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# 具有量化的传感器网络机动目标状态估计算法

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摘要:针对传感器网络(sensor network, SN)对机动目标的状态估计问题,提出一种交互式多模型量化无迹卡尔 曼滤波(interacting multiple model quantization-based unscented Kalman filter, IMM-QUKF)算法。为节省通信带宽, 传感器的测量数据经过概率量化后发送给远程局部估计器;考虑量化机制引入的误差,设计改进的无迹卡尔曼滤波算法,并与交互式多模型算法结合得到局部估计。数值仿真验证结果表明:该算法对于机动目标具有较好的跟踪效果。

关键词: 传感器网络; 状态估计; 交互式多模型; 无迹卡尔曼滤波; 概率量化

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## Maneuvering Target State Estimation Algorithm with Quantization for Sensor Network

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**Abstract:** To estimate the state of a maneuvering target in sensor networks, an interacting multiple model quantized unscented Kalman filter (IMM-QUKF) algorithm is proposed. In order to save the communication bandwidth, the measurement data of sensors are sent to the remote local estimator after probability quantization. Considering the error introduced by the quantization mechanism, an improved unscented Kalman filter algorithm is designed and combined with the interacting multiple model algorithm to obtain the local estimation. Numerical simulation results show that the algorithm has good tracking effect for maneuvering target.

Keywords: sensor network; state estimation; interacting multiple model; unscented Kalman filter; probabilistic quantization

## 0 引言

传感器网络(SN)是具有感知和通信功能的自 组织网络系统<sup>[1]</sup>,传感器网络状态估计被广泛应用 于目标跟踪、环境监视、信息融合等领域<sup>[2-4]</sup>。由于 实际中系统多为非线性的,对于非线性系统的状态 估计问题备受关注<sup>[5-6]</sup>。与拓展卡尔曼滤波相比,无 迹卡尔曼滤波(unscented Kalman filter, UKF)采用 无迹变换,避免了线性化的过程,具有更高的估计 精度<sup>[6]</sup>;因此,基于传感器网络的UKF算法设计具 有重要研究意义。

在网络传输过程中,由于带宽受限,信号在传 输前通常要经过量化。具体而言,传感器的测量数 据在传输前被量化为有限集上取值的分段常数<sup>[7-8]</sup>。 量化虽然节省了通信带宽,但也引入了量化误差, 导致估计性能的下降<sup>[9]</sup>;因此,考虑量化效应状态 估计算法的设计问题引起了越来越多的研究关注。 文献[10]将量化视为原始信号信息的一部分,为之 后关于量化问题的研究奠定了基础。文献[11]提出 了一种具有量化信息交换的扩散卡尔曼滤波算法。 文献[12]研究了具有概率量化和动态事件触发机制的分布式状态和故障估计问题。

以上状态估计方法都是针对单模型的,然而, 实际目标的运动不可能始终是一种运动模式,单模 型滤波算法在跟踪过程中可能会出现模型与实际运 动不匹配的情况,使得跟踪性能变差。为此,基于 多模型的机动目标跟踪算法得到了大量研究,其中, 一种非常有效的方法是交互多模型(interacting multiple model, IMM)算法<sup>[13]</sup>。文献[14]将拓展卡 尔曼滤波和 IMM 结合,预测目标的意图和未来状 态。文献[15]设计了一种鲁棒的 IMM 和不确定性补 偿算法,以提高估计精度。文献[16]使用交互式多 模型轨迹预测方法,通过整合基于物理和机动的模 型来预测车辆轨迹。

基于以上问题,笔者提出一种交互式多模型量 化无迹卡尔曼滤波(IMM-QUKF)算法,用于具有量 化的传感器网络对机动目标的状态估计。使用概率 量化机制以节省通信带宽,通过最小化估计误差得 到滤波增益,进一步得到 IMM-QUKF 算法,实现

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对机动目标的跟踪。

#### 1 问题描述

考虑如下非线性系统:

$$\begin{aligned} x_{k+1} &= f(\mathbf{x}_k) + \omega_k \\ y_k &= h(\mathbf{x}_k) + v_k \end{aligned} \right\} \circ$$
 (1)

式中:  $x_k \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 为目标状态向量;  $y_k \in \mathbb{R}^t$ 为传感器的 测量值;  $f(\bullet)$ 为非线性函数;  $h(\bullet)$ 为测量函数;  $\omega_k$ 为 过程噪声,  $v_k$ 为测量噪声, 两者均为高斯白噪声序 列且互不相关。 $\omega_k$ 和  $v_k$ 的统计特性为:  $E\{\omega_k\}=0$ ,  $E\{v_k\}=0$ ,  $E\{\omega_k \omega_k^T\}=Q_k$ ,  $E\{v_k(v_k)^T\}=R_k$ 。

假设在 k 时刻, 传感器得到的测量值为  $y_k = [(y_k)_1(y_k)_2 \cdots (y_k)_l]^T$ , 并且  $(y_k)_j$  满足  $U_{\min}^j \le (y_k)_j < U_{\max}^j$ , 其中,  $j = 0, 1, 2, \cdots, t$ ,  $U_{\max}^j$ 和  $U_{\min}^j$ 的大小由传感器的观测性能决定。则量化区间长度为:

$$\Delta_j = U_j / (2^l - 1) \,. \tag{2}$$

式中: l为量化位数;  $U_j = U_{\text{max}}^j - U_{\text{min}}^j$ 。

若 $U_{\min}^{j}$  +  $(s_{j} - 1) \cdot \Delta_{j} \leq (y_{k})_{j} < U_{\max}^{j}$  +  $s_{j} \cdot \Delta_{j}$ , 则 $(y_{k})_{j}$  的量化值 $(z_{k})_{j}$ 的取值在区间的 2 个端点选择,即:

$$P\{(z_k)_j = Q((y_k)_j) = U_{\min} + (s_j - 1) \cdot \Delta_j\} = 1 - r_j P\{(z_k)_j = Q((y_k)_j) = U_{\min} + s_j \cdot \Delta_j\} = r_j$$
(3)

式中: 1 $\leq s_j \leq 2^{l-1}$ ,  $s \in Z$ ;  $Q(\bullet)$ 为量化函数;  $r_j$ 为区 间选择概率,  $r_j = ((y_k)_j - [U_{\min}^j + (s_j - 1) \cdot \Delta_j]) / \Delta_j$ 。

将量化误差定义为:

$$(n_k)_j = (z_k)_j - (y_k)_j$$
。  
式中 $(n_k)_j$ 为测量值的量化误差。

(*n<sub>k</sub>*);的取值只有2个:

$$P\{(n_k)_j = -r_j \cdot \Delta_j\} = 1 - r_j \\ P\{(n_k)_j = (1 - r_j) \cdot \Delta_j\} = r_j \}$$
(5)

(4)

由上式概率密度函数可知,随机变量(*n<sub>k</sub>*)*j*服从 伯努利分布。结合式(2)可以得到:

$$E((n_k)_j) = 0$$
  

$$E\{(n_k)_j, [(n_k)_j]^{\mathrm{T}}\} = \Delta_j^2 r_j (1 - r_j) \leq \Delta_j^2 = \frac{U_j^2}{(2^l - 1)^2} \right\} \circ (6)$$

## 2 主要成果

#### 2.1 QUKF 算法

为减小量化误差对估计性能的影响,设计改进的 UKF 算法。状态估计更新规则如下:

$$\hat{x}_{k+1|k+1} = \hat{x}_{k+1|k} + K_{k+1}(z_{k+1} - \hat{z}_{k+1|k})$$
(7)

式中 K<sub>k+1</sub> 为估计器的滤波器增益。

根据式(4)和(1)得到:

$$\begin{aligned} x_{k+1} &= f(\boldsymbol{x}_k) + \boldsymbol{\omega}_k \\ z_k &= h(\boldsymbol{x}_k) + m_k \end{aligned}$$
 (8)

式中  $m_k = v_k + n_k$ 。

定理1对于式(1)表示的系统,进行量化后,新 系统的观测噪声特性为:

$$E\{m_k\} = 0$$
  

$$E\{m_k, (m_k)^{\mathrm{T}}\} \leq G_k$$
(9)

式中 $G_k = R_k + \text{diag}\{U_1^2/(2^L - 1)^2, \dots, U_t^2/(2^L - 1)^2\}$ 。

因为*v*<sub>k</sub>是测量噪声,由传感器的测量性能决定, *n*<sub>k</sub>是由 *U*<sub>j</sub>和*l*决定的;因此,*v*<sub>k</sub>和*n*<sub>k</sub>是不相关的, 根据期望和方差的性质有:

$$E\{m_{k}\} = E\{v_{k}\} + E\{n_{k}\} = 0$$
  

$$E\{m_{k}, (m_{k})^{\mathsf{T}}\} = E\{v_{k}, (v_{k})^{\mathsf{T}}\} + E\{n_{k}, (n_{k})^{\mathsf{T}}\} = R_{k} + \left\{\Delta^{2}r(1-r) \leq R_{k} + \operatorname{diag}\left\{\frac{U_{1}^{2}}{(2^{l}-1)^{2}}, \cdots, \frac{U_{t}^{2}}{(2^{l}-1)^{2}}\right\}\right\}$$
(10)

估计器的设计。定义预测误差为 $\hat{x}_{k+1|k} = x_{k+1} - \hat{x}_{k+1|k}$ ,估计误差为 $\tilde{x}_{k+1|k+1} = x_{k+1} - \tilde{x}_{k+1|k+1}$ 。

定理2对于式(1)表示的带有概率量化机制的非 线性系统,所设计的估计器的滤波器增益和协方差 更新方程为:

$$K_{k+1} = \hat{P}_{xz,k+1|k} \left( \hat{P}_{zz,k+1|k} \right)^{-1}; \qquad (11)$$

$$\hat{P}_{k+1|k+1} = \hat{P}_{k+1|k} - K_{k+1} (\hat{P}_{xz,k+1|k})^{\mathrm{T}}; \qquad (12)$$

$$P_{zz,k+1|k} = \sum_{i=0}^{2n} \overline{\sigma}_{j}^{c} (z_{j,k+1|k} - \hat{z}_{k+1|k}) (z_{j,k+1|k} - \hat{z}_{k+1|k})^{\mathrm{T}} + G_{k}; \quad (13)$$

$$\hat{P}_{xz,k+1|k} = \sum_{i=0}^{2n} \overline{\sigma}_{j}^{c} (x_{j,k+1|k} - \hat{z}_{k+1|k}) (z_{j,k+1|k} - \hat{z}_{k+1|k})^{\mathrm{T}}$$
(14)

估计误差为:

ô

$$\widetilde{x}_{k+1|k+1} = x_{k+1} - \widehat{x}_{k+1|k+1} = x_{k+1} - \\
\widehat{x}_{k+1|k} - K_{k+1}(z_{k+1} - \widehat{z}_{k+1|k}) \circ$$
(15)

$$\hat{\Sigma}_{k+1|k+1} = E\{\hat{x}_{k+1|k+1}(\hat{x}_{k+1|k+1})^{\mathsf{T}}\} = \hat{\Sigma}_{k+1|k} - E\{\hat{x}_{k+1|k+1}(z_{k+1} - \hat{z}_{k+1|k})^{\mathsf{T}}(K_{k+1})^{\mathsf{T}}\} - E\{K_{k+1}(z_{k+1} - \hat{z}_{k+1|k})(\hat{x}_{k+1|k+1})^{\mathsf{T}}\} + E\{K_{k+1}(z_{k+1} - \hat{z}_{k+1|k})(z_{k+1} - \hat{z}_{k+1|k})^{\mathsf{T}}(K_{k+1})^{\mathsf{T}}\} \circ 
\vec{x} \div :$$
(16)

$$(z_{k+1} - \hat{z}_{k+1|k})(z_{k+1} - \hat{z}_{k+1|k})^{\mathrm{T}} = \sum_{i=0}^{2n} \overline{\varpi}_{j}^{c}(z_{j,k+1|k} - \hat{z}_{k+1|k})(z_{j,k+1|k} - \hat{z}_{k+1|k})^{\mathrm{T}} + E\{m_{k}, (m_{k})^{\mathrm{T}}\} .$$
(17)

$$\begin{split} \hat{P}_{zz,k+1|k} &= \sum_{i=0}^{2n} \overline{\sigma}_{j}^{c} (z_{j,k+1|k} - \hat{z}_{k+1|k}) (z_{j,k+1|k} - \hat{z}_{k+1|k})^{\mathrm{T}} + G_{k} \circ \\ & \mathbb{R} \operatorname{IR} \Xi \mathfrak{P} \mathfrak{I}, \quad \overline{\mathrm{D}} \mathfrak{P} \mathfrak{s} \mathfrak{s} \\ \hat{\Sigma}_{k+1|k+1} &\leq \hat{\Sigma}_{k+1|k} - E \{ \hat{x}_{k+1|k+1} (z_{k+1} - \hat{z}_{k+1|k})^{\mathrm{T}} (K_{k+1})^{\mathrm{T}} \} - \\ & E \{ K_{k+1} (z_{k+1} - \hat{z}_{k+1|k}) (\hat{x}_{k+1|k+1})^{\mathrm{T}} \} + \\ & E \{ K_{k+1} \hat{P}_{zz,k+1|k} (K_{k+1})^{\mathrm{T}} \} \mathfrak{o} \\ & \qquad \mathfrak{O} \operatorname{dtr} (\hat{\Sigma}_{k+1|k+1}) / \partial K_{k+1} = 0 , \quad \overline{\mathrm{D}} \mathfrak{P} \mathfrak{s} \end{split}$$

$$\frac{\partial \operatorname{tr}(\hat{\Sigma}_{k+1|k+1})}{\hat{z}_{k+1|k}} = -2\hat{x}_{k+1|k+1}(z_{k+1} - \hat{z}_{k+1|k})^{\mathrm{T}} + 2K_{k+1}\hat{P}_{zz,k+1|k} = 0 \,.$$
(19)

令

$$\hat{P}_{xz,k+1|k} = \sum_{i=0}^{2n} \overline{\varpi}_{j}^{c} (x_{j,k+1|k} - \hat{z}_{k+1|k}) (z_{j,k+1|k} - \hat{z}_{k+1|k})^{\mathrm{T}} = \hat{x}_{k+1|k+1} (z_{k+1} - \hat{z}_{k+1|k})^{\mathrm{T}} \circ$$

可得:

$$K_{k+1} = \hat{x}_{k+1|k+1} (z_{k+1} - \hat{z}_{k+1|k})^{\mathrm{T}} (\hat{P}_{zz,k+1|k})^{-1} = \hat{P}_{xz,k+1|k} (\hat{P}_{zz,k+1|k})^{-1} \circ$$
(20)

协方差更新的规则如下:

$$P_{k+1|k+1} = E\{(x_{k+1} - \hat{x}_{k+1|k+1})(x_{k+1} - \hat{x}_{k+1|k+1})^{\mathrm{T}}\} = E\{[x_{k+1} - \hat{x}_{k+1|k} - K_{k+1}(z_{k+1} - \hat{z}_{k+1|k})] \times [x_{k+1} - \hat{x}_{k+1|k} - K_{k+1}(z_{k+1} - \hat{z}_{k+1|k})]^{\mathrm{T}}\} = P_{k+1|k} - E\{\hat{P}_{xz,k+1|k}(K_{k+1})^{\mathrm{T}}\} + E\{K_{k+1}(\hat{P}_{xz,k+1|k})^{\mathrm{T}}\} + E\{K_{k+1}\hat{P}_{zz,k+1|k}(K_{k+1})^{\mathrm{T}}\}\} = P_{k+1|k} - K_{k+1}(\hat{P}_{xz,k+1|k})^{\mathrm{T}} \circ (21)$$

2.2 IMM-QUKF 算法

假设在状态估计的过程中,有r个子模型,马 尔可夫转移概率矩阵为:

$$\boldsymbol{\pi} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\pi}_{11} & \cdots & \boldsymbol{\pi}_{1r} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \boldsymbol{\pi}_{r1} & \cdots & \boldsymbol{\pi}_{rr} \end{bmatrix}.$$

完整的 IMM-QUKF 算法实现过程总结如下: 步骤 1 输入交互。利用上一时刻各模型对应滤 波器的输出,计算得到当前时刻滤波器的输入。

状态交互:

$$\mu_{k+1}^{ij} = \frac{\pi_{ij}\mu_{k+1}^{i}}{\sum_{t=1}^{r}\pi_{ij}\mu_{k+1}^{t}};$$
(22)

$$\hat{x}_{k|k}^{j0} = \sum_{i=1}^{r} \hat{x}_{k|k}^{i} \mu_{k}^{ij}$$
(23)

式中 $\mu_{k+1}^{ij}$ 为预测模型转移概率。

协方差交互:

$$\tilde{x}_{k+1|k+1}^{ij} = \hat{x}_{k+1|k+1}^{i} - \hat{x}_{k+1|k+1}^{j0} ; \qquad (24)$$

$$\hat{P}_{k+1|k+1}^{j0} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \mu_{k+1}^{ij} [\hat{P}_{k+1|k+1}^{i} - \tilde{x}_{k+1|k+1}^{ij} (\tilde{x}_{k+1|k+1}^{ij})^{\mathrm{T}}] \circ \quad (25)$$

步骤 2 各个子模型的滤波计算。对于第 *i* 个子模型:

1) 计算 Sigma 点:

$$\hat{\chi}_{j,k|k} = \begin{cases} \hat{x}_{k|k}, \ j = 0 \\ \hat{x}_{k|k} + (a\sqrt{n\overline{P}_{k|k}})_j, \ j = 1, \cdots, n \\ \hat{x}_{k|k} - (a\sqrt{n\overline{P}_{k|k}})_j, \ j = n+1, \cdots, 2n \end{cases}$$
(26)

2) 计算 k+1 时刻的预测状态及其协方差:

$$\chi_{j,k+1|k} = f(\hat{\chi}_{j,k|k}), \ j = 0, 1, \cdots, 2n;$$
 (27)

$$\hat{x}_{k|k} = \sum_{j=0}^{2n} \overline{\sigma}^m \hat{\chi}_{j,k+1|k} ; \qquad (28)$$

$$\hat{P}_{k+1|k} = \sum_{i=0}^{2n} \boldsymbol{\varpi}_{j}^{c} (\hat{\boldsymbol{\chi}}_{j,k+1|k} - \hat{\boldsymbol{\chi}}_{k+1|k}) (\hat{\boldsymbol{\chi}}_{j,k+1|k} - \hat{\boldsymbol{\chi}}_{k+1|k})^{\mathrm{T}} + Q_{k} ; \quad (29)$$

$$z_{j,k+1|k} = h(\hat{\chi}_{j,k|k}), \ j = 0, 1, \cdots, 2n ;$$
(30)

$$\hat{z}_{k+1|k} = \sum_{i=0}^{2n} \overline{\varpi}_{j}^{m} z_{j,k+1|k} ; \qquad (31)$$

$$\hat{P}_{zz,k+1} = \sum_{i=0}^{2n} \overline{\varpi}_{j}^{c} (z_{j,k+1|k} - \hat{z}_{k+1|k}) (z_{j,k+1|k} - \hat{z}_{k+1|k})^{\mathrm{T}} + G_{k+1}; (32)$$

$$\hat{P}_{xz,k+1} = \sum_{i=0}^{2n} \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{j}^{c} (\hat{\boldsymbol{\chi}}_{j,k+1|k} - \hat{\boldsymbol{x}}_{k+1|k}) (\boldsymbol{z}_{j,k+1|k} - \hat{\boldsymbol{z}}_{k+1|k})^{\mathrm{T}} \circ \quad (33)$$

式中 $\sigma_j^m = \sigma_j^c = \sigma_i$ 。并且 $\sigma_j = 1 - 1/a^2$ , j = 0;  $\sigma_j = 1 - 1/[2na]^2$ ,  $j = 1, \dots, 2n$ ,  $\sum_{j=0}^{2n} \sigma_j = 1 \circ a$  为比例参

数,n为系统阶数。

3) 按照式(13)计算增益矩阵。

4) 按照式(7)进行状态更新得到 *x<sup>i</sup><sub>k+1|k+1</sub>*,按照式
(12)进行协方差更新得到 *P<sup>i</sup><sub>k+1|k+1</sub>*,并且得到残差 *e<sup>i</sup><sub>k+1</sub> = z<sup>i</sup><sub>j,k+1|k</sub> - 2<sup>i</sup><sub>k+1|k</sub>*和残差协方差 *S<sup>i</sup><sub>k+1</sub> = P<sup>i</sup><sub>zz,k+1</sub>*。
步骤 3 模型概率更新。

$$\phi_{k+1}^{j} = \exp[-(e_{k+1}^{j})^{\mathrm{T}} S_{k+1}^{j} e_{k+1}^{j} / 2] / \sqrt{2\pi S_{k+1}^{j}} ; \qquad (34)$$

$$\mu_{k+1}^{j} = \phi_{k+1}^{j} \sum_{i=1}^{r} \pi_{ij} \mu_{k+1}^{i} \bigg/ \sum_{j=1}^{r} \phi_{k+1}^{j} \sum_{i=1}^{r} \pi_{ij} \mu_{k+1}^{i} \circ$$
(35)

步骤4状态融合输出。

$$\hat{x}_{k+1|k+1} = \sum_{j=1}^{r} \mu_{k+1}^{j} \hat{x}_{k+1|k+1}^{j}; \qquad (36)$$

$$\hat{P}_{k+1|k+1} = \sum_{j=1}^{r} \mu_{k+1}^{j} \hat{P}_{k+1|k+1}^{j} \circ$$
(37)

IMM-QUKF 算法的流程如图 1 所示。



图 1 IMM-QUKF 算法的流程

### 3 仿真分析

通过一个机动目标跟踪的仿真试验来验证所提 算法的有效性。机动目标的运动模型由匀速直线运 动模型和协同转弯运动模型构成。

匀速直线运动模型:

$$\boldsymbol{x}_{k+1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & T & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & T \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{x}_{k} + \boldsymbol{\omega}_{k} \circ$$
(38)

协同转弯运动模型:

$$x_{k+1} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \sin(\Omega T)/\Omega & 0 & (\cos(\Omega T) - 1)/\Omega \\ 0 & \cos(\Omega T) & 0 & -\sin(\Omega T) \\ 0 & (1 - \cos(\Omega T))/\Omega & 1 & \sin(\Omega T)/\Omega \\ 0 & \sin(\Omega T) & 0 & \cos(\Omega T) \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_{k} + \mathbf{\omega}_{k} \circ \quad (39)$$

式中 $x_k = [x_k^1, \dot{x}_k^1, x_k^2, \dot{x}_k^2]^T$ ,  $(x_k^1, x_k^2)$ 和 $(\dot{x}_k^1, \dot{x}_k^2)$ 分别为k时刻目标在横向、纵向的位置和速度。

传感器的测量方程为:

$$z_{k} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{(x_{1,k} - x_{1})^{2} - (x_{3,k} - x_{3})^{2}} \\ \arctan[(x_{3,k} - x_{3}) / (x_{1,k} - x_{1})] \end{bmatrix} + v_{k} \circ$$
(40)

式中(x1,x3)=(0,0)表示观测站位置。

目标在1到40 s进行直线运动;在41到100 s 做 Ω=-3(°)/s的右转协同转弯运动;在101到160 s 做 Ω=-3(°)/s 的左转协同转弯运动;在 161 到 200 s 进行直线运动。

相关的仿真参数中, a=0.01,  $Q_k=\text{diag}\{0.001, 0.000 \ 1, 0.001, 0.000 \ 1\}$ ,  $R_k=\text{diag}\{10, 0.01^2\}$ 。状态的初始值设置为 $\hat{x}_{0|0} = [100, 10, 100, 10]^T$ ,  $\hat{P}_{0|0} = \text{diag}\{10, 5, 10, 5\}$ 。量化位数 l=8 bits。

交互式模型初始概率设置为 μ<sub>0</sub>=[0.9, 0.05, 0.05], 马尔可夫转移概率矩阵设置为:

$$\boldsymbol{\pi} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.950 & 0.025 & 0.025 \\ 0.025 & 0.950 & 0.025 \\ 0.025 & 0.025 & 0.950 \end{bmatrix} .$$
(41)

将 IMM-QUKF 和传统 IMM-UKF 进行仿真比较。仿真结果如图 2 和 3 所示。



上图中可以看出:IMM-QUKF 算法具有更小的 估计误差,IMM-UKF 对量化误差不敏感,而 IMM-QUKF 在设计的过程中考虑了量化误差,因此 具有更好的估计效果。

此外,分别在量化位数 *l* 为 6,8 和 10 bits 时 使用 IMM-QUKF 算法进行仿真。由图 4 可以看出: 量化位数越高,估计效果越好,但随着量化位数的 增加,占用的通信资源也会增多。需要根据实际情 况选择合适的量化位数以实现通信资源和估计效果 之间的折中。



#### 4 结论

笔者提出一种 IMM-QUKF 算法,用于具有量 化的传感器网络对机动目标的状态估计。为减少通 信带宽的占用,引入概率量化策略;然后,考虑量 化误差的影响,设计了改进的 QUKF 算法,并与 IMM 算法结合得到 IMM-QUKF 算法。数值仿真结 果表明,IMM-QUKF 算法对于机动目标具有较好 的跟踪效果。未来研究将会考虑具有测量衰减、噪 声相关系统的状态估计问题。

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