

# EE 570: Location and Navigation

## Navigation Equations: ECI Mechanization

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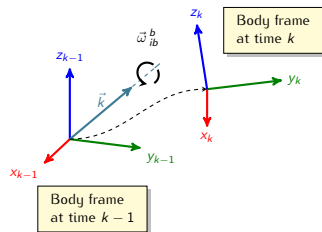
February 18, 2016

- Determine the position, velocity and attitude of the **body** frame *wrt* the **inertial** frame
  - **Position** — Vector from the origin of the inertial frame to the origin of the body frame resolved in the inertial frame:  $\vec{r}_{ib}^i$
  - **Velocity** — Velocity of the body frame *wrt* the inertial frame resolved in the inertial frame:  $\vec{v}_{ib}^i$
  - **Attitude** — Orientation of the body frame *wrt* the inertial frame:  $C_b^i$  or  $\bar{q}_b^i$

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  - **Attitude** — Orientation of the body frame *wrt* the inertial frame:  $C_b^i$  or  $\vec{q}_b^i$
- The inputs are  $\vec{\omega}_{ib}^b$  and  $\vec{f}_{ib}^b$

- Body orientation frame at time “ $k$ ” wrt time “ $k - 1$ ”
  - $\Delta t = t_k - t_{k-1}$

$$\dot{C}_b^i = C_b^i \Omega_{ib}^b$$

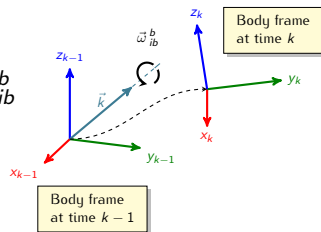


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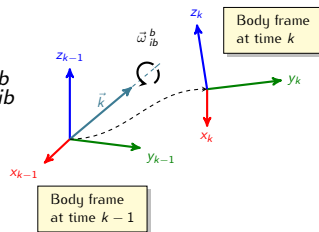
$$\dot{C}_b^i = C_b^i \Omega_{ib}^b$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{C_b^i(k) - C_b^i(k-1)}{\Delta t} \right) = C_b^i(k-1) \Omega_{ib}^b$$



- Body orientation frame at time “ $k$ ” wrt time “ $k - 1$ ”
  - $\Delta t = t_k - t_{k-1}$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{C}_b^i &= C_b^i \Omega_{ib}^b \\ &= \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{C_b^i(k) - C_b^i(k-1)}{\Delta t} \right) = C_b^i(k-1) \Omega_{ib}^b \\ C_b^i(+)- & C_b^i(-) \approx C_b^i(-) \Omega_{ib}^b \Delta t \end{aligned}$$



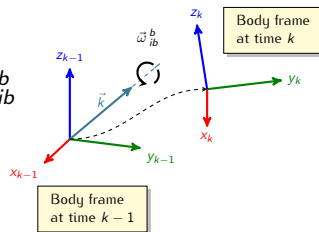
- Body orientation frame at time “ $k$ ” wrt time “ $k - 1$ ”

- $\Delta t = t_k - t_{k-1}$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{C}_b^i &= C_b^i \Omega_{ib}^b \\ &= \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{C_b^i(k) - C_b^i(k-1)}{\Delta t} \right) = C_b^i(k-1) \Omega_{ib}^b \end{aligned}$$

$$C_b^i(+)-C_b^i(-) \approx C_b^i(-) \Omega_{ib}^b \Delta t$$

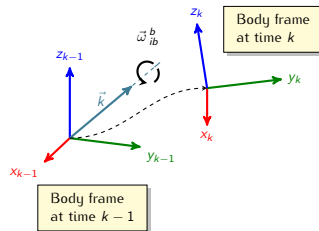
$$C_b^i(+)\approx C_b^i(-) \left( \mathcal{I} + \Omega_{ib}^b \Delta t \right)$$



- Body orientation frame at time “ $k$ ” wrt time “ $k - 1$ ”
  - $\Delta t = t_k - t_{k-1}$

$$C_{b(k)}^i = C_{b(k-1)}^i C_{b(k)}^{b(k-1)}$$

$$\vec{\omega}_{ib}^b \Delta t = \vec{k} \Delta \theta$$



$$\mathcal{R} = [\vec{k} \times]$$

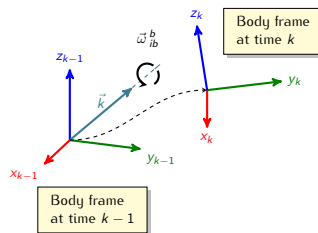


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$$C_{b(k)}^i = C_{b(k-1)}^i C_{b(k)}^{b(k-1)}$$

$$C_{b(k)}^{b(k-1)} = e^{\Omega_{ib}^b \Delta t} = e^{\mathfrak{K} \Delta \theta}$$

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$$\mathfrak{K} = [\vec{k} \times]$$

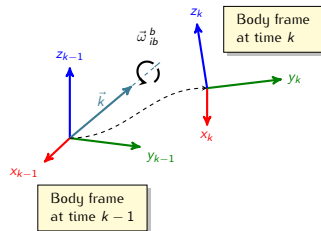
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$$= \mathcal{I} + \mathfrak{K} \Delta \theta + \frac{\mathfrak{K}^2 \Delta \theta^2}{2!} + \frac{\mathfrak{K}^3 \Delta \theta^3}{3!} + \dots$$



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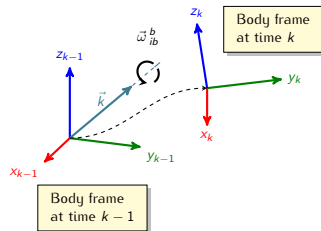
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$$= \mathcal{I} + \sin(\Delta \theta) \mathfrak{K} + [1 - \cos(\Delta \theta)] \mathfrak{K}^2$$



$$\mathfrak{K} = [\vec{k} \times]$$

- Body orientation frame at time “k” wrt time “k – 1”

- $\Delta t = t_k - t_{k-1}$

$$C_{b(k)}^i = C_{b(k-1)}^i C_{b(k)}^{b(k-1)}$$

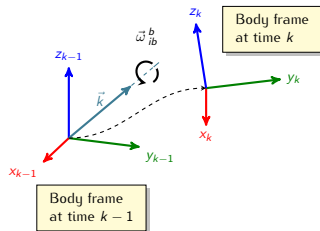
$$\vec{\omega}_{ib}^b \Delta t = \vec{k} \Delta \theta$$

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$$= \mathcal{I} + \sin(\Delta \theta) \mathfrak{K} + [1 - \cos(\Delta \theta)] \mathfrak{K}^2$$

$$C_{b(k)}^i(+)= C_{b(k)}^i(-) C_{b(k)}^{b(k-1)}$$



$$\mathfrak{K} = [\vec{k} \times]$$

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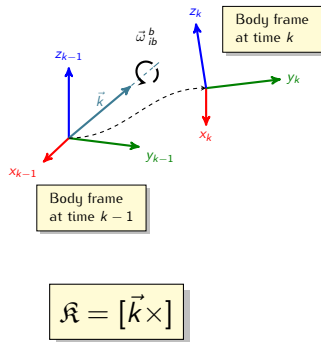
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$$= \mathcal{I} + \sin(\Delta \theta) \mathfrak{K} + [1 - \cos(\Delta \theta)] \mathfrak{K}^2$$

$$C_{b(+)}^i = C_{b(-)}^i C_{b(k)}^{b(k-1)}$$

$$\approx C_{b(-)}^i \left( \mathcal{I} + \Omega_{ib}^b \Delta t \right)$$



- Body orientation frame at time “ $k$ ” wrt time “ $k - 1$ ”

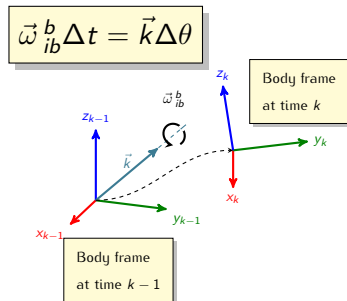
- $\Delta t = t_k - t_{k-1}$

$$\bar{q}_{b(k)}^i = \bar{q}_{b(k-1)}^i \otimes \bar{q}_{b(k)}^{b(k-1)}$$

$$\bar{q}_{b(k)}^{b(k-1)} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\left(\frac{\Delta\theta}{2}\right) \\ \vec{k} \sin\left(\frac{\Delta\theta}{2}\right) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{q}_{b(+)}^i = \bar{q}_{b(-)}^i \otimes \bar{q}_{b(k)}^{b(k-1)}$$

Need to periodically renormalize  $\bar{q}$



- High fidelity

$$\vec{\omega}_{ib}^b \Delta t = \vec{k} \Delta \theta$$

$$\mathfrak{K} = [\vec{k} \times]$$

$$C_b^i(+)=C_b^i(-)\left[\mathcal{I}+\sin(\Delta \theta) \mathfrak{K}+[1-\cos(\Delta \theta)] \mathfrak{K}^2\right] \quad (1)$$

or

$$\bar{q}_b^i(+)=\bar{q}_b^i(-) \otimes\left[\begin{array}{c} \cos\left(\frac{\Delta \theta}{2}\right) \\ \vec{k} \sin\left(\frac{\Delta \theta}{2}\right) \end{array}\right] \quad (2)$$

- Low fidelity

$$C_b^i(+)\approx C_b^i(-)\left(\mathcal{I}+\Omega_{ib}^b \Delta t\right) \quad (3)$$

- ② Specific force transformation
  - Simply coordinatize the specific force

$$\vec{f}_{ib}^i = C_b^i(+)\vec{f}_{ib}^b \quad (4)$$



## 2 Specific force transformation

- Simply coordinatize the specific force

$$\vec{f}_{ib}^i = C_b^i(+)\vec{f}_{ib}^b \quad (4)$$

## 3 Velocity update

- Assuming that we are in space (i.e., no centrifugal component)

$$\vec{f}_{ib}^i = \vec{a}_{ib}^i - \vec{\gamma}_{ib}^i$$

$$\vec{a}_{ib}^i = \vec{f}_{ib}^i + \vec{\gamma}_{ib}^i \quad (5)$$

- Thus, by simple numerical integration

$$\vec{v}_{ib}^i(+)=\vec{v}_{ib}^i(-)+\vec{a}_{ib}^i\Delta t \quad (6)$$

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$$\vec{f}_{ib}^i = \vec{a}_{ib}^i - \vec{\gamma}_{ib}^i \quad \vec{a}_{ib}^i = \vec{f}_{ib}^i + \vec{\gamma}_{ib}^i \quad (5)$$

- Thus, by simple numerical integration

$$\vec{v}_{ib}^i(+)=\vec{v}_{ib}^i(-)+\vec{a}_{ib}^i\Delta t \quad (6)$$

## 4 Position update

- by simple numerical integration

$$\vec{r}_{ib}^i(+)=\vec{r}_{ib}^i(-)+\vec{v}_{ib}^i(-)\Delta t+\vec{a}_{ib}^i\frac{\Delta t^2}{2} \quad (7)$$

$$C_b^i(+)=C_b^i(-)\left[\mathcal{I}+\sin(\Delta\theta)\mathfrak{K}+[1-\cos(\Delta\theta)]\mathfrak{K}^2\right]$$

or

$$C_b^i(+)\approx C_b^i(-)\left(\mathcal{I}+\Omega_{ib}^b\Delta t\right)$$

or

$$\bar{q}_{ib}^i(+)=\bar{q}_{ib}^i(-)\otimes\begin{bmatrix}\cos\left(\frac{\Delta\theta}{2}\right) \\ \vec{k}\sin\left(\frac{\Delta\theta}{2}\right)\end{bmatrix}$$

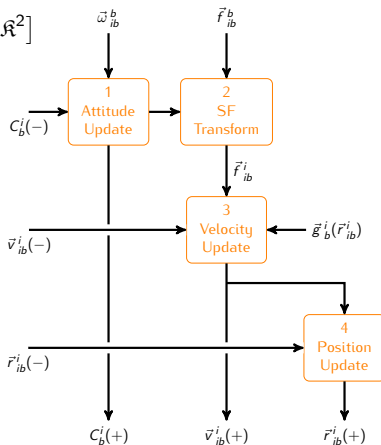
and

$$\vec{f}_{ib}^i=C_b^i(+)\vec{f}_{ib}^b$$

$$\vec{a}_{ib}^i=\vec{f}_{ib}^i+\vec{\gamma}_{ib}^i$$

$$\vec{v}_{ib}^i(+)=\vec{v}_{ib}^i(-)+\vec{a}_{ib}^i\Delta t$$

$$\vec{r}_{ib}^i(+)=\vec{r}_{ib}^i(-)+\vec{v}_{ib}^i(-)\Delta t+\vec{a}_{ib}^i\frac{\Delta t^2}{2}$$



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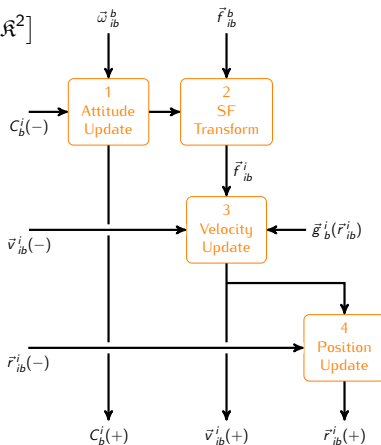
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$$\vec{a}_{ib}^i=\vec{f}_{ib}^i+\vec{\gamma}_{ib}^i$$

$$\vec{v}_{ib}^i(+)=\vec{v}_{ib}^i(-)+\vec{a}_{ib}^i\Delta t$$

$$\vec{r}_{ib}^i(+)=\vec{r}_{ib}^i(-)+\vec{v}_{ib}^i(-)\Delta t+\vec{a}_{ib}^i\frac{\Delta t^2}{2}$$



What is the importance of  $\Delta t$ ?

- In continuous time notation
  - Attitude:  $\dot{C}_b^i = C_b^i \Omega_{ib}^b$  or  $\dot{\bar{q}}_b^i = \frac{1}{2}[\check{\omega}_{ib}^b \otimes] \bar{q}_b^i(t)$
  - Velocity:  $\dot{\vec{v}}_{ib}^i = C_b^i \vec{f}_{ib}^b + \vec{\gamma}_{ib}^i$
  - Position:  $\dot{\vec{r}}_{ib}^i = \vec{v}_{ib}^i$
- In State-space notation

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{\vec{r}}_{ib}^i \\ \dot{\vec{v}}_{ib}^i \\ \dot{C}_b^i \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{v}_{ib}^i \\ C_b^i \vec{f}_{ib}^b + \vec{\gamma}_{ib}^i \\ C_b^i \Omega_{ib}^b \end{bmatrix} \quad (8)$$

or

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{\vec{r}}_{ib}^i \\ \dot{\vec{v}}_{ib}^i \\ \dot{\bar{q}}_b^i \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{v}_{ib}^i \\ C_b^i \vec{f}_{ib}^b + \vec{\gamma}_{ib}^i \\ \frac{1}{2}[\check{\omega}_{ib}^b \otimes] \bar{q}_b^i(t) \end{bmatrix} \quad (9)$$

$$[\bar{q} \otimes] = \begin{bmatrix} q_s & -q_x & -q_y & -q_z \\ q_x & q_s & -q_z & q_y \\ q_y & q_z & q_s & -q_x \\ q_z & -q_y & q_x & q_s \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[\bar{q} \circledast] = \begin{bmatrix} q_s & -q_x & -q_y & -q_z \\ q_x & q_s & q_z & -q_y \\ q_y & -q_z & q_s & q_x \\ q_z & q_y & -q_x & q_s \end{bmatrix}$$