

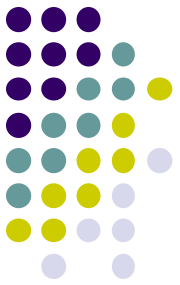
# Concordia University

**Title:** Flight Control Systems

Submitted to **Professor Youmin  
Zhang**

**By:** Ali Osaji

**Date:** 16-12-2011





- 1. Combined control method**
- 2. LQG/LTR method**
- 3. Their comparison for two example (longitudinal landing and flare phase landing)**

# Combined method

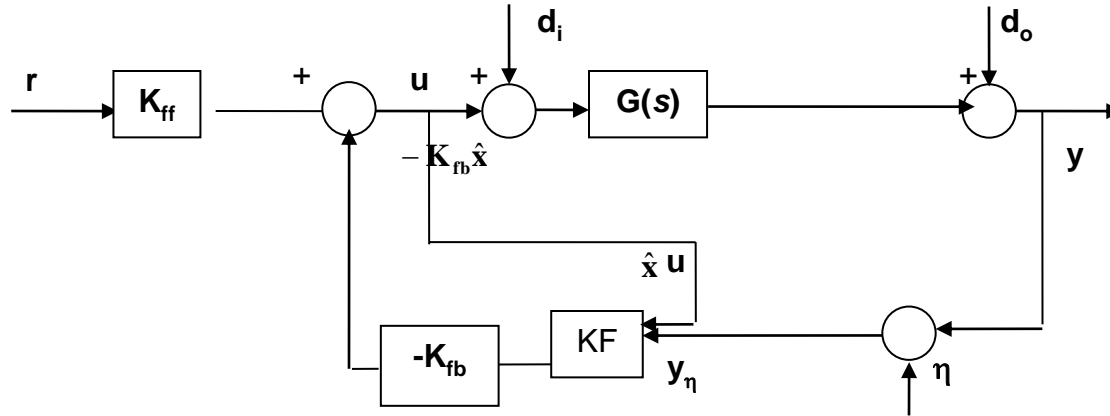
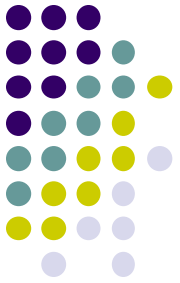
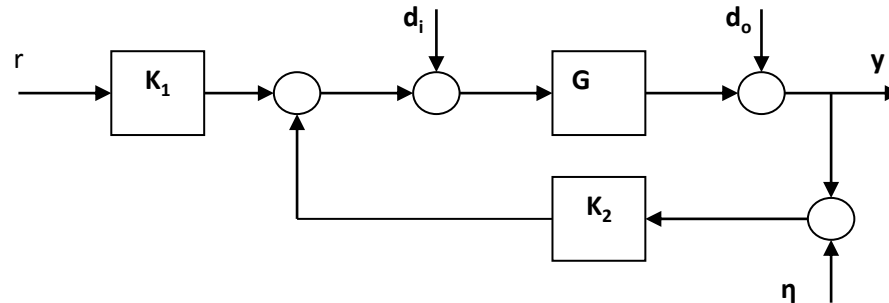


Figure 1. Combination LQT with Kalman Filter (KF)



$$\mathbf{K}_1(s) = (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{K}_{fb}(s\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{BK}_{fb} + \mathbf{LC})^{-1}\mathbf{B})\mathbf{K}_{ff}$$

$$\mathbf{K}_2(s) = \mathbf{K}_{fb}(s\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{BK}_{fb} + \mathbf{LC})^{-1}\mathbf{L}$$

$$\mathbf{y} = (\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{GK}_2)^{-1}[\mathbf{GK}_1\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{GK}_2\boldsymbol{\eta} + \mathbf{Gd}_i + \mathbf{d}_o]$$

# LQG/LTR method

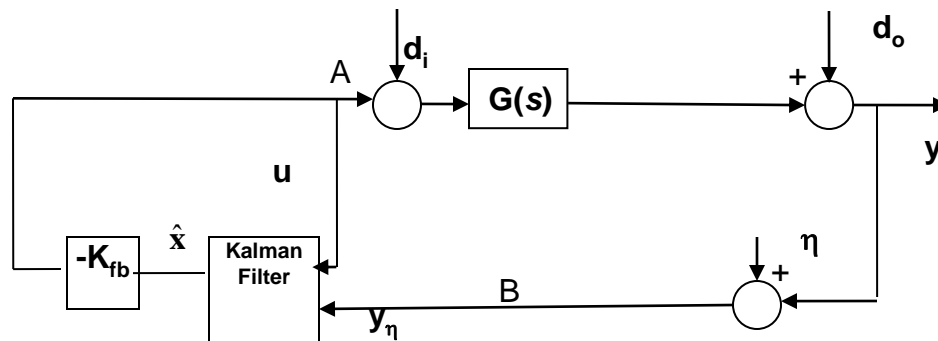
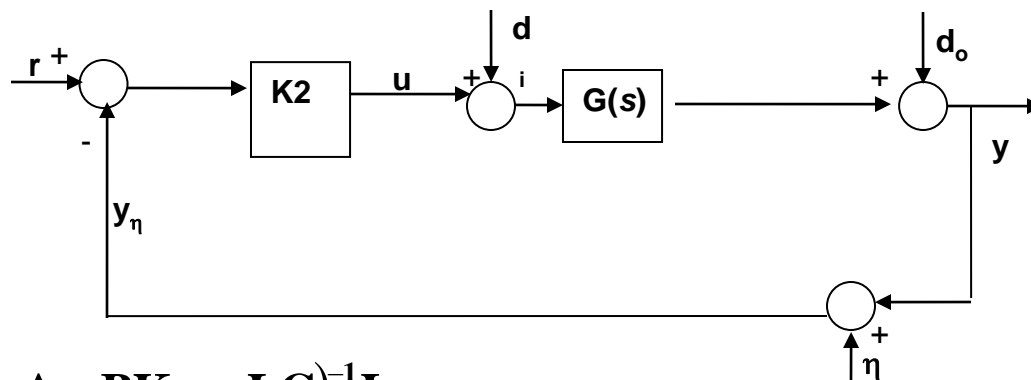


Figure 2. Combination LQR with Kalman Filter (KF).



$$\mathbf{K}_2(s) = \mathbf{K}_{fb}(s\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}\mathbf{K}_{fb} + \mathbf{L}\mathbf{C})^{-1}\mathbf{L}$$

$$\mathbf{y} = (\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{G}\mathbf{K}_2)^{-1}[\mathbf{G}\mathbf{K}_2\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{G}\mathbf{K}_2\boldsymbol{\eta} + \mathbf{G}\mathbf{d}_i + \mathbf{d}_o]$$



$$\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = \mathbf{A}.\mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{B}.\mathbf{u}(t)$$

$$\mathbf{y}(t) = \mathbf{C}\mathbf{x}(t)$$

$$\mathbf{e}(t) = \mathbf{r}(t) - \mathbf{y}(t) = \mathbf{r}(t) - \mathbf{C}.\mathbf{x}(t)$$

$$\mathbf{x}(t) \in R^n \quad \mathbf{u}(t) \in R^m$$

$$\mathbf{x}(t_0) = \mathbf{x}_0 \quad t_0 \leq t \leq t_f$$

$$\mathbf{y}(t) \in R^p \quad m \geq p$$



Minimisation Policy in combined method

$$J = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{e}^T(t_f) \mathbf{F} \mathbf{e}(t_f) + \frac{1}{2} \int_{t_0}^{t_f} [\mathbf{e}^T(t) \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{e}(t) + \mathbf{u}^T(t) \mathbf{R} \mathbf{u}(t)] dt$$

Minimisation Policy in LQG/LTR

$$J = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}^T(t_f) \mathbf{F} \mathbf{x}(t_f) + \frac{1}{2} \int_{t_0}^{t_f} [\mathbf{x}^T(t) \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{u}^T(t) \mathbf{R} \mathbf{u}(t)] dt$$

Calculating feed forward and feedback gain.



$$\text{Rank } [\mathbf{c}\mathbf{o}] = n \quad [\mathbf{c}\mathbf{o}] = [\mathbf{B} \quad \mathbf{A}\mathbf{B} \quad \dots \quad \mathbf{A}^{n-1}\mathbf{B}]$$

$$\mathbf{u}(t) = -\mathbf{K}_{\text{fb}}\mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{u}_c(t)$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{P}}(t) = -\mathbf{P}\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{P} - \mathbf{C}^T\mathbf{Q}\mathbf{C} + \mathbf{P}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{R}^{-1}\mathbf{B}^T\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\mathbf{K}_{\text{fb}} = \mathbf{R}^{-1}\mathbf{B}^T\mathbf{P}$$

Calculating Feedback gain for both methods are the same

$$\dot{\mathbf{h}}(t) = -[\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}\mathbf{K}_{\text{fb}}]^T \mathbf{h}(t) - \mathbf{C}^T\mathbf{Q}\mathbf{r}(t) = 0$$

$$\mathbf{h}(t) = (\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}\mathbf{K}_{\text{fb}})^{T^{-1}} (-\mathbf{C}^T\mathbf{Q}\mathbf{r}(t)) \quad \mathbf{K}_{\text{ff}} = \mathbf{R}^{-1}\mathbf{B}^T [-(\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}\mathbf{K}_{\text{fb}})^{T^{-1}}\mathbf{C}^T\mathbf{Q}]$$

$$\mathbf{u}_c(t) = \mathbf{R}^{-1}\mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{h}(t) \quad \mathbf{u}(t) = -\mathbf{K}_{\text{fb}}\mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{K}_{\text{ff}}\mathbf{r}(t)$$

## Kalman Filter Dynamics and its gain calculation



$$\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{B}\mathbf{u}(t) + \mathbf{H}\xi(t)$$

$$\mathbf{y}(t) = \mathbf{C}\mathbf{x}(t) + \theta(t)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(t) = \mathbf{x}(t) - \hat{\mathbf{x}}(t)$$

$$J = \mathbb{E} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_i^2(t) \right\} = \mathbb{E} \left\{ \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^T(t) \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(t) \right\} = \text{trace} \left[ \mathbb{E} \left\{ \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(t) \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^T(t) \right\} \right]$$

$$\dot{\hat{\mathbf{x}}}(t) = \mathbf{A}\hat{\mathbf{x}}(t) + \mathbf{B}\mathbf{u}(t) + \mathbf{L}[\mathbf{y}(t) - \mathbf{C}\hat{\mathbf{x}}(t)]$$

$$\boldsymbol{\Sigma} = \text{cov} \{ \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}; \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \} = \mathbb{E} \left\{ \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^T \right\}$$

$$\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\Sigma} + \boldsymbol{\Sigma}\mathbf{A}^T + \mathbf{G}\boldsymbol{\Xi}\boldsymbol{\Xi}^T - \boldsymbol{\Sigma}\mathbf{C}^T\boldsymbol{\Theta}^{-1}\mathbf{C}\boldsymbol{\Sigma} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\mathbf{L} = \boldsymbol{\Sigma}\mathbf{C}^T\boldsymbol{\Theta}^{-1}$$





## LTR Procedure for both methods:

Consider:  $\mathbf{G}_p(s) = \mathbf{C}(s\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1}\mathbf{B}$

Is minimum phase. We have to select an appropriate  $\mathbf{Q}$  and  $\mathbf{R}$  for the riccati equation to find feedback gain so that  $\mathbf{K}_{fb}(s\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1}\mathbf{B}$  Has good step respond ie.

In low frequency  $\underline{\sigma}[\mathbf{K}_{fb}(s\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1}\mathbf{B}] \gg 1$

In high frequency  $\overline{\sigma}[\mathbf{K}_{fb}(s\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1}\mathbf{B}] \ll 1$

$$\mathbf{\Xi} = \mu\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{B}\mathbf{B}'$$

$$\mathbf{\Theta} = \mu\mathbf{I}$$

$$\mathbf{K}_2(s)\mathbf{G}_p(s) \longrightarrow \mathbf{K}_{fb}(s\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1}\mathbf{B}$$



**Example:** The example is about Longitudinal Control for automatic landing. The matrices **A**, **B** and **C** describe the longitudinal dynamics for a transport aircraft in the flare phase when its speed is 250 ft/s.

$$\mathbf{V}(t) = \sin(t) \quad \mathbf{h}(t) = 29.1 \times \exp\left(-\frac{t}{2.667}\right)$$

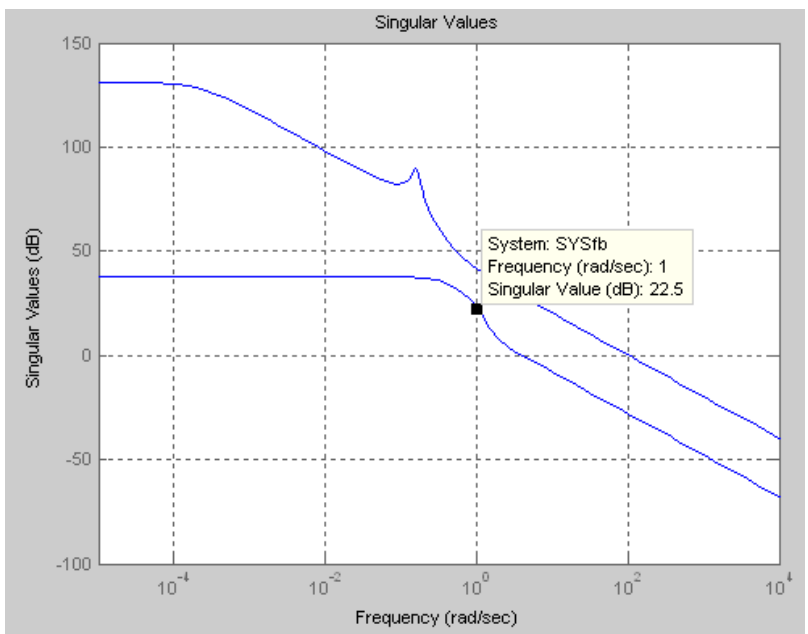
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -0.0386 & 18.9840 & -32.1930 & 0 & 0.0001 \\ -0.0010 & -0.6325 & 0.0056 & 1.0000 & 0.0000 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1.0000 & 0 \\ 0.0001 & -0.7591 & -0.0008 & -0.5138 & -0.0000 \\ -0.0436 & -249.7600 & 249.7600 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 10.1000 & 0 \\ -0.0002 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0.0247 & -0.0108 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

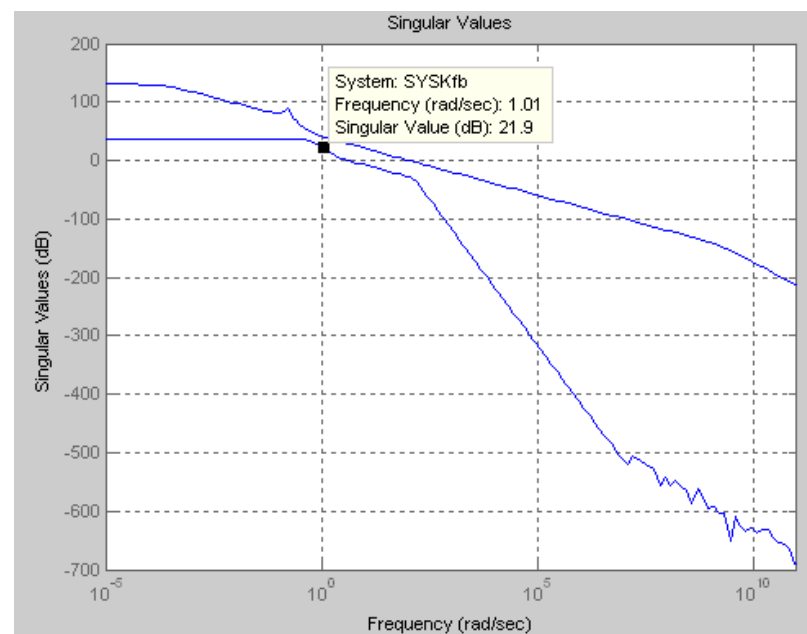
$$\mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-1 < \delta_{th} < 1$$

$$-25^{\circ} < \delta_e < 25^{\circ}$$



(a)



(b)

Figure 3: (a) Minimum and maximum singular values diagram for  $SYS_{fb} = \mathbf{K}_{fb}(s\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1}\mathbf{B}$  (dB). (b) Minimum and maximum singular values diagram for  $SYS_{Kbf} = \mathbf{K}_2(s)\mathbf{G}_p(s)$  (dB).

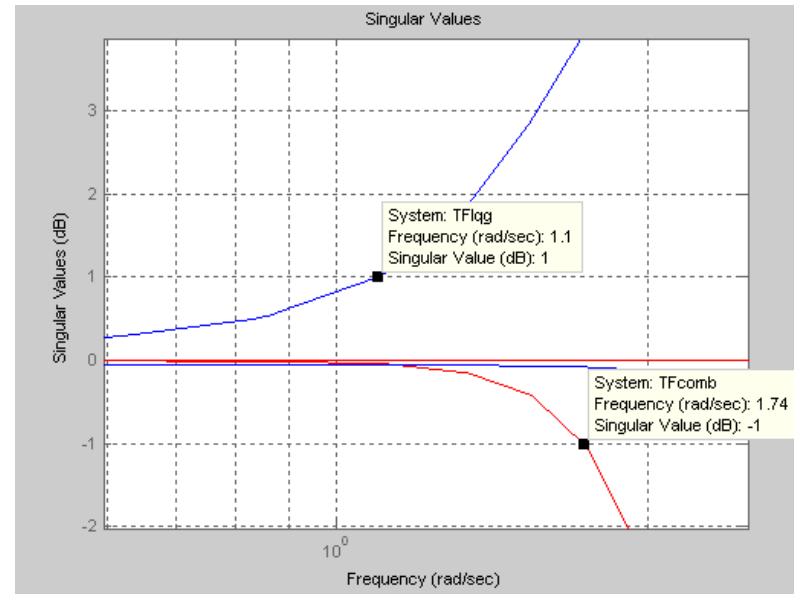
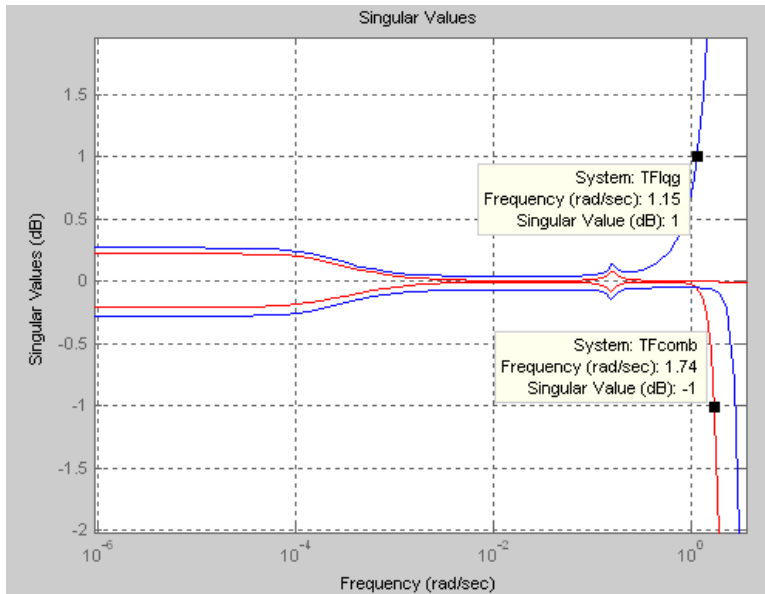
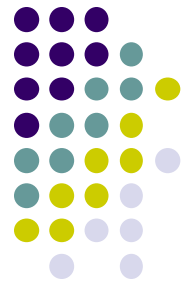
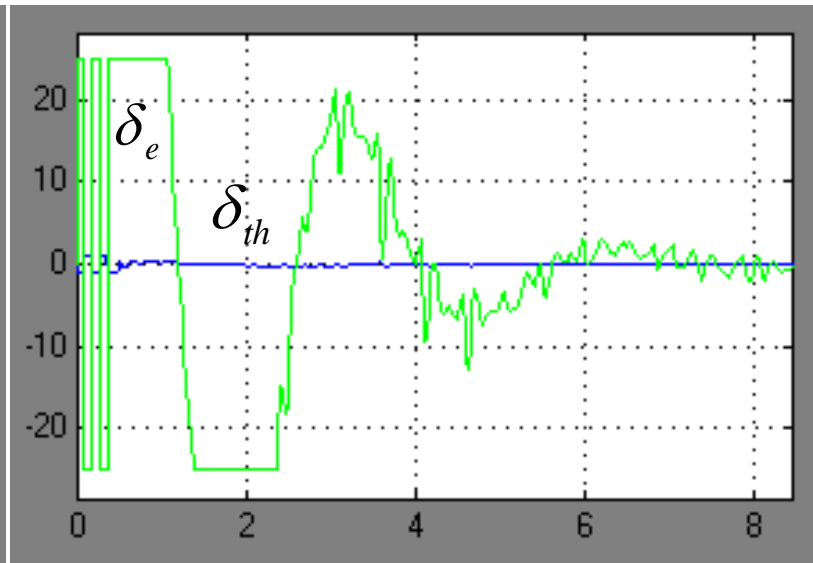
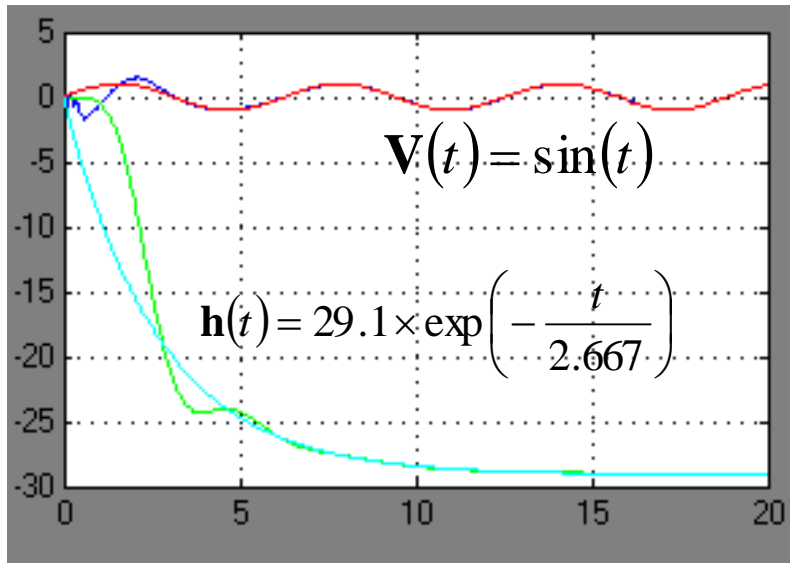


Figure 4: LQG/LTR minimum and maximum singular values diagram for input to output transfer function  $(\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{GK}_2)^{-1} \mathbf{GK}_2$

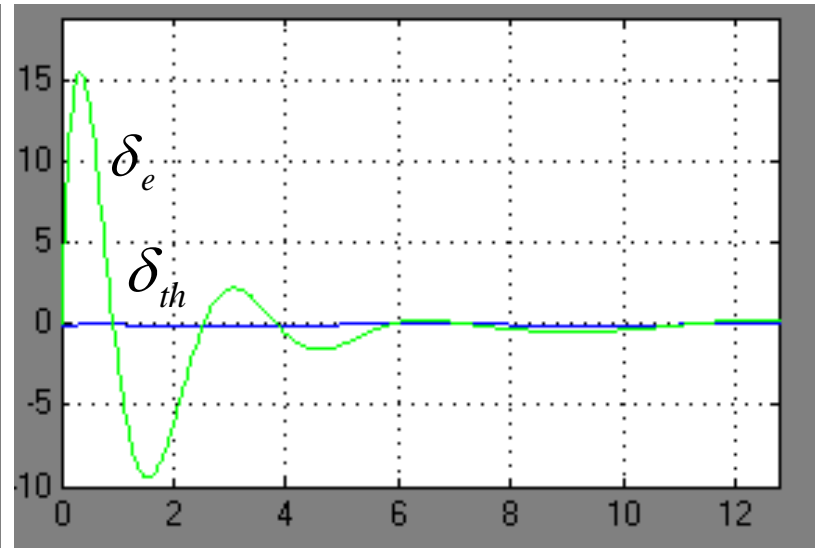
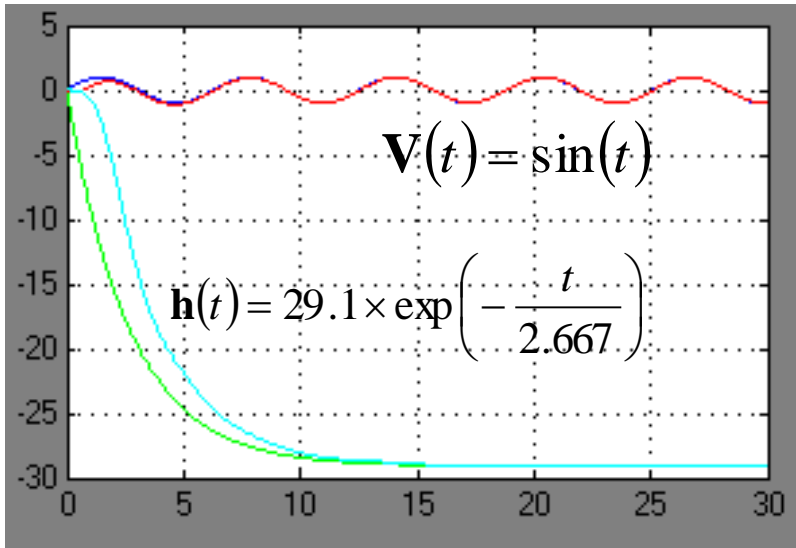
and combined method minimum and maximum singular values diagram for input to output transfer function  $(\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{GK}_2)^{-1} \mathbf{GK}_1$  (dB).



(a)

(b)

Figure 5: (a) LQG/LTR's tracking performance  
 (b) Control vector



(a)

(b)

Figure 6: (a) combined method's tracking performance  
(b) Control vector



**Example 2:** The example is about Longitudinal Control for automatic landing. The matrices A, B and C describe the longitudinal dynamics for a medium size transport aircraft in the flare phase when its speed is 250 ft/s.

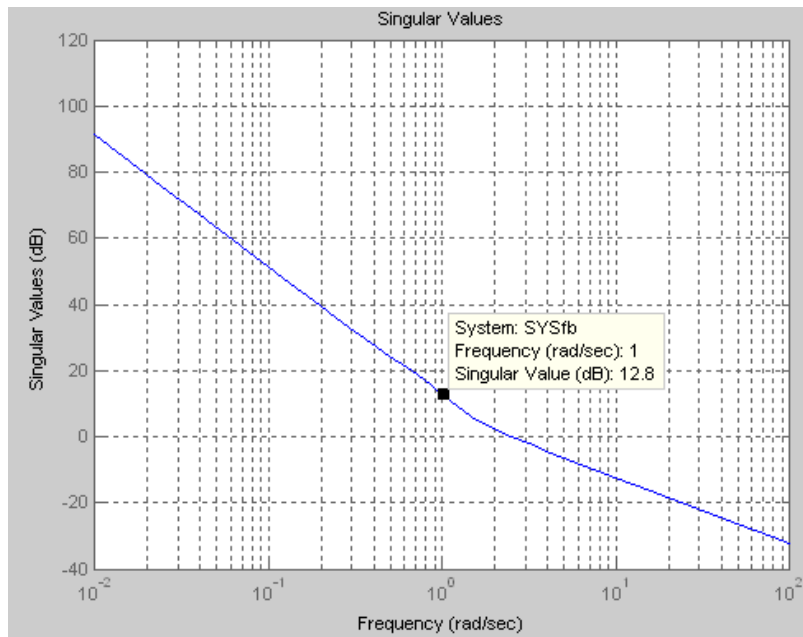
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -0.6463 & 0 & 1.0000 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1.0000 & 0 & 0 \\ -0.7739 & 0 & -0.5298 & 0 & -0.0110 \\ -250.0000 & 250.0000 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -10.0000 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

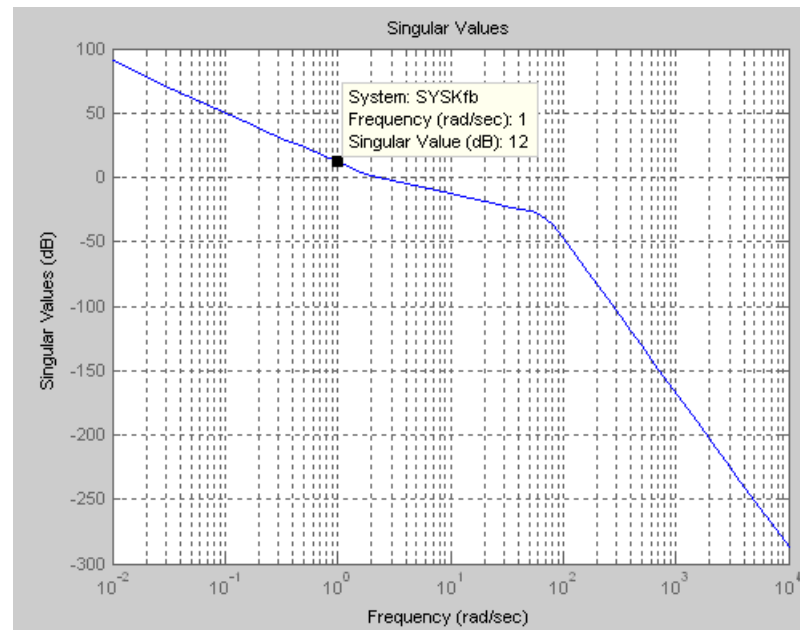
$$-25^\circ < \delta_{te} < 25^\circ$$

$$\mathbf{h}(t) = 36.37 \times \exp\left(-\frac{t}{3.333}\right)$$

$$\mathbf{C} = (0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 0)$$



(a)

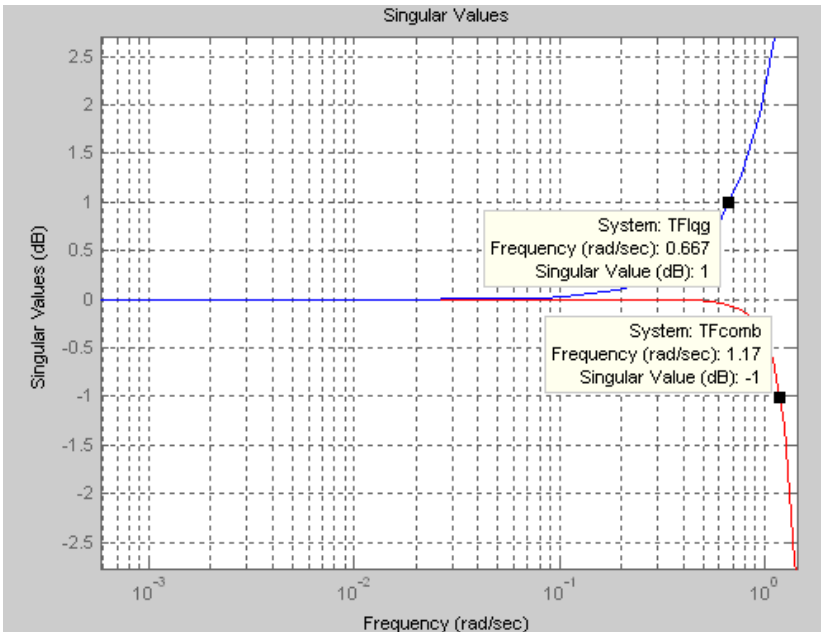
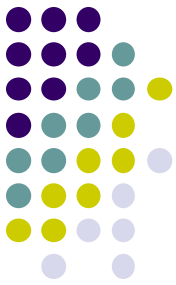


(b)

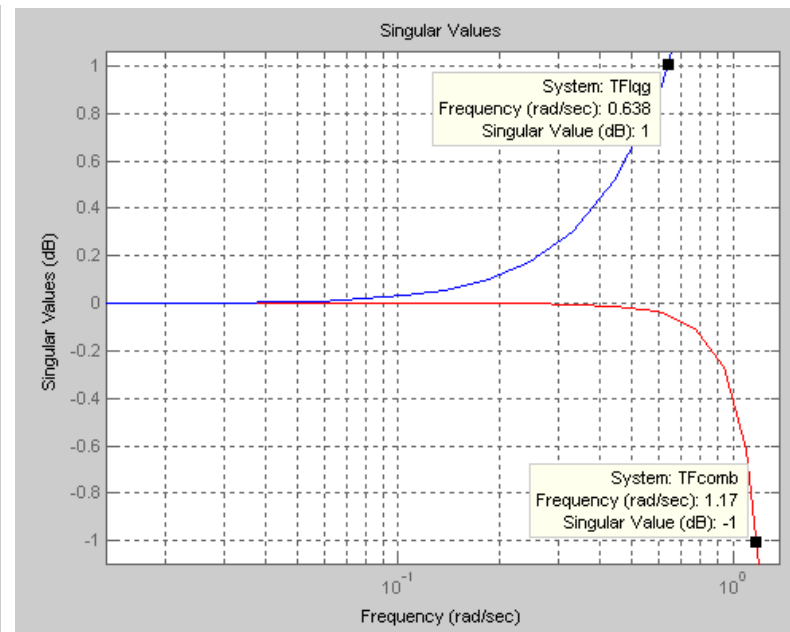
Figure 7: (a) Minimum and maximum singular values diagram for  $\text{SYSfb} = \mathbf{K}_{fb}(s\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1}\mathbf{B}$  (dB). (b) Minimum and maximum singular values diagram for  $\text{SYS Kbf} = \mathbf{K}_2(s)\mathbf{G}_p(s)$  (dB).







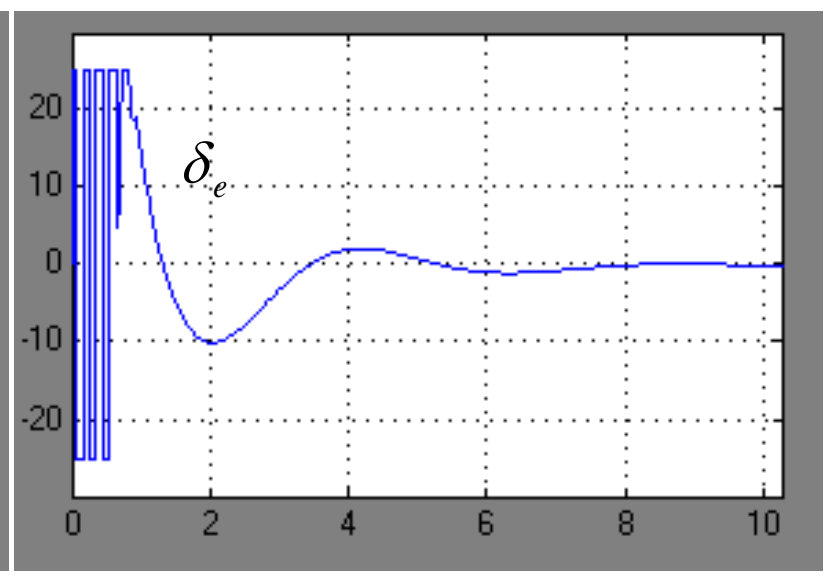
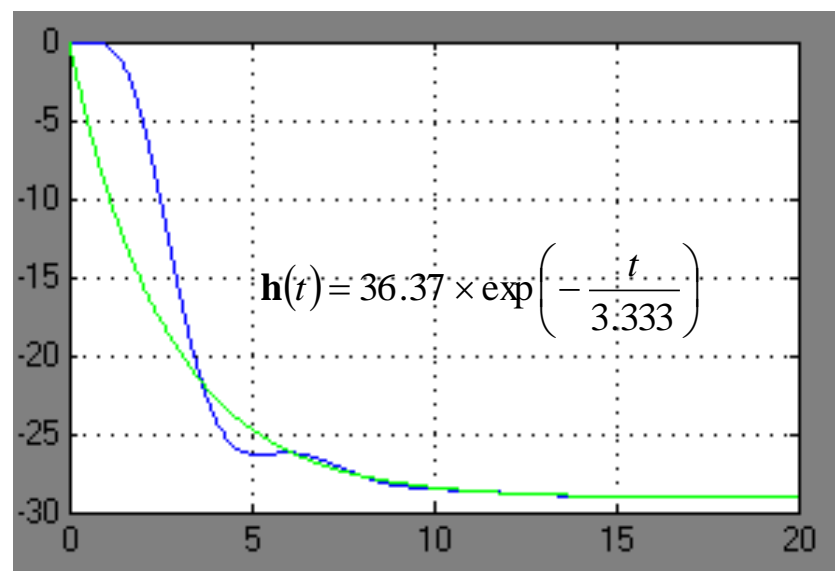
(a)



(b)

Figure 8 : (a) LQG/LTR's minimum and maximum singular values diagram for input to output transfer function  $(\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{GK}_2)^{-1} \mathbf{GK}_2$

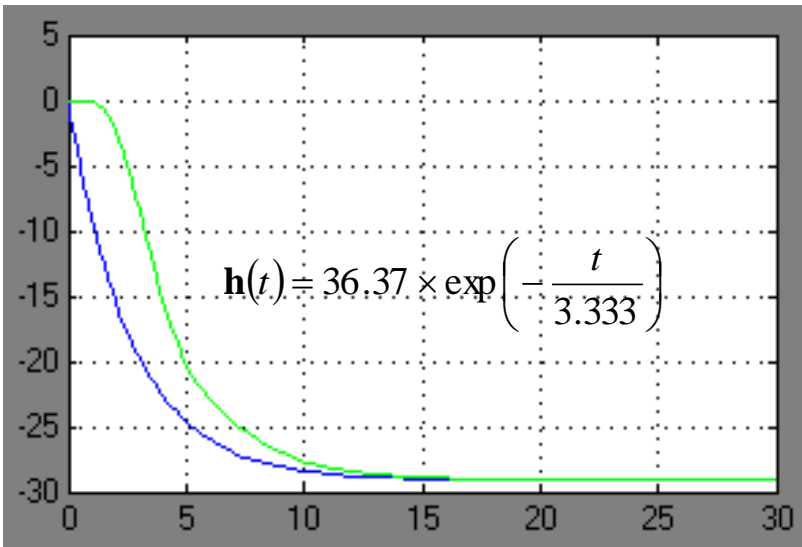
(b) combined method's minimum and maximum singular values diagram for input to output transfer function  $(\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{GK}_2)^{-1} \mathbf{GK}_1$  (dB).



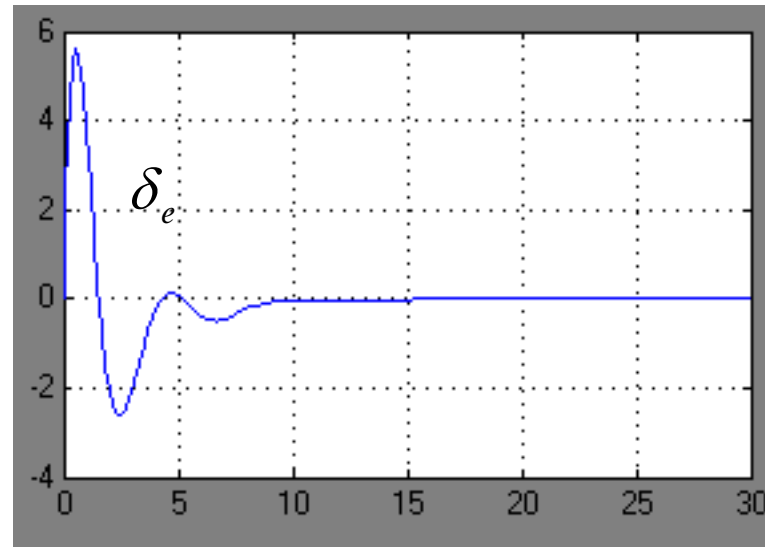
(a)

(b)

Figure 9: (a) LQG/LTR's tracking performance  
(b) Control



(a)



(b)

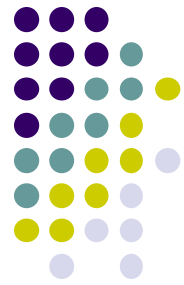


Figure 10: (a) combined method's tracking performance  
(b) Control vector

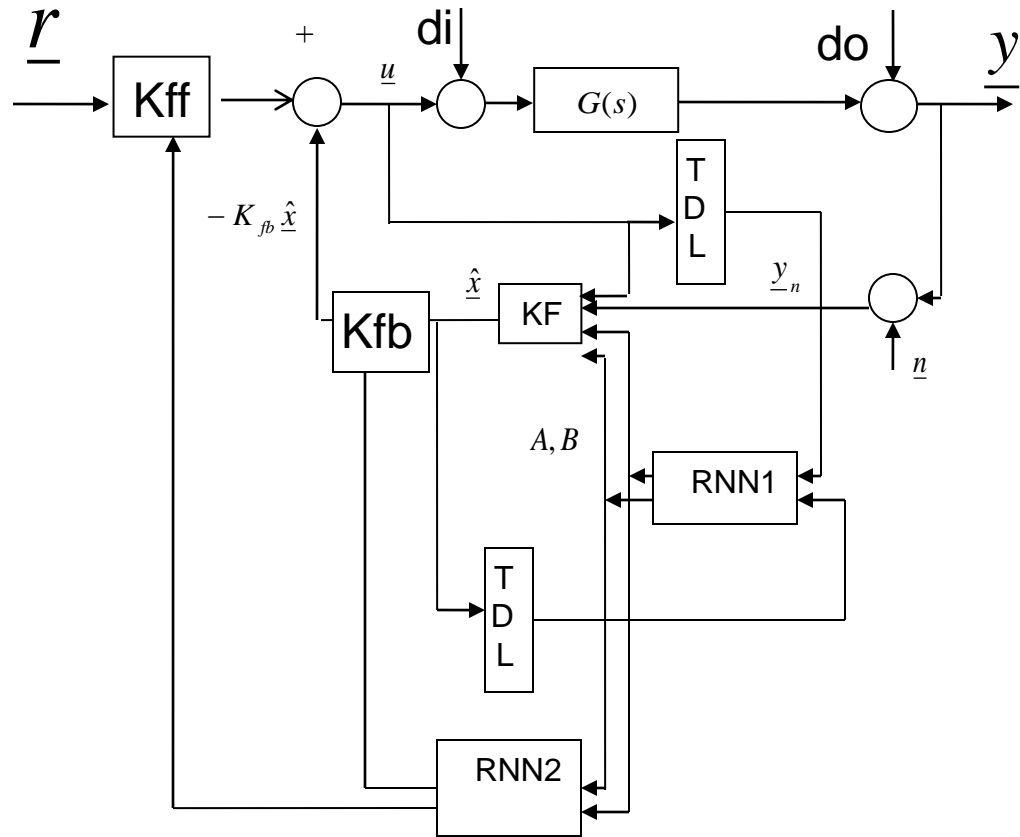


Figure 11: A new idea for Online Controller system



End

Thank you for your attention