

# Homework

Alexandru Meterez

April 2020

## 1 Introduction

For my implementation, I've used an Extended Kalman Filter. It was needed because the the motion, as well as the measurements contain nonlinearities (trig functions).

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} \theta \\ \dot{\theta} \\ \ddot{\theta} \\ l \\ \dot{\theta}_b \\ l_b \\ a_{lb} \\ a_{vb} \end{bmatrix}, f(x) = \begin{bmatrix} \theta + \dot{\theta}\Delta t + \ddot{\theta}\frac{\Delta t^2}{2} \\ \dot{\theta} + \ddot{\theta}\Delta t \\ g\frac{\sin(\theta)}{l} \\ l \\ \dot{\theta}_b \\ l_b \\ a_{lb} \\ a_{vb} \end{bmatrix},$$
$$J_f(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \Delta t & \frac{\Delta t^2}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \Delta t & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ g\frac{\cos(\theta)}{l} & 0 & 0 & -g\frac{\sin(\theta)}{l^2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ where}$$

- $\theta$  is the angle with the vertical
- $\dot{\theta}$  is the angular speed
- $\ddot{\theta}$  is the angular acceleration
- $l$  is the length of the pendulum
- $\dot{\theta}_b$  is the bias of the angular speed
- $l_b$  is the bias of the pendulum length
- $a_{lb}$  is the bias of the longitudinal acceleration
- $a_{vb}$  is the bias of the vertical acceleration

From the problem statement, we know that we are getting the x-axis part of  $\dot{\theta}$ ,  $a_{lb}$ ,  $a_{vb}$  and the length of the pendulum  $l$ . Therefore, we need to form the  $z$  1D matrix and  $H$ :

$$z = \begin{bmatrix} v_x \\ a_v \\ a_l \\ l \end{bmatrix}, h(x) = \begin{bmatrix} (\dot{\theta} + \dot{\theta}_b) \cos(\theta) \\ g \sin(\theta) + a_{vb} \\ g \cos(\theta) - \dot{\theta}^2(l + l_b) + a_{lb} \\ l + l_b \end{bmatrix},$$

$$J_h(x) = \begin{bmatrix} -(\dot{\theta} + \dot{\theta}_b) \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) & 0 & 0 & \cos(\theta) & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ g \cos(\theta) & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -g \sin(\theta) & -2\dot{\theta}(l + l_b) & 0 & -\dot{\theta}^2 & 0 & -\dot{\theta}^2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

The rest of the parameters for the filters are set as:  $P = I_8$ ,  $Q = \frac{\Delta t}{10} I_8$ ,

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{v_x}^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_{a_v}^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_{a_l}^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.4 \end{bmatrix}$$

## 2 Implementation

### Predict

1.  $F = J_f(x)$
2.  $\bar{x} = f(x)$
3.  $\bar{P} = FPF^T + Q$

### Update

1.  $H = J_h(\bar{x})$
2.  $y = z - h(\bar{x})$
3.  $K = \bar{P}H^T(H\bar{P}H^T + R)^{-1}$
4.  $x = \bar{x} + Ky$
5.  $P = (I_8 - KH)\bar{P}(I_8 - KH)^T + KRK^T$ , for numerical stability

## 3 Collaboration

I have collaborated with Andreia Ocanoia from 342C1.