

# Solutions of the Sensor Fusion Exercise Round 1

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## Exercise 1. (Drone positioning problem I)

(a) The measurements and quantities of interest are:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{y} &= [y_1 \quad y_2 \quad \dots \quad y_6]^\top \\ \mathbf{x} &= [p^x \quad p^y \quad p^z]^\top\end{aligned}\tag{1}$$

We need to rewrite the measurement model in this exercise in a vector notation with the following form:

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{G}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{r}\tag{2}$$

In order to have  $\mathbf{y}$  as the following form

$$\mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} P^x + r_1 \\ P^y + r_2 \\ P^z + r_3 \\ L - P^x + r_4 \\ L - P^y + r_5 \\ L - P^z + r_6 \end{bmatrix}\tag{3}$$

$\mathbf{G}$ ,  $\mathbf{b}$ , and  $\mathbf{r}$  should be:

$$\mathbf{G} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}\tag{4}$$

$$\mathbf{b} = [0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad L \quad L \quad L]^\top\tag{5}$$

$$\mathbf{r} = [r_1 \quad r_2 \quad \dots \quad r_6]^\top\tag{6}$$

(b) 3 independent sets. For example, one minimal subset can be  $y_1, y_2$  and  $y_3$ .

(c)

$$\begin{aligned} p^x &\approx \frac{1}{2}(y_1 + (L - y_4)), \\ p^y &\approx \frac{1}{2}(y_2 + (L - y_5)), \\ p^z &\approx \frac{1}{2}(y_3 + (L - y_6)), \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

## Exercise 2. (Drone positioning problem II)

(a)

$$\begin{aligned} y_1 &= \sqrt{(p^x)^2 + (p^y)^2 + (p^z)^2} + r_1, \\ y_2 &= \sqrt{(L - p^x)^2 + (p^y)^2 + (p^z)^2} + r_2, \\ &\vdots \\ y_8 &= \sqrt{(L - p^x)^2 + (L - p^y)^2 + (L - p^z)^2} + r_8, \end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{y} &= [y_1 \quad y_2 \quad \dots \quad y_8]^\top \\ \mathbf{x} &= [p^x \quad p^y \quad p^z]^\top = [x_1 \quad x_2 \quad x_3]^\top \\ \mathbf{r} &= [r_1 \quad r_2 \quad \dots \quad r_8]^\top \end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

b) With these definition we can easily rewrite in the form of:

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}) + \mathbf{r} \tag{10}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_8 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{(p^x)^2 + (p^y)^2 + (p^z)^2} \\ \sqrt{(L - p^x)^2 + (p^y)^2 + (p^z)^2} \\ \vdots \\ \sqrt{(L - p^x)^2 + (L - p^y)^2 + (L - p^z)^2} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} r_1 \\ r_2 \\ \vdots \\ r_8 \end{bmatrix} \tag{11}$$

## Exercise 3. (Dynamic model)

The 3D model is:

$$\begin{aligned} p_n^x &= p_{n-1}^x + v_{n-1}^x \Delta t + q_{1,n}, \\ p_n^y &= p_{n-1}^y + v_{n-1}^y \Delta t + q_{2,n}, \\ p_n^z &= p_{n-1}^z + v_{n-1}^z \Delta t + q_{3,n}, \\ v_n^x &= v_{n-1}^x + q_{4,n}, \\ v_n^y &= v_{n-1}^y + q_{5,n}, \\ v_n^z &= v_{n-1}^z + q_{6,n}. \end{aligned} \tag{12}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{X}_n &= [p^x \quad p^y \quad p^z \quad v^x \quad v^y \quad v^z]^\top = [x_{1,n} \quad x_{2,n} \quad x_{3,n} \quad x_{4,n} \quad x_{5,n} \quad x_{6,n}]^\top \\ \mathbf{q}_n &= [q_{1,n} \quad q_{2,n} \quad \dots \quad q_{6,n}]^\top\end{aligned}\tag{13}$$

$$\begin{aligned}x_{1,n} &= x_{1,n-1} + x_{4,n-1}\Delta t + q_{1,n}, \\ x_{2,n} &= x_{2,n-1} + x_{5,n-1}\Delta t + q_{2,n}, \\ x_{3,n} &= x_{3,n-1} + x_{6,n-1}\Delta t + q_{3,n}, \\ x_{4,n} &= x_{4,n-1} + q_{4,n}, \\ x_{5,n} &= x_{5,n-1} + q_{5,n}, \\ x_{6,n} &= x_{6,n-1} + q_{6,n}.\end{aligned}\tag{14}$$

which we can then write as a compact form:

$$\mathbf{X}_n = \mathbf{F}\mathbf{X}_{n-1} + \mathbf{q}_n\tag{15}$$

where

$$\mathbf{F} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \Delta t & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \Delta t & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \Delta t \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}\tag{16}$$