

Aerodynamics & Flight Mechanics Research Group

Simulated Flight of a Microlight Aircraft using Zero Order Hold Integration

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Nomenclature

Symbol	Description
X	Horizontal Coordinate (+ve Fwd)
Y	Vertical Coordinate (+ve Up)
Ψ	Pitch Rotation (+ve Nose Up)
L	Lift Force
D	Drag Force
M	Pitching Moment about CG (+ve Nose Up)
U_p	Inflow Velocity Component Normal to Wing Chordline
U_T	Inflow Velocity Component Parallel to Wing Chordline
l_G	Horizontal Distance of CG behind Wing Leading Edge
h_G	Vertical Distance of CG below Wing Leading Edge
l_F	Horizontal Distance of Force Centre behind CG
h_F	Vertical Distance of Force Centre above CG
l_i	Horizontal Distance of Inflow Centre behind CG
h_i	Vertical Distance of Inflow Centre above CG
θ	Inclination of Thrust Vector (at CG) relative to Wing Chordline



Symbol	Description
Φ	Inflow Angle (+ve from underneath Wing Chordline)

C_L	Lift Coefficient
C_{D0}	Drag Coefficient
C_M	Pitching Moment Coefficient
T	Engine/Propeller Thrust Force



Tumble Equations of Motion

Introduction

The forces and moments acting on the microlight aircraft are shown in Figure 1 – omitting gravity:

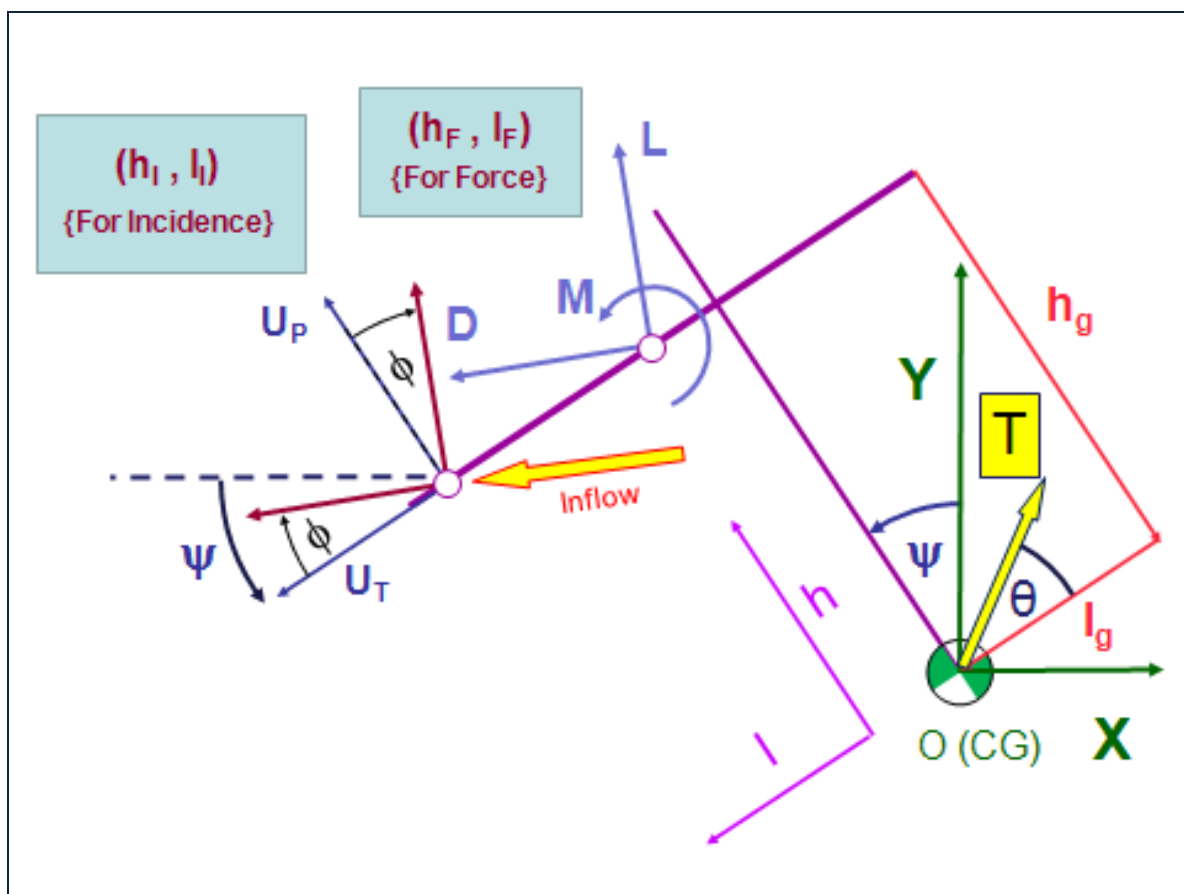


Figure 1 - Coordinate System of Aircraft

The aerodynamic forces and moments are calculated using point (I), which is usually taken to be the three-quarter chord. These forces and moments are then applied at point (F) which will normally be the quarter chord.



Incident Velocities due to CG Translation & Rotation

The incident velocity components parallel to (U_T) and normal to (U_P) the wing chordline are given by:

$$U_T = \dot{X} \cos \psi + \dot{Y} \sin \psi - h_I \dot{\psi} \quad (1.)$$

and

$$U_P = \dot{X} \sin \psi - \dot{Y} \cos \psi + l_I \dot{\psi} \quad (2.)$$

The inflow angle ϕ is given by:

$$\tan \phi = \frac{U_P}{U_T} \quad (3.)$$



Deriving the Equations of Motion

Resolving Forces Horizontally

$$m\ddot{X} = T \cos(\theta + \psi) - L \sin(\psi - \phi) - D \cos(\psi - \phi) \quad (4.)$$

Resolving Forces Vertically

$$m\ddot{Y} = -mg + T \sin(\theta + \psi) + L \cos(\psi - \phi) - D \sin(\psi - \phi) \quad (5.)$$

Taking Clockwise Moments about the CG

$$mk^2\ddot{\psi} = M - L \cdot \{l_F \cos \phi + h_F \sin \phi\} - D \cdot \{-h_F \cos \phi + l_F \sin \phi\} \quad (6.)$$



Calculation of Aerodynamic Forces and Moments

Combining velocity components gives:

$$\bar{V}^2 = U_T^2 + U_P^2 \quad (7.)$$

Hence, the Lift, Drag and Pitching Moment are given by:

$$\begin{bmatrix} L \\ D \\ M \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \rho \bar{V}^2 \cdot S \cdot \begin{bmatrix} C_L \\ C_{D0} \\ c \cdot C_M \end{bmatrix} \quad (8.)$$

The pitch damping - generated by the rotation - is given by:

$$C_M = -\frac{c\pi}{8V} \dot{\psi} \quad (9.)$$



Data Input

To ease the data input, the wing coordinate system is shown in Figure 2. The coordinates used in equations of motion are derived in (10).

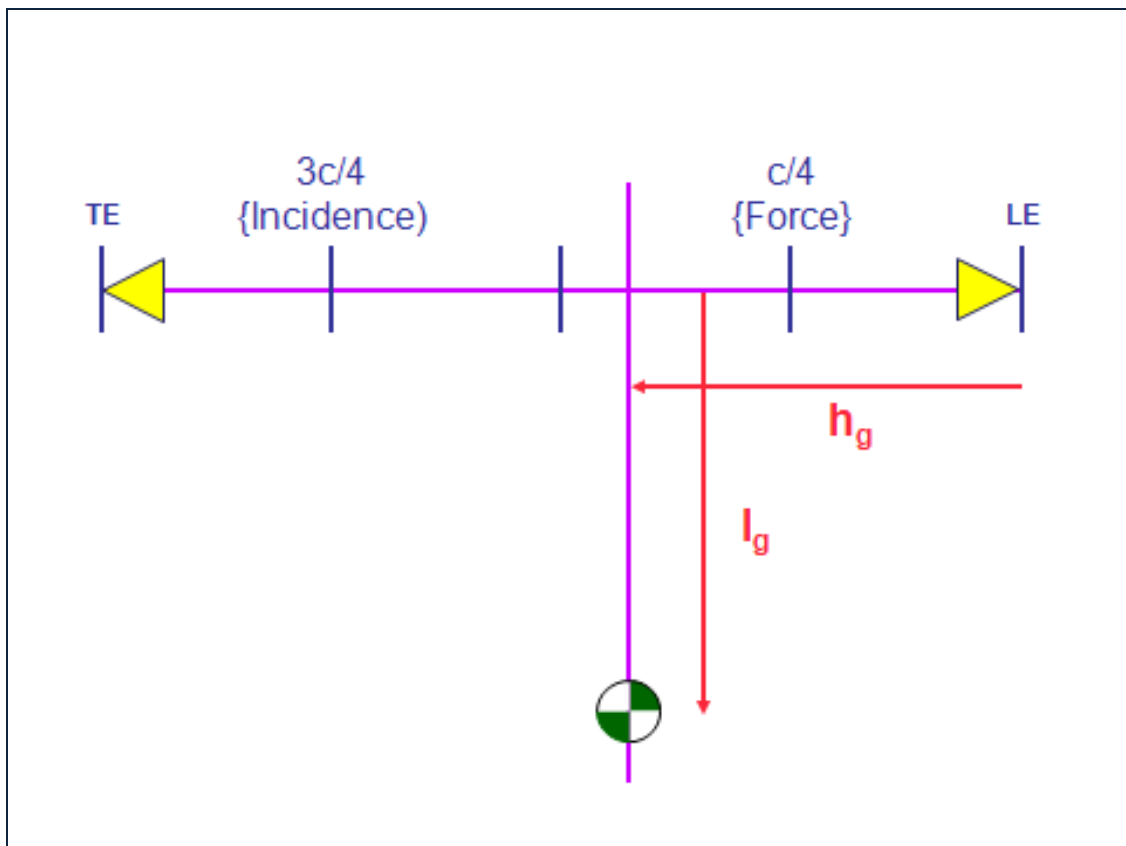


Figure 2 - Coordinate System in Wing

From these coordinates, we have the following results:



$$l_I = \frac{3c}{4} - l_G$$

$$h_I = h_G$$

(10.)

$$l_F = \frac{c}{4} - l_G$$

$$h_F = h_G$$

Specification of Post Angle

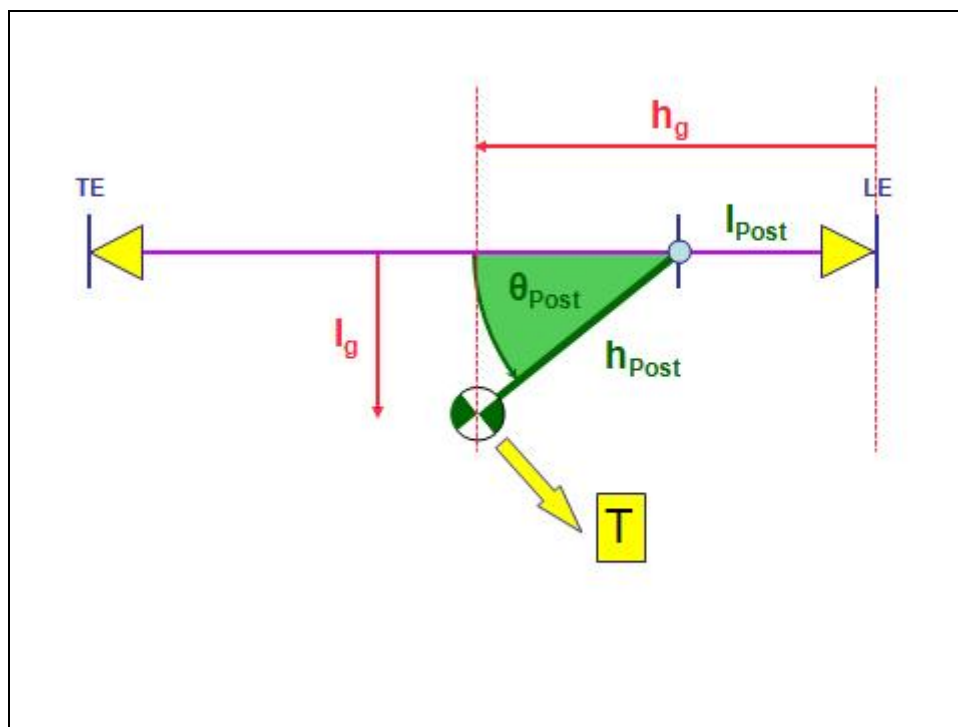


Figure 3 - Post Angle Specification

Using the post pivot location from the leading edge of the wing and the post angle we have for the CG location:



$$\begin{aligned} l_G &= l_{POST} + h_{POST} \cos(\theta_{POST}) \\ h_G &= h_{POST} \sin(\theta_{POST}) \end{aligned} \quad (11.)$$

The thrust line is assumed to be perpendicular to the post axis.

From this we conclude that the thrust line inclination to the horizontal (θ) is given by:

$$\theta = \theta_{POST} - \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (12.)$$



Integration of the Equations of Motion

The equations are integrated using zero-order hold:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta X &= \dot{X} \cdot \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} \ddot{X} \cdot \Delta t^2 \\
 \Delta Y &= \dot{Y} \cdot \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} \ddot{Y} \cdot \Delta t^2 \\
 \Delta \psi &= \dot{\psi} \cdot \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} \ddot{\psi} \cdot \Delta t^2 \\
 \Delta \dot{X} &= \ddot{X} \cdot \Delta t \\
 \Delta \dot{Y} &= \ddot{Y} \cdot \Delta t \\
 \Delta \dot{\psi} &= \ddot{\psi} \cdot \Delta t
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{13.}$$

A Matlab file follows which gives an animation.





[illegible]

[illegible]


```

% Plot CG Velocity =====
XVEL=xdotout;
YVEL=ydotout;
plot(XVEL,YVEL,'r');
grid on

figure

% Plot Pitch Angle in Revs
=====

plot(timeout,psiout/(2*pi),'c');
grid on

% Prepare for Plot Animation =====

% Wing & Post Coordinates
cpsiout=cos(psiout);
spsiout=sin(psiout);
XLE=(lg*cpsiout-hg*spsiout)+XCG;
YLE=(lg*spsiout+hg*cpsiout)+YCG;
XTE=((lg-wingchord)*cpsiout-hg*spsiout)+XCG;
YTE=((lg-wingchord)*spsiout+hg*cpsiout)+YCG;
XPOST=((lg-lp)*cpsiout-hg*spsiout)+XCG;
YPOST=((lg-lp)*spsiout+hg*cpsiout)+YCG;
% Aero Force Vector Coordinates
COFX=((lg-.25*wingchord)*cpsiout-hg*spsiout)+XCG;
COFY=((lg-.25*wingchord)*spsiout+hg*cpsiout)+YCG;
FX=COFX-gliftout.*sin(psiout-phiout)/fscale-gdragout.*cos(psiout-
phiout)/fscale;
FY=COFY+gliftout.*cos(psiout-phiout)/fscale-gdragout.*sin(psiout-
phiout)/fscale;

% Engine Thrust Force Vector Coordinates
COETX=XCG;
COETY=YCG;
ETFX=COETX+engt.*cos(thetal+psiout);
ETFY=COETY+engt.*sin(thetal+psiout);

% Inflow Vector Coordinates
COIX=XCG-hi*sin(psiout)-li*cos(psiout);
COIY=YCG+hi*cos(psiout)-li*sin(psiout);
PHIX=COIX-.5*cos(psiout-phiout);
PHIY=COIY-.5*sin(psiout-phiout);

% Plot Animation =====

axis equal

figure
for itime2=1:nplotout:ntime
    clf
    % Plot Post -----
    plot([XCG(itime2) XPOST(itime2)],[YCG(itime2) YPOST(itime2)],'r');
    hold on
    % Plot Wing -----
    plot([XLE(itime2) XTE(itime2)],[YLE(itime2) YTE(itime2)],'g');

```



```

% Plot CG -----
fill(XCG(itime2)+cgcircx,YCG(itime2)+cgcircoy,'b');
% Plot Force Vector -----
-
plot([COFX(itime2) FX(itime2)],[COFY(itime2) FY(itime2)], 'm');
% Plot Force Vector Arrowhead -----
-
fill(FX(itime2)+cgcircx/5,FY(itime2)+cgcircoy/5,'m');
% Plot Pitching Moment Circle -----
-
if pmomentout(itime2)>0
fill(COFX(itime2)+pmomentout(itime2).*cgcircx/mscale,COFY(itime2)+pmomentou
t(itime2).*cgcircoy/mscale,'y')
else
fill(COFX(itime2)+pmomentout(itime2).*cgcircx/mscale,COFY(itime2)+pmomentou
t(itime2).*cgcircoy/mscale,'m')
end
% Plot Engine Thrust Force Vector -----
-----
plot([COETX(itime2) ETFX(itime2)],[COETY(itime2)
ETFY(itime2)], 'y');
% Plot Engine Thrust Force Vector Arrowhead -----
-----
fill(ETFX(itime2)+cgcircx/5,ETFY(itime2)+cgcircoy/5,'y');
% Plot Gravitational Force Vector -----
-----
plot([XCG(itime2) XCG(itime2)],[YCG(itime2) YCG(itime2)-1], 'm');
% Plot Gravitational Vector Arrowhead -----
-----
fill(XCG(itime2)+cgcircx/5,YCG(itime2)-1+cgcircoy/5,'m');
% Plot Inflow Vector -----
--
plot([COIX(itime2) PHIX(itime2)],[COIY(itime2) PHIY(itime2)], 'c');
% Plot Inflow Vector Arrowhead -----
--
fill(PHIX(itime2)+cgcircx/5,PHIY(itime2)+cgcircoy/5,'c')

axis(2*[-1 1 -1 1]+XCG(itime2)*[1 1 0 0]+YCG(itime2)*[0 0 1 1]);
axis square
grid on
title(['Time = ',num2str(timeout(itime2),'%10.2f')]);
M(itime)=getframe(gcf);
end

%fclose(fid)

```

