

# EE 570: Location and Navigation

## Navigation Equations: An Overview

Stephen Bruder<sup>1</sup> Aly El-Osery<sup>2</sup>

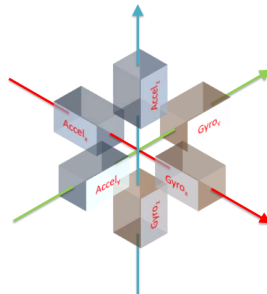
<sup>1</sup>Electrical and Computer Engineering Department, Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University  
Prescott, Arizona, USA

<sup>2</sup>Electrical Engineering Department, New Mexico Tech  
Socorro, New Mexico, USA

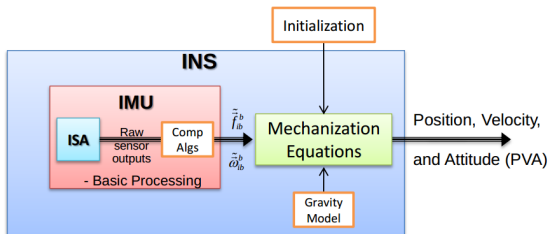
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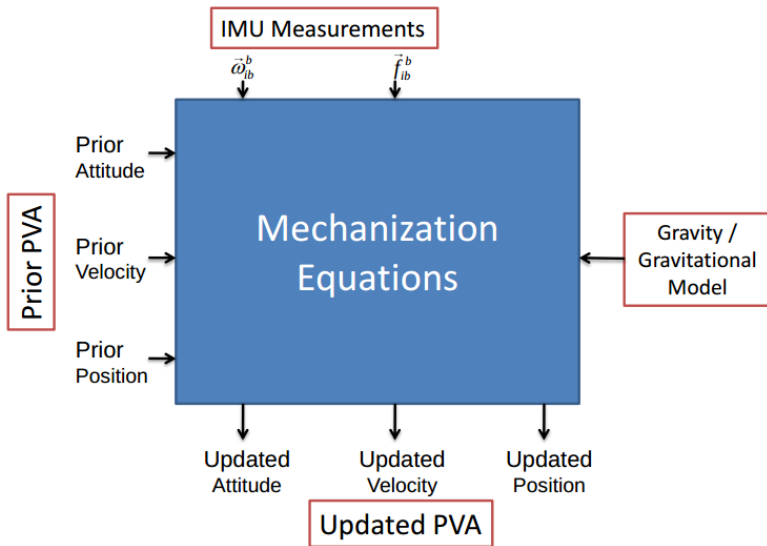
- The fundamental inertial navigation problem:
  - Using inertial sensors (accels & gyros) and an initial position and orientation, determine the vehicle's (i.e., body frame) current position, velocity, and attitude (PVA)
  - Assumptions:
    - 1 Know where we started (initial PVA:  $\vec{r}_{?b}^?$ ,  $\vec{v}_{?b}^?$ , &  $C_b^?$ )
    - 2 Inertial sensors ( $\vec{\omega}_{ib}^b$  and  $\vec{f}_{ib}^b$ )
    - 3 Have a gravity ( $\vec{g}_b^?$ ) and/or gravitational ( $\vec{\gamma}_{?b}^?$ ) model
  - Where am I? Current PVA?
    - 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.



- 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





- 1 Attitude Update
  - Update the prior attitude using the current angular velocity
- 2 Transform the specific force measurement ( $\vec{f}_{ib}^? = C_b^? \vec{f}_{ib}^b$ )
  - Typically, using the attitude computed in step 1
- 3 Update the velocity
  - Essentially integrate the result from step 2 with the use of a gravity/gravitational model ( $\vec{f}_{ib} = \vec{a}_{ib} - \vec{\gamma}_{ib}$ )
- 4 Update the position
  - integrate the result from step 3

