

激光跟踪仪自适应加权秩亏三维光束法平差

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摘要 针对激光跟踪仪光束法平差, 基于稳健估计理论中的选权迭代法, 提出一种自适应加权秩亏三维光束法平差解法, 通过对观测值选权判定阈值与秩亏平差基准方程权的自适应调整, 能够准确识别粗差并抵御其影响。通过仿真实验验证了方法的可行性, 并在合肥先进光源预研平台进行了实验验证, 实验结果与 SpatialAnalyzer 软件的处理结果精度相当, 可为准直测量数据处理提供抗差结果参考。

关键词 测量; 激光跟踪仪测量; 自适应加权平差; 秩亏光束法平差; 抗差估计

中图分类号 P207 文献标志码 A

DOI: 10.3788/CJL221239

1 引言

目前我国正在兴建多座第四代光源装置设施^[1-3], 其设备位置精度要求较高, 探究准直技术新方法对第四代光源的研发建设具有重要意义^[4-5]。激光跟踪仪是准直领域常见的测量仪器^[6], 其测量范围内点位精度为 $15 \mu\text{m} + 6 \mu\text{m}/\text{m}$, 准直测量精度较高^[7-9], 通过连续转站的模式进行观测^[10], 会产生大量分布特殊的观测数据, 需要严密准确的平差解算模型才能够得到精确的三维坐标, 进而为设备束流中心的调整等提供基本参考信息^[11]。

光束法平差是激光跟踪仪测量数据的处理方法之一^[12], 加速器准直控制网的解算缺少起算基准, 需采用秩亏平差的模式^[13], 加权秩亏平差的各种改进常见于秩亏光束法平差中^[14-17]。在数据处理中, 按仪器标称精度进行经验定权并不能准确反映实际测量精度^[18-20], 且实际首测阶段无法判断是否存在较小的粗差。选权迭代法是常用的稳健估计方法之一, 但若数据中不存在粗差或粗差较小, 则会产生粗差误判。选权判定阈值的确定是关键的一环^[2], 按经验赋权已不能完全满足目前准直精度的需求。

本文根据实际观测数据的处理情况, 从选权判定阈值出发, 对观测值的权以及附加基准方程的参数权进行自适应动态调整, 在存在粗差的观测数据处理中减弱粗差的影响, 在无粗差的观测数据处理时避免粗差误判出现, 同时兼顾平差方法的抗差性与准确性。

2 光束法平差模型

2.1 平差数学模型

基于空间三维坐标系变换模型^[7], 构建观测方程:

$$\mathbf{L} = \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{X}), \quad (1)$$

式中: \mathbf{L} 为点位坐标观测值; $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{X})$ 为参数函数关系式; \mathbf{X} 为各测站点姿与点位全局坐标构成的参数。式(1)为非线性方程, 经过泰勒展开和线性化处理得到误差方程组^[14]:

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{V} = \mathbf{B}\hat{\mathbf{x}} - \mathbf{l} \\ \mathbf{B} = \left. \frac{d\mathbf{F}}{d\mathbf{X}} \right|_{\mathbf{x}=\mathbf{x}_0} \\ \mathbf{l} = \mathbf{L} - \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{X}_0) \end{cases}, \quad (2)$$

式中: \mathbf{V} 为观测值残差; \mathbf{B} 为线性化处理误差方程的系数矩阵; $\hat{\mathbf{x}}$ 为参数改正数; \mathbf{l} 为误差方程的常数项; \mathbf{X}_0 为参数初值。

激光跟踪仪间接观测值即三维坐标 (x, y, z) 与直接观测值即水平角 (θ_H) 、竖直角 (θ_V) 、斜距 (s) 的关系^[21]有

$$\begin{cases} x = s \sin \theta_H \sin \theta_V \\ y = s \cos \theta_H \sin \theta_V \\ z = s \cos \theta_V \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

根据仪器标称精度, 通过协方差传播率, 可得到间接观测值的权阵 \mathbf{P} 。

2.2 秩亏情况及解法

光束法平差的法方程为

收稿日期: 2022-09-13; 修回日期: 2022-10-20; 录用日期: 2022-10-31; 网络首发日期: 2022-11-09

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金青年基金 (11705199)、中国高校基本科研业务费重要方向项目培育基金 (WK2310000085)

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$$\begin{cases} N = B^T P B \\ W = B^T P l \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

式中： N 为法方程系数矩阵； W 为法方程常数项。平差准则为 $\min(V^T P V)$ 。

在三维控制网无约束情况下，测站数为 m ，测点数为 n ，参数总数为 $6m + 3n$ ，系数矩阵秩亏数为 6，法方程无法求逆，需采用秩亏自由网解法。常见解法有：1) 最小范数解法。如法方程的所有解中有一个解满足欧氏范数最小，则该解是法方程最小范数解，可由法方程系数的 Moore-Penrose 广义逆解出^[22]。2) 重心基准解法。以平差前后控制点重心坐标不变为基准条件，构建重心基准平差方程^[15]，参考附有条件的间接平差求解参数。

3 自适应加权秩亏平差

3.1 基准方程参数的自适应定权

本质上 2.2 节中所述解法都是加权秩亏平差的特殊形式^[23]：

$$\begin{cases} N \hat{x} - W = 0 \\ S^T P_x \hat{x} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

式中： S^T 为基准方程的系数矩阵； P_x 为参数基准权矩阵。观测值与参数实质上是参数中测点在不同测站下的坐标，将同一点不同观测的可靠程度综合起来作为该点的可靠程度。设某一测点 C_i (i 为点序号) 共有 k 个观测值，每个观测值的权值序列为 $\{p_i^1, p_i^2, \dots, p_i^k\}$ ，计算权值和 $[s(p_i)]$ 并对各点权值和按观测次数 k 取平均值 $[a_{s(p_i)}]$ ：

$$\begin{cases} s(p_i) = \sum_{j=1}^k p_i^j \\ a_{s(p_i)} = \frac{s(p_i)}{k} \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

式中： j 为观测次数序号。

则自适应基准权为

$$\overline{P}_x = \begin{bmatrix} \underbrace{1 \dots 1}_{6m \times 6m} & \underbrace{0 \dots 0}_{6m \times 3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \underbrace{0 \dots 0}_{3n \times 6m} & \underbrace{\frac{a_{s(p_i)}}{\max(a_{s(p_i)})} \dots \frac{a_{s(p_n)}}{\max(a_{s(p_i)})}}_{3n \times 3n} \end{bmatrix} \quad (7)$$

式中：前 $6m \times 6m$ 的单位分块矩阵为 m 个测站每站 6 个位姿参数对应的权值； $3n \times 3n$ 的对角分块矩阵为每个控制点坐标对应的权值。随着观测值权的自适应更

新以及平差解算迭代的进行，自适应调整基准方程对应参数的基准权，实现加权秩亏平差基准权的自适应调整。

3.2 自适应判定阈值的 IGG III 观测值定权

由于最小二乘不具备抗差性，存在粗差的数据会对平差结果产生较大影响，引入抗差估计理论能够减弱粗差观测的影响。常用的 IGG III 型权函数的定义^[20]为

$$\bar{p}_i = \begin{cases} p_i, & |v_i| \leq c_0 \sigma_0 \\ p_i \frac{c_0 \sigma_0}{|v_i|} \frac{\left(c_1 - \frac{|v_i|}{\sigma_0}\right)^2}{(c_1 - c_0)^2}, & c_0 \sigma_0 < |v_i| < c_1 \sigma_0 \\ \epsilon, & |v_i| \geq c_1 \sigma_0 \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

式中： \bar{p}_i 为迭代后权； p_i 为初始权值； c_0, c_1 为观测值可靠判定阈值； ϵ 为极小量，一般为 0，但为避免算法方程出现秩亏，本文取 $\epsilon = 0.01$ ； σ_0 为单位中误差； v_i 为改正数。由于激光跟踪仪的测量精度较高，且数据量较大，抗差估计会产生误判，进而可靠观测的权值降低，需要根据观测值对选权迭代的阈值进行动态调整。

各测站对控制点 C_i 的观测值为 $\{L_i^1, L_i^2, \dots, L_i^k\}$ (其中 $L_i^k = \{x_i^k, y_i^k, z_i^k\}$, k 为正整数且 $\leq m$)，对应的改正数为 $\{v_i^1, v_i^2, \dots, v_i^k\}$ ，改正数总数为 s_v ，计算所有残差 V 中 $v_i^k \leq \frac{(c_0 + c_1)}{2} \sigma_0$ 的个数 n_0 并将其视为可靠观测个数，求控制点观测次数平均值 \bar{k} ，建立自适应阈值调整函数：

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{c}_0 = c_0 \left[1 + \frac{\left| \frac{n_0 - \frac{s_v}{2}}{s_v} \right|^{\bar{k}}}{s_v} \right] \\ \tilde{c}_1 = c_1 \left[1 + \frac{\left| \frac{n_0 - \frac{s_v}{2}}{s_v} \right|^{\bar{k}}}{s_v} \right] \\ \tilde{c}_0 = \frac{c_0}{1 + \frac{\left| \frac{n_0 - \frac{s_v}{2}}{s_v} \right|^{\bar{k}}}{s_v}} \\ \tilde{c}_1 = \frac{c_1}{1 + \frac{\left| \frac{n_0 - \frac{s_v}{2}}{s_v} \right|^{\bar{k}}}{s_v}} \end{cases}, \quad \begin{matrix} n_0 \leq \frac{s_v}{2} \\ n_0 > \frac{s_v}{2} \end{matrix} \quad (9)$$

式中： \tilde{c}_0 和 \tilde{c}_1 为自适应调整后的观测值可靠判定阈值。

当可靠观测个数小于观测总数的一半时，阈值设定偏小，较多观测被判定为不可靠观测，提高阈值，增

加可靠观测的个数。当可靠观测个数大于观测总数一半时,观测值精度较高,降低阈值,选出其中更为精确

的观测值。通过调整参数 $\left(\frac{n_0 - \frac{s_v}{2}}{s_v}\right)^k$ 能够控制调整

比例,避免阈值过度变化。在迭代中,若阈值变化小于 0.001,则停止更新。通过对两个阈值的自适应动态调整,能够避免观测值误判的情况出现,同时能够保证原有稳健估计权函数的抗差性。自适应加权秩亏三维光束法平差的整体流程如图 1 所示。

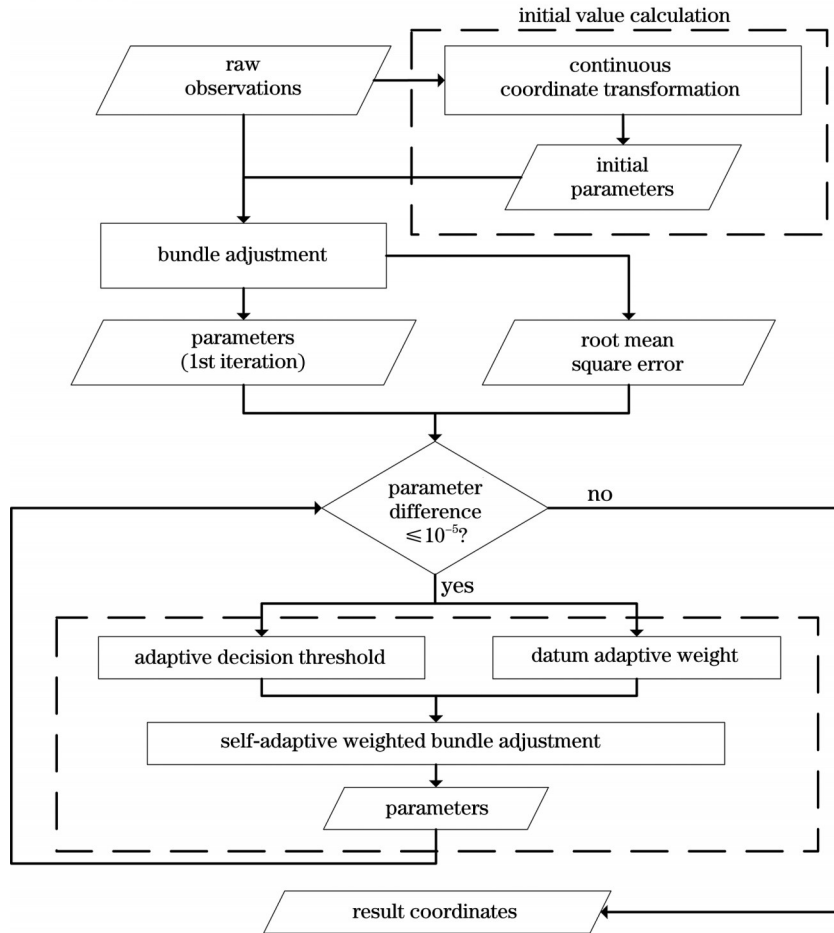


图 1 自适应加权秩亏三维光束法平差流程图

Fig. 1 Flow chart of self-adaptive weighted rank-defect 3D bundle adjustment

4 仿真测试

根据激光跟踪仪测量模式以及加速器准直测量场景,模拟直线型加速器准直控制点测量数据,设计仿真实验进行测试,通过与非抗差平差方法以及 SA 软件 USMN(Unified Spatial Metrology Network)平差的结果进行对比,验证本文方法在准直测量数据处理中的可靠性和稳定性。

4.1 实验方案

控制点分布在长为 130 m、宽为 4.5 m、高为 3 m 的隧道内,控制点 A、B 为地面控制点,控制点 C 为墙面控制点,控制点 D 为设备上方控制点。控制点组间隔为 5 m,测站间隔为 5 m,测站布设在两组控制点之间的中间位置。控制点以及仪器位置如图 2 所示。

共模拟 10 个测站的观测数据,控制点组为 11 组,每组 4 个控制点,共 44 个控制点。以 15 m 作为仪器测量范围阈值,根据仪器位置与控制点位置计算距离、水

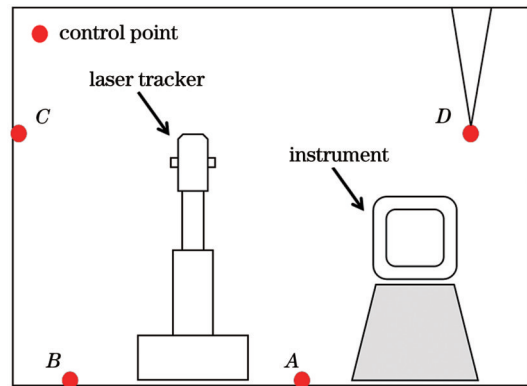


图 2 仪器与点位分布

Fig. 2 Layout of instrument and control points

平角及竖直角模拟观测值。按照仪器标称精度,在生成的模拟观测值上增加正态分布随机误差,再将球坐标观测值转换为空间直角坐标系观测值。生成的观测值与点位分布如图 3 所示。

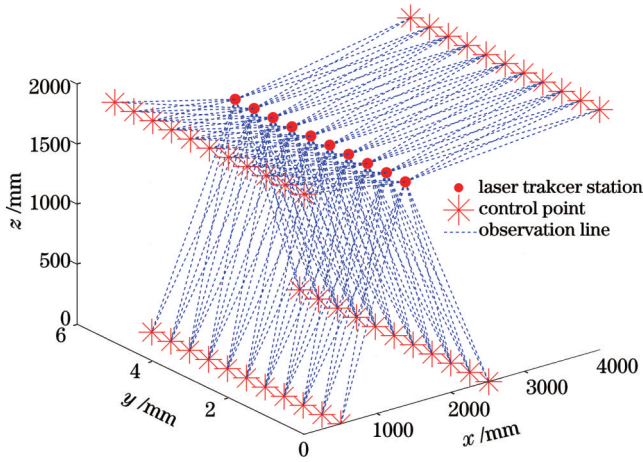


图 3 模拟数据点位的分布和观测值

Fig. 3 Layout of simulated data points and observed values

在实际测量环境中,仪器水平角精度优于竖直角精度,按经验采用水平角中误差 $1.2''$,竖直角中误差 $1.5''$,根据距离按 0.005 mm/m 的精度生成固定误差,结果乘以 $[-1, 1]$ 区间的随机数,生成随机误差序列,按观测顺序在模拟观测值中加入随机误差。模拟误差序列如图 4 所示。

4.2 平差结果分析

4.2.1 无粗差数据的处理分析

首先对无粗差的模拟数据进行平差处理,分别采用最小范数解法、本文方法以及 USMN 解法,计算平差后点位坐标与模拟真实位置坐标的坐标差,结果如图 5 所示。

利用直线型加速器测量控制网的几何构型,其横纵断面方向的误差大于线路方向的误差,且激光跟踪仪的竖直角精度低于水平角精度,高程精度低于平面精度,三种算法的误差范围与变化趋势基本一致,束流

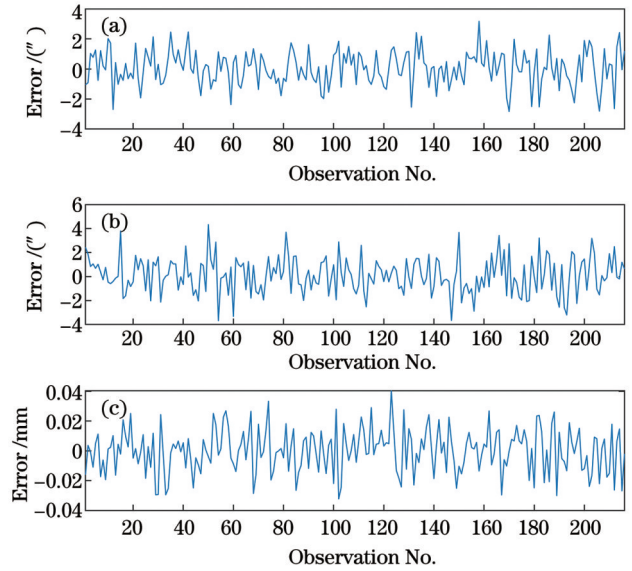


图 4 模拟误差图。(a)水平角误差;(b)竖直角误差;(c)测距误差
Fig. 4 Simulated error diagrams. (a) Error of horizontal angle; (b) error of vertical angle; (c) error of range

方向 x 误差最小,高程方向 y 误差最大,与模拟数据的误差来源及工程实际经验情况吻合。表 1 为点位中误差(RMSE)对比,在无粗差干扰的情况下,本文方法与 USMN 算法的精度基本相当,偏差在 0.002 mm 左右,优于非抗差算法。

表 1 无粗差数据的中误差

Table 1 RMSE of data without gross error

Method	RMSE /mm
Minimum norm	0.0372
USMN	0.0252
Proposed method	0.0273

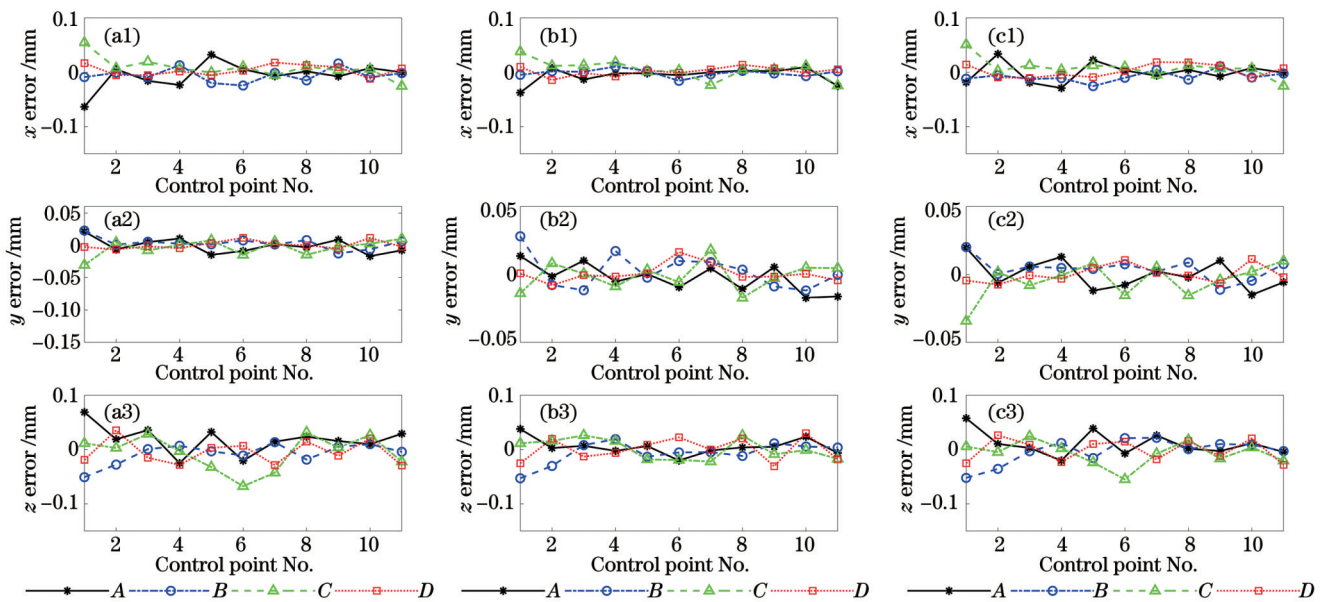


图 5 无粗差数据的平差结果。(a1)~(a3)最小范数;(b1)~(b3)USMN;(c1)~(c3)本文方法

Fig. 5 Adjustment results of data without gross error. (a1)~(a3) Minimum norm; (b1)~(b3) USMN; (c1)~(c3) proposed method

4.2.2 单点粗差数据的处理分析

在无粗差的观测数据中加入粗差,选取第5测站的5D号控制点(第五组控制点的D号控制点)观测值,

在其三维坐标值中加入 1 mm 粗差,再重新进行平差解算,结果如图 6 所示。

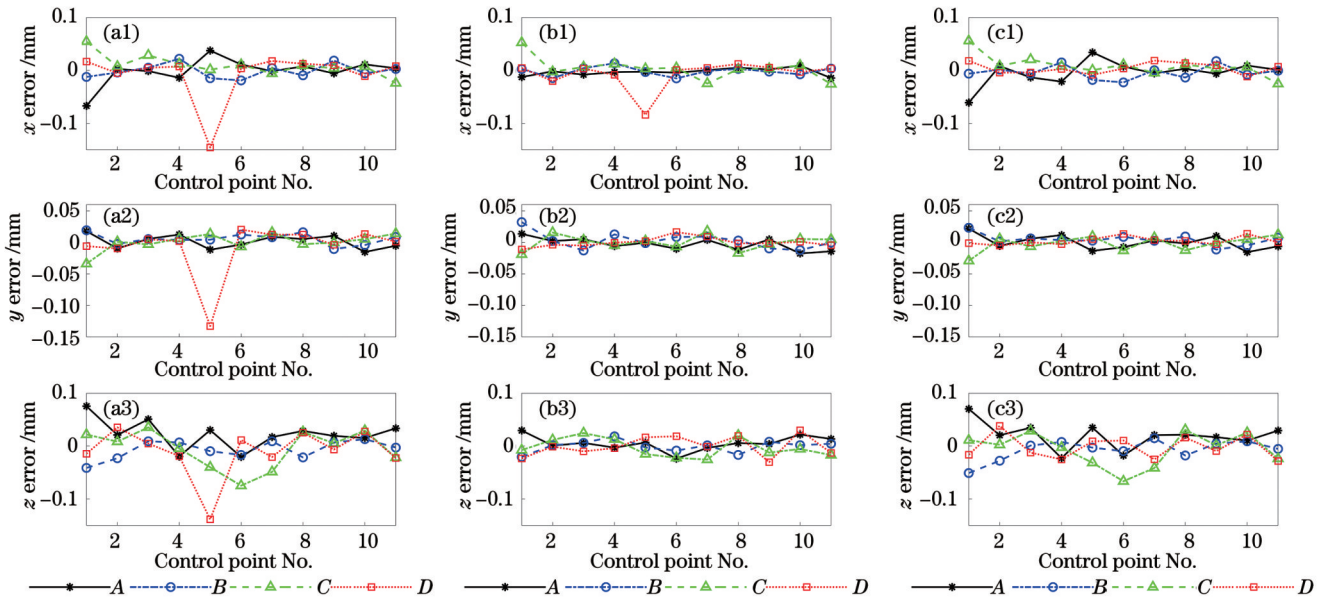


图 6 带粗差数据的平差结果。(a1)~(a3)最小范数;(b1)~(b3)USMN;(c1)~(c3)本文方法

Fig.6 Adjustment results of data with gross error. (a1)~(a3) Minimum norm; (b1)~(b3) USMN; (c1)~(c3) proposed method

在 5D 号点位存在粗差的情况下,由于最小范数法不具备抗差性,其平差结果即 5D 号点位的三个坐标分量都有较大误差。本文方法在三个坐标分量上都减弱了粗差的影响。表 2 为带粗差数据经过平差后的中误差

表 2 粗差数据的中误差

Table 2 RMSE of data with gross error

Method	RMSE /mm
Minimum norm	0.0587
USMN	0.0264
Proposed method	0.0280

差。非抗差平差方法不能避免粗差的影响,精度最低。本文方法可以有效剔除粗差的影响,处理结果基本与无粗差数据保持一致,能够保证平差结果的可靠性,整体点位精度与 USMN 精度基本相当,中误差差值在 0.002 mm 以内。

在两组数据迭代过程中,本文方法中 c_0 和 c_1 的自适应变化情况如图 7 所示。在 8 次迭代后阈值趋于稳定,阈值逐渐减小表明数据精度提高,高精度观测判定为可靠观测。在加入粗差后,由于中误差增大同时可靠观测减少,减小阈值能够保证可靠性。

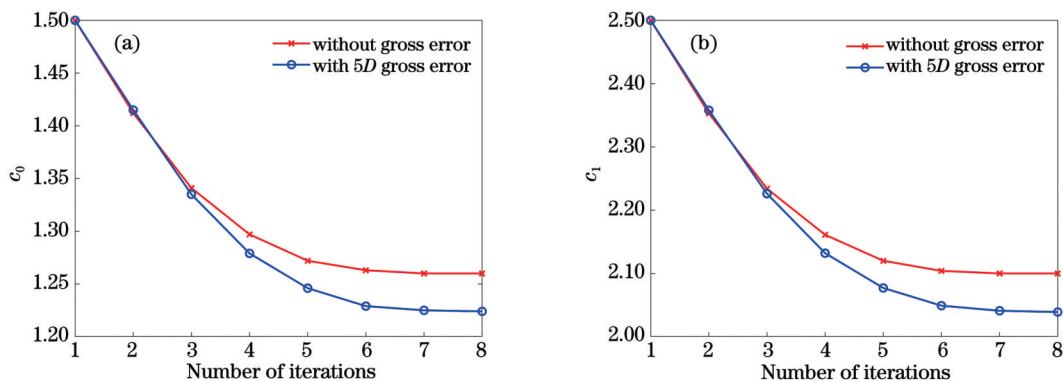


图 7 阈值在迭代过程中的变化。(a) c_0 ;(b) c_1

Fig.7 Threshold change during iteration. (a) c_0 ; (b) c_1

仿真结果表明,无论数据是否含有粗差,本文方法都能够得到较为可靠的平差结果,能够兼顾抗差性与稳定性,基本实现商业软件的处理精度。

5 实测数据处理与分析

5.1 实测数据

为了验证本文方法在实际准直测量工作中的应用

可靠性,在合肥先进光源预研平台上进行实测数据采集与平差处理验证。在实验空间内布设环形控制点,在 $15\text{ m} \times 10\text{ m} \times 3\text{ m}$ 空间范围内,布设了 40 个控制点。通过连续转站闭合测量观测了 12 个测站,之后将仪器置于控制点分布的中心位置,以全部控制点的单站测量结果作为平差结果参考的对比数据。实测点位分布如图 8 所示。

5.2 处理结果及分析

以中心单站测量坐标系作为参考坐标系,将 USMN 平差结果与本文方法平差结果都转入该参考

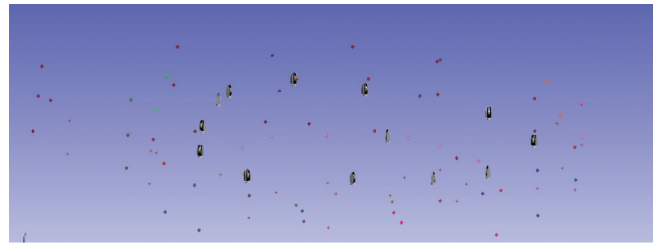


图 8 实测点位分布

Fig. 8 Layout of measured points

坐标系下。计算转换后两组结果与参考坐标的差值,结果如图 9 所示。

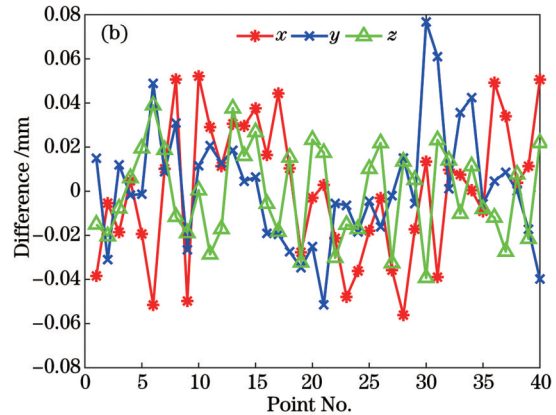
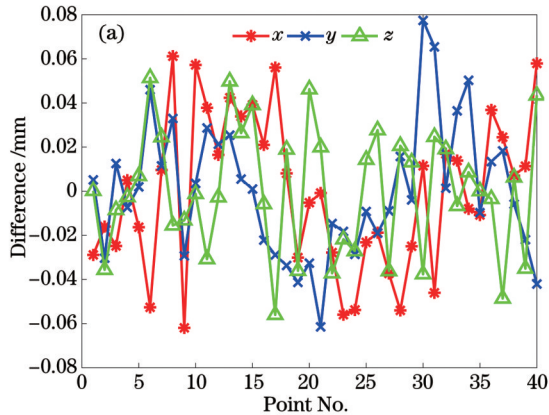


图 9 不同方法的平差结果与中心单站观测值间的坐标差

Fig. 9 Coordinate difference between adjustment result of each method and observed value of single central station

本文方法的实测数据处理结果与 USMN 结果趋势一致,处理精度接近。平差初值在测站进行方向上会出现误差积累,起始点位作为起算位置,其受误差积累的影响最小,起始点位精度优于后续测点。坐标差呈现上下浮动是由于环形布点分为内外两层,较远点位的自身精度低于近处点位。

本文方法的平差结果与 USMN 的平差结果间的坐标差如图 10 所示。

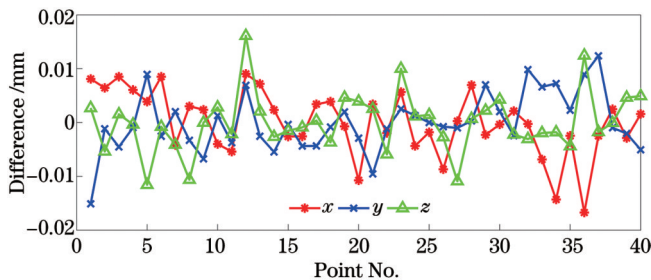


图 10 本文方法的平差结果与 USMN 的平差结果间的坐标差
Fig. 10 Coordinate difference between adjustment result of proposed method and that of USMN

本文方法的平差结果与 USMN 的平差结果间的坐标偏差在三个方向上都在 0.02 mm 以内,处于同一精度水平,目前光源准直精度需求基本为 $0.03\sim 0.05\text{ mm}$,实测数据表明,本文算法可以为实际加速器准直提供参考信息。

6 结 论

对光束法平差模型进行了理论阐述,并提出了一种自适应加权的秩亏光束法平差方法。对仿真模拟数据与合肥先进光源预研平台实测数据进行对比分析,结果表明,所提方法在粗差数据下具有良好的抗差性,在无粗差数据下也避免了固定阈值选权迭代法存在的误判粗差情况,优于传统非抗差秩亏平差方法,可以基本满足准直测量精度要求。所提方法的精度整体接近商业软件的处理精度,但仍有提升空间。一方面,目前平差解算在实际应用中基本都采用迭代解法,对初值准确性的要求较高。所提算法通过连续坐标转换给出了光束法平差初值,其精度不及 SA 软件的最佳拟合算法,后续对初值获取方法进行优化,能够进一步提高所提方法的处理精度。此外,在满足以合肥先进光源为代表的第四代光源准直高精度要求的情况下,激光跟踪仪三维光束法平差理论和程序实现都需要更加贴近工程需求,所提方法虽然离实际应用尚有距离,但初步的程序实现和数据测试结果为后续深入研究工作奠定了一定的基础,也具有很好的工程借鉴意义。

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Self-Adaptive Weighted Rank-Defect 3D Bundle Adjustment of Laser Tracker

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Abstract

Objective China is currently planning on building several 4th-generation light source facilities that are larger in scale and have highly complex equipment. Therefore, higher alignment and global control point accuracies are required to ensure the robust and stable operation of the facility. The accuracy requirement has reached the measurement accuracy limit of laser trackers. It is of great significance for the construction and development of 4th-generation light source facilities to explore high-precision and stable data processing methods for laser trackers. In this study, an improvement on the existing adjustment method for the control network, which can retain the extremely high accuracy of laser tracking data while avoid some small and unidentifiable gross errors that will affect the overall processing results, is proposed.

Methods Based on robust estimations, an adaptive weighting strategy for rank-defect weighted 3D bundle adjustment that can adaptively adjust the weight matrix of the observed values and weight matrix of the datum equation to achieve robust estimation is employed in this study. Simultaneously, due to data processing using routine robust estimation without any gross error, gross error misjudgment can also be avoided. First, after the first iteration of adjustment, the sum of the residuals less than or equal to the product of the mean value of the two selected weight thresholds and mean square error is calculated. If this value is less than half of the total numbers of observations, the thresholds are considered to be set too low, and vice versa. The two thresholds are corrected proportionally by multiplying them with a specific correction factor when the threshold is high and dividing them by the same factor when the threshold is low. Along with the iteration process, the selected weight thresholds are dynamically and adaptively adjusted to allow the dynamic and adaptive adjustment of the weight of the observed values. This process ends when the changes in the threshold are less than 0.001. Simultaneously, according to the corresponding relationship between the parameters of the datum equation and observed values, the sum of the weight values of all the observed values corresponding to each point in the parameters is calculated and divided by the numbers of respective observed values to obtain the weight matrix of the parameters of the datum equation. Thus, the adaptive adjustment of the weight matrix of the reference equation is realized (Fig. 1) owing to the progress of adjustment iterations and the adaptive adjustment of the weight matrix of the observed values.

Results and Discussions The robustness and stability of the self-adaptive weighted bundle adjustment are verified using simulation data. Based on the accelerator alignment measurement scene and characteristics of the laser tracker, the alignment control point measurement data are simulated (Figs. 2–4), and the minimum norm adjustment method, the unified spatial metrology network (USMN) of SpatialAnalyzer software, and the method used in this study are used to adjust the simulated data. The error range and change trend of the treatment results are close, which conforms to the actual measurement experience (Fig. 5). The accuracy of the proposed method is basically equivalent to that of the USMN, with a deviation of about 0.002 mm (Table 1). To verify the ability to handle gross errors, a gross error of 1 mm is added to a point observed at the fifth station to simulate the gross error observation in the measurement process. This method maintains the processing stability in all three directions, avoids the influence of gross error observation, and has an overall accuracy equal to that of the USMN. When conducting data processing for two groups, the weight selection thresholds decrease proportionally with increased numbers of iterations and tend to be stable after eight iterations. Moreover, after the addition of gross error observations, the threshold must be decreased to ensure the stability of the selected observation range (Fig. 7). The measured data are processed in the Hefei Advanced Light Facility (HALF), and the results obtained are similar to those of mature commercial software (Figs. 9 and 10). The deviation is approximately 0.02 mm, which is within the accuracy requirements of the 4th-generation light facilities.

Conclusions In this study, an adaptive weighting method for adjusting the weighted rank-defect bundle is proposed. Based on the weight selection and actual accuracy of the observed values, the weight selection thresholds are dynamically and adaptively adjusted to realize the adaptive adjustment of the weight matrix of the observed values. Simultaneously, the parameters of the weight matrix of the datum equation are adaptively adjusted according to the weight matrix of the observed values. In the adjustment process of the high-precision data of laser tracker and data with a slight gross error, the observed values are not misjudged as gross error during processing and the influence of the gross error can be simultaneously avoided. The simulation data and measured data show that the proposed method has a stability and robustness of adjustment similar to those of commercial software processing and can be a basic reference for studies on accelerator alignment.

Key words measurement; laser tracker measurement; self-adaptive weighted adjustment; rank-defect bundle adjustment; robust estimation