# 粒子滤波简介

基于序列蒙特卡洛的后验概率逼近用样本递推逼近后验概率

$$p(\mathbf{x}_n|\mathbf{y}_{1:n})$$

## 1. 基本蒙特卡洛方法

对后验概率 
$$p(\boldsymbol{x}_n|\boldsymbol{y}_{1:n})$$

对该PDF采样产生一组样本  $\left\{ oldsymbol{x}_{n}^{(i)}, i=1,2,\cdots,N_{s} \right\}$ 

N。充分大,则PDF逼近为

$$\hat{p}(\boldsymbol{x}_n|\boldsymbol{y}_{1:n}) = \frac{1}{N_s} \sum_{i=1}^{N_s} \delta(\boldsymbol{x}_n - \boldsymbol{x}_n^{(i)})$$

MMSE意义下的最优滤波

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{x}}_{n|n} \approx \frac{1}{N_s} \sum_{i=1}^{N_s} \boldsymbol{x}_n^{(i)}$$

## 2. 蒙特卡洛方法: 序列重要性采样

给出一个重要性密度  $\pi(x_{0:n}|y_{1:n})$ 

产生重要性采样  $\left\{ \boldsymbol{x}_{0:n}^{(i)}, i = 1, 2, \dots, N_{s} \right\}$ 

计算权系数

$$w_n(x_{0:n}) = \frac{p(y_{1:n}|x_{0:n})p(x_{0:n})}{\pi(x_{0:n}|y_{1:n})}$$

$$\widetilde{W}_{n}^{(i)} = \frac{W_{n}\left(\mathbf{x}_{0:n}^{(i)}\right)}{\sum_{i=1}^{N_{s}} W_{n}\left(\mathbf{x}_{0:n}^{(i)}\right)}$$

#### (续上页)

则后验PDF逼近为

$$p\left(\boldsymbol{x}_{0:n} \mid \boldsymbol{y}_{1:n}\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{N_s} \tilde{w}_n^{(i)} \delta\left(\boldsymbol{x}_{0:n} - \boldsymbol{x}_{0:n}^{(i)}\right)$$

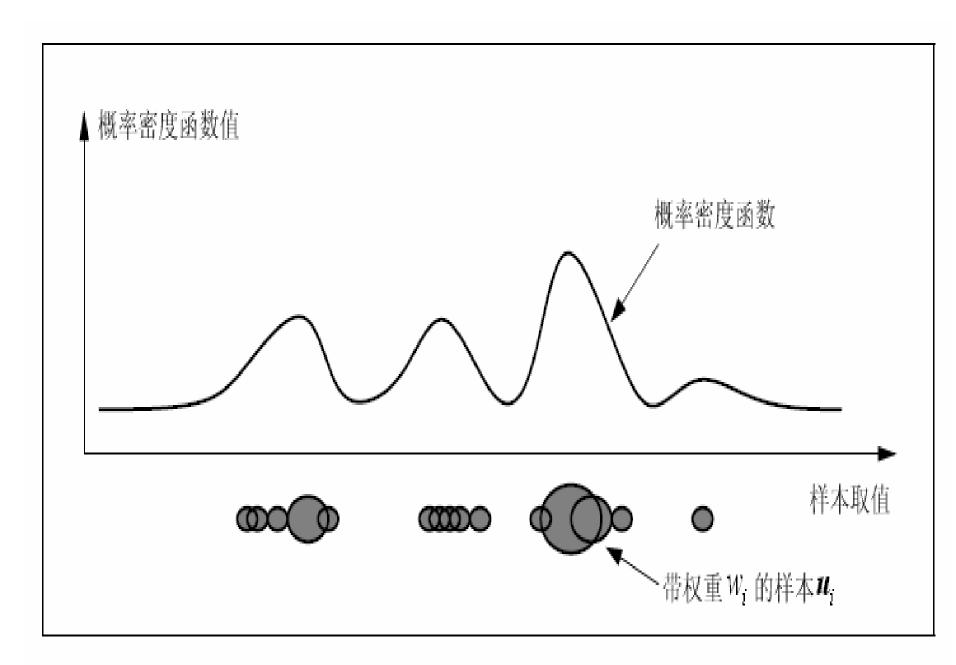
则任意均值函数的期望逼近为

$$E\left[\mathbf{g}_{n}\left(\mathbf{x}_{0:n}\right)\right] \approx \sum_{i=1}^{N_{s}} \mathbf{g}_{n}\left(\mathbf{x}_{0:n}^{(i)}\right) \widetilde{w}_{n}^{(i)}$$

MMSE意义下的最优滤波

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{x}}_{\mathbf{0:n}|\mathbf{n}} = \sum_{i=1}^{N_s} \tilde{w}_n^{(i)} \boldsymbol{x}_{\mathbf{0:n}}^{(i)}$$

#### 重要性采样及其所表示PDF的示意图



# 3. 基本粒子滤波(SIS)

非线性系统模型

$$\mathbf{x}_n = \mathbf{f}_n(\mathbf{x}_{n-1}, \mathbf{v}_{n-1})$$
  
 $\mathbf{y}_n = \mathbf{c}_n(\mathbf{x}_n, \mathbf{s}_n)$ 

由模型和已知PDF可确定:

$$p(\mathbf{x}_n|\mathbf{x}_{n-1})$$
  $p(\mathbf{y}_n|\mathbf{x}_n)$ 

序列测量得到  $\{y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n\}$ 

得到状态  $\boldsymbol{x}_n$  的最优估计:  $\hat{\boldsymbol{x}}_{n|n}$ 

#### SIS算法描述:

初始条件:

从分布 
$$\pi(x_0|y_0,x_{-1})=p(x_0)$$
产生  $N_s$  个样本  $x_0^{(i)}$ 

权值为
$$\tilde{w}_0^{(i)} = w_0^{(i)} = 1/N_s$$

粒子更新和滤波公式

得到 
$$y(1)$$
 从  $n=1$  开始↓

对于 
$$i=1,2,\cdots,N_s$$
  $\downarrow$ 

产生新样本: 
$$\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{n}}^{(i)} \sim \pi \left(\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{n}} | \mathbf{y}_{\mathbf{n}}, \mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{n-1}}^{(i)}\right)$$

#### SIS算法描述(续):

计算新权值: 
$$w_n^{(i)} = w_{n-1}^{(i)} \frac{p(\mathbf{y_n} | \mathbf{x_n^{(i)}}) p(\mathbf{x_n^{(i)}} | \mathbf{x_{n-1}^{(i)}})}{\pi(\mathbf{x_n^{(i)}} | \mathbf{y_n}, \mathbf{x_{n-1}^{(i)}})}$$

权值归一化: 
$$\widetilde{w}_n^{(i)} = \frac{w_n^{(i)}}{\sum_{i=1}^{N_s} w_n^{(i)}}$$

得到 
$$p(\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{n}}|\mathbf{y}_{\mathbf{l}:\mathbf{n}})$$
逼近式:  $\hat{p}(\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{n}}|\mathbf{y}_{\mathbf{l}:\mathbf{n}}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N_s} \widetilde{w}_n^{(i)} \delta(\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{n}} - \mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{n}}^{(i)})$ 

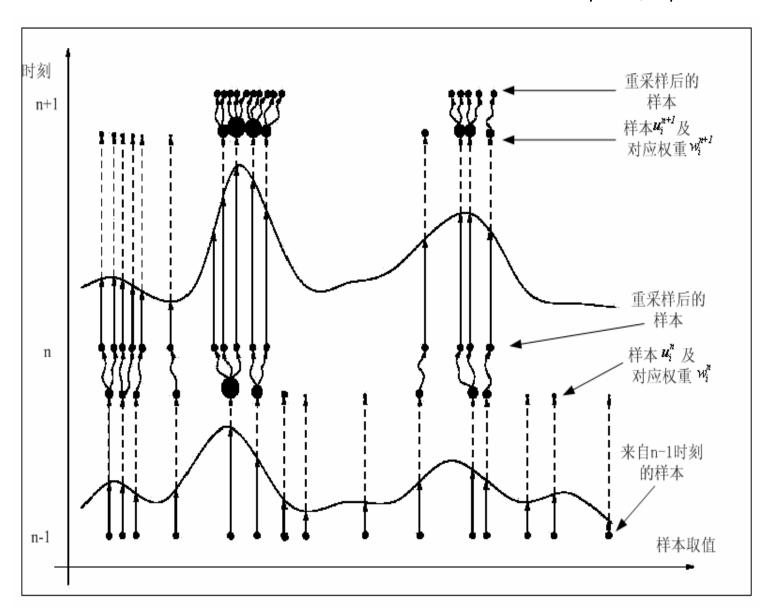
粒子滤波的输出(MMSE): 
$$\hat{\boldsymbol{x}}_{n|n} = \sum_{i=1}^{N_s} \widetilde{w}_n^{(i)} \boldsymbol{x}_n^{(i)}$$

令 $n \leftarrow n+1$ , 得到新观测值y(n)进入下一次循环□

# 粒子滤波的问题和改进

粒子退化和重采样

判断退化? 是否重采样? 怎样重采样?



#### 实例

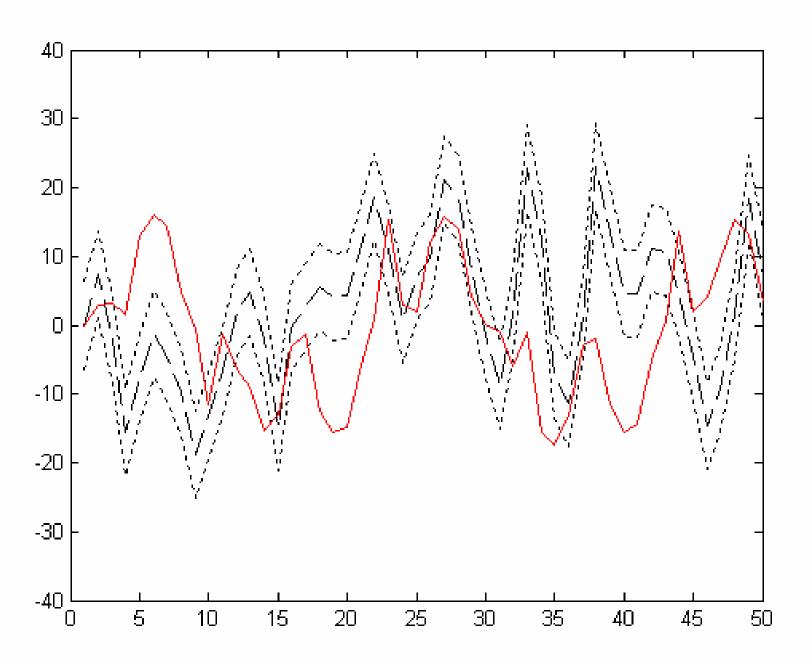
例4.7.4 为了显示粒子滤波在非线性动态系统条件下的优势,讨论如下模型,其状心态转移方程为↔

$$x_n = \frac{x_{n-1}}{2} + 25 \frac{x_{n-1}}{1 + x_{n-1}^2} + 8\cos(1.2n) + v_{n}$$

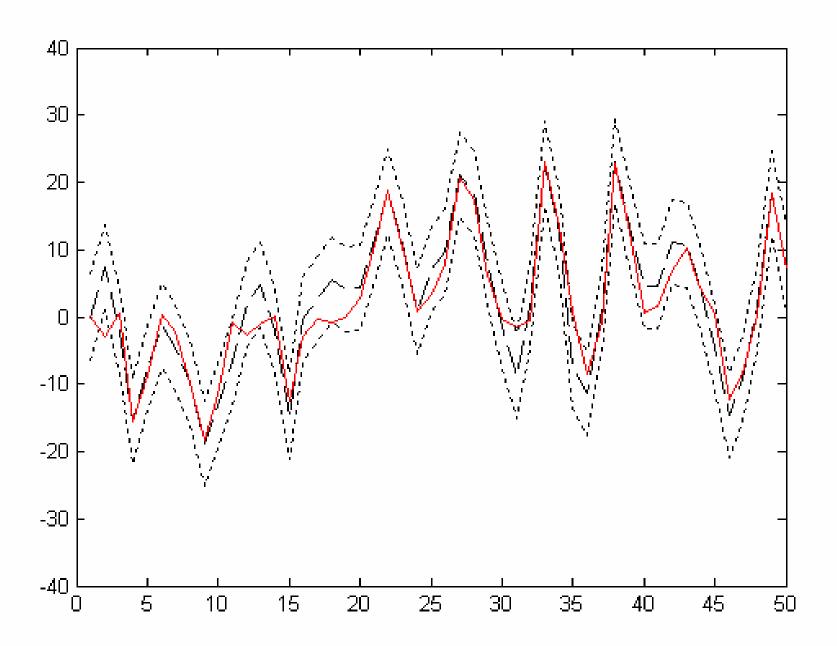
观测方程为↓

$$y_n = \frac{x_n^2}{20} + s_n$$

其中 $\nu_n \sim N(0,10)$ ,  $s_n \sim N(0,1)$ 。



EKF对非线性系统的仿真结果

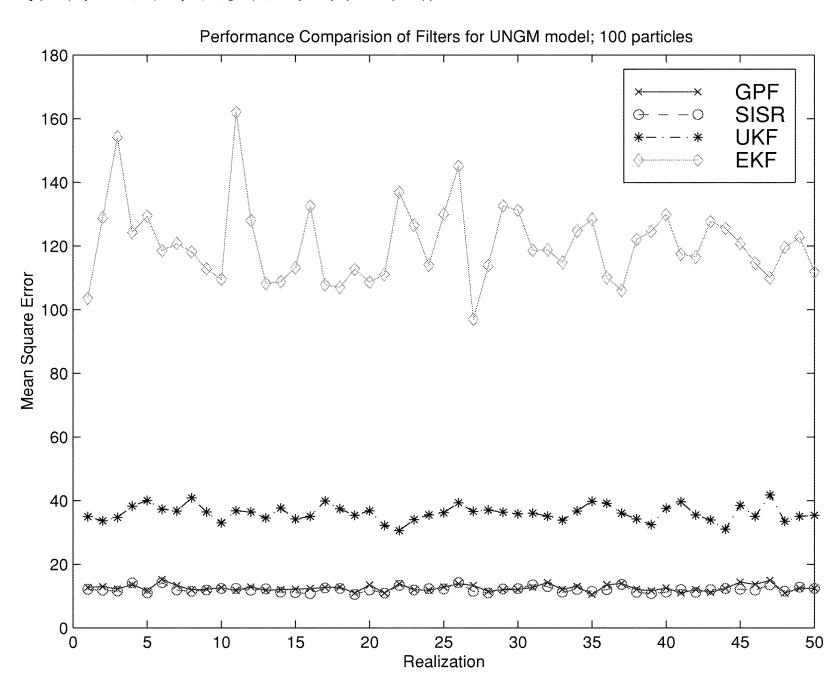


SISR粒子滤波对非线性系统的仿真结果

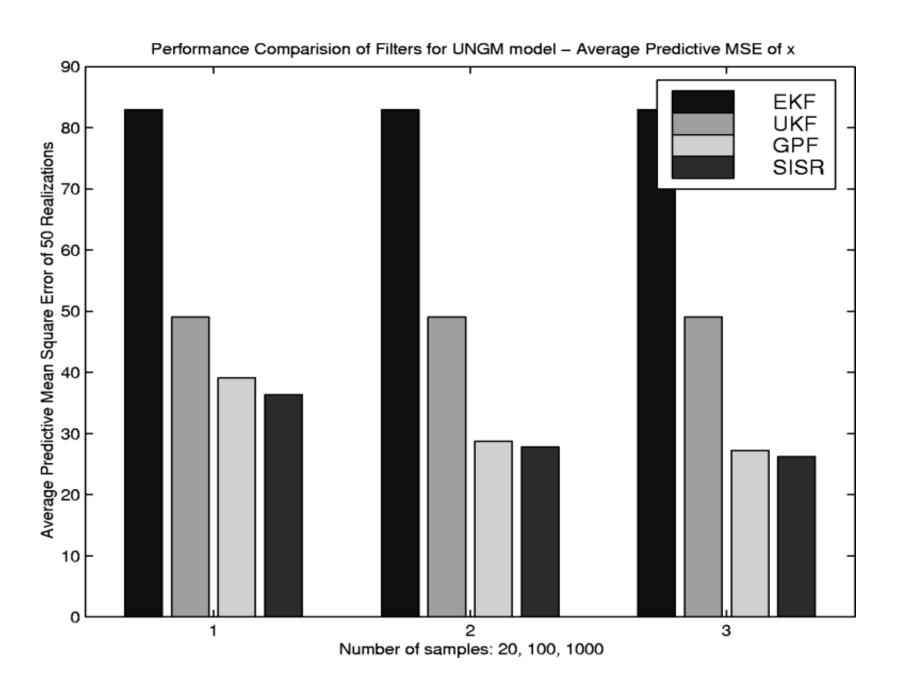
# 粒子滤波的改进和简化

- 辅助采样重要性重采样 (Auxiliary Sampling Importance Resampling, ASIR)
- 规则化粒子滤波 (Regularized Particle Filter, RPF)
- 高斯粒子滤波 (Gaussian Particle Filter, GPF)
- 高斯和粒子滤波 (Gaussian Sum Particle Filter, GSPF)
- 无迹粒子滤波 (Unscented Particle Filter, UPF)
- Rao-Blackwellisatio粒子滤波

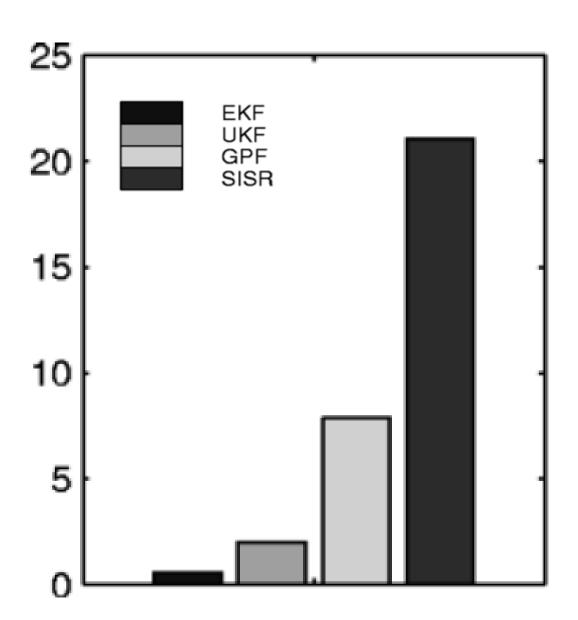
#### 非线性方法的综合实验说明: 性能



#### 非线性方法的综合实验说明:不同粒子数性能比较



非线性方法的综合实验说明: 100粒子数计算复杂性比较



## 粒子滤波参考文献选

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