

Semestral work

SRL – Flight management system

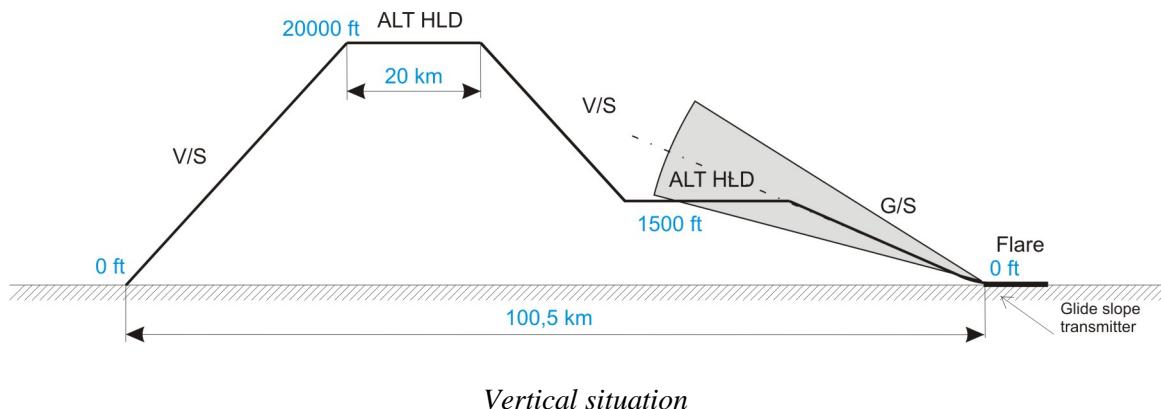
Ing. Martin Hromčík, Ph.D., xhromcik@control.felk.cvut.cz; Ing. Pavel Hospodář, hospop1@fel.cvut.cz
Czech technical university in Prague, Faculty of electrotechnical engineering, department of control
engineering

Longitudinal part (4 modes)

Design the system with using longitudinal motion of aircraft.

- **Vertical speed control system**, which changes altitude from **0 ft** to **20 000 ft** (pitch angle saturation **10°**)
- **Hold altitude control system, 10 NM**
- Change altitude to **1500 ft** (**Vertical speed control system**)
- Waiting for capture of beam from glide slope transmitter
- **Control of angular deviation** from glide path; angle of glide path is **3°**
- **50 ft** above the ground aircraft begins the automatic **flare**

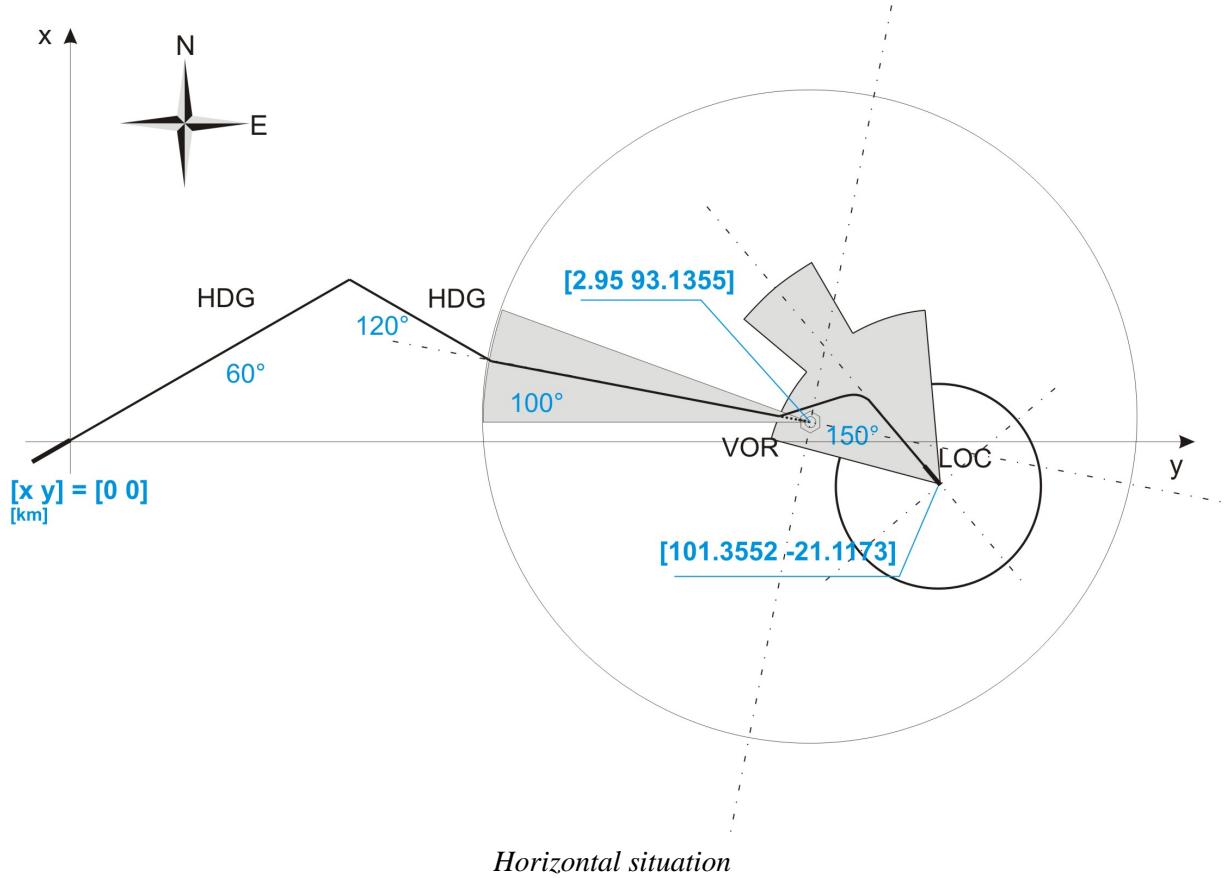
All longitudinal systems have air-speed stabilization.



Lateral part (3 modes)

Design the system with using lateral motion of aircraft.

- Initial aircraft heading is 60°; fly **10 km** with **control yaw angle**
- Turn to the heading **120°** - **control yaw angle** (bang angle saturation **25°**)
- **Control with angular track deviation**; signal from VOR transmitter
- Waiting for capture of beam from localizer transmitter
- **Final approach** with control signal from ILS; first mode – CPT, second mode – TRC
- Heading of runway **150°**



Common criteria

Several modes must be designed with respect to wind disturbance. It means that the control system can stabilize disturbance and aircraft follows input request. Element of design longitudinal and lateral control are dampers and autopilots Euler angles.

Switching between modes of control is without overshoot. („windup” problem in PID regulator)

For signal generation s of VOR and ILS radio-navigation systems is used flight&dynamics control toolbox.

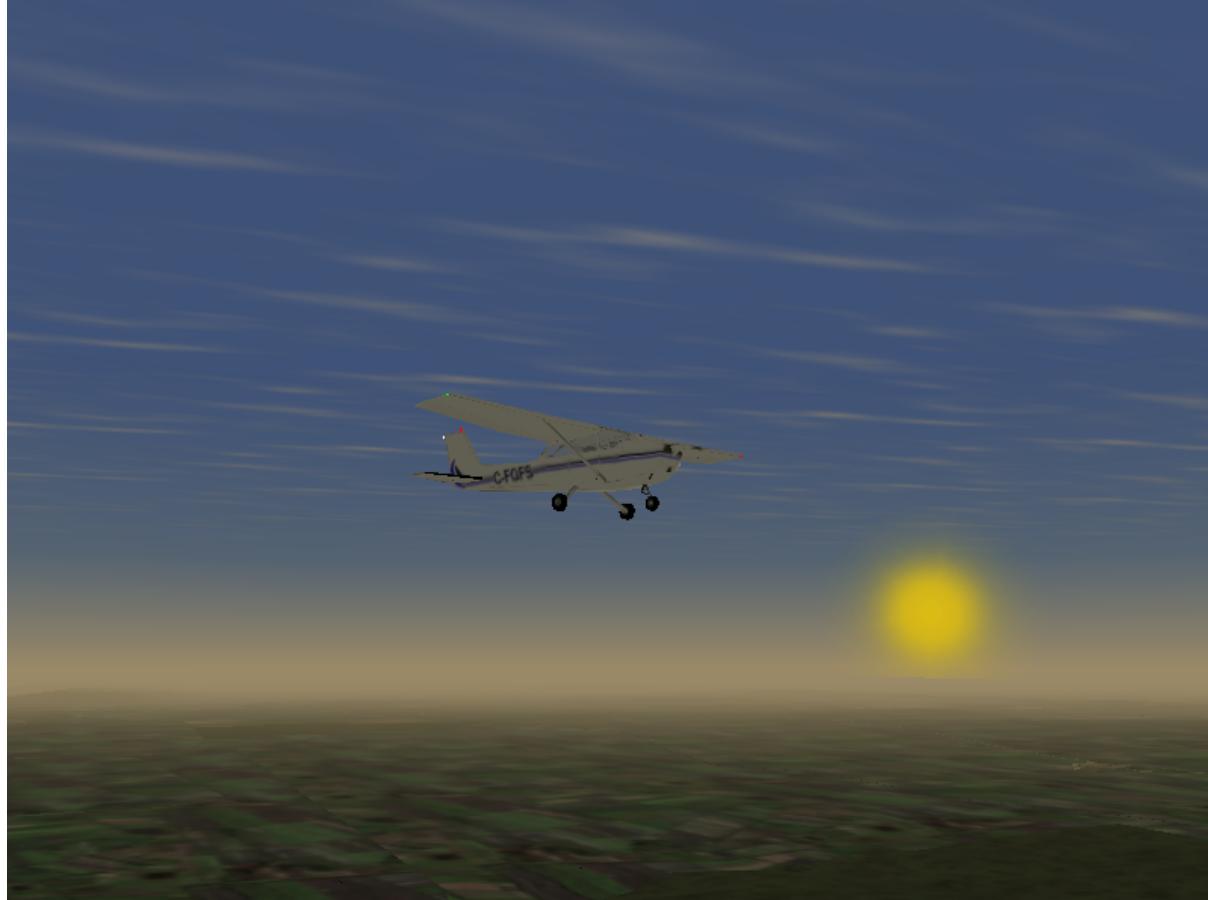
Resulting model will be configured in Simulink. In Simulink model there will be only one state-space aircraft model and for that will be switched modes of control.

Extras:

It is possible to simulate aircrafts motion in FlightGear simulator (interface in aerosim toolbox) and then it is possible to use digital EFIS display.



EFIS in ILS modes



Display with using FlightGear

References:

- [1] Pech, Z., Věk, V.: Systémy řízení letu. Skripta ČVUT, Praha 2006 ISBN 80-01-03374-0
- [2] Stevens, B., I., Lewis, F., L.: Aircraft Control and Simulation. John Wiley and Sons, Inc, N.Y. 1992, ISBN 0471613975
- [3] Kroupa, Š. : Simulace letového a navigačního displeje.
Diplomová práce ČVUT – FEL, Praha, 2002
- [4] Hospodář, P.: Závěrečná fáze letu.
Diplomová práce ČVUT – FEL, Praha, 2008
- [5] Žilka, J. : Simulace pomocí letového direktoru.
Diplomová práce ČVUT – FEL, Praha, 2000
- [6] Molitoris, P. : Úsporný autopilot.
Diplomová práce ČVUT – FEL, Praha, 2006
- [7] Brnada, M. : Přiblížení před přistáním v horizontální rovině.
Diplomová práce ČVUT – FEL, Praha, 2007
- [8] Jasanský, M. : Vedení letadla po trati v horizontální rovině.
Diplomová práce ČVUT – FEL, Praha, 2008

Internet

- [9] SRL pages : www.dce.felk.cvut.cz/srl1, www.dce.felk.cvut.cz/srl2
- [10] AeroSim – aerunautical simulation blockset <http://www.u-dynamics.com>
- [11] Marc Rauw. (May 25, 2005)
FDC 1.4 – A SIMULINK Toolbox for Flight Dynamics and Control Analysis
<http://www.dutchroll.com>

Addition

Thesis in reference, installation of Aerosim and FDC toolbox are saved in T:\SRL