

Kalman Filter Example Calculation

Delta t: $\Delta t := 0.5$ Iterations: $n := 60$

Acceleration noise: $a_{\text{noise}} := 0.5$

Position Measurement noise: $PM_{\text{noise}} := 10$

Transition Matrix: $a := \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \Delta t \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Measurement Matrix: $c := (1 \ 0)$

Initial State Vector: $x_0 := \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

Initial State Estimate: $x_{\text{hat}}_0 := x_0$

Process noise covariance: $Q := a_{\text{noise}}^2 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\Delta t^4}{4} & \frac{\Delta t^3}{2} \\ \frac{\Delta t^3}{2} & \Delta t^2 \end{bmatrix}$

Initial estimation covariance: $P_0 := Q$

Measurement error covariance: $R := PM_{\text{noise}}^2$

Define a matrix of random numbers with mean 0 and $\sigma = a_{\text{noise}}$: $\text{randn}_{\text{process}} := \text{rnorm}(n + 1, 0, a_{\text{noise}})$

Define a matrix of random numbers with mean 0 and $\sigma = PM_{\text{noise}}$: $\text{randn}_{\text{measurement}} := \text{rnorm}(n + 1, 0, PM_{\text{noise}})$

Simulate the process:
$$x_{j+1} := a \cdot x_j + \text{randn}_{\text{process}_j} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\Delta t^2}{2} \\ \Delta t \end{bmatrix}$$

Simulate the measurement:
$$z_j := c \cdot x_j + \text{randn}_{\text{measurement}_j}$$

Calculate the estimated position:
$$x_{\text{hat}} := \begin{cases} x_{\text{hat}_0} \leftarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ P_0 \leftarrow Q \\ \text{for } j \in 0..n \\ \text{Covariance of innovation: } s_j \leftarrow c \cdot P_j \cdot c^T + R \\ \text{Gain matrix: } K_j \leftarrow (a \cdot P_j \cdot c^T) \cdot (s_j)^{-1} \\ \text{Innovation: } I_j \leftarrow z_j - c \cdot (a \cdot x_{\text{hat}_j}) \\ \text{Covariance of prediction error: } P_{j+1} \leftarrow a \cdot P_j \cdot a^T + Q - K_j \cdot c \cdot P_j \cdot a^T \\ \text{Estimated position: } x_{\text{hat}_{j+1}} \leftarrow a \cdot x_{\text{hat}_j} + K_j \cdot I_j \end{cases}$$

State estimate:

