

# Automatic control at Saab Aerosystems

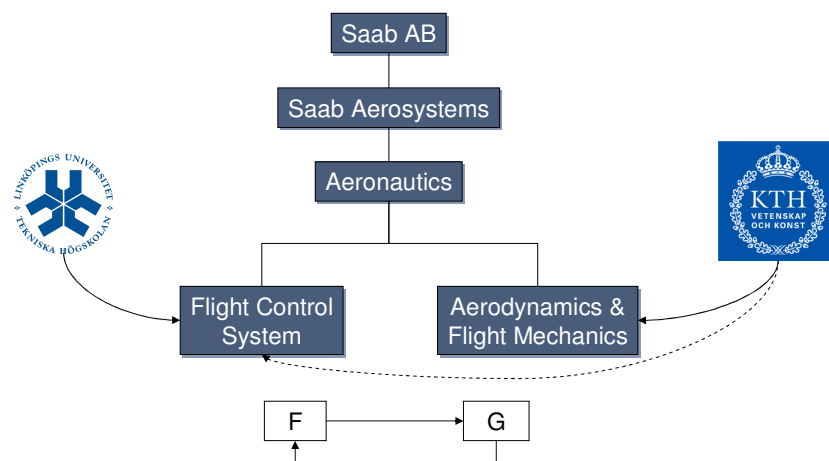
Problems, solutions and perhaps some adaptivity?



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Lund, October 24, 2007



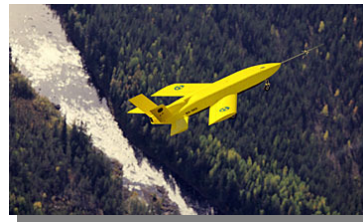
## Organization



## Aircraft



JAS 39 Gripen



Sharq



Filur



Skeldar V-150

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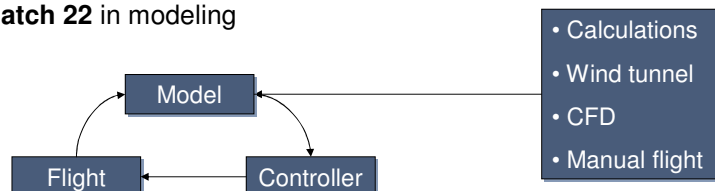


## Flight control design

- All aircraft are **unstable**

Def: Instability = without control, it doesn't work

- **Catch 22** in modeling



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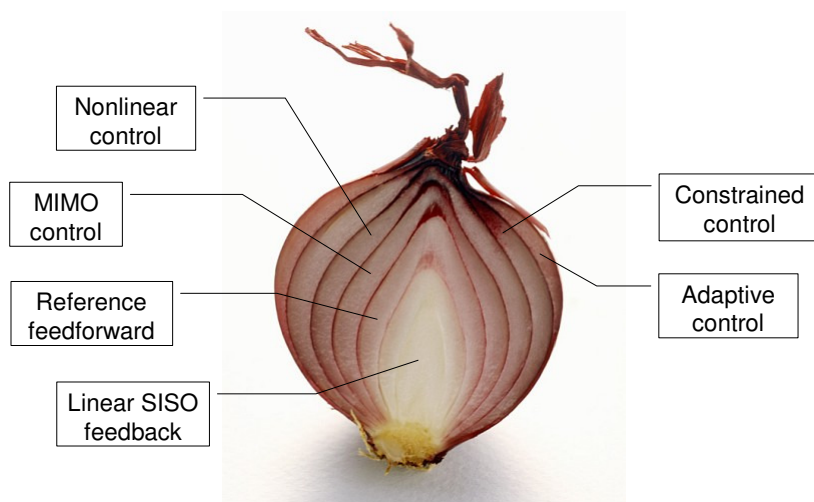


## Flight control design

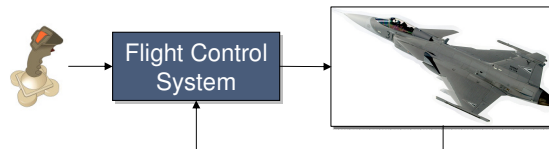
- Plenty of **sensors**
  - Simplifies modeling
  - Enables state feedback
- Flying is **not** a regular part of the design loop
- **Clearance** is mainly done using **batch simulations**

**The model is powerful!**

## Control design strategy



## JAS 39 Gripen



The FCS should...

- **Stabilize** the aircraft
- Give desired **handling qualities**
- Make the aircraft “**care free**”

## Dynamics

- The **aircraft dynamics** depends on:  
altitude × speed × aircraft type × fuel × thrust × stores =  $\theta$

$$\dot{x} = f(x, u, \theta) \quad \text{where } \theta \text{ is partially known}$$

Design choices:

1. Be robust to  $\theta \rightarrow u(x)$
2. Let the controller depend on  $\theta \rightarrow u(x, \theta)$
3. Be adaptive to  $\theta \rightarrow u(x, \hat{\theta})$

## External stores

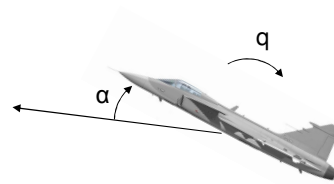


- External stores act **destabilizing**
  1. **Center of gravity** is pushed back
  2. **Aerodynamic** effects

## Control solution

- Dynamics:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x} &= A(x) \\ \dot{y} &= B(x)u + C(x) + D(x) \end{aligned}$$



- Solution:

1. Solve  $\dot{x} = A(x) + B(x)u$  for  $\Delta u$
2. Add  $\Delta u$  to the nominal control law

Dynamic inversion  
(feedback linearization,  
pole placement)

## Control problems

- Constructive method to achieve **care free** aircraft?
- **Clearance** of control laws?
  - How to find **worst case** maneuver + stores combination?
- Framework for aircraft modelling? Want to **merge**
  - **flight** data
  - **wind tunnel** data
  - **CFD** data

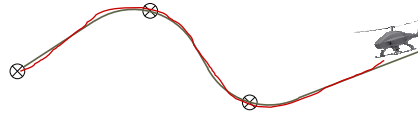
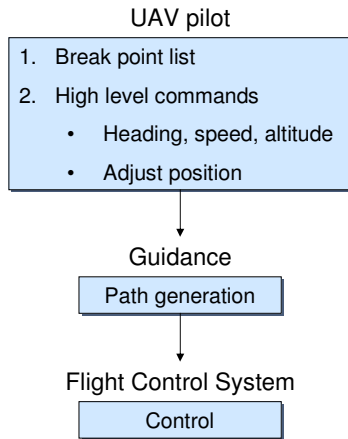
## Skeldar V-150



- Unmanned helicopter for surveillance
- Under development
- Based on APID-55 by CybAero



## Levels of control



## Dynamics



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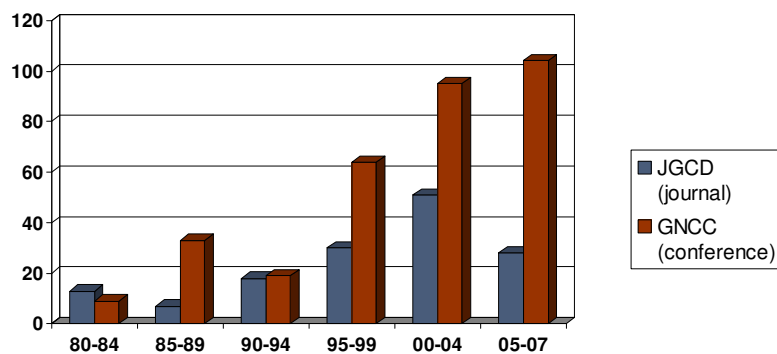


## Control problems

- How to **model** helicopter dynamics?
  - Physical modelling
  - System identification
- How to cope with **variations in dynamics** with speed?
  - Gain scheduling
  - Dynamic inversion
  - Robust control
  - Adaptive control

## Adaptive flight control

- Publication statistics from AIAA (American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics)





## Potential benefits of adaptive flight control

- Improve performance by adapting to unmodelled aerodynamic effects
- Enable first flight with “coarse” model
- Enable flight in larger envelope
- Reconfigure control laws in case of failure
- Give input to model updates

## What is being done?

- Example (Lavretsky et al., 2007):

Make  $\dot{x} = Ax + B(u + \Theta^T \Phi(x))$

behave as  $\dot{x} = A'x + B'u$

- Comparison to pitch control:

Make  $\dot{\theta} = -\lambda(\theta - \theta_d)$   
 $\dot{\omega} = -\lambda(\omega - \omega_d) + \dot{\omega}_d$

behave as  $\dot{\theta} = -\lambda(\theta - \theta_d)$

## Questions

- Could adaptive control be used to **augment** ...
  1. Gripen's FCS to cope with uncertainties due to external stores?
  2. Skeldar's FCS to cope with variations in dynamics due to speed?
- How to handle **clearance** of adaptive control law?