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# 离散随机奇异系统的最优融合全阶状态估值器

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摘 要:研究带多传感器和相关观测噪声的离散随机奇异系统的分布式融合状态估计问题.核心思想是将带多传感器的随机奇异系统转化为一个等价的非奇异系统组.在得到局部非奇异系统的状态估计后,利用线性最小方差意义下的最优加权融合算法,得到原系统的全阶最优融合滤波器和平滑器.仿真算例表明,融合估值器优于每个局部估值器.

**关键词**:奇异系统;多传感器;信息融合;分布式估计;滤波器;平滑器 **中图分类号**:O211.64 **文献标识码**:A

# **Optimal fusion full-order estimators for discrete-time stochastic singular systems**

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**Abstract**: The optimal fusion problem for the state estimation of discrete-time stochastic singular systems with multiple sensors and correlated measurement noise is considered. The key idea is to convert the original singular system into an equivalent group of nonsingular systems. Based on the state estimation for each local nonsingular system, the optimal full-order filters and smoothers are obtained for the original system by using the optimal weighted fusion algorithms in the linear minimum variance sense. A simulation example shows that the fusion estimator is better than each local one.

Key words: Singular systems; Multi-sensors; Information fusion; Distributed estimation; Filters; Smoothers

### 1 引 言

近年来,随机奇异系统的状态估计问题引起了 学者们的关注<sup>[1]</sup>.文献[2-6]给出了单传感器随机奇 异系统的几种状态估值器.当随机奇异系统带有多 个传感器时,如何融合各个传感器的数据得到系统 的状态估计是一个重要问题.

解决状态融合估计问题有两种基本方法:集中 式融合和分布式融合.奇异系统的集中式融合状态 估值器很容易得到:将所有的观测方程合并成一个 增广的观测方程,再用文献[2-6]中的结果即可.这 种方法需要计算高维矩阵的逆,计算负担很重.已有 学者研究了多传感器离散随机奇异系统的分布式融 合状态估计问题,并得到了初步的结果<sup>[7,8]</sup>,但所用 的方法都是将原系统分解为两个耦合的子系统,再 去进行状态估计,是一种降阶的估计方法.

对于单传感器离散随机奇异系统,文献[9]给出 一种无需降阶而直接进行状态估计的方法,即一种 全阶状态估值器(滤波器和平滑器).对于多传感器 随机奇异系统,如何进行全阶状态融合估计,文献 [9]并未涉及.要解决多传感器系统的状态分布式融 合估计问题,难点在于局部估计误差互协方差阵的 计算,当各个传感器的量测噪声互相关时,问题会 变得尤为复杂.

本文利用文献[9]的方法,将带多传感器和相关

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量测噪声的奇异系统转化为等价的非奇异系统组 (不必进行结构分解).给出了系统组内每个子系统 的状态预报器、滤波器和平滑器,进而给出了原系统 的局部全阶滤波器和平滑器,并成功地求出了局部 估计误差互协方差阵.在此基础上,利用线性最小 方差意义下的最优加权融合算法<sup>[10]</sup>,得到了原系统 的全阶最优融合滤波器和平滑器.

#### 2 问题描述

考虑多传感器离散随机奇异系统

 $Mx(t+1) = \Phi x(t) + Bu(t) + \Gamma w(t), \quad (1a)$   $y_i(t) = H_i x(t) + v_i(t), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, L. \quad (1b)$ 其中:状态  $x(t) \in R^n$ ;控制输入  $u(t) \in R^p$ ;量测  $y_i(t) \in R^{m_i}; 白噪声 w(t) \in R^r, \quad v_i(t) \in R^{m_i}; M, \Phi,$  $B, \Gamma 和 H_i$  为适维矩阵; L 为传感器数目.

本文以 I<sub>n</sub> 表示 n 阶单位阵, | 表示正交.

- 假设1 rank  $M = n_1 < n$ ,即 M 为奇异阵.
- 假设2 系统(1) 是正则的.

**假设3** w(t)和 v<sub>i</sub>(t)(i = 1,2,...,L)是零均 值白噪声,其相关性为

$$E\left\{\begin{bmatrix} w(t)\\ v_{i}(t) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} w^{\mathrm{T}}(l) & v_{k}^{\mathrm{T}}(l) \end{bmatrix}\right\} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{Q}_{w} & 0\\ 0 & \mathbf{Q}_{wk} \end{bmatrix} \delta(t-l).$$
(2)

其中: $\delta(0) = 1, \delta(t) = 0 (t \neq 0), Q_{uii} = Q_{ui}, Q_{uik}^{T} = Q_{ui}$ .

**假设 4** 系统(1)的每个子系统完全可观,即  
rank
$$\begin{bmatrix} zM - \Phi \\ H_i \end{bmatrix} = n$$
, rank $\begin{bmatrix} M \\ H_i \end{bmatrix} = n$ . (3)

其中:z为任意复数,i = 1,2,...,L.

假设5 系统初值 x(0) 的均值为  $\mu_0$ ,方差为  $P_0$ ,且独立于 w(t) 和  $v_i(t)$ , $i = 1, 2, \dots, L$ .

假定所有的传感器都没有故障. 要解决的问题 是:基于量测( $y_i(t+N), \dots, y_i(0)$ ), $i = 1, 2, \dots, L$ , 寻求 x(t)的分布式最优(在线性最小方差意义下) 融合估值器(滤波器和平滑器) $\hat{x}_0(t \mid t+N), N \ge 0$ .

由假设 4 知,存在矩阵  $T_i$  ( $i = 1, 2, \dots, L$ ) 使 M +  $T_iH_i$  非奇异<sup>[9]</sup>,因而系统(1) 可变换为

 $x(t+1) = \Psi_{ix}(t) + \overline{B}_{i}u(t) + \Psi_{1i}y_{i}(t+1) - \Psi_{1i}v_{i}(t+1) + \overline{\Gamma}_{i}w(t), \ i = 1, 2, \cdots, L.$ (4)

其中

改写为

$$\Psi_{i} = (M + T_{i}H_{i})^{-1}\Phi, \ \overline{B}_{i} = (M + T_{i}H_{i})^{-1}B,$$
  

$$\Psi_{1i} = (M + T_{i}H_{i})^{-1}T_{i}, \ \overline{\Gamma}_{i} = (M + T_{i}H_{i})^{-1}\Gamma.$$
  

$$\Leftrightarrow \alpha_{i}(t) = x(t) - \Psi_{1i}\nu_{i}(t), \ \text{则式}(4) \ \overline{\Pi} \ \overrightarrow{H} \rightarrow \cancel{\#}$$

$$\alpha_{i}(t+1) = \Psi_{i}\alpha_{i}(t) + \overline{B}_{i}u(t) + \Psi_{i}\Psi_{1i}y_{i}(t) - \Psi_{i}y_{i}(t) + \overline{P}_{i}w_{i}(t) + \overline{P}_{i}w(t), \qquad (5a)$$

策

$$z_{i}(t) = H_{i}\alpha_{i}(t) + v_{i}(t), \ i = 1, 2, \cdots, L.$$
(5b)  

$$\ddagger \psi \ z_{i}(t) = (I_{m_{i}} - H_{i}\Psi_{1i})y_{i}(t).$$

系统(1) 已等价变换为一组非奇异系统(5). 与 普通的随机线性系统不同,系统(5) 中出现了下一 时刻的噪声  $v_i(t+1)$ . 根据投影理论<sup>[11]</sup>,由文献[9] 的定理 1,基于新量测( $z_i(t)$ ,…, $z_i(0)$ ),可得  $\alpha_i(t)$ 的一步预报器如下:

**引理1** 在假设1~假设5下,非奇异系统组 (5)第*i*(*i*=1,2,...,*L*)个子系统的状态一步预报器 如下:

$$\hat{\alpha}_{i}(t+1 \mid t) = \Psi_{i}\hat{\alpha}_{i}(t \mid t-1) + \bar{B}_{i}u(t) + \Psi_{i}\Psi_{1i}y_{i}(t) + K_{pi}(t)\varepsilon_{i}(t), \quad (6)$$

$$\varepsilon_{i}(t) = z_{i}(t) - H_{i}\hat{\alpha}_{i}(t \mid t-1), \quad (7)$$

$$K_{pi}(t) = \Psi_{i}(P_{i}(t \mid t-1)H_{i}^{T} - \Psi_{1i}Q_{ui})Q_{ei}^{-1}(t), \quad (8)$$

$$Q_{ei}(t) = H_{i}P_{i}(t \mid t-1)H_{i}^{T} - H_{i}\Psi_{1i}Q_{ui} - Q_{ui}\Psi_{1i}^{T}H_{i}^{T} + Q_{ui}, \quad (9)$$

$$P_{i}(t+1 \mid t) = \phi_{i}(t)P_{i}(t \mid t-1)\phi_{i}^{T}(t) + \Psi_{1i}Q_{ui}\Psi_{1i}^{T} + \sum_{i=1}^{2} \phi_{i}(t)P_{i}(t \mid t-1)\phi_{i}^{T}(t) + \Phi_{i}(t \mid t-1)\phi_{i}^{T}(t) + \Phi_{i}(t)\phi_{i}^{T}(t) + \Phi_{i}(t \mid t-1)\phi_{i}^{T}(t) +$$

 $\overline{\Gamma}_{i}Q_{u}\overline{\Gamma}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}+K_{pi}(t)Q_{u}K_{pi}^{\mathrm{T}}(t)+$ 

 $\phi_i(t) \Psi_{1i} Q_{ii} K_{\mu}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) + K_{\mu i}(t) Q_{ii} \Psi_{1i}^{\mathrm{T}} \phi_i^{\mathrm{T}}(t).$ (10)  $\downarrow \mathbf{p} : \phi_i(t) = \Psi_i - K_{\mu}(t) H_i, \hat{a}_i(t \mid t-1) \text{ by a } db$   $\hat{a}_i(0 \mid -1) = \mu_0 - \Psi_{1i} y_i(0), P_i(t \mid t-1) \text{ b} a_i(t) \text{ b}$  $- \mathcal{F} \tilde{\mathfrak{M}} \mathcal{R} \mathcal{E} \tilde{\mathfrak{f}} \tilde{\mathfrak{E}} \mathbf{p}, K_{\mu i}(t) \text{ b} \tilde{\mathfrak{M}} \mathcal{H} \mathcal{H} \tilde{\mathfrak{L}} \tilde{\mathfrak{L}} \tilde{\mathfrak{L}} \mathbf{p}, \tilde{\mathfrak{M}} \mathfrak{h}$ 

由引理1和文献[9],可得到系统组(5)的局部 滤波器和平滑器如下:

**引理2** 系统组(5)的第*i*(*i* = 1,2,...,*L*)个局 部滤波器(或平滑器)可递推计算为

$$\hat{\alpha}_{i}(t \mid t+N) =$$

$$\hat{\alpha}_{i}(t \mid t+N-1) + M_{i}(t \mid t+N)\varepsilon_{i}(t+N),$$
(11)

其中  $N \ge 0$ ; 滤波(或平滑) 增益  $M_i(t | t + N)$  计算 如下:

$$M_{i}(t \mid t) = [P_{i}(t \mid t-1)H_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} - \Psi_{1i}Q_{ii}]Q_{ii}^{-1}(t),$$
(12a)

$$M_{i}(t \mid t+N) = [P_{i}(t \mid t-1)\phi_{i}^{T}(t) - \Psi_{1i}(S_{i}^{T}\overline{\Gamma}_{i}^{T} - Q_{ii}K_{pi}^{T}(t))] \times \Psi_{i}^{T}(t+N,t+1)H_{i}^{T}Q_{ei}^{-1}(t+N).$$
(12b)  

$$\downarrow \oplus \Psi_{i}^{T}(t+N,t+1) \not{\Xi} \not{\Sigma} \not{B}$$

$$\Psi_{i}^{T}(t+N,k) = \prod_{s=k}^{t+N-1} (\Psi_{i} - K_{pi}(s)H_{i})^{T}, \Psi_{i}(k,k) = I_{n};$$
(13)

估计误差方差阵可递推计算为

$$P_{i}(t \mid t+N) =$$

$$P_{i}(t \mid t+N-1) - M_{i}(t \mid t+N) Q_{i}(t+N)M_{i}^{T}(t \mid t+N), \quad (14)$$
其中初值  $P_{i}(t \mid t-1)$  由式(10) 计算.

**推论1** 对于系统组(5),其第*i*(*i* = 1,2,...,*L*) 个局部平滑器的非递推形式为

$$\hat{\alpha}_{i}(t \mid t+N) = \\ \hat{\alpha}_{i}(t \mid t-1) + \sum_{k=0}^{N} M_{i}(t \mid t+k) \varepsilon_{i}(t+k), \quad (15)$$

第 i 个局部平滑误差方差阵的非递推形式为

$$P_{i}(t \mid t+N) = P_{i}(t \mid t-1) - \sum_{k=0}^{N} M_{i}(t \mid t+k) Q_{i}(t+k) M_{i}^{T}(t \mid t+k).$$
(16)

**推论2** 对于系统(1),x(t)的第 $i(i=1,2,\dots,$ 

L) 个局部估值器(滤波器或平滑器) 为

$$\hat{x}_{i}(t \mid t+N) = \hat{\alpha}_{i}(t \mid t+N) + \Psi_{1i}y_{i}(t),$$

$$N \ge 0.$$
(17)

其估计误差方差阵也是  $P_i(t | t + N)$ (参见式(14) 或(16)). x(t) 的第 i 个和第 k 个子系统之间的估计 误差互协方差阵,与  $\alpha_i(t)$  和  $\alpha_k(t)$  之间的估计误差 互协方差阵相同,可统一记为  $P_{ik}(t | t + N)$ ,即

$$P_{ik}^{x}(t \mid t+N) = P_{ik}^{x}(t \mid t+N) = P_{ik}^{x}(t \mid t+N).$$
(18)

其中

$$P_{ik}^{x}(t \mid t+N) =$$

$$E[\tilde{x}_{i}(t \mid t+N)\tilde{x}_{k}^{T}(t \mid t+N)], \qquad (19a)$$

$$P_{ik}^{a}(t \mid t+N) =$$

$$E[\tilde{a}_{i}(t \mid t+N)\tilde{a}_{k}^{T}(t \mid t+N)], \qquad (19b)$$

$$\tilde{x}_{j}(t \mid t+N) = x(t) - \hat{x}_{j}(t \mid t+N), \qquad (20a)$$

 $\tilde{\alpha}_{j}(t \mid t+N) = \alpha_{j}(t) - \tilde{\alpha}_{j}(t \mid t+N).$ (20b) 证明略.

### 3 主要结果

由推论2可得 $\hat{x}_i(t \mid t+N)$ .现在利用文献[10] 中的融合规则,求得融合估计 $\hat{x}(t \mid t+N)$ .这就要 求必须知道 $P_{ik}(t \mid t+N)$ ,而要得到 $P_{ik}(t \mid t+N)$ , 必须求出 $P_{ik}(t+1 \mid t)$ .利用以上各引理可得如下定 理:

**定理1** 在假设1~ 假设5下,系统组(5)的第 i个和第k个( $i,k = 1,2,\dots,L, i \neq k$ )子系统之间的 一步预报误差互协方差阵可递推计算为

$$P_{ik}(t+1 \mid t) = \phi_{i}(t)P_{ik}(t \mid t-1)\phi_{k}^{T}(t) + \bar{\Gamma}_{i}Q_{ui}\bar{\Gamma}_{k}^{T} + K_{pi}(t)Q_{uik}K_{pk}^{T}(t) + \Psi_{1i}Q_{uik}\Psi_{1k}^{T} + \phi_{i}(t)\Psi_{1i}Q_{uik}K_{pk}^{T}(t) + K_{pi}(t)Q_{uik}\Psi_{1k}^{T}\phi_{k}^{T}(t).$$
(21)  
其中:  $P_{ik}(t \mid t-1)$ 的初值为 $P_{ik}(0 \mid -1) = P_{0}, \phi_{j}(t)$ 

见引理1.

证明 由式(5b) 和(7),新息  $\epsilon_i(t)$  可表示为  $\varepsilon_i(t) = H_{i\alpha_i}(t \mid t-1) + v_i(t).$ (22)由式(5a),(6)和(22)得  $\tilde{\alpha}_i(t+1 \mid t) =$  $\phi_i(t)\tilde{\alpha}_i(t \mid t-1) - \Psi_{1i}v_i(t+1) +$  $\overline{\Gamma}_i w(t) - K_{pi}(t) v_i(t),$ (23)因而  $P_{ik}(t+1 \mid t) =$  $\phi_i(t) P_{ik}(t \mid t-1) \phi_k^{\mathrm{T}}(t) + \phi_i(t) E[\tilde{\alpha}_i(t \mid t-1)]$ 1) $w^{\mathrm{T}}(t)$ ] $\overline{\Gamma}_{k}^{\mathrm{T}} - \phi_{i}(t)E[\tilde{\alpha}_{i}(t \mid t-1)v_{k}^{\mathrm{T}}(t)]K_{pk}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) +$  $\Psi_{1i}Q_{iik}\Psi_{1k}^{\mathrm{T}} + \overline{\Gamma}_{i}E\lceil w(t)\overline{\alpha}_{k}^{\mathrm{T}}(t \mid t-1)\rceil \phi_{k}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) +$  $\overline{\Gamma}_{i}Q_{w}\overline{\Gamma}_{k}^{\mathrm{T}}+K_{bi}(t)Q_{vik}K_{bk}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) K_{ti}(t) E \left[ v_i(t) \tilde{\alpha}_k^{\mathrm{T}}(t \mid t-1) \right] \boldsymbol{\phi}_k^{\mathrm{T}}(t),$ (24)其中用到 $\tilde{\alpha}_i(t \mid t-1) \perp v_k(t+1)$ . 由式(23) 知  $E[\tilde{\alpha}_{i}(t \mid t-1)v_{k}^{\mathrm{T}}(t)] = -\Psi_{1i}Q_{iik}, \quad (25)$ 其中用到 $\tilde{a}_i(t-1 \mid t-2) \perp v_k(t), w(t-1) \perp v_k(t)$ 和  $v_i(t-1) \mid v_k(t)$ . 由式(25) 知  $E[v_i(t)\tilde{\alpha}_k^{\mathrm{T}}(t \mid t-1)] =$  $E[\tilde{\alpha}_{k}(t \mid t-1)v_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}(t)]^{\mathrm{T}} = -Q_{ik}\Psi_{1k}^{\mathrm{T}},$ (26)由式(23)知  $E[\tilde{\alpha}_{i}(t \mid t-1)w^{\mathrm{T}}(t)] = 0,$ (27)其中用到 $\tilde{\alpha}_i(t-1 \mid t-2) \perp w(t), w(t-1) \perp w(t)$ 和  $v_i(t-1) + v_i(t) + + + (07)$ 

$$E[w(t)\tilde{a}_{k}^{T}(t \mid t-1)] = 0.$$
(28)

将式(25)~(28)代入(24),可知式(21)成立.□

**定理2** 在假设1~假设5下,系统(1)第*i*个 和第 $k \uparrow (i, k = 1, 2, \dots, L, i \neq k)$ 子系统之间的滤 波(或平滑)误差互协方差阵有非递推形式  $P_{*}(t \mid t + N) =$ 

$$P_{ik}(t \mid t-1) + \sum_{j_1=0}^{N} \sum_{j_2=0}^{N} M_i(t \mid t+j_1) \Delta_{ik0}(t,j_1,j_2) M_k^{\mathrm{T}}(t \mid t+j_2) - \sum_{j_1=0}^{N} M_i(t \mid t+j_2) \Delta_{ik1}(t,j_1) - \sum_{j_2=0}^{N} \Delta_{ik2}(t,j_2) M_k^{\mathrm{T}}(t \mid t+j_2).$$
(29)

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_{ik1}(t,j_{1}) &= \\ H_{i}\beta_{i}(t+j_{1},t)P_{ik}(t \mid t-1) - Q_{iik}\Psi_{1k}^{T}\delta(j_{1}) + \\ H_{i}\beta_{i}(t+j_{1},t+1)K_{pi}(t)Q_{iik}\Psi_{1k}^{T}\chi(j_{1}-1), \quad (30) \\ \Delta_{ik2}(t,j_{2}) &= \\ P_{ik}(t \mid t-1)\beta_{k}^{T}(t+j_{2},t)H_{k}^{T} - \Psi_{1i}Q_{iik}\delta(j_{2}) + \\ \Psi_{1i}Q_{iik}K_{pk}^{T}(t)\beta_{k}^{T}(t+j_{2},t+1)H_{k}^{T}\chi(j_{2}-1), \quad (31) \\ \Delta_{ik0}(t,j_{1},j_{2}) &= \\ H_{i}\beta_{i}(t+j_{1},t)P_{ik}(t \mid t-1)\beta_{k}^{T}(t+j_{2},t)H_{k}^{T} + \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{split} H_{i} \Big[ \beta_{i} (t+j_{1},t) \Psi_{1i} Q_{vik} K_{\rho k}^{\mathrm{T}} (t) \beta_{k}^{\mathrm{T}} (t+j_{2},t+1) H_{k}^{\mathrm{T}} + \\ \beta_{i} (t+j_{1},t+j_{2}) \Psi_{1i} Q_{vik} \chi (j_{1}-j_{2}) \Big] \chi (j_{2}-1) + \\ \Big[ H_{i} \beta_{i} (t+j_{1},t+1) K_{\rho i} (t) Q_{vik} \Psi_{1k}^{\mathrm{T}} \beta_{k}^{\mathrm{T}} (t+j_{2},t) + \\ Q_{vik} \Psi_{1k}^{\mathrm{T}} \beta_{k}^{\mathrm{T}} (t+j_{2},t+j_{1}) \chi (j_{2}-j_{1}) \Big] H_{k}^{\mathrm{T}} \chi (j_{1}-1) \\ - Q_{vik} K_{\rho k}^{\mathrm{T}} (t+j_{1}) \beta_{k}^{\mathrm{T}} (t+j_{2},t+j_{1}+1) \\ 1) H_{k}^{\mathrm{T}} \chi (j_{2}-1-j_{1}) - H_{i} \beta_{i} (t+j_{1},t+j_{2}+1) \\ N_{\rho i} (t+j_{2}) Q_{vik} \chi (j_{1}-1-j_{2}) + \\ H_{i} \Big[ \sum_{l=\iota}^{\iota+j} \beta_{i} (t+j_{1},l+1) \Psi_{1i} Q_{vik} K_{\rho k}^{\mathrm{T}} (l+1) \beta_{k}^{\mathrm{T}} (t+j_{2},t+j_{2},t+1) \\ H_{i} \Big[ \sum_{l=\iota}^{\iota+j} \beta_{i} (t+j_{1},l+1) \Big] H_{k}^{\mathrm{T}} \chi (\tilde{j}) + \\ H_{i} \Big[ \sum_{l=\iota}^{\iota+min(j_{1},j_{2})-1} \beta_{i} (t+j_{1},l+1) \Big] H_{k}^{\mathrm{T}} \chi (\tilde{j}) + \\ H_{i} \Big[ \sum_{l=\iota}^{\iota+min(j_{1},j_{2})-1} \beta_{i} (t+j_{1},l+1) \Big] H_{k}^{\mathrm{T}} \chi (min(j_{1},j_{2})-1) \\ H_{i} \beta_{i} (t+j_{1},t) \Big] H_{k}^{\mathrm{T}} \chi (j_{1}-j_{2},t+1) \Big] H_{k}^{\mathrm{T}} \chi (min(j_{1},j_{2})-1) \\ Q_{vik} \Psi_{1k}^{\mathrm{T}} \beta_{k}^{\mathrm{T}} (t+j_{2},t) \Big] H_{k}^{\mathrm{T}} \delta (j_{1}) + \\ Q_{vik} \delta (j_{1}-j_{2}). \end{aligned}$$
(32)   
 
$$\vec{\mathfrak{A}} \oplus$$

$$\chi(k) = \begin{cases} 1, \, k \ge 0; \\ 0, \, k < 0; \end{cases} \tag{33a}$$

$$\tilde{j} = \begin{cases} j_1 - 1, \ j_1 < j_2; \\ j_2 - 2, \ j_1 \ge j_2; \end{cases}$$
(33b)

$$\widetilde{j} = \begin{cases} j_2 - 1, \ j_2 < j_1; \\ j_1 - 2, \ j_2 \geqslant j_1; \end{cases}$$
(33c)

$$\beta_{i}(t+j,t) = \prod_{s=t}^{t+j-1} (\Psi_{i} - K_{pi}(s)H_{i}); \quad (34a)$$

 $\beta_i(t,t) = I_n, \ \beta_i(s,t) = 0, \ s < t.$ (34b) 初值  $P_{ik}(t \mid t-1)$  由定理 1 计算.

证明 由推论1可知  $\tilde{\alpha}_i(t \mid t+N) =$ 

$$\tilde{\alpha}_i(t \mid t-1) - \sum_{j=0}^N M_i(t \mid t+j) \varepsilon_i(t+j).$$
(35)

因而

$$P_{ik}(t \mid t+N) = P_{ik}(t \mid t-1) + \sum_{j_1=0}^{N} \sum_{j_2=0}^{N} M_i(t \mid t+j_1) \times E[\varepsilon_i(t \mid t+j_1)\varepsilon_k^{\mathrm{T}}(t \mid t+j_2)]M_k^{\mathrm{T}}(t \mid t+j_2) - \sum_{j_2=0}^{N} E[\tilde{\alpha}_i(t \mid t-1)\varepsilon_k^{\mathrm{T}}(t+j_2)]M_k^{\mathrm{T}}(t \mid t+j_2) - \sum_{j_1=0}^{N} M_i(t \mid t+j_1)E[\varepsilon_i(t+j_1)\tilde{\alpha}_k^{\mathrm{T}}(t \mid t-1)].$$
(36)  
$$\text{the d}(22) \ \text{the d}(t+j) = H_i \tilde{\alpha}_i(t+j \mid t+j-1) + v_i(t+j),$$
(37)  
$$\text{the d}(23) \ \text{the d}(23) \ \text{the d}(1) = H_i \tilde{\alpha}_i(t+j \mid t+j-1) + v_i(t+j),$$
(37)

$$\tilde{\alpha}_{i}(t+j|t+j-1) = \beta_{i}(t+j,t)\tilde{\alpha}_{i}(t|t-1) + \sum_{l=t}^{t+j-1} \beta_{i}(t+j,l+1) [-\Psi_{1i}v_{i}(l+1) + \overline{\Gamma}_{i}w(l) - K_{pi}(l)v_{i}(l)], \quad (38)$$
其中  $\beta_{i}(t+j,t)$  由式 (34) 定义. 将式 (38) 代入式 (37),可得

策

(40)

将式(26)和(28)代入(40),可知式(30)成立. 类似地,可知式(31)和(32)成立,故式(29)成

立. 🗆

由定理1,定理2和文献[10]中的融合规则,可 得系统(1)的全阶最优融合滤波器和平滑器如下:

**定理3** 在假设1~假设5下,系统(1)分别由 矩阵、标量和对角阵加权的最优融合滤波器和平滑 器如下:

1) 矩阵加权

$$\hat{x}_{0}^{m}(t \mid t+N) = \sum_{i=1}^{L} A_{i} \hat{x}_{i}(t \mid t+N), \ N \ge 0.$$
(41)

加权矩阵  $A_i \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ ,  $[A_1, A_2, \dots, A_L] =$  $(e^{T}P^{-1}e)^{-1}e^{T}P^{-1}$ . 其中: $P = (P_{*}(t \mid t+N)) \in$  $R^{nL \times nL}$ ,  $e = [I_n, \dots, I_n]^T \in R^{nL \times n}$ .  $\exists \oplus P_n(t \mid t + N)$  $= P_i(t \mid t+N)$  由式(16) 计算,  $P_{ik}(t \mid t+N)$  由式 (29) 计算,  $\hat{x}_i(t \mid t+N)$  由式(17) 计算. 融合估计误 差方差阵  $P_0^m = (e^T P^{-1} e)^{-1}$ ,且有 tr  $P_0^m \leq \text{tr} P_i$ .

2) 标量加权

$$\hat{x}_{0}^{i}(t \mid t+N) = \sum_{i=1}^{L} a_{i} \hat{x}_{i}(t \mid t+N), \ N \ge 0.$$
(42)

加权系数 $[a_1, \dots, a_L] = e^T P_r^{-1} / (e^T P_r^{-1} e).$ 其中: $P_r$  $= (\operatorname{tr} P_{ik}(t \mid t+N)) \in R^{L \times L}, e = [1, \cdots, 1]^{\mathrm{T}} \in R^{L}.$ 融合估计误差方差阵  $P_0^s = \sum_{i=1}^{L} \sum_{k=1}^{L} a_i a_k P_{ik}$ ,且有

## $\operatorname{tr} P_0^s \leqslant \operatorname{tr} P_i.$

3) 对角阵加权

$$\hat{x}_{0}^{d}(t \mid t+N) = \sum_{i=1}^{L} A_{i} \hat{x}_{i}(t \mid t+N), \ N \ge 0.$$
(43)

加权对角阵  $A_i \in R^{n \times n}$ ,  $[A_1, A_2, \dots, A_L] = (e^T \overline{P}^{-1} e)^{-1} e^T \overline{P}^{-1}$ . 其中:  $\overline{P} = (\overline{P}_k (t \mid t + N)) \in R^{nL \times nL}$ ,  $e = [I_n, \dots, I_n]^T \in R^{nL \times n}$ ,  $\overline{P}_k (t \mid t + N)$  为由  $P_k (t \mid t + N)$ 的对角元素构成的对角阵. 融合估计 误差方差阵

 $P_0^d = (e^{\mathsf{T}} \overline{P}^{-1} e)^{-1} e^{\mathsf{T}} \overline{P}^{-1} P \overline{P}^{-1} e (e^{\mathsf{T}} \overline{P}^{-1} e)^{-1},$ 且有 tr  $P_0^d \leqslant \operatorname{tr} P_i.$ 

证明略.

**注1** 就精度而言,矩阵加权优于对角阵加权, 对角阵加权优于标量加权.就计算效率而言,恰好相 反.因为矩阵加权需要计算一个 *nL* × *nL* 高维矩阵 的逆,对角阵加权需要计算 *n* 组*L* × *L* 矩阵的逆,而 标量加权只需计算一个 *L* × *L* 矩阵的逆,由此计算 加权系数.这与文献[12] 的结果相同.

**注2** 上述3种加权融合算法都要求计算某些 矩阵的逆来求加权系数.如果需要求逆的矩阵不可 逆,则预定的融合过程无法进行.此时可选取最优的 局部估计作为融合估计,与文献[13]的情形相同.

### 4 仿真算例

$$x(t) = Ax(t) + B[x(t+1) - x(t)] + d(t) + Cw(t),$$
(44a)

 $y_i(t) = H_i x(t) + v_i(t), i = 1,2.$  (44b) 其中:x(t)为二维产出向量;d(t)为二维消费向量; A为消费矩阵;B为投资矩阵(一般为奇异阵); $H_i(i)$ = 1,2)为量测矩阵;w(t)为一维零均值白噪声,其 方差为 $Q_w; y_i(t)(i) = 1,2)$ 为二维量测向量; $v_i(t)$ 为独立于w(t)的二维量测噪声,且有

> $v_1(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}^{\mathsf{T}} \theta(t) + \boldsymbol{\xi}_1(t),$  $v_2(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 & 0.9 \end{bmatrix}^{\mathsf{T}} \theta(t) + \boldsymbol{\xi}_2(t).$

式中: $\theta(t)$ 为一维零均值白噪声,其方差为 $Q_{\theta}$ ; $\xi_{i}(t)$ 为独立于 $\theta(t)$ 的二维零均值白噪声,其方差为 $Q_{\xi_{i}}$ .

设计目标是求出最优融合滤波器 $\hat{x}_{0}(t \mid t)$ 和一步滞后平滑器 $\hat{x}_{0}(t \mid t+1)$ .式(44a)可改写为

Bx(t+1) =

$$(I_2 - A + B)x(t) - d(t) - Cw(t)$$
. (45)  
仿真过程中取

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0.8 & 0.1 \\ 0 & 0.6 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$
$$C = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, d(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} (1+\rho)^t,$$

 $H_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.8 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, \ H_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.4 & 0.7 \\ 0.8 & 3 \end{bmatrix}.$ 

其中增长率 $\rho = 0.001, Q_w = 1, Q_{\theta} = 1, \mu_0 = 0, P_0$ =  $I_2, Q_{\xi 1} = Q_{\xi 2} = I_2$ . 取

$$T_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.1 \\ 0.1 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}, \ T_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.4 & 0.8 \\ 0.1 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix},$$

则奇异系统(45)和(44b)可变为系统组(5).仿真过 程中取 *t* = 0 ~ 150.

对于系统(44)的子系统*i*(*i* = 1,2),由推论2可 得到估值器 $\hat{x}_i(t \mid t + N)$ 和估计误差方差阵  $P_i(t \mid t + N), N = 0, 1.$ 由定理3,可得3种加权方 式下的全阶最优融合估值器 $\hat{x}_0^m(t \mid t + N), \hat{x}_0^d(t \mid t + N), \hat{x}_0^d(t \mid t + N), \hat{x}_0^d(t \mid t + N), Q$ 融合估计误差方差阵 $P_0^m(t \mid t + N), P_0^d(t \mid t + N), P_0^d(t \mid t + N).$ 

作为比较,本文给出了集中式融合估值器  $\hat{x}_{c}(t \mid t+N)$ 及其估计误差方差阵 $P_{c}(t \mid t+N)$ .某 些时刻的估计误差方差阵的迹分别如表 1 和表 2 所 示.

表1 滤波器性能比较

tr	t					
	30	60	90	120	150	
$P_1(t \mid t)$	0.9359	0.8864	0.8722	0.8679	0.8666	
$P_2(t \mid t)$	1.3926	1.4646	1.4838	1.4887	1.4899	
$P_0^s(t \mid t)$	0.8158	0.7655	0.7508	0.7463	0.7450	
$P^d_0(t\mid t)$	0.8059	0.7543	0.7394	0.7348	0.7335	
$P_0^m(t\mid t)$	0.7811	0.7315	0.7172	0.7129	0.7116	
$P_c(t \mid t)$	0.6468	0.5902	0.5764	0.5726	0.5716	

表 2 平滑器性能比较

tr	t					
	30	60	90	120	150	
$\overline{P_1(t \mid t+1)}$	0.8926	0.8474	0.8344	0.8305	0.8292	
$P_2(t \mid t+1)$	1.3263	1.3916	1.4090	1.4133	1.4144	
$P_0^{\delta}(t \mid t+1)$	0.7752	0.7295	0.7161	0.7120	0.7108	
$P_0^d(t \mid t+1)$	0.7661	0.7191	0.7055	0.7013	0.7001	
$P_0^m(t \mid t+1)$	0.7446	0.6993	0.6861	0.6821	0.6809	
$P_c(t \mid t+1)$	0.5463	0.4949	0.4823	0.4788	0.4779	

由表1和表2可得出如下结果:

 $\operatorname{tr}(P_{c}(t \mid t+N)) \leqslant \operatorname{tr}(P_{0}^{m}(t \mid t+N)) \leqslant$  $\operatorname{tr}(P_{0}^{d}(t \mid t+N)) \leqslant \operatorname{tr}(P_{0}^{s}(t \mid t+N)) \leqslant$  $\operatorname{tr}(P_{i}(t \mid t+N)), N = 0, 1, i = 1, 2.$ 

#### 5 结 论

本文针对一类多传感器离散随机奇异系统,探 讨了其最优融合滤波器和平滑器的设计问题.相对 于集中式融合方法,本文方法的核心思想是将奇异 系统转化为等价的非奇异系统组;在得到局部估值 器的基础上,利用线性最小方差意义下的加权融合 算法,得到原奇异系统的全阶最优融合滤波器和平 滑器.由于方法本身的局限,本文未能给出该系统的 全阶最优融合预报器.这是一个值得进一步研究的 问题.

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