法律声明

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- □ 课程详情请咨询
 - 微信公众号:小象学院
 - 新浪微博:小象AI学院





SLAM-无人驾驶、VR/AR

第三讲:

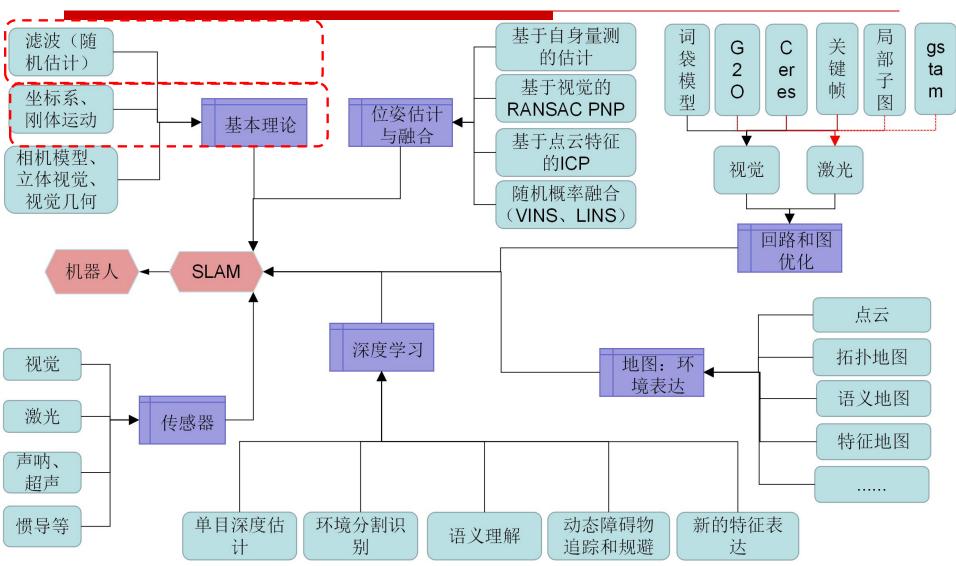
SLAM基本理论二:从贝叶斯开始学滤波器

主讲: 杨亮

GitHub链接: https://github.com/EricLYang/courseRepo



总结



互联网新技术在线教育领航者



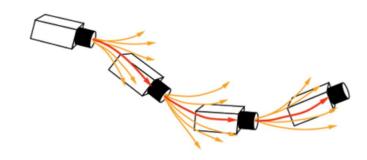
提纲

- □ 随机状态和估计
- □ 卡尔曼滤波器
- □ 扩展卡尔曼滤波器和SLAM
- □ 粒子滤波器和SLAM
- □ 实例: 基于卡尔曼滤波器的SLAM实例

为什么讲滤波器

MonoSLAM: Real-Time Single Camera SLAM

Andrew J. Davison, Ian D. Reid, *Member, IEEE*, Nicholas D. Molton, and Olivier Stasse, *Member, IEEE*



匀速运动假设:速度、角速度

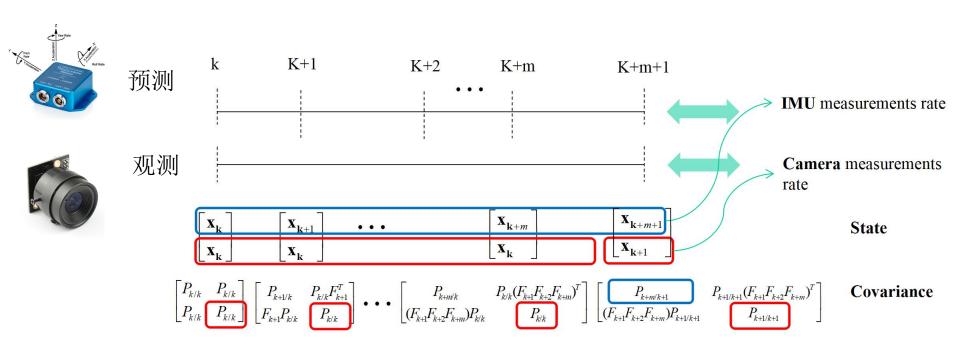
$$\mathbf{f}_{v} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{r}_{C_{k+1}}^{W} \\ \mathbf{q}_{C_{k+1}}^{W} \\ \mathbf{v}_{C_{k+1}}^{W} \\ \omega_{C_{k+1}}^{C} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{r}_{C_{k}}^{W} + \left(\mathbf{v}_{C_{k}}^{W} + \mathbf{V}^{W}\right) \Delta t & \text{deg} = \text{deg} + \text{速度*时间} \\ \mathbf{q}_{C_{k}}^{W} \times \mathbf{q} \left(\left(\omega_{C_{k}}^{C} + \Omega^{C}\right) \Delta t\right) & \text{fo} = \text{fo} + \text{fixes fixes} \\ \mathbf{v}_{C_{k}}^{W} + \mathbf{V}^{W} & \text{tree} = \text{tree} + \text{weighted} \\ \omega_{C_{k}}^{C} + \Omega^{C} & \text{fixes fixes} \\ \omega_{C_{k}}^{C} + \Omega^{C} & \text{fixes fixes} \\ \end{pmatrix}$$

为什么讲滤波器

2

A Multi-State Constraint Kalman Filter for Vision-aided Inertial Navigation

Anastasios I. Mourikis and Stergios I. Roumeliotis

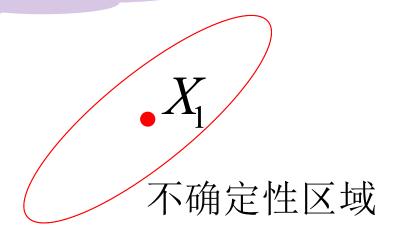


为什么讲这个



状态 $X_1 = (x, y, z)$

不确定性: $\delta(x,y,z)$





为什么讲这个







状态 $X_1 = (x, y, z)$

平移 $\mathbf{t} = (x_t, y_t, z_t)$

状态 $X_2 = X_1 + t$

不确定性: $\delta(x,y,z)$

平移误差:

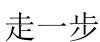
 $\delta(x_t, y_t, z_t)$

不确定性: $\delta + \delta_t$



为什么讲这个

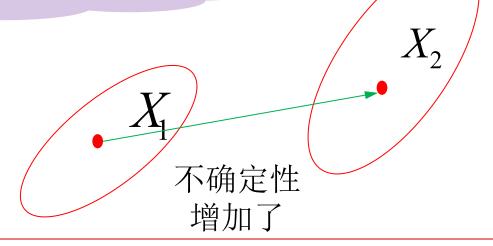






状态 $X_2 = X_1 + t$

不确定性: $\delta + \delta_t$





为什么讲这个





状态
$$X_2 = X_1 + t$$

不确定性: $\delta + \delta_t$

$$Z_2 = (x_z, y_z, z_z) = HX_2$$

观测不确定性:

$$\delta(x_z, y_z, z_z)$$



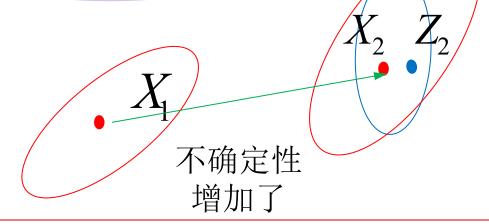
为什么讲这个





问题:

- 1. 预测的误差如何累计
- 2. 融合如何进行

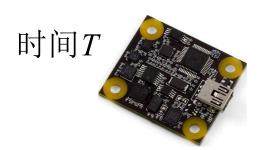


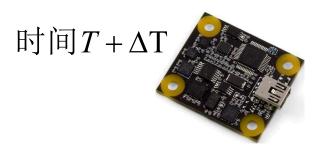


随机过程(stochastic process):

随机过程 = 时间 + 不确定性(方差、标准差) : 概率

加速度的变化:





$$\dot{a} = \Delta a(期望) + \delta(a)$$

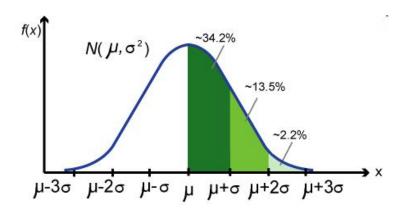
随时间变化---->随机过程



a 随机变量----> 随机状态(多维)

$$F(a') = P(\{a : A(a) \le a'\}) = P(A \le a')$$

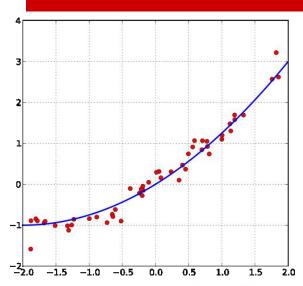
例如:正态分布



$$F(+\infty) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(t)dt = 1$$
 面积等于1

单调递增







你怎么理解曲线 拟合的???

均值函数: $m_X(t) = EX(t), t \in T$

方差函数: $D_X(t) = DX(t)$

相关函数: $R_X(s,t) = EX(s)X(t)$

协方差函数: $C_X(s,t) = R_X(s,t) - m_X(s)m_X(t)$

相关系数函数: $\rho(s,t) = \frac{Cov_X(X_s,X_t)}{\sqrt{D_X(s)D_X(t)}}$

互协方差函数: $C_{X,Y}(s,t) = E(X(s) - EX(s))(Y(t) - EY(t))$



概率讲什么?: 研究随机事件的数学统计特性

条件概率: 我们有初始位置B,还有P(B),我们前面讲过,我们有控制量: P(X|B)

$$P(X) = P(X \mid B)P(B)$$

假设,已经走了n步,前面有 $\{X_1,X_2,...,X_n\}$:

$$P(X) = P(X | X_1, X_2, ..., X_n, B)P(B)P(X_1)P(...)P(X_n)$$

我们有观测Z了,这个时候,我们有P(Z)(因为地图存在):

$$P(Z \mid X)$$



概率讲什么?: 研究随机事件的数学统计特性

P(X) 我们的目的:估计状态

$$P(X) = P(X \mid B)P(B)$$
 控制量 $P(Z \mid X, B)$ 我们在

控制量给了我们---->预测

我们在预测的同时---->预测

滤波器研究的问题核心

$$P(X|Z,B) = \frac{P(Z|X,B)P(X|B)}{P(Z|B)}$$

$$P(当前状态|观测,控制)$$

贝叶斯



提纲

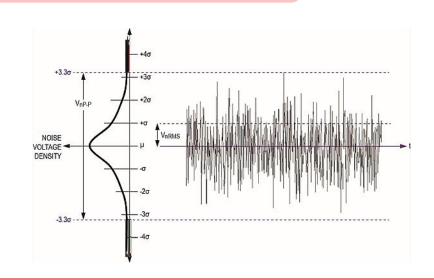
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$$P(X) = P(X \mid B)P(B)$$
$$P(Z \mid X, B)$$

控制量给了我们---->预测 我们在预测的同时---->观测

大胆的假设:量测的噪声是高斯白噪声,也就是均值为0

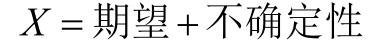
噪声 $\Rightarrow N(0,\delta)$



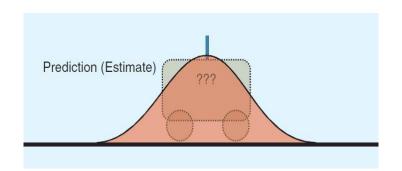


$$P(X) = P(X \mid B)P(B)$$

控制量给了我们---->预测



Probability density functions(PDF)



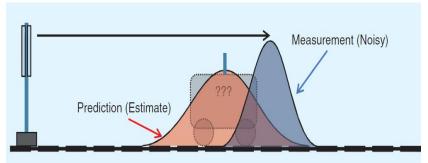
$$y_p(x, \mathbf{x}_p, \delta_p) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\delta_p^2}} e^{-\frac{(x-x_p)^2}{2\delta_p^2}}$$

基于运动模型来预测: 1) 匀速假设; 2) 控制 P(x)



我们在预测的同时---->观测

$$Z = 期望 + 不确定性: Z = HX$$

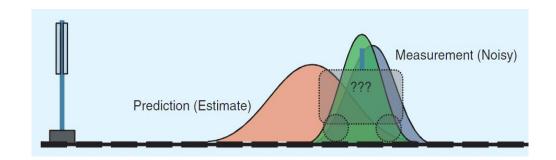


$$y_{m}(x, x_{m}, \delta_{m}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\delta_{m}^{2}}} e^{-\frac{(x-x_{m})^{2}}{2\delta_{m}^{2}}}$$

基于观测来获取状态 P(Z|x)



有估计也有观测: 融合



$$y(x, x_p, \delta_p, x_m, \delta_m) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\delta_p^2}} e^{-\frac{(x-x_p)^2}{2\delta_p^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\delta_m^2}} e^{-\frac{(x-x_m)^2}{2\delta_m^2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{\delta_m^2 \delta_p^2}} e^{-\frac{(r-u_m)^2}{2\delta_m^2} - \frac{(r-u_p)^2}{2\delta_p^2}}$$

假设融合之后的概率分布:

$$y_f(x, x_f, \delta_f) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\delta_f^2}} e^{-\frac{(x - x_f)^2}{2\delta_f^2}}$$

展开前一项:

$$x_f = x_p + \frac{\delta_p^2(x_m - x_p)}{\delta_p^2 + \delta_m^2} \qquad \delta_f^2 = \delta_p^2 - \frac{\delta_p^4}{\delta_p^2 + \delta_m^2}$$

不要忘了,测量值是从观测来的 $\mathbf{Z} = HX$: $\boldsymbol{\delta}_{z} = \mathbf{H}\boldsymbol{\delta}_{m}$

卡尔曼增益

$$K = H\delta_p^2 / (H^2 \delta_p^2 + \delta_m^2)$$

和谁有关??



$$x_f = x_p + \frac{\delta_p^2(x_m - x_p)}{\delta_p^2 + \delta_m^2} \qquad \delta_f^2 = \delta_p^2 - \frac{\delta_p^4}{\delta_p^2 + \delta_m^2}$$

卡尔曼 增益
$$K = H\delta_p^2/(H^2\delta_p^2 + \delta_Z^2)$$

卡尔曼滤波器: 融合

$$x_f = x_p + K(x_m - Hx_p)$$

$$\delta_f^2 = \delta_p^2 - KH\delta_p^2$$



$$K = \left[H\delta_p^2 / (H^2 \delta_p^2 + \delta_z^2)\right]$$

$$x_f = x_p + K(x_m - Hx_p) \qquad \delta_f^2 = \delta_p^2 - KH\delta_p^2$$

Predict [edit]

Predicted (a priori) state estimate

Predicted (a priori) estimate covariance

Innovation or measurement pre-fit residual

Innovation (or pre-fit residual) covariance

Optimal Kalman gain

Updated (a posteriori) state estimate

Updated (a posteriori) estimate covariance

Measurement post-fit residual

$$egin{aligned} \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{k|k-1} &= \mathbf{F}_k \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{k-1|k-1} + \mathbf{B}_k \mathbf{u}_k \ \mathbf{P}_{k|k-1} &= \mathbf{F}_k \mathbf{P}_{k-1|k-1} \mathbf{F}_k^\mathrm{T} + \mathbf{Q}_k \end{aligned}$$

$$egin{aligned} & ilde{\mathbf{y}}_k = \mathbf{z}_k - \mathbf{H}_k \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{k|k-1} \ & \mathbf{S}_k = \mathbf{R}_k + \mathbf{H}_k \mathbf{P}_{k|k-1} \mathbf{H}_k^{\mathrm{T}} \ & \mathbf{K}_k = \mathbf{P}_{k|k-1} \mathbf{H}_k^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{S}_k^{-1} \ & \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{k|k} = \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{k|k-1} + \mathbf{K}_k ilde{\mathbf{y}}_k \ & \mathbf{P}_{k|k} = \mathbf{P}_{k|k-1} - \mathbf{K}_k \mathbf{H}_k \mathbf{P}_{k|k-1} \ & ilde{\mathbf{y}}_{k|k} = \mathbf{z}_k - \mathbf{H}_k \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{k|k} \end{aligned}$$



提纲

- □ 随机状态和估计
- □ 卡尔曼滤波器
- □ 扩展卡尔曼滤波器和SLAM
- □ 粒子滤波器和SLAM
- □ 实例: 基于卡尔曼滤波器的SLAM实例



MonoSLAM: Real-Time Single Camera SLAM

Andrew J. Davison, Ian D. Reid, *Member*, *IEEE*, Nicholas D. Molton, and Olivier Stasse, *Member*, *IEEE*

匀速运动假设:速度、角速度

$$\mathbf{f}_{v} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{r}_{C_{k+1}}^{W} \\ \mathbf{q}_{C_{k+1}}^{W} \\ \mathbf{v}_{C_{k+1}}^{W} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{r}_{C_{k}}^{W} + \left(\mathbf{v}_{C_{k}}^{W} + \mathbf{V}^{W}\right) \Delta t & \text{degeneral} \\ \mathbf{q}_{C_{k}}^{W} \times \mathbf{q} \left(\left(\omega_{C_{k}}^{C} + \Omega^{C}\right) \Delta t\right) & \text{fin} = \text{fin} + \text{fin} \\ \mathbf{v}_{C_{k}}^{W} \times \mathbf{q} \left(\left(\omega_{C_{k}}^{C} + \Omega^{C}\right) \Delta t\right) & \text{fin} = \text{fin} + \text{fin} \\ \mathbf{v}_{C_{k}}^{W} + \mathbf{V}^{W} & \text{in} \\ \omega_{C_{k}}^{C} + \Omega^{C} & \text{fin} = \text{fin} \\ \omega_{C_{k}}^{C} + \Omega^{C} & \text{fin} = \text{fin} \\ \mathbf{q}_{C_{k}}^{W} + \mathbf{q}_{C_{k}}^{W} + \mathbf{q}_{C_{k}}^{W} \end{pmatrix}$$

地图特征位置

$$\mathbf{h}^{C} = \mathbf{h}_{\rho}^{C} = \mathbf{R}^{CW} \left(\rho_{i} \left(\left(\begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ y_{i} \\ z_{i} \end{array} \right) - \mathbf{r}^{WC} \right) + \mathbf{m} \left(\theta_{i}, \phi_{i} \right) \right)$$

非线性





A Multi-State Constraint Kalman Filter for Vision-aided Inertial Navigation

Anastasios I. Mourikis and Stergios I. Roumeliotis

$$\widetilde{\mathbf{X}}_{\mathrm{IMU}} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\delta} \boldsymbol{\theta}_I^T & \widetilde{\mathbf{b}}_g^T & {}^G \widetilde{\mathbf{v}}_I^T & \widetilde{\mathbf{b}}_a^T & {}^G \widetilde{\mathbf{p}}_I^T \end{bmatrix}^T$$

部分非线性----观测非线性

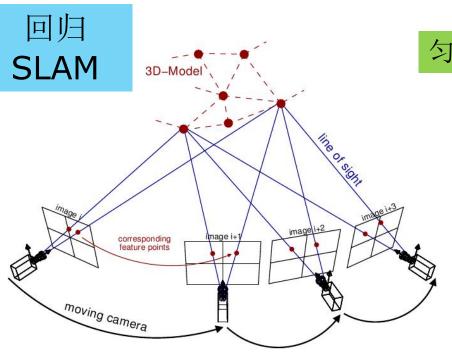
$$\mathbf{F} = \begin{bmatrix} -\lfloor \hat{\omega} \times \rfloor & -\mathbf{I}_3 & \mathbf{0}_{3 \times 3} & \mathbf{0}_{3 \times 3} & \mathbf{0}_{3 \times 3} \\ \mathbf{0}_{3 \times 3} & \mathbf{0}_{3 \times 3} & \mathbf{0}_{3 \times 3} & \mathbf{0}_{3 \times 3} & \mathbf{0}_{3 \times 3} \\ -\mathbf{C}_{\hat{q}}^T \lfloor \hat{\mathbf{a}} \times \rfloor & \mathbf{0}_{3 \times 3} & -2\lfloor \omega_G \times \rfloor & -\mathbf{C}_{\hat{q}}^T & -\lfloor \omega_G \times \rfloor^2 \\ \mathbf{0}_{3 \times 3} & \mathbf{0}_{3 \times 3} & \mathbf{0}_{3 \times 3} & \mathbf{0}_{3 \times 3} & \mathbf{0}_{3 \times 3} \\ \mathbf{0}_{3 \times 3} & \mathbf{0}_{3 \times 3} & \mathbf{I}_3 & \mathbf{0}_{3 \times 3} & \mathbf{0}_{3 \times 3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\dot{\hat{\mathbf{X}}}_{\mathrm{IMU}} = \mathbf{F} \widetilde{\mathbf{X}}_{\mathrm{IMU}} + \mathbf{G} \mathbf{n}_{\mathrm{IMU}}$$
 $\mathbf{G} = \mathbf{G} \mathbf{n}_{\mathrm{IMU}} + \mathbf{G} \mathbf{n}_{\mathrm{IMU}}$
 $\mathbf{G} = \begin{bmatrix} -\mathbf{I}_{3} & \mathbf{0}_{3 \times 3} & \mathbf{0}_{3 \times 3} & \mathbf{0}_{3 \times 3} \\ \mathbf{0}_{3 \times 3} & \mathbf{I}_{3} & \mathbf{0}_{3 \times 3} & \mathbf{0}_{3 \times 3} \\ \mathbf{0}_{3 \times 3} & \mathbf{0}_{3 \times 3} & -\mathbf{C}_{\hat{q}}^{T} & \mathbf{0}_{3 \times 3} \\ \mathbf{0}_{3 \times 3} & \mathbf{0}_{3 \times 3} & \mathbf{0}_{3 \times 3} & \mathbf{I}_{3} \\ \mathbf{0}_{3 \times 3} & \mathbf{0}_{3 \times 3} & \mathbf{0}_{3 \times 3} & \mathbf{I}_{3} \\ \mathbf{0}_{3 \times 3} & \mathbf{0}_{3 \times 3} & \mathbf{0}_{3 \times 3} & \mathbf{0}_{3 \times 3} \end{bmatrix}$



线性: KF

非线性或者部分非线性: EKF



匀速运动假设:速度、角速度

位置=位置+速度*时间

方向=方向+角速度*时间

速度=速度+噪声

角速度=角速度+噪声



匀速运动假设:速度、角速度

预测:
$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{r}_{C_{k+1}}^{W} \\ \mathbf{q}_{C_{k+1}}^{W} \\ \mathbf{v}_{C_{k+1}}^{W} \\ \omega_{C_{k+1}}^{C} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{r}_{C_{k}}^{W} + \left(\mathbf{v}_{C_{k}}^{W} + \mathbf{V}^{W}\right) \Delta t \\ \mathbf{q}_{C_{k}}^{W} \times \mathbf{q} \left(\left(\omega_{C_{k}}^{C} + \Omega^{C}\right) \Delta t\right) \\ \mathbf{v}_{C_{k}}^{W} + \mathbf{V}^{W} \\ \omega_{C_{k}}^{C} + \Omega^{C} \end{pmatrix}$$



观测预测

$$\mathbf{h}_{i} = \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} u_{0} - fk_{u} \frac{h_{Lx}^{R}}{h_{Lz}^{R}} \\ v_{0} - fk_{v} \frac{h_{Lx}^{R}}{h_{Lz}^{R}} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \begin{pmatrix} x_{i} \\ y_{i} \\ z_{i} \end{pmatrix} & \begin{array}{c} \begin{pmatrix} x_{i} \\ y_{i} \\ z_{i} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{\rho_{i}} \mathbf{m}(\theta_{i}, \phi_{i}) \\ \hline \end{pmatrix}$$

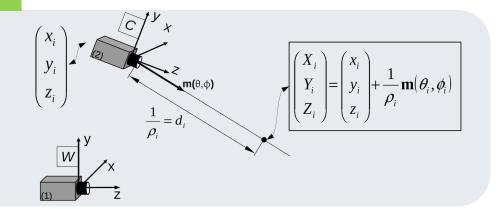
3D-Model

moving camera

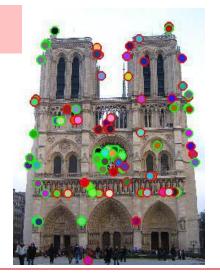
匀速运动假设:速度、角速度

预测:

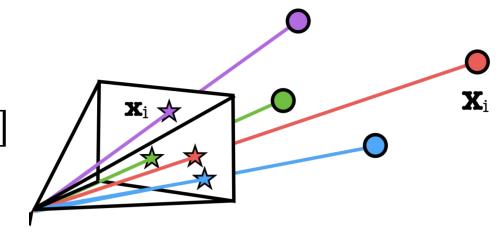
$$\mathbf{h}_i = \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} u_0 - fk_u rac{h_{Lx}^R}{h_{Lz}^R} \\ v_0 - fk_v rac{h_{Ly}^R}{h_{Lz}^R} \end{pmatrix}$$



观测:



$$[u_m, v_m]$$





提纲

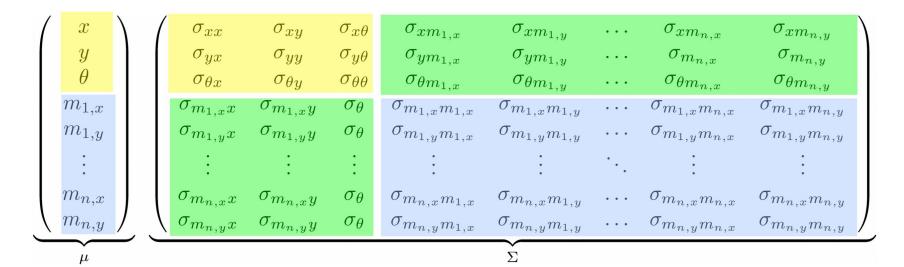
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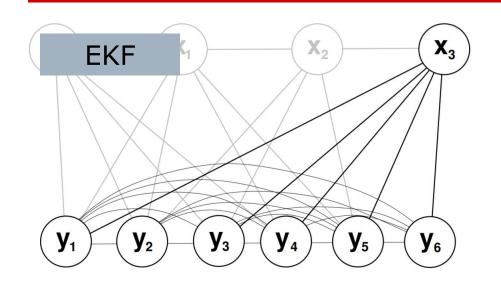
为什么粒子滤波器?

EKF-SLAM:

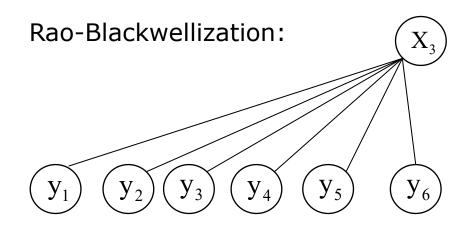
$$x_t = (\underbrace{x, y, \theta}_{\text{robot's pose landmark 1}}, \underbrace{m_{1,x}, m_{1,y}}_{\text{landmark n}}, \ldots, \underbrace{m_{n,x}, m_{n,y}}_{\text{landmark n}})^T$$

状态的方差矩阵(置信):





来个假设: 每个标志点都是相 互独立



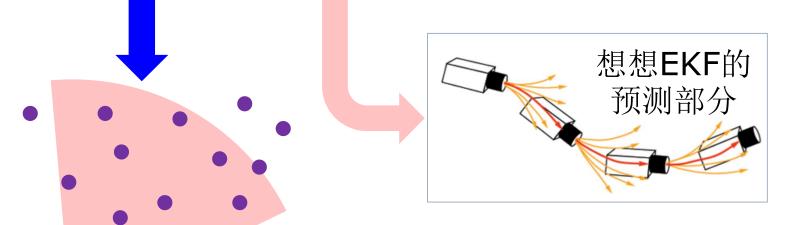
$$P(y_{1:M} \mid x_{0:t}, z_{1:t})$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^{M} p(y_i \mid x_{0:t}, z_{1:t})$$



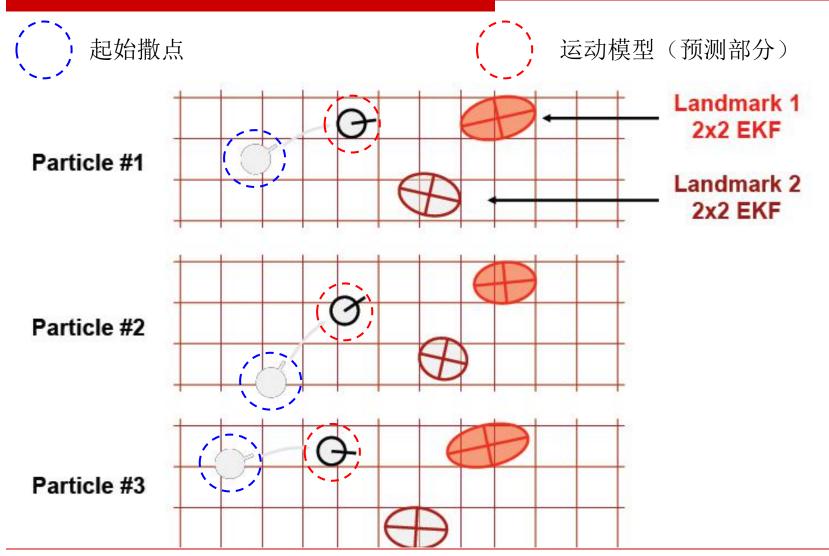
粒子滤波器作用

$$p(x_{1:t}, m \mid z_{1:t}, u_{0:t-1}) = p(m \mid x_{1:t}, z_{1:t}) p(x_{1:t} \mid z_{1:t}, u_{0:t-1})$$



不要联合状态,直接用估计 $x_t = (x, y, \theta)$

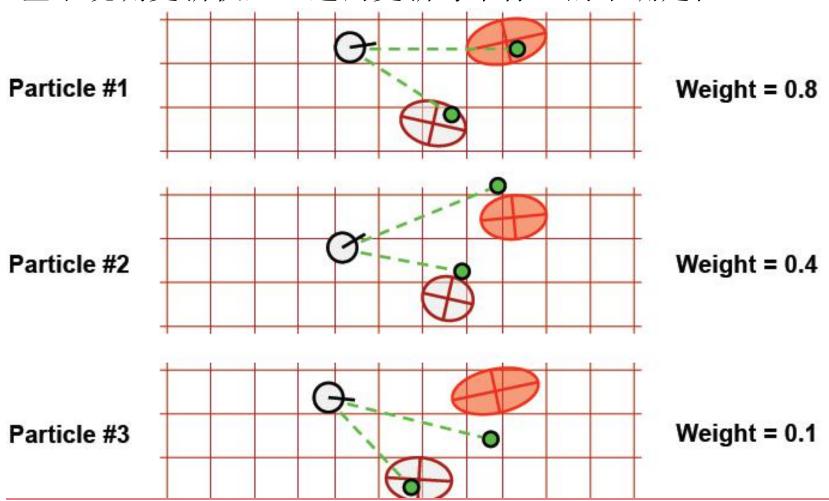




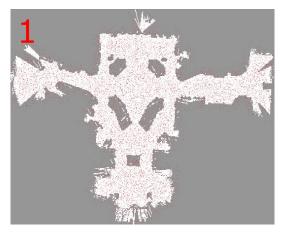
获取观测: Landmark 1 2x2 EKF Particle #1 Landmark 2 2x2 EKF Particle #2 Particle #3

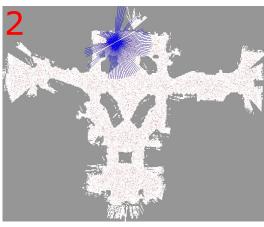


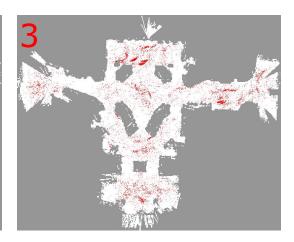
基于观测更新权重,进而更新每个标志的不确定性:

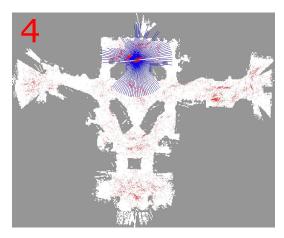


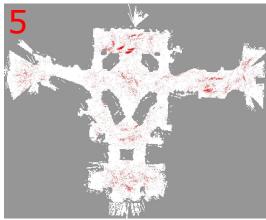


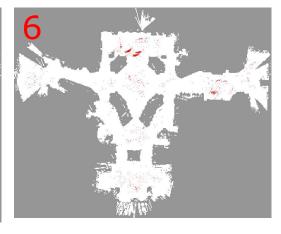




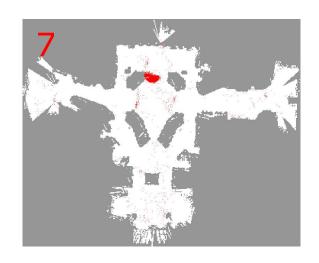


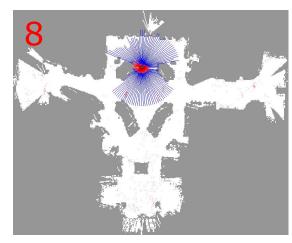


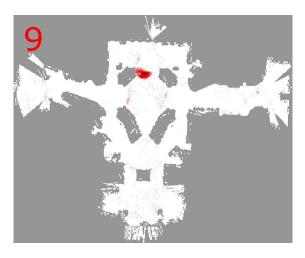


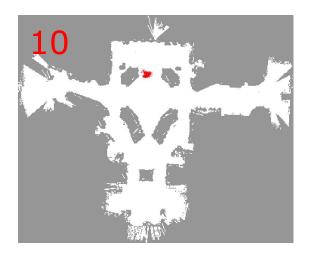


运动模型: 预测 观测: 更新





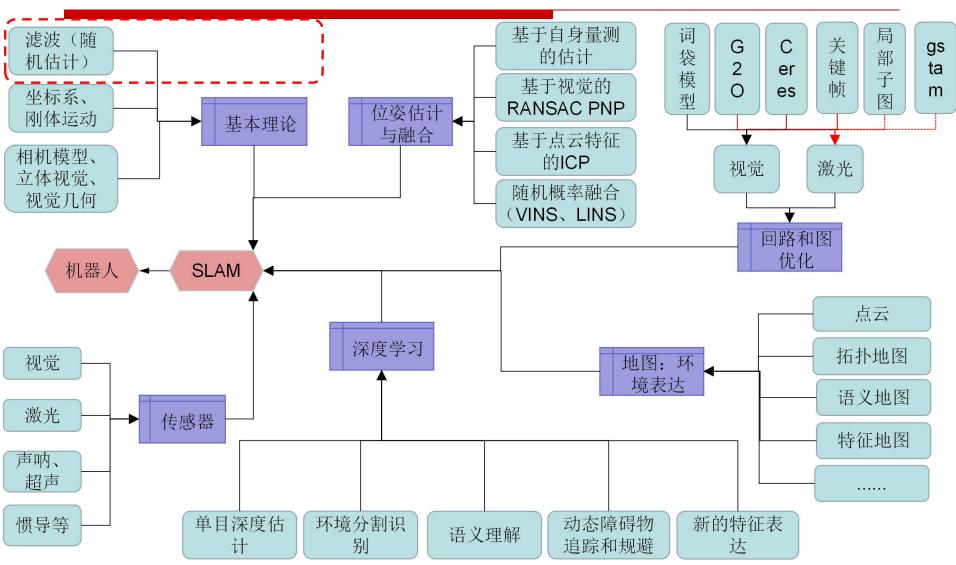




提纲

- □ 随机状态和估计
- □ 卡尔曼滤波器
- □ 扩展卡尔曼滤波器和SLAM
- □ 粒子滤波器和SLAM
- □ 实例: 基于卡尔曼滤波器的SLAM实例

总结



互联网新技术在线教育领航者



Q&A

