

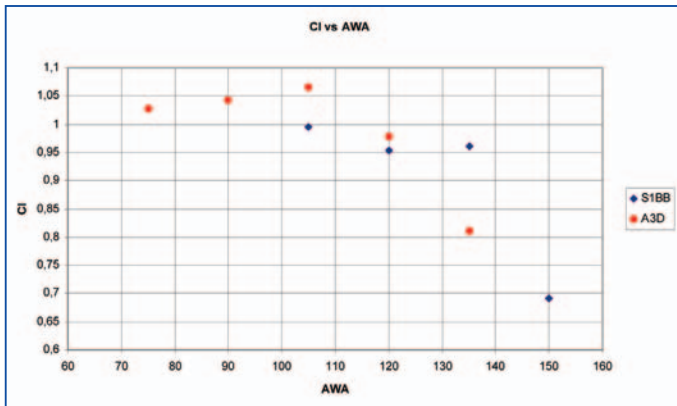
tre con il simbolo A3D si intende l'asimmetrico di [Fig. 14].

I problemi di similitudine

Nel seguito verrà fornito un brevissimo cenno alle problematiche legate alla scala del modello nonché a quelle lega-

nolds. Tuttavia in tal caso si può ritenere che la presenza di turbolenza della vena e l'elevata rugosità superficiale dei materiali con cui sono realizzati i modelli delle vele dovrebbero mitigare il problema. Nel caso dei test su vele da bolina conviene utilizzare la massima velocità possibile il cui limite è spesso legato

[Fig. 11] - Andamento del coefficiente di lift in funzione dell'angolo al vento apparente Cd vs AWA / Trend of the coefficient of lift as a function of the apparent wind direction - Cd vs AWA



te ad una corretta riproduzione delle caratteristiche della vena fluida incidente. Per quanto riguarda la scala del modello è evidente l'impossibilità di raggiungere il numero di Reynolds al reale per motivi di resistenza strutturale dei materiali con cui si realizzano le vele e dei componenti che equipaggiano il modello quali verricelli, bozzelli e così via. Nel caso delle vele da bolina, esse operano in condizioni tali da produrre la massima portanza e quindi sensibili al numero di Rey-

alla possibilità di movimentare le scotte mediante i verricelli radiocomandati (la galleria nella camera a bassa velocità consente di raggiungere i 15[m/s]). Nel caso delle vele per andature portanti, per mantenere lo stesso rapporto tra componente verticale della forza aerodinamica e peso della vela si eseguono i test a velocità prossime a quelle di utilizzo delle vele al reale. Per quanto riguarda le caratteristiche della vena fluida, è già stato citato in precedenza il

[Fig. 13] - Spinnaker simmetrico / Symmetrical spinnaker



[Fig. 14] - Spinnaker asimmetrico / Asymmetrical spinnaker



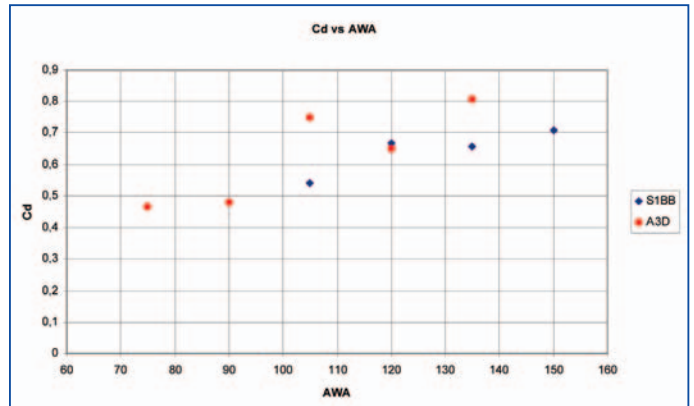
Similarity Problems

Hereafter a few hints will be given of the problems related to the model scales as well as those linked to a proper reproduction of the characteristics of the incident jet.

As far as the model scale is concerned, it is obvious that it is not possible to reach the

As for the characteristics of the jet, it has already been said above that it is the air speed which actually influences the aerodynamic forces (in this field is called apparent wind speed), which results in the combination of the true wind, normally increasing proportionally to the distance from the sea surface and the

[Fig. 12] - Andamento del coefficiente di drag in funzione dell'angolo al vento apparente / Trend of drag coefficient as a function of the apparent wind direction



real Reynolds number because of the structural resistance of the materials used to manufacture the sails and the model equipment such as windlasses, blocks and so on. In the case of sails used for close-hauling, they operate on such conditions that they produce the highest lift and so they are sensitive to the Reynolds number.

However in this case, it can be supposed that the jet turbulence and the high surface roughness of materials used for the sail model manufacture could partially solve the problem.

In the case of close-hauled sails tests, it is better to use the highest speed rate possible whose threshold is often related to the chance to handle the sheet by the remote-controlled windlasses (the tunnel in the low speed rate chamber allows to reach 15 m/s).

In the case of bearing sails, to keep the same ratio between the aerodynamic upright component and the weight, the tests are made at speed rates approaching those of sails in real conditions.

sailing boat motion which in the steady case is defined and constant.

The vectorial combination of these two speed rates results in the variability of the apparent wind speed to the height, both in case of a module and direction [Fig. 15].

One should also think that such changes are function of the sailing and of the speed reached by the boat in comparison with the true one of the incident wind. In general, one could say that the changes in the apparent wind with the height are more sensitive in case of surging, with reference especially to the direction changes.

About the turbulence, it is known that it involves two essential facts from the aerodynamic point of view. First of all, it favours the laminar boundary transition layer occurrences, so it is essential to shape it properly so as to reproduce the behaviour of the boundary layer in case of regular flows.

Furthermore, it has important effects on the wake development and this becomes more and more important with sails