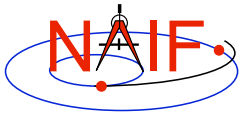


Frames Kernel FK

March 2006

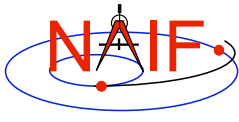


Introduction

What does the FRAMES subsystem do?

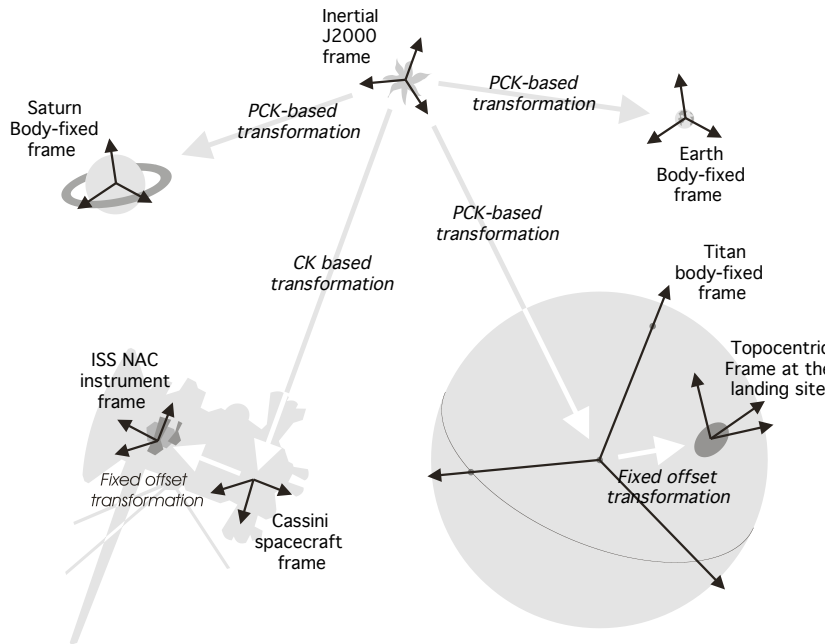
- It establishes relationships between reference frames used in geometry computations -- it "chains frames together."
- It connects frames with sources of their orientation specifications.
- Based on this relationship and orientation source information, it allows SPICE software to compute transformations between neighboring frames in the "chain," and to combine these transformations in the right order, thus providing an ability to compute orientation of any frame in the chain with respect to any other frame in the chain at any time. (*)

(*) If the complete set of underlying SPICE data need to compute the transformation is available.



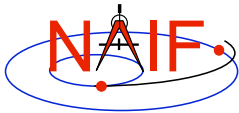
Sample Frame Tree and Chains

Navigation and Ancillary Information Facility



Frames Kernel

3



Frame Classes

Navigation and Ancillary Information Facility

Frame class

Examples

Inertial

- Earth Equator/Equinox of Epoch (J2000, ...)
- Planet Equator/Equinox of Epoch (MARSIAU, ...)
- Ecliptic of Epoch (ECLIPJ2000, ...)

Body-fixed

- Solar system body IAU frames (IAU_SATURN, ...)
- High precision Earth frames (ITRF93, ...)

CK-based

- Spacecraft (CASSINI_SC_BUS, ...)
- Moving parts of an instrument (MPL_RA_JOINT1, ...)

Fixed Offset

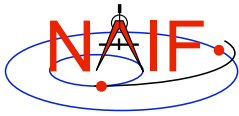
- Instrument mounting alignment (CASSINI_ISS_NAC, ...)
- Topocentric (DSS-14_TOPO, ...)

Dynamic

- Earth Mean Equator and Equinox of Date (EME_OF_DATE)
- Geocentric Solar Ecliptic (GSE)
- Nadir frame (SC_NADIR_POINTED)

Frames Kernel

4



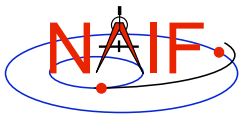
Frames Class Specifications

Navigation and Ancillary Information Facility

<u>Frame class</u>	<u>Frame Defined in</u>	<u>Orientation provided in</u>
Inertial	SPICELIB/CSPICE/lcy	SPICELIB/CSPICE/lcy
Bodyfixed	SPICELIB/CSPICE/lcy	PCK and FK
CK based	FK	CK
Fixed offset	FK	FK
Dynamic	FK	SPICELIB/CSPICE/lcy, or computed using FK, SPK, CK, and/or PCK

Frames Kernel

5



FRAMES Subsystem Interfaces

Navigation and Ancillary Information Facility

SXFORM/PXFORM returns state or position transformation matrix

```
CALL SXFORM ( 'FROM_FRAME_NAME', 'TO_FRAME_NAME', ET, MAT6x6 )  
CALL PXFORM ( 'FROM_FRAME_NAME', 'TO_FRAME_NAME', ET, MAT3X3 )
```

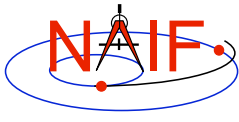
SPKEZR/SPKPOS returns state or position vector in specified frame

```
CALL SPKEZR ( BOD, ET, 'FRAME_NAME', CORR, OBS, STATE, LT )  
CALL SPKPOS ( BOD, ET, 'FRAME_NAME', CORR, OBS, POSITN, LT )
```

The above are FORTRAN examples, using SPICELIB modules.
The same interfaces exist for C, using CSPICE modules, and for lcy.

Frames Kernel

6

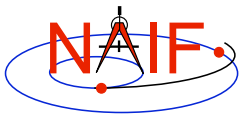


CK-Based Frames “Must Know”

Navigation and Ancillary Information Facility

These are VERY IMPORTANT points you must understand!

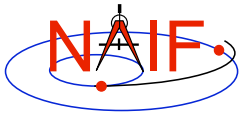
- The frames routines (SPKEZR/SPKEZ, SPKPOS, SXFORM, PXFORM) all read CK files using tolerance = 0
 - For discrete CKs the orientation of a CK-based frame will be computed only if the time provided to a Frames routine exactly matches one of the times stored in the CK file; otherwise an error will be signaled.
 - For continuous CKs the orientation of a CK-based frame will be computed only if the time provided to a Frames routine falls within one of the interpolation intervals defined by the CK file; otherwise an error will be signaled.
- Using SPKEZR or SXFORM requires CKs with angular rates
 - Since these routines return a state vector (1x6) or state transformation matrix (6x6), angular rates must be present in the CK in order to compute vectors and matrices; if rates are not present, an error will be signaled.
 - SPKPOS and PXFORM, which return a position vector (1x3) and a position transformation matrix (3x3) respectively, can be used instead because they require only orientation data to be present in the CK.
- Ephemeris time input to Frames routines is converted to SCLK to access CKs
 - SCLK and LSK kernels must be loaded to support this conversion.
 - SCLK ID is specified in one of the CK frame definition keywords; if not, it's assumed to be the Frame ID divided by a 1000.



What are the Names of Frames?

Navigation and Ancillary Information Facility

- Refer to **FRAMES.REQ** for the list of NAIF “built in” (hard coded) inertial and body-fixed frames
- Refer to a project’s **Frames Kernel (FK)** file for a list of frames defined for the spacecraft, its subsystems and instruments
- Refer to an earth stations **FK** for a list of frames defined for the DSN and other stations



Frames Kernel File

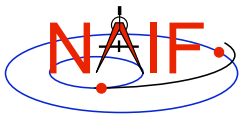
Navigation and Ancillary Information Facility

- Uses the SPICE text kernel file standards
- Loaded using the FURNISH routine
- Usually contains comprehensive information about the defined frames in the text section(s) of the file
- Contains frame definition information consisting of a set of keywords in the data sections of the file. For example, the frame for the scanner assembly of the ASPERA instrument on the Mars Express spacecraft is defined as:

```
\begindata
  FRAME_MEX_ASPERA_SAF          = -41111
  FRAME_-41111_NAME             = 'MEX_ASPERA_SAF'
  FRAME_-41111_CLASS            = 3
  FRAME_-41111_CLASS_ID        = -41111
  FRAME_-41111_CENTER           = -41
  CK_-41111_SCLK                = -41
  CK_-41111_SPK                 = -41
\beginext
```

Frames Kernel

9



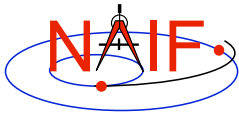
Frame Definition - Important Details

Navigation and Ancillary Information Facility

- Frame ID is an integer number used by the SPICE system as a “handle” in buffering and retrieving various parameters associated with a frame. In an FK it “glues” together the keywords defining the frame.
- The frame CLASS_ID is the number that connects a frame with the orientation data for it
 - For body-fixed frames CLASS_ID is the ID of the natural body. It is used as input to PCK routines called by the Frame subsystem to compute orientation of the frame.
 - » Frame ID and CLASS_ID are not the same for the body-fixed frames defined in the Toolkit but they can be the same for the frames defined in the FK files
 - For CK-based frames CLASS_ID is the CK structure ID. It is used as input to CK routines called by the Frame subsystem to compute orientation of the frame
 - » Normally CLASS_ID of a CK-based frame is the same as the frame ID
 - For fixed offset and dynamic frames CLASS_ID is the ID that is used to retrieve the frame definition keywords.
 - » CLASS_ID of a fixed offset or dynamic frame is the same as the frame ID

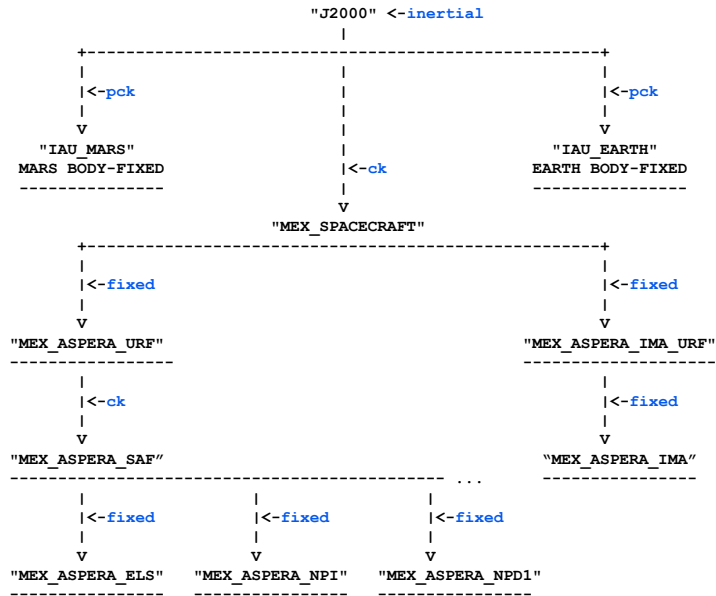
Frames Kernel

10



Frame Tree Example: ASPERA Instrument on Mars Express

Navigation and Ancillary Information Facility



Blue text indicates frame class