



Department of Electrical and
Electronic Engineering

Proportional Navigation

Modern Investigation

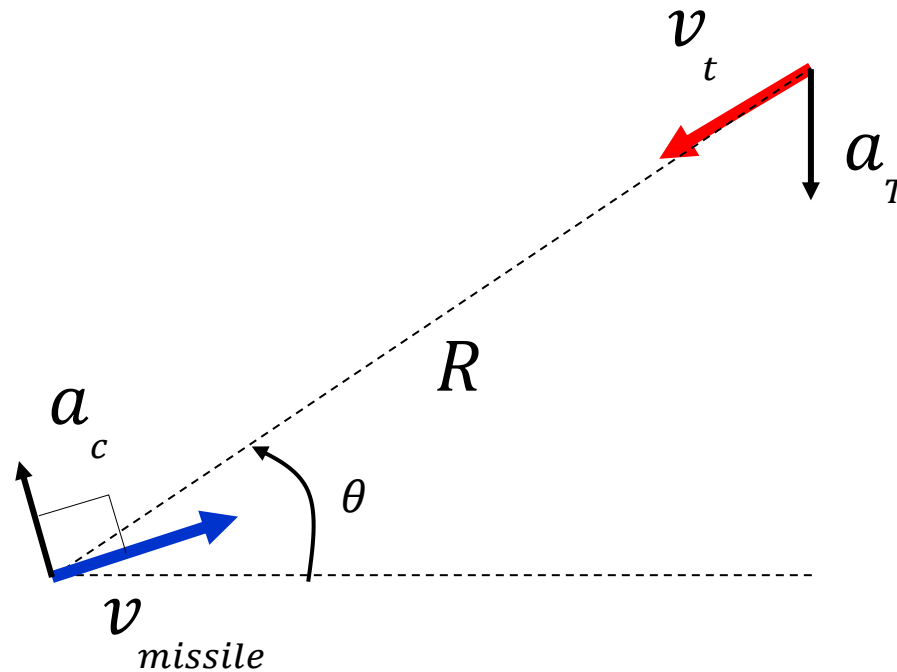
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prof. Grigory Agranovich, Supervisor

Methodology

- Proportional Navigation
- Mechanization Effect
- Generalized Lyapunov Investigation
- Results
- Summary

Proportional Navigation

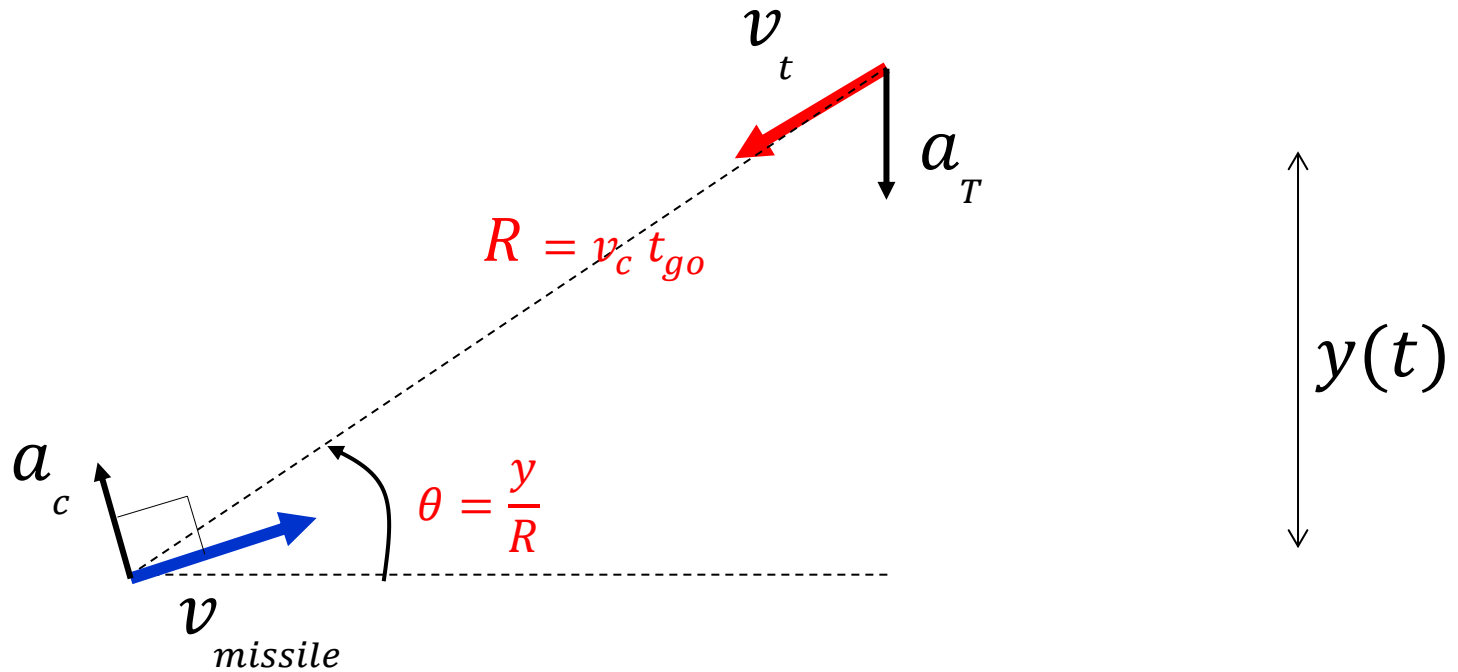


$$R\ddot{\theta} + 2\dot{R}\dot{\theta} = -a_m + a_T$$

Guidance Command $a_c(t) = v_c N \dot{\theta}(t)$



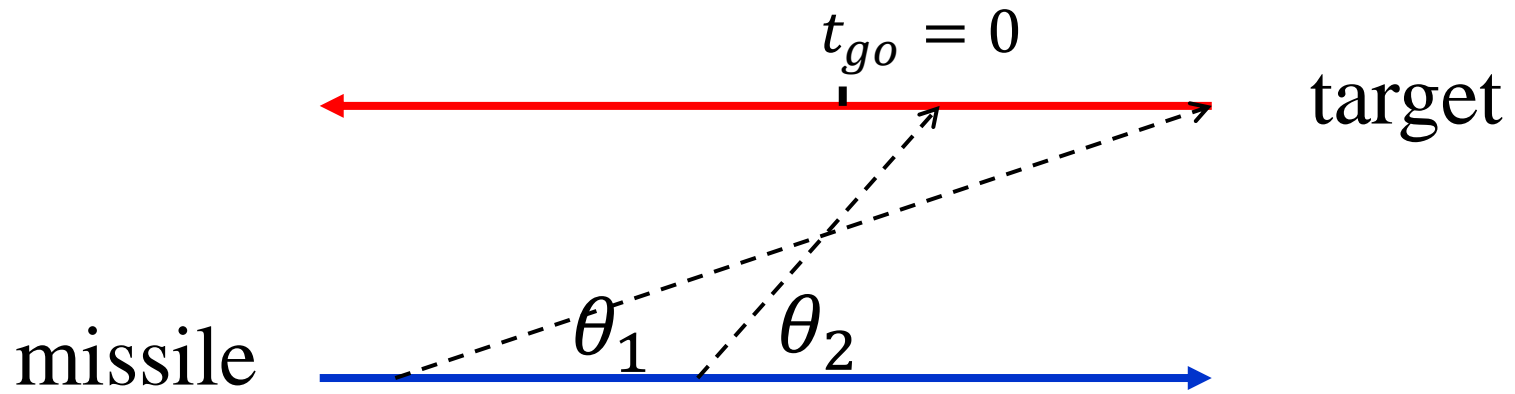
Linearization



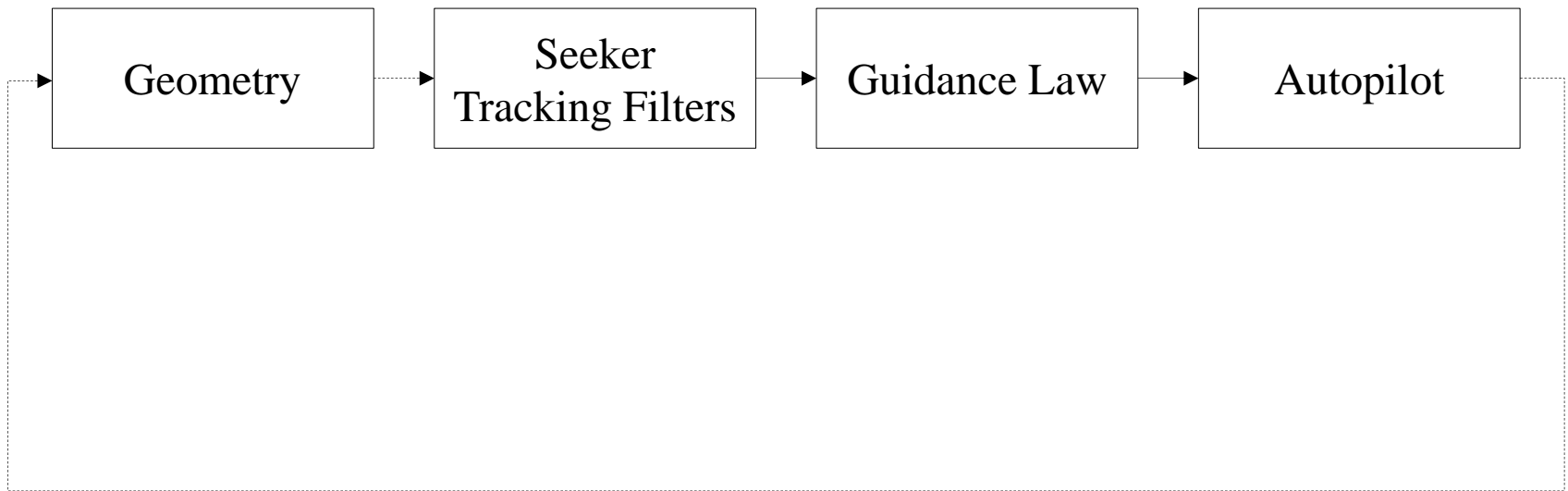
$$a_c = N \frac{y + \dot{y} t_{go}}{t_{go}^2}$$

$$t_{go} = t_f - t$$

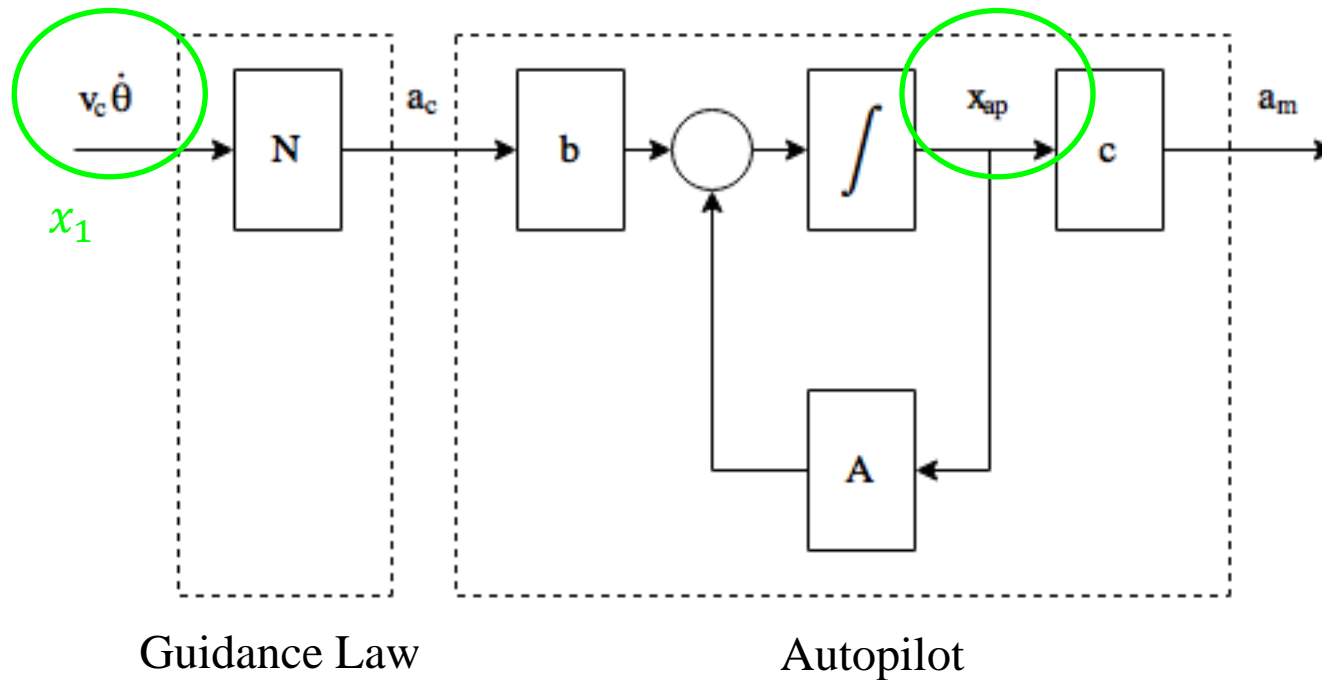
Flyby



Guidance Loop



Guidance Loop



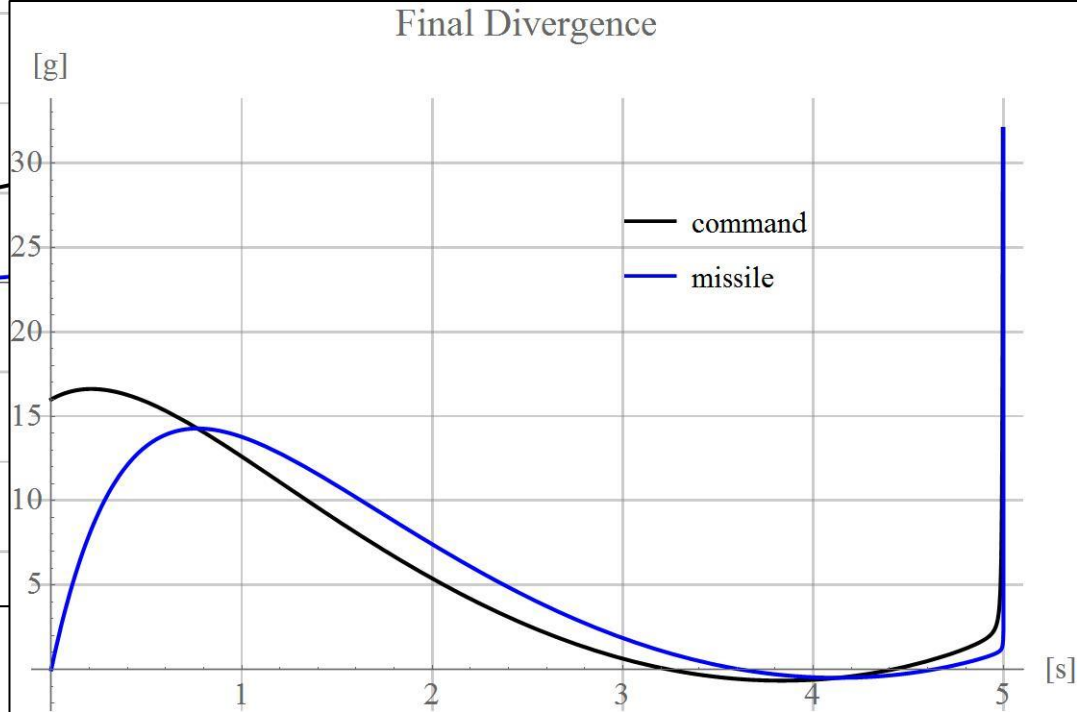
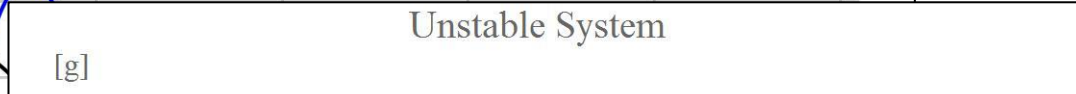
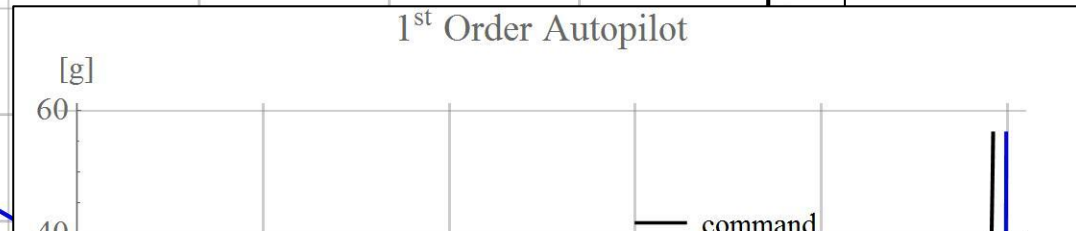
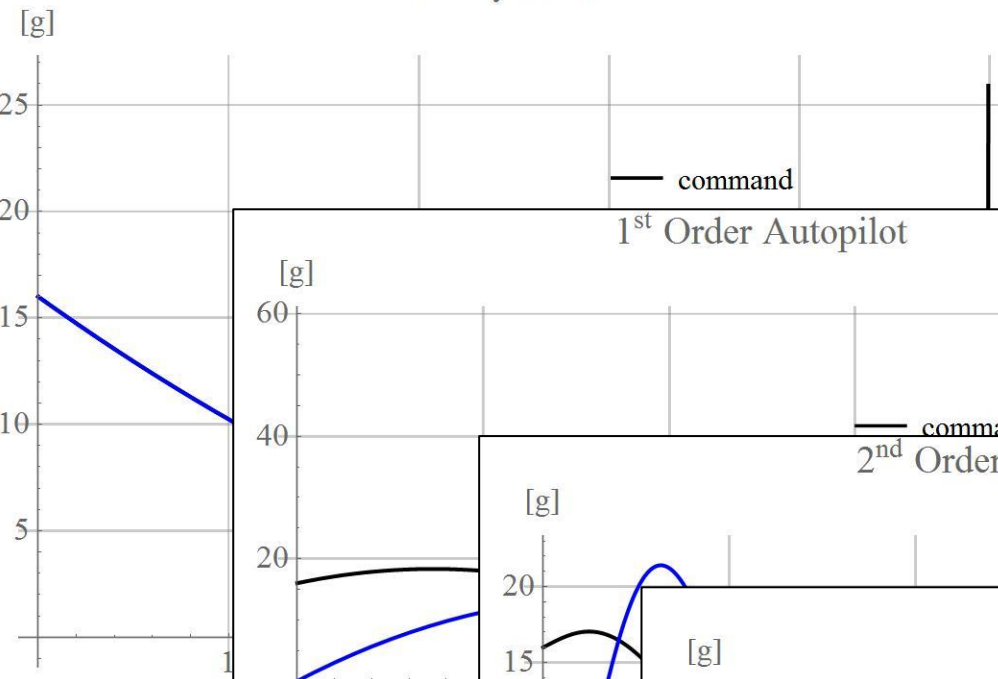
State Space model

$$\dot{x}_1 = \frac{2}{t_{go}} x_1 - \frac{c}{t_{go}} x_{ap}$$

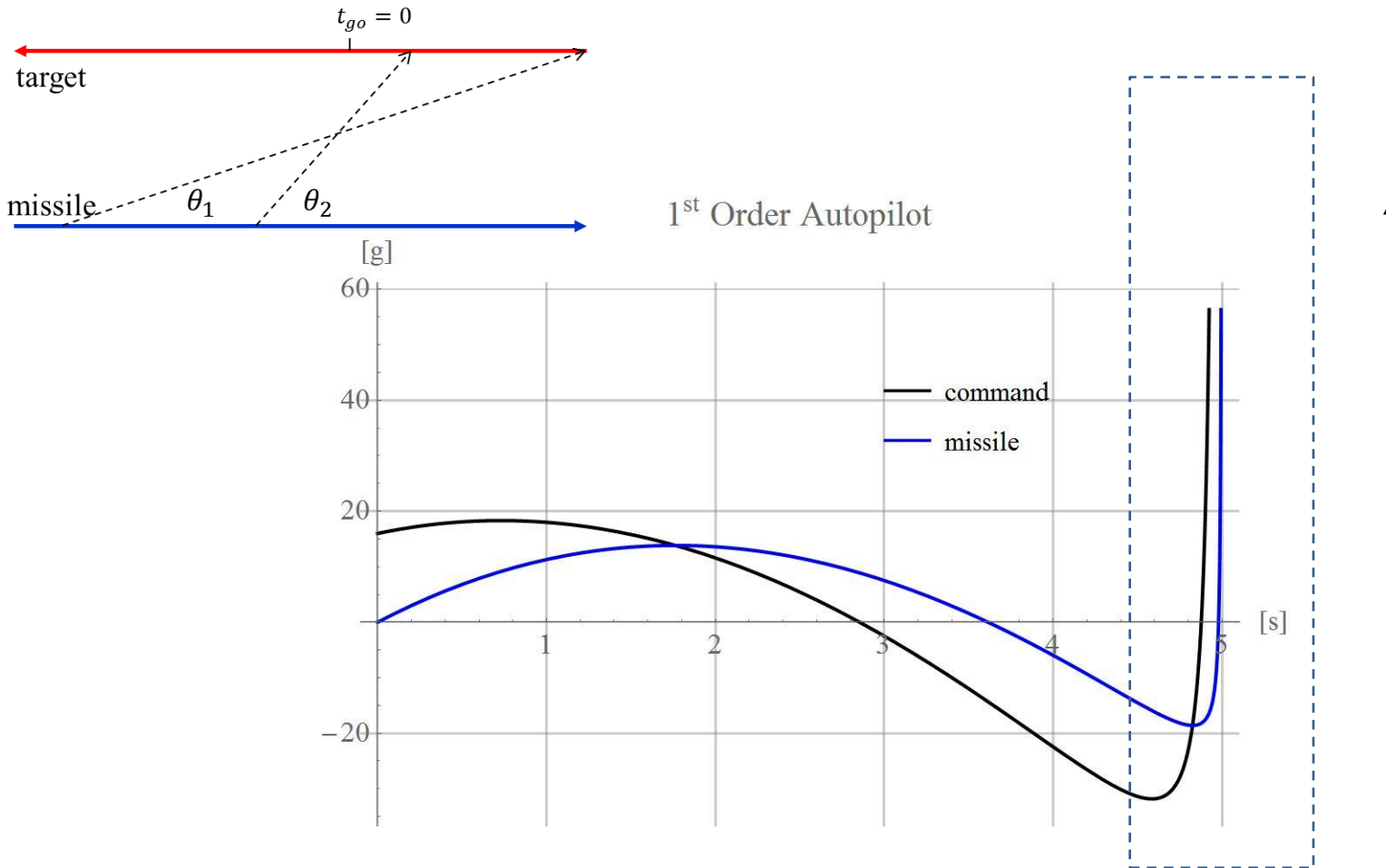
$$\dot{x}_{ap} = b N x_1 + A x_{ap}$$

No Dynamics

Shapes



Final Divergence



$$a_c = N \frac{y + \dot{y} t_{go}}{t_{go}^2}$$

Analysis Method

$$\dot{x}_1 = \frac{2}{t_f - t} x_1 - \frac{c}{t_f - t} x_{ap}$$

$$\dot{x}_{ap} = b N x_1 + A x_{ap}$$

- Stability Conditions??
 - ~~LTI theory~~
 - ~~Absolute Stability~~
 - Lyapunov Generalization

Definitions

- **Uniformly bounded stability**

$$\|x(t)\| \leq \alpha \|x_0\|$$

$$0 \leq t \leq t_f - \tau_1$$

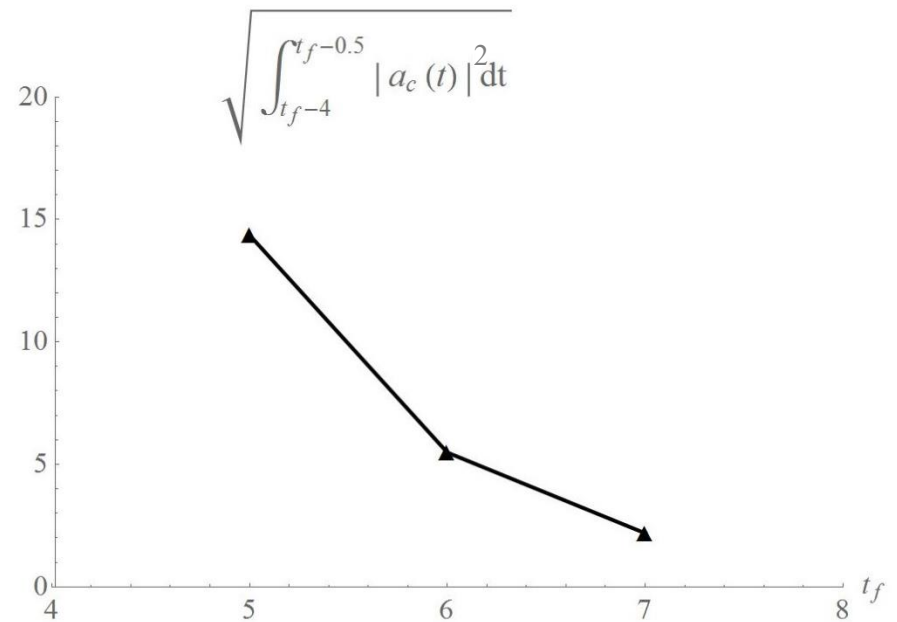
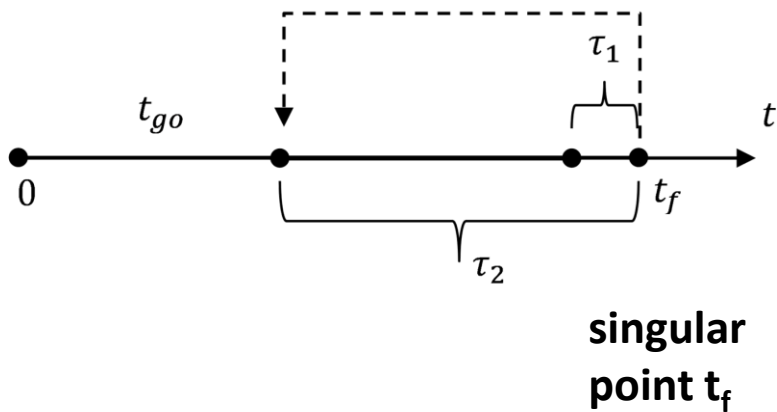


Definitions

- **Asymptotic stability**

$$\|x(t)\| \rightarrow 0 \text{ for } t_f \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\tau_1 \leq t_{go} \leq \tau_2$$



Lyapunov Function

- **Define the Lyapunov Function**

$$v(z(t)) = x_1^2 + z_{ap}^T H z_{ap}^T$$

- **Seek for**

$$\frac{d}{dt} v(z(t)) \leq \left(-\frac{\alpha_1}{t_{go}} + \frac{\alpha_2}{t_{go}^2} \right) \cdot v(z(t))$$

- **With the solution**

$$v(z(t)) \leq v(z_0) \cdot \left(\frac{t_{go}}{t_f} \right)^{\alpha_1} \cdot e^{\alpha_2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{t_{go}} - \frac{1}{t_f} \right)}$$

Inequalities Manipulations

BOUNDED STABILITY

$$v(z(t)) \leq v(z_0) \cdot \left(\frac{t_{go}}{t_f}\right)^{\alpha_1} \cdot e^{\alpha_2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{t_{go}} - \frac{1}{t_f}\right)}$$

$$\tau_1 \leq t_{go} \rightarrow v(z(t)) \leq v(z_0) \cdot e^{\alpha_2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\tau_1} - \frac{1}{t_f}\right)}$$

Inequalities Manipulations

ASYMPTOTIC STABILITY

$$v(z(t)) \leq v(z_0) \cdot \left(\frac{t_{go}}{t_f} \right)^{\alpha_1} \cdot e^{\alpha_2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{t_{go}} - \frac{1}{t_f} \right)}$$

$$t_{go} \leq \tau_2 < t_f \rightarrow v(z(t)) \leq v(z_0) \cdot \left(\frac{\tau_2}{t_f} \right)^{\alpha_1} \cdot e^{\alpha_2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\tau_1} - \frac{1}{t_f} \right)}$$

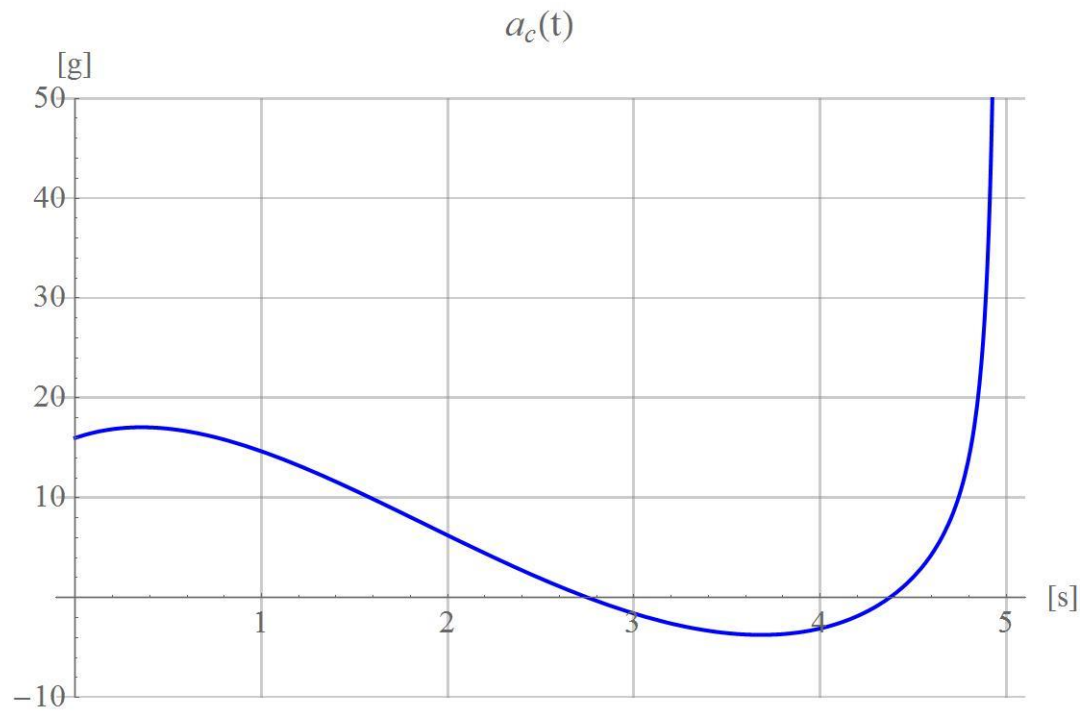
Results

- $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \sim$ System Parameters
- Sufficient Conditions to Asymptotic Stability
 - $N > 2$
 - Hurwitz Autopilot

Examples – 1st order

- Autopilot $\frac{1}{0.5 s+1}$
- $\lambda = -2 \rightarrow$ A Hurwitz
- Let $N = 4 > 2$

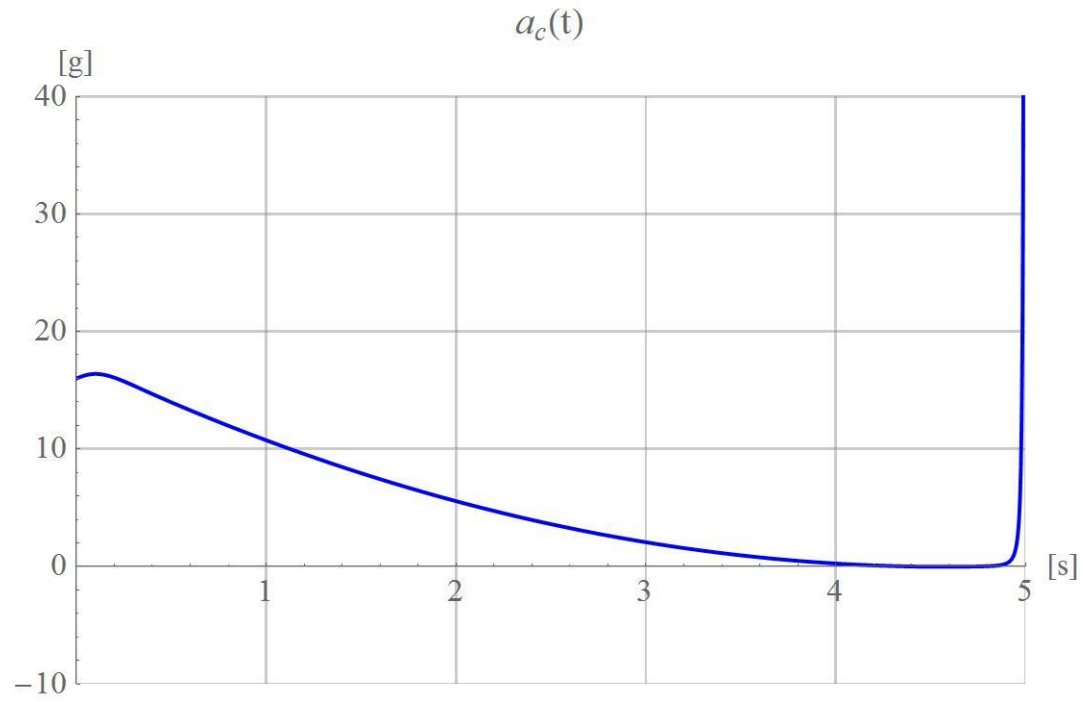
$$\frac{1}{0.5 s + 1}$$



Example – 2nd order

- **Autopilot** $\frac{15^2}{s^2 + 0.8 \cdot 5 \cdot s + 15^2}$
- $\lambda_{1,2} = -12 \pm 9 \cdot i \rightarrow$ A Hurwitz
- Let $N = 4 > 2$

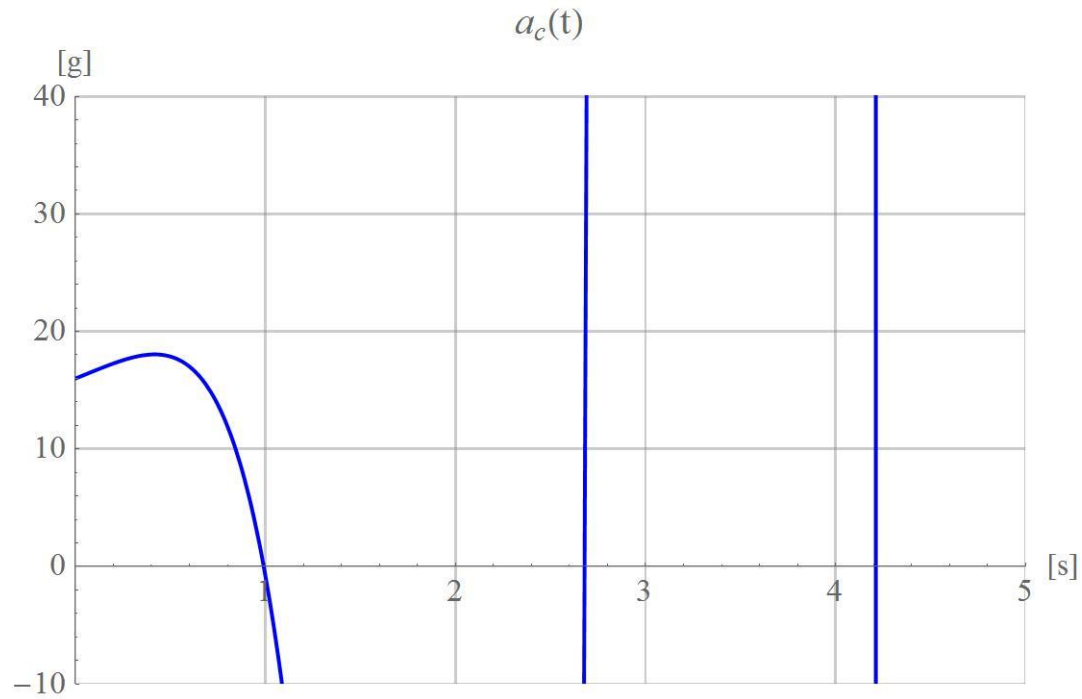
$$\frac{15^2}{s^2 + 0.8 \cdot 5 \cdot s + 15^2}$$



Example – 2nd order

- **Autopilot** $\frac{2^2}{s^2 - 0.8 \cdot 2 \cdot s + 2^2}$
- $\lambda_{1,2} = 1.6 \pm 0.2 \cdot i \rightarrow$ A **not** Hurwitz
- Let $N = 4 > 2$

$$\frac{2^2}{s^2 - 0.8 \cdot 2 \cdot s + 2^2}$$

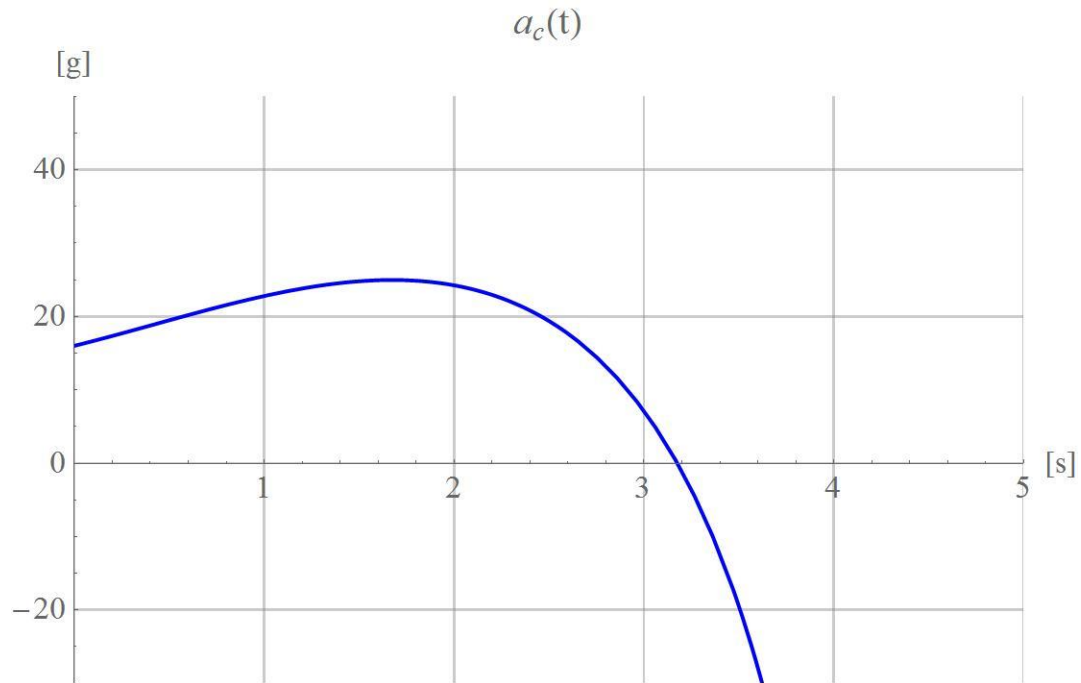


Unstable

Example – 2nd order

- **Autopilot** $\frac{1}{s^2 + 0.7 \cdot s + 1}$
- $\lambda_{1,2} = -0.7 \pm 0.7 \cdot i \rightarrow$ A Hurwitz
- Let $N = 4 > 2$

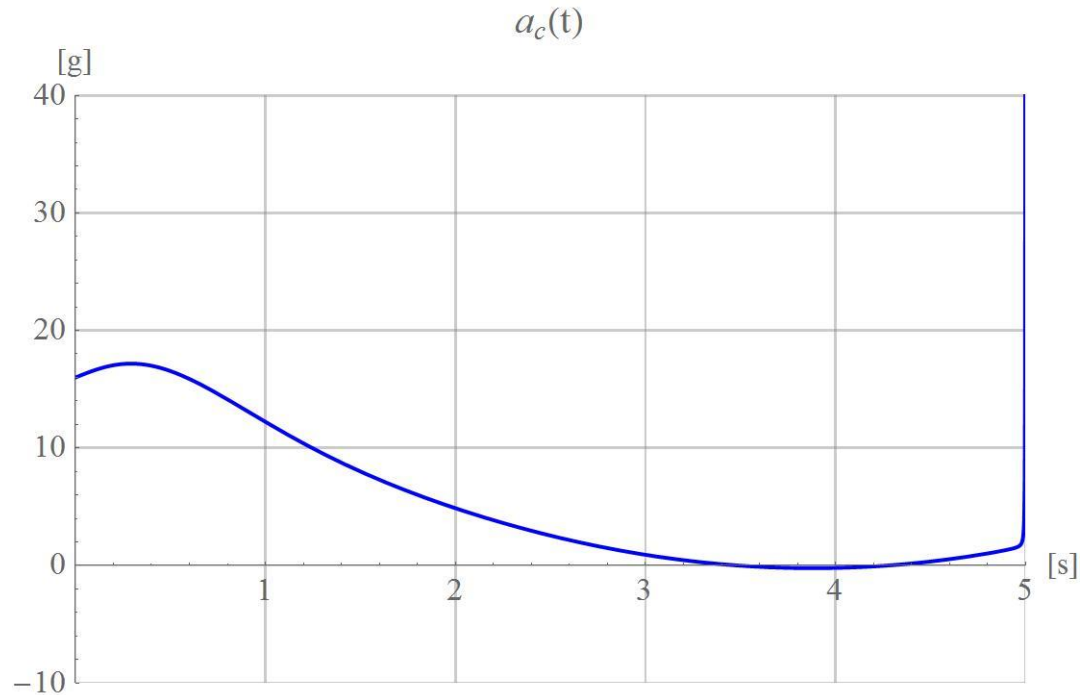
$$\frac{1}{s^2 + 0.7 \cdot s + 1}$$



stable?

Example – 2nd order

- **Autopilot** $\frac{5^2}{s^2 + 0.7 \cdot 5^2 \cdot s + 5^2}$
- $\lambda_{1,2} = -3.5 \pm 3.5 \cdot i \rightarrow$ A Hurwitz
- Let $N = 4 > 2$

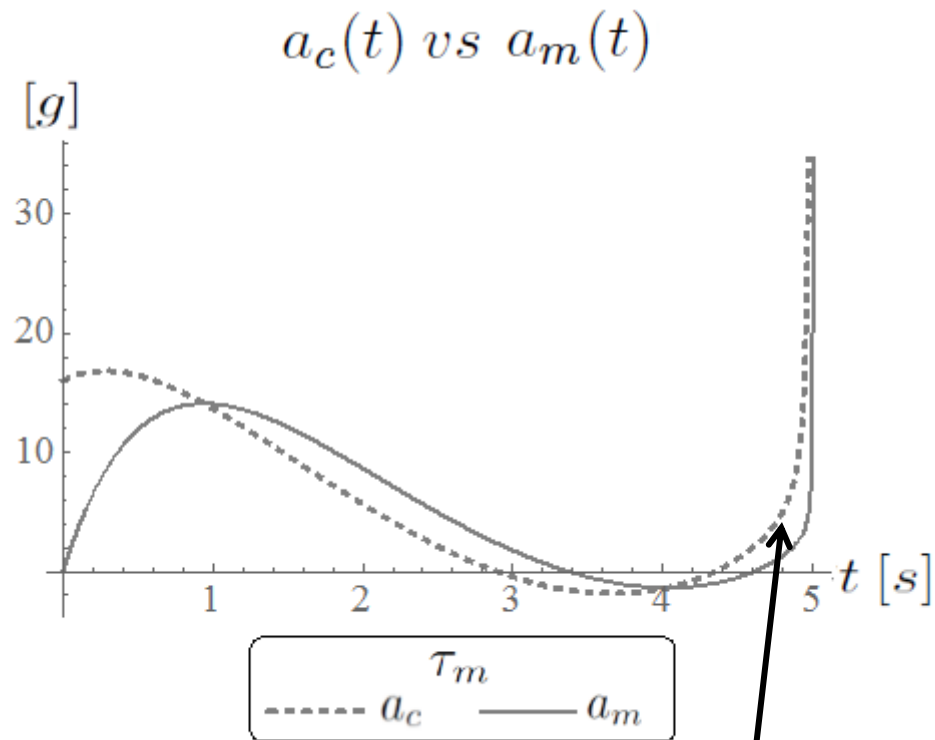


- $\omega_n \rightarrow 5 \frac{r}{s} \sim t_f = 25\text{sec}$
- $\|x(t; t_{f_2})\|^2 < \|x(t; t_{f_1})\|^2$ - asymptotic stability
- Stability independence of time, performances not

Missile's Parameters Adjustment

$$v(z(t)) \leq v(z_0) \cdot \left(\frac{\tau_2}{t_f}\right)^{\alpha_1} \cdot e^{\alpha_2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\tau_1} - \frac{1}{t_f}\right)}$$
$$\rightarrow \sigma = \frac{\alpha_2}{\tau_1} + \alpha_1 \ln \frac{\tau_2}{t_f}$$

Example – Delay Divergence

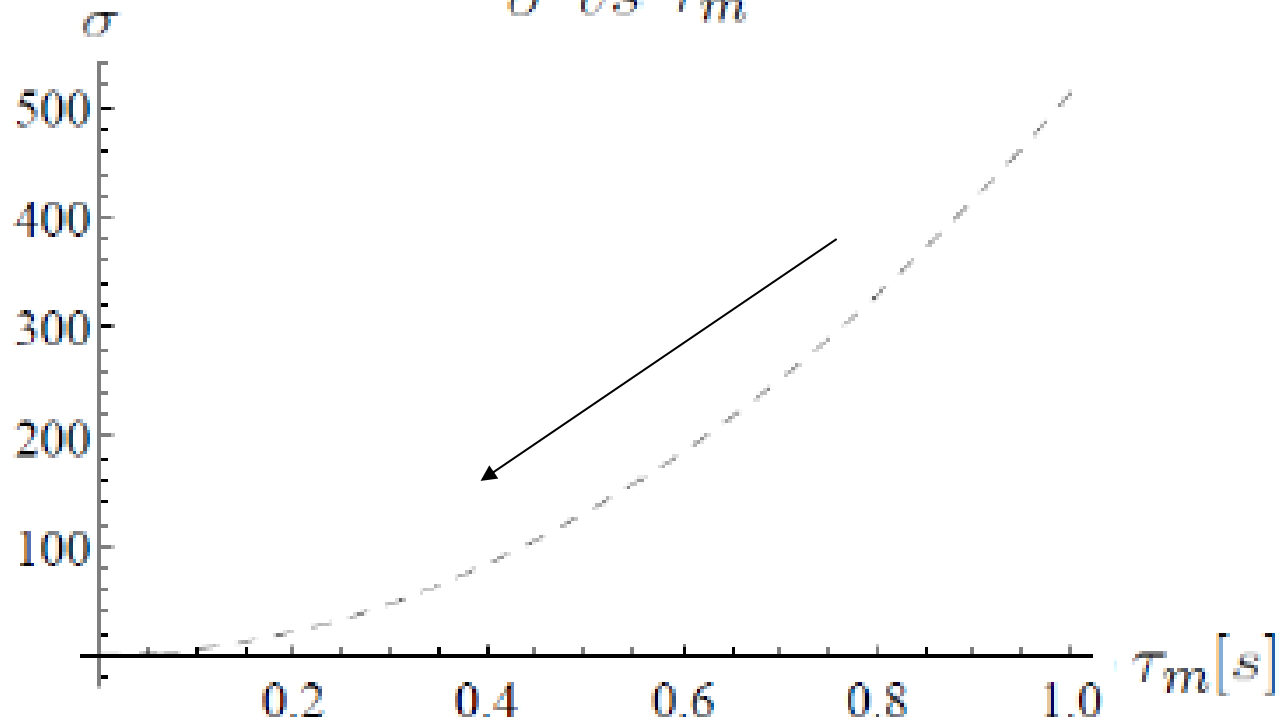


$t \sim 4.8 \text{ sec}$

Example – Delay Divergence

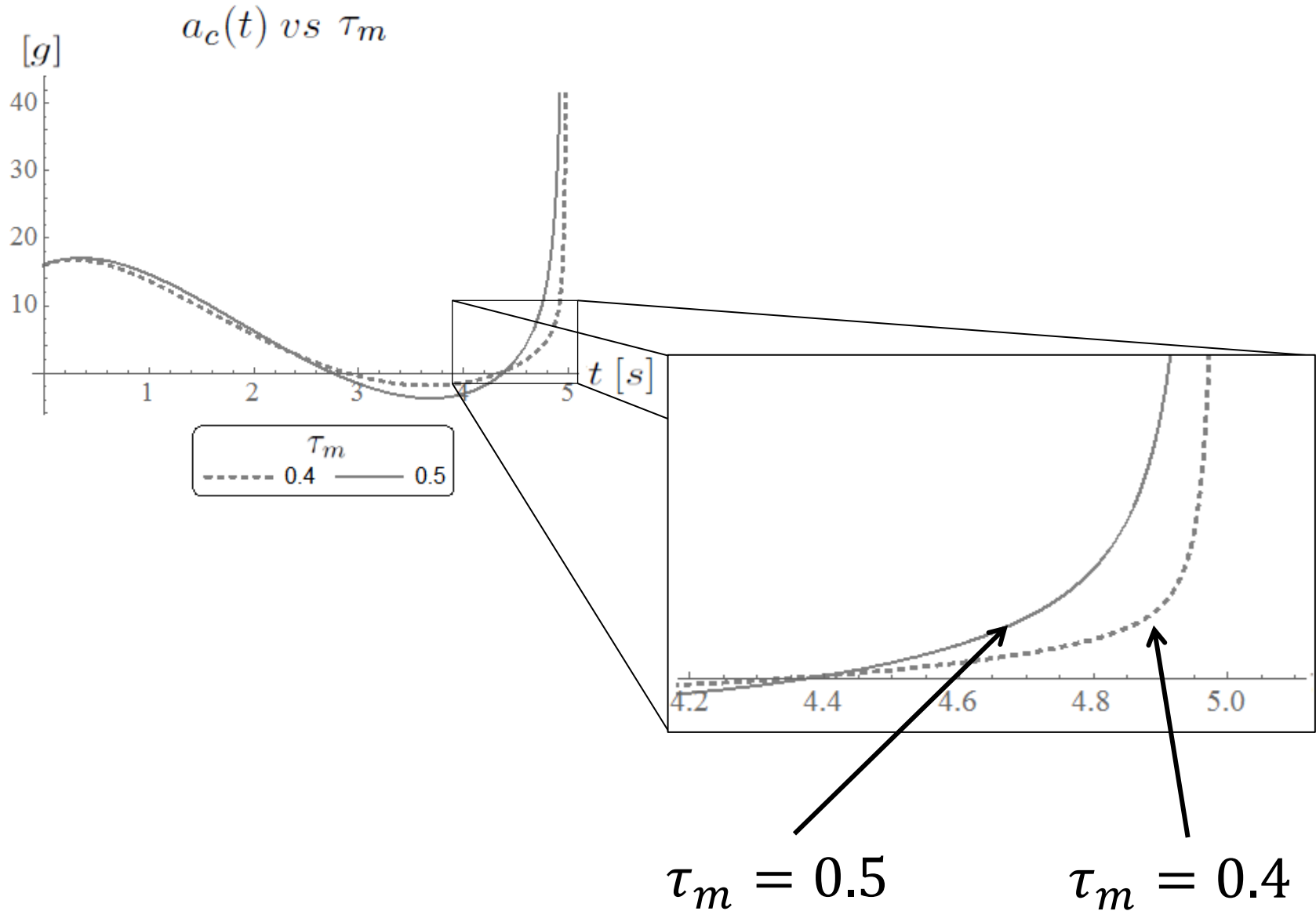
$$\sigma = \frac{\alpha_2}{\tau_1} + \alpha_1 \ln \frac{\tau_2}{t_f}$$

σ VS τ_m

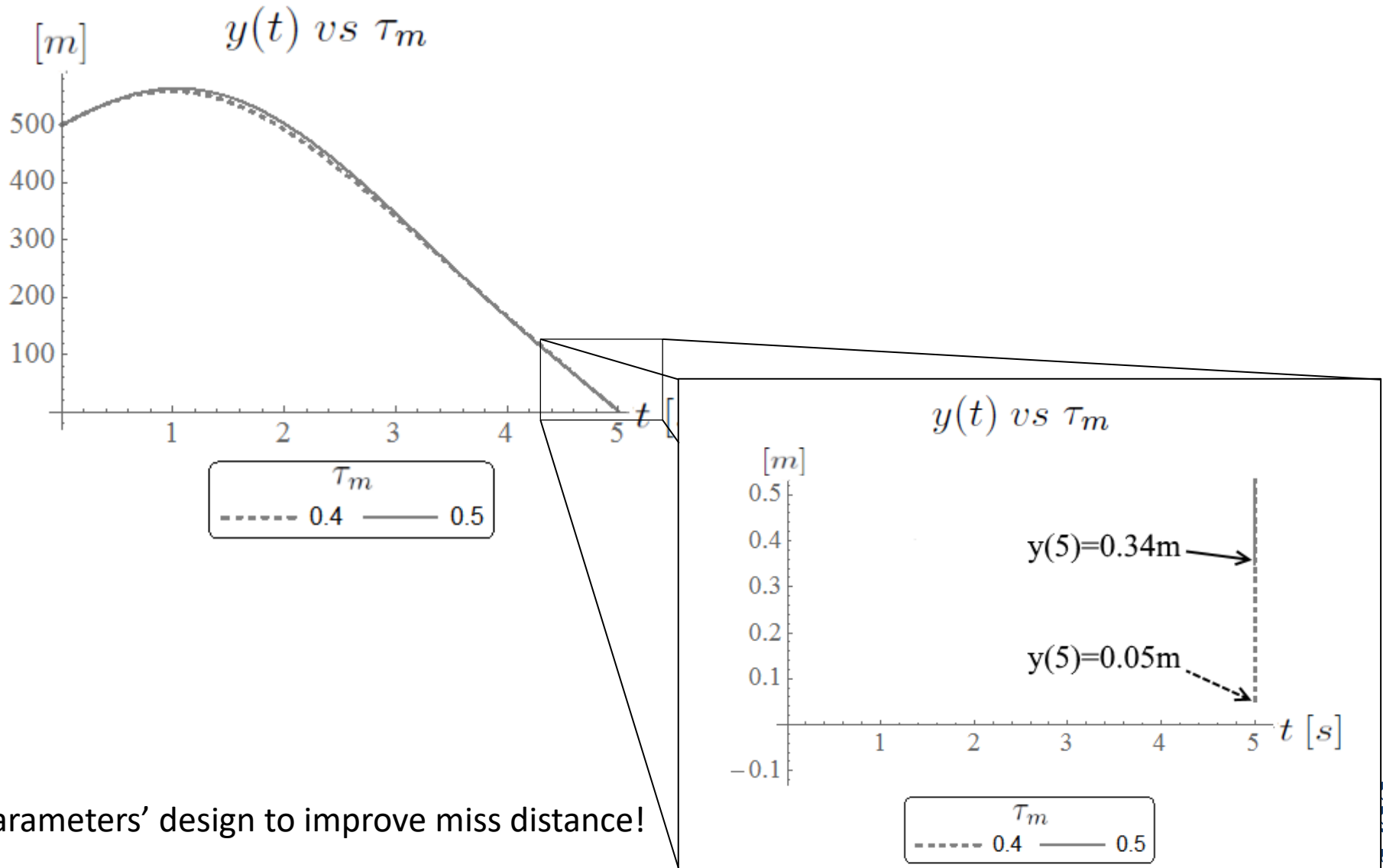


Let $\tau_m = 0.4$

Example – Delay Divergence



Example – Delay Divergence



Conclusions

- Sufficient conditions to stability
 - $N > 2$
 - Hurwitz autopilot
- Stability + Interception performances!
- Parameters' adjustment to delay divergence

Summary

- Investigation of PNG system
- Complicated t_{go} problem solution
- Conditions to asymptotic stability
- Complete tool for a designer