Glossary

- $\mathbf{a} \ \text{Acceleration vector.} \ \mathbf{a} = \mathbf{\dot{v}} = \mathbf{\ddot{r}} = [a_x \quad a_y \quad a_z]^T.$
- α Angle of attack (AOA).
- **AOA** Angle Of Attack. Also named *alpha*.
- **AOS** Angle Of Sideslip. Also named beta.
- Ψ Attitude vector. $\Psi = [\phi \quad \theta \quad \psi]^T$.
- $()^b$ Resolved in the body FRD frame.
- ()* Complex conjugate.
- $()^{\ell}$ Resolved in the local NED frame.
- $()^w$ Resolved in the wind frame.
- β Angle of sideslip (AOS).
- $\delta_{a,e,r}$ Aerodynamic control surface angular deflection. Subscripts a, e and r stand for aileron, elevator and rudder, respectively. A positive deflection generates a negative moment.
- () Time derivative.
- \mathbf{F}_{Aero}^{w} Aerodynamic forces in wind frame. Lift L, drag D and cross-wind force C. $\mathbf{F}_{Aero}^{w} = [-D \quad -C \quad -L]^{T}$.
- \mathbf{F}_T^b Thrust force in body frame. $\mathbf{F}_T^b = [X_T^b \quad Y_T^b \quad Z_T^b]^T$.
- $\mathbf{F} \ \text{Force vector.} \ \mathbf{F} = [X \ Y \ Z]^T.$
- **FRD** Body frame centered on the CG where the X-axis is pointing towards the Front of the vehicle, the Y-axis towards Right and the Z-axis is Down, completing the right-hand rule.

Glossary

FW Fixed-Wing.

g Gravity vector in the local NED frame. $\mathbf{g} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & g \end{bmatrix}^T$.

() Estimate.

 \mathbf{M}_T^b Body aerodynamic moments. $\mathbf{M}_T^b = [\ell_T \quad m_T \quad n_T]^T$.

 $\mathbf{M}^b_{Aero} \ \ \text{Body aerodynamic moments.} \ \ \mathbf{M}^b_{Aero} = [\ell \quad m \quad n]^T.$

MC MultiCopter.

MPC or MCPC?? MultiCopter Position Controller.

NED Local inertial frame where the X-axis is pointing towards the true North, the Y-axis towards the East and the Z-axis is Down, completing the right-hand rule. Its origin is defined when and where the drone arms.

PID Controller with Proportional, Integral and Derivative actions.

- ψ Yaw euler angle. Also named *Heading*.
- $\tilde{\mathbf{q}}$ Hamiltonian attitude quaternion. $\tilde{\mathbf{q}} = (q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3) = (q_0, \mathbf{q})$ A vector in the local NED frame ℓ can be represented in the body framae b using $\mathbf{v}^b = \tilde{\mathbf{q}} \, \tilde{\mathbf{v}}^\ell \, \tilde{\mathbf{q}}^*$ (or $\tilde{\mathbf{q}}^{-1}$ instead of $\tilde{\mathbf{q}}^*$ if $\tilde{\mathbf{q}}$ is not unitary).
- $\mathbf{r} \text{ Position vector } \mathbf{r} = [x \quad y \quad z]^T.$

 \mathbf{R}_a^b Rotation matrix. Rotates a vector from frame a to frame b. $\mathbf{v}^b = \mathbf{R}_a^b \mathbf{v}^a$.

- **x** General state vector.
- ϕ Roll euler angle. Also named Bank angle in aviation.
- θ Pitch euler angle.
- $()^{-1}$ Matrix inverse.
- $()^T$ Matrix transpose.
- \mathbf{v} Velocity vector. $\mathbf{v} = \dot{\mathbf{r}} = [v_x \quad v_y \quad v_z]^T$.

 $\mathbf{v}^b \text{ Velocity vector in body frame. } \mathbf{v}^b = [u \quad v \quad w]^T.$

 \boldsymbol{w}^b Body rates vector. $\boldsymbol{w}^b = [p \quad q \quad r]^T$.