

# Flight Dynamics & Control *Introduction*

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# Objectives – What you should get from this course

- An understanding of what dynamic performance an airplane can achieve.
- An understanding of what design parameters affect the performance, and how.
- An understanding of how to change the design parameters to improve the performance of an airplane.
- An understanding of how to design an automatic controller to help improve the performance of the airplane.

# Administration

- Professor: H. Kwatny, 3-151-A, [hkwatny@coe.drexel.edu](mailto:hkwatny@coe.drexel.edu)
- TA: Ed Mensah, 3-174-A, [edoe.fernand.mensah@drexel.edu](mailto:edoe.fernand.mensah@drexel.edu)
- Meeting time: Tues & Thurs 2-3:20 3-174
- Grading
  - Homework 20%
  - Midterm 30%
  - Final project (team) 50%



# Outline

- Introduction & Definitions
- Aircraft Equations of Motion
- Static Stability & Control
- Steady-State & Linearized Dynamics
- Longitudinal Dynamics & Flying Qualities
- Lateral Dynamics & Flying Qualities
- Automatic Control
- Stalls & Spins

# Nomenclature

	<b>Roll</b>	<b>Pitch</b>	<b>Yaw</b>
Body Axis	x	y	z
Angular Rates	p	q	r
Velocity	u	v	w
Aerodynamic Force	X	Y	Z
Aerodynamic Moment	L	M	N

# Forces & Moments

aerodynamic forces:

$$X = C_x QS \quad C_i \quad i = x, y, z \text{ dimensionless coefficient}$$

$$Y = C_y QS \quad Q = \frac{1}{2} \rho V^2 \text{ dynamic pressure}$$

$$Z = C_z QS \quad S \text{ reference or characteristic surface (e.g. wing surface), } \rho \text{ air density}$$

aerodynamic moments:

$$L = C_L QS \ell$$

$$M = C_M QS \ell \quad \ell \text{ reference or characteristic length (e.g., wing span or mean chord)}$$

$$N = C_N QS \ell$$

coefficients,  $C_i$ , are typically functions of Mach number, Reynolds number, angle of attack, sideslip angle, plus others



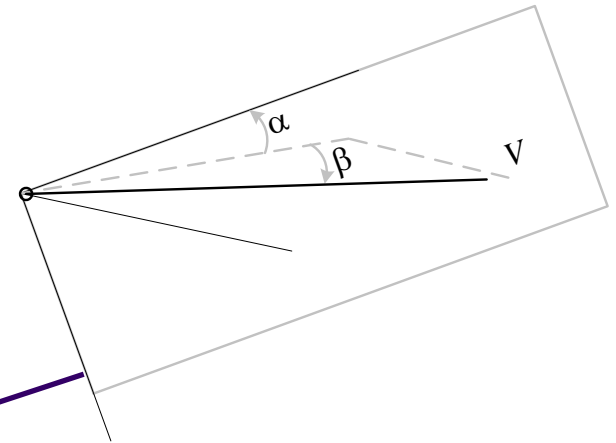
# Alternate Velocity Coordinates

Wind Coordinates:  $(u, v, w) \Leftrightarrow (V, \alpha, \beta)$

$$V = \sqrt{u^2 + v^2 + w^2} \quad \text{speed} \quad u = V \cos \alpha \cos \beta$$

$$\alpha = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{w}{u} \right) \quad \text{angle of attack} \quad v = V \sin \beta$$

$$\beta = \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{v}{V} \right) \quad \text{sideslip angle} \quad w = V \cos \beta \sin \alpha$$



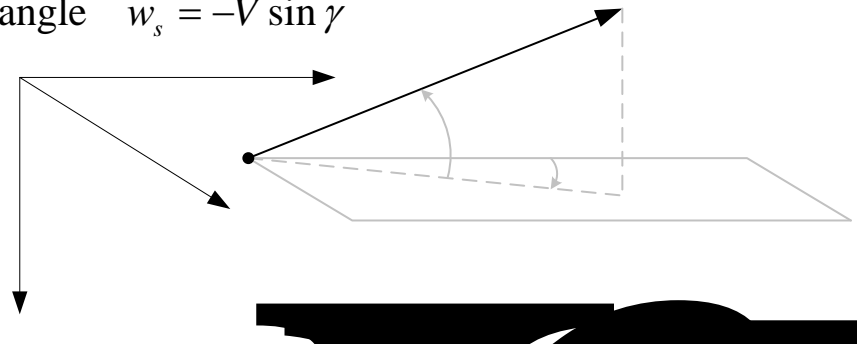
Body Frame

Flight Path Coordinates:  $(u_s, v_s, w_s) \Leftrightarrow (V, \Psi, \gamma)$

$$V = \sqrt{u_s^2 + v_s^2 + w_s^2} \quad \text{speed} \quad u_s = V \cos \gamma \cos \Psi$$

$$\Psi = \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{v_s}{\sqrt{u_s^2 + v_s^2}} \right) = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{v_s}{u_s} \right) \quad \text{heading} \quad v_s = V \cos \gamma \sin \Psi$$

$$\gamma = \sin^{-1} \left( -w_s / V \right) = \tan^{-1} \left( -w_s / \sqrt{u_s^2 + v_s^2} \right) \quad \text{flight path angle} \quad w_s = -V \sin \gamma$$



Space Frame

# Flight Path in Body Coordinates

$$\gamma = \sin^{-1}(-w_s / V) = \tan^{-1}\left(-w_s / \sqrt{u_s^2 + v_s^2}\right)$$

$$\Psi = \sin^{-1}\left(v_s / \sqrt{u_s^2 + v_s^2}\right) = \tan^{-1}\left(v_s / u_s\right)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_s \\ v_s \\ w_s \end{bmatrix} = L \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \end{bmatrix}$$