## 迭代扩展卡尔曼滤波 IEKF

## 预测

迭代扩展卡尔曼滤波(IEKF)的预测部分和<u>扩展卡尔曼滤波</u>基本相同。直接给出结论:

 $P^k = Fk - 1 P^k - 1 Fk - 1 Fk - 1 T + Qk '\check \{boldsymbol\{P\}\}_{k} = boldsymbol\{F\}_{k-1} \blue{P}_{k-1} \b$ 

## 更新

非线性观测模型为:

 $y \ k = g \ (x \ k \ , n \ k \ ) \ boldsymbol \ \{y\} \ _{k} = g \ left \ (boldsymbol \ \{x\} \ _{k} \ , boldsymbol \ \{n\} \ _{k} \ right) \ yk = g \ (xk, nk) \ defined a general boldsymbol \ (x) \ _{k} \ right) \ yk = g \ (xk, nk) \ defined a general boldsymbol \ (x) \ _{k} \ right) \ yk = g \ (xk, nk) \ defined a general boldsymbol \ (x) \ _{k} \ right) \ yk = g \ (xk, nk) \ defined a general boldsymbol \ (x) \ _{k} \ right) \ yk = g \ (xk, nk) \ defined a general boldsymbol \ (x) \ _{k} \ right) \ yk = g \ (xk, nk) \ defined a general boldsymbol \ (x) \ _{k} \ right) \ yk = g \ (xk, nk) \ defined a general boldsymbol \ (x) \ _{k} \ right) \ yk = g \ (xk, nk) \ defined \ (x) \ _{k} \ right) \ yk = g \ (xk, nk) \ defined \ (x) \ _{k} \ right) \ yk = g \ (xk, nk) \ defined \ (x) \ _{k} \ right) \ yk = g \ (xk, nk) \ defined \ (x) \ _{k} \ right) \ yk = g \ (xk, nk) \ defined \ (x) \ _{k} \ right) \ yk = g \ (xk, nk) \ defined \ (x) \ _{k} \ right) \ yk = g \ (xk, nk) \ defined \ (x) \ _{k} \ right) \ yk = g \ (xk, nk) \ defined \ (x) \ _{k} \ right) \ yk = g \ (xk, nk) \ defined \ (x) \ _{k} \ right) \ yk = g \ (xk, nk) \ defined \ (x) \ _{k} \ right) \ yk = g \ (xk, nk) \ defined \ (x) \ _{k} \ right) \ yk = g \ (xk, nk) \ defined \ (x) \ _{k} \ right) \ yk = g \ (xk, nk) \ defined \ (x) \ _{k} \ right) \ yk = g \ (xk, nk) \ defined \ (x) \ _{k} \ right) \ yk = g \ (xk, nk) \ defined \ (x) \ _{k} \ right) \ defined \$ 

对其中任意一个点 x o p, k \boldsymbol{x} {\mathrm{op}, k} xop,k 进行线性化,可得:

 $g\ (x\ k,\ n\ k)\approx y\ o\ p\ ,\ k+G\ k\ (x\ k-x\ o\ p\ ,\ k)+n\ k\ '\boldsymbol\{g\}\ \eff(\boldsymbol\{x\}_{k},\boldsymbol\{n\}_{k}\ \eff(\boldsymbol\{x\}_{k},\boldsymbol\{x\}_{k}\ \eff(\boldsymbol\{x\}_{k},\boldsymbol\{x\}_{k}\ \eff(\boldsymbol\{x\}_{k},\boldsymbol\{x\}_{k}\ \eff(\boldsymbol\{x\}_{k},\boldsymbol\{x\}$ 

其中:

- $\bullet \ nk' = \partial g\left(xk', nk\right) \partial nk \ | \ xop, k, 0nk \ | \ xop, k, 0$

任意一个点 x o p, k \boldsymbol{x}\_{\mathrm{op}, k} xop,k 进行线性化, 可得:

需要注意的是,观测模型和雅可比矩阵均在 x o p , k \boklsymbol{x}\_{mathrm{op}, k} xop,k 处计算。(在EKF中, x o p , k = x k \boklsymbol{x}\_{mathrm{op}, k} = check {boklsymbol{x}\_{k}}\_{k} xop,k 生 x k}

使用上面的线性化模型,我们可以将时刻 k k k 处的状态和测量的联合概率近似为高斯分布,即:

 $p(xk,yk \mid x^*0,v1:k,y0:k-1)\approx N([\mu x,k\mu y,k],[\Sigma xx,k\Sigma xy,k\Sigma y,k\Sigma y,k]) = N([x^*kyop,k+Gk(x^*k-xop,k)],[P^*kP^*kGkTGkP^*kGkP^*kGkT+Rk']) \\ \text{plefi(boldsymbol\{x\}_{k}, boldsymbol\{y\}_{k}, boldsymbol\{Y\}_{k}$ 

如果测量值 y k \boldsymbol {y} {k} yk 已知,我们可以利用高斯推断得到 x k \boldsymbol {x} {k} xk 的条件概率密度(即后验):

 $p\left(xk \mid x^*0, v1:k, y0:k\right) = N\left(\mu x, k + \Sigma xy, k \Sigma yy, k - 1\left(yk - \mu y, k\right) \Box x^*k, \Sigma xx, k - \Sigma xy, k \Sigma yy, k - 1\Sigma yx, k \Box P^*k\right) \\ \text{boldsymbol}\{x\}_{\{i\}} = N\left(\mu x, k + \Sigma xy, k \Sigma yy, k - 1\left(yk - \mu y, k\right) \Box x^*k, \Sigma xx, k - \Sigma xy, k \Sigma yy, k - 1\Sigma yx, k \Box P^*k\right) \\ \text{boldsymbol}\{x\}_{\{i\}} = N\left(\mu x, k + \Sigma xy, k \Sigma yy, k - 1\Sigma yx, k - 1$ 

 $\mu x,k + \Sigma xy,k\Sigma yy,k-1 (yk - \mu y,k), P^k$ 

 $\Sigma xx.k - \Sigma xv.k \Sigma vv.k - 1 \Sigma vx.k$ 

 $P \land k = (1 - K \ k \ G \ k) \ P \land k \ | \ k \ boldsymbol\{P\} \ | \ k \ e \ (1 - K \ k \ G \ k) \ P \land k = (1 - K \ k \ G \ k)$ 

 $x^k = x^k + K \ k \ (yk - yop, k - G \ k \ (x^k - xop, k)) \ \text{hat} \ \text{boldsymbol}\{x\} = \{k\} - \{k\} \ k\} \ (x^k - xop, k) \ \text{hat} \ \text{holdsymbol}\{x\} = \{k\} - \{k\}$ 

可以看出,IEKF中的卡尔曼增益和更新方程与EKF非常相似,唯一的区别在于线性化的工作点。如果将线性化的工作点设置为预测先验的均值(即 x o p, k = x \* k \boldsymbol{x}\_{\mathrm{op}, k}=\check{\boldsymbol{x}}\_{\mathrm{op}, k}=x \check{\boldsymbol{x}}\_{\mathrm{op}, k}=x \check{\boldsymbol{op}}\_{\mathrm{op}, k}=x \check{\bol

然而,如果我们迭代的重新计算  $x^k \cdot x^k \cdot$ 

注意,卡尔曼增益方程和更新方程收敛之后,协方差方程只需要计算一次。