

Project #5. Tracking of a maneuvering vehicle

Team #1:

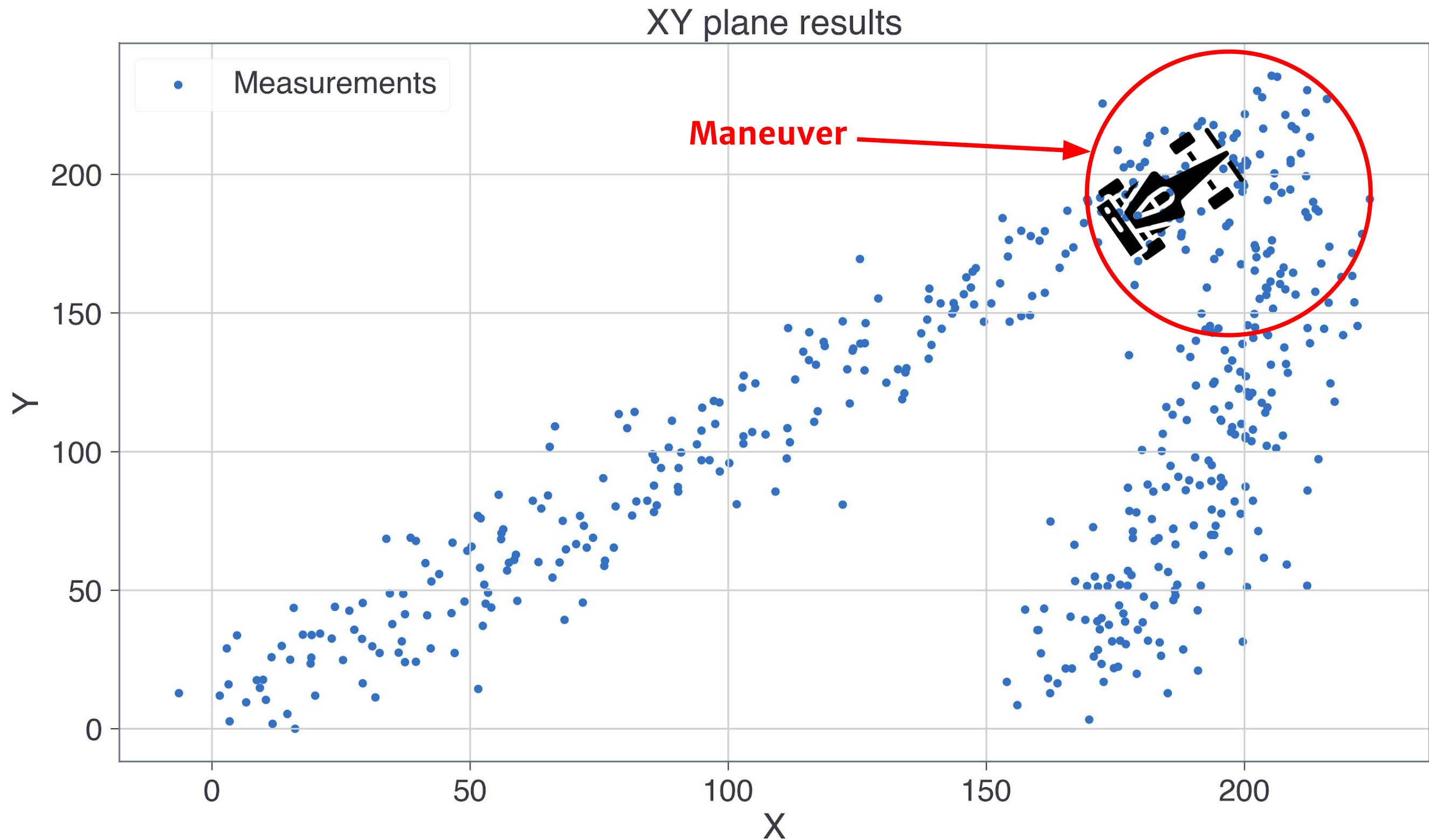
**Stepan Perminov
Polina Ponomareva
Kirill Shcherbakov
Daniil Svirskiy**

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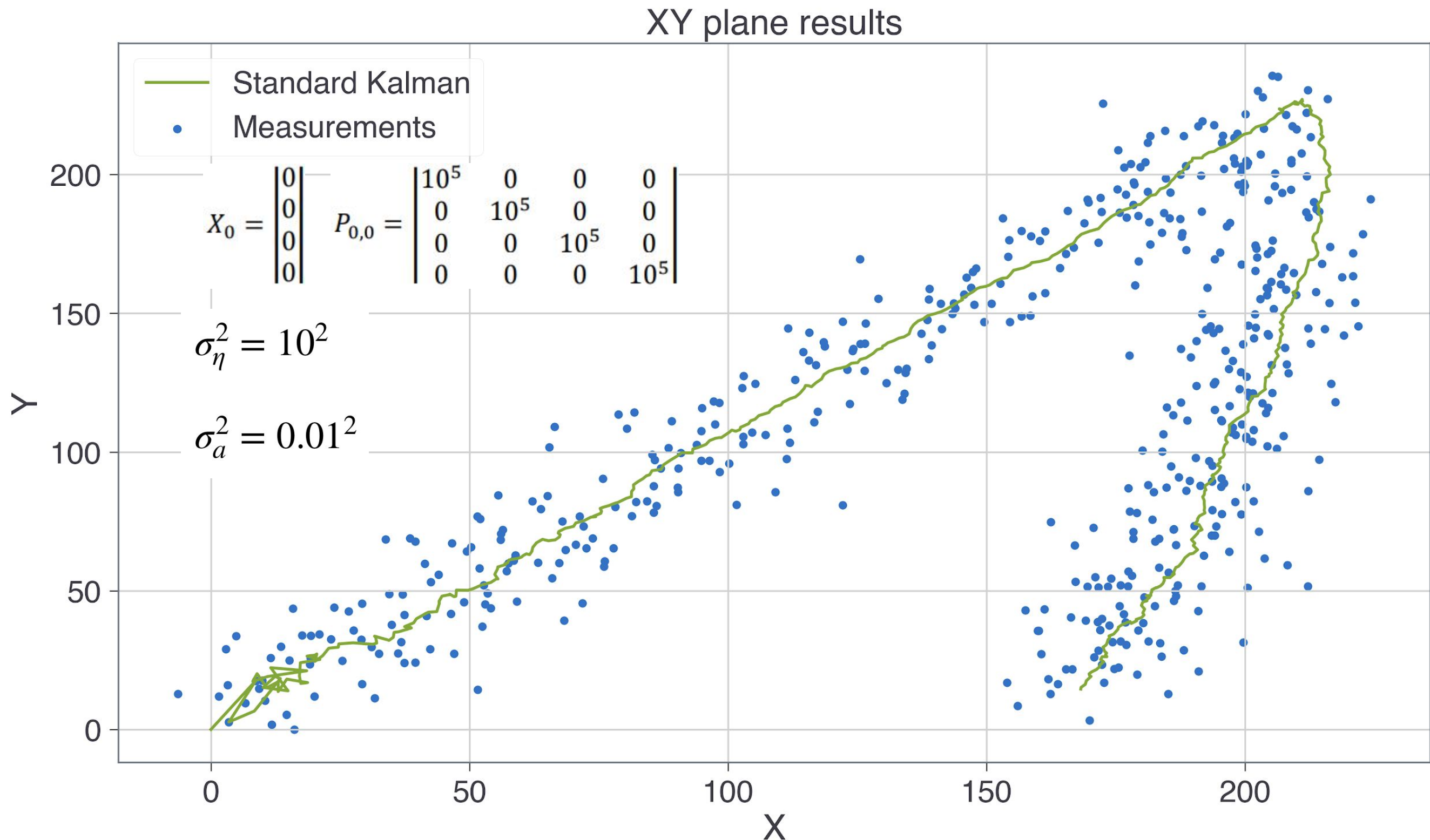
The problem



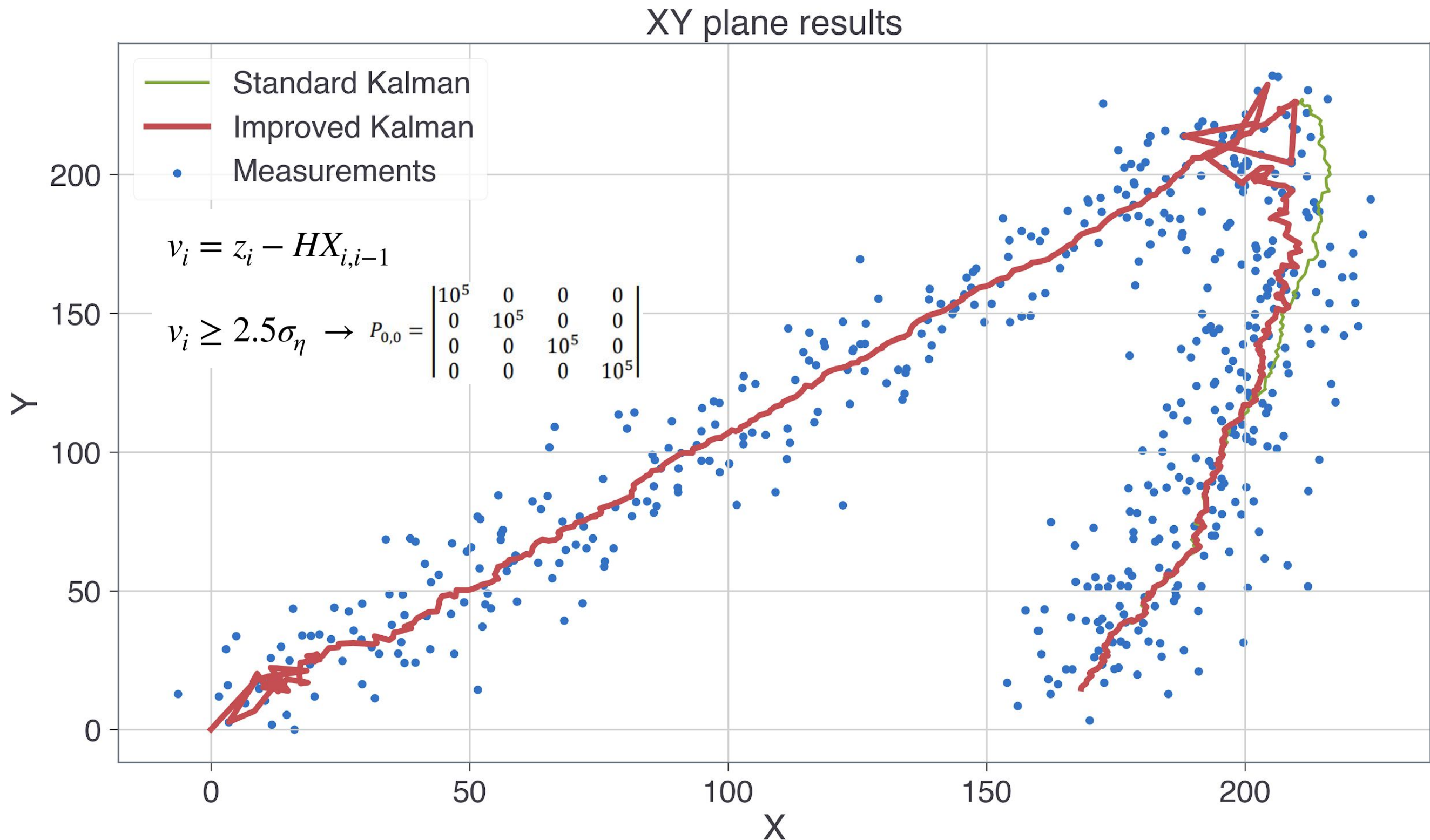
Trajectory measurements



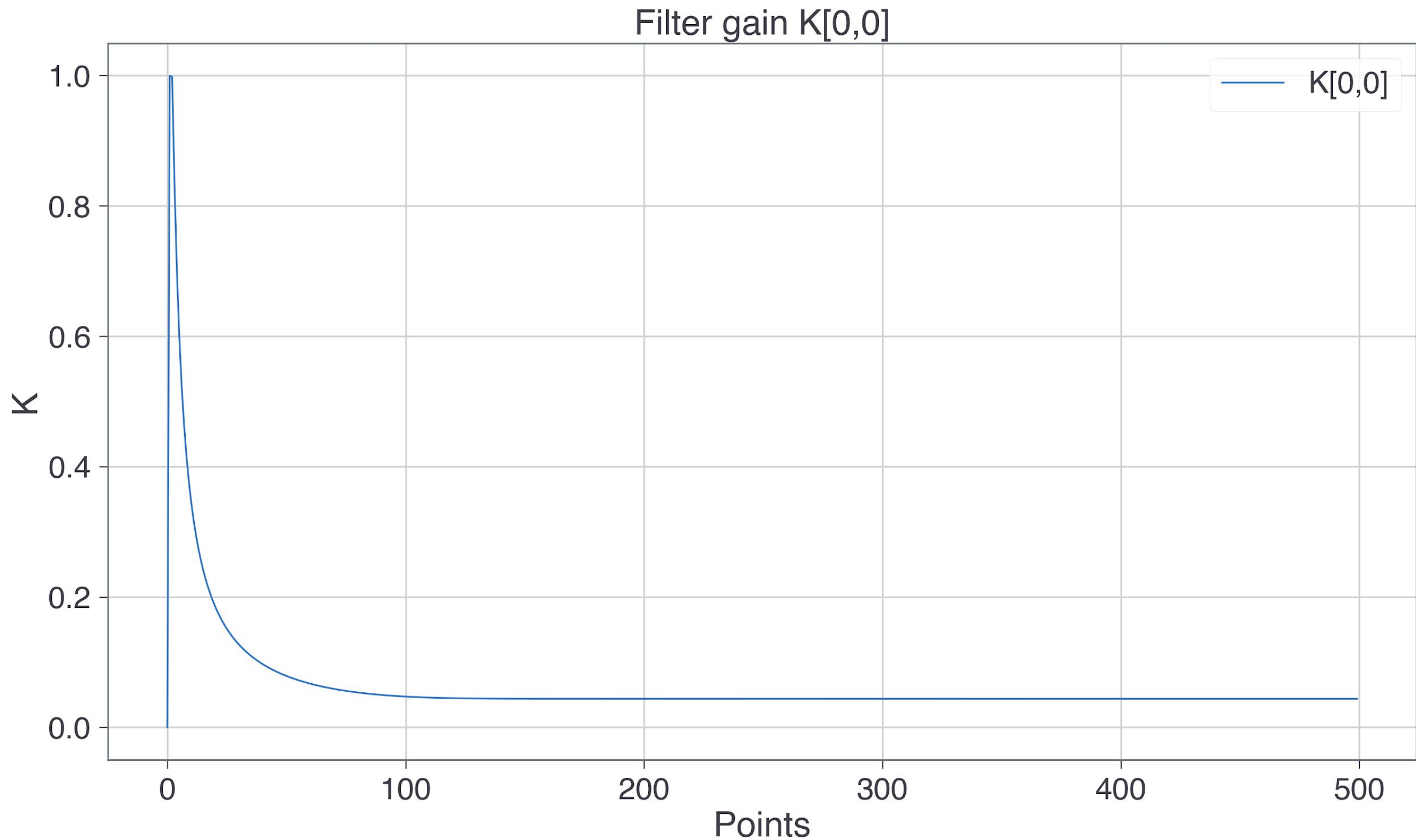
Trajectory measurements



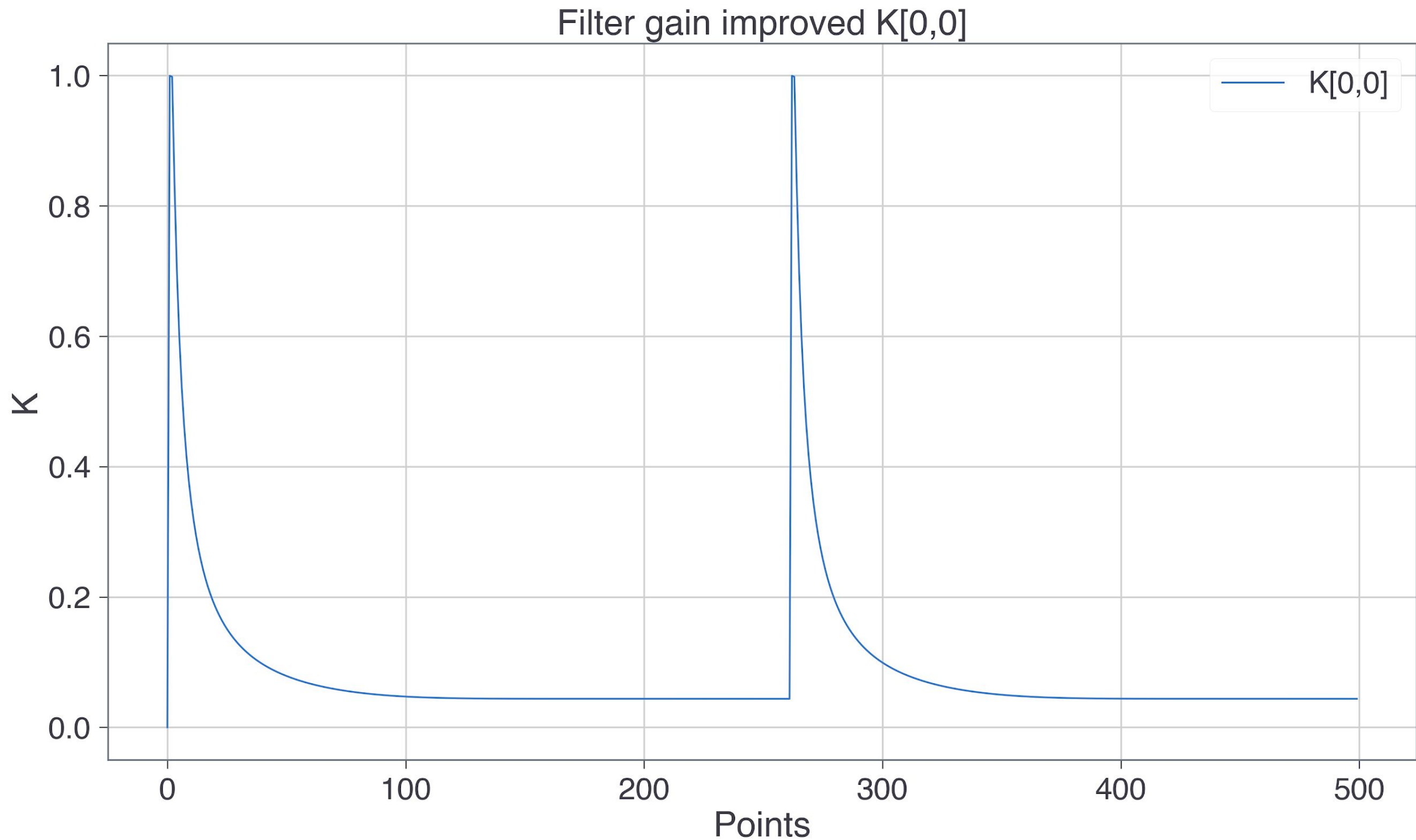
Trajectory measurements



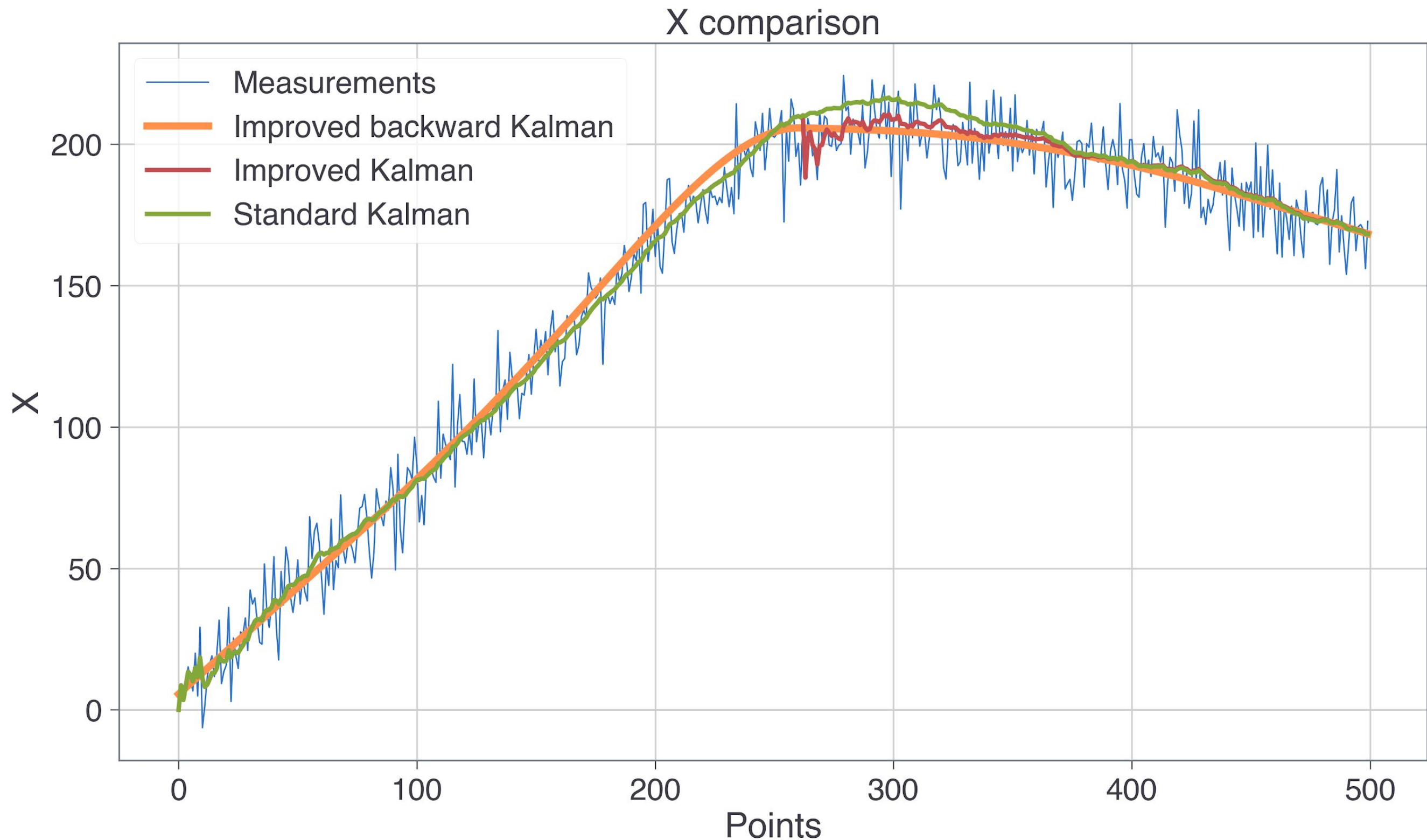
Trajectory measurements



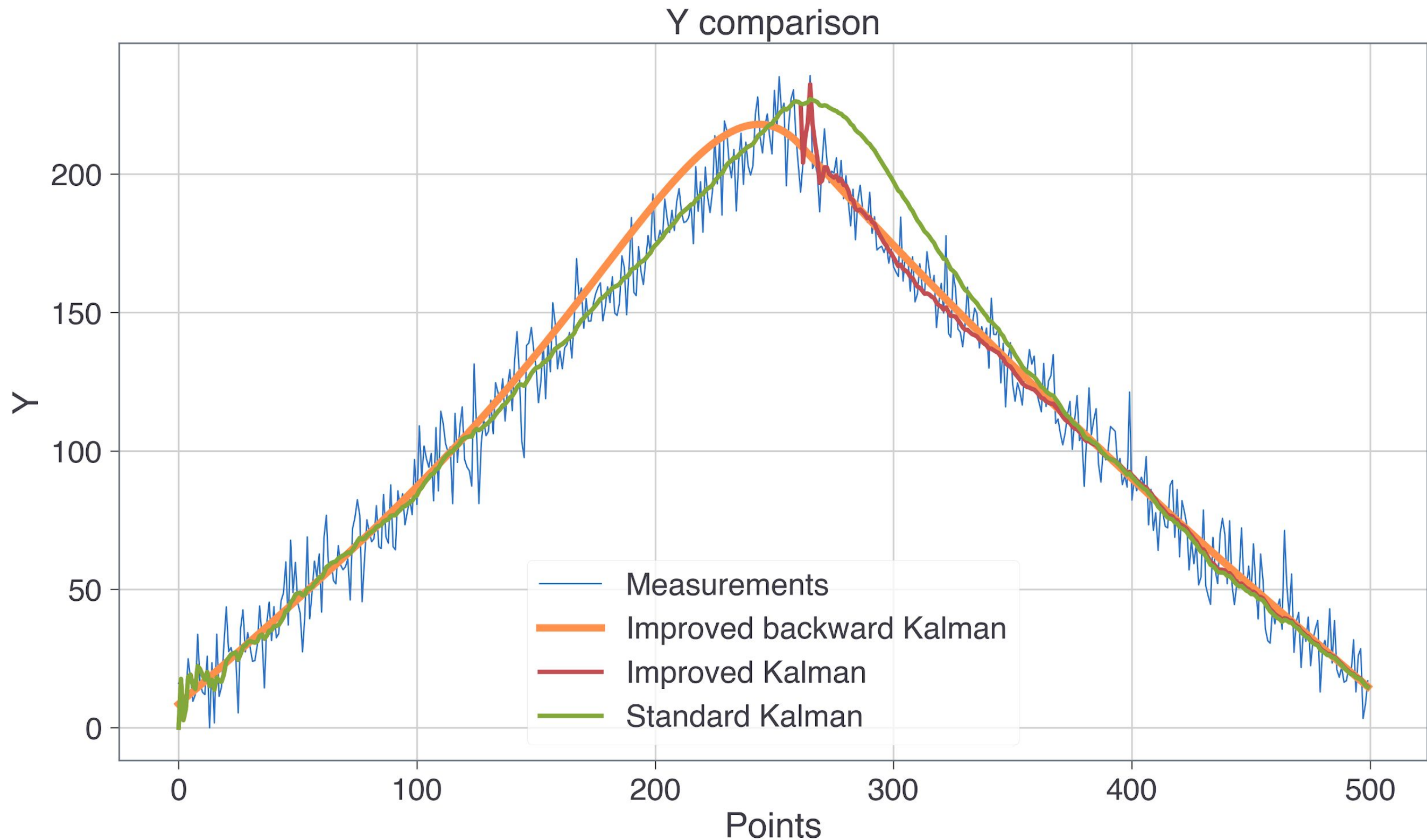
Trajectory measurements



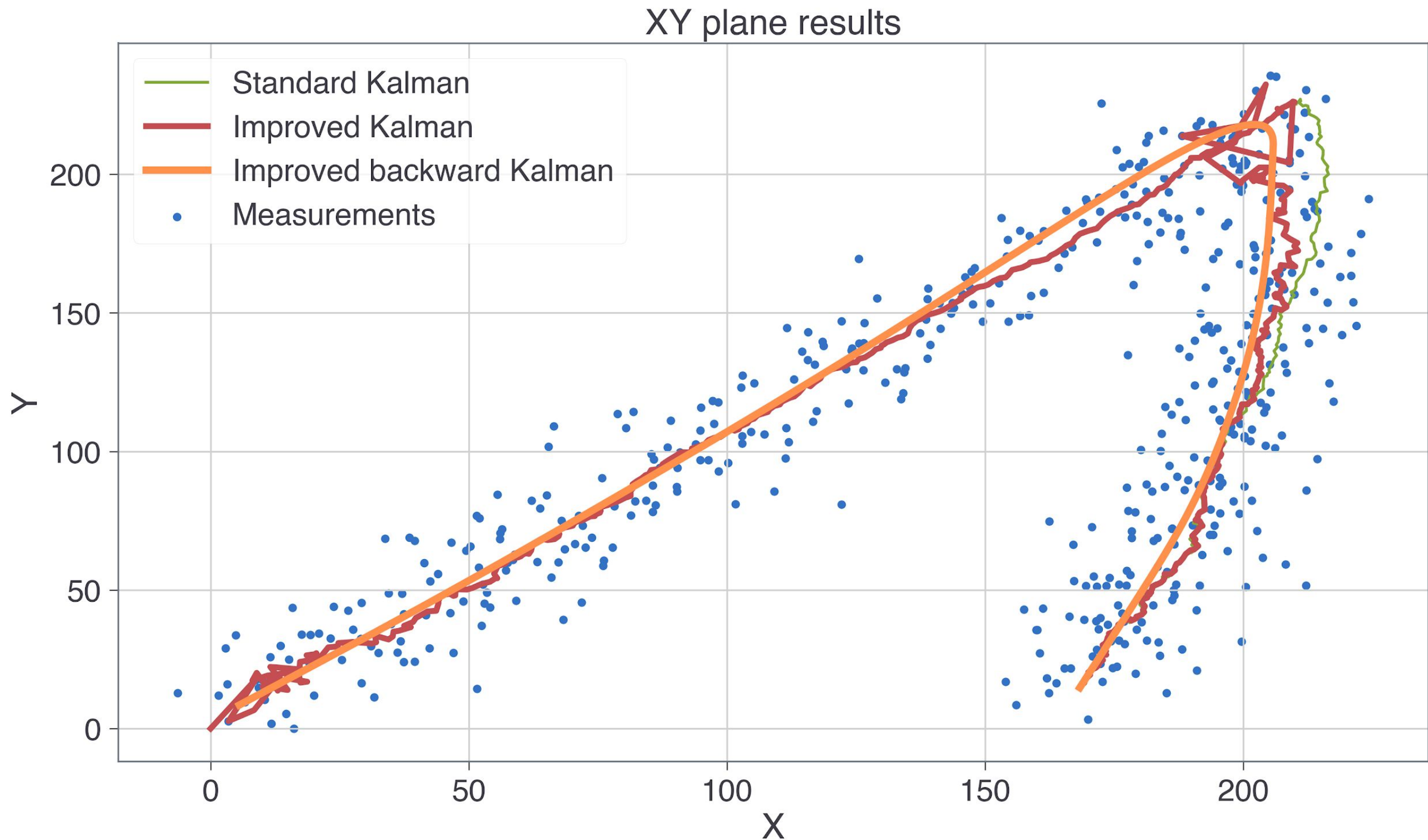
Trajectory measurements



Trajectory measurements



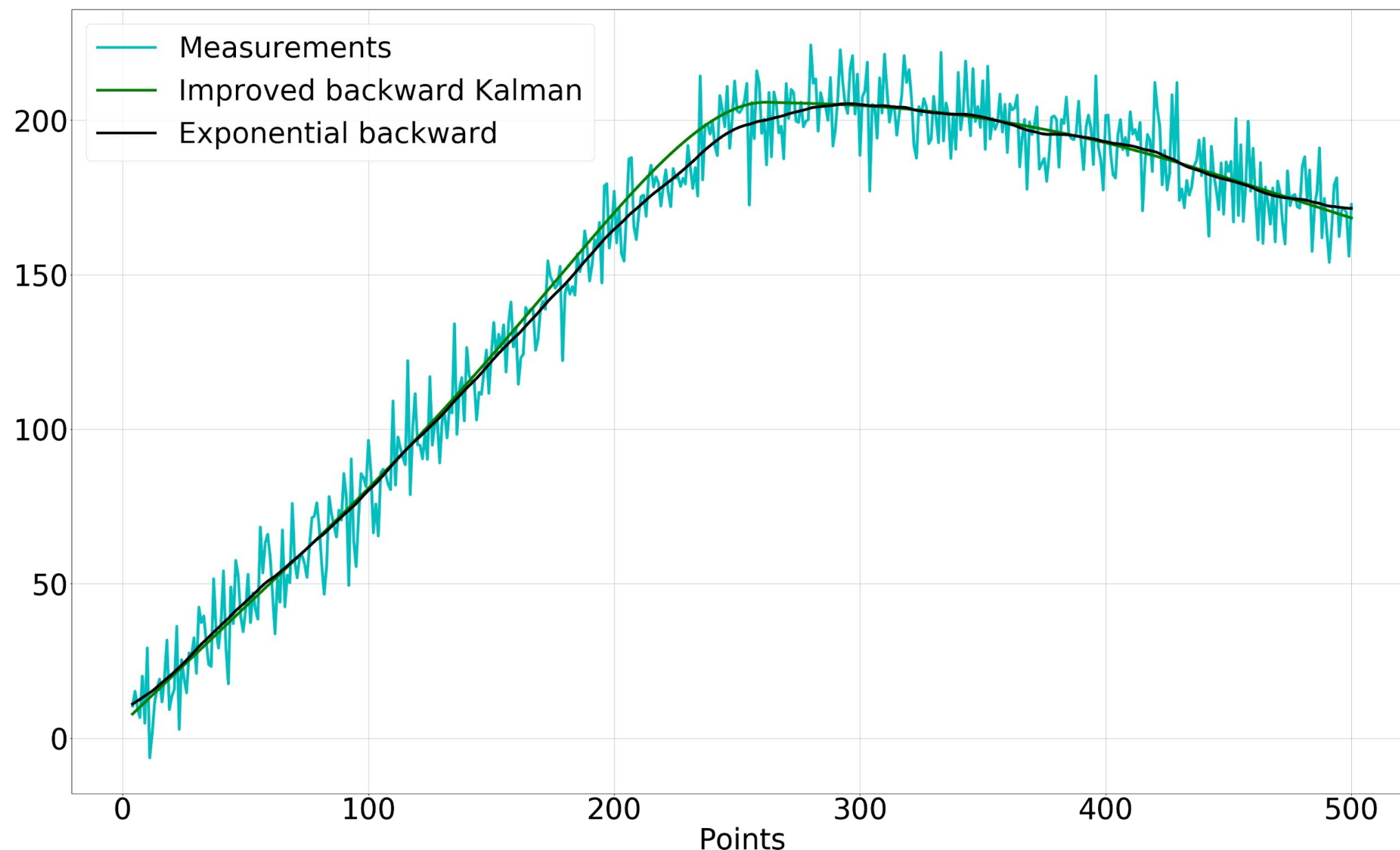
Trajectory measurements



Why the chosen method is the best method

Visual analysis of considered methods

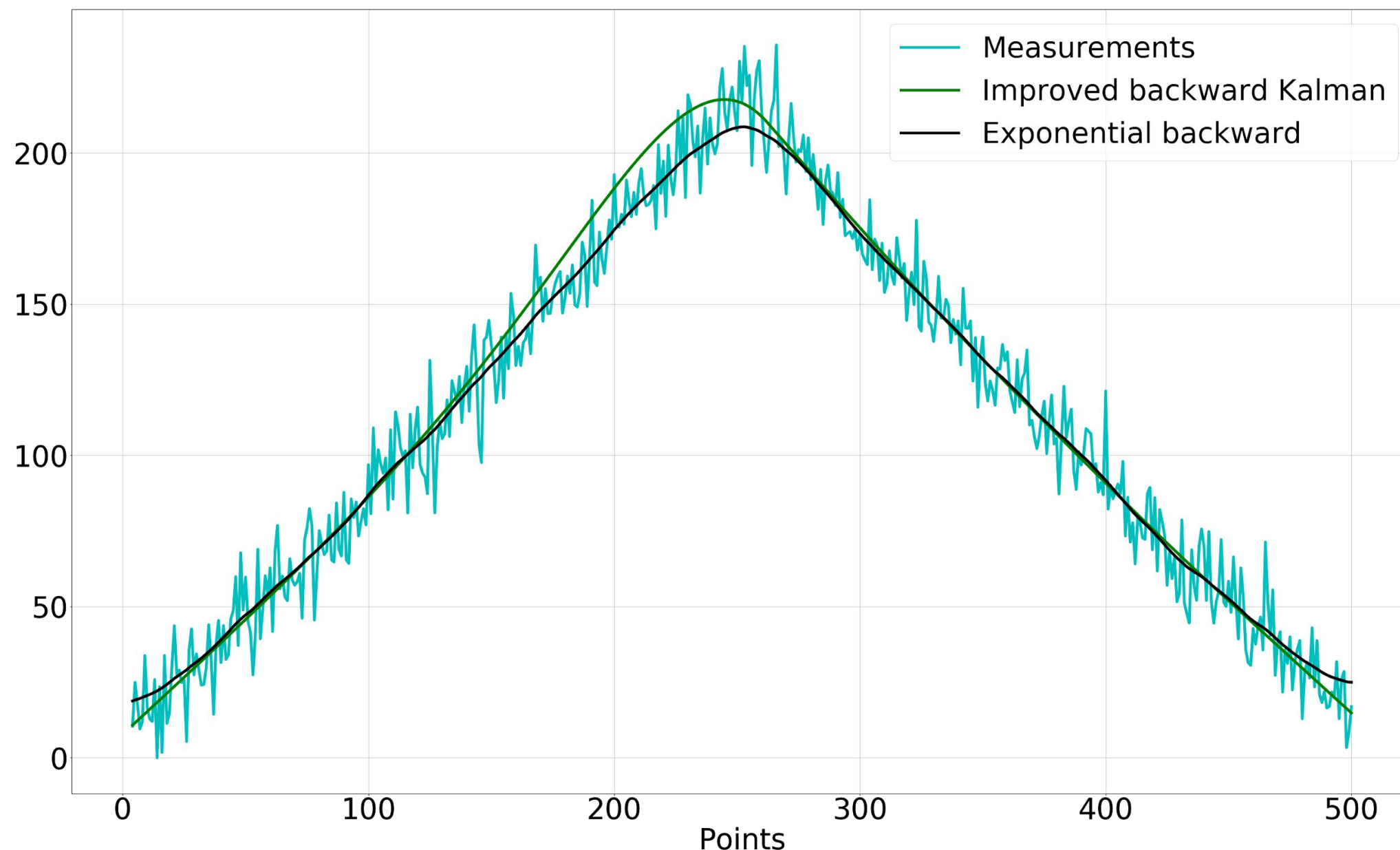
Comparison of X coordinate trajectories



Why the chosen method is the best method

Visual analysis of considered methods

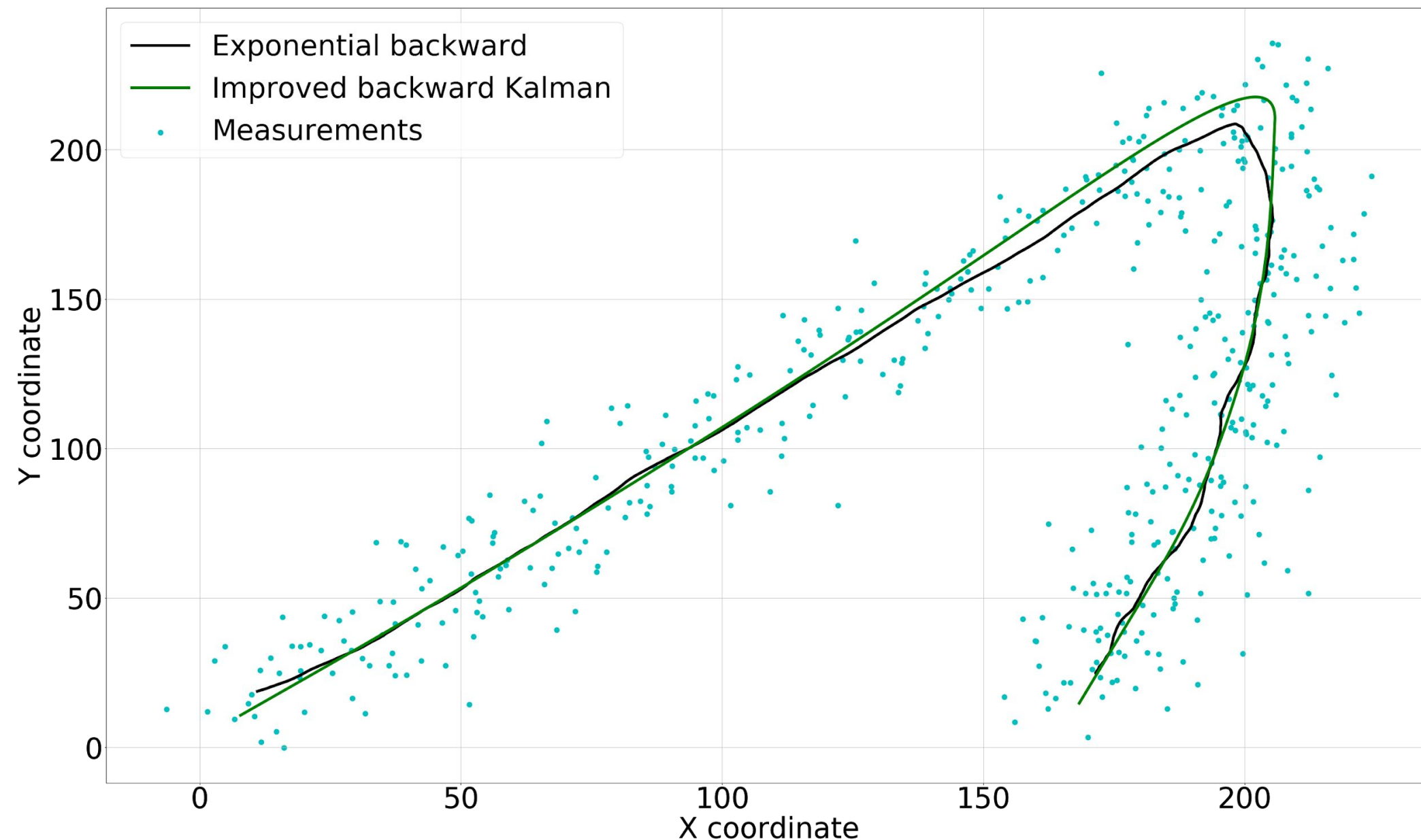
Comparison of Y coordinate trajectories



Why the chosen method is the best method

Visual analysis of considered methods

Compare of Y(X) trajectories



Why the chosen method is the best method

Simplicity of implementation of the chosen method compared with others

Kalman filter

Extrapolation

Prediction of state vector at time i using $i-1$ measurements:

$$X_{i,i-1} = \Phi_{i,i-1} X_{i-1,i-1}$$

Prediction error covariance matrix

$$P_{i,i-1} = \Phi_{i,i-1} P_{i-1,i-1} \Phi_{i,i-1}^T + Q_i$$

Filtration

Filter gain, weight of residual

$$K_i = P_{i,i-1} H_i^T (H_i P_{i,i-1} H_i^T + R_i)^{-1}$$

Improved estimate by incorporating a new measurement

$$X_{i,i} = X_{i,i-1} + K_i (z_i - H X_{i,i-1})$$

Filtration error covariance matrix

$$P_{i,i} = (I - K_i H_i) P_{i,i-1}$$

Backward smoothing

$$X_{i,N} = X_{i,i} + A_i (X_{i+1,N} - \Phi_{i+1,N} X_{i,i})$$

$$A_i = P_{i,i} \Phi_{i+1,i}^T P_{i+1,i}^{-1}$$

Smoothing error covariance matrix

$$P_{i,N} = P_{i,i} + A_i (P_{i+1,N} - P_{i+1,i}) A_i^T$$

Exponential smoothing

Forward exponential smoothing

$$X_i^f = X_{i-1}^f + \alpha (z_i - X_{i-1}^f), i = 2, \dots, N$$

Backward exponential smoothing

$$X_i^b = X_{i+1}^b + \alpha (X_i^f - X_{i+1}^b), i = N-1, \dots, 1$$

The risks of obtained results

- Wrong model for Kalman filtration (sometimes an acceleration can be biased)
- We can only assume kinematics of motion. We don't know its dynamics, which can provide us a better knowledge of acceleration when a maneuver occurs.
- We have no information about true trajectory so we can't compare estimated results with it.

Conclusion

1. We tried quasi-optimal and optimal methods for a motion and compared them
2. More specifically, we can visually estimate an efficiency of our methods, and our chosen method has a quite decent accuracy in comparison with the potential true trajectory described by assumed motion