

多重时滞系统的分散滤波

付 丽 胡恒章

(哈尔滨工业大学控制工程系)

摘 要

本文研究多重时滞系统的分散滤波及参数估计,分别得到了并联系统,串联系统和分散参数估计的公式。文中讨论了应用问题并给出了实例。

一、引 言

分散滤波近年来取得了研究成果,如Singh^[1]得到了时滞系统的分散滤波公式。Tamura^[2]得到了多重时滞系统的滤波公式。本文发展了这种滤波,得到了多维多重时滞系统的分散滤波公式及分散参数估计公式。

二、并 联 系 统

为说明问题方便,假设系统只含两个子系统。在离散系统情况下,甚至子系统中含多重时滞时,计算并没有困难。设有多维多重时滞系统

$$x_1(k+1) = \sum_{i=1}^m A_{11i} x_1(k-i+1) + \sum_{i=1}^m A_{12i} x_2(k-i+1) + \eta_1(k) + B_1 u_1(k),$$

$$y_1(k) = C_{11} x_1(k) + \xi_1(k),$$

$$x_2(k+1) = \sum_{i=1}^m A_{22i} x_2(k-i+1) + \sum_{i=1}^m A_{21i} x_1(k-i+1) + \eta_2(k) + B_2 u_2(k),$$

$$y_2(k) = C_{22} x_2(k) + \xi_2(k), \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n', \quad (1)$$

式中, A_{11i} 为 $n \times n$ 矩阵, 且皆有 m 重滞后, 若中间项不存在, 可设相应矩阵为零。 x_i 为 n 维状态向量, B_i 为 $n \times n_i$ 矩阵, u_i 为 n_i 维控制向量。设有

$$E[\eta_i(k)] = 0, \quad E[\eta_i(k)\eta_i^T(l)] = Q_i(k)\delta_{kl},$$

$$E[\xi_i(k)] = 0, \quad E[\xi_i(k)\xi_i^T(l)] = R_i(k)\delta_{kl},$$

$$E[\eta_i(k)\xi_i^T(l)] = 0, \quad i=1, 2. \quad (2)$$

设估计误差为

$$\tilde{x}_i(k) = x_i(k) - \hat{x}_i(k), \quad (3)$$

式中, $\hat{x}_i(k)$ 为估计值.

定义等效噪声

$$\begin{aligned}\eta_1^*(k) &= \eta_1(k) + \sum_{i=1}^m A_{1,2,i} \tilde{x}(k-i+1), \\ \eta_2^*(k) &= \eta_2(k) + \sum_{i=1}^m A_{2,1,i} \tilde{x}_1(k-i+1).\end{aligned}\quad (4)$$

此时 (1) 式可改写为

$$\begin{aligned}x_1(k+1) &= \sum_{i=1}^m A_{1,1,i} x_1(k-i+1) + \sum_{i=1}^m A_{1,2,i} \hat{x}_2(k-i+1) + \eta_1^*(k) + B_1 u_1(k), \\ x_2(k+1) &= \sum_{i=1}^m A_{2,2,i} x_2(k-i+1) + \sum_{i=1}^m A_{2,1,i} \hat{x}_1(k-i+1) + \eta_2^*(k) + B_2 u_2(k), \\ y_1(k) &= C_{1,1} x_1(k) + \xi_1(k), \quad y_2(k) = C_{2,2} x_2(k) + \xi_2(k),\end{aligned}\quad (5)$$

式中, $\eta_i^*(k)$ 为拟白噪声.

$$\begin{aligned}E[\eta_i^*(k)] &= 0, \quad i=1, 2, \\ Q_1^*(k) &= Q_1(k) + \sum_{i=1}^m A_{1,2,i} P_2(k-i+1) A_{1,2,i}^T, \\ Q_2^*(k) &= Q_2(k) + \sum_{i=1}^m A_{2,1,i} P_1(k-i+1) A_{2,1,i}^T.\end{aligned}\quad (6)$$

采用次优递推滤波^[2], P_i 为 x_i 的估计方差阵

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{x}_1(k+1) &= \bar{x}_1(k+1) + k_1(k+1) \varepsilon_1(k+1), \\ \bar{x}_1(k+1) &= \sum_{i=1}^m [A_{1,1,i} \hat{x}_1(k-i+1) + A_{1,2,i} \hat{x}_2(k-i+1)] + B_1 u_1(k), \\ \varepsilon_1(k+1) &= y_1(k+1) - C_{1,1} \bar{x}_1(k+1), \\ K_1(k+1) &= M_1(k+1) C_{1,1}^T [C_{1,1} M_1(k+1) C_{1,1}^T + R_1]^{-1}, \\ M_1(k+1) &= \sum_{i=1}^m [A_{1,1,i} P_1(k-i+1) A_{1,1,i}^T + A_{1,2,i} P_2(k-i+1) A_{1,2,i}^T] \\ &\quad + Q_1(k-1), \\ P_1(k+1) &= [I - k_1(k+1) C_{1,1}] M_1(k+1), \\ \hat{x}_2(k+1) &= \bar{x}_2(k+1) + K_2(k+1) \varepsilon_2(k+1), \\ \bar{x}_2(k+1) &= \sum_{i=1}^m [A_{2,2,i} \hat{x}_2(k-i+1) + A_{2,1,i} \hat{x}_1(k-i+1)] + B_2 u_2(k),\end{aligned}\quad (7)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \varepsilon_2(k+1) &= y_2(k+1) - C_{22} \overline{x}_2(k+1), \\
 k_2(k+1) &= M_2(k+1) C_{22}^T [C_{22} M_2(k+1) C_{22}^T + R_2]^{-1}, \\
 M_2(k+1) &= \sum_{i=1}^m [A_{22i} P_2(k-i+1) A_{22i}^T + A_{21i} P_1(k-i+1) A_{21i}^T] \\
 &\quad + Q_2(k+1), \\
 P_2(k+1) &= [I - K_2(k+1) C_{22}] M_2(k+1). \tag{8}
 \end{aligned}$$

这样(7)、(8)式组成两组分散次优滤波,子系统之间相互馈送 $\hat{x}_j(k-i+1)$ 和 $P_j(k-i+1)$ ($j=1, 2$)。这里没有考虑 P_{12} 和 P_{21} 的影响,而按Tamura^[2]这是允许的。

三、串 联 系 统

设考虑多维多重时滞串联系统

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_1(k+1) &= \sum_{i=1}^m A_{1i} x_1(k-i+1) + D_1 u_1(k) + q_1(k) + \eta_1(k), \\
 x_2(k+1) &= \sum_{i=1}^m A_{2i} x_2(k-i+1) + \sum_{i=1}^m B_{2i} x_1(k-i+1) + D_2 u_2(k) + q_2(k) + \eta_2(k), \\
 &\dots\dots \\
 x_n(k+1) &= \sum_{i=1}^m A_{ni} x_n(k-i+1) + \sum_{i=1}^m B_{ni} x_{n-1}(k-i+1) + D_n u_n(k) + q_n(k) \\
 &\quad + \eta_n(k), \tag{9}
 \end{aligned}$$

式中, $q_i(k)$ 为确定的输入是, $i=1, 2, \dots, n$,
 $\eta_i(k)$ 为零均值白噪声,

$$E[\eta_i(k)] = 0, \quad E[\eta_i(k) \eta_i^T(l)] = Q_i \delta_{kl}, \tag{10}$$

$x_i(k)$ 为 n_i 维状态向量, u_i 为 n'_i 维控制向量,

A_{ji} 、 B_{ji} 、 D_i 为 $n_i \times n_i$ 维矩阵。

(9)式表示有 m 重滞后,若不是各次滞后都存在,可设其中某些矩阵为零。

系统观测方程为

$$y_i(k) = C_i x_i(k) + \xi_i(k),$$

式中, $\xi_i(k)$ 为零均值白噪声,

$$E[\xi_i(k)] = 0, \quad E[\xi_i(k) \xi_i^T(l)] = R_i \delta_{kl}.$$

各子滤波器取为

$$\begin{aligned}
 \hat{x}_j(k) &= \overline{x}_j(k) + B_j u_j(k) + q_j(k) + K_j [y_j(k) - C_j \overline{x}_j(k)], \\
 \overline{x}_j(k) &= \sum_{i=1}^m A_{ji} \hat{x}_j(k-i+1) + \sum_{i=1}^m B_{ji} x_{j-1}(k-i+1), \tag{11}
 \end{aligned}$$

式中, $K_j(k) = P_j(k)C_j^T R_j^{-1}$, $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$,

$$P_j(k) = [I - K_j(k)C_j]M_j(k),$$

$$M_j(k+1) = \sum_{i=1}^m A_{ji} P_j(k-i+1) A_{ji}^T + \sum_{i=1}^m B_{ji} P_{j-1}(k-i+1) B_{ji}^T. \quad (12)$$

子系统1求解自己的局部状态估计 $\hat{x}_1(k)$ 。子系统2求解状态估计 $\hat{x}_2(k)$ 时, 将 $\hat{x}(k-i)$ 看成是一扰动, 为此需将 $\hat{x}_1(k-i)$ 馈送到子系统2中。按子系统顺序, 即可求得各子系统的状态估计 $\hat{x}_i(k)$ 。

四、分散参数估计

将以上分散滤波方法用于参数估计亦取得了良好效果, 为此首先需将动态方程改写成差分方程:

$$A(z^{-1})x(k) = B(z^{-1})u(k-m-1) + C(z^{-1})\eta(k), \quad (13)$$

式中, z^{-1} 滞后一步算子,

m 系统滞后步数,

$$\begin{aligned} A(z^{-1}) &= 1 + a_1 z^{-1} + \dots + a_n z^{-n}, \\ B(z^{-1}) &= b_0 + b_1 z^{-1} + \dots + b_n z^{-n}, \\ C(z^{-1}) &= 1 + c_1 z^{-1} + \dots + c_n z^{-n}. \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

若 m, n 数字很大, 参数估计阶次就很高, 设

$$\frac{C(z^{-1})}{A(z^{-1})} = E(z^{-1}) + z^{-(m+1)} \frac{E(z^{-1})}{A(z^{-1})}, \quad G(z^{-1}) = E(z^{-1})B(z^{-1}), \quad (15)$$

式中,

$$\begin{aligned} E(z^{-1}) &= e_0 + e_1 z^{-1} + \dots + e_m z^{-m} \\ F(z^{-1}) &= f_0 + f_1 z^{-1} + \dots + f_p z^{-p}, \\ G(z^{-1}) &= g_0 + g_1 z^{-1} + \dots + g_l z^{-l}. \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

$$\text{有 } C(z^{-1})x(k+m+1/k) = F(z^{-1})x(k) + G(z^{-1})u(k). \quad (17)$$

为减小计算量, 寻求快速估计法, 将参数分为若干组, 如可分为三组:

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_1^T &= \theta_f^T = [f_0, \dots, f_p], \\ \theta_2^T &= \theta_g^T = [g_0, \dots, g_l], \\ \theta_3^T &= \theta_c^T = [-c_1, \dots, -c_n]. \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

对应数据向量

$$\begin{aligned} H_1^T &= H_x^T = [x(k) \dots x(k-p-1)], \\ H_2^T &= H_u^T = [u(k) \dots u(k-l)], \\ H_3^T &= H_c^T = [x(k+m/k-1) \dots x(k-m-m+1/k-n)]. \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

预报误差

$$e(k) = E(z^{-1})\eta(k), \quad (20)$$

对不同组参数分别进行估计求 $\hat{\theta}_i$, 对某组参数估计时, 其他组参数以原估计代, 交错估计可得快速算法。为了提高估计精度, 采用变遗忘因子法^[3], 因为它在一定条件下与卡尔曼估计等效。当调整 λ_i 使 K_i 与卡尔曼增益相等时

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\theta}_i(k) &= \hat{\theta}_i(k-1) + K_i(k)e(k), \\ K_i(k) &= P_i(k)H_i(k-m-1)[1 + H_i^T(k-m-1)P_i(k)H_i(k-m-1)]^{-1}, \\ \lambda_i(k) &= 1 - e^2(k)\lambda_0[1 + H_i^T(k-m-1)P_i(k)H_i(k-m-1)]^{-1}, \\ P_i(k+1) &= [I - K_i(k)H_i^T(k-m-1)]P_i(k)/\lambda_i(k), \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

($i=1, 2, 3$, 当 $\lambda_i(k) < \lambda_{min}$ 时, 取 $\lambda_i(k) = \lambda_{min}$)。

将这种方法用于浓度调节系统, 连续被控对象传递函数为

$$\frac{B(s)}{A(s)} = \frac{Ke^{-as}}{(1+T_1s)(1+T_2s)},$$

式中 $T_1 = 2.2$ 秒, $T_2 = 9.1$ 秒, $K = 2.25$, $a = 9.6$ 秒。采样周期 $T_s = 3.2$ 秒。经离散化得

$$\frac{B(z^{-1})}{A(z^{-1})} = \frac{0.1533z^{-4}}{1 - 0.937z^{-1} + 0.164z^{-2}}.$$

参数分成二组:

$$\theta_f^T = [f_0, f_1], \quad \theta_g^T = [g_0, g_1, g_2].$$

数据向量

$$H_x^T(k) = [x(k), x(k-1)], \quad H_u^T(k) = [u(k), u(k-1), u(k-2)].$$

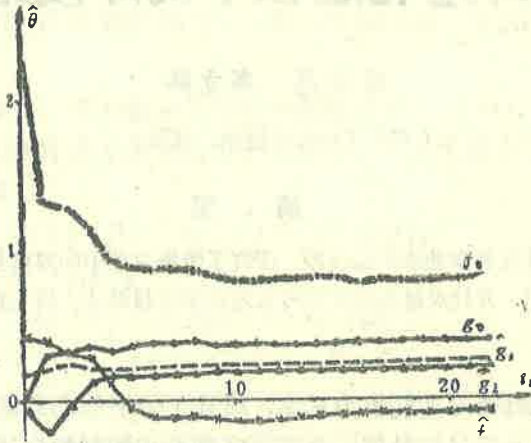
预报误差

$$e(k) = x(k) - H_x^T(k-4)\hat{\theta}_f(k) - H_u^T(k-4)\hat{\theta}_g(k).$$

用(26)式估计 $\hat{\theta}_f$, $\hat{\theta}_g$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\theta}_f(k+1) &= \hat{\theta}_f(k) + K_1(k)e(k), \\ K_1(k) &= P_1(k)H_x(k-4)[1 + H_x^T(k-4)P_1(k)H_x(k-4)]^{-1}, \\ \lambda_1(k) &= 1 - e^2(k)\lambda_0[1 + H_x^T(k-4)P_1(k)H_x(k-4)]^{-1}, \\ P_1(k) &= [I - K_1(k)H_x^T(k-4)]P_1(k)/\lambda_1(k), \\ \hat{\theta}_g(k+1) &= \hat{\theta}_g(k) + K_2(k)e(k), \\ K_2(k) &= P_2(k)H_u(k-4)[1 + H_u^T(k-4)P_2(k)H_u(k-4)]^{-1}, \\ \lambda_2(k) &= 1 - e^2(k)\lambda_0[1 + H_u^T(k-4)P_2(k)H_u(k-4)]^{-1}, \\ P_2(k) &= [I - K_2(k)H_u^T(k-4)]P_2(k)/\lambda_2(k). \end{aligned}$$

仿真结果表明, 参数跟踪快, 在十步内即跟踪至真实值如图示, 在单板机上实现了实时控制, 精度达0.01%浓度, 而这正是浓度分辨率。



将本文方法用于浓度调节系统的仿真结果

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The Decentralized Filter for Distributed-delay Systems

Fu Li, Hu Hengzhang

(Department of Control Engineering, Harbin Polytechnic University)

Abstract

A decentralized filter of the distributed-delay system was considered in this paper. The decentralized filters for parallel system, cascade system and parameter decentralized estimation are obtained. The application problem was discussed and an example was given.