

2 Lord Rayleigh, "On the Irregular Flight of a Tennis Ball," (a) "Scientific Papers," vol. 1, 1857, pp. 344-6. "Messenger of Mathematics," vol. 7, 1877, p. 14.

3 Lafay, "Sur l'Inversion du Phénomène de Magnus," *Comptes Rendus*, vol. 151, 1910.

4 Lafay, "Contribution Experimentale a l'Aerodynamique du Cylindre," *Revue Mechanique*, vol. 30, 1912.

5 A. Betz, "Der Magnuseffekt, die Grundlage der Flettner-Walze," VDI, 1925, p. 9. English translation, NACA TM 310, 1925.

6 L. Prandtl, "Magnuseffekt und Windkraftschiff," Die Naturwissenschaften, 1925, p. 93. English translation, NACA TM 367, 1926.

7 A. Buseman, "Messungen an Rotierenden Zylindern," Ergebnisse der Aerodynamik Versuchsanstalt zu Göttingen, IV Lieferung, 1932, p. 101.

8 R. Rizzo, "The Flettner Rotor Ship in the Light of the Kutta-Joukowski Theory and of Experimental Results," NACA TN 228, 1925.

9 H. Zickendraht, "Magnuseffekt, Flettner-Rotor und Düsen-Flügel," *Schweiz Techn. Zeitschr.*, vol. 1, 1926, pp. 837-843, 855-857.

10 F. Ahlborn, "Der Magnuseffekt in Theorie und Wirklichkeit," *Zeitschr. f. Flugtechnik und Motorluftschiffahrt*, Dec. 28, 1929, pp. 642-653. English translation, NACA TM 567.

11 A. Flettner, "The Flettner Rotor Ship," *Engineering*, vol. 19, January 23, 1925, pp. 117-120.

12 E. G. Reid, "Tests of Rotating Cylinders," NACA TN 209, 1924.

13 A. Thom, "The Aerodynamics of a Rotating Cylinder," thesis, University of Glasgow, 1926.

14 A. Thom, "Experiments on the Air Forces on Rotating Cylinders," ARC R and M 1018, 1925.

15 A. Thom, "The Pressures Round a Cylinder Rotating in an Air Current," ARC R and M 1082, 1926.

16 A. Thom, "Experiments on the Flow Past a Rotating Cylinder," ARC R and M 1410, 1931.

17 A. Thom and S. R. Sengupta, "Air Torque on a Cylinder Rotating in an Air Stream," ARC R and M 1520, 1932.

18 A. Thom, "Effects of Discs on the Air Forces on a Rotating Cylinder," ARC R and M 1623, 1934.

19 W. G. Bickley, "The Influence of Vortices Upon the Resistance Experienced by Solids Moving Through a Liquid," *Proceedings, Royal Society (London)*, vol. 119, series A, 1928, pp. 146-156.

20 T. Gustafson, "On the Magnus Effect According to the Asymptotic Hydrodynamic Theory," Hakan Ohlssons Buchdruckerei, Lund (Sweden), 1933. NACA transl. N-25921, 1954.

21 E. Krahn, "The Laminar Boundary Layer on a Rotating Cylinder in Crossflow," NAVORD Rep. 4022, Aerobal. Res. Rep. 288, U. S. NOL, Maryland, June, 1955.

22 J. C. Martin, "On Magnus Effects Caused by the Boundary Layer Displacement Thickness on Bodies of Revolution at Small Angles of Attack," BRL Rep. 870, Dept. of the Army Prou. 5B03-03-001, Ord. Res. and Dev. Proj. TB3-0108, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, June, 1955.

23 Karl H. Stefan, "Magnus Effect on a Body of Revolution at Various Angles of Attack," Master's thesis, Dept. of Aero. Engr., University of Minn., 1949.

24 William E. Buford, "Magnus Effect in the Case of Rotating Cylinders and Shell," BRL Memo Report No. 821, July, 1954.

25 Wind Tunnel Group, Convair Wind Tunnel Handbook, vol. L, Convair Rept. 2T-043, April, 1955.

26 John W. Maccoll, "Aerodynamics of a Spinning Sphere," *Journal of the Royal Aeronautical Society*, vol. 32, 1928, p. 777.

27 J. M. Davies, "The Aerodynamics of Golf Balls," *Journal of Applied Physics*, vol. 20, 1949, p. 821.

28 R. H. Heald, J. G. Logan, Jr., H. Spivak, and W. Squire, "Aerodynamic Characteristics of a Rotating Model of the 5.0-Inch

Spin-Stabilized Rocket Model 32," U. S. Navy BuOrd Tech. Note No. 37, June, 1957.

29 M. J. Queijo and H. S. Fletcher, "Low Speed Experimental Investigation of the Magnus Effect on Various Sections of a Body of Revolution With and Without a Propeller," NACA TN 4013, August, 1957.

30 M. B. Glauert, "A Boundary Layer Theory With Application to Rotating Cylinders," *Journal of Fluid Mechanics*, vol. II, Part I, 1957, p. 89.

31 M. B. Glauert, "The Laminar Boundary Layer on Oscillating Plates and Cylinders," *Journal of Fluid Mechanics*, vol. I, Part I, May, 1956, p. 97.

32 M. B. Glauert, "The Flow Past a Rapidly Rotating Cylinder," *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, vol. 242, series A, 1957, pp. 108-115.

33 D. W. Moore, "The Flow Past a Rapidly Rotating Circular Cylinder in a Uniform Stream," *Journal of Fluid Mechanics*, vol. II, Part 6, 1957, p. 541.

34 W. M. Swanson, "An Experimental Investigation of the Magnus Effect," Final Report, OOR Proj. No. 1082, Case Inst. of Tech., December, 1956.

35 S. Goldstein, "Modern Developments in Fluid Dynamics," vols. 1 and 2, Clarendon Press, Oxford, England, 1938.

36 R. W. Van Aken and H. R. Kelly, "The Magnus Effect on Spinning Cylinders," Reprint No. 712, paper presented at the 25th Annual Meeting, I.A.S., 1957.

37 L. Prandtl and O. Tietjens, "Applied Hydro and Aerodynamics," English translation by J. P. den Hartog, McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York, N. Y., 1934.

DISCUSSION

F. N. M. Brown³

Dr. Swanson's excellent paper has a single fault. His statement on page 469 of the preprint that "The circulation is then a consequence of the flow pattern as determined by the boundary layer behavior," is underemphasized. This conclusion is perhaps the most important one in the paper because it is a bold thought.

I will quote from the abstract of one of my own reports. (A Summary report on phase I, contract N-123(60530)5964 "Magnus Effect: A Visual Study of Separation Conditions in the Negative Lift Region") "The suggestion is made that the circulation is inherent in a flow pattern that is established by the differential separation associated with the energization of the boundary layers and cannot be the result of viscous shear transmitted to the body of fluid outside the boundary layer."

We were forced to this conclusion by two findings: First, the very existence of negative Magnus effect and second the results of a study of the periphery of axially situated (0 deg yaw) rotating, tangent-ogive nosed cylinders. We found that the flow field did not follow the rotating surface except within the transitioning and within the fully developed turbulent layer. The air outside the boundary layer had no tendency to follow the rotating surface, indicating that no viscous shear was transmitted to this portion of the flow pattern.

Dr. Swanson is to be congratulated for his independent reasoning in this matter.

³ Professor of Aeronautical Engineering, Department Head, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind.