

Contents

- Abbreviations xxi

- 1 Introduction** 1
 - 1.1 Motivations for Fault-tolerant Control Systems for Unmanned Aerial Vehicles 1
 - 1.2 Book Outline 2

- 2 Review** 3
 - 2.1 Definition of Fault-tolerant Systems 3
 - 2.1.1 Fault 3
 - 2.1.2 Failure 4
 - 2.1.3 Fault-tolerant Control System 5
 - 2.1.4 Dealing with Faults and Failures in Practice 6
 - 2.2 Challenges of Designing Reconfigurable Control Systems 7
 - 2.2.1 Difficulties of Designing Reliable FDI Systems 7
 - 2.2.2 Interaction Between Flight Controllers and FDI Systems 7
 - 2.2.3 Other Practical Challenges 8
 - 2.3 Different Approaches for FDI Systems 8
 - 2.3.1 Trends in Filter Design for FDI System 8
 - 2.3.2 Trends in Active Fault Detection 10
 - 2.4 Different Approaches for Flight Control Systems 11
 - 2.5 Techniques to Design Fault-tolerant Flight Control Systems .. 11
 - 2.5.1 Multiple Model Techniques 12
 - 2.5.2 Control Allocation Techniques 14
 - 2.5.3 Model Reference Adaptive Control 15
 - 2.5.4 Other Reconfigurable Control Methods 16
 - 2.6 Reconfigurable Guidance Systems 17
 - 2.7 Real Flight Tests 17
 - References 19

3	Nonlinear Aircraft Model	27
3.1	Definitions of the Frames	27
3.1.1	Navigation Frame	27
3.1.2	Body Frame	27
3.1.3	Euler Angles	28
3.1.4	Direction Cosine Matrix	29
3.1.5	Quaternion Representation	30
3.1.6	Wind Frame	31
3.2	Wind Disturbance	32
3.3	Model of the Low Altitude Atmosphere	33
3.4	Equations of Rigid-body Motion	33
3.4.1	Equations of Forces	34
3.4.2	Equations of Moments	37
3.5	Engine	37
3.5.1	Engine Rate	37
3.5.2	Thrust Force	38
3.6	Model of the Aerodynamic Forces	38
3.6.1	Lift Force	38
3.6.2	Lateral Force	38
3.6.3	Drag Force	38
3.7	Model of the Aerodynamic Torques	39
3.7.1	Roll Torque L^b	39
3.7.2	Pitch Torque M^b	40
3.7.3	Yaw Torque N^b	40
3.8	Summary of the Nonlinear Aircraft Model	41
	References	41
4	Nonlinear Fault Detection and Isolation System	43
4.1	Introduction	43
4.2	FDI Using MMAE Schemes	44
4.2.1	Advantage of the MMAE Method	44
4.2.2	Limitations of the MMAE Method	45
4.2.3	New Extensions to the MMAE Method: The EMMAE Method	45
4.3	A New FDI Scheme Based on the EMMAE Method	46
4.3.1	Modeling Actuator Faults	46
4.3.2	The EMMAE Method	47
4.4	Aircraft Actuator Configuration and Nonlinear Dynamics	49
4.4.1	The Aircraft Configuration	49
4.4.2	Aircraft Nonlinear Dynamics	49
4.5	Design of the EKF's	51
4.5.1	EKF Equations	52
4.5.2	Designing the EKF for the No-fault Scenario	56
4.5.3	Augmenting the State Vector with the Faulty Actuator Parameter $\bar{\delta}_i$	57

4.5.4	Designing the EKF for the Case of a Failure on Aileron 1	58
4.6	Actuator Fault Isolation	59
4.6.1	Hypothesis Testing	59
4.6.2	Gaussian Conditional Probability Density	61
4.7	Simulation Results of the EMMAE-FDI with no Supervision System	64
4.7.1	Simulation Conditions	64
4.7.2	Scenario	64
4.7.3	Comments on the Simulation Results	66
4.7.4	Remarks on the First Attempt to Use the EMMAE-FDI System	67
4.8	Improvements to the EMMAE-FDI System	68
4.8.1	Design of an Active Supervision Module (Supervisor)	68
4.8.2	Performance of the EMMAE-FDI with the Supervision System	69
4.9	A Realistic Flight Scenario	72
4.9.1	No-wind and No-actuator-fault Conditions	72
4.9.2	Wind Conditions and No Actuator Faults	76
4.9.3	Strong Winds, Actuator Faults and Active Supervision Module	77
4.10	An Additional Filtering Stage for the EMMAE-FDI System	80
4.11	Detection and Isolation of Simultaneous Failures	81
4.12	Use of the EMMAE-FDI for a Reconfigurable Flight Control System	84
4.12.1	Control Allocation	84
4.12.2	Benefits of the Supervision Module for Control Allocation	85
4.13	Computational Complexity of the EMMAE-FDI	85
4.14	Conclusions	86
	References	86
5	Control Allocation	89
5.1	Introduction to Control Allocation	89
5.2	Reconfigurable Flight Control System	90
5.3	Behavior Mode of Ailerons and Elevators	95
5.3.1	Nominal Mode: Mode 0	95
5.3.2	Single Actuator Fault Modes: Modes 1 to 4	97
5.4	Multiple Failures	99
5.4.1	Case of Two Simultaneous Failures: Mode 5	99
5.4.2	More Than Two Simultaneous Failures: Modes 6 and 7	99
5.5	Extensions of the Method	99
5.6	Computational Load of the Method	100
5.7	Simulation Results	100
5.7.1	Impact of the Control Allocator on the Controller	101

5.7.2	Comparison of Computational Effort for Control Allocation	103
5.8	Conclusions	104
	References	105
6	Nonlinear Control Design	107
6.1	Concept of Dynamic Inversion	107
6.1.1	Derivation of a Dynamic Inversion Controller	107
6.1.2	General Case	108
6.1.3	Formulation of the Signal for the Desired Output Dynamics $\dot{y}_{des}(t)$	108
6.2	Ideal or Perfect Dynamic Inversion	109
6.3	Architecture of the Controller of Desired Dynamics	111
6.3.1	Selection of a PI Controller	111
6.3.2	Feedforward of the Command Signal y_c	112
6.3.3	Open-loop Gain	113
6.3.4	Design Rules for the Command-feedforward Gain f_c	114
6.3.5	Feedforward of the Rate of Change of the Command Signal \dot{y}_c	116
6.3.6	Reference Model and Explicit Model Following	117
6.3.7	Integrator Anti-windup	118
	References	119
7	Autopilot for the Longitudinal Motion	121
7.1	Equations for Longitudinal Mode Analysis	121
7.1.1	Pitch Rate Differential Equation	122
7.1.2	Airspeed Differential Equation	122
7.1.3	Differential Equation for the Angle of Attack	123
7.1.4	Differential Equation for the Pitch Angle	123
7.1.5	Matrices for the Longitudinal Mode	123
7.2	Dynamic Modes of the Longitudinal Plant	124
7.2.1	Short-period Mode	124
7.2.2	Phugoid Mode	125
7.3	Validation of the Linear Longitudinal Model	125
7.3.1	Perturbation on the Elevator Command	126
7.3.2	Perturbation on the Engine Speed n_{mot}	127
7.4	Stability Analysis of the Uncertain Dynamic Inversion	128
7.4.1	Uncertain Model Parameters and Measurement Data	129
7.4.2	Linear Modeling of the Uncertain Dynamic Inversion	130
7.4.3	Model Simplification for the Longitudinal Motion	131
7.4.4	Linear Model of the Pitch Axis and Dynamic Inversion Process	132
7.4.5	Evaluation of the Uncertainty Terms in the Matrix A_{DI}	135
7.4.6	Effect of Uncertainties on Dynamic Inversion	137

7.4.7	Mathematical Selection of the Uncertain Model Parameters	141
7.5	General Control Architecture for the Longitudinal Motion	143
7.5.1	Nonlinear Transformation T_3	144
7.5.2	Nonlinear Transformation T_2	145
7.5.3	Nonlinear Transformation T_1	145
7.6	Pitch Rate Control	145
7.6.1	Stability/Robustness Requirements	146
7.6.2	Pitch Rate Closed-loop Transfer Function	150
7.7	Angle-of-attack Control Loop	152
7.7.1	Open-loop and Closed-loop Gains	153
7.7.2	Comments on the Results	153
7.8	Rate-of-climb Controller	158
7.8.1	Open-loop Gain	160
7.8.2	Closed-loop Gain	160
7.9	Altitude Controller	161
7.9.1	Open-loop Gain	163
7.9.2	Closed-loop Gain	164
7.9.3	Performance of the Altitude Controller	165
7.10	Airspeed Controller	167
7.10.1	Content of this Section	167
7.10.2	Motivation	167
7.10.3	Engine Speed	169
7.10.4	Thrust Force	169
7.10.5	Nonlinear Transformations	169
7.10.6	Controller of the Desired Airspeed Dynamics	171
7.10.7	Simulation Results	171
	References	172
8	Autopilot for the Lateral Motion	175
8.1	Equations for Lateral Motion Analysis	175
8.1.1	Differential Equation for the Roll Rate p	176
8.1.2	Differential Equation for the Yaw Rate r	176
8.1.3	Differential Equation for the Sideslip Angle β	176
8.1.4	Differential Equation for the Roll Angle ϕ	177
8.1.5	Matrices for the Lateral Mode	177
8.2	Dynamic Modes of the Lateral Plant	178
8.2.1	Dutch Roll Mode	179
8.2.2	Roll Subsidence Mode	179
8.2.3	Spiral Mode	179
8.3	Validation of the Linear Lateral Model	179
8.3.1	Perturbation on the Aileron Command	180
8.3.2	Perturbation on the Rudder Command	181
8.3.3	Linearization at Different Operating Points	182
8.4	Stability Analysis of the Uncertain Dynamic Inversion	183

8.4.1	Uncertain Model Parameters and Measurement Data	183
8.4.2	Modeling of the Uncertain Dynamic Inversion	183
8.4.3	Linear Representation of the Lateral-directional Motion	185
8.4.4	Definition of the Matrices A_{DI} , B_{DI} , and C_{DI} for the Lateral Mode	185
8.4.5	Stability of the Channel \dot{p}_{des} to p_{meas}	187
8.4.6	Stability of the Channel \dot{r}_{des} to r_{meas}	190
8.5	Roll and Yaw Rate Controllers	191
8.5.1	Architecture of the Controllers	193
8.5.2	Open-loop Analysis of the Roll and Yaw Rate Controllers	193
8.5.3	Frequency-domain Stability and Robustness Bounds	194
8.6	Coordinated-turn Controllers	197
8.6.1	Sideslip Angle Controllers	197
8.6.2	Desired Dynamics of the Bank Angle	197
8.6.3	Desired Dynamics of the Sideslip Angle	198
8.6.4	Simulation Results	198
	References	200
9	Reconfigurable Guidance System	201
9.1	Introduction	201
9.2	Lateral Guidance System	203
9.2.1	Lateral Guidance Control Law for Trajectory Tracking	203
9.2.2	Advantages and Properties of the Method	204
9.2.3	Drawback of the Method	205
9.2.4	Selection of L_1	205
9.2.5	Path-planning Objective	206
9.3	Regular Waypoint Tracking	206
9.3.1	Computation of the Reference Point P	206
9.3.2	Logic for Segment Switching	207
9.3.3	Computation of the Roll Angle Command ϕ_{com}	208
9.4	Altitude Guidance Law	210
9.5	NFZ and Obstacles	211
9.5.1	Definition of an NFZ	211
9.5.2	Choice of an Appropriate Look-ahead Distance R_{LA}	212
9.6	Detection of the NFZ	214
9.7	NFZ Avoidance Algorithm	216
9.7.1	On-line Selection of an Avoidance Path Template	218
9.7.2	Entering the Circular Path Template	219
9.7.3	Choice of the Avoidance Side	219
9.7.4	Generating the Template Path	220
9.7.5	Leaving the Circular Path Template	221
9.7.6	Properties of the Guidance Schedule	223
9.8	Simulation	223
9.8.1	Simulation Set-up	223

9.8.2	Simulation Results	225
9.9	Conclusions	228
	References	228
10	Evaluation of the Reduction in the Performance of a UAV	229
10.1	Introduction	229
10.2	FDI System	230
10.2.1	FDI with Control Surface Deflection Sensor	230
10.2.2	FDI Without Control Surface Deflection Sensor	230
10.3	Degraded Turn Performance Evaluation	230
10.3.1	Determination of the Maximum Bank Angle for Left/Right Turn	232
10.3.2	Determination of the Minimum Radius of Right/Left Turns	234
10.3.3	Determination of the Maximum Roll Rates	234
10.3.4	Determination of the Maximum Time τ_{roll} to Roll to ϕ_{max}	235
10.4	Interface with the Guidance System	235
10.5	Stability Discussion	236
10.6	Simulation Results	236
10.6.1	No Failure	236
10.6.2	With Failure but No Reconfiguration	237
10.6.3	With Failure and With Reconfiguration	237
10.7	Performance Degradation Around the Pitch and Yaw Axes	238
10.7.1	Pitch Axis	238
10.7.2	Yaw Axis	239
10.8	Conclusion	239
	References	240
11	Conclusions and Outlook	241
11.1	Future Work	241
11.1.1	FDI System	241
11.1.2	Reconfigurable Guidance System	241
11.2	The Future of Fault-tolerant Flight Control Systems for UAVs	242
11.3	General Conclusion	242
A	V_T, α, and β Differential Equations	245
B	Discretization of Linear State Space Models	247
B.1	Continuous Model	247
B.2	Discrete Model	248
B.2.1	Derivation of the Discrete Process-noise Covariance Matrix Q_k	249
B.2.2	Transition Matrix for KFs	250

C	Nonlinear Transformations Used in the Longitudinal Controllers	251
C.1	Nonlinear Transformation $T1$ Between Second Time Derivative of Altitude \ddot{h} and the Aircraft Normal Acceleration a_n	251
C.2	Nonlinear Transformation $T2$ Between the Angle of Attack α and the Aircraft Normal Acceleration a_n	252
C.3	Nonlinear Transformation $T3$ Between $\dot{\alpha}$ and the Pitch Rate q	253
D	Nonlinear Transformation Used in the Lateral-directional Controller	255
D.1	Dynamics of the Sideslip Angle	255
D.2	Roll Angle Command Signal and Equation Governing a Coordinated Turn	256
D.3	Law of Cosines	257
E	Linearization of the Aircraft Model at 30 m/s	259
E.1	Longitudinal Linear Model	259
E.2	Lateral Linear Model	260
F	Nomenclature	261
	Index	265