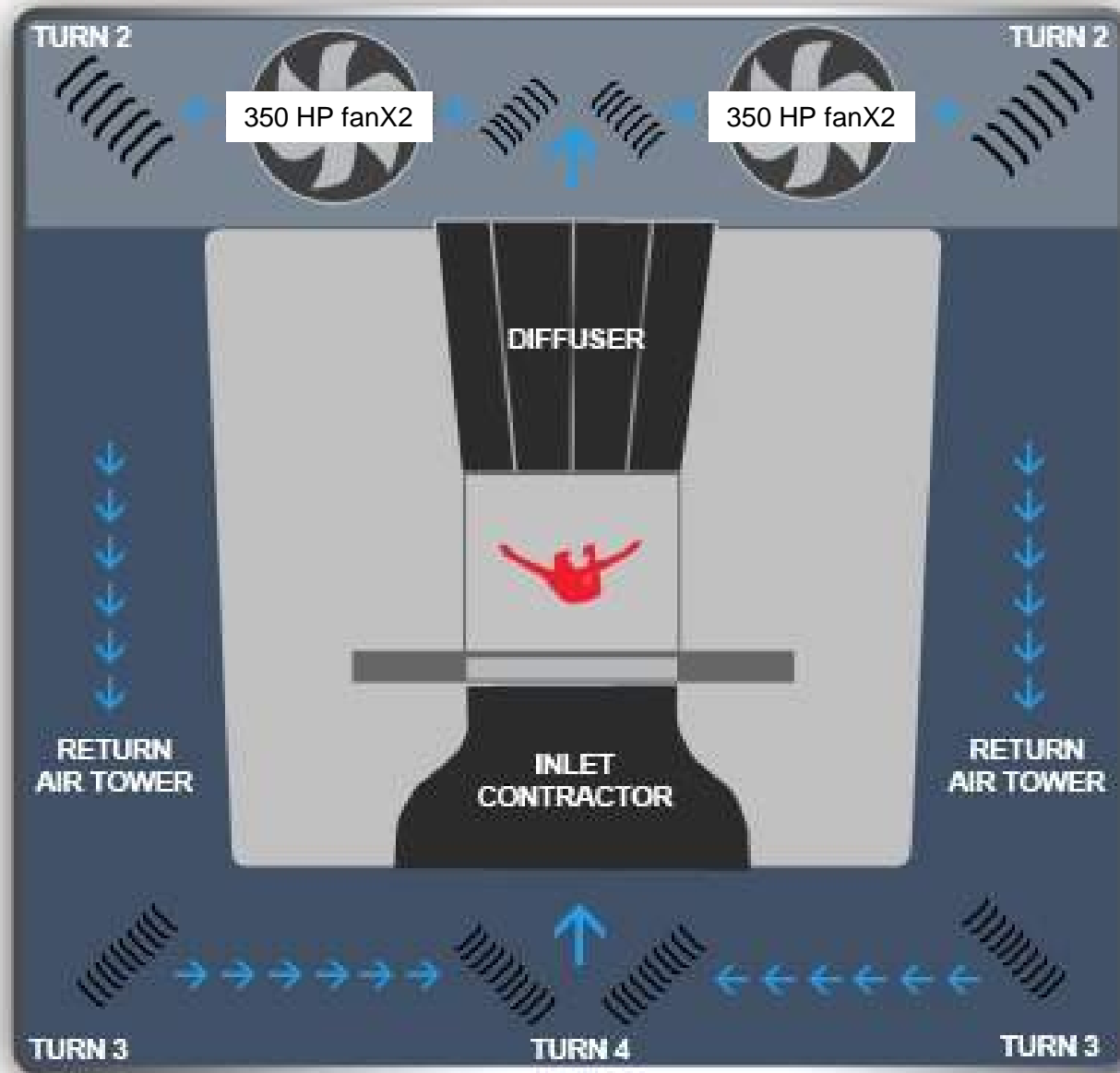




The Science and Engineering of iFLY

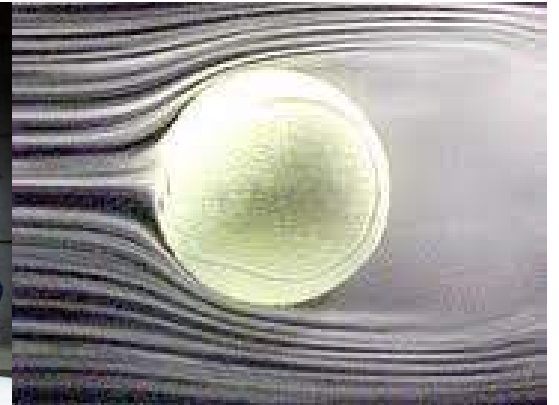


This is a Closed Loop Vertical Wind Tunnel.





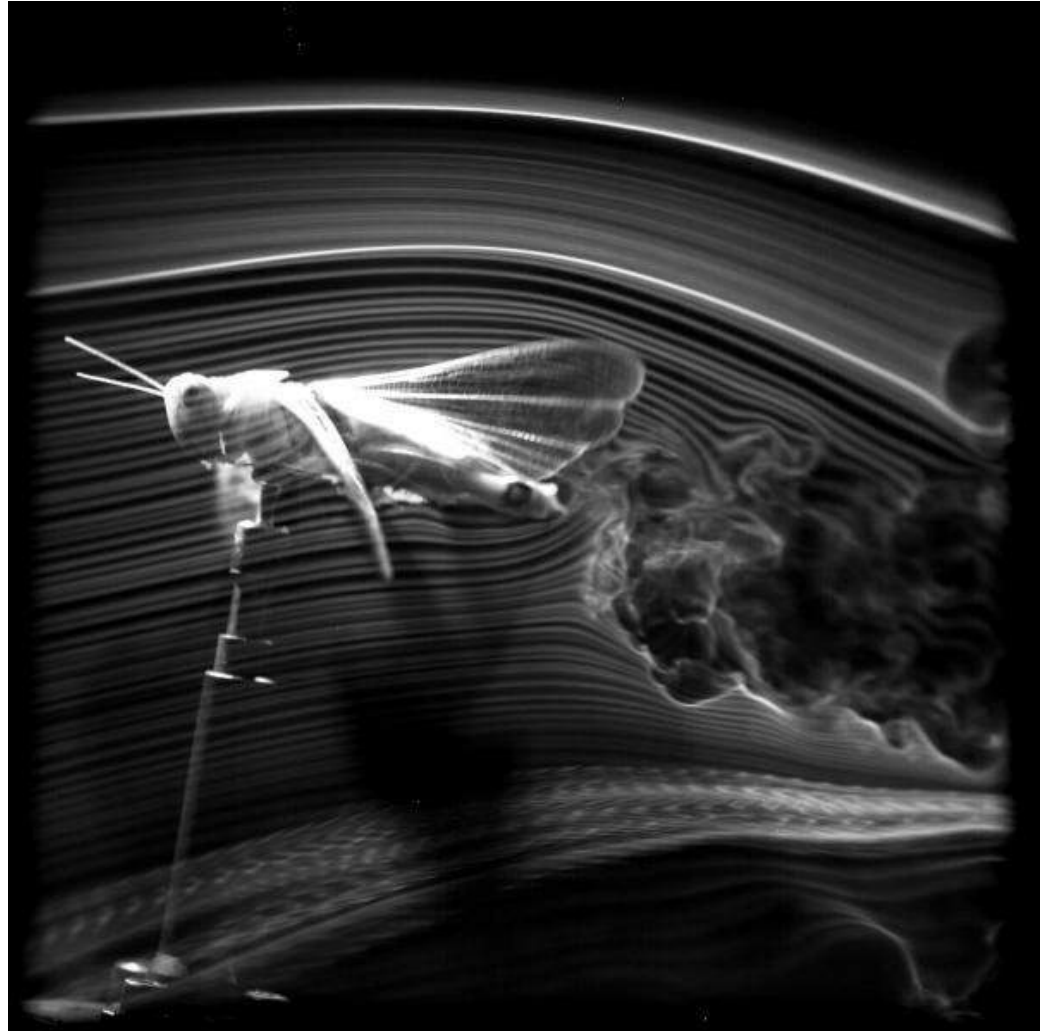
Wind
tunnel
testing



Wind tunnel testing



**Air
is a
fluid.**





Fluids vs. Solids

Fluids exert **pressure forces**



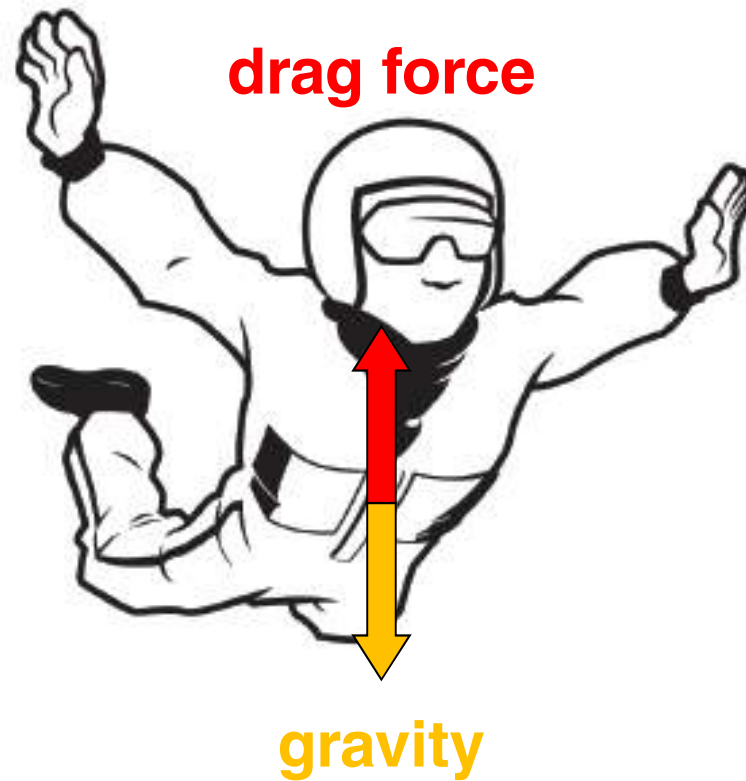
Static air pressure

Dynamic air pressure

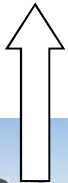


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What forces are acting upon a sky diver in the tunnel?



drag force



gravity

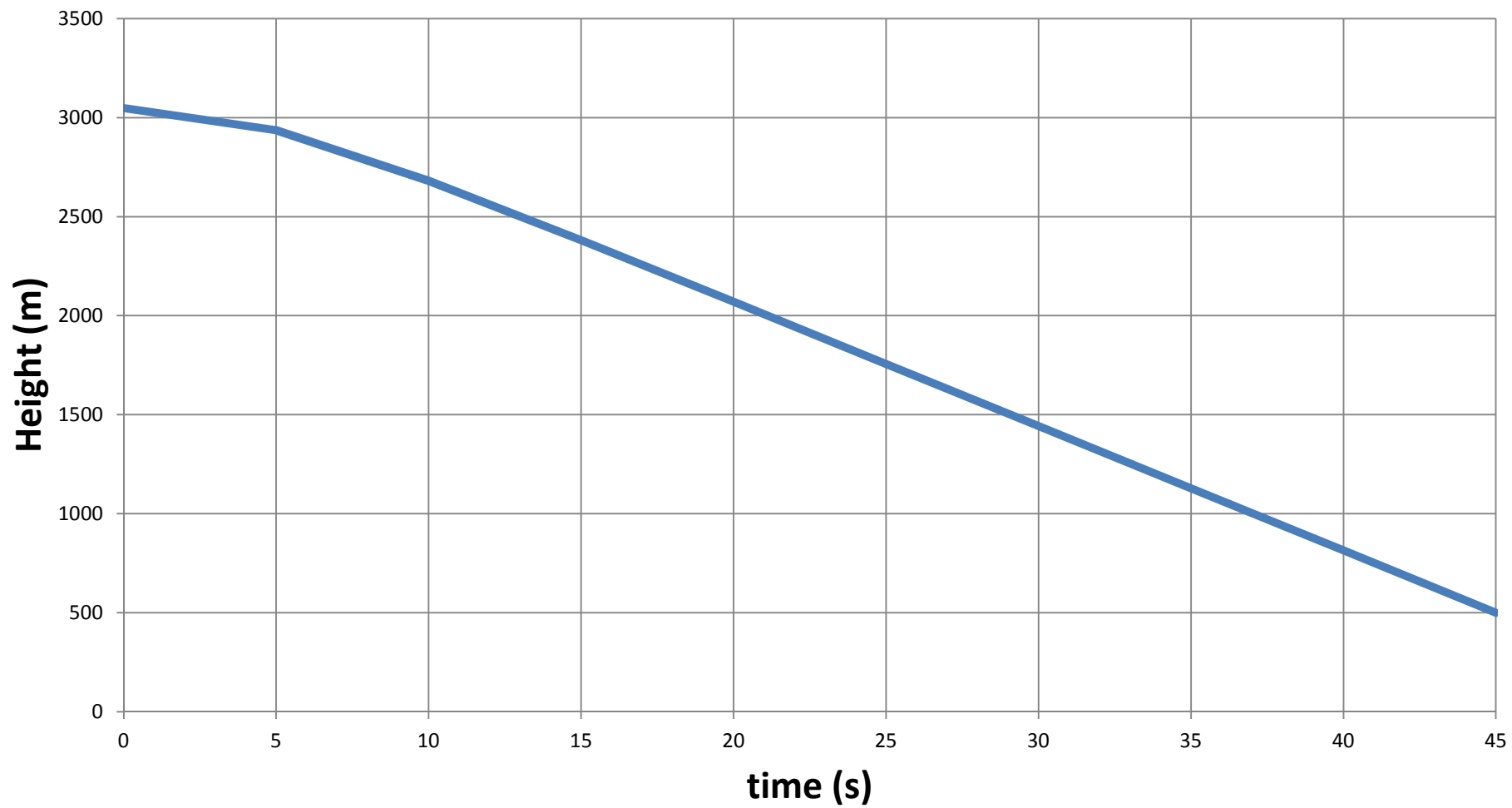
drag force



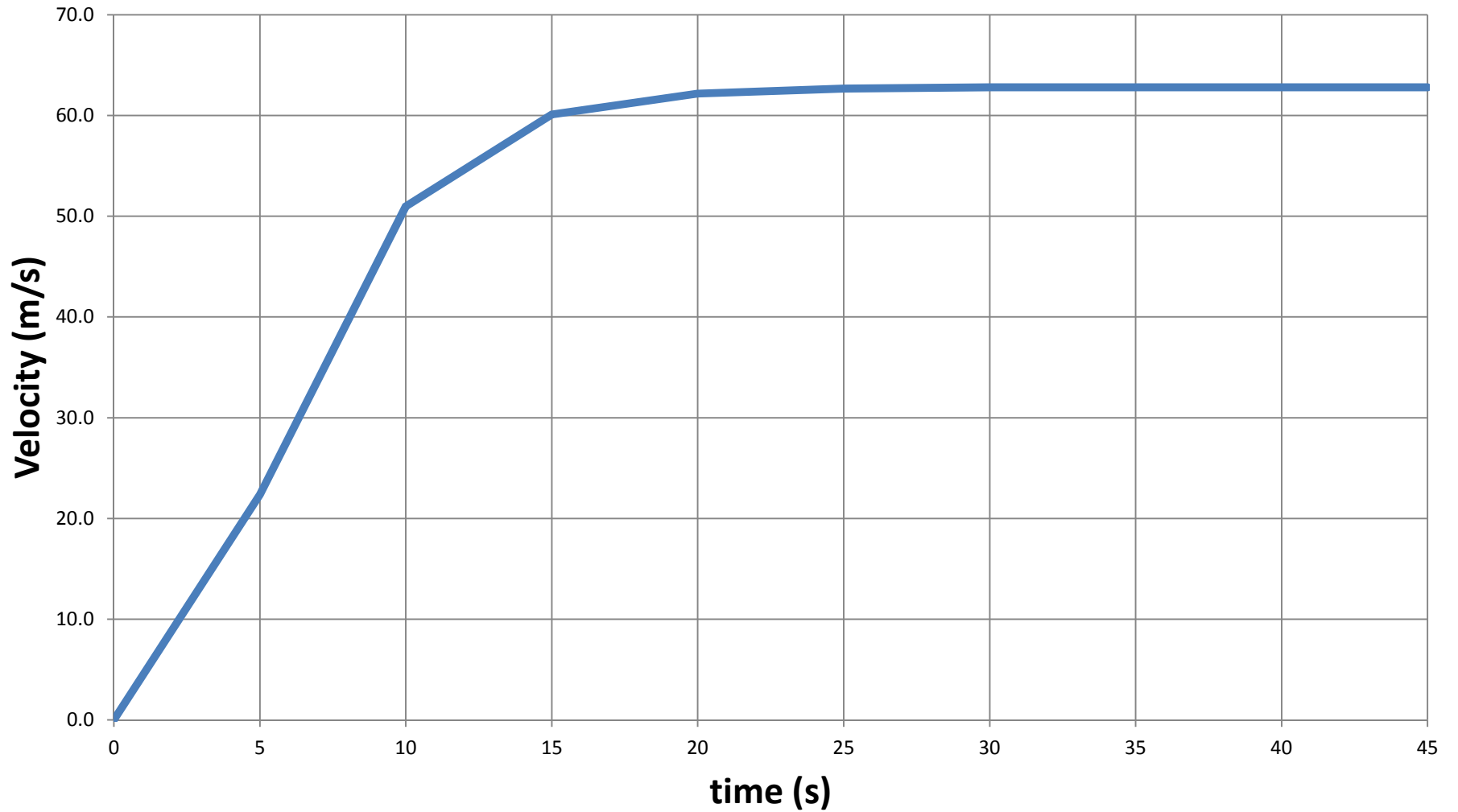
gravity



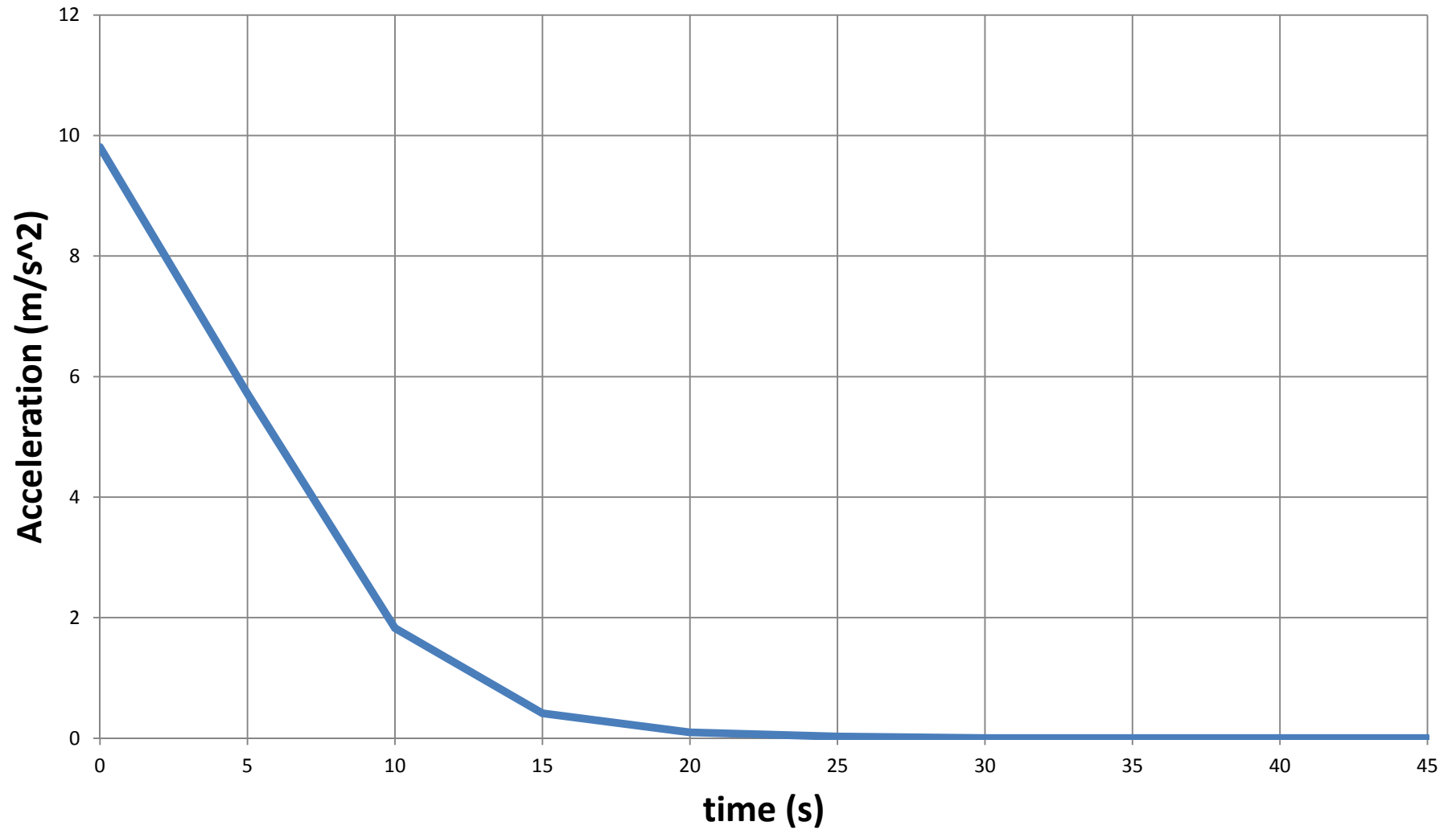
A Skydiver's Height vs. Time

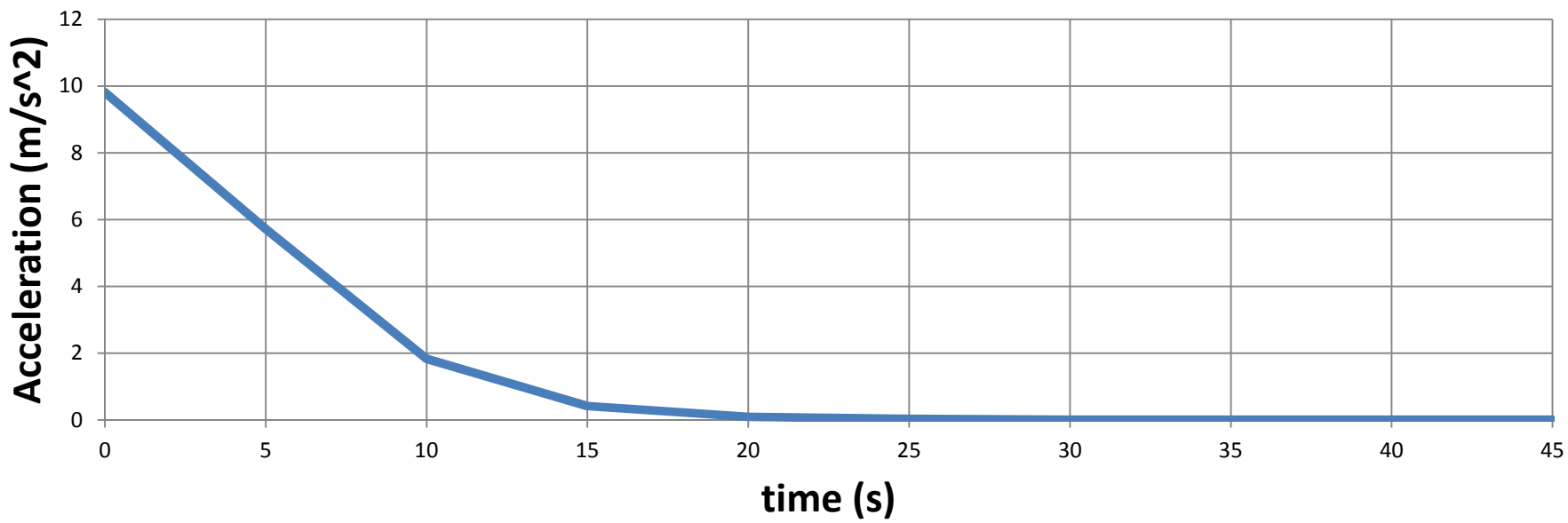
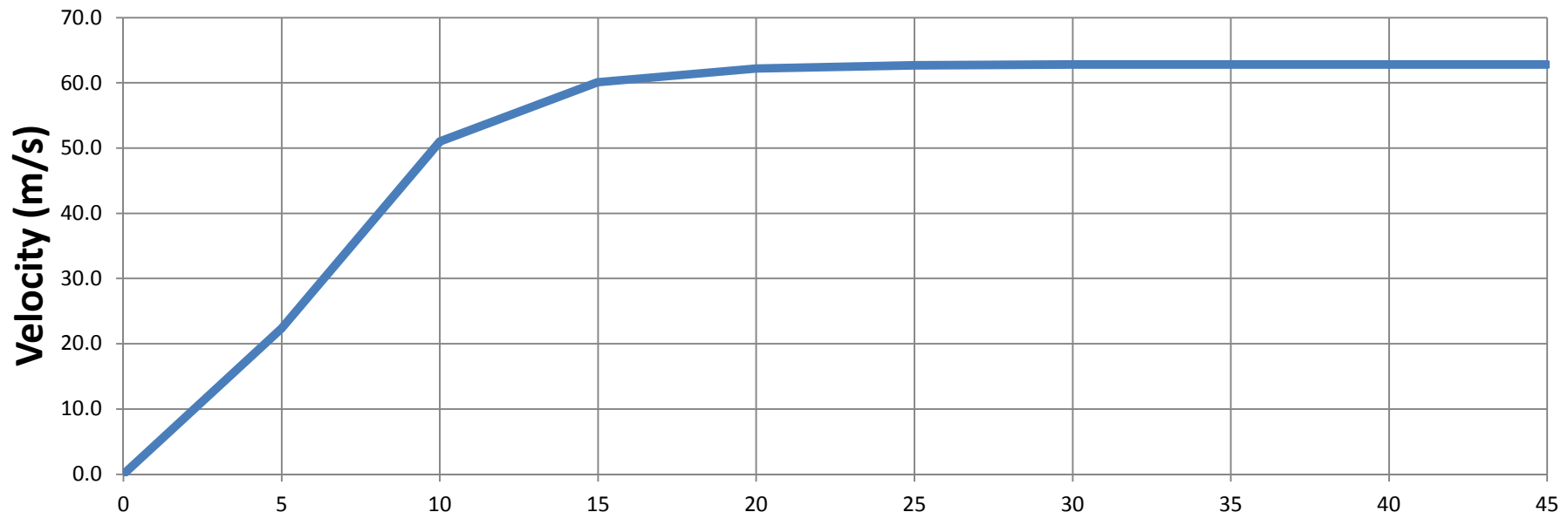


A Skydiver's Velocity vs. Time



A Skydiver's Acceleration vs. Time





drag force



gravity

drag force



gravity

$$F_W - F_D = ma$$

At terminal velocity:

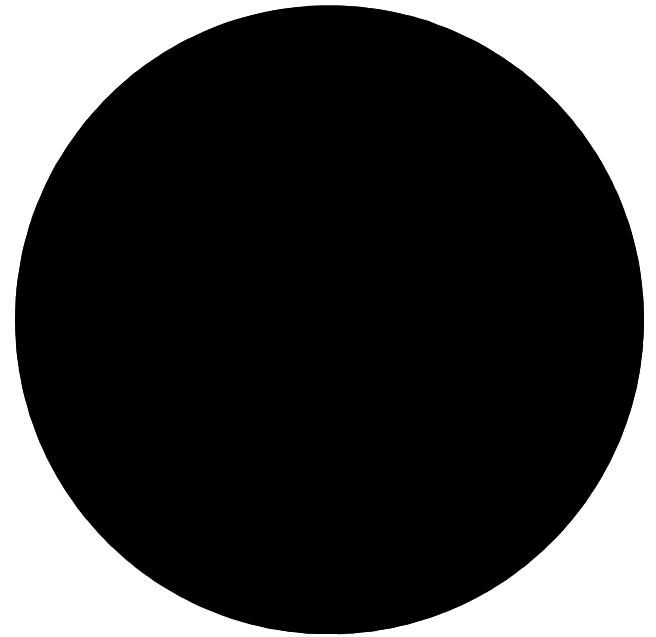
$$F_W - F_D = 0$$

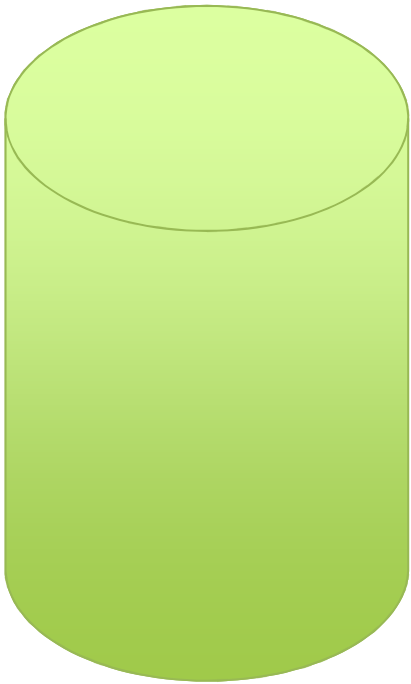
$$F_W = F_D$$



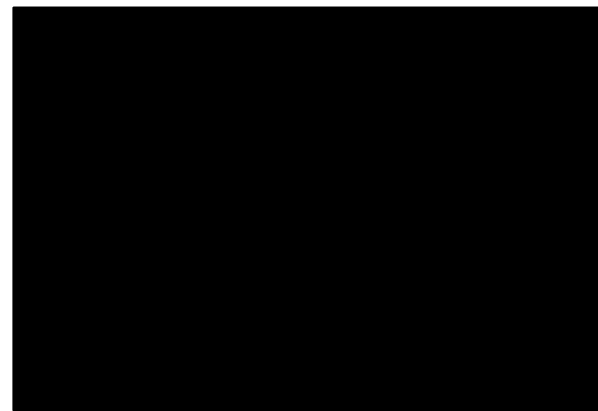
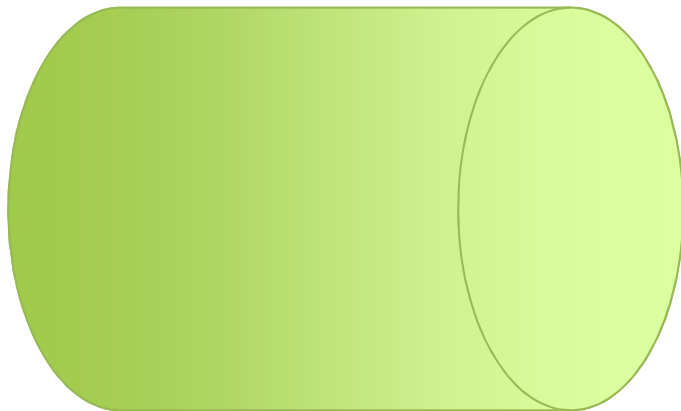
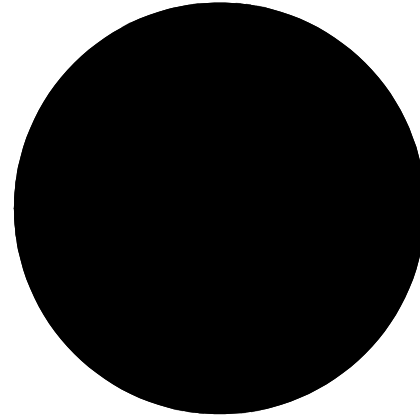
A larger
frontal area
decreases
your **velocity**.







wind





How fast
does the air have
to move
to support
your weight ?

Engineers and scientists use mathematics to **quantify** physical principles
...because...
we want to be able to **predict** what's going to happen.

What factors contribute to your terminal velocity?

- Mass
- Gravity
- Surface Area
- Drag
- Air Density

Mass

$$v = \frac{m}{\quad}$$

Gravity

$$v = \frac{mg}{}$$

Frontal Area

$$v = \frac{mg}{A_f}$$

Drag

$$v = \frac{mg}{A_f C_D}$$

Air Density

$$v = \frac{mg}{A_f C_D \rho}$$

The experiment plan:
predict your terminal velocity

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{mg}{A_f C_D \rho}}$$

Experimental Activity

- Measure yourself to find your frontal area.
- Go flying!
- During your flight, we'll record your terminal velocity
- After your flight, use your measurements to predict what your terminal velocity *should* be.
- Compare your *predicted* velocity with your *actual* velocity. How close did you get?