

Subject Description Form

Subject Code	AAE3001
Subject Title	Fundamentals of Aerodynamics
Credit Value	3
Level	3
Pre-requisite/ Co-requisite/ Exclusion	Pre-requisite: AMA2111 Mathematics I OR AMA2112 Mathematics II
Objectives	This subject will provide students with <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To develop students' knowledge in the fundamentals of aerodynamics; and 2. To provide student's insight on airflow characteristics flowing through the aircraft; and 3. To develop the students' capability in designing aerofoil with the consideration of different wind factors.
Intended Learning Outcomes	Upon completion of the subject, students will be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Identify, formulate and solve problems in aviation engineering by applying knowledge of fundamentals of aerodynamics (including aerodynamics primarily in inviscid flow); and b. Use the techniques, skills and modern computational and information technology necessary to analyze aerodynamics, lift and drag on simple geometries and thin airfoils.
Subject Synopsis/ Indicative Syllabus	<p>Introduction to Aerodynamics - Aerodynamic variables, forces and moments.</p> <p>Fundamental Principles and Equations - Control volumes and fluid elements; Substantial derivative; Reynolds transport theorem; Continuity equation; Momentum equation; Energy equation; Euler's equation.</p> <p>Dimensional Analysis - Buckingham Pi theorem; Flow similarity; Dimensionless numbers: Mach, Reynolds, Prandtl, and Froude numbers.</p> <p>Inviscid, Incompressible Flow - Bernoulli equation; Flow in a duct – Venturi and low-speed wind tunnel; Pitot tube measurement of airspeed; Irrotational flow; Circulation; Stream function and velocity potential; Laplace equation and elementary solutions – uniform flow, source, sink, doublet, non-lifting and lifting flow over cylinder, vortex flow; Kutta-Joukowski theorem on circulation and lift.</p> <p>Incompressible Flow over Airfoils - Airfoil nomenclature and characteristics; Kutta condition; Circulation and lift; Kelvin's circulation theorem and starting vortex; Thin airfoil theory; Viscous airfoil drag.</p> <p>Incompressible Flow over Finite Wings - Downwash and induced drag; Vortex system on finite wing; Laws on vortex motion; Prandtl's lifting-line theory.</p> <p>Inviscid, Compressible Flow - Normal shock relations; Area-velocity relation; Oblique shock relations; Prandtl-Meyer expansion waves; Linearized flow; Prandtl-Glauert rule; Critical Mach number; Supercritical airfoil.</p>

Teaching/Learning Methodology	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The teaching and learning methods include lectures, projects, tutorials, and homework assignments. The continuous assessment and examination are aimed at providing students with integrated knowledge required for aerodynamics. Technical/practical examples and problems are raised and discussed in class. Experiments or projects are used to evaluate the lift and drag of streamline objects and airfoils. 																								
Assessment Methods in Alignment with Intended Learning Outcomes	<table border="1" data-bbox="472 1025 1437 1462"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Specific assessment methods/tasks</th> <th rowspan="2">% weighting</th> <th colspan="2">Intended subject learning outcomes to be assessed</th> </tr> <tr> <th>a</th> <th>b</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Tests</td> <td>20%</td> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Projects</td> <td>30%</td> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Examination</td> <td>50%</td> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>100%</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="472 1532 1437 1597">Explanation of the appropriateness of the assessment methods in assessing the intended learning outcomes:</p> <p data-bbox="472 1615 1437 1644">Overall Assessment:</p> <p data-bbox="472 1662 1437 1691">$0.5 \times \text{End of Subject Examination} + 0.5 \times \text{Continuous Assessment}$</p> <p data-bbox="472 1709 1437 1809">Examination is adopted to assess students on the overall understanding and the ability of applying the concepts. It is supplemented by the tests which provide timely feedbacks to both lecturers and students on various topics of the syllabus.</p>			Specific assessment methods/tasks	% weighting	Intended subject learning outcomes to be assessed		a	b	1. Tests	20%	✓	✓	2. Projects	30%	✓	✓	3. Examination	50%	✓	✓	Total	100%		
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	▪ Self-study	67 Hrs.
	Total student study effort	106 Hrs.
Reading List and References	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Munson, B.R, Young, D. F., Okiishi, T. H., Huebsch, W. W., Fundamentals of Fluid Mechanics, John Wiley & Sons, 7th edition, 2012. 2. Anderson, J. D., Fundamentals of Aerodynamics, McGraw-Hill, 6th edition, 2016. 3. Bertin, J. J., Cummings, R. M., Aerodynamics for Engineers. Pearson, 6th edition, 2013. 	

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