

航天器姿态输出反馈抗干扰跟踪控制

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摘要: 针对采用四元数描述的航天器姿态运动模型研究输出反馈抗干扰跟踪控制问题. 首先在姿态运动模型的基础上, 结合四元数的性质设计扩张状态观测器(Extended state observer, ESO)来估计角速度和干扰力矩, 从理论上保证了ESO中的四元数状态满足范数约束, 并证明了观测误差的收敛性; 进一步利用互连和阻尼分配无源控制(Interconnection and damping assignment passivity-based control, IDA-PBC)理论设计控制律, 通过姿态和角速度误差状态变换以及引入误差积分项, 使得期望的姿态和角速度误差, 以及积分项误差运动方程中均出现阻尼项, 提高了系统的抗干扰性能, 最后利用Lyapunov函数证明了闭环系统一致最终有界稳定. 仿真结果验证了所设计ESO和IDA-PBC控制律的有效性.

关键词: 姿态控制; 抗干扰; 输出反馈; 扩张状态观测器; 互连和阻尼分配

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Output feedback tracking control of spacecraft attitude with disturbance rejection

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Abstract: Output feedback tracking control of spacecraft attitude motion with disturbance rejection is investigated, where the attitude model is described by the unit quaternion. Firstly, based on the attitude model and combination of the characteristics of the unit quaternion, extended state observer (ESO) is designed to estimate angular velocity and disturbance torque. The unit quaternion state in the ESO is assured to satisfy norm constraint, and convergence of observation error is proved in theory. Furthermore, interconnection and damping assignment passivity-based control (IDA-PBC) theory is utilized to design the control law. By transformation of attitude and angular velocity error state and introduction of error integral terms, the damping terms appear among dynamic equations of desired attitude error, angular velocity error and error integral term. The disturbance rejection performance is then increased. Finally, proof of the uniform ultimate bounded stability of closed system is given within Lyapunov function framework. Simulation results demonstrate effectiveness of the designed ESO and IDA-PBC control law.

Key words: attitude control; disturbance rejection; output feedback; extended state observer; interconnection and damping assignment

1 引言(Introduction)

航天器的姿态控制在理论和工程应用方面一直都受到研究人员的广泛关注^[1-3]. 作为刚体姿态控制理论的典型应用实例, 航天器的姿态控制可以用于检验控制系统设计的有效性; 同时, 姿态控制是航天器完成交会对接、对地观测、轨道中途修正等空间任务

的关键环节, 具有重要的工程应用价值. 描述航天器姿态的方式通常有欧拉角、四元数、姿态矩阵、罗德里格参数等^[4-5], 在全状态反馈的前提下, 上述姿态描述方式在包括鲁棒控制^[6]、滑模控制^[7]、自适应控制^[8]等控制框架下均得到了较多的研究, 并取得了丰富的研究成果, 相关的控制器设计方法也获得了实际

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应用^[9-10].

一方面,在某些实际情形下,航天器可能没有安装陀螺仪等角速度测量装置,或者角速度测量装置出现故障,获得的角速度信号无法使用,此时需要考虑直接根据航天器的姿态测量输出来设计控制律.在无角速度反馈的前提下,现有姿态控制的文献主要是通过设计观测器来估计角速度,通过角速度的估计值进行反馈来实现姿态稳定.文献[11]针对刚体的PD+输出反馈姿态控制,通过设计辅助动态系统的输出来代替角速度的反馈作用,并利用具有指数衰减性质的非线性增益反馈系数来加快跟踪误差的收敛,闭环系统对干扰具有一定的鲁棒性;文献[12]利用浸入与不变流形(Immersion and invariance, I&I)理论和动态尺度技术设计了角速度观测器,进一步设计饱和形式的PD反馈控制律来保证控制力矩的幅值有界,在无外部干扰和不确定性的前提下证明了闭环系统的渐近稳定性;文献[13]利用四元数姿态模型设计光滑的角速度观测器,通过在Lyapunov函数中引入交叉项证明了观测误差的收敛性,进一步设计PD形式的反馈控制律,并分析了所设计观测器和控制器的分离特性.

由于引力摄动、模型不确定等干扰因素的存在,航天器的姿态控制不可避免地会受到干扰因素的影响,但文献[11-13]均未考虑对干扰的主动抑制,最终的闭环系统性能受限于干扰的特性,从而限制了所设计控制律的进一步应用.以扩张状态观测器(ESO)为核心的自抗扰控制技术为干扰的主动抑制提供了一条有效的途径,在航天器姿态控制等领域正得到愈来愈多的应用^[14-16].ESO将系统的内外部扰动视作一个总的干扰,即系统的扩张状态,通过在原有系统模型基础上增加一阶,并设计观测器来对总的干扰进行估计,进而在控制器设计中对估计的干扰进行补偿,以提升闭环系统的性能.文献[17-18]首次从理论上证明了ESO的收敛性,并构造了常值线性增益ESO的Lyapunov函数,但针对的系统是具有积分链形式的标准型,由于航天器姿态运动模型不具有积分链形式,因此现有关于ESO在姿态控制中应用的文献大都以ESO收敛为前提来设计控制器,或者先将姿态模型转换为积分链形式,再利用ESO估计干扰.但在模型转换过程中涉及到复杂的求导运算,特别是当采用四元数姿态运动模型时,转换后的模型难以直接考虑四元数的范数约束,这限制了ESO在航天器姿态运动中的进一步推广.

另一方面,由Ortega等^[19-21]提出的互连和阻尼分配无源控制(IDA-PBC)理论通过将系统模型表示为端口受控哈密顿(port-controlled Hamiltonian, PCH)形式,能够充分揭示系统的能量分配和衰减关系.从能量的角度看,在姿态运动模型中,角速度运动方程中含有的角速度和角动量叉积项起到了能量分配作用,

但并不增加系统的能量,在无角速度测量情形下,为保证系统的稳定,并不需要在控制律中将叉积项全部抵消.因此,利用IDA-PBC理论能够更有针对性地设计控制器,且PCH形式中的哈密顿函数可直接作为闭环系统稳定性分析的Lyapunov函数.IDA-PBC理论已在欠驱动机械系统^[22]、船舶动力定位系统^[23]、功率变换器^[24]等对象的控制器设计方面得到了较多应用,但在航天器姿态控制系统中的应用还比较少见.

考虑到上述情况,本文首先在四元数姿态运动模型的基础上直接设计了一种ESO来估计角速度和干扰力矩,避免了系统模型向标准型的转换,所设计的ESO能够保证四元数状态的范数约束和观测误差的收敛性;进一步利用IDA-PBC理论设计了姿态跟踪控制律,通过状态变换和积分项的引入,使得姿态和角速度跟踪误差的动态方程中均出现阻尼项,提高了系统的干扰抑制性能;最后从理论上证明了闭环系统一致最终有界稳定.仿真结果表明,所提方法能保证角速度和干扰力矩的估计精度,且闭环系统具有较好的控制性能.

2 姿态运动模型(Model of attitude motion)

用四元数表示航天器的姿态,则运动模型可写为

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\mathbf{q}} = \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{q})\boldsymbol{\omega}, \\ \mathbf{J}\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}} + \boldsymbol{\omega}^\times \mathbf{J}\boldsymbol{\omega} = \boldsymbol{\tau}_u + \boldsymbol{\tau}_d. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中: $\mathbf{q} = [q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3]^T$ 为表示航天器姿态的四元数; $\boldsymbol{\omega} = [\omega_x, \omega_y, \omega_z]^T$ 为体坐标系下航天器的角速度; $\mathbf{J} = \mathbf{J}^T > 0$ 为航天器的转动惯量阵; $\boldsymbol{\omega}^\times$ 为 $\boldsymbol{\omega}$ 组成的反对称阵; $\boldsymbol{\tau}_u$ 为执行器产生的控制力矩; $\boldsymbol{\tau}_d$ 为转动惯量阵不确定性、外部干扰等引起的等效干扰力矩. $\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{q})$ 的具体组成为

$$\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{q}) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -q_1 & -q_2 & -q_3 \\ q_0 & -q_3 & q_2 \\ q_3 & q_0 & -q_1 \\ -q_2 & q_1 & q_0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$\boldsymbol{\omega}^\times$ 的具体组成为

$$\boldsymbol{\omega}^\times = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\omega_z & \omega_y \\ \omega_z & 0 & -\omega_x \\ -\omega_y & \omega_x & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

注 1 文中与姿态四元数、角速度和干扰力矩有关的量默认是以时间 t 为自变量的函数,在后续分析中需要分清自变量之间的关系时会明确表示.

3 ESO设计(ESO design)

令 $\mathbf{q}_v = [q_1, q_2, q_3]^T$ 表示四元数的矢量部分, $\mathbf{E}_v(\mathbf{q}) = \frac{1}{2}(q_0\mathbf{I}_3 + \mathbf{q}_v^\times)$ 为 $\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{q})$ 后三行和三列构成的矩阵,将 $\boldsymbol{\tau}_d$ 视为系统(1)的扩张状态,则ESO可设计

为

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\hat{q}} = E(\hat{q})C^{-1}(\tilde{q})[\frac{1}{2}E_v^{-1}(\tilde{q})\tilde{\omega} + \frac{l_1}{\varepsilon}E_v^{-1}(\tilde{q})\tilde{q}_v + \\ \frac{2l_4}{\tilde{q}_0(1-\tilde{q}_v^T\tilde{q}_v)}\tilde{q}_v], \\ J\dot{\hat{\omega}} = -\hat{\omega}^\times J\hat{\omega} + \tau_u + \hat{\tau}_d + \frac{l_2}{\varepsilon^2}J\tilde{q}_v, \\ \dot{\hat{\tau}}_d = \frac{l_3}{\varepsilon^3}J\tilde{q}_v. \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

其中: $\hat{q}$, $\hat{\omega}$ 和 $\hat{\tau}_d$ 分别为 q , ω 和 τ_d 的估计; $\tilde{q} = \hat{q}^* \otimes q$ 为四元数估计误差; $C(\tilde{q})$ 为 $\tilde{q}$ 对应的姿态矩阵; $\tilde{q}_v$ 为四元数 $\tilde{q}$ 的矢量部分; $l_i (i = 1, 2, 3, 4) > 0$ 和 $\varepsilon > 0$ 为观测器增益系数. 式(2)中 $\hat{q}$ 的初值为 $\hat{q}(0) = q(0)$; $\hat{\omega}$ 和 $\hat{\tau}_d$ 的初值为 $\hat{\omega}(0) = \hat{\tau}_d(0) = \mathbf{0}_{3 \times 1}$.

对设计的ESO(2), 由 $\hat{q}(0) = q(0)$ 可知 $\|\hat{q}(0)\| = \|q(0)\| = 1$, 考虑正定函数 $V(\hat{q}) = \hat{q}^T \hat{q}$, 由于 $\hat{q}^T E(\hat{q}) = \mathbf{0}_{1 \times 3}$, 结合 $\dot{\hat{q}}$ 的表达式可知 $\dot{V}(\hat{q}) = 2\hat{q}^T \dot{\hat{q}} = 0$, 从而对 $\forall t \geq 0$, 有 $V(\hat{q}(t)) = V(\hat{q}(0)) = \hat{q}^T(0) \cdot \hat{q}(0) = 1$, 则 $\|\hat{q}(t)\| = 1$ 恒成立, 表明当观测器初值选取合适的值时, 能够始终保证ESO中四元数状态的范数约束得到满足.

进一步, 对系统(1)和ESO(2), 有以下假设.

假设 1 初始时刻 $\omega(0) = \mathbf{0}_{3 \times 1}$, 且存在常数 $M > 0$ 使得 $\|\omega\| \leq M$, $\|\hat{\omega}\| \leq M$.

假设 2 初始时刻 $\tau_d(0) = \mathbf{0}_{3 \times 1}$, 且存在时刻 $t_f > 0$ 和常数 $M_d > 0$ 使得 $\|\tau_d\| \leq M_d$, $\|\dot{\tau}_d\| \leq M_d$, 当 $t \geq t_f$ 时 $\dot{\tau}_d = 0$.

注 2 假设1和 ω 和 $\hat{\omega}$ 的有界性有关, 在现有关于航天姿态输出反馈控制研究的文献^[25-27]中是常用的假设.

注 3 根据假设2, 干扰力矩只在控制力矩施加过程中发生作用, 干扰力矩变化率有界且在某一时刻之后为零. 假设2是基于干扰观测的控制研究文献^[28-30]中的常用假设.

在假设1和2成立的前提下, 对设计的ESO(2), 有以下引理.

引理 1 在假设1满足的前提下, 对 $\forall t \geq 0$, 均有 $\|\tilde{q}_v(t)\| \leq \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon M^2}{2l_1 l_4 + \varepsilon M^2}} < 1$.

证 由 $\hat{q}(0) = q(0)$ 可知 $\|\tilde{q}_v(0)\| = 0$, $1 - \tilde{q}_v^T(0) \cdot \tilde{q}_v(0)$ 有意义, 根据微分方程解的连续性可知存在时刻 $t_3 > t_1 > 0$ 使得

当 $t \in [0, t_1]$ 时 $\|\tilde{q}_v(t)\| \leq \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon M^2}{2l_1 l_4 + \varepsilon M^2}} < 1$, 且当 $t = t_1$ 时 $\|\tilde{q}_v(t)\| = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon M^2}{2l_1 l_4 + \varepsilon M^2}}$; 当 $t \in [0, t_3]$ 时始终有 $\|\tilde{q}_v(t)\| < 1$.

假设引理1为假, 则存在时刻 $t_2 \in (t_1, t_3)$ 和常数 $\sigma > 0$ 使得当 $t \in [t_1, t_2]$ 时

$\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon M^2}{2l_1 l_4 + \varepsilon M^2}} \leq \|\tilde{q}_v(t)\| \leq \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon M^2}{2l_1 l_4 + \varepsilon M^2}} + \sigma < 1$, 其中 $\sigma < 1 - \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon M^2}{2l_1 l_4 + \varepsilon M^2}}$, 且当 $t \in (t_1, t_2]$ 时

$$\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon M^2}{2l_1 l_4 + \varepsilon M^2}} < \|\tilde{q}_v(t)\| \leq \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon M^2}{2l_1 l_4 + \varepsilon M^2}} + \sigma.$$

考虑到当 $t \in [0, t_2]$ 时 $\|\tilde{q}_v(t)\| < 1$, $1 - \tilde{q}_v^T(t) \cdot$

$\tilde{q}_v(t)$ 有意义, 结合 $\|\tilde{q}\| = 1$ 以及 $\tilde{q}_0$ 的初值为1可知此时 $\tilde{q}_0 > 0$ 始终成立, 从而 $\det[E_v(\tilde{q})] = \frac{\tilde{q}_0}{8} > 0$, 即 $E_v(\tilde{q})$ 为非奇异矩阵, 则ESO(2)中 $\dot{\hat{q}}$ 的表达式有意义. 设 $C(q)$ 和 $C(\hat{q})$ 分别为 q 和 $\hat{q}$ 对应的姿态矩阵, 从而有 $C(\tilde{q}) = C(q)C^T(\hat{q})$, 结合式(1)和(2)可知有

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{C}(\tilde{q}) &= \dot{C}(q)C^T(\hat{q}) + C(q)\dot{C}^T(\hat{q}) \\ &= -\omega^\times C(q)C^T(\hat{q}) + C(q)C^T(\hat{q}) \{C^{-1}(\tilde{q}) \cdot \\ &\quad [\frac{1}{2}E_v^{-1}(\tilde{q})\tilde{\omega} + \frac{l_1}{\varepsilon}E_v^{-1}(\tilde{q})\tilde{q}_v + \frac{2l_4}{\tilde{q}_0(1-\tilde{q}_v^T\tilde{q}_v)}\tilde{q}_v]\}^\times \\ &= -\omega^\times C(\tilde{q}) + C(\tilde{q}) \left\{ C^{-1}(\tilde{q}) [\frac{1}{2}E_v^{-1}(\tilde{q})\tilde{\omega} + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{l_1}{\varepsilon}E_v^{-1}(\tilde{q})\tilde{q}_v + \frac{2l_4}{\tilde{q}_0(1-\tilde{q}_v^T\tilde{q}_v)}\tilde{q}_v] \right\}^\times C^T(\tilde{q})C(\tilde{q}) \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

由于对 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^3$ 和姿态矩阵 $C \in SO_3$, 有 $Cx^\times C^T = (Cx)^\times$ ^[31], 因此式(3)可进一步写为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{C}(\tilde{q}) &= -\omega^\times C(\tilde{q}) + [\frac{1}{2}E_v^{-1}(\tilde{q})\tilde{\omega} + \frac{l_1}{\varepsilon}E_v^{-1}(\tilde{q})\tilde{q}_v + \\ &\quad \frac{2l_4}{\tilde{q}_0(1-\tilde{q}_v^T\tilde{q}_v)}\tilde{q}_v]^\times C(\tilde{q}) \\ &= -[\omega - \frac{1}{2}E_v^{-1}(\tilde{q})\tilde{\omega} - \frac{l_1}{\varepsilon}E_v^{-1}(\tilde{q})\tilde{q}_v - \\ &\quad \frac{2l_4}{\tilde{q}_0(1-\tilde{q}_v^T\tilde{q}_v)}\tilde{q}_v]^\times C(\tilde{q}). \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

结合式(4)可知

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\hat{q}} &= E(\tilde{q})[\omega - \frac{1}{2}E_v^{-1}(\tilde{q})\tilde{\omega} - \frac{l_1}{\varepsilon}E_v^{-1}(\tilde{q})\tilde{q}_v - \\ &\quad \frac{2l_4}{\tilde{q}_0(1-\tilde{q}_v^T\tilde{q}_v)}\tilde{q}_v]. \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

从而有

$$\dot{\tilde{q}}_v = \frac{1}{2}\tilde{\omega} - \frac{l_1}{\varepsilon}\tilde{q}_v + g_1(\tilde{q}, \omega). \quad (6)$$

其中: $\tilde{\omega} = \omega - \hat{\omega}$ 为角速度估计误差; $g_1(\tilde{q}, \omega) = [E_v(\tilde{q}) - \frac{1}{2}I_3]\omega - \frac{2l_4}{\tilde{q}_0(1-\tilde{q}_v^T\tilde{q}_v)}E_v(\tilde{q})\tilde{q}_v$.

考虑正定函数 $V(\tilde{q}_v) = \frac{1}{2}\tilde{q}_v^T\tilde{q}_v$, 则根据式(6)有

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}(\tilde{q}_v) &= \tilde{q}_v^T \dot{\tilde{q}}_v \\ &= \tilde{q}_v^T [E_v(\tilde{q})\omega - \frac{1}{2}\tilde{\omega}] - \frac{l_1}{\varepsilon}\tilde{q}_v^T\tilde{q}_v - \frac{l_4\tilde{q}_v^T\tilde{q}_v}{1-\tilde{q}_v^T\tilde{q}_v}. \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

考虑到

$$\begin{aligned} \|\tilde{q}_v^T [E_v(\tilde{q})\omega - \frac{1}{2}\tilde{\omega}]\| &\leq \|\tilde{q}_v\| \|E_v(\tilde{q})\omega - \frac{1}{2}\tilde{\omega}\| \\ &\leq \|\tilde{q}_v\| (\|E_v(\tilde{q})\| \|\omega\| + \frac{1}{2}\|\tilde{\omega}\|). \end{aligned}$$

由 $E_v(\tilde{q})$ 的表达式可知 $\det[sI_3 - E_v^T(\tilde{q})E_v(\tilde{q})] =$

$\frac{1}{64}(4s - \tilde{q}_0)(4s - 1)^2$, 因此 $\|\mathbf{E}_v(\tilde{\mathbf{q}})\| = \frac{1}{2}$, 则有

$$\|\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_v\|(\|\mathbf{E}_v(\tilde{\mathbf{q}})\|\|\boldsymbol{\omega}\| + \frac{1}{2}\|\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}\|) \leq \frac{1}{2}\|\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_v\|(\|\boldsymbol{\omega}\| + \|\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}\|).$$

进一步由Young不等式^[32]有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2}\|\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_v\|\|\boldsymbol{\omega}\| &\leq \frac{l_1}{4\varepsilon}\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_v^T\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_v + \frac{\varepsilon}{4l_1}\boldsymbol{\omega}^T\boldsymbol{\omega}, \\ \frac{1}{2}\|\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_v\|\|\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}\| &\leq \frac{l_1}{4\varepsilon}\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_v^T\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_v + \frac{\varepsilon}{4l_1}\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}^T\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}. \end{aligned}$$

根据假设1, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \|\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_v^T[\mathbf{E}_v(\tilde{\mathbf{q}})\boldsymbol{\omega} - \frac{1}{2}\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}]\| &\leq \frac{l_1}{2\varepsilon}\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_v^T\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_v + \frac{\varepsilon}{4l_1}\boldsymbol{\omega}^T\boldsymbol{\omega} + \frac{\varepsilon}{4l_1}\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}^T\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}} \\ &\leq \frac{l_1}{2\varepsilon}\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_v^T\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_v + \frac{\varepsilon M^2}{2l_1}. \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

结合式(7)和(8)有

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}(\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_v) &\leq -\frac{l_1}{2\varepsilon}\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_v^T\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_v - \frac{l_4\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_v^T\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_v}{1 - \tilde{\mathbf{q}}_v^T\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_v} + \frac{\varepsilon M^2}{2l_1} \\ &\leq -\frac{l_1}{2\varepsilon}\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_v^T\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_v + \frac{-(l_4 + \frac{\varepsilon M^2}{2l_1})\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_v^T\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_v + \frac{\varepsilon M^2}{2l_1}}{1 - \tilde{\mathbf{q}}_v^T\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_v}. \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

由式(9)可知, 当 $\|\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_v\| > \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon M^2}{2l_1 l_4 + \varepsilon M^2}}$ 时 $\dot{V}(\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_v)$ 严格负定, 由于 $V(\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_v)$ 正定且径向无界, 因此当 $t \in [0, t_2]$ 时 $\|\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_v\|$ 始终不会超过 $\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon M^2}{2l_1 l_4 + \varepsilon M^2}}$, 这与 $t \in (t_1, t_2]$ 时 $\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon M^2}{2l_1 l_4 + \varepsilon M^2}} < \|\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_v(t)\| \leq \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon M^2}{2l_1 l_4 + \varepsilon M^2}} + \sigma$ 的假设矛盾, 引理1成立. 证毕.

根据引理1中的分析可知对 $\forall t \geq 0, \tilde{q}_0(t) > 0$ 均成立, ESO(2)中 $\hat{\mathbf{q}}$ 的表达式始终有意义. 进一步, 由式(1)和(2)可知 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}$ 满足

$$\dot{\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}} = \hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}} - \dot{\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}} = -\mathbf{J}^{-1}[\boldsymbol{\omega}^\times \mathbf{J}\boldsymbol{\omega} - \hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}^\times \mathbf{J}\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}] - \frac{l_2}{\varepsilon^2}\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_v + \tilde{\boldsymbol{\tau}}_d. \quad (10)$$

其中: $\tilde{\boldsymbol{\tau}}_d = \mathbf{J}^{-1}(\boldsymbol{\tau}_d - \hat{\boldsymbol{\tau}}_d)$. 进一步有

$$\dot{\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}} = \tilde{\boldsymbol{\tau}}_d - \frac{l_2}{\varepsilon^2}\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_v + \mathbf{g}_2(\boldsymbol{\omega}, \hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}). \quad (11)$$

$$\dot{\tilde{\boldsymbol{\tau}}}_d = -\frac{l_3}{\varepsilon^3}\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_v + \mathbf{J}^{-1}\dot{\boldsymbol{\tau}}_d. \quad (12)$$

其中: $\mathbf{g}_2(\boldsymbol{\omega}, \hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}) = -\mathbf{J}^{-1}[\boldsymbol{\omega}^\times \mathbf{J}\boldsymbol{\omega} - \hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}^\times \mathbf{J}\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}]$. 式(6), (11)和(12)组成了ESO观测误差的动态方程.

为分析所设计ESO的收敛性, 进一步有以下引理.

引理2 对 $\forall k > 1$, 均有 $|\tilde{q}_0 - 1| \leq k\|\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_v\|$.

证 根据引理1中的分析可知 $0 < \tilde{q}_0 \leq 1$, 令 $y(\tilde{q}_0) = |\tilde{q}_0 - 1|^2 - k^2\|\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_v\|^2 = (k^2 + 1)\tilde{q}_0^2 - 2\tilde{q}_0 - (k^2 - 1)$, 可知 $y(\tilde{q}_0)$ 在 $\frac{1}{k^2+1} > 0$ 处取极小值为 $-\frac{1}{k^2+1} - (k^2 - 1) < 0$, 由于 $y(0) = -(k^2 - 1) < 0$ 和 $y(1) = 0$, 因此当 $0 < \tilde{q}_0 \leq 1$ 时始终有 $y(\tilde{q}_0) \leq 0$, 从而引理2成立. 证毕.

结合引理1和引理2, 有以下定理.

定理1 存在观测器增益系数 $l_i (i=1, 2, 3, 4) > 0$ 和 $\varepsilon > 0$ 使得ESO(2)的状态值收敛于系统(1)的状态和扩张状态值, 且满足 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \|\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_v(t)\| = 0$, $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \|\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}(t)\| = 0$, $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \|\tilde{\boldsymbol{\tau}}_d(t)\| = 0$.

证 根据ESO观测误差的动态方程, 定义 $\boldsymbol{\eta}(t) = [\boldsymbol{\eta}_1^T(t), \boldsymbol{\eta}_2^T(t), \boldsymbol{\eta}_3^T(t)]^T$, 其中 $\boldsymbol{\eta}_1(t) = \frac{\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_v(\varepsilon t)}{\varepsilon^2}$, $\boldsymbol{\eta}_2(t) = \frac{\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}(\varepsilon t)}{\varepsilon}$, $\boldsymbol{\eta}_3(t) = \tilde{\boldsymbol{\tau}}_d(\varepsilon t)$, 令 $\boldsymbol{\Delta}_d(t) = \mathbf{J}^{-1} \frac{d}{ds} \boldsymbol{\tau}_d(s)|_{s=\varepsilon t}$, 则有

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\boldsymbol{\eta}}_1(t) = \frac{1}{2}\boldsymbol{\eta}_2(t) - l_1\boldsymbol{\eta}_1(t) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon}\mathbf{g}_1(\tilde{\mathbf{q}}(\varepsilon t), \boldsymbol{\omega}(\varepsilon t)), \\ \dot{\boldsymbol{\eta}}_2(t) = \boldsymbol{\eta}_3(t) - l_2\boldsymbol{\eta}_1(t) + \mathbf{g}_2(\boldsymbol{\omega}(\varepsilon t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}(\varepsilon t)), \\ \dot{\boldsymbol{\eta}}_3(t) = -l_3\boldsymbol{\eta}_1(t) + \varepsilon\boldsymbol{\Delta}_d(t). \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

对式(13)中的非线性项进一步进行处理, 对于 $\mathbf{g}_1(\tilde{\mathbf{q}}(\varepsilon t), \boldsymbol{\omega}(\varepsilon t))$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathbf{g}_1(\tilde{\mathbf{q}}(\varepsilon t), \boldsymbol{\omega}(\varepsilon t))\| &= \|[\mathbf{E}_v(\tilde{\mathbf{q}}(\varepsilon t)) - \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{I}_3]\boldsymbol{\omega}(\varepsilon t) - \frac{2l_4}{\tilde{q}_0(\varepsilon t)(1 - \tilde{\mathbf{q}}_v^T(\varepsilon t)\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_v(\varepsilon t))}\mathbf{E}_v(\tilde{\mathbf{q}}(\varepsilon t))\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_v(\varepsilon t)\| \leq \\ &\|[\mathbf{E}_v(\tilde{\mathbf{q}}(\varepsilon t)) - \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{I}_3]\boldsymbol{\omega}(\varepsilon t)\| + \\ &\|\frac{2l_4}{\tilde{q}_0(\varepsilon t)(1 - \tilde{\mathbf{q}}_v^T(\varepsilon t)\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_v(\varepsilon t))}\mathbf{E}_v(\tilde{\mathbf{q}}(\varepsilon t))\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_v(\varepsilon t)\|. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\|[\mathbf{E}_v(\tilde{\mathbf{q}}(\varepsilon t)) - \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{I}_3]\boldsymbol{\omega}(\varepsilon t)\| \\ &\leq \|[\mathbf{E}_v(\tilde{\mathbf{q}}(\varepsilon t)) - \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{I}_3]\|\|\boldsymbol{\omega}(\varepsilon t)\| \\ &\leq \frac{M}{2}(|\tilde{q}_0(\varepsilon t) - 1| + \|\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_v(\varepsilon t)\|). \end{aligned}$$

由引理2, 取 $k = 3$ 可得

$$\|[\mathbf{E}_v(\tilde{\mathbf{q}}(\varepsilon t)) - \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{I}_3]\boldsymbol{\omega}(\varepsilon t)\| \leq 2M\|\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_v(\varepsilon t)\|.$$

进一步由引理1可得

$$\begin{aligned} &\|\frac{2l_4}{\tilde{q}_0(\varepsilon t)(1 - \tilde{\mathbf{q}}_v^T(\varepsilon t)\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_v(\varepsilon t))}\mathbf{E}_v(\tilde{\mathbf{q}}(\varepsilon t))\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_v(\varepsilon t)\| = \\ &\|\frac{l_4\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_v(\varepsilon t)}{1 - \tilde{\mathbf{q}}_v^T(\varepsilon t)\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_v(\varepsilon t)}\| \leq (l_4 + \frac{\varepsilon M^2}{2l_1})\|\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_v(\varepsilon t)\|. \end{aligned}$$

从而有

$$\|\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\mathbf{g}_1(\tilde{\mathbf{q}}(\varepsilon t), \boldsymbol{\omega}(\varepsilon t))\| \leq \varepsilon(2M + l_4 + \frac{\varepsilon M^2}{2l_1})\|\boldsymbol{\eta}_1(t)\|. \quad (14)$$

对于 $\mathbf{g}_2(\boldsymbol{\omega}(\varepsilon t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}(\varepsilon t))$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathbf{g}_2(\boldsymbol{\omega}(\varepsilon t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}(\varepsilon t))\| &= \|-\mathbf{J}^{-1}[\boldsymbol{\omega}^\times(\varepsilon t)\mathbf{J}\boldsymbol{\omega}(\varepsilon t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}^\times(\varepsilon t)\mathbf{J}\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}(\varepsilon t)]\| \leq \|\mathbf{J}^{-1}\|(\|\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}^\times(\varepsilon t)\mathbf{J}\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}(\varepsilon t)\| + \\ &\|\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}^\times(\varepsilon t)\mathbf{J}\boldsymbol{\omega}(\varepsilon t)\|) \leq 2\varepsilon M \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2}\|\boldsymbol{\eta}_2(t)\|. \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

其中: $\lambda_1 = \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{J})$, $\lambda_2 = \lambda_{\min}(\mathbf{J})$.

令矩阵

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} -l_1 \mathbf{I}_3 & \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{I}_3 & \mathbf{0}_3 \\ -l_2 \mathbf{I}_3 & \mathbf{0}_3 & \mathbf{I}_3 \\ -l_3 \mathbf{I}_3 & \mathbf{0}_3 & \mathbf{0}_3 \end{bmatrix},$$

由于 $\det(s\mathbf{I}_9 - \mathbf{A}) = (s^3 + l_1 s^2 + \frac{1}{2} l_2 s + \frac{1}{2} l_3)^3$, 选取 l_1, l_2, l_3 均为正且满足 $l_1 l_2 > l_3$ 可得 $\mathbf{A}$ 为 Hurwitz 矩阵, 则存在常数 $\gamma > 0$ 和对称正定矩阵 $\mathbf{P}$ 使得 $\mathbf{P}\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{P} = -\gamma \mathbf{I}_9$, 选取系统(13)的 Lyapunov 函数为 $V_1(\boldsymbol{\eta}(t)) = \boldsymbol{\eta}(t)^T \mathbf{P} \boldsymbol{\eta}(t)$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} V_1(\boldsymbol{\eta}(t)) &= -\gamma \|\boldsymbol{\eta}(t)\|^2 + 2\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(t) \mathbf{P} \cdot \\ &\left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \mathbf{g}_1^T(\tilde{\mathbf{q}}(\varepsilon t), \boldsymbol{\omega}(\varepsilon t)), \mathbf{g}_2^T(\boldsymbol{\omega}(\varepsilon t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}(\varepsilon t)), \varepsilon \boldsymbol{\Delta}_d^T(t) \right]^T. \end{aligned}$$

根据假设2并结合式(14)和(15)可知

(a) 当 $t \in [0, \frac{t_f}{\varepsilon}]$ 时,

$$\|\boldsymbol{\Delta}_d(t)\| = \|\mathbf{J}^{-1} \frac{d}{ds} \boldsymbol{\tau}_d(s)|_{s=\varepsilon t}\| \leq \frac{M_d}{\lambda_2},$$

$$2\boldsymbol{\eta}^T(t) \mathbf{P} \left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \mathbf{g}_1^T(\tilde{\mathbf{q}}(\varepsilon t), \boldsymbol{\omega}(\varepsilon t)), \mathbf{g}_2^T(\boldsymbol{\omega}(\varepsilon t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}(\varepsilon t)), \varepsilon \boldsymbol{\Delta}_d^T(t) \right]^T$$

$$\leq 2\lambda_3 \|\boldsymbol{\eta}(t)\| [\varepsilon(2M + l_4 + \frac{\varepsilon M^2}{2l_1}) \|\boldsymbol{\eta}_1(t)\| +$$

$$2\varepsilon M \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} \|\boldsymbol{\eta}_2(t)\| + \varepsilon \|\boldsymbol{\Delta}_d(t)\|]$$

$$\leq 2\sqrt{2}\kappa_1 \lambda_3 \|\boldsymbol{\eta}(t)\|^2 + 2\varepsilon \frac{\lambda_3}{\lambda_2} M_d \|\boldsymbol{\eta}(t)\|.$$

其中: $\lambda_3 = \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{P})$, $\kappa_1 = \max\{2M + l_4 + \frac{\varepsilon M^2}{2l_1}, 2M \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2}\}$.

取 $0 < \varepsilon \leq \frac{\gamma}{4\sqrt{2}\kappa_1 \lambda_3}$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} V_1(\boldsymbol{\eta}(t)) &\leq -\frac{\gamma}{2} \|\boldsymbol{\eta}(t)\|^2 + 2\varepsilon \frac{\lambda_3}{\lambda_2} M_d \|\boldsymbol{\eta}(t)\| \\ &\leq -\frac{\gamma}{2\lambda_3} V_1(\boldsymbol{\eta}(t)) + \frac{2\varepsilon \lambda_3 M_d}{\sqrt{\lambda_4 \lambda_2}} \sqrt{V_1(\boldsymbol{\eta}(t))}. \end{aligned}$$

其中: $\lambda_4 = \lambda_{\min}(\mathbf{P})$.

由 $\frac{d}{dt} \sqrt{V_1(\boldsymbol{\eta}(t))} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{V_1(\boldsymbol{\eta}(t))}} \frac{d}{dt} V_1(\boldsymbol{\eta}(t))$ 可得

$$\frac{d}{dt} \sqrt{V_1(\boldsymbol{\eta}(t))} \leq -\frac{\gamma}{4\lambda_3} \sqrt{V_1(\boldsymbol{\eta}(t))} + \frac{\varepsilon \lambda_3 M_d}{\sqrt{\lambda_4 \lambda_2}}$$

从而有

$$\begin{aligned} \|\boldsymbol{\eta}(t)\| &\leq \sqrt{\frac{V_1(\boldsymbol{\eta}(t))}{\lambda_4}} \\ &\leq \sqrt{\frac{V_1(\boldsymbol{\eta}(0))}{\lambda_4}} e^{-\frac{\gamma}{4\lambda_3} t} + \frac{\varepsilon \lambda_3 M_d}{\lambda_4 \lambda_2} \int_0^t e^{-\frac{\gamma}{4\lambda_3} (t-s)} ds. \end{aligned}$$

进一步, 将 ESO 的初值取为 $\hat{\mathbf{q}}(0) = \mathbf{q}(0), \hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}(0) = \mathbf{0}_{3 \times 1}, \hat{\boldsymbol{\tau}}_d(0) = \mathbf{0}_{3 \times 1}$, 则可知 $V_1(\boldsymbol{\eta}(0)) = 0$, 从而有

$$\|\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_v(t)\| = \varepsilon^2 \|\boldsymbol{\eta}_1(\frac{t}{\varepsilon})\| \leq \varepsilon^2 \|\boldsymbol{\eta}(\frac{t}{\varepsilon})\|$$

$$\leq \frac{\varepsilon^3 \lambda_3 M_d}{\lambda_4 \lambda_2} \int_0^t e^{-\frac{\gamma}{4\lambda_3} (t-s)} ds,$$

$$\|\tilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}(t)\| = \varepsilon \|\boldsymbol{\eta}_2(\frac{t}{\varepsilon})\| \leq \varepsilon \|\boldsymbol{\eta}(\frac{t}{\varepsilon})\|$$

$$\leq \frac{\varepsilon^2 \lambda_3 M_d}{\lambda_4 \lambda_2} \int_0^t e^{-\frac{\gamma}{4\lambda_3} (t-s)} ds,$$

$$\|\tilde{\boldsymbol{\tau}}_d(t)\| = \|\boldsymbol{\eta}_3(\frac{t}{\varepsilon})\| \leq \|\boldsymbol{\eta}(\frac{t}{\varepsilon})\|$$

$$\leq \frac{\varepsilon \lambda_3 M_d}{\lambda_4 \lambda_2} \int_0^t e^{-\frac{\gamma}{4\lambda_3} (t-s)} ds.$$

(b) 当 $t \in [\frac{t_f}{\varepsilon}, \infty]$ 时, $\dot{\boldsymbol{\tau}}_d = 0$, 类似于(a)中的分析可得

$$\|\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_v(t)\| \leq \left[\frac{\varepsilon^3 \lambda_3 M_d}{\lambda_4 \lambda_2} \int_0^{\frac{t_f}{\varepsilon}} e^{-\frac{\gamma}{4\lambda_3} (\frac{t_f}{\varepsilon} - s)} ds \right] e^{-\frac{\gamma}{4\lambda_3 \varepsilon} (t - t_f)},$$

$$\|\tilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}(t)\| \leq \left[\frac{\varepsilon^2 \lambda_3 M_d}{\lambda_4 \lambda_2} \int_0^{\frac{t_f}{\varepsilon}} e^{-\frac{\gamma}{4\lambda_3} (\frac{t_f}{\varepsilon} - s)} ds \right] e^{-\frac{\gamma}{4\lambda_3 \varepsilon} (t - t_f)},$$

$$\|\tilde{\boldsymbol{\tau}}_d(t)\| \leq \left[\frac{\varepsilon \lambda_3 M_d}{\lambda_4 \lambda_2} \int_0^{\frac{t_f}{\varepsilon}} e^{-\frac{\gamma}{4\lambda_3} (\frac{t_f}{\varepsilon} - s)} ds \right] e^{-\frac{\gamma}{4\lambda_3 \varepsilon} (t - t_f)}.$$

从而可知当 $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时 $\|\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_v(t)\|, \|\tilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}(t)\|$ 和 $\|\tilde{\boldsymbol{\tau}}_d(t)\|$ 均趋于 0. 证毕.

注 4 根据定理1中的分析, l_1, l_2, l_3 均为正且满足 $l_1 l_2 > l_3$, 即保证 $(s^3 + l_1 s^2 + \frac{1}{2} l_2 s + \frac{1}{2} l_3)$ 为 Hurwitz 多项式; ε 反映了 ESO 的高增益性质, 一般有 $0 < \varepsilon \ll 1$. 理论上来说 ε 越小, 观测精度越高, 但由于初始时刻估计值和系统实际值之间存在偏差, 过小的 ε 容易引起“峰化现象”^[17-18], 同时 ε 反映了 ESO 对测量噪声的敏感程度, 在测量值存在噪声时不宜采用过小的 ε , 因此 ε 的取值需要结合实际被控对象的特性来调试确定; l_4 为与 $\|\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_v(t)\|$ 的界有关的参数, 根据引理1中的分析可知, 在 l_1, l_2, l_3 和 ε 确定的前提下, l_4 越大, 则 $\|\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_v(t)\|$ 的界越小.

4 IDA-PBC 控制器设计 (IDA-PBC based controller design)

设期望的姿态四元数和角速度分别为 $\mathbf{q}_r$ 和 $\boldsymbol{\omega}_r$, 运动模型为

$$\dot{\mathbf{q}}_r = \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{q}_r) \boldsymbol{\omega}_r.$$

针对期望的姿态运动, 有以下假设.

假设 3 初始时刻 $\mathbf{q}_r(0) = \mathbf{q}(0)$, 且存在常数 $M_r > 0$ 使得 $\|\mathbf{q}_r\| \leq M_r, \|\boldsymbol{\omega}_r\| \leq M_r, \|\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_r\| \leq M_r$.

令 $\mathbf{q}_e = \mathbf{q}_r^* \otimes \mathbf{q}$ 为姿态四元数跟踪误差, $\mathbf{C}(\mathbf{q}_e)$ 为 $\mathbf{q}_e$ 对应的姿态矩阵, $\boldsymbol{\omega}_e = \boldsymbol{\omega} - \mathbf{C}(\mathbf{q}_e) \boldsymbol{\omega}_r$ 为角速度跟踪误差, 则有

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\mathbf{q}}_e = \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{q}_e) \boldsymbol{\omega}_e, \\ \mathbf{J} \dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_e = [(\mathbf{J} \boldsymbol{\omega})^\times - (\mathbf{C}(\mathbf{q}_e) \boldsymbol{\omega}_r)^\times \mathbf{J} - \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{C}(\mathbf{q}_e) \boldsymbol{\omega}_r)^\times] \boldsymbol{\omega}_e - \\ \quad (\mathbf{C}(\mathbf{q}_e) \boldsymbol{\omega}_r)^\times \mathbf{J} \mathbf{C}(\mathbf{q}_e) \boldsymbol{\omega}_r - \mathbf{J} \mathbf{C}(\mathbf{q}_e) \dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_r + \boldsymbol{\tau}_u + \boldsymbol{\tau}_d. \end{cases}$$

取 $\tau_u = (C(q_e)\omega_r)^\times JC(q_e)\omega_r + JC(q_e)\dot{\omega}_r + \bar{\tau}_u$, 其中 $\bar{\tau}_u$ 为待设计的部分. 令 $x = [x_1^T, x_2^T]^T$, $x_1 = q_{ev}$ 表示 q_e 的矢量部分, $x_2 = J\omega_e$, 哈密顿函数 $H_1(x) = \frac{1}{2}x_2^T J^{-1}x_2$, 则 x 的动态方程可以写成如下 PCH 形式

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0_3 & E_v(x_1) \\ -E_v^T(x_1) & F_3 \end{bmatrix} \nabla H_1(x) + \begin{bmatrix} 0_{3 \times 1} \\ \bar{\tau}_u + \tau_d \end{bmatrix}. \quad (16)$$

其中: $F_3 = (J\omega)^\times - (C(q_e)\omega_r)^\times J - J(C(q_e)\omega_r)^\times$ 为反对称阵.

控制器设计的目标是使得 x 系统在原点稳定. 根据 IDA-PBC 理论并结合第 3 节中的 ESO 分析, 可将 $\bar{\tau}_u$ 分为三部分: $\bar{\tau}_u = \bar{\tau}_{u1} + \bar{\tau}_{u2} + \bar{\tau}_{u3}$, 其中 $\bar{\tau}_{u1}$ 用于对于干扰力矩的补偿, 即 $\bar{\tau}_{u1} = -\hat{\tau}_d$; $\bar{\tau}_{u2}$ 保证闭环系统在干扰力矩补偿误差为零时的渐近稳定性; $\bar{\tau}_{u3}$ 保证闭环系统在干扰力矩补偿误差不为零时的输入-状态稳定性. 下面主要分析 $\bar{\tau}_{u2}$ 和 $\bar{\tau}_{u3}$ 的设计.

首先设计 $\bar{\tau}_{u2}$, 在 $\bar{\tau}_{u1} + \bar{\tau}_{u2}$ 的作用下, 定义期望的闭环系统为

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0_3 & E_v(x_1) \\ -E_v^T(x_1) & F_3 - D_3 \end{bmatrix} \nabla H_{d1}(x) + \begin{bmatrix} 0_{3 \times 1} \\ \bar{\tau}_{u3} + J\bar{\tau}_d \end{bmatrix}. \quad (17)$$

其中: $H_{d1}(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x_1^T S_2 x_1 + x_2^T J^{-1} x_2)$; S_2 和 D_3 为对称正定矩阵, 且 D_3 表示设计的阻尼阵.

结合式(16)和(17)可知, 对应的匹配方程为

$$\begin{cases} E_v(x_1) \frac{\partial H_1(x)}{\partial x_2} = E_v(x_1) \frac{\partial H_{d1}(x)}{\partial x_2}, \\ F_3 \frac{\partial H_1(x)}{\partial x_2} + \bar{\tau}_{u2} = -E_v^T(x_1) \frac{\partial H_{d1}(x)}{\partial x_1} + (F_3 - D_3) \frac{\partial H_{d1}(x)}{\partial x_2}. \end{cases} \quad (18)$$

求解式(18)可得

$$\bar{\tau}_{u2} = -E_v^T(x_1) S_2 x_1 - D_3 J^{-1} x_2. \quad (19)$$

由式(17)的形式可知, $\bar{\tau}_{u2}$ 只保证了 x_2 的动态方程中出现阻尼项, 而由于干扰补偿误差 $J\bar{\tau}_d$ 的存在, 为保证系统的稳定性, 需要进一步通过设计 $\bar{\tau}_{u3}$ 使得 x_1 的动态方程中出现阻尼项.

令误差状态变量 $z = [z_1^T, z_2^T, z_3^T]^T$, 其中 $z_2 = x_1$, z_1 和 z_3 的表达式在后面给出, 期望的闭环系统为

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{z}_1 \\ \dot{z}_2 \\ \dot{z}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -D_1 & F_1 & F_2 \\ -F_1^T & -D_2 & E_v(z_2) \\ -F_2^T - E_v^T(z_2) & \bar{F}_3 - D_3 \end{bmatrix} \nabla H_{d2}(z) + \begin{bmatrix} 0_{3 \times 1} \\ 0_{3 \times 1} \\ J\bar{\tau}_d \end{bmatrix} \quad (20)$$

其中: $E_v(z_2) = E_v(x_1)$; F_1 和 F_2 为适当维数矩阵; $\bar{F}_3$ 为反对称阵, 具体表达式在后面给出; D_1 和 D_2 为对称正定阵, 表示设计的阻尼阵; $H_{d2}(z) = \frac{1}{2}(z_1^T S_1 z_1 + z_2^T S_2 z_2 + z_3^T J^{-1} z_3)$, S_1 为对称正定阵.

由式(20)的第2行可得

$$\dot{z}_2 = -F_1^T \frac{\partial H_{d2}(z)}{\partial z_1} - D_2 \frac{\partial H_{d2}(z)}{\partial z_2} + E_v(z_2) \frac{\partial H_{d2}(z)}{\partial z_3}. \quad (21)$$

由 $z_2 = x_1$ 和式(17)的第1行可得

$$\dot{z}_2 = \dot{x}_1 = E_v(x_1) \frac{\partial H_{d1}(x)}{\partial x_2}. \quad (22)$$

比较式(21)和(22)并取 $F_1 = J^{-1} E_v^T(z_2)$ 可得

$$z_3 = S_1 z_1 + J E_v^{-1}(z_2) D_2 S_2 z_2 + x_2. \quad (23)$$

由(20)的第1行可得

$$\dot{z}_1 = -D_1 \frac{\partial H_{d2}(z)}{\partial z_1} + F_1 \frac{\partial H_{d2}(z)}{\partial z_2} + F_2 \frac{\partial H_{d2}(z)}{\partial z_3}. \quad (24)$$

将式(23)代入式(24)并取 $F_2 = D_1 J$ 可得

$$\dot{z}_1 = [J^{-1} E_v^T(z_2) + D_1 J E_v^{-1}(z_2) D_2] S_2 z_2 + D_1 x_2. \quad (25)$$

由式(20)的第3行可得

$$\dot{z}_3 = -F_2^T \frac{\partial H_{d2}(z)}{\partial z_1} - E_v^T(z_2) \frac{\partial H_{d2}(z)}{\partial z_2} + (\bar{F}_3 - D_3) \frac{\partial H_{d2}(z)}{\partial z_3} + J\bar{\tau}_d. \quad (26)$$

对式(23)求导可得

$$\dot{z}_3 = S_1 \dot{z}_1 + J \dot{E}_v^{-1}(z_2) D_2 S_2 z_2 + J E_v^{-1}(z_2) D_2 S_2 \dot{z}_2 + \dot{x}_2. \quad (27)$$

结合式(17),(22),(25)和(27)可得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{z}_3 = & \{ S_1 [J^{-1} E_v^T(z_2) + D_1 J E_v^{-1}(z_2) D_2] + \\ & J \dot{E}_v^{-1}(z_2) D_2 - E_v^T(z_2) \} S_2 z_2 + \{ S_1 D_1 + \\ & [J E_v^{-1}(z_2) D_2 S_2 E_v(z_2) + F_3 - D_3] J^{-1} \} x_2 + \\ & \bar{\tau}_{u3} + J\bar{\tau}_d. \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

比较式(26)和(28)可得

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\tau}_{u3} = & [(\bar{F}_3 - D_3) J^{-1} - F_2^T] S_1 z_1 + \{ (\bar{F}_3 - D_3) E_v^{-1}(z_2) D_2 - \\ & S_1 [J^{-1} E_v^T(z_2) + D_1 J E_v^{-1}(z_2) D_2] - J \dot{E}_v^{-1}(z_2) D_2 \} \cdot \\ & S_2 z_2 - \{ S_1 D_1 + [J E_v^{-1}(z_2) D_2 S_2 E_v(z_2) + F_3 - \bar{F}_3] \cdot \\ & J^{-1} \} x_2. \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

考虑到 F_3 的表达式, 为保证输出反馈情形下系统的稳定, 取 $\bar{F}_3 = -(C(q_e)\omega_r)^\times J - J(C(q_e)\omega_r)^\times$.

5 稳定性分析(Stability analysis)

5.1 IDA-PBC 控制器稳定性(Stability analysis of IDA-PBC controller)

对于设计的 IDA-PBC 控制器, 有以下定理.

定理 2 取 x 系统(16)中的控制力矩为 $\bar{\tau}_u = -\hat{\tau}_d + \bar{\tau}_{u2} + \bar{\tau}_{u3}$, 可使得闭环姿态跟踪误差系统具有式(20)的形式, 且系统(20)输入-状态稳定.

证 根据第4节中的 IDA-PBC 控制器设计过程可

知, 在 $\bar{\tau}_u = -\hat{\tau}_d + \bar{\tau}_{u2} + \bar{\tau}_{u3}$ 作用下, z 系统状态方程为式(20), 取Lyapunov函数为 $V_2 = \frac{1}{2}(z_1^T S_1 z_1 + z_2^T S_2 z_2 + z_3^T J^{-1} z_3)$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_2 &= [z_1^T S_1, z_2^T S_2, z_3^T J^{-1}] \begin{bmatrix} -D_1 & F_1 & F_2 \\ -F_1^T & -D_2 & E_v(z_2) \\ -F_2^T & -E_v^T(z_2) & \bar{F}_3 - D_3 \end{bmatrix} \\ &\quad \begin{bmatrix} S_1 z_1 \\ S_2 z_2 \\ J^{-1} z_3 \end{bmatrix} + z_3^T \tilde{\tau}_d \\ &= -z_1^T S_1 D_1 S_1 z_1 - z_2^T S_2 D_2 S_2 z_2 - z_3^T J^{-1} D_3 J^{-1} z_3 + z_3^T \tilde{\tau}_d \\ &\leq -\lambda_5 \|z_1\|^2 - \lambda_6 \|z_2\|^2 - \frac{\lambda_7}{2} \|z_3\|^2 + \frac{1}{2\lambda_7} \|\tilde{\tau}_d\|^2 \\ &\leq -\kappa_2 \|z\|^2 + \frac{1}{2\lambda_7} \|\tilde{\tau}_d\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

其中: $\lambda_5 = \lambda_{\min}(S_1 D_1 S_1)$, $\lambda_6 = \lambda_{\min}(S_2 D_2 S_2)$, $\lambda_7 = \lambda_{\min}(J^{-1} D_3 J^{-1})$, $\kappa_2 = \min\{\lambda_5, \lambda_6, \lambda_7\}$.

由上式可知, 对 $\forall z \in \mathbb{R}^9$ 和 $\tilde{\tau}_d \in \mathbb{R}^3$, 当 $\|z\| \geq \frac{\|\tilde{\tau}_d\|}{\sqrt{\kappa_2 \lambda_7}}$ 时, 有

$$\dot{V}_2 \leq -\frac{1}{2} \kappa_2 \|z\|^2 - \frac{1}{2} \kappa_2 \|z\|^2 + \frac{1}{2\lambda_7} \|\tilde{\tau}_d\|^2 \leq -\frac{1}{2} \kappa_2 \|z\|^2 < 0.$$

由第3节中ESO的误差分析可知 $\|\tilde{\tau}_d\| \leq \frac{4\varepsilon \lambda_3^2 M_d}{\lambda_4 \lambda_2 \gamma}$, 从而有 $\|z\| \leq \frac{4\varepsilon \lambda_3^2 M_d}{\sqrt{\kappa_2 \lambda_7 \lambda_4 \lambda_2 \gamma}}$, 取 $0 < \delta < \frac{\sqrt{\kappa_2 \lambda_7 \lambda_4 \lambda_2 \gamma}}{4\lambda_3^2 M_d}$ 和 $0 < \varepsilon \leq \min\{\frac{\gamma}{4\sqrt{2}\kappa_1 \lambda_3}, \frac{\sqrt{\kappa_2 \lambda_7 \lambda_4 \lambda_2 \gamma}}{4\lambda_3^2 M_d} - \delta\}$, 则可知存在 $0 < \bar{\delta} < 1$ 使得 $\|z_2\| \leq \|z\| \leq 1 - \bar{\delta}$, 又由于 $z_2 = x_1 = q_{ev}$, 因此 $q_{e0}^2 = 1 - q_{ev}^T q_{ev} \geq \bar{\delta}^2$, 则 $\det[E_v(z_2)] = \frac{q_{e0}}{8} \neq 0$, 从而矩阵 $E_v(z_2)$ 非奇异, 状态变量 z 及其状态方程的表达式中含有的 $E_v^{-1}(z_2)$ 不会引起奇异问题. 由于 V_2 正定且径向无界, 根据前述 $\dot{V}_2$ 的表达式可知, 系统(20)是输入-状态稳定的, 即存在 $\mathcal{KL}$ 类函数 β_1 和 $\mathcal{KL}$ 类函数 γ_1 使得

$$\|z(t)\| \leq \beta_1(\|z(0)\|, t) + \gamma_1(\sup_{0 \leq \rho \leq t} \|\tilde{\tau}_d(\rho)\|).$$

进一步由式(23)可知

$$\begin{aligned} \|x_2\| &= \|z_3 - S_1 z_1 - J E_v^{-1}(z_2) D_2 S_2 z_2\|, \text{ 由于 } \|E_v^{-1}(z_2)\| = \frac{2}{q_{e0}} \leq \frac{2}{\bar{\delta}}, \text{ 则有} \\ \|x_2\| &\leq \|z_3\| + \|S_1\| \|z_1\| + \frac{2}{\bar{\delta}} \lambda_1 \|D_2 S_2\| \|z_2\| \leq 3\kappa_3 \|z\|. \\ \text{其中: } \kappa_3 &= \max\{1, \|S_1\|, \frac{2}{\bar{\delta}} \lambda_1 \|D_2 S_2\|\}, \text{ 而 } \|x_1\| = \|z_2\| \leq \|z\|, \text{ 因此} \\ \|x\| &\leq \|x_1\| + \|x_2\| \\ &\leq (3\kappa_3 + 1)[\beta_1(\|z(0)\|, t) + \gamma_1(\sup_{0 \leq \rho \leq t} \|\tilde{\tau}_d(\rho)\|)]. \end{aligned}$$

取 $z_1(0) = 0_{3 \times 1}$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \|z(0)\| &\leq \|z_2(0)\| + \|z_3(0)\| \leq \|x_1(0)\| + \|x_2(0)\| + \\ &\quad \|J E_v^{-1}(z_2) D_2 S_2 x_1(0)\| \leq (2\kappa_3 + 1) \|x(0)\|. \end{aligned}$$

结合上式和 $\mathcal{KL}$ 类函数的性质有

$$\beta_1(\|z(0)\|, t) \leq \beta_1((2\kappa_3 + 1) \|x(0)\|, t).$$

定义 $\mathcal{KL}$ 类函数

$$\beta_2(\|x(0)\|, t) = (3\kappa_3 + 1) \beta_1((2\kappa_3 + 1) \|x(0)\|, t)$$

和 $\mathcal{KL}$ 类函数

$$\gamma_2(\sup_{0 \leq \rho \leq t} \|\tilde{\tau}_d(\rho)\|) = (3\kappa_3 + 1) \gamma_1(\sup_{0 \leq \rho \leq t} \|\tilde{\tau}_d(\rho)\|),$$

则有

$$\|x(t)\| \leq \beta_2(\|x(0)\|, t) + \gamma_2(\sup_{0 \leq \rho \leq t} \|\tilde{\tau}_d(\rho)\|).$$

根据上述分析, 由 z 系统的输入-状态稳定性可推出 x 系统的输入-状态稳定性, 因此在下面的输出反馈闭环系统稳定性分析中主要考虑 z 系统的稳定性.

5.2 输出反馈闭环系统稳定性(Stability analysis of output feedback closed-loop system)

利用IDA-PBC设计的控制器表达式中需要用到角速度项, 从ESO的输出可获得角速度的估计值 $\hat{\omega}$, 则输出反馈情形下的控制器为

$$\hat{\tau}_u = \bar{\tau}_{u1} + \hat{\tau}_{u2} + \hat{\tau}_{u3}. \quad (30)$$

其中: $\hat{\tau}_{u2} = -E_v^T(x_1) S_2 x_1 - D_3 J^{-1} \hat{x}_2$; $\hat{x}_2 = J[\hat{\omega} - C(q_e) \omega_r]$; $\hat{\tau}_{u3}$ 的表达式为

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\tau}_{u3} &= [(\bar{F}_3 - D_3) J^{-1} - F_2^T] S_1 \hat{z}_1 + \{(\bar{F}_3 - D_3) E_v^{-1}(z_2) D_2 - \\ &\quad S_1 [J^{-1} E_v^T(z_2) + D_1 J E_v^{-1}(z_2) D_2] - \dot{J} E_v^{-1}(z_2) D_2\} \cdot \\ &\quad S_2 z_2 - \{S_1 D_1 + [J E_v^{-1}(z_2) D_2 S_2 E_v(z_2) + \bar{F}_3 - \bar{F}_3] \cdot \\ &\quad J^{-1}\} \hat{x}_2. \end{aligned}$$

其中: $\hat{z}_1$ 满足 $\hat{z}_1(0) = z_1(0)$, $\dot{\hat{z}}_1 = [J^{-1} E_v^T(z_2) + D_1 J E_v^{-1}(z_2) D_2] S_2 z_2 + D_1 \hat{x}_2$; $\hat{F}_3 = (J \hat{\omega})^\times - (C(q_e) \omega_r)^\times J - J(C(q_e) \omega_r)^\times$; $\dot{E}_v^{-1}(z_2)$ 的表达式为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{E}_v^{-1}(z_2) &= -E_v^{-1}(z_2) \dot{E}_v(z_2) E_v^{-1}(z_2), \\ \dot{E}_v(z_2) &= -\frac{1}{4} \{q_{ev}^T \hat{\omega} I_3 - [(q_{e0} I_3 + q_{ev}^\times) \hat{\omega}]^\times\}. \end{aligned}$$

对于设计的输出反馈控制器(30), 有以下定理.

定理 3 在定理1中条件满足的前提下, 存在 $\varepsilon^* > 0$ 使得当 $0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon^*$ 时, $q_{e0}(t) > 0$ 始终成立, 且由系统(20), ESO(2)和控制器(30)组成的闭环系统一致最终有界稳定.

证 由 z 系统, ESO和控制器组成的闭环系统可

写为

$$\begin{cases} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{z}_1 \\ \dot{z}_2 \\ \dot{z}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -D_1 & F_1 & F_2 \\ -F_1^T & -D_2 & E_v(z_2) \\ -F_2^T & -E_v^T(z_2) & \bar{F}_3 - D_3 \end{bmatrix} \nabla H_{d2}(z) + \\ \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0}_{3 \times 1} \\ \mathbf{0}_{3 \times 1} \\ \hat{\tau}_u - \bar{\tau}_u + J\hat{\tau}_d \end{bmatrix}, \\ \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\eta}_1(t) \\ \dot{\eta}_2(t) \\ \dot{\eta}_3(t) \end{bmatrix} = A \begin{bmatrix} \eta_1(t) \\ \eta_2(t) \\ \eta_3(t) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} g_1(\tilde{q}(\varepsilon t), \omega(\varepsilon t))/\varepsilon \\ g_2(\tilde{\omega}(\varepsilon t), \hat{\omega}(\varepsilon t)) \\ \varepsilon \Delta_d(t) \end{bmatrix}. \end{cases}$$

根据题设可知对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$,有

$$|q_{e0}(t)| \leq |q_{e0}(0)| + \frac{1}{2} |q_{ev}^T \omega_e| t \leq |q_{e0}(0)| + \frac{1}{2} |\omega_e| t$$

$$\leq |q_{e0}(0)| + \frac{1}{2} (M + M_r) t.$$

初始时刻 $q_{e0}(0) = 1$, 选取集合 $\Omega_1 = \{q_{e0} | q_{e0} \geq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \delta_1\}$, 其中 $\delta_1 > 0$ 为一小的常数, $\Omega_2 = \{q_{e0} | q_{e0} \geq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\}$, 由上式可知存在与 ε 无关的时刻 $t_0 > 0$ 使得当 $t \in [0, t_0]$ 时 $q_{e0} \in \Omega_1$.

假设定理不成立, 则存在时刻 $t_2 \geq t_1 \geq t_0$ 使得当 $t \in [t_1, t_2]$ 时, $q_{e0} \in \overline{\Omega_2 - \Omega_1}$, 即 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \leq q_{e0} \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \delta_1$.

选取闭环系统的Lyapunov函数为 $V_3(\xi(t)) = \varepsilon V_1(\eta(t/\varepsilon)) + V_2(z(t))$, $\xi(t) = [\eta^T(t/\varepsilon), z^T(t)]^T$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_3 = & \frac{d}{ds} V_1(\eta(s))|_{s=t/\varepsilon} + \dot{V}_2 = -\gamma \|\eta(t/\varepsilon)\|^2 + 2\eta^T(t/\varepsilon) P \cdot \\ & [g_1^T(\tilde{q}(t), \omega(t))/\varepsilon, g_2^T(\tilde{\omega}(t), \hat{\omega}(t)), \varepsilon \Delta_d^T(t/\varepsilon)]^T - \\ & z_1^T S_1 D_1 S_1 z_1 - z_2^T S_2 D_2 S_2 z_2 - z_3^T J^{-1} D_3 J^{-1} z_3 + \\ & z_3^T (\hat{\tau}_u - \bar{\tau}_u) + z_3^T \hat{\tau}_d. \end{aligned}$$

对 $\dot{V}_3$ 中的符号不确定项进一步处理, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \|2\eta^T(t/\varepsilon) P \cdot \\ & [g_1^T(\tilde{q}(t), \omega(t))/\varepsilon, g_2^T(\tilde{\omega}(t), \hat{\omega}(t)), \varepsilon \Delta_d^T(t/\varepsilon)]^T\| \leq \\ & 2\lambda_3 \|\eta(t/\varepsilon)\| [\|g_1(\tilde{q}(t), \omega(t))/\varepsilon\| + \|g_2(\tilde{\omega}(t), \hat{\omega}(t))\| + \\ & \varepsilon \|\Delta_d^T(t/\varepsilon)\|] \leq 2\lambda_3 \|\eta(t/\varepsilon)\| [\varepsilon(2M + l_4 + \frac{\varepsilon M^2}{2l_1}) + \\ & \|\eta_1(t/\varepsilon)\| + 2\varepsilon M \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} \|\eta_2(t/\varepsilon)\| + \frac{\varepsilon M_d}{\lambda_2}] \leq \\ & \varepsilon N_1 \|\eta(t/\varepsilon)\|^2 + \varepsilon N_2 \|\eta(t/\varepsilon)\|. \end{aligned}$$

其中: $N_1 = 2\lambda_3 \sqrt{(2M + l_4 + \frac{\varepsilon M^2}{2l_1})^2 + 4M^2 \frac{\lambda_1^2}{\lambda_2^2}}$, $N_2 = \frac{2\lambda_3 M_d}{\lambda_2}$.

由 $\hat{\tau}_u$ 和 $\bar{\tau}_u$ 的表达式可知 $\hat{\tau}_u - \bar{\tau}_u = \hat{\tau}_{u2} - \bar{\tau}_{u2} + \hat{\tau}_{u3} - \bar{\tau}_{u3}$, 且有

$$\begin{aligned} \|\hat{\tau}_{u2} - \bar{\tau}_{u2}\| &= \|D_3 J^{-1}(x_2 - \hat{x}_2)\| \\ &\leq \|D_3\| \|\tilde{\omega}(t)\| \leq \varepsilon \|D_3\| \|\eta(t/\varepsilon)\|. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\tau}_{u3} - \bar{\tau}_{u3} &= [(\bar{F}_3 - D_3)J^{-1} - F_2^T] S_1 (\hat{z}_1 - z_1) - \\ & J[\dot{E}_v^{-1}(z_2) - \dot{E}_v^{-1}(z_2)] D_2 S_2 z_2 - \{S_1 D_1 + \\ & [J E_v^{-1}(z_2) D_2 S_2 E_v(z_2) + F_3 - \bar{F}_3] J^{-1}\} (\hat{x}_2 - x_2) + \\ & (\hat{F}_3 - F_3) J^{-1} \hat{x}_2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{E}_v^{-1}(z_2) - \dot{E}_v^{-1}(z_2) &= \frac{1}{4} E_v^{-1}(z_2) \{q_{ev}^T \tilde{\omega} I_3 - \\ & [(q_{e0} I_3 + q_{ev}^{\times}) \tilde{\omega}]^{\times}\} E_v^{-1}(z_2). \end{aligned}$$

由第3节中对ESO的分析可知

(a) 当 $t \in [0, t_f/\varepsilon]$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \|\tilde{\omega}(t)\| &\leq \frac{\varepsilon^2 \lambda_3 M_d}{\lambda_4 \lambda_2} \int_0^t e^{-\frac{\gamma}{4\lambda_3}(t-s)} ds \\ &= \frac{4\varepsilon^2 \lambda_3^2 M_d}{\lambda_4 \lambda_2 \gamma} (1 - e^{-\frac{\gamma}{4\lambda_3} \frac{t}{\varepsilon}}). \end{aligned}$$

从而有

$$\int_0^t \|\tilde{\omega}(t)\| dt \leq \int_0^t \frac{4\varepsilon^2 \lambda_3^2 M_d}{\lambda_4 \lambda_2 \gamma} (1 - e^{-\frac{\gamma}{4\lambda_3} \frac{t}{\varepsilon}}) dt \leq \varepsilon M'_{e2}.$$

其中: $M'_{e2} = \frac{4\lambda_3^2 M_d}{\lambda_4 \lambda_2 \gamma} [t_f - \frac{4\lambda_3 \varepsilon^2}{\gamma} (1 - e^{-\frac{\gamma}{4\lambda_3} \frac{t_f}{\varepsilon}})]$.

(b) 当 $t \in [t_f/\varepsilon, \infty)$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \|\tilde{\omega}(t)\| &\leq \left[\frac{\varepsilon^2 \lambda_3 M_d}{\lambda_4 \lambda_2} \int_0^{\frac{t_f}{\varepsilon}} e^{-\frac{\gamma}{4\lambda_3}(\frac{t_f}{\varepsilon}-s)} ds \right] e^{-\frac{\gamma}{4\lambda_3 \varepsilon}(t-t_f)} \\ &= \varepsilon M'_{e2} e^{-\frac{\gamma}{4\lambda_3 \varepsilon}(t-t_f)}. \end{aligned}$$

从而有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^t \|\tilde{\omega}(t)\| dt &= \int_0^{\frac{t_f}{\varepsilon}} \|\tilde{\omega}(t)\| dt + \int_{\frac{t_f}{\varepsilon}}^t \|\tilde{\omega}(t)\| dt \\ &\leq \varepsilon M'_{e2} + \varepsilon M'_{e2} \int_{\frac{t_f}{\varepsilon}}^t e^{-\frac{\gamma}{4\lambda_3 \varepsilon}(t-t_f)} dt \\ &\leq \varepsilon M'_{e2} + \varepsilon^2 M'_{e2} \frac{4\lambda_3}{\gamma} e^{-\frac{\gamma}{4\lambda_3 \varepsilon} t_f (1/\varepsilon - 1)}. \end{aligned}$$

令 $M_{e2} = M'_{e2} + \varepsilon M'_{e2} \frac{4\lambda_3}{\gamma} e^{-\frac{\gamma}{4\lambda_3 \varepsilon} t_f (1/\varepsilon - 1)}$, 则可知

$$\begin{aligned} \|\hat{\tau}_{u3} - \bar{\tau}_{u3}\| &\leq \|[(\bar{F}_3 - D_3)J^{-1} - F_2^T] S_1\| \|(\hat{z}_1 - z_1)\| + \\ & \frac{1}{4} \|J\| \|E_v^{-1}(z_2)\| \|q_{ev}^T \tilde{\omega} I_3 - [(q_{e0} I_3 + q_{ev}^{\times}) \tilde{\omega}]^{\times}\| \|E_v^{-1}(z_2)\| \cdot \\ & \|D_2 S_2 z_2\| + (\lambda_1 \|S_1 D_1\| + \|J E_v^{-1}(z_2) D_2 S_2 E_v(z_2)\| + \\ & \|F_3 - \bar{F}_3\|) \|\tilde{\omega}(t)\| + \|(\hat{F}_3 - F_3)\| \|\hat{\omega} - C(q_e) \omega_r\|. \end{aligned}$$

对上式右端的每一项分别处理, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \|[(\bar{F}_3 - D_3)J^{-1} - F_2^T] S_1\| \|(\hat{z}_1 - z_1)\| \\ & \leq \|[(\bar{F}_3 - D_3)J^{-1} - F_2^T] S_1\| \|D_1 J\| \int_0^t \|\tilde{\omega}(t)\| dt \\ & \leq \varepsilon \lambda_1 M_{e2} \|[(\bar{F}_3 - D_3)J^{-1} - F_2^T] S_1\| \|D_1\|. \end{aligned}$$

由于 $|q_{e0}| \geq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, $\|E_v^{-1}(z_2)\| = \frac{2}{q_{e0}} \leq 2\sqrt{2}$, 矩

阵 $E_v^{-1}(z_2)$ 非奇异, 且有

$$(\lambda_1 \|S_1 D_1\| + \|J E_v^{-1}(z_2) D_2 S_2 E_v(z_2)\| + \|F_3 - \bar{F}_3\|) \cdot \|\tilde{\omega}(t)\| \leq \lambda_1 (\|S_1 D_1\| + \sqrt{2} \|D_2 S_2\| + M) \|\tilde{\omega}(t)\|.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{4} \|J\| \|E_v^{-1}(z_2)\| \|q_{ev}^T \tilde{\omega} I_3 - [(q_{e0} I_3 + q_{ev}^\times) \tilde{\omega}]^\times\| \|E_v^{-1}(z_2)\| \cdot \\ \|D_2 S_2 z_2\| \leq 2\lambda_1 (|q_{ev}^T \tilde{\omega}| + \|(q_{e0} I_3 + q_{ev}^\times) \tilde{\omega}\|) \|D_2 S_2\| \|q_{ev}\| \\ \leq (1 + \sqrt{2}) \lambda_1 \|D_2 S_2\| \|\tilde{\omega}(t)\|. \end{aligned}$$

$$\|(\hat{F}_3 - F_3)\| \|\tilde{\omega} - C(q_e) \omega_r\| \leq \lambda_1 (M + M_r) \|\tilde{\omega}(t)\|.$$

根据上述分析可知

$$\|\hat{\tau}_{u3} - \bar{\tau}_{u3}\| \leq N_3 \|\tilde{\omega}\| + \varepsilon N_4 \leq \varepsilon N_3 \|\eta(t/\varepsilon)\| + \varepsilon N_4.$$

其中: $N_3 = \lambda_1 [\|S_1 D_1\| + (1 + 2\sqrt{2}) \|D_2 S_2\| + 2M + M_r]$, $N_4 = \lambda_1 M_{e2} [\|(\bar{F}_3 - D_3) J^{-1} - F_2^T\| S_1] \|D_1\|$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \|z_3^T J^{-1}(\hat{\tau}_u - \bar{\tau}_u)\| &\leq \|z_3^T J^{-1}(\hat{\tau}_{u2} - \bar{\tau}_{u2})\| + \\ &\quad \|z_3^T J^{-1}(\hat{\tau}_{u3} - \bar{\tau}_{u3})\| \\ &\leq \frac{\varepsilon}{\lambda_2} \|z_3\| [(N_3 + \|D_3\|) \|\eta(t/\varepsilon)\| + N_4]. \end{aligned}$$

进一步根据Young不等式^[32]有

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{\lambda_7}{4} \|z_3\|^2 + z_3^T \tilde{\tau}_d &\leq -\frac{\lambda_7}{4} \|z_3\|^2 + \|z_3\| \|\eta_3(t/\varepsilon)\| \\ &\leq \frac{1}{\lambda_7} \|\eta_3(t/\varepsilon)\|^2, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{\lambda_7}{4} \|z_3\|^2 + \frac{\varepsilon(N_3 + \|D_3\|)}{\lambda_2} \|z_3\| \|\eta(t/\varepsilon)\| &\leq \\ \frac{\varepsilon^2(N_3 + \|D_3\|)^2}{\lambda_2^2 \lambda_7} \|\eta(t/\varepsilon)\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

选取 P 阵和 ε 使得 $\gamma > 4(1 + \frac{\varepsilon^2(N_3 + \|D_3\|)^2}{\lambda_2^2}) \frac{1}{\lambda_7}$ 和 $\varepsilon \leq \frac{\gamma}{4N_1}$ 成立, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_3 &\leq -\frac{\gamma}{4} \|\eta(t/\varepsilon)\|^2 - \lambda_5 \|z_1\|^2 - \lambda_6 \|z_2\|^2 - \frac{\lambda_7}{4} \|z_3\|^2 - \\ &\quad (\frac{\gamma}{4} - \varepsilon N_1) \|\eta(t/\varepsilon)\|^2 - \frac{\gamma}{4} (\eta(t/\varepsilon) - \frac{2\varepsilon N_2}{\gamma})^2 + \\ &\quad \frac{4\varepsilon^2 N_2^2}{\gamma} (\frac{\gamma}{4} - \frac{1}{\lambda_7} - \frac{\varepsilon^2(N_3 + \|D_3\|)^2}{\lambda_2^2 \lambda_7}) \|\eta(t/\varepsilon)\|^2 - \\ &\quad \frac{\lambda_7}{4} (\|z_3\| - \frac{2\varepsilon N_4}{\lambda_2 \lambda_7})^2 + \frac{\varepsilon^2 N_4^2}{\lambda_2^2 \lambda_7} \\ &\leq -N_5 \|\xi(t)\|^2 + \varepsilon^2 N_6. \end{aligned}$$

其中: $N_5 = \min\{\frac{\gamma}{4}, \lambda_5, \lambda_6\}$, $N_6 = \frac{4N_2^2}{\gamma} + \frac{N_4^2}{\lambda_2^2 \lambda_7}$.

由上式可知, 当 $\|\xi(t)\| \geq \frac{2N_6}{N_5} \varepsilon$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_3 &\leq -\frac{N_5}{2} \|\xi(t)\|^2 - \frac{N_5}{2} \|\xi(t)\|^2 + \varepsilon^2 N_6 \\ &\leq -\frac{N_5}{2} \|\xi(t)\|^2 < 0. \end{aligned}$$

由于 V_3 正定且径向无界, 闭环系统是一致有界稳

定的, 且稳定界的大小为 $\frac{2N_6}{N_5} \varepsilon$, 取 $\varepsilon^* = \min\{\frac{\gamma}{4N_1}, \frac{N_5}{2N_6} (\frac{1}{2} - 4\delta_1^2 - 2\sqrt{2}\delta_1)\}$, 则当 $0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon^*$ 时, 由 $\|q_{ev}(t)\| = \|z_2(t)\| \leq \|z(t)\| \leq \|\xi(t)\|$ 可知

$$|q_{e0}(t)| = \sqrt{1 - \|q_{ev}(t)\|^2} > \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + 2\delta_1$$

这与 $q_{e0} \in \bar{\Omega}_2 - \bar{\Omega}_1$ 矛盾, 因此定理3成立. 证毕.

6 仿真验证(Simulation demonstration)

为验证所设计ESO和IDA-PBC控制器的有效性, 分别在考虑和不考虑测量噪声的情形下, 对式(2)和(30)组成的控制系统以及文献[11]中的控制器进行仿真对比. 航天器初始姿态四元数为 $q(0) = [0.4073, -0.2362, 0.5324, 0.7035]^T$, 初始角速度大小为 $\|\omega(0)\| = 0 \text{ rad/s}$, 期望的姿态四元数初值为 $q_r(0) = q(0)$, 期望的角速度为 $\omega_r = [0.32 \cos(0.01t), 0.12 \sin(0.02t), -0.32 \sin(0.01t)] \cdot \text{rad/s}$. 转动惯量阵为 $J = \text{diag}\{22, 30, 25\} \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2$, 转动惯量阵不确定部分为

$$\Delta J = \begin{bmatrix} 0.8 & 0.4 & -0.7 \\ 0.4 & 0.6 & 0.3 \\ -0.7 & 0.3 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix} \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2.$$

外部干扰力矩为: 当 $0 \leq t \leq 25\pi \text{ s}$ 时 $d = [0.1 \sin(0.1t), 0.2 \sin(0.2t), 0.15 \sin(0.2t)] \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$; 当 $t > 25\pi \text{ s}$ 时 $d = [0.1, -0.2, -0.15] \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$. 定义姿态四元数跟踪误差大小为 $q_{ev} = \|q_{ev}\|$, 角速度跟踪误差大小为 $\omega_e = \|\omega_e\|$, 控制力矩范数为 $\tau_u = \|\tau_u\|$, 角速度估计误差大小为 $\tilde{\omega} = \|\tilde{\omega}\|$, 干扰力矩估计误差大小为 $\delta\tau_d = \|\tau_d - \hat{\tau}_d\|$.

6.1 不考虑测量噪声(Without measurement noise)

ESO参数中, 取 $\varepsilon = 0.01$, $l_1 = 3$, $l_2 = 3$, $l_3 = 1$, $l_4 = 0.5$; IDA-PBC控制器参数中, 取 $D_1 = 0.08 I_3$, $D_2 = 0.8 I_3$, $D_3 = 5 I_3$, $S_1 = 0.5 I_3$, $S_2 = 0.5 I_3$, 仿真时间为120s, 仿真结果如图1-图5所示, 其中方法1为本文方法, 方法2为文献[11]中的方法, 且控制器参数不变.

图1-图2为姿态四元数和角速度跟踪误差的对比曲线. 从仿真对比曲线可以看出, 两种方法均能使得姿态和角速度跟踪误差向原点靠近, 但由于干扰力矩的存在, 在靠近到距离原点一定范围以后, 方法2无法保证姿态跟踪误差的进一步减小, 在100s以后角速度跟踪误差大小为 10^{-4} rad/s 量级; 而方法1则通过对干扰力矩的补偿和阻尼力矩的设计, 能保证姿态和角速度跟踪误差的收敛, 且在100s以后姿态四元数跟踪误差大小为 10^{-5} 量级, 角速度跟踪误差大小为 10^{-5} rad/s 量级. 从曲线的变化过程来看, 与方法2相比, 方法1能使得姿态和角速度跟踪误差更快地向原点靠近, 具有更好的控制性能. 此外, 从图3所示的控制力矩范数对比曲线可以看出, 在最开始的2s内

方法1需要的控制力矩范数大于方法2,但不超过 $5\text{N}\cdot\text{m}$,此后两种方法需要的控制力矩范数具有相同的量级,且当 $t \geq 10\text{s}$ 时控制力矩范数均不超过 $1\text{N}\cdot\text{m}$.

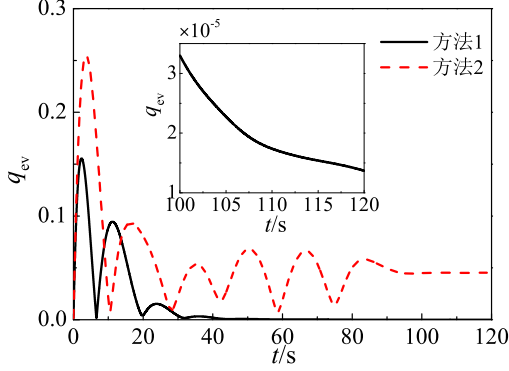


图1 姿态四元数跟踪误差对比曲线(无测量噪声)

Fig. 1 Comparison curves of attitude quaternion tracking error(without measurement noise)

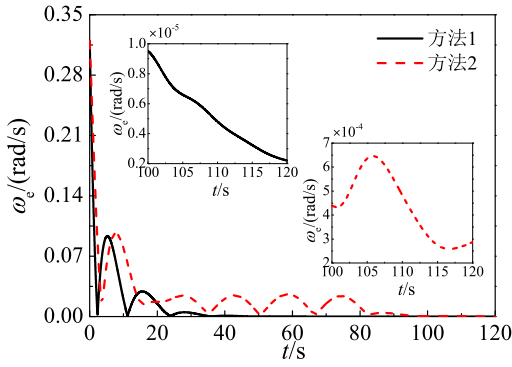


图2 角速度跟踪误差对比曲线(无测量噪声)

Fig. 2 Comparison curves of angular velocity tracking error(without measurement noise)

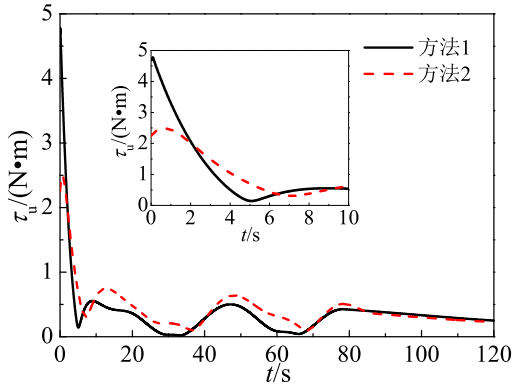


图3 控制力矩范数对比曲线(无测量噪声)

Fig. 3 Comparison curves of norm of control torque(without measurement noise)

图4-图5为仿真过程中ESO的角速度和干扰力矩观测误差变化曲线.从仿真曲线可以看出,ESO能够实现对速度和干扰力矩的有效估计,从而利于控制器的设计.对于角速度估计,在最开始的1s内观测误差

达到峰值,但不超过 $2 \times 10^{-4}\text{rad/s}$,此后一直维持在 $1 \times 10^{-5}\text{rad/s}$ 以下并逐渐向原点方向收敛,且在100s以后观测误差为 10^{-7}rad/s 量级;对于干扰力矩,同样在最开始的1s内观测误差达到峰值,但不超过 $0.35\text{N}\cdot\text{m}$,此后一直维持在 $0.035\text{N}\cdot\text{m}$ 以下并逐渐向原点方向收敛,且在90s以后观测误差为 $10^{-4}\text{N}\cdot\text{m}$ 量级.

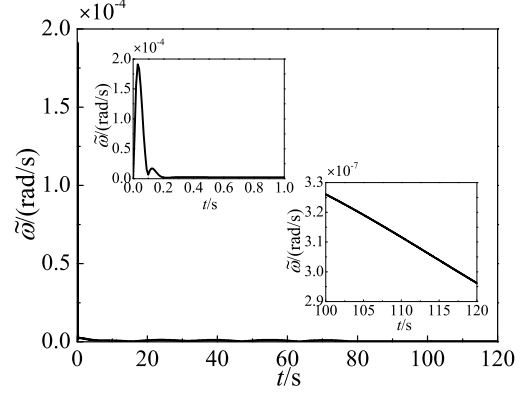


图4 ESO角速度观测误差曲线(无测量噪声)

Fig. 4 Curve of observation error of angular velocity in ESO(without measurement noise)

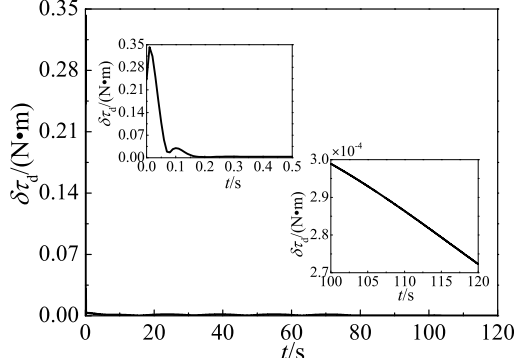


图5 ESO干扰力矩观测误差曲线(无测量噪声)

Fig. 5 Curve of observation error of disturbance torque in ESO(without measurement noise)

6.2 考虑测量噪声(With measurement noise)

在考虑测量噪声的情形下,设四元数的测量噪声为高斯白噪声,均值为0,标准差为0.01. ESO参数中,取 $\varepsilon = 0.1, l_1, l_2, l_3, l_4$ 以及IDA-PBC控制器参数保持不变,控制力矩幅值限制为 $5\text{N}\cdot\text{m}$. 仿真时间为120s,仿真结果如图6-图10所示,其中方法1为本文方法,方法2为文献[11]中的方法,且控制器参数不变.

图6-图7为姿态四元数和角速度跟踪误差的对比曲线.从仿真对比曲线可以看出,在考虑测量噪声的情形下,两种方法均同样能使得姿态和角速度跟踪误差向原点靠近,但方法2无法保证姿态跟踪误差的进一步减小,在100s以后角速度跟踪误差大小为 10^{-4}rad/s 量级;而方法1能保证姿态和角速度跟踪误差的收敛,且在100s以后姿态四元数跟踪误差大小为 10^{-4} 量级,角速度跟踪误差大小为 10^{-4}rad/s 量级.

从曲线的变化过程来看, 与方法2相比, 方法1能使得姿态和角速度跟踪误差更快地向原点靠近, 但由于ESO的高增益性质, 方法1对测量噪声更为敏感. 此外, 从图8所示的控制力矩范数对比曲线可以看出, 在最开始的2s内方法1需要的控制力矩范数大于方法2, 但不超过 $5\text{N}\cdot\text{m}$, 此后两种方法需要的控制力矩范数具有相同的量级, 且当 $t \geq 10\text{s}$ 时控制力矩范数均不超过 $1\text{N}\cdot\text{m}$.

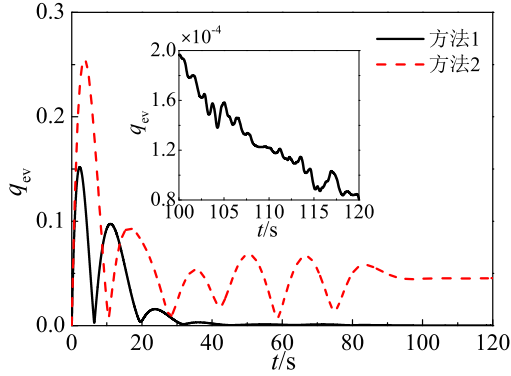


图 6 姿态四元数跟踪误差对比曲线(有测量噪声)

Fig. 6 Comparison curves of attitude quaternion tracking error(with measurement noise)

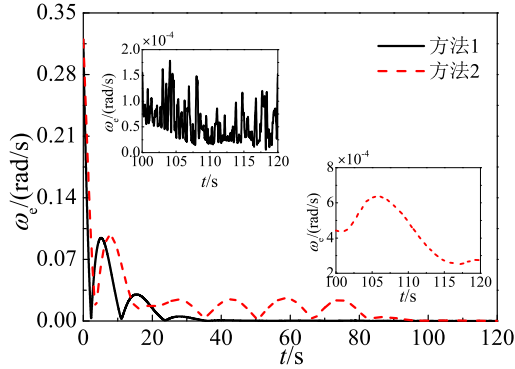


图 7 角速度跟踪误差对比曲线(有测量噪声)

Fig. 7 Comparison curves of angular velocity tracking error(with measurement noise)

图9-图10为仿真过程中ESO的角速度和干扰力矩观测误差变化曲线. 从仿真曲线可以看出, 在存在测量噪声的情形下, ESO同样能够实现对速度和干扰力矩的有效估计. 对于角速度估计, 在最开始的1s内观测误差达到峰值, 但不超过 $4 \times 10^{-3}\text{rad/s}$, 此后一直维持在 $1 \times 10^{-3}\text{rad/s}$ 以下并逐渐向原点方向收敛, 且在100s以后观测误差为 10^{-4}rad/s 量级; 对于干扰力矩, 同样在最开始的1s内观测误差达到峰值, 但不超过 $0.4\text{N}\cdot\text{m}$, 此后一直维持在 $0.05\text{N}\cdot\text{m}$ 以下并逐渐向原点方向收敛, 且在100s以后观测误差为 $10^{-2}\text{N}\cdot\text{m}$ 量级. 由于ESO的高增益性质, ESO对角速度和干扰力矩的估计会受到测量噪声的影响, 因此在实际工程应用时应考虑对姿态测量信号低通滤波后, 再利用ESO进行处理.

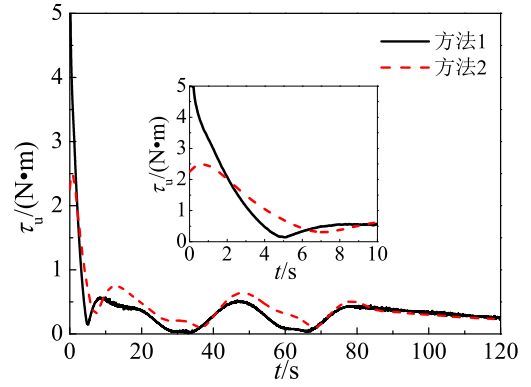


图 8 控制力矩范数对比曲线(有测量噪声)

Fig. 8 Comparison curves of norm of control torque(with measurement noise)

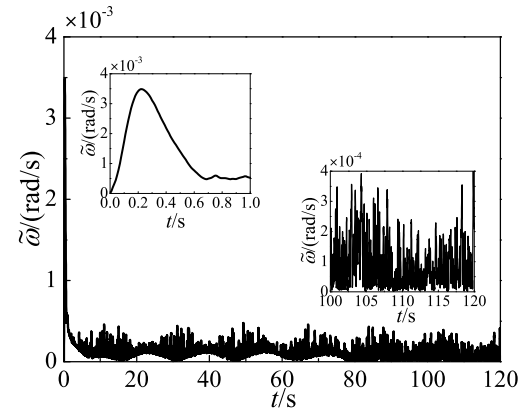


图 9 ESO角速度观测误差曲线(有测量噪声)

Fig. 9 Curve of observation error of angular velocity in ESO(with measurement noise)

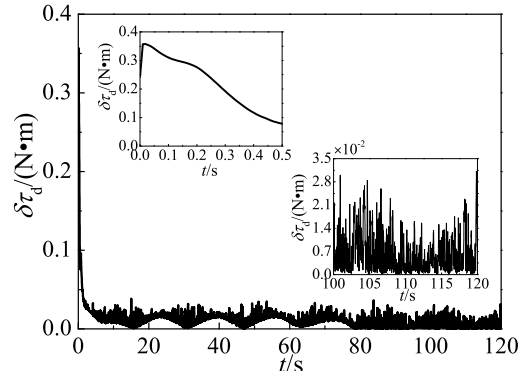


图 10 ESO干扰力矩观测误差曲线(有测量噪声)

Fig. 10 Curve of observation error of disturbance torque in ESO(with measurement noise)

7 结论(Conclusions)

本文针对采用四元数描述的航天器姿态运动模型, 首先直接以运动模型为基础设计一种ESO, 在避免模型向标准型转换求导运算的同时, 保证了ESO中四元数状态的范数约束, 以及角速度和干扰力矩的估计精度; 进而结合IDA-PBC理论, 为提升系统的干扰抑制性能, 通过姿态和角速度误差状态变换以及误差积分项的引入, 使得阻尼项同时存在于期望的姿态和角速

度误差以及误差积分项的运动方程中;最后利用Lyapunov函数证明了闭环系统的稳定性,并且IDA-PBC控制器中的状态变换不会产生奇异. 对比仿真结果表明,在存在干扰力矩的情形下,本文所提出的ESO和IDA-PBC控制律能够保证较好的姿态跟踪性能. 当考虑姿态测量噪声时,应引入低通滤波等方式对姿态测量信号进行处理,以降低测量噪声对ESO估计值和控制性能的不利影响.

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