

Imu 模型仿真_中值法

1. Summary

- (1) 修改程序：减去噪声，发现拟合误差减小；
- (2) 修改程序：减去噪声，并且改为中值法，发现拟合误差非常小；
- (3) 原程序中似乎有一个数据数组的下标对齐的问题；
- (4) 原程序的 pos 和 euler-angle 的关系的分析：运行轨迹完全由 position 确定，而 euler-angle 只是表示 body 系的位姿，不是运动的方向；euler-angle 只是用来将位姿在 world 系和 body 系之间转换；

2. Code

- (1) 原始 code: course2_hw_new\vio_data_simulation
- (2) 修改的程序为: imu.cpp

//读取生成的 imu 数据并用 imu 动力学模型对数据进行计算，最后保存 imu 积分以后的轨迹，
//用来验证数据以及模型的有效性。

```
void IMU::testImu(std::string src, std::string dist)
{
    std::vector<MotionData>imudata;
    LoadPose(src,imudata);

    std::ofstream save_points;
    save_points.open(dist);

    double dt = param_.imu_timestep;
    Eigen::Vector3d Pwb = init_twb_;           // position :   from imu measurements
    Eigen::Quaterniond Qwb(init_Rwb_);         // quaterniond:  from imu measurements
    Eigen::Vector3d Vw = init_velocity_;       // velocity   :   from imu measurements
    Eigen::Vector3d gw(0,0,-9.81);            // ENU frame
    Eigen::Vector3d temp_a;
    Eigen::Vector3d theta;
```

```
//for (int i = 1; i < imudata.size(); ++i) { //i:k =>i+1:k+1 //orig;
for (int i = 0; i < imudata.size()-1; ++i) { //i:k =>i+1:k+1 中值法
```

```
MotionData imupose = imudata[i];
//MotionData imupose_k1 = imudata[i-1]; //for (int i = 1; i < imudata.size()-1; ++i) {
MotionData imupose_k1 = imudata[i+1];
```

```
//delta_q = [1 , 1/2 * thetax , 1/2 * theta_y, 1/2 * theta_z]
Eigen::Quaterniond dq;
//Eigen::Vector3d dtheta_half = imupose.imu_gyro * dt /2.0; //orig
//1/2 * w * dt(delta t); wbk: imupose.imu_gyro; bkg: imupose.imu_gyro_bias;
//Eigen::Vector3d dtheta_half = (imupose.imu_gyro-imupose.imu_gyro_bias) * dt /2.0; //-bias; 欧拉法;
```

```
Eigen::Vector3d dtheta_half=
    ( 0.5*(imupose.imu_gyro-imupose.imu_gyro_bias+imupose_k1.imu_gyro-imupose.imu_gyro_bias) ) *dt/2.0; //-bias; 中值法
```

```
dq.w() = 1;
dq.x() = dtheta_half.x();
dq.y() = dtheta_half.y();
dq.z() = dtheta_half.z();
dq.normalize();
```

```
Eigen::Quaterniond Qwb_k1 = Qwb * dq;
```

```
/// imu 动力学模型 欧拉积分
```

```
//Eigen::Vector3d acc_w = Qwb * (imupose.imu_acc) + gw; // aw = Rwb * ( acc_body - acc_bias ) + gw //orig
```

```
//Eigen::Vector3d acc_w = Qwb * (imupose.imu_acc-imupose.imu_acc_bias) + gw; // aw = Rwb * ( acc_body - acc_bias ) + gw //
```

欧拉法

```
Eigen::Vector3d acc_w = 0.5 * ( Qwb * (imupose.imu_acc-imupose.imu_acc_bias) + gw +
    Qwb_k1 * (imupose_k1.imu_acc-imupose.imu_acc_bias) + gw );// 中值法
```

```
Qwb = Qwb * dq;
Pwb = Pwb + Vw * dt + 0.5 * dt * dt * acc_w;
Vw = Vw + acc_w * dt;
```

```
/// 中值积分
```

```
// 接着 imu postion, imu quaternion , cam postion, cam quaternion 的格式存储, 由于没有 cam, 所以 imu 存了两次
```

```
save_points<<imupose.timestamp<<" "
```

```
    <<Qwb.w()<<" "
```

```
    <<Qwb.x()<<" "
```

```
    <<Qwb.y()<<" "
```

```
    <<Qwb.z()<<" "
```

```
    <<Pwb(0)<<" "
```

```
    <<Pwb(1)<<" "
```

```
    <<Pwb(2)<<" "
```

```
    <<Qwb.w()<<" "
```

```
    <<Qwb.x()<<" "
```

```
    <<Qwb.y()<<" "
```

```
    <<Qwb.z()<<" "
```

```
    <<Pwb(0)<<" "
```

```
    <<Pwb(1)<<" "
```

```
    <<Pwb(2)<<" "
```

```
    <<std::endl;
```

```
}
```

```
std::cout<<"test  end"<<std::endl;
```

```
}
```

3.results

