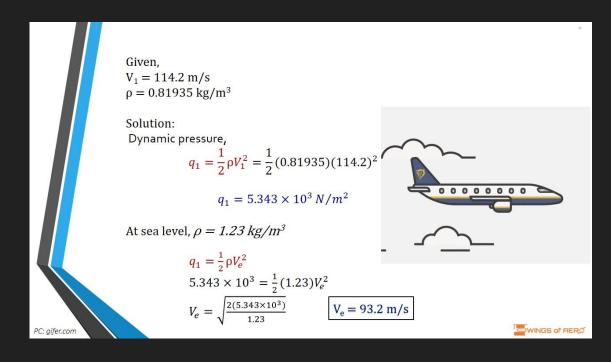
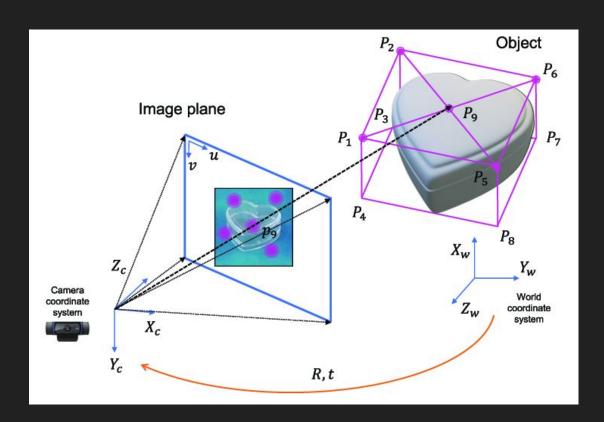


- 1. Pressure
- 2. Perspective n point(PnP)
- 3. Green's theorem
- 4. Humidity
- 5. IMU



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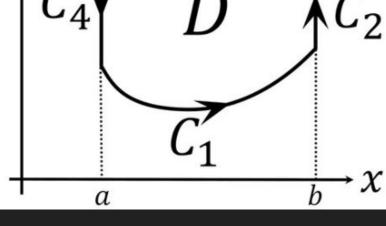


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Green's Theorem

Green's Theorem
$$\iint_{D} \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} \right) dx \, dy = \oint_{C} L \, dx + M \, dy$$

$$C_{4} \qquad D \qquad C_{2}$$



- 1. Pressure
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$$v = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma P}{\rho}}$$

But
$$\rho = \frac{M}{V}$$

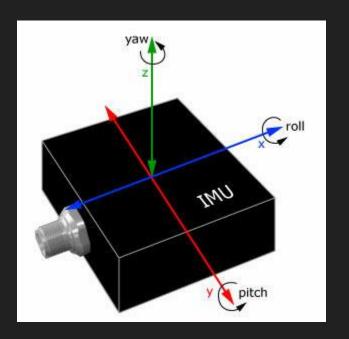
Therefore,

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma PV}{M}}$$

Using equation (11.26)

$$\sqrt{\frac{\gamma R7}{M}}$$

- 1. Pressure
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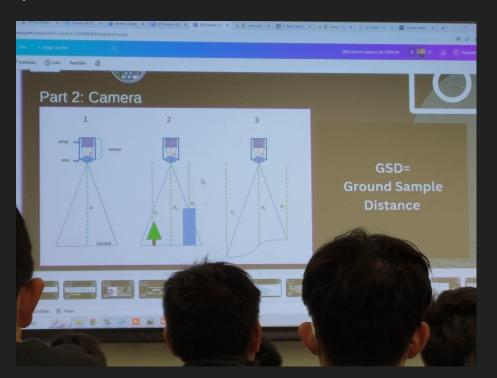


But they all fail!!!

- 1. The pressure for ISS is too stable
- 2. We don't exactly know those six forces in ISS to do the PnP
- 3. Green's theorem relates to circulation and flux integrals in vector calculus
- 4. It relates to the water vapour speed
- 5. Too difficult and ordinary

Photo (Ground Sample Distance)

- Calculating the data by using the photo collected
- Succeed!!!
- Use as an alternative way
- No innovative enough

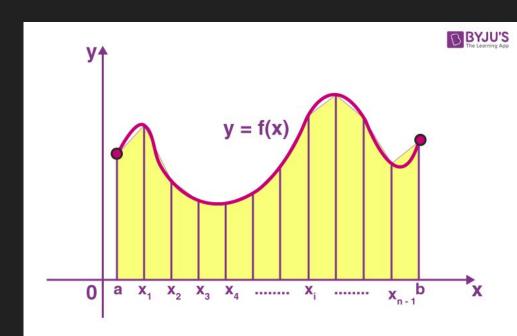


Accelerator

- Finally success by using accelerator!!!!! T^T
- Accurate enough

Trapezoidal rule and Kalman filtering

- Convert acceleration into velocity by using integration
- dv/dt = acceleration
- To filter the needless code



How to make it more accurate?

Add two data together and divide them by two!

Finally two succeed!!!

Thank you