Kalman Filter

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1 Recursive Processing

$$\hat{x_k} = \hat{x_{k-1}} + K_k * (z_k - \hat{x_{k-1}}) \ K_k : kalmanGain$$

- e_{EST} : Estimate error
- e_{MEA} : Measurement error

$$\begin{split} K_k &= \frac{e_{EST_{k-1}}}{e_{EST_{k-1}} + e_{MEA_k}} \\ Step1 : K_k &= \frac{e_{EST_{k-1}}}{e_{EST_{k-1}} + e_{MEA_k}} \\ Step2 : \hat{x_k} &= \hat{x_{k-1}} + K_k * (z_k - \hat{x_{k-1}}) \\ Step3 : e_{EST_k} &= (1 - K_k) * e_{EST_{k-1}} \end{split}$$

2 Data Fusion

$$\begin{split} z_1 &= 30g, \sigma_1 = 2g \\ z_2 &= 32g, \sigma_2 = 4g \\ \hat{z} &= z_1 + k(z_2 - z_1) \\ k &: kalmanGain, k \in [0,1] \\ k &= 0, \hat{z} = z_1; k = 1, \hat{z} = z_2 \\ k? &\Rightarrow \hat{z}_{min} \Rightarrow \sigma_{\hat{z}_{min}} \\ \sigma_{\hat{z}}^2 &= var(z_1 + k(z_2 - z_1)) = var((1-k)z_1 + kz_2) \\ &= var((1-k)z_1) + var(kz_2) \\ &= (1-k)^2 var(z_1) + k^2 var(z_2) \\ &= (1-k)^2 \sigma_1^2 + k^2 \sigma_2^2 \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma_{\hat{z}}^2}{\mathrm{d}k} &= 0 \\ -2(1-k)\sigma_1^2 + 2k\sigma_2^2 &= 0 \\ k &= \frac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2} \end{split}$$

3 Covariance Matrix

$$P = egin{bmatrix} \sigma_x^2 & \sigma_{xy} & \sigma_{xz} \ \sigma_{yx} & \sigma_y^2 & \sigma_{yz} \ \sigma_{zx} & \sigma_{zy} & \sigma_z^2 \ \end{bmatrix}$$

• transition matrix

$$a = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & z_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & z_2 \\ x_3 & y_3 & z_3 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & z_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & z_2 \\ x_3 & y_3 & z_3 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$P = \frac{1}{3} \mathbf{a}^{\top} a$$

4 state space Representation

- Mass-Spring-Damper
 - K: Elastic coefficient
 - B: Damping coefficient
 - x: Mass displacement

$$m\ddot{x} + B\dot{x} + Kx = F$$

 $F \Rightarrow u : Input$

• state

$$x_1 = x$$
 $x_2 = \dot{x}$
 $\dot{x_1} = x_2$
 $\dot{x_2} = \ddot{x} = \frac{1}{m}u - \frac{B}{m}x_2 - \frac{K}{m}x_1$

• measure

$$z_1 = x = x_1 : positin$$

 $z_2 = \dot{x} = x_2 : velocity$

• state space

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x_1} \\ \dot{x_2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{K}{m} & -\frac{B}{m} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{m} \end{bmatrix} u$$

$$\dot{x}(t) = Ax(t) + Bu(t)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$z(t) = Hx(t)$$

- Discrete
 - x_k : State variables
 - A: State matrix
 - B: Control matrix
 - u_k : Control variables
 - ω_{k-1} : Process noise
 - z_k : Measurement variables
 - H: Measurement matrix
 - $-v_k$: Measurement noise

$$x_k = Ax_{k-1} + Bu_{k-1} + \omega_{k-1}$$

$$z_k = Hx_k + v_k$$

5 Derivation of Kalman Gain

• $\hat{X_k}$: Priori estimate

$$\hat{x_k^-} = Ax\hat{_{k-1}} + Bu_{k-1}$$
 $z_k = Hx_k \Rightarrow x\hat{_{MEA}} = H^{-1}z_k$

• $\hat{x_k}$: Posterior estimation

$$egin{aligned} \hat{x_k} &= \hat{x_k^-} + G(H^{-1}z_k - \hat{x_k^-}) \ &G \in [0,1] \end{aligned} \ G = 0, \hat{x_k} = \hat{x_k^-}; G = 1, \hat{x_k} = H^{-1}z_k \ &G = K_k H \ &\hat{x_k} = \hat{x_k^-} + K_k(z_k - H\hat{x_k^-}) \ &K_k \in [0,H^{-1}] \end{aligned} \ K_k = 0, \hat{x_k} = \hat{x_k^-}; K_k = H^{-1}, \hat{x_k} = H^{-1}z_k \ &K_k? \Rightarrow \hat{x_k} - > x_k \end{aligned}$$

- e_k : Error
- 0: Target
- P: Covariance matrix

$$VAR(x) = E(x^2) - E^2(x)$$
 $target = 0 \Rightarrow E^2(x) = 0 \Rightarrow VAR(x) = E(x^2)$
 $e_k = x_k - \hat{x_k}$
 $P(e_k) \sim (0, P)$
 $P = E[ee\top]$
 $= E[\begin{bmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \end{bmatrix}[e_1 \quad e_2]]$
 $= E[\begin{bmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 e_1 \quad e_2^2 \end{bmatrix}]$
 $= \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{e_1}^2 & \sigma_{e_1}\sigma_{e_2} \\ \sigma_{e_2}\sigma_{e_1} & \sigma_{e_2}^2 \end{bmatrix}$
 $tr(P) = \sigma_{e_1}^2 + \sigma_{e_2}^2$
 $tr(P)_{min} \Rightarrow \sigma_{min} \Rightarrow \hat{x_k} - > x_k$
 $K_k? \Rightarrow tr(P)_{min}$
 $x_k - \hat{x_k} = x_k - (\hat{x_k} + K_k(z_k - H\hat{x_k}))$
 $= x_k - \hat{x_k} - K_kz_k + K_kH\hat{x_k}$
 $= x_k - \hat{x_k} - K_kHx_k - K_kv_k + K_kH\hat{x_k}$
 $= (x_k - \hat{x_k}) - K_kH(x_k - \hat{x_k}) - K_kv_k$
 $= (I - K_kH)(x_k - \hat{x_k}) - K_kv_k$
 $e_k^- = x_k - \hat{x_k}$

- $(AB)\top = B\top A\top$
- $(A+B)\top = A\top + B\top$

$$\begin{split} P_k &= E[ee\top] \\ &= E[(x_k - \hat{x_k})(x_k - \hat{x_k})\top] \\ &= E[[(I - K_k H)e_k^- - k_k v_k][(I - K_k H)e_k^- - k_k v_k]\top] \\ &= E[[(I - K_k H)e_k^- - k_k v_k][e_k^- \top (I - K_k H)\top - v_k \top K_k \top]] \\ &= E[(I - K_k H)e_k^- e_k^- \top (I - K_k H)\top - (I - K_k H)e_k^- v_k \top K_k \top \\ &- k_k v_k e_k^- \top (I - K_k H)\top + k_k v_k v_k \top K_k \top] \end{split}$$

• E(AB) = E(A)E(B): A,B Independent

$$\begin{split} E[(I-K_kH)e_k^-v_k\top K_k\top] &= (I-K_kH)E[e_k^-v_k\top]K_k\top \\ &\quad E[e_k^-v_k\top] = E[e_k^-] + E[v_k\top] \\ E[e_k^-] &= 0, E[v_k\top] = 0 \Rightarrow E[(I-K_kH)e_k^-v_k\top K_k\top] = 0 \\ also: E[k_kv_ke_k^-\top (I-K_kH)\top] &= 0 \\ P_k &= (I-K_kH)E(e_k^-e_k^-\top)(I-K_kH)\top + K_kE(v_kv_k\top)K_k\top \\ \end{split}$$

- $E(e_k^-e_k^-\top) = P_k^-$
- $E(v_k v_k \top) = R$: Measurement nosie Covariance matrix

$$\begin{split} P_k &= (P_k^- - K_k H P_k^-) (I \top - H \top K_k \top) + K_k R K_k \top \\ &= P_k^- - K_k H P_k^- - P_k^- H \top K_k \top + K_k H P_k^- H \top K_k \top + K_k R K_k \top \\ &\qquad (P_k^- H \top K_k \top) \top = K_k (P_k^- H \top) \top \\ &\qquad = K_k H P_k^- \\ &\Rightarrow tr(K_k H P_k^-) = tr(P_k^- H \top K_k \top) \\ &\qquad tr(P_k) = tr(P_k^-) - 2tr(K_k H P_k^-) \\ &\qquad + tr(K_k H P_k^- H \top K_k \top) + tr(K_k R K_k \top) \end{split}$$

 $\bullet \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}tr(AB)}{\mathrm{d}A} = B \top$

$$A = egin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} B = egin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$tr(AB) = a_{11}b_{11} + a_{12}b_{21} + a_{21}b_{12} + a_{22}b_{22}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}tr(AB)}{\mathrm{d}A} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial tr(AB)}{\partial a_{11}} & \frac{\partial tr(AB)}{\partial a_{12}} \\ \frac{\partial tr(AB)}{\partial a_{21}} & \frac{\partial tr(AB)}{\partial a_{22}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{bmatrix} = B$$

• $\frac{\mathrm{d}tr(ABA\top)}{\mathrm{d}A} = 2AB$

$$\frac{\frac{\mathrm{d}tr(P_k)}{\mathrm{d}K_k}}{\frac{\mathrm{d}K(P_k)}{\mathrm{d}K_k}} = 0$$

$$\frac{\frac{\mathrm{d}tr(P_k)}{\mathrm{d}K_k}}{\frac{\mathrm{d}K(P_k)}{\mathrm{d}K_k}} = 0 - 2(HP_k^-)\top + 2K_kHP_k^-H\top + 2K_kR$$

• $P_k^- \top = P_k^-$: Covariance matrix

$$egin{aligned} -P_k^-H & op + K_k (HP_k^-H & op + R) = 0 \ K_k (HP_k^-H & op + R) = P_k^-H & op \ K_k & = rac{P_k^-H & op }{HP_k^-H & op + R} \ R & & & & \hat{r}_k = \hat{x_k} \ R & & & & & & \hat{r}_k = H^{-1} z_k \end{aligned}$$

6 Priori/Posteriori Error Covariance Matrix

- $P(\omega) \sim N(0,Q)$
- $P(v) \sim N(0,R)$

$$x_k = Ax_{k-1} + Bu_{k-1} + \omega_{k-1}$$
$$z_k = Hx_k + v_k$$

• Priori estimate

$$\hat{x_k^-} = A\hat{x_{k-1}} + Bu_{k-1}$$

• Posteriori estimate

$$\hat{x_k} = \hat{x_k^-} + K_k(z_k - H\hat{x_k^-})$$

• Kalman Gain

$$K_k = rac{P_k^- H op}{H P_k^- H op + R}$$

• P_k^- ?

$$\begin{split} P_k^- &= E[e_k^- e_k^- \top] \\ e_k^- &= x_k - \hat{x_k^-} \\ e_k^- &= A x_{k-1} + B u_{k-1} + \omega_{k-1} - A \hat{x_{k-1}} - B u_{k-1} \\ &= A (x_{k-1} - \hat{x_{k-1}}) + \omega_{k-1} \\ &= A e_{k-1} + \omega_{k-1} \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} P_k^- &= E[(Ae_{k-1} + \omega_{k-1})(Ae_{k-1} + \omega_{k-1})\top] \\ &= E[(Ae_{k-1} + \omega_{k-1})(e_{k-1} \top A \top + \omega_{k-1} \top)] \\ &= E[Ae_{k-1}e_{k-1} \top A \top + Ae_{k-1}\omega_{k-1} \top + \omega_{k-1}e_{k-1} \top A \top + \omega_{k-1}\omega_{k-1} \top] \\ &= E[Ae_{k-1}e_{k-1} \top A \top] + E[Ae_{k-1}\omega_{k-1} \top] + E[\omega_{k-1}e_{k-1} \top A \top] + E[\omega_{k-1}\omega_{k-1} \top] \end{split}$$

- e_{k-1}, ω_{k-1} Independent
- $\bullet \quad E[e_{k-1}]=E[\omega_{k-1}]=0$
- $E[Ae_{k-1}\omega_{k-1}\top] = AE[e_{k-1}]E[\omega_{k-1}\top] = 0$
- $\bullet \quad also: E[\omega_{k-1}e_{k-1}\top A\top] = 0$

$$\begin{split} P_k^- &= AE[e_{k-1}e_{k-1}\top]A\top + E[\omega_{k-1}\omega_{k-1}\top] \\ &= AP_{k-1}A\top + Q \end{split}$$

- Kalman formula
 - Predict
 - Priori Estimate
 - Priori Error Covariance Matrix
 - Correction
 - Kalman Gain

- $\circ~$ Posteriori Estimate
- Posteriori Error Covariance Matrix

Variables

Α

	В	control matrix
	Q	process noise covariance matrix
	R	measurement noise covariance matrix
	Н	measurement matrix
_	P_k^-/P_k	priori/posteriori error covariance matrix
		$\hat{x_k^-} = A\hat{x_{k-1}} + Bu_{k-1}$
		$P_k^- = A P_{k-1} A \top + Q$
		$K_k = rac{P_k^- H op}{H P_k^- H op + R}$
		$\hat{x_k} = \hat{x_k^-} + K_k(z_k - H\hat{x_k^-})$
$P_{k}^{-} - K_{k}HP_{k}^{-} - P_{k}^{-}H^{ op}K_{k}^{ op} + K_{k}HP_{k}^{-}H^{ op}K_{k}^{ op} + K_{k}RK_{k}^{ op} + P_{k}^{-} - K_{k}HP_{k}^{-} - P_{k}^{-}H^{ op}K_{k}^{ op} + K_{k}(HP_{k}^{-}H^{ op} + R)K_{k}^{ op}$		
P_k^-	$-K_kHP_k^-$	$-P_k^-H^ op K_k^- + rac{P_k^-H^ op}{HP_k^-H^ op + R}(HP_k^-H^ op + R)K_k^-$

Meaning

state matrix

7 Extended Kalman Filter

 $P_k =$

 $= P_k^- - K_k H P_k^-$ $= (I - K_k H) P_k^-$

- Nonlinear
 - $-\quad P(\omega) \sim N(0,Q)$
 - $P(v) \sim N(0,R)$

$$egin{aligned} x_k &= f(x_{k-1}, u_{k-1}, \omega_{k-1}) \ z_k &= h(x_k, v_k) \end{aligned}$$

A normally distributed random variable is no longer normally distributed after passing through a nonlinear system

- Linearzation
 - Taylor Series: $f(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x x_0)$
 - Operating Point:
 - $\circ \quad x_k:\hat{x_{k-1}}$
 - $\circ \quad z_k: \tilde{x_k}$

$$\begin{split} x_k &= f(x_{k-1}^-, u_{k-1}, \omega_{k-1}) + A(x_k - x_{k-1}^-) + W\omega_{k-1} \\ suppose &: \omega_{k-1} = 0 \\ f(x_{k-1}^-, u_{k-1}, 0) &= \tilde{x}_k \\ A &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\Big|_{x_{k-1}^-, u_{k-1}} \\ W &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial \omega}\Big|_{x_{k-1}^-, u_{k-1}} \\ eg &: \\ x_1 &= x_1 + \sin x_2 = f_1 \\ x_2 &= x_1^2 = f_2 \\ A &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \cos x_2 \\ 2x_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}\Big|_{x_{k-1}^-, u_{k-1}} \\ A_k &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \cos x_2_{k-1} \\ 2x_{1_{k-1}} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ z_k &= h(\tilde{x}_k, v_k) + H(x_k - \tilde{x}_k) + Vv_k \\ suppose &: v_k &= 0 \\ h(\tilde{x}_k, 0) &= \tilde{z}_k \\ H &= \frac{\partial h}{\partial v}\Big|_{\tilde{x}_k^-} \\ V &= \frac{\partial h}{\partial v}\Big|_{\tilde{x}_k^-} \end{split}$$

- $P(W\omega) \sim N(0, WQW\top)$
- $P(Vv) \sim N(0, VRV\top)$

$$egin{aligned} x_k &= ilde{x_k} + A(x_k - \hat{x_{k-1}}) + \omega \omega_{k-1} \ z_k &= ilde{z_k} + H(x_k - ilde{x_k}) + V v_k \end{aligned}$$

• Extended Kalman formula

$$egin{aligned} \hat{x_k^-} &= f(\hat{x_{k-1}}, u_{k-1}, 0) \ P_k^- &= A P_{k-1} A op + W Q W op \ K_k &= rac{P_k^- H op}{H P_k^- H op + V R V op} \ \hat{x_k} &= \hat{x_k^-} + K_k (z_k - h(\hat{x_k^-}, 0)) \ P_k &= (I - K_k H) P_k^- \end{aligned}$$