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Abnormal Data Detection of Guidance Angle based on SMP-SVDD for Seeker

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Abstract: The accuracy of the pitch angle deviation directly affects the guidance accuracy of the laser seeker. During the guidance process, the abnormal pitch angle deviation data will be produced when the seeker is affected by interference sources. In this paper, aiming to detect abnormal data in seeker pitch angle deviation data, a method based on Smooth Multi-Kernel Polarization Support Vector Data Description (SMP-SVDD) is proposed to detect abnormal data in guidance angle data. On the one hand, the polarization value is used to determine the weight of the multi-kernel combination coefficient to obtain the multi-kernel polarization function, and the particle swarm optimization is used to find the optimal kernel, which improves the detection accuracy. On the other hand, the constrained quadratic programming problem is smooth and differentiable, and the conjugate gradient method can be applied to reduce the complexity of problem solving. Through simulation experiments, it is verified that the SMP-SVDD method has higher detection accuracy and faster calculation speed compared with different detection methods in different guidance stages.

Keywords: laser seeker; pitch angle deviation; anomaly detection; support vector data description; multi-kernel polarization function

1 Introduction

In the actual guidance process, the laser seeker will face various interference factors, such as laser high repetition frequency interference [1] and laser deception interference [2][3]. These interference means will result in disturbed abnormal data points of the pitch angle deviation in laser guidance data. High-frequency jamming can force the jamming signal into the time wave gate of seeker by generating a high-frequency laser signal, thus flooding the real signal and generating jamming data [4-6]. Jamming sends out a signal that is consistent with the indication signal by measuring the parameter information, such as the wavelength, frequency, and azimuth of the indicating laser, and enters the wave gate of the seeker to generate jamming data [7]. If the interference data points are not removed, the appearance of these interference factors will affect the guidance hit accuracy of the seeker [8]. The elimination of interference can be regarded as the problem of outlier detection, where correct data and interference data can be classified to achieve the purpose of anti-interference.

The abnormal interference data of laser seeker guidance can be processed by detection and classification methods. At present, the methods used to eliminate outlier data based on classification can be divided as the neural network methods [9][10], discriminant analysis methods [11], clustering methods [12], support vector machine methods [13], and so on. Yuen et al. [14] adopted a probability method for outlier detection and quantified the outlier probability of data points, considering not only the optimal values of parameters and residuals, but also the uncertainty of data. Liu et al. [15] proposed an outlier detection method based on local information, which combines the traditional local outlier detection method LOF with the outlier factor of uncertain information. Paola et al. [16] proposed an adaptive distributed Bayesian method to detect outliers in data collected by wireless sensors and also considered the external constraints of these target data. Li et al. [17] proposed an outlier detection method based on structural scores to process high-dimensional data, which can reflect the characteristics of high-dimensional data. Yuan et al. [18] introduced fuzzy rough set (FRSs) to deal with the problem of anomaly detection and classification

of mixed attribute data, generalized the outlier detection model by FRS, and constructed a generalized outlier detection model based on fuzzy rough granules. Abid et al. [19] adopted a density-based method to detect clusters with arbitrary shapes and outliers. A support vector machine (SVM) has been introduced to solve the outlier detection problem because of its advantages in binary classification. The support vector data description SVDD is a single classification method of support vector machine, which does not need any distribution assumptions for target data, can map the original data to high-dimensional feature space, establish the smallest hypersphere containing the given data, and can detect outliers [20][21].

In the actual process, the pitch angle deviation data of seeker in different guidance stages may vary nonlinearly, which makes it difficult to assume the distribution. The previous methods cannot accurately eliminate the interference data points of the laser seeker. Therefore, this paper proposes a smooth multi-kernel polarization support vector data description (SMP-SVDD) method to classify and detect the pitch angle deviation data. Compared with single-kernel kernel function, multi-kernel function can adapt to data with different nonlinear characteristics and improve the detection accuracy of the algorithm. However, because the SVDD algorithm needs to solve quadratic programming problems, the complexity of the algorithm is high, and multi-kernel will also increase the complexity of the algorithm to a certain extent, thus these factors will increase the resource consumption of the onboard system. Therefore, the proposed method also introduces the smoothing function to reduce the complexity of the algorithm, by transforming the constrained quadratic programming problem into an unconstrained differentiable optimization problem which can be solved by conjugate gradient method. However, because the nonlinear characteristics of data in different stages are quite different, this method adopts a multi-stage method to construct the detection model, and adopts the particle swarm optimization method to determine the optimal kernel function and kernel parameters in each stage. Experiments show that this method is effective in dealing with outliers of the seeker pitch angle deviation data.

2 Smooth multi-kernel polarization support vector data description

2.1 Support Vector Data Description (SVDD)

The basic idea of the support vector data description is to map the target data to the high-dimensional feature space, construct a minimum hypersphere to describe the data, contain all the target data, and eliminate the outliers from the outliers [20]. The goal of SVDD is to find a minimum radius, classify unknown data, and classify target data and outliers.

Take the pitch angle deviation data of the laser seeker as the training sample $\{\theta_i, i=1, L, m\}$, θ_i contains the normal pitch angle deviation data and the disturbed data, and these data are marked. We described the data set, the simplest model is to use a hypersphere to simulate the distribution area of the positive sample.

SVDD is the non-linear transformation Φ mapping of the training sample data θ_i to find the smallest volume hypersphere $\Omega = (\mathbf{a}, R)$ that surrounds all or most of the positive samples, where \mathbf{a} represents the hypersphere center and R represents the hypersphere radius. Mathematically, it can be expressed as the following formula:

$$\min_{R, \mathbf{a}, \xi} F(R, \mathbf{a}, \xi) = R^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i \quad (1)$$

The constraint is $\|\Phi(\theta_i) - \mathbf{a}\|^2 \leq R^2 + \xi_i$, where $\xi_i > 0$ [21]. The center \mathbf{a} of the hypersphere can be expressed as a Lagrangian multiplier:

$$\mathbf{a} = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \Phi(\theta_i) \quad (2)$$

By constructing a Lagrange function, the original problem can be transformed into the following problem:

$$\max \sum_i \alpha_i K(\theta_i \cdot \theta_i) - \sum_{i,j} \alpha_i \alpha_j K(\theta_i \cdot \theta_j) \quad (3)$$

The constraints are $\sum_i \alpha_i = 1$ and $0 \leq \alpha_i \leq C$, where $K(\theta_i \cdot \theta_j) = \langle \Phi(\theta_i), \Phi(\theta_j) \rangle$ is the kernel function.

By solving the linear constrained quadratic optimization problem mentioned above, α_i can be obtained. Only when $\alpha_i > 0$, the sample point θ_i of the seeker pitch angle deviation data affects the center of the hypersphere, and the corresponding sample point is called the support vector. The radius of the hypersphere can be expressed as

$$R^2 = K(\theta_k \cdot \theta_i) - 2 \sum_i \alpha_i K(\theta_k \cdot \theta_i) + \sum_{i,j} \alpha_i \alpha_j K(\theta_i \cdot \theta_j) \quad (4)$$

The distance from the test data sample θ_i' to the center of the hypersphere is expressed as

$$\|\theta_i' - \mathbf{a}\|^2 = K(\theta_i' \cdot \theta_i') - 2 \sum_i \alpha_i K(\theta_i' \cdot \theta_i) + \sum_{i,j} \alpha_i \alpha_j K(\theta_i \cdot \theta_j) \quad (5)$$

Where $\theta_k \in SVs$, SVs is the support vector set. If $\|\theta_i' - \mathbf{a}\|^2 \leq R^2$, then θ_i' is the pitch angle deviation data without interference; otherwise, it is the interference data.

2.2 multi-kernel polarization SVDD(MP-SVDD)

The pitch angle deviation data of the laser seeker will show different nonlinear characteristics in different stages. Therefore, when using the SVDD model, compared with a single-kernel function, multi-kernel function has a stronger classification ability and better flexibility for data in different guidance stages. However, in the process of multi-kernel combination, numerous combination weight parameters will be artificially introduced, which will make it difficult to find the best parameters, and it is easy to have a dimension disaster and local extremum problems when searching for the best parameters.

Polarization can reflect the similarity between a kernel function and an ideal kernel matrix. The same kind of data is close to each other, while different kinds of data are far away from each other, and the combination relationship between different kernels can be determined [22][23]. If there is a clear correspondence between the nuclear data points and the labeled values, the classification process will become easier. Suppose that the training data set is $\{x^{(i)}, y^{(i)}, i=1, \dots, M\}$, y is the labeled data, $y^{(i)} \in \{-1, +1\}$, the polarization nucleus is defined as

$$K_v = \frac{1}{M^2} \sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{j=1}^M k_v(x^{(i)}, x^{(j)}) y^{(i)} y^{(j)} \quad (6)$$

The greater the contribution rate of the kernel function to the correct classification of the sample, the greater the corresponding $K_v^{(i)}$ value would be. Therefore, in the multi-kernel learning process, the nuclear polarization value can be used to determine the weight of the combination coefficient. The specific expression for determining the weight coefficient is as follows:

$$\lambda_i = \frac{K_v^{(i)}}{\sum_{i=1}^n K_v^{(i)}} \quad (7)$$

In this paper, we chose the following basic kernel functions: Gaussian kernel function, Laplace kernel function, and exponential kernel function. We can combine the following polynuclear polarization functions as follows:

$$\begin{cases} K_{GL} = \lambda_G \cdot K_G + \lambda_L \cdot K_L \\ K_{GE} = \lambda_G \cdot K_G + \lambda_E \cdot K_E \\ K_{LE} = \lambda_L \cdot K_L + \lambda_E \cdot K_E \\ K_{GLE} = \lambda_G \cdot K_G + \lambda_L \cdot K_L + \lambda_E \cdot K_E \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

Among them, K_G , K_L , K_E are the Gaussian kernel function, Laplace kernel function, and exponential kernel function. K_G , K_L , K_E are the combined multi-kernel polarization function. Using a multi-kernel polarization kernel function in SVDD, the following dual optimization form is obtained:

$$\begin{cases} \max \sum_i \alpha_i K_{mp}(\theta_i \cdot \theta_i) - \sum_{i,j} \alpha_i \alpha_j K_{mp}(\theta_i \cdot \theta_j) \\ s.t. \sum_i \alpha_i = 1, \quad 0 \leq \alpha_i \leq C \quad \forall i \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

Among them, K_{mp} is a multi-kernel polarized kernel function, including four types of kernel functions: K_{GL} , K_{GE} , K_{LE} , and K_{GLE} .

2.3 Smooth MP-SVDD

Because MP-SVDD is still an optimization problem in the form of quadratic programming, it cannot be directly converted into an unconstrained differentiable function for optimization. This leads to high algorithm complexity in the process of seeker angle data training, and the training time will increase geometrically with the increase of data. Inspired by the smoothing function, the MP-SVDD model is smoothed and transformed into a differentiable unconstrained optimization problem, and the conjugate gradient method is used to find the optimal solution.

The smooth function can be obtained by integrating the sigmoid function [24].

$$p_\tau(x) = x + \frac{1}{\alpha} \ln(1 + e^{-\tau x}) \quad (10)$$

Let $L(\alpha) = K_{mp}(\mathbf{\theta}_i \cdot \mathbf{\theta}_i) - 2 \sum_i \alpha_i K_{mp}(\mathbf{\theta}_i \cdot \mathbf{\theta}_j) + \sum_{j,k} \alpha_j \alpha_k K_{mp}(\mathbf{\theta}_j \cdot \mathbf{\theta}_k)$, then the aforementioned constrained quadratic

programming optimization problem can be transformed into a differentiable F_τ function:

$$F_\tau(R, \alpha) = R^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^n p_\tau(L(\alpha) - R^2) \quad (11)$$

The partial derivative of the R and α variables in the formula can be obtained as follows:

$$\frac{\partial F_\tau}{\partial R^2} = 1 - C \sum_{i=1}^n p_\tau'(L(\alpha) - R^2) \quad (12)$$

$$\frac{\partial F_\tau}{\partial \alpha} = C \cdot L'(\alpha) \sum_{i=1}^n p_\tau'(L(\alpha) - R^2) \quad (13)$$

Using the conjugate gradient method to find the minimum value of F_τ , it can be divided into the following steps:

Step 1: In the initialization phase, select the initialization parameter $\mu_0 = (R_0, \alpha_0)$ and calculate the gradient

$\mathbf{g}_0 = \nabla F_\tau|_{\mu_0} = \left(\frac{\partial F_\tau}{\partial R} \Big|_{\mu_0}, \frac{\partial F_\tau}{\partial \alpha} \Big|_{\mu_0} \right)$ of the initial point position

Step 2: Let $\mathbf{d}_0 = -\mathbf{g}_0$, set the threshold for termination of iteration ε

Step 3: While $\|\mathbf{g}_{t-1}\| < \varepsilon$

Update $\mu_t = \mu_{t-1} + \gamma_t \cdot \mathbf{d}_{t-1}$ at the iteration point, where $\gamma_t = \arg \min_{\gamma} F_\tau(\mu_{t-1} + \gamma \cdot \mathbf{d}_{t-1})$;

Calculate $\mathbf{g}_t = \nabla F_\tau(\mu_t)$ and set $\mathbf{d}_t = -\mathbf{g}_t + \delta_t \mathbf{d}_{t-1}$, where $\delta_t = \frac{\mathbf{g}_t \cdot \mathbf{g}_t}{\mathbf{g}_{t-1} \cdot \mathbf{g}_{t-1}}$

$t = t+1$;

end

Step 4: Return the minimum point $\mu_m = (R_{t-1}, \alpha_{t-1})$

Compared with the constrained quadratic programming problem, the conjugate gradient method mentioned above avoids the complicated operations, such as solving linear matrix equations and reducing the complexity of the algorithm.

2.4 Optimal selection of nuclear parameters

The pitch angle deviation data of the seeker has different nonlinear characteristics at different stages, and the classification accuracy of pitch angle deviation data is different with different kernel function parameters and different linear combinations. Therefore, the particle swarm optimization algorithm is adopted in this paper, and different kernel function parameters are adopted for different guidance stages to obtain the optimal multi-kernel function and penalty factor.

Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) is a heuristic evolutionary computation technique, which initializes a group of particles and iterates to find the optimal solution. Particle Swarm Optimization is widely used in target

optimization [25][26], neural network training [27][28], and so on. The PSO method determines a fitness by objective function, and every particle is updated by speed and position in the iterative process of optimization. Every particle will determine a local optimal solution $ipbest$, and the optimal solution found by the whole population is called global optimal solution $gbest$. The PSO algorithm adaptively updates the speed and position information of particles based on good past experience. Unlike other evolutionary algorithms, PSO does not use a mutation operator and crossover operator. Based on the two extremes, in the PSO optimization algorithm, the speed and position update formula of the i -th particle in the d dimension is as follows:

$$V_i^d \leftarrow \omega * V_i^d + c_1 * rand1_i^d * (pbest_i^d - X_i^d) + c_2 * rand2_i^d * (gbest^d - X_i^d) \quad (14)$$

Among them, ω is the inertia weight, which is used to measure the search ability of the particle swarm optimization algorithm, c_1 is the individual learning factor, and c_2 is the group learning factor.

The optimization steps are as follows:

Step 1: Parameter initialization: initialize population size ps , position $X = (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{ps})$ of each particle and corresponding speed $V = (V_1, V_2, \dots, V_{ps})$, iteration times T , fitness $F = (f_1, f_2, \dots, f_{ps})$, position $pbest = (pbest_1, \dots, pbest_{ps})$ of each particle, and particle $gbest$ with optimal fitness value.

Step 2: Set the range of penalty factor C , Gaussian kernel parameter, Laplace kernel parameter, and exponential kernel function of the SMP-SVDD model, taking the detection accuracy of the SMP-SVDD model as the target value.

Step 3: Perform loop optimization.

for $i = 1:ps$

$$V_i^d \leftarrow \omega * V_i^d + c_1 * rand1_i^d * (pbest_i^d - X_i^d) + c_2 * rand2_i^d * (gbest^d - X_i^d)$$

$$\text{Update particles } X_i^d \leftarrow X_i^d + V_i^d$$

Evaluate the fitness value f_i of the new particle X_i .

If X_i fitness is better than $pbest_i$, then set X_i to $pbest_i$

end

Step 4: Reach the termination condition, output the global optimal value and the optimal solution, and obtain the optimal parameters.

Step 5: Obtain the optimal kernel parameters, hypersphere radius r , and the position of the sphere center.

Step 6: In the detection process, compare the distance between the sample point and the center of the hypersphere and the radius r of the hypersphere to judge whether it is seeker interference data.

2.5 Complexity Analysis of Different Processing Methods

Assuming that there are n data in the whole guidance phase, the time complexity of the classical SVDD algorithm is $O(N^3)$, and that of the SA-SVDD algorithm is $O(N^2)$ [21]. In the SMP-SVDD model, the time

complexity of the polarization kernel function $K_v = \frac{1}{M^2} \sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{j=1}^M k_v(x^{(i)}, x^{(j)}) y^{(i)} y^{(j)}$ is $O(N^2)$ after the multi-kernel polarization function is calculated, the smoothing process is performed, and the conjugate gradient is used to solve the problem, in which the most complicated operation is $\sum_{j,k} \alpha_j \alpha_k K_{mp}(\theta_j \cdot \theta_k)$ and the complexity is $O(N^2)$.

Therefore, the computational complexity of SMP-SVDD is $O(N^2)$.

However, the characteristics of pitch angle deviation data are quite different in each guidance stage. If the data of the whole guidance stage is trained at one time, it will not only be difficult to ensure the accuracy of data detection, but the computational complexity will also increase geometrically because of the increase in data volume in the whole process. If the entire guidance process is divided into n guidance stages according to the characteristics of

different stages, the data volume of each stage is $\left\{ \frac{N}{n_1}, \frac{N}{n_2}, \dots, \frac{N}{n_i}, \dots, \frac{N}{n_n} \right\}$. Because the time complexity and the data

volume are quadratic, $T(N) > \sum_{i=1}^n T\left(\frac{N}{n_i}\right)$, where $T(\cdot)$ is the calculation operation of the algorithm time.

2.6 Introduction of Evaluation Indexes

In this paper, the accuracy rate, recall rate (TPR), false positive rate (FPR), true negative rate (TNR), and false negative rate (FNR) are used to evaluate the detection performance of the model. The higher the accuracy and recall rate, the better the performance of the model. Table 1 shows the classification statistics results of samples.

Table 1: Classification of samples

Actual situation	Testing result	
	Positive class	Negative class
Positive class	TP (Real positive)	FN (False negative)
Negative class	FP (False positive)	TN (True negative)

The calculation formulas of evaluation indexes are as follows:

$$\begin{cases} Accuracy = \frac{TP + TN}{(TP + FN) + (FP + TN)}, & TPR = \frac{TP}{TP + FN} \\ TNR = \frac{TN}{FP + TN}, & FPR = \frac{FP}{FP + TN}, & FNR = \frac{FN}{TP + FN} \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

3 Simulation Experiments

In this section, the experiments simulate the laser guided missile attacking the ground target. The whole trajectory simulation range is 8 km. When the seeker is 5 km away from the target, it starts to guide. When it is 3 to 5 km away from the target, it is the initial guidance stage, wherein the seeker is in the state of searching for the target and tracking it, the intermediate guidance process is 1.5 to 3 km away from the target, and the final guidance stage is 0 to 1.5 km away. Trajectory simulation is conducted under the conditions of no interference and laser decoy interference (4 to 2.5km with interference), and the pitch angle deviation data set during laser seeker guidance is obtained. The specific conditions of the data set are shown in Table 2. In this paper, MATLAB 2018b is used to run on PC and the CPU is an AMD Ryzen 7 5800H 3.2GHz with 16GB RAM.

Table 2: Experimental data set

Guidance phase	Normal Data	Outliers
initial stage	343	172
intermediate stage	269	132
Final stage	328	61
overall process	949	346

According to the experimental dataset obtained from ballistic simulation, we used SVDD, SA-SVDD, and SMP-SVDD to detect the outliers of pitch angle deviation data in the whole guidance process. Through setting optimization parameters, the particle population size is 60, the maximum number of iterations is 1000, the range of penalty factor is [0 1], the range of kernel parameters of Gaussian kernel function is [0.1 10], the range of kernel parameters of Laplace kernel function is [0.1 10], and the range of kernel parameters of exponential kernel function is [0.1 10]. The comparison results can be obtained through optimization, as shown in Table 3,

Table 3: Comparison of outlier detection indexes of pitch angle deviation in the whole guidance stage

Model	Kernel function	TPR(%)	TNR(%)	FPR(%)	FNR(%)	Accuracy(%)
SVDD	Gauss	93.72	80.34	19.66	6.28	90.67
	Laplacian	92.37	85.96	14.04	7.63	91.37
	Exponential	93.12	83.15	16.85	6.88	90.28
SA-SVDD	Gauss	91.52	78.44	21.56	8.48	90.34

	Laplacian	91.35	83.56	16.44	8.65	90.21
	Exponential	90.22	80.35	19.65	9.78	89.89
SMP-SVDD	K_{GL}	99.68	82.30	17.70	0.32	94.91
	K_{GE}	99.79	83.15	16.85	0.21	95.22
	K_{LE}	99.04	85.39	14.61	0.96	95.29
	K_{GLE}	97.77	93.26	6.74	2.23	96.53

When compared to SVDD and SA-SVDD, the SMP-SVDD model used in this paper has higher accuracy in data classification and detection, and the highest detection accuracy is obtained when the K_{GLE} kernel function is used. Comparing the TPR and TNR indicators, the detection accuracy of SMP-SVDD is improved, and the false detection rate is reduced. This shows that after the multi-kernel polarization method is used to process the kernel function, the algorithm model has adapted to the linear and non-linear changes of the data during the entire guidance process, and the classification ability and detection accuracy of the model can be improved.

According to the data in different stages, the SMP-SVDD model is used for detection, and particle swarm optimization is used to find the optimal parameters of different polarization kernel functions in different guidance stages, as shown in Table 4. We can obtain the optimal kernel selection of each stage, and the classification result diagram of training data and support vector through the optimal polarization kernel function SVDD of each stage is shown in Fig.1. Because the nonlinear characteristics of data will significantly change in different guidance stages, the outlier interference points of data in different guidance stages are detected and classified in this paper.

Table 4 Optimal detection results of SMP-SVDD using different polarization kernel functions at different stages

Guidance phase	Polynuclear polarization function	Optimal kernel parameter			Number of support vectors	Accuracy of detection (%)
		gauss	Laplace	index		
Initial stage	K_{GL}	0.51	0.32	--	95	92.04
	K_{GE}	0.62	--	0.54	99	93.20
	K_{LE}	--	0.81	0.83	98	96.70
	K_{GLE}	0.71	0.52	0.61	92	94.76
Intermediate stage	K_{GL}	0.75	0.43	--	30	98.00
	K_{GE}	0.41	--	0.42	36	96.76
	K_{LE}	--	0.52	0.82	32	97.76
	K_{GLE}	0.50	0.52	0.78	27	98.75
Final stage	K_{GL}	0.51	0.54	--	35	99.09
	K_{GE}	0.60	--	0.80	37	99.49
	K_{LE}	--	0.59	0.81	30	95.12
	K_{GLE}	0.50	0.51	0.79	39	98.97
Whole stage	K_{GL}	3.70	3.71	--	40	94.91
	K_{GE}	3.00	--	0.50	31	95.22
	K_{LE}	--	2.90	1.90	180	95.29
	K_{GLE}	0.52	2.70	1.90	120	96.53

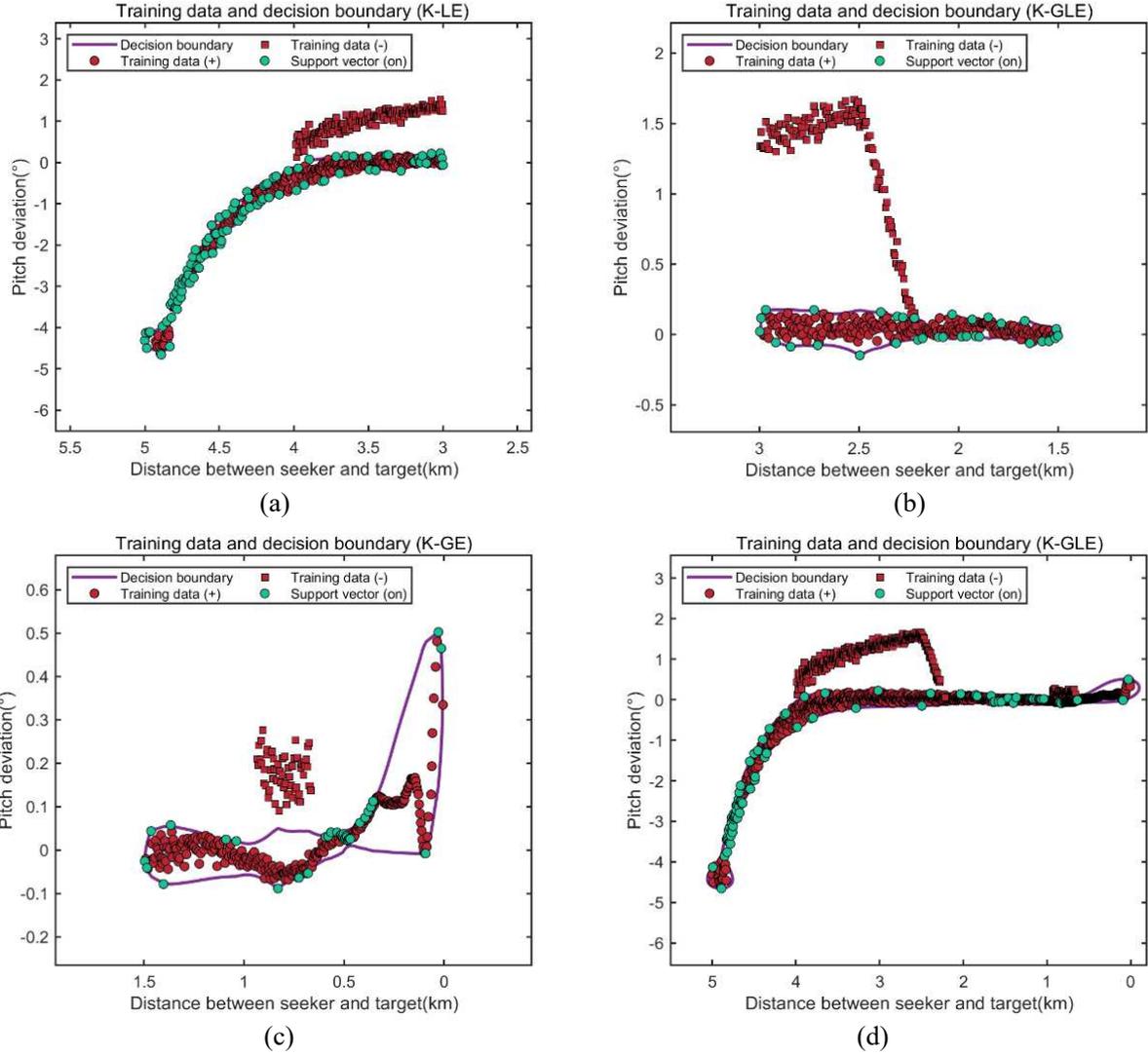


Fig. 1. Optimal classification results of outlier detection in different guidance stages (a)Outlier detection in the initial stage of guidance, (b)outlier detection in the intermediate stage of guidance, (c)Outlier detection in the final stage of guidance, (d)Outlier detection in the whole stage of guidance

According to the results above, when using the SMP-SVDD model to detect outlier data points in the initial stage of guidance, the K_{LE} polarization multi-kernel function can be used to obtain the highest detection accuracy of 96.70%. In the intermediate stage of guidance, the highest detection accuracy of 98.75% can be obtained by using the K_{GLE} kernel. In the final stage of guidance, the highest detection accuracy of 99.49% can be obtained by using the K_{GE} polarization multi-kernel function. By contrast, if the same multi-kernel polarization kernel function is used for the detection of outlier interference points in the entire stage, the detection accuracy is lower than that of the multi-kernel function used in stages. Compared with the detection in three different stages using different multi-kernel polarization functions, the detection accuracy of the whole stage is reduced by 2.26%, 4.31%, and 5.05%, respectively, compared with the optimized staged accuracy. Therefore, in different stages of guidance, using different polarization multi-kernel functions can achieve higher detection accuracy.

Table 5 Comparison of training time of different methods

Algorithm	Processing mode		Number of detected data	Training time (s)
SVDD	Whole stage		1295	4.103
	Multi-stage processing	initial stage	515	0.619
		intermediate stage	401	0.391
		Final stage	389	0.339
SA-SVDD	Whole stage		1295	0.318
	Multi-stage processing	initial stage	515	0.125
		intermediate stage	401	0.101
		Final stage	389	0.095
SMP-SVDD	Whole stage		1295	0.326
	Multi-stage processing	initial stage	515	0.131
		intermediate stage	401	0.114
		Final stage	389	0.107

As shown in Table 5, from the comparison of the results, the training time of SMP-SVDD is lower than that of the SVDD algorithm because the SMP-SVDD uses a conjugate gradient method to solve the minimum value, which reduces the complexity of the algorithm. Compared with SA-SVDD, SMP-SVDD uses multi-kernel function, in which its training time is slightly higher than the SA-SVDD algorithm. However, if the multi-stage training method is adopted, the data of different stages of guidance will be trained separately, which will not only improve the detection rate, but may also reduce the overall training time.

4 Conclusion

In this paper, a SMP-SVDD method is proposed to detect the stray data of seeker interference and the particle swarm optimization algorithm is used to get the best kernel parameters. 1) Compared with SVDD and SA-SVDD, SMP-SVDD has better detection accuracy and higher detection accuracy. 2) The smoothing function is introduced to transform the constrained quadratic programming problem into a differentiable unconstrained problem and the conjugate gradient solution can reduce the complexity of the algorithm. Compared with SA-SVDD, the detection accuracy is improved and the calculation efficiency is slightly reduced, but the difference is not large. 3) Various polarization multi-kernel functions can be used in different guidance stages. Compared with using a polarization multi-kernel function in the whole guidance stage, this processing mode has better detection and classification performance and it improves the overall data training efficiency. The improvement in the detection performance of the seeker's interference anomaly data meant that seekers will have higher intelligent processing abilities and anti-interference performance. In the future, we will conduct further in-depth research on the detection and recognition of interference data in view of the improvement of the seeker's anti-interference performance.

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