

多重时滞系统的自适应递推滤波器

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摘要

本文提出了多重时滞系统的自适应递推滤波器，给出了常值噪声统计的次优、无偏、极大后验递推估值器，也给出了时变噪声统计估值器，推广了 Sage 和 Husa^[5]的结果。本文的结果可应用于水文和环境系统^[2,3,4]。数值模拟例子证明了本文结果的有效性。

一、多重时滞系统的次优递推滤波器

考虑多重时滞系统

$$\mathbf{x}(k+1) = \sum_{j=0}^{\theta} [A_j(k)\mathbf{x}(k-j) + B_j(k)\mathbf{u}(k-j)] + \mathbf{w}(k), \quad (1)$$

观测方程为

$$\mathbf{z}(k+1) = H(k+1)\mathbf{x}(k+1) + \mathbf{v}(k+1), \quad (2)$$

其中 $\mathbf{x}(k)$ 为 $n \times 1$ 状态向量； $\mathbf{u}(k)$ 为已知的 $r \times 1$ 输入向量， $\mathbf{z}(k)$ 是 $m \times 1$ 观测向量， A_i , B_i , H 为已知的矩阵， k 是离散时间， θ 为已知的模型的阶。模型噪声 $\mathbf{w}(k)$ 和观测噪声 $\mathbf{v}(k)$ 是独立的高斯白噪声：

$$\begin{aligned} E[\mathbf{w}(k)] &= \mathbf{q}, \quad \text{cov}[\mathbf{w}(k), \mathbf{w}(j)] = Q\delta_{kj}, \\ E[\mathbf{v}(k)] &= \mathbf{r}, \quad \text{cov}[\mathbf{v}(k), \mathbf{v}(j)] = R\delta_{kj}, \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

其中 E 是均值号， cov 是协方差， δ_{kj} 是 Kronecker 函数。

初始假定及其解释同文献[1]：

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\mathbf{x}}(i|i) &= E[\mathbf{x}(i)], \quad \text{cov}[\mathbf{x}(i), \mathbf{x}(i)] = P(i|i), \quad i = 0, -1, \dots, -\theta; \\ \text{cov}[\mathbf{x}(i), \mathbf{x}(j)] &= O, \quad i \neq j, \quad i, j = 0, -1, \dots, -\theta; \\ \text{cov}[\mathbf{x}(i), \mathbf{w}(k)] &= O, \quad \text{cov}[\mathbf{x}(i), \mathbf{v}(k)] = O, \quad i = 0, -1, \dots, -\theta; \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

当噪声统计已知时，可用增广状态方法解决系统(1)、(2)的滤波问题，但由于状态维数的增加使计算量剧增。为了便于实时运算，可采用 Tamura 的次优递推滤波

器^[1]:

$$\hat{x}(k+1|k+1) = \hat{x}(k+1|k) + K(k+1)\varepsilon(k+1), \quad (5)$$

$$\hat{x}(k+1|k) = \sum_{j=0}^{\theta} [A_j(k)\hat{x}(k-j|k-j) + B_j(k)u(k-j)]q, + \quad (6)$$

$$\varepsilon(k+1) = z(k+1) - H(k+1)\hat{x}(k+1|k) - r, \quad (7)$$

$$K(k+1) = P(k+1|k)H(k+1)^T[H(k+1)P(k+1|k)H(k+1)^T + R]^{-1}, \quad (8)$$

$$P(k+1|k) = \sum_{j=0}^{\theta} A_j(k)P(k-j|k-j)A_j(k)^T + Q, \quad (9)$$

$$P(k+1|k+1) = [I - K(k+1)H(k+1)]P(k+1|k), \quad (10)$$

其中 $P(k+1|k+1)$ 、 $P(k+1|k)$ 分别为滤波误差 $\tilde{x}(k+1|k+1) = x(k+1) - \hat{x}(k+1|k+1)$ 、
预报误差 $\tilde{x}(k+1|k) = x(k+1) - \hat{x}(k+1|k)$ 的协方差。
(5) — (10) 包括普通 Kalman 滤波方程组为特例。

由(1)、(2)、(5)、(6)式易导出

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{x}(k+1|k+1) &= [I - K(k+1)H(k+1)] \left[\sum_{j=0}^{\theta} A_j(k) \tilde{x}(k-j|k-j) + (w(k) - q) \right] \\ &\quad - K(k+1)[v(k+1) - r]. \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

由(11)式和初始条件(4)式易递推出: 当 $k \geq 0$ 时, $E[\tilde{x}(k+1|k+1)] = 0$.

当 $k \geq \theta + 1$ 时, 进一步假设^[1] $\tilde{x}(k|k)$, $\tilde{x}(k-1|k-1)$, ..., $\tilde{x}(k-\theta|k-\theta)$ 互不相关, 于是
由(1)、(2)、(6)、(7)式, 次优新息 $\varepsilon(k+1)$ 可表为:

$$\varepsilon(k+1) = H(k+1) \left[\sum_{j=0}^{\theta} A_j(k) \tilde{x}(k-j|k-j) + w(k) - q \right] + (v(k+1) - r), \quad (12)$$

进而易知次优新息 $\varepsilon(k+1)$ 为拟白噪声:

$$E[\varepsilon(k+1)] = 0, \quad k \geq 0; \quad (13)$$

$$E[\varepsilon(k)\varepsilon(i)^T] = \begin{cases} 0, & |k-i| > \theta; \\ H(k)P(k|k-1)H(k)^T + R, & k = i, \end{cases} \quad (14)$$

其中 T 是转置号, $P(k|k-1)$ 由(9)式计算.

二、噪声统计估值器和自适应滤波

当噪声均值 q , r 、协方差 Q , R 未知时, 问题是基于观测 $\{z(1), \dots, z(k+1)\}$ 求
噪声统计估值器和自适应滤波器。平行于 Sage 和 Husa^[5]的推导, 可证明下述的基于

观测 $\{z(1), \dots, z(k+1)\}$ 的噪声统计的次优极大后验估值器是无偏的:

$$\hat{q}(k+1) = \frac{1}{k+1} \sum_{i=0}^k \left\{ \hat{x}(i+1|i+1) - \sum_{j=0}^{\theta} [A_j(i) \hat{x}(i-j|i-j) + B_j(i) u(i-j)] \right\}, \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{Q}(k+1) &= \frac{1}{k+1} \sum_{i=0}^k [K(i+1) \varepsilon(i+1) \varepsilon(i+1)^T K(i+1)^T + P(i+1|i+1)] \\ &\quad - \sum_{j=0}^{\theta} A_j(i) P(i-j|i-j) A_j(i)^T, \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

$$\hat{r}(k+1) = \frac{1}{k+1} \sum_{i=0}^k [z(i+1) - H(i+1) \hat{x}(i+1|i)], \quad (17)$$

$$\hat{R}(k+1) = \frac{1}{k+1} \sum_{i=0}^k [\varepsilon(i+1) \varepsilon(i+1)^T - H(i+1) P(i+1|i) H(i+1)^T]. \quad (18)$$

事实上, 由(13)、(5)、(6)式立刻有 $E[\hat{q}(k+1)] = q$ 。由(13)、(7)式立刻有 $E[\hat{r}(k+1)] = r$ 。由(14)式也立刻有 $E[\hat{R}(k+1)] = R$ 。最后, 依次把(14)、(8)式和(10)式的转置及(9)式代入(16)式引出 $E[\hat{Q}(k+1)] = Q$ 。

由(15) — (18)式可得递推噪声统计估值器为:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{q}(k+1) &= \frac{1}{k+1} \{k \hat{q}(k) + \hat{x}(k+1|k+1) - \sum_{j=0}^{\theta} [A_j(k) (\hat{x}(k-j|k-j) \\ &\quad + B_j(k) u(k-j))] \}, \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{Q}(k+1) &= \frac{1}{k+1} [k \hat{Q}(k) + K(k+1) \varepsilon(k+1) \varepsilon(k+1)^T K(k+1)^T + P(k+1|k+1)] \\ &\quad - \sum_{j=0}^{\theta} A_j(k) P(k-j|k-j) A_j(k)^T, \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

$$\hat{r}(k+1) = \frac{1}{k+1} [k \hat{r}(k) + z(k+1) - H(k+1) \hat{x}(k+1|k)], \quad (21)$$

$$\hat{R}(k+1) = \frac{1}{k+1} [k \hat{R}(k) + \varepsilon(k+1) \varepsilon(k+1)^T - H(k+1) P(k+1|k) H(k+1)^T]. \quad (22)$$

估值器(19)一(22)包括Sage和Husa^[6]结果作为特例。

在Tamura的次优递推滤波器(5)一(10)中的噪声统计 q, r, Q, R 分别用它们在时刻 k 的估值 $\hat{q}(k), \hat{r}(k), \hat{Q}(k), \hat{R}(k)$ 代替,便得到了相应的自适应递推滤波器。噪声统计的初始估值为

$$\hat{q}(0), \hat{r}(0), \hat{Q}(0), \hat{R}(0). \quad (23)$$

交替地应用(5)一(10)式和(19)一(22)式可递推估计系统的状态和噪声统计,其中在(5)一(10)式中要用在时刻 k 的噪声统计估值代入。

现在假定未知的噪声统计是时变的:

$$\begin{aligned} E[w(i)] &= q(i), \quad \text{cov}[w(i), w(j)] = Q(i)\delta_{ij}, \\ E[v(i)] &= r(i), \quad \text{cov}[v(i), v(j)] = R(i)\delta_{ij}, \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

基于(19)一(22)式,用指数加权法^[6]易导出相应的时变噪声统计估值器为:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{q}(k+1) &= (1-d_k) \hat{q}(k) + d_k \left\{ \hat{x}(k+1|k+1) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \sum_{j=0}^{\theta} [A_j(k) \hat{x}(k-j|k-j) + B_j(k) u(k-j)] \right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{Q}(k+1) &= (1-d_k) \hat{Q}(k) + d_k \left[K(k+1) \epsilon(k+1) \epsilon(k+1)^T K(k+1)^T \right. \\ &\quad \left. + P(k+1|k+1) - \sum_{j=0}^{\theta} A_j(k) P(k-j|k-j) A_j^T(k) \right], \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

$$\hat{r}(k+1) = (1-d_k) \hat{r}(k) + d_k \left[z(k+1) - H(k+1) \hat{x}(k+1|k) \right], \quad (27)$$

$$\hat{R}(k+1) = (1-d_k) \hat{R}(k) + d_k \left[\epsilon(k+1) \epsilon(k+1)^T - H(k+1) P(k+1|k) H(k+1)^T \right], \quad (28)$$

其中 $d_k = (1-b)/(1-b^{k+1})$, $0 < b < 1$, b 为遗忘因子。

类似地可得到相应的自适应递推滤波器。

三、数值模拟例子

考虑纯量系统

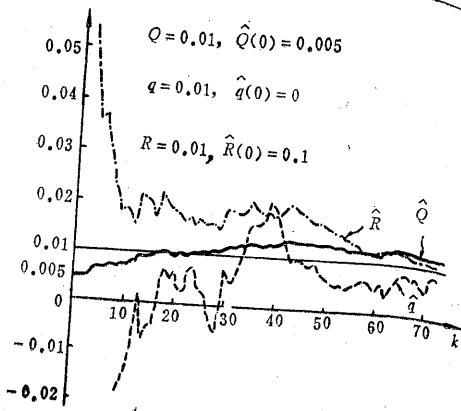
$$x(k+1) = 0.7x(k) + 0.4x(k-1) + w(k), \quad (29)$$

$$z(k) = x(k) + v(k), \quad (30)$$

其中 噪声统计为 $q = 0.01$, $Q = 0.01$, $r = 0$, $R = 0.01$ 。取初始为 $x(0) = 10$, $x(-1) = 0$, $\hat{x}(-1|0) = 0$, $\hat{x}(0|0) = 10$; $P(-1|-1) = 0$, $P(0|0) = 0$; $\hat{q}(0) = 0$, $\hat{R}(0) = 0.1$, $\hat{Q}(0) = 0.005$,

用本文算法在Z-80机上模拟结果如图所示。由图看到，尽管噪声统计的初始估值误差可以很大，但随迭代次数 k 的增加，它们的估值都逼近于各自的真实值。这表明本文提出的噪声统计估值器(19)–(22)式及相应的自适应递推滤波器的有效性。

图 $\hat{Q}(k)$ 、 $\hat{q}(k)$ 、 $\hat{R}(k)$ 的收敛性



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AN ADAPTIVE RECURSIVE FILTER FOR SYSTEMS WITH MULTIPLE TIME DELAYS

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Abstract

This paper presents an adaptive recursive filter for systems with multiple time delays. For both stationary and nonstationary noise processes, suboptimal unbiased maximum a posteriori estimators of the mean and covariance are given. Sage and Husa's results are extended. The results of this paper can be applied to hydrology and environmental systems^[2,3,4]. Numerical simulation example for illustrating the feasibility of the proposed method is given.