

离散系统状态和参数鲁棒滤波分离算法

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摘要: 提出了一种离散系统的鲁棒分离滤波方法. 为了对状态向量进行较准确估计, 将鲁棒滤波器分为: 1) 零误差状态估计器; 2) 不确定矩阵估计器; 3) 鲁棒合成器. 零偏差状态估计器是假定系统的不确定部分为零时的状态估计器; 其新息作为不确定部分的估计变量, 并由此估计系统的不确定部分; 最后, 根据系统不确定部分估计误差的上下界, 用鲁棒合成器对状态向量的估计值进行鲁棒修正. 为了在合成器中得到鲁棒滤波的逼近计算式, 通过变换状态估计误差的协方差阵, 得到了系统矩阵不确定部分的误差上界不等式逼近, 并且得到了估计误差协方差阵逆阵的下界不等式逼近, 从而给出了鲁棒合成滤波的完整算法.

关键词: 鲁棒估计; Kalman 滤波; 分离滤波算法; 最优估计

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Separated robust filtering algorithm of state and uncertain coefficient matrix for discrete-time system

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Abstract: Recent research papers on estimating the effect of inaccurate model are still quite difficult to apply in engineering computations. To decrease the error caused by model uncertainty, a separated robust filter for estimating both the state and uncertain coefficient matrix of discrete-time system was presented. To get accurate estimation of both the state and uncertain matrix, the new robust filter was built up by three parts: First, uncertainty-free state estimator. Second, uncertain matrix identification. Third, robust mix filter. In uncertainty-free state estimator, the uncertain parts of both the system matrix and observation matrix are all considered as zero. In uncertain matrix identification part, the innovation of uncertainty-free state estimator was used to get uncertain matrix identification. In the robust mix filter, the state was further improved by the result of both identified uncertain matrices and uncertainty-free state estimates. By estimating upper bound of state-error-covariance matrix in the time update and by estimating lower bound of observation-inverse-covariance matrix in the measurement update, the mix-filter gain matrix was obtained. Thus state estimating errors caused by uncertain matrix can be decreased. Finally, the proposed approach was applied to a certain aircraft, and the numerical simulation results showed fairly good agreement between flight-testing data and the data obtained by the proposed filtering method.

Key words: robust estimation; Kalman filter; separated filtering algorithm; optimal estimation

1 引言(Introduction)

Kalman 滤波器是在假定系统模型和噪声统计特性准确的前提下推导出来的. 然而在实际中, 无论采用哪一种建模方法, 均无法得到准确的模型结构和模型中的参数. 通常, 在状态方程和观测方程中总是有不确定量存在, 这些不确定部分即使很小, 也有可能引起滤波发散. 20 世纪 90 年代以前, 人们常常把这些不确定部分看作常数, 并用增广状态的方法解决这一问题. 但是增广状态方法计算量太大, 有时甚至出现较大的估计误差. 当不确定部分随时间变化时, 估计算法常常发散. 因此, 国际上很多学者开展了对鲁棒滤波算法的研究, 并取得了一系列研究

成果^[1~5]. 然而, 有关结果对系统的不确定性未加任何估计, 所得状态估计值不仅误差大, 而且由于方法的保守性使得在很多情况下计算所得的估计误差的方差阵不收敛, 而实际系统的鲁棒估计有可能存在. 这样, 鲁棒估计的应用就受到了限制. 为此, 本文根据 Friedland 的分离估计思想^[6], 给出了一种离散系统的鲁棒分离滤波器, 该鲁棒滤波器分为: 1) 零误差状态估计器; 2) 偏差估计器; 3) 鲁棒合成器, 可以对不确定系统进行有效估计.

2 问题描述(Problem statement)

假定线性系统的状态方程和观测方程为

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{x}(k+1) = [A(k) + \Delta A(k)]\mathbf{x}(k) + \Gamma(k)\mathbf{w}(k), \\ \mathbf{y}(k+1) = \\ [C(k+1) + \Delta C(k+1)]\mathbf{x}(k+1) + \mathbf{v}(k+1). \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

式中: $\mathbf{x}(k) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 为状态向量; $\mathbf{y}(k) \in \mathbb{R}^m$ 为观测向量; $\mathbf{w}(k) \in \mathbb{R}^p$ 为系统噪声向量; $\mathbf{v}(k) \in \mathbb{R}^m$ 为观测噪声向量; A, Γ, C 为已知的系数矩阵; $\Delta A, \Delta C$ 为相应的系数不确定部分, 即未知矩阵。

假定系统噪声 $\mathbf{w}(k)$ 和观测噪声 $\mathbf{v}(k)$ 为零均值白噪声序列, 即对所有的 k, j

$$\begin{cases} E[\mathbf{w}(k)] = 0, E[\mathbf{v}(k)] = 0, E[\omega(k)\mathbf{v}^T(j)] = 0, \\ E[\mathbf{w}(k)\mathbf{w}^T(j)] = Q(k)\delta_{kj}, \\ E[\mathbf{v}(k)\mathbf{v}^T(j)] = R(k)\delta_{kj}, \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

且与状态初值的估计值 $\mathbf{x}(0/0)$ 无关。

这样, Kalman 滤波方程可以给出如下^[1]

1) 时间更新.

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{x}(k+1/k) = [A(k) + \Delta A(k)]\mathbf{x}(k/k), \\ P(k+1/k) = \\ [A(k) + \Delta A(k)]P(k/k)[A(k) + \Delta A(k)]^T + \\ \Gamma(k)Q(k)\Gamma^T(k). \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

2) 测量更新.

$$\begin{cases} P^{-1}(k+1/k+1) = \\ P^{-1}(k+1/k) + [C(k+1) + \Delta C(k+1)]^T R^{-1}(k+1) \\ [C(k+1) + \Delta C(k+1)], \\ K_e(k+1) = \\ P(k+1/k+1)[C(k+1) + \Delta C(k+1)]^T R^{-1}(k+1), \\ \mathbf{x}(k+1/k+1) = \\ \mathbf{x}(k+1/k) + K_e(k+1)\{\mathbf{y}(k+1) - \\ [C(k+1) + \Delta C(k+1)]\mathbf{x}(k+1/k)\}. \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

由于式(3)、(4)中的未知矩阵 $\Delta A, \Delta C$ 存在, 使得状态估计值与估计误差的协方差阵 $\mathbf{x}(k/k)$, $P(k/k)$ 无法得到. 为了解决这一问题, 必须通过其他描述, 使 $\mathbf{x}(k/k)$, $P(k/k)$ 的迭代计算式中不出现未知矩阵.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}(k+1) \\ \hat{\mathbf{x}}(k+1/k+1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A(k) + (\sum_{i=1}^r f_i H_i E_i) & 0 \\ 0 & [I - K_e(k+1)C_e(k+1)][A(k) + (\sum_{i=1}^r f_i H_i E_i)] \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}(k) \\ \hat{\mathbf{x}}(k/k) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \Gamma(k) & 0 \\ [I - K_e(k+1)C_e(k+1)]\Gamma(k) & -K_e(k+1) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{w}(k) \\ \mathbf{v}(k+1) \end{bmatrix}. \quad (12)$$

3 鲁棒状态估计(Robust state estimation)

设

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta A(k) &= H(k)F(k)E(k), \\ \|F(k)\| &\leq 1. \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

式中: $H \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times r}$, $E \in \mathbb{R}^{r \times n}$, $F \in \mathbb{R}^{r \times r}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}(k+1) &= \\ [A(k) + H(k)F(k)E(k)]\mathbf{x}(k) + \Gamma(k)\mathbf{w}(k). \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

为了简化计算, 令

$$F(k) = \text{diag}[f_1, f_2, \dots, f_r], \quad (7)$$

$$H(k) = [H_1 \ H_2 \ \dots \ H_r], \quad (8)$$

$$E(k) = [E_1 \ E_2 \ \dots \ E_r]^T.$$

将式(7)、(8)代入式(6), 得

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}(k+1) &= \\ [A(k) + H(k)F(k)E(k)]\mathbf{x}(k) + \Gamma(k)\mathbf{w}(k) &= \\ A(k)\mathbf{x}(k) + [H_1 \ H_2 \ \dots \ H_r] \cdot \\ \text{diag}[f_1, f_2, \dots, f_r][E_1 \ E_2 \ \dots \ E_r]\mathbf{x}(k) + \\ \Gamma(k)\mathbf{w}(k) &= \\ A(k)\mathbf{x}(k) + (\sum_{i=1}^r f_i H_i E_i)\mathbf{x}(k) + \Gamma(k)\mathbf{w}(k). \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

这样, $\mathbf{x}(k+1)$ 的测量更新为

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}(k+1/k+1) &= \\ \mathbf{x}(k+1/k) + K_e(k+1)\{\mathbf{y}(k+1) - \\ [C(k+1) + \Delta C(k+1)]\mathbf{x}(k+1/k)\} &= \\ [A(k) + (\sum_{i=1}^r f_i H_i E_i)]\mathbf{x}(k/k) + \\ K_e(k+1)\{\mathbf{y}(k+1) - [C(k+1) + \\ \Delta C(k+1)][A(k) + (\sum_{i=1}^r f_i H_i E_i)]\mathbf{x}(k/k)\}. \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

式(10) - (9)得

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\mathbf{x}}(k+1/k+1) &= \\ \{I - K_e(k+1)[C(k+1) + \Delta C(k+1)]\} [A(k) + \\ (\sum_{i=1}^r f_i H_i E_i)]\hat{\mathbf{x}}(k/k) - K_e(k+1)\mathbf{v}(k) + \\ \{I - K_e(k+1)[C(k+1) + \\ \Delta C(k+1)]\}\Gamma(k)\mathbf{w}(k). \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

组合式(9)、(11), 得

式中: $C_r(k+1) = C(k+1) + \Delta C(k+1)$.

引入系统矩阵不确定部分的估计值 \hat{f}_i , 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{x}(k+1/k+1) = \\ & \mathbf{x}(k+1/k) + K_r(k+1) \{ \mathbf{y}(k+1) - \\ & [C(k+1) + \Delta C(k+1)] \mathbf{x}(k+1/k) \} = \\ & [A(k) + \sum_{i=1}^r (\hat{f}_i + \Delta f_i) H_i E_i] \mathbf{x}(k/k) + \\ & K_r(k+1) \{ \mathbf{y}(k+1) - [C(k+1) + \Delta C(k+1)] [A(k) + \\ & \sum_{i=1}^r (\hat{f}_i + \Delta f_i) H_i E_i] \mathbf{x}(k/k) \}. \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

设

$$\begin{cases} \Delta C(k+1) = G(k+1) \Lambda(k+1) S(k+1), \\ \| \Lambda(k+1) \| \leq 1. \end{cases} \quad (14)$$

式中: $G \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times q}$, $S \in \mathbb{R}^{q \times n}$, $\Lambda \in \mathbb{R}^{q \times q}$.

为了便于计算, 令

$$\begin{cases} \Lambda(k+1) = \text{diag} [\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_q], \\ G(k+1) = [G_1, G_2, \dots, G_q], \\ S(k+1) = [S_1 \ S_2 \ \dots \ S_q]^T. \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

引入测量矩阵不确定部分的估计值 $\hat{\lambda}_i$, 式(13)可以写成

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{x}(k+1/k+1) = \\ & \mathbf{x}(k+1/k) + K_r(k+1) \{ \mathbf{y}(k+1) - [C(k+1) + \\ & \sum_{i=1}^q (\hat{\lambda}_i + \Delta \lambda_i) G_i S_i] \mathbf{x}(k+1/k) \} = \\ & [A(k) + \sum_{i=1}^r (\hat{f}_i + \Delta f_i) H_i E_i] \mathbf{x}(k/k) + K_r(k+1) \{ \mathbf{y}(k+1) - [C(k+1) + \sum_{i=1}^q (\hat{\lambda}_i + \\ & \Delta \lambda_i) G_i S_i] [A(k) + \sum_{i=1}^r (\hat{f}_i + \Delta f_i) H_i E_i] \mathbf{x}(k/k) \}. \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

测量更新的增益阵和估计误差的协方差阵为

$$\begin{aligned} & P^{-1}(k+1/k+1) = \\ & P^{-1}(k+1/k) + [C(k+1) + \\ & \sum_{i=1}^q (\hat{\lambda}_i + \Delta \lambda_i) G_i S_i]^T R^{-1}(k+1) [C(k+1) + \\ & \sum_{i=1}^q (\hat{\lambda}_i + \Delta \lambda_i) G_i S_i], \\ & K_r(k+1) = \\ & P(k+1/k+1) [C(k+1) + \\ & \sum_{i=1}^q (\hat{\lambda}_i + \Delta \lambda_i) G_i S_i]^T R^{-1}(k+1). \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

时间更新估计误差的协方差阵为

$$\begin{aligned} & P(k+1/k) = \\ & [A(k) + \sum_{i=1}^r (\hat{f}_i + \Delta f_i) H_i E_i] P(k/k) \cdot \\ & [A(k) + \sum_{i=1}^r (\hat{f}_i + \Delta f_i) H_i E_i]^T + \\ & \Gamma(k) Q(k) \Gamma^T(k). \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

4 鲁棒分离算法 (Robust separated method)

为了简化计算, 通常将 $f_1, f_2, \dots, f_r, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_q$ 假设为常数向量, 如果不为常数向量时, 令 $\bar{F} = E \{ F(k) \}$, $\bar{\Lambda} = E \{ \Lambda(k+1) \}$, 且 $\bar{F} = \text{diag} [f_1, f_2, \dots, f_r]$, $\bar{\Lambda} = \text{diag} [\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_q]$, 经过这样处理, 就可以按照以下统一的方法得到鲁棒分离算法.

由式(1)、(14)、(15)可知

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{y}(k+1) = \\ & [C(k+1) + \sum_{i=1}^q (\hat{\lambda}_i + \Delta \lambda_i) G_i S_i] \mathbf{x}(k+1) + \mathbf{v}(k+1), \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

或

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{v}(k+1) = \\ & \mathbf{y}(k+1) - [C(k+1) + \sum_{i=1}^q (\hat{\lambda}_i + \Delta \lambda_i) G_i S_i] [A(k) + \\ & \sum_{i=1}^r (\hat{f}_i + \Delta f_i) H_i E_i] \mathbf{x}(k/k). \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

由式(20)可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial \hat{\mathbf{v}}(k+1)}{\partial f_i} = \\ & - [C(k+1) + \sum_{i=1}^q (\hat{\lambda}_i + \Delta \lambda_i) G_i S_i] H_i E_i \mathbf{x}(k/k) \approx \\ & - [C(k+1) + \sum_{i=1}^q \hat{\lambda}_i G_i S_i] H_i E_i \mathbf{x}(k/k), \quad i=1, 2, \dots, r, \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial \hat{\mathbf{v}}(k+1)}{\partial \lambda_i} = \\ & - G_i S_i [A(k) + \sum_{i=1}^r (\hat{f}_i + \Delta f_i) H_i E_i] \mathbf{x}(k/k) \approx \\ & - G_i S_i [A(k) + \sum_{i=1}^r \hat{f}_i H_i E_i] \mathbf{x}(k/k), \quad i=1, 2, \dots, q. \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

令

$$\mathbf{b}(k) = [f_1 \ f_2 \ \dots \ f_r \ \lambda_1 \ \lambda_2 \ \dots \ \lambda_q]^T. \quad (23)$$

当 $f_1, f_2, \dots, f_r, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_q$ 为常数时, 偏差辨识算法可写成

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{b}(k+1/k+1) = \mathbf{b}(k/k) - K_b(k)\hat{\mathbf{v}}(k+1), \\ K_b(k) = P_b(k)U^T(k)[R(k)+U(k)P_b(k)U^T(k)]^{-1}, \\ P_b(k+1) = P_b(k) - P_b(k)U^T(k)[R(k) + \\ U(k)P_b(k)U^T(k)]^{-1}U(k)P_b(k). \end{cases} \quad (24)$$

式中

$$U(k) = \frac{\partial \hat{\mathbf{v}}(k+1)}{\partial \mathbf{b}(k)}, \quad (25)$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{v}}(k+1) =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & y(k+1) - [C(k+1) + \sum_{i=1}^q \hat{\lambda}_i G_i S_i] [A(k) + \\ & \sum_{i=1}^r \hat{f}_i H_i E_i] \mathbf{x}(k/k). \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

式(24)表达了偏差估计器.

零误差估计器可以写成

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{x}_0(k+1/k+1) = \\ & \mathbf{x}_0(k+1/k) + K_0(k+1)\{y(k+1) - \\ & [C(k+1) + \sum_{i=1}^q \hat{\lambda}_i G_i S_i] \mathbf{x}_0(k+1/k)\} = \\ & [A(k) + \sum_{i=1}^r \hat{f}_i H_i E_i] \mathbf{x}(k/k) + K_0(k+1)\{y(k+1) - \\ & [C(k+1) + \sum_{i=1}^q \hat{\lambda}_i G_i S_i] [A(k) + \\ & \sum_{i=1}^r \hat{f}_i H_i E_i] \mathbf{x}(k/k)\}, \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

$$\begin{cases} P_0^{-1}(k+1/k+1) = \\ P_0^{-1}(k+1/k) + [C(k+1) + \\ \sum_{i=1}^q \hat{\lambda}_i G_i S_i]^T R^{-1}(k+1) [C(k+1) + \sum_{i=1}^q \hat{\lambda}_i G_i S_i], \\ K_0(k+1) = \\ P_0(k+1/k+1) [C(k+1) + \sum_{i=1}^q \hat{\lambda}_i G_i S_i]^T R^{-1}(k+1). \end{cases} \quad (28)$$

鲁棒合成器的推导如下, 设

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{x}(k+1/k+1) = \\ & \mathbf{x}_0(k+1/k+1) + V_b(k+1)\mathbf{b}(k+1/k+1), \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & P(k+1/k+1) = \\ & P_0(k+1/k+1) + V_b(k+1)P_b(k+1)V_b^T(k+1) + \\ & V_b(k+1)P_{bx} + P_{xb}V_b^T(k+1). \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

另一方面

$$\begin{aligned} & P(k+1/k+1) = \\ & P(k+1/k) - P(k+1/k)[C(k+1) + \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \Delta C(k+1)]^T \{R(k+1) + [C(k+1) + \\ & \Delta C(k+1)]P(k+1/k)[C(k+1) + \Delta C(k+1)]^T\}^{-1} [C(k+1) + \Delta C(k+1)]^T P(k+1/k). \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

定义

$$\begin{aligned} & P(k+1/k) = \\ & [A(k) + \Delta A(k)]P(k/k)[A(k) + \Delta A(k)]^T + \\ & \Gamma(k)Q(k)\Gamma^T(k) = \\ & P_0(k+1/k) + \Delta P(k+1/k), \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \Delta R(k+1) = \\ & C(k+1)P(k+1/k)\Delta C^T(k+1) + \Delta C(k+1)P(k+1/k)C^T(k+1) + \\ & [C(k+1) + \Delta C(k+1)]\Delta P(k+1/k)[C(k+1) + \Delta C(k+1)]^T. \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

将式(32)、(33)代入式(31)中, 得

$$\begin{aligned} & P(k+1/k+1) = \\ & P_0(k+1/k) + \Delta P(k+1/k) - [P_0(k+1/k) + \Delta P(k+1/k)] [C(k+1) + \Delta C(k+1)]^T \{R(k+1) + C(k+1)P(k+1/k)C^T(k+1) + \Delta R(k+1)\}^{-1} - [R(k+1) + C(k+1)P(k+1/k)C^T(k+1)]^{-1} \{C(k+1) + \Delta C(k+1)\}^T [P_0(k+1/k) + \Delta P(k+1/k)] - [P_0(k+1/k)C^T(k+1) + \Delta P(k+1/k)C^T(k+1) + P_0(k+1/k)\Delta C^T(k+1) + P_0(k+1/k)\Delta C^T(k+1)[R(k+1) + C(k+1)P(k+1/k)C^T(k+1)]^{-1} [P_0(k+1/k)C^T(k+1) + \Delta P(k+1/k)C^T(k+1) + \Delta P(k+1/k)C^T(k+1) + \Delta P(k+1/k)\Delta C^T(k+1) + P_0(k+1/k)\Delta C^T(k+1)]^T. \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

选取 $V_b(k+1)$ 使 $P(k+1/k+1)$ 最小, 对式(30)求导数可得

$$V_b(k+1) = -P_{xb}P_b^{-1}(k+1). \quad (35)$$

代入式(30), 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & P(k+1/k+1) = \\ & P_0(k+1/k+1) - V_b(k+1)P_b(k+1)V_b^T(k+1). \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

比较式(34)、(36)可知

$$\begin{aligned} & V_b(k+1)P_b(k+1)V_b^T(k+1) = \\ & -\Delta P(k+1/k) + [P_0(k+1/k) + \Delta P(k+1/k)] [C(k+1) + \Delta C(k+1)]^T \{R(k+1) + C(k+1)P(k+1/k)C^T(k+1) + \Delta R(k+1)\}^{-1} - [R(k+1) + C(k+1)P(k+1/k)C^T(k+1)]^{-1} \{C(k+1) + \Delta C(k+1)\}^T [P_0(k+1/k) + \Delta P(k+1/k)] + [P_0(k+1/k)C^T(k+1)[R(k+1) + C(k+1)P(k+1/k)C^T(k+1)]^{-1} [\Delta P(k+1/k)C^T(k+1) + \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \Delta P(k+1/k)\Delta C^T(k+1)+P_0(k+1/k)\Delta C^T(k+1)]^T+ \\ & [\Delta P(k+1/k)C^T(k+1)+\Delta P(k+1/k)\Delta C^T(k+1)+ \\ & P_0(k+1/k)\Delta C^T(k+1)][R(k+1)+C(k+ \\ & 1)P(k+1/k)C^T(k+1)]^{-1}[P_0(k+1/k)C^T(k+ \\ & 1)+\Delta P(k+1/k)C^T(k+1)+\Delta P(k+ \\ & 1/k)\Delta C^T(k+1)+P_0(k+1/k)\Delta C^T(k+1)]^T. \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

求解式(37)可得 $V_b(k+1)$.

为了简化式(37)的计算,做如下处理:

由于对于任意非零常数 a , 都有 $(B_1 a \pm B_2 a^{-1})(B_1 a \pm B_2 a^{-1})^T \geq 0$ 成立, 因此

$$\mp B_1 B_2^T \mp B_2 B_1^T \leq a^2 B_1 B_1^T + a^{-2} B_2 B_2^T. \quad (38)$$

这样,时间更新估计误差的协方差阵为

$$\begin{aligned} P(k+1/k) \leq & (1+b^2)[A(k)+\sum_{i=1}^r \hat{f}_i H_i E_i]P(k/k) \cdot \\ & [A(k)+\sum_{i=1}^r \hat{f}_i H_i E_i]^T + \Gamma(k)Q(k)\Gamma^T(k) + \\ & (1+b^{-2})[\sum_{i=1}^r \Delta \hat{f}_i H_i E_i]P(k/k)[\sum_{i=1}^r \Delta \hat{f}_i H_i E_i]. \end{aligned} \quad (39)$$

式中: b 为任意非零常数.

测量更新估计误差的协方差阵为

$$\begin{aligned} P^{-1}(k+1/k+1) \geq & \{(1+b^2)[A(k)+\sum_{i=1}^r \hat{f}_i H_i E_i]P(k/k)[A(k)+ \\ & \sum_{i=1}^r \hat{f}_i H_i E_i]^T + \Gamma(k)Q(k)\Gamma^T(k) + \\ & (1+b^{-2})[\sum_{i=1}^r \Delta \hat{f}_i H_i E_i]P(k/k)[\sum_{i=1}^r \Delta \hat{f}_i H_i E_i]^T\}^{-1} + \\ & (1-a^2)[C(k+1)+\sum_{i=1}^q \hat{\lambda}_i G_i S_i]^T R^{-1}(k+ \\ & 1)[C(k+1)+\sum_{i=1}^q \hat{\lambda}_i G_i S_i] - (1- \\ & a^{-2})[\sum_{i=1}^q \Delta \hat{\lambda}_i G_i S_i]^T R^{-1}(k+1)\sum_{i=1}^q \Delta \hat{\lambda}_i G_i S_i = \\ & \bar{P}^{-1}(k+1/k+1). \end{aligned} \quad (40)$$

这样,通过式(36)、(40), $V_b(k+1)$ 可由下式给出:

$$\begin{aligned} V_b(k+1)P_b(k+1)V_b^T(k+1) = & P_0(k+1/k+1) - \bar{P}(k+1/k+1). \end{aligned} \quad (41)$$

至此,整个鲁棒分离算法全部得到.在已知状态和参数初值估计及估计误差时,就可以实现状态和参数的递推估计.

5 结果比较(Result comparison)

飞机纵向运动的状态方程为

$$\begin{cases} \dot{u} = -qw - g\sin \vartheta + A_x, \\ \dot{w} = qu + g\cos \vartheta + A_z, \\ \dot{\vartheta} = q. \end{cases} \quad (42)$$

式中: u, w 为沿 x, z 轴的速度分量; A_x, A_z 为沿 x, z 轴的加速度分量; ϑ 为俯仰角; q 为俯仰角速度, g 为重力加速度(采用英美坐标系).

考虑到实际测量时的误差,输入可用以下方程描述:

$$\begin{cases} q_k = q_{m,k} + b_q + \eta_q, \\ A_{x,k} = A_{x,m,k} + \lambda_x A_{x,m,k} + b_x + \eta_x, \\ A_{z,k} = A_{z,m,k} + \lambda_z A_{z,m,k} + b_z + \eta_z. \end{cases} \quad (43)$$

式中:下标 m 表示测量结果, λ 为测量数据中的尺度因子误差, η 代表随机噪声, b 代表测量结果中的偏差项.这些测量误差的大小和形式随试验条件而变,一般无法事先确定,从而构成了飞机运动模型的不确定项以及系统噪声项.

为了便于比较,采用普通鲁棒估计方法^[2]和本文方法处理了国产某型飞机实际飞行试验数据.普通鲁棒估计方法给出的结果误差较大,俯仰角的估计如图1所示.图2给出了本文方法对俯仰角估计结果.比较图1、图2可知,本文方法的状态重构与飞行结果吻合的较好.

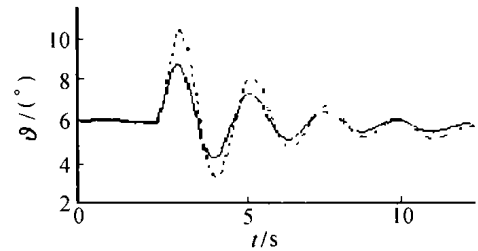


图1 俯仰角实测曲线(虚线)与普通鲁棒估计结果(实线)的比较

Fig. 1 Pitch angle fit between measurement and estimation by ordinary robust filter

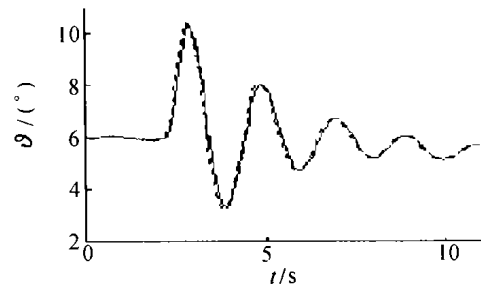


图2 俯仰角实测曲线(虚线)与本文鲁棒分离估计结果(实线)的比较

Fig. 2 Pitch angle fit between measurement and estimation by new robust filter

6 结束语(Conclusions)

为了对不确定系统的状态进行有效估计,本文提出了系统的状态和不确定部分分离估计的概念并给出了一种鲁棒分离滤波方法.该鲁棒分离估计器由 3 部分组成:1) 零偏差状态估计器;2) 偏差估计器;3) 鲁棒合成器.其中零偏差状态估计器式(27)和(28)是假定系统的不确定部分为零时的状态估计器;其新息作为不确定部分的估计变量,并由此估计系统的不确定部分.偏差估计器式(24)是按照辨识方法设计的,该估计器可以对系统矩阵和观测矩阵的不确定部分进行有效估计.鲁棒合成器式(29)、式(41)是根据系统不确定部分的辨识结果对状态向量的估计值进行鲁棒修正.这种方法的估计精度随着对系统不确定部分的辨识结果准确性而不断改善,当不确定部分的估计收敛时,本文的结果将明显优于普通鲁棒滤波算法.

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关于组织编写《全国高等学校自动化专业系列教材》的通知

根据高等学校自动化专业发展与教学改革的需要,为构建紧密配合、有机联系的自动化专业课程体系,创建符合自动化专业培养目标和教学改革要求的自动化专业系列教材,“教育部高等学校自动化专业教学指导分委员会”联合“中国自动化学会教育工作委员会”、“中国电工技术学会高校工业自动化教育专业委员会”、“中国系统仿真学会教育工作委员会”和“中国机械工业教育协会电气工程及自动化学科委员会”四个委员会,决定在全国范围内以招标方式组织编写《全国高等学校自动化专业系列教材》.这套系列教材的整体实施方案:1)2003年9月成立“系列教材编审委员会”;2)系列教材的整体规模控制在50本左右;3)考虑专业多层次、多模式的需求,同种、同类教材可能出版多种版本;4)2003年底确定第一批出版的教材书目(见本刊第144页);5)2004年3月5日公布第一批教材的编写要求,在全国范围内征集主编作者;6)2004年5-6月确定相应教材编写的应标人选,并组织教材大纲论证,以招投标机制确定教材编写的中标作者.“系列教材编审委员会”为该项目设立了专项资金,用于支持本系列教材的编写工作,资助金额由“系列教材编审委员会”通过评审确定(支持额度1~3万).准备应标的单位和个人请注意3月5日发到各学校教务处、院系的招标公告,也可直接与清华大学自动化系萧德云教授联系(Email: xiaody@mail.tsinghua.edu.cn).