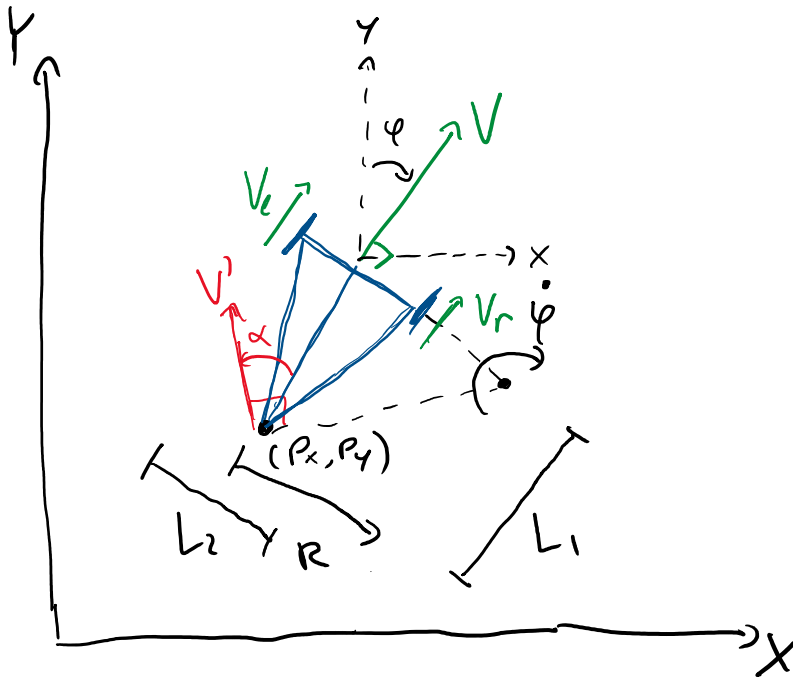


# KALMAN FILTER

Sunday, August 7, 2022 8:57 AM



$$R = \frac{V}{\dot{\psi}} = \frac{L_2}{2} \frac{V_k + V_r}{V_k - V_r}$$

$$\dot{\psi} = \frac{V_k - V_r}{L_2} \quad V = \frac{V_k + V_r}{2}$$

$$V_k = \frac{2V + \dot{\psi} L_2}{2} = \dot{\psi} \left( R + \frac{L_2}{2} \right)$$

$$V_r = \frac{2V - \dot{\psi} L_2}{2} = \dot{\psi} \left( R - \frac{L_2}{2} \right)$$

Input control =  $V, \dot{\psi}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} P_x \\ P_y \\ \psi \\ V \end{bmatrix}_k = \begin{bmatrix} P_{x_{k-1}} + \Delta t C_v V_{k-1} \sin(\psi_{k-1} - \alpha) + V_{P_{xk}} \\ P_{y_{k-1}} + \Delta t C_v V_{k-1} \cos(\psi_{k-1} - \alpha) + V_{P_{yk}} \\ \psi_{k-1} + \Delta t \dot{\psi} + V_{\psi k} \\ V_{k-1} + \Delta t \dot{V} + V_{V_k} \end{bmatrix}$$

if  $V_l = V_r$

$$C_v = 1 \quad \alpha = 0$$

else if  $V_l = -V_r$

$$C_v = L_1$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\alpha = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

else

$$C_v = \frac{\sqrt{L_1^2 + R^2}}{R} \quad \alpha = \arctan\left(\frac{L_1}{R}\right)$$

