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AFATL-TR-71-169
VOLUME II

2

CLOSE AIR SUPPORT MISSILE
GUIDANCE AND CONTROL STUDY

VOLUME II. THREE-DEGREE-OF-FREEDOM SIMULATION

DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING
THE UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

TECHNICAL REPORT AFATL-TR-71-169, VOLUME II

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Close Air Support Missile Guidance And Control Study

Volume II. Three-Degree-Of-Freedom Simulation

J. Mahig

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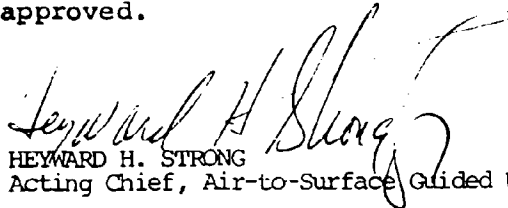
FOREWORD

This report was prepared by the Industrial and Experiment Station, Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, under Contract No. F08635-71-C-0073 with the Air Force Armament Laboratory, Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, during the period from 9 December 1970 to 9 December 1971. Lieutenant Robert J. Karner (DLWG) monitored the project for the Armament Laboratory.

The principal investigator for the contractor was Dr. J. Mahig.

This report consists of two volumes. Volume I is devoted to the Six-Degree-of-Freedom Simulation while Volume II is concerned with the Three-Degree-of-Freedom Simulation. This is Volume II.

This technical report has been reviewed and is approved.



HEYWARD H. STRONG

Acting Chief, Air-to-Surface Guided Weapons Division

ABSTRACT

This report describes in detail a three-degree-of-freedom program which can be used to determine the trajectory and miss distance of a guided missile system. The options for the program are such as to permit variation of the aerodynamics, seeker, autopilot, actuator, and missile motor performance for the purpose of accurately simulating a given missile design and evaluating the effects of any changes in system parameters. Sufficient detail has been included in the text to minimize the effort needed to update or modify the program presented.

TEST + EVALUATION

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SECTION I

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the report is to describe in detail the equations used and the form required for the input data to a three-degree-of-freedom simulation of a laser guided missile system. The primary purpose of a three-degree-of-freedom simulation is to make possible the study of the characteristics of a given missile system quickly and economically. Since cross-coupling effects influence a missile's performance through the seeker, autopilot, and missile dynamics, any results obtained must be considered as preliminary until justified by a six-degree-of-freedom simulation.

Examples of some of the studies which can be usefully made are optimization of the seeker, autopilot gain, and noise sensitivity. The noise sensitivity studies include not only electronic noise but spot motion and signal loss simulation. Once the parameters for a given missile have been entered, it can be used efficiently even on a small computer since the program only requires 17,000 words of core.

The program for a specific missile is given in Appendix I. This program is made up of four parts: the main program and the subroutines DER, MODAMS, and GAUSS. The main program modifies input data to conform to program logic and maintains sole control for batch processing requirements. The subroutine DER retains control only over a given missile flight. The purpose of this routine is to determine the current value of the aerodynamic coefficients and angle of attack; provide limiters (e.g., fin deflection and electronic saturation); and determine the present value of the derivative of the state variables. The subroutine DER then updates the state variables by calling the subroutine MODAMS which integrates the entire system of equations using an Adams-Moulton predictor-corrector method with a Runge-Kutta start. The subroutine GAUSS is used by DER to generate a set of random variables which are used to determine the position of a laser spot and the apparent location of the target with respect to the missile. The routine is also used to determine pulse loss through the variable VLAZRP.

All the aerodynamic coefficients are either a function of Mach number or of the fin deflection. The aerodynamic coefficients used in this program are plotted in Appendix II. These plots are used to develop the aerodynamic coefficients as approximate functions of the dependent variable Mach number and fin deflection. The procedure makes DER compute much faster than would be possible through a table look-up procedure and need not detract from the accuracy.

SECTION II

STATE VARIABLES

A discussion of state variable techniques is given in many control theory books^(1,2,3). However, a discussion of these techniques is appropriate at this point since they are used in the program to determine the missile's flight path.

The equation of motion governing pitch of the missile is given below in the familiar form:

$$I_{yy} \ddot{\theta} = M_2 \quad (1)$$

where M_2 is considered a function of time and the state variables. To convert this to state variable notation, the second order equation must first be converted into two first order equations. (This is also true for an n^{th} order system which, in order to be converted into the state variable form, must first be converted into n first order systems.) Equation (1) is converted through the following definitions:

$$\dot{\theta} \equiv \theta_1$$

$$\dot{\theta}_1 \equiv M_2$$

Now, since M_2 is a function of θ and $\dot{\theta}$ and t , then the system may be defined in state variable form as

$$\dot{\theta} = \theta_1$$

$$\dot{\theta}_1 = M_2(\theta, \theta_1, t).$$

This same process can be used for an n^{th} order system.

A list of the state variables and their derivatives in DER is given in Table I.

TABLE I. PROGRAM VARIABLE AND STATE VARIABLE IDENTIFICATION

	State Variable	State Variable Derivative
1.	$X - Y(1,1)$	$\dot{X} - YP(1,1)$
2.	$\dot{X} - Y(2,1)$	$\ddot{X} - YP(2,1)$
3.	$Z - Y(3,1)$	$\dot{Z} - YP(3,1)$
4.	$\dot{Z} - Y(4,1)$	$\ddot{Z} - YP(4,1)$
5.	$\lambda_S - Y(5,1)$	$\dot{\lambda}_S - YP(5,1)$
6.	$\lambda - Y(6,1)$	$\dot{\lambda} - YP(6,1)$
7.	$\delta - Y(7,1)$	$\dot{\delta} - YP(7,1)$
8.	$\dot{\delta} - Y(8,1)$	$\ddot{\delta} - YP(8,1)$
9.	$\ddot{\delta} - Y(9,1)$	$\dddot{\delta} - YP(9,1)$
10.	$\theta - Y(10,1)$	$\dot{\theta} - YP(10,1)$
11.	$\dot{\theta} - Y(11,1)$	$\ddot{\theta} - YP(11,1)$
12.	$R - Y(12,1)$	$\dot{R} - YP(12,1)$
13.	$\phi - Y(13,1)$	$\dot{\phi} - YP(13,1)$
14.	$\phi_M - Y(14,1)$	$\dot{\phi}_M - YP(14,1)$

Note: State Variables R, ϕ, ϕ_M are the results of proportional guidance implementation. The implementation is assumed ideal.

SECTION III

SYSTEM EQUATIONS

3.1 Equations of Motion

The equations of motion for the three-degree-of-freedom simulation used in the program are developed as follows:

The forces in body axes -

$$F_1 = -(C_A + 2C_{A\delta}|\delta|)qS + TH$$

$$F_3 = -(C_{N\alpha}\alpha + C_{N\delta}\delta)qS$$

$$M_2 = (-C_{N\alpha}(X_{cp} - X_{cg})\alpha + C_{N\delta}(X_{cg} - X_c)\delta)qSd \\ - C_{M\delta}\theta(\rho V_A/4)Sd^2$$

Table II defines the relationship between the commonly used aerodynamic coefficients, used above, with the variable names used in the fortran program listing shown in Appendix I.

The equations of motion in the earth fixed coordinate system are:

$$m\ddot{X} = F_1 \cos\theta + F_3 \sin\theta$$

$$m\ddot{Z} = -F_1 \sin\theta + F_3 \cos\theta + mg$$

$$I_{yy}\ddot{\theta} = M_2$$

where the quantities α , V_A , and q are defined as follows:

$$\alpha = V_{ZA}/V_{XA} \quad (\alpha < 15^\circ)$$

$$V_A = \sqrt{V_{XA}^2 + V_{ZA}^2}$$

$$q = \frac{1}{2}\rho V_A^2$$

and the variables V_{XA} and V_{ZA} (the velocity along and perpendicular to the missile centerline) are given as:

$$V_{XA} = \dot{X} \cos\theta - \dot{Z} \sin\theta$$

$$V_{ZA} = \dot{X} \sin\theta + \dot{Z} \cos\theta$$

TABLE II. EQUIVALENCE OF AERODYNAMIC COEFFICIENT NOTATION

Aerodynamic Coefficient	Program Variable
C_A	CA
C_{A_δ}	DCA
C_{N_α}	CNA
C_{N_δ}	CND
C_{M_θ}	CMT
C_{M_δ}	CMD

The diagram illustrates the forces and geometry of a missile in flight. A missile is shown on the left, angled upwards by a small angle δ relative to a horizontal dashed line. A force vector $F_{I, TH}$ acts along the missile's axis. At the center of mass, several force vectors originate: F (thrust) along the 'Missile axis', V_T (total velocity), $V_x = \dot{X}$ and $A_x = \ddot{X}$ (horizontal velocity and acceleration), $V_z = \dot{Z}$ and $A_z = \ddot{Z}$ (vertical velocity and acceleration), and R (resultant force). Angles are defined as follows: α is the angle between the missile axis and the horizontal velocity vector V_x ; θ is the angle between the missile axis and the vertical velocity vector V_z ; λ_s is the angle between the horizontal velocity vector V_x and the resultant force vector R ; θ_e is the angle between the vertical velocity vector V_z and the resultant force vector R ; ϵ is the angle between the missile axis and the resultant force vector R ; λ is the angle between the horizontal axis and the resultant force vector R ; ϕ is the angle between the vertical axis and the resultant force vector R ; ϕ_m is the angle between the missile axis and the vertical axis. A coordinate system (x_0, z_0) is shown at the top left. A vertical axis labeled z is on the right.

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TABLE III. VARIABLE LISTING

X	- Position of missile in X direction
Z	- Position of missile in Z direction
λ_S	- Line of sight of seeker
λ	- Line of sight of missile
δ	- Fin Deflection
θ	- Pitch of missile
t_g	- Guidance delay
m	- Mass of the missile
I_{yy}	- Moment of inertia
q	- Dynamic pressure
S	- Reference area
d	- Diameter of missile
ρ	- Density of sir (slugs per cubic feet)
TH	- Thrust force
g	- Gravity
V_{XA}	- Velocity along missile axis
V_{ZA}	- Velocity perpendicular to missile axis
V_A	- Total velocity of the missile
α	- Angle of attack of the missile
X_{cq}	- Initial location of the center of gravity (calibers) (Equivalent to missile diameters)
X_{cp}	- Location of center of pressure (calibers)
X_c	- Location of fin (calibers)

3.2 Seeker Equations

The position of the target is always assumed to be at the location of the origin of the coordinate system. Thus, the line of sight may be given as

$$\lambda = \tan^{-1}(Z/X).$$

If the seeker is assumed to be a PLG seeker, then the variation of the seeker axis in terms of the missile orientation may be given as

$$\lambda_S = -\theta(1 + \tau_S S).$$

The angle between the line of sight and the seeker axis may be given as

$$\epsilon = \lambda - \lambda_S.$$

3.3 Autopilot Equations

The block diagram for the autopilot used in the program is given below in Figure 2.

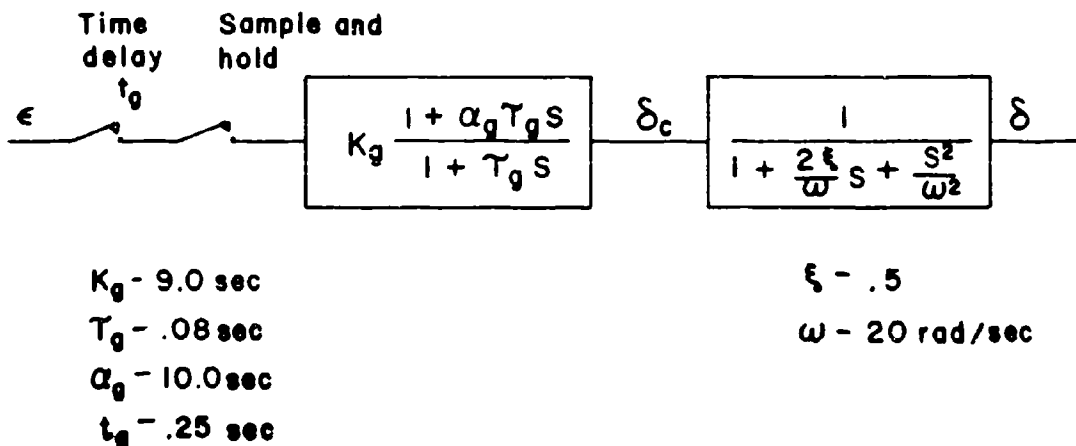


Figure 2. Autopilot Block Diagram

3.4 Nominal Thrust Profile

The initial thrust is

$$7500 \text{ lb; } 0 < t < 0.8 \text{ seconds}$$

which then linearly decreases to zero at 1.3 seconds.

3.5 Current Input Configuration

The input data for the missile configuration used is:

$$d = 0.416$$

$$S = 0.136$$

$$X_{cg} = 10.6 \text{ (initial)} * [8.75 \text{ at burnout}]$$

$$X_c = 8.4$$

$$M = 4.21 \text{ (initial)} * [3.48 \text{ at burnout}]$$

$$I_{yy} = 29.56 \text{ (initial)} [25.04 \text{ at burnout}]$$

$$\tau_s = 5.0.$$

3.6 Guidance Laws

Any guidance law may be simulated by the program; however, for convenience, some guidance implementations are prepackaged into the program. Thus, at the beginning of the subroutine DER is a list of commented cards containing the following statements:

- (a) Pursuit Guidance
- (b) PLG Guidance
- (c) Sidewinder Guidance (PNG).

These statements head the required changes in the program needed to implement that form of guidance. Thus, for example, implementation of PLG guidance only requires the replacement of the current calculation of $Y_P(5,1)$ by the one following the card with the statement PLG GUIDANCE.

*Variation in X_{cg} and M during motor burn is assumed proportional to the ratio of the impulse imparted to the total impulse available from the motor.

SECTION IV

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

4.1 Program Aids

In order to effectively coordinate the variables used in the program with the system equations developed above, Table I is to be used for the identification of the state variables and Table IV will provide definitions for the other variables used by the program. In addition, Figure 3 defines the form in which the input must be prepared and the output format of the program.

A complete listing of the program and its output is given in Appendix I. Appendix II contains the aerodynamic curves for an actual missile. These aerodynamic coefficients are all given as a function of Mach number. Since accurate functional representation of some of these curves are very complex, simple mathematical expressions were chosen which are true only over defined Mach number regimes. The adequacy of the representation may be assessed by the reader by comparing the results obtained from the equations listed in the program with the aerodynamic curves they are intended to represent. These curves are shown in Figure II-1 through Figure II-8.

Input Format

FORMAT (1P6E12.4)

FPT,H,TEN,AR,DVI,VI,DTH,ALP,RANGE,LOS,GBIAS,
VLAZRP,XLASR,DSPEED,TZ

Y(1,1), Y(2,1), Y(3,1), Y(4,1) Y(6,1)

Y(7,1) Y(12,1)

Y(13,1), Y(14,1)

Output Format

FORMAT (1P9E12.4)

Y(1,1), YP(1,1), Y(2,1), YP(2,1) (5,1)

YP(5,1), Y(6,1) YP(9,1)

Y(10,1), YP(10,1) YP(13,1), Y(14,1)

YP(14,1)

X,TACC

Figure 3. Input - Output Format.

TABLE IV. PROGRAM NOMENCLATURE

H	Time increment, DT
TEN	Angular orientation of thrust vector
AR	Offset of rocket motor from center line of missile
DVI	Change in missile velocity in feet/second (initial condition)
VI	Initial velocity of missile
DTH	Increment in the line of sight (for next run)
ALP	Angle of attack (in degrees)
RANGE	Range of target along line of sight (feet)
LOS	Line of sight, angle in degrees (always positive)
GBIAS	Gravity bias term
FPT	Number of time increments not to be exceeded
X	Current time, initial time
TIM	Time of next laser pulse
THF	Thrust factor (not implemented)
MAC	Mach No.
ES	Surface area
XCP	Location of c.g. in missile diameters
D	Missile diameter
TACC	Total acceleration magnitude
AL	Angle of attack α

TABLE IV. (CONCLUDED)

IXX	Moment of inertia in X direction
IYY	Moment of inertia in Y direction
IZZ	Moment of inertia in Z direction
CA	Drag coefficient
DCA	Induced drag
CND	Control vane normal force
CNA	Body normal force
CMD	Tail misalignment coefficient
XCP	CP location - diameters from nose
CMT	Pitch damping coefficient
IC	Total number of increments of initial condition DTH
IK	Printout occurs every IK^{th} increment of H
N	Number of state variables
XLASR	Standard deviation of laser spot in X direction
VLAZRP	Percent of time laser pulse acquired by seeker/100 (used in pulse loss logic)
TZ	Length of time for which seeker is caged (pursuit guidance)
TACC	Total acceleration of missile
DSPEED	Counter (if greater than one, aircraft speed is incremented by DV1 for next launch)
DTH	Increment by which initial orientation is changed for next launch

APPENDIX I
PROGRAM LISTING

```

EP=0.
COMMON/VAR/TEN,AR,TIM,TFF,ITK,TACC,GBIAS
*,YFL,VLAZRP,XLASR
*,EP,FS,ER,TZ
DIMENSION Y(14,6),YP(14,6),V(14)
EXTERNAL CER
REALLOC
1 CONTINUE
X=0.
TIM=0.
IC=10
IT=0
IK=8
N=14
READ(5,900)FPT,P,TEN,AR,DV1,V1,DTH,ALP,RANGE,LOS,GBIAS
*,VLAZRP,XLASR
*,CSPEED,TZ
WRITE(6,900)FPT,H,TEN,AR,DV1,V1,DTH,ALP,RANGE,LOS,GBIAS
*,VLAZRP,XLASR
*,CSPEED,TZ
900 FORMAT(1P6E12.4)
PPT=FPT
DTH=DTH/57.6
DC41=1,14
4 Y(1,1)=0.
Y(12,1)=1000.
BBC=IC/2*DTH
2 CONTINUE
V1=V1+CV1
PV=LCS/57.6
Y(1,1)=-RANGE*CCS(PV)
Y(3,1)=-RANGE*SIN(PV)
Y(6,1)=PV
Y(5,1)=Y(6,1)
Y(10,1)=-Y(6,1)+BBC
BBC=0.
PT=-Y(10,1)+ALP/57.6
Y(2,1)=V1*CCS(PT)
Y(4,1)=V1*SIN(PT)
FS=0.
ER=0.
EP=0.
WRITE(6,920)(Y(K,1),K=1,N)
DC51=1,14
5 V(1)=Y(1,1)
6 CONTINUE
CALL MCCAMS(X,H,PPT,N,Y,YP,CER,IK)
X=0.
TIM=0.
IF(CSPEED.GT.1.)GOTO2
IT=IT+1
DC101=1,14
10 Y(1,1)=V(1)
Y(10,1)=Y(10,1)-DTH*IT
Y(5,1)=-Y(10,1)
Y(5,1)=-Y(10,1)
IF(TZ.GT.0.)GOTO12
Y(5,1)=Y(6,1)
12 CONTINUE
V2=V1
Y(2,1)=V2*CCS(Y 10,1)
Y(4,1)=-V2*SIN(Y(10,1))
EP=0.

```

```

FS=0.
ER=0.
TIM=0.
WRITE(6,900)FPT,H,TEN,AR,OV1,V1,OTH,ALP,RANGE,LOS,GBIAS
•,VLAZRP,XLASR
WRITE(6,920)I(Y(X,1),K=1,N)
IF(IC-IT)15,15,6
15 CCNTINUE
920 FCRTAT(1P6E12.4)
20 STCF
EAC
SUBROUTINE DER(X,N,Y,YP,H,LZ,LY)
DIMENSION Y(14,6),YP(14,6)
COMMON VAR/TEN,AR,TIM,TF,TTC,TACC,GBIAS
•,YFL,VLAZRP,XLASR
•,EP,FS,ER,TZ
REAL MAS,IXX,IYY,IZZ,MAC
PLC GUIDANCE
C YF(5,1)=-(EP+FS)/A4
C PURSUIT GUIDANCE
C YP(5,1)=EP
C SICE WINDER GUIDANCE
C A8=20.*6.28318
C 1+YP(10,1))*A8**2
C C2=10./PI
C C3=.001/PI
C C4=1./PI
C PI=57.295776
C YP(5,1)=EP+C2*(ER-FS)+C3*FS
C YP(9,1)=0.
C YF(8,1)=-2.*A7*A8*Y(8,1)-A8**2*Y(7,1)+C4*(YP(5,1)
RANGE=SQRT(Y(1,1)**2+Y(3,1)**2)
TC=.25
TF=1.3
TZ=0.
TR=.8
RH=.072/32.2
V1=(Y(2,1)**2+Y(4,1)**2)**.5
C=.5*RH*V1*V1
AL=(Y(2,1)*SIN(Y(10,1))+Y(4,1)*COS(Y(10,1)))/(Y(2,1)*COS(Y(10,1))
1)-Y(4,1)*SIN(Y(10,1)))
IF(AL.EC.0.)GOTO 42
BL=ABS(AL)
AL=PL/BL*ATAN(BL)
42 CCNTINUE
C=.416
XC=8.4*C
ES=.136
TTC=7500.*.8+3750.*(TF-TR)
Y(7,1)=Y(7,1)+GBIAS*1.5/57.6
P1=12./57.6
P1=24./57.6
PP=ABS(Y(7,1))
IF(FP-P1)4,4,3
3 Y(7,1)=Y(7,1)/PP*P1
4 CCNTINUE
IF(X.GT.TR)GOTO 30
TH=7500.
TTC=7500.*X
TTC=TTC/TTOT
GOTO 33
30 IF(X-TF)31,31,32

```

```

32 TH=0.
   TTC=1.
   GCTC33
31 TH=7500.*(TF-X)/(TF-TR)
   TTC=(TTCT-TH*(TF-X)*.5)/TTOT
33 TTC=1.-TTO
   XCG=(8.75+(10.6-8.75)*TTO)*0
   MAS=(3.48*(4.21-3.48)*TTO)
   IXX=(1.0586+(1.0914-.0686)*TTO)
   IYY=25.04+(29.56-25.04)*TTO
   IZZ=IYY
   MAC=V1/1150.
   IF(MAC.GE.2.)MAC=2.
   IF(MAC.GT..75)GOTO10
   CA=.4
   GCTC12
10 IF(MAC.GT.1.2)GOTO11
   CA=(MAC-.561)*.6/.24
   GCTC12
11 CA=1.44-MAC*.22/2.8
12 IF(TH.EC.0.)GOTO13
   CA=.93*CA
13 CCNTINUE
   IF(MAC.GT..92)GOTO14
   DCA=(1.25*MAC*.3+.63)*(ABS(Y(7,1)*2.88))*.2.2
   GCTC17
16 CCA=(-(MAC-2.8)*.3*.0375+(MAC-2.8)*.12+.4)*(ABS(Y(7,1))*2.88)*.
12.1
17 CCNTINUE
   CND=3.9-CCS*MAC*3.14159/2.8)*.7
   IF(MAC.GT..75)GOTO18
   CNA=15.8
   GCTC21
18 IF(MAC.GT.1.)GOTO19
   CNA=15.8+9.2/.36*(MAC-.75)
   GCTC21
19 IF(MAC.GT.1.5)GOTO20
   CNA=21.3
   GCTC21
20 CNA=(MAC-2.8)*.2*.71+20.1
21 IF(MAC.GT.1.)GOTO23
   CMC=(MAC)*.315*10.3+4.3
   GCTC24
23 CMC=EXP(-(MAC+1.)*14.6+(MAC-1.)*4.)/1.8
24 XCP=(-(MAC-.6)*.2*.632+14.02+(MAC-.6)*.4*.102)*.416
   IF(MAC.GT.1.4)GOTO26
   CMT=MAC*.2*850.+3700.
   GCTC28
26 CMT=EXP(-(MAC+1.4)*5600.+(MAC-1.4)*2150.
28 CCNTINUE
   F1=-ICA+2.*(CCA*ABS(Y(7,1)))*Q*ES*TH
   F3=-CNA*AL*(CND*Y(7,1))*Q*ES*TH*SIN(TEN)
   A1=10.
   A2=.08
   A3=10.
   A4=4.
   A5=2./57.6
   A6=TC
   A7=.5
   A8=80.
   A8=20.
   A9=1.

```

```

B1=- (1.*2.*A7*A8*A2)/A2
B2=- (A8**2*A2+2.*A7*A8)/A2
B3=-A8**2/A2
B4=-A8**2*A3*A9
B5=B4/A2
B6=B4*A1
YP(1,1)=Y(2,1)
YP(3,1)=Y(4,1)
YP(7,1)=Y(8,1)
YP(8,1)=Y(9,1)
YP(10,1)=Y(11,1)
Z2=Z2-.1
Z2=YIM+.1-X
IF(Z2.GT.0.)GOTO7
TIM=X
ZK3=((1.+200./RANGE)*6.)
IF(ZK3.GT.15.)GOTO7
EP=Y(10,1)
SZT=0.
AAA=0.
CALL GAUSS(SZT,AAA,AAV,X)
IF(YFL.GT.VLAZRP)GOTO7
SST=0.
SSX=XLASR*SIN(Y(6,1))/RANGE
CALL GAUSS(SSX,SST,SSXV,X)
FS=-SSXV/RANGE+Y(5,1)
ER=Y(6,1)
7  CCNTINUE
IF(TZ-X)80,81,81
81 FS=-EP
YP(5,1)=0.
GCTC85
80 YP(5,1)=(EP+FS)/A4
85  CCNTINUE
YP(6,1)=1./ (Y(1,1)**2+Y(3,1)**2)*(Y(1,1)*Y(4,1)-Y(3,1)
1*Y(2,1))
YP(9,1)=B1*Y(9,1)+B2*Y(8,1)+B3*Y(7,1)+B5*(ER-FS)+B6*(YP(5,1))
YP(11,1)=-GMT*Y(11,1)*(RH*V1/4.)+ES*0**2/IYY+Q*ES*0/IYY*(-CNA*(XCP
1-XCG)=AL+CND*(XCG-XC)=Y(7,1)-TH*AR/IYY
IF(ABS(YP(9,1)).GT. 1000.)YP(9,1)=SIGN( 1000.,YP(9,1))
YP(12,1)=(F1*COS(Y(10,1))+F3*SIN(Y(10,1)))/MAS
YP(4,1)=(-F1*SIN(Y(10,1))+F3*COS(Y(10,1)))/MAS+32.2
AA=10.
YP(12,1)=-V1*COS(Y(13,1)-Y(14,1))
YP(13,1)=V1*SIN(Y(13,1)-Y(14,1))/Y(12,1)
YP(14,1)=AA*YP(13,1)
IF(X-TC)40,50,50
40 YP(9,1)=0.
YP(8,1)=0.
YP(7,1)=0.
YP(14,1)=0.
YP(13,1)=0.
YP(12,1)=0.
GCTC70
50 IF(X-TC-T)60,60,70
60 Y(13,1)=3.14159625/2.-Y(6,1)
Y(14,1)=3.14159625/2.+Y(10,1)-AL
Y(12,1)=(Y(1,1)**2+Y(3,1)**2)**-.5
YP(12,1)=-V1*COS(Y(13,1)-Y(14,1))
YP(13,1)=V1*SIN(Y(13,1)-Y(14,1))/Y(12,1)
YP(14,1)=AA*YP(13,1)
70  CCNTINUE

```

```

TACC=SQRT(YP(2,1)**2+YP(4,1)**2)
RETURN
EAC
SUBROUTINE MCCAMS(X,F,MPT,N,L,F,DER,IX)
DIMENSION U(14,6),F(14,6)
COMMON/VAR/TEN,AR,TIM,THF,TTK,TACC,GBIAS
*,YFL,VLAZRP,XLASR
*,EF,FS,ER,TZ
DATA PREC1, PREC2, PREC3, PREC4
. /55.0, -59.0, 37.0, -9.0/
. CCRR1, CORR2, CORR3, CORR4
. /9.0, 19.0, -5.0, 1.0/
P24 = H / 24.0
P1 = PREC1 * H24
P2 = PREC2 * H24
P3 = PREC3 * H24
P4 = PREC4 * P24
C1 = CORR1 * H24
C2 = CORR2 * H24
C3 = CORR3 * H24
C4 = CORR4 * H24
DATA ALPHA2, ALPHA3
. /4, .45573725/
. BETA21, BETA31, BETA32, BETA41, BETA42, BETA43
. /4, .29697761, .15875964, .2181004, -3.05096516, 3.83288476/
. OMEGA1, OMEGA2, OMEGA3, OMEGA4
. /17476028, -.55148066, 1.2055356, .17118478/
CALL CER(X,N,U(1,1),F(1,1),P,1,1)
IF (MPT.LE.1) RETURN
A2 = ALPHA2 * P
A3 = ALPHA3 * H
B21 = BETA21 * P
B31 = BETA31 * P
B32 = BETA32 * H
B41 = BETA41 * P
B42 = BETA42 * P
B43 = BETA43 * P
C1 = OMEGA1 * P
C2 = OMEGA2 * H
C3 = OMEGA3 * H
C4 = OMEGA4 * P
LL = MINO(3,MPT-1)
DO 10 K = 1,LL
DO 1 I = 1,N
U(I,5) = U(I,K) + B21 * F(I,K)
1 CONTINUE
A = X + A2
CALL CER(A,N,U(1,5),F(1,5),P,5,5)
DO 2 I = 1,N
U(I,5) = U(I,K) + B31 * F(I,K) + B32 * F(I,5)
2 CONTINUE
A = X + A3
CALL CER(A,N,U(1,5),F(1,6),P,5,6)
DO 3 I = 1,N
U(I,5) = U(I,K) + B41 * F(I,K) + B42 * F(I,5) + B43 * F(I,6)
3 CONTINUE
X = X + P
CALL DER(X,N,U(1,5),U(1,6),P,5,6)
DO 4 I = 1,N
U(I,K+1) = U(I,K) + C1 * F(I,K) + C2 * F(I,5)
. + C3 * F(I,6) + C4 * U(I,6)
4 CONTINUE

```

PDM00130
PDM00140
PDM00150
PDM00160
PDM00170

PDM00190

PDM00210
PDM00240
PDM00250
PDM00260
PDM00270
PDM00280
PDM00290

PDM00320

PDM00370
PDM00380
PDM00390
PDM00410
PDM00420
PDM00430
PDM00440

PDM00460
PDM00470
PDM00480
PDM00490

PDM00510
PDM00520
PDM00530
PDM00540

PDM00560
PDM00570
PDM00580
PDM00590

```

      LC=K+1
      CALL CER(X,N,U(1,K+1),F(1,K+1),F,LD,LD)
10  CCNTINUE
      IF (MPT .LT. 5) RETURN
      K=5
      KT=0
      JK=IK
      CC40LK=5,MPT
      CC 20 J = 1,N
          U(J,K) = U(J,K-1) + P1 * F(J,K-1) + P2 * F(J,K-2)
          + P3 * F(J,K-3) + P4 * F(J,K-4)
20  CCNTINUE
      X = X + F
      CALL CER(X,N,U(1,K),F(1,K),F,K,K)
      DC 30 J = 1,N
          U(J,K) = U(J,K-1) + C1 * F(J,K) + C2 * F(J,K-1)
          + C3 * F(J,K-2) + C4 * F(J,K-3)
30  CCNTINUE
      CALL CER(X,N,U(1,K),F(1,K),F,K,K)
      IF (K-6) 32,33,33
32  K=6
      GCTC37
33  DC34IT=1,5
      DC34JT=1,N
      U(JT,IT)=U(JT,IT+1)
34  F(JT,IT)=F(JT,IT+1)
37  IF (JK-6) 36,36,39
42  JK=JK+IK
36  WRITE(6,11)((U(JJ,JK),F(JJ,JK)),JJ=1,N)
      WRITE(6,11)X,TACC
      IF (JK+IK-6) 42,42,43
43  JK=JK+IK
39  JK=JK-1
      IF (L(3,5)) 40,40,12
40  CCNTINUE
12  CCNTINUE
      JK=JK-1K+1
      WRITE(6,11)((U(JJ,JK),F(JJ,JK)),JJ=1,N)
      WRITE(6,11)X,TACC
11  FCRRAT(IX,1P9E12,4)
      RETURN
      END
      SUBROUTINE GAUSS(S,AM,V,T)
      COMMON VAR/TEN,AR,TIM,TFF,TTK,TACC,GBIAS
      *YFL,VLAZRP,XLASR
      *EF,FS,ER,TZ
      DATA (K = 37777777777778)
      DATA (E=77777777777700000000)
C      S-THE REQUIRED STANDARD DEVIATION
C      AM-IS THE REQUIRED MEAN
C      V-VALUE OF COMPUTED NORMALLY DISTRIBUTED RANDOM NUMBER
      IF (T.GT.0.) GOTO 4
2  IF (IX) 7,8,8
7  IX=-IX
8  IF (IX.GT.999) GOTO 3
      IX=IX*2+1
      A=0.
      GCTC4
3  IX=IX/10
      GCTC2
4  CC50I=1,12
      IF (I.GT.1) IX=IX

```

PDM00610
PDM00620

PDM00660
PDM00670
PDM00680

PDM00700
PDM00710
PDM00720
PDM00730

PDM00750

PDM00760
PDM00770

```

J=IX*262147
IX=J.AND.K
IZ=IX.AND.J
B=FLCAT(IZ)/3.4359739E10
YFL=8.AND.E
IX=IY
50 A=A*YFL
V=(A-B.)*S+AN
RETURN
END

```

```

7
1.0000E+03 2.0000E-02 0.0000E+00 0.0000E+00 0.0000E+00 5.0000E+02
2.5000E+00 0.0000E+00 8.3500E+03 9.7500E+00 2.5000E-01 8.0000E-01
2.5000E+00 0.0000E+00 0.0000E+00
7
7

```

23

25

[illegible]

APPENDIX II
AERODYNAMIC CURVES

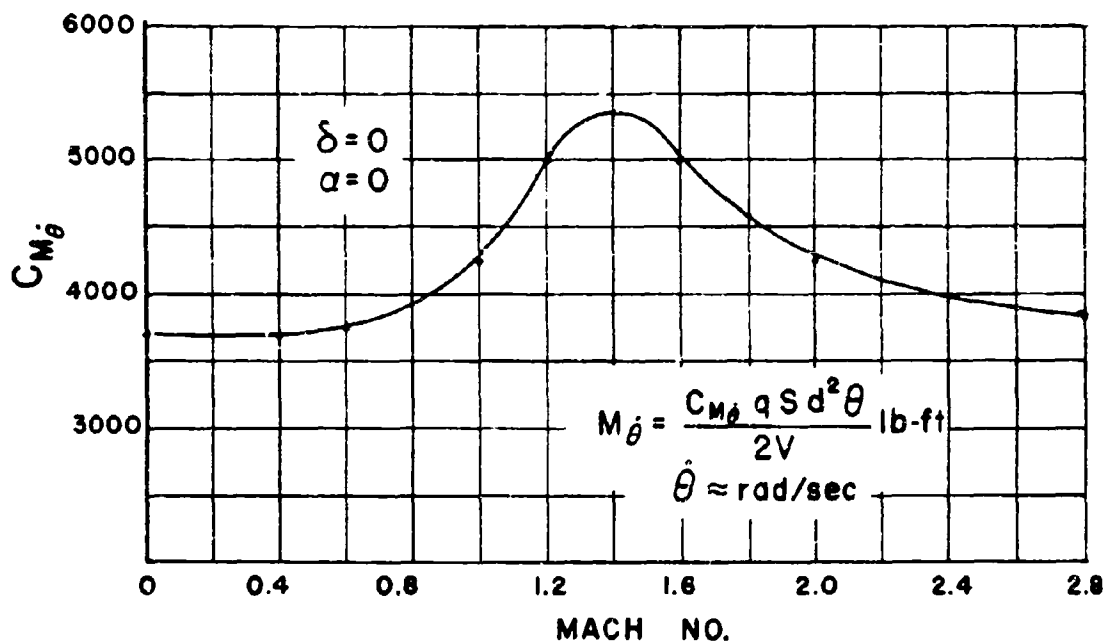


Figure II-1. Aero Pitch Damping Curve

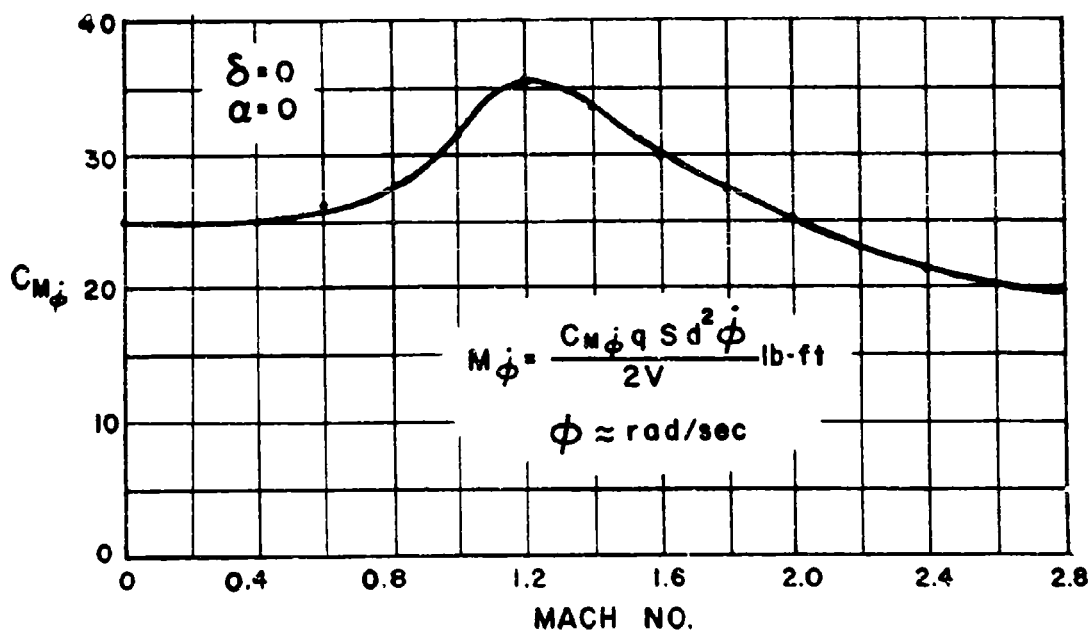


Figure II-2. Aero Roll Damping Curve

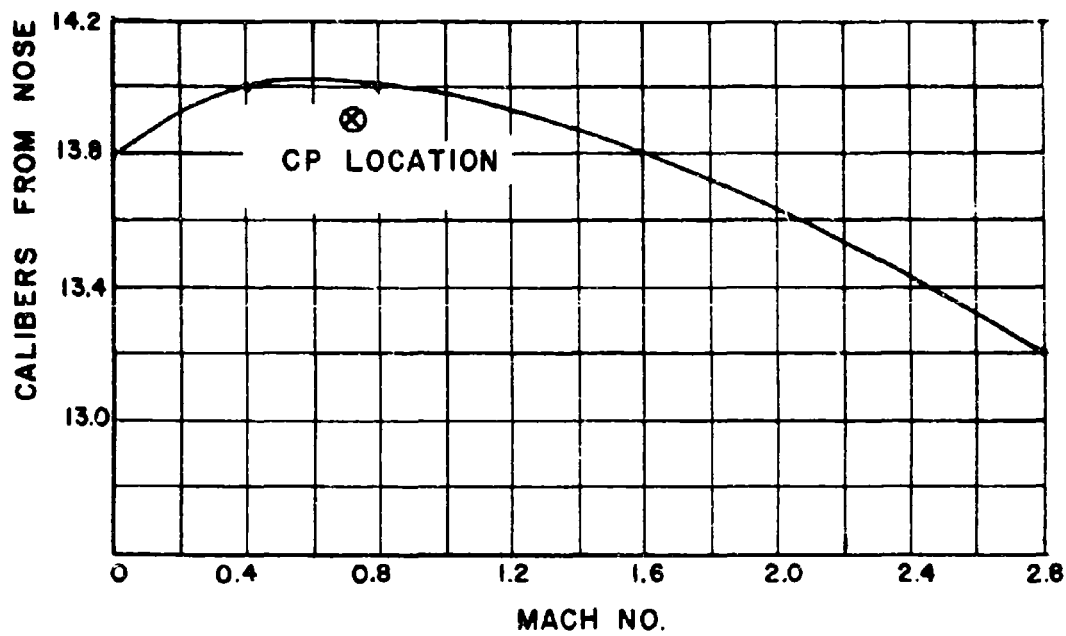


Figure II-3. Center of Pressure Location

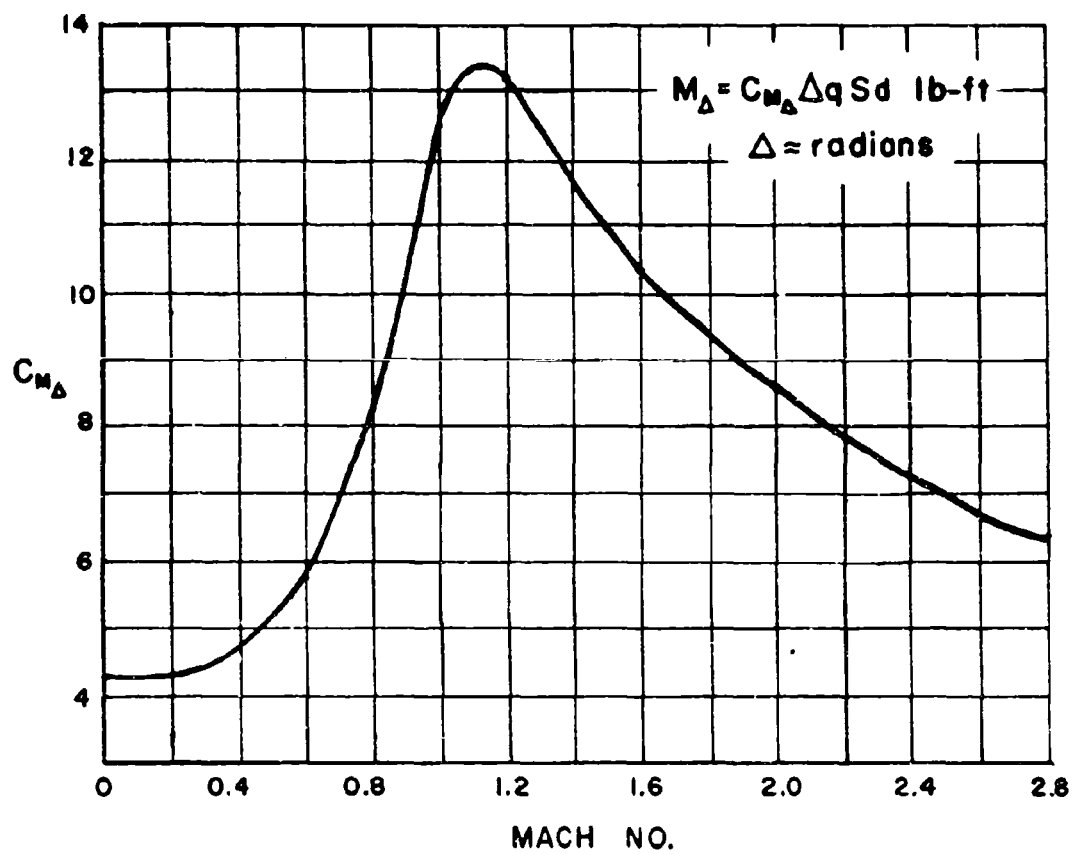


Figure II-4. Tail Misalignment Coefficient

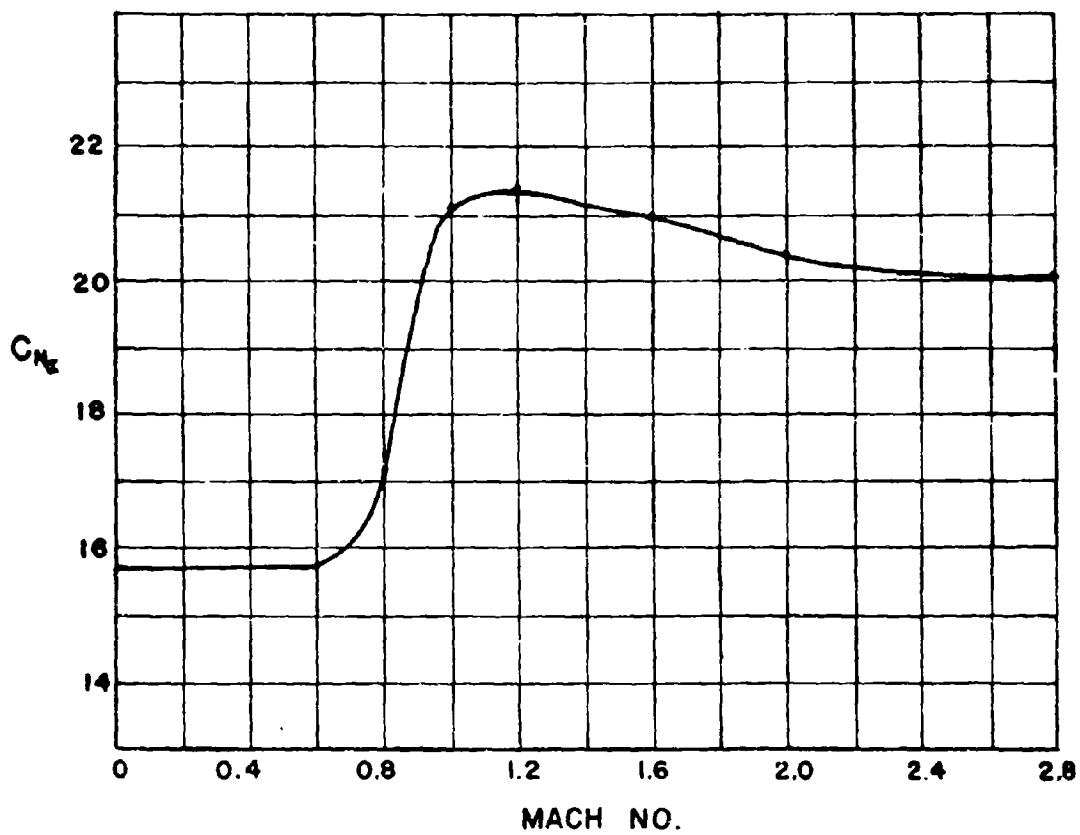


Figure II-5. Body Normal Force

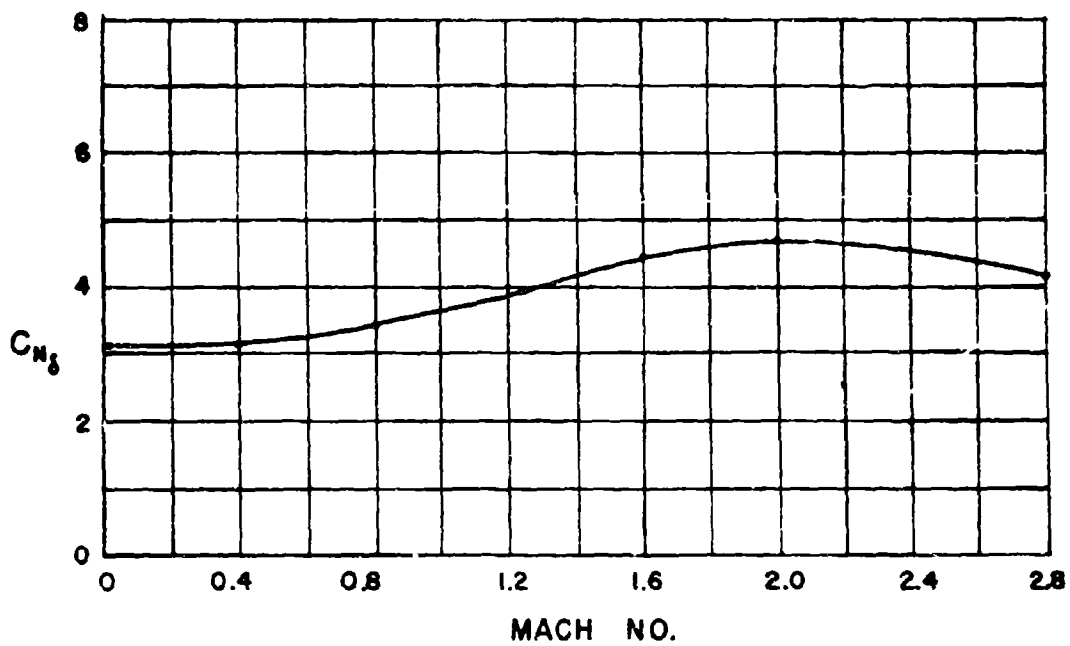


Figure II-6. Control Vane Normal Force

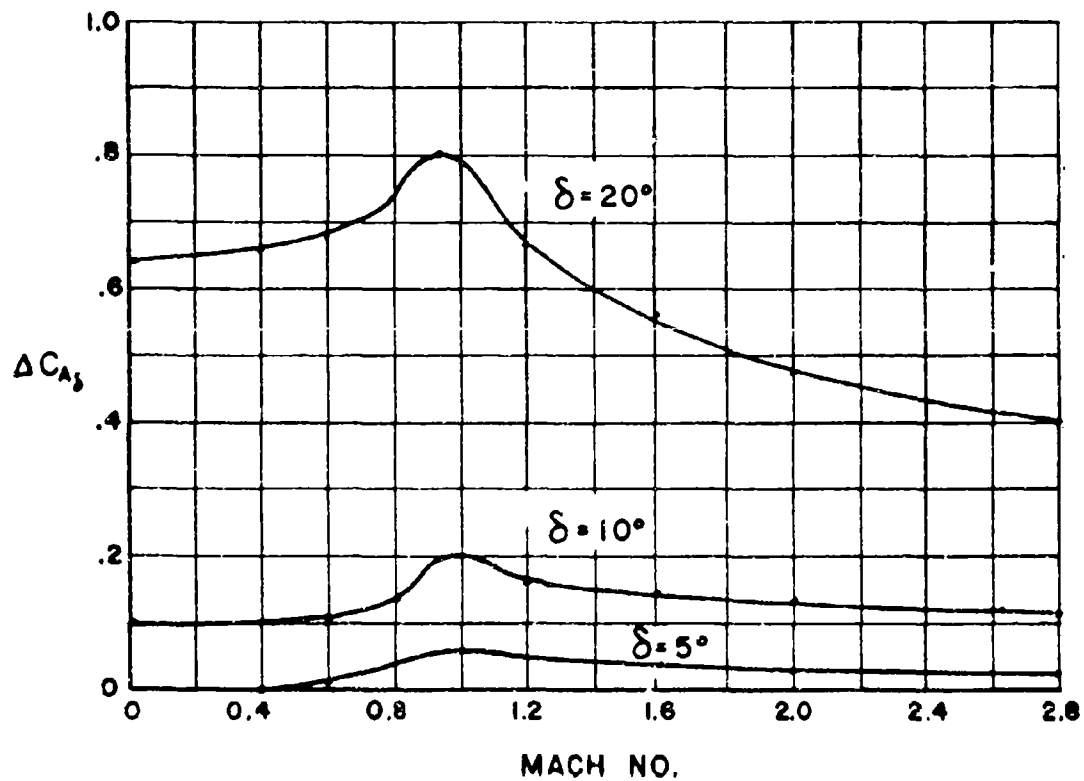


Figure II-7. Induced Drag

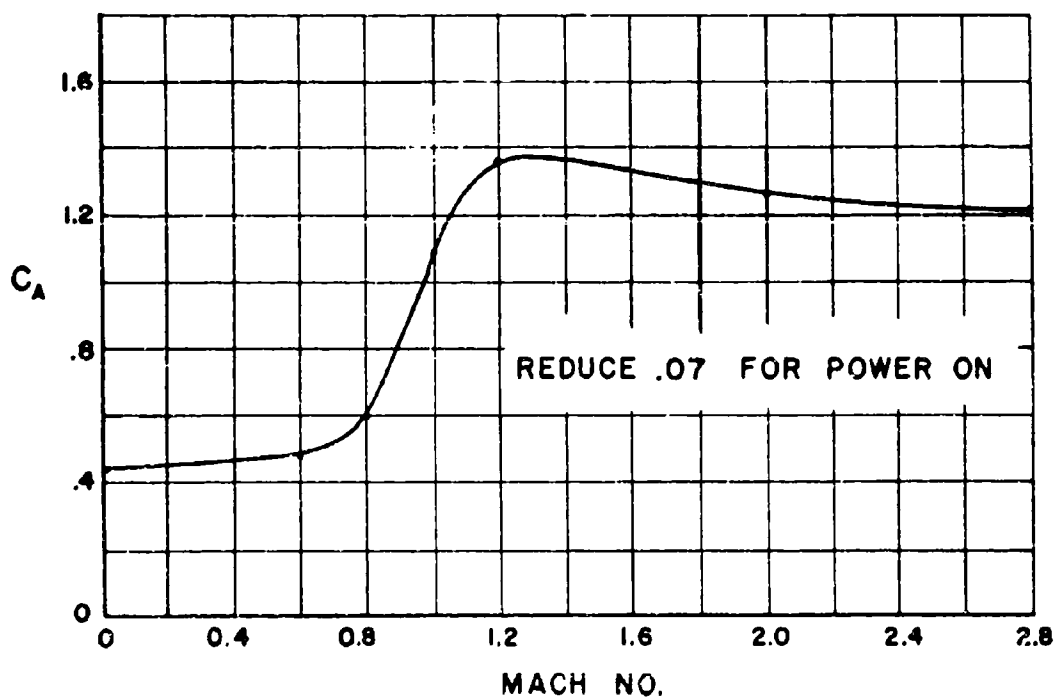


Figure II-8. Drag Force

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This report describes in detail a three-degree-of-freedom program which can be used to determine the trajectory and miss distance of a guided missile system. The options for the program are such as to permit variation of the aerodynamics, seeker, autopilot, actuator, and missile motor performance for the purpose of accurately simulating a given missile design and evaluating the effects of any changes in system parameters. Sufficient detail has been included in the text to minimize the effort needed to update or modify the program presented.			

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