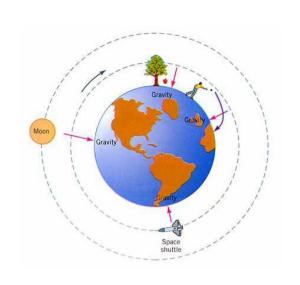
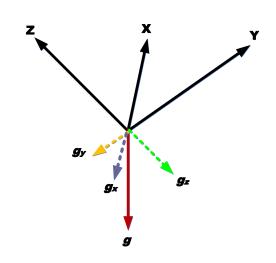


此京航空航天大學 例3:加速度计无依托标定 BEIHANG UNIVERSITY 例3:加速度计无依托标定





$$egin{aligned} &A_x = K_x a_x + b_x \ &A_y = K_y a_y + b_y \ &A_z = K_z a_z + b_z \ &\left(A_x, A_y, A_z
ight) & X \ & X$$

需求:对加速度计各轴向零位偏差进行标定。

难点: 能否实现标度因数、零偏的同时标定

约束: $\sqrt{A_x^2 + A_y^2 + A_z^2} = g$



例3:加速度计无依托标定

$$\sqrt{A_x^2 + A_y^2 + A_z^2} = g$$

$$k_x^2 a_x^2 + 2k_x a_x b_x + k_y^2 a_y^2 + 2k_y a_y b_y + k_z^2 a_z^2 + 2k_z a_z b_z + b_x^2 + b_y^2 + b_z^2 - g^2 = 0$$



无法利用线性最小二乘求解

$$\frac{k_x^2 a_x^2 + 2k_x a_x b_x + k_y^2 a_y^2 + 2k_y a_y b_y + k_z^2 a_z^2 + 2k_z a_z b_z}{b_x^2 + b_y^2 + b_z^2 - g^2} + \frac{b_x^2 + b_y^2 + b_z^2 - g^2}{b_x^2 + b_y^2 + b_z^2 - g^2} = 0$$

$$p_1 a_x^2 + p_2 a_x + p_3 a_y^2 + p_4 a_y + p_5 a_z^2 + p_6 a_z + 1 = 0$$

$$p_{1} = \frac{k_{x}^{2}}{b_{x}^{2} + b_{y}^{2} + b_{z}^{2} - g^{2}}, p_{2} = \frac{2k_{x}b_{x}}{b_{x}^{2} + b_{y}^{2} + b_{z}^{2} - g^{2}}, p_{3} = \frac{k_{y}^{2}}{b_{x}^{2} + b_{y}^{2} + b_{z}^{2} - g^{2}}$$

$$p_{4} = \frac{2k_{y}b_{y}}{b_{x}^{2} + b_{y}^{2} + b_{z}^{2} - g^{2}}, p_{5} = \frac{k_{z}^{2}}{b_{x}^{2} + b_{y}^{2} + b_{z}^{2} - g^{2}}, p_{6} = \frac{2k_{z}b_{z}}{b_{x}^{2} + b_{y}^{2} + b_{z}^{2} - g^{2}}$$



北京航空航天大學 例3:加速度计无依托标定 BEIHANG UNIVERSITY

$$p_1 a_x^2 + p_2 a_x + p_3 a_y^2 + p_4 a_y + p_5 a_z^2 + p_6 a_z + 1 = 0$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_x^2(0) & a_x(0) & a_y^2(0) & a_y(0) & a_z^2(0) & a_z(0) \\ a_x^2(1) & a_x(1) & a_y^2(1) & a_y(1) & a_z^2(1) & a_z(1) \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_x^2(n) & a_x(n) & a_y^2(n) & a_y(n) & a_z^2(n) & a_z(n) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$p = (A^T A)^{-1} A^T Z = -(A^T A)^{-1} A^T$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} b_x^2 \\ b_y^2 \\ b_z^2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - 4p_1 / p_2^2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 - 4p_3 / p_4^2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 - 4p_5 / p_6^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} g^2 \\ g^2 \\ g^2 \end{bmatrix}$$



北京航空航天大學 例3:加速度计无依托标定 BEIHANG UNIVERSITY

$$p_1 a_x^2 + p_2 a_x + p_3 a_y^2 + p_4 a_y + p_5 a_z^2 + p_6 a_z + 1 = 0$$

$$p_{1} = \frac{k_{x}^{2}}{b_{x}^{2} + b_{y}^{2} + b_{z}^{2} - g^{2}}, p_{2} = \frac{2k_{x}b_{x}}{b_{x}^{2} + b_{y}^{2} + b_{z}^{2} - g^{2}}, p_{3} = \frac{k_{y}^{2}}{b_{x}^{2} + b_{y}^{2} + b_{z}^{2} - g^{2}}$$

$$p_{4} = \frac{2k_{y}b_{y}}{b_{x}^{2} + b_{y}^{2} + b_{z}^{2} - g^{2}}, p_{5} = \frac{k_{z}^{2}}{b_{x}^{2} + b_{y}^{2} + b_{z}^{2} - g^{2}}, p_{6} = \frac{2k_{z}b_{z}}{b_{x}^{2} + b_{y}^{2} + b_{z}^{2} - g^{2}}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 - 4p_1 / p_2^2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 - 4p_3 / p_4^2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 - 4p_5 / p_6^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b_x^2 \\ b_y^2 \\ b_z^2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} g^2 \\ g^2 \\ g^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} b_x^2 \\ b_y^2 \\ b_z^2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - 4p_1 / p_2^2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 - 4p_3 / p_4^2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 - 4p_5 / p_6^2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} g^2 \\ g^2 \\ g^2 \end{bmatrix}$$



例3:加速度计无依托标定

$$p_1 a_x^2 + p_2 a_x + p_3 a_y^2 + p_4 a_y + p_5 a_z^2 + p_6 a_z + 1 = 0$$

$$p_{1} = \frac{k_{x}^{2}}{b_{x}^{2} + b_{y}^{2} + b_{z}^{2} - g^{2}}, p_{2} = \frac{2k_{x}b_{x}}{b_{x}^{2} + b_{y}^{2} + b_{z}^{2} - g^{2}}, p_{3} = \frac{k_{y}^{2}}{b_{x}^{2} + b_{y}^{2} + b_{z}^{2} - g^{2}}$$

$$p_{4} = \frac{2k_{y}b_{y}}{b_{x}^{2} + b_{y}^{2} + b_{z}^{2} - g^{2}}, p_{5} = \frac{k_{z}^{2}}{b_{x}^{2} + b_{y}^{2} + b_{z}^{2} - g^{2}}, p_{6} = \frac{2k_{z}b_{z}}{b_{x}^{2} + b_{y}^{2} + b_{z}^{2} - g^{2}}$$

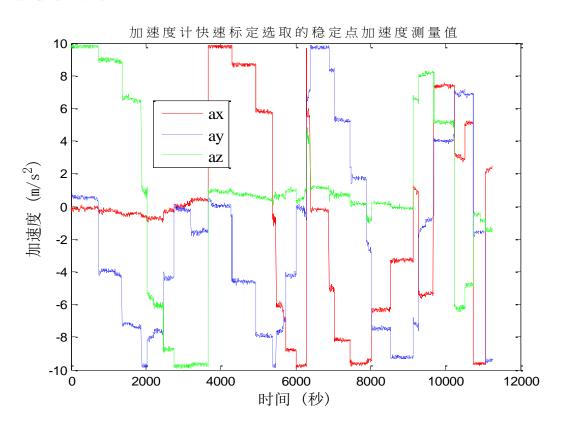
$$\begin{cases} k_{x} = \sqrt{p_{1}(b_{x}^{2} + b_{y}^{2} + b_{z}^{2} - g^{2})} \\ k_{y} = \sqrt{p_{3}(b_{x}^{2} + b_{y}^{2} + b_{z}^{2} - g^{2})} \\ k_{y} = \sqrt{p_{5}(b_{x}^{2} + b_{y}^{2} + b_{z}^{2} - g^{2})} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} b_x = p_2 (b_x^2 + b_y^2 + b_z^2 - g^2) / 2k_x \\ b_y = p_4 (b_x^2 + b_y^2 + b_z^2 - g^2) / 2k_y \\ b_z = p_6 (b_x^2 + b_y^2 + b_z^2 - g^2) / 2k_z \end{cases}$$



倒3:加速度计无依托标定

加速度计标定结果



- ① 在空间旋转多个位置选取 静止时刻点
- ② 根据上述简化模型,采用 最小二乘方法进行求解, 标定结果如下

陀螺仪标定时忽略地球自转误 差,采集一段时间静止数据求 取均值作为零偏值。

表 1 某次ADIS16365加速计标定结果

系数	kx	ky	kz	bx	by	bz
标定值	1.0002	0.9997	1.0003	-0.0310	0.0083	-0.0178

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此京航空航天大学 7.5 非线性最小二乘法

解的迭代计算分析

拟合残差

$$r_{i} = z_{i} - f(t_{i}, x_{1}, x_{2}, \dots x_{n}) = z_{i} - f(X, t_{i})$$

第次拟合 围绕第k次 迭代展开

$$f(X,t_{i}) \approx f(X^{k},t_{i}) + \sum_{j} \frac{\partial f(X^{k},t_{i})}{\partial x_{j}} (x_{j} - x_{j}^{k})$$

$$= f(X^{k},t_{i}) + \sum_{j=1}^{n} J_{ij} \Delta x_{j}$$

参数维数

$$j = 1, 2, \dots n$$

 $s = 1, 2, \dots n$

观测次数 $i=1,2,\cdots m$

$$= \frac{z_i - f\left(X^k, t_i\right) + f\left(X^k, t_i\right) - f\left(X, t_i\right)}{2}$$

$$\Delta z_{i} = z_{i} - f(X^{k}, t_{i})$$

$$= \Delta z_{i} - \sum_{i}^{n} J_{is} \Delta x_{s}$$

 $r_i = z_i - f(X, t_i)$

注意此处△z的定义 会影响最后解的形式



北京航空航天大學 7.5 非线性最小二乘法

解的迭代计算分析

$$S = \sum_{i=1}^{m} r_i^2$$

$$\downarrow r_i = z_i - f(X, t_i)$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial x_j} = 2 \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\partial r_i}{\partial x_j} = -2 \sum_{i=1}^{m} J_{ij} \left(\Delta z_i - \sum_{s=1}^{n} J_{is} \Delta x_s \right)$$

$$\downarrow \frac{\partial S}{\partial x_j} = 0$$

$$S = \sum_{i=1}^{m} w_{ii} r_i$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{s=1}^{n} J_{ij} J_{is} \Delta x_s = \sum_{i=1}^{m} J_{ij} \Delta z_i$$

$$\Delta \mathbf{X} = (J^T \mathbf{X})$$

$$\mathbf{X}^{k+1} = \mathbf{X}^k$$

$$r_i = \Delta z_i - \sum_{s=1}^n J_{is} \Delta x_s$$

$$S = \sum_{i=1}^{m} w_{ii} r_i^2$$

shift vector

$$\Delta \mathbf{X} = (J^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{W} J)^{-1} J^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{W} \Delta \mathbf{Z}$$
 $\mathbf{X}^{k+1} = \mathbf{X}^k + \Delta \mathbf{X}$



的 peihang university 7.5 非线性最小二乘法

解的迭代计算实现

收敛条件

偏导的数值近似

$$\frac{\partial f\left(t_{i}, X^{k}\right)}{\partial x_{i}} \approx \frac{\delta f\left(t_{i}, X^{k}\right)}{\delta x_{i}}$$

Gauss-Newton algorithm 改进

$$\Delta \mathbf{X} = \left(\mathbf{J}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{W} \mathbf{J} \right)^{-1} \mathbf{J}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{W} \Delta \mathbf{Z}$$

$$\mathbf{X}^{k+1} = \mathbf{X}^k + \alpha \Delta \mathbf{X}$$
 每步搜索 α 使得 \mathbf{S}^{k+1} 最小,然后继续迭代。



3) Levenberg-Marquardt

$$\Delta \mathbf{X} = (J^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{W} J)^{-1} J^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{W} \Delta \mathbf{Z}$$
 $J^{\mathsf{T}} J$ 接近奇异时,无法有效求解

$$\Delta \mathbf{X} = \left(J^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{W} J + \lambda \mathbf{I} \right)^{-1} J^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{W} \Delta \mathbf{Z}$$

 λ 的引入改变了原 Δ X(shift vector)的长度与方向

非线性最小二乘内容可参见:

Optimal Estimation of Dynamic Systems 1.4~1.6

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Non-linear_least_squares

机器视觉, 张广军, 科学出版社, p69~76



第一章设计作业

针对三轴加速度计标度因数、零偏的静态标定问题,请完成以下算法及Matlab程序设计:

- 1. 设计理想测量值及含噪声的观测量生成算法及程序;
- 2. 使用例3中给出方法,采用线性最小二乘法完成参数估计;
- 3. 使用非线性最小二乘法实现参数估计;
- 4. 比较分析不同测量值生成方案对估计参数精度的影响;
- 5. 分析初值不同取值对估计结果的影响;
- 6. 计算中对比递推最小二乘效果。

注:请不要使用Matlab中的现有非线性最小二乘函数。