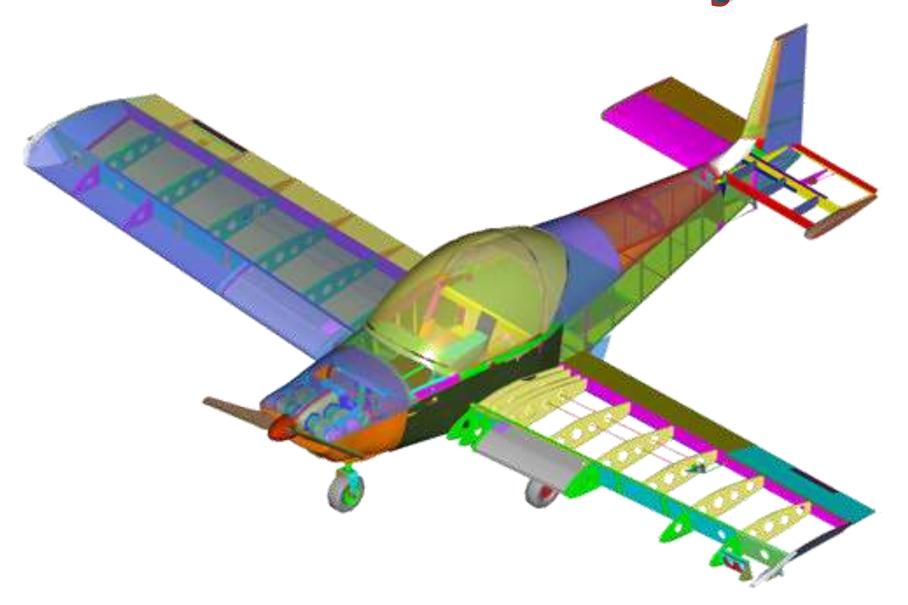
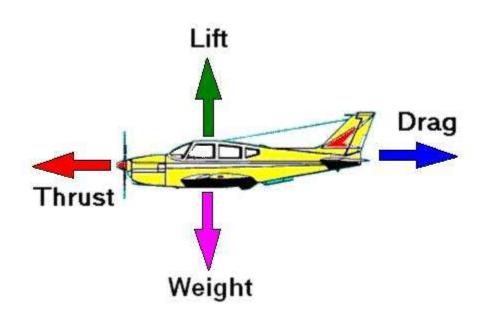
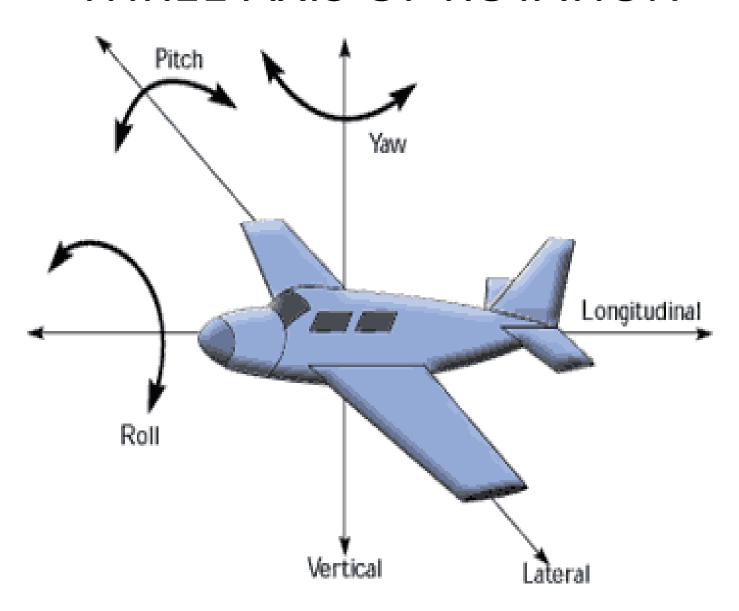
# **Basic Aircraft Control System**



#### **FORCES ACTING ON AN AEROPLANE**

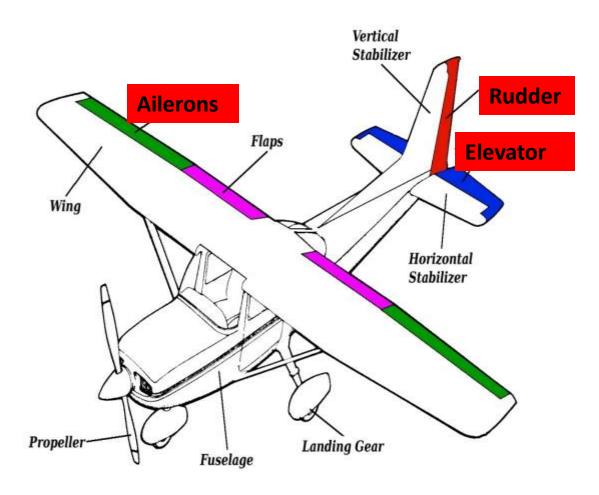


### THREE AXIS OF ROTATION



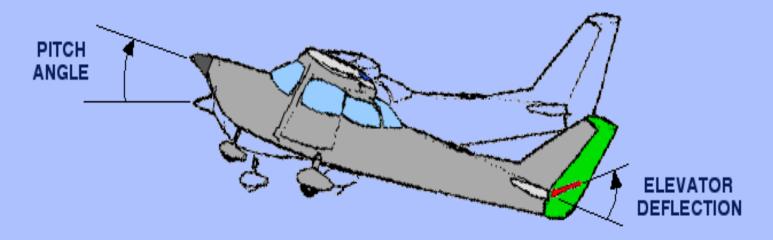
#### **Control Surfaces**

- ·Ailerons
- ·Elevator
- ·Rudder



#### The Elevator Controls the Pitch Angle

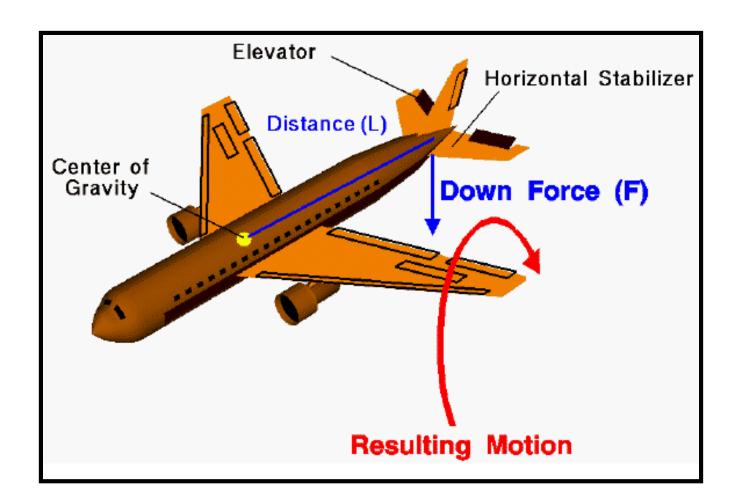
Elevators are used to pitch the aircraft up or down causing it to climb or dive.

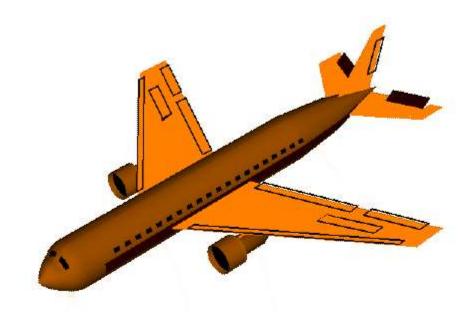


To climb, the pilot pulls the control stick back causing the elevators to be deflected up. This

#### **ELEVATOR**

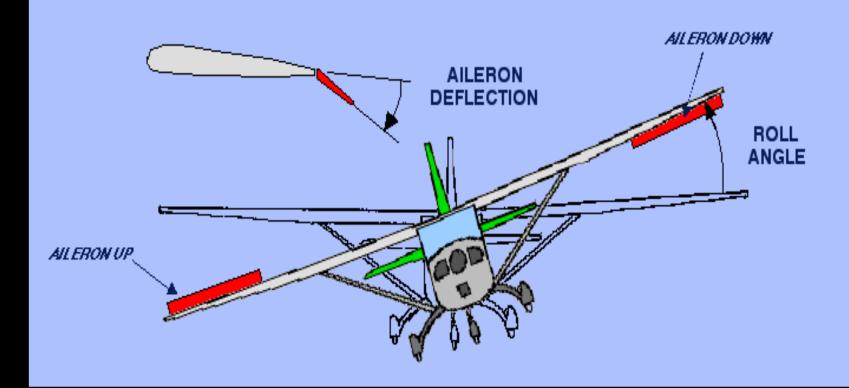
• Lateral axis extends crosswise from wingtip through wingtip. Movement about the lateral axis is called pitch. Pitch is controlled by the elevator.

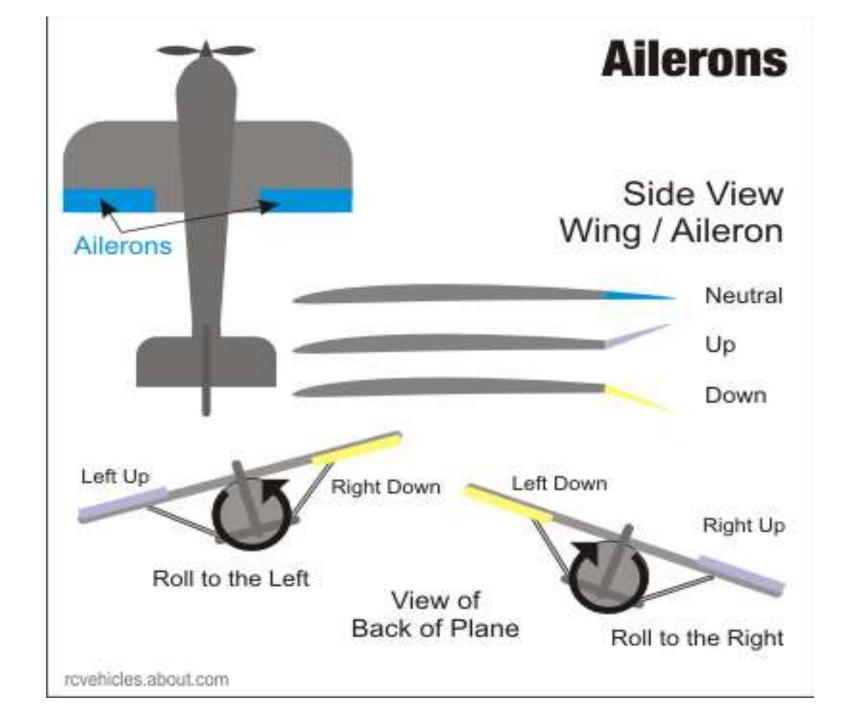


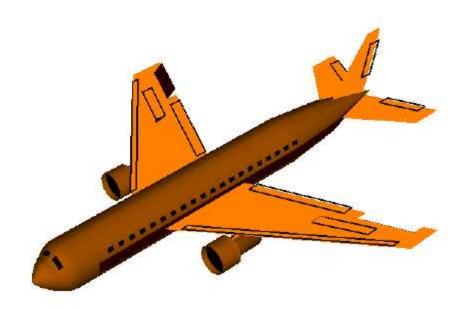


# The Ailerons Control the Roll Angle

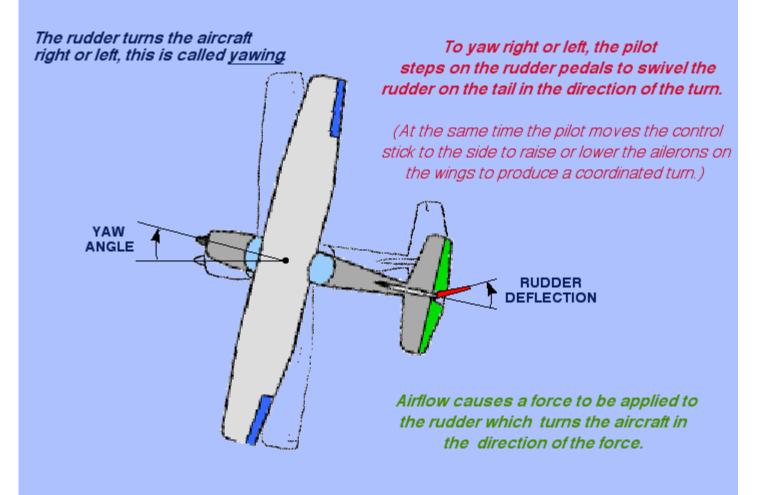
Ailerons are used to roll or rotate the aircraft.





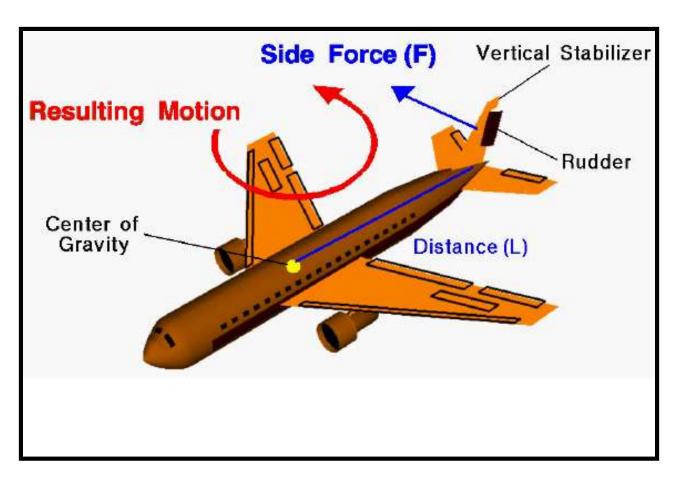


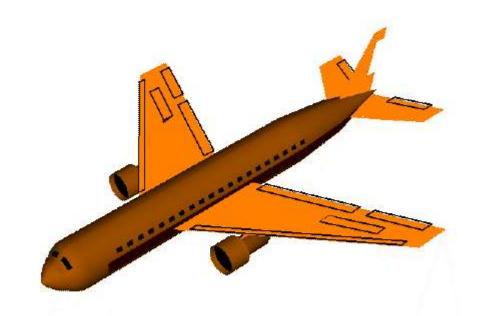
#### The Rudder Controls the Yaw Angle



#### RUDDER

Vertical axis passes vertically through the center of gravity (when the
aircraft is in level flight). Movement about the vertical axis is called yaw.
 Yaw is controlled by the rudder.





## Fly-by-wire control systems

- The movements of flight controls are converted to electronic signals transmitted by wires (hence the fly-by-wire term)
- Flight control computers determine how to move the <u>actuators</u> at each control surface to provide the expected response
- Electronics for aircraft flight control systems are part of the field known as <u>avionics</u>

# Fly By Optics

• The movements of flight controls are converted to electronic signals transmitted by fiber optic cables (also known as fly-by-light)

# Variant Flight Control Surfaces

- V-tail Ruddervator
- Flaperons
- Elevons

