

Time-Varying Systems and Computations

Unit 9.1

Klaus Diepold WS 2024

One-dimensional system (example)



• State vector

$$x_k = \left[\begin{array}{c} s_k \\ v_k \end{array} \right] \, \mathop{\rm position}\limits_{\rm velocity}$$

- Noisy measurement of position
- Physical model for motion of the cart

One-dimensional system



Physical Model

$$egin{array}{ccc} f_k & \mbox{Force} \ u_k = f_k/m & \mbox{Acceleration} \ m & \mbox{Mass} \end{array}$$



• State equations (model of motion) for prediction

$$\begin{bmatrix} s_{k+1} \\ v_{k+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \Delta t \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} s_k \\ v_k \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{(\Delta t)^2}{2} \\ \Delta t \end{bmatrix} \frac{f_k}{m}$$

Initial knowledge of the system

Time *k*=0

- Initial position with uncertainty
- Initial velocity (indicated by arrow)
- Model for motion of train is known





Prediction of position and speed

Time *k*=1

- Prediction of location with uncertainty
- Uncertainty modeled by Gaussian pdf
- Uncertainty if cart was accelerated



Intuitive Kalman Filter

Measurement of position



- Noisy measurement of position
- Measurement noise modeled with Gaussian pdf



$$y_2(r,\mu_2,\sigma_2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_2^2}} e^{-\frac{(r-\mu_2)^2}{2\sigma_2^2}}$$

Measurement and Prediction



- Combination of measurement and prediction
- Product of two Gaussian pdfs → Gaussian pdf



Intuitive Kalman Filter

Parameters of Gaussian pdf

Most likely position

$$y_{fused}(r, \mu_{fused}, \sigma_{fused}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_{fused}^2}} e^{-\frac{(r-\mu_{fused})^2}{2\sigma_{fused}^2}}$$

Uncertainty
$$\mu_{fused} = \frac{\mu_1 \sigma_2^2 + \mu_2 \sigma_1^2}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2} = \mu_1 + \frac{\sigma_1^2 (\mu_2 - \mu_1)}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}$$

 $\sigma_{fused}^2 = \frac{\sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2} = \sigma_1^2 - \frac{\sigma_1^4}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}$

Update equations

