

Attitude Independent Magnetometer Calibration in the Earth's Parking Orbit

AIMC

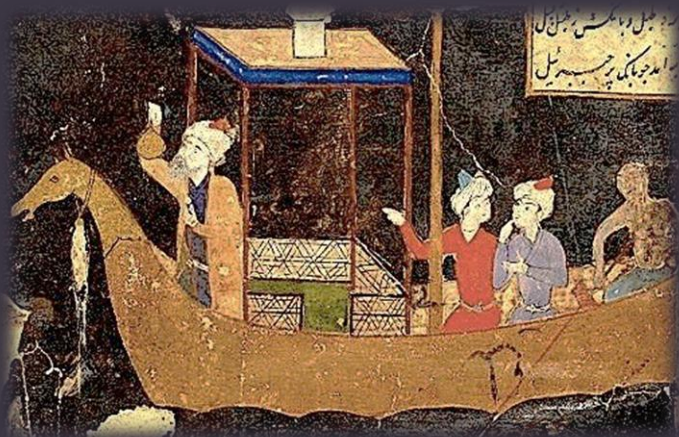


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For UUM517E – Spacecraft Dynamics | Dr. Demet Cilden-Guler

İTÜ





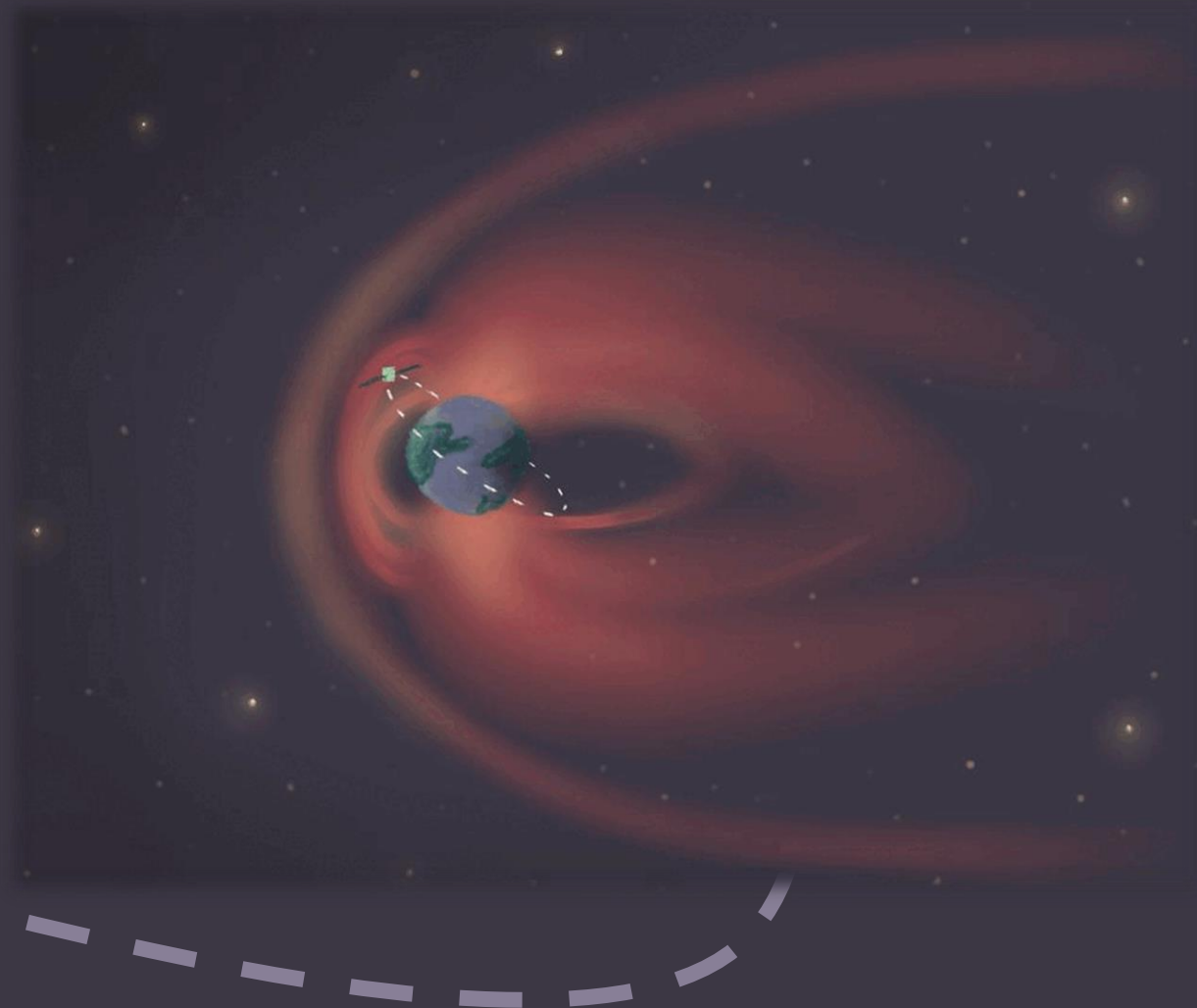
Classical problem in navigation:
Where are we *headed*?

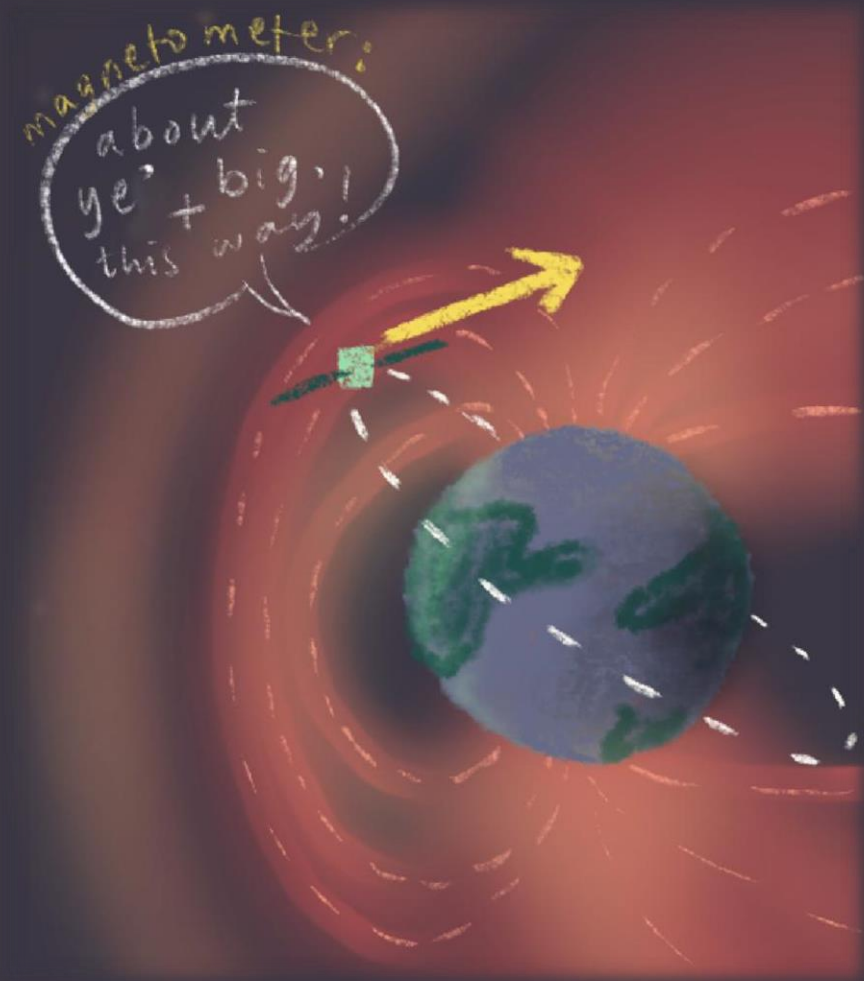
North
(a reference
vector)



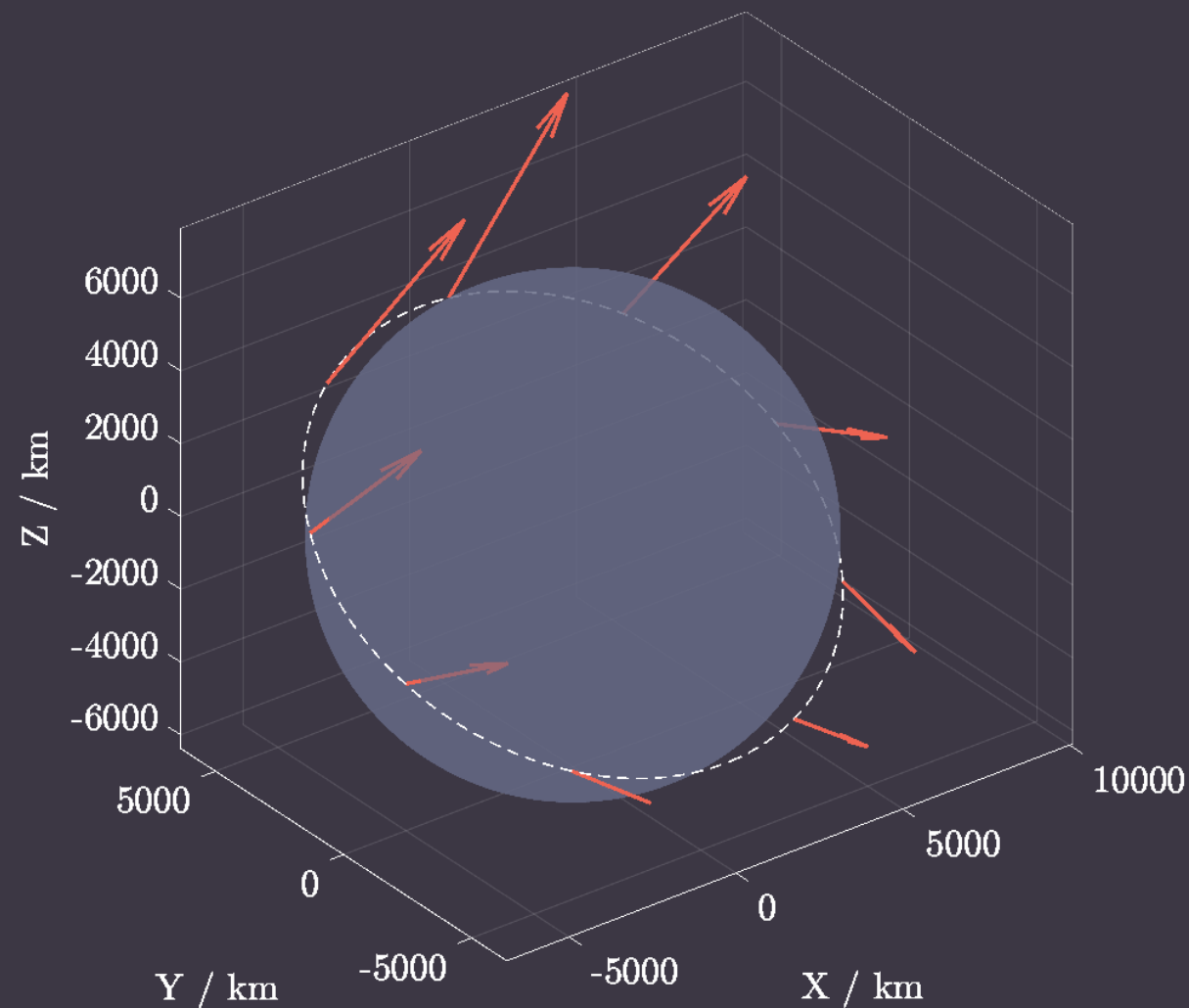
Compasses navigate in 2D
(Earth's surface) using the
geomagnetic field.

Spacecraft also need a reference to navigate
in 3D, and also exploit the geomagnetic field.





Inform of geomagnetic field
strength and 3D direction,
 like 3D compasses!

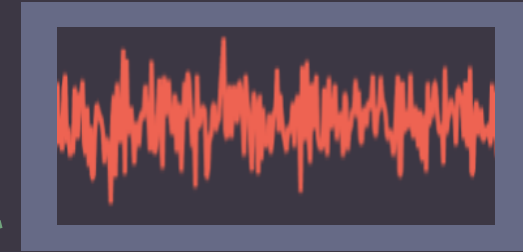


True Magnetic Field (IGRF) along the
 Earth's parking orbit every 10 minutes

Magnetometer Calibration

Two manufacturing defects:

- Noisy measurements
- Non-orthonormal magnetometer axes



Error propagates in measurements.

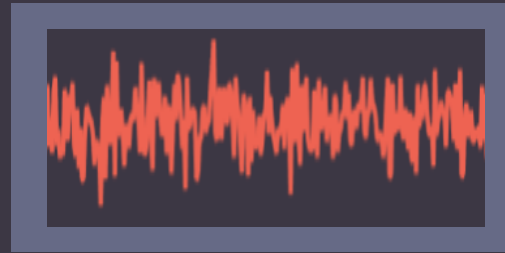
Calibration compensates for this.



Goal of Calibration

- Find bias *compensation* to add to reading of each component.

Fix this! →



$$\mathbf{b}_{true} = [b_1 \ b_2 \ b_3]^T$$

- Realign the magnetometer axes...
 - Find the orthonormality *compensation* matrix (symmetric 3x3).



→

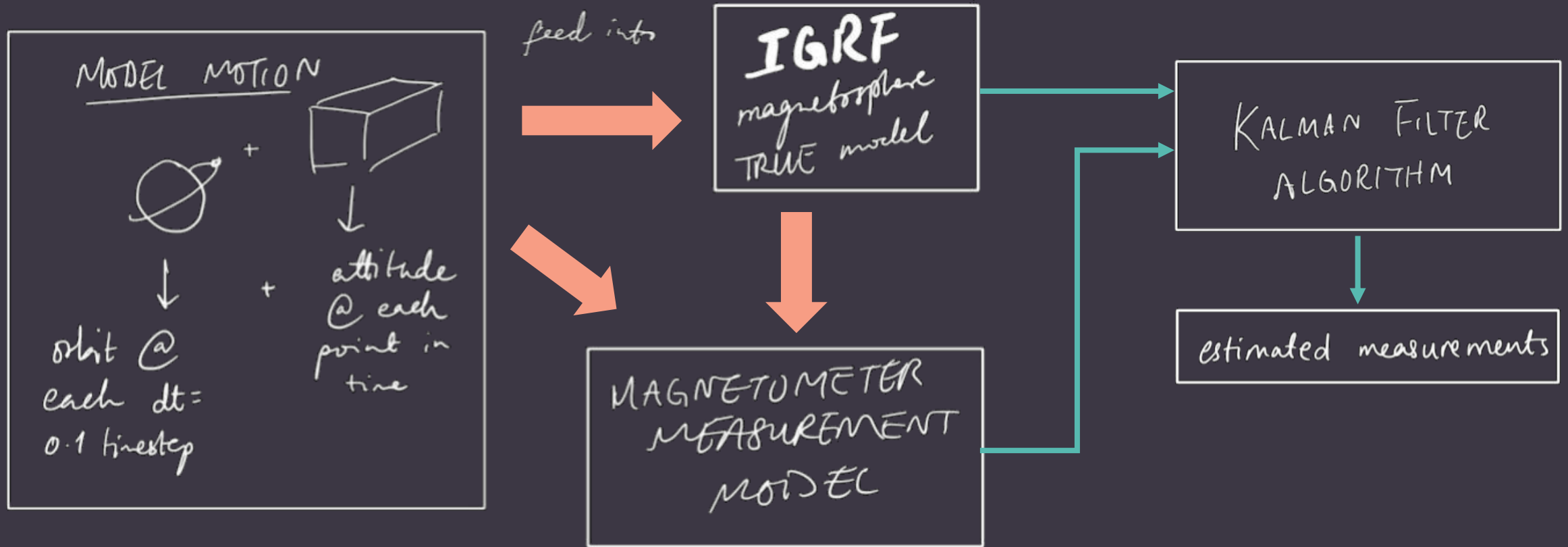
$$\mathbf{D} = \begin{bmatrix} D_{11} & D_{12} & D_{13} \\ D_{12} & D_{22} & D_{23} \\ D_{13} & D_{23} & D_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

EKF for AIMC

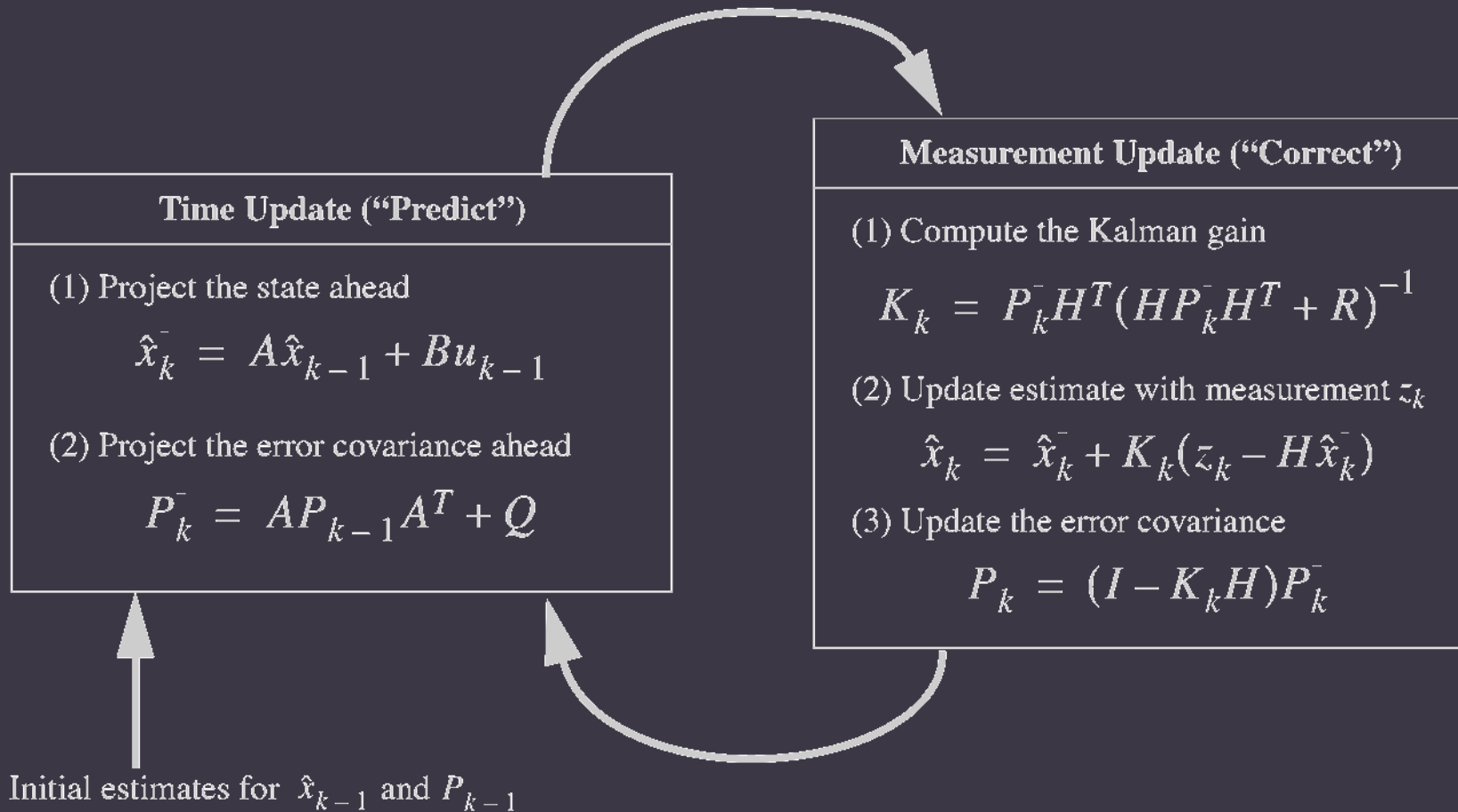
- Current goal for modern-day spacecraft is:
 - *onboard* and
 - *autonomous* calibration
 - in *real-time*
 - *without ground support**



My EKF 4 AIMC Algorithm



EKF Algorithm



Calibration Scenarios

- Scenario 1: constant true bias vector
 - Usual case in calibrations

$$\mathbf{b}_{true} = [3000 \ 5000 \ 6000]^T$$

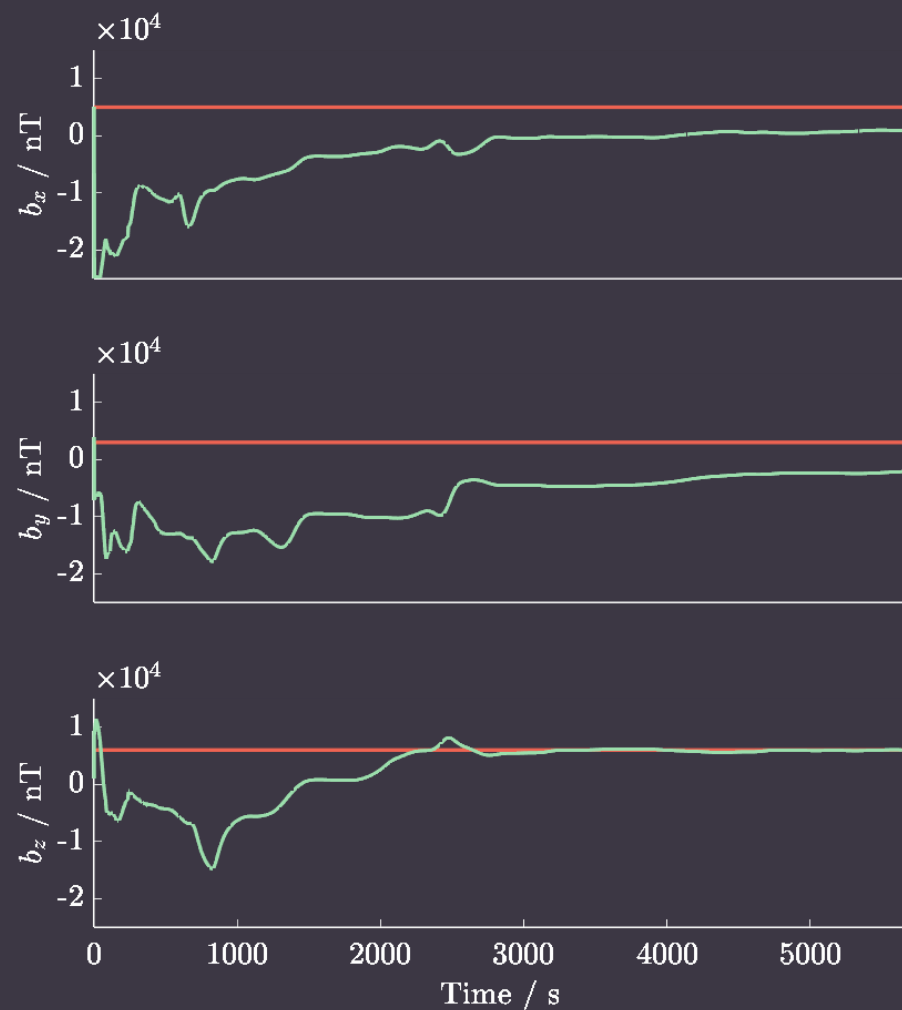
- Scenario 2: time-dependent true bias vector
 - Arises when interference with magnetometer due to other onboard electronics

$$\dot{\mathbf{b}}_{true} = \mathbf{v}_{TAM,bias}$$

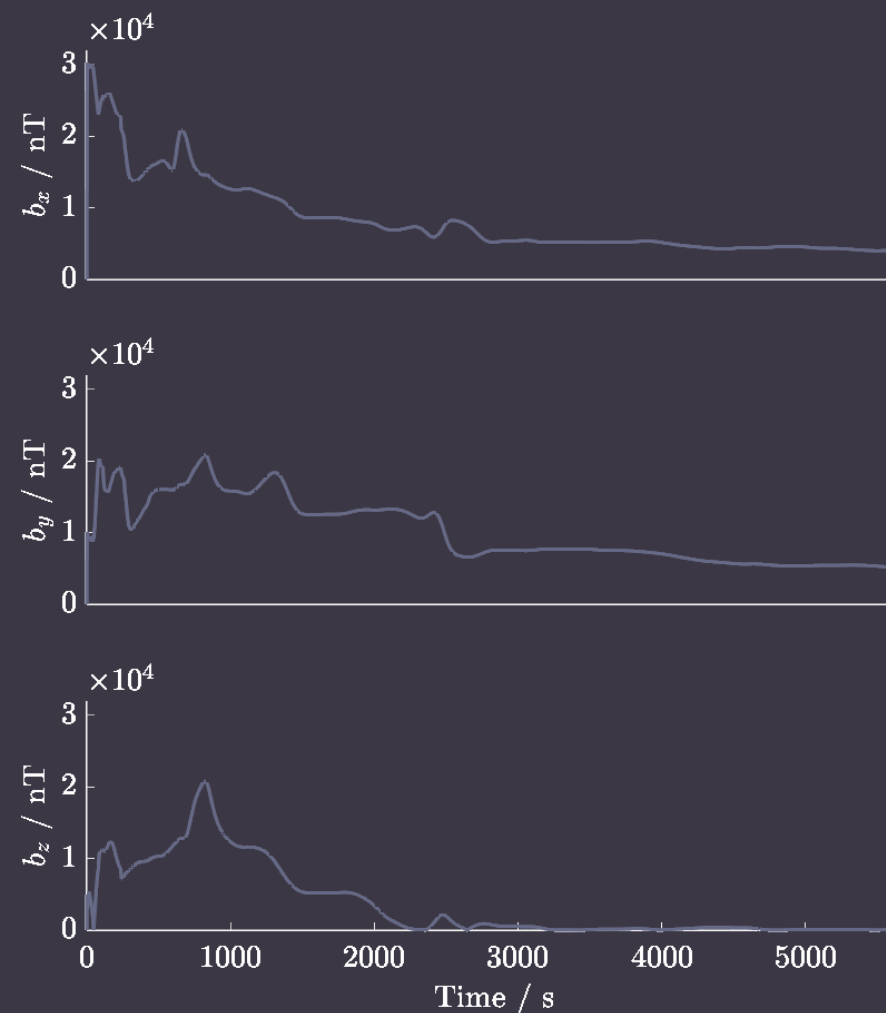
where $\mathbf{v}_{TAM,bias}$ can be modelled by a Gaussian distribution with a standard deviation of 300 nT/s

Results: Scenario 1

True and Estimated Bias Vector Components

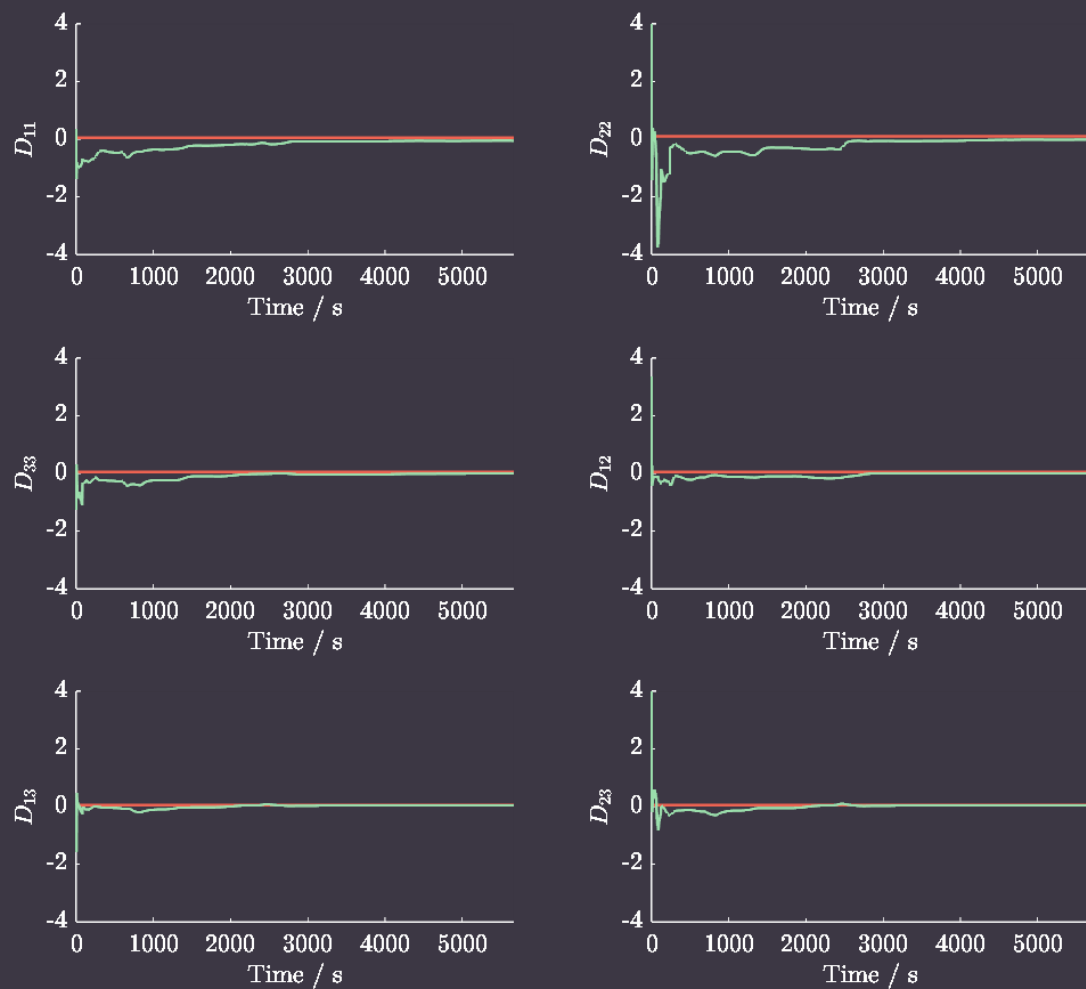


Error in Estimated Bias Vector Components

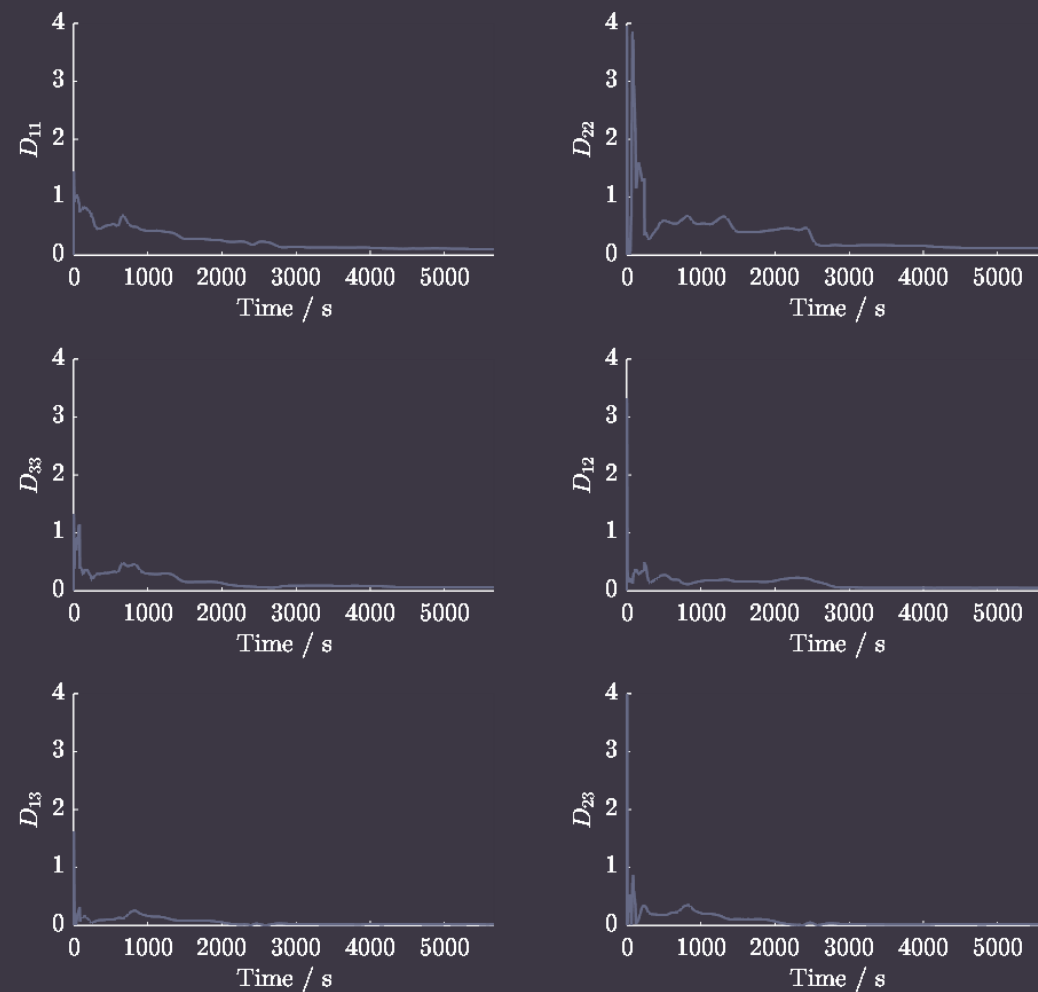


Results: Scenario 1

True and Estimated Correction Matrix Components

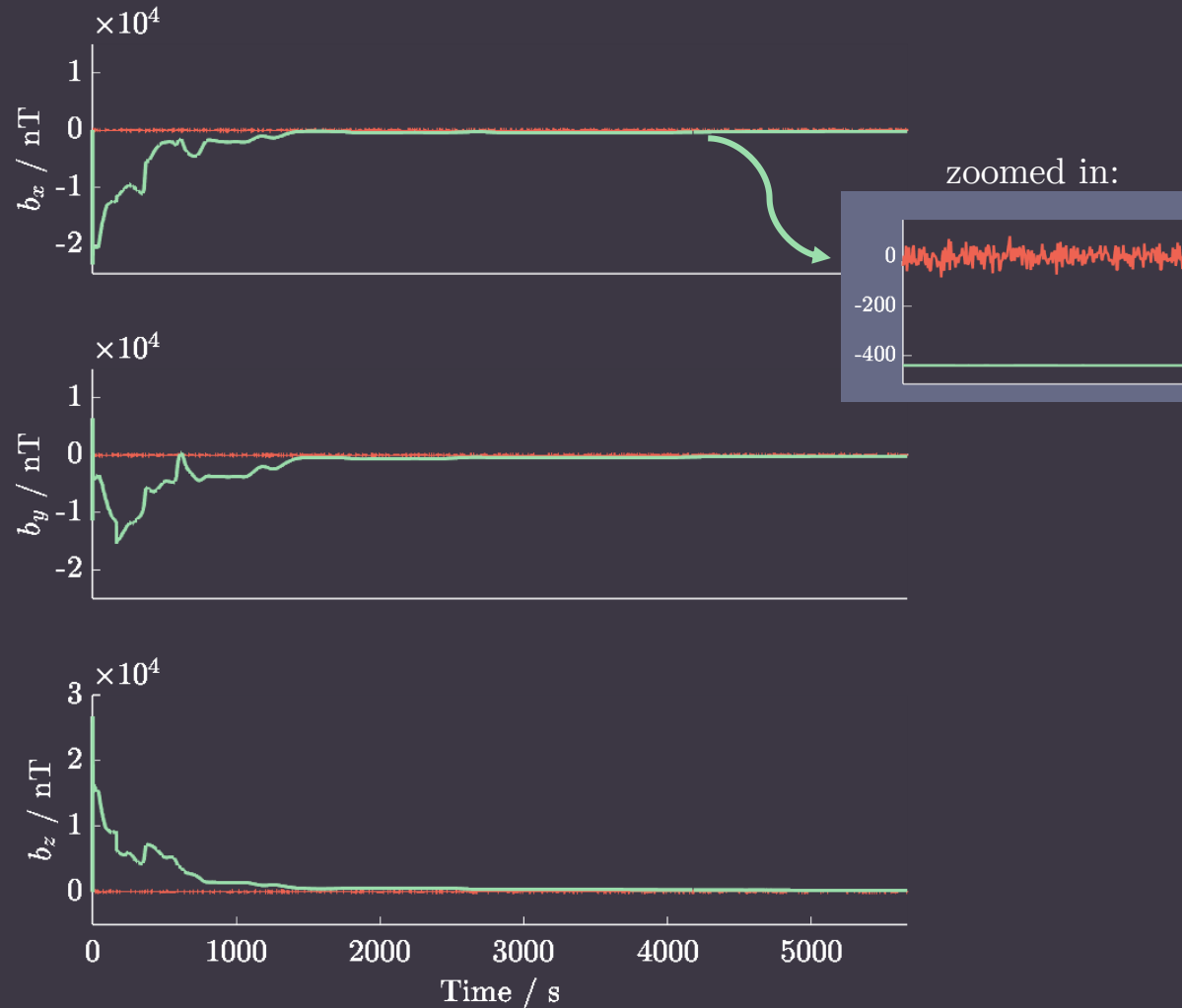


Error in Estimated Correction Matrix Components

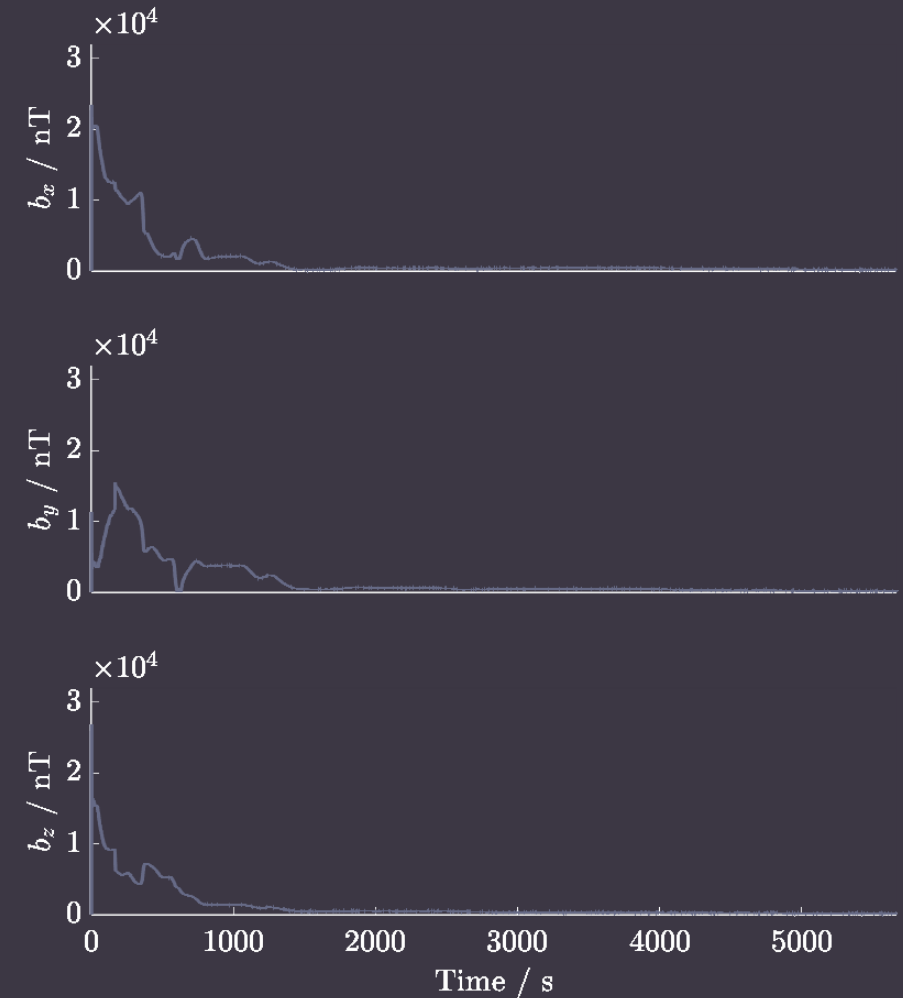


Results: Scenario 2

True and Estimated Bias Vector Components

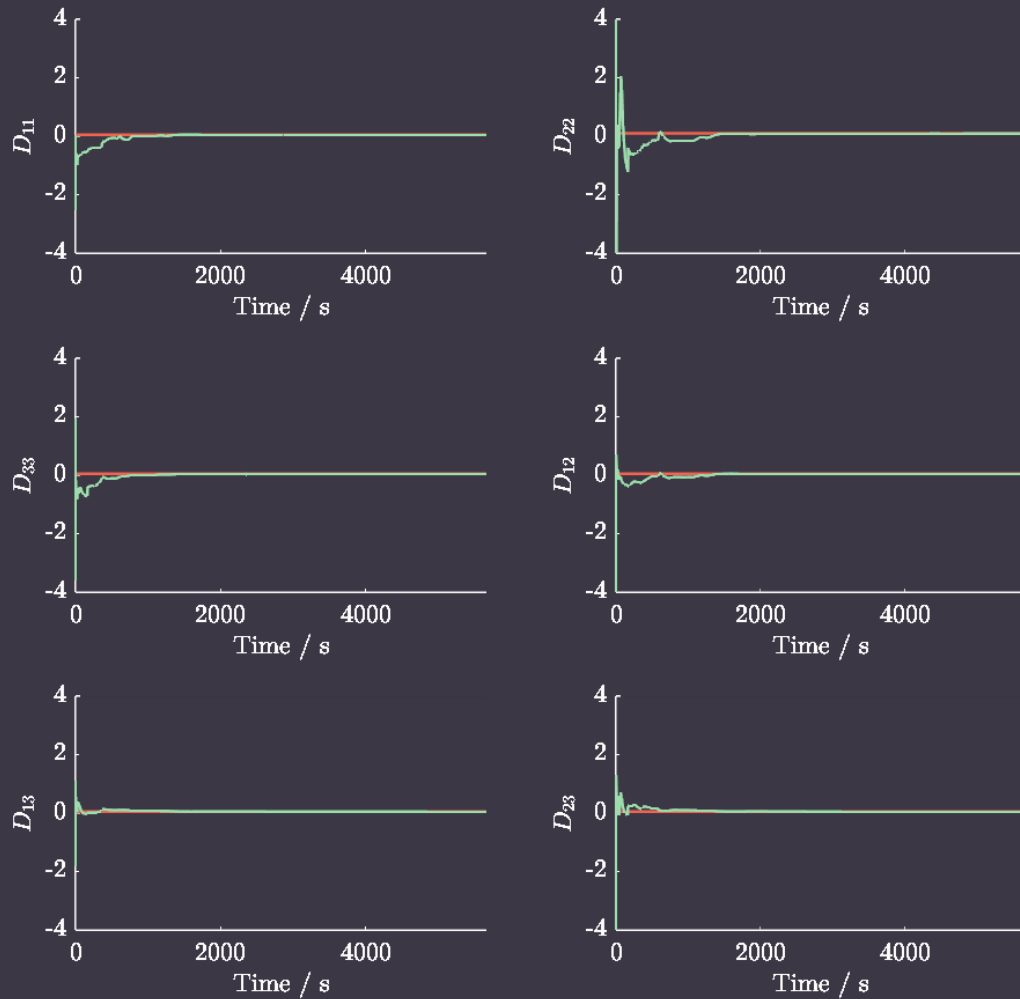


Error in Estimated Bias Vector Components

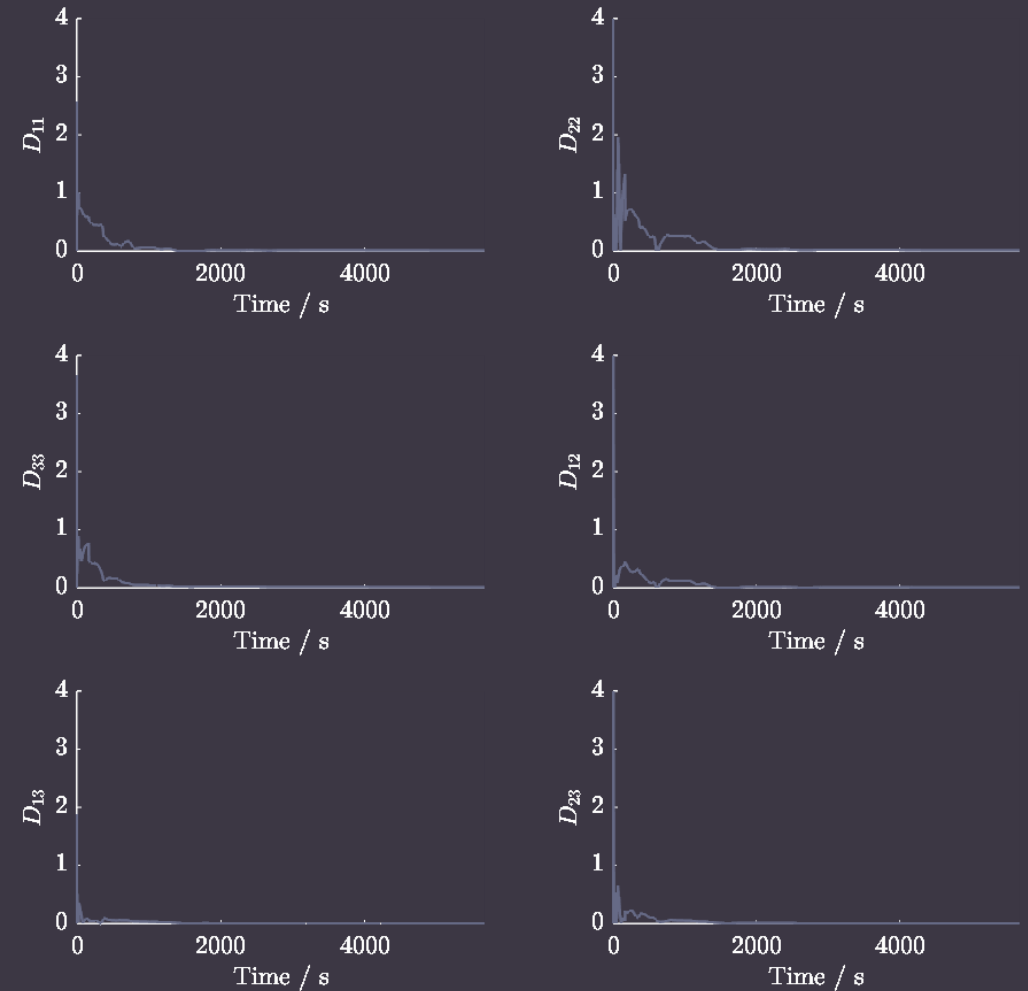


Results: Scenario 2

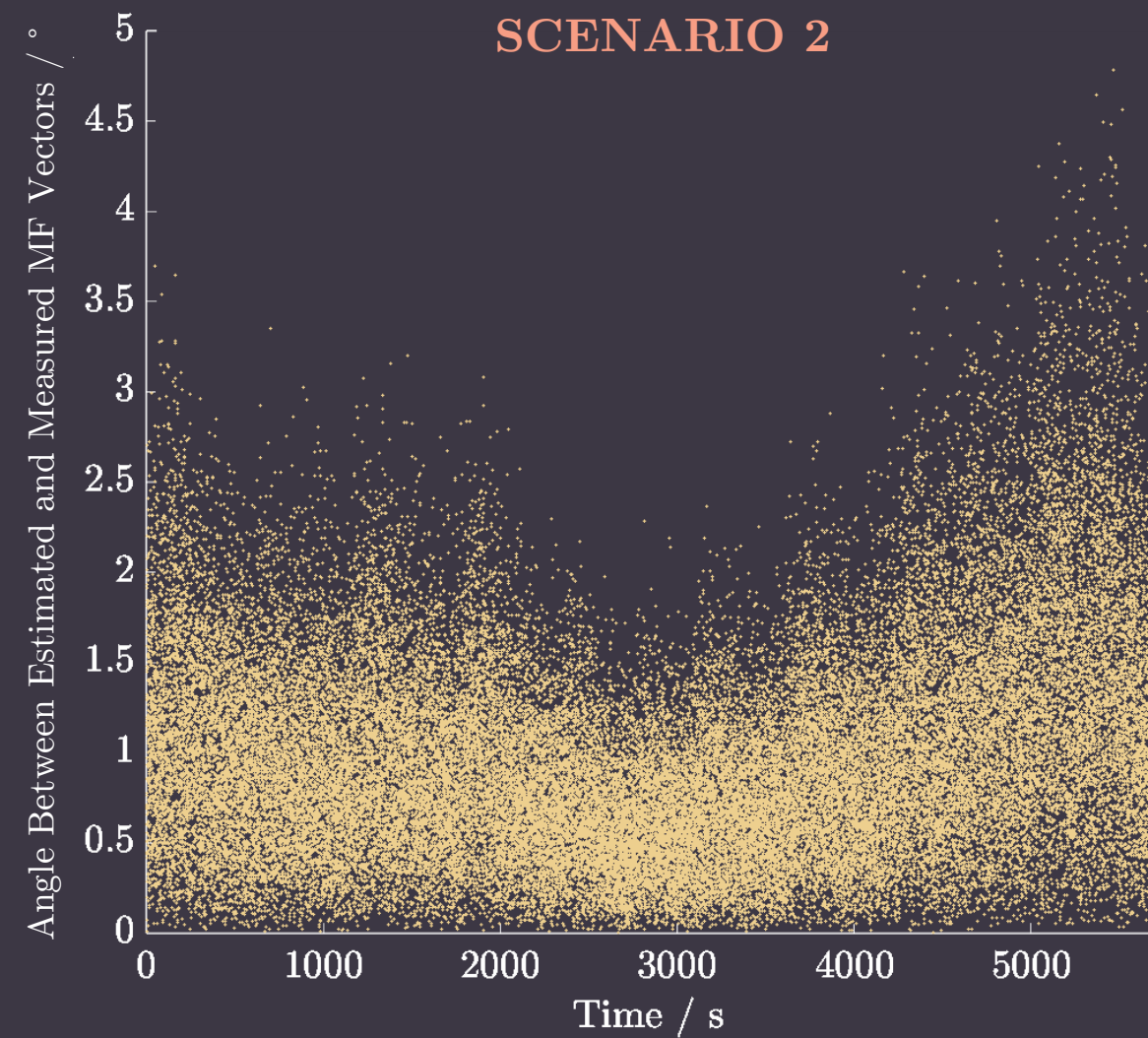
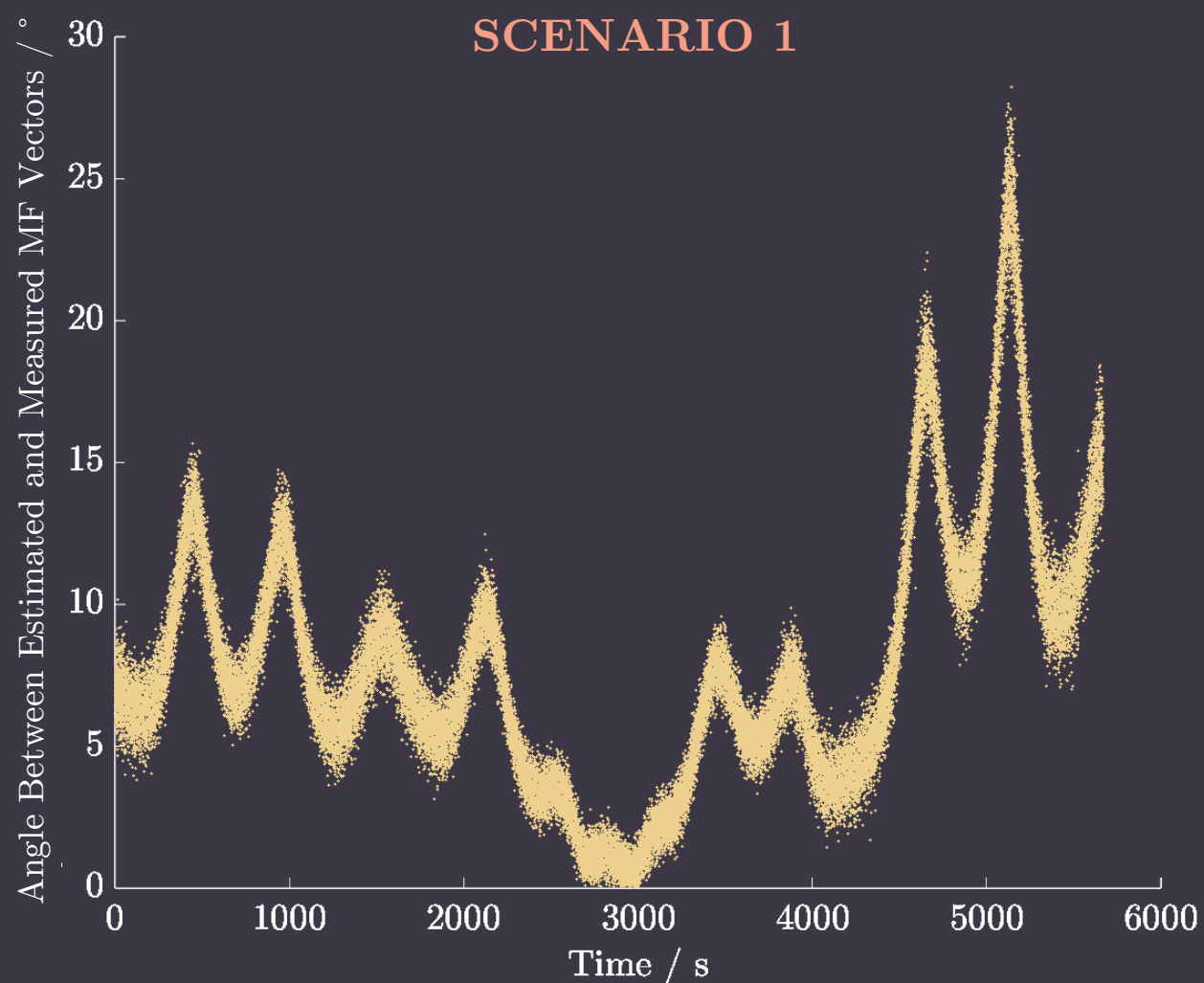
True and Estimated Correction Matrix Components



Error in Estimated Correction Matrix Components



Angle Residuals



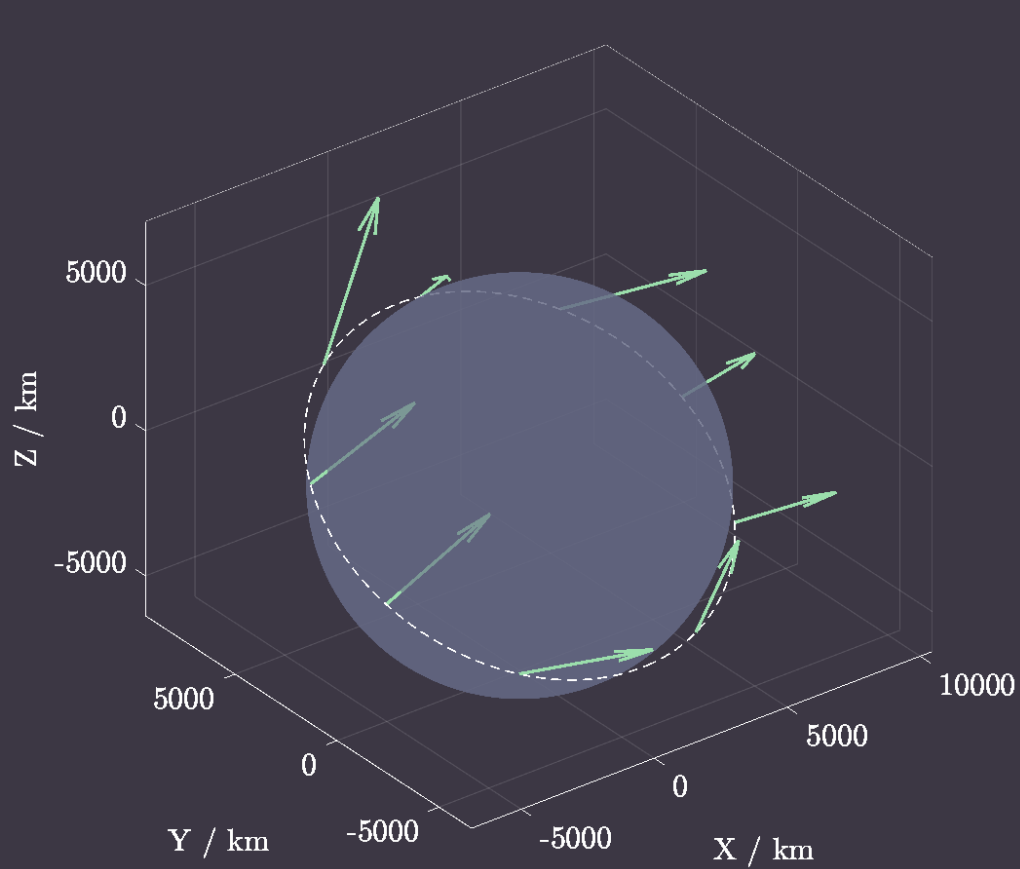
Results Summary (Vanilla)

RMS	b_x (nT)	b_y (nT)	b_z (nT)
Scenario 1	6323	8400	5815
Scenario 2	3553	3100	2677

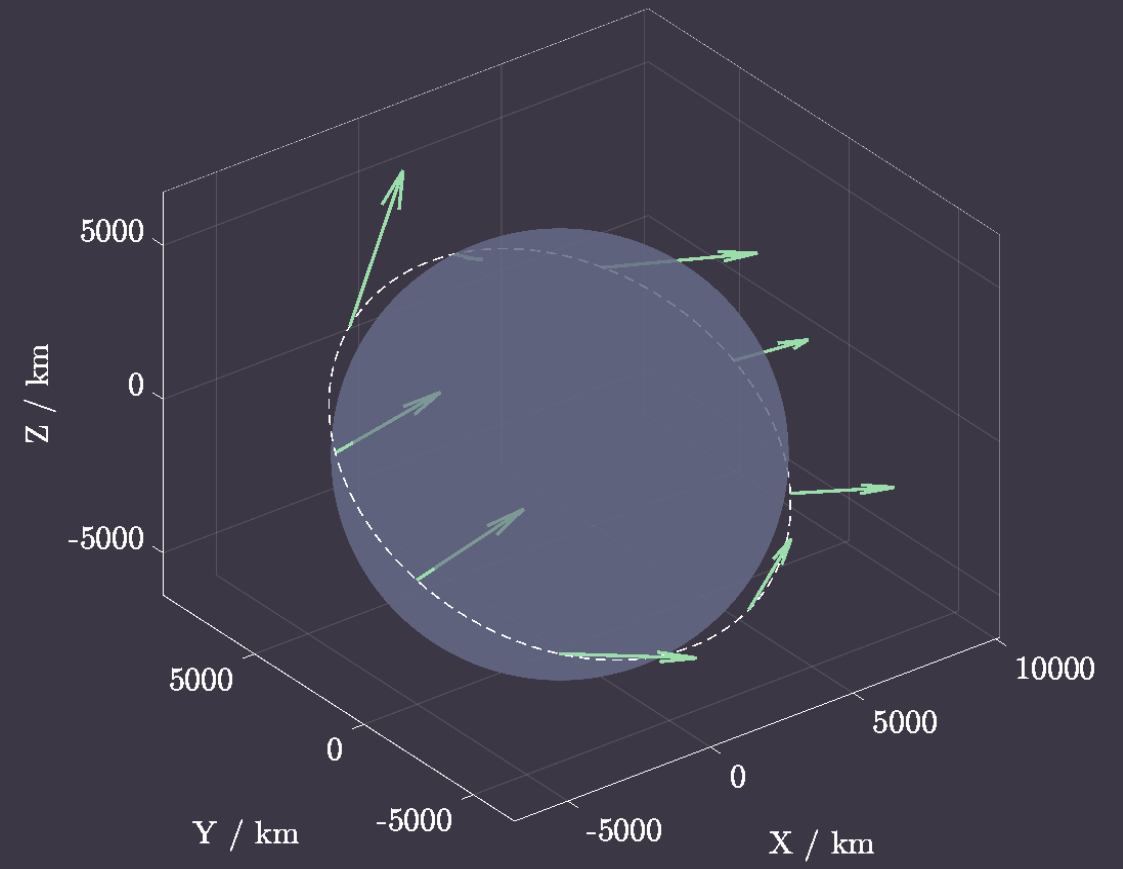
RMS	D_{11}	D_{22}	D_{33}	D_{12}	D_{13}	D_{23}
Scenario 1	0.2765	0.4235	0.1721	0.1046	0.0603	0.1198
Scenario 2	0.1421	0.2310	0.1295	0.0839	0.0676	0.1001

RMS	B_x (nT)	B_y (nT)	B_z (nT)
Scenario 1	22836	19810	21093
Scenario 2	20443	19190	20157

Visualizing the Measurements



Scenario 1 TAM Measurements
every 10 minutes



Scenario 2 TAM Measurements
every 10 minutes

Parameter Tuning (bonus)

We can improve the results of our simulation by:

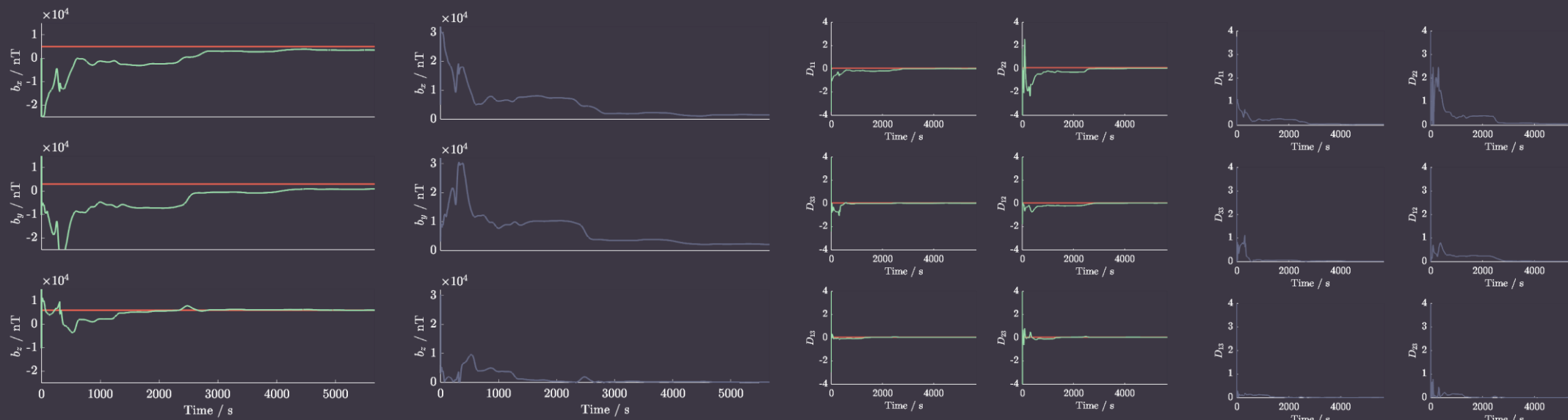
1. Tuning the initial parameters
2. Tuning the covariance matrix guess
3. Using a different true magnetic field model

In case 3: IGRF \rightarrow WMM

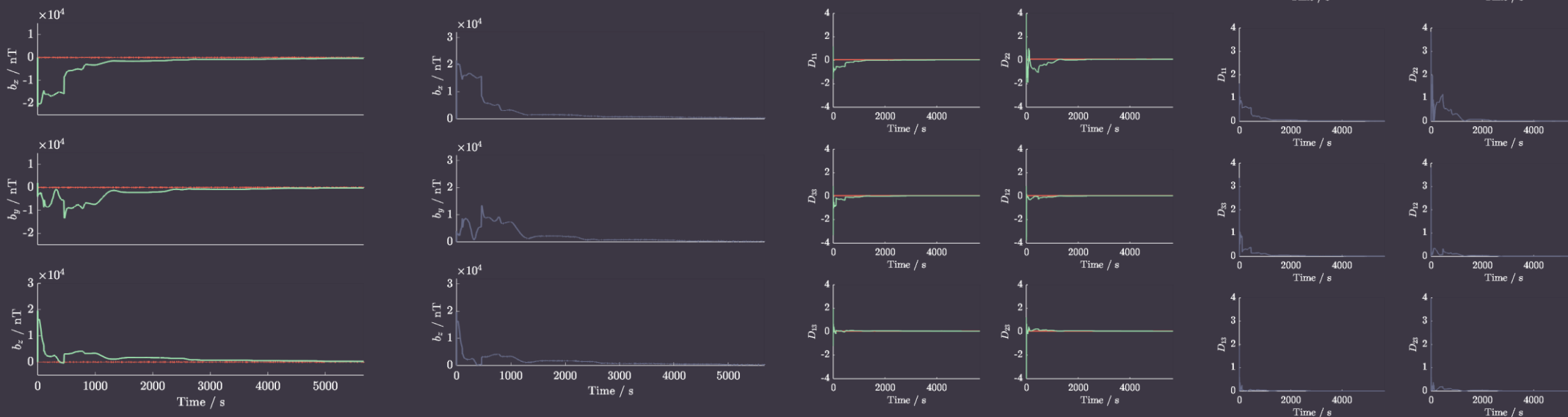
```
for i = 1:Nsteps
    [Btrue(i, :), ~] = wrldmagm(LLAorbit(i, 3), LLAorbit(i, 1), ...
    LLAorbit(i, 2), decyear(2024,11,22));
end
```

Employing WMM

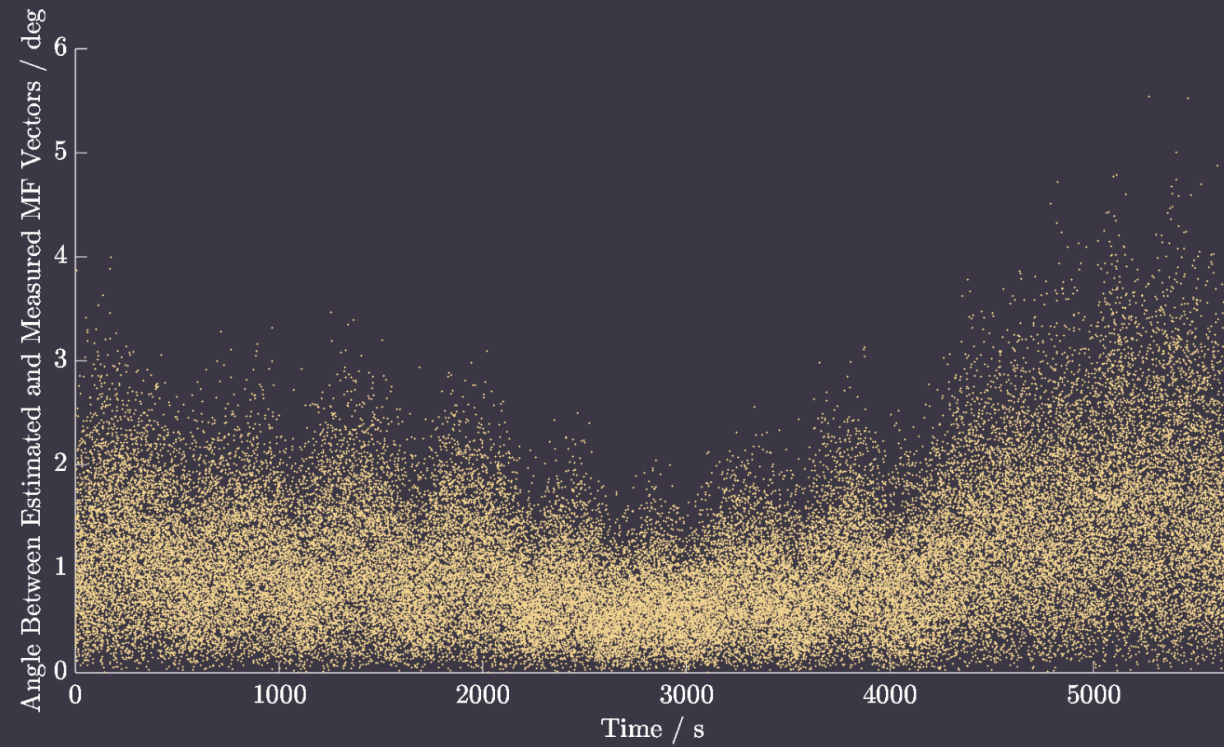
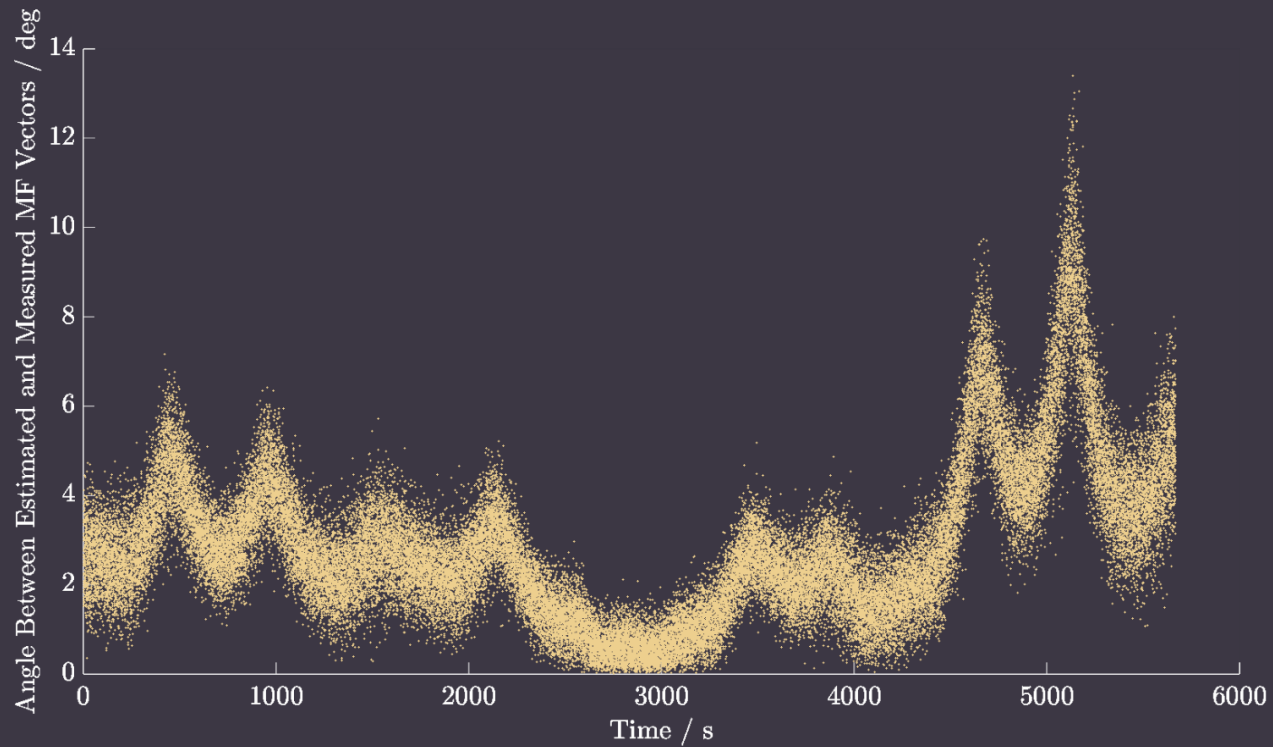
SCENARIO 1



SCENARIO 2



WMM angle residuals



Parameter Tuning - \hat{P}_0

- Couldn't find the time ☹

Parameter Tuning - b_{true0}

- Couldn't find the time ☹



Thank
You!