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Smoothing for ZUPT-aided INSs

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By John-Olof Nilsson

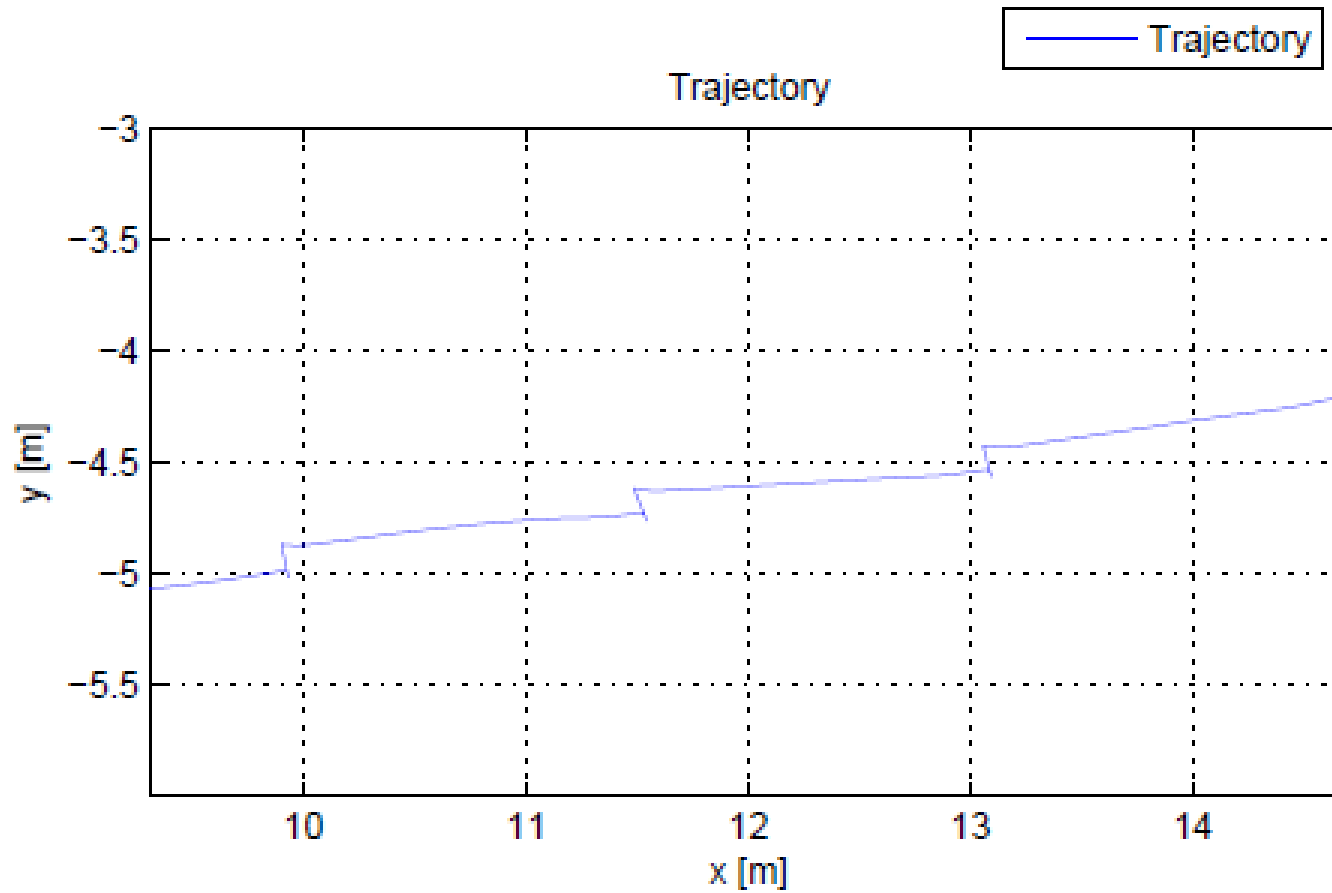
KTH Royal Institute of Technology

Acknowledgement

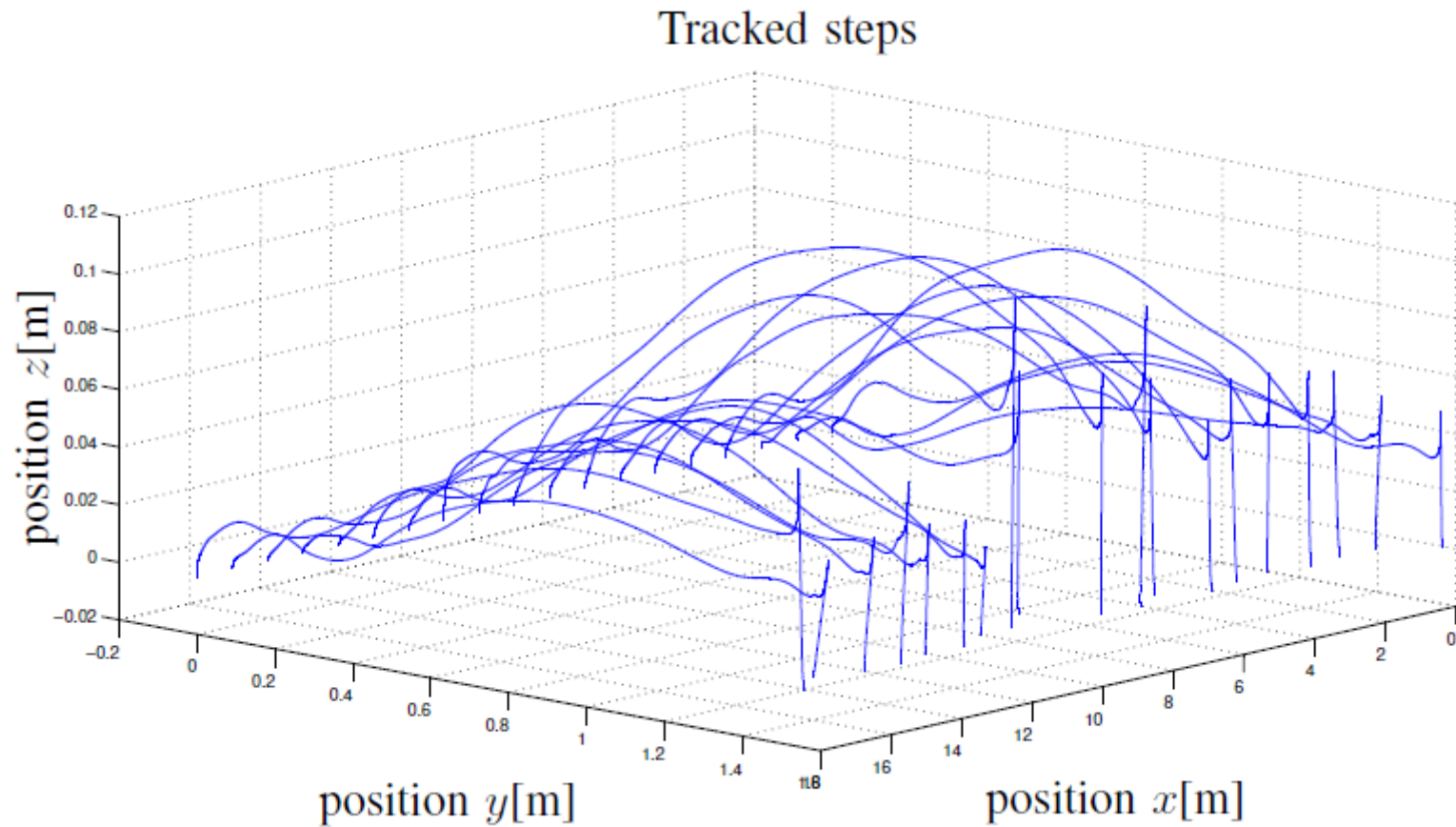
- David Simón Colomar



Why smoothing?



Why smoothing?



Outline

- How to do the smoothing
- Recursive step segmentation
- Results

Reproducible research: A Matlab implementation of the suggest algorithm and data sets are available at <http://www.openshoe.org>

Initialization: $\hat{\mathbf{x}}_0 \leftarrow \mathbf{E}[\mathbf{x}_0]$, $\mathbf{P}_0 \leftarrow \text{cov}(\mathbf{x}_0)$

Loop: $n = 1$ to end of data

Off-the-shelf algorithms

% Time update

$$\hat{\mathbf{x}}_n = f_{\text{mech}}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{n-1}, \mathbf{f}_n, \omega_n)$$

$$\mathbf{P}_n = \mathbf{F}_n \mathbf{P}_{n-1} \mathbf{F}_n^T + \mathbf{G} \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{G}^T$$

% Measurement update

if $T(\{\omega^i, \mathbf{f}^i\}_{W_n}) < \gamma$

$$\mathbf{K}_n = \mathbf{P}_n \mathbf{H}^T (\mathbf{H} \mathbf{P}_n \mathbf{H}^T + \mathbf{R})^{-1}$$

$$\delta \hat{\mathbf{x}}_n = \mathbf{K}_n \hat{\mathbf{v}}_n$$

$$\mathbf{P}_n \leftarrow \mathbf{P}_n (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{K}_n \mathbf{H})$$

% Compensate internal states

$$\begin{bmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{p}}_n \\ \hat{\mathbf{v}}_n \end{bmatrix} \leftarrow \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{p}}_n \\ \hat{\mathbf{v}}_n \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \delta \hat{\mathbf{p}}_n \\ \delta \hat{\mathbf{v}}_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{R}}_n \leftarrow (\mathbf{I}_3 - \Delta_n) \hat{\mathbf{R}}_n$$

$$\delta \hat{\mathbf{x}}_n \leftarrow \mathbf{0}$$

Loop: $n = s_{\text{end}} - 1$ to s_{start}

$$\mathbf{A}_n = \mathbf{P}_{n|n} \mathbf{\Gamma}_n^T \mathbf{P}_{n+1|n}^{-1}$$

$$\hat{\chi}_{n|s_{\text{end}}} = \hat{\chi}_{n|n} + \mathbf{A}_n (\hat{\chi}_{n+1|s_{\text{end}}} - \hat{\chi}_{n+1|n})$$

$$\mathbf{P}_{n|s_{\text{end}}} = \mathbf{P}_{n|n} + \mathbf{A}_n (\mathbf{P}_{n+1|s_{\text{end}}} - \mathbf{P}_{n+1|n}) \mathbf{A}_n^T$$

Initialization: $\hat{\mathbf{x}}_0 \leftarrow \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{x}_0]$, $\mathbf{P}_0 \leftarrow \text{cov}(\mathbf{x}_0)$

Loop: $n = 1$ to end of data

% Time update

$$\delta \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{n|n-1} = \mathbf{F}_n \delta \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{n-1|n-1}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{x}}_n = f_{\text{mech}}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{n-1}, \mathbf{f}_n, \omega_n)$$

$$\mathbf{P}_n = \mathbf{F}_n \mathbf{P}_{n-1} \mathbf{F}_n^T + \mathbf{G} \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{G}^T$$

% Measurement update

if $T(\{\omega^i, \mathbf{f}^i\}_{W_n}) < \gamma$

$$\mathbf{K}_n = \mathbf{P}_n \mathbf{H}^T (\mathbf{H} \mathbf{P}_n \mathbf{H}^T + \mathbf{R})^{-1}$$

$$\delta \hat{\mathbf{x}}_n = \mathbf{K}_n \hat{\mathbf{v}}_n$$

$$\mathbf{P}_n \leftarrow \mathbf{P}_n (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{K}_n \mathbf{H})$$

Loop: $n = s_{\text{end}} - 1$ to s_{start}

$$\mathbf{A}_n = \mathbf{P}_{n|n} \mathbf{F}^T \mathbf{P}_{n+1|n}^{-1}$$

$$\delta \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{n|s_{\text{end}}} = \delta \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{n|n} + \mathbf{A}_n (\delta \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{n+1|s_{\text{end}}} - \delta \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{n+1|n})$$

$$\mathbf{P}_{n|s_{\text{end}}} = \mathbf{P}_{n|n} + \mathbf{A}_n (\mathbf{P}_{n+1|s_{\text{end}}} - \mathbf{P}_{n+1|n}) \mathbf{A}_n^T$$

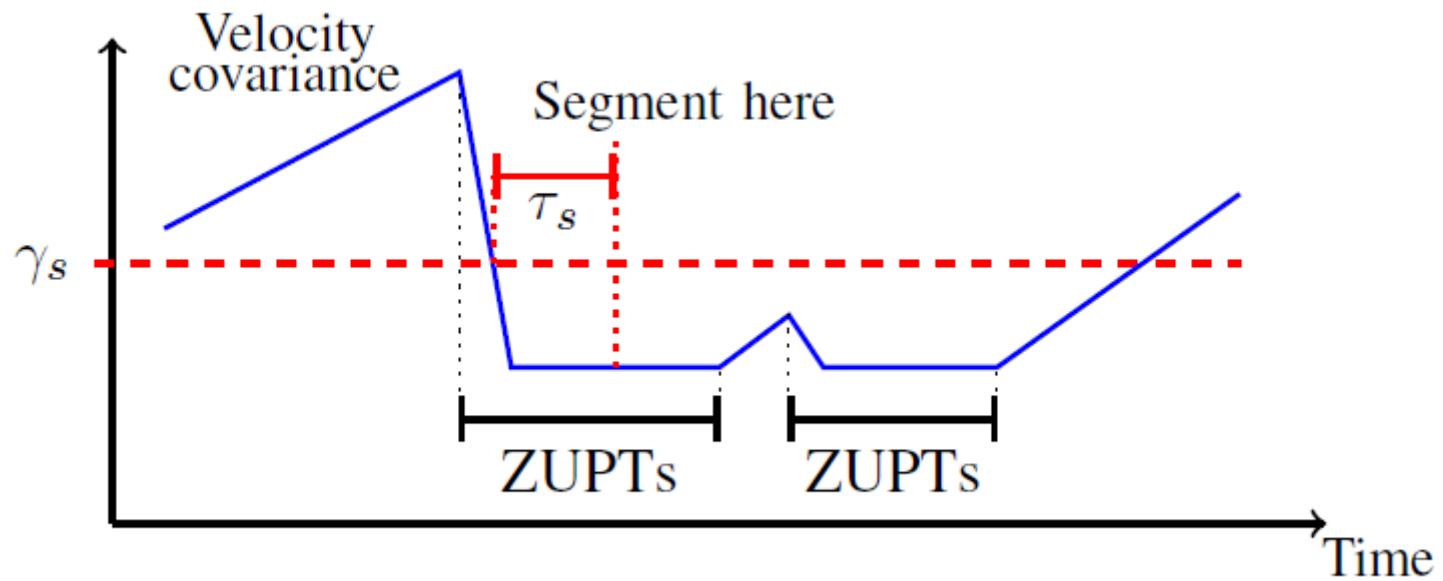
% Compensate internal states

$$\begin{bmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{p}}_n \\ \hat{\mathbf{v}}_n \end{bmatrix} \leftarrow \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{p}}_n \\ \hat{\mathbf{v}}_n \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \delta \hat{\mathbf{p}}_n \\ \delta \hat{\mathbf{v}}_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{R}}_n \leftarrow (\mathbf{I}_3 - \mathbf{\Delta}_n) \hat{\mathbf{R}}_n$$

$$\delta \hat{\mathbf{x}}_n \leftarrow \mathbf{0}$$

Recursive segmentation



3-pass algorithm

Loop while $s_{\text{start}} < s_{\text{end}}$

% Forward Kalman filter

Loop: $n = s_{\text{start}}$ to s_{end}

% Time update

$$\hat{\mathbf{x}}_n = f_{\text{mech}}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{n-1}, \mathbf{f}_n, \omega_n)$$

$$\delta \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{n|n-1} = \mathbf{F}_n \delta \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{n-1|n-1}$$

$$\mathbf{P}_{n|n-1} = \mathbf{F}_n \mathbf{P}_{n-1|n-1} \mathbf{F}_n^T + \mathbf{G} \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{G}^T$$

% Measurement update

if $T(\{\omega^i, \mathbf{f}^i\}_{W_n}) < \gamma$

$$\mathbf{K}_n = \mathbf{P}_{n|n-1} \mathbf{H}^T (\mathbf{H} \mathbf{P}_{n|n-1} \mathbf{H}^T + \mathbf{R})^{-1}$$

$$\delta \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{n|n} = \delta \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{n|n-1} - \mathbf{K}_n (\delta \hat{\mathbf{v}}_{n|n-1} - \hat{\mathbf{v}}_n)$$

$$\mathbf{P}_{n|n} = \mathbf{P}_{n|n-1} (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{K}_n \mathbf{H})$$

% Segmentation rule eval.

if $c > 0$

$$\downarrow c = c + T_s$$

if $\|\text{diag}(\mathbf{P}_{n-1}^v)\| > \gamma_s \wedge \|\text{diag}(\mathbf{P}_n^{vel})\| \leq \gamma_s \wedge c = 0$

$$\downarrow c = T_s$$

if $c > \tau_s$

$$\downarrow s_{\text{end}} \leftarrow n$$

break loop

% Smoothing

Loop: $n = s_{\text{end}} - 1$ to s_{start}

$$\mathbf{A}_n = \mathbf{P}_{n|n} \mathbf{F}^T \mathbf{P}_{n+1|n}^{-1}$$

$$\delta \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{n|s_{\text{end}}} = \delta \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{n|n} + \mathbf{A}_n (\delta \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{n+1|s_{\text{end}}} - \delta \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{n+1|n})$$

$$\downarrow \mathbf{P}_{n|s_{\text{end}}} = \mathbf{P}_{n|n} + \mathbf{A}_n (\mathbf{P}_{n+1|s_{\text{end}}} - \mathbf{P}_{n+1|n}) \mathbf{A}_n^T$$

% Internal state compensation

Loop: $n = s_{\text{start}}$ to s_{end}

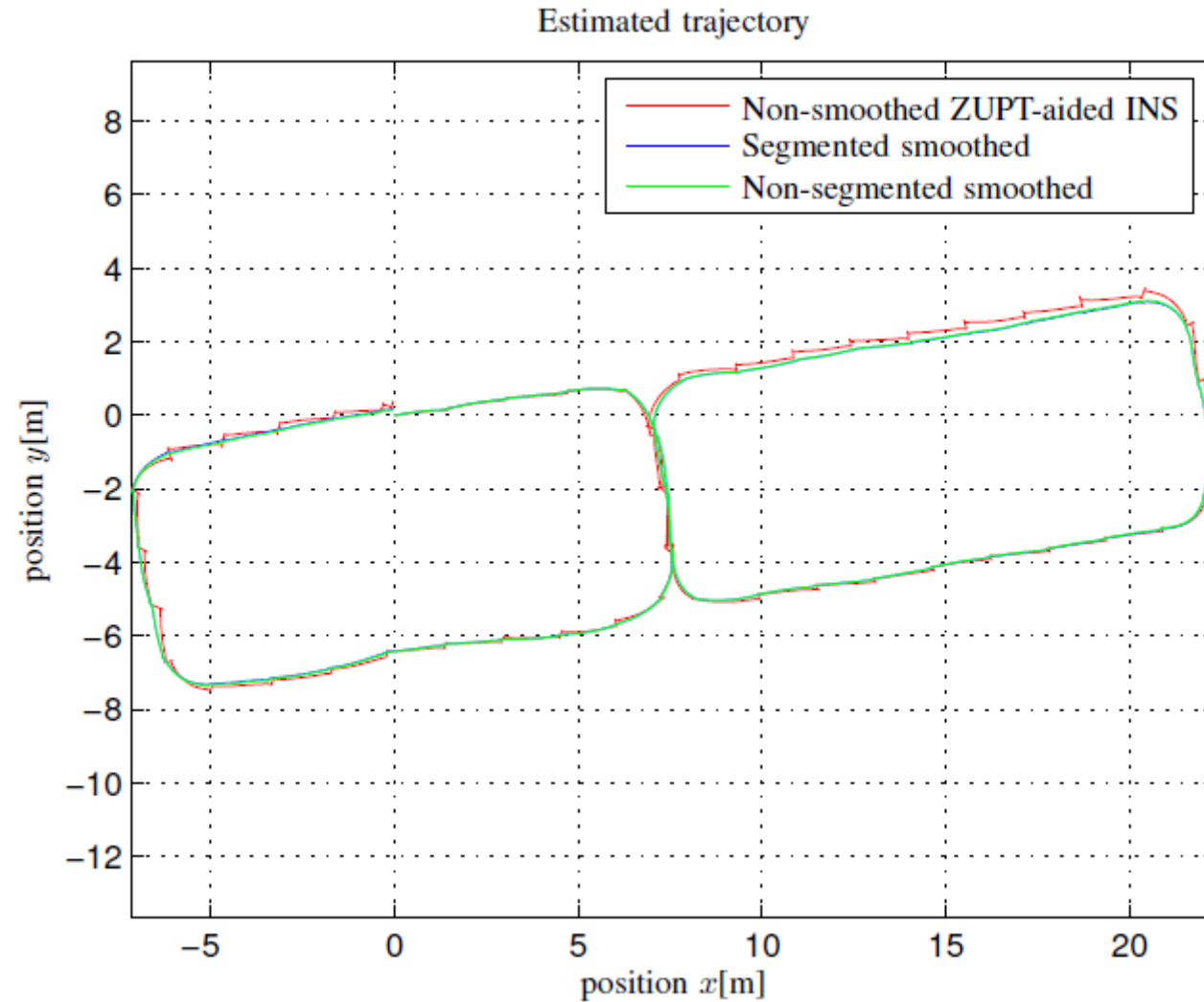
$$\downarrow \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{p}}_n \\ \hat{\mathbf{v}}_n \end{bmatrix} \leftarrow \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{p}}_n \\ \hat{\mathbf{v}}_n \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \delta \hat{\mathbf{p}}_{n|s_{\text{end}}} \\ \delta \hat{\mathbf{v}}_{n|s_{\text{end}}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{R}}_n \leftarrow (\mathbf{I}_3 - \mathbf{\Delta}_{n|s_{\text{end}}}) (\hat{\mathbf{R}}_n)$$

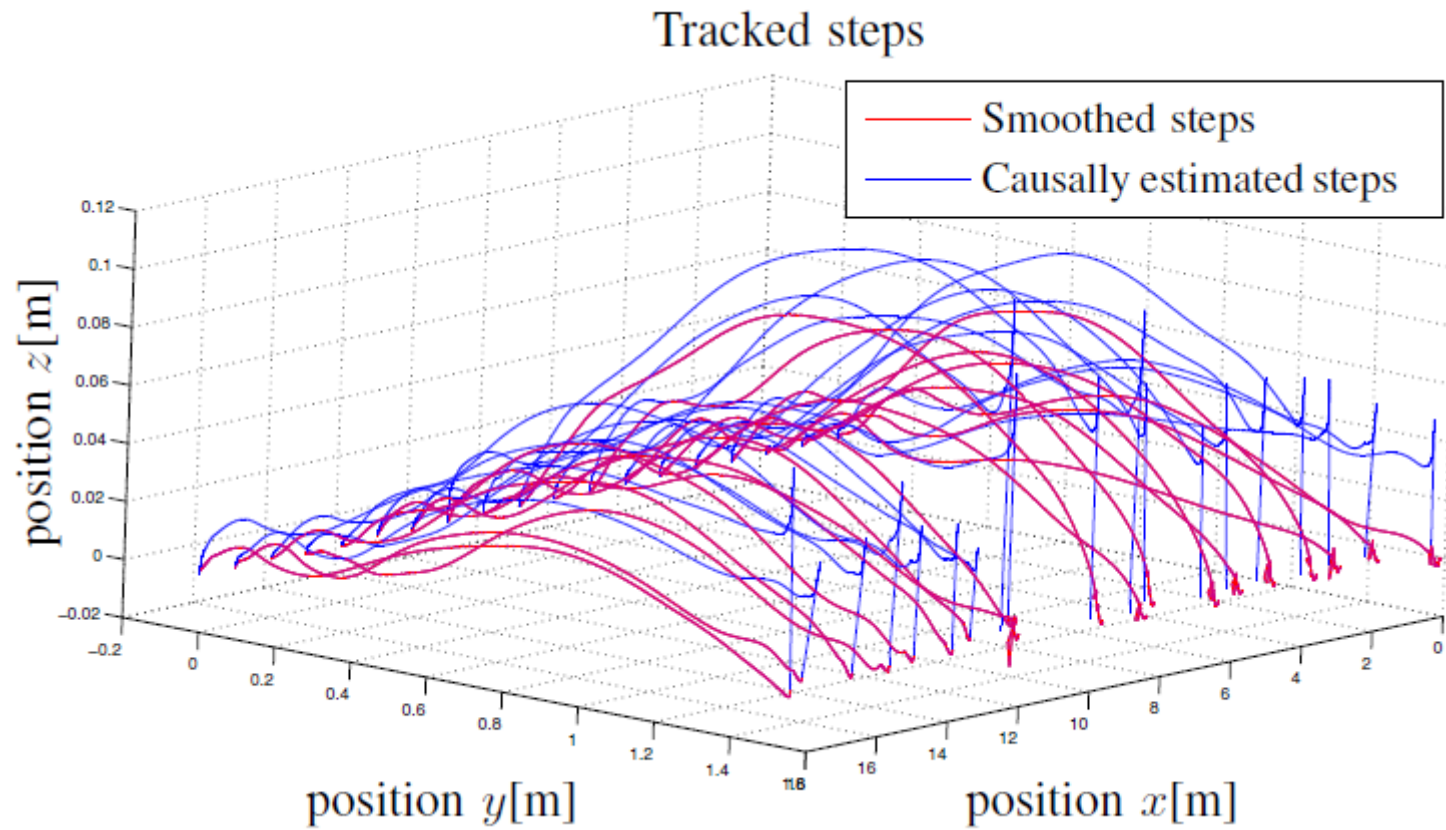
$$\downarrow \delta \hat{\mathbf{x}}_n \leftarrow \mathbf{0}$$

$s_{\text{start}} = s_{\text{end}} + 1$, $s_{\text{end}} = \text{"end of data"}$, $c = 0$

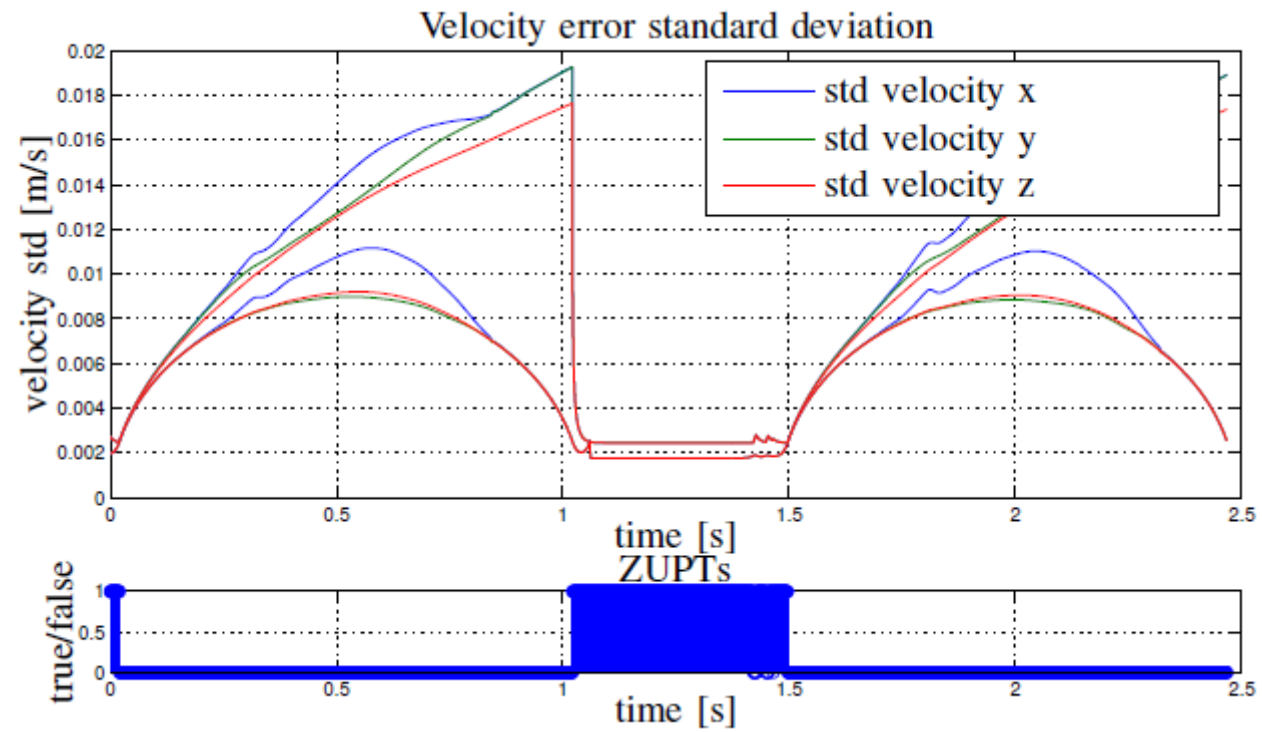
Results



Results



Results



Conclusion

- A 3-pass smoothing algorithm for ZUPT-aided INS has been suggested.
 - A recursive step segmentation for near realtime implementation has been suggested.
 - Shown that step-wise smoothing give the same results as smoothing of the whole dataset
 - The system has been shown to be insensitive to the linearization point
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The end