

多输入多输出多重时延非线性系统的自适应模糊控制

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摘要: 针对多输入多输出多重时延非线性系统, 提出了一种自适应模糊跟踪控制方案. 该方案有机综合了自适应控制和 H_∞ 控制. 文中构建了一种自适应时延模糊逻辑系统用来逼近有多重时延的未知函数; 设计了 H_∞ 补偿器来抵消模糊逼近误差和外部扰动. 根据跟踪误差给出了参数调节规律. 构造了包含时延的李雅普诺夫函数, 从而证明了误差闭环系统满足期望的 H_∞ 跟踪性能. 仿真结果表明了该方案的可行性.

关键词: 非线性系统; 时延; 模糊逻辑系统; 跟踪控制

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Adaptive fuzzy control for MIMO nonlinear systems with multiple time delays

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Abstract: This paper presents an adaptive fuzzy tracking control scheme for MIMO nonlinear systems with multiple time delays. The scheme synthesizes adaptive control and H_∞ control. Firstly, an adaptive time-delay fuzzy logic systems is constructed and used to approximate the unknown functions with multiple time delays. The H_∞ compensator is then designed to eliminate fuzzy approximation errors and external disturbances. The adjusting laws for parameters are also derived by the tracking error. Furthermore, the Lyapunov function with time delays is constructed, and the error closed-loop system is proved to satisfy the desired H_∞ tracking performance. Finally, the simulation results demonstrate that the control scheme is feasible.

Key words: nonlinear systems; time delays; fuzzy logic systems; tracking control

1 引言(Introduction)

自适应模糊控制作为一种研究非线性系统控制的有效方法引起了人们的广泛关注. 其成功应用在于模糊逻辑器能够在任意精度上逼近一个定义在致密集上的非线性函数. 文[1]给出了单输入单输出非线性系统的自适应模糊控制方案, 可使非线性系统有界稳定. 文[2, 3]研究了多输入多输出非线性系统的自适应模糊控制器设计, 可保证系统输出跟踪期望信号, 但仅考虑了无时延的情形. 在实际工程中存在着许多非线性时延系统, 比如机械臂系统, 由于惯性效应导致连杆之间的时延行为发生; 还有电网和核反应堆系统等, 都不可避免地存在着多种时延因素. 基于模糊自适应技术对非线性时延系统中时延的处理通常是假定时延部分有范数界^[4]或估计时延部分的增益^[5]. 然而, 范数界和增益不易寻求.

本文针对多输入多输出多重时延非线性系统, 提出了一种跟踪控制方案. 该方案有机综合了自适应控制和 H_∞ 控制. 文中构建了一种自适应时延模糊逻辑系统用来逼近有多重时延的未知函数. 在自适应算法中, 跟踪误差参与时延模糊逻辑系统中的参数调节. 应用 H_∞ 补偿器来抵消模糊逼近误差和外部扰动. 控制方案使误差闭环系统满足期望的 H_∞ 跟踪性能.

2 问题描述(Problem formulation)

考虑如下的多输入多输出多重时延非线性系统

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = Ax + B[F(x, \tau) + G(x, \tau)u + d], \\ y = Cx, \\ x = \Xi(t), t \in [-\zeta, 0]. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中: $x = [x_1, \dots, x_1^{\beta_1-1}, \dots, x_m^{\beta_m-1}]^T \in \mathbb{R}^n$,

$u = [u_1, \dots, u_m]^T$ 和 $y = [y_1, \dots, y_m]^T$ 分别是系统的状态、输入和输出向量, 状态是可量测的; $\beta_1 + \beta_2 + \dots + \beta_m = n$; $f_i, g_{ij}(i, j = 1, \dots, m)$ 为充分光滑函数; $d_i(i = 1, \dots, m)$ 是外部扰动; $\Xi(t)$ 连续, 表示系统的初始状态, $\tau_i(i = 1, \dots, r)$ 表示时延, $\zeta = \max\{\tau_i | 1 \leq i \leq r\}$. $A = \text{diag}\{A_1, \dots, A_m\}$, $B = \text{diag}\{B_1, \dots, B_m\}$, $C = \text{diag}\{C_1, \dots, C_m\}$, A_i 是 β_i 阶的上三角方阵, 次对角元均为1, 其他元素全为0,

$$B_i = [0, \dots, 0, 1]^T \in \mathbb{R}^{\beta_i \times 1},$$

$$C_i = [1, 0, \dots, 0] \in \mathbb{R}^{1 \times \beta_i}, d = [d_1, \dots, d_m]^T,$$

$$F(x, \tau) = [f_1(x, x(t - \tau_1), \dots, x(t - \tau_r)), \dots, f_m(x, x(t - \tau_1), \dots, x(t - \tau_r))]^T,$$

$$G(x, \tau) = [G_1^T(x, x(t - \tau_1), \dots, x(t - \tau_r)), \dots, G_m^T(x, x(t - \tau_1), \dots, x(t - \tau_r))]^T,$$

$$G_i(x, x(t - \tau_1), \dots, x(t - \tau_r)) = [g_{i1}(x, x(t - \tau_1), \dots, x(t - \tau_r)), \dots, g_{im}(x, x(t - \tau_1), \dots, x(t - \tau_r))]^T$$

是行向量. $F(x, \tau)$ 和 $G(x, \tau)$ 是未知部分. 假定 $\forall x \in U_x$, U_x 是致密集, $G(x, \tau)$ 非奇异.

对给定的参考信号 $y_{r1}, \dots, y_{rm}$, 定义跟踪误差为 $e_1 = y_{r1} - y_1, \dots, e_m = y_{rm} - y_m$. 令 $y_r = [y_{r1}, \dots, y_{rm}]$, $y_r^{(\beta)} = [y_{r1}^{(\beta_1)}, \dots, y_{rm}^{(\beta_m)}]$, $e = [e_1, \dots, e_1^{(\beta_1-1)}, \dots, e_m, \dots, e_m^{(\beta_m-1)}]^T$.

3 控制器设计(Controller design)

采用模糊控制律

$$u = \hat{G}(x, \tau | \Theta_2, \alpha, \delta)^{-1} [-\hat{F}(x, \tau | \Theta_1, \alpha, \delta) + y_r^{(\beta)} + K^T e - u_{\text{com}}] \quad (2)$$

式中 $\hat{F}(x, \tau | \Theta_1, \alpha, \delta)$ 和 $\hat{G}(x, \tau | \Theta_2, \alpha, \delta)$ 由自适应时延模糊逻辑系统构建, 可分别表示为

$$\hat{F}(x, \tau | \Theta_1, \alpha, \delta) = \Psi(x, \tau, \alpha, \delta) \Theta_1, \quad (3)$$

$$\hat{G}(x, \tau | \Theta_2, \alpha, \delta) = \Psi(x, \tau, \alpha, \delta) \Theta_2. \quad (4)$$

其中: 权值 Θ_1, Θ_2 , 中心 α 和幅度 δ 为可调参数; K^T 是反馈增益阵, 使得 $A - BK^T$ 的特征多项式是 Hurwitz 的. u_{com} 是 H_∞ 补偿器, 用来补偿外部扰动 d 和逼近误差 w .

把式(2)代入式(1)得误差动态方程为

$$\dot{e} = (A - BK^T)e + B[(\hat{F}(x, \tau | \Theta_1, \alpha, \delta) - F(x, \tau)) + (\hat{G}(x, \tau | \Theta_2, \alpha, \delta) - G(x, \tau))u - d] + Bu_{\text{com}}. \quad (5)$$

选择参数调整规律

$$\dot{\Theta}_1 = -\eta_1(\Psi(x, \tau) - \alpha\Psi_\alpha(x, \tau) - \delta\Psi_\delta(x, \tau))^T(B^T P e), \quad (6)$$

$$\dot{\Theta}_2 = -\eta_2(\Psi(x, \tau) - \alpha\Psi_\alpha(x, \tau) - \delta\Psi_\delta(x, \tau))^T(B^T P e), \quad (7)$$

$$\dot{\alpha} = -\eta_3(B^T P e)(\Psi_\alpha(x, \tau)(\Theta_1 + \Theta_2 u))^T, \quad (8)$$

$$\dot{\delta} = -\eta_4(B^T P e)(\Psi_\delta(x, \tau)(\Theta_1 + \Theta_2 u))^T. \quad (9)$$

其中 η_1, η_2, η_3 和 η_4 是正常数.

采用 H_∞ 补偿器 u_{com} 来补偿外部扰动 d 和逼近误差 w , H_∞ 补偿器如下:

$$u_{\text{com}} = -(1/\alpha)B^T P e. \quad (10)$$

其中对称正定矩阵 P 由下面的 Riccati 方程给出:

$$(A - BK^T)^T P + P(A - BK^T) + Q - \left(\frac{2}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{\rho^2}\right)PBB^T P = 0. \quad (11)$$

式中: $2\rho^2 \geq \alpha > 0$, Q 为对称正定矩阵.

定理 1 对于 MIMO 多重时延非线性系统(1), 选择模糊控制律(2)、时延模糊逻辑系统(3)(4)、参数调节规律(6)~(9)、 H_∞ 补偿器(10), 则误差闭环系统(5)满足 H_∞ 跟踪性能:

$$\int_0^T e^T \bar{Q} e dt \leq e^T(0)Pe(0) + \sum_{i=1}^r \int_{-\tau_i}^0 \Xi^T(v)\Xi(v) dv + \frac{1}{\eta_1} \tilde{\Theta}_1^T(0)\tilde{\Theta}_1(0) + \frac{1}{\eta_2} \text{tr}(\tilde{\Theta}_2^T(0)\tilde{\Theta}_2(0)) + \frac{1}{\eta_3} \text{tr}(\tilde{\alpha}^T(0)\tilde{\alpha}(0)) + \frac{1}{\eta_4} \text{tr}(\tilde{\delta}^T(0)\tilde{\delta}(0)) + \rho_2 \int_0^T (\bar{w}^T \bar{w}) dt,$$

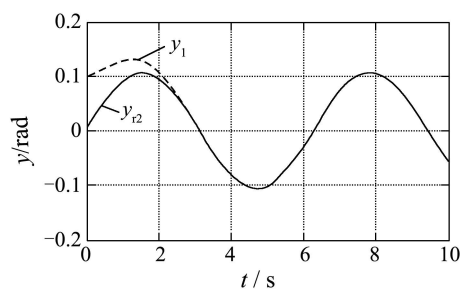
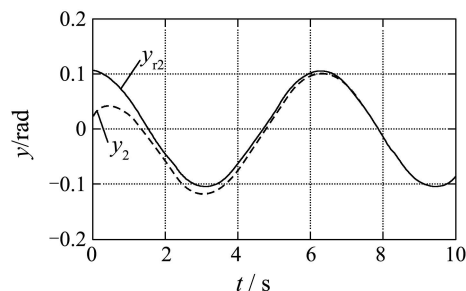
其中 $\bar{Q} = Q - rI > 0$, $\bar{w} = w - d$.

4 仿真算例(Simulation example)

设多输入多输出多重时延非线性系统为两连杆机械臂系统^[6]:

$$\ddot{q}(t) + C(q, \dot{q})\dot{q}(t) + g(t) = B(q)\tau(t) + \sum_{i=1}^r \xi_i(t)q(t - \tau_i) + d'.$$

其中: $C(q, \dot{q}) = H^{-1}(q)C'(q, \dot{q})$, $g(q) = 0$, $B(q) = H^{-1}(q)$, $q = [q_1, q_2]^T$, $\xi_i(t)$ 未知有界, $\tau_i(i = 1, \dots, r)$ 表示时延, $d' = H^{-1}(q)d$ 是外部扰动, $d = [0.4 \sin(2t), 0.4 \sin(2t)]^T$. 令 $x_1 = q_1, x_2 = \dot{q}_1, x_3 = q_2, x_4 = \dot{q}_2, y_1 = x_1, y_2 = x_3, r = 2, \tau_1 = 0.1, \tau_2 = 0.05$. 跟踪信号为 $y_{r1} = (\pi/30) \sin t, y_{r2} = (\pi/30) \cos t$. 仿真结果如图1、图2所示.

图1 输出 y_1 和期望值 y_{r1} Fig. 1 Output y_1 desired value y_{r1} 图2 输出 y_2 和期望值 y_{r2} Fig. 2 Output y_2 desired value y_{r2}

5 结束语(Conclusion)

本文综合了自适应控制和 H_∞ 控制, 提出了一种自适应模糊跟踪控制方案. 构建自适应时延模糊逻辑系统用来逼近时延未知函数, 用 H_∞ 补偿器抵消模糊逼近误差和系统的外部扰动. 仿真结果表明了

该方案的有效性.

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