

## Udacity - Flying Cars and Autonomous Flight Engineer Nanodegree

### Estimation Project Write Up

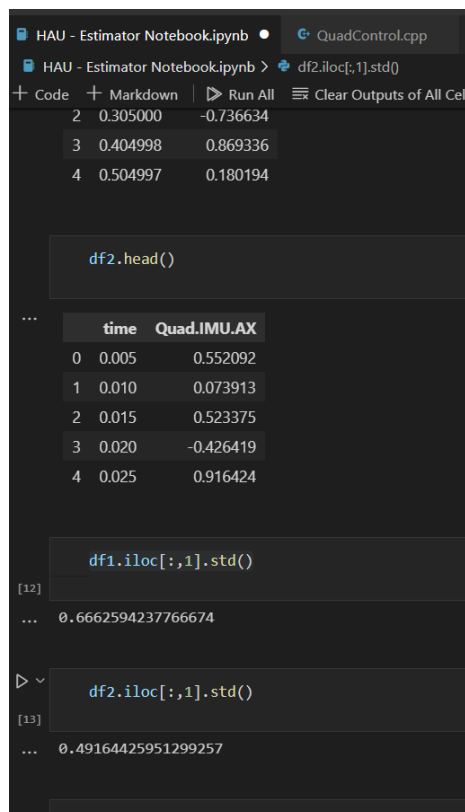
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In this project, I implemented an Extended Kalman Filter to estimate the drone's state variable. The EKF work by estimating the state via an internal physics model. It is then updated by measurements from the GPS and magnetometer whenever the readings come in one at a time. The drone's attitude is determined by a non-linear complementary filter.

### 1) Determine Standard Deviation of the Measurement Noise Data

I calculated the standard deviation by starting a jupyter notebook, loading the data into Pandas and performed an analysis on the GPS and accelerometer X data.



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with two tabs: 'HAU - Estimator Notebook.ipynb' (active) and 'QuadControl.cpp'. The notebook contains three code cells. The first cell displays a table of data with columns 'time', 'GPS.X', and 'GPS.Y'. The second cell shows the output of `df2.head()`, displaying the first five rows of the 'df2' DataFrame. The third cell shows the output of `df1.iloc[:,1].std()`, resulting in a standard deviation of approximately 0.666. The fourth cell shows the output of `df2.iloc[:,1].std()`, resulting in a standard deviation of approximately 0.4916.

```
HAU - Estimator Notebook.ipynb • QuadControl.cpp
HAU - Estimator Notebook.ipynb > df2.iloc[:,1].std()
+ Code + Markdown | Run All | Clear Outputs of All Cells
2 0.305000 -0.736634
3 0.404998 0.869336
4 0.504997 0.180194

df2.head()
...
   time  Quad.IMU.AX
0  0.005    0.552092
1  0.010    0.073913
2  0.015    0.523375
3  0.020   -0.426419
4  0.025    0.916424

df1.iloc[:,1].std()
[12]
... 0.6662594237766674

df2.iloc[:,1].std()
[13]
... 0.49164425951299257
```

## 2) Implement a better attitude estimation scheme

To improve attitude estimation, I implemented a non-linear complementary filter via quaterion.

```

95 Quaternion<float> q = Quaternion<float>().FromEuler123_RPY(this->rollEst, this->pitchEst, this->ekfState(6));
96 Quaternion<float> q_bar = q.IntegrateBodyRate(gyro, this->dtIMU);
97
98 float roll_gyro = q_bar.Roll();
99 float pitch_gyro = q_bar.Pitch();
100 float yaw_gyro = q_bar.Yaw();
101
102 //cout << "Gyro: " << (float) roll_gyro << "\tAccel: " << (float) accelRoll << endl;
103
104 float predictedPitch = (this->attitudeTau / (this->attitudeTau + this->dtIMU)) * pitch_gyro + (this->dtIMU / (this->attitudeTau + this->dtIMU)) * accelRoll;
105 float predictedRoll = (this->attitudeTau / (this->attitudeTau + this->dtIMU)) * roll_gyro + (this->dtIMU / (this->attitudeTau + this->dtIMU)) * accelPitch;
106
107 ekfState(6) = yaw_gyro;
108
109 // SMALL ANGLE GYRO INTEGRATION:
110 // (replace the code below)
111 // make sure you comment it out when you add your own code -- otherwise e.g. you might integrate yaw twice
112
113 //float predictedPitch = pitchEst + dtIMU * gyro.y;
114 //float predictedRoll = rollEst + dtIMU * gyro.x;
115 //ekfState(6) = ekfState(6) + dtIMU * gyro.z; // yaw
116
117 // normalize yaw to -pi .. pi
118 if (ekfState(6) > F_PI) ekfState(6) -= 2.f*F_PI;
119 if (ekfState(6) < -F_PI) ekfState(6) += 2.f*F_PI;
120
121
122

```

### 3) Implement StatePredict, RbgPrime matrix and Covariance State Update

I implemented the equation as noted in the technical paper included in the course.

[illegible]

```

232 ////////////////////////////////////////////////// BEGIN STUDENT CODE ///////////////////////////////////
233 float rc = cos(roll);
234 float rs = sin(roll);
235 float pc = cos(pitch);
236 float ps = sin(pitch);
237 float yc = cos(yaw);
238 float ys = sin(yaw);
239
240 //Rbg(0, 0) = rc * yc;
241 //Rbg(1, 0) = rc * ys;
242 //Rbg(2, 0) = -rs;
243
244 //Rbg(0, 1) = ps * rs * yc - pc * ys;
245 //Rbg(1, 1) = ps * rs * ys + pc * yc;
246 //Rbg(2, 1) = rc * ps;
247
248 //Rbg(0, 2) = pc * rs * yc + ps * ys;
249 //Rbg(1, 2) = pc * rs * ys - ps * yc;
250 //Rbg(2, 2) = rc * pc;
251
252 RbgPrime(0, 0) = -rc * ys;
253 RbgPrime(1, 0) = rc * yc;
254 RbgPrime(2, 0) = 0;
255
256 RbgPrime(0, 1) = -ps * rs * ys - pc * yc;
257 RbgPrime(1, 1) = ps * rs * yc - pc * ys;
258 RbgPrime(2, 1) = 0;
259
260 RbgPrime(0, 2) = -pc * rs * ys + ps * yc;
261 RbgPrime(1, 2) = pc * rs * yc + ps * ys;
262 RbgPrime(2, 2) = 0;
263
264 ////////////////////////////////////////////////// END STUDENT CODE ///////////////////////////////////

```

```

310 // Skip the Yaw, as it is not needed for the covariance calculation
311 //VectorXf u(4);
312 VectorXf u(3);
313 u(0) = accel.x;
314 u(1) = accel.y;
315 u(2) = accel.z;
316 //u(3) = gyro.z;
317
318
319 // Build gPrime Matrix (g is done at state update)
320 gPrime(0, 3) = dt;
321 gPrime(1, 4) = dt;
322 gPrime(2, 5) = dt;
323
324 VectorXf rbgPrime_R1(3);
325 rbgPrime_R1(0) = RbgPrime(0, 0);
326 rbgPrime_R1(1) = RbgPrime(0, 1);
327 rbgPrime_R1(2) = RbgPrime(0, 2);
328 gPrime(3, 6) = rbgPrime_R1.dot(u) * dt;
329
330 VectorXf rbgPrime_R2(3);
331 rbgPrime_R2(0) = RbgPrime(1, 0);
332 rbgPrime_R2(1) = RbgPrime(1, 1);
333 rbgPrime_R2(2) = RbgPrime(1, 2);
334 gPrime(4, 6) = rbgPrime_R2.dot(u) * dt;
335
336 VectorXf rbgPrime_R3(3);
337 rbgPrime_R3(0) = RbgPrime(2, 0);
338 rbgPrime_R3(1) = RbgPrime(2, 1);
339 rbgPrime_R3(2) = RbgPrime(2, 2);
340 gPrime(5, 6) = rbgPrime_R3.dot(u) * dt;
341
342 // Update covariance matrix
343
344 this->ekfCov = gPrime * this->ekfCov * gPrime.transpose() + this->Q;
345
346 ////////////////////////////////////////////////// END STUDENT CODE ///////////////////////////////////

```

### 3) Implement Magnetometer

I implemented the magnetometer and use it to update yaw via the EKF.

```
393
394 // MAGNETOMETER UPDATE
395 // Hints:
396 // - Your current estimated yaw can be found in the state vector: ekfState(6)
397 // - Make sure to normalize the difference between your measured and estimated yaw
398 //   (you don't want to update your yaw the long way around the circle)
399 // - The magnetomer measurement covariance is available in member variable R_Mag
400 /////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////// BEGIN STUDENT CODE //////////////////////////////////////
401
402
403 hPrime(0, 6) = 1;
404 zFromX(0) = this->ekfState(6);
405
406 if (z(0) - zFromX(0) > F_PI)
407     z(0) -= 2. * F_PI;
408 else if (z(0) - zFromX(0) < - F_PI)
409     z(0) += 2. * F_PI;
410
411
412 /////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////// END STUDENT CODE //////////////////////////////////////
413
414 Update(z, hPrime, R_Mag, zFromX);
```

### 4) Implement GPS

I used a for loop to update all the states from the GPS to enhance the EKF's internal model.

```
349
350
351 void QuadEstimatorEKF::UpdateFromGPS(V3F pos, V3F vel)
352 {
353     VectorXf z(6), zFromX(6);
354     z(0) = pos.x;
355     z(1) = pos.y;
356     z(2) = pos.z;
357     z(3) = vel.x;
358     z(4) = vel.y;
359     z(5) = vel.z;
360
361     MatrixXf hPrime(6, QUAD_EKF_NUM_STATES);
362     hPrime.setZero();
363
364 // GPS UPDATE
365 // Hints:
366 // - The GPS measurement covariance is available in member variable R_GPS
367 // - this is a very simple update
368 /////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////// BEGIN STUDENT CODE //////////////////////////////////////
369
370 for (int i = 0; i < 6; i++)
371 {
372     hPrime(i, i) = 1;
373     zFromX(i) = this->ekfState(i);
374 }
375
376
```

## 5 + 6) Meet all criteria in Simulator and Retune PID Controller

I retuned my PID controller, decrease translational gain in XY direction and increase Z direction responsiveness. And it finally is able to follow the path without crashing.

