

DERIVATION OF THE AUTOMOW EXTENDED KALMAN FILTER

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1. MODEL DERIVATION

1.1. Kinematics - Body Frame. First, the kinematics of the model in the body frame. The body frame is x-forwards, y-left, and z-up. Theta represents the rotation of the body about the z-axis. Positive theta indicates counter-clockwise rotation.

$$(1) \quad v = \frac{r_R}{2}\omega_R + \frac{r_L}{2}\omega_L$$

$$(2) \quad w = \frac{r_L}{d}\omega_R - \frac{r_R}{d}\omega_L$$

1.2. Kinematics - Earth Frame. Second the kinematics of the robot in the global coordinate frame. The global coordinate frame is x-East, y-North, z-Up in UTM (Universal Trans-Mercator) coordinates.

$$(3) \quad \dot{E} = v \cos \theta$$

$$(4) \quad \dot{N} = v \sin \theta$$

$$(5) \quad \dot{\theta} = \omega$$

1.3. States. Based on the reference paper, we choose the same augmented extended kalman filter states. The states are as follows.

$$(6) \quad x = [E \quad N \quad \theta \quad r_L \quad r_R \quad d]^T$$

We have also experimented with two different augmented state vectors

$$(7) \quad x = [E \quad N \quad \theta \quad r_L \quad r_R \quad d \quad E_{bias} \quad N_{bias}]^T$$

$$(8) \quad x = [E \quad N \quad \theta \quad r_L \quad r_R \quad d \quad E_{bias} \quad N_{bias} \quad \theta_{bias}]^T$$

1.4. **Update Equation - Nonlinear.** This makes the discrete update equation as follows:

$$(9) \quad \begin{bmatrix} E \\ N \\ \theta \\ r_L \\ r_R \\ d \end{bmatrix}_{k+1} = \begin{bmatrix} E \\ N \\ \theta \\ r_L \\ r_R \\ d \end{bmatrix}_k + \begin{bmatrix} Tv_k \cos \theta_k + Tw_k/2 \\ Tv_k \sin \theta_k + Tw_k/2 \\ Tw_k \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

When expanded, this becomes:

$$(10) \quad \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \\ x_6 \end{bmatrix}_{k+1} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \\ x_6 \end{bmatrix}_k + \begin{bmatrix} Tv_k \cos \theta_k + Tw_k/2 \\ Tv_k \sin \theta_k + Tw_k/2 \\ Tw_k \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

2. FILTER EQUATION DERIVATION

2.1. **F Matrix.** The Jacobian matrix at each iteration may be derived as

$$(11) \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & A_{13} & A_{14} & A_{15} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & A_{23} & A_{24} & A_{25} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & A_{34} & A_{35} & A_{36} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(12) \quad A_{13} = \frac{\delta f_1}{\delta \theta} = \frac{\delta f_1}{\delta x_3} = -\frac{1}{2}T(r_L\omega_L + r_R\omega_R)\sin\theta = -\frac{1}{2}T(x_4u_1 + x_5u_2)\sin x_3$$

$$(13) \quad A_{14} = \frac{\delta f_1}{\delta r_L} = \frac{\delta f_1}{\delta x_4} = \frac{1}{2}Tw_L\cos\theta = \frac{1}{2}Tu_1\cos x_3$$

$$(14) \quad A_{15} = \frac{\delta f_1}{\delta r_R} = \frac{\delta f_1}{\delta x_5} = \frac{1}{2}Tw_R\cos\theta = \frac{1}{2}Tu_2\cos x_3$$

$$(15) \quad A_{23} = \frac{\delta f_2}{\delta \theta} = \frac{\delta f_2}{\delta x_3} = \frac{1}{2}T(r_L\omega_L + r_R\omega_R)\sin\theta = \frac{1}{2}T(x_4u_1 + x_5u_2)\sin x_3$$

$$(16) \quad A_{24} = \frac{\delta f_2}{\delta r_L} = \frac{\delta f_2}{\delta x_4} = \frac{1}{2}Tw_L\sin\theta = \frac{1}{2}Tu_1\sin x_3$$

$$(17) \quad A_{25} = \frac{\delta f_2}{\delta r_R} = \frac{\delta f_2}{\delta x_5} = \frac{1}{2}Tw_R\sin\theta = \frac{1}{2}Tu_2\sin x_3$$

$$(18) \quad A_{34} = \frac{\delta f_3}{\delta r_L} = \frac{\delta f_3}{\delta x_4} = -T\frac{\omega_L}{d} = -T\frac{u_1}{x_6}$$

$$(19) \quad A_{35} = \frac{\delta f_3}{\delta r_R} = \frac{\delta f_3}{\delta x_5} = T\frac{\omega_R}{d} = T\frac{u_2}{x_6}$$

$$(20) \quad A_{36} = \frac{\delta f_3}{\delta d} = \frac{\delta f_3}{\delta x_6} = T\frac{r_L\omega_L - r_R\omega_R}{d^2} = T\frac{x_4u_1 - x_5u_2}{x_6^2}$$

2.2. G Matrix. The G matrix is the jacobian of the system with respect to the noises. The derivation depends on the following noises.

$$(21) \quad \begin{bmatrix} W_L \\ W_R \\ W_\theta \\ W_{RL} \\ W_{RR} \\ W_{WB} \end{bmatrix} =$$