SSY191 - Sensor Fusion and Nonlinear Filtering Implementation of Home Assignment 03

Lucas Rath

Listings

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%% Question 1 - Approximations of mean and covariance
close all; clear all; clc;
cp = fp.getColor(1:10);
% number of samples to estimate mean and covariance of the transformed gaussian
N=10000;
% type of filter update
type = 'CKF'; % {'EKF', 'UKF', 'CKF'}
% choose between two prior distributions
distribution = 2; % 1 or 2
% Set distributions
if distribution == 1
   x_mu = [120 \ 120]';
   x_sigma = diag([5^2 10^2]);
   x_mu = [120 -20]';
   x_sigma = diag([5^2 10^2]);
end
% Sensor positions
s1 = [0, 100]';
s2 = [100, 0]';
% Noise covariance
R = diag([0.1*pi/180 0.1*pi/180].^2);
% Measurement model y = h(x) + R
h = @(x) dualBearingMeasurement(x, s1, s2);
% approximate the transformed gaussian distribution as a gaussian
[y_mu, y_sigma, y, x] = approxGaussianTransform( x_mu, x_sigma, @(x)genNonLinearMeasurementSequence(
% estimate transformed mean and covariance
if strcmp(type,'UKF') || strcmp(type,'CKF')
   [SP1,W1] = sigmaPoints(x_mu,x_sigma,type)
   hSP1 = h(SP1)
    [ye_mu, ye_sigma] = estimateSP(h, R, SP1, W1)
elseif strcmp(type,'EKF')
   [hx, dhx] = h(x_mu);
   ye_mu = hx;
    ye_sigma = dhx * x_sigma * dhx' + R;
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end
figure('Color','white','Position',[651 364 588 441]);
grid on; hold on %, axis equal
sc1 = scatter(y(1,:), y(2,:), 20, 'filled', 'MarkerFaceColor', cp(1,:), 'MarkerFaceAlpha', 0.1, 'Disp
[ xy ] = sigmaEllipse2D(y_mu, y_sigma, 3, 100);
p1 = plot(xy(1,:),xy(2,:), 'Color', cp(2,:), 'LineWidth',2, 'DisplayName', 'Sample 3-sigma ellipse');
sc2 = scatter(y_mu(1), y_mu(2), 100, 'o', 'MarkerFaceAlpha', 0.8, 'MarkerFaceColor', cp(2,:), 'Marker
% sc2 = scatter(y_mu(1), y_mu(2), 100, 'h', 'filled', 'MarkerFaceAlpha', 0.5, 'MarkerFaceColor', cp(2,
if strcmp(type,'UKF') || strcmp(type,'CKF')
        sc3 = scatter(hSP1(1,:), hSP1(2,:), 100, 'h','filled', 'MarkerFaceAlpha',1, 'MarkerFaceColor', c
end
sc4 = scatter(ye_mu(1,:), ye_mu(2,:), 100, 'o','filled', 'MarkerFaceAlpha',0.8, 'MarkerFaceColor', c
% sc4 = scatter(ye_mu(1,:), ye_mu(2,:), 100, 'h','filled', 'MarkerFaceAlpha',0.5, 'MarkerFaceColor',
[ xy ] = sigmaEllipse2D( ye_mu, ye_sigma, 3, 100 );
p2 = plot(xy(1,:), xy(2,:), '--', 'Color', cp(4,:), 'LineWidth', 3, 'DisplayName', 'Approximated 3-sigma', 'Approximated 3-sigma', 'Approximated 3-sigma', 'Boundary 'LineWidth', 'Approximated 3-sigma', 'LineWidth', 'LineWidth', 'Approximated 3-sigma', 'LineWidth', 'Li
xlabel 'y[1] - \phi_1', ylabel 'y[2] - \phi_2'
title(sprintf('Filter type: %s, x~p%d(x)',type,distribution))
legend('Location','southeast')
fp.savefig(sprintf('q1_t_%s_d_%d',type,distribution));
%% Question 2 - A) Non-linear Kalman filtering
close all; clear all; clc;
cp = fp.getColor(1:10);
% select case
icase = 2; % \{1,2\}
% generated sequence length
N=100;
% Prior information
x_0 = [0 \ 0 \ 14 \ 0 \ 0]';
P_{-0} = diag([10 \ 10 \ 2 \ pi/180 \ 5*pi/180].^2);
% Sampling time
T = 1;
% Sensor positions
s1 = [-200 \ 100]';
s2 = [-200 -100]';
sigma_v = 1;
sigma_w = pi/180;
if icase==1
        sigma_phi1 = 10*pi/180;
else
        sigma_phi1 = 0.5*pi/180;
end
sigma_phi2 = 0.5*pi/180;
Q = diag([0 \ 0 \ T*sigma_v^2 \ 0 \ T*sigma_w^2]);
R = diag([sigma_phi1^2 sigma_phi2^2]);
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% generate state sequence

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f = Q(x) coordinatedTurnMotion(x,T);
X = genNonLinearStateSequence(x_0, P_0, f, Q, N);
% generate measurement sequence
h = Q(x) dualBearingMeasurement (x, s1, s2);
Y = genNonLinearMeasurementSequence(X, h, R);
% calcualte unfiltered position from sensors given angles
Xm(1,:) = (s2(2)-s1(2) + tan(Y(1,:))*s1(1) - tan(Y(2,:))*s2(1)) ./ (tan(Y(1,:)) - tan(Y(2,:)));
Xm(2,:) = s1(2) + tan(Y(1,:)) .* ( Xm(1,:) - s1(1) );
for type = {'EKF','UKF','CKF'}
    % filter
    [xf, Pf, xp, Pp] = nonLinearKalmanFilter(Y, x_0, P_0, f, Q, h, R, type\{1\});
   figure('Color','white','Position',[837 424 603 429]);
   grid on; hold on %, axis equal
   for i=1:5:length(xf)
        ell_xy = sigmaEllipse2D(xf(1:2,i),Pf(1:2,1:2,i),3,50);
         fill(ell_xy(1,:),ell_xy(2,:), '--', 'Color',cp(5,:), 'DisplayName','3-sigma level');
       p4 = fill(ell_xy(1,:),ell_xy(2,:), cp(5,:),'facealpha',.2, 'DisplayName','3-sigma level');
%, 'edgecolor', 'none'
   end
   p1 = plot(X(1,:),X(2,:), 'Color', cp(1,:), 'LineWidth',2, 'DisplayName','True position sequence'
   p2 = plot(xf(1,:),xf(2,:), 'Color', cp(2,:), 'LineWidth',2, 'DisplayName','Sensor position');
   sc1 = scatter(s1(1), s1(2), 100, 'o', 'MarkerFaceAlpha', 0.8, 'MarkerFaceColor', cp(4,:), 'Marker
   sc2 = scatter(s2(1), s2(2), 200, 'h', 'MarkerFaceAlpha', 0.8, 'MarkerFaceColor', cp(4,:), 'Marker
   axis manual
   p3 = plot(Xm(1,:), Xm(2,:), 'Color', [cp(3,:) 0.8], 'LineWidth',1, 'DisplayName', 'Measured positi
   xlabel 'pos x', ylabel 'pos y'
   title(sprintf('Case %d, filter type: %s',icase,type{1}))
   legend([p1 p2 p3 p4 sc1 sc2], 'Location','southwest')
     fp.savefig(sprintf('q2_t_%s_c_%d','CKF', icase))
      fp.savefig(sprintf('q2_t_%s_c_%d',type{1}, icase))
end
%% Ouestion 2 - C)
% perform Monte-Carlo simulation
MC = 100;
type = {'EKF','UKF','CKF'};
est_err = cell(2,3);
for imc = 1:MC
   for icase = 1:2
        sigma_v = 1;
        sigma_w = pi/180;
        if icase==1
            sigma_phi1 = 10*pi/180;
        else
            sigma_phi1 = 0.5*pi/180;
        end
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sigma_phi2 = 0.5*pi/180;
        Q = diag([0 \ 0 \ T*sigma_v^2 \ 0 \ T*sigma_w^2]);
        R = diag([sigma_phi1^2 sigma_phi2^2]);
        % Simulate state sequence
        X = genNonLinearStateSequence(x_0, P_0, f, Q, N);
        % Simulate measurements
        Y = genNonLinearMeasurementSequence(X, h, R);
        for itype = 1:numel(type)
            % Run Kalman filter (you need to run all three, for comparison)
            [xf,Pf,xp,Pp] = nonLinearKalmanFilter(Y,x_0,P_0,f,Q,h,R,type{itype});
            % Save the estimation errors and the prediction errors
            est_err{icase,itype}(1:2,end+1:end+length(xf)) = X(1:2,2:end) - xf(1:2,:);
        end
    end
    imc
end
%% plot histogram
close all;
bins = 100;
close all;
pos = {'x','y'};
for icase = 1:2
    figure('Color','white','Position',[381 314 1012 537]);
    sgtitle(sprintf('Normalized histogram of the position error, case: %d',icase))
    for itype = 1:numel(type)
        for ipos = 1:numel(pos)
            subplot(2,3, itype + (ipos-1)*numel(type) );
            hold on;
            idata = est_err{icase,itype}(ipos,:);
            mu = mean(idata);
            stddev = std(idata);
            % remove outliers
            idx = abs(idata-mu) < stddev*3;
            idata = idata(idx);
            histogram( idata, bins ,'Normalization','pdf','DisplayName','histogram MSE of position e
            [x,y] = normpdf2(mu, stddev^2, 3, 100);
             plot(x,y, 'LineWidth',2, 'DisplayName', sprintf('gaussian N(x; 0, $P_{N})); ); \\
            xlims = max(abs(idata));
            xlim([-xlims xlims]);
            xlabel(sprintf('pos-%s error', pos{ipos}))
            title(sprintf('filter type: %s, pos-%s \n mean: %.2f, std.dev: %.1f',type{itype},pos{ipo
        end
    end
    fp.savefig(sprintf('q2_hist_c_%d',icase))
% close all;
%% Question 3
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clear all; close all; clc;
cp = fp.getColor(1:10);
% xf(3,:)
sigma_v = 1
                  *1e-4;
sigma_w = pi/180;
name2save = 'S';
savefig = false;
% True track
% Sampling period
T = 0.1;
% Length of time sequence
K = 600;
% Allocate memory
omega = zeros(1,K+1);
% Turn rate
omega(200:400) = -pi/201/T;
% Initial state
x0 = [0 \ 0 \ 20 \ 0 \ omega(1)]';
% Allocate memory
X = zeros(length(x0), K+1);
X(:,1) = x0;
% Create true track
for i=2:K+1
    % Simulate
    X(:,i) = coordinatedTurnMotion(X(:,i-1), T);
    % Set turn rate
   X(5,i) = omega(i);
end
% Prior information
x_0 = [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0]';
P_0 = diag([10 \ 10 \ 10 \ 5*pi/180 \ pi/180].^2);
% Sensor positions
s1 = [280 - 80]';
s2 = [280 - 200]';
% measurement noise
R = diag([4*pi/180 4*pi/180].^2);
% generate measurement sequence
h = Q(x) dualBearingMeasurement(x,s1,s2);
Y = genNonLinearMeasurementSequence(X,h,R);
% Motion model
f = Q(x) coordinatedTurnMotion(x,T);
Q = diag([0 \ 0 \ T*sigma_v^2 \ 0 \ T*sigma_w^2]);
[xf, Pf, xp, Pp] = nonLinearKalmanFilter(Y, x_0, P_0, f, Q, h, R, 'CKF');
% calcualte unfiltered position from sensors given angles
 Xm(1,:) = (s2(2)-s1(2) + tan(Y(1,:))*s1(1) - tan(Y(2,:))*s2(1)) ./ (tan(Y(1,:)) - tan(Y(2,:))); 
Xm(2,:) = s1(2) + tan(Y(1,:)) .* (Xm(1,:) - s1(1));
% figure('Color','white','Position',[758 175 603 429]);
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figure('Color','white','Position',[520 180 654 417]);
grid on; hold on, axis equal;
for i=1:15:length(xf)
   ell_xy = sigmaEllipse2D(xf(1:2,i),Pf(1:2,1:2,i),3,50);
    fill(ell_xy(1,:),ell_xy(2,:), '--', 'Color',cp(5,:), 'DisplayName','3-sigma level');
   p4 = fill(ell_xy(1,:),ell_xy(2,:), cp(5,:),'facealpha',.1, 'DisplayName','3-sigma level');
%, 'edgecolor', 'none'
end
p1 = plot(X(1,:),X(2,:), 'Color', cp(1,:), 'LineWidth',2, 'DisplayName','True position sequence');
p2 = plot(xf(1,:),xf(2,:), 'Color', cp(2,:), 'LineWidth',2, 'DisplayName', 'Sensor position');
sc1 = scatter(s1(1), s1(2), 100, 'o', 'MarkerFaceAlpha', 0.8, 'MarkerFaceColor', cp(4,:), 'MarkerEdge
sc2 = scatter(s2(1), s2(2), 200, 'h', 'MarkerFaceAlpha', 0.8, 'MarkerFaceColor', cp(4,:), 'MarkerEdge
axis manual
p3 = plot(Xm(1,:), Xm(2,:), 'Color', [cp(3,:) 0.3], 'LineWidth', 1, 'DisplayName', 'Measured position')
% p3 = scatter(Xm(1,:),Xm(2,:), 40, 'o', 'MarkerFaceAlpha',0, 'MarkerFaceColor', cp(3,:), 'MarkerEdg
xlabel 'pos x', ylabel 'pos y'
% title(sprintf('Case %d, filter type: %s',icase,type{1}))
legend([p1 p2 p3 p4 sc1 sc2], 'Location','west')
% if savefig fp.savefig(sprintf('q3_%s',name2save)); end
% plot position error
figure('Color','white','Position',[428 692 930 207]);
grid on, hold on;
plot((1:K)*T, vecnorm(xf(1:2,:)-X(1:2,2:end), 2, 1), 'LineWidth',1)
ylabel('|p_k - hat|p_{k|k}|-2|, 'Interpreter', 'Latex', 'FontSize', 16), xlabel('Time [s]')
title 'Position error'
% if savefig fp.savefig(sprintf('q3_%s_err',name2save)); end
%% Help functions
function [x, P] = estimateSP(f, R, SP, W)
   n = size(SP, 1);
   x = zeros(n, 1);
   for i=1:numel(W)
        x = x + f(SP(:,i)) * W(i);
   P = R; %zeros(n,n);
    for i=1:numel(W)
        P = P + (f(SP(:,i))-x)*(f(SP(:,i))-x).' * W(i);
end
function [x,y] = normpdf2(mu, sigma2, level, N)
   x = linspace(mu-level*sqrt(sigma2), mu+level*sqrt(sigma2), N);
    y = normpdf(x, mu, sqrt(sigma2));
end
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