

多传感器融合定位

——第七章作业分享

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纲要



- ▶1、补全代码,实现基于地图的融合定位
- ▶2、调试参数,与不加滤波时的定位结果做比较
- ▶3、给出不考虑随机游走模型时的推导过程,并 在工程中实现。对比两种方法的性能差异

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1.1 ESKF初始化

课程中的姿态误差δθ是定义在载体 坐标系(b系)下的,状态方程中 的加速度也是定义在b系下:

▶ 修改ESKF初始化函数Init, 更新状态 方程中的F阵和B阵; 则误差方程可以写成状态方程的通用形式:

$$\delta \dot{\boldsymbol{x}} = \boldsymbol{F}_t \delta \boldsymbol{x} + \boldsymbol{B}_t \boldsymbol{w}$$

其中

$$m{F}_t = egin{bmatrix} 0 & m{I}_3 & m{0} & m{\omega}_t = m{\omega}_t - m{b}_{\omega_t} & m{\omega}_t$$





1.2 ESKF预测

1.2.1 名义值更新

补全UpdateOdomEstimation,使用同步后的imu数据将名义状态值积分到观测时刻。

注意: GetAngularDelta输出的加速度是在b系下的

```
* @brief update IMU odometry estimation
  @param linear acc mid, output mid-value unbiased linear acc
  @return void
void ErrorStateKalmanFilter::UpdateOdomEstimation(
   Eigen::Vector3d &linear acc mid, Eigen::Vector3d &angular vel mid) {
 // TODO: this is one possible solution to previous chapter, IMU Navigation,
 const size_t index_curr = 1;
 const size_t index_prev = 0;
 Eigen::Vector3d angular_delta;
 GetAngularDelta(index curr, index prev, angular delta, angular vel mid);
 // update orientation:
 Eigen::Matrix3d R cur, R pre;
 UpdateOrientation(angular delta, R cur, R pre);
 // get velocity delta:
 double dt:
 Eigen::Vector3d velocity delta;
 GetVelocityDelta(index curr, index prev, R cur, R pre, dt, velocity delta, linear acc mid);
 // save mid-value unbiased linear acc for error-state update:
 // update position:
 UpdatePosition(dt, velocity delta);
```





1.2.2 状态方程更新

- ▶ 修改状态方程更新函数 UpdateProcessEquatio n,输入的是b系下的加速 度,所以重力加速度g_也 要转换到b系下。
- ► 根据课程中的公式,补全 SetProcessEquation





1.2.3 预测误差状态协方差

修改函数

UpdateErrorEstimation

.这里主要是根据课程中的公式,更新离散时间下的状态方程中的F阵和B阵,并预测状态误差协方差阵P

状态方程离散化,可以写为

$$\delta \boldsymbol{x}_k = \boldsymbol{F}_{k-1} \delta \boldsymbol{x}_{k-1} + \boldsymbol{B}_{k-1} \boldsymbol{w}_k$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{F}_{k-1} &= \boldsymbol{I}_{15} + \boldsymbol{F}_t T \\ \boldsymbol{B}_{k-1} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \boldsymbol{R}_{k-1} T & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \boldsymbol{I}_3 T & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \boldsymbol{I}_3 \sqrt{T} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \boldsymbol{I}_3 \sqrt{T} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

其中, T 为 Kalman 的滤波周期。

$$\delta \check{oldsymbol{x}}_k = oldsymbol{F}_{k-1}\delta \hat{oldsymbol{x}}_{k-1} + oldsymbol{B}_{k-1}oldsymbol{w}_k \ \check{oldsymbol{P}}_k = oldsymbol{F}_{k-1}\hat{oldsymbol{P}}_{k-1}oldsymbol{F}_{k-1}^{\mathrm{T}} + oldsymbol{B}_{k-1}oldsymbol{Q}_koldsymbol{B}_{k-1}^T$$

```
* @param linear acc mid, input mid-value unbiased linear acc
oid ErrorStateKalmanFilter::UpdateErrorEstimation(
   const double &T, const Eigen:: Vector3d &linear acc mid,
  const Eigen::Vector3d &angular vel mid) {
 UpdateProcessEquation(linear_acc_mid, angular_vel_mid);
 MatrixF F = MatrixF::Identity() + F * T;
 MatrixB B;
 B.setZero();
 B.block<3, 3>(kIndexErrorVel, kIndexNoiseAccel) = B .block<3, 3>(kIndexErrorVel, kIndexNoiseAccel) * T;
B.block<3, 3>(kIndexErrorOri, kIndexNoiseGyro) = B.block<3, 3>(kIndexErrorOri, kIndexNoiseGyro) * T;
B.block<3, 3>(kIndexErrorAccel, kIndexNoiseBiasAccel) = B.block<3, 3>(kIndexErrorAccel, kIndexNoiseBiasAccel) * sqrt(T);
B.block<3, 3>(kIndexErrorGyro, kIndexNoiseBiasGyro) = B.block<3, 3>(kIndexErrorGyro, kIndexNoiseBiasGyro) * sqrt(T);
 X = F * X; // 这行可以不用, 因为x 会被清零
P_ = F * P_ * F.transpose() + B * Q_ * B.transpose();
```





1.3 ESKF更新

当有lidar点云匹配定位数据时,进行 ESKF的更新步骤,ESKF更新在Correct函 数中进行。需要补全函数 CorrectErrorEstimation、 CorrectErrorEstimationPose、 FliminateError

```
* @brief Kalman correction, pose measurement and other measurement in body
 @param measurement type, input measurement type
  Mparam measurement, input measurement
bool ErrorStateKalmanFilter::Correct(const IMUData &imu data,
                                    const MeasurementType &measurement type.
                                   const Measurement &measurement) {
 static Measurement measurement ;
 // get time delta:
 double time delta = measurement.time - time ; //time : predict time
 if (time delta > -0.05)
   if (time < measurement.time) {</pre>
     Update(imu data);
   measurement = measurement;
   measurement .T_nb = init_pose * measurement .T_nb;
   CorrectErrorEstimation(measurement type, measurement);
   EliminateError():
   ResetState():
   return true:
```





1.3.1 更新G

更新卡尔曼增益G、状态观测量Y: CorrectErrorEstimationPose

$$oldsymbol{K}_k = \check{oldsymbol{P}}_k oldsymbol{G}_k^{ ext{T}} \left(oldsymbol{G}_k \check{oldsymbol{P}}_k oldsymbol{G}_k^{ ext{T}} + oldsymbol{C}_k oldsymbol{R}_k oldsymbol{C}_k^T
ight)^{-1}$$

```
@brief correct error estimation using pose measurement
  @param T nb, input pose measurement
* @return void
void ErrorStateKalmanFilter::CorrectErrorEstimationPose(
   const Eigen::Matrix4d &T nb, Eigen::VectorXd &Y, Eigen::MatrixXd &G,
   Eigen::MatrixXd &K) {
 //set measurement:// ppt p31
 //delta p
 Eigen::VectorXd& Y measured = Y;
 Y measured.resize(kDimMeasurementPose, 1);
 Y measured.block<3, 1>(0,0) = pose .block<3, 1>(0, 3) - T nb.block<3, 1>(0, 3); // 预测 - 测量
 //delta theta
 Eigen::Matrix3d delta Cnb = T nb.block<3,3>(0, 0).transpose() * pose .block<3,3>(0, 0);
 Eigen::Matrix3d delta theta matrix = delta Cnb - Eigen::Matrix3d::Identity();
 Y measured.block<3, 1>(3, 0) = Sophus::SO3d::vee(delta theta matrix);
 // set measurement equation:
 G = GPose:
 YPose = Y measured;
 //const MatrixCPose& C = CPose ;
 K = P_ * G.transpose() * (G * P_ * G.transpose() + RPose_).inverse(); //C是单位阵,可以不写
```





1.3.2 更新X和P

计算状态误差X,并更新状态误差协方差 阵P:CorrectErrorEstimation

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{P}}_k = (\boldsymbol{I} - \boldsymbol{K}_k \boldsymbol{G}_k) \, \check{\boldsymbol{P}}_k$$

$$\delta \hat{\boldsymbol{x}}_k = \delta \check{\boldsymbol{x}}_k + \boldsymbol{K}_k (\boldsymbol{y}_k - \boldsymbol{G}_k \delta \check{\boldsymbol{x}}_k)$$

```
* @brief correct error estimation
 * @param measurement type, measurement type
 * @param measurement, input measurement
void ErrorStateKalmanFilter::CorrectErrorEstimation(
    const MeasurementType &measurement type, const Measurement &measurement) {
  // TODO: understand ESKE correct workflow
  Eigen::VectorXd Y;
  Eigen::MatrixXd G, K;
  switch (measurement type)
   case MeasurementType::POSE:
      CorrectErrorEstimationPose(measurement.T nb, Y, G, K);
      break:
    default:
      break:
 // TODO: perform Kalman correct:
 P = (MatrixP::Identity() - K * G) * P;
 X_{-} = X_{-} + K * (Y - G * X_{-});
```





1.3.3 名义值更新

采用估计的误差状态量,对名义值进行更新: EliminateError

7) 有观测时计算后验位姿

根据后验状态量,更新后验位姿。

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{p}}_k = \check{\boldsymbol{p}}_k - \delta \hat{\boldsymbol{p}}_k$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{v}}_k = \check{\boldsymbol{v}}_k - \delta \hat{\boldsymbol{v}}_k$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{R}}_k = \check{\boldsymbol{R}}_k (\boldsymbol{I} - [\delta \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_k]_{\times})$$

$$\hat{m{b}}_{a_k} = \check{m{b}}_{a_k} - \delta \hat{m{b}}_{a_k}$$

$$\hat{m{b}}_{\omega_k} = \check{m{b}}_{\omega_k} - \delta \hat{m{b}}_{\omega_k}$$

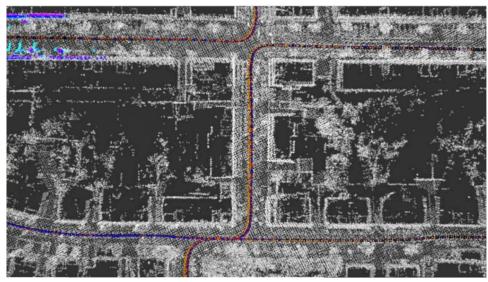
```
@param void
void ErrorStateKalmanFilter::EliminateError(void) {
 // TODO: correct state estimation using the state of ESKF
 pose .block<3, 1 > (0, 3) = pose .block<3, <math>1 > (0, 3) - X .block<3, 1 > (kIndexErrorPos, 0);
 vel_ = vel_ - X_.block<3, 1>(kIndexErrorVel, 0);
 Eigen::Matrix3d delta R = Eigen::MatrixXd::Identity(3,3) - Sophus::SO3d::hat(X .block<3, 1>(kIndexErrorOri, 0)).matrix();//ppt p40
 Eigen::Quaterniond dq = Eigen::Quaterniond(delta R);
 dq = dq.normalized();
 pose .block<3, 3>(0, 0) = pose .block<3, <math>3>(0, 0) * dq.toRotationMatrix();
 if (IsCovStable(kIndexErrorGyro))
   gyro bias -= X .block<3, 1>(kIndexErrorGyro, 0);
 if (IsCovStable(kIndexErrorAccel))
   accl bias -= X .block<3, 1>(kIndexErrorAccel, 0);
```

1、补全代码,实现基于地图的融合定位



1.4 运行效果





纲要



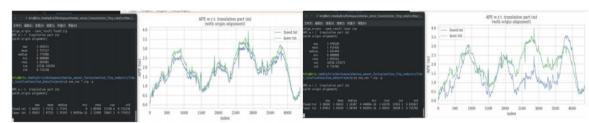
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2、调试参数,与不加滤波时的定位结果做比较

- ▶ 通过修改配置文件中过程噪声方差Q和观测噪声方差R之间的相对大小。
- ▶ 当Q较大时,预测噪声较大, 系统更相信观测
- ▶ 当R较大时,观测噪声较大, 系统更相信预测。
- ➤ 以上结论,符合kalman经典方程: R越大,K越小,说明观测值对状态估计的贡献越小。

```
oldsymbol{K}_k = \check{oldsymbol{P}}_k oldsymbol{G}_k^{	ext{T}} \left( oldsymbol{G}_k \check{oldsymbol{P}}_k oldsymbol{G}_k^{	ext{T}} + oldsymbol{C}_k oldsymbol{R}_k oldsymbol{C}_k^{	ext{T}} 
ight)^{-1}
```





Q减小,R增大,系统相信观测 融合ape曲线与激光ape曲线<mark>相似</mark>

Q增大,R减小,系统相信预测 融合ape曲线与激光ape曲线**不相似**

shenlanxueyuan.com

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3.1 公式推导

➤ 不考虑随机游走的离散时间 下的公式推导结果如下图: (F不变)

$$\delta \dot{\boldsymbol{p}} = \delta \boldsymbol{v}$$

$$\delta \dot{\boldsymbol{v}} = -\boldsymbol{R}_t [\boldsymbol{a}_t - \boldsymbol{b}_{a_t}]_{\times} \delta \boldsymbol{\theta} + \boldsymbol{R}_t (\boldsymbol{n}_a - \delta \boldsymbol{b}_a)$$
 $\delta \dot{\boldsymbol{\theta}} = - [\boldsymbol{\omega}_t - \boldsymbol{b}_{\omega_t}]_{\times} \delta \boldsymbol{\theta} + \boldsymbol{n}_{\omega} - \delta \boldsymbol{b}_{\omega}$
 $\delta \dot{\boldsymbol{b}}_a = 0$
 $\delta \dot{\boldsymbol{b}}_a = 0$

3.2 代码实现

- ➤ 在配置文件中,增加一个配置项delta_bias_correct,用于区分是否考虑随机游走模型。
- ▶ 加载该配置项
- 根据该配置项,设置状态方程中的B矩阵

```
process:

gyro: 1.0e-4

accel: 2.5e-3

bias_accel: 2.5e-3

bias gyro: 1.0e-4

delta bias correct: false
```

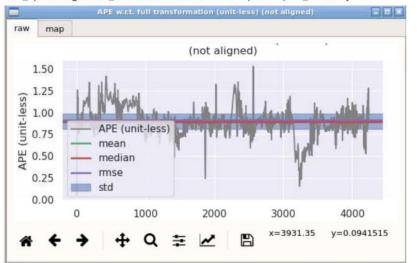
```
COV.PROCESS.DELTA_BIAS_CORRECT = | node["covariance"]["process"]["delta_bias_correct"].as<bool>();
```

```
if(COV.PROCESS.DELTA_BIAS_CORRECT)
{
    B_.block<3, 3>(kIndexErrorAccel, kIndexNoiseBiasAccel) = Eigen::Matrix3d::Identity();
    B_.block<3, 3>(kIndexErrorGyro, kIndexNoiseBiasGyro) = Eigen::Matrix3d::Identity();
}
```

3.3 实验结果

▶ 考虑随机游走模型:

b. fused: evo_ape kitti ground_truth.txt fused.txt -r full --plot --plot_mode xy

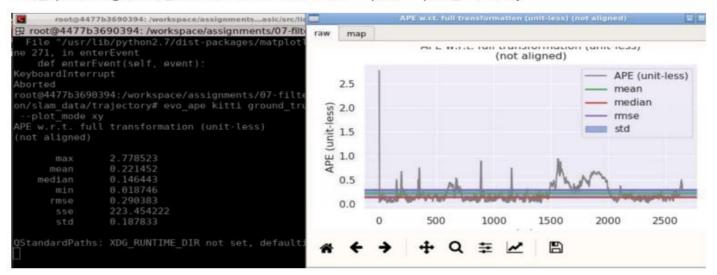


3.3 实验结果

▶ 不考虑随机游走模型:

b. fused:

evo_ape kitti ground_truth.txt fused.txt -r full --plot --plot_mode xy



在线问答







感谢各位聆听 / Thanks for Listening •

