

拴连卫星系统在轨道保持 中的镇定的一种新方法

吉英存 高为炳

(北京航空航天大学第七研究室, 北京, 100083)

A NEW APPROACH TO STABILIZATION OF TETHERED SATELLITES DURING STATION KEEPING

Ji Ying-cun, Gao Wei-bing

(The 7th Research Division of Beijing University of Aero. and Astro., Beijing, 100083)

摘 要 给出了求拴连卫星系统在轨道保持中的局部镇定律的一种新方法。当拴连卫星系统的拴连约束假设为刚性且无质量时, 在构造镇定律时, 必须应用有关临界镇定的一些结果。方法是中心流形理论和 Lyapunov 方法的一种组合, 和 Liaw & Abed 的方法相比, 它避免 Hopf 分叉理论的应用和 Floquet 指数的计算, 易为工程上应用。

关键词 拴连卫星系统, 临界镇定, Lyapunov 方法, 中心流形理论

Abstract A new approach to stabilization of tethered satellites during station keeping is presented. It is observed that results from the critical stabilization must be applied in the construction of the stabilizing law for a tethered satellite system when the tether is assumed rigid and massless. Our method is the combination of the centre manifold theory and Lyapunov method. When compared with Liaw and Abed's method, in which tools related to the Hopf bifurcation are employed, it avoids calculating the Floquet exponents and is easily mastered by control engineers.

Key words tethered satellite system, critical stabilization, Lyapunov method, centre manifold theory

近来对非线性系统的临界镇定研究得很多, 这不仅具有理论意义, 而且不少工程实际系统就是临界系统。例如: (1)刚体角速度系统^[1-3], (2)拴连卫星系统(Tethered Satellite System)^[4]等等。象发射与回收卫星, 进行太空装配等都可用拴连卫星系统模型来研究。应用文献[5]的结果解决拴连卫星系统在轨道保持中的局部镇定问题, 给出了控制律的部分参数化表示。在文献[4]中, Liaw & Abed 运用文献[6]中的结果研究该问题, 运用了 Hopf 分叉理论, 必须计算 Floquet 指数。而我们的方法是中心流形理论和 Lyapunov 方法的一种组合, 首先运用 Lyapunov 方法求得一个全临界低维系统的镇定律, 然后运用中心流形理论让这个低维系统的镇定律也是整个系统的一个中心流形。

1 关于局部镇定问题的回顾

许多有关非线性系统局部临界镇定的文章的结果都源于下列引理:

引理 1^[8] 考虑系统[自由坐标(coordinate free)表示]

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$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{x} &= f(x, \xi) \\ \dot{\xi} &= g(\xi) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1)$$

若 ① $\dot{x} = f(x, 0)$ 渐近稳定, ② $\dot{\xi} = g(\xi)$ 渐近稳定, 则原系统的原点局部渐近稳定。

考虑控制系统

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{X} &= F(X) + G(X)U \\ Y &= H(X) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2)$$

Byrnes & Isidori 为这样的仿射非线性系统定义零动态的概念^[8, 9], 它是线性系统的传输零点在非线情形下的一种推广。系统(2)式的零动态 (Z^*, F^*) 定义如下:

① 流形 Z^* 是输出零化流形, 亦即 $Z^* \subset H(O)$

② 流形 Z^* 是受控不变的, 亦即存在 $U^*(X)$, 使得在 Z^* 上能恰当定义一个向量场 $F^*(X) = F(X) + G(X)U^*(X)$ 。

③ 流形 Z^* 对上面性质①、②是最大的。

若系统(2)式的零动态 (Z^*, F^*) 存在, 那么系统经过坐标变换和反馈变换可化为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{x} &= f(x, \xi) \\ \dot{\xi} &= A\xi + Bu \\ Y &= C\xi \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3)$$

其中 (A, B) 可控, 由引理1可知, 若 $\dot{x} = f(x, 0)$ 渐近稳定, 则整个系统可局部镇定。

那么, 若 $\dot{x} = f(x, 0)$ 不渐近稳定, 则^[5]

定理1 考虑系统

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{x} &= A^0 x + \tilde{f}(x, \xi) \\ \dot{\xi} &= A^- \xi + Bu + \tilde{g}(x, \xi, u) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4)$$

这里 A^0 的任意特征值的实部为零, A^- 的任意特征值的实部小于零, \tilde{f}, \tilde{g} 是关于 x, ξ, u 的二次以上的高阶项。则系统(4)式运用静态状态反馈 $u(x), u(0), \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(0) = 0$, 可镇定的充分必要条件是

① 存在 $\xi = \pi(x), \pi(0) = 0, \frac{\partial \pi(0)}{\partial x} = 0$, 使得

$$\dot{x} = A^0 x + \tilde{f}(x, \pi(x)) \text{ 渐近稳定。}$$

② 方程 $\frac{\partial \pi}{\partial x}(A^0 x + \tilde{f}(x, \pi(x))) = A^- \pi(x) + Bu + \tilde{g}(x, \pi(x), u)$

有解 $u^* = u(x)$ 。

注1 由于考虑的是临界镇定问题, 亦即线性化系统在虚轴上有不可控的特征值, 通过坐标变换及线性预反馈, 不失一般性地可设 A^0 的特征值的实部为零, 而 A^- 的特征值的实部为负。

注2 这里先求一个全临界子系统式(4)的镇定律, 视“ ξ ”为控制变量, 然后解方程使得全临界子系统的镇定律 $\xi = \pi(x)$ 也是整个系统的中心流形, 从而由低维系统的渐

近性质决定了整个系统的渐近性质。

注 3 解方程

$$\frac{\partial \pi}{\partial x}(A^0 x + \tilde{f}(x, \pi(x))) = A^{-1} \pi(x) + Bu + \tilde{g}(x, \pi(x), u)$$

时，并不需要精确求解，只须让首项逼近相同即可。

将上述思想应用到求拴连卫星系统的局部镇定律。

2 拴连卫星系统的模型

考虑如图 1，图 2 所示的拴连卫星系统

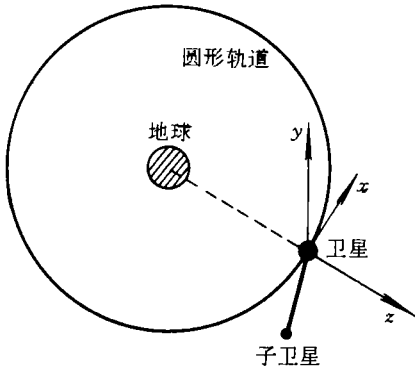


图 1 拴连卫星系统

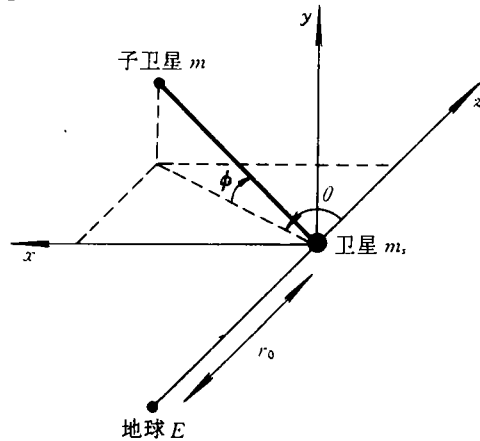


图 2 旋转坐标系

系统的建模过程以及建模过程中的主要假设见文献[4]。最终系统模型为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{\varphi} &= \omega_{\varphi} \\ \dot{\omega}_{\varphi} &= \frac{2v}{l} \omega_{\varphi} - \frac{1}{2} \sin(2\varphi)(\omega_{\theta} + \Omega)^2 - \frac{\Omega^2 r_0}{l} \cos\theta \sin\varphi \left(1 - \frac{r_0^3}{r_m^3}\right) \\ \dot{\theta} &= \omega_{\theta} \\ \dot{\omega}_{\theta} &= -\frac{2v}{l}(\omega_{\theta} + \Omega) + 2 \tan\varphi(\omega_{\theta} + \Omega)\omega_{\varphi} - \frac{\Omega^2 r_0 \sin\theta}{l \cos\varphi} \left(1 - \frac{r_0^3}{r_m^3}\right) \\ i &= v \\ \dot{v} &= l\omega_{\varphi}^2 + l\cos^2\varphi(\omega_{\theta} + \Omega)^2 - \frac{\Omega^2 r_0^3 l}{r_m^3} + \Omega^2 r_0 \cos\theta \cos\varphi \left(1 - \frac{r_0^3}{r_m^3}\right) + \frac{T}{m} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5)$$

在该系统中，设约束长度是定常的，且无质量，亦即 $i = v = 0$ ，不妨设 $l = l^*$ 。经过分析，系统有两个平衡点

$$x_0 = (0, 0, 0, 0, l^*, 0)^T$$

$$\tilde{x}_0 = (0, 0, \pi, 0, l^*, 0)^T$$

下面讨论系统在平衡点 x_0 附近的局部镇定问题, 在 \tilde{x}_0 附近可以类似分析与设计。

做一个简单的坐标变换, 将 x_0 移至原点, 考虑原点的局部镇定问题, 然后在原点附近把系统进行 Taylor 展开, 扩展至三次方项, 系统化为

$$\dot{X} = L_0 X + Q_0(X, X) + C_0(X, X, X) + eu + e\frac{T}{m} \quad (6)$$

其中: $X = x - x_0$, 这里 $x = (\varphi, \omega_\varphi, \theta, \omega_\theta, l, v)^\top$

$$L_0 = \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{bmatrix} \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -a_1^2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -a_2^2 & 0 & 0 & \frac{-2\Omega}{l^*} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2l^* \Omega & a_3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Q_0(X, X) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -2\Omega\varphi\omega_\theta + a_{12}\varphi\tilde{l} - \frac{2}{l^*}\omega_\varphi v \\ 0 \\ a_{12}\theta\tilde{l} - \frac{2}{l^*}\omega_\theta v + 2\Omega\varphi\omega_\varphi + \frac{2\Omega}{l^*}\tilde{l}v \\ 0 \\ a_4\theta^2 + l^*\omega_\theta^2 + 2\Omega\omega_\theta\tilde{l} + a_5\varphi^2 + l^*\omega_\varphi^2 + a_{13}\tilde{l}^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C_0(X, X, X) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ a_6\theta^2\varphi - \omega_\theta^2\varphi + a_7\varphi^3 + a_8\varphi\tilde{l}^2 + \frac{2}{l^*}\omega_\varphi\tilde{l}v \\ 0 \\ a_9\theta^3 + a_{10}\theta\varphi^2 + a_8\theta\tilde{l}^2 + 2\varphi\omega_\varphi\omega_\theta + \frac{2}{l^*}\omega_\theta\tilde{l}v - \frac{2\Omega}{l^{*3}}\tilde{l}^2v \\ 0 \\ a_{14}\theta^2\tilde{l} + \omega_\theta^2\tilde{l} - 2l^*\omega_\theta\varphi^2 + a_{11}\varphi^2\tilde{l} + \omega_\varphi^2\tilde{l} + a_{15}\tilde{l}^3 \end{bmatrix}$$

这里 $\tilde{l} = l - l^*$, $e = (0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1)^\top$, $u = \frac{(3r_0^2 l^* + 3r_0 l^{*2} + l^{*3})\Omega^2}{(r_0 + l^*)^2}$

具体参数 a_i , $i = 1, \dots, 15$, 见附录, T 为控制变量。

3 控制律的求取

令控制律 $T = KX + \tilde{u} + k_0$ 下面具体地求 K 和 \tilde{u} 。

3.1 线性反馈的选取

这里取

$$KX + k_0 = -mu + m(-K_1\theta - K_2\dot{\theta} - K_3\tilde{l} - K_4v) \quad (7)$$

线性反馈选取并不是全状态反馈, 没有利用 φ 、 $\dot{\varphi}$ 的信息。因为即使利用 φ 、 $\dot{\varphi}$, 对 L_0 特征值的移动没有任何帮助, 并且也不利于后面运用中心流形理论。

运用线性反馈将 $L_0 \rightarrow \tilde{L}_0$, $\tilde{L}_0 = \text{diag}[A^0, A^-]$

$$A^0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -a_1^2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad A^- = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -a_2^2 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{2\Omega}{l^*} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -K_1 & -K_2 + 2l^*\Omega & -K_3 + a_3 & -K_4 \end{bmatrix} \quad (8)$$

K_1, K_2, K_3, K_4 的选择使得 A^- 为 Hurwitz 矩阵。运用 Routh - Hurwitz 判据, 只须

$$\textcircled{1} K_4 > 0, \quad \textcircled{2} b_1, b_2, b_3 > 0, \quad \textcircled{3} K_4 b_1 b_2 - b_2^2 - K_4^2 b_3 > 0 \quad (9)$$

这里:

$$b_1 = K_3 - \frac{(2rl^{*2} + l^{*3})\Omega^2}{(r_0 + l^*)^3} - \frac{2\Omega K_2}{l^*} + 4\Omega^2, \quad b_2 = \frac{K_4(3r_0^3 + 3r_0^2 l^* + r_0 l^{*2})\Omega^2}{(r_0 + l^*)^3} - \frac{2\Omega K_1}{l^*},$$

$$b_3 = \frac{(3r_0^3 + 3r_0^2 l^* + r_0 l^{*2})}{(r_0 + l^*)^3} \left(K_3 - \frac{(3r_0^3 + 3r_0^2 l^* + 3r_0 l^{*2} + l^{*3})}{(r_0 + l^*)^3} \Omega^2 \right)$$

令 $(x, y, \xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3, \xi_4)^T = (\varphi, \omega_\varphi, \theta, \omega_\theta, \tilde{l}, v)^T$, 系统变成: (只写到二次方项, 将 $T = k_0 + KX + \tilde{u}$ 代入)

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x} &= y, \quad \dot{y} = -a_1^2 x - 2\Omega x \xi_2 + a_{12} x \xi_3 - \frac{2}{l^*} y \xi_4, \quad \dot{\xi}_1 = \xi_2, \quad \dot{\xi}_2 = -a_2^2 \xi_1 - \frac{2\Omega}{l^*} \xi_4 \\ &+ a_{12} \xi_1 \xi_3 - \frac{2}{l^*} \xi_2 \xi_4 + 2\Omega x y + \frac{2\Omega}{l^{*2}} \xi_3 \xi_4, \quad \dot{\xi}_3 = \xi_4, \quad \dot{\xi}_4 = -K_1 \xi_1 + (-K_2 + 2l^*\Omega) \xi_2 \\ &+ (-K_3 + a_3) \xi_3 + (-K_4) \xi_4 + a_4 \xi_1^2 + l^* \xi_2^2 + 2\Omega \xi_2 \xi_3 + a_5 x^2 + l^* y^2 + a_{13} \xi_3^2 + \tilde{u}. \end{aligned}$$

3.2 全临界子系统镇定律的求取

全临界子系统为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{x} &= y \\ \dot{y} &= -a_1^2 x - 2\Omega x \xi_2 + a_{12} x \xi_3 - \frac{2}{l^*} y \xi_4 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (10)$$

这里视 $\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3, \xi_4$ 为形式上的控制变量。

令 $\bar{x} = a_1 x, \bar{y} = y, \tau = a_1 t$ 。这里 $a_1 > 0$ (从附录可知), 此时系统(10)式变成

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{d\bar{x}}{d\tau} &= \bar{y} \\ \frac{d\bar{y}}{d\tau} &= -\bar{x} - \frac{2\Omega}{a_1^2} \bar{x} \xi_2 + \frac{a_{12}}{a_1^2} \bar{x} \xi_3 - \frac{2}{a_1^2 l^*} \bar{y} \xi_4 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (11)$$

令形式控制变量 $\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3, \xi_4$ 选为

$$\begin{bmatrix} \xi_1 \\ \xi_2 \\ \xi_3 \\ \xi_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \xi_1^{20} \bar{x}^{-2} + \xi_1^{11} \bar{x} \bar{y} + \xi_1^{02} \bar{y}^{-2} \\ \xi_2^{20} \bar{x}^{-2} + \xi_2^{11} \bar{x} \bar{y} + \xi_2^{02} \bar{y}^{-2} \\ \xi_3^{20} \bar{x}^{-2} + \xi_3^{11} \bar{x} \bar{y} + \xi_3^{02} \bar{y}^{-2} \\ \xi_4^{20} \bar{x}^{-2} + \xi_4^{11} \bar{x} \bar{y} + \xi_4^{02} \bar{y}^{-2} \end{bmatrix} + O(\bar{x}^2 + \bar{y}^2)$$

将其代入系统(11)式得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{d\bar{x}}{d\tau} &= \bar{y} \\ \frac{d\bar{y}}{d\tau} &= -\bar{x} + \left(\frac{-2\Omega}{a_1^2} \xi_2^{20} + \frac{a_{12}}{a_1^2} \xi_3^{20} \right) \bar{x}^{-3} \\ &\quad + \left(\frac{-2\Omega}{a_1^2} \xi_2^{11} + \frac{a_{12}}{a_1^2} \xi_3^{11} + \frac{-2}{a_1^2 l^*} \xi_4^{20} \right) \bar{x}^{-2} \bar{y} \\ &\quad + \left(\frac{-2\Omega}{a_1^2} \xi_2^{02} + \frac{a_{12}}{a_1^2} \xi_3^{02} - \frac{2}{a_1^2 l^*} \xi_4^{11} \right) \bar{x} \bar{y}^{-2} - \frac{2}{a_1^2 l^*} \xi_4^{02} \bar{y}^{-3} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (12)$$

关键是选择 $\xi_i^k, i=1, 2, 3, 4; j=2, 1, 0; K=0, 1, 2$ 使得系统(12)式的原点渐近稳定。下面用待定系数法求解该问题。令系统(12)式的候选 v 函数为

$$v = \bar{x}^2 + \bar{y}^2 + \bar{a}_0 \bar{x}^4 + \bar{a}_1 \bar{x}^3 \bar{y} + \bar{a}_2 \bar{x}^2 \bar{y}^2 + \bar{a}_3 \bar{x} \bar{y}^3 + \bar{a}_4 \bar{y}^4 \quad (13)$$

欲选 ξ_i^k 和 $\bar{a}_0, \dots, \bar{a}_4$ 使得沿着系统(12)式的解有

$$\dot{v}|_s = \lambda(\bar{x}^2 + \bar{y}^2)^2 + \text{高阶项}, \text{ 且其中 } \lambda < 0 \quad (14)$$

相应根据文献[11]或文献[12]知系统的原点渐稳。

$$\text{令: } F_4 = \bar{a}_0 \bar{x}^4 + \bar{a}_1 \bar{x}^3 \bar{y} + \bar{a}_2 \bar{x}^2 \bar{y}^2 + \bar{a}_3 \bar{x} \bar{y}^3 + \bar{a}_4 \bar{y}^4, \quad A_{30} = -\frac{2\Omega}{a_1^2} \xi_2^{20} + \frac{a_{12}}{a_1^2} \xi_3^{20},$$

$$A_{21} = -\frac{2\Omega}{a_1^2} \xi_2^{11} + \frac{a_{12}}{a_1^2} \xi_3^{11} - \frac{2}{a_1 l^*} \xi_4^{20}, \quad A_{12} = -\frac{2\Omega}{a_1^2} \xi_2^{02} + \frac{a_{12}}{a_1^2} \xi_3^{02} - \frac{2}{a_1 l^*} \xi_4^{11},$$

$$A_{03} = -\frac{2}{a_1 l^*} \xi_4^{02}.$$

则 $v = \bar{x}^2 + \bar{y}^2 + F_4$, 其沿着系统(12)式的导数

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{v}|_s = & 2\bar{x}\dot{\bar{x}} + 2\bar{y}\dot{\bar{y}} + \frac{\partial F_4}{\partial \bar{x}} \dot{\bar{x}} + \frac{\partial F_4}{\partial \bar{y}} \dot{\bar{y}} = 2\bar{y} [A_{30} \bar{x}^3 + A_{21} \bar{x}^2 \bar{y} + A_{12} \bar{x} \bar{y}^2 + A_{03} \bar{y}^3] \\ & + \frac{\partial F_4}{\partial \bar{x}} \bar{y} - \frac{\partial F_4}{\partial \bar{y}} \bar{x} + (\text{高阶项}) \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

$$\text{令} \quad \frac{\partial F_4}{\partial \bar{x}} \bar{y} - \frac{\partial F_4}{\partial \bar{y}} \bar{x} + 2\bar{y} [A_{30} \bar{x}^3 + A_{21} \bar{x}^2 \bar{y} + A_{12} \bar{x} \bar{y}^2 + A_{03} \bar{y}^3] = \lambda (\bar{x}^2 + \bar{y}^2)^2 \quad (16)$$

展开, 比较对应项系数得

$$\begin{bmatrix} -4 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \bar{a}_0 \\ \bar{a}_2 \\ \bar{a}_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2A_{30} \\ 2A_{12} \end{bmatrix} \quad (17)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -3 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \bar{a}_1 \\ \bar{a}_3 \\ \lambda \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2A_{21} \\ 2A_{03} \end{bmatrix} \quad (18)$$

方程组(17)式总有解, 且解依赖于一个参数。方程组(18)式, 始终有唯一解。且 $\lambda = (A_{21} + 3A_{03})/4$ 。为了保证渐近稳定性, λ 应满足 $\lambda < 0$, 可见 ξ_i^k 的选择应满足

$$A_{21} + 3A_{03} < 0$$

$$\text{亦即:} \quad \frac{a_{12}}{a_1^2} \xi_3^{11} - \frac{2}{a_1 l^*} \xi_4^{20} - \frac{2\Omega}{a_1^2} \xi_2^{11} - \frac{6}{a_1 l^*} \xi_4^{02} < 0 \quad (19)$$

再返回到原系统, 设

$$\begin{bmatrix} \xi_1 \\ \xi_2 \\ \xi_3 \\ \xi_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \eta_1^{20} x^2 + \eta_1^{11} xy + \eta_1^{02} y^2 \\ \eta_2^{20} x^2 + \eta_2^{11} xy + \eta_2^{02} y^2 \\ \eta_3^{20} x^2 + \eta_3^{11} xy + \eta_3^{02} y^2 \\ \eta_4^{20} x^2 + \eta_4^{11} xy + \eta_4^{02} y^2 \end{bmatrix} + O(x^2 + y^2) \quad (20)$$

做变换 $\bar{x} = a_1 x$, $\bar{y} = y$ 后,

$$\begin{bmatrix} \xi_1 \\ \xi_2 \\ \xi_3 \\ \xi_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \eta_1^{20} \frac{1}{a_1^2} \bar{x}^{-2} + \eta_1^{11} \frac{1}{a_1} \overline{xy} + \eta_1^{02} \bar{y}^{-2} \\ \eta_2^{20} \frac{1}{a_1^2} \bar{x}^{-2} + \eta_2^{11} \frac{1}{a_1} \overline{xy} + \eta_2^{02} \bar{y}^{-2} \\ \eta_3^{20} \frac{1}{a_1^2} \bar{x}^{-2} + \eta_3^{11} \frac{1}{a_1} \overline{xy} + \eta_3^{02} \bar{y}^{-2} \\ \eta_4^{20} \frac{1}{a_1^2} \bar{x}^{-2} + \eta_4^{11} \frac{1}{a_1} \overline{xy} + \eta_4^{02} \bar{y}^{-2} \end{bmatrix}$$

根据(19)式, 对 η_i^{jk} 的要求为

$$\frac{a_{12}}{a_1^2} \eta_3^{11} \frac{1}{a_1} - \frac{2}{a_1 l^*} \eta_4^{20} \frac{1}{a_1^2} - \frac{2\Omega}{a_1^2} \frac{1}{a_1} \eta_2^{11} - \frac{6}{a_1 l^*} \eta_4^{02} < 0,$$

从而 η_i^{jk} , $i=1, 2, 3, 4$; $j=2, 1, 0$; $k=0, 1, 2$ 应满足

$$a_1 a_{12} \eta_3^{11} - \frac{2}{l^*} \eta_4^{20} - 2\Omega a_1 \eta_2^{11} - \frac{6}{l^*} a_1^2 \eta_4^{02} < 0 \quad (21)$$

3.3 解方程求 \bar{u}

根据中心流形的不变性有

$$\frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial x} \dot{x} + \frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial y} \dot{y} = \xi_2,$$

$$\frac{\partial \xi_2}{\partial x} \dot{x} + \frac{\partial \xi_2}{\partial y} \dot{y} = -a_2^2 \xi_1 - \frac{2\Omega}{l^*} \xi_4 + a_{12} \xi_1 \xi_3 - \frac{2}{l^*} \xi_2 \xi_4 + 2\Omega xy + \frac{2\Omega}{l^*} \xi_3 \xi_4,$$

$$\frac{\partial \xi_3}{\partial x} \dot{x} + \frac{\partial \xi_3}{\partial y} \dot{y} = \xi_4,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \xi_4}{\partial x} \dot{x} + \frac{\partial \xi_4}{\partial y} \dot{y} = & -K_1 \xi_1 + (-K_2 + 2l^* \Omega) \xi_2 + (-K_3 + a_3) \xi_3 + (-K_4) \xi_4 \\ & + a_5 \xi_1^2 + l^* \xi_2^2 + 2\Omega \xi_2 \xi_3 + a_5 x^2 + l^* y^2 + a_{13} \xi_3^2 + \bar{u}, \end{aligned}$$

让首项逼近相等, 得

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2\eta_1^{20} xy + \eta_1^{11} y^2 - a_1^2 \eta_1^{11} x^2 - 2a_1^2 \eta_1^{02} xy \\ 2\eta_2^{20} xy + \eta_2^{11} y^2 - a_1^2 \eta_2^{11} x^2 - 2a_1^2 \eta_2^{02} xy \\ 2\eta_3^{20} xy + \eta_3^{11} y^2 - a_1^2 \eta_3^{11} x^2 - 2a_1^2 \eta_3^{02} xy \\ 2\eta_4^{20} xy + \eta_4^{11} y^2 - a_1^2 \eta_4^{11} x^2 - 2a_1^2 \eta_4^{02} xy \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \eta_2^{20} x^2 + \eta_2^{11} xy + \eta_2^{02} y^2 \\ - \left(a_2^2 \eta_1^{20} + \frac{2\Omega}{l^*} \eta_4^{20} \right) x^2 - \left(a_2^2 \eta_1^{20} - 2\Omega + \frac{2\Omega}{l^*} \eta_4^{11} \right) xy - \left(a_2^2 \eta_1^{02} + \frac{2\Omega}{l^*} \eta_4^{02} \right) y^2 \\ \eta_4^{20} x^2 + \eta_4^{11} xy + \eta_4^{02} y^2 \\ - K_1 \xi_1 + (-K_2 + 2l^* \Omega) \xi_2 + (-K_3 + a_3) \xi_3 + (-K_4) \xi_4 + a_5 x^2 + l^* y^2 + \tilde{u} \end{bmatrix} \quad (22)$$

让前 3 个方程中对应项系数相等，得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} -a_1^2 \eta_1^{11} &= \eta_2^{20} \\ 2(\eta_1^{20} - a_1^2 \eta_1^{02}) &= \eta_2^{11} \\ \eta_1^{11} &= \eta_2^{02} \\ -a_1^2 \eta_2^{11} &= - \left(a_2^2 \eta_1^{20} + \frac{2\Omega}{l^*} \eta_4^{20} \right) \\ 2(\eta_2^{20} - a_1^2 \eta_2^{02}) &= - \left(a_2^2 \eta_1^{20} - 2\Omega + \frac{2\Omega}{l^*} \eta_4^{11} \right) \\ \eta_2^{11} &= - \left(a_2^2 \eta_1^{02} + \frac{2\Omega}{l^*} \eta_4^{02} \right) \\ -a_1^2 \eta_3^{11} &= \eta_4^{20} \\ 2(\eta_3^{20} - a_1^2 \eta_3^{02}) &= \eta_4^{11} \\ \eta_3^{11} &= \eta_4^{02} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (23)$$

该方程组有 9 个方程，12 个未知数，以 η_1^{02} 、 η_1^{11} 、 η_3^{02} 为参数求得解为：

(令 $\eta_1^{11} = \bar{m}$, $\eta_1^{02} = \bar{n}$, $\eta_3^{02} = \bar{p}$) 得

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_1^{20} &= -a_1^2 \bar{n}, \quad \eta_1^{11} = \bar{m}, \quad \eta_1^{02} = \bar{n}, \quad \eta_2^{20} = -a_1^2 \bar{m}, \quad \eta_2^{11} = -4a_1^2 \bar{n}, \quad \eta_2^{02} = \bar{m}, \\ \eta_3^{20} &= \frac{l^*}{4\Omega} (2\Omega + 4a_1^2 \bar{m} + a_1^2 a_2^2 \bar{n}) + a_1^2 \bar{p}, \quad \eta_3^{11} = \frac{l^*}{2\Omega} (4a_1^2 - a_2^2) \bar{n}, \quad \eta_3^{02} = \bar{p}, \quad \eta_4^{20} = \frac{l^*}{2\Omega} a_1^2 \\ & (a_2^2 - 4a_1^2) \bar{n}, \quad \eta_4^{11} = \frac{l^*}{2\Omega} (2\Omega + 4a_1^2 \bar{m} + a_1^2 a_2^2 \bar{m}), \quad \eta_4^{02} = \frac{l^*}{2\Omega} (4a_1^2 - a_2^2) \bar{n} \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

在方程式 (22) 中，要使第 4 等式成立，只须让： $\tilde{u} = K_1 \xi_1 + (K_2 - 2l^* \Omega) \xi_2 + (K_3 - a_3) \xi_3 + K_4 \xi_4 - a_5 x^2 - l^* y^2 - a_1^2 \eta_4^{20} x^2 + 2(\eta_4^{20} - a_1^2 \eta_4^{02}) xy + \eta_4^{11} y^2$ 。令 $\tilde{u} = u^{20} x^2 + u^{11} xy + u^{02} y^2$ ，这里 u^{20} 、 u^{11} 、 u^{02} 为系数。根据式 (19) 及式 (24) 得 u^{20} 、 u^{11} 、 u^{02} 的具体表达式为

$$u^{20} = \left[2l^* \Omega - K_2 + (K_3 - a_3) \frac{2l^*}{\Omega} - \frac{2l^*}{\Omega} a_1^2 \right] a_1^2 \bar{m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \left[-K_1 + (K_3 - a_1) \frac{l^*}{2\Omega} a_2^2 + K_4 (a_2^2 - 4a_1^2) \frac{l^*}{2\Omega} - \frac{l^*}{2\Omega} a_1^2 a_2^2 \right] a_1^2 \bar{n} \\
& + (K_3 - a_3) a_1^2 \bar{p} + (K_3 - a_3) l^* - a_5 - a_1^2 l^* \quad (25)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
u^{11} = & \left[K_1 + (K_3 + 2) \frac{l^*}{\Omega} 2a_1^2 \right] \bar{m} + \left[-4a_1^2 (K_2 - 2l^* \Omega) + \frac{l^*}{2\Omega} \right. \\
& \left. (K_3 - a_3) (4a_1^2 - a_2^2) + (K_4 + 2) \frac{l^*}{2\Omega} a_1^2 a_2^2 - \frac{l^*}{\Omega} a_1^2 (4a_1^2 - a_2^2) \right] \bar{n} + (K_4 + 2) l^* \quad (26)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
u^{02} = & (K_2 - 2l^* \Omega + \frac{2l^*}{\Omega} a_1^2) \bar{m} + \left[K_1 + \frac{l^*}{2\Omega} K_4 (4a_1^2 - a_2^2) + \frac{l^*}{2\Omega} a_1^2 a_2^2 \right] \bar{n} \\
& + (K_3 - a_3) \bar{p} \quad (27)
\end{aligned}$$

将式(24)代入式(21), 则 \bar{m} 、 \bar{n} 、 \bar{p} 还必须满足

$$\left[\left(\frac{l^*}{2\Omega} a_1^2 + \frac{a_1^2}{\Omega} - \frac{3a_1^2}{\Omega} \right) (4a_1^2 - a_2^2) + 8\Omega a_1^3 \right] \bar{n} < 0 \quad (28)$$

这样, 最终求得控制律

$$\begin{aligned}
T = k_0 + Kx + \tilde{u} = & -mu + m(-K_1 \theta - K_2 \omega_\mu - K_3 \tilde{l} - K_4 v) + u^{20} (\bar{m}, \bar{n}, \bar{p}) \varphi^2 \\
& + u^{11} (\bar{m}, \bar{n}, \bar{p}) \varphi \omega_\varphi + u^{02} (\bar{m}, \bar{n}, \bar{p}) \omega_\varphi^2
\end{aligned}$$

其中 K_1 、 K_2 、 K_3 、 K_4 的选取满足式(9), 参数 \bar{m} 、 \bar{n} 、 \bar{p} 满足式(28)

附 录

θ 、 φ 的意义见图b, Ω 为卫星绕圆形轨道的常值角速度, ω_φ 、 ω_μ 、 l 、 v 分别表示: $\dot{\varphi}$ 、 $\dot{\theta}$ 、约束长度、 \dot{l} ; r_0 表示卫星轨道半径; r_m 表示子卫星的轨道半径。系数 a_i , $i = 1, \dots, 15$ 为

$$\begin{aligned}
a_1 = & \left(\frac{4r_0^3 + 6r_0^2 l^* + 4r_0 l^{*2} + l^{*3}}{(r_0 + l^*)^3} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \Omega; \quad a_2 = \left(\frac{3r_0^3 + 3r_0^2 l^* + r_0 l^{*2}}{(r_0 + l^*)^3} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \Omega; \\
a_3 = & \frac{(3r_0^3 + 3r_0^2 l^* + 3r_0 l^{*2} + l^{*3})}{(r_0 + l^*)^3} \Omega^2; \\
a_4 = & \frac{-(6r_0^4 l^* + 6r_0^3 l^{*2} + 4r_0^2 l^{*3} + r_0 l^{*4}) \Omega^2}{2(r_0 + l^*)^4}; \\
a_5 = & \frac{-(8r_0^4 l^* + 14r_0^3 l^{*2} + 16r_0^2 l^{*3} + 9r_0 l^{*4} + 2l^{*5}) \Omega^2}{2(r_0 + l^*)^4};
\end{aligned}$$

$$a_6 = \frac{(6r_0^5 + 9r_0^4 l^* + 10r_0^3 l^{*2} + 5r_0^2 l^{*3} + r_0 l^{*4})}{2(r_0 + l^*)^5} \Omega^2;$$

$$a_7 = \frac{(16r_0^5 + 29r_0^4 l^* + 50r_0^3 l^{*2} + 45r_0^2 l^{*3} + 21r_0 l^{*4} + 4l^{*5})}{6(r_0 + l^*)^5} \Omega^2;$$

$$a_8 = \frac{(10r_0^3 + 5r_0^2 l^* + r_0 l^{*2}) \Omega^2}{(r_0 + l^*)^5};$$

$$a_9 = \frac{(12r_0^5 + 9r_0^4 l^* + 10r_0^3 l^{*2} + 5r_0^2 l^{*3} + r_0 l^{*4})}{6(r_0 + l^*)^5} \Omega^2;$$

$$a_{10} = -\frac{(27r_0^4 l^* + 30r_0^3 l^{*2} + 15r_0^2 l^{*3} + 3r_0 l^{*4}) \Omega^2}{6(r_0 + l^*)^5};$$

$$a_{11} = -\frac{(4r_0^5 + 2r_0^4 l^* + 10r_0^3 l^{*2} + 10r_0^2 l^{*3} + 5r_0 l^{*4} + l^{*5})}{(r_0 + l^*)^5} \Omega^2;$$

$$a_{12} = \frac{(6r_0^3 + 4r_0^2 l^* + r_0 l^{*2}) \Omega^2}{(r_0 + l^*)^4}; \quad a_{13} = \frac{-3r_0^3 \Omega^2}{(r_0 + l^*)^4};$$

$$a_{14} = \frac{-(3r_0^5 - 3r_0^4 l^*) \Omega^2}{(r_0 + l^*)^5}; \quad a_{15} = \frac{4r_0^3 \Omega^2}{(r_0 + l^*)^5}.$$

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