

研究简报

# 基于双重准则的二自由度预测控制 ——离散情况<sup>1)</sup>

刘 兵

(电力自动化研究院系统研究所 南京 210003)

冯纯伯

(东南大学自动化研究所 南京 210096)

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## 1 引言

文[1]已指出,文[2]不具有预测控制的基本特点,并且忽略了噪声对系统的影响.本文基于文[2]的思想,在设计预测控制系统时直接考虑噪声的影响.

## 2 系统描述及预测估计

记  $f \triangleq f(z^{-1})$ ,  $f^* \triangleq f^T(z)$ , 其它符号的意义和文[1]类同. 参考文[2], 考虑如图1所示的二自由度控制系统, 其中  $W_r = E(z^{-1})/A_e(z^{-1})$ ,  $W_d = C(z^{-1})/A(z^{-1})$ ,  $W_v = z^{-1} \times D(z^{-1})/A(z^{-1})$ ,  $W = z^{-1}B(z^{-1})/A(z^{-1})$ ,  $H_f = z^{-k_0}$ . 令  $A(z^{-1}) = \Delta a(z^{-1})$ ,  $D(z^{-1}) = \Delta d_0(z^{-1})$ ,  $\Delta = 1 - z^{-1}$ . 仿文[1]得图1的等价模型

$$A(z^{-1})y(k) = B(z^{-1})\Delta u(k-1) + D_n(z^{-1})\epsilon(k). \quad (1)$$

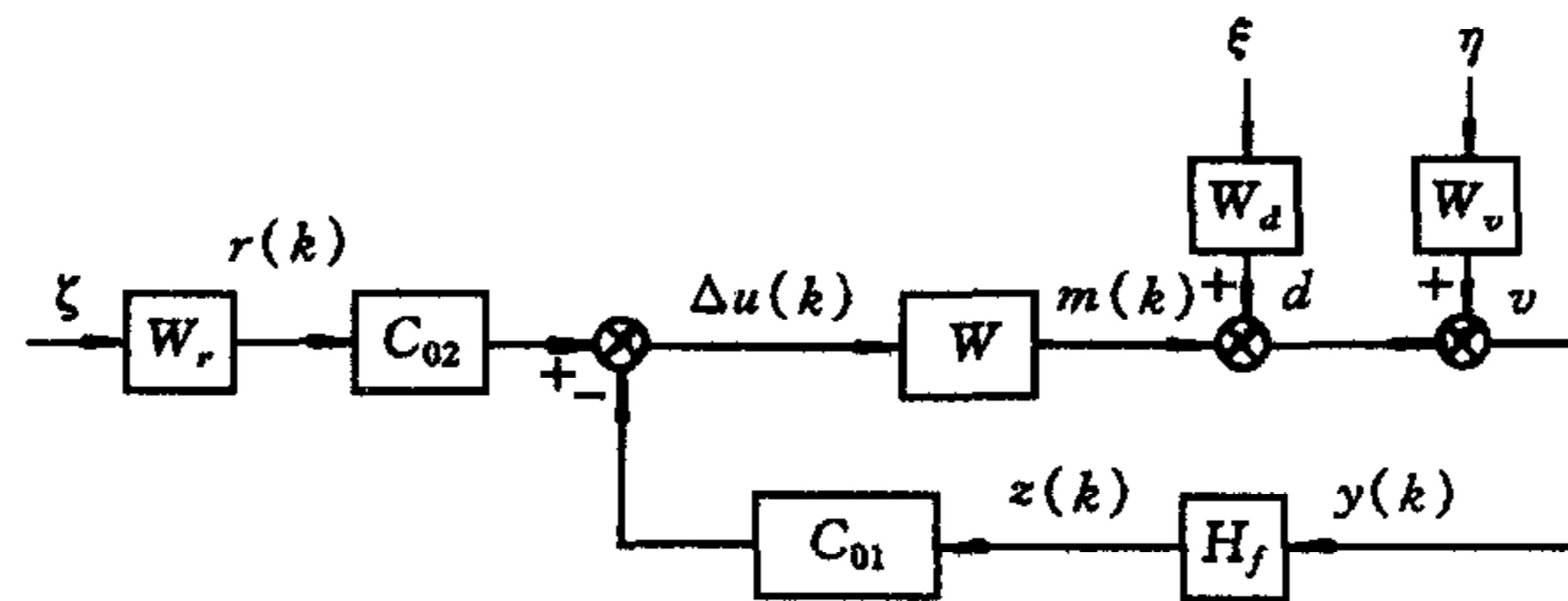


图1 二自由度离散闭环控制系统

预测估计下式<sup>[2,3]</sup>

$$\hat{y}(k+i) = H_i \Delta \hat{u}(k+i-1) + F_{di} y(k) + G_{di} \Delta u(k-1), i = 1, 2, \dots, P, \quad (2)$$

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$$\begin{cases} \hat{y}(k+i) = WS_i C_{i2} r(k+i) + S_i F_{di} d_v(k), \\ \Delta \hat{u}(k+i) = S_i C_{i2} r(k+i) - M_i F_{di} d_v(k), i = 0, 1, \dots, P, \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

其中  $F_{di} = F_i/D_n, G_{di} = G_i/D_n, D_n = AE_i + z^{-i}F_i, BE_i = D_n H_i + z^{-i}G_i$ <sup>[3]</sup>. 记  $N_u$  为控制时域<sup>[3]</sup>,  $H_i(z^{-1}) = h_0 + h_1 z^{-1} + \dots + h_{i-1} z^{-(i-1)}$ .

**定义.** 若  $i \leq N_u$ , 则  $\bar{H}_i(z^{-1}) = H_i$ ; 否则  $\bar{H}_i(z^{-1}) = h_{i-N_u} + h_{i-N_u+1} z^{-1} + \dots + h_{i-1} z^{-(N_u-1)}$ . 注意到  $F_{d0} = 1$ , 由式(3)和(2)可得

$$\hat{Y} = \hat{H}\hat{U} + \hat{F}_d d_v(k) + \hat{F}_r S_0 C_{02} r(k), \quad (4)$$

$$\hat{U} = S_c r(k) - M_c d_v(k), \quad (5)$$

其中  $\hat{Y} = [\hat{y}(k+1), \hat{y}(k+2), \dots, \hat{y}(k+P)]^T, \hat{U} = [\Delta \hat{u}(k), \Delta \hat{u}(k+1), \dots, \Delta \hat{u}(k+N_u-1)]^T, \hat{H} = [H_x^T, H_z^T]^T, H_x = \text{diag}\{\bar{H}_i\}_{i=1, \dots, N_u}, H_z$  为  $(P-N_u) \times N_u$  阵, 第  $N_u$  列为  $[\bar{H}_{N_u+1}, \dots, \bar{H}_P]^T$ , 其它元素为 0;  $\hat{F}_r = [z^{-1}(G_{d1} + F_{d1} \frac{B}{A}), \dots, z^{-1}(G_{dP} + F_{dP} \frac{B}{A})]^T, \hat{F}_d = [F_{d1}, \dots, F_{dP}]^T - \hat{F}_r M_0, S_c = [S_0 C_{02}, S_1 C_{12} z, \dots, S_{N_u-1} C_{(N_u-1)2} z^{N_u-1}]^T, M_c = [M_0, M_1 F_{d1}, \dots, M_{N_u-1} F_{d(N_u-1)}]^T$ .

### 3 预测控制算法

仿文[1], 取综合指标函数

$$J = J_1 + J_2, \quad (6)$$

其中  $J_1 = E\{(\hat{Q}e)^T(\hat{Q}e) + (R\hat{U})^T(R\hat{U})\} = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \oint_{|z|=1} \{\text{trace}(Q^* Q \Phi_{\hat{e}\hat{e}}) + \text{trace}(R^* R \Phi_{\hat{U}\hat{U}})\} \frac{dz}{z}, \hat{e} = \hat{Y} - Y_{\text{ref}}, Y_{\text{ref}} = [r(k+1), \dots, r(k+P)]^T, Q = \text{diag}\{Q_i\}_{i=1, 2, \dots, P}$  和  $R = \text{diag}\{R_i\}_{i=1, 2, \dots, N_u}$  为加权矩阵,  $J_2 = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \oint_{|z|=1} [W_1 W_1^* S_0 H_f (\Phi_{dd} + \Phi_{vv}) H_f^* S_0^* + W_2 W_2^* (1 - S_0) (\Phi_{dd} + \Phi_{vv}) (1 - S_0^*)] \frac{dz}{z}$ .

取  $Q_i = Q_{ni}/A_w (i=1, \dots, P), R_i = R_{ni}/A_w, W_1 = W_{n1}/A_w, W_2 = AW_{n2}/A_w$ . 将式(6)中各项展开, 把不含  $C_{i1}$  和  $C_{i2} (i=1, 2, \dots, N_u-1)$  而含  $C_{01}$  和  $C_{02}$  的项分离出来, 求解  $C_{01}$  和  $C_{02}$ . 现概括为如下定理.

**定理1.** 对图1所示的二自由度闭环系统, 指标函数式(6)的极小化解使闭环系统内稳, 并且

$$C_{01} = \frac{C_{n1}}{C_{d1}} = \frac{K}{T} z^{k_0}, \quad C_{02} = \frac{K_0 D_n D_{c1}}{T D_{c2} E} z^P. \quad (7)$$

闭环反馈系统的特征多项式  $\rho$ 、灵敏度  $S_0$ 、补灵敏度  $1-S_0$  及控制灵敏度  $M_0$  分别为

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= AC_{d1} + z^{-1}BH_f C_{n1} = D_{c1}, \\ S_0 &= \frac{AT}{D_{c1}}, \quad 1 - S_0 = \frac{z^{-1}BK}{D_{c1}}, \quad M_0 = \frac{AK}{D_{c1}}. \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

上式中各符号满足如下关系:

$$D_{c1}^* D_{c1} = D_{c2}^* D_{c2} + (W_{n1}^* W_{n1} + W_{n2}^* W_{n2} A^* A) B^* B D_n^* D_n, \quad (9)$$

$$D_{c2}^* D_{c2} = Q_{n1}^* Q_{n1} [\bar{H}_1 \bar{H}_1^* A^* A D_n^* D_n + \bar{H}_1 z (A^* G_1^* + B^* F_1^*) A D_n + z^{-1} \times \\ (A G_1 + B F_1) \bar{H}_1^* A^* D_n^*] + \sum_{i=1}^P Q_{ni}^* Q_{ni} (A G_i + B F_i) (G_i^* A^* + F_i^* B^*) + \\ R_{n1}^* R_{n1} A^* A D_n^* D_n, \quad (10)$$

且  $D_{c1}, D_{c2}$  稳定.

$$D_{c1}^* z^{-g} K + L(A_w A) = \left[ Q_{n1}^* Q_{n1} \bar{H}_1^* D_n^* A^* F_1 + \sum_{i=1}^P Q_{ni}^* Q_{ni} z (G_i^* A^* + \\ F_i^* B^*) F_i + W_{n1}^* W_{n1} z B^* D_n^* D_n \right] z^{-g}, \quad (11)$$

$$D_{c1}^* z^{-g} T - L(z^{-1} A_w B) = \left[ Q_{n1}^* Q_{n1} \bar{H}_1^* \bar{H}_1 A^* D_n^* D_n + Q_{n1}^* Q_{n1} \bar{H}_1 z (G_1^* A^* + F_1^* B^*) \times \\ D_n + Q_{n1}^* Q_{n1} z^{-1} G_1 \bar{H}_1^* A^* D_n^* + \sum_{i=1}^P Q_{ni}^* Q_{ni} G_i (G_i^* A^* + \\ F_i^* B^*) + R_{n1}^* R_{n1} A^* D_n^* D_n + W_{n2}^* W_{n2} A^* B^* B D_n^* D_n \right] z^{-g}, \quad (12)$$

$$D_{c2}^* z^{-g_1} K_0 + L_0(A_w A_e) = \left[ Q_{n1}^* Q_{n1} z \bar{H}_1^* A^* D_n^* + \sum_{i=1}^P Q_{ni}^* Q_{ni} z^{i+1} (G_i^* A^* + \\ F_i^* B^*) \right] E z^{-(P+g_1)}, \quad (13)$$

其中  $g, g_1$  分别是使式(11), (12)和式(13)两边为关于  $z^{-1}$  的多项式的最小正整数. 证明从略(请参见文[1]).

本文是对文[2]的补充和发展. 在预测控制系统设计时直接考虑噪声对系统的影响, 使得系统的鲁棒性增强.

### 参 考 文 献

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## DUAL CRITERION BASED TWO-DEGREE-OF-FREEDOM PREDICTIVE CONTROL——DISCRETE-TIME CASE

LIU BING

(System Division, Electric Power Automation Research Institute, Nanjing 210003)

FENG GHUNBO

(Research Institute of Automation, Southeast University, Nanjing 210096)

**Key words** Discrete-time predictive control, generalized spectrum factorisation, dual criterion.