## **Problem 1**

```
disp('');
function [aero force, aero moment] =
AeroForcesAndMoments BodyState WindCoeffs(aircraft state, aircraft surfaces,
wind inertial, density, aircraft parameters)
% Takes as input the aircraft state, the control input vector,
% the inertial wind velocity in inertial coordinates, the air density, and
the aircraft parameters
% structure and returns the aerodynamic force and moment acting on the
aircraft expressed in body coordinates
% Inputs:
   aircraft state -> full 12x1 aircraft state
   aircraft surfaces -> control input vector [de, da, dr, dt]
% wind inertial -> inertial wind velocity in inertial coordinates
% density -> air density
   aircraft parameters -> aircraft parameter structure
% Output:
% aero force -> aerodynamic force in body coordinates, includes
  propulsion
  aero moment -> aerodynamic moment in body coordinates
% Author: Thomas Dunnington
% Date Modified: 9/10/2024
% State parameters
position = aircraft state(1:3);
euler angles = aircraft state(4:6);
velocity inertial = aircraft state(7:9);
angular velocity = aircraft state(10:12);
% Input parameters
de = aircraft surfaces(1);
da = aircraft surfaces(2);
dr = aircraft surfaces(3);
dt = aircraft surfaces(4);
% Wind angles
velocity air relative = velocity inertial -
TransformFromInertialToBody(wind inertial, euler angles);
wind angles = AirRelativeVelocityVectorToWindAngles(velocity air relative);
airspeed = wind angles(1);
beta = wind angles(2);
alpha = wind angles(3);
% Dynamic Pressure
rho = density;
Q = 0.5*rho*airspeed^2;
% Nondimensional rates
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phat = (angular velocity(1)*aircraft parameters.b)/(2*airspeed);
qhat = (angular velocity(2)*aircraft parameters.c)/(2*airspeed);
rhat = (angular velocity(3) *aircraft parameters.b) / (2*airspeed);
% Lift and Drag calculations
CL = aircraft parameters.CL0 + aircraft parameters.CLalpha*alpha +
aircraft parameters.CLq*qhat + aircraft parameters.CLde*de;
CD = aircraft parameters.CDmin + aircraft parameters.K*(CL -
aircraft parameters.CLmin)^2;
% Aerodynamic Force Coefficients
CX = -CD*cos(alpha) + CL*sin(alpha);
CY = aircraft parameters.CYbeta*beta + aircraft parameters.CYp*phat +
aircraft parameters.CYr*rhat + aircraft parameters.CYda*da +
aircraft parameters.CYdr*dr;
CZ = -CD*sin(alpha) - CL*cos(alpha);
% Propulsive Force Coefficient
CT = 2*aircraft parameters.Sprop/aircraft parameters.S *
aircraft parameters.Cprop * ...
    dt/airspeed^2 * (airspeed + dt*(aircraft parameters.kmotor -
airspeed))*(aircraft parameters.kmotor - airspeed);
% Moment Coefficients
Cl = aircraft parameters.Clbeta*beta + aircraft parameters.Clp*phat +
aircraft parameters.Clr*rhat + aircraft parameters.Clda*da +
aircraft parameters.Cldr*dr;
Cm = aircraft parameters.Cm0 + aircraft parameters.Cmalpha*alpha +
aircraft parameters.Cmq*qhat + aircraft parameters.Cmde*de;
Cn = aircraft parameters.Cnbeta*beta + aircraft parameters.Cnp*phat +
aircraft parameters.Cnr*rhat + aircraft parameters.Cnda*da +
aircraft parameters.Cndr*dr;
% Aero Forces
X = aircraft parameters.S*Q*CX;
Y = aircraft parameters.S*Q*CY;
Z = aircraft parameters.S*Q*CZ;
% Propulsive Force
T = aircraft parameters.S*Q*CT;
% Aero Moments
L = aircraft parameters.b*aircraft parameters.S*Q*Cl;
M = aircraft parameters.c*aircraft parameters.S*Q*Cm;
N = aircraft parameters.b*aircraft parameters.S*Q*Cn;
% Return force and moments
aero force = [X + T; Y; Z];
aero moment = [L; M; N];
function [aircraft forces, aircraft moments] =
AircraftForcesAndMoments(aircraft state, aircraft surfaces, wind inertial,
density, aircraft parameters)
```

```
% Takes as input the aircraft state, the control input vector,
% the inertial wind velocity in inertial coordinates, the air density, and
the aircraft parameters
% structure and returns the total force and moment acting on the aircraft
expressed in body coordinates
% Inputs:
   aircraft state -> full 12x1 aircraft state
   aircraft surfaces -> control input vector [de, da, dr, dt]
  wind inertial -> inertial wind velocity in inertial coordinates
% density -> air density
   aircraft parameters -> aircraft parameter structure
% Output:
% aircraft forces -> total aircraft force in body coordinates
    aircraft moments -> total aircraft moment in body coordinates
% Author: Thomas Dunnington
% Date Modified: 9/10/2024
% Euler Angles
euler angles = aircraft state(4:6);
% Aerodynamic Forces and Moments
[aero force, aero moment] =
AeroForcesAndMoments BodyState WindCoeffs(aircraft state, aircraft surfaces,
wind inertial, density, aircraft parameters);
% Gravity
fgE = [0; 0; aircraft parameters.m * 9.81];
fgB = TransformFromInertialToBody(fgE, euler angles);
% Total Forces and Moments
aircraft forces = aero force + fgB;
aircraft moments = aero moment;
end
function [xdot] =
AircraftEOM(time, aircraft state, aircraft surfaces, wind inertial, aircraft para
meters)
% Calculates the full nonlinear equations of motion of the aircraft given a
% current state
% Inputs:
% time -> Time during simulation
% aircraft state -> full 12x1 aircraft state
% aircraft surfaces -> control input vector [de, da, dr, dt]
  wind inertial -> inertial wind velocity in inertial coordinates
  aircraft parameters -> aircraft parameter structure
% Output:
   xdot -> Rate of change of the aircraft state
% Author: Thomas Dunnington
% Date Modified: 9/10/2024
% Allocation
```

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xdot = ones(12,1);
% State parameters
position = aircraft state(1:3);
euler angles = aircraft state(4:6);
velocity inertial = aircraft state(7:9);
angular velocity = aircraft state(10:12);
% Velocity
vel inertial = TransformFromBodyToInertial(velocity inertial, euler angles);
% Euler rates
phi = euler angles(1);
theta = euler angles(2);
psi = euler angles(3);
ang vel mat = [1, sin(phi)*tan(theta), cos(phi)*tan(theta);
    0, cos(phi), -sin(phi);
    0, sin(phi)*sec(theta), cos(phi)*sec(theta)];
euler_rates = ang_vel_mat*angular velocity;
% Velocity components
p = angular velocity(1);
q = angular velocity(2);
r = angular velocity(3);
% Define skew semetric matrix
omega b = [0, -r, q; r, 0, -p; -q, p, 0];
% Define inertial matrix
IB = aircraft parameters.inertia matrix;
% Aircraft Forces
rho = stdatmo(-1*aircraft state(3));
[aircraft forces, aircraft moments] =
AircraftForcesAndMoments(aircraft state, aircraft surfaces, wind inertial,
rho, aircraft parameters);
% Acceleration
vel body dot = -omega b*velocity inertial + 1/aircraft parameters.m *
aircraft forces;
% Time rate of change of angular velocity
omega body dot = inv(IB)*(-1*omega b*(IB*angular velocity) +
aircraft moments);
% Full state derivatives
xdot = [vel inertial; euler rates; vel body dot; omega body dot];
end
function PlotSimulation(time, aircraft state array, control input array, col)
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% Creates 6 plots from an aircraft simulation
% Inputs:
   time -> Time during simulation
    aircraft state array -> full nx12 aircraft state over time
   control input array -> control input vector nx4
   col -> plotting options
% Output:
    6 plots of aircraft state and control variables over time
% Author: Thomas Dunnington
% Date Modified: 9/10/2024
%Plotting the inertial positions over time
fig = 1:6;
figure(fig(1));
subplot(3,1,1)
plot(time, aircraft state array(:,1), col, 'linewidth', 2);
hold on;
grid on;
ylabel('X position (m)');
title('Aircraft Positions');
subplot(3,1,2)
plot(time, aircraft state array(:,2), col, 'linewidth', 2);
hold on;
grid on;
ylabel('Y position (m)');
subplot(3,1,3)
plot(time, aircraft state array(:,3), col, 'linewidth', 2);
hold on;
grid on;
ylabel('Z position (m)');
xlabel('Time (s)');
%Plotting the euler angles over time
figure(fig(2));
subplot(3,1,1)
plot(time, aircraft state array(:,4), col, 'linewidth', 2);
hold on;
grid on;
ylabel('Roll (rad)');
title('Euler Angles');
subplot(3,1,2)
plot(time, aircraft state array(:,5), col, 'linewidth', 2);
hold on;
grid on;
ylabel('Pitch (rad)');
subplot(3,1,3)
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```
plot(time, aircraft state array(:,6), col, 'linewidth', 2);
hold on;
grid on;
ylabel('Yaw (rad)');
xlabel('Time (s)');
%Plotting the inertial velocity in the body frame
figure(fig(3));
subplot(3,1,1)
plot(time, aircraft state array(:,7), col, 'linewidth', 2);
grid on;
ylabel('uE (m/s)');
title('Inertial Velocities');
subplot(3,1,2)
plot(time, aircraft state array(:,8), col, 'linewidth', 2);
hold on;
grid on;
vlabel('vE (m/s)');
subplot(3,1,3)
plot(time, aircraft state array(:,9), col, 'linewidth', 2);
hold on;
grid on;
ylabel('wE (m/s)');
xlabel('Time (s)');
%Plotting the angular velocity
figure(fig(4));
subplot(3,1,1)
plot(time, aircraft state array(:,10), col, 'linewidth', 2);
hold on;
grid on;
ylabel('p (rad/s)');
title('Angular Velocities');
subplot(3,1,2)
plot(time, aircraft state array(:,11), col, 'linewidth', 2);
hold on;
grid on;
ylabel('q (rad/s)');
subplot(3,1,3)
plot(time, aircraft state array(:,12), col, 'linewidth', 2);
hold on;
grid on;
```

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ylabel('r (rad/s)');
xlabel('Time (s)');
%Plotting each control input variable
figure(fig(5));
subplot(4,1,1)
plot(time, control input array(:,1), col, 'linewidth', 2);
hold on;
grid on;
ylabel('Elevator (rad)');
title('Control Inputs');
subplot(4,1,2)
plot(time, control input array(:,2), col, 'linewidth', 2);
hold on;
grid on;
ylabel('Aileron (rad)');
subplot(4,1,3)
plot(time, control input array(:,3), col, 'linewidth', 2);
hold on;
grid on;
ylabel('Rudder (rad)');
subplot(4,1,4)
plot(time, control input array(:,4), col, 'linewidth', 2);
hold on;
grid on;
ylabel('Throttle (frac)');
xlabel('Time (s)');
%Plotting the 3 Dimensional Path of the drone
figure(fig(6));
plot3(aircraft state array(:,1), aircraft state array(:,2),
-1*aircraft state array(:,3), col, 'linewidth', 2);
hold on;
grid on;
%Starting point
plot3(aircraft state array(1,1), aircraft state array(1,2),
-1*aircraft state array(1,3), 'p', 'markersize', 10, 'markerFaceColor',
'green', 'markerEdgeColor', 'green');
%Ending point
plot3(aircraft state array(end,1), aircraft state array(end,2),
-1*aircraft state array(end,3), 'p', 'markersize', 10, 'markerFaceColor',
'red', 'markerEdgeColor', 'red');
```

```
title('Aircraft Path');
xlabel('X Position (m)');
ylabel('Y Position (m)');
zlabel('Z Position (m)');
end
```

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