



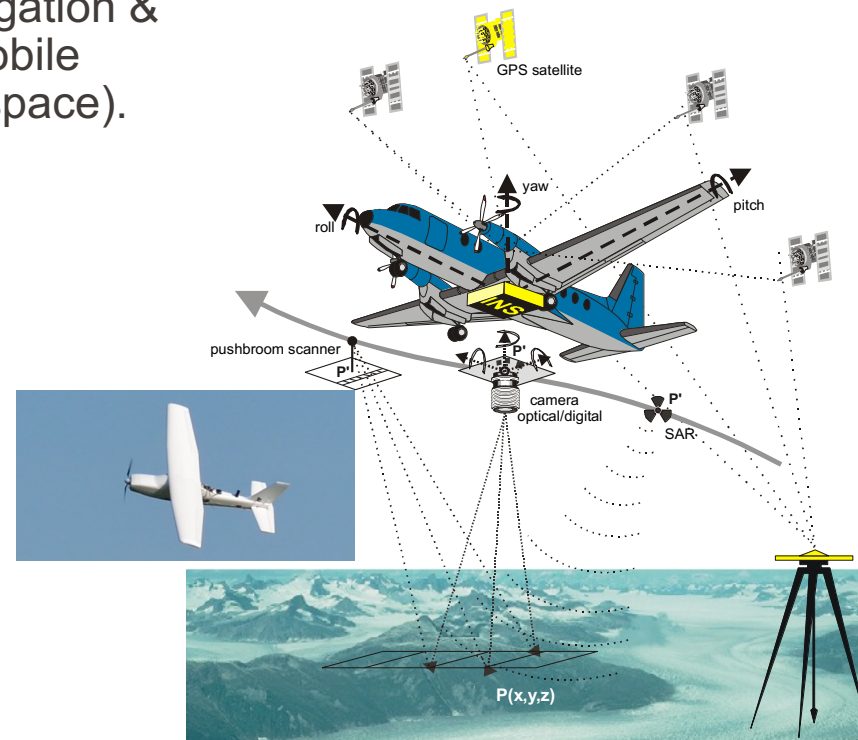
# Sensor Orientation - Applications

Jan SKALoud



## Optimal sensor-orientation

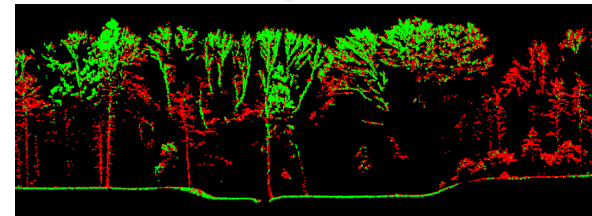
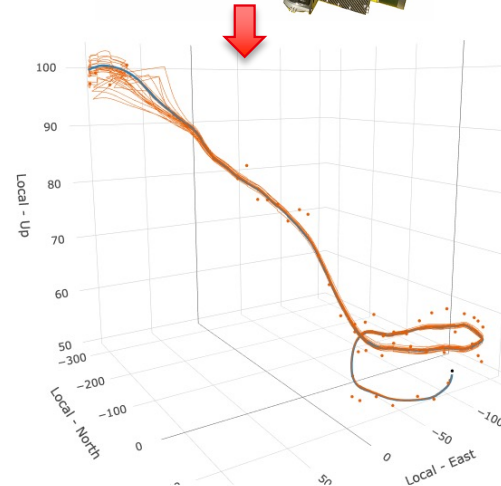
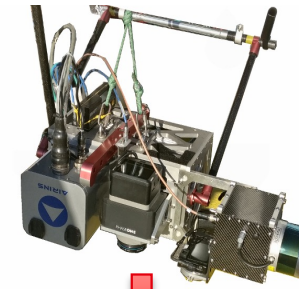
- Enables precise navigation & observations from mobile platforms (airborne, space).





# 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).





# Where is it used?

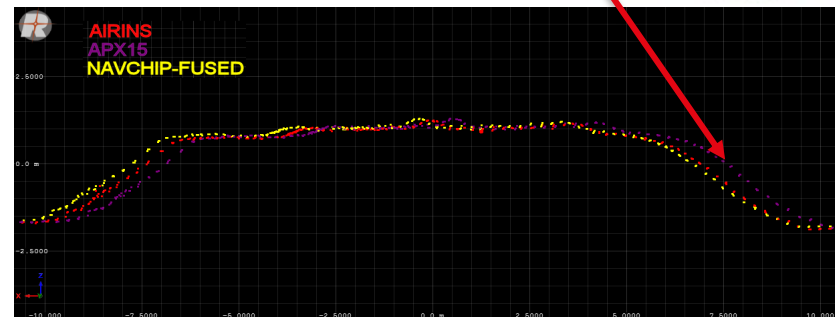
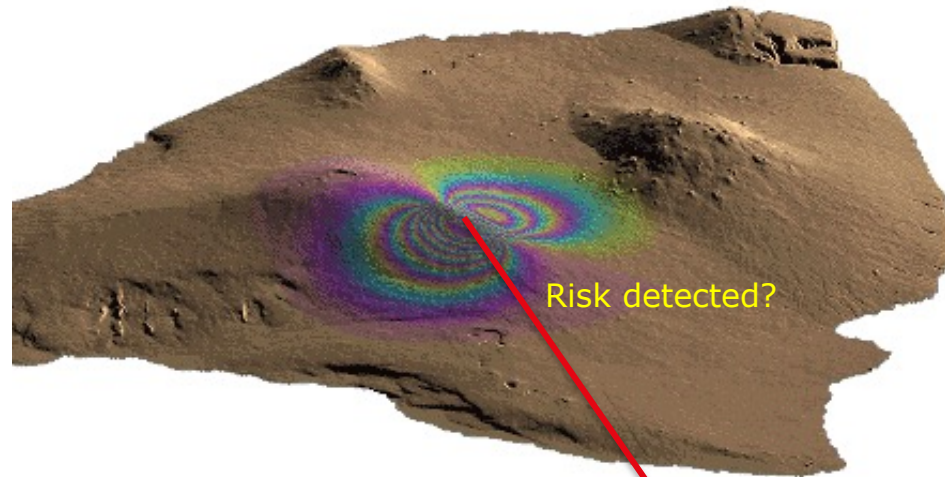
SO is the enabling force behind:

- mobile mapping & remote sensing

as well as

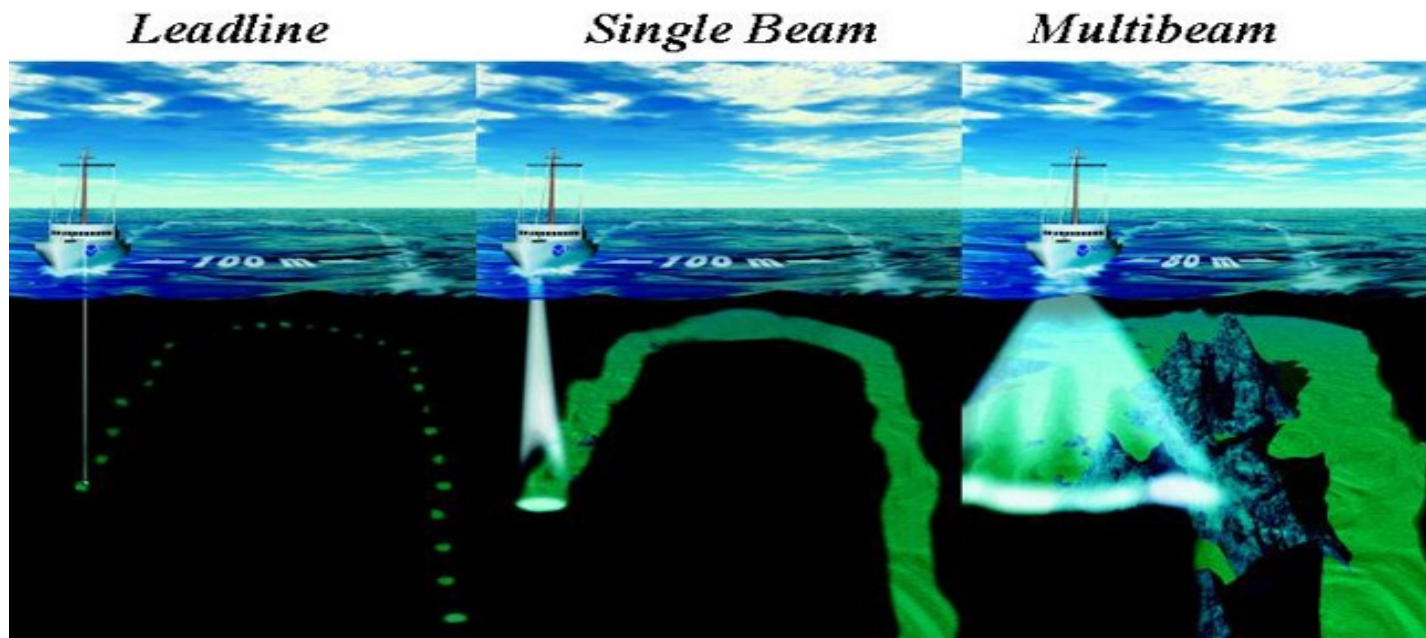
- automated **driving**,
- machine guidance,
- **robot** control,
- **navigation**,
- timing,
- **satellite** manouvers,

...



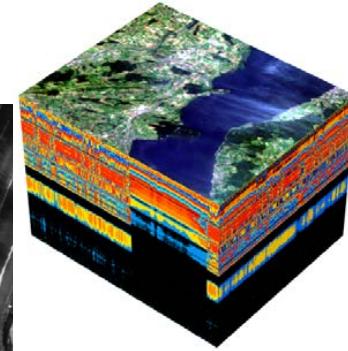
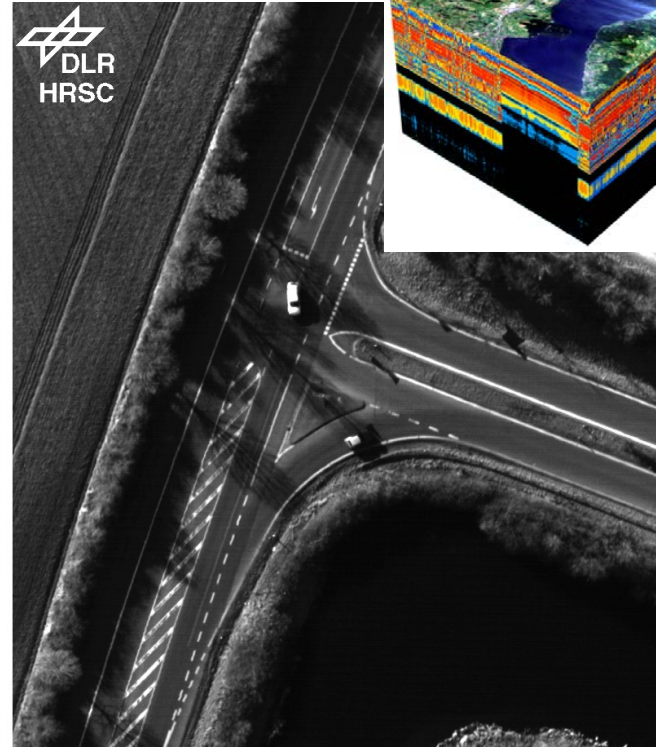


# Example: seafloor/lake mapping



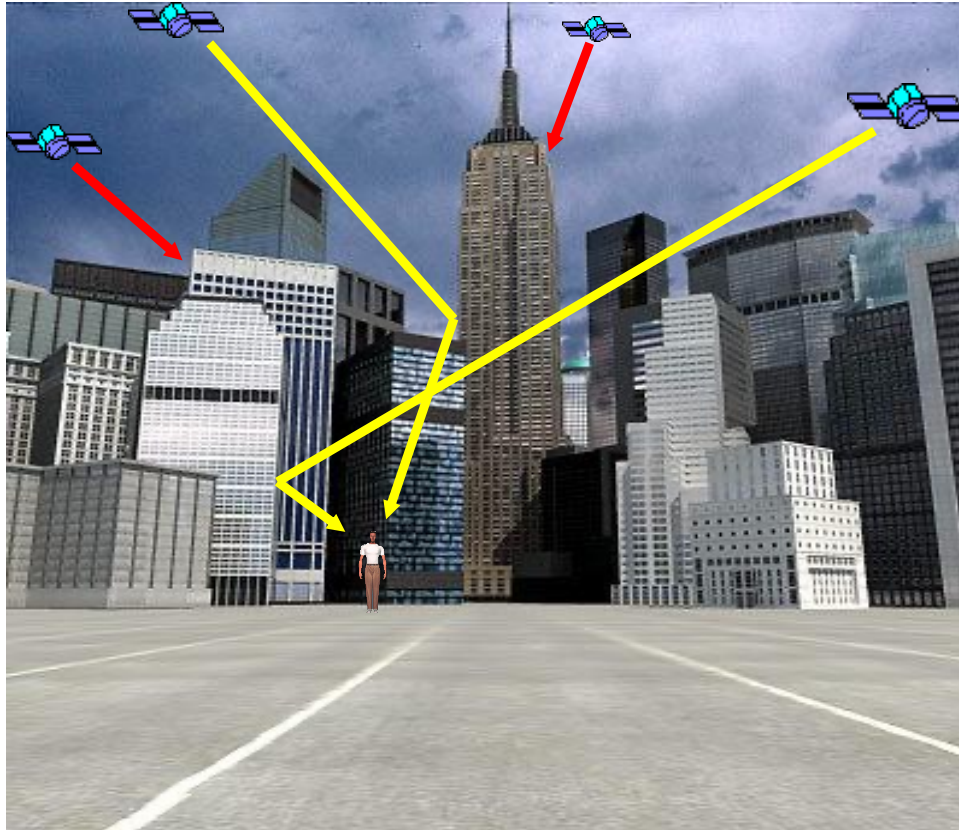


# Example: pushbroom (multi-spectral)





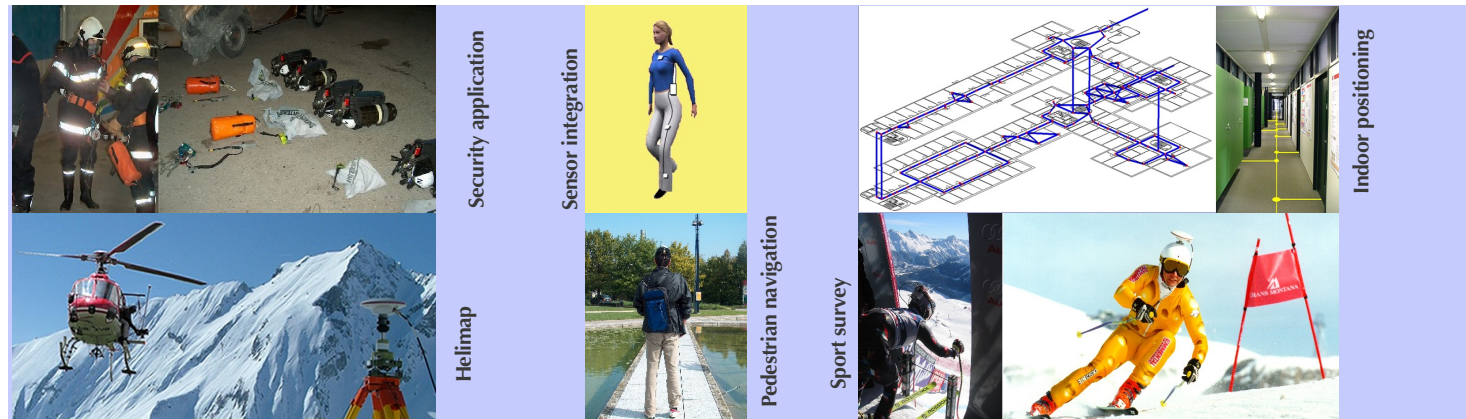
# IC: positioning/navigation timing & communication = one thing





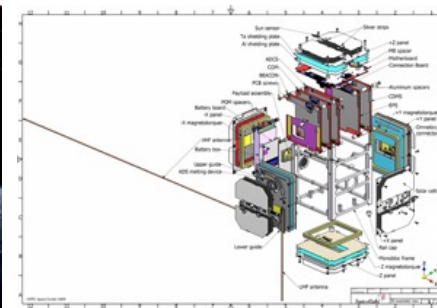
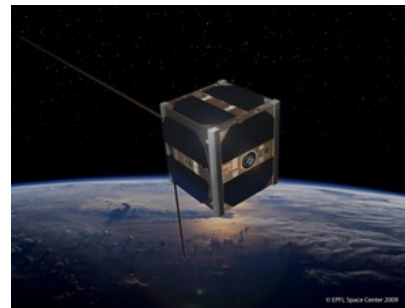
Basis for many applications, **examples @ EPFL**

## □ ESO (past) research



## □ Space centre

- Swisscube
- Clean space









# In engineering



Why not only satellite  
positioning?  
(GPS/GNSS)



# In engineering

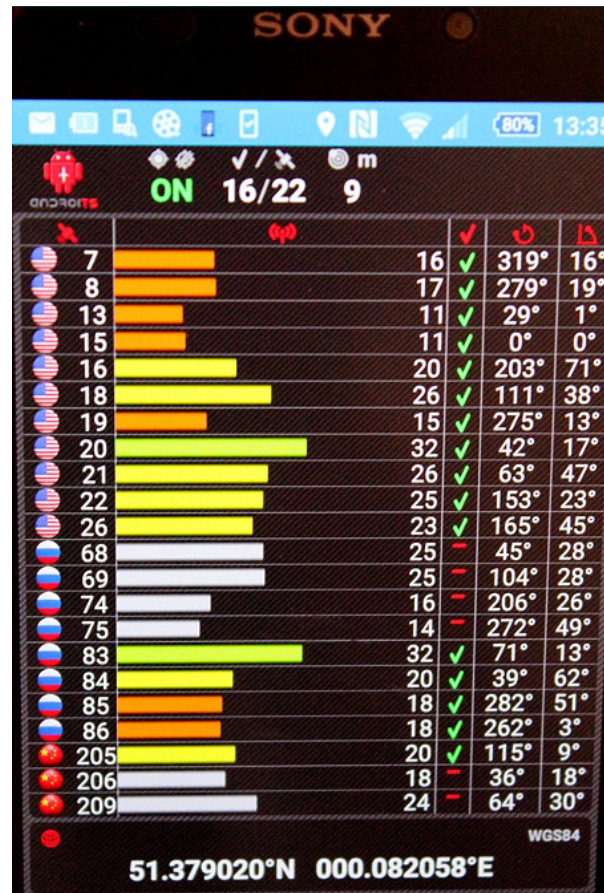


Why not only satellite positioning?  
(GPS/GNSS)



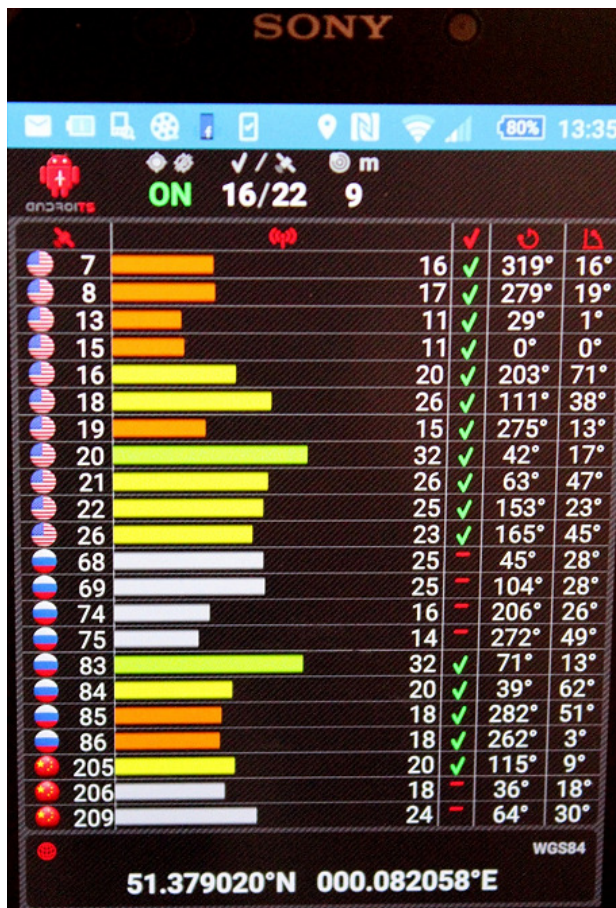


GNSS advantage: similar signals,  
redundancy





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

