

外界干扰存在时的MRAC研究

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摘 要

本文对外界干扰存在时的参考模型自适应控制系统进行了研究,并分别在状态可测和不可测情况下给出了相应的自适应规律。实时仿真的结果表明:文中给出的方案是可行的。

一、被控对象状态可测时的理想组合模型及自适应律

设被控对象的状态方程是

$$P: \dot{x}_p = A_p x_p + B_p u_p + E_p d, \quad (1)$$

其中 $x_p \in R^n$, $u_p \in R^m$, $d \in R^l$, d 为可测干扰, A_p , B_p 和 E_p 分别是未知定常矩阵,

理想组合模型取为

$$M: \dot{x}_m = A_m x_m + B_m r + E_m d, \quad (2)$$

其中 $x_m \in R^n$, $r \in R^m$ 为理想输入, A_m 是稳定矩阵。

我们的目的是确定 u_p 以使:

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (x_m - x_p) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e = 0. \quad (3)$$

为此,取 u_p 的结构如下:

$$u_p = G(Rr + Wd - Fx_p), \quad (4)$$

式中 G , R , W 和 F 是自适应增益矩阵。那么式(1)变为:

$$\dot{x}_p = (A_p - B_p GF)x_p + B_p GRr + (B_p GW + E_p)d. \quad (5)$$

类似于文献[3],设存在 (R^*, G^*, W^*, F^*) 使得

$$A_p - B_p G^* F^* = A_m, \quad (6)$$

$$B_p G^* R^* = B_m, \quad (7)$$

$$B_p G^* W^* + E_p = E_m \quad (8)$$

成立。则:

(I) 当 B_p 已知时,有:

$$\dot{e} = A_m e + B_p \phi x_p + B_p \phi r + B_p \xi d, \quad (9)$$

其中 $\dot{\phi} = GF - G^*F^*$, $\dot{\phi} = G^*F^* - GR$, $\dot{E} = G^*W^* - GW$. 由文献[3]中的结果, 可得自适应律为

$$\dot{\phi} = -\Gamma_1 B_p^T P e x_p^T, \tag{10}$$

$$\dot{\phi} = -\Gamma_2 B_p^T P e r^T, \quad (\Gamma_i = \Gamma_i^T > 0, \quad i = 1, 2, 3) \tag{11}$$

$$\dot{E} = -\Gamma_3 B_p^T P e d^T, \tag{12}$$

而 P 是方程 $A_m^T P + P A_m = -Q$ ($Q = Q^T > 0$) 之正定解.

(II) B_p 未知且 $R=I$ 时, 有:

$$\dot{e} = A_m e + B_m \bar{\phi} x_p + B_m \bar{\phi} G[(r - F x_p) + W d] + B_m \bar{E} d, \tag{13}$$

其中 $\bar{\phi} = F - F^*$, $\bar{\phi} = G^{-1} - G^{*-1}$, $\bar{E} = W^* - W$. 相应的自适应律为

$$\dot{\bar{F}} = -\Gamma_1 B_m^T P e x_p^T, \quad \dot{\bar{W}} = \Gamma_2 B_m^T P e d^T, \tag{14}$$

$$\dot{\bar{G}} = G \Gamma_3 B_m^T P e (r - F x_p + W d)^T G^T G, \tag{15}$$

而 $\Gamma_i (i=1, 2, 3)$ 和 P 的意义同 (I).

二、状态不可测时的自适应控制

此时, 被控对象由下式表示:

$$P: y_p(s) = W_p(s) u_p(s) - W_d(s) d(s), \tag{16}$$

其中 $W_p(s) = k_p z_p(s)/R_p(s)$, $W_d(s) = k_d z_d(s)/R_p(s)$, $z_{p,d}(s)$ 是首1的 Hurwitz 多项式, $R_p(s)$ 为首1多项式且 $\deg z_{p,d}(s) < n$, $k_{p,d}$ 为符号已知的常数, n 和 $\deg z_{p,d}$ 也设为已知. 而相应的状态方程是

$$P: \dot{x}_p = A_p x_p + b_p u_p + l_p d, \tag{17}$$

$$y_p = h_p^T x_p, \tag{18}$$

取理想组合模型为

$$M: y_m = W_{m_r}(s) r - W_{m_d}(s) d, \tag{19}$$

其中 $W_{m_r} = k_{m_r} z_{m_r}(s)/R_m(s)$, $W_{m_d} = k_{m_d} z_{m_d}(s)/R_m(s)$, $z_{m_r,d}$ 和 R_m 均为首1 Hurwitz 多项式. 我们的目的是求 u_p 使得

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e_p = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (y_p - y_m) = 0. \tag{20}$$

为此, 构造如下图所示的控制方案:

图中 f_i 和 c_i 为可调环节, 它们的方程是

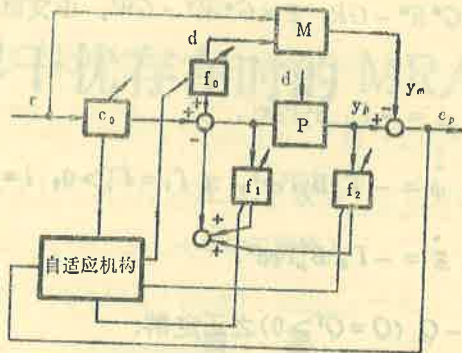


图 1

$$f_0: \dot{v}^{(0)} = \Lambda v^{(0)} + b d, \quad (21)$$

$$w^{(0)} = f_0^T v^{(0)} + k_0 d, \quad (22)$$

$$f_1: \dot{v}^{(1)} = \Lambda v^{(1)} + b u_p, \quad (23)$$

$$w^{(1)} = c^T v^{(1)}, \quad (24)$$

$$f_2: \dot{v}^{(2)} = \Lambda v^{(2)} + b y_p, \quad (25)$$

$$w^{(2)} = g^T v^{(2)} + g_0 y_p, \quad (26)$$

其中 $\Lambda \in R^{(n-1) \times (n-1)}$ 且稳定, $b^T = [0, 0, \dots, 0, 1]$. 定义:

$$w^T = [r(t), d(t), v^{(0)T}(t), -v^{(1)T}(t), -y_p(t), -v^{(2)T}(t)],$$

$$\theta^T = [c_0(t), k_0(t), f_0^T(t), c^T(t), g_0(t), g^T(t)], \quad (27)$$

则可以证明存在 $\theta = \theta^*$ 使得可调系统和理想模型完全匹配, 且误差 e_p 满足:

$$\dot{e} = A_e e + b_c \phi^T w, \quad e \in R^{4n-3}, \quad (28)$$

$$e_p = h_c^T e, \quad (29)$$

其中 $\phi = \theta - \theta^*$, $h_c^T = [h_p^T, 0, 0, 0]$, A_e 和 b_c 分别为

$$A_e = \begin{pmatrix} A_p - g_0^* b_p h_p^T & b_p f_0^{*T} & -b_p c^{*T} & -b_p g^{*T} \\ 0 & \Lambda & 0 & 0 \\ -g_0^* b h_p^T & b_0 f_0^{*T} & \Lambda - b c^{*T} & -b g^{*T} \\ b h_p^T & 0 & 0 & \Lambda \end{pmatrix}, \quad b_c = \begin{pmatrix} l_p + k_0^* b_p \\ b \\ k_0^* b \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (30)$$

而相应的传递函数是

$$W_c(s) = h_c^T (sI - A_e)^{-1} b_c = \frac{k_p}{k_{mr}} W_{mr}(s), \quad (31)$$

那么, 由文献[3]的结果可得如下的自适应律

$$\dot{\phi} = -\Gamma e_p \xi(t) \quad (\xi(t) = L^{-1}(s)w(t)), \quad (32)$$

其中 $L(s)$ 是使 $W_{mr}(s)L(s)$ 严正实,

三、例子

在这里, 我们用 $z-8000$ 微处理机进行实时仿真.

例1 水轮机转速的自适应控制

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_p &= \begin{bmatrix} -0.623 & 0.549 & -0.42 & 0 \\ 0 & -0.7 & -0.04 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -35.2 & 35.2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2.56 \end{bmatrix} x_p + \begin{bmatrix} 11.3 \\ 0.4 \\ 0.82 \\ 40 \end{bmatrix} u_p + \begin{bmatrix} -0.256 \\ 0 \\ -0.04 \\ -0.1 \end{bmatrix} d, \\ \dot{x}_m &= \begin{bmatrix} -4.534 & 0.023 & 0.012 & 0 \\ 0 & -2.72 & 0.023 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -35.8 & 35.8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2.74 \end{bmatrix} x_m + \begin{bmatrix} 11.3 \\ 0.4 \\ 0.82 \\ 40 \end{bmatrix} r + \begin{bmatrix} 0.08 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0.12 \end{bmatrix} d, \end{aligned}$$

仿真结果如图2所示.

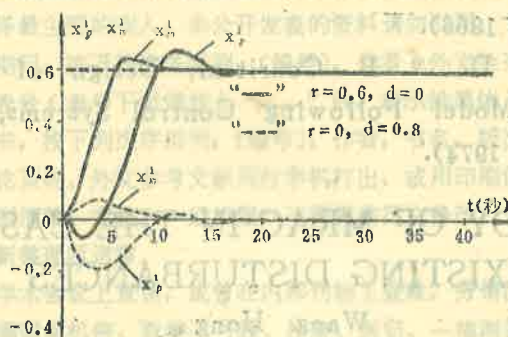


图2

例2 设被控对象和模型分别为

$$\begin{aligned} y_p &= \frac{s+1.05}{s^2+0.2s+10} u_p - \frac{s+0.025}{s^2+0.2s+10} d, \\ y_m &= \frac{0.2(s+2)}{s^2+10s+16} r + \frac{0.0016(s+0.01)}{s^2+10s+6} d, \end{aligned}$$

则仿真的结果如图3.

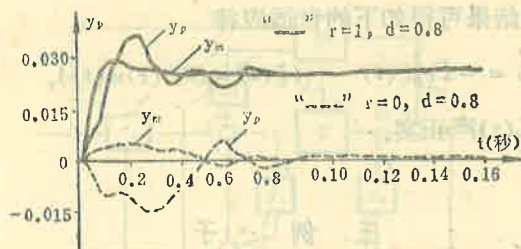


图 3

四、结 论

对于抗干扰性要求很强的不确定系统, 可以构造一个理想组合模型并由此确定自适应规律, 使系统具有良好的动态品质。

参 考 文 献

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A STUDY OF MRAC IN THE CASE OF EXISTING DISTURBANCES

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Abstract

This paper deals with the design of Model-reference-Adaptive Controllers in the case when there exist disturbances. The adaptive control laws for both the state-measurable and the state-unmeasurable cases are obtained. A Z-8000 16bits microprocessor is used for the real-time simulation, and the results show that this adaptive control law is applicable and gives suitable system performance.