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Aircraft Approach and Landing Trajectory Optimization for a 6-DoF Aircraft with a Runway Alignment Constraint

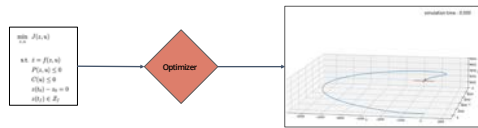
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Trajectory generation for aircraft landing

- Safe and optimal trajectory generation is crucial for the autonomy of aerospace vehicles
- Technical challenges in trajectory generation
 - The trajectory must satisfy many operational constraints
 - The algorithm should be reliable and fast enough

Numerical optimization-based trajectory generation

- This provides a systematic framework to specify mission objectives while enforcing constraints
- Contributions of this work:
 - 1) Formulate the optimization problem for aircraft landing considering operational constraints
 - 2) Develop an efficient solution method to solve the problem
 - 3) Validate the method through various numerical simulations



6 DoF fixed-wing aircraft dynamics

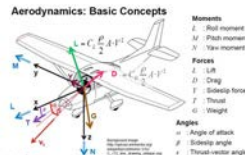
- A 6-DoF model that consists of translational and rotational dynamics with aerodynamic effects

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{p}(t) &= B_B^T v(t) + w_{wind} \\ m(\dot{v}(t) + \Omega(t) \times v(t)) &= F_a(t) + F_g(t) & p : \text{position}, v : \text{velocity}, \\ \dot{\Phi}(t) &= R^E(t)\Omega(t) & \Phi : \text{Euler angles}, \Omega : \text{angular velocity} \\ J\dot{\Omega}(t) + \Omega(t) \times J\Omega(t) &= M_a(t) + M_g(t) & F : \text{forces}, M : \text{moments} \end{aligned}$$

- State : position, velocity, Euler angles, angular velocity
- Input : aileron, elevator, rudder, thrust commands

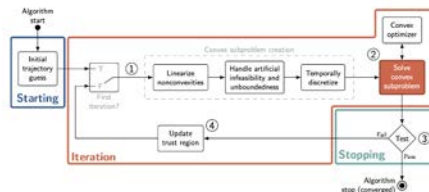
- The dynamics is compactly written as

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}(t) &= f(x(t), u(t)), \\ x &: \text{state}, u : \text{input} \\ x &= [p, v, \Phi, \omega], \\ u &= [\delta_A, \delta_E, \delta_R, \delta_T] \end{aligned}$$



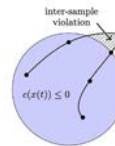
Sequential convex programming

- Algorithm for nonconvex optimization problems
- In every iteration, it repeats:
 1. convexification,
 2. handling infeasibility and unboundedness resulted from convexification,
 3. Solve convex subproblem.



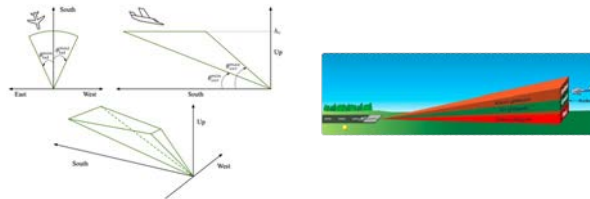
Two key features in the developed SCP

- Continuous-time constraint satisfaction - prohibits the inter-sample constraint violation
- Extrapolation update - expedites the convergence of the problem



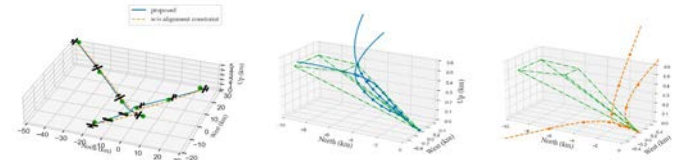
Runway alignment constraint

- A key feature to ensure the trajectory is operational
- Enforces aircraft alignment with the runway only during the final approach

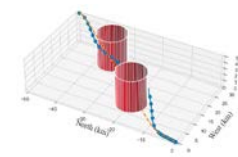
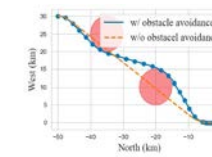


Simulation results

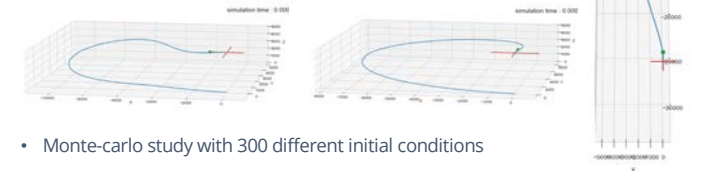
- Trajectories with 3 different initial conditions



- Obstacle avoidance



- Other trajectories



- Monte-carlo study with 300 different initial conditions

Success	290 / 300 (96.67%)
Fail by divergence	0 (0%)
Fail by max iteration	10 (3.33 %)
Mean iteration count	23.59
Mean computational time	10.85 (s)

