DOI: 10.7641/CTA.2017.70215

含高阶干扰的非仿射非线性系统自适应跟踪控制

孙海滨¹, 宗广灯^{1†}, 侯林林²

(1. 曲阜师范大学 工学院,山东 日照 276826; 2. 曲阜师范大学 信息科学与工程学院,山东 日照 276826)

摘要:本文考虑了一类带有高阶干扰和未知参数的非仿射非线性系统的自适应跟踪控制问题.为了提高系统的 抗干扰性能,首先设计了扩张状态滤波器估计系统受到的高阶干扰,并把干扰估计值引入到控制器中.其次,在每 一步递推设计中,为了避免backstepping方法固有的"微分爆炸"问题,引入滑模微分器估计虚拟控制律的微分,进 而提出了一种新的自适应控制策略.借助Lyapunov函数理论方法分析了闭环系统的稳定性,即在所提控制策略作用 下,可保证闭环系统所有信号是一致最终有界的.最后,利用MATLAB仿真验证了方法的有效性.

关键词: 非仿射系统; 高阶干扰; 滑模微分器; 观测器; 自适应控制

中图分类号: TP273 文献标识码: A

Adaptive tracking control for nonaffine nonlinear system with high-order disturbances

SUN Hai-bin¹, ZONG Guang-deng^{1†}, HOU Lin-lin²

(1. School of Engineering, Qufu Normal University, Rizhao Shandong 276826, China;

2. School of Information Science and Engineering, Qufu Normal University, Rizhao Shandong 276826, China)

Abstract: In this paper, the problem of adaptive tracking control is investigated for nonaffine nonlinear system with high-order disturbances and unknown parameters. In order to enhance the anti-disturbance performance of system, firstly, a high-order observer is designed to estimate the unknown disturbances, and the disturbance estimate value is introduced into controller. Secondly, in order to avoid the "explosion of complexity" problem, a sliding mode differentiator is introduced in each step and a novel adaptive control scheme is proposed. It is proven that the closed-loop system is stable and all signals in the closed-loop system is uniformly ultimately boundedness via Lyapunov function theory. Finally, a MATLAB simulation is employed to demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed method.

Key words: nonaffine nonlinear system; high-order disturbances; sliding mode differentiator; observer; adaptive control

1 引言(Introduction)

过去的几十年,非仿射非线性系统的控制问题受到了广泛的关注.一方面,很多的实际系统,如超声电机系统^[1]、压电式定位系统^[2]、搅拌釜反应器系统^[3]等,都可建模为非仿射系统.另一方面,由于非仿射系统显著的特点是系统状态和控制输入隐含在非线性函数中,这为控制器的设计带来了很大的难度.

最近,很多关于非仿射系统的控制问题的成果被 报道.针对一类输入非仿射系统,文献[4-5]结合神经 网络控制方法为所考虑的系统给出了控制器设计方 案.文献[6]利用坐标变换把一类非仿射非线性系统转 化为等价的仿射系统,考虑了系统的渐近跟踪控制问 题.针对一类带有非对称输出约束的非仿射系统,文 献[7]提出了一种变换方式把受约束的非仿射系统转 换为无约束的仿射系统,进而给出了系统的跟踪控制 器设计方法.文献[8]利用均值定理把非仿射系统转化 为仿射系统,并结合backstepping方法和受限Lyapunov函数方法,考虑了系统的全状态受约束的控制器 设计问题.文献[9]利用坐标变换把非仿射系统转化为 仿射系统,并利用改进的动态面控制方法给出了跟踪 控制器的设计方案,其中利用有限时间扩张状态观测 器估计了系统的未知状态以及通过设计跟踪微分器 获得了虚拟控制律的微分.针对一类带有未知参数的 非仿射非线性系统,文献[10]通过状态扩维的方式把 非仿射非线性系统转为仿射非线性系统,并利用动态 面控制技术给出了控制器的设计方法.相比传统的动

本文责任编委: 高会军.

收稿日期: 2017-03-31; 录用日期: 2017-07-17.

[†]通信作者. E-mail: lovelyletian@gamil.com; Tel.: +86 633-3980488.

国家自然科学基金项目(61403227, 61773236, 61773235), 山东省泰山学者项目, 山东省自然科学基金项目(ZR2016FQ09), 中国博士后科学基金项目(2017M612236)资助.

Supported by National Natural Science Foundation of China (61403227, 61773236, 61773235), Taishan Scholar of Shandong Province, Natural Science Foundation of Shandong Province (ZR2016FQ09) and Postdoctoral Science Foundation of China (2017M612236).

态面控制技术, 文献[10]利用改进的滑模滤波器代替 了传统的一些指令滤波器.

另外,实际系统往往会受到不同类型的干扰的影响.由于干扰的存在,系统的性能会受到严重的影响^[11-12].因此,非仿射系统的抗干扰控制问题需要进一步研究.文献[13]研究了一类带有输入非仿射系统的跟踪控制问题,其中利用均值定理把非仿射系统转换为仿射系统,结合神经网络技术估计了未知非线性函数,并且引入干扰观测器估计了外部干扰及一些估计误差.针对一类输入非仿射系统,文献[14]提出了一种新的估计器估计系统中的不确定项和外部干扰,并结合传统的状态反馈控制律,保证了系统获得期望的性能.

本文针对一类带有高阶干扰的不确定非仿射非线 性系统,研究了系统的自适应跟踪抗干扰控制问题. 首先,设计扩张状态滤波器估计了系统中的高阶干扰. 其次,通过引入一个辅助积分器,把输入非仿射函数 转化为仿射形式.再次,利用backstepping方法设计控 制器,其中为了避免backstepping方法中的"微分爆 炸"问题,在每一步的递推过程中,引入一阶滑模微分 器估计虚拟控制律的微分.再次,利用Lyapunov函数 方法分析了闭环系统的稳定性.最后,借助仿真验证 了方法的有效性.

本文的贡献说明如下:

• 当系统同时存在未知参数和干扰时,本文提出 了一种扩张状态滤波器,估计了系统中的高阶干扰, 给出了一种新的干扰估计方法.

• 相比与文献[13-14],本文考虑了一类更加复 杂的非仿射系统,给出了系统的抗干扰控制方法.

• 与文献[10]相比,本文研究了非仿射系统的抗 干扰控制问题,这更具有实际意义.而且,本文给出了 一种新的改进backstepping中"微分爆炸"的问题,即 设计滑模微分器估计虚拟控制律的微分.

2 问题描述和预备知识(Problem formulation and preliminaries)

考虑如下带有高阶干扰的不确定非仿射非线性系 统(Σ_0):

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_{i} = \theta_{i} f_{i}(\bar{x}_{i}) + g_{i}(\bar{x}_{i}, x_{i+1}), \\ i = 1, \cdots, n-1, \\ \dot{x}_{n} = \theta_{n} f_{n}(\bar{x}_{n}) + g_{n}(\bar{x}_{n}, u) + d_{n}, \\ y = x_{1}, \end{cases}$$
(1)

其中: $\bar{x}_i = [x_1 \ x_2 \ x_i]^T \in \mathbb{R}^i, \ i = 1, \cdots, n; \ x = [x_1 \ \cdots \ x_n]^T \in \mathbb{R}^n; \ u \in \mathbb{R}$ 和 $y \in \mathbb{R}$ 分别表示系统状态, 控制输入以及系统输出; $\theta_1, \cdots, \theta_n$ 为未知常数; $f_i(\cdot)$ 和 $g_i(\cdot)$ 表示已知的连续可微的非线性函数, $i = 1, \cdots, n; \ d_n(t) \in \mathbb{R}$ 表示干扰输入,并且满足假设1.

控制目标 本文目标是为系统(1)设计一个合适

的自适应反馈控制器.在有外部干扰和参数不确定影响下,设计的控制器仍可保证系统输出跟踪上期望的轨线,而且闭环系统中的信号是有界的.

为了给出系统(1)的自适应跟踪控制器,引入如下 的引理和假设.

引理 1^[15] 若滑模微分器设计为 $\begin{cases} \dot{\rho}_0 = \nu_0 = \\ \rho_1 - \mu_0 |\rho_0 - f(t)|^{\frac{1}{2}} \operatorname{sgn}(\rho_0 - f(t)), \quad (2) \\ \dot{\rho}_1 = -\mu_1 \operatorname{sgn}(\rho_1 - \nu_0), \end{cases}$

其中: ρ_0 , ρ_1 和 ν_0 为系统(2)的状态, μ_0 和 μ_1 为滑模微 分器的设计参数, f(t)为已知函数.则在初始条件 $\rho_0 - f(t_0)$, $\nu_0 - \dot{f}(t_0)$ 有界前提下, ν_0 可以任意精度估计 $\dot{f}(t)$.

引理 2^[16] 对任意的 $\omega_0 > 0$ 和 $\eta \in \mathbb{R}$,如下的不等式成立:

$$0 \leqslant |\eta| - \eta \tanh \frac{\eta}{\omega_0} \leqslant \kappa \omega_0, \tag{3}$$

其中 κ 为常数且满足 $\kappa = e^{-(\kappa+1)}$, i.e., $\kappa = 0.2785$.

假设1 外部干扰*d_n*(*t*)由如下的多项式函数描述:

$$d_n(t) = a_r t^r + \dots + a_{r-i} t^{r-i} + \dots + a_0,$$
 (4)

其中 a_r, a_{r-i} 和 a_0 为未知常数, $i = 1, 2, \cdots, r$.

注1 方程(4)可以用来描述多种干扰,如未知常数干扰、斜波干扰等^[17-18]. 次数r是根据干扰的特性的进行选择的,比如常值干扰可选r = 0, 斜波干扰r可选为1. 一般来说, 次数r选择的越大,干扰估计精度越好,但是计算复杂程度越高. 因此,在实际中,通常会考虑在干扰估计精度和计算复杂度之间做折中.

假设 2^[19-20] 存在常数g₀使得

$$\left|\frac{\partial g_{i}(x_{i}, x_{i+1})}{\partial x_{i+1}}\right| \ge g_{0} > 0, \ i = 1, \cdots, n,$$

其中 $x_{n+1} = u$.

注2 上述假设条件表明系统是可控的. 很多实际系统都可满足此条件, 如飞行器系统^[21].

假设3 轨线y_r以及y_r为有界信号.

3 自适应跟踪控制器设计(Adaptive tracking controller design)

系统(1)存在外部干扰*d_n(t)*,干扰严重影响系统的 性能.为了提高系统的抗干扰性能,首先设计观测器 估计未知干扰,并把干扰估计值引入到控制器中,以 达到抗干扰的目的.

3.1 观测器设计(Observer design)

为了估计高阶干扰, 引入如下的扩张状态变量:
$$x_{n1}(t) = d_n(t), x_{n2}(t) = \dot{d}_n(t), \cdots,$$

 $x_{n(r+1)}(t) = d_n^r(t),$

则子系统x_n可以表述为

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\bar{x}}_n = A_n \bar{x}_n + \theta_n B_n f_n + B_n g_n, \\ y_n = C_n \bar{x}_n, \end{cases}$$
(5)

其中: y_n为虚拟输出,

$$\bar{x}_n = \begin{bmatrix} x_n & x_{n1} & \cdots & x_{n(r+1)} \end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}},$$

$$A_n = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0}_{1 \times (r+1)} & I_{(r+1) \times (r+1)} \\ \mathbf{0}_{1 \times 1} & \mathbf{0}_{1 \times (r+1)} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$B_n = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \mathbf{0}_{(r+1) \times 1} \end{bmatrix}, \ C_i = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \mathbf{0}_{1 \times (r+1)} \end{bmatrix}.$$

扩张状态滤波器设计为

$$\dot{\xi}_n = (A_n - L_n C_n)\xi_n + L_n C_n \bar{x}_n + B_n g_n, \quad (6)$$
$$\dot{n}_n = (A_n - L_n C_n)n_n + B_n f_n, \quad (7)$$

$$\dot{\eta}_n = (A_n - L_n C_n)\eta_n + B_n f_n, \tag{7}$$

其中L_n为观测器增益,其取值将在后面给出.

估计状态定义为

$$\hat{\bar{x}}_n = \xi_n + \theta_n \eta_n. \tag{8}$$

进一步,可得估计误差为

$$\varepsilon_n = [\varepsilon_{n1} \cdots \varepsilon_{n(r+2)}]^{\mathrm{T}} = \bar{x}_n - \hat{\bar{x}}_n.$$
 (9)

对估计误差求微分,得

$$\dot{\varepsilon}_n = (A_n - L_n C_n) \varepsilon_n. \tag{10}$$

3.2 控制器设计(Controller design)

本文借助backstepping方法进行控制器设计,然而 backtepping方法存在着"微分爆炸"问题.本文给出 了一种改进的方法,即利用观测器估计虚拟控制律的 微分,这样可以有效的消除由求虚拟控制律的微分带 来的控制器设计的复杂度.

为了给出控制器u,首先引入辅助控制器v,定义

$$\dot{u} = v. \tag{11}$$

第1步 考虑系统(1)中的第1个子系统

$$\dot{x}_1 = \theta_1 f_1 + g_1. \tag{12}$$

定义跟踪误差

$$z_1 = x_1 - y_r,$$
 (13)

可得

$$\dot{z}_1 = \theta_1 f_1 + g_1 - \dot{y}_r. \tag{14}$$

虚拟控制律α1设计为

$$\alpha_1 = -k_1 z_1 - \hat{\theta}_1 f_1 + \dot{y}_r.$$
(15)

第
$$i$$
步 $(2 \leq i \leq n-1)$ 在这一步,定义

$$z_i = g_{i-1} - \alpha_{i-1}.$$
 (16)

计算zi的微分,可得

$$\dot{z}_i = \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{\partial g_{i-1}}{\partial x_j} (\theta_j f_j + g_j) +$$

$$\frac{\partial g_{i-1}}{\partial x_i} (\theta_i f_i + g_i) - \dot{\alpha}_{i-1}. \tag{17}$$

为了避免繁琐的分析计算,设计如下的滑模微分器, 用来估计 $\dot{\alpha}_{i-1}$ 的微分,可有

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\rho}_{i0} = \nu_{i0} = \\ \rho_{i1} - \mu_{i0} |\rho_{i0} - \alpha_{i-1}|^{\frac{1}{2}} \operatorname{sgn}(\rho_{i0} - \alpha_{i-1}), & (18) \\ \dot{\rho}_{i1} = -\mu_{i1} \operatorname{sgn}(\rho_{i1} - \nu_{i0}), \end{cases}$$

其中: ρ_{i0} , ρ_{i1} 和 ν_{i0} 为系统(18)的状态, μ_{i0} 和 μ_{i1} 为正 常数.

根据式(18)和引理1,可知

$$\dot{\alpha}_{i-1} = \nu_{i0} + \varpi_i,\tag{19}$$

其中∞_{*i*}为滑模微分器估计误差.由引理1,可得|∞_{*i*}| ≤ ι_{*i*}, 其中ι_{*i*} > 0.考虑式(17)和式(19), 有

$$\dot{z}_{i} = \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{\partial g_{i-1}}{\partial x_{j}} (\theta_{j} f_{j} + g_{j}) + \frac{\partial g_{i-1}}{\partial x_{i}} (\theta_{i} f_{i} + g_{i}) - \nu_{i0} - \varpi_{i}.$$
(20)

虚拟控制律α_i设计为

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_{i} &= \\ \frac{1}{\frac{\partial g_{i-1}}{\partial x_{i}}} (-k_{i}z_{i} - \frac{\partial g_{i-1}}{\partial x_{i}}\hat{\theta}_{i}f_{i} - \frac{\partial g_{i-2}}{\partial x_{i-1}}z_{i-1} + \\ \nu_{i0} - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{\partial g_{i-1}}{\partial x_{j}} (\hat{\theta}_{j}f_{j} + g_{j}) - \hat{\iota}_{i} \tanh \frac{z_{i}}{\omega_{i}}), \end{aligned}$$

$$(21)$$

其中 $\hat{\iota}_i$ 为 ι_i 的估计.

第n步 定义

$$z_n = g_{n-1} - \alpha_{n-1}.$$
 (22)

计算z_n的微分,可得

$$\dot{z}_n = \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{\partial g_{n-1}}{\partial x_j} (\theta_j f_j + g_j) + \frac{\partial g_{n-1}}{\partial x_n} (\theta_n f_n + g_n + d_n) - \dot{\alpha}_{n-1}.$$
 (23)

为了避免复杂分析计算,引入高阶滑模微分器估计 $\dot{\alpha}_{n-1}$,可知

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\rho}_{n0} = \nu_{n0} = \\ \rho_{n1} - \mu_{n0} |\rho_{n0} - \alpha_{n-1}|^{\frac{1}{2}} \operatorname{sgn}(\rho_{n0} - \alpha_{n-1}), & (24) \\ \dot{\rho}_{n1} = -\mu_{n1} \operatorname{sgn}(\rho_{n1} - \nu_{n0}), \end{cases}$$

其中: ρ_{n0} , ρ_{n1} 和 ν_{n0} 为系统(24)的状态, μ_{n0} 和 μ_{n1} 为正常数.

根据式(24)和引理1,可得

$$\dot{\alpha}_{n-1} = \nu_{n0} + \varpi_n, \tag{25}$$

其中 ϖ_n 为高阶滑模的估计误差. 从引理1,可知 $|\varpi_n| \leq \iota_n$,其中 $\iota_n > 0$.

结合式(23)和式(25),有

$$\dot{z}_{n} = \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{\partial g_{n-1}}{\partial x_{j}} (\theta_{j} f_{j} + g_{j}) + \frac{\partial g_{n-1}}{\partial x_{n}} (\theta_{n} f_{n} + g_{n} + d_{n}) - \nu_{n0} - \varpi_{n}.$$
 (26)
虚拟控制律 α_{n} 设计为

 $\begin{aligned} \alpha_{n} &= \\ \frac{1}{\frac{\partial g_{n-1}}{\partial x_{n}}} (-(k_{n} + \frac{1}{4}(\frac{\partial g_{n-1}}{\partial x_{n}})^{2})z_{n} - \frac{\partial g_{n-2}}{\partial x_{n-1}}z_{n-1} + \\ \nu_{n0} - \frac{\partial g_{n-1}}{\partial x_{n}} (\hat{\theta}_{n}f_{n} + \xi_{n2} + \hat{\theta}_{n}\eta_{n2}) - \\ \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{\partial g_{n-1}}{\partial x_{j}} (\hat{\theta}_{j}f_{j} + g_{j}) - \hat{\iota}_{n} \tanh \frac{z_{n}}{\omega_{n}}), \end{aligned}$ (27)

其中 $\hat{\iota}_n$ 为 $\boldsymbol{\iota}_n$ 估计.

第n+1步将给出辅助控制器v和自适应控制 律的设计.定义误差

$$z_{n+1} = g_n - \alpha_n. \tag{28}$$

计算z_{n+1}的微分可得

$$\dot{z}_{n+1} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{\partial g_n}{\partial x_j} (\theta_j f_j + g_j) + \frac{\partial g_n}{\partial x_n} d_n(t) + \frac{\partial g_n}{\partial u} v - \dot{\alpha}_n = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{\partial g_n}{\partial x_j} (\theta_j f_j + g_j) + \frac{\partial g_n}{\partial x_n} d_n(t) + \frac{\partial g_n}{\partial u} v - \nu_{(n+1)0} - \varpi_{n+1}.$$
(29)

辅助控制器v和自适应控制律 $\hat{\theta}_i$ 和 $\hat{\iota}_i$ ($i = 1, 2, \cdots, n$) 设计为

$$v = \frac{1}{\frac{\partial g_n}{\partial u}} \left(-(k_{n+1} + \frac{1}{4} (\frac{\partial g_n}{\partial x_n})^2) z_{n+1} + \nu_{i0} - \frac{\partial g_{n-1}}{\partial x_n} z_n - \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial g_n}{\partial x_j} (\hat{\theta}_j f_j + g_j) - \frac{\partial g_n}{\partial x_n} (\xi_{n2} + \hat{\theta}_n \eta_{n2}) - \hat{\iota}_{n+1} \tanh \frac{z_{n+1}}{\omega_{n+1}} \right),$$
(30)

$$\hat{\theta}_{1} = \beta_{1} (f_{1}(z_{1} + \sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{\partial g_{j}}{\partial x_{1}} z_{j+1}) - \lambda_{1} \hat{\theta}_{1}), \qquad (31)$$

$$\dot{\hat{\theta}}_{i} = \beta_{i} \left(f_{i} \left(\sum_{j=i-1}^{n} \frac{\partial g_{j}}{\partial x_{i}} z_{j+1} \right) - \lambda_{i} \hat{\theta}_{i} \right), \qquad (32)$$
$$i = 2, \cdots, n-1,$$

$$\dot{\hat{\theta}}_n = \beta_n ((f_n + \eta_{n2}) (\sum_{j=n-1}^n \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial x_n} z_{j+1}) - \lambda_n \hat{\theta}_n),$$
(33)

$$\dot{\hat{\iota}}_j = \gamma_j (z_j \tanh \frac{z_j}{\omega_j} - \delta_j \hat{\iota}_j), \qquad (34)$$
$$j = 2, 3, \cdots, n+1,$$

 $\ddagger \models k_{n+1}, \beta_1, \cdots, \beta_n, \gamma_2, \cdots, \gamma_{n+1}, \lambda_1, \cdots, \lambda_n, \delta_2,$

 \dots, δ_{n+1} 是正常数.

3.3 稳定性分析(Stability analysis)

本节将分析闭环系统的稳定性. 根据前部分控制 律的设计, 给出如下的闭环系统:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{z}_{1} &= -k_{1}z_{1} + \theta_{1}f_{1} + z_{2}, \\ \dot{z}_{2} &= -k_{2}z_{2} + \frac{\partial g_{1}}{\partial x_{2}}\tilde{\theta}_{2}f_{2} + \frac{\partial g_{1}}{\partial x_{1}}\tilde{\theta}_{1}f_{1} - \varpi_{2} - \\ \hat{\iota}_{2} \tanh \frac{z_{2}}{\omega_{2}} - z_{1} + \frac{\partial g_{1}}{\partial x_{2}}z_{3}, \\ \dot{z}_{i} &= -k_{i}z_{i} + \frac{\partial g_{i-1}}{\partial x_{i}}\tilde{\theta}_{i}f_{i} + \sum_{j=1}^{i-1}\frac{\partial g_{i-1}}{\partial x_{j}}\tilde{\theta}_{j}f_{j} - \\ \frac{\partial g_{i-2}}{\partial x_{i-1}}z_{i-1} - \varpi_{i} - \hat{\iota}_{i} \tanh \frac{z_{i}}{\omega_{i}} + \frac{\partial g_{i-1}}{\partial x_{i}}z_{i+1}, \\ \dot{z}_{n} &= -(k_{n} + \frac{1}{4}(\frac{\partial g_{n-1}}{\partial x_{n}})^{2})z_{n} + \\ \frac{\partial g_{n-1}}{\partial x_{n}}\tilde{\theta}_{n}f_{n} + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1}\frac{\partial g_{n-1}}{\partial x_{j}}\tilde{\theta}_{j}f_{j} - \varpi_{n} - \\ \frac{\partial g_{n-2}}{\partial x_{n-1}}z_{n-1} - \hat{\iota}_{n} \tanh \frac{z_{n}}{\omega_{n}} + \frac{\partial g_{n-1}}{\partial x_{n}}z_{n+1} + \\ \frac{\partial g_{n-1}}{\partial x_{n}}(d_{n} + \xi_{n2} + \hat{\theta}_{n}\eta_{n2}), \\ \dot{z}_{n+1} &= -(k_{n+1} + \frac{1}{4}(\frac{\partial g_{n}}{\partial x_{n}})^{2})z_{n+1} - \frac{\partial g_{n-1}}{\partial x_{n}}z_{n} + \\ \sum_{j=1}^{n}\frac{\partial g_{n}}{\partial x_{j}}\tilde{\theta}_{j}f_{j} - \varpi_{n+1} - \hat{\iota}_{n+1} \tanh \frac{z_{n+1}}{\omega_{n+1}} + \\ \frac{\partial g_{n}}{\partial x_{n}}d_{n} - \frac{\partial g_{n}}{\partial x_{n}}(\xi_{n2} + \hat{\theta}_{n}\eta_{n2}), \\ \dot{i} &= 3, \cdots, n-1. \end{aligned}$$

为了建立闭环系统的稳定性,选取如下的Lyapu-nov函数:

$$V = \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \frac{1}{2} z_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{2\beta_i} \tilde{\theta}_i^2 + \sum_{i=2}^{n+1} \frac{1}{2\gamma_i} \tilde{\iota}_i^2 + \varepsilon_n^{\mathrm{T}} P \varepsilon_n,$$
(36)

其中: $\tilde{\theta}_i = \theta_i - \hat{\theta}_i$, $\tilde{\iota}_i = \iota_i - \hat{\iota}_i$.

定理1 考虑闭环系统,包括系统(1)、滑模微分器(18)(24)、控制律(30)以及式(11)、自适应律(31)--(34). 若假设1-2成立,初始条件满足V(0) ≤ *p*,以及如下矩阵等式成立:

$$P(A_n - L_n C_n + 2I) + (A_n - L_n C_n + 2I)^{\mathrm{T}} P = -Q, \qquad (37)$$

其中: *p* > 0为任意给定参数, *P* > 0, *Q* > 0, 则闭环 系统的所有信号是一致最终有界的,并且通过调整设 计参数可以使得跟踪误差收敛到任意小的邻域.

证 计算式(36)的一阶微分,结合式(31)-(35),可得

$$V = \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} z_i \dot{z}_i - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\beta_i} \tilde{\theta}_i \dot{\hat{\theta}}_i - \sum_{i=2}^n \frac{1}{\gamma_i} \tilde{\iota}_i \dot{\hat{\iota}}_i + \varepsilon_n^{\mathrm{T}} P \dot{\varepsilon}_n = -\sum_{i=1}^{n+1} k_i z_i^2 - \frac{1}{4} (\frac{\partial g_{n-1}}{\partial x_n})^2 z_n^2 - \frac{1}{4} (\frac{\partial g_n}{\partial x_n})^2) z_{n+1}^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \tilde{\theta}_i \hat{\theta}_i + \sum_{i=2}^{n+1} z_i (-\varpi_i - \hat{\iota}_i \tanh \frac{z_i}{\omega_i}) + \sum_{i=2}^{n+1} \tilde{\iota}_i (-z_i \tanh \frac{z_i}{\omega_i} + \delta_i \hat{\iota}_i) + z_n \varepsilon_{n2} + z_{n+1} \frac{\partial g_n}{\partial x_n} \varepsilon_{n2} + 2\varepsilon_n^{\mathrm{T}} P (A_n - L_n C_n) \varepsilon_n.$$
(38)

注意到

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_{i}\tilde{\theta}_{i}\hat{\theta}_{i} \leqslant -\frac{1}{2}\lambda_{i}\tilde{\theta}_{i}^{2} + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_{i}\theta_{i}^{2}, \\ \delta_{i}\tilde{\iota}_{i}\hat{\iota}_{i} \leqslant -\frac{1}{2}\delta_{i}\tilde{\iota}_{i}^{2} + \frac{1}{2}\delta_{i}\iota_{i}^{2}, \\ z_{i}(-\varpi_{i}-\hat{\iota}_{i}\tanh\frac{z_{i}}{\omega_{i}}) + \tilde{\iota}_{i}(-z_{i}\tanh\frac{z_{i}}{\omega_{i}}) \leqslant \\ \iota_{i}|z_{i}| - \iota_{i}z_{i}\tanh\frac{z_{i}}{\omega_{i}}) \leqslant \iota_{i}\kappa\omega_{i}, \\ z_{n}\frac{\partial g_{n-1}}{\partial x_{n}}\varepsilon_{n2} \leqslant \\ \frac{1}{4}(\frac{\partial g_{n-1}}{\partial x_{n}})^{2}z_{n}^{2} + \varepsilon_{n2}^{2} \leqslant \frac{1}{4}(\frac{\partial g_{n-1}}{\partial x_{n}})^{2}z_{n}^{2} + \varepsilon_{n}^{T}\varepsilon_{n}, \\ z_{n+1}\frac{\partial g_{n}}{\partial x_{n}}\varepsilon_{n2} \leqslant \frac{1}{4}(\frac{\partial g_{n}}{\partial x_{n}})^{2}z_{n+1}^{2} + \varepsilon_{n}^{T}\varepsilon_{n}. \end{cases}$$

$$(39)$$

结合式(37)-(39):

$$\dot{V} \leqslant -\sum_{i=1}^{n} k_{i} z_{i}^{2} - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{2} \lambda_{i} \tilde{\theta}_{i}^{2} - \sum_{i=2}^{n+1} \frac{1}{2} \delta_{i} \tilde{\iota}_{i}^{2} - \varepsilon_{n}^{\mathrm{T}} Q \varepsilon_{n} + \sum_{i=2}^{n+1} (\frac{1}{2} \delta_{i} \iota_{i}^{2} + \iota_{i} \kappa \omega_{i}) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{2} \lambda_{i} \theta_{i}^{2} \leqslant -\pi V + \varrho,$$

$$(40)$$

其中: $\pi = \min\{2k_i, \lambda_i\beta_i, \delta_j\gamma_j, -\frac{\lambda_{\min}(Q)}{\lambda_{\max}(P)}\}, i = 1,$ 2,..., n, $j = 2, ..., n, \ \varrho = \sum_{i=2}^{n+1} (\frac{1}{2}\delta_i\iota_i^2 + \iota_i\kappa\omega_i) + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{2}\lambda_i\theta_i^2$. 如果 $V = p \pm \pi > \varrho/p, \ \forall < 0.$ 进一步推导可得,对于初始值 $V(0) \leq p,$ 那么所有的t > 0,都有 $V(t) \leq p$. 通过求解不等式(40),得

$$0 \leqslant V \leqslant \frac{\varrho}{\pi} + (V(0) - \frac{\varrho}{\pi}) e^{-\alpha_0 t}.$$
 (41)

从式(41),可知 $z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n, \hat{\theta}_1, \dots, \hat{\theta}_n, \hat{\iota}_2, \dots, \hat{\iota}_n, \epsilon_n$ 为一致有界的. 进一步,根据 z_1, z_2 以及假设3,可得 x_1, α_1, g_1 为有界的. 借助于均值定理,存在一点 $\xi(\xi \in (\min(0, x_2), \max(0, x_2)))$ 使得

$$g_1(x_1, x_2) - g_1(x_1, 0) = \frac{\partial g(x_1, x_2)}{\partial x_2}|_{x_2 = \xi} (x_2 - 0).$$
(42)

另一方面

$$\left|\frac{\partial g_1(\bar{x}_1, x_2)}{\partial x_2}\right| \ge g_0. \tag{43}$$

结合式(42)和式(43),可推得 x_2 有界.进一步得到 $g_1(x_1,x_2)$ 关于变量 x_1,x_2 的偏导数有界.类似的可以 推出 x_3,x_4,\dots,x_n 以及u都是有界的.根据式(41)可 知,通过调节参数 π ,跟踪误差 z_1 可收敛到原点的任意 小邻域内.

4 仿真算例(Simulation example)

例 考虑如下的二阶非仿射非线性系统:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = \theta_1 f_1 + g_1(x_1, x_2), \\ \dot{x}_2 = \theta_2 f_2 + g_2(\bar{x}_2, u) + d_2(t), \\ y = x_1, \end{cases}$$
(44)

其中: $g_1(x_1, x_2) = \frac{x_2^3}{5} + x_2, g_2(\bar{x}_2, u) = \frac{u^3}{7} + u, f_1 = x_1, f_2 = x_1 x_2, \theta_1 \pi \theta_2$ 为未知常数. 初始条件为 $x_1(0) = -1.5, x_2(0) = 2$. 控制目标为设计自适应控制器u使得系统输出y跟踪上参考信号 $y_d = \sin t$.

仿真中,未知参数设定为

$$\theta_1 = 1, \ \theta_2 = 1, \ d_2(t) = t + 2.$$

设计参数选取为

为了说明本文提出方法的有效性,将本文方法与 文献[10]中提出的方法进行比较.文献[10]提出的控 制器可描述为如下形式:

$$\begin{cases} \nu = \frac{1}{\frac{\partial g_2}{\partial u}} (-c_3 z_3 - 2 \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x_2} z_2 + (\alpha_2 - s_2) / \tau_2), \\ \alpha_2 = \frac{1}{\frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x_2}} (-c_2 z_2 - 2 z_1 - \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x_2} \hat{\theta} f_2 + \frac{\alpha_1 - s_1}{\tau_1}), \\ \alpha_1 = -c_1 z_1 - \hat{\theta}_1 f_1 + \dot{y}_r, \\ z_3 = g_2 - s_2, \ z_2 = g_1 - s_1, \ z_1 = x_1 - y_r, \\ \tau_1 \dot{s}_1 + s_1 = \alpha_1 - \tau_1 z_1, \ s_1(0) = \alpha_1(0), \\ \tau_2 \dot{s}_2 + s_2 = \alpha_2 - \tau_2 \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x_2} z_2, \ s_2(0) = \alpha_2(0), \\ \dot{\hat{\theta}}_1 = \rho_1 (f_1 z_1 - \lambda_1 \hat{\theta}_1), \\ \dot{\hat{\theta}}_2 = \rho_2 (f_2 \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x_2} z_1 - \lambda_2 \hat{\theta}_2). \end{cases}$$
(45)

为了公平性对比,控制器(45)的参数选取为

$$c_1 = c_2 = c_3 = 1, \ \rho_1 = \rho_2 = 1,$$

 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0.001, \ \tau_1 = \tau_2 = 0.001.$

仿真结果在图1-4中给出.从图1可以看出,在所提 出的控制器作用下,系统输出可很好的跟踪上参考信 号.而文献[10]中提出的方法在有干扰作用下无法保 证好的跟踪性能.图2给出了两种控制方法的输入曲 线.干扰以及干扰估计曲线在图3中给出.从图3得知, 所设计的扩张状态滤波器可以很好的估计高阶干扰. 图4给出了自适应参数的变化曲线.













Fig. 3 Curves of disturbances and disturbance estimation



5 结论(Conclusions)

本文考虑了一类带有高阶干扰的非仿射非线性系统的抗干扰控制问题.首先,设计了扩张状态滤波器估计系统中的高阶干扰.其次,通过引入一阶微分器,把非仿射系统转化为仿射系统.再次,结合back-stepping方法进行了控制器的设计.为了避免传统backstepping方法中的"微分爆炸"问题,设计了滑模微分器估计虚拟控制律.并利用Lyaponuv函数方法分析了闭环系统的稳定性.最后通过仿真验证了方法的有效性.

参考文献(References):

- TAVALLAEIM A, ATASHZAR S F, DRANGOVA M. Robust motion control of ultrasonic motors under temperature disturbance [J]. *IEEE Transactions on Industrial Electronics*, 2016, 63(4): 2360 – 2368.
- [2] GU G Y, ZHU L M, SU C Y. Modelling and compensation of asymmetric hysteresis nonlinearity for piezoceramic actuators with a modified Prandtl-Ishlinskii model [J]. *IEEE Transactions on Industrial Electronics*, 2014, 61(3): 1583 – 1595.
- [3] GE S S, HANG C C, ZHANG T. Nonlinear adaptive control using neural networks and its application to CSTR systems [J]. *Journal of Process Control*, 1999, 9(4): 313 – 323.
- [4] YANG B J, CALISE A J. Adaptive control of a class of nonaffine systems using neural networks [J]. *IEEE Transactions on Neural Net*works, 2007, 18(4): 1149 – 1159.
- [5] DAI S L, WANG C, WANG M. Dynamic learing from adaptive neural network control of a class of nonaffine nonlinear systems [J]. *IEEE Transactions on Neural Netwrks and Learning Systems*, 2014, 25(1): 111 – 123.
- [6] YANG Z Y, YANG Q M, SUN Y X. Adaptive neural control of nonaffine systems with unknown control coefficient and nonsmooth actuator nonlinearities [J]. *IEEE Transactions on Neural Networks and Learning Systems*, 2015, 26(8): 1822 – 1827.
- [7] MENG W C, YANG Q M, SI J N, et al. Adaptive neural control of a class of output-constrained nonaffine systems [J]. *IEEE Transactions* on Cybernetics, 2016, 46(1): 85 – 95.

- [8] LIU Y J, TONG S C. Barrier Lyapunov functions-based adaptive control for a class of nonlinear pure-feedback systems with full state constraints [J]. Automatica, 2016, 64(C): 70 – 75.
- [9] SUN G F, REN X M, CHEN Q, et al. A modified dynamic surface approach for control of nonliner systems with unknwon input dead zone [J]. *International Journal of Robust and Nonlinar Control*, 2015, 25(8): 1154 – 1167.
- [10] LIU Y H, HUANG L P, XIAO D M. Adaptive dynamic surface control for uncertain nonaffine nonliner system [J]. *International Journal* of Robust and Nonlinear Control, 2017, 27(4): 535 – 546.
- [11] CAI Zhuang, ZHANG Guoliang, SONG Haitao, et al. H_∞ control for a class of singular systems via disturbance observer based control method [J]. *Control Theory & Applications*, 2017, 34(4): 551 – 556.
 (蔡壮, 张国良, 宋海涛, 等. 基于干扰观测器的一类奇异系统H_∞控 制 [J]. 控制理论与应用, 2017, 34(4): 551 – 556.)
- [12] ZHANG Qiang, YUAN Zhugang, XU Dezhi. An adaptive second order terminal sliding mode control for a class of uncertain nonlinear systems using disturbance observer [J]. Control Theory & Applications, 2017, 34(2): 179 187.
 (张强, 袁铸钢, 许德智. 基于干扰观测器的一类不确定非线性系统 自适应二阶动态 terminal 滑模控制 [J]. 控制理论与应用, 2017, 34(2): 179 187.)
- [13] CHEN M, GE S S. Direct adaptive neural control for a class of uncertain nonaffine nonlinear systems based on disturbance observer [J]. *IEEE Transactions on Cybernetics*, 2013, 43(4): 1213 – 1225.
- [14] REN B B, ZHONG Q C, CHEN J H. Robust control for a class of nonaffine nonlinear systems based on the uncertainty and disturbane estimator [J]. *IEEE Transactions on Industrial Electronics*, 2015, 62(9): 5881 – 5888.
- [15] LEVANT A. Robust exact differentiation via sliding mode technique [J]. Automatica, 1998, 34(3): 379 384.

- [16] POLYCARPOU M. Stable adaptive neural control scheme for nonlinear systems [J]. *IEEE Transactions Automatic Control*, 1996, 41(3): 447 – 451.
- [17] KIM K S, REW K H, KIM S. Disturbance observer for estimating higher order disturbances in time series expansion [J]. *IEEE Transactions on Automatic Control*, 2010, 55(8): 1905 – 1911.
- [18] SUN J, YANG J, ZHENG W X, et al. GPIO-based robust control of nonlinear uncertain systems under time-varying disturbance with application to DC–DC converter [J]. *IEEE Transactions on Circuits and Systems II: Express Briefs*, 2016, 63(11): 1074 – 1078.
- [19] LIU Y H. Adaptive tracking control for a class of uncertain purefeedback systems [J]. *International Journal of Robust and Nonlinear Control*, 2016, 26(5): 1143 – 1154.
- [20] ROVITHAKIS G P, BECHLIOULIS C P. A low-complexity global approximation-free control scheme with prescribed performance for unknown pure feedback systems [J]. *Automatica*, 2014, 50(4): 1217 – 1226.
- [21] BOSKOVIC J D, CHEN L, MEHRA R K. Adaptive control design for nonaffine models arising in flight control [J]. *Journal of Guidance, Control, and Dynamics*, 2004, 27(2): 209 – 217.

作者简介:

孙海滨 (1982-), 男, 副教授, 硕士生导师, 目前研究方向为非线 性系统、抗干扰控制及应用等, E-mail: seusunhaibin@gmail.com;

宗广灯 (1976-), 男, 教授, 博士生导师, 目前研究方向为切换系 统、输入状态稳定、鲁棒控制及应用等, E-mail: lovelyletian@gmail. com:

侯林林 (1982--), 女, 副教授, 硕士生导师, 目前研究方向为切换 系统、鲁棒控制及应用等, E-mail: houtingting8706@126.com.