



噪声相关下含无序量测的多传感器信息融合估计

张希彬^{1,2}

(1. 天津科技大学理学院, 天津 300457; 2. 天津大学电气与自动化工程学院, 天津 300072)

摘要: 多传感器跟踪系统中因通信延迟常会出现无序量测现象,为了提高系统估计精度,采用直接更新法对状态进行更新估计,并针对噪声相关下含无序量测的多传感器系统,提出了矩阵加权最优信息融合状态估计算法,考虑了过程噪声和量测噪声的相关性以及局部估计的误差相关性. 仿真计算验证了算法的有效性.

关键词: 无序量测; 信息融合; 线性最小方差; 矩阵加权

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Multi-Sensor Information Fusion with OOSM in Case of Correlated Noise

ZHANG Xi-bin^{1,2}

(1. College of Science, Tianjin University of Science & Technology, Tianjin 300457, China;

2. School of Electrical Engineering & Automation, Tianjin University, Tianjin 300072, China)

Abstract: In multi-sensor tracking system, Out-Of-Sequence Measurement (OOSM) always occur due to communication delays. The system needs to update the OOSM in order to improve the precision. An optimal information fusion estimation weighted by matrix was presented for multi-sensor information fusion with OOSM, in which correlation between the process noise and measurement noise, local errors were considered. The simulation shows its effectiveness.

Keywords: OOSM; information fusion; least square; weighted by matrix

在传感器目标跟踪系统中,由于通信时间的延迟性,到达估计中心的量测时序常常被打乱,这种量测称为无序量测. 处理无序量测的方法主要有重新滤波法、数据缓存法、舍弃量测法和直接更新法. 而直接更新法估计精度高、计算量和存储量小,是国内外研究较多的一种有效处理方法.

目前,对单个传感器无序量测再处理的相关报道较多. Bar-shalom 等^[1-2]给出了含一步及多步延迟无序量测的跟踪系统中状态估计更新的精确解. Mallick 等^[3]应用 Kalman 滤波理论,讨论了连续时间下的多步延迟无序量测状态估计更新方法. 有关含无序量测的信息融合问题的研究报道较少,且噪声多为相互独立的. 而在实际系统中,当过程噪声和量测噪声有统一的噪声源时,两者是相关的. 本文讨论噪声相关下的含无序量测的多传感器系统,对无序量测进行直接更新估计,采用矩阵加权线性最小方差的融合算

法,考虑了噪声的相关性及局部误差的相关性,对局部状态估计进行了融合估计.

1 多传感器线性动力系统

考虑多传感器线性离散系统,设时刻 t_{k-1} 到 t_k 的动力系统状态方程为

$$\mathbf{x}(k) = \Phi(k, k-1)\mathbf{x}(k-1) + \mathbf{w}(k, k-1) \quad (1)$$

量测方程为

$$\mathbf{z}_i(k) = \mathbf{H}_i(k)\mathbf{x}(k) + \mathbf{v}_i(k) \quad (2)$$

$i = 1, 2, \dots, m$

式中: 状态 $\mathbf{x}(k) \in \mathbf{R}^n$; 量测 $\mathbf{z}_i(k) \in \mathbf{R}^m$; $\mathbf{w}(k, k-1) \in \mathbf{R}^n$ 为时刻 t_{k-1} 到 t_k 的过程噪声; $\mathbf{v}_i(k) \in \mathbf{R}^m$ 为量测噪声; $\Phi(k, k-1)$ 、 $\mathbf{H}_i(k)$ 分别为适当维数的矩阵; $\mathbf{w}(k, k-1)$ 、 $\mathbf{v}_i(k)$ 分别为零均值高斯相关白噪声,且有

$$E \left[\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{w}(k, j) \\ \mathbf{v}_i(k) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{w}^T(k, j) & \mathbf{v}_i^T(k) \end{pmatrix} \right] = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{Q}(k, j) & \mathbf{S}_i(k, j) \\ \mathbf{S}_i^T(k, j) & \mathbf{R}_i(k) \end{pmatrix} \delta_{kj} \quad (3)$$

$$E[\mathbf{v}_i(k)\mathbf{v}_j^T(j)] = \mathbf{R}_{ij}(k)\delta_{kj}$$

式中: $\delta_{kj} = 1(k = j)$; $\delta_{kj} = 0(k \neq j)$.

系统在接收到无序量测以前,第*i*个传感器在 t_k 时刻的 Kalman 滤波估计方程为^[4]

$$\hat{\mathbf{x}}_i(k|k) = \hat{\mathbf{x}}_i(k|k-1) + \mathbf{K}_i(k) [\mathbf{z}_i(k) - \mathbf{H}_i(k)\hat{\mathbf{x}}_i(k|k-1)] \quad (4)$$

$$\mathbf{P}_i(k|k) = [\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{K}_i(k)\mathbf{H}_i(k)]\mathbf{P}_i(k|k-1) \quad (5)$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{x}}_i(k|k-1) = \bar{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}_i(k, k-1)\hat{\mathbf{x}}_i(k-1|k-1) + \mathbf{J}_i(k, k-1)\mathbf{z}_i(k-1) \quad (6)$$

$$\mathbf{P}_i(k|k-1) = \bar{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}_i(k, k-1)\mathbf{P}_i(k-1|k-1)\bar{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}_i^T(k, k-1) + [\mathbf{Q}(k, k-1) - \mathbf{S}_i(k, k-1)\mathbf{R}_i^{-1}\mathbf{S}_i^T(k, k-1)] \quad (7)$$

$$\mathbf{K}_i(k) = \mathbf{P}_i(k|k-1)\mathbf{H}_i^T(k) \times [\mathbf{H}_i(k)\mathbf{P}_i(k|k-1)\mathbf{H}_i^T(k) + \mathbf{R}_i(k)]^{-1} \quad (8)$$

其中, \mathbf{I} 为适当维数的单位矩阵.

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}_i(k, k-1) &= \boldsymbol{\Phi}(k, k-1) - \mathbf{J}_i(k, k-1)\mathbf{H}_i(k) \\ \mathbf{J}_i(k, k-1) &= \mathbf{S}_i(k, k-1)\mathbf{R}_i^{-1}(k), i = 1, 2, \dots, m \end{aligned}$$

2 系统含无序量测时的状态更新估计

假设各个传感器的性能相同,由于通信时间延迟性的影响,传感器在接收到 k 时刻的量测后,又接收到来自以前时刻的量测. 设第*i*个传感器接收到来自 τ 时刻的无序量测为 $\mathbf{z}_i(\mathbb{k})$, τ 一般为 l 步延迟,即 $t_{k-l} < \tau < t_{k-l+1}, l = 1, 2, \dots$, 其中 \mathbb{k} 为 τ 的离散形式,其中

$$\mathbf{z}_i(\mathbb{k}) = \mathbf{H}_i(\mathbb{k})\mathbf{x}(\mathbb{k}) + \mathbf{v}_i(\mathbb{k}), i = 1, 2, \dots, m \quad (9)$$

第*i*个传感器的无序量测 $\mathbf{z}_i(\mathbb{k})$ 的等价表达式为^[3]

$$\mathbf{z}_i(\mathbb{k}) = \mathbf{A}_i(\mathbb{k})\mathbf{x}(k) + \mathbf{e}_i(\mathbb{k}) \quad (10)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{A}_i(\mathbb{k}) &= \mathbf{H}_i(\mathbb{k})\boldsymbol{\Phi}(\mathbb{k}, k) \\ \mathbf{e}_i(\mathbb{k}) &= \mathbf{v}_i(\mathbb{k}) - \mathbf{A}_i(\mathbb{k})\mathbf{w}(k, \mathbb{k}) \end{aligned}$$

且有 $\mathbf{e}_i(\mathbb{k}) \sim N(0, \mathbf{P}_i^1)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{P}_i^1 &= \mathbf{R}_i(\mathbb{k}) + \mathbf{A}_i(\mathbb{k})\mathbf{Q}(k, \mathbb{k})\mathbf{A}_i^T(\mathbb{k}) - \\ &\quad \mathbf{S}_i^T(k, \mathbb{k})\mathbf{A}_i^T(\mathbb{k}) - \mathbf{A}_i(\mathbb{k})\mathbf{S}_i(k, \mathbb{k}) \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

下面利用无序量测 $\mathbf{z}_i(\mathbb{k})$ 更新 t_k 时刻的状态估计 $\hat{\mathbf{x}}_i(k|k)$. 假设 $\hat{\mathbf{x}}_i(+)$ 为第*i*个传感器更新后的状态估

计, $\mathbf{P}_i(+)$ 为状态更新后对应的误差方差阵,则状态估计更新方程为^[3,5-6]

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\mathbf{x}}_i(+) &= \hat{\mathbf{x}}_i(k|k) + \\ &\quad \mathbf{K}_i[\mathbf{z}_i(\mathbb{k}) - \mathbf{A}_i(\mathbb{k})\hat{\mathbf{x}}_i(k|k)] \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

相应的更新估计误差方差阵为

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{P}_i(+) &= E[\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i(+) \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i^T(+)] = \\ &\quad [\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{K}_i\mathbf{A}_i(\mathbb{k})]\mathbf{P}_i(k|k) [\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{K}_i\mathbf{A}_i(\mathbb{k})]^T + \\ &\quad \mathbf{K}_i\mathbf{A}_i(\mathbb{k})\mathbf{Q}(k, \mathbb{k})\mathbf{A}_i^T(\mathbb{k})\mathbf{K}_i^T + \\ &\quad \mathbf{K}_i\mathbf{R}_i(\mathbb{k})\mathbf{K}_i^T - \mathbf{K}_i\mathbf{A}_i(\mathbb{k})\mathbf{S}_i(k, \mathbb{k})\mathbf{K}_i^T - \\ &\quad \mathbf{K}_i\mathbf{S}_i^T(k, \mathbb{k})\mathbf{A}_i^T(\mathbb{k})\mathbf{K}_i^T + [\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{K}_i\mathbf{A}_i(\mathbb{k})] \times \\ &\quad \mathbf{Q}_i^1\mathbf{A}_i^T(\mathbb{k})\mathbf{K}_i^T + \mathbf{K}_i\mathbf{A}_i(\mathbb{k})\mathbf{Q}_i^{1T} [\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{K}_i\mathbf{A}_i(\mathbb{k})]^T - \\ &\quad [\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{K}_i\mathbf{A}_i(\mathbb{k})] \mathbf{Q}_i^2\mathbf{K}_i^T - \mathbf{K}_i\mathbf{Q}_i^{2T} [\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{K}_i\mathbf{A}_i(\mathbb{k})]^T \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

式中: $\mathbf{P}_i(k|k)$ 由式(5)得到; \mathbf{K}_i 为第*i*个传感器的增益阵,且

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{K}_i &= \mathbf{P}_i^{2T} [\mathbf{R}_i^{1T} + \mathbf{A}_i(\mathbb{k})\mathbf{P}_i^{2T}]^{-1} \\ \mathbf{P}_i^2 &= \mathbf{A}(\mathbb{k})\mathbf{P}_i(k|k) - \mathbf{A}(\mathbb{k})\mathbf{Q}_i^{1T}(k, \mathbb{k}) + \mathbf{Q}_i^{2T} \\ \mathbf{R}_i^1 &= \mathbf{A}_i(\mathbb{k})\mathbf{Q}(k, \mathbb{k})\mathbf{A}_i^T(\mathbb{k}) - \mathbf{A}_i(\mathbb{k})\mathbf{Q}_i^1\mathbf{A}_i^T(\mathbb{k}) + \\ &\quad \mathbf{R}_i(\mathbb{k}) - \mathbf{A}_i(\mathbb{k})\mathbf{S}_i(k, \mathbb{k}) - \\ &\quad \mathbf{S}_i^T(k, \mathbb{k})\mathbf{A}_i^T(\mathbb{k}) + \mathbf{A}_i(\mathbb{k})\mathbf{Q}_i^2 \\ \mathbf{Q}_i^1 &= [\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{K}_i(k)\mathbf{H}_i(k)]\mathbf{Q}(k, \mathbb{k}) - \mathbf{K}_i(k)\mathbf{S}_i^T(k, \mathbb{k}) \\ \mathbf{Q}_i^2 &= E[\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i(k|k)\mathbf{v}_i^T(\mathbb{k})] = [\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{K}_i(k)\mathbf{H}_i(k)]\mathbf{S}_i(k, \mathbb{k}) \end{aligned}$$

3 含无序量测的多传感器最优融合估计

对于多传感器系统,分别利用其接收到的量测对 t_k 时刻的状态估计进行更新后,系统把传感器的局部更新估计传送到融合中心. 本文利用矩阵加权线性最小方差算法对局部更新估计进行融合,该算法满足估计的无偏性和最优性的融合规则^[4]. 根据该算法给出了含无序量测的多传感器系统的状态融合估计.

引理 1^[4] 对于含有无序量测的多传感器线性随机系统(1)、(2),传感器之间滤波估计误差协方差阵为

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{P}_{ij}(k+1|k+1) &= [\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{K}_i(k+1)\mathbf{H}_i(k+1)] \times \\ &\quad \{ \bar{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}_i(k)\mathbf{P}_{ij}(k|k)\bar{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}_j^T(k) + \mathbf{Q}(k) - \\ &\quad \mathbf{J}_j(k)\mathbf{R}_j(k)\mathbf{J}_j^T(k) - \\ &\quad \mathbf{J}_i(k)\mathbf{R}_i(k)\mathbf{J}_i^T(k) + \mathbf{J}_i(k)\mathbf{R}_{ij}(k)\mathbf{J}_j^T(k) + \\ &\quad \bar{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}_i(k)\mathbf{K}_i(k)[\mathbf{R}_{ij}(k)\mathbf{J}_j^T(k) - \mathbf{S}_i^T(k)] + \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & [J_i(k)R_{ij}(k) - S_j(k)]K_j^T(k)\Phi_j^T(k) \times \\ & [I - K_j(k+1)H_j(k+1)]^T + \\ & K_i(k+1)R_{ij}(k+1)K_j^T(k+1) \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

式中, $K_i(k+1)$ 为第 i 个传感器的增益矩阵, $i=1,2,\dots,m$.

定理 1 对于含无序量测的多传感器线性随机系统(1)、(2), 传感器之间更新后的估计误差互协方差阵为

$$\begin{aligned} P_{ij}(+) &= [I - K_i A_i(\mathbb{k})] P_{ij}(k|k) [I - K_j A_j(\mathbb{k})]^T + \\ & K_i A_i(\mathbb{k}) Q(k, \mathbb{k}) A_j^T(\mathbb{k}) K_j^T + [I - K_i A_i(\mathbb{k})] \times \\ & Q_{x,w} A_j^T(\mathbb{k}) K_j^T - [I - K_i A_i(\mathbb{k})] Q_{xv}^j K_j^T - \\ & K_i A_i(\mathbb{k}) S_j(k, \mathbb{k}) K_j^T + K_i A_i(\mathbb{k}) \times \\ & Q_{wx} [I - K_j A_j(\mathbb{k})]^T - K_i Q_{vx}^j [I - K_j A_j(\mathbb{k})]^T - \\ & K_i S_i^T(k, \mathbb{k}) A_j^T(\mathbb{k}) + K_j^T + K_i R_{ij}(\mathbb{k}) K_j^T \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

式中: $P_{ij}(k|k)$ 由式(14)得到; $Q_{x,w}$, Q_{xv}^j , Q_{wx} , Q_{vx}^j 分别由式(17)一式(20)计算.

证明: 第 i 个传感器的状态更新估计误差为

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{x}_i(+) &= \hat{x}_i(+) - x_i(k) = \\ & \tilde{x}_i(k|k) + K_i [z_i(\mathbb{k}) - H_i(\mathbb{k}) \hat{x}_i(k|k)] = \\ & [I - K_i A_i(\mathbb{k})] \tilde{x}_i(k|k) + \\ & K_i [A_i(\mathbb{k}) w(k, \mathbb{k}) - v_i(\mathbb{k})] \end{aligned}$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} P_{ij}(+) &= E[\tilde{x}_i(+) \tilde{x}_j^T(+)] = \\ & [I - K_i A_i(\mathbb{k})] P_{ij}(k|k) [I - K_j A_j(\mathbb{k})]^T + \\ & K_i A_i(\mathbb{k}) Q(k, \mathbb{k}) A_j^T(\mathbb{k}) K_j^T + \\ & [I - K_i A_i(\mathbb{k})] Q_{x,w} A_j^T(\mathbb{k}) K_j^T - \\ & [I - K_i A_i(\mathbb{k})] Q_{xv}^j K_j^T - \\ & K_i A_i(\mathbb{k}) S_j(k, \mathbb{k}) K_j^T + \\ & K_i A_i(\mathbb{k}) Q_{wx} [I - K_j A_j(\mathbb{k})]^T - \\ & K_i Q_{vx}^j [I - K_j A_j(\mathbb{k})]^T - \\ & K_i S_i^T(k, \mathbb{k}) A_j^T(\mathbb{k}) K_j^T + K_i R_{ij}(\mathbb{k}) K_j^T \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{x,w} &= E[\tilde{x}_i(k|k) w^T(k, \mathbb{k})] \\ Q_{xv}^j &= E[\tilde{x}_i(k|k) v_j^T(\mathbb{k})] \\ Q_{wx} &= E[w(k, \mathbb{k}) \tilde{x}_j^T(k|k)] \\ Q_{vx}^j &= E[v_i(\mathbb{k}) \tilde{x}_j^T(k|k)] \end{aligned}$$

由于

$$E[\hat{x}_i(k|k-1) w^T(k, \mathbb{k})] = 0$$

$$E[\hat{x}_i(k|k-1) v^T(\mathbb{k})] = 0$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{x,w} &= E[\tilde{x}_i(k|k) w^T(k, \mathbb{k})] = \\ & E[x(k) w^T(k, \mathbb{k})] - \\ & K_i(k) E[v_i(k) w^T(k, \mathbb{k})] = \\ & [I - K_i(k) H_i(k)] Q(k, \mathbb{k}) - \\ & K_i(k) S_i^T(k, \mathbb{k}) \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{xv}^j &= E[\tilde{x}_i(k|k) v_j^T(\mathbb{k})] = \\ & [I - K_i(k) H_i(k)] E[x(k) v_j^T(\mathbb{k})] = \\ & [I - K_i(k) H_i(k)] S_j(k, \mathbb{k}) \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

同理有

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{wx} &= Q^T(k, \mathbb{k}) [I - K_j(k) H_j(k)]^T - \\ & S_j(k, \mathbb{k}) K_i^T(k) \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

$$Q_{vx}^j = S_i^T(k, \mathbb{k}) [I - K_j(k) H_j(k)]^T \quad (20)$$

其中 $i=1,2,\dots,m$.

定理 2 在含无序量测的多传感器系统(1)、(2)中, 矩阵加权最优信息融合估计为

$$\hat{x}_0(+) = A_1 \hat{x}_1(+) + A_2 \hat{x}_2(+) + \dots + A_m \hat{x}_m(+) \quad (21)$$

$P_0(+)$ 为信息融合估计误差方差阵, $\hat{x}_i(+)$ 为局部更新估计, $P_i(+)$ 为传感器的局部更新估计误差方差, $P_{ij}(+)$ 为传感器局部更新后的估计误差互协方差阵, $i=1,2,\dots,m$.

最优融合系数可由式(22)计算^[4]

$$A = P^{-1} e (e^T P^{-1} e)^{-1} \quad (22)$$

其中

$$P = (P_{ij}(+)) \quad i, j = 1, 2, \dots, m$$

$$A = (A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m)^T$$

$$e = (I, I, \dots, I)^T$$

相应的最优融合估计误差方差阵为^[4]

$$P_0(+) = (e^T P^{-1} e)^{-1} \quad (23)$$

且有

$$tr P_0(+) \leq tr P_i(+) \quad i=1,2,\dots,m.$$

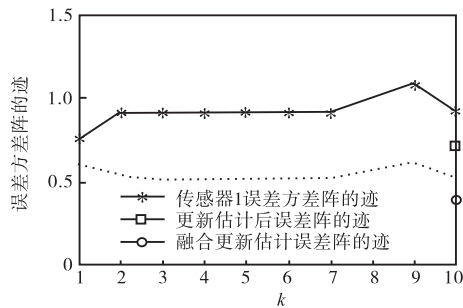
4 仿真计算

考虑如下两传感器线性系统

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{x}(k) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & T \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}(\tau) + \mathbf{w}(k, \tau) \\ \mathbf{z}_i(k) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}(k) + \mathbf{v}_i(k) \quad i=1,2 \\ \mathbf{v}_i(\tau) = \alpha_i \mathbf{w}(k, \tau) + \boldsymbol{\eta}_i(\tau) \quad i=1,2 \end{cases}$$

式中： $\mathbf{w}(k, \tau)$ 、 $\mathbf{v}_i(k)$ 、 $\boldsymbol{\eta}_i(k)$ 均为零均值白噪声；方差分别为 $\mathbf{Q}(k, \tau)$ 、 $\mathbf{R}_i(k)$ 、 $\mathbf{Q}_{\eta_i}(k)$ ； $\boldsymbol{\eta}_i(k)$ 与 $\mathbf{w}(k, \tau)$ 不相关，且

$$\mathbf{Q}_{\eta_i}(k) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.1 \end{pmatrix}$$

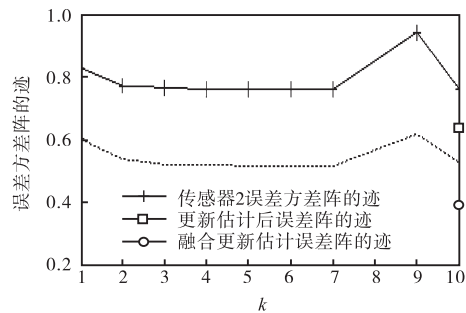


(a) 传感器 1

$$\mathbf{Q}(k, \tau) = \begin{pmatrix} T^3 & T^2 \\ 3 & 2 \\ T^2 & T \end{pmatrix} q$$

$\mathbf{R}_i = \alpha_i \mathbf{Q}(k, \tau) \alpha_i^T + \mathbf{Q}_{\eta_i}$ ， $\mathbf{P}(0|0) = \mathbf{Q}_{\eta_i}$ ， q 为目标运动扰动参数，取采样周期 $T=1\text{ s}$ ， $q=0.5$ ， $\alpha_1=0.4$ ， $\alpha_2=0.6$ ，初值为 $\hat{\mathbf{x}}(0|0) = \mathbf{0}$ ， $\mathbf{P}(0|0) = \mathbf{R}_i$ 。

图 1 列出了两个传感器接收到无序量测前的滤波估计、更新估计后、更新后融合估计的误差方差阵的迹，虚线表示舍弃无序量测时的融合估计误差方差阵的迹。



(b) 传感器 2

图 1 误差方差阵的迹比较图

Fig.1 Comparison of the trace of error variance matrix

表 1 列出了最后时刻的性能指标。由结果可以看出，各传感器更新后的估计精度明显高于舍弃无序量测的估计精度，并且采用矩阵加权算法求得的融合更新估计误差小于各个传感器更新估计误差，精度高于舍弃无序量测的融合估计，验证了本文算法的有效性。

表 1 最后时刻的性能指标比较

Tab.1 Comparison of performance index at last time

性能指标	传感器 1	传感器 2	融合估计	融合更新估计
$tr\mathbf{P}$	0.907 6	0.758 6	0.524 0	0.392 8

5 结 语

本文讨论了噪声相关下含无序量测的多传感器信息融合问题。针对系统中的无序量测，采用直接更新法对局部传感器进行更新估计，然后根据线性最小方差最优信息融合准则，利用矩阵加权算法对局部估计进行融合估计，考虑了过程噪声和量测噪声的相关性以及局部误差之间的相关性，更利于实际应用，仿真计算验证了算法的有效性与正确性。

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