



深蓝学院  
shenlanxueyuon.com

# 作业讨论： 基于融合的滤波方法II



主讲人 张峻诚



# 纲要

---

- 第一部分：运动模型实现
- 第二部分：运动模型评估
- 第三部分：编码器融合实现

# 运动模型实现

- 为了在body系加入在对Y和Z系的约束, 需要修改代码中的

**ErrorStateKalmanFilter::**

**CorrectErrorEstimationPose**

- 具体公式详见PPT

```
void ErrorStateKalmanFilter::CorrectErrorEstimationPose(  
    const Eigen::Matrix4d &T_nb, Eigen::VectorXd &Y, Eigen::MatrixXd &G,  
    Eigen::MatrixXd &K) {  
    //  
    // TODO: set measurement:  
    //  
    Eigen::Vector3d P_nn_obs = pose_.block<3, 1>(0, 3) - T_nb.block<3, 1>(0, 3);  
    Eigen::Matrix3d C_nn_obs =  
        T_nb.block<3, 3>(0, 0).transpose() * pose_.block<3, 3>(0, 0);  
  
    // Check whether we apply the motion constraint or not based on the angular  
    // rate.  
    bool apply_motion_constraint =  
        GetUnbiasedAngularVel(curr_raw_gyro_, pose_.block<3, 3>(0, 0)).norm() <  
        0.15;  
    //apply_motion_constraint = false;  
    LOG(INFO) << "apply_motion_constraint? " << apply_motion_constraint;  
  
    YPose_.block<3, 1>(0, 0) = P_nn_obs;  
    YPose_.block<3, 1>(3, 0) =  
        Sophus::S03d::vee(C_nn_obs - Eigen::Matrix3d::Identity());  
  
    const Eigen::Matrix3d rx_robot_world = pose_.block<3, 3>(0, 0).transpose();  
    const Eigen::Vector3d velocity_robot = rx_robot_world * vel_;  
    if (apply_motion_constraint) {  
        Y = Eigen::MatrixXd::Zero(8, 1);  
        Y.block<3, 1>(0, 0) = YPose_.block<3, 1>(0, 0);  
        Y.block<2, 1>(3, 0) = velocity_robot.block<2, 1>(1, 0);  
        Y.block<3, 1>(5, 0) = YPose_.block<3, 1>(3, 0);  
    } else {  
        Y = YPose_;  
    }  
}
```

# 运动模型实现

- 我发现在转弯时，ESKF 观测的 body 系下的速度在 Y 和 Z 轴的分量并不总是接近 0。我猜测这是因为 ESKF 实际估计的是 imu 的速度，而不是在真正质心的速度，所以在旋转时会有速度分量。在我上面的实现中，我首先检测了当前的旋转角速度的大小，当其值过大时则不强加在 Y 和 Z 轴上的限制。

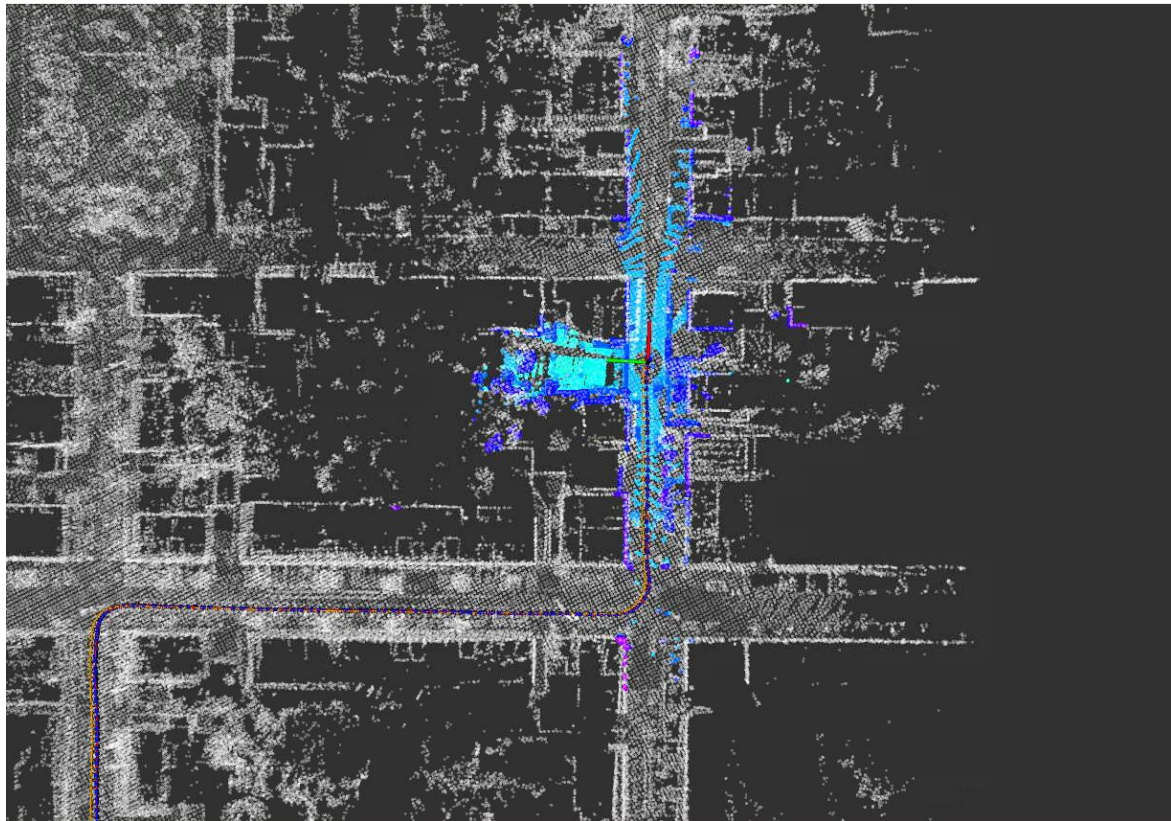
```
// set measurement equation:
if (apply_motion_constraint) {
    G = Eigen::MatrixXd::Zero(8, 15);
    G.block<3, 3>(0, INDEX_ERROR_POS) = Eigen::Matrix3d::Identity();
    G.block<2, 3>(3, INDEX_ERROR_VEL) = rx_robot_world.block<2, 3>(1, 0);
    G.block<2, 3>(3, INDEX_ERROR_ORI) =
        Sophus::S03d::hat(velocity_robot).block<2, 3>(1, 0);
    G.block<3, 3>(5, INDEX_ERROR_ORI) = Eigen::Matrix3d::Identity();
} else {
    G = GPose_;
}

Eigen::MatrixXd R;
if (apply_motion_constraint) {
    R = Eigen::MatrixXd::Zero(8, 8);
    R.block<3, 3>(0, 0) = RPose_.block<3, 3>(0, 0);
    R.block<2, 2>(3, 3) = Eigen::Matrix2d::Identity() * 0.01;
    R.block<3, 3>(5, 5) = RPose_.block<3, 3>(3, 3);
} else {
    R = CPose_ * RPose_ * CPose_.transpose();
}

//
// TODO: set Kalman gain:
//
K = P_ * G.transpose() * (G * P_ * G.transpose() + R).inverse();
}
```

# 运动模型实现

- 模型的运行截图为:



# 纲要

---

- 第一部分：运动模型实现
- **第二部分：运动模型评估**
- 第三部分：编码器融合实现



# 运动模型评估

- 为了对新模型做出评价，我首先更改代码，将在 body 系中的速度保存下来。我定义了一个新的 rosservice, 叫做 save\_velocity.
- 具体实现如右图所示

```
bool KITTIFilteringFlow::SaveVelocity(void) {  
    if (trajectory.N == 0) return false;  
  
    std::ofstream robot_velocity_ofs;  
    if (!FileManager::CreateFile(  
        robot_velocity_ofs,  
        WORK_SPACE_PATH + "/slam_data/trajectory/robot_velocity.txt")) {  
        return false;  
    }  
  
    const double init_time = trajectory.time_.at(0);  
    for (size_t i = 0; i < trajectory.N; ++i) {  
        const double time = trajectory.time_.at(i) - init_time;  
        const Eigen::Matrix4f& fused_pose = trajectory.fused_.at(i);  
        const Eigen::Vector3f& fused_vel = trajectory.fused_vel.at(i);  
        const Eigen::Vector3f robot_vel =  
            fused_pose.block<3, 3>(0, 0).transpose() * fused_vel;  
        // Save robot vel into the output.  
        robot_velocity_ofs << time << " " << robot_vel.x() << " " << robot_vel.y()  
            << " " << robot_vel.z() << std::endl;  
    }  
    return true;  
}
```

# 运动模型评估

- 最后为了更好分析在 Y 轴和 Z 轴的速度分量，我写了如右图所示的 python 代码。
- 该代码会把各个轴的分量画图显示，并计算 Y 轴和 Z 轴速度的统计值。

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

data_path = 'slam_data/trajectory/motion_constraint/robot_velocity7.txt'
robot_velocity = pd.read_csv(
    data_path,
    sep=',',
    names=['timestamp', 'velocity_x', 'velocity_y', 'velocity_z'])

plt.subplot(3, 1, 1)
plt.plot(robot_velocity['timestamp'],
         robot_velocity['velocity_x'],
         label='velocity x')
plt.title('VelocityX vs time')
plt.legend(loc='upper right')

# Calculate min, max, mean, std for velocity y.
vel_y = np.array(robot_velocity['velocity_y'])
print('Velocity Y stats:')
print('min: ', vel_y.min())
print('max: ', vel_y.max())
print('mean: ', np.mean(vel_y))
print('median: ', np.median(vel_y))
print('std: ', np.std(vel_y))
plt.subplot(3, 1, 2)
plt.plot(robot_velocity['timestamp'],
         robot_velocity['velocity_y'],
         label='velocity y')
plt.title('VelocityY vs time')
plt.legend(loc='upper right')

# Calculate min, max, mean, std for velocity z.
vel_z = np.array(robot_velocity['velocity_z'])
print('Velocity Z stats:')
print('min: ', vel_z.min())
print('max: ', vel_z.max())
print('mean: ', np.mean(vel_z))
print('median: ', np.median(vel_z))
print('std: ', np.std(vel_z))
plt.subplot(3, 1, 3)
plt.plot(robot_velocity['timestamp'],
         robot_velocity['velocity_z'],
         label='velocity z')
plt.title('VelocityZ vs time')
plt.legend(loc='upper right')

plt.show()
```



# 运动模型评估

- 在未加入速度约束时, evo\_ape 的结果如右图所示:

```
root@7efda655577c:/workspace/assignments/06-filtering-basic/src/lidar_localization/slam_data/trajectory/motion_constraint# evo_ape kitti_ground_truth5.txt f
used5.txt -r full --plot --plot_mode xyz
APE w.r.t. full transformation (unit-less)
(not aligned)
```

max	1.097528
mean	0.253381
median	0.196732
min	0.020702
rmse	0.306149
sse	411.088207
std	0.171829

- 对其速度分量进行分析结果为:

```
Velocity Y stats:
min: -0.941034
max: 0.8375360000000001
mean: 0.05523174418552211
median: 0.05680075
std: 0.2102908964584072
Velocity Z stats:
min: -0.44849700000000003
max: 0.677524
mean: 0.08759630227274282
median: 0.08312605
std: 0.1443409273883334
```

# 运动模型评估

- 当在 body 系速度的 Y 轴和 Z 轴加入 variance 为 0.01 的观测约束后 .evo\_ape 的结果为：

```
root@efda655577c:/workspace/assignments/06-filtering-basic/src/lidar_localization/slam_data/trajectory/motion_constraint# evo_ape kitti_ground_truth8.txt fused8.txt -r full --plot --plot_mode xyz
APE w.r.t. full transformation (unit-less)
(not aligned)
```

max	1.090655
mean	0.252798
median	0.197146
min	0.018921
rmse	0.305777
sse	410.087980
std	0.172025

- 对其速度分量进行分析结果为：

```
Velocity Y stats:
min: -0.9441579999999999
max: 0.850617
mean: 0.03716084245414957
median: 0.0326878
std: 0.20031082206904963
Velocity Z stats:
min: -0.465204
max: 0.51263
mean: 0.05022094725136799
median: 0.0516732
std: 0.11984731032703487
```

# 运动模型评估

- 我还尝试了加入更强的速度约束，比如将速度分量的方差改为0.0004(std = 0.02).

此时 evo\_ape 的结果为：

```
root@efda655577c:/workspace/assignments/06-filtering-basic/src/lidar_localization/slam_data/trajectory/motion_constraint# evo_ape kitti ground_truth7.txt f
used7.txt -r full --plot --plot_mode xyz
APE w.r.t. full transformation (unit-less)
(not aligned)
```

max	1.103153
mean	0.253840
median	0.197939
min	0.018235
rmse	0.306245
sse	411.814667
std	0.171323

- 对其速度分量进行分析结果为：

- 和之前两组结果对比，可以看出evo\_ape 结果仍然类似，但并没有更好，而其速度分量则更接近于0.

```
Velocity Y stats:
min: -0.957677
max: 0.806966
mean: 0.016980173016057844
median: 0.00459146
std: 0.17989495922193122
Velocity Z stats:
min: -0.477475
max: 0.44374399999999997
mean: 0.000662094089182418
median: 0.00356599
std: 0.0710874561437351
```

# 纲要

---

- 第一部分：运动模型实现
- 第二部分：运动模型评估
- 第三部分：编码器融合实现

# 编码器融合实现

- 为了实现以 gps 位置和编码器速度为观测量的融合方法，首先应该更改 `CorrectErrorEstimation`，使得这两种观测量可以被处理。

- 注意之前我们实现的是

## `CorrectErrorEstimationPose`

然而现在因为只有gps position 和 velocity的观测, 我们需要定义

## `CorrectErrorEstimation`

## `PositionVelocity`

```
void ErrorStateKalmanFilter::CorrectErrorEstimation(  
    const MeasurementType &measurement_type, const Measurement &measurement) {  
    //  
    // TODO: understand ESKF correct workflow  
    //  
    Eigen::VectorXd Y;  
    Eigen::MatrixXd G, K;  
    switch (measurement_type) {  
        case MeasurementType::POSE:  
            CorrectErrorEstimationPose(measurement.T_nb, Y, G, K);  
            break;  
        case MeasurementType::POSI_VEL:  
            CorrectErrorEstimationPositionVelocity(measurement.T_nb, measurement.v_b,  
                                                    Y, G, K);  
            break;  
        default:  
            return;  
    }  
  
    //  
    // TODO: perform Kalman correct:  
    //  
    P_ = (MatrixP::Identity() - K * G) * P_;  
    X_ = X_ + K * (Y - G * X_);  
    // LOG(INFO) << "Calculated delta_x: " << X_;  
}
```

# 编码器融合实现

- 真正进行 update 的函数  
**CorrectErrorEstimation  
PositionVelocity** 定义如  
右图所示：

```
void ErrorStateKalmanFilter::CorrectErrorEstimationPositionVelocity(  
    const Eigen::Matrix4d &T_nb, const Eigen::Vector3d &v_b, Eigen::VectorXd &Y,  
    Eigen::MatrixXd &G, Eigen::MatrixXd &K) {  
    Eigen::Vector3d P_nn_obs = pose_.block<3, 1>(0, 3) - T_nb.block<3, 1>(0, 3);  
    const Eigen::Matrix3d rx_robot_world = pose_.block<3, 3>(0, 0).transpose();  
    const Eigen::Vector3d velocity_robot = rx_robot_world * vel_;  
    Eigen::Vector3d v_b_nn_obs = velocity_robot - v_b;  
  
    Y = Eigen::MatrixXd::Zero(6, 1);  
    Y.block<3, 1>(0, 0) = P_nn_obs;  
    Y.block<3, 1>(3, 0) = v_b_nn_obs;  
  
    const bool is_turning =  
        GetUnbiasedAngularVel(curr_raw_gyro_, pose_.block<3, 3>(0, 0)).norm() >  
        0.15;  
    G = Eigen::MatrixXd::Zero(6, 15);  
    G.block<3, 3>(0, INDEX_ERROR_POS) = Eigen::Matrix3d::Identity();  
    G.block<3, 3>(3, INDEX_ERROR_VEL) = rx_robot_world;  
    G.block<3, 3>(3, INDEX_ERROR_ORI) = Sophus::S03d::hat(velocity_robot);  
  
    Eigen::MatrixXd R = RPosiVel_;  
    // Set kalman gain.  
    K = P_ * G.transpose() * (G * P_ * G.transpose() + R).inverse();  
}
```

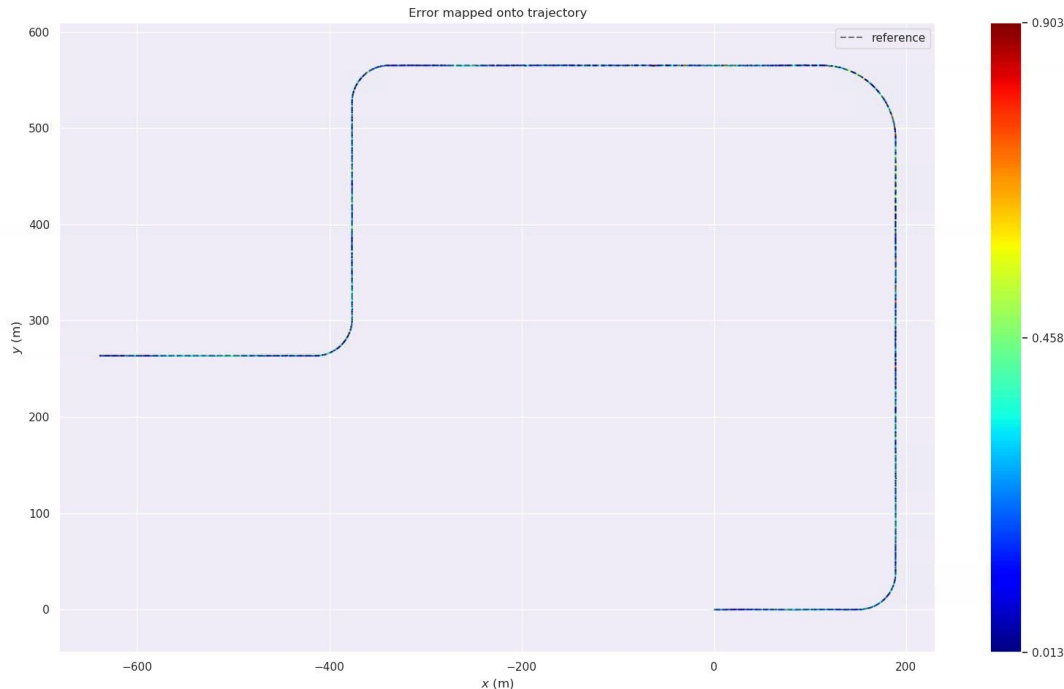


# 编码器融合实现

- 利用evo\_ape来评估误差结果为:

```
root@7efda655577c:/workspace/assignments/06
tion/slam_data/trajectory# evo_ape kitti gr
--plot --plot_mode xyz
APE w.r.t. full transformation (unit-less)
(not aligned)
```

max	0.902714
mean	0.242863
median	0.227156
min	0.013237
rmse	0.268721
sse	112.504897
std	0.115016



# 在线问答

---

Q&A

感谢各位聆听 !

Thanks for Listening

