

卡尔曼滤波与组合导航原理

西北工业大学自动化学院 严恭敏

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15 联邦滤波

联邦滤波是一种“公共卡尔曼滤波器”基本算法(?):

Recently, Carlson developed a new federated filtering method that can realize the inherent speed, accuracy, and reliability advantages of distributed navigation systems [1,3,4]. This method provides globally optimal or subset-optimal estimation accuracy, with a high degree of fault tolerance. The method has been adopted as the basis of the Air Force's Common Kalman Filter for highly fault-tolerant next-generation navigation systems [2].

Loomis, P.V.W., Carlson, N.A., and Berarducci, M.P., "Common Kalman Filter: Fault-Tolerant Navigation for Next Generation Aircraft," Proc. of the Inst. of Navigation Conf., Santa Barbara, CA, January 1988.

分散化滤波已发展了20多年。1971年Pearson^[107]就提出了动态分解的概念和状态估计两级结构。以后,Speyer^[34],Willsky^[36],Bierman^[40],Kerr^[39]和Carlson^[42]等都对分散化滤波技术作出了贡献。在众多的分散化滤波方法中,Carlson提出的联邦滤波器(Federated Filter),由于设计的灵活性、计算量小、容错性能好而受到了重视。现在,联邦滤波器已被美国空军的容错导航系统“公共卡尔曼滤波器”计划选为基本算法^[43]。

秦永元《卡尔曼滤波与组合导航》1998²⁷

实际没有用好的!
提到了可用于信息融合

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15.1 从序贯滤波到分散滤波

序贯滤波的状态空间模型

$$\bar{\mathbf{Z}}_k = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{Z}_k^{(1)} \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{Z}_k^{(N)} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \bar{\mathbf{H}}_k = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{H}_k^{(1)} \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{H}_k^{(N)} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \bar{\mathbf{V}}_k = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{V}_k^{(1)} \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{V}_k^{(N)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{X}_k = \Phi_{k/k-1} \mathbf{X}_{k-1} + \Gamma_{k-1} \mathbf{W}_{k-1} \\ \bar{\mathbf{Z}}_k = \bar{\mathbf{H}}_k \mathbf{X}_k + \bar{\mathbf{V}}_k \end{cases} \begin{cases} E[\mathbf{W}_k] = \mathbf{0}, & E[\mathbf{W}_k \mathbf{W}_j^T] = \mathbf{Q}_k \delta_{kj} \\ E[\bar{\mathbf{V}}_k] = \mathbf{0}, & E[\bar{\mathbf{V}}_k \bar{\mathbf{V}}_j^T] = \bar{\mathbf{R}}_k \delta_{kj} \\ E[\mathbf{W}_k \bar{\mathbf{V}}_j^T] = \mathbf{0} \end{cases} \quad \bar{\mathbf{R}}_k = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{R}_k^{(11)} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \mathbf{R}_k^{(NN)} \end{bmatrix}$$

序贯滤波的状态均方误差阵更新

$$\mathbf{P}_k^{-1} = \mathbf{P}_{k/k-1}^{-1} + \bar{\mathbf{H}}_k \bar{\mathbf{R}}_k^{-1} \bar{\mathbf{H}}_k^T = (\Phi_{k/k-1} \mathbf{P}_{k-1} \Phi_{k/k-1}^T + \Gamma_{k-1} \mathbf{Q}_{k-1} \Gamma_{k-1}^T)^{-1} + \sum_{i=1}^N \mathbf{H}_k^{(i)} (\mathbf{R}_k^{(ii)})^{-1} (\mathbf{H}_k^{(i)})^T$$

增广状态方程
和量测方程

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{X}_k^{(1)} \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{X}_k^{(N)} \\ \mathbf{Z}_k^{(1)} \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{Z}_k^{(N)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi_{k/k-1}^{(11)} & & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & & \\ & & \Phi_{k/k-1}^{(NN)} & & & \\ & & & \mathbf{H}_k^{(1)} & & \\ & & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & & \mathbf{H}_k^{(N)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{X}_{k-1}^{(1)} \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{X}_{k-1}^{(N)} \\ \mathbf{X}_k^{(1)} \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{X}_k^{(N)} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \Gamma_{k-1}^{(1)} \\ \vdots \\ \Gamma_{k-1}^{(N)} \\ \mathbf{V}_k^{(1)} \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{V}_k^{(N)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{W}_{k-1} \\ \mathbf{V}_k \end{bmatrix}$$

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N个滤波器进行滤波

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(1) 状态误差均方差阵的时间更新

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{P}_{k/k-1}^{(11)} & \dots & \mathbf{P}_{k/k-1}^{(1N)} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \mathbf{P}_{k/k-1}^{(N1)} & \dots & \mathbf{P}_{k/k-1}^{(NN)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi_{k/k-1}^{(11)} & & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & & \\ & & \Phi_{k/k-1}^{(NN)} & & & \\ & & & \mathbf{H}_k^{(1)} & & \\ & & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & & \mathbf{H}_k^{(N)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{P}_{k-1}^{(11)} & \dots & \mathbf{P}_{k-1}^{(1N)} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \mathbf{P}_{k-1}^{(N1)} & \dots & \mathbf{P}_{k-1}^{(NN)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} (\Phi_{k/k-1}^{(11)})^T & & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & & \\ & & (\Phi_{k/k-1}^{(NN)})^T & & & \\ & & & (\mathbf{H}_k^{(1)})^T & & \\ & & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & & (\mathbf{H}_k^{(N)})^T \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \Gamma_{k-1}^{(1)} \\ \vdots \\ \Gamma_{k-1}^{(N)} \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{Q}_{k-1} \begin{bmatrix} (\Gamma_{k-1}^{(1)})^T & \dots & (\Gamma_{k-1}^{(N)})^T \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \Phi_{k/k-1}^{(11)} & & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & & \\ & & \Phi_{k/k-1}^{(NN)} & & & \\ & & & \mathbf{H}_k^{(1)} & & \\ & & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & & \mathbf{H}_k^{(N)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{P}_{k-1}^{(11)} & \dots & \mathbf{P}_{k-1}^{(1N)} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \mathbf{P}_{k-1}^{(N1)} & \dots & \mathbf{P}_{k-1}^{(NN)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} (\Phi_{k/k-1}^{(11)})^T & & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & & \\ & & (\Phi_{k/k-1}^{(NN)})^T & & & \\ & & & (\mathbf{H}_k^{(1)})^T & & \\ & & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & & (\mathbf{H}_k^{(N)})^T \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \Gamma_{k-1}^{(1)} & & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & & \\ & & \Gamma_{k-1}^{(N)} & & & \\ & & & \mathbf{Q}_{k-1} & & \\ & & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & & \mathbf{Q}_{k-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} (\Gamma_{k-1}^{(1)})^T & \dots & (\Gamma_{k-1}^{(N)})^T \\ & \ddots & \\ & & (\Gamma_{k-1}^{(N)})^T \end{bmatrix}$$

联邦

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{P}_{k/k-1}^{(ij)} = \Phi_{k/k-1}^{(ii)} \mathbf{P}_{k-1}^{(ij)} (\Phi_{k/k-1}^{(ij)})^T + \Gamma_{k-1}^{(i)} \mathbf{Q}_{k-1} (\Gamma_{k-1}^{(j)})^T$$

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采用方差上界技术处理，去相关

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A}_{11} & \cdots & \mathbf{A}_{1N} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \mathbf{A}_{N1} & \cdots & \mathbf{A}_{NN} \end{bmatrix} \leq \begin{bmatrix} \beta_1^{-1} \mathbf{A}_{11} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \beta_N^{-1} \mathbf{A}_{NN} \end{bmatrix}$$

信息分配系数满足：
 $\sum_{i=1}^N \beta_i = 1, 0 \leq \beta_i \leq 1$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{P}_{k/k-1}^{(11)} & \cdots & \mathbf{P}_{k/k-1}^{(1N)} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \mathbf{P}_{k/k-1}^{(N1)} & \cdots & \mathbf{P}_{k/k-1}^{(NN)} \end{bmatrix} \leq \begin{bmatrix} \Phi_{k/k-1}^{(11)} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \Phi_{k/k-1}^{(NN)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \beta_1^{-1} \mathbf{P}_{k-1}^{(11)} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \beta_N^{-1} \mathbf{P}_{k-1}^{(NN)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} (\Phi_{k/k-1}^{(11)})^T & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & (\Phi_{k/k-1}^{(NN)})^T \end{bmatrix} \\ + \begin{bmatrix} \Gamma_{k-1}^{(1)} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \Gamma_{k-1}^{(N)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \beta_1^{-1} \mathbf{Q}_{k-1} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \beta_N^{-1} \mathbf{Q}_{k-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} (\Gamma_{k-1}^{(1)})^T & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & (\Gamma_{k-1}^{(N)})^T \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \mathbf{P}_{k/k-1}^{(ii)} = \beta_i^{-1} [\Phi_{k/k-1}^{(ii)} \mathbf{P}_{k-1}^{(ii)} (\Phi_{k/k-1}^{(ii)})^T + \Gamma_{k-1}^{(i)} \mathbf{Q}_{k-1} (\Gamma_{k-1}^{(i)})^T] & i = j \\ \mathbf{P}_{k/k-1}^{(ij)} = \mathbf{0} & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

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(2) 滤波增益计算

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{K}_k^{(11)} & \cdots & \mathbf{K}_k^{(1N)} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \mathbf{K}_k^{(N1)} & \cdots & \mathbf{K}_k^{(NN)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{P}_{k/k-1}^{(11)} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \mathbf{P}_{k/k-1}^{(NN)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} (\mathbf{H}_k^{(1)})^T & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & (\mathbf{H}_k^{(N)})^T \end{bmatrix} \times \\ \left(\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{H}_k^{(1)} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \mathbf{H}_k^{(N)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{P}_{k/k-1}^{(11)} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \mathbf{P}_{k/k-1}^{(NN)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} (\mathbf{H}_k^{(1)})^T & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & (\mathbf{H}_k^{(N)})^T \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{R}_k^{(1)} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \mathbf{R}_k^{(N)} \end{bmatrix} \right)^{-1} \\ = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{P}_{k/k-1}^{(11)} (\mathbf{H}_k^{(1)})^T [\mathbf{H}_k^{(1)} \mathbf{P}_{k/k-1}^{(11)} (\mathbf{H}_k^{(1)})^T + \mathbf{R}_k^{(1)}]^{-1} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \mathbf{P}_{k/k-1}^{(NN)} (\mathbf{H}_k^{(N)})^T [\mathbf{H}_k^{(N)} \mathbf{P}_{k/k-1}^{(NN)} (\mathbf{H}_k^{(N)})^T + \mathbf{R}_k^{(NN)}]^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \mathbf{K}_k^{(ii)} = \mathbf{P}_{k/k-1}^{(ii)} (\mathbf{H}_k^{(i)})^T [\mathbf{H}_k^{(i)} \mathbf{P}_{k/k-1}^{(ii)} (\mathbf{H}_k^{(i)})^T + \mathbf{R}_k^{(ii)}]^{-1} & i = j \\ \mathbf{K}_k^{(ij)} = \mathbf{0} & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

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(3) 状态均方误差阵的量测更新

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{P}_k^{(11)} & \cdots & \mathbf{P}_k^{(1N)} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \mathbf{P}_k^{(N1)} & \cdots & \mathbf{P}_k^{(NN)} \end{bmatrix} = \left(\mathbf{I} - \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{K}_k^{(11)} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \mathbf{K}_k^{(NN)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{H}_k^{(1)} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \mathbf{H}_k^{(N)} \end{bmatrix} \right) \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{P}_{k/k-1}^{(11)} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \mathbf{P}_{k/k-1}^{(NN)} \end{bmatrix} \\ = \begin{bmatrix} (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{K}_k^{(11)} \mathbf{H}_k^{(1)}) \mathbf{P}_{k/k-1}^{(11)} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{K}_k^{(NN)} \mathbf{H}_k^{(N)}) \mathbf{P}_{k/k-1}^{(NN)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \mathbf{P}_k^{(ii)} = (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{K}_k^{(ii)} \mathbf{H}_k^{(i)}) \mathbf{P}_{k/k-1}^{(ii)} & i = j \\ \mathbf{P}_k^{(ij)} = \mathbf{0} & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

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(4) 滤波回路计算

$$\begin{bmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{X}}_{k/k-1}^{(1)} \\ \vdots \\ \hat{\mathbf{X}}_{k/k-1}^{(N)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi_{k/k-1}^{(11)} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \Phi_{k/k-1}^{(NN)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{X}}_{k-1}^{(1)} \\ \vdots \\ \hat{\mathbf{X}}_{k-1}^{(N)} \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{X}}_k^{(1)} \\ \vdots \\ \hat{\mathbf{X}}_k^{(N)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{X}}_{k/k-1}^{(1)} \\ \vdots \\ \hat{\mathbf{X}}_{k/k-1}^{(N)} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{K}_k^{(11)} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \mathbf{K}_k^{(NN)} \end{bmatrix} \left(\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{Z}_k^{(1)} \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{Z}_k^{(N)} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{H}_k^{(1)} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \mathbf{H}_k^{(N)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{X}}_{k/k-1}^{(1)} \\ \vdots \\ \hat{\mathbf{X}}_{k/k-1}^{(N)} \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \hat{\mathbf{X}}_{k/k-1}^{(i)} = \Phi_{k/k-1}^{(ii)} \hat{\mathbf{X}}_{k-1}^{(i)} \\ \hat{\mathbf{X}}_k^{(i)} = \hat{\mathbf{X}}_{k/k-1}^{(i)} + \mathbf{K}_k^{(ii)} (\mathbf{Z}_k^{(i)} - \mathbf{H}_k^{(i)} \hat{\mathbf{X}}_{k/k-1}^{(i)}) \end{cases}$$

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(5) 信息融合

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\mathbf{P}_k^g)^{-1} &= (\mathbf{P}_k^{(11)})^{-1} + (\mathbf{P}_k^{(22)})^{-1} + \dots + (\mathbf{P}_k^{(NN)})^{-1} \\
 &= [(\mathbf{P}_{k/k-1}^{(1)})^{-1} + \mathbf{H}_k^{(1)}(\mathbf{R}_k^{(11)})^{-1}(\mathbf{H}_k^{(1)})^T] + \dots + [(\mathbf{P}_{k/k-1}^{(N)})^{-1} + \mathbf{H}_k^{(N)}(\mathbf{R}_k^{(NN)})^{-1}(\mathbf{H}_k^{(N)})^T] \\
 &= [(\mathbf{P}_{k/k-1}^{(1)})^{-1} + \dots + (\mathbf{P}_{k/k-1}^{(N)})^{-1}] + [\mathbf{H}_k^{(1)}(\mathbf{R}_k^{(11)})^{-1}(\mathbf{H}_k^{(1)})^T + \dots + \mathbf{H}_k^{(N)}(\mathbf{R}_k^{(NN)})^{-1}(\mathbf{H}_k^{(N)})^T] \\
 &= (\sum_{i=1}^N \beta_i) [\Phi_{k/k-1}^{(ii)} \mathbf{P}_{k-1}^{(ii)} (\Phi_{k/k-1}^{(ii)})^T + \Gamma_{k-1}^{(i)} \mathbf{Q}_{k-1} (\Gamma_{k-1}^{(i)})^T]^{-1} + \sum_{i=1}^N \mathbf{H}_k^{(i)} (\mathbf{R}_k^{(ii)})^{-1} (\mathbf{H}_k^{(i)})^T \\
 &= [\Phi_{k/k-1}^{(ii)} \mathbf{P}_{k-1}^{(ii)} (\Phi_{k/k-1}^{(ii)})^T + \Gamma_{k-1}^{(i)} \mathbf{Q}_{k-1} (\Gamma_{k-1}^{(i)})^T]^{-1} + \sum_{i=1}^N \mathbf{H}_k^{(i)} (\mathbf{R}_k^{(ii)})^{-1} (\mathbf{H}_k^{(i)})^T
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{X}}_k^g = \mathbf{P}_k^g \sum_{i=1}^N (\mathbf{P}_k^{(ii)})^{-1} \hat{\mathbf{X}}_k^{(i)}$$

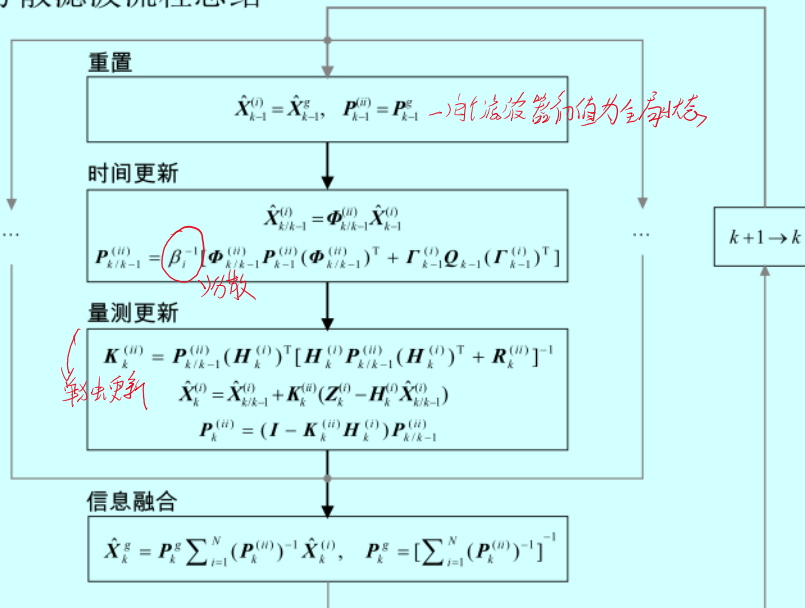
$$\hat{\mathbf{X}}_k^g = \hat{\mathbf{X}}_k$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{P}_k^{-1} &= \mathbf{P}_{k/k-1}^{-1} + \bar{\mathbf{H}}_k \bar{\mathbf{R}}_k \bar{\mathbf{H}}_k^T \\
 &= (\Phi_{k/k-1} \mathbf{P}_{k-1} \Phi_{k/k-1}^T + \Gamma_{k-1} \mathbf{Q}_{k-1} \Gamma_{k-1}^T)^{-1} + \sum_{i=1}^N \mathbf{H}_k^{(i)} \mathbf{R}_k^{(ii)} (\mathbf{H}_k^{(i)})^T
 \end{aligned}$$

分散滤波结果与序贯滤波完全一致!

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(6) 分散滤波流程总结



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15.2 联邦滤波

状态空间模型 ($i=1,2,\dots,N$)

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{X}_k^{(i)} = \Phi_{k/k-1}^{(i)} \mathbf{X}_{k-1}^{(i)} + \Gamma_{k-1}^{(i)} \mathbf{W}_{k-1}^{(i)} \\ \mathbf{Z}_k^{(i)} = \mathbf{H}_k^{(i)} \mathbf{X}_k^{(i)} + \mathbf{V}_k^{(i)} \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{X}_k^{(i)} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{X}_k^{(ci)} \\ \mathbf{X}_k^{(bi)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \text{公共状态} \\ \text{独有状态} \end{matrix}$$

不同点

$$\begin{cases} E[\mathbf{W}_k^{(i)}] = \mathbf{0}, & E[\mathbf{W}_k^{(i)} (\mathbf{W}_j^{(i)})^T] = \mathbf{Q}_k^{(i)} \delta_{kj} \\ E[\mathbf{V}_k^{(i)}] = \mathbf{0}, & E[\mathbf{V}_k^{(i)} (\mathbf{V}_j^{(i)})^T] = \mathbf{R}_k^{(i)} \delta_{kj} \\ E[\mathbf{W}_k^{(i)} (\mathbf{V}_j^{(i)})^T] = \mathbf{0} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{\mathbf{X}}_{k-1}^{(i)'} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{X}}_{k-1}^{(g)} \\ \hat{\mathbf{X}}_{k-1}^{(bi)} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{P}_{k-1}^{(i)'} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{P}_{k-1}^{(g)} & \mathbf{A} \mathbf{P}_{k-1}^{(cibi)} \\ \mathbf{P}_{k-1}^{(bici)} \mathbf{A}^T & \mathbf{P}_{k-1}^{(bi)} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{P}_{k-1}^{(g)} = \mathbf{A} \mathbf{P}_{k-1}^{(bici)} \mathbf{A}^T$$

子滤波器

$$\begin{cases} \hat{\mathbf{X}}_{k/k-1}^{(i)} = \Phi_{k/k-1}^{(i)} \hat{\mathbf{X}}_{k-1}^{(i)'} \\ \mathbf{P}_{k/k-1}^{(i)} = \beta_i^{-1} [\Phi_{k/k-1}^{(i)} \mathbf{P}_{k-1}^{(i)'} (\Phi_{k/k-1}^{(i)})^T + \Gamma_{k-1}^{(i)} \mathbf{Q}_{k-1}^{(i)} (\Gamma_{k-1}^{(i)})^T] \\ \mathbf{K}_k^{(i)} = \mathbf{P}_{k/k-1}^{(i)} (\mathbf{H}_k^{(i)})^T [\mathbf{H}_k^{(i)} \mathbf{P}_{k/k-1}^{(i)} (\mathbf{H}_k^{(i)})^T + \mathbf{R}_k^{(i)}]^{-1} \\ \hat{\mathbf{X}}_k^{(i)} = \hat{\mathbf{X}}_{k/k-1}^{(i)} + \mathbf{K}_k^{(i)} (\mathbf{Z}_k^{(i)} - \mathbf{H}_k^{(i)} \hat{\mathbf{X}}_{k/k-1}^{(i)}) \\ \mathbf{P}_k^{(i)} = (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{K}_k^{(i)} \mathbf{H}_k^{(i)}) \mathbf{P}_{k/k-1}^{(i)} \end{cases}$$

公共+独有

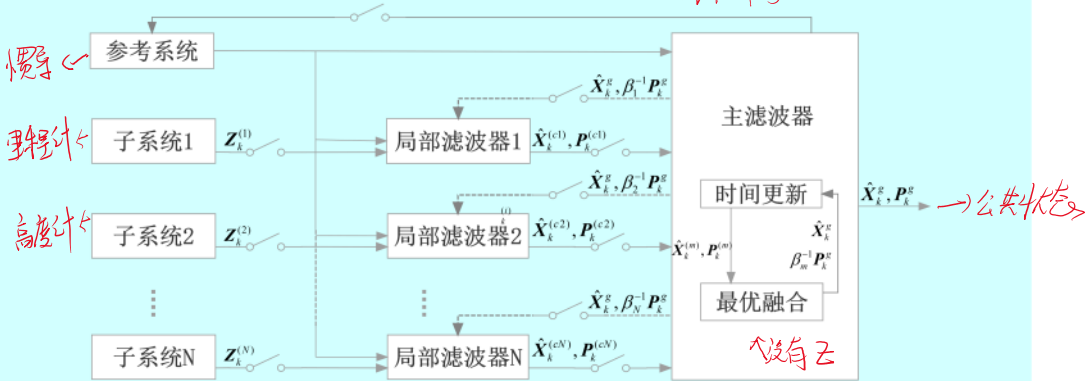
信息融合

$$\hat{\mathbf{X}}_k^g = \mathbf{P}_k^g \sum_{i=1}^N (\mathbf{P}_k^{(ci)})^{-1} \hat{\mathbf{X}}_k^{(ci)}, \quad \mathbf{P}_k^g = \left[\sum_{i=1}^N (\mathbf{P}_k^{(ci)})^{-1} \right]^{-1}$$

只融合公共状态，每个子滤波器都有独自状态，联邦滤波就不是最优了

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联邦滤波器的一般结构



信息分配方式的选择

- 1) $\beta_m = 0, \beta_i = 1/N$
- 2) $\beta_m = \beta_i = 1/(N+1)$
- 3) $\beta_m = 1, \beta_i = 0$
- 4) β_i 的最优自适应实时确定...