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# 船用星敏感器姿态测量误差建模与仿真分析\*

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摘 要:为提高船用星敏感器姿态测量精度,对星敏感器船体姿态测量误差模型进行了理论分析。 首先针对船用星敏感器的使用环境构建了船用星敏感器观测模型,然后推导了基于角度测量的船用 星敏感器误差模型,最后仿真分析了星敏感器地平滚动角测量误差、安装角度对船体姿态测量精度 的影响。误差模型与仿真结果表明,星敏感器地平姿态测量误差、安装角度标定误差以及安装布局 等是影响船体姿态测量精度的主要因素,其中当星敏感器地平滚动角测量误差为100"时,船体姿态 测量误差最大可达112";安装布局对船体姿态测量精度有一定的影响,其中船体姿态测量误差随安 装方位角的变化而呈周期性振荡趋势,纵摇测量误差随安装仰角的增加而增大;当星敏感器沿艏艉 线方向安装时,航向测量误差随安装仰角的增加而增大,当沿垂直于艏艉线方向布局时,横摇测量误 差随安装仰角的增加而增大。

关键词:船体姿态;星敏感器;观测模型;误差模型 中图分类号:V556;U666.132 文献标志码:A 文章编号:1001-893X(2014)02-0218-06

## Modeling and Simulation of Attitude Error Model for Ship-borne Star Sensor

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**Abstract**: In order to improve the precision of ship-borne star sensor, the attitude error model is theoretical analyzed in this paper. Firstly, in view of the actual working environment on the ship, the observation model of ship-borne star sensor is constructed. Then the error model expressions based on angle observation are deduced. Finally, the horizontal roll angle error and installation angle of ship-borne star sensor that can influence the ship attitude precision are analyzed by simulation. The results of theoretical analysis and simulation indicate that the horizontal roll angle measurement error, the calibration error of installation angle and the installation layout of the ship-borne star sensor on the ship are the main factors of the ship attitude measurement precision. For example, as the horizontal roll angle error is 100", the ship attitude error can reach 112". The installation layout of the ship-borne star sensor has some effects on precision, in which the ship attitude error oscillates with increasing installation azimuth, the pitch angle error increases with installation elevation. When the star sensor is arranged along the fore and aft line, the ship roll error increases with the increasing installation elevation, and when orthogonal to the fore and aft line, the ship roll error increases with the increasing installation elevation.

Key words: ship attitude; star sensor; observation model; error model

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## 1 引 言

星敏感器是目前已知的精度最高的姿态敏感器 件,将其应用于船体姿态测量,可极大提高船体姿态 测量精度,将星敏感器作为一个测角元件,可以提供 不依赖于船载雷达编码器的、独立的高精度雷达指 向数据,作为雷达的比对基准,对实现雷达精度检验 的常态化和提高精度检验的可信度具有重要意 义<sup>[1]</sup>。船用星敏感器工作于大气层内,需要考虑船 载设备对星敏感器的视角遮挡、蒙气差修正精度[2] 以及安装仰角等因素对船体姿态测量精度的影响. 精确分析其测量误差模型是提高船体姿态测量精度 的基础性工作。现有星敏感器误差模型一般基于矢 量或角度测量的观测模型<sup>[3-6]</sup>,分析光学系统参数、 质心定位精度、测星数目、算法精度以及标定精度等 对星敏感器姿态测量精度的影响。这些模型在星敏 感器产品设计中发挥了重要作用,但它们均未考虑 星敏感器的实际使用环境,并不能完全反映载体姿 态测量的真实精度。

本文针对船用星敏感器的使用环境,在现有星 敏感器误差模型的基础上,构建了船用星敏感器姿 态测量模型,推导了基于角度测量的船用星敏感器 误差模型,仿真分析了星敏感器地平滚动测量误差、 安装角度对船体姿态测量精度的影响,并给出了船 用星敏感器方案设计的基本要求。

## 2 船用星敏感器观测误差模型

## 2.1 观测模型

船用星敏感器基本观测模型如式(1)所示:

 $R_{D}^{b} = R_{D}^{s} R_{s}^{b} = R_{y}(K) R_{z}(-\psi) R_{x}(-\theta)$ (1) 式中,  $R_{D}^{b}$ 为船体姿态矩阵;  $R_{D}^{s}$ 为星敏感器地平姿态 矩阵;  $R_{s}^{b}$  为星敏感器安装矩阵, 它们分别为

$$\boldsymbol{R}_{D}^{b} = \boldsymbol{R}_{y}(K) \boldsymbol{R}_{z}(-\psi) \boldsymbol{R}_{x}(-\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} C_{K}C_{\psi} & -S_{K}S_{\theta} - C_{K}S_{\psi}C_{\theta} & C_{K}S_{\psi}S_{\theta} - S_{K}C_{\theta} \\ S_{\psi} & C_{\psi}C_{\theta} & -C_{\psi}S_{\theta} \\ S_{K}C_{\psi} & C_{K}S_{\theta} - S_{K}S_{\psi}C_{\theta} & C_{K}C_{\theta} + S_{K}S_{\psi}S_{\theta} \end{bmatrix}$$
(2)

$$\boldsymbol{R}_{D}^{s} = \boldsymbol{R}_{y}(A_{s}) \boldsymbol{R}_{z}(-E_{s}) \boldsymbol{R}_{x}(-\gamma_{s})$$
(3)

$$\boldsymbol{R}_{s}^{b} = \boldsymbol{R}_{x}(\boldsymbol{\gamma}_{0}) \boldsymbol{R}_{z}(\boldsymbol{E}_{0}) \boldsymbol{R}_{y}(-\boldsymbol{A}_{0})$$
(4)

式中, $R_x(\delta)$ 、 $R_y(\delta)$ 及 $R_z(\delta)$ 分别表示 Y-Z 平面绕 X 轴、X-Z 平面绕 Y 轴及 X-Y 平面绕 Z 轴逆时针旋转  $\delta$ 角后所形成的单位转换矩阵<sup>[7]</sup>; K、 $\psi$ 及  $\theta$ 分别为 船体航向角、纵摇角及横摇角; $A_s \ E_s \ Q \ \gamma_s \ D$ 别为星 敏感器地平坐标系下的方位角、俯仰角及滚动角;  $A_0 \ E_0 \ Q \ \gamma_0 \ D$ 别为星敏感器船体安装方位角、俯仰 角及滚动角;符号  $C_s \ \overline{k} \ \cos(\delta), S_s \ \overline{k} \ \overline{k} \ \sin(\delta),$ 下同。

## 2.2 观测误差模型推导

根据式(1)~(4),求解  $K, \psi \ \mathcal{D} \ \theta$ 相对星敏感器 地平方位角  $A_s$ 、俯仰角  $E_s$  及滚动角  $\gamma_s$  以及安装方位 角  $A_0$ 、俯仰角  $E_0$  及滚动角  $\gamma_0$  的标定误差,即可得到 如下船用星敏感器航向、纵摇及横摇观测误差模型:

$$\begin{split} \Delta K &= \frac{\partial K}{\partial A_s} \Delta A_s + \frac{\partial K}{\partial E_s} \Delta E_s + \frac{\partial K}{\partial \gamma_s} \Delta \gamma_s + \\ &= \frac{\partial K}{\partial A_0} \Delta A_0 + \frac{\partial K}{\partial E_0} \Delta E_0 + \frac{\partial K}{\partial \gamma_0} \Delta \gamma_0 = \\ &= \Delta A_s + \frac{k_{s1}}{k_{s2}} + \frac{k_{s3}k_{s4}}{k_{s2}^2} + \Delta E_s - \frac{k_{s6}}{k_{s2}} - \frac{k_{s4}k_{s7}}{k_{s2}^2} + \Delta \gamma_s - \\ &= \frac{k_{b1}}{k_{b2}} - \frac{k_{b3}k_{b4}}{k_{b2}^2} + \Delta A_0 + \frac{k_{b5}}{k_{b2}} + \frac{k_{b4}k_{b6}}{k_{b2}^2} - \Delta E_0 \quad (5) \end{split}$$

$$\Delta \psi = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial A_s} \Delta A_s + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial E_s} \Delta E_s + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \gamma_s} \Delta \gamma_s + \\ &= \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial A_0} \Delta A_0 + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial E_0} \Delta E_0 + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \gamma_0} \Delta \gamma_0 = \\ &= \frac{f_{s1}}{\sqrt{1 - f_{s2}^2}} \Delta A_0 + \frac{f_{s3}}{\sqrt{1 - f_{s2}^2}} \Delta E_0 \quad (6) \\ \Delta \theta = \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial A_s} \Delta A_s + \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial E_0} \Delta E_0 + \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \gamma_0} \Delta \gamma_0 = \\ &= \frac{f_{s1}}{\sqrt{1 - f_{s2}^2}} \Delta A_s + \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial E_0} \Delta E_s + \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \gamma_s} \Delta \gamma_s + \\ &= \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial A_0} \Delta A_0 + \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial E_0} \Delta E_0 + \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \gamma_0} \Delta \gamma_0 = \\ &= \frac{t_{s1}}{t_{s2}} + \frac{t_{s3}t_{s4}}{t_{s2}^2} + 1 \quad c_{s3}t_{s6} - \frac{t_{s5}}{t_{s2}^2} + 1 \\ &= \frac{t_{s1}}{t_{s2}^2} + 1 \quad c_{s1}^2 + \frac{t_{s3}t_{s4}}{t_{s2}^2} + 1 \quad c_{s2}^2 + 1 \\ &= \frac{t_{b1}}{t_{b2}^2} - \frac{t_{b3}t_{b4}}{t_{b2}^2} + 1 \quad c_{b1}^2 + \frac{t_{b4}t_{b6}}{t_{b2}^2} + 1 \\ &= \frac{t_{b1}}{t_{b2}^2} - \frac{t_{b3}t_{b4}}{t_{b2}^2} + 1 \quad c_{b2}^2 + 1 \\ &= \frac{t_{b1}}{t_{b2}^2} - \frac{t_{b3}t_{b4}}{t_{b2}^2} + 1 \quad c_{b2}^2 + 1 \\ &= \frac{t_{b1}}{t_{b2}^2} - \frac{t_{b3}t_{b4}}{t_{b2}^2} + 1 \quad c_{b2}^2 + 1 \\ &= \frac{t_{b1}}{t_{b2}^2} - \frac{t_{b3}t_{b4}}{t_{b2}^2} + 1 \quad c_{b2}^2 + 1 \\ &= \frac{t_{b1}}{t_{b2}^2} - \frac{t_{b3}t_{b4}}{t_{b2}^2} + 1 \quad c_{b2}^2 + 1 \\ &= \frac{t_{b1}}{t_{b2}^2} - \frac{t_{b3}t_{b4}}{t_{b2}^2} + 1 \quad c_{b2}^2 + 1 \\ &= \frac{t_{b1}}{t_{b2}^2} - \frac{t_{b3}t_{b4}}{t_{b2}^2} + 1 \quad c_{b2}^2 + 1 \\ &= \frac{t_{b1}}{t_{b2}^2} + 1 \quad c_{b2}^2 + 1 \\ &= \frac{t_{b1}}{t_{b2}^2} - \frac{t_{b2}}{t_{b2}^2} + 1 \quad c_{b2}^2 + 1 \\ &= \frac{t_{b1}}{t_{b2}^2} + 1 \quad c_{b2}^2 + 1 \\ &= \frac{t_{b1}}{t_{b2}^2} + 1 \quad c_{b2}^2 + 1 \\ &= \frac{t_{b1}}{t_{b2}^2} + 1 \quad c_{b2}^2 + 1 \\ &= \frac{t_{b1}}{t_{b2}^2} + 1 \quad c_{b2}^2 + 1 \\ &= \frac{t_{b1}}{t_{b2}^2} + 1 \quad c_{b2}^2 + 1 \\ &= \frac{t_{b1}}{t_{b2}^2} + 1 \quad c_{b2}^2 + 1 \\ &= \frac{t_{b1}}{t_{b2}^2} + 1 \quad c_{b2$$

式中, $\Delta K$ 、 $\Delta \psi$ 及 $\Delta \theta$ 分别为航向、纵摇及横摇测量误差; $k_{s1} \sim k_{s7}$ 为星敏感器航向误差因子; $f_{s1} \sim f_{s3}$ 为星敏

感器纵摇误差因子; $t_{s1} \sim t_{s6}$ 为星敏感器横摇误差因子; $t_{b1} \sim k_{b6}$ 为星安装矩阵航向误差因子; $f_{b1} \sim f_{b3}$ 为安装矩阵纵摇误差因子; $t_{b1} \sim t_{b6}$ 为安装矩阵横摇误差因子,相关误差因子的计算公式如式(8)~(38) 所示:

$$k_{s1} = C_{A_0} C_{E_0} S_{A_s} S_{E_s} + S_{E_0} S_{A_s} C_{E_s} C_{\gamma_s} - S_{A_0} C_{E_0} S_{A_s} C_{E_s} S_{\gamma_s}$$
(8)  
$$k_{s2} = -C_{A_0} C_{E_0} C_{A_s} C_{E_s} + S_{E_0} (S_{A_s} S_{\gamma_s} + C_{A_s} S_{E_s} C_{\gamma_s}) +$$

$$S_{A_0}C_{E_0}(S_{A_s}C_{\gamma_s} - C_{A_s}S_{E_s}S_{\gamma_s})$$
(9)

$$k_{s3} = C_{A_0} C_{E_0} C_{A_s} S_{E_s} + S_{E_0} C_{A_s} C_{E_s} C_{\gamma_s} - S_{A_0} C_{E_0} C_{A_s} C_{E_s} S_{\gamma_s} (10)$$
  
$$k_{s4} = C_{A_0} C_{E_0} S_{A_s} C_{E_s} + S_{E_0} (C_{A_s} S_{\gamma_s} - S_{A_s} S_{E_s} C_{\gamma_s}) +$$

$$S_{A_0}C_{E_0}(C_{A_s}C_{\gamma_s} + S_{A_s}S_{E_s}S_{\gamma_s})$$
(11)

$$k_{s5} = C_{A_0} C_{E_0} S_{A_s} C_{E_s} + S_{E_0} (C_{A_s} S_{\gamma_s} - C_{A_s} S_{E_s} C_{\gamma_s}) + S_{A_0} C_{E_0} (C_{A_s} C_{\gamma_s} + S_{A_s} S_{E_s} S_{\gamma_s})$$
(12)

$$k_{s6} = S_{E_0} (C_{A_s} C_{\gamma_s} + S_{A_s} S_{E_s} S_{\gamma_s}) - S_{A_0} C_{E_0} (C_{A_s} S_{\gamma_s} - S_{A_s} S_{E_s} C_{\gamma_s})$$
(13)

$$k_{s7} = S_{E_0}(S_{A_s}C_{\gamma_s} - C_{A_s}S_{E_s}S_{\gamma_s}) - S_{A_0}C_{E_0}(S_{A_s}S_{\gamma_s} + C_{A_s}S_{E_s}C_{\gamma_s})$$
(14)

$$f_{A} = C_{A} C_{E} C_{E} C_{E} - S_{E} S_{E} C_{\alpha} + S_{A} C_{E} S_{E} S_{\alpha}$$
(15)

$$f_{s} = C_{s} C_{s} S_{s} + S_{s} C_{s} C_{s} S_{s} K_{0} C_{s}$$

$$f_{22} = S_{A_0} S_{E_0} S_{$$

$$t_{s1} = S_{E_s} S_{\gamma_s} (C_{A_0} C_{\gamma_0} + S_{A_0} S_{E_0} S_{\gamma_0}) - C_E (S_{A_c} C_{\gamma_c} - C_{A_c} S_{E_c} S_{\gamma_c}) + S_E C_{\gamma_c} C_{E_c} S_{\gamma_c}$$
(18)

$$t_{s2} = C_{E_s} S_{\gamma_s} (C_{A_0} S_{\gamma_0} - S_{A_0} S_{E_0} C_{\gamma_0}) + S_{\gamma_s} (S_{A_0} S_{A_0} - S_{A_0} S_{A_0} C_{\gamma_0}) + S_{\gamma_s} (S_{A_0} S_{A_0} - S_{A_0} S_{A_0} C_{\gamma_0}) - S_{\gamma_s} (S_{A_0} S_{A_0} - S_{A_0} S_{A_0} C_{\gamma_0}) + S_{\gamma_s} (S_{A_0} - S_{A_0} S_{A_0} - S_{A_0} S_{A_0} C_{\gamma_0}) + S_{\gamma_s} (S_{A_0} - S_{A_0} - S_{A_0} C_{\gamma_0}) + S_{\gamma_s} (S_{A_0} - S_{A_0} - S_{A_0} - S_{\gamma_0} C_{\gamma_0}) + S_{\gamma_s} (S_{A_0} - S_{A_0} - S_{\gamma_0} - S_{\gamma$$

$$S_{E_{s}}(S_{A_{0}}S_{\gamma_{0}} + C_{A_{0}}S_{E_{0}}C_{\gamma_{0}}) - C_{E_{s}}C_{\gamma_{s}}C_{E_{0}}C_{\gamma_{0}}$$
(19)  
$$t_{s3} = C_{E_{s}}S_{\gamma_{s}}(C_{A_{0}}C_{\gamma_{0}} + S_{A_{0}}S_{E_{0}}S_{\gamma_{0}}) +$$

$$S_{E_s}(S_{A_0}C_{\gamma_0} - C_{A_0}S_{E_0}S_{\gamma_0}) + C_{E_s}C_{\gamma_s}C_{E_0}S_{\gamma_0}$$
(20)

$$t_{s4} = -S_{E_s} S_{\gamma_s} (C_{A_0} S_{\gamma_0} - S_{A_0} S_{E_0} C_{\gamma_0}) + C_E (S_A S_{C_a} + C_A S_E C_{c_a}) + S_E C_{c_a} C_E C_{c_a}$$
(21)

$$t_{z} = C_{p} C_{z} (C_{z} C_{z} + S_{z} S_{p} S_{z}) - C_{p} S_{z} C_{p} S_{z}$$
(22)

$$t_{s} = C_{F}C_{s}(C_{s}S_{r_{0}} - S_{s}S_{F}C_{r_{0}}) + C_{F}S_{r_{0}}S_{r_{0}} + C_{F}S_{r_{0}}$$
(22)

$$k_{sb} = C_{s} C_{s} (C_{s} C_{s} + S_{s} S_{s} S_{s}) - S_{s} C_{s} S_{s} C_{s}$$
(24)

$$k_{b1} = C_{A_0} C_{E_0} (C_{A_s} C_{\gamma_s} + S_{A_s} S_{E_s} S_{\gamma_s}) - S_{A_0} C_{E_0} S_{A_s} C_{E_s}$$
(24)  
$$k_{b2} = -C_{A_0} C_{E_0} C_{A_s} C_{E_s} + S_{E_0} (S_{A_s} S_{\gamma_s} + C_{A_s} S_{E_s} C_{\gamma_s}) +$$

$$S_{A_0}C_{E_0}(S_{A_s}C_{\gamma_s} - C_{A_s}S_{E_s}S_{\gamma_s})$$
(25)

$$k_{b3} = C_{A_0} C_{E_0} (S_{A_s} C_{\gamma_s} - C_{A_s} S_{E_s} S_{\gamma_s}) + S_{A_0} C_{E_0} C_{A_s} C_{E_s}$$
(26)  
$$k_{ab} = C_{ab} C_{ab} S_{ab} C_{ab} + S_{ab} (C_{ab} S_{ab} S_{ab} S_{ab}) + S_{ab} C_{ab} S_{ab} C_{ab} + S_{ab} C_{ab} C_{ab}$$

$$s_{b4} = C_{A_0} C_{E_0} S_{A_s} C_{E_s} + S_{E_0} (C_{A_s} S_{\gamma_s} - S_{A_s} S_{E_s} C_{\gamma_s}) + S_{A_0} C_{E_0} (C_{A_s} C_{\gamma_s} + S_{A_s} S_{E_s} S_{\gamma_s})$$
(27)

$$k_{b5} = C_{A_0} S_{E_0} S_{A_s} C_{E_s} + S_{A_0} S_{E_0} (C_{A_s} C_{\gamma_s} + S_{A_s} S_{E_s} S_{\gamma_s}) - C_{E_0} (C_{A_s} S_{\gamma_s} - S_{A_s} S_{E_s} C_{\gamma_s})$$
(28)

$$k_{b6} = C_{A_0} S_{E_0} (C_{A_s} C_{F_s} + C_{E_0} (S_{A_s} S_{\gamma_s} + C_{A_s} S_{E_s} C_{\gamma_s}) - S_{A_0} S_{E_0} (S_{A_s} C_{\gamma_s} - C_{A_s} S_{E_s} S_{\gamma_s})$$
(29)

$$f_{b1} = C_{A_0} C_{E_0} C_{E_s} S_{\gamma_s} + S_{A_0} C_{E_0} S_{E_s}$$
(30)

$$f_{b2} = C_{A_0} C_{E_0} S_{E_s} + S_{E_0} C_{E_s} C_{\gamma_s} - S_{A_0} C_{E_0} C_{E_s} S_{\gamma_s}$$
(31)

$$f_{b3} = -C_{A_0} S_{E_0} S_{E_s} + C_{E_0} C_{E_s} C_{\gamma_s} + S_{A_0} S_{E_0} C_{E_s} S_{\gamma_s}$$
(32)

$$t_{b1} = S_{E_s} (C_{A_0} C_{\gamma_0} + S_{A_0} S_{E_0} S_{\gamma_0}) - C_{E_s} S_{\gamma_s} (S_{A_0} C_{\gamma_0} - C_{A_0} S_{E_0} S_{\gamma_0})$$
(33)

$$t_{b2} = S_{E_s} (S_{A_0} S_{\gamma_0} + C_{A_0} S_{E_0} C_{\gamma_0}) - C_{E_s} C_{\gamma_s} C_{E_0} C_{\gamma_0} + C_{E_s} S_{\gamma_s} (C_{A_0} S_{\gamma_0} - S_{A_0} S_{E_0} C_{\gamma_0})$$
(34)

$$t_{b3} = S_{E_s} (C_{A_0} S_{\gamma_0} - S_{A_0} S_{E_0} C_{\gamma_0}) - C_{E_s} S_{\gamma_s} (S_{A_0} S_{\gamma_0} + C_{A_0} S_{E_0} C_{\gamma_0})$$
(35)

$$t_{b4} = S_{E_s} (S_{A_0} C_{\gamma_0} - C_{A_0} S_{E_0} S_{\gamma_0}) + C_{E_s} C_{\gamma_s} C_{E_0} S_{\gamma_0} + C_{E_s} S_{\gamma_s} (C_{A_0} C_{\gamma_0} + S_{A_0} S_{E_0} S_{\gamma_0})$$
(36)

$$t_{b5} = S_{E_s} C_{A_0} C_{E_0} S_{\gamma_0} + C_{E_s} C_{\gamma_s} S_{E_0} S_{\gamma_0} - C_{E_s} S_{\gamma_s} S_{A_0} C_{E_0} S_{\gamma_0} \quad (37)$$
  
$$t_{b6} = S_{E_s} C_{A_0} C_{E_0} C_{\gamma_0} + C_{E_s} C_{\gamma_s} S_{E_0} C_{\gamma_0} - C_{E_s} S_{\gamma_s} S_{A_0} C_{E_0} C_{\gamma_0} \quad (38)$$

## 3 仿真计算及结果分析

# 3.1 星敏感器地平滚动角测量误差对船体姿态测量精度的影响

为方便分析地平滚动角测量误差对船体姿态测 量精度的影响,假设仅存在地平滚动角测量误差,且 每次只有一个角度均匀变化,即: $\Delta\gamma_s = 100'', \Delta A_s =$  $\Delta E_s = \Delta A_0 = \Delta E_0 = \Delta \gamma_0 = 0''; A_s(A_0), E_s(E_0) 及 \gamma_s$ 的变 化范围分别为0°~360°、0°~90°及-90°~90°,其他 参数均为常值: $A_s = 235^\circ, E_s = 45^\circ, \gamma_s = 90^\circ, E_0 = 35^\circ,$  $\gamma_0 = 0^\circ, A_0$ 分别为0°、90°、180°及270°。

 $A_s$  对船体姿态测量精度的影响如图 1 所示, $E_s$  对船体姿态测量精度的影响如图 2( $\gamma_s$  及  $A_0$  仿真结 果与之类似)所示, $E_0$  对船体姿态测量精度的影响 如图 3 所示。



图 1  $A_s$ 对船体姿态测量精度的影响 Fig. 1 The effects of  $A_s$  on the ship attitude error

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图 2  $E_s$ 对船体姿态测量精度的影响 Fig. 2 The effects of  $E_s$  on the ship attitude error



Fig. 3 The effects of  $E_0$  on the ship attitude error

由图可知:

(1) $\Delta \gamma_s$ 严重影响船体姿态测量精度,当 $\Delta \gamma_s =$  100"时,其对航向精度的影响最大可达112":

(2) 船体姿态测量误差不随 A<sub>s</sub> 的变化而变化;

(3) 船体姿态测量误差随  $E_s, \gamma_s$  及  $A_0$  的变化 而呈周期性振荡趋势,周期及幅值随相关参数的不同而不同;

(4) 当 $A_0 = 0^\circ$ 或 180°时,  $\Delta \gamma_s$  主要影响横摇测 量精度, 即滚动角的敏感方向为横摇, 航向及纵摇随  $E_0$  的增加而增大; 当 $A_0 = 90^\circ$ 或 270°时,  $\Delta \gamma_s$  主要影 响航向测量精度, 即滚动角的敏感方向为航向, 纵摇 随 $E_0$  的增加而增大, 横摇及航向随 $E_0$  的增加而 减小。

## 3.2 星敏感器安装角对船体姿态测量精度的影响

为方便分析星敏感器安装角对船体姿态测量精 度的影响,假设仅存在安装误差,且每次仿真只有一 个角度发生变化,即: $\Delta\gamma_s = 100'', \Delta A_s = \Delta E_s = 3'', \Delta A_0$ = $\Delta E_0 = 1'', \Delta\gamma_0 = 20'';其中 A_0, E_0 及 \gamma_0$ 的变化范围 分别为 0°~360°, 0°~90°及–90°~90°,其他均为常 值: $A_s = 235^\circ, E_s = 45^\circ, \gamma_s = 90^\circ, E_0 = 35^\circ, \gamma_0 = 0^\circ, A_0$ 分别为 0°, 90°, 180°及 270°。

船体姿态测量误差随  $A_0$ 、 $\gamma_0$  的变化曲线如图 4 ~ 5 所示,随  $E_0$  的变化曲线如图 6 所示。



图 4  $A_0$  对船体姿态测量精度的影响 Fig. 4 The effects of  $A_0$  on the ship attitude error



图 5  $\gamma_0$  对船体姿态测量精度的影响 Fig. 5 The effects of  $\gamma_0$  on the ship attitude error





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由图可知:

(1) 船体姿态测量误差随 A<sub>0</sub> 的变化而呈周期 性振荡趋势,具体振幅及周期与相关参数有关;

(2) 船体姿态测量误差不随 γ₀ 的变化而变化;

(3) 纵摇误差随 E<sub>0</sub> 的增加而增大;

(4) 当 $A_0 = 0^{\circ}$ 时, 航向测量误差随 $E_0$  的增加而 增大, 橫摇测量误差随 $E_0$  的增加而减小;

(5) 当 $A_0 = 90^{\circ}$ 时, 航向、横摇测量误差随 $E_0$ 的 增加而减小;

(6) 当 $A_0$ =180°时,航向测量误差随 $E_0$ 的增加 而增大,横摇测量误差随 $E_0$ 的增加而呈先减小后增 大的趋势,具体拐点与相关参数有关;

(7)当 $A_0$ =270°时,航向测量误差随 $E_0$ 的增加 而减小,横摇测量误差随 $E_0$ 的增加而呈先减小后增 大的趋势,具体拐点与相关参数有关。

## 3.3 初步结论

结合船体姿态测量误差模型与仿真结果,可以 得到如下基本结论:

(1) $\Delta A_{a}$ 仅影响航向精度,误差因子恒为1,船 体姿态测量误差不随 $A_{a}$ 的变化而变化;

(2)  $\Delta \gamma_0$  仅影响横摇精度,误差因子恒为1,船 体姿态测量误差不随  $\gamma_0$  的变化而变化;

(3) Δγ<sub>s</sub> 对船体姿态测量精度有较大的影响,当 星敏感器沿艏艉线方向布局时,主要影响横摇测量 精度,而沿垂直艏艉线方向布局时,主要影响航向测 量精度,因此工程设计时,可考虑采用双星敏感器组 合方式提高船体姿态测量精度;

(4)纵摇测量误差随 E<sub>0</sub>的增加而增大,航向及 横摇测量精度与星敏感器的安装布局有关,因此工 程设计时应根据实际精度需求有选择地进行安装布 局设计。

## 4 结束语

本文在现有星敏感器测量误差模型的基础上, 推导了船用星敏感器测量误差模型,仿真分析了星 敏感器地平滚动角测量误差与安装角度对船体姿态 测量精度的影响。误差模型及仿真结果表明,星敏 感器地平横滚测量误差严重影响船体姿态测量精 度,且不同的安装布局对船体姿态测量精度的影响 亦不同,因此工程设计时应根据精度需求选择合适 的安装布局设计,并可采用双星敏感器布局设计提 高船体姿态测量精度。

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