航天飞行动力学战术导弹弹道设计

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1. 理想弹道设计

力学原理

为计算理想弹道,采用基于"瞬时平衡"假设的导弹在铅锤平面运动的质心方程组

$$m\frac{dV}{dt} = P\cos\alpha_{b} - X_{b} - mg\sin\theta$$

$$mV\frac{d\theta}{dt} = P\sin\alpha_{b} + Y_{b} - mg\cos\theta$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = V\cos\theta$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = V\sin\theta$$

$$\delta_{zb} = -\frac{m_{z}^{\alpha}}{m_{z}^{\delta_{z}}}\alpha_{b}$$

$$\varepsilon_{1} = 0$$

$$\varepsilon_{4} = 0$$

其中

$$\begin{split} X_{b} &= C_{xb} q S \\ C_{xb} &= 0.2 + 0.03 \alpha_{b}^{2} \\ Y_{b} &= C_{yb} q S = \left(C_{y}^{\alpha} \alpha_{b} + C_{y}^{\delta_{z}} \delta_{zb} \right) q S \\ q &= \frac{1}{2} \rho V^{2} \\ \rho &= \rho_{0} \left(\frac{T}{T_{0}} \right)^{4.25588} \\ T &= T_{0} - 0.0065 H \\ g &= g_{0} \cdot \frac{R_{e}^{2}}{\left(R_{e} + H \right)^{2}} \end{split}$$

质量变化规律为

$$m = m(t, x) = \begin{cases} m_0 & , x < 9100 \text{m} \\ m_0 - m_s t & , x > 9100 \text{m} \end{cases}$$

推力变化规律为

$$P = \begin{cases} 0 & , x < 9100 \text{m} \\ P_0 & , x > 9100 \text{m} \end{cases}$$

对于近程战术导弹,不考虑地球曲率,恒有

$$H = y$$

采用如下飞行方案和导引方法

当
$$x < 9100$$
m时, $H_* = 2000\cos(0.000314 \times 1.1 \cdot x) + 5000$
当 $x > 9100$ m时,发动机点火, $H_* = 3000$ m
当 $x > 24000$ m时,采用比例导引法($K = 3$)

则对应控制方程为

$$\begin{split} \varepsilon_1 &= H - H_* = 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow \theta &= \arctan \Big[-2 \times 3.14 \times 1.1 \cdot \sin \big(0.000314 \times 1.1 \cdot x \big) \Big] \Big\} \underbrace{1}_{x < 9100 \text{m}} \\ \varepsilon_1 &= H - H_* = 0, \quad H_* = 3000 \text{m} \\ \Leftrightarrow \theta &= 0 \end{split} \qquad \underbrace{2}_{y < 0.0000} \underbrace{9100 \text{m}}_{y < x < 24000 \text{m}} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{dr}{dt} &= -V \cos \eta \\ r \frac{dq}{dt} &= V \sin \eta \\ q &= \sigma + \eta \\ \varepsilon_1 &= \frac{d\sigma}{dt} - K \frac{dq}{dt} = 0 \end{split}$$

方程组中出现的常数值为

$$C_{y}^{\alpha} = \frac{18}{\pi}$$

$$C_{y}^{\delta_{z}} = \frac{18}{5\pi}$$

$$m_{z}^{\alpha} = -\frac{27}{25\pi}$$

$$m_{z}^{\delta_{z}} = \frac{189}{125\pi}$$

$$S = S_{ref} = 0.45 \text{m}^{2}$$

$$\rho_{0} = 1.2495 \text{kg/m}^{3}$$

$$T_{0} = 288.15 \text{K}$$

$$g_{0} = 9.81 \text{m/s}^{2}$$

$$R_{e} = 6371000 \text{m}$$

$$m_{0} = 320 \text{kg}$$

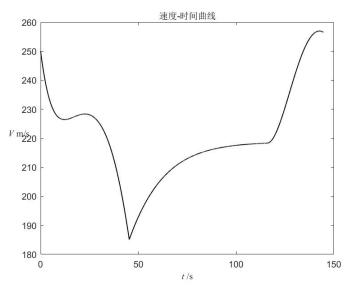
$$m_{s} = 0.46 \text{kg/s}$$

$$P_{0} = 2000 \text{N}$$

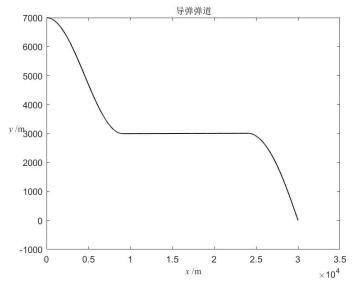
$$K = 3$$

实验结果

由四阶龙格库塔法计算该微分方程组, 最终得到如下要求的曲线图

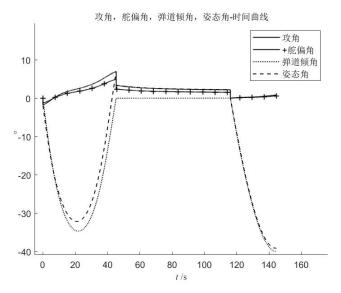


在整个飞行阶段,最小速度约为 185m/s,最大速度约为 257m/s。在 t=45.33s 处,速度变化较为剧烈,可在附近选取特征点进行分析。



最终坐标为(3000.4696, -0.3939)

该弹道根据弹道变化特点可分为三段:方案飞行两段,导引飞行一段,可分别在 这三段及其转变处选取特征点进行分析。



图为各角度参数随时间变化曲线。

2. 动态特性分析

根据基准弹道特性,决定选取如下五个坐标为 (x,y,t) 的特征点进行分析: A (4530.3238, 5010.7079, 21.82), B (9100.6658, 2994.4616, 45.33), C (15505.8463, 3000.001, 76.83), D (24106.6079, 3007.8587, 116.5), E (29701.2464, 250.2252, 143.05)。

特征点计算

在 A (4530.3238,5010.7079,21.82) 处 动力系数为

$$a_{22} = -\frac{\left(M_z^{\omega_z}\right)_0}{J_{z0}} = 20.457$$

$$a_{24} = -\frac{\left(M_z^{\alpha}\right)_0}{J_{z0}} = 35.163$$

$$a_{25} = -\frac{\left(M_z^{\delta_z}\right)_0}{J_{z0}} = -49.228$$

$$a_{34} = \frac{\left(P + Y^{\alpha}\right)_0}{\left(mV\right)_0} = 0.690$$

$$a_{35} = \frac{\left(Y^{\delta_z}\right)_0}{\left(mV\right)_0} = 0.138$$

由

$$a_{24} + a_{22}a_{34} = 49.278 > 0$$
$$m_z^{\alpha} = -0.344 < 0$$

则该特征点处具有动态稳定性和静稳定性。

在短周期扰动运动中不计重力动力系数也不考虑下洗影响的情况下,弹体近似传递函数为

$$\begin{split} W_{g\delta}\left(s\right) &= -\frac{a_{25}s + a_{25}a_{34} - a_{24}a_{35}}{s^3 + A_1s^2 + A_2s} = \frac{49.228s + 38.820}{s^3 + 21.147s^2 + 49.278s} \\ W_{\theta\delta}\left(s\right) &= \frac{a_{35}s^2 + a_{22}a_{35}s + a_{24}a_{35} - a_{25}a_{34}}{s^3 + A_1s^2 + A_2s} = \frac{0.138s^2 + 2.823s + 38.820}{s^3 + 21.147s^2 + 49.278s} \\ W_{\alpha\delta}\left(s\right) &= -\frac{a_{35}s + a_{25} + a_{22}a_{35}}{s^2 + A_1s + A_2} = \frac{46.405 - 0.138s}{s^2 + 21.147s + 49.278} \end{split}$$

则操纵性和机动性表征量为

$$\begin{cases} K_{\alpha} = -\frac{a_{25}a_{34} - a_{24}a_{35}}{a_{24} + a_{22}a_{34}} = 0.591 \\ T_{\alpha} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a_{24} + a_{22}a_{34}}} = 0.142 \\ \xi_{\alpha} = \frac{a_{22} + a_{34}}{2\sqrt{a_{24} + a_{22}a_{34}}} = 1.501 \end{cases}$$

在 *B* (9100.6658, 2994.4616, 45.33) 处 动力系数为

$$a_{22} = -\frac{\left(M_z^{\omega_z}\right)_0}{J_{z0}} = 16.644$$

$$a_{24} = -\frac{\left(M_z^{\alpha}\right)_0}{J_{z0}} = 28.608$$

$$a_{25} = -\frac{\left(M_z^{\delta_z}\right)_0}{J_{z0}} = -40.052$$

$$a_{34} = \frac{\left(P + Y^{\alpha}\right)_0}{\left(mV\right)_0} = 0.692$$

$$a_{35} = \frac{\left(Y^{\delta_z}\right)_0}{\left(mV\right)_0} = 0.138$$

由

$$a_{24} + a_{22}a_{34} = 40.126 > 0$$

 $m_z^{\alpha} = -0.344 < 0$

则该特征点处具有动态稳定性和静稳定性。

在短周期扰动运动中不计重力动力系数也不考虑下洗影响的情况下, 弹体近似传 递函数为

$$W_{g\delta}(s) = -\frac{a_{25}s + a_{25}a_{34} - a_{24}a_{35}}{s^3 + A_1s^2 + A_2s} = \frac{40.052s + 31.664}{s^3 + 17.336s^2 + 40.126s}$$

$$W_{\theta\delta}(s) = \frac{a_{35}s^2 + a_{22}a_{35}s + a_{24}a_{35} - a_{25}a_{34}}{s^3 + A_1s^2 + A_2s} = \frac{0.138s^2 + 2.297s + 31.664}{s^3 + 17.336s^2 + 40.126s}$$

$$W_{\alpha\delta}(s) = -\frac{a_{35}s + a_{25} + a_{22}a_{35}}{s^2 + A_1s + A_2} = \frac{37.755 - 0.138s}{s^2 + 17.336s + 40.126}$$

则操纵性和机动性表征量为

$$\begin{cases} K_{\alpha} = -\frac{a_{25}a_{34} - a_{24}a_{35}}{a_{24} + a_{22}a_{34}} = 0.789 \\ T_{\alpha} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a_{24} + a_{22}a_{34}}} = 0.158 \\ \xi_{\alpha} = \frac{a_{22} + a_{34}}{2\sqrt{a_{24} + a_{22}a_{34}}} = 1.368 \end{cases}$$

在 C (15505.8463, 3000.001, 76.83) 处

动力系数为

$$a_{22} = -\frac{\left(M_z^{\omega_z}\right)_0}{J_{z0}} = 22.138$$

$$a_{24} = -\frac{\left(M_z^{\alpha}\right)_0}{J_{z0}} = 38.053$$

$$a_{25} = -\frac{\left(M_z^{\delta_z}\right)_0}{J_{z0}} = -53.275$$

$$a_{34} = \frac{\left(P + Y^{\alpha}\right)_0}{\left(mV\right)_0} = 0.930$$

$$a_{35} = \frac{\left(Y^{\delta_z}\right)_0}{\left(mV\right)_0} = 0.179$$

由

$$a_{24} + a_{22}a_{34} = 58.641 > 0$$

 $m_z^{\alpha} = -0.344 < 0$

则该特征点处具有动态稳定性和静稳定性。

在短周期扰动运动中不计重力动力系数也不考虑下洗影响的情况下,弹体近似传递函数为

$$\begin{split} W_{g\delta}\left(s\right) &= -\frac{a_{25}s + a_{25}a_{34} - a_{24}a_{35}}{s^3 + A_1s^2 + A_2s} = \frac{53.275s + 56.357}{s^3 + 23.068s^2 + 58.641s} \\ W_{\theta\delta}\left(s\right) &= \frac{a_{35}s^2 + a_{22}a_{35}s + a_{24}a_{35} - a_{25}a_{34}}{s^3 + A_1s^2 + A_2s} = \frac{0.179s^2 + 3.963s + 56.357}{s^3 + 23.068s^2 + 58.641s} \\ W_{\alpha\delta}\left(s\right) &= -\frac{a_{35}s + a_{25} + a_{22}a_{35}}{s^2 + A_1s + A_2} = \frac{49.312 - 0.179s}{s^2 + 23.068s + 58.6418} \end{split}$$

则操纵性和机动性表征量为

$$\begin{cases} K_{\alpha} = -\frac{a_{25}a_{34} - a_{24}a_{35}}{a_{24} + a_{22}a_{34}} = 0.961 \\ T_{\alpha} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a_{24} + a_{22}a_{34}}} = 0.130 \\ \xi_{\alpha} = \frac{a_{22} + a_{34}}{2\sqrt{a_{24} + a_{22}a_{34}}} = 1.506 \end{cases}$$

在 D (24106.6079, 3007.8587, 116.5) 处 动力系数为

$$a_{22} = -\frac{\left(M_z^{\omega_z}\right)_0}{J_{z0}} = 23.126$$

$$a_{24} = -\frac{\left(M_z^{\alpha}\right)_0}{J_{z0}} = 39.751$$

$$a_{25} = -\frac{\left(M_z^{\delta_z}\right)_0}{J_{z0}} = -55.651$$

$$a_{34} = \frac{\left(P + Y^{\alpha}\right)_0}{\left(mV\right)_0} = 1.014$$

$$a_{35} = \frac{\left(Y^{\delta_z}\right)_0}{\left(mV\right)_0} = 0.196$$

由

$$a_{24} + a_{22}a_{34} = 63.201 > 0$$

 $m_{7}^{\alpha} = -0.344 < 0$

则该特征点处具有动态稳定性和静稳定性。

在短周期扰动运动中不计重力动力系数也不考虑下洗影响的情况下,弹体近似传递函数为

$$W_{9\delta}(s) = -\frac{a_{25}s + a_{25}a_{34} - a_{24}a_{35}}{s^3 + A_1s^2 + A_2s} = \frac{55.651s + 64.221}{s^3 + 24.140s^2 + 63.201s}$$

$$W_{\theta\delta}(s) = \frac{a_{35}s^2 + a_{22}a_{35}s + a_{24}a_{35} - a_{25}a_{34}}{s^3 + A_1s^2 + A_2s} = \frac{0.196s^2 + 4.533s + 64.221}{s^3 + 24.140s^2 + 63.201s}$$

$$W_{\alpha\delta}(s) = -\frac{a_{35}s + a_{25} + a_{22}a_{35}}{s^2 + A_1s + A_2} = \frac{51.118 - 0.196s}{s^2 + 24.140s + 63.201}$$

则操纵性和机动性表征量为

$$\begin{cases} K_{\alpha} = -\frac{a_{25}a_{34} - a_{24}a_{35}}{a_{24} + a_{22}a_{34}} = 1.016 \\ T_{\alpha} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a_{24} + a_{22}a_{34}}} = 0.126 \\ \xi_{\alpha} = \frac{a_{22} + a_{34}}{2\sqrt{a_{24} + a_{22}a_{34}}} = 1.518 \end{cases}$$

在 *E* (29701.2464, 250.2252, 143.05) 处 动力系数为

$$a_{22} = -\frac{\left(M_z^{\omega_z}\right)_0}{J_{z0}} = 42.128$$

$$a_{24} = -\frac{\left(M_z^{\alpha}\right)_0}{J_{z0}} = 72.413$$

$$a_{25} = -\frac{\left(M_z^{\delta_z}\right)_0}{J_{z0}} = -101.379$$

$$a_{34} = \frac{\left(P + Y^{\alpha}\right)_0}{\left(mV\right)_0} = 1.620$$

$$a_{35} = \frac{\left(Y^{\delta_z}\right)_0}{\left(mV\right)_0} = 0.318$$

由

$$a_{24} + a_{22}a_{34} = 140.660 > 0$$

 $m_z^{\alpha} = -0.344 < 0$

则该特征点处具有动态稳定性和静稳定性。

在短周期扰动运动中不计重力动力系数也不考虑下洗影响的情况下,弹体近似传递函数为

$$W_{9\delta}(s) = -\frac{a_{25}s + a_{25}a_{34} - a_{24}a_{35}}{s^3 + A_1s^2 + A_2s} = \frac{101.379s + 187.261}{s^3 + 43.748s^2 + 140.660s}$$

$$W_{\theta\delta}(s) = \frac{a_{35}s^2 + a_{22}a_{35}s + a_{24}a_{35} - a_{25}a_{34}}{s^3 + A_1s^2 + A_2s} = \frac{0.318s^2 + 13.397s + 187.261}{s^3 + 43.748s^2 + 140.660s}$$

$$W_{\alpha\delta}(s) = -\frac{a_{35}s + a_{25} + a_{22}a_{35}}{s^2 + A_1s + A_2} = \frac{87.982 - 0.318s}{s^2 + 43.748s + 140.660}$$

则操纵性和机动性表征量为

$$\begin{cases} K_{\alpha} = -\frac{a_{25}a_{34} - a_{24}a_{35}}{a_{24} + a_{22}a_{34}} = 1.331 \\ T_{\alpha} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a_{24} + a_{22}a_{34}}} = 0.084 \\ \xi_{\alpha} = \frac{a_{22} + a_{34}}{2\sqrt{a_{24} + a_{22}a_{34}}} = 1.844 \end{cases}$$

结果分析

纵观五个特征点给出的传递函数特征参数,可以发现如下规律:

1)导弹传递系数 K_{α} 在飞行过程中不断增加,导致其变化的原因则是因为导弹的

高度在不断下降, 因此操纵性一直在增加。

- 2) 导弹时间常数 Ta 在飞行过程中先增加,后减少,其中在方案飞行阶段变化不大,但进入导引飞行阶段后快速下降,其原因是在导引飞行阶段,速度变化影响较大,动压增加迅速,导致动力系数 a24增加较大,因此也反映了导弹操纵性的提高。
- 3)导弹相对阻尼系数 ξα 在飞行过程中先减小,后增加,由于较大的相对阻尼系数 往往对应较小的最大过载,因此导弹整体机动性较差,在飞行过程中其机动性 先增加,后减小。