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Numerical Simulation of Flutter Tests

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The study examines novel flutter prediction methodologies that support and enhance the safety of flutter flight tests. The project, done in collaboration with Dr. Matthew McCrink in the Aerospace Research Center of Ohio State University, includes the design and flutter testing of a dedicated UAS configuration. The testbed vehicle is designed to be a research and technology demonstrator, pushing the flutter envelope. Hence, some crashes in flight tests are expected. Taking advantage of 3D printing technology, the vehicle is designed for rapid manufacturing and assembly, in a low cost. The vehicle will be instrumented with inertial measurement units (IMUs) that measure three-axes rates and accelerations and with strain gauges. Data collected in flight will be used for the two proposed flutter prediction methods, which are briefly presented in the Introduction section of this report. The report summarizes the structural and aeroelastic analyses performed for aircraft design.

The focus of the vehicle design are the flexible wings, which are assembled of eight 3D-printed Nylon-12 segments connected by two 6061-T6 aluminum spars. The wings attach to a plywood fuselage with a Polyurethane foam empennage belonging to an existing UAS platform. The flight computer and control surface servo systems are off-the-shelf components. The vehicle's structure was designed to experience flutter within the flight envelope. A unique wing-tip pod with a shaker mechanism was developed for flutter prediction by the Parametric Flutter Margin (PFM) method. The shaker device's inertial properties and installation location were designed to significantly increase the vehicle's flutter speed (relative to that of the baseline configuration, without the shaker) and allow for safe flight at the baseline configuration's flutter speed. The shaker device collects force and acceleration data at a range of airspeeds, including the baseline configuration's flutter speed, from which the flutter speed of the baseline configuration is positively identified.

The report presents the workflow from a conceptual design and detailed Computer-Aided Design (CAD) model to create an accurate finite-element analysis (FEA) model, aeroelastic model, flutter solutions, and numerical flutter test simulations. The proposed vehicle configuration, albeit with stiffer wings, was built and assembled by Dr. McCrink's team at OSU and is currently at its preliminary flight test stage.

The vehicle's structure was modeled using the Nastran finite-element software. Free-vibration analysis provided the dynamical properties of the vehicle. An aerodynamic linear panel model was created in the ZAERO aeroelastic software, also used for flutter analysis.

The modal and aerodynamic models were imported to the Dynresp software, used for numerical flutter simulations and the PFM analyses. The Dynresp-based PFM analysis was expanded to include a sensitivity study of the variation of the flutter characteristics with the mass and location of the wingtip shaker pod. It was shown that the 26 m/s flutter onset speed of the baseline configuration could be pushed to about 34 m/s by moving the added mass location inside the wing tip pod towards the leading edge. Both velocities are inside the flight envelope, thus offering an excellent experimental test case for the safe flutter test methodology.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the numerical simulations presented in this work, using the demonstrated tools, is to present an accurate yet agile method for building FEA models for numerical simulation of flutter test that are based on the Parametric Flutter Margin (PFM) method. [1] [2] [3] The first phase of the work is centered in using Solidworks for building an accurate assembly of the UAV with all the parts, from the wings and fuselage to servos, flight computers, and wheels. With that comes the need to define accurately the materials and properties used in the UAV parts. It is important to mention that using such models enables stress-strain analysis, in addition to the dynamic models used in the flutter test simulations.

Based on the CAD model and using FEMAP (NASTRAN Pre & Post Processor), it is possible to import the CAD assembly to FEMAP as geometry objects. Upon them I was able to accurately build and mimic the geometry of the CAD model using manually created FE elements. Deciding on each geometry how could I best represent it using FE, the geometry of every component, including wings, wheels, ailerons, and servos push rods, was transformed to that of the FEM. FEMAP was then used to set up the NASTRAN model, run it for normal modes analysis, and plot the resulted modes.

The f06 file generated using NASTRAN is then used in aeroelastic flutter analysis using ZAERO based on the g-method. [4] The ZAERO input requires the design of aerodynamic panel models for the various aerodynamic component. 3D body models are built for the fuselage and wing tip pods, and flat surfaces models for the wings and tail. Each surface is defined in the same coordinates system as the NASTRAN model and coupled with the respective grid points in the FEA FEMAP model using a proper spline. Then ZAERO can provide the numerical flutter result.

The ZAERO model is used to export the generalized unsteady aerodynamic matrices for subsequent flutter test simulations. Dynresp can then be executed with the NASTRAN's output (f06) file and the aero matrices from ZAERO as input files. Dynresp conducts numerical response simulations from which flutter characteristics are extracted using the PFM method which is explained later.

In its initial version, the PFM method is based on adding a single stabilizing parameter, such as a certain modal damping coefficient or a discrete mass, which increases the flutter stability margins. This version facilitated very efficient massive sensitivity studies with respect to selected stabilizing parameters [2]. Furthermore, it facilitated safer flutter tests where flutter

or nonlinear limit-cycle oscillation (LCO) boundaries of a certain configuration are positively identified while testing a more stable configuration.

2. PFM METHOD REVIEW

2.1 Generalized parametric flutter margin (PFM) method

Linear ASE dynamic stability analysis techniques are aimed at finding the flight conditions that define the flutter boundary, at which there is a nontrivial solution to the homogeneous aeroelastic frequency-domain (FD) equation of motion,

$$[A(i\omega)]\{x_L(i\omega)\} = \{0\} \quad (1)$$

where $\{x_L(i\omega)\}$ is the FD vector of modal displacements, linear control-system states, and actuator states, $[A(i\omega)]$ is the closed-loop linear system matrix that includes the structural inertial, viscous and stiffness effects, the aerodynamic effects, and the control-system ones. While common flutter solutions, such as that of ZAERO are based on finding the conditions at which $|A(i\omega)| = (0., 0.)$, the Parametric Flutter Margin (PFM) method is based on FRFs with a stabilizing flutter parameter, p_f , added to the ASE system. Flutter margins are defined by the factored values of p_f that would cause flutter if removed from the modified system. At the flutter boundary of the original system, this factor would be 1.0.

The PFM method was first presented in [1] in its single-input-single-output (SISO) version, in which the selected p_f must be such that its effects can be removed by a SISO control feedback. The p_f parameter that will be used in the proposed flight tests is a concentrated mass at the forward zone of the wing-tip pod. It is assumed that only the vertical (Z) motion of this mass affects the flutter mechanism, such that the SISO PFM version can be used.

2.2 Linear SISO-PFM method

When the flutter parameter is limited to those that can be expressed by SISO feedback loops, a flutter solution that is based on SISO dynamic response functions without resorting to eigenvalue analysis is used. Another important application of the SISO-PFM scheme is in performing safe flutter tests, as discussed in the following chapters.

The input and output vectors in Eq. (2) become scalars in the SISO-PFM formulation,

$$\begin{aligned} [\bar{A}_v(i\omega) + B_f P_f C_f(i\omega)]\{x_v(i\omega)\} &= \{B_f\} u_f(i\omega) \\ y_f(i\omega) &= [C_f(i\omega)]\{x_v(i\omega)\} \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

Where $\left[\bar{A}_v(i\omega) \right]$ is the original system matrix with all its actual control loops closed, when applicable. It is easy to see that if the open control loop in Eq. (7) is closed by the SISO gain P_f , such that

$$u_f(i\omega) = P_f y_f(i\omega) \quad (3)$$

we get the homogeneous equation

$$\left[\bar{A}_v(i\omega) \right] \{x_v(i\omega)\} = \{0\} \quad (4)$$

that yields a non-trivial solution at the flutter boundary when $|\bar{A}_v(i\omega)| = 0$. This implies that the interpolated velocity-frequency pair, for which Eq. (4) is satisfied, forms the flutter velocity V_f and the flutter frequency ω_f .

The selected P_f , and the associated single output and single input parameters of Eq. (3), yield frequency response functions to sinusoidal inputs of amplitude $u_f(i\omega) = 1.0$. The FRFs may be presented as Bode plots by their gain and phase variations with frequency

$$G(\omega) = 20 \log |P_f y_f(i\omega)| [dB]; \quad \Phi(\omega) = \angle(P_f y_f(i\omega)) [\deg] \quad (5)$$

The original PFM method [1] used these gain and phase expressions as a basis for calculating flutter gain margins. The Bode plots are generated for selected points along a line in the flight envelop. The points can be of various air velocities at constant altitude, and various altitudes along a constant Mach line. In a search for non-match flutter conditions at constant altitude and Mach number, the phase function at each flight velocity is used for finding the associated phase-crossover frequencies ω_{co} at which $\Phi(\omega_{co}) = \pm 360^\circ n$. The gains at these frequencies form the parametric flutter margins $PFM = -G(\omega_{pc})$. The velocity and phase-crossover frequency for which $PFM=0$ dB are V_f and ω_f . The associated solution of Eq. (2) is the flutter mode $\{x_f(i\omega)\}$.

The Dynresp framework provides for using a selected ASE response parameter, y_f , which can be defined as a frequency-dependent linear combination of the system states and control

inputs, as a “sensor”. When the selected P_f is an actual control gain, the stability analysis in Dynresp provides the standard Nyquist SISO control gain and phase margins [8], with aeroelastic effects of course.

An alternative flutter margin, which may be more useful in flutter tests, is defined as the incremental flutter parameter ΔP_f that, if added to the nominal system, would bring it to the verge of flutter. This definition implies

$$(P_f - \Delta P_f) y_f(\omega_{co}) / u_f(\omega_{co}) = 1 \Rightarrow \Delta P_f = P_f - u_f(\omega_{co}) / y_f(\omega_{co}) \quad (6)$$

where $u_f(\omega_{co})$ is not necessarily (1., 0.), to accommodate arbitrary input amplitude and phase in the test.

An example of added flutter parameter P_f that can be practically used in the planned flutter flight tests is a concentrated mass located at a “good” place that increases the flutter velocity. It is assumed here that the mass effect of flutter is significant only in one direction, i.e., normal to the lifting surface. An excitation u_f force is applied at this location and a co-located acceleration measurement y_f is taken, both in the effective direction. The PFM method is applied with these parameters, at selected flight velocities, to find ω_{co} and calculate the increment ΔP_f of Eq. (6). This increment is now the added mass Δm that would cause flutter at the selected flight velocity. At flight conditions where $\Delta m < P_f$, the tested configuration is stable. However, the removal of $P_f - \Delta m$ would make it unstable. In this way, by testing a stable configuration, we can positively map the unstable regions of other configurations.

3. FLUTTER PREDICTION BY SYSTEM IDENTIFICATION AND A FLUTTER STABILITY CRITERION

The most straightforward and commonly used approach to flutter prediction is to characterize the dynamic aeroelastic system based on measured structural responses at sub-critical conditions and track the system's damping [5]. The drawbacks of this so called Modal Damping Extrapolation (MDE) approach are that the damping values are difficult to predict accurately, and that the significant decrease of damping might only occur very close to flutter onset. This could risk the platform in cases of hard flutter with abrupt switching from positive to negative damping. As a result, several flutter prediction methods were developed that rely on a stability parameter (other than the damping value) that varies as a known, smooth function of the dynamic pressure. The stability parameter can be estimated based on the structural response at lower, safe, dynamic pressures and tracked (extrapolated) to predict the flutter onset conditions.

The process of flutter prediction based on tracking a stability parameter can be divided in two: Learning the aeroelastic system's dynamics from structural responses at pre-flutter conditions, and computing and extrapolating the stability parameter to predict the flutter onset conditions.

Zimmerman and Weissenburger [6] proposed the Flutter Margin (FM) stability parameter that is computed from the identified frequencies and damping values of a two degrees of freedom (DOF) aeroelastic system. For a certain dynamic pressure value, the FM predicts how much stability is left in the system based on the measured system's frequencies and damping at that dynamic pressure. The FM reduces monotonically with the dynamic pressure, thus it is a better indicator of flutter closeness than the damping values. Zimmerman and Weissenburger show that when the terms of the characteristic equation of the system (from which the frequencies and damping values are computed) are expressed as analytical functions of the configuration parameters and the product $C_{L\alpha}q$ (lift coefficient times the dynamic pressure), the FM is a quadratic function of $C_{L\alpha}q$. For cases of fixed $C_{L\alpha}$, the expression for the FM, which Zimmerman and Weissenburger term 'the flutter prediction equation' is a quadratic function of the dynamic pressure itself. When this is the case, the quadratic flutter prediction equation can then be extrapolated to find the dynamic pressure for which $FM=0$, which is the estimated flutter onset speed. Thus, Zimmerman and Weissenburger's FM concept offers two valuable pieces of information: 1) the margin from

flutter onset at a given dynamic pressure value, and 2) flutter dynamic pressure onset prediction by extrapolation of the FM function to zero. Zimmerman and Weissenburger's FM was derived under several restricting assumptions. Namely, it applies to aeroelastic systems that behave as analytical two DOF systems of fixed lift coefficient, fixed center of pressure, and with no structural damping. The derivation also neglects the oscillatory terms in the aerodynamic forces (to which Zimmerman and Weissenburger offer a correction, and note that the effect is small).

For discrete time description of the aeroelastic system, which suits measured responses in a wind-tunnel or flight tests, Matsuzaki and co-authors [7] proposed a flutter stability parameter that is a function of the Jury stability criterion. The aeroelastic system's dynamics is presented as an autoregressive moving-average (ARMA) process, with coefficients that are identified from time-history data of the system's dynamic response. The advantage of the ARMA modeling for flutter testing is that it is based on responses to initial conditions and therefore does not require a dedicated excitation system (this is in comparison to Zimmerman and Weissenburger, for example, where the system's dynamics were extracted from resonance responses). The ARMA model also accounts for excitation noise, e.g., atmospheric turbulence disturbances. The stability criterion is then computed from the AR coefficients. Matsuzaki and Ando also presented a modified stability parameter, the Fz, that is shown to behave similar to the FM parameter (for a two DOF system and small sampling times [8]). They demonstrate how extrapolation of a least-square straight-line fitting to the stability criterion at pre-flutter dynamic pressure values accurately points to the flutter onset. Because the stability criteria are derived for a two DOF system, the ARMA modeling was restricted to this model order (i.e., ARMA model of four). Several studies demonstrated the use of ARMA modeling together with the Jury stability criterion for flutter prediction based on computational or experimental data. [9] [10]

In experimental cases, the structural responses used for system identification are typically accelerations or strains, measured by several accelerometers or strain gauges attached to the structure. In the ARMA modeling approach, the ARMA model coefficients, and hence the system dynamic properties, are evaluated from a single response time history. When several

responses are available, they have to be somehow accounted for simultaneously, to provide the best single representation of the system dynamics. Nahom-Jidovetski et al. [11] proposed a root-classification procedure that averages the ARMA model coefficients from data that yield roots that are stacked together closely. This approach was tested in a dedicated wind-tunnel experiment, in which accelerations and strains were recorded at several wing locations in response to turbulence excitation in the tunnel. The root classification technique, together with two DOF ARMA modeling, and the Fz and FM stability criteria, yielded accurate flutter predictions. This approach was also examined in an experimental study, conducted by the Israel Air Force [12], that assessed several advanced flutter flight-test techniques, including the ARMA modeling, with various stability parameters. Iovnovich et al. also examined an Operational Modal Analysis (OMA) approach, in which the aeroelastic dynamic parameters were estimated based on multiple response data and then used in the FM for flutter onset prediction. The study concluded that the ARMA approach was easier to implement and straightforward to use in real time. In this study too, the ARMA model was of order four, corresponding to two DOF modeling of the aeroelastic system, to fit the assumptions for which the stability criteria were derived.

Argaman and Raveh [10] suggested to use Multi-Output Autoregressive (MOAR) system identification. In this approach, several response data are used simultaneously to achieve the best single AR model of the system dynamics (this is, instead of averaging the dynamics from several ARMA models, as done in Refs. [11] and [12]). Argaman and Raveh demonstrated the method on three computational test cases. The Fz stability parameter was assessed based on the frequencies and damping values of the two modes that participate in flutter.

In the current study, we propose to use the ARMA system identification method with multiple channels experimental data for Multi-Output ARMA (MOARMA) identification of the aeroelastic system at pre-flutter speeds. We treat the system identification and flutter prediction parts separately. For the system identification, a best model-order is fitted, which physically accurately accounts for participation of several structural modes as well as for aerodynamic lag terms. The modes participating in flutter are tracked and their properties are used for flutter prediction using the FM. The detailed mathematical model is provided in

Ref. [10]. The method takes advantage of the large data that is nowadays available from fiber optic sensors (FOS) that could hold many sensors on a single fiber. Since the FOS interrogation system is highly expensive, the current study will be based on data from multiple strain gauges and IMUs.

4. CONCEPTUAL DESIGN AND FLUTTER ANALYSIS OF OSU VEHICLE

3.1 Conceptual design

The design concepts were discussed in a preliminary meeting held with Prof. Jim Gregory and Dr. Matt McCreenk of Ohio State University (OSU) at Technion, December 2018, at the SciTech conference in January 2020 and in Zoom meetings since. OSU has a UAV with single electric engine to which they are going to replace the wing with a 3.3m-span flexible one. It is planned to be a straight wing with two uniform spars on which 3D-printed segments, wrapped by a transparent skin, will be installed following the structural design concept of the wings of Technion's A3TB UAV. [13] A detailed SolidWorks CAD model was created by Dr. Matt McCrink and his team. Based on their CAD model I manually created highly detailed FEA model in FEMAP for further numerical analysis using NASTRAN.

A general view of the planned test vehicle is given in Figure 6. Each wing will be constructed with 8 segments. There will be two types of segments shown in Figure 7. Six of the segments will be without ailerons and 2 (No. 6 and 7 from the root) with ailerons. The two aileron segments will be interconnected and driven by a single actuator. The tip pods are designed to carry the shaker system with the needed batteries and controllers. As shown in the flutter analysis below, the shakers are placed in a forward point of each tip pod to move the flutter velocity up and provide the excitation needed for identifying the nominal flutter velocity using the PFM method. There is sufficient room in the tip pods to place the shaker components in a favorable symmetric or a-symmetric manner, as discussed later.

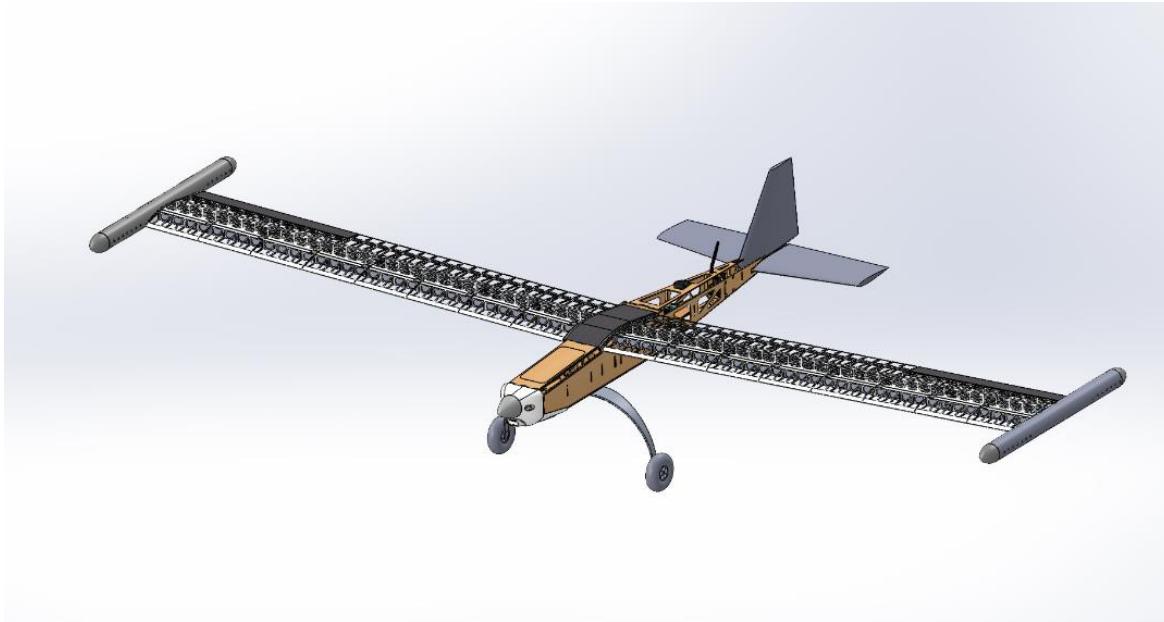
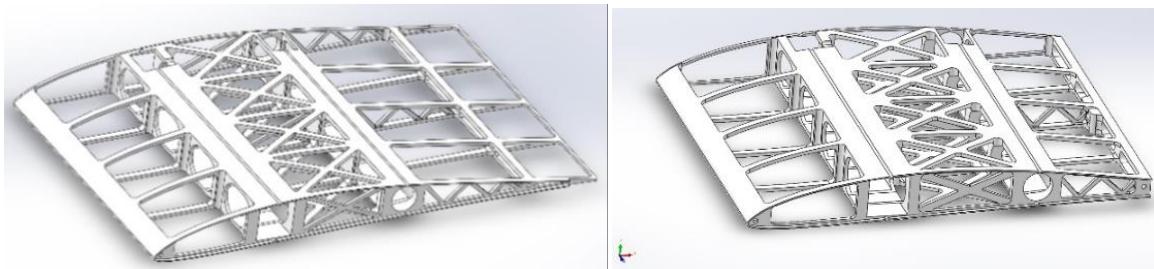


Figure 6: General view of the test vehicle CAD model



Figures 7-8: Two types of wing segments: without (right) and with (left) aileron.

3.2 Detailed finite element model

FEMAP was first used for manually constructing a detailed model that follows the CAD drawings while representing the actual structural parts by NASTRAN's finite elements. A general view of the detailed model is shown in Fig 9 and the vehicle general properties are listed in Table 1. Table 2 is the matching model weight table of the entire vehicle generated by NASTRAN in FEMAP. It is based on 9,162 grid points that yield more than 50,000 degrees of freedom (DOF). The tip pod is represented by a circular tube beam along its centerline. Seven different material properties are used: ULTEM 9085 for the Wing 3D-printed structure, OraCover Light for the wing cover, 6061-T6 (Aluminum Alloy) for the two wing spars and landing gear, Plywood for the fuselage, T300 carbon fiber for the wing flaps, E-Glass-Fiber for the wing tip pod case and Polyurethane Foam Rigid for the tail. The element material properties for the various parts are given in Table 3,4,5.

Specifications:	Value
Weight	12.5 Kg.

Wingspan	3500 mm
Aspect Ratio	10.51
Chord length	333 mm

Table 1: OSU-ASSURE specifications

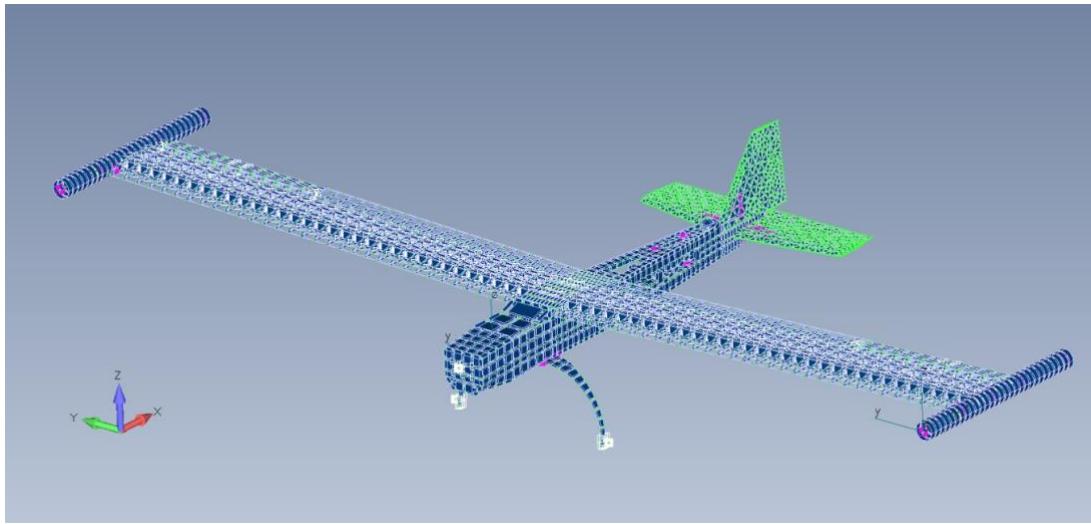


Figure 9: Detailed NASTRAN finite-element model in FEMAP

	Center of Gravity					
	Mass	X	Y	Z		
Structural	12.48715	0.399023	-2.4486E-5	0.0682939		
NonStructural	0.	0.213077	-0.704341	-1.108221		
Total	12.48715	0.399023	-2.4486E-5	0.0682939		
Inertias	Ixx	Iyy	Izz	Ixy	Iyz	Izx
About CSys	10.62637	3.31405	13.58358	0.00066646	-4.7877E-6	0.349063
About CG	10.56813	1.267612	11.59538	7.88466E-4	1.60939E-5	0.0087774
Total_Length (Line_Elements_only)	=	145.5229				
Total_Area (Area_Elements_only)	=	2.92616				
Total_Volume (All_Elements)	=	0.0129546				

Table 2: Model's mass table generated by FEMAP

- ULTEM 9085 (Nylon 12): For the wing 3D-printed skeleton

ID	1	Title	ULTEM 9085	Color	55	Palette...	Layer	1	Type...
<input type="button" value="General"/> <input type="button" value="Function References"/> <input type="button" value="Nonlinear"/> <input type="button" value="Ply/Bond Failure"/> <input type="button" value="Creep"/> <input type="button" value="Electrical/Optical"/> <input type="button" value="Phase"/>									
Stiffness					Limit Stress				
Youngs Modulus, E	2.15E+9				Tension	0.			
Shear Modulus, G	814393939.				Compression	0.			
Poisson's Ratio, nu	0.32				Shear	0.			
Thermal									
Expansion Coeff, a	0.				Mass Density	1340.			
Conductivity, k	0.				Damping, 2C/Co	0.			
Specific Heat, Cp	0.				Reference Temp	0.			
Heat Generation Factor	0.								

- OraCover Light: For the wing skin

ID	3	Title	OraCover Light	Color	55	Palette...	Layer	1	Type...
<input type="button" value="General"/> <input type="button" value="Function References"/> <input type="button" value="Nonlinear"/> <input type="button" value="Ply/Bond Failure"/> <input type="button" value="Creep"/> <input type="button" value="Electrical/Optical"/> <input type="button" value="Phase"/>									
Stiffness					Limit Stress				
Youngs Modulus, E	850000000.				Tension	0.			
Shear Modulus, G	326923077.				Compression	0.			
Poisson's Ratio, nu	0.3				Shear	0.			
Thermal									
Expansion Coeff, a	0.				Mass Density	0.			
Conductivity, k	0.				Damping, 2C/Co	0.			
Specific Heat, Cp	0.				Reference Temp	0.			
Heat Generation Factor	0.								

- 6061-T6: for the wing spars and landing gear.

ID	7	Title	6061-T6	Color	55	<input type="color" value="#00008B"/>	Layer	1	Material Type...
<input type="button" value="General"/> <input type="button" value="Function References"/> <input type="button" value="Nonlinear"/> <input type="button" value="Ply/Bond Failure"/> <input type="button" value="Creep"/> <input type="button" value="Electrical/Optical"/> <input type="button" value="Phase"/>									
Stiffness					Limit Stress				
Youngs Modulus, E	6.9E+10				Tension	0.			
Shear Modulus, G	310000000.				Compression	0.			
Poisson's Ratio, nu	0.33				Shear	0.			
Thermal									
Expansion Coeff, a	0.				Mass Density	2700.			
Conductivity, k	0.				Damping, 2C/Co	0.			
Specific Heat, Cp	0.				Reference Temp	0.			
Heat Generation Factor	0.								

Table 3: Material properties, wing

- T300 ISO: For the wing Flaps

ID: 8 Title: T300 ISO Color: 55 Layer: 1 Material Type...

General		Function References		Nonlinear		Ply/Bond Failure		Creep		Electrical/Optical		Phase	
Stiffness		Limit Stress											
Youngs Modulus, E		Tension		0.									
Shear Modulus, G		Compression		0.									
Poisson's Ratio, nu		Shear		0.									
Thermal		Mass Density		1471.5									
Expansion Coeff, a		Damping, 2C/Co		0.									
Conductivity, k		Reference Temp		0.									
Specific Heat, Cp													
Heat Generation Factor													

- E-Glass-Fibre: For the wing tip pod case

ID: 9 Title: E-Glass-Fiber Color: 55 Layer: 1 Material Type...

General		Function References		Nonlinear		Ply/Bond Failure		Creep		Electrical/Optical		Phase	
Stiffness		Limit Stress											
Youngs Modulus, E		Tension		0.									
Shear Modulus, G		Compression		0.									
Poisson's Ratio, nu		Shear		0.									
Thermal		Mass Density		2770.									
Expansion Coeff, a		Damping, 2C/Co		0.									
Conductivity, k		Reference Temp		0.									
Specific Heat, Cp													
Heat Generation Factor													

- Polyurethane Foam Rigid: for the Tail.

ID: 10 Title: Polyurethane Foam Rigid Color: 55 Layer: 1 Material Type...

General		Function References		Nonlinear		Ply/Bond Failure		Creep		Electrical/Optical		Phase	
Stiffness		Limit Stress											
Youngs Modulus, E		Tension		0.									
Shear Modulus, G		Compression		0.									
Poisson's Ratio, nu		Shear		0.									
Thermal		Mass Density		180.									
Expansion Coeff, a		Damping, 2C/Co		0.									
Conductivity, k		Reference Temp		0.									
Specific Heat, Cp													
Heat Generation Factor													

Table 4: Material properties, flaps, pod, and tail

- Plywood: For the fuselage

ID	4	Title	Plywood	Material Type...	
Color	55			Layer	1
<input type="button" value="General"/> <input type="button" value="Function References"/> <input type="button" value="Nonlinear"/> <input type="button" value="Ply/Bond Failure"/> <input type="button" value="Creep"/> <input type="button" value="Electrical/Optical"/> <input type="button" value="Phase"/>					
Stiffness			Limit Stress		
Youngs Modulus, E	8.E+9		Tension	31000000.	
Shear Modulus, G	175000000.		Compression	36000000.	
Poisson's Ratio, nu	0.3		Shear	0.	
Thermal					
Expansion Coeff, a	0.		Mass Density	500.	
Conductivity, k	0.		Damping, 2C/Co	0.	
Specific Heat, Cp	0.		Reference Temp	0.	
Heat Generation Factor	0.				

Table 5: Material properties, fuselage

3.2 Finite element model properties

The FEMAP model contains several main parts.

The Wings:

The wings are made from ULTEM 9085 3D-printed sections and 2 main 6061-T6 SS spars. In addition, carbon fibre flaps are attached to the wing last 4 sections. Thus, each wing is assembled from a total of 8 3D-Printed sections where the first 4 are without flaps TE cutout and the last 4 sections are with a proper cutout for the carbon fibre flaps. The model contains the actuators, hinges etc. the wing tip is made from E-Glass-Fibre and contains the masses of the internal components including the shaker. Figure 10 shows the complete FE NASTRAN model of the wings span, Including all the components. Table 6 is the matching model weight table of the entire wings span generated by NASTRAN in FEMAP.

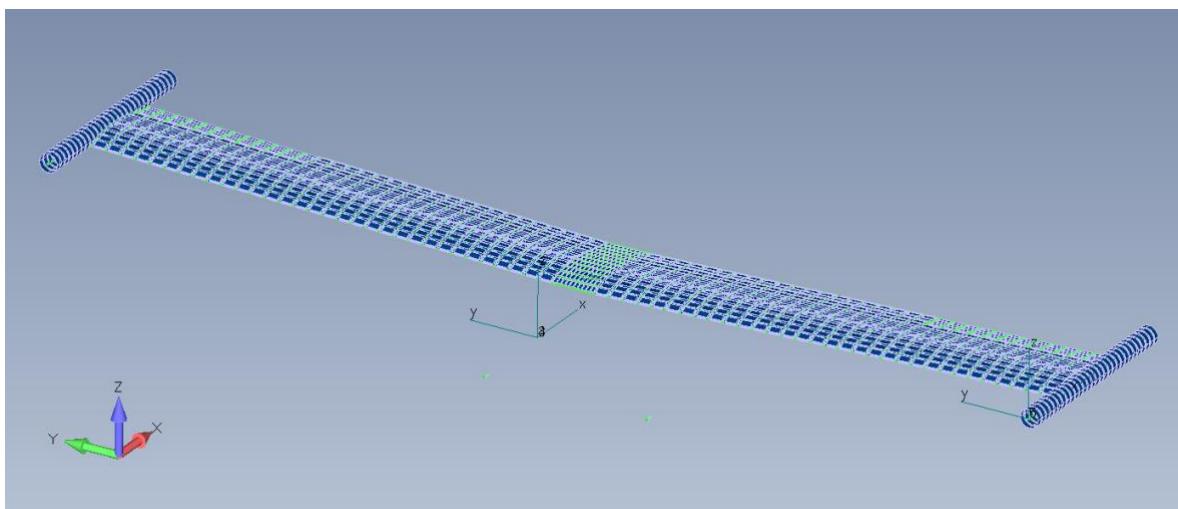


Figure 10: General view of the Wing finite-element model

	Center of Gravity			
	Mass	X	Y	Z
Structural	6.969876	0.359399	-3.0348E-5	0.124985
Nonstructural	0.	0.213077	-0.704341	-1.108221
Total	6.969876	0.359399	-3.0348E-5	0.124985
Inertias	Ixx	Iyy	Izz	Ixy
About CSys	9.381027	1.084555	10.24142	7.24196E-4
About CG	9.272149	0.0753938	9.341138	8.00217E-4
4				
Total_Length (Line_Elements_only) =	128.9138			
Total_Area (Area_Elements_only) =	0.215364			
Total_Volume (All_Elements) =	0.00351104			

Table 6: Wings span model mass table generated by FEMAP

The Fuselage:

The Fuselage is made from Plywood, includes the front engine, landing gear with wheels, and the flight computer & servos mass. Figure 11 shows the complete FE NASTRAN model of the fuselage, Including all the components. Table 7 is the matching model weight table of the entire fuselage generated by NASTRAN in FEMAP.

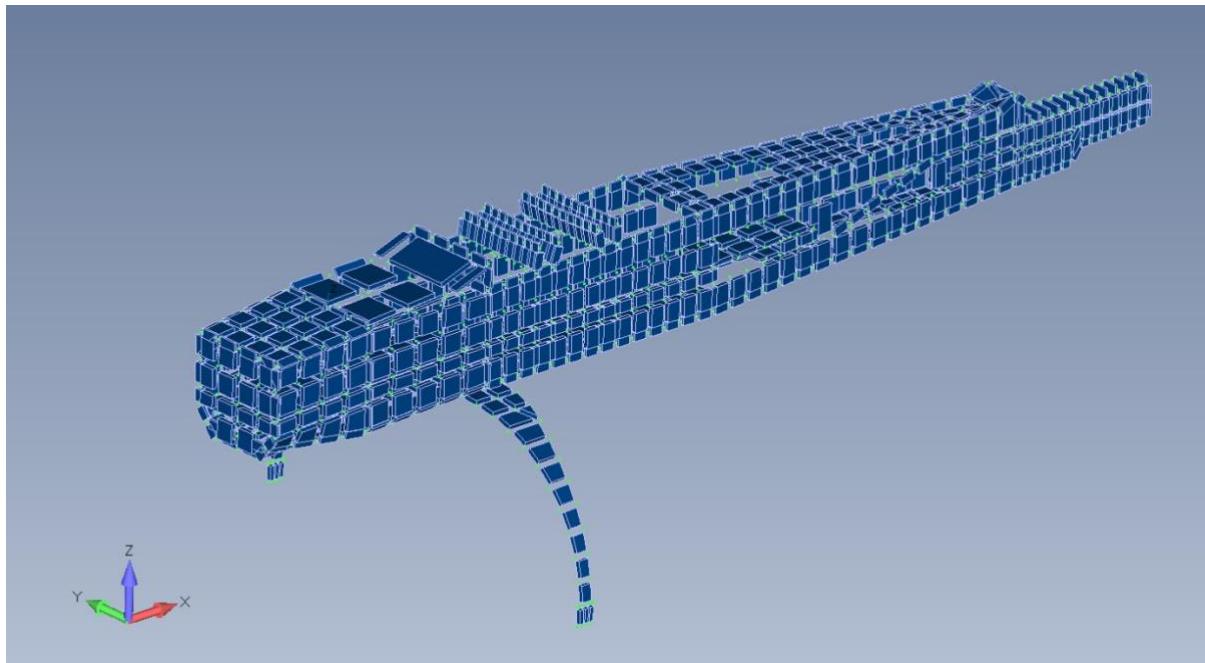


Figure 11: General view of the Fuselage finite-element model

	Center of Gravity			
	Mass	X	Y	Z
Structural	3.681499	0.361012	2.92288E-5	-0.0450853
NonStructural	0.	0.213077	-0.704341	-1.108221
Total	3.681499	0.361012	2.92288E-5	-0.0450853
Inertias	Ixx	Iyy	Izz	
About CSys	0.11062	1.035012	1.050031	2.32401E-4
About CG	0.103137	0.547719	0.570222	1.93554E-4
	Ixy	Iyz	Izx	
		5.39214E-5	-0.0231975	
		5.87728E-5	0.0367239	
Total_Length (Line_Elements_only)	=	16.19379		
Total_Area (Area_Elements_only)	=	0.70319		
Total_Volume (All_Elements)	=	0.00512123		

Table 7: Fuselage model mass table generated by FEMAP

Wing-Tip pod Mass Configuration:

There are 3 suggested position configurations of the shaker and the batteries inside the wing tip pod, as presented in Figure 12. They will be referred to as cases 1-3. Marking reference are:

1 – Shaker = 133 gr

2 – Shaker Housing (including control board) = 80 gr

3 – Batteries = 150 gr

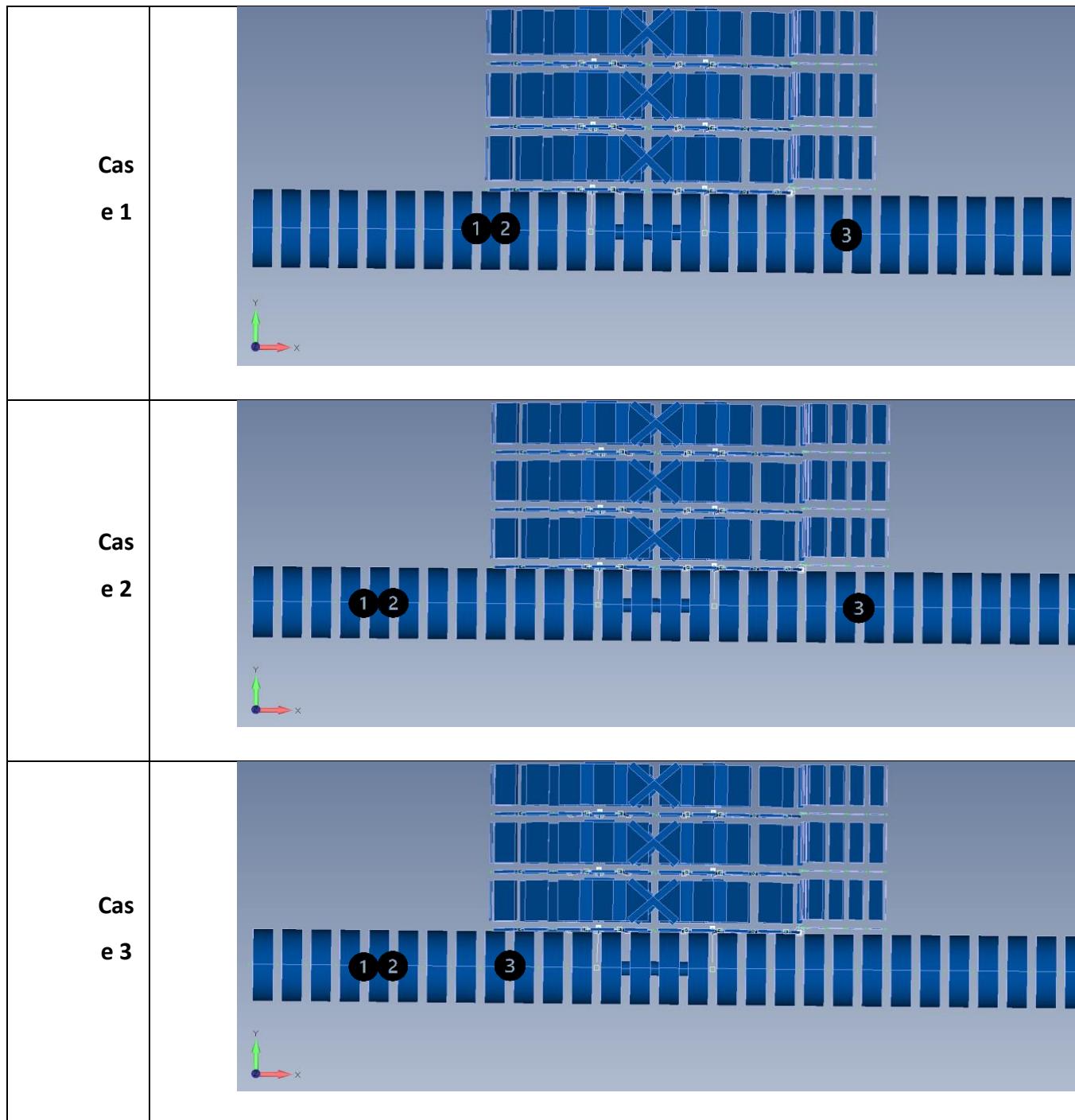


Figure 12: Mass configurations of the wing tip pod

3.3 Natural frequencies and normal modes

Normal modes were calculated for three mass configurations (Cases 1-3), the nominal one described above, and two modified ones with moved shaker/batteries mass at the forward point of the wing-tip pod section. The pod masses in these cases are placed symmetrically, such that the entire UAV is symmetric with respect to the center plane. As a result, all the natural modes are either symmetric (sym) or antisymmetric (Anti). The various configurations will be used later in the project to optimize the mass placement positions inside the pod. The resulting fundamental frequencies and mode descriptions are given in Table 8.

Mode Number	Case 1 [Hz]	Case 2 [Hz]	Case 3 [Hz]	Description
1-6	0.00	0.00	0.00	Rigid body
7	5.12 9	5.167	5.376	1 st bending - Sym
8	6.13 5	6.177	6.569	1 st torsion - Anti
9	6.46 4	6.717	6.846	1 st torsion - Sym
10	14.1 0	14.21	14.19	1 st bending - Anti
11	15.8 6	16.06	16.01	1 st Tail bending - Anti
12	16.9 9	17.00	17.00	1 st Tail bending - Sym

Table 8: OSU ASSURE Model fundamental natural frequencies

The eigenvalue table of NASTRAN's normal modes analysis of the nominal configuration (Case 1), with the natural frequencies, generalized masses and stiffness properties, are given in Table 9. The first 6 rigid-body frequencies are practically zero. The mode shapes associated with the first 6 non-zero frequencies are shown in Figure 13.

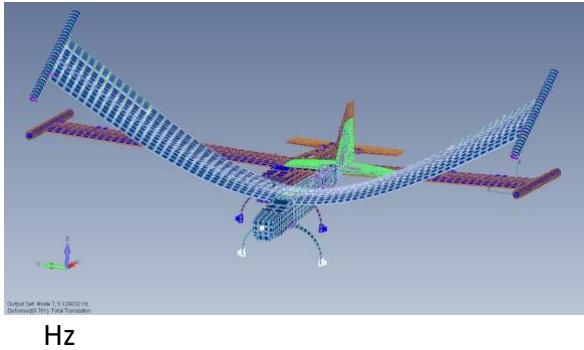
MODE NO.	EXTRACTION ORDER	EIGENVALUE	R E A L E I G E N V A L U E S			GENERALIZED MASS	GENERALIZED STIFFNESS
			RADIANS	CYCLES			
1	1	-7.993767E-06	2.827325E-03	4.499828E-04	1.000000E+00	-7.993767E-06	
2	2	-2.072447E-06	1.439600E-03	2.291194E-04	1.000000E+00	-2.072447E-06	
3	3	-9.395243E-07	9.692906E-04	1.542674E-04	1.000000E+00	-9.395243E-07	
4	4	2.126359E-08	1.458204E-04	2.320804E-05	1.000000E+00	2.126359E-08	
5	5	1.080220E-06	1.039336E-03	1.654155E-04	1.000000E+00	1.080220E-06	
6	6	3.938488E-06	1.984562E-03	3.158529E-04	1.000000E+00	3.938488E-06	
7	7	1.038882E+03	3.223169E+01	5.129832E+00	1.000000E+00	1.038882E+03	
8	8	1.485936E+03	3.854784E+01	6.135080E+00	1.000000E+00	1.485936E+03	
9	9	1.649962E+03	4.061972E+01	6.464830E+00	1.000000E+00	1.649962E+03	
10	10	7.849723E+03	8.859866E+01	1.410091E+01	1.000000E+00	7.849723E+03	
11	11	9.939616E+03	9.969763E+01	1.586737E+01	1.000000E+00	9.939616E+03	
12	12	1.140404E+04	1.067897E+02	1.699611E+01	1.000000E+00	1.140404E+04	
13	13	1.451592E+04	1.204820E+02	1.917531E+01	1.000000E+00	1.451592E+04	
14	14	1.708518E+04	1.307103E+02	2.080319E+01	1.000000E+00	1.708518E+04	
15	15	1.782722E+04	1.335186E+02	2.125015E+01	1.000000E+00	1.782722E+04	
16	16	2.539453E+04	1.593566E+02	2.536239E+01	1.000000E+00	2.539453E+04	
17	17	2.625681E+04	1.620395E+02	2.578939E+01	1.000000E+00	2.625681E+04	
18	18	2.987933E+04	1.728564E+02	2.751095E+01	1.000000E+00	2.987933E+04	
19	19	3.099014E+04	1.760402E+02	2.801766E+01	1.000000E+00	3.099014E+04	
20	20	3.215843E+04	1.793277E+02	2.854089E+01	1.000000E+00	3.215843E+04	
21	21	4.803369E+04	2.191659E+02	3.488134E+01	1.000000E+00	4.803369E+04	
22	22	4.883419E+04	2.209846E+02	3.517079E+01	1.000000E+00	4.883419E+04	
23	23	5.199020E+04	2.280136E+02	3.628949E+01	1.000000E+00	5.199020E+04	
24	24	5.366305E+04	2.316529E+02	3.686870E+01	1.000000E+00	5.366305E+04	
25	25	5.500435E+04	2.345301E+02	3.732662E+01	1.000000E+00	5.500435E+04	

FREQUENCY MODES
OSU_ASSURE

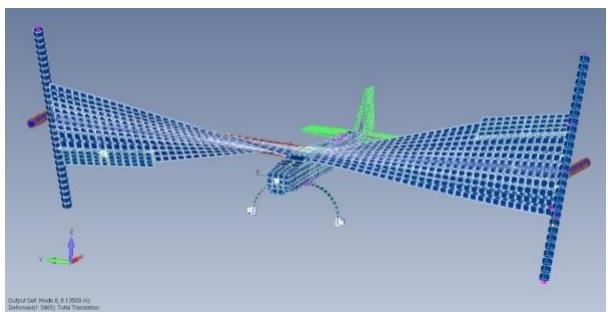
SEPTEMBER 12, 2021 SIMCENTER NASTRAN 3/12/2

Table 9: Natural frequencies from normal-mode analysis

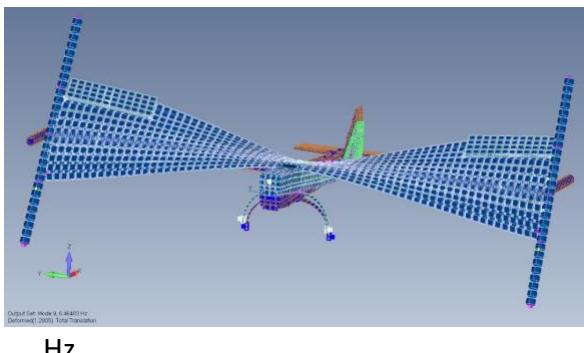
1. 1st Sym wing bending – 5.129832 Hz



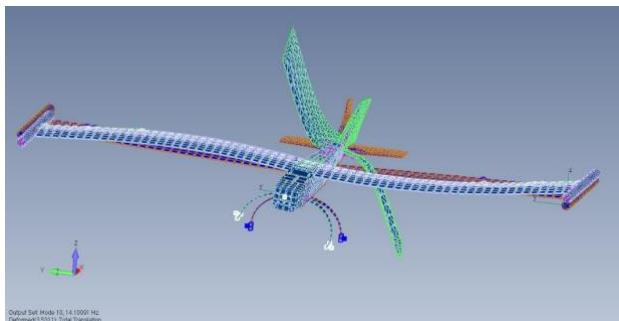
2. 1st Anti-Sym wing torsion – 6.13508



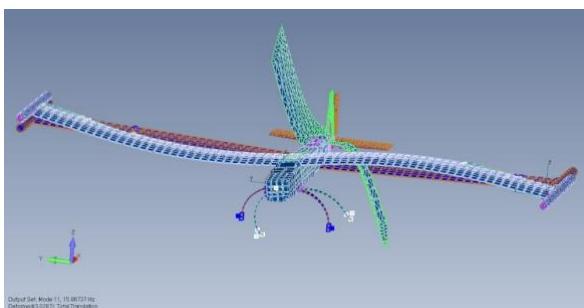
3. 1st Sym wing torsion – 6.46483 Hz



4. 1st Anti-Sym wing bending – 14.10091



5. 2nd Anti-Sym wing bending – 15.86737 Hz



6. 1st Tail mode – 16.99611 Hz

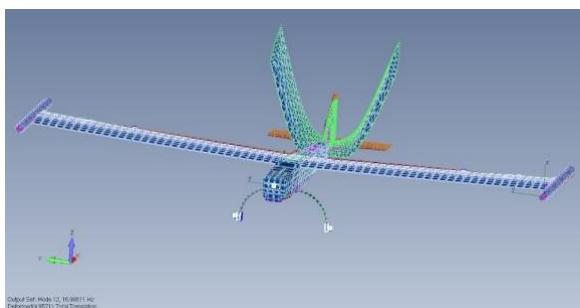


Figure 13: Mode shapes, 7-12, in the structural grid, Configuration 1

Case 2 is the mass position configuration of the shaker and the batteries where the shaker was moved further to the front section of the wing tip pod. The eigenvalue table of NASTRAN's normal modes analysis of the nominal configuration (Case 2), with the natural frequencies, generalized masses and stiffness properties, are given in Table 10. The first 6 rigid-body frequencies are practically zero. The mode shapes associated with the first 6 non-zero frequencies are shown in

MODE NO.	EXTRACTION ORDER	EIGENVALUE	REAL EIGENVALUES		GENERALIZED MASS	GENERALIZED STIFFNESS
			RADIANS	CYCLES		
1	1	-1.327245E-05	3.643137E-03	5.798233E-04	1.000000E+00	-1.327245E-05
2	2	-2.369365E-06	1.539274E-03	2.449831E-04	1.000000E+00	-2.369365E-06
3	3	-1.236953E-06	1.112184E-03	1.770096E-04	1.000000E+00	-1.236953E-06
4	4	-1.118509E-06	1.057596E-03	1.683216E-04	1.000000E+00	-1.118509E-06
5	5	3.962374E-07	6.294739E-04	1.001839E-04	1.000000E+00	3.962374E-07
6	6	1.429962E-06	1.195810E-03	1.903191E-04	1.000000E+00	1.429962E-06
7	7	1.054156E+03	3.246777E+01	5.167406E+00	1.000000E+00	1.054156E+03
8	8	1.506363E+03	3.881190E+01	6.177105E+00	1.000000E+00	1.506363E+03
9	9	1.781411E+03	4.220676E+01	6.717415E+00	1.000000E+00	1.781411E+03
10	10	7.977360E+03	8.931607E+01	1.421509E+01	1.000000E+00	7.977360E+03
11	11	1.018439E+04	1.009178E+02	1.606156E+01	1.000000E+00	1.018439E+04
12	12	1.141247E+04	1.068292E+02	1.700239E+01	1.000000E+00	1.141247E+04
13	13	1.461828E+04	1.209061E+02	1.924280E+01	1.000000E+00	1.461828E+04
14	14	1.714101E+04	1.309237E+02	2.083715E+01	1.000000E+00	1.714101E+04
15	15	1.819090E+04	1.348737E+02	2.146581E+01	1.000000E+00	1.819090E+04
16	16	2.551724E+04	1.597412E+02	2.542360E+01	1.000000E+00	2.551724E+04
17	17	2.789606E+04	1.670211E+02	2.658224E+01	1.000000E+00	2.789606E+04
18	18	3.040975E+04	1.743839E+02	2.775406E+01	1.000000E+00	3.040975E+04
19	19	3.114208E+04	1.764712E+02	2.808626E+01	1.000000E+00	3.114208E+04
20	20	3.313556E+04	1.820318E+02	2.897126E+01	1.000000E+00	3.313556E+04
21	21	4.802759E+04	2.191520E+02	3.487912E+01	1.000000E+00	4.802759E+04
22	22	4.879177E+04	2.208886E+02	3.515551E+01	1.000000E+00	4.879177E+04
23	23	5.201593E+04	2.280700E+02	3.629847E+01	1.000000E+00	5.201593E+04
24	24	5.366409E+04	2.316551E+02	3.686906E+01	1.000000E+00	5.366409E+04
25	25	5.508455E+04	2.347010E+02	3.735382E+01	1.000000E+00	5.508455E+04

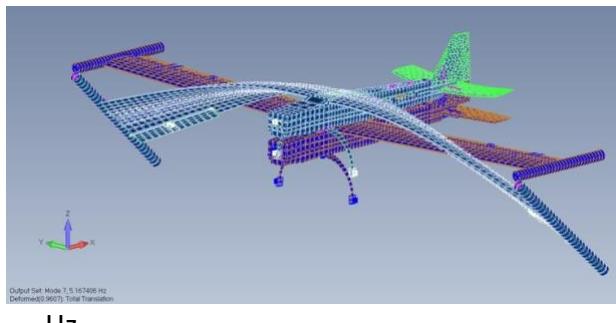
FREQUENCY MODES - CASE 2
OSU_ASSURE

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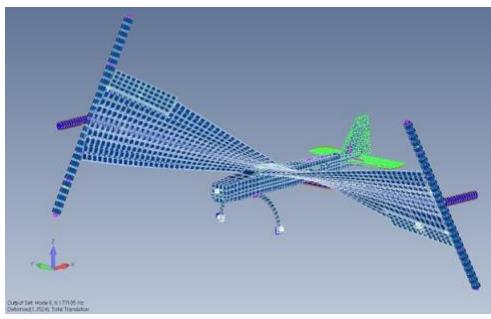
Figure 14.

Table 10: Natural frequencies from normal-mode analysis

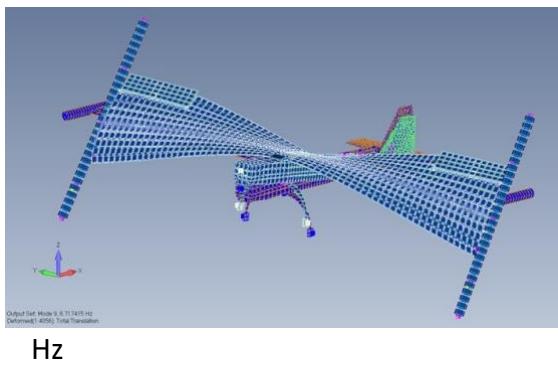
1. 1st Sym wing bending – 5.167406 Hz



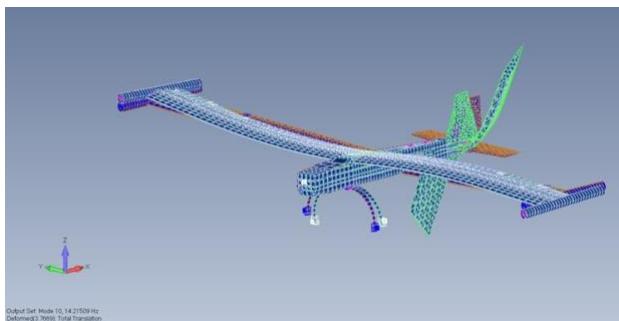
2. 1st Anti-Sym wing torsion – 6.177105



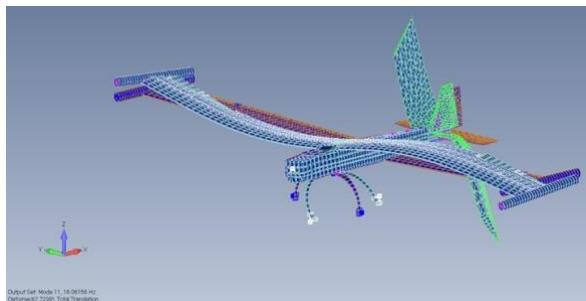
3. 1st Sym wing torsion – 6.717415 Hz



4. 1st Anti-Sym wing bending – 14.21509



5. 2nd Anti-Sym wing bending – 16.06156 Hz



6. 1st Tail mode – 17.00239 Hz

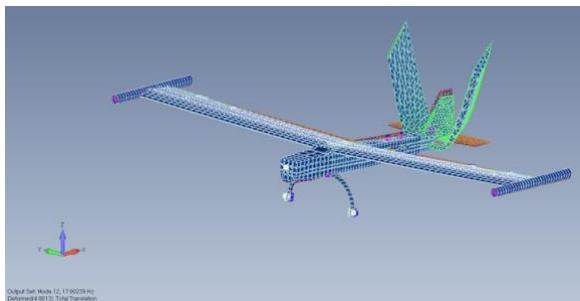


Figure 14: Mode shapes, 7-12, in the structural grid, Configuration 2

Case 3 is the mass position configuration of the shaker and the batteries where the shaker and the batteries were moved further to the front section of the wing tip pod. The eigenvalue table of NASTRAN's normal modes analysis of the nominal configuration (Case 3), with the natural frequencies, generalized masses and stiffness properties, are given in Table 11. The first 6 rigid-body frequencies are practically zero. The mode shapes associated with the first 6 non-zero

MODE NO.	EXTRACTION ORDER	EIGENVALUE	REAL EIGENVALUES		GENERALIZED MASS	GENERALIZED STIFFNESS
			RADIANS	CYCLES		
1	1	-3.596406E-06	1.896419E-03	3.018245E-04	1.000000E+00	-3.596406E-06
2	2	-1.866675E-06	1.366263E-03	2.174475E-04	1.000000E+00	-1.866675E-06
3	3	-1.224559E-06	1.106598E-03	1.761206E-04	1.000000E+00	-1.224559E-06
4	4	-7.962245E-07	8.923141E-04	1.420162E-04	1.000000E+00	-7.962245E-07
5	5	3.456648E-08	1.859206E-04	2.959019E-05	1.000000E+00	3.456648E-08
6	6	1.089448E-06	1.043766E-03	1.661206E-04	1.000000E+00	1.089448E-06
7	7	1.141134E+03	3.378068E+01	5.376362E+00	1.000000E+00	1.141134E+03
8	8	1.703680E+03	4.127565E+01	6.569225E+00	1.000000E+00	1.703680E+03
9	9	1.850429E+03	4.301661E+01	6.846307E+00	1.000000E+00	1.850429E+03
10	10	7.953869E+03	8.918446E+01	1.419415E+01	1.000000E+00	7.953869E+03
11	11	1.012279E+04	1.006121E+02	1.601291E+01	1.000000E+00	1.012279E+04
12	12	1.141823E+04	1.068561E+02	1.700668E+01	1.000000E+00	1.141823E+04
13	13	1.461812E+04	1.209054E+02	1.924269E+01	1.000000E+00	1.461812E+04
14	14	1.712050E+04	1.308453E+02	2.082468E+01	1.000000E+00	1.712050E+04
15	15	1.810394E+04	1.345509E+02	2.141444E+01	1.000000E+00	1.810394E+04
16	16	2.551285E+04	1.597274E+02	2.542141E+01	1.000000E+00	2.551285E+04
17	17	2.787763E+04	1.669660E+02	2.657346E+01	1.000000E+00	2.787763E+04
18	18	3.097864E+04	1.760075E+02	2.801246E+01	1.000000E+00	3.097864E+04
19	19	3.168190E+04	1.779941E+02	2.832864E+01	1.000000E+00	3.168190E+04
20	20	3.280298E+04	1.811159E+02	2.882550E+01	1.000000E+00	3.280298E+04
21	21	4.809686E+04	2.193100E+02	3.490427E+01	1.000000E+00	4.809686E+04
22	22	4.905914E+04	2.214930E+02	3.525170E+01	1.000000E+00	4.905914E+04
23	23	5.202750E+04	2.280954E+02	3.630251E+01	1.000000E+00	5.202750E+04
24	24	5.366471E+04	2.316564E+02	3.686927E+01	1.000000E+00	5.366471E+04
25	25	5.508573E+04	2.347035E+02	3.735422E+01	1.000000E+00	5.508573E+04

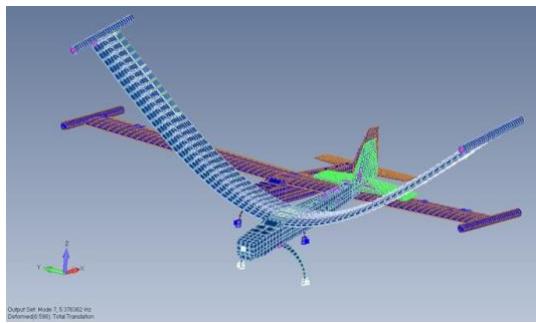
FREQUENCY MODES - CASE 3
OSU_ASSURE

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frequencies are shown in Figure 15.

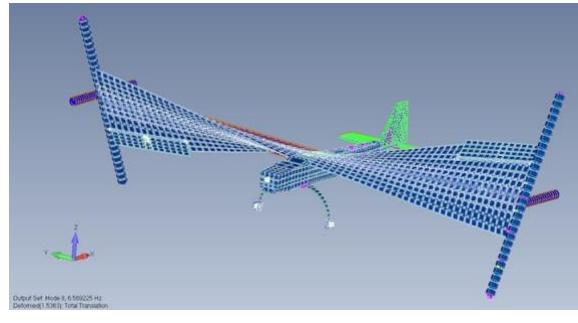
Table 11: Natural frequencies from normal-mode analysis

1. 1st Sym wing bending – 5.376362 Hz

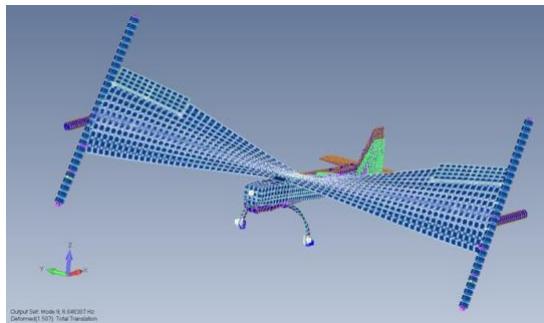


Hz

2. 1st Anti-Sym wing torsion – 6.569225

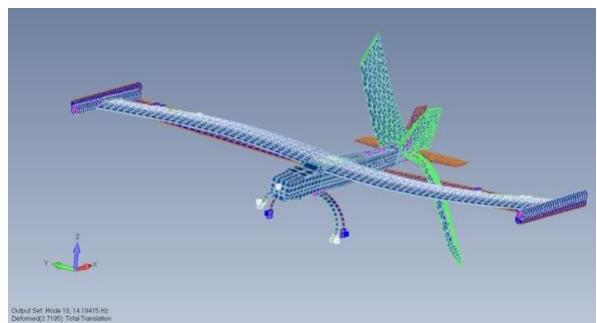


3. 1st Sym wing torsion – 6.846307 Hz

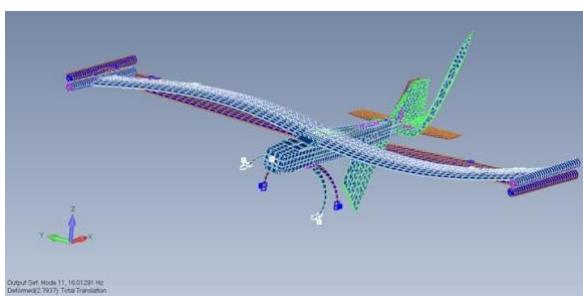


Hz

4. 1st Anti-Sym wing bending – 14.19415



5. 2nd Anti-Sym wing bending – 16.01291 Hz



6. 1st Tail mode – 17.00668 Hz

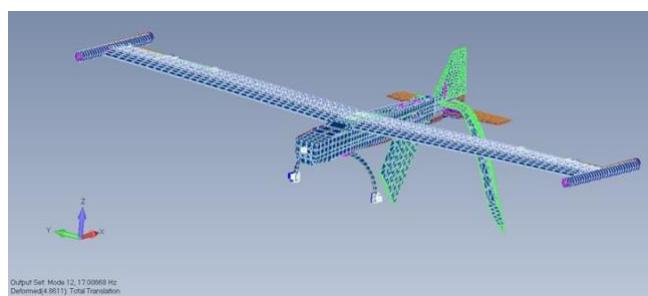


Figure 15: Mode shapes, 7-12, in the structural grid, Configuration 3

3.4 Conventional flutter analysis - ZAERO

The ZAERO aeroelastic code was used for constructing the panel model for the wing shown in Figure 12. The modal deflections of the previous section are projected to the aerodynamic model using the Infinite-Plate Spline (IPS) technique, based on the upper surface structural displacements.

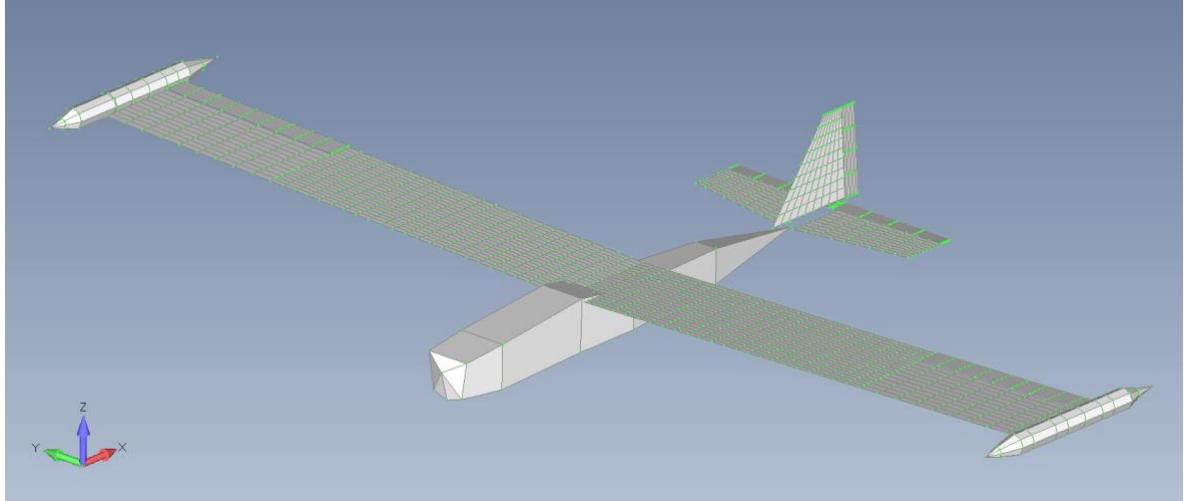


Figure 16: ZAERO aerodynamic model

The ZAERO aerodynamic model includes all main plane parts. The fuselage, the wings, the wing-tip pod, the flaps, the ailerons, and the tail unit are included. The analysis is an Open-loop flutter analysis that was performed using the g-method option of the ZAERO software package, assuming 2% structural damping with the 12 modes of Table 8 considered in each case. The damping and the frequency parts of the V-g plots of the nominal case 1 configuration are given in Figures 18 and 19 respectively. So does V-g plots of case 2 and case 3 are given in Figures 23-24 and 28-29 respectively. Snap shots of the obtained symmetric and antisymmetric flutter case 1 modes are shown Figures 20 and 21. So does snap shots of cases 2 and 3 are given in Figures 25-26 and 30-31 respectively. The resulting flutter characteristics are summarized in Table 12. The Flutter analysis results summary from ZAERO for cases 1-3 are presented in Figures 17, 22, 27 respectively.

Configuration	Mechanism Symmetry	Flutter velocity (m/s)	Flutter frequency (Hz.)	Flutter mechanism	Fig
Case 1	Anti	30.89	4.23	Wing torsion-roll	2
	Sym	26.69	5.49	Wing torsion-bending	2
Case 2	Anti	28.95	4.43	Wing torsion-roll	2
	Sym	26.56	5.71	Wing torsion-bending	2
Case 3	Anti	34.21	4.43	Wing torsion-roll	3
	Sym	36.32	5.64	Wing torsion-bending	3

Table 12: Cases 1-3 Flutter characteristics

It can be observed that the lowest flutter velocity in Cases 1 and 2 is the symmetric one with very small difference between the two (both about 26.6 m/s). The flutter mechanism is of a classic torsion-bending interaction. The anti-symmetric flutter mechanism is of the interaction of wing torsion and rigid-body roll, a mechanism that is often called “body-freedom flutter”. The critical flutter velocity increases in Case 3 by about 10%, with the anti-symmetric flutter becoming more critical, at 34.2 m/s. The exact mass locations at flutter tests will be determined after the model is verified by ground vibration test (GVT).

FLUTTER AT MODE NO.: 8 G= 0.00% G= 0.50% G= 1.00% G= 1.50% G= 2.00% G= 2.50% G= 3.00% G= 3.50% G= 4.00%
SPEED UNITS= M / SEC 26.6923 27.0810 27.5326 27.9842 28.5112 29.0440 29.6124 30.1927 30.7985
V/VREF UNITS= NONE 26.6923 27.0810 27.5326 27.9842 28.5112 29.0440 29.6124 30.1927 30.7985
FREQ UNITS= HZ 5.5015 5.4951 5.4880 5.4810 5.4708 5.4603 5.4463 5.4314 5.4146
DYN P UNITS=KG /M /S**2 4.363+02 4.491+02 4.643+02 4.796+02 4.978+02 5.166+02 5.370+02 5.583+02 5.809+02
DYNAMIC PRESSURE AT G=0.0, W = 5.5015 HZ, V = 2.6692E+01 : COMPUTED = 4.3609E+02, INTERPOLATED = 4.3639E+02, ERROR = -6.8841E-02%. CORRESPONDING EIGENVECTOR OF 25 MODES = -1.938E-01 1.722E-01, -2.830E-02 1.688E-02, 1.855E-02 -2.100E-02, -1.805E-02 1.382E-02, -4.316E-01 3.564E-01, 4.915E-02 -1.578E-01, 1.000E+00 0.000E+00, 7.964E-02 1.298E-02, 3.493E-01 -8.080E-01, 2.267E-03 2.095E-03, -3.453E-03 -1.381E-03, 6.996E-03 -2.693E-03, -1.270E-03 -5.540E-04, -8.549E-03 9.087E-03, 4.263E-03 -9.252E-05, 4.898E-04 1.092E-04, -6.048E-03 5.029E-03, 1.637E-02 -1.256E-02, -1.254E-03 4.441E-05, -6.196E-03 1.730E-02, -5.943E-05 2.332E-04, -1.994E-03 3.448E-03, 1.071E-04 2.401E-05, -8.122E-05 1.509E-04, 1.022E-03 -1.123E-03,
FLUTTER MODE TRACKING: 100% = PRIMARY MODE. 0% = NO CONTRIBUTION TO FLUTTER MODE. MODE(1) = 26.7051%, MODE(2) = 17.3389%, MODE(3) = 17.2910%, MODE(4) = 17.3086%, MODE(5) = 8.4053%, MODE(6) = 16.2333%, MODE(7) = 43.0021%, MODE(8) = 17.8424%, MODE(9) = 100.0000%, MODE(10) = 17.3374%, MODE(11) = 17.3347%, MODE(12) = 16.7927%, MODE(13) = 17.3301%, MODE(14) = 17.4348%, MODE(15) = 17.3389%, MODE(16) = 17.3317%, MODE(17) = 17.3163%, MODE(18) = 18.0157%, MODE(19) = 17.3267%, MODE(20) = 17.7902%, MODE(21) = 17.3557%, MODE(22) = 18.3161%, MODE(23) = 17.3313%, MODE(24) = 17.3316%, MODE(25) = 17.5901%,
FLUTTER AT MODE NO.: 9 G= 0.00% G= 0.50% G= 1.00% G= 1.50% G= 2.00% G= 2.50% G= 3.00% G= 3.50% G= 4.00%
SPEED UNITS= M / SEC 30.8948 31.0791 31.2262 31.3734 31.5205 31.6676 31.8147 31.9618 32.0943
V/VREF UNITS= NONE 30.8948 31.0791 31.2262 31.3734 31.5205 31.6676 31.8147 31.9618 32.0943
FREQ UNITS= HZ 4.2316 4.2089 4.1893 4.1697 4.1501 4.1305 4.1109 4.0913 4.0736
DYN P UNITS=KG /M /S**2 5.846+02 5.916+02 5.972+02 6.028+02 6.085+02 6.142+02 6.199+02 6.257+02 6.309+02
DYNAMIC PRESSURE AT G=0.0, W = 4.2316 HZ, V = 3.0895E+01 : COMPUTED = 5.8451E+02, INTERPOLATED = 5.8462E+02, ERROR = -1.9262E-02%. CORRESPONDING EIGENVECTOR OF 25 MODES = -1.003E-02 -3.918E-03, 7.947E-02 -6.226E-03, 2.580E-02 -3.664E-03, -1.882E-02 -8.544E-03, 3.621E-01 7.636E-03, 1.000E+00 0.000E+00, 2.173E-02 -3.738E-03, -5.326E-01 1.732E-01, 5.490E-03 -2.152E-03, -3.059E-02 -1.141E-03, 3.760E-02 -5.009E-03, 5.232E-05 3.189E-05, 1.396E-02 -1.842E-03, -4.271E-03 3.124E-04, -2.687E-02 1.703E-03, -4.290E-03 2.130E-04, -4.697E-05 -1.419E-05, 5.082E-05 -6.204E-06, 1.393E-02 -6.824E-03, -4.381E-04 1.892E-04, -4.620E-03 1.207E-03, -5.909E-05 7.052E-06, -3.267E-04 -1.258E-04, 2.279E-05 -7.042E-04, 3.766E-05 -9.479E-05,
FLUTTER MODE TRACKING: 100% = PRIMARY MODE. 0% = NO CONTRIBUTION TO FLUTTER MODE. MODE(1) = 2.3317%, MODE(2) = 2.2516%, MODE(3) = 2.3223%, MODE(4) = 2.3239%, MODE(5) = 0.1821%, MODE(6) = 14.1605%, MODE(7) = 2.3263%, MODE(8) = 100.0000%, MODE(9) = 2.3306%, MODE(10) = 2.4765%, MODE(11) = 2.5018%, MODE(12) = 2.3307%, MODE(13) = 2.3588%, MODE(14) = 2.3350%, MODE(15) = 2.5236%, MODE(16) = 2.3341%, MODE(17) = 2.3307%, MODE(18) = 2.3307%, MODE(19) = 3.0788%, MODE(20) = 2.3298%, MODE(21) = 2.9211%, MODE(22) = 2.3305%, MODE(23) = 2.3347%, MODE(24) = 2.3386%, MODE(25) = 2.3307%,

Figure 17: Case 1 Flutter velocity calculation using ZAERO

DAMPING & FREQUENCY X-Y PLOT FILE OF PLTVG
SETID= 11 FOR FLUTTER/ASE ID= 100 NMODE= 25

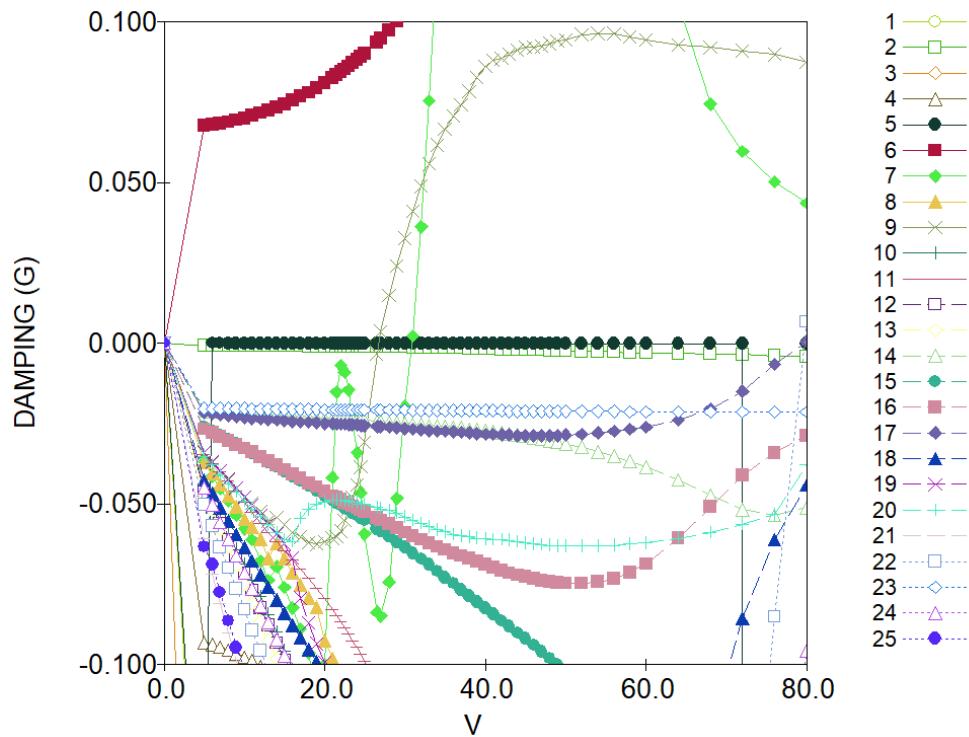


Figure 18: Case 1 Damping Plot

DAMPING & FREQUENCY X-Y PLOT FILE OF PLTVG
SETID= 11 FOR FLUTTER/ASE ID= 100 NMODE= 25

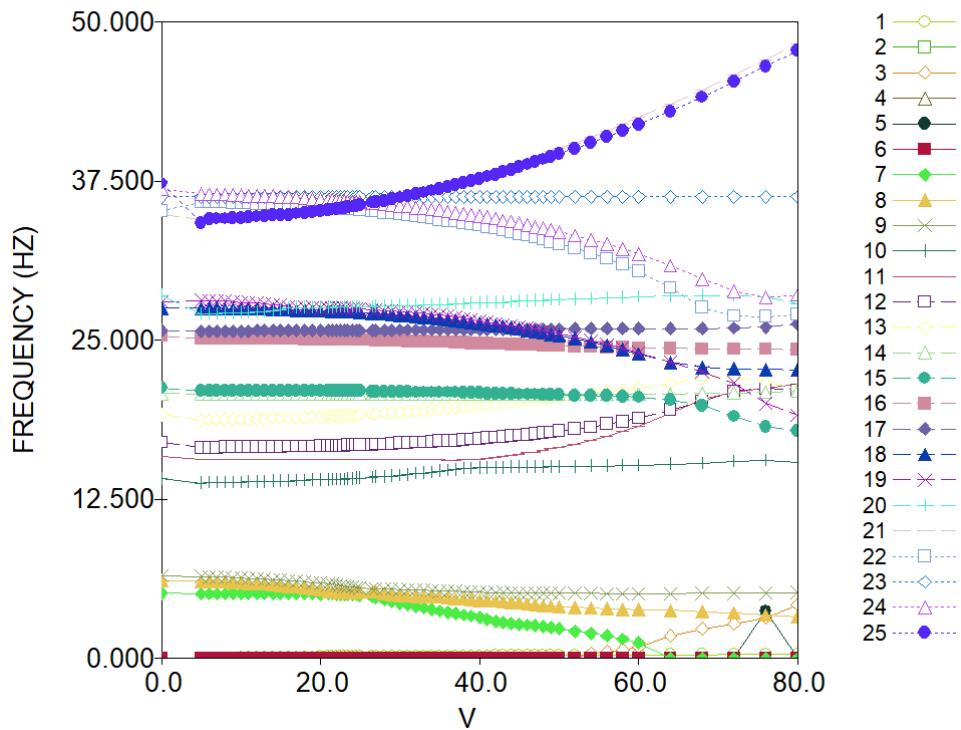


Figure 19: Case 1 Frequency Plot

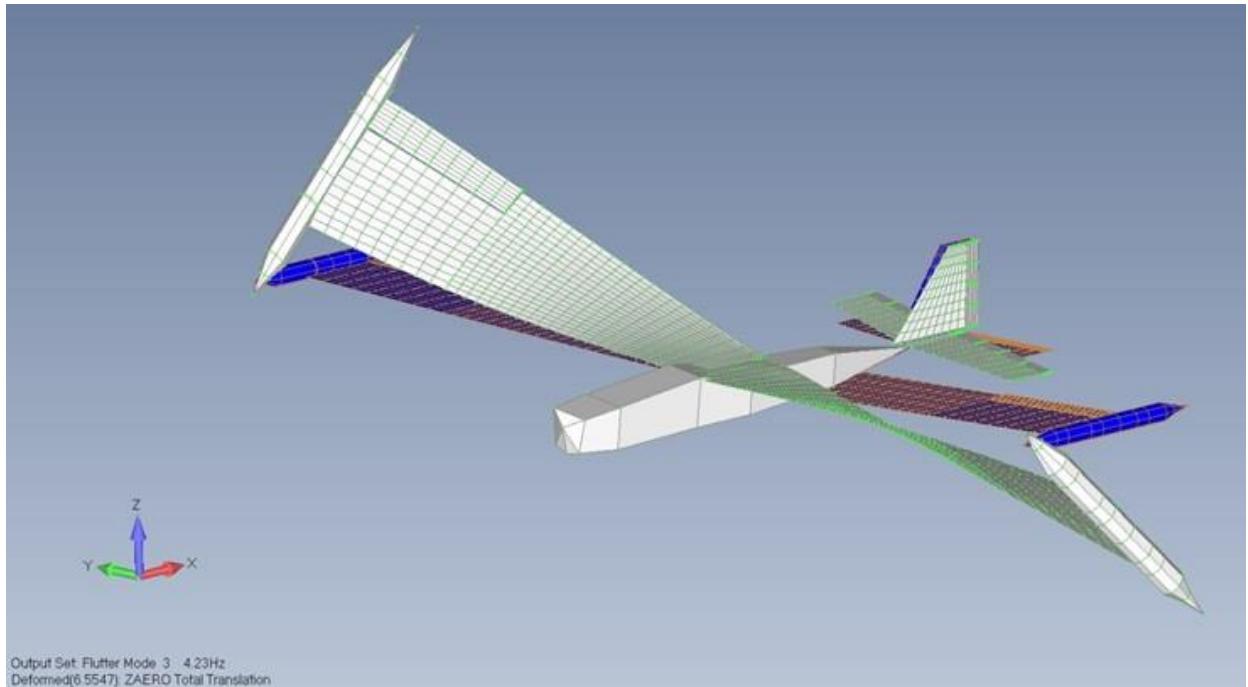


Figure 20: Case 1 Flutter mode 1 – 4.23 Hz

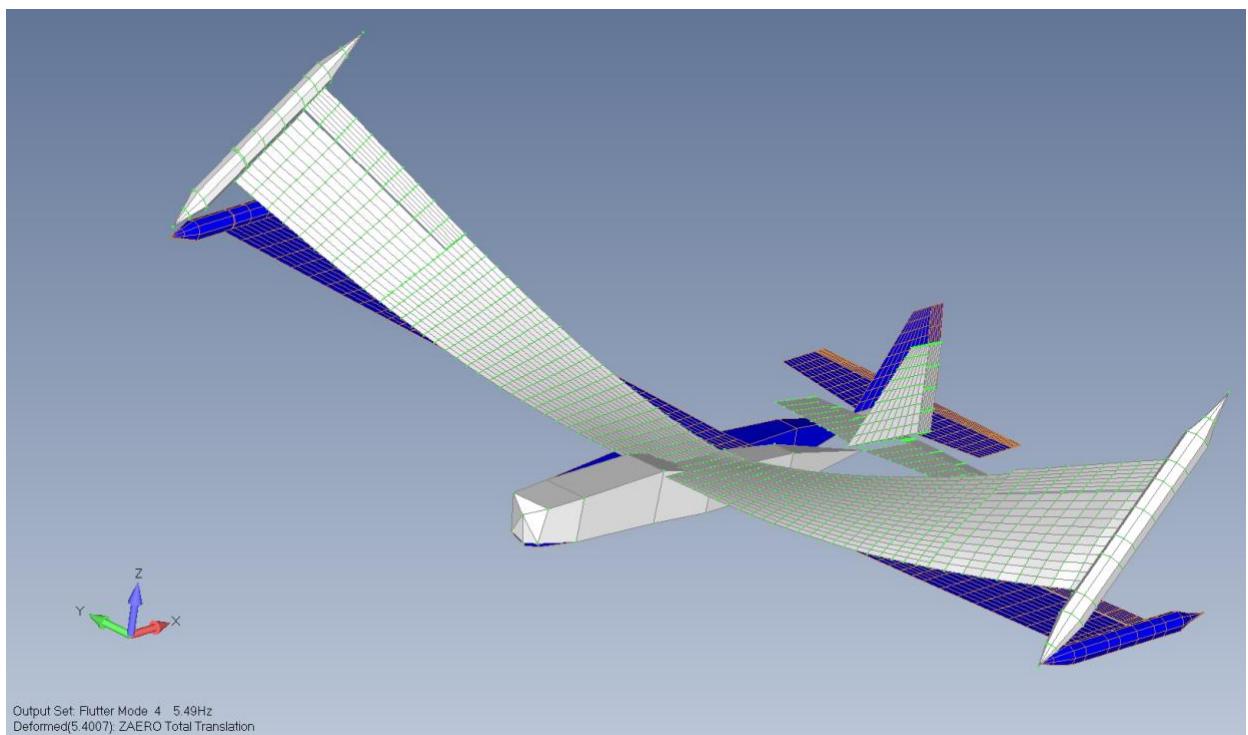


Figure 21: Case 1 Flutter mode 2 – 5.49 Hz

FLUTTER AT MODE NO.: 9 G= 0.00% G= 0.50% G= 1.00% G= 1.50% G= 2.00% G= 2.50% G= 3.00% G= 3.50% G= 4.00%
SPEED UNITS= M / SEC 26.5690 26.7406 26.9123 27.1024 27.3119 27.5214 27.7309 27.9404 28.1911
V/VREF UNITS= NONE 26.5690 26.7406 26.9123 27.1024 27.3119 27.5214 27.7309 27.9404 28.1911
FREQ UNITS= HZ 5.7162 5.7110 5.7059 5.7016 5.6982 5.6948 5.6915 5.6881 5.6842
DYN P UNITS=KG /M /S**2 4.323+02 4.379+02 4.436+02 4.499+02 4.568+02 4.639+02 4.710+02 4.781+02 4.867+02
DYNAMIC PRESSURE AT G=0.0, W = 5.7162 HZ, V = 2.6569E+01 :
COMPUTED = 4.3205E+02, INTERPOLATED = 4.3237E+02, ERROR = -7.3963E-02%. CORRESPONDING EIGENVECTOR OF 25 MODES =
-2.572E-01 -1.131E-01, -1.780E-02 3.955E-03, 2.355E-02 6.139E-03, 2.664E-02 4.918E-03, 5.214E-01 2.285E-01,
3.370E-02 -1.173E-01, -1.889E-01 -5.845E-01, -1.365E-01 -1.016E-01, 1.000E+00 0.000E+00, 1.950E-03 -2.029E-03,
8.957E-06 3.666E-03, 6.070E-03 6.247E-03, 1.506E-04 1.572E-03, 1.083E-02 3.998E-03, 1.834E-03 4.700E-03,
-2.808E-04 -6.319E-04, 7.096E-03 4.121E-03, -1.042E-02 -9.805E-03, -2.088E-03 -1.153E-03, -2.325E-02 -5.609E-04,
-9.079E-04 -2.383E-04, 5.261E-03 7.713E-04, -1.234E-04 -1.882E-04, 1.912E-04 -3.754E-05, 1.711E-03 4.708E-04,
FLUTTER MODE TRACKING: 100% = PRIMARY MODE. 0% = NO CONTRIBUTION TO FLUTTER MODE.
MODE(1) = 17.9265%, MODE(2) = 12.1251%, MODE(3) = 12.1377%, MODE(4) = 12.1334%, MODE(5) = 2.4255%,
MODE(6) = 11.6093%, MODE(7) = 28.3007%, MODE(8) = 9.8361%, MODE(9) = 100.0000%, MODE(10) = 12.1558%,
MODE(11) = 12.1429%, MODE(12) = 11.8980%, MODE(13) = 12.1422%, MODE(14) = 12.2743%, MODE(15) = 12.1297%,
MODE(16) = 12.1434%, MODE(17) = 12.3370%, MODE(18) = 13.8167%, MODE(19) = 12.2380%, MODE(20) = 12.1123%,
MODE(21) = 12.2969%, MODE(22) = 14.1114%, MODE(23) = 12.1474%, MODE(24) = 12.1414%, MODE(25) = 12.0534%,

FLUTTER AT MODE NO.: 7 G= 0.00% G= 0.50% G= 1.00% G= 1.50% G= 2.00% G= 2.50% G= 3.00% G= 3.50% G= 4.00%
SPEED UNITS= M / SEC 28.9506 29.0883 29.2238 29.3594 29.4949 29.6304 29.7660 29.9015 30.0337
V/VREF UNITS= NONE 28.9506 29.0883 29.2238 29.3594 29.4949 29.6304 29.7660 29.9015 30.0337
FREQ UNITS= HZ 4.4301 4.4084 4.3877 4.3669 4.3462 4.3254 4.3047 4.2840 4.2642
DYN P UNITS=KG /M /S**2 5.133+02 5.182+02 5.230+02 5.279+02 5.328+02 5.377+02 5.426+02 5.476+02 5.524+02
DYNAMIC PRESSURE AT G=0.0, W = 4.4301 HZ, V = 2.8951E+01 :
COMPUTED = 5.1341E+02, INTERPOLATED = 5.1336E+02, ERROR = 9.9990E-03%. CORRESPONDING EIGENVECTOR OF 25 MODES =
-5.769E-03 -2.412E-03, -6.626E-02 8.659E-03, 7.934E-02 6.192E-03, 2.904E-02 -1.451E-03, -2.118E-01 -1.457E-02,
1.000E+00 0.000E+00, -5.528E-02 2.238E-02, 6.072E-01 -1.950E-01, 6.512E-02 -2.237E-02, 2.023E-02 2.756E-03,
-3.161E-02 4.018E-03, 1.975E-04 8.560E-05, -1.224E-02 1.687E-03, 3.036E-03 -2.873E-04, -2.535E-02 1.276E-03,
4.016E-03 -3.772E-05, 9.794E-05 4.538E-05, 1.873E-04 -2.109E-04, 1.335E-02 -7.671E-03, -1.366E-03 8.466E-04,
-4.878E-03 1.424E-03, 2.922E-04 -9.584E-05, 3.122E-04 1.355E-04, -3.346E-06 7.566E-04, 6.772E-05 -9.944E-05,
FLUTTER MODE TRACKING: 100% = PRIMARY MODE. 0% = NO CONTRIBUTION TO FLUTTER MODE.
MODE(1) = 1.9811%, MODE(2) = 1.9349%, MODE(3) = 1.8908%, MODE(4) = 1.9685%, MODE(5) = 1.2847%,
MODE(6) = 11.9909%, MODE(7) = 1.9925%, MODE(8) = 100.0000%, MODE(9) = 1.9182%, MODE(10) = 2.1211%,
MODE(11) = 2.1577%, MODE(12) = 1.9807%, MODE(13) = 2.0074%, MODE(14) = 1.9834%, MODE(15) = 2.2008%,
MODE(16) = 1.9881%, MODE(17) = 1.9806%, MODE(18) = 1.9800%, MODE(19) = 2.7727%, MODE(20) = 1.9801%,
MODE(21) = 2.2577%, MODE(22) = 1.9831%, MODE(23) = 1.9827%, MODE(24) = 1.9828%, MODE(25) = 1.9804%,

Figure 22: Case 2 Flutter velocity calculation using ZAERO

DAMPING & FREQUENCY X-Y PLOT FILE OF PLTVG
SETID= 11 FOR FLUTTER/ASE ID= 100 NMODE= 25

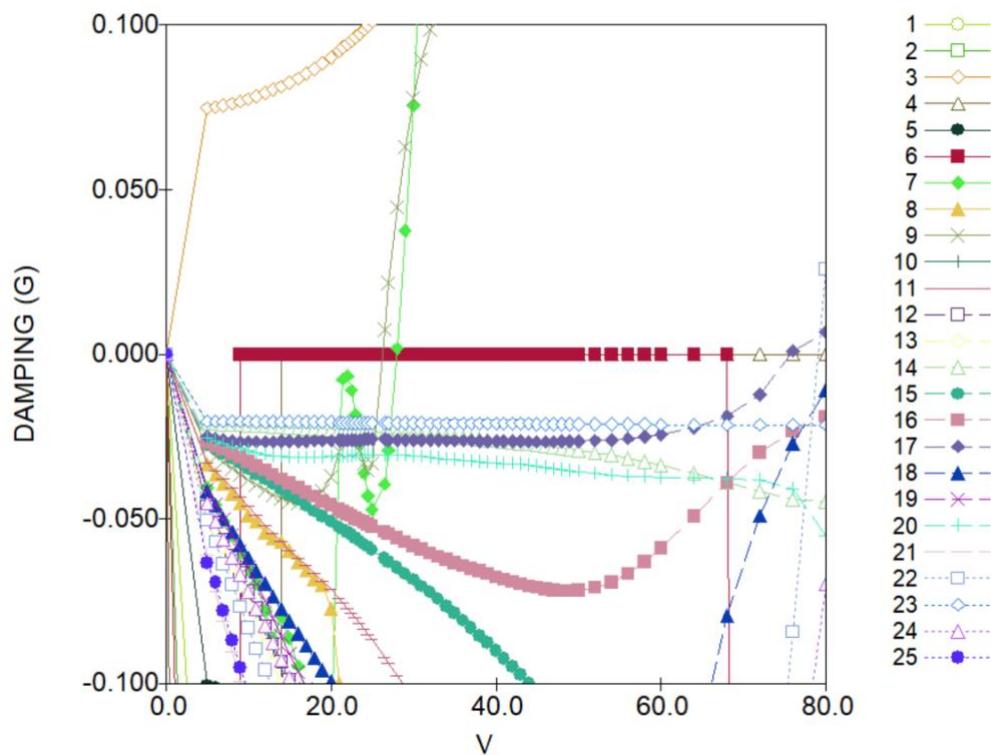


Figure 23: Case 2 Damping Plot

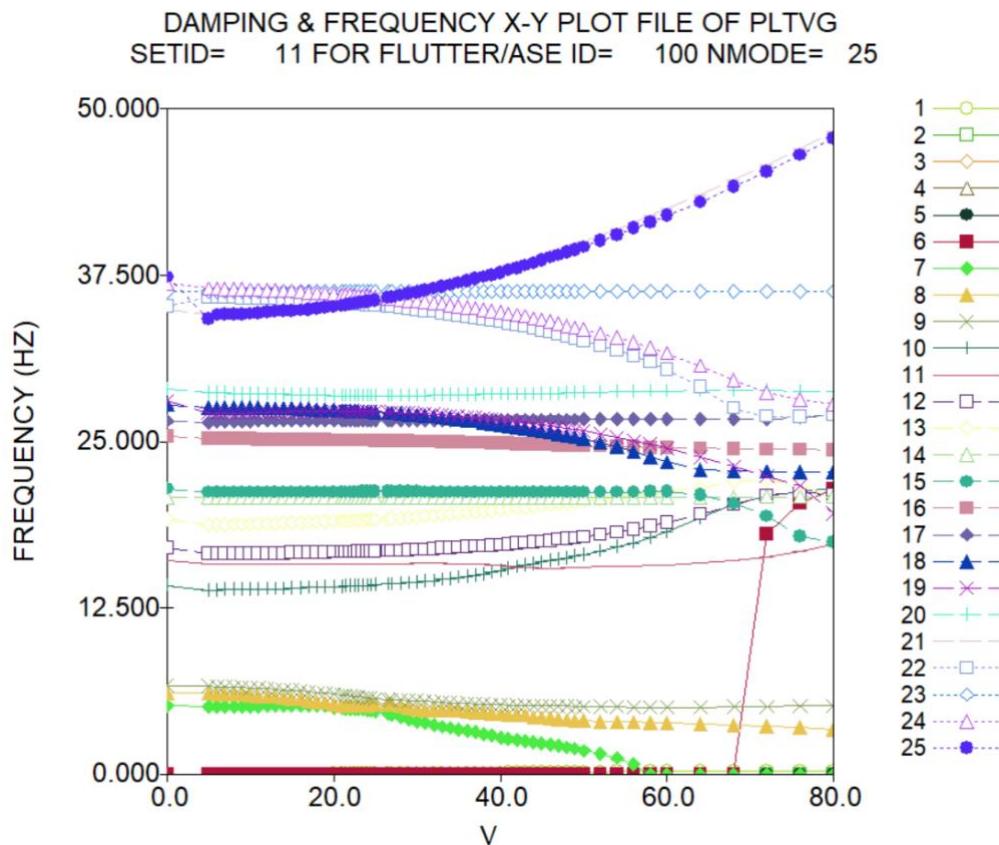


Figure 24: Case 2 Frequency Plot

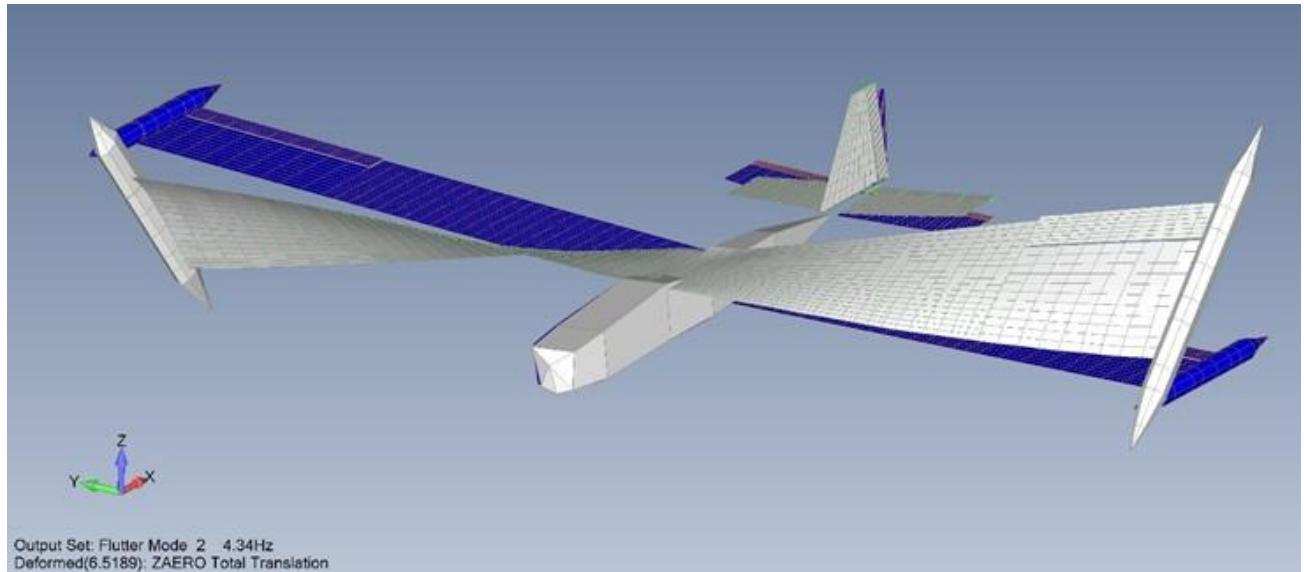


Figure 25: Case 2 Flutter mode 1 – 4.43 Hz

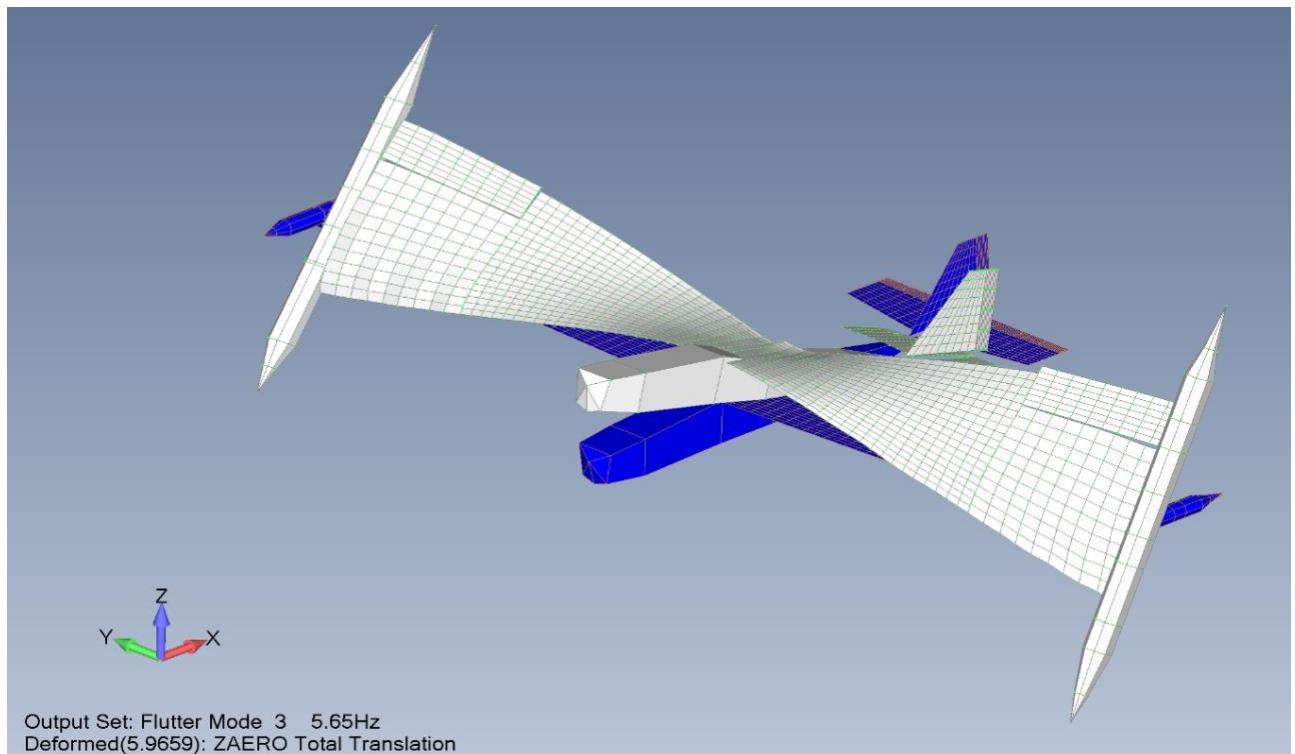


Figure 26: Case 2 Flutter mode 2 – 5.71 Hz

FLUTTER AT MODE NO.: 7 G= 0.00% G= 0.50% G= 1.00% G= 1.50% G= 2.00% G= 2.50% G= 3.00% G= 3.50% G= 4.00%
SPEED UNITS= M / SEC 34.2173 34.3489 34.4804 34.6120 34.7436 34.8752 35.0068 35.1391 35.2715
V/VREF UNITS= NONE 34.2173 34.3489 34.4804 34.6120 34.7436 34.8752 35.0068 35.1391 35.2715
FREQ UNITS= HZ 4.4311 4.4134 4.3957 4.3780 4.3603 4.3426 4.3250 4.3094 4.2938
DYN P UNITS=KG /M /S**2 7.171+02 7.226+02 7.282+02 7.337+02 7.393+02 7.449+02 7.506+02 7.562+02 7.619+02
DYNAMIC PRESSURE AT G=0.0, W = 4.4311 HZ, V = 3.4217E+01 :
COMPUTED = 7.1680E+02, INTERPOLATED = 7.1713E+02, ERROR = -4.5985E-02%. CORRESPONDING EIGENVECTOR OF 25 MODES =
-1.265E-03 3.862E-03, -6.439E-02 9.641E-03, 9.279E-02 6.061E-03, 7.166E-02 -8.485E-04, -4.719E-01 -3.685E-03,
1.000E+00 0.000E+00, 1.689E-02 -3.174E-03, -4.294E-01 1.572E-01, 2.992E-03 -1.386E-03, -2.934E-02 -9.910E-04,
-4.116E-02 6.426E-03, -4.207E-06 1.021E-06, 1.524E-02 -2.320E-03, 3.770E-03 -3.487E-04, 3.115E-02 -2.682E-03,
-5.249E-03 4.764E-04, 5.935E-05 7.159E-06, 2.588E-06 1.428E-05, -1.426E-02 6.670E-03, -3.131E-04 1.173E-04,
5.001E-03 -1.331E-03, -5.082E-06 9.023E-06, -3.037E-04 -1.420E-04, 4.698E-06 7.931E-04, -2.736E-05 1.046E-04,
FLUTTER MODE TRACKING: 100% = PRIMARY MODE. 0% = NO CONTRIBUTION TO FLUTTER MODE.
MODE(1) = 3.0651%, MODE(2) = 2.9993%, MODE(3) = 2.8712%, MODE(4) = 2.9471%, MODE(5) = 3.7438%,
MODE(6) = 22.1815%, MODE(7) = 3.0654%, MODE(8) = 100.0000%, MODE(9) = 3.0659%, MODE(10) = 3.0542%,
MODE(11) = 3.1748%, MODE(12) = 3.0672%, MODE(13) = 3.0794%, MODE(14) = 3.0692%, MODE(15) = 3.2978%,
MODE(16) = 3.0641%, MODE(17) = 3.0671%, MODE(18) = 3.0673%, MODE(19) = 3.2110%, MODE(20) = 3.0659%,
MODE(21) = 5.0996%, MODE(22) = 3.0679%, MODE(23) = 3.0778%, MODE(24) = 3.0952%, MODE(25) = 3.0677%,

FLUTTER AT MODE NO.: 9 G= 0.00% G= 0.50% G= 1.00% G= 1.50% G= 2.00% G= 2.50% G= 3.00% G= 3.50% G= 4.00%
SPEED UNITS= M / SEC 36.3293 37.0984 38.1105 40.0472 43.1838
V/VREF UNITS= NONE 36.3293 37.0984 38.1105 40.0472 43.1838
FREQ UNITS= HZ 5.6399 5.6254 5.6096 5.5905 5.5622
DYN P UNITS=KG /M /S**2 8.083+02 8.429+02 8.896+02 9.823+02 1.142+03
DYNAMIC PRESSURE AT G=0.0, W = 5.6399 HZ, V = 3.6329E+01 :
COMPUTED = 8.0815E+02, INTERPOLATED = 8.0839E+02, ERROR = -2.9408E-02%. CORRESPONDING EIGENVECTOR OF 25 MODES =
8.021E-02 -9.201E-02, -1.123E-02 9.321E-03, 9.730E-03 -1.016E-02, 2.447E-02 -2.322E-02, 2.922E-01 -2.419E-01,
1.065E-01 -1.039E-01, 1.000E+00 0.000E+00, 1.033E-02 -5.772E-03, 1.157E-01 -2.832E-01, 7.069E-04 1.004E-04,
1.007E-03 -3.118E-04, -3.775E-03 3.189E-03, -3.540E-04 9.322E-05, 6.153E-03 -6.552E-03, -1.518E-03 9.100E-04,
1.927E-04 -7.899E-05, 4.741E-03 -4.741E-03, -1.069E-02 1.110E-02, 8.588E-05 -1.712E-05, -2.069E-03 7.518E-03,
-5.754E-05 -3.852E-06, -8.914E-04 2.004E-03, 1.629E-05 2.752E-07, 3.146E-05 -6.390E-05, -5.110E-04 7.619E-04,
FLUTTER MODE TRACKING: 100% = PRIMARY MODE. 0% = NO CONTRIBUTION TO FLUTTER MODE.
MODE(1) = 46.4064%, MODE(2) = 32.5679%, MODE(3) = 32.5845%, MODE(4) = 32.5985%, MODE(5) = 32.8275%,
MODE(6) = 29.0555%, MODE(7) = 64.0434%, MODE(8) = 32.5768%, MODE(9) = 100.0000%, MODE(10) = 32.6723%,
MODE(11) = 32.6676%, MODE(12) = 31.5176%, MODE(13) = 32.6658%, MODE(14) = 32.8423%, MODE(15) = 32.6696%,
MODE(16) = 32.6688%, MODE(17) = 32.6688%, MODE(18) = 34.3596%, MODE(19) = 32.6648%, MODE(20) = 31.3207%,
MODE(21) = 32.6873%, MODE(22) = 37.0854%, MODE(23) = 32.6683%, MODE(24) = 32.6652%, MODE(25) = 32.9200%,

Figure 27: Case 3 Flutter velocity calculation using ZAERO

DAMPING & FREQUENCY X-Y PLOT FILE OF PLTVG
SETID= 11 FOR FLUTTER/ASE ID= 100 NMODE= 25

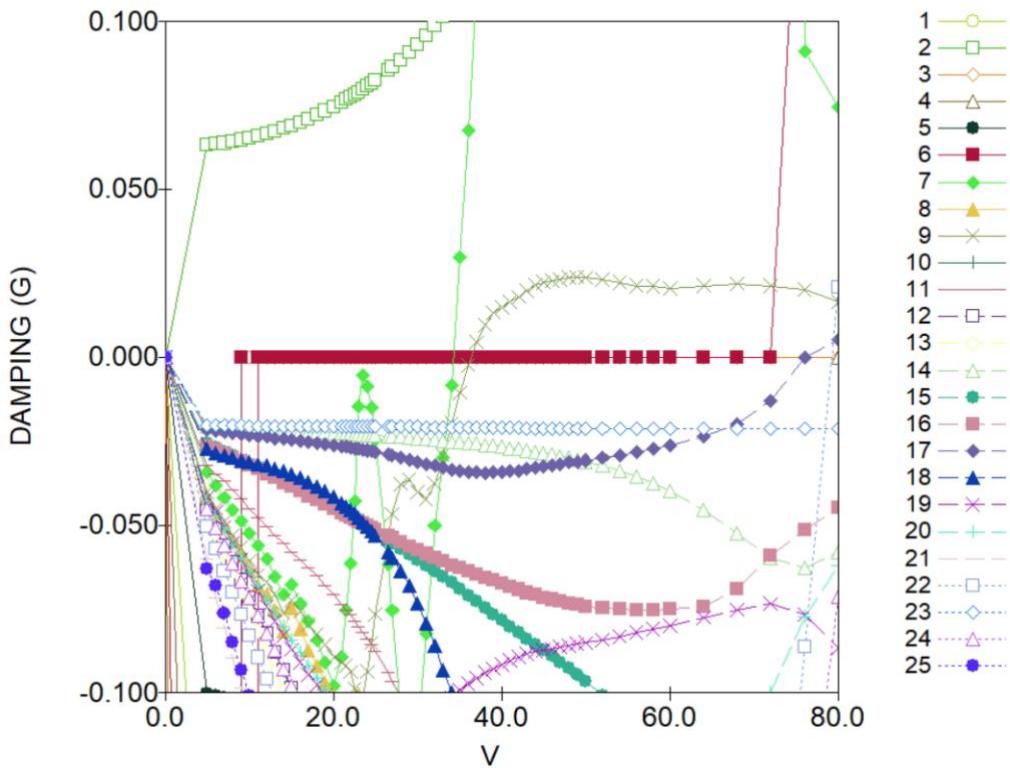


Figure 28: Case 3 Damping Plot

DAMPING & FREQUENCY X-Y PLOT FILE OF PLTVG
SETID= 11 FOR FLUTTER/ASE ID= 100 NMODE= 25

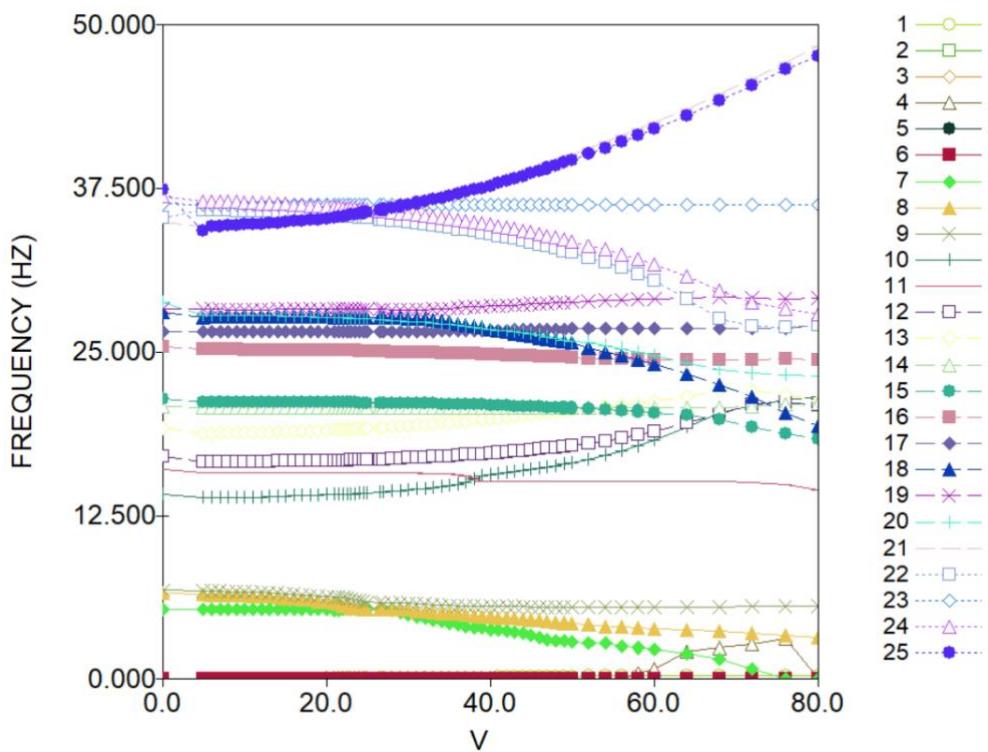


Figure 29: Case 3 Frequency Plot

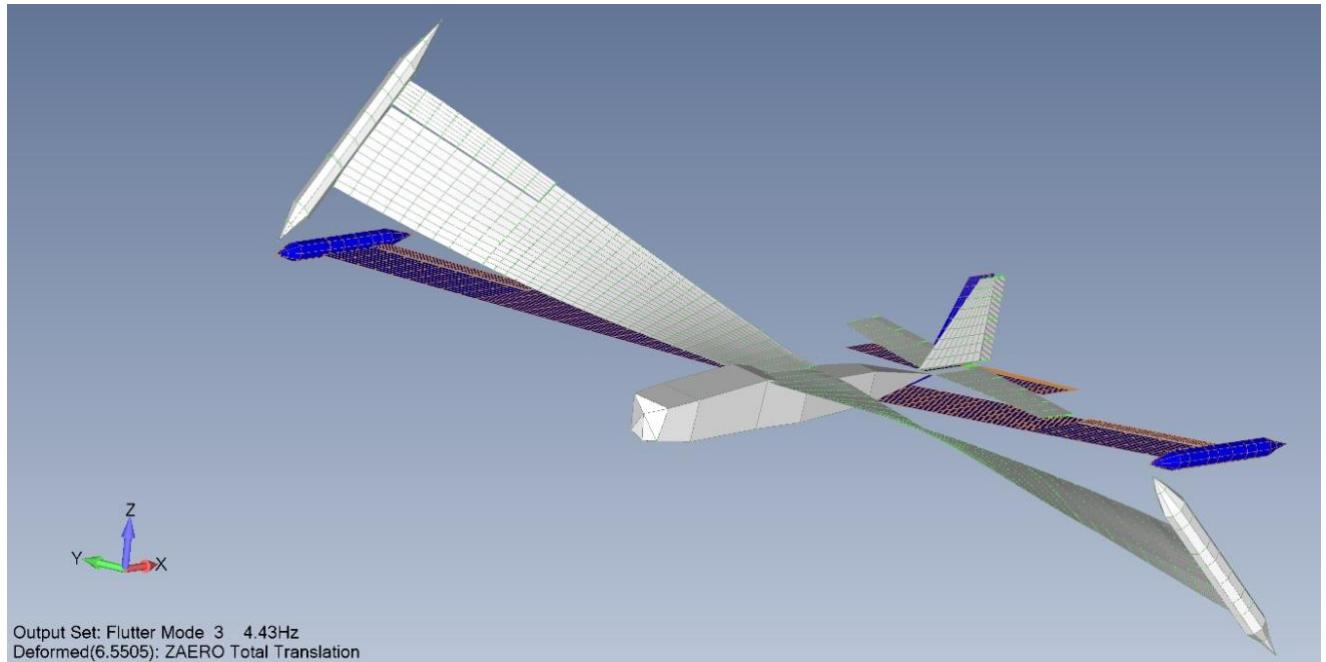


Figure 30: Case 3 Flutter mode 1 – 4.43 Hz

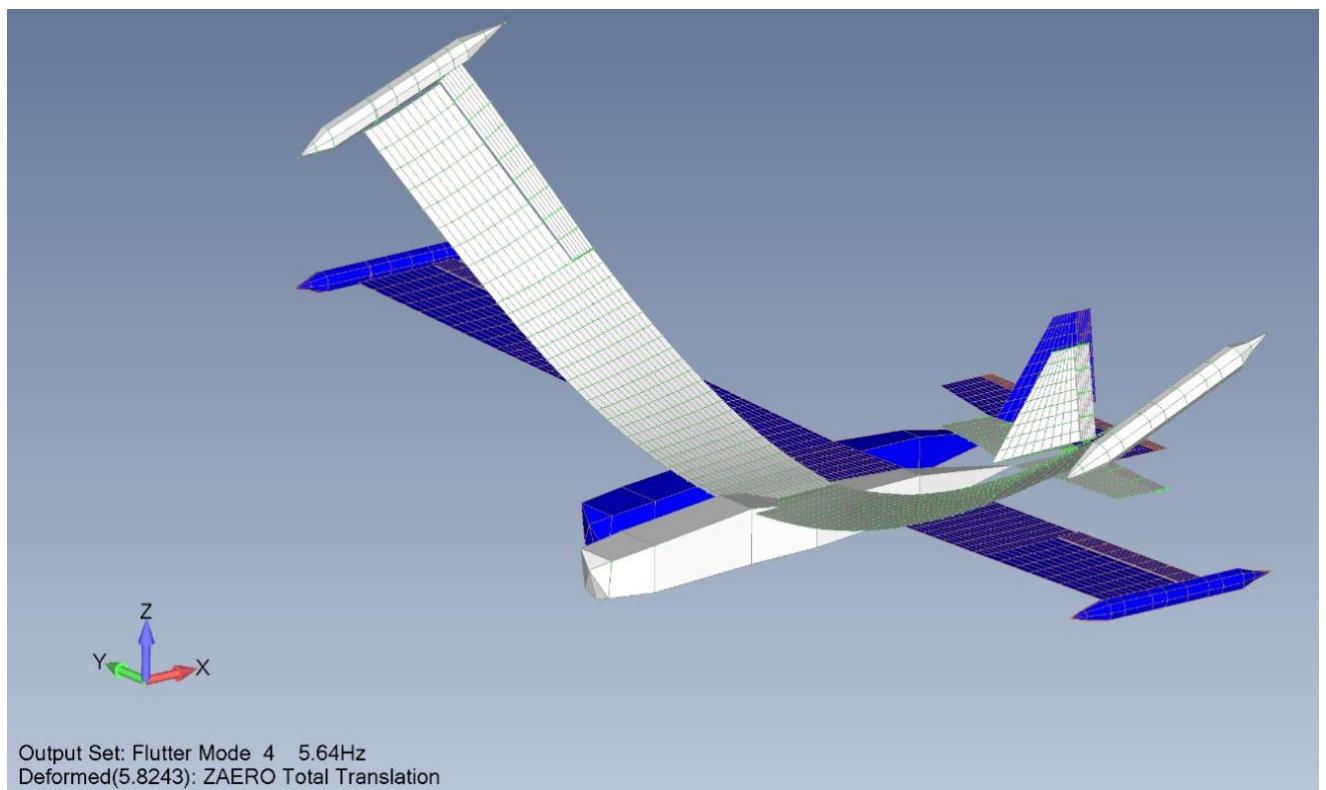
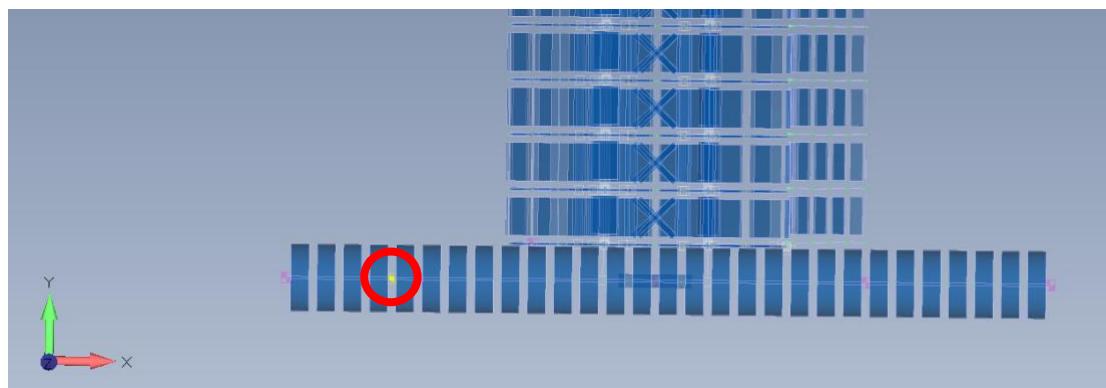


Figure 31: Case 3 Flutter mode 2 – 5.63 Hz

3.5 Dynresp Flutter analysis

The PFM method for flutter analysis [1] is applied using the Dynresp code such that it forms the basis to the planned flutter flight tests. The flutter parameter, P_f , is selected to be a mass term of 0.7Kg in the Z (vertical) direction, located at the right-wing, tip-section, leading-edge shaker mass grid point (1547). The added mass is applied in Dynresp by a SISO zero-order control system that reads the selected acceleration, y , multiplies it by P_f , and closed the loop by $u=P_f y$ to create the system matrix in Eq. (2). These input and output are also kept open for calculating the PFM response of Eq. (2). PFM plots and flutter characteristics are given in following section. ZAERO-Dynresp flutter results summary and comparison in given in Table 13. The Flutter analysis results



summary from Dynresp out files for cases 1-3 are presented in Figures 33,35,37 respectively.

Figure 32: GRID 1547 location in the wing-tip pod section

ZAERO Vs Dynresp results comparison

		ZAERO		Dynresp (SISO)	
Cas e	Symmetr y	Flutter velocit y (m/s)	Flutter frequenc y (Hz.)	Flutter velocit y (m/s)	Flutter frequenc y (Hz.)
Cas e 1	Anti	30.89	4.23	30.91	4.20
	Sym	26.69	5.49	26.28	5.52
Cas e 2	Anti	28.95	4.43	27.80	4.33
	Sym	26.56	5.71	24.74	5.71
Cas e 3	Anti	34.21	4.43	34.12	4.41
	Sym	36.32	5.64	34.41	5.66

Table 13: Flutter velocities and frequencies in ZAERO and Dynresp

```

-----| FLUTTER SUMMARY
IDGAIN = 33
-----| THERE ARE 2 FLUTTER POINTS
-----| # 1 FLUTTER POINT
VELOCITY 26.28991
DENSITY 1.225
FREQUENCY 5.528622
THE FLUTTER MODE IS :
<-1---><-REAL-><-IMAG-><-REAL-><-IMAG-><-REAL-><-IMAG-><-10-->
    .17378 .150696 -.019615.0163111.0207054-.018613-.013513.0118009+
+ .3854 .326035 .131845 -.12476 1. .0 8.5918-34.3139-3+
+ .33072 -.71904 1.9967-43.8554-4-3.479-4-2.125-46.1055-3-2.469-3+
+ -4.711-5-1.234-4-8.303-38.01-3 1.4849-3-9.425-46.8696-5-6.494-6+
+ -5.585-34.4648-3.0150075-.0111217.8669-5-2.442-4-6.336-3.0152325+
+ 6.0914-64.1161-5-1.417-32.8919-32.834-6 1.0953-5-8.093-56.0732-5+
+ 9.7201-4-9.655-4
-----| # 2 FLUTTER POINT
VELOCITY 30.89482
DENSITY 1.225
FREQUENCY 4.206216
THE FLUTTER MODE IS :
<-1---><-REAL-><-IMAG-><-REAL-><-IMAG-><-REAL-><-IMAG-><-10-->
    -7.473-3-2.898-3.0801038-5.869-3.0259613-3.349-3-.018035-7.966-3+
+ .363778 5.7656-31. .0 .0157222-2.409-3-.52522 .154561 +
+ 1.7276-3-2.198-3-.029975-9.333-4.0372037-4.6-3 2.0649-5-3.922-6+
+ .0138717-1.715-3-4.16-3 2.8456-4-.0265431.588-3 -4.231-32.0154-4+
+ -7.901-6-7.566-6-4.624-5-2.278-5.0140115-6.083-3-3.361-41.4843-4+
+ -4.575-31.0878-3-2.65-6 1.2514-5-3.177-4-1.12-4 6.6539-5-6.325-4+
+ 3.6784-5-9.008-5
*****

```

Figure 33: Case 1 Flutter velocity calculation using Dynresp

The FRFs $y_f(V; i\omega)$ were calculated in Dynresp for selected air velocities between 18 and 55 m/s. Cross-over frequencies, ω_{co} , at which $\Phi = \angle(y_f(i\omega)) = \pm 360^\circ n$, and the corresponding gains $y_f(\omega_{co})$, which are positive real numbers, were used for calculating ΔP_f of Eq. (6), were calculated for each velocity. In our case, ΔP_f is the mass increment Δm needed to cause the current velocity to become a flutter-boundary point V_f . Every velocity may yield several cross-over frequencies that correspond to different Δm values associated with different flutter mechanisms.

The variations of $\Delta m = \Delta P_f$ and $f = \omega_{co}$ with air velocity, corresponding to all the velocity point at which one or more phase-cross-over frequency points exist, are shown in Figure 34. Since the baseline NASTRAN model in this case is with the added moving mass of the shaker,

control board and batteries, the corresponding flutter velocities are those at which a Δm branch crosses the zero line. These velocities, and the corresponding flutter frequencies are compared to the ZAERO results, demonstrating practically identical results.

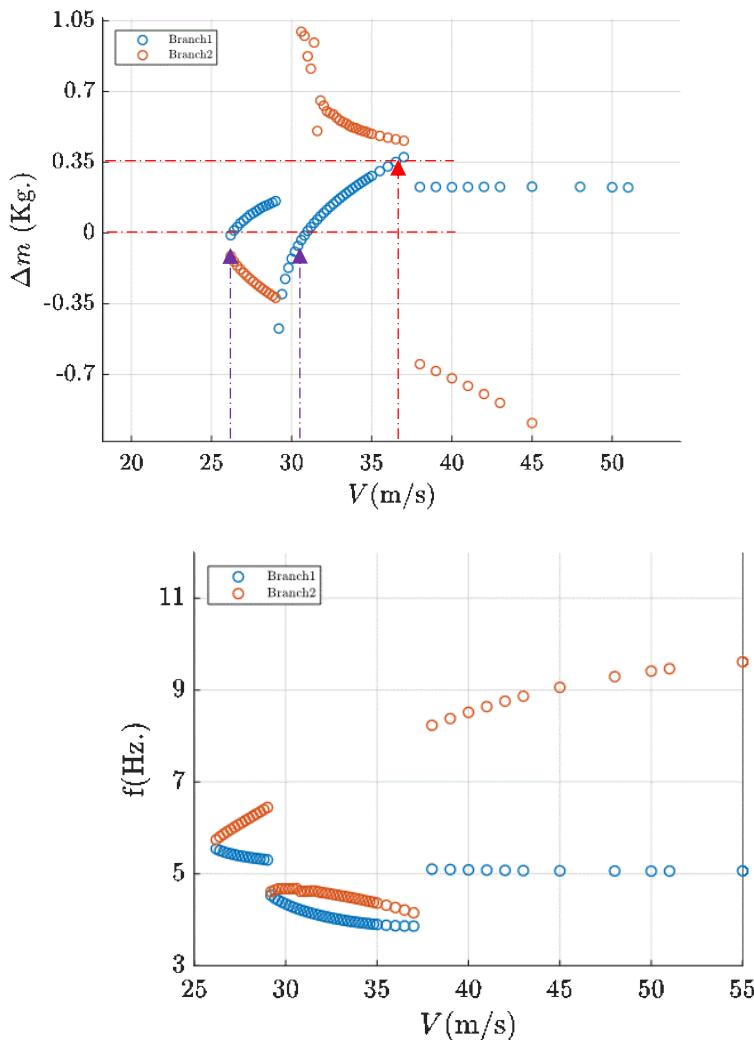


Figure 34: Dynresp flutter V-Delta and V-f plots starting with case 1 mass configuration.

The plots in Figures 34 also reveal the flutter sensitivity to variations in Δm . As with 0 to 350 grams addition the flutter velocity is increased up to 37 m/s (as the red markings indicate). The flutter velocities and frequencies expected, for example, for the nominal structure are those at which a Δm branch crosses the -0 line (as the purple markings indicate). The resulting flutter characteristics are $V_f = 26.29$ m/s, $\omega_f = 5.52$ Hz for symmetric flutter mode and $V_f = 30.89$ m/s, $\omega_f = 4.20$ Hz for the antisymmetric flutter mode. It is important to note that the used SISO-PFM method allows the removal of mass in one direction only (obviously, we removed the mass in the Z direction).

```

FLUTTER SUMMARY
IDGAIN = 33
THERE ARE 2 FLUTTER POINTS
# 1 FLUTTER POINT
VELOCITY 24.74812
DENSITY 1.225
FREQUENCY 5.71814
THE FLUTTER MODE IS :
<-1--><-REAL-><-IMAG-><-REAL-><-IMAG-><-REAL-><-IMAG-><-REAL-><-IMAG-><-10-->
+ - .21497 -.089723-.023191-4.987-3-.027307-9.506-3.01010392.0585-3+
+ -.44506 -.16515 .0808608.0786693-.18812 -.51283 -.018093-.03921 +
+ 1. .0 7.7918-4-4.992-4-4.905-5-1.035-34.8853-35.0619-3+
+ 7.6951-54.4649-48.8593-33.4417-31.2762-31.7897-3-1.519-4-2.229-4+
+ -5.649-3-3.347-3-6.594-3-7.945-3-2.042-4-2.123-4-.02021 -1.103-3+
+ -3.538-4-1.988-43.8149-32.9891-4-4.698-5-7.75-5 -1.114-4-1.044-5+
+ 1.4578-34.1634-4

# 2 FLUTTER POINT
VELOCITY 27.80094
DENSITY 1.225
FREQUENCY 4.335121
THE FLUTTER MODE IS :
<-1--><-REAL-><-IMAG-><-REAL-><-IMAG-><-REAL-><-IMAG-><-REAL-><-IMAG-><-10-->
+ -5.307-33.873-3 .0671876-8.042-3.07432245.9846-34.275-3 3.9652-3+
+ .104968 -8.491-31. .0 .0346318-6.982-3-.64813 .185402 +
+ -6.978-33.1921-3-.017587-2.501-3-.0287393.2444-3-1.06-4 -5.923-5+
+ .0112792-1.433-3-2.766-31.7869-4.0232906-1.023-3-3.663-3-4.532-6+
+ 9.6296-52.09-5 -1.736-41.2432-4-.0132936.8174-35.9155-4-2.471-4+
+ 4.5686-3-1.173-3-1.505-41.3534-5-2.93-4 -1.087-4-5.624-56.4564-4+
+ -5.359-58.4828-5
*****
```

Figure 35: Case 2 Flutter velocity calculation using Dynresp

The Δm and frequency plots of case 2 are given in Figures 36. The location of the shaker and control board further towards the pod tip decreases the flutter velocity from 26.28 m/s and 30.91 m/s to 24.27 m/s and 27.80 m/s with the flutter frequency remaining the same. With 0 to 350 grams the flutter velocity is increased up to 32.5 m/s (as the red markings indicate).

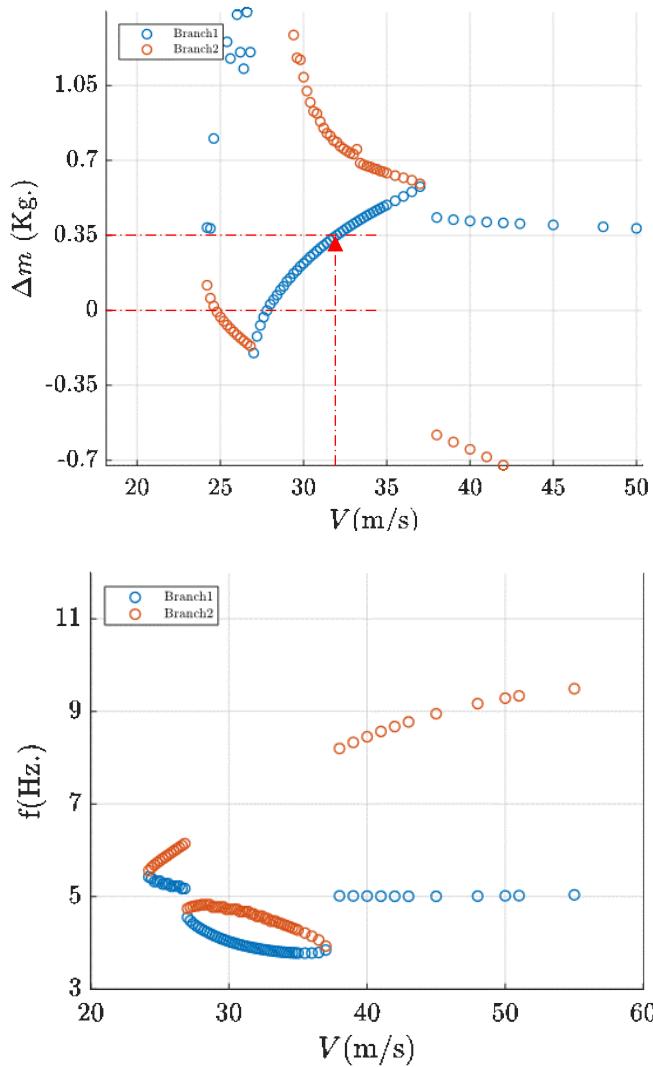


Figure 36: Dynresp flutter V-Delta and V-f plots starting with case 2 mass configuration.

```

# 2      FLUTTER POINT
VELOCITY 34.12957
DENSITY 1.225
FREQUENCY 4.411695
THE FLUTTER MODE IS :
<-1---><-REAL-><-IMAG-><-REAL-><-IMAG-><-REAL-><-IMAG-><-1--->
|   -1.885-33.3696-3-.0650868.9941-3.09239655.6619-3.0716905-7.87-4 +
+   -.47187 -3.134-31.     .0     .0147747-1.774-3-.42767 .140414 +
+   2.0667-3-1.48-3 -.028846-8.687-4-.0408925.8123-3-3.155-71.2944-5+
+   .0151924-2.125-33.7211-3-3.15-4 .0308881-2.431-3-5.203-34.3063-4+
+   4.2748-52.1028-64.1157-52.5372-5-.0143955.9639-3-3.049-49.7667-5+
+   4.9775-3-1.191-37.3106-68.9209-6-2.947-4-1.267-4-4.331-57.1419-4+
+   -3.426-59.7844-5

# 3      FLUTTER POINT
VELOCITY 34.41823
DENSITY 1.225
FREQUENCY 5.660467
THE FLUTTER MODE IS :
<-1---><-REAL-><-IMAG-><-REAL-><-IMAG-><-REAL-><-IMAG-><-1--->
|   .0832311-.082537-.01157 9.8007-3.0109802-.010286.0255959-.022694+
+   .301247 -.22523 .114747 -.10935 1.     .0     .0119993-5.461-4+
+   .154966 -.28846 5.329-4 3.7139-49.1071-41.6084-4-3.799-32.7491-3+
+   -3.106-4-8.98-5 6.4465-3-6.238-3-1.447-34.6832-41.797-4 -1.461-5+
+   5.0009-3-4.446-3-.011449.01050341.1614-41.6139-4-2.606-37.3183-3+
+   -5.501-5-2.551-5-1.084-31.9009-31.307-5 9.2205-64.6388-5-5.695-5+
+   -5.762-46.7271-4

```

Figure 37: Case 3 Flutter velocity calculation using Dynresp

The Δm and frequency plots for case 3 are given in Figures 38. The displacement of the **batteries**, the shaker, and the control board further towards the pod tip increases the flutter velocity from 26.28 m/s and 30.91 m/s to 34.12 m/s and 34.41m/s with the flutter frequency remaining the same. With 0 to 350 grams the flutter velocity is increased to 38 m/s (as the red markings indicate).

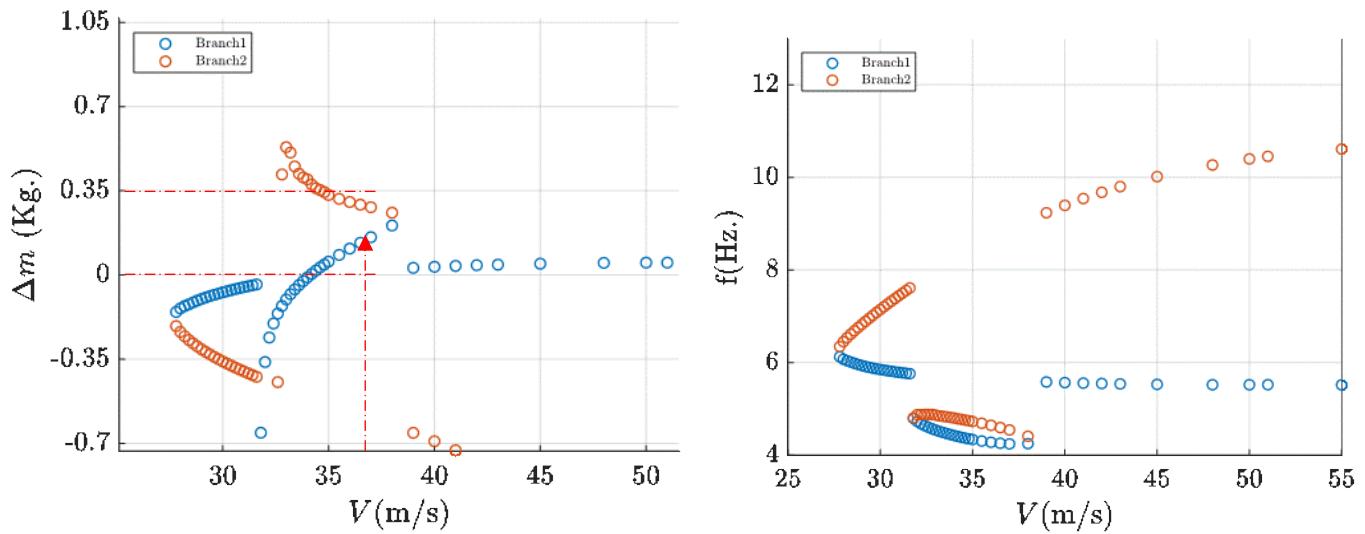


Figure 38: Dynresp flutter V-Delta and V-f plots starting with case 3 mass configuration.

5. PRELIMINARY SHAKER SELECTION

The preliminary voice-coil shaker of Figure 39, which may be adequate for the frequency range of 5-15Hz with resulting force of ~2.5N, was selected by OSU based on our preliminary specifications. The overall height is ~2.75", and 1" in diameter: <http://www.moticont.com/HVCM-025-038-003-02.htm>. The moving mass is 98g, and the coil is 35g, for an all-up weight of 133g. The design currently has 1 accelerometer on the moving mass, and one on the boom attached to the wing.



Figure 39: Voice-coil shaker

A driver and closed-loop controller to provide excitation, resulting in the theoretical response curves for the moving mass at 12 Hz shown in Figure 40, was designed. By changing the position and frequency commands, a constant resultant force which is independent of excitation frequency (constant power spectra) can be designed. The housing was designed to support the shaker and allow us to reposition it along the chord of the wing. The assembly in the tip pod is depicted in Figure 41.

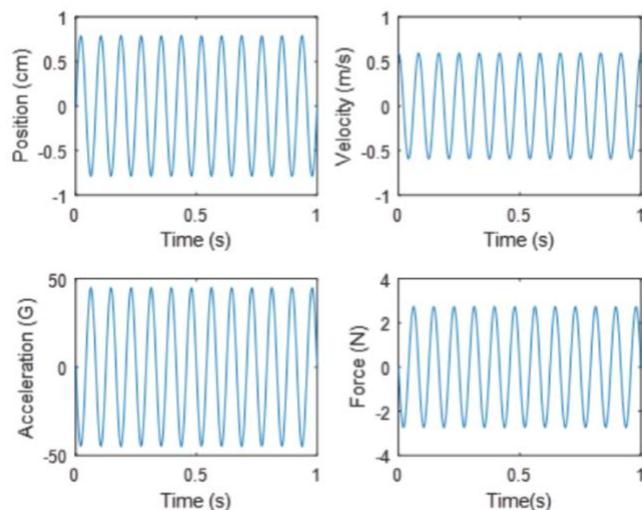


Figure 40: Acceleration and position response to 12 Hz excitation

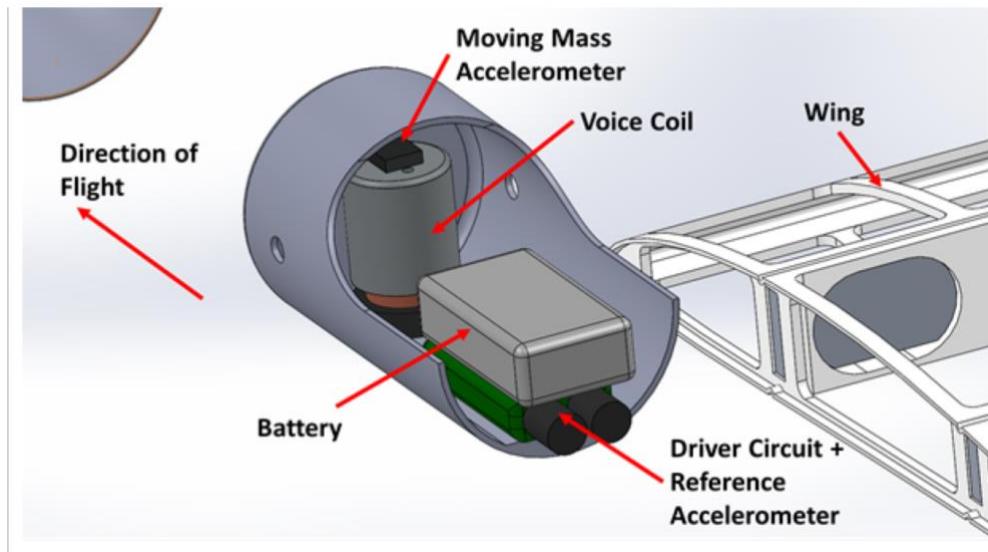


Figure 41: Shaker location in the tip pod

6. CONCLUSIONS

1. An agile method for conceptual design and flutter analysis is presented and discussed. This method enables rapid design changes to be taken into consideration with ease.
2. The PFM method formulation was adapted to consider an experimental application using moving mass and voice-coils for online flutter reduction. The method results were also compared to the traditional ZAERO commercial software analysis.
3. Moving the batteries, the shaker, and the control board forward increases the symmetric and antisymmetric flutter velocities from 26.28 m/s and 30.91 m/s to 34.12 m/s and 34.41m/s with the flutter frequencies remain 4.4 and 5.7 Hz. respectively.

7. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- [4] P. C. Chen, "Damping perturbation method for flutter solution : The g-method," *AIAA Journal*, vol. 38, no. 9, pp. 1519-1524, 2000.
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- [13] T. Joels, A. Mayer, L. Edry-Azulay and D. E. Raveh, "Design, Analysis, and Testing of the Active Aeroelastic Aircraft Testbed (A3TB) Platform," in *AIAA SciTech Forum*, 2021.
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8. APPENDIX

File repository

The file repository for the project can be found and [downloaded](#) on the following link:

<https://1drv.ms/u/s!AgC19zrr4eAqpMsnOaya1PsXHcHZQA?e=KbdI3Y>

Repository structure

1. Dynresp – Files for the Dynresp Flutter analysis
 - a. Case 1
 - i. MATR – Aerodynamic matrices from ZAERO needed for the Dynresp analysis
 - ii. aerocards.dat – Aerodynamic matrices location redirect file
 - iii. Assure_FullSpan_Gen2_Dynresp_case1_v2.inp – Dynresp analysis input file
 - iv. Assure_FullSpan_Gen2_Dynresp_case1_v2.out – analysis out file and result summary
 - v. Assure_FullSpan_Gen2_Dynresp_case1_v2.f58 - Frequency-domain structural, aerodynamic and control outputs $\{y_v(i\omega)\}$ of the main linear block, including nonlinear effects when applicable.
 - vi. Assure_FullSpan_Gen2_Dynresp_case1_v2.f118 – Output associated with stability analysis
 - vii. pro-assureguy_fullplane2_v35-005.f06 – NASTRAN structural f06 file needed for the analysis
 - viii. struct.dat – Aerodynamic matrices location redirect file
 - b. Case 2
 - i. MATR – Aerodynamic matrices from ZAERO needed for the Dynresp analysis
 - ii. aerocards.dat – Aerodynamic matrices location redirect file
 - iii. Assure_FullSpan_Gen2_Dynresp_case2_v2.inp – Dynresp analysis input file
 - iv. Assure_FullSpan_Gen2_Dynresp_case2_v2.out – analysis out file and result summary
 - v. Assure_FullSpan_Gen2_Dynresp_case2_v2.f58 - Frequency-domain structural, aerodynamic and control outputs $\{y_v(i\omega)\}$ of the main linear block, including nonlinear effects when applicable.
 - vi. Assure_FullSpan_Gen2_Dynresp_case2_v2.f118 – Output associated with stability analysis
 - vii. pro-assureguy_fullplane2_v37-003.f06 – NASTRAN resulted structural modes f06 file needed for the analysis
 - viii. struct.dat – Aerodynamic matrices location redirect file
 - c. Case 3
 - i. MATR – Aerodynamic matrices from ZAERO needed for the Dynresp analysis
 - ii. aerocards.dat – Aerodynamic matrices location redirect file
 - iii. Assure_FullSpan_Gen2_Dynresp_case3_v2.inp – Dynresp analysis input file
 - iv. Assure_FullSpan_Gen2_Dynresp_case3_v2.out – analysis out file and result summary

- v. Assure_FullSpan_Gen2_Dynresp_case3_v2.f58 - Frequency-domain structural, aerodynamic and control outputs $\{y_v(i\omega)\}$ of the main linear block, including nonlinear effects when applicable.
- vi. Assure_FullSpan_Gen2_Dynresp_case3_v2.f118 – Output associated with stability analysis
- vii. pro-assureguy_fullplane2_v37-002.f06 – NASTRAN structural f06 file needed for the analysis
- viii. struct.dat – Aerodynamic matrices location redirect file
- 2. Matlab - Files for the Dynresp results analysis in Matlab
 - a. Assure_FullSpan_Gen2_Dynresp_case1_v2.out – out file from Dynresp case 1 run
 - b. Assure_FullSpan_Gen2_Dynresp_case1_v2_1.f58 – F58 file from Dynresp case 1 run
 - c. Assure_FullSpan_Gen2_Dynresp_case2_v2_1.f58 – F58 file from Dynresp case 2 run
 - d. Assure_FullSpan_Gen2_Dynresp_case3_v2_1.f58 – F58 file from Dynresp case 3 run
 - e. Documentation.docx – Matlab code documentation.
 - f. dynresp_f58analysis_main.m – Main file for the Matlab analysis
 - g. dynresp_output_read.m – Matlab secondary function
 - h. dynresp_output_read_f58.m – Matlab secondary function
 - i. plot_comparison.m – Matlab secondary function
 - j. plot_f58_results.m – Matlab secondary function
- 3. NASTRAN – FEMAP - Files for the normal modes analysis in NASTRAN using FEMAP
 - a. Case 1
 - i. PRO-AssureGuy_FullPlane2_V35-005.dat – NASTRAN normal modes analysis input file
 - ii. pro-assureguy_fullplane2_v35-005.f04 – NATRAN module execution log
 - iii. pro-assureguy_fullplane2_v35-005.f06 – NASTRAN resulted structural modes f06
 - iv. pro-assureguy_fullplane2_v35-005.log – NASTRAN log
 - v. pro-assureguy_fullplane2_v35-005.mon1 – NASTRAN temp
 - vi. pro-assureguy_fullplane2_v35-005.mon2 – NASTRAN temp
 - vii. pro-assureguy_fullplane2_v35-005.op2 – NASTRAN temp
 - b. Case 2
 - i. PRO-AssureGuy_FullPlane2_V37-003.dat – NASTRAN normal modes analysis input file
 - ii. pro-assureguy_fullplane2_v37-003.f04 – NATRAN module execution log
 - iii. pro-assureguy_fullplane2_v37-003.f06 – NASTRAN resulted structural modes f06
 - iv. pro-assureguy_fullplane2_v37-003.log – NASTRAN log
 - v. pro-assureguy_fullplane2_v37-003.mon1 – NASTRAN temp
 - vi. pro-assureguy_fullplane2_v37-003.mon2 – NASTRAN temp
 - vii. pro-assureguy_fullplane2_v37-003.op2 – NASTRAN temp
 - c. Case 3
 - i. PRO-AssureGuy_FullPlane2_V37-002.dat – NASTRAN normal modes analysis input file
 - ii. pro-assureguy_fullplane2_v37-002.f04 – NATRAN module execution log
 - iii. pro-assureguy_fullplane2_v37-002.f06 – NASTRAN resulted structural modes f06
 - iv. pro-assureguy_fullplane2_v37-002.log – NASTRAN log
 - v. pro-assureguy_fullplane2_v37-002.mon1 – NASTRAN temp
 - vi. pro-assureguy_fullplane2_v37-002.mon2 – NASTRAN temp
 - vii. pro-assureguy_fullplane2_v37-002.op2 – NASTRAN temp
- d. PRO-AssureGuy_FullPlane2_V37.modfem – The latest version of the FEA model in FEMAP
- 4. ZAERO - Files for the ZAERO Flutter analysis
 - a. Case 1
 - i. MATR – Aerodynamic matrices output needed for the Dynresp analysis later
 - ii. Assure_FullSpan_Gen2_SurfNpod_V5.inp – ZAERO flutter analysis input file

- iii. Assure_FullSpan_Gen2_SurfNpod_V5.log – ZAERO flutter analysis log file
- iv. Assure_FullSpan_Gen2_SurfNpod_V5.out – ZAERO flutter analysis output file
- v. FLUT1MOFT.NEU – Flutter mode number 1 plot file for FEMAP
- vi. FLUT2MOFT.NEU – Flutter mode number 2 plot file for FEMAP
- vii. FLUT3MOFT.NEU – Flutter mode number 3 plot file for FEMAP
- viii. FLUT4MOFT.NEU – Flutter mode number 4 plot file for FEMAP
- ix. FLUT5MOFT.NEU – Flutter mode number 5 plot file for FEMAP
- x. FLUT6MOFT.NEU – Flutter mode number 6 plot file for FEMAP
- xi. FLUT7MOFT.NEU – Flutter mode number 7 plot file for FEMAP
- xii. FLUT8MOFT.NEU – Flutter mode number 8 plot file for FEMAP
- xiii. FLUT9MOFT.NEU – Flutter mode number 9 plot file for FEMAP
- xiv. FLUT10MOFT.NEU – Flutter mode number 10 plot file for FEMAP
- xv. FLUT11MOFT.NEU – Flutter mode number 11 plot file for FEMAP
- xvi. FLUT12MOFT.NEU – Flutter mode number 12 plot file for FEMAP
- xvii. pro-assureguy_fullplane2_v35-005.f06 – NASTRAN structural f06 file needed for the analysis
- xviii. VG_CLMP.PLT – V-g plot data for VGPlot.exe
- b. Case 2
 - i. MATR – Aerodynamic matrices output needed for the Dynresp analysis later
 - ii. Assure_FullSpan_Gen2_SurfNpod_V5_case2.inp – ZAERO flutter analysis input file
 - iii. Assure_FullSpan_Gen2_SurfNpod_V5_case2.log – ZAERO flutter analysis log file
 - iv. Assure_FullSpan_Gen2_SurfNpod_V5_case2.out – ZAERO flutter analysis output file
 - v. FLUT1MOFT.NEU – Flutter mode number 1 plot file for FEMAP
 - vi. FLUT2MOFT.NEU – Flutter mode number 2 plot file for FEMAP
 - vii. FLUT3MOFT.NEU – Flutter mode number 3 plot file for FEMAP
 - viii. FLUT4MOFT.NEU – Flutter mode number 4 plot file for FEMAP
 - ix. FLUT5MOFT.NEU – Flutter mode number 5 plot file for FEMAP
 - x. FLUT6MOFT.NEU – Flutter mode number 6 plot file for FEMAP
 - xi. FLUT7MOFT.NEU – Flutter mode number 7 plot file for FEMAP
 - xii. FLUT8MOFT.NEU – Flutter mode number 8 plot file for FEMAP
 - xiii. FLUT9MOFT.NEU – Flutter mode number 9 plot file for FEMAP
 - xiv. pro-assureguy_fullplane2_v37-003.f06 – NASTRAN structural f06 file needed for the analysis
 - xv. VG_CLMP.PLT – V-g plot data for VGPlot.exe
- c. Case 3
 - i. MATR – Aerodynamic matrices output needed for the Dynresp analysis later
 - ii. Assure_FullSpan_Gen2_SurfNpod_V5_case3.inp – ZAERO flutter analysis input file
 - iii. Assure_FullSpan_Gen2_SurfNpod_V5_case3.log – ZAERO flutter analysis log file
 - iv. Assure_FullSpan_Gen2_SurfNpod_V5_case3.out – ZAERO flutter analysis output file
 - v. FLUT1MOFT.NEU – Flutter mode number 1 plot file for FEMAP
 - vi. FLUT2MOFT.NEU – Flutter mode number 2 plot file for FEMAP
 - vii. FLUT3MOFT.NEU – Flutter mode number 3 plot file for FEMAP
 - viii. FLUT4MOFT.NEU – Flutter mode number 4 plot file for FEMAP
 - ix. FLUT5MOFT.NEU – Flutter mode number 5 plot file for FEMAP
 - x. FLUT6MOFT.NEU – Flutter mode number 6 plot file for FEMAP
 - xi. FLUT7MOFT.NEU – Flutter mode number 7 plot file for FEMAP
 - xii. FLUT8MOFT.NEU – Flutter mode number 8 plot file for FEMAP
 - xiii. FLUT9MOFT.NEU – Flutter mode number 9 plot file for FEMAP
 - xiv. FLUT10MOFT.NEU – Flutter mode number 10 plot file for FEMAP

- xv. pro-assureguy_fullplane2_v37-002.f06 – NASTRAN structural f06 file needed for the analysis
 - xvi. VG_CLMP.PLT – V-g plot data for VGPlot.exe
 - d. VGPlot.exe – ZAERO freeware for V-g plotting

Case 1 – ZAERO Code

```

$--1---><--2---><--3---><--4---><--5---><--6---><--7---><--8---><--9---><--10-->
CAERO7 3001     RTAIL      10      10          +F1R1
+F1R1   0.9421670.7273921.11267 0.189609          +F1R2
+F1R2   1.0078111.0973861.11267 0.137705
$--1---><--2---><--3---><--4---><--5---><--6---><--7---><--8---><--9---><--10-->
CAERO7 3501     RTAIL_F    5       10          +F2R1
+F2R1   1.1310250.7105361.11267 0.054803          +F2R2
+F2R2   1.1455161.0973861.11269 0.040094

$--1---><--2---><--3---><--4---><--5---><--6---><--7---><--8---><--9---><--10-->
CAERO7 4001     VerTail    10      10          +F2U1
+F2U1   0.8810280.7051191.1269570.308827          +F2U2
+F2U2   1.0892990.7031231.4063570.075708
$--1---><--2---><--3---><--4---><--5---><--6---><--7---><--8---><--9---><--10-->
CAERO7 4501     VerTail2   5       10          +F3U1
+F3U1   1.1898410.7021591.1269570.051852          +F3U2
+F3U2   1.1650030.7023971.4063570.051852

$-----  

$          SPLINE & PANLST - BODY + WING  

$-----  

$      EID      MODEL     CP      SETK     SETG     DZ  

$ Femap Aero Spline 2 : LWing  

SPLINE1 11      LWing1    201     2        0.0  

PANLST1 201     1         1       456  

SPLINE1 111     LWing2    202     2        0.0  

PANLST1 202     557      557     655  

SPLINE1 1111    FLAP2    203     700     0.0  

PANLST1 203     757      757     819  

$  

$ Femap Aero Spline 1 : Rwing  

SPLINE1 12      Rwing1    101     1        0.0  

PANLST1 101     1001     1001    1456  

SPLINE1 122     Rwing2    102     1        0.0  

PANLST1 102     1557     1557    1655  

SPLINE1 1222    FLAP1    103     600     0.0  

PANLST1 103     1757     1757    1819  

$  

$ Femap Aero Spline 3 : RTail  

SPLINE1 13      RTail     301     4        0.0  

PANLST1 301     3001     3001    3081  

SPLINE1 14      RTail_F   351     7        0.0  

PANLST1 351     3501     3501    3536  

$  

$ Femap Aero Spline 4 : LTail  

SPLINE1 15      LTail     401     5        0.0  

PANLST1 401     2001     2001    2081  

SPLINE1 16      LTail_F   451     8        0.0  

PANLST1 451     2501     2501    2536  

$  

$ Femap Aero Spline 5 : VTail  

SPLINE1 17      VTail     501     3        0.0  

PANLST1 501     4001     4001    4081  

SPLINE1 18      VTail_F   551     6        0.0  

PANLST1 551     4501     4501    4536  

$  

$  

$-----  

$--1---><--2---><--3---><--4---><--5---><--6---><--7---><--8---><--9---><--10-->
$-----  

$          Set for the Body & Wing  

$-----  

SET1      1      858      952      959      960      979      980      988+  

+      995      996      999      1000     1170     1177     1183     1188+  

+      1196     1234     1272     1341     1799     1801     1806     1807+  

+      1810     1815     1990     2021     2070     2241     2260     2272+  

+      2386     2439     2447     2450     2495     2500     2564     2614+  

+      2666     2678     2728     2792     2837     2842     2846     2903+  

+      2906     2956     3008     3015     3017     3020     3070     3074+  

+      3122     3134     3184     3188     3236     3248     3293     3297+  

+      3299     3305     3351     3359     3407     3413     3416     3521+  

+      3522     3527     3530     3579     3640     3643     3644     3692+  

+      3749     3750     3754     3758     3807     3815     3863     3866+  

+      3868     3872     3921     3929     3977     3978     3980     3982+  

+      3984     3986  

$ Femap Aero Spline 1 : Rwing  

SET1      2      158      164      170      304      532      837      1343+  

+      1547     1602     1672     1751     2122     2262     2368     2424+  

+      2437     2477     2485     2523     2533     2544     2546     2601+

```

```

+      2647    2657    2744    2811    2836    2923    2972    3000+
+      4010    4015    4063    4069    4117    4124    4127    4175+
+      4243    4288    4291    4296    4345    4353    4403    4461+
+      4469    4471    4516    4524    4630    4639    4688    4690+
+      4694    4696    4751    4753    4756    4860    4866    4870+
+      4915    4975    4980    5036    5041    5086    5145    5150+
+      5257    5260    5372    5374    5378    5485    5549    5601+
+      5656    5770    5777
$ Femap Aero Spline 2 : LWing
SET1      4    6398    6399    6400    6402    6404    6407    6425+
+      6429    6432    6434    6437    6441    6443    6446    6447+
+      6449    6450    6558    6561    6562    6563    6568    6578+
+      6617    8371    8388    8448    8560    8594    8701    8732+
+      8782    8785    8793    8794    8845    8859    8880    8894+
+      8903    8926    8940    8976    9005    9040    9054    9059+
+      9102    9117
$ Femap Aero Spline 3 : RTail
SET1      5    6074    6083    6086    6089    6092    6093    6096+
+      6098    6101    6104    6106    6108    6113    6117    6120+
+      6123    6126    6131    6142    6145    6147    6158    6161+
+      6177    6188    6190    6196    6201    6206    6218    6220+
+      6222    6787    6790    6797    6809    6829    6862    6882+
+      6896    6959    6965    6968    6978    7059    7064    7115+
+      7146
$ Femap Aero Spline 4 : LTail
SET1      3    2652    2869    3114    3153    3178    3200    3201+
+      3209    3217    3220    3225    3227    3229    3396    3418+
+      3435    3452    3462    3861    3884    4200    4204    4212+
+      4272    4328    4329    4394    4485    4593    4613    4680+
+      4722    4778    4863    4888    4919    4960    4963    5003+
+      5105
$ Femap Aero Spline 5 : VTail
$-
SET1      7    6407    6439    6440    6441    6442    6443    6444+
+      6445    6446    6447    6448    6449    6450    6451    6571+
+      6603    8862    8966    9018    9096
$ Femap Aero Spline 6 : RTail_F
SET1      8    6083    6084    6115    6116    6117    6118    6119+
+      6120    6121    6122    6123    6124    6125    6126    6127+
+      6128    6136    6152    6168    6184    6200    6216
$ Femap Aero Spline 7 : LTail_F
SET1      6    2869    3209    3226    3227    3228    3229    3230+
+      3231    3234    3394    3444    3453    3458    4329
$ Femap Aero Spline 8 : VTail_F
$-----
$----- Set for the Flaps
$-----
$--1---><--2---><--3---><--4---><--5---><--6---><--7---><--8---><--9---><--10--->
$ Flap 1 :
SET1      600    1955    1980    2197    2195    2175    2177    2157    +
+      2155    2136    2134    2116    2114    2096    2094    2011    +
+      2009    1988    1986    1967    1963    1935    1931    1861
$-
$ Flap 2 :
SET1      700    1536    1441    1442    1537    1538    1465    1479    +
+      1539    1540    1502    1541    1503    1542    1513    1543    +
+      1514    1544    1515    1545    1516    1546    1517    1169
$-----
$----- ASECONT Definition
$-----
$-----
```

```

CORD2R  401          0.6186  0.394   0.0     1.0816  1.524   0.0     +CR11
+CR11  1.0816  1.524   0.5

```

```

$----- Surf modeling
$-----
```

\$-ACTU-><--ID--><--A0--><--A1--><--A2-->

ACTU	601	2.151E+64.772E+4	586.8
ACTU	602	2.151E+64.772E+4	586.8
ACTU	603	2.151E+64.772E+4	586.8
ACTU	604	2.151E+64.772E+4	586.8
ACTU	605	2.151E+64.772E+4	586.8

\$

\$AESURFZ<LABEL-><TYPE--><-CID--><-SETK-><-SETG-><-ACTID->

AESURFZ VTAIL_F ASYM -401 551 6 601

```

AESURFZ RTAIL_F ASYM      -401      351      7      602
AESURFZ LTAIL_F ASYM      -401      451      8      603
AESURFZ FLAP1  ASYM      -401      103     600      604
AESURFZ FLAP2  ASYM      -401      203     700      605

SURFSET 350      VTAIL_F RTAIL_F LTAIL_F FLAP1      FLAP2

$-----$  

$          * BODY Elements *  

$-----$  

$  

$ FUSELAGE SPLINE (BEAM SPLINE)  

$...1..|...2..|...3..|...4..|...5..|...6..|...7..|...8..|...9..|...10..|  

SPLINE2 10          10          10  

SET1   10      2688      343      714      709      704      699      694      2494  

PANLST2 10      10001     10001    THRU     10030  

$  

$ Right AIM9-P MISSILE (BEAM SPLINE)  

$...1..|...2..|...3..|...4..|...5..|...6..|...7..|...8..|...9..|...10..|  

SPLINE2 70          70          50  

SET1   50      858       1166     1173     1179     1187     1196     1226     1341  

PANLST2 70      40001     40001    THRU     40088  

$  

$ Left AIM9-P MISSILE (BEAM SPLINE)  

$...1..|...2..|...3..|...4..|...5..|...6..|...7..|...8..|...9..|...10..|  

SPLINE2 71          71          51  

SET1   51      1343      1547      1602      1669     1723     1751     2354     2465  

PANLST2 71      41001     41001    THRU     41088  

$  

$ FUSELAGE  

$...1..|...2..|...3..|...4..|...5..|...6..|...7..|...8..|...9..|...10..|  

ACOORD      10-0.358980.7041721.096798      0.0      0.0      0.0  

$...1..|...2..|...3..|...4..|...5..|...6..|...7..|...8..|...9..|...10..|  

BODY7      10001FUSELAGE      10          1      10001  

$...1..|...2..|...3..|...4..|...5..|...6..|...7..|...8..|...9..|...10..|  

SEGMESSH  10001      7          6  

                           +SEG10  

+SEG10      3-0.17190      98      99      +SEG11  

+SEG11      3-0.14592      101     102      +SEG12  

+SEG12      30.0      103     104      +SEG13  

+SEG13      30.343016     105     106      +SEG14  

+SEG14      30.570651     107     108      +SEG15  

+SEG15      30.955669     109     110      +SEG16  

+SEG16      31.328021     111     112  

$                           +SEG17  

$+SEG17      30.954842     113     114      +SEG18  

$+SEG18      31.074291     115     116      +SEG19  

$+SEG19      31.301778     117     118  

$...1..|...2..|...3..|...4..|...5..|...6..|...7..|...8..|...9..|...10..|  

AEFACT      98      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0  

AEFACT      990.0203320.0203320.0203320.0203320.0203320.020332  

AEFACT      1010.0     0.05     0.069     -0.07    -0.054     0.0  

AEFACT      102-0.07    -0.053    0.06      0.06    -0.053    -0.07  

AEFACT      1030.0     0.0762   0.0762   -0.0762  -0.0762   0.0  

AEFACT      104-0.061   -0.061   0.0762   0.0762   -0.061   -0.061  

AEFACT      1050.0     0.069   0.072    -0.072   -0.069   0.0  

AEFACT      106-0.054   -0.054   0.109   0.109    -0.054   -0.054  

AEFACT      107-0.0     0.069   0.069   -0.068   -0.069   -0.0  

AEFACT      108-0.054   -0.054   0.076   0.076    -0.054   -0.054  

AEFACT      1090.0     0.038   0.038   -0.037   -0.037   0.0  

AEFACT      110-0.043   -0.043   0.065   0.065    -0.043   -0.043  

AEFACT      1110.013   0.013   0.013   0.013    0.013   0.013  

AEFACT      1120.003   0.003   0.003   0.003    0.003   0.003  

$  

$  

$ Tip Shaker Pod R  

$...1..|...2..|...3..|...4..|...5..|...6..|...7..|...8..|...9..|...10..|  

ACOORD      40 -0.210742.4399491.261518      0.0      0.0      0.0  

$...1..|...2..|...3..|...4..|...5..|...6..|...7..|...8..|...9..|...10..|  

BODY7      40001TipPodR      13          40          1      40001  

$...1..|...2..|...3..|...4..|...5..|...6..|...7..|...8..|...9..|...10..|  

PBODY7      13          1          -0.2  

$...1..|...2..|...3..|...4..|...5..|...6..|...7..|...8..|...9..|...10..|  

SEGMESSH  40001      12          9  

                           +SEG11  

+SEG11      1 0.00232     0.0      0.0      +SEG12  

+SEG12      1 0.05206     0.0 0.01550      +SEG13  

+SEG13      1 0.10041     0.0 0.03175      +SEG14  

+SEG14      1 0.24756     0.0 0.03175      +SEG15  

+SEG15      1 0.25214     0.0 0.03175      +SEG16

```



```
OUTPUT4 QHHS0110MATR/QHH10.DAT
OUTPUT4 QHHS0111MATR/QHH11.DAT
OUTPUT4 QHHS0112MATR/QHH12.DAT
OUTPUT4 QHHS0113MATR/QHH13.DAT
OUTPUT4 QHHS0114MATR/QHH14.DAT
OUTPUT4 QHHS0115MATR/QHH15.DAT
OUTPUT4 QHHS0116MATR/QHH16.DAT
OUTPUT4 QHHS0117MATR/QHH17.DAT
OUTPUT4 QHHS0118MATR/QHH18.DAT
OUTPUT4 QHHS0119MATR/QHH19.DAT
OUTPUT4 QHHS0120MATR/QHH20.DAT
OUTPUT4 QHHS0121MATR/QHH21.DAT
OUTPUT4 QHHS0122MATR/QHH22.DAT
OUTPUT4 QHHS0123MATR/QHH23.DAT
OUTPUT4 QHHS0124MATR/QHH24.DAT
OUTPUT4 QHHS0125MATR/QHH25.DAT
OUTPUT4 QHHS0126MATR/QHH26.DAT
OUTPUT4 QHHS0127MATR/QHH27.DAT
OUTPUT4 QHHS0128MATR/QHH28.DAT
OUTPUT4 QHHS0129MATR/QHH29.DAT
OUTPUT4 QHHS0130MATR/QHH30.DAT
$  
$  
ENDDATA
```

Case 2 – ZAERO Code

```

CAERO7 3501 RTAIL_F      5      10          +F2R1
+F2R1   1.1310250.7105361.11267 0.054803    +F2R2
+F2R2   1.1455161.0973861.11269 0.040094

$--1---><--2---><--3---><--4---><--5---><--6---><--7---><--8---><--9---><--10-->
CAERO7 4001 VerTail     10      10          +F2U1
+F2U1   0.8810280.7051191.1269570.308827    +F2U2
+F2U2   1.0892990.7031231.4063570.075708

$--1---><--2---><--3---><--4---><--5---><--6---><--7---><--8---><--9---><--10-->
CAERO7 4501 VerTail2    5      10          +F3U1
+F3U1   1.1898410.7021591.1269570.051852    +F3U2
+F3U2   1.1650030.7023971.4063570.051852

$-----
$----- SPLINE & PANLST - BODY + WING -----
$-----



$ EID MODEL CP SETK SETG DZ
$ Femap Aero Spline 2 : LWing
SPLINE1 11 LWing1      201      2      0.0
PANLST1 201 1 1        456
SPLINE1 111 LWing2      202      2      0.0
PANLST1 202 557 557    655
SPLINE1 1111 FLAP2      203      700     0.0
PANLST1 203 757 757    819
$

$ Femap Aero Spline 1 : Rwing
SPLINE1 12 Rwing1      101      1      0.0
PANLST1 101 1001 1001   1456
SPLINE1 122 Rwing2      102      1      0.0
PANLST1 102 1557 1557   1655
SPLINE1 1222 FLAP1      103      600     0.0
PANLST1 103 1757 1757   1819
$

$ Femap Aero Spline 3 : RTail
SPLINE1 13 RTail       301      4      0.0
PANLST1 301 3001 3001   3081
SPLINE1 14 RTail_F     351      7      0.0
PANLST1 351 3501 3501   3536
$

$ Femap Aero Spline 4 : LTail
SPLINE1 15 LTail       401      5      0.0
PANLST1 401 2001 2001   2081
SPLINE1 16 LTail_F     451      8      0.0
PANLST1 451 2501 2501   2536
$

$ Femap Aero Spline 5 : VTail
SPLINE1 17 VTail       501      3      0.0
PANLST1 501 4001 4001   4081
SPLINE1 18 VTail_F     551      6      0.0
PANLST1 551 4501 4501   4536
$ 
$ 
$----- Set for the Body & Wing -----
$-----



SET1      1    858    952    959    960    979    980    988+
+    995    996    999    1000   1170   1177   1183   1188+
+   1196   1234   1272   1341   1799   1801   1806   1807+
+   1810   1815   1990   2021   2070   2241   2260   2272+
+   2386   2439   2447   2450   2495   2500   2564   2614+
+   2666   2678   2728   2792   2837   2842   2846   2903+
+   2906   2956   3008   3015   3017   3020   3070   3074+
+   3122   3134   3184   3188   3236   3248   3293   3297+
+   3299   3305   3351   3359   3407   3413   3416   3521+
+   3522   3527   3530   3579   3640   3643   3644   3692+
+   3749   3750   3754   3758   3807   3815   3863   3866+
+   3868   3872   3921   3929   3977   3978   3980   3982+
+   3984   3986
$ Femap Aero Spline 1 : Rwing
SET1      2    158    164    170    304    532    837    1343+
+   1547   1602   1672   1751   2122   2262   2368   2424+
+   2437   2477   2485   2523   2533   2544   2546   2601+
+   2647   2657   2744   2811   2836   2923   2972   3000+
+   4010   4015   4063   4069   4117   4124   4127   4175+
+   4243   4288   4291   4296   4345   4353   4403   4461+
+   4469   4471   4516   4524   4630   4639   4688   4690+
+   4694   4696   4751   4753   4756   4860   4866   4870+

```


SURFSET 350 VTAIL_F RTAIL_F LTAIL_F FLAP1 FLAP2
 \$-----\$
 \$ * BODY Elements * \$
 \$-----\$
 \$
 \$ FUSELAGE SPLINE (BEAM SPLINE)
 \$...1.|...2.|...3.|...4.|...5.|...6.|...7.|...8.|...9.|...10.|
 SPLINE2 10 10 10
 SET1 10 2688 343 714 709 704 699 694 2494
 PANLST2 10 10001 10001 THRU 10030
 \$
 \$ Right AIM9-P MISSILE (BEAM SPLINE)
 \$...1.|...2.|...3.|...4.|...5.|...6.|...7.|...8.|...9.|...10.|
 SPLINE2 70 70 50
 SET1 50 858 1166 1173 1179 1187 1196 1226 1341
 PANLST2 70 40001 40001 THRU 40088
 \$
 \$ Left AIM9-P MISSILE (BEAM SPLINE)
 \$...1.|...2.|...3.|...4.|...5.|...6.|...7.|...8.|...9.|...10.|
 SPLINE2 71 71 51
 SET1 51 1343 1547 1602 1669 1723 1751 2354 2465
 PANLST2 71 41001 41001 THRU 41088
 \$
 \$ FUSELAGE
 \$...1.|...2.|...3.|...4.|...5.|...6.|...7.|...8.|...9.|...10.|
 ACOORD 10-0.358980.7041721.096798 0.0 0.0 0.0
 \$ACOORD 10-0.384970.7041721.128554 0.0 0.0 0.0
 \$...1.|...2.|...3.|...4.|...5.|...6.|...7.|...8.|...9.|...10.|
 BODY7 10001FUSELAGE 10 1 10001
 \$...1.|...2.|...3.|...4.|...5.|...6.|...7.|...8.|...9.|...10.|
 SEGMESSH 10001 7 6 +SEG10
 +SEG10 3-0.17190 98 99 +SEG11
 +SEG11 3-0.14592 101 102 +SEG12
 +SEG12 30.0 103 104 +SEG13
 +SEG13 30.343016 105 106 +SEG14
 +SEG14 30.570651 107 108 +SEG15
 +SEG15 30.955669 109 110 +SEG16
 +SEG16 31.328021 111 112
 \$ +SEG17 30.954842 113 114 +SEG18
 \$+SEG18 31.074291 115 116 +SEG19
 \$+SEG19 31.301778 117 118
 \$...1.|...2.|...3.|...4.|...5.|...6.|...7.|...8.|...9.|...10.|
 AEFFACT 98 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
 AEFFACT 990.0203320.0203320.0203320.0203320.0203320.020332
 AEFFACT 1010.0 0.05 0.069 -0.07 -0.054 0.0
 AEFFACT 102-0.07 -0.053 0.06 0.06 -0.053 -0.07
 AEFFACT 1030.0 0.0762 0.0762 -0.0762 -0.0762 0.0
 AEFFACT 104-0.061 -0.061 0.0762 0.0762 -0.061 -0.061
 AEFFACT 1050.0 0.069 0.072 -0.072 -0.069 0.0
 AEFFACT 106-0.054 -0.054 0.109 0.109 -0.054 -0.054
 AEFFACT 107-0.0 0.069 0.069 -0.068 -0.069 -0.0
 AEFFACT 108-0.054 -0.054 0.076 0.076 -0.054 -0.054
 AEFFACT 1090.0 0.038 0.038 -0.037 -0.037 0.0
 AEFFACT 110-0.043 -0.043 0.065 0.065 -0.043 -0.043
 AEFFACT 1110.013 0.013 0.013 0.013 0.013 0.013
 AEFFACT 1120.003 0.003 0.003 0.003 0.003 0.003
 \$
 \$ Tip Shaker Pod R
 \$...1.|...2.|...3.|...4.|...5.|...6.|...7.|...8.|...9.|...10.|
 ACOORD 40 -0.210742.4399491.261518 0.0 0.0 0.0
 \$...1.|...2.|...3.|...4.|...5.|...6.|...7.|...8.|...9.|...10.|
 BODY7 40001TipPodR 13 40 1 40001
 \$...1.|...2.|...3.|...4.|...5.|...6.|...7.|...8.|...9.|...10.|
 PBODY7 13 1 -0.2
 \$...1.|...2.|...3.|...4.|...5.|...6.|...7.|...8.|...9.|...10.|
 SEGMESSH 40001 12 9 +SEG11
 +SEG11 1 0.00232 0.0 0.0 +SEG12
 +SEG12 1 0.05206 0.0 0.01550 +SEG13
 +SEG13 1 0.10041 0.0 0.03175 +SEG14
 +SEG14 1 0.24756 0.0 0.03175 +SEG15
 +SEG15 1 0.25214 0.0 0.03175 +SEG16
 +SEG16 1 0.32112 0.0 0.03175 +SEG17
 +SEG17 1 0.39469 0.0 0.03175 +SEG18
 +SEG18 1 0.46827 0.0 0.03175 +SEG19
 +SEG19 1 0.51731 0.0 0.03175 +SEG20


```
OUTPUT4 QHHS0114MATR/QHH14.DAT
OUTPUT4 QHHS0115MATR/QHH15.DAT
OUTPUT4 QHHS0116MATR/QHH16.DAT
OUTPUT4 QHHS0117MATR/QHH17.DAT
OUTPUT4 QHHS0118MATR/QHH18.DAT
OUTPUT4 QHHS0119MATR/QHH19.DAT
OUTPUT4 QHHS0120MATR/QHH20.DAT
OUTPUT4 QHHS0121MATR/QHH21.DAT
OUTPUT4 QHHS0122MATR/QHH22.DAT
OUTPUT4 QHHS0123MATR/QHH23.DAT
OUTPUT4 QHHS0124MATR/QHH24.DAT
OUTPUT4 QHHS0125MATR/QHH25.DAT
OUTPUT4 QHHS0126MATR/QHH26.DAT
OUTPUT4 QHHS0127MATR/QHH27.DAT
OUTPUT4 QHHS0128MATR/QHH28.DAT
OUTPUT4 QHHS0129MATR/QHH29.DAT
OUTPUT4 QHHS0130MATR/QHH30.DAT
$  
$  
ENDDATA
```

Case 3 – ZAERO Code

```

+F2R1  1.1310250.7105361.11267 0.054803          +F2R2
+F2R2  1.1455161.0973861.11269 0.040094

$--1---><--2---><--3---><--4---><--5---><--6---><--7---><--8---><--9---><--10-->
CAERO7 4001    VerTail      10      10          +F2U1
+F2U1  0.8810280.7051191.1269570.308827          +F2U2
+F2U2  1.0892990.7031231.4063570.075708
$--1---><--2---><--3---><--4---><--5---><--6---><--7---><--8---><--9---><--10-->
CAERO7 4501    VerTail2     5       10          +F3U1
+F3U1  1.1898410.7021591.1269570.051852          +F3U2
+F3U2  1.1650030.7023971.4063570.051852

$-----
$          SPLINE & PANLST - BODY + WING
$-----
$      EID      MODEL    CP      SETK    SETG    DZ
$ Femap Aero Spline 2 : LWing
SPLINE1 11      LWing1      201      2      0.0
PANLST1 201     1         1      456
SPLINE1 111     LWing2      202      2      0.0
PANLST1 202     557       557      655
SPLINE1 1111    FLAP2      203      700      0.0
PANLST1 203     757       757      819
$
$ Femap Aero Spline 1 : Rwing
SPLINE1 12      Rwing1      101      1      0.0
PANLST1 101     1001      1001     1456
SPLINE1 122     Rwing2      102      1      0.0
PANLST1 102     1557      1557     1655
SPLINE1 1222    FLAP1      103      600      0.0
PANLST1 103     1757      1757     1819
$
$ Femap Aero Spline 3 : RTail
SPLINE1 13      RTail       301      4      0.0
PANLST1 301     3001      3001     3081
SPLINE1 14      RTail_F     351      7      0.0
PANLST1 351     3501      3501     3536
$
$ Femap Aero Spline 4 : LTail
SPLINE1 15      LTail       401      5      0.0
PANLST1 401     2001      2001     2081
SPLINE1 16      LTail_F     451      8      0.0
PANLST1 451     2501      2501     2536
$
$ Femap Aero Spline 5 : VTail
SPLINE1 17      VTail       501      3      0.0
PANLST1 501     4001      4001     4081
SPLINE1 18      VTail_F     551      6      0.0
PANLST1 551     4501      4501     4536
$
$
$-----><--2---><--3---><--4---><--5---><--6---><--7---><--8---><--9---><--10-->
$----->
$          Set for the Body & Wing
$-----
SET1      1      858      952      959      960      979      980      988+
+      995      996      999      1000     1170     1177     1183     1188+
+     1196     1234     1272     1341     1799     1801     1806     1807+
+     1810     1815     1990     2021     2070     2241     2260     2272+
+     2386     2439     2447     2450     2495     2500     2564     2614+
+     2666     2678     2728     2792     2837     2842     2846     2903+
+     2906     2956     3008     3015     3017     3020     3070     3074+
+     3122     3134     3184     3188     3236     3248     3293     3297+
+     3299     3305     3351     3359     3407     3413     3416     3521+
+     3522     3527     3530     3579     3640     3643     3644     3692+
+     3749     3750     3754     3758     3807     3815     3863     3866+
+     3868     3872     3921     3929     3977     3978     3980     3982+
+     3984     3986
$ Femap Aero Spline 1 : Rwing
SET1      2      158      164      170      304      532      837      1343+
+     1547     1602     1672     1751     2122     2262     2368     2424+
+     2437     2477     2485     2523     2533     2544     2546     2601+
+     2647     2657     2744     2811     2836     2923     2972     3000+
+     4010     4015     4063     4069     4117     4124     4127     4175+
+     4243     4288     4291     4296     4345     4353     4403     4461+
+     4469     4471     4516     4524     4630     4639     4688     4690+
+     4694     4696     4751     4753     4756     4860     4866     4870+
+     4915     4975     4980     5036     5041     5086     5145     5150+

```

```

+      5257      5260      5372      5374      5378      5485      5549      5601+
+      5656      5770      5777
$ Femap Aero Spline 2 : LWing
SET1          4      6398      6399      6400      6402      6404      6407      6425+
+      6429      6432      6434      6437      6441      6443      6446      6447+
+      6449      6450      6558      6561      6562      6563      6568      6578+
+      6617      8371      8388      8448      8560      8594      8701      8732+
+      8782      8785      8793      8794      8845      8859      8880      8894+
+      8903      8926      8940      8976      9005      9040      9054      9059+
+      9102      9117
$ Femap Aero Spline 3 : RTail
SET1          5      6074      6083      6086      6089      6092      6093      6096+
+      6098      6101      6104      6106      6108      6113      6117      6120+
+      6123      6126      6131      6142      6145      6147      6158      6161+
+      6177      6188      6190      6196      6201      6206      6218      6220+
+      6222      6787      6790      6797      6809      6829      6862      6882+
+      6896      6959      6965      6968      6978      7059      7064      7115+
+      7146
$ Femap Aero Spline 4 : LTail
SET1          3      2652      2869      3114      3153      3178      3200      3201+
+      3209      3217      3220      3225      3227      3229      3396      3418+
+      3435      3452      3462      3861      3884      4200      4204      4212+
+      4272      4328      4329      4394      4485      4593      4613      4680+
+      4722      4778      4863      4888      4919      4960      4963      5003+
+      5105
$ Femap Aero Spline 5 : VTail
$
SET1          7      6407      6439      6440      6441      6442      6443      6444+
+      6445      6446      6447      6448      6449      6450      6451      6571+
+      6603      8862      8966      9018      9096
$ Femap Aero Spline 6 : RTail_F
SET1          8      6083      6084      6115      6116      6117      6118      6119+
+      6120      6121      6122      6123      6124      6125      6126      6127+
+      6128      6136      6152      6168      6184      6200      6216
$ Femap Aero Spline 7 : LTail_F
SET1          6      2869      3209      3226      3227      3228      3229      3230+
+      3231      3234      3394      3444      3453      3458      4329
$ Femap Aero Spline 8 : VTail_F
$
$-----
$                               Set for the Flaps
$-----
$--1---><--2---><--3---><--4---><--5---><--6---><--7---><--8---><--9---><--
$ Flap 1 :
SET1          600      1955      1980      2197      2195      2175      2177      2157      +
+      2155      2136      2134      2116      2114      2096      2094      2011      +
+      2009      1988      1986      1967      1963      1935      1931      1861
$
$ Flap 2 :
SET1          700      1536      1441      1442      1537      1538      1465      1479      +
+      1539      1540      1502      1541      1503      1542      1513      1543      +
+      1514      1544      1515      1545      1516      1546      1517      1169
$-----
$-----
$                               ASECONT Definition
$-----
$-----
```

CORD2R	401		0.6186	0.394	0.0	1.0816	1.524	0.0	+C
+CR11	1.0816	1.524	0.5						

\$-----
\$ Surf modeling
\$-----
\$-ACTU-><--ID--><--A0--><--A1--><--A2-->
ACTU 601 2.151E+64.772E+4 586.8
ACTU 602 2.151E+64.772E+4 586.8
ACTU 603 2.151E+64.772E+4 586.8
ACTU 604 2.151E+64.772E+4 586.8
ACTU 605 2.151E+64.772E+4 586.8
\$
\$AESURFZ<LABEL-><TYPE--><-CID--><-SETK-><-SETG-><-ACTID->
AESURFZ VTAIL_F ASYM -401 551 6 601
AESURFZ RTAIL_F ASYM -401 351 7 602
AESURFZ LTAIL_F ASYM -401 451 8 603
AESURFZ FLAP1 ASYM -401 103 600 604
AESURFZ FLAP2 ASYM -401 203 700 605
\$

SURFSET 350 VTAIL_F RTAIL_F LTAIL_F FLAP1 FLAP2
 \$-----\$
 \$ * BODY Elements * \$
 \$-----\$
 \$
 \$ FUSELAGE SPLINE (BEAM SPLINE)
 \$...1.|...2.|...3.|...4.|...5.|...6.|...7.|...8.|...9.|...10.|
 SPLINE2 10 10 10
 SET1 10 2688 343 714 709 704 699 694 2494
 PANLST2 10 10001 10001 THRU 10030
 \$
 \$ Right AIM9-P MISSILE (BEAM SPLINE)
 \$...1.|...2.|...3.|...4.|...5.|...6.|...7.|...8.|...9.|...10.|
 SPLINE2 70 70 50
 SET1 50 858 1166 1173 1179 1187 1196 1226 1341
 PANLST2 70 40001 40001 THRU 40088
 \$
 \$ Left AIM9-P MISSILE (BEAM SPLINE)
 \$...1.|...2.|...3.|...4.|...5.|...6.|...7.|...8.|...9.|...10.|
 SPLINE2 71 71 51
 SET1 51 1343 1547 1602 1669 1723 1751 2354 2465
 PANLST2 71 41001 41001 THRU 41088
 \$
 \$ FUSELAGE
 \$...1.|...2.|...3.|...4.|...5.|...6.|...7.|...8.|...9.|...10.|
 ACOORD 10-0.358980.7041721.096798 0.0 0.0 0.0
 \$ACOORD 10-0.384970.7041721.128554 0.0 0.0 0.0
 \$...1.|...2.|...3.|...4.|...5.|...6.|...7.|...8.|...9.|...10.|
 BODY7 10001FUSELAGE 10 1 10001
 \$...1.|...2.|...3.|...4.|...5.|...6.|...7.|...8.|...9.|...10.|
 SEGMESSH 10001 7 6 +SEG10
 +SEG10 3-0.17190 98 99 +SEG11
 +SEG11 3-0.14592 101 102 +SEG12
 +SEG12 30.0 103 104 +SEG13
 +SEG13 30.343016 105 106 +SEG14
 +SEG14 30.570651 107 108 +SEG15
 +SEG15 30.955669 109 110 +SEG16
 +SEG16 31.328021 111 112
 \$ +SEG17
 \$+SEG17 30.954842 113 114 +SEG18
 \$+SEG18 31.074291 115 116 +SEG19
 \$+SEG19 31.301778 117 118
 \$...1.|...2.|...3.|...4.|...5.|...6.|...7.|...8.|...9.|...10.|
 AEFFACT 98 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
 AEFFACT 990.0203320.0203320.0203320.0203320.0203320.020332
 AEFFACT 1010.0 0.05 0.069 -0.07 -0.054 0.0
 AEFFACT 102-0.07 -0.053 0.06 0.06 -0.053 -0.07
 AEFFACT 1030.0 0.0762 0.0762 -0.0762 -0.0762 0.0
 AEFFACT 104-0.061 -0.061 0.0762 0.0762 -0.061 -0.061
 AEFFACT 1050.0 0.069 0.072 -0.072 -0.069 0.0
 AEFFACT 106-0.054 -0.054 0.109 0.109 -0.054 -0.054
 AEFFACT 107-0.0 0.069 0.069 -0.068 -0.069 -0.0
 AEFFACT 108-0.054 -0.054 0.076 0.076 -0.054 -0.054
 AEFFACT 1090.0 0.038 0.038 -0.037 -0.037 0.0
 AEFFACT 110-0.043 -0.043 0.065 0.065 -0.043 -0.043
 AEFFACT 1110.013 0.013 0.013 0.013 0.013 0.013
 AEFFACT 1120.003 0.003 0.003 0.003 0.003 0.003
 \$
 \$ Tip Shaker Pod R
 \$...1.|...2.|...3.|...4.|...5.|...6.|...7.|...8.|...9.|...10.|
 ACOORD 40 -0.210742.4399491.261518 0.0 0.0 0.0
 \$...1.|...2.|...3.|...4.|...5.|...6.|...7.|...8.|...9.|...10.|
 BODY7 40001TipPodR 13 40 1 40001
 \$...1.|...2.|...3.|...4.|...5.|...6.|...7.|...8.|...9.|...10.|
 PBODY7 13 1 -0.2
 \$...1.|...2.|...3.|...4.|...5.|...6.|...7.|...8.|...9.|...10.|
 SEGMESSH 40001 12 9 +SEG11
 +SEG11 1 0.00232 0.0 0.0 +SEG12
 +SEG12 1 0.05206 0.0 0.01550 +SEG13
 +SEG13 1 0.10041 0.0 0.03175 +SEG14
 +SEG14 1 0.24756 0.0 0.03175 +SEG15
 +SEG15 1 0.25214 0.0 0.03175 +SEG16
 +SEG16 1 0.32112 0.0 0.03175 +SEG17
 +SEG17 1 0.39469 0.0 0.03175 +SEG18
 +SEG18 1 0.46827 0.0 0.03175 +SEG19
 +SEG19 1 0.51731 0.0 0.03175 +SEG20


```
OUTPUT4 QHHS0114MATR/QHH14.DAT
OUTPUT4 QHHS0115MATR/QHH15.DAT
OUTPUT4 QHHS0116MATR/QHH16.DAT
OUTPUT4 QHHS0117MATR/QHH17.DAT
OUTPUT4 QHHS0118MATR/QHH18.DAT
OUTPUT4 QHHS0119MATR/QHH19.DAT
OUTPUT4 QHHS0120MATR/QHH20.DAT
OUTPUT4 QHHS0121MATR/QHH21.DAT
OUTPUT4 QHHS0122MATR/QHH22.DAT
OUTPUT4 QHHS0123MATR/QHH23.DAT
OUTPUT4 QHHS0124MATR/QHH24.DAT
OUTPUT4 QHHS0125MATR/QHH25.DAT
OUTPUT4 QHHS0126MATR/QHH26.DAT
OUTPUT4 QHHS0127MATR/QHH27.DAT
OUTPUT4 QHHS0128MATR/QHH28.DAT
OUTPUT4 QHHS0129MATR/QHH29.DAT
OUTPUT4 QHHS0130MATR/QHH30.DAT
$  
$  
ENDDATA
```

Case 1 – Dynresp

```

$--1---><--2---><--3---><--4---><--5---><--6---><--7---><--8---><--9---><--10-->
SOURCE ZAERO
AERDATA aerocards.dat
STRMOD struct.dat
CSDATA pro-assureguy_fullplane2_v35-005.f06
ENDINMAT
TITLE OSU_ASSURE_FullSpan
$--1---><--2---><--3---><--4---><--5---><--6---><--7---><--8---><--9---><--10-->
SUBCASE 1
TIMESET 1
STABLE 1
DAMPING 20
AEROSET 1
FCS 1
OUTRES FORMAT
+FORM FORMAT
BEGIN BULK
$ For smaller steps:
MARGIN 1 FLUTTER 100 ALT 80 +
+ 18 19 20 21 21.5 22 22.5 23 +
+ 23.5 24 24.2 24.4 24.6 24.8 25 25.2 +
+ 25.4 25.6 25.8 26 26.2 26.4 26.6 26.8 +
+ 27 27.2 27.4 27.6 27.8 28 28.2 28.4 +
+ 28.6 28.8 29 29.2 29.4 29.6 29.8 30. +
+ 30.2 30.4 30.6 30.8 31 31.2 31.4 31.6 +
+ 31.8 32 32.2 32.4 32.6 32.8 33 33.2 +
+ 33.4 33.6 33.8 34 34.2 34.4 34.6 34.8 +
+ 35 35.5 36 36.5 37 38 39 40 +
+ 41 42 43 45 48 50 51 55
$--1---><--2---><--3---><--4---><--5---><--6---><--7---><--8---><--9---><--10-->
AERO 1 30. 1.225 L 1000 +
MKAEZOZ 1000 0.15 0.3 +MK1
+MK1 0.00 0.02 0.03 0.04 0.05 0.06 0.07 0.1 +MK2
+MK2 0.12 0.125 0.13 0.14 0.15 0.2 0.25 0.3 +MK3
+MK3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 1.0 1.5
$ 2.5 3.0 4.0 5.0 10.0
TIMEF1 1 200 3. .05
$--1---><--2---><--3---><--4---><--5---><--6---><--7---><--8---><--9---><--10-->
TABDMP 20 +
+ 0.00 0.00 0.99 0.00 1.00 0.02 50.0 0.02
$+ 0.00 0.00 0.99 0.00 1.00 0.00 50.0 0.00
$--1---><--2---><--3---><--4---><--5---><--6---><--7---><--8---><--9---><--10-->
ASECONT 1 180 910
SENSET 180 102
$ Acceleration at added mass point
ASENSNR 102 2 1547 3
GAINSET 910 31
$ Zero gain to define the Pf connections
ASEGAIN 31 102 1 301 1 0.0
$ selected gain that reflect added m of 0.7Kg
GAINSET 100 33
ASEGAIN 33 102 1 301 1 0.7
$ Unit excitation force
CFORCE 301 1547 3 1.0
$--1---><--2---><--3---><--4---><--5---><--6---><--7---><--8---><--9---><--10-->
ENDDATA

```

Case 2– Dynresp

```

$--1---><--2---><--3---><--4---><--5---><--6---><--7---><--8---><--9---><--10-->
SOURCE ZAERO
AERDATA aerocards.dat
STRMOD struct.dat
CSDATA pro-assureguy_fullplane2_v37-003.f06
ENDINMAT
TITLE OSU_ASSURE_FullSpan

$--1---><--2---><--3---><--4---><--5---><--6---><--7---><--8---><--9---><--10-->
SUBCASE 1
TIMESET 1
STABLE 1
DAMPING 20
AEROSET 1
FCS 1
OUTRES FORMAT
+FORM FORMAT +FORM

BEGIN BULK

$ For smaller steps:
MARGIN 1 FLUTTER 100 ALT 80 +
+ 18 19 20 21 21.5 22 22.5 23 +
+ 23.5 24 24.2 24.4 24.6 24.8 25 25.2 +
+ 25.4 25.6 25.8 26 26.2 26.4 26.6 26.8 +
+ 27 27.2 27.4 27.6 27.8 28 28.2 28.4 +
+ 28.6 28.8 29 29.2 29.4 29.6 29.8 30 +
+ 30.2 30.4 30.6 30.8 31 31.2 31.4 31.6 +
+ 31.8 32 32.2 32.4 32.6 32.8 33 33.2 +
+ 33.4 33.6 33.8 34 34.2 34.4 34.6 34.8 +
+ 35 35.5 36 36.5 37 38 39 40 +
+ 41 42 43 45 48 50 51 55
$--1---><--2---><--3---><--4---><--5---><--6---><--7---><--8---><--9---><--10-->
AERO 1 30. 1.225 L 1000
MKAEROZ 1000 0.15 0.3 +
+MK1 0.00 0.02 0.03 0.04 0.05 0.06 0.07 0.1 +
+MK2 0.12 0.125 0.13 0.14 0.15 0.2 0.25 0.3 +
+MK3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 1.0 1.5

TIMEF1 1 200 3. .05
$--1---><--2---><--3---><--4---><--5---><--6---><--7---><--8---><--9---><--10-->
TABDMP 20 +
+ 0.00 0.00 0.99 0.00 1.00 0.02 50.0 0.02
$--1---><--2---><--3---><--4---><--5---><--6---><--7---><--8---><--9---><--10-->
ASECONT 1 180 910
SENSET 180 102
$ Acceleration at added mass point
ASESNSR 102 2 1547 3
GAINSET 910 31
$ Zero gain to define the Pf connections
ASEGAIN 31 102 1 301 1 0.0
$ selected gain that reflect added m of 0.7Kg
GAINSET 100 33
ASEGAIN 33 102 1 301 1 0.7
$ Unit excitation force
CFORCE 301 1547 3 1.0
ENDDATA

```

Case 3 – Dynresp

```

$--1---><--2---><--3---><--4---><--5---><--6---><--7---><--8---><--9---><--10-->
SOURCE ZAERO
AERDATA aerocards.dat
STRMOD struct.dat
CSDATA pro-assureguy_fullplane2_v37-002.f06
ENDINMAT
TITLE OSU_ASSURE_FullSpan

$--1---><--2---><--3---><--4---><--5---><--6---><--7---><--8---><--9---><--10-->
SUBCASE 1
TIMESET 1
STABLE 1
DAMPING 20
AEROSET 1
FCS 1
OUTRES FORMAT
+FORM FORMAT +FORM

BEGIN BULK

$ For smaller steps:
MARGIN 1 FLUTTER 100 ALT 80 +
+ 18 19 20 21 21.5 22 22.5 23 +
+ 23.5 24 24.2 24.4 24.6 24.8 25 25.2 +
+ 25.4 25.6 25.8 26 26.2 26.4 26.6 26.8 +
+ 27 27.2 27.4 27.6 27.8 28 28.2 28.4 +
+ 28.6 28.8 29 29.2 29.4 29.6 29.8 30. +
+ 30.2 30.4 30.6 30.8 31 31.2 31.4 31.6 +
+ 31.8 32 32.2 32.4 32.6 32.8 33 33.2 +
+ 33.4 33.6 33.8 34 34.2 34.4 34.6 34.8 +
+ 35 35.5 36 36.5 37 38 39 40 +
+ 41 42 43 45 48 50 51 55
$--1---><--2---><--3---><--4---><--5---><--6---><--7---><--8---><--9---><--10-->
AERO 1 30. 1.225 L 1000 +MK1
MKAEROZ 1000 0.15 0.3 +MK2
+MK1 0.00 0.02 0.03 0.04 0.05 0.06 0.07 0.1 +
+MK2 0.12 0.125 0.13 0.14 0.15 0.2 0.25 0.3 +
+MK3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 1.0 1.5
TIMEF1 1 200 3. .05
$--1---><--2---><--3---><--4---><--5---><--6---><--7---><--8---><--9---><--10-->
TABDMP 20 +
+ 0.00 0.00 0.99 0.00 1.00 0.02 50.0 0.02
$--1---><--2---><--3---><--4---><--5---><--6---><--7---><--8---><--9---><--10-->
ASECONT 1 180 910
SENSET 180 102
$ Acceleration at added mass point
ASESNSR 102 2 1547 3
GAINSET 910 31
$ Zero gain to define the Pf connections
ASEGAIN 31 102 1 301 1 0.0
$ selected gain that reflect added m of 0.7Kg
GAINSET 100 33
ASEGAIN 33 102 1 301 1 0.7
$ Unit excitation force
CFORCE 301 1547 3 1.0
$--1---><--2---><--3---><--4---><--5---><--6---><--7---><--8---><--9---><--10-->

ENDDATA

```

F58 Plotter Code - Matlab

```
clear variables
clc
set(groot, 'defaultTextInterpreter', 'latex');
set(groot, 'defaultAxesTickLabelInterpreter', 'latex');
```

parameters

```
path = '.\'; % path of the .out file
n_cases = 1; % please limit number of cases to run together to 1 right now
if_compare = 0; % if you also want to compare .f58 results with .out results
if_add_f58 = 1; % if you also want to add gust and stability output responses
max_freq = 300; % max number of frequencies that can be expected in any .f58 file
max_vel = 40; % max number of velocities that the user will provide in the inout file
n_maxbranches = 200; % max number of branches, I don't expect more cross-overs even for
significant fluctuations
```

loop over multiple cases

```
for case_id = 1:n_cases % this option cannot be used right now
```

```
case_id = 1; % this is fixed until further update is made
%     if(if_add_f58 == 1)
%         analysis_type = ["STABLE";"GUST"];
%         filenames = [strcat(path,"flutterm4_sym_Pfp3_1.f58");
%                     strcat(path,"flutterm4_sym_gust_1.f58")];
%     if(if_add_f58 == 1)
%         analysis_type = "STABLE";
%         filenames = strcat(path,"Assure_FullSpan_Gen2_Dynresp_case1_v3_1.f58");
%     elseif(if_compare == 1)
%         analysis_type = "STABLE"; % add the analysis types of the matrix
%         filenames = strcat(path,"Assure_FullSpan_Gen2_Dynresp_case1_v3_1.f58");
%     else
%         analysis_type = ["STABLE";"STABLE"]; % add the analysis types of the matrix
%         filenames =
[strcat(path,"flutqterv4_sym_Pfp3_1.f58");strcat(path,"fluttaerv4_sym_case1_1.f58")];
    end
    if(if_compare == 1)
        filenameout = strcat(path,"Assure_FullSpan_Gen2_Dynresp_case1_v3.out");
        % calling function to read dynresp .out file
        [DELTAm,PCOF,VEL,PF,n_subcases,pos_subcase_change] = dynresp_output_read(filenameout);
    else
        n_subcases = length(filenames);
        if(if_add_f58 == 1)
            PF = 0.7*ones(n_subcases,1); % or provide actual PF vector
        else
            PF = [0.7;0.7];
        end
    end
    V58 = zeros(max_vel,n_subcases);
    Freq = zeros(max_freq,n_subcases);
    Y = zeros(max_freq,max_vel,n_subcases);
    for isc = 1:n_subcases
        if(analysis_type(isc) == "STABLE")
            f58_plot_ind = [1;1;1;1]; % non-zero entry means plot is desired
        else
            f58_plot_ind = [0;0;1;1];
        end
        filenamef58 = filenames(isc);
        [Vtemp,Ftemp,Ytemp] = dynresp_output_read_f58(filenamef58,analysis_type(isc));
        V58(1:length(Vtemp),isc) = Vtemp;
        Freq(1:length(Ftemp),isc) = Ftemp;
        Y(1:size(Ytemp,1),1:size(Ytemp,2),isc) = Ytemp;
        G = abs(Ytemp);
        Phi = atan(imag(Ytemp)./real(Ytemp))*180/pi;
        PCOf58 = -999*ones(length(Vtemp),n_maxbranches);
        DeltaPF58 = 999*ones(length(Vtemp),n_maxbranches);
        ypc0 = zeros(length(Vtemp),n_maxbranches);
        % modifying phases with incorrect quadrants
        for j=1:length(Vtemp)
            for i=1:length(Ftemp)-1
                if (Phi(i,j)<0)
                    if (imag(Ytemp(i,j))/G(i,j)>0)
                        Phi(i,j) = Phi(i,j) + 180;
                    end
                else
                    if (imag(Ytemp(i,j))/G(i,j)<0)
                        Phi(i,j) = Phi(i,j) - 180;
                    end
                end
            end
        end
        for j=1:length(Vtemp)
```

```

        count = 0;
        for i=1:length(Ftemp)-1
            if( (sign(Phi(i,j))~=sign(Phi(i+1,j))) )
                count = count + 1;
                ypc0(j,count) = real(Ytemp(i,j)) + ...
                                (real(Ytemp(i+1,j))-...
                    real(Ytemp(i,j)))*abs(Phi(i,j))/(abs(Phi(i,j))+abs(Phi(i+1,j)));
                DeltaPF58(j,count) = PF(isc) - ...
                                    1/ypc0(j,count);
                PCOf58(j,count) = Ftemp(i) + (Ftemp(i+1)-
                    Ftemp(i))*abs(Phi(i,j))/(abs(Phi(i,j))+abs(Phi(i+1,j)));
            end
        end
    end
    ypc0 = ypc0(:,1:count);
    DeltaPF58 = DeltaPF58(:,1:count);
    PCOf58 = PCOf58(:,1:count);
    fig_id = case_id*10000 + isc*100;
    if (isc~=n_subcases) % this part is used for 1st to n-1th subcases if n_subcases>1
        plot_f58_results(Vtemp,DeltaPF58,PCOf58,G,Phi,Ftemp,PF(isc),fig_id,f58_plot_ind) %
plotting .f58 figures
    if(if_compare == 1)
        plot_comparison(VEL(pos_subcase_change(isc):pos_subcase_change(isc+1)-1),...
                        DELTAm(pos_subcase_change(isc):pos_subcase_change(isc+1)-1,:),...
                        PCOf(pos_subcase_change(isc):pos_subcase_change(isc+1)-1,:),...
                        Vtemp,DeltaPF58,PCOf58,PF(isc),fig_id) % plotting comparison
    end
else % this part is used for the n-th subcase if n_subcases>1, or if n_subcases=1
    plot_f58_results(Vtemp,DeltaPF58,PCOf58,G,Phi,Ftemp,PF(isc),fig_id,f58_plot_ind) %
plotting figures
    if(if_compare == 1)
        plot_comparison(VEL(pos_subcase_change(isc):end),...
                        DELTAm(pos_subcase_change(isc):end,:),...
                        PCOf(pos_subcase_change(isc):end,:),Vtemp,DeltaPF58,PCOf58,PF(isc),fig_id) %
plotting comparison
    end
end

```

Analyzing the modified solution

```

if(if_add_f58 == 1)
    V_add = 30; % in case of adding gust responses to unit sinsuidoal response, what velocity
you want to use
    fstart = 3.0; % starting frequency
    fend = 12.8; % ending frequency
    DF = 0.05; % frequency step size
    norm_fact = 0.1; % normalization factor for any gust response
    Vind = find(V58(:,1) == V_add);
    fstartind = find(Freq(:,1) == fstart);
    fendind = find(Freq(:,1) == fend);
    Fmod = Freq(fstartind:fendind,1);
    Ymod = Y(fstartind:fendind,Vind,1) + norm_fact*Y((fstart-(Freq(1,2)))/DF+1:(fend-
(Freq(1,2)))/DF+1,1,2);
    G = abs(Ymod);
    Phi = atan(imag(Ymod)./real(Ymod))*180/pi;
    PCOf58 = -999*ones(1,n_maxbranches);
    DeltaPF58 = 999*ones(1,n_maxbranches);
    ypc0 = zeros(1,n_maxbranches);
    % modifying phases with incorrect quadrants
    j = 1; % length of velocity vector is 1, it is just the velocity v_add
    for i=1:length(Fmod)-1
        if (Phi(i,j)<0)
            if (imag(Ymod(i,j))/G(i,j)>0)
                Phi(i,j) = Phi(i,j) + 180;
            end
        else
            if (imag(Ymod(i,j))/G(i,j)<0)
                Phi(i,j) = Phi(i,j) - 180;
            end
        end
    end
    count = 0;
    for i=1:length(Fmod)-1
        if( (sign(Phi(i,j))~=sign(Phi(i+1,j))) )
            count = count + 1;
            ypc0(j,count) = real(Ymod(i,j)) + (real(Ymod(i+1,j))-...
                real(Ymod(i,j)))*abs(Phi(i,j))/(abs(Phi(i,j))+abs(Phi(i+1,j)));
            DeltaPF58(j,count) = PF(1) - ...
                1/ypc0(j,count);
            PCOf58(j,count) = Freq(i) + (Freq(i+1)-
                Freq(i))*abs(Phi(i,j))/(abs(Phi(i,j))+abs(Phi(i+1,j)));
        end
    end
    ypc0 = ypc0(:,1:count);
    DeltaPF58 = DeltaPF58(:,1:count);
    PCOf58 = PCOf58(:,1:count);
    f58_plot_ind = [0;0;1;1];

```

```

    fig_id = 20000;
    plot_f58_results(v_add,DeltaPF58,PCOF58,G,Phi,Fmod,PF(1),fig_id,f58_plot_ind)
end

% end

```

```

function [v,Freq,Y] = dynresp_output_read_f58(filename,analysis_type)
fid = fopen(filename,'r');
A=fscanf(fid,'%c');
fclose(fid);

```

parameters

```

if(analysis_type=="STABLE")
    str1 = 'NDF0_VRQ1P,5E16.9';
else
    str1 = '4NP_DF    1P,5E16.9';
end
str2 = 'SENSORW 1P,5E16.9';

```

extracting the required data

```

id_str1 strt = strfind(A,str1);
id_str2 strt = strfind(A,str2);
NF = str2double(A(id_str1 strt(1) + length(str1) + 3*8 + 4:id_str1 strt(1) + length(str1) + 3*8 + 19));
DF = str2double(A(id_str1 strt(1) + length(str1) + 3*8 + 20:id_str1 strt(1) + length(str1) + 3*8 + 35));
V = zeros(size(id_str1 strt,1),1);
Y = zeros(NF,size(id_str1 strt,1));
Freq = zeros(NF,1);
if(analysis_type=="STABLE")
    freq1 = ...
        str2double(A(id_str1 strt(1) + length(str1) + 2*(3*8 + 2) + 34 + 2:id_str1 strt(1) + length(str1) + 2*(3*8 + 2) + 34 + 17));
else
    freq1 = 0.0;
end

for i=1:length(id_str1 strt)
    if(analysis_type=="STABLE")
        V(i) = str2double(A(id_str1 strt(i) + length(str1) + 3*(3*8 + 2) + 34*2 + 2:...
            id_str1 strt(i) + length(str1) + 3*(3*8 + 2) + 34*2 + 17));
    end
    for j=1:NF
        Y(j,i) = str2double(A(id_str2 strt(i) + length(str2) + j*(3*8 + 2) + (j-1)*34 + 2:...
            id_str2 strt(i) + length(str2) + j*(3*8 + 2) + (j-1)*34 + 17)) + ...
            1i*str2double(A(id_str2 strt(i) + length(str2) + j*(3*8 + 2) + (j-1)*34 + 18:...
            id_str2 strt(i) + length(str2) + j*(3*8 + 2) + (j-1)*34 + 33));
    end
end
for j=1:NF
    Freq(j) = freq1 + (j-1)*DF;
end
end

```

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```

function [DELTAm,PCOF,VEL,PF,n_subcases,pos_subcase_change] = dynresp_output_read(filename)
fid = fopen(filename,'r');
A=fscanf(fid,'%c');
fclose(fid);

```

Not enough input arguments.

Error in dynresp_output_read (line 3)
 fid = fopen(filename,'r');

parameters

```

target_string1 = 'WPCO_HZ ';
target_string2 = 'DELTA  ';
target_string3 = 'VEL   ';
target_string4 = 'PF    ';

```

```
target_string5 = 'SUBCASE';
tab_size = 8;
```

gathering ID and no. of branches information

```
id_WPCO_HZ = strfind(A,target_string1)';
id_DELTA = strfind(A,target_string2)';
id_VEL = strfind(A,target_string3)';
id_PF = strfind(A,target_string4)';
id_SUBCASE = strfind(A,target_string5)';
n_subcases = length(id_SUBCASE);
n_branches = round((id_DELTA - id_WPCO_HZ)/2/tab_size - 1);
```

storing PCOf, DELTAm, relevant VEL values, etc.

```
PCOf = -999*ones(length(id_WPCO_HZ),max(n_branches));
DELTAm = 999*ones(length(id_WPCO_HZ),max(n_branches));
VEL = zeros(length(id_WPCO_HZ),1);
PF = zeros(n_subcases,1);
pos_subcase_change = zeros(n_subcases,1);
for i=1:length(id_WPCO_HZ)
    for j=1:n_branches(i)
        PCOf(i,j) = str2double(A(id_WPCO_HZ(i)+tab_size+(j-1)*tab_size:id_WPCO_HZ(i)+tab_size+j*tab_size-1));
        temp = A(id_DELTA(i)+tab_size+(j-1)*tab_size:id_DELTA(i)+tab_size+j*tab_size-1);
        if(contains(temp(2:end), '-'))
            pos = strfind(temp(2:end), '-');
            DELTAm(i,j) = str2double(strcat(temp(1:pos), 'e', temp(pos+1:end)));
        elseif(contains(temp(2:end), '+'))
            pos = strfind(temp(2:end), '+');
            DELTAm(i,j) = str2double(strcat(temp(1:pos), 'e', temp(pos+1:end)));
        else
            DELTAm(i,j) = str2double(temp);
        end
    end
    temp = A(id_VEL(i+length(id_VEL)-length(id_WPCO_HZ))+tab_size:id_VEL(i+length(id_VEL)-length(id_WPCO_HZ))+2*tab_size-1);
    pos = strfind(temp, ' ');
    if isempty(pos)
        VEL(i) = str2double(temp);
    else
        VEL(i) = str2double(temp(1:pos(1)-1));
    end
end
diff = id_WPCO_HZ(1) - id_SUBCASE(1);
for subcase_i = 1:n_subcases
    temp = A(id_PF(length(id_PF)/n_subcases*(subcase_i - 1) + 1)+tab_size:...
        id_PF(length(id_PF)/n_subcases*(subcase_i - 1) + 1)+2*tab_size-1);
    pos = strfind(temp, ' ');
    if isempty(pos)
        PF(subcase_i) = str2double(temp);
    else
        PF(subcase_i) = str2double(temp(1:pos(1)-1));
    end
    pos_subcase_change(subcase_i) = find(id_WPCO_HZ-id_SUBCASE(subcase_i)==diff);
end
end
```

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```
function plot_comparison(V,DELTAm,PCOf,V58,DeltaPF58,PCOf58,PF,fig_id)

figure(fig_id+8)
hold on
grid on
xlabel('$v$(m/s)', 'FontName','Arial','FontSize',20)
ylabel('$\Delta m$(Kg.)', 'FontName','Arial','FontSize',20)
plot1 = plot(V,DELTAm,'^','LineWidth',1);
for i=1:size(PCOf,2)
    set(plot1(i),'DisplayName',strcat('Branch',num2str(i)));
end
plot(V58,DeltaPF58(:,1:size(DELTAm,2)), 'o', 'LineWidth',1);
yticks(PF*floor(min(min(DELTAm))/PF):PF/2:3*PF)
ylim([PF*floor(min(min(DELTAm))/PF) 3*PF])
hleg1 = legend('show','Location','northwest');
set(hleg1,'FontName','Arial','FontSize',8,'Interpreter','latex')
ax = gca;
ax.FontSize = 16;
hold off

figure(fig_id+9)
hold on
grid on
xlabel('$v$(m/s)', 'FontName','Arial','FontSize',20)
```

```

ylabel('f(Hz.)','FontName','Arial','FontSize',20)
plot1 = plot(v,PCOF,'^','LineWidth',1);
for i=1:size(PCOF,2)
    set(plot1(i),'DisplayName',strcat('Branch',num2str(i)));
end
yticks(floor(min(min(abs(PCOF)))):round((ceil(1.5*max(max(PCOF))) -
floor(min(min(abs(PCOF)))))/6):ceil(1.5*max(max(PCOF))))
ylim([floor(min(min(abs(PCOF)))) ceil(1.5*max(max(PCOF)))]))
plot(v58,PCOF58(:,1:size(PCOF,2)), 'o','LineWidth',1);
hleg1 = legend('show');
set(hleg1,'FontName','Arial','FontSize',8,'Interpreter','latex','Location','northwest')
ax = gca;
ax.FontSize = 16;
hold off

```

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```

function plot_f58_results(v58,DeltaPF58,PCOF58,G,Phi,Freq,PF,fig_id,f58_plot_ind)

if(f58_plot_ind(1)~=0)
figure(fig_id+3)
hold on
grid on
xlabel('$v$(m/s)', 'FontName','Arial','FontSize',20)
ylabel('$\Delta m$ (Kg.)', 'FontName','Arial','FontSize',20)
plot1 = plot(v58,DeltaPF58, 'o','LineWidth',1);
for i=1:size(DeltaPF58,2)
    set(plot1(i),'DisplayName',strcat('Branch',num2str(i)));
end
yticks(PF*floor(min(min(DeltaPF58))/PF):PF/2:2*PF)
ylim([PF*floor(min(min(DeltaPF58))/PF) 2*PF])
hleg1 = legend('show','Location','northwest');
set(hleg1,'FontName','Arial','FontSize',8,'Interpreter','latex')
ax = gca;
ax.FontSize = 16;
hold off
end

if(f58_plot_ind(2)~=0)
figure(fig_id+4)
hold on
grid on
xlabel('$v$(m/s)', 'FontName','Arial','FontSize',20)
ylabel('f(Hz.)','FontName','Arial','FontSize',20)
yticks(floor(min(min(abs(PCOF58)))):round((ceil(1.2*max(max(PCOF58))) -
floor(min(min(abs(PCOF58)))))/6):ceil(1.2*max(max(PCOF58))))
ylim([floor(min(min(abs(PCOF58)))) ceil(1.2*max(max(PCOF58)))]))
plot1 = plot(v58,PCOF58, 'o','LineWidth',1);
for i=1:size(DeltaPF58,2)
    set(plot1(i),'DisplayName',strcat('Branch',num2str(i)));
end
hleg1 = legend('show');
set(hleg1,'FontName','Arial','FontSize',8,'Interpreter','latex','Location','northwest')
ax = gca;
ax.FontSize = 16;
hold off
end

if(f58_plot_ind(3)~=0)
figure(fig_id+5)
hold on
grid on
xlabel('Freq. (Hz.)','FontName','Arial','FontSize',20)
ylabel('$|G| (m/s^2)$','FontName','Arial','FontSize',20)
% yticks(floor(min(min(abs(PCOF)))):round((ceil(1.2*max(max(PCOF))) -
floor(min(min(abs(PCOF)))))/6):ceil(1.2*max(max(PCOF))))
% ylim([floor(min(min(abs(PCOF)))) ceil(1.2*max(max(PCOF)))]))
plot(Freq,G, 'o','LineWidth',1,'MarkerSize',4);
hleg1 = legend('Gust');
set(hleg1,'FontName','Arial','FontSize',8,'Interpreter','latex','Location','northwest')
ax = gca;
ax.FontSize = 16;
hold off
end

if(f58_plot_ind(4)~=0)
figure(fig_id+6)
hold on
grid on
xlabel('Freq. (Hz.)','FontName','Arial','FontSize',20)
ylabel('$\phi$ (degrees)', 'FontName','Arial','FontSize',20)
% yticks(floor(min(min(abs(PCOF)))):round((ceil(1.2*max(max(PCOF))) -
floor(min(min(abs(PCOF)))))/6):ceil(1.2*max(max(PCOF))))
ylim([-180 180])
plot(Freq,Phi, 'o','LineWidth',1,'MarkerSize',4);

```

```
% hleg1 = legend('show');
hleg1 = legend('Gust');
set(hleg1, 'FontName', 'Arial', 'FontSize', 8, 'Interpreter', 'latex', 'Location', 'northwest')
ax = gca;
ax.FontSize = 16;
hold off
end
```

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