

INTISARI

VTOL (*vertical take-off and landing fixed wing* (VFW) dalam beberapa tahun terakhir menjadi topik penelitian yang menarik, terutama pada proses transisi dari VTOL ke *fixed wing* dan sebaliknya. Transisi merupakan tahapan paling krusial dalam penerbangan VFW. Salah satu strategi transisi terbaru dan paling menantang adalah transisi dengan meniru lepas landas burung, di mana lepas landas vertikal dan horizontal dilakukan secara bersamaan. Transisi dengan pola seperti ini akan dipengaruhi *ground effect*, karena transisi dimulai dari tanah. Ground effect memiliki dampak positif berupa penambahan gaya angkat, akan tetapi juga terdapat dampak negatif yaitu terganggunya kestabilan terbang.

Penelitian ini mengembangkan model fisik dan model matematis VFW yang dipadukan dengan *ground effect* dengan pendekatan Newton Euler. Pendekatan state space digunakan untuk merancang kendali *linear quadratic regulator* (LQR) yang menangani proses transisi VFW. Simulasi visual tiga dimensi pada ROS (*robot operating system*) dan Gazebo dilakukan untuk menguji model VFW, model *ground effect*, dan sistem kendali LQR. Pengujian dilakukan dengan tiga skenario yaitu dalam kondisi ideal, dengan pengaruh *ground effect*, dan dengan gangguan eksternal.

Hasil pengujian dari ketiga skenario menunjukkan bahwa VFW berhasil melaksanakan misi transisi meniru lepas landas burung, yaitu mampu memenuhi indikator keberhasilan *steady state error pitch* dan *steady state error roll* kurang dari $4,5^\circ$, laju kecepatan *yaw* kurang dari $3^\circ/\text{detik}$, *airspeed* lebih dari $5\text{m}/\text{detik}$, serta ketinggian lebih dari 5m . Pada saat transisi, *ground effect* memberikan gaya angkat tambahan sehingga ketinggian jelajah dicapai pada saat t bernilai $4,53$ detik yaitu lebih cepat $0,18$ detik daripada tanpa *ground effect*. Namun demikian, *ground effect* memberikan dampak negatif terjadinya ketidakstabilan sikap *roll* sebesar $4,30^\circ$ dan sikap *pitch* sebesar $8,17^\circ$. Pada saat pengujian dengan gangguan eksternal terjadi *error roll* sebesar $-9,39^\circ$ dan *error pitch* sebesar $9,43^\circ$, namun demikian kendali dapat menstabilkan kembali dengan *settling time* sikap *roll* $0,93$ detik dan *settling time* sikap *pitch* $0,90$ detik. Keseluruhan pengujian menunjukkan bahwa kendali LQR mampu menangani ketidakstabilan yang disebabkan *ground effect* maupun gangguan eksternal. Dalam rangka untuk meningkatkan unjuk kerja perlu dilakukan optimasi kendali untuk meminimalisir *steady state error roll* dan *steady state error pitch* pada penelitian mendatang, serta menambahkan skenario pengujian dengan memberikan gangguan eksternal pada saat terjadi *ground effect*.

Kata kunci: VTOL *fixed wing*, transisi, *ground effect*, ROS, Gazebo, *linear quadratic regulator* (LQR)

ABSTRACT

In recent years, VTOL (Vertical Take-Off and Landing) Fixed Wing (VFW) have emerged as a compelling focus of research, particularly regarding the intricate transition processes between VTOL and fixed-wing flight and vice versa. The transition phase stands out as the pivotal stage in VFW flights, with one of the most recent and challenging strategies involving mimicking a bird's takeoff, simultaneously executing vertical and horizontal takeoffs. Such transition patterns are influenced by ground effects, given that the transition initiates from the ground. While ground effect positively enhances lift force, it concurrently introduces a negative impact by disrupting flight stability.

This research endeavor involves the development of both a physical and mathematical model for VFW, incorporating ground effects through the Newton Euler approach. The state space approach is employed for designing a Linear Quadratic Regulator (LQR) control system that manages the VFW transition process. Comprehensive three-dimensional visual simulations on the Robot Operating System (ROS) and Gazebo are conducted to evaluate the VFW model, ground effect model, and the LQR control system. Testing unfolds across three scenarios: ideal conditions, conditions influenced by ground effects, and scenarios involving external disturbances.

Results from these scenarios demonstrate the successful execution of the VFW transition mission, replicating a bird's takeoff. The VFW meets success criteria, with steady state error pitch and roll both below 4.5° , yaw rate less than $3^\circ/\text{second}$, airspeed surpassing 5m/sec , and an altitude exceeding 5m . Ground effect proves beneficial during the transition, providing additional lift force and accelerating the cruising altitude to 4.53 seconds, 0.18 seconds faster than without ground effect. However, ground effect introduces negative consequences, instigating roll attitude instability of 4.30° and pitch attitude of 8.17° . External disturbances during testing result in a roll error of -9.39° and a pitch error of 9.43° , yet the control system successfully restores stability with a roll attitude settling time of 0.93 seconds and a pitch attitude settling time of 0.90 seconds. Overall, the testing affirms the efficacy of the LQR control system in managing instability arising from ground effects and external disturbances. Future research endeavors should focus on control optimization to minimize steady-state roll and pitch errors. Additionally, introducing test scenarios involving external disturbances during ground effects will further enhance the comprehensiveness of the study.

Keywords: VTOL fixed wing, transition, ground effect, ROS, Gazebo, linear quadratic regulator (LQR)