```
Better
   QQ: 1751300722
 //难得就是飞行时的稳定性和对震动和噪声的处理问题,这些都是最细节最重要的部分,也是最难的部分。
 * @file attitude_estimator_q_main.cpp
 * Attitude estimator (quaternion based)
 * @author Anton Babushkin <anton.babushkin@me.com>
#include <px4_config.h>
#include <px4_posix.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdbool.h>
#include <poll.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <float.h>
#include <errno.h>
#include <limits.h>
#include <math.h>
#include <uORB/uORB.h>
#include <uORB/topics/sensor combined.h>
#include <uORB/topics/vehicle attitude.h>
#include <uORB/topics/control state.h>
#include <uORB/topics/vehicle control mode.h>
#include <uORB/topics/vehicle global position.h>
#include <uORB/topics/vision position_estimate.h>
#include <uORB/topics/att pos mocap.h>
#include <uORB/topics/parameter update.h>
#include <drivers/drv hrt.h>
#include <mathlib/mathlib.h>
#include <mathlib/math/filter/LowPassFilter2p.hpp>
#include <lib/geo/geo.h>
#include <lib/ecl/validation/data validator group.h>
#include <mavlink/mavlink log.h>
#include <systemlib/systemlib.h>
#include <systemlib/param/param.h>
#include <systemlib/perf counter.h>
#include <systemlib/err.h>
extern "C" EXPORT int attitude estimator q main(int argc, char *argv[]);
using math::Vector;
using math::Matrix;
using math::Quaternion;
class AttitudeEstimatorQ;
namespace attitude estimator q
AttitudeEstimatorQ *instance;
class AttitudeEstimatorQ
public:
    * Constructor
   AttitudeEstimatorQ();
```

```
* Destructor, also kills task.
    ~AttitudeEstimatorQ();
    /**
     * Start task.
     * @return OK on success.
     * /
    int
           start();
    static void task main trampoline(int argc, char *argv[]);
    void
                 task main();
    void
                print();
private:
    static constexpr float dt max = 0.02;
                 task should exit = false; /**< if true, task should exit */
            _control_task = -1;
                                     /**< task handle for task */</pre>
          _sensors_sub = -1;
    int
           _{\text{params}\_\text{sub}} = -1;
    int
             _vision_sub = -1;
    int
           _mocap_sub = -1;
_global_pos_sub = -1;
    int
    int
    struct {
        param t w acc;
        param t w mag;
        param t w ext hdg;
        param t w_gyro_bias;
       param t mag decl;
        param t mag decl auto;
        param t acc comp;
        param t bias max;
       param_t vibe_thresh;
        param_t ext_hdg_mode;
                                     /**< handles for interesting parameters */</pre>
    }
           params handles;
                _{w_accel} = 0.0f;
    float
                _{w_{mag}} = 0.0f;
    float
                _{w}ext_hdg = 0.0f;
    float
                __w_gyro_bias = 0.0f;
    float
                _{\text{mag\_decl}} = 0.0f;
    float
                _mag_decl_auto = false;
    bool
                _acc_comp = false;
    bool
                _bias_max = 0.0f;
    float
   float    _vibration_warning_threshold = 1.0f;
hrt_abstime _vibration_warning_timestamp = 0;
int _ext_hdg_mode = 0;
                _gyro;
    Vector<3>
    Vector<3>
                 accel;
                _mag;
    Vector<3>
    vision_position_estimate_s _vision = {};
    Vector<3>
               vision hdg;
    att pos mocap s mocap = {};
    Vector<3> mocap hdg;
    Quaternion _q;
                _rates;
    Vector<3>
    Vector<3>
                gyro bias;
    vehicle global_position_s _gpos = {};
```

```
Vector<3>
                vel prev;
    Vector<3>
                pos acc;
    DataValidatorGroup voter gyro;
    DataValidatorGroup _voter_accel;
    DataValidatorGroup _voter_mag;
    /* Low pass filter for attitude rates */
    math::LowPassFilter2p _lp_roll_rate;
    math::LowPassFilter2p _lp_pitch_rate;
    math::LowPassFilter2p _lp_yaw_rate;
    hrt_abstime _vel_prev_t = 0;
                _inited = false;
    bool
                _data_good = false;
    bool
                _failsafe = false;
    bool
                _vibration_warning = false;
    bool
                _ext_hdg_good = false;
    bool
            mavlink fd = -1;
    int
    perf_counter_t _update_perf;
    perf_counter_t _loop_perf;
    void update parameters(bool force);
    int update subscriptions();
    bool init();
    bool update(float dt);
};
AttitudeEstimatorQ::AttitudeEstimatorQ() :
    voter gyro(3),
    voter accel(3),
    voter mag(3),
    lp roll rate(250.0f, 18.0f),
    _lp_pitch_rate(250.0f, 18.0f),
    _lp_yaw_rate(250.0f, 10.0f)
{
    voter mag.set timeout(200000);
                                 = param_find("ATT W ACC");
    _params_handles.w_acc
    _params_handles.w_mag
                                 = param_find("ATT_W_MAG");
    _params_handles.w_ext_hdg
                                = param_find("ATT_W_EXT_HDG");
    _params_handles.w_gyro_bias = param_find("ATT_W_GYRO_BIAS");
    _params_handles.mag_decl
                                 = param find("ATT MAG DECL");
    _params_handles.mag_decl_auto = param_find("ATT MAG DECL A");
                                 = param_find("ATT_ACC_COMP");
= param_find("ATT_BIAS_MAX");
    _params_handles.acc_comp
    _params_handles.bias_max
    __params_handles.vibe_thresh = param_find("ATT_VIBE_THRESH");
                                    = param find("ATT EXT HDG M");
    params handles.ext hdg mode
 * Destructor, also kills task.
AttitudeEstimatorQ::~AttitudeEstimatorQ()
    if (_control_task != -1) {
        ^{-}/^{\star} task wakes up every 100ms or so at the longest ^{\star}/
        task should exit = true;
        /* wait for a second for the task to quit at our request */
        unsigned i = 0;
        do {
            /* wait 20ms */
```

```
usleep (20000);
            /* if we have given up, kill it */
            if (++i > 50) {
                px4_task_delete(_control_task);
                break;
        } while ( control task != -1);
    1
    attitude estimator q::instance = nullptr;
}
int AttitudeEstimatorQ::start()
    ASSERT (control task == -1);
    /* start the task */
    _control_task = px4_task_spawn_cmd("attitude_estimator_q",
                       SCHED_DEFAULT,
                       SCHED PRIORITY MAX - 5,
                       2100,
                        (px4 main t) & Attitude Estimator Q:: task main trampoline,
                       nullptr);
    if ( control task < 0) {</pre>
        warn("task start failed");
        return -errno;
    return OK;
void AttitudeEstimatorQ::print()
{
   warnx("gyro status:");
    voter gyro.print();
   warnx("accel status:");
    voter accel.print();
    warnx("mag status:");
    _voter_mag.print();
void AttitudeEstimatorQ::task main trampoline(int argc, char *argv[])
    attitude_estimator_q::instance->task_main();
}
void AttitudeEstimatorQ::task main()
{
    sensors sub = orb subscribe(ORB ID(sensor combined));
    _vision_sub = orb_subscribe(ORB_ID(vision_position_estimate));
    mocap sub = orb subscribe(ORB ID(att pos mocap));
    _params_sub = orb_subscribe(ORB_ID(parameter update));
    _global_pos_sub = orb_subscribe(ORB_ID(vehicle_global_position));
    update_parameters(true);
    hrt abstime last time = 0;
    px4_pollfd_struct_t fds[1];
    fds[0].fd = sensors sub;
    fds[0].events = POLLIN;
    while (! task should exit) {
        int ret = px4 poll(fds, 1, 1000);
        if ( mavlink fd < 0) {</pre>
            _mavlink_fd = open(MAVLINK_LOG_DEVICE, 0);
```

```
if (ret < 0) {
          // Poll error, sleep and try again
          usleep(10000);
          continue;
      } else if (ret == 0) {
          // Poll timeout, do nothing
          continue;
      }
      update parameters (false);
      // Update sensors
      sensor_combined_s sensors;//先有个印象 sensors下面都会用到 是一个很大的结构体
      里面放的都是传感器相关的数据
//!orb_copy开始,对数据做处理 选最优
      if (!orb copy(ORB ID(sensor combined), sensors sub, &sensors)) {//如果不成功
      就读取数据
          // Feed validator with recent sensor data
          for (unsigned i = 0; i < (sizeof(sensors.gyro timestamp) /</pre>
          sizeof(sensors.gyro timestamp[0])); i++)
             //i三次, 下面分别读取 陀螺仪 加速度 磁力计 // uint64 t
             gyro timestamp[3]; 这里就是i<3
                 if (sensors.gyro timestamp[i] > 0) {
                    float gyro[3];
                    for (unsigned j = 0; j < 3; j++) {
                        if (sensors.gyro integral dt[i] > 0) {
                           gyro[j] = (double)sensors.gyro integral rad[i * 3 + j] /
                           (sensors.gyro integral dt[i] / 1e6);
                           //把陀螺仪的值先积分然后再微分,这个其实就是求平均
                           这样更稳更可靠
                        } else {
                           /st fall back to angular rate st/
                           gyro[j] = sensors.gyro rad s[i * 3 + j];
                           //为什么这里i都要乘以3,我猜测
                           这里都是【9】,就是每个传感器都有三组数据,然后用put函数对三组
                           数据选最优,那数据的首地址分别是036,注意这里传的是地址
                                                                 //gyro[j]
                        .
是gyro[3];i=0 赋值【0,1,2】 i=1时赋值【3,4,5】.。。
                    }
                    //那errcount[i],_priority[i]就应该放的三组数据的比较结果
                    //上面读了i=0时gyro[0,1,2]三组数据 一共读了9组数据
                    这个put函数应该是对这些所取的数据做处理的
                     voter gyro.put(i, sensors.gyro timestamp[i], &gyro[0],
                    sensors.gyro errcount[i], sensors.gyro priority[i]);
                    //执行了3次 这种函数还是实例化分析 现在假设 i=0时
                 /* ignore empty fields */
                 if (sensors.accelerometer timestamp[i] > 0) {
                     _voter_accel.put(i, sensors.accelerometer_timestamp[i],
                    &sensors.accelerometer m s2[i * 3],
                            sensors.accelerometer errcount[i],
                            sensors.accelerometer_priority[i]);
                 }
                 /* ignore empty fields */
                 if (sensors.magnetometer timestamp[i] > 0) {
                     voter mag.put(i, sensors.magnetometer timestamp[i],
                    &sensors.magnetometer ga[i * 3],
                              sensors.magnetometer errcount[i],
                              sensors.magnetometer priority[i]);
          //如果数据的copy不成功,取陀螺仪 加速度
          磁力计的数据,且取三组,i=0,1,2分别是三组数据。将这三组数据传入put函数
          进行最优的选择, errcount[i] priority[i]这里放的应该就是put所做处理的标志
```

```
//那put函数都在做什么 对这三组数据做处理 平均数 方差 标准差 滤波等
//下面的get best函数应该就是根据这些标志 什么方差 标准差,选择最可靠的数据
get best()函数的最后调用该结果(通过比较三组数据的confidence大小决定是否选取)
int best gyro, best accel, best mag;
// 得到最好的测量数据 Get best measurement values
hrt abstime curr time = hrt absolute time();
_gyro.set(_voter_gyro.get_best(curr_time, &best gyro));
accel.set( voter accel.get best(curr time, &best accel));
mag.set( voter mag.get best(curr time, &best mag));
if (_accel.length() < 0.01f || _mag.length() < 0.01f) {
   warnx("WARNING: degenerate accel / mag!");//degenerate 恶化 变质</pre>
    就是数据有问题 可能硬件有问题
   continue;
}
_data_good = true;
if (! failsafe) {
   uint32 t flags = DataValidator::ERROR FLAG NO ERROR;
           //根据 voter gyro、 voter accel、 voter mag三个参数的failover count函数
           判断是否存在数据获取失误问题,并通过mavlink协议显示错误原因。
       if (_voter_gyro.failover_count() > 0) {
            failsafe = true;
           flags = voter gyro.failover state();
           mavlink and console log emergency ( mavlink fd, "Gyro #%i failure
           :%s%s%s%s%s!",
                              voter gyro.failover index(),
                             ((flags & DataValidator::ERROR FLAG NO DATA) ? "
                             No data" : ""),
                             ((flags & DataValidator::ERROR FLAG STALE DATA) ?
                             " Stale data" : ""),
                             ((flags & DataValidator::ERROR FLAG TIMEOUT) ? "
                             Data timeout" : ""),
                             ((flags & DataValidator::ERROR FLAG HIGH ERRCOUNT)
                             ? " High error count" : ""),
                             ((flags &
                             DataValidator::ERROR_FLAG_HIGH_ERRDENSITY) ? "
                             High error density" : ""));
       }
       if (_voter_accel.failover_count() > 0) {
            failsafe = true;
           flags = _voter_accel.failover_state();
           mavlink_and_console_log_emergency(_mavlink_fd, "Accel #%i failure
            : %S%S%S%S%S!",
                              voter accel.failover index(),
                             ((flags & DataValidator::ERROR FLAG NO DATA) ? "
                             No data" : ""),
                             ((flags & DataValidator::ERROR FLAG STALE DATA) ?
                             " Stale data" : ""),
                             ((flags & DataValidator::ERROR FLAG TIMEOUT) ? "
                             Data timeout" : ""),
                             ((flags & DataValidator::ERROR FLAG HIGH ERRCOUNT)
                             ? " High error count" : ""),
                             ((flags &
                             DataValidator:: ERROR FLAG HIGH ERRDENSITY) ? "
                             High error density" : ""));
       }
       if ( voter mag.failover count() > 0) {
            failsafe = true;
           flags = voter mag.failover state();
           mavlink and console log emergency ( mavlink fd, "Mag #%i failure
           :%s%s%s%s%s!",
                              voter mag.failover index(),
                             ((flags & DataValidator::ERROR FLAG NO DATA) ? "
```

```
((flags & DataValidator::ERROR FLAG STALE DATA) ?
                                       " Stale data" : ""),
                                       ((flags & DataValidator::ERROR FLAG TIMEOUT) ? "
                                       Data timeout" : ""),
                                       ((flags & DataValidator::ERROR FLAG HIGH ERRCOUNT)
                                       ? " High error count" : ""),
                                       ((flags &
                                       DataValidator::ERROR FLAG HIGH ERRDENSITY) ? "
                                       High error density" : ""));
                  }
                  if (failsafe) {//如果上面检测真的出了问题 立即要求返回着陆
                      mavlink and console log emergency ( mavlink fd, "SENSOR FAILSAFE!
                      RETURN TO LAND IMMEDIATELY");
                                                                    //传感器故障,立即着陆
                  }
           }
               //根据_voter_gyro、_voter_accel、_voter_mag三个参数的get_vibration_factor函数
判断是否有震动现象,返回值是float型的RSM值,其代表振动的幅度大小。
           if (!_vibration_warning && (_voter_gyro.get_vibration_factor(curr_time) >
           vibration warning threshold ||
                          _voter_accel.get_vibration_factor(curr time) >
                           vibration warning threshold ||
                           _voter_mag.get_vibration_factor(curr time) >
                          vibration warning threshold))
           {
                  if ( vibration warning timestamp == 0) {
                      vibration warning timestamp = curr time;
                  } else if (hrt elapsed time(& vibration warning timestamp) > 10000000) {
                       vibration warning = true;
                      mavlink and console log critical ( mavlink fd, "HIGH VIBRATION! g: %d
                      a: %d m: %d",
                                       (int) (100 *
                                       voter gyro.get vibration factor(curr time)),
                                      (int) (100 *
                                       voter accel.get vibration factor(curr time)),
                                      (int) (100 *
                                      _voter_mag.get_vibration_factor(curr time)));
                  }
           }
           else {
               _vibration_warning_timestamp = 0;
       }
//!orb copy结束,上面是!orb copy不成功时 每个传感器去三组数据 用put函数对三组数据进行处理
求他们的方差 标准差
滤波,然后用get best函数取最优的一组数据。最后的一部分就是根据数据看传感器是否正常 抖动
       //更新视觉 和 捕捉航向 Update vision and motion capture heading航向
       bool vision updated = false;
       orb check ( vision sub, &vision updated);
       bool mocap updated = false;
       orb check ( mocap sub, &mocap updated);
       if (vision updated) //如果视觉更新 拷出视觉信息 , 视觉也是一个结构体里面有很多信息
       包括想x,y,x,vx,vy,vz,q[4] 就是根据视觉也可以获取位置信息
                          //下面就是根据视觉 来更新姿态
               orb copy(ORB ID(vision_position_estimate), _vision_sub, &_vision);
               math::Quaternion q(_vision.q);
               math::Matrix<3, 3> Rvis = q.to dcm(); // R-vision 基于视觉 得到的转换矩阵
               math::Vector<3> v(1.0f, 0.0f, 0.4f);
               // Rvis is Rwr (robot respect to world) while v is respect to world.
               // Hence Rvis must be transposed having (Rwr) ' * Vw
               // Rrw * Vw = vn. This way we have consistency
```

No data" : ""),

```
vision hdg = Rvis.transposed() * v;//transposed转置 因为R是标准正交阵
       转置=逆 原来由地理->机体,转置后就是 机体->地理
                                          //猜测应该类似与重力的处理 *【0 0
1】,无关怎么转换 最后得到的hdg应该就是用此种传感器校准的误差
if (mocap updated)
       orb copy (ORB ID (att pos mocap), mocap sub, & mocap);
       math::Quaternion q( mocap.q);
       math::Matrix<3, 3> Rmoc = q.to dcm(); //R-mocap 基于动作捕捉 得到的转换矩阵
       math::Vector<3> v(1.0f, 0.0f, 0.4f);
       // Rmoc is Rwr (robot respect to world) while v is respect to world.
       // Hence Rmoc must be transposed having (Rwr)' * Vw
       // Rrw * Vw = vn. This way we have consistency
       mocap hdg = Rmoc.transposed() * v;
}
// Check for timeouts on data
if (_ext_hdg_mode == 1) {
    ext hdg good = vision.timestamp boot > 0 &&
    (hrt elapsed time (& vision.timestamp boot) < 500000);
} else if ( ext hdg mode == 2) {
    ext hdg good = mocap.timestamp boot > 0 &&
    (hrt elapsed time (← mocap.timestamp boot) < 500000);
}
bool gpos updated;//global position 全球位置
orb_check(_global_pos_sub, &gpos_updated);
if (gpos updated) {//如果位置已经更新 就取出位置数据
   orb_copy(ORB_ID(vehicle_global_position), _global_pos_sub, &_gpos);
   if ( mag decl auto && gpos.eph < 20.0f && hrt elapsed time(& gpos.timestamp) <</pre>
   1000000) {
       /* set magnetic declination automatically 自动获取磁偏角 因为不同重力
       不同位置磁偏角不同 根据经度和维度 自动获取磁偏角*/
       mag decl = math::radians(get mag declination( gpos.lat,
       _gpos.lon));//latitude纬度 longitude经度
   }
}
if (_acc_comp && _gpos.timestamp != 0 && hrt_absolute_time() < _gpos.timestamp +</pre>
20000 && _gpos.eph < 5.0f && _inited)
{
       /* 实际的位置数据 在 北 东 地 坐标系下 position data is actual */
       if (gpos updated) {
           Vector<3> vel(_gpos.vel_n, _gpos.vel_e, _gpos.vel_d);// 在 北 东 地 坐标系下 的速度 下面根据它求加速度
           /* velocity updated */
           if ( vel prev t != 0 && gpos.timestamp != vel prev t) {
               float vel dt = ( gpos.timestamp - vel prev t) / 1000000.0f;
               /* 计算载体坐标系上的加速度calculate acceleration in body frame */
               _pos_acc = _q.conjugate_inversed((vel - _vel_prev) / vel_dt);
           }
            _vel_prev_t = _gpos.timestamp;
           vel prev = vel;
} else {
   /* position data is outdated, reset acceleration */
   _pos_acc.zero();
    vel prev.zero();
   _vel_prev t = 0;
}
// Time from previous iteration
```

```
hrt abstime now = hrt absolute time();
float dt = (last time > 0) ? ((now - last time) / 1000000.0f) : 0.00001f;
last time = now;
if (dt > dt max) {
   dt = dt max;
/*!! update 就是姿态更新的函数,先利用视觉 mcap 加速度 磁力计
修正陀螺仪,再利用四元数的微分方程 实时更新解算姿态信息,
此函数后就是得到更新后的姿态信息了 */
if (!update(dt)) {
   continue;
1
Vector<3> euler =
q.to euler();//用更新的四元数(_q)求出欧拉角,以便在控制过程中实现完美的控制,控制还
是需要用直接明了的欧拉角。
struct vehicle attitude_s att = {};
att.timestamp = sensors.timestamp;
att.roll = euler(0); //获取的欧拉角赋值给roll、pitch、yaw
att.pitch = euler(1);
att.yaw = euler(2);
att.rollspeed = _rates(0); //获取roll、pitch、yaw得旋转速度
att.pitchspeed = rates(1);
att.yawspeed = rates(2);
for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {</pre>
   att.g comp[i] =
                  accel(i) -
    pos acc(i);///获取导航坐标系的重力加速度,前面介绍过
   加速度测量值-运动加速度= 重力加速度
//下面就是对更新后的姿态信息 进行重新写出系统 方便下一次的使用
/* copy offsets */
memcpy(&att.rate offsets, gyro bias.data, sizeof(att.rate offsets));
Matrix<3, 3> R = q.to dcm();
/* copy rotation matrix */
memcpy(&att.R[0], R.data, sizeof(att.R));
att.R valid = true;
att.rate_vibration = _voter_gyro.get_vibration_factor(hrt_absolute_time());
att.accel_vibration = _voter_accel.get_vibration_factor(hrt_absolute_time());
att.mag_vibration = _voter_mag.get_vibration_factor(hrt_absolute_time());
if ( att pub == nullptr) {
   att pub = orb advertise(ORB ID(vehicle attitude), &att);
} else {
   orb publish (ORB ID (vehicle attitude), att pub, &att);
struct control state s ctrl state = {};
ctrl_state.timestamp = sensors.timestamp;
/* Attitude quaternions for control state */
ctrl state.q[0] = q(0);
ctrl_state.q[1] = _q(1);
ctrl state.q[2] = q(2);
ctrl state.q[3] = q(3);
/* Attitude rates for control state */
ctrl state.roll rate = lp roll rate.apply( rates(0));
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ctrl_state.pitch_rate = _lp_pitch_rate.apply(_rates(1));
       ctrl state.yaw rate = lp yaw rate.apply( rates(2));
       /* Publish to control state topic */
       if ( ctrl state pub == nullptr) {
          ctrl state pub = orb advertise(ORB ID(control state), &ctrl state);
       } else {
          orb publish (ORB ID (control state), ctrl state pub, &ctrl state);
   }
void AttitudeEstimatorQ::update parameters(bool force)
   bool updated = force;
   if (!updated) {
       orb_check(_params_sub, &updated);
   if (updated) {
       parameter update s param update;
       orb copy(ORB ID(parameter update), params sub, &param update);
       param get( params handles.w acc, & w accel);
       param get( params handles.w mag, & w mag);
       param_get(_params_handles.w_ext_hdg, &_w_ext_hdg);
       param_get(_params_handles.w_gyro_bias, &_w_gyro_bias);
       float mag_decl de\overline{g} = 0.0f;
       param get ( params handles.mag decl, &mag decl deg);
       mag decl = math::radians(mag decl deg);
       int32 t mag decl auto int;
       param get ( params handles.mag decl auto, &mag decl auto int);
       mag decl auto = mag decl auto int != 0;
       int32 t acc comp int;
       param get ( params handles.acc comp, &acc comp int);
       acc comp = acc comp int != 0;
       param_get(_params_handles.bias_max, &_bias_max);
       param_get(_params_handles.vibe_thresh, &_vibration_warning_threshold);
       param get( params handles.ext hdg mode, & ext hdg mode);
   }
//构建一个初始的四元数,用四元数来表示姿态时 通过微分方程实时更新解算姿态
但是这种求解也是需要一个初值啊,至于是行是列不重要,这里加速度的测量值作为第三行
说明这个四元数是由 载体转换到地理,如果是第三列还记得之前的[0 0
1]g得到的第三列吗,这里行不就是转置吗
//i= ( mag - k * ( mag * k))之所以这么复杂 只是在强制使k i叉乘为零,相互垂直。
// k = -
      accel
然后归一化k,k为加速度传感器测量到加速度方向向量,由于第一次测量数据时无人机一般为平稳状态无运
动状态,所以可以直接将测到的加速度视为重力加速度g,以此作为dcm旋转矩阵的第三行k(这个介绍过了
// i= ( mag - k * ( mag * k)) mag向量指向正北方,k*( mag*k)
正交correction值,对于最终的四元数归一化以后的范数可以在正负5%以内;感觉不如《DCM
IMU:Theory》中提出的理论"强制正交化"修正的好,Renormalization算法在ardupilot的上层应用AP AHRS
DCM中使用到了。
// j= k%i : 外积、叉乘。关于上面的Vector<3>k = -_accel, Vector<3>相当于一个类型 (int) 定义一个变量k, 然后把-_accel负值给k, 在定义_accel时也是
使用Vector<3>,属于同一种类型的,主要就是为了考虑其实例化过程(类似函数重载)。
bool AttitudeEstimatorQ::init()
   // Rotation matrix can be easily constructed from acceleration and mag field vectors
   // 'k' is Earth Z axis (Down) unit vector in body frame
   Vector<3> k = - accel;
   k.normalize();
   // 'i' is Earth X axis (North) unit vector in body frame, orthogonal with 'k'
   Vector < 3 > i = (mag - k * (mag * k));
```

```
i.normalize();
   // 'j' is Earth Y axis (East) unit vector in body frame, orthogonal with 'k' and 'i'
   Vector<3> j = k % i;
   // Fill rotation matrix
   Matrix<3, 3> R;
   R.set row(0, i);
   R.set_row(1, j);
   R.set row(2, k);
   // Convert to quaternion
   _q.from_dcm(R);
   q.normalize();
   if (PX4\_ISFINITE(_q(0)) \&\& PX4\_ISFINITE(_q(1)) \&\&
       PX4_ISFINITE(q(2)) && PX4_ISFINITE(q(3)) &&
      _q.length() > 0.95f && _q.length() < 1.05f) {
      _inited = true;
   } else {
      _inited = false;
   return inited;
bool AttitudeEstimatorQ::update(float dt) //用于对四元数向量 q进行初始化赋值 或者 更新。
   if (! inited) {// 首先判断是否是第一次进入该函数,第一次进入该函数先进入init函数初始化
      if (! data_good) {
          return false;
      return init();
   }
   //如果不是第一次进入该函数,则判断是使用什么mode做修正的,比如vision、mocap、acc和mag(DJI
   精灵4用的视觉壁障应该就是这个vision), Hdg就是heading。
   Quaternion q last = q;//这里 q就是init()初始化得到的那个 是由 载体->地理坐标系
   // Angular rate of correction校准
   Vector<3> corr;
   //corr包含磁力计修正、加速度计修正、(vision、mocap修正)、gyro中测量到的角速度偏转量,
                 //且因为corr为update函数中定义的变量,所以每次进入update函数中时会刷新corr
                           rate也会刷新其中的数据,含义为三个姿态角的角速度(修正后);
                 // q为外部定义的变量,在这个函数中只会+=不会重新赋值,如果计算出现错误会返
                 回上一次计算出的 q。
   if (_ext_hdg_mode > 0 && _ext_hdg_good) {
      frame就是所谓的earthframe。
      if (_ext_hdg_mode == 1) {
          \overline{//} Vision heading correction
          // Project heading to global frame and extract {\tt XY} component
          Vector<3> vision_hdg_earth = _q.conjugate(_vision_hdg);
          // q.conjugate先b系到n系,后conjugate inversedn系到b系,再补回到b系
          float vision hdg err = wrap pi(atan2f(vision hdg earth(1), vision hdg earth(0)));
          // Project correction to body frame
          corr += _q.conjugate_inversed(Vector<3>(0.0f, 0.0f, -vision_hdg_err)) *
          w ext hdg;
      if ( ext hdg mode == 2) {
          // Mocap heading correction
          // Project heading to global frame and extract XY component
          Vector<3> mocap hdg earth = q.conjugate( mocap hdg);
```

```
float mocap hdg err = wrap pi(atan2f(mocap hdg earth(1), mocap hdg earth(0)));
       // Project correction to body frame
      corr += _q.conjugate_inversed(Vector<3>(0.0f, 0.0f, -mocap_hdg_err)) * _w_ext_hdg; //计算corr值等于单位化的旋转矩阵R(b系转n系)的转置(可以理解为
   R(n系转b系))乘以(0,0,-mag err),相当于机体坐标系绕地理坐标系N轴(Z轴)转动arctan
    (mag earth(1), mag earth(0)) 度。
}
if ( ext hdg mode == 0 || ! ext hdg good) {
   7/ ext hdg mode== 0利用磁力讦修正。 Magnetometer磁力计 correction
   // Project mag field vector to global frame and extract XY component
   Vector<3> mag_earth = _q.conjugate(_mag); //b系到n系
   float mag_err = _wrap_pi(atan2f(mag_earth(1), mag_earth(0)) - _mag_decl);//只考虑Vector<3>
   mag earth中的前两维的数据mag earth(1)和mag earth(0)(即x、y, 忽略z轴上的偏移),
                                                        //通过arctan得到的角度和前
                                                        面根据经纬度获取的磁偏角做
                                                        差值得到纠偏误差角度mag er
                                                          wrap pi函数是用于限定结
                                                        果-pi到pi的函数
   // Project magnetometer correction to body frame
   corr += _q.conjugate_inversed(Vector<3>(0.0f, 0.0f, -mag_err)) * _w_mag;//_w_mag为mag的权重
             // 加速度修正,上面都是用来修正航向的 z轴,但是还有x y靠谁修正, Accelerometer correction
// Project 'k' unit vector of earth frame to body frame
// Vector<3> k = q.conjugate inversed(Vector<3>(0.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f));
// 把归一化的n系重力加速度通过旋转矩阵R左乘旋转到b系 Vector<3> k =
q.conjugate inversed(Vector<3>(0.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f)); R(n->b) 乘以(0,0, 1) q
Vector<3> k(
   2.0f * (_q(1) * _q(3) - _q(0) * _q(2)),

2.0f * (_q(2) * _q(3) + _q(0) * _q(1)),

(_q(0) * _q(0) - _q(1) * _q(1) - _q(2) * _q(2) + _q(3) * _q(3))
);
corr += (k % ( accel - pos acc).normalized()) * w accel;//w开头都是权重
//这就是mahony算法中的的计算过程,只是换了个包装
{k%( accel "加速度计的测量值"-位移加速度)的单位化)<约等于重力加速度g>}*权重。
这里考虑了运动加速度,减去它更可靠,之前都忽略了。(加速度计测量的是
重力加速度+运动加速度)
//总加速度(加速度获取)减去机体运动加速度(第五部分)获取重力加速度,然后姿态矩阵的不是行
就是列来与纯重力加速度来做叉积,算出误差。因为运动加速度是有害的干扰,必须减掉。算法的理论基础是[0,0,1]与姿态矩阵相乘。该差值获取的重力加速度的方向是导航坐标系下的z轴,加上运动加速度之后,总加速度的方向就不是与导航坐标系的天或地平行了,所以要消除这个误差,即"_accel-_pos
acc"。
7/然后叉乘z轴向量得到误差,进行校准
// 陀螺仪误差估计 Gyro bias estimation
_gyro_bias += w gyro bias * corr *
这里类似与KI的效果
for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {
   _gyro_bias(i) = math::constrain(_gyro_bias(i), - bias max, bias max);
rates = gyro + gyro bias;//角速度 = 陀螺仪的测量值 + 误差校准
// 前馈 Feed forward gyro
corr += rates;
//最后就是使用修正的数据更新四元数,并把 rates和 gyro bias置零便于下次调用时使用。
// 对状态进行修正,实际上 就是关键的姿态更新 Apply correction to state
q += q.derivative(corr) * dt;
   非常重要,又用到了微分方程离散化的思想。以前讲过DCM矩阵更新过程中也是用到了该思想。
   //
```

}

```
先看看代码,有点怪,怪就怪在derivative(衍生物)这个名字上,平时一大推的论文和期刊上面
       都是用的omga *Q 的形式,而这里的代码实现确是用的Q *
       omga的形式,所以构造的4*4矩阵的每一列的符号就不一样了。
       //http://blog.csdn.net/qq_21842557/article/details/51058206最后
    q.normalize();
   if (!(PX4 ISFINITE(q(0)) && PX4 ISFINITE(q(1)) &&
         PX4 ISFINITE (q(2)) && PX4 ISFINITE (q(3)))) {
       // Reset quaternion to last good state
       _q = q_last;
       rates.zero();
       _gyro_bias.zero();
       return false;
   }
   return true;
}
int attitude_estimator_q_main(int argc, char *argv[])
   if (argc < 1) {
       warnx("usage: attitude estimator q {start|stop|status}");
       return 1;
   if (!strcmp(argv[1], "start")) {
       if (attitude estimator q::instance != nullptr) {
           warnx("already running");
           return 1;
       attitude estimator q::instance = new AttitudeEstimatorQ;
       if (attitude estimator q::instance == nullptr) {
           warnx("alloc failed");
           return 1;
       }
       if (OK != attitude_estimator_q::instance->start()) {
           delete attitude_estimator_q::instance;
           attitude estimator q::instance = nullptr;
           warnx("start failed");
           return 1;
       return 0;
   }
   if (!strcmp(argv[1], "stop")) {
       if (attitude_estimator_q::instance == nullptr) {
           warnx("not running");
           return 1;
       }
       delete attitude_estimator_q::instance;
       attitude estimator q::instance = nullptr;
       return 0;
   if (!strcmp(argv[1], "status")) {
       if (attitude_estimator_q::instance) {
           attitude_estimator_q::instance->print();
           warnx("running");
           return 0;
       } else {
           warnx ("not running");
           return 1;
```

```
warnx("unrecognized command");
return 1;
```