

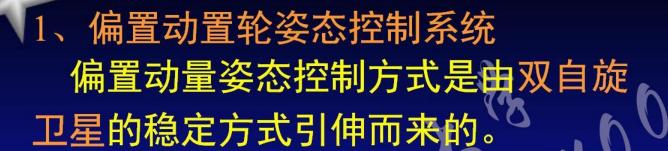
第二十五讲 偏置动置轮与控制力矩陀螺姿态控制系统

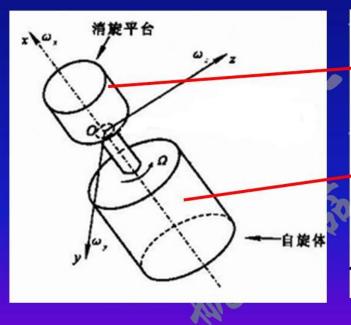
主讲: 刘莹莹

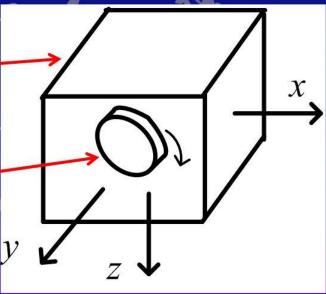
西北工业大学 精确制导与控制研究所

第二十五讲 偏置动置轮与控制力矩 陀螺姿态控制系统

- 1、偏置动置轮姿态控制系统
- 2、控制力矩陀螺姿态控制系统









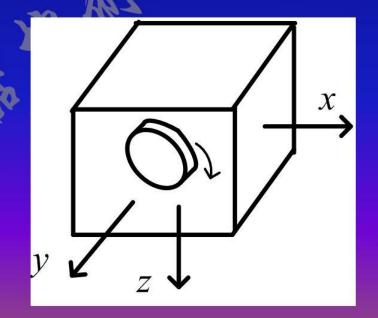
带有偏置动量轮的航天器姿态动力 学方程

航天器的动量矩:

$$\vec{H} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -H_0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + H_t = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -H_0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} I_x \omega_x \\ I_y \omega_y + h_y \\ I_z \omega_z \end{bmatrix}$$

欧拉力矩方程

$$\dot{\vec{H}} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{H} = \vec{M}_d$$





$$\begin{bmatrix} I_{x}\dot{\omega}_{x} \\ I_{y}\dot{\omega}_{y} + \dot{h}_{y} \\ I_{z}\dot{\omega}_{z} \end{bmatrix} + \vec{\omega} \times \begin{bmatrix} I_{x}\omega_{x} \\ -H_{0} + I_{y}\omega_{y} + h_{y} \\ I_{z}\omega_{z} \end{bmatrix} = \vec{M}_{d}$$

$$\vec{U}_{z} = \vec{\omega}_{z} + \vec{\omega}_{e} \approx \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\varphi} - \omega_{0}\psi_{z} \\ \dot{\theta} - \omega_{0} \\ \dot{\psi} + \omega_{0}\varphi_{z} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H_{0} >> I_{x}\omega_{0}, I_{y}\omega_{0}, I_{z}\omega_{0}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_{x}\ddot{\varphi} + H_{0}\omega_{0}\varphi + H_{0}\dot{\psi} = M_{dx} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} I_{x}\ddot{\varphi} + H_{0}\omega_{0}\varphi + H_{0}\dot{\psi} = M_{dx} \\ I_{y}\ddot{\theta} + I\dot{\Omega}_{y} = M_{dy} \\ I_{z}\ddot{\psi} + H_{0}\omega_{0}\psi - H_{0}\dot{\varphi} = M_{dz} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} I_{x}\ddot{\varphi} + H_{0}\omega_{0}\varphi + H_{0}\dot{\psi} = M_{dx} \\ I_{y}\ddot{\theta} + I\dot{\Omega}_{y} = M_{dy} \\ I_{z}\ddot{\psi} + H_{0}\omega_{0}\psi - H_{0}\dot{\varphi} = M_{dz} \end{cases}$$

俯仰控制

$$M_{cy} = -I\dot{\Omega}_y$$
滚动和偏航姿态控制

$$\begin{cases} I_x \ddot{\varphi} + H_0 \omega_0 \varphi + H_0 \dot{\psi} = M_{dx} + M_{cx} \\ I_z \ddot{\psi} + H_0 \omega_0 \psi - H_0 \dot{\varphi} = M_{dz} + M_{cz} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} M_{cx} = -K_{px}\varphi - K_{dx}\dot{\varphi} \\ M_{cz} = -K_{pz}\varphi - K_{dz}\dot{\varphi} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_x \ddot{\varphi} + H_0 \omega_0 \varphi + H_0 \dot{\psi} + K_{px} \varphi + K_{dx} \dot{\varphi} = M_{dx} \\ I_z \ddot{\psi} + H_0 \omega_0 \psi - H_0 \dot{\varphi} + K_{pz} \varphi + K_{dz} \dot{\varphi} = M_{dz} \end{bmatrix}$$

长周期运动

$$\begin{cases} H_0 \dot{\psi} + \omega_0 H_0 \varphi + K_{px} \varphi = M_{dz} \\ -H_0 \dot{\varphi} + \omega_0 H_0 \psi + K_{pz} \varphi = M_{dz} \end{cases}$$

$$D(s) = s^{2} + \frac{-K_{pz}}{H_{0}}s + \frac{H_{0}\omega_{0}^{2} + \omega_{0}K_{px}}{H_{0}}$$

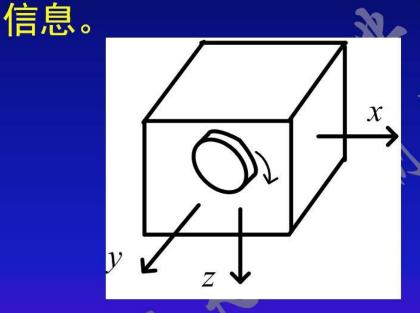
$$\begin{cases} I_x \ddot{\varphi} + H_0 \omega_0 \varphi + H_0 \dot{\psi} + K_{px} \varphi + K_{dx} \dot{\varphi} = M_{dx} \\ I_z \ddot{\psi} + H_0 \omega_0 \psi - H_0 \dot{\varphi} + K_{pz} \varphi + K_{dz} \dot{\varphi} = M_{dz} \end{cases}$$

短周期运动

$$\begin{cases} I_{x}\ddot{\varphi} + H_{0}\dot{\psi} + K_{dx}\dot{\varphi} = M_{dx} \\ I_{z}\ddot{\psi} - H_{0}\dot{\varphi} + K_{dz}\dot{\varphi} = M_{dz} \end{cases}$$

$$D(s) = s^{2} \left[s^{2} + \frac{K_{dx}}{I_{x}} s + \frac{H_{0}(H_{0} - K_{dz})}{I_{x}I_{z}} \right]$$

偏置动量轮三轴姿态稳定系统中, 航天器的总动量矩不再为零, 而具有一个偏置量; 只需要滚动和俯仰姿态



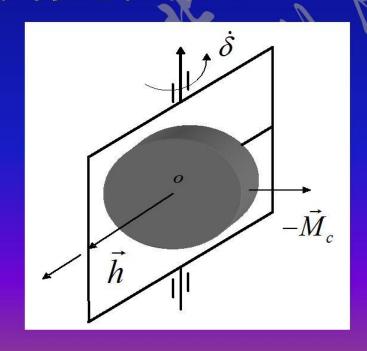
$$\begin{cases} M_{cx} = -K_{px}\varphi - K_{dx}\dot{\varphi} \\ M_{cz} = -K_{pz}\varphi - K_{dz}\dot{\varphi} \end{cases}$$



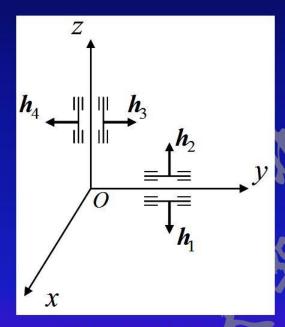


2、控制力矩陀螺姿态控制系统

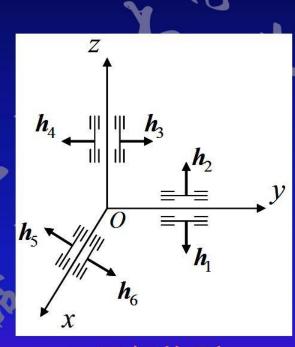
控制力矩陀螺以固定的转速旋转,由一个框架或两个框架来改变其动量矩矢量的方向,实现对航天器的姿态控制。



常用单框架控制力矩陀螺构型

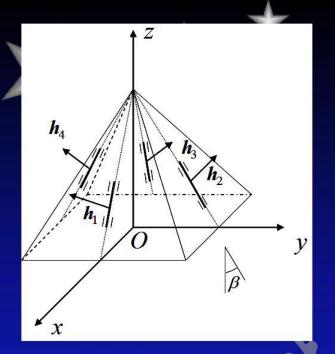


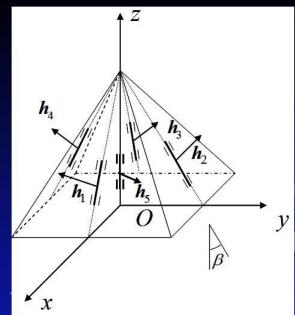
双平行构型



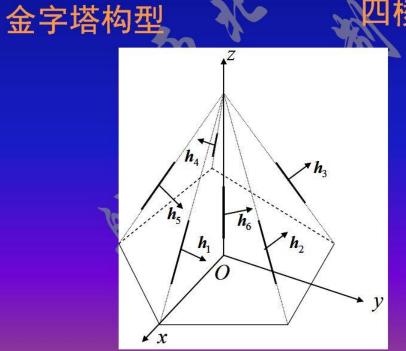
三平行构型







四棱锥构型



五棱锥构型



控制力矩陀螺群的动量矩(金字塔构型)

$$\vec{h} = h \begin{bmatrix} \cos \beta \sin \delta_1 - \cos \delta_2 - \cos \beta \sin \delta_3 + \cos \delta_4 \\ \cos \delta_1 + \cos \beta \sin \delta_2 - \cos \delta_3 - \cos \beta \sin \delta_4 \\ \sin \beta \sin \delta_1 + \sin \beta \sin \delta_2 + \sin \beta \sin \delta_3 + \sin \beta \sin \delta_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

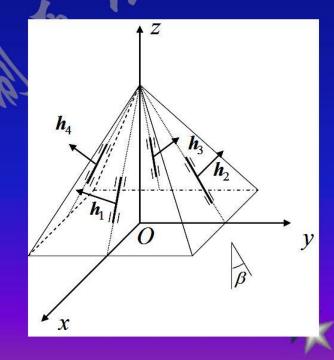
动量矩导数

$$\dot{\vec{h}} = h \begin{bmatrix} \cos \beta \cos \delta_1 & \sin \delta_2 & -\cos \beta \cos \delta_3 & -\sin \delta_4 \\ -\sin \delta_1 & \cos \beta \cos \delta_2 & \sin \delta_3 & -\cos \beta \cos \delta_4 \\ \sin \beta \cos \delta_1 & \sin \beta \cos \delta_2 & \sin \beta \cos \delta_3 & \sin \beta \cos \delta_4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \delta_1 \\ \dot{\delta}_2 \\ \dot{\delta}_3 \\ \dot{\delta}_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

动量矩导数

$$\dot{\vec{h}} = h \begin{bmatrix} \cos \beta \cos \delta_1 & \sin \delta_2 & -\cos \beta \cos \delta_3 & -\sin \delta_4 \\ -\sin \delta_1 & \cos \beta \cos \delta_2 & \sin \delta_3 & -\cos \beta \cos \delta_4 \\ \sin \beta \cos \delta_1 & \sin \beta \cos \delta_2 & \sin \beta \cos \delta_3 & \sin \beta \cos \delta_4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \delta_1 \\ \dot{\delta}_2 \\ \dot{\delta}_3 \\ \dot{\delta}_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$=hC\dot{\delta}$$





航天器的动量矩:

$$\vec{H} = \vec{h} + I\vec{\omega}$$

欧拉力矩方程

$$\dot{\vec{H}} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{H} = \vec{M}_{d}$$

带有控制力矩陀螺的航天器姿态动 力学方程

$$I\vec{\omega} + \vec{h} + \vec{\omega} \times (I\vec{\omega} + \vec{h}) = \vec{M}_d$$

$$\vec{M}_c = -\dot{\vec{h}} = -h\mathbf{C}\dot{\mathbf{\delta}}$$

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{\delta}} = -\boldsymbol{C}^{\mathrm{T}} (\boldsymbol{C}\boldsymbol{C}^{\mathrm{T}})^{-1} \vec{M}_{c} / h$$





反作用轮适合于要求力矩和动量矩储存能力比较小,而且不要进行复杂机动的应用场合,而控制力矩陀螺输出力矩大得多,目前主要用在空间站等大型航天器的控制中。

$$\vec{M}_c = -\vec{h} = -h\mathbf{C}\dot{\delta}$$

