

The Generalized Fibonacci Grid as Low-Discrepancy Point Set for Optimal Deterministic Gaussian Sampling

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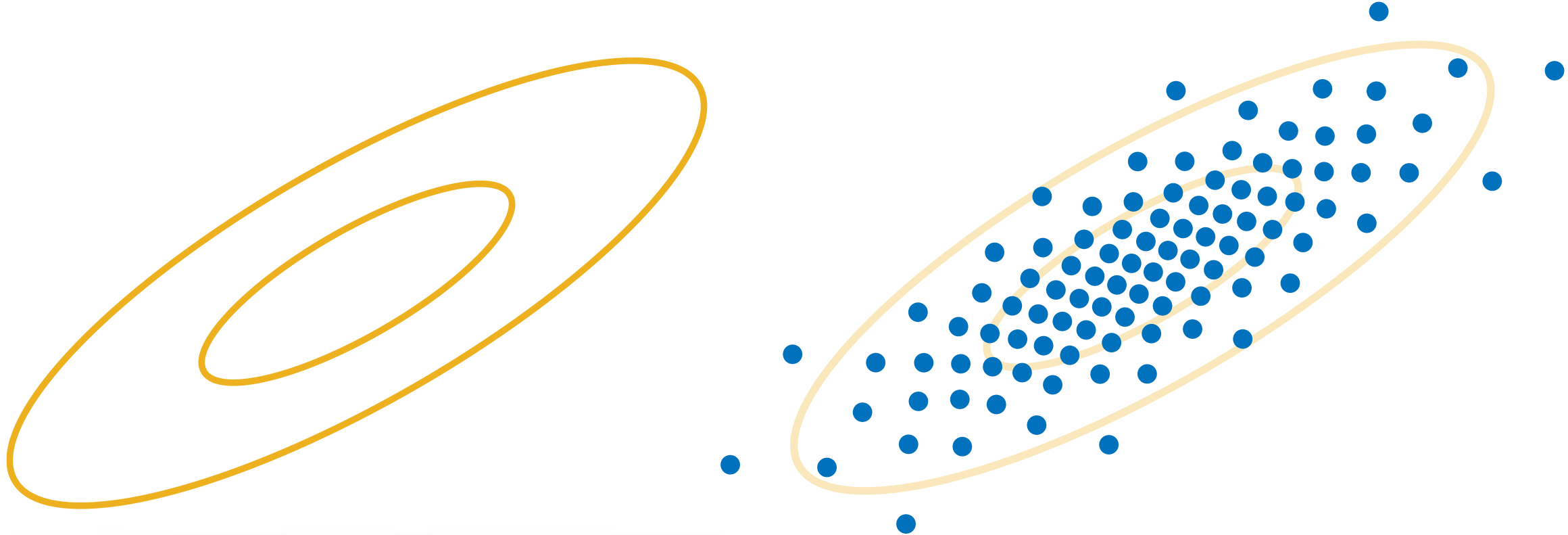
Karlsruhe, Germany



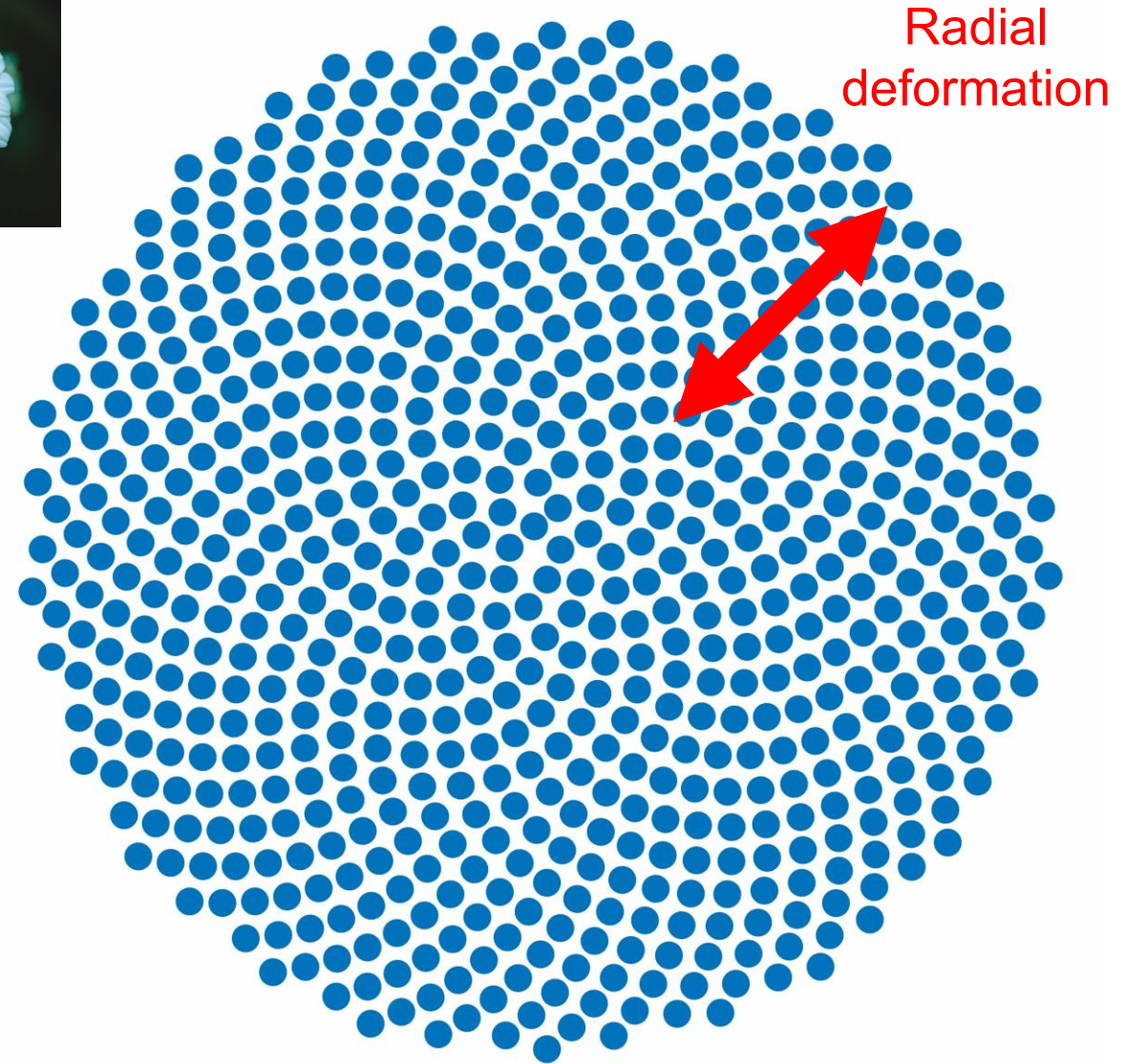
<https://isas.iar.kit.edu>



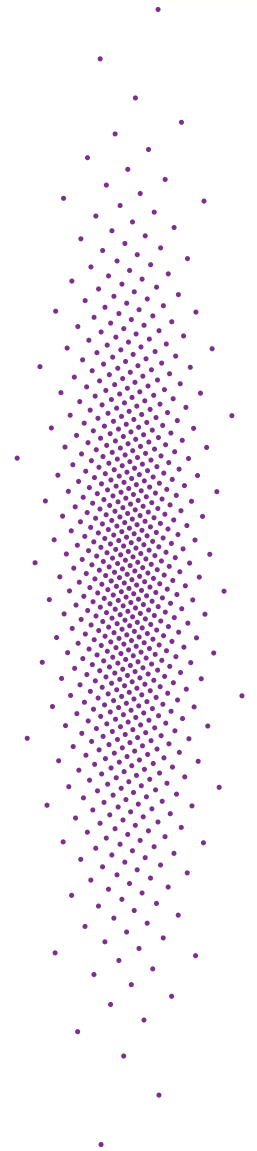
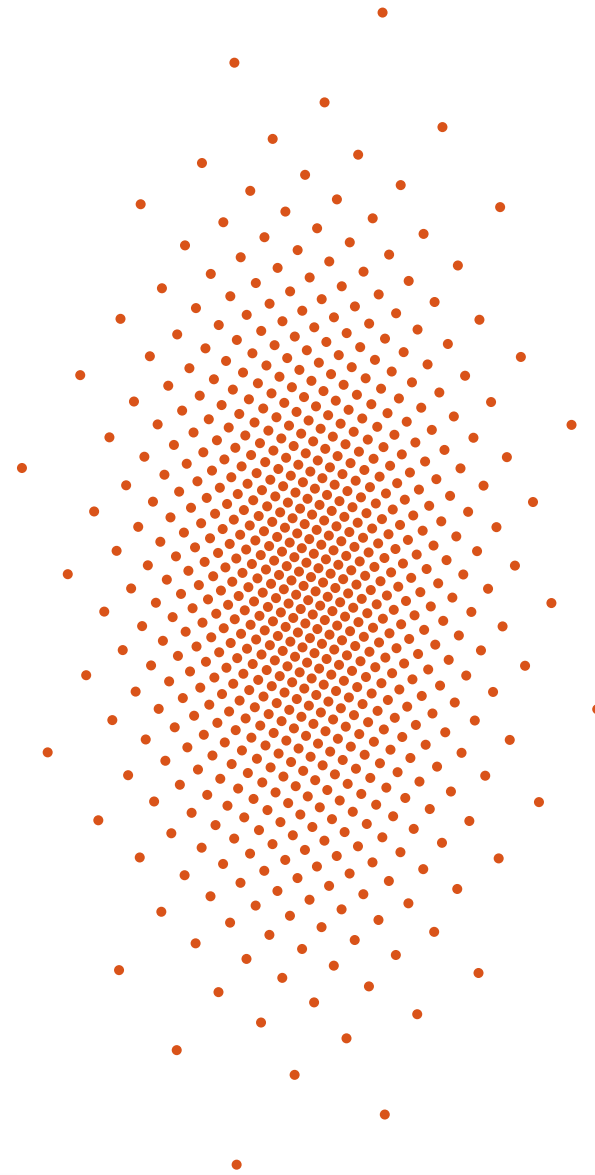
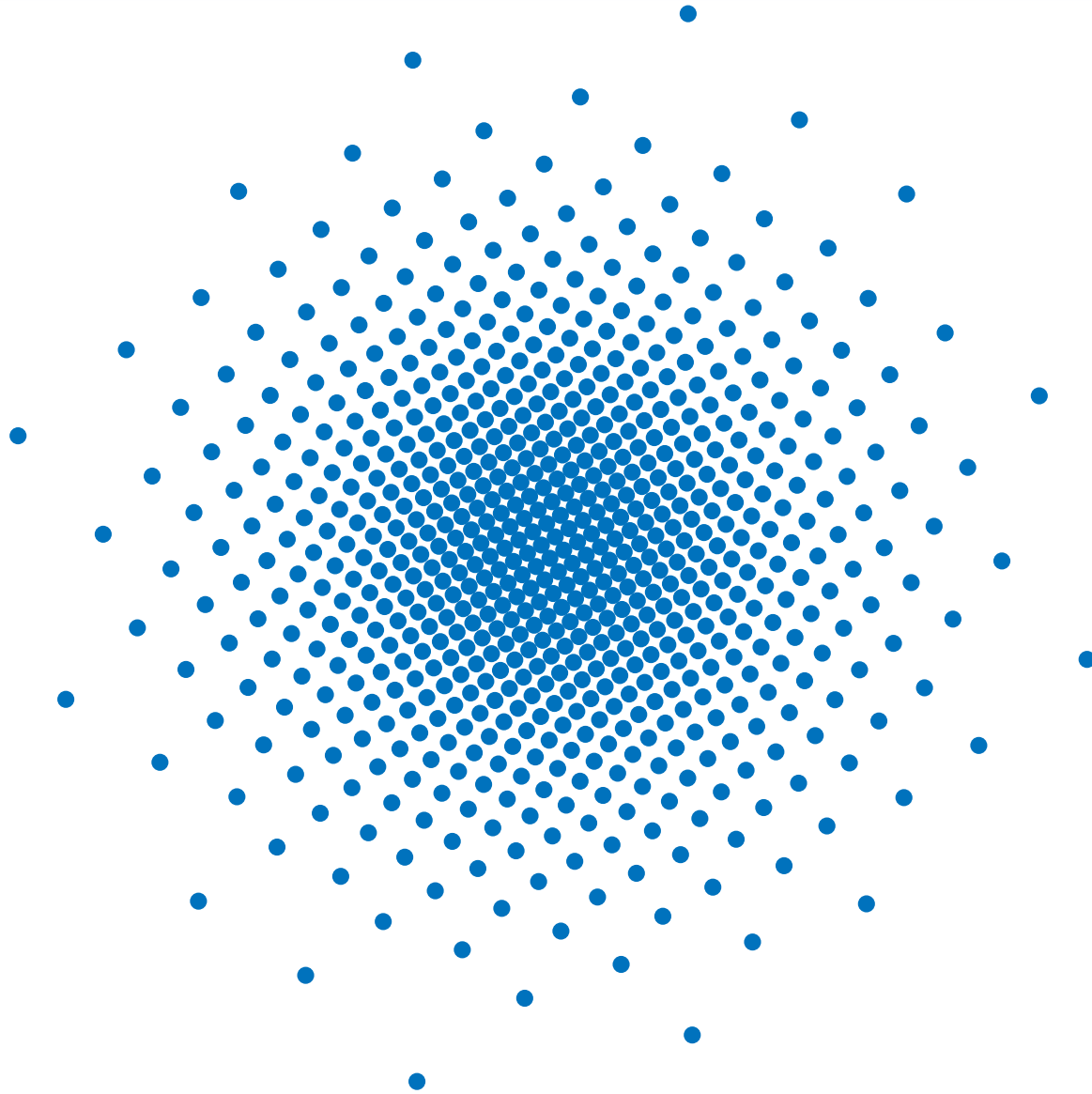
Overview



Polar Fibonacci Grid



Cartesian Fibonacci Grid \rightarrow Gaussian



Fibonacci Matrix

Linear system generating Fibonacci numbers

$$\underline{x}_{k+1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \underline{x}_k, \quad \underline{x}_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

2D

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

→

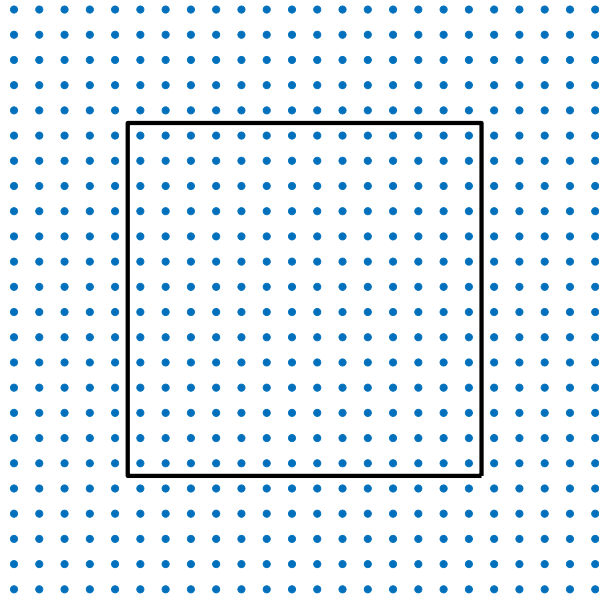
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

3D

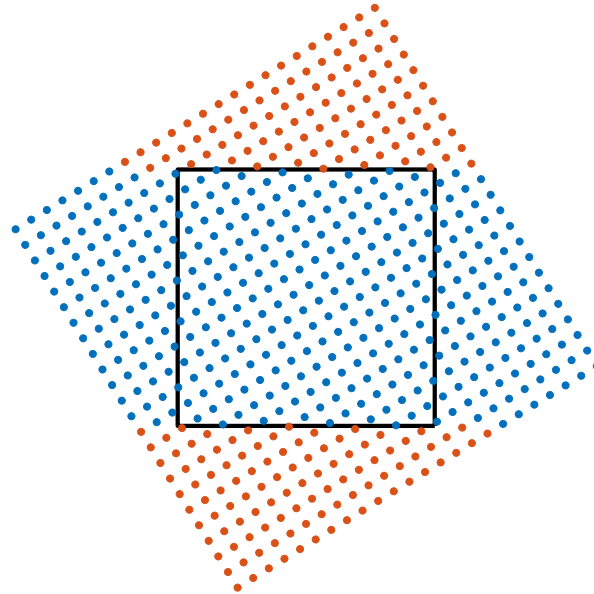
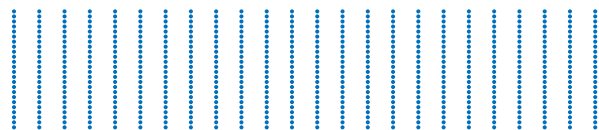
Eigenvalues as
Rotation Matrix

Valid generalization if
2 dim + 1 prime

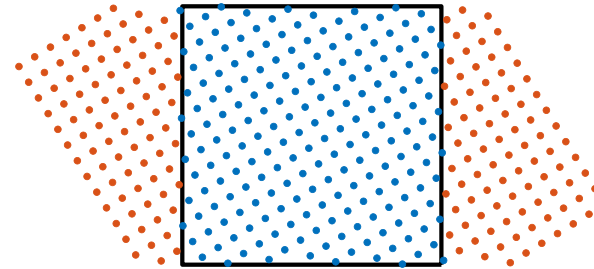
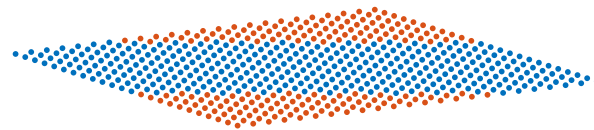
Uniform Construction



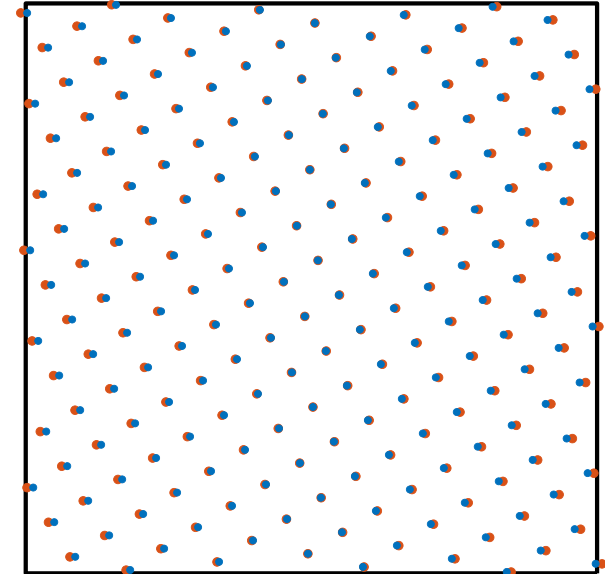
(a) Regular Lattice
→ Rotate



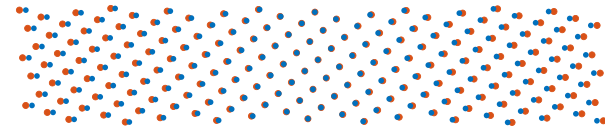
(b) Rotated
→ Crop dimension 2, 3, ...



(c) Removed points (part one)
→ Sort along x and crop to L

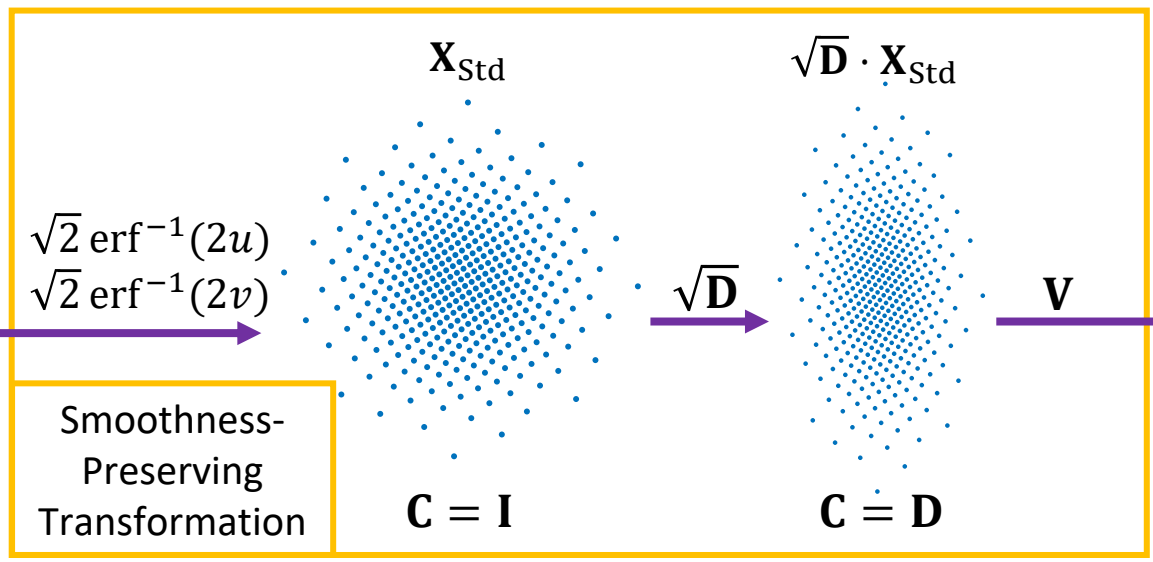
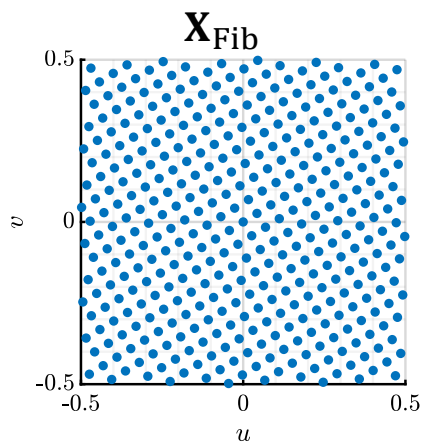


(d) Fibonacci Grid on $(0, 1)^2$
→ Gauss along x direction



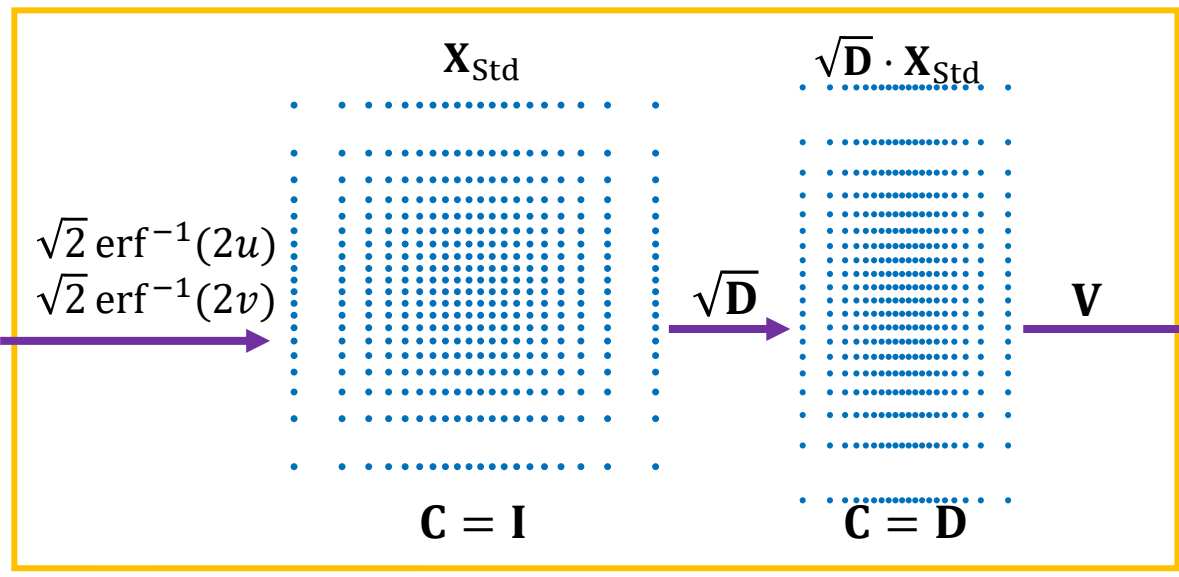
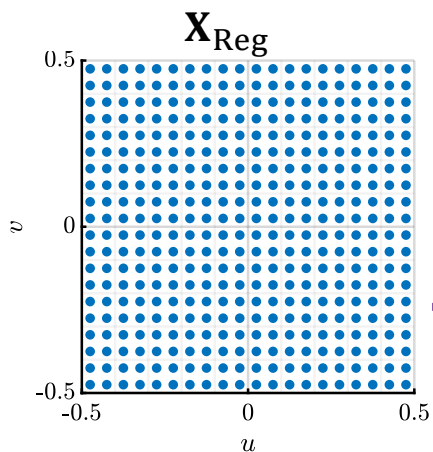
Uniform to Gauss

Fibonacci
uniform



Gauss,
smooth

Regular
uniform

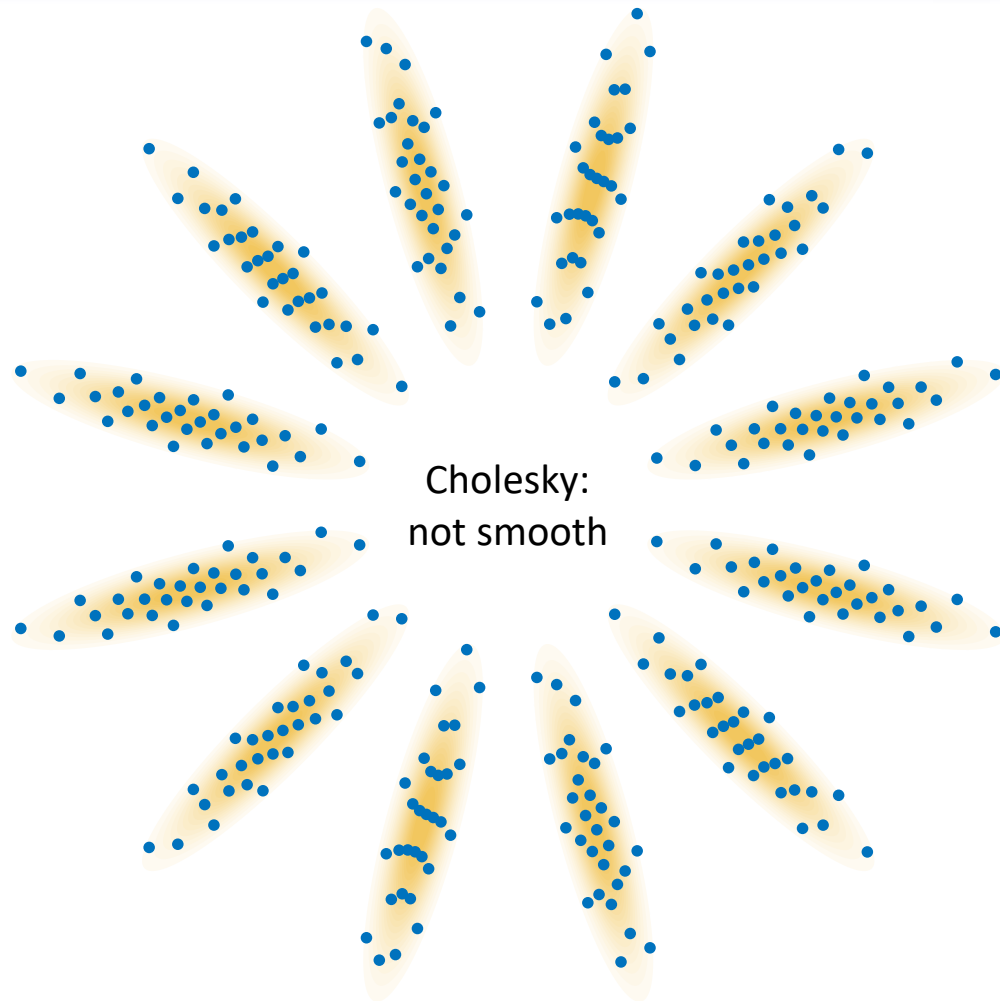


Gauss,
not smooth

Transformable Gaussian Samples

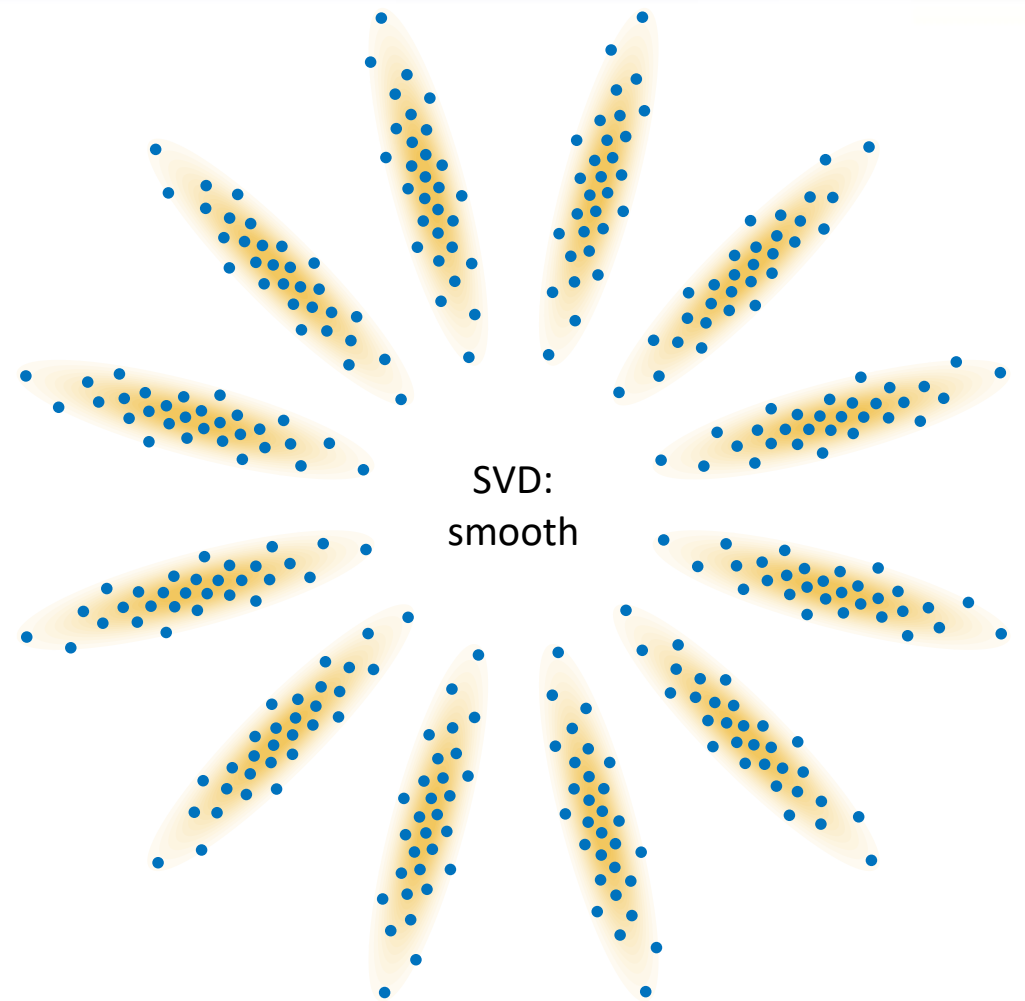


Matrix Roots: Cholesky vs SVD



$$\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{L} \cdot \mathbf{L}^T$$

$$\mathbf{X}_{\text{Gauss}} = \mathbf{L} \cdot \mathbf{X}_{\text{SND}}$$

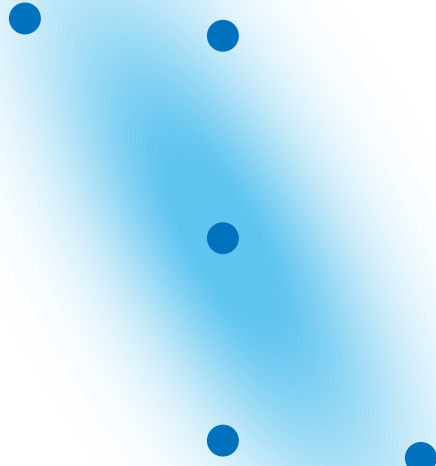


$$\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{V} \cdot \mathbf{D} \cdot \mathbf{V}^T$$

$$\mathbf{X}_{\text{Gauss}} = \mathbf{V} \cdot \mathbf{D} \cdot \mathbf{X}_{\text{SND}}$$

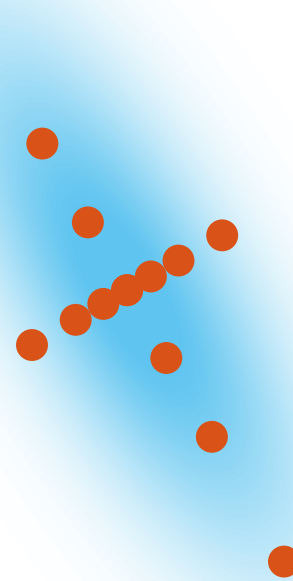
Deterministic Sampling: State of Art

Few samples
⇒ Bad estimation
(value & uncertainty)



UKF

„Ad hoc“ extensions



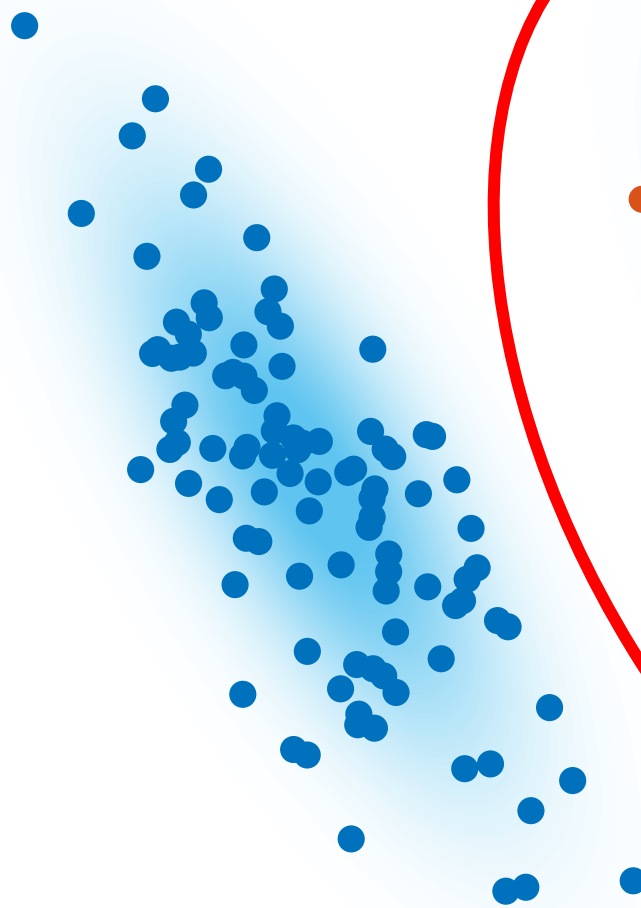
Main Axes



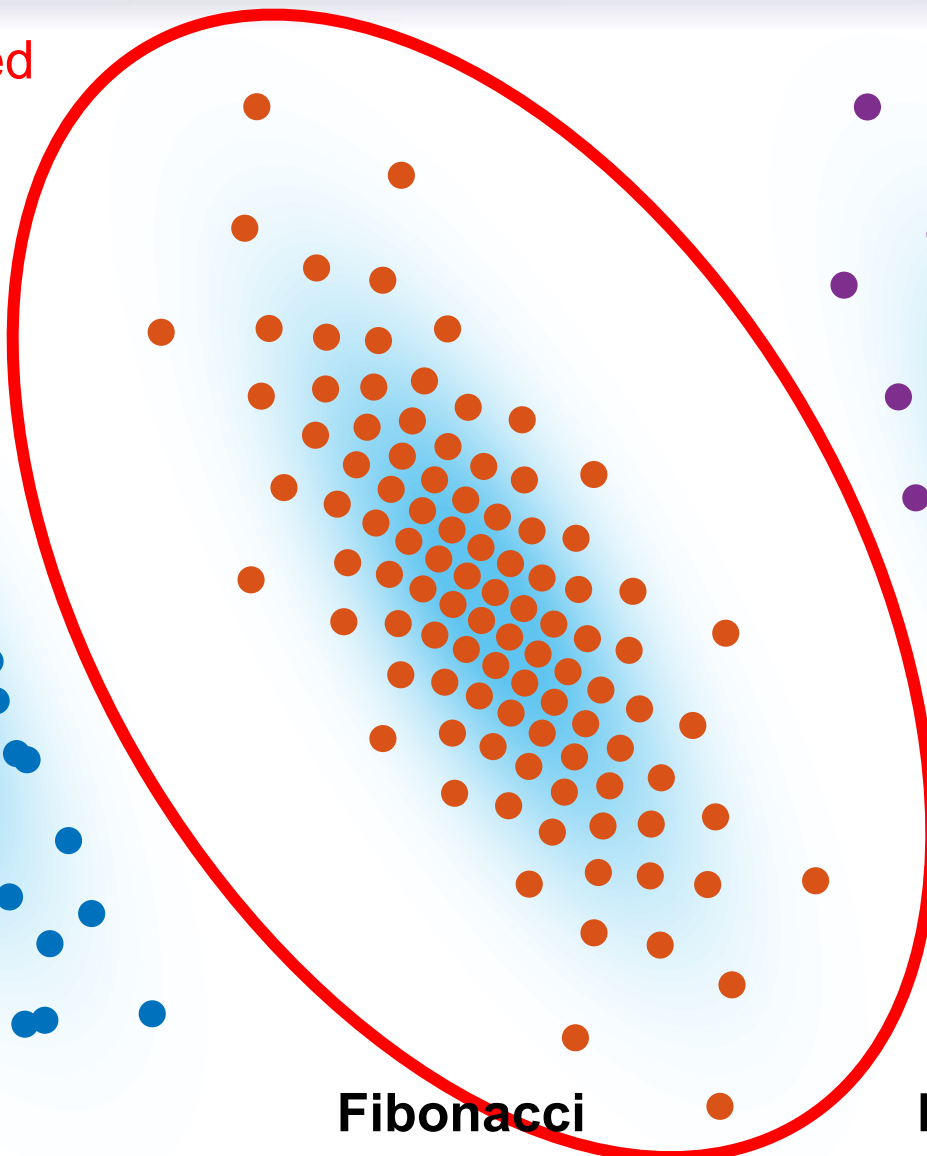
RUKF

Optimal Deterministic Sampling

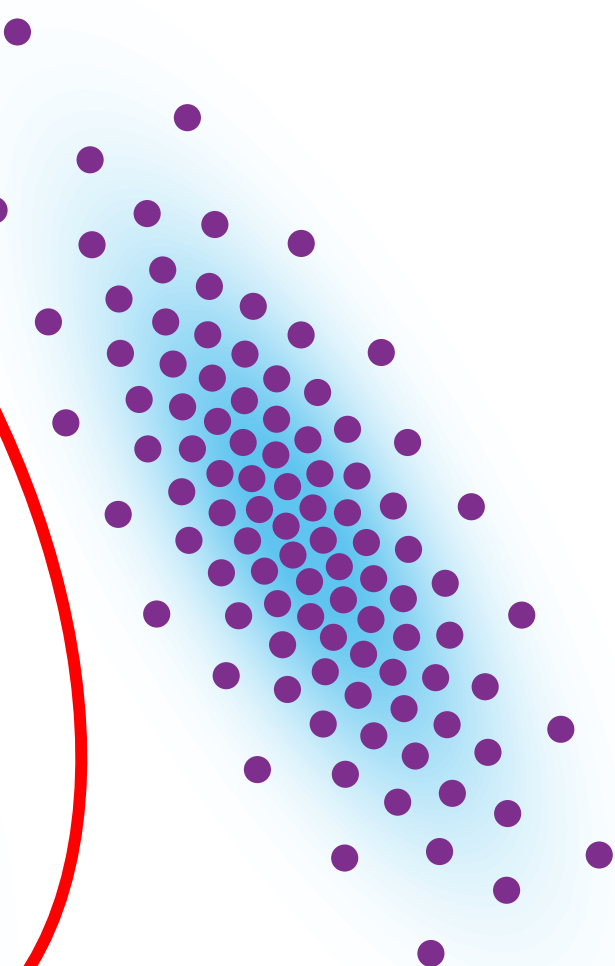
Proposed



Random iid
(irregular but very fast)



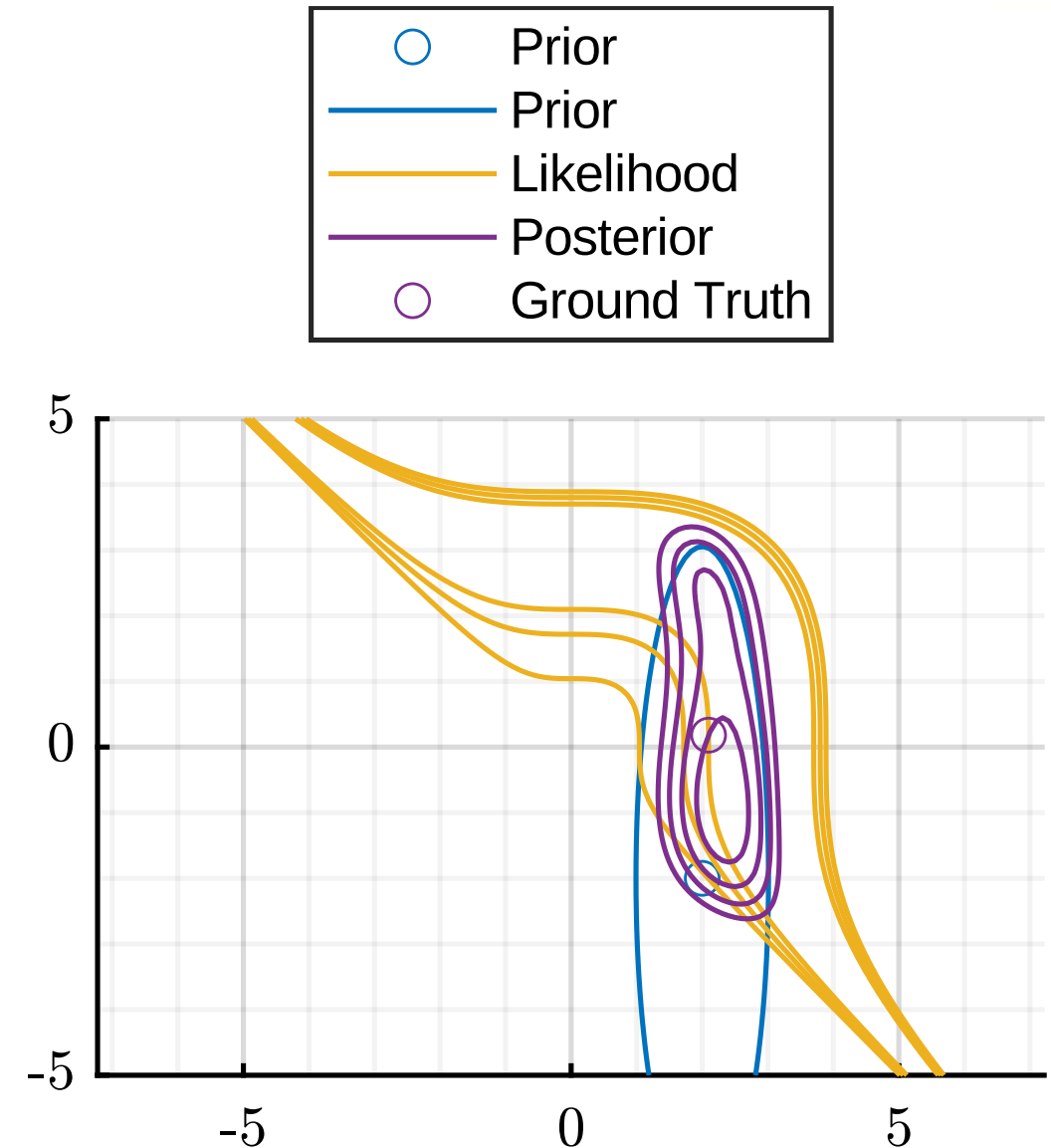
Fibonacci
(good and fast)



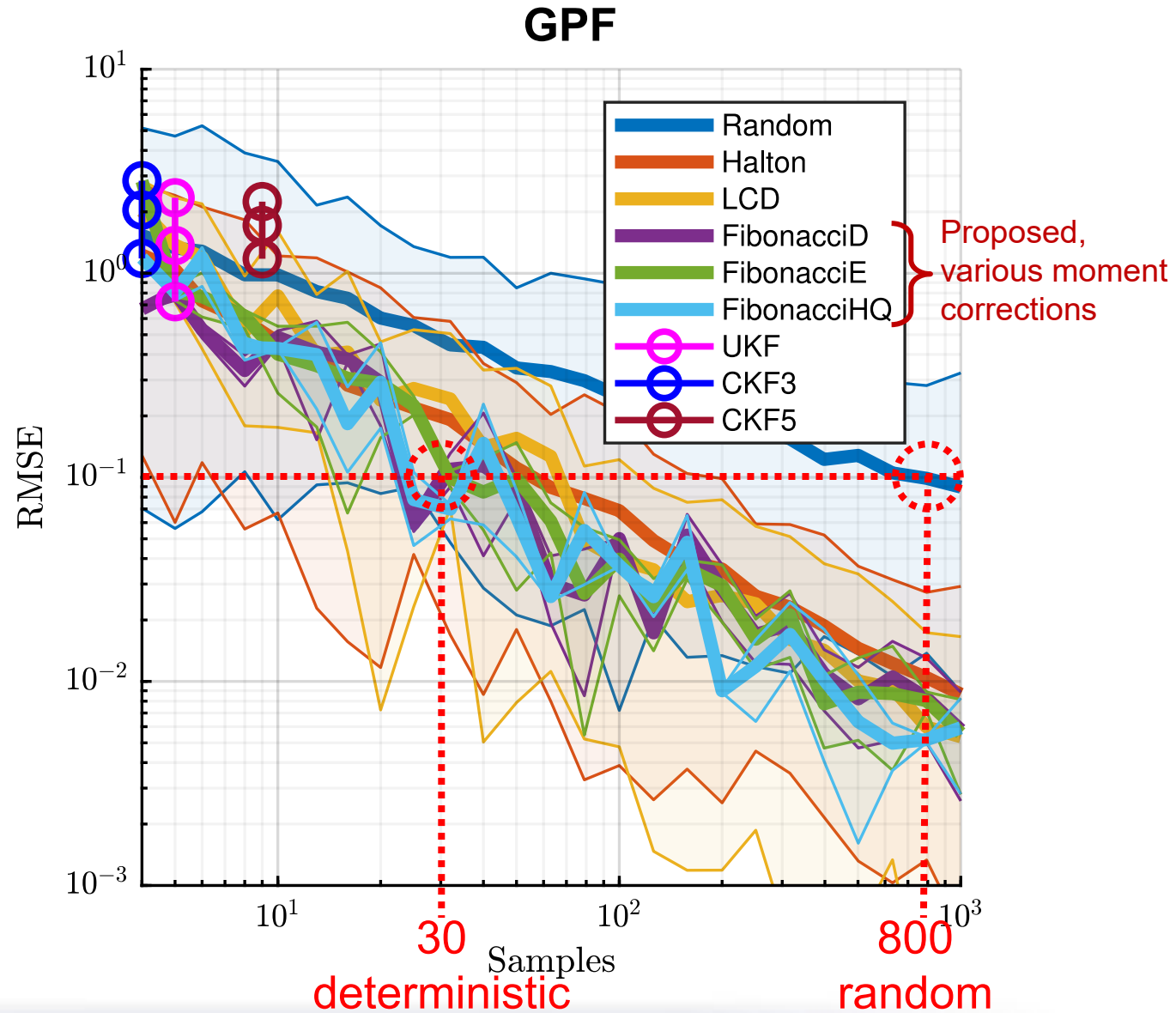
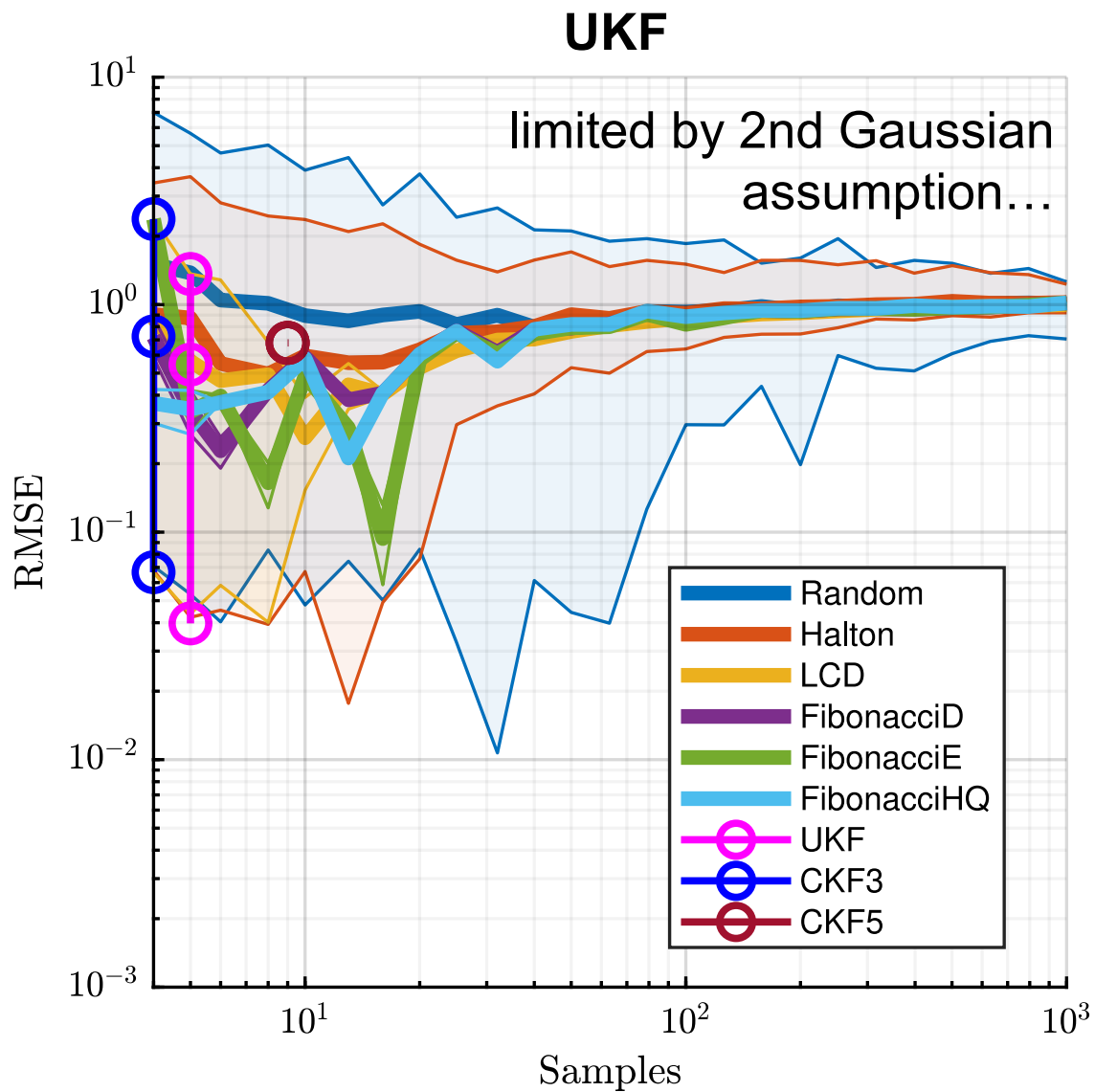
Localized Cumulative Distribution
LCD (best but sometimes slow)

Simple Evaluation: UKF & GPF

- L samples \underline{x}_i from prior
 - $\underline{x}_i \sim \mathcal{N}(\underline{x}, \underline{x}^p, \mathbf{C}^p)$
 - $\underline{x}^p = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$
 - $\mathbf{C}^p = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5^2 \end{bmatrix}$
- Measurement model
 - $\hat{y} = \|\underline{x}\|_3^3 + v$
 - $\mathbf{C}^v = 30^2$
- Posterior mean
 - UKF: $\underline{x}^e = \underline{x}^p + \mathbf{C}_{xy} \mathbf{C}_{yy}^{-1} (\hat{y} - y^p)$
 - GPF: $\underline{x}^e = \frac{1}{c} \sum_i \underline{x}_i \cdot \mathcal{N}(\hat{y}, \|\underline{x}_i\|_3^3, \mathbf{C}^v)$
 - Ground truth: Matlab `integral2()`



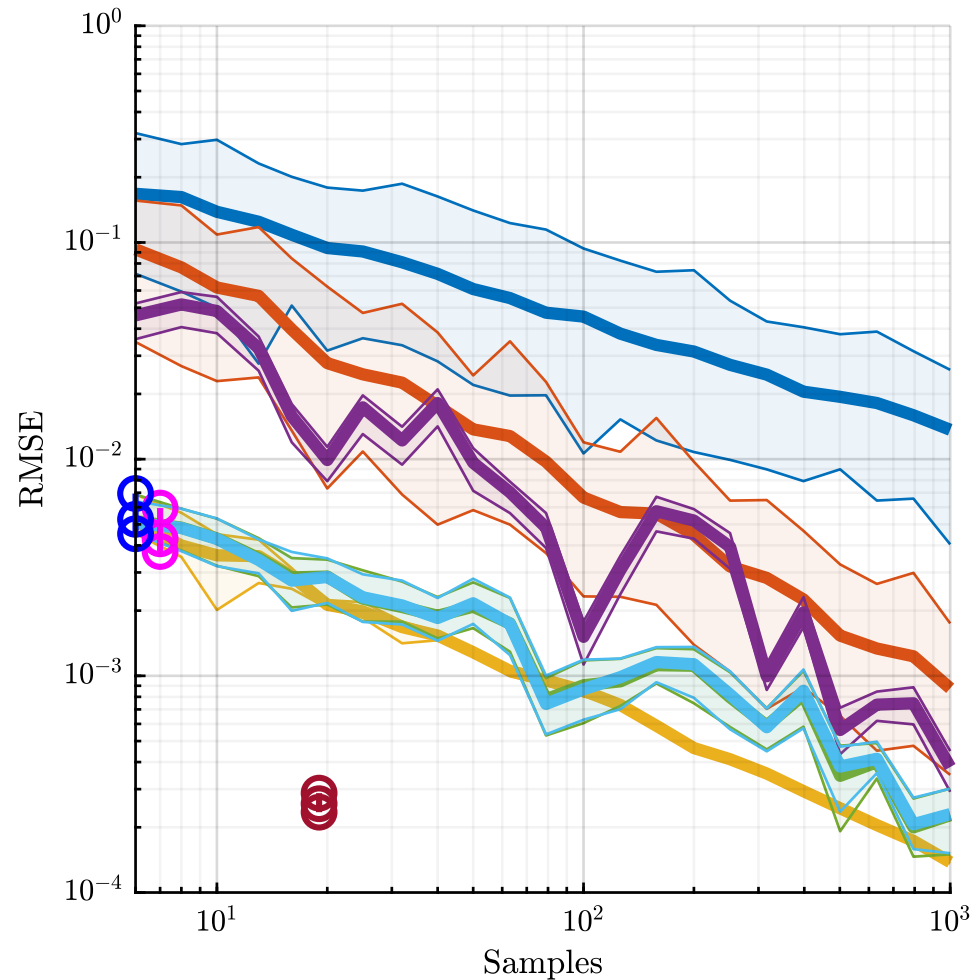
Simple Evaluation: UKF & GPF



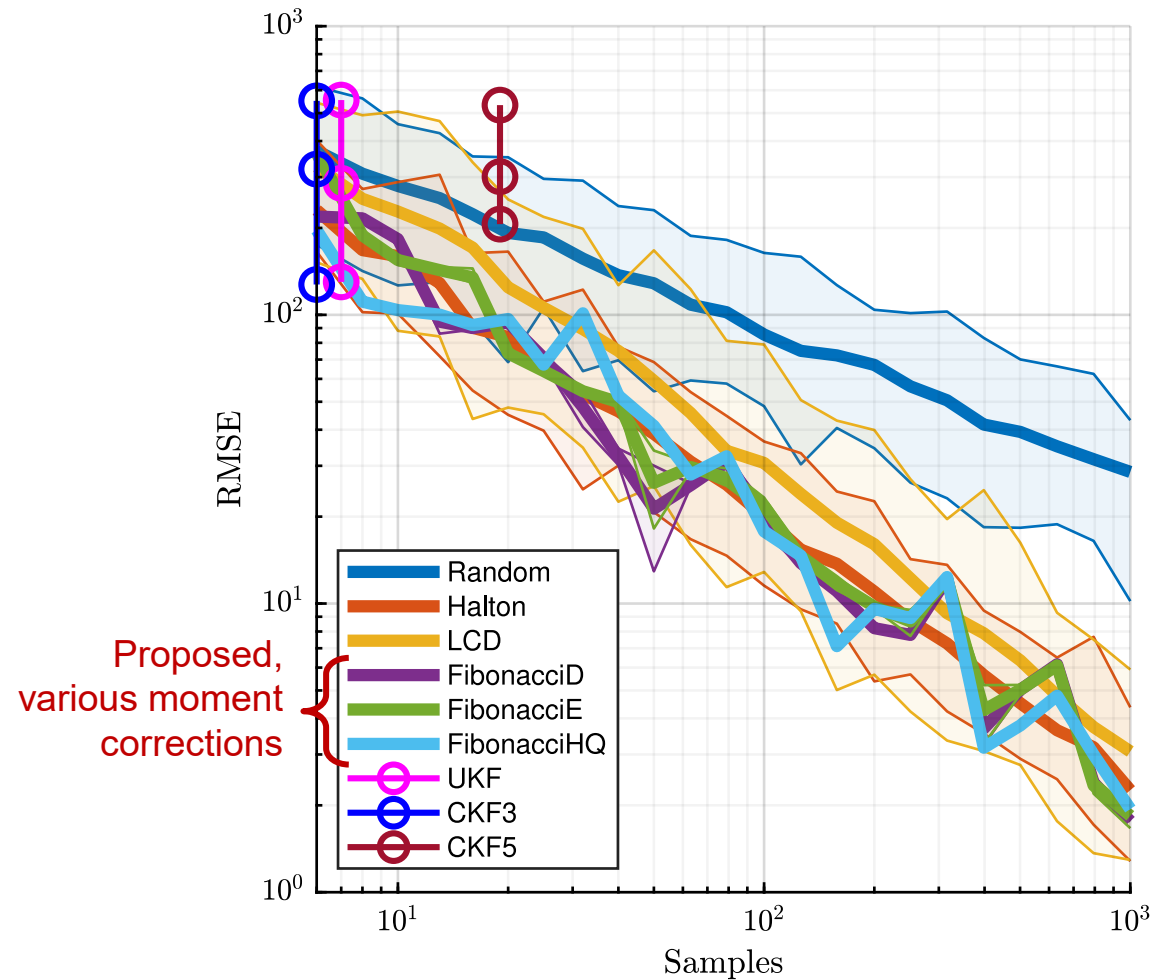
- Specific integrand \rightarrow Average over multiple integrands
- Spatial harmonics: $g_{\underline{t}}(\underline{x}) = \exp\{i \underline{t} \cdot \underline{x}\}$
 - True expectation: $E\{g_{\underline{t}}(\underline{x})\} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} g_{\underline{t}}(\underline{x}) \cdot f(\underline{x}) d\underline{x}$
 - Sample approx: $\hat{E}\{g_{\underline{t}}(\underline{x})\} = \frac{1}{L} \sum_i g_{\underline{t}}(\underline{x}_i), \quad \underline{x}_i \sim f$
- Distance measure: $RMSE = \int_{\mathcal{T}} \left| E\{g_{\underline{t}}(\underline{x})\} - \hat{E}\{g_{\underline{t}}(\underline{x})\} \right|^2 d\underline{t}$

Advanced Evaluation

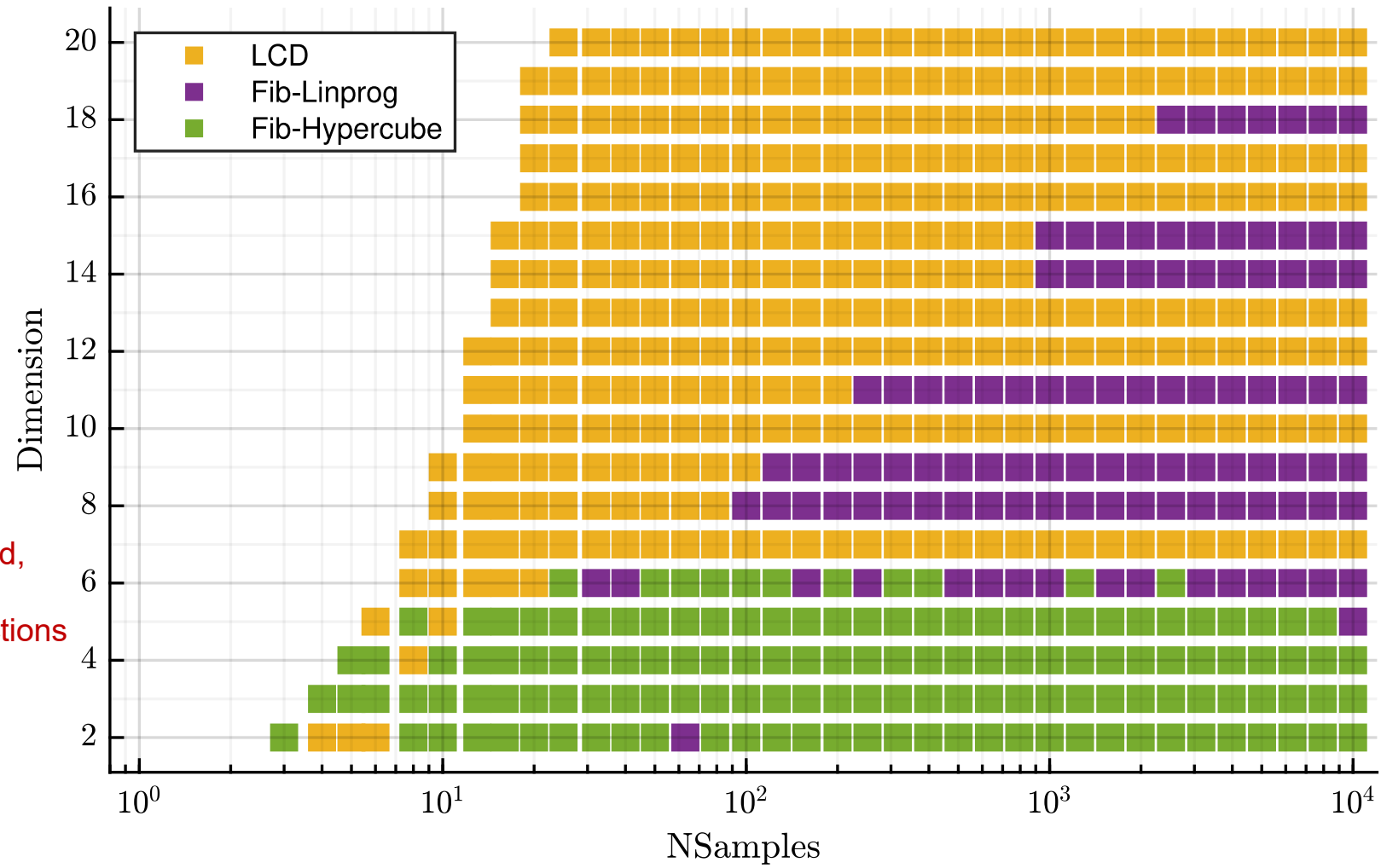
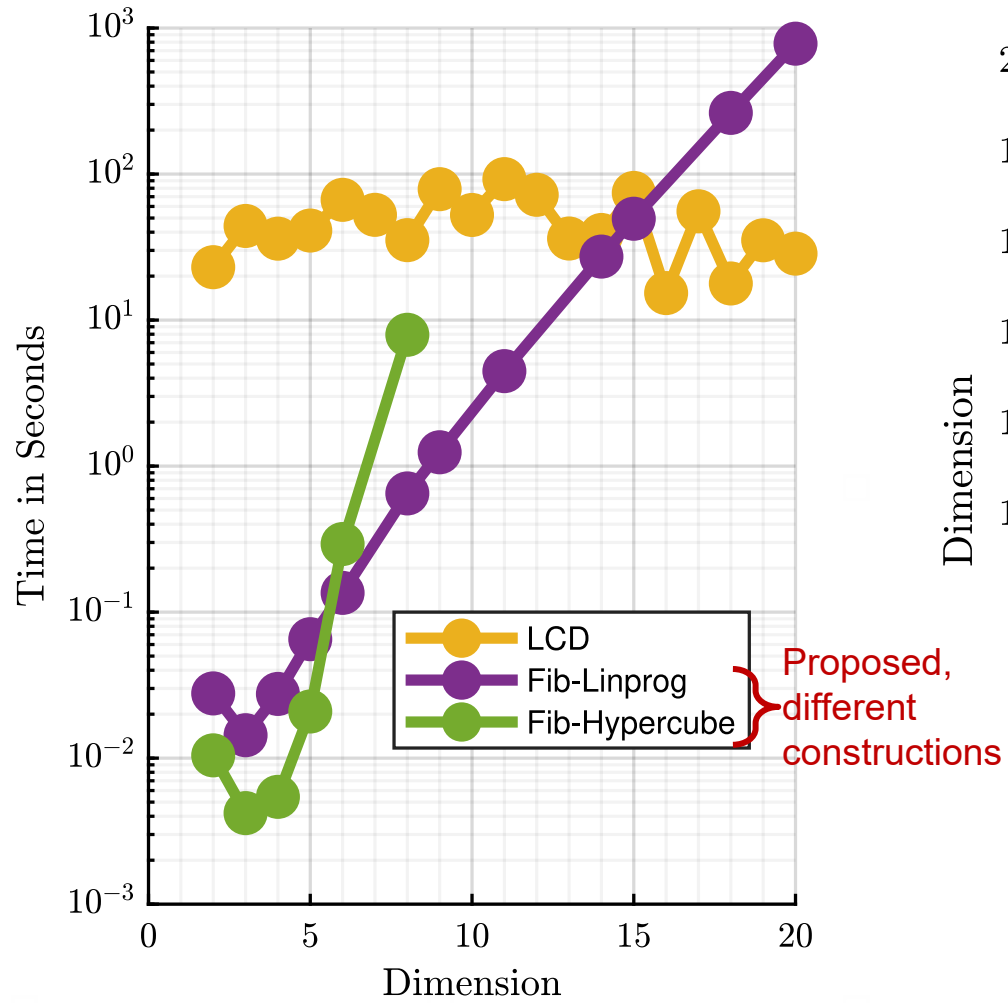
Isotropic: $\mathbf{C} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$



Anisotropic: $\mathbf{C} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.1^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.01^2 \end{bmatrix}$

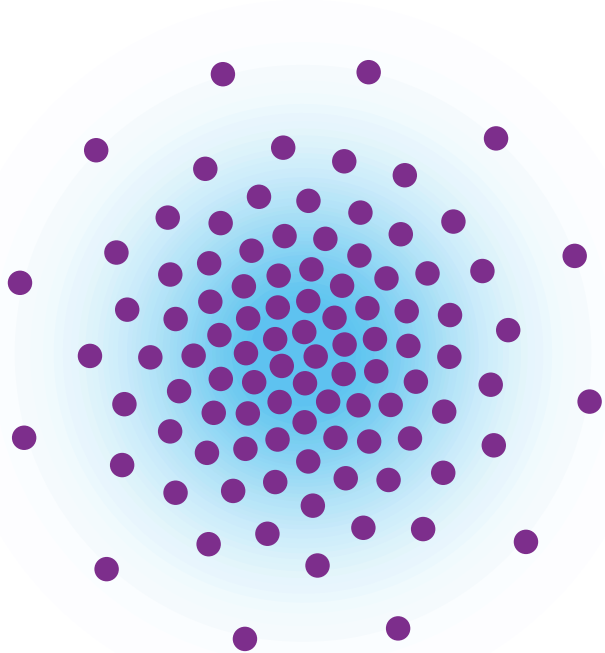


Runtime



Best Gaussian Sampling

LCD



L : #Samples,
 C : covariance

yes

$\dim(C) > 30?$

no

yes

$\text{cond}(C) < 2?$

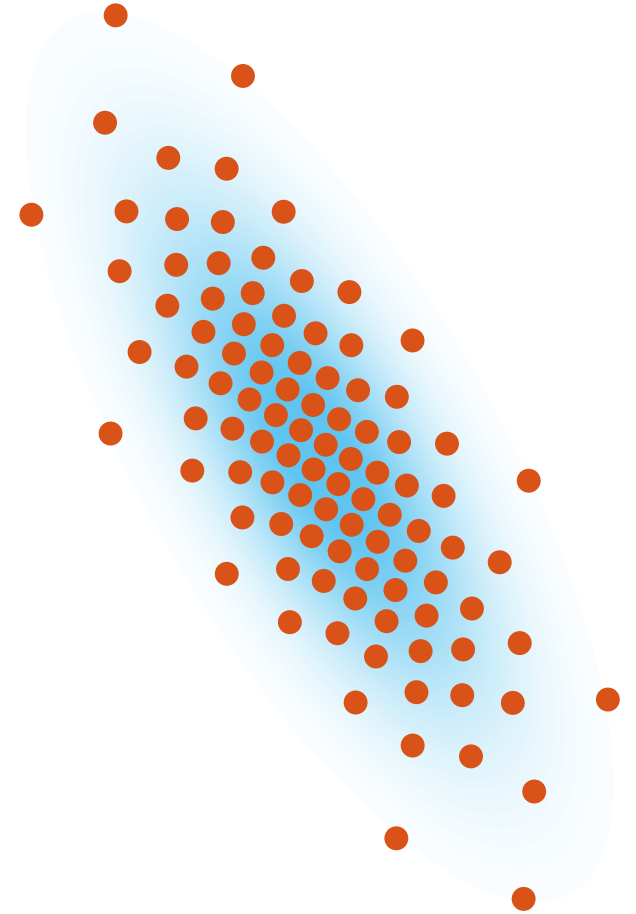
no

no

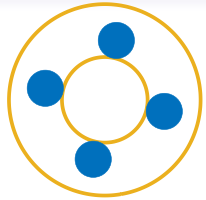
$2 \dim(C) + 1$ prime?

yes

Fibonacci



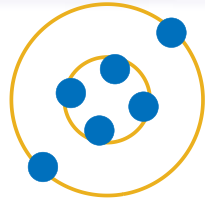
Fibonacci \rightarrow Gaussian Samples



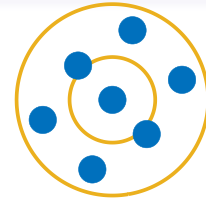
$L = 4$



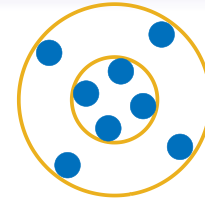
$L = 5$



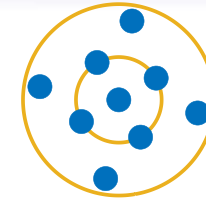
$L = 6$



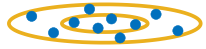
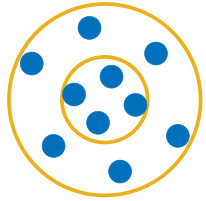
$L = 7$



$L = 8$



$L = 9$



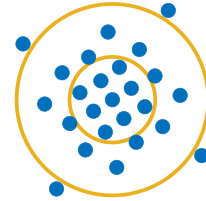
$L = 10$



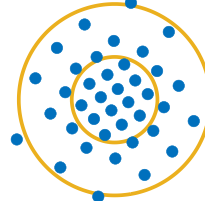
$L = 11$



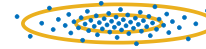
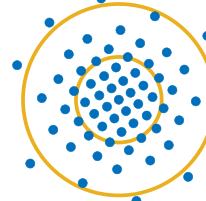
$L = 16$



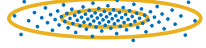
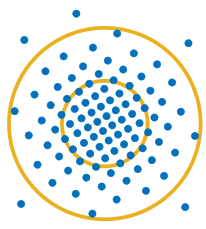
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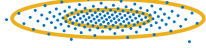
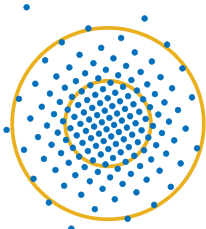
$L = 40$



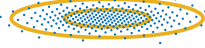
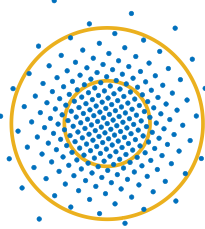
$L = 63$



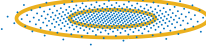
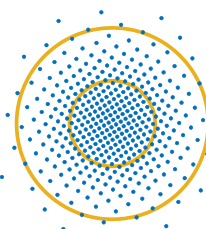
$L = 100$



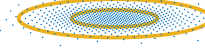
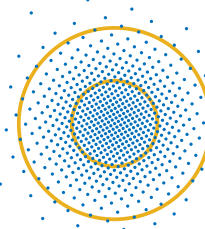
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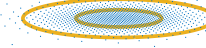
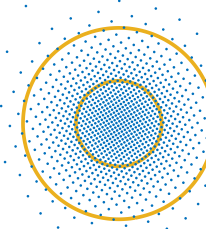
$L = 251$



$L = 398$



$L = 631$



$L = 1000$

Thank you for your attention

Intelligent
i2AS
Sensor-Actuator-Systems