

# 适于无源阵列跟踪的粒子滤波交互多模型算法

王凯<sup>1</sup>, 张永顺<sup>1</sup>, 尚振峰<sup>2</sup>

(1. 空军工程大学 导弹学院, 陕西 三原 713800; 2. 空军后勤部直供部, 北京 100076)

**摘要:**针对无源阵列被动跟踪效果较差的问题,融合交互式多模型和粒子滤波方法,提出了一种基于粒子滤波的交互多模型(IMM-PF)算法。该算法采用多模型结构跟踪目标的任意机动;各模型采用粒子滤波算法处理非线性、非高斯问题。各模型中相对固定数目的粒子群经过相互交互、粒子滤波后再进行重抽样以减少滤波退化现象。在交互阶段,对各模型的相应粒子进行输入交互;在滤波阶段,抽取 $N$ 个采样点,得到估计采样,从而求得估计输出和有关函数;在混合阶段,获得状态向量的后验条件概率密度函数,通过这个后验概率密度便可获得状态向量的估计量。与典型的交互式多模型算法(IMM-KF)进行了比较,计算机仿真结果证实了本文新算法的正确性和有效性。

**关键词:**交互式多模型;粒子滤波;非线性、非高斯;重抽样

**中图分类号:** TN911.7 **文献标识码:** A **文章编号:** 1009-3516(2008)03-0033-04

在机动目标跟踪领域,次优的基于跳跃马尔可夫线性系统的多模型滤波算法得到了广泛的关注,如广义伪贝叶斯算法(GPB)、交互式多模型(IMM)算法等<sup>[1]</sup>。但其各模型滤波算法通常采用卡尔曼滤波或扩展卡尔曼滤波算法,如果系统模型为高度非线性模型,必定使得滤波性能大大降低。近来,Gordon等把粒子滤波应用到实际工程领域<sup>[2]</sup>。文献[3]开始把多模型与粒子滤波相结合,提出了多模型的粒子滤波。但其把模型变量增补到状态变量,对增补的状态变量应用粒子滤波以进行粒子的传播更新。这使得对各模型中的粒子数目无法进行控制。文献[4]提出的多模型滤波中各模型均有相同数目的粒子,粒子数目固定,能充分体现多模型的特点,但各模型的粒子群彼此之间不存在交互,为静态多模型算法。

本文提出的方法采用多模型结构,各模型的滤波方法采用粒子滤波算法。各模型中的粒子数目固定且独立于模型概率,各模型的粒子经过交互、粒子滤波后,再进行残差重抽样,可以减轻滤波退化现象。

## 1 系统建立

考虑如下的随机混合系统<sup>[5]</sup>

$$s(k+1) = f(s(k), t(k), m(k)) + g(s(k), t(k), m(k))w(k, m(t)), k \in \mathbf{N} \quad (1)$$

$$z(k) = h(s(k), t(k), m(k)) + v(k, m(t)), k \in \mathbf{N} \quad (2)$$

式中,  $s(k) \in \mathbf{R}^{n(m(k))}$  为模型  $m(k)$  的基状态向量;  $m(k) \in M \subset \mathbf{N}$  是系统的模式状态; 状态噪声和量测噪声序列是模型相关的, 密度函数分别为  $d_{w(k, m(k))}(w)$  和  $d_{v(k, m(k))}(v)$ 。初始状态概率密度  $s(0) - p_0(s)$ 。模式序列  $\{m(k)\}_{k=1, 2, \dots}$  是一个马尔科夫链, 转移概率  $P\{m(k+1) = j | m(k) = i\} = p_{ij}$ ;  $\mathbf{Z}(k) = \{z(1), z(2), \dots, z(k)\}$  表示直到时刻  $k$  所有观测值序列集合。所需要解决的问题就是给定测量向量序列  $\mathbf{Z}(k)$  情况下, 求解条件概率密度  $p(s(k) | \mathbf{Z}(k))$ , 因为状态向量上所有有用信息均包含在此概率密度函数中。当系统是线性的, 则状态和测量噪声都是高斯的,  $p(s(k) | \mathbf{Z}(k))$  也是高斯的, 进而可以由均值和方差来描述其特性, 还可

收稿日期: 2007-09-04

基金项目: 国家“863”计划资助项目(2006AA701307)

作者简介: 王凯(1981-), 男, 安徽萧县人, 博士生, 主要从事雷达系统研究; E-mail: zhuyt1983@21cn.com

张永顺(1961-), 男, 陕西咸阳人, 教授, 博士生导师, 主要从事信息处理和雷达对抗技术研究。

以用卡尔曼滤波对均值和方差进行更新<sup>[6-8]</sup>,但处理非线性、非高斯系统则不是太有效。

## 2 IMM - PF 算法

该算法采用多模型结构以跟踪目标的任意机动,各模型采用粒子滤波算法以处理非线性、非高斯问题。各模型中相对固定数目的粒子群经过相互交互、粒子滤波后再进行重抽样以减少滤波退化现象。交互多模型粒子滤波算法主要包括以下3个阶段<sup>[9-10]</sup>:

1) 交互阶段。对各模型的相应粒子进行输入交互:交互概率 $\mu_{ij}(k-1|k-1) = 1/c_j p_{ij} \mu_i(k-1)$ ,其中 $c_j = \sum_{i \in M} p_{ij} \mu_i(k-1)$ 为归一化因子,模型 $j$ 的先验概率密度为

$$\hat{p}_0^j(s_{0j}(k-1) | Z(k-1)) = \sum_{i \in M} \hat{p}^i(s_i(k-1) | Z(k-1)) \mu_{ij}(k-1|k-1) \quad (3)$$

2) 滤波阶段。 $\forall j \in M$ ,对 $\hat{p}_0^j(s_{0j}(k-1) | Z(k-1))$ 抽取 $N$ 个采样点 $\bar{s}_j^l(k-1)$ 。并得到估计采样:

$$\hat{s}_j^l(k) = f(\bar{s}_j^l(k-1), t(k-1), j) + g(\bar{s}_j^l(k-1), t(k-1), j) w^l(k-1, j) \quad (4)$$

式中, $w^l(k-1, j)$ 为对 $d_{w(k, m(k))}$ 的采样。

则估计输出为

$$\hat{z}_j^l(k|k-1) = h(\hat{s}_j^l(k), t(k), j) \quad (5)$$

得出 $k$ 时刻各个粒子的权重为

$$\bar{q}_j^l(k) = d_{v(k, j)}(z(k) - \hat{z}_j^l(k|k-1)) \quad (6)$$

若 $\bar{q}_j(k) = \sum_{l=1}^N \bar{q}_j^l(k)$ ,则归一化权重为 $q_j^l = \frac{\bar{q}_j^l(k)}{\bar{q}_j(k)}$ 。

求得 $k$ 时刻的均值和协方差估计分别为

$$\bar{s}_j(k) = \sum_{l=1}^N q_j^l \hat{s}_j^l(k) \quad (7) \quad \hat{p}_j(k) = \sum_{l=1}^N q_j^l (\hat{s}_j^l(k) - \bar{s}_j(k)) (\hat{s}_j^l(k) - \bar{s}_j(k))^t \quad (8)$$

从模型 $j$ 状态向量的基于 $N$ 个高斯密度混合的条件概率密度函数:

$$\hat{p}_{jN}(k)(s_j(k) | Z(k)) = \sum_{l=1}^N q_j^l N(\hat{s}_j^l(k), v_j \hat{p}_j(k)) \quad (9)$$

可得到模型 $j$ 状态向量的交互退化后的概率密度函数,比如基于 $N_r \leq N$ 个高斯密度交互:

$$\hat{p}^j(s_j(k) | Z(k)) = \sum_{l=1}^{N_r} q_j^{r,l} N(\hat{s}_j^{r,l}(k), v_j \hat{p}_j^r(k)) \quad (10)$$

式中: $v_j = 0.5N^{-2/d_j}$ ;  $d_j$ 为状态空间的维数。

采样估计输出的均值和残差协方差分别为

$$\bar{h}_j(k) = \sum_{l=1}^N h(\hat{s}_j^l(k), k, j) \quad (11)$$

$$S^j(k) = \sum_{l=1}^N (h(\hat{s}_j^l(k), k, j) - \bar{h}_j(k)) (h(\hat{s}_j^l(k), k, j) - \bar{h}_j(k))^t \quad (12)$$

更新序列为

$$r_j^l(k) = z(k) - h(\hat{s}_j^l(k), k, j) \quad (13)$$

更新序列的概率密度函数为

$$\hat{p}^j(r_j(k) | Z(k)) = \sum_{l=1}^N q_j^l N(0, S_j(k)) = N(0, S_j(k)) \quad (14)$$

似然函数 $L_j^l(k) = N(r_j^l(k); 0, S_j(k))$ ;

进而模型概率 $\mu_j(k) = \frac{1}{c} L_j(k) c_j$ ,其中 $c = \sum_{j \in M} L_j(k) c_j$ 。

3) 混合阶段。获得状态向量的后验条件概率密度函数为

$$\hat{p}(s(k) | Z(k)) = \sum_{j \in M} \hat{p}^j(s_j(k) | Z(k)) \mu_j(k) \quad (15)$$

此算法的输出是一个基于测量量的后验概率密度  $\hat{p}(s(k) | Z(k))$ 。通过这个后验概率密度便可以获得状态向量的估计量  $\hat{s}(k) := E_{\hat{p}(s(k) | Z(k))}(s(k))$ 。

### 3 仿真分析

为了验证本文算法的有效性,将上面介绍的 IMM - PF 算法和 IMM - KF 算法的跟踪性能进行比较。整个仿真过程:  $t = 12 \text{ s}$  到  $t = 14 \text{ s}$  是直线运动阶段,然后到圆周机动和垂直机动的交替阶段,最后为直线运动和圆周机动的交替阶段。其中直线运动模型的机动特性  $a_s = 0.5 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$ ;圆周机动模型的纵向和垂直机动  $a_{\text{long}} = a_{\text{vert}} = 15 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$ ,横向机动为  $a_{\text{lat}} = 20 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$ ;垂直机动模型的所有加速度参数设置为  $a_{\text{az}} = 20 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$ ,更新时间  $T = 0.5 \text{ s}$ ,距离、高低角、方位角测量噪声标准差分别为  $15 \text{ m}$ 、 $2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ rad}$ 。每个模型的粒子数为  $N = 1\ 000$ 。

通过图 1、图 2 和图 3、图 4 可以发现 IMM - KF 在  $t = 14 \text{ s}$  后开始发散。这种现象的原因在于 IMM - KF 算法对角速度的错误估计,它由圆周机动模型的非线性所引起;在圆周机动模型中实际测量角速度的概率密度是双峰的,而滤波器选择了错误的角速度估计;由于这种测量误差的存在,导致了  $t = 14 \text{ s}$  以后角速度较差估计,IMM - KF 算法不能修复这种误差,因此发散。IMM - PF 算法则能够处理这种问题,并在  $t = 14 \text{ s}$  后仍然保持较好性能。

从图 5、图 6 可以看出,IMM - PF 的模型概率和机动轨迹是对应的,也就是  $14 \text{ s}$  前的直线运动、到  $18 \text{ s}$  的圆周机动和垂直机动混合运动以及  $18 \text{ s}$  后的直线运动和圆周机动的混合运动与模型概率均是吻合的。而对于 IMM - KF 算法在  $t = 14 \text{ s}$  后的模型概率则就不可靠了,这也可以解释发散的原因。

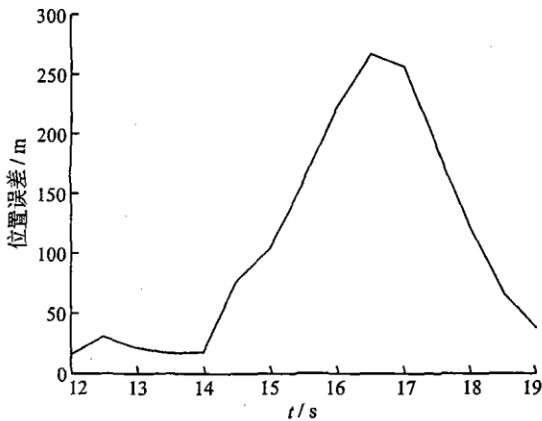


图 1 IMM - KF 算法位置误差  
Fig.1 IMM - KF position error

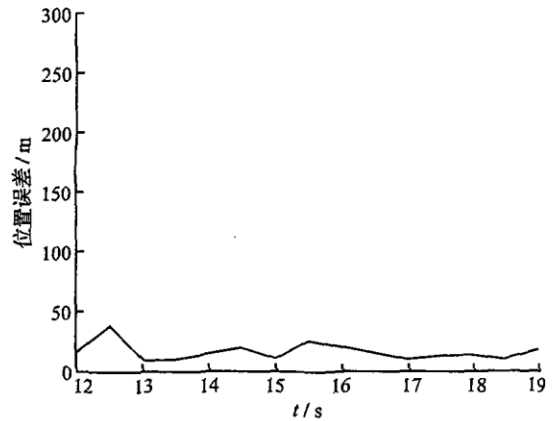


图 2 IMM - PF 算法位置误差  
Fig.2 IMM - PF position error

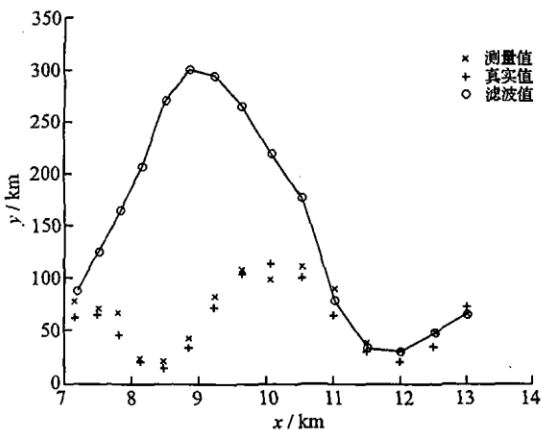


图 3 IMM - KF 算法目标水平位置预测  
Fig.3 IMM - KF level position error prediction

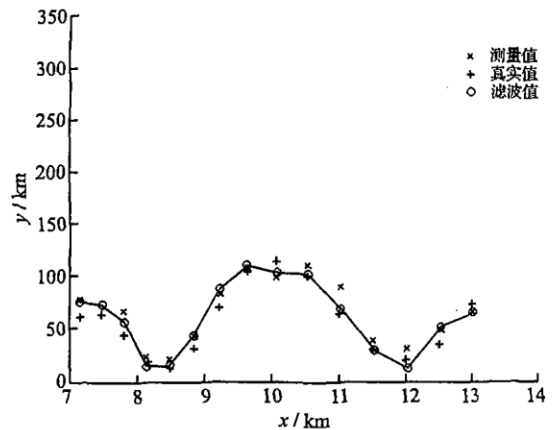


图 4 IMM - PF 算法目标水平位置预测  
Fig.4 IMM - PF level position error prediction

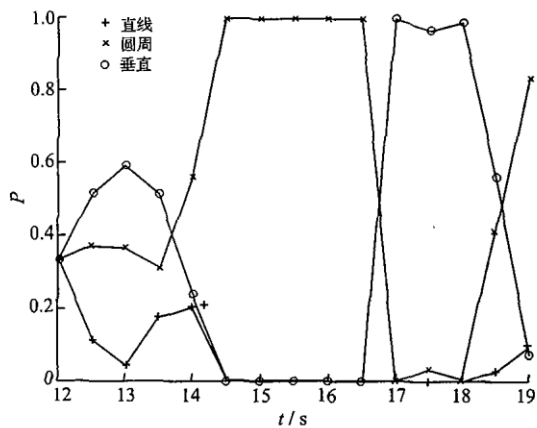


图5 IMM-KF 算法模型概率

Fig. 5 IMM-KF model probability

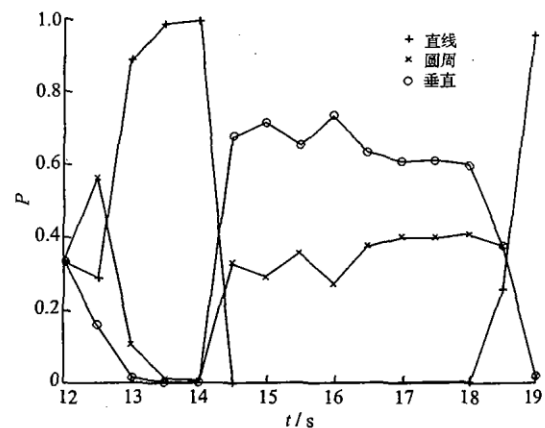


图6 IMM-PF 算法模型概率

Fig. 6 IMM-PF model probability

## 4 结论

本文把粒子滤波应用到了交互多模型算法,从而既能跟踪目标的任意机动,又不受非线性、非高斯问题的限制。通过对设定运动模型的仿真,可以看出在不同的目标跟踪条件下,比如非线性运动、非线性测量以及不同类型的可能机动,IMM-PF 算法均取得了比 IMM-KF 算法更好的性能。

### 参考文献:

- [ 1 ] Shalom Y, Li XiaoRong. Estimation and Tracking: Principles, Techniques, and Software [ M ]. London: Artech House, 1993.
- [ 2 ] Gordon N, Salmond D J, Smith A F M. Novel Approach to Nonlinear and Non-Gaussian Bayesian State Estimation [ J ]. IEEE Proceedings - F, 1993, 140(2): 107 - 113.
- [ 3 ] McGinnity G, Irwin G W. Multiple Model Bootstrap Filter For maneuvering Target Tracking [ J ]. IEEE Transactions on Aerospace and Electronic Systems, 2000, 36(3): 1006 - 1012.
- [ 4 ] Gordon N J, Maskell S, Kirubarajan T. Efficient Particle Filters For joint Tracking and Classification [ C ]. // Proceedings of SPIE, Signal and Data Processing of Small Targets Oliver E and Drummond Editor [ S. 1 ]; 2002: 439 - 449.
- [ 5 ] Blom H A P, Bar Shalom Y. The Interacting Multiple Model Algorithm for Systems with Markovian Switching Coefficients [ J ]. IEEE Trans Automatic Control, 1988, 33(8): 780 - 783.
- [ 6 ] 冯存前,童宁宁,丁前军.一种自适应阵列指向误差校正方法 [ J ]. 空军工程大学学报:自然科学版,2007,8(4):53 - 57. FENG Cunqian, TONG Ningning, DING Qianjun. A Calibration Method of Steering Errors in Adaptive Array. [ J ]. Journal of Air Force Engineering University: Natural Science Edition, 2007, 8(4): 53 - 57. (in Chinese)
- [ 7 ] 蒋宏,宋龙,任章.非全测状态下的机动目标跟踪 [ J ]. 系统工程与电子技术,2007,29(2):197 - 200. JIANG Hong, SONG Long, REN Zhang. Maneuvering Target Tracking Under Non-all Measurement Information [ J ]. Systems Engineering and Electronics, 2007, 29(2): 197 - 200. (in Chinese)
- [ 8 ] 孙仲康,周一宇,何黎星.单多基地由源无源定位技术 [ M ]. 北京:国防工业出版社,1996. SUN Zhongkang, ZHOU Yiyu, HE Lixing. Active and Passive Location Technique for Single-multiple Station [ M ]. Beijing: National Defence Industry Press, 1996. (in Chinese)
- [ 9 ] 周宏仁,敬忠良,王培德.机动目标跟踪 [ M ]. 北京:国防工业出版社,1991. ZHOU Hongren, JING Zhongliang, WANG Peide. Maneuvering Target Tracking [ M ]. Beijing: National Defence Industry Press, 1991. (in Chinese)
- [ 10 ] Hong L, Cui N, Bakich M, et al. Multirate Interacting Multiple Model Particle Filter for Terrain-based Ground Target Tracking [ J ]. IEEE Proc Control Theory Appl, 2006, 153(6): 265 - 269.

(编辑:田新华)

(下转第41页)

## Threat Evaluation Technology Based on Grey Interval - number for Grey Decision - making

LUO Wen - hui, LIU Shao - wei, YANG Jian - jun

(Missile institute, Air Force Engineering University, Sanyuan 713800 Shaanxi, China)

**Abstract:** Aimed at the air - raid target threat, the index system of the threat evaluation, quantified and indexed by the fuzzy membership function, is given based on the guideline of the threat evaluation. Usually in threat evaluation, only the information provided by the maximum is taken into account and the general values are ignored, which will bring distortion into existence. So, in this situation, it is more meaningful and significant to adopt interval - number in expression. In view of the judgment problem of the air - raid target threat, the criterion for the judgment of the air - raid target threat is analyzed and the main factors effecting on the target threat are given based on this. Then, by combining the interval number with the Grey relationship grade theory, a new multi - objective decision - making model is constructed and applied to the threat sequence of the air - raid target, which can more accurately reflect the influence of target maneuver on threat degree. In this way, the non - chief factors in the system are also taken into account, which makes the threat evaluation closer to the actual combat. Finally the model is applied to the air - raid target threat sequence, and the example shows that this method is feasible.

**Keywords:** Grey relationship analysis, interval - number, threat evaluation

(上接第36页)

## Algorithm of Particle Filter Interacting Multiple Model Suitable for Passive Array Tracking

WANG Kai<sup>1</sup>, ZHANG Yong - shun<sup>1</sup>, SHANG Zhen - feng<sup>2</sup>

(1. Missile Institute, Air Force Engineering University, Sanyuan 713800, Shaanxi, China; 2. Department of AFLDU, Beijing 100076, China)

**Abstract:** To solve the ineffective performance of passive array tracking, this paper presents an interacting multiple model particle filter algorithm (IMM - PF) by combining the interacting multiple model with the particle filter method together. In using this algorithm, the structure of multiple models is adopted to track arbitrary maneuvering of the target, and at the same time particle filter method is employed in each model to deal with the nonlinear/non - Gaussian problems. After interaction and particle filtering, particles in each model with the fixed number are re - sampled to reduce the degeneracy of filtering. First, in the interaction stage, the particles corresponding to each model are input and interacting. Then, estimation resample is obtained by picking out N sampling points in the filtering stage, thereby the estimation output and the related function are gained. In the combination stage, the posteriori probability density functions of the state vectors are obtained, by combining the probability density functions of the different modes taking into account the mode probabilities. In the simulations, by comparison with the general interacting multiple model, the results demonstrate the correctness and efficiency of this new filtering method.

**Key words:** interacting multiple model; particle filter; nonlinear / non - Gaussian; re - sampling