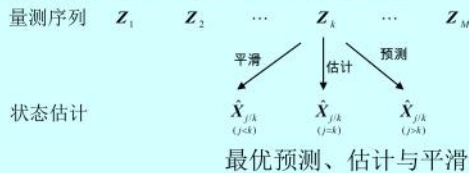
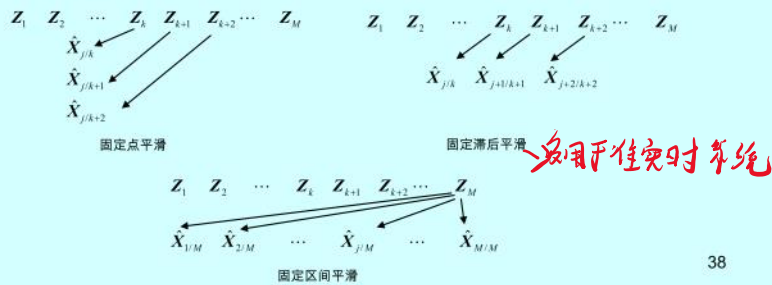


12 区间平滑

最优预测、估计与平滑之间的关系



三种平滑方式



理解：在得到一系列新的量测值后，重新对之前的状态进行估计
是一种数据的后处理
应用：卫星入轨后，运行一段时间，重新对入轨点的信息进行估计

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状态空间模型

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{X}_k = \Phi_{k/k-1} \mathbf{X}_{k-1} + \Gamma_{k-1} \mathbf{W}_{k-1} \\ \mathbf{Z}_k = \mathbf{H}_k \mathbf{X}_k + \mathbf{V}_k \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} E[\mathbf{W}_k] = \mathbf{0}, & E[\mathbf{W}_k \mathbf{W}_j^T] = \mathbf{Q}_k \delta_{kj} \\ E[\mathbf{V}_k] = \mathbf{0}, & E[\mathbf{V}_k \mathbf{V}_j^T] = \mathbf{R}_k \delta_{kj} \\ E[\mathbf{W}_k \mathbf{V}_j^T] = \mathbf{0} \end{cases}$$

将量测序列分成两段 $\bar{\mathbf{Z}}_M = \left[\underbrace{\mathbf{Z}_1 \mathbf{Z}_2 \cdots \mathbf{Z}_j}_{\bar{\mathbf{Z}}_{1:j}} \quad \underbrace{\mathbf{Z}_{j+1} \mathbf{Z}_{j+2} \cdots \mathbf{Z}_M}_{\bar{\mathbf{Z}}_{j+1:M}} \right]^T$ 前后无关

(1) 正向滤波(forward)

$$\begin{cases} \hat{\mathbf{X}}_{f,k/k-1} = \Phi_{k/k-1} \hat{\mathbf{X}}_{f,k-1} \\ \mathbf{P}_{f,k/k-1} = \Phi_{k/k-1} \mathbf{P}_{f,k-1} \Phi_{k/k-1}^T + \Gamma_{k-1} \mathbf{Q}_{k-1} \Gamma_{k-1}^T \\ \mathbf{K}_{f,k} = \mathbf{P}_{f,k/k-1} \mathbf{H}_k^T (\mathbf{H}_k \mathbf{P}_{f,k/k-1} \mathbf{H}_k^T + \mathbf{R}_k)^{-1} & k=1, 2, \dots, j \\ \hat{\mathbf{X}}_{f,k} = \hat{\mathbf{X}}_{f,k/k-1} + \mathbf{K}_{f,k} (\mathbf{Z}_k - \mathbf{H}_k \hat{\mathbf{X}}_{f,k/k-1}) \\ \mathbf{P}_{f,k} = (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{K}_{f,k} \mathbf{H}_k) \mathbf{P}_{f,k/k-1} \end{cases}$$

求得 j 时刻估计 $\hat{\mathbf{X}}_{f,j}, \mathbf{P}_{f,j}$
 \rightarrow 就是正向的 Kalman 滤波到 j 时刻
 \rightarrow 得到 $\hat{\mathbf{x}}_j$

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(2) 反向滤波(backward)

模型 $\begin{cases} X_k = \Phi_{k/k-1} X_{k-1} + \Gamma_{k-1} W_{k-1} \\ Z_k = H_k X_k + V_k \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} X_k = \Phi_{k+1/k}^{-1} X_{k+1} - \Phi_{k+1/k}^{-1} \Gamma_k W_k \\ Z_k = H_k X_k + V_k \end{cases}$

← 老问题

改写 $\begin{cases} \Phi_{k+1/k}^* = \Phi_{k+1/k}^{-1}, \Gamma_k^* = -\Phi_{k+1/k}^{-1} \Gamma_k \\ W_{k+1}^* = W_k \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} X_k = \Phi_{k+1/k}^* X_{k+1} + \Gamma_k^* W_{k+1}^* \\ Z_k = H_k X_k + V_k \end{cases}$

滤波

$$\begin{cases} \hat{X}_{b,k/k+1} = \Phi_{k/k+1}^* \hat{X}_{b,k+1} \\ P_{b,k/k+1} = \Phi_{k/k+1}^* P_{b,k+1} (\Phi_{k/k+1}^*)^T + \Gamma_k^* Q_k \Gamma_k^* \\ K_{b,k} = P_{b,k/k+1} H_k^T (H_k P_{b,k/k+1} H_k^T + R_k)^{-1} \quad k = M-1, M-2, \dots, j+1 \\ \hat{X}_{b,k} = \hat{X}_{b,k/k+1} + K_{b,k} (Z_k - H_k \hat{X}_{b,k/k+1}) \\ P_{b,k} = (I - K_{b,k} H_k) P_{b,k/k+1} \end{cases}$$

*→ 得到估计值 \hat{X}_{j+1}
→ 再进行一步预测得到 X_j*

求得 j 时刻反向一步预测 $\hat{X}_{b,j/j+1}, P_{b,j/j+1}$

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(3) j 时刻固定点信息融合(smoothing)

$$\begin{cases} \hat{X}_{f,j} = X_j + \Delta_{f,j} \\ \hat{X}_{b,j/j+1} = X_j + \Delta_{b,j/j+1} \end{cases} \begin{cases} \Delta_{f,j} \square N(0, P_{f,j}), \\ \Delta_{b,j/j+1} \square N(0, P_{b,j/j+1}), \\ \text{cov}(\Delta_{f,j}, \Delta_{b,j/j+1}^T) = 0 \end{cases}$$

↑ Forward
↓ 没亮
↑ backward

相当于两段序列的信息融合 $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} P_{s,j} = (P_{f,j}^{-1} + P_{b,j/j+1}^{-1})^{-1} \\ \hat{X}_{s,j} = P_{s,j} (P_{f,j}^{-1} \hat{X}_{f,j} + P_{b,j/j+1}^{-1} \hat{X}_{b,j/j+1}) \end{cases}$

(4) 基于正反向滤波的区间平滑

- 1) 由前往后正向滤波, 获得并存储 $\hat{X}_{f,j}, P_{f,j} (j=1, 2, \dots, M)$;
- 2) 由后往前反向滤波, 获得 $\hat{X}_{b,j/j+1}, P_{b,j/j+1}$, 融合获得 $\hat{X}_{s,j}, P_{s,j}$;
- 3) 当 $(j=M-1, M-2, \dots, 1)$ 完成整个区间平滑。

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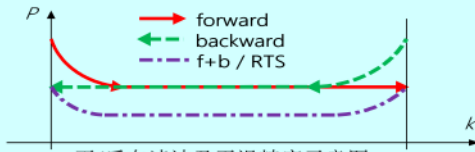
12 区间平滑

(5) RTS区间平滑算法(H.Rauch, F.Tung, C.Striebel, 1965)

先由前往后正向滤波, 获得并存储 $\Phi_{f,j-1}^T, \hat{X}_{f,j-1/k}, P_{f,j-1/k}$ ($j=1,2,\dots,M$)

再按由后往前的量测顺序执行如下RTS算法 与存储的量

$$\begin{cases} K_{s,k} = P_{f,k} \Phi_{k+1/k}^T P_{f,k+1/k}^{-1} \rightarrow \text{与存储的量} & \text{初值 } \hat{X}_{s,M} = \hat{X}_{f,M}, P_{s,M} = P_{f,M} \\ \hat{X}_{s,k} = \hat{X}_{f,k} + K_{s,k} (\hat{X}_{s,k+1} - \hat{X}_{f,k+1/k}) & k = M-1, M-2, \dots, 1 \\ P_{s,k} = P_{f,k} + K_{s,k} (P_{s,k+1} - P_{f,k+1/k}) K_{s,k}^T \end{cases}$$



与RTS还是相当
“两电阻并联”

(6) 可平滑性问题: 受系统噪声影响的 状态 才具可平滑性;

(7) 双向滤波+P 阵对角线加权平均, 可有效降低存储量。 42

→ 包括一些本身没噪声 却受其他状态噪声影响的变量。
→ 例如, 随机常值 就可 $\begin{cases} X_k = X_{k-1} \\ Z_k = X_k + V \end{cases}$