

第七次作业思路分享





纲要



- ▶第一题
- ▶第三题



●任务: 补全以下文件中的TODO部分

lidar_localization/src/model/kalman_filter/error_state_kalman_filter.cpp

●代码结构

滤波算法主要包括预测(Update函数)和观测(Correct函数)两个部分:

- 1) 预测部分接收imu数据,基于惯性解算更新名义值,基于状态方程更新误差值。
- 2) 观测部分同时接收imu数据和定位数据,首先利用imu数据进行预测保证状态与定位数据时间同步,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,并将误差值清零。



●初始化: Init

这里特别注意,框架是基于第一期课程,其中的旋转误差放在了导航系(n系)下,而第三期将旋转误差放在了机器人坐标系(b系)下,所以公式有所不同,特别是状态方程所用到的加速度应该是在b系下,也就是UpdateProcessEquation函数传入的linear_acc_mid应该是在b系下。所有调用到这个函数的地方都应该进行修改。

Init函数中传入的linear_acc_init修改如下:

```
// covert to navigation frame:
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);
```



●预测: Update

主流程如下:

包括更新名义值UpdateOdomEstimation和误差值UpdateErrorEstimation两部分

```
bool ErrorStateKalmanFilter::Update(const IMUData &imu data) {
 // TODO: understand ESKF update workflow
 // update IMU buff:
 if (time < imu data.time) {</pre>
   Eigen::Vector3d linear acc mid;
   Eigen::Vector3d angular vel mid;
   imu data buff .push back(imu data);
   UpdateOdomEstimation(linear acc mid, angular vel mid);
   imu data buff .pop front();
   double T = imu data.time - time ;
   UpdateErrorEstimation(T, linear acc mid, angular vel mid);
   // move forward:
   time = imu data.time;
   return true;
 return false;
```



- ●预测: Update
- 1) 更新名义值 UpdateOdomEstimation

这部分是上一章惯性导航解算的内容,如 右所示。

这里需要注意,GetVelocityDelta函数中的 linear_acc_mid应该返回在b系下的测量值,

```
void ErrorStateKalmanFilter::UpdateOdomEstimation(
    Eigen::Vector3d &linear acc mid, Eigen::Vector3d &angular vel mid) {
 // TODO: this is one possible solution to previous chapter, IMU Navigation,
 Eigen::Vector3d angular delta;
 GetAngularDelta(1, 0, angular delta, angular vel mid);
 // update orientation:
 Eigen::Matrix3d R curr, R prev;
 UpdateOrientation(angular delta, R curr, R prev);
 double T:
 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);
```

●预测: Update

$$m{B}_t = \left[egin{array}{ccccc} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \ m{R}_t & 0 & 0 & 0 \ 0 & m{I}_3 & 0 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & m{I}_3 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & 0 & m{I}_3 \end{array}
ight.$$

2) 更新误差值UpdateErrorEstimation

首先调用UpdateProcessEquation计算状态方程中的F和B,该函数进一步调用SetProcessEquation函数,对应课件中的公式如右上角所示。

```
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);

void ErrorStateKalmanFilter::UpdateProcessEquation(
    const Eigen::Vector3d &linear_acc_mid,
    const Eigen::Vector3d &angular_vel_mid) {
    // set linearization point:
    Eigen::Matrix3d C_nb = pose_.block<3, 3>(0, 0);

// set process equation:
    SetProcessEquation(C_nb, linear_acc_mid, angular_vel_mid);
}
```

const double &T, const Eigen::Vector3d &linear acc mid,

void ErrorStateKalmanFilter::UpdateErrorEstimation(

```
void ErrorStateKalmanFilter::SetProcessEquation(const Eigen::Matrix3d &C nb,
                                               const Eigen::Vector3d &f b.
                                               const Eigen::Vector3d &w b) {
 // TODO: set process / system equation:
 // a. set process equation for delta vel:
 F .setZero();
 F .block<3, 3>(kIndexErrorPos, kIndexErrorVel) = Eigen::Matrix3d::Identity();
 F .block<3, 3>(kIndexErrorVel, kIndexErrorOri) = -C nb * Sophus::S03d::hat(f b).matrix();
 F .block<3, 3>(kIndexErrorVel, kIndexErrorAccel) = -C nb;
 F .block<3, 3>(kIndexErrorOri, kIndexErrorOri) = -Sophus::S03d::hat(w b).matrix();
 F .block<3, 3>(kIndexErrorOri, kIndexErrorGyro) = -Eigen::Matrix3d::Identity();
 // b. set process equation for delta ori:
 B .setZero():
 B .block<3, 3>(kIndexErrorVel, kIndexNoiseAccel) = C nb;
 B .block<3, 3>(kIndexErrorOri, kIndexNoiseGyro) = Eigen::Matrix3d::Identity();
 B .block<3, 3>(kIndexErrorAccel, kIndexNoiseBiasAccel) = Eigen::Matrix3d::Identity();
 B .block<3, 3>(kIndexErrorGyro, kIndexNoiseBiasGyro) = Eigen::Matrix3d::Identity();
```



●预测: Update

2) 更新误差值UpdateErrorEstimation

然后按照采样时间进行离散化, 公式如下

其中
$$\delta oldsymbol{x}_k = oldsymbol{F}_{k-1} \delta oldsymbol{x}_{k-1} + oldsymbol{B}_{k-1} oldsymbol{w}_k$$
 $oldsymbol{F}_{k-1} = egin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0}$

其中, T为 Kalman 的滤波周期。

/oid 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; UpdateProcessEquation(linear acc mid, angular vel mid); // TODO: get discretized process equations: F 1st = T * F; MatrixF F = MatrixF::Identity() + F 1st; MatrixB B = MatrixB::Zero(); B.block<3, 3>(kIndexErrorVel, kIndexNoiseAccel) = T * B .block<3, 3>(kIndexErrorVel, kIndexNoiseAccel); B.block<3, 3>(kIndexErrorOri, kIndexNoiseGyro) = T * B .block<3, 3>(kIndexErrorOri, kIndexNoiseGyro); B.block<3, 3>(kIndexErrorAccel, kIndexNoiseBiasAccel) = std::sqrt(T) * B .block<3, 3> (kIndexErrorAccel, kIndexNoiseBiasAccel); B.block<3, 3>(kIndexErrorGyro, kIndexNoiseBiasGyro) = std::sqrt(T) * B .block<3, 3> (kIndexErrorGyro, kIndexNoiseBiasGyro); // TODO: perform Kalman prediction P = F * P * F.transpose() + B * Q * B.transpose();

最后计算滤波的前2个公式(第1个公式均是0在传递,只有方差进行了计算)

$$\delta \check{oldsymbol{x}}_k = oldsymbol{F}_{k-1}\delta \hat{oldsymbol{x}}_{k-1} + oldsymbol{B}_{k-1}oldsymbol{w}_k$$
 $\check{oldsymbol{P}}_k = oldsymbol{F}_{k-1}\hat{oldsymbol{P}}_{k-1}oldsymbol{F}_{k-1}^{\mathrm{T}} + oldsymbol{B}_{k-1}oldsymbol{Q}_koldsymbol{B}_{k-1}^{\mathrm{T}}$



●观测: Correct

主流程如下:

包括预测Update,计算误差值 CorrectErrorEstimation,修正名义值 EliminateError,清零误差值 ResetState共四部分。预测已经介绍 过,下面介绍剩余三个部分。

```
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:
   if (time < measurement.time) {</pre>
     Update(imu data);
   measurement = measurement;
   measurement .T nb = init pose * measurement .T nb;
   CorrectErrorEstimation(measurement type, measurement);
   // eliminate error:
   EliminateError();
   ResetState();
```



- ●观测: Correct
- 1) 计算误差值CorrectErrorEstimation

首先调用CorrectErrorEstimationPose计算Y,G,K 观测量中, δ**p** 的计算过程为:

$$\delta ar{m p} = \check{m p} - m p$$

其中 \dot{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。

心配得到的似直,即观测值。
$$oldsymbol{C}_t = egin{bmatrix} oldsymbol{I}_3 & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & oldsymbol{I}_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

17 时间异应性怕减发末,而安元间异场

$$\deltaar{m{R}}_t = m{R}_t^Treve{m{R}}_t$$

其中 \hat{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

$$\check{\boldsymbol{R}}_t \approx \boldsymbol{R}_t (\boldsymbol{I} + [\delta \bar{\boldsymbol{\theta}}]_{\times})$$

计算滤波第3个公式

$$oldsymbol{K}_k = \check{oldsymbol{P}}_k oldsymbol{G}_k^{ ext{T}} \left(oldsymbol{G}_k \check{oldsymbol{P}}_k oldsymbol{G}_k^{ ext{T}} + oldsymbol{C}_k oldsymbol{R}_k oldsymbol{C}_k^T
ight)^{-1}$$

 $oldsymbol{G}_t = egin{bmatrix} oldsymbol{I}_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & oldsymbol{I}_3 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

因此

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

```
void ErrorStateKalmanFilter::CorrectErrorEstimationPose(
   const Eigen::Matrix4d &T nb, Eigen::VectorXd &Y, Eigen::MatrixXd &G,
   Eigen::MatrixXd &K) {
 // TODO: set measurement:
 Eigen::Vector3d dp = pose .block<3, 1>(0, 3) - T nb.block<3, 1>(0, 3);
 Eigen::Matrix3d dR = T nb.block<3, 3>(0, 0).transpose() * pose .block<3, 3>(0, 0);
 Eigen::Vector3d dtheta = Sophus::S03d::vee(dR - Eigen::Matrix3d::Identity());
 YPose .block<3, 1>(0, 0) = dp;
 YPose .block<3, 1>(3, 0) = dtheta;
 Y = YPose;
 GPose .setZero();
 GPose .block<3, 3>(0, kIndexErrorPos) = Eigen::Matrix3d::Identity();
 GPose .block<3, 3>(3, kIndexErrorOri) = Eigen::Matrix3d::Identity();
 G = GPose;
 CPose .setZero():
 CPose .block<3, 3>(0, 0) = Eigen::Matrix3d::Identity();
 CPose .block<3, 3>(3, 3) = Eigen::Matrix3d::Identity();
 // TODO: set Kalman gain:
 K = P * G.transpose() * (G * P * G.transpose() + CPose * RPose * CPose .transpose())
 inverse();
```



- ●观测: Correct
- 1) 计算误差值CorrectErrorEstimation

然后计算滤波的第4,5个公式

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{P}}_k = (\boldsymbol{I} - \boldsymbol{K}_k \boldsymbol{G}_k) \, \check{\boldsymbol{P}}_k$$

$$\delta \hat{\boldsymbol{x}}_k = \delta \check{\boldsymbol{x}}_k + \boldsymbol{K}_k (\boldsymbol{y}_k - \boldsymbol{G}_k \delta \check{\boldsymbol{x}}_k)$$

```
void ErrorStateKalmanFilter::CorrectErrorEstimation(
   const MeasurementType &measurement type, const Measurement &measurement)
 // TODO: understand ESKF correct workflow
 Eigen::VectorXd Y;
 Eigen::MatrixXd G, K;
 switch (measurement type) {
 case MeasurementType::POSE:
   CorrectErrorEstimationPose(measurement.T nb, Y, G, K);
   break;
 default:
   break;
 P = (MatrixP::Identity() - K * G) * P ;
 X = X + K * (Y - G * X);
```



- ●观测: Correct
- 2) 修正名义值EliminateError

修正平移,速度,旋转和零偏,修正方式是预测值减去误差值,注意框架中的零偏加号改成减号。

3) 清零误差值ResetState

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

```
void ErrorStateKalmanFilter::EliminateError(void) {
 pose .block<3, 1>(0, 3) -= X .block<3, 1>(kIndexErrorPos, 0);
 vel -= X .block<3, 1>(kIndexErrorVel, 0);
 // c. orientation:
 // do it!
  Eigen::Matrix3d dtheta cross = Sophus::S03d::hat(X .block<3, 1>(kIndexErrorOri, 0));
  pose .block<3, 3>(0, 0) = pose .block<3, <math>3>(0, 0) * (Eigen::Matrix3d::Identity() -
 dtheta cross);
  Eigen::Quaterniond g tmp(pose .block<3, 3>(0, 0));
 q tmp.normalize();
  pose .block<3, 3>(0, 0) = q tmp.toRotationMatrix();
   gyro bias -= X .block<3, 1>(kIndexErrorGyro, 0);
 // if (IsCovStable(kIndexErrorGvro)) {
   accl bias -= X .block<3, 1>(kIndexErrorAccel, 0);
```

纲要



- >第一题
- ▶第三题

第三题:不考虑随机游走模型



●公式

不考虑随机游走的公式如下

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

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

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

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

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

比较便捷的方法是直接把B和Q的最后2行2列矩阵块 置为0,注意bias仍然是需要更新的。

第三题:不考虑随机游走模型



●代码

在构造函数中将噪声项Q相关部分设置为0

```
Q_.block<3, 3>(kIndexNoiseBiasAccel, kIndexNoiseBiasAccel) = Eigen::Matrix3d::Zero();
Q_.block<3, 3>(kIndexNoiseBiasGyro, kIndexNoiseBiasGyro) = Eigen::Matrix3d::Zero();
```

在SetProcessEquation函数和UpdateErrorEstimation函数中将B相关矩阵块置0。

```
// b. set process equation for delta ori:
B_.setZero();
B_.block<3, 3>(kIndexErrorVel, kIndexNoiseAccel) = C_nb;
B_.block<3, 3>(kIndexErrorOri, kIndexNoiseGyro) = Eigen::Matrix3d::Identity();
// B_.block<3, 3>(kIndexErrorAccel, kIndexNoiseBiasAccel) = Eigen::Matrix3d::Identity();
// B_.block<3, 3>(kIndexErrorGyro, kIndexNoiseBiasGyro) = Eigen::Matrix3d::Identity();
```

```
MatrixB B = MatrixB::Zero();
B.block<3, 3>(kIndexErrorVel, kIndexNoiseAccel) = T * B_.block<3, 3>(kIndexErrorVel, kIndexNoiseAccel);
B.block<3, 3>(kIndexErrorOri, kIndexNoiseGyro) = T * B_.block<3, 3>(kIndexErrorOri, kIndexNoiseGyro);
// B.block<3, 3>(kIndexErrorAccel, kIndexNoiseBiasAccel) = std::sqrt(T) * B_.block<3, 3>(kIndexErrorAccel, kIndexNoiseBiasAccel);
// B.block<3, 3>(kIndexErrorGyro, kIndexNoiseBiasGyro) = std::sqrt(T) * B_.block<3, 3>(kIndexErrorGyro, kIndexNoiseBiasGyro);
```

在线问答







感谢各位聆听 Thanks for Listening

