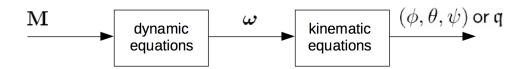
Nonlinear control and aerospace applications - Lab session 6



Exercise 1

Consider a rigid body with inertia matrix $\mathbf{J} = \text{diag}(937.5, 833.3, 270.8) \text{ kg m}^2$.

- 1. For this body, implement in Simulink the block diagram shown in the figure, where:
 - "dynamic equations block": Euler equation
 - "kinematic equations block": quaternion kinematic equations
 - M: moment applied to the body
 - ω : body angular velocity
 - q: output quaternion.

The main blocks for this implementation can be found in the "lib" rotations" library.

- 2. Suppose the following:
 - initial conditions: $\mathbf{x}(0) = (\mathfrak{q}(0), \boldsymbol{\omega}(0)), \, \mathfrak{q}(0) = (1, 0, 0, 0), \, \boldsymbol{\omega}(0) = (1, 0.1, 0) \, \text{rad/s}$
 - input moment: $\mathbf{M} = (0, 0, 0) \text{ Nm}$
 - simulation time: 50 s.

Perform a simulation of the simulink model and plot the obtained quaternion signals (the "animation_rot" function can also be used, directly implemented in Simulink).

- 3. Repeat Step 2, considering different initial conditions and different input signals (try also with non-constant input signals).
- 4. Convert the obtained quaternion signals into the corresponding Euler angle signals, for the Tait-Bryan 321 and proper Euler 313 rotations.

Exercise 2

- 1. Repeat Steps 1-3 of Exercise 1, with:
 - "kinematic equations block": Tait-Bryan 321 kinematic equations (choose non-singular initial conditions)
 - (ϕ, θ, ψ) : output Euler angles.
- 2. Convert the obtained Euler angle signals into the corresponding quaternion signals. Compare the obtained results with those obtained in Steps 2-3 of Exercise 1.

Exercise 3

- 1. Repeat Steps 1-3 of Exercise 1, with:
 - "kinematic equations block": proper Euler 313 kinematic equations (choose non-singular initial conditions)
 - (ϕ, θ, ψ) : output Euler angles.
- 2. Convert the obtained Euler angle signals into the corresponding quaternion signals. Compare the obtained results with those obtained in Steps 2-3 of Exercise 1.