

基于干扰观测器的终端滑模控制研究

Study on the Terminal Sliding Mode Control Based on Disturbance Observer

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摘要: 针对一类非线性不确定系统, 提出一种带干扰观测器的终端滑模控制 TSMC 方案。在不考虑外部干扰的影响下, 设计了终端滑模控制, 保证系统状态在有限时间内收敛到零; 当存在干扰时, 构造了非线性干扰观测器系统, 以在线逼近未知外部干扰, 消除其影响。考虑输入通道的不确定性, 采用自适应方法在线逼近不确定的上界, 并采用 Lyapunov 方法严格证明了自适应闭环系统的稳定性。对一级倒立摆系统进行仿真, 仿真结果表明了所设计控制方案的有效性。

关键词: 干扰观测器 终端滑模控制 非线性系统 不确定性

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Abstract: The terminal sliding mode control scheme based on disturbance observer is proposed for nonlinear uncertain system. Firstly, the terminal sliding mode control is designed without consideration on external disturbance, to ensure the system converges to zero in limited time period; then the nonlinear disturbance observer system is established when disturbance existing to approach unknown external disturbance to eliminate the influence. Due to the uncertainty of input channel, by adopting adaptive method to approach the upper boundary of uncertainty, and the stability of the adaptive closed-loop system is verified strictly with the Lyapunov method. Finally, the simulation for inverted pendulum system is conducted; the result indicates that the proposed control scheme is effective.

Keywords: Disturbance observer Terminal sliding mode control(TSMC) Nonlinear system Uncertainty

0 引言

滑模控制 SMC (sliding mode control) 具有易于设计、鲁棒性好等特点^[1], 一直是控制理论研究的热点之一。通常, 滑模面设计呈线性, 系统运动到滑模面后, 收敛速度按线性规律渐进收敛, 因而速度不快。Terminal 滑模控制 TSMC (terminal sliding mode control) 是一种新型的控制方法, 其采用非线性的滑模面^[2], 使误差在有限时间内收敛到零。

干扰是任何实际系统都需要面对和解决的问题, 可以采用自适应控制^[3]、鲁棒控制^[4]、模糊控制^[5]、神经网络和干扰观测器等方法来解决^[6-7]。

本文针对一类非线性系统, 采用非线性干扰观测器在线逼近外部干扰, 进而消除其影响, 保证闭环系统的控制性能; 同时, 考虑输入的不确定性, 结合干扰观测器, 设计了自适应律在线逼近干扰上界。对倒立摆系统进行仿真, 结果表明所设计的方法具有良好的性能。

1 Terminal 滑模控制设计

考虑如下一类非线性系统:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = f(x) + g_1(x)u + g_2(x)d(t) \\ y = x_1 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

式中: $x = [x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n]^T = [\dot{x}_1, \ddot{x}_1, \dots, x_1^{(n-1)}]^T$ 为系统可测状态; $f(x), g_1(x), g_2(x) \in \mathbf{R}^n$ 为已知的连续函数; y 为系统输出; $u, d(t) \in \mathbf{R}$ 分别为控制输入和干扰量。控制任务是设计控制律 u , 使状态 x 镇定。

首先不考虑扰动的影响, 即 $d(t) = 0$, 设计如下 Terminal 滑模面, 即:

$$s = x + \int_0^t (ax + bx^{q/p}) dt = 0 \quad (2)$$

式中: $a, b > 0$; q, p 为正奇数, 且满足 $2q > p > q$ 。设计如下的控制律:

$$u = [g_1(x)]^{-1} [-f(x) - ax - bx^{q/p} - k\text{sign}(s)] \quad (3)$$

式中: $k > 0$ 为设计参数; $\text{sign}(\cdot)$ 为符号函数; $[g_1(x)]^{-1}$ 为 $g_1(x)$ 的伪逆。对式(2)求时间的微分可得:

$$\dot{x} + ax + bx^{q/p} = 0 \quad (4)$$

通过解式(4)微分方程, 可得 x 收敛到零的时间为:

$$t_r = \frac{p}{a(p-q)} \ln \frac{ax(0)^{(p-q)/p} + b}{b} \quad (5)$$

式中: $x(0)$ 为 x 在 t 时刻的初值。式(5)表明, x 具有

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有限时间收敛特性,即 $x(t) = 0, \forall t \geq t_r$ 。因此,闭环系统的响应速度大大提高。

不存在干扰时,系统(1)在控制律(3)作用下,Terminal 滑模面可达,且系统状态 x 将在有限时间内收敛到零。定义 Lyapunov 函数为:

$$V = \frac{1}{2} s^T s \quad (6)$$

对式(6)两端求时间的微分,并考虑式(3),有:

$$\dot{V} = s^T \dot{s} = s^T (\dot{x} + ax + bx^{q/p}) = s^T [f(x) + g_1(x)u + ax + bx^{q/p}] = -k \|s\| < 0 \quad (7)$$

式中: $s \neq 0$ 。由此,Terminal 滑模面可达。而一旦系统运动到 Terminal 滑模面(2)上,状态 $x(t)$ 将在有限时间内收敛到零,从而实现控制目的。

2 基于干扰观测器的 TSMC

考虑如下形式的干扰:

$$d(t) = d_0 + d_1 f(t) \quad (8)$$

式中: d_0, d_1 为未知常数; $f(t)$ 为已知时变函数。将式(8)改写为:

$$d(t) = [1, f(t)] \begin{bmatrix} d_0 \\ d_1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (9)$$

于是式(1)可以改写成:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = f(x) + g_1(x)u + g_3(x)d \\ y = x_1 \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

式中: $g_3(x) = g_2(x)[1, f(t)]$; $d = [d_0, d_1]^T$, 则 $\dot{d} = 0$ 。

在实际应用中,由于干扰的存在,系统的运动轨迹会偏离设计的轨迹,从而影响控制性能。但是如果能在线估计出干扰量,就有可能消除其影响,使系统仍然按照原来设计的轨迹运动。干扰观测器正是基于这种思想提出的。式(10)可以写成:

$$g_3(x)d = \dot{x} - f(x) - g_1(x)u \quad (11)$$

则干扰观测器设计如下:

$$\dot{\hat{d}} = -l(x)g_3(x)\hat{d} + l(x)[\dot{x} - f(x) - g_1(x)u] \quad (12)$$

式中: \hat{d} 为 d 的估计; $l(x)$ 为观测器设计参数矩阵。定义:

$$\tilde{d} = d - \hat{d} \quad (13)$$

对式(13)两端求微分,结果如式(14)所示。

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V} &= s^T \dot{s} + \tilde{d}^T [\beta(x)]^{-1} \dot{\tilde{d}} = s^T (\dot{x} + ax + bx^{q/p}) - \tilde{d}^T \tilde{d} = s^T [f(x) + g_1(x)u + ax + bx^{q/p} + g_3(x)d] - \tilde{d}^T \tilde{d} = \\ &= s^T [-k \text{sign}(s) + g_3(x)d - g_3(x)\hat{d} - \|g_3(x)\|^2 s] - \tilde{d}^T \tilde{d} = -k \|s\| + s^T g_3(x) \tilde{d} - \|g_3(x)\|^2 \|s\|^2 - \|\tilde{d}\|^2 \leq \\ &\leq -k \|s\| + \|s\| \|g_3(x)\| \|\tilde{d}\| - \|g_3(x)\|^2 \|s\|^2 - \|\tilde{d}\|^2 = \\ &= -k \|s\| - \left[\|g_3(x)\| \|s\| - \frac{1}{2} \|\tilde{d}\| \right]^2 - \frac{3}{4} \|\tilde{d}\|^2 \leq -k \|s\| \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

$$\dot{d} = \dot{\hat{d}} - \dot{\tilde{d}} = -l(x)g_3(x)\tilde{d} \quad (14)$$

如果设计 $l(x)$ 使得动态系统 $\dot{d} = -l(x)g_3(x)\tilde{d}$ 渐进稳定,那么当 $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $\hat{d} \rightarrow d$, 即实现了对干扰的完全逼近。

由式(12)可以看出,由于包含 \dot{x} ,因此,不能直接构造干扰观测器。对此,引入一个辅助变量,即:

$$z = \hat{d} - p(x) \quad (15)$$

其中 $p(x)$ 满足:

$$l(x) = \frac{\partial p(x)}{\partial x} \quad (16)$$

对式(15)两端求微分,并考虑到式(16),则有:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{z} &= \dot{\hat{d}} - \frac{\partial p(x)}{\partial x} \dot{x} = -l(x)g_3(x)\hat{d} + l(x)[\dot{x} - \\ &\quad f(x) - g_1(x)u] - l(x)\dot{x} = l(x)\{-f(x) - \\ &\quad g_1(x)u - g_3(x)[p(x) + z]\} \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

由式(17)可得 z ,再由式(15)可得 \hat{d} 。令:

$$\beta(x) = \frac{\partial p(x)}{\partial x} g_3(x) \quad (18)$$

如果 $\beta(x) > 0$ ($\beta(x)$ 为 n 维方阵),此时则由式(14)可得:

$$\dot{\tilde{d}} = -\beta(x)\tilde{d} \quad (19)$$

则 \tilde{d} 渐进稳定。一种常用的设计方法是令:

$$p(x) = L_f^{r-1} y \quad (20)$$

式中: L 为 Lie 导数的记号; r 为干扰 d 相对输出 y 的相对阶数。只要系统(1)是连续可微的,那么 $p(x)$ 总是存在的。对于系统(10)设计如下控制律,即:

$$\begin{aligned} u &= [g_1(x)]^{-1}[-f(x) - ax - bx^{q/p} - \\ &\quad k \text{sign}(s) - g_3(x)\hat{d} - \|g_3(x)\|s] \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

式中: \hat{d} 为干扰观测器的输出,用来在线逼近 d 。

系统(10)在控制律(21)作用下,Terminal 滑模面渐进可达,系统状态 x 渐进稳定。 \hat{d} 根据式(15)、(17)设计。

定义系统(10)的 Lyapunov 函数为:

$$V = \frac{1}{2} s^T s + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{d}^T [\beta(x)]^{-1} \tilde{d} \quad (22)$$

对式(22)求时间的微分,并考虑式(19)、(21),则有:

式中:当 $s \neq 0$ 时, $\dot{V} < 0$ 。根据 Lyapunov 定理可知, 当 $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $s \rightarrow 0$, 即滑模面可达。到达滑模面后, 系统动态将由式(4)决定。

3 输入不确定系统的 TSMC

在实际控制系统中,除了外部干扰外,常常存在输入不确定,如当执行器的动态未建模时,就会产生输入不确定。因此,本节将研究具有输入不确定和外部干扰的系统,并结合干扰观测器和自适应方法消除所有扰动和不确定。考虑如下系统:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = f(x) + g_1(x)[u + \varphi(x, t)] + g_3(x)d \\ y = x_1 \end{cases} \quad (24)$$

其中,输入不确定 $\varphi(x, t)$ 满足:

$$|\varphi(x, t)| \leq \rho^T(x, t)\theta^* \quad (25)$$

$$\dot{V} = s^T \dot{s} + \tilde{d}^T [\beta(x)]^{-1} \dot{\tilde{d}} + \tilde{\theta}^T \Lambda^{-1} \dot{\tilde{\theta}} = s^T (\dot{x} + ax + bx^{q/p}) + \tilde{d}^T [\beta(x)]^{-1} \dot{\tilde{d}} + \tilde{\theta}^T \Lambda^{-1} \dot{\tilde{\theta}}$$

$$s^T \{f(x) + g_1(x)[u + \varphi(x, t)] + ax + bx^{q/p} + g_3(x)d\} + \tilde{d}^T \beta(x)^{-1} \dot{\tilde{d}} + \tilde{\theta}^T \Lambda^{-1} \dot{\tilde{\theta}} \quad (29)$$

考虑到式(19)、(26)、(27)及 $\dot{\theta} = -\dot{\tilde{\theta}}$, 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V} = & s^T \{g_3(x)d - g_3(x)\tilde{d} - \frac{[\rho^T(x, t)\tilde{\theta}]^2 \|g_1(x)\|^2 s}{\|s\| \|g_1(x)\| \rho^T(x, t)\tilde{\theta}} - \\ & k \text{sign}(s) - \|g_3(x)\|^2 s + g_1(x)\varphi(x, t)\} - \tilde{d}^T \tilde{d} - \tilde{\theta}^T \|s\| \|g_1(x)\| \rho(x, t) = \\ & -k \|s\| + s^T g_3(x) \tilde{d} - s^T \|g_3(x)\|^2 s - \|s\| \|g_1(x)\| \rho^T(x, t) \tilde{\theta} + \\ & s^T g_1(x) \varphi(x, t) - \tilde{d}^T \tilde{d} - \tilde{\theta}^T \|s\| \|g_1(x)\| \rho(x, t) \leq \\ & -k \|s\| + s^T g_3(x) \tilde{d} - \|g_3(x)\|^2 \|s\|^2 - \|s\| \|g_1(x)\| \rho^T(x, t) \tilde{\theta} + \\ & s^T g_1(x) \rho^T(x, t) \theta^* - \|\tilde{d}\|^2 - \|s\| \|g_1(x)\| \rho^T(x, t) \tilde{\theta} \leq \\ & -k \|s\| + \|s\| \|g_3(x)\| \|\tilde{d}\| - \|g_3(x)\|^2 \|s\|^2 - \|s\| \|g_1(x)\| \rho^T(x, t) \tilde{\theta} + \\ & \|s\| \|g_1(x)\| \rho^T(x, t) \theta^* - \|\tilde{d}\|^2 - \|s\| \|g_1(x)\| \rho^T(x, t) \tilde{\theta} = \\ & -k \|s\| + \|s\| \|g_3(x)\| \|\tilde{d}\| - \|g_3(x)\|^2 \|s\|^2 - \|\tilde{d}\|^2 = \\ & -k \|s\| - \left[\|g_3(x)\| \|s\| - \frac{1}{2} \|\tilde{d}\| \right]^2 - \frac{3}{4} \|\tilde{d}\|^2 \leq -k \|s\| \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

显然,当 $s \neq 0$ 时, $\dot{V} < 0$ 。根据 Lyapunov 定理可知, $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $s \rightarrow 0$, 即滑模面可达。到达滑模面后, 系统动态将由(4)式决定, 具有有限时间收敛特性。

4 仿真例子

考虑一个由小车和杆组成的倒立摆系统,如图 1 所示。

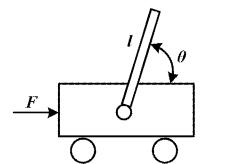


图 1 倒立摆系统结构示意图

Fig. 1 Schematic of the inverted pendulum system

式中: $\rho(x, t) = [\rho_1(x, t), \rho_2(x, t), \dots, \rho_m(x, t)]^T$; $\theta^* = [\theta_1^*, \theta_2^*, \dots, \theta_m^*]^T$; $\rho_i(x, t)$ 为已知函数; θ_i^* 为未知参数; $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$ 。

系统(24)的控制律如式(26)所示,参数自适应律由式(27)给出。

$$\begin{aligned} u = & g_1(x)^{-1} \left\{ -f(x) - ax - bx^{q/p} - k \text{sign}(s) - g_3(x) \tilde{d} - \right. \\ & \left. \|g_3(x)\| s - \frac{[\rho^T(x, t) \tilde{\theta}]^2 \|g_1(x)\|^2 s}{\|s\| \|g_1(x)\| \rho^T(x, t) \tilde{\theta}} \right\} \quad (26) \end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{\tilde{\theta}} = \|s\| \|g_1(x)\| \Lambda \rho(x, t) \quad (27)$$

式中: $\tilde{\theta}$ 为对 θ^* 的估计; Λ 为 m 维正定方阵。

定义系统(24)的 Lyapunov 函数如下:

$$V = \frac{1}{2} s^T s + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{d}^T [\beta(x)]^{-1} \tilde{d} + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\theta}^T \Lambda^{-1} \tilde{\theta} \quad (28)$$

式中: $\tilde{\theta} = \theta^* - \tilde{\theta}$ 。对式(28)两端求时间的微分,即:

$$\dot{V} = \tilde{d}^T \tilde{d} + \tilde{\theta}^T \Lambda^{-1} \tilde{\theta} =$$

$$s^T \{f(x) + g_1(x)[u + \varphi(x, t)] + ax + bx^{q/p} + g_3(x)d\} + \tilde{d}^T \beta(x)^{-1} \dot{\tilde{d}} + \tilde{\theta}^T \Lambda^{-1} \dot{\tilde{\theta}} =$$

$$s^T \{f(x) + g_1(x)[u + \varphi(x, t)] + ax + bx^{q/p} + g_3(x)d\} + \tilde{d}^T \beta(x)^{-1} \dot{\tilde{d}} + \tilde{\theta}^T \Lambda^{-1} \dot{\tilde{\theta}} =$$

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$[0,1][0,1]^T = 1$ 。控制律由式(26)、(27)给出,仿真参数 $a = b = 3$, $q/p = 3/5$, $k = 10$ 。为了避免抖振现象,采用 $|s|^{2/5} \text{sign}(s)$ 替代 $\text{sign}(s)$ 。仿真结果如图 2 所示。

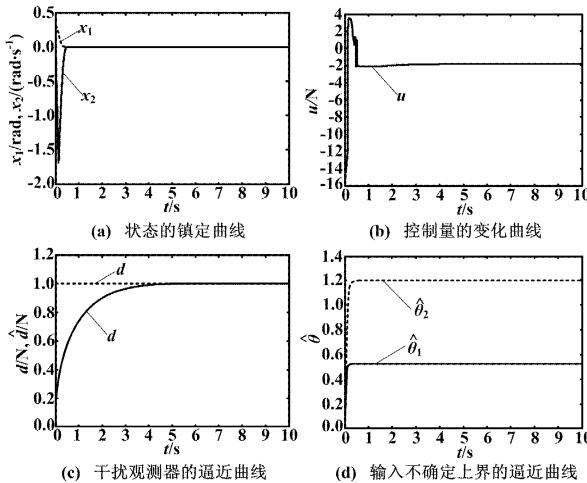


图 2 仿真结果

Fig. 2 Simulation results

从图 2(a)可以看出,尽管存在外部干扰和输入不确定,但状态 x_1 和 x_2 能够在很短的时间内收敛到零,且没有超调,充分反映了终端滑模的快速性和有效性。图 2(b)与图 2(a)相对应,是控制量的变化曲线,由于进行了消抖处理,因而控制量非常光滑,没有抖振,且增益也不大。图 2(c)为干扰观测器对外部干扰的逼近曲线,可以看出,逼近速度快且精度高,这充分证明了设计的干扰观测器的有效性。图 2(d)为对输入不确定的逼近情况,在自适应律的作用下,逼近速度很

快,因而表明设计的自适应律是有效的。

5 结束语

针对一类非线性系统,考虑输入通道的不确定性,设计了基于干扰观测器的自适应方法,在线估计不确定上界,给出了干扰观测器的设计方法和参数选择原则。倒立摆的仿真结果表明系统状态收敛快、不确定上界逼近效果良好。

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(上接第 18 页)

精度称重系统的运行速度。同时,根据最小二重原理和统计实验确立温度校正系数,对拟合后的称重值作温度校正,进一步确保了称重数据的准确度。研究结果表明,通过基于最小二乘法的“两次拟合+一次校正”,称重数据的精确度、稳定性和实时性得到了显著提高。

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