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多传感器融合定位 第七章作业思路



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➤ 合格要求

➤ 良好要求

➤ 优秀要求

思路:

补全error_state_Kalman_filter.cpp的TODO部分

NOTE:

卡尔曼滤波器主要包括预测（update函数）和观测（Correct函数）两个部分：

1. 预测部分接收imu数据，基于惯性结算更新名义状态，更新协方差
2. 观测部分接收同步后的imu数据和定位数据，首先使用同步后的imu数据将状态积分到观测时刻，然后基于观测方程计算误差值，最后利用误差值对名义值进行修正

初始化init

由于代码框架是基于第一期课程，其旋转误差定义在导航系(n系)下；课程改版后，将旋转误差定义在机体系(b系)下，所以**状态方程中要使用b系下的加速度**。

即UpdateProcessEquation()函数传入的linear_acc_mid应该是在b系下的

```
// covert to navigation frame:  
linear_acc_init = GetUnbiasedLinearAcc(linear_acc_init, C_nb);  
angular_vel_init = GetUnbiasedAngularVel(angular_vel_init, C_nb);  
  
// init process equation, in case of direct correct step:  
UpdateProcessEquation(linear_acc_init, angular_vel_init);
```

修改前

```
// using unbiased acc in body frame for process equation  
linear_acc_init = linear_acc_init - accl_bias_;  
angular_vel_init = GetUnbiasedAngularVel(angular_vel_init, C_nb);  
  
// init process equation, in case of direct correct step:  
UpdateProcessEquation(linear_acc_init, angular_vel_init);
```

修改后

合格要求

预测Update

- (1) 名义值更新 UpdateOdomEstimation
- (2) 误差状态协方差更新 UpdateErrorEstimation

```
bool ErrorStateKalmanFilter::Update(const IMUData &imu_data) {  
    //  
    // TODO: understand ESKF update workflow  
    //  
    // update IMU buff:  
    if (time_ < imu_data.time) {  
        // update IMU odometry:  
        Eigen::Vector3d linear_acc_mid = Eigen::Vector3d::Zero();  
        Eigen::Vector3d angular_vel_mid = Eigen::Vector3d::Zero();  
        imu_data_buff_.push_back(imu_data);  
        UpdateOdomEstimation(linear_acc_mid, angular_vel_mid);  
        imu_data_buff_.pop_front();  
  
        // update error estimation:  
        double T = imu_data.time - time_;  
        UpdateErrorEstimation(T, linear_acc_mid, angular_vel_mid);  
  
        // move forward:  
        time_ = imu_data.time;  
  
        return true;  
    }  
  
    return false;  
}
```

合格要求

预测Update

(1)名义值更新UpdateOdomEstimation

步骤与上一章惯性导航结算相同

注意:

GetVelocityDelta函数要返回的

linear_acc_mid应该是在b系下

```
// return mid-value acc in body frame for process equation  
linear_acc_mid = 0.5*(linear_acc_curr + linear_acc_prev) - accl_bias_;
```

```
void ErrorStateKalmanFilter::UpdateOdomEstimation(  
    Eigen::Vector3d &linear_acc_mid, Eigen::Vector3d &angular_vel_mid) {  
    //  
    // TODO: this is one possible solution to previous chapter, IMU Navigation,  
    // assignment  
    //  
    // get deltas:  
    Eigen::Vector3d angluar_delta;  
    GetAngularDelta(1, 0, angluar_delta, angular_vel_mid);  
  
    // update orientation:  
    Eigen::Matrix3d R_curr, R_prev;  
    UpdateOrientation(angluar_delta, R_curr, R_prev);  
  
    // get velocity delta:  
    double T = 0.0;  
    Eigen::Vector3d velocity_delta;  
    GetVelocityDelta(1, 0, R_curr, R_prev, T, velocity_delta, linear_acc_mid);  
  
    // save mid-value unbiased linear acc for error-state update:  
  
    // update position:  
    UpdatePosition(T, velocity_delta);  
}
```

合格要求

预测Update

(2) 误差状态协方差更新UpdateErrorEstimation

$$F_t = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & I_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -R_t[\tilde{a}_t]_{\times} & -R_t & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -[\tilde{\omega}_t]_{\times} & 0 & -I_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \tilde{a}_t = a_t - b_{a_t} \\ \tilde{\omega}_t = \omega_t - b_{\omega_t} \end{matrix} \quad \text{其中}$$
$$B_{k-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ R_t & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I_3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & I_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \delta \mathbf{x}_k = F_{k-1} \delta \mathbf{x}_{k-1} + B_{k-1} \mathbf{w}_k \\ F_{k-1} = I_{15} + F_t T \\ B_{k-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ R_{k-1} T & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I_3 T & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I_3 \sqrt{T} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & I_3 \sqrt{T} \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

其中, T 为 Kalman 的滤波周期。

误差状态预测公式不用实现, $k-1$ 时刻误差量已经清零, 噪声 \mathbf{w} 的均值为零

$$\delta \hat{\mathbf{x}}_k = F_{k-1} \delta \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{k-1} + B_{k-1} \mathbf{w}_k$$

$$\hat{P}_k = F_{k-1} \hat{P}_{k-1} F_{k-1}^T + B_{k-1} Q_k B_{k-1}^T$$

```
void ErrorStateKalmanFilter::UpdateErrorEstimation(
    const double &T, const Eigen::Vector3d &linear_acc_mid,
    const Eigen::Vector3d &angular_vel_mid) {
    static MatrixF F_1st;
    static MatrixF F_2nd;
    // TODO: update process equation:
    UpdateProcessEquation(linear_acc_mid, angular_vel_mid);

    // TODO: get discretized process equations:
    MatrixF F = MatrixF::Identity() + F_*T;
    MatrixB B = B_*T;
    if(correct_bias_){
        B.block<6,6>(kIndexErrorAccel, kIndexNoiseBiasAccel) = Eigen::Matrix<double, 6, 6>::Identity() * sqrt(T);
    }

    // TODO: perform Kalman prediction
    P_ = F*P_*F.transpose()+B*Q_*B.transpose();
}
```

```
void ErrorStateKalmanFilter::SetProcessEquation(const Eigen::Matrix3d &C_nb,
    const Eigen::Vector3d &f_n,
    const Eigen::Vector3d &w_b) {
    // TODO: set process / system equation:
    // a. set process equation for delta vel:
    F_.block<3,3>(kIndexErrorVel, kIndexErrorOri) = -C_nb * Sophus::S03d::hat(f_n).matrix();
    F_.block<3,3>(kIndexErrorVel, kIndexErrorAccel) = -C_nb;

    // b. set process equation for delta ori:
    F_.block<3,3>(kIndexErrorOri, kIndexErrorOri) = -Sophus::S03d::hat(w_b).matrix();

    B_.block<3,3>(kIndexErrorVel, kIndexNoiseAccel) = C_nb;
}
```

合格要求

修正Correct

- (1) 计算误差CorrectErrorEstimation
- (2) 修正名义值EliminateError
- (3) 误差值清零ResetState

```
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_;

    if (time_delta > -0.05) {
        // perform Kalman prediction:
        // 使用同步的imu数据做一次预测 使得kalman时间与观测时间相同
        if (time_ < measurement.time) {
            Update(imu_data);
        }

        // get observation in navigation frame:
        measurement_ = measurement;
        // measurement_.T_nb = init_pose_ * measurement_.T_nb;
        // measurement_.T_nb = measurement_.T_nb;

        // correct error estimation:
        CorrectErrorEstimation(measurement_type, measurement_);

        // eliminate error:
        EliminateError();

        // reset error state:
        ResetState();

        return true;
    }
}
```


合格要求

修正Correct

(1) 计算误差CorrectErrorEstimation

参考ppt补全CorrectErrorEstimationPose()

观测量中, δp 的计算过程为:

$$\delta \tilde{p} = \tilde{p} - p$$

其中 \tilde{p} 为 IMU 解算的位置, 即预测值。 p 为雷达与地图匹配得到的位置, 即观测值。

$\delta \tilde{\theta}$ 的计算过程稍微复杂, 需要先计算误差矩阵,

$$\delta \tilde{R}_t = R_t^T \tilde{R}_t$$

其中 \tilde{R}_t 为 IMU 解算的旋转矩阵, 即预测值。 R_t 为雷达与地图匹配得到的旋转矩阵, 即观测值。

由于预测值与观测值之间的关系为

$$\tilde{R}_t \approx R_t(I + [\delta \tilde{\theta}]_{\times})$$

因此

$$\delta \tilde{\theta} = (\delta \tilde{R}_t - I)^{\vee}$$

$$G_t = \begin{bmatrix} I_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I_3 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad K_k = \tilde{P}_k G_k^T (G_k \tilde{P}_k G_k^T + C_k R_k C_k^T)^{-1}$$

$$C_t = \begin{bmatrix} I_3 & 0 \\ 0 & I_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

```
void ErrorStateKalmanFilter::CorrectErrorEstimationPose(  
    const Eigen::Matrix4d &T_nb, Eigen::VectorXd &Y, Eigen::MatrixXd &G,  
    Eigen::MatrixXd &K) {  
    //  
    // TODO: set measurement:  
    //  
    Eigen::Vector3d delta_p = pose_.block<3,1>(0,3) - T_nb.block<3,1>(0,3);  
    Eigen::Matrix3d delta_R = T_nb.block<3,3>(0,0).transpose() * pose_.block<3,3>(0,0);  
    Eigen::Vector3d delta_theta = Sophus::SO3d::vee(delta_R - Eigen::Matrix3d::Identity());  
  
    // TODO: set measurement equation:  
    YPose_.block<3,1>(0,0) = delta_p;  
    YPose_.block<3,1>(3,0) = delta_theta;  
    Y = YPose_;  
    G = GPose_;  
  
    // TODO: set Kalman gain:  
    // 这里没必要 C*R*C^T 因为 C 是一个单位阵  
    K = P_*G.transpose()*(G*P_*G.transpose() + RPose_).inverse();  
}
```

合格要求

修正Correct

(2)修正名义值EliminateError

(3)误差值清零ResetState

```
void ErrorStateKalmanFilter::ResetState(void) {  
    // reset current state:  
    X_ = VectorX::Zero();  
}
```

```
void ErrorStateKalmanFilter::EliminateError(void) {  
    //  
    // TODO: correct state estimation using the state of ESKF  
    //  
    // a. position:  
    // do it!  
    pose_.block<3,1>(0,3) = pose_.block<3,1>(0,3) - X_.block<3,1>(kIndexErrorPos,0);  
    // b. velocity:  
    // do it!  
    vel_ = vel_ - X_.block<3,1>(kIndexErrorVel,0);  
    // c. orientation:  
    // do it!  
    Eigen::Matrix3d delta_R = Eigen::Matrix3d::Identity() - Sophus::S03d::hat(X_.block<3,1>(kIndexErrorOri,0)).matrix();  
    Eigen::Quaterniond dq = Eigen::Quaterniond(delta_R);  
    dq = dq.normalized();  
    // pose_.block<3,3>(0,0) *= dq.toRotationMatrix();  
    pose_.block<3,3>(0,0) = pose_.block<3,3>(0,0) * dq.toRotationMatrix();  
  
    gyro_bias_ -= X_.block<3, 1>(kIndexErrorGyro, 0);  
    accl_bias_ -= X_.block<3, 1>(kIndexErrorAccel, 0);  
}
```

良好要求

目标：ESKF在不同噪声设置情况下的结果对比

思路：

- 卡尔曼滤波器调参方法近似可以按Q/R的大小来调
- 当Q/R越大，表示Q越大，预测的噪声越大，系统更相信观测
- 当Q/R越小，表示R越大，观测的噪声越大，系统更相信预测

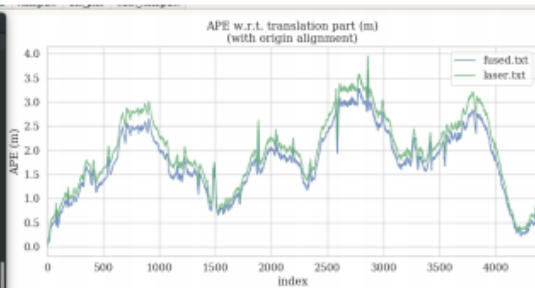
```
align_origin --save_result fused.zip  
ape w.r.t. translation part (m)  
(with origin alignment)  


|           | max      | mean     | median   | min      | rmse     | std      |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| fused.txt | 3.660231 | 1.737127 | 1.771986 | 0.000000 | 1.895981 | 1.571746 |
| laser.txt | 3.660231 | 1.737127 | 1.771986 | 0.000000 | 1.895981 | 1.571746 |

  
brl@brl: /media/brl/Workspace/shenlan_sensor_fusion/section_7/mg_code/src/lidar  
c_localization/lan_data/trajectory$ ewm_res *.zip -p  
APE w.r.t. translation part (m)  
(with origin alignment)  


|           | max      | mean     | median   | min      | rmse     | std      |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| fused.txt | 3.660231 | 1.737127 | 1.771986 | 0.000000 | 1.895981 | 1.571746 |
| laser.txt | 3.660231 | 1.737127 | 1.771986 | 0.000000 | 1.895981 | 1.571746 |


```



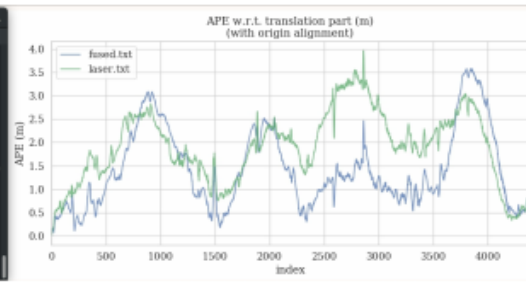
```
align_origin --save_result laser.zip  
ape w.r.t. translation part (m)  
(with origin alignment)  


|           | max      | mean     | median   | min      | rmse     | std      |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| fused.txt | 3.578120 | 1.915431 | 1.947444 | 0.000000 | 2.403076 | 2.735773 |
| laser.txt | 3.578120 | 1.915431 | 1.947444 | 0.000000 | 2.403076 | 2.735773 |

  
brl@brl: /media/brl/Workspace/shenlan_sensor_fusion/section_7/mg_code/src/lidar  
c_localization/lan_data/trajectory$ ewm_res *.zip -p  
APE w.r.t. translation part (m)  
(with origin alignment)  


|           | max      | mean     | median   | min      | rmse     | std      |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| fused.txt | 3.578120 | 1.915431 | 1.947444 | 0.000000 | 2.403076 | 2.735773 |
| laser.txt | 3.578120 | 1.915431 | 1.947444 | 0.000000 | 2.403076 | 2.735773 |


```



Q减小，R增大，系统相信观测
融合ape曲线与激光ape曲线相似

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

不考虑随机游走的公式推导结果如下：

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

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

$$\delta \dot{\boldsymbol{\theta}} = -[\boldsymbol{\omega}_t - \mathbf{b}_{\omega_t}]_{\times} \delta \boldsymbol{\theta} + \mathbf{n}_{\omega} - \delta \mathbf{b}_{\omega}$$

$$\delta \dot{\mathbf{b}}_a = 0$$

$$\delta \dot{\mathbf{b}}_{\omega} = 0$$

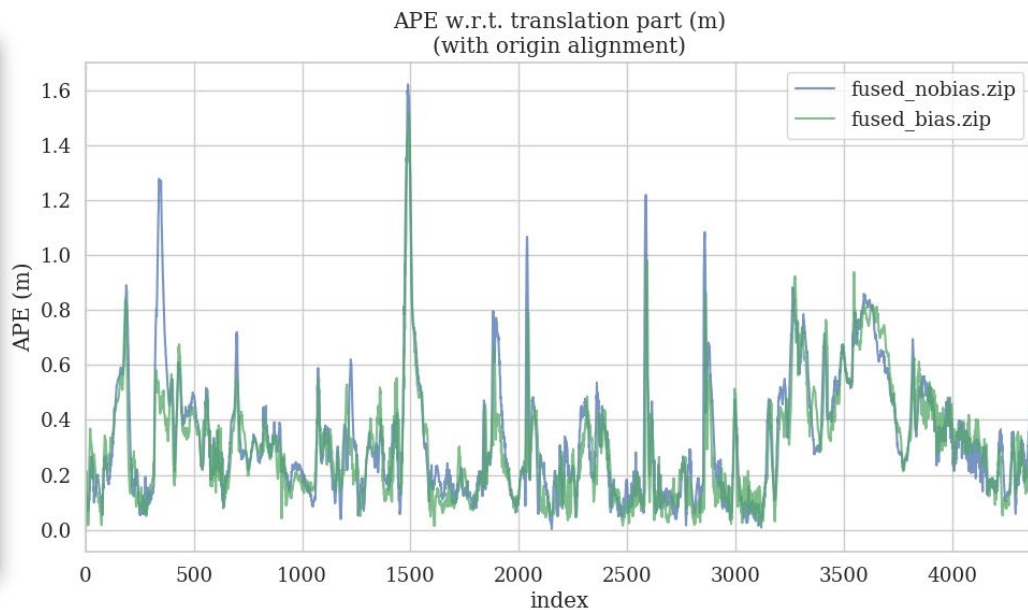
$$B_t = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ R_t & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I_3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad B_{k-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ R_{k-1}T & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I_3T & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

注意：不考虑随机游走，**bias**仍是有更新值的

优秀要求

实验结果:

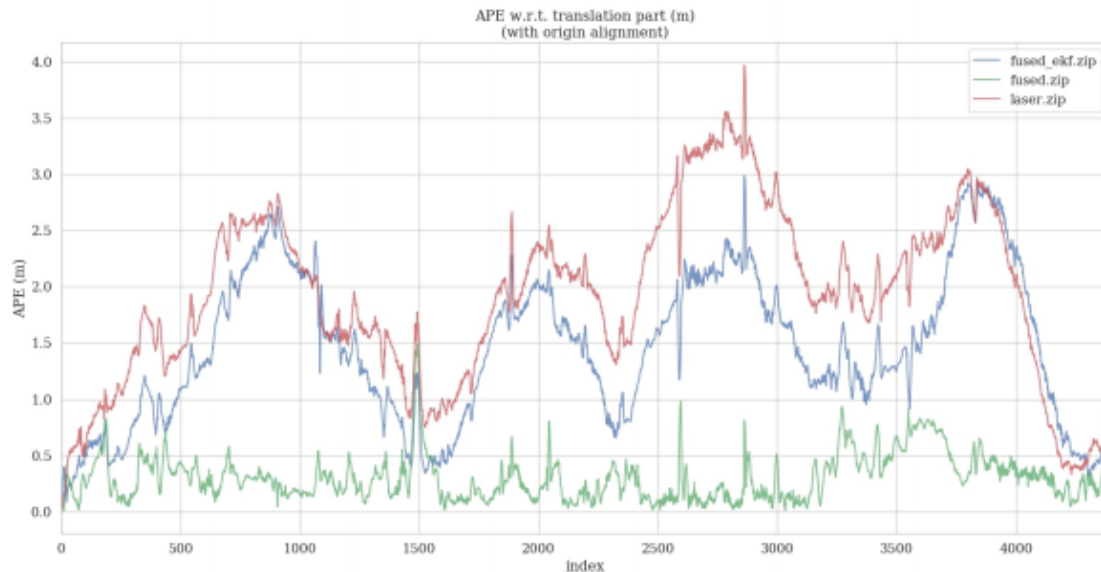
```
kris@kris:/media/kris/Workspace/shenlan_sensor_fusion/section_7/my_code/src/lidar_l...  
文件(F) 编辑(E) 查看(V) 搜索(S) 终端(T) 帮助(H)  
min      0.000000  
rmse     0.395554  
sse      683.742452  
std      0.225284  
  
kris@kris:/media/kris/Workspace/shenlan_sensor_fusion/section_7/my_code/src/lida  
r_localization/slam_data/trajectory$ evo_res fused_nobias.zip fused_bias.zip -p  
--use_filenames  
  
APE w.r.t. translation part (m)  
(with origin alignment)  
  
          max      mean      median      min      rmse      sse  
fused_nobias.zip 1.62148 0.325131 0.27055 1.11022e-16 0.395554 683.742  
fused_bias.zip  1.51426 0.301475 0.269987 3.14018e-16 0.363617 578.715  
  
          std  
fused_nobias.zip 0.225284  
fused_bias.zip  0.203298  
  
[WARNING] Data lengths/indices are not consistent, raw value plot might not be c  
orrectly aligned
```



附加题

目标：推导基于名义状态的EKF，并在代码中实现

结论：基于名义状态的EKF对噪声更敏感。同时状态量采用的是四元数，观测更新采用四元数直接相加（四元数不满足加法），所以导致姿态数值不稳定，调参调得不好姿态就会飞





感谢各位聆听 !
Thanks for Listening

