1 参考坐标系的定义

假设惯性系为 \mathcal{F}^I ,是以地球质心为原点0,以地球自转轴和恒星方向为坐标轴的坐标系,在本文中也称为地心惯性坐标系(Earth-Centered Inertial Frame,ECI)。严格来说,这不是一个真正的惯性坐标系,因为地球围绕太阳旋转的轨道上有加速度,而且它的旋转轴在缓慢地移动。但是,在实际应用中,其影响比 IMU 传感器的测量噪声小得多,可以忽略不计,因此,将 \mathcal{F}^I 作为理想的惯性坐标系是合理的(详细的ECI 可参考相关文献,这里不再详细描述)。

地心地固坐标系(Earth-Centered Earth-Fixed,ECEF)一般简称为地球坐标系,它的坐标轴是与地球固联的。Z 轴定义与 ECI 坐标系相同,沿着地球自转轴从地心指向北极点;X 轴从地心指向赤道与 IERS 参考子午线(IRM),又称为协议零度子午线(CZM)的交点;Y 轴由右手法则定义得到。ECEF 文中记为 \mathcal{F}^e 。

载体坐标系(Body Frame)描述的是 IMU 固联所在的载体上认为定义的坐标系,常用的载体坐标系有前右下和右前上,文中采用的载体坐标系为前右下,记为 \mathcal{F}^b 。

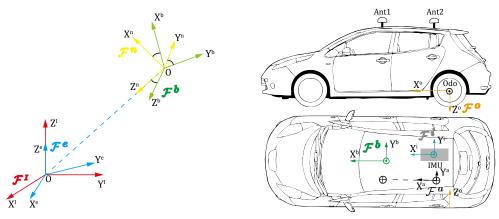
当地导航坐标系(Local Navigation Frame),也称为当地水平导航坐标系,其 Z 轴指向地心,X 轴在垂直 Z 轴的平面内,从用户指向北极的方向,由此得到的正交系 Y 轴则指向正东方向,记为 \mathcal{F}'' 。

IMU 传感器坐标系为 IMU 传感器内部定义的坐标系,是加速度计和陀螺仪测量输出值所在的坐标系(我们认为加速度计和陀螺仪各自的坐标系是一致,或者两者的差别微小可忽略不计,在实际应用中一般认为两者的坐标系是一致的),文中此坐标系记为 \mathcal{F}^i 。

车载增量编码里程计一般固定在后车轮上,其坐标系轴向定义与载体坐标系相同,区别在于原点不同,记为 \mathcal{F}^o 。

当采用双天线配置进行车载航向辅助时,我们定义一个坐标系为 \mathcal{F}^a ,其X轴为2个天线的连线,指向车体前进的方向,Y轴垂直于X轴且位于当地水平面上,Z轴由右手法则定义得到。

综合上述,文中涉及到的参考坐标系有 \mathcal{F}^I 、 \mathcal{F}^e 、 \mathcal{F}^b 、 \mathcal{F}^n 、 \mathcal{F}^i 、 \mathcal{F}^o 和 \mathcal{F}^a 。它们之间的关系如下图所示。



2 参考坐标系相对旋转运动

参考坐标系 \mathcal{F}^I 、 \mathcal{F}^e 、 \mathcal{F}^b 、 \mathcal{F}^n 、 \mathcal{F}^i 、 \mathcal{F}^o 和 \mathcal{F}^a 载体运动时,会产生相对旋转运动,下面主要详细介绍 \mathcal{F}^b 与 \mathcal{F}^I 、 \mathcal{F}^b 与 \mathcal{F}^e 和 \mathcal{F}^b 与 \mathcal{F}^n 之间的旋转运动(该节只描述坐标系之间的相对旋转,位置、速度和加速度的相互转换在下一节中描述)。

2.1 载体坐标系 \mathcal{F}^b 与当地导航坐标系 \mathcal{F}^n

载体坐标系 \mathcal{F}^b 和当地导航坐标系 \mathcal{F}^n 相应的基向量为

$$\mathcal{F}^{b} \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{b}_{1} \\ \boldsymbol{b}_{2} \\ \boldsymbol{b}_{3} \end{bmatrix}, \mathcal{F}^{n} \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{n}_{1} \\ \boldsymbol{n}_{2} \\ \boldsymbol{n}_{3} \end{bmatrix}$$
 (2-1)

由于参考坐标系统的基向量等价于参考坐标系统,两者可加以区分,因此将参考系的基向量描述为上述形式,简化符号书写。

三维空间向量 7 在载体坐标系和当地导航坐标系中的表示为

$$\begin{cases}
\vec{r} = x_b b_1 + y_b b_2 + z_b b_3 = \begin{bmatrix} x_b & y_b & z_b \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix} = r_b^T \mathcal{F}^b \\
\vec{r} = x_n n_1 + y_n n_2 + z_n n_3 = \begin{bmatrix} x_n & y_n & z_n \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} n_1 \\ n_2 \\ n_3 \end{bmatrix} = r_n^T \mathcal{F}^n
\end{cases}$$
(2-2)

将式(2-2)简化,可得到下式

$$\vec{r}_b^T \mathcal{F}^b = \vec{r}_n^T \mathcal{F}^n \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{F}^{bT} \vec{r}_b^T = \mathcal{F}^{nT} r_n^T$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \vec{r}_b^T = \mathcal{F}^b \mathcal{F}^{nT} r_n^T$$
(2-3)

定义一个矩阵:

$$C_n^b = \mathcal{F}^b \mathcal{F}^{nT} \tag{2-4}$$

该矩阵表示 2 个参考坐标系的转换关系,称为方向余弦矩阵(DCM)。

考虑到 3 个主轴的欧拉角转换,即 C_n^b 可经过 X 轴、Y 轴和 Z 轴旋转一定角度得到。文中我们假设绕 X 轴旋转了 ϕ 角,绕 Y 轴旋转 θ 角,绕 Z 轴旋转 ψ 角,则有

$$C_n^b = \underbrace{R_x(\phi)R_y(\theta)R_z(\psi)}_{1} = \underbrace{\left(R_z(-\psi)R_y(-\theta)R_x(-\phi)\right)^T}_{2}$$
(2-5)

式(2-5)中, ϕ 为横滚角, θ 为俯仰角, ψ 为偏航角,1和表示 2种不同的欧拉角变换文中在不加说明的情况下,一般选择用第 2种变换方式日

$$R_{x}(\phi) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos(\phi) & \sin(\phi) \\ 0 & -\sin(\phi) & \cos(\phi) \end{bmatrix}, \quad R_{y}(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) & 0 & -\sin(\theta) \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \sin(\theta) & 0 & \cos(\theta) \end{bmatrix}, \quad R_{z}(\psi) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\psi) & \sin(\psi) & 0 \\ -\sin(\psi) & \cos(\psi) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(2-6)$$

假设 \mathcal{F}^b 相对于 \mathcal{F}^n 的旋转角速度为 \boldsymbol{w}_n^b ,该角度表示载体坐标系相对于导航坐标系的旋转角速度且表达在统一坐标系里,统一坐标系是假想坐标系,是所有坐标系的参考系统。同时,我们定义在载体坐标 \mathcal{F}^b 中的时间导数为 $(\cdot)^{\dot{b}}$,导航坐标系 \mathcal{F}^n 中时间导数为 $(\cdot)^{\dot{n}}$ 。这是的时间导数表示的是在相应参考系中观察物体的随时间变化的情况。载体坐标系 \mathcal{F}^b 3 个基向量在 \mathcal{F}^n 下的时间导数为

$$(x_b)^{\dot{b}} = w_n^b \times x_b, (y_b)^{\dot{b}} = w_n^b \times y_b, (z_b)^{\dot{b}} = w_n^b \times z_b$$
 (2-7)

式(2-7)中,×表示向量的叉乘

$$a \times b = a^{\times}b \tag{2-8}$$

式 (2-8) 中, a^{\times} 表示向量 a 的反对称矩阵,即

$$\mathbf{a}^{\times} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \mathbf{a}_{3} & -\mathbf{a}_{2} \\ -\mathbf{a}_{3} & 0 & \mathbf{a}_{1} \\ \mathbf{a}_{2} & -\mathbf{a}_{1} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (2-9)

由式 (2-9) 可得

$$(\mathcal{F}^{bT})^{\dot{n}} = w_{n}^{b} \times \mathcal{F}^{bT} = w_{n}^{b} \times \mathcal{F}^{bT}$$
(2-10)

考虑到式(2-3),在载体坐标 \mathcal{F}^b 中观察该向量随时间变化的情况有

$$(\vec{r})^{\dot{b}} = (\mathcal{F}^{bT})^{\dot{b}} \vec{r}_b + \mathcal{F}^{bT} (\vec{r}_b)^{\dot{b}}$$
(2-11)

由于参考系对自身时间的导数为零,即 $(\mathcal{F}^{bT})^{\dot{b}}=0$,而且 $(\vec{r}_b)^{\dot{b}}$ 可简化为 \dot{r}_b ,则式(2-11)可简化为

$$(\vec{r})^{\dot{b}} = \mathcal{F}^{bT} \dot{\vec{r}}_{b} \tag{2-12}$$

同理,在导航坐标系 \mathcal{F}^n 中观察有

$$(\vec{r})^{\dot{n}} = \mathcal{F}^{nT} \dot{\vec{r}}_{n} \tag{2-13}$$

假设我们在导航坐标系 \mathcal{F}^n 中观察,但是将观察得到的值表达在载体坐标系中,则有

$$(\vec{r})^{\dot{n}} = (\mathcal{F}^{bT} \vec{r}_b)^{\dot{n}}$$

$$= (\mathcal{F}^{bT})^{\dot{n}} \vec{r}_b + \mathcal{F}^{bT} (\vec{r}_b)^{\dot{n}}$$

$$= w_n^{b \times} \mathcal{F}^{bT} \vec{r}_b + \mathcal{F}^{bT} (\vec{r}_b)^{\dot{n}}$$

$$= w_n^b \vec{r} + \mathcal{F}^{bT} \dot{\vec{r}}_b = w_n^b \vec{r} + (\vec{r})^{\dot{b}}$$

$$(2-14)$$

如果我们将角速度 w_n^b 表示在载体坐标系下,则有

$$\mathcal{F}^{bT} w_{nb}^b = w_n^b \tag{2-15}$$

代入到式(2-14),可得

$$(\vec{r})^{\dot{n}} = \mathcal{F}^{nT} \dot{\vec{r}}_{n} = \mathcal{F}^{bT} \dot{\vec{r}}_{b} + w_{n}^{b} \ddot{r}$$

$$= \mathcal{F}^{bT} \dot{\vec{r}}_{b} + (\mathcal{F}^{bT} w_{nb}^{b})^{\times} \vec{r}$$

$$= \mathcal{F}^{bT} \dot{\vec{r}}_{b} + \mathcal{F}^{bT} w_{nb}^{b} \times \mathcal{F}^{b} \mathcal{F}^{bT} \vec{r}_{b}$$

$$= \mathcal{F}^{bT} \dot{\vec{r}}_{b} + \mathcal{F}^{bT} w_{nb}^{b} \times \vec{r}_{b}$$

$$= \mathcal{F}^{bT} \dot{\vec{r}}_{b} + \mathcal{F}^{bT} w_{nb}^{b} \times \vec{r}_{b}$$

$$(2-16)$$

进一步化简可得,

$$\dot{\vec{r}}_{n} = \mathcal{F}^{n} \mathcal{F}^{bT} (\dot{\vec{r}}_{b} + w_{nb}^{b} \ \vec{r}_{b}) = C_{b}^{n} (\dot{\vec{r}}_{b} + w_{nb}^{b} \ \vec{r}_{b})$$
(2-17)

下面我们推导变换矩阵 C_n^b 与 w_{bn}^b 的关系。

$$C_n^b = \mathcal{F}^b \mathcal{F}^{nT}$$

由上式可得,

$$\mathcal{F}^{bT}C_n^b = \mathcal{F}^{nT}$$

将上式两边在 \mathcal{F}^n 相对时间求导,可得

$$(\mathcal{F}^{bT}C_{n}^{b})^{\dot{n}} = (\mathcal{F}^{nT})^{\dot{n}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\mathcal{F}^{bT})^{\dot{n}}C_{n}^{b} + \mathcal{F}^{bT}(C_{n}^{b})^{\dot{n}} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow w_{n}^{b\times}\mathcal{F}^{bT}C_{n}^{b} + \mathcal{F}^{bT}\dot{C}_{n}^{b} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\mathcal{F}^{bT}w_{nb}^{b})^{\times}\mathcal{F}^{bT}C_{n}^{b} + \mathcal{F}^{bT}\dot{C}_{n}^{b} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \mathcal{F}^{bT}w_{nb}^{b}^{\times}\mathcal{F}^{b}\mathcal{F}^{bT}C_{n}^{b} + \mathcal{F}^{bT}\dot{C}_{n}^{b} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \mathcal{F}^{bT}(w_{nb}^{b}^{\times}\mathcal{C}_{n}^{b} + \dot{C}_{n}^{b}) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \mathcal{F}^{bT}(w_{nb}^{b}^{\times}C_{n}^{b} + \dot{C}_{n}^{b}) = 0$$

$$(2-18)$$

由式(2-18)可以得到,

$$w_{nb}^{b \times} = -\dot{C}_{n}^{b} (C_{n}^{b})^{T} = -\dot{C}_{n}^{b} C_{n}^{n}$$
(2-19)

将 w_{ba}^{b} 分解为

$$w_{bn}^{b} = w_{bl}^{b} + w_{ln}^{b} = -w_{lb}^{b} + C_{n}^{b} w_{ln}^{n} \triangleq -w_{nb}^{b}$$
(2-20)

假设 IMU 陀螺仪的测量输出值为 \boldsymbol{w}_{i}^{i} ,表示 IMU 传感器坐标系 $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{F}}^{i}$ 相对于惯性坐标系 $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{F}}^{I}$ 的旋转角速度

且表达在传感器坐标系 \mathcal{F}^i 中。

传感器坐标系 \mathcal{F}^i 相对于惯性坐标系 \mathcal{F}^I 的变换矩阵 C_h^i 可表示为

$$C_b^i = \mathcal{F}^i \mathcal{F}^{bT}$$

将上式再次展开, 可得如下关系式

$$w_{bn}^{b} = w_{bI}^{b} + w_{In}^{b} = -w_{Ib}^{b} + C_{n}^{b} w_{In}^{n}$$

$$= -C_{i}^{b} (w_{Ii}^{i} + \underline{w_{ib}^{i}}) + C_{n}^{b} w_{In}^{n} = -C_{i}^{b} w_{Ii}^{i} + C_{n}^{b} w_{In}^{n}$$

$$(2-21)$$

由于 IMU 一般与载体固联,故上式中 $\boldsymbol{w}_{ib}^{i} \triangleq 0$, \boldsymbol{w}_{Ii}^{i} 表示 IMU 传感器坐标系 \mathcal{F}^{i} 相对于惯性坐标系 \mathcal{F}^{I} 的旋转角速度且表达在传感器坐标系 \mathcal{F}^{i} ,该值同时也是 IMU 传感器陀螺测量值。 \boldsymbol{C}_{b}^{i} 表示的是 IMU 安装在载体时的失准角,在车载模式下失准角一般较小,在满足精度要求的情况下可以忽略不计,认为载体坐标系 \mathcal{F}^{b} 与 IMU 传感器坐标系等价。

下面我们推导出欧拉角 (ϕ,θ,ψ) 与角速度 w_{nb}^b 的关系。

对于 $C_n^b = R_z(\phi)R_y(\theta)R_x(\psi)$ 的情况下,将式(2-19)展开可得,

$$w_{nb}^{b \times} = -(R_{z}R_{y}R_{x})(R_{z}R_{y}R_{x})^{T} = -(R_{z}R_{y}R_{x})(R_{x}R_{y}R_{z})$$

$$= -(R_{z}R_{y}\dot{R}_{x} + (R_{z}\dot{R}_{y} + \dot{R}_{z}R_{y})R_{x})R_{x}^{T}R_{y}^{T}R_{z}^{T}$$

$$= -R_{z}R_{y}\dot{R}_{x}R_{x}R_{y}R_{z} - R_{z}\dot{R}_{y}R_{y}^{T}R_{z}^{T} - \dot{R}_{z}R_{z}^{T}$$
(2-22)

现在我们需要计算的是 \dot{R}_x , \dot{R}_y , \dot{R}_z 的值。

考虑到式(2-19),可得到下面的结果

$$\dot{R}_{x}R_{x}^{T} = -\begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\theta}_{x} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}^{\times} = -\boldsymbol{I}_{x}^{\times}\boldsymbol{\theta}_{x}, \dot{R}_{y}R_{y}^{T} = -\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \boldsymbol{\theta}_{y} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}^{\times} = -\boldsymbol{I}_{y}^{\times}\boldsymbol{\theta}_{y}, \dot{R}_{z}R_{z}^{T} = -\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \boldsymbol{\theta}_{z} \end{bmatrix}^{\times} = -\boldsymbol{I}_{z}^{\times}\boldsymbol{\theta}_{z}$$
(2-23)

代入至式(2-22),并考虑到

$$(Cr) = Cr C^T$$

可得

$$w_{nb}^{b} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} R_{z}(\psi')R_{y}(\theta')I_{x} & R_{z}(\psi')I_{y} & I_{z} \end{bmatrix}}_{S(\theta',\psi')} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\phi} \\ \dot{\theta'} \\ \dot{\psi'} \end{bmatrix} = S(\theta',\psi') v_{n}^{b}$$
(2-24)

对于 $C_n^b = R_x(\phi)R_y(\theta)R_z(\psi)$ 的情况下,同理可得

$$w_{nb}^{b \times} = -(R_{x}\dot{R}_{y}R_{z})(R_{x}R_{y}R_{z})^{T}$$

$$= -(R_{x}\dot{R}_{y}R_{z})R_{x}^{T}R_{y}^{T}R_{z}^{T}$$

$$= -(\dot{R}_{x}R_{y}R_{z} + R_{x}\dot{R}_{y}R_{z} + R_{x}R_{y}\dot{R}_{z})R_{z}^{T}R_{y}^{T}R_{x}^{T}$$

$$= -\dot{R}_{x}R_{x}^{T} - R_{x}\dot{R}_{y}R_{y}^{T}R_{x}^{T} - R_{x}R_{y}\dot{R}_{z}R_{z}^{T}R_{y}^{T}R_{x}^{T}$$

$$= -\dot{R}_{x}R_{x}^{T} - R_{x}\dot{R}_{y}R_{y}^{T}R_{x}^{T} - R_{x}R_{y}\dot{R}_{z}R_{z}^{T}R_{y}^{T}R_{x}^{T}$$

$$w_{nb}^{b} = \left[\mathbf{I}_{x} \quad R_{x}\mathbf{I}_{y} \quad R_{x}R_{y}\mathbf{I}_{z}\right] \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\phi} \\ \dot{\theta} \\ \dot{\psi} \end{bmatrix} = S(\phi, \theta) \begin{pmatrix} \dot{\phi} \\ \dot{\theta} \\ \dot{\psi} \end{bmatrix} = S(\phi, \theta)\nu_{n}^{b}$$

$$(2-25)$$

式 (2-22) 和式 (2-25) 便是不同转换顺序下欧拉角与相应参考系之间旋转角速度的关系。同时对于 $\boldsymbol{w}_{t_n}^n$ 有

$$w_{In}^{n} = w_{Ie}^{n} + w_{en}^{n}$$

$$= C_{e}^{n} w_{Ie}^{e} + w_{en}^{n} = C_{e}^{n} w_{e} + w_{en}^{n}$$
(2-26)

式 (2-26) 中, w_e 表示地球的自转角速度。

要计算式,需要首先求得 C_e^n 和 w_{en}^n 。 C_e^n 表示从 \mathcal{F}^e 变换至 \mathcal{F}^n 的变换矩阵,假设地球椭球面上的某一点的球坐标为 (λ,ϕ,d) ,其中 λ 表示该点所在子午面与零度子午面的夹角,称为经度; ϕ 表示该点与地心的连线与赤道面所形成的夹角,称为纬度,d表示该点与地心的连线长度。

由当地导航坐标系与 ECEF 的定义,可知

$$C_e^n = R_y(-\phi - \frac{\pi}{2})R_z(\lambda)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -\sin\phi\cos\lambda & -\sin\phi\sin\lambda & \cos\phi \\ -\sin\lambda & \cos\lambda & 0 \\ -\cos\phi\cos\lambda & -\cos\phi\sin\lambda & -\sin\phi \end{bmatrix}$$
(2-27)

假设 \mathcal{F}^e 变换至 \mathcal{F}^n 变换矩阵对应的欧拉角为 $\boldsymbol{v}_e^n = (0, -\phi - \frac{\pi}{2}, \lambda)$,根据式(2-25)可得

$$w_{en}^{n} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{I}_{x} & R_{x}\mathbf{I}_{y} & R_{x}R_{y}\mathbf{I}_{z} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\phi} \\ \dot{\theta} \\ \dot{\psi} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{I}_{x} & R_{x}(0)\mathbf{I}_{y} & R_{x}(0)R_{y}(-\phi - \frac{\pi}{2})\mathbf{I}_{z} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -\dot{\phi} \\ \dot{\lambda} \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cos\phi \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\sin\phi \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -\dot{\phi} \\ \dot{\lambda} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\lambda}\cos\phi \\ -\dot{\phi} \\ -\dot{\lambda}\sin\phi \end{bmatrix}$$

(2-28)

将式 (2-27) 和式 (2-28) 代入到式 (2-26) 可得到 \boldsymbol{w}_{ln}^{n} 的值。

2.2 载体坐标系 \mathcal{F}^b 与 ECEF

设载体坐标系 \mathcal{F}^b 相对于 ECEF 的变换矩阵为 C_e^b ,则 \mathcal{F}^b 相对于 \mathcal{F}^e 的旋转角速度为 w_{eb}^b ,该角速度是表达在 \mathcal{F}^b 中的。

由式(2-19)可得到,

$$w_{eh}^b = -\dot{C}_e^b C_h^e \tag{2-29}$$

将式 (2-28) 代入上式可得 w_{eb}^b 与 (ϕ,θ,ψ) 和 (λ,ϕ) 的数学关系,如下所示

$$w_{eb}^{b} = w_{en}^{b} + w_{nb}^{b} = C_{n}^{b} w_{en}^{n} + w_{nb}^{b}$$

$$= C_{n}^{b} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\lambda} \cos \phi \\ -\dot{\phi} \\ -\dot{\lambda} \sin \phi \end{bmatrix} + S(\phi, \theta) \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\phi} \\ \dot{\theta} \\ \dot{\psi} \end{bmatrix}$$
(2-30)

从上式可以看出,在已知 (λ,ϕ) 和 (ϕ,θ,ψ) 变化率的情况下,可以求得 \mathcal{F}^b 相对于 ECEF 的旋转角速度 w_{eb}^b 。进一步,我们可以将 w_{eb}^b 表示为 w_{li}^i 和地球自转角速度 w_e 的函数关系式,如下

$$w_{eb}^{b} = w_{eI}^{b} + w_{Ib}^{b} = C_{e}^{b} w_{eI}^{e} + C_{i}^{b} (w_{Ii}^{i} + w_{ib}^{i})$$

$$= -C_{e}^{b} w_{e} + C_{i}^{b} (w_{Ii}^{i} + w_{ib}^{i})$$
(2-31)

上式中, \boldsymbol{w}_{e} 表示地球自转角速度, \boldsymbol{w}_{li}^{i} 表示 IMU 传感器的陀螺测量值, \boldsymbol{w}_{ib}^{i} 表示 IMU 传感器内部坐标系与载体坐标系 \mathcal{F}^{b} 的旋转角速度,一般当 IMU 与载体固联时可以近似为零。

2.3 载体坐标系 \mathcal{F}^b 与惯性坐标系 \mathcal{F}^I

假设载体坐标系 \mathcal{F}^b 在惯性坐标系 \mathcal{F}^I 中做旋转运动,其相对于惯性坐标系 \mathcal{F}^I 的角速度为 \boldsymbol{w}_{lb}^b ,其值可用下式计算得到

$$w_{Ib}^{b \times} = -\dot{C}_{I}^{b}C_{b}^{I}$$

将 \boldsymbol{w}_{D}^{b} 展开可以得到下面的关系式

$$w_{Ib}^b = w_{Ie}^b + w_{eb}^b$$

$$=C_{e}^{b}w_{Ie}^{e}+w_{eb}^{b}=C_{e}^{b}w_{e}+C_{n}^{b}\begin{bmatrix}\dot{\lambda}\cos\phi\\-\dot{\phi}\\-\dot{\lambda}\sin\phi\end{bmatrix}+S(f,\theta)\begin{bmatrix}\dot{\phi}\\\dot{\theta}\\\dot{\psi}\end{bmatrix}$$
(2-32)

同时,将 \boldsymbol{w}_{Ib}^{b} 表示为 IMU 传感器测量值 \boldsymbol{w}_{Ii}^{i} 的函数表达式,则有

$$w_{lb}^b = C_i^b (\underbrace{w_{li}^i}_{\text{gyro}} + w_{ib}^i)$$

结合以上两个式子可得

$$w_{Ib}^{b} = C_{i}^{b} (w_{Ii}^{i} + w_{ib}^{i}) = C_{e}^{b} w_{e} + C_{n}^{b} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\lambda} \cos \phi \\ -\dot{\phi} \\ -\dot{\lambda} \sin \phi \end{bmatrix} + S(f, \theta) \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\phi} \\ \dot{\theta} \\ \dot{\psi} \end{bmatrix}$$
(2-33)

式(2-33)可以作为 IMU 传感器陀螺测量值的观测模型。

- 3 位置、速度和加速度的坐标系转换
- 3.1 惯性参考系 \mathcal{F}^{I} 与 ECEF ECI 和 ECEF 坐标系的原点重合,且

$$C_{I}^{e} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos w_{e}(t-t_{0}) & \sin w_{e}(t-t_{0}) & 0\\ -\sin w_{e}(t-t_{0}) & \cos w_{e}(t-t_{0}) & 0\\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
(3-1)

由于 2 个参考系的参考位置是一致的,只有投影系不同需要转换,因此有

$$\mathbf{r}_{eb}^{e} = C_{i}^{e} \mathbf{r}_{eb}^{i} = C_{i}^{e} (\mathbf{r}_{ei}^{i} + \mathbf{r}_{ib}^{i}) = C_{i}^{e} \mathbf{r}_{ib}^{i}$$
(3-2)

式中 $\mathbf{r}_{ei}^{i}=0$ 是由于ECI与ECEF的原点均为地球质心,两者重合。

速度和加速度的转换较为复杂,具体推导过程如下

首先,假设有 2 个参考系 \mathcal{F}^1 和 \mathcal{F}^2 ,参考式的推导可得

$$\dot{\vec{r}}_1 = C_2^1 (\dot{\vec{r}}_2 + w_{12}^2 \times \vec{r}_2)$$

将 $\mathcal{F}^1 \triangleq \mathcal{F}^e$, $\mathcal{F}^2 \triangleq \mathcal{F}^I$ 代入上式可得

$$\dot{\vec{r}}_e = C_I^e (\dot{\vec{r}}_I + w_{eI}^I \times \vec{r}_I)
= C_I^e (\dot{\vec{r}}_I - w_{Ie}^I \times \vec{r}_I)$$
(3-3)

假设载体坐标系 \mathcal{F}^b 原点在 \mathcal{F}^I 中的坐标为 r_{lb}^I , 在 \mathcal{F}^e 中的坐标为 r_{eb}^e 。将其代入上式中,可得

$$\dot{r}_{eh}^{e} = C_{I}^{e} (\dot{r}_{Ih}^{I} - w_{Ie}^{I} \times r_{Ih}^{I}) \Rightarrow v_{eh}^{e} = C_{I}^{e} (v_{Ih}^{I} - w_{Ie}^{I} \times r_{Ih}^{I})$$
(3-4)

式 (2-37) 中, $w_{le}^{I} = w_{le}^{e} = w_{e}$ 表示地球自转的角速度值。

假设有 2 个参考系 \mathcal{F}^1 和 \mathcal{F}^2 , 参考式 (2-17) 可得

$$\vec{v} = (\vec{r})^1 = (\vec{r})^2 + w_1^2 \times \vec{r}$$

上式中, $(\cdot)^{i}$ 表示在参考系 \mathcal{F}^{1} 中观察时间导数, $(\cdot)^{i}$ 表示在参考系 \mathcal{F}^{2} 中观察时间导数。对照式可得

$$(\vec{v})^{i} = (\vec{r})^{i} = (\vec{v})^{2} + w_{1}^{2} \times \vec{v}$$

$$= ((\vec{r})^{2} + w_{1}^{2} \times \vec{r})^{2} + w_{1}^{2} \times ((\vec{r})^{2} + w_{1}^{2} \times \vec{r})$$

$$= ((\vec{r})^{2} + w_{1}^{2} \times (\vec{r})^{2} + (w_{1}^{2})^{2} \times \vec{r}) + w_{1}^{2} \times (\vec{r})^{2} + w_{1}^{2} \vec{r}$$

$$= (\vec{r})^{2} + 2w_{1}^{2} \times (\vec{r})^{2} + (w_{1}^{2})^{2} \times \vec{r}) + w_{1}^{2} w_{1}^{2} \vec{r}$$

$$= (\vec{r})^{2} + 2w_{1}^{2} \times (\vec{r})^{2} + (w_{1}^{2})^{2} \times \vec{r}) + w_{1}^{2} w_{1}^{2} \vec{r}$$

$$(3-5)$$

考虑到如下式子

$$(\vec{r})^{\tilde{1}} = \mathcal{F}^{1T} \ddot{r}_{1}, (\vec{r})^{\tilde{2}} = \mathcal{F}^{2T} \ddot{r}_{2}, (w_{1}^{2})^{\tilde{2}} = \mathcal{F}^{2T} \dot{w}_{12}^{2}, w_{1}^{2} = \mathcal{F}^{2T} w_{12}^{2}$$
 (3-6)

代入式 (3-5) 中, 可得

$$\ddot{r}_{1} = C_{2}^{1} (\ddot{r}_{2} + 2w_{12}^{2} \dot{r}_{2} + \dot{w}_{12}^{2} \dot{r}_{2} + w_{12}^{2} \dot{r}_{2} + w_{12}^{2} \dot{r}_{2})$$
(3-7)

将式 (3-6) 代入式 (3-7) 中, 可得

$$\ddot{\vec{r}}_{e} = C_{I}^{e} (\ddot{\vec{r}}_{I} + 2w_{eI}^{I} \times \dot{\vec{r}}_{I} + \dot{w}_{eI}^{I} \times \dot{\vec{r}}_{I} + w_{eI}^{I} \times w_{eI}^{I} \times \dot{\vec{r}}_{I})$$
(3-8)

同样,我们假设载体坐标系 \mathcal{F}^b 原点在 \mathcal{F}^I 中的坐标为 r_n^I ,在 \mathcal{F}^e 中的坐标为 r_n^e ,则有

$$\ddot{r}_{eb}^{e} = C_{I}^{e} (\ddot{r}_{Ib}^{I} + 2w_{eI}^{I} \dot{r}_{Ib}^{I} + \dot{w}_{eI}^{I} \dot{r}_{Ib}^{I} + w_{eI}^{I} \dot{x}_{Ib}^{I} + w_{eI}^{I} \dot{x}_{Ib}^{I})
\Leftrightarrow a_{eb}^{e} = C_{I}^{e} (a_{IB}^{I} + 2w_{eI}^{I} \dot{x}_{Ib}^{I} + \dot{w}_{eI}^{I} \dot{x}_{Ib}^{I} + w_{eI}^{I} \dot{x}_{Ib}^{I} \dot{x}_{Ib}^{I})
\Leftrightarrow a_{eb}^{e} = C_{I}^{e} (a_{IB}^{I} - 2w_{Ie}^{I} \dot{x}_{Ib}^{I} - \dot{w}_{Ie}^{I} \dot{x}_{Ib}^{I} + w_{Ie}^{I} \dot{x}_{Ib}^{I} \dot{x}_{Ib}^{I})
\Leftrightarrow a_{eb}^{e} = C_{I}^{e} (a_{IB}^{I} - 2w_{e}^{\dot{x}} v_{Ib}^{I} - \dot{w}_{e}^{\dot{x}} r_{Ib}^{I} + w_{e}^{\dot{x}} w_{e}^{\dot{x}} r_{Ib}^{I})$$
(3-9)

由于地球自转角速度 \mathbf{w}_e 随时间变化较小,在满足精度要求在可以将 $\dot{\mathbf{w}}_e^{\times} \approx 0$,因此式(3-9)简化为如下形式:

$$a_{eb}^{e} = C_{I}^{e} (a_{IB}^{I} - 2w_{e}^{\times} v_{Ib}^{I} + w_{e}^{\times} w_{e}^{\times} r_{Ib}^{I})$$
(3-10)

同样,我们可以得到角速度 w_{eb}^e 满足下面的关系式

$$w_{eb}^{e} = C_{I}^{e}(w_{eI}^{I} + w_{Ib}^{I}) = C_{I}^{e}(w_{Ib}^{I} - w_{Ie}^{I})$$
(3-11)

3.2 ECEF 与当地导航坐标系 \mathcal{F}^n

地球坐标系 ECEF 与当地导航坐标系 \mathcal{F}^n 的相对姿态是由其相应的载体坐标系 \mathcal{F}^b 原点所在经度 $\boldsymbol{\lambda}$ 和纬度 $\boldsymbol{\phi}$ 确定的,这里我们假设载体坐标系 \mathcal{F}^b 与当地导航坐标系 \mathcal{F}^n 的原点是重合,这样方便分析载体坐标系 \mathcal{F}^b 的姿态角。

$$C_e^n = R_y(-\phi - \frac{\pi}{2})R_z(\lambda)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -\sin\phi\cos\lambda & -\sin\phi\sin\lambda & \cos\phi \\ -\sin\lambda & \cos\lambda & 0 \\ -\cos\phi\cos\lambda & -\cos\phi\sin\lambda & -\sin\phi \end{bmatrix}$$
(3-12)

分析可得到载体坐标系 \mathcal{F}^b 在 \mathcal{F}^n 中的位置与在 \mathcal{F}^e 中的位置的相互转换关系,即

$$\mathbf{r}_{eb}^{e} = \mathbf{r}_{en}^{e} + \mathbf{r}_{nb}^{e} = C_{n}^{e} (\mathbf{r}_{en}^{n} + \mathbf{r}_{nb}^{n})$$
(3-13)

由于 \mathcal{F}^{b} 与 \mathcal{F}^{n} 的原点重合,因此有

$$r_{en}^{n} = r_{eh}^{b}, r_{nh}^{n} = 0$$

将上式代入式(3-13)中,可得

$$\mathbf{r}_{eb}^{e} = C_{n}^{e} \mathbf{r}_{eb}^{b} \tag{3-14}$$

同理, 可得到速度和加速度的转换关系如下

$$v_{cb}^{e} = C_{n}^{e} v_{cb}^{n}, a_{cb}^{e} = C_{n}^{e} a_{cb}^{n}$$
(3-15)

角速度转换关系为

$$w_{nb}^{n} = C_{e}^{n} (w_{eb}^{e} - w_{en}^{e}) = C_{e}^{n} w_{eb}^{e} - w_{en}^{n}$$

$$= C_{e}^{n} (w_{ei}^{e} + w_{in}^{e}) - w_{en}^{n}$$

$$= -C_{e}^{n} w_{e} + w_{in}^{n} - w_{en}^{n}$$
(3-16)

上式中, w_{in}^n 和 w_{en}^n 可由式和式求得。

3.3 ECI 与当地导航坐标系 \mathcal{F}^n

惯性系与当地导航坐标系 \mathcal{F}^n 可由下式计算得到

$$C_{I}^{n} = C_{e}^{n} C_{I}^{e} = R_{y} (-\phi - \frac{\pi}{2}) R_{z} (\lambda) R_{z} (w_{e} (t - t_{0}))$$

$$= R_{y} (-\phi - \frac{\pi}{2}) R_{z} (\lambda + w_{e} (t - t_{0}))$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -\sin \phi \cos(\lambda + w_{e} (t - t_{0})) & -\sin \phi \sin(\lambda + w_{e} (t - t_{0})) & \cos \phi \\ -\sin(\lambda + w_{e} (t - t_{0})) & \cos \lambda (\lambda + w_{e} (t - t_{0})) & 0 \\ -\cos \phi \cos(\lambda + w_{e} (t - t_{0})) & -\cos \phi \sin \lambda (\lambda + w_{e} (t - t_{0})) & -\sin \phi \end{bmatrix}$$
(3-17)

上式中, to表示本初子午线的格林尼治时间。

相对于地球的速度和加速度在当地导航系与惯性系之间的转换关系为

$$v_{eb}^{n} = C_{I}^{n} (v_{Ib}^{I} - w_{e}^{\times} r_{Ib}^{I})$$

$$a_{eb}^{n} = C_{I}^{n} (a_{Ib}^{I} - 2w_{e} v_{Ib}^{I} + w_{e} w_{e} r_{Ib}^{I})$$

$$w_{nb}^{n} = C_{I}^{n} (w_{Ib}^{I} - w_{In}^{I})$$
(3-18)

4 INS 导航方程

当在载体上固联 IMU 时,可以利用 IMU 传感器的角速度 \boldsymbol{w}_{li}^i 和加速度测量值 \boldsymbol{f}_{li}^i ,根据牛顿第三定律可以进行姿态、位置、速度和加速度的积分,得到载体坐标系 \mathcal{F}^b 在当前参考坐标系下的姿态、位置、速度和加速度等。我们将这个过程成为机械编排或者导航方程的更新,它的步骤主要分为以下 4 步:

- 1. 姿态更新;
- 2. IMU 加速度测量值投影转换,该转换是从 IMU 传感器坐标系到载体坐标系,再到载体坐标系所在当前坐标系下 $(\mathcal{F}^{I}, \mathcal{F}^{e}, \mathcal{F}^{n})$;
- 3. 速度更新,包括采用地球重力模型或引力模型,将 IMU 加速度测量值转化为载体在当前参考坐标系下的加速度;
 - 4. 位置更新。

需要注意的是,在本节中暂时没有考虑 IMU 传感器的角速度 \boldsymbol{w}_{li}^{i} 和加速度测量值 \boldsymbol{f}_{li}^{i} 的测量噪声以及零偏等误差,而是将 \boldsymbol{w}_{li}^{i} 和 \boldsymbol{f}_{li}^{i} 认为是测量真值,这样做主要是因为便于分析导航方程,在后续章节也会详细介绍 IMU 传感器常用的误差模型。

4.1 惯性系导航方程

假设在一个时间间隔 τ 内,IMU 传感器角速度和加速度测量值分别为 w_{Ii}^i 和 f_{Ii}^i ,同时认为时间间隔 τ 较小,可以忽略 IMU 测量值在 τ 内的变换。

通过下式可以将 IMU 传感器角速度和加速度测量值 w_{ii}^i 和 f_{ii}^i 转换为载体系 \mathcal{F}^b 下,即

$$w_{Ib}^{b} = C_{i}^{b}(w_{Ii}^{i} + \underbrace{w_{ib}^{i}}_{0}) = C_{i}^{b}w_{Ii}^{i},$$

$$f_{Ib}^{b} = C_{i}^{b}(f_{Ii}^{i} + \underbrace{f_{ib}^{i}}_{0}) = C_{i}^{b}f_{Ii}^{i},$$

在 t 时刻,载体坐标系 \mathcal{F}^b 在惯性系 \mathcal{F}^I 中状态为 $C_b^I(t)$ 、 $r_b^I(t)$ 、 $v_b^b(t)$ 、 $a_b^b(t)$; 在 t+ τ 时刻,载体 坐标系 \mathcal{F}^b 在惯性系 \mathcal{F}^I 中的状态为 $C_b^I(t+\tau)$ 、 $r_b^I(t+\tau)$ 、 $v_b^b(t+\tau)$ 、 $a_b^b(t+\tau)$ 。

根据式(2-19)可得

$$\dot{C}_b^I = C_b^I w_{Ib}^{b \times}$$

首先将上式两边转置,可得

$$\dot{C}_I^b = w_{bI}^b {}^{\times}C_I^b \tag{4-1}$$

假设某一等式为 $\dot{x}(t) = F(t)x(t)$,其在[t,t+ au]区间内对该式进行积分可得到如下公式

$$x(t+\tau) = \exp\left(\int_{t}^{t+\tau} F(t)dt\right) \cdot x(t)$$
 (4-2)

将式 (4-1) 代入上式 (4-2) 可得

$$C_{I}^{b}(t+\tau) = \exp\left(\int_{t}^{t+\tau} w_{bI}^{b \times} dt\right) C_{I}^{b}(t)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow C_{b}^{I}(t+\tau) = C_{b}^{I}(t) \exp\left(\int_{t}^{t+\tau} w_{bI}^{b \times} dt\right)^{T}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow C_{b}^{I}(t+\tau) = C_{b}^{I}(t) \exp\left(\int_{t}^{t+\tau} (w_{bI}^{b \times})^{T} dt\right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow C_{b}^{I}(t+\tau) = C_{b}^{I}(t) \exp\left(\int_{t}^{t+\tau} (-w_{bI}^{b \times})^{T} dt\right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow C_{b}^{I}(t+\tau) = C_{b}^{I}(t) \exp\left(\int_{t}^{t+\tau} (-w_{bI}^{b \times}) dt\right) = C_{b}^{I}(t) \exp\left(\int_{t}^{t+\tau} (w_{Ib}^{b \times}) dt\right)$$

进一步计算可得到如下表达式

$$C_{b}^{I}(t+\tau) = C_{b}^{I}(t) \exp\left(\int_{t}^{t+\tau} w_{Ib}^{b} \times dt\right)$$

$$= C_{b}^{I}(t) \lim \prod_{i=1}^{n} \exp\left(w_{Ib}^{b} \times (t + \frac{n-i}{n}\tau_{i}) \frac{\tau_{i}}{n}\right)$$

$$\approx C_{b}^{I}(t) \exp\left(\int_{t}^{t+\tau_{i}} w_{Ib(t)}^{b(t)} \times dt\right) \exp\left(\int_{t+\tau_{i}}^{t+\tau_{i}} w_{Ib(t+\tau_{i})}^{b(t+\tau_{i})} \times dt\right) \exp\left(\int_{t+\tau_{i}}^{t+\tau_{i}} w_{Ib(t+\tau_{i})}^{b(t+\tau_{i})} \times dt\right) \cdots$$

$$\approx C_{b}^{I}(t) \exp(\alpha_{Ib}^{b}(t+\tau)^{\times})$$

$$(4-4)$$

上式中,

$$\tau_1 + \tau_2 + \cdots + \tau_n = \tau$$

同时也考虑如下关系式

$$\exp(A+B) \neq \exp(A)\exp(B)$$

相反地,利用 BCH (Baker-Campbell-Hausdorff) 公式,可得如下矩阵和的指数运算

$$\exp(A)\exp(B) = \exp(A + B + \frac{1}{2}[A, B] + \frac{1}{12}[A, [A, B]]) - \frac{1}{12}[B, [A, B]] - \frac{1}{24}[B, [A, A, B]]] - \cdots$$
(4-5)

上式中,

$$[A,B] = AB - BA$$

当A和B的数值较小时,

$$AB \approx BA \approx 0$$

则式可以简化为如下形式

$$\exp(A)\exp(B) \stackrel{[A,B]\approx 0}{\approx} \exp(A+B)$$

上式中 A 和 B 表示矩阵而且

$$\alpha_{lb}^b(t+\tau) = \int_{1}^{t+\tau} w_{lb}^b(t) dt \approx w_{lb}^b \tau$$

这是考虑到au较小,在时间间隔au内可以认为 IMU 测量值是均匀的。将式进行泰勒级数展开可以得到如下表达式

$$C_b^I(t+\tau) \approx C_b^I(t)(\mathbf{I} + \alpha_{Ib}^{b \times} + \frac{1}{2!}(\alpha_{Ib}^{b \times})^2 + \frac{1}{3!}(\alpha_{Ib}^{b \times})^3 + \cdots)$$
 (4-6)

考虑到 α_n^b 的值较小,可以忽略 α_n^b 的高阶项,因此式(4-6)可简化为如下形式

$$C_h^I(t+\tau) \approx C_h^I(t)(\mathbf{I} + \alpha_{Ih}^{b \times}) \tag{4-7}$$

需要说明的是,幂级数截断会给姿态积分引入误差,在迭代频率(**τ**较大的情况下)和载体大角速率机动的条件下,截断误差更大。在实际应用中,一阶近似可用于动态性较低的陆地车辆导航,但对于高动态导航则不适用,比如航空航天。对于有规律的周期性运动,比如步行导航和船舶导航,一阶近似同样不适用。

式(4-7)是姿态更新方程的简化版本,它忽略了在时间间隔 τ 内 IMU 测量值的变化以及 α_{lb}^{b} 的高阶项,因此难免会产生较大的姿态更新误差。

将式(4-4)的泰勒级数展开,可得

$$C_{b(t)}^{I}(t+\tau) \approx C_{b(t)}^{I} \exp(\alpha_{lb}^{b \times})$$

$$= C_{b(t)}^{I}(\mathbf{I} + \alpha_{lb}^{b \times} + \frac{1}{2!}(\alpha_{lb}^{b \times})^{2} + \frac{1}{3!}(\alpha_{lb}^{b \times})^{3} + \frac{1}{4!}(\alpha_{lb}^{b \times})^{4} + \frac{1}{5!}(\alpha_{lb}^{b \times})^{5} + \cdots)$$

$$= C_{b(t)}^{I}\left(\mathbf{I} + (1 - \frac{\left|\alpha_{lb}^{b}\right|^{2}}{6} + \cdots)\alpha_{lb}^{b \times} + (1 - \frac{\left|\alpha_{lb}^{b}\right|^{2}}{24} + \cdots)(\alpha_{lb}^{b \times})^{2}\right)$$

$$(4-7)$$

上式简化过程中,

$$(\alpha_{lb}^{b \times})^3 = -|\alpha_{lb}^{b}|^2 \alpha_{lb}^{b \times}, (\alpha_{lb}^{b \times})^4 = -|\alpha_{lb}^{b}|^2 (\alpha_{lb}^{b \times})^2$$

考虑到 sinx 和 cosx 的泰勒级数展开,则有

$$\sin x = x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{24}x^5 + \cdots$$

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{1}{4}x^2 + \frac{1}{16}x^4 + \cdots$$

将上式代入至式中, 可得

$$C_{b(t+\tau)}^{b(t)} \approx \mathbf{I} + \frac{\sin\left|\alpha_{Ib}^{b}\right|}{\left|\alpha_{Ib}^{b}\right|} \alpha_{Ib}^{b \times} + \frac{1 - \cos\left|\alpha_{Ib}^{b}\right|}{\left|\alpha_{Ib}^{b}\right|^{2}} (\alpha_{Ib}^{b \times})^{2}$$

$$(4-8)$$

采用式(4-8)更新姿态矩阵时,并没有考虑圆锥误差和划桨误差。根据圆锥误差的定义,可以将角速度测量组合起来,以最小化圆锥误差的影响。假设姿态更新的积分周期包含 n 个 IMU 输出周期,将每一个输出周期的姿态矩阵相乘,可以构建一个精确的姿态更新矩阵,即

$$C_{b(t+\tau)}^{b(t)} = C_b^I(t) \lim_{i=1}^n \exp\left(w_{Ib}^b \times (t + \frac{n-i}{n}\tau_i) \frac{\tau_i}{n}\right)$$

$$\approx \exp(\alpha_{Ib,1}^b \times) \exp(\alpha_{Ib,2}^b \times) \exp(\alpha_{Ib,3}^b \times) \cdots \exp(\alpha_{Ib,n}^b \times)$$
(4-9)

上式中,

$$\alpha_{lb,j}^b = \int_{t+(i-1)\tau/n}^{t+j\tau/n} w_{lb}^b \times (t) dt$$

利用式(4-9)进行姿态更新时,所需的计算量很大,因此我们采用转动矢量的形式更新姿态矩阵,即有

$$C_{b(t+\tau)}^{b(t)} = \mathbf{I} + \frac{\sin \left| \rho_{b(t+\tau)}^{b(t)} \right|}{\left| \rho_{b(t+\tau)}^{b(t)} \right|} (\rho_{b(t+\tau)}^{b(t)})^{\times} + \frac{1 - \cos \left| \rho_{b(t+\tau)}^{b(t)} \right|}{\left| \rho_{b(t+\tau)}^{b(t)} \right|^{2}} (\rho_{b(t+\tau)}^{b(t)})^{\times})^{2}$$

$$= \mathbf{I} + \frac{\sin \left| -\rho_{b(t)}^{b(t+\tau)} \right|}{\left| -\rho_{b(t)}^{b(t+\tau)} \right|} (-\rho_{b(t)}^{b(t+\tau)})^{\times} + \frac{1 - \cos \left| -\rho_{b(t)}^{b(t+\tau)} \right|}{\left| -\rho_{b(t)}^{b(t+\tau)} \right|^{2}} ((-\rho_{b(t)}^{b(t+\tau)})^{\times})^{2}$$

$$= \left(C_{b(t)}^{b(t+\tau)} \right)^{T}$$

$$= \left(\exp((\rho_{b(t)}^{b(t+\tau)})^{\times}) \right)^{T} = \exp\left(((\rho_{b(t)}^{b(t+\tau)})^{\times})^{T} \right)$$

$$= \exp(-(\rho_{b(t)}^{b(t+\tau)})^{\times}) = \exp((\rho_{b(t+\tau)}^{b(t)})^{\times})$$

$$(4-10)$$

上式中, $\rho_{b(t+\tau)}^{b(t)}$ 表示 $\mathcal{F}^{b(t)}$ 变换值 $\mathcal{F}^{b(t+\tau)}$ 的旋转向量,其表示的含义为首先将 $\mathcal{F}^{b(t+\tau)}$ 与 $\mathcal{F}^{b(t)}$ 对齐,然后绕着向量 $\rho_{b(t+\tau)}^{b(t)}$ 旋转 $\left|\rho_{b(t+\tau)}^{b(t)}\right|$ 至 $\mathcal{F}^{b(t+\tau)}$,即将 $\mathcal{F}^{b(t)} \to \mathcal{F}^{b(t+\tau)}$ 。此时, $C_{b(t+\tau)}^{b(t)}$ 表示的是 $\mathcal{F}^{b(t)} \to \mathcal{F}^{b(t+\tau)}$ 的变换,这与方向余弦矩阵的定义并不矛盾,可以这样理解, $C_{b(t+\tau)}^{b(t)}$ 在式中是姿态进行右乘更新的,而非对空间点进行坐标变换的,这是两者主要的区别。可以认为, $C_{b(t+\tau)}^{b(t)}$ 是姿态更新的右乘算子,其符号表示与空间点坐标变换的变换矩阵有所区别。

$$\dot{\rho}_{b(t+\tau)}^{b(t)} = w_{Ib}^{b} + \frac{1}{2} \rho_{b(t+\tau)}^{b(t)} \times w_{Ib}^{b} + \frac{1}{\left| \rho_{b(t+\tau)}^{b(t)} \right| \cdot \left| \rho_{b(t+\tau)}^{b(t)} \right|} \left(1 - \frac{\left| \rho_{b(t+\tau)}^{b(t)} \right| \sin \left| \rho_{b(t+\tau)}^{b(t)} \right|}{2(1 - \cos \left| \rho_{b(t+\tau)}^{b(t)} \right|} \right) (\rho_{b(t+\tau)}^{b(t)})^{\times} (\rho_{b(t+\tau)}^{b(t)})^{\times} w_{Ib}^{b}$$

$$(4-11)$$

考虑到载体坐标系 \mathcal{F}^b 在时间间隔 τ 内的变换可以表达为如下形式

$$C_{b(t+\tau)}^{b(t)} = \mathbf{I} + \int_{t}^{t+\tau} \dot{C}_{b(t+\tau)}^{b(t)} dt$$

$$= C(\rho_{b(t+\tau)}^{b(t)}) = \exp\left(\left(\int_{t}^{t+\tau} \dot{\rho}_{b(t+\tau)}^{b(t)}(t') dt'\right)^{\times}\right)$$
(4-12)

考虑到

$$\frac{1}{\boldsymbol{\rho}_{b(t+\tau)}^{b(t)} \cdot \boldsymbol{\rho}_{b(t+\tau)}^{b(t)}} \left(1 - \frac{\boldsymbol{\rho}_{b(t+\tau)}^{b(t)} \sin \left| \boldsymbol{\rho}_{b(t+\tau)}^{b(t)} \right|}{2(1 - \cos \left| \boldsymbol{\rho}_{b(t+\tau)}^{b(t)} \right|} \right) = \frac{1}{12} \left(1 + \frac{1}{60} \left| \boldsymbol{\rho}_{b(t+\tau)}^{b(t)} \right|^2 + \cdots \right) \approx \frac{1}{12}$$

则式可简化为如下形式

$$C_{b(t+\tau)}^{b(t)} \approx \exp\left(\int_{t}^{t+\tau} (w_{lb}^{b}(t') + \frac{1}{2}\rho_{b(t+\tau)}^{b(t)}(t') \times w_{lb}^{b} + \frac{1}{12}(\rho_{l(t+\tau)}^{b(t)}(t')) \times (\rho_{l(t+\tau)}^{b(t)}(t')) \times w_{lb}^{b}\right)^{x}$$

$$\approx \exp\left(\int_{t}^{t+\tau} (w_{lb}^{b}(t') + \frac{1}{2}\rho_{b(t+\tau)}^{b(t)}(t') \times w_{lb}^{b}(t')dt'\right)$$

$$= \exp\left(\mathcal{Y}\right)$$

令

$$\alpha(t+\tau) = \int_{t}^{t+\tau} w_{lb}^{b}(t')dt', \beta(t+\tau) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{t}^{t+\tau} \alpha(t') \times w_{lb}^{b}(t')dt'$$

则式可写成如下形式

$$C_{b(t+\tau)}^{b(t)} \approx \exp\left[\left(\alpha(t+\tau) + \frac{1}{12}\alpha(t)^{\times}\alpha(t+\tau)\right)^{\times}\right]$$

$$= \exp\left[\left(\int_{t}^{t+\tau} w_{lb}^{b}(t')dt' + \frac{1}{12}\left(\int_{t-\tau}^{t} w_{lb}^{b}(t')dt'\right)^{\times}\int_{t}^{t+\tau} w_{lb}^{b}(t')dt'\right)^{\times}\right]$$

$$\approx \exp\left[\left(\alpha_{lb}^{b}(t+\tau) + \frac{1}{12}\alpha_{lb}^{b}(t)^{\times}\alpha_{lb}^{b}(t+\tau)\right)^{\times}\right]$$

$$(4-14)$$

∂ 的值也可以表示为如下形式,其余式等价,即

$$J \approx \sum_{j=1}^{n} \alpha_{Ib,j}^{b} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \sum_{k=j+1}^{n} \alpha_{Ib,j}^{b} \times \alpha_{Ib,k}^{b}, \alpha_{Ib,i}^{b} = \int_{t}^{t+\tau} w_{Ib,i}^{b}(t') dt'$$
(4-15)

以上详细表述了姿态更新的导航方程,下面推导速度更新导航方程。

首先,我们需要将载体系 \mathcal{F}^b 下的加速度 f^b_{lb} 转换到 \mathcal{F}^l 下,即

$$f_{lb}^{I} = C_{b}^{I} f_{lb}^{b} \tag{4-16}$$

(4-13)

载体系 \mathcal{F}^b 在惯性系 \mathcal{F}^I 下的加速度为

$$\dot{v}_{lb}^{I} = a_{lb}^{I} = f_{lb}^{I} + \gamma_{lb}^{I} (r_{lb}^{I})$$
(4-17)

上式中, $m{\gamma}_{lb}^{I}(m{r}_{lb}^{I})$ 表示载体系 $m{\mathcal{F}}^{b}$ 所在位置的地球引力加速度,其投影在惯性系 $m{\mathcal{F}}^{I}$ 中。将式进行积分可得

$$v_{Ib}^{I}(t+\tau) = v_{Ib}^{I}(t) + \int_{t}^{t+\tau} (f_{Ib}^{I}(t') + \gamma_{Ib}^{I}(r_{Ib}^{I}, t')) dt' = v_{Ib}^{I}(t) + \int_{t}^{t+\tau} (C_{b}^{I}(t') f_{Ib}^{b}(t') + \gamma_{Ib}^{I}(r_{Ib}^{I}, t')) dt'$$

$$= v_{Ib}^{I}(t) + \int_{t}^{t+\tau} C_{b}^{I}(t') f_{Ib}^{b}(t') dt' + \int_{t}^{t+\tau} \gamma_{Ib}^{I}(r_{Ib}^{I}, t') dt'$$

$$\approx v_{Ib}^{I}(t) + f_{Ib}^{I}(t+\tau)\tau + \gamma_{Ib}^{I}(r_{Ib}^{I}, t+\tau)\tau$$
(4-18)

$$\int_{t}^{t+\tau} C_{b}^{I}(t') f_{lb}^{b}(t') dt' \approx \overline{C}_{b}^{I} \overline{f}_{lb}^{b} = \frac{1}{\tau_{i}} \int_{t}^{t+\tau} C_{b}^{I}(t') dt' \cdot \overline{f}_{lb}^{b}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\tau_{i}} C_{b}^{I}(t) \int_{0}^{t+\tau_{i}} \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \frac{\{\frac{t'}{\tau_{i}} \alpha_{lb}^{b \times}\}^{r}}{r!} dt' \cdot \overline{f}_{lb}^{b} = C_{b}^{I}(t) \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\alpha_{lb}^{b \times})^{r}}{(r+1)!} = C_{b}^{I}(t) C_{b}^{b} \frac{(t')}{(t')} dt' \cdot \overline{f}_{lb}^{b} = C_{b}^{I}(t) \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\alpha_{lb}^{b \times})^{r}}{(r+1)!} = C_{b}^{I}(t) C_{b}^{b} \frac{(t')}{(t')} dt' \cdot \overline{f}_{lb}^{b} = C_{b}^{I}(t) C_{b}^{b}$$

利用 cos 和 sin 的泰勒级数展开可得

$$\int_{t}^{t+\tau} C_b^I(t') f_{Ib}^b(t') dt' \approx C_b^I(t) C_{b(\overline{t})}^{b(t)} \overline{f}_{Ib}^b$$

$$=C_{b}^{I}(t)\underbrace{\left(I+\frac{1-\cos\left|\alpha_{Ib}^{b}\right|}{\left|\alpha_{Ib}^{b}\right|^{2}}\alpha_{Ib}^{b}\times+\frac{1}{\left|\alpha_{Ib}^{b}\right|^{2}}(1-\frac{\sin\left|\alpha_{Ib}^{b}\right|}{\left|\alpha_{Ib}^{b}\right|})(\alpha_{Ib}^{b}\times)^{2}\right)}_{C_{b(\overline{t})}^{b(t)}}$$

$$(4-20)$$

同理,

$$\dot{\mathbf{r}}_{Ib}^{I} = \mathbf{v}_{Ib}^{I}$$

对上式进行积分可得

$$r_{lb}^{I}(t+\tau) = r_{lb}^{I}(t) + \int_{t}^{t+\tau} v_{lb}^{I}(t')dt' \approx r_{lb}^{I}(t) + \frac{1}{2} \left(v_{lb}^{I}(t+\tau) + v_{lb}^{I}(t) \right) \tau$$
 (4-21)

4.1 当地导航坐标系导航方程

当地导航系导航方程计算姿态、更新 C_b^n 时,除了用到角速度测量值外,还需要利用位置和速度。这主要是因为,载体系 \mathcal{F}^b 原点与 \mathcal{F}^n 重合,而且 \mathcal{F}^n 在载体系 \mathcal{F}^b 运动时,其坐标轴的指向也会变化。根据式可得, C_b^n 随时间的导数为

$$\dot{C}_{b}^{n} = C_{b}^{n} w_{nb}^{b \times} = C_{b}^{n} (w_{Ib}^{b} + w_{nI}^{b})^{\times} = C_{b}^{n} w_{Ib}^{b \times} + C_{b}^{n} (w_{ne}^{b} + w_{eI}^{b})^{\times}
= C_{b}^{n} w_{Ib}^{b \times} + C_{b}^{n} (C_{n}^{b} (w_{ne}^{n} + w_{eI}^{n}))^{\times}
= C_{b}^{n} w_{Ib}^{b \times} + C_{b}^{n} (C_{n}^{b} (w_{ne}^{n} + w_{eI}^{n})^{\times} C_{b}^{n})
= C_{b}^{n} w_{Ib}^{b \times} + (w_{ne}^{n} + w_{eI}^{n})^{\times} C_{b}^{n}
= C_{b}^{n} w_{Ib}^{b \times} - w_{en}^{n \times} C_{b}^{n} - w_{Ie}^{n \times} C_{b}^{n}$$

$$(4-22)$$

式(4-22)进行积分可得

$$C_{b}^{n}(t+\tau) = C_{b}^{n}(t) \exp\left(\int_{t}^{t+\tau} w_{b}^{b} dt'\right) = C_{b}^{n}(t) \exp\left(\int_{t}^{t+\tau} (w_{b}^{b}(t') + C_{b}^{b}(t') (w_{nc}^{n}(t') + w_{nl}^{n}(t')))^{s} dt'\right)$$

$$= C_{b}^{n}(t) \exp\left(\int_{t}^{t+\tau} w_{b}^{b}(t')^{s} dt'\right) \exp\left(\int_{t}^{t+\tau} (C_{b}^{b}(t') (w_{nc}^{n}(t') + w_{el}^{b}(t')))^{s} dt'\right)$$

$$= C_{b}^{n}(t) \cdot \lim_{t \to \infty} \prod_{i=1}^{n} \exp\left(\left(w_{ib}^{b}(t_{i}) + C_{b}^{b}(t_{i}) (w_{nc}^{n}(t_{i}) + w_{el}^{n}(t_{i}))\right)^{s} \frac{\tau_{el}}{n}\right) t_{i} = t + \frac{n-i}{n} \tau_{i}$$

$$\approx C_{b}^{n}(t) \exp\left[\left(w_{ib}^{b}(t+\tau)\tau\right)^{s} + \left(C_{b}^{n}(t) (w_{nc}^{n}(t) + w_{el}^{n}(t))\tau\right)^{s}\right]$$

$$\approx C_{b}^{n}(t) \exp\left[\left(w_{ib}^{b}(t+\tau)\tau\right)^{s}\right] + C_{b}^{n}(t) \exp\left[\left(C_{a}^{b}(t) (w_{nc}^{n}(t) + w_{el}^{n}(t))\tau\right)^{s}\right]$$

$$= C_{b}^{n}(t) \exp\left[\left(w_{ib}^{b}(t+\tau)\tau\right)^{s}\right] + C_{b}^{n}(t) C_{b}^{n}(t) \exp\left[\left(w_{nc}^{n}(t) + w_{el}^{n}(t)\tau\right)\tau\right]\right]$$

$$= C_{b}^{n}(t) \exp\left[\left(w_{ib}^{b}(t+\tau)\tau\right)^{s}\right] + \exp\left[\left(w_{ic}^{n}(t) \tau + w_{el}^{n}(t)\tau\right)^{s}\right] C_{b}^{n}(t)$$

$$= C_{b}^{n}(t) \left(1 + \left(w_{ib}^{b}(t + \tau)\tau\right)^{s}\right) + \left(1 + \left(w_{nc}^{n}(t) \tau + w_{el}^{n}(t)\tau\right)^{s}\right) C_{b}^{n}(t)$$

$$= C_{b}^{n}(t) \exp\left[\left(w_{ib}^{b}(t + \tau)\tau\right)^{s}\right] + \exp\left[\left(w_{ib}^{b}(t) + C_{b}^{b}(t) (w_{ic}^{n}(t) + w_{el}^{n}(t))\right)^{s}\right]$$

$$= C_{b}^{n}(t) \exp\left[\left(w_{ib}^{b}(t + \tau)\tau\right)^{s}\right] + \exp\left[\left(C_{a}^{b}(t) (w_{ic}^{n}(t) + w_{el}^{n}(t))\right)^{s}\right]$$

$$= C_{b}^{n}(t) \exp\left[\left(w_{ib}^{b}(t + \tau)\tau\right)^{s}\right] + C_{b}^{n}(t) C_{b}^{n}(t) \exp\left[\left(w_{ib}^{b}(t') + w_{el}^{n}(t)\right)\right)^{s}\right]$$

$$= C_{b}^{n}(t) \exp\left[\left(w_{ib}^{b}(t + \tau)\tau\right)^{s}\right] + C_{b}^{n}(t) \exp\left[\left(C_{b}^{b}(t) (w_{ic}^{n}(t) + w_{el}^{n}(t))\right)^{s}\right]$$

$$= C_{b}^{n}(t) \exp\left[\left(w_{ib}^{b}(t + \tau)\tau\right)^{s}\right] + C_{b}^{n}(t) C_{b}^{n}(t) \exp\left[\left(w_{ib}^{n}(t) + w_{el}^{n}(t)\right)\right]^{s}\right]$$

$$= C_{b}^{n}(t) \exp\left[\left(w_{ib}^{b}(t + \tau)\tau\right)^{s}\right] + C_{b}^{n}(t) C_{b}^{n}(t) \exp\left[\left(w_{ic}^{n}(t) + w_{el}^{n}(t)\right)\right]^{s}\right]$$

$$= C_{b}^{n}(t) \exp\left[\left(w_{ib}^{b}(t + \tau)\tau\right)^{s}\right] + C_{b}^{n}(t) C_{b}^{n}(t) \exp\left[\left(w_{ia}^{n}(t) + w_{el}^{n}(t)\right)\right]^{s}\right]$$

$$= C_{b}^{n}(t) \exp\left[\left(w_{ib}^{b}(t + \tau)\tau\right)^{s}\right] + C_{b}^{n}(t) C_{b}^{n}(t) \exp\left[\left(w_{ia}^{n}(t) + w_{el}^{n}(t)\right)\right]$$

$$= C_{b}^{n}(t) \exp\left[\left(w_{ib}^{b}(t + \tau)\tau\right)^{s}\right$$

在进行当地导航系 \mathcal{F}^n 进行速度更新时,需要将载体系 \mathcal{F}^b 的加速度值转换到当地导航系 \mathcal{F}^n 下,即

$$f_{Ib}^n = C_b^n f_{Ib}^b$$

由于当地导航坐标系 \mathcal{F}^n 的原点与载体系 \mathcal{F}^b 重合,因此载体系 \mathcal{F}^b 相对于导航系 \mathcal{F}^n 并投影导航系 \mathcal{F}^n 下的速度为 $\boldsymbol{v}^n_{nb} = \boldsymbol{r}^n_{nb} = 0$,即 \mathcal{F}^b 与 \mathcal{F}^n 并存在位移运动。我们将 \mathcal{F}^b 相对于 \mathcal{F}^e 的速度投影在 \mathcal{F}^n 中,可得

$$v_{eh}^n = C_e^n v_{eh}^e$$

将上式等式两边求导数,可得到

$$\dot{v}_{ch}^{n} = \dot{C}_{c}^{n} v_{ch}^{e} + C_{c}^{n} \dot{v}_{ch}^{e} \tag{4-24}$$

利用式(4-23),可得

$$\dot{v}_{eb}^{e} = a_{eb}^{e} = C_{I}^{e} (a_{IB}^{I} - 2w_{Ie}^{I} \times v_{Ib}^{I} - \dot{w}_{Ie}^{I} \times r_{Ib}^{I} + w_{Ie}^{I} \times w_{Ie}^{I} \times r_{Ib}^{I})
= a_{IB}^{e} - 2C_{I}^{e} w_{Ie}^{I} \times v_{Ib}^{I} - C_{I}^{e} \dot{w}_{Ie}^{I} \times r_{Ib}^{I} + C_{I}^{e} w_{Ie}^{I} \times w_{Ie}^{I} \times r_{Ib}^{I}
= a_{IB}^{e} - 2C_{I}^{e} w_{Ie}^{I} \times C_{I}^{e} C_{I}^{e} v_{Ib}^{I} - C_{I}^{e} \dot{w}_{Ie}^{I} \times C_{I}^{e} C_{I}^{e} r_{Ib}^{I} + C_{I}^{e} w_{Ie}^{I} \times C_{I}^{e} C_{I}^{e} \times w_{Ie}^{I} C_{I}^{e} C_{I}^{e} r_{Ib}^{I}
= a_{IB}^{e} - 2(C_{I}^{e} w_{Ie}^{I}) \times C_{I}^{e} v_{Ib}^{I} - (C_{I}^{e} \dot{w}_{Ie}^{I}) \times C_{I}^{e} r_{Ib}^{I} + (C_{I}^{e} w_{Ie}^{I}) \times (C_{I}^{e} w_{Ie}^{I}) \times C_{I}^{e} r_{Ib}^{I}
= a_{IB}^{e} - 2w_{Ie}^{e} \times v_{Ib}^{e} - \dot{w}_{Ie}^{e} \times r_{Ib}^{e} + w_{Ie}^{e} \times w_{Ie}^{e} \times r_{Ib}^{e}
= a_{IB}^{e} - 2w_{Ie}^{e} \times (v_{Ie}^{e} + v_{eb}^{e}) - \dot{w}_{Ie}^{e} \times r_{Ib}^{e} + w_{Ie}^{e} \times w_{Ie}^{e} \times (v_{Ie}^{e} + r_{be}^{e})
\approx a_{Ib}^{e} - 2w_{Ie}^{e} \times v_{eb}^{e} - w_{Ie}^{e} \times w_{Ie}^{e} \times r_{eb}^{e}$$

$$(4-25)$$

将式(4-25)代入至式(4-24)中,可得

$$\dot{v}_{eb}^{n} = \dot{C}_{e}^{n} v_{eb}^{e} + C_{e}^{n} \dot{v}_{eb}^{e}
= w_{ne}^{n} \times C_{e}^{n} v_{eb}^{e} + C_{e}^{n} (a_{Ib}^{e} - 2w_{Ie}^{e} \times v_{eb}^{e} - w_{Ie}^{e} \times w_{Ie}^{e} \times r_{eb}^{e})
= w_{ne}^{n} \times v_{eb}^{n} + a_{Ib}^{n} - 2C_{e}^{n} w_{Ie}^{e} \times v_{eb}^{e} - C_{e}^{n} w_{Ie}^{e} \times w_{Ie}^{e} \times r_{eb}^{e}
= w_{ne}^{n} \times v_{eb}^{n} + a_{Ib}^{n} - 2C_{e}^{n} w_{Ie}^{e} \times C_{e}^{e} - C_{e}^{n} w_{Ie}^{e} \times C_{e}^{e} C_{e}^{n} w_{Ie}^{e} \times C_{e}^{e} C_{e}^{n} r_{eb}^{e}
= w_{ne}^{n} \times v_{eb}^{n} + a_{Ib}^{n} - 2w_{Ie}^{n} \times v_{eb}^{n} - w_{Ie}^{n} \times w_{Ie}^{n} \times r_{eb}^{n}$$
(4-26)

考虑到载体系 \mathcal{F}^b 的加速度 a_n^n 等于测量的加速度 f_n^n 和地球引力加速度 $\gamma_n^n(r_n^n)$ 之和,即

$$a_{Ib}^{n} = f_{Ib}^{n} + \gamma_{Ib}^{n} (r_{Ib}^{n})$$
 (4-27)

将式 (4-27) 代入至式 (4-26) 中, 可得

$$\dot{v}_{eb}^{n} = w_{ne}^{n} v_{eb}^{n} + f_{Ib}^{n} + \gamma_{Ib}^{n} (r_{Ib}^{n}) - 2w_{Ie}^{n} v_{eb}^{n} - w_{Ie}^{n} w_{Ie}^{n} r_{eb}^{n}$$

$$= w_{ne}^{n} v_{eb}^{n} + C_{b}^{n} f_{Ib}^{b} + \gamma_{Ib}^{n} (\lambda, \phi, h) - 2w_{Ie}^{n} v_{eb}^{n} - w_{Ie}^{n} w_{Ie}^{n} r_{eb}^{n}$$
(4-28)

考虑到角速度的转换,可得

$$w_{en}^{n} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{v_{eb,E}^{n}}{R_{E}(\phi) + h} \\ -\frac{v_{eb,N}^{n}}{R_{N}(\phi) + h} \\ -\frac{v_{eb,E}^{n} \tan \phi}{R_{E}(\phi) + h} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{R_{E}(\phi) + h} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{R_{N}(\phi) + h} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{\tan \phi}{R_{E}(\phi) + h} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_{eb,N}^{n} \\ v_{eb,E}^{n} \\ v_{eb,D}^{n} \end{bmatrix}$$
(4-29)

式(4-29)中, $R_E(\phi)$ 和 $R_N(\phi)$ 可以采用式和式进行计算。 对式(4-28)进行积分运算,可得

$$v_{nb}^{b}(t+\tau) = v_{nb}^{b}(t) + \int_{t}^{t+\tau} (w_{ne}^{n}(t')^{\times}v_{eb}^{n}(t'))dt' - \int_{t}^{t+\tau} 2w_{Ie}^{n}(t')^{\times}v_{eb}^{n}(t')dt' + \int_{t}^{t+\tau} \gamma_{Ib}^{n}(\lambda, \phi, h, t') dt' + \int_{t}^{t+\tau} C_{b}^{n}(t')f_{Ib}^{b}(t')dt' - \int_{t}^{t+\tau} w_{Ie}^{n}(t')w_{Ie}^{n}(t')^{\times}r_{eb}^{n}(t')dt'$$

$$\approx v_{nb}^{b}(t) + C_{b}^{n}(t)f_{Ib}^{b}(t)\tau + \gamma_{Ib}^{n}(\lambda(t), \phi(t), h(t), t)\tau + w_{ne}^{n}(t)^{\times}v_{eb}^{n}(t)\tau - 2w_{Ie}^{n}(t)^{\times}v_{eb}^{n}(t)\tau - w_{Ie}^{n}(t)w_{Ie}^{n}(t)^{\times}r_{eb}^{n}(t)\tau$$

$$(4-30)$$

$$\int_{t}^{t+\tau} C_{b}^{n}(t') f_{Ib}^{b}(t') dt' \approx \overline{C}_{b}^{n} \overline{f}_{Ib}^{b} \approx \overline{C}_{n(t)}^{n(t)} C_{b(t)}^{n(t)} C_{b(t)}^{b(t)} \overline{f}_{Ib}^{b}$$

$$\approx \left(\mathbf{I} - \frac{1 - \cos\left|\alpha_{In}^{n}\right|}{\left|\alpha_{In}^{n}\right|^{2}} \alpha_{In}^{n \times} + \frac{1}{\left|\alpha_{In}^{n}\right|^{2}} (1 - \frac{\sin\left|\alpha_{In}^{n}\right|}{\left|\alpha_{In}^{n}\right|}) (\alpha_{In}^{n \times})^{2} \right) C_{b (t)}^{n (t)} C_{b (t)}^{b (t)} \overline{f}_{Ib}^{b}
\approx \left(\mathbf{I} - \frac{\frac{1}{2!} \left|\alpha_{In}^{n}\right|^{2} - \frac{1}{4!} \left|\alpha_{In}^{n}\right|^{4} + \cdots}{\left|\alpha_{In}^{n}\right|^{2}} \alpha_{In}^{n \times} + \frac{1}{\left|\alpha_{In}^{n}\right|^{2}} (1 - \frac{\left|\alpha_{Ib}^{n}\right| - \frac{1}{3!} \left|\alpha_{In}^{n}\right|^{3} + \cdots}{\left|\alpha_{In}^{n}\right|}) (\alpha_{In}^{n \times})^{2} \right) C_{b (t)}^{n (t)} C_{b (t)}^{b (t)} \overline{f}_{Ib}^{b}
\approx \left(\mathbf{I} - (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4!} \left|\alpha_{In}^{n}\right|^{2} + \cdots) \alpha_{In}^{n \times} + (\frac{1}{3!} - \frac{1}{5!} \left|\alpha_{In}^{n}\right|^{2} + \cdots) (\alpha_{In}^{n \times})^{2} \right) C_{b (t)}^{n (t)} C_{b (t)}^{b (t)} \overline{f}_{Ib}^{b}
\approx \left(\mathbf{I} - \frac{1}{2} \alpha_{In}^{n \times} + \frac{1}{6} (\alpha_{In}^{n \times})^{2} \right) C_{b (t)}^{n (t)} C_{b (t)}^{b (t)} \overline{f}_{Ib}^{b}$$
(4-31)

式(4-30)和式(4-31)中,满足下式

$$\mathbf{r}_{ch}^{n} = C_{c}^{n} \mathbf{r}_{ch}^{e} \tag{4-32}$$

在导航系 \mathcal{F}^n 下的位置更新,需要计算纬度 ϕ 、经度 λ 以及高度 h 关于时间 t 的微分方程。首先,需要说明的是,我们假定地球是一个理想的椭球体,常称为参考椭球体,这里所用纬度 ϕ 、经度 λ 以及高度 h 是指大地坐标系下纬度、经度和高度。另外,定义椭球体的曲率半径是很有必要的。沿南北向运动的曲率半径为子午面曲率半径,即

$$R_N(\lambda) = \frac{R_e (1 - e^2)}{(1 - e^2 \sin^2 \lambda)^{3/2}}$$
(4-33)

上式中, R_e 表示地球赤道面的半径,也就是我们在计算时常用的地球半径值,e表示地球参考椭球体的偏心率。同样,沿东西方向运动的曲率半径卯酉圈,即

$$R_E(\lambda) = \frac{R_e}{\sqrt{1 - e^2 \sin^2 \lambda}} \tag{4-34}$$

参考相应文献,可以得到载体系 \mathcal{F}^b 在地球曲线位置 (λ,ϕ,h) 为

$$\begin{cases}
\phi = \frac{v_{eb,N}^n}{R_N(\lambda) + h} \\
\dot{\lambda} = \frac{v_{eb,E}^n}{(R_N(\lambda) + h)\cos\phi}, \dot{h} = -v_{eb,D}^n
\end{cases}$$
(4-35)

考虑到

$$\dot{\mathbf{r}}_{eb}^{n} = \mathbf{v}_{eb}^{n}$$

则在导航系 \mathcal{F}^n 下,载体系 \mathcal{F}^b 的位置更新方程如下所示

$$r_{eb}^{n}(t+\tau) = \begin{pmatrix} \phi \\ \lambda \\ h \end{pmatrix}_{t} + \begin{pmatrix} \int_{t}^{t+\tau} \frac{v_{eb,N}^{n}(t')}{R_{N}(\phi(t'),t') + h(t')} dt' \\ \int_{t}^{t+\tau} \frac{v_{eb,E}^{n}(t')}{(R_{N}(\phi(t'),t') + h(t'))\cos\phi(t')} dt' \\ - \int_{t}^{t+\tau} v_{eb,D}^{n}(t') dt' \end{pmatrix}$$
(4-36)

式(4-35)的积分运算比较复杂,同常可以采用下式近似计算得到

$$h(t+\tau) = h(t) - \frac{\tau}{2} (v_{eb,D}^{n}(t) + v_{eb,D}^{n}(t+\tau))$$

$$\phi(t+\tau) = \phi(t) + \frac{\tau}{2} \left(\frac{v_{eb,N}^{n}(t)}{R_{N}(\phi(t),t) + h(t)} + \frac{v_{eb,N}^{n}(t+\tau)}{R_{N}(\phi(t+\tau),t+\tau) + h(t+\tau)} \right)$$

$$\lambda(t+\tau) = \lambda(t) + \frac{\tau}{2} \left(\frac{v_{eb,E}^{n}(t)}{(R_{N}(\phi(t+\tau),t) + h(t+\tau))\cos\phi(t+\tau)} + \frac{v_{eb,E}^{n}(t+\tau)}{(R_{N}(\phi(t+\tau),t) + h(t+\tau))\cos\phi(t+\tau)} \right)$$
(4-37)

注意到式

$$\dot{C}_n^e = C_n^e w_{en}^n \times$$

将上式积分可得到如下关系式

$$C_{n}^{e}(t+\tau) = C_{n}^{e}(t) \int_{t}^{t+\tau} w_{en}^{n}(t')dt'$$

$$\approx C_{n}^{e}(t) \exp(w_{en}^{n}(t')) \tau \approx C_{n}^{e}(t) \left(I + \frac{1}{2} (w_{en}^{n}(t') + w_{en}^{n}(t') + w_{en}^{n}(t') + w_{en}^{n}(t') + w_{en}^{n}(t') \right)$$
(4-38)

当需要更高精度的导航方程时,可以采用如下公式进行导航参数的更新计算,此时速度微分方程为

$$\dot{v}_{eb}^{n} = C_{b}^{n} f_{Ib}^{b} + \gamma_{Ib}^{n} (\lambda, \phi, h) - (w_{en}^{n} + 2w_{Ie}^{n}) \times v_{eb}^{n}$$
(4-39)

对上式进行积分计算可得

$$v_{eb}^{n}(t+\tau) = v_{eb}^{n}(t) + \Delta v_{f}^{n} + \Delta v_{g/cor}^{n}$$

$$\Delta v_{g/cor}^{n} = \int_{t}^{t+\tau} \left(\gamma_{Ib}^{n}(\lambda, \phi, h, t') - (w_{en}^{n}(t') + 2w_{Ie}^{n}(t')) \times v_{eb}^{n} \right) dt'$$

$$\Delta v_{f}^{n}(t+\tau) = \int_{t}^{t+\tau} C_{b(t')}^{n(t')} f_{Ib}^{b}(t') dt' \approx \frac{1}{2} \left(C_{n(t)}^{n(t+\tau)} + \mathbf{I} \right) C_{b(t)}^{n(t)} \Delta v_{f}^{b}$$

$$\Delta v_{f}^{b} = \int_{t}^{t+\tau} C_{b(t')}^{b(t)} f_{Ib(t')}^{b(t')} dt' \approx \int_{t}^{t+\tau} f_{Ib}^{b}(t') dt' + \frac{1}{2} \int_{t}^{t+\tau} w_{Ib}^{b}(t') dt' \times \int_{t}^{t+\tau} f_{Ib}^{b}(t') dt' + \frac{1}{2} \int_{t}^{t+\tau} w_{Ib}^{b}(t') dt' + \int_{t-\tau}^{t} f_{Ib}^{b}(t') dt' \times \int_{t}^{t+\tau} w_{Ib}^{b}(t') dt' + \frac{1}{2} \int_{t-\tau}^{t+\tau} w_{Ib}^{b}(t') dt' + \int_{t-\tau}^{t} f_{Ib}^{b}(t') dt' \times \int_{t}^{t+\tau} w_{Ib}^{b}(t') dt' \times \int_{t}^{t+\tau}$$

考虑到如下式子

$$C_{n(t)}^{n(t+\tau)} = \exp\left(\int_{t}^{n(t+\tau)} \dot{\rho}_{n(t)}^{n(t+\tau)} dt'\right)^{\times} = \exp\left(-\int_{t}^{t+\tau} \dot{\rho}_{n(t+\tau)}^{n(t)} dt'\right)^{\times}$$

$$\approx \exp\left(-\int_{t}^{t+\tau} (w_{ln}^{n}(t') + \frac{1}{2} \rho_{n(t+\tau)}^{n(t)}(t') \times w_{ln}^{n} + \frac{1}{12} (\rho_{n(t+\tau)}^{n(t)}(t'))^{\times} (\rho_{n(t+\tau)}^{n(t)}(t'))^{\times} w_{ln}^{n} dt'\right)^{\times}$$

$$\approx \exp\left(-\int_{t}^{t+\tau} w_{ln}^{n}(t') dt'\right)^{\times}$$

$$\approx \exp\left(-\int_{t}^{t+\tau} w_{en}^{n}(t') + w_{le}^{n}(t') dt'\right)^{\times}$$

$$\approx \exp\left(-(w_{en}^{n}(t + \frac{\tau}{2}) + w_{le}^{n}(t + \frac{\tau}{2}))\tau\right)^{\times}$$

$$(4-41)$$

上式中, $w_{en}^n(t+\frac{\tau}{2})$ 和 $w_{Ie}^n(t+\frac{\tau}{2})$ 与 $t+\frac{\tau}{2}$ 时刻的载体系 \mathcal{F}^b 所在的大地经度 λ 、大地纬度 ϕ 和大地高 h有关。下面我们推导 $t+\frac{\tau}{2}$ 时刻,载体系 \mathcal{F}^b 的 (λ,ϕ,h) 。

首先,大地高 $h(t+\frac{\tau}{2})$ 用下式进行计算

$$h(t+\frac{\tau}{2}) \approx h(t) - \frac{1}{2} v_{eb,D}^n \tau \tag{4-42}$$

同时

$$\begin{cases}
C_{n(t+\tau/2)}^{e(t)} = C_{n(t)}^{e(t)} C_{n(t+\tau/2)}^{n(t)} = C_{n(t)}^{e(t)} \exp(\rho_{n(t+\tau/2)}^{n(t)}) \approx C_{n(t)}^{e(t)} \exp\left(\frac{w_{In}^{n}(t)\tau}{2}\right)^{x} \\
C_{n(t+\tau/2)}^{e(t+\tau/2)} = C_{e(t)}^{e(t+\tau/2)} C_{n(t+\tau/2)}^{e(t)} = \exp(\rho_{e(t)}^{e(t+\tau/2)x}) C_{n(t)}^{e(t)} \exp(\rho_{n(t+\tau/2)}^{n(t)}) \approx \exp\left(\frac{w_{In}^{n}(t)\tau}{2}\right)^{x} \\
C_{n(t+\tau/2)}^{e(t)} = C_{e(t)}^{e(t+\tau/2)} C_{n(t+\tau/2)}^{e(t)} = \exp(\rho_{e(t)}^{e(t+\tau/2)x}) C_{n(t)}^{e(t)} \exp(\rho_{n(t+\tau/2)}^{n(t)}) \approx \exp\left(\frac{w_{In}^{n}(t)\tau}{2}\right)^{x} \\
C_{n(t)}^{e(t)} = C_{e(t)}^{e(t)} C_{n(t+\tau/2)}^{e(t)} = \exp(\rho_{e(t)}^{n(t+\tau/2)x}) C_{n(t)}^{e(t)} \exp(\rho_{n(t+\tau/2)}^{n(t)}) \approx \exp\left(\frac{w_{In}^{n}(t)\tau}{2}\right)^{x} \\
C_{n(t)}^{e(t)} = C_{e(t)}^{e(t)} C_{n(t+\tau/2)}^{e(t)} = \exp(\rho_{e(t)}^{n(t+\tau/2)x}) C_{n(t)}^{e(t)} \exp(\rho_{n(t)}^{n(t)}) \exp(\rho_{n(t)}^{n(t)}) = \exp(\rho_{n(t)}^{n(t)}) C_{n(t)}^{e(t)} = \exp(\rho_{n(t)}^{n(t)}$$

载体系 \mathcal{F}^b 位置 (λ,ϕ,h) 的更新可以采用下面的式子计算得到

$$C_{n}^{e}(t+\tau) = C_{e(t)}^{e(t+\tau)} C_{n(t)}^{e(t)} C_{n(t+\tau)}^{n(t)}$$

$$= \exp(\rho_{e(t)}^{e(t+\tau)\times}) C_{n(t)}^{e(t)} \exp(\rho_{n(t+\tau)}^{n(t)})$$

$$\approx \exp\left((w_{Ie}^{e}(t+\frac{\tau}{2})\tau)^{\times}\right) C_{n(t)}^{e(t)} \exp((-w_{In}^{n}(t+\frac{\tau}{2})\tau)^{\times})$$

$$v_{eb}^{n}(t+\frac{\tau}{2}) \approx \frac{1}{2} \left(v_{eb}^{n}(t) + v_{eb}^{n}(t+\tau)\right)$$

$$h(t+\tau) = h(t) - v_{eb,D}^{n}(t+\frac{\tau}{2})\tau \qquad (4-44)$$

载体系 \mathcal{F}^b 的姿态更新计算采用下式进行计算

$$C_b^n(t+\tau) = C_{n(t)}^{n(t+\tau)} C_{b(t)}^{n(t)} C_{b(t+\tau)}^{b(t)}$$

$$\approx \exp\left((-w_{In}^{n}(t+\tau)\tau)^{\times}\right)C_{b(t)}^{n(t)}\exp\left((\int_{t}^{t+\tau}w_{Ib}^{b}(t')dt' + \frac{1}{12}\int_{t-\tau}^{t}w_{Ib}^{b}(t')dt' \times \int_{t}^{t+\tau}w_{Ib}^{b}(t')dt'\right)^{\times}\right)$$

4.3 地球系导航方程

地心地固坐标系(ECEF),通常被用作卫星导航系统的相对参考以及投影坐标系,因而在 GNSS/INS 组合导航时,将 ECEF 作为惯性导航计算坐标系更为便利。在 ECEF 下计算导航方程也有缺点:用作导航的 ECEF 绕 IMU 传感器测量输出的惯性系存在转动,增加了求解的复杂性。

ECEF 下惯性导航姿态更新,是利用角速率测量值 \boldsymbol{w}_{n}^{b} 更新姿态结果的过程。对姿态矩阵 \boldsymbol{C}_{n}^{c} 求导可得

$$\dot{C}_{b}^{e} = C_{b}^{e} w_{eb}^{b} = C_{b}^{e} w_{eI}^{b} + C_{b}^{e} w_{Ib}^{b} = C_{b}^{e} w_{Ib}^{b} + C_{b}^{e} w_{eI}^{b} C_{e}^{b} C_{b}^{e}
= C_{b}^{e} w_{Ib}^{b} + w_{eI}^{e} C_{b}^{e}$$
(4-45)

式(4-45)是关于姿态矩阵的 C_b^e 的一阶微分线性方程。对式两边积分可得

$$C_{b}^{e}(t+\tau) = C_{b}^{e}(t) \exp\left(\int_{t}^{t+\tau} w_{eb}^{b} \times (t') dt'\right)^{\times}$$

$$= C_{b}^{e}(t) \lim \prod_{i=1}^{n} \exp\left(w_{eb}^{b} \times (t+\frac{n-i}{n}\tau_{i})\frac{\tau_{i}}{n}\right)$$

$$\approx C_{b}^{e}(t) \exp\left(w_{eb}^{b} \times (t)\tau\right)$$

$$= C_{b}^{e}(t) \exp\left((w_{lb}^{b} \times (t)\tau + w_{el}^{b} \times (t)\tau)\right)$$

$$\approx C_{b}^{e}(t) \exp\left((w_{lb}^{b} \times (t)\tau + w_{el}^{b} \times (t)\tau)\right)$$

$$\approx C_{b}^{e}(t) \exp\left(w_{lb}^{b} \times (t)\tau\right) + C_{b}^{e}(t) \exp\left(C_{e}^{b}(t)w_{el}^{e} \times (t)C_{b}^{e}(t)\tau\right)$$

$$= C_{b}^{e}(t) \exp\left(w_{lb}^{b} \times (t)\tau\right) + C_{b}^{e}(t)C_{b}^{b}(t) \exp\left(w_{el}^{e} \times (t)\tau\right)C_{b}^{e}(t)$$

$$= C_{b}^{e}(t) \exp\left(w_{lb}^{b} \times (t)\tau\right) + \exp\left(w_{el}^{e} \times (t)\tau\right)C_{b}^{e}(t)$$

将式(4-46)取一阶截断和小角度近似,并假定在积分周期内 IMU 加速度测量值为常数,即有

$$C_{b}^{e}(t+\tau) = C_{b}^{e}(t)(I+w_{lb}^{b} \tau) - w_{le}^{e} C_{b}^{e}(t)\tau$$
(4-47)

在 ECEF 姿态更新计算时,也可以采用如下公式进行计算

$$C_{b}^{e}(t+\tau) = C_{e(t)}^{e(t+\tau)} C_{b(t)}^{e(t)} C_{b(t+\tau)}^{b(t)}$$

$$= \exp(\rho_{e(t)}^{e(t+\tau)\times}) C_{b(t)}^{e(t)} \exp(\rho_{b(t+\tau)}^{b(t)})$$

$$\approx R_{z}(-w_{e}\tau) C_{b(t)}^{e(t)} \exp(\int_{t}^{t+\tau} \dot{\rho}_{b(t+\tau)}^{b(t')} dt')$$

$$\approx R_{z}(-w_{e}\tau) C_{b(t)}^{e(t)} \exp\left(w_{lb}^{b}(t+\tau)\tau + \frac{1}{12}w_{lb}^{b}(t)\tau \times w_{lb}^{b}(t+\tau)\tau\right)^{\times}$$
(4-48)

在 ECEF 中,载体系 \mathcal{F}^b 速度的微分方程为

$$\dot{v}_{eb}^{e} = a_{eb}^{e} = \ddot{r}_{eb}^{e} = \ddot{r}_{Ib}^{e} + \ddot{v}_{eI}^{e} = \ddot{r}_{Ib}^{e}$$

由上式可得

$$\dot{v}_{eb}^{e} = a_{eb}^{e} = a_{IB}^{e} - 2w_{Ie}^{e} \times (v_{Ie}^{e} + v_{eb}^{e}) - \dot{w}_{Ie}^{e} \times r_{Ib}^{e} + w_{Ie}^{e} \times w_{Ie}^{e} \times (r_{eI}^{e} + r_{be}^{e})$$

$$\approx a_{Ib}^{e} - 2w_{Ie}^{e} \times v_{eb}^{e} - w_{Ie}^{e} \times w_{Ie}^{e} \times r_{eb}^{e}$$

$$\approx C_{b}^{e} f_{Ib}^{b} + \gamma_{Ib}^{e} (r_{eb}^{e}) - 2w_{Ie}^{e} \times v_{eb}^{e} - w_{Ie}^{e} \times w_{Ie}^{e} \times r_{eb}^{e}$$
(4-49)

将上式两边积分可得

$$v_{eb}^{e}(t+\tau) \approx v_{eb}^{e}(t) + \int_{t}^{t+\tau} C_{b}^{e}(t') f_{Ib}^{b}(t') + \gamma_{Ib}^{e}(r_{eb}^{e}(t'), t') - 2w_{Ie}^{e} \times v_{eb}^{e}(t') - w_{Ie}^{e} \times w_{Ie}^{e} \times r_{eb}^{e}(t') dt'$$

$$\approx v_{eb}^{e}(t) + \frac{\tau}{2} \left(C_{b}^{e}(t) f_{Ib}^{b}(t) + C_{b}^{e}(t+\tau) f_{Ib}^{b}(t+\tau) \right) + \gamma_{Ib}^{e}(r_{eb}^{e}(t), t) \tau - 2w_{Ie}^{e} \times v_{eb}^{e}(t) \tau$$

$$- w_{Ie}^{e} \times w_{Ie}^{e} \times r_{eb}^{e}(t) \tau$$

$$(4-50)$$

$$\int_{t}^{t+\tau} C_{b}^{e}(t') f_{lb}^{b}(t') dt' \approx \overline{C}_{b}^{e} \overline{f}_{lb}^{b} = C_{e(t)}^{e(\overline{t})} C_{b(t)}^{e(t)} C_{b(\overline{t})}^{b(t)} \overline{f}_{lb}^{b}$$

$$\approx \left(\mathbf{I} - \frac{1}{2} \alpha_{le}^{e \times} + \frac{1}{6} (\alpha_{le}^{e \times})^{2} \right) C_{b(t)}^{e(t)} C_{b(\overline{t})}^{b(t)} \overline{f}_{lb}^{b}$$
(4-51)

考虑到位置对时间的微分方程为

$$\dot{r}_{eh}^{e} = v_{eh}^{e}$$

将上式两边积分计算可得

$$r_{eb}^{e}(t+\tau) = r_{eb}^{e}(t) + \int_{t}^{t+\tau} \int_{t}^{t+\tau} C_{b}^{e}(t') f_{Ib}^{b}(t') - 2w_{Ie}^{e} v_{eb}^{e}(t') - w_{Ie}^{e} w_{Ie}^{e} r_{eb}^{e}(t') dt' dt''$$
(4-52)

式(4-52)可以简化为如下形式

$$r_{eb}^{e}(t+\tau) \approx r_{eb}^{e}(t) + \frac{\tau}{2} \left(v_{eb}^{e}(t) + v_{eb}^{e}(t+\tau) \right) \approx r_{eb}^{e}(t) + v_{eb}^{e}(t) + v_{eb}^{e}(t) + \tau$$

$$\frac{\tau^{2}}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \left(C_{b}^{e}(t) f_{Ib}^{b}(t) + C_{b}^{e}(t+\tau) f_{Ib}^{b}(t+\tau) \right) + \gamma_{Ib}^{e}(r_{eb}^{e}(t), t) - 2w_{Ie}^{e} v_{eb}^{e}(t) - w_{Ie}^{e} v_{eb}^{e}(t) \right)$$

$$(4-53)$$

5 IMU 传感器误差模型

IMU 传感器的加速度计和陀螺仪存在零偏误差、比例因子误差、交叉耦合误差和一定程度的随机噪声。 文中将 IMU 传感器误差建模为如下形式

$$\hat{f}_{lb}^{b} = b_{a} + (\mathbf{I}_{3} + M_{a}) f_{lb}^{b} + w_{a}$$

$$\hat{w}_{lb}^{b} = b_{g} + (\mathbf{I}_{3} + M_{g}) w_{lb}^{b} + G_{g} f_{lb}^{b} + w_{g}$$
(5-1)

式中, b_a 和 b_g 分别表示 IMU 传感器加速度计和陀螺仪的零偏误差, f_{lb}^b 和 w_{lb}^b 表示 IMU 传感器加速度计和陀螺仪测量真值,Ma 和 Mg 表示加速度计和陀螺仪的比例因子和交叉耦合误差,其可以表示为如下形式

$$M_{a} = \begin{bmatrix} s_{a,x} & m_{a,xy} & m_{a,xz} \\ m_{a,yx} & s_{a,y} & m_{a,yz} \\ m_{a,zx} & m_{a,zy} & s_{a,z} \end{bmatrix}, M_{g} = \begin{bmatrix} s_{g,x} & m_{g,xy} & m_{g,xz} \\ m_{g,yx} & s_{g,y} & m_{g,yz} \\ m_{g,zx} & m_{g,zy} & s_{g,z} \end{bmatrix}$$
(5-2)

式中, $(s_{a,x},s_{a,y},s_{a,z})$ 表示加速度计的比例因子, $(s_{g,x},s_{g,y},s_{g,z})$ 表示陀螺仪的比例因子;Gg 表示 g 相关零偏,该误差是由于三个轴向的加速度都可能会影响同一个陀螺测量值,记为Gg; wa 和 wg 表示加速度计和陀螺仪的测量噪声。

IMU 传感器加速度计和陀螺仪测量值的误差改正模型为

$$f_{Ib}^{b} = (I + M_{a})^{-1} (\hat{f}_{Ib}^{b} - b_{a})$$

$$w_{Ib}^{b} = (I + M_{g})^{-1} (\hat{w}_{Ib}^{b} - b_{g} - G_{g} \hat{f}_{Ib}^{b})$$
(5-3)

同时定义加速度计和陀螺仪的测量误差值为

$$\delta f_{lb}^{b} = \hat{f}_{lb}^{b} - f_{lb}^{b} = b_{a} + M_{a} f_{lb}^{b} + w_{a}$$

$$\delta w_{lb}^{b} = \hat{w}_{lb}^{b} - w_{lb}^{b} = b_{g} + M_{g} w_{lb}^{b} + G_{g} f_{lb}^{b} + w_{g}$$
(5-4)

设

$$S_{a} = \begin{bmatrix} S_{a,x} & S_{a,y} & S_{a,z} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$S_{g} = \begin{bmatrix} S_{g,x} & S_{g,y} & S_{g,z} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$m_{a} = \begin{bmatrix} m_{a,xy} & m_{a,xz} & m_{a,yx} & m_{a,yz} & m_{a,zx} & m_{a,zy} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$m_{g} = \begin{bmatrix} m_{g,xy} & m_{g,xz} & m_{g,yx} & m_{g,yz} & m_{g,zx} & m_{g,zy} \end{bmatrix}$$

则式(4-57)可以简化为如下形式

$$\delta f_{Ib}^{b} = b_{a} + A_{f} s_{a} + B_{f} m_{a} + w_{a}$$

$$\delta w_{Ib}^{b} = b_{g} + C_{w} s_{g} + D_{w} m_{g} + w_{g}$$
(5-5)

上式中,

$$\begin{split} \boldsymbol{A}_f = & \begin{bmatrix} f^b_{lb,x} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & f^b_{lb,y} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & f^b_{lb,z} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{B}_f = \begin{bmatrix} f^b_{lb,y} & f^b_{lb,z} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & f^b_{lb,x} & f^b_{lb,z} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & f^b_{lb,x} & f^b_{lb,y} \end{bmatrix} \\ & \boldsymbol{C}_w = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{w}^b_{lb,x} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \boldsymbol{w}^b_{lb,y} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \boldsymbol{w}^b_{lb,z} \end{bmatrix}, \\ & \boldsymbol{D}_w = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{w}^b_{lb,y} & \boldsymbol{w}^b_{lb,z} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \boldsymbol{w}^b_{lb,z} & \boldsymbol{w}^b_{lb,z} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \boldsymbol{w}^b_{lb,x} & \boldsymbol{w}^b_{lb,z} \end{bmatrix}, \end{split}$$

在不考虑误差模型中的轴偏差和尺度因子时,IMU 陀螺测量值可表示为如下形式

$$\tilde{\omega}(t) = \omega(t) + b(t) + n(t) \tag{5-6}$$

上式中,n(t)表示高斯噪声,b(t)表示随机游走噪声。

对于高斯噪声 n(t),是服从高斯正态分布的一种白噪声,其一阶矩为常数,二阶距随时间会发生变化,即如下所示

$$E(n(t)) = 0$$

$$E(n(t_1)n(t_2)) = \sigma^2 \delta(t_1 - t_2)$$
(5-7)

上式中, σ_n^2 表示高斯白噪声的方差,值越大表示噪声程度越大; $\delta(t_1-t_2)$ 表示狄拉克函数。

将高斯噪声 n(t) 离散化,可得

$$n_{d}[k] = \sigma_{nd}\omega[k] \tag{5-8}$$

式中,

$$v[k] \sim N(0,1), \quad \sigma_{nd} = \sigma_n \frac{1}{\sqrt{\Delta t}}$$
 (5-9)

证明如下:

$$n_d[k] = n(t_0 + \Delta t) \simeq \frac{1}{\Delta t} \int_{t_0}^{t_0 + \Delta t} n(\tau) d\tau$$
 (5-10)

$$E(n_{d}[k]^{2}) = E(\frac{1}{\Delta t^{2}} \int_{t_{o}}^{t_{o}+\Delta t} \int_{t_{o}}^{t_{o}+\Delta t} n(\tau) n(t) d\tau dt)$$

$$= \frac{\sigma_{n}^{2}}{\Delta t^{2}} \int_{t_{o}}^{t_{o}+\Delta t} \int_{t_{o}}^{t_{o}+\Delta t} \delta(t-\tau) d\tau dt = \frac{\sigma_{n}^{2}}{\Delta t^{2}} \Leftrightarrow \sigma_{nd} = \sigma_{n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\Delta t}}$$
(5-11)

式中的b(t)一般可以表示陀螺零偏的随机游走,随机游走是一个离散模型,可以把它看做是一种布朗运动,或者将其称之为维纳过程。该模型可以看做是高斯白噪声的积分。该噪声参数一般是由传感器的内部构造、温度等变化量综合影响下的结果。

$$\dot{b}(t) = \sigma_h v(t) \tag{5-12}$$

其中,v(t)表示单位的高斯白噪声。如果把随机游走噪声离散化,可以写作如下形式

$$b_{d}[k] = b_{d}[k-1] + \sigma_{bd}v[k]$$
 (5-13)

式中,

$$v[k] \sim N(0,1)$$
, $\sigma_{bd} = \sigma_b \sqrt{\Delta t}$ (5-14)

证明如下:

$$b_d[k] \simeq b(t_0) + \int_t^{t_0 + \Delta t} n(t) dt$$
 (5-15)

$$E((b_{d}[k]-b_{d}[k-1])^{2}) = E\left(\int_{t_{o}}^{t_{o}+\Delta t} \int_{t_{o}}^{t_{o}+\Delta t} n(t)n(\tau)dtd\tau\right)$$

$$= \sigma_{b}^{2} \int_{t_{o}}^{t_{o}+\Delta t} \int_{t_{o}}^{t_{o}+\Delta t} \delta(t-\tau)dtd\tau = \sigma_{b}^{2} \Delta t \Leftrightarrow \sigma_{bd} = \sigma_{b} \sqrt{\Delta t}$$
(5-16)

由随机游走的分布可以看出,随机游走都是在上一次的噪声的基础之上叠加了一个高斯噪声,所以下一步永远都是随机的。

可以将陀螺测量值和加速度计测量值表示为如下形式

$$a^{B} = T_{a}K_{a}(a^{S} + b^{a} + \nu^{a})$$

$$w^{B} = T_{g}K_{g}(w^{S} + b^{g} + \nu^{g})$$
(5-17)

上标 a 表示加速度计,g 表示陀螺仪,B 表示正交的参考坐标系,S 表示非正交的选准坐标系。T 表示轴偏差的变换矩阵,K 表示尺度因子, a^S , ω^S 表示真值,b,v 分别表示陀螺计和加速度计的零偏值和白噪声。

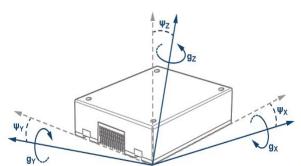
$$K_{a} = \begin{bmatrix} s_{x}^{a} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & s_{y}^{a} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & s_{z}^{a} \end{bmatrix}, \quad K_{g} = \begin{bmatrix} s_{x}^{g} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & s_{y}^{g} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & s_{z}^{g} \end{bmatrix}, \quad T_{a/g} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\beta_{yz} & \beta_{zy} \\ \beta_{xz} & 1 & -\beta_{zx} \\ -\beta_{xy} & \beta_{yz} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
(5-18)

一般情况下,加速度计的坐标系 AF 和陀螺仪的坐标系 GF 都不是正交的坐标系,但我们正常使用的时候都是默认测量量是在正交坐标系下的,所以就需要一个变换矩阵将测量量从非正交坐标系 AF\GF下转到正交坐标系 BF下,将其称之为机体坐标系。轴向误差一般还伴随着跨轴误差,这两部分一般不加以区分,就放在一起了。所以这部分的误差就是一个变换矩阵,求取实际的旋转坐标系(AF/GF)到参考坐标系(BF)的转换。为了计算变换矩阵,将三个轴偏角进行进一步的分解,如图所示。将每个轴向的偏差角沿着另外两个轴分解即可得到。

式(5-18)考虑到了轴偏差角一般较小,可以简化为式(5-18)的形式。

可以利用式()估计加速度计的参数 $\theta_{acc} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{uz} & \alpha_{zu} & \alpha_{zx} & s_x^a & s_y^a & s_z^a & b_x^a & b_u^a & b_z^a \end{pmatrix}$,此时考虑到下式,即

$$T_{a} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\alpha_{yz} & \alpha_{zy} \\ 0 & 1 & -\alpha_{zx} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (5-19)



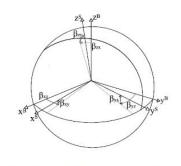


Fig. 2. Non-orthogonal sensor (accelerometers or gyroscopes) axes $(x^S - x^S)$ and body frame exes $(x^B - x^B)$

在加速度校准的时候,为了进一步将变换矩阵 T 简单化,我们假设坐标系 BF 的 x 轴和坐标系 AF 的 x 轴重合,且 BF 的 y 轴处于 AF 的 x 轴和 y 轴的平面上。所以变换矩阵可以进一步写为式(5-18)的形式。定义状态方程,即有

$$a^{O} = h(a^{S}, \theta_{acc}) = T_{a}K_{a}(a^{S} + b^{a})$$
 (5-20)

在采集加速度计读数的时候取得时一个小窗口内的平均值,所以忽略了高斯白噪声。进而有了优化的 代价函数:

$$L(\theta_{acc}) = \sum_{k=1}^{M} (\|g\|^2 - \|h(a^s, \theta_{acc})\|^2)^2$$
 (5-21)

上式中, g表示地球表面的重力加速度。

一般会有多组 M 组较为明显的、稳定的旋转量来放入代价函数中求解待求解参数,然后选取残差最小的一组所对应的参数即可。

下面介绍六面法校准加速度计:

建立加速度计的校准模型:

$$\mathbf{A}_{t} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A}_{x} \\ \mathbf{A}_{y} \\ \mathbf{A}_{z} \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{R}_{3\times3} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{s}_{x}^{a} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{s}_{y}^{a} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{s}_{z}^{a} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A}_{mx} - \mathbf{b}_{x}^{a} \\ \mathbf{A}_{my} - \mathbf{b}_{y}^{a} \\ \mathbf{A}_{mz} - \mathbf{b}_{z}^{a} \end{bmatrix}$$
(5-22)

上式中, A_t 表示最终的真实值, A_{m^*} 表示测量值, $b_{x,y,z}^a$ 表示加速度计零偏值, $s_{x,y,z}^a$ 表示尺度缩放, $R_{3\times 3}$ 表示轴偏差旋转矩阵。

将式(5-22)变换为如下形式,即有

$$\begin{bmatrix} A_{x} \\ A_{y} \\ A_{z} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} C_{1} & C_{2} & C_{3} \\ C_{4} & C_{5} & C_{6} \\ C_{7} & C_{8} & C_{9} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_{mx} \\ A_{my} \\ A_{mz} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} b_{cx} \\ b_{cy} \\ b_{cz} \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} A_{x} \\ A_{y} \\ A_{z} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} C_{1} & C_{2} & C_{3} & b_{cx} \\ C_{4} & C_{5} & C_{6} & b_{cy} \\ C_{7} & C_{8} & C_{9} & b_{cz} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_{mx} \\ A_{my} \\ A_{mz} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(5-23)

利用上式可以采用最小二乘法估计相应的参数。关于真值我们可以把加速度计按三个轴向 6 个位置放置。这样就对加速度计做了校准,这种方法也称为加速度计六面校准法。

陀螺仪的校准有两个部分: Allan 方差校准 Bias 和优化方式求解尺度因子及轴偏差。在校准陀螺仪的时候,要使用到加速度的校准信息,所以加速度校准的好坏关系到整个 IMU 的校准效果。

在 Allan 方差分析中,共有 5 个噪声参数:量化噪声、角度随机游走、零偏不稳定性、速度随机游走和速度爬升。下面主要分析 Allan 方差的计算、图像的绘制以及最终噪声的分析。

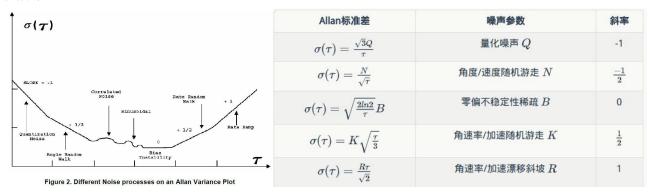
- 1. Allan 方差分析
- (1) 将陀螺仪静止放置时间 T,单个采样周期为 τ₀, 共有 N 组采样值;
- (2) 计算单次采样输出角度θ和平均因子 m, m 要尽量取得均匀;

$$\theta(n) = \int_{0}^{t} \Omega(t) dt, t = k\tau_0(\tau_0, 2\tau_0, 3\tau_0 \cdots)$$
 (5-24)

(3) 计算 Allan 方差,当 m 取不同的值的时候会有不同的 Allan 方差值

$$\theta^{2}(\tau) = \frac{1}{2\tau^{2}(N-2m)} \sum_{k=1}^{N-2m} (\theta_{k+2m} - 2\theta_{k+m} + \theta_{k}) \tau = m\tau_{0}$$
 (5-25)

- (4) 一般在绘制 Allan 方差曲线的时候使用的是 Allan 方差的平方根,所以将式(5-25)中的计算结果去平方根即可。
- (5) 用最小二乘法对计算出的 Allan 方差曲线进行拟合,最终绘制出的 Allan 方差的曲线图应该是如下图所示:



不同段的 Allan 方差曲线代表了不同的误差参数,我们要求解的零偏噪声(Bias)对应的曲线段的斜率就是 0。零偏与 Allan 标准差的关系如下所示

$$\sigma(\tau) = \sqrt{\frac{2\ln 2}{\pi}}B\tag{5-26}$$

上式中, B表示陀螺零偏值。

量化噪声 Q 与 Allan 标准差关系:

$$\sigma(\tau) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\tau} Q \tag{5-27}$$

角度随机游走 N 与 Allan 标准差的关系为

$$\sigma(\tau) = \frac{N}{\sqrt{\tau}} \tag{5-28}$$

角速率随机游走 K 与 Allan 标准差的关系为

$$\sigma(\tau) = K \sqrt{\frac{\tau}{3}} \tag{5-29}$$

角速率漂移斜坡 R 与 Allan 标准差的关系为

$$\sigma(\tau) = \frac{R\tau}{\sqrt{2}} \tag{5-30}$$

在使用 Allan 方差分析惯性器件的误差的时候,可以认为惯性器件输出数据的随机部分是由特定的噪声源产生的。在保证测试环境稳定定情况下,可以认为各噪声源是独立的,那么计算出的 Allan 方差就是各部分误差的平方和,即有

$$\sigma_{tatol}^{2}(\tau) = \sigma_{Q}^{2}(\tau) + \sigma_{N}^{2}(\tau) + \sigma_{B}^{2}(\tau) + \sigma_{K}^{2}(\tau) + \sigma_{R}^{2}(\tau)$$

$$= \frac{3Q^{2}}{\tau^{2}} + \frac{N^{2}}{\tau} + \frac{2B^{2}}{\pi} \ln 2 + \frac{K^{2}\tau}{3} + \frac{R^{2}\tau^{2}}{2} = \sum_{i=-2}^{i=2} \mu_{i}\tau^{i}$$
(5-31)

根据前面解算得到的 τ 和 Allan 方差值可以用最小二乘拟合,进而得到 μ_i 的值,最终可以得到相应的误差系数,即有

$$Q = \frac{\sqrt{\mu_{-2}}}{3600\sqrt{3}} \left(\circ \right)$$

$$N = \frac{\sqrt{\mu_{-1}}}{60} \left(\frac{\circ}{\sqrt{h}} \right)$$

$$B = \frac{\sqrt{\mu_{0}}}{0.664} \left(\frac{\circ}{h} \right)$$

$$K = 60\sqrt{3\mu_{1}} \left(\frac{\circ}{h^{3/2}} \right), R = 3600\sqrt{2\mu_{2}} \left(\frac{\circ}{h^{2}} \right)$$
(5-32)

2. 优化方式求解尺度因子及轴偏差

陀螺仪的剩余参数在校准的时候,挑选的是加速度计校准过程中的静态采样片段夹杂的动态片段。刚 好可以使用校准过的静态片段测量值的平均值作为初始的重力向量和旋转完成后的实际重力向量。

在已知陀螺仪的 Bias 之后,还需要校准的参数有:

$$\boldsymbol{\theta}_{gyro} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\gamma}_{yz} & \boldsymbol{\gamma}_{zy} & \boldsymbol{\gamma}_{zx} & \boldsymbol{s}_{x}^{g} & \boldsymbol{s}_{y}^{g} & \boldsymbol{s}_{z}^{g} & \boldsymbol{b}_{x}^{g} & \boldsymbol{b}_{y}^{g} & \boldsymbol{b}_{z}^{g} \end{pmatrix}$$

其他参数的校准的思路也比较简单,即"陀螺仪任意转动,积分得到的角度和加速度的测量值求得的角度做比较即可"这里把加速度的测量值当做了参考值,所以前面加速度的校准是非常重要的。具体的校准过程,如下所述。

设由加速度计测量值得到的一个初始的加速度向量 $u_{a,k-1}$,n 个陀螺仪测量值为 $\tilde{\omega}_i(i=1,2,3\cdots)$,则可以得到陀螺仪积分得到的旋转矩阵旋转之后新的重力向量 $u_{a,k}$ 。

$$u_{g,k} = \Psi\left(\tilde{\omega}, u_{a,k-1}\right) \tag{5-33}$$

按照上面的描述,进一步得到代价函数为

$$L(\theta_{gyro}) = \sum_{k=2}^{M} (\|u_{a,k} - u_{g,k}\|)^{2}$$
 (5-34)

上式中, u_{ok} 为旋转之后由加速度的测量值得到的实际的重力向量。

涉及到离散时间的陀螺仪积分问题,这里选择使用四阶龙格库塔法(Runge-Kutta, RK4n)。具体的积分过程描述如下。

定义四元数的导数(局部干扰得到)

$$f(q,t) = \dot{q} = \frac{1}{2}\Omega(\omega(t))q$$
 (5-35)

最后要将 q_{k+1} 归一化。

6 GNSS/INS 组合导航算法

6.1 INS 误差状态量的参数化

假设 INS 误差估计参数为

$$\delta \hat{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \delta \psi_{lb}^{I} & \delta v_{lb}^{I} & \delta r_{lb}^{I} & \delta b_{a} & \delta b_{g} & \delta s_{a} & \delta s_{g} & \delta m_{a} & \delta m_{g} \end{bmatrix}^{T}$$
(6-1)

上式中, INS 误差估计参数 $\delta \hat{x}$ 与参数真值 x 和估计参数 \hat{x} 满足下式

$$\hat{C}_{b}^{I} = \exp(\delta \psi_{Ib}^{I}) C_{b}^{I} \approx (I + \delta \psi_{Ib}^{I}) C_{b}^{I}$$

$$\hat{v}_{Ib}^{I} = v_{Ib}^{I} + \delta v_{Ib}^{I}$$

$$\hat{r}_{Ib}^{I} = r_{Ib}^{I} + \delta r_{Ib}^{I}$$

$$\hat{b}_{a} = b_{a} - \delta b_{a}$$

$$\hat{b}_{g} = b_{g} - \delta b_{g}$$

$$\hat{s}_{a} = s_{a} - \delta s_{a}$$

$$\hat{s}_{g} = s_{g} - \delta s_{g}$$

$$\hat{m}_{a} = m_{a} - \delta m_{a}$$

$$\hat{m}_{g} = m_{g} - \delta m_{g}$$

$$(6-2)$$

在进行 GNSS/INS 组合导航时,可以采用式进行闭环修正。

6.2 INS 误差状态量微分方程

6.2.1 惯性系中的 INS 误差状态量微分方程

在进行 EKF 计算时,需要获得 INS 误差状态量系统模型,因此要计算 INS 误差状态量的微分方程,即为 EKF 状态参数的时间导数。

由式 (6-2) 可得

$$\delta \dot{\psi}_{Ib}^{I} \times \approx \dot{\hat{C}}_b^I C_I^b + \hat{C}_b^I \dot{C}_I^b \tag{6-3}$$

由式 (2-19) 可知

$$\dot{C}_h^I = C_h^I w_{Ih}^{b \times} \tag{6-4}$$

代入式(6-3)中,可得

$$\delta\dot{\psi}_{lb}^{I} \times \approx \hat{C}_{b}^{I}\hat{w}_{lb}^{b} \times C_{I}^{b} + \hat{C}_{b}^{I}C_{I}^{b}w_{bl}^{I} \times$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \hat{C}_{l}^{b}\delta\dot{\psi}_{lb}^{I} \times C_{b}^{I} \approx \hat{C}_{l}^{b}\hat{C}_{b}^{I}\hat{w}_{lb}^{b} \times C_{l}^{b}C_{b}^{I} + \hat{C}_{l}^{b}\hat{C}_{b}^{I}C_{b}^{I}w_{bl}^{I} \times C_{b}^{I}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \hat{C}_{l}^{b}\delta\dot{\psi}_{lb}^{I} \times C_{b}^{I} \approx \hat{w}_{lb}^{b} \times + w_{bl}^{I} \times$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \hat{C}_{l}^{b}\delta\dot{\psi}_{lb}^{I} \times C_{b}^{I} \approx \hat{w}_{lb}^{b} \times - w_{lb}^{b} \times$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \hat{C}_{l}^{b}\delta\dot{\psi}_{lb}^{I} \times C_{b}^{I} \approx \hat{w}_{lb}^{I} \times - w_{lb}^{b} \times$$

$$\Leftrightarrow C_{l}^{b}(\mathbf{I} - \delta\psi_{lb}^{I} \times)\delta\dot{\psi}_{lb}^{I} \times C_{b}^{I} = C_{l}^{b}\delta\dot{\psi}_{lb}^{I} \times C_{b}^{I} - \underbrace{C_{l}^{b}\delta\psi_{lb}^{I} \times \delta\dot{\psi}_{lb}^{I} \times C_{b}^{I}}_{\approx 0} \approx (\hat{w}_{lb}^{b} - w_{lb}^{b})^{\times}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (C_{l}^{b}\delta\dot{\psi}_{lb}^{I})^{\times} \approx (\hat{w}_{lb}^{b} - w_{lb}^{b})^{\times} = \delta w_{lb}^{b} \times$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \delta\dot{\psi}_{lb}^{I} \approx C_{b}^{I}\delta w_{lb}^{b}$$

$$= C_{b}^{I}(b_{g} + M_{g}w_{lb}^{b} + G_{g}f_{lb}^{b} + w_{g}) = C_{b}^{I}(b_{g} + C_{w}s_{g} + D_{w}m_{g} + w_{g})$$

$$= C_{b}^{I}b_{g} + C_{b}^{I}A_{f}s_{g} + C_{b}^{I}B_{f}m_{g} + C_{b}^{I}w_{g}$$

在惯性系 \mathcal{F}^{I} 速度的微分方程为

$$\dot{v}_{lb}^{I} = f_{lb}^{I} + \gamma_{lb}^{I}(r_{lb}^{I}) \tag{6-6}$$

将式(6-3)代入上式可得

$$\delta \dot{v}_{lb}^{I} = \hat{f}_{lb}^{b} - f_{lb}^{I} + \hat{\gamma}_{lb}^{I} (\hat{r}_{lb}^{I}) - \gamma_{lb}^{I} (r_{lb}^{I})$$

$$= \hat{C}_{b}^{I} \hat{f}_{lb}^{b} - C_{b}^{I} f_{lb}^{b} + \hat{\gamma}_{lb}^{I} (\hat{r}_{lb}^{I}) - \gamma_{lb}^{I} (r_{lb}^{I})$$
(6-7)

考虑到

$$\hat{C}_{b}^{I}\hat{f}_{lb}^{b} - C_{b}^{I}f_{lb}^{b} \approx (\mathbf{I} + \delta\psi_{lb}^{I})C_{b}^{I}(f_{lb}^{b} + \delta f_{lb}^{b}) - C_{b}^{I}f_{lb}^{b}
= C_{b}^{I}f_{lb}^{b} + \delta\psi_{lb}^{I}C_{b}^{I}f_{lb}^{b} + C_{b}^{I}\delta f_{lb}^{b} + \underbrace{\delta\psi_{lb}^{I}C_{b}^{I}\delta f_{lb}^{b}}_{\approx 0} - C_{b}^{I}f_{lb}^{b}
\approx -(C_{b}^{I}f_{lb}^{b})^{\times}\delta\psi_{lb}^{I} + C_{b}^{I}\delta f_{lb}^{b}
= -(C_{b}^{I}f_{lb}^{b})^{\times}\delta\psi_{lb}^{I} + C_{b}^{I}(b_{a} + A_{f}s_{a} + B_{f}m_{a} + w_{a})$$
(6-8)

在惯性系 \mathcal{F}^{I} 中,载体系 \mathcal{F}^{b} 所在位置的引力加速度为

$$\gamma_{Ib}^{I}(r_{Ib}^{I}) \approx \frac{(r_{eS}^{e}(\phi_{b}))^{2}}{(r_{eS}^{e}(\phi_{b}) + h_{b})^{2}} \gamma_{0}^{I}(\phi_{b}) = \frac{(r_{eS}^{e}(\phi_{b}))^{2}}{(r_{eS}^{e}(\phi_{b}) + h_{b})^{2}} (g_{0}(\phi_{b}) u_{nD}^{I} + w_{e}^{\times} w_{e}^{\times} r_{eS}^{e}(\phi_{b}))$$

$$\approx \frac{(r_{eS}^{e}(\phi_{b}))^{2}}{(r_{eS}^{e}(\phi_{b}))^{2} + h_{b}^{2} + 2h_{b} r_{eS}^{e}(\phi_{b})} (g_{0}(\phi_{b}) u_{nD}^{I} + w_{e}^{\times} w_{e}^{\times} r_{eS}^{e}(\phi_{b}))$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{1 + \frac{h_{b}^{2}}{(r_{eS}^{e}(\phi_{b}))^{2}} + \frac{2h_{b}}{r_{eS}^{e}(\phi_{b})}} (g_{0}(\phi_{b}) u_{nD}^{I} + w_{e}^{\times} w_{e}^{\times} r_{eS}^{e}(\phi_{b}))$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2h_{b}}{r_{eS}^{e}(\phi_{b})}} (g_{0}(\phi_{b}) u_{nD}^{I} + w_{e}^{\times} w_{e}^{\times} r_{eS}^{e}(\phi_{b})) \approx 1 - \frac{2h_{b}}{r_{eS}^{e}(\phi_{b})} (g_{0}(\phi_{b}) u_{nD}^{I} + w_{e}^{\times} w_{e}^{\times} r_{eS}^{e}(\phi_{b}))$$

$$(6-9)$$

上式中,

$$r_{eS}^{e}(\phi_{b}) = R_{e}(\lambda_{b}) \sqrt{\cos^{2}\phi_{b} + (1-e^{2})^{2}\sin^{2}\lambda_{b}}$$
 (6-10)

$$\gamma_{0}^{I}(\phi_{b}) = g_{0}(\phi_{b})u_{nD}^{I} + w_{e}^{*}w_{e}^{*}r_{eS}^{e}(\phi_{b})$$
(6-11)

式(6-10)和(6-11)中, u_{nD}^{I} 表示当地导航坐标系 \mathcal{F}^{n} 向下方向的单位矢量, w_{e} 为地球自转加速度。

$$\hat{\gamma}_{Ib}^{I}(\hat{r}_{Ib}^{I}) - \gamma_{Ib}^{I}(r_{Ib}^{I}) \approx \frac{(r_{eS}^{e}(\hat{\phi}_{b}))^{2}}{(r_{eS}^{e}(\hat{\phi}_{b}) + \hat{h}_{b})^{2}} (g_{0}(\hat{\phi}_{b}) \hat{u}_{nD}^{I} + w_{e}^{\times} w_{e}^{\times} r_{eS}^{e}(\hat{\phi}_{b})) - \frac{(r_{eS}^{e}(\phi_{b}))^{2}}{(r_{eS}^{e}(\phi_{b}) + h_{b})^{2}} (g_{0}(\phi_{b}) u_{nD}^{I} + w_{e}^{\times} w_{e}^{\times} r_{eS}^{e}(\phi_{b})) \\
\approx -2 \frac{(\hat{h}_{b} - h_{b})}{r_{eS}^{e}(\hat{\phi}_{b})} g_{0}(\hat{\phi}_{b}) \hat{u}_{nD}^{I} \approx \frac{2g_{0}(\hat{\phi}_{b})}{r_{eS}^{e}(\hat{\phi}_{b})} \frac{\hat{r}_{Ib}^{I}}{|\hat{r}_{Ib}^{I}|^{2}} \hat{r}_{Ib}^{IT} \delta r_{Ib}^{I}$$
(6-12)

结合式 (6-1) 和式 (6-12) 可得

$$\begin{split} \delta \dot{v}_{lb}^{I} \approx & - (C_{b}^{I} f_{lb}^{b})^{\times} \delta \psi_{lb}^{I} + C_{b}^{I} (\overleftarrow{b_{a} + A_{f} s_{a} + B_{f} m_{a} + w_{a}}) + \frac{2g_{0}(\widehat{\phi}_{b})}{r_{es}^{e}(\widehat{\phi}_{b})} \frac{\widehat{r}_{lb}^{I}}{\left|\widehat{r}_{lb}^{I}\right|^{2}} \widehat{r}_{lb}^{IT} \delta r_{lb}^{I} \\ \approx & - (C_{b}^{I} f_{lb}^{b})^{\times} \delta \psi_{lb}^{I} + C_{b}^{I} b_{a} + C_{b}^{I} A_{f} s_{a} + C_{b}^{I} B_{f} m_{a} + C_{b}^{I} w_{a} + \frac{2g_{0}(\widehat{\phi}_{b})}{r_{es}^{e}(\widehat{\phi}_{b})} \frac{\widehat{r}_{lb}^{I}}{\left|\widehat{r}_{lb}^{I}\right|^{2}} \widehat{r}_{lb}^{IT} \delta r_{lb}^{IT} \end{split}$$

$$(6-13)$$

同理可得

$$\delta \dot{r}_{Ib}^{I} = v_{Ib}^{I}$$

对于参数 b_a 、 b_g 、 s_a 、 s_g 以及 m_a 和 m_g ,假设均满足高斯马尔科夫过程,即有

$$\dot{b}_{a} = -\frac{1}{T_{ba}}b_{a} + w_{ba}, \dot{b}_{g} = -\frac{1}{T_{bg}}b_{g} + w_{bg}$$

$$\dot{s}_{a} = -\frac{1}{T_{sa}}s_{a} + w_{sa}, \dot{s}_{g} = -\frac{1}{T_{sg}}s_{g} + w_{sg}$$

$$\dot{m}_{a} = -\frac{1}{T_{ma}}m_{a} + w_{ma}, \dot{m}_{g} = -\frac{1}{T_{mg}}m_{g} + w_{mg}$$
(6-13)

式(6-13)中, $T_X(X=b_a,b_g,s_a,s_g,m_a,m_g)$ 表示相应参数的相关时间, $w_x(x=b_a,b_g,s_a,s_g,m_a,m_g)$ 表示相应参数的高斯噪声。

将式(6-1)至式(6-13)写为矩阵形式可得

$$\delta \dot{x}^I = F^I x^I + G^I w^I \tag{6-14}$$

上式中,

6.2.2 导航系中的 INS 误差状态量微分方程

在导航系 \mathcal{F}^n 下,INS 误差状态量为

$$\delta \hat{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \delta \psi_{nb}^{n} \\ \delta v_{eb}^{n} \\ \delta p_{b}^{n} \\ \delta b_{a} \\ \delta b_{g} \\ \delta s_{a} \\ \delta s_{g} \\ \delta m_{a} \\ \delta m_{g} \end{bmatrix}, \delta p_{b}^{n} = \begin{bmatrix} \delta \phi_{b} \\ \delta \lambda_{b} \\ \delta h_{b} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(6-15)$$

上式中, INS 误差估计参数 $\delta \hat{x}$ 与参数真值 x 和估计参数 \hat{x} 满足下式

$$\hat{C}_{b}^{n} = \exp(\delta \psi_{nb}^{n}) C_{b}^{n} \approx (I + \delta \psi_{nb}^{n}) C_{b}^{n}$$

$$\hat{v}_{eb}^{n} = v_{eb}^{n} + \delta v_{eb}^{n}$$

$$\hat{p}_{b}^{n} = p_{b}^{n} + \delta p_{b}^{n}$$

$$\hat{b}_{a} = b_{a} - \delta b_{a}$$

$$\hat{b}_{g} = b_{g} - \delta b_{g}$$

$$\hat{s}_{a} = s_{a} - \delta s_{a}$$

$$\hat{s}_{g} = s_{g} - \delta s_{g}$$

$$\hat{m}_{a} = m_{a} - \delta m_{a}$$

$$\hat{m}_{g} = m_{g} - \delta m_{g}$$
(6-16)

将姿态矩阵 \hat{C}_b^n 求导可得

$$\dot{\hat{C}}_{b}^{n} = \hat{C}_{b}^{n} \hat{w}_{nb}^{b} \times = \hat{C}_{b}^{n} (\hat{w}_{ib}^{b} \times - \hat{w}_{in}^{b} \times)$$
(6-17)

将式(6-15)代入上式中,可得

$$\delta \dot{\psi}_{nb}^{n} {}^{\times} C_{b}^{n} + (\mathbf{I} + \delta \psi_{nb}^{n} {}^{\times}) \dot{C}_{b}^{n} = (\mathbf{I} + \delta \psi_{nb}^{n} {}^{\times}) C_{b}^{n} (w_{lb}^{b} {}^{\times} - w_{ln}^{b} {}^{\times} + \delta w_{lb}^{b} {}^{\times} - \delta w_{ln}^{b} {}^{\times})$$

$$= (\mathbf{I} + \delta \psi_{nb}^{n} {}^{\times}) C_{b}^{n} (w_{lb}^{b} {}^{\times} - w_{ln}^{b} {}^{\times}) + (\mathbf{I} + \delta \psi_{nb}^{n} {}^{\times}) C_{b}^{n} (\delta w_{lb}^{b} {}^{\times} - \delta w_{ln}^{b} {}^{\times})$$

$$= (\mathbf{I} + \delta \psi_{nb}^{n} {}^{\times}) C_{b}^{n} w_{nb}^{b} {}^{\times} + (\mathbf{I} + \delta \psi_{nb}^{n} {}^{\times}) C_{b}^{n} (\delta w_{lb}^{b} {}^{\times} - \delta w_{ln}^{b} {}^{\times})$$

$$(6-18)$$

将上式简化可得到下式

$$\delta \dot{\psi}_{nb}^{n} \times C_{b}^{n} = (\mathbf{I} + \delta \psi_{nb}^{n} \times) C_{b}^{n} (\delta w_{lb}^{b} \times - \delta w_{ln}^{b} \times)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \delta \dot{\psi}_{nb}^{n} \times C_{b}^{n} = C_{b}^{n} \delta w_{lb}^{b} \times - C_{b}^{n} \delta w_{ln}^{b} \times + \delta \psi_{nb}^{n} \times C_{b}^{n} \delta w_{lb}^{b} \times - \delta \psi_{nb}^{n} \times C_{b}^{n} \delta w_{ln}^{b} \times + \delta \psi_{nb}^{n} \times C_{b}^{n} \delta w_{lb}^{b} \times - \delta \psi_{nb}^{n} \times C_{b}^{n} \delta w_{ln}^{b} \times + \delta \psi_{nb}^{n} \times C_{b}^{n} \delta w_{ln}^{b} \times - \delta w_{ln}^{b} \times + \delta \psi_{nb}^{n} \times C_{b}^{n} \delta w_{lb}^{b} \times - \delta w_{ln}^{b} \times + \delta \psi_{nb}^{n} \times C_{b}^{n} \delta w_{lb}^{n} \times + \delta \psi_{nb}^{n} \times C_{b}^{n} \delta w_{lb}^{b} \times - \delta w_{ln}^{b} \times + \delta \psi_{nb}^{n} \times C_{b}^{n} \delta w_{lb}^{b} \times - \delta w_{ln}^{b} \times + \delta \psi_{nb}^{n} \times C_{b}^{n} \delta w_{lb}^{b} \times - \delta w_{ln}^{b} \times + \delta \psi_{nb}^{n} \times C_{b}^{n} \delta w_{lb}^{b} \times - \delta w_{ln}^{b} \times + \delta \psi_{nb}^{n} \times C_{b}^{n} \delta w_{lb}^{b} \times - \delta w_{ln}^{b} \times + \delta \psi_{nb}^{n} \times C_{b}^{n} \delta w_{lb}^{b} \times - \delta w_{ln}^{b} \times + \delta \psi_{nb}^{n} \times C_{b}^{n} \delta w_{lb}^{b} \times - \delta w_{ln}^{b} \times + \delta \psi_{nb}^{n} \times C_{b}^{n} \delta w_{lb}^{b} \times - \delta w_{ln}^{b} \times + \delta \psi_{nb}^{n} \times C_{b}^{n} \delta w_{lb}^{b} \times - \delta w_{ln}^{b} \times + \delta \psi_{nb}^{n} \times C_{b}^{n} \delta w_{lb}^{b} \times - \delta w_{ln}^{b} \times + \delta \psi_{nb}^{n} \times C_{b}^{n} \delta w_{lb}^{b} \times - \delta w_{ln}^{b} \times + \delta \psi_{nb}^{n} \times C_{b}^{n} \delta w_{lb}^{b} \times - \delta w_{ln}^{b} \times + \delta \psi_{nb}^{n} \times C_{b}^{n} \delta w_{lb}^{b} \times - \delta w_{ln}^{b} \times + \delta \psi_{nb}^{n} \times C_{b}^{n} \delta w_{lb}^{b} \times - \delta w_{ln}^{b} \times + \delta \psi_{nb}^{n} \times C_{b}^{n} \delta w_{lb}^{b} \times - \delta w_{ln}^{b} \times + \delta \psi_{nb}^{n} \times C_{b}^{n} \delta w_{lb}^{b} \times + \delta \psi_{nb}^{n} \times C_{b}^{n} \delta w_{lb}^{n} \times + \delta \psi_{nb}^{n} \times C_{b}^{n} \delta w_{lb}^{n} \times + \delta \psi_{nb}^{n} \times + \delta \psi_{nb}^{n} \times C_{b}^{n} \delta w_{lb}^{n} \times + \delta \psi_{nb}^{n} \times + \delta \psi_{nb}^{n$$

考虑到

$$\hat{w}_{In}^{b} = \hat{C}_{n}^{b} \hat{w}_{In}^{n}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow w_{In}^{b} + \delta w_{In}^{b} = C_{n}^{b} (\mathbf{I} - \delta \psi_{nb}^{n}) (w_{In}^{n} + \delta w_{In}^{n})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow w_{In}^{b} + \delta w_{In}^{b} = w_{In}^{b} + C_{n}^{b} \delta w_{In}^{n} - C_{n}^{b} \delta \psi_{nb}^{n} w_{In}^{n} - \underbrace{C_{n}^{b} \delta \psi_{nb}^{n} \delta w_{In}^{n}}_{C_{n}^{0}}$$

$$(6-20)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \delta w_{In}^b \approx C_n^b \delta w_{In}^n - C_n^b \delta \psi_{nb}^n \times w_{In}^n$$

将式 (6-20) 代入到式 (6-19) 中, 可得

$$\delta \dot{\psi}_{nb}^{n} \approx C_{b}^{n} (\delta w_{lb}^{b} - (C_{n}^{b} \delta w_{ln}^{n} - C_{n}^{b} \delta \psi_{nb}^{n} * w_{ln}^{n}))$$

$$= C_{b}^{n} \delta w_{lb}^{b} - \delta w_{ln}^{n} + \delta \psi_{nb}^{n} * w_{ln}^{n}$$

$$= C_{b}^{n} \delta w_{lb}^{b} - \delta w_{ln}^{n} - w_{ln}^{n} * \delta \psi_{nb}^{n}$$

$$= C_{b}^{n} \delta w_{lb}^{b} - (\delta w_{le}^{n} + \delta w_{en}^{n}) - w_{ln}^{n} * \delta \psi_{nb}^{n}$$

$$\approx C_{b}^{n} (b_{g} + M_{g} w_{lb}^{b} + G_{g} f_{lb}^{b} + w_{g}) - (\delta w_{le}^{n} + \delta w_{en}^{n}) - w_{ln}^{n} * \delta \psi_{nb}^{n}$$

$$(6-21)$$

同时, δw_{Le}^{n} 和 δw_{en}^{n} 可由下式计算得到

$$\delta w_{Ie}^{n} = \hat{w}_{Ie}^{n} - w_{Ie}^{n} = \frac{\partial w_{Ie}^{n}}{\partial \phi_{b}} \delta \phi_{b} = -w_{e} \begin{bmatrix} \sin \phi_{b} \\ 0 \\ \cos \phi_{b} \end{bmatrix} \delta \phi_{b}$$
 (6-22)

$$\delta w_{en}^{n} = \hat{w}_{en}^{n} - w_{en}^{n} \approx \frac{\partial w_{en}^{n}}{\partial \delta x} \delta x \approx \frac{\partial w_{en}^{n}}{\partial (\delta v_{eb,N}^{n}, \delta v_{eb,E}^{n}, \delta v_{eb,D}^{n})^{T}} \begin{bmatrix} \delta v_{eb,N}^{n} \\ \delta v_{eb,D}^{n} \end{bmatrix} + \frac{\partial w_{en}^{n}}{\partial (\delta \phi_{b}, \delta \lambda_{b}, \delta h_{b})^{T}} \begin{bmatrix} \delta \phi_{b} \\ \delta \lambda_{b} \\ \delta h_{b} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\approx \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\delta v_{eb,E}^{n}}{R_{E}(\hat{\phi}_{b}) + \hat{h}_{b}} \\ -\frac{\delta v_{eb,N}^{n}}{R_{N}(\hat{\phi}_{b}) + \hat{h}_{b}} \\ -\frac{\delta v_{eb,E}^{n}}{R_{E}(\hat{\phi}_{b}) + \hat{h}_{b}} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \frac{\hat{v}_{eb,E}^{n}}{((R_{E}(\hat{\phi}_{b}) + \hat{h}_{b})\cos^{2}\hat{\phi}_{b}} \delta \phi_{b} + \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{v_{eb,E}^{n}}{(R_{E}(\hat{\phi}_{b}) + \hat{h}_{b})^{2}} \\ \frac{v_{eb,N}^{n}}{(R_{N}(\hat{\phi}_{b}) + \hat{h}_{b})^{2}} \\ \frac{v_{eb,E}^{n} \tan \hat{\phi}_{b}}{(R_{E}(\hat{\phi}_{b}) + \hat{h}_{b})^{2}} \end{bmatrix} \delta h_{b}$$

由式(4-25)可知

$$\dot{v}_{eb}^{n} = w_{ne}^{n} v_{eb}^{n} + a_{Ib}^{n} - 2w_{Ie}^{n} v_{eb}^{n} - w_{Ie}^{n} v_{Ie}^{n} v_{eb}^{n}$$

$$= w_{ne}^{n} v_{eb}^{n} + C_{b}^{n} f_{Ib}^{b} + \gamma_{Ib}^{n} (\lambda, \phi, h) - 2w_{Ie}^{n} v_{eb}^{n} - w_{Ie}^{n} v_{Ie}^{n} v_{eb}^{n}$$
(6-23)

将式(6-16)代入上式中,可得

$$\begin{split} \dot{v}_{eb}^{n} + \delta \dot{v}_{eb}^{n} &= (w_{ne}^{n} + \delta w_{ne}^{n})^{\times} (v_{eb}^{e} + \delta v_{eb}^{o}) + (1 + \delta \psi_{nb}^{n})^{\times} C_{b}^{n} (f_{bb}^{f} + \delta f_{bb}^{f}) - \\ &= 2(w_{le}^{n} + \delta w_{le}^{n})^{\times} (v_{eb}^{e} + \delta v_{eb}^{n}) - (w_{le}^{n} + \delta w_{le}^{n})^{\times} (w_{le}^{n} + \delta w_{le}^{n})^{\times} (r_{eb}^{n} + \delta r_{eb}^{n}) + \\ &= y_{lb}^{n} (\lambda, \phi, h) + \delta \gamma_{lb}^{n} (\lambda, \phi, h) \\ &= w_{ne}^{n} \times v_{eb}^{n} + w_{ne}^{n} \times \delta v_{eb}^{e} + \delta w_{ne}^{n} \times v_{eb}^{e} + \underbrace{\delta w_{ne}^{n} \times \delta v_{eb}^{e}}_{\delta v_{eb}} + \\ &= W_{ne}^{n} \times v_{eb}^{n} + w_{ne}^{n} \times \delta v_{eb}^{e} + \delta w_{ne}^{n} \times v_{eb}^{n} + \underbrace{\delta w_{ne}^{n} \times \delta v_{eb}^{e}}_{\delta v_{eb}} + \underbrace{\delta w_{ne}^{n} \times \delta v_{eb}^{e}}_{\delta v_{eb}} + \underbrace{\delta v_{nb}^{n} \times \delta v_{eb}^{e}}_{\delta v_{eb}} + \underbrace{\delta v_{nb}^{n} \times \delta v_{eb}^{e}}_{\delta v_{eb}} + \underbrace{\delta v_{nb}^{n} \times \delta v_{eb}^{e}}_{\delta v_{eb}}_{\delta v_{eb}} - \underbrace{\delta v_{nb}^{n} \times \delta v_{eb}^{n}}_{\delta v_{eb}}_{\delta v_{eb}} - \underbrace{\delta v_{nb}^{n} \times \delta v_{eb}^{n}}_{\delta v_{eb}}_{\delta v_{eb}}_{\delta v_{eb}} - \underbrace{\delta v_{nb}^{n} \times \delta v_{nb}^{n} \times \delta v_{eb}^{n}}_{\delta v_{eb}}_{\delta v_{eb}} + \underbrace{\delta w_{le}^{n} \times \delta v_{le}^{n} \times \delta v_{eb}^{n}}_{\delta v_{eb}}_{\delta v_{eb}}}_{\delta v_{eb}}_{\delta v_{eb}}_{\delta$$

将上式化简可得如下关系式

$$\delta \dot{v}_{eb}^{n} \approx w_{ne}^{n} \delta v_{eb}^{n} + \delta w_{ne}^{n} v_{eb}^{n} + C_{b}^{n} \delta f_{lb}^{b} + \delta \psi_{nb}^{n} C_{b}^{n} f_{lb}^{b} - 2(w_{le}^{n} \delta v_{eb}^{n} + \delta w_{le}^{n} v_{eb}^{n}) - (w_{le}^{n} \delta w_{le}^{n} r_{eb}^{n} + \delta w_{le}^{n} w_{le}^{n} r_{eb}^{n} + w_{le}^{n} w_{le}^{n} \delta r_{eb}^{n}) + \delta \gamma_{lb}^{n} (\lambda, \phi, h)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \delta \dot{v}_{eb}^{n} \approx -(w_{en}^{n} + 2w_{le}^{n} \delta v_{eb}^{n} - (\delta w_{en}^{n} + 2\delta w_{le}^{n} v_{eb}^{n}) + \delta \gamma_{lb}^{n} (\lambda, \phi, h)$$

$$(-w_{le}^{n} r_{eb}^{n} \delta w_{le}^{n} - (w_{le}^{n} r_{eb}^{n}) \delta w_{le}^{n} + w_{le}^{n} w_{le}^{n} \delta r_{eb}^{n}) + \delta \gamma_{lb}^{n} (\lambda, \phi, h)$$

$$(6-25)$$

考虑到

$$\delta r_{eb}^{n} \approx T_{n}^{p} \delta p_{b}^{n} \approx \frac{\partial p_{b}^{n}}{\partial r_{eb}^{n}} \delta p_{b}^{n} \approx \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{R_{N}(\phi_{b}) + h_{b}} & 0 & 0\\ 0 & \frac{1}{(R_{E}(\phi_{b}) + h_{b})\cos\phi_{b}} & 0\\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$
(6-26)

$$\delta \gamma_{lb}^{n}(\lambda, \phi, h) \approx -\frac{2g_{0}(\hat{\phi}_{b})}{r_{eS}^{e}(\hat{\phi}_{b})} \delta h_{b}$$
(6-27)

结合式(6-25)、式(6-26)和式(6-27),可得

$$\begin{split} \delta \dot{v}_{eb}^{n} \approx &-(w_{en}^{n} \times + 2w_{Ie}^{n} \times) \delta v_{eb}^{n} - (\delta w_{en}^{n} \times + 2\delta w_{Ie}^{n} \times) v_{eb}^{n} - (C_{b}^{n} f_{b}^{b}) \times \delta \psi_{nb}^{n} + C_{b}^{n} \delta f_{lb}^{b} + \\ &-(-w_{Ie}^{n} \times r_{eb}^{n} \times \delta w_{Ie}^{n} - (w_{Ie}^{n} \times r_{eb}^{n}) \times \delta w_{Ie}^{n} + w_{Ie}^{n} \times w_{Ie}^{n} \times T_{n}^{p} \delta p_{b}^{n}) - \frac{2g_{0}(\hat{\phi}_{b})}{r_{es}^{s}(\hat{\phi}_{b})} [0 \quad 0 \quad 1] \delta p_{b}^{n} \\ = &-(w_{en}^{n} \times + 2w_{Ie}^{n} \times) \delta v_{eb}^{n} - (\delta w_{en}^{n} \times + 2\delta w_{Ie}^{n} \times) v_{eb}^{n} - (C_{b}^{n} f_{lb}^{b}) \times \delta \psi_{nb}^{n} + C_{b}^{n} \delta f_{lb}^{b} + \\ &-(-w_{Ie}^{n} \times r_{eb}^{n} \times (M_{v} \delta v_{eb}^{n} + N_{v} \delta p_{b}^{n}) - (w_{Ie}^{n} \times r_{eb}^{n} \times M_{r} \delta p_{b}^{n} + w_{Ie}^{n} \times w_{Ie}^{n} \times T_{n}^{p} \delta p_{b}^{n}) - \frac{2g_{0}(\hat{\phi}_{b})}{r_{es}^{s}(\hat{\phi}_{b})} [0 \quad 0 \quad 1] \delta p_{b}^{n} \\ \approx &-(w_{en}^{n} \times + 2w_{Ie}^{n} \times r_{eb}^{n} \times M_{v} \delta p_{b}^{n}) - (w_{Ie}^{n} \times r_{eb}^{n} \times M_{r} \delta p_{b}^{n} + w_{Ie}^{n} \times w_{Ie}^{n} \times T_{n}^{p} \delta p_{b}^{n}) - (C_{b}^{n} f_{lb}^{b}) \times \delta \psi_{nb}^{n} + C_{b}^{n} \delta f_{lb}^{n} + \\ &-(w_{en}^{n} \times + 2w_{Ie}^{n} \times r_{eb}^{n} \times M_{v}) \delta v_{eb}^{n} + v_{eb}^{n} \times (M_{v} \delta v_{eb}^{n} + N_{v} \delta p_{b}^{n} + 2M_{r} \delta p_{b}^{n}) - (C_{b}^{n} f_{lb}^{b}) \times \delta \psi_{nb}^{n} + C_{b}^{n} \delta f_{lb}^{n} + \\ &-(w_{Ie}^{n} \times r_{eb}^{n} \times N_{v} + w_{Ie}^{n} \times r_{eb}^{n} \times M_{v}) \delta v_{eb}^{n} + v_{eb}^{n} \times (M_{v} \delta v_{eb}^{n} + N_{v} \delta p_{b}^{n} + 2M_{r} \delta p_{b}^{n}) - (C_{b}^{n} f_{lb}^{b}) \times \delta \psi_{nb}^{n} + C_{b}^{n} \delta f_{lb}^{n} + \\ &-(w_{Ie}^{n} \times r_{eb}^{n} \times N_{v} + w_{Ie}^{n} \times w_{Ie}^{n} \times T_{n}^{n} - (w_{Ie}^{n} \times r_{eb}^{n}) \times M_{r} - \frac{2g_{0}(\hat{\phi}_{b})}{r_{es}^{s}(\hat{\phi}_{b})} [0 \quad 0 \quad 1]]^{T} \delta p_{b}^{n} \\ &\times -(w_{en}^{n} \times + 2w_{Ie}^{n} \times r_{eb}^{n} \times N_{v} + w_{Ie}^{n} \times w_{Ie}^{n} \times T_{n}^{n} - (w_{Ie}^{n} \times r_{eb}^{n}) \times M_{r} - \frac{2g_{0}(\hat{\phi}_{b})}{r_{es}^{s}(\hat{\phi}_{b})} [0 \quad 0 \quad 1]]^{T} \delta p_{b}^{n} \\ &\times -(w_{Ie}^{n} \times r_{eb}^{n} \times N_{v} + w_{Ie}^{n} \times r_{eb}^{n} \times N_{v} + w_{Ie}^{n} \times w_{Ie}^{n} \times T_{n}^{n} - (w_{Ie}^{n} \times r_{eb}^{n}) \times \delta \psi_{nb}^{n} + C_{b}^{n} \delta f_{lb}^{h} + C_{b}^{n} \delta f$$

上式中,

$$\boldsymbol{M}_{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{R_{E}(\boldsymbol{\phi}_{b}) + h_{b}} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{R_{N}(\boldsymbol{\phi}_{b}) + h_{b}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{\tan \boldsymbol{\phi}_{b}}{R_{E}(\boldsymbol{\phi}_{b}) + h_{b}} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$N_{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \frac{v_{eb,E}^{n}}{(R_{E}(\phi_{b}) + h_{b})\cos^{2}\phi_{b}} \quad 0_{3\times1} \quad \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{v_{eb,E}^{n}}{(R_{E}(\phi_{b}) + h_{b})^{2}} & \frac{v_{eb,N}^{n}}{(R_{N}(\phi_{b}) + h_{b})^{2}} & \frac{v_{eb,E}^{n} \tan\phi_{b}}{(R_{E}(\phi_{b}) + h_{b})^{2}} \end{bmatrix}^{T}$$

考虑到

$$\dot{\phi}_{b} = \frac{v_{eb,N}^{n}}{R_{N}(\phi_{b}) + h_{b}}$$

$$\dot{\lambda}_{b} = \frac{v_{eb,E}^{n}}{(R_{E}(\phi_{b}) + h_{b})\cos\phi_{b}}$$

$$\dot{h}_{b} = -v_{eb,D}^{n}$$

则有

$$\delta \dot{\phi}_{b} \approx \frac{\dot{\phi}_{b}}{\partial v_{eb,N}^{n}} \delta v_{eb,N}^{n} + \frac{\dot{\phi}_{b}}{\partial h_{b}} \delta h_{b} \approx \frac{\delta v_{eb,N}^{n}}{R_{N}(\phi_{b}) + h_{b}} \delta v_{eb,N}^{n} - \frac{v_{eb,N}^{n} \delta h_{b}}{(R_{N}(\phi_{b}) + h_{b})^{2}}$$
(6-29)

$$\delta \dot{\lambda}_{b} \approx \frac{\dot{\lambda}_{b}}{\partial v_{eb,E}^{n}} \delta v_{eb,E}^{n} + \frac{\dot{\lambda}_{b}}{\phi_{b}} \delta \phi_{b} + \frac{\dot{\lambda}_{b}}{h_{b}} \delta h_{b}$$

$$\approx \frac{\delta v_{eb,E}^{n}}{(R_{E}(\phi_{b}) + h_{b}) \cos \phi_{b}} + \frac{v_{eb,E}^{n} \sin \phi_{b} \delta \phi_{b}}{(R_{E}(\phi_{b}) + h_{b}) \cos^{2} \phi_{b}} - \frac{v_{eb,E}^{n} \delta h_{b}}{(R_{E}(\phi_{b}) + h_{b})^{2} \cos \phi_{b}}$$

$$\delta \dot{h}_{b} \approx -\delta v_{eb,D}^{n}$$
(6-30)

结合式(6-29)、式(6-30)可得

$$\delta \dot{p}_{b}^{n} = \begin{bmatrix} \delta \dot{\phi}_{b} \\ \delta \dot{\lambda}_{b} \\ \delta \dot{h}_{b} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{R_{N}(\phi_{b}) + h_{b}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{(R_{E}(\phi_{b}) + h_{b})\cos\phi_{b}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \delta v_{eb,N}^{n} \\ \delta v_{eb,D}^{n} \end{bmatrix} + \\ \frac{F_{pv}}{F_{pv}} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -\frac{v_{eb,N}^{n}}{(R_{N}(\phi_{b}) + h_{b})^{2}} \\ \frac{v_{eb,E}^{n} \sin\phi_{b}}{(R_{E}(\phi_{b}) + h_{b})\cos^{2}\phi_{b}} & 0 & -\frac{v_{eb,E}^{n}}{(R_{E}(\phi_{b}) + h_{b})^{2}\cos\phi_{b}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \delta\phi_{b} \\ \delta\lambda_{b} \\ \delta h_{b} \end{bmatrix}$$

同样对于参数 b_a 、 b_g 、 s_a 、 s_g 以及 m_a 和 m_g ,假设均满足高斯马尔科夫过程。将式、式和式写成矩阵形式即有

$$\delta \dot{x}^n = F^n x^n + G^n w^n \tag{6-32}$$

(6-31)

其具体形式由于公式繁多,这里不再展开。

6.2.3 地球系中的 INS 误差状态量微分方程

在导航系 \mathcal{F}^n 下,INS 误差状态量为

$$\delta \hat{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \delta \psi_{eb}^e & \delta v_{eb}^e & \delta r_{eb}^e & \delta b_a & \delta b_g & \delta s_a & \delta s_g & \delta m_a & \delta m_g \end{bmatrix}^T$$

上式中,INS 误差估计参数 $\delta \hat{x}$ 与参数真值 x 和估计参数 \hat{x} 满足下式

$$\hat{C}_{b}^{e} = \exp(\delta \psi_{eb}^{e}) C_{b}^{e} \approx (\mathbf{I} + \delta \psi_{eb}^{e}) C_{b}^{e}$$

$$\hat{v}_{eb}^{e} = v_{eb}^{e} + \delta v_{eb}^{e}$$

$$\hat{r}_{eb}^{e} = r_{eb}^{e} + \delta r_{eb}^{e}$$

$$\hat{b}_{a} = b_{a} - \delta b_{a}$$

$$\hat{b}_{g} = b_{g} - \delta b_{g}$$

$$\hat{s}_{a} = s_{a} - \delta s_{a}$$

$$\hat{s}_{g} = s_{g} - \delta s_{g}$$

$$\hat{m}_{a} = m_{a} - \delta m_{a}$$

$$(6-33)$$

$$\hat{m}_{g} = m_{g} - \delta m_{g}$$

同样,将姿态矩阵 \hat{C}_{b}^{e} 求导可得

$$\dot{\hat{C}}_{b}^{e} = \hat{C}_{b}^{e} \hat{w}_{eb}^{b} = \hat{C}_{b}^{e} (\hat{w}_{ib}^{b} - \hat{w}_{ie}^{b})$$
(6-34)

将式(6-33)代入上式可得

$$(\mathbf{I} + \delta \psi_{eb}^{e \times}) \dot{C}_{b}^{e} + \delta \dot{\psi}_{eb}^{e \times} C_{b}^{e} = (\mathbf{I} + \delta \psi_{eb}^{e \times}) C_{b}^{e} (w_{lb}^{b \times} + \delta w_{lb}^{b \times} - w_{le}^{b \times} - \delta w_{le}^{b \times})$$

$$= C_{b}^{e} w_{lb}^{b \times} + C_{b}^{e} \delta w_{lb}^{b \times} - C_{b}^{e} w_{le}^{b \times} - C_{b}^{e} \delta w_{le}^{b \times} + \delta w_{le}^{e \times} C_{b}^{e} \delta w_{le}^{b \times} + \delta w_{le}^{e \times} C_{b}^{e} \delta w_{le}^{b \times} + \delta w_{le}^{e \times} C_{b}^{e} \delta w_{le}^{b \times} - \delta \psi_{eb}^{e \times} C_{b}^{e} w_{le}^{b \times} - \delta \psi_{le}^{e \times} C_{b}^{e} \delta w_{le}^{b \times} + \delta \psi_{le}^{e \times} C_{b}^{e} \delta w_{le}^{b \times} - \delta w_{le}^{b \times}) + \delta \psi_{eb}^{e \times} (C_{b}^{e} w_{lb}^{b \times} - C_{b}^{e} w_{le}^{b \times})$$

$$\approx C_{b}^{e} w_{eb}^{b \times} + C_{b}^{e} (\delta w_{lb}^{b \times} - \delta w_{le}^{b \times}) + \delta \psi_{eb}^{e \times} (C_{b}^{e} w_{lb}^{b \times} - C_{b}^{e} w_{le}^{b \times})$$

$$\approx C_{b}^{e} w_{eb}^{b \times} + C_{b}^{e} (\delta w_{lb}^{b \times} - \delta w_{le}^{b \times}) + \delta \psi_{eb}^{e \times} C_{b}^{e} w_{eb}^{b \times}$$

$$\approx (\mathbf{I} + \delta \psi_{eb}^{e \times}) C_{b}^{e} w_{eb}^{b \times} + C_{b}^{e} (\delta w_{lb}^{b \times} - \delta w_{le}^{b \times})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \delta \dot{\psi}_{eb}^{e \times} C_{b}^{e} \approx C_{b}^{e} (\delta w_{lb}^{b \times} - \delta w_{le}^{b \times})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \delta \dot{\psi}_{eb}^{e \times} \approx C_{b}^{e} (\delta w_{lb}^{b \times} - \delta w_{le}^{b \times}) C_{e}^{b}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \delta \dot{\psi}_{eb}^{e \times} \approx (C_{b}^{e} \delta w_{lb}^{b})^{\times} - (C_{b}^{e} \delta w_{le}^{b})^{\times}$$

$$(6-35)$$

考虑到

$$\delta w_{Ie}^b \approx \hat{C}_e^b w_{Ie}^e - C_e^b w_{Ie}^e \approx C_e^b (\mathbf{I} - \delta \psi_{eb}^e) w_{Ie}^e - C_e^b w_{Ie}^e$$

$$\approx - C_e^b \delta \psi_{eb}^e \times w_{Ie}^e$$

代入上式可得

$$\delta \dot{\psi}_{eb}^{e \times} \approx (C_b^e \delta w_{lb}^b)^{\times} + (C_b^e C_e^b \delta \psi_{eb}^e \times w_{le}^e)^{\times}$$

$$= (C_b^e \delta w_{lb}^b)^{\times} + (\delta \psi_{eb}^e \times w_{le}^e)^{\times} \Leftrightarrow \delta \dot{\psi}_{eb}^e \approx C_b^e \delta w_{lb}^b - w_{le}^e \times \delta \psi_{eb}^e$$
(6-36)

地球系下的载体系 \mathcal{F}^b 的速度误差量的微分方程推导如下首先,考虑下式

$$\dot{v}_{cb}^{e} = a_{cb}^{e} \approx C_{b}^{e} f_{Ib}^{b} + \gamma_{Ib}^{e} (r_{cb}^{e}) - 2w_{Ie}^{e} v_{eb}^{e} - w_{Ie}^{e} w_{Ie}^{e} r_{eb}^{e}$$

将式(6-33)代入上式可得

$$\begin{split} \dot{v}_{eb}^{e} + \delta \dot{v}_{eb}^{e} &= (\mathbf{I} + \delta \psi_{eb}^{e})^{\times} C_{b}^{e} (f_{lb}^{b} + \delta f_{lb}^{b}) - 2(w_{le}^{e} + \delta w_{eb}^{e})^{\times} (v_{eb}^{e} + \delta v_{eb}^{e}) - \\ & (w_{le}^{e} + \delta w_{le}^{e})^{\times} (w_{le}^{e} + \delta w_{le}^{e})^{\times} (r_{eb}^{e} + \delta r_{eb}^{e}) \\ &= C_{b}^{e} f_{lb}^{b} + C_{b}^{e} \delta f_{lb}^{e} + \delta \psi_{eb}^{e}^{\times} C_{b}^{e} f_{lb}^{b} + \delta \psi_{eb}^{e}^{\times} C_{b}^{e} \delta f_{lb}^{b} - \\ & 2(w_{le}^{e}^{\times} v_{eb}^{e} + w_{le}^{e}^{\times} \delta v_{eb}^{e} + \delta w_{le}^{e}^{\times} v_{eb}^{e} + \delta w_{le}^{e}^{\times} \delta v_{eb}^{e}) - \\ & (w_{le}^{e}^{\times} v_{le}^{e}^{e} + w_{le}^{e}^{\times} \delta w_{le}^{e}^{e} + \delta w_{le}^{e}^{\times} v_{eb}^{e} + \delta w_{le}^{e}^{\times} \delta v_{eb}^{e}) - \\ & (w_{le}^{e}^{\times} w_{le}^{e}^{e} + w_{le}^{e}^{\times} \delta w_{le}^{e}^{e} + \delta w_{le}^{e}^{e} v_{eb}^{e} + \delta w_{le}^{e}^{\times} \delta v_{eb}^{e}) - \\ & (w_{le}^{e}^{\times} w_{le}^{e}^{e} + w_{le}^{e}^{\times} \delta w_{le}^{e}^{e} + \delta w_{le}^{e}^{e} v_{eb}^{e} + \delta w_{le}^{e}^{e} \delta w_{le}^{e}) - \\ & (w_{le}^{e}^{\times} w_{le}^{e}^{e} + w_{le}^{e}^{\times} \delta w_{le}^{e} + \delta w_{le}^{e}^{e} v_{eb}^{e} + \delta w_{le}^{e}^{e} \delta w_{le}^{e}) - \\ & (w_{le}^{e}^{\times} w_{le}^{e}^{e} + w_{le}^{e}^{\times} \delta v_{eb}^{e} + \delta w_{le}^{e}^{e} v_{eb}^{e} + \delta w_{le}^{e}^{e} \delta v_{eb}^{e}) - \\ & (w_{le}^{e}^{\times} v_{eb}^{e} + w_{le}^{e}^{\times} \delta w_{eb}^{e} + \delta w_{le}^{e}^{e} v_{eb}^{e} + \delta w_{le}^{e}^{e} \delta v_{eb}^{e}) - \\ & (w_{le}^{e}^{\times} w_{le}^{e}^{e}^{\times} r_{eb}^{e} + w_{le}^{e}^{\times} \delta w_{eb}^{e} + \delta w_{le}^{e}^{e} v_{eb}^{e} + \delta w_{le}^{e}^{e} \delta w_{eb}^{e}) - \\ & (w_{le}^{e}^{\times} w_{le}^{e}^{\times} r_{eb}^{e} + w_{le}^{e}^{\times} \delta w_{le}^{e}^{e} v_{eb}^{e} + \delta w_{le}^{e}^{e} \delta w_{le}^{e}^{e} + \delta w_{le}^{e}^{e} \delta w_{le}^{e}^{e} + \delta w_{le}^{e}^{e} \delta v_{eb}^{e}) - \gamma_{lb}^{e} (r_{eb}^{e}) - \gamma_{lb}^{e} (r_{eb}^{e}) - \\ & (w_{le}^{e}^{\times} w_{le}^{e}^{\times} r_{eb}^{e} + w_{le}^{e}^{\times} \delta w_{le}^{e}^{e} v_{eb}^{e} + w_{le}^{e}^{\times} \delta w_{le}^{e} \delta v_{eb}^{e} + \delta w_{le}^{e}^{e} \delta w_{le}^{e} \delta v_{eb}^{e}) - \gamma_{lb}^{e} (r_{eb}^{e}) - \gamma_{lb}^{e} (r_{eb}^{e}) - \\ & \approx C_{b}^{e} f_{lb}^{b} + C_{b}^{e} \delta f_{lb}^{b} + \delta \psi_{eb}^{e}^{\times} C_{b}^{e} f_{lb}^{b} - 2(w_{le}^$$

考虑到

$$\delta \gamma_{Ib}^e(r_{eb}^e) \approx \frac{2g_{\scriptscriptstyle 0}(\hat{oldsymbol{\phi}}_b)}{r_{eS}^e(\hat{oldsymbol{\phi}}_b)} \frac{r_{eb}^e}{\left|r_{eb}^e\right|^2} r_{eb}^{e \, T} \delta r_{eb}^e$$

代入上式可得

$$\delta \dot{v}_{eb}^{e} \approx C_{b}^{e} \delta f_{Ib}^{b} - (C_{b}^{e} f_{Ib}^{b})^{\times} \delta \psi_{eb}^{e} - 2 w_{Ie}^{e} {}^{\times} \delta v_{eb}^{e} - w_{Ie}^{e} {}^{\times} w_{Ie}^{e} {}^{\times} \delta r_{eb}^{e} + \frac{2 g_{0} (\hat{\phi}_{b})}{r_{es}^{e} (\hat{\phi}_{b})} \frac{r_{eb}^{e}}{\left|r_{eb}^{e}\right|^{2}} r_{eb}^{e} {}^{\top} \delta r_{eb}^{e}$$

$$\approx C_{b}^{e} \delta f_{Ib}^{b} - (C_{b}^{e} f_{Ib}^{b})^{\times} \delta \psi_{eb}^{e} - 2 w_{Ie}^{e} {}^{\times} \delta v_{eb}^{e} + \left(\frac{2 g_{0} (\hat{\phi}_{b})}{r_{es}^{e} (\hat{\phi}_{b})} \frac{r_{eb}^{e}}{\left|r_{eb}^{e}\right|^{2}} r_{eb}^{e} {}^{\top} - w_{Ie}^{e} {}^{\times} w_{Ie}^{e} \right) \delta r_{eb}^{e}$$

$$(6-38)$$

同样,对于位置误差量的微分方程有

$$\delta \dot{r}_{ab}^{e} \approx \delta v_{ab}^{e}$$
 (6-39)

对于参数 b_a 、 b_g 、 s_a 、 s_g 以及 m_a 和 m_g ,假设均满足高斯马尔科夫过程。将式、式和式写成矩阵形式即有

$$\delta \dot{x}^e = F^e x^e + G^e w^e \tag{6-40}$$

其具体形式由于公式繁多,这里不再展开。

6.3 INS/GNSS 组合导航方程推导

在地球系 ECEF 系中推导 INS/GNSS 组合导航方程,涉及到 GNSS 位置与速度信息辅助 INS、GNSS 伪距与载波辅助 INS 方程的推导。

6.3.1 GNSS 位置与速度信息辅助 INS

假设 GNSS 天线位置的观测值为 \hat{r}_{ea}^e ,观测方差为 R_r ;天线速度观测值为 \hat{v}_{ea}^e ,观测方差为 R_n 。GNSS

天线中心相对于载体坐标系 \mathcal{F}^b 的位置为 $oldsymbol{l}_{ba}^b$,且满足

$$\hat{l}_{ba}^{b} = l_{ba}^{b} + \delta l_{ba}^{b} \tag{6-41}$$

则可建立 GNSS 位置观测方程

$$\delta z_r^e = \hat{r}_{ea}^e - \hat{r}_{eb}^e - \hat{C}_{bb}^e \hat{l}_{ba}^b \tag{6-42}$$

式(6-42)中, δz_r^e 表示残差量。将式和式代入上式中,可得

$$\delta z_{r}^{e} = \hat{r}_{ea}^{e} - (r_{eb}^{e} + \delta r_{eb}^{e}) - (I + \delta \psi_{eb}^{e}) C_{b}^{e} (l_{ba}^{b} + \delta l_{ba}^{b})$$

$$= \hat{r}_{ea}^{e} - (r_{eb}^{e} + C_{b}^{e} l_{ba}^{b}) - \delta r_{eb}^{e} - (C_{b}^{e} \delta l_{ba}^{b} + \delta \psi_{eb}^{e}) C_{b}^{e} l_{ba}^{b} + \underbrace{\delta \psi_{eb}^{e} C_{b}^{e} \delta l_{ba}^{b}}_{\approx 0}$$
(6-43)

$$\approx \hat{r}_{ea}^{e} - (r_{eb}^{e} + C_{b}^{e} l_{ba}^{b}) - \delta r_{eb}^{e} - C_{b}^{e} \delta l_{ba}^{b} + (C_{b}^{e} l_{ba}^{b})^{\times} \delta \psi_{eb}^{e}$$

对上式的误差量求偏导即有

$$\frac{\partial \delta z_r^e}{\partial \delta r_{eb}^e} = -\mathbf{I}_3, \frac{\partial \delta z_r^e}{\partial \delta l_{ba}^b} = -C_b^e, \frac{\partial \delta z_r^e}{\partial \delta \psi_{eb}^e} = (C_b^e l_{ba}^b)^{\times}$$
(6-44)

同理,可建立 GNSS 速度观测方程如下

$$\delta z_{v}^{e} = \hat{v}_{ea}^{e} - \hat{v}_{eb}^{e} - \hat{C}_{b}^{e} (\hat{w}_{eb}^{b} \hat{I}_{ba}^{b})
= \hat{v}_{ea}^{e} - \hat{v}_{eb}^{e} - \hat{C}_{b}^{e} (\hat{w}_{eI}^{b} \hat{I}_{ba}^{b}) \hat{I}_{ba}^{b}
= \hat{v}_{ea}^{e} - \hat{v}_{eb}^{e} - \hat{C}_{b}^{e} \hat{w}_{Ib}^{b} \hat{I}_{ba}^{b} - (\hat{C}_{b}^{e} \hat{w}_{eI}^{b})^{\times} \hat{C}_{b}^{e} \hat{I}_{ba}^{b}
= \hat{v}_{ea}^{e} - \hat{v}_{eb}^{e} - \hat{C}_{b}^{e} \hat{w}_{Ib}^{b} \hat{I}_{ba}^{b} + \hat{w}_{Ie}^{e} \hat{C}_{b}^{e} \hat{I}_{ba}^{b}
= \hat{v}_{ea}^{e} - \hat{v}_{eb}^{e} - \hat{C}_{b}^{e} \hat{w}_{Ib}^{b} \hat{I}_{ba}^{b} + \hat{w}_{Ie}^{e} \hat{C}_{b}^{e} \hat{I}_{ba}^{b}$$
(6-45)

将上式简化为如下形式

$$\begin{split} \delta z_{v}^{e} &= \hat{v}_{ea}^{e} - v_{eb}^{e} - \delta v_{eb}^{e} - (\mathbf{I} + \delta \psi_{eb}^{e}) C_{b}^{e} (w_{lb}^{b} + \delta w_{lb}^{b})^{\times} (l_{ba}^{b} + \delta l_{ba}^{b}) + \hat{w}_{le}^{e} (\mathbf{I} + \delta \psi_{eb}^{e}) C_{b}^{e} (l_{ba}^{b} + \delta l_{ba}^{b}) \\ &= \hat{v}_{ea}^{e} - v_{eb}^{e} - \delta v_{eb}^{e} - (C_{b}^{e} w_{lb}^{b} \times l_{ba}^{b} + C_{b}^{e} w_{lb}^{b} \times \delta l_{ba}^{b} + C_{b}^{e} \delta w_{lb}^{b} \times l_{ba}^{b} + C_{b}^{e} \delta w_{lb}^{e} \times l_{ba}^{e} + C_{b}^{e} \delta w_{lb}^{b} \times l_{ba}^{b} + C_{b}^{e} \delta w_{lb}^{e} \times l_{ba}^{e} + C_{b}^{e} \delta w_{lb}^{e} + C_{b$$

对上式的误差量求偏导即有

$$\frac{\partial \delta z_{v}^{e}}{\partial \delta v_{eb}^{e}} = -\mathbf{I}_{3}, \frac{\partial \delta z_{v}^{e}}{\partial \delta \psi_{eb}^{e}} = (C_{b}^{e} w_{Ib}^{b} \times l_{ba}^{b})^{\times} - \hat{w}_{Ie}^{e} \times (C_{b}^{e} l_{ba}^{b})^{\times}, \frac{\partial \delta z_{v}^{e}}{\partial \delta l_{ba}^{b}} = \hat{w}_{Ie}^{e} \times C_{b}^{e} - C_{b}^{e} w_{Ib}^{b} \times \frac{\partial \delta v_{Ib}^{e}}{\partial \delta v_{Ib}^{b}} = \frac{\partial \delta z_{v}^{e}}{\partial \delta w_{Ib}^{b}} - \frac{\partial \delta w_{Ib}^{b}}{\partial \delta b_{g}} = C_{b}^{e} l_{ba}^{b} \times \frac{\partial \delta z_{v}^{e}}{\partial \delta s_{g}} = \frac{\partial \delta z_{v}^{e}}{\partial \delta w_{Ib}^{b}} \cdot \frac{\partial \delta w_{Ib}^{b}}{\partial \delta s_{g}} = C_{b}^{e} l_{ba}^{b} \times C_{w} \tag{6-47}$$

$$\frac{\partial \delta z_{v}^{e}}{\partial \delta m_{g}} = \frac{\partial \delta z_{v}^{e}}{\partial \delta w_{Ib}^{b}} \cdot \frac{\partial \delta w_{Ib}^{b}}{\partial \delta m_{g}} = C_{b}^{e} l_{ba}^{b} \times D_{w}$$

6.3.2 GNSS 伪距与载波观测信息辅助 INS

假设卫星 s 在 ECEF 中坐标为 $r_{es}^e = (x^s, y^s, z^s)^T$, GNSS 天线中心与卫星 s 在频率 i 上的伪距测量值为 $\rho_{a,i}^s$,其测量误差为 R_{ρ} , 伪距观测值误差方程如下

$$\delta z_{aa,i}^{s} = \rho_{a,i}^{s} - (r_{a}^{s} + c(dt_{a} - dT^{s}) + I_{a,i}^{s} + \mu T_{a}^{sv})$$
(6-48)

上式中, dt_a 表示 GNSS 接收机钟差, $d\mathbf{T}^s$ 表示卫星钟差, $\mathbf{I}_{a,i}^s$ 表示电离层延迟, μ 表示对流层映射函数值, \mathbf{T}_a^{sv} 表示天顶方向的对流层延迟,需要说明的是文中将 GNSS 接收机钟差 dt_a 和天顶对流层延迟 \mathbf{T}_a^{sv} 作为参数进行估计,

$$\mathbf{r}_{a}^{s} = \left| \mathbf{r}_{es}^{e} - \mathbf{r}_{ea}^{e} \right| = \left| \mathbf{r}_{es}^{e} - (\mathbf{r}_{eb}^{e} + C_{b}^{e} \mathbf{l}_{ba}^{b}) \right| \tag{6-49}$$

将式代入上式可得

$$\delta z_{a\rho,i}^{s} = \rho_{a,i}^{s} - c(dt_{a} - dT^{s}) - \mathbf{I}_{a,i}^{s} - \mu \mathbf{T}_{a}^{sv} - \left| \mathbf{r}_{es}^{e} - (\mathbf{r}_{eb}^{e} + C_{b}^{e} l_{ba}^{b}) \right|$$
(6-50)

此时,估计参数为

$$\hat{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \delta \psi_{eb}^{e} & \delta v_{eb}^{e} & \delta r_{eb}^{e} & \delta b_{a} & \delta b_{g} & \delta s_{a} & \delta s_{g} & \delta m_{a} & \delta m_{g} & \&dt_{a} & \delta T_{a}^{sv} \end{bmatrix}^{T}$$
(6-51)

上式中, δcdt_a 表示接收机钟差的误差改正量, δT_a^{sv} 表示天顶对流层延迟参数误差改正量。 首先,对 GNSS 接收机钟差和天顶对流层延迟求偏导可得

$$\frac{\delta z_{a\rho,i}^s}{\partial \delta c dt_a} = -1, \frac{\delta z_{a\rho,i}^s}{\partial \delta T_a^{sv}} = -\mu \tag{6-52}$$

考虑到

$$\begin{split} \delta z_{a\rho,i}^{s} &= \rho_{a,i}^{s} - c(dt_{a} - dT^{s}) - \mathbf{I}_{a,i}^{s} - \mu \mathbf{T}_{a}^{sv} - \hat{r}_{a}^{s} \\ &= \rho_{a,i}^{s} - c(dt_{a} - dT^{s}) - \mathbf{I}_{a,i}^{s} - \mu \mathbf{T}_{a}^{sv} - \left| \hat{r}_{es}^{e} - \hat{r}_{ea}^{e} \right| \\ &= \rho_{a,i}^{s} - c(dt_{a} - dT^{s}) - \mathbf{I}_{a,i}^{s} - \mu \mathbf{T}_{a}^{sv} - \sqrt{(\hat{r}_{es}^{e} - \hat{r}_{ea}^{e})^{T} (\hat{r}_{es}^{e} - \hat{r}_{ea}^{e})} \\ &= \rho_{a,i}^{s} - c(dt_{a} - dT^{s}) - \mathbf{I}_{a,i}^{s} - \mu \mathbf{T}_{a}^{sv} - \sqrt{(r_{es}^{e} - r_{ea}^{e} - \delta r_{ea}^{e})^{T} (r_{es}^{e} - r_{ea}^{e} - \delta r_{ea}^{e})} \\ &= \rho_{a,i}^{s} - c(dt_{a} - dT^{s}) - \mathbf{I}_{a,i}^{s} - \mu \mathbf{T}_{a}^{sv} - \sqrt{(r_{es}^{e} - r_{ea}^{e})^{T} (r_{es}^{e} - r_{ea}^{e}) - 2(r_{es}^{e} - r_{ea}^{e})^{T} \delta r_{ea}^{e}} \\ &\approx \rho_{a,i}^{s} - c(dt_{a} - dT^{s}) - \mathbf{I}_{a,i}^{s} - \mu \mathbf{T}_{a}^{sv} - \sqrt{(r_{es}^{e} - r_{ea}^{e})^{T} (r_{es}^{e} - r_{ea}^{e}) - 2(r_{es}^{e} - r_{ea}^{e})^{T} \delta r_{ea}^{e}} \end{split}$$

$$(6-53)$$

将上式对 δr_{ea}^{e} 求偏导可得

$$\frac{\partial \delta z_{a\rho,i}^{s}}{\partial \delta r_{ea}^{e}} \approx -\frac{\partial \sqrt{(r_{es}^{e} - r_{ea}^{e})^{T}(r_{es}^{e} - r_{ea}^{e}) - 2(r_{es}^{e} - r_{ea}^{e})^{T}\delta r_{ea}^{e}}}{\partial \delta r_{ea}^{e}}
\approx -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{(\hat{r}_{es}^{e} - \hat{r}_{ea}^{e})^{T}(\hat{r}_{es}^{e} - \hat{r}_{ea}^{e})}} \frac{\partial (r_{es}^{e} - r_{ea}^{e})^{T}(r_{es}^{e} - r_{ea}^{e}) - 2(r_{es}^{e} - r_{ea}^{e})^{T}\delta r_{ea}^{e}}}{\partial \delta r_{ea}^{e}}
\approx -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{(\hat{r}_{es}^{e} - \hat{r}_{ea}^{e})^{T}(\hat{r}_{es}^{e} - \hat{r}_{ea}^{e})}} \left(-2(r_{es}^{e} - r_{ea}^{e})^{T}\right)
\approx \frac{(\hat{r}_{es}^{e} - \hat{r}_{ea}^{e})^{T}(\hat{r}_{es}^{e} - \hat{r}_{ea}^{e})}{\sqrt{(\hat{r}_{es}^{e} - \hat{r}_{ea}^{e})^{T}(\hat{r}_{es}^{e} - \hat{r}_{ea}^{e})}}$$

由于 r_{eb}^{e} 和 r_{ea}^{e} 满足下列关系式

$$\mathbf{r}_{ea}^{e} = \mathbf{r}_{eb}^{e} + C_{b}^{e} l_{ba}^{b} \tag{6-55}$$

(6-54)

将上式泰勒级数展开至一阶可得

$$r_{ea}^{e} + \delta r_{ea}^{e} = r_{eb}^{e} + \delta r_{eb}^{e} + (\mathbf{I} + \delta \psi_{eb}^{e})^{*} C_{b}^{e} (l_{ba}^{b} + \delta l_{ba}^{b})$$

$$\approx r_{eb}^{e} + C_{b}^{e} l_{ba}^{b} + \delta r_{eb}^{e} + C_{b}^{e} \delta l_{ba}^{b} + \delta \psi_{eb}^{e} C_{b}^{e} l_{ba}^{b} + \underbrace{\delta \psi_{eb}^{e} C_{b}^{e} \delta l_{ba}^{b}}_{\approx 0}$$

$$\approx r_{eb}^{e} + C_{b}^{e} l_{ba}^{b} + \delta r_{eb}^{e} + C_{b}^{e} \delta l_{ba}^{b} - (C_{b}^{e} l_{ba}^{b})^{*} \delta \psi_{eb}^{e}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \delta r_{ea}^{e} \approx \delta r_{eb}^{e} + C_{b}^{e} \delta l_{ba}^{b} - (C_{b}^{e} l_{ba}^{b})^{*} \delta \psi_{eb}^{e}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \delta r_{ea}^{e} \approx \delta r_{eb}^{e} + C_{b}^{e} \delta l_{ba}^{b} - (C_{b}^{e} l_{ba}^{b})^{*} \delta \psi_{eb}^{e}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \delta r_{ea}^{e} \approx \delta r_{eb}^{e} + C_{b}^{e} \delta l_{ba}^{b} - (C_{b}^{e} l_{ba}^{b})^{*} \delta \psi_{eb}^{e}$$

将上式对误差量求偏导数可得

$$\frac{\delta r_{ea}^e}{\delta r_{eb}^e} = \mathbf{I}_3, \frac{\delta r_{ea}^e}{\delta l_{ba}^b} = C_b^e, \frac{\delta r_{ea}^e}{\delta \psi_{eb}^e} = -(C_b^e l_{ba}^b)^{\times}$$
(6-57)

结合式 (6-56) 和式 (6-57) 可得

$$\frac{\delta z_{a\rho,i}^s}{\delta r_{eb}^e} = \frac{\delta z_{a\rho,i}^s}{\delta r_{ea}^e} \frac{\partial \delta r_{ea}^e}{\delta r_{eb}^e} = \frac{(\hat{r}_{es}^e - \hat{r}_{ea}^e)^T}{\sqrt{(\hat{r}_{es}^e - \hat{r}_{ea}^e)^T(\hat{r}_{es}^e - \hat{r}_{ea}^e)}}$$
(6-58)

$$\frac{\delta z_{a\rho,i}^{s}}{\delta \psi_{eb}^{e}} = \frac{\delta z_{a\rho,i}^{s}}{\delta r_{ea}^{e}} \frac{\partial \delta r_{ea}^{e}}{\delta \psi_{eb}^{e}} = -\frac{(\hat{r}_{es}^{e} - \hat{r}_{ea}^{e})^{T}}{\sqrt{(\hat{r}_{es}^{e} - \hat{r}_{ea}^{e})^{T}(\hat{r}_{es}^{e} - \hat{r}_{ea}^{e})}} (C_{b}^{e} l_{ba}^{b})^{\times}$$
(6-59)

$$\frac{\delta z_{a\rho,i}^s}{\delta l_{ba}^b} = \frac{\delta z_{a\rho,i}^s}{\delta r_{ea}^e} \frac{\partial \delta r_{ea}^e}{\delta l_{ba}^b} = \frac{(\hat{r}_{es}^e - \hat{r}_{ea}^e)^T}{\sqrt{(\hat{r}_{es}^e - \hat{r}_{ea}^e)^T (\hat{r}_{es}^e - \hat{r}_{ea}^e)}} C_b^e$$
(6-60)

同时,可以将天顶对流程延迟建模为一阶高斯-马尔科夫模型,即有

$$\dot{\mathbf{T}}_{a}^{sv} = -\frac{1}{\mathbf{T}_{trop}} \mathbf{T}_{a}^{sv} + \boldsymbol{w}_{trop} \tag{6-61}$$

上式中, $\mathbf{T}_{\mathrm{trop}}$ 表示高斯-马尔科夫过程的相关时间, w_{trop} 表示天顶对流层延迟的高斯白噪声。

接收机钟差 cdt_a 建模为高斯白噪声,即在滤波解算过程中,当观测值更新估计参数时,需要将参数 cdt_a 协方差矩阵重新初始化,使其满足白噪声特性。

假设卫星 s 与 GNSS 天线中心在频率 i 上的载波相位观测值为 ϕ_{ai}^{s} , 其满足下列方程式

$$\lambda_{i}\phi_{a,i}^{s} = r_{a}^{s} + c(dt_{a} - dT^{s}) - I_{a,i}^{s} + \mu I_{a}^{sv} + \lambda_{i}B_{a,i}^{s} + d\Phi_{a,i}^{s}$$
(6-62)

上式中, dt_a 表示 GNSS 接收机钟差, $d\mathbf{T}^s$ 表示卫星钟差, $\mathbf{I}^s_{a,i}$ 表示电离层延迟, μ 表示对流层映射函数值, \mathbf{T}^{sv}_a 表示天顶方向的对流层延迟, $\mathbf{B}^s_{a,i}$ 表示模糊度参数, $d\Phi^s_{a,i}$ 表示载波相位观测值的改正数(包括 PCO、PCV、潮汐改正等), λ_i 表示频率 i 对应的波长。需要说明的是文中将 GNSS 接收机钟差 dt_a 和天顶对流层延迟 \mathbf{T}^{sv}_a 作为参数进行估计, \mathbf{r}^s_a 表示计算得到的卫星 s 与 GNSS 天线中心的三维距离,即满足下式

$$\mathbf{r}_{a}^{s} = \left| \mathbf{r}_{es}^{e} - \mathbf{r}_{ea}^{e} \right| = \left| \mathbf{r}_{es}^{e} - (\mathbf{r}_{eb}^{e} + C_{b}^{e} \mathbf{l}_{ba}^{b}) \right| \tag{6-63}$$

建立载波相位观测值的误差方程如下所示

$$\delta z_{a\phi,i}^{s} = \lambda_{i} \phi_{a,i}^{s} - (r_{a}^{s} + c(dt_{a} - dT^{s}) - I_{a,i}^{s} + \mu \Gamma_{a}^{sv} + \lambda_{i} B_{a,i}^{s} + d\Phi_{a,i}^{s})$$
(6-64)

此时,估计参数为

$$\hat{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \delta \psi_{eb}^{e} & \delta v_{eb}^{e} & \delta r_{eb}^{e} & \delta b_{a} & \delta b_{g} & \delta s_{a} & \delta s_{g} & \delta m_{a} & \delta m_{g} & \delta c dt_{a} & \delta T_{a}^{sv} & \delta B_{a,i}^{s} \end{bmatrix}^{T}$$

上式中, δcdt_a 表示接收机钟差的误差改正量, δT_a^{sv} 表示天顶对流层延迟参数误差改正量, $\delta B_{a,i}^s$ 频率 i 上的模糊度参数误差改正量。

式 (6-64) 对模糊度参数 $\delta B_{a,i}^{s}$ 求偏导可得如下关系式

$$\frac{\partial \delta z_{a\phi,i}^{s}}{\partial \delta B_{a,i}^{s}} = -\lambda_{i} \tag{6-65}$$

其余估计参数误差改正量的偏导数与式(6-58)、式(6-59)和式(6-60)一致,这里不再展开。

6.3.3 多普勒观测信息辅助 INS

假设多普勒观测值 $D_{a,i}^s$,则 GNSS 接收机 a 和卫星 s 的距离变化率测量值可用下式表示

$$\tilde{\dot{r}}_a^s = -\lambda_i D_{a,i}^s \tag{6-66}$$

而 GNSS 接收机和卫星 s 距离变化率的理论计算值满足下列关系式

$$\dot{r}_{a}^{s} = e_{a}^{sT} \left(v_{es}^{e} - v_{ea}^{e} \right) + \frac{w_{e}}{c} \left(v_{y}^{s} x_{a} + y^{s} v_{ax} - v_{x}^{s} y_{a} - x^{s} v_{ay} \right)$$

$$= e_{a}^{sT} \left(v_{es}^{e} - v_{ea}^{e} \right) + \frac{w_{e}}{c} \left(v_{es}^{sT} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} r_{ea}^{e} + v_{a}^{T} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} r_{es}^{e} \right)$$
(6-67)

$$= e_a^{sT} \left(v_{es}^e - v_{ea}^e \right) + \frac{w_e}{c} \left(v_{es}^{eT} A r_{ea}^e + v_{ea}^{eT} B r_{es}^e \right)$$

上式中, e_a^{sT} 表示卫星 s 与 GNSS 天线中心连线的单位向量,可由下式计算得到

$$e_{a}^{s} = \frac{\mathbf{r}_{es}^{e} - \mathbf{r}_{ea}^{e}}{\left|\mathbf{r}_{es}^{e} - \mathbf{r}_{ea}^{e}\right|} \tag{6-68}$$

 v_{es}^{e} 和 v_{ea}^{e} 表示卫星 s 和 GNSS 天线中心的运动速度,由下式表示

$$\boldsymbol{v}_{es}^{e} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{v}_{x}^{s} & \boldsymbol{v}_{y}^{s} & \boldsymbol{v}_{x}^{s} \end{bmatrix}^{T}, \boldsymbol{v}_{ea}^{e} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{v}_{ax} & \boldsymbol{v}_{ay} & \boldsymbol{v}_{az} \end{bmatrix}^{T}$$
(6-69)

 w_a 表示地球自转的角速度, c表示光速。

建立多普勒观测值误差方程如下所示

$$\delta z_{ad,i}^{s} = \tilde{r}_{a}^{s} - (\dot{r}_{a}^{s} + cd\dot{t}_{a} - cd\dot{T}^{s})$$

$$= -\lambda_{i} D_{a,i}^{s} - \left(e_{a}^{sT} \left(v_{es}^{e} - v_{ea}^{e} \right) + \frac{w_{e}}{c} \left(v_{es}^{eT} A r_{ea}^{e} + v_{ea}^{eT} B r_{es}^{e} \right) + cd\dot{t}_{a}^{i} - cd\dot{T}^{s} \right)$$
(6-70)

将上式按泰勒级数一阶展开有

$$\delta z_{ad,i}^{s} = -\lambda_{i} D_{a,i}^{s} - \left(e_{a}^{sT} \left(v_{es}^{e} - (v_{ea}^{e} + \delta v_{ea}^{e}) \right) + \frac{w_{e}}{c} \left(v_{es}^{eT} A (r_{ea}^{e} + \delta r_{ea}^{e}) + (v_{ea}^{e} + \delta v_{ea}^{e})^{T} B r_{es}^{e} \right) \right) - (cd\dot{t}_{a} - cd\dot{T}^{s})$$

$$= -\lambda_{i} D_{a,i}^{s} - \left(e_{a}^{sT} (v_{es}^{e} - v_{ea}^{e}) - e_{a}^{sT} \delta v_{ea}^{e} + \frac{w_{e}}{c} \left(v_{es}^{eT} A r_{ea}^{e} + v_{es}^{eT} A \delta r_{ea}^{e} + v_{ea}^{eT} B r_{es}^{e} + \delta v_{ea}^{eT} B r_{es}^{e} \right) \right) - (cd\dot{t}_{a} - cd\dot{T}^{s})$$

$$= -\lambda_{i} D_{a,i}^{s} - \left(e_{a}^{sT} (v_{es}^{e} - v_{ea}^{e}) + \frac{w_{e}}{c} \left(v_{es}^{eT} A r_{ea}^{e} + v_{ea}^{eT} B r_{es}^{e} \right) - \left(cd\dot{t}_{a} - cd\dot{T}^{s} \right) - \left(cd\dot{t}_{a} - cd\dot{T}^{s} \right) \right)$$

$$= -\lambda_{i} D_{a,i}^{s} - \left(e_{a}^{sT} (v_{es}^{e} - v_{ea}^{e}) + \frac{w_{e}}{c} \left(v_{es}^{eT} A r_{ea}^{e} + v_{ea}^{eT} B r_{es}^{e} \right) - \left(cd\dot{t}_{a} - cd\dot{T}^{s} \right) \right)$$

$$= -\lambda_{i} D_{a,i}^{s} - \left(e_{a}^{sT} (v_{es}^{e} - v_{ea}^{e}) + \frac{w_{e}}{c} \left(v_{es}^{eT} A r_{ea}^{e} + v_{ea}^{eT} B r_{es}^{e} \right) - \left(cd\dot{t}_{a} - cd\dot{T}^{s} \right)$$

$$= -\lambda_{i} D_{a,i}^{s} - \left(e_{a}^{sT} (v_{es}^{e} - v_{ea}^{e}) + \frac{w_{e}}{c} \left(v_{es}^{eT} A r_{ea}^{e} + v_{ea}^{eT} B r_{es}^{e} \right) - \left(cd\dot{t}_{a} - cd\dot{T}^{s} \right)$$

$$= -\lambda_{i} D_{a,i}^{s} - \left(e_{a}^{sT} (v_{es}^{e} - v_{ea}^{e}) + \frac{w_{e}}{c} \left(v_{es}^{eT} A r_{ea}^{e} + v_{ea}^{eT} B r_{es}^{e} \right) - \left(cd\dot{t}_{a} - cd\dot{T}^{s} \right)$$

$$= -\lambda_{i} D_{a,i}^{s} - \left(e_{a}^{sT} (v_{es}^{e} - v_{ea}^{e}) + \frac{w_{e}}{c} \left(v_{es}^{eT} A r_{ea}^{e} + v_{ea}^{eT} B r_{es}^{e} \right) - \left(cd\dot{t}_{a} - cd\dot{T}^{s} \right)$$

$$= -\lambda_{i} D_{a,i}^{s} - \left(e_{a}^{sT} (v_{es}^{e} - v_{ea}^{e}) + \frac{w_{e}}{c} \left(v_{es}^{eT} A r_{ea}^{e} + v_{ea}^{eT} B r_{es}^{e} \right) - \left(cd\dot{t}_{a} - cd\dot{T}^{s} \right)$$

$$= -\lambda_{i} D_{a,i}^{s} - \left(v_{es}^{eT} (v_{es}^{e} - v_{ea}^{e}) + \frac{w_{e}}{c} \left(v_{es}^{eT} A r_{ea}^{e} + v_{ea}^{eT} B r_{es}^{e} \right) - \left(cd\dot{t}_{a} - cd\dot{T}^{s} \right)$$

$$= -\lambda_{i} D_{a,i}^{s} - \left(v_{es}^{eT} (v_{es}^{e} - v_{ea}^{e}) + \frac{w_{e}}{c} \left(v_{es}^{eT} A r_{ea}^{e} + v_{ea}^{eT} B r_{es}^{e} \right) - \left$$

将上式对参数 δr_{eq}^e 求偏导数可得

$$\frac{\partial \delta z_{ad,i}^{s}}{\partial \delta r_{es}^{e}} = -\frac{w_{e}}{c} v_{es}^{eT} A \tag{6-72}$$

对参数 δv_{eq}^e 求偏导数可得如下关系式

$$\frac{\partial \delta z_{ad,i}^s}{\partial \delta v_{ea}^e} = e_a^{sT} - \frac{w_e}{c} r_{es}^{eT} B^T$$
(6-73)

对 GNSS 接收机钟差变率参数 cdt。求偏导可得

$$\frac{\partial \delta z_{ad,i}^s}{\partial \delta c d\dot{t}_a} = -1 \tag{6-74}$$

结合式和式,可得到式对参数 δr_{ch}^{e} 的偏导数为

$$\frac{\delta z_{ad,i}^s}{\delta r_{eb}^e} = \frac{\delta z_{ad,i}^s}{\delta r_{ea}^e} \frac{\partial \delta r_{ea}^e}{\delta r_{eb}^e} = -\frac{w_e}{c} v_{es}^{eT} A$$
 (6-75)

考虑到 v_{ea}^e 和 v_{eb}^e 满足下列关系式,即

$$v_{ea}^{e} = v_{eb}^{e} + C_{b}^{e} w_{lb}^{b} l_{ba}^{b} - w_{le}^{e} C_{b}^{e} l_{ba}^{b}$$
(6-76)

将上式由泰勒级数一阶展开,可得

$$v_{ea}^{e} + \delta v_{ea}^{e} = v_{eb}^{e} + \delta v_{eb}^{e} + (\mathbf{I} + \delta \psi_{eb}^{e}) C_{b}^{e} (w_{lb}^{b} + \delta w_{lb}^{b})^{\times} (l_{ba}^{b} + \delta l_{ba}^{b}) - w_{le}^{e} (\mathbf{I} + \delta \psi_{eb}^{e}) C_{b}^{e} (l_{ba}^{b} + \delta l_{ba}^{b}) = v_{eb}^{e} + C_{b}^{e} w_{lb}^{b} l_{ba}^{b} - w_{le}^{e} C_{b}^{e} l_{ba}^{b} + \delta v_{eb}^{e} + C_{b}^{e} \delta w_{lb}^{b} l_{ba}^{b} + \delta \psi_{eb}^{e} C_{b}^{e} w_{lb}^{b} l_{ba}^{e} + \delta \psi_{eb}^{e} C_{b}^{e} w_{lb}^{e} l_{ba}^{e} + \delta \psi_{eb}^{e} C_{b}^{e} w_{lb}^{e} l_{ba}^{e} l_{ba}^{e} + \delta \psi_{eb}^{e} l_{ba}^{e} l_$$

$$\left(w_{Ie}^{e} \times C_{b}^{e} \delta l_{ba}^{b} + w_{Ie}^{e} \times \delta \psi_{eb}^{e} \times C_{b}^{e} l_{ba}^{b} + \underbrace{w_{Ie}^{e} \times \delta \psi_{eb}^{e} \times C_{b}^{e} \delta l_{ba}^{b}}_{\approx 0}\right) + C_{b}^{e} w_{Ib}^{b} \times \delta l_{ba}^{b}$$

$$(6-77)$$

将上式化简可得如下关系式

$$\delta v_{ea}^{e} \approx \delta v_{eb}^{e} - C_{b}^{e} l_{ba}^{b} \times \delta w_{Ib}^{b} - \left((C_{b}^{e} w_{Ib}^{b} \times l_{ba}^{b})^{\times} - w_{Ie}^{e} \times (C_{b}^{e} l_{ba}^{b})^{\times} \right) \delta \psi_{eb}^{e} + (C_{b}^{e} w_{Ib}^{b} \times - w_{Ie}^{e} \times C_{b}^{e}) \delta l_{ba}^{b}$$
(6-78)

可得 δv_{ea}^{e} 对参数 δv_{eb}^{e} 的偏导数为

$$\frac{\partial \delta v_{ea}^e}{\partial \delta \psi_{ab}^e} = -\left(\left(C_b^e w_{Ib}^b \times l_{ba}^b \right)^{\times} - w_{Ie}^e \times \left(C_b^e l_{ba}^b \right)^{\times} \right) \tag{6-79}$$

$$\frac{\partial \delta v_{ea}^e}{\partial \delta v_{ob}^e} = \mathbf{I}_3 \tag{6-80}$$

$$\frac{\partial \delta v_{ea}^{e}}{\partial \delta bg} = \frac{\partial \delta v_{ea}^{e}}{\partial \delta w_{lb}^{b}} \frac{\partial \delta w_{lb}^{b}}{\partial \delta bg} = -C_{b}^{e} l_{ba}^{b \times}$$
(6-81)

$$\frac{\partial \delta v_{ea}^e}{\partial \delta l_{ba}^b} = C_b^e w_{Ib}^b \times - w_{Ie}^e \times C_b^e$$
(6-82)

由式(6-79)、式(6-80)和式(6-82)可得

$$\frac{\partial z_{ad,i}^{s}}{\partial \delta \psi_{eb}^{e}} = \frac{\partial z_{ad,i}^{s}}{\partial \delta v_{ea}^{e}} \frac{\partial \delta v_{ea}^{e}}{\partial \delta \psi_{eb}^{e}} = -\left(e_{a}^{sT} - \frac{w_{e}}{c} r_{es}^{eT} B^{T}\right) \left(\left(C_{b}^{e} w_{Ib}^{b} \times l_{ba}^{b}\right)^{\times} - w_{Ie}^{e} \times \left(C_{b}^{e} l_{ba}^{b}\right)^{\times}\right)$$
(6-83)

$$\frac{z_{ad,i}^s}{\delta v_{eb}^e} = \frac{z_{ad,i}^s}{\delta v_{ea}^e} \frac{\partial \delta v_{ea}^e}{\delta v_{eb}^e} = e_a^{sT} - \frac{w_e}{c} r_{es}^{eT} B^T$$
(6-84)

$$\frac{\partial z_{ad,i}^{s}}{\partial \delta bg} = \frac{\partial z_{ad,i}^{s}}{\partial \delta v_{ea}^{e}} \frac{\partial \delta v_{ea}^{e}}{\partial \delta bg} = -\left(e_{a}^{sT} - \frac{w_{e}}{c} r_{es}^{eT} B^{T}\right) C_{b}^{e} l_{ba}^{b} \times$$
(6-85)

$$\frac{z_{ad,i}^s}{\delta v_{eb}^e} = \frac{z_{ad,i}^s}{\delta v_{ea}^e} \frac{\partial \delta v_{ea}^e}{\delta v_{eb}^e} = \mathbf{I}_3$$
 (6-86)

$$\frac{\partial z_{ad,i}^{s}}{\partial \delta l_{ba}^{b}} = \frac{\partial z_{ad,i}^{s}}{\partial \delta v_{ea}^{e}} \frac{\partial \delta v_{ea}^{e}}{\partial \delta l_{ba}^{b}} = \left(e_{a}^{sT} - \frac{w_{e}}{c} r_{es}^{eT} B^{T} \right) \left(C_{b}^{e} w_{Ib}^{b} \times - w_{Ie}^{e} \times C_{b}^{e} \right)$$
(6-87)

GNSS 接收机钟差变率参数 $cd\dot{t}_a$ 在构建 EKF 时,建模为白噪声,即在滤波解算过程中,当用多普勒观测值更新估计参数时,需要将参数 $cd\dot{t}_a$ 对应的协方差矩阵重新初始化,使其满足白噪声特性。

6.3.4 GNSS-RTK/INS 紧组合

假设参考站的 ECEF 坐标为 $\mathbf{r}_{er}^e = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_r & \mathbf{y}_r & \mathbf{z}_r \end{bmatrix}^T$,流动站 ECEF 坐标为 $\mathbf{r}_{ea}^e = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_a & \mathbf{y}_a & \mathbf{z}_a \end{bmatrix}^T$,参考站和流动站同时观测到卫星 j 和 k,流动站在频率 i 上的伪距观测值为 $\boldsymbol{\rho}_{a,i}^j$ 和 $\boldsymbol{\rho}_{a,i}^k$,载波相位观测值为 $\boldsymbol{\phi}_{a,i}^j$ 和 $\boldsymbol{\rho}_{a,i}^k$,参考站在频率 i 上的伪距观测值为 $\boldsymbol{\rho}_{r,i}^j$ 和 $\boldsymbol{\rho}_{r,i}^k$,将流动站和参考站伪距和载波相位观测值组成双差观测值,即有

$$\Phi_{ar,i}^{jk} = \phi_{ar,i}^{j} - \phi_{ar,i}^{k} = (\phi_{a,i}^{j} - \phi_{r,i}^{j}) - (\phi_{a,i}^{k} - \phi_{r,i}^{k})$$

$$P_{ar,i}^{jk} = \rho_{ar,i}^{j} - \rho_{ar,i}^{k} = (\rho_{a,i}^{j} - \rho_{r,i}^{j}) - (\rho_{a,i}^{j} - \rho_{r,i}^{j})$$
(6-88)

同时,可以组成双差观测方程如下

$$\Phi_{ar,i}^{jk} = r_{ar}^{jk} - \mathbf{I}_{ar,i}^{jk} + \mathbf{T}_{ar,i}^{jk} + \lambda_i (B_{ar,i}^j - B_{ar,i}^k) + d\Phi_a^i
P_{ar,i}^{jk} = r_{ar}^{jk} + \mathbf{I}_{ar,i}^{jk} + \mathbf{T}_{ar,i}^{jk}$$
(6-89)

上式中, $d\Phi_a^i$ 表示载波相位观测值的误差改正项(包括潮汐改正、PCV 以及 PCO 等), $\mathbf{I}_{ar,i}^{jk}$ 表示双差电离层延迟值, $\mathbf{T}_{ar,i}^{jk}$ 表示双差对流层延迟值, $B_{ar,i}^j$ 和 $B_{ar,i}^k$ 分别表示卫星 \mathbf{j} 和 \mathbf{k} 在频率 \mathbf{i} 上的单差模糊度值。估计参数为

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{x}}_{ins} = \begin{bmatrix} \delta \psi_{eb}^{e} & \delta \psi_{eb}^{e} & \delta r_{eb}^{e} & \delta b_{a} & \delta b_{g} & \delta s_{a} & \delta s_{g} & \delta m_{a} & \delta m_{g} \end{bmatrix}^{T}$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{x}}_{rtk} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{Z}_{a} & \boldsymbol{G}_{N,a} & \boldsymbol{G}_{E,a} & \boldsymbol{Z}_{r} & \boldsymbol{G}_{N,r} & \boldsymbol{G}_{E,r} & \mathbf{I} & \boldsymbol{B}_{1}^{T} & \boldsymbol{B}_{2}^{T} & \boldsymbol{B}_{5}^{T} \end{bmatrix}^{T}$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\boldsymbol{x}}_{ins} & \hat{\boldsymbol{x}}_{rtk} \end{bmatrix}^{T}$$
(6-90)

上式中, \mathbf{Z}_a 和 \mathbf{Z}_r 表示流动站 a 和参考站 r 的天顶对流层延迟值, $\mathbf{G}_{N,a}$ 、 $\mathbf{G}_{E,a}$ 以及 $\mathbf{G}_{N,r}$ 、 $\mathbf{G}_{E,r}$ 分别表示流动站 a 和参考站 r 在北方向和东方向的对流层梯度值,I 表示流动站与参考站在 L1 频率上的单差天顶电离层延迟值,即

$$\mathbf{I} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{I}_{ar}^{1} & \mathbf{I}_{ar}^{2} & \cdots & \mathbf{I}_{ar}^{m} \end{bmatrix}^{T}$$
 (6-91)

(6-93)

 $m{B}_{1}^{T}$ 、 $m{B}_{2}^{T}$ 和 $m{B}_{5}^{T}$ 表示频率 L1、L2 和 L5 上流动站与参考站的单差模糊度值,即

$$\boldsymbol{B}_{i}^{T} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{B}_{ar,i}^{1} & \boldsymbol{B}_{ar,i}^{2} & \cdots & \boldsymbol{B}_{ar,i}^{m} \end{bmatrix}$$
 (6-92)

式和式中, m 表示卫星个数。

建立伪距双差观测值误差方程如下

$$\begin{split} \delta z_{arP,i}^{jk} &= P_{ar,i}^{jk} - \left(r_{ar}^{jk} + \mathbf{I}_{ar,i}^{jk} + \mathbf{T}_{ar,i}^{jk} \right) \\ &= P_{ar,i}^{jk} - \left(r_{ar}^{j} - r_{ar}^{k} + \mathbf{I}_{ar,i}^{j} - \mathbf{I}_{ar,i}^{k} + \mathbf{T}_{ar,i}^{j} - \mathbf{T}_{ar,i}^{k} \right) = P_{ar,i}^{jk} - \left(r_{ar}^{j} - r_{ar}^{k} + m_{I}^{j} \frac{\lambda_{i}^{2}}{\lambda_{1}^{2}} \mathbf{I}_{ar}^{j} - m_{I}^{k} \frac{\lambda_{i}^{2}}{\lambda_{1}^{2}} \mathbf{I}_{ar}^{k} + \mathbf{T}_{ar,i}^{j} - \mathbf{T}_{ar,i}^{k} \right) \end{split}$$

上式中,

$$T_{ar,i}^{j} - T_{ar,i}^{k} = m_{WG,a}^{j} Z_{a} + m_{W,a}^{j} \cot E l_{a}^{j} \cos A z_{a}^{j} G_{N,a} + m_{W,a}^{j} \cot E l_{a}^{j} \sin A z_{a}^{j} G_{E,a} - m_{WG,r}^{j} Z_{r} + m_{W,r}^{j} \cot E l_{r}^{j} \cos A z_{r}^{j} G_{N,r} + m_{W,r}^{j} \cot E l_{r}^{j} \sin A z_{r}^{j} G_{E,r} - m_{WG,a}^{k} Z_{a} + m_{W,a}^{k} \cot E l_{a}^{k} \cos A z_{a}^{k} G_{N,a} + m_{W,a}^{k} \cot E l_{a}^{k} \sin A z_{a}^{k} G_{E,a} + m_{W,r}^{k} \cot E l_{r}^{k} \cos A z_{r}^{k} G_{N,r} + m_{W,r}^{k} \cot E l_{r}^{k} \sin A z_{r}^{k} G_{E,r}$$

$$(6-94)$$

$$r_{ar}^{j} - r_{ar}^{k} = r_{a}^{j} - r_{r}^{j} - r_{a}^{k} + r_{r}^{k} = \left| r_{ej}^{e} - r_{ea}^{e} \right| - \left| r_{ej}^{e} - r_{er}^{e} \right| - \left| r_{ek}^{e} - r_{ea}^{e} \right| + \left| r_{ek}^{e} - r_{er}^{e} \right|$$
(6-95)

与式(6-83)类似,我们将式对参数 δr_{ea}^{e} 求偏导数,即

$$\frac{\partial \left| \boldsymbol{r}_{ej}^{e} - \boldsymbol{r}_{ea}^{e} \right|}{\partial \delta \boldsymbol{r}_{ea}^{e}} \approx -\frac{(\boldsymbol{r}_{ej}^{e} - \boldsymbol{r}_{ea}^{e})^{T}}{\sqrt{(\boldsymbol{r}_{ej}^{e} - \boldsymbol{r}_{ea}^{e})^{T}(\boldsymbol{r}_{ej}^{e} - \boldsymbol{r}_{ea}^{e})}}$$
(6-96)

$$\frac{\partial \left| \boldsymbol{r}_{ek}^{e} - \boldsymbol{r}_{ea}^{e} \right|}{\partial \delta \boldsymbol{r}_{ea}^{e}} \approx -\frac{(\boldsymbol{r}_{ek}^{e} - \boldsymbol{r}_{ea}^{e})^{T}}{\sqrt{(\boldsymbol{r}_{ek}^{e} - \boldsymbol{r}_{ea}^{e})^{T}(\boldsymbol{r}_{ek}^{e} - \boldsymbol{r}_{ea}^{e})}}$$
(6-97)

结合式 (6-96) 和式 (6-97) 可得

$$\frac{\partial r_{ar}^{j} - r_{ar}^{k}}{\partial \delta r_{ea}^{e}} \approx -\frac{(r_{ej}^{e} - r_{ea}^{e})^{T}}{\sqrt{(r_{ej}^{e} - r_{ea}^{e})^{T}(r_{ej}^{e} - r_{ea}^{e})}} + \frac{(r_{ek}^{e} - r_{ea}^{e})^{T}}{\sqrt{(r_{ek}^{e} - r_{ea}^{e})^{T}(r_{ek}^{e} - r_{ea}^{e})}}$$
(6-98)

将式(6-93)对天顶对流层参数求偏导可得

$$\frac{\partial \left(\mathbf{T}_{ar,i}^{j} - \mathbf{T}_{ar,i}^{k}\right)}{\partial \mathbf{Z}_{a}} = m_{WG,a}^{j} - m_{WG,a}^{k}$$

$$\frac{\partial \left(\mathbf{T}_{ar,i}^{j} - \mathbf{T}_{ar,i}^{k}\right)}{\partial G_{N,a}} = m_{W,a}^{j} \cot E l_{a}^{j} \cos A z_{a}^{j} - m_{W,a}^{k} \cot E l_{a}^{k} \cos A z_{a}^{k}$$

$$\frac{\partial \left(\mathbf{T}_{ar,i}^{j} - \mathbf{T}_{ar,i}^{k}\right)}{\partial G_{E,a}} = m_{W,a}^{j} \cot E l_{a}^{j} \sin A z_{a}^{j} - m_{W,a}^{k} \cot E l_{a}^{k} \sin A z_{a}^{k}$$

$$\frac{\partial \left(\mathbf{T}_{ar,i}^{j}-\mathbf{T}_{ar,i}^{k}\right)}{\partial \mathbf{Z}}=m_{WG,r}^{j}-m_{WG,r}^{k}$$

$$\frac{\partial \left(\mathbf{T}_{ar,i}^{j} - \mathbf{T}_{ar,i}^{k}\right)}{\partial G_{N,r}} = m_{W,r}^{j} \cot E l_{r}^{j} \cos A z_{r}^{j} - m_{W,r}^{k} \cot E l_{r}^{k} \cos A z_{r}^{k}$$

$$\frac{\partial \left(\mathbf{T}_{ar,i}^{j} - \mathbf{T}_{ar,i}^{k}\right)}{\partial G_{E,r}} = m_{W,r}^{j} \cot E l_{r}^{j} \sin A z_{r}^{j} - m_{W,r}^{k} \cot E l_{r}^{k} \sin A z_{r}^{k}$$

$$(6-99)$$

考虑式(6-91)-式(6-99)可得伪距双差观测值误差方程 $\delta z_{arP,i}^{jk}$ 对估计参数的偏导数为

$$\frac{\partial \delta z_{arP,i}^{jk}}{\partial \delta r_{ea}^{e}} = \frac{(r_{ej}^{e} - r_{ea}^{e})^{T}}{\sqrt{(r_{ej}^{e} - r_{ea}^{e})^{T}(r_{ej}^{e} - r_{ea}^{e})}} - \frac{(r_{ek}^{e} - r_{ea}^{e})^{T}}{\sqrt{(r_{ek}^{e} - r_{ea}^{e})^{T}(r_{ek}^{e} - r_{ea}^{e})}}$$

$$\frac{\delta z_{arP,i}^{jk}}{\partial \mathbf{I}_{ar}^{j}} = -m_{I}^{j} \frac{\lambda_{i}^{2}}{\lambda_{1}^{2}}, \frac{\delta z_{arP,i}^{jk}}{\partial \mathbf{I}_{ar}^{k}} = m_{I}^{k} \frac{\lambda_{i}^{2}}{\lambda_{1}^{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \delta z_{arP,i}^{jk}}{\partial Z_a} = -m_{WG,a}^j + m_{WG,a}^k$$

$$\frac{\partial \delta z_{arP,i}^{jk}}{\partial G_{N,a}} = -m_{W,a}^{j} \cot E l_{a}^{j} \cos A z_{a}^{j} + m_{W,a}^{k} \cot E l_{a}^{k} \cos A z_{a}^{k}$$

$$\frac{\partial \delta z_{arP,i}^{jk}}{\partial G_{R,a}^{jk}} = -m_{W,a}^{j} \cot E l_{a}^{j} \cos A z_{a}^{j} + m_{W,a}^{k} \cot E l_{a}^{k} \cos A z_{a}^{k}$$

$$\frac{\partial \delta z_{arP,i}^{jk}}{\partial G_{E,a}} = -m_{W,a}^{j} \cot E l_{a}^{j} \sin A z_{a}^{j} + m_{W,a}^{k} \cot E l_{a}^{k} \sin A z_{a}^{k}$$

$$\frac{\partial \delta z_{arP,i}^{jk}}{\partial \mathbf{Z}_r} = -m_{WG,r}^j + m_{WG,r}^k$$

$$\frac{\partial \delta z_{arP,i}^{jk}}{\partial G_{N,r}} = -m_{W,r}^{j} \cot E l_{r}^{j} \cos A z_{r}^{j} + m_{W,r}^{k} \cot E l_{r}^{k} \cos A z_{r}^{k}$$

$$\frac{\partial \delta z_{arP,i}^{jk}}{\partial G_{E,r}} = -m_{W,r}^{j} \cot E l_{r}^{j} \sin A z_{r}^{j} + m_{W,r}^{k} \cot E l_{r}^{k} \sin A z_{r}^{k}$$

$$(6-100)$$

根据偏导数的链式法则, 可以得到

$$\frac{\partial \delta z_{arP,i}^{jk}}{\partial \delta r_{eb}^{e}} = \frac{\partial \delta z_{arP,i}^{jk}}{\partial \delta r_{ea}^{e}} \frac{\partial \delta r_{ea}^{e}}{\partial \delta r_{eb}^{e}} = \left(\frac{(r_{ej}^{e} - r_{ea}^{e})^{T}}{\sqrt{(r_{ej}^{e} - r_{ea}^{e})^{T}(r_{ej}^{e} - r_{ea}^{e})}} - \frac{(r_{ek}^{e} - r_{ea}^{e})^{T}}{\sqrt{(r_{ek}^{e} - r_{ea}^{e})^{T}(r_{ek}^{e} - r_{ea}^{e})}} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial \delta z_{arP,i}^{jk}}{\partial \delta \psi_{eb}^{e}} = \frac{\partial \delta z_{arP,i}^{jk}}{\partial \delta r_{ea}^{e}} \frac{\partial \delta r_{ea}^{e}}{\partial \delta \psi_{eb}^{e}} = \left(\frac{(r_{ej}^{e} - r_{ea}^{e})^{T}(r_{ej}^{e} - r_{ea}^{e})}{\sqrt{(r_{ej}^{e} - r_{ea}^{e})^{T}(r_{ej}^{e} - r_{ea}^{e})}} - \frac{(r_{ek}^{e} - r_{ea}^{e})^{T}(r_{ek}^{e} - r_{ea}^{e})}{\sqrt{(r_{ek}^{e} - r_{ea}^{e})^{T}(r_{ek}^{e} - r_{ea}^{e})}} \right) (C_{b}^{e} l_{ba}^{b})^{\times}$$

$$\frac{\partial \delta z_{arP,i}^{jk}}{\partial \delta l_{ba}^{b}} = \frac{\partial \delta z_{arP,i}^{jk}}{\partial \delta r_{ea}^{e}} \frac{\partial \delta r_{ea}^{e}}{\partial \delta l_{ba}^{b}} = \left(\frac{(r_{ej}^{e} - r_{ea}^{e})^{T}(r_{ej}^{e} - r_{ea}^{e})}{\sqrt{(r_{ej}^{e} - r_{ea}^{e})^{T}(r_{ej}^{e} - r_{ea}^{e})}} - \frac{(r_{ek}^{e} - r_{ea}^{e})^{T}}{\sqrt{(r_{ek}^{e} - r_{ea}^{e})^{T}(r_{ek}^{e} - r_{ea}^{e})}} \right) C_{b}^{e}$$

$$(6-101)$$

载波相位观测值误差方程与伪距类似,此时误差方程为

$$\delta z_{ar\phi,i}^{jk} = \Phi_{ar,i}^{jk} - \left(r_{ar}^{jk} - \mathbf{I}_{ar,i}^{jk} + \mathbf{T}_{ar,i}^{jk} + \lambda_{i} (B_{ar,i}^{j} - B_{ar,i}^{k}) + d\Phi_{a}^{i} \right)
= \Phi_{ar,i}^{jk} - \left(r_{ar}^{j} - r_{ar}^{k} - m_{I}^{j} \frac{\lambda_{i}^{2}}{\lambda_{1}^{2}} \mathbf{I}_{ar}^{j} + m_{I}^{k} \frac{\lambda_{i}^{2}}{\lambda_{1}^{2}} \mathbf{I}_{ar}^{k} + \mathbf{T}_{ar,i}^{j} - \mathbf{T}_{ar,i}^{k} + \lambda_{i} (B_{ar,i}^{j} - B_{ar,i}^{k}) + d\Phi_{a}^{j} \right)$$
(6-102)

同理, 可得

$$\frac{\delta z_{ar\phi,i}^{jk}}{\partial \mathbf{I}_{ar}^{j}} = m_{I}^{j} \frac{\lambda_{i}^{2}}{\lambda_{1}^{2}}, \frac{\delta z_{ar\phi,i}^{jk}}{\partial \mathbf{I}_{ar}^{k}} = -m_{I}^{k} \frac{\lambda_{i}^{2}}{\lambda_{1}^{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \delta z_{ar\phi,i}^{jk}}{\partial Z_{a}} = -m_{WG,a}^{j} + m_{WG,a}^{k}$$

$$\frac{\partial \delta z_{ar\phi,i}^{jk}}{\partial G_{N,a}} = -m_{W,a}^{j} \cot E l_{a}^{j} \cos A z_{a}^{j} + m_{W,a}^{k} \cot E l_{a}^{k} \cos A z_{a}^{k}$$

$$\frac{\partial \delta z_{ar\phi,i}^{jk}}{\partial G_{E,a}} = -m_{W,a}^{j} \cot E l_{a}^{j} \sin A z_{a}^{j} + m_{W,a}^{k} \cot E l_{a}^{k} \sin A z_{a}^{k}$$

$$\frac{\partial \delta z_{ar\phi,i}^{jk}}{\partial Z_r} = -m_{WG,r}^j + m_{WG,r}^k$$

$$\frac{\partial \delta z_{ar\phi,i}^{jk}}{\partial G_{N,r}} = -m_{W,r}^{j} \cot E l_{r}^{j} \cos A z_{r}^{j} + m_{W,r}^{k} \cot E l_{r}^{k} \cos A z_{r}^{k}$$

$$\frac{\partial \delta z_{ar\phi,i}^{jk}}{\partial G_{E,r}} = -m_{W,r}^{j} \cot E l_{r}^{j} \sin A z_{r}^{j} + m_{W,r}^{k} \cot E l_{r}^{k} \sin A z_{r}^{k}$$

$$\frac{\delta z_{ar\phi,i}^{jk}}{\partial B_{ar,i}^{j}} = -\lambda_{i}, \frac{\delta z_{ar\phi,i}^{jk}}{\partial B_{ar,i}^{k}} = \lambda_{i}$$
(6-103)

假设

$$\delta z = \begin{bmatrix} \delta z_{ar\phi,1} & \delta z_{ar\phi,2} & \delta z_{ar\phi,5} & \delta z_{arP,1} & \delta z_{arP,2} & \delta z_{arP,5} \end{bmatrix}^{T}$$

上式中,

$$\delta z_{ar\phi,i} = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi_{ar,i}^{12} - (r_{ar}^{12} - I_{ar,i}^{12} + T_{ar,i}^{12} + \lambda_i (B_{ar,i}^{1} - B_{ar,i}^{2}) + d\Phi_a^i) \\ \Phi_{ar,i}^{13} - (r_{ar}^{13} - I_{ar,i}^{13} + T_{ar,i}^{13} + \lambda_i (B_{ar,i}^{1} - B_{ar,i}^{3}) + d\Phi_a^i) \\ \vdots \\ \Phi_{ar,i}^{1m} - (r_{ar}^{1m} - I_{ar,i}^{1m} + T_{ar,i}^{1m} + \lambda_i (B_{ar,i}^{1} - B_{ar,i}^{m}) + d\Phi_a^i) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(6-104)$$

$$\delta z_{arP,i} = \begin{bmatrix} P_{ar,i}^{12} - (r_{ar}^{12} - \mathbf{I}_{ar,i}^{12} + \mathbf{T}_{ar,i}^{12}) \\ P_{ar,i}^{13} - (r_{ar}^{13} - \mathbf{I}_{ar,i}^{13} + \mathbf{T}_{ar,i}^{13}) \\ \vdots \\ P_{ar,i}^{1m} - (r_{ar}^{1m} - \mathbf{I}_{ar,i}^{1m} + \mathbf{T}_{ar,i}^{1m}) \end{bmatrix}$$
(6-105)

将式 (6-91) 至式 (6-103) 整理为矩阵形式, 可得

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} DE & 0 & DE & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -DM_{T,a} & -DM_{T,r} & \beta_1 DM_I & -\lambda_1 D \\ DE & 0 & DE & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -DM_{T,a} & -DM_{T,r} & \beta_2 DM_I & -\lambda_2 D \\ DE & 0 & DE & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -DM_{T,a} & -DM_{T,r} & \beta_5 DM_I & -\lambda_5 D \\ DE & 0 & DE & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -DM_{T,a} & -DM_{T,r} & -\beta_1 DM_I \\ DE & 0 & DE & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -DM_{T,a} & -DM_{T,r} & -\beta_2 DM_I \\ DE & 0 & DE & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -DM_{T,a} & -DM_{T,r} & -\beta_5 DM_I \\ DE & 0 & DE & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -DM_{T,a} & -DM_{T,r} & -\beta_5 DM_I \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\pm \vec{x} + \vec{y},$$

上式中,

$$E = \left[e_a^1 \left(C_b^e l_{ba}^b \right)^{\times} \quad e_a^2 \left(C_b^e l_{ba}^b \right)^{\times} \quad \cdots \quad e_a^m \left(C_b^e l_{ba}^b \right)^{\times} \right]^T$$
 (6-106)

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 \end{bmatrix}_{(w-1)vw}$$
(6-107)

$$\boldsymbol{M}_{I} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{m}_{I}^{1} & \boldsymbol{m}_{I}^{2} & \cdots & \boldsymbol{m}_{I}^{m} \end{bmatrix}^{T}$$
 (6-108)

$$M_{T,a} = \begin{bmatrix} m_{WG,a}^{1} & m_{W,a}^{1} \cot E l_{a}^{1} \cos A z_{a}^{1} & m_{W,a}^{1} \cot E l_{a}^{1} \sin A z_{a}^{1} \\ m_{WG,a}^{2} & m_{W,a}^{2} \cot E l_{a}^{2} \cos A z_{a}^{2} & m_{W,a}^{2} \cot E l_{a}^{2} \sin A z_{a}^{2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ m_{WG,a}^{m} & m_{W,a}^{m} \cot E l_{a}^{m} \cos A z_{a}^{m} & m_{W,a}^{m} \cot E l_{a}^{m} \sin A z_{a}^{m} \end{bmatrix}$$
(6-109)

$$M_{T,r} = \begin{bmatrix} m_{WG,r}^{1} & m_{W,r}^{1} \cot El_{r}^{1} \cos Az_{r}^{1} & m_{W,r}^{1} \cot El_{r}^{1} \sin Az_{r}^{1} \\ m_{WG,r}^{2} & m_{W,r}^{2} \cot El_{r}^{2} \cos Az_{r}^{2} & m_{W,r}^{2} \cot El_{r}^{2} \sin Az_{r}^{2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ m_{WG,r}^{m} & m_{W,r}^{m} \cot El_{r}^{m} \cos Az_{r}^{m} & m_{W,r}^{m} \cot El_{r}^{m} \sin Az_{r}^{m} \end{bmatrix}$$
(6-110)

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} DR_{\phi,1}D^{T} & & & & & \\ & DR_{\phi,2}D^{T} & & & & \\ & & DR_{\phi,5}D^{T} & & & \\ & & DR_{P,1}D^{T} & & & \\ & & & DR_{P,2}D^{T} & & \\ & & & DR_{P,5}D^{T} \end{bmatrix}$$
(6-111)

$$R_{\phi,i} = \begin{bmatrix} 2(\sigma_{\phi,i}^{1})^{2} & & & \\ & 2(\sigma_{\phi,i}^{2})^{2} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & 2(\sigma_{\phi,i}^{m})^{2} \end{bmatrix}_{m \times m}$$

$$(6-112)$$

$$R_{P,i} = \begin{bmatrix} 2(\sigma_{P,i}^{1})^{2} & & \\ & 2(\sigma_{P,i}^{2})^{2} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & 2(\sigma_{P,i}^{m})^{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(6-113)$$

$$R_{P,i} = \begin{bmatrix} 2(\sigma_{P,i}^{1})^{2} & & & \\ & 2(\sigma_{P,i}^{2})^{2} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 2(\sigma_{P,i}^{m})^{2} \end{bmatrix}_{m \times m}$$
(6-113)

式中 e_a^s 表示卫星 s 至 GNSS 接收机天线中心连线的单位向量, $\sigma_{b,i}^s$ 和 $\sigma_{p,i}^s$ 分别表示载波相位和伪距观测值 误差。

6.3.5 里程计辅助 INS/GNSS

假设增量编码里程计安装在后车轮上,其所在坐标系为 \mathcal{F}^o 。同时,假设里程计所测量的速度是沿着车 轮与地面的切向方向得,在车轮的法线方向认为速度一直保持为零,即有

$$\boldsymbol{v}_{eo}^{o} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{v}_{eo,x}^{o} & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^{T} \tag{6-114}$$

考虑到里程计所在坐标系 \mathcal{F}^o 与 IMU 载体坐标系 \mathcal{F}^b 之间可能存在轴偏差,即两者之间的方向余弦转换 矩阵不为单位矩阵,假设 \mathcal{F}^o 与 \mathcal{F}^b 的方向余弦转换矩阵为 C^o_b , \mathcal{F}^o 与 \mathcal{F}^b 之间的杆臂为 l^b_{bo} ,此时, v^o_{eo} 与 v^b_{eb} 满足下列关系

$$v_{eo}^{e} = v_{eb}^{e} + C_{b}^{e} w_{eb}^{b} {}^{x} l_{bo}^{b} \Leftrightarrow C_{b}^{e} C_{o}^{b} v_{eo}^{o} = v_{eb}^{e} + C_{b}^{e} w_{eb}^{b} {}^{x} l_{bo}^{b}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow v_{eo}^{o} = C_{b}^{o} C_{e}^{b} v_{eb}^{e} + C_{b}^{o} w_{eb}^{b} {}^{x} l_{bo}^{b}$$
(6-115)

假设里程计测量速度为 \tilde{v}^o_{eo} ,用式解算估计得到的里程计速度为 \hat{v}^o_{eo} ,则利用 \tilde{v}^o_{eo} 和 \hat{v}^o_{eo} 可构建如下所示 的观测误差方程为

$$\delta z_{v}^{o} = \tilde{v}_{eo}^{o} - (\hat{C}_{b}^{o} \hat{C}_{e}^{b} \hat{v}_{eb}^{e} + \hat{C}_{b}^{o} \hat{w}_{eb}^{b} \hat{l}_{bo}^{b})$$

$$= \tilde{v}_{eo}^{o} - (\hat{C}_{b}^{o} \hat{C}_{e}^{b} \hat{v}_{eb}^{e} + \hat{C}_{b}^{o} (\hat{C}_{e}^{b} \hat{w}_{el}^{e} + \hat{w}_{lb}^{b})^{\times} \hat{l}_{bo}^{b})$$
(6-116)

令 $\hat{C}_{e}^{b} = C_{e}^{b} (\mathbf{I} - \delta \psi_{eb}^{e} \times)$ 并代入上式中,将 δz_{v}^{o} 对参数 $\delta \psi_{eb}^{e}$ 求导可得

$$\frac{\partial \delta z_{v}^{o}}{\partial \delta \psi_{eb}^{e}} = \hat{C}_{b}^{o} \hat{C}_{e}^{b} \hat{v}_{eb}^{e} \times - \hat{C}_{b}^{o} \hat{C}_{e}^{b} \hat{w}_{eI}^{e} \times \left((\hat{C}_{e}^{b} \hat{w}_{eI}^{e} \times)^{T} l_{bo}^{b} \right)^{\times}$$

$$(6-117)$$

令 $\hat{v}^e_{eb}=v^e_{eb}+\delta v^e_{eb}$ 并代入上式中,同时将 δz^o_v 对参数 δv^e_{eb} 求导可得

$$\frac{\partial \delta z_v^o}{\partial \delta v_{ob}^e} = \hat{C}_b^o \hat{C}_e^b \tag{6-118}$$

令 $\hat{w}^{I}_{lb}=w^{I}_{lb}+\delta w^{I}_{lb}$ 并代入上式中,将 δz^{o}_{v} 对参数 δb_{g} 、 δs_{g} 以及 δm_{g} 求导可得

$$\frac{\delta z_{v}^{o}}{\delta m_{g}} = \frac{\delta z_{v}^{o}}{\partial \delta w_{Ib}^{I}} \frac{\delta w_{Ib}^{I}}{\delta m_{g}} = \hat{C}_{b}^{o} \hat{l}_{bo}^{b} D_{w}$$
(6-119)

$$\frac{\delta z_{v}^{o}}{\delta b_{a}} = \frac{\delta z_{v}^{o}}{\partial \delta w_{Ib}^{I}} \frac{\delta w_{Ib}^{I}}{\delta b_{a}} = \hat{C}_{b}^{o} \hat{l}_{bo}^{b}$$

$$(6-120)$$

$$\frac{\delta z_v^o}{\delta s_g} = \frac{\delta z_v^o}{\partial \delta w_{Ib}^I} \frac{\delta w_{Ib}^I}{\delta s_g} = \hat{C}_b^o \hat{l}_{bo}^b C_w$$
 (6-121)

令 $\hat{m{l}}_{bo}^b = m{l}_{bo}^b + m{\delta} m{l}_{bo}^b$ 并代入式中,同时将 $m{\delta} m{z}_v^o$ 对参数 $m{\delta} m{l}_{bo}^b$ 求偏导数可得

$$\frac{\partial \delta z_v^o}{\partial \delta l_{bo}^b} = -\hat{C}_b^o \hat{w}_{eb}^b \times \tag{6-122}$$

同理,可令 $\hat{C}_b^o = (\mathbf{I} + \delta \psi_{ob}^o ^{\times}) C_b^o$ 代入式中,并对参数 $\delta \psi_{ob}^o$ 求偏导数可得

$$\frac{\partial \delta z_v^o}{\partial \delta \psi_{ob}^o} = (\hat{C}_b^o \hat{C}_e^b \hat{v}_{eb}^e + \hat{C}_b^o \hat{w}_{eb}^b \hat{l}_{bo}^b)^{\times}$$
(6-123)

6.3.6 双天线航向辅助 INS/GNSS

在载体上安置两个天线时,并配置车载航向辅助时,我们定义一个坐标系为 \mathcal{F}^a ,其 X 轴为 2 个天线的连线,指向车体前进的方向;Y 轴垂直于 X 轴且位于当地水平面上;Z 轴由右手法则定义得到。配置双天线时,测量值为坐标系 \mathcal{F}^a 与导航系 \mathcal{F}^n 之间的航向角 α 和俯仰角 β ,假设航向角 α 的测量误差为 \mathbf{R}_α ,俯仰角 β 的测量误差为 \mathbf{R}_β 。 \mathcal{F}^a 之间的方向余弦矩阵满足下列关系系

$$C_a^n = R_z(-\alpha)R_u(-\beta) \tag{6-124}$$

由于双天线所在坐标系 \mathcal{F}^a 并不一定与载体系 \mathcal{F}^b 平行,两个坐标系轴之间存在角度偏差,假设 \mathcal{F}^a 与 \mathcal{F}^b 的方向余弦矩阵为 \mathcal{C}^b_a ,其与 \mathcal{C}^n_a 和 \mathcal{C}^n_a 满足下列关系式

$$C_b^n C_a^b = C_a^n \tag{6-125}$$

假设 C_a^b 的观测值为 \tilde{C}_a^b , C_a^n 和 C_a^b 的估计值分别为 \hat{C}_b^n 和 \hat{C}_a^b ,则可根据式构建观测误差方程如下

$$\delta z_{\psi}^{a} = \log(\tilde{C}_{a}^{n})^{\vee} - \log(\hat{C}_{b}^{n}\hat{C}_{a}^{b})^{\vee}$$
(6-126)

上式中, \log 是李群李代数的对数运算, $^{\vee}$ 表示反对称矩阵运算的反运算符, $\delta z_{\scriptscriptstyle \psi}^{\it a}$ 是 $3\mathrm{x}1$ 矩阵。

将 \hat{C}_h^n 表示为如下形式

$$\hat{C}_b^n = \hat{C}_e^n \hat{C}_b^e = \exp(\phi_e^n) \exp(\delta \psi_{eb}^e) \exp(\psi_b^e)$$
(6-127)

代入式 (6-126) 中可得

$$\begin{split} \delta z_{\psi}^{a} &= \log(\tilde{C}_{a}^{n})^{\vee} - \log(\exp(\hat{\phi}_{e}^{n\times}) \exp(\delta \psi_{eb}^{e\times}) \exp(\phi_{b}^{e\times}) \hat{C}_{a}^{b})^{\vee} \\ &= \log(\tilde{C}_{a}^{n})^{\vee} - \log(\exp(\hat{\phi}_{e}^{n\times}) \exp(\delta \psi_{eb}^{e\times}) \exp(\phi_{b}^{e\times}) \exp(\hat{\phi}_{a}^{b\times}))^{\vee} \\ &= \log(\tilde{C}_{a}^{n})^{\vee} - \log(\hat{C}_{e}^{n} \exp(\delta \psi_{eb}^{e\times}) C_{b}^{e} \hat{C}_{a}^{b}) \\ &= \log(\tilde{C}_{a}^{n})^{\vee} - \log(\exp((\hat{C}_{e}^{n} \delta \psi_{eb}^{e})^{\times}) \hat{C}_{e}^{n} C_{b}^{e} \hat{C}_{a}^{b}) \\ &= \log(\tilde{C}_{a}^{n})^{\vee} - \log(\exp((\hat{C}_{e}^{n} \delta \psi_{eb}^{e})^{\times}) \hat{C}_{a}^{n}) \\ &= \log(\tilde{C}_{a}^{n})^{\vee} - \log(\exp((\hat{C}_{e}^{n} \delta \psi_{eb}^{e})^{\times}) \exp(\hat{\phi}_{a}^{n\times})) \\ &\Leftrightarrow \delta z_{\psi}^{a} \approx \tilde{\phi}_{a}^{n} - (\hat{\phi}_{a}^{n} + J(\hat{\phi}_{a}^{n})^{-1} \hat{C}_{e}^{n} \delta \psi_{eb}^{e}) \end{split}$$

将 δz_{ψ}^{a} 对参数 $\delta \psi_{eb}^{e}$ 求偏导数可得

$$\frac{\partial \delta z_{\psi}^{a}}{\partial \delta \psi_{eh}^{e}} = -J(\hat{\varphi}_{a}^{n})^{-1} \hat{C}_{e}^{n} \tag{6-129}$$

式中,

$$J(\hat{\varphi}_a^n)^{-1} = \frac{\left|\hat{\varphi}_a^n\right|}{2} \cot \frac{\left|\hat{\varphi}_a^n\right|}{2} I_3 + \left(1 - \frac{\left|\hat{\varphi}_a^n\right|}{2} \cot \frac{\left|\hat{\varphi}_a^n\right|}{2}\right) a a^T - \frac{\left|\hat{\varphi}_a^n\right|}{2} a^{\times}$$
(6-130)

$$a = \frac{\hat{\phi}_a^n}{\left|\hat{\phi}_a^n\right|} \tag{6-131}$$

式中的 \hat{C}_a^b 可以事先利用双天线数据标定得到,具体步骤这里不再详细描述。

需要注意的是,在实际应用过程中,双天线观测得到的测量值是欧拉角,而观测方程 δz_{ψ}^{a} 并不表示欧拉角,即 δz_{ψ}^{a} 的观测误差并不等于 R_{α} 和 R_{β} ,需要将 R_{α} 和 R_{β} 转换到 δz_{ψ}^{a} 的协方差矩阵中。假设双天线测量值为 (ϕ,β,α) ,分别表示横滚角、俯仰角和航向角,其测量误差矩阵为

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} R_{\phi} & & \\ & R_{\beta} & \\ & & R_{\alpha} \end{bmatrix}$$
 (6-132)

在实际观测过程中,由于横滚角 ϕ 不可观,故可将 R_{ϕ} 设置为较大值,使其满足 $R_{\phi}\gg R_{\alpha}$, R_{β} 下面推导欧拉角 (ϕ,β,α) 与参数 Φ_a^n 的关系,以下 $\phi \triangleq \theta_1$, $\beta \triangleq \theta_2$, $\alpha \triangleq \theta_3$, $\Phi_a^n \triangleq \phi$ 。

旋转矩阵有 9 个元素,但是起决定作用的只有 3 个自由度(即 3 个旋转角: $\theta = [\theta_1 \quad \theta_2 \quad \theta_3]^T$),假设参考系 \mathcal{F}_1 变换至 \mathcal{F}_2 的旋转矩阵为 \mathcal{C}_1^2 由下式表达:

$$C_{1}^{2} = R_{z}(\theta_{3})R_{y}(\theta_{2})R_{x}(\theta_{1}) = \begin{bmatrix} c_{2}c_{3} & c_{1}s_{3} + s_{1}s_{2}c_{3} & s_{1}s_{3} - c_{1}s_{2}c_{3} \\ -c_{2}s_{3} & c_{1}c_{3} - s_{1}s_{2}s_{3} & s \text{ is } 3 + c_{1}s_{2}s_{3} \\ s_{2} & -s_{1}c_{2} & c_{1}c_{2} \end{bmatrix}$$
(6-133)

考虑到,用轴角形式表达的旋转矩阵 C_1^2 为

$$C(a,\phi) = -\sin\phi \mathbf{I} + \sin\phi a a^{T} - \cos\phi a^{\times}$$
 (6-134)

将上式对参数 ϕ 偏导,可得

$$\frac{\partial C(a,\phi)}{\partial \phi} = -\sin \phi \mathbf{I} + \sin \phi a a^{T} - \cos \phi a^{\times}$$

$$= \sin \phi (\underbrace{\mathbf{I} + a a^{T}}_{a \cdot a}) - \cos \phi a^{\times}$$

$$= -\cos \phi a^{\times} - (1 - \cos \phi) \underbrace{a^{\times} a}_{0} a^{T} + \sin \phi a^{\times} a^{\times}$$

$$= -a^{\times} (\cos \phi \mathbf{I} + (1 - \cos \phi) a a^{T} - \sin \phi a^{\times}) = -a^{\times} C(a,\phi)$$
(6-135)

将其应用到式中, 可以得到如下结果

$$\frac{\partial C_{1}^{2}(\theta)v}{\theta_{3}} = \frac{\partial R_{z}(\theta_{3})R_{y}(\theta_{2})R_{x}(\theta_{1})v}{\theta_{3}} = -I_{z}R_{z}(\theta_{3})R_{y}(\theta_{2})R_{x}(\theta_{1})v = (C_{1}^{2}(\theta)v) I_{z}$$

$$\frac{\partial C_{1}^{2}(\theta)v}{\theta_{2}} = \frac{\partial R_{z}(\theta_{3})R_{y}(\theta_{2})R_{x}(\theta_{1})v}{\theta_{2}} = -R_{z}(\theta_{3})I_{y}R_{y}(\theta_{2})R_{x}(\theta_{1})v = (C_{1}^{2}(\theta)v) R_{z}(\theta_{3})I_{y}$$

$$\frac{\partial C_{1}^{2}(\theta)v}{\theta_{1}} = \frac{\partial R_{z}(\theta_{3})R_{y}(\theta_{2})R_{x}(\theta_{1})v}{\theta_{1}} = -R_{z}(\theta_{3})R_{y}(\theta_{2})I_{x}R_{x}(\theta_{1})v = (C_{1}^{2}(\theta)v) R_{z}(\theta_{3})R_{y}(\theta_{2})I_{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial C_{1}^{2}(\theta)v}{\theta_{1}} = \frac{\partial R_{z}(\theta_{3})R_{y}(\theta_{2})R_{x}(\theta_{1})v}{\theta_{1}} = -R_{z}(\theta_{3})R_{y}(\theta_{2})I_{x}R_{x}(\theta_{1})v = (C_{1}^{2}(\theta)v) R_{z}(\theta_{3})R_{y}(\theta_{2})I_{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial C_{1}^{2}(\theta)v}{\theta_{1}} = \frac{\partial R_{z}(\theta_{3})R_{y}(\theta_{2})R_{x}(\theta_{1})v}{\theta_{1}} = -R_{z}(\theta_{3})R_{y}(\theta_{2})I_{x}R_{x}(\theta_{1})v = (C_{1}^{2}(\theta)v) R_{z}(\theta_{3})R_{y}(\theta_{2})I_{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial C_{1}^{2}(\theta)v}{\partial \theta_{1}} = \frac{\partial R_{z}(\theta_{3})R_{y}(\theta_{2})R_{x}(\theta_{1})v}{\theta_{1}} = -R_{z}(\theta_{3})R_{y}(\theta_{2})I_{x}R_{x}(\theta_{1})v = (C_{1}^{2}(\theta)v) R_{z}(\theta_{3})R_{y}(\theta_{2})I_{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial C_{1}^{2}(\theta)v}{\partial \theta_{1}} = \frac{\partial R_{z}(\theta_{3})R_{y}(\theta_{2})R_{x}(\theta_{1})v}{\theta_{1}} = -R_{z}(\theta_{3})R_{y}(\theta_{2})I_{x}R_{x}(\theta_{1})v = (C_{1}^{2}(\theta)v) R_{z}(\theta_{3})R_{y}(\theta_{2})I_{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial C_{1}^{2}(\theta)v}{\partial \theta_{1}} = \frac{\partial R_{z}(\theta_{3})R_{y}(\theta_{2})R_{x}(\theta_{1})v}{\theta_{1}} = -R_{z}(\theta_{3})R_{y}(\theta_{2})I_{x}R_{x}(\theta_{1})v = (C_{1}^{2}(\theta)v) R_{z}(\theta_{3})R_{y}(\theta_{2})I_{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial C_{1}^{2}(\theta)v}{\partial \theta_{1}} = \frac{\partial R_{z}(\theta_{3})R_{y}(\theta_{2})R_{x}(\theta_{1})v}{\theta_{1}} = -R_{z}(\theta_{3})R_{y}(\theta_{2})I_{x}R_{x}(\theta_{1})v = (C_{1}^{2}(\theta)v) R_{z}(\theta_{3})R_{y}(\theta_{2})I_{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial C_{1}^{2}(\theta)v}{\partial \theta_{1}} = \frac{\partial R_{z}(\theta_{3})R_{y}(\theta_{2})R_{x}(\theta_{1})v}{\theta_{1}} = -R_{z}(\theta_{3})R_{y}(\theta_{2})I_{x}R_{x}(\theta_{1})v = (C_{1}^{2}(\theta)v) R_{z}(\theta_{3})R_{y}(\theta_{2})I_{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial C_{1}^{2}(\theta)v}{\partial \theta_{1}} = \frac{\partial R_{z}(\theta_{3})R_{y}(\theta_{2})R_{x}(\theta_{1})v}{\theta_{1}} = -R_{z}(\theta_{3})R_{y}(\theta_{2})R_{x}(\theta_{1})v = (C_{1}^{2}(\theta)v) R_{z}(\theta_{1})R_{y}(\theta_{2})R_{x}(\theta_{1})v = (C_{1}^{2}(\theta)v) R_{z}(\theta_{1})R_{y}(\theta_{2})R_{x}(\theta_{1})v = (C_{1}^{2}(\theta)v) R_{z}(\theta_{1})R_{y}(\theta_{2})R_{x}(\theta_{1})v = (C_{1}^{2}(\theta)v) R_$$

故有,

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial (C_{1}^{2}(\theta))}{\partial \theta} = \left[\frac{\partial C_{1}^{2}(\theta)v}{\partial \theta_{1}} \quad \frac{\partial C_{1}^{2}(\theta)v}{\partial \theta_{2}} \quad \frac{\partial C_{1}^{2}(\theta)v}{\partial \theta_{3}} \right] = (C_{1}^{2}(\theta)v)^{\times} \left[R_{z}(\theta_{3})R_{y}(\theta_{2})I_{x} \quad R_{z}(\theta_{3})I_{y} \quad I_{z} \right] \\ = (C_{1}^{2}(\theta)v)^{\times}S(\theta) \end{cases}$$

$$I_{3\times3} = \left[I_{x} \quad I_{y} \quad I_{z} \right]$$

对参数 $\theta = [\theta_1 \quad \theta_2 \quad \theta_3]^T$ 进行微小的扰动,即有

$$\theta = \begin{bmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \\ \theta_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \overline{\theta}_1 \\ \overline{\theta}_2 \\ \overline{\theta}_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \delta \overline{\theta}_1 \\ \delta \overline{\theta}_2 \\ \delta \overline{\theta}_3 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (6-138)

(6-137)

根据泰勒级数展开有:

$$C(\overline{\theta} + \delta\theta)v = C(\overline{\theta})v + \frac{\partial C(\theta)v}{\partial \theta}\Big|_{\overline{\theta}}$$

$$= C(\overline{\theta})v + (C(\overline{\theta})v)^{\times}S(\overline{\theta})\delta\theta$$

$$= C(\overline{\theta})v - (S(\overline{\theta})\delta\theta)^{\times}(C(\overline{\theta})v)$$

$$= (\mathbf{I} - (\underline{S(\overline{\theta})}\delta\theta)^{\times})C(\overline{\theta})v = (\mathbf{I} - \delta\phi^{\times})C(\overline{\theta})v \Rightarrow C(\overline{\theta} + \delta\theta) = (\mathbf{I} - \delta\phi^{\times})C(\overline{\theta})$$

$$\Rightarrow \exp(\phi_{\overline{\theta} + \delta\theta}^{\times}) = \exp(-\delta\phi^{\times})\exp(\phi_{\overline{\theta}}^{\times})$$

$$(6-139)$$

式(6-139)中的 $\delta \phi$ 表示旋转矩阵的扰动,在李群李代数中其相当于SO3的李代数。

$$C(\overline{\theta} + \delta\theta)C(\overline{\theta} + \delta\theta)^{\mathrm{T}} = (\mathbf{I} - \delta\phi^{\times})C(\overline{\theta})(\mathbf{I} - \delta\phi^{\times})C(\overline{\theta})$$
$$= \mathbf{I} - \delta\phi^{\times}\delta\phi^{\times} \approx \mathbf{I}$$
 (6-140)

由上式也可以得到如下式子

$$\theta = \overline{\theta} + \mathbf{S}(\overline{\theta})^{-1}\delta\phi \tag{6-141}$$

由式 (6-141) 可得

$$\mathbf{P}(\theta) = \mathbf{S}(\overline{\theta})^{-1} \mathbf{P}(\delta \phi) (\mathbf{S}(\overline{\theta})^{-1})^{\mathrm{T}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \mathbf{P}(\delta \phi) = \mathbf{S}(\overline{\theta}) \mathbf{P}(\theta) ((\mathbf{S}(\overline{\theta})^{-1})^{\mathrm{T}})^{-1} = \mathbf{S}(\overline{\theta}) \mathbf{P}(\theta) \mathbf{S}(\overline{\theta})^{\mathrm{T}}$$
(6-142)

将式(6-132)和式(6-142)代入上式可得 ϕ_a^n 对应的协方差矩阵,即有

$$R_{\phi} = S(\overline{\theta}) \begin{bmatrix} R_{\phi} & & \\ & R_{\beta} & \\ & & R_{\alpha} \end{bmatrix} S(\overline{\theta})^{T}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} R_{z}(\alpha)R_{y}(\beta)I_{x} & R_{z}(\alpha)I_{y} & I_{z} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R_{\phi} & & \\ & R_{\beta} & \\ & & R_{\alpha} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R_{z}(\alpha)R_{y}(\beta)I_{x} \\ R_{z}(\alpha)I_{y} & I_{z} \end{bmatrix}$$
(6-143)

7 四元数

用四元数也可以很好地表示 2 个参考系 F_1 和 F_2 之间的转换关系。假设四元数 q 用如下形式表示

$$\begin{cases}
q = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{q} \\ q_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} q_1 & q_2 & q_3 & q_4 \end{bmatrix}^T \\
|q| = \sqrt{q^T q} = \sqrt{|\vec{q}|^2 + q_4^2} = 1
\end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \vec{q} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \sin \frac{\phi}{2} \\ a_2 \sin \frac{\phi}{2} \\ a_3 \sin \frac{\phi}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \vec{a} \sin \frac{\phi}{2}, q_4 = \cos \frac{\phi}{2}$$
(7-1)

上式中,a 和 ϕ 便是轴角表达式中的旋转轴和旋转角。下面我们会详细介绍四元数常用的运算规律和性质。四元数 q 也可以采用虚数部分和实数部分的表达方式

$$q = q_4 + q_1 i + q_2 j + q_3 k \tag{7-2}$$

1.四元数的乘法

$$q \otimes p = (q_{4} + q_{3}\mathbf{i} + q_{2}\mathbf{j} + q_{1}\mathbf{k})(p_{4} + p_{3}\mathbf{i} + p_{2}\mathbf{j} + p_{1}\mathbf{k})$$

$$= q_{4}p_{4} - q_{1}p_{1} - q_{2}p_{2} - q_{3}p_{3} + (q_{4}p_{1} + q_{1}p_{4} - q_{2}p_{3} + q_{3}p_{2})\mathbf{i} + (q_{4}p_{2} + q_{2}p_{4} - q_{3}p_{1} + q_{1}p_{3})\mathbf{j} + (q_{4}p_{3} + q_{3}p_{4} - q_{1}p_{2} + q_{2}p_{1})\mathbf{k}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} q_{4}p_{1} + q_{1}p_{4} - q_{2}p_{3} + q_{3}p_{2} \\ q_{4}p_{2} + q_{2}p_{4} - q_{3}p_{1} + q_{1}p_{3} \\ q_{4}p_{3} + q_{3}p_{4} - q_{1}p_{2} + q_{2}p_{1} \\ q_{4}p_{4} - q_{1}p_{1} - q_{2}p_{2} - q_{3}p_{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \mathcal{L}(q)p = \begin{bmatrix} q_{4} & q_{3} & -q_{2} & q_{1} \\ -q_{3} & q_{4} & q_{1} & q_{2} \\ q_{2} & -q_{1} & q_{4} & q_{3} \\ -q_{1} & -q_{2} & -q_{3} & q_{4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_{1} \\ p_{2} \\ p_{3} \\ p_{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \mathcal{R}(p)q = \begin{bmatrix} p_{4} & -p_{3} & p_{2} & p_{1} \\ p_{3} & p_{4} & -p_{1} & p_{2} \\ -p_{2} & p_{1} & p_{4} & p_{3} \\ -p_{1} & -p_{2} & -p_{2} & p_{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} q_{1} \\ q_{2} \\ q_{3} \\ -p_{1} & -p_{2} & -p_{2} & p_{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} q_{1} \\ q_{2} \\ q_{3} \\ -p_{1} & -p_{2} & -p_{2} & -p_{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \vec{q}_{1} \\ q_{3} \\ q_{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

定义四元数的左乘算子+和右乘算子:

$$q := \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon \\ \eta \end{bmatrix}, q^{+} = \begin{bmatrix} \eta \mathbf{I} - \varepsilon^{\times} & \varepsilon \\ -\varepsilon^{T} & \eta \end{bmatrix} = \mathcal{L}(q), q^{\oplus} = \begin{bmatrix} \eta \mathbf{I} + \varepsilon^{\times} & \varepsilon \\ -\varepsilon^{T} & \eta \end{bmatrix} = \mathcal{R}(p)$$
 (7-4)

2.四元数的逆

$$q^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -\vec{q} \\ q_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -a\sin\frac{\phi}{2} \\ \cos\frac{\phi}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a\sin-\frac{\phi}{2} \\ \cos-\frac{\phi}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$
 (7-5)

3.四元数的左乘算子和右乘算子性质

假设 u, v 和 w 为四元数, l 为单位四元数 $l := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^T$, 则有下列运算性质:

$$u^{+}v = v \quad u^{+}$$

$$(u^{+})^{T} = (u^{+})^{-1} = (u^{-1})^{+}$$

$$(u^{-})^{T} = (u^{-1})^{-1} = (u^{-1})$$

$$(u^{+}v)^{-1} = (v^{-1})^{+}u^{-1}$$

$$(u^{\oplus}v)^{-1} = (v^{-1})^{\oplus}u^{-1}$$

$$(u^{+}v)^{+}w = u^{+}(v^{+}w) = u^{+}v^{+}w$$

$$(u^{-}v)^{+}w = u^{-}(v^{-}w) = u^{-}v^{-}w$$

$$(u^{-}v)^{-}w = u^{-$$

4 四元数的点变换

将四元数作用于坐标点的变换,假设点的坐标为 $\rho = [x \ y \ z]^T$,将其表示为四元数的形式,如下

$$v = \begin{bmatrix} \rho \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \tag{7-9}$$

同时假设从参考系 \mathcal{F}_1 变换至 \mathcal{F}_2 的旋转矩阵为 \mathcal{C}_1^2 ,与其相应的四元数为 $\mathbf{q} = [\vec{q} \quad \mathbf{q}_4]^T$,则 \mathbf{q} 和 \mathcal{C}_1^2 存在如下的关系:

$$C_1^2(q) = I_{3\times 3} - 2q_4\vec{q} + 2(\vec{q})^2$$
 (7-8)

将点坐标 v 从参考系 \mathcal{F}_1 变换至 \mathcal{F}_2 ,得到 u

$$u = q^{+}v^{+}q^{-1} = q^{+}(q^{-1})^{\oplus}v = \mathcal{L}(q)\mathcal{R}(q)^{T}v = Rv$$

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} C_{1}^{2} & 0 \\ 0^{T} & 1 \end{bmatrix}, u = \begin{bmatrix} C_{1}^{2}\rho \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
(7-9)

5.四元数的线性化

由轴角可以表示四元数,即

$$q(a,\phi) = \begin{bmatrix} \sin\frac{\phi}{2}a \\ \cos\frac{\phi}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$
 (7-10)

将上式对参数 ϕ 求导,可得

$$\frac{\partial q(a,\phi)}{\partial \phi} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2}\cos\frac{\phi}{2}a \\ -\frac{1}{2}\sin\frac{\phi}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -a^{\times} & a \\ -a^{T} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sin\frac{\phi}{2} \\ \cos\frac{\phi}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}^{+} q(a,\phi) \tag{7-11}$$

假设绕主轴旋转的四元数为 $q_{w}(\theta)$,即绕着 ψ 轴旋转 θ 角度,有如下表达式

$$q_{\psi}(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} \sin\frac{\theta}{2}\mathbf{I}_{\psi} \\ \cos\frac{\theta}{2} \end{bmatrix}, \psi = x, y, z \tag{7-12}$$

$$\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{q}_{\psi}(\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{I}_{\psi} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}^{+} \boldsymbol{q}_{\psi}(\boldsymbol{\theta})$$
 (7-13)

(7-15)

从参考系 F_1 变换至 F_2 的旋转用四元数表示,如下所示

$$q(\theta) = q_z(\theta_3)^+ q_y(\theta_2)^+ q_x(\theta_1)$$
 (7-14)

上式中, $\boldsymbol{\theta} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\theta}_1 & \boldsymbol{\theta}_2 & \boldsymbol{\theta}_3 \end{bmatrix}$ 。

将式对参数 θ 求偏导数,可得如下结果

$$\frac{\partial q(\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}_{3}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} I_{z} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}^{+} q_{z}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{3})^{+} q_{y}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{2})^{+} q_{x}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{1}) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} I_{z} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}^{+} q(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \frac{1}{2} q(\boldsymbol{\theta})^{\oplus} \begin{bmatrix} I_{z} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \\
\frac{\partial q(\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}_{2}} = q_{z}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{3})^{+} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} I_{y} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}^{+} q_{y}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{2})^{+} q_{x}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{1}) = q_{z}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{3})^{+} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} I_{y} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}^{+} (q_{z}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{3})^{+})^{-1} \otimes \underline{q_{z}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{3})^{+} q_{y}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{2})^{+} q_{x}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{1})} \\
= \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} R_{z}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{3}) I_{y} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \otimes q(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \frac{1}{2} q(\boldsymbol{\theta})^{\oplus} \begin{bmatrix} R_{z}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{3}) I_{y} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \\
= \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} R_{z}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{3}) I_{y} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \otimes q(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \frac{1}{2} q(\boldsymbol{\theta})^{\oplus} \begin{bmatrix} R_{z}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{3}) I_{y} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \\
= q_{z}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{3})^{+} q_{y}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{2})^{+} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} I_{x} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}^{+} q_{x}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{1}) \\
= q_{z}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{3})^{+} q_{y}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{2})^{+} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} I_{x} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}^{+} (q_{z}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{3}) q_{y}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{2}))^{-1} \otimes \underline{q_{z}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{3}) q_{y}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{2}) q_{x}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{1})} \\
= \frac{1}{2} q(\boldsymbol{\theta})^{\oplus} \begin{bmatrix} R_{z}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{3}) R_{y}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{2}) I_{x} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \\
= \frac{1}{2} q(\boldsymbol{\theta})^{\oplus} \begin{bmatrix} R_{z}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{3}) R_{y}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{2}) I_{x} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

结合上式,可得

$$\frac{\partial q(\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial q(\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}_1} & \frac{\partial q(\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}_2} & \frac{\partial q(\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}_3} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} q(\boldsymbol{\theta})^{\oplus} \begin{bmatrix} R_z(\boldsymbol{\theta}_3) R_y(\boldsymbol{\theta}_2) I_x & R_z(\boldsymbol{\theta}_3) I_y & I_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\
= \frac{1}{2} q(\boldsymbol{\theta})^{\oplus} \begin{bmatrix} S(\boldsymbol{\theta}) \\ 0^T \end{bmatrix} \tag{7-16}$$

$$q(\theta)^{+}q(\theta)^{-1} = l \Rightarrow q(\theta)^{+} \frac{\partial q(\theta)^{-1}}{\partial \theta} + q(\theta)^{-1} \oplus \frac{\partial q(\theta)}{\partial \theta} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial q(\theta)^{-1}}{\partial \theta} = -\frac{1}{2}q(\theta)^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} S(\theta) \\ \mathbf{0}^{T} \end{bmatrix}$$
(7-17)

$$q(\overline{\theta} + \delta\theta) \approx q(\overline{\theta}) + \frac{\partial q(\theta)}{\partial \theta} \Big|_{\overline{\theta}} \delta\theta$$

$$= q(\overline{\theta}) + \frac{1}{2} q(\overline{\theta})^{\oplus} \begin{bmatrix} S(\theta)\delta\theta \\ \mathbf{0}^T \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= l^+ q(\overline{\theta}) + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} S(\theta)\delta\theta \\ \mathbf{0}^T \end{bmatrix}^+ q(\overline{\theta}) = \begin{bmatrix} l + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} S(\theta)\delta\theta \\ \mathbf{0}^T \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix}^+ q(\overline{\theta})$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} l + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \delta\phi \\ \mathbf{0}^T \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix}^+ q(\overline{\theta}) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \delta\phi \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}^+ q(\overline{\theta}) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \delta\phi \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \otimes q(\overline{\theta}) = \delta q \otimes q(\overline{\theta})$$

$$(7-18)$$

$$q(\theta) = q(\overline{\theta} + S(\overline{\theta})^{-1} \delta f)$$

$$\approx \left(l + \left[\frac{1}{2} \underbrace{S(\overline{\theta}) S(\overline{\theta})^{-1}}_{0} \delta f \right] \right)^{+} q(\overline{\theta}) = \left(l + \left[\frac{1}{2} \delta f \right] \right)^{+} q(\overline{\theta})$$
(7-19)

当 $\overline{m{ heta}}$ =0时,式(7-19)可简化为如下形式

$$q(\delta \mathbf{f}) = q(\mathbf{0} + \mathbf{S}(\mathbf{0})^{-1}\delta \mathbf{f}) \approx \left(l + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2}\delta \mathbf{f} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}\right) \otimes q(\mathbf{0}) = \left(l + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2}\delta \mathbf{f} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}\right) \Rightarrow q(\mathbf{0}) = q(\delta \mathbf{f}) \neq \overline{\mathbf{0}}$$
(7-20)

6.四元数的时间导数

假设某一坐标系 \mathcal{F}_L 绕着世界坐标系 \mathcal{F}_W 旋转,用四元数表示为 q_G^L ,则其对时间的导数可用下式表达:

$$\dot{q}_{G}^{L}(t) = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{1}{\Delta t} (q_{G}^{L(t+\Delta t)} - \dot{q}_{G}^{L(t)})$$
 (7-21)

式(7-21)中, $q_G^{L(t+\Delta t)}$ 可表示为如下形式,即

$$q_G^{L(t+\Delta t)} = q_{L(t)}^{L(t+\Delta t)} q_G^{L(t)}$$
(7-22)

上式中,

$$q_{L(t)}^{L(t+\Delta t)} = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{k} \sin(\frac{\theta}{2}) \\ \cos(\frac{\theta}{2}) \end{bmatrix}$$
 (7-23)

当 θ →0时,式等价于

$$q_{L(t)}^{L(t+\Delta t)} = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{k} \sin(\frac{\theta}{2}) \\ \cos(\frac{\theta}{2}) \end{bmatrix} \approx \begin{bmatrix} \vec{k} \cdot \frac{\theta}{2} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\delta \theta}{2} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (7-24)

式中, $\delta\theta$ 表示旋转轴,此时旋转角速度可由下式计算得到

$$\omega = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\delta \theta}{\Delta t} \tag{7-25}$$

由式可推出四元数 q_G^L 的时间导数,如下所示

$$\dot{q}_{G}^{L}(t) = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{1}{\Delta t} \left(q_{G}^{L(t+\Delta t)} - q_{G}^{L(t)} \right)
= \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{1}{\Delta t} \left(q_{L(t)}^{L(t+\Delta t)} \otimes q_{G}^{L(t)} - q_{G}^{L(t)} \right)
\approx \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{1}{\Delta t} \left(\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \delta \theta \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) \otimes q_{G}^{L(t)} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \omega \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \otimes q_{G}^{L(t)} = \frac{1}{2} \Omega(\omega) q_{G}^{L(t)} = \frac{1}{2} \Xi(q_{G}^{L(t)}) \omega$$
(7-26)

上式中,

$$\mathbf{\Omega}(\boldsymbol{\omega}) = \begin{bmatrix}
0 & \boldsymbol{\omega}_z & -\boldsymbol{\omega}_y & \boldsymbol{\omega}_x \\
-\boldsymbol{\omega}_z & 0 & \boldsymbol{\omega}_x & \boldsymbol{\omega}_y \\
\boldsymbol{\omega}_y & -\boldsymbol{\omega}_x & 0 & \boldsymbol{\omega}_z \\
-\boldsymbol{\omega}_x & -\boldsymbol{\omega}_y & -\boldsymbol{\omega}_z & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$
(7-27)

$$\Xi(q_G^L) = \begin{bmatrix} q_4 & -q_3 & q_2 \\ q_3 & q_4 & -q_1 \\ -q_2 & q_1 & q_4 \\ -q_1 & -q_2 & -q_3 \end{bmatrix}$$
(7-28)

上式中的 $\Omega(\omega)$ 和 $\Xi(q_G^L)$ 满足以下关系式,即

$$\mathbf{\Omega}(\boldsymbol{\omega}) = \begin{bmatrix} -\boldsymbol{\omega}^{\times} & \boldsymbol{\omega} \\ -\boldsymbol{\omega}^{T} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (7-29)

$$\mathbf{\Omega}(\boldsymbol{\omega})^{2} = -\left|\boldsymbol{\omega}\right|^{2} \cdot \mathbf{I}_{4\times 4}, \mathbf{\Omega}(\boldsymbol{\omega})^{3} = -\left|\boldsymbol{\omega}\right|^{3} \cdot \mathbf{\Omega}(\boldsymbol{\omega})$$
 (7-30)

$$\Omega(\omega)^{4} = -\left|\omega\right|^{4} \cdot \mathbf{I}_{44}, \Omega(\omega)^{5} = \left|\omega\right|^{4} \cdot \Omega(\omega), \Omega(\omega)^{6} = -\left|\omega\right|^{6} \cdot \mathbf{I}_{44}$$
(7-31)

$$\Xi(q_G^L) = \begin{bmatrix} q_4 \cdot \mathbf{I}_{3\times 3} + q_G^{L\times} \\ -q_G^{LT} \end{bmatrix}$$
 (7-32)

$$\Xi(q_G^L)^T\Xi(q_G^L)=I_{3\times 3}$$

$$\Xi(q_G^L)\Xi(q_G^L)^T = \mathbf{I}_{4\times 4} - q_G^L q_G^{LT}$$
(7-33)

$$\boldsymbol{\Xi}(\boldsymbol{q}_G^L)^T\boldsymbol{q}_G^L = \boldsymbol{0}_{3\times 1}$$

$$\Omega(\omega)q_G^L = \Xi(q_G^L)\omega \tag{7-34}$$

由式我们可以利用微分方程积分得到四元数 $q_c^L(t)$ 的值,即有

$$\dot{q}_G^L(t) = \frac{1}{2} \Omega(\omega) q_G^{L(t)} \tag{7-35}$$

式表示的是四元数的一阶微分方程,其解得通式满足

$$q_G^L(t) = \Theta(t, t_k) q_G^L(t_k)$$
(7-36)

将式(7-36)两边对时间微分,可得

$$\dot{q}_{G}^{L}(t) = \dot{\Theta}(t, t_{k}) q_{G}^{L}(t_{k}) = \frac{1}{2} \Omega(\omega) q_{G}^{L}(t)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} \Omega(\omega) \Theta(t, t_{k}) q_{G}^{L}(t_{k}) = \dot{\Theta}(t, t_{k}) q_{G}^{L}(t_{k})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \dot{\Theta}(t, t_{k}) = \frac{1}{2} \Omega(\omega(t)) \Theta(t, t_{k})$$
(7-37)

上式满足初始条件为 $\Theta(t_k,t_k)=I_{4\times 4}$ 。

假设 $\omega(t)=\omega$,即在时间间隔内旋转角速度为常值,并令 $\Delta t=t_{_{k+1}}-t_{_k}$,则此时

$$\Theta(t_{k+1}, t_k) = \Theta(\Delta t) = \exp(\frac{1}{2}\Omega(\omega)\Delta t)$$
 (7-38)

将上式用泰勒级数展开可得

$$\begin{split} \Theta(\Delta t) &= \mathbf{I}_{_{4\times4}} + \frac{1}{2}\Omega(\omega)\Delta t + \frac{1}{2!}\left(\frac{1}{2}\Omega(\omega)\Delta t\right)^{2} + \frac{1}{3!}\left(\frac{1}{2}\Omega(\omega)\Delta t\right)^{3} + \cdots \\ \Leftrightarrow &\left(1 - \frac{1}{2!}\left(\frac{1}{2}\Delta t\right)^{2}\left|\omega\right|^{2} + \frac{1}{4!}\left(\frac{1}{2}\Delta t\right)^{4}\left|\omega\right|^{4} - \cdots\right)\mathbf{I}_{_{4\times4}} + \frac{1}{\left|\omega\right|}\left(\frac{1}{2}\left|\omega\right|\Delta t\right)^{3} + \frac{1}{5!}\left(\frac{1}{2}\omega\left|\Delta t\right|\right)^{5} - \ldots\mathbf{\Omega}(\omega) \\ \Leftrightarrow &\cos\left(\frac{\left|\omega\right|}{2}\Delta t\right)\mathbf{I}_{_{4\times4}} + \frac{1}{\left|\omega\right|}\sin\left(\frac{\left|\omega\right|}{2}\Delta t\right)\Omega(\omega) \\ \approx &\mathbf{I}_{_{4\times4}} + \frac{\Delta t}{2}\Omega(\omega) \end{split}$$

如果假设旋转角速度 ω 在时间间隔内是线性的,这里我们采用平均旋转角速度即

$$\overline{\omega} = \frac{\omega(t_{k+1}) + \omega(t_k)}{2} \tag{7-40}$$

(7-39)

同时,

$$\Omega(\dot{\omega}) = \Omega\left(\frac{\omega(t_{k+1}) - \omega(t_k)}{t_{k+1} - t_k}\right) = \Omega\left(\frac{\omega(t_{k+1}) - \omega(t_k)}{\Delta t}\right)$$
(7-41)

将四元数 $q_G^L(t_{k+1})$ 在时间 t_k 上泰勒级数展开,可得

$$q_G^L(t_{k+1}) = q_G^L(t_k) + \dot{q}_G^L(t_k)\Delta t + \frac{1}{2}\ddot{q}_G^L(t_k)\Delta t^2 + \cdots$$

将式 (7-41) 代入上式可得

$$q_{G}^{L}(t_{k+1}) = \left(\mathbf{I}_{4\times4} + \frac{1}{2}\Omega(\omega(t_{k}))\Delta t + \frac{1}{2!}\left(\frac{1}{2}\Omega(\omega(t_{k}))\Delta t\right)^{2} + \frac{1}{3!}\left(\frac{1}{2}\Omega(\omega(t_{k}))\Delta t\right)^{3} + \cdots\right)q_{G}^{L}(t_{k}) + \left(\frac{1}{4}\Delta t^{2}\Omega(\dot{\omega}(t_{k}))q_{G}^{L}(t_{k}) + \left(\frac{1}{12}\Omega(\dot{\omega}(t_{k}))\Omega(\omega(t_{k})) + \frac{1}{24}\Omega(\omega(t_{k}))\Omega(\dot{\omega}(t_{k}))\right)\Delta t_{G}^{3}q_{G}^{L}(t_{k}) + \cdots\right)$$

$$(7-42)$$

$$\Omega(\bar{\omega}) = \frac{1}{\Delta t} \int_{t_k}^{t_{k+1}} \Omega(\omega(\tau)) d\tau = \Omega(\omega(t_k)) + \frac{1}{2} \Omega(\dot{\omega}(t_k)) \Delta t$$
 (7-43)

$$q_{G}^{L}(t_{k+1}) = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{I}_{4\times4} + \frac{1}{2}\Omega(\bar{\omega})\Delta t + \frac{1}{2!}\left(\frac{1}{2}\Omega(\bar{\omega})\Delta t\right)^{2} + \frac{1}{3!}\left(\frac{1}{2}\Omega(\bar{\omega})\Delta t\right)^{3} + \cdots + \\ \frac{1}{48}\left(\Omega(\dot{\omega}(t_{k}))\Omega(\omega(t_{k})) - \Omega(\omega(t_{k}))\Omega(\dot{\omega}(t_{k}))\right)\Delta t^{3} \end{pmatrix} q_{G}^{L}(t_{k})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow q_{G}^{L}(t_{k+1}) = \left(\exp(\frac{1}{2}\Omega(\bar{\omega})\Delta t) + \frac{1}{48}\left(\Omega(\dot{\omega}(t_{k}))\Omega(\omega(t_{k})) - \Omega(\omega(t_{k}))\Omega(\dot{\omega}(t_{k}))\right)\Delta t^{3}\right) q_{G}^{L}(t_{k})$$

$$(7-44)$$

7.四元数的误差状态方程

定义如下所示的误差四元数 $_{t}^{L}\delta q$,即

$$q_G^L = {}_{\hat{L}}^L \delta q \otimes q_{G,\hat{L}}^{\hat{L}} \delta q = q_G^L \otimes q_G^{\hat{L}-1}$$

$$(7-45)$$

当误差四元数较小时,上式可简化为如下形式

$$_{\hat{L}}^{L} \delta q = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{k} \sin(\delta \theta / 2) \\ \cos(\delta \theta / 2) \end{bmatrix} \approx \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \delta \theta \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (7-46)

将式两边对时间求导可得如下关系式

$$\dot{q}_{G}^{L} = {}_{\hat{i}}^{L} \delta \dot{q} \otimes q_{G}^{\hat{L}} + {}_{\hat{i}}^{L} \delta q \otimes \dot{q}_{G}^{\hat{L}}$$

$$(7-47)$$

将式代入上式可得

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\omega} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \boldsymbol{q}_{G}^{L} = _{\hat{L}}^{L} \boldsymbol{\delta} \boldsymbol{q} \otimes \boldsymbol{q}_{G}^{\hat{L}} + _{\hat{L}}^{L} \boldsymbol{\delta} \boldsymbol{q} \otimes \left(\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \boldsymbol{q}_{G}^{\hat{L}} \right) \\
\Leftrightarrow _{\hat{L}}^{L} \boldsymbol{\delta} \dot{\boldsymbol{q}} \otimes \boldsymbol{q}_{G}^{\hat{L}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\omega} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \boldsymbol{q}_{G}^{L} - _{\hat{L}}^{L} \boldsymbol{\delta} \boldsymbol{q} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \boldsymbol{q}_{G}^{\hat{L}} \right) \\
\Leftrightarrow _{\hat{L}}^{L} \boldsymbol{\delta} \dot{\boldsymbol{q}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\omega} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \otimes _{\hat{L}}^{L} \boldsymbol{\delta} \boldsymbol{q} - _{\hat{L}}^{L} \boldsymbol{\delta} \boldsymbol{q} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right) \tag{7-48}$$

考虑到,在实际的 INS 陀螺测量值 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}$ 与 $\boldsymbol{\omega}$ 满足下列关系式

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}} = \boldsymbol{\omega} - \boldsymbol{b}_{g} - \boldsymbol{n}_{\omega} \tag{7-49}$$

 $\hat{\pmb{\omega}}\!=\!\pmb{\omega}\!-\!\pmb{b}_g\!-\!\pmb{n}_{\pmb{\omega}}$ 上式中, \pmb{b}_g 表示陀螺零偏值, \pmb{n}_g 表示陀螺测量噪声。将上式代入式中,可得

$$\frac{1}{\hat{L}}\delta\dot{q} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \delta_{\hat{L}}^{L} \boldsymbol{q} - \hat{\boldsymbol{L}}^{L}\delta\boldsymbol{q} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{b}_{g} + \boldsymbol{n}_{\omega} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \hat{\boldsymbol{L}}^{L}\delta\boldsymbol{q} \\
= \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}^{\times} & \hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}} \\ -\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}^{T} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \delta_{\hat{L}}^{L} \boldsymbol{q} - \begin{bmatrix} +\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}^{\times} & \hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}} \\ -\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}^{T} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \delta_{\hat{L}}^{L} \boldsymbol{q} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{b}_{g} + \boldsymbol{n}_{\omega} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \delta_{\hat{L}}^{L} \boldsymbol{q} \\
= \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -2\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}^{\times} & 0_{3\times 1} \\ 0_{1\times 3} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \delta_{\hat{L}}^{L} \boldsymbol{q} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -(\boldsymbol{b}_{g} + \boldsymbol{n}_{\omega})^{\times} & \boldsymbol{b}_{g} + \boldsymbol{n}_{\omega} \\ -(\boldsymbol{b}_{g} + \boldsymbol{n}_{\omega})^{T} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2}\delta\theta \\ \delta_{\hat{L}}^{L} \boldsymbol{q}_{1:3} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \approx \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -2\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}^{\times} & 0_{3\times 1} \\ 0_{1\times 3} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \delta_{\hat{L}}^{L} \boldsymbol{q} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{b}_{g} + \boldsymbol{n}_{\omega} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \tag{7-50}$$

将上式化简可得如下关系式

$$\delta_{\hat{L}}^{L}\dot{q} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2}\delta\dot{\theta} \\ \dot{1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2}\hat{\omega}^{\times}\delta\theta - \frac{1}{2}(b_{g} + n_{\omega}) \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \delta\dot{\theta} = -\hat{\omega}^{\times}\delta\theta - b_{g} - n_{\omega}$$
 (7-51)

假设陀螺计的零偏的误差随时间的导数可表示为如下形式

$$\delta b_g = \dot{b}_g - \dot{\hat{b}}_g = n_b \tag{7-52}$$

将式(7-51)和式(7-52)写成矩阵形式,即有

$$\begin{bmatrix}
\delta \dot{\theta} \\
\delta \dot{b}_{g}
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
-\hat{\omega}^{\times} & -\mathbf{I}_{3\times3} \\
0_{3\times3} & 0_{3\times3}
\end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix}
\delta \theta \\
\delta b_{g}
\end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix}
-\mathbf{I}_{3\times3} & 0_{3\times3} \\
0_{3\times3} & \mathbf{I}_{3\times3}
\end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix}
\boldsymbol{n}_{w} \\
\boldsymbol{n}_{b}
\end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \dot{\tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}} = \boldsymbol{F}_{c} \cdot \tilde{\boldsymbol{x}} + \boldsymbol{G}_{c} \cdot \boldsymbol{n} \tag{7-53}$$

假设 n_b 和 n_w 是白噪声且相互独立,则有

$$Q_c = E \left[n(t+\tau)n^T(t) \right] = \begin{bmatrix} N_w & 0_{3\times3} \\ 0_{3\times3} & N_b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_w^2 \cdot \mathbf{I}_{3\times3} & 0_{3\times3} \\ 0_{3\times3} & \sigma_b^2 \cdot \mathbf{I}_{3\times3} \end{bmatrix}$$
(7-54)

参数 δb_{g} 和 $\delta heta$ 的系统状态转移矩阵可表示为如下形式

$$\Phi(t + \Delta t) = \exp(F_c \Delta t) = I_{6\times6} + F_c \Delta t + \frac{1}{2!} F_c^2 \Delta t^2 + \cdots$$

$$F_c = \begin{bmatrix} -\hat{\omega}^{\times} & -I_{3\times3} \\ 0_{3\times3} & 0_{3\times3} \end{bmatrix}, F_c^2 = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\omega}^{\times} \cdot \hat{\omega}^{\times} & \hat{\omega}^{\times} \\ 0_{3\times3} & 0_{3\times3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$F_c^3 = \begin{bmatrix} -\hat{\omega}^{\times} \cdot \hat{\omega}^{\times} \cdot \hat{\omega}^{\times} & -\hat{\omega}^{\times} \cdot \hat{\omega}^{\times} \\ 0_{3\times3} & 0_{3\times3} \end{bmatrix}, F_c^4 = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\omega}^{\times} \cdot \hat{\omega}^{\times} \\ 0_{3\times3} & 0_{3\times3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Phi(t + \Delta t) = \frac{\Theta}{0_{3\times3}} \Psi$$
(7-55)

上式中,

$$\Theta = \mathbf{I}_{3\times3} - \hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}^{\times} \Delta t + \frac{1}{2!} (\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}^{\times})^{2} \Delta t^{2} - \frac{1}{3!} (\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}^{\times})^{3} \Delta t^{3} + \cdots
= \mathbf{I}_{3\times3} + \left(-\Delta t + \frac{1}{3!} |\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}|^{3} \Delta t^{3} + \cdots \right) \hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}^{\times} + \left(\frac{1}{2!} \Delta t^{2} - \frac{1}{4!} |\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}|^{2} \Delta t^{4} + \cdots \right) \cdot (\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}^{\times})^{2}
= \mathbf{I}_{3\times3} - \frac{1}{|\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}|} \left(|\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}| \Delta t - \frac{1}{3!} |\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}|^{3} \Delta t^{3} + \cdots \right) \hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}^{\times} + \frac{1}{|\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}|^{2}} \left(1 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{2!} |\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}|^{2} \Delta t^{2} + \frac{1}{4!} |\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}|^{4} \Delta t^{4} - \cdots \right) \right) \cdot (\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}^{\times})^{2}
= \mathbf{I}_{3\times3} - \frac{1}{|\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}|} \sin(|\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}| \Delta t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}^{\times} + \frac{1}{|\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}|^{2}} (1 - \cos(|\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}| \Delta t)) \cdot (\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}^{\times})^{2}$$
(7-56)

当 $|\omega|$ 较小时,上式可以简化为如下形式

$$\lim_{|\omega| \to 0} \Theta = \mathbf{I}_{3\times 3} - \Delta t \hat{\omega} + \frac{\Delta t^2}{2} (\hat{\omega})^2$$
 (7-57)

同理,可得 Ψ

$$\Psi = -\mathbf{I}_{3\times3}\Delta t + \frac{1}{2!}\Delta t^{2}\hat{\omega}^{\times} - \frac{1}{3!}\Delta t^{3}(\hat{\omega}^{\times})^{2} + \cdots$$

$$= -\mathbf{I}_{3\times3}\Delta t + \left(\frac{1}{2!}\Delta t^{2} - \frac{1}{4!}|\hat{\omega}|^{2}\Delta t^{4} + \cdots\right)\hat{\omega}^{\times} + \left(-\frac{1}{3!}\Delta t^{3} + \frac{1}{5!}|\hat{\omega}|^{2}\Delta t^{5} - \cdots\right)(\hat{\omega}^{\times})^{2}$$

$$= -\mathbf{I}_{3\times3}\Delta t + \frac{1}{|\hat{\omega}|^{2}}\left(1 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{2!}|\hat{\omega}|^{2}\Delta t^{2} - \frac{1}{4!}|\hat{\omega}|^{4}\Delta t^{4} + \cdots\right)\hat{\omega}^{\times} + \left(-|\hat{\omega}|\Delta t + \left(|\hat{\omega}|\Delta t - \frac{1}{3!}\Delta t^{3} + \frac{1}{5!}|\hat{\omega}|^{2}\Delta t^{5} - \cdots\right)\right)\cdot(\hat{\omega}^{\times})^{2}$$

$$= -\mathbf{I}_{3\times3}\Delta t + \frac{1}{|\hat{\omega}|^{2}}\left(1 - \cos(|\hat{\omega}|\Delta t)\right)\hat{\omega}^{\times} - \frac{1}{|\hat{\omega}|^{3}}\left(\hat{\omega}^{\times}\Delta t - \sin(|\hat{\omega}|\Delta t)\right)(\hat{\omega}^{\times})^{2}$$

当 $|\omega|$ 较小时,上式可以简化为如下形式

$$\lim_{|\omega|=0} \Psi = -\mathbf{I}_{3\times3} \Delta t + \lim_{|\omega|=0} \frac{\sin(|\hat{\omega}|\Delta t)\Delta t}{2|\hat{\omega}|} \hat{\omega} - \lim_{1 \to \infty} \frac{1 - \cos(|\hat{\omega}|\Delta t)\Delta t}{3|\hat{\omega}|} (\hat{\omega})^{2}$$

$$= -\mathbf{I}_{3\times3} \Delta t + \lim_{|\omega|=0} \frac{\cos(|\hat{\omega}|\Delta t)\Delta t^{2}}{2} \hat{\omega} - \lim_{1 \to \infty} \frac{\sin(|\hat{\omega}|\Delta t)\Delta t^{2}}{6|\hat{\omega}|} (\hat{\omega})^{2}$$

$$= -\mathbf{I}_{3\times3} \Delta t + \frac{\Delta t^{2}}{2} \hat{\omega} - \lim_{1 \to \infty} \frac{\cos(|\hat{\omega}|\Delta t)\Delta t^{3}}{6|\hat{\omega}|} (\hat{\omega})^{2}$$

$$\approx -\mathbf{I}_{3\times3} \Delta t + \frac{\Delta t^{2}}{2} \hat{\omega} - \frac{\Delta t^{3}}{6} (\hat{\omega})^{2}$$
(7-59)

式(7-59)的推到应用了 L'Hôpital 求极限法则, 即

$$\lim_{x \to c} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \to c} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$$
 (7-60)

下面推到状态转移噪声的计算:

$$Q_{d} = \int_{t(k)}^{t(k+1)} \mathbf{\Phi}(t(k+1), \tau) G_{c}(\tau) Q_{c} G_{c}^{T}(\tau) \mathbf{\Phi}^{T}(t(k+1), \tau) d\tau$$

$$= \int_{t(k)}^{t(k+1)} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{\Theta} & \mathbf{\Psi} \\ 0_{3\times 3} & \mathbf{I}_{3\times 3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -\mathbf{I}_{3\times 3} & 0_{3\times 3} \\ 0_{3\times 3} & \mathbf{I}_{3\times 3} \end{bmatrix} Q_{c} \begin{bmatrix} -\mathbf{I}_{3\times 3} & 0_{3\times 3} \\ 0_{3\times 3} & \mathbf{I}_{3\times 3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{\Theta}^{T} & 0_{3\times 3} \\ \mathbf{\Psi} & \mathbf{I}_{3\times 3} \end{bmatrix} d\tau$$

$$= \int_{t(k)}^{t(k+1)} \begin{bmatrix} -\mathbf{\Theta} & \mathbf{\Psi} \\ 0_{3\times 3} & \mathbf{I}_{3\times 3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{w}^{2} \cdot \mathbf{I}_{3\times 3} & 0_{3\times 3} \\ 0_{3\times 3} & \sigma_{b}^{2} \cdot \mathbf{I}_{3\times 3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -\mathbf{\Theta}^{T} & 0_{3\times 3} \\ \mathbf{\Psi} & \mathbf{I}_{3\times 3} \end{bmatrix} d\tau$$

$$= \int_{t(k)}^{t(k+1)} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{w}^{2} \cdot \mathbf{I}_{3\times 3} + \sigma_{b}^{2} \cdot \mathbf{\Psi} \mathbf{\Psi}^{T} & \sigma_{b}^{2} \cdot \mathbf{\Psi} \\ \sigma_{b}^{2} \cdot \mathbf{\Psi}^{T} & \sigma_{b}^{2} \cdot \mathbf{I}_{3\times 3} \end{bmatrix} d\tau$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} Q_{11} & Q_{12} \\ Q_{12}^{T} & Q_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} Q_{11} & Q_{12} \\ Q_{12}^{T} & Q_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

上式中,

$$Q_{11} = \sigma_w^2 \Delta t \cdot \mathbf{I}_{3\times 3} + \sigma_b^2 \left(\mathbf{I}_{3\times 3} \frac{\Delta t^3}{3} + \frac{\left(\left| \hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}} \right| \Delta t \right)^3}{3} + 2 \sin\left(\left| \hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}} \right| \Delta t \right) - 2 \left| \hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}} \right| \Delta t}{\left| \hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}} \right|^5} \hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}^{\times 2} \right)$$
(7-62)

$$Q_{12} = -\sigma_b^2 \left[\mathbf{I}_{3\times3} \frac{\Delta t^2}{2} - \frac{\left| \hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}} \right| \Delta t - \sin(\left| \hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}} \right| \Delta t)}{\left| \hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}} \right|^3} \hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}^{\times} + \frac{\frac{\left(\left| \hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}} \right| \Delta t \right)^2}{2} + \cos(\left| \hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}} \right| \Delta t) - 1}{\left| \hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}} \right|^4} \hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}^{\times2} \right]$$
(7-63)

$$\mathbf{Q}_{12} = \sigma_b^2 \Delta t \cdot \mathbf{I}_{3\times 3} \tag{7-64}$$

当 $|\omega|$ 较小时,上式可以简化为如下形式

$$\lim_{|\omega| \to 0} \mathbf{Q}_{11} = \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{w}^{2} \Delta t \cdot \mathbf{I}_{3\times 3} + \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{b}^{2} \left(\mathbf{I}_{3\times 3} \frac{\Delta t^{3}}{3} + \frac{2\Delta t^{5}}{5!} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}^{\times} \right)$$

$$\lim_{|\omega| \to 0} \mathbf{Q}_{12} = -\boldsymbol{\sigma}_{w}^{2} \left(\mathbf{I}_{3\times 3} \frac{\Delta t^{2}}{2} - \frac{\Delta t^{3}}{3!} \hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}^{\times} + \frac{2\Delta t^{4}}{4!} \hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}^{\times 2} \right)$$
(7-65)

8 卡尔曼滤波的推导

假设线性系统如下所示:

$$x_{k} = A_{k-1}x_{k-1} + v_{k} + w_{k}, k = 1, 2, 3 \dots, K$$

$$y_{k} = C_{k}x_{k} + n_{k}, k = 1, 2, 3 \dots, K$$
(8-1)

上述参数满足以下假设:

$$egin{aligned} oldsymbol{x}_k \in \mathbb{R}^N \ oldsymbol{x}_0 \in \mathbb{R}^N \sim oldsymbol{\pi}(oldsymbol{ar{x}}_0, oldsymbol{ar{P}}_0) \ oldsymbol{v}_k \in \mathbb{R}^N \ oldsymbol{w}_k \in \mathbb{R}^N \sim oldsymbol{\pi}(0, oldsymbol{Q}_k) \ oldsymbol{y}_k \in \mathbb{R}^M \ oldsymbol{n}_k \in \mathbb{R}^M \sim oldsymbol{\pi}(0, oldsymbol{R}_k) \end{aligned}$$

k-1 时刻估计参数的概率密度分布为

$$p(x_{k-1} | \tilde{x}_0, v_{1:k-1}, y_{0:k-1}) = \pi(\hat{x}_{k-1}, \hat{P}_{k-1})$$
(8-3)

根据式进行参数预测,预测得到的估计参数为 (\bar{x}_k, \bar{P}_k) ,

$$p(\bar{x}_{k} | \bar{x}_{0}, v_{1:k}, y_{0:k-1}) = \pi(\bar{x}_{k}, \bar{P}_{k-1})$$

$$\bar{x}_{k} = E[\bar{x}_{k}] = E[A_{k-1}x_{k-1} + v_{k} + w_{k}] = A_{k-1}E[x_{k-1}] + E[v_{k}] + E[w_{k}] = A_{k-1}x_{k-1} + v_{k}$$

$$\bar{P}_{k-1} = E[(x_{k} - \bar{x}_{k})(x_{k} - \bar{x}_{k})^{T}]$$

$$= E[(A_{k-1}x_{k-1} + v_{k} + w_{k} - A_{k-1}\hat{x}_{k-1} + v_{k} + w_{k}) \times$$

$$(A_{k-1}x_{k-1} + v_{k} + w_{k} - A_{k-1}\hat{x}_{k-1} + v_{k} + w_{k})^{T}]$$

$$= A_{k-1}E[(x_{k-1} - \hat{x}_{k-1})(x_{k-1} - \hat{x}_{k-1})^{T}]A_{k-1}^{T} + E[w_{k}w_{k}^{T}] = A_{k-1}P_{k-1}A_{k-1}^{T} + Q_{k}$$

$$(8-4)$$

根据式进行量测更新,即

$$p(x_{k}, y_{k} | \breve{x}_{0}, v_{1:k}, y_{0:k-1}) = \pi \left(\begin{bmatrix} \mu_{x} \\ \mu_{y} \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_{xx} & \Sigma_{xy} \\ \Sigma_{yx} & \Sigma_{yy} \end{bmatrix} \right) = \pi \left(\begin{bmatrix} \breve{x}_{k} \\ C_{k}\breve{x}_{k} \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \breve{P}_{k} & \breve{P}_{k}C_{k}^{T} \\ C_{k}\breve{P}_{k} & C_{k}\breve{P}_{k}C_{k}^{T} + R_{k} \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$(8-5)$$

由概率论的知识可知

$$p(x_k, y_k | \bar{x}_0, v_{1:k}, y_{0:k-1}) = p(x_k | \bar{x}_0, v_{1:k}, y_{0:k}) p(y_k)$$
(8-6)

考虑到 Schur 分解:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_{xx} & \Sigma_{xy} \\ \Sigma_{yx} & \Sigma_{yy} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \Sigma_{xy} \Sigma_{yy}^{-1} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_{xx} - \Sigma_{xy} \Sigma_{yy}^{-1} \Sigma_{yx} & 0 \\ 0 & \Sigma_{yy} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \Sigma_{yy}^{-1} \Sigma_{yx} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
(8-7)

应用到式,即可得

$$p(x_{k} | \breve{x}_{0}, v_{1:k}, y_{0:k}) = \pi \left(\mu_{x} + \sum_{xy} \sum_{yy}^{-1} (y_{k} - \mu_{y}), \sum_{xy} - \sum_{xy} \sum_{yy}^{-1} \sum_{yx} \right)$$

$$\downarrow \downarrow$$

$$K_{k} = \widecheck{P}_{k} C_{k}^{T} \left(C_{k} \widecheck{P}_{k} C_{k}^{T} + R_{k} \right)^{-1}$$

$$\widecheck{P}_{k} = \left(\mathbf{I} - K_{k} C_{k} \right) \widecheck{P}_{k}$$

$$\widehat{x}_{k} = \widecheck{x}_{k} + K_{k} \left(y_{k} - C_{k} \widecheck{x}_{k} \right)$$
(8-8)