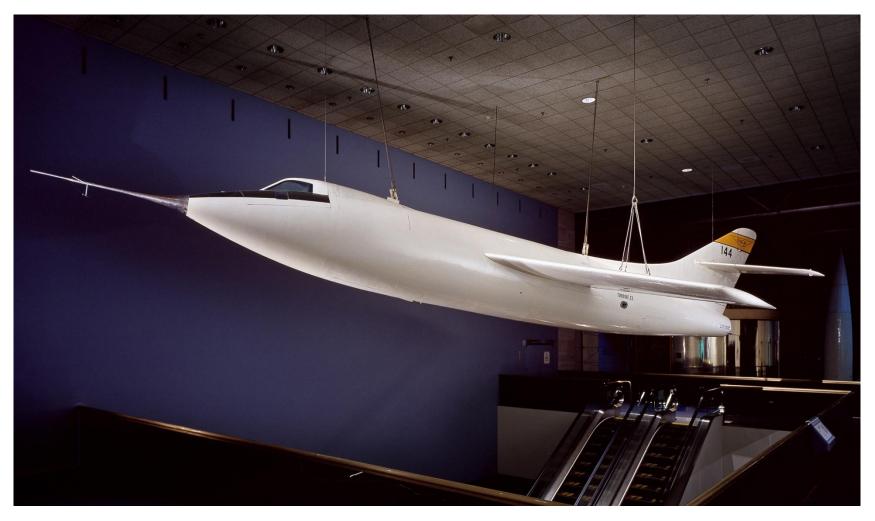


Skyrocket External Stores Tests



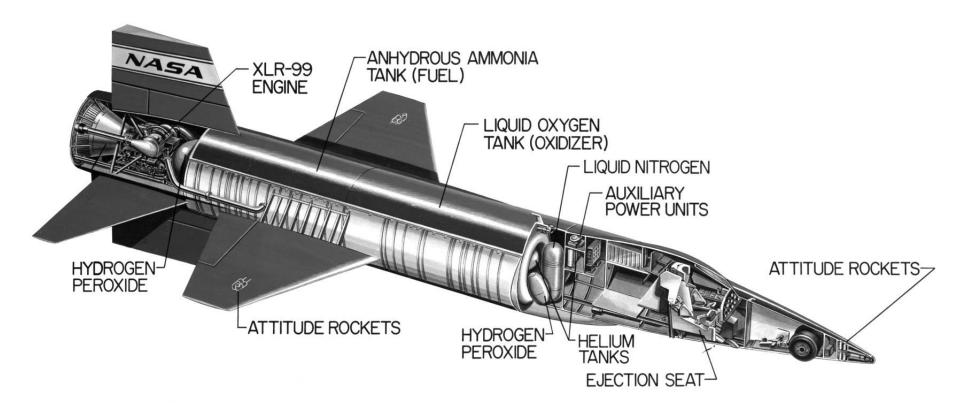


Honored at the Smithsonian...





The Next Step: the X-15





The X-15: 1959-1968





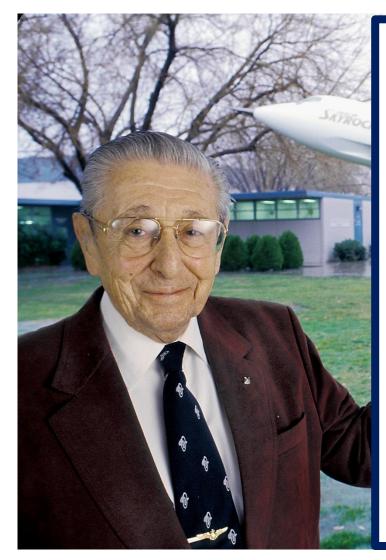
Two of a Remarkable Kind...



Chad Slattery Photo



Two of a Remarkable Kind...



Thanks, Scotty for <u>ALL</u> you did!!

RIP...

with respect and admiration from all you helped