

广义线性系统的干扰解耦观测器设计

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摘要: 提出了广义线性系统的 Luenberger 函数观测器关于干扰解耦的充要条件, 并进一步基于广义 Sylvester 矩阵方程的显式通解给出了干扰解耦观测器的参数化设计方法. 这种方法首先给出了观测器增益矩阵的参数表示, 然后通过结合观测器增益矩阵的参数表示和提出的干扰解耦条件, 给出了设计广义线性系统干扰解耦观测器的算法. 数值例子说明了本文设计方法的有效性.

关键词: 干扰解耦; Luenberger 观测器; 广义线性系统

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Design of observers with disturbance decoupling in descriptor systems

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Abstract: A sufficient and necessary condition for Luenberger function observers with disturbance decoupling in descriptor systems is established. Based on this constraint and an explicit general solution to a type of generalized Sylvester matrix equations, a parametric design approach for Luenberger observers with disturbance decoupling is proposed. The proposed approach first gives the parameterizations of all the observer gains and then a design algorithm for the type of observers with disturbance decoupling by combining the parameterizations of the observer gain matrices and the proposed condition for disturbance decoupling. A numerical example illustrates the effect of the proposed approach.

Key words: disturbance decoupling; Luenberger observers; descriptor linear systems

1 引言(Introduction)

自 Luenberger 观测器提出以来^[1], 无论是在常义线性系统理论还是在广义线性系统理论都得到了广泛的研究^[2-5], 取得了很好的成果. 实际系统常常会受到噪声等未确知输入的干扰, 这样按照标称模型设计的观测器一般不能再准确地观测我们要求的信号. 如果所设计的观测器在干扰存在的条件下还能观测到我们要求的信号, 则称此观测器关于干扰是解耦的^[6]. 常义线性系统干扰解耦观测器设计已经取得了很好的成果^[6-8]. 文献[9]指出, 广义线性系统的解中有微分项存在, 这就导致系统对输入的微小变化十分敏感, 所以广义线性系统的干扰解耦问题较常义线性系统更重要. 对于这个问题的求解, 很多作者采用了各种方法, 如文献[10]采用了奇异值分解, 文献[11, 12]采用了矩阵广义逆. 但是它们都没有给出解的参数化形式, 设计过程复杂, 而

且都要求系统是 C-能观的. 本文在系统 R-能观的条件下, 以文献[13]给出的矩阵 Sylvester 矩阵方程的显式通解为基础, 给出了广义线性系统干扰解耦观测器存在的充要条件, 给出了观测器的参数化表示及设计算法. 这种设计方法只包含设计参数的选取和一些简单的代数运算, 因而非常灵活、简便. 另外, 此设计方法给出了系统设计中的所有自由度, 为进一步考虑其他问题(如鲁棒性等)提供了方便. 数值例子说明了本文的设计方法简单有效.

2 问题的提出(Problem formulation)

考虑如下定常广义线性系统:

$$E\dot{x} = Ax + Bu + Dv, \quad (1a)$$

$$y = Cx. \quad (1b)$$

其中 $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $u \in \mathbb{R}^r$, $y \in \mathbb{R}^m$ 分别为系统的状态向量, 输入向量和输出向量; $v \in \mathbb{R}^q$ 为未知的扰动向量; $E \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, $B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times r}$, $C \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, $D \in$

$\mathbb{R}^{n \times q}$ 为已知的实数矩阵. 为保证系统(1)解的唯一性, 我们假设矩阵对 (E, A) 正则, 即存在 $s \in \mathbb{C}$ 使得

$$\det(sE - A) \neq 0, \quad (2)$$

且系统(1)是 R-能观的, 即满足条件

$$\text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} sE - A \\ C \end{bmatrix} = n, \quad \forall s \in \mathbb{C}. \quad (3)$$

该系统的 Luenberger 函数观测器具有如下一般形式:

$$\dot{z} = Fz + Gy + TBu, \quad (4a)$$

$$K\hat{x} = Mz + Ny. \quad (4b)$$

其中 $z \in \mathbb{R}^p$ 为观测器的动态变量; $K \in \mathbb{R}^{r \times n}$ 为事先指定的适当的状态反馈增益阵; F, G, T, M, N 为适当的实矩阵, 它们满足下述条件^[12]:

$$1) \text{Re}\lambda_i(F) < 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, p, \quad (5)$$

$$2) TA - GC = FTE, \quad (6)$$

$$3) K = MTE + NC. \quad (7)$$

当干扰 $v \equiv 0$ 时, 对于系统(1), (4)有下述关系成立:

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (Kx - K\hat{x}) = 0. \quad (8)$$

但是当 $v \neq 0$ 时, 式(8)一般不再成立. 于是引入下述定义:

定义 对于系统(1), (4), 如果对于任何实向量函数 $v(t)$, 均有式(8)成立, 则称系统(4)为系统(1)的干扰解耦 Luenberger 观测器, 或称 Luenberger 观测器(4)是关于系统(1)中的干扰 v 解耦的.

本文的目的就是考虑系统(1)的干扰解耦 Luenberger 观测器的条件及其设计问题.

3 准备工作(Preliminaries)

作为准备工作, 本节给出一类广义 Sylvester 矩阵方程的参数化解和 Luenberger 观测器干扰解耦条件.

引理^[13] 对于满足条件(3)的 R-能观矩阵组 (E, A, C) 及对角阵 $\Lambda = \text{diag}\{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_p\}$, 矩阵方程

$$T'A + L'C = \Lambda T'E \quad (9)$$

的通解可表示为

$$T' = [t_1^T \quad t_2^T \quad \dots \quad t_p^T]^T, \quad t_i^T = H(s_i)g_i, \quad (10a)$$

$$L' = [l_1^T \quad l_2^T \quad \dots \quad l_p^T]^T, \quad l_i^T = L(s_i)g_i. \quad (10b)$$

其中 $g_i \in \mathbb{C}^m, i = 1, 2, \dots, p$ 为自由参数. $H(s) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}(s)$ 与 $L[s] \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}[s]$ 右互质且满足右互质分解

$$(sE^T - A^T)^{-1}C^T = H(s)L^{-1}(s). \quad (11)$$

定理 Luenberger 观测器(4)为系统(1)的干扰

解耦观测器的充要条件为

$$M(sI - F)^{-1}TD = 0, \quad \forall s \in \mathbb{C} \quad (12)$$

或

$$MF^iTD = 0, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, p-1. \quad (13)$$

证 记 $\varepsilon = z - TEx, e = K\hat{x} - Kx$, 则由(1), (4)~(8)可得控制系统(1), (4)的观测误差方程为

$$\dot{\varepsilon} = F\varepsilon - TDv, \quad (14a)$$

$$e = M\varepsilon. \quad (14b)$$

于是由式(14)可以得到由干扰到观测误差的传递函数为

$$W(s) = -M(sI - F)^{-1}TD. \quad (15)$$

如果对任何 v 均有 $e \rightarrow 0, t \rightarrow \infty$, 须当且仅当 $W(s) \equiv 0$, 因而条件(12)得证. 对条件(12)级数展开可得到式(13).

对于观测器条件(12), (13)有如下说明:

1) 当 $\text{rank}M = p$ 时, 条件(12), (13)可化为

$$TD = 0; \quad (16)$$

2) 当条件(12)或(13)不满足时, 可以通过适当增加观测器的阶次 p 来获得较多的自由度.

4 观测器设计的参数方法(Parametric design approach)

1) 矩阵 F, T, G 的参数表示.

不失普遍性, 可将 F 取为非退化结构, 即

$$F = W\Lambda W^{-1}, \quad \Lambda = \text{diag}\{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_p\}, \quad (17)$$

其中 Λ 与 $W = [w_1 \quad w_2 \quad \dots \quad w_p]$ 分别为 F 阵的 Jordan 标准型和特征向量矩阵, 它们满足如下约束条件:

约束 C1: $s_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, p$ 复封闭,

且 $\text{Res} s_i < 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, p$.

约束 C2: $s_i = \bar{s}_j$ 时有 $w_i = \bar{w}_j$, 且 $\det W \neq 0$.

将式(17)代入式(6), 并令 $T = WT', G = WL'$, 于是可得下述矩阵方程

$$T'A - L'C = \Lambda T'E. \quad (18)$$

于是由引理可得矩阵 T, G 的参数表示如下:

$$T = W[t_1^T \quad t_2^T \quad \dots \quad t_p^T]^T, \quad t_i^T = H(s_i)g_i, \quad (19a)$$

$$G = W[l_1^T \quad l_2^T \quad \dots \quad l_p^T]^T, \quad l_i^T = -L(s_i)g_i, \quad (19b)$$

其中 $H(s)$ 与 $L(s)$ 为满足式(11)的右互质多项式, $g_i \in \mathbb{C}^m, i = 1, 2, \dots, p$ 为自由参数. 为保证 T, G 为实矩阵还应满足如下约束条件:

约束 C3: 当 $s_i = \bar{s}_j$ 时有 $g_i = \bar{g}_j$.

2) 矩阵 M, N 的参数表示.

从式(7)容易看出 M, N 有解的充要条件为

$$\text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} TE \\ C \\ K \end{bmatrix} = \text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} TE \\ C \\ K \end{bmatrix}, \quad (20)$$

可以通过限定矩阵 T 的参数使得式(20)成立. 对矩阵 $[(TE)^T \ C^T \ K^T]^T$ 实施初等变换可以得到矩阵 P, Q 满足

$$P \begin{bmatrix} TE \\ C \end{bmatrix} Q = \begin{bmatrix} T_0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad KQ = [K_0 \ 0], \quad (21)$$

其中 T_0 为 r^* 阶可逆实矩阵, $K_0 \in \mathbb{R}^{r^* \times r^*}$, r^* 为 $[(TE)^T \ C^T]$ 的秩. 这样 $[M \ N]$ 的参数表示形式为

$$[M \ N] = [K_0 T_0^{-1} \ N'] P. \quad (22)$$

其中 $N' \in \mathbb{R}^{r^* \times (m+p-r^*)}$ 为无约束实参数矩阵.

有了上面的准备工作,我们可以得到如下干扰解耦观测器设计算法:

- 1) 求解分解式(11), 并置 $p = 1$;
- 2) 求取 T 阵的参数表达式;
- 3) 检验是否存在参数 $s_i, g_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, p$ 使得式(20)成立, 若否置 $p := p + 1$ 后转入 2);
- 4) 求取满足式(21)的矩阵 P, T_0, K_0 , 进而得到 F, M, T 的参数表达式;
- 5) 将 F, M, T 的参数表达式代入式(12)或(13)确定出参数 $s_i, g_i, w_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, p$, 若满足式(12)或(13)的参数不存在, 置 $p := p + 1$ 后转入 2);
- 6) 将求得的参数代入式(17), (19), (22)得到具体的干扰解耦 Luenberger 观测器参数.

对于上面的算法作如下说明.

说明 1 由于系统满足可观性条件(3), 则存在单位模阵 $P(s), Q(s)$ 使得

$$P(s) [(A - sE)^T \ C^T] Q(s) = [0 \ I], \quad (23)$$

则 $H(s), L(s)$ 由下式给出

$$Q(s) = \begin{bmatrix} H(s) & * \\ L(s) & * \end{bmatrix}. \quad (24)$$

说明 2 为获取方程(6)的实数解, 只须将 T, G 阵列中相互共轭的列分别换为它们的实部与虚部.

说明 3 如果满足约束的参数不存在时, 需要增加观测器的阶数 p 来获得较多的自由度.

5 算例(Example)

考虑具有如下参数的系统^[12]

$$E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad K = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

可以设计一阶干扰解耦 Luenberger 观测器, 即 $p = 1$. 可以得到

$$H(s) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ s & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad L(s) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 5+s \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

令 $F = s$, 则有

$$T = [g_2 \ g_1 \ sg_1], \quad G = -[(5+s)g_2 \ -g_1],$$

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1/g_1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad N = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ -g_2/g_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

显然 $\text{rank} M = p$, 于是干扰解耦条件为 $TD = 0$, 即 $g_2 - sg_1 = 0$.

如果取 $s = -2, g_1 = 1/2$, 则可得该干扰解耦 Luenberger 观测器的系数矩阵为

$$F = -2, \quad T = [-1 \ 1/2 \ -1], \quad G = [3 \ 1/2],$$

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad N = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

本例表明本文的设计方法可以提供所有的设计自由度, 并且简单有效.

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