NASA Contractor Report 165772

FINAL REPORT AN INFLUENCE COEFFICIENT METHOD FOR THE APPLICATION OF THE MODAL TECHNIQUE TO WING FLUTTER SUPPRESSION OF THE DAST ARW-1 WING

Samuel Pines Judy McConnell

ANALYTICAL MECHANICS ASSOCIATES, INC. Hampton, VA 23666

CONTRACT NAS1-15593 November 1981



Langley Research Center Hampton, Virginia 23665

#### SUMMARY

This report describes the methods used to compute the mass, structural stiffness and aerodynamic forces in the form of influence coefficient matrices as applied to a flutter analysis of the DAST ARW-1 wing. The DAST wing was chosen since wind tunnel flutter test data and zero speed vibration data of the modes and frequencies exist and are available for – comparison.

The report also contains a derivation of the equations of motion that can be used to apply the modal method for flutter suppression. A comparison of the open loop flutter prediction with both wind tunnel data and other analytical methods is presented.

#### INTRODUCTION

Real time, feedback control for flutter suppression is under serious study and consideration for aircraft (Refs. 1,2,3,4). The modal method (Refs. 5, 6) is well suited for application in flutter suppression since the onset of flutter may be adequately described as a linear system instability (Ref. 7). Previous analyses of the problem have employed generalized coordinates, based on zero airspeed vibration modes or other fixed wing deformation shapes, from which generalized aerodynamic forces have been computed (Refs. 1, 2, 4). The contribution of this report is that physical coordinates of bending and torsion of the wing structure are directly employed. and that constant influence coefficient matrices are used to describe the structural, inertial and aerodynamic forces over a wide range of Mach numbers and airspeed. The aerodynamic influence coefficients were obtained through a modification of the SOUSSA digital program (Refs. 8,9) generated with the assistance of Prof. L. Morino of Boston University, Dr. E. C. Yates and H. Cunningham of NASA/LaRC. In contrast, the aerodynamic coefficients used in Ref. 1, 4 were obtained using a doublet lattice method (Ref. 10). The method of Pade approximants (Refs. 7, 11, 12, 13) was applied to derive the aerodynamic influence coefficients in the real time domain. The structural influence coefficients were obtained through the use of the SPAR computer program at NASA/LaRC. Finally, the structural and geometric data of the DAST ARW-1 Wing, at 111 grid points, was supplied by Mr. R. Doggett of NASA/LaRC.

This study was funded by NASA Langley Research Center under Contract NAS1-15593.

#### I. Description of the Wing Flutter Model

The DAST ARW-1 wing was designed at the Langley Research Center as a swept back, cantilevered wind tunnel flutter model of a prototype, remotelypiloted, drone aircraft used to study active control concepts including flutter suppression. The data used in this report for determining the inertial and structural characteristics of the wing, as well as the results of vibration and wind tunnel flutter tests, was furnished by Mr. R. Doggett of NASA/LaRC.

The geometric planform and dimensions of the wing are shown in Fig. 1. The leading edge has a sweep back angle of  $44.32^{\circ}$ . The wing has a taper ratio of .392 and an aspect ratio of 6.4. The airfoil is a NACA 65A10 section. The main structural beam is a single tapered aluminum bar construction with a cruciform cross section (see Fig. 2). The dimensions of the spar cross section at various locations along the length are shown in Table 1. The measured stiffness distribution is shown in Fig. 3 in terms of the bending and torsional stiffness, EI and GJ curves.

The wing is divided into eight pod sections by means of seven ribs oriented in the stream direction (see Fig. 4). Each section contains concentrated masses rigidly connected to the main beam to provide realistic mass offsets with respect to the local elastic axis. Each section is covered with balsa inserts and the aerodynamic shape is maintained by a precured fiberglass cover.

A control surface is provided along the trailing edge, equipped with an electro-hydraulic servo-actuator. The surface hinge line is located at 80% of the local streamwise chord. The reaction torques of the actuator are constrained by a link to the main structural beam in the control surface pod section.

A Cartesian coordinate system is used in the analysis. The origin of the system is at the intersection of the wing root chord and the wing leading edge. The x-axis is positive forward in the streamwise direction. The z-axis is positive down, and the y-axis forms a right hand system. (See Fig. 4). The structural axis of the beam defines the y' coordinate, rotated at an angle of  $40.7^{\circ}$  with respect to the y axis. The origin of the x', y', z' system is at (-.372364, 0., 0.).

-2-

Thus

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{x}' \\ \mathbf{y}' \\ \mathbf{z}' \end{cases} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta & 0 \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} + .372364 \\ \mathbf{y} \\ \mathbf{z} \end{pmatrix}$$
(1)

where  $\theta = 40.7^{\circ}$ .

The dynamical coordinates are located along the y' axis (see Fig. 5). These consist of seven vertical deflections, h  $(y'_i)$  (i = 1,7), seven rotations in the air stream direction,  $\alpha$   $(y'_i)$  (i = 1,7), and a single rotation about the control surface hinge line,  $\delta$ . Thus the dynamical coordinates form a 15 x 1 vector given by

$$\{ w \} = \begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ h_7 \\ \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \alpha_7 \\ \delta \end{cases}$$
(2)

The equations of motion will be generated in terms of the forces and moments affecting these 15 degrees-of-freedom. The center line, or root section, is constrained to maintain zero deflection in the vertical direction and in stream-wise rotation. Thus h  $(0) = \hat{\alpha}(0) = 0$ .

#### II. Structural Influence Coefficients

The structural influence coefficients were computed utilizing the SPAR computer program at the LRC computer facility. The SPAR program requires that the wing be decomposed into a series of grid points. At each point, six degrees-of-freedom are permitted. There are three translations along, and three rotations about each of the three axes. A finite element method is employed to compute the linear relationships between the deformations of the grid points with respect to one another and the resulting forces and moments resisting these deformations. For the DAST wing, a grid decomposition of 111 was used, resulting in 666 degrees-of-freedom. (See Figure 6). Of these, points 103 through 109 correspond to the concentrated masses which undergo rigid motions without relative structural deformations. Point 111 is the control surface linkage constraint for rotation about the hinge line.

To produce the structural influence coefficients for the 15 degrees-offreedom defined by the dynamical coordinate vector, w, we constrained 7 points in 2 degrees-of-freedom (vertical deflection and rotation in the flight direction) and the 15th degree-of-freedom to be a pure rotation about the hinge line. All other degrees-of-freedom in the original SPAR deformation are left unconstrained except for the root section grid points (97, 100 and 102) which are constrained in three directions. (See Figure 7). The SPAR program solves a static equilibrium problem for which one coordinate of w is set equal to unity, and the other twenty-three are constrained to be zero. The forces and moments at the 24 locations are computed by solving a set of 24 equations of equilibrium. Thus, we have

$$\begin{cases} F_{\ell} \\ M_{\ell} \\ F_{0,\ell} \\ M_{0,\ell} \\ 24x1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ K_{15x15} \\ K_{15x15} \\ K_{1,16} \\ K_{1,1$$

-4-

where the  $\ell$ th element of w,  $w_{\ell}$ , = 1 and all other elements, including h(0) and  $\alpha(0)$ , are set equal to zero. The forces,  $F_{0,\ell}$ , and the moments,  $M_{0,\ell}$ , are the reactions at the root section required to hold the root section undeformed.

The elements of the  $\ell$ th column of the influence coefficient matrix (K) are given by

$$\left( \bar{k}_{i,\ell} \right)_{15x1} = \left( {F_{\ell} \atop M_{\ell}} \right)_{15x1}$$
(3a)

The deflections at the remaining 642 grid points are left unconstrained. The matrix of influence coefficients is given in Table 2. The units are in Newtons per meter of deflection, Newtons per radian, Newton-meters per meter of deflection and Newton-meters per radian arranged as follows:

#### III. Mass Data

The SPAR program carries out a vibration analysis of the DAST wing by solving an eigenvalue problem utilizing the input mass and stiffness data at the 111 grid points. Of the 666 degrees-of-freedom, 18 at the root section (grid points 97,100 and 102) are constrained to be fixed, and 42 correspond to the 7 rigidly attached concentrated masses (103 through 109). For the purposes of this study, the number of degrees-of-freedom has been reduced to 15 plus 9 fixed, root degrees-of-freedom. In order to produce a simulation in which the significant vibration modes are well represented, it is necessary to compute a set of lumped masses at the c.g.'s of the seven sections, which, together with the rigid concentrated masses and the 15x15 influence coefficient matrix, will reproduce the significant low-order vibration modes.

To accomplish this, the distributed beam and plate masses have been summed in 7 sections and are listed in Table 3. The concentrated masses are listed in Table 4.

The combined masses acting at each of the sections' c.g.'s form the diagonal elements of the mass matrix (in units of kilograms in the mks system). The off-diagonal elements are obtained from the static unbalance due to the offset of the concentrated masses from the coordinate c.g.'s (see Table 4). M, the desired mass matrix used in the equations of motion, is listed in Table 5.

#### IV. Frequencies and Modes

To ensure that the SPAR representation of the DAST cantilevered wing is a valid simulation of the wind tunnel model, a comparison of the first four computed and measured vibration modes was carried out using the full 111 grid-point model. Figure 8 contains the results of the vibration test furnished by R. Doggett of NASA/LaRC. Figures (9a), (9b), (9c), and (9d) are plots of the same modes with the SPAR program using all of the 111 grid points. The comparison is seen to be good. Figures 10 and 11 contain the next two highest modes obtained by the SPAR program for which no vibration data is available.

Finally, in order to test the validity of the reduced 15 degrees-offreedom model, an eigenvalue analysis using the mass, M, and influence coefficient, K, matrices was carried out. The results of the analysis are shown in Figures (12a), (12b), (12c), and (12d) for the first four modes. The agreement is seen to be good. The 15 degrees-of-freedom eigenvalues are shown in Table 6 together with the vibration test frequencies and those frequencies obtained with the full 666 degrees-of-freedom.

#### V. Equations of Motion

The forces acting on the wing in the air speed region containing the flutter speed are assumed to consist of the following:

- (a) inertia
- (b) unsteady aerodynamic forces
- (c) structural restraint to wing deformation
- (d) random aerodynamic forces due to wind gusts
- (e) a stabilizing feedback torque acting on the control response
- (f) aerodynamic forces due to the control surface deflection

To simulate these forces, assuming small deflections, we require the dynamic coordinate vector, w, its first and second time derivatives, w and w, the unsteady lift and moment vector,  $x_{p_{15x1}}$ , its time derivative vector,  $x_{p}$ , three scalar gust variables ( $x_{1D}$ ,  $x_{2D}$  and  $w_{g}$ ), and the scalar control torque,  ${}^{u}_{A}$ .

The equations of motion are given by

$$\begin{pmatrix} I & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & M & 0 \\ 0 & -H_3 & I \\ & 45x45 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{d} \frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} w \\ \vdots \\ w \\ x_p \end{pmatrix}_{45x1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & I & 0 \\ -K & -D_w & qI \\ H_1 & H_2 & F_{p} \\ H_1 & H_2 & F_{p} \\ & 45x45 & p \\ & 45x1 \end{pmatrix} (6)$$

$$+ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ B \\ 0 \\ 45x1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{u}_A + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \gamma \\ 0 \\ \end{pmatrix} (.13 \frac{v}{c^2} q x_{1D} + .565 \frac{q}{c} x_{2D})$$

and

where

I	=	15x15 identity matrix
D <sub>w</sub>	=	15x15 structural damping matrix (see Table 8)
M	=	15x15 matrix of masses
K	=	15x15 structural influence coefficient matrix from the
		SPAR program

 $H_1$ ,  $H_2$ ,  $H_3$  are constant 15x15 aerodynamic influence coefficient matrices obtained by Pade Approximates from the SOUSSA output. (See Table 7b, c, d)

B = 15x1 vector of 0's except at the points of application of the feedback torque, 
$$u_A$$
, where  $b_{13} = -1$  and  $b_{15} = 1$ .

$$\left\{ \gamma \right\}_{15\mathbf{x}1} = (H_0)_{15\mathbf{x}15} \begin{cases} 0\\0\\0\\0\\0\\1\\1\\1\\1\\1\\1\\1\\1\\1 \end{cases}$$
 (6b)   
 (6b)   
 15\mathbf{x}1

$$H_{o} = 15x15$$
 steady state lift and moment distribution matrix  
obtained from SOUSSA (See Table 7a)

$$c = half the mean aerodynamic chord (.2524379 m)$$

q = 
$$\frac{1}{2} \rho v^2$$
 (dynamic pressure)

v = air speed

$$\rho$$
 = density

- b = reference length used in the SOUSSA program (b = 1 inch)
- $\tilde{w}_g$  = scalar random wind gust

To facilitate the transformation to modal coordinates, the matrix containing M and  $H_3$  may be inverted. The, Equation 6 becomes

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} w \\ \dot{w} \\ x \\ p \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & I & 0 \\ -M^{-1}K & -M^{-1}D_{w} & q M^{-1} \\ H_{1}^{-H_{3}} M^{-1}K & H_{2}^{-H_{3}} M^{-1}D_{w} & F_{p}^{+}q H_{3} M^{-1} \\ H_{1}^{-H_{3}} M^{-1}K & H_{2}^{-H_{3}} M^{-1}D_{w} & F_{p}^{+}q H_{3} M^{-1} \\ \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} e^{-1}B \\ H_{3} M^{-1}B \\ H_{3} M^{-1}B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ M^{-1}\gamma \\ H_{3} M^{-1}\gamma \\ H_{3} M^{-1}\gamma \end{pmatrix} \quad (.13 \frac{v}{c^{2}} q x_{1D}^{+} .565 \frac{q}{c} x_{2D}^{-1})$$

To obtain a good model for the structural damping matrix,  $D_{_{\rm W}}$  , we make use of the approximation that the structure provides approximately .5% of critical damping.

Thus, let

$$M^{-1} K = U (\omega_i^2) U^{-1}$$
 (6d)

where the matrix U is the matrix of eigenvectors of  $M^{-1} K$  and  $\omega_i^2$  is the diagonal matrix of the eigenvalues. We have as a good approximation of  $D_w$ ,

$$D_{W} = .01 (M) U (\omega_{i}) U^{-1}$$
 (6e)

where  $\omega_i$  is a diagonal matrix of the square roots of the eigenvalues of Eq. (6d). The matrix  $D_w$  is given in Table 8.

## VI. The SOUSSA Program and the Pade Approximants

The SOUSSA digital program (Refs. 8,9) computes generalized aerodynamic forces for a wing of given planform executing sinusoidal oscillations in a fixed wing deflection mode shape. The generalized forces are computed at a given Mach number, m, for a given non-dimension frequency,  $k = \frac{\omega b}{v}$ , a characteristic length, b, and a non-dimensional time variable  $T = \frac{v}{b} t$ . The generalized forces are given in terms of the force per unit dynamic pressure, q. Thus we have

$$\left\{ \frac{\mathbf{\tilde{L}}(\mathbf{j}\boldsymbol{\omega})}{\mathbf{q}} \right\} = \left( \mathbf{Q}_{\mathbf{R}} (\mathbf{m},\mathbf{k}) + \mathbf{j} \mathbf{Q}_{\mathbf{I}} (\mathbf{m},\mathbf{k}) \right) \left\{ \mathbf{\bar{W}} (\mathbf{j} \boldsymbol{\omega}) \right\}$$
(7)

where  $j = \sqrt{-1}$  and  $\overline{W}(j \omega)$  is the non-dimensional deflection mode shape oscillating at the sinusoidal frequency,  $\omega$ .

In the application we seek in this study, we desire to obtain the aerodynamic forces in influence coefficient form. To obtain this, a pre-processor was developed by Prof. L. Morino to generate 17 unit impulse function modes for  $\overline{W}(j\omega)$  corresponding to each of the 15 coordinates of our dynamical state w, plus the root section degrees-of-freedom, h (0) and  $\alpha(0)$ . Thus, for the ith unit impulse function mode we have unit deflection for the ith element and zeroes for the other fourteen elements.

We obtain the ith column of the desired aerodynamic influence coefficient matrix from Eq. (7)

$$\left(\frac{\overline{L}(j\omega)}{q}\right)_{i} = \left(q_{Ri}(m,k) + j q_{Ii}(m,k)\right)$$
(8)

The SOUSSA coordinate system is positive deflection upward, and a positive angle of attack is trailing edge upward. Consequently, we have

$$\left\{ \overline{W} (\mathbf{j} \, \boldsymbol{\omega}) \right\} = - \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \overline{\mathbf{h}} (\mathbf{j} \, \boldsymbol{\omega}) \\ \overline{\mathbf{b}} \\ \overline{\mathbf{a}} (\mathbf{j} \, \boldsymbol{\omega}) \\ \overline{\mathbf{\delta}} (\mathbf{j} \, \boldsymbol{\omega}) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$-11-$$

$$(9a)$$

By choosing the characteristic length b to be unity, we have

$$\left(\overline{W}(j \,\omega)\right) = -\left(\overline{W}(j \,\omega)\right)$$
(9b)

The SOUSSA generalized force is positive upward, and the generalized moment is positive for a positive (upward) force acting aft of the rotation axis. Thus, we have

$$\left(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_{\mathbf{p}}(\mathbf{j}\,\boldsymbol{\omega})\right) = -\left(\frac{\bar{\mathbf{L}}(\mathbf{j}\,\boldsymbol{\omega})}{\mathbf{q}}\right)$$
(9c)

Finally, we have from the relation between time, t, and T

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{dt}} \left\langle \bar{\mathbf{w}} \left( \mathbf{j} \, \boldsymbol{\omega} \right) \right\rangle = - \frac{\mathrm{v}}{\mathrm{b}} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{dT}} \left\langle \bar{\mathbf{W}} (\mathbf{j} \, \boldsymbol{\omega}) \right\rangle$$
(10)

and

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2}{\mathrm{d}t^2} \left\{ \bar{\mathrm{w}} \left( j \, \omega \right) \right\} = - \left( \frac{\mathrm{v}}{\mathrm{b}} \right)^2 \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}\mathrm{T}^2} \left\{ \bar{\mathrm{w}} \left( j \, \omega \right) \right\}$$

The resulting unsteady lift,  $\bar{x}_{p}(j\omega)$ , for the non-dimensional sinusoidal  $\bar{W}(j\omega)$  vector is given by the Laplace transform of the last fifteen (15) rows of the matrix Eq. (6),

$$\left\{\bar{\mathbf{x}}_{p}(\mathbf{j}\boldsymbol{\omega})\right\} = -(\mathbf{j}\frac{\mathbf{v}}{\mathbf{b}}\mathbf{k} \mathbf{I}-\mathbf{F}_{p})^{-1}\left(\mathbf{H}_{1}+\mathbf{j}\frac{\mathbf{v}}{\mathbf{b}}\mathbf{k}\mathbf{H}_{2}-(\frac{\mathbf{v}}{\mathbf{b}}\mathbf{k})^{2}\mathbf{H}_{3}\right)\left\{\bar{\mathbf{W}}(\mathbf{j}\boldsymbol{\omega})\right\} (11)$$

and from Eq.'s (7) and (9c) we have

$$\left(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_{\mathbf{p}} (\mathbf{j} \boldsymbol{\omega})\right) = -\left(\mathbf{Q}_{\mathbf{R}} (\mathbf{m}, \mathbf{k}) + \mathbf{j} \mathbf{Q}_{\mathbf{I}} (\mathbf{m}, \mathbf{k})\right) \left\{\bar{\mathbf{W}} (\mathbf{j} \boldsymbol{\omega})\right\}$$
(12)

It then follows that

$$(j \frac{v}{b} k I - F_p)^{-1} (H_1 + j \frac{v}{b} k H_2 - (\frac{v}{b} k)^2 H_3) = Q_R(m,k) + j Q_I(m,k)$$
 (13)

To determine the desired constant matrices, independent of time and frequency, we have recourse to the Pade'Approximants of Ref.'s 7,11,12,13. In what follows below, we lean heavily on the work of Edwards in Ref. 12.

Since there are four (4) unknown matrices to be determined, we can, at most, satisfy only four (4) conditions. For the first condition, we choose to satisfy Eq. (13) at k = 0. We have

$$H_{1} = -F_{p} Q_{R} (m, 0)$$
(14)

For the second condition, we choose to determine  $H_3$  from the real part of Eq. (13) giving

$$H_{3} = \left(\frac{b}{vk}\right)^{2} F_{p}\left(Q_{R}(m,k) - Q_{R}(m,0)\right) + \left(\frac{b}{vk}\right) Q_{I}(m,k)$$
(15)

As k increases beyond bound, we have the piston theory limit (Ref. 14)

$$H_3 = \frac{b}{v} Q_{piston} (m) \quad (b = 1.)$$
 (16)

The nonzero elements of  $Q_{piston}$ ,  $q_{ij}$ , are given by (i = 1,7)

$$q_{i,i} = -\frac{4 \alpha}{m} \left( \frac{C_i^2 - C_{i+1}^2}{2} \right)$$
$$q_{i,i+7} = -\frac{4 \alpha}{m} \left( \frac{C_i^3 - C_{i+1}^3}{3} \right) \left( \frac{1 - 2 x_0}{2} \right)$$

$$q_{i+7,i} = q_{i,i+7}$$

$$q_{i+7,q_{i+7}} = -\frac{4\alpha}{m} \left( \frac{C_i^4 - C_{i+1}^4}{4} \right) (1 - 3x_0 + 3x_0^2) \quad (16a)$$

$$q_{6,15} = -\frac{4\alpha}{m} \left( \frac{C_6^3 - C_7^3}{3} \right) (1 - x_1) (1 + x_1 - 2x_0)$$

$$q_{13,15} = -\frac{4 \alpha}{m} \left( \frac{C_6^4 - C_7^4}{4} \right) \left( 1 - \frac{x_1^3}{3} - \frac{1 - x_1^2}{2} (x_0 + x_1) + x_0 x_1 (1 - x_1) \right)$$

$$q_{15,6} = q_{6,15}$$

$$q_{15,13} = q_{13,15}$$

$$q_{15,15} = -\frac{4 \alpha}{m} - \frac{C_6^4 - C_7^4}{4} - \frac{1 - x_1^3}{3}$$
(16a)

where

-

1

محتو

$$\alpha = \frac{1.9431}{.8764016 - .3431794}$$

$$C_{i} = \text{ wing chord in stream direction at the start of the ith section}$$

$$x_{o} = \text{ elastic axis in \% of chord} \qquad (.4231)$$

$$x_{1} = \text{ hinge line axis in \% of chord} \qquad (.80)$$

The values of the  $C_i$  are

i	C <sub>i</sub> (meters)
1	.8353
2	.7534
3	.6784
4	.6087
5	. 5390
6	.4697
7	.4205
8	. 3432

We choose as our third condition to match the imaginary part of Eq. (13) to the SOUSSA output for the flutter-reduced frequency,  $k_f$ . Thus we have

$$H_{2} = Q_{R}(m,k_{f}) - \frac{F_{p}Q_{I}(m,k_{f})}{k_{f}} (\frac{V}{b})$$
(17)

Finally, we choose for  $F_p$  a diagonal matrix to provide stable poles for the homogenous differential equation for the  $x_p$  variable. We choose for  $F_p$ 



when  $b_1$ ,  $b_2$ ... $b_7$  are the local semi-chords of the seven  $y_i$  stations at which the 15 coordinates are defined. The semi-chord used for the control surface (i = 15) is the semi-chord corresponding to the sixth (6) wing panel.

In order to determine the best value of  $\sigma$ , a one dimensional search was undertaken to determine the open loop flutter analysis for the homogenous matrix differential equation (Eq. (6c)) at a dynamic pressure of q = 5.36 kPa, a mach number of .897, and a v of 136 meters/sec. The best value of  $\sigma$ proved to be  $\sigma = +2.249$ .

#### VII. Open Loop Flutter Analysis

The results of the open loop flutter analysis of the DAST wing using the influence coefficient method was carried out by determining the eigenvalues of the homogenous part of the differential matrix equation (6c).

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} w \\ \dot{w} \\ x_{p} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & I & 0 \\ -M^{-1}K & -M^{-1}D_{w} & q M^{-1} \\ H_{1}^{-H_{3}M^{-1}K} & H_{2}^{-H_{3}M^{-1}}D_{w} & F_{p}^{+q}H_{3}^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} w \\ \dot{w} \\ x_{p} \end{pmatrix}$$
(19)

for different values of the dynamic pressure,  $q_{,}$  for a fixed Mach number (m = .897) and fixed airspeed (v = 136 m/sec).

The results of the study, shown in Figure 13, are to be compared to a similar plot taken from Ref. 1 shown in Figure 14. In order to illustrate a more detailed comparison of the pertinent flutter modes, we have Fig. 15 which is a plot of the frequency and damping versus dynamic pressure for the open loop system.

The wind tunnel results as obtained from R. Doggett were

$$m = .897$$

$$q = 5.36 \text{ kPa}$$

$$v = 136 \text{ m/sec}$$

$$\omega = 8.0 \text{ Hz}$$
(20)

The comparison is shown to be good with both the wind tunnel data and the analytical prediction of Abel (Ref. 1).

#### REFERENCES

- 1. Abel, I., "An Analytic Technique for Predicting the Characteristics of a Flexible Wing Equipped With an Active Flutter Suppression System and Compared With Wind Tunnel Data," NASA TN 1367, 1979.
- 2. Gangsaas, D., and Ly, U., "Application of a Modified Linear Quadratic Gaussion Design to Active Control of a Transport Airplane," A.I.A.A. Conference on Guidance and Control, Aug. 6-8, 1979, Boulder, Col.
- 3. Nissim, E., and Abel, I., "Development and Application of an Optimization Procedure for Flutter Suppression Using the Aerodynamic Energy Concept," NASA TP 1137, Feb., 1978.
- 4. Edwards, J. W., Breakwell, J. V., Bryson, A. E., "Active Flutter Control Using Generalized Unsteady Aerodynamic Theory," J.G.C., Vol. 1, No. 1, Jan. - Feb., 1978.
- 5. Creedon, J., "Control of the Optical Surface of a Thin, Deformable Primary Mirror with Application to an Orbitory Astronomical Observatory," Automatica, Vol. 6, pp. 643-660, 1970.
- Ostroff, A. J., "Evaluation of Control Laws and Actuator Locations for Control Systems Application to Deformable Astronomical Telescope Mirror," NASA TN D-7276, Oct., 1973.
- 7. Edwards, J. W., "Unsteady Aerodynamic Modeling and Active Aeroelastic Control," NASA CR 148019, Feb., 1977.
- Morino, L., "Steady, Oscillatory and Unsteady Subsonic and Supersonic Aerodynamics - Vol. I, Theoretical Manual," NASA - CR - 159130, Jan., 1980.
- 9. Scott, A. S., Pruens, R. D., Tseug, K., Morino, L., "Steady, Oscillatory and Unsteady Subsonic and Supersonic Aerodynamics - Vol. II - User's Manual," NASA CR 159131, June 1980.
- Albano, E., Roddes, W. P., "A Doublet Lattice Method for Calculating Light Distributions on Oscillating Surfaces in Subsonic Flows," A.I.A.A.J., Vol. 7, No. 2, Feb., 1969.
- 11. Vepa, R., "On the Use of Pade'Approximants to Represent Unsteady Aerodynamic Loads for Arbitrary Small Motions of Wings," A.I.A.A. 14th Aerospace Science Meeting, Washington, D. C., Jan. 26, 1976.

- 12. Edwards, J. W., "Applications of Laplace Transform Methods to Airfoil Motion and Stability Calculations," 20th Structural Dynamics and Materials Conference, April 1979, St. Louis, Missouri.
- 13. Roger, K. L., "Airplane Math Modeling for Active Control Design," AGARD-CP-228, Aug. 1977, pp. 4-1/11.
- Ashley, H. and Zartarian, G., "Piston Theory A New Aerodynamic Tool for the Aeroelastician," Journal of the Aerospace Sciences, Dec., 1956, pp. 1109-1118.
- 15. Jones, R. J., "Operational Treatment of the Nonuniform Lift Theory to Airplane Dynamics," NACA TN 667, 1938.



-19-

Fig. 1 Wing Planform of DAST-ARW1

# TABLE 1 SPAR GEOMETRY DETAILS

			T	1
DISTANCE ALONG	А	в	с	t'
METERS	METERS	METERS	METERS	METERS
0				
. 17145	.0331216	.0722122	. 212344	.00508
. 393192	.021082	.059436	.201422	.00508
.78232	.01905	.055372	.182372	.00508
1.117346	.017018	.050038	.17526	.00381
1.452118	.015748	.044196	.150368	.00381
1.787398	.014097	.03937	.128524	.00381
2.122424	.013208	.03302	.10287	.00381
2.426208	.010922	.031242	.094488	.00381





-20-



BENDING AND TORSIONAL STIFFNESS (Newton meter



z, z

# Fig. 4 Coordinate System



Fig. 5 Dynamical coordinate system -23-



Figure 6. SPAR Model



65

27

89

97

100

102

 $\mathfrak{S}_{\mathfrak{Z}}$ 

All grid points shown were restrained in DOF 3 and 5. Grid point 100 was also restrained in DOF 4.

Point 111 is the location of the constraint to the actuator torque.

აგ

Points 97, 100 and 102 are constrained in DOF 3, 4 and 5.



TABLE 2. Matrix of Influence Coefficients

84696399319403E+02 --20315191984413E+03 --85251810141801£+04 --20801117136977E+04 .39630705285079E+05 14092686640699E+05 .18482634550448E+05 -.70518410536622E+04 --22310394141981E+03 .74599645657613E+02 -.207416193260255E+02 -.13415066803263E+03 42108640506018E+03 -.14153915411023E+04 \*47649394261416E+04 \*13660862194214E+05 --20741619326025E+02 B1689104722876E+04 --33282972959896E+05 --20967252987522E+05 -. 26035997052500F+04 .35250563716667E+03 --28450619402627E+03 --11007805702583E+05 ---45461615256867E+01 --15134340037436E+05 .25714118360619E+06 33944766024879E+05 - 33160664659792E+04 -.95780175064394E+04 --11092438116594E+01 96107680652 A15E+06 -.19638215409079E+07 .213671901129R3E+07 -- 11624164513641E+07 ---21338243565405E+05 - 15134340037436E+05 -+22129003919237E+0 •66175722777030E+0 ..91084762822079E+05 75314708162672E+03 --44931530¤63¤16E+04 140926856406995405 COL 15 COLIDO 5 COL --80457074743352E+04 -.24312470951122E+00 --44656372380584E+02 --33430934172532E+02 .28029253781354E+04 --20801117136977E+04 -.10978277632124E+05 --35865855073044E+05 22395327842872E+05 83067291178232E+03 --13881948805982E+05 .25591945050166E+05 -.11007805700583E+05 --Z7482011762093E+03 .92293970349816E+02 -.31022640291407E+03 I0443819358662E+04 --33160664658782E+04 I0553792741279E+05 •14504438721358E+01 --45461615256867E+01 18563780254636E+02 -.20967252987522E+05 • 22592045994910E+05 10443819359662E+04 .920755181870406+05 -.11246621048366E+03 .72546281972332E+02 --Z3800796556029E+02 •58242166768576E+04 -.17144015418765E+05 .47649394261416E+04 -.45362963968582E+06 -.29610165058864E+07 32685584920982E+07 -.19638215409079E+07 59815586229893E+06 --37508881340771E+04 223953278428726+05 .14240210923139E+07 66175722777030E+0) 14504438721358E+0 COL 14 50 -.23966417743978E+04 --33430934172532E+02 .48248703157584E+03 • 50906070741 424E+04 --17144015418765E+05 33944766024879E+05 --12419799461371E+05 -.23800796556029E+02 .74599645657613E+02 --30498356443423E+03 14334735508200E+05 --85251810141801E+04 --15144815599304E+04 --82601117554552E+04 39895123895626E+01 96107680652815E+06 --17766757512218E+06 I9684572703389E+05 -.31022640291407E+03 -.25493803321676E+06 -- 14130020564588E+05 19684572703389E+05 37508881340771E+04 75314708162672E+03 -- 13923818804098E+03 70244588931393E+05 -- 13881948805982E+05 --28450619402627E+03 45739750010416E+02 -.12160195593917E+02 \*50189196850929E+07 -.29610165058864E+07 24054704035576E+05 -.35865855073044E+05 --95780175064384E+04 20228763685711E+05 -.15525392094735E+05 • 50906070741424E+04 -.14153916411023E+04 398951238956266+01 .23725272946258E+07 18851692139226E+03 -.24312470951122E+00 --I1092438116594E+01 --43556373051405E+0 COL 13 COL 8 m COL STRUCTURAL INFLUENCE COEFFICIENT MATRIX -.28966417743978E+04 -581113890535366+04 •34699415715762E+04 82452498018497E+04 ---44656372380584E+02 -.20315191984413E+03 -.15525392094735E+05 22592045994910E+05 --84179746918176E+04 -.12160195593817E+02 .72545281972332E+02 --22810394141981E+03 --47593175742298E+04 •25714118360619E+06 -.39724282673302E+06 20275204246024E+06 18851692139226E+02 35250563716667E+03 .34699415715762E+04 -.12419799461371E+05 13660862184214E+05 --28590646676228E+06 39630705285079E+05 227990271159436+04 --71563987468551E+04 24054704035576E+05 80980504848450E+05 -.11246621048366E+03 --14394195997190E+04 --80457074743352E+04 --14706407774851E+04 .46161997922808E+04 52857009004585E+05 --14130020564588E+05 -.10978277632124E+05 -.17384828791524E+05 •46161997922808E+04 --15144815599304E+04 92293970349816E+02 42108640506018E+03 -.70437273950212E+07 -.43556373051405E+07 14240210923139E+07 -.71563987468551E+04 • 66060031247437E+07 COL 12 2 COL COL 5 -.21338243565405E+05 22677541630503E+08 16839310311815E+05 • 52857009004585E+05 -.17766757512218E+06 59815586229893E+06 E+07 10535177403673E+05 -.58111389053536E+04 -.22129003919237E+04 • 55316838315552E+04 -.17394828791524E+05 • 20228763685711E+05 58242166768576E+04 10635177403673E+05 -**.1**4394195997190E+04 .45739750010416E+02 -27482011762093E+03 -.70618410536622E+04 12223523590472E+05 **--**47593175742298E+04 --30498356443423E+03 18563780254636E+02 .84696399319403E+02 -.45362963968582E+06 91084762822079E+05 -.16839310311815E+05 --25493803321676E+06 +92075518187040E+05 - 29403225183933E+02 -.39724282673302E+06 -.26035997052500E+04 -.82601117554552E+04 10553792741279E+05 23725272946258E+07 -.33282972959896E+05 55316838315552E+04 -.14706407774851E+04 48248703157584E+03 -.13415066803263E+03 10968902939732E+07 -.139238188040986+03 0437273950212E+07 22799027115943E+04 • 83067291178232E+03 -.11624164510641 COL 11 ¢ ы С COL i 202 ROW NOW

### TABLE 3

#### COMBINED BEAM AND PLATE ELEMENT MASS PROPERTIES

Section No.	Mass (kgm)	<sup>I</sup> Y' (kgm-m <sup>2</sup> )	$I_{X'}$ (kgm=m <sup>2</sup> )	$I_{Z'}=I_{Z}$ (kgm-m <sup>2</sup> )	$[kgm-m^2)$	I <sub>Y</sub> (kgm-m <sup>2</sup> )
0	7.1088	.0262	.0654	.0913	.0487	.0429
1	2.5310	.0048	.0343	.0382	.0218	.0173
2	1.8328	.0026	.0199	.0220	.0126	.,0100
3	1.3659	.0017	.0128 -	.0142	.0081	.0064
4	1.1339	.0012	.0107	.0116	.0066	.0052
5	.9982	.0010	.0095	.0103	.0059	.0046
6	.7266	.0002	.0058	.0061	.0034	.0026
7	.3341	.0001	.0023	.0024	.0014	.0011
				-		TATED

16.0313\*



\*Compares with 15.8773 kgm calculated by SPAR

.

### TABLE 4

# CONCENTRATED MASS PROPERTIES IN X-Y COORDINATE SYSTEM

Section No.	Mass (kgm)	Pitch Inertia <sup>I</sup> Y (kgm-m <sup>2</sup> )	Yaw Inertia <sup>I</sup> Z (kgm-m <sup>2</sup> )	Roll Inertia <sup>I</sup> X (kgm-m <sup>2</sup> )	∆x <sup>**</sup> (m)	ΔΥ <sup>**</sup> (m)	Pitch Inertia I <sub>Y</sub> (grid point) (kgm-m <sup>2</sup> )
1	1,6556	. 0734	. 0801	.0134	0051	+.0152	.0734
2	1.0342	.0430	.0443	.0044	+.0147	+.0053	.0432
3	1.1975*	.0333	.0344	.0042	+.0239	+.0036	.0340
4	$1.1612^*$	.0267	.0280	.0034	.0201	.0028	.0272
5	1.0161	.0177	.0192	.0027	.0218	.0041	.0182
6	1.4198	.0200	.0206	0047	.0285	.0000	.0211
7***	.6350	.0101	.0127	.0021	0521	0112	.0118
7***	. 5534	.0056	0	.0056	.2070	0210	.0293
7***	.4627	0	0	0	0	0	0

9.1355

$$I_{Y(\text{grid point})} = I_{Y} + m \Delta X^{2}$$

\* These values were altered to agree with SPAR computer model

 $^{**}\Delta X$  - Mass offset from grid point in X direction

 $\Delta Y$  - Mass offset from grid point in Y direction

\*\*\* These masses were added to cause flutter within the available wind tunnel dynamic pressure. TABLE 5 MASS MATRIX

-

		COL 5			0.	0. •20144139322710F+01	0.	0.	••••		0. - 2220350701 4 8805-01	0.	0.					•0	-• 28699480941040E-01			0	• •		-40454274515864E-01			•		CD1 15				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		•							<ul> <li>26229428052350E-03</li> </ul>
		COL 4		•••	0.	0.	•••	0.		0. 03207000F01	0.	0.	0	О			0.	15235687E-01	•	•0		0.		• 53153972668157E-01	0	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•0		S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	COL 14										•		.42146030255930E-01 0	•
	a a a a <mark>a anna a anna a anna a anna anna</mark>	cor_3	0.	0.	• 25632614331610E+01		0		0.	- < 280994480941040E-01	0.	•			COL 6		•84106974012800E-02				The first sector and the first of the sector dependence is a sector of the sector and the sector		• 90750036069359E-01						n sa a cada na Artina Aria Aria na manana an al as	COL 13											23737502454823E-01 0		0
		COL 2		•28671590299365E+01					•15235687E-01						Col 7	divide and the second sec				O		•19853779030280E+01					• •11010705_01			COL 12			0		22293597014880E-01 0.			•0		22762138321515F <del>-</del> 01 0.		••	•
<b>ALGINA 338</b>		COL 1	•41866696809275E+01 0					•84106974012800E-02 0		0					- COT - 9		•			0	• <1404010218102E+01 0					• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				COL. 11			99900000000000000000000000000000000000	23302009E-01 0.	•		•0		123636568808325_01 0.		•0		• 2
		ROV			4	9	0 2	80	10	11 0			1.9		NOu			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<b>7</b>	-1 <u>5</u> 0	° • 29		6	10			14	1.5		ROV	1	<b>2</b>	• 0	• • •		7 = 0.	80			12 0	13 0		• ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~

.....

+



Fig. 8 Measured nodal patterns and frequencies

-30-





/.

Fig. 9b Mode 2 (19 Hz)

1/1/4 C . 260087 X10 +02  $\Theta$ VIBRATIONAL MODE, FREQ (HZ) MIND TUNNEL MODEL നർ ന പ SPEC 1.1

ļ

2

Fig. 9c Mode 3 (26 Hz)



Fig. 9d Mode 4 (44 Hz)





Fig. 11 Mode 6 (74 Hz)





-37-

## TABLE 6

# COMPARISON OF VIBRATION MODES

	Vibration	(Hz)	Reduced
	Test	SPAR	Model
	Freq.	666 DOF	15 DOF
1	5.22	5.279	5.456
2	19.44	18.90	18.54
3	26.04	26.01	24.88
4	45.96	44.34	42.13
5	N/A	60.19	61.67
6		73.87	68.42
7		84.96	93.02
8		93.18	105.45
9			126.12
10			135.01
11			146.70
12			204.40
13			297.65
14			420.15
15			894.27



	COL 5			•••••		COL 10	11077797841650E+03 17398418958512E+03 22021641192049E+03 22068438513361E+03 15875676172971E+03	 <pre>.121770436787385402 .121770436787385402 .747253745771865401 836713371437755-01</pre>	COL 15	13948004313290E+01 18683496064998E+01 32130085540345E+01 94196908367096E+01 466894145876270E+03 466894145876270E+01 2685719730903E-01 24825719730903E-01 24825719730903E-01 24825719730903E-01 29351390252737E+00 29351390252746377E+00 29313592884E+01 2903135592884E+01
	c 01. 4				•0	6 100	23834118718183E+03 26362905184987E+03 22257807281780E+03 17122965033292E+03 1325109053008E+03	 <ul> <li>11436558247348E+02</li> <li>73501995408232E+01</li> <li>85671138763163E-01</li> </ul>	COL 14	22488632211613E+01 31108269138176E+01 56178026001852E+01 13789795594805E+02 13789795594805E+02 12103298334129E+03 21080572015223E+03 21080572015225+01 92520188268885E+01 33727469094557486E+01 20514372396962E+01 44435685121100E+00
TABLE 7b - HI	cor 3				0.	e lo	36946818527441E+03 29813260426009E+03 20749545127601E+03 1651767433162E+03 13964807430394E+03 106282226403	 <ul> <li>12505198876785E+02</li> <li>81962298404962E+01</li> <li>96737025627442E-01</li> </ul>	COL 13	<ul> <li></li></ul>
	COL 2	0000			0.	col 7 !	<b>.</b>	 •••	COL 12	177572572479956+02 321295527449596+02 75359169787811E+02 16086973228054E+03 24207673654693826+03 167785054993826+01 227824071365456+01 227824071365456+01 227824953859476+00 .123849258974826+02 1150645104386866+02 .1150645104386866-02 1480269207893668+02 1480269207893668+02
H	CoL 1			••••	0. 0.	cot. 6	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	 •••	COL. 11	<ul> <li>47908798987113£402</li> <li>88658708947388£402</li> <li>88658708947388£402</li> <li>16500500953190£403</li> <li>23276028206496£403</li> <li>22713854049104£403</li> <li>14017330045606£403</li> <li>14017330045606£403</li> <li>37706288981228£401</li> <li>42636340893757£400</li> <li>13375515793765£402</li> <li>26998400384204£402</li> <li>26998400384204£402</li> <li>26998400384204£402</li> <li>26998400384204£401</li> <li>44253335311652£401</li> </ul>
	ROV	0 m 4 m	0 8 1 0	10 11 12 13	14	ROV		13 14 15	ROW	

•

		-		-		
a contraction of the second	_		ABLE 7c - H2			
	H	• .		· · ·		:::
						-
NOX NOX	COL 1	COL 2	COL 3	cor 4	COL 5	
	17967525635362E+01 13821564715400E+01	-,11592308388108E+01 - 12595168308388108E+01	47825725198244E+00 81038650836014E+00	14451511879646E+00 37586803578084E+00	14416670626520E-01 98911254629216E-01	T
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	-+01309970483158E+00	-10233044971690E+01	10305065811112E+01	78031911465710E+00	34415573779586E+00	;
	68094518015924E+00 530408383814382400	74402113067460E+00 - 53737846316729E+00		11074784830320E+01 10563098705663E+01		
9	37300050501050000 37301653715568E+00		40787664698056E+00	62130727462706E+00		
		20610670534228E+00	22573283840566E+00	31925578308482E+00 	433863904338925+00 115053862322786-01	-
80	<ul> <li>16644897448138E+00</li> <li>167718172446400</li> </ul>	.42737303767931E-01 105349840512746+00	24292422232090E-01 - 32169712170705E-01		-170906118456116-01	;
10	•92033213393205E-01	.10260002452277E+00	.84131501390853E-01	.32678441170793E-01	77468240540628E-02 	
	.58847550126793E-01	68263392718748E-01	. 86003508091349E-01	•79522893739700E-01 •1242140455375E-01	. 34//0803997115-01 . 845076063992885-01	
12	• 38750329772411E-01 25383583144474E-01	• 40458108414411E=01 - 2514600808545432E=01		• 47881273820422E-01	.78211742075557E-01	!
14	.15508347599114E-01	.14940583574450E-01	17192828251629E-01	- 25206622879750E-01 - 44340010012433E-03		
12	55530489554347E-03		50-37 TODOT / 64666774			ĺ
						I
KON	col 6	COL 7	COL 8	COL 9		1=
	12886357663555E-01	.88738387801508E-02	80455846198243E+00	.45514537720549E-01	. 484438944481465+00	
	35899022233308E-02	•66159402866350E-02	42341061933126E+00	41512155600361E+00	• 54591313192510E-01	
3	61640828309664E-01	49022133394958E-02	.17253178612219E+00	19897082076272E+00	38688526791 5995+400 >53464065351645+00	
	24424279211364E+00		• 408622028 / / 2/86+00 • 04470345343775400	• 22578329679041E+00	.11332244181079E+00	
1 6		-• 6213287978 6316E+00	•60177338147728E+00	.46440494621986E+00	.278628020756395+00	
41	71143918153331E+00	10873220260018E+01	•41224804274743E+00	-32712446838717E+00	• 22182009434 /3 / 15 / 15 / 00	:
8	17716963948388E-02	•24838728893281E-03				-
			- 104045742999166400	-12783146470405E+00		
11			777544754976B7E-01	74495193042118E-01	950613095489535-01	
12	·21375724295434E-01	10334776923243E-01	672006878478295-01			1
	•81368950163909E-01	.12167576541185E-01	57308867404652E-01 - 42154707351141E-01	4552803/635808E-01 33698076202517E-01	25090736070728E-01	3
15			.72141153828264E-04	.25734918520653E-04	18368049770217E-03	
			and the second			
			¢01 13		C01 15	
KON						
	• 40664987138056E+00	• 19105179897757E+00 23418450002134E+00	.48806668766144E-01 .84134568820848F-01	<pre> 58419925528044E-02 21458847167381E-01</pre>		
		.19146147478790E+00	.12972998585241E+00	.48167378846340E-01	.25730916795870E-01	
	43589599147014E+00	13419595419272E+00	•13701496065598E+00	86732415059984E-01	59807497148250E-01	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	35811372613047E+00	-,55323872670678E+00	76941268230058E-01 - 55710832257700E400	<pre>*II22434/454131516+00 - 277231055231226-01</pre>	.14425913284116E-01	1
6 7	• 53668512709792E-01 .12310433810373E+00	24874323521224E+UU 12867065793365E-01	2011005258502855E+00		18881984562278F-01	
- 8	41467679935469E-04	.16489588735586E-01	10387129389923E-01	.45976537458710E-02	• 24201513055991F-02	
6	47326981653291E-01	12211679010042E-02	.79356777426932E-02 517241485148505-03	.47129850048339E-U2 32443701744469E-D7	• 294801891 / / #9/EF-UC	
11			-17409991350228E-01	.82300878635749E-03	.36154943245626E-02	
12	71297705914999E-01	83422532165989E-01	51121544648939E-01	90770167669746E-02	158219690847476-02	ł
13	29498432183034E-01	38416390295813E-01	65582412566628E-01 - 1854048143800E-01		318/50945562595-01 24163133896156E-01	
	1996633/43233UE-UI 45421511519192E-03				645083915362226-02	
			•		4 10 - 14 10 -	1

TABLE 7d - H3

	COL Á	•0	0. 47796267028814E-02 0. 41795558068156E-02		0.00.000	20631200071066E-03 0. 15860833895172E-03 0. 0.	0.		0. 34502618343335E-03 0.	0				0.	0.00	0.	COL 14		0.	0. 0. 	-•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		0.00	0. 	
		54095955389748E-02 0.	53601360290080E-02 0.		34502618343335E-03 0.			COL 7 COL 8		•0	0. 	35266568794890E-02 0.	-•13126479458484E-02 0•	0.00		10150293705114E-03 0.	col. 12 col. 13		•••	15860833895172E-03 0. 87590869812748E-04	0.	0.	28514618784854E-03 0.	13880831572294E-03 0.	
H H		1	••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	8	10 11 12 0•		ROV COL 6	1 0.	3 0.	• 0• • 00• 00• 00•		0. 0. 0.				KOV COL 11	1		•••	-0 -0 -0	9 10 0	1142174771214406E-03 0. 12 0.	13 14 0.	15 0.

TABLE DAMPING MATRIX

Damping Matrix

I œ

the second second --10574113185934E+00 -.16300436020384F+02 II333990102024E+00 289497421770185+00 --34212300980097F-02 12264036746209E+00 -.16792341613761E+00 23542994371870E-01 104334950097175+02 83233209571681F-03 --17191775020049E+01 •79314716717627E+01 --44554591156956E-0 10820542089647E-01 --20941351143317E+00 10417936529582E+00 .61299438532170E-01 -.25008826852286E+00 --19381445720865E-03 --62433633427220E-02 F-02 .33196519252772E-02 24825285340993E-02 96228974975823E-04 --34234754394726E-03 13358422639054E-02 --52953072848085E-02 • 38984304491420E-02 80639833877154F-05 9 •64987310582011E-04 IO114749254785E-04 •69139850857321E-03 --44554591156956F-0 12416480709436E-0 •63338765143983E-0 23542994371870E-0 17573932613159E-0 •64987310582453E-0 14127391087648E-0 89428634255559E .99439733398772 COL 10 COL. 15 COL 10433495009717E+02 -.20349558335036E-02 73667631323449E-02 --14835468495214E+00 10417936529582E+00 .33980616015140E+00 13314819060728E+02 -.21376334742799E+02 --31517573414548E-02 -.52953072847640E-02 201 31637492350090E-01 --48574387321832F-01 -.28072905219609E+00 11419422541985E+00 19058334764827E+00 •83233209561005E-03 --36263544558927E-02 --23109176962964E+0] -.11931366110757E+01 -.32969652157764E-02 102 14493696948606E-02 .17573932614175E-04 34989094249404E-0. --48574387321832E-01 90313063948790E=01 89428634255672E-01 31105421784970E-03 .44632041866000E-03 -.31517573414503E-02 -.15466021492124E+00 .15954584851031E+00 .48530445191964F-03 14493696948493E-02 14843324399920E-03 •24825285341106E-02 14315106036283E-0 84187963724257E-02 10820542088647E-01 45005523792804E-02 32862793811107E-0 37734101525165F 17896780016945F COL 14 01 00 COL 21067994760517E+00 19058334764783E+00 14648498443103E+00 --13583774949554E+00 148433244087726-03 .13314819060728E+02 --56477932966438E-02 13358422639331E-02 •17111816361562E+02 --28449051185437F+02 --17191775020049E+01 --83720018039283E-01 --35883762035238E+01 33172527950358E-01 -.10246380518927E-02 --77714685111268E+00 81235002428473E+00 •24512959261635E+00 -.45397377651745E-01 -.20349558332412E-02 --34212300979781E-02 --14158136161998E-02 **33389341974249E-02** .11484516458461E-02 • 55587346688438E-03 .48530445190608E-03 80639833822808E-05 -- 16792341613761E+00 •16121036133065E+00 • 55587346692732E-03 .90313063948677E-01 .12416480709436E-01 28134384913268E-02 --56477932967328E-02 -.11768374107141E+00 19690802153854E-04 34989094249404E=01 -.18236698103758E-01 •17896780016832E-02 33196519252885E-02 89433478864816E-02 .32724779922164E-01 COL 13 50 50 19460999612155E+02
 36039236483565E+02 •17111816361562E+02 --23109176962964E+01 \*28949742177018E+00 -.87656819690311E-01 -.15201805706703E-01 \*24512959261635E+00 II419422541985E+00 --20941351143317E+00 -.17094091756535E-02 •28134384814336E-02 +44632041868224E-03 -.34234754398329E-03 •47730206973700E-01 -.23224996184346E-01 -.63990734193407E-02 --83720018036831E-01 31637492348339E-01 -.10163711883155E+01 +6935696019965E+01 -.14158136166980E-02 -.36263544552967E-02 -.62433633430778E-02 --87165585018484E-02 -.18236688103803E-01 •15954584851031E+00 -.15201805705547E-01 -.32608233732986E-01 •25580506478741E-02 -.17094091756135E-02 -.14835468495214E+00 11333990102024E+00 84187963724257E-02 •11484516458687E-02 37734101525165E-02 •99439733398884E-02 33172527950403E-01 39643580086990E-01 -.32608233733208E-01 -.12586937404409E+00 .32724779922164E-01 45519540940867E-0 THE REPORT N COL 12 202 COL THE REAL PROPERTY AND \*194609999612155E+02 33990616015490E+00 -.10574113186729E+00 • 70808753774555E-02 --63990734173442E-02 \*81235002428473E+00 -.28072905219609E+00 •19690802173471E-04 -.12915926283505E-02 25580506478785E-02 .31105421785015E-03 •96228974957141E-04 ·21067994760517E+00 .61299438532614E-01 --32969652157409E-02 38984304491420E-02 708087537661496-02 - 876568196908366-01 • 7931 4 71 6 71 762 7E +01 -.102463805121062E-02 •16121036133065E+00 -.15466021492124E+00 -.11931366110757E+01 .39643580087034E-01 • 469356960199965E+0 -.12915926283594E-02 -.13583774949554E+00 73667631322115E-02 •12264036746209E+00 •33389341974475E-02 -.18036682787388E+00 45005523792804E-02 --87165585017150E-02 •14315106036283E-01 •89433478864816E-02 •47730206973700E-01 •63338765143983E-01 --29998998506487E-0 \*45519540940867E-0] 202 • COL -11 100 . The second se ROV σ N er 4 13 RON 201 ROX 20 13 4 H ļ

39553551967730E-02

--14551771692813E-01

39553551967730E-02

--83066369281639E-0

 32862793811107E-01 •14127391087648E-01

• 69139850857321E-03

.10114749254570E-04

£,





-45-





1. Report No. NASA CR 165772	2. Government Acco	ession No.		3. Rec	ipient's Catalog No.				
4. Title and Subtitle Final Report	·			5. Rep	ort Date vember 1981				
An Influence Coefficient Meth	nod for the Applica	tion of the	Modal -	6 De-					
Technique to Wing Flutter Su	ppression of the D	AST ARW	-1 Wing	b. Peri	forming Organization Code				
7. Author(s)				8. Perf	forming Organization Report No.				
Samuel Pines				AN	IA Report No. 81-25				
Judy McConnell			1	0. Wor	k Unit No.				
9. Performing Organization Name and Addre Analytical Mechanics Associa	ates. Inc.								
17 Research Road	·		1	1, Con	tract or Grant No.				
Hampton, Virginia 23666				NA	<b>S1-15593</b>				
			1	3. Тур	e of Report and Period Covered				
12. Sponsoring Agency Name and Address				Co	ntractor Report				
National Aeronautics and Spa	ce Administration			4 500					
Washington, D. C. 20546				ч. эро	isoning Agency Code				
15. Supplementary Notes									
Langley Technical Monitor:	Aaron J. Ostroff								
Final Report									
16. Abstract									
This report describes the me	thods used to com	pute the n	nass, struc	tural	stiffness and aero-				
dynamic forces in the form o	f influence coeffici	ient matri	ces as appl	ied to	o a flutter analysis of				
the DAST ARW-1 wing. Th	e DAST wing was	chosen s	ince wind t	unnel	flutter test data and				
zero speed vibration data of t	the modes and freq	uencies e	xist and are	e ava	ilable for comparison.				
The report also contains a de	rivation of the equ	ations of	motion that	can	be used to apply the				
modal method for flutter sup	pression. A comp	arison of	the open lo	op flu	atter prediction with				
both wind tunnel data and othe	er analytical metho	ods is pre	sented.	°P					
······································		P1							
					i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i				
17. Key Words (Suggested by Author(s))		18. Distribution Statement							
Flutter Suppression, Pade A	oproximants.	Unclassi	fied - Unlin	nited					
Unsteady Aerodynamic Influe	nce Coefficients	Unclassified - Unlimited							
encourage not ought mille									
19. Security Classif. (of this report)	0 Security Classif Lof this	s page) 21. No. of Pages 22. Price							
Unclassified	Unclassified	1	46	<b>J</b> C 3	44. (1)00				
-			÷						

I