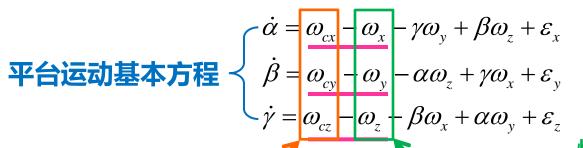


> 误差方程——平台运动误差方程



陀螺控制方程

$$\omega_{cx} = -\frac{V_{cy}}{R_M}$$

$$\omega_{cy} = \Omega \cos \varphi_c + \frac{V_{cx}}{R_N}$$

$$\omega_{cz} = \Omega \sin \varphi_c + \frac{V_{cx}}{R_N} \tan \varphi_c$$

惯性空间的旋转角速度
在地理坐标系投影
$$rac{V}{V}$$

$$\omega_{x} = -\frac{V_{y}}{R_{M}}$$

$$\omega_{y} = \Omega \cos \varphi + \frac{V_{x}}{R_{N}}$$

$$\omega_{z} = \Omega \sin \varphi + \frac{V_{x}}{R_{N}} \tan \varphi$$

误差方程——平台运动误差方程

动基座条件下
平台运动误差方程
$$\begin{vmatrix} \dot{\alpha} = -\frac{\delta V_y}{R_M} - \gamma \omega_y + \beta \omega_z + \varepsilon_x & \alpha(0) = \alpha_0 \\ \dot{\beta} = -\Omega \sin \varphi \cdot \delta \varphi + \frac{\delta V_x}{R_N} - \alpha \omega_z + \gamma \omega_x + \varepsilon_y & \beta(0) = \beta_0 \\ \dot{\gamma} = \Omega \cos \varphi \cdot \delta \varphi + \frac{\delta V_x}{R_M} \tan \varphi - \beta \omega_x + \alpha \omega_y + \varepsilon_z & \gamma(0) = \gamma_0 \end{vmatrix}$$

静基座条件下
平台运动误差方程
$$\begin{vmatrix} \dot{\alpha} = -\frac{\delta V_y}{R_M} - \gamma \Omega \cos \varphi + \beta \Omega \sin \varphi + \varepsilon_x & \alpha(0) = \alpha_0 \\ \dot{\beta} = -\Omega \sin \varphi \cdot \delta \varphi + \frac{\delta V_x}{R_N} - \alpha \Omega \sin \varphi + \varepsilon_y & \beta(0) = \beta_0 \\ \dot{\gamma} = \Omega \cos \varphi \cdot \delta \varphi + \frac{\delta V_x}{R_M} \tan \varphi + \alpha \Omega \cos \varphi + \varepsilon_z & \gamma(0) = \gamma_0 \end{vmatrix}$$

▶ 误差方程——速度误差方程

惯性导航系统速度基本方程

$$\begin{cases} \dot{V}_{cx} = A_x + (2\Omega\sin\varphi_c + \frac{V_{cx}}{R_N}\tan\varphi_c) \cdot V_{cy} - \beta g + \Delta A_x \\ \dot{V}_{cy} = A_y - (2\Omega\sin\varphi_c + \frac{V_{cx}}{R_N}\tan\varphi_c) \cdot V_{cx} + \alpha g + \Delta A_y \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{V}_x = A_x + (2\Omega\sin\varphi + \frac{V_x}{R_N}\tan\varphi) \cdot V_y \\ \dot{V}_y = A_y - (2\Omega\sin\varphi + \frac{V_x}{R_N}\tan\varphi) \cdot V_x \end{cases}$$

真实的地速微分值

$$\begin{cases} V_x = A_x + (2\Omega \sin \varphi + \frac{x}{R_N} \tan \varphi) \cdot V_y \\ \dot{V}_y = A_y - (2\Omega \sin \varphi + \frac{V_x}{R} \tan \varphi) \cdot V_y \end{cases}$$

静基座条件下,速度误差方程

$$\begin{cases} \delta \dot{V}_{x} = 2\Omega \sin \varphi \cdot \delta V_{y} - \beta g + \Delta A_{x} & \delta V_{x}(0) = \delta V_{x0} \\ \delta \dot{V}_{y} = -2\Omega \sin \varphi \cdot \delta V_{x} + \alpha g + \Delta A_{y} & \delta V_{y}(0) = \delta V_{y0} \end{cases}$$

误差方程——位置误差方程

惯性导航系统位置基本方程 (即位置控制方程):

真实的纬度和经度微分值:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\varphi}_c = \frac{V_{cy}}{R_M} \\ \dot{\lambda}_c = \frac{V_{cx}}{R_N} \sec \varphi_c \end{cases}$$
相減
$$\begin{cases} \dot{\varphi} = \frac{V_y}{R_M} \\ \dot{\lambda} = \frac{V_x}{R_N \cos \varphi} = \frac{V_x}{R_N} \sec \varphi \end{cases}$$

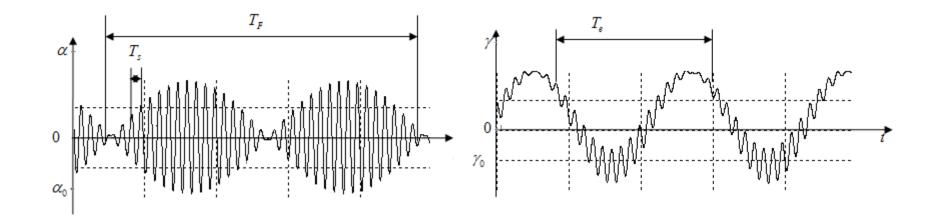
静基座条件下,速度误差方程

$$\begin{cases} \delta \dot{\varphi} = \frac{\delta V_{y}}{R} & \delta \varphi(0) = \delta \varphi_{0} \\ \delta \dot{\lambda} = \frac{\delta V_{x}}{R} \sec \varphi & \delta \lambda(0) = \delta \lambda_{0} \end{cases}$$

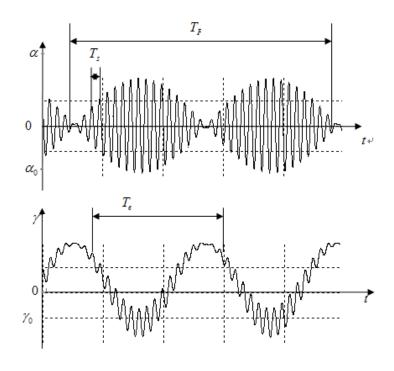
静基座条件下,系统误差方程组

$$\begin{split} \delta\dot{V}_x &= -\beta g + 2\Omega \sin\varphi \delta V_y + \Delta A_x & \delta V_x(0) &= \delta V_{x0} \\ \delta\dot{V}_y &= \alpha g - 2\Omega \sin\varphi V_x + \Delta A_y & \delta V_y(0) &= \delta V_{y0} \\ \dot{\alpha} &= \Omega \sin\varphi \beta - \Omega \cos\varphi \gamma - \frac{\delta V_y}{R} + \varepsilon_x & \alpha(0) &= \alpha_0 \\ \dot{\beta} &= -\Omega \sin\varphi \alpha + \frac{\delta V_x}{R} - \Omega \sin\varphi \delta \varphi + \varepsilon_y & \beta(0) &= \beta_0 \\ \dot{\gamma} &= \Omega \cos\varphi \alpha + \frac{\delta V_x}{R} \tan\varphi + \Omega \cos\varphi \delta \varphi + \varepsilon_z & \gamma(0) &= \gamma_0 \\ \delta\dot{\varphi} &= \frac{\delta V_y}{R} & \delta\varphi(0) &= \delta\varphi_0 \\ \delta\dot{\lambda} &= \frac{\delta V_x}{R} \sec\varphi & \delta\lambda(0) &= \delta\lambda_0 \end{split}$$

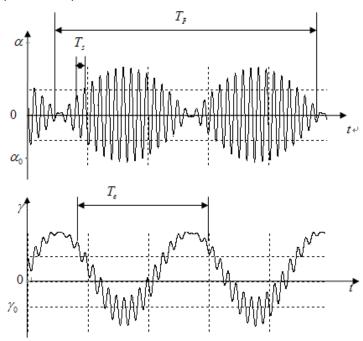
- 舒勒振荡周期 $T_s = 2\pi / \omega_s \approx 84.8 \,\mathrm{min}$
- 地球振荡周期 $T_e = 2\pi/\Omega = 24h$
- 傅科振荡周期 $T_{\rm F} = 2\pi/(\Omega \sin \varphi) = 34 \text{h} \left(\varphi = 45^{\circ}\right)$



- 舒勒振荡周期 $T_s = 2\pi / \omega_s \approx 84.8 \,\mathrm{min}$
- 舒勒周期振荡是由平台倾斜存在 水平误差α及β,这时安装在平台 上的加速度计感受重力加速度分 量,构成二阶负反馈系统,表现 出振荡特性。



- 傅科振荡周期 $T_{\rm F} = 2\pi/(\Omega \sin \varphi) = 34 \text{h} \left(\varphi = 45^{\circ}\right)$
- · 傅科周期振荡是由于有害加速度 补偿不完全彻底所造成。



- 地球振荡周期 $T_e = 2\pi/\Omega = 24h$
- 地球周期振荡是由系统存在水平误差
 α、β、方位误差角γ及纬度误差δφ、
 它们的交叉耦合将地球自转角速度分量引入惯导误差系统。
- · 两条回路,每条回路都是二阶负反馈 系统,振荡特性表现出地球周期振荡。

