机动目标跟踪

國际二項出版計

内容简介

本书是机动目标跟踪方面的一部专著,是作者们十多年来研究 成果的总结。全书共分上下两卷。

上卷论述单机动目标跟踪,内容包括单机动目标跟踪概论,机动目标模型,基本的跟踪滤波与预测方法,机动目标跟踪中的自适应滤波,跟踪坐标系与滤波状态变量的选择,量测预处理技术,系统分析方法与 Monte Carlo 仿真设计,机动目标"当前"统计模型与自适应跟踪算法,自适应跟踪滤波器的精度分析和三维空间中机动目标的估计问题。

下卷论述多机动目标跟踪,内容包括多机动目标跟踪概论,跟踪门的形成方法,多目标数据关联与跟踪维持理论,多目标跟踪起始与跟踪终结理论,多机动目标跟踪问题中关联区域的研究,密集多回波环境下的单机动目标跟踪,密集多回波环境下的多机动目标跟踪起始,密集多回波环境下的多机动目标跟踪超始,密集多回波环境下的多机动目标跟踪系统的一致性分析。最后是回顾、建议与展望。

本书可作为高等院校自动控制、电子工程、计算机应用和应用 数学等有关专业研究生的专题阅读教材,也可供从事雷达、红外、 激光和声纳跟踪以及机器视觉、防撞和空中交通管制等领域研究工 作的科学工作者和工程技术人员学习参考。

机动目标跟踪

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前 言

无论就生存还是就更好地生活而言,目标跟踪问题都是自然 界中的一个基本问题。以众所周知的狗捕捉兔子为例,狗为了猎 获目标,其眼睛必须始终盯准兔子。

在军事和民用领域譬如空防和空中交通管制中,可靠而精确 地跟踪目标始终是目标跟踪系统设计的主要目的。为此,几十年 来许多科学家和工程师一直致力于该项课题的研究。

目标跟踪问题作为科学技术发展的一个方面,可以追溯到第二次世界大战前夕,即 1937 年世界上出现第一部 跟 踪 雷 达 站 SCR-28 的时候。之后,各种雷达、红外、声纳和激光等目标 跟 踪系统相继得到发展并且日趋完善。

传统的跟踪系统是一对一系统,即一个探测器仅连续地瞄准 和跟踪一个目标。随着科学技术的进步和现代战略战术的 发展, 人们发现提出新的目标跟踪概念和体制是完全可能的,例如在空 战中一架战斗机同时攻击多个目标。因此,原先出现于空载早期 预警系统,并首次应用于 SAGE 防空系统中的一个探测器 同时 跟踪多个目标的概念,即边扫描边跟踪体制,愈来愈得到广泛的 重视。在过去 20 多年中,多目标跟踪的理论和方法已经获 得 很 大发展,并已成为当今国际上十分活跃的热门研究领域之一,有 些成果也已付诸于工程实际。

简单地说,目标跟踪问题可以划分为下列四类:

- 一个探測器跟踪一个目标(OTO);
- 一个探测器跟踪多个目标(OTM);
- 多个探测器跟踪一个目标(MTO);
- 多个探测器跟踪多个目标(MTM)。

当然,以上各类均考虑目标处于密集多回波环境条件下。后面两

类(MTO和MTM)还涉及到站与站之间被跟踪目标数据与信息的相关和通信问题。

本著作主要研究 OTM 问题。从第二章至第七章以及第十二章至第十四章内容可以看出,为了解决密集多回波(或杂波)环境下的多目标跟踪问题,人们已经付出了许多努力。但事 实上,这些努力仅集中在两个方面:第一方面是在不考虑杂波情况下和在边扫描边跟踪意义上对单个机动目标的建模和跟踪问题;第二方面是在不考虑目标机动情况下和在多回波环境中对目标的跟踪问题。因此,尽管人们研究了这个问题的若干不同方面,而且还提出了解决这些问题的各种不同方法,但至今在下述三个基本方面仍远未解决 OTM问题:多目标,机动和多回波。事实上,迄今的许多文献也很少同时考虑这三个基本方面。

上述关于 OTM 问题的三个基本方面无疑是多目标跟踪问题中必不可少的环境条件。其中,机动又是最难解决的方面。这些因素也正是本书作者致力于解决多机动目标跟踪问题 的 原 因 所在。值得庆幸的是,人们读完本书后将会看到,OTM 问题已 经得到圆满解决。

本著作分五步实现稳定、准确、可靠地跟踪多机动目标,并建立完整的理论体系:

- · 首先建立单机动目标模型,并在边扫描边跟踪意义上寻求一种跟踪单机动目标的鲁棒方法;
- · 研究目标机动对关联区域的影响,此区域用于数据关联 或相关处理;
 - 解决密集多回波环境下的单机动目标跟踪问题;
 - 提出密集多回波环境下多机动目标跟踪的有效方法;
- 最后解决密集多回波环境下的多机动目标跟踪起始和跟 踪终结问题。

本著作的内容组织安排如下:

上卷在边扫描边跟踪意义上, 研究单机动目标的跟踪和估计问题。第一章为单机动目标跟踪概论; 第二章给出各种机动目标

模型;第三章总结基本的跟踪滤波与预测方法;第四章评述机动目标跟踪中的自适应滤波技术;第五章讨论跟踪坐标系与滤波状态变量的选择问题;第六章和第七章分别介绍量测预处理技术、系统分析技术与蒙特卡洛(Monte Carlo)仿真设计;第八章提出一种新的机动目标加速度"当前"统计模型以及均值和方差自适应跟踪算法;第九章分析和揭示机动目标模型和量测数据对估计精度的影响;第十章将第八章的新模型和新算法应用于实际,提出一种三维空间中机动目标状态的直接估计方法。

下卷研究多机动目标的估计和跟踪问题。第十一章为多机动目标跟踪概论,第十二章介绍跟踪门或关联区域的形成方法,第十三章总结过去 20 多年来许多学者提出的多目标数据关联 与跟踪维持理论,第十四章评述迄今为止的多目标跟踪起始与跟踪终结理论,第十五章研究不同机动目标模型和算法、目标机动加速度以及状态噪声对关联区域的影响,第十六章研究密集多回波环境下的单机动目标跟踪问题,以便为最后解决多机动目标跟踪问题作准备,第十七章提出一种密集多回波环境下多机动目标数据关联与跟踪维持性能的新方法,第十九章和第二十章分别介绍最近提出的解决密集多回波环境下多机动目标跟踪起始和跟踪终结问题的有效方法;第二十一章给出多机动目标跟踪系统的一致性分析方法。大量的 Monte Carlo 仿真结果表明,密集多回波环境下的多机动目标跟踪问题已经在本著作中得到圆满的解决。

第二十二章回顾和总结本著作的研究成果,并对某些问题给 出进一步的研究建议,同时,指明了机动目标跟踪领域未来的发 展方向。

在每一章的后面都附有必要的附录和有关的参考文献。书末为主要符号表。

致 谢

作者对美国明尼苏达 大 学 的 K.S.P. Kumar 教 授 和 E.B. Lee 教授的指导以及我国航空航天部徐昌裕先生、徐立行先生 和 韩宽庆先生的大力支持表示衷心的感谢。

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PREFACE

It might be said that tracking target is one of the basic problems in the natural world, no matter for survival or for living better. Take the well known problem of dog chasing rabbit as an example, dog has to keep its eyes on the rabbit in order to hunt its object.

In both military and civilian fields, for instance, in air defence and in air-traffic control, tracking targets in a reliable and accurate mode has been the main objective in the design of target tracking system, for which scientists and engineers have been working hard for several decades.

The formulation of tracking target technic and its becoming an aspect of sciences and technologies may be dated from the World War II, when the first tracking radar SCR-28 came into being in 1937. Since then, varieties of target tracking systems of radar, infrared, sonar and laser have been developed and being perfected.

The traditional tracking systems are one-to-one systems, i.e., one sensor aims to and tracks only one target continuously. With the progress of sciences and technologies, as well as the development of modern military strategy and tactics, it has been found that there are great possibilities to develop new concepts and new systems for tracking targets, for example, attacking

several targets at the same time in air warfare accomplished by single fighter. Hence, the concept of tracking multiple targets simultaneously with one sensor, i.e., Track-While-Scan, which originally occurred in airborne early warning system and was first applied to SAGE air defence system, has received more and more attention. In the past twenty years or more, the theory and method of multi-target tracking have been greatly developed and become one of the hot areas of research and engineering practice.

The problem of tracking targets, to state it succinctly, can be divided into four categories:

- · One sensor tracks one target (OTO);
- · One sensor tracks multiple targets (OTM);
- · Multiple sensors track one target (MTO);
- Multiple sensors track multiple targets (MTM). Of course, all these categories are under the condition of dense clutter environments. The last two categories (MTO and MTM) are concerned with the association of data and information from the targets being tracked between station and station.

The research work conducted in this book deals with the category of OTM. As it can be seen in Chapters 2 to 7 and Chapters 12 to 14, which summarize predecessors' contributions to this topic, that many efforts have been made to tackle the problem of multitarget tracking in dense multiple return (or, clutter) environments. However, as a matter of fact, main attention on this topic has been being focused on

two points. The first focus is modelling and tracking a single maneuvering target in the sense of Track-While-Scan without considering clutter. And the second is tracking a target in a multiple return environment without considering maneuver of the target being tracked. Therefore, although variety aspects with respect to the problem have been investigated thoroughly and many approaches have been suggested, people are still far away from the solution for the category of OTM in terms of three basic concerns: multiple targets; maneuvering; and multiple returns. In fact, papers so far seldom deal with the most complicated and realistic situation really.

There is no doubt that the three basic concerns in the solution for the category of OTM are inescapable environment conditions in multi-target tracking. Among them, maneuvering is the most difficult one to be tackled. This is the reason why the authors of this book have been making every endeavor and have been focusing their attention on tracking of maneuvering targets. It can be seen, fortunately, after reading this book that the solution for the category of OTM has been found.

The goal is attained in five steps:

- · Start with modelling single maneuvering target, and seek a robust enough approach for tracking a single maneuvering target in terms of Track-While-Scan;
- · Investigate the influence of target maneuvering on correlation region, in which data association, or

correlation, will be carried out:

- · Find the solution for tracking single maneuvering target in dense multi-return environments:
- · Develop a complete method of tracking multiple maneuvering targets in dense multi-return environments;
- · Finalize the tracking initiation and termination in multi-maneuvering target tracking.

This book is organized in the following way:

Volume I deals with the tracking and estimation of single maneuvering target in terms of Track-While-Scan method. An outline regarding to this subject is given in Chapter 1. Special attention is paid to the modelling of maneuvering target in Chapter 2. Chapter summarizes general methods of tracking filtering and prediction. The adaptive filtering techniques in tracking maneuvering target are presented in Chapter 4. The selection of tracking coordinate systems and the state variables of filtering are discussed in Chapter 5. Chapter the 6 and Chapter introduce 7 preprocessing techniques for measuring data and the method for system analysis and Monte Carlo simulation, respectively. In Chapter 8, a new model, i.e., current statistical of maneuvering acceleration of model. targets is established and an adaptive filtering algorithm is correspondingly developed. The impact of modelling maneuvering targets and observation data on estimation accuracy is analyzed and revealed in Chapter 9. Chapter '10 applies the new modelling method and algorithm created in Chapter 8 to practice and develops a direct estimation method of maneuvering targets in three

dimensional space.

Volume II discusses the tracking and estimation of multiple maneuvering targets. A survey of target tracking is given in Chapter 11. The tracking gating techniques are presented in Chapter 12. Chapter and tracking up the data association sums maintenance theory in multi-target tracking obtained by many authors in the past years. Chapte: 14 describes tracking initiation and termination theory of multiple The \mathbf{of} different influence maneuvering targets. models of maneuvering targets, algorithms, maneuvering accelerations of targets and the state noise on the correlation region is investigated in Chapter 15. Chapter 16 treats the tracking of single maneuvering target in dense multi-return environments as a preparation for of multiple maneuvering target final solution tracking. A complete method of data association and tracking maintenance for the category of OTM presented in Chapter 17. Based on the method created in Chapter 17, another effective algorithm for data association and tracking maintenance is put forward in Chapter 18. The newly-developed tracking initiation termination method method and tracking multi-target tracking under the environment of clutter are introduced in Chapter 19 and 20 respectively. Chapter 21 gives the consistency analysis method of multiple maneuvering target tracking systems. Numerous results of the Monte Carlo tests scattered within the chapters show convincingly that the problem of tracking multiple maneuvering targets in dense multi-return environments

has been solved with satisfaction.

Chapter 22 reviews the results of previous chapters in retrospect, and gives suggestions for further research work.

The necessary appendixes and related references are followed at the end of every chapter.

The glossary is included at the end.

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