

IMU Sensor 융합

An **Unmanned aerial vehicle** (UAV) is a Unmanned Aerial Vehicle. UAVs include both autonomous (means they can do it alone) drones and remotely piloted vehicles (RPVs). A UAV is capable of controlled, sustained level flight and is powered by a jet, reciprocating, or electric engine.





CONTENTS

01 Sensor Fusion

Sensor Fusion에 대하여 알아보자.

02 Complementary Filter

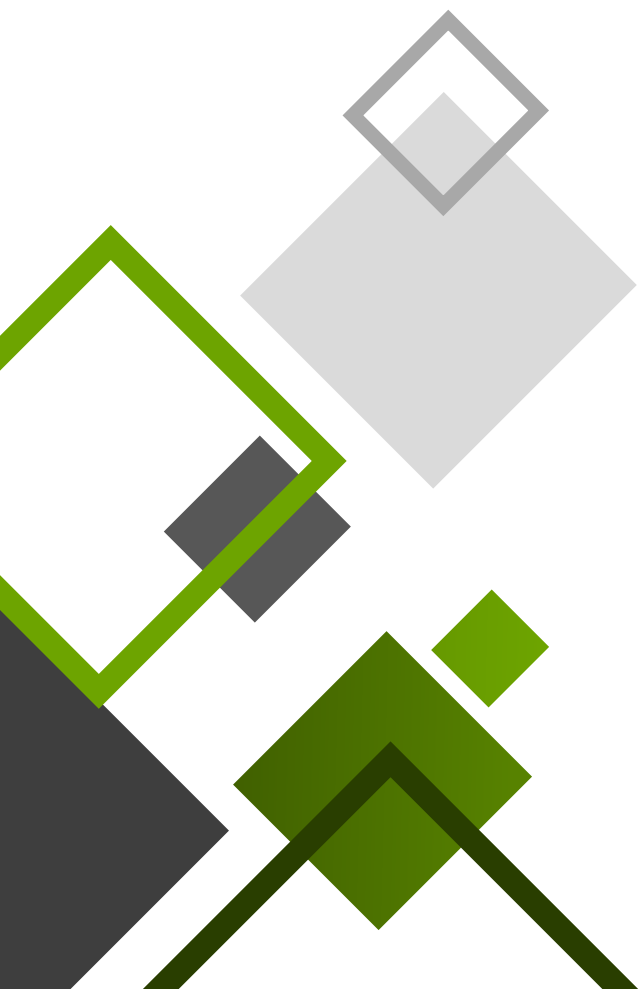
Complementary Filter의 원리에 대하여 알아본다.

03 Programming the Filter

Complementary Filter 프로그램에 대하여 알아본다.

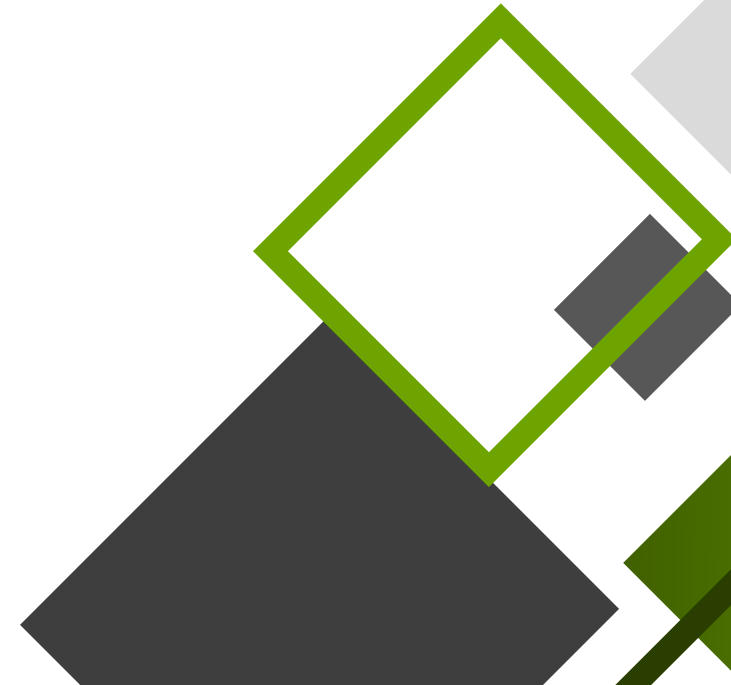
04

05





Sensor Fusion

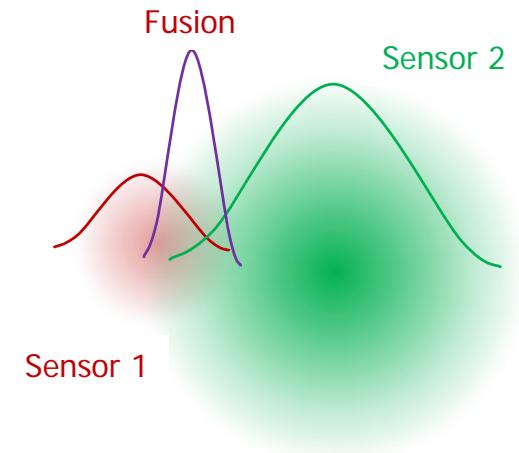
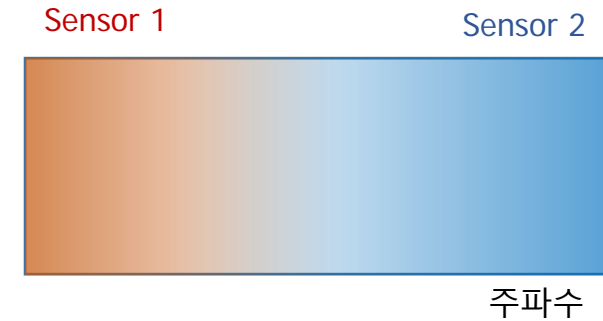


Why sensor fusion?

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■ 센서 융합의 방법

- 상보필터 (Complementary filter):
 - 센서의 서로 다른 주파수 특성으로 역할 분담
- 칼만 필터 (Kalman filter):
 - 확률적 특성을 미리 대략 짐작할 수 있고 동역학적 모델을 구하는 것이 가능한 경우
- Magdwick 필터:
 - 9개의 정보에서 3개의 미지수를 찾는 최적화 문제로 접근. 4원수(Quaternion) 사용함.

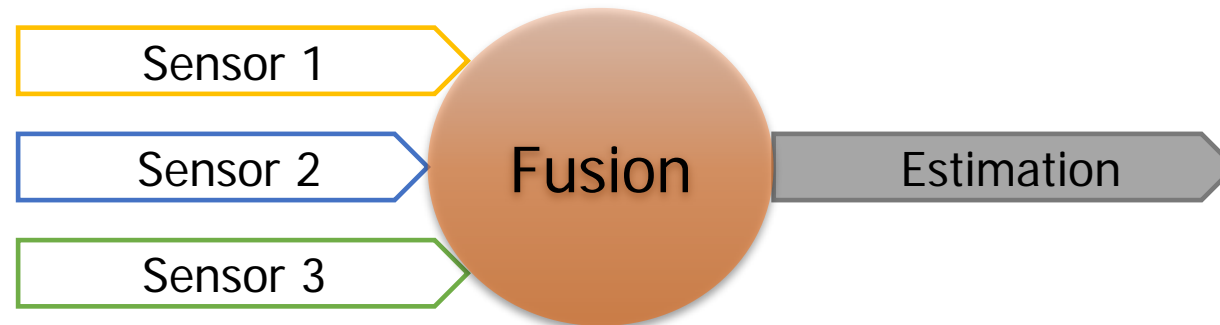


Sensor Fusion for IMU

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■ 센서 융합의 개념

- 한 종류의 물리량에 대하여 서로 다른 특징의 여러 개의 센서로 측정한다.
- 한 센서의 부족한 단점은 다른 센서가 보완해준다.
- 예) 측정 속도가 빠른 부정확한 센서 + 측정 속도가 느린 정확한 센서



각도 측정의 원리 - Accelerometer

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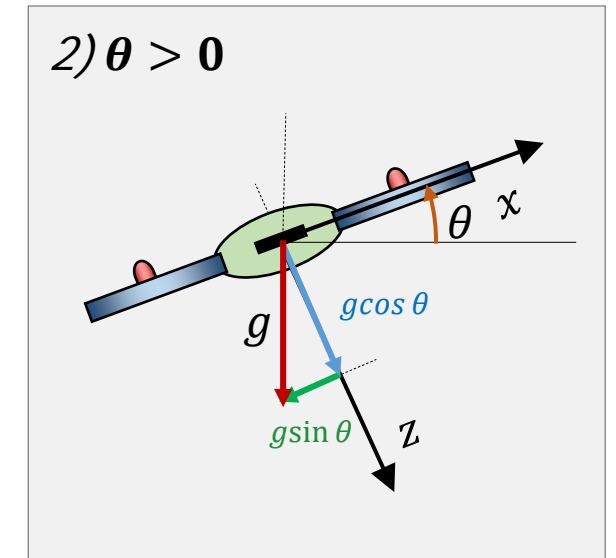
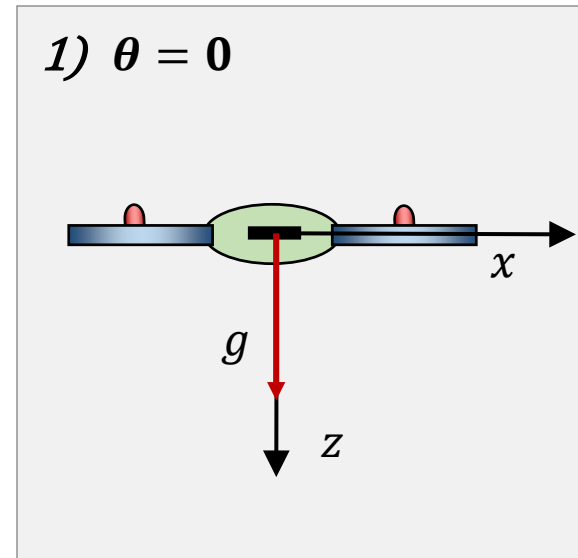
■ roll이 0인 경우 가속도 센서를 이용한 pitch각 θ 를 구한다.

- $\theta = 0$ 인 경우 $a_z = g$, $a_x = 0$
- $\theta > 0$ 인 경우 $a_z = g \cos \theta$, $a_x = -g \sin \theta$

- $\therefore \theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{-a_x}{a_z}$

■ 문제점

- 잡음에 취약하다.
- 운동 가속도에도 영향을 받는다.

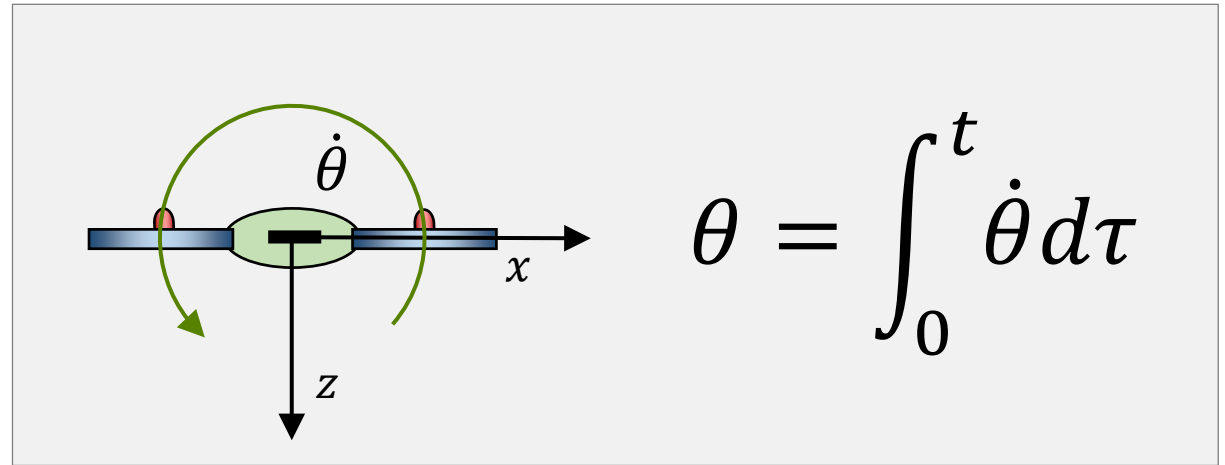
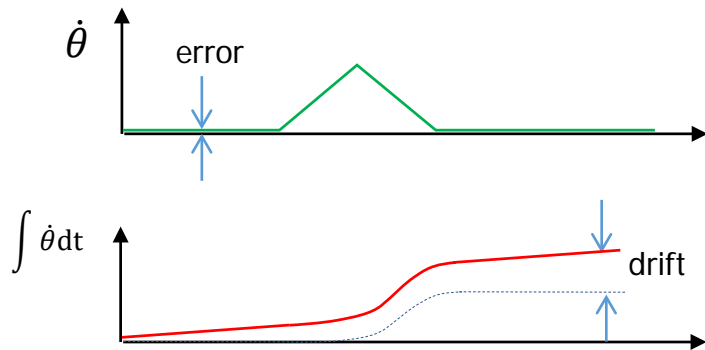


각도측정의 원리 - Gyro

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■ Gyro 센서를 이용한 pitch θ

- gyro 센서는 근본적으로 각속도를 측정하는 센서
- θ 를 구하려면 각속도 $\dot{\theta}$ 를 적분
- 문제점: Drift 현상
 - 작은 오차 적분에 의하여

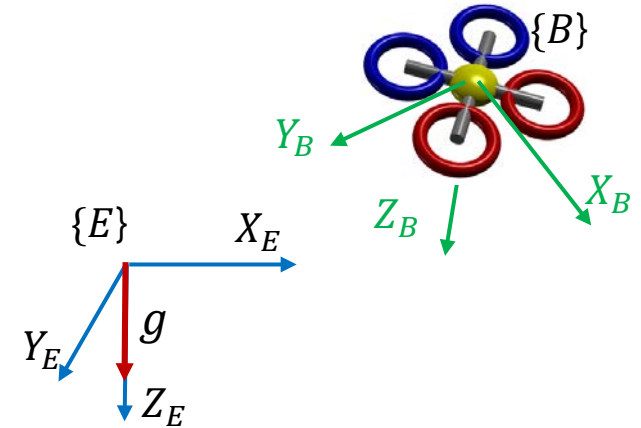


가속도 센서로부터의 각도

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■ {E}에서 본 중력가속도 \mathbf{g}_E 를 {B}에서 보면 \mathbf{g}_B 이다.

- {E}에서 본 {B}의 회전행렬을 R_B^E 라고 하면
 - $\mathbf{g}_E = R_B^E \mathbf{g}_B = [0 \ 0 \ g]^T$
 - $\mathbf{g}_B = R_E^B \mathbf{g}_E = (R_B^E)^T [0 \ 0 \ g]^T$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} c\theta c\psi & c\theta s\psi & -s\theta \\ s\phi s\theta c\psi - c\phi s\psi & s\phi s\theta s\psi + c\phi c\psi & s\phi c\theta \\ c\phi s\theta c\psi + s\phi s\psi & c\phi s\theta s\psi - s\phi c\psi & c\phi c\theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ g \end{bmatrix}$$
- 외부의 가속도가 없다고 가정
 - 가속도 센서 측정값 $\mathbf{a} = [a_x \ a_y \ a_z]^T$ 는 $|\mathbf{a}| = g$
 - $\mathbf{a} = [a_x \ a_y \ a_z]^T = [-g \sin \theta \ g \sin \phi \cos \theta \ g \cos \phi \cos \theta]^T$
 - $\phi = \tan^{-1}(\frac{a_y}{a_z})$
 - $\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{-a_x}{a_y \sin \phi + a_z \cos \phi}\right) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{-a_x}{\sqrt{a_y^2 + a_z^2}}\right)$

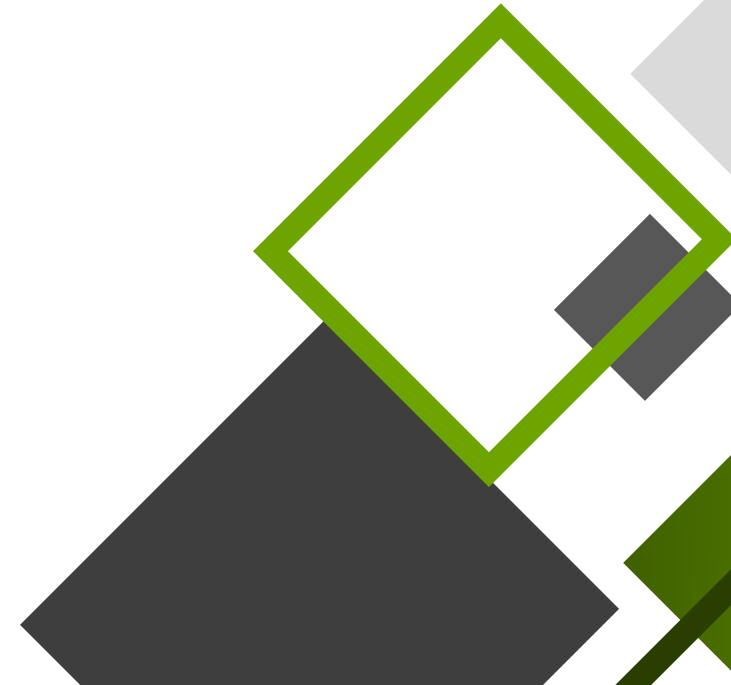


$$R_B^E = R(\psi, z)R(\theta, y)R(\phi, x)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} c\theta c\psi & s\phi s\theta c\psi - c\phi s\psi & c\phi s\theta c\psi + s\phi s\psi \\ c\theta s\psi & s\phi s\theta s\psi + c\phi c\psi & c\phi s\theta s\psi - s\phi c\psi \\ -s\theta & s\phi c\theta & c\phi c\theta \end{bmatrix}$$



Complementary Filter

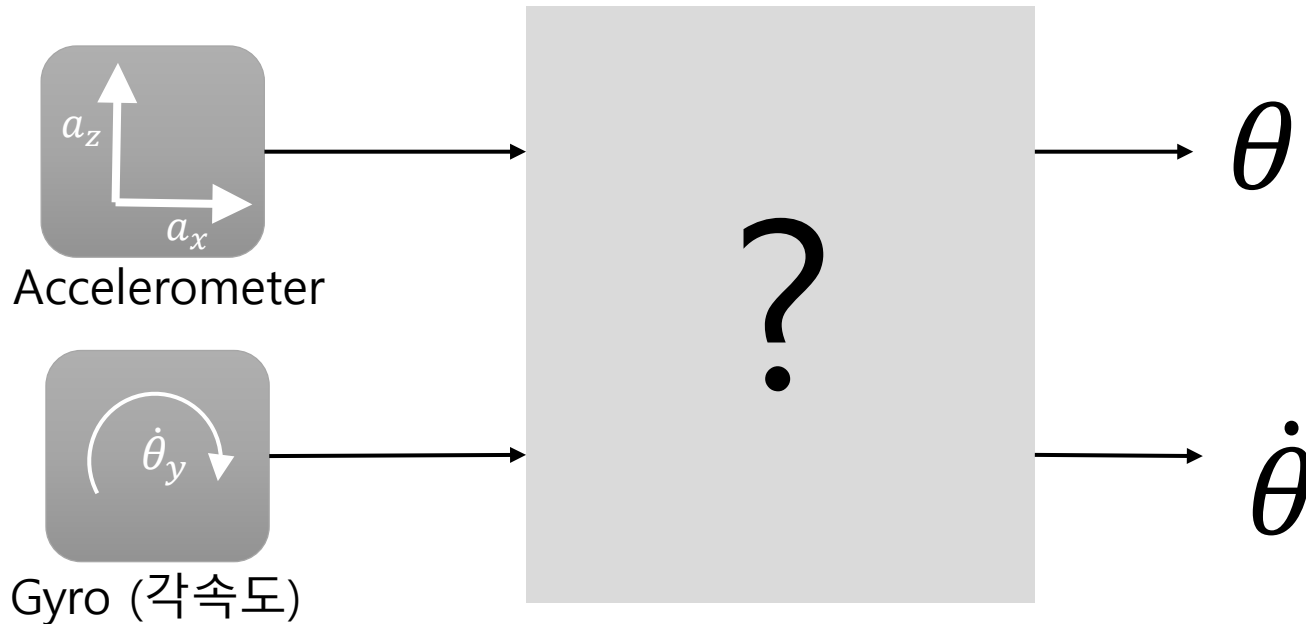


IMU 센서의 융합

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■ IMU에서의 센서융합 문제

- 가속도 센서와 Gyro의 정보로부터 최적의 각도 θ 각속도 $\dot{\theta}$ 를 구하는 문제

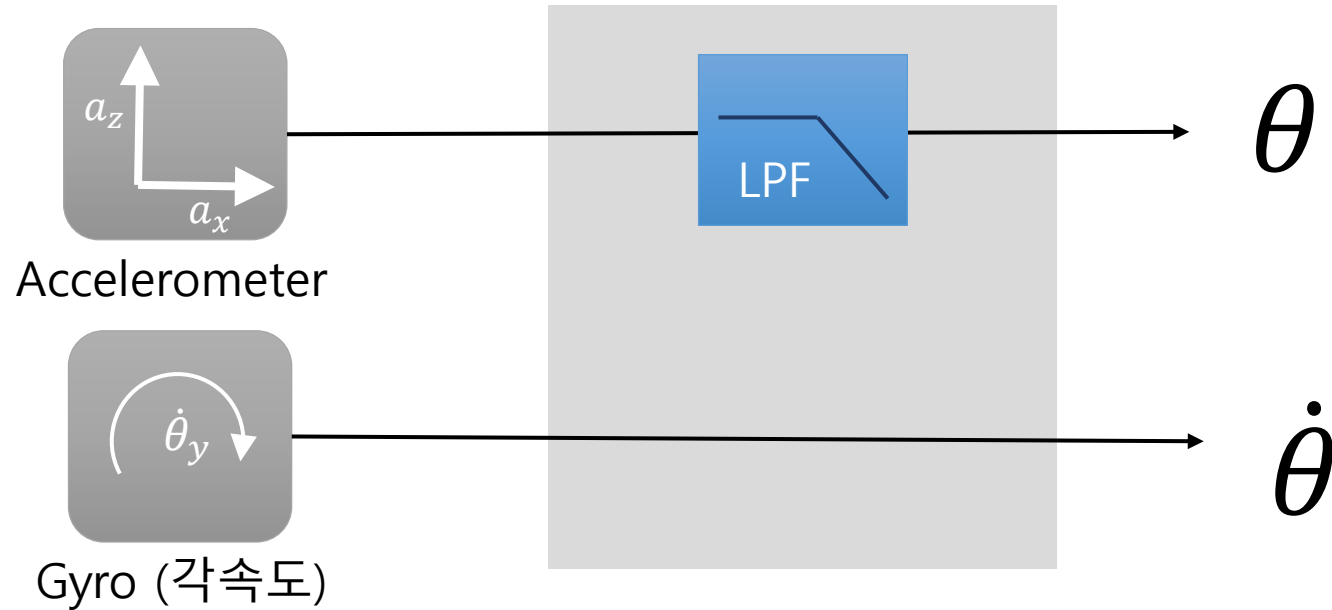


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■ 방법1

- 가속도센서의 고주파노이즈 제거 저역통과 필터(Low pass filter)적용



문제점:

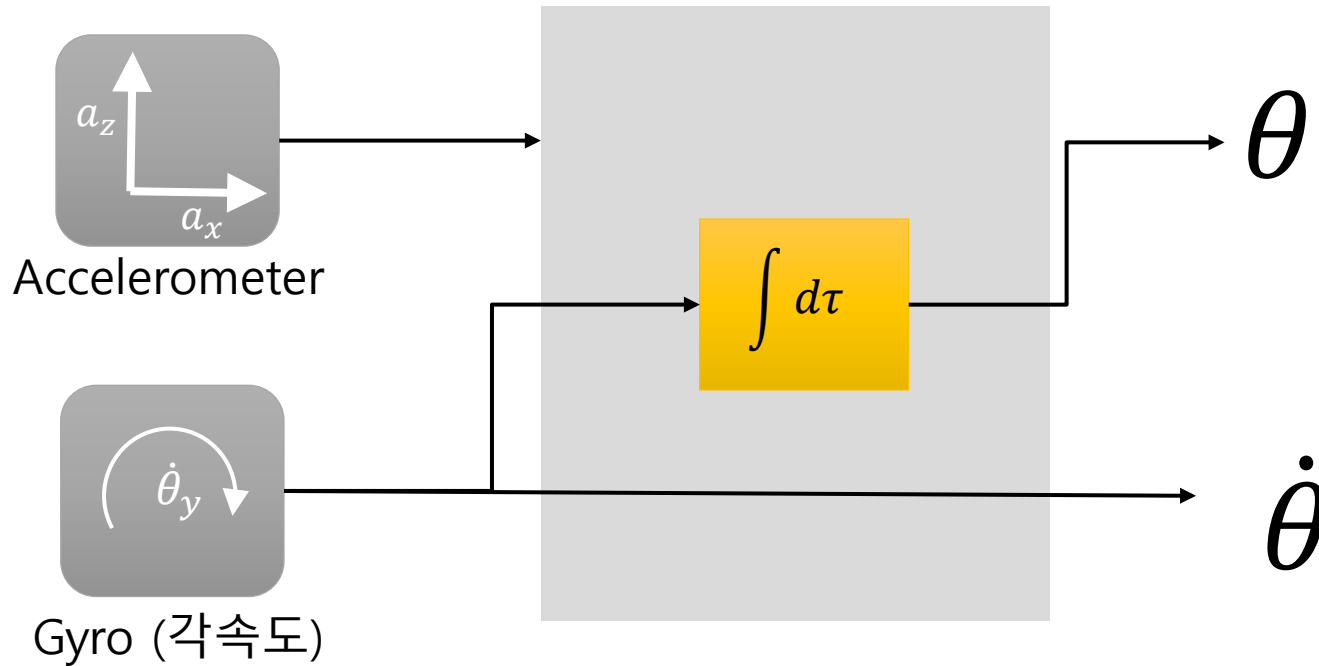
빠르게 변하는 각도의
변화는 전부 손실됨.

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■ 방법2

- 가속도 센서는 쓰지않고 자이로의 각속도를 적분하여 각도를 구함.



문제점:

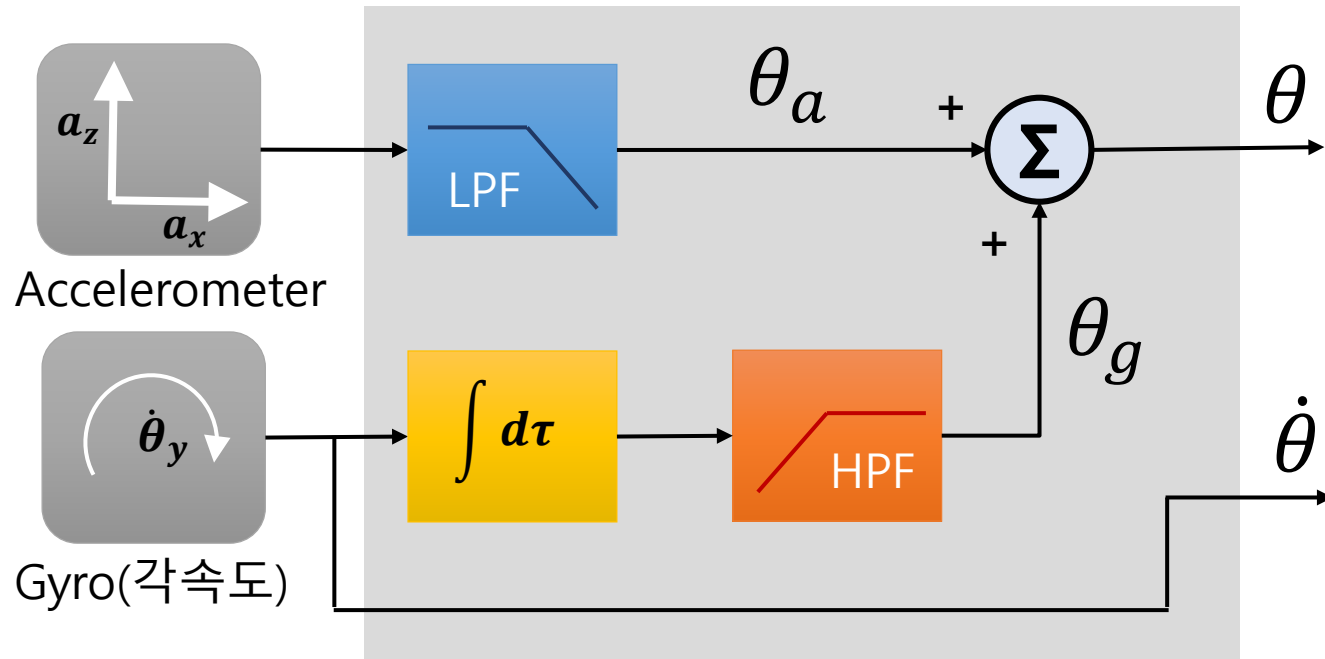
아주 작은 각도 오차가
누적되어 쌓이는 Drift 현상
발생

IMU 센서의 융합

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■ 방법3

- LPF(저역통과) + HFP(고역통과필터) + 적분기 사용.



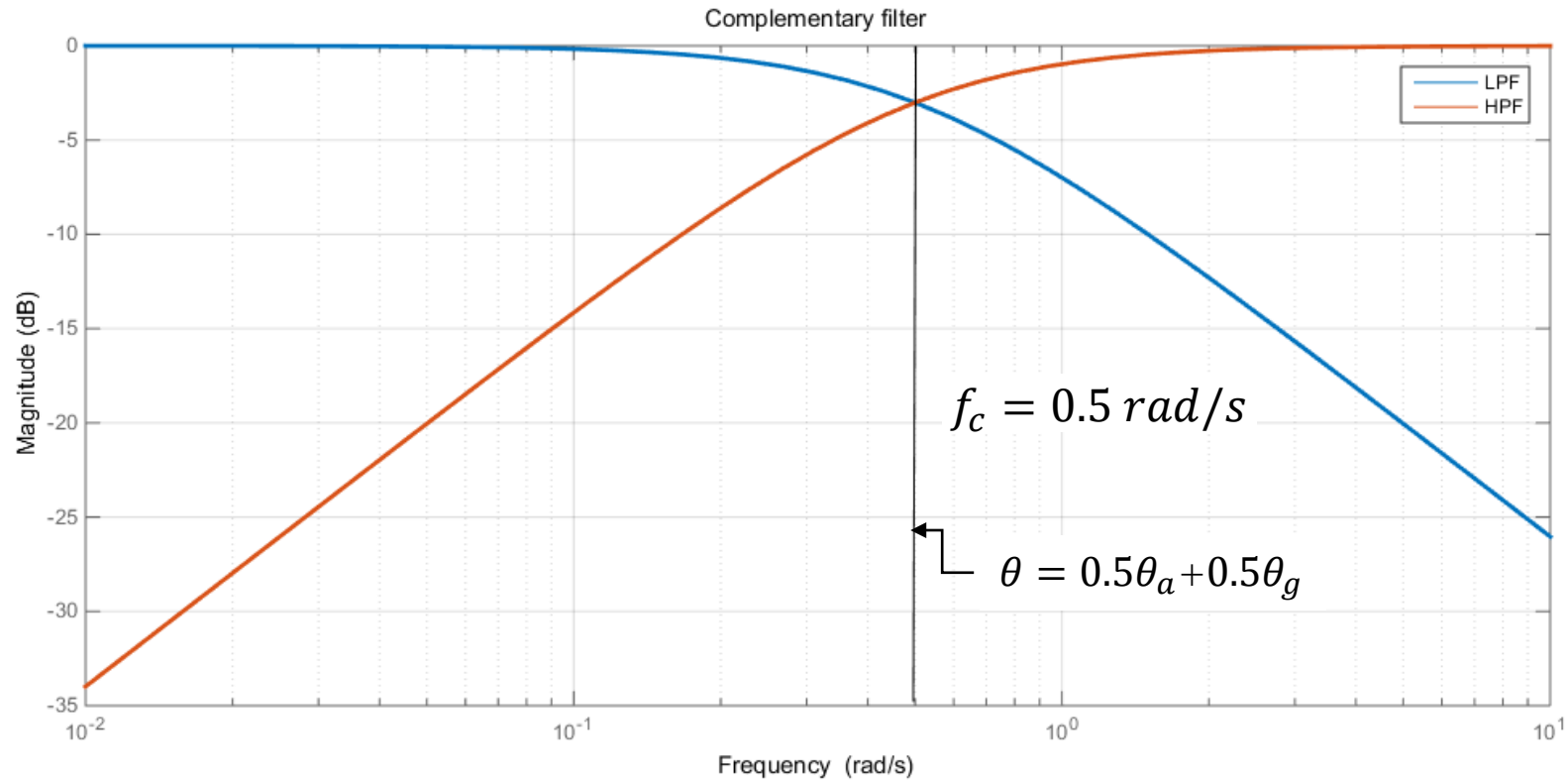
문제점:

아주 작은 각도 오차가
누적되어 쌓이는 Drift 현상
발생

상보필터의 주파수 응답특성

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■ 주파수응답특성



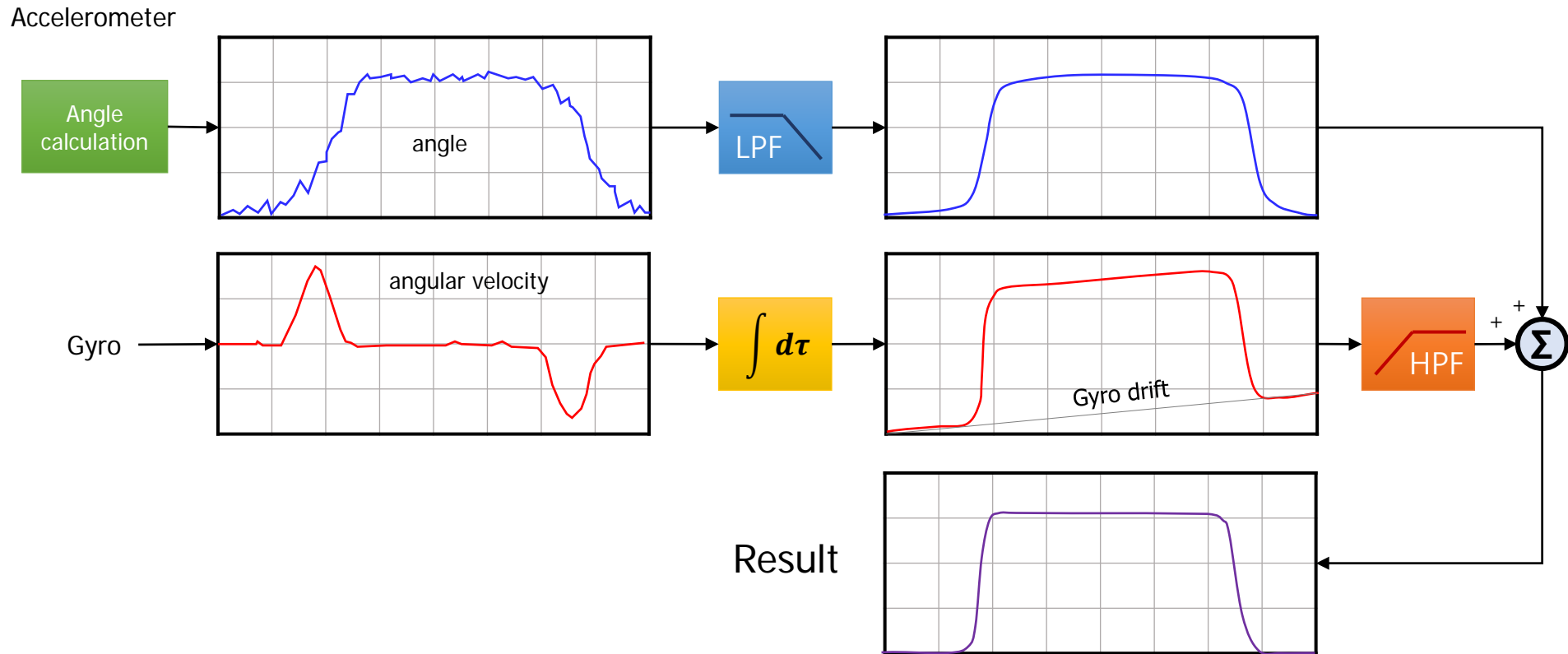
가속도 센서 동작

자이로 센서 동작

센서융합 (Fusion)

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■ 상보 (Complementary) 필터



Complementary filter

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■ 1st order filter in continuous time:

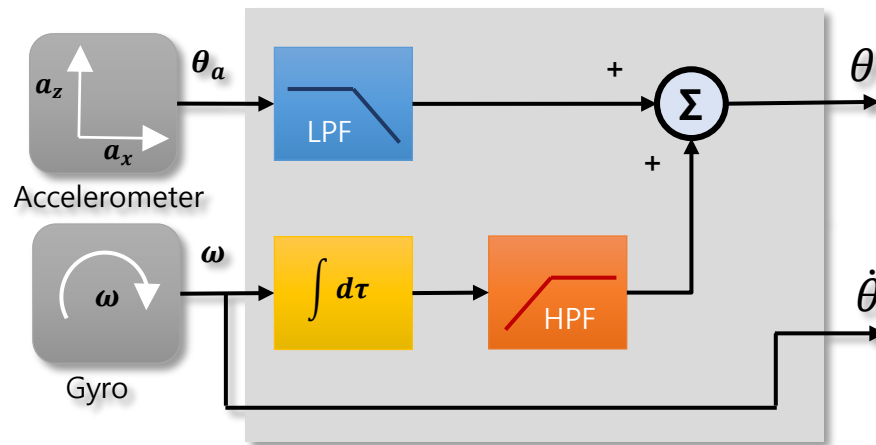
- Transfer function

$$\theta = \frac{1}{T_c s + 1} \theta_a + \frac{T_c s}{T_c s + 1} \frac{1}{s} \omega = \frac{\theta_a + T_c \omega}{T_c s + 1}$$

LPF

HPF

Integrator



T_c : 시상수 ($= \frac{1}{\omega_c}$)

ω_c : cutoff 주파수 [rad/s]

이산시간 상보필터 유도

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■ 이산시간 상보 필터 유도

- 전달함수로부터

$$\theta = \frac{\theta_a + T_c \omega}{T_c s + 1}$$

- 미분방정식을 구함

$$T_c \dot{\theta} + \theta = \theta_a + T_c \omega$$

- 이산시간계로 변환하기 위하여
 - 샘플시간 Δt 에 대하여 Euler 근사식 적용

오일러 근사화

$$\dot{x}(t) \cong \frac{x(k) - x(k-1)}{\Delta t}$$

$$\dot{\theta}(t) \cong \frac{\theta(k) - \theta(k-1)}{\Delta t}$$

여기서 $t = kt, \quad k = 0, 1, 2 \dots$

이산시간 상보필터 유도

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- 오일러 근사화 적용 하면

$$T_c \frac{\theta(k) - \theta(k-1)}{\Delta t} + \theta(k) = \theta_a(k) + T_c \omega(k)$$

- 이를 정리하면

$$\theta(k) = \frac{T_c}{T_c + \Delta t} \theta(k-1) + \frac{\Delta t}{T_c + \Delta t} \{\theta_a(k) + T_c \omega(k)\}$$

- $\alpha \triangleq T_c / (T_c + \Delta t)$ 라고 정의하면

$$\frac{\Delta t}{T_c + \Delta t} = (1 - \alpha)$$

이산시간 상보필터 유도

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- 이산시간계 상보 필터식

$$\theta(k) = \alpha(\theta(k-1) + \Delta t \omega(k)) + (1 - \alpha)\theta_a(k)$$

new Angle Last Angle From Gyro From Accelerometer

여기서, $\alpha = T_c / (T_c + \Delta t)$

- α 의 성질
 - $0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$ 임
 - $\alpha = 1$
 - $\theta(k) = \theta(k-1) + \Delta t \omega(k) \rightarrow \omega$ 의 적분식
 - $\alpha = 0$
 - $\theta(k) = \theta_a(k) \rightarrow$ 가속도 센서로부터 구한 θ_a 그대로

이산시간 상보필터 설계 절차

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■ 필터 설계 절차

- 샘플간격 Δt 와 컷오프 주파수 f_c [Hz]가 주어졌다고 하면
- 다음 식에서 시상수 T_c 를 구함

$$T_c = \frac{1}{\omega_c} = \frac{1}{2\pi f_c}$$

- 그러면 계수 α 를 구할 수 있음

$$\alpha = \frac{T_c}{T_c + \Delta t}$$

상보필터 설계 예제

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■ 예제:

1) 상보필터의 cutoff 주파수 f_c 가 1.0 Hz , 샘플시간 Δt 가 10ms 인 경우

$$\omega_c = 2\pi \text{ [rad/sec]}, T_c = \frac{1}{\omega_c} = 0.15865,$$

$$\alpha = T_c / (T_c + \Delta t) = \frac{0.15865}{0.15865 + 0.01} = 0.94$$

$$\theta(k) = 0.94\{\theta(k-1) + 0.01\omega(k)\} + 0.06\theta_a(k)$$

2) 상보필터의 cutoff 주파수 f_c 가 5.0 Hz , 샘플시간 Δt 가 0.5ms 인 경우

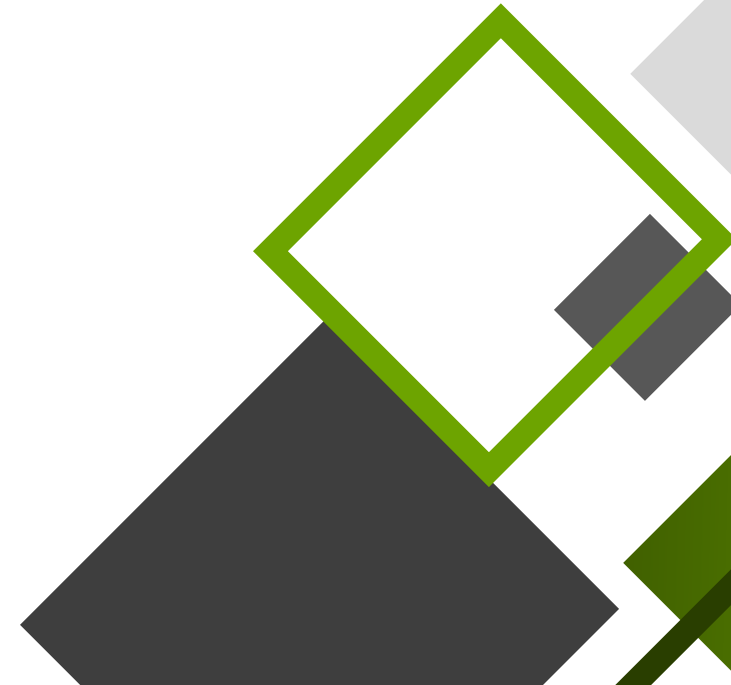
$$T_c = \frac{1}{\omega_c} = \frac{1}{2\pi f_c} = 0.0318,$$

$$\alpha = T_c / (T_c + \Delta t) = \frac{0.0318}{0.0318 + 0.0005} = 0.86$$

$$\theta(k) = 0.86\{\theta(k-1) + 0.0005\omega(k)\} + 0.14\theta_a(k)$$



Programming the Filter



알고리즘 개요

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■ 주요 절차:

- 샘플 시간 dt 를 구함
- 가속도값 읽기
- 가속도로부터 각도 계산
- 각속도 읽기
- 상보필터식 적용



dt 계산

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■ 샘플 시간 dt 를 계산

- Gyro 센서가 적분을 하기 때문에 샘플 간격 dt 가 정확해야 함.
- `micros()` 함수를 이용하여 μs 단위의 dt 를 계산

```
void calcDT() {  
    uint32_t newTime = micros();  
    dt = (newTime - prevTime)/1000000.0;  
    prevTime = newTime;  
}
```


가속도로 부터 각도계산

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■ 가속도로 부터 각도 구하기

- 앞서 구한 식을 이용

$$\phi = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{a_y}{a_z}\right)$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{-a_x}{a_y \sin \phi + a_z \cos \phi}\right) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{-a_x}{\sqrt{a_y^2 + a_z^2}}\right)$$

- 코드

```
float accAngleX=-atan2(mpu._accel.y,-mpu._accel.z);  
float srtAccXY=sqrt(mpu._accel.y*mpu._accel.y  
                    +mpu._accel.z*mpu._accel.z);  
float accAngleY=atan2(mpu._accel.x,srtAccXY);
```

각속도로 부터 각도계산

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■ 각속도로 부터 각도구하기

- 비교를 위하여 추가 Gyro로 부터의 각속도를 이용하여 각도계산
- 단순 적분 계산

```
gyAngleX=gyAngleX+_gyro.x*dt;  
gyAngleY=gyAngleY+_gyro.y*dt;
```

■ 상보필터를 이용한 센서융합

```
roll=ALPHA* (roll+mpu._gyro.x*dt)+(1-ALPHA)*accAngleX;  
pitch=ALPHA* (pitch+mpu._gyro.y*dt)+(1-ALPHA)*accAngleY;
```

Complementary filter

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■ Programming:

test_MPU6K_fusion_class.ino

```
#include <SPI.h>
#include "MPU6k.h"
#define INTRRUPT_PLOT
#define BARO_CS_PIN 40
#define RadToDeg (180/PI)
#define ALPHA 0.96
extern MPU6000 mpu;
float roll=0, pitch=0, yaw=0, dt;
float gyAngleX=0, gyAngleY=0, gyAngleZ=0;
uint32_t prevTime=0;
void setup() {
  Serial.begin(115200);
  pinMode(BARO_CS_PIN, OUTPUT); pinMode(12, OUTPUT);
  pinMode(MPU6K_CS_PIN, OUTPUT); digitalWrite(MPU6K_CS_PIN, HIGH);
  digitalWrite(BARO_CS_PIN, HIGH); //Deselect Barometer
  SPI.begin();
  SPI.beginTransaction(SPISettings(8000000, MSBFIRST, SPI_MODE0));
  delay(100);
  mpu.configureMPU6000(); // configure chip
}
```

Complementary filter

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■ Programming:

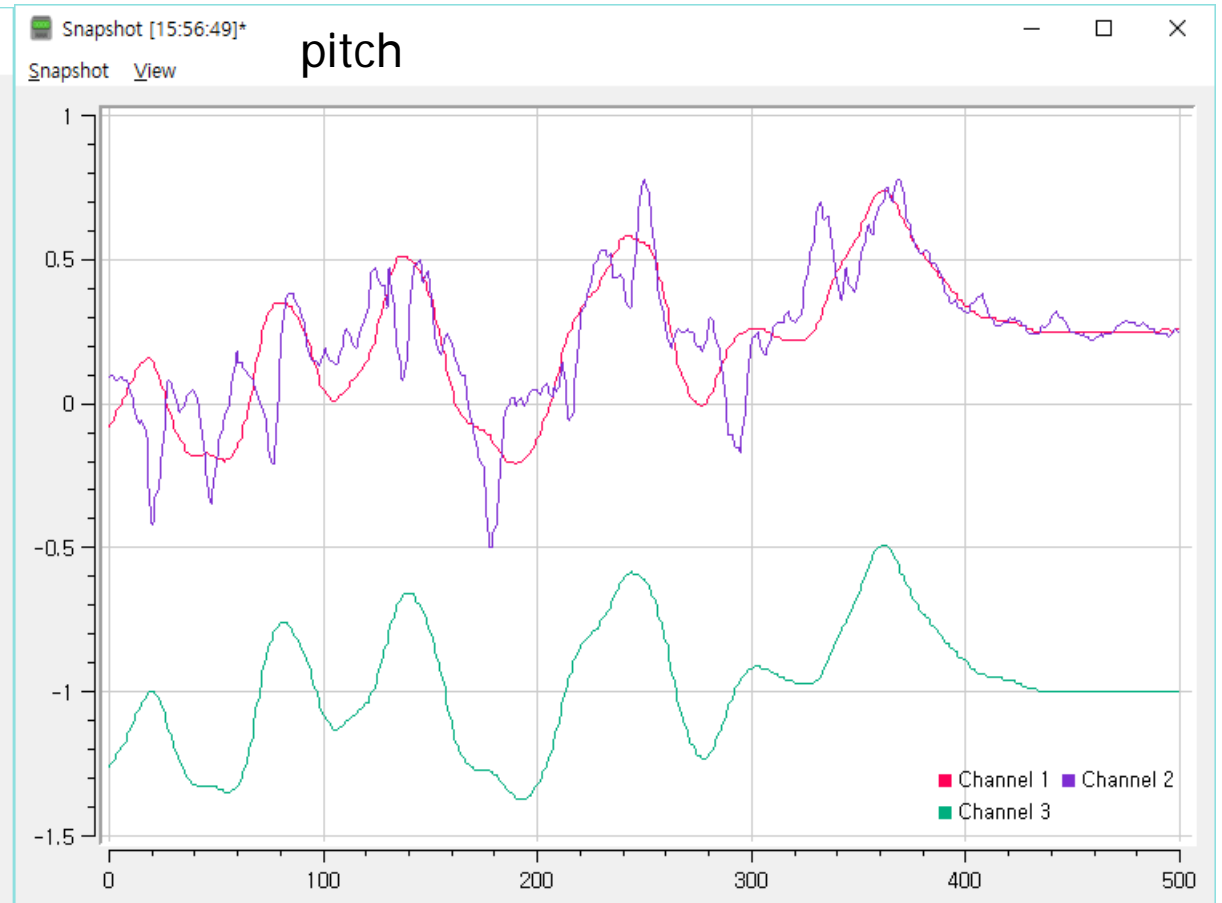
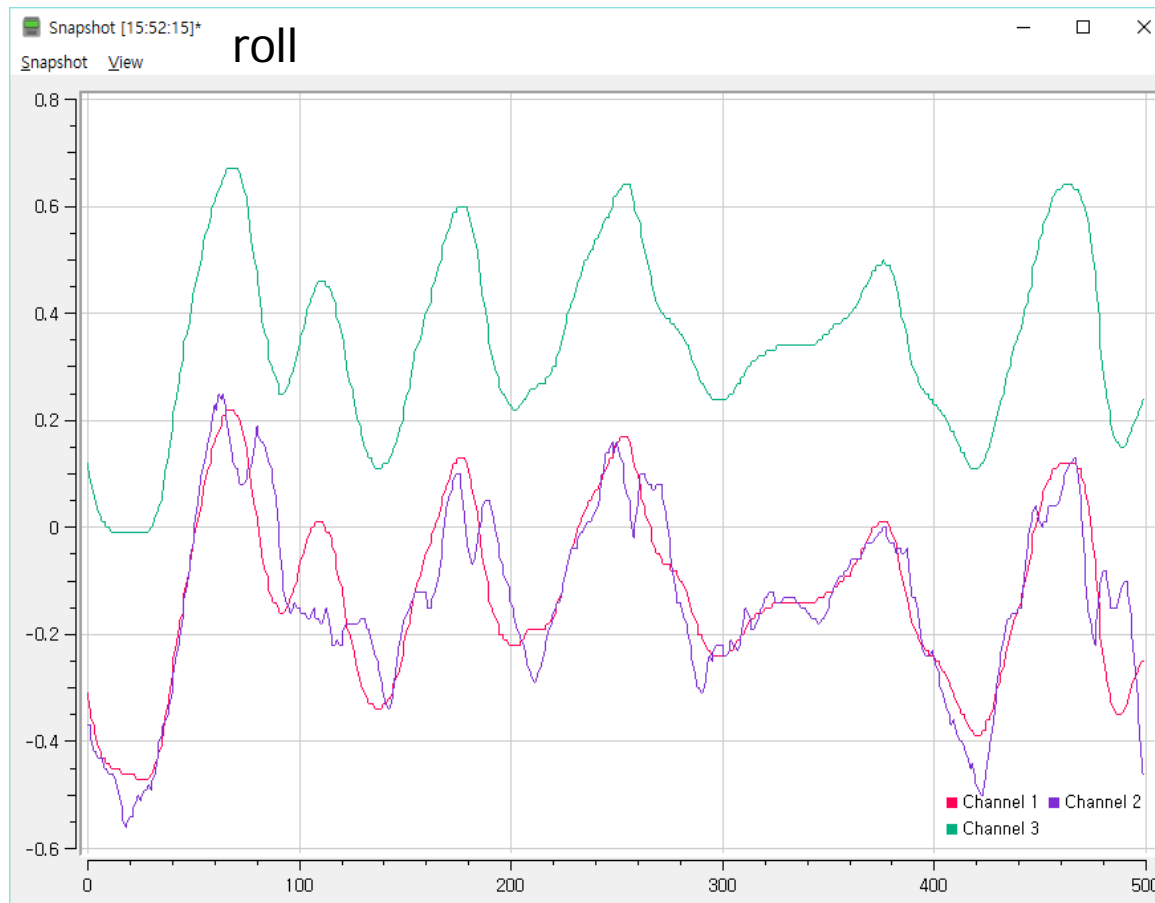
```
void loop() {
    calcDT();
    mpu.updateData( );
    float accAngleX=-atan2(mpu._accel.y,-mpu._accel.z);
    float srtAccXY=sqrt(mpu._accel.y*mpu._accel.y+mpu._accel.z*mpu._accel.z);
    float accAngleY=atan2(mpu._accel.x,srtAccXY);
    roll=ALPHA* (roll+mpu._gyro.x*dt)+(1-ALPHA)*accAngleX;
    pitch=ALPHA* (pitch+mpu._gyro.y*dt)+(1-ALPHA)*accAngleY;
    gyAngleX=gyAngleX+mpu._gyro.x*dt;
    gyAngleY=gyAngleY+mpu._gyro.y*dt;
    gyAngleZ=gyAngleZ+mpu._gyro.z*dt;
    Serial.print(roll*RadToDeg); Serial.print(",");
    Serial.print(pitch*RadToDeg); //.print(",");
    Serial.print("\n");
    delay(0);
}

void calcDT() {
    uint32_t newTime = micros();
    dt = (newTime - prevTime)/1000000.0;
    prevTime = newTime;
}
```

Filtering Result

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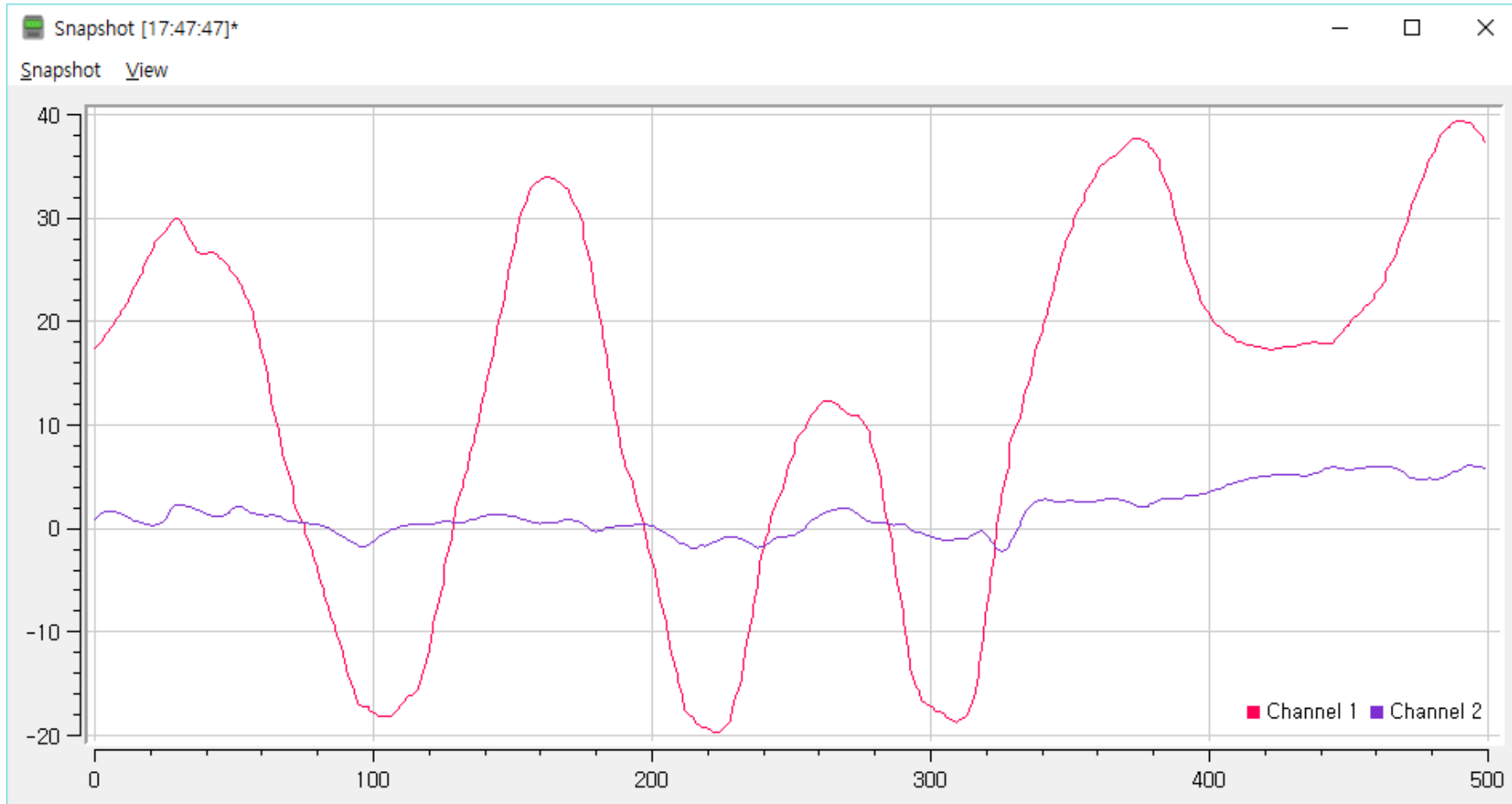
■ **ch1**: 상보필터, **ch2**: 가속도 이용, **ch3**: 각속도 적분



Filtering Result

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■ **ch1**: roll, **ch2**: pitch

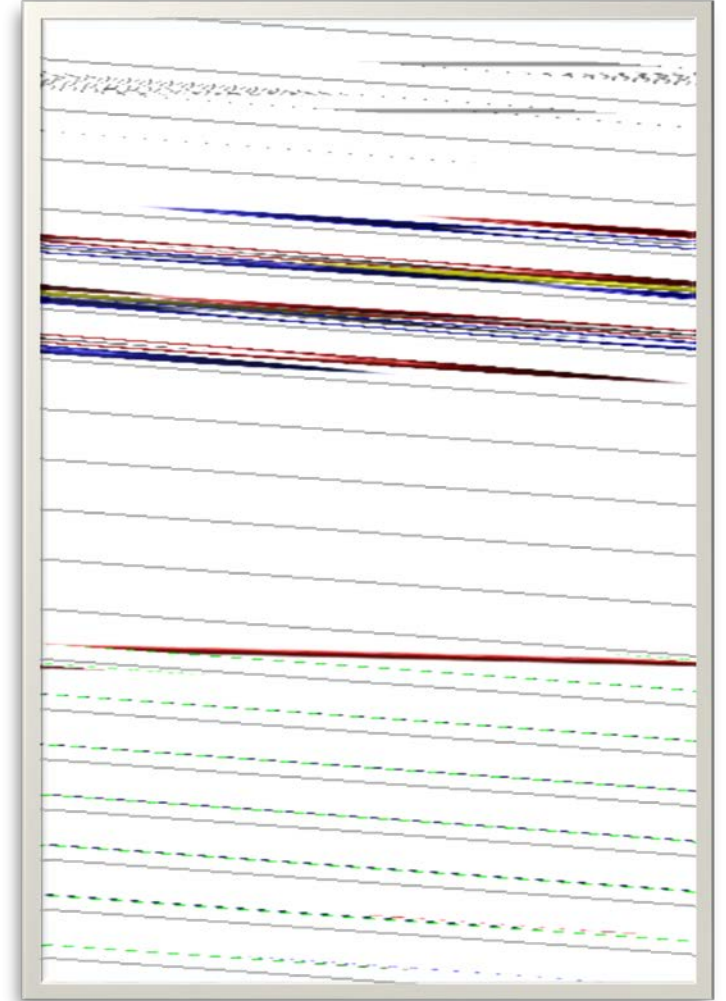
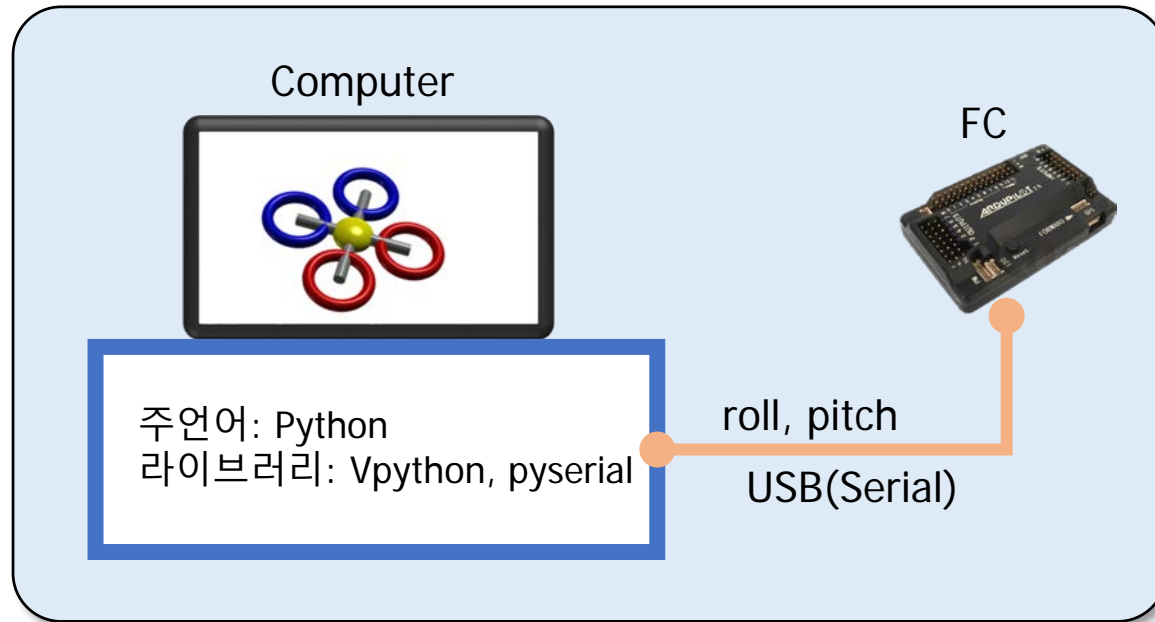


상보필터 프로그램 결과

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■ 검증을 위하여 시뮬레이터 구현

- python + vpython (3D graphics)
- threading: 통신과 그래픽 동시에 실행
- pyserial: 직렬통신



The slide features a minimalist design with abstract geometric shapes in various shades of green, grey, and dark grey. These shapes, including squares and rectangles of different sizes and orientations, are positioned in the corners and along the sides of the slide, creating a modern, architectural feel. The central text is clean and sans-serif.

THANK YOU

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