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变论域自适应模糊控制及其在 Chua's 混沌电路中的应用

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摘要: 本文研究输出反馈自适应变论域模糊控制方法。变论域模糊控制通过自适应调节伸缩因子,生成大量规则,提高了系统的控制精度。由于状态的不完全可测,本文首先通过构造状态观测器实现输出反馈控制。然后,为了抑制外部扰动和参数变化,通过监督控制将系统的状态约束在给定的范围之内,从而提高了控制器的精度和鲁棒性。进而利用 Lyapunov 函数证明了观测器-控制器系统的稳定性;在所有状态一致有界的前提下,整个自适应控制算法保证闭环系统的稳定性。最后将所提算法应用于 Chua's 混沌电路,仿真结果证明了控制方法的有效性。

关键词: 变论域; 输出反馈; 监督控制; 混沌系统

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Variable universe adaptive fuzzy control and its application for Chua's chaotic circuit

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Abstract: A novel observer-based output feedback variable universe adaptive fuzzy controller is investigated in this paper. The contraction and expansion factor of variable universe fuzzy controller is on-line tuned automatically and a number of rules are generated. With this approach, the accuracy of system is improved. With the state-observer, a novel type of adaptive output feedback control is firstly realized in this paper. In order to attenuate the effect of both external disturbance and variable parameters on the tracking error, a supervisory controller is then appended to the variable universe fuzzy controller in order to force the states to stay within the constraint set. Thus, the robustness of system is improved. Furthermore, by Lyapunov method, the observer-controller system is shown to be stable. The overall adaptive control algorithm can thus guarantee the global stability of the resulting closed-loop system in the sense that all signals involved are uniformly bounded. Finally, the proposed control algorithm is applied to control the Chua's chaotic circuit. Simulation results confirm that the control approach is feasible for practical application.

Key words: variable universe; output-feedback; supervisory control; chaotic system

1 引言(Introduction)

近年来,模糊控制与自适应理论^[1~3]相结合^[4,5]实现了未知非线性系统的控制和辨识。由广义逼近定理^[6,7]可知模糊逻辑系统能够以任意精度逼近任意非线性函数,可是在原有的非线性系统和模糊模型之间存在逼近误差,这会影响系统的稳定性和控制性能。模糊和自适应相结合可以在线调节模糊规则,使逼近误差大大减小。尽管很多文章^[8,9]已经给出了模糊控制的设计方案,可这些方案在很大程度依赖于操作经验。本文提出基于观测器^[10,11]的变论域模糊控制器,实现对一类状态不完全可测的非线性系统进行控制。变论域模糊控制器的特点

是通过调节伸缩因子,不停地伸缩论域,大大降低了设计规则的难度。保证模糊控制系统稳定常用两种不同的方法,其一,确定模糊控制器的结构和参数,从而稳定闭环系统^[12]。这种方法常常需要模糊控制器满足许多约束条件,因而限制了控制器设计的灵活性。相反,先不考虑系统的稳定性,进行模糊控制器的设计,然后,设计另外一个控制器(监督控制器)^[13],用于保证系统的稳定性,从而提高了模糊控制器设计的灵活性,能够获取很好地控制性能。由于模糊控制器是主控制器,监督控制器是从控制器,所以若在变论域模糊控制下,系统不稳定(尤其在暂态阶段),监督控制将被激活,以确保系统的稳

定性;相反,若在变论域模糊控制下,系统已经稳定,监督控制将不会被激活。由于监督控制的存在,闭环系统的全部状态变量一致有界,从而加快收敛速度,提高了暂态和稳态性能。

本文首先对一类非线性系统的数学模型进行描述,第2节给出了系统模型;第3节提出基于观测器的变论域模糊控制的思想,配合监督控制,在线调节伸缩因子;第4节把所提算法的应用到 Chua's 混沌电路,通过仿真证明了控制算法的有效性。

2 非线性系统描述 (Describe the nonlinear system)

考虑单输入单输出非线性系统

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2, \\ \dot{x}_2 = x_3, \\ \dots \\ \dot{x}_n = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-1}) + g(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-1})u + d, \\ y = x_1. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中: $f(x)$ 和 $g(x)$ 为未知有界的函数, u 为控制变量, d 为有界的外部扰动, y 为系统输出变量; 将式(1) 表示为状态空间的形式

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = Ax + B(f(x) + g(x)u + d), \\ y = C^T x. \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

式中:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$x' = [x_2, \dots, x_n]^T = [\dot{x}, \dots, x^{(n-1)}]^T \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$ 是一个不可测的向量, 仅系统的输出 y 可测。为了保证式(2) 能控, 即 $g(x) \neq 0$, $x \in U_c \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, 需设 $0 < g(x) < \infty$, $x \in U_c \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 。控制目标: 使输出 y 能够跟踪给定的有界参考信号 y_r 。跟踪误差 e 和估计误差 \hat{e} 分别定义如下

$$\begin{cases} y_r = [y_r, \dot{y}_r, \dots, y_r^{(n-1)}]^T \in \mathbb{R}^n, \\ e = y_r - x = [e, \dot{e}, \dots, e^{(n-1)}]^T \in \mathbb{R}^n, \\ \hat{e} = y_r - \hat{x} = [\hat{e}, \dot{\hat{e}}, \dots, \hat{e}^{(n-1)}]^T \in \mathbb{R}^n. \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

\hat{x} 和 \hat{e} 分别是 x 和 e 估计向量。选取 $k_c = [k_1^c, k_2^c, \dots, k_n^c]^T \in \mathbb{R}^n$, 使多项式 $p(s) = s^n + k_n^c s^{n-1} + \dots + k_1^c$ 成为稳定 Hurwitz 多项式, 若 $f(x), g(x)$ 已知, 且系统不受外部扰动, 则系统的最优控制律如下

$$u^* = \frac{1}{g(x)} [-f(x) + y_r^{(n)} + k_c^T e]. \quad (4)$$

由于状态变量不完全可测, 用观测值构造如下控制律

$$u = u_D(\hat{x}/\beta) + u_S(\hat{x}), \quad (5)$$

式中: $u_D(\hat{x}/\beta)$ 为变论域自适应模糊控制器的输出; $u_S(\hat{x})$ 为监督控制器的输出。则最优控制律为:

$$u^* = \frac{1}{\hat{g}(\hat{x})} [-f(x) + y_r^{(n)} + k_c^T \hat{e}]. \quad (6)$$

由(3)(5)(6) 可得误差动态方程为

$$\begin{cases} \dot{e} = \dot{y}_r - \dot{x} = \\ \quad Ay_r + By_r^{(n)} - Ax - B\{f(x) + \\ \quad g(x)[u_D(\hat{x}/\beta) + u_S(\hat{x})] + d\} = \\ \quad Ae - Bk_c^T \hat{e} - B\{\hat{g}(\hat{x})u^* + \\ \quad g(x)[u_D(\hat{x}/\beta) + u_S(\hat{x})] + d\} = \\ \quad Ae - Bk_c^T \hat{e} + B\{\hat{g}(\hat{x})u^* - \hat{g}(\hat{x})[u_D + u_S] + \\ \quad \hat{g}(\hat{x})(u_D + u_S) - g(x)(u_D + u_S) - d\} = \\ \quad Ae - Bk_c^T \hat{e} + B(\hat{g}(\hat{x})(u^* - u_D - u_S) + \\ \quad (\hat{g}(\hat{x}) - g(x))(u_D + u_S) - d), \\ e_1 = C^T e. \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

由于状态不完全可测, 构造如下的观测器

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\hat{e}} = A\hat{e} - Bk_c^T \hat{e} + k(e_1 - \hat{e}_1), \\ \hat{e}_1 = C^T \hat{e}. \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

由式(7)(8), 可得观测器的估计误差为

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\tilde{e}} = (A - kC^T)\tilde{e} + \\ \quad B[\hat{g}(\hat{x})(u^* - u_D(\hat{x}/\beta) - u_S) + \\ \quad (\hat{g}(\hat{x}) - g(x))(u_D + u_S) - d], \\ \tilde{e}_1 = C^T \tilde{e}. \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

式中:

$$A - kC^T = \begin{bmatrix} -k_n & 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ -k_{n-1} & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ -k_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -k_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad k = \begin{bmatrix} k_n \\ k_{n-1} \\ \vdots \\ k_2 \\ k_1 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (10a)$$

由于 $(C, A - kC^T)$ 可观, 可以通过选取观测器增益向量 k , 使 $A - kC^T$ 的特征多项式严格 Hurwitz, 则存

在 $n \times n$ 正定对称矩阵 P , 使

$$(A - kC^T)^T P + P(A - kC^T) = -Q, \\ Q \text{ 为任意的正定矩阵.} \quad (10b)$$

3 变论域模糊自适应控制 (Variable universe adaptive fuzzy control)

3.1 基本结构^[14~16] (Basic structure)

设 $X_j = [-E, E]$ ($j = 1, 2, \dots, n$) 为输入变量 x_j ($j = 1, 2, \dots, n$) 的论域, $Y = [-U, U]$ 是输出变量 y 论域, $\{A_{jl}\}_{(1 \leq l \leq h)}$ 为 X_j 的模糊划分, $\{B_l\}_{(1 \leq l \leq h)}$ 为 Y 的模糊划分, 则模糊输出响应可以近似如下:

$$y \triangleq \frac{\left(\sum_{l=1}^h \prod_{j=1}^n A_{jl}(x_j) y_l\right)}{\sum_{l=1}^h A_{jl}(x_j)}, \quad \sum_{l=1}^h A_{jl}(x_j) = 1. \quad (11)$$

“变论域”控制是在规则数目不变的前提下, 论域随着 e 变小而收缩(随着 e 增大而膨胀), 动态调整规则. 论域的变化情况如图 1 所示. 经过变换以后, 论域的形式为

$$X_j(x_j) = [-\alpha_j(x_j)E_j, \alpha_j(x_j)E_j], \\ Y(y) = [-\beta(y)U, \beta(y)U].$$

其中 $\alpha_j(x_j), \beta_j(x_j)$ 为论域的伸缩因子. 建议选取伸缩因子 $\alpha(x) = 1 - \lambda \exp(-\kappa x^2)$, $\lambda \in (0, 1)$, $k > 0$ ^[14,16], 综上所述, 变论域自适应模糊控制可以表示为

$$u_c(\hat{x}/\beta) = \beta \sum_{l=1}^h \prod_{j=1}^n A_{jl}\left(\frac{\hat{x}_j}{\alpha(\hat{x}_j)}\right) y_l. \quad (12)$$

由式(12)可知, 选取合适的 β 可优化自适应律.

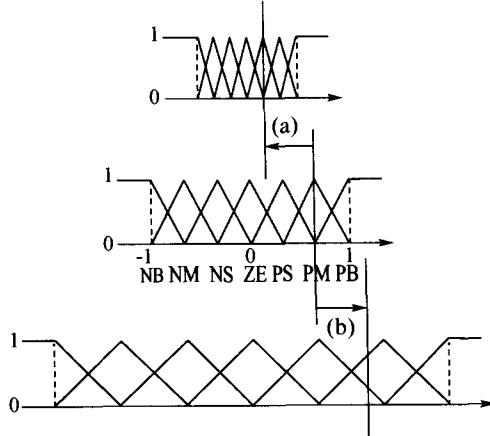


图 1 论域的变化

Fig. 1 Change of the universe

3.2 自适应变论域模糊控制 (Variable universe adaptive fuzzy control)

考虑动态模型(9), 选取如下 Lyapunov 函数

$$V_e = \frac{1}{2} \dot{e}^T P \dot{e}. \quad (13)$$

对式(13)求导, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_e &= \frac{1}{2} \dot{e}^T P \dot{e} + \frac{1}{2} \ddot{e}^T P \ddot{e} = \\ &- \frac{1}{2} \ddot{e}^T Q \dot{e} + \dot{e}^T P B \{ \hat{g}(\hat{x})(u^* - u_D - u_S) + \\ &[\hat{g}(\hat{x}) - g(x)](u_D + u_S) - d \} \leqslant \\ &- \frac{1}{2} \ddot{e}^T Q \dot{e} + |\dot{e}^T P B|(|\hat{g}(\hat{x})u^*| + |g(x)u_D| + \\ &|d|) - \dot{e}^T P B g(x) u_S \leqslant \\ &- \frac{1}{2} \ddot{e}^T Q \dot{e} + |\dot{e}^T P B|(|f(x)| + \\ &|y_r^{(n)}| + |k_c^T \dot{e}| + |g(x)u_D| + |d|) - \\ &\dot{e}^T P B g(x) u_S, \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

对于(14), 设计监督控制 u_S 使 $\dot{V}_e \leq 0$. 合理地选取式(8)中的参数向量 k , 可以保证 $x \approx \hat{x}$. 设定如下约束条件

$$\begin{cases} |f(x)| \leq f^U(x) \approx f^U(\hat{x}) < \infty, \\ 0 < g_L(\hat{x}) \approx g_L(x) \leq g(x) \leq g_U(x) \approx \\ g_U(\hat{x}) < \infty, x \in U_C, |d| \leq D_N. \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

观察式(14), 应用条件(15), 可得如下监督控制律

$$u_S = I^* \operatorname{sgn}(\dot{e}^T P B) \frac{1}{g_L(x)} (|g^U(\hat{x})u_D| + \\ \frac{g_U(x)}{g_L(x)} (f_U(x) + |y_r^n| + |k_c^T \dot{e}|) + D_N). \quad (16)$$

式中

$$I^* = \begin{cases} 1, & V_e > \bar{V}, \\ 0, & V_e \leq \bar{V}, \end{cases} \quad (17)$$

\bar{V} 由设计者定义的参数. 以下考虑 $V_e > \bar{V}$ 的情况, 用式(4)(16) 化简式(14) 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_e &= -\frac{1}{2} \ddot{e}^T Q \dot{e} + |\dot{e}^T P B|(|f(x)|x + |y_r^{(n)}| + \\ &|k_c^T \dot{e}| + |g(x)u_D| + |d|) - \\ &|\dot{e}^T P B| \frac{g(x)}{g_L(x)} (|g_U(x)u_D| + \frac{g_U(x)}{g_L(x)} (f_U(\hat{x}) + \\ &|y_r^n| + |k_c^T \dot{e}|) + D_N) \leq -\frac{1}{2} \ddot{e}^T Q \dot{e}. \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

由此可见, 在 u_S 的“粗调”作用下, 能够保证 $V_e \leq \bar{V}$. 选取变论域模糊控制器最优参数如下:

$$\begin{cases} \beta^* = \arg \min_{|\beta| \leq N_\beta} (\sup_{|\hat{x}| \leq N_{\hat{x}}} (u^* - u_D(\hat{x}/\beta))) \\ \alpha^* = \arg \min_{|\alpha| \leq N_\alpha} (\sup_{|\hat{x}| \leq N_{\hat{x}}} (g(x) - \hat{g}(\hat{x}/\alpha))) \end{cases} \quad (19)$$

式(19)中 N_β 和 N_α 分别为参数 α 和 β 的约束集. 为了便于论述, 选取最小逼近误差如下

$$\theta = -\hat{g}(\hat{x}/\alpha)(u^* - u_D(\hat{x}/\beta^*)) +$$

$$u_D(\hat{x}/\beta)(g(x) - \hat{g}(\hat{x}/\alpha^*)) + d. \quad (20)$$

则式(9)为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\tilde{e}} &= (A - kC^T)\tilde{e} + B(\hat{g}(\hat{x}/\alpha))(u_D(\hat{x}/\beta^*) - \\ &u_D(\hat{x}/\beta)) - u_D(\hat{x}/\beta)(\hat{g}(\hat{x}/\alpha^*) - \\ &\hat{g}(\hat{x}/\alpha)) - B\theta - Bg(x)u_s. \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

为获取自适应律,在线调节参数 α 和 β ,用变论域模糊控制器(12)逼近 $u_D(\hat{x}/\beta), \hat{g}(\hat{x}/\alpha)$,则有

$$\begin{cases} u_D(\hat{x}/\beta) = \beta\varepsilon(\hat{x}), \varepsilon(\hat{x}) = \sum_{l=1}^h \prod_{j=1}^n A_{jl} \left(\frac{x_j}{\alpha(x_j)} \right) * y_l, \\ \hat{g}(\hat{x}/\alpha) = \alpha\eta(\hat{x}), \eta(\hat{x}) = \sum_{l=1}^h \prod_{j=1}^n A_{jl} \left(\frac{x_j}{\alpha(x_j)} \right) * y_l, \end{cases} \quad (22)$$

式中 $\varepsilon(\hat{x})$ 和 $\eta(\hat{x})$ 是模糊基元. 则式(21)为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\tilde{e}} &= (A - kC^T)\tilde{e} + B(\hat{g}(\hat{x}/\alpha)\beta\varepsilon(\hat{x}) - \\ &u_D(\hat{x}/\beta)\bar{\alpha}\eta(\hat{x})) - B\theta - Bg(x)u_s. \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

定义如下变量

$$\bar{\beta} = \beta^* - \beta; \bar{\alpha} = \alpha^* - \alpha. \quad (24)$$

选取Lyapunov函数:

$$V = \frac{1}{2}\tilde{e}^T P \tilde{e} + \frac{1}{2\chi}\bar{\beta}^2 + \frac{1}{2\kappa}\bar{\alpha}^2. \quad (25)$$

对上式求导,则

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V} &= \frac{1}{2}\tilde{e}^T P \dot{\tilde{e}} + \frac{1}{2}\tilde{e}^T P \dot{\tilde{e}} + \frac{\dot{\beta}\bar{\beta}}{\chi} + \frac{\dot{\alpha}\bar{\alpha}}{\kappa} = \\ &- \frac{1}{2}\tilde{e}^T Q \tilde{e} + \frac{\dot{\beta}}{\chi}[\chi\tilde{e}^T P \hat{g}(\hat{x}/\alpha)\varepsilon(\hat{x}) + \dot{\beta}] + \frac{\dot{\alpha}}{\kappa}[\dot{\alpha} - \\ &\kappa\tilde{e}^T P B u_D(\hat{x}/\beta)\eta(\hat{x})] - \tilde{e}^T P B \theta - \tilde{e}^T P B g(x)u_s. \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

$$\dot{\beta} = \begin{cases} \chi\tilde{e}^T P \hat{g}(\hat{x}/\alpha)\varepsilon(\hat{x}), & \text{if } |\beta| \leq N_\beta (\text{or } |\beta| = N_\beta \text{ and } \tilde{e}^T P \hat{g}(\hat{x}/\alpha)\alpha^T \varepsilon(\hat{x}) \leq 0), \\ \text{Proj}(\chi\tilde{e}^T P \hat{g}(\hat{x}/\alpha)\varepsilon(\hat{x})), & \text{if } |\beta| = N_\beta \text{ and } \tilde{e}^T P \hat{g}(\hat{x}/\alpha)\alpha^T \varepsilon(\hat{x}) \geq 0, \end{cases} \quad (31)$$

$$\dot{\alpha} = \begin{cases} \kappa\tilde{e}^T P B u_D(\hat{x}/\beta)\eta(\hat{x}), & \text{if } |\alpha| \leq N_\alpha (\text{or } |\alpha| = N_\alpha \text{ and } \tilde{e}^T P B u_D(\hat{x}/\beta)\beta^T \eta(\hat{x}) \leq 0), \\ \text{Proj}(\kappa\tilde{e}^T P B u_D(\hat{x}/\beta)\eta(\hat{x})) & \text{if } |\alpha| = N_\alpha \text{ and } \tilde{e}^T P B u_D(\hat{x}/\beta)\beta^T \eta(\hat{x}) \geq 0. \end{cases} \quad (32)$$

4 Chua's^[17]混沌电路的仿真(Simulation of chaotic Chua's circuit)

典型Chua's混沌电路由电感 L ,电容 $[C_1, C_2]$,线性电阻 R 和非线性电阻 g 组成.由于非线性电阻器件 g 的存在,Chua's电路具有高度的非线性特性(如混沌,分岔等). Chua's混沌电路的动态方程可表示如下:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{V}_{C1} = \frac{1}{C_1} \left(\frac{1}{R}(V_{C2} - V_{C1}) - g(V_{C1}) \right), \\ \dot{V}_{C2} = \frac{1}{C_2} \left(\frac{1}{R}(V_{C1} - V_{C2}) + i_L \right), \\ \dot{i}_L = \frac{1}{L}(V_{C1} - R_0 i_L). \end{cases} \quad (33)$$

根据 u_s 的定义,可知 $\tilde{e}^T P B g(x)u_s > 0$,则选取参数自适应律:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\beta} = -\chi\tilde{e}^T P B \hat{g}(\hat{x}/\alpha)\varepsilon(\hat{x}), \\ \dot{\alpha} = \kappa\tilde{e}^T P B u_D(\hat{x}/\beta)\eta(\hat{x}). \end{cases} \quad (27)$$

则式(26)为

$$\dot{V} \leq -\frac{1}{2}\tilde{e}^T Q \tilde{e} - \tilde{e}^T P B \theta, \quad (28)$$

由于 θ 为最小逼近误差,若 $\theta = 0$,则式(28)为

$$\dot{V} \leq -\frac{1}{2}\tilde{e}^T Q \tilde{e} \leq 0. \quad (29)$$

若 $\theta \neq 0$,由广义逼近定理可以认为 θ 充分小. 由式(19)可知 $\alpha^* \in N_\alpha$, $\beta^* \in N_\beta$,因此,如果我们能够限制 α,β 分别在 N_α,N_β 之中,则 $u_D(\hat{x}/\beta)$ 有界. 由式(16)可知 u_s 有界,从而 \tilde{e} 有界. 显然,自适应律(27)不能保证 $\alpha \in N_\alpha$, $\beta \in N_\beta$,必须用参数投影算法进行修正,保证被调参数在约束集 N_α,N_β 中. 投影算子定义如下:

$$\begin{cases} \text{Proj}[\chi\tilde{e}^T P B \hat{g}(\hat{x}/\alpha)\varepsilon(\hat{x})] = \\ \chi\tilde{e}^T P B \hat{g}(\hat{x}/\alpha)\varepsilon(\hat{x}) - \chi\tilde{e}^T P B \hat{g}(\hat{x}/\alpha) \frac{\alpha\alpha^T}{|\alpha|^2} \varepsilon(\hat{x}), \\ \text{Proj}[\kappa\tilde{e}^T P B u_D(\hat{x}/\beta)\eta(\hat{x})] = \\ \kappa\tilde{e}^T P B u_D(\hat{x}/\beta)\eta(\hat{x}) - \kappa\tilde{e}^T P B u_D(\hat{x}/\beta) \frac{\beta\beta^T}{|\beta|^2} \eta(\hat{x}). \end{cases} \quad (30)$$

则式(27)为

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\beta} = \begin{cases} \chi\tilde{e}^T P \hat{g}(\hat{x}/\alpha)\varepsilon(\hat{x}), & \text{if } |\beta| \leq N_\beta (\text{or } |\beta| = N_\beta \text{ and } \tilde{e}^T P \hat{g}(\hat{x}/\alpha)\alpha^T \varepsilon(\hat{x}) \leq 0), \\ \text{Proj}(\chi\tilde{e}^T P \hat{g}(\hat{x}/\alpha)\varepsilon(\hat{x})), & \text{if } |\beta| = N_\beta \text{ and } \tilde{e}^T P \hat{g}(\hat{x}/\alpha)\alpha^T \varepsilon(\hat{x}) \geq 0, \end{cases} \\ \dot{\alpha} = \begin{cases} \kappa\tilde{e}^T P B u_D(\hat{x}/\beta)\eta(\hat{x}), & \text{if } |\alpha| \leq N_\alpha (\text{or } |\alpha| = N_\alpha \text{ and } \tilde{e}^T P B u_D(\hat{x}/\beta)\beta^T \eta(\hat{x}) \leq 0), \\ \text{Proj}(\kappa\tilde{e}^T P B u_D(\hat{x}/\beta)\eta(\hat{x})) & \text{if } |\alpha| = N_\alpha \text{ and } \tilde{e}^T P B u_D(\hat{x}/\beta)\beta^T \eta(\hat{x}) \geq 0. \end{cases} \end{cases} \quad (31)$$

式中:电压 V_{C1}, V_{C2} 和电流 i_L 均为状态变量, g 代表非线性电阻,随 V_{C1} 变化而变化. 我们定义 g 如下:

$$g(V_{C1}) = aV_{C1} + cV_{C1}^3, (a < 0, c > 0). \quad (34)$$

由此,系统(33)的状态空间形式可表示为:

$$\dot{z} = Gz(t) + Hg. \quad (35)$$

式中:

$$z = [z_1 \ z_2 \ z_3]^T = [V_{C1} \ V_{C2} \ i_L]^T,$$

$$G = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{C_1 R} & \frac{1}{C_1 R} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{C_2 R} & -\frac{1}{C_2 R} & \frac{1}{C_2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{L} & -\frac{R_0}{L} \end{bmatrix}, H = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{C_1} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

通过线性变换,将上述状态空间转换为标准形式(2),设 T 为变换矩阵,则 $z^*(t) = T^{-1}z(t)$;从而

$$\begin{aligned} z^*(t) &= T^{-1}GTz^*(t) + T^{-1}Hg = \\ G^*z^*(t) + H^*g. \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

Chua's混沌电路的参数选取如下:

$$R = 1.428, R_0 = 0, C_1 = 1, C_2 = 9.5,$$

$$L = 1.39, a = -0.8, c = 0.044,$$

通过计算,用 x 代替 z^* ,则状态空间形式为:

$$\begin{cases} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} (f + gu + d), \\ y = [1 \ 0 \ 0] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}. \end{cases} \quad (37)$$

式中: $f = \frac{14}{1805}x_1 - \frac{168}{9025}x_2 + \frac{1}{38}x_3 - \frac{2}{45} \times \left(\frac{28}{361}x_1 + \frac{7}{95}x_2 + x_3\right)^3$, $g = 1$, d 为有界外部扰动. 若 $u = 0$, 则(37)为混沌系统. 图2为 x_1, x_2, x_3 的空间相轨迹.

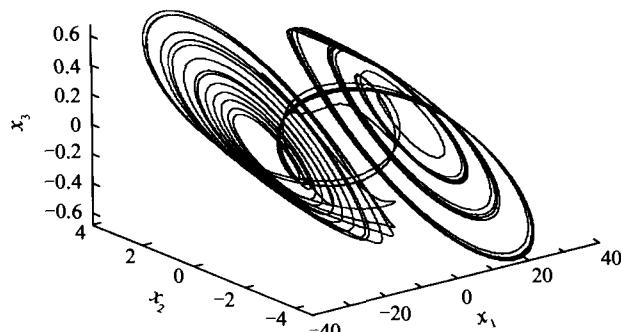


图2 无控制下的相平面

Fig. 2 Phase plan without control

为满足约束条件(10b),定义以下边界函数

$$\begin{cases} |f(x)| \leqslant \\ \frac{14}{1805} \times |x_1| + \frac{168}{9025} \times |x_2| + \frac{1}{38} |x_3| + \\ \frac{2}{45} \times \left(\frac{28}{321} \times |x_1| + \frac{7}{95} \times |x_2| + |x_3|\right)^3 \leqslant \\ \frac{14}{1805} \times 50 + \frac{168}{9025} \times 10 + \frac{1}{38} \times 2 + \\ \frac{2}{45} \times \left(\frac{28}{321} \times 50 + \frac{7}{95} \times 10 + 2\right)^3 \leqslant \\ 13.54 \approx f^U(x) \approx f^U(\hat{x}), g^U(x) \approx g^U(\hat{x}) = 1.1, \\ g^L(x) \approx g^L(\hat{x}) = 0.9. \end{cases} \quad (38)$$

设外部扰动 d 为阶跃扰动, 我们控制的目标使系统

的输出能够跟踪给定的参考信号 $y_r(t) = 1.5 \sin t$, 其相平面轨迹是一个半径为 1.5 的圆, 即 $y_r^2 + y_r^2 = 1.5$. 按照变论域自适应模糊控制器的设计程序进行设计, 设计步骤如下:

第1步 选取观测器增益向量 $k^T = [5 \ 237 \ 3]$, 反馈增益矩阵向量 $k_c^T = [12 \ 13 \ 3]$, 自适应系数 $\gamma = 0.003808$;

$$\text{第2步} \quad \text{选取式(10b)中的 } Q = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

经过计算, 正定对称矩阵

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 143.2233 & -3 & -0.7056 \\ -3 & 0.7056 & -3 \\ -0.7056 & -3 & 237.1759 \end{bmatrix}.$$

第3步 选取误差 e 和误差变化律 \dot{e} 的隶属函数如下:

$$\begin{aligned} e_{NB} &= \min(1, \max(0, -3e/2 - 2)), \\ e_{NM} &= \max(0, \min(3e/2 + 3, -3e/2 - 1)), \\ e_{NS} &= \max(0, \min(3e/2 + 2, -3e/2)), \\ e_{ZE} &= \max(0, \min(3e/2 + 1, -3e/2 + 1)), \\ e_{PS} &= \max(0, \min(3e/2, -3e/2 + 2)), \\ e_{PM} &= \max(0, \min(3e/2 - 1, 3e/2 + 3)), \\ e_{PB} &= \min(1, \max(0, 3e/2 - 2)), \\ \dot{e}_{NB} &= \min(1, \max(0, -3\dot{e}/8 - 2)), \\ \dot{e}_{NM} &= \max(0, \min(3\dot{e}/8 + 3, -3\dot{e}/8 - 1)), \\ \dot{e}_{NS} &= \max(0, \min(3\dot{e}/8 + 2, -3\dot{e}/8)), \\ \dot{e}_{ZE} &= \max(0, \min(3\dot{e}/8 + 1, -3\dot{e}/8 + 1)), \\ \dot{e}_{PS} &= \max(0, \min(3\dot{e}/8, -3\dot{e}/8 + 2)), \\ \dot{e}_{PM} &= \max(0, \min(3\dot{e}/8, 3\dot{e}/8 + 3)), \\ \dot{e}_{PB} &= \min(1, \max(0, 3\dot{e}/8 - 2)), \end{aligned}$$

第4步 解式(9), 可得状态观测值 \hat{x} .

第5步 通过式(31)(32)来计算自适应律, 调节参数 α 和 β .

图3显示了 y 和 y_r 的轨迹; 图4显示了控制后 x_1, x_2, x_3 的空间相平面轨迹. 从图中可以看到变论域自适应模糊控制器在监督控制器配合下, 能够保证 Chua's 混沌电路的跟踪性能.

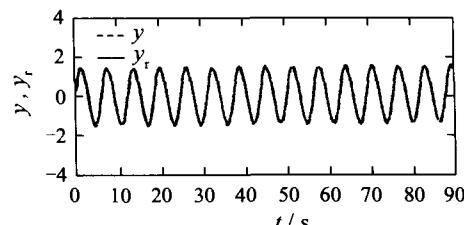
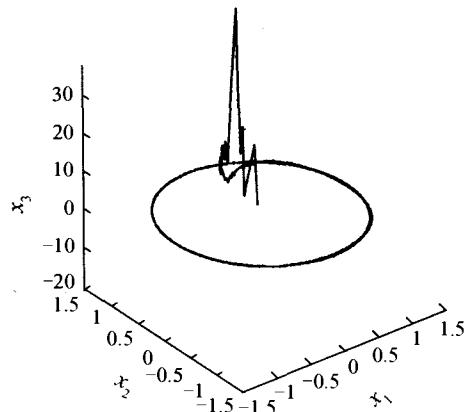


图3 采用控制后 y 和 y_r 的轨迹

Fig. 3 y and y_r response with control

图4 采用控制后 x_1 、 x_2 和 x_3 的相平面Fig. 4 x_1 , x_2 and x_3 phase plan with control

5 结论 (Conclusion)

本文提出了基于输出反馈的变论域自适应模糊控制方法,在线调节伸缩因子,生成大量规则。传统的自适应模糊模型需要在线调节全部后件参数(输出隶属函数的中心值),因而仿真速度很慢。而变论域模糊控制只需要调节伸缩因子一个参数,仿真速度很快。然而,变论域模糊控制也有缺点,其后件参数(输出隶属函数的中心值)的初值会影响伸缩因子的学习速度。监督控制器主要用于约束系统的状态,如果在变论域自适应模糊控制器的控制下,系统不稳定,监督控制便开始生效。反之,若系统在变论域自适应控制器的控制下已经稳定,则监督控制不被激活。应用上述控制器对 Chua's 混沌电路进行控制,仿真结果显示了控制方法的有效性。

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