

## <u>Forces</u>

$$T = \sum_{i} T_{i} = k_{t} \omega^{2}$$

$$F_{D} = -k_{d} \dot{\vec{x}}$$

$$F_{g} = m\ddot{z}$$

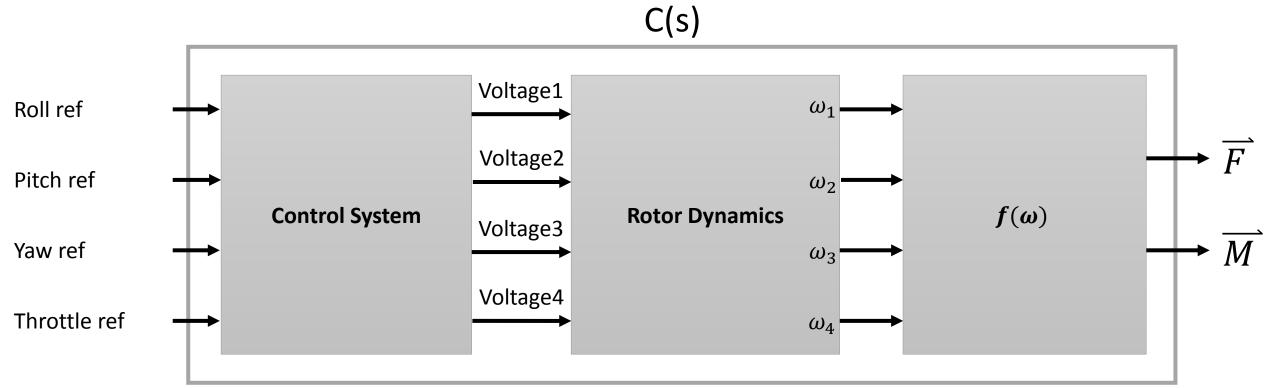
## **Moments**

$$\tau_{\phi} = k_t L (\omega_3^2 - \omega_4^2)$$

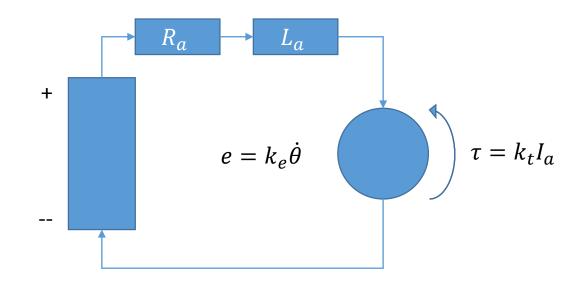
$$\tau_{\theta} = k_t L (\omega_1^2 - \omega_2^2)$$

$$\tau_{\psi} = k_{\psi} L (\omega_1^2 - \omega_2^2 + \omega_3^2 - \omega_4^2)$$

Assuming body and propeller gyroscopic moments are small



Rotor Dynamics



$$J_{m}\ddot{\theta} + b\dot{\theta} = k_{t}I_{a}$$

$$L_{a}\frac{di_{a}}{dt} + R_{a}i_{a} = V_{a} - k_{e}\dot{\theta}$$

$$J_{m}\Theta s^{2} + b\Theta s = k_{t}\mathbb{I}_{a}$$

$$L_{a}\mathbb{I}_{a}s + R_{a}\mathbb{I}_{a} = \mathbb{V}_{a} - k_{e}\Theta s$$

$$\frac{\Theta}{\mathbb{V}} = \frac{K}{s(\tau s + 1)}$$

$$\frac{\Omega}{W} = \frac{K}{s(\tau s + 1)}$$

