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# ASEN 3128 Lab 01

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## Housekeeping

```
clc
clear
close all;
```

## Problem 1

Code taken from MATLAB autograder

Because the purpose of this problem is to utilize ode45, this should be sufficient "proof of concept" considering it passed the autograder

```
tspan_1 = [0 3];
x_0 = [0.1;0.1;0.1];

opts = odeset('RelTol',1e-9,'AbsTol',1e-9);
[t_1,x] = ode45(@(t,x) odefunc(t,x),tspan_1, x_0 ,opts);
```

## Problem 2

This problem is the more involved dynamic modeling of a golfball

The design constants are either provided in the lab document, or assumed or be std atmosphere at sea level

```
% Design Constants
tspan = [0 10]; %[s]: this is arbitrarily picked
rho = 1.225; %[kg/m^3]
Cd = 0.6; %[unitless]
A = pi * (0.03/2)^2; %[m^2]
```

```
m = 0.03; %[kg]
g = 9.8; %[m/s^2]
```

## Part a)

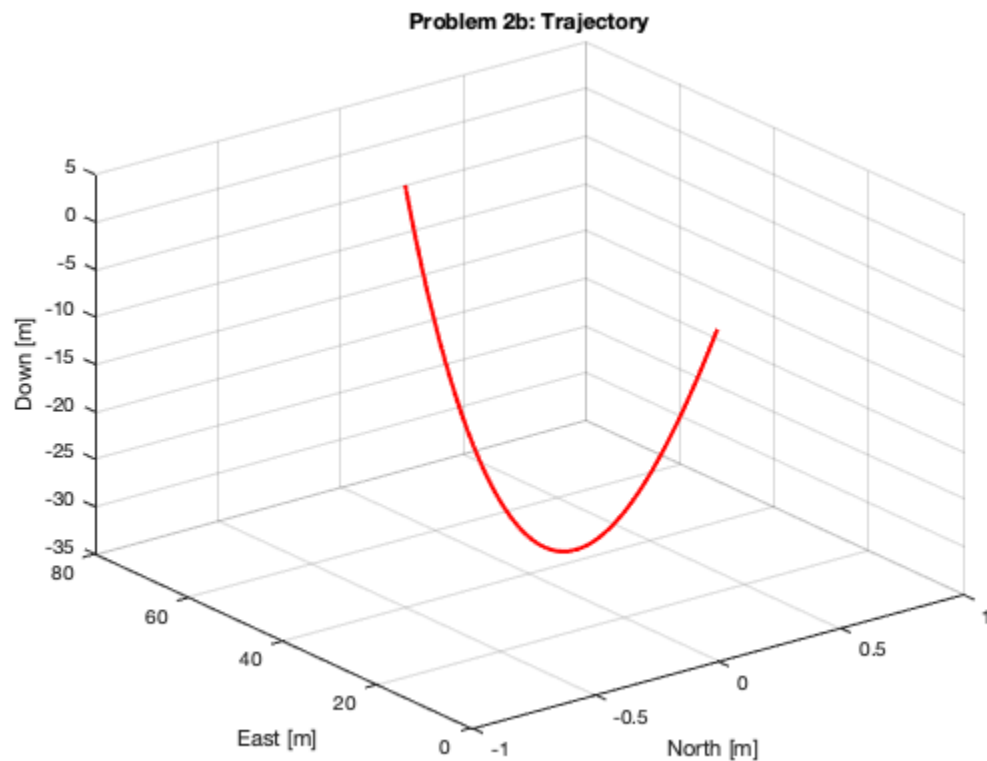
See functions section at bottom

## Part b)

Simulate the inertial frame and verify that results make sense

```
% Initial Conditions
x_i = [0;0;0;0;20;-30];
wind_b = [0;0;0];
[t,x_b] = ode45(@(t,x_b) objectEOM(t,x_b,rho,Cd,A,m,g,wind_b),
tspan, x_i, opts);

% Plot part b
figure()
plot3(x_b(:,1),x_b(:,2),x_b(:,3),'r','LineWidth',2); hold on
xlabel('North [m]')
ylabel('East [m]')
zlabel('Down [m]')
title('Problem 2b: Trajectory')
grid on
hold off
```



## Part c)

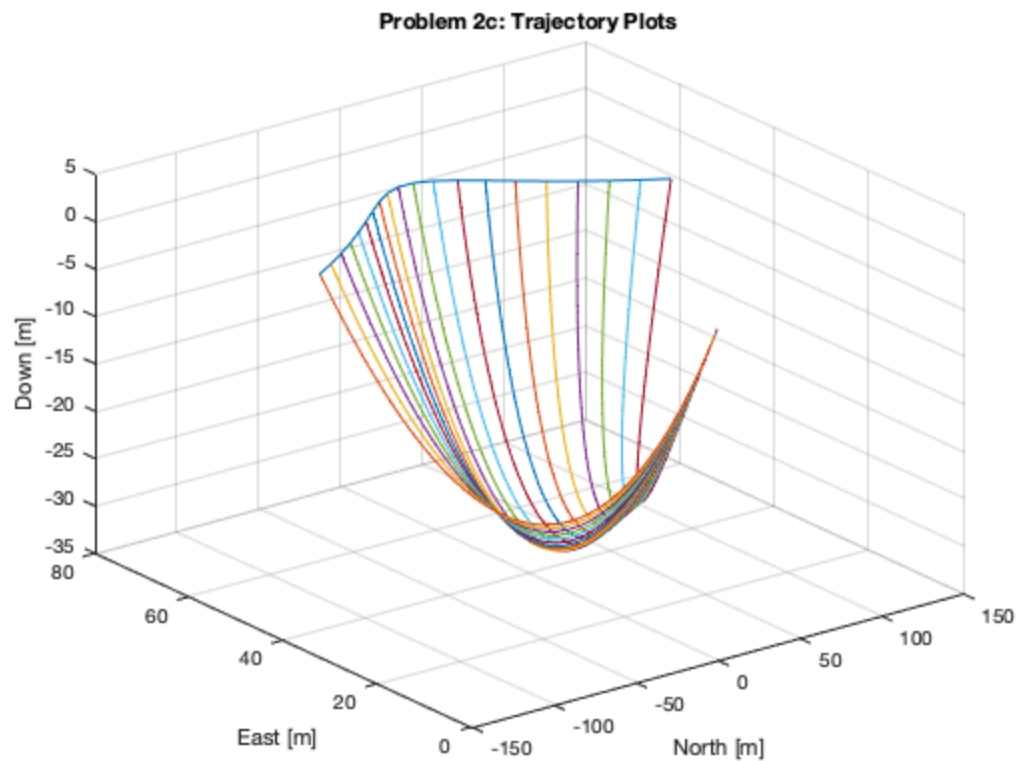
Measure Sensitivity in response to northern wind speed

```
% Define wind vectors
%
% All windspeed in north direction, from -50 to 50 m/s
wind_c = zeros(2,20);
wind_c = [linspace(-50,50,20);wind_c];

% Preallocate Landing Location and state vectors over time in cell
landinglocation = zeros(3,20);
x_c_cell = cell(1,20);

% Run ODE45 for all possible wind vectors, save data
%
% The landing location is saved as the final state
% The trajectories are saved in x_c_cell for plotting
for i = 1:20
    [t,x_c] = ode45(@(t,x_c)
objectEOM(t,x_c,rho,Cd,A,m,g,wind_c(:,i)), tspan, x_i, opts);
    landinglocation(:,i) = x_c(end,1:3);
    x_c_cell(i) = {x_c};
end

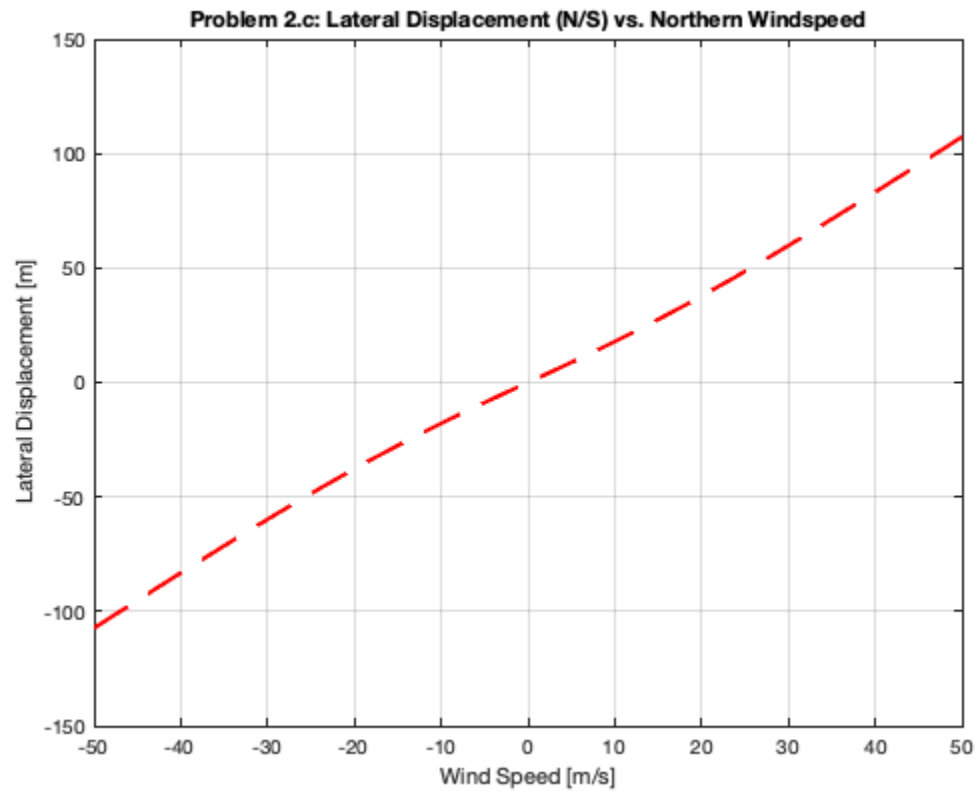
% Plot Trajectories of Golfballs with Different Windspeeds
%
% Windspeed varies linearly from -50 to 50 m/s
figure()
plot3(landinglocation(1,:),landinglocation(2,:),zeros(1,20));
hold on
for i = 1:20
    plot3(x_c_cell{1,i}(:,1),x_c_cell{1,i}(:,2),x_c_cell{1,i}
(:,3))
end
xlabel('North [m]')
ylabel('East [m]')
zlabel('Down [m]')
title('Problem 2c: Trajectory Plots')
grid on
hold off
```



## Lateral Displacement vs. Windspeed

```
% Plot Lateral Displacement (East/West) against Windspeed
figure()
plot(wind_c(1,:),landinglocation(2,:), '--r', 'LineWidth', 2);
hold on
xlabel('Wind Speed [m/s]')
ylabel('Lateral Displacement [m]')
title('Problem 2.c: Lateral Displacement (E/W) vs. Northern
Windspeed')
grid on
hold off

% Plot Lateral Displacement (North/South) against Windspeed
figure()
plot(wind_c(1,:),landinglocation(1,:), '--r', 'LineWidth', 2);
hold on
xlabel('Wind Speed [m/s]')
ylabel('Lateral Displacement [m]')
title('Problem 2.c: Lateral Displacement (N/S) vs. Northern
Windspeed')
grid on
hold off
```



## Part d)

Compare Landing Distance for different masses given the constraint of kinetic energy

```
% Calculate Kinetic Energy Constraint from Original Mass
KE = 0.5*m*norm(x_i)^2;

% Create values for variable mass and speed based on KE constraint
m_d = linspace(0.01,1,50);
v_d = sqrt(2.*KE./m_d);

% Preallocate vector/cell for landing distance and trajectory
x_d_cell = cell(1,50);
landingdistance_d = zeros(50,1);

% Run ODE45 for various masses
for i = 1:50
    % Create Initial conditions vector with KE constrained speed
    x_i_d = x_i ./ norm(x_i) .* v_d(i);

    % Run ODE45
    [t,x_d] = ode45(@(t,x_d)
objectEOM(t,x_d,rho,Cd,A,m_d(i),g,wind_b), tspan, x_i_d, opts);
    landingdistance_d(i) = norm(x_d(end,1:3));
    x_d_cell(i) = {x_d};
end
```

## Best Optimized Mass

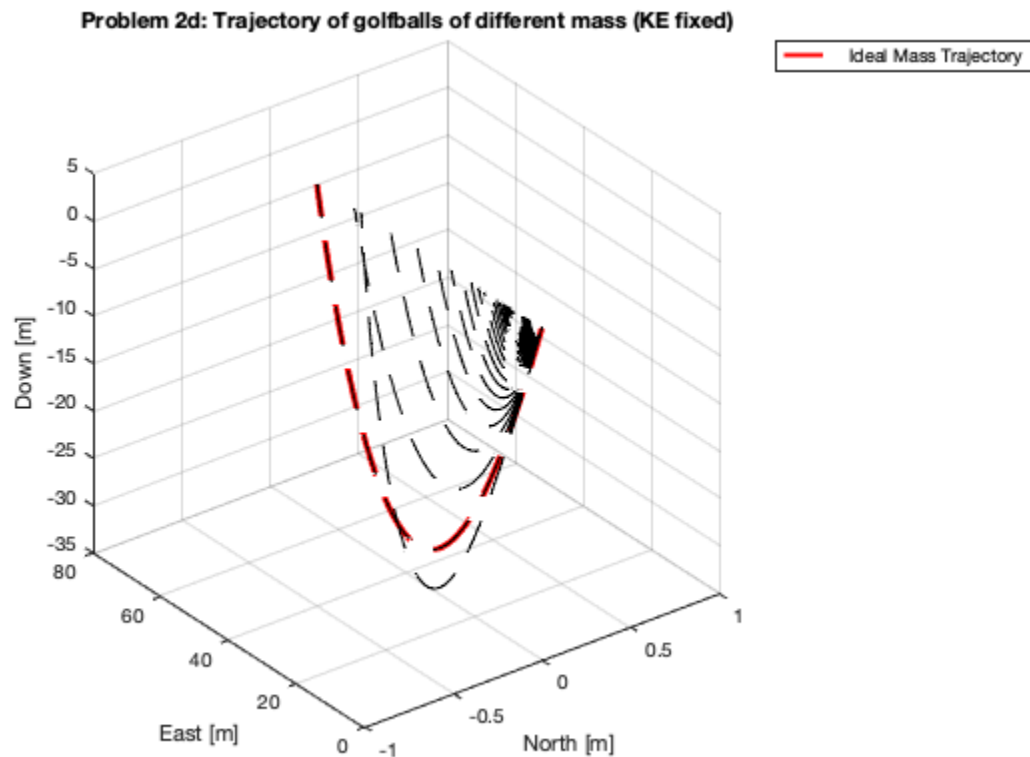
```
% Calculate longest distance travelled
[dist,i_d] = max(landingdistance_d);

% Index ideal mass
m_best = m_d(i_d);
fprintf("The Most Optimized Mass for Distance was: %.3f [kg]
\n",m_best)

% Plot Trajectory for different mass values
figure()
% Plot and label ideal mass trajectory
best = plot3(x_d_cell{1,i_d}(:,1),x_d_cell{1,i_d}
(:,2),x_d_cell{1,i_d}(:,3),'--r','LineWidth',2); hold on
for i = 1:50
    plot3(x_d_cell{1,i}(:,1),x_d_cell{1,i}(:,2),x_d_cell{1,i}
(:,3),'--k')
end
legend(best,"Ideal Mass Trajectory")
xlabel('North [m]')
ylabel('East [m]')
zlabel('Down [m]')
title('Problem 2d: Trajectory of golfballs of different mass
(KE fixed)')
grid on
```

hold off

The Most Optimized Mass for Distance was: 0.030 [kg]



## Functions

### Problem 1

```
function dx = odefunc(t,x)

    % Define derivatives as specified in lab document
    x_dot = x(1) + 2*x(2) + x(3);
    y_dot = x(1) - 5*x(3);
    z_dot = x(1)*x(2) - x(2)^2 + 3*x(3)^2;

    % Return state vector
    dx = [x_dot;y_dot;z_dot];
end
```

### Problem 2

```
function xdot = objectEOM(t,x,rho,Cd,A,m,g,wind)

    % Define first order derivatives as pulled from state vector
```

```

v_x = x(4);
v_y = x(5);
v_z = x(6);

% Create inertial velocity vector
v = [v_x;v_y;v_z];

% Define air relative velocity vector
v_a = v - wind;

% Calculate drag and drag vector, opposite air relative velocity
drag = 0.5 * rho * norm(v_a)^2 * Cd * A;
a_d = (drag / m) * -v_a / norm(v_a);

% Calculate 2nd order derivatives
a_x = a_d(1);
a_y = a_d(2);
a_z = g + a_d(3);

% Return state vector
xdot = [v_x;v_y;v_z;a_x;a_y;a_z];

% IF statement to prevent passing through the ground
if x(3) > 0
    xdot = [0;0;0;0;0;0];
end

end

```

*Published with MATLAB® R2020a*



1. Participation Table:

Name	Plan	Model	Experiment	Results	Report	Code	ACK
Caleb Bristol	X	X	X	X	2	2	X
Kyle Bowen	X	X	X	X	2	1	X
Qihan Cai	X	X	X	X	2	1	X
Tess Brodsky	X	X	X	X	2	2	X