

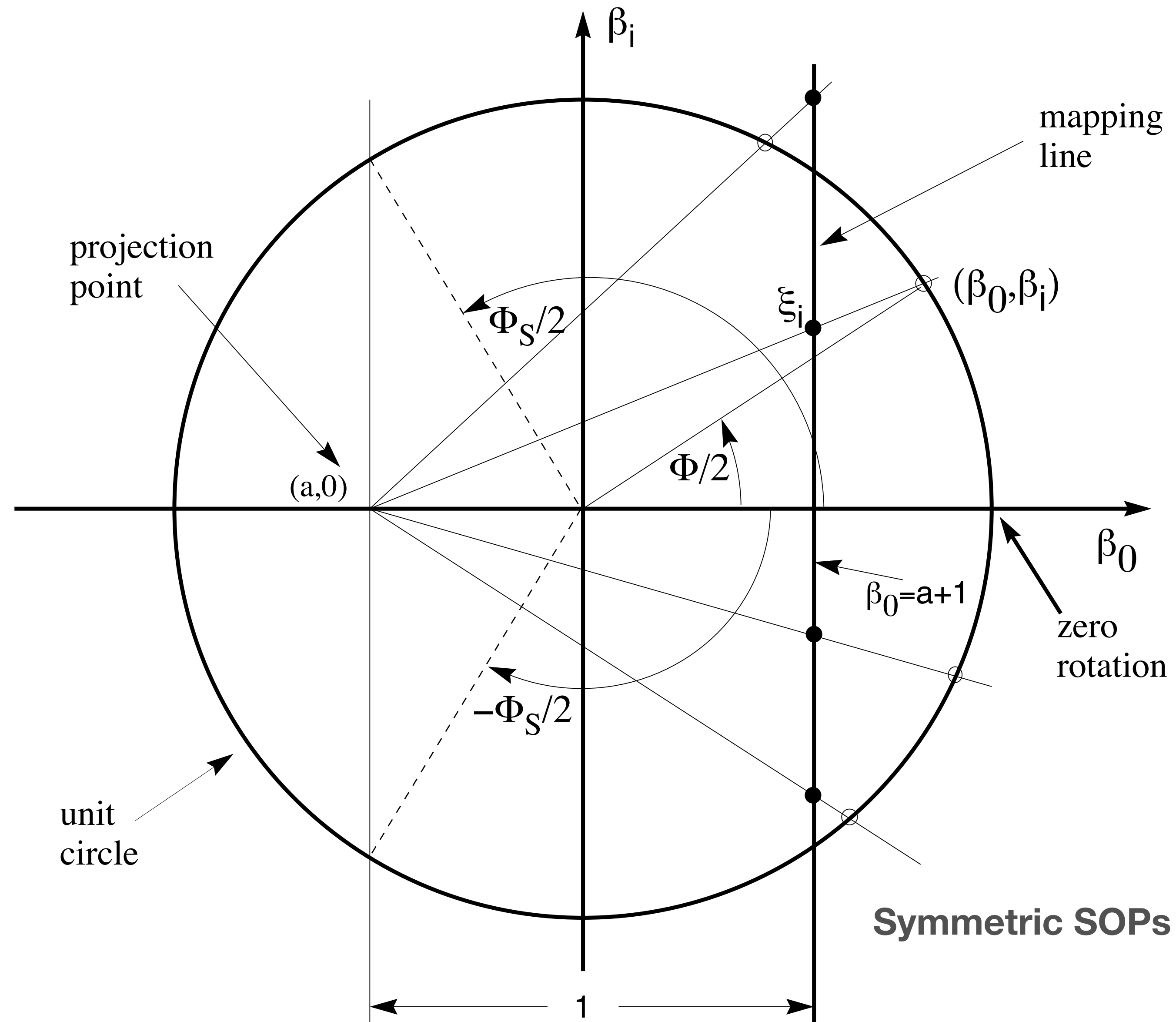
# Stereographic Orientation Parameters (SOPs)

Elegant family of attitude coordinates...

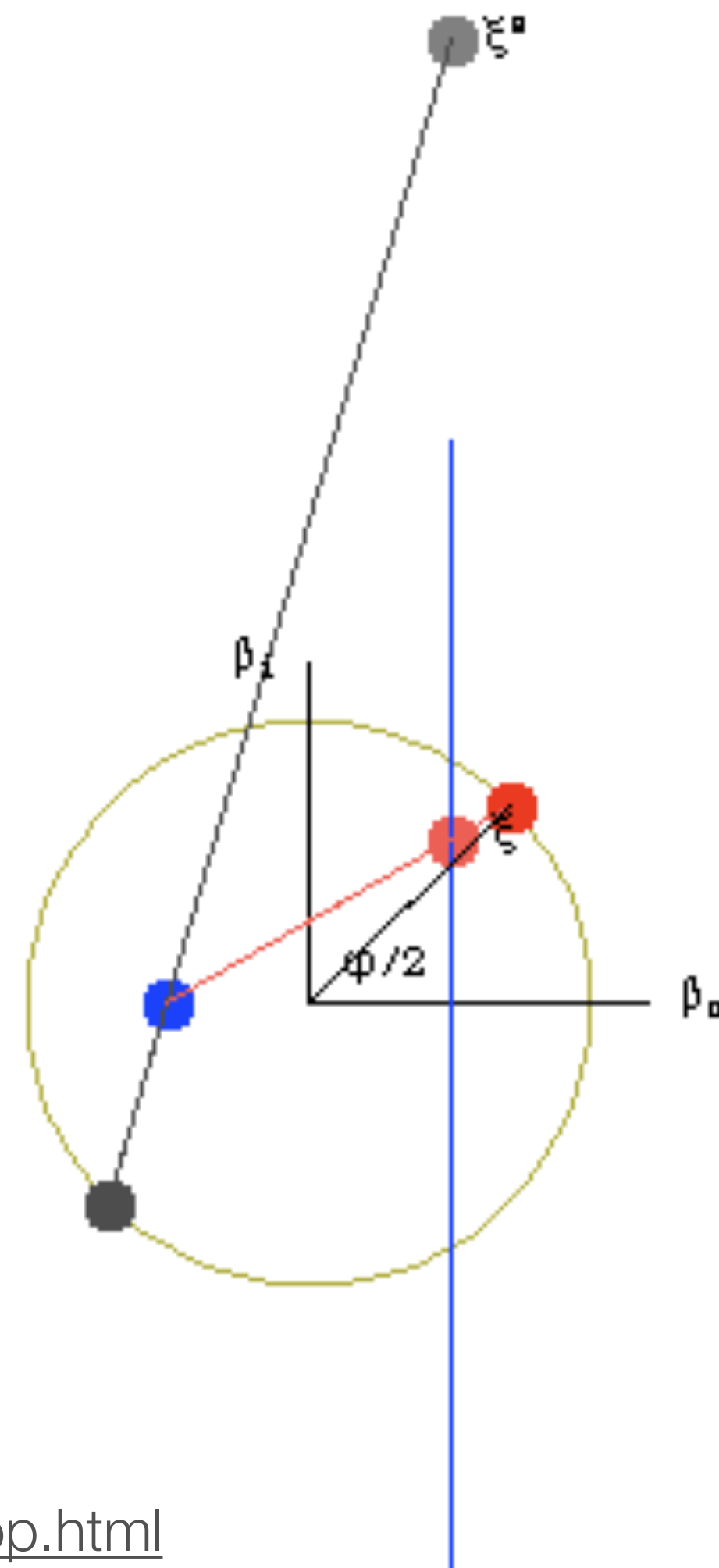
## Quick facts...

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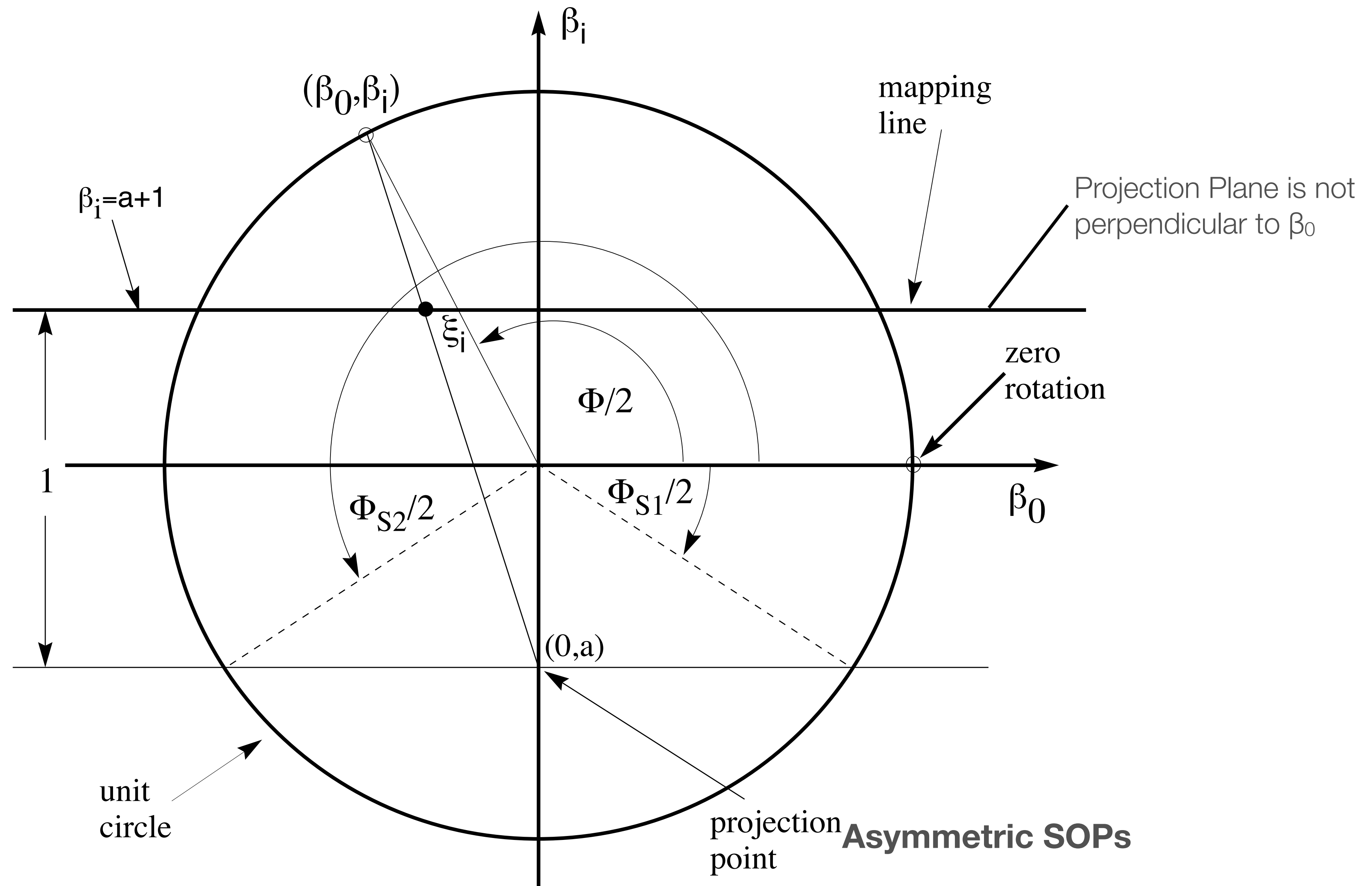
- The Stereographic Orientation Parameters are a class of attitude parameters that generalize the previously discussed classical and modified Rodrigues parameters.
- There are two types of SOPs:
  - Symmetric Set: Goes singular if a  $\pm\Phi$  principal rotation is performed.
  - Asymmetric Set: Goes singular at either  $\Phi_1$  or  $\Phi_2$ , and this rotation must be about a particular axis.
- References:
  - H. Schaub and J.L. Junkins. "Stereographic Orientation Parameters for Attitude Dynamics: A Generalization of the Rodrigues Parameters." *Journal of the Astronautical Sciences*, Vol. 44, No. 1, Jan.–Mar. 1996, pp. 1–19.
  - C. M. Southward, J. Ellis and H. Schaub, "Spacecraft Attitude Control Using Symmetric Stereographic Orientation Parameters," *Journal of Astronautical Sciences*, Vol. 55, No. 3, July–September, 2007, pp. 389–405.



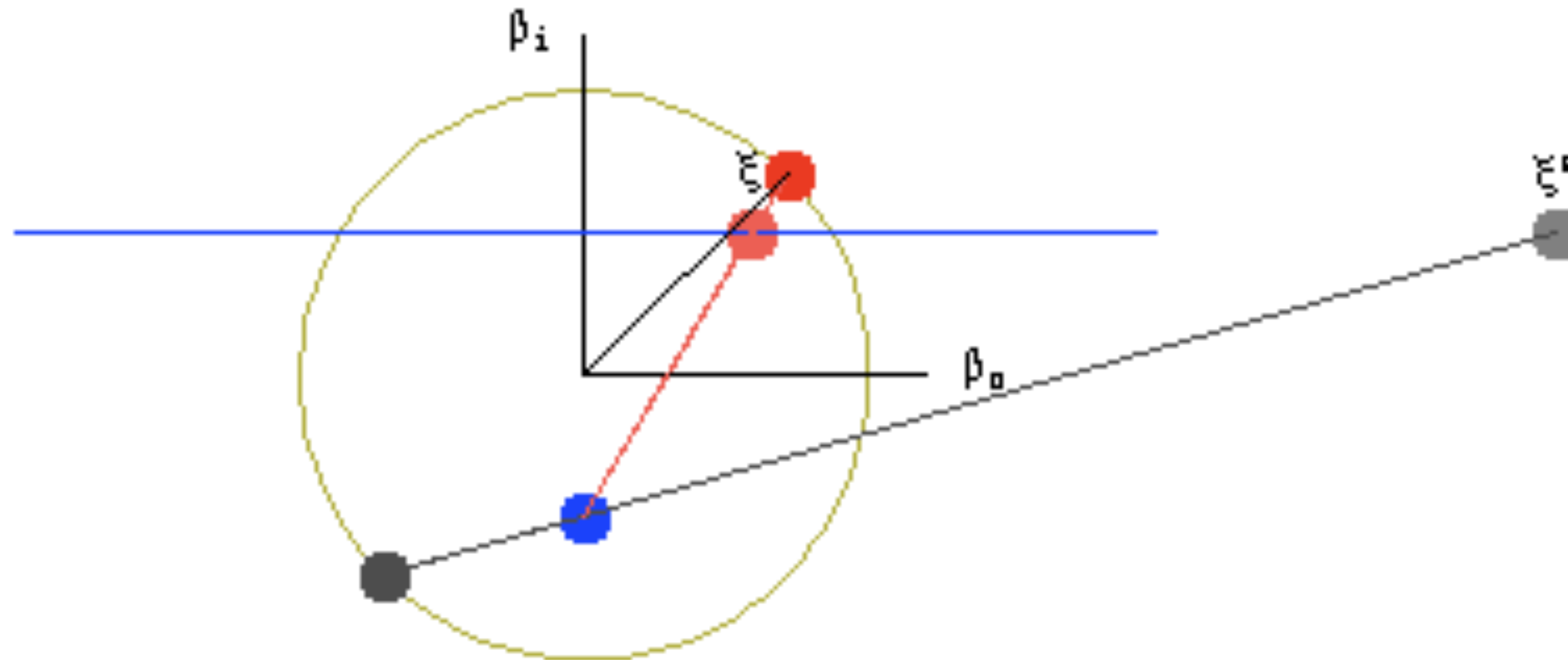
## SSOP's



<http://hanspeterschaub.info/ssop.html>



## SOP's



<http://hanspeterschaub.info/assop.html>

## Example: asymmetric SOP

Projection plane:  $\beta_1 = 0$

Projection point:  $\beta_1 = -1$

## Mapping from EP:

$$\eta_1 = \frac{\beta_0}{1 + \beta_1} \quad \eta_2 = \frac{\beta_2}{1 + \beta_1} \quad \eta_3 = \frac{\beta_3}{1 + \beta_1}$$

## Mapping to EP:

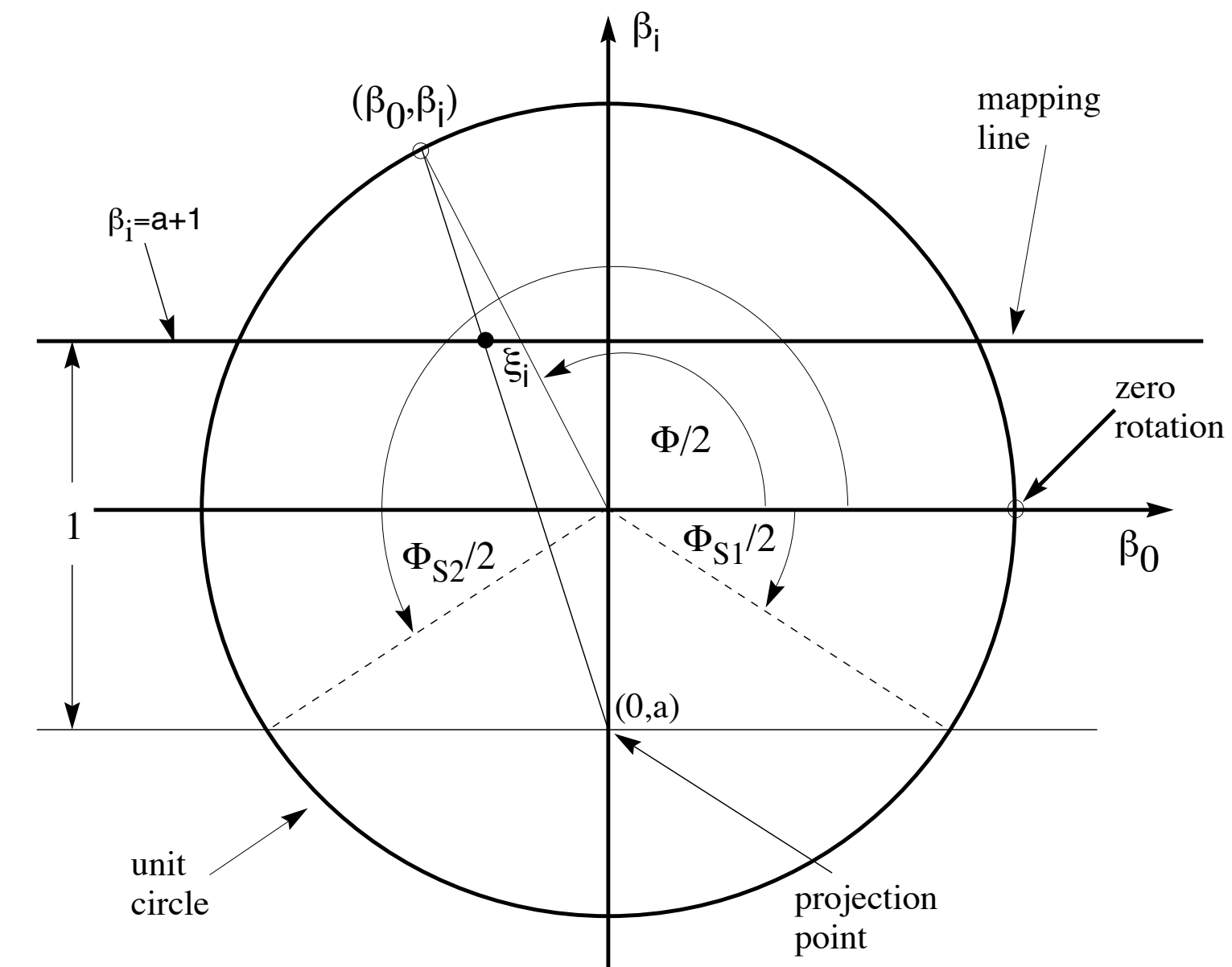
$$\beta_0 = \frac{2\eta_1}{1 + \eta^2} \quad \beta_1 = \frac{1 - \eta^2}{1 + \eta^2} \quad \beta_2 = \frac{2\eta_2}{1 + \eta^2} \quad \beta_3 = \frac{2\eta_3}{1 + \eta^2} \quad \eta^2 = \boldsymbol{\eta}^T \boldsymbol{\eta}$$

Singular behavior:

$$\beta_1 \rightarrow -1 \begin{cases} \rightarrow \Phi_1 = -180^\circ \\ \rightarrow \Phi_2 = +540^\circ \end{cases}$$

Shadow set:

$$\eta^S = -\frac{\eta}{\eta^T \eta}$$



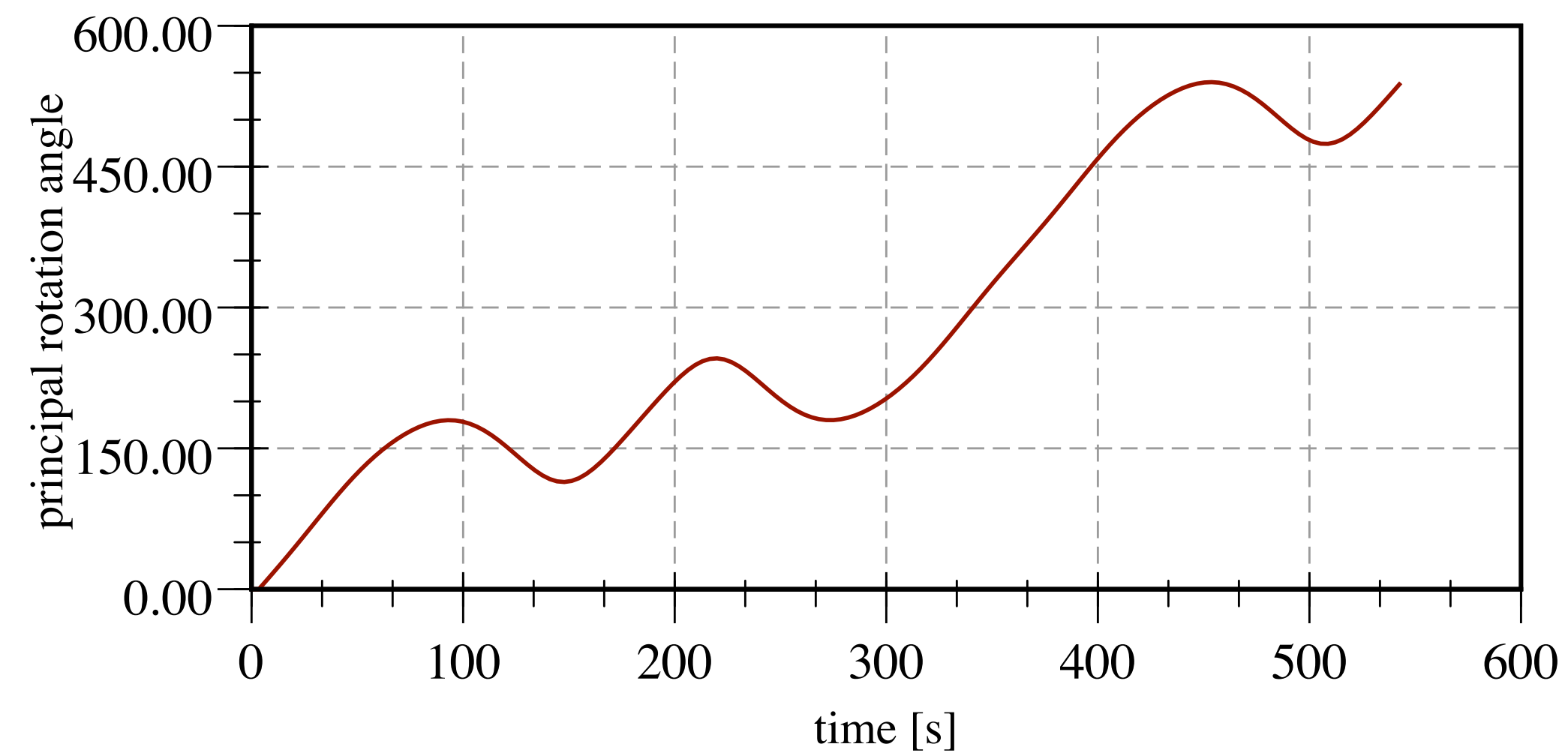
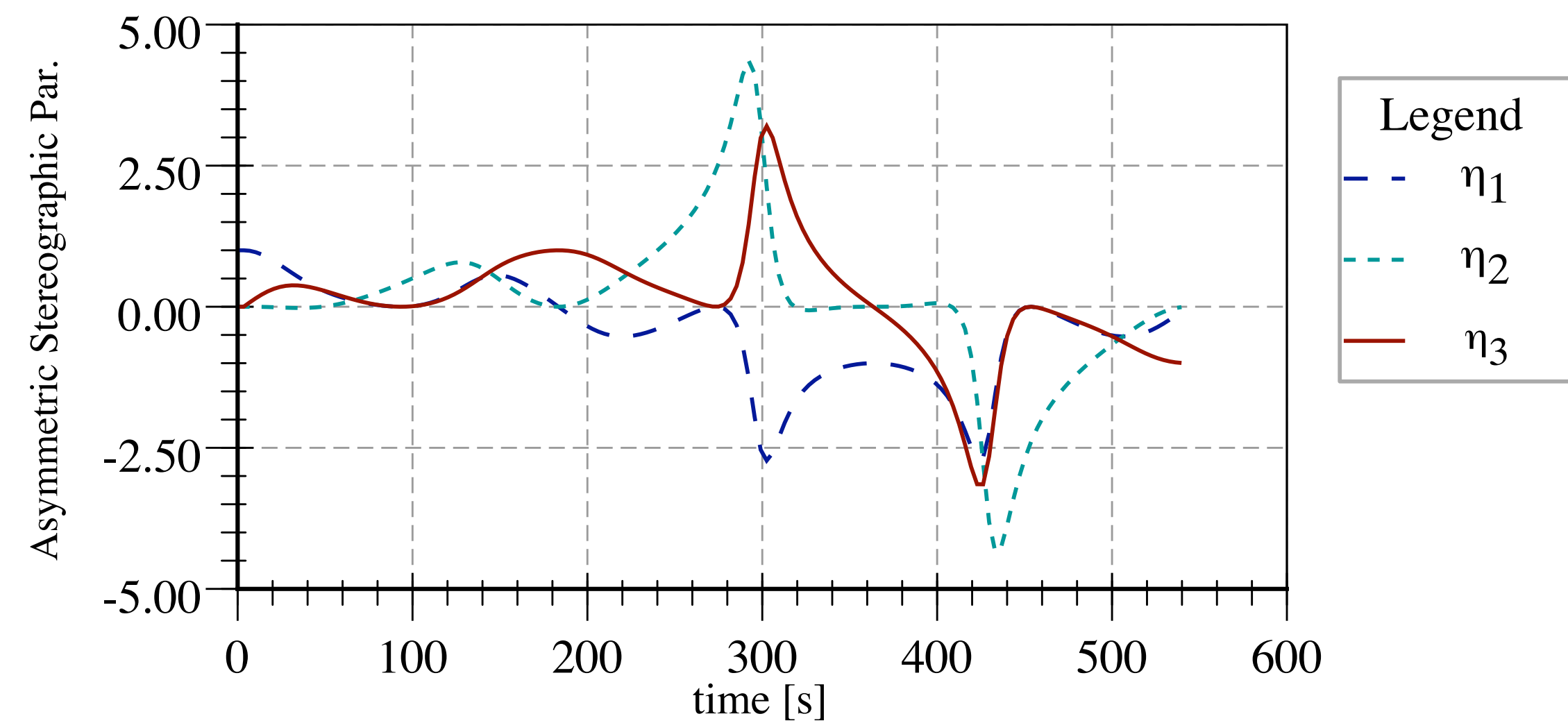
Prescribed 3-1-3 Euler  
Angle time histories:

$$\theta_1(t) = t$$

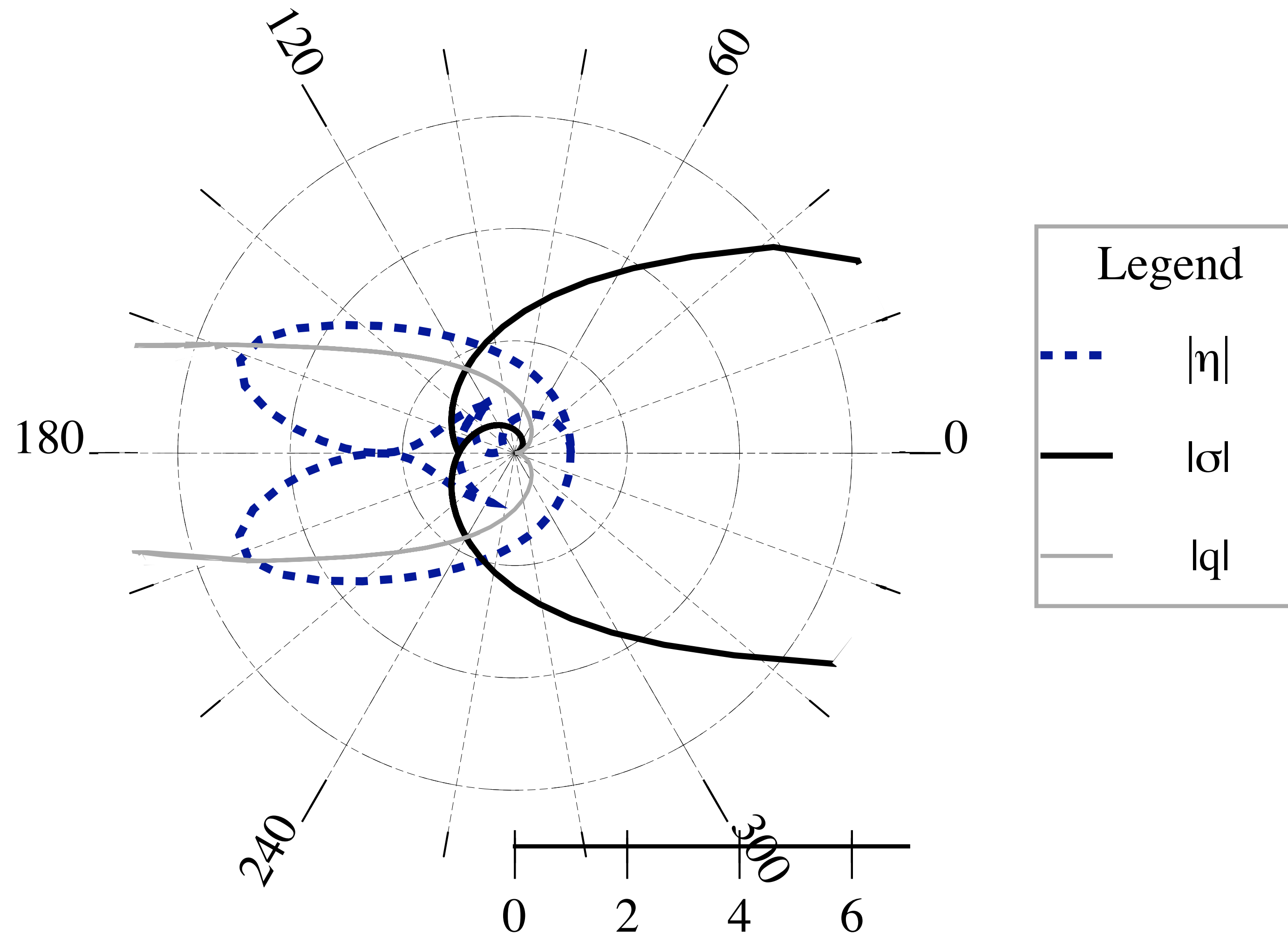
$$\theta_2(t) = (1 - \cos 2t) \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\theta_3(t) = (\sin 2t) \frac{\pi}{4}$$

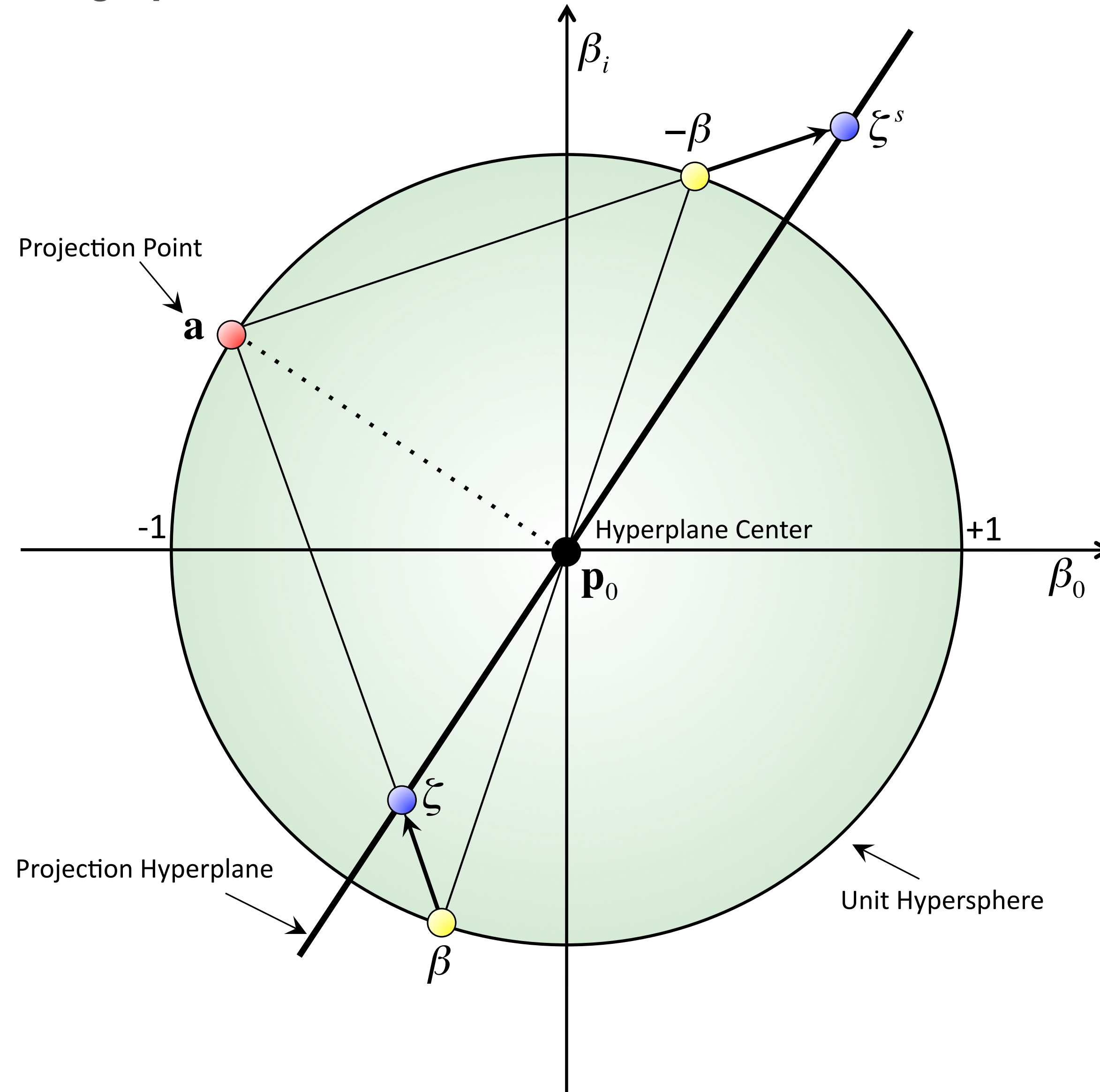
The body is essentially doing  
a tumble about the 1<sup>st</sup> body  
axis, while doing sinusoidal  
wobbles about the other  
axes.







# Hyper-Surface Stereographic Orientation Parameters



Mullen and H. Schaub, "Hypersphere Stereographic Orientation Parameters," *AIAA Journal of Guidance, Control and Dynamics*, Vol. 33, No. 1, Jan.–Feb., 2010, pp. 249–254. doi:10.2514/1.46783