

# 利用联邦滤波器设计 SINS/RDSS/GPS 组合导航系统

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**摘要:**介绍了 Carlson 提出的分布式联邦滤波器理论, 讨论了两类系统设计类型和四种配置模式的特性。首次提出 SINS/RDSS/GPS 组合导航的设想, 并对各子系统特点进行了探讨和对 SINS/RDSS 子系统进行了建模, 建议在实际开发中采用 NR 配置模式, 该模式属于 A 类联邦滤波系统。通过算例验证了 NR 模式融合结果的近似最优性、优良的容错性和故障探测能力。

**关键词:** 双星定位系统; 组合导航; 分布式滤波

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在目前的组合导航系统中, INS/GPS 被公认为效果最好<sup>[1]</sup>, 这是由于 INS 的短期性能与 GPS 的长期性能恰好形成优势互补。SA 政策被取消后, GPS 的 C/A 码定位精度恢复到 15m 以上 (DOP=2.5); 而且, 美国还将对新一代 GPS 卫星采用一系列的新技术<sup>[2]</sup>, 因此 GPS 用户的码定位精度可能会进一步提高。如何在保证系统安全的情况下, 在军事上充分利用 GPS 系统优越的导航优势值得研究。

日本双星定位实验的结果<sup>[3]</sup>表明, 在利用三个校准站实时测轨和发布测距改正信号的情况下, Tokyo 附近的差分定位精度达到了 17.9m; 而美国的 GEOSTAR 实验<sup>[4]</sup>在全国范围内的差分定位精度也达到了 35m 到 60m。考虑到我国已经和正在全国范围内布设的 RDSS 标校站, 如果在重点地区对其数量适当加密, 并建立高精度的气压测高网, 则 RDSS 的差分定位精度有望达到 50m 以内。但是 RDSS 同样存在数据采样率偏低的问题, 并且中心站对用户机的定位请求采取分级响应机制, 对低级用户的响应时间可能会超过 1s<sup>[5]</sup>。因此, 单独的 RDSS 还不能满足高机动用户的要求。此外, RDSS 空间部分卫星数少, 定位几何脆弱, 可靠性也难以保证。为满足高机动和可靠性的要求, 将 RDSS 与 INS 进行组合将是一

个有效的途径。

为充分利用 GPS 优越的导航优势和现有的 GPS 导航设备, 可在 INS/RDSS 组合基础上再增加 GPS, 构成 INS/RDSS/GPS 组合导航系统。则系统既可保留 INS/GPS 组合的精度优势, 又能使定位的可靠性进一步提高, 而高度的可靠性正是飞机、舰艇、精确打击武器的导航与制导系统最基本的要求。

组合导航数据处理方法分为集中式滤波和分布式滤波两种基本类型<sup>[6]</sup>。采用传统的集中卡尔曼滤波器 CKF (Central Kalman Filter) 处理组合系统数据, 计算负担重, 而且任何一个传感器的故障都会造成整个系统的污染。对逐渐累积的“软”故障, CKF 不仅难以探测, 甚至滤波结果会逐渐跟随错误结果, 造成失真。随着并行处理技术的进步, 为突破 CKF 存在的局限, 分布式滤波技术日益受到重视。文献[4, 7, 8]等较早提出了分布式估计的观点, 并给出了滤波设计方法, 但这些设计方法普遍存在实现困难、数据通讯量大、容错能力差等问题。以后, Kerr 提出了一个突出滤波器容错性能的分布式滤波结构<sup>[9]</sup>, 但他没能给出具体的实现方法。美国学者 Carlson 提出了联邦卡尔曼滤波概念<sup>[9~11]</sup> (Federated Kalman Filter, FKF)。FKF 采取了理论上严格<sup>[6, 9]</sup>但易于

处理的信息分配手段,克服了以往方法的缺陷,实现了 Kerr 提出的容错分布式滤波结构。FKF 已被美国空军实验室选为下一代容错导航系统的基本滤波算法<sup>[11]</sup>。

根据子滤波器与主滤波器的数据通讯方向,联邦卡尔曼滤波的系统设计可分为两类:①A类系统数据单向流动,不存在信息反馈,适用于现存可独立运行的子滤波器的组合,并认为子滤波器内部结构不可改动;②B类系统数据双向流动,适用于专门组合系统的开发,可同时考虑各子滤波器和主滤波器的性能,内部结构可根据要求更改。根据信息分配及反馈的不同,又可将 FKF 分为无重置模式(NR)、融合重置模式(FR)、零化模式(ZR)和重调模式(RS)四种配置模式。其中, NR 模式拥有强容错性和故障探测能力,这是因为 NR 没有反馈,避免了一个传感器故障造成各子滤波器交叉污染,而且 NR 的实时控制也最简单。另外,从模块化设计观点来看, NR 模式属于 A 类系统设计,各子传感器既可独立工作,又可简单地增加一个 MF 进行组合,不需要对各 LF (Local Filter)内部软、硬件进行改造。

## 1 SINS/RDSS/GPS 联邦滤波器设计

### 1.1 子系统设计

在导航领域, SINS 已经取代平台式 INS 取得绝对的统治地位<sup>[12]</sup>。组合导航系统设计中,通常选取 SINS 作为参考系统,这是因为经冗余度配置后, SINS 可靠性远高于其他导航系统。

对于 GPS 子系统,应尽量考虑成本及市场供货因素。许多接收机或 OEM 板可同时输出位置、速度以及 C/A 码伪距和伪距变化率观测量,而有些则只能输出位置和速度。由 GPS 的可输出量决定应采取的组合方式及融合周期长短,由于 GPS 的导航输出为时间相关序列,故以位置和速度参与组合时融合周期需适当延长。

RDSS 导航精度较 GPS 要差,但从下面的计算实例来看,它对整体融合造成的影响将是微小的,融合解的精度仍为最优或接近最优。RDSS 的输出为位置量,所以需采取位置组合方式,对 RDSS 的位置输出进行误差建模。RDSS 为平面定位,高程输出实际是外部输入。外部输入高程的相关性必然造成 RDSS 平面位置的相关<sup>[13]</sup>,故 RDSS 定位误差可考虑由一阶马尔柯夫过程进行近似。RDSS 的大地高可以通过气压高

度计或由中心站高程数据库加无线电高度表获取。前一种方式中气压高度计为外部设备,可同时为 SINS 提供高度方向的阻尼,所以可通过误差建模,由 SINS/气压高度计(BARO)构成一个独立的局部滤波器 LF,此时 RDSS 的输出只是平面位置。

### 1.2 状态估计与量测量

#### 1.2.1 SINS 参考传感器

SINS 作为参考传感器系统,可提供经力学编排计算得到的三维位置和三维速度向量  $r_{SINS}$ ,  $\dot{r}_{SINS}$  以及三轴姿态向量  $\theta_{SINS}$ , 这些输出量将为各子滤波器构成量测向量提供参考; SINS 的误差状态估计作为融合系统的公共状态估计,即

$$\hat{x}_c = \hat{x}_{SINS} [\hat{\varphi}^T \hat{\psi}^T \hat{\theta}^T \Delta^T]^T \quad (1)$$

式中,  $\Delta^T$  为惯性元件的偏置及漂移估计。以下对各局部滤波器的状态描述中将只考虑该局部滤波器自身独有的状态,而其公共状态都是  $\hat{x}_c$ 。

#### 1.2.2 SINS/GPS 子滤波器

如果 GPS 同时提供卫星星历以及伪距和伪距变化率观测量  $\rho_{GPS}$  及  $\dot{\rho}_{GPS}$ , 则 SINS/GPS 子滤波器可构成量测向量:

$$z_{GPS} = [\rho_{GPS}^T - \rho_{SINS}^T \rho_{GPS}^T - \rho_{SINS}^T]^T \quad (2)$$

其中,  $\rho_{SINS}$  和  $\dot{\rho}_{SINS}$  为由 SINS 的力学编排输出与 GPS 卫星星历反算得到的卫星—导航仪视线方向距离及距离变化率。此时 GPS 误差状态通常取时钟误差  $\hat{\varphi}_u$  等效距离和时钟频漂误差  $\hat{\varphi}_{ru}$  等效距离率,即

$$\hat{x}_{GPS} = [\hat{\varphi}_u \hat{\varphi}_{ru}]^T \quad (3)$$

微分方程为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{\hat{\varphi}}_u &= \hat{\varphi}_u + \omega_{t_u} \\ \dot{\hat{\varphi}}_{ru} &= -\beta_{t_{ru}} \hat{\varphi}_{ru} + \omega_{t_{ru}} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4)$$

式中,  $\beta_{t_{ru}}$  为反相关时间;  $\omega$  为驱动白噪声。

在 GPS 只有导航输出情况下,量测量为:

$$z_{GPS} = [r_{GPS}^T - r_{SINS}^T r_{GPS}^T - r_{SINS}^T]^T \quad (5)$$

而此时 GPS 误差状态一般取 GPS 定位和测速误差,二者均可以一阶马尔柯夫过程表示<sup>[8]</sup>。

#### 1.2.3 SINS/RDSS 子滤波器

RDSS 的解算由中心站完成,输出为三维位置,如果高程由气压高度计得到,则只考虑应用其平面位置输出参与组合,公共状态与 SINS/GPS 相同。基于 RDSS 高程输入相关的考虑,位置误差可以由一阶马尔柯夫过程近似,即

$$\dot{\hat{\varphi}}_{RDSS} = \frac{v}{D_{RDSS}} \cdot \hat{\varphi}_{RDSS} + \omega_{RDSS} \quad (6)$$

式中,  $\omega_{RDSS}$  为驱动白噪声;  $D_{RDSS}$  为相关距离;  $v$  为系统地速。由此式按[3]给出的离散化方法得到 SINS/ RDSS 子滤波器离散化状态方程。这样, 就可取  $x_{RDSS} = \hat{\delta}_{RDSS}$ 。量测向量为  $z_{RDSS} = [r_{RDSS}^T - r_{SINS}^T]^T$ 。

### 1.2.4 SINS/ BARO 子滤波器

根据文献[1, 2], 通常将气压高度误差考虑为一阶马尔柯夫过程, 即

$$\hat{\delta}_{BARO} = \frac{v}{D_{BARO}} \circ \hat{\delta}_{BARO} + \omega_{BARO} \quad (7)$$

式中,  $\omega_{BARO}$  为驱动白噪声;  $D_{BARO}$  为相关距离;  $v$  为系统地速。将此式离散化, 得 SINS/ RDSS 子滤波器的状态方程, 可取  $\hat{x}_{BARO} = \hat{\delta}_{BARO}$ 。量测向量为  $z_{BARO} = [h_{BARO}^T - r_{BARO}^T]^T$ 。

### 1.3 设计模式选择

根据目前我国 GPS 设备现状及军事应用的特殊要求, SINS/ RDSS/ GPS 的 FKF 应按 A 类系统进行设计, 目的是不必对 GPS 导航仪的内部结构进行改造。NR 模式虽然次优, 但其精度损失非常微小(见后述算例), 有着优良的容错性和故障探测能力, 可作为首选考虑。

## 2 计算验证

设动态系统为:

$$x(k) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.05 & 0.012 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0.5 & \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \\ 0.25 & 0 & 0 & \\ 0 & 0.25 & 0 & \\ 0 & 0 & 0.25 & \end{bmatrix} x(k-1) +$$

LF1 和 LF2 同时对该系统进行观测, 观测方程为:

$$z_1(k) = [1 \ 0 \ 0]^T x_1(k) + v_1(k)$$

$$z_2(k) = [1 \ 0 \ 0]^T x_2(k) + v_2(k)$$

其中, 量测噪声  $v_1$  和  $v_2$  的方差分别为  $R_1(k) = 0.5^2$ ,  $R_2(k) = 5^2$ , 精度相差 10 倍。LF1 精度代表全局最优精度, 作为参考滤波器。图 1 为 400 次滤波的状态误差。图 1 曲线表明, 尽管 LF2 精度很差, 但对融合解精度造成的影响非常小, LF1 与 MF 的估计误差曲线几乎重合。图 2 为 MF 和相应的 CKF 结果的比较, 二者最大差值只有 0.1, 说明在 INS/ GPS/ RDSS 组合中, 采用 A 类 FKF 系统的 NR 设计模式, RDSS 的低精度将不会对系统精度造成大的损失, 即系统是近最优的。

以上 LF1 与 LF2 观测精度相差 10 倍是为说明问题而作的一种极端假设。再取  $R_1(k) = 0.5^2$ ,  $R_2(k) = 1.5^2$ , 为考察 NR 设计探测软故障的能力, 给 LF1 观测量自第 150 历元开始增加一个速率为 0.2 的慢变。图 3 为增加慢变后的 CKF 失真情况, 图 4 中曲线显示自第 150 历元起, LF1 与 MF 的滤波结果开始明显发生差异, MF 并未跟随该故障, 利用 LF1 的滤波输出及 MF 的输出之差很快可

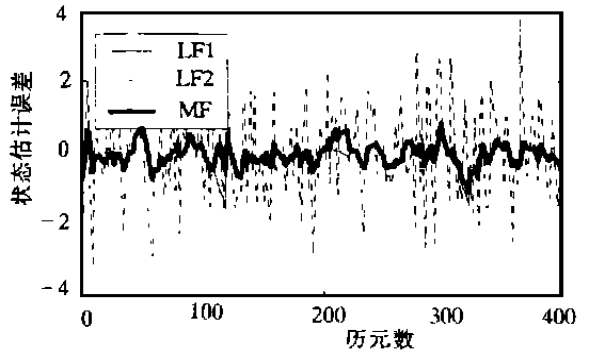


图 1 FKF 的 NR 设计滤波结果

Fig. 1 Filtering Results of the NR FKF

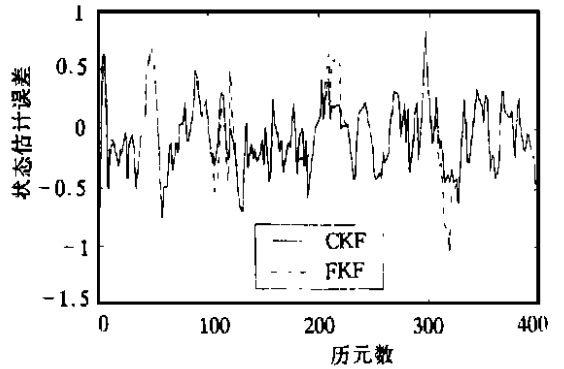


图 2 FKF 的 NR 设计的近最优性

Fig. 2 The Near Optimality of the NR FKF

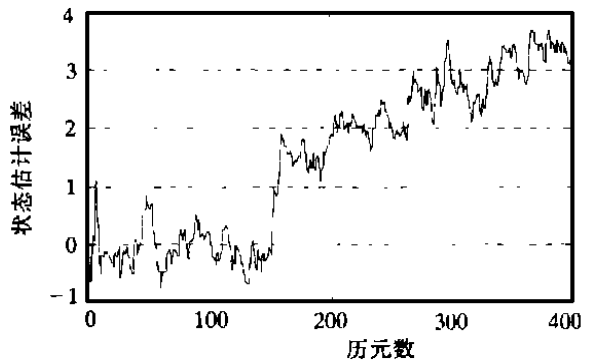


图 3 LF1 的软故障造成 CKF 逐渐失真

Fig. 3 Deviation of the CKF Caused by the Soft-failure of LF1

探测出这一慢变,表明NR设计有着很强的容错性和优良探测软故障能力。

下面考察NR的硬故障探测性能。在第100~120、200~220和300~320次滤波期间,假定LF1无观测量,则可得曲线图5。由图5可以看出,LF1出现硬故障后,MF与LF1的状态误差曲线很快发生分离,LF1故障可迅速被探测出,说明NR模式对硬故障也有良好的容错性和探测能力。

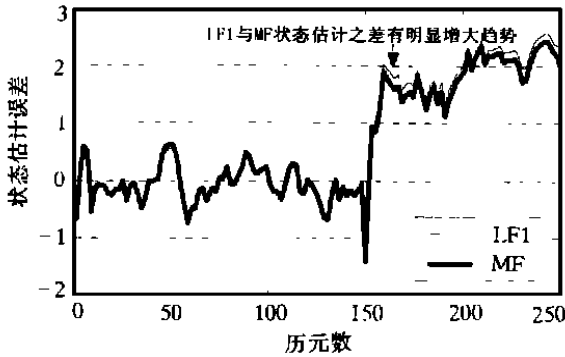


图4 FKF的NR设计探测LF1软故障

Fig. 4 Detection of the LF1 Soft-failure by the NR FKF

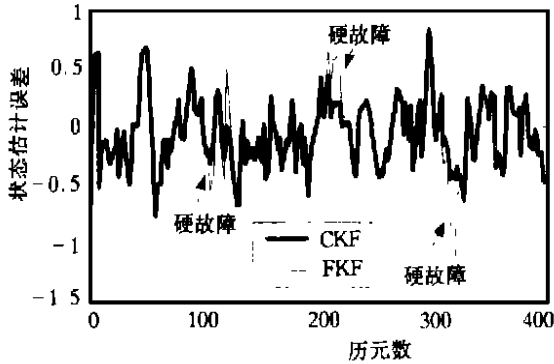


图5 FKF的NR模式探测LF1硬故障

Fig. 5 Detection of the LF1 Hard-failure by the NR FKF

### 3 结论及建议

综上所述,采用联邦滤波器代替常规的集中式卡尔曼滤波,应用于组合导航系统的分布式滤波器设计是一种很好的选择,除了可有效降低计算负担和增强系统稳健性外,在设计模式选择上也非常灵活。针对SINS/RDSS/GPS组合,为同时发挥组合导航系统的精度和可靠性两方面的优势,加之考虑到各子系统的具体特点,建议采用联邦滤波器的NR配置模式进行设计。这是基于以下原因。

1) 属于A类系统,组合非常简单,只需增加

一个MF,不需对GPS内部结构及软件进行改造;

2) 单向数据通讯,数据通讯要求最小;

3) 近于全局最优的精度,RDSS的较低精度几乎不会对融合精度造成影响;

4) 优越的容错性和故障探测能力,系统鲁棒性强。

此外,待RDSS系统正式运行后,应根据实测数据资料,对RDSS导航输出的相关性进行统计,以确定合适的系统融合周期。

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## Design SINS/ RDSS/ GPS Integrated Navigation System Using Federated Filter

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**Abstract:** After SA was terminated, the GPS positioning accuracy using C/A code recovered to above 15m (DOP=2.5). And USA is planning to apply some innovations to the new generation of GPS, thus the SPS accuracy of code positioning will be better improved in the future. Since GPS is under the control of American government, we have to face the problem how to make use of the superior navigation performance of GPS in our military applications and to avoid the potential dangers as well.

China has founded it's own RDSS system. According to the tests in Japan and USA, we are confident that the differential positioning accuracy of our RDSS will not be worse than 50m (2D). But RDSS still has the problem of low sampling rate, and what's more, the central processing station adopts a classification response mechanism, so the response delay of a low grade user may be much longer than 1s. Therefore it's difficult for us depending only on RDSS to meet the demands of high dynamic users. Another deficiency of RDSS lies in the low reliability, because the space segment of RDSS consists of only two satellites. To fulfill the requirements of the high-dynamic applications and provide high reliability, this dissertation firstly proposed aiding RDSS with INS to develop the INS/RDSS integrated navigation system.

Further more, in order to make full use of GPS, considering the GPS equipments already in use, we can also integrate GPS into the INS/ RDSS integration. The new multi-sensor integration of INS/RDSS/GPS will not only achieve the high accuracy of the INS/GPS integration, but also increase the system reliability, which is the essential demand of the most navigation and guidance systems. So it will be of great significance developing this INS/RDSS/GPS integration, especially in military.

Multi-sensor data processing methods can be classified into two basic types: centralized filters (CKF) and distributed filters. In practice, CKF may result in severe calculation burden, and the failure of any sensor will contaminate the whole system. To deal with the limitations of CKF, the distributed (or decentralized) filtering technology has received increasing attention. Speyer and Willsky made early contributions to the distributed filter theory, and then Kerr proposed a filtering structure with attractive fault-tolerant feature, but he failed to present a practical realization. Recently, Carlson developed the federated Kalman filter (FKF) method, which provides globally or near-optimal estimation accuracy based on information sharing principles. FKF realized the filter-

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figure method by magnitude of errors, but it is difficult to obtain the specific distribution of the error, therefore, the suitable method to determine the error distribution must be found. To obtain the more reasonable method, the authors have proposed that the error distribution be collocated using the exponential distribution. The exponential distribution is a general distribution that can describe the arbitrary sequential distribution while the distribution parameter  $p$  is different. The property and the characteristic for the exponential distribution have been discussed in this paper. The analytical collocation method that determines the specific distribution of error has been proposed first by the authors. The main idea for the analytical collocation is that the known parameter  $A$ ,  $C$  of the exponential distribution and the distribution parameter  $p$  are determined using the error interval value and the frequency for the special error interval, and the computational formulae have been derived in detail, so that the explicit expression for the error distribution can be described by the parameter  $A$ ,  $C$  of the exponential distribution and the distribution parameter  $p$ . Finally, the two numerical examples have been calculated and analyzed. The experiment results show that the analytical collocation method of the error distribution is very convenient and feasible, and the computational results are identical with conventional methods obtained by the references.

**Key words:** error distribution; exponential distribution; analytical collocation; power exponent

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ing structure of Kerr. It can be classified into two design types or four configuration modes in order to meet different design and capability demands. In these four modes, the NR mode shows a high degree of fault-tolerance and strong fault detection capability.

This paper shortly presents the distributed federated filter theory put forward by Carlson, and discusses the two design types and four configuration modes. The idea of developing the SINS / RDSS / GPS integration is put forward for the first time; the characteristic of each local system is discussed and then the mathematic model of the INS/RDSS local system is constructed. It's proposed in this paper that the NR configuration mode, which belongs to design type  $A$  of FKF, should be applied to the practical development of SINS / RDSS/GPS system. The numerical results show the near-optimality and good fault-tolerance and failure-detection performance of the NR mode.

**Key words:** RDSS; integrated navigation; distributed filter

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