

加权观测融合非线性无迹卡尔曼滤波算法

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摘要: 针对非线性系统的无迹卡尔曼滤波器(UKF), 应用加权最小二乘(WLS)法, 提出了加权观测融合UKF滤波算法. 证明了加权观测融合UKF滤波算法与集中式观测融合UKF滤波算法在数值上的完全等价性, 因而具有全局最优性. 一个带两传感器非线性系统的仿真例子说明了两种融合算法的有效性及其等价性.

关键词: 非线性滤波; 无迹卡尔曼滤波器; 加权观测融合

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Weighted measurement fusion algorithm for nonlinear unscented Kalman filter

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Abstract: For nonlinear systems, based on the Unscented Kalman filter(UKF), the algorithm of the weighted measurement fusion UKF is presented by using the weighted least squares(WLS) method. It is proved that the weighted measurement fusion UKF is completely numerically identical to the centralized measurement fusion UKF algorithm; and thus, the measurement fusion UKF has global optimality. A simulation example for the nonlinear systems with two sensors shows the effectiveness of the two measurement fusion UKF and verifies the completely numerical equivalence.

Key words: nonlinear filtering; unscented Kalman filter; weighted measurement fusion

1 引言(Introduction)

非线性滤波广泛存在于各类工程应用问题中, 由于其自身系统的状态方程和观测方程有可能存在非线性特性, 使得此类系统无法应用最小均方误差(minimum mean squared error, MMSE)估计得到经典Kalman滤波器(KF)^[1]. 为此, 学者们提出了许多次优的近似方法. 对于非线性滤波问题的次优近似, 主要有两大途径^[2]:

1) 将系统非线性环节线性化, 忽略高阶项的逼近措施.

其中最为广泛使用的是扩展卡尔曼滤波器(extend Kalman filter, EKF)^[3,4]. EKF对系统非线性环节的Taylor展开式进行一阶线性化截断, 并用Jacobian矩阵代替KF滤波方程中的状态转移矩阵, 从而使得KF在非线性系统中得以应用. 但是EKF存在很多局限性和不足^[2,5].

2) 用采样方法近似非线性分布.

该方法理论依据是: 对于数量固定的采样点, 使其近似某个高斯分布要比近似非线性函数更容易^[5]. 目前基于该方法的滤波器有: 粒子滤波器(particle

filter, PF)^[6], unscented卡尔曼滤波器(unscented Kalman filter, UKF)^[5]. PF解决了EKF所存在的许多问题, 但要得到高精度的估计, 需要较多数目的粒子, 产生较大的计算量, 很难满足实时性的需要. 同时, PF也会产生粒子退化等问题^[7].

Julier等提出的针对于非线性系统的UKF算法^[1], 是以UT变换为基础, 采用MMES估计准则下的Kalman线性滤波结构的非线性滤波器. 相对于EKF和PF, UKF具有很多优越性, 在许多领域得到了广泛应用^[2].

关于非线性滤波器UKF的多传感器信息融合问题一直是国内外众多学者研究的热点领域, 其中有Julier提出的分布式数据融合^[8], 彭志专等提出的基于IMM-PF的分布式融合^[9]以及李丹等的联邦滤波器信息融合算法^[10]等等. 本文提出一种不同于上述分布式融合算法的加权观测融合方法, 该方法已经在经典Kalman滤波器信息融合中得到了成功的应用^[11], 但是由于非线性系统的状态方程和观测方程有可能存在非线性环节, 使得加权观测融合方法一直没有在非线性的多传感器信息融合方面得到应

用. 本文首次将该融合方法应用于非线性多传感器系统, 基于UKF滤波器提出了加权观测融合非线性UKF滤波器, 并且证明了该算法与集中式观测融合算法具有完全功能等价性.

2 UKF滤波算法(The algorithm of the UKF filter)

考虑如下具有加性高斯噪声的离散非线性多传感器系统^[1]:

$$\mathbf{x}(k+1) = f(\mathbf{x}(k), k) + \mathbf{w}(k), \quad (1)$$

$$\mathbf{z}^{(j)}(k) = h(\mathbf{x}(k), k) + \mathbf{v}^{(j)}(k),$$

$$j = 1, 2, \dots, L, \quad (2)$$

其中: $f(\cdot, \cdot)$ 为非线性过程模型, $h(\cdot, \cdot)$ 为非线性观测模型, $\mathbf{x}(k) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 为 k 时刻系统的状态向量, $\mathbf{z}^{(j)}(k) \in \mathbb{R}^m$ 为第 j 传感器 k 时刻测量向量, $\mathbf{w}(k) \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $\mathbf{v}^{(j)}(k) \in \mathbb{R}^m$ 分别为系统过程噪声和第 j 传感器观测噪声. 假设 $\mathbf{w}(k)$, $\mathbf{v}^{(j)}(k)$ 为零均值, 方差阵分别为 \mathbf{Q}_w , $\mathbf{R}^{(j)}$, 且相互独立的白噪声

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}\left[\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{w}(k) \\ \mathbf{v}^{(j)}(k) \end{array}\right] [\mathbf{w}^T(t) \ \mathbf{v}^{(j)T}(t)] = \\ & \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{Q}_w & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{R}^{(j)} \end{bmatrix} \delta_{kt}, \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

其中: \mathbb{E} 为均值号, \mathbf{T} 为转置号, $\delta_{kk} = 1$, $\delta_{kt} = 0$ ($k \neq t$), 且 $\mathbf{v}^{(i)}(k)$ 与 $\mathbf{v}^{(j)}(k)$ ($i \neq j$)相互独立,

$$\mathbf{R}^{(ji)} = \mathbb{E}([\mathbf{v}^{(j)}(t) \ \mathbf{v}^{(i)T}(k)]) = \mathbf{0}, \quad j \neq i, \quad \forall t, k. \quad (4)$$

1) Sigma点采样策略.

在UT变换算法中, 最重要的是确定Sigma点采样策略, 目前已有的Sigma点采样策略有对称采样^[1]、单形采样^[12]等基本采样策略. 为了确保输出变量 \mathbf{z} 协方差的半正定性, 提出了对上述基本采样策略进行比例修正^[13]. 本文使用的是对称采样以及应用比例修正的比例对称采样. 即计算Sigma点为:

$$\{\boldsymbol{\chi}_i\} = (\bar{\mathbf{x}}, \bar{\mathbf{x}} + \sqrt{(n+\kappa)\mathbf{P}_{xx}}, \bar{\mathbf{x}} - \sqrt{(n+\kappa)\mathbf{P}_{xx}}), \quad i = 0, \dots, 2n, \quad (5)$$

$$W_i^m = \begin{cases} \lambda/(n+\kappa), & i = 0, \\ 1/2(n+\kappa), & i \neq 0, \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

$$W_i^c = \begin{cases} \lambda/(n+\lambda) + (1-\alpha^2 + \beta^2), & i = 0, \\ 1/2(n+\lambda), & i \neq 0, \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

其中: $\lambda = \alpha^2(n+\kappa) - n$, κ 是比例参数, 通常设置为0或3, $\beta = 2$ ^[14].

对于式(1)和式(2)所确定的系统, 由于系统过程噪声和观测噪声为加性噪声, 故采用简化的UKF算法^[1]. 基于第 j 传感器观测 $\mathbf{z}^{(j)}(0) \sim \mathbf{z}^{(j)}(k)$ ($j = 1,$

$2, \dots, L$)的Sigma采样点计算为

$$\begin{aligned} & \{\boldsymbol{\chi}_i^{(j)}(k|k)\} = \\ & (\hat{\mathbf{x}}^{(j)}(k|k), \hat{\mathbf{x}}^{(j)}(k|k) + \sqrt{(n+\kappa)\mathbf{P}_{xx}^{(j)}(k|k)}, \\ & \hat{\mathbf{x}}^{(j)}(k|k) - \sqrt{(n+\kappa)\mathbf{P}_{xx}^{(j)}(k|k)}), \quad i = 0, \dots, 2n. \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

其中初值条件为:

$$\hat{\mathbf{x}}^{(j)}(0|0) = \mathbb{E}(\mathbf{x}(0)), \quad (9)$$

$$\mathbf{P}_{xx}^{(j)}(0|0) =$$

$$\mathbb{E}\{(\mathbf{x}(0) - \hat{\mathbf{x}}^{(j)}(0|0))(\mathbf{x}(0) - \hat{\mathbf{x}}^{(j)}(0|0))^T\}. \quad (10)$$

2) 预测方程.

$$\boldsymbol{\chi}_i^{(j)}(k+1|k) = f(\boldsymbol{\chi}_i^{(j)}(k|k), k), \quad i = 0, \dots, 2n, \quad (11)$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{x}}^{(j)}(k+1|k) = \sum_{i=0}^{2n} W_i^m \boldsymbol{\chi}_i^{(j)}(k+1|k), \quad (12)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{P}^{(j)}(k+1|k) = \\ & \sum_{i=0}^{2n} W_i^c (\boldsymbol{\chi}_i^{(j)}(k+1|k) - \hat{\mathbf{x}}^{(j)}(k+1|k)) \cdot \\ & (\boldsymbol{\chi}_i^{(j)}(k+1|k) - \hat{\mathbf{x}}^{(j)}(k+1|k))^T + \mathbf{Q}_w, \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

$$\mathbf{z}_i^{(j)}(k+1|k) = h(\boldsymbol{\chi}_i^{(j)}(k+1|k), k+1), \quad (14)$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{z}}^{(j)}(k+1|k) = \sum_{i=0}^{2n} W_i^m \mathbf{z}_i^{(j)}(k+1|k), \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{P}_{zz}^{(j)}(k+1|k) = \sum_{i=0}^{2n} W_i^c (\mathbf{z}_i^{(j)}(k+1|k) - \\ & \hat{\mathbf{z}}^{(j)}(k+1|k))(\mathbf{z}_i^{(j)}(k+1|k) - \\ & \hat{\mathbf{z}}^{(j)}(k+1|k))^T, \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{P}_{zx}^{(j)}(k+1|k) = \sum_{i=0}^{2n} W_i^c (\boldsymbol{\chi}_i^{(j)}(k+1|k) - \\ & \hat{\mathbf{x}}^{(j)}(k+1|k))(\mathbf{z}_i^{(j)}(k+1|k) - \\ & \hat{\mathbf{z}}^{(j)}(k+1|k))^T, \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

$$\mathbf{P}_{vv}^{(j)}(k+1|k) = \mathbf{P}_{zz}^{(j)}(k+1|k) + \mathbf{R}^{(j)}. \quad (18)$$

3) 更新方程.

$$\mathbf{W}^{(j)}(k+1) = \mathbf{P}_{zx}^{(j)}(k+1|k) \mathbf{P}_{vv}^{(j)-1}(k+1|k), \quad (19)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \hat{\mathbf{x}}^{(j)}(k+1|k+1) = \\ & \hat{\mathbf{x}}^{(j)}(k+1|k) + \mathbf{W}^{(j)}(k+1)(\mathbf{z}^{(j)}(k+1) - \\ & \hat{\mathbf{z}}^{(j)}(k+1|k)), \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{P}^{(j)}(k+1|k+1) = \\ & \mathbf{P}^{(j)}(k+1|k) - \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{W}^{(j)}(k+1) \mathbf{P}_{vv}^{(j)}(k+1|k) \mathbf{W}^{(j)T}(k+1). \quad (21)$$

3 加权观测融合算法(The algorithm of the weighted measurement fusion)

目前基于经典Kalman滤波器的观测融合主要有

两种: 一种是集中式观测融合^[15], 该算法合并所有传感器的观测方程为一个增广的观测方程, 然后与状态方程联立可得集中式融合滤波器. 它利用了所有的传感器观测信号, 因而是全局最优的. 其缺点是由于系统观测方程维数增加给计算带来负担. 另一种是加权观测融合方法或分布式观测融合方法^[15, 16]. 它采用加权方式, 将各个观测方程融合成一个维数不高的观测方程, 然后与状态方程联立可得加权融合滤波器. 由于其观测方程维数较低, 其计算量明显低于集中式观测融合, 而且在一定条件下具有与集中式观测融合估值器在数值上的完全等价性^[17].

1) 集中式观测融合UKF滤波器.

将各个传感器观测方程增广得到集中式观测融合方程

$$\mathbf{z}^{(0)}(k) = \mathbf{h}^{(0)}(\mathbf{x}(k), k) + \mathbf{v}^{(0)}(k), \quad (22)$$

其中:

$$\mathbf{z}^{(0)}(k) = [\mathbf{z}_1^T(k) \ \mathbf{z}_2^T(k) \ \cdots \ \mathbf{z}_L^T(k)]^T, \quad (23)$$

$$\mathbf{h}^{(0)}(\mathbf{x}(k), k) = [h^T(\mathbf{x}(k), k) \ \cdots \ h^T(\mathbf{x}(k), k)]^T, \quad (24)$$

$$\mathbf{v}^{(0)}(k) = [\mathbf{v}_1^T(k) \ \mathbf{v}_2^T(k) \ \cdots \ \mathbf{v}_L^T(k)]^T, \quad (25)$$

$$\mathbf{R}^{(0)} = \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{v}^{(0)}(t)\mathbf{v}^{(0)T}(k)) = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{R}^{(1)} \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots \mathbf{R}^{(L)} \end{bmatrix}. \quad (26)$$

对系统(1)和式(22)应用UKF滤波算法, 可得集中式观测融合UKF滤波器 $\hat{\mathbf{x}}^{(0)}(k|k)$.

2) 加权观测融合UKF滤波器.

由式(23), $\mathbf{z}^{(0)}(k)$ 可以写作

$$\mathbf{z}^{(0)}(k) = \mathbf{e}h(\mathbf{x}(k), k) + \mathbf{v}^{(0)}(k), \quad (27)$$

其中 $\mathbf{e}^T = [\mathbf{I}_m \ \cdots \ \mathbf{I}_m]^T$, 应用加权最小二乘法(WLS)^[17]可得 $h(\mathbf{x}(k), k)$ 的Gauss-Markov估值为

$$\mathbf{z}^{(1)}(k) = (\mathbf{e}^T \mathbf{R}^{(0)-1} \mathbf{e})^{-1} \mathbf{e}^T \mathbf{R}^{(0)-1} \mathbf{z}^{(0)}(k) = \left(\sum_{j=1}^L \mathbf{R}^{(j-1)} \right)^{-1} \sum_{j=1}^L \mathbf{R}^{(j-1)} \mathbf{z}^{(j)}(k). \quad (28)$$

将式(27)代入式(28)有加权观测融合观测方程:

$$\mathbf{z}^{(1)}(k) = h(\mathbf{x}(k), k) + \mathbf{v}^{(1)}(k), \quad (29)$$

$$\mathbf{v}^{(1)}(k) = (\mathbf{e}^T \mathbf{R}^{(0)-1} \mathbf{e})^{-1} \mathbf{e}^T \mathbf{R}^{(0)-1} \mathbf{v}^{(0)}(k) = \left(\sum_{j=1}^L \mathbf{R}^{(j-1)} \right)^{-1} \sum_{j=1}^L \mathbf{R}^{(j-1)} \mathbf{v}^{(j)}(k), \quad (30)$$

$$\mathbf{R}^{(1)} = \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{v}^{(1)}(k)\mathbf{v}^{(1)T}(k)) = (\mathbf{e}^T \mathbf{R}^{(0)-1} \mathbf{e})^{-1}. \quad (31)$$

对系统(1)和式(29)应用UKF滤波算法, 可得加权观测融合UKF滤波器 $\hat{\mathbf{x}}^{(1)}(k|k)$.

4 加权观测融合UKF滤波器与集中式观测融合估值器在数值上的完全等价性(The completely numerically identical for the centralized measurement fusion UKF filter and the weighted measurement fusion UKF filter)

应用数学归纳法证明加权观测融合UKF滤波器与集中式观测融合估值器在数值上的完全等价性.

1) 集中式观测融合系统UKF滤波器在 $k+1$ 时刻的状态.

首先观察由式(1)和式(22)组成的集中式观测融合系统方程, 由于系统状态方程没有改变, 故Sigma点采样点数 $2n+1$ 和初值 $\hat{\mathbf{x}}(0|0)$, $\mathbf{P}_{xx}(0|0)$ 没有变化, Sigma点采样权值 W_i^m , W_i^c 也没有发生变化.

设 k 时刻集中式观测融合系统的Sigma采样点计算为

$$\begin{aligned} \{\chi_i(k|k)\} = & [\hat{\mathbf{x}}(k|k), \hat{\mathbf{x}}(k|k) + \sqrt{(n+\kappa)\mathbf{P}_{xx}(k|k)}, \\ & \hat{\mathbf{x}}(k|k) - \sqrt{(n+\kappa)\mathbf{P}_{xx}(k|k)}], \\ & i = 0, \dots, 2n. \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

于是由式(11)有

$$\chi_i(k+1|k) = f(\chi_i(k|k), k), \quad i = 0, \dots, 2n. \quad (33)$$

由式(12)有

$$\hat{\mathbf{x}}(k+1|k) = \sum_{i=0}^{2n} W_i^m \chi_i(k+1|k). \quad (34)$$

由式(13)有

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{P}(k+1|k) = & \sum_{i=0}^{2n} W_i^c (\chi_i(k+1|k) - \hat{\mathbf{x}}(k+1|k)) \cdot \\ & (\chi_i(k+1|k) - \hat{\mathbf{x}}(k+1|k))^T + \mathbf{Q}_w. \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

下面证明集中式观测融合系统UKF滤波器在 $k+1$ 时刻的状态.

由式(11)和式(23)知

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{z}_i^{(0)}(k+1|k) = & [\mathbf{z}_1^T(k+1|k) \ \cdots \ \mathbf{z}_L^T(k+1|k)]^T = \\ & [h^T(\chi_i(k+1|k), k+1) \ \cdots \ h^T(\chi_i(k+1|k), k+1)]^T = \\ & \mathbf{e} \cdot h(\chi_i(k+1|k), k+1). \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

设 $h(\chi_i(k+1|k), k+1) = \mathbf{z}_i(k+1|k)$, 则式(36)可以写为

$$\mathbf{z}_i^{(0)}(k+1|k) = \mathbf{e} \cdot \mathbf{z}_i(k+1|k). \quad (37)$$

由式(15)有

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\mathbf{z}}^{(0)}(k+1|k) = & \sum_{i=0}^{2n} W_i^m \mathbf{z}_i^{(0)}(k+1|k) = \\ & \mathbf{e} \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{2n} W_i^m \mathbf{z}_i(k+1|k). \end{aligned} \quad (38)$$

设 $\sum_{i=0}^{2n} W_i^m z_i(k+1|k) = \hat{z}(k+1|k)$, 则式(38)可写为

$$\hat{z}^{(0)}(k+1|k) = e\hat{z}(k+1|k). \quad (39)$$

由式(16)有

$$\begin{aligned} P_{zz}^{(0)}(k+1|k) &= \sum_{i=0}^{2n} W_i^c (z_i^{(0)}(k+1|k) - \hat{z}^{(0)}(k+1|k)) \cdot \\ & (z_i^{(0)}(k+1|k) - \hat{z}^{(0)}(k+1|k))^T = \\ & \sum_{i=0}^{2n} W_i^c (ez_i(k+1|k) - e\hat{z}_i(k+1|k)) \cdot \\ & (ez_i(k+1|k) - e\hat{z}_i(k+1|k))^T. \end{aligned} \quad (40)$$

设

$$\begin{aligned} P_{zz}(k+1|k) &= \sum_{i=0}^{2n} W_i^c (z_i(k+1|k) - \hat{z}_i(k+1|k)) \cdot \\ & (z_i(k+1|k) - \hat{z}_i(k+1|k))^T, \end{aligned}$$

则式(40)可以写为

$$P_{zz}^{(0)}(k+1|k) = eP_{zz}(k+1|k)e^T. \quad (41)$$

由式(18)有

$$\begin{aligned} P_{vv}^{(0)}(k+1|k) &= P_{zz}^{(0)}(k+1|k) + R^{(0)} = \\ & eP_{zz}(k+1|k)e^T + R^{(0)}. \end{aligned} \quad (42)$$

由矩阵求逆引理

$$\begin{aligned} (A + BC^T)^{-1} &= \\ A^{-1} - A^{-1}B(I + C^T A^{-1}B)^{-1}C^T A^{-1}. \end{aligned} \quad (43)$$

令式(42)中 $R^{(0)} = A$, $eP_{zz}(k+1|k) = B$, $e^T = C^T$, 应用式(43)有

$$\begin{aligned} P_{vv}^{(0)-1}(k+1|k) &= R^{(0)-1} - R^{(0)-1}e(I + \\ & P_{zz}(k+1|k) \cdot e^T R^{(0)-1}e)^{-1} \cdot \\ & P_{zz}(k+1|k)e^T R^{(0)-1}. \end{aligned} \quad (44)$$

由式(17)有

$$\begin{aligned} P_{xz}^{(0)}(k+1|k) &= \sum_{i=0}^{2n} W_i^c (\chi_i(k+1|k) - \\ & \hat{x}(k+1|k))(z_i^{(0)}(k+1|k) - \hat{z}^{(0)}(k+1|k))^T = \\ & \sum_{i=0}^{2n} W_i^c (\chi_i(k+1|k) - \hat{x}(k+1|k))(ez_i(k+1|k) - \\ & e\hat{z}_i(k+1|k))^T. \end{aligned} \quad (45)$$

设

$$\begin{aligned} P_{xz}(k+1|k) &= \sum_{i=0}^{2n} W_i^c (\chi_i(k+1|k) - \hat{x}(k+1|k))(z_i(k+1|k) - \\ & \hat{z}(k+1|k))^T, \end{aligned}$$

则式(45)可以写为

$$P_{xz}^{(0)}(k+1|k) = P_{xz}(k+1|k)e^T. \quad (46)$$

由式(19)(44)和式(46)有

$$\begin{aligned} W^{(0)}(k+1) &= P_{xz}^{(0)}(k+1|k)P_{vv}^{(0)-1}(k+1|k) = \\ & P_{xz}(k+1|k)e^T R^{(0)-1} - P_{xz}(k+1|k)e^T R^{(0)-1}e(I + \\ & P_{zz}(k+1|k)e^T R^{(0)-1}e)^{-1}P_{zz}(k+1|k)e^T R^{(0)-1}. \end{aligned} \quad (47)$$

由式(20)(47)和式(39)有集中式观测融合UKF滤波器

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{x}^{(0)}(k+1|k+1) &= \\ & \hat{x}(k+1|k) + W^{(0)}(k+1)(z^{(0)}(k+1) - \\ & \hat{z}^{(0)}(k+1|k)) = \\ & \hat{x}(k+1|k) + P_{xz}(k+1|k)\{I - e^T R^{(0)-1}e(I + \\ & P_{zz}(k+1|k)e^T R^{(0)-1}e)^{-1}P_{zz}(k+1|k)\} \cdot \\ & e^T R^{(0)-1} \cdot [z^{(0)}(k+1) - e\hat{z}(k+1|k)]. \end{aligned} \quad (48)$$

由式(21)(45)和式(47)有集中式观测融合UKF滤波器的滤波误差方差阵

$$\begin{aligned} P^{(0)}(k+1|k+1) &= P(k+1|k) - \\ & W^{(0)}(k+1)P_{vv}^{(0)}(k+1|k)W^{(0)T}(k+1) = \\ & P(k+1|k) - P_{xz}(k+1|k)(e^T R^{(0)-1}e - \\ & e^T R^{(0)-1}e \cdot P_{zz}(k+1|k)(I + e^T R^{(0)-1}e \cdot \\ & P_{zz}(k+1|k))^{-1}e^T R^{(0)-1}e)P_{xz}^T(k+1|k). \end{aligned} \quad (49)$$

2) 加权观测融合系统UKF滤波器在 $t+1$ 时刻的状态.

观察由式(1)和式(29)组成的加权观测融合系统方程, 由于系统状态方程没有改变, 故Sigma点采样点数 $2n+1$ 和初值 $\hat{x}(0|0)$, $P_{xx}(0|0)$ 没有变化, Sigma点采样权值 W_i^m , W_i^c 也没有发生变化.

假设 k 时刻加权观测融合系统与集中式观测融合系统的Sigma采样点相同, 即如式(32)所示, 进而加权观测融合系统的状态预报 $\chi_i(k+1|k)$ 如式(33)所示, 状态预报均值 $\hat{x}(k+1|k)$ 如式(34)所示, 预报误差方差阵 $P(k+1|k)$ 如式(35)所示.

由于采用加权方式, 故融合系统的观测方程维数没有发生变化. 因而由式(14)知

$$\begin{aligned} z_i^{(1)}(k+1|k) &= \\ h(\chi_i(k+1|k), k+1) &= z_i(k+1|k). \end{aligned} \quad (50)$$

由式(15)有

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{z}_i^{(1)}(k+1|k) &= \\ \sum_{i=0}^{2n} W_i^m z_i^{(1)}(k+1|k) &= \hat{z}_i(k+1|k). \end{aligned} \quad (51)$$

由式(16)有

$$P_{zz}^{(1)}(k+1|k) = P_{zz}(k+1|k). \quad (52)$$

由式(18)有

$$\begin{aligned} P_{vv}^{(1)}(k+1|k) &= P_{zz}^{(1)}(k+1|k) + R^{(1)} = \\ &P_{zz}(k+1|k) + (e^T R^{(0)-1} e)^{-1}. \end{aligned} \quad (53)$$

由式(17)有

$$\begin{aligned} P_{xz}^{(1)}(k+1|k) &= \\ &\sum_{i=0}^{2n} W_i^c (\chi_i(k+1|k) - \hat{x}(k+1|k)) (z_i^{(1)}(k+1|k) - \\ &\hat{z}^{(1)}(k+1|k))^T = P_{xz}(k+1|k). \end{aligned} \quad (54)$$

由式(19)(54)有

$$\begin{aligned} W^{(1)}(k+1) &= \\ &P_{xz}(k+1|k) P_{vv}^{(1)-1}(k+1|k). \end{aligned} \quad (55)$$

由矩阵求逆引理, 令式(53)中 $(e^T R^{(0)-1} e)^{-1} = A$, $B = I$, $P_{zz}(k+1|k) = C^T$, 应用式(43)有

$$\begin{aligned} P_{vv}^{(1)-1}(k+1|k) &= \\ &e^T R^{(0)-1} e - e^T R^{(0)-1} e (I + \\ &P_{zz}(k+1|k) e^T R^{(0)-1} e)^{-1} P_{zz}(k+1|k) e^T R^{(0)-1} e. \end{aligned} \quad (56)$$

由式(20)(28)(55)和式(56)有加权观测融合UKF滤波器

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{x}^{(1)}(k+1|k+1) &= \\ &\hat{x}(k+1|k) + W^{(1)}(k+1) (z^{(1)}(k+1) - \\ &\hat{z}^{(1)}(k+1|k)) = \\ &\hat{x}(k+1|k) + P_{xz}(k+1|k) (I - e^T R^{(0)-1} e (I + \\ &P_{zz}(k+1|k) e^T R^{(0)-1} e)^{-1} P_{zz}(k+1|k)) \cdot \\ &e^T R^{(0)-1} (z^{(0)}(k+1) - e \hat{z}(k+1|k)). \end{aligned} \quad (57)$$

对比式(48)与式(57), 两个融合系统的滤波器方程完全相同.

下面证明滤波误差方差阵完全等价性, 由矩阵求逆引理, 令式(53)中 $(e^T R^{(0)-1} e)^{-1} = A$, $P_{zz}(k+1|k) = B$, $C^T = I$, 应用式(43)有

$$\begin{aligned} P_{vv}^{(1)-1}(k+1|k) &= \\ &e^T R^{(0)-1} e - e^T R^{(0)-1} e P_{zz}(k+1|k) (I + \\ &e^T R^{(0)-1} e P_{zz}(k+1|k))^{-1} e^T R^{(0)-1} e. \end{aligned} \quad (58)$$

由式(21)(54)和式(58)有加权观测融合UKF滤波器的滤波误差方差阵

$$\begin{aligned} P^{(1)}(k+1|k+1) &= \\ &P(k+1|k) - \\ &W^{(1)}(k+1) P_{vv}^{(1)}(k+1|k) W^{(1)T}(k+1) = \\ &P(k+1|k) - P_{xz}(k+1|k) (e^T R^{(0)-1} e - \\ &e^T R^{(0)-1} e P_{zz}(k+1|k) (I + e^T R^{(0)-1} e \cdot \\ &P_{zz}(k+1|k))^{-1} e^T R^{(0)-1} e) P_{xz}^T(k+1|k). \end{aligned} \quad (59)$$

对比式(49)与式(59), 两个融合系统的滤波误差方差阵完全相同. 证毕.

5 仿真例子(Simulation example)

考虑如下两传感器典型离散非线性控制系统^[18, 19]:

$$x_k = 0.5x_{k-1} + 25x_{k-1}/(1+x_{k-1}^2) + 8 \cos(1.2(k-1)) + w_k, \quad (60)$$

$$z_k^{(j)} = x_k^2/20 + v_k^{(j)}, \quad (61)$$

其中系统过程噪声 w_k 和观测噪声 $v_k^{(j)}$ 满足假设(3)和式(4).

系统评价准则函数定义为: 累计均方误差函数 (sum of mean square error, SMSE)^[20, 21]:

$$\begin{aligned} SMSE(k) &= \\ &\frac{1}{L} \sum_{t=0}^k \sum_{j=1}^L (x(t) - \hat{x}_j(t|t))^T (x(t) - \hat{x}_j(t|t)), \end{aligned} \quad (62)$$

$\hat{x}_j(t|t)$ 表示第 j 次 Monte Carlo 仿真滤波估值.

仿真过程中进行30次 Monte Carlo 试验, 其中 w_k 和 $v_k^{(j)}$ 的噪声方差 Q_w , $R^{(j)}$ 在 (0, 1) 区间上均匀的随机取值.

如图1所示, 两种观测融合UKF滤波器的SMSE明显小于局部UKF滤波器的SMSE, 并且两种观测融合UKF滤波器的SMSE相互重合, 说明了两种算法在数值上的完全等价性.

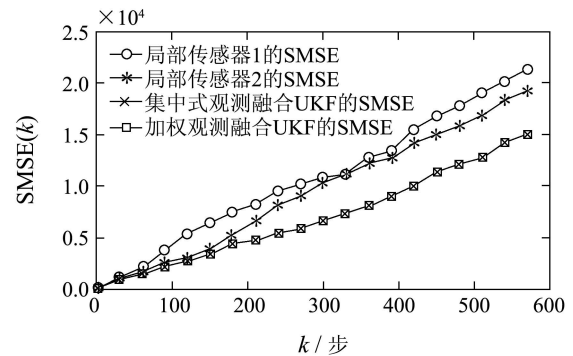


图1 局部和两种观测融合UKF滤波器的累计均方误差函数(SMSE)曲线

Fig 1 The curves of the sum of mean square error (SMSE) for local and two kinds of measurement fusion UKF filters

6 结论(Conclusion)

对于带有加性独立白噪声的非线性系统, 本文提出了一种加权观测融合UKF滤波器. 该算法应用加权最小二乘法将观测方程融合成一个新的观测方程. 与集中式观测融合UKF滤波器相比加权观测融合UKF滤波器并没有改变原观测方程的维数, 故计算量明显小于集中式观测融合UKF滤波器. 并且证明了两种融合算法在数值上的完全等价性, 因而加权观测融合UKF滤波器具有全局最优性.

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