



Figure 1.7a: Edge diffraction from the trailing edge of a straight wing
 Figure 1.7b: Edge diffraction from the trailing edge of an indented wing



Figure 1.8: The B-2 stealth bomber plane. A flying-wing design and an indented rear edge result in an extremely low RCS value.

Edge indentation can be found at many locations along the fuselage of a stealth aircraft, as is exemplified by Figures 1.8 to 1.12. However, it is not always possible to employ this technique due to aerodynamic requirements. This is especially true for the gaps between wings and control surfaces and for ordinary aircraft being retrofitted. In such cases, one has to resort to one of the other two methods which are discussed in Chapter 5.



Figure 1.9: The indented payload doors of a B-2