# sad-L2-hw

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### 1 证明题

因为该高斯随机变量为零均值,协方差为对角线矩阵且大小相同,设该变量为 x,均值为  $\eta$ ,协方差为 Q。该变量满足以下形式:

$$m{x} \sim N(\eta, Q),$$
  
 $m{\eta} = \mathbf{0},$  (1.1)  
 $m{Q} = \sigma^2 m{I}.$ 

当该变量乘上任意一个旋转矩阵 R 时,Rx 的均值可以表达为:

$$\mathbb{E}[Rx] = R\mathbb{E}[x] = R\eta = R0 = 0. \tag{1.2}$$

Rx 的协方差可以表达为:

$$Cov[\mathbf{R}\mathbf{x}] = \mathbb{E}[(\mathbf{R}\mathbf{x} - \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{R}\mathbf{x}])(\mathbf{R}\mathbf{x} - \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{R}\mathbf{x}])^{\top}],$$

$$= \mathbb{E}[(\mathbf{R}\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{0})(\mathbf{R}\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{0})^{\top}],$$

$$= \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{R}\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^{\top}\mathbf{R}^{\top}],$$

$$= \mathbf{R}\mathbf{Q}\mathbf{R}^{\top},$$

$$= \mathbf{R}\sigma^{2}\mathbf{I}\mathbf{R}^{\top},$$

$$= \sigma^{2}\mathbf{I}.$$

$$(1.3)$$

至此, 可证。

# 2 每种状态变量的运动方程和代码实现

将 F 矩阵拆开,由于  $\eta_{ba}$  和  $\eta_{bg}$  的均值为  $\mathbf{0}$ ,所以运动方程中将其省去。每个状态变量的运动方程如下:

$$\delta \mathbf{p}(t + \Delta t) = \delta \mathbf{p} + \delta \mathbf{v} \Delta t, \tag{2.1a}$$

$$\delta \mathbf{v}(t + \Delta t) = \delta \mathbf{v} + (-\mathbf{R}(\tilde{\mathbf{a}} - \mathbf{b}_a)^{\wedge} \delta \boldsymbol{\theta} - \mathbf{R} \delta \mathbf{b}_a + \delta \mathbf{g}) \Delta t, \tag{2.1b}$$

$$\delta \theta(t + \Delta t) = \text{Exp}(-(\tilde{\omega} - b_a)\Delta t)\delta \theta - \delta b_a \Delta t, \qquad (2.1c)$$

$$\delta \boldsymbol{b}_{a}(t + \Delta t) = \delta \boldsymbol{b}_{a},\tag{2.1d}$$

$$\delta \boldsymbol{b}_a(t + \Delta t) = \delta \boldsymbol{b}_a,\tag{2.1e}$$

$$\delta \mathbf{g}(t + \Delta t) = \delta \mathbf{g}. \tag{2.1f}$$

代码实现如图 1:

```
// TODO: 第三點. 把盘动方程拆开

VecT delta_y = dx_.template block<3, 1>(3, 0);

VecT delta_x + dx_.template block<3, 1>(3, 0);

VecT delta_theta = dx_.template block<3, 1>(6, 0);

VecT delta_b = dx_.template block<3, 1>(0, 0);

VecT delta_b = dx_.template block<3, 1>(10, 0);

VecT delta_b = dx_.template block<3, 1>(12, 0);

VecT delta_b = dx_.template block<3, 1>(12, 0);

VecT delta_b = dx_.template block<3, 1>(15, 0);

dx_.template block<3, 1>(0, 0) = delta_y + delta_v * dt;

dx_.template block<3, 1>(3, 0) = delta_y + delta_v * dt;

dx_.template block<3, 1>(3, 0) = delta_v - R_.matrix() * SO3:that(omega imu.acce_ - ba_) * dt * delta_theta - R..matrix() * dt * delta_ba + delta_g * dt;

dx_.template block<3, 1>(6, 0) = SO3:exp(omega - (imu.gyro_ - bg_) * dt).matrix() * delta_theta - delta_bg * dt;
```

图 1: 运动方程的代码实现

# 3 左乘模型下的 ESKF 运动方程、噪声方程

定义左乘扰动的形式为:

$$\mathbf{R}_t = \operatorname{Exp}(\delta \mathbf{\theta}) \mathbf{R}. \tag{3.1}$$

左乘扰动模型下,名义状态变量的离散时间运动学方程可以写为:

$$p(t + \Delta t) = p(t) + v\Delta t + \frac{1}{2}(R(\tilde{a} - b_a))\Delta t^2 + \frac{1}{2}g\Delta t^2,$$
(3.2a)

$$v(t + \Delta t) = v(t) + R(\tilde{a} - b_a)\Delta t + g\Delta t, \tag{3.2b}$$

$$\mathbf{R}(t + \Delta t) = \operatorname{Exp}((\tilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}} - \boldsymbol{b}_q)\Delta t)\mathbf{R}(t), \tag{3.2c}$$

$$\boldsymbol{b}_g(t + \Delta t) = \boldsymbol{b}_g(t), \tag{3.2d}$$

$$\boldsymbol{b}_a(t + \Delta t) = \boldsymbol{b}_a(t), \tag{3.2e}$$

$$\mathbf{g}(t + \Delta t) = \mathbf{g}(t). \tag{3.2f}$$

#### 3.a 误差状态的旋转项

首先计算左乘模型下误差状态的旋转项,对式(3.1)两侧求时间导数,可得:

$$\dot{\mathbf{R}}_t = \operatorname{Exp}(\delta \boldsymbol{\theta}) \mathbf{R} + \operatorname{Exp}(\delta \boldsymbol{\theta}) \dot{\mathbf{R}}, 
= \mathbf{R}_t (\tilde{\omega} - \mathbf{b}_{at} - \boldsymbol{\eta}_a)^{\wedge}.$$
(3.3)

式(3.3)的第一个式子可以进一步写为:

$$\operatorname{Exp}(\delta\boldsymbol{\theta})\boldsymbol{R} + \operatorname{Exp}(\delta\boldsymbol{\theta})\dot{\boldsymbol{R}} = \operatorname{Exp}(\delta\boldsymbol{\theta})\delta\dot{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^{\wedge}\boldsymbol{R} + \operatorname{Exp}(\delta\boldsymbol{\theta})\boldsymbol{R}(\tilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}} - \boldsymbol{b}_q)^{\wedge}. \tag{3.4}$$

式(3.3)的第二个式子可以进一步写为:

$$\mathbf{R}_{t}(\tilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}} - \boldsymbol{b}_{qt} - \boldsymbol{\eta}_{q})^{\wedge} = \operatorname{Exp}(\delta\boldsymbol{\theta})\mathbf{R}(\tilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}} - \boldsymbol{b}_{qt} - \boldsymbol{\eta}_{q})^{\wedge}. \tag{3.5}$$

将两式合并,约掉两侧左边的  $\text{Exp}(\delta \boldsymbol{\theta})$ ,并将  $\delta \dot{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^{\wedge} \boldsymbol{R}$  移到左侧,可得:

$$\delta \dot{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^{\wedge} \boldsymbol{R} = \boldsymbol{R} (\tilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}} - \boldsymbol{b}_{at} - \boldsymbol{\eta}_a)^{\wedge} - \boldsymbol{R} (\tilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}} - \boldsymbol{b}_a)^{\wedge}. \tag{3.6}$$

整理一下,可得:

$$\delta \dot{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^{\wedge} \boldsymbol{R} = \boldsymbol{R} (-\boldsymbol{b}_{gt} + \boldsymbol{b}_{g} - \boldsymbol{\eta}_{g})^{\wedge},$$
  
=  $\boldsymbol{R} (-\delta \boldsymbol{b}_{g} - \boldsymbol{\eta}_{g})^{\wedge}.$  (3.7)

两侧同时右乘  $\mathbf{R}^{\mathsf{T}}$ , 化简, 并利用伴随性质, 可得:

$$\delta \dot{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^{\wedge} = (\boldsymbol{R}(-\delta \boldsymbol{b}_{q} - \boldsymbol{\eta}_{q}))^{\wedge}, \tag{3.8a}$$

$$\delta \dot{\boldsymbol{\theta}} = \boldsymbol{R}(-\delta \boldsymbol{b}_a - \boldsymbol{\eta}_a). \tag{3.8b}$$

#### 3.b 误差状态的速度项

下面推导左乘模型下的误差状态的速度项,对速度误差项的公式两侧求导,等式左侧为:

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{v}}_{t} = \boldsymbol{R}_{t}(\tilde{\boldsymbol{a}} - \boldsymbol{b}_{at} - \boldsymbol{\eta}_{a}) + \boldsymbol{g}_{t},$$

$$= \operatorname{Exp}(\delta\boldsymbol{\theta})\boldsymbol{R}(\tilde{\boldsymbol{a}} - \boldsymbol{b}_{a} - \delta\boldsymbol{b}_{a} - \boldsymbol{\eta}_{a}) + \boldsymbol{g} + \delta\boldsymbol{g},$$

$$\approx (\boldsymbol{I} + \delta\boldsymbol{\theta}^{\wedge})\boldsymbol{R}(\tilde{\boldsymbol{a}} - \boldsymbol{b}_{a} - \delta\boldsymbol{b}_{a} - \boldsymbol{\eta}_{a}) + \boldsymbol{g} + \delta\boldsymbol{g},$$

$$\approx \boldsymbol{R}\tilde{\boldsymbol{a}} - \boldsymbol{R}\boldsymbol{b}_{a} - \boldsymbol{R}\delta\boldsymbol{b}_{a} - \boldsymbol{R}\boldsymbol{\eta}_{a} + \delta\boldsymbol{\theta}^{\wedge}\boldsymbol{R}\tilde{\boldsymbol{a}} - \delta\boldsymbol{\theta}^{\wedge}\boldsymbol{R}\boldsymbol{b}_{a} + \boldsymbol{g} + \delta\boldsymbol{g},$$

$$= \boldsymbol{R}\tilde{\boldsymbol{a}} - \boldsymbol{R}\boldsymbol{b}_{a} - \boldsymbol{R}\delta\boldsymbol{b}_{a} - \boldsymbol{R}\boldsymbol{\eta}_{a} - (\boldsymbol{R}\tilde{\boldsymbol{a}})^{\wedge}\delta\boldsymbol{\theta} + (\boldsymbol{R}\boldsymbol{b}_{a})^{\wedge}\delta\boldsymbol{\theta} + \boldsymbol{g} + \delta\boldsymbol{g}.$$
(3.9)

等式右侧为:

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{v}} + \delta \dot{\boldsymbol{v}} = \boldsymbol{R}(\tilde{\boldsymbol{a}} - \boldsymbol{b}_a) + \boldsymbol{g} + \delta \dot{\boldsymbol{v}}. \tag{3.10}$$

由此,可得:

$$\delta \dot{\boldsymbol{v}} = (\boldsymbol{R}(\boldsymbol{b}_a - \tilde{\boldsymbol{a}}))^{\wedge} \delta \boldsymbol{\theta} - \boldsymbol{R} \delta \boldsymbol{b}_a - \boldsymbol{R} \boldsymbol{\eta}_a + \delta \boldsymbol{g}. \tag{3.11}$$

#### 3.c 左乘模型下,误差状态变量的离散时间运动学方程

至此,我们可以写出左乘模型下的离散时间的误差状态的运动学方程,如下:

$$\delta \mathbf{p}(t + \Delta t) = \delta \mathbf{p} + \delta \mathbf{v} \Delta t, \tag{3.12a}$$

$$\delta \mathbf{v}(t + \Delta t) = \delta \mathbf{v} + ((\mathbf{R}(\mathbf{b}_a - \tilde{\mathbf{a}}))^{\wedge} \delta \boldsymbol{\theta} - \mathbf{R} \delta \mathbf{b}_a + \delta \mathbf{g}) \Delta t - \boldsymbol{\eta}_v, \tag{3.12b}$$

$$\delta \theta(t + \Delta t) = \delta \theta - R \delta b_q \Delta t - \eta_{\theta}, \tag{3.12c}$$

$$\delta b_a(t + \Delta t) = \delta b_a + \eta_{ba},\tag{3.12d}$$

$$\delta b_a(t + \Delta t) = \delta b_a + \eta_{ba},\tag{3.12e}$$

$$\delta \mathbf{g}(t + \Delta t) = \delta \mathbf{g}. \tag{3.12f}$$

F 矩阵的形式也会随之改变,如下:

$$F = \begin{bmatrix} I & I\Delta t & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I & (R(b_a - \tilde{a}))^{\wedge} \Delta t & 0 & -R\Delta t & I\Delta t \\ 0 & 0 & I & -R\Delta t & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & I & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & I & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & I \end{bmatrix}.$$
(3.13)

代码中的改动如图 2:

```
// nominal state 達推

VecT new_p = p_ + v_ * dt + 0.5 * (R_ * (imu.acce_ - ba_)) * dt * dt + 0.5 * g_ * dt * dt;

VecT new_p = v_ + R_ * (imu.acce_ - ba_) * dt + g_ * dt;

S03 new_R = R_ * S03:;exp((imu.gyro_ - bg_) * dt);

// T0D0: 左聚运动学方程

S03 new_R = S03:;exp(omega (imu.gyro_ - bg_) * dt) * R_;

R_ = new_R;

v_ = new_p;

// 其余状态维度不变

// error state 递推

// 计算运动达程指可比矩阵 F, 见(3.47)

// 并享运动达程指可比矩阵 F, 见(3.47)

// Mat18T F = Mat18T::Identity();

// F.template block<3, 3>(0, 3) = Mat3T::Identity() * dt;

// F.template block<3, 3>(3, 15) = Rat3T::Identity() * dt;

// F.template block<3, 3>(3, 12) = R_namtrix() * 803:that(imu.acce_ - ba_) * dt; // v 对 theta

// F.template block<3, 3>(3, 15) = Mat3T::Identity() * dt;

// F.template block<3, 3>(3, 6) = Palatity() * dt;

// F.template block<3, 3>(6, 9) = Mat3T::Identity() * dt;

// F.template block<3, 3>(6, 9) = Mat3T::Identity() * dt;

// F.template block<3, 3>(6, 9) = Mat3T::Identity() * dt;

// T0D0: 左聚误差状态的离散运动学方程

Mat18T F = Mat18T::Identity();

// Etemplate block<3, 3>(3, 15) = Mat3T::Identity() * dt;

// T0D0: 左聚误差状态的离散运动学方程

Mat18T F = Mat18T::Identity();

// Etemplate block<3, 3>(3, 15) = Mat3T::Identity() * dt;

// p 对 v

F.template block<3, 3>(3, 15) = Mat3T::Identity() * dt;

// Etemplate block<3, 3>(3, 15) = Mat3T::Identity() * dt;

// Etemplate block<3, 3>(3, 15) = Mat3T::Identity() * dt;

// P J v

F.template block<3, 3>(3, 15) = Mat3T::Identity() * dt;

// v 对 d

F.template block<3, 3>(3, 15) = Mat3T::Identity() * dt;

// v 对 d

F.template block<3, 3>(3, 15) = Mat3T::Identity() * dt;

// v 对 d

F.template block<3, 3>(3, 15) = Mat3T::Identity() * dt;

// v 对 d

F.template block<3, 3>(3, 15) = Mat3T::Identity() * dt;

// v 对 d

F.template block<3, 3>(3, 15) = Mat3T::Identity() * dt;

// v 对 d

F.template block<3, 3>(6, 9) = -R_matrix() * dt;

// v 对 d

F.template block<3, 3>(6, 9) = -R_matrix() * dt;

// v 对 d

F.template block<3, 3>(6, 9) = -R_matrix() * dt;
```

图 2: 左乘模型下的运动学方程的代码实现

#### 3.d 左乘模型下的 RTK 观测方程

左乘模型下, RTK 的观测方程也需要改动, 具体改动如下:

$$\mathbf{R}_{\text{gnss}} = \text{Exp}(\delta \boldsymbol{\theta}) \mathbf{R}. \tag{3.14}$$

此时,观测方程可以写为:

$$\mathbf{z}_{\delta\theta} = \mathbf{h}(\delta\theta) = \text{Log}(\mathbf{R}_{\text{gnss}}\mathbf{R}^{\top}).$$
 (3.15)

 $\mathbf{z}_{\delta \boldsymbol{\theta}}$  仍是对  $\delta \boldsymbol{\theta}$  的直接观测,雅可比矩阵形式不变。ESKF 中的更新量  $\mathbf{z} - \mathbf{h}(\mathbf{x})$  的形式如下:

$$z - h(x) = [p_{\text{gnss}} - p, \text{Log}(R_{\text{gnss}}R^{\top})]^{\top}.$$
(3.16)

代码中的改动如图 3:

```
// 更新x和cov
Vec6d innoy = Vec6d::Zero();
innov.template head<3>() = (pose.translation() - p_); // 平移部分
// innov.template tail<3>() = (R_.inverse() * pose.so3()).log(); // 旋转部分(3.67)

▼ // TODO: 左乘模型下的观测更新量
innov.template tail<3>() = (pose.so3() * R_.inverse()).log();
```

图 3: 使用 RTK 的观测, 在左乘模型下的 ESKF 的更新量的代码实现

#### 3.e 左乘模型下的切空间投影

各变量定义与书中一致, 左乘扰动模型下, 书中的式 (3.58) 改写为:

$$\operatorname{Exp}(\delta \boldsymbol{\theta}^{+}) \boldsymbol{R}^{+} = \operatorname{Exp}(\delta \boldsymbol{\theta}^{+}) \operatorname{Exp}(\delta \boldsymbol{\theta}_{k}) \boldsymbol{R}_{k} = \operatorname{Exp}(\delta \boldsymbol{\theta}) \boldsymbol{R}_{k}. \tag{3.17}$$

易得:

$$\operatorname{Exp}(\delta \boldsymbol{\theta}^{+}) = \operatorname{Exp}(\delta \boldsymbol{\theta}) \operatorname{Exp}(-\delta \boldsymbol{\theta}_{k}). \tag{3.18}$$

利用线性化后的 BCH 公式,可以得到:

$$\delta \boldsymbol{\theta}^{+} = \delta \boldsymbol{\theta} - \delta \boldsymbol{\theta}_{k} - \frac{1}{2} \delta \boldsymbol{\theta}^{\wedge} \delta \boldsymbol{\theta}_{k},$$

$$= \delta \boldsymbol{\theta} - \delta \boldsymbol{\theta}_{k} + \frac{1}{2} \delta \boldsymbol{\theta}_{k}^{\wedge} \delta \boldsymbol{\theta}.$$
(3.19)

最后得到:

$$J_{\theta} = \frac{\partial \delta \theta^{+}}{\partial \delta \theta} \approx I + \frac{1}{2} \delta \theta_{k}^{\wedge}. \tag{3.20}$$

除去以上讨论的这些,ESKF 旋转量的更新也改用左乘误差状态量的形式。 代码实现如图 4:

图 4: 切空间投影和 ESKF 旋转量的更新的代码实现

# 3.f 代码运行结果

左乘扰动模型下,组合导航运行结果如图 5,与右乘扰动模型的结果一致:

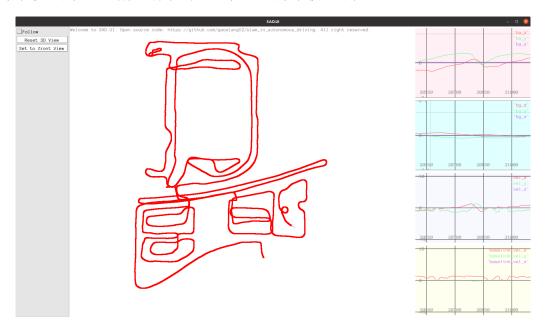


图 5: 代码运行结果