

FBW

DDV

1.

, 1 (PLOC: probability of loss of control) 1.0×10^{-6} /hour (1-2).

FCS

FBW(fly by wire)

가 3

FCS

가

가

FBW

(redundancy management)

(monitoring)

(voting)

가

1

2

CCM(cross channel monitor)

ILM(in line monitor)

가

(threshold)

(persistence count)

CCM

CCM

가

가 2

ILM

SRM(sensor redundancy management)

ARM(actuator redundancy management)

SRM

FBW

CCM

(false alarm)

(3).

, ARM

ARM

(1,4).

ARM

FBW

가

(spool)

DDV(direct drive valve)

가

FBW

3

2

(4-8). DDV

monitor) (coil current monitor), (main control valve
monitor) ,
가 .
2 DDV
3
4 DDV

2. DDV

DDV Fig. 1

, DDV (current equalization loop) Fig. 1

DDV DC (upper limit) (lower limit) DC (bandwidth), (valve spool) 가 (self channel) 가 (MVS: mid value selector) (low pass filter) (authority limiter) DC (offset)

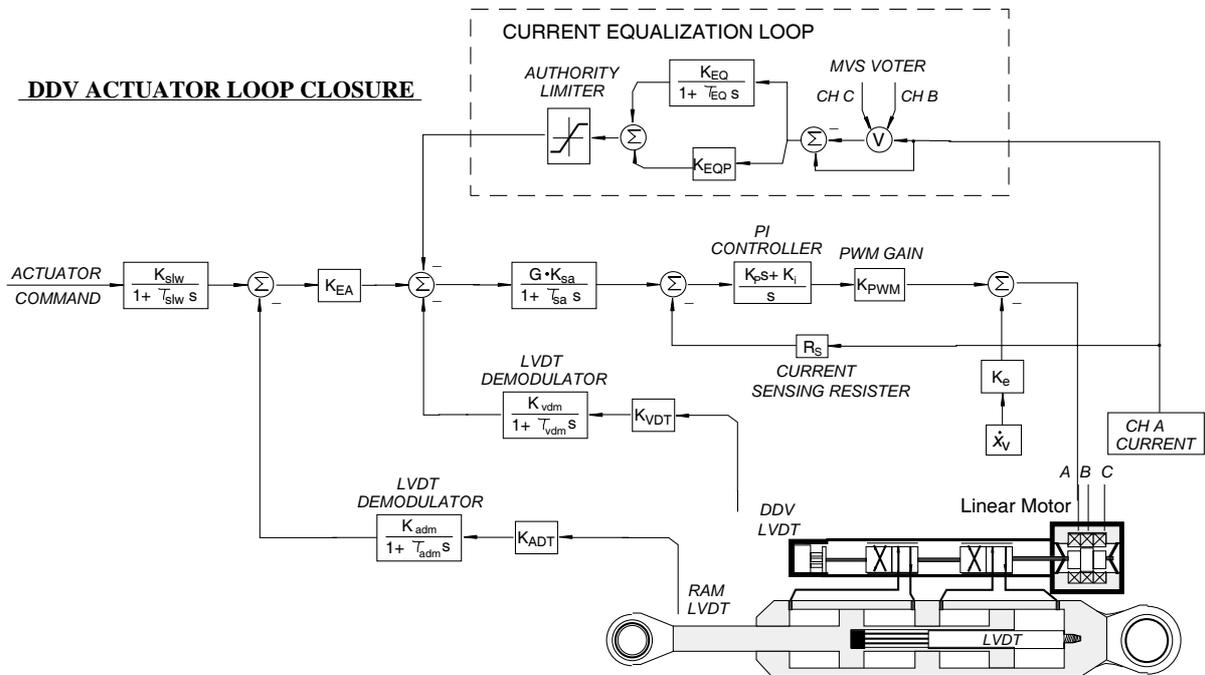


Fig. 1 Schematics of a DDV actuator loop closure

2.1 DDV

Fig. 1 DDV
(direct drive valve) DDV

K_V :
 C_V :
 m :
 R :
 L :
 k_e :
 k_m :

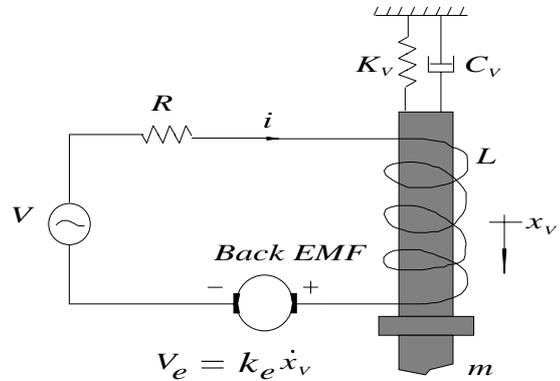


Fig. 2 Model of DDV and force motor

(1)

$$k_m \sum_{j=1}^3 i_j = m \frac{d^2 x_v}{dt^2} + C_v \frac{dx_v}{dt} + K_v x_v + F_f + \sum_{j=1}^2 (F_B)_j \quad (1)$$

F_f DDV

Bernoulli

$$(F_B)_j = \frac{1}{2} \rho w^2 (A_j - A_{j+1}) \quad (2)$$

j -

$$(F_B)_j \approx 0.43 w x_v (p_1 - p_2)_j \quad (2)$$

p_1 p_2 Fig. 3

, w DDV

(area gradient of valve)

1

$$V = R(i_j) + L \frac{d(i_j)}{dt} + k_e \frac{dx_v}{dt} \quad (3)$$

(1) j - V 가 (3) i_j 가 ,
 DDV

(x_v)

(y)

Fig. 3 DDV

(chamber)

(4) (5)

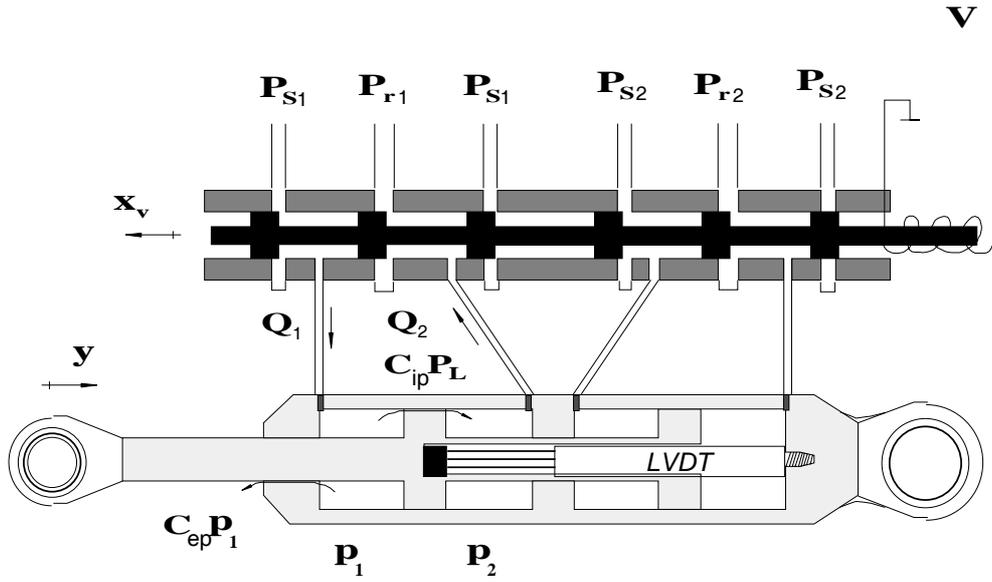


Fig. 3 Schematics of a DDV and hydraulic actuator structure

$x_v > 0$,

$$Q_1 = k_1 x_v \text{sign}(P_S - p_1) \sqrt{|P_S - p_1|} = A_1 \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{V_1}{\beta} \frac{dp_1}{dt} + C_{ip}(p_1 - p_2) + C_{ep} p_1$$

$$Q_2 = k_1 x_v \text{sign}(p_2 - P_R) \sqrt{|p_2 - P_R|} = A_2 \frac{dy}{dt} - \frac{V_2}{\beta} \frac{dp_2}{dt} + C_{ip}(p_1 - p_2) + C_{ep} p_2$$
(4)

$x_v < 0$,

$$Q_1 = k_1 x_v \text{sign}(p_1 - P_R) \sqrt{|p_1 - P_R|} = A_1 \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{V_1}{\beta} \frac{dp_1}{dt} + C_{ip}(p_1 - p_2) + C_{ep} p_1$$

$$Q_2 = k_1 x_v \text{sign}(P_S - p_2) \sqrt{|P_S - p_2|} = A_2 \frac{dy}{dt} - \frac{V_2}{\beta} \frac{dp_2}{dt} + C_{ip}(p_1 - p_2) + C_{ep} p_2$$
(5)

$k_1 = C_d w \sqrt{2/\rho}$
 C_d : DDV
 C_{ip} C_{ep} :
 A_1 A_2 : 1 2
: (bulk modulus)

(4) (5)

DDV

(4) (5) $x_v \square 0$

, (4) (5)

, (4) (5)

가

$A_1 = A_2 = A$ 가 (4) (5)

$$Q_L(x_v, p_L) = Q_1 = Q_2 = C_d w x_v \sqrt{\frac{1}{\rho} (P_S - \frac{x_v}{|x_v|} p_L)} = A \frac{dy}{dt} \tag{6}$$

$$\delta Q_L(x_v, p_L) \square Q_L(x_v, p_L) - Q_L(x_v, p_L)|_{x_v=0, p_L=0} = \frac{\partial Q_L}{\partial x_v} \Big|_0 \delta x_v + \frac{\partial Q_L}{\partial p_L} \Big|_0 \delta p_L = k_q \delta x_v - k_c \delta p_L$$

, $k_q = \frac{\partial Q_L}{\partial x_v} \Big|_0 = C_d w \sqrt{\frac{P_S}{\rho}}$: (flow gain)

$k_c = \frac{\partial Q_L}{\partial p_L} \Big|_0 = 0$: (flow-pressure gain)

, $x_v = 0, p_L = 0$ $\delta Q_L = Q_L$ $\delta x_v = x_v$, (6)

$$Q_L(x_v, p_L) = k_q x_v = A \frac{dy}{dt} \tag{7}$$

(1), (2), (3), (7) Fig. 1 Fig. 4

DDV 가

PWM - , Fig. 1 Fig. 4 K_{PWM} PWM

, Fig. 1 Fig. 4 Ng , G $3 \div Ng$

. Fig. 1 Fig. 4 Table 1 .

Table 1. System parameters used in Fig. 1 and Fig. 4

Parameter	Description	Value	Unit
K_{EA}	ram position error AMP gain	1.5	<i>volts/volts</i>
K_{sa}	MCV position error AMP gain	3.7	<i>A/volts</i>
τ_{sa}	time constant of MCV position error AMP	0	<i>sec</i>
K_P	servo AMP proportional gain	3.3	<i>volts/volts</i>
K_I	servo AMP integral gain	200	<i>volts/volts</i>
K_{PWM}	PWM bridge gain	6	<i>volts*sec/volts</i>
R_S	current sensing resistance	5	
L	force motor coil inductance	0.2004	<i>Henry</i>
R	force motor coil resistance	12.24	
k_t	force motor gain	1.9	<i>in-lb/A</i>
k_e	Back EMF gain	0.2147	<i>volt-sec/rad</i>
C_v	force motor damping	0.44	<i>in-lb/in/s</i>
K_v	DDV constant	4.18	<i>in-lb/rad</i>
K_{BE}	Bernoulli flow force	2.92	<i>in-lb/rad</i>
K_q	ram position velocity/ MCV displacement	421.9	<i>in/sec</i>
K_{VDT}	MCV feedback gain	23.975	<i>volts/volts_{RMS}</i>
K_{vdm}	demodulation gain of MCV position LVDT	3.7	<i>volts/volts_{RMS}</i>
τ_{vdm}	time constant of MCV LVDT demodulator	0.001	<i>sec</i>
K_{ADT}	ram feedback gain	2.296	<i>volts/volts_{RMS}</i>
K_{adm}	demodulation gain of ram position LVDT	1.94	<i>volts/volts_{RMS}</i>
τ_{adm}	time constant of ram LVDT demodulator	0.001	<i>sec</i>
K_{EQ}	current equalization gain	6.12	
τ_{EQ}	time constant of equalizer filter	0.3094	<i>sec</i>
K_{EQP}	current equalization gain	2.747	

(actuator runaway) :

1

가

DDV

(fault detection/ isolation/ reconfiguration) 가

(threshold)

(persistence count)

가

DDV

/

3. DDV

DDV, SIMULINK, Fig. 5

DDV, DDV, (1), (2), (3), (7)

, 2.1, DDV, 3, (ram), 3

, MCV, , 3

Fig. 1 G

가

3

CCM

가 0.45A, 가 109.4ms

4

Fig. 6 3, SIMULINK

, 3, 1, 2

2, 1

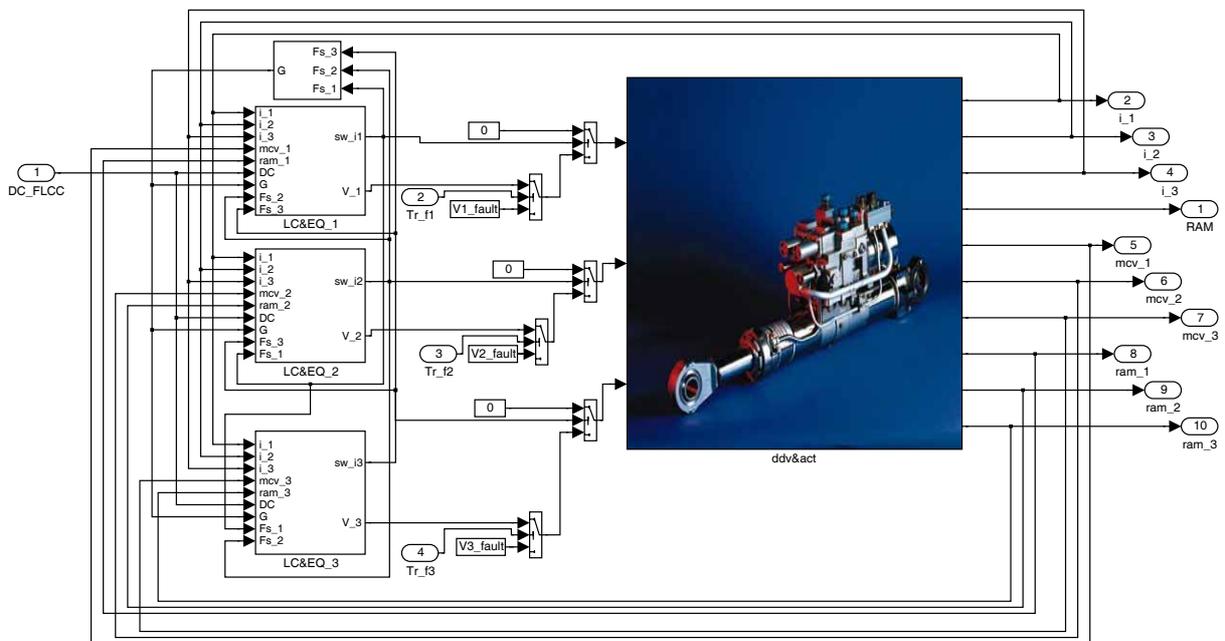


Fig. 5 SIMULINK model of a DDV actuator dynamics with the control loop and fault monitor

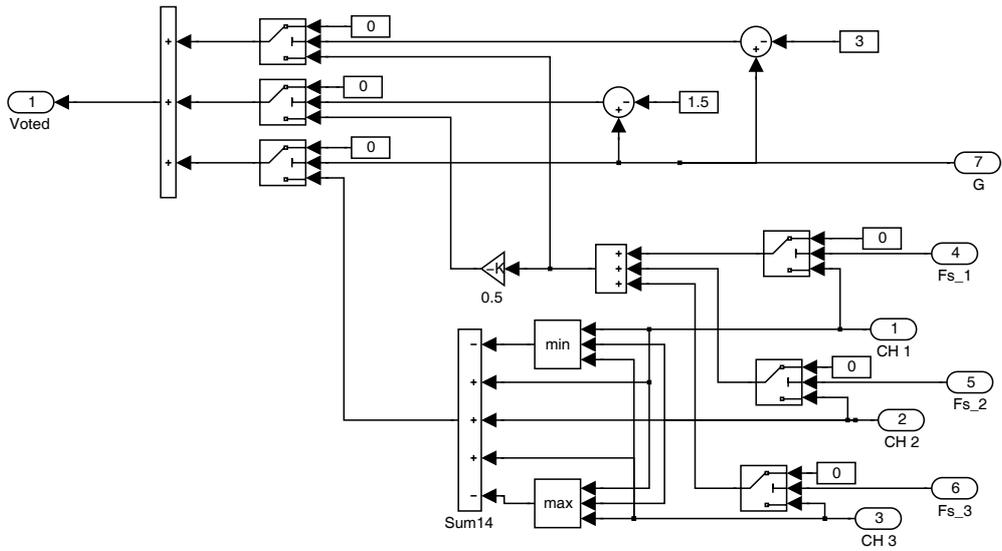


Fig. 6 SIMULINK model of a voting algorithm

3 가 , CCM
 (cross channel monitor)
 가 , CCM
 line monitor) ILM(in
 , MCV (±0.016 inch)
 (±2.24 inch)

Fig. 7

, 4 5 MCV
 G
 1 3 , 0.4 1.75
 volts (0.393 inch) 가 가
 , MCV 가 (±0.016 inch)
 . 0.4 0 , MCV
 0 (hardover) 가 , A 가
 1.5 Amp A
 A DDV
 0 B C 가

Fig. 7

. SIMULINK CCM , A 109.4ms
 . 1.11
 Fig. 7 G 1.5
 2 B (hardover)
 Fig. 7 2
 (C) B
 , MCV (ram) 가 . SIMULINK
 ILM B Fig. 7
 G 3 가 . Fig. 7 A
 B 가 MCV
 (back EMF)

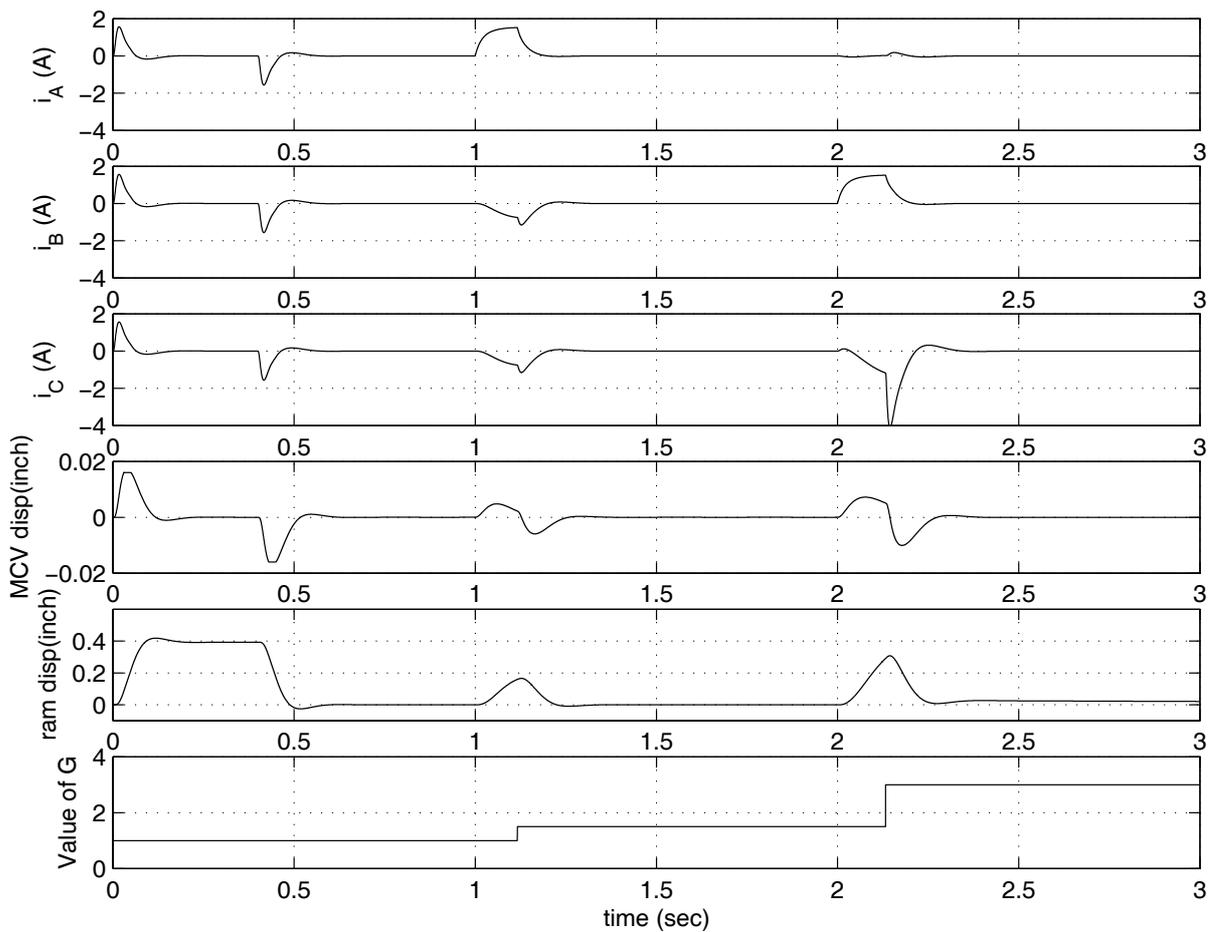


Fig. 7 Time domain response of a DDV actuation system in case of faults

DDV

가

가

Fig. 7 2.3

4. DDV

DDV

(actuator travel fault transient boundary)

(handling quality)

“

가 가

” 10)

Fig. 8-(B)

(flight envelope)

(control surface effectiveness)가

(instability) 가

, Fig. 8-(A)

DDV

Fig. 9

n_z -

(feedforward)

, C_m C_{m_q}

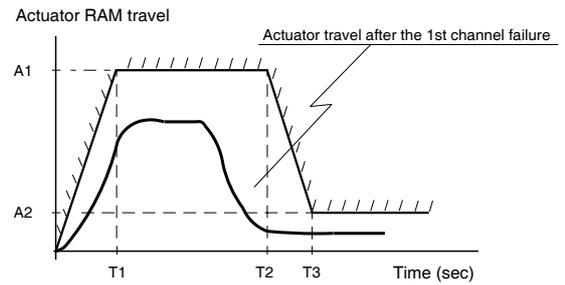
(phase margin) 가

Mach 0.9

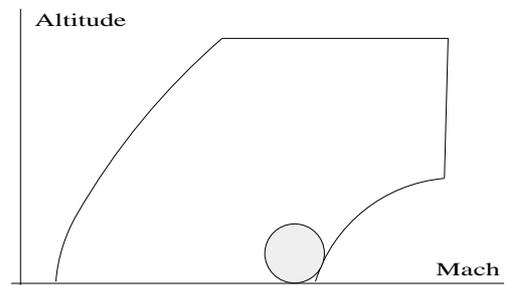
(8)

가 Fig. 8-(A)

() ,
 $\pm 0.5g$ ($\pm 1.5g$)



A) DDV actuator fault transient boundary



B) Critical flight conditions

Fig. 8 Fault transient boundary and critical flight conditions

가

q -

PLF(phase lead filter)가

가

(short period model)

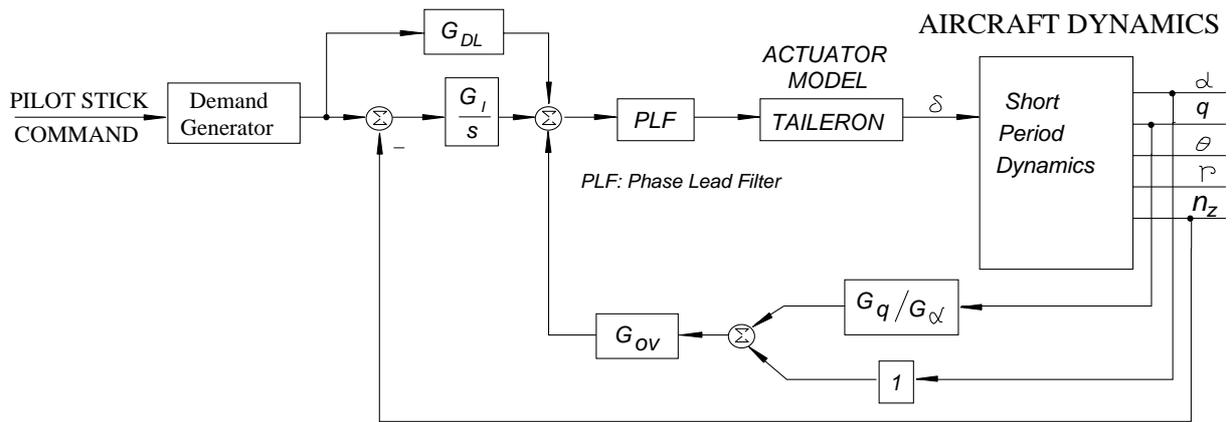


Fig. 9 Longitudinal control law with a linearized short period dynamics

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \dot{\alpha} \\ \dot{q} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2.9367 & 1 \\ 27.7276 & -0.5582 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \alpha \\ q \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -0.0087 \\ -1.5682 \end{pmatrix} \delta \quad (8)$$

, q (rad) (rad/s) , (taileron)
 (deg) . Fig. 9 Fig. 5 3 SIMULINK
 A (offset) 가 , n_z
 . 가 $n_z -$,
 , DDV
 .
 , A $n_z -$ 가 $\pm 0.5g$
 , Fig. 10 . x-
 (persistence time) y- offset .
 , 'x' n_z
 - 가 $\pm 0.5g$. ,
 $n_z -$ $\pm 0.5g$. Fig. 10 ,
 DDV CCM (threshold)
 (persistence time) . ,
 offset CCM
 , (hardover)
 , Fig. 10

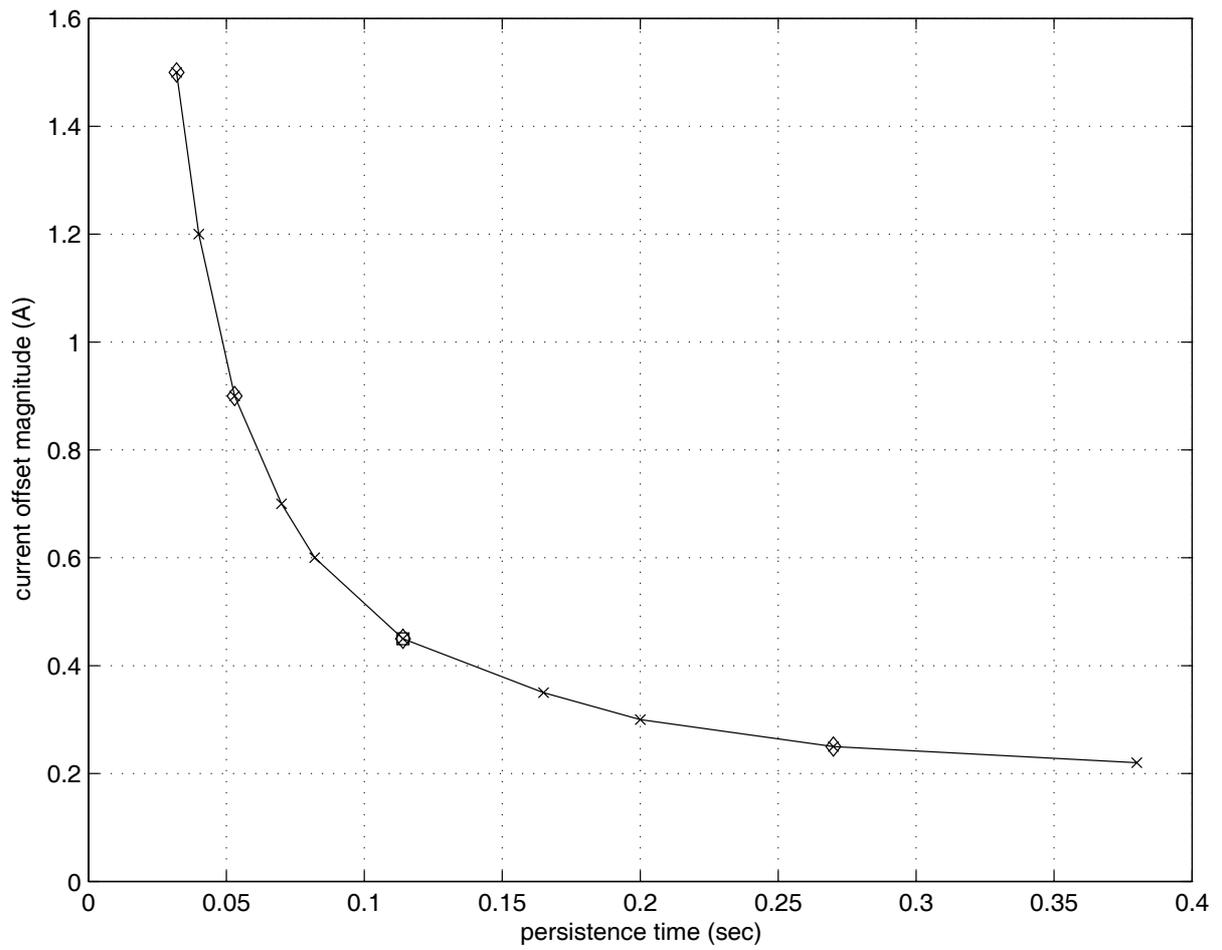


Fig. 10 Persistence time and magnitude of a current offset in channel A causing $\pm 0.5g n_z$ -transient

Fig. 10 HILS(hardware in the loop simulation)

가

3 DDV

가 0.45A

가 0.1094

Fig. 10

A 0.45A offset

가 Fig. 11

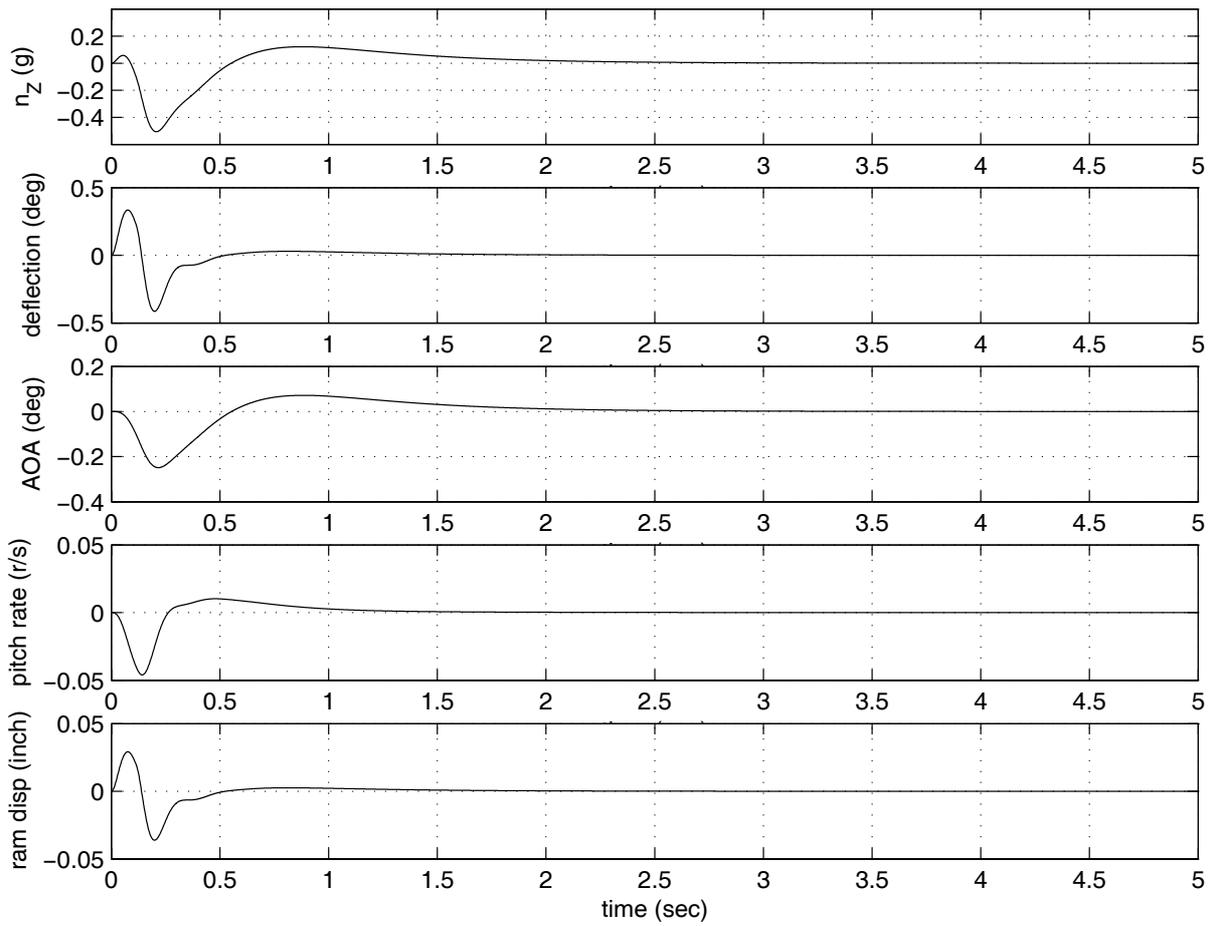


Fig. 11 Time domain response of aircraft dynamics due to the failure in an actuation system (current offset= 0.45A, and persistence time= 0.12 sec)

DDV, n_z (taileron), 0.45A offset, $n_z - \pm 0.5g$, DDV, A 가 1.5A, Fig. 12, $n_z -$ 가 $\pm 0.5g$, MIL-F-8785C, $n_z -$, 가, Fig. 10, 가

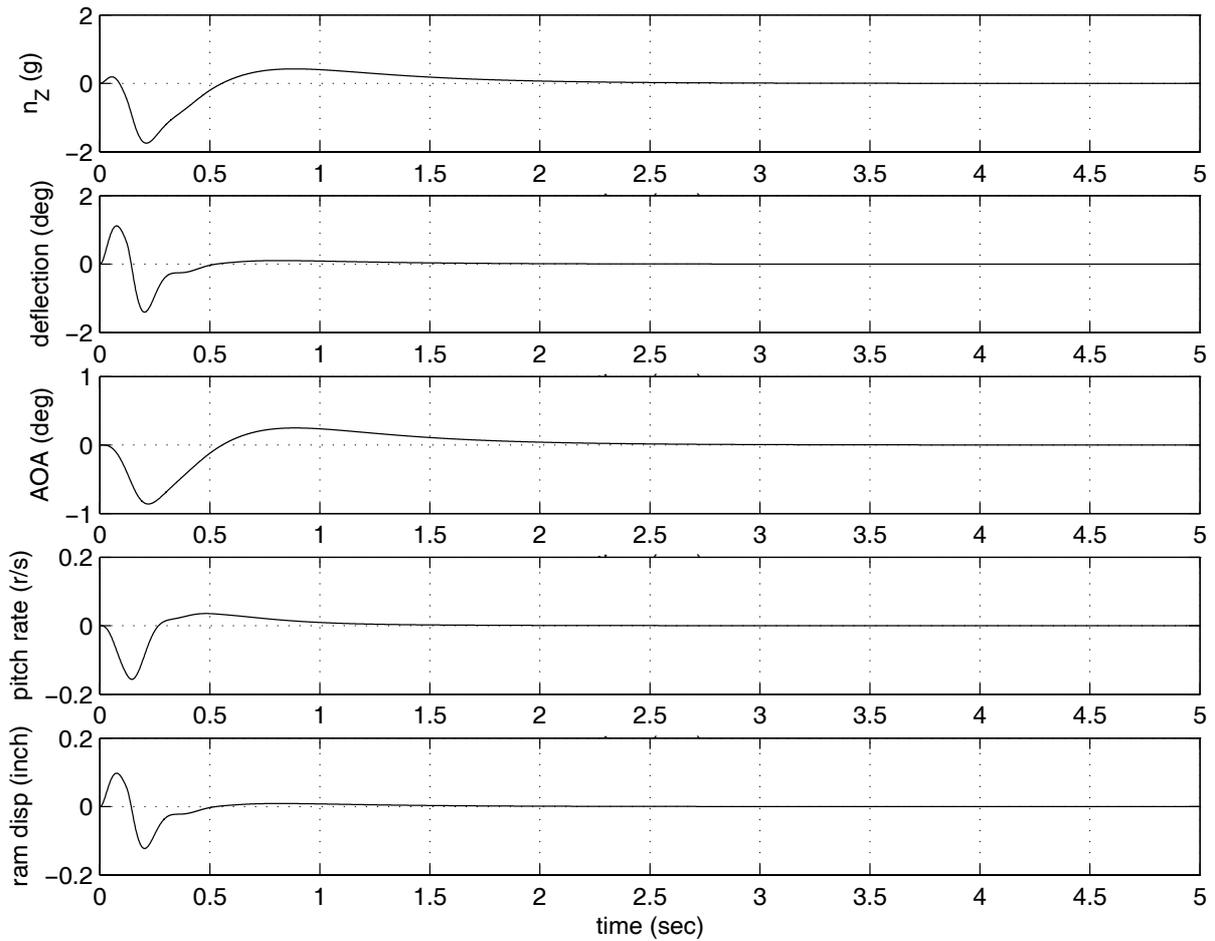


Fig. 12 Time domain response of aircraft dynamics due to the failure in an actuation system (current offset= 1.5A, and persistence time= 0.12 sec)

Fig. 8-(A) (actuator travel fault transient boundary)

Fig. 5 3 DDV 3

가, A offset ,

가 가 . Fig. 13 Fig. 10 ' ' , offset

가 0.032 1.5A, 0.053 0.9A, 0.012 0.45A, 0.27

0.25A Fig. 5 A , DDV

Fig. 13 , 0.25A offset

, 가 (Fig. 13 0.1

0.27) 가 가 2

MCV(master control valve) 가

. 0.45A offset

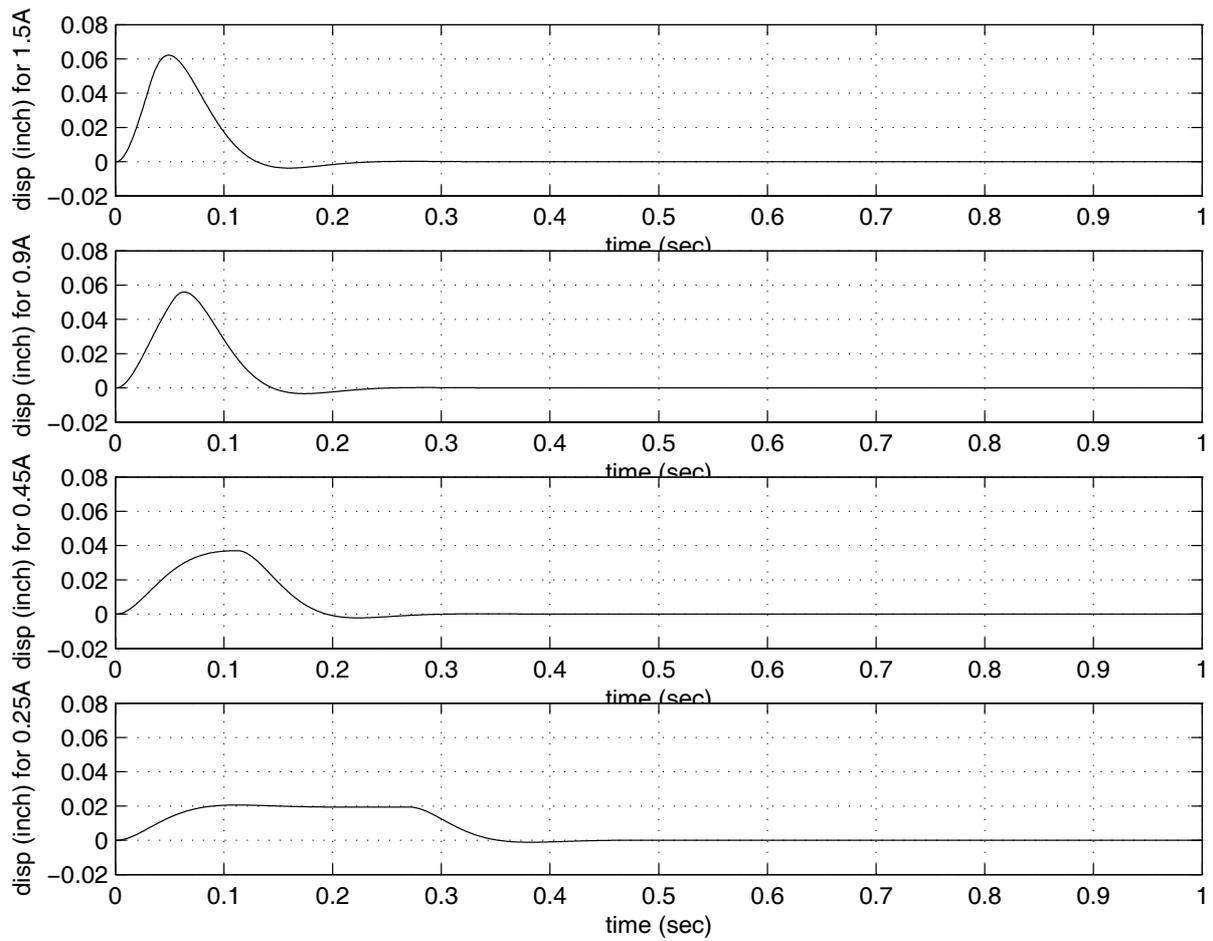


Fig. 13 Fault transient boundaries for various current CCM design

1.0 1.2

. Fig. 13

Fig. 8-(A)

(actuator travel fault transient boundary)

1) Fig. 8-(A) (T_1, A_1)

(MCV가)

2) Fig. 8-(A) (T_3, A_2) Fig. 10

. Fig. 10 , offset 가 0.2A 가

offset 가 0.2A 가 , $n_z -$

$\pm 0.5g$

5.

DDV . , DDV
3 2 .
DDV 3 DDV
,
.
MIL-F-8785C ,
DDV (actuator
travel fault transient boundary) .
, , DDV
DDV FBW
가 .

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- (2) “Military standard – flying qualities of piloted aircraft,” MIL-STD-1797A, Jan., 1990.
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