

CE697 Lect. 15 21 July 2016 15-1

HW5 up by Monday (due 5th)

last time: formula accel \rightarrow $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{linear accel.} \\ \text{angle rates} \\ \text{gravity} \\ \text{roll, pitch} \end{array} \right.$

derived in collision
intro. to avionics

topic for today: Unscented KF, unscented transf.

J. Uhlmann } developed ~ 1995
S. Julier }

Error Propagationif linear: $y = Ax$, $x: \mu_x, \Sigma_{xx}$

$$\mu_y = A\mu_x, \Sigma_{yy} = A\Sigma_{xx}A^T$$

if non-linear $y = f(x)$ $y \approx f(x^0) + \frac{df}{dx} \Delta x$ $\frac{df}{dx} = J$

$$\mu_y = f(\mu_x), \Sigma_{yy} = J\Sigma_{xx}J^T$$

there can arise significant accuracy issues w/ non-linear case

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How to avoid these E.P. errors? 15-2

2 ways to do it:

- Sampling by monte carlo with MANY samples
generate samples of $x \leftarrow (\underline{\mu}_x, \underline{\Sigma}_{xx}) \leftarrow$
transform by $y = f(x)$
compute μ_y sample mean \bar{y}
 Σ_{yy} sample covariance $\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})(y_i - \bar{y})^T$
if $w \sim \text{MVN}(0, I_n)$
decompose $\Sigma_{xx} = LL^T$ (Cholesky decomp.)
 $x = Lw + \mu_x$

however: monte carlo is SLOW

- instead of 1000's of random pts., choose a few well chosen pts., "sigma points"
have required mean
have required covariance
sigma points NOT unique
results close to monte carlo, but much faster

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sigmas pts : x_i , weights w_i 15-3

$$\bar{x} = \sum_{i=1}^{2n+1} w_i x_i$$

$$P_x = \sum_{i=1}^{2n+1} w_i (x_i - \bar{x})(x_i - \bar{x})^T$$
 Sample covariance $\frac{1}{n-1} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})(x_i - \bar{x})^T$

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how is this relevant to NLSLS / EKF ? 15-4
 x_0^-, P_0^-
 $K_k = P_k H^T (H P_k H^T + R)^{-1}$ $H = \frac{\partial h}{\partial x}$
 $\hat{x}_k = \hat{x}_k^- + K_k (z_k - h(\hat{x}_k^-))$
 $P_k = P_k^- - K_k H P_k^-$
 $\hat{x}_{k+1}^- = \Phi(\hat{x}_k)$ $\Phi = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x}$
 $P_{k+1}^- = \Phi P_k \Phi^T + Q$

x_0^-, P_0^- EKF
UKF

→ compute sigmas pts + weights x_i, w_i
 predict + cov $(\hat{x}_k^-, \hat{P}_k^-) = UT(\Phi(x_i), w_i, Q)$
 predict meas + cov $(z_k, P_z) = UT(h(x_i), w_i, R)$
 Kalman gain $P_{xz} = \sum (f(x_k - \hat{x})(h(x) - z)^T)$
 $K_k = P_{xz} \cdot P_z^{-1}$
 est $\hat{x}_k = \hat{x}_k^- + K_k (z_k - \hat{z}_k)$, $P_k = P_k^- - K_k P_z K_k^T$

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Kalman gain? Remember from HW1
CROSS COVARIANCE MATRIX 15-5

$$y = y(x), \quad z = z(x)$$

$$J_{yx} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \quad J_{zt} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial t}$$

$$r = \begin{pmatrix} y \\ z \end{pmatrix}, \quad s = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ t \end{pmatrix} \quad J_{rs} = \begin{pmatrix} J_{yx} & 0 \\ 0 & J_{zt} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Q_{rr} = J_{rs} Q_{ss} J_{rs}^T$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} Q_{yy} & Q_{yz} \\ Q_{zy} & Q_{zz} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} J_{yx} Q_{xx} J_{yx}^T & J_{yx} Q_{xt} J_{zt}^T \\ J_{zt} Q_{tx} J_{yx}^T & J_{zt} Q_{tt} J_{zt}^T \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Q_{yz} = J_{yx} Q_{xt} J_{zt}^T$$

$$Q_{yz} = J_{yy} Q_{yy} J_{zy}^T$$

$$Q_{yz} = I \quad " \quad " \quad) = \boxed{Q_{yy} J_{zy}^T = Q_{yz}}$$

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JB derivation of KF eqn's from LS 15-6

eqn (28)

$$K = P H^T R^{-1}$$

$$= \underbrace{Q_{xx} J_{zx}^T}_{\text{cross cov}} R^{-1}$$

$$K = Q_{xz} R^{-1}$$

conventional KF notation:

$$P_{xz} = Q_{xz}$$

$$R = P_{zz}, P_z$$

$$\boxed{K = P_{xz} \cdot P_z^{-1}}$$

↳ UKF algo

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