

附录1：姿态表达式的相互转换



□ DCM in terms of Euler Angles

■ 欧拉角序列

$$\text{EulerAngles} = \begin{bmatrix} \phi_{nb} \\ \theta_{nb} \\ \psi_{nb} \end{bmatrix}$$

■ 转换式

$$\mathbf{C}_b^n = \begin{bmatrix} c\theta c\psi & -c\phi s\psi + s\phi s\theta c\psi & s\phi s\psi + c\phi s\theta c\psi \\ c\theta s\psi & c\phi c\psi + s\phi s\theta s\psi & -s\phi c\psi + c\phi s\theta s\psi \\ -s\theta & s\phi c\theta & c\phi c\theta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$s = \sin; c = \cos$$

附录1：姿态表达式的相互转换



□ DCM in terms of quaternion

■ 四元数

$$\mathbf{q}_b^n = \begin{bmatrix} q_0 \\ q_1 \\ q_2 \\ q_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

■ 转换式

$$\mathbf{C}_b^n = \begin{bmatrix} q_0^2 + q_1^2 - q_2^2 - q_3^2 & 2(q_1q_2 - q_0q_3) & 2(q_1q_3 + q_0q_2) \\ 2(q_1q_2 + q_0q_3) & q_0^2 - q_1^2 + q_2^2 - q_3^2 & 2(q_2q_3 - q_0q_1) \\ 2(q_1q_3 - q_0q_2) & 2(q_2q_3 + q_0q_1) & q_0^2 - q_1^2 - q_2^2 + q_3^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

附录1：姿态表达式的相互转换



□ DCM in terms of rotation vector

■ 旋转矢量

$$\boldsymbol{\phi}_{nb} = \begin{bmatrix} \phi_{nb,x} \\ \phi_{nb,y} \\ \phi_{nb,z} \end{bmatrix}$$

■ 转换式

$$\mathbf{C}_b^n = \left[\mathbf{I} + \frac{\sin \|\boldsymbol{\phi}_{nb}\|}{\|\boldsymbol{\phi}_{nb}\|} (\boldsymbol{\phi}_{nb} \times) + \frac{(1 - \cos \|\boldsymbol{\phi}_{nb}\|)}{\|\boldsymbol{\phi}_{nb}\|^2} (\boldsymbol{\phi}_{nb} \times) (\boldsymbol{\phi}_{nb} \times) \right]$$

附录1：姿态表达式的相互转换



□ Quaternion in terms of Euler Angles

■ 欧拉角序列

$$\text{EulerAngles} = \begin{bmatrix} \phi_{nb} \\ \theta_{nb} \\ \psi_{nb} \end{bmatrix}$$

■ 转换式

$$\mathbf{q}_b^n = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \frac{\phi}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\psi}{2} + \sin \frac{\phi}{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \sin \frac{\psi}{2} \\ \sin \frac{\phi}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\psi}{2} - \cos \frac{\phi}{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \sin \frac{\psi}{2} \\ \cos \frac{\phi}{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\psi}{2} + \sin \frac{\phi}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \sin \frac{\psi}{2} \\ \cos \frac{\phi}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \sin \frac{\psi}{2} - \sin \frac{\phi}{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\psi}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

附录1：姿态表达式的相互转换



□ Quaternion in terms of Rotation vector

■ 旋转矢量

$$\phi_{nb} = \begin{bmatrix} \phi_{nb,x} \\ \phi_{nb,y} \\ \phi_{nb,z} \end{bmatrix}$$

■ 转换式

$$\mathbf{q}_b^n = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \left\| 0.5 \phi_{nb} \right\| \\ \frac{\sin \left\| 0.5 \phi_{nb} \right\|}{\left\| 0.5 \phi_{nb} \right\|} 0.5 \phi_{nb} \end{bmatrix}$$

附录1：姿态四元数的归一化



□ 姿态四元数的归一化

$$\mathbf{q}_i = \frac{\hat{\mathbf{q}}_i}{\sqrt{\hat{\mathbf{q}}_0^2 + \hat{\mathbf{q}}_1^2 + \hat{\mathbf{q}}_2^2 + \hat{\mathbf{q}}_3^2}}, \quad i = 0, 1, 2, 3$$

附录1：姿态表达式的相互转换



□ Euler Angles in terms of DCM

■ DCM

$$\mathbf{C}_b^n = \begin{pmatrix} c\theta c\psi & -c\phi s\psi + s\phi s\theta c\psi & s\phi s\psi + c\phi s\theta c\psi \\ c\theta s\psi & c\phi c\psi + s\phi s\theta s\psi & -s\phi c\psi + c\phi s\theta s\psi \\ -s\theta & s\phi c\theta & c\phi c\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

■ 转换式

$$\phi_{nb} = \tan^{-1} \frac{C_{32}}{C_{33}} \quad (-\pi < \phi \leq \pi)$$

$$\theta_{nb} = \tan^{-1} \frac{-C_{31}}{\sqrt{C_{32}^2 + C_{33}^2}} \quad (-\pi/2 \leq \theta \leq \pi/2)$$

$$\psi_{nb} = \tan^{-1} \frac{C_{21}}{C_{11}} \quad (-\pi < \psi \leq \pi)$$

附录2：大地测量基础知识



□ 地球椭球基本参数

地球椭球是选择的旋转椭球,旋转椭球的形状和大小常用子午椭圆的五个基本几何参数(或称元素),通常用长半轴和扁率两个参数来定义即可。

■ 长半轴 a

$$f = \frac{a-b}{a}$$

■ 短半轴 b

■ 椭球扁率 f

$$e = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{a}$$

■ 椭球第一偏心率 e

■ 椭球第二偏心率 e'

$$e' = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{b}$$

附录2：大地测量基础知识



□ WGS84椭球参数

- 长半轴 $a = 6378137.0 \text{ m}$;
- 短半轴 $b = 6356752.3142 \text{ m}$;
- 扁率 $f = 1/298.257223563$;
- 地球自转角速度 $\omega = 7.292115 \times 10^{-5} \text{ rad/s}$;
- 第一偏心率平方(e^2) = 0.00669437999013;
- 第二偏心率平方(e'^2) = 0.006739496742227;
- 地球引力常数 (含大气层)
 $GM = 3.986004418 \times 10^{14} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}^2$;
- 椭球正常重力位 $U_0 = 62636860.8497 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2$;
- 赤道正常重力 = $9.7803267714 \text{ m/s}^2$;
- 引力位二阶谐系数 = $-484.16685 \times 10^{-6}$;

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附录2：大地测量基础知识



□ 地球椭球面上的几种曲率半径

- 子午圈曲率半径 (主曲率半径)

$$R_M = \frac{a(1-e^2)}{(1-e^2 \sin^2 \varphi)^{3/2}}$$

- 卯酉圈曲率半径

$$R_N = \frac{a}{\sqrt{(1-e^2 \sin^2 \varphi)}}$$

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附录2：大地测量基础知识



□ 2000国家大地坐标系椭球参数(CGCS2000)

- 长半轴 $a = 6378137 \text{ m}$;
- 扁率 $f = 1/298.257222101$;
- 地球自转角速度 $\omega = 7.292115 \times 10^{-5} \text{ rad/s}$;
- 地球引力常数 $GM = 3.986004418 \times 10^{14} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}^2$

□ GRS80椭球参数

- 长半轴 $a = 6378137 \text{ m}$
- 短半轴 $b = 6356752.3141 \text{ m}$
- 地球自转角速度 $\omega = 7.292115 \times 10^{-5} \text{ rad/s}$
- 地球引力常数 $GM = 3.986005 \times 10^{14} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}^2$

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附录2：大地测量基础知识



□ 地球附近一点的正常重力按下式计算

$$\gamma(h, \varphi) = \gamma(\varphi) \left(1 - \frac{2}{a} (1 + f + m - 2f \sin^2 \varphi) h + \frac{3}{a^2} h^2 \right)$$

$$\gamma(\varphi) = \frac{a \gamma_a \cos^2 \varphi + b \gamma_b \sin^2 \varphi}{\sqrt{a^2 \cos^2 \varphi + b^2 \sin^2 \varphi}}, \quad m = \frac{\omega_e^2 a^2 b}{GM}$$

φ 为纬度; h 为大地高; a 为地球椭球长半轴长度; b 为短半轴长度; f 为地球扁率; ω_e 为地球自转角速度; GM 为地球引力常数; γ_a, γ_b 分别为赤道和极点处的重力值。对于GRS80椭球有

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 6378137.0 \text{ m} & GM &= 3.986005 \times 10^{14} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}^2 \\ b &= 6356752.3141 \text{ m} & \gamma_a &= 9.7803267715 \text{ m/s}^2 \\ \omega_e &= 7.292115 \times 10^{-5} \text{ rad/s} & \gamma_b &= 9.8321863685 \text{ m/s}^2 \\ f &= 1/298.257222101 \end{aligned}$$

Ref: Jekeli C. Inertial navigation systems with geodetic applications[M]. Walter de Gruyter, 2001.186-189.

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附录3：位置误差方程推导（方法1）



- 载体在任意时刻 t 的位置可通过积分运算得到：

$$\mathbf{r}^e(t) = \mathbf{r}^e(t_0) + \int_0^t \mathbf{C}_n^e(\tau) \mathbf{v}^n(\tau) d\tau$$

- 载体的实际位置表达式为：

$$\hat{\mathbf{r}}^e(t) = \hat{\mathbf{r}}^e(t_0) + \int_0^t \mathbf{C}_n^e(\tau) \hat{\mathbf{v}}^n(\tau) d\tau$$

- 误差扰动，得

$$\mathbf{r}^e + \delta \mathbf{r}^e = \mathbf{r}^e(t_0) + \delta \mathbf{r}^e(t_0) + \int_0^t \mathbf{C}_n^e[\mathbf{I} + (\delta \boldsymbol{\theta} \times)](\mathbf{v}^n + \delta \mathbf{v}^n) d\tau$$

$$\delta \mathbf{r}^e = \delta \mathbf{r}^e(t_0) + \int_0^t \mathbf{C}_n^e \delta \mathbf{v}^n + \mathbf{C}_n^e(\delta \boldsymbol{\theta} \times) \mathbf{v}^n d\tau$$

*Tips: $\delta \boldsymbol{\theta} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\delta r_E}{R_N + h} & -\frac{\delta r_N}{R_M + h} & -\frac{\delta r_E \tan \phi}{R_N + h} \end{bmatrix}^T$

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附录3：位置误差方程推导（方法1）



$$\delta \mathbf{r}^n = \mathbf{C}_e^n \delta \mathbf{r}^e$$

- 对等式两边求导，得位置误差微分方程为：

$$\begin{aligned} \delta \dot{\mathbf{r}}^n &= \frac{d(\mathbf{C}_e^n \delta \mathbf{r}^e)}{dt} = \dot{\mathbf{C}}_e^n \delta \mathbf{r}^e + \mathbf{C}_e^n \frac{d(\delta \mathbf{r}^e)}{dt} \\ &= \mathbf{C}_e^n (-\boldsymbol{\omega}_{en}^e \times) \mathbf{C}_e^n \delta \mathbf{r}^n + \mathbf{C}_e^n (\mathbf{C}_n^e (\delta \boldsymbol{\theta} \times) \mathbf{v}^n + \mathbf{C}_n^e \delta \mathbf{v}^n) \\ &= -\boldsymbol{\omega}_{en}^n \times \delta \mathbf{r}^n + \delta \boldsymbol{\theta} \times \mathbf{v}^n + \delta \mathbf{v}^n \end{aligned}$$

*Tips: $\delta \boldsymbol{\theta} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\delta r_E}{R_N + h} & -\frac{\delta r_N}{R_M + h} & -\frac{\delta r_E \tan \phi}{R_N + h} \end{bmatrix}^T$

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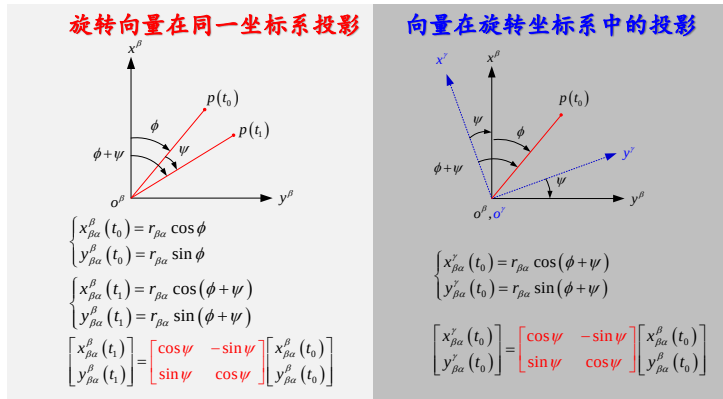
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附录4

Ref: Paul Groves, Principles of GNSS, Inertial, and multisensor Integrated Navigation system (second edition)



- 物体相对于投影轴系的旋转，与投影轴系相对于物体的等角反向旋转是等价的



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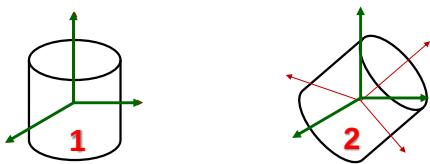
附录 5 姿态复习



- 什么是姿态？
- 姿态解算在整个惯性导航算法中占什么地位？有什么用？
- 姿态如何表示？
- 姿态如何递推？
- 姿态更新如何在计算机上解算？（已知什么，要得到什么？目标是什么？求解微分方程，离散化）

姿态

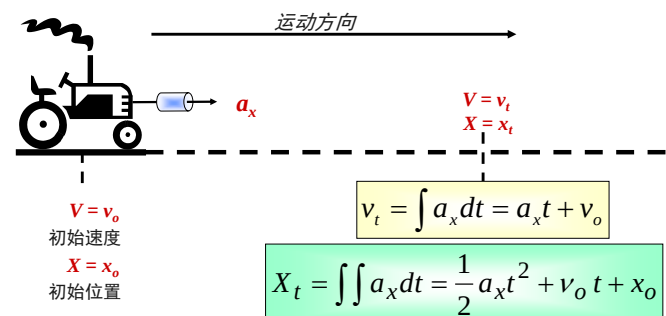
- “正”与“斜”---参考系
- 如何描述三维空间内的刚体？位形
- 坐标系与刚体固联



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惯性导航- 1D

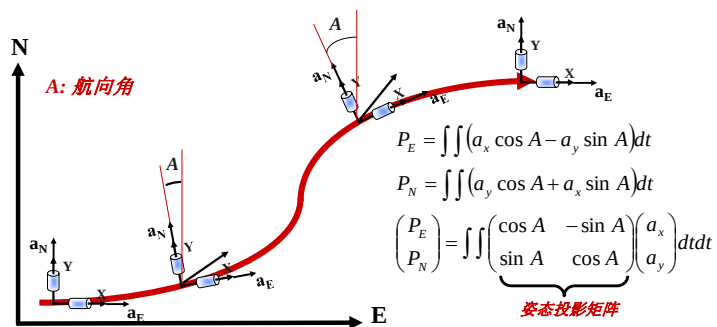
$$\Delta \mathbf{P}(t) = \mathbf{P}(t) - \mathbf{P}(t_o) = \mathbf{v}_o t + \int_{t_o}^t \int \mathbf{a}(t) dt dt$$



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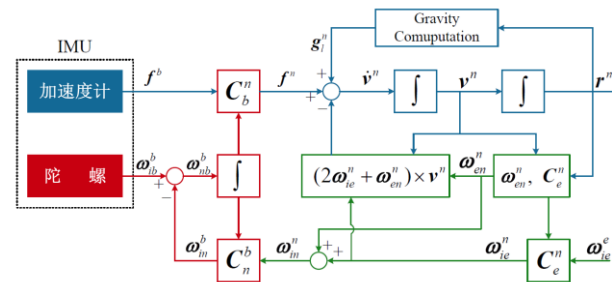
惯性导航-2D

- ## □ 数学平台



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惯性导航-3D



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姿态如何表示（表达式）

□ 欧拉角

- 例如：歪了多少度。3D呢？更直观

□ 方向余弦矩阵

- 同一个向量在这两个刚体的视角内如何表示，及其相互转换关系；更重数学表示

□ 四元数，等效旋转矢量

- 如何将刚体从形位1转动到形位2；更重物理意义



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姿态如何递推（更新）

□ 姿态如何变化

- 姿态微分方程

$$\dot{\mathbf{C}}_b^R(t) = \mathbf{C}_b^R(t) [\boldsymbol{\omega}_{Rb}^b(t) \times], \mathbf{C}_b^R(t_0)$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{q}}_b^R(t) = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{q}_b^R(t) \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \boldsymbol{\omega}_{Rb}^b(t) \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{q}_b^R(t_0)$$

□ 姿态如何在计算机上完成更新

- 例：选择i系为R系
- 已知条件是什么？
- 姿态更新的目标是什么？

$$\mathbf{C}_b^R = \mathbf{C}_i^R \mathbf{C}_b^i \quad \Delta \boldsymbol{\theta}^b(t_k) = \int_{t_{k-1}}^{t_k} \boldsymbol{\omega}_{Rb}^b(t) dt \quad \mathbf{C}_b^R(t_0)$$

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姿态更新算法

□ 姿态更新算法

- 姿态微分方程求解，离散化
- Bortz之前的算法：数值积分
- Bortz之前的姿态算法的问题在哪

$$\mathbf{C}_b^R(t_k) = \mathbf{C}_b^R(t_{k-1}) \left[\mathbf{I} + \frac{\sin \Delta \theta}{\Delta \theta} [\Delta \boldsymbol{\theta} \times] + \frac{1 - \cos \Delta \theta}{\Delta \theta^2} [\Delta \boldsymbol{\theta} \times]^2 \right]$$

□ Bortz的姿态算法

- 解决了什么问题？
 - 不可交换误差
- 怎么实现的？
- 什么是Bortz方程

$$\mathbf{q}_b^R(t_{k+1}) = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{I}_{4 \times 4} \cos \frac{\Delta \theta}{2} + \Delta \theta \frac{\sin \frac{\Delta \theta}{2}}{\Delta \theta} \\ \sin \frac{\Delta \theta}{2} \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{q}_b^R(t_k)$$

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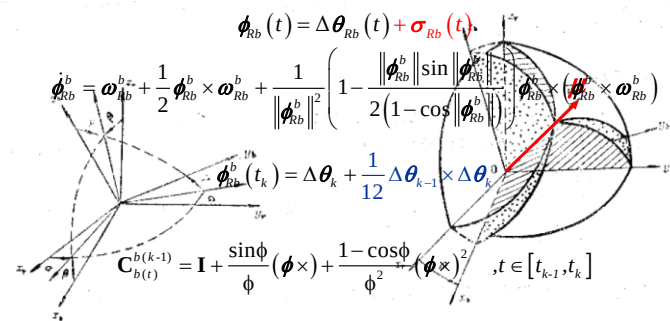
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Bortz方程

$$\mathbf{C}_b^R(t_k) = \mathbf{C}_b^R(t_{k-1}) \left[\mathbf{I} + \frac{\sin \Delta \theta}{\Delta \theta} [\Delta \boldsymbol{\theta} \times] + \frac{1 - \cos \Delta \theta}{\Delta \theta^2} [\Delta \boldsymbol{\theta} \times]^2 \right]$$

□ 等效旋转矢量

- 如何用陀螺输出的角增量来构造等效的旋转矢量



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陀螺输出

- 为何不可交换误差不直接从原始输出里面扣除？直接输出等效的旋转矢量？
- 惯性导航原理与误差，如何理解惯导误差随时间发散
- 纯惯导作业中与参考结果的差异是否INS的累计误差？

静基座惯导误差特性分析

误差微分方程简化

- 运动速度为0
- 真实位置准确已知
- 曲率半径 $R_M, R_N = R$
- 通道之间误差解耦

$$\delta \dot{\mathbf{v}}_N = - \left(\frac{2v_E \omega_e \cos \varphi}{R_M + h} + \frac{v_E^2 \sec^2 \varphi}{(R_M + h)(R_N + h)} \right) \delta \mathbf{r}_N + \left(\frac{v_N v_D}{(R_M + h)^2} - \frac{v_E^2 \tan \varphi}{(R_N + h)^2} \right) \delta \mathbf{r}_D$$

$$+ \frac{v_D}{R_M + h} \delta v_N - 2 \left(\omega_e \sin \varphi + \frac{v_E \tan \varphi}{R_N + h} \right) \delta v_E + \frac{v_N}{R_M + h} \delta v_D - f_D \phi_{pitch} + f_E \phi_{yaw} + \delta f_N$$

$$\delta \dot{r}_N = \delta v_N$$

$$\delta \dot{v}_N = -f_D \phi_{pitch} + \delta f_N$$

$$\dot{\phi}_{pitch} = -\delta v_N / R - \delta \omega_{lb,E}^n$$

附录：欧拉角微分方程

□ 推导

$$\begin{bmatrix} \omega_{nb,x}^b \\ \omega_{nb,y}^b \\ \omega_{nb,z}^b \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{C}_\phi \mathbf{C}_\theta \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \dot{\psi} \end{bmatrix} + \mathbf{C}_\phi \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \dot{\theta} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\phi} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \omega_{nb,x}^b \\ \omega_{nb,y}^b \\ \omega_{nb,z}^b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\sin \theta \\ 0 & \cos \phi & \sin \phi \cos \theta \\ 0 & -\sin \phi & \cos \phi \sin \theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\phi} \\ \dot{\theta} \\ \dot{\psi} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{\phi} \\ \dot{\theta} \\ \dot{\psi} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\sin \theta \\ 0 & \cos \phi & \sin \phi \cos \theta \\ 0 & -\sin \phi & \cos \phi \sin \theta \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \omega_{nb,x}^b \\ \omega_{nb,y}^b \\ \omega_{nb,z}^b \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{\phi} \\ \dot{\theta} \\ \dot{\psi} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\cos \theta} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \phi \sin \theta & \cos \phi \sin \theta \\ 0 & \cos \phi \cos \theta & -\sin \phi \cos \theta \\ 0 & \sin \phi & \cos \phi \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \omega_{nb,x}^b \\ \omega_{nb,y}^b \\ \omega_{nb,z}^b \end{bmatrix}$$

附录：欧拉角微分方程

□ 推导

$$\begin{bmatrix} \omega_{nb,x}^b \\ \omega_{nb,y}^b \\ \omega_{nb,z}^b \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{C}_\phi \mathbf{C}_\theta \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \dot{\psi} \end{bmatrix} + \mathbf{C}_\phi \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \dot{\theta} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\phi} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \omega_{nb,x}^b \\ \omega_{nb,y}^b \\ \omega_{nb,z}^b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\sin \theta \\ 0 & \cos \phi & \sin \phi \cos \theta \\ 0 & -\sin \phi & \cos \phi \sin \theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\phi} \\ \dot{\theta} \\ \dot{\psi} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{\phi} \\ \dot{\theta} \\ \dot{\psi} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\sin \theta \\ 0 & \cos \phi & \sin \phi \cos \theta \\ 0 & -\sin \phi & \cos \phi \sin \theta \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \omega_{nb,x}^b \\ \omega_{nb,y}^b \\ \omega_{nb,z}^b \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{\phi} \\ \dot{\theta} \\ \dot{\psi} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\cos \theta} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \phi \sin \theta & \cos \phi \sin \theta \\ 0 & \cos \phi \cos \theta & -\sin \phi \cos \theta \\ 0 & \sin \phi & \cos \phi \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \omega_{nb,x}^b \\ \omega_{nb,y}^b \\ \omega_{nb,z}^b \end{bmatrix}$$

附录：坐标变换-几何法



任意向量 r 在坐标系 $b(oxy)$ 和 $b_1(o_1x_1y_1)$ 下的投影

(即坐标值) 表示为 $r^b = [x, y]^T, r^{b_1} = [x_1, y_1]^T$

$$x = p \cos \psi, \quad y = n + m = p \sin \psi + m \quad (1)$$

$$x_1 = p + m \sin \psi, \quad y_1 = m \cos \psi \quad (2)$$

根据(1)式, 有

$$p = \frac{x}{\cos \psi}, \quad m = y - \frac{x}{\cos \psi} \sin \psi$$

带入(2)式, 得

$$x_1 = \frac{x}{\cos \psi} + \left(y - \frac{x}{\cos \psi} \sin \psi \right) \sin \psi, \quad y_1 = \left(y - \frac{x}{\cos \psi} \sin \psi \right) \cos \psi$$

$$x_1 = y \sin \psi + x \cos \psi, \quad y_1 = y \cos \psi - x \sin \psi$$

