

Dynamic Modeling of Medium Size Aerostat with Tether

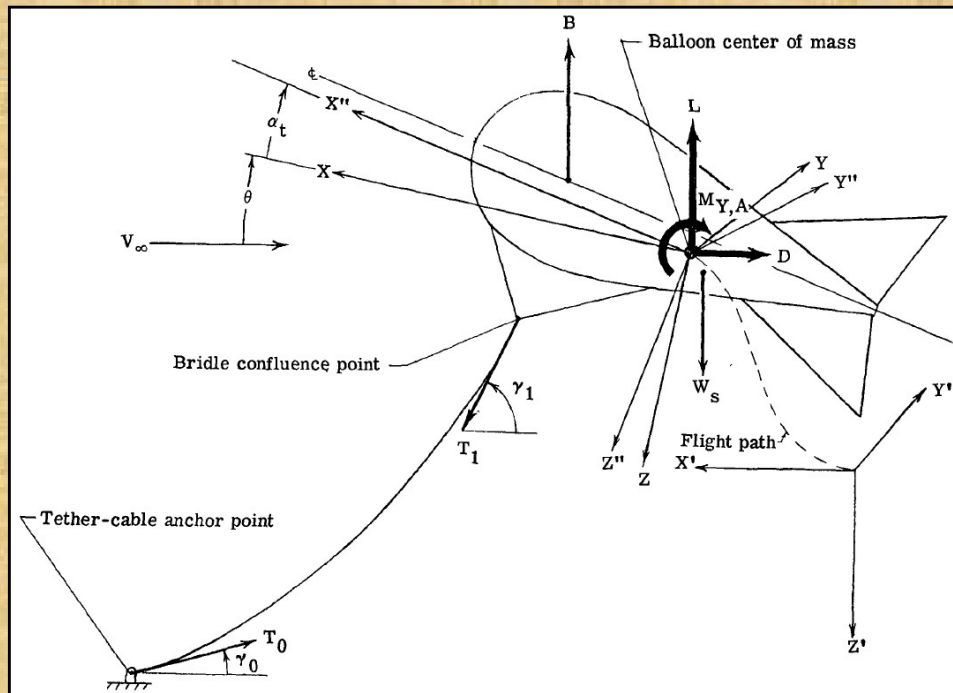
**SAROD 2013
21-23 November, 2013**

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OVERVIEW OF THE WORK

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- 6-DOF Dynamic Modeling of Aerostat is carried out
- Dynamic Modeling of Tether is carried out
- Dynamic Model of Tether is combined with Dynamic Model of Aerostat



Aerostat Balloon with Tether



AKASHDEEP Aerostat
(Medium Size, Volume $\sim 2000 \text{ m}^3$)

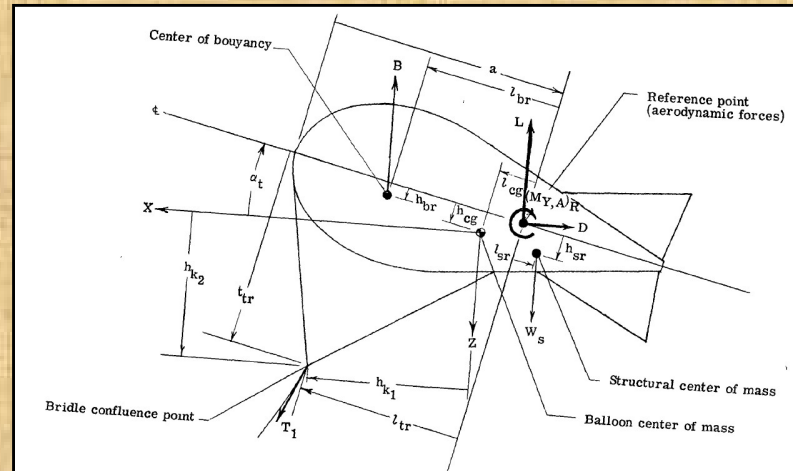
DYNAMIC MODELING OF AEROSTAT

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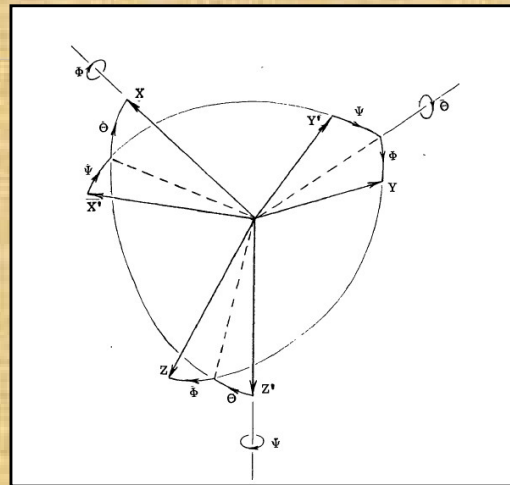
- Following Forces and Moments on the Aerostat have been modeled

- Weight
- Buoyancy
- Aerodynamic
- Tether

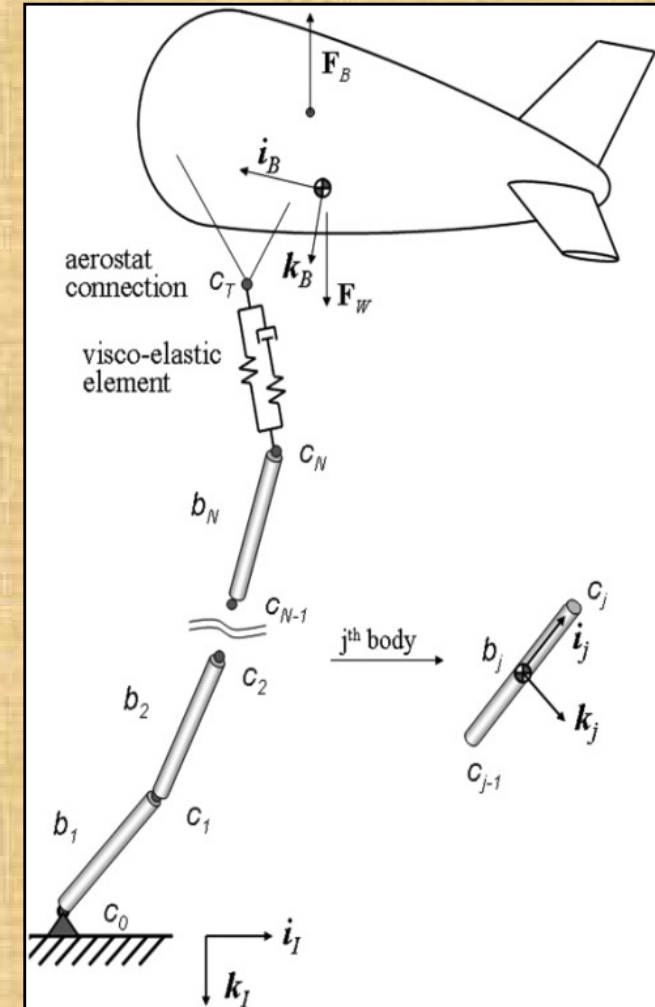
- Effects due to apparent mass and inertia have also been considered
- 6-DOF Equations are developed for modeling the dynamics of the aerostat in NED frame



Aerostat Balloon



Co-ordinate Frame



Aerostat with Tether

Reference: Journal of Aircraft paper 'Tethered Aerostat Modeling using an Efficient Recursive Rigid-Body Dynamics Approach', Vol 48, No. 2, March-April, 2011

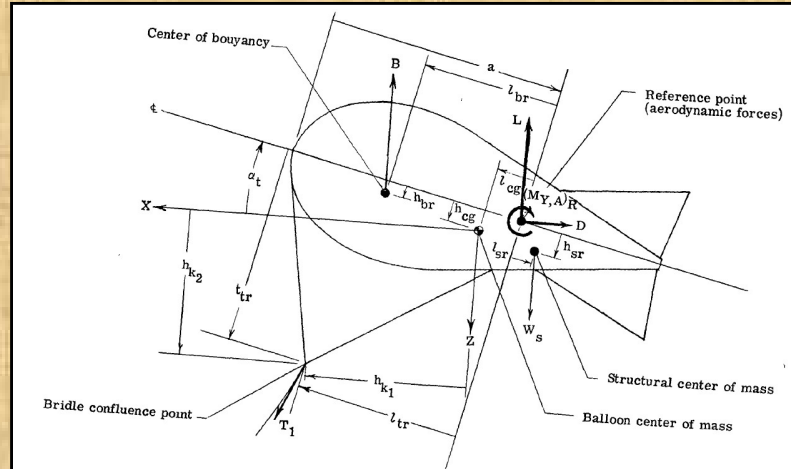
EQUATIONS OF MOTION OF AEROSTAT

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$$\mathbf{F}_W = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ m_B g \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{F}_B = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -\text{Vol}(\rho_a - \rho_g)g \end{Bmatrix}$$

Weight and Buoyancy Forces



$$\mathbf{F}_{AM} = -\mathbf{I}_{AM} \begin{Bmatrix} \dot{u}_A \\ \dot{v}_A \\ \dot{w}_A \end{Bmatrix} - \mathbf{S}(\omega_B) \mathbf{I}_{AM} \begin{Bmatrix} u_A \\ v_A \\ w_A \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{AM} = -\mathbf{I}_{AI} \begin{Bmatrix} \dot{p}_B \\ \dot{q}_B \\ \dot{r}_B \end{Bmatrix} - \mathbf{S}(\omega_B) \mathbf{I}_{AI} \begin{Bmatrix} p_B \\ q_B \\ r_B \end{Bmatrix}$$

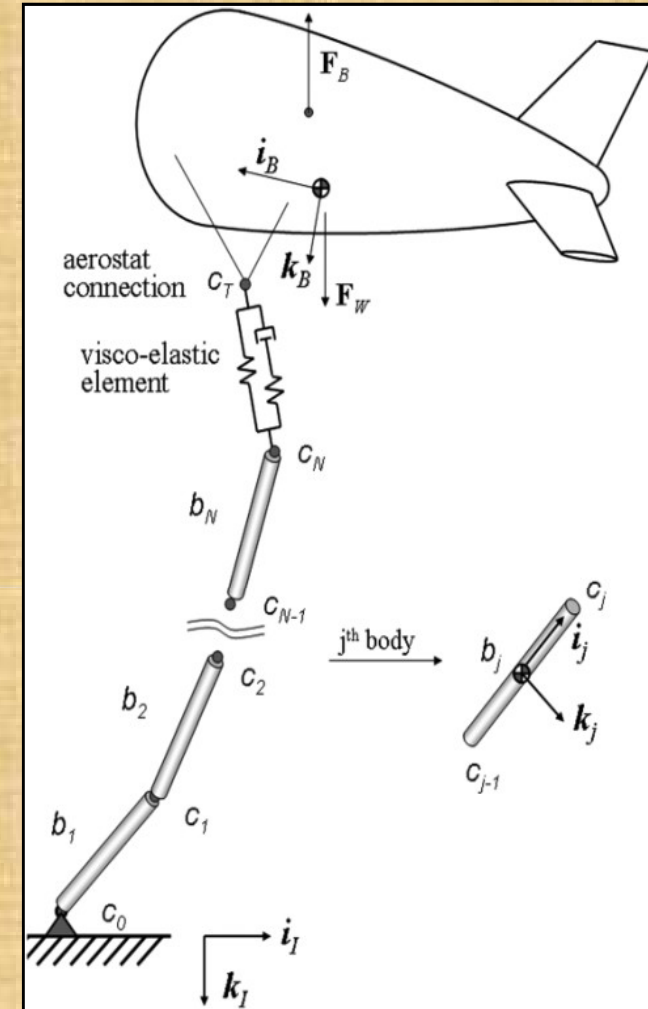
Forces and Moments due to Apparent Mass and Inertia

$$\mathbf{F}_A = \bar{q} \text{Vol}^{2/3} \mathbf{T}(\alpha) \begin{Bmatrix} -(C_{D0} + C_{D\alpha} \alpha + C_{D\alpha^2} \alpha^2) \\ C_{Y\beta} \beta + (\bar{l}/(2V_A))(C_{Yp} p + C_{Yr} r) \\ -(C_{L0} + C_{L\alpha} \alpha + C_{L\alpha^2} \alpha^2 + (\bar{l}/(2V_A))(C_{Lq} q)) \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{M}_A = \bar{q} \text{Vol}^{2/3} \bar{l} \begin{Bmatrix} C_{l\beta} \beta + (\bar{l}/(2V_A))(C_{lp} p + C_{lr} r) \\ C_{m0} + C_{m\alpha} \alpha + (\bar{l}/(2V_A)) C_{mq} q \\ C_{n\beta} \beta + (\bar{l}/(2V_A))(C_{nr} r + C_{np} p) \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{T}(\alpha) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha & 0 & -\sin \alpha \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \sin \alpha & 0 & \cos \alpha \end{bmatrix}$$

Aerodynamic Forces and Moments



$$\begin{aligned} & ((m_B + m_{gas}) \mathbf{E}_3 + \mathbf{I}_{AM}) \begin{Bmatrix} \dot{u} \\ \dot{v} \\ \dot{w} \end{Bmatrix} \\ & = \mathbf{F}_A + \mathbf{T}_I^B (\mathbf{F}_W + \mathbf{F}_B - \mathbf{F}_T) \\ & - \mathbf{S}(\omega_B) ((m + m_{gas}) \mathbf{E}_3 \\ & + \mathbf{I}_{AM}) \begin{Bmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \end{Bmatrix} + \mathbf{I}_{AM} \mathbf{T}_I^B \begin{Bmatrix} \dot{w}_x \\ \dot{w}_y \\ \dot{w}_z \end{Bmatrix} \\ & + (\mathbf{S}(\omega_B) \mathbf{I}_{AM} - \mathbf{I}_{AM} \mathbf{S}(\omega_B)) \mathbf{T}_I^B \begin{Bmatrix} w_x \\ w_y \\ w_z \end{Bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Force Equation

$$(\mathbf{I}_B + \mathbf{I}_{AI}) \begin{Bmatrix} \dot{p}_B \\ \dot{q}_B \\ \dot{r}_B \end{Bmatrix} = \mathbf{M}_A + \mathbf{S}(\mathbf{r}_{cg}^{cb}) \mathbf{T}_I^B \mathbf{F}_B -$$

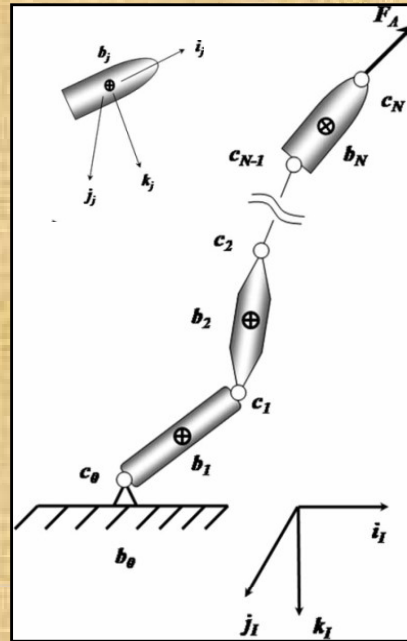
$$\mathbf{S}(\mathbf{r}_{cg}^{cp}) \mathbf{T}_I^B \mathbf{F}_T - \mathbf{S}(\omega_B) (\mathbf{I}_B + \mathbf{I}_{AI}) \begin{Bmatrix} p_B \\ q_B \\ r_B \end{Bmatrix}$$

Moment Equation

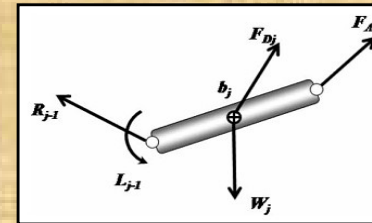
DYNAMIC MODELING OF TETHER

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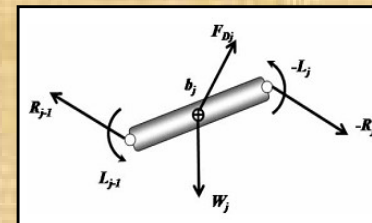
- Tether is divided into N cylindrical elements
- Tether spin is negligible
- Visco-elastic link is used to connect the tether to the aerostat. It is used to model the elastic properties of tether
- Joint damping has been modeled as viscous damping, proportional to the bending rate between two successive links
- Linear and angular accelerations in tether elements are determined recursively



Tether



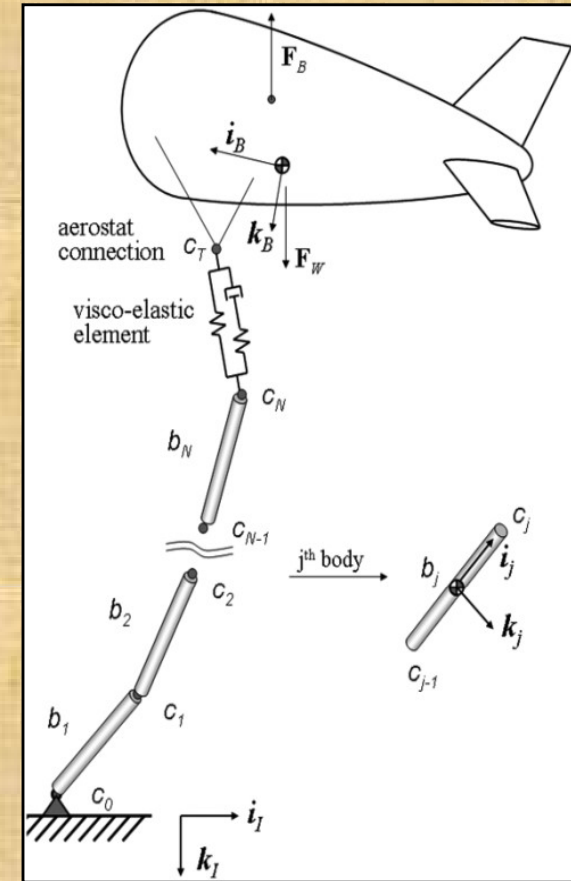
Terminal Link



Non-Terminal Link

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{F}_T + \frac{K_v}{C_v} F_T \\ = \begin{cases} (K_v + K_s) \dot{s}_{ve} + \frac{K_v K_s}{C_v} (s_{ve} - L_{ve}), & s_{ve} - L_{ve} > 0 \\ 0 & s_{ve} - L_{ve} \leq 0 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Visco-Elastic Link Force Equation



Representation of Dynamic Model of Aerostat with Tether

BOUNDARY CONDITION

For ground link, Roll, Pitch and Yaw rates are zero

Reference: 'Efficient Tether Dynamic Formulation using Recursive Rigid-Body Dynamics', published in Proceedings of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Part K: Journal of Multi-Body Dynamics 2010 224:353

EQUATIONS OF MOTION OF TETHER

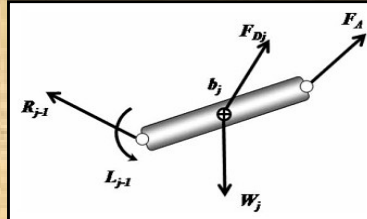
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$$\omega_{j/I} = \omega_{j/j-1} + T_{j-1}^j \omega_{j-1/I}$$

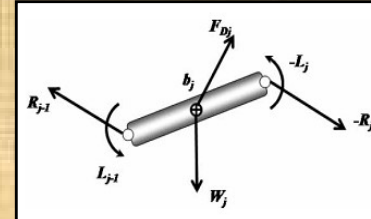
$$\omega_{x1} = 0$$

$$\tilde{\omega}_{1/I} = \begin{Bmatrix} \omega_{y1} \\ \omega_{z1} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} q_1 \\ r_1 \end{Bmatrix}$$

Angular Velocity



Terminal Link



Non-Terminal Link

$$\alpha_{j/I} = \dot{\omega}_{j/I} + \omega_{j/I} \times \omega_{j/I} + T_{j-1}^j \alpha_{j-1/I}$$

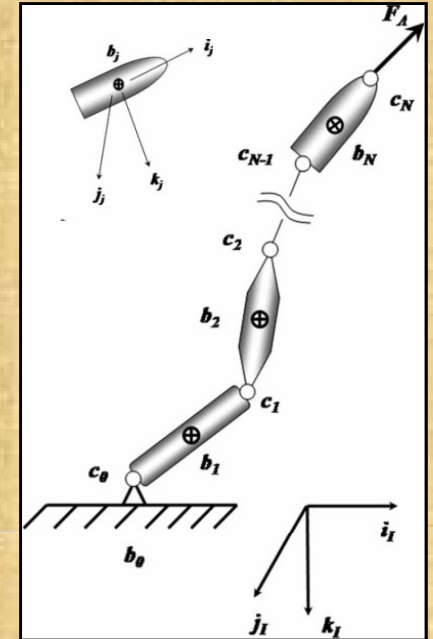
$$\alpha_{j/I} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ \dot{q}_j \\ \dot{r}_j \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} \dot{\omega}_{xj} \\ \dot{\omega}_{yj} \\ \dot{\omega}_{zj} \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{Bmatrix} -r_j \omega_{yj} + q_j \omega_{zj} \\ r_j \omega_{xj} \\ -q_j \omega_{xj} \end{Bmatrix} + T_{j-1}^j \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ \dot{q}_{j-1} \\ \dot{r}_{j-1} \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_j^m &= T_{j-1}^j a_{j-1}^c + \alpha_{j/I} \times r_j^m + \omega_{j/I} \times (\omega_{j/I} \times r_j^m) \\ &= T_{j-1}^j a_{j-1}^c - r_j^c \times \alpha_{j/I} + \omega_{j/I} \times (\omega_{j/I} \times r_j^c) \end{aligned}$$

Linear Acceleration

$$\tilde{\alpha}_{j/I} = \begin{Bmatrix} \dot{q}_j \\ \dot{r}_j \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} \dot{\omega}_{yj} \\ \dot{\omega}_{zj} \end{Bmatrix} - \begin{Bmatrix} r_j \\ -q_j \end{Bmatrix} \tilde{T}_{j-1}^j \begin{Bmatrix} q_{j-1} \\ r_{j-1} \end{Bmatrix} + \tilde{T}_{j-1}^j \begin{Bmatrix} \dot{q}_{j-1} \\ \dot{r}_{j-1} \end{Bmatrix}$$

Angular Acceleration



Tether

$$\begin{aligned} r_j^m \times T_{j-1}^j (F_{Dj} + W_j) + r_j^c \times T_{j-1}^j F_T + T_{j-1}^j L_{j-1} \\ = (I_j \alpha_{j/I} + \omega_{j/I} \times I_j \omega_{j/I}) + r_j^m \\ \times m_j a_j^m \end{aligned}$$

$$R_{j-1} + T_{j-1}^{j-1} (F_{Dj} + W_j + F_T) = m_j (T_{j-1}^j)^T a_j^m$$

$$F_j = M_j \dot{v}_j + \Gamma_j$$

Terminal Body Recursive Dynamics

$$R_{j-1} - (T_{j-1}^j)^T R_j + T_{j-1}^{j-1} (F_{Dj} + W_j) = m_j (T_{j-1}^j)^T a_j^m$$

$$\begin{aligned} r_j^m \times T_{j-1}^j (F_{Dj} + W_j) - r_j^c \times R_j + T_{j-1}^j L_{j-1} - L_j \\ = (I_j \alpha_{j/I} + \omega_{j/I} \times I_j \omega_{j/I}) + r_j^m \times m_j a_j^m \end{aligned}$$

$$F_j = M_j \dot{v}_j + \Gamma_j + D_{j+1}^T F_{j+1}$$

Non-Terminal Body Recursive Dynamics

RESULTS

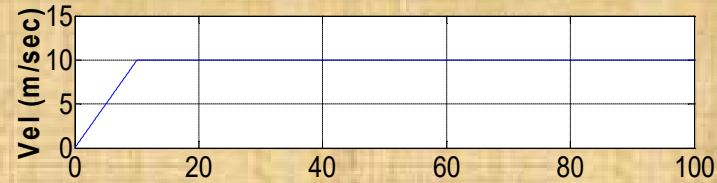
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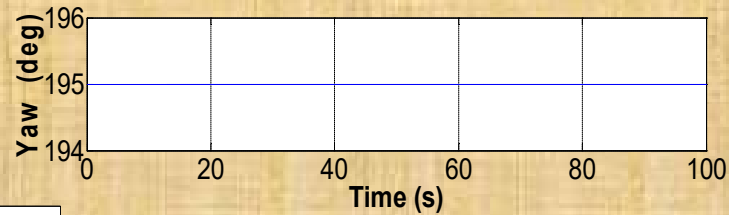
INITIAL CONDITIONS:

1. Zero Wind
2. Roll = Pitch = 0 deg ,
Yaw = 180 deg
3. X = Y = 0 m, Z = 1000 m
4. Tether is vertical

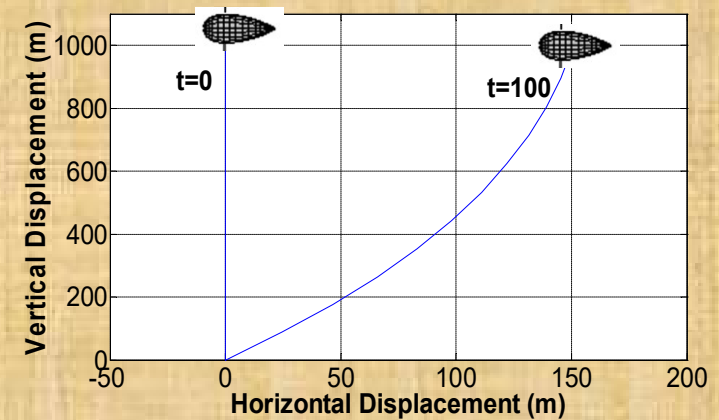
Wind Speed



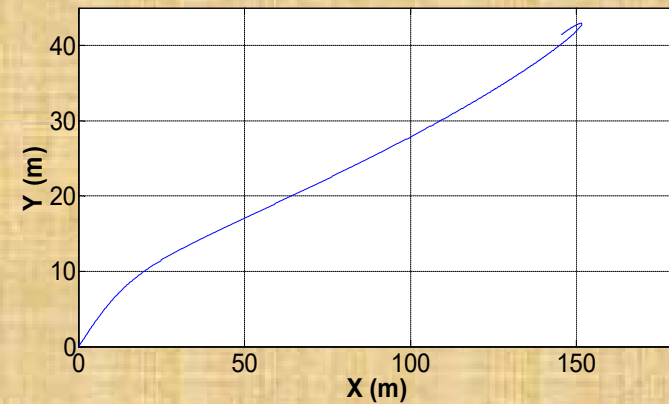
Wind Direction



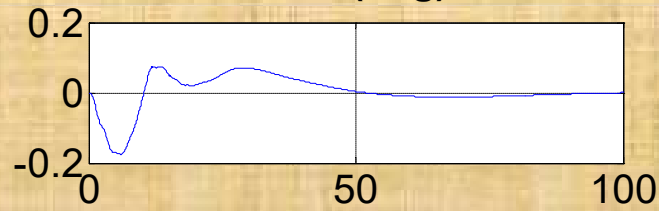
Vertical-plane response



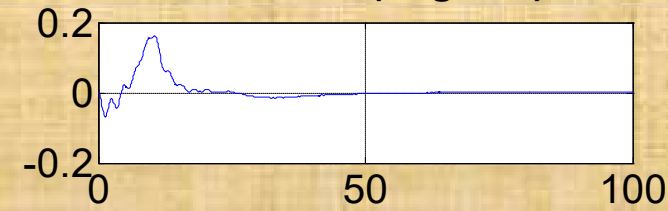
Horizontal-plane displacement



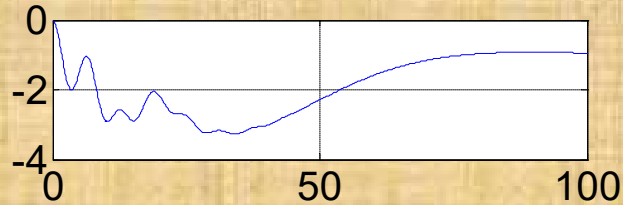
Roll (deg)



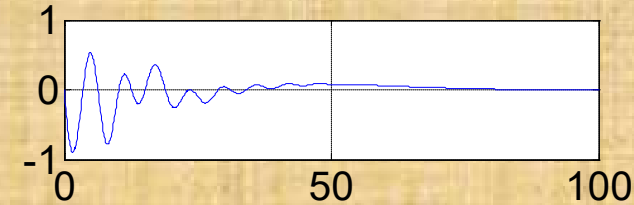
Roll Rate (deg/sec)



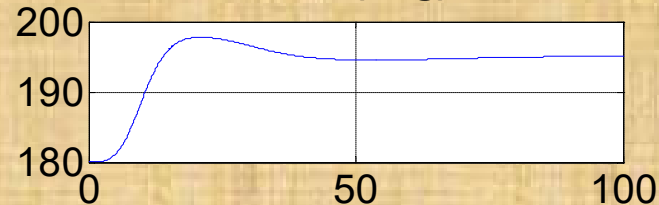
Pitch (deg)



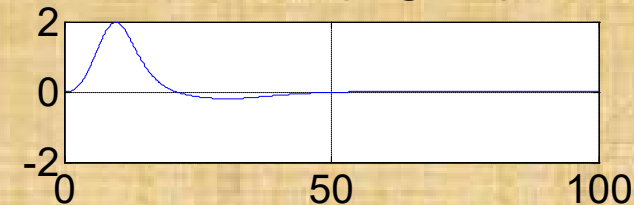
Pitch Rate (deg/sec)



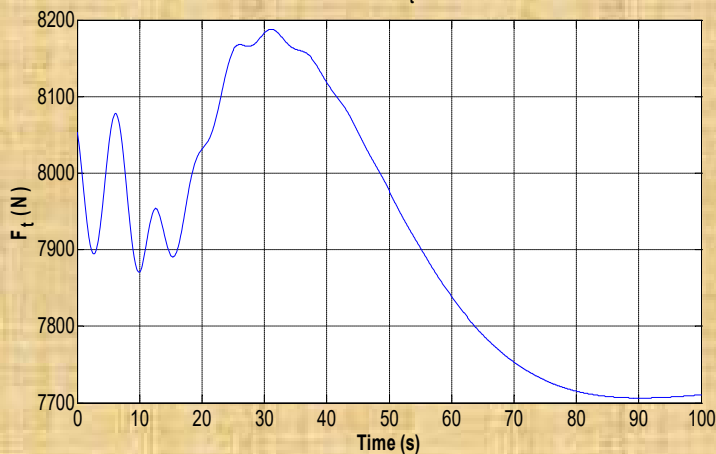
Yaw (deg)



Yaw Rate (deg/sec)



Tether force (F_t) vs time

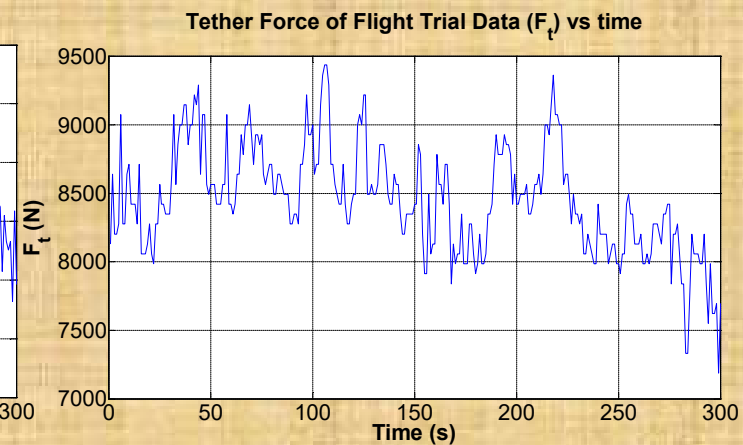
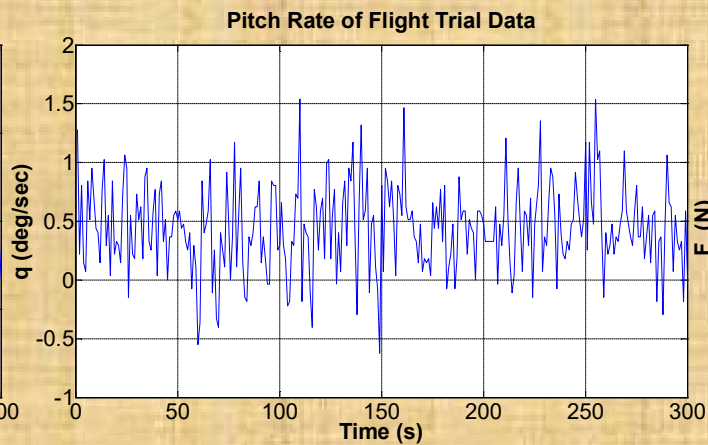
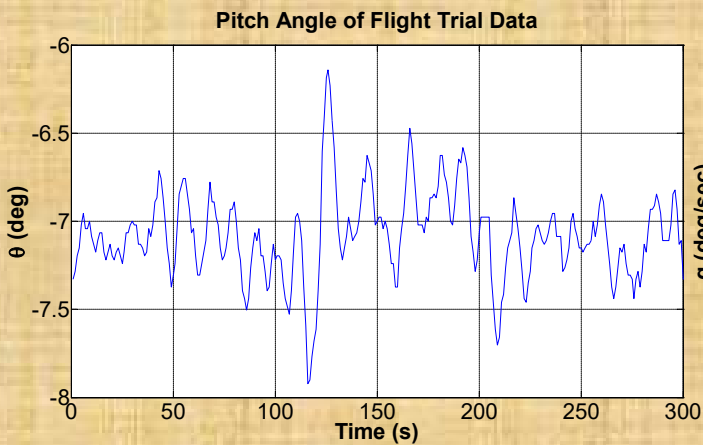
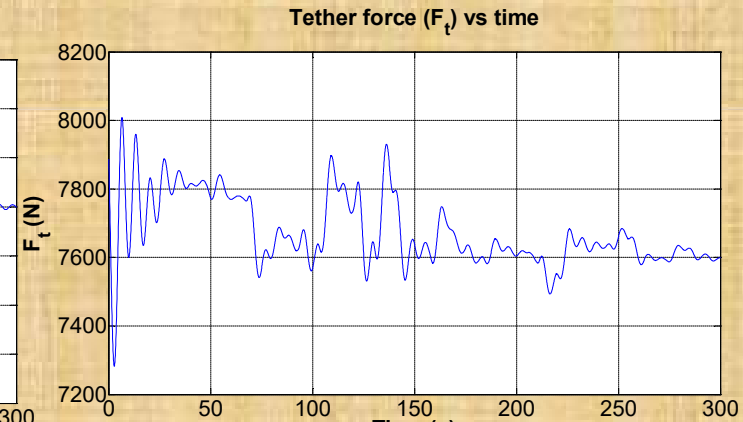
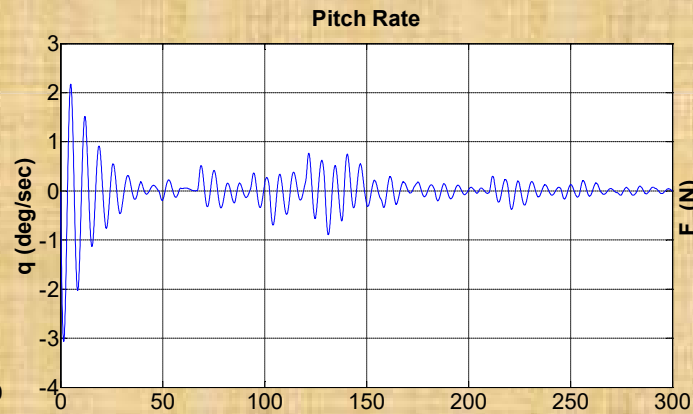
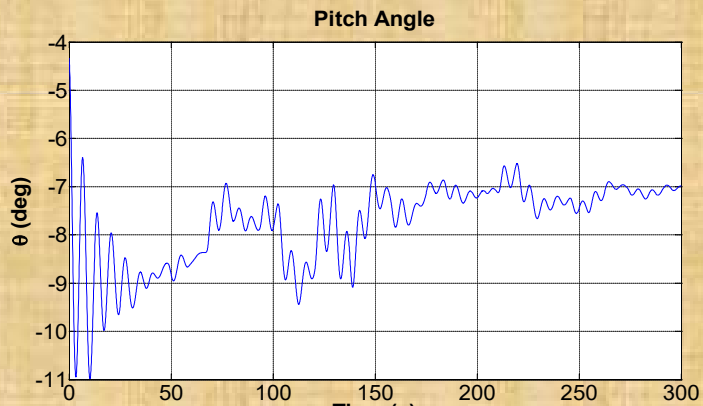
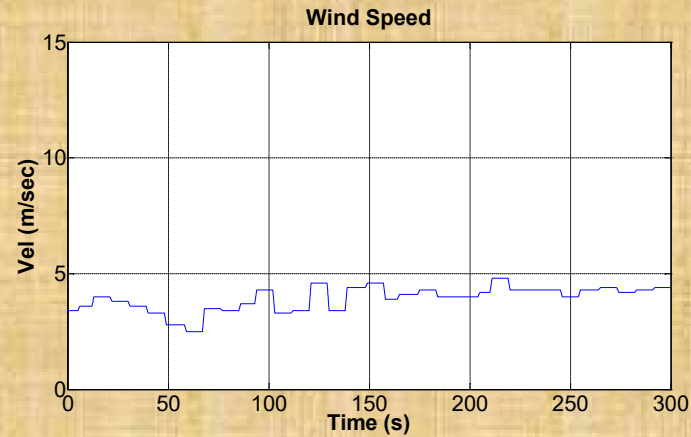


RESULTS

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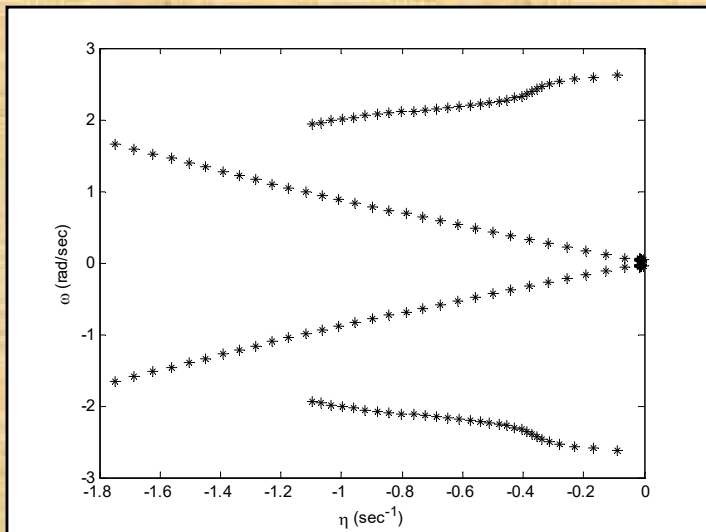
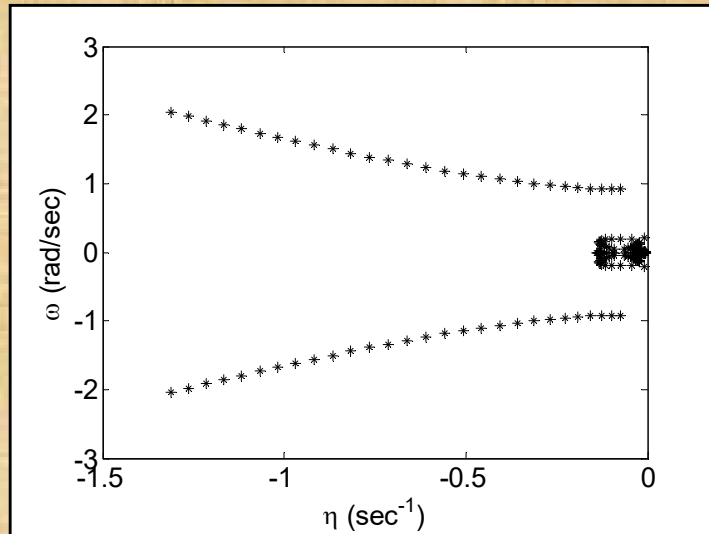


COMPARISON OF RESULTS WITH FLIGHT TRIAL DATA



CONCLUSION

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Root Locus Plot

- Results simulated against the actual wind vary within 10% of the actual flight trial data
- Dynamic Stability of the Aerostat with Tether against the wind disturbances is established

THANK YOU