

Design of a Satellite Attitude Control System

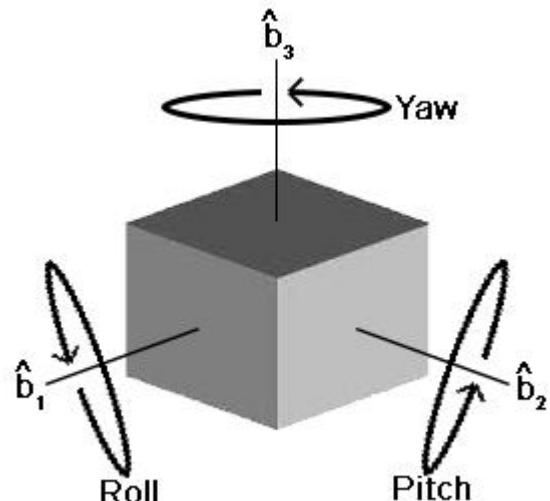
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and Melanie Stich

Problem

Maintain orientation and orbit of a satellite on mission in LEO

- rotational control *around* 3 body-centered axes

- translational control *along* 3 body-centered axes

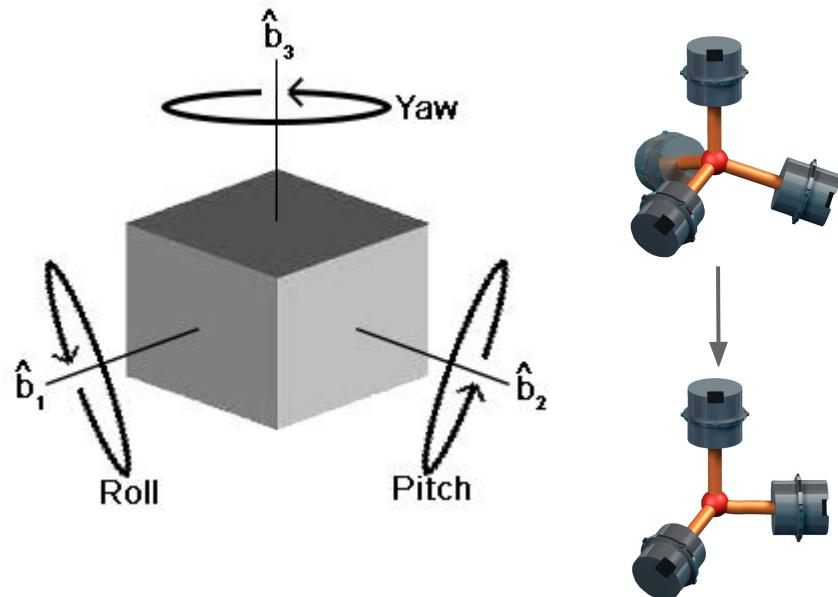


Simplifications

Maintain orientation and orbit of a satellite on mission in LEO

- rotational control *around* 3 body-centered axes

- translational control *along* 3 body-centered axes



Sensors and Actuators

- External

- Horizon sensor
- Sun sensor
- Magnetometer
- Star tracker

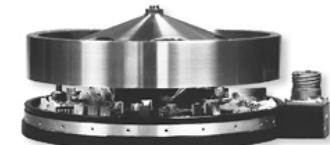
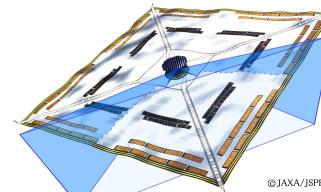


- Magnetic
- Mass-expulsion
- Momentum
- Pressure



- Internal

- Gyroscope
- Accelerometer

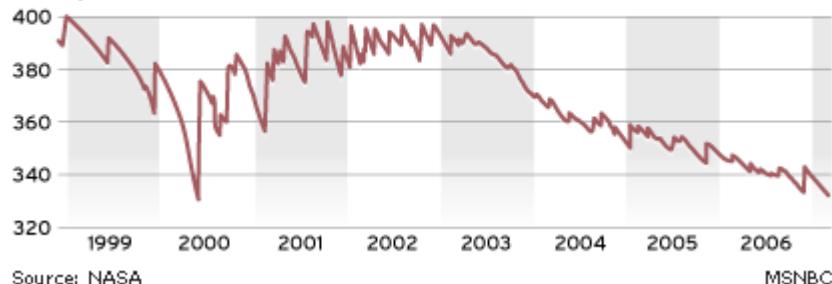


Disturbances

- Aerodynamic drag
- Gravity gradient
- ~~Solar pressure~~
- ~~Magnetic fields~~
- ~~Micrometeorites~~
- ~~Space junk (debris)~~
- ~~Fluid sloshing~~
- ~~Vibration~~
- ~~Noise~~

THE SPACE STATION'S UPS AND DOWNS

Average altitude of the space station, *In kilometers (1 km = 0.62 mile)*



Assumptions

General

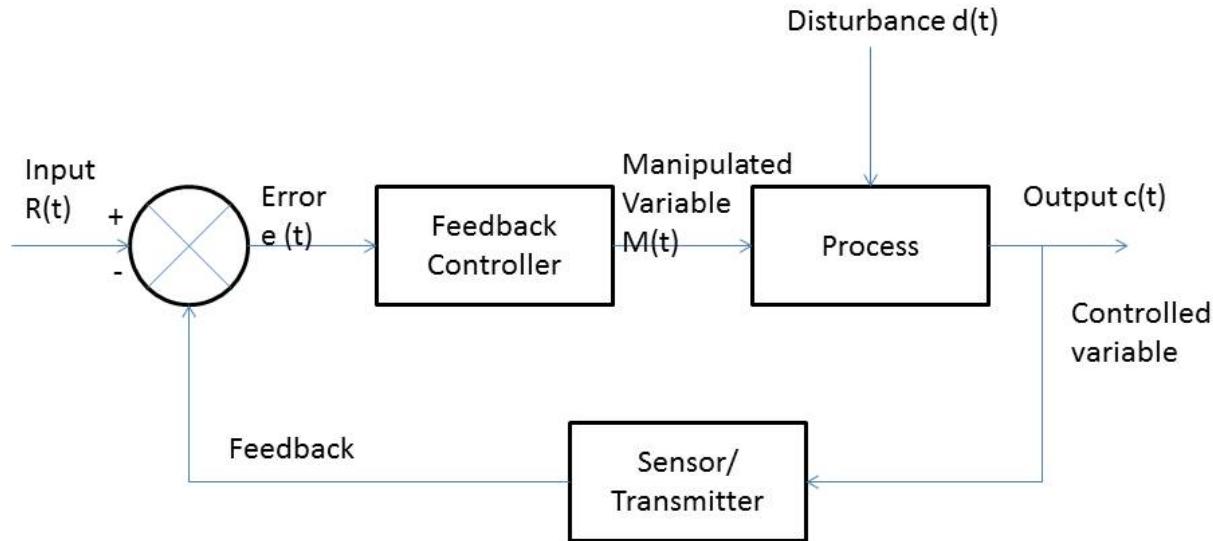
- Earth/environment
 - no gravitational or magnetic variations
 - uniform, sparse (but present) atmosphere at orbit altitude
 - insignificant solar pressure
- Satellite
 - constant, uniformly distributed mass (i.e. trivial gravity gradient)
 - no dipole moment
 - no internal noise
 - constant altitude orbit with zero eccentricity

Assumptions

Linear model

- small perturbations (e.g. angular)
- constant & trivial (i.e. diagonal) inertia matrix
- no saturation
- no singularities

General Model



Equations of Motion

$$M = \frac{{}^N d^N \vec{H}^S}{dt} = \frac{{}^N d^N \vec{H}^B}{dt} + \frac{{}^N d^N \vec{H}^M}{dt}$$

Equations of Motion

$$M = \frac{^N d^N \vec{H}^S}{dt} = \frac{^N d^N \vec{H}^B}{dt} + \frac{^N d^N \vec{H}^M}{dt}$$

By the derivative theorem

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\vec{H}}_B &= \frac{^B d^B \vec{H}^B}{dt} + {}^N \vec{\omega}^B \times {}^N \vec{H}^B \\ &= [I_B]^N \dot{\vec{\omega}}^B + S({}^N \vec{\omega}^B)([I_B] \cdot {}^N \vec{\omega}^B)\end{aligned}$$

$${}^N \dot{\vec{H}}^M = S({}^N \vec{\omega}^B)(H_{ry})$$

Equations of Motion

$$M = \tau_D + \tau_C$$

1. Disturbance
torque

$$\tau_D = \tau_{Da} + \tau_{Dg}$$

$$\tau_{Da} = \begin{bmatrix} L_\theta & L_\psi \\ M_\theta & M_\psi \\ N_\theta & N_\psi \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\theta} \\ \dot{\psi} \end{bmatrix}$$

Equations of Motion

$$M = \tau_D + \tau_C$$

1. Disturbance
torque

$$\tau_{Dg} = \tau_{gx} + \tau_{gy} + \tau_{gz}$$

$$\tau_{gx} = \frac{3}{2}n^2(I_{zz} - I_{yy})\cos^2(\theta)\sin(2\phi)$$

$$\tau_{gy} = \frac{3}{2}n^2(I_{zz} - I_{xx})\cos(\phi)\sin(2\theta)$$

$$\tau_{gz} = \frac{3}{2}n^2(I_{xx} - I_{yy})\sin(\phi)\sin^2(\theta)$$

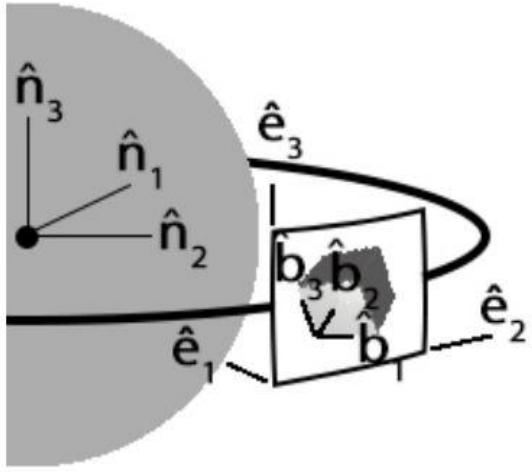
Equations of Motion

$$M = \tau_D + \tau_C$$

2. Control
torque

$${}^N\Omega^R = \Omega \hat{b}_1 + \Omega \hat{b}_2 + \Omega \hat{b}_3$$

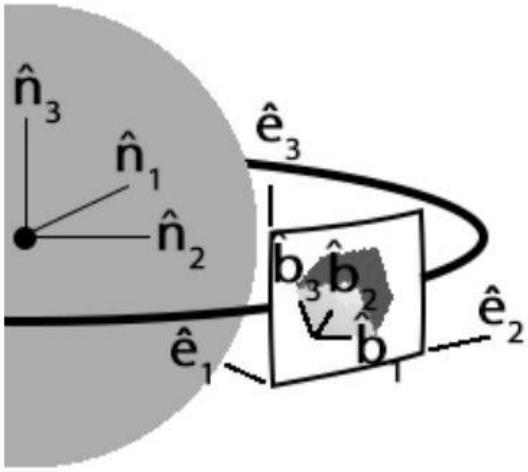
$$\tau_C = I_W \dot{\Omega}_1 \hat{b}_1 + I_W \dot{\Omega}_2 \hat{b}_2 + I_W \dot{\Omega}_3 \hat{b}_3$$



$${}^N\vec{\omega}^B = p\hat{b}_1 + (-n+q)\hat{b}_2 + r\hat{b}_3$$

$${}^N\vec{\omega}^B = -n\hat{e}_2 + \dot{\phi}\hat{b}_1 + \dot{\theta}\hat{b}_2 + \dot{\psi}\hat{b}_3$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \phi \\ \theta \\ \psi \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} roll \\ pitch \\ yaw \end{bmatrix}$$



$$I_B = \begin{bmatrix} I_{xx} & I_{xy} & I_{xz} \\ I_{yx} & I_{yy} & I_{yz} \\ I_{zx} & I_{zy} & I_{zz} \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^N\vec{\omega}^B = p\hat{b}_1 + (-n + q)\hat{b}_2 + r\hat{b}_3$$

$${}^N\vec{\omega}^B = -n\hat{e}_2 + \dot{\phi}\hat{b}_1 + \dot{\theta}\hat{b}_2 + \dot{\psi}\hat{b}_3$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \phi \\ \theta \\ \psi \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} roll \\ pitch \\ yaw \end{bmatrix}$$

$$n = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{R^3}}$$

Nonlinear Model

$$\begin{bmatrix} \hat{e}_1 \\ \hat{e}_2 \\ \hat{e}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c_\theta c_\psi & -c_\theta s_\psi & s_\theta \\ c_\phi s_\psi + c_\phi s_\psi s_\theta & c_\phi c_\psi - s_\psi s_\phi s_\theta & -c_\theta s_\psi \\ s_\phi s_\psi - c_\phi c_\psi s_\theta & s_\phi c_\psi + c_\phi s_\psi s_\theta & c_\theta c_\phi \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{b}_1 \\ \hat{b}_2 \\ \hat{b}_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{e}_2 = (c_\phi s_\psi + c_\phi s_\psi s_\theta) \hat{b}_1 + (c_\phi c_\psi - s_\psi s_\phi s_\theta) \hat{b}_2 - c_\theta s_\psi \hat{b}_3$$

Nonlinear Model

$$\dot{\phi} = p + n((\cos(\phi) \sin(\psi) + \cos(\phi) \sin(\psi) \sin(\theta))$$

$$\dot{\theta} = -n + q + n(\cos(\phi) \cos(\psi) - \sin(\psi) \sin(\phi) \sin(\theta))$$

$$\dot{\psi} = r - n(\cos(\theta) \sin(\psi))$$

Nonlinear Model

$$[I_B]^N \dot{\omega}^B = \tau_D + \tau_C - S({}^N\vec{\omega}^B)([I_B] \cdot {}^N \vec{\omega}^B + H_{ry} \hat{b}_2)$$

But if we expand this form, this equation becomes....

Nonlinear Model

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_{xx} & I_{xy} & I_{xz} \\ I_{yx} & I_{yy} & I_{yz} \\ I_{zx} & I_{zy} & I_{zz} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{p} \\ \dot{q} \\ \dot{r} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} r(I_{yx}p - I_{yy}(n - q) + I_{yz}r + H_{ry}) + (n - q)(I_{zx}p - I_{zy}(n - q) + I_{zz}r) \\ p(I_{zx}p - I_{zy}(n - q) + I_{zz}r) - r(I_{xx}p - I_{xy}(n - q) + I_{xz}r) \\ (-n + q)(I_{xx}p - I_{xy}(n - q) + I_{xz}r) - p(I_{yx}p - I_{yy}(n - q) + I_{yz}r + H_{ry}) \end{bmatrix}$$

Nonlinear Model

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_{xx} & I_{xy} & I_{xz} \\ I_{yx} & I_{yy} & I_{yz} \\ I_{zx} & I_{zy} & I_{zz} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{p} \\ \dot{q} \\ \dot{r} \end{bmatrix} =$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} r(I_{yx}p - I_{yy}(n - q) + I_{yz}r + H_{ry}) + (n - q)(I_{zx}p - I_{zy}(n - q) + I_{zz}r) \\ p(I_{zx}p - I_{zy}(n - q) + I_{zz}r) - r(I_{xx}p - I_{xy}(n - q) + I_{xz}r) \\ (-n + q)(I_{xx}p - I_{xy}(n - q) + I_{xz}r) - p(I_{yx}p - I_{yy}(n - q) + I_{yz}r + H_{ry}) \end{bmatrix}$$
$$+ \begin{bmatrix} L_\theta\theta + L_\psi\psi + \frac{3}{2}n^2(I_{zz} - I_{yy})\cos^2(\theta)\sin(2\phi) \\ M_\theta\theta + M_\psi\psi + \frac{3}{2}n^2(I_{zz} - I_{yy})\cos(\phi)\sin(2\theta) \\ N_\theta\theta + N_\psi\psi + \frac{3}{2}n^2(I_{xx} - I_{yy})\sin(\phi)\sin^2(\theta) \end{bmatrix} + \tau_C$$

Linearization

$$\dot{\vec{x}} = A\vec{x} + B\vec{u}$$

$$\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \phi \\ \theta \\ \psi \\ p \\ q \\ r \end{bmatrix} \quad \hat{e}_2 \approx \psi \hat{b}_1 + \hat{b}_2 - \phi \hat{b}_3$$
$$\vec{u} = \begin{bmatrix} I_W \dot{\Omega}_1 \\ I_W \dot{\Omega}_2 \\ I_W \dot{\Omega}_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad I_B = \begin{bmatrix} I_{xx} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I_{yy} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I_{zz} \end{bmatrix}$$

Linearization

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{\phi} \\ \dot{\theta} \\ \dot{\psi} \\ \dot{p} \\ \dot{q} \\ \dot{r} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & n & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -n & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{3n^2(I_{zz}-I_{yy})}{I_{xx}} & \frac{L_\theta}{I_{xx}} & \frac{L_\psi}{I_{xx}} & 0 & 0 & \frac{n(I_{zz}-I_{yy}+H_{ry})}{I_{xx}} \\ 0 & \frac{M_\theta+3n^2(I_{zz}-I_{xx})}{I_{yy}} & \frac{M_\psi}{I_{yy}} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{N_\theta}{I_{zz}} & \frac{N_\psi}{I_{zz}} & \frac{n(I_{yy}-I_{xx})-H_{ry}}{I_{zz}} & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \phi \\ \theta \\ \psi \\ p \\ q \\ r \end{bmatrix}$$

$$+ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{-1}{I_{xx}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{-1}{I_{yy}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{-1}{I_{zz}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Linearization

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{\phi} \\ \dot{\theta} \\ \dot{\psi} \\ \dot{p} \\ \dot{q} \\ \dot{r} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & n & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -n & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{3n^2(I_{zz}-I_{yy})}{I_{xx}} & \frac{L_\theta}{I_{xx}} & \frac{L_\psi}{I_{xx}} & 0 & 0 & \frac{n(I_{zz}-I_{yy}+H_{ry})}{I_{xx}} \\ 0 & \frac{M_\theta+3n^2(I_{zz}-I_{xx})}{I_{yy}} & \frac{M_\psi}{I_{yy}} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{N_\theta}{I_{zz}} & \frac{N_\psi}{I_{zz}} & \frac{n(I_{yy}-I_{xx})-H_{ry}}{I_{zz}} & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \phi \\ \theta \\ \psi \\ p \\ q \\ r \end{bmatrix}$$

$$+ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{-1}{I_{xx}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{-1}{I_{yy}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{-1}{I_{zz}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

D matrix is a 3x3 zero matrix

Stability, Controllability, Observability

- Observable: yes
- Controllable: yes
- Stable: NO
 - Eigenvalues of A:

$$\lambda(A) = \begin{bmatrix} -4.07e - 15 \pm 3.39e - 1i \\ 2.97e - 10 \pm 1.16e - 3i \\ \pm 4.86e - 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

LQR Controller

%This penalizes all states equally.

```
Q = 1E-3 * eye(6);
```

%This choice of R does not penalize any inputs.

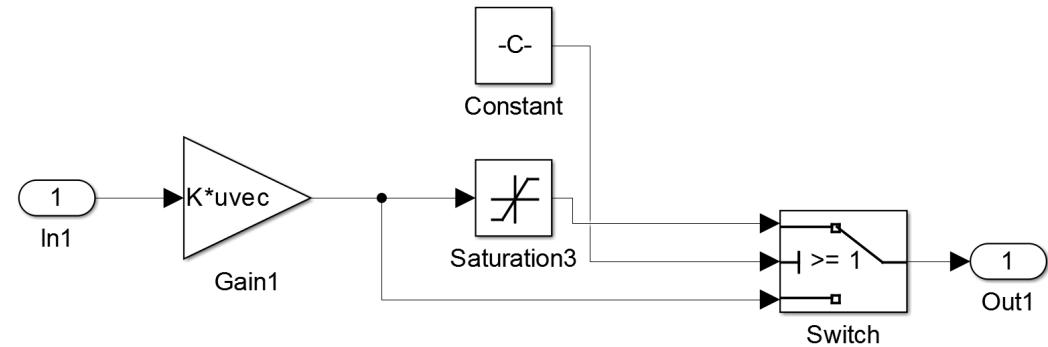
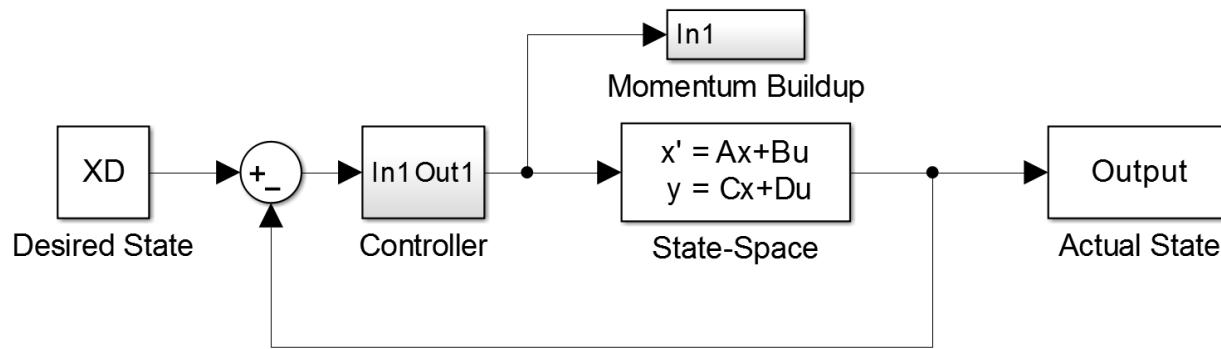
```
R = eye(3);
```

% Controller

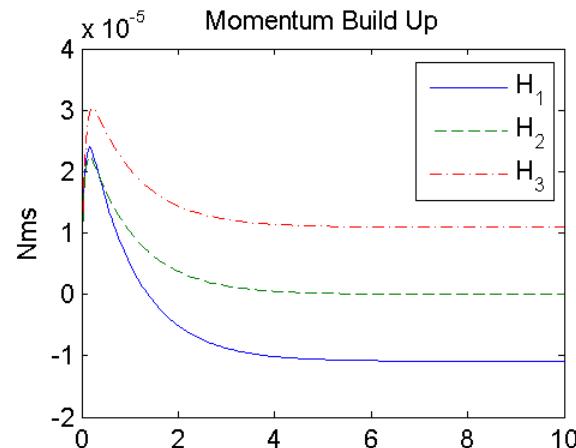
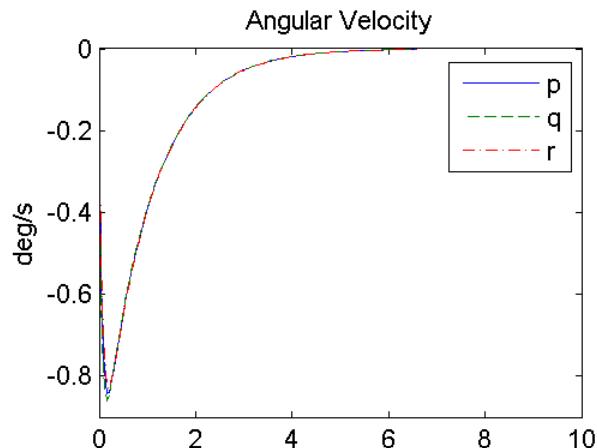
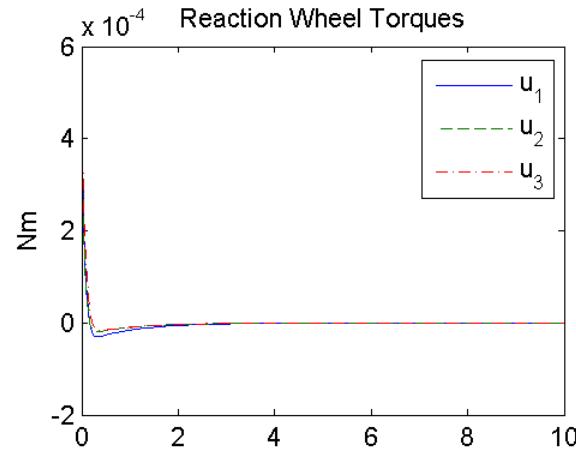
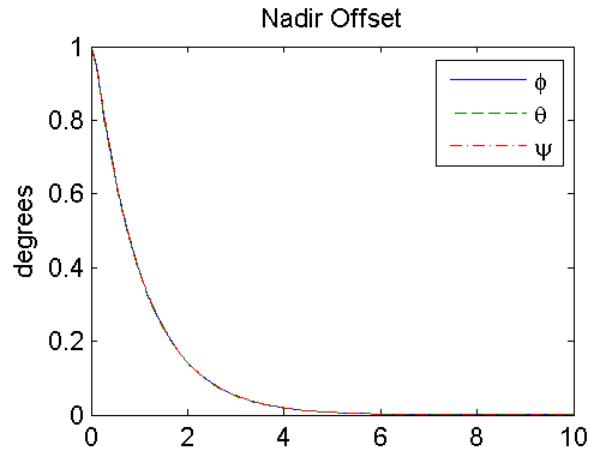
```
[K,S,e] = lqr(SYS,Q,R)
```

% Magic

Linear Model

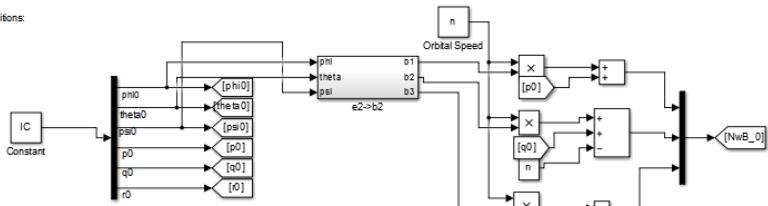


Linear

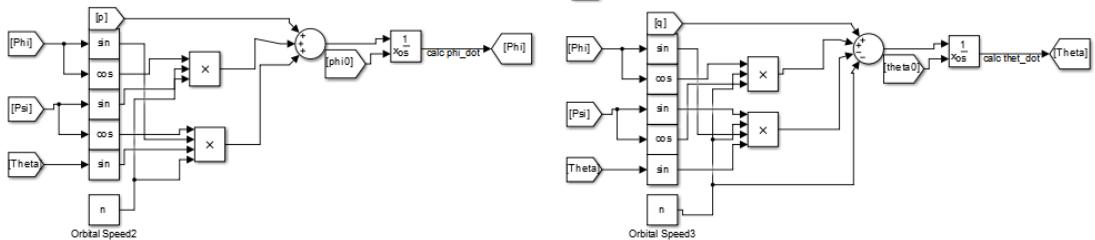


Nonlinear Model

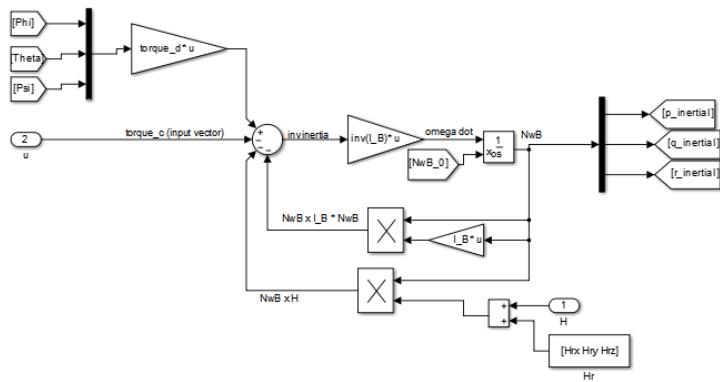
Initial conditions:



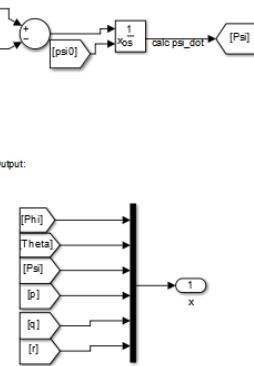
Nonlinear Eqn: dphi, dps, dtheta



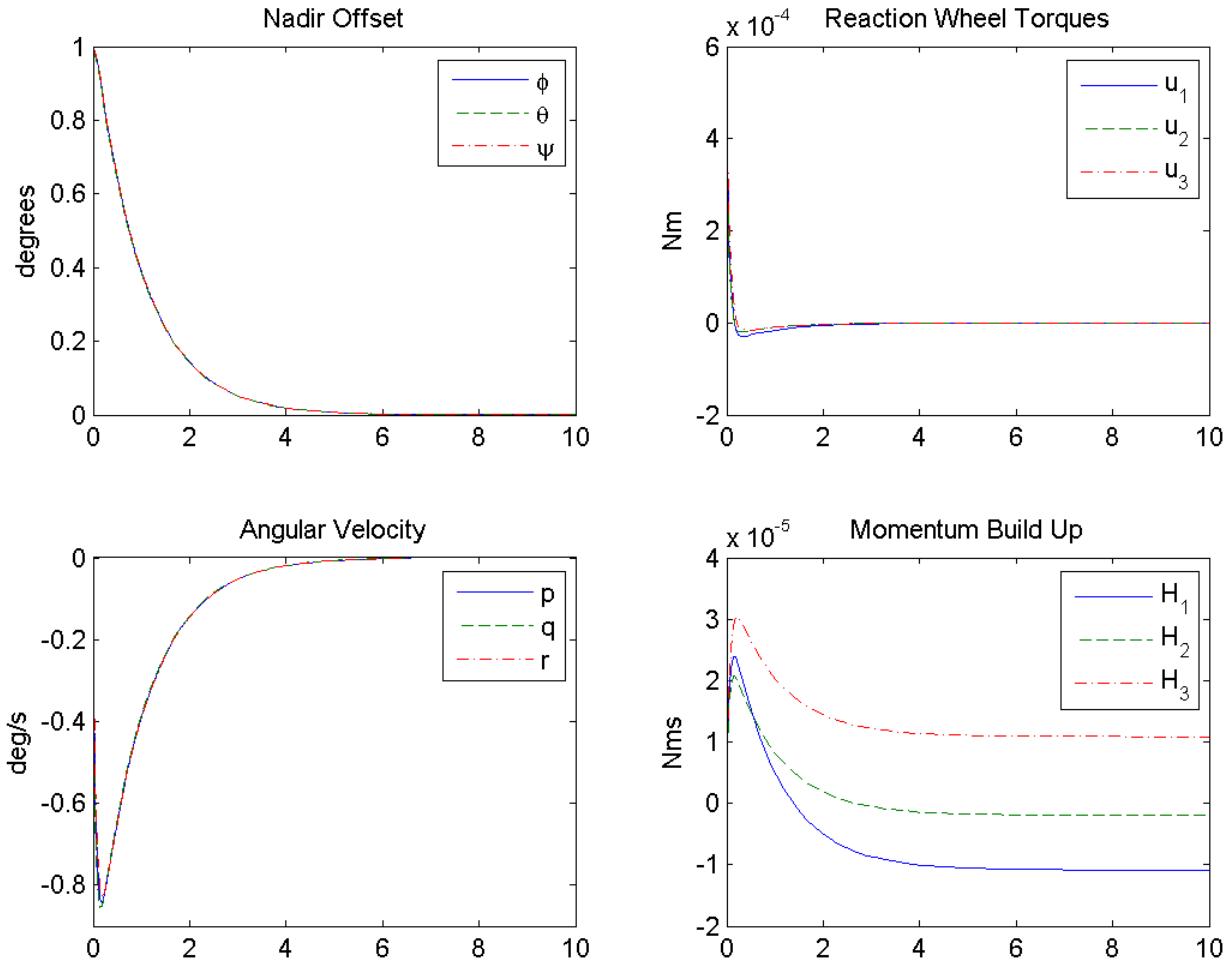
Nonlinear Equation: dp, dq, dr



Final Output:

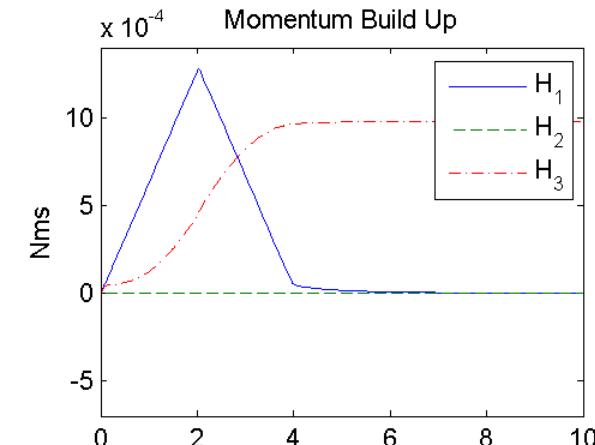
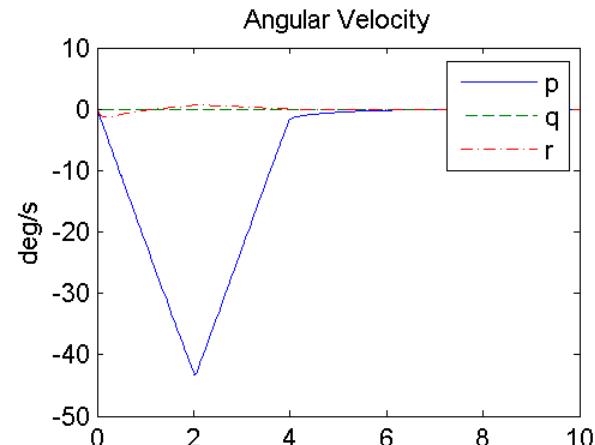
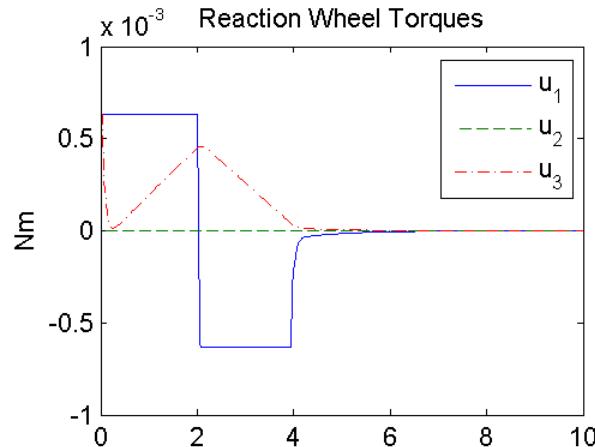
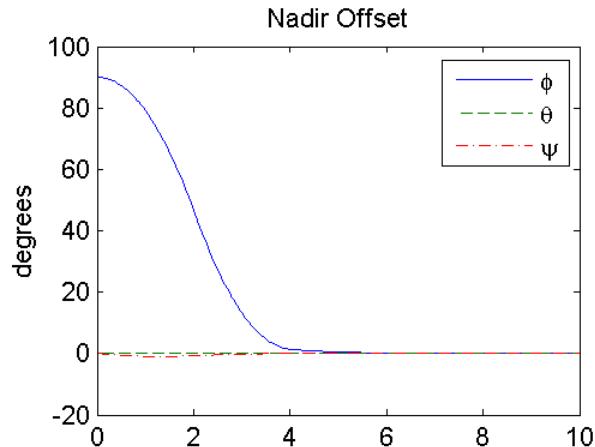


Non-linear



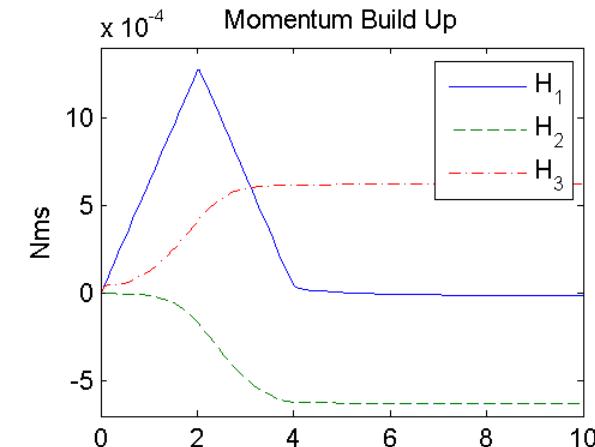
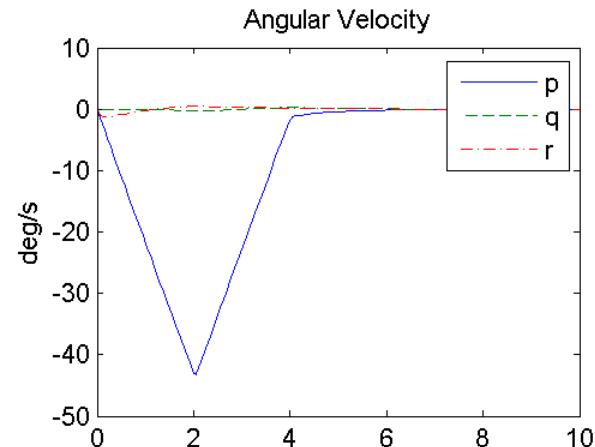
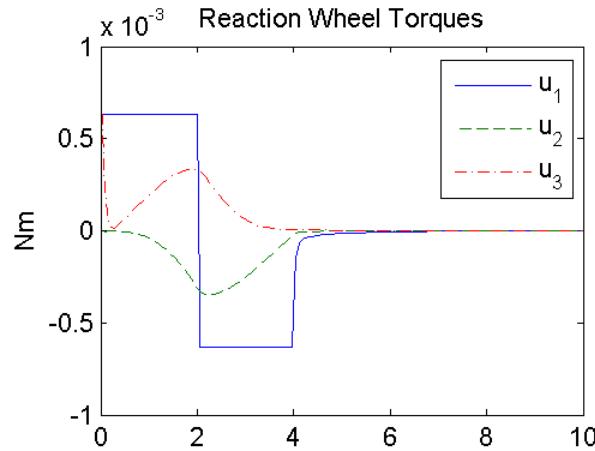
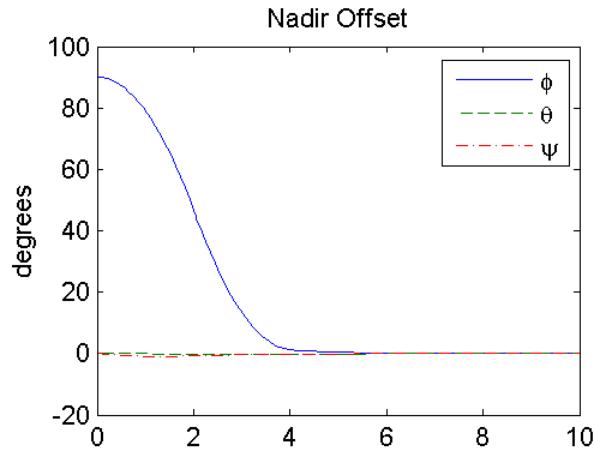
90 degree phi
offset

Linear

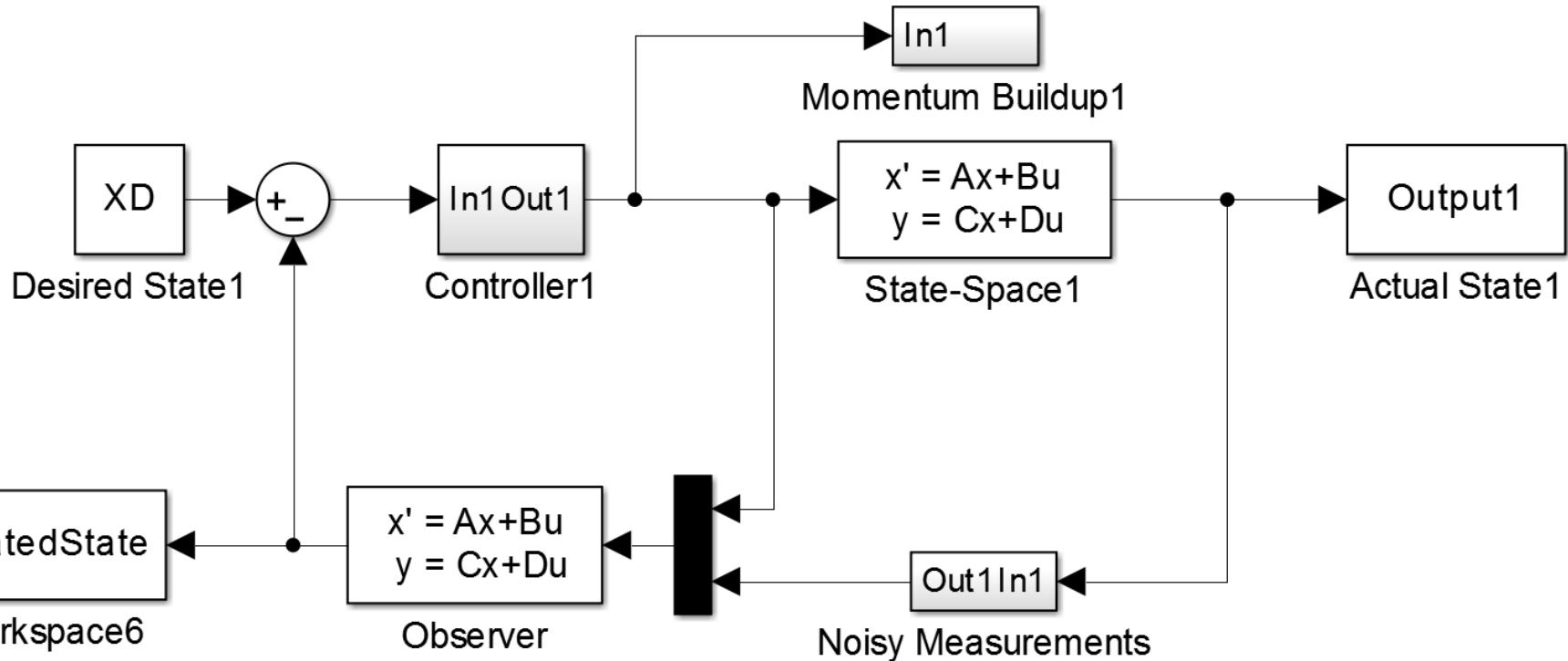


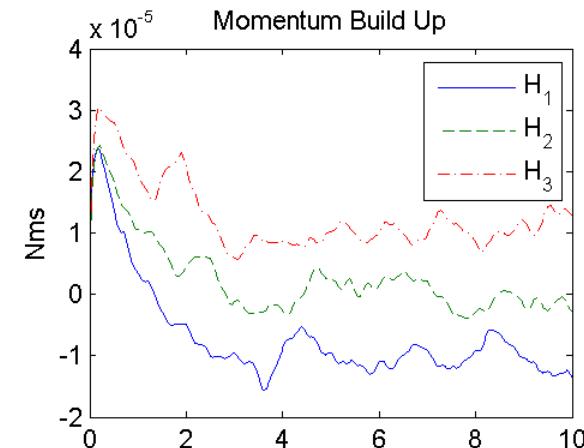
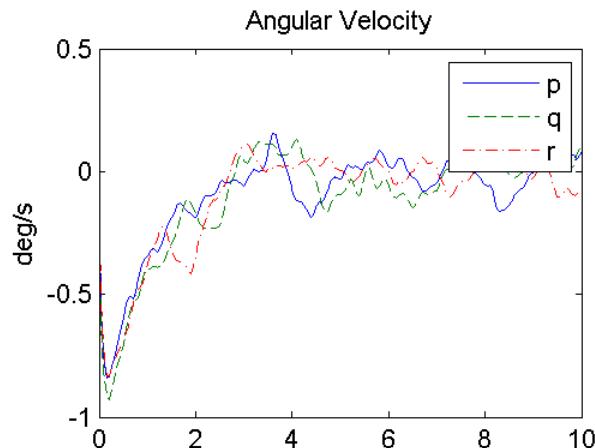
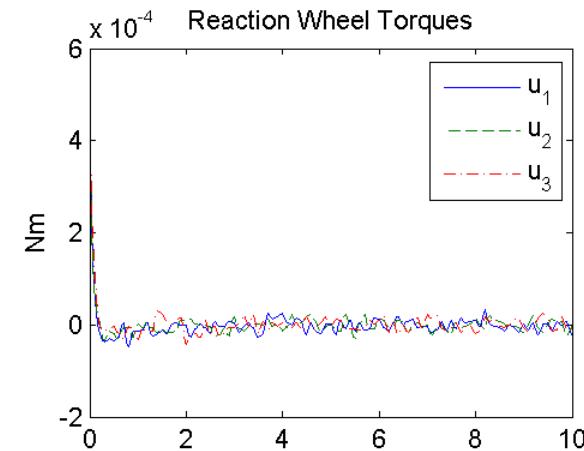
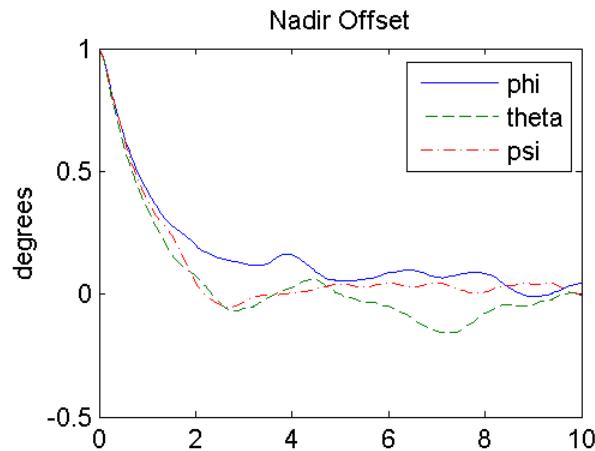
90 degree phi
offset

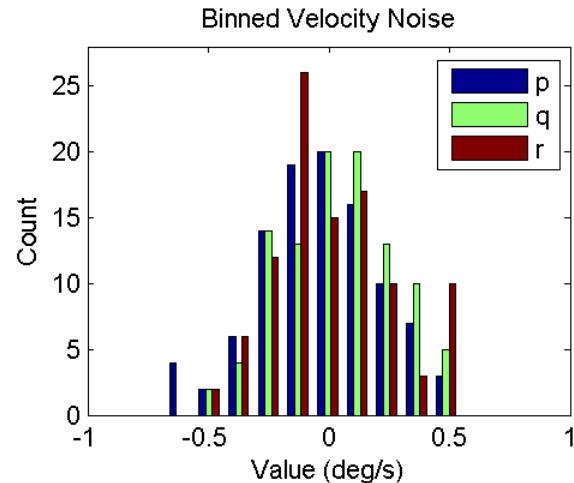
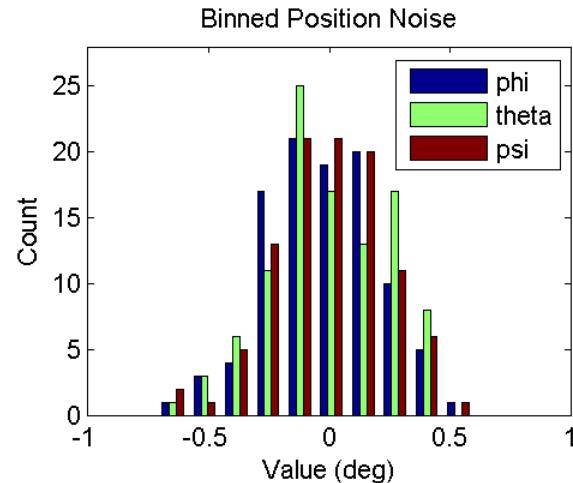
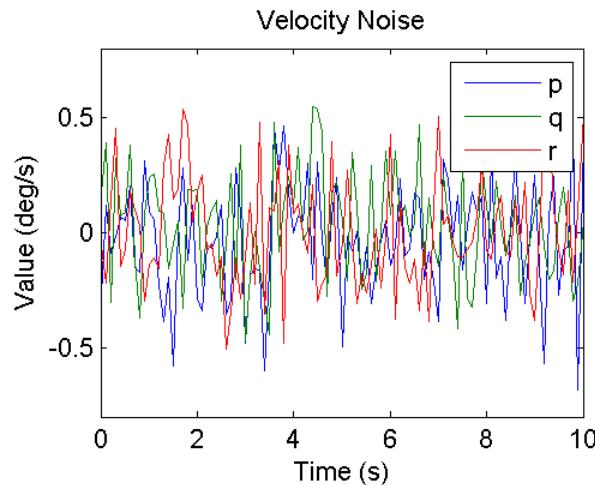
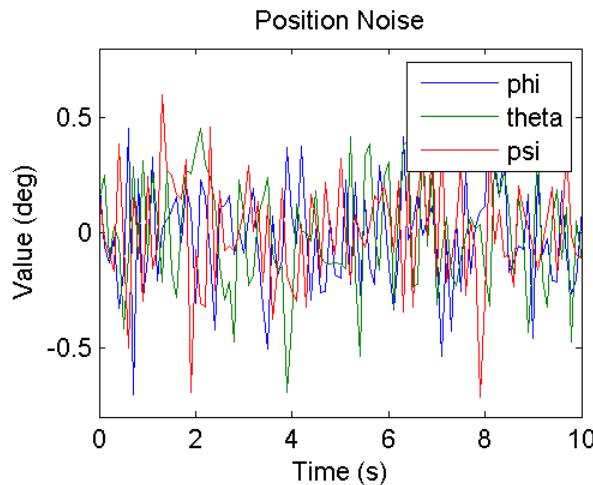
Non-linear



Observer Model



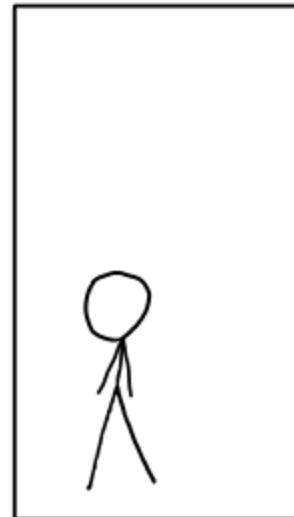
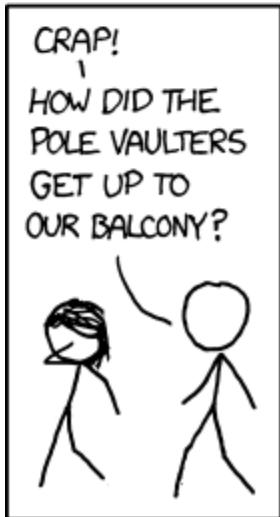




Future Work

- Allow orbit to degrade based on aero effects
- Compensate for degradation with 1-DOF
- Saturation
- Noise filtration

Questions?



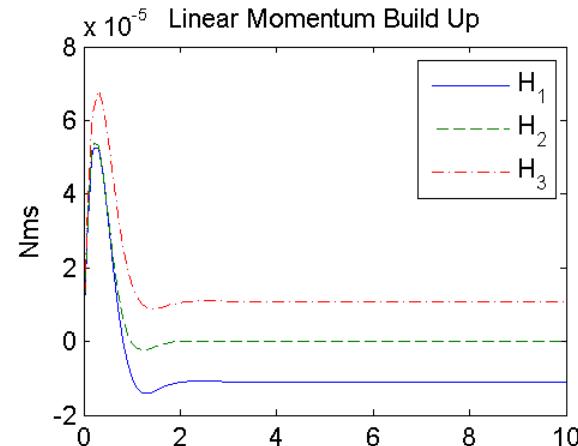
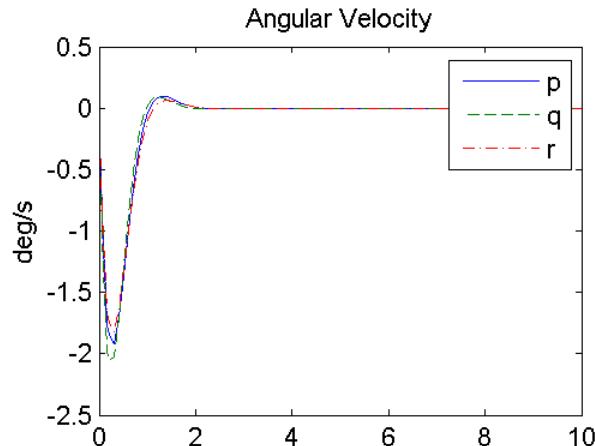
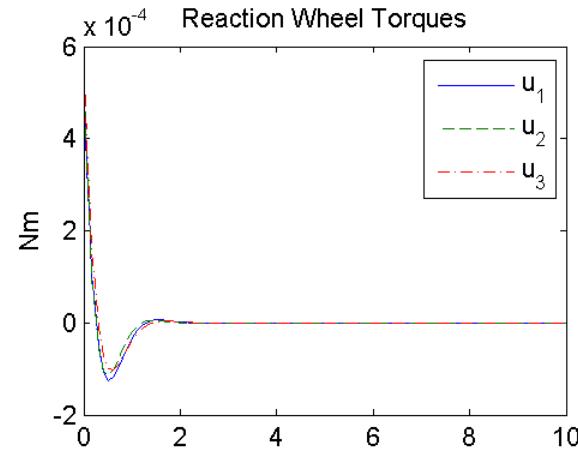
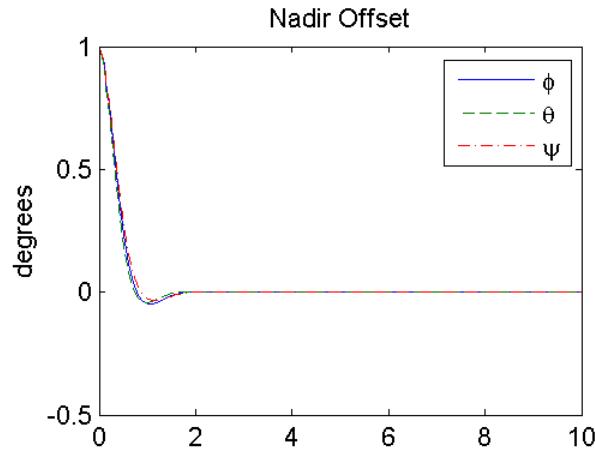
Backup Slides

(Danger Zone)

Improved Controller

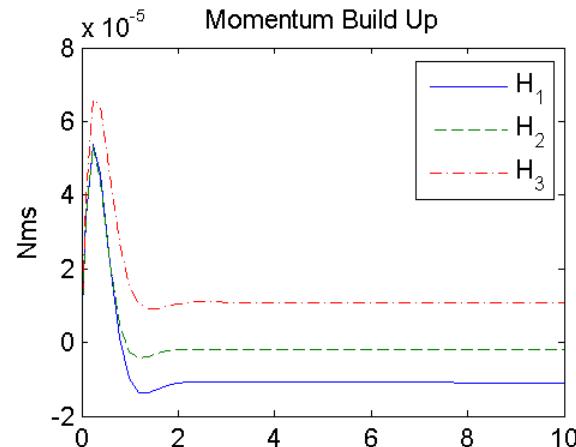
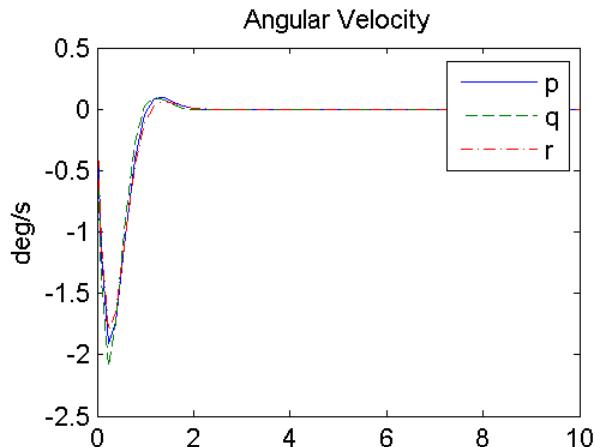
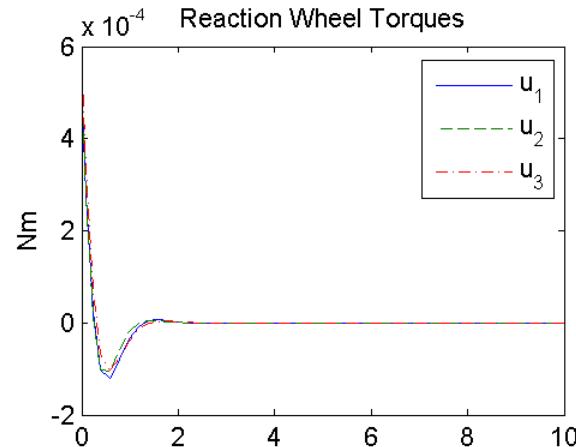
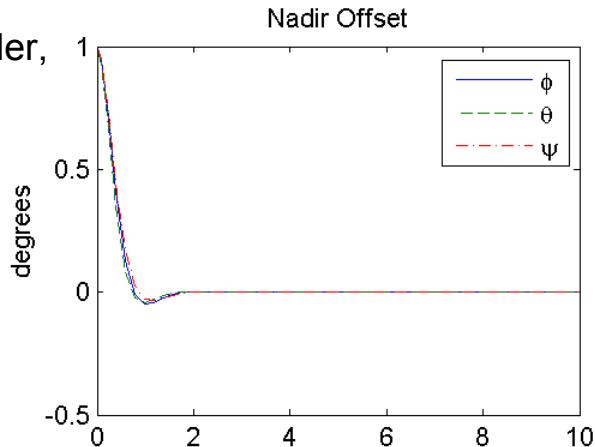
```
Q = 1E-3 *                                R = eye(3);  
[1 0 0 0 0  
 0 1 0 0 0  
 0 0 1 0 0  
 0 0 0 0 0  
 0 0 0 0 0  
 0 0 0 0 0];                                % Improved Controller  
[K,S,e] = lqr(SYS,Q,R)
```

Improved
Controller,
Linear

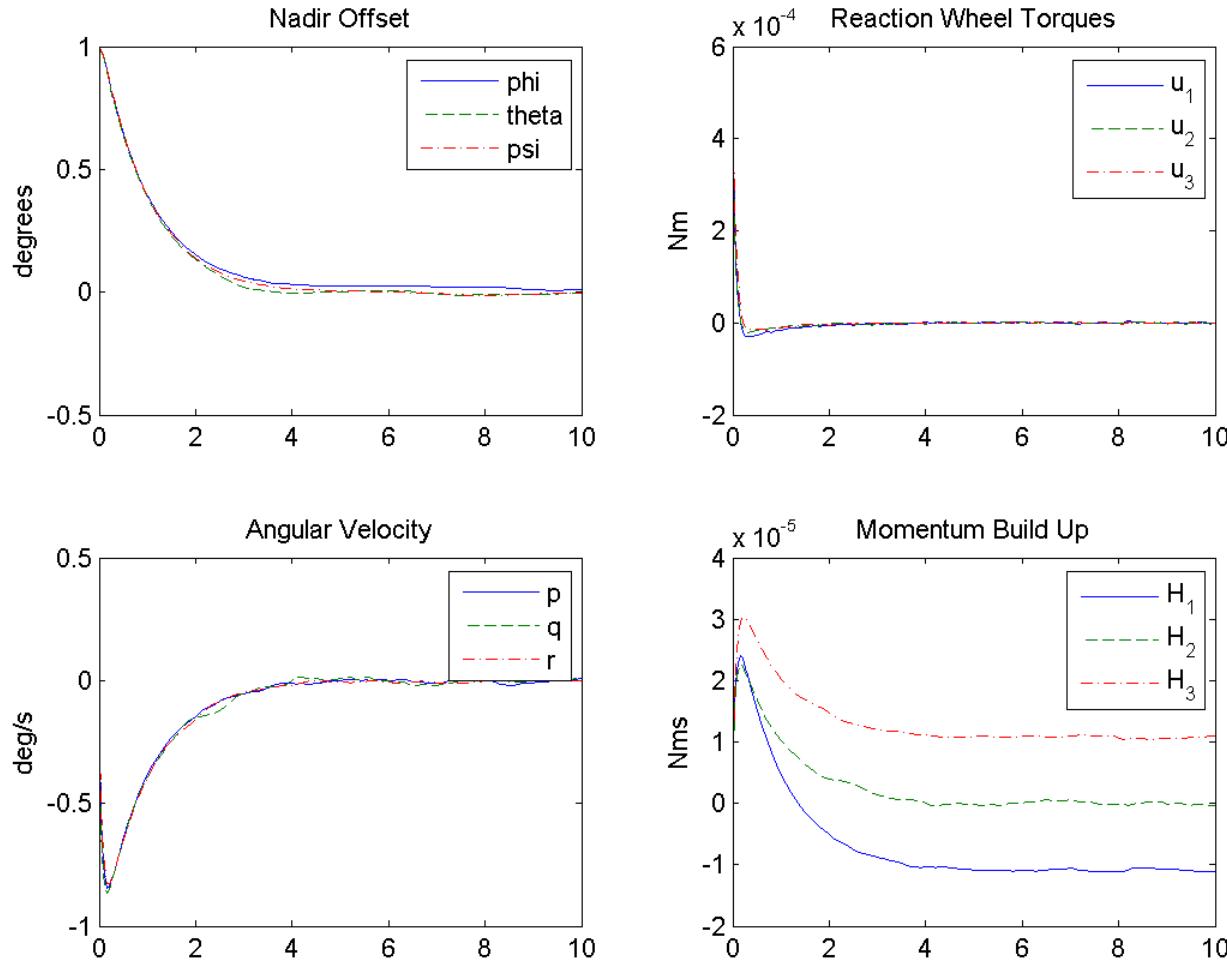


Improved Controller,

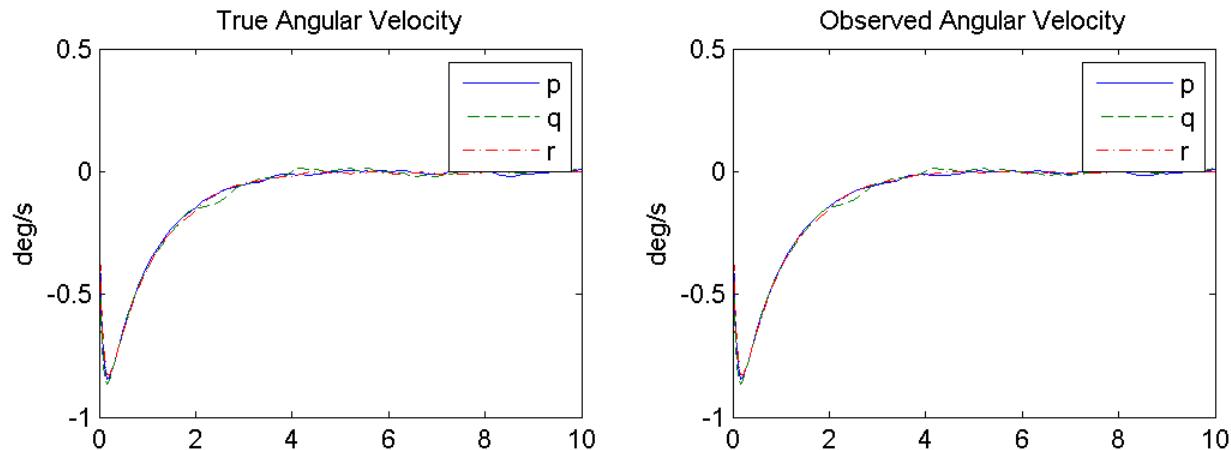
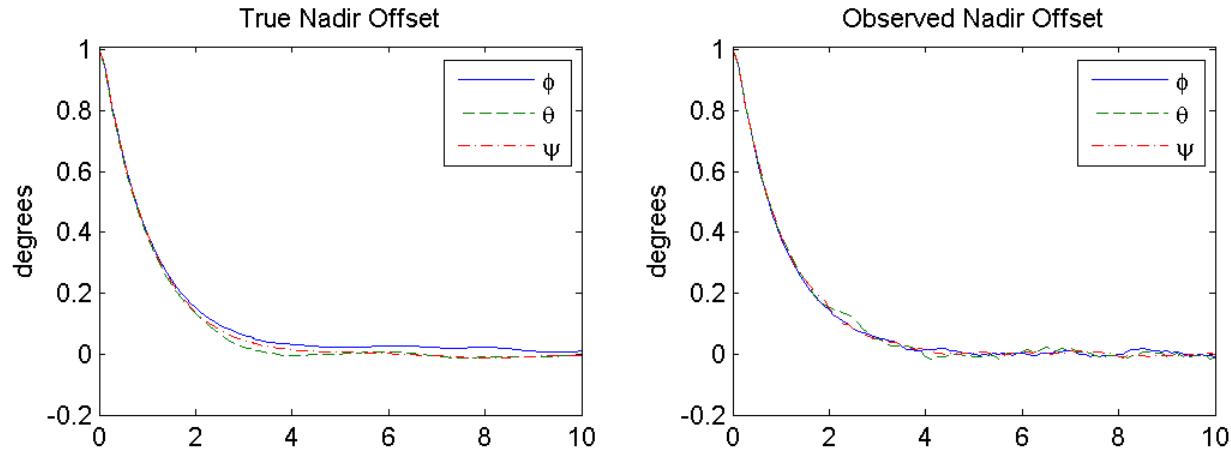
Non-linear



Improved Observer



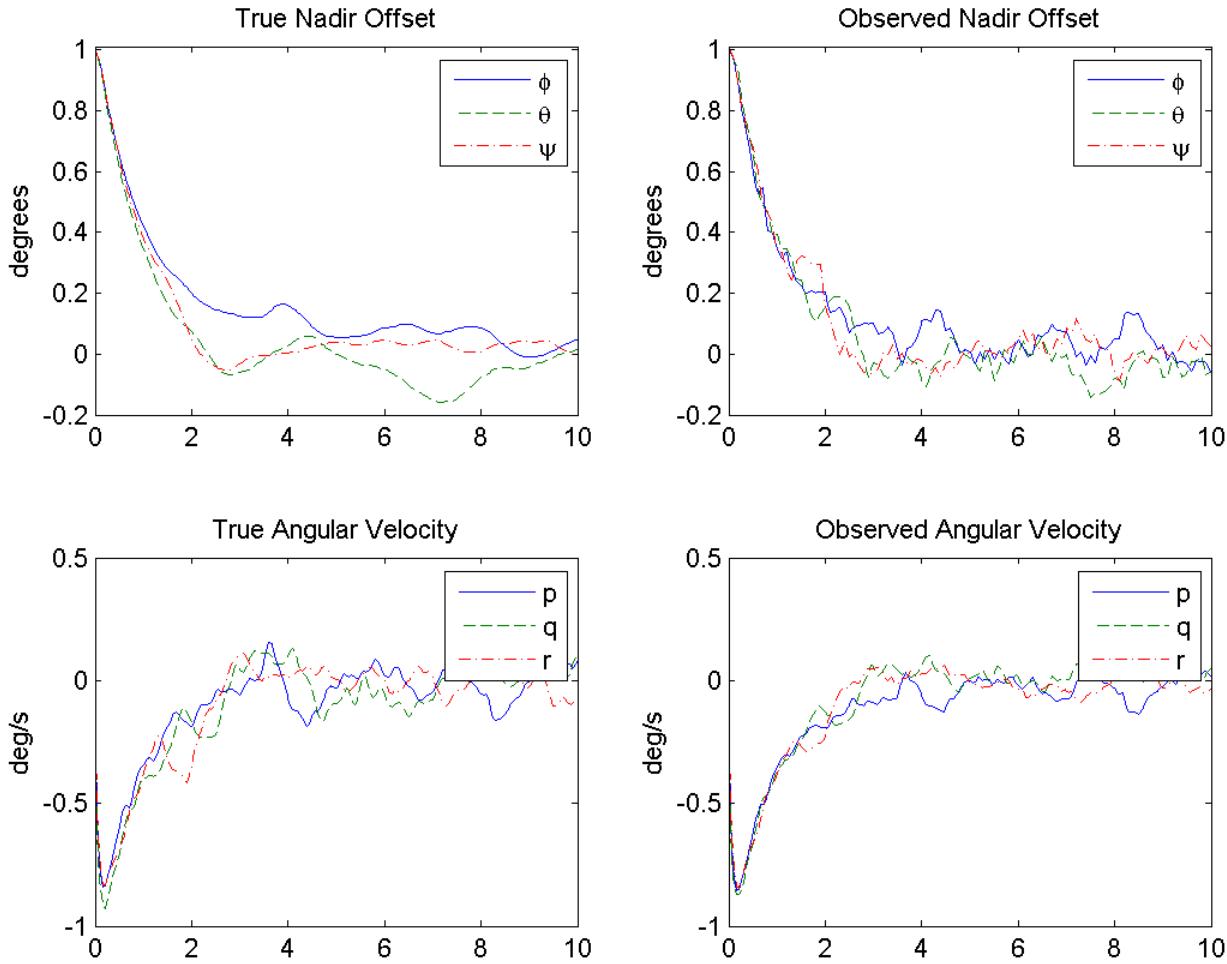
Improved
Observed State
vs
True State



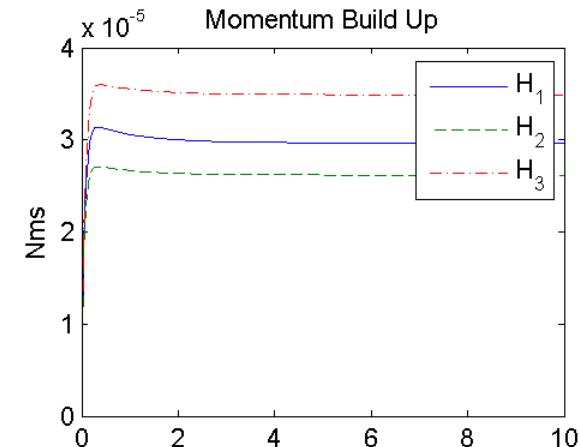
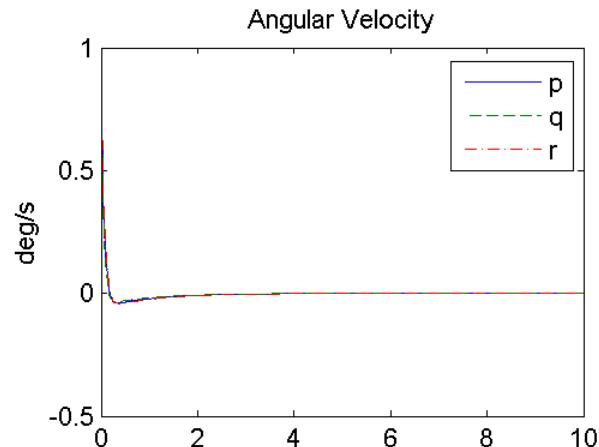
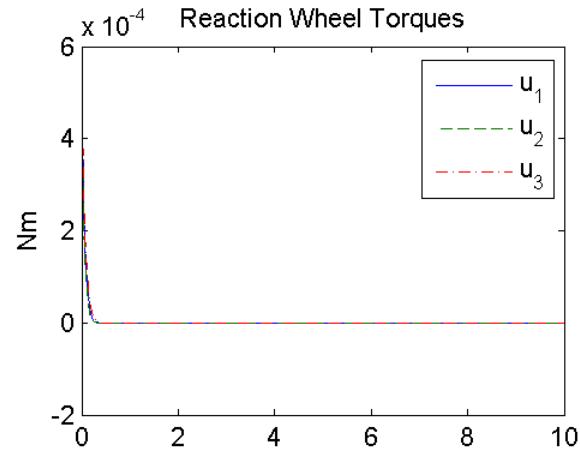
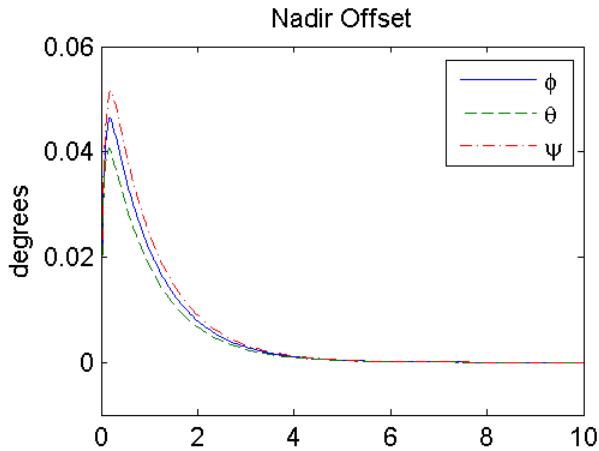
Observed State

VS

True State



Initial Angular
Velocity
Perturbation
Linear



Initial Angular
Velocity
Perturbation
Non-linear

