

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
ESE 650: LEARNING IN ROBOTICS
SPRING 2023
[02/07] HOMEWORK 2
DUE: 02/27 MON 11.59 PM ET

Changelog:

- 2/13 7pm: pg 6 lines 5-7 on using the auto-calibration method on training to get hard-coded values for the test set.
- 2/19 6pm: UKF paper (A Quaternion-based Unscented Kalman Filter for Orientation Tracking) - Sec 2.3 Eq 27 and 28:
These are the corrected equations for the measurement model:

$$\begin{aligned}g' &= q_k^{-1} g q_k \\b' &= q_k^{-1} b q_k\end{aligned}$$

- 2/19 6pm: Pg 6 Line 10: Gyroscope: sensitivity $\alpha \sim 200$ mV/(rad/sec)
-

Instructions

Read the following instructions carefully before beginning to work on the homework.

- You will submit solutions typeset in L^AT_EX on Gradescope (strongly encouraged). You can use hw_template.tex on Canvas in the “Homeworks” folder to do so. If your handwriting is *unambiguously legible*, you can submit PDF scans/tablet-created PDFs.
- Please start a new problem on a fresh page and mark all the pages corresponding to each problem. Failure to do so may result in your work not graded completely.
- Clearly indicate the name and Penn email ID of all your collaborators on your submitted solutions.
- **For each problem in the homework, you should mention the total amount of time you spent on it. This helps us gauge the perceived difficulty of the problems.**
- You can be informal while typesetting the solutions, e.g., if you want to draw a picture feel free to draw it on paper clearly, click a picture and include it in your solution. Do not spend undue time on typesetting solutions.

- You will see an entry of the form “HW 2 PDF” where you will upload the PDF of your solutions. You will also see entries like “HW 2 Problem 1 Code” where you will upload your solution for the respective problems. **For each programming problem, you should create a fresh Python file.** This file should contain all the code to reproduce the results of the problem and you will upload the .py file to Gradescope. If we have installed Autograder for a particular problem, you will use the Autograder. Name your file to be “pennkey_hw2_problem1.py”, e.g., I will name my code for Problem 1 as “pratikac_hw2_problem1.py”.
- **You should include all the relevant plots in the PDF, without doing so you will not get full credit.** You can, for instance, export your Jupyter notebook as a PDF (you can also use text cells to write your solutions) and export the same notebook as a Python file to upload your code.
- **Your PDF solutions should be completely self-contained. We will run the Python file to check if your solution reproduces the results in the PDF.**

Credit. The points for the problems add up to 125. You only need to solve for 100 points to get full credit, i.e., your final score will be $\min(\text{your total points}, 100)$.

1 **Problem 1 (Extended Kalman Filter, 25 points).** In this problem, we will see how to use
 2 filtering to estimate an unknown system parameter. Consider a dynamical system given by

$$\begin{aligned} x_{k+1} &= ax_k + \epsilon_k \\ y_k &= \sqrt{x_k^2 + 1} + \nu_k \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

3 where $x_k, y_k \in \mathbb{R}$ are scalars, $\epsilon_k \sim N(0, 1)$ and $\nu_k \sim N(0, 1/2)$ are zero-mean scalar
 4 Gaussian noise uncorrelated across time k . The constant a is unknown and we would like to
 5 estimate its value. If we know that our initial state has mean 1 and variance 2

$$x_0 \sim N(1, 2),$$

6 develop the equations for an Extended Kalman Filter (EKF) to estimate the unknown constant
 7 a .

- 8 (a) **(5 points)** You should first simulate (1) with $a = -1$. This is the ground-truth
 9 value of a that we would like to estimate. Provide details of how you simulated
 10 the system, in particular how you sampled the noise ϵ_k, ν_k . The observations
 11 $D = \{y_k : k = 1, \dots\}$ are the “dataset” that we thus collect from the system. Run
 12 the simulation for about 100 observations.
- 13 (b) **(15 points)** You should now develop the EKF equations that will use the collected
 14 dataset D to estimate the constant a . Discuss your approach in detail. Your goal is
 15 to compute two quantities

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_k &= \mathbb{E}[a_k | y_1, \dots, y_k] \\ \sigma_k^2 &= \text{Var}(a_k | y_1, \dots, y_k). \end{aligned}$$

16 for all times k .

- 17 (c) **(5 points)** Plot the true value $a = -1$, and the estimated values $\mu_k \pm \sigma_k$ as a function
 18 of time k . Discuss your result. In particular, do your estimated values $\mu_k \pm \sigma_k$ match
 19 the ground-truth value $a = -1$? Does the error reduce as you incorporate more and
 20 more observations? Argue why/why not.

- 21 **Problem 2 (Unscented Kalman Filter, 100 points).** In this problem, you will implement
 22 an Unscented Kalman Filter (UKF) to track the orientation of a robot in three-dimensions.
 23 We have given you observations from an inertial measurement unit (IMU) that consists
 24 of a gyroscope (to measure angular velocity) and an accelerometer (to measure acceler-
 25 ations in body frame) as well as data from a motion-capture system called “Vicon”, see
 26 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qgS1pwsHQIA> which is a set of cameras that track an
 27 object in an indoor environment. While the estimates of the position or rotation obtained
 28 from the IMU will be noisy, a Vicon is extremely accurate (with errors of the order of a few
 29 millimeters for the position and fractions of a degree for the orientation). We can therefore
 30 treat the Vicon data as the “ground-truth”. We will develop the UKF for the IMU data and
 31 use the Vicon data for calibration and tuning of this filter. This is typical of real applications

1 where the robot uses an IMU but the filter running on the robot will be calibrating before
2 test-time in the lab using an expensive and accurate sensor like a Vicon.

3 (a) **Understanding the data:** First, load the data given on Canvas (file “hw2_p2_data.zip”)
4 using code of the form.

```
5
6 from scipy import io
7
8 data_num = 1
9 imu = io.loadmat('imu/imuRaw'+str(data_num)+'.mat')
10 accel = imu['vals'][0:3,:]
11 gyro = imu['vals'][3:6,:]
12 T = np.shape(imu['ts'])[1]
```

14 Ignore other fields inside the .mat file, we will not use them.

15 You can use the following code to load the vicon data

```
16
17 vicon = io.loadmat('vicon/viconRot'+str(data_num)+'.mat')
```

19 while calibrating and debugging. But do not include this line in the autograder submission
20 because we do not store the Vicon data in the autograder.

21 (b) **(15 points) Calibrating the sensors.** Check the arrays named “accel” and “gyro”. The
22 former gives the observations received by the accelerometer inside the IMU and the latter
23 gives observations from the gyroscope. The variable T denotes the total number of time-steps
24 in our dataset. You will have to read the IMU reference manual (file “imu_reference.pdf”
25 on Canvas) to understand the quantities stored in these arrays. Pay careful attention to the
26 following thing.

27 The accel/gyro readings are integers and not metric quantities, this is because there is
28 usually an analog-to-digital conversion (ADC) that happens in these sensors and one reads
29 off the ADC value as the actual observation. Because of the way these MEMS sensors are
30 constructed, they will have biases and sensitivity with respect to the working voltage. In
31 order to convert from raw values to physical units, the equation for both accel and gyro is
32 typically

$$\text{value} = (\text{raw} - \beta) \frac{3300 \text{ mV}}{1023 \alpha}$$

33 where β called the bias, mV stands for milli-volt (most onboard electronics operators at 3300
34 mV) and α is the sensitivity of the sensor. For the accelerometer, α has units of mV/g where
35 g refers to the gravitational acceleration 9.81 m/s^2 . The 1023 in the denominator comes
36 because in our sensor there is a 10-bit ADC that was being used.

37 If $\alpha = 100 \text{ mV/g}$ and bias β is zero, and if the raw accelerometer reading is 10, the actual
38 value of the acceleration along that axis is

$$\text{value} = 10 \times \frac{3300}{1023 \times 100} \times 9.81 = 3.16 \text{ m/s}^2$$

1 The equation for the gyroscope is similar. The sensitivity of a gyroscope has units
2 mV/(degrees/sec). Remember to convert the output into radians/sec before you use the
3 gyroscope readings to update the filter. You can also calculate the sensitivity in mV/(rad/sec)
4 then your output for the angular velocity will be in radians/sec. **There is a bias and sensitivity**
5 **for each of the three axes for both the accelerometer and the gyroscope; these quantities**
6 **will typically be similar for all the three axes but you will get more accurate estimates if**
7 **you tune them individually a bit.**

8 Typically, in a real application, we do not know the bias and sensitivity of either sensor.
9 Your goal is to use the rotation matrices in the Vicon data as the ground-truth orientation (see
10 section on quaternions below) to estimate the bias and sensitivity of *both* the accelerometer
11 and the gyroscope. While doing so, you should be careful on two counts.

- 12 (1) The orientation of the IMU need not be the same as the orientation of the Vicon
13 coordinate frame. Plot all quantities in the arrays accel, gyro and vicon rotation
14 matrices to make sure you get this right. Do not proceed to implementing the filter if
15 you are not convinced your solution for this part is correct.
16 (2) The acceleration a_x and a_y is flipped in sign due to device design. A positive
17 acceleration in body-frame will result in a negative number reported by the IMU.
18 See the IMU manual for more insight.

19 **How to calibrate the accelerometer?** To find the sensitivity for the accelerometer, we
20 can assume the only force acting is the gravitational force. Then the magnitude of your
21 3-dimensional accelerometer readings should be as close to 9.81 as possible. Next plot the
22 roll, pitch, and yaw values from the Vicon data; you can extract these from the Vicon rotation
23 matrix. You should compare the Vicon plots with some simple plots obtained only from
24 the accelerometer (you will calibrate the gyroscope separately as detailed below) to predict
25 the orientation. From the accelerometer, you can directly compute roll and pitch for each
26 timestep by looking at the angle with respect to gravity (which always points downwards);
27 compare these with the Vicon roll and pitch to ensure your sensitivity (the hard part here is
28 to make sure your axes are correct).

29 **How to calibrate the gyroscope?** For the gyroscope, you can use the initial orientation
30 from the accelerometer and then integrate the angular velocity values from the gyroscope
31 for the rest of the time series. The orientation estimates you get from this method will
32 have significant drift, but you should be able to get a sense of the scale and check your
33 sensitivity values. The purpose here is to ensure you are converting the raw digital values in
34 the dataset into meaningful physical units before we begin the filtering. A better strategy is to
35 differentiate the orientation obtained from the Vicon data to obtain the true angular velocity
36 and estimate the bias and sensitivity of the gyroscope by comparing its readings to this true
37 angular velocity.

1 You should detail how you selected the two constants α, β for both the accelerometer
 2 and the gyroscope in your solution PDF. Simply reporting numbers will get zero credit.
 3 Calibrating the sensors is a non-trivial step and even if your filtering code is completely
 4 correct, you will not get accurate estimates if your calibration is off. The Autograder
 5 will execute your filter on held-out datasets that we have created. To do well on these
 6 test dataset, use you automatic calibration method to extract good values from the
 7 "training set" and hard-code those values for the test set. As a hint, we have given you the
 8 rough range of the calibration constants.

- 9 • Accelerometer: bias $\beta \sim 500$, sensitivity $\alpha \sim 25\text{--}50 \text{ mV}/(\text{m/s}^2)$
- 10 • Gyroscope: bias $\beta \sim 350$, sensitivity $\alpha \sim \frac{250}{200} \text{ mV}/(\text{rad/sec})$

use you automatic
calibration method to
extract good values
from the "training set"
and hard-code those
values for the test set.

11 (c) (0 points) **Quaternions for orientation** We have given you a file named quaternion.py
 12 that implements a Python class for handling quaternions. Read this code carefully. In
 13 particular, you should study the function `euler_angle` which returns the Euler angles
 14 corresponding to a quaternion, `from_rotm` which takes in a 3×3 rotation matrix and assigns
 15 the quaternion and the function `__mul__` which multiplies two quaternions together. Try a
 16 few test cases for converting to-and-fro from a rotation matrix/Euler angles to a quaternion
 17 to solidify your understanding here.

18 (d) (0 points) **Implementing the UKF** Given this setup, you should next read the Appendix
 19 of this homework PDF before implementing the Unscented Kalman Filter for tracking the
 20 orientation of the quadrotor. The state of your filter will be

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} q \\ \omega \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^7$$

21 where q is the quaternion that indicates the orientation and ω is the angular velocity. The
 22 observations are of course the readings of the accelerometer and the gyroscope that we
 23 discussed above; recall that gyroscopes measure the angular velocity ω directly. You should
 24 implement quaternion averaging as described in Section 3.4 of the paper; this is essential
 25 for the UKF to work. **You will have to choose the values of the initial covariance of the**
 26 **state, dynamics noise and measurement noise yourself.** You should discuss your steps
 27 and choices in your solution PDF.

28 (e) (10 points) **Analysis and debugging** Plot the quaternion q (mean and diagonal of
 29 covariance), the angular velocity ω (mean and diagonal of covariance), the gyroscope readings
 30 in rad/sec and the quaternion corresponding to the vicon orientation as a function of time in
 31 your solution PDF. Do not plot on the server, it may crash out. You should show the results
 32 for one dataset and discuss whether your filter is working well. You should also use these
 33 plots to debug your performance on the other datasets; plotting everything carefully is the
 34 fastest way to debugging the UKF.

35 (f) (75 points) **Evaluation** We will use the autograder for this problem. We will test the
 36 performance of your filter on the datasets provided to you as well as some of our held-out

1 datasets. Make sure you submit estimate_rot.py as well as all its dependencies. This function
2 should return three Numpy arrays of length T , one each for **Euler angles** (roll, pitch, yaw)
3 for the orientation.

4 APPENDIX A. IMPLEMENTING THE UKF

5 This Appendix will help you understand the differences in the notation between the course
6 notes (denoted as PC) and Edgar Kraft's paper (denoted as EK) on implementing the UKF
7 using quaternions posted on Canvas. The state at time k in the notes is x_k while the next
8 state is x_{k+1} . EK defines the previous state x_{k-1} and the current state as x_k . We will use the
9 convention in PC. The UKF is the same and its basic steps are:

- 10 (i) propagate the dynamics,
11 (ii) obtain an observation from the accelerometer and the gyroscope,
12 (iii) compute the Kalman gain, and
13 (iv) update the mean and covariance using the latest observation.

14 **State.** The estimate of the state is given by the mean and covariance (PC p.59, 64). Since
15 the state $x = (q, \omega) \in \mathbb{R}^7$ consists of the quaternion and the angular velocities, the mean of
16 our estimate of the state is $\mu_{k|k} \in \mathbb{R}^7$. In the code, you will create a tuple as a concatenation
17 of an object of the Quaternion class and some initial values for the angular velocity; this
18 way you can use the methods in the Quaternion class to perform operations on the first 4
19 elements. The quaternion always has a unit magnitude so the covariance is not a 7×7 matrix
20 but instead

$$\Sigma_{k|k} \in \mathbb{R}^{6 \times 6}$$

21 You will initialize the covariance to be positive definite, e.g., with positive entries on the
22 diagonal and zeros otherwise. See EK sec 3.2 now to get a better idea of the dimensions.

23 **The Unscented Transform (UT).** As we have discussed in the lectures, the Unscented
24 Transform (UT) uses sigma points to compute an approximation of the probability distribution
25 of a random variable $y = f(x)$ given the distribution of the random variable x . In simple
26 words, this amounts to using the Gaussian $N(\mu_{k|k}, \Sigma_{k|k})$ or $N(\mu_{k+1|k}, \Sigma_{k+1|k})$ to generate the
27 sigma points, apply the function $f(\cdot)$ or $g(\cdot)$ (corresponding to the dynamics or measurement
28 equations respectively) to each of these sigma points and then recomputing the mean and
29 covariance of the transformed sigma points (PC p.59, sec 3.7.1).

30 **Generating sigma points (PC Sec 3.7.1, EK Sec 3.1-3.2)** Let us generate sigma points
31 from a Gaussian $x \sim N(\mu, \Sigma)$. Remember that $\mu \equiv (\mu_q, \mu_\omega) \in \mathbb{R}^7$ consists of two parts,
32 the quaternion part of the estimate and the estimate for angular velocity.

33 Using PC eqn 3.29, we will create $2n$ sigma points where n is the number of columns in
34 Σ , e.g. $n = 6$ for our problem. We need to calculate the square root of the covariance $\sqrt{\Sigma}$.
35 The notes describe a method using diagonalization while EK uses a Cholesky decomposition.

1 For the homework you can simply call scipy's linear algebra matrix square root; see
2 <https://docs.scipy.org/doc/scipy/reference/generated/scipy.linalg.sqrtm.html>.

3 The n column vectors of $\sqrt{\Sigma}$ matrix are multiplied by $\pm\sqrt{n}$ and form the set $\{x^{(i)}\}_{i=1}^{2n}$
4 to get $2n$ elements (corresponding to positive and negative multipliers). As shown in the
5 notes Eqn 3.29, we would now like to add these things to the mean μ to obtain the sigma
6 points. However, the state in our problem is a concatenation of the quaternion and the angular
7 velocities so it is slightly more complicated (EK sec 3.2). We cannot "add" two quaternions
8 using the standard rules of summation. In any case, the vectors we created from $\sqrt{\Sigma}$ are
9 6-dimensional and the mean $\mu \in \mathbb{R}^7$ so we cannot even add them...

10 We will therefore transform the first three elements of each vector $x^{(i)}$ into quaternion
11 space and obtain the representation in the axis-angle form (EK calls this the vector quaternion
12 in Eqn. 26). The transformed version is now a legitimate quaternion and can be "added" to
13 the first 4 elements of μ using the quaternion multiply operation; just like two translations
14 are added to get the total translation, two quaternions which represent rotation one after the
15 other are multiplied together to get the total rotation. Multiplication of quaternions is not
16 commutative, but in this case it does not matter whether we do $\mu_q x^{(i)}_q$ or $x^{(i)}_q \mu_q$ because
17 half of the vectors are negative and correspond to the opposite rotation. We do not need to
18 do anything special for the angular velocity and can use the standard rules of summation to
19 add μ_ω with the lower three elements of $x^{(i)}_\omega$.

20 **Recompute the Gaussian from sigma points** We need to use eqn. 3.31 in the notes to
21 estimate the empirical mean and covariance of the transformed sigma points. Again in this
22 problem, this is not straightforward because we are using quaternions. More details on this
23 will be given in the process/dynamics and measurements sections below.

24 **Propagating the dynamics.** We will implement Eqn. 3.32 or EK Eq 35 in a slightly different
25 way. We will add the covariance R to $\Sigma_{k|k}$ before calculating the sigma points. This does
26 not change anything, it just expands the Gaussian and then transforms it. The unscented
27 transform is not exact because it approximates a general probability distributed using a
28 Gaussian (it just does a better job of this approximation...). In a filtering problem it is always
29 better to err towards a larger covariance that will be shrunk by the observations when they
30 come instead of using an incorrect but small covariance.

31 Another important point is to notice that the time interval between two readings from
32 the accelerometer and gyroscope is not fixed in the dataset. It is variable in a real system
33 because, e.g., sometimes the CPU can take a few extra cycles to read the data from the sensor.
34 We will therefore think of the dynamics covariance corresponding to the continuous time
35 dynamics as R and always multiply by dt of the specific time-step to get the discrete-time
36 covariance. Altogether, first calculate

$$\Sigma_{k|k} + R dt$$

8

1 and then use this to compute the sigma points and transform them (EK Eqn. 37). The
2 transformation is deterministic because we have already incorporated the dynamics noise.

3 The next step is to compute Eqn. 3.32 in the notes to obtain $\mu_{k+1|k}$ and $\Sigma_{k+1|k}$ from
4 the transformed sigma points. As Edgar notes in his paper (EK sec 3.4), the mean of the
5 orientations of the sigma points is not equal to correct mean of the rotations represented
6 by these quaternions (as we said above, we should not be doing an algebraic sum of two
7 quaternions, summation for Euclidean vectors corresponds to multiplication for quaternions).
8 EK therefore develops a procedure to calculate the correct mean of the quaternion part of the
9 state using gradient descent. **Note that this is only for the quaternion portion of the state.**

10 **Gradient descent to compute the mean and covariance of the quaternion part of the**
11 **sigma points (EK Sec. 3.4–3.5)** Initialize a quaternion \bar{q} and a matrix $E \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 2n}$ for the
12 $2n$ sigma points. First initialize an estimate of mean $\in \mathbb{R}^7$ which we will iteratively improve
13 through GD and an error vector matrix $E \in \mathbb{R}^{3,2n}$. You can initialize \bar{q} to the quaternion
14 part of the previous state $(\mu_{k|k})_q$ which will help gradient descent converge quickly. We will
15 perform the following iterations.

- 16 (i) Compute the error vectors $e_i \in \mathbb{R}^3$ for $i = \{1, \dots, 2n\}$ for every sigma point. Fill in
17 the matrix E using these error vectors. The error e_i is the relative rotation between
18 the sigma point $x_q^{(i)}$ and the current estimate of the mean \bar{q} from the previous estimate
19 of gradient descent. This can be computed using quaternion math (Ref. EK Sec 3.4,
20 Eq. 52-53) and then can be converted to axis-angle (3d vector) representation to
21 store in our maintained matrix E .
- 22 (ii) Compute the standard mean of the error vectors $\bar{e} = (2n)^{-1} \sum_i e_i$ and convert it
23 into the quaternion space; this is the new mean \bar{q} (EK sec 3.4, eq 55).
- 24 (iii) Iterate upon the above two steps until the magnitude of \bar{e} falls below a threshold.
- 25 (iv) The final \bar{q} is the mean of the Gaussian represented by the transformed sigma points
26 and the covariance $\text{Cov}(e_i) = (2n)^{-1} \sum_i (e_i - \bar{e})(e_i - \bar{e})^\top$.

27 The estimate of the mean and covariance for the angular velocity, which is a Euclidean vector,
28 are obtained in the standard way.

29 Altogether, this step will compute $\mu_{k+1|k} \in \mathbb{R}^7$ and $\Sigma_{k+1|k} \in \mathbb{R}^{6 \times 6}$.

30 **Measurement update.** First obtain the calibrated data from the accelerometer (for the
31 orientation) and gyroscope (angular velocity) and then compute the following steps which
32 are explained below.

- 33 (i) Generate sigma points (use the same function from the dynamics step)
- 34 (ii) Propagate sigma points using the measurement model (EK 3.7.7)
- 35 (iii) Compute a new mean, covariance (Σ_{yy}), and cross covariance (Σ_{xy}) from sigma
36 points (3.7.8); make sure that you add the measurement noise Q to Σ_{yy}
- 37 (iv) Calculate innovation (EK 3.7.9)

1 (v) Compute the Kalman gain (EK 3.7.11) (PC Eqn 3.36, PC Step 2.2 in Sec 3.7.3) and
 2 update the estimate to obtain $\mu_{k+1|k+1}$ and $\Sigma_{k+1|k+1}$.

3 **Propagate sigma points with the measurement model** First obtain the calibrated
 4 accelerometer and gyroscope readings in metric units (m sec^{-2} and rad sec^{-1} respectively).
 5 We will use the procedure in EK Sec 2.3 using our previous estimate of the state $\mu_{k+1|k}$ and
 6 $\Sigma_{k+1|k}$. This converts the gravity vector into the frame of reference of the quadrotor using
 7 our current estimate of the orientation and thereby the reading of the accelerometer can be
 8 thought of just as a vector in \mathbb{R}^3 which is an observation for such a transformed vector, up to
 9 some noise. Note that this assumes that the quadrotor is not accelerating. The gyroscope
 10 measures the second part of the state (the angular velocities) directly, up to some noise of
 11 course. Use some reasonable values for the covariance of the noise on the accelerometer and
 12 gyroscope observation model. Since we are now working in standard Euclidean space of
 13 accelerations and angular velocities the sigma point transform is computed using exactly
 14 the equations in PC Sec 3.7.1 Step 2.1). In particular, the mean in PC Eqn 3.33 is just the
 15 Euclidean mean. Next compute the covariance Σ_{yy} and add the measurement noise as a
 16 diagonal matrix Q (this is a tunable parameter like dynamics noise R that you should pick).
 17 Compute the cross covariance Σ_{xy} using PC Sec 3.34.

18 **Compute Innovation** Use the observation y_{k+1} and the estimated measurement \hat{y} (the
 19 mean of the sigma points from the previous step) to compute the innovation

$$\text{innovation} = y - \hat{y}.$$

20 **Compute the Kalman gain and the updated estimate (PC Eqn 3.36)** using

$$K = \Sigma_{xy} \Sigma_{yy}^{-1}$$

21 The mean of the updated estimate $\mu_{k+1|k+1}$ is computed as follows. First convert $K(y - \hat{y})$
 22 back into quaternion space for the quaternion part; the angular velocity part remains
 23 unchanged. We now use the standard equation

$$\mu_{k+1|k+1} = \mu_{k+1|k} + K \text{innovation}.$$

24 The covariance is

$$\Sigma_{k+1|k+1} = \Sigma_{k+1|k} - K \Sigma_{yy} K^\top.$$

25 You should convert the orientation part of $\mu_{k+1|k+1}$ into Euler angles for comparison to the
 26 Vicon data. Now loop through all the observations and you're done.