

Lecture

Navigation Mathematics: Kinematics (Translation)

EE 570: Location and Navigation

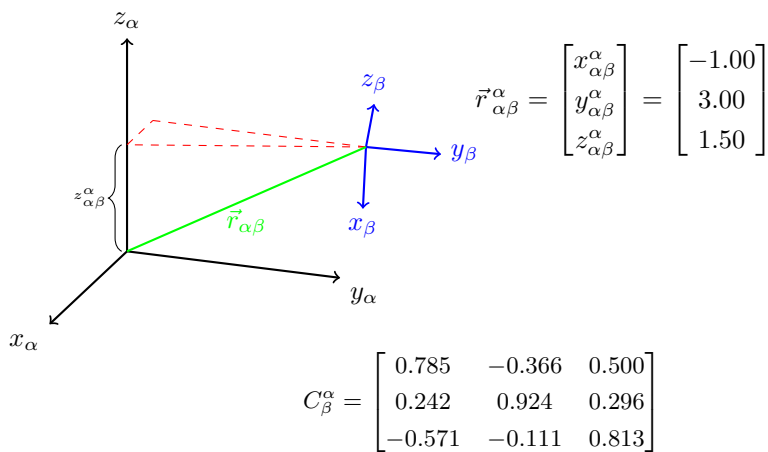
Lecture Notes Update on February 2, 2014

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Translation

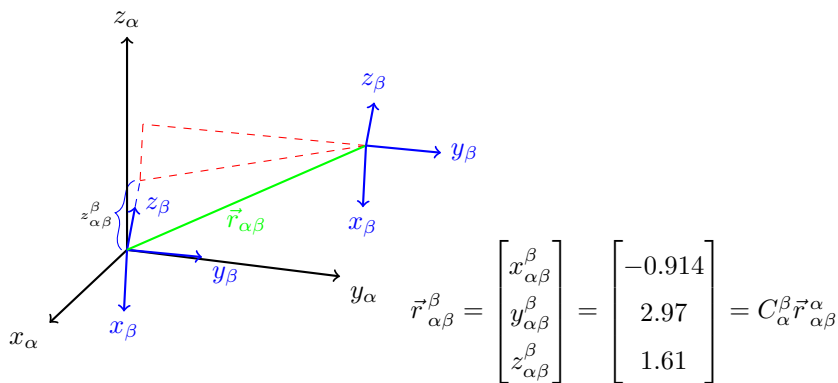
- $\vec{r}_{\alpha\beta}$ is the vector from the origin of $\{\alpha\}$ to the origin of $\{\beta\}$.



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Translation

- Resolve, i.e., coordinatize, $\vec{r}_{\alpha\beta}$ wrt frame $\{\beta\}$.

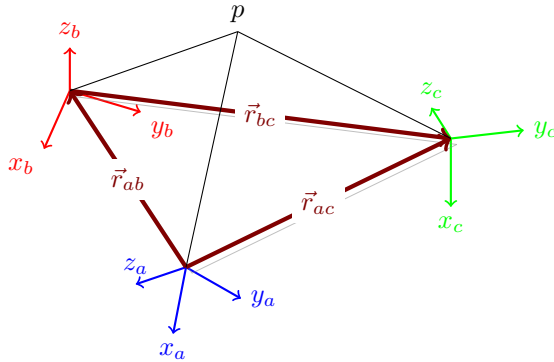


The two vectors have the same length

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Translation (more than two coordinate frames)

- Consider the three coordinate systems $\{a\}$, $\{b\}$, and $\{c\}$
 - Origin from $\{a\}$ to $\{b\}$ and vice-versa, i.e., $\vec{r}_{ab} = -\vec{r}_{ba}$
 - Knowing the relationship between frames $\{a\}$, $\{b\}$, and $\{c\}$, i.e., \vec{r}_{ab} , \vec{r}_{bc} , \vec{r}_{ac} , C_b^a , C_c^b , and C_c^a
 - Determine the location of the point p
 - Describe in what frame,? i.e., \vec{p}^a or \vec{p}^b or \vec{p}^c .

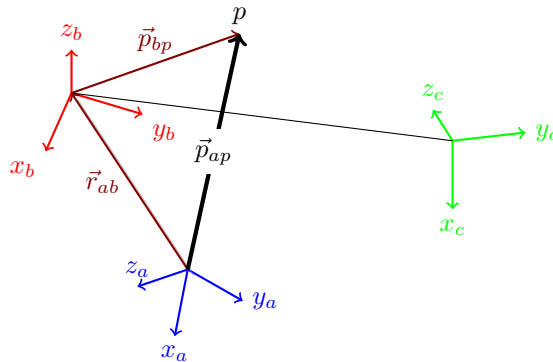


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Translation (more than two coordinate frames)

- Determine the location of the point p
 - Origin from $\{a\}$ to point p

- $\vec{p}_{ap} = \vec{r}_{ab} + \vec{p}_{bp}$
- In what frame?
- $\vec{p}_{ap}^a = \vec{r}_{ab}^a + \vec{p}_{bp}^a$
- $\vec{p}^a \equiv \vec{p}_{ap}^a$

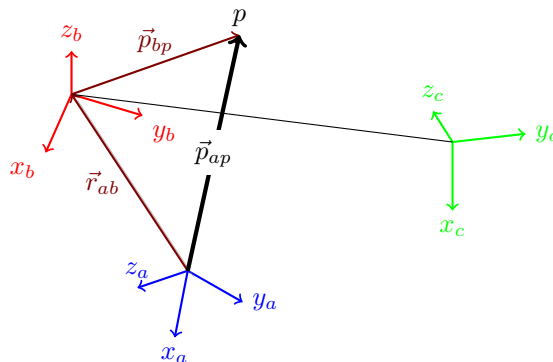


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Translation (more than two coordinate frames)

- Determine the location of the point p
 - Origin from $\{b\}$ to point p

- $\vec{p}_{ap} = \vec{r}_{ab} + \vec{p}_{bp}$
- In what frame?
- $\vec{p}_{ap}^b = \vec{r}_{ab}^b + \vec{p}_{bp}^b$
- $\vec{p}^b \equiv \vec{p}_{ap}^b = \vec{p}_{ap}^b - \vec{r}_{ab}^b$
- $\vec{p}_{bp}^b = C_a^b \vec{p}_{ap}^a$

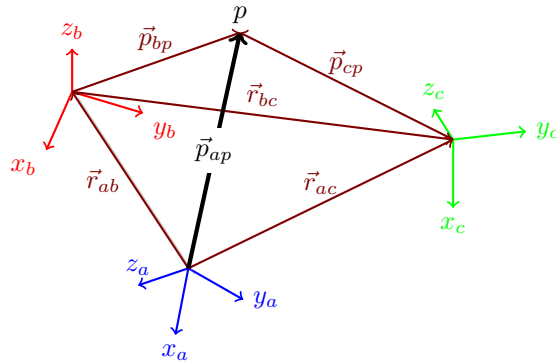


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Translation (more than two coordinate frames)

- Determine the location of the point p
 - Origin from $\{c\}$ to point p

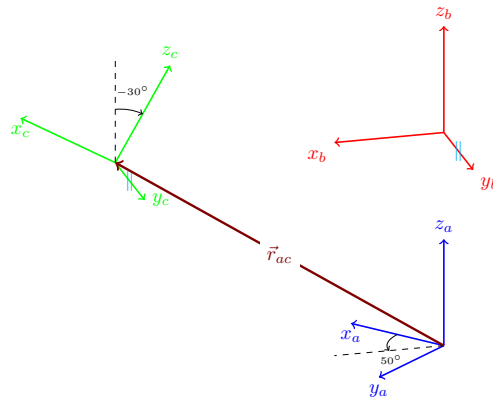
- $\vec{p}_{ap} = \vec{r}_{ac} + \vec{p}_{cp}$
- In what frame?
- $\vec{p}_{ap}^c = \vec{r}_{ab}^c + \vec{p}_{bp}^c$
- $\vec{p}^c \equiv \vec{p}_{cp}^c = \vec{p}_{ap}^c - \vec{r}_{ac}^c$
- $\vec{p}_{cp}^a = C_c^a \vec{p}_{cp}^c$
- $\vec{p}_{cp}^b = C_c^b \vec{p}_{cp}^c$



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Example

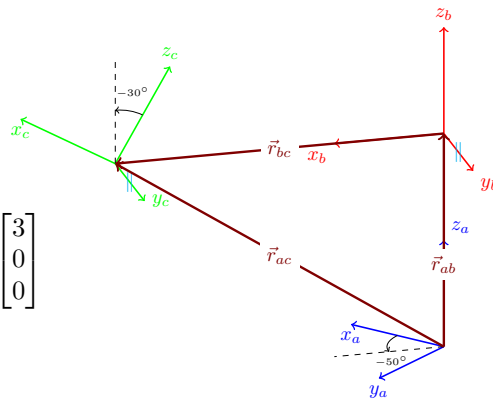
- $C_b^a = R(z, 50^\circ)$
- $C_c^b = R(y, -30^\circ)$
- $C_c^a = C_b^a C_c^b$
- $\vec{r}_{ab}^a = [0 \ 0 \ 2]^T$
- $\vec{r}_{bc}^b = [3 \ 0 \ 0]^T$
- find \vec{r}_{ac}^a
- find \vec{r}_{ca}^c



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Example

$$\begin{aligned}
 \vec{r}_{ac}^a &= \vec{r}_{ab}^a + \vec{r}_{bc}^a \\
 &= \vec{r}_{ab}^a + C_b^a \vec{r}_{bc}^b \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + R(z, 50^\circ) \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \cos 50^\circ & -\sin 50^\circ & 0 \\ \sin 50^\circ & \cos 50^\circ & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} 1.93 \\ 2.30 \\ 2.00 \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$



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Example

$$\begin{aligned}
 \vec{r}_{ca}^c &= -\vec{r}_{ac}^c \\
 &= -C_a^c \vec{r}_{ac}^a \\
 &= -(C_c^a)^T \vec{r}_{ac}^a
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= -\left(R_{(z, 50^\circ)}, R_{(y, -30^\circ)}\right)^T \begin{bmatrix} 1.93 \\ 2.30 \\ 2.00 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -3.59 \\ 0 \\ -0.232 \end{bmatrix}$$

