

EE 570: Location and Navigation

Navigation Equations: An Overview

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- The fundamental inertial navigation problem:
 - Using inertial sensors (accels & gyros) and an initial position and orientation, determine the vehicle's (i.e., body frame) current position, velocity, and attitude (PVA)

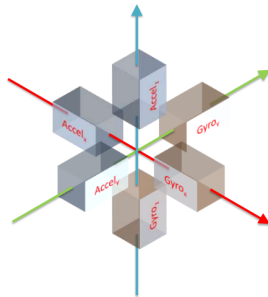
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 - 2 Inertial sensors ($\vec{\omega}_{ib}^b$ and \vec{f}_{ib}^b)
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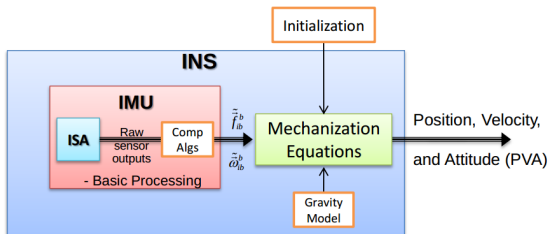
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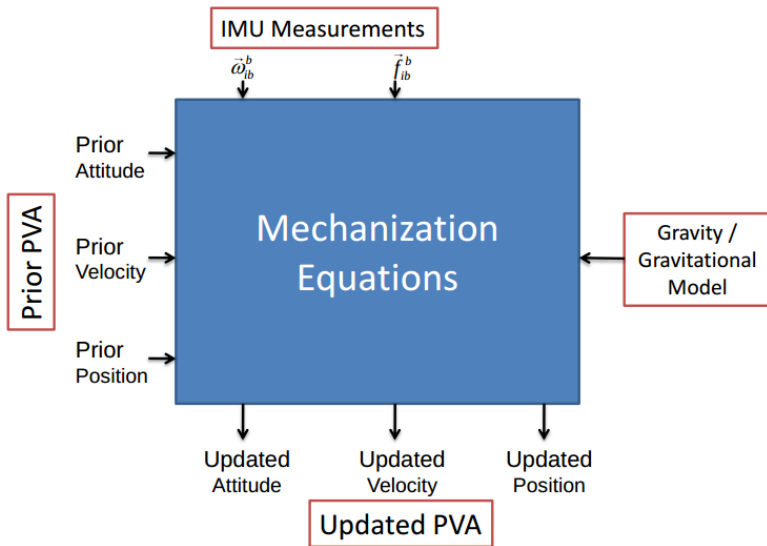
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 - With respect to which frame?

- The process of “integrating” angular velocity & acceleration to determine one’s position, velocity, and attitude (PVA)
- To measure the acceleration and angular velocity vectors we need at least 3-gyros and 3-accelers
 - Typically configured in an orthogonal triad
- The “mechanization” can be performed *wrt*:
 - the ECI frame,
 - the ECEF frame,
 - the Nav frame, or
 - the tangential frame.



- An Inertial Navigation System (INS)
 - ISA — Inertial Sensor Assembly
 - Typically, 3-gyros, 3-accls, and basic electronics
 - IMU — Inertial Measurement Unit
 - ISA + compensation algorithms (i.e., basic processing)
 - INS — Inertial Navigation System
 - IMU + gravity model + “mechanization” algorithm





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- 4 Update the position
 - integrate the result from step 3

