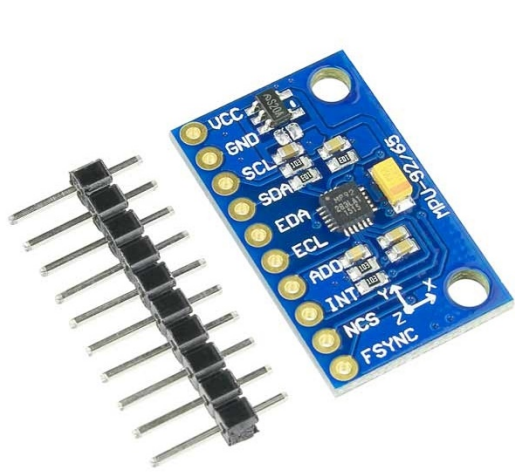


# Inertial Motion Tracking using IMUs



# Inertial Measurement Unit (IMU)

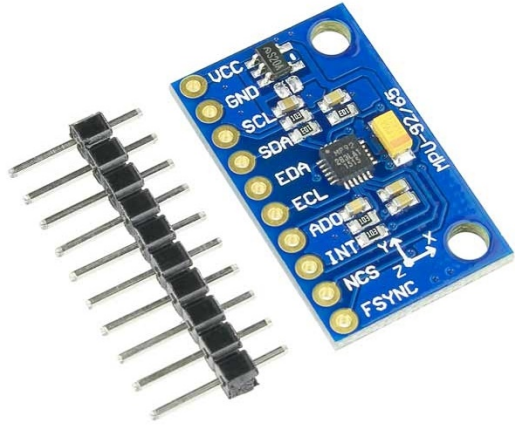


Accelerometer

Gyroscope

Magnetometer

# Inertial Measurement Unit (IMU)



Accelerometer

Gyroscope

Magnetometer



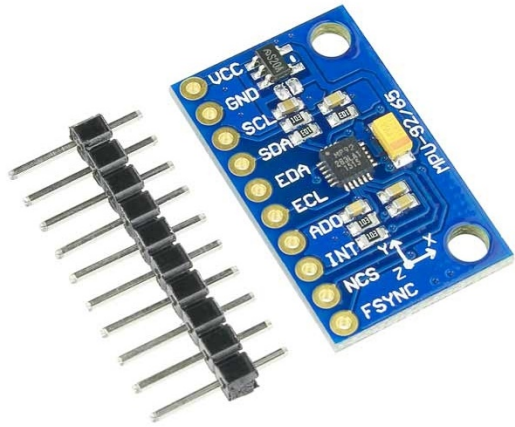
GPS



IMU



# Inertial Measurement Unit (IMU)



Accelerometer

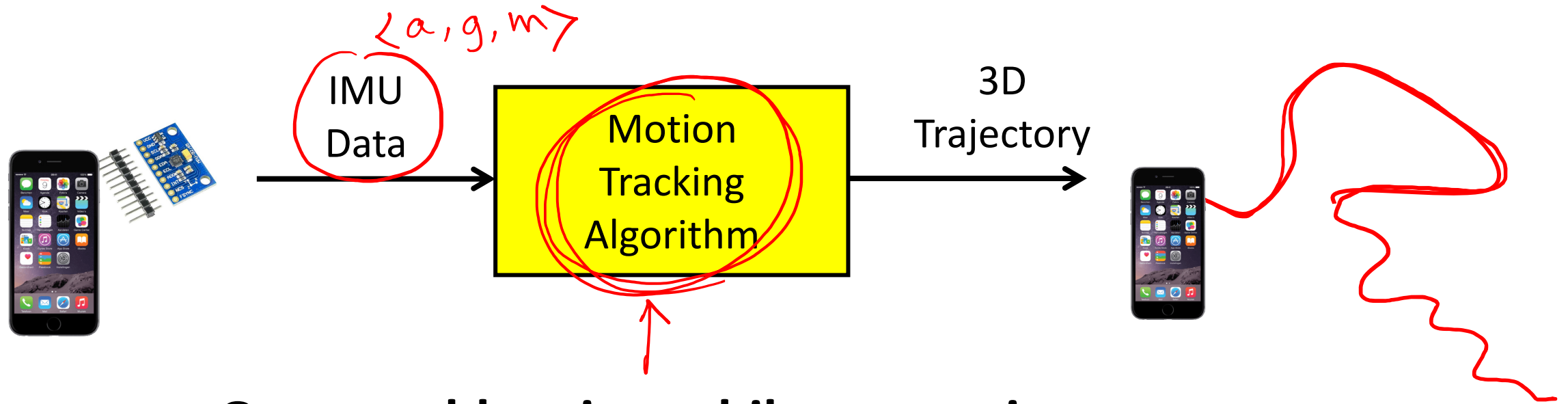
Gyroscope

Magnetometer



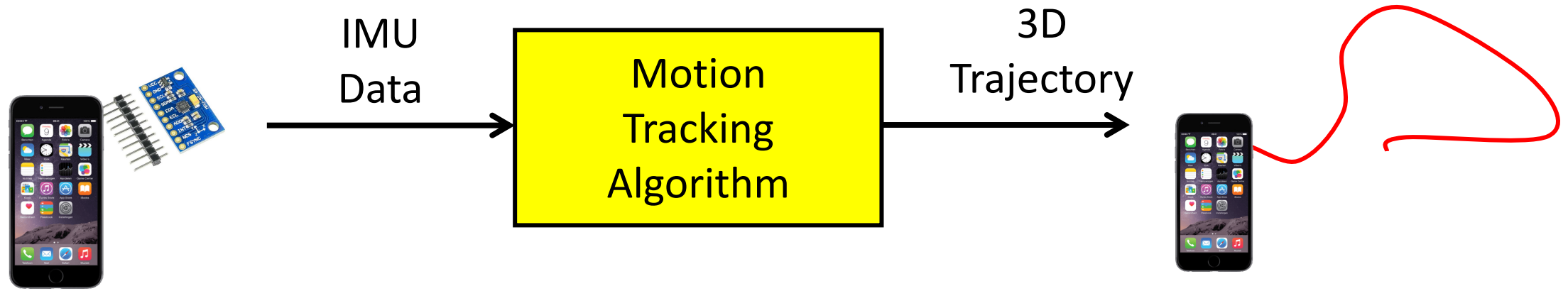
**Wide applications in motion tracking**

# Lot of work in inertial motion tracking



**Open problem in mobile computing**

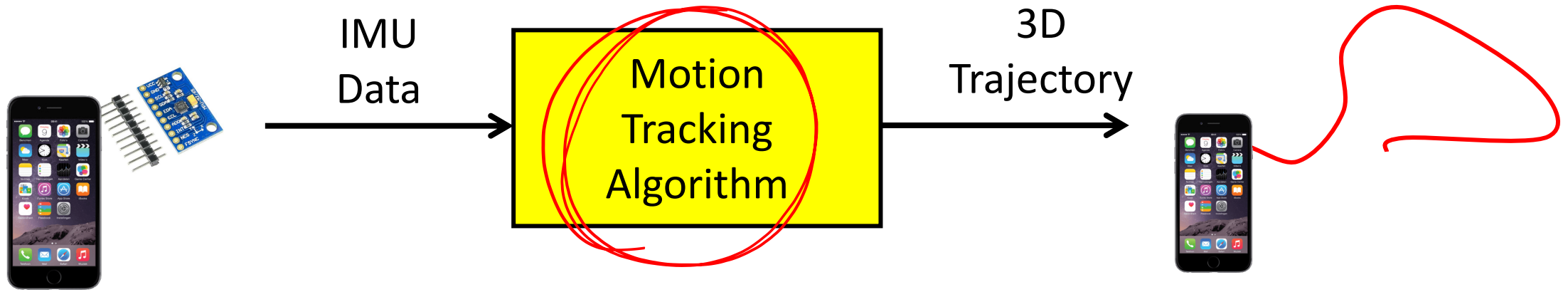
# Lot of work in inertial motion tracking



**Open problem in mobile computing**

**No one has the solution ... but people making progress**

# Lot of work in inertial motion tracking

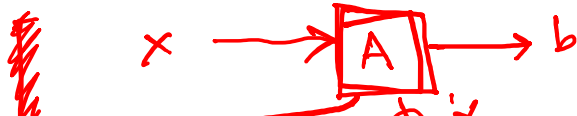


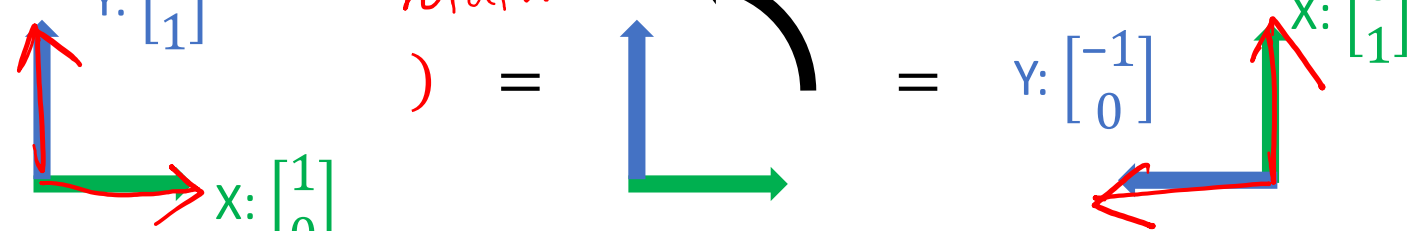
**Open problem in mobile computing**

**No one has the solution ... but people making progress  
Let's understand what's the real difficulty here ...**

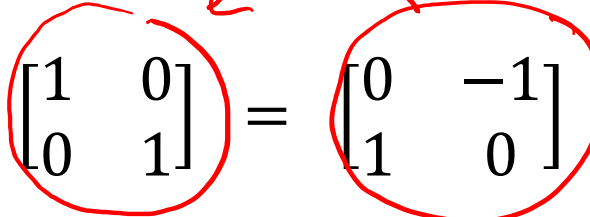
# One Prerequisite Slide: Rotation Matrices

- Rotation is a function
 

$Ax = b$ 

 Think of A as an operator or function on x

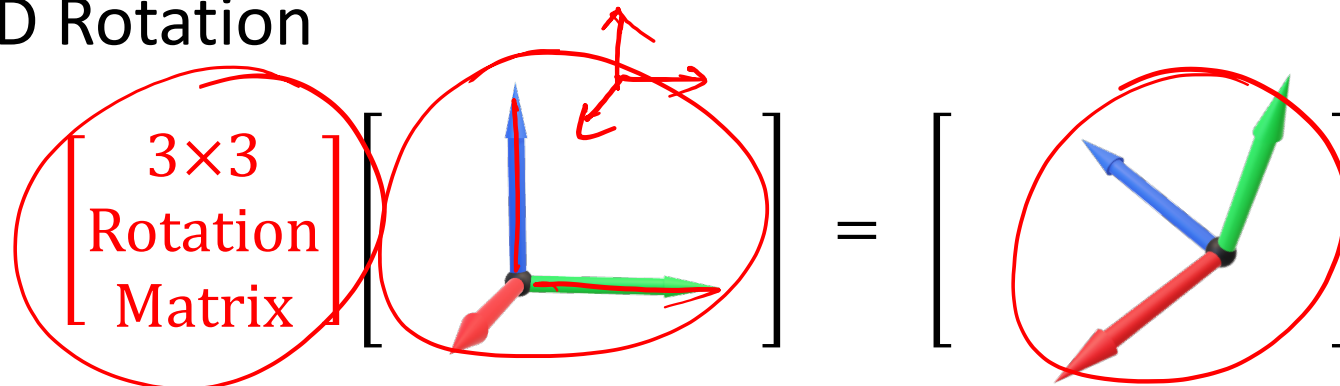
$Rot_{90^\circ} \left( \begin{matrix} \text{blue vector } y: \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ \text{green vector } x: \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix} \right) = \begin{matrix} \text{blue vector } y: \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ \text{green vector } x: \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$ 


- Mathematically, rotation is a matrix
 

$\begin{bmatrix} \cos 90^\circ & -\sin 90^\circ \\ \sin 90^\circ & \cos 90^\circ \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 

 Rotates 90° cc.

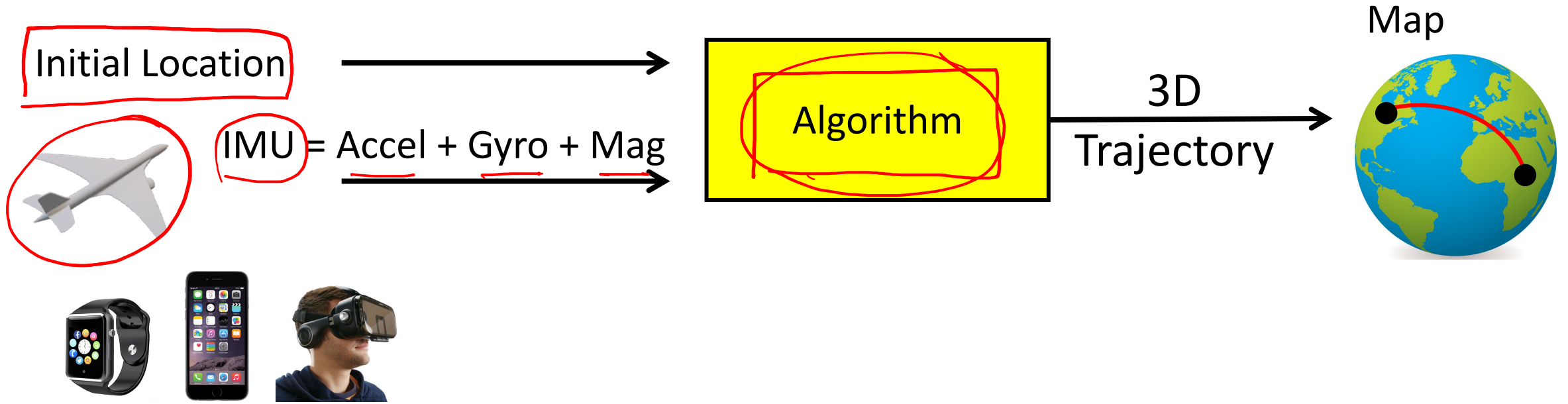
$Ax = b$   
 $\bar{b}$  is 90° rotation of  $\bar{x}$ .

- Same for 3D Rotation

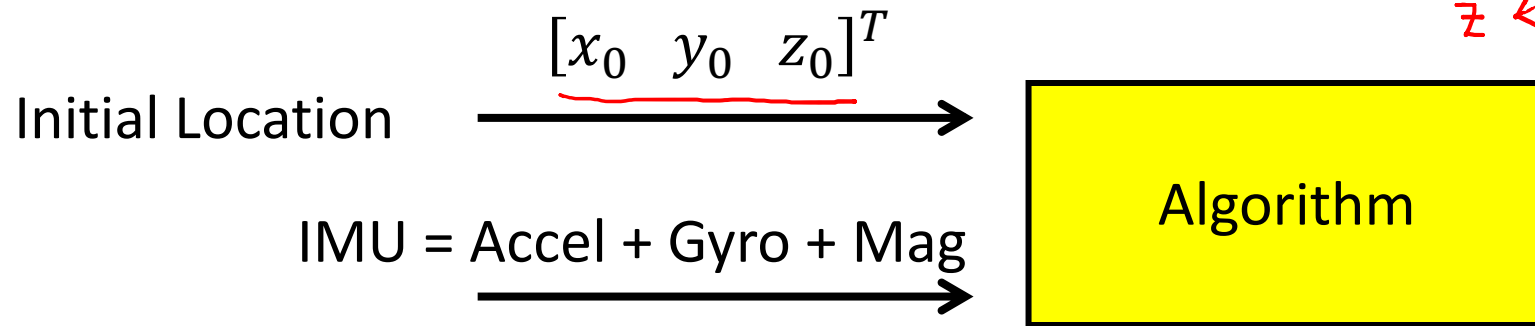




# MUSE: Our Goal is 3D Localization



# Let's Understand the Inputs



Zoom into IMU data:

200 Hz

$$\text{Accel.} = \begin{bmatrix} a_x \\ a_y \\ a_z \end{bmatrix}$$

(Linear Acceleration)

acceleration along IMU's x direction

$$\text{Gyro.} = \begin{bmatrix} g_x \\ g_y \\ g_z \end{bmatrix}$$

(Angular Velocity)

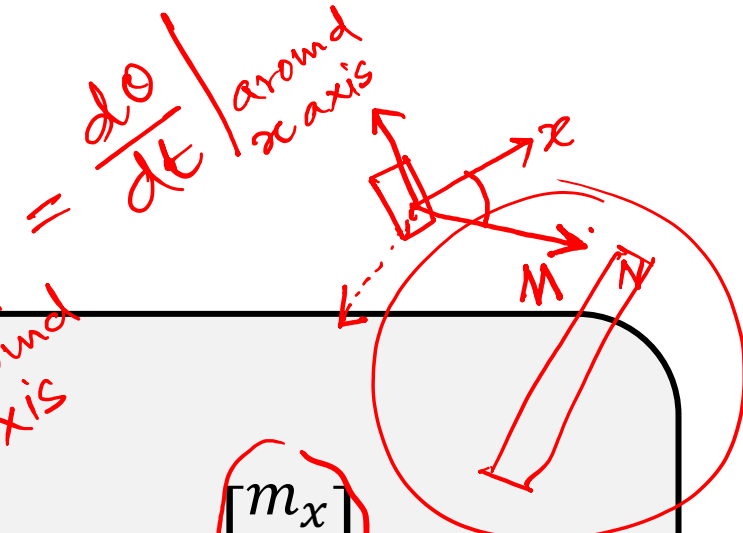
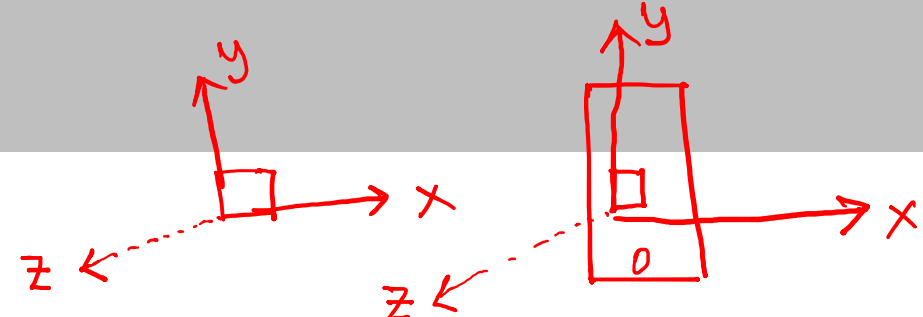
Delta rotation in unit time

angular velocity of IMU around the x axis

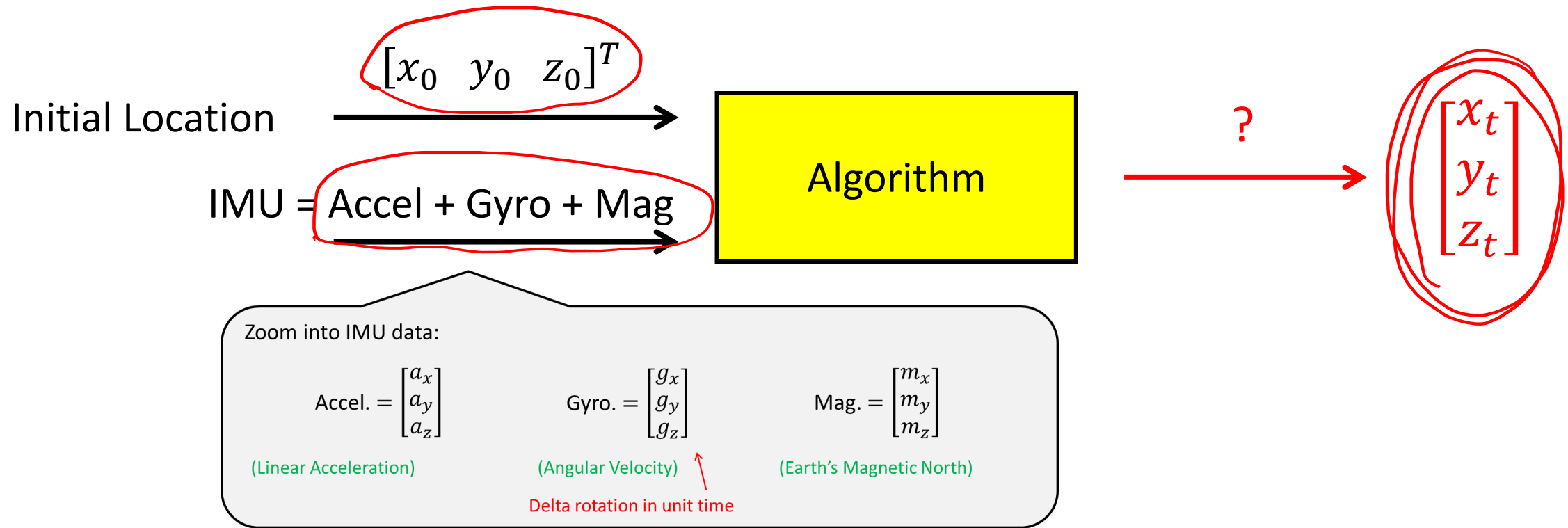
$$\text{Mag.} = \begin{bmatrix} m_x \\ m_y \\ m_z \end{bmatrix}$$

(Earth's Magnetic North)

Earth's mag field projected to x, y, z axes.

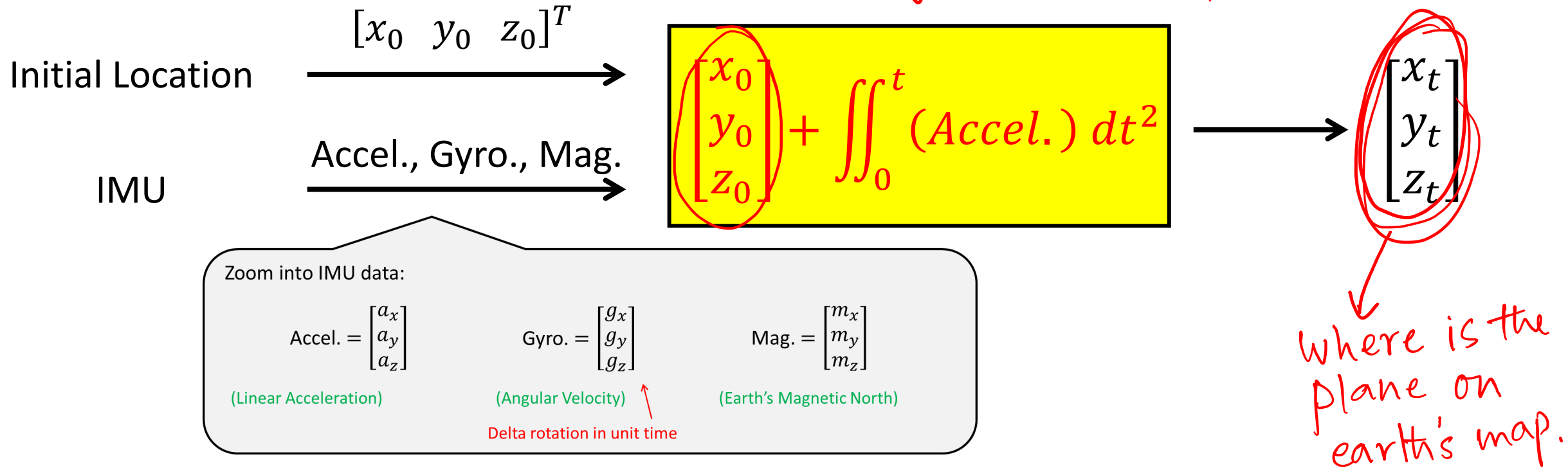


# Can we solve localization with these inputs?



One possibility is:

$$\int \text{acc.} dt = \text{velocity}$$
$$\int \text{velocity} = \text{displacement}$$



But there is one BIG problem:

Accel. =  $\begin{bmatrix} a_x \\ a_y \\ a_z \end{bmatrix}$  is in local reference frame

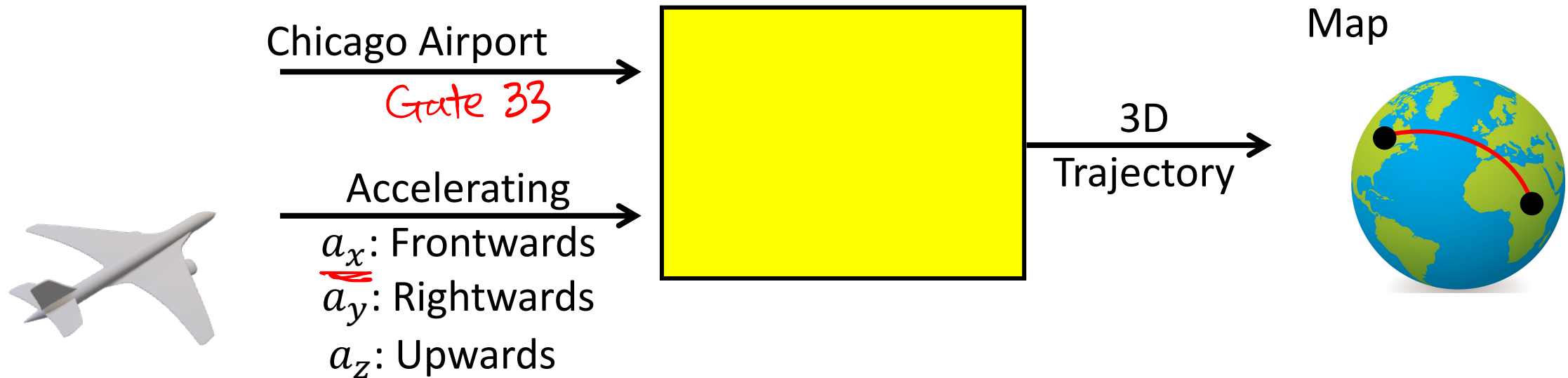
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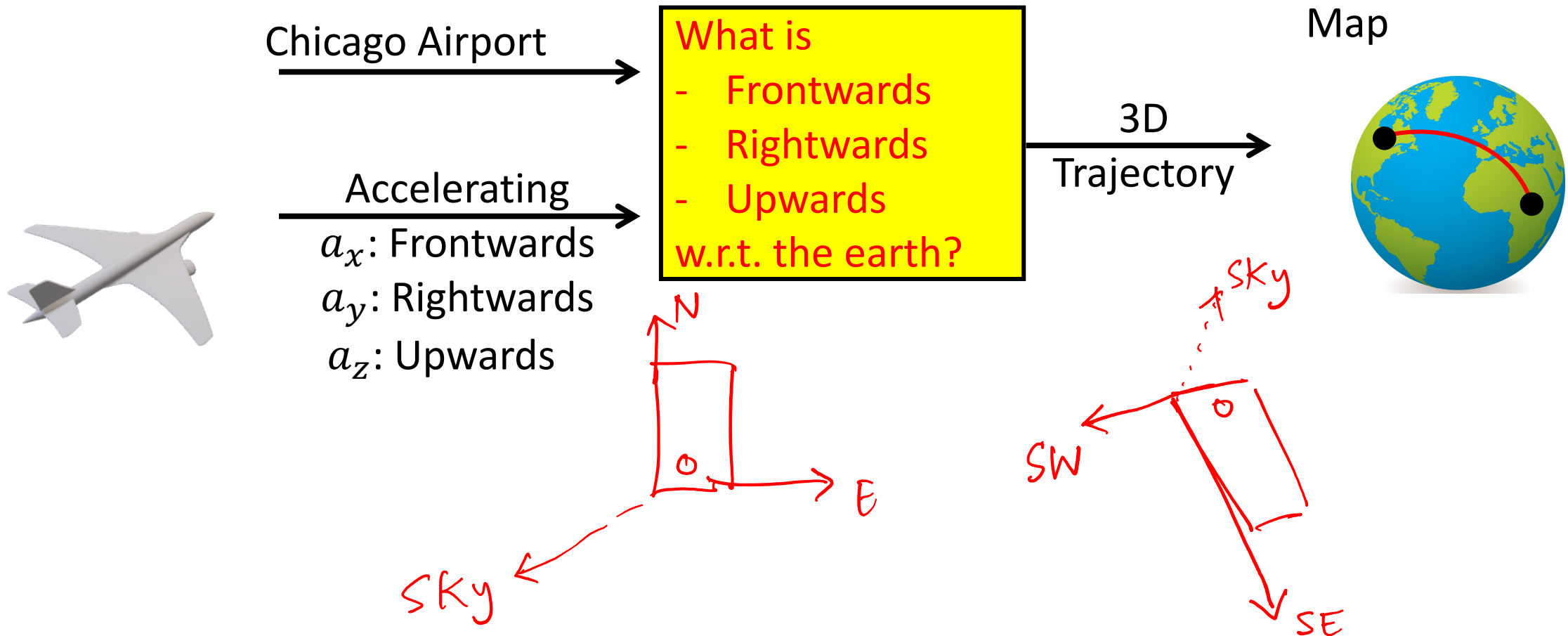
## As an analogy



But there is one BIG problem:

Accel. =  $\begin{bmatrix} a_x \\ a_y \\ a_z \end{bmatrix}$  is in local reference frame

## As an analogy

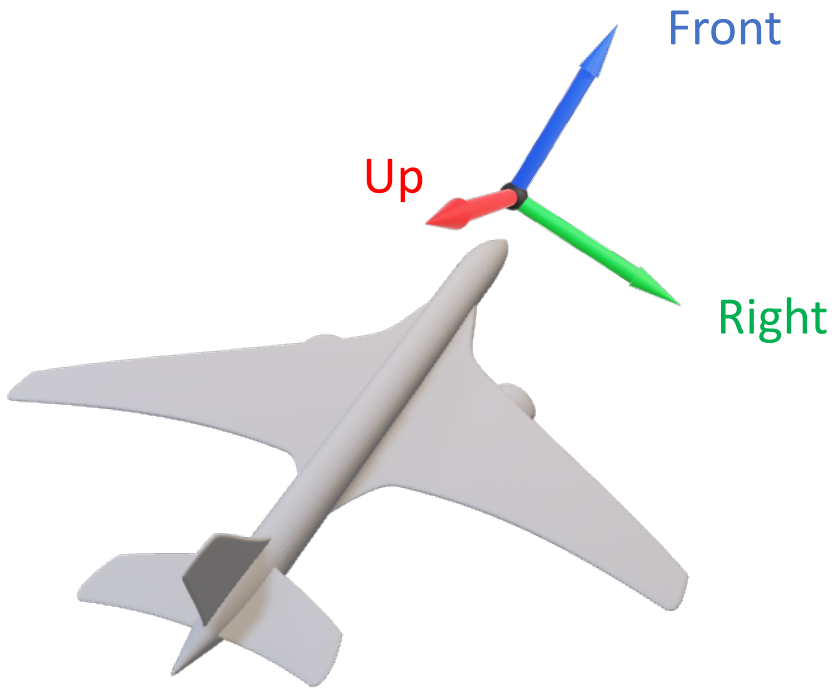
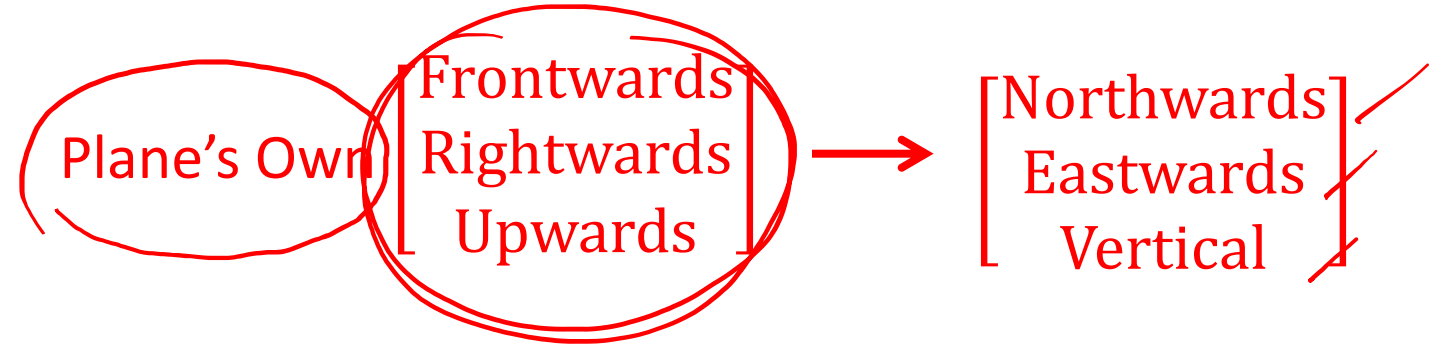


This makes orientation necessary



# This makes orientation necessary

- What is 3D orientation? Orientation is the **3D rotation needed** to make:



# This makes orientation necessary

- What is 3D orientation? Orientation is the **3D rotation needed** to make:

Plane's Own  $\begin{bmatrix} \text{Frontwards} \\ \text{Rightwards} \\ \text{Upwards} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \text{Northwards} \\ \text{Eastwards} \\ \text{Vertical} \end{bmatrix}$

