propcov-cpp description

# Version history

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Date** | **Version** | **Notes** |
| 9 December 2021 | 0.1 | First draft, adapted from Orbit & Coverage design doc 1890325 v1.2.doc |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

# Overview

This document describes the C++ classes of the propcov C++ library (in the lib/propcov-cpp/ folder). Most of the classes have been developed through the TAT-C project. The primary utility of these classes is to provide for spacecraft orbit propagation and coverage calculation.

Modifications have been made to original TAT-C classes, and additionally classes corresponding to the following two functionalities have been added:

1. A new point in spherical polygon algorithm.
2. Projection of sensor detector arrays to ground pixels.

The document comprises two main sections, the first being a description of the interfaces and a high level description of system behavior. The second main section documents the system structure in more detail, defining class responsibilities, class dependencies, key data structures and key functions. The system structure in turn is divided into two sections, one covering the Propagator and Spacecraft, the other the CoverageChecker.

In addition to the descriptive documentation, Doxygen output for all the source code is included as an appendix.

# Interface Description

This section provides information needed to incorporate the Orbit and Coverage (O&C) code into a larger system such as TAT-C. It provides the interface to key routines used to access O&C capabilities, including precise definitions for each argument.

It also provides high level descriptions of the O&C subsystem’s behavior. This is intended to provide a broad outline, the details are provided in the source code itself and in the System Structure section of this document.

## Calling Key Routines

### Propagate

The Propagate function is defined in the Propagator class, and has the following signature:

virtual Rvector6 Propagate(const AbsoluteDate &toDate);

Argument **&toDate** – this is an AbsoluteDate object; class AbsoluteDate provides the ability to represent dates as either Julian or Gregorian dates. Generally Gregorian dates are used for initialization and Julian dates used for computations. The propagator will propagate the spacecraft’s state to that time.

Return value **Rvector6** – this is a 6 element vector of real numbers representing the spacecraft state. The first three elements of this vector represent the spacecraft’s position in Earth-centered inertial coordinates, the next 3 represent the velocity in the same coordinate frames. These two vectors are in kilometers and km/sec, respectively.

### AccumulateCoverageData

The AccumulateCoverageData function is defined in the CoverageChecker class, and it has two overloaded versions. The one with no arguments is used when propagating and checking for sensor visibility at the same time. The one with time as an argument is used when stepping the event locator multiple times within each orbit propagation step.

virtual IntegerArray AccumulateCoverageData();

virtual IntegerArray AccumulateCoverageData(Real atTime);

In both cases, the return array of integers contains indices of points from a PointGroup (see discussion in System Structure section of this document) that are visible at a given time. When the time is not provided as an argument the time stored by the Spacecraft is used.

## High Level Behavior

This section gives a high level view of how pieces of the general Initialize-Propagate-Postprocess use case work. They are presented as descriptive text and snippets of actual code that show the key concepts of how this subsystem is intended to be used. This does show the highest level of processing and the functions that would be called by other TAT-C code, without showing too much of the internal functions and data structures. Much of the detail will be found by reading the code called by these high level functions, or by reading the “System Structure” section of this document.

### Initialization

In the system test driver, the classes initialize in the following order. Dependencies on predecessor classes are listed for each class.

* LagrangeInterpolator – none
* Earth – none
* AbsoluteDate – none
* OrbitState – none
* Sensor subclasses (ConicalSensor, RectangularSensor, CustomSensor) – none
* NadirPointingAttitude – none
* Spacecraft (Attitude, AbsoluteDate, OrbitState ,LaGrangeInterpolator)
* Propagator (Spacecraft)
* PointGroup
* CoverageChecker (Spacecraft, PointGroup)

Note that NadirPointingAttitude is a subclass of Attitude.

In addition to the constructor dependencies listed above sensors are associated with the Spacecraft via the AddSensor() operation provided by the Spacecraft class. CoverageChecker then accesses sensor(s) and their field of view via a Spacecraft object containing said sensor(s), providing a sensor ID to identify the correct sensor.

Finally, there is one other class of interest. Propagator and CoverageChecker each create a local copy of the Earth class; this class is primarily used to rotate vectors from an inertial frame (+X towards First Point of Aries) to an Earth-fixed frame (+X is 0 latitude, 0 longitude).

### Propagation & Coverage Without Interpolation

This shows the key processing loop in the case where coverage checks are done at the same rate as the spacecraft state is being propagated. The key steps are to

1. Propagate the spacecraft state up to the start time.
2. Loop until the end time; the date is a Julian date, which is expressed in ***days*** from a standard reference time.
   1. Check coverage. The function AccumulateCoverageData, in addition to returning data, loads several data structures within the CoverageChecker class which contain coverage information for each point of interest.
   2. Advance the time and propagate orbit to that time. The step size is measured in ***seconds***.
   3. Compute latitude longitude and height.

prop->Propagate(\*date);

while (date->GetJulianDate() < ((Real)startDate + 1.0))

{

// Compute points in view at time zero!

loopPoints = covChecker->AccumulateCoverageData();

// Propagate

date->Advance(stepSize);

prop->Propagate(\*date);

// Compute lat., lon., and height of s/c w/r/t the ellipsoid

Real jDate = sat1->GetJulianDate();

Rvector6 cartState = sat1->GetCartesianState();

Rvector3 inertialPosVec(cartState(0), cartState(1),cartState(2));

Rvector3 latLonHeight = earth->InertialToBodyFixed(inertialPosVec,

jDate, "Ellipsoid");

}

The loopPoints variable contains a list of point indexes for all the points of interest visible at the time that coverage is being checked.

### Propagation & Coverage With Interpolation

This option is used when the coverage checker’s event detection needs to take smaller steps than the orbit propagator. The Spacecraft sat1 provides a “time to interpolate” function that determines if interpolation is feasible. The inner loop will give the coverage checker the time to interpolate to when accumulating data, then advance the interpolation time.

prop->Propagate(\*date);

while (date->GetJulianDate() < ((Real) startDate + 1.0)) // 5.0))

{

date->Advance(stepSize);

prop->Propagate(\*date);

propTime = date->GetJulianDate();

// Interpolate when and if needed

if (sat1->TimeToInterpolate(propTime, midRange))

{

while (interpTime < (propTime - midRange))

{

loopPoints = covChecker->

AccumulateCoverageData(interpTime);

interpTime += interpolationStepSize/

GmatTimeConstants::SECS\_PER\_DAY;

}

}

}

In this scenario the interpolation step size is expected to be substantially smaller than the propagation step size. One second for interpolation and 1 minute for propagation is a plausible scenario.

### PostProcessing/Computation of Statistics

These functions are largely contained in CoverageChecker’s ProcessCoverage() operation. This function returns a vector of interval event reports, each of which defines a time interval when a given point of interest is in view. This function is invoked as follows:

std::vector<IntervalEventReport> coverageEvents;

coverageEvents = covChecker->ProcessCoverageData();

# System Structure

The previous sections describe the high-level behavior of the propcov C++ library. This section documents the internal structure of O&C and highlights key functions and data structures contained within this subsystem. The next section diagrams the class dependencies, the following section documents the Propagator and Spacecraft, and the one after that documents the Coverage Checker. The detailed documentation includes the classes and their responsibilities, a list of key data structures, and a list of key functions. In the case of Coverage Checker these functions are complex enough to document with pseudo-code, in the Spacecraft and Propagator section they are listed with a brief description of the service provided, as the code is as readable as documentation text would be.

## Class Dependencies

Spacecraft

CoverageChecker

Sensor

Attitude

ConicalSensor

CustomSensor

RectangularSensor

OrbitState

Propagator

1,..n

1,..n

Interpolator

AbsoluteDate

NadirPointingAttitude

1,..n

1,..n

LaGrange

Interpolator

PointGroup

Visible POI

Report

IntervalEventReport

Earth

The diagram above shows the key dependencies between components. The light shading shows the components that implement the main functions of modeling the spacecraft, propagating the spacecraft state, and identifying when points are within a sensor’s field of view. The dark shading indicates the models used by these major functions. Utilities such as vector and matrix arithmetic are not shown on this diagram.

Note that the class Sensor has three subclasses providing 3 different models of sensor field of views. The conical and rectangular fields of view are self-explanatory, a custom field of view allows the FOV perimeter to be defined by an arbitrary set of points. The following sections provide tables detailing each class’ responsibilities and explanatory text for key data structures.

Other classes not in diagram:

* KeyValueStatistics
* LinearALgebra
* TATCException
* VisibilityReport

## Propagation & Spacecraft

This section describes the responsibilities of each class used to model the spacecraft and its state, including the propagation of that state over time. It also lists the key functions and data structures used in this modeling.

### Class Responsibilities

| **Class** | **Responsibility** |
| --- | --- |
| Propagator | Propagates spacecraft state to a requested time. |
| Spacecraft | The Spacecraft class is a container for objects related to the spacecraft, including abstractions such as orbit and attitude, algorithms such as the LaGrange interpolator, or models of objects such as sensors.  The spacecraft class provides operations to access the state of its contained objects, and to do computations based on that state. A key part of this spacecraft state that is maintained is the rotation matrix from the nadir pointing reference frame to the body frame. This matrix is computed from user-set Euler angles.  Another example is that the CoverageChecker calls Spacecraft’s CheckTargetVisibility operator, which rotates the vector to the sensor frame and then calls the sensor to check whether it is in the field of view. |
| Sensor | The Sensor class defines a field of view, maintains knowledge of its orientation relative to the spacecraft body, and has a function which determines if a point is within the sensor field of view.  There are three subclasses of Sensor. A conical sensor’s FOV is defined by a constant cone angle; a rectangular sensor’s FOV is defined by angular width and angular height, both of which are symmetric around the boresight; and a custom sensor’s FOV is defined by an arbitrary set of points that are defined by cone and clock angle around the sensor frame’s +z axis.  For nadir pointing instruments the boresight axis is aligned with the spacecraft +z axis, and the body to sensor rotation is generally defined as the 3x3 identity matrix or an equivalent representation (e.g., quaternion or Euler angles).  The Sensor class provides a CheckTargetVisibility() method which is implemented by each of the subclasses. This function determines if a vector (which must be rotated into the sensor frame to make this test valid) is inside the field of view or not. For cone and rectangular sensors these involve simple inequality tests, for the custom sensor a sophisticated line crossing algorithm is used. |
| NadirPointingAttitude | O-C uses the class NadirPointingAttitude, which is a subclass of Attitude that orients the spacecraft to the center of the Earth. The main responsibility of this class is to compute the rotation from an inertial frame to the nadir pointing reference frame from the spacecraft position and velocity. |
| LaGrangeInterpolator | O-C uses the GMAT utility LagrangeInterpolator, which is a subclass of Interpolator that computes interpolated values for arbitrary vector valued functions of a scalar independent variable. In this case the independent variable is time and the dependent vectors are position and velocity. |
| Earth | The Earth class models the instantaneous rotation from inertial to Earth-fixed coordinates. It provides functions to compute this rotation matrix, or to rotate a vector from inertial to Earth-fixed frame. Finally, it provides functions to convert Earth-fixed vectors between Cartesian, Spherical and Ellipsoid representations. |
| Orbit State | Orbit State contains the spacecraft position and velocity, which can be set and retrieved as either Keplerian or Cartesian elements. |
| Absolute Date | This class maintains a representation of date and time. The time can be set or retrieved as either a Gregorian date (year, month, day, hours, minutes and seconds) or a Julian date (days from a standard reference point), and it allows the date and time to be advanced by a number of seconds. This number may be negative to indicate movement backwards in time. |

### Key Data Structures

The data structures associated with the above classes tend to be scalar, vector or matrix member data, or references to other objects. The exceptions are:

* CustomSensor, which contains several arrays related to the points that define the FOV boundary and for determining whether a point is in the field of view
* Interpolator, which contains arrays of values for independent (scalar) and dependent (vector) variables to be interpolated.

### Key functions

The key functions for propagation and spacecraft are:

Propagator

* Propagate() – this function calls PropagateOrbitalElements() and adds the option to model the effect of atmospheric drag by calling ComputePeriapsisAltitude()
* PropagateOrbitalElements() – this function propagates the Keplerian elements (a, e, i, RAAN, argP, MA), using the two-body problem with the addition of the J2 perturbation.
* ComputePeriapsisAltitude() – computes values needed in drag modeling

Spacecraft

* CheckTargetVisibility() – the implementation of this function is simple, it calls the CheckTargetVisibility() function in the Sensor class for a given sensor. The Sensor function in turn determines if a point is in its field of view.

## Coverage

This section describes the class responsibilities, key data structures and key functions in the coverage checker. The coverage checker interacts with a Sensor object (via Spacecraft) to determine if a point is in the sensor’s field of view, accumulates data on when points on the ground enter and leave the field of view, and builds reports on intervals when these points are viewable.

### Class Responsibilities

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Class | Responsibility |
| CoverageChecker | CoverageChecker determines when points are in a sensor’s field of view and accumulates a database of which points are in the FOV at which times as the spacecraft continues to orbit. This class also provides functions needed to compute coverage statistics from this raw data. |
| PointGroup | PointGroup maintains a user defined or an automatically generated set of points on the surface of the central body. These points are accessed by an integer point ID and represented in terms of longitude and latitude or of a position vector expressed in the central body’s rotating coordinate frame (body-fixed coordinates). |
| VisiblePOIReport | The VisiblePOIReport is a container that for a given point contains:   * the observatory range * the observatory azimuth angle * the observatory zenith angle; and * the sun azimuth angle * the sun zenith angle   These points are stored and associated with time tags in the CoverageChecker data structures. |
| IntervalEventReport | The IntervalEventReport is a container that for a given point contains   * start time of interval that spacecraft is visible * end time of interval that spacecraft is visible * an optional vector of VisiblePOIReport data   This data structure is used by ProcessCoverageData() to generate a sequence of interval event reports, point by point. |

### Key data Structures

The key data structures for coverage checking all reside in the CoverageChecker class. They are supported by the class members in the PointGroup, VisiblePOIReport, and IntervalEventReport; all of which are containers with little or no processing beyond setting and getting data. These data structures are:

* pointGroup – is a pointer to the pointGroup being analyzed. The constructor sets this pointer from the input parameter ptGroup.
* pointArray – is an array of unit vectors representing the position of each point in pointGroup, represented in the body-fixed reference frame.
* dateData –is an array of Julian dates [represented as real numbers] that contains a time tag for each step of event location. CoverageChecker also has a member variable timeIdx that is used to index this array. The AccumulateCoverageData() functions store the current time in date data and increment timeIdx.
* timeSeriesData – is a vector of integer arrays. There is one vector element for each point of interest; this element is an integer array containing the indices into dateData for times in which the spacecraft is visible from the point of interest.
* discreteEventData – is a vector of visiblePOIReport vectors. Each point of interest has a single vector of POI reports, and the containing vector is indexed by the POI number.
* numEventsPerPoint – is an IntegerArray (vector of integers) containing a counter of the number of times each point is in the sensor FOV.

### Key functions

The key functions for coverage checking are CheckPointCoverage(), which is called by both versions of AccumulateCoverageData(), and ProcessCoverageData(), which is called directly by TAT-C software using the O&C module. The behavior of these two functions is described in the following pseudo-code.

CheckPointCoverage()

For each POI in pointGroup loop

If (POI passes dot product feasibility check) then

Check target visibility (call to spacecraft->CheckTargetVisibility)or do a horizon check if there are no sensors

If spacecraft is in view then

Store timeIdx in timeSeriesData for POI

Store POI index in list to return

Increment number of events for POI

If (option to compute target geometry)

Compute & store data in a visiblePOIreport

Store visiblePOIreport in discreteEventData for the point

End if // target geometry option

End if // spacecraft in view

End if // POI above horizon

End loop

Return list of points in field of view at current time.

Process Coverage Data()

for each POI in pointGroup loop

if (numEventsPerPoint[POI] >= 2)then

startTime = Julian date associated with 1st POI

for each time in timeSeriesData[POI] loop

// look for end of interval

if (time index not consecutive) then

set endTime // for interval

isEnd = True // for interval

else if (reached last event for point) then

set endTime // for interval

isEnd = True // for interval

else

noop;

// consecutive observations visible,

// keep looking for end of interva

end if // are points consecutive

if (isEnd) then

// construct intervalEventReport

add start and end times

add visiblePOIrecord for each time

between start and end times

reports.pushback(intervalEventReport)

isEnd = False // starts new search

// reset everything to search for next

// interval

end if // is end of interval

end loop // over time tags

end if // enough points to form an interval

end loop // over POIs

return reports

The final routines of interest in CoverageChecker are the two versions of AccumulateCoverageData(). In both cases the main function is to get the date and the spacecraft state, rotate the spacecraft state into body-fixed coordinates, increment the time index, and call CheckPointCoverage with the date and state. They are both less than 20 lines, and easy to understand lines at that. So read the source code directly to understand their role.

# Doxygen Documentation

Doxygen is a tool that generates documentation from tags included in source code that extracts commentary into both HTML and PDF documents. The O&C code includes both TAT-C specific code and reused GMAT utilities; these are documented separately. The following files are delivered in conjunction with this design document

* GmatSRcRefMan.pdf – reused GMAT code
* TatCSrcRefMan.pdf – TAT-C source code
* TatCReferenceManual-Doxygen.zip – contains both PDF and HTML files. The HTML files within this zip file are themselves zipped.

# Attitude Mathematics

This section is intended to clarify how attitude and other rotations (e.g., from spacecraft body to sensor coordinate frame) are used in TAT-C. This incorporates two sections of a larger set of developer notes on attitude. The first provides a general high level background on attitude. It’s intent is not to be comprehensive, but to guide developers in understanding the basics of the problem being solved. As an example, it describes key coordinate systems, but it does not cover the details of converting between representations such as quaternion and direction cosine matrix.

The second part of this section discusses the specifics of TAT-C; what coordinate frames are used and where the attitude math lives in the code.

## Attitude Background

Any background material should start with definitions, and this document does not vary from that rule. We will then dive into two common representations of attitude, the direction cosine matrix (DCM) and the quaternion. The background material will end by describing some of the most commonly used coordinate reference frames for GMAT, and more importantly *why* they are commonly used.

### Definition

First the definitions. Attitude obviously has other meanings unrelated to aerospace, but we will just look at some dictionary definitions from online.

From Merriam-Webster.com:

*5****:*** *the position of a craft (such as an aircraft or spacecraft) determined by the relationship between its axes and a reference datum (such as the horizon or a particular star)*

From vocabulary.com:

*3: position of aircraft or spacecraft relative to a frame of reference (the horizon or direction of motion)*

From dictionary.com

*3: Aeronautics . the inclination of the three principal axes of an aircraft relative to the wind, to the ground, etc.*

All of these definitions give you the gist of what attitude is about, none of them exactly matches the mathematical definition we will be using. The mathematical formalism is to model attitude as the rotation from a reference three-axis coordinate frame to a three-axis frame fixed to an aircraft or spacecraft. The selection of reference frame will depend on the type of mission. Space science missions are more likely to reference an inertially fixed frame, while earth science points the instruments downward, and pick a reference frame that rotates (for those who are not beginners, it is pitching at 1 revolution per orbit) to keep the instrument pointing downward.

Another aspect of attitude modeling is that when you are modeling attitude dynamics (the response of the aircraft or spacecraft to the torques being exerted on it), the equations of motion are usually written with respect to an inertial frame. So an Earth-pointing satellite may estimate its attitude with respect to an inertial frame using the equations of motion, do the mathematics to compute the rotation to a non-inertial downward-pointing reference frame, and control the spacecraft to the desired orientation with respect to the downward pointing frame.

So far, we’ve defined what attitude is. There are several ways to represent attitude, which are discussed in section 12.1 of [Wertz 1978]. Section 4.3.2 of the GMAT Mathematical Specifications [GMAT 2018] specifies conversion between these representations. There are several parameterizations of attitude presented in Wertz and the math specs; for now we will concentrate on the ones that are the *direction cosine matrix* and the *quaternion.*

Direction cosine matrices will be familiar to those who have taken introductory linear algebra, quaternions tend to be taught first in advanced mechanics classes or in computer graphics courses. The next two sections will discuss how rotations are used in actual flight dynamics applications using cosine matrices and quaternions, respectively.

### Properties of Rotation (Attitude) Matrices

We will now look at the attitude as the rotation from inertial to body frame. If it’s represented by a cosine matrix, that can be written as **A** or . Quaternions are generally written as **q**, as they are primarily used in propagating the kinematics or dynamics of the attitude over time. The use of **boldface** indicates a vector or matrix. For this section we will discuss rotation matrices (another name for cosine matrices), similar properties exist for quaternions, which are discussed in the next section.

So enough background, we can now look at what we can do with attitude matrices. The first application is to *express vectors in different reference frames.* For example, if one wants to know the location of the sun relative to the spacecraft, one would use the spacecraft to sun vector expressed in the spacecraft body frame. However, most models of solar ephemerides (position and velocity) are modeled in an inertial frame that is fixed in space.[[1]](#footnote-1)

So how do we express the inertial sun vector we have to the body sun vector we want? You simply multiply it by the cosine matrix representing the rotation from inertial to body.Let represent the sun vector in the inertial frame. Then

= **A**

Where **A** is the attitude matrix.

The second useful property of rotation matrices is that you can compose two (or more) rotations via matrix multiplication. For example, sensors have their own coordinate frame in which the field of view is defined. This frame may or may not be aligned with the body frame, generally it will not be. In this case, let the rotation from body to sensor frame be labeled . Then the rotation from inertial to sensor frame is

**=** .

Note a good check of if you are composing things correctly is that the first rotation (the matrix to the right) rotates into the body frame, and the second rotation is from the body frame to sensor frame. If all the rotations in an equation follow this protocol, then the outermost subscript letters will tell you the frames for the composition of two or more rotations.

It is also worth noting that in general will vary over time, while the body to sensor frame rotation generally won’t.[[2]](#footnote-2)

Rotating a vector then becomes

**= =**  = =

This gives a sequence of equivalent representations using substitution and the associative property to arrive at the composite rotation.

The third useful property of rotation matrices is that they are easily invertible; cosine matrices are inverted by transposing them, or  **=** . If **A** represents the rotation from a reference to body frame, then its inverse represents the opposite rotation from body to inertial, or

**=**

To sum up the three properties

* Vectors are expressed in a new coordinate frame by multiplying the vector by the rotation matrix from the initial frame to the new one.
* Multiplying two or more rotation matrices represent successive rotations between coordinate frames
* The rotation back to the original frame

### Using Quaternions: The Basics

This section is a placeholder for future writing. We don’t use quaternions in TAT-C code.

### Coordinate Frames for Spaceflight

Now that we have seen the basic properties of rotation matrices, let us look at the frames that are of interest, starting with the inertial frame.

#### Inertial Reference Systems

The **Earth-Centered Inertial (ECI)** frame is defined by the following axes

* The origin is at the center of the Earth[[3]](#footnote-3)
* +Z points to the spin axis of the earth
* +X points to the vernal equinox (aka the First Point of Ares); the point where the Earth equatorial plane intersects the Earth’s orbital plane, and the sun is moving from southern to northern hemisphere on the first day of spring.
* +Y completes right hand system (**Y = Z x X**)

The same frame is also labeled *Geocentric Inertial (GCI)* in some applications.

Now in the best of all possible worlds, this coordinate system would be truly inertial in that it does not rotate over time. Unfortunately, we do not live in the best of all possible worlds, and the ECI (slowly) rotates.[[4]](#footnote-4) The solution we use is to take a snapshot at a given time (also called the *epoch*) and arbitrarily fix the ECI axes based on that epoch. GMAT uses the **J2000** frame as the standard inertial coordinate system for calculations; more formally GMAT calls it Mean J2000 Equatorial (MJ2000Eq) system, or Mean of Date Equatorial at the J2000 Epoch, which in turn is around noon on January 1, 2000; the exact time depending on the time system being used.[[5]](#footnote-5)

Another inertial is the **International Celestial Reference Frame** (ICRF), a newer frame that is defined by the measured positions of extragalactic sources (mainly quasars)[[6]](#footnote-6), which creates a more accurate system. This system is *not* an ECI system, its origin is at the Sun-Earth barycenter[[7]](#footnote-7).

There are many other inertial reference systems to be aware of when using GMAT, but we will stop here before we get too far away from the attitude world.

#### Central Body Fixed Coordinate Systems

The next coordinate system of interest is one that is fixed to the body the spacecraft is orbiting. This system is used when

* The spacecraft is looking for/at specific objects on the ground, for example ground stations to which telemetry is sent.
* Modeling is dependent on the specific orientation of the earth; for example an accurate gravity model depends on the shape of the earth, which is not a smooth sphere. Which way Mount Everest is pointing in inertial space will matter in computing the Earth’s gravitational effect on the spacecraft.

Such coordinates can be defined for any central body, here we will just discuss the **Earth-Centered, Earth-Fixed (ECEF)** reference frame. It is similar to ECI, but instead of staying fixed in inertial space it rotates in lockstep with the Earth. The frame is defined as follows:

* The origin is at the center of the Earth
* +Z points to the spin axis of the earth
* +X points to the intersection of the Equator and the Prime Meridian
* +Y completes right hand system (**Y = Z x X**)

Because ECEF and ECI share the Z axis, the rotation from ECI to ECEF reduces to a rotation around the +Z axis. The angle associated with this rotation is the *Greenwich hour angle*. The rotation matrix associated with the Greenwich Hour Angle G is

Where “F”in the subscript represents the Earth-fixed frame and “I” the inertial frame.[[8]](#footnote-8)

#### Reference Coordinate Systems

In principle, many frames can be used as reference frames for spacecraft, they can fall into two categories. The first is other inertial frames, for example frames centered on other bodies than the Earth, or fixed at different reference times. The second category is orbit-referenced frames, which are constructed from the spacecraft’s position and/or velocity, and have the origin at the center of the spacecraft.[[9]](#footnote-9) These frames typically have one of the axes pointing down towards the central body, although there are a variety of definitions possible.[[10]](#footnote-10) From here on, we will use Earth as the central body and assume the reader can generalize this to other bodies.

The next step, of course, is to define “down”. One would think there would be a unique definition, and if the Earth were a perfect sphere a vector from the spacecraft to the center of the Earth would uniquely define “down”. But since it isn’t, we define two versions of down, the **nadir vector** that points to the center of the Earth, and the **local vertical**, which is perpindicular to the surface, which is defined by a plane tangent to the ellipsoid that defines the Earth. A **nadir-pointing** coordinate system has an axis pointing to the center of the Earth, and a **geodetic** system has an axis aligned with the local vertical. The former is simpler, so we will focus on that.[[11]](#footnote-11)

A typical nadir pointing system is the LVLH Earth-Pointing system defined in AI Solutions Free-Flyer:

* The +Z axis points to the nadir (equivalently, is aligned with negative position vector)
* The +Y axis is the negative orbit normal defined by position and velocity ( = **-RxV** )
* The +X axis completes the right handed system

Search the STK or AI Solutions web sites for other trajectory-based reference frames.

These systems are used as reference for attitude systems; for example a satellite might control attitude to keep the body frame aligned with a geodetic frame, so that the sensors are looking along the local vertical to observe the Earth. Control laws would then be written with respect to the rotation from reference to body frame, although the actual kinematics or dynamics would be propagated in an inertial frame.

## TAT-C Use Cases

TAT-C looks at points on the Earth’s surface from two perspectives. The first is whether the spacecraft can possibly be seen from the point of interest. This is not a full test of visibility, it’s a simple check that will eliminate points on the opposite side of the Earth.

The second perspective is whether a point is actually in a sensor field of view. Unlike the first test, this requires attitude information and the orientation of the sensor to the spacecraft body frame.

The next sections define the coordinate frames used in TAT-C, then lays out a use case for each of the two perspectives in mathematical terms.

### TAT-C coordinate systems

TAT-C defines the following frames:

* **Inertial (I)** – uses the J2000 Mean Equatorial frame as inertial reference
* **Fixed (F)** – uses the Earth-Centered, Earth-Fixed frame to account for Earth’s rotation
* **Nadir-Pointing (N)** - TBS
* **Body (B)** – frame aligned with the spacecraft body; this frame is usually aligned with the nadir-pointing frame, but an off-nadir alignment can also be specified.
* **Sensor (S)** – frame attached to sensor where +Z represents the boresight or origin for modeling the field of view.

A rotation is represented by the 3x3 matrix **R\_XY**, which represents a rotation from frame Y to frame X. This convention is used in variable naming in the code.

### Referencing targets on Earth (attitude independent use case)

There are two types of position independent visibility checks that are done. The first is a dot product check to eliminate points that are blocked by the bulk of the Earth. If the dot product of the spacecraft position and the ground point’s position is less than zero, the point can be eliminated.

This is done in the routine CheckGridFeasibility(), which loops through all points of interest and eliminates the obviously unfeasible before any real processing starts. This function takes a the position in body fixed coordinates as input and iterates through the points of interest doing the dot product check and marking whether or not the point should be considered further.

The second visibility check computes the vector from the spacecraft to the ground point and uses it to determine whether the spacecraft is over the horizon when viewed from that point. The common element of both checks is that the point of interest positions are in ECEF coordinates, while the position vector is propagated in the inertial reference frame.

The solution is to rotate the inertial position to the Earth-fixed frame, using

In the interests of computational efficiency this is done outside the loop that iterates over all the points of interest. See CoverageChecker::CheckPointCoverage() for the details of the code.

### Rotating vectors to sensor coordinate frames (attitude dependent use case)

To rotate the satellite-to-target vector into the sensor frame, we will want to use the attitude to rotate the vector to the body frame, and then the body to sensor cosine matrix to rotate it to the sensor frame. The good news is, we already have that vector from the feasibility (dot product) checks. The bad news is that this vector was computed in the ECEF frame, but the attitude is in the inertial frame. The bad news isn’t that terrible though, all you have to do is rotate the vector to the inertial frame, using

We haven’t computed R\_IF yet, but it is quite easy. The fact that the inverse rotation is represented by the inverse of the cosine matrix, which conveniently is the transpose, so it is not a difficult computation.

The attitude computation is also straightforward. It can be represented as the matrix product of the nominal attitude and the offset rotation from nominal for off-nadir pointing. If the frames are aligned, the offset matrix is the identity matrix. So the inertial-to-body rotation is defined as

R\_BI = R\_BN \* R\_NI

The rotation from body to sensor frame is the product of the inertial to body and body to sensor cosine matrices

R\_SI = R\_SB \* R\_BI

so the full equation becomes

The step of rotating the satellite-to-target vector to the inertial frame is carried out in the function CoverageChecker::CheckPointCoverage(); the remaining rotations are done in the function Spacecraft::CheckTargetVisibility(). The latter function is overloaded, the version with vector inputs is the one that is relevant.

## References

{Wertz 1978] Wertz, James, editor. Spacecraft Attitude Determination and Control. D. Reidel Publishing Company, Dordrecht, Holland 1978.

[GMAT 2018] General Mission Analysis Tool (GMAT) Mathematical Specifications DRAFT, February 9, 2018.

# Change History

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Version | Description of changes |
| 1.0 | Initial delivery |
| 1.1 | Cleanup of writing, addition of Doxygen outputs |
| 1.2 | Added section on attitude math, further minor edits |

1. This is not strictly true, as we will see in the next section. But it’s close enough. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. If a sensor is mounted on a component that rotates with respect to the main body of a spacecraft (such as a solar array), then the body to sensor frame will vary. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Coordinate systems parallel to ECI can be centered on other celestial bodies, or even points in space such as barycenters or libration points. For earth orbiters, ECI is sufficient, and that is where this version of the documentation will stay. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. The most commonly modeled effect is precession of the Earth’s spin axis in inertial space. Other effects to consider are nutation (wobble) and changes to the Earth itself due to slosh of the liquid core or melting Greenland and Antarctic ice caps. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Time systems are a whole other issue that won’t be discussed here. Their largest importance is in accurately modeling the positions and velocities of celestial bodies in the solar system. See Section 1 of the GMAT math specs. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International\_Celestial\_Reference\_Frame [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. A barycenter in this context is the center of mass of two or more bodies that orbit one another. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. There is a whole lot involved in converting time from Julian dates to a Gregorian date and time, all of which we will ignore here. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Technically, they are trajectory-referenced, orbit-referenced is the subset for a spacecraft [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. See <https://ai-solutions.com/_help_Files/attitude_reference_frames.htm> and <http://help.agi.com/stk/index.htm#stk/referenceframesvehicle.htm%3FTocPath%3DGetting%2520Started%7CTechnical%2520Notes%7C_____3> to see some examples. Note that AI Solutions defines LVLH with +Z aligned with the negative position vector, and STK defines +X to be aligned with the position vector. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Finding the local vertical involves finding the tangent plane, which is done through computing the derivative of the ellipsoid. This is left as an exercise to those who 1) have taken multivariate calculus, and 2) haven’t had years to forget what they learned. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)