

# 航天飞行动力学战术导弹弹道设计

Pauline

## 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

$$\left. \begin{aligned} m \frac{dV}{dt} &= P \cos \alpha_b - X_b - mg \sin \theta \\ mV \frac{d\theta}{dt} &= P \sin \alpha_b + Y_b - mg \cos \theta \\ \frac{dx}{dt} &= V \cos \theta \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= V \sin \theta \\ \delta_{zb} &= -\frac{m_z^\alpha}{m_z^{\delta_z}} \alpha_b \\ \varepsilon_1 &= 0 \\ \varepsilon_4 &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

其中

$$\left. \begin{aligned} X_b &= C_{xb} qS \\ C_{xb} &= 0.2 + 0.03 \alpha_b^2 \\ Y_b &= C_{yb} qS = (C_y^\alpha \alpha_b + C_y^{\delta_z} \delta_{zb}) qS \\ q &= \frac{1}{2} \rho V^2 \\ \rho &= \rho_0 \left( \frac{T}{T_0} \right)^{4.25588} \\ T &= T_0 - 0.0065H \\ g &= g_0 \cdot \frac{R_e^2}{(R_e + H)^2} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

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 $x < 9100\text{m}$ 时， $H_* = 2000 \cos(0.000314 \times 1.1 \cdot x) + 5000$

当 $x > 9100\text{m}$ 时，发动机点火， $H_* = 3000\text{m}$

当 $x > 24000\text{m}$ 时，采用比例导引法（ $K = 3$ ）

则对应控制方程为

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_1 = H - H_* = 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow \theta = \arctan \left[ -2 \times 3.14 \times 1.1 \cdot \sin(0.000314 \times 1.1 \cdot x) \right] \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_1 = H - H_* = 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow \theta = \arctan \left[ -2 \times 3.14 \times 1.1 \cdot \sin(0.000314 \times 1.1 \cdot x) \right] \end{aligned}} \right\} \textcircled{1} \quad x < 9100\text{m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_1 = H - H_* = 0, \quad H_* = 3000\text{m} \\ \Leftrightarrow \theta = 0 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_1 = H - H_* = 0, \quad H_* = 3000\text{m} \\ \Leftrightarrow \theta = 0 \end{aligned}} \right\} \textcircled{2} \quad 9100\text{m} < x < 24000\text{m}$$

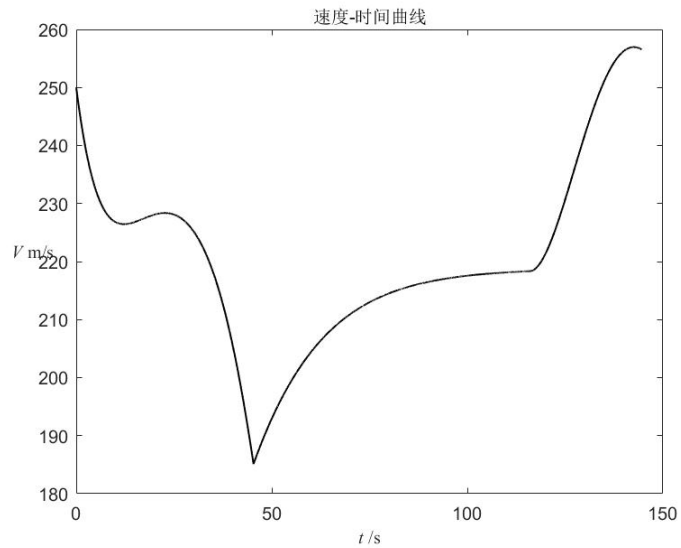
$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{dr}{dt} &= -V \cos \eta \\ r \frac{dq}{dt} &= V \sin \eta \\ q &= \sigma + \eta \\ \varepsilon_1 &= \frac{d\sigma}{dt} - K \frac{dq}{dt} = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \textcircled{3} \quad x > 24000\text{m}$$

方程组中出现的常数值为

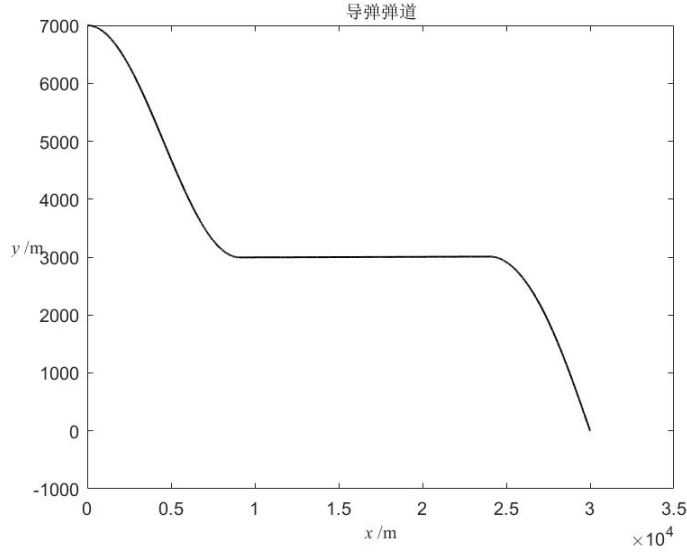
$$\left. \begin{aligned} C_y^\alpha &= \frac{18}{\pi} \\ C_y^{\delta_z} &= \frac{18}{5\pi} \\ m_z^\alpha &= -\frac{27}{25\pi} \\ m_z^{\delta_z} &= \frac{189}{125\pi} \\ S &= S_{\text{ref}} = 0.45\text{m}^2 \\ \rho_0 &= 1.2495\text{kg/m}^3 \\ T_0 &= 288.15\text{K} \\ g_0 &= 9.81\text{m/s}^2 \\ R_e &= 6371000\text{m} \\ m_0 &= 320\text{kg} \\ m_s &= 0.46\text{kg/s} \\ P_0 &= 2000\text{N} \\ K &= 3 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

## 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

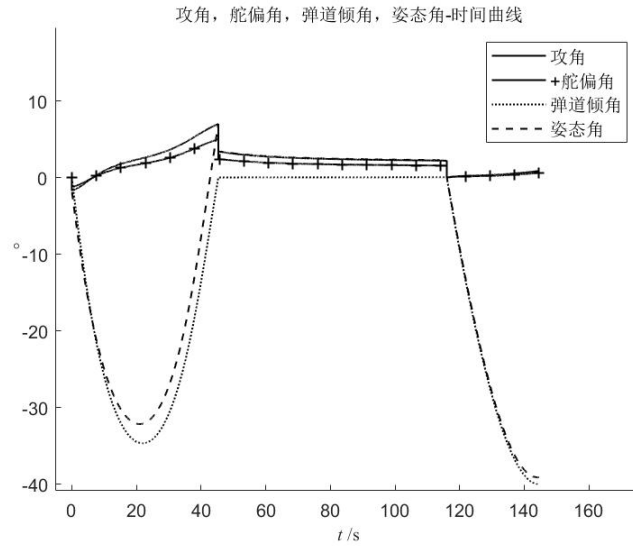


在整个飞行阶段，最小速度约为 185m/s，最大速度约为 257m/s。在  $t=45.33\text{s}$  处，速度变化较为剧烈，可在附近选取特征点进行分析。



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

$$\begin{aligned}a_{22} &= -\frac{(M_z^{\omega_z})_0}{J_{z0}} = 20.457 \\a_{24} &= -\frac{(M_z^{\alpha})_0}{J_{z0}} = 35.163 \\a_{25} &= -\frac{(M_z^{\delta_z})_0}{J_{z0}} = -49.228 \\a_{34} &= \frac{(P + Y^{\alpha})_0}{(mV)_0} = 0.690 \\a_{35} &= \frac{(Y^{\delta_z})_0}{(mV)_0} = 0.138\end{aligned}$$

由

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

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

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

则操纵性和机动性表征量为

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}a_{22} &= -\frac{(M_z^{\omega_z})_0}{J_{z0}} = 16.644 \\a_{24} &= -\frac{(M_z^\alpha)_0}{J_{z0}} = 28.608 \\a_{25} &= -\frac{(M_z^{\delta_z})_0}{J_{z0}} = -40.052 \\a_{34} &= \frac{(P + Y^\alpha)_0}{(mV)_0} = 0.692 \\a_{35} &= \frac{(Y^{\delta_z})_0}{(mV)_0} = 0.138\end{aligned}$$

由

$$\begin{aligned}a_{24} + a_{22}a_{34} &= 40.126 > 0 \\m_z^\alpha &= -0.344 < 0\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}W_{\eta\delta}(s) &= -\frac{a_{25}s + a_{25}a_{34} - a_{24}a_{35}}{s^3 + A_1s^2 + A_2s} = \frac{40.052s + 31.664}{s^3 + 17.336s^2 + 40.126s} \\W_{\theta\delta}(s) &= \frac{a_{35}s^2 + a_{22}a_{35}s + a_{24}a_{35} - a_{25}a_{34}}{s^3 + A_1s^2 + A_2s} = \frac{0.138s^2 + 2.297s + 31.664}{s^3 + 17.336s^2 + 40.126s} \\W_{\alpha\delta}(s) &= -\frac{a_{35}s + a_{25} + a_{22}a_{35}}{s^2 + A_1s + A_2} = \frac{37.755 - 0.138s}{s^2 + 17.336s + 40.126}\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}a_{22} &= -\frac{(M_z^{\omega_z})_0}{J_{z0}} = 22.138 \\a_{24} &= -\frac{(M_z^{\alpha})_0}{J_{z0}} = 38.053 \\a_{25} &= -\frac{(M_z^{\delta_z})_0}{J_{z0}} = -53.275 \\a_{34} &= \frac{(P + Y^{\alpha})_0}{(mV)_0} = 0.930 \\a_{35} &= \frac{(Y^{\delta_z})_0}{(mV)_0} = 0.179\end{aligned}$$

由

$$\begin{aligned}a_{24} + a_{22}a_{34} &= 58.641 > 0 \\m_z^{\alpha} &= -0.344 < 0\end{aligned}$$

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

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

则操纵性和机动性表征量为

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

在  $D(24106.6079, 3007.8587, 116.5)$  处

动力系数为

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

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

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

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

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

由

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

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

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

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

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

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

则操纵性和机动性表征量为

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

在  $E(29701.2464, 250.2252, 143.05)$  处

动力系数为



$$\begin{aligned}
a_{22} &= -\frac{(M_z^{\omega_z})_0}{J_{z0}} = 42.128 \\
a_{24} &= -\frac{(M_z^\alpha)_0}{J_{z0}} = 72.413 \\
a_{25} &= -\frac{(M_z^{\delta_z})_0}{J_{z0}} = -101.379 \\
a_{34} &= \frac{(P + Y^\alpha)_0}{(mV)_0} = 1.620 \\
a_{35} &= \frac{(Y^{\delta_z})_0}{(mV)_0} = 0.318
\end{aligned}$$

由

$$\begin{aligned}
a_{24} + a_{22}a_{34} &= 140.660 > 0 \\
m_z^\alpha &= -0.344 < 0
\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
W_{g\delta}(s) &= -\frac{a_{25}s + a_{25}a_{34} - a_{24}a_{35}}{s^3 + A_1s^2 + A_2s} = \frac{101.379s + 187.261}{s^3 + 43.748s^2 + 140.660s} \\
W_{\theta\delta}(s) &= \frac{a_{35}s^2 + a_{22}a_{35}s + a_{24}a_{35} - a_{25}a_{34}}{s^3 + A_1s^2 + A_2s} = \frac{0.318s^2 + 13.397s + 187.261}{s^3 + 43.748s^2 + 140.660s} \\
W_{\alpha\delta}(s) &= -\frac{a_{35}s + a_{25} + a_{22}a_{35}}{s^2 + A_1s + A_2} = \frac{87.982 - 0.318s}{s^2 + 43.748s + 140.660}
\end{aligned}$$

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  $K_\alpha$  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  $T_a$  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  $a_{24}$  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  $\zeta_a$  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。