状态量: $X = [p_x, p_y, v_x, v_y, \theta, b_{a,x}, b_{a,y}, b_g] = [p, v, \theta, b_a, b_g]$ 共 8 维。 连续时间下的运动学:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{p_t} = v_t \\ \dot{v_t} = a_t \\ \dot{\theta} = \omega_t \\ \dot{b_a} = n_{ba} \\ \dot{b_g} = n_{bg} \end{cases}$$

其中 a_t 和 ω_t 由 IMU 获得: $\begin{cases} a_m = R_t^T a_t + b_{a,t} + n_a \\ \omega_m = \omega_t + b_{g,t} + n_g \end{cases} \Longrightarrow \begin{cases} a_t = R_t (a_m - b_{a,t} - n_a) \\ \omega_t = \omega_m - b_{g,t} - n_g \end{cases}$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{p_t} = v_t \\ \dot{v_t} = R_t(a_m - b_{a,t} - n_a) \\ \dot{\theta_t} = \omega_m - b_{g,t} - n_g \\ \dot{b_{a,t}} = n_{ba} \\ \dot{b_{g,t}} = n_{bg} \end{cases}$$

名义状态的运动学(不考虑噪声),可记为 $x_{k+1} = f(x_k, u_k)$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{p} = v \\ \dot{v} = R(a_m - b_a) \\ \dot{\theta} = \omega_m - b_g \\ \dot{b_a} = 0 \\ \dot{b_g} = 0 \end{cases}$$

误差状态的运动学

$$\begin{split} \delta p &= p_t - p \Longrightarrow \dot{\delta p} = \dot{p_t} - \dot{p} = \delta v \\ \delta \theta &= \theta_t - \theta \Longrightarrow \dot{\delta \theta} = \dot{\theta_t} - \dot{\theta} = -\delta b_g - n_g \\ \delta b_a &= b_{a,t} - b_a \Longrightarrow \delta \dot{b}_a = \dot{b_{a,t}} - \dot{b_a} = n_{ba} \\ \delta b_g &= b_{g,t} - b_g \Longrightarrow \delta \dot{b}_g = \dot{b_{g,t}} - \dot{b_g} = n_{bg} \end{split}$$

计算δν要多花点功夫,简单推导一下二维的旋转矩阵求导

$$R^T R = 1 \Longrightarrow \frac{d}{dt} (R^T R) = \dot{R}^T R + R^T \dot{R} = 0 \Longrightarrow R^T \dot{R} = -(R^T \dot{R})^T$$

于是 $R^T\dot{R}$ 为二维反对称矩阵,对于任意二维反对称矩阵,可以找到唯一与之对应的数 ω

$$\omega^{\wedge} = A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\omega \\ \omega & 0 \end{bmatrix}, A^{\vee} = \omega$$

于是有 $R^T \dot{R} = \omega^{\wedge} \Rightarrow \dot{R} = R\omega^{\wedge}$ 。假设 ω 为常数,可以解得 $R(t) = R(0)e^{\omega^{\wedge}t} = R(0)e^{(\omega t)^{\wedge}}$,显

 $\mathrm{K}e^{(\omega t)^{\Lambda}}$ 也是旋转向量,即任何一个旋转矩阵R都可以表示为 $e^{\theta^{\Lambda}}$,对其进行泰勒展开:

$$R = e^{\theta^{\wedge}} = e^{1^{\wedge}\theta} = I + 1^{\wedge}\theta + \frac{1}{2}(1^{\wedge})^{2}\theta^{2} + \frac{1}{3!}(1^{\wedge})^{3}\theta^{3} + \cdots$$

其中 $1^{4} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 满足 $(1^{4})^{2} = -I$, $(1^{4})^{3} = -1^{4}$, 进而可以推导出:

$$(1^{\wedge})^4 = -(1^{\wedge})^2, (1^{\wedge})^5 = 1^{\wedge}, (1^{\wedge})^6 = (1^{\wedge})^2, (1^{\wedge})^7 = -(1^{\wedge})^2, \cdots$$

最后可以得到: $R = I + sin\theta * (1^{\circ}) + (1 - cos\theta) * (1^{\circ})^2 = cos\theta * I + (sin\theta)^{\circ}$ 尽管对于二维向量无法构造相应的反对称矩阵,但这里定义二维向量的类似运算:

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix}^{\wedge} = \begin{bmatrix} -a_2 \\ a_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

于是有:

$$\theta^{\wedge} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\theta \\ \theta & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\theta a_2 \\ \theta a_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -a_2 \\ a_1 \end{bmatrix} \theta = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix}^{\wedge} \theta$$

回到计算 δv , 旋转矩阵R由角度 θ 决定, 可以记作 $R\{\theta\}$, 于是有:

$$\begin{split} R_t &= R\{\theta_t\} = R\{\theta + \delta\theta\} = R\{\theta\}R\{\delta\theta\} = R*(cos\delta\theta*I + (sin\delta\theta)^{\wedge}) \approx R(I + \delta\theta^{\wedge}) \\ \delta v &= v_t - v \Longrightarrow \dot{\delta v} = \dot{v_t} - \dot{v} = R_t \big(a_m - b_{a,t} - n_a\big) - R(a_m - b_a) \\ &= R(I + \delta\theta^{\wedge}) \big(a_m - b_{a,t} - n_a\big) - R(a_m - b_a) \\ &= R(I + \delta\theta^{\wedge}) (a_m - b_a - \delta b_a - n_a) - R(a_m - b_a) \\ &\approx R(a_m - b_a)^{\wedge} \delta\theta - R\delta b_a - Rn_a \end{split}$$

上面的推导中省略了二次极小项 $\delta\theta^{\Lambda}(\delta b_a + n_a)$ 。综上,误差状态动力学方程如下:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\delta p} = \delta v \\ \dot{\delta v} = R(a_m - b_a)^{\wedge} \delta \theta - R \delta b_a - R n_a \\ \dot{\delta \theta} = -\delta b_g - n_g \\ \delta \dot{b}_a = n_{ba} \\ \delta \dot{b}_g = n_{bg} \end{cases}$$

对其进行离散化. 得到:

$$\begin{cases} \delta p_{k+1} = \delta p_k + \delta v_k \Delta t \\ \delta v_{k+1} = \delta v_k + \left(R_k (a_m - b_a)^{\wedge} \delta \theta_k - R_k \delta b_{a_k} \right) \Delta t - R_k N_a \\ \delta \theta_{k+1} = \delta \theta_k - \delta b_{g_k} \Delta t - N_g \\ \delta b_{a_{k+1}} = \delta b_{a_k} + N_{ba} \\ \delta b_{g_{k+1}} = \delta b_{g_k} + N_{bg} \end{cases}$$

整理成状态方程形式:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \delta p_{k+1} \\ \delta v_{k+1} \\ \delta \theta_{k+1} \\ \delta b_{a_{k+1}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} I_{2\times 2} & I_{2\times 2}\Delta t & 0_{2\times 1} & 0_{2\times 2} & 0_{2\times 1} \\ 0_{2\times 2} & I_{2\times 2} & R_k (a_m - b_a)^{\wedge} \Delta t & -R_k \Delta t & 0_{2\times 1} \\ 0_{1\times 2} & 0_{1\times 2} & 1 & 0_{1\times 2} & -\Delta t \\ 0_{2\times 2} & 0_{2\times 2} & 0_{2\times 1} & I_{2\times 2} & 0_{2\times 1} \\ 0_{1\times 2} & 0_{1\times 2} & 0 & 0_{1\times 2} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \delta p_k \\ \delta v_k \\ \delta \theta_k \\ \delta b_{a_k} \\ \delta b_{a_k} \\ \delta b_{g_k} \end{bmatrix} \\ + \begin{bmatrix} 0_{2\times 2} & 0_{2\times 1} & 0_{2\times 2} & 0_{2\times 1} \\ 0_{1\times 2} & 0_{1\times 2} & 0 & 0_{1\times 2} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} N_a \\ N_g \\ N_{ba} \\ N_{bg} \end{bmatrix} \\ -R_k & 0_{2\times 1} & 0_{2\times 2} & 0_{2\times 1} \\ 0_{1\times 2} & 0 & 0_{1\times 2} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} N_a \\ N_g \\ N_{ba} \\ N_{bg} \end{bmatrix}$$

即 $\tilde{X}_{k+1} = F_{x}\tilde{X}_{k} + F_{n}N_{\circ}$

接下来推导系统的观测方程。这里的观测量为雷达点距离地图的最近线段的距离,注意这里的雷达点是将当前雷达数据根据当前的真实状态投影到世界坐标系下,我们可以认为真实状态下雷达点正好投影到地图点上,即与地图的距离为0,于是实际计算得到的就是残差。设最近的线段单位法向量为 $n_i = [a,b]$,线段一端点为 q_i ,则观测方程可以写作:

$$r(x_k + \delta x_k, p_j) = n_j \left((R_k R\{\delta \theta\}) \left(R_L^I p_j + p_L^I \right) + p_k + \delta p_k - q_j \right) = 0$$

由于这是非线性函数,对其在 $\delta x_k = 0$ 处泰勒展开,可以得到:

$$\begin{split} r\big(x_k + \delta x_k, p_j\big) &= n_j \left((R_k (I + \delta \theta^{\wedge})) \big(R_L^I p_j + p_L^I \big) + p_k + \delta p_k - q_j \right) \\ &= r\big(x_k, p_j\big) + n_j R_k \delta \theta^{\wedge} \big(R_L^I p_j + p_L^I \big) = r\big(x_k, p_j\big) + H_j \delta x_k = r_{k,j} + H_j \delta x_k \\ & \sharp \oplus H_j = \frac{d}{d\delta x} r\big(x_k + \delta x_k, p_j\big) |_{\delta x = 0} = \begin{bmatrix} n_j & 0_{1 \times 2} & n_j R_k (R_L^I p_j + p_L^I)^{\wedge} & 0_{1 \times 3} \end{bmatrix} \end{split}$$

于是有: $z_k = -r_k = H\delta x_k$

所有准备工作都完毕了,接下来套用 ESKF 的步骤即可(雷达数据来的时候执行 3~5 步)。

- 1. 有 IMU 数据来的时候更新先验协方差: $P_{k+1}^- = F_x P_k F_x^T + F_n Q F_n^T$
- 2. 有 IMU 数据来的时候更新名义状态: $x_{k+1} = f(x_k, u_k)$
- 3. 计算卡尔曼增益: $K_k = P_{k+1}^- H_k^T (H_k P_{k+1}^- H_k^T + R)^{-1} = (H_k^T R^{-1} H_k + P_{k+1}^-)^{-1} H_k^T R^{-1}$
- 4. 更新名义状态: $X_{k+1} = X_k \coprod K_k Z_k$
- 5. 更新后验协方差: $P_{k+1} = (I K_k H_k) P_{k+1}^- (I K_k H_k)^T + K_k R K_k^T$