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## Thrust and Power Requirements Formulas

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## List of 19 Thrust and Power Requirements Formulas

## Thrust and Power Requirements $\mathbb{}$ ©

1) Minimum Thrust of aircraft required
$f \mathrm{fx}=\mathrm{P}_{\text {dynamic }} \cdot \mathrm{S} \cdot\left(\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{D}, 0}+\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{D}, \mathrm{i}}\right)$
Open Calculator
ex $99.2 \mathrm{~N}=10 \mathrm{~Pa} \cdot 8 \mathrm{~m}^{2} \cdot(0.31+0.93)$
2) Minimum Thrust required for given Lift Coefficient
$f_{\mathrm{x}} \mathrm{T}=\mathrm{P}_{\text {dynamic }} \cdot \mathrm{A} \cdot\left(\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{D}, 0}+\left(\frac{\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}^{2}}{\pi \cdot \mathrm{e} \cdot \mathrm{AR}}\right)\right)$ Open Calculator〔

$$
\text { ex } 99.76029 \mathrm{~N}=10 \mathrm{~Pa} \cdot 20 \mathrm{~m}^{2} \cdot\left(0.31+\left(\frac{(1.1)^{2}}{\pi \cdot 0.51 \cdot 4}\right)\right)
$$

3) Minimum Thrust required for given weight
$f x$
Open Calculator
$\mathrm{T}=\left(\mathrm{P}_{\text {dynamic }} \cdot \mathrm{A} \cdot \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{D}, 0}\right)+\left(\frac{\mathrm{W}_{\text {body }}^{2}}{\mathrm{P}_{\text {dynamic }} \cdot \mathrm{A} \cdot \pi \cdot \mathrm{e} \cdot \mathrm{AR}}\right)$
ex $100.1043 \mathrm{~N}=\left(10 \mathrm{~Pa} \cdot 20 \mathrm{~m}^{2} \cdot 0.31\right)+\left(\frac{(221 \mathrm{~N})^{2}}{10 \mathrm{~Pa} \cdot 20 \mathrm{~m}^{2} \cdot \pi \cdot 0.51 \cdot 4}\right)$
4) Power required for given aerodynamic coefficients
$\mathrm{fx} \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{W}_{\text {body }} \cdot \mathrm{V}_{\infty} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{D}}}{\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}}$
Open Calculator
ex $3013.636 \mathrm{~W}=221 \mathrm{~N} \cdot 30 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s} \cdot \frac{0.5}{1.1}$
5) Power required for given required thrust of aircraft
$f \mathrm{f} P=\mathrm{V}_{\infty} \cdot \mathrm{T}$
Open Calculator
ex $3000 \mathrm{~W}=30 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s} \cdot 100 \mathrm{~N}$
6) Power required for given total drag force
$f x \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{D}} \cdot \mathrm{V}_{\infty}$
Open Calculator
ex $2999.7 \mathrm{~W}=99.99 \mathrm{~N} \cdot 30 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
7) Thrust Angle for Unaccelerated Level Flight for given Drag
$\mathrm{fx} \sigma_{\mathrm{T}}=a \cos \left(\frac{\mathrm{~F}_{\mathrm{D}}}{\mathrm{T}}\right)$
ex $0.014142 \mathrm{rad}=a \cos \left(\frac{99.99 \mathrm{~N}}{100 \mathrm{~N}}\right)$
8) Thrust Angle for Unaccelerated Level Flight for given Lift
$\mathrm{fx} \sigma_{\mathrm{T}}=a \sin \left(\frac{\mathrm{~W}_{\text {body }}-\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{L}}}{\mathrm{T}}\right)$
ex $0.01 \mathrm{rad}=a \sin \left(\frac{221 \mathrm{~N}-220 \mathrm{~N}}{100 \mathrm{~N}}\right)$
9) Thrust for given coefficients of lift and drag
$f_{\mathrm{x}} \mathrm{T}=\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{D}} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{W}_{\text {body }}}{\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}}$
Open Calculator
ex $100.4545 \mathrm{~N}=0.5 \cdot \frac{221 \mathrm{~N}}{1.1}$
10) Thrust for Level and Unaccelerated Flight
$\mathfrak{f x} \mathrm{T}=\frac{\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{D}}}{\cos \left(\sigma_{\mathrm{T}}\right)}$
Open Calculator
ex $99.995 \mathrm{~N}=\frac{99.99 \mathrm{~N}}{\cos (0.01 \mathrm{rad})}$
11) Thrust of aircraft required for given Lift-to-drag ratio
$f \times \mathrm{T}=\frac{\mathrm{W}_{\text {body }}}{\mathrm{LD}}$
ex $100 \mathrm{~N}=\frac{221 \mathrm{~N}}{2.21}$
12) Thrust of Aircraft required for given required Power
$f_{\mathrm{x}} \mathrm{T}=\frac{\mathrm{P}}{\mathrm{V}_{\infty}}$
Open Calculator
ex $100 \mathrm{~N}=\frac{3000 \mathrm{~W}}{30 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}}$
13) Thrust of Aircraft required for Level, Unaccelerated Flight
$f \mathrm{f} \quad \mathrm{T}=\mathrm{P}_{\text {dynamic }} \cdot \mathrm{A} \cdot \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{D}}$
$\mathrm{ex} 100 \mathrm{~N}=10 \mathrm{~Pa} \cdot 20 \mathrm{~m}^{2} \cdot 0.5$
14) Thrust-to-weight ratio
$\mathrm{fx} \mathrm{TW}=\frac{\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{D}}}{\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}}$
Open Calculator
ex $0.454545=\frac{0.5}{1.1}$
15) Weight of Aircraft for given Coefficients of Lift and Drag
$f \mathrm{x} \mathrm{W}_{\text {body }}=\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{T}}{\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{D}}}$
ex $220 \mathrm{~N}=1.1 \cdot \frac{100 \mathrm{~N}}{0.5}$
16) Weight of Aircraft for given Lift-to-Drag Ratio
$f \times W_{\text {body }}=T \cdot L D$
ex $221 \mathrm{~N}=100 \mathrm{~N} \cdot 2.21$
17) Weight of aircraft for given required power
$\mathrm{f} \times \mathrm{W}_{\text {body }}=\mathrm{P} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}}{\mathrm{V}_{\infty} \cdot \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{D}}}$
Open Calculator
$220 \mathrm{~N}=3000 \mathrm{~W} \cdot \frac{1.1}{30 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s} \cdot 0.5}$
18) Weight of Aircraft for Level, Unaccelerated Flight at Negligible Thrust Angle
fx $\mathrm{W}_{\text {body }}=\mathrm{P}_{\text {dynamic }} \cdot \mathrm{A} \cdot \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}$
ex $220 \mathrm{~N}=10 \mathrm{~Pa} \cdot 20 \mathrm{~m}^{2} \cdot 1.1$
19) Weight of Aircraft in Level, Unaccelerated Flight
$f \mathrm{x} \mathrm{W}_{\text {body }}=\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{L}}+\left(\mathrm{T} \cdot \sin \left(\sigma_{\mathrm{T}}\right)\right)$
ex $221 \mathrm{~N}=220 \mathrm{~N}+(100 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \sin (0.01 \mathrm{rad}))$

## Variables Used

- A Area (Square Meter)
- AR Aspect Ratio of a Wing
- $C_{D}$ Drag Coefficient
- $C_{D, 0}$ Zero Lift Drag Coefficient
- $C_{D, i}$ Coefficient Of Drag Due to Lift
- $C_{L}$ Lift Coefficient
- e Oswald Efficiency Factor
- $F_{D}$ Drag Force (Newton)
- $F_{L}$ Lift Force (Newton)
- LD Lift-to-Drag Ratio
- P Power (Watt)
- Pdynamic $^{\text {Dynamic Pressure (Pascal) }}$
- S Reference Area (Square Meter)
- T Thrust (Newton)
- TW Thrust-to-Weight Ratio
- $\mathbf{V}_{\infty}$ Freestream Velocity (Meter per Second)
- W $\mathbf{W}_{\text {body }}$ Weight of Body (Newton)
- $\boldsymbol{\sigma}_{\mathbf{T}}$ Thrust Angle (Radian)


## Constants, Functions, Measurements used

- Constant: pi, 3.14159265358979323846264338327950288

Archimedes' constant

- Function: acos, acos(Number)

The inverse cosine function, is the inverse function of the cosine function. It is the function that takes a ratio as an input and returns the angle whose cosine is equal to that ratio.

- Function: asin, asin(Number)

The inverse sine function, is a trigonometric function that takes a ratio of two sides of a right triangle and outputs the angle opposite the side with the given ratio.

- Function: cos, cos(Angle)

Cosine of an angle is the ratio of the side adjacent to the angle to the hypotenuse of the triangle.

- Function: sin, $\sin ($ Angle)

Sine is a trigonometric function that describes the ratio of the length of the opposite side of a right triangle to the length of the hypotenuse.

- Measurement: Area in Square Meter ( $\mathrm{m}^{2}$ ) Area Unit Conversion
- Measurement: Pressure in Pascal (Pa)

Pressure Unit Conversion

- Measurement: Speed in Meter per Second (m/s) Speed Unit Conversion
- Measurement: Power in Watt (W)

Power Unit Conversion

- Measurement: Force in Newton (N)

Force Unit Conversion

- Measurement: Angle in Radian (rad) Angle Unit Conversion


## Check other formula lists

- Lift and Drag Requirements Formulas


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