

面向偏微分方程的连续反演控制算法综述

李晓光, 刘金琨

(北京航空航天大学 自动化科学与电气工程学院, 北京 100191)

摘要: 连续反演控制算法是一种面向偏微分方程(partial differential equations, PDEs)模型控制对象, 配合边界控制方式的分布参数系统(distributed parameter systems, DPSs)控制算法. 该算法基于Volterra映射运算, 思路较为新颖, 具有鲁棒性、逆最优性, 便于获得显式的精确控制律和闭环系统的精确解, 并能结合观测器、自适应控制等领域已取得的成果拓展应用范围. 本文概述了连续反演算法的基本原理和设计过程, 总结了该算法在抛物线偏微分模型、双曲线偏微分模型、复合偏微分模型、非线性偏微分模型等各方面的最新进展, 最后归纳了该算法的主要特点, 并探讨了未来研究的发展方向.

关键词: 连续反演控制算法; 偏微分方程; 分布参数系统; 边界控制; Volterra映射

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Continuum backstepping control algorithms in partial differential equation orientation: a review

LI Xiao-guang, LIU Jin-kun

(School of Automation Science and Electrical Engineering, Beijing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Beijing 100191, China)

Abstract: The continuum backstepping (C-BKST) control algorithm cooperated with boundary control approaches is proposed for distributed parameter systems (DPSs) modeled in partial differential equations (PDEs). The algorithm based on the Volterra transformation is robust, inverse optimal, and potential for explicit exact control laws and exact solutions of closed-loop systems. The C-BKST control algorithm is novel and can be combined with the achievements of the observer theory and the adaptive control theory to extend its application fields. The basic principles and design procedures of the algorithm are introduced in this paper. The recent development of this algorithm is concluded, covering the aspects of parabolic PDEs, hyperbolic PDEs, complex PDEs, and nonlinear PDEs. Finally the main characteristics of the algorithm are summarized, and the development direction of the algorithm is discussed.

Key words: continuum backstepping control algorithm; partial differential equations (PDEs); distributed parameter systems (DPSs); boundary control; Volterra transformation

1 引言(Introduction)

分布参数系统(distributed parameter systems, DPSs)是具有空间分布形式的、常使用偏微分方程(partial differential equations, PDEs)、积分方程、泛函微分方程或者抽象空间的微分方程等模型来描述的无穷维动力系统^[1]. 1960年, Butkovskiy与Lerner^[2]探讨了应用极大值原理对一类DPSs对象的控制, 将DPSs控制方面的问题首次引入控制领域. 发展至今, DPSs控制研究已涉及化学工业^[3-6]、机械工业^[7-10]、资源勘探^[11-13]等相关领域.

目前, 面向DPSs的常见控制方法主要有直接Lyapunov算法^[14-15]、泛函算子^[16-18]、变分理论^[19-20]、半群理论^[21-23]等几种类型, 另外也存在离散化PDEs模型为常微分方程(ordinary differential equations, ODEs)模型, 再运用集中参数系统控制算

法加以处理的先例^[24]. 上述控制方法虽然取得了很多的成果, 但存在思路抽象、变量“溢出”、闭环系统精确求解困难等诸多问题^[25].

Andrey Smyshlyaev 和 Miroslav Krstic^[26]面向PDEs模型的DPSs边界控制问题, 提出了连续反演(continuum backstepping, C-BKST)控制算法, 为DPSs控制问题的发展提供了新的思路. 该算法具有逆最优、指数收敛、鲁棒性强、边界控制输入变量较少等特点, 引起了国内外控制领域科研工作者的广泛关注.

下文采用如下结构, 对其简要概述: 第2部分侧重介绍C-BKST算法的基本步骤和整体思路, 评价主要特点; 第3部分对当前C-BKST算法的科研成果进行分类, 归纳该算法在各分类的相应特点; 第4部分主要总结C-BKST算法当前发展的基本情况, 提

出未来可能的发展方向。

2 C-BKST控制算法概述(Overview of C-BKST control algorithms)

C-BKST控制算法(不引起歧义情况下,后文简称C-BKST算法),也常被称为“面向PDEs的backstepping”(backstepping for PDEs)控制算法,与面向ODEs的backstepping算法^[25]有一定类似之处,一方面是两者都是逐步消除部分状态变量的影响,等价获得稳定的闭环映射系统,实现控制律设计的算法;另一方面,C-BKST算法中的积分算子映射借鉴了Volterra积分方程的形式,故称其为Volterra映射^[27],该映射形式与面向ODEs的backstepping算法映射结构中的三角结构类似。为了不至混淆,本文根据文献[26]选用C-BKST算法作为该算法名称。

C-BKST算法主要步骤如下:

1) 根据被控对象模型(含PDEs模型和边界条件),通过添加或修改部分附加项,获得与原模型类似的目标系统模型,确保目标系统收敛于预期值。常见的收敛系统有以下几种:

$$\begin{cases} \omega_t(x, t) = \omega_{xx}(x, t) - c(x)\omega(x, t), \\ \omega_x(0, t) = 0, \\ \omega(1, t) = 0, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{cases} \omega_{tt}(x, t) = \omega_{xx}(x, t), \\ \omega_x(0, t) = c_1\omega_t(0, t), \\ \omega_x(1, t) = -c_2\omega(1, t), \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{Z} = AZ + B\omega(0, t), \\ \omega_t(x, t) = \omega_x(x, t), \\ \omega(1, t) = 0, \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

其中: $0 \leq x \leq 1$, $t \geq 0$ 为自变量定义域,下文其他公式沿用该定义域; $\omega_t(x, t)$, $\omega_{tt}(x, t)$, $\omega_x(x, t)$ 和 $\omega_{xx}(x, t)$ 分别表示 $\frac{\partial \omega(x, t)}{\partial t}$, $\frac{\partial^2 \omega(x, t)}{\partial t^2}$, $\frac{\partial \omega(x, t)}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial^2 \omega(x, t)}{\partial x^2}$,下文其他公式沿用类似的偏微分表示形式。 $c(x)$, c_1 , c_2 , A 和 B 均为使式(1)–(3)稳定的系数, Z 为状态变量。

2) 建立适当的Volterra映射关系,实现从原系统模型向目标系统模型的映射,如式(4)所示。Volterra映射中的增益核函数(下文简称核函数)多半为待求解函数。面向部分PDEs被控对象时,少数控制律设计使用指数形式核函数^[28–29]。

$$\omega(x, t) = u(x, t) - \int_0^x k(x, y)u(x, t)dy - \Delta, \quad (4)$$

其中: Δ 为可选的附加项,根据PDEs模型的特点而定; $u(x, t)$ 表示原系统模型的变量, $\omega(x, t)$ 表示目标系统模型的变量,下文如无特殊说明将沿用此表示

方法。

3) 通过对目标系统PDEs代入Volterra映射关系,考虑原系统恒等特性,获得核函数的偏微分方程组,其中典型的结构如式(5)所示:

$$\begin{cases} k_{xx}(x, y) - k_{yy}(x, y) = f_1(x, y), \\ k(x, x) = f_2(x), \\ k(x, 0) = f_3(x), \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

其中: $0 \leq y \leq x$, $f_1(x, y)$, $f_2(x)$ 和 $f_3(x)$ 分别是根据不同PDEs系统代入获得的对应函数。

式(5)类型的PDEs,常可通过先换元再迭代求解积分方程的方法^[27],获得核函数的精确解,同时还可利用边界条件的Volterra映射关系,得到精确的显式边界控制律。

4) 求解Volterra逆映射或者证明原系统与目标系统存在的双向关系,从而证明闭环系统的稳定性。

C-BKST算法(下文均默认含有边界控制的输入形式)的思路特点在于补偿,即通过原系统的边界输入,实现边界条件补偿,形成满足Volterra映射关系的闭环系统,最后将原有PDEs的控制问题转化为待定核函数PDEs求解问题加以处理。C-BKST算法设计主要有以下几方面的特点:

- 1) 可获得显式精确控制律,有助于避免离散化算法导致的“溢出”现象,不必求解Riccati方程;
- 2) 常可获得指数稳定的闭环系统精确解,便于设计闭环系统动态指标;
- 3) 闭环系统鲁棒性能好,常可获得逆最优特性;
- 4) 边界控制易于实施,部分被控对象可以实现边界输出反馈控制,具有较强的工程意义。

3 C-BKST算法分类(Classification of C-BKST algorithms)

C-BKST算法面向抛物线PDEs(parabolic PDEs, P-PDEs)、双曲线PDEs(hyperbolic PDEs, H-PDEs)、复合PDEs、非线性PDEs等各种被控对象实现了良好的控制效果,备受控制领域瞩目。以下分别加以简要介绍。

3.1 面向一维自变量P-PDEs模型的C-BKST算法(C-BKST algorithms for P-PDEs of one-dimensional independent variable)

面向一维自变量P-PDEs(下文如无特殊指明, P-PDEs均指一维自变量抛物线)的C-BKST算法,是当前的C-BKST算法中最基础的也是研究时间最长的一个分支。其具有核函数和Volterra逆映射规则简单,以及易获得正逆映射核函数精确解等特性,因而被科研人员深入研究^[25]。

Weijiu Liu等^[30]面向一类不稳定的P-PDEs问题设计了边界输入形式的反馈控制律,第1次实质地

使用了Volterra积分算子映射构建了状态反馈的C-BKST控制器(下文如无明确指出, C-BKST均默认是基于状态反馈的), 实现了Dirichlet和Neumann两类边界条件问题的系统指数稳定. 该思路在高维自变量P-PDEs控制方面的C-BKST问题进行了探索性的尝试^[31]. Andrey Smyshlyaev等^[26]第1次明确提出了C-BKST算法, 并面向形如式(6)的一类P-PDEs问题设计了边界控制律, 获得了闭环系统精确解, 并分析了其逆最优性. Andrey Smyshlyaev等^[32]面向空间分布参数和时变参数的P-PDEs, 在其求解核函数的过程中进行换元, 推广了C-BKST算法的应用范围. Meng-Bi Cheng等^[33]将C-BKST算法与滑模控制相结合解决了一类输入扰动的P-PDEs边界控制问题, 不过该算法在分离定理层面没有得到进一步的阐述. Thomas Meurer等^[34]构建了时变核函数的C-BKST算法, 结合微分平坦理论, 解决了P-PDEs系统轨迹规划跟踪问题.

$$\begin{cases} u_t(x, t) = \varepsilon u_{xx}(x, t) + b(x)u_x(x, t) + \\ \lambda(x)u(x, t) + g(x)u(0, t) + \\ \int_0^x f(x, y)u(x, t)dy, \\ u_x(0, t) = qu(0, t), \\ u(1, t) = U(t), \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

其中 $\varepsilon, q, b(x), \lambda(x), g(x)$ 和 $f(x, y)$ 为系统参数.

Andrey Smyshlyaev等^[35]对式(6)对象设计了同侧、异侧的边界输出反馈的C-BKST观测器, 首次解决了非状态反馈的C-BKST控制问题, 同时延续了文献[26]工作的指数收敛性能. 该工作构建“逆Volterra映射”解决误差系统边界条件匹配问题, 思路具有创新性. Ramon Miranda等^[36]将C-BKST算法和滑模理论相结合, 设计了一类面向P-PDEs系统的新型观测器. Ole Morten Aamo等^[37]将线性化的Ginzburg-Landau方程由复数域P-PDEs转化为耦合的实数域P-PDEs, 设计了输出反馈的C-BKST控制器. Miroslav Krstic等^[38]面向线性化的Schrodinger方程设计了输出反馈的复数C-BKST控制律.

3.2 面向P-PEDs的自适应C-BKST算法(Adaptive C-BKST algorithms for P-PDEs)

面向参数不确定或不精确的PDEs模型, C-BKST算法也显露出独特的优势. 尤其是针对P-PDEs方面, 自适应C-BKST(Adaptive C-BKST, 以下简称AC-BKST)取得了不少成果^[39]. 目前, AC-BKST在P-PDEs方面已被发展出如表1所示3类5种自适应控制算法^[40], 已被应用于部分常参数、空间分布参数或边界条件常参数未知的PDEs边界控制问题^[41], 也在参数辨识^[42]和输出反馈的AC-BKST控制方面得以应用^[43].

表 1 AC-BKST算法分类
Table 1 Classificaion of AC-BKST algorithms

L-AC-BKST	P-AC-BKST		S-AC-BKST	
	u P-AC-BKST	ω P-AC-BKST	u S-AC-BKST	ω S-AC-BKST

表 1 中: 基于Lyapunov的AC-BKST简称为L-AC-BKST, 无源性AC-BKST(passive AC-BKST)简称为P-AC-BKST, 置换AC-BKST(swapping AC-BKST)简称为S-AC-BKST, 面向原系统的P-AC-BKST简称为 u P-AC-BKST, 面向目标系统的P-AC-BKST简称为 ω P-AC-BKST, 面向原系统的S-AC-BKST简称为 u S-AC-BKST, 面向目标系统的S-AC-BKST简称为 ω S-AC-BKST.

L-AC-BKST算法主要是在原有C-BKST控制律的基础上, 利用正逆Volterra映射面向目标系统对参数估计值进行化简, 从而构建参数更新律. u P-AC-BKST控制算法需要构建一个原系统空间的PDEs参数估计器, 分析目标空间的参数更新律, 实现自适应控制. u S-AC-BKST控制算法则需构建至少两个原系统空间的参数估计器, 获得渐进稳定效果. ω P-AC-BKST和 ω S-AC-BKST算法, 与上述两个算法的区别在于将所需的参数估计器建

立目标系统空间.

$$\begin{cases} u_t(x, t) = u_{xx}(x, t) + \lambda u(x, t), \\ u(0, t) = 0, \\ u_x(1, t) = U(t), \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

$$\begin{cases} u_t(x, t) = u_{xx}(x, t) + gu(0, t), \\ u_x(0, t) = 0, \\ u(1, t) = U(t), \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{cases} u_t(x, t) = u_{xx}(x, t), \\ u_x(0, t) = -qu(0, t), \\ u(1, t) = U(t), \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

$$\begin{cases} u_t(x, t) = \varepsilon u_{xx}(x, t) + bu_x(x, t) + \lambda u(x, t), \\ u(0, t) = 0, \\ u(1, t) = U(t), \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

其中: $\varepsilon, b, \lambda, g$ 和 q 均为常数参数, $U(t)$ 为系统输入.

Miroslav Krstic等^[44]针对式(7)–(10)控制对象分别设计了L-AC-BKST控制算法, 讨论了几类参数更新律的区别. Andrey Smyshlyaev等^[45]针对式(7)的控制对象分别设计了uP-AC-BKST和uS-AC-BKST控制律, 并对式(10)和类似三维P-PDEs进行参数辨识算法. Andrey Smyshlyaev等^[42, 46]探讨了式(8)–(9)的uP-AC-BKST控制的参数估计标准梯度更新律和最小平方更新律问题. Andrey Smyshlyaev等^[47]分析了L-AC-BKST算法核函数的鲁棒性. Andrey Smyshlyaev等^[43]面向类似式(7)的空间分布参数P-PDEs, 设计了输出反馈的uS-AC-BKST控制算法, 其误差方程的换元过程中创新性地加入了积分附加项, 实现了输出反馈的AC-BKST控制. Miroslav Krstic^[48]证明了AC-BKST控制算法的逆最优性, 并讨论了代价函数选择问题.

以上各类AC-BKST算法均依赖, 获知正逆Volterra映射的显式精确形式, 以及参数估计项在映射过程中线性分离等前提, 较难广泛拓展. 对比来说, L-AC-BKST算法设计最简单, 但需获知未知参数取值范围; uP-AC-BKST算法不需原系统任何信息, 但设计和运算相对复杂; uS-AC-BKST算法不需原系统任何信息, 参数估计更新律具有规范化特性, 但设计和运算很复杂; ω P-AC-BKST和 ω S-AC-BKST算法, 因为其设计面向目标系统, 所以可获得更好的闭环系统动态性能, 不过其设计和运算比前几种算法更加复杂^[40].

3.3 面向高维自变量P-PDEs的C-BKST算法 (C-BKST algorithms for P-PDEs of high-dimensional independent variables)

C-BKST算法在面向二、三维自变量P-PDEs对象控制方面也取得了一定进展. 其主要思路是利用定义域特点降维, 应用一维P-PDEs的C-BKST算法的已有结论实现控制.

Rafael Vazquez等^[49]对线性化热对流环问题建立了环形定义域的一维和二维P-PDEs耦合模型, 以奇异摄动方式进行快慢系统分离, 设计了快系统的二维P-PDEs的C-BKST控制器, 利用环形定义域降维求解核函数, 对系统分解残留部分的慢系统综合分析. 该思路对无法完整Volterra映射的C-BKST问题具有启发意义. Rafael Vazquez等^[50]解决了与文献[49]类似的双输入交互耦合热对流环问题. Rafael Vazquez等^[51]和 Jennie Cochran等^[52]分别讨论了二维和三维的线性化Navier-Stokes方程的C-BKST控制问题. 其核心在于通过

傅立叶变换方法实现系统降维, 并讨论闭环系统在变换后的波数空间中的稳定性, 其中文献[52]还分析了边界输出的轨迹规划问题. Chao Xu等^[53]和 Rafael Vazquez等^[54–55]也利用傅立叶变换降维思路, 设计了二维和三维的等离子体管道流动力系统的C-BKST控制器和观测器.

3.4 面向H-PDEs的C-BKST算法(C-BKST algorithms for H-PDEs)

H-PDEs系统的C-BKST控制问题主要面向两类线性对象: 一类为类波动方程形式, 空间偏导最高阶数为2; 另一类为梁杆类方程形式, 空间偏导最高阶数为4. 前者需要尽量将系统映射到式(2)或含阻尼项的域内衰减H-PDEs^[56], 后者需选择精巧的换元形式实现偏导降阶, 进而应用P-PDEs或H-PDEs已有结论设计边界控制器. 类波动方程映射过程中, 常选择指数函数形式核函数加以映射, 这点在C-BKST控制问题中较为特殊.

Miroslav Krstic等^[57]面向不稳定波动方程设计了输出反馈C-BKST控制器. 其选用的指数核函数形式有效地降低了核函数PDEs求解难度, 首次将半群理论与C-BKST算法相结合地解决控制问题. Bao-zhu Guo等^[58]将指数核函数的C-BKST控制算法拓展至反阻尼串联的波动方程的边界控制问题. Miroslav Krstic^[59]解决了参数未知的“抗稳定”边界条件的波动方程的L-AC-BKST控制问题, 其对一阶时间偏导变量局部换元而实现的两级映射具有创新性, 实现了闭环系统渐进稳定. Bao-zhu Guo等^[60]和Guo Wei等^[61–63]面向非稳定边界条件波动方程, 在仅获取单一异侧反馈量(位置或速度)且存在各种扰动噪声情况下设计了边界输出自适应控制律, 但解决了传统无源控制或能量衰减的耗散控制因传感器或执行器存在噪声或扰动而难以收敛的问题. 其思路核心在于结合输出观测器实现对噪声或扰动的估计. 该算法基于单一信号, 能实现上述效果殊为难得. Andrey Smyshlyaev等^[64]构建含空间和时间偏导积分项的改进Volterra映射, 设计了“抗稳定”边界条件的波动方程的C-BKST控制器. Andrey Smyshlyaev等^[56]面向域内失稳类波动方程, 通过类似式(4)的附加时间偏导积分项的改进Volterra映射设计了C-BKST控制律, 为H-PDEs问题目标系统的域内收敛方法提供了有益的尝试.

Miroslav Krstic等^[65–67]和Antranik A. Siranosian等^[68]分别面向剪切梁和Timoshenko梁模型进行角度换元, 使原系统降阶为类波动方程, 进而设计输

出反馈的C-BKST控制器, 其中文献[68]进一步讨论了轨迹规划和跟踪的问题. Andrey Smyshlyaev等^[69]将Euler-Bernoulli梁H-PDEs模型降阶处理获得嵌套的Schrodinger方程, 设计了C-BKST边界控制器. 其嵌套换元形式较为特殊, 所适应的边界条件选取限制较多. Bao-zhu Guo等^[70]把嵌套换元方法推广于固定端Euler-Bernoulli梁边界控制问题, 并且进一步发展了文献[57-58]的半群理论与C-BKST算法结合的思路, 避免了复杂模型的Lyapunov函数的选取.

3.5 面向复合PDEs的C-BKST算法(C-BKST algorithms for composite PDEs)

PDEs的复合控制方面主要涵盖PDEs-ODEs直接串联(其中特例是一阶H-PDEs等价延时环节耦合PDE的系统)、PDEs-ODEs积分串联、PDEs-ODEs边界串联Neumann串联和PDEs-PDEs直接串联等几类控制问题^[71]. 这些问题不仅拓展了C-BKST算法的应用范围, 对延时控制系统的研究也有借鉴意义. 其中延时问题目标系统的典型形式见式(3), 算法思路与Simth预估补偿算法有一定相似之处^[72].

Miroslav Krstic等^[73]面向一阶H-PDEs对象和Korteweg-de Vries类对象设计了C-BKST边界控制算法, 研究了面向执行器延时的ODEs控制系统和传感器延时的观测器系统的C-BKST算法. 在上述工作的基础上, Miroslav Krstic^[74]面向一类非线性的输入延时ODEs系统, 设计了C-BKST控制算法并探讨了系统初值的选取对稳定性的影响. Miroslav Krstic^[75]讨论了输入存在时变延时的线性系统的C-BKST控制问题, 并分析了系统的鲁棒性. Miroslav Krstic^[76]在文献[73]的基础上设计了附加低通滤波特性的C-BKST控制算法, 并讨论了该算法的逆最优、干扰有界和延时误差鲁棒等特性, 利用Volterra正逆映射的双向特性, 设计了在避免非高频量输入(如控制输入施加瞬间的阶跃问题)的C-BKST控制律. Nikolaos Bekiaris-Liberis等^[77]面向输入和状态均存在延时的严反馈系统, 结合常规backstepping和C-BKST算法特点, 实现了系统Lyapunov-Krasovskii意义下的指数稳定.

Miroslav Krstic^[78]解决了输入时延的前向完备和严前馈非线性系统C-BKST控制问题, 并获得了严前馈系统的显式控制律, 分析了部分严前馈系统的显式闭环解, 极大地拓展了PDEs-ODEs系统的应用范围. Delphine Bresch-Pietri等^[79-80]、Nikolaos Bekiaris-Liberis等^[81]和Jian Li等^[82]将L-

AC-BKST算法拓展几类至输入延时或扩散方程串联的PDEs-ODEs系统, 文献[79]实现了系统轨迹跟踪, 其中文献[79]将研究结果在化简的X-29飞机模型上加以仿真验证. Miroslav Krstic^[83-84]解决了P-PDEs、H-PDEs末端串联ODEs模型的C-BKST控制问题. Nikolaos Bekiaris-Liberis等^[85-87]将此方法推广至P-PDEs、H-PDEs和一阶H-PDEs积分串联ODEs问题中. Shuxia Tang等^[88-89]分别面向两类内在反馈耦合的PDEs-ODEs系统设计了输出反馈的C-BKST控制器. Nikolaos Bekiaris-Liberis等^[90]将该工作进一步推广至ODEs延时积分输入形式问题, 实现闭环系统的指数稳定.

Miroslav Krstic^[91-92]研究了输入延时的P-PDEs和H-PDEs系统PDEs-PDEs串联耦合问题, 设计了串联交互的Volterra映射规则, 首次实现了PDEs-PDEs的C-BKST边界控制. Gian Antonio Susto等^[93]探讨了常见PDEs的Neumann边界条件串联系统(如P-PDEs串联ODEs, H-PDEs串联ODEs、一阶H-PDEs串联ODEs, PDEs-ODEs积分串联等)的边界控制问题, 拓展了C-BKST控制在Neumann耦合方面的研究.

3.6 面向非线性PDEs模型的C-BKST算法(C-BKST algorithms for nonlinear PDEs)

面向非线性PDEs系统的C-BKST算法刚刚起步, 尚处于探索阶段, 主要的研究成果仅限于Burgers PDEs和一类非线性P-PDEs边界控制问题.

Miroslav Krstic等^[94-95]解决了不稳定粘滞Burgers PDEs模型陡峭曲线状态稳定问题和轨迹跟踪问题, 实质上获得非线性换元后的线性PDEs的零点处平衡. Andrey Smyshlyaev等^[96]修正了文献[94]关于不稳定粘滞Burgers PDEs模型, 附加辐射边界条件的稳定性质的结论. Rafael Vazquez等^[97-98]开创性地采用非线性Volterra算子面向一类非线性P-PDEs设计的C-BKST边界控制律, 对其他非线性PDEs的C-BKST算法研究具有借鉴意义.

4 总结与展望(Conclusions and prospects)

本文尝试对当前C-BKST算法进行归纳概述, 对其发展现状进行简单分类, 以被控对象特点归纳各自分支的主要成果, 总结了C-BKST算法在各种PDEs领域的进展. 该算法现已在流体控制、热传导、绳索振动、梁杆振动和延时系统等诸多领域取得了较大进展, 并结合自适应控制、观测器理论等成果发展了不少分支方向, 在拓展应用领域的同时也在理论上取得了较强的创新意义.

尽管成果斐然,但是C-BKST算法的研究还处于刚刚起步阶段,存在广泛领域有待探索,该算法本身也有不少课题有待进一步研究,以下简要列出:

1) 当前被控对象PDEs模型大多数集中在二维空间,少数高维问题的定义域也相对特殊.面向高维度或者通用维度定义域PDEs模型的C-BKST算法,有待进一步探索研究.

2) 面向高阶数的线性PDEs模型,仅有面向梁杆类PDEs的C-BKST算法,相关研究不多.仅有的成果中算法设计也依赖降阶之后的低阶模型,通用性不强.因此,面向高阶数PDEs的C-BKST算法设计也值得进一步研究.

3) C-BKST算法在设计控制器的过程中能否利用系统状态信息在线求解核函数,以取代核函数的离线求解,也是值得研究的问题之一.

4) 面向空间连续、时间离散,或空间时间均离散的PDEs等价模型的C-BKST算法的研究均处于空白阶段.该研究不仅对数字控制在C-BKST算法方面拓展提供更直接的理论意义,也潜在地将网络控制等分散控制形式与C-BKST算法加以结合,在理论和工程应用中均存在较大的研究价值.

5) 当前的C-BKST算法主要面向线性PDEs对象,非线性PDEs模型的C-BKST控制的研究还处于刚刚起步的状态,相关问题众多,值得未来深入探索.

6) 广义上讲,当前的C-BKST算法属于分布参数系统的主动控制,对H-PDEs对象而言主要应用于振动控制方面.而近年来,振动控制方面的主动、被动控制算法研究均取得了不少成果.怎样结合以往的主动、被动控制成果,设计性能更好、更有工程实际价值的C-BKST算法,也值得进一步探索研究.

7) 当前,面向分布参数系统的分布式控制算法也取得了不错的成果,这些研究属于分布参数系统的域内控制.对比C-BKST算法的边界控制(非域内控制),能否结合两者的共同特点设计综合的控制算法,也是一个值得研究的课题.

8) 虽然当前的C-BKST算法已在一些应用问题上取得了一定成果,但在如航空航天、化学工业、资源勘探、海洋工业和机器人控制等常见的分布参数系统领域(尤其是针对这些领域实际工程问题)的相关研究尚处于空白阶段.结合实际问题的C-BKST算法应用研究也是未来发展的重要方向之一.

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作者简介:

李曙光 (1983–), 男, 博士研究生, 目前研究方向为分布参数控制系统, E-mail: softlight0001@163.com;

刘金琨 (1965–), 男, 教授, 博士生导师, 目前研究方向为先进运动控制(机器人控制、飞行控制、电机控制), E-mail: ljk@buaa.edu.cn.