



UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND



Dr. Umberto SAETTI Assistant Professor Department of Aerospace Engineering

Research Overview

Bio

Overview of Research Topics

Experimental Capabilities

□ Approach to Flight Simulation

Laboratory Setup

Computational Capabilities

- Simulation Models
- Generic Multi-Rotor Flight Dynamics Model
- □State-Space Free-Vortex Wake
- Aeroacoustic Solver

Sponsored Research Projects

Principal Investigator Bio

2021-2022

2019-2021

Education

Penn State

- Ph.D. Aerospace Engineering (2019)
- M.Sc. Electrical Engineering (2017)
- M.Sc. Aerospace Engineering (2016)

Politecnico di Milano (Italy)

B.Sc. Aerospace Engineering (2014)

Research Experience

- Assistant Professor (University of Maryland) 2022-Present
- Assistant Professor (Auburn University)
- Postdoctoral Fellow (Georgia Tech)
- Graduate Research Assistant (Penn State) 2015-2019
- Visiting Scholar (U.S. Army ADD, NASA Ames) 2018
 Research Field
- Flight Dynamics & Control, System ID, Handling Qualities
- Coupled Flight Dynamics, Aeromechanics, and Acoustics
- Time-Periodic Systems



Dr. Umberto Saetti

Assistant Professor Department of Aerospace Engineering 3182 Glen L. Martin Hall University of Maryland Email: <u>saetti@umd.edu</u> Web: <u>umbertosaetti.com</u>

Research Overview

Coupled Flight Dynamics, Aeromechanics, and Aeroacoustics Simulations

- Linearization, stability, order reduction, control
- Real-time aeromechanics and acoustics
- Real-time interactional aerodynamics
- Rotary-Wing Vehicles (helicopter, tiltrotors, etc.)
- Flapping-Wing MAVs (insects, birds)

Advanced Flight Control Systems

- Rotorcraft flight control systems
- Active noise-abatement flight control laws
- Active rotor vibration flight control laws

Perception Modeling and Pilot Cueing Methods

- Full-body haptic feedback
- Multimodal pilot modeling
- Cueing algorithms for autorotation/shipboard landing



Simulation and Control of Shipboard Interactions



Haptic Feedback for Moon Landing

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Background and Motivation

Motivation

- Past approaches
 - □ Projected screens + large motion bases
 - □ Realistic physical cockpits
 - High acquisition, maintenance, and operation cost
 - □ Typically government initiatives



Vertical Motion Simulator (NASA Ames)

Background and Motivation

Motivation

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Advent of Virtual Reality (VR)

- Eliminates need for large projected screens/physical cockpit
- □ Reduces size and weight of motion platform
- ❑ Lower mass/inertia → Increased motion bandwidth and range
- ❑ Lower cost/size → Affordable for academic research
- 360° visual environment



Brunner Elektronik NovaSim VR Simulator



VR/AR Headset

- VRgineers XTAL 8K
- Resolution: 3840x2160 (4K) per eye
- 180 deg field of view
- Refresh rate: 75 hz @ 4K per eye
- Hand Tracking
 - Ultraleap Motion Rigel
 - ☐ 170 deg circular viewing angle
- Eye tracking @ 100 Hz





- TESLASUIT
- Haptic system
 - 80 electrostimulation channels (114 electrodes)
- Biometry (electrocardiography)
- Motion tracking
 - IMU 9 and 6 axes
 - □ 10 motion capture sensors



- Max payload: 660 lb (300 kg)
- **Heave**: ±185 mm, ±600 mm/s
- **Surge**: ±240 mm, ±600 mm/s
- Sway: ±240 mm, ±600 mm/s
- Roll, Pitch, Yaw: ±30 deg, ±120 deg/s



Multi-Purpose

- Can interface w/ MATLAB, Flightlab, Julia, etc.
- Can simulate different cockpit graphics

Reconfigurable

- Fixed-wing (GA + jet) + rotorcraft controls
- Can implement motion cueing algorithms
 Modular
- Can link multiple units together

Enhanced Motion Cueing

 Low mass/inertia → Increased motion bandwidth and range

Immersive

- VR provides 360° visual environment
- Look-down capability
- Pilot can see its hands and interact with cockpit
- Haptic feedback (force-feel controls + suit + gloves)



VR motion-base simulator at Extended Reality Flight Simulation and Control Lab



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Flight Simulation Models

Versions Available A MATLAB[®] E 104 julia **Rotorcraft Models SimpleHel** (UH-60, AH-1, Bell 430) Minimum fidelity Quasi-static rotor dynamics **GenHel** (UH-60) Higher fidelity Rotor + inflow dynamics Bell XV-15 **GenTR** (XV-15, AW609) Higher fidelity 王 105 Rotor + inflow dynamics **GenMR** (UAM/eVTOL, Co-Axial Rotorcraft) **Fixed-Wing Aircraft Models**

G F-16

x [ft] **UH-60 Black Hawk** v [ft] Kaman K-MAX

Motivation

New rotorcraft configurations more complex

General FVL and UAM

- Multiple rotors
- □High-level of aero interaction
- □ High rotor RPM (UAV)
- Rapid prototyping of diverse configurations
 - Multiple rotors
 - □ Multiple wings
 - □ Rotor-on-rotor/wing interactions

Close gap

Rotorcraft flight dynamics simulationsComprehensive aeromechanics codes

Need for advanced flight control laws





Rotor blades

Main Features

MATLAB[®]

- Any number of rotors, wings, and blades
- **D** Rotor dynamics
 - Rigid flap

Implemented in

- 3-state Pitt-Peters
- Rotor-on-rotor/wing interactions (CMTSVT)
- □ Wing aero
 - Lookup tables
 - Lifting line
- □ Aeromechanics/Aeroacoustics
 - State-space free-vortex wake
 - In-house aeroacoustics solver
- Linearization, trim, periodic trim routines
- □ Flight control laws
 - Dynamic Inversion (DI) auto-generated
 - Inner attitude + outer velocity loops
 - Redundant control allocation (pseudoinverse)



Setup and Rotorcraft Geometry

- □ Any number of rotors/wings
 - Any number of blades (up to 9)
 - Can specify number of chordwise and spanwise elements
 - Arbitrarily oriented in space
- □ If data is available, setup of new rotorcraft takes ≈ 1 hour
- Setup via rotorcraft parameters script in MATLAB
- Can visualize rotor/blade geometry to check configuration



Rotor Dynamics

- Blade-element model
- Rigid flap
- □ 3-state dynamic inflow (Pitt-Peters)
- □ Rotor-on-rotor interactions
 - State-space CMTSVT
 - Modification of Pitt-Peters matrices
 - Computer offline based on rotors geometry
- Rotor-on-wing interactions
 - Hyeson
 - Lifting line
- □ High-fidelity aeromechanics
 - State-space free-vortex wake
 - W/ and w/o near-wake vortex lattice model



State-Space CMTSVT

$$\Box \quad \text{States: } \boldsymbol{x}^{\mathrm{T}} = \left\{ \boldsymbol{\lambda}_{\mathrm{S}_{1}}^{T} \dots \boldsymbol{\lambda}_{\mathrm{S}_{n}}^{T} \ \boldsymbol{\lambda}_{\mathrm{tot}_{1}}^{T} \dots \boldsymbol{\lambda}_{\mathrm{tot}_{n}}^{T} \right\}$$

- $\lambda_{s_i}^T = \{\lambda_{s_{i_0}}\lambda_{s_{i_{1c}}}\lambda_{s_{i_{1s}}}\}$: self-induced inflow on i^{th} rotor
- $\lambda_{\text{tot}_i}^T = \left\{ \lambda_{\text{tot}_{i_0}} \lambda_{\text{tot}_{i_{1c}}} \lambda_{\text{tot}_{i_{1s}}} \right\}$: total inflow on i^{th} rotor
- □ Self-induced inflow: $M_{ii}\dot{\lambda}_{s_i} = C L_{ii}^{-1}\lambda_{s_i}$
 - $oldsymbol{M}_{ii}$, $oldsymbol{L}_{ii}$ same as Pitt-Peters

•
$$F_i^T = \{C_{T_i} C_{M_i} C_{L_i}\}$$

low: $\dot{\lambda}_{\text{tot}_i} = \frac{1}{\tau_i} (\hat{\lambda}_{\text{tot}_i} - \lambda_{\text{tot}_i})$

□ Total inflow:

•
$$\lambda_{\text{tot}_i} = \lambda_{s_i} + \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n \lambda_{\text{int}_{ij}}$$

 $\Box \text{ Interference inflow:} \qquad \lambda_{\text{int}_{ij}} = L_{ij}e^{-\tau_{ij}s}\lambda_{s_j}$

Trim, Linearization, and Freq. Responses

- Linearization (perturbation methods)
- Averaged trim
- Periodic trim
 - Modified harmonic balance
 - Based on harmonic decomposition
- Model-order reduction
 - Residualization
 - Recovers 9-state rigid-body dynamics
 - Rotor states are assumed as fast decaying and residualized
- □ Freq. response
 - Possible to plot freq. responses
 - For given input-output pair
 - On- and off-axis



Free-Vortex Wake (undergoing integration)

Implemented in MATLAB^{*}
 State-variable implementation

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{r}}_{\text{NW}} = -\Omega \boldsymbol{A}_{\zeta} \boldsymbol{r}_{\text{NW}} + \boldsymbol{V}(\boldsymbol{r}_{\text{NW}}(\phi, \zeta))$$
$$\dot{\boldsymbol{r}}_{\text{TV}} = -\Omega \boldsymbol{A}_{\zeta} \boldsymbol{r}_{\text{TV}} + \boldsymbol{V}(\boldsymbol{r}_{\text{TV}}(\phi, \zeta))$$
$$\dot{\boldsymbol{\Gamma}}_{\text{NW}} = -\Omega \boldsymbol{A}_{\zeta} \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\text{NW}}$$
$$\dot{\boldsymbol{\Gamma}}_{\text{TV}} = -\Omega \boldsymbol{A}_{\zeta} \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\text{TV}}$$
$$\dot{\boldsymbol{\Gamma}}_{\text{TV}} = -\Omega \boldsymbol{A}_{\zeta} \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\text{TV}}$$
$$\dot{\boldsymbol{\Gamma}}_{B} = \frac{1}{\tau_{\Gamma_{B}}} \left[\boldsymbol{\Gamma} \left(\boldsymbol{r}_{B}(\phi, \zeta) \right) - \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{B} \right]$$

Can choose

- Number of rotor wake revolutions
- Time step
- Runs in real-time if autocoded to C/C++ via MATLAB/Simulink coder
- Can be run one- or two-way coupled



State-Space Free-Vortex Wake (tip vortex only)



State-Space Free-Vortex Wake (near wake model)

Aeroacoustics Solver (undergoing integration)

Implemented in MATLAB^{*}
 Impermeable Ffowcs Williams-Hawkings surface formulation

$$4\pi p'(x,t) = \frac{1}{c_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_{\Sigma} \left[\frac{\rho_0 c_0 u_n + \tilde{p} \hat{\boldsymbol{n}} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{r}}}{r\Lambda} \right]_{\text{ret}} d\Sigma + \int_{\Sigma} \left[\frac{\tilde{p} \hat{\boldsymbol{n}} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{r}}}{r^2 \Lambda} \right]_{\text{ret}} d\Sigma$$

□ Marching-cubes algorithm to solve for iso-surface



Iso-surface computed with marching cubes approach



Acoustic pressure validation vs. PSU-WOPWOP

Flight Control Laws

- Model-following control laws
- □ Implemented in Simulink
- Dynamic Inversion (DI)
 - Inner-attitude loop
 - Outer-velocity loop
 - Automatically generated across flight envelope → no need for gain scheduling
 - Scheduled with reduced-order linearized models
- Redundant control allocation
 - Pseudoinverse
 - Automatically generated based on active effectors
 - Based on linearized models



DI as applied to a SISO system



DI inner attitude loop

Current Status

- Code validated vs. flight test data
 - UH-60
 - XV-15
- Currently validating vs. other flight test data
 - AW609 (Leonardo Helicopters)
 - Small-scale quad-, hexa-, and octo-copters (US Army CCDC)
 - TRV-80
- Currently validating
 - Rotor-on-rotor interactions
 - Rotor-on-wing interactions
- Still fixing a few minor bugs (is it ever over, anyways?)

Ongoing/Future Work

- Integration with state-space free-vortex wake
- Integration with aeroacoustic solver



US Army CCDC small-scale quadcopter configuration

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Sponsored Research Projects

Linearized High-Fidelity Aeromechanics for Extended Reality Simulation and Control of Shipboard Interactions

Problem

- Rotor wake interaction w/ ship deck affects
 - Performance
 - Handling qualities
- Fatal MV-22 Osprey crashes (2015, 2017)

Solution

- Real-time prediction of adverse shipboard interactions
- Control laws to compensate for adverse interactions
- Innovative cueing methods (full-body haptics) for increased pilot awareness

Funding

- ONR YIP \$ 510,000 (B. Holm-Hansen) Awarded Interactions
- John Tritschler (USNTPS)
- Sven Schmitz (Penn State)



Adverse shipboard interactions



State-space free-vortex wake for prediction of shipboard interactions

State-Space Implementation and Linearization of Simulations with High-Fidelity Aeromechanics

Problem

- Rotor noise expressed with PDE's
 - Much slower than real-time
 - □ No linear model to base control system upon
- Complex to cue rotor noise visually

Solution

- State-variable implementation of aeromechanics
- Linearize dynamics with noise as output
- Active noise-abating flight control laws
- Cueing through full-body haptics (feel noise)
 Funding
- UMD/Penn State VLRCOE \$461,000 Awarded
 Interactions
- Joe Horn, Ken Brentner (Penn State)



Time-periodic state-space free vortex wake model



Real-time prediction and cueing of rotorcraft noise via full-body haptics

Interactional Aerodynamics Modeling and Flight Control Design of Multi-Rotor Unmanned Aircraft Systems

Problem

- Rotor-on-rotor interactions predicted with very high-order models
- Simulations far slower than real-time
- Linearized models non tractable for control design

Solution

- Implementation of low-order dynamic inflow model for predicting rotor-on-rotor interactions
- Linearization and model-order reduction
- Flight control laws based on linear models that account for rotor-on-rotor interactions

Funding

- U.S. Army \$ 133,000 (Tom Berger) Awarded
 Interactions
- Roberto Celi (UMD)
- Mark Lopez, Emily Glover, Tom Berger, Ashwani Padthe (US Army CCDC)





Malloy TRV-80 Coaxial Quadcopter