

ENAE441 Group Project

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1 Overview

The goal of this project was to tie together many different topics from the course into once large project. Data acquired online about varying GNSS satellites was to be analyzed using trilateration, coordinate transformation, Lambert solvers, and TLEs.

In doing this, we discovered **Things maybe**.

2 Work Done

2.1 Trilateration

2.2 Postition

2.3 Position Vectors

2.4 Solving the Lambert Problem

2.5 Pseudoranges

3 Conclusion

3.1 Results

3.2 Sources of Error

3.3 Limitations

A Code

A.1 Main Analysis Code

```
1 %% Load data
2 % clear all
3 % clc
4 % close all
5 run set_data.m
6 % run set_parameters.m
7
8 %% Trilateration
9 rho_t1_sat1 = Trilateration(rho_obs_v_t1_sat1, ref_matrix, 1e-4,
    rho_njtr_t1_sat1)
10 rho_t2_sat1 = Trilateration(rho_obs_v_t2_sat1, ref_matrix, 1e-4,
    rho_njtr_t2_sat1)
11 rho_t1_sat2 = Trilateration(rho_obs_v_t1_sat2, ref_matrix, 1e-4,
    rho_njtr_t1_sat2)
12 rho_t2_sat2 = Trilateration(rho_obs_v_t2_sat2, ref_matrix, 1e-4,
    rho_njtr_t2_sat2)
13
14 %% Frame Conversion
15 gst_t1_sat1 = GST(T1, t1);
16 gst_t2_sat1 = GST(T2, t2_sat1);
17 gst_t2_sat2 = GST(T2, t2_sat2);
```

A.2 Parameter Setting

```

1 % Script to initialize global parameters/formatting for ENAE 404
2 % Includes things like fundamental constants, planetary radii, etc.
3 % Author: Blaire Weinberg
4
5 % Formatting
6 format long g
7 clc
8 clear all
9
10 % Fundamental Constants
11 c = 3e5; % km/s
12
13 % Gravitational Parameters
14 mu_earth = 3.986e5; % km^3 / s^2
15 mu_mars = 4.305e4; % km^3/s^2
16 mu_saturn = 3.7931187e7; % km^3/s^2
17 mu_moon = 0.00490e6; % km^3/s^2 (nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/planetary/factsheet/
    moonfact.html)
18 mu_jupiter = 126.687e6; % km^2/s^2 (nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/planetary/factsheet/
    jupiterfact.html)
19 mu_mercury = 0.022032e6; % km^2/s^2 (https://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/planetary/
    factsheet/mercuryfact.html)
20 mu_sun = 132712e6; % km^2/s^2 (https://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/planetary/factsheet
    /sunfact.html)
21
22 % Radii
23 r_earth = 6378; % km
24 r_moon = 1738.1; % km (nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/planetary/factsheet/moonfact.html)
25 r_jupiter = 71492; % km (nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/planetary/factsheet/jupiterfact.
    html)
26 r_mercury = 2439.7; % km (https://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/planetary/factsheet/
    mercuryfact.html)
27 r_mars = 3396.2; % km (https://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/planetary/factsheet/
    marsfact.html)
28 r_geo = 42164; % km
29
30 % Semi-major axes
31 a_mercury = 57.91e6; % km (https://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/planetary/factsheet/
    mercuryfact.html)
32 a_earth = 149.6e6; % km (https://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/planetary/factsheet/
    earthfact.html)
33 a_jupiter = 778.57e6; % km (nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/planetary/factsheet/
    jupiterfact.html)
34
35 % Mass
36 m_mercury = 0.33011e24;% kg (https://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/planetary/factsheet/
    mercuryfact.html)
37 m_jupiter = 1898.19e24; % kg (nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/planetary/factsheet/
    jupiterfact.html)
38 m_sun = 1988500e24; % kg (nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/planetary/factsheet/sunfact.html
    )
39
40 % Gravitational Parameters
41 g_earth = 9.798e-3; % km/s (https://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/planetary/factsheet/

```

earthfact.html)

A.3 Data Setting

```
1 % This script contains all of the data pulled from online for the project
2 % Author: Blaire Weinberg
3
4 %% G32
5 t_sat1 = [datetime(2019, 09, 29, 20, 0, 0);
6           datetime(2019, 09, 30, 3, 12, 30)]; % YY-MM-DD hh:mm:ss
7
8 % [GODE; LYCO; NJTR]
9 rho_obsv_t1_sat1 = [25051697.711; 25250311.013; 25300673.18]; % m
10 rho_obsv_t2_sat1 = [24885268.756; 25027333.239; 24905662.38]; % m
11
12 rho_gode_t1_sat1 = [-16495.751222; -20282.441992; -4990.466293]; % m
13 rho_gode_t2_sat1 = [20213.786583; -14550.961176; -8980.879524]; % m
14
15 rho_lyco_t1_sat1 = [-16495.751222; -20282.441992; -4990.466293]; % m
16 rho_lyco_t2_sat1 = [20213.786583; -14550.961176; -8980.879524]; % m
17
18 rho_njtr_t1_sat1 = [-16495.751222; -20282.441992; -4990.466293]; % m
19 rho_njtr_t2_sat1 = [20213.786583; -14550.961176; -8980.879524]; % m
20
21 %% G10
22 t_sat2 = [datetime(2019, 09, 29, 20, 0, 0);
23           datetime(2019, 09, 30, 1, 22, 30)]; % YY-MM-DD hh:mm:ss
24
25 % [GODE; LYCO; NJTR]
26 rho_obsv_t1_sat2 = [23211963.276; 23183895.657; 23332124.46]; % m
27 rho_obsv_t2_sat2 = [24741064.469; 24965346.244; 24859334.14]; % m
28
29 rho_gode_t1_sat2 = [-16660.548228; -11669.484643; 17253.892228]; % m
30 rho_gode_t2_sat2 = [11443.232098; -19758.768196; -13321.664005]; % m
31
32 rho_lyco_t1_sat2 = [-16660.548228; -11669.484643; 17253.892228]; % m
33 rho_lyco_t2_sat2 = [11443.232098; -19758.768196; -13321.664005]; % m
34
35 rho_njtr_t1_sat2 = [-16660.548228; -11669.484643; 17253.892228]; % m
36 rho_njtr_t2_sat2 = [11443.232098; -19758.768196; -13321.664005]; % m
37
38 %% Ground Stations
39 % ECEF XYZ
40 GODE = [1130774.439; -4831255.071; 3994200.558]; % m
41 LYCO = [1080274.057; -4680045.229; 4182682.6660]; % m
42 NJTR = [1278261.278; -4703708.0040; 4099884.5550]; % m
43
44 ref_matrix = [GODE'; LYCO'; NJTR'];
45
46 %% Times
47 t1 = 20 * 3600; % s
48 t2_sat1 = (3 * 3600) + (12 * 60) + 30; % s
49 t2_sat2 = 3600 + (22 * 60) + 30; % s
50
```

```

51 T1 = (7181 + 29 + 0.5) / 32525;
52 T2 = (7181 + 30 + 0.5) / 32525;

```

A.4 Trilateration

```

1 function [r] = Trilateration(rho_observ,ref,tolerance, r_guess)
2 % Determines the location of a satellite given reference information
3 % Inputs:
4     % rho_observ: vector containing observed ranges
5     % ref: matrix containing all of the [X Y Z] information for the
6     % reference locations for the observations
7     % r_guess: guess [X Y Z] vector for where the satellite should be located
8
9 % Outputs:
10    % r: [X Y Z] vector containing the iterated solution for where the
11    % satellite is
12
13 % Author: Blaire Weinberg
14
15 r = r_guess;
16
17 rho_pred = sqrt((ref(:, 1)-r(1,1)).^2+(ref(:, 2)-r(2,1)).^2+(ref(:, 3)-r(3,1))
18             .^2);
19 e = (rho_observ-rho_pred);
20 while (norm(e)>tolerance)
21     A = [(r(1,1)-ref(1, 1))/rho_pred(1),(r(2,1)-ref(1, 2))/rho_pred(1),(r(3,1)
22         -ref(1, 3))/rho_pred(1);
23         (r(1,1)-ref(2, 1))/rho_pred(2),(r(2,1)-ref(2, 2))/rho_pred(2),(r(3,1)
24         -ref(2, 3))/rho_pred(2);
25         (r(1,1)-ref(3, 1))/rho_pred(3),(r(2,1)-ref(3, 2))/rho_pred(3),(r(3,1)
26         -ref(3, 3))/rho_pred(3)];
27     rho_pred = sqrt((ref(:, 1)-r(1,1)).^2+(ref(:, 2)-r(2,1)).^2+(ref(:, 3)-r
28         (3,1)).^2);
29     e = (rho_observ-rho_pred);
30     r = r+(A\e);
31     disp(e);
32 end

```

A.5 Piece of Code 4

A.6 Piece of Code 5

B Group Work Distribution

B.1 Tyler Chotoo

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B.2 Abubakr Hamid

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B.3 Richard Quarles

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B.4 Blaire Weinberg

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