

时变系统的统一和通用的最优噪声估值器

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摘要: 对于带相邻及同一时刻相关噪声的时变系统, 基于 Kalman 滤波理论提出了统一和通用的最优噪声估值器, 包括观测噪声估值器和输入噪声估值器, 提出了统一和通用的固定点和固定区间的噪声平滑器, 它们为解决状态和信号估计问题提供了新的工具. 一个仿真算例说明了其有效性.

关键词: 噪声估值器; 平滑器; Kalman 滤波

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Unifying and universal optimal noise estimators for time-varying systems

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Abstract: Unifying and universal optimal noise estimators are presented for the time-varying systems with the correlated noise both at the same time and the next time, including the measurement noise estimators and input noise estimators. Unifying fixed-point and fixed interval optimal noise smoothers are also presented. They provide a new tool in solving the problems of the state and signal estimators. A simulation example is given to show the effectiveness of those estimators.

Key words: noise estimator; smoother; Kalman filter

1 引言 (Introduction)

噪声估计问题在石油地震勘探, 通信, 信号处理等领域有着广泛应用. Mendel 在文献[1]中给出了时变系统的最优输入白噪声估值器, 文献[2]中给出了带相关噪声时变系统的输入白噪声估值器, 但二者均未给出观测噪声估值器. 文献[3]中给出了带相关噪声时变系统的最优输入和观测白噪声估值器. 但观测噪声和输入噪声仅在相同时刻相关. 本文基于文献[4]中 Kalman 滤波器, 给出了观测噪声和输入噪声在相邻时刻和同时刻均相关, 且输入噪声在相邻时刻自相关的时变系统的观测噪声和输入噪声估值器, 它为解决状态和信号最优滤波问题提供了新的工具.

2 系统模型 (System models)

考虑带相关噪声的离散时变随机系统

$$\begin{cases} x(t+1) = A(t)x(t) + w(t), & (1) \\ y(t) = H(t)x(t) + v(t). & (2) \end{cases}$$

其中: t 为离散时间; 状态 $x(t) \in \mathbb{R}^n$; 观测 $y(t) \in \mathbb{R}^m$; 输入噪声 $w(t) \in \mathbb{R}^r$; 观测噪声 $v(t) \in \mathbb{R}^m$;

$A(t), H(t)$ 为适当维数的已知时变阵.

假设 1 $w(t), v(t)$ 为零均值噪声, 满足

$$E\left\{\begin{bmatrix} w(t) \\ v(t) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} w^T(t) & v^T(t) \end{bmatrix}\right\} = \begin{bmatrix} Q(t) & \Pi(t) \\ \Pi^T(t) & R(t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (3)$$

$$E\{w(t-1)[w^T(t) \ v^T(t)]\} = [\Gamma(n-1) \ G(n-1)]. \quad (4)$$

其中: E 为均值号; T 为转置号; $R(t) > 0$, 其他时刻 $v(t)$ 与 $w(t)$ 互不相关, 即

$$E\{w(t)[w^T(t+j) \ v^T(t+k)]\} = [0 \ 0], \\ j = 2, 3, \dots, k = -1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \dots;$$

$$E[v(t)v^T(m)] = 0, t \neq m.$$

假设 2 $x(0), x(0|-1)$ 不相关, 且不相关于 $w(t)$ 及 $v(t)$, 具均值 μ_0, μ_{-1} , 方差阵 $P_0, P(0|-1)$.

最优噪声估计问题为: 基于观测 $\{y(t+N), \dots, y(1)\}$, 求观测噪声 $v(t)$ 和输入噪声 $w(t)$ 的线性最小方差估值器 $\hat{v}(t|t+N)$ 和 $\hat{w}(t|t+N)$, 统一记为 $\hat{\vartheta}(t|t+N)$, $\vartheta = v, w$, 对 $N = 0, N > 0$ 或 $N <$

0, 分别称为最优噪声滤波器, 平滑器或预报器。

文中基于系统(1), (2)的 Kalman 滤波器为^[4]

$$\hat{x}(t) = \hat{x}(t|t-1) + k(t)[y(t) - H(t)\hat{x}(t|t-1)]; \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{x}(t|t-1) = & A(t-1)\hat{x}(t-1) + k_1(t-1) \cdot \\ & [y(t-1) - H(t-1)\hat{x}(t-1|t-2)]; \quad (6) \\ k(t) = & [P(t|t-1)H^T(t) + G(t-1)]R_1^{-1}(t); \quad (7) \\ k_1(t-1) = & [\Gamma^T(t-2)H^T(t-1) + \Pi(t-1)] \cdot R_1^{-1}(t-1); \quad (8) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(t) = & [I - k(t)H(t)]P(t|t-1)[I - k(t)H(t)]^T + \\ & k(t)R(t)k^T(t) - [I - k(t)H(t)]G(t-1)k^T(t) - \\ & k(t)G^T(t-1)[I - k(t)H(t)]^T; \quad (9) \\ P(t|t-1) = & A(t-1)P(t-1)A^T(t-1) + Q(t-1) + \\ & k_1(t-1)R_1(t-1)k_1^T(t-1) + D(t-1) + D^T(t-1); \quad (10) \\ D(t-1) = & A(t-1)[I - k(t-1)H(t-1)] \cdot \\ & \Gamma(t-1) - A(t-1)k(t-1)\Pi^T(t-1) - \\ & k_1(t-1)H(t-1)\Gamma(t-2) - k_1(t-1) \cdot \Pi^T(t-1); \quad (11) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_1(t-1) = & H(t)P(t|t-1)H^T(t) + H(t) \cdot G(t-1) + \\ & G^T(t-1)H^T(t) + R(t); \quad (12) \end{aligned}$$

$$\epsilon(t) = y(t) - H(t)\hat{x}(t|t-1); \quad (13)$$

带初始值 $\hat{x}(0), \hat{x}(0| - 1), P(0), P(0| - 1)$, 新息 $\epsilon(t)$ 的方差

$$\begin{aligned} Q_\epsilon(t) = & H(t)P(u|t-1)H^T(t) + R(t) + \\ & H(t)G(t-1) + G^T(t-1)H^T(t). \quad (14) \end{aligned}$$

3 统一的最优噪声估值器 (Unifying optimal noise estimators)

定理 1 带相关噪声时变系统(1), (2)在假设 1, 2 下有固定点最优噪声估值器

$$\hat{\vartheta}(t|t+N) = 0, \quad N < 0. \quad (15)$$

$$\hat{\vartheta}(t|t+N) =$$

$$\hat{\vartheta}(t|t+N-1) + M_\vartheta(t|t+N)\epsilon(t+N). \quad (16)$$

其中: $\vartheta = v, w, N = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, 且定义

$$M_v(t|t) = G_1(t)Q_\epsilon^{-1}(t), \quad (17)$$

$$M_w(t|t) = \Gamma_1(t)Q_\epsilon^{-1}(t), \quad (18)$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_v(t|t+1) = & [G^T(t-1)A^T(t) + \Pi^T(t) - \\ & G_1(t)k_2^T(t)]H^T(t+1)Q_\epsilon^{-1}(t+1), \quad (19) \\ M_w(t|t+1) = & \{[\Gamma^T(t-1)A^T(t) + Q(t) - \\ & \Gamma_1(t)k_2^T(t)]H^T(t+1) + G(t)\}Q_\epsilon^{-1}(t+1), \quad (20) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_\vartheta(t|t+N) = & D_\vartheta(t, 2)\Phi^T(t+N, t+2) \cdot \\ & H^T(t+N)Q_\epsilon^{-1}(t+N), \quad N \geq 2, \quad (21) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_v(t, 2) = & [G^T(t-1)\varphi(t) + \Pi^T(t) - \\ & R(t)k_2^T(t)]\varphi(t+1), \quad (22) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_w(t, 2) = & \Gamma^T(t-1)\varphi(t)\varphi(t+1) + \\ & [Q(t) - \Pi(t)k_2^T(t)]\varphi(t+1) + \\ & \Gamma(t) - G(t)k_2^T(t+1). \quad (23) \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} G_1(t) = & R(t) + G^T(t-1)H^T(t), \\ \Gamma_1(t) = & \Gamma^T(t-1)H^T(t) + \Pi(t), \\ k_2(t) = & A(t)k(t) + k_1(t), \\ \varphi(t) = & [A(t) - k_2(t)H(t)]^T, \\ \Phi(t+N, t+N) = & I_n, \\ \Phi(t+N, i) = & \varphi^T(t+N-1) \cdot \\ & \varphi^T(t+N-2) \cdots \varphi^T(i), \quad i < t+N. \end{aligned}$$

估值误差方差阵为

$$P_v(t|t+N) = R(t), \quad (24)$$

$$P_w(t|t+N) = Q(t), \quad N < 0, \quad (25)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_\vartheta(t|t+N) = & P_\vartheta(t|t+N-1) - \\ & M_\vartheta(t|t+N)Q_\epsilon(t+N)M_\vartheta^T(t|t+N). \quad (26) \end{aligned}$$

证 设 S_n 为由 $\{y(1), \dots, y(n)\}$ 张成的线性流形, 则由假设有

$$\begin{aligned} w(n) \perp S_{n-1}, \quad v(n) \perp S_{n-1}, \\ \epsilon(n) \perp S_{n-1}, \quad \epsilon(n) \in S_n \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

由式(27)即得式(15)成立, 由射影定理(16)式成立, 且有

$$\hat{v}(t|t) = \hat{v}(t|t-1) + E[v(t)\epsilon^T(t)] \cdot Q_\epsilon^{-1}(t)\epsilon(t), \quad (28)$$

$$\hat{w}(t|t) = \hat{w}(t|t-1) + E[w(t)\epsilon^T(t)] \cdot Q_\epsilon^{-1}(t)\epsilon(t), \quad (29)$$

由式(13), (28), (29)得式(17), (18)成立,

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{v}(t|t+1) = \\ \hat{v}(t|t) + E[v(t)\epsilon^T(t+1)] \cdot Q_\epsilon^{-1}(t+1)\epsilon(t+1), \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{w}(t|t+1) = \\ \hat{w}(t|t) + E[w(t)\epsilon^T(t+1)] \cdot Q_\epsilon^{-1}(t+1)\epsilon(t+1). \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

由式(5),(6)得

$$\tilde{x}(t+1|t) = \varphi^T(t)\tilde{x}(t|t-1) + w(t) - k_2(t)v(t). \quad (32)$$

由式(13),(30),(31),(32)得式(19),(20),将式(32)迭代,得预测误差

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{x}(t+N|t+N-1) = \\ \Phi(t+N,t)\tilde{x}(t|t-1) + \\ \sum_{i=t+1}^{t+N} \Phi(t+N,i)[w(i-1) - k_2(i-1)v(i-1)]. \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

由式(13),(33)得式(21),(22),(23)成立.

证毕.

推论 1 系统(1),(2)在假设条件下有最优噪声滤波器

$$\hat{v}(t|t) = G_1(t)Q_\epsilon^{-1}(t)\epsilon(t), \quad (34)$$

$$\hat{w}(t|t) = \Gamma_1(t)Q_\epsilon^{-1}(t)\epsilon(t), \quad (35)$$

推论 2 系统(1),(2)在假设条件下有非递推最优噪声估值器

$$\begin{cases} \hat{\vartheta}(t|t+N), \vartheta = w, v, \\ \hat{\vartheta}(t|t+N) = \sum_{i=0}^N M_\vartheta(t|t+i)\epsilon(t+i). \end{cases} \quad (36)$$

推论 3 $M_\vartheta(t|t+N)$ 可递推计算为

$$M_\vartheta(t|t+N) = D_\vartheta(t,N)H^T(t+N)Q_\epsilon^{-1}(t+N), \quad (37)$$

$$D_\vartheta(t,j) = D_\vartheta(t,j-1)\varphi(t+j-1). \quad (38)$$

其中 $j = 3, 4, \dots, N$.

定理 2 带相关噪声时变系统(1),(2)在假设条件下最优固定区间噪声平滑器为

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\vartheta}(t|N) = \\ \hat{\vartheta}(t|t) + M_\vartheta(t|t+1) \cdot \\ \epsilon(t+1) + D_\vartheta(t,2)r(t+2|N). \end{aligned} \quad (39)$$

其中: $\vartheta = w, v$; $t = N-2, \dots, 1$, 且有反向递推式

$$\begin{aligned} r(t+2|N) = \\ \varphi(t+2)r(t+3|N) + H^T(t+2)Q_\epsilon^{-1}(t+2)\epsilon(t+2). \end{aligned} \quad (40)$$

带初值

$$r(N+1|N) = 0,$$

$$\varphi(t+1) = [A(t+1) - k_2(t+1)H(t+1)]^T,$$

平滑误差方差阵为

$$\begin{aligned} P_\vartheta(t|N) = \\ P_\vartheta(t|t) - M_\vartheta(t|t+1)Q_\epsilon(t+1)M_\vartheta^T(t|t+1) - \\ D_\vartheta(t,2)S(t+2|N)D_\vartheta^T(t,2), \end{aligned} \quad (41)$$

$$\begin{aligned} S(t+2|N) = \\ \varphi(t+2)S(t+3|N)\varphi^T(t+2) + \\ H^T(t+2)Q_\epsilon^{-1}(t+2)H(t+2), \end{aligned} \quad (42)$$

$D_\vartheta(t,2)$ 满足式(22),(23),带初值 $S(N+1|N) = 0$.

证 由式(36)得

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\vartheta}(N-2|N) = \\ \hat{\vartheta}(N-2|N-2) + M_\vartheta(N-2|N-1)\epsilon(N-1) + \\ D_\vartheta(N-2,2)\Gamma(N|N), \end{aligned}$$

即式(39)成立. 由式(21),(36)

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\vartheta}(t|N) = \\ \hat{\vartheta}(t|t) + M_\vartheta(t|t+1)\epsilon(t+1) + \\ D_\vartheta(t,2)[H^T(t+2)Q_\epsilon^{-1}(t+2)\epsilon(t+2) + \\ \varphi(t+2)[\sum_{k=t+3}^N \Phi^T(k,t+3)H^T(k)Q_\epsilon^{-1}(k)\epsilon(k)]]], \end{aligned}$$

令

$$\begin{aligned} r(t+2|N) = \varphi(t+2)[\sum_{k=t+3}^N \Phi^T(k,t+3)H^T(k) \cdot \\ Q_\epsilon^{-1}(k)\epsilon(k)] + H^T(t+2) \cdot Q_\epsilon^{-1}(t+2)\epsilon(t+2), \end{aligned}$$

则式(39)成立,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=t+3}^N \Phi^T(k,t+3)H^T(k)Q_\epsilon^{-1}(k)\epsilon(k) = \\ H^T(t+3)Q_\epsilon^{-1}(k+3)\epsilon(k+3) + \varphi(t+3) \cdot \\ [\sum_{k=t+4}^N \Phi^T(k,t+4)H^T(k)Q_\epsilon^{-1}(k)\epsilon(k)] = \\ r(t+3|N) \end{aligned}$$

故式(40)成立, 由式(39),

$$\tilde{\vartheta}(t|N) + D_\vartheta(t,2)r(t+2|N) = \tilde{\vartheta}(t|t+1). \quad (43)$$

$r(t+2|N)$ 为 $\epsilon(t+2), \dots, \epsilon(N)$ 的线性组合, 故 $r(t+2|N) \perp \tilde{\vartheta}(t|N)$,

由式(43)求方差阵得式(41), 类似地推出式(42), 由式(40)同时考虑到 $r(t+3|N)$ 为 $\epsilon(t+3), \dots, \epsilon(N)$ 的线性组合, 故 $r(t+3|N) \perp \epsilon(t+2)$, 则式(42)成立. 证毕.

4 仿真例子(Simulation example)

考虑时变系统

$$x(t+1) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.8 & 0 \\ 0.5 + \sin \frac{2\pi t}{300} & 0 \end{bmatrix} x(t) + w(t), \quad (44)$$

$$y(t) = [0 \quad 1 + 0.2\cos \frac{2\pi t}{300}]x(t) + v(t), \quad (45)$$

$w(t), v(t)$ 为满足式(3),(4)的噪声,

$$w(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} [v_1(t) + v_1(t+1)],$$

$$v(t) = v_1(t) + v_2(t).$$

其中 $v_1(t), v_2(t)$ 为相互独立的正态白噪声. 取 $N = 2$, 用定理1所得的噪声平滑器 $\hat{w}(t|t+2)$ 和 $\hat{v}(t|t+2)$ 的结果如图1和图2所示, 其中实线端点纵标为真值 $\vartheta(t)$, 圆实点纵标为平滑估值 $\hat{\vartheta}(t|t+2)$, $\vartheta = w, v$. 可看到它们有一定的精度.

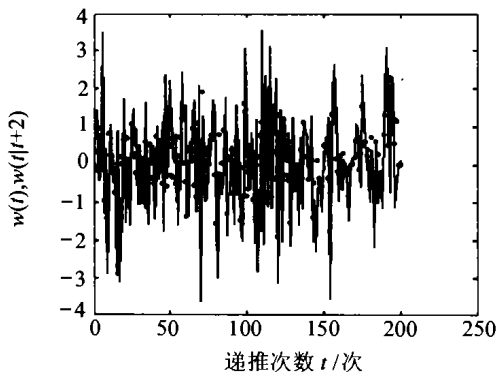


图1 输入噪声 $w(t)$ 与最优平滑器 $w(t|t+2)$ 的一维分量

Fig. 1 Component of input noise $w(t)$ and optimal smoother $w(t|t+2)$

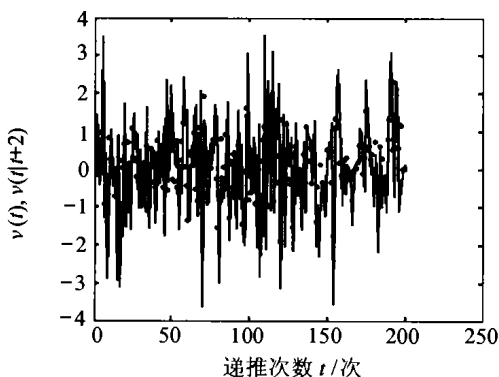


图2 观测噪声 $v(t)$ 与最优平滑器 $v(t|t+2)$

Fig. 2 Measurement noise $v(t)$ and optimal smoother $v(t|t+2)$

5 结论(Conclusions)

本文基于 Kalman 滤波理论, 提出了带在相邻时刻和同时刻都相关的噪声的时变系统的观测噪声和输入噪声的固定点和固定区间的最优噪声估值器和平滑器, 形成了统一和通用的最优噪声估计理论, 为状态和信号的最优滤波问题提供了新的工具.

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