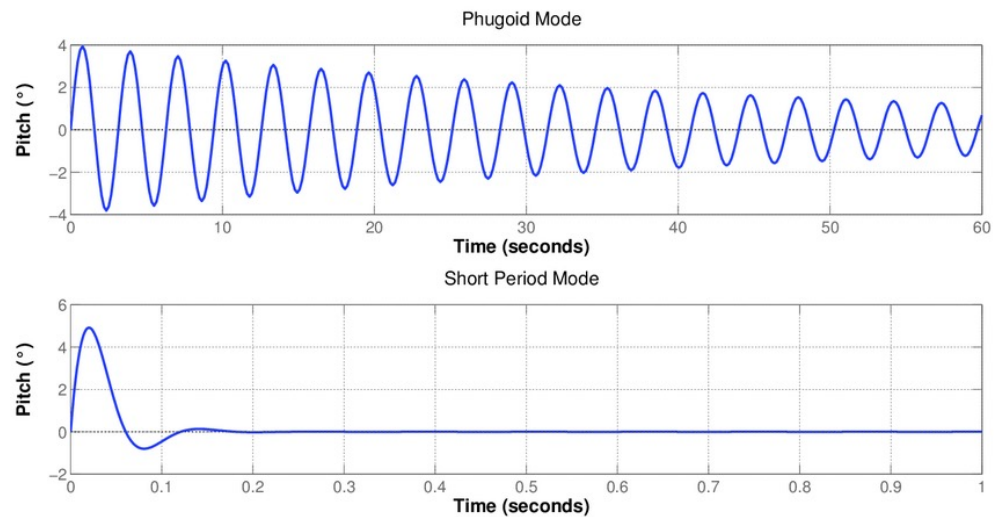
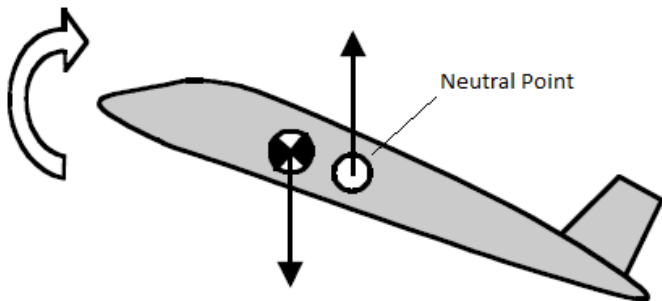


AER 410 Flight Dynamics Lab: Flight Plan

Elizabeth Corry, Lucas Stevenson, Jack Tattershall, Graham Wilson

Objectives

1. Experimentally determine the aircraft's neutral point
2. Experimentally determine the natural frequency (ω_n) and the damping ratio (ζ) of the aircraft's:
 - a. Phugoid mode
 - b. Short period mode



Equipment

- REALSIMGEAR SRX AATD flight simulator
- Aircraft simulated: Cirrus SR22T



1. Finding the Neutral Point

1. Pre-flight

- a. Make sure data output for stick position, elevator angle, airspeed, air temperature, pressure (altitude), and fuel burn will be recorded
- b. Manipulate cargo, passenger, fuel weight, etc. to select three CG points
 - i. First point next to fore boundary
 - ii. Second point next to aft boundary
 - iii. Third point in between first two
- c. Note the configuration used for each point

2. Flight Procedure

- a. Fly at stable altitude and airspeed and trim the aircraft
 - i. Trim will not be readjusted once next step starts
- b. Keeping a constant altitude change the airspeed by ± 5 and ± 10

1. Finding the Neutral Point

3. Analysis

- a. Calculate lift coefficient using [1]
- b. Plot stick deflection against lift coefficient for each CG configuration and airspeed
 - i. Note that fuel burn will change CG over time
- c. Find slope of the line of best fit for each stick deflection vs. C_L data set for each CG config.
- d. Plot slopes $\left(\frac{ds}{dC_L}\right)$ against CG position (aft of datum) and extend the line of best fit connecting all three points to the x-axis $\left(\frac{ds}{dC_L} = 0\right)$. This position is the location of the neutral point of the aircraft.

4. Equation

$$C_L = \frac{L}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\rho V^2 A} \quad [1]$$

2a. Finding ω_n and ζ of the phugoid mode

1. Pre-flight

- a. Make sure data output for pitch angle, angle of attack, airspeed, and pressure (altitude) will be recorded

2. Flight Procedure

- a. Fly at stable altitude and airspeed and trim the aircraft
 - i. Trim will not be readjusted once next step starts
- b. Provide an impulse pitch input to pitch the nose up or down until an airspeed 10-15 kts above or below the trimmed airspeed is reached
- c. Bring the pitch input back to the neutral position and let the aircraft dynamically pitch up and down

2a. Finding ω_n and ζ of the phugoid mode

3. Analysis

- Calculate z-axis acceleration data from pitch, airspeed, and angle of attack data
- Plot z-axis acceleration data vs. time – the result should be a waveform graph
- Perform DFT spectral analysis on the waveform plot to determine the maximum frequency and thus the period of the phugoid mode [2]
- Find the damped natural frequency with [3]
- Find the damping ratio with [4] where t_1 and t_n are the times at any two peaks in the waveform graph found in b.
- Finally, find the natural frequency using [5]

4. Equations

$$t_{period} = \frac{1}{f_{max}} \quad [2]$$

$$\omega_d = \frac{2\pi}{t_{period}} = 2\pi f_{max} \quad [3]$$

$$\zeta = \frac{\frac{1}{n-1} \ln\left(\frac{t_1}{t_n}\right)}{\sqrt{4\pi^2 + \left[\frac{1}{n-1} \ln\left(\frac{t_1}{t_n}\right)\right]^2}} \quad [4]$$

$$\omega_n = \frac{\omega_d}{\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}} \quad [5]$$

2b. Finding ω_n and ζ of the short period mode

1. Pre-flight

- a. Make sure data output for pitch angle, angle of attack, and airspeed, and pressure (altitude) will be recorded

2. Flight Procedure

- a. Fly at stable altitude and airspeed and trim the aircraft
 - i. Trim will not be readjusted once next step starts
- b. Induce a small, quick pitch disturbance by applying a doublet (brief elevator deflection)
- c. Quickly bring the pitch input back to the neutral position and let the aircraft dynamically pitch up and down

2b. Finding ω_n and ζ of the short period mode

3. Analysis

- a. Same process as for phugoid mode (see slide 7)

4. Equations

- a. Same as for phugoid mode (see slide 7)