

Joint Probability Data Association

- t number of trackers, m number of valid measurements (that are in the gating area)
- Q_{jt} is the event that measurement j is originated from target t .
- Q is ^{one of} the joint event of πQ_{jt} for in t trackers and m measurements.
 ↳ one of the possibilities the trackers can be associated with measurements.

→ If using Parametric JPDA

$$\Rightarrow P(Q | z^2) = \frac{1}{c_2} \prod_j (\lambda^{-1} f_{t_j}[z_j(z)])^{t_j} \prod_t (p_D^t)^{\delta_t} (1-p_D^t)^{1-\delta_t}$$

t_j : Just a binary number showing that measurement j is associated with a target in event Q

↳ In fact one should show it like this $\rightarrow t_j(Q)$

t_j : is the index of the target to which measurement j is associated in the event consideration.

δ_t : if target t is associated with a measurement (a binary number)

p_D^t : target t detection probability

λ : Spatial density λ of the false measurements

$$f_{t_j}[z_j(z)] = \mathcal{N}[z_j(z); \hat{z}^{t_j}(z|z-1), S^{t_j}(z)]$$

! before using the values $P\{Q, z^2\}$, normalize them, since they all have $\frac{1}{c_2}$

$$= P\{Q | z^2\} = \frac{P\{Q, z^2\}}{\sum_Q P\{Q, z^2\}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{B_{jt}} \triangleq P\{Q_{jt} | z^2\} = \sum_{Q: Q_{jt} \in Q} P\{Q | z^2\}$$

↳ the outcome of the "jointly association"

use it in the ^{probabilistic} data association filter (PDF)

using B_{jt} as B_i for target t , where $i = J$

$B_{jt}: B_i$ = Probability that measurement i is associated with the target t .
(Association)

Note that β_0 : Probability that target t is not associated with any measurements.

$$\Rightarrow \beta_0 = 1 - \sum_J B_{jt}$$

\Rightarrow update equations

$$\hat{X}(k|k) = \hat{X}(k|k-1) + W(k) V(k), \quad \underline{W(k)} = P(k|k-1) H(k)^T S(k)^{-1}$$

Kalman gain

$$V(k) = \sum_{i=1}^{m(k)} \beta_i(k) v_i(k) \quad (v_i(k) = z_i(k) - \hat{z}(k|k-1))$$

$$P(k|k) = \beta_0(k) P(k|k-1) + [1 - \beta_0(k)] P^c(k|k) + \tilde{P}(k)$$

$$P^c(k|k) = P(k|k-1) - W(k) S(k) W(k)^T$$

$$\tilde{P}(k) = W(k) \left[\sum_{i=1}^{m(k)} \beta_i(k) v_i(k) v_i(k)^T - v(k) v(k)^T \right] W(k)^T$$

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