

Measurement Model: Two possible constraints are Zero lateral and vertical velocities

The lateral velocity v^{lat} and vertical velocity v^{vp} are obtained after expressing the velocity v in the body frame B .

$$v^B = C^T v = \begin{bmatrix} v^{for} \\ v^{lat} \\ v^{vp} \end{bmatrix}$$

Rotation matrix

C is a skew-symmetric, orthogonal matrix

$z = C^T v + n^{noise}$: Assume $z \approx \bar{z} + \delta z$ (Expected value), $C \approx (1 - \delta \phi^x) \bar{C}$, $v \approx \bar{v} + \delta v$

$$\Rightarrow z = \bar{z} + \delta z = -(1 - \delta \phi^x) \bar{C} (\bar{v} + \delta v) + n = \bar{C} \bar{v} - \bar{C} \delta v + \delta \phi^x \bar{C} \bar{v} + \delta \phi^x \bar{C} \delta v + n$$

$$\bar{z} = \bar{C}^T \bar{v} + n \Rightarrow \delta z = -\bar{C} \delta v + \delta \phi^x \bar{C} \bar{v} + \delta \phi^x \bar{C} \delta v$$

High-order term (neglected)

$$a^x b = -b^x a \Rightarrow \delta z = -\bar{C} \delta v - (\bar{C} \bar{v})^x \delta \phi$$

$$\Rightarrow H = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\bar{C} & -(\bar{C} \bar{v})^x & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \star$$

$$C \approx (1 - \delta \phi^x) \bar{C} \Rightarrow C^T = \bar{C}^T (1 + \delta \phi^x) \Rightarrow$$

$$z = \bar{z} + \delta z = \bar{C}^T (1 + \delta \phi^x) (\bar{v} + \delta v) + n = \bar{C}^T \bar{v} + \bar{C}^T \delta v + \bar{C}^T \delta \phi^x \bar{v} + \bar{C}^T \delta \phi^x \delta v + n$$

$$\bar{z} = \bar{C}^T \bar{v} + n \Rightarrow \delta z = \bar{C}^T \delta v + \bar{C}^T \delta \phi^x \bar{v} + \bar{C}^T \delta \phi^x \delta v$$

Compare it with \star

$$a^x b = -b^x a \Rightarrow \delta z = \bar{C}^T \delta v - \bar{C}^T \bar{v}^x \delta \phi \Rightarrow H = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \bar{C}^T & -\bar{C}^T \bar{v}^x & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

The final H with velocity & quaternion measurements

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \bar{C}^T & -\bar{C}^T \bar{v}^x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$