

Robótica Móvil un enfoque probabilístico

Filtro de Bayes– Filtro de Kalman Extendido (EKF)

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Repaso de Filtro de Bayes

$$bel(x_t) = \eta p(z_t | x_t) \int p(x_t | u_t, x_{t-1}) bel(x_{t-1}) dx_{t-1}$$

- Predicción

$$\overline{bel}(x_t) = \int p(x_t | u_t, x_{t-1}) bel(x_{t-1}) dx_{t-1}$$

- Corrección

$$bel(x_t) = \eta p(z_t | x_t) \overline{bel}(x_t)$$

Filtro de Kalman Discreto

Estima el estado x de un proceso de tiempo discreto controlado

$$x_t = A_t x_{t-1} + B_t u_t + e_t$$

Con una medición

$$z_t = C_t x_t + d_t$$

Componentes del filtro de Kalman

$$A_t$$

Matriz ($n \times n$) que describe cómo el estado evoluciona de $t-1$ a t sin control ni ruido.

$$B_t$$

Matriz ($n \times l$) que describe como el control u_t cambia el estado de $t-1$ a t .

$$C_t$$

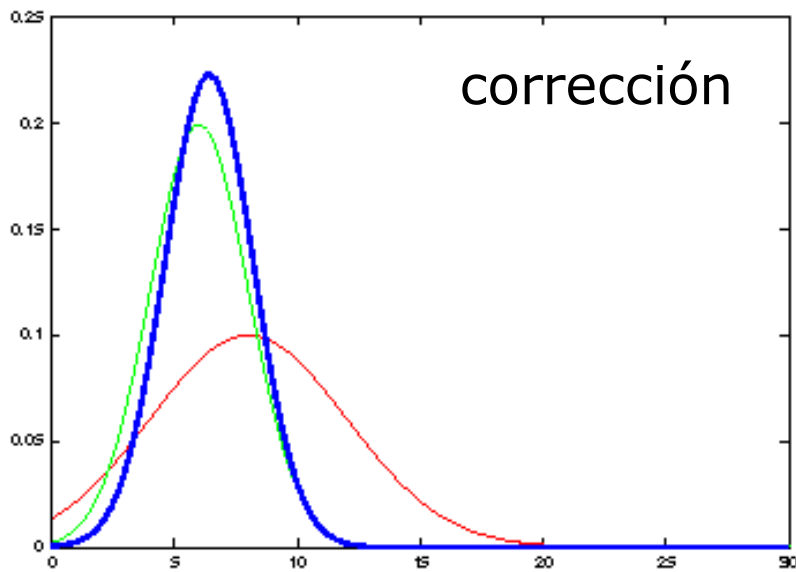
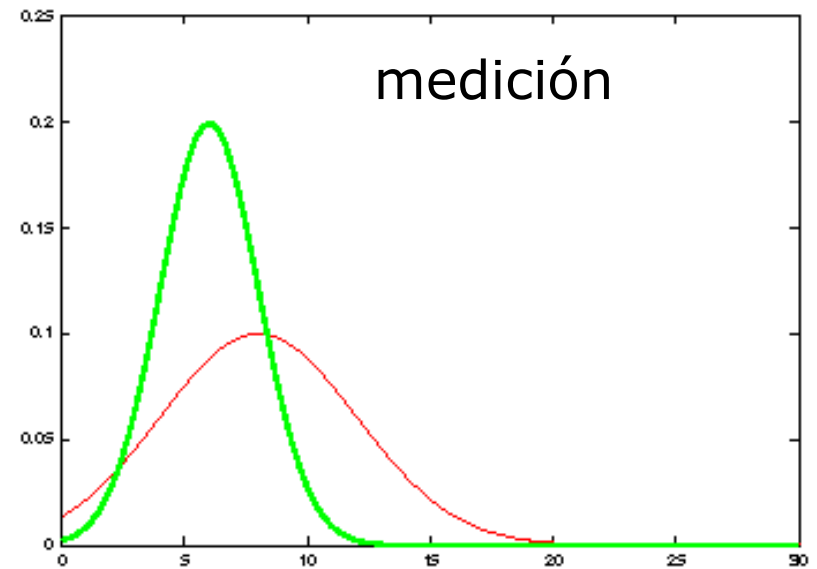
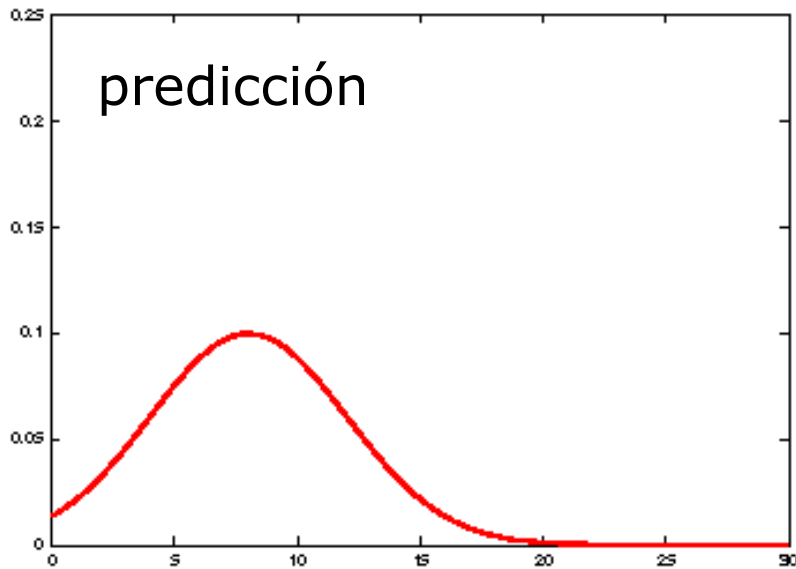
Matriz ($k \times n$) que describe como mapear el estado x_t a una observación z_t .

$$e_t$$

Variables aleatorias que representan el ruido de proceso y de medición que se asumen independientes y normalmente distribuídas con covarianzas Q_t y R_t respectivamente.

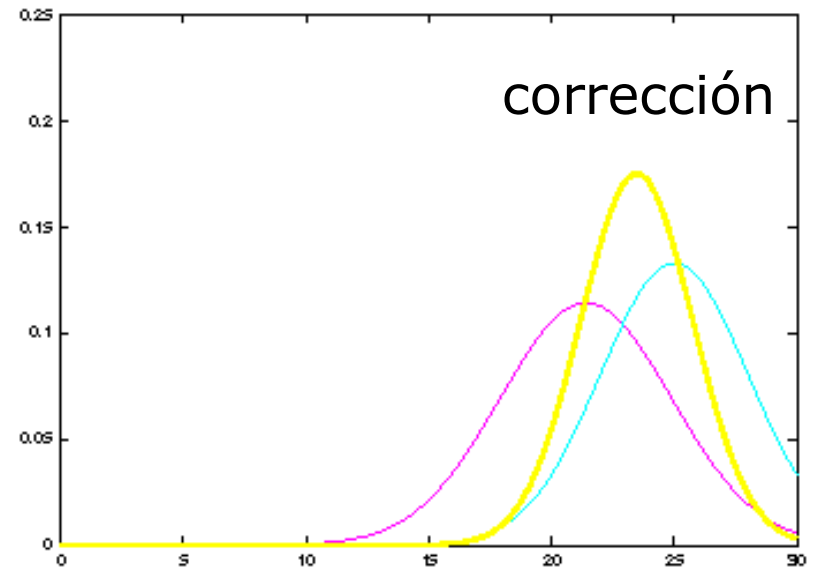
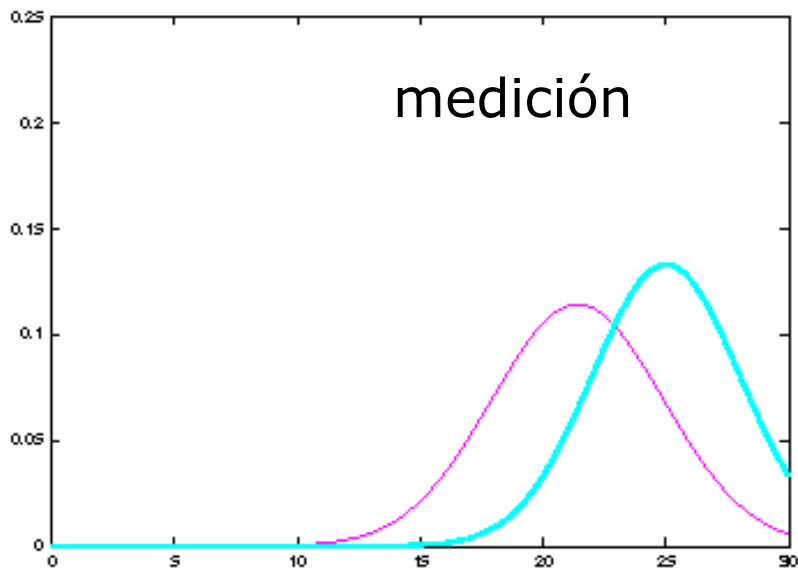
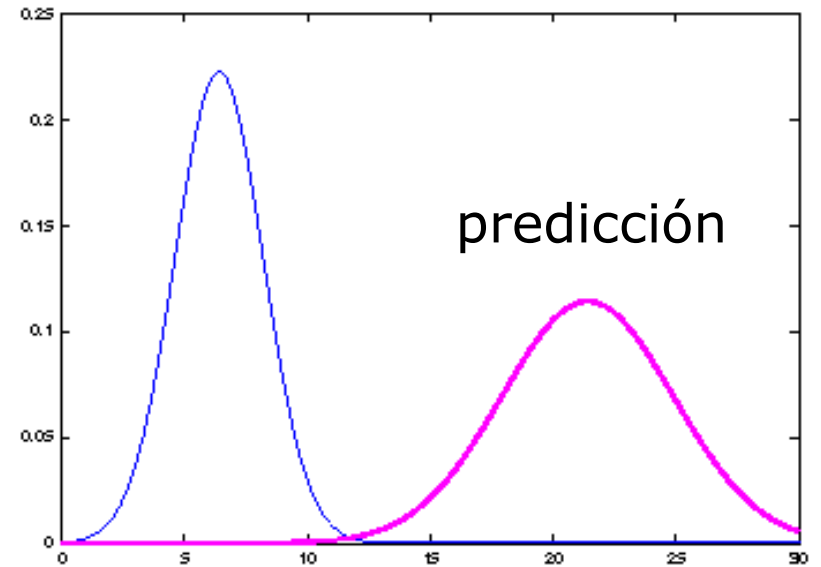
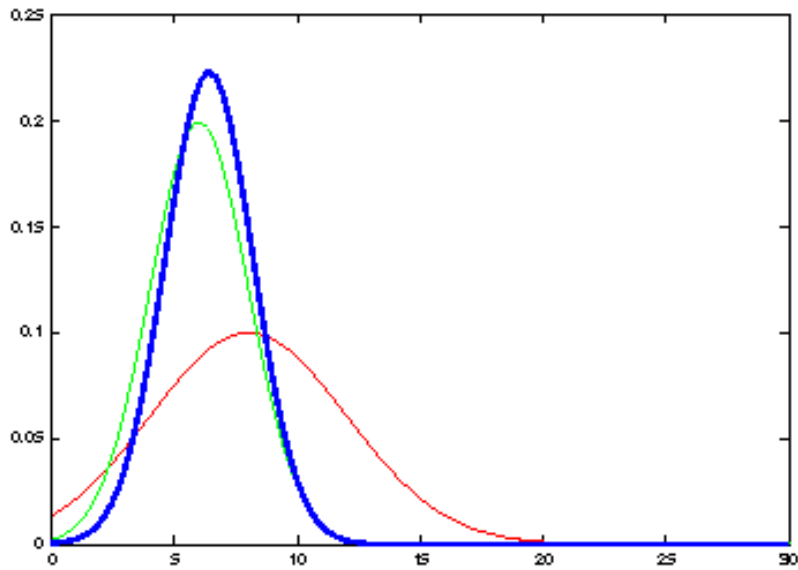
$$d_t$$

Filtro de Kalman en 1D



Es un promedio
ponderado

Filtro de Kalman en 1D



Algoritmo de filtro de Kalman

1. Algoritmo **Kalman_filter**($\mu_{t-1}, \Sigma_{t-1}, u_t, z_t$):
2. Predicción:
3. $\bar{m}_t = A_t m_{t-1} + B_t u_t$
4. $\bar{S}_t = A_t S_{t-1} A_t^T + Q_t$
5. Corrección:
6. $K_t = \bar{S}_t C_t^T (C_t \bar{S}_t C_t^T + R_t)^{-1}$
7. $m_t = \bar{m}_t + K_t (z_t - C_t \bar{m}_t)$
8. $S_t = (I - K_t C_t) \bar{S}_t$
9. Return μ_t, Σ_t

Sistema dinámico No-lineal

- La mayoría de los problemas reales de robótica incluyen funciones no lineales

~~$$x_t = A_t x_{t-1} + B_t u_t + e_t$$~~



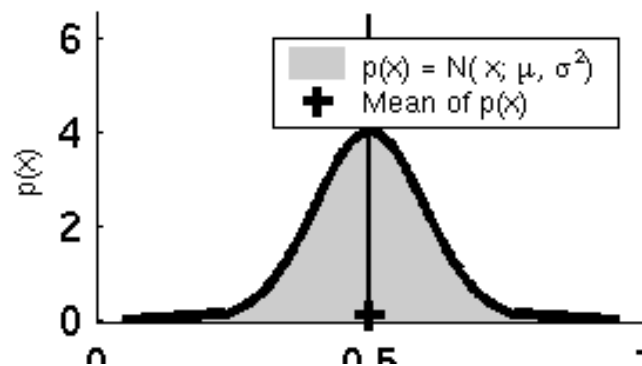
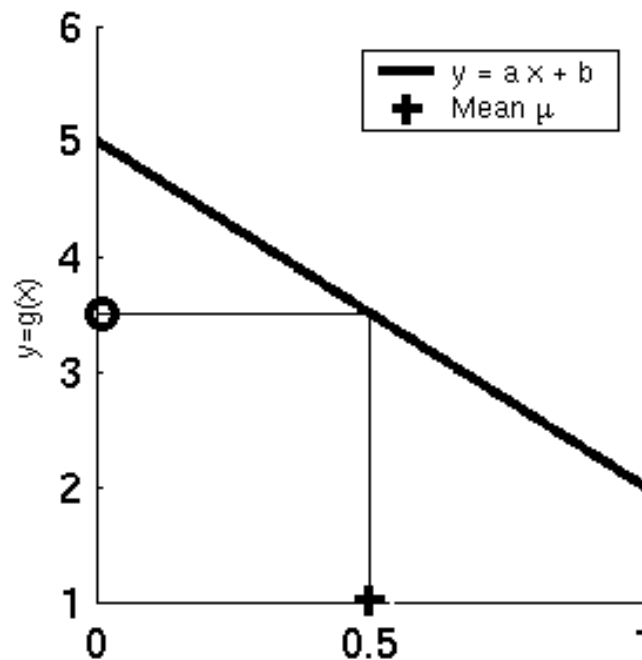
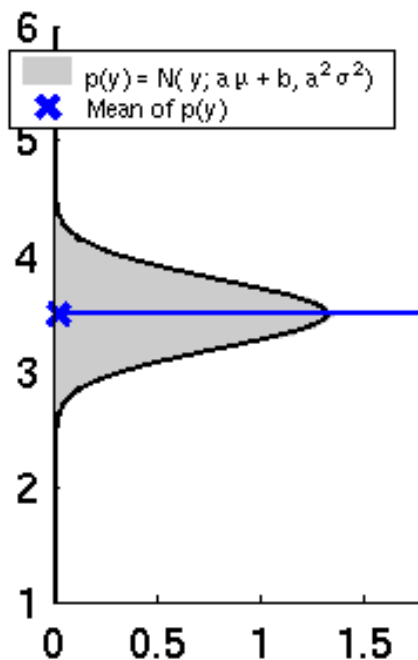
$$x_t = g(u_t, x_{t-1})$$

~~$$z_t = C_t x_t + d_t$$~~

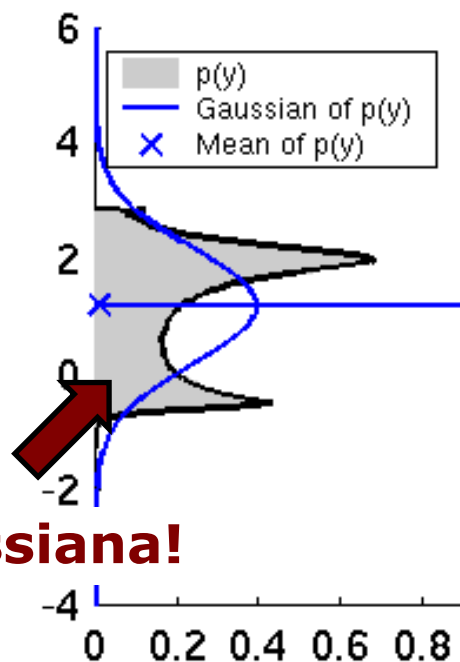


$$z_t = h(x_t)$$

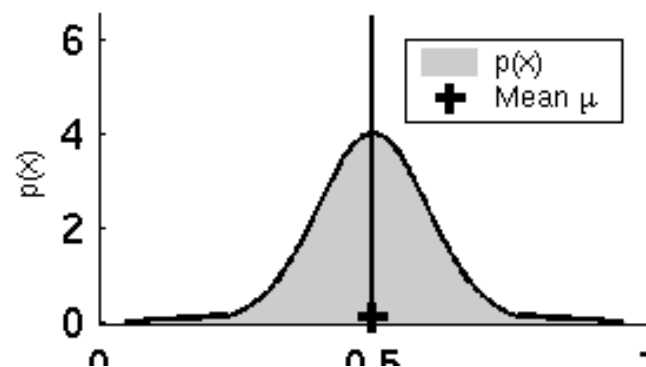
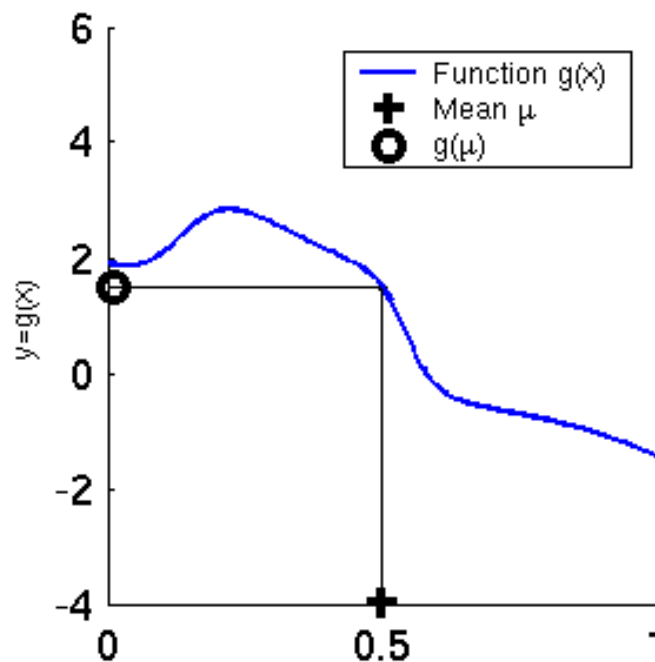
Suposición de Linealidad



Función No-Lineal



No Gaussiana!



Distribuciones No Gaussianas

- Funciones no lineales llevan a distribuciones No Gaussianas
- El filtro de Kalman ya no se puede usar!

Cómo se resuelve esto?

Distribuciones No Gaussianas

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- El filtro de Kalman ya no se puede usar!

Cómo se resuelve esto?

Linealización local!

Linealización EKF: Expansión de Taylor de primer orden

- Predicción:

$$g(u_t, x_{t-1}) \approx g(u_t, \mu_{t-1}) + \frac{\partial g(u_t, \mu_{t-1})}{\partial x_{t-1}} (x_{t-1} - \mu_{t-1})$$

$$g(u_t, x_{t-1}) \approx g(u_t, \mu_{t-1}) + G_t (x_{t-1} - \mu_{t-1})$$

- Corrección:

$$h(x_t) \approx h(\bar{\mu}_t) + \frac{\partial h(\bar{\mu}_t)}{\partial x_t} (x_t - \bar{\mu}_t)$$

$$h(x_t) \approx h(\bar{\mu}_t) + H_t (x_t - \bar{\mu}_t)$$

Matrices Jacobianas



Repaso: Matriz Jacobiana

- En general, es una **matriz no cuadrada** de $n \times m$
- Dada una función vectorial

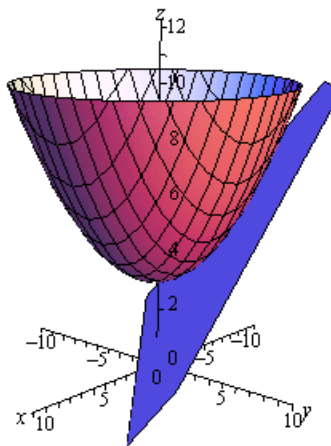
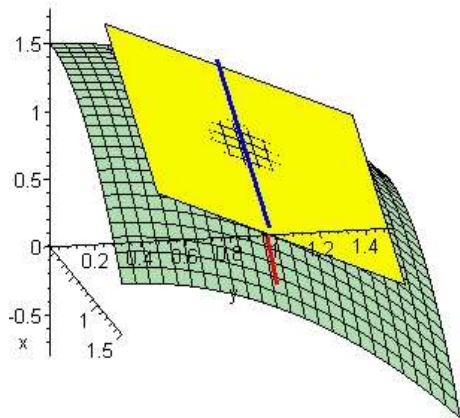
$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{bmatrix} f_1(\mathbf{x}) \\ f_2(\mathbf{x}) \\ \vdots \\ f_m(\mathbf{x}) \end{bmatrix}$$

- La **matriz Jacobiana** se define como

$$\mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix}$$

Repaso: Matriz Jacobiana

- Es la orientación del **plano tangente** a una función vectorial en un punto dado



- Es la **generalización del gradiente** de una función escalar

Linealización EKF: Expansión de Taylor de primer orden

■ Predicción:

$$g(u_t, x_{t-1}) \approx g(u_t, \mu_{t-1}) + \frac{\partial g(u_t, \mu_{t-1})}{\partial x_{t-1}} (x_{t-1} - \mu_{t-1})$$

$$g(u_t, x_{t-1}) \approx g(u_t, \mu_{t-1}) + G_t (x_{t-1} - \mu_{t-1})$$

■ Corrección:

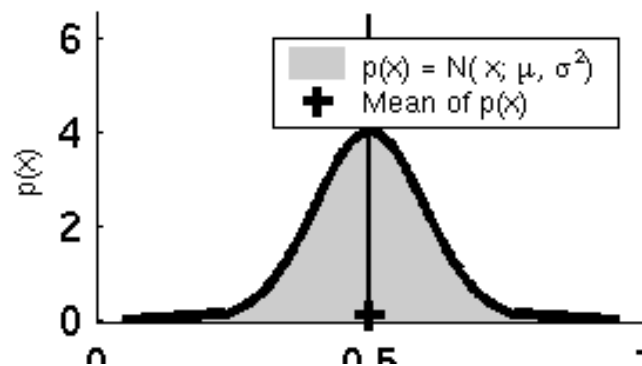
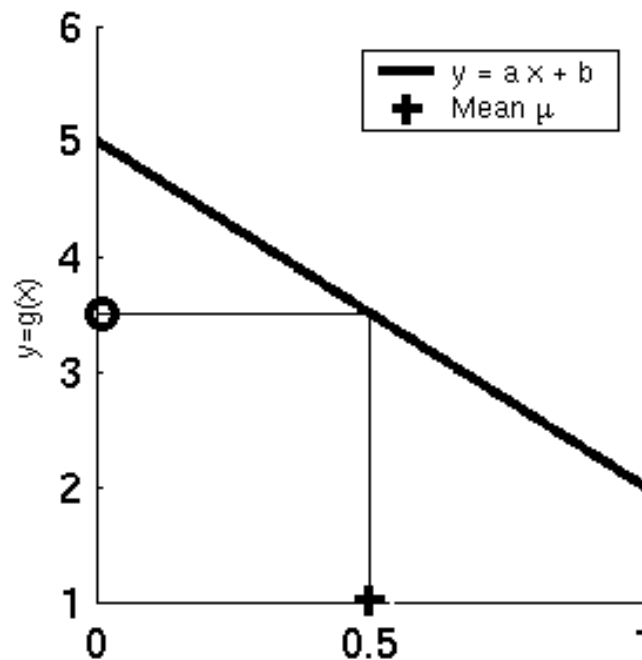
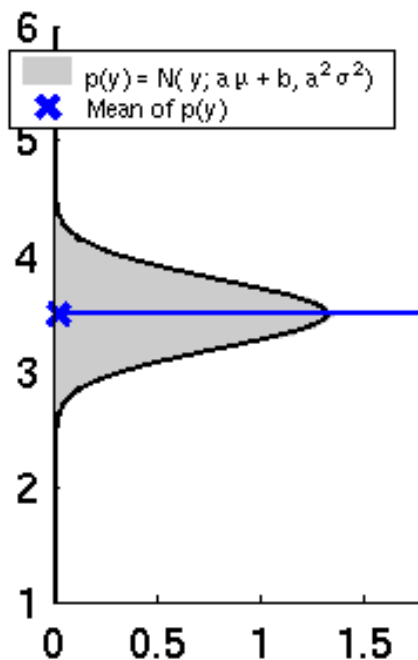
$$h(x_t) \approx h(\bar{\mu}_t) + \frac{\partial h(\bar{\mu}_t)}{\partial x_t} (x_t - \bar{\mu}_t)$$

$$h(x_t) \approx h(\bar{\mu}_t) + H_t (x_t - \bar{\mu}_t)$$

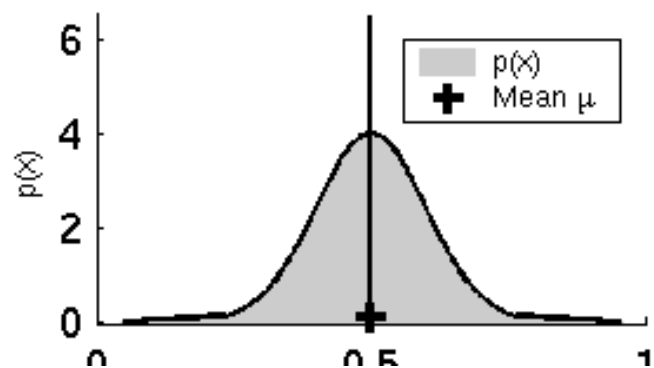
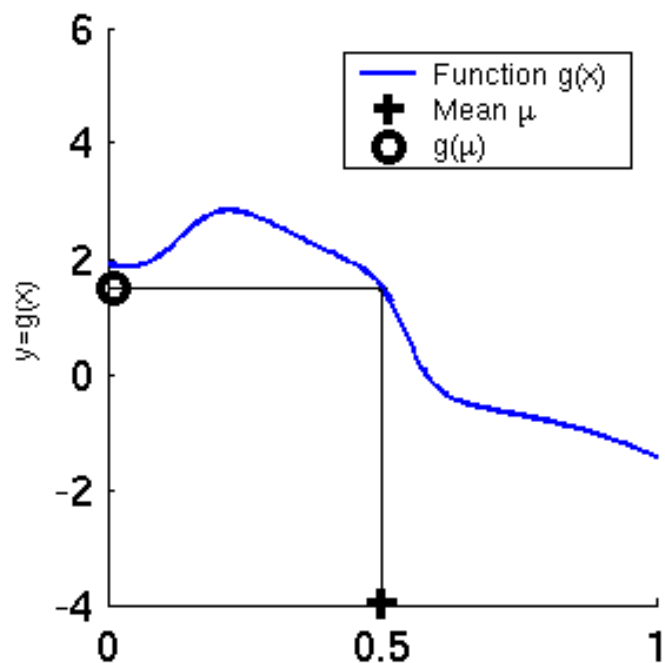
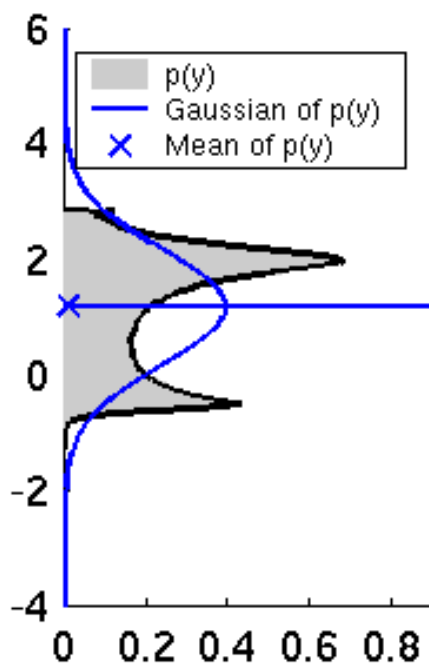
Función Lineal!



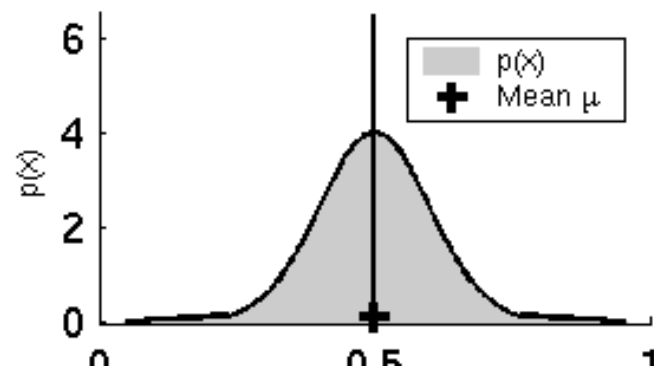
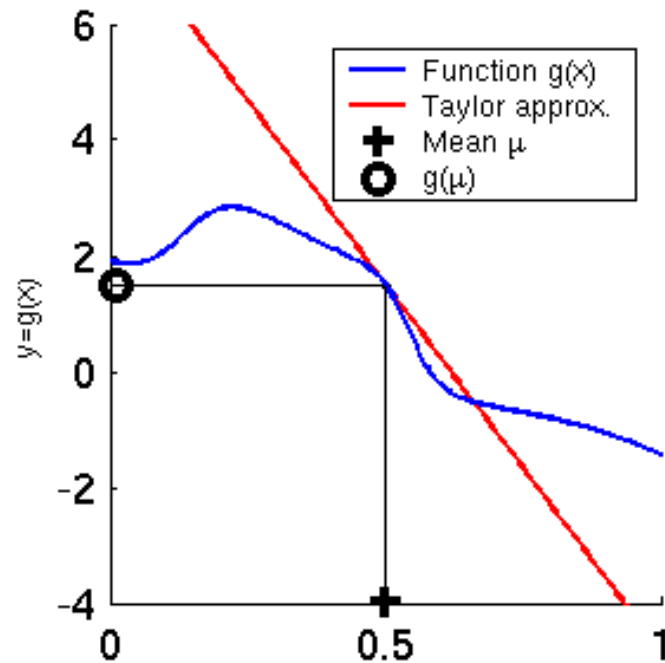
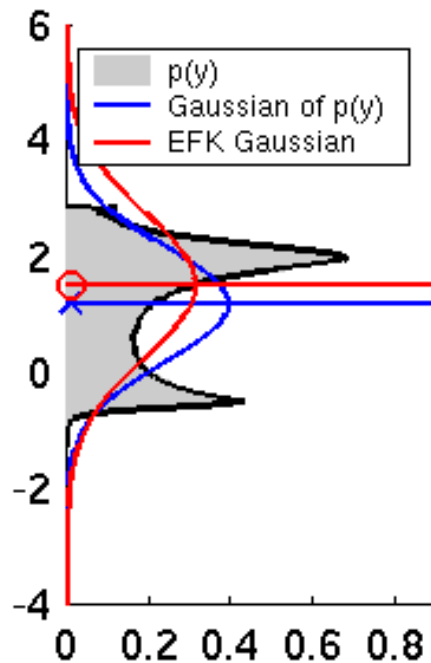
Suposición de Linealidad



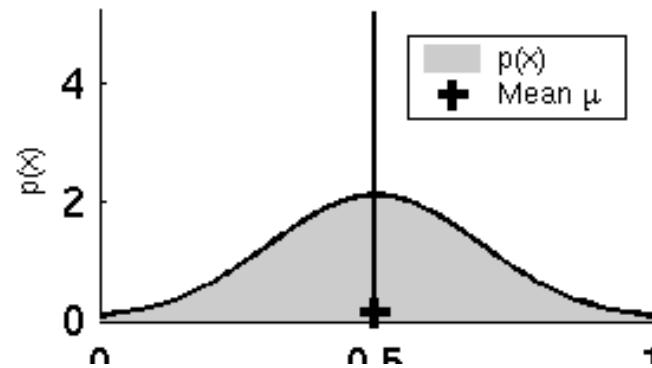
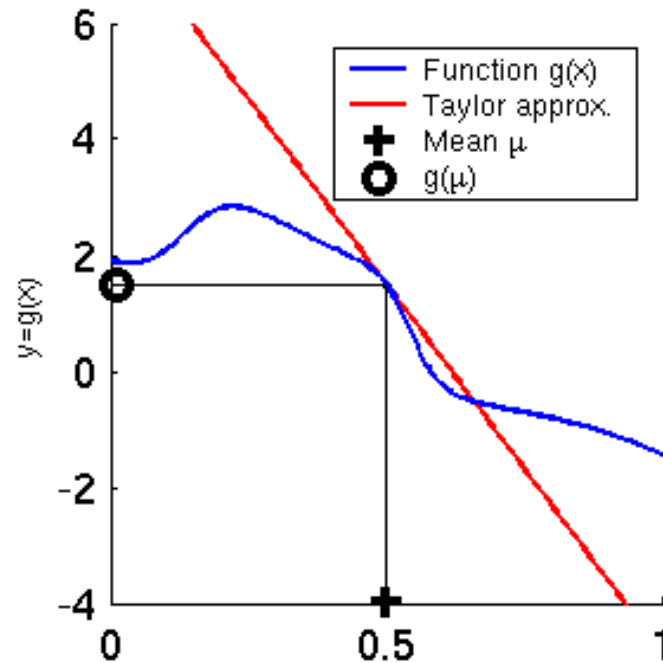
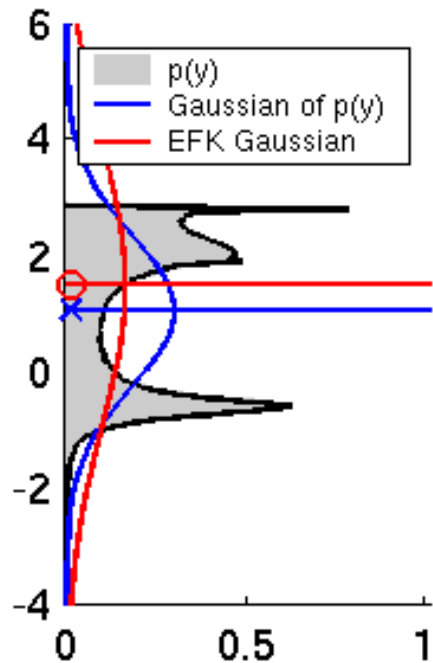
Función No Lineal



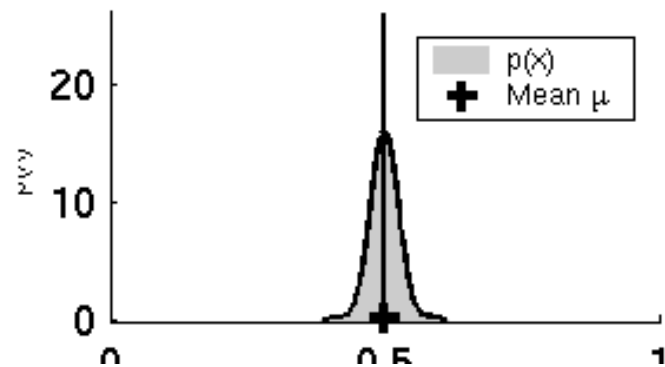
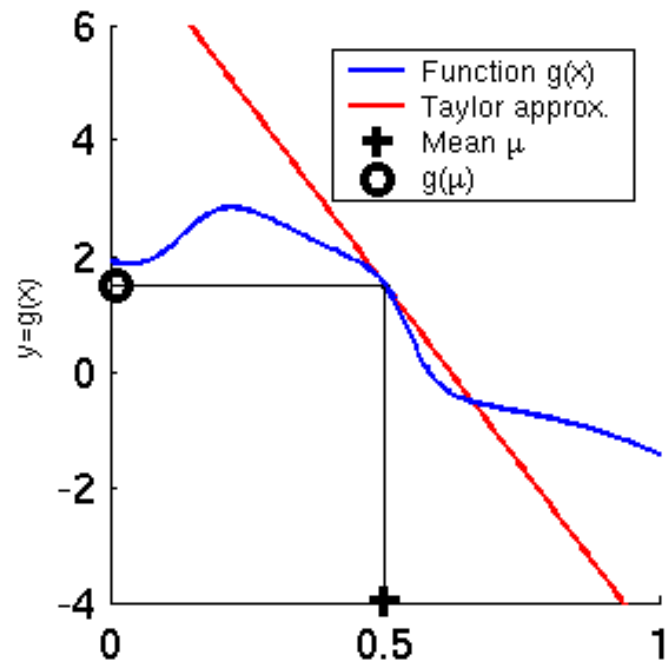
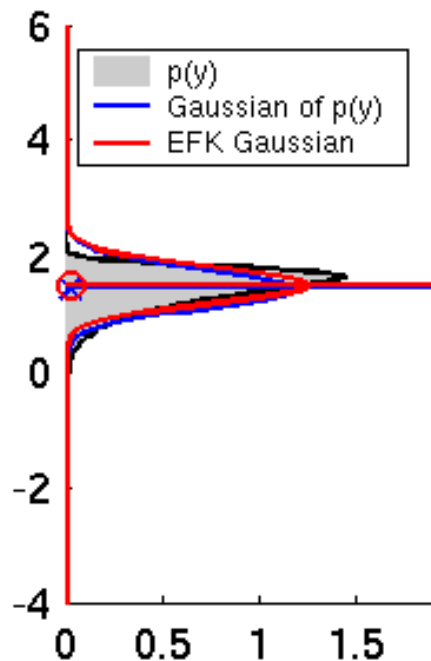
Linealización EKF (1)



Linealización EKF (2)



Linealización EKF (3)



Algoritmo EKF

1. **Extended_Kalman_filter**($\mu_{t-1}, \Sigma_{t-1}, u_t, z_t$):

2. Predicción:

3. $\bar{m}_t = g(u_t, m_{t-1})$ $\longleftarrow \bar{m}_t = A_t m_{t-1} + B_t u_t$

4. $\bar{S}_t = G_t S_{t-1} G_t^T + Q_t$ $\longleftarrow \bar{S}_t = A_t S_{t-1} A_t^T + Q_t$

5. Corrección:

6. $K_t = \bar{S}_t H_t^T (H_t \bar{S}_t H_t^T + R_t)^{-1}$ $\longleftarrow K_t = \bar{S}_t C_t^T (C_t \bar{S}_t C_t^T + R_t)^{-1}$

7. $m_t = \bar{m}_t + K_t (z_t - h(\bar{m}_t))$ $\longleftarrow m_t = \bar{m}_t + K_t (z_t - C_t \bar{m}_t)$

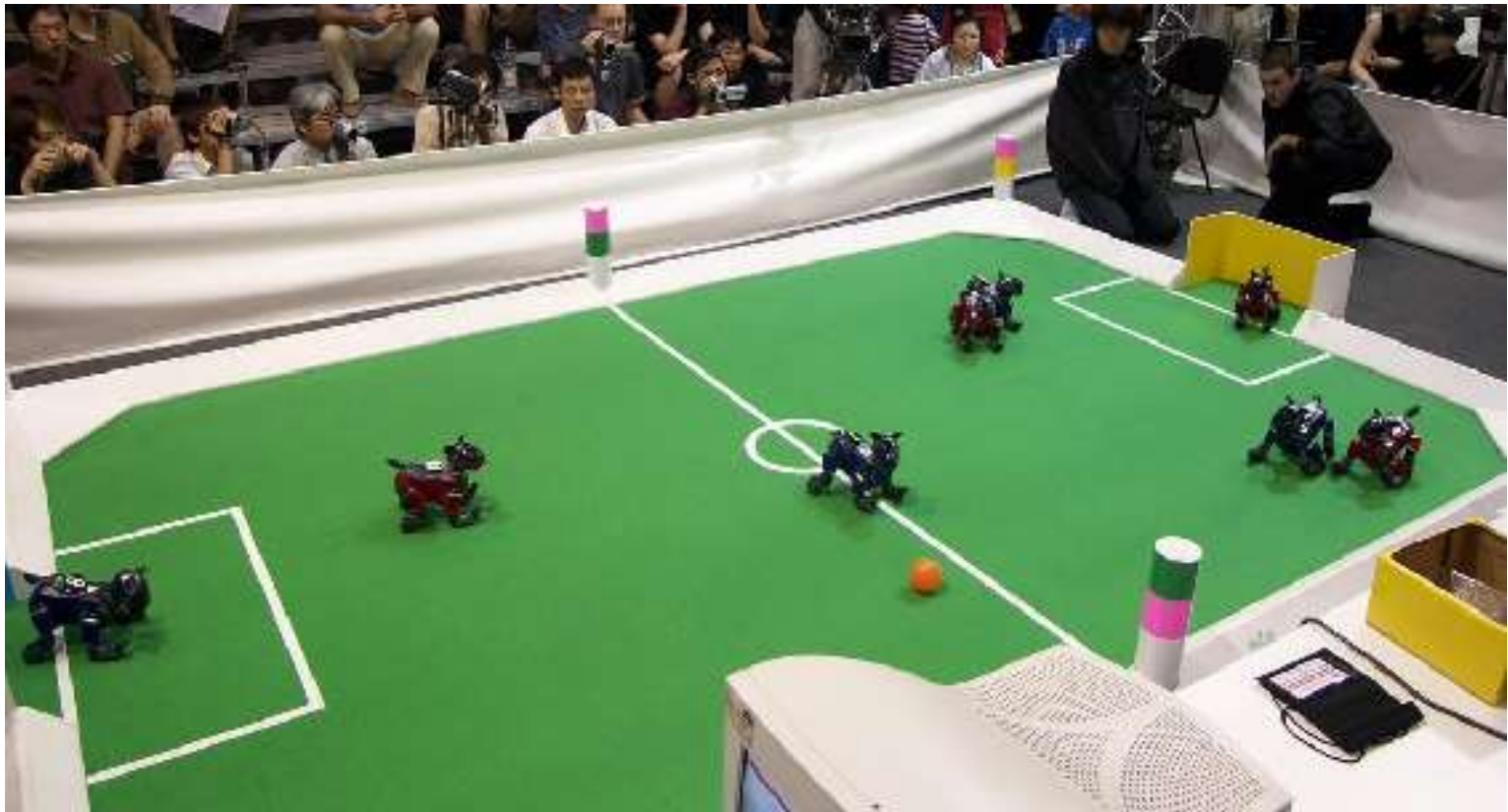
8. $S_t = (I - K_t H_t) \bar{S}_t$ $\longleftarrow S_t = (I - K_t C_t) \bar{S}_t$

9. **Return** μ_t, Σ_t

$$H_t = \frac{\partial h(\bar{\mu}_t)}{\partial x_t} \quad G_t = \frac{\partial g(u_t, \mu_{t-1})}{\partial x_{t-1}}$$

Ejemplo: Localización EKF

- Localización EKF con landmarks



1. localización_EKF ($\mu_{t-1}, \Sigma_{t-1}, u_t, z_t, m$):

Predicción:

$$G_t = \frac{\partial g(u_t, \mu_{t-1})}{\partial \mu_{t-1}} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x'}{\partial \mu_{t-1,x}} & \frac{\partial x'}{\partial \mu_{t-1,y}} & \frac{\partial x'}{\partial \mu_{t-1,\theta}} \\ \frac{\partial y'}{\partial \mu_{t-1,x}} & \frac{\partial y'}{\partial \mu_{t-1,y}} & \frac{\partial y'}{\partial \mu_{t-1,\theta}} \\ \frac{\partial \theta'}{\partial \mu_{t-1,x}} & \frac{\partial \theta'}{\partial \mu_{t-1,y}} & \frac{\partial \theta'}{\partial \mu_{t-1,\theta}} \end{pmatrix}$$

Jacobiano de g con respecto a la pose

$$V_t = \frac{\partial g(u_t, \mu_{t-1})}{\partial u_t} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x'}{\partial v_t} & \frac{\partial x'}{\partial \omega_t} \\ \frac{\partial y'}{\partial v_t} & \frac{\partial y'}{\partial \omega_t} \\ \frac{\partial \theta'}{\partial v_t} & \frac{\partial \theta'}{\partial \omega_t} \end{pmatrix}$$

Jacobiano de g con respecto al control

$$1. \quad Q_t = \begin{pmatrix} (\alpha_1 |v_t| + \alpha_2 |\omega_t|)^2 & 0 \\ 0 & (\alpha_3 |v_t| + \alpha_4 |\omega_t|)^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Ruido de movimiento

$$2. \quad \bar{m}_t = g(u_t, m_{t-1})$$

Predicción de media

$$3. \quad \bar{S}_t = G_t S_{t-1} G_t^T + V_t Q_t V_t^T$$

Predicción de covarianza (V mapea Q al espacio de estado)

1. localización_EKF ($\mu_{t-1}, \Sigma_{t-1}, u_t, z_t, m$):

Corrección:

3.
$$\hat{z}_t = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{(m_x - \bar{\mu}_{t,x})^2 + (m_y - \bar{\mu}_{t,y})^2} \\ \text{atan2}(m_y - \bar{\mu}_{t,y}, m_x - \bar{\mu}_{t,x}) - \bar{\mu}_{t,\theta} \end{pmatrix}$$
 Predicción de media de la medición
(depende del tipo de observación)

5.
$$H_t = \frac{\partial h(\bar{\mu}_t, m)}{\partial x_t} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial r_t}{\partial \bar{\mu}_{t,x}} & \frac{\partial r_t}{\partial \bar{\mu}_{t,y}} & \frac{\partial r_t}{\partial \bar{\mu}_{t,\theta}} \\ \frac{\partial \varphi_t}{\partial \bar{\mu}_{t,x}} & \frac{\partial \varphi_t}{\partial \bar{\mu}_{t,y}} & \frac{\partial \varphi_t}{\partial \bar{\mu}_{t,\theta}} \end{pmatrix}$$
 Jacobiano de h con
respecto a la pose

6.
$$R_t = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_r^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_r^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

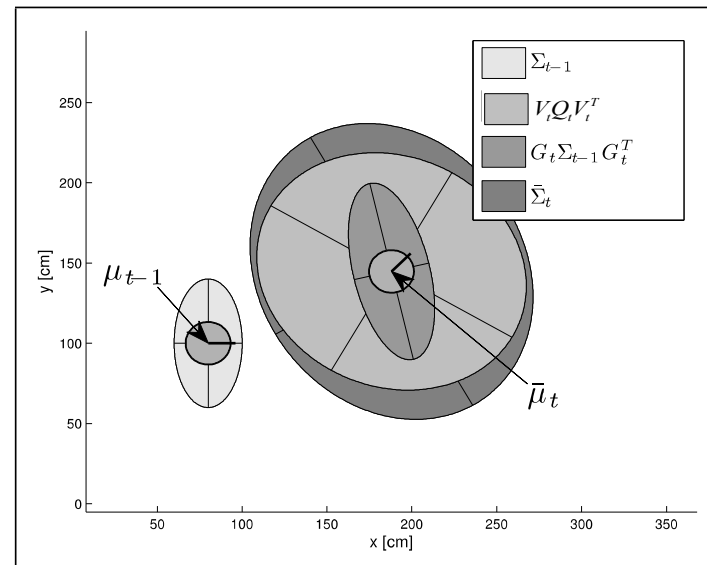
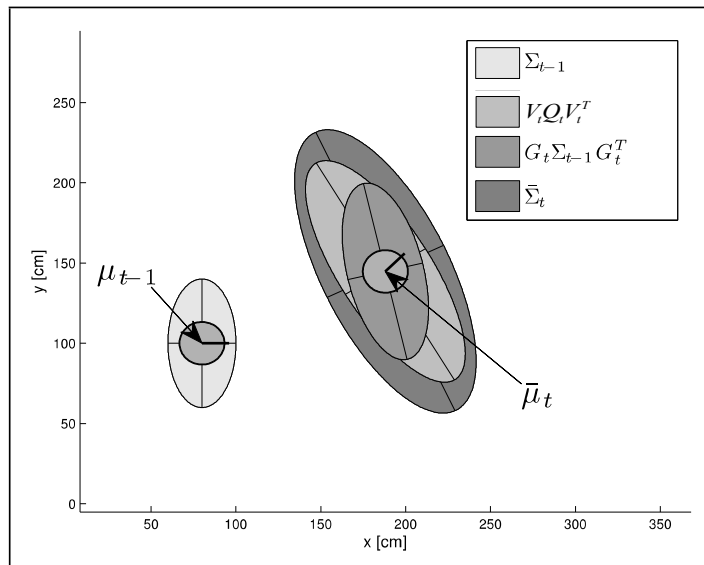
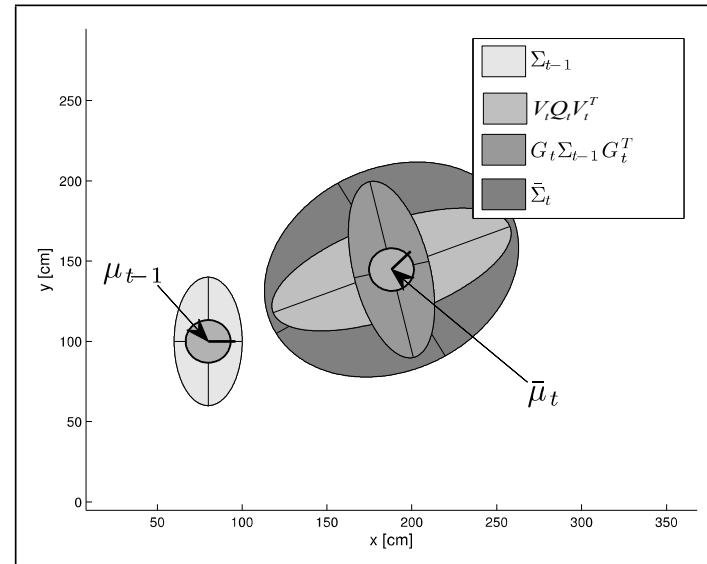
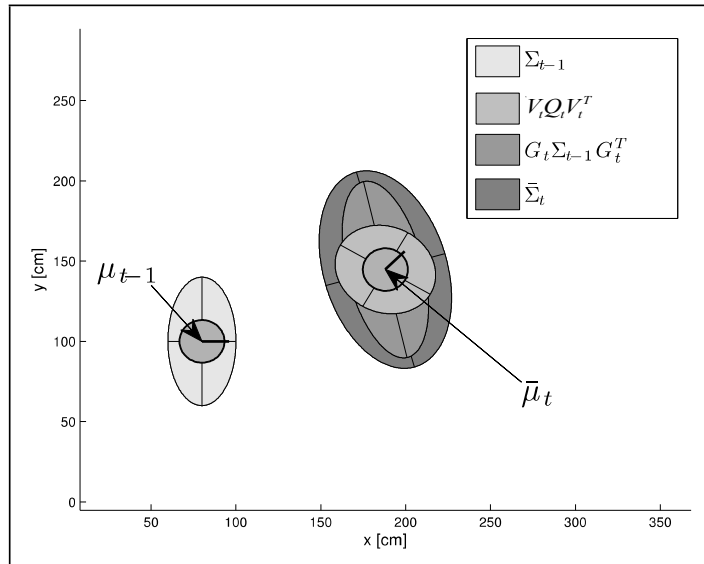
7.
$$S_t = H_t \bar{S}_t H_t^T + R_t$$
 Covarianza de innovación

8.
$$K_t = \bar{S}_t H_t^T S_t^{-1}$$
 Ganancia de Kalman

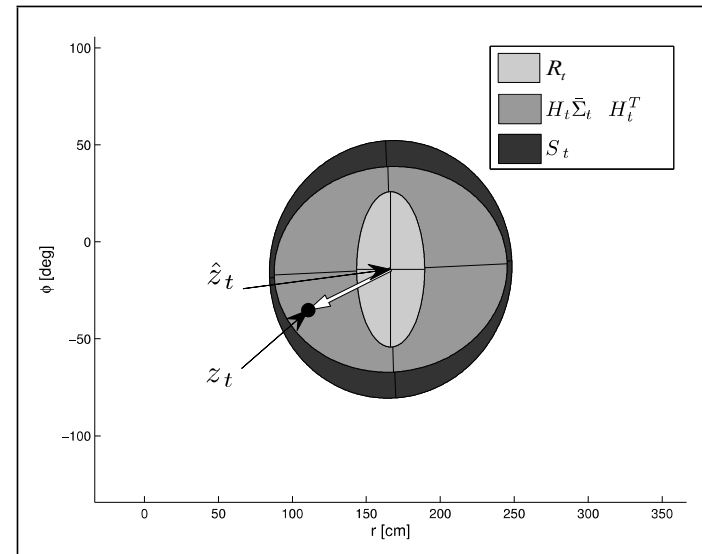
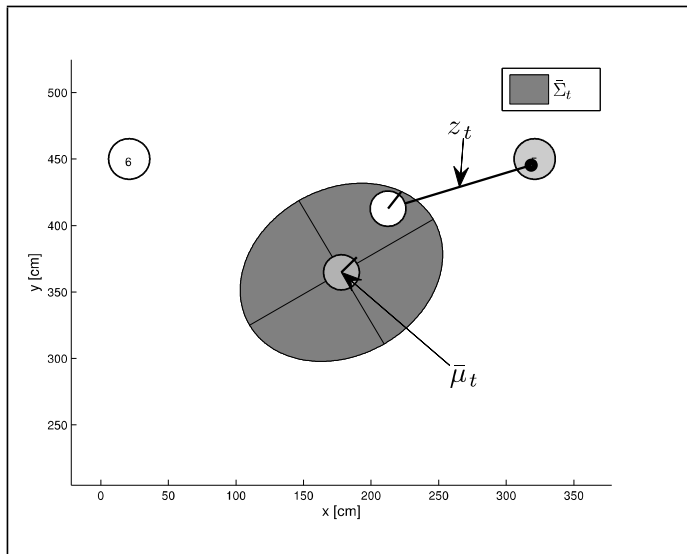
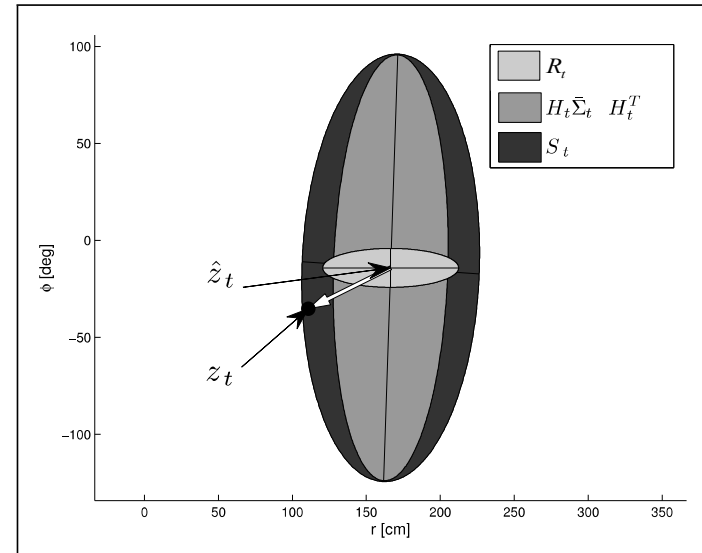
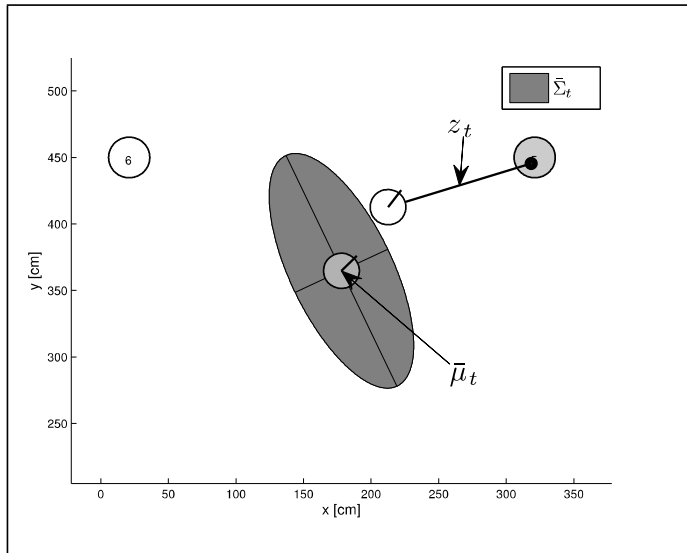
9.
$$m_t = \bar{m}_t + K_t (z_t - \hat{z}_t)$$
 Media actualizada

10.
$$S_t = (I - K_t H_t) \bar{S}_t$$
 Covarianza actualizada

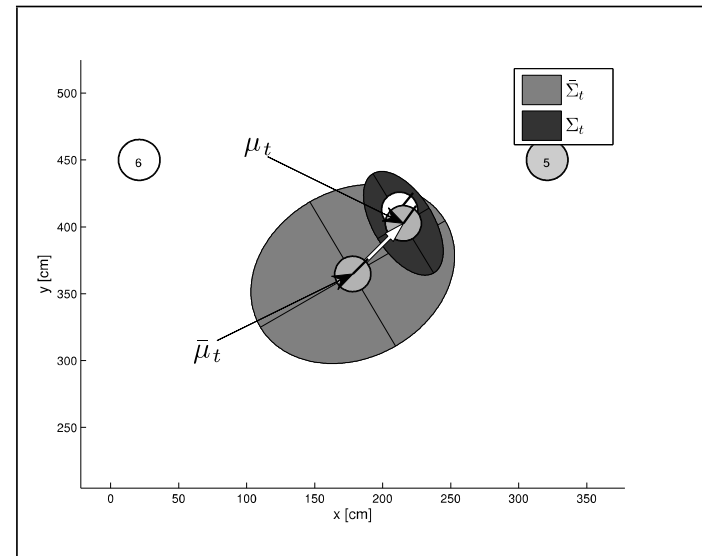
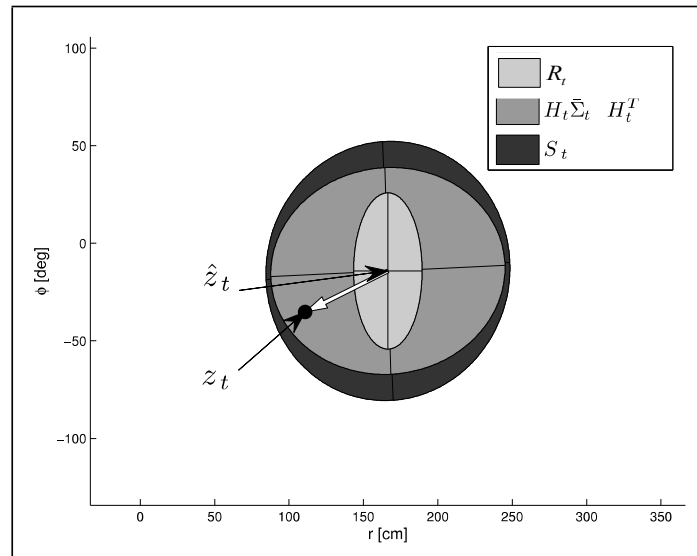
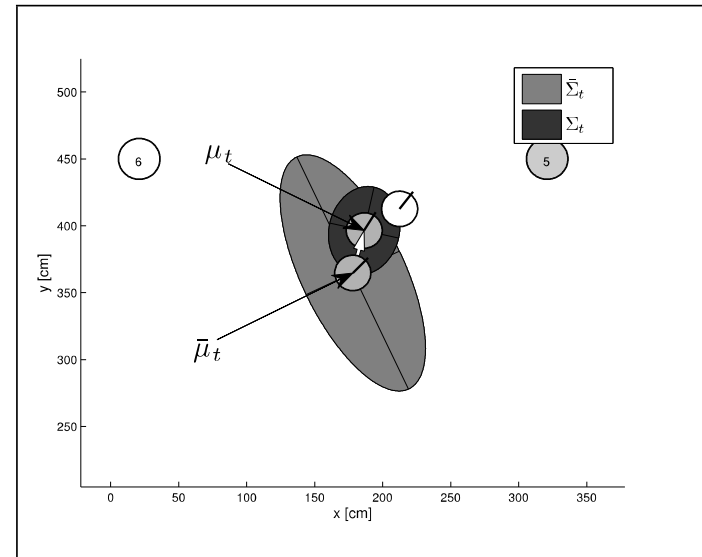
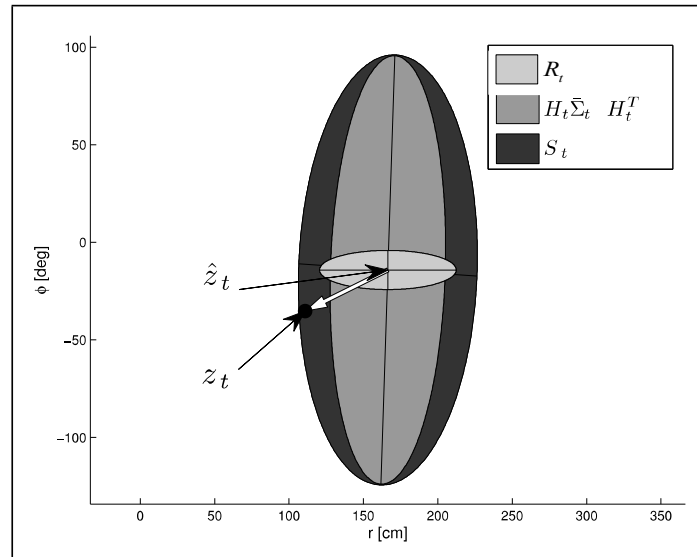
Ejemplos paso de predicción EKF



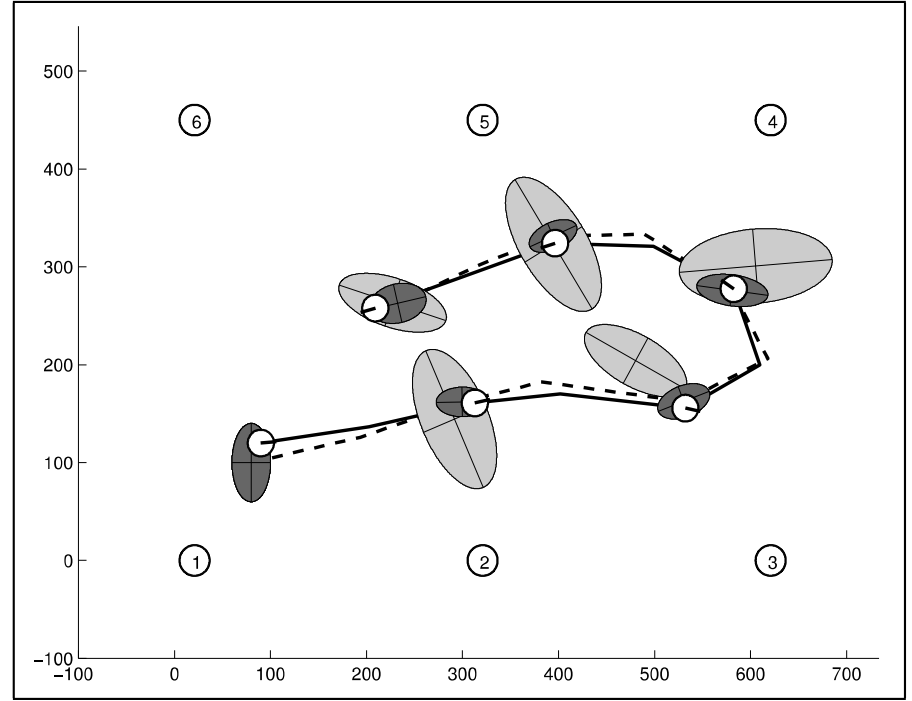
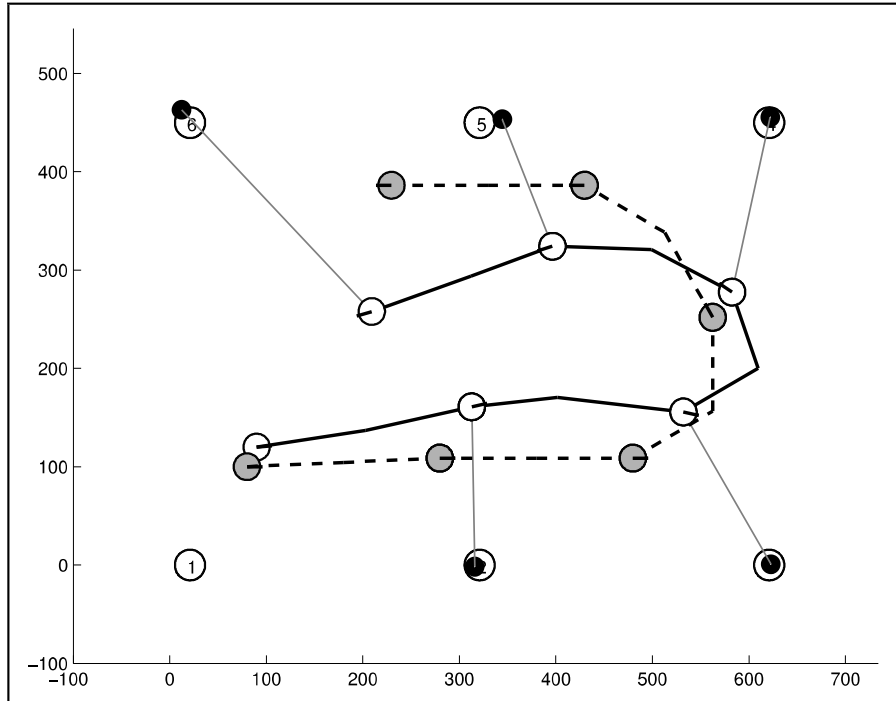
Paso de observación EKF



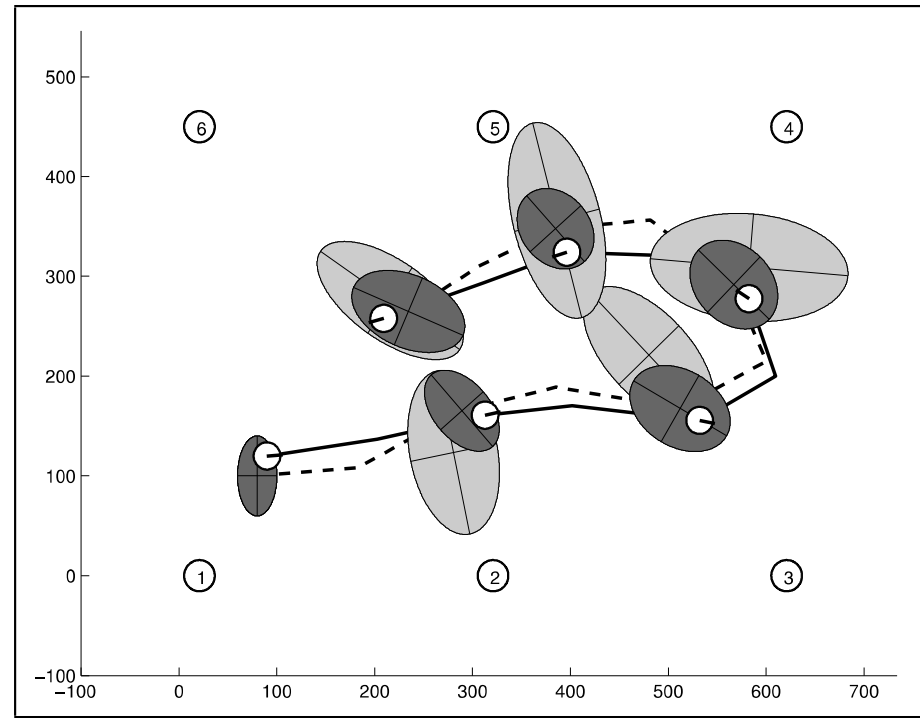
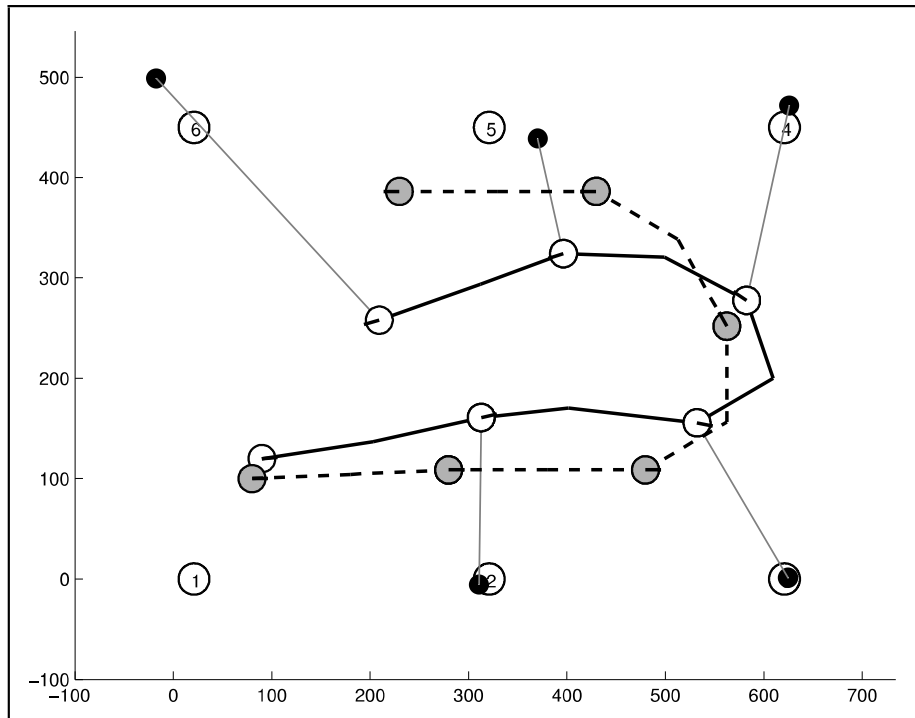
Paso de corrección EKF



Secuencia de estimación (1)



Secuencia de estimación (2)



Resumen de filtro de Kalman Extendido

- Solución ad-hoc para tratar las no-linealidades
- Linealiza localmente en cada paso
- En la práctica, funciona bien para no-linealidades moderadas
- Ejemplo: localización de landmarks
- Hay otras maneras de tratar las no-linealidades (unscented Kalman Filter, UKF)