分数阶 Unscented 卡尔曼滤波器研究

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摘 要:分数阶微积分在控制系统中的应用日益广泛,随着分数阶动态系统模型的引入,需要求解分数阶状态估计问题的方法。该文从分数阶非线性动态系统模型出发,以概率论为基础,导出分数阶的 Unscented 卡尔曼滤波器,得到其递推模型并应用于典型的非线性系统,UNGM(Univariate Nonstationary Growth Model)模型和再入飞行器跟踪模型。实验结果证明在合理设置分数阶 Unscented 卡尔曼滤波器阶次的情况下,能够取得优于 Unscented 卡尔曼滤波器的效果。

 关键词:分数阶微积分;分数阶动态系统;分数阶状态空间模型;Unscented 变换;Unscented 卡尔曼滤波器

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Fractional Unscented Kalman Filter

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Abstract: Fractional calculus is widely used in control system theory. Owing to introducing of fractional dynamic system model, searching solution method of fractional state estimation is an urgent issue. Starting from fractional nonlinear dynamic system model, fractional unscented Kalman filter is derived based on probability theory. The filter is applied to two typical nonlinear systems, Univariate Nonstationary Growth Model (UNGM) model and Reentry Vehicle Tracking (RVT) model. Experiment results prove the performance of fractional unscented Kalman filter given in this paper is better than that of the unscented Kalman filter in the context of reasonable setting of the fractional order.

Key words: Fractional calculus; Fractional dynamic system; Fractional state space model; Unscented transformation; Unscented Kalman filter

1 引言

随着分数阶微积分在控制系统理论中的广泛 应用,已有的研究证明,分数阶动态系统模型是描述具有非线性特性的动力学系统的有力工具^[1,2]。比 起传统的整数阶系统模型,该模型能够更简单地引 入诸如摩擦和滑动等非线性效应,是研究状态反馈 控制系统的基础。为了实现状态反馈控制,当系统 的状态无法直接进行测量时,需要引入一种状态估 计方法。研究整数阶系统参数辨识和状态估计的方 法有很多,而对于分数阶系统,参数辨识和状态估

2011-09-14 收到, 2012-03-05 改回 国家自然科学基金(60972131)资助课题 *通信作者:刘彦 debbie_ly77@126.com 计的过程并不这样简单。已有很多方法尝试解决这 个问题,包括频域方法³³和时域的非整数阶参数辨识 方法^[4,5]等,但并没有取得预期的效果。找到一种能 够有效地对分数阶系统进行状态估计的方法成为分 数阶状况反馈控制实现的关键。

Kalman 滤波器是一种线性最优滤波器,且其 结果特别适用于数字计算,因此在各行各业都有广 泛的应用^[6-10]。在 Kalman 滤波器的各种形式中, 扩展的 Kalman 滤波器在解决非线性问题方面的应 用最为广泛。但该方法仍然存在着几个问题:首先, 非线性函数的线性化要在误差传播过程能够线性化 的情况下才是可靠的;其次雅可比矩阵的存在性以 及计算量也是影响扩展的 Kalman 滤波器应用的重 要因素。同时,随机理论证实了这样一个事实,一 个随机变量*x*,经过非线性变换之后,其统计量会 产生偏移,使得采用泰勒公式对非线性系统线性化 的效果不佳。为解决该问题,Unscented Kalman 滤 波器应运而生^[11-14],Unscented 变换^[15]的目的是求 取随机变量经过非线性变换以后的统计特性。

本文以分数阶动态系统模型为基础,将 Unscented Kalman 滤波器推广到分数阶,得到分数 阶 Unscented Kalman 滤波器。由于分数阶微积分 的固有特性,分数阶 Unscented Kalman 滤波器具 有"记忆"特性,其下一时刻的估计值不仅与系统 当前时刻的状态有关,还依赖于当前时刻之前的系 统的运行情况。实验证明,这一优点,使得分数阶 Unscented Kalman 滤波器具有优于 Unscented Kalman 滤波器的性能。

2 分数阶 Unscented Kalman 滤波器的导出

Unscented Kalman 滤波器与扩展 Kalman 滤波器的不同之处在于,通过 Unscented 变换回避了非线性函数线性化的过程中可能出现的误差。

非线性的分数阶动态系统的状态空间模型^[1]如 式(1)所示。

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}_{k+1} &= f\left(\mathbf{x}_{k}, \mathbf{u}_{k}, \mathbf{w}_{k}\right) - \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} \left(-1\right)^{i} \mathbf{\alpha}_{i} \mathbf{x}_{k+1-i} \\ \mathbf{y}_{k} &= h\left(\mathbf{x}_{k}, \mathbf{v}_{k}\right) \end{aligned}$$
(1)

其中 $f(\bullet)$ 和 $h(\bullet)$ 为非线性函数, x 代表系统的状态向 量, y 为观测向量, $w \approx v \beta$ 别为系统噪声和观测 噪声, 均为均值为零的白噪声, 方差分别为 $Q_k = E[w_k w_k^{\text{H}}], R_k = E[v_k v_k^{\text{H}}]$ 。动态系统的分数阶阶次向 量为 $\alpha = [\alpha_1 \; \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_N]^{\text{T}}, \; \alpha_i$ 为系统状态 x_i 的状态方 程微分阶次, $\alpha_i = \text{diag} \left[\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ i \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_2 \\ i \end{pmatrix}, \cdots, \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_N \\ i \end{pmatrix} \right], N$ 为系 统状态方程的个数。

将状态变量 \boldsymbol{x}_{k} 与系统噪声 \boldsymbol{w}_{k} 和观测噪声 \boldsymbol{v}_{k} 串 联起来,形成新的状态随机变量 $\boldsymbol{x}_{k}^{\text{new}} = [\boldsymbol{x}_{k}^{\text{T}} \ \boldsymbol{w}_{k}^{\text{T}} \ \boldsymbol{v}_{k}^{\text{T}}]^{\text{T}}$, 其均值为 $\bar{\boldsymbol{x}}_{k}^{\text{new}} = [\bar{\boldsymbol{x}}_{k}^{\text{T}} \ \boldsymbol{0} \ \boldsymbol{0}]^{\text{T}}$,协方差为 $\bar{\boldsymbol{P}}_{x}^{\text{new}} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{P}_{k} \\ \boldsymbol{Q}_{k} \\ \boldsymbol{R} \end{bmatrix}$ 。将非线性的分数阶动态系统的状态

空间模型式(1)重写为 x_k^{new} 的函数。

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}_{k+1}^{\text{new}} &= f^{\text{new}}\left(\mathbf{x}_{k}^{\text{new}}, \mathbf{u}_{k}\right) - \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} \left(-1\right)^{i} \mathbf{\alpha}_{i} \mathbf{x}_{k+1-i}^{\text{new}} \\ \mathbf{y}_{k} &= h^{\text{new}}\left(\mathbf{x}_{k}^{\text{new}}\right) \end{aligned}$$
(2)

将通过已知的状态 $\boldsymbol{x}_1, \boldsymbol{x}_2, \dots, \boldsymbol{x}_k$ 预测到的 k+1 时刻的预测状态向量记为 $\tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_{k+1} = E(\boldsymbol{x}_k \mid \boldsymbol{y}_1, \dots, \boldsymbol{y}_k)$ 。

$$\begin{split} \tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_{k+1}^{\text{new}} &= E\left(\boldsymbol{x}_{k+1}^{\text{new}} \mid \boldsymbol{y}_{1}, \cdots, \boldsymbol{y}_{k}\right) \\ &= E\left(f^{\text{new}}\left(\boldsymbol{x}_{k}^{\text{new}}, \boldsymbol{u}_{k}\right) - \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} (-1)^{i} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{i} \boldsymbol{x}_{k+1-i}^{\text{new}} \mid \boldsymbol{y}_{1}, \cdots, \boldsymbol{y}_{k}\right) \\ &= E\left(f^{\text{new}}\left(\boldsymbol{x}_{k}^{\text{new}}, \boldsymbol{u}_{k}\right)\right) \\ &- \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} (-1)^{i} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{i} E\left(\boldsymbol{x}_{k+1-i}^{\text{new}} \mid \boldsymbol{y}_{1}, \cdots, \boldsymbol{y}_{k}\right) \end{split}$$
(3)

k时刻,系统状态的最优估计值为 $\hat{x}_{k}^{\text{new}} = [\hat{x}_{k}^{\text{T}} \mathbf{0} \mathbf{0}]^{\text{T}}$ 。对式(3)中右边第1部分利用 Unscented 变换,为状态变量 \hat{x}_{k}^{new} 构造 sigma 点集 X_{k}^{new} ,其由 2L+1个点 $\hat{\chi}_{i,k}^{\text{new}}$ 构成,相应的系数为 $W_{i,k}^{(m)}$,点集构 造方法同文献[11]。将各个 sigma 点通过非线性变换 $f^{\text{new}}(\bullet)$,可得

$$\widetilde{\chi}_{i,k}^{\text{new}} = f^{\text{new}}\left(\widehat{\chi}_{i,k}^{\text{new}}, \boldsymbol{u}_k\right) \tag{4}$$

$$E\left(f^{\text{new}}\left(\hat{\boldsymbol{x}}_{k}^{\text{new}},\boldsymbol{u}_{k}\right)\right) = \sum_{i=0}^{2L} W_{i,k}^{(m)} \hat{\boldsymbol{\chi}}_{i,k}^{\text{new}}$$
(5)

对式 (3) 中右边第 2 部分,利用 假设条件 $E(\boldsymbol{x}_{k+1-i}^{\text{new}} | \boldsymbol{y}_1, \dots, \boldsymbol{y}_k) = E(\boldsymbol{x}_{k+1-i}^{\text{new}} | \boldsymbol{y}_1, \dots, \boldsymbol{y}_{k+1-i}),有$ $\sum_{i=1}^{k+1} (-1)^i \boldsymbol{\alpha}_i E(\boldsymbol{x}_{k+1-i}^{\text{new}} | \boldsymbol{y}_1, \dots, \boldsymbol{y}_k) = \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} (-1)^i \boldsymbol{\alpha}_i \hat{\boldsymbol{x}}_{k+1-i}^{\text{new}}$ (6) 因此, k+1时刻的预测值为

$$\tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_{k+1}^{\text{new}} = \sum_{i=0}^{2L} W_{i,k}^{(m)} \hat{\chi}_{i,k}^{\text{new}} - \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} (-1)^i \, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_i \hat{\boldsymbol{x}}_{k+1-i}^{\text{new}}$$
(7)
预测误差协方差矩阵为

$$\begin{aligned} \widetilde{\boldsymbol{P}}_{\boldsymbol{x}_{k}} &= E\left[\left(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_{k}^{\text{new}} - \boldsymbol{x}_{k}^{\text{new}}\right)\left(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_{k}^{\text{new}} - \boldsymbol{x}_{k}^{\text{new}}\right)^{\text{T}}\right] \\ &= E\left[\left(E\left(f^{\text{new}}\left(\widehat{\boldsymbol{x}}_{k-1}^{\text{new}}, \boldsymbol{u}_{k-1}\right)\right) - f^{\text{new}}\left(\boldsymbol{x}_{k-1}^{\text{new}}, \boldsymbol{u}_{k-1}\right)\right)\right) \\ &\cdot \left(E\left(f^{\text{new}}\left(\widehat{\boldsymbol{x}}_{k-1}^{\text{new}}, \boldsymbol{u}_{k-1}\right)\right) - f^{\text{new}}\left(\boldsymbol{x}_{k-1}^{\text{new}}, \boldsymbol{u}_{k-1}\right)\right)^{\text{T}}\right] \\ &+ \sum_{i=1}^{k} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{i} E\left[\left(\widehat{\boldsymbol{x}}_{k-i}^{\text{new}} - \boldsymbol{x}_{k-i}^{\text{new}}\right)\left(\widehat{\boldsymbol{x}}_{k-i}^{\text{new}} - \boldsymbol{x}_{k-i}^{\text{new}}\right)^{\text{T}}\right] \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{i}^{\text{T}} \\ &- \sum_{i=1}^{k} \left(-1\right)^{i} E\left[\left(E\left(f^{\text{new}}\left(\widehat{\boldsymbol{x}}_{k-1}^{\text{new}}, \boldsymbol{u}_{k-1}\right)\right)\right) \\ &- f^{\text{new}}\left(\boldsymbol{x}_{k-1}^{\text{new}}, \boldsymbol{u}_{k-1}\right)\right)\left(\widehat{\boldsymbol{x}}_{k-i}^{\text{new}} - \boldsymbol{x}_{k-i}^{\text{new}}\right)^{\text{T}}\right] \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{i}^{\text{T}} \\ &- \sum_{i=1}^{k} \left(-1\right)^{i} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{i} E\left[\left(\widehat{\boldsymbol{x}}_{k-i}^{\text{new}} - \boldsymbol{x}_{k-i}^{\text{new}}\right) \\ &\cdot \left(E\left(f^{\text{new}}\left(\widehat{\boldsymbol{x}}_{k-1}^{\text{new}}, \boldsymbol{u}_{k-1}\right)\right) - f^{\text{new}}\left(\boldsymbol{x}_{k-1}^{\text{new}}, \boldsymbol{u}_{k-1}\right)\right)^{\text{T}}\right] (8) \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\hat{e}_{k-i}^{\text{new}} = \hat{x}_{k-i}^{\text{new}} - x_{k-i}^{\text{new}}$ 为新的估计误差,非线 性变换以后的协方差为

$$E\left[\left(E\left(f^{\text{new}}\left(\hat{\boldsymbol{x}}_{k-1}^{\text{new}}, \boldsymbol{u}_{k-1}\right)\right) - f^{\text{new}}\left(\boldsymbol{x}_{k-1}^{\text{new}}, \boldsymbol{u}_{k-1}\right)\right) \\ \cdot \left(E\left(f^{\text{new}}\left(\hat{\boldsymbol{x}}_{k-1}^{\text{new}}, \boldsymbol{u}_{k-1}\right)\right) - f^{\text{new}}\left(\boldsymbol{x}_{k-1}^{\text{new}}, \boldsymbol{u}_{k-1}\right)\right)^{\mathrm{T}}\right] \\ = \sum_{i=0}^{2L} W_{i,k-1}^{(c)}\left(\hat{\chi}_{i,k-1}^{\text{new}} - \sum_{i=0}^{2L} W_{i,k-1}^{(m)} \hat{\chi}_{i,k-1}^{\text{new}}\right)$$
(9)

化简式(8)中等号右边第 3 项

$$\sum_{i=1}^{k} (-1)^{i} E\left[\left(E\left(f^{\text{new}}\left(\hat{\boldsymbol{x}}_{k-1}^{\text{new}}, \boldsymbol{u}_{k-1}\right)\right)\right) - f^{\text{new}}\left(\boldsymbol{x}_{k-1}^{\text{new}}, \boldsymbol{u}_{k-1}\right)\right)\left(\hat{\boldsymbol{x}}_{k-i}^{\text{new}} - \boldsymbol{x}_{k-i}^{\text{new}}\right)^{\text{T}}\right]\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{i}^{\text{T}}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{k} (-1)^{i} E\left[\left(E\left(f^{\text{new}}\left(\hat{\boldsymbol{x}}_{k-1}^{\text{new}}, \boldsymbol{u}_{k-1}\right)\right)\right) - f^{\text{new}}\left(\boldsymbol{x}_{k-1}^{\text{new}}, \boldsymbol{u}_{k-1}\right)\right)\left(\hat{\boldsymbol{e}}_{k-i}^{\text{new}}\right)^{\text{T}}\right]\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{i}^{\text{T}}$$
(10)

对k时刻的预测误差 $\tilde{e}_{k}^{\text{new}}$ 进行泰勒展开,得到式(11)所示结果

$$\tilde{\boldsymbol{e}}_{k}^{\text{new}} = E\left(f^{\text{new}}\left(\hat{\boldsymbol{x}}_{k-1}^{\text{new}}, \boldsymbol{u}_{k-1}\right)\right) - f^{\text{new}}\left(\boldsymbol{x}_{k-1}^{\text{new}}, \boldsymbol{u}_{k-1}\right)$$
$$= \boldsymbol{F}_{k-1}^{\text{new}} \hat{\boldsymbol{e}}_{k-1}^{\text{new}} - \sum_{i=1}^{k} (-1)^{i} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{i} \hat{\boldsymbol{e}}_{k-i}^{\text{new}}$$
(11)

其中 $F_k^{\text{new}} = (\partial/(\partial x))f^{\text{new}}(\hat{x}_k, u_k, 0)$ 。将式(11)代入式(10),可得

$$\sum_{i=1}^{k} (-1)^{i} E\left[\left(E\left(f^{\text{new}}\left(\hat{\boldsymbol{x}}_{k-1}^{\text{new}}, \boldsymbol{u}_{k-1}\right)\right)\right) - f^{\text{new}}\left(\boldsymbol{x}_{k-1}^{\text{new}}, \boldsymbol{u}_{k-1}\right)\right)\left(\hat{\boldsymbol{x}}_{k-i}^{\text{new}} - \boldsymbol{x}_{k-i}^{\text{new}}\right)^{\text{T}}\right]\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{i}^{\text{T}}$$
$$= -\boldsymbol{F}_{k-1}^{\text{new}} \widehat{\boldsymbol{P}}_{\boldsymbol{x}_{k-1}}^{\text{new}} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1}^{\text{T}} - \sum_{i=1}^{k} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{i} \widehat{\boldsymbol{P}}_{\boldsymbol{x}_{k-i}}^{\text{new}} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{i}^{\text{T}}$$
(12)

此次利用了不同时刻的估计误差相互独立的假设条件, $\hat{P}_{x_{k-i}}^{\text{new}}$ 为k-i时刻新的估计协方差。同理,对于式(8)中等号右边第4项,有类似结果。将上述结果代入式(8),可得

$$\widetilde{\boldsymbol{P}}_{\boldsymbol{x}_{k}} = \sum_{i=0}^{2L} W_{i,k-1}^{(c)} \left(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\chi}}_{i,k-1}^{\operatorname{new}} - \sum_{i=0}^{2L} W_{i,k-1}^{(m)} \widehat{\boldsymbol{\chi}}_{i,k-1}^{\operatorname{new}} \right) \\ + 3 \sum_{i=1}^{k} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{i} \widehat{\boldsymbol{P}}_{\boldsymbol{x}_{k-i}}^{\operatorname{new}} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1} \widehat{\boldsymbol{P}}_{\boldsymbol{x}_{k-1}}^{\operatorname{new}} \boldsymbol{F}_{k-1}^{\operatorname{new}\mathrm{T}} \\ + \boldsymbol{F}_{k-1}^{\operatorname{new}} \widehat{\boldsymbol{P}}_{\boldsymbol{x}_{k-1}}^{\operatorname{new}} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1}^{\mathrm{T}}$$
(13)

观测值 y_k 的预测值仍然通过 Unscented 变换来 计算,将 sigma 点集中的每一点通过非线性变换 $h^{\text{new}}(\bullet)$,可得

$$\tilde{\gamma}_{i,k}^{\text{new}} = h^{\text{new}}\left(\hat{\chi}_{i,k}^{\text{new}}\right) \tag{14}$$

$$\tilde{\boldsymbol{y}}_{k} = E\left(h^{\text{new}}\left(\hat{\boldsymbol{x}}_{k}^{\text{new}}\right)\right) = \sum_{i=0}^{2L} W_{i,k}^{(m)} \tilde{\gamma}_{i,k}^{\text{new}}$$

$$\left. \begin{bmatrix} 2L \\ 2L \end{bmatrix} \left(15\right) \right\}$$
(15)

$$\boldsymbol{P}_{\boldsymbol{y}_{k}} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} W_{i,k}^{(c)} E\left[\left(\tilde{\gamma}_{i,k}^{\text{new}} - \tilde{\boldsymbol{y}}_{k}\right)\left(\tilde{\gamma}_{i,k}^{\text{new}} - \tilde{\boldsymbol{y}}_{k}\right)^{\mathrm{T}}\right]\right]$$
$$\tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_{k} \models \tilde{\boldsymbol{y}}_{k} \text{ bi } T \text{ bi } T \neq \forall 1$$

$$\boldsymbol{P}_{\boldsymbol{x}_{k}\boldsymbol{y}_{k}} = E\left[\left(\boldsymbol{\tilde{x}}_{k}^{\text{new}} - \boldsymbol{x}_{k}^{\text{new}}\right)\left(\boldsymbol{\tilde{y}}_{k} - \boldsymbol{y}_{k}\right)^{\text{T}}\right]$$
$$= \sum_{i=0}^{2L} W_{i,k}^{(c)} E\left[\left(\boldsymbol{\tilde{\chi}}_{i,k-1}^{\text{new}} - \sum_{i=0}^{2L} W_{i,k}^{(m)} \boldsymbol{\hat{\chi}}_{i,k}^{\text{new}}\right)$$
$$\cdot \left(\boldsymbol{\hat{\gamma}}_{i,k}^{\text{new}} - \sum_{i=0}^{2L} W_{i,k}^{(m)} \boldsymbol{\tilde{\gamma}}_{i,k}^{\text{new}}\right)^{\text{T}}\right]$$
(16)

类似 Unscented Kalman 滤波器,分数阶 Unscented Kalman 增益为

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{K}_{k} &= \boldsymbol{P}_{\boldsymbol{x}_{k}\boldsymbol{y}_{k}} \boldsymbol{P}_{\boldsymbol{y}_{k}}^{-1} \\ &= \left(\sum_{i=0}^{2L} W_{i,k}^{(c)} E\left[\left(\tilde{\gamma}_{i,k}^{\text{new}} - \tilde{\boldsymbol{y}}_{k}\right)\left(\tilde{\gamma}_{i,k}^{\text{new}} - \tilde{\boldsymbol{y}}_{k}\right)^{\mathrm{T}}\right]\right) \\ &\cdot \left(\sum_{i=0}^{2L} W_{i,k}^{(c)} E\left[\left(\tilde{\chi}_{i,k-1}^{\text{new}} - \sum_{i=0}^{2L} W_{i,k}^{(m)} \tilde{\chi}_{i,k}^{\text{new}}\right)\right. \\ &\left. \cdot \left(\hat{\gamma}_{i,k}^{\text{new}} - \sum_{i=0}^{2L} W_{i,k}^{(m)} \tilde{\gamma}_{i,k}^{\text{new}}\right)^{\mathrm{T}}\right]\right)^{-1} \end{aligned}$$
(17)

综合上述推导的结果,分数阶 Unscented Kalman 滤波器的过程为:

(1)将状态变量与系统噪声和观测噪声串联形成新的 k 时刻状态变量 x^{new},改写动态系统的状态 空间方程。

(2)初始条件

$$\hat{x}_{0} = E[x_{0}]$$

 $\hat{P}_{0} = E[(x_{0} - \hat{x}_{0})(x_{0} - \hat{x}_{0})^{\mathrm{T}}]$
 $\hat{x}_{0}^{\mathrm{new}} = [\hat{x}_{0}^{\mathrm{T}} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0}]^{\mathrm{T}}$
 $\hat{P}_{0}^{\mathrm{new}} = E[(x_{0}^{\mathrm{new}} - \hat{x}_{0}^{\mathrm{new}})(x_{0}^{\mathrm{new}} - \hat{x}_{0}^{\mathrm{new}})^{\mathrm{T}}] = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{P}_{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{Q}_{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{R}_{0} \end{bmatrix}$
(18)

(3) $k = 1, 2, \dots, \infty$ 时的预测过程:构造 \hat{x}_{k}^{new} 的 sigma 点集 X_{k}^{new}

(4)计算状态变量的一步预测值以及观测变量 的一步预测值 $\tilde{x}_{k+1}^{\text{new}}$, \tilde{P}_{x_k} , P_{y_k} , $P_{x_k y_k}$

(5)状态变量估计值的更新

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{x}}_{k}^{\text{new}} = \tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_{k}^{\text{new}} + \boldsymbol{K}_{k} \left(\boldsymbol{y}_{k} - \tilde{\boldsymbol{y}}_{k}^{\text{new}} \right)$$

 $\hat{\boldsymbol{P}}_{\boldsymbol{x}_{k}} = \tilde{\boldsymbol{P}}_{\boldsymbol{x}_{k}} - \boldsymbol{K}_{k} \boldsymbol{P}_{\boldsymbol{y}_{k}} \boldsymbol{K}_{k}^{\text{T}}$

$$(19)$$

3 仿真实验

为分析非线性的分数阶Kalman卡尔曼滤波器 的性能,采用了两个具有典型非线性特征的模型作 为测试模型。

(1) 单变量非平稳增长模型 (Univariate Nonstationary Growth Model, UNGM)

UNGM模型及相应参数如文献[16]中所描述, 取100个状态估计点所得的滤波效果如图1(a)所示, 估计误差及 3σ 置信区间估计如图1(b)所示。图中对 比了传统Unscented Kalman滤波器(图1(a₁),图 1(b₁))和阶次为 0.3 阶时分数阶Unscented Kalman 滤波器(图1(a₂),图1(b₂))的滤波估计性能。从图1(a)



图1 两种Unscented Kalman滤波器应用于UNGM模型的结果

可以看出,在状态估计点3-10,88-96两个区间传统的Unscented Kalman滤波器估计误差明显,而分数阶Unscented Kalman滤波器的滤波估计较好地接近了真实状态,滤波精度要高于传统的Unscented Kalman滤波器。传统Unscented Kalman滤波器和分数阶Unscented Kalman滤波器的MSE 值显示在表1中。

表1 后验加权估计的均方根误差

算法	MSE	运行时间(s)
传统的 Unscented Kalman 滤波器	65.1199	0.3255
分数阶 Unscented Kalman 滤波器	22.1552	0.3310

(2) 再入飞行器跟踪问题 (reentry vehicle tracking)

再入飞行器跟踪是指当再入飞行器在高海拔处 以高速进入大气层时,通过雷达对其距离和方位等 位置参数进行跟踪的过程。再入飞行器跟踪模型具

 $x_2 \, (\mathrm{km})$





Unscented Kalman 滤波器跟踪轨迹
 --- 阶次为 [0.8 0.5 0.6 0.9 1.1]^T 的分数阶

---- 所次为[0.8 0.5 0.6 0.9 1.1]⁻ 的分数所 Unscented Kalman 滤波器跟踪轨迹

Unscented Kalman 滤波器眼睛机边

图 2 两种 Unscented Kalman 滤波器进行再入飞行器跟踪的结果

有强烈的非线性特征,对滤波器和跟踪器的要求都 十分高,同时由于其研究意义重大,一直是关注热 点^[11]。本节采用文献[11]中描述的再入飞行器跟踪模 型,飞行器的参数与真实初始条件与文献[11]中一 致。

利用本文所述分数阶 Unscented Kalman 滤波 器进行再入飞行器跟踪,并将结果与 Unscented Kalman 滤波器跟踪结果进行对比,如图 2 所示,其 中,分数阶阶次取为 [0.8 0.5 0.6 0.9 1.1]^T。图 2(a) 中绘制了真实的再入飞行器运行轨迹,用点虚线表 示; Unscented Kalman 滤波器跟踪结果,用实线表 示; 分数阶的 Unscented Kalman 滤波器跟踪结果, 用虚线表示。由于坐标轴尺度的原因,从图 2(a)中 看到 3 条曲线几乎是重合的。将坐标尺放大,如图 2(b)所示,可以看到分数阶的 Unscented Kalman 滤波器的跟踪轨迹更贴合再入飞行器的实际运行轨 迹。

表 2 两种 Unscented Kalman 滤波器进行再入 飞行器跟踪结果的均方差

跟踪方法	均方差
Unscented Kalman 滤波器	0.004583
分数阶的 Unscented Kalman 滤波器	0.004477

Unscented Kalman 滤波器比 Unscented Kalman 滤 波器具有更加良好的性能。

4 结束语

本文主要研究了分数阶 Unscented Kalman 滤 波器设计。以分数阶非线性系统模型为基础,导出 了分数阶的 Unscented Kalman 滤波器。分别在单 变量非平稳增长模型和再入飞行器跟踪模型上进行 实验,结果证明,分数阶 Unscented Kalman 滤波 器比 Unscented Kalman 滤波器,具有更好的性能。

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