

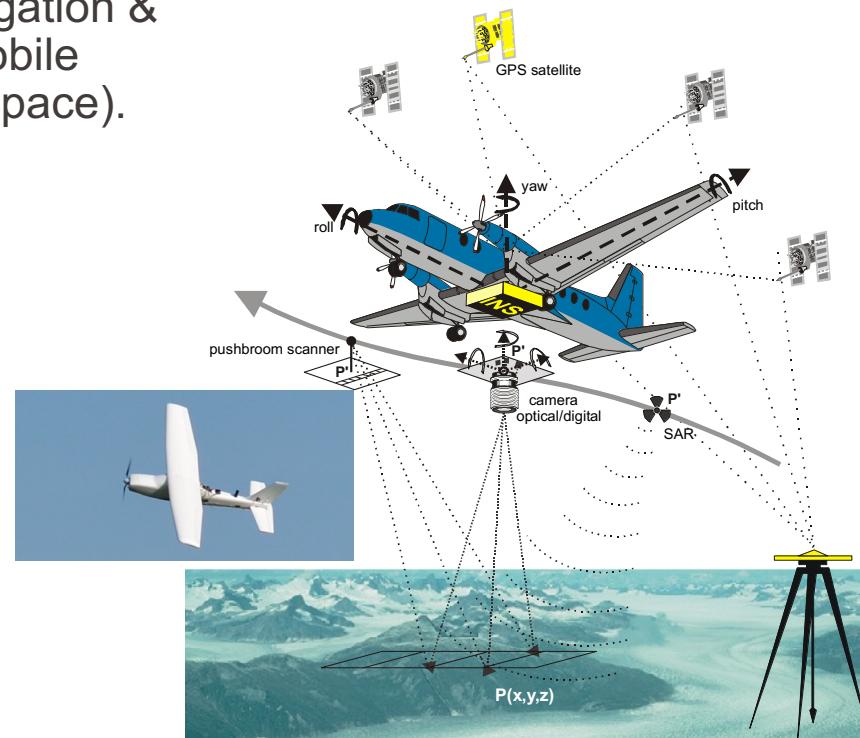


# Sensor Orientation - Applications

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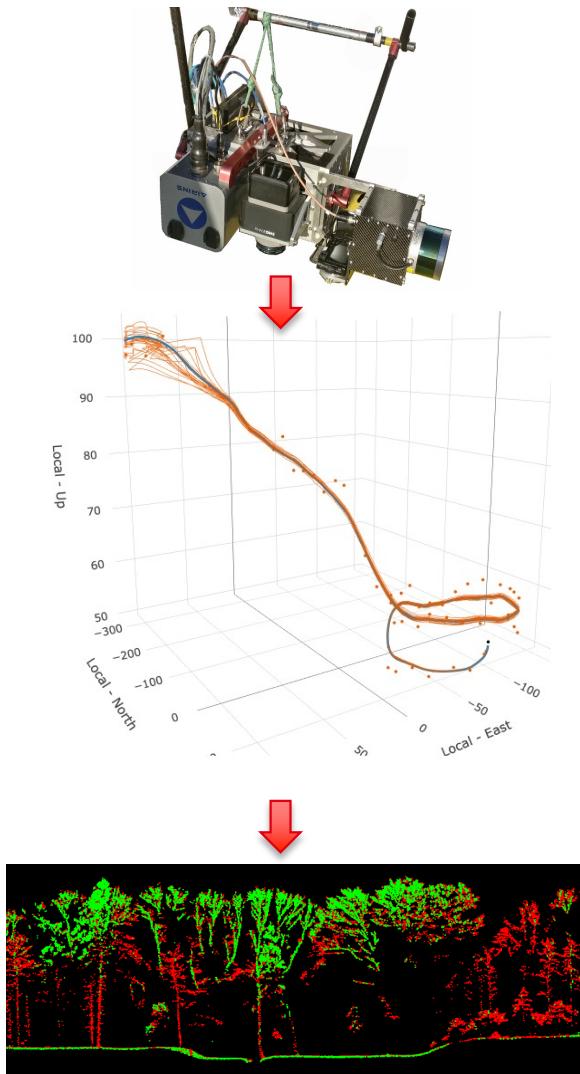
### Optimal sensor-orientation

- Enables precise navigation & observations from mobile platforms (airborne, space).

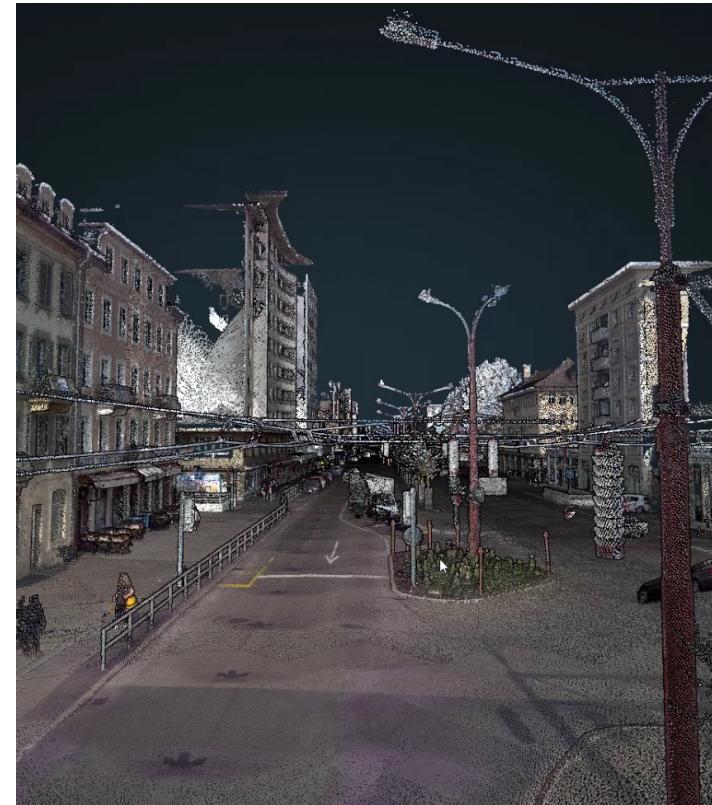


# Direct sensor orientation

1. Requires a *precise approach of sensor sensor-fusion* with applications to environmental monitoring/mapping, robot/machine guidance, automated driving, etc.
2. Needs to **model sensors** and determine **3D motion** with respect to global frames by an **autonomous and integrated sensor-fusion**
3. Employs **modeling and estimation** via **Kalman filtering**



- optimal sensor-fusion
  - Enables precise remote observations from mobile platforms (terrestrial).



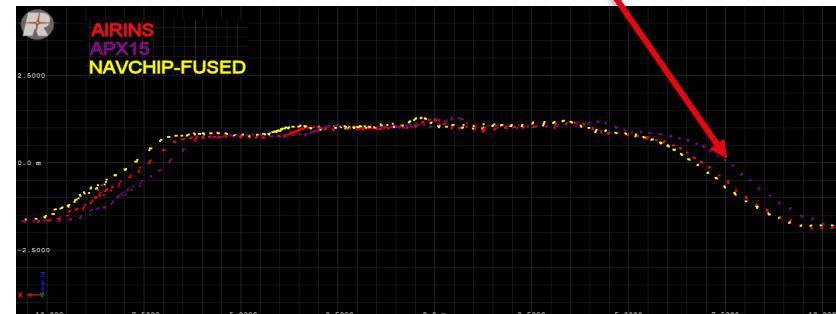
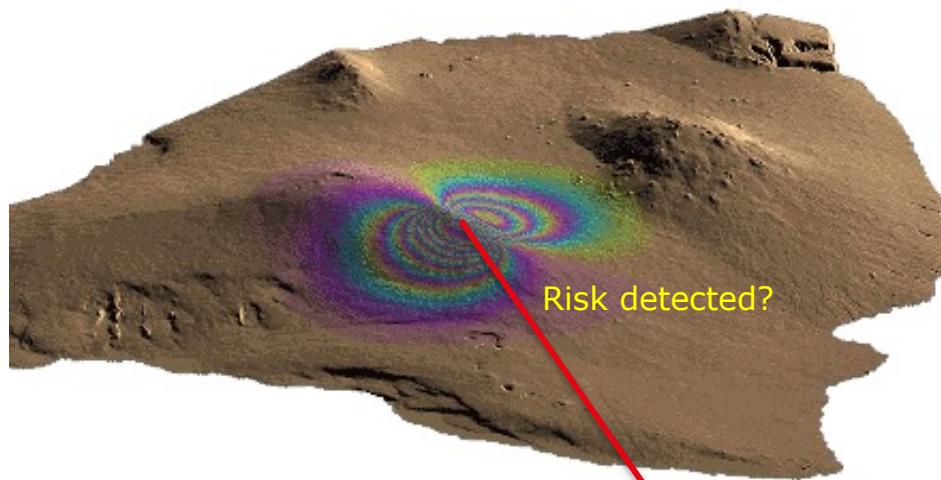
SO is the enabling force behind:

- mobile mapping & remote sensing

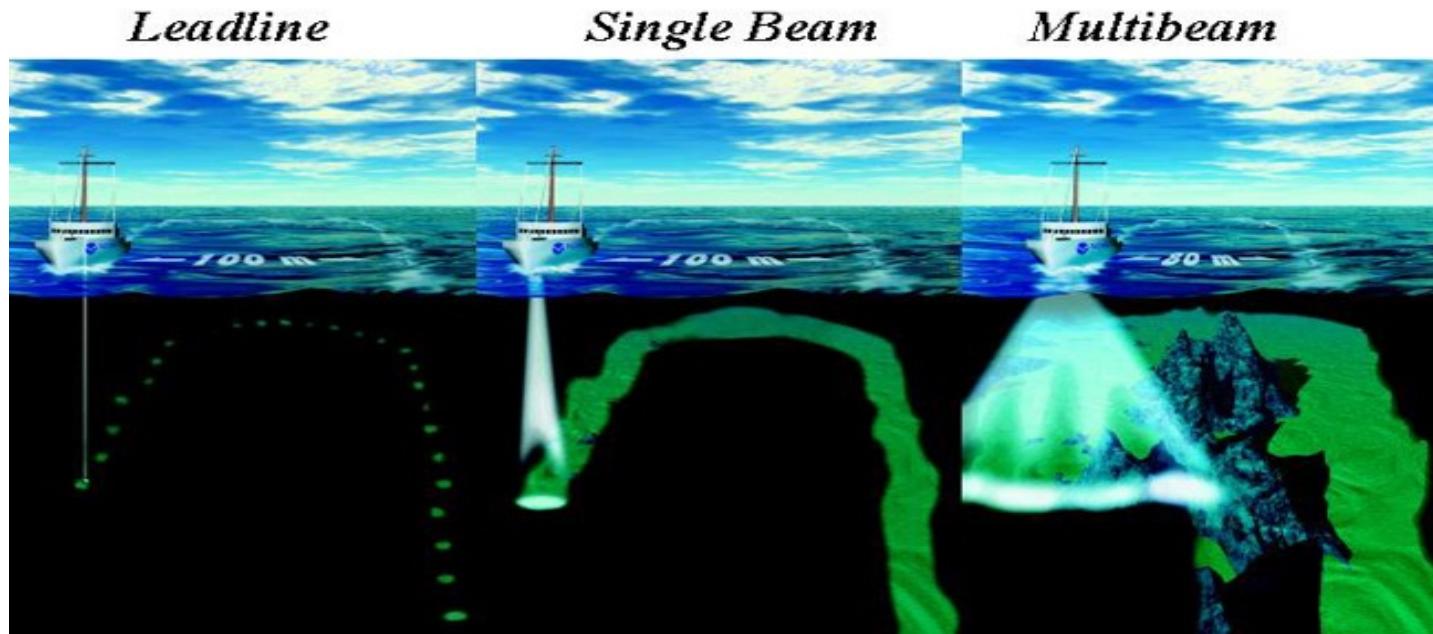
as well as

- automated **driving**,
- machine guidance,
- **robot** control,
- **navigation**,
- timing,
- **satellite** manouvers,

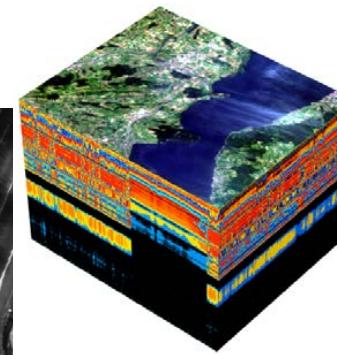
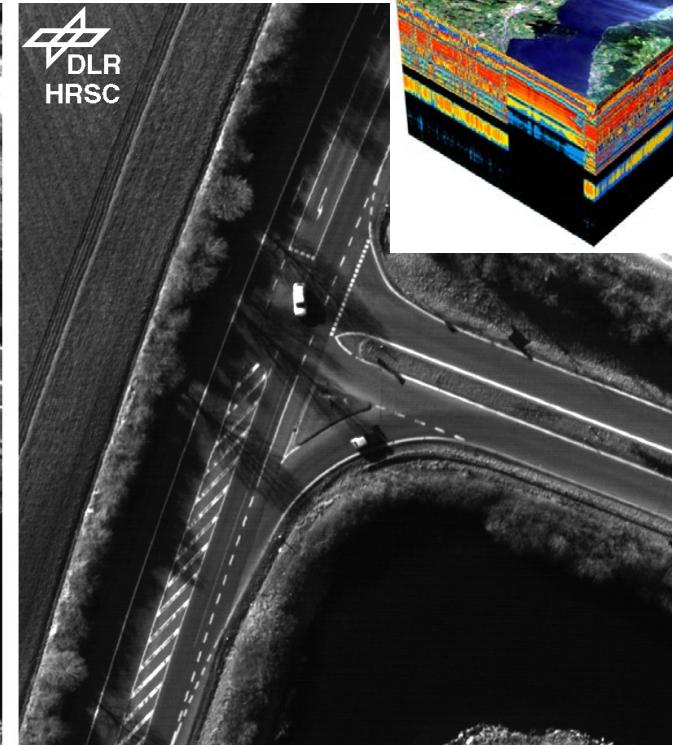
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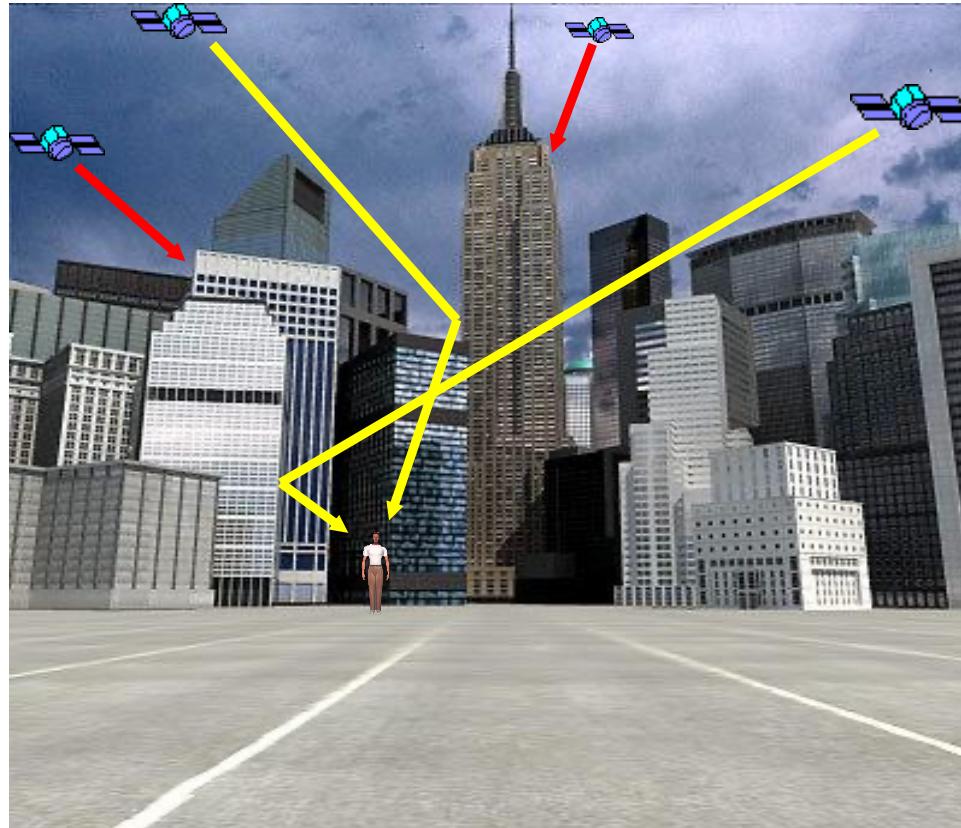
# Example: seafloor/lake mapping



# Example: pushbroom (multi-spectral)

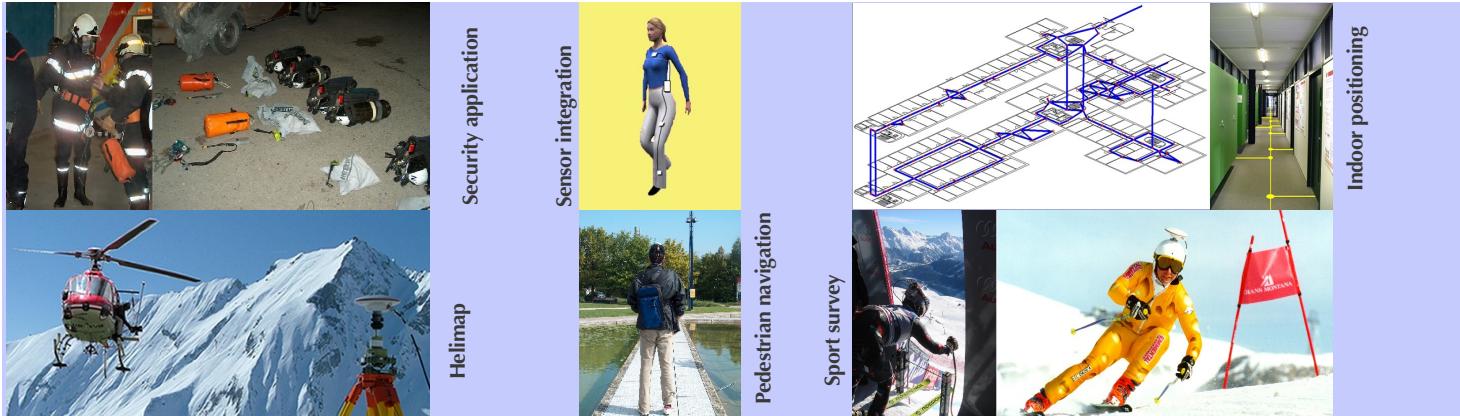


## IC: positioning/navigation timing & communication = one thing



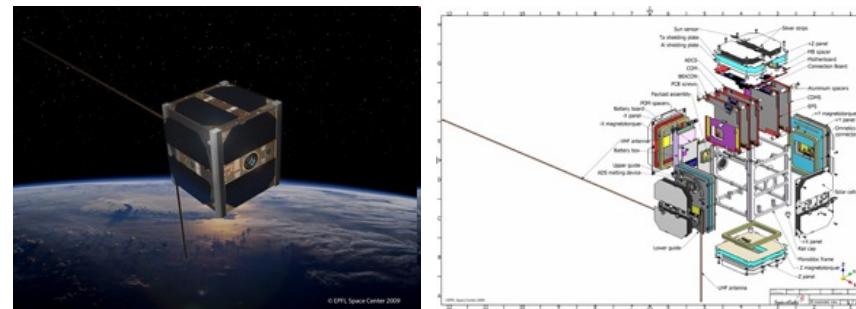
## Basis for many applications, examples @ EPFL

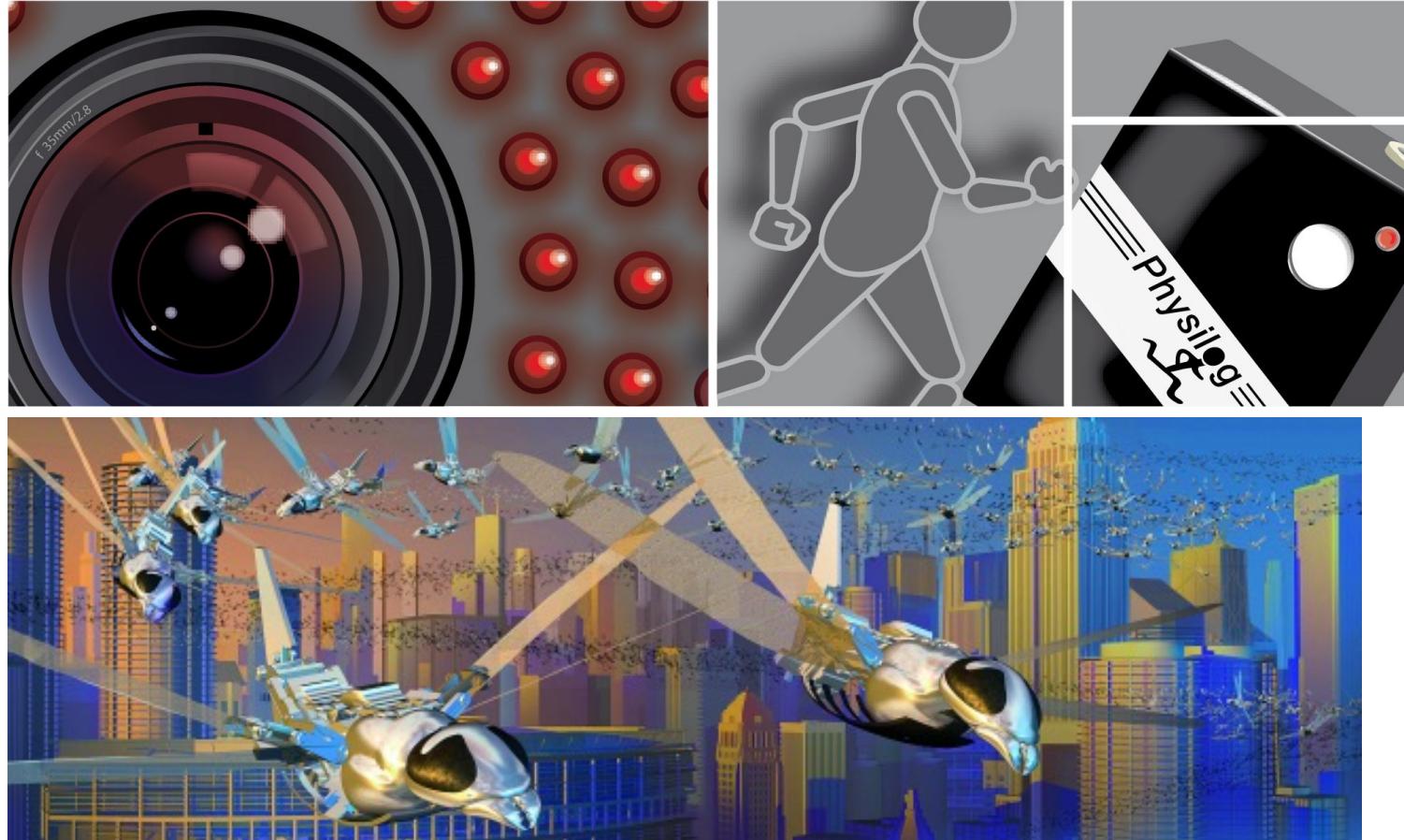
### □ ESO (past) research



### □ Space centre

- Swisscube
- Clean space





# In engineering



Why not only satellite  
positioning?  
(GPS/GNSS)

# In engineering



Why not only satellite  
positioning?  
(GPS/GNSS)



## GNSS advantage: similar signals, redundancy



# Disadvantage: interference = all down



**Random processes**  
and their use for  
modeling (inertial)  
sensor behavior

**Kalman Filtering** –  
and their dynamic and  
stochastic models for  
trajectory estimation

