基于输出反馈的电力系统时滞相关分散鲁棒 H。控制

陈 宁,刘玮瑛,桂卫华

(中南大学 信息科学与工程学院,湖南 长沙, 410083)

摘 要:研究一类不确定关联时滞电力系统的输出反馈分散鲁棒 H_∞控制问题。考虑电力系统因运行参数变化产生的不确定性,假定其中的不确定项是时变和范数有界的,设计输出反馈分散 H_∞控制器。首先,结合Lyapunov-Krasovskii 泛函方法、时滞积分矩阵不等式,导出此系统控制器存在的非线性矩阵不等式(NMI)充分条件;然后,通过变量替代法及矩阵的等效变换将其转换成线性矩阵不等式(LMI)充分条件。最后,以 1 个具体的三机关联时滞电力系统为例,求取输出反馈分散 H_∞控制器,并且讨论电力系统运行的稳定性。仿真结果表明,所设计的控制器能够快速有效地稳定电力系统,并且具有良好的动态性能。 关键词:电力系统;关联时滞;输出反馈;线性矩阵不等式;鲁棒控制 中图分类号: TP13 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 1672-7207(2009)03-0711-08

Delay-dependent decentralized robust H_{∞} control for power systems based on output feedback

CHEN Ning, LIU Wei-ying, GUI Wei-hua

(School of Information Science and Engineering, Central South University, Changsha 410083, China)

Abstract: Delay-dependent decentralized robust output feedback H_{∞} control for a class of uncertain interconnected power systems was studied. The uncertainties caused by the variety of operation were assumed to be time-varying and norm-bounded. The decentralized output feedback H_{∞} controllers were designed. Firstly, combining Lyapunov-Krasovskii functional approach, the delay integral inequality of matrices and so on, the conditions for the existence of the controller were presented in terms of non-linear matrix inequalities. Secondly, combining the variable substitution and equivalent transformation of matrices, the conditions for the existence of the controller were presented in terms of linear matrix inequalities. Finally, taking a specific three-machine system for example, the decentralized output feedback H_{∞} controller was obtained and the stability of power systems was discussed. The simulation results show that the designed controller can improve the power system stability effectively and has good dynamic responses.

Key words: power system; interconnected time-delay; output feedback; linear matrix inequality; robust control

随着电力工业的迅速发展,电力系统的规模日益 庞大和复杂,对系统运行的可靠性和稳定性要求越来 越高。在电力系统中,由于受各种信号的采集、处理 和传递的不及时性等因素的影响,时滞现象普遍存 在^[1-2],往往导致电力系统不稳定和系统性能变差,因 此,必须对时滞电力系统进行鲁棒控制^[3]。时滞分为 时滞无关和时滞相关2类。一般来说,时滞无关的结 果较保守,而时滞相关的条件依赖时滞,具有较大的 灵活性,因而,对控制系统时滞相关条件的研究成为 国内外的研究热点^[4-7]。但目前,人们对控制系统时滞 相关条件的研究大多数是对一般意义下系统理论进行 研究,很少运用到实际系统中,而对时滞相关电力系

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统分散鲁棒控制的研究较少。此外,在电力系统稳定 性研究中,对于具体的分散鲁棒 H_a控制器的设计,常 采用带有反馈的控制器。目前,常用的反馈控制器有 2种:一是状态反馈控制器;二是输出反馈控制器。 虽然状态反馈器在许多领域得到应用^[8-11],但是,在 实际电力系统中,系统的状态往往是不可测量的,这 时,控制器的设计往往采用输出反馈控制。输出反馈 控制器的设计是一个难点,人们对电力系统输出反馈 鲁棒控制的研究很少。在此,本文作者研究一类不确 定关联时滞电力系统的输出反馈分散鲁棒 H_a控制问 题,设计输出反馈分散 H_a控制器。结合 Lyapunov-Krasovskii 泛函方法、时滞积分矩阵不等式、变量替 代法及矩阵的等效变换,导出此系统控制器存在的线 性矩阵不等式充分条件。

1 电力系统模型

将电力系统非线性微分方程采用直接反馈线性 化,同时考虑参数不确定性和外加输入的扰动,得到 由 N 个子系统组成的不确定关联时滞电力系统^[12]。其 子系统方程为:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\boldsymbol{x}}_{i}(t) = (\boldsymbol{A}_{i} + \delta \boldsymbol{A}_{i})\boldsymbol{x}_{i}(t) + \boldsymbol{B}_{1i}\boldsymbol{w}_{i}(t) + \\ \sum_{j=1}^{N} (\boldsymbol{A}_{ij} + \delta \boldsymbol{A}_{ij})\boldsymbol{x}_{j}(t - \tau_{ij}) + (\boldsymbol{B}_{2i} + \delta \boldsymbol{B}_{2i})\boldsymbol{u}_{i}(t), \\ \boldsymbol{y}_{i}(t) = \boldsymbol{C}_{1i}\boldsymbol{x}_{i}(t) + \boldsymbol{D}_{1i}\boldsymbol{w}_{i}(t), \\ \boldsymbol{z}_{i}(t) = \boldsymbol{C}_{2i}\boldsymbol{x}_{i}(t) + \boldsymbol{D}_{2i}\boldsymbol{w}_{i}(t). \end{cases}$$
(1)

其中: *i*=1, 2, …, *N*; $x_i(t) \in \mathbb{R}^{n_i}$, 为第*i*个子系统的 状态变量; $u_i(t) \in \mathbb{R}^{m_i}$, 为第*i*个子系统的控制输入 量; $w_i(t) \in \mathbb{R}^{r_i}$, 为第*i*个子系统的扰动输入; $y_i(t) \in \mathbb{R}^{p_i}$, 为第*i*个子系统测量输出; $z_i(t) \in \mathbb{R}^{l_i}$, 为第*i*个子系统的控制输出向量。 A_i , B_{1i} , B_{2i} , C_{1i} , D_{1i} , C_{2i} 和 D_{2i} 是具有相应维数的常数矩阵; $\tau_{ij} \ge 0$, 是系统的关联项滞后时间; $\tau = \max_{ij} \{\tau_{ij}\}$, 是定义在 $[-\tau, 0]$ 上的实值连续的初值函数。

首先假设(*A_i*, *B_{2i}*, *C_{2i})是可稳定的和可检测的。 δ<i>A_i*, δ*B_{2i}*和 δ*A_{ij}*反映了系统模型中参数不确定性的未 知实矩阵,其范数有界形式为:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \delta A_i \\ \delta B_{2i} \end{bmatrix} = E_i \Delta_i(t) \begin{bmatrix} S_{i1} \\ S_{i2} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \delta A_{ij} = M_i \Delta_{ij}(t) H_{ij} \quad (2)$$

其中: E_i , S_{i1} , S_{i2} , M_i , H_{ij} 都是具有适当维数的常数 矩阵,反映了不确定参数的结构信息; $\Delta_i(t)$ 和 $\Delta_{ij}(t)$ 为 未知常数矩阵,并且满足:

$$\boldsymbol{\Delta}_{ij}^{\mathrm{T}}(t)\boldsymbol{\Delta}_{ij}(t) \leq \boldsymbol{I}, \quad \boldsymbol{\Delta}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}(t)\boldsymbol{\Delta}_{i}(t) \leq \boldsymbol{I}; \quad i=1, \ \cdots, N_{\circ} \qquad (3)$$

2 分散鲁棒控制

2.1 输出反馈控制器的设计

对于系统(1),设计1个输出反馈控制器:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\hat{\mathbf{x}}}_i(t) = \hat{A}_i \hat{\mathbf{x}}_i(t) + \hat{B}_i \mathbf{y}_i(t), \\ \mathbf{u}_i(t) = \hat{C}_i \hat{\mathbf{x}}_i(t) . \end{cases}$$
(4)

其中: *i*=1, …, N。将式(4)代入式(1),得到闭环系统:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\mathbf{x}}_{i}(t) = (\mathbf{A}_{i} + \delta \mathbf{A}_{i})\mathbf{x}_{i}(t) + (\mathbf{B}_{2i} + \delta \mathbf{B}_{2i})\hat{\mathbf{C}}_{i}\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{i}(t) + \\ \sum_{j=1}^{N} (\mathbf{A}_{ij} + \delta \mathbf{A}_{ij})\mathbf{x}_{j}(t - \tau_{ij}) + \mathbf{B}_{1i}\mathbf{w}_{i}(t), \\ \dot{\mathbf{x}}_{i}(t) = \hat{\mathbf{B}}_{i}\mathbf{C}_{1i}\mathbf{x}_{i}(t) + \hat{\mathbf{A}}_{i}\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{i}(t) + \hat{\mathbf{B}}_{i}\mathbf{D}_{1i}\mathbf{w}_{i}(t), \\ \mathbf{z}_{i}(t) = \mathbf{C}_{2i}\mathbf{x}_{i}(t) + \mathbf{D}_{2i}\mathbf{w}_{i}(t). \end{cases}$$
(5)

闭环系统(5)可以写为:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\widetilde{x}}_{i}(t) = \widetilde{A}_{di}\widetilde{x}_{i}(t) + \sum_{j=1}^{N}\widetilde{A}_{dij}\widetilde{x}_{j}(t-\tau_{ij}) + \widetilde{B}_{i}w_{i}(t), \\ z_{i}(t) = \widetilde{C}_{2i}\widetilde{x}_{i}(t) + D_{2i}w_{i}(t). \end{cases}$$
(6)

其中:

$$\begin{split} \tilde{A}_{i} &= \begin{bmatrix} A_{i} & B_{2i}\hat{C}_{i} \\ \hat{B}_{i}C_{1i} & \hat{A}_{i} \end{bmatrix}; \quad \delta\tilde{A}_{i} = \begin{bmatrix} \delta A_{i} & \delta B_{2i}\hat{C}_{i} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}; \\ \tilde{A}_{ij} &= \begin{bmatrix} A_{ij} \\ \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}; \quad \tilde{B}_{i} = \begin{bmatrix} B_{1i} \\ \hat{B}_{i}\mathbf{D}_{1i} \end{bmatrix}; \quad \delta\tilde{A}_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} \delta A_{ij} \\ \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}; \\ \tilde{x}_{i}(t) &= \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_{i}(t) \\ \hat{x}_{i}(t) \end{bmatrix}; \quad \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{j}(t-\tau_{ij}) = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_{j}(t-\tau_{ij}) & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}; \\ \tilde{C}_{2i} &= \begin{bmatrix} C_{2i} & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}; \quad \tilde{A}_{di} = \tilde{A}_{i} + \delta\tilde{A}_{i}; \quad \tilde{A}_{dij} = \tilde{A}_{ij} + \delta\tilde{A}_{ij} \ \end{split}$$

控制问题是对给定的正常数 y,设计一个输出反 馈控制器(4),使得下面的条件满足:

a. w_i(t)=0 时,闭环系统(6)内部渐近稳定;

b. 在零初始条件下, $x_i(t)=0, t \in [-\tau, 0]$, 有 $||z(t)||_2^2$ $\leq \gamma ||w(t)||_2^2$, $\forall w(t) \in L_2[0,\infty]$ 成立。其中: $z(t) = (z_1^{T}(t) \cdots z_N^{T}(t))^{T}$; $w(t) = (w_1^{T}(t) \cdots w_N^{T}(t))^{T}$ 。则称 输出反馈控制器(4)为系统(1)的一个时滞相关 γ -次优 输出反馈 H_∞ 控制器。

2.2 主要结论及证明

引理 1^[13] 若 *y*(*t*)为 **R**^{*n*}上具有连续一阶导数的向 量函数,则对任意对称正定矩阵 *W*>0,任意常数 *h*>0 满足不等式:

$$-h \int_{t-h}^{t} \dot{\boldsymbol{y}}^{\mathrm{T}}(s) \boldsymbol{W} \dot{\boldsymbol{y}}(s) \mathrm{d}s \leq \left[\boldsymbol{y}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \quad \boldsymbol{y}^{\mathrm{T}}(t-h) \right] \begin{bmatrix} -\boldsymbol{W} & \boldsymbol{W} \\ \boldsymbol{W} & -\boldsymbol{W} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{y}(t) \\ \boldsymbol{y}(t-h) \end{bmatrix}_{\circ}$$

引理 2^[14] 设*E*, *E* 和 *F* 是具有合适维数的矩阵, 且 *E* 是对称矩阵,对所有的 *d*(*t*)满足条件(3),那么,

 $\boldsymbol{\Xi} + \boldsymbol{E}\boldsymbol{\Delta}(t)\boldsymbol{F} + \boldsymbol{E}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{\Delta}^{\mathrm{T}}(t)\boldsymbol{F}^{\mathrm{T}} < 0,$

当且仅当存在标量 ε>0 使得下式成立,即

$$\boldsymbol{\Xi} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \boldsymbol{E} \boldsymbol{E}^{\mathrm{T}} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{-1} \boldsymbol{F}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{F} < 0.$$

下面给出闭环系统渐近稳定且具有 H_∞性能 γ 及 H_∞控制器存在的充分条件。

定理 1 对于系统(1),给定常量 γ>0, τ_{ji}>0 (*i*, *j*=1, …, *N*),若存在正定对称矩阵 *P_i*, *Q_{ji}*和 *R_{ji}*, 使 得如下不等式成立:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & \Sigma_{12} & \Sigma_{13} & \Sigma_{14} \\ * & \Sigma_{22} & \Sigma_{23} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & \Sigma_{33} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & * & \Sigma_{44} \end{bmatrix} < 0_{\circ}$$
(7)

其中: "*" 表示对应块的转置,

$$\begin{split} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{11} &= \boldsymbol{P}_{i}\tilde{\boldsymbol{A}}_{di} + \tilde{\boldsymbol{A}}_{di}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{P}_{i} + \sum_{j=1}^{N}\boldsymbol{Q}_{ji} - \sum_{j=1}^{N}\boldsymbol{R}_{ji} + \tilde{\boldsymbol{C}}_{2i}^{\mathrm{T}}\tilde{\boldsymbol{C}}_{2i} ;\\ \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{12} &= \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{R}_{1i} & \cdots & \boldsymbol{R}_{Ni} & \boldsymbol{P}_{i}\tilde{\boldsymbol{A}}_{di1} & \cdots & \boldsymbol{P}_{i}\tilde{\boldsymbol{A}}_{diN} \end{bmatrix} ;\\ \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{13} &= \begin{bmatrix} \tau_{1i}\tilde{\boldsymbol{A}}_{di}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{R}_{1i} & \cdots & \tau_{Ni}\tilde{\boldsymbol{A}}_{di}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{R}_{Ni} \end{bmatrix} ;\\ \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{14} &= \tilde{\boldsymbol{C}}_{2i}^{\mathrm{T}}\tilde{\boldsymbol{D}}_{2i} ;\\ \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{22} &= \operatorname{diag}\left\{-\boldsymbol{R}_{1i}, \cdots, -\boldsymbol{R}_{Ni}, -\boldsymbol{Q}_{i1}, \cdots, -\boldsymbol{Q}_{iN}\right\} ;\\ \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{23} &= \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{0} & \cdots & \boldsymbol{0} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \boldsymbol{0} & \cdots & \boldsymbol{0} \\ \tau_{1i}\tilde{\boldsymbol{A}}_{di1}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{R}_{1i} & \cdots & \tau_{Ni}\tilde{\boldsymbol{A}}_{di1}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{R}_{Ni} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \tau_{1i}\tilde{\boldsymbol{A}}_{diN}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{R}_{1i} & \cdots & \tau_{Ni}\tilde{\boldsymbol{A}}_{diN}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{R}_{Ni} \end{bmatrix} ;\\ \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{33} &= \operatorname{diag}\left\{-\boldsymbol{R}_{1i}, \cdots, -\boldsymbol{R}_{Ni}\right\} ;\\ \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{44} &= -\gamma \boldsymbol{I}_{i} + \tilde{\boldsymbol{D}}_{2i}^{\mathrm{T}}\tilde{\boldsymbol{D}}_{2i} \circ \end{split}$$

则称输出反馈控制器(4)为系统(1)的一个时滞相关 y-次优输出反馈 H。控制器。 证明 选择如下 Lyapunov-Krasovskii 泛函:

$$V(\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{i}(t),t) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left\{ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \mathbf{P}_{i} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{i}(t) + \sum_{j=1}^{N} \left[\int_{t-\tau_{ij}}^{t} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{j}^{\mathrm{T}}(s) \mathcal{Q}_{ij} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{j}(s) \mathrm{d}s + \int_{-\tau_{ij}}^{0} \int_{t+\theta}^{t} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{j}^{\mathrm{T}}(s) \tau_{ij} \mathbf{R}_{ij} \dot{\tilde{\mathbf{x}}}_{j}(s) \mathrm{d}s \mathrm{d}\theta \right] \right\} .$$

它的导数为:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{V}}{\mathrm{d}t} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left\{ \hat{\boldsymbol{x}}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \boldsymbol{P}_{i} \tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_{i}(t) + \tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \boldsymbol{P}_{i} \dot{\tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}}_{i}(t) + \sum_{j=1}^{N} \left[\tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \boldsymbol{Q}_{ij} \tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_{i}(t) - \tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}(t-\tau_{ij}) \boldsymbol{Q}_{ij} \tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_{i}(t-\tau_{ij}) + \tau_{ij}^{2} \tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_{j}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \boldsymbol{R}_{ij} \dot{\tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}}_{j}(t) - \sum_{j=1}^{N} \int_{t-\tau_{ij}}^{t} \dot{\tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}}_{j}^{\mathrm{T}}(s) \tau_{ij} \boldsymbol{R}_{ij} \dot{\tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}}_{j}(s) \mathrm{d}s \right] \right\} \circ$$

由引理 1 可知, 当 $w_i(t)=0$ 时, $V(\tilde{x}_i(t),t)$ 沿系统(6) 的导数为:

$$\begin{split} \dot{\boldsymbol{V}}(\tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_{i}(t),t) &\leq \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left\{ \tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \Big[\boldsymbol{P}_{i} \tilde{\boldsymbol{A}}_{di} + \tilde{\boldsymbol{A}}_{di}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{P}_{i} \Big] \tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_{i}(t) + \\ 2 \tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \boldsymbol{P}_{i} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \tilde{\boldsymbol{A}}_{dij} \tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_{j}(t-\tau_{ij}) + \sum_{j=1}^{N} \tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_{j}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \boldsymbol{Q}_{ij} \tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_{j}(t) - \\ \sum_{j=1}^{N} \tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_{j}^{\mathrm{T}}(t-\tau_{ij}) \boldsymbol{Q}_{ij} \tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_{j}(t-\tau_{ij}) + \sum_{j=1}^{N} \tau_{ij}^{2} \tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_{j}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \boldsymbol{R}_{ij} \tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_{j}(t) - \\ \sum_{j=1}^{N} \tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_{j}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \boldsymbol{R}_{ij} \tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_{j}(t) + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{N} \tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_{j}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{R}_{ij} \tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_{j}(t-\tau_{ij}) - \\ \sum_{j=1}^{N} \tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_{j}^{\mathrm{T}}(t-\tau_{ij}) \boldsymbol{R}_{ij} \tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_{j}(t-\tau_{ij}) \right\} \,. \end{split}$$

Ŷ

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{\eta}_i &= \operatorname{col}\{\tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_i(t), \tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_i(t-\tau_{1i}), \cdots, \tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_i(t-\tau_{Ni}), \\ & \tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_1(t-\tau_{i1}), \cdots, \tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_N(t-\tau_{iN})\}, \end{aligned}$$

可以得到:

$$\dot{V}(\tilde{x}_i(t),t) \leq \sum_{i=1}^N \boldsymbol{\eta}_i^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{\Omega}_i \boldsymbol{\eta}_i$$
 .

其中:

$$\boldsymbol{\Omega}_{i} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\Omega}_{11} & \boldsymbol{\Omega}_{12} & \boldsymbol{\Omega}_{13} \\ * & \boldsymbol{\Omega}_{22} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & \boldsymbol{\Omega}_{33} \end{bmatrix};$$

$$\boldsymbol{\Omega}_{11} = \boldsymbol{P}_{i}\tilde{\boldsymbol{A}}_{di} + \tilde{\boldsymbol{A}}_{di}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{P}_{i} + \sum_{j=1}^{N}\boldsymbol{Q}_{ji} - \sum_{j=1}^{N}\boldsymbol{R}_{ji} + \tilde{\boldsymbol{A}}_{di}^{\mathrm{T}}(\sum_{j=1}^{N}\tau_{ji}^{2}\boldsymbol{R}_{ji})\tilde{\boldsymbol{A}}_{di};$$

$$\boldsymbol{\Omega}_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{R}_{1i} & \cdots & \boldsymbol{R}_{Ni} \end{bmatrix};$$

$$\boldsymbol{\Omega}_{13} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{P}_{i}\tilde{\boldsymbol{A}}_{di1} + \tilde{\boldsymbol{A}}_{di}^{\mathrm{T}}(\sum_{j=1}^{N}\tau_{ji}^{2}\boldsymbol{R}_{ji})\tilde{\boldsymbol{A}}_{di1} & \cdots & \boldsymbol{P}_{i}\tilde{\boldsymbol{A}}_{diN} + \tilde{\boldsymbol{A}}_{di}^{\mathrm{T}}(\sum_{j=1}^{N}\tau_{ji}^{2}\boldsymbol{R}_{ji})\tilde{\boldsymbol{A}}_{diN} \end{bmatrix};$$

$$\boldsymbol{\Omega}_{22} = \operatorname{diag}\left\{-\boldsymbol{R}_{1i}, \cdots, -\boldsymbol{R}_{Ni}\right\};$$
$$\boldsymbol{\Omega}_{33} = \begin{bmatrix}-\boldsymbol{Q}_{i1} + \tilde{\boldsymbol{A}}_{di1}^{\mathrm{T}}(\sum_{j=1}^{N} \tau_{ji}^{2} \boldsymbol{R}_{ji}) \tilde{\boldsymbol{A}}_{di1} & \cdots & \tilde{\boldsymbol{A}}_{di1}^{\mathrm{T}}(\sum_{j=1}^{N} \tau_{ji}^{2} \boldsymbol{R}_{ji}) \tilde{\boldsymbol{A}}_{diN} \\ * & \ddots & \vdots \\ * & * & -\boldsymbol{Q}_{iN} + \tilde{\boldsymbol{A}}_{diN}^{\mathrm{T}}(\sum_{j=1}^{N} \tau_{ji}^{2} \boldsymbol{R}_{ji}) \tilde{\boldsymbol{A}}_{diN}\end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}}$$

由定理 1 和 Schur 补可保证 $\dot{V}(\tilde{x}_i(t),t) < 0$,因此, 当 $w_i(t)=0$ 时,闭环系统(6)是内部渐近稳定的。

下面证明在零初始条件下, 有 $\|\mathbf{z}(t)\|_2^2 \leq \gamma \|\mathbf{w}(t)\|_2^2$ 成立。令

$$\boldsymbol{J} = \int_0^\infty \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^N \left[\boldsymbol{z}_i^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \boldsymbol{z}_i(t) - \gamma \boldsymbol{w}_i^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \boldsymbol{w}_i(t) \right] \right\} \mathrm{d}t \; \; \circ$$

考虑在零初始条件下以及 $\dot{V}(\tilde{x}_i(t),t)$ 的正定性,有:

$$\begin{split} \boldsymbol{J} &= \int_{0}^{\infty} \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^{N} \left[\boldsymbol{z}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \boldsymbol{z}_{i}(t) - \gamma \boldsymbol{w}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \boldsymbol{w}_{i}(t) \right] + \dot{\boldsymbol{V}}(\tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_{i}(t), t) \right\} \mathrm{d}t - \\ & \boldsymbol{V}(\tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_{i}(t), \infty) \leqslant \\ & \int_{0}^{\infty} \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^{N} \left[\boldsymbol{z}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \boldsymbol{z}_{i}(t) - \gamma \boldsymbol{w}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \boldsymbol{w}_{i}(t) \right] + \dot{\boldsymbol{V}}(\tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_{i}(t), t) \right\} \mathrm{d}t \; \circ \\ & \Leftrightarrow \tilde{\boldsymbol{\eta}}_{i} = \left[\begin{array}{c} \boldsymbol{\eta}_{i} \\ \boldsymbol{w}_{i}(t) \end{array} \right], \quad \text{in F} \mid \Xi 1, \quad \text{fr}: \\ & \boldsymbol{J} \leqslant \sum_{i=1}^{N} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\eta}}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\Omega}}_{i} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\eta}}_{i} \; \circ \end{split}$$

其中:

$$\tilde{\boldsymbol{\Omega}}_{i} = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\Omega}}_{11} & \boldsymbol{\Omega}_{12} & \boldsymbol{\Omega}_{13} & \tilde{\boldsymbol{\Omega}}_{14} \\ * & \boldsymbol{\Omega}_{22} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & \boldsymbol{\Omega}_{33} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & * & \tilde{\boldsymbol{\Omega}}_{44} \end{bmatrix};$$
$$\tilde{\boldsymbol{\Omega}}_{11} = \boldsymbol{\Omega}_{11} + \tilde{\boldsymbol{C}}_{2i}^{\mathrm{T}} \tilde{\boldsymbol{C}}_{2i};$$
$$\tilde{\boldsymbol{\Omega}}_{14} = \tilde{\boldsymbol{C}}_{2i}^{\mathrm{T}} \tilde{\boldsymbol{D}}_{2i};$$
$$\tilde{\boldsymbol{\Omega}}_{44} = -\gamma \boldsymbol{I}_{i} + \tilde{\boldsymbol{D}}_{2i}^{\mathrm{T}} \tilde{\boldsymbol{D}}_{2i} \circ$$

由 Schur 补和定理 1 的条件可知, J < 0。所以, 满足 $\|z(t)\|_{2}^{2} \leq \gamma \|w(t)\|_{2}^{2}$ 。定理 1 得到证明。

对定理1中不等式(7)的求解非常困难,为了得到 满足条件的输出反馈控制器,进一步给出定理2及其 证明。

定理 2 对于系统(1),给定常量 γ>0; τ_{ji}>0 (*i*, *j*=1, …, *N*)。若存在正定对称矩阵 *X_i*, *Y_i*, *R_{ji}*, *Q_{ji}*和任 意矩阵 *L_i*, *F_i*, *K_i*, 任意常数 ε_{i1}>0, ε_{i2}>0, ε_{i3}>0, ε_{i4}>0, 使得如下 LMI 成立:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\Gamma}_{i1} & \tilde{\Gamma}_{i2} & \tilde{\Gamma}_{i3} & \tilde{\Gamma}_{i7} \\ * & \tilde{\Gamma}_{i4} & \tilde{\Gamma}_{i5} & \tilde{\Gamma}_{i8} \\ * & * & \tilde{\Gamma}_{i6} & \tilde{\Gamma}_{i9} \\ * & * & * & \tilde{\Gamma}_{i10} \end{bmatrix} < 0.$$
(8)

其中:

$$\tilde{\boldsymbol{\Gamma}}_{i1} = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\Gamma}}_{i111} & \tilde{\boldsymbol{\Gamma}}_{i122} \\ * & \tilde{\boldsymbol{\Gamma}}_{i122} \end{bmatrix};$$

$$\tilde{\boldsymbol{\Gamma}}_{i111} = \boldsymbol{A}_{i}\boldsymbol{X}_{i} + \boldsymbol{X}_{i}\boldsymbol{A}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} + \boldsymbol{F}_{i}\boldsymbol{B}_{2i}^{\mathrm{T}} + \boldsymbol{B}_{2i}\boldsymbol{F}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} + \sum_{j=1}^{N}\boldsymbol{Q}_{ji} - \sum_{j=1}^{N} \boldsymbol{R}_{ji} + \boldsymbol{C}_{2i}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{C}_{2i} + \varepsilon_{i1}\boldsymbol{E}_{i}\boldsymbol{E}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}};$$

$$\tilde{\boldsymbol{\Gamma}}_{i112} = \boldsymbol{A}_{i} + \boldsymbol{K}_{i} + \sum_{j=1}^{N}\boldsymbol{Q}_{ji} - \sum_{j=1}^{N} \boldsymbol{R}_{ji} + \varepsilon_{i1}\boldsymbol{E}_{i}\boldsymbol{E}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}};$$

$$\tilde{\boldsymbol{\Gamma}}_{i122} = \boldsymbol{Y}_{i}\boldsymbol{A}_{i} + \boldsymbol{A}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{Y}_{i} + \boldsymbol{L}_{i}\boldsymbol{C}_{1i} + \boldsymbol{C}_{1i}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{L}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} + \sum_{j=1}^{N}\boldsymbol{Q}_{ji} - \sum_{j=1}^{N} \boldsymbol{R}_{ji} + \varepsilon_{i1}\boldsymbol{E}_{i}\boldsymbol{E}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}};$$

$$\tilde{\boldsymbol{\Gamma}}_{i22} = \sum_{j=1}^{N} \boldsymbol{R}_{ji} + \varepsilon_{i1}\boldsymbol{E}_{i}\boldsymbol{E}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}};$$

$$\tilde{\boldsymbol{\Gamma}}_{i2} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{X}_{i}\boldsymbol{R}_{1i} & \cdots & \boldsymbol{X}_{i}\boldsymbol{R}_{Ni} & \boldsymbol{A}_{i1} + \varepsilon_{i2}\boldsymbol{M}_{i}\boldsymbol{M}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} & \cdots & \boldsymbol{A}_{iN} + \varepsilon_{i2}\boldsymbol{M}_{i}\boldsymbol{M}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} \\ \boldsymbol{R}_{1i} & \cdots & \boldsymbol{R}_{Ni} & \boldsymbol{Y}_{i}\boldsymbol{A}_{i1} + \varepsilon_{i2}\boldsymbol{M}_{i}\boldsymbol{M}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} & \cdots & \boldsymbol{Y}_{i}\boldsymbol{A}_{iN} + \varepsilon_{i2}\boldsymbol{M}_{i}\boldsymbol{M}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} \end{bmatrix};$$

$$\begin{split} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\Gamma}}_{i3} = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\Gamma}}_{i311} & \cdots & \tilde{\boldsymbol{\Gamma}}_{i31N} & \boldsymbol{C}_{2i}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{D}_{2i} \\ \tilde{\boldsymbol{\Gamma}}_{i321} & \cdots & \tilde{\boldsymbol{\Gamma}}_{i32N} & \boldsymbol{0} \end{bmatrix}; \\ \tilde{\boldsymbol{\Gamma}}_{i311} = \tau_{1i} (\boldsymbol{X}_{i} \boldsymbol{A}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} + \boldsymbol{F}_{i} \boldsymbol{B}_{2i}^{\mathrm{T}}) \boldsymbol{R}_{1i} + \tau_{1i} \varepsilon_{i3} \boldsymbol{R}_{1i} \boldsymbol{S}_{i1}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{S}_{i1} \boldsymbol{R}_{1i}; \\ \tilde{\boldsymbol{\Gamma}}_{i321} = \boldsymbol{A}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{R}_{1i} + \varepsilon_{i3} \boldsymbol{R}_{1i} \boldsymbol{S}_{i1}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{S}_{i1} \boldsymbol{R}_{1i}; \\ \tilde{\boldsymbol{\Gamma}}_{i31N} = \tau_{Ni} (\boldsymbol{X}_{i} \boldsymbol{A}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} + \boldsymbol{F}_{i} \boldsymbol{B}_{2i}^{\mathrm{T}}) \boldsymbol{R}_{Ni} + \tau_{Ni} \varepsilon_{i3} \boldsymbol{R}_{Ni} \boldsymbol{S}_{i1}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{S}_{i1} \boldsymbol{R}_{Ni}; \\ \tilde{\boldsymbol{\Gamma}}_{i32N} = \boldsymbol{A}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{R}_{Ni} + \varepsilon_{i3} \boldsymbol{R}_{Ni} \boldsymbol{S}_{i1}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{S}_{i1} \boldsymbol{R}_{Ni}; \\ \tilde{\boldsymbol{\Gamma}}_{i32N} = \boldsymbol{A}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{R}_{Ni} + \varepsilon_{i3} \boldsymbol{R}_{Ni} \boldsymbol{S}_{i1}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{S}_{i1} \boldsymbol{R}_{Ni}; \\ \tilde{\boldsymbol{\Gamma}}_{i4} = \mathrm{diag} \left\{ -\boldsymbol{R}_{1i}, \cdots, -\boldsymbol{R}_{Ni}, -\boldsymbol{Q}_{i1}, \cdots, -\boldsymbol{Q}_{iN} \right\}; \\ \tilde{\boldsymbol{\Gamma}}_{i5} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{0} & \cdots & \boldsymbol{0} & \boldsymbol{0} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \boldsymbol{0} & \cdots & \boldsymbol{0} & \boldsymbol{0} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \tilde{\boldsymbol{\Gamma}}_{i5N1} & \cdots & \tilde{\boldsymbol{\Gamma}}_{i5NN} & \boldsymbol{0} \end{bmatrix}; \\ \tilde{\boldsymbol{\Gamma}}_{i511} = \tau_{1i} \boldsymbol{A}_{11}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{R}_{1i} + \tau_{1i} \varepsilon_{i4} \boldsymbol{R}_{1i} \boldsymbol{M}_{i} \boldsymbol{M}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{R}_{1i}; \\ \tilde{\boldsymbol{\Gamma}}_{i5N1} = \tau_{1i} \boldsymbol{A}_{iN}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{R}_{1i} + \tau_{1i} \varepsilon_{i4} \boldsymbol{R}_{1i} \boldsymbol{M}_{i} \boldsymbol{M}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{R}_{1i}; \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} \tilde{\Gamma}_{i51N} &= \tau_{Ni} A_{i1}^{\mathrm{T}} R_{Ni} + \tau_{Ni} \varepsilon_{i4} R_{Ni} M_i M_i^{\mathrm{T}} R_{Ni} ; \\ \tilde{\Gamma}_{i5NN} &= \tau_{Ni} A_{iN}^{\mathrm{T}} R_{Ni} + \tau_{Ni} \varepsilon_{i4} R_{Ni} M_i M_i^{\mathrm{T}} R_{Ni} ; \\ \tilde{\Gamma}_{i6} &= \mathrm{diag} \left\{ -R_{1i} \cdots - R_{Ni}, -\gamma I_i + D_{2i}^{\mathrm{T}} D_{2i} \right\} ; \\ \tilde{\Gamma}_{i7} &= \begin{bmatrix} S_{i1} X_i & 0 & L_i & 0 \\ S_{i1} & 0 & L_i & 0 \end{bmatrix} ; \\ \tilde{\Gamma}_{i7} &= \begin{bmatrix} S_{i1} X_i & T_{1i} X_i S_{i1}^{\mathrm{T}} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ S_{i2} F_i & H_{i2}^{\mathrm{T}} & \tau_{2i} X_i S_{i2}^{\mathrm{T}} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & H_{iN}^{\mathrm{T}} & \tau_{Ni} X_i S_{iN}^{\mathrm{T}} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & Y_i H_{i1}^{\mathrm{T}} & E_{i1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & Y_i H_{iN}^{\mathrm{T}} & E_{i1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix} ; \\ \tilde{\Gamma}_{i9} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \tau_{1i} S_{i2} F_i & \tau_{1i} H_{i1} & \cdots & \tau_{Ni} H_{i1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \tau_{Ni} S_{i2} F_i & \tau_{1i} H_{iN} & \cdots & \tau_{Ni} H_{iN} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix} ; \end{split}$$

则称输出反馈控制器(4)为系统(1)的一个时滞相关 γ-次优输出反馈 H_o控制器。其中:

$$\hat{B}_{i} = O_{i}^{-1}L_{i}; \quad \hat{C}_{i} = F_{i}^{T}V_{i}^{-T};$$
$$\hat{A}_{i} = O_{i}^{-T}(K_{i}^{T} - Y_{i}A_{i}X_{i} - L_{i}C_{1i}X_{i} - Y_{i}B_{2i}F_{i}^{T})V_{i}^{-T}.$$
(9)
证明 定义如下矩阵变量:

$$\boldsymbol{P}_{i} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{Y}_{i} & \boldsymbol{O}_{i} \\ \boldsymbol{O}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} & * \end{bmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{P}_{i}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{X}_{i} & \boldsymbol{V}_{i} \\ \boldsymbol{V}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} & * \end{bmatrix},$$
$$\boldsymbol{\Pi}_{i1} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{X}_{i} & \boldsymbol{I}_{i} \\ \boldsymbol{V}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} & \boldsymbol{0}_{i} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{\Pi}_{i2} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{I}_{i} & \boldsymbol{Y}_{i} \\ \boldsymbol{0}_{i} & \boldsymbol{O}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} \end{bmatrix}.$$

其中: X_i 和 Y_i 为正定对称矩阵; V_i 和 O_i 为非奇异矩阵。很明显,有 $P_i\Pi_{i1} = \Pi_{i2}$ 。为了保证 P_i 的正定性, 必须满足 $\begin{bmatrix} X_i & I_i \\ I_i & Y_i \end{bmatrix} > 0$ 。再令 $\psi_i = \text{diag} \left\{ \Pi_{i1}, \underbrace{I_i \cdots I_i}_{2N} \right\}$, 式(7)矩阵左乘 ψ_i^{T} ,右乘 ψ_i ,有:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{i1} & \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{i2} & \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{i3} \\ * & \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{i4} & \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{i5} \\ * & * & \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{i6} \end{bmatrix} < 0; \qquad (10)$$
$$\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{i1} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{i111} & \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{i112} \\ * & \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{i122} \end{bmatrix};$$

$$\begin{split} \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{i111} &= A_{i}X_{i} + X_{i}A_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} + F_{i}B_{2i}^{\mathrm{T}} + B_{2i}F_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} + \sum_{j=1}^{N} \mathcal{Q}_{ji} - \sum_{j=1}^{N} R_{ji} + C_{2i}^{\mathrm{T}}C_{2i}; \\ \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{i112} &= A_{i} + K_{i} + \sum_{j=1}^{N} \mathcal{Q}_{ji} - \sum_{j=1}^{N} R_{ji}; \\ \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{i122} &= \mathbf{Y}_{i}A_{i} + A_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{Y}_{i} + L_{i}C_{1i} + C_{1i}^{\mathrm{T}}L_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} + \sum_{j=1}^{N} \mathcal{Q}_{ji} - \sum_{j=1}^{N} R_{ji}; \\ \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{i2} &= \begin{bmatrix} X_{i}R_{1i} & \cdots & X_{i}R_{Ni} & A_{i1} & \cdots & A_{iN} \\ R_{1i} & \cdots & R_{Ni} & Y_{i}A_{i1} & \cdots & Y_{i}A_{iN} \end{bmatrix}; \\ \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{i3} &= \begin{bmatrix} \tau_{1i}(X_{i}A_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} + F_{i}B_{2i}^{\mathrm{T}})R_{1i} & \cdots & \tau_{Ni}(X_{i}A_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} + F_{i}B_{2i}^{\mathrm{T}})R_{Ni} & C_{2i}^{\mathrm{T}}D_{2i} \\ A_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}R_{ii} & \cdots & A_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}R_{Ni} & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}; \\ \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{i4} &= \mathrm{diag}\left\{-R_{1i}, \cdots - R_{Ni}, -\mathcal{Q}_{i1} \cdots - \mathcal{Q}_{iN}\right\}; \\ \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{i5} &= \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \cdots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{0} & \cdots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \tau_{1i}A_{i1}^{\mathrm{T}}R_{1i} & \cdots & \tau_{Ni}A_{i1}^{\mathrm{T}}R_{Ni} & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}; \\ \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{i6} &= \mathrm{diag}\left\{-R_{1i} \cdots - R_{Ni}, -\gamma I_{i} + D_{2i}^{\mathrm{T}}D_{2i}\right\} \,. \end{split}$$

其中:

$$\begin{split} \boldsymbol{K}_{i} &= \boldsymbol{X}_{i} \boldsymbol{A}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{Y}_{i} + \boldsymbol{X}_{i} \boldsymbol{C}_{ii}^{\mathrm{T}} \hat{\boldsymbol{B}}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{O}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} + \boldsymbol{V}_{i} \hat{\boldsymbol{C}}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{B}_{2i}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{Y}_{i} + \boldsymbol{V}_{i} \hat{\boldsymbol{A}}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{O}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} ; \\ \boldsymbol{L}_{i} &= \boldsymbol{O}_{i} \hat{\boldsymbol{B}}_{i} \quad `\boldsymbol{F}_{i} = \boldsymbol{V}_{i} \hat{\boldsymbol{C}}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} \circ \end{split}$$

再根据引理 2 代入不确定性,利用 Schur 补,可以得到定理 2。

3 算例分析

对如图 1 所示的三机电力系统进行关联时滞输出 反馈分散鲁棒控制器的设计。 $G_1 和 G_2 关联, 机组 G_3$ 作为无穷大母线。在考虑发电机 $G_1 与 G_2 关联时, 假$ $设它们之间关联信号的传递存在着常数时滞 <math>\tau > 0$,得 到的电力系统非线性模型经直接反馈线性化,并且代 入具体的参数后,可以得到:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\delta}_{1}(t) = \omega_{1}(t), \\ \dot{\omega}_{1}(t) = -23.25\delta_{1}(t) - 16.07E'_{q1}(t) + \\ 23.50\delta_{2}(t-\tau) - 17.04E'_{q2}(t-\tau), \\ \dot{E}'_{q1}(t) = -0.3467\delta_{1}(t) - 0.2802E'_{q1}(t) + \\ 0.2E_{f1}(t) + 0.3412\delta_{2}(t-\tau) + 0.0196E'_{q2}(t-\tau). \end{cases}$$

$$(11)$$

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$$\begin{cases} \dot{\delta}_{2}(t) = \omega_{2}(t), \\ \dot{\omega}_{2}(t) = -26.75\delta_{2}(t) - 30.1E'_{q2}(t) + \\ 27.05\delta_{1}(t-\tau) + 0.867E'_{q1}(t-\tau), \\ \dot{E}'_{q2}(t) = -0.176\delta_{2}(t) - 0.3E'_{q2}(t) + 0.167E_{f2}(t) + \\ 0.1719\delta_{1}(t-\tau) + 0.01085E'_{q1}(t-\tau) \circ \end{cases}$$

(12)

其中: $\delta_i(t)$ 为第*i*个发电机的功角(rad); $\omega_i(t)$ 为第*i* 个发电机的相对转速(rad/s); $E'_{qi}(t)$ 为第*i*个发电机的 *q* 轴暂态电压; $E_{fi}(t)$ 为励磁绕组等值电动势。定义 状态变量 $x_i(t) = (\delta_i(t) \ \omega_i(t) \ E'_{qi}(t))$,控制变量 $u_i(t) = E_{fi}(t)$,并且考虑在每个子系统中存在扰动输 入 $w_i(t)$ 、输出 $z_i(t)$ 和不确定性,则式(11)和式(12)可以 写成:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\boldsymbol{x}}_{i}(t) = (\boldsymbol{A}_{i} + \Delta \boldsymbol{A}_{i})\boldsymbol{x}_{i}(t) + \boldsymbol{B}_{1i}\boldsymbol{w}_{i}(t) + \\ \sum_{j=1}^{N} (\boldsymbol{A}_{ij} + \Delta \boldsymbol{A}_{ij})\boldsymbol{x}_{j}(t - \tau_{ij}) + (\boldsymbol{B}_{2i} + \Delta \boldsymbol{B}_{2i})\boldsymbol{u}_{i}(t), \\ \boldsymbol{y}_{i}(t) = \boldsymbol{C}_{1i}\boldsymbol{x}_{i}(t) + \boldsymbol{D}_{1i}\boldsymbol{w}_{i}(t), \\ \boldsymbol{z}_{i}(t) = \boldsymbol{C}_{2i}\boldsymbol{x}_{i}(t) + \boldsymbol{D}_{2i}\boldsymbol{w}_{i}(t) \circ \end{cases}$$
(13)

其中: *i*=1,2;

$$A_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -23.25 & 0 & -16.07 \\ -0.3467 & 0 & -0.2802 \end{bmatrix}; \quad B_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0.2 \end{bmatrix};$$
$$B_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}; \quad A_{11} = 0;$$
$$A_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 23.5 & 0 & -17.04 \\ 0.3412 & 0 & 0.0196 \end{bmatrix};$$

$$C_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.3 \end{bmatrix}; \quad D_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix};$$
$$A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -26.75 & 0 & -30.01 \\ -0.176 & 0 & -0.3 \end{bmatrix}; \quad B_{22} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0.167 \end{bmatrix};$$
$$A_{22} = 0; \quad A_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 27.05 & 0 & 0.867 \\ 0.171 & 9 & 0 & 0.010 & 85 \end{bmatrix};$$
$$C_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad D_{22} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.01 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.01 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.01 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix};$$
$$B_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}; \quad S_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.02 & 0.1 & 0 \end{bmatrix};$$
$$S_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.01 & 0 \end{bmatrix}; \quad E_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^{T};$$
$$H_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -0.02 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^{T}; \quad M_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0.01 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^{T};$$
$$M_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.03 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^{T}; \quad H_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.2 & 0.01 & 0 \end{bmatrix};$$
$$H_{22} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.3 & 0.1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}; \quad H_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0.002 \end{bmatrix};$$

设计形如式(4)的输出反馈控制器,利用 Matlab 中的 LMI 工具箱,求解 LMI(8),在取 γ =1 时得到最 大时滞界 $\tau \leq 0.99$,且式(9)中的控制器系数为:

$$\hat{A}_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 9\ 317 & -5\ 504 & -5\ 734 \\ -8\ 296 & 13\ 594 & -8\ 143 \\ -8\ 236 & -7\ 856 & 13\ 343 \end{bmatrix};$$

$$\hat{B}_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} -9\ 317 & 6\ 886 & 2\ 742 \\ 5\ 504 & -12\ 761 & 2\ 621 \\ 5\ 734 & 9\ 010 & -4\ 445 \end{bmatrix};$$

$$\hat{C}_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1\ 747.6 & 256.4 & -1\ 914.4 \end{bmatrix};$$

$$\hat{A}_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 19\ 566 & -10\ 573 & -10\ 315 \\ -10\ 528 & 19\ 609 & -10\ 398 \\ -15\ 605 & -15\ 733 & 29\ 355 \end{bmatrix};$$

$$\hat{B}_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} -9\ 783 & 52\ 640 & 19\ 506 \\ 5\ 286 & -98\ 043 & 19\ 664 \\ 5\ 158 & 51\ 985 & -36\ 692 \end{bmatrix};$$

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第 40 卷

在得到关联时滞输出反馈控制器之后,利用 Matlab中的Simulink工具可以得到状态变量的仿真曲 线,即分别为第 *i* 个发电机的功角 $\delta_i(t)$,相对转速 $\omega_i(t)$ 和*q*轴暂态电压 $E'_{qi}(t)$ 的响应曲线,如图 3 所示。 图 2 所示为关联电力系统在未加控制器时的功角、角 速度和 *q*轴暂态电压响应曲线。从图 3 可以看出,2 个机组在 3 s 左右都达到稳定。比较图 3(a)和图 3(b) 可以看出,所设计的控制器能够快速有效地稳定电力 系统,并且具有良好的动态性能,所以,本文所提出 的控制方法是有效的。



另外,将本文的仿真试验结果与文献[8]中的仿真 实验结果相比较,易知采用本文方法仿真并不像文献 [8]一样有繁琐的迭代过程。将本文的仿真试验结果与 文献[3]中的仿真实验结果相比较,如表1所示。可见, 在 y=1 时,系统可稳定的最大时滞界比较大,具有较 小的保守性。



output feedback controller

表1 系统(13)最大时滞界

Table 1 Upper bound τ for system (13)

| •• | |
|----------|---------|
| 方法 | 最大时滞界 τ |
| 文献[3]中方法 | 0.65 |
| 定理2 | 0.99 |

4 结 论

a. 研究了状态、关联和控制输入存在不确定性的 时滞电力系统的输出反馈分散鲁棒 *H*_∞控制。

b. 采用 Lyapunov-Krasovskii 泛函和时滞积分不 等式,扩大了关联系统稳定的时滞范围,具有较小的 保守性。

c. 采用变量替代法,给出了分散输出 H_∞控制器的 LMI 方法,采用该方法不需要迭代就能求解出分散

控制器。所设计的控制器能快速稳定电力系统。

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