Kalman filter

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Continuous Kalman Filter

Es un algoritmo, más que un filtro

Es de los mayores desarrollos de ingenieria del siglo 20

State estimation

El filtro de Kalman es un estimador de estados

(observador) que considera al sistema afectado por ruido
De distribucion gaussiana de

Consider a linear time-invariant state-space model given by: media 0

$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu + v$$
 v: ruido

v: ruido de proceso. Afecta el modelado

w:ruido de medicion(sensores)
$$y = Cx + w$$

where x is the state (vector), u is the input or control signal and y is the output signal, v is the process disturbance and w is measurement noise. The disturbance v and the noise w are zero mean and Gaussian.

E: valor esperado

$$\mathbb{E}(v(s)v^{T}(t)) = R_{v}\delta(t-s)$$

$$\mathbb{E}(w(s)w^{T}(t)) = R_{w}\delta(t-s)$$

Rv y Rw son muy importantes en el desarrollo del filtro

where δ is the unit impulse function (dirac function).

Al considerar el ruido, x e y pasan de ser variables algebraicas a variables estocásticas Esto se propaga entre las ecuaciones

State estimation

The state estimator (observer) is given as:

$$\dot{\hat{x}} = A\hat{x} + Bu + L(y - C\hat{x})$$
espacio de estado

The estimation error $\tilde{x} = x - \hat{x}$ can be computed as

$$\dot{\tilde{x}} = \dot{x} - \dot{\hat{x}} = Ax + Bu + v - A\hat{x} - Bu - L(Cx + w - C\hat{x})$$

$$= (A - LC)\tilde{x} + v - Lw_{\text{Prop}}$$

 $= (A - LC)\tilde{x} + v - Lw_{\text{Propiedades estocásticas del error no van a cambiar}$ If A-LC is stable, then the estimation error \tilde{x} is a stationary stochastic process. the estimation error \tilde{x} is a stationary stochastic process.

The covariance of the estimation error, $P_{\tilde{x}} = \mathbb{E}(\tilde{x}(t)\tilde{x}^T(t))$, is given by the following equation: equation:

$$0 = (A - LC)P_{\tilde{x}} + P_{\tilde{x}}(A - LC)^T + R_v + LR_wL^T$$

Solo podemos modificar L. Lo demás viene por el The optimal observer minimizes $P_{\tilde{x}}$. sistema o la característica de sus ruidos

Px es valor esperado de errores del vector de estado. En su diagonal estarán las varianzas de los estados del sistema. Fuera de esta son las var cruzadas(estado respecto al resto de los estados)

A-LC es

sistema a Lazo

cerrado

State estimation

The optimal observer gain, if the system is observable, is:

$$L = P_{\tilde{x}}C^TR_w^{-1}$$
 Observador óptimo

where $P_{\tilde{x}} = P_{\tilde{x}}^T \geq 0$ is the solution to the Riccati equation:

$$0 = AP_{\tilde{x}} + P_{\tilde{x}}A^T + R_v - P_{\tilde{x}}C^TR_w^{-1}CP_{\tilde{x}}$$

The observer is called the Kalman-Bucy filter.

The Kalman-Bucy filter is:

- always stable. para sist observable
- the optimal linear filter for state estimation. (Para sistema lineal de ruido gaussiano)
- R_v and R_w are regarded as the design parameters.

Rv y Rw son matrices con las que vamos a ajustar el diseño del filtro de Kalman Si Rv tiene valor alto, el diseñador no tiene confianza en su modelo(ruido) verdaderos y Si Rw ltiene valor alto, los sensores son ruidosos(el diseñador no confia en las mediciones) estimados del sist.

Similarities with LQR:

 $LQR \longleftrightarrow Kalman$

$$\hookrightarrow \Delta^T$$
 $R \hookrightarrow I$

$$S \longleftrightarrow P \qquad K \longleftrightarrow L^T$$

$$Q_x \longleftrightarrow R_v \quad Q_u \longleftrightarrow R_w$$

Ambos algoritmos tratan de optimizar una f de costo. LQR optimiza acciones de control o estados de un sist, y Kalman optimiza error etre estados verdaderos y

Consider the following system:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} u + \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

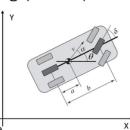
$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + w$$

where x_1 is the lateral position Y , x_2 is the heading orientation θ and u is the steering angle δ .

The process disturbance and the measurement noise are zero mean with covariance

$$R_v = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad R_w = \rho$$

Design a Kalman filter to estimate the vehicle's states, from measurement of the lateral position.



Vehicle data:
$$v_0 = 12 m/s$$

 $a = 2 m$
 $b = 4 m$

State estimator:

$$\dot{\hat{x}} = A\hat{x} + Bu + L(y - C\hat{x})$$

The optimal observer gain, if the system is observable, is:

$$L = P_{\tilde{x}} C^T R_w^{-1} \qquad \frac{\text{Bu}}{\text{constant}}$$

 $L = P_{\tilde{x}}C^TR_{w}^{-1}$ Buscamos P a partir del valor de ganancia óptima

where $P_{\tilde{x}} = P_{\tilde{x}}^T \ge 0$ is the solution to the Riccati equation:

$$0 = AP_{\tilde{x}} + P_{\tilde{x}}A^{T} + R_{v} - P_{\tilde{x}}C^{T}R_{w}^{-1}CP_{\tilde{x}} \qquad P_{\tilde{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} p_{1} & p_{2} \\ p_{2} & p_{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

The Riccati equation:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_1 & p_2 \\ p_2 & p_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} p_1 & p_2 \\ p_2 & p_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 12 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \rho^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} p_1 & p_2 \\ p_2 & p_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_1 & p_2 \\ p_2 & p_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

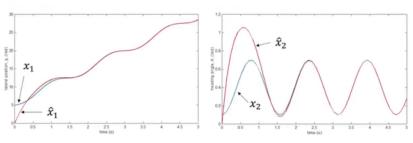
$$\rho=1 \quad \Longrightarrow \quad P_{\tilde{x}}=\begin{bmatrix} 5.0 & 1.0 \\ 1.0 & 0.4167 \end{bmatrix} \quad \Longrightarrow \quad L=\begin{bmatrix} 5.0 \\ 1.0 \end{bmatrix}$$

MATLAB:

[P,E,L]=care(A',C',[[1 0];[0 1]],1)

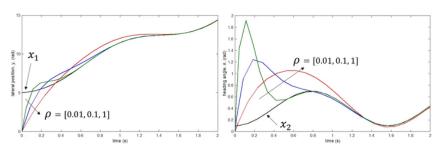
Con care resuelvo para sistema continuo la ec de riccati

Simulations using a sinusiodal input, with x(0) = (5, 0.1) and $\hat{x}(0)$ = (0, 0):



Rápidamente sigue el valor del sistema

Simulations using a sinusiodal input, with x(0) = (5, 0.1) and $\hat{x}(0)$ = (0, 0):



Al aumentar rho(ruido) el filtro tarda más en estimar valor de x1 y x2

State estimation – discrete time case

Consider a linear time-invariant state-space model in discrete time given by:

$$x[k+1] = Ax[k] + Bu[k] + v[k]$$
$$y[k] = Cx[k] + w[k]$$

where x is the state (vector), u is the input or control signal and y is the output signal, v is the process disturbance and w is measurement noise. The disturbance v and the noise w are zero mean and Gaussian.

La derivada de x pasa a ser x[k+1] porque predecimos en tiempo discreto el valor de x

The state estimator (observer) is given as:

$$\hat{x}[k+1] = A\hat{x}[k] + Bu[k] + L[k](y[k] - C\hat{x}[k])$$

and the estimation error $\tilde{x}[k] = x[k] - \hat{x}[k]$ can be computed as:

$$\tilde{x}[k+1] = (A - L[k]C)\tilde{x}[k] + v[k] - Lw[k]$$

Buscamos valor de L nuevamente

Ganancia del observador

State estimation – discrete time case

The covariance of the estimation error, $P_{\tilde{x}}[k] = \mathbb{E}(\tilde{x}[k]\tilde{x}^T[k])$, is given by:

$$P_{\tilde{x}}[k+1] = (A - L[k]C)P_{\tilde{x}}[k](A - L[k]C)^T + R_v + L[k]R_wL^T[k]$$

The observer gain that minimizes $P_{\tilde{x}}[k]$ is given by

$$L[k] = AP_{\bar{x}}[k] C^T (R_w + CP_{\bar{x}}[k] C^T)^{-1}$$
 No podemos garantizar que la matriz a invertir sea diagonal.

This is the discrete time Kalman filter.

El parentesis puede causar problemas de estabili<u>dad en el filtro de Kalman discreto</u>

Para hallar Pk+1 necesitas Pk

Note, that the Kalman filter is a recursive filter.

If $P_{\tilde{x}}[k]$ converges, then L is constant.

La convergencia depende de la estabilidad de la matriz entre paréntesis de más arriba

Discrete Kalman Filter Algorithm

2 partes

Predict

Predicted (a priori) state estimate

Predicted (a priori) estimate covariance

Update

Innovation or measurement pre-fit residual

Innovation (or pre-fit residual) covariance

Optimal Kalman gain

Updated (a posteriori) state estimate

Updated (a posteriori) estimate covariance

F es la versión digitalizada de la matriz A

$$\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{k|k-1} = \mathbf{F}_k \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{k-1|k-1} + \mathbf{B}_k \mathbf{u}_k$$

$$\mathbf{P}_{k|k-1} = \mathbf{F}_k \mathbf{P}_{k-1|k-1} \mathbf{F}_k^\mathsf{T} + \mathbf{Q}_k$$

Q anteriormente era la matriz de covarianza Ry

z contiene valores de sensores de salida

$$ilde{\mathbf{y}}_k = \mathbf{z}_k - \mathbf{H}_k \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{k|k-1}$$
 x predicho H antes era la matriz C

$$\mathbf{S}_k = \mathbf{H}_k \mathbf{P}_{k|k-1} \mathbf{H}_k^\mathsf{T} + \mathbf{R}_k$$
 R era Rw

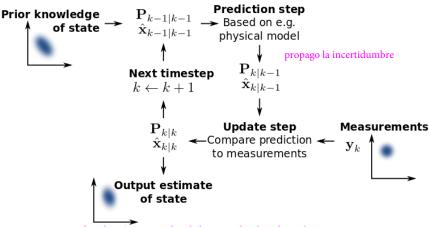
$$\mathbf{K}_k = \mathbf{P}_{k|k-1}\mathbf{H}_k^\mathsf{T}\mathbf{S}_k^{-1}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{k|k} = \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{k|k-1} + \mathbf{K}_k ilde{\mathbf{y}}_k$$
 Este termino corrije el valor predicho del vector x

$$\mathbf{P}_{k|k} = \left(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{K}_k \mathbf{H}_k\right) \mathbf{P}_{k|k-1}$$

Discrete Kalman Filter Algorithm

Distribuciones de probabilidad al ejecutar etapas de prediccion y update



La nueva distribución tiene reducida la incertidumbre al usar la técnica del filtro de Kalman

Bibliography

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- Wikipedia. Kalman filter. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kalman_filter.