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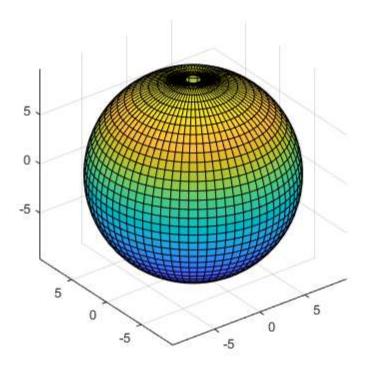
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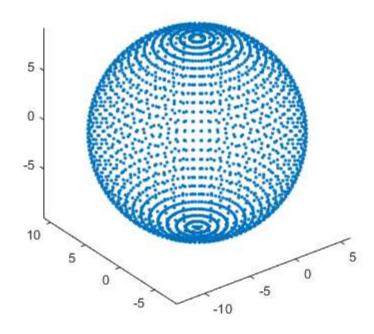
Test 1: define sphere in spherical coords and find parameters

```
close all; clear; clc
% full sphere
az = [0:5:359]; % azimuth range in degrees
el = [-89:5:89]; % elevation range in degrees
[AZ,EL] = meshgrid(az,el);
rval = 9.638; % define radius
RR = ones(size(AZ)).*rval;
zval = RR.*sind(EL);
xval = RR.*cosd(EL).*cosd(AZ);
yval = RR.*cosd(EL).*sind(AZ);
% visualize sphere
figure()
surf(xval, yval, zval)
axis equal
% create point cloud (3 x num points) from meshgrid
origin = [-3.5 1.4 -0.3]'; % define origin
x = xval(:) + origin(1);
y = yval(:) + origin(2);
z = zval(:) + origin(3);
xyz = [
   у'
   z'
    ];
% visualize point cloud
figure()
plot3(x, y, z, '.')
axis equal
% find the origin and radius using method of least-squares
[cen, radius] = wlsqSphere(xyz);
disp('center of sphere')
disp('======')
disp('estimate error')
[cen
         cen-origin]
disp('radius of sphere')
disp('======')
disp('estimate error')
[radius radius-rval]
```

9.6380 0

ans =



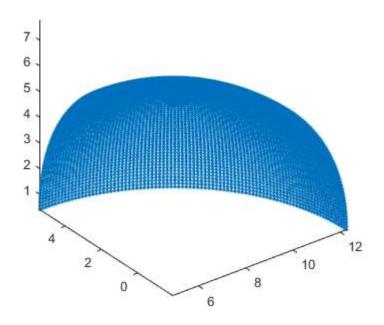


Test 2: use quarter sphere to test sampling skewed toward a direction

close all; clear; clc

 $\ensuremath{\mathrm{\%}}$ skew measurements to the one quadrant of sphere

```
az = [0:1:90]; % azimuth range in degrees
el = [0:1:90]; % elevation range in degrees
[AZ,EL] = meshgrid(az,el);
rval = 7.375; % define radius
RR = ones(size(AZ)).*rval;
zval = RR.*sind(EL);
xval = RR.*cosd(EL).*cosd(AZ);
yval = RR.*cosd(EL).*sind(AZ);
% create point cloud (3 x num points) from meshgrid
origin = [4.9 -1.96 0.42]'; % define origin
x = xval(:) + origin(1);
y = yval(:) + origin(2);
z = zval(:) + origin(3);
xyz = [
   х'
   у'
   z'
   ];
% visualize point cloud
figure()
plot3(x, y, z, '.')
axis equal
% find the origin and radius using method of least-squares
[cen, radius] = wlsqSphere(xyz);
disp('center of sphere')
disp('======')
disp('estimate error')
[cen cen-origin]
disp('radius of sphere')
disp('======')
disp('estimate error')
[radius
         radius-rval]
```



Test 3: add measurement noise to quarter sphere and weight the samples

```
close all; clear; clc
% skew measurements to the one quadrant of sphere
az = [5:1:85]; % azimuth range in degrees
el = [5:1:85]; % elevation range in degrees
[AZ,EL] = meshgrid(az,el);
npts = length(AZ(:));
rval = 112.5253; % define radius
RR = ones(size(AZ)).*rval;
zval = RR.*sind(EL);
xval = RR.*cosd(EL).*cosd(AZ);
yval = RR.*cosd(EL).*sind(AZ);
% define size of noise
A = rval/5; % define the size at one standard-deviation (20% of radius)
% randomly "pollute" the samples with noise
headstails = coinflip(npts);
N = A .* randn(npts,3);
N(\sim headstails,:) = 0;
% create point cloud (3 x num points) from meshgrid
origin = [907.453 -42.345 -340.0234]'; % define origin
x = xval(:) + origin(1) + N(:,1);
```

```
y = yval(:) + origin(2) + N(:,2);
z = zval(:) + origin(3) + N(:,3);
% compute weights of each sample
W = repmat(0.9,npts,1); % assign initial high-confidence weight
W(headstails) = 0.1; % assign low-confidence weights to polluted samples
xyz = [
   x'
   у'
   z'
   ];
% visualize point cloud
figure()
plot3(x, y, z, '.')
axis equal
% find the origin and radius using method of least-squares
[cen, radius] = wlsqSphere(xyz); % does not weight measurements
[cen_w, radius_w] = wlsqSphere(xyz,W); % apply weights to measurements
disp('center of sphere')
disp('======')
               weighted actual')
disp('estimate
[cen
          cen_w
                     origin]
disp('radius of sphere')
disp('=======')
disp('estimate weighted actual')
[radius
            radius_w
                                    rval]
function headsOrTails = coinflip(npts)
%COINFLIP Summary of this function goes here
% Detailed explanation goes here
headsOrTails = rand(npts,1) >= 0.5;
end
```

```
center of sphere
===========
estimate weighted actual

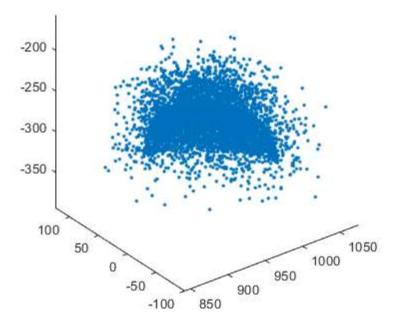
ans =

947.1562 911.3483 907.4530
    -2.1234 -38.4123 -42.3450
    -288.3052 -334.8291 -340.0234

radius of sphere
============
estimate weighted actual

ans =

64.2496 105.9949 112.5253
```



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