

基于一个学习逼近的非线性系统的故障调节¹⁾

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摘要 很多学者对故障诊断和容错控制问题给予很大关注. 特别是对于安全系统, 故障诊断固然重要, 最快地调节故障系统也是很重要的. 例如当今的高性能飞行器即使发生故障仍需保持基本的运行状态. 对于非线性系统提出一种故障调节控制器的设计方法, 通过修正控制律补偿故障所带来的影响. 故障发生后使用的神经网络用于逼近故障函数并提供故障的修正行为, 即主动容错. 故障调节后闭环系统是稳定的. 仿真算例证明了此方法的有效性.

关键词 神经网络, 故障调节, 主动容错

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Fault Accommodation of a Class of Nonlinear Systems Using a Learning Approach

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Abstract The study of fault diagnosis and fault-tolerant control has recently attracted much attention due to the industrial demands for safety and efficiency. For certain processes, it is important not only to detect (and identify) but also to accommodate any faults quickly. A fault-accommodation controller is presented for a class of nonlinear systems using neural networks approach. An approach for fault accommodation based on an idea of a corrective control law which is activated in the presence of a fault has been developed. Neural networks are used to learn the fault function and provide the corrective action. The resulting closed-loop nonlinear systems are stable after fault accommodation. An example is given to illustrate the accommodation procedure and the effectiveness of the proposed method.

Key words Neural networks, fault-accommodation, active fault-tolerant

1 引言

容错控制分成两种:

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1) 被动容错——使用鲁棒控制技术而不需要在线信息,故障发生前和发生后使用同样的控制策略,故障发生后不进行调节,维持对某些故障不敏感. 它的效果是保守的^[1].

2) 主动容错——诊断出故障后进行故障调节或信号重构以适应新的变化,它的效果是积极的^[2].

近来可靠控制取得了一些成果(如 Yang^[3], Chu^[4], Veillette^[5]). 由于故障发生前后使用的控制器是同一个而不进行调节,虽然控制器、执行器正常或部分失效时闭环系统是稳定的,但是导致系统无故障时不能达到较高的性能指标,故障发生后更无法保证良好的性能,即可靠控制中运用的鲁棒控制策略属于被动容错. 它适用于故障较小或初始故障情况.

故障调节是在故障发生后通过附加控制律等方法进行调节. Patton^[6]对故障调节问题给出了非常好的概括性论述. Tortora^[7]对于单输入多输出系统提出的逼近适用于传感器故障调节. 本文基于神经网络逼近提出了依赖于状态的执行器故障调节策略,神经网络用于学习故障函数并提供故障的修正行为,故障调节后闭环系统是稳定的.

2 系统描述

考虑如下系统:

$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu + \beta(t - T)f(x) \quad (1)$$

其中 $x \in R^n$, $u \in R^m$ 分别是系统的状态、输入, $x = (x_1^T, x_2^T, \dots, x_n^T)^T$. f 是非线性故障函数, 表示依赖于状态的执行器加性故障, β 是一个代表故障发生时间的“开关”函数.

$$\beta(t - T) = \text{diag}(\beta_1(t - T), \beta_2(t - T), \dots, \beta_n(t - T))$$

每个时间函数 β_i 定义如下:

$$\beta_i(t - T) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } t < T \\ 1, & \text{if } t \geq T \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

其中 T 是故障发生时间(由故障检测确定). 在故障开始前,每个时间函数 β_i 为 0, 当故障开始后,每个时间函数 β_i 为 1.

系统无故障时,即

$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu$$

被称为“正常系统”.

本文主要研究故障调节问题,在这之前进行故障检测.

3 故障检测

参照文献[8],构造用于故障检测的观测器:

$$\dot{\hat{x}} = -\Lambda \hat{x} + Ax + Bu + \Lambda x + \hat{f}(x; \hat{\zeta}) \quad (3)$$

其中 $\hat{x} \in R^n$ 是估计的状态,设 A 是稳定矩阵, $\Lambda = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n)$, $-\lambda_i < 0$ 是第 i 个极点. $\hat{f}(x; \hat{\zeta})$ 是故障的在线学习模型,调节权的初始值选作 $\hat{\zeta}(0) = \hat{\zeta}_0$ 并且使得 $\hat{f}(x; \hat{\zeta}_0) = 0$. \hat{f} 可以是神经网络或小波网络等, x 是网络的输入, $\hat{\zeta}$ 是调节权, $\hat{f}(x; \hat{\zeta})$ 是网络输出. 参照文献[8],

设计学习算法如下:

$$\dot{\hat{\zeta}} = P \{ \Gamma Z e \}, \quad \hat{\zeta}(0) = \hat{\zeta}_0, \quad Z = \left[\frac{\partial \hat{f}(x; \hat{\zeta})}{\partial \hat{\zeta}} \right]^T \quad (4)$$

其中操作符 P 见文献[8], $\Gamma = \Gamma^T$ 为正定学习速率矩阵. 状态估计误差 $e = x - \hat{x}$, 即 $\dot{e} = \Lambda e - \hat{f}(\hat{x}; \hat{\zeta})$, $e(0) = 0$. 根据文献[8], 当 $t \in [0, T)$ 时, $e(t) = 0$, $\hat{\zeta}(t) = \hat{\zeta}_0$. 当 $e(t)$ 不等于 0 时, 确定故障开始时间 T . 为了更具有有一般性, 把获得的故障函数 $\hat{f}(x; \hat{\zeta})$ 记为 $f(x)$.

4 故障调节

故障调节(FA)问题: 考虑系统(1), 故障发生前使用控制器 u_N , 故障发生后补偿 u_F , 那么 $u = u_N + u_F$ 成为新的控制器以调节故障系统.

本文的目的是设计新的控制器. 为此作如下假设:

假设 1. 存在一个控制器

$$u = u^a(x) \quad (5)$$

和函数 $k_1(\cdot)$, $k_2(\cdot)$ 及 Lyapunov 函数 $v_0(x)$ 使得正常系统稳定且

$$k_1(|x|) \leq v_0(x) \leq k_2(|x|) \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{\partial v_0(x)}{\partial x} (Ax + Bu^a(x)) \leq -k_3 \left| \frac{\partial v_0(x)}{\partial x} \right|^2 \quad (7)$$

$$\leq -k_4 v_0(x) \quad (8)$$

其中函数 $k_1(\cdot)$, $k_2(\cdot)$ 是连续严格增正定函数, k_3, k_4 是正常数.

注 1. 由假设 1, 控制器 $u = u^a(x)$ 使正常系统二次稳定, 当故障发生后为保证系统稳定, 则需要满足条件(7)和(8)(在下文的定理证明中可以看出).

首先通过应用神经网络建立故障函数 $f(x)$ 的模型. 假设 x 是神经网络的输入, y 是输出, 那么对于任意 $\epsilon > 0$, 存在 W^* 使得 $|f(x) - W^*S(x)| \leq \epsilon$, 即存在权矩阵使得 $W^*S(x)$ 任意程度逼近 $f(x)$. 那么系统(1)可以写成:

$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu + W^*s(x) + \epsilon(x),$$

其中 $\epsilon(x) = h(x) - W^*S(x)$ 是权估计误差. 存在 $\epsilon \geq 0$, 使得 $|\epsilon(x)| \leq \epsilon$. 如果用 \hat{W} 记作 W^* 的估计, 那么

$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu - \tilde{W}s(x) + \hat{W}s(x) + \epsilon(x)$$

其中误差 \tilde{W} 满足 $\tilde{W} = \hat{W} - W^*$.

定理 1. 假设系统(1)满足假设 1, 设计如下控制器:

$$u = u_N + u_F \quad (9)$$

$$u_N = u^a \quad (10)$$

其中 u^a 由假设 1 给出,

$$u_F = \frac{B^T \hat{W} S(x)}{\lambda [1 + \|B\|^2]} + \frac{B^T \Theta}{\lambda_1 [1 + \|B\|^2]} \quad (11)$$

其中 $\Theta \in R^{n \times 1}$ 和 $\Theta = [\theta, 0, \dots, 0]^T$. 那么状态 x 在集合 D 上是终极一致有界

$$D = \left\{ \mathbf{x} \in R^n : v_0(\mathbf{x}) \leq \frac{\mu}{k_0 \alpha}, \frac{\bar{k}_2}{\bar{k}_1} \leq k_0 \leq 1 \right\} \quad (12)$$

具有自适应律

$$\dot{\hat{W}} = -\beta \hat{W} + 2k_0 \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial \mathbf{x}} S^T(\mathbf{x}) \quad (13)$$

$$\dot{\theta} = -\gamma_1 \theta + k_0 \left| \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \right| \quad (14)$$

其中 $\lambda, \lambda_1, \bar{k}_1, \bar{k}_2$ 在证明过程中能够看出. $S(\mathbf{x})$ 选择适当的维数.

注 2. 首先设计控制器 u_N 使得正常系统稳定, 再把正常系统的稳定性作为假设条件, 利用神经网络逼近系统中的故障函数, 进而设计自适应控制律, 加入 u_F 是为了补偿故障带来的影响.

注 3. β 为 W 权调节律线性部分的增益, γ_1 为 θ 权调节律线性部分的增益.

注 4. 式(11)所示的 u^F 和自适应律(13), (14)的设计思想是基于 Lyapunov 稳定性原理, 最终保证 $\dot{V} \leq -\alpha V + \mu$, 即要使状态有界.

证明. 对于系统(1)定义 Lyapunov 函数

$$V(\mathbf{x}, \tilde{W}, \tilde{\theta}) = k_0 v_0(\mathbf{x}) + \frac{1}{2} \text{tr} \{ \tilde{W}^T \tilde{W} \} + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\theta}^2 \quad (15)$$

其中 $\tilde{\theta} = \theta - \epsilon$, 那么 V 的导数是

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V} = & k_0 \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial \mathbf{x}} (A\mathbf{x} + Bu^a) + k_0 \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial \mathbf{x}} Bu^F - k_0 \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \tilde{W} S(\mathbf{x}) + \\ & k \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \hat{W} S(\mathbf{x}) + k_0 \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \epsilon(\mathbf{x}) + \text{tr} \{ \dot{\tilde{W}}^T \tilde{W} \} + \tilde{\theta} \dot{\theta} \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

应用式(13), 得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V} = & k_0 \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial \mathbf{x}} (A\mathbf{x} + Bu^a) + k_0 \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial \mathbf{x}} Bu^F + k \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \hat{W} S(\mathbf{x}) + \\ & k_0 \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \epsilon(\mathbf{x}) - \beta \text{tr} \{ \hat{W}^T \tilde{W} \} + \tilde{\theta} \dot{\theta} \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

从 $\text{tr} \{ \hat{W}^T \tilde{W} \} = \frac{1}{2} \|\hat{W}\|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \|\tilde{W}\|^2 - \frac{1}{2} \|W^*\|^2$, 那么

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V} = & k_0 \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial \mathbf{x}} (A\mathbf{x} + Bu^a) + k_0 \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial \mathbf{x}} Bu^F + k_0 \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \hat{W} S(\mathbf{x}) + \\ & k_0 \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \epsilon(\mathbf{x}) - \frac{\beta}{2} \|\hat{W}\|^2 - \frac{\beta}{2} \|\tilde{W}\|^2 + \frac{\beta}{2} \|W^*\|^2 + \tilde{\theta} \dot{\theta} \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

由假设 1, 把 $u_F(\lambda, \lambda_1)$ 代入得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V} \leq & -k_0 k_3 \left| \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \right|^2 + k_0 \left| \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \right| \frac{\|B\|^2 \|\hat{W}\| |S(\mathbf{x})|}{\lambda [1 + \|B\|^2]} + k_0 \left| \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \right| \|\hat{W}\| |S(\mathbf{x})| + \\ & k_0 \left| \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \right| \frac{\|B\|^2 |\theta|}{\lambda_1 [1 + \|B\|^2]} + k_0 \left| \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \right| |\epsilon(\mathbf{x})| - \frac{\beta}{2} \|\hat{W}\|^2 - \frac{\beta}{2} \|\tilde{W}\|^2 + \frac{\beta}{2} \|W^*\|^2 + \tilde{\theta} \dot{\theta} \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

由于 $\frac{\|B\|^2}{1 + \|B\|^2} \leq 1$, 令 $k_3 = \bar{k}_1 + \bar{k}_2 + \bar{k}_3$, 选择 $\lambda \geq \frac{k_0 s}{\sqrt{2\bar{k}_2\beta - sk_0}}$, $\lambda_1 \geq \frac{k_0}{\sqrt{2k_0\bar{k}_2\gamma_1 - k_0}}$ 和 $\beta > \frac{s^2 k_0^2}{2\bar{k}_2}$,

$\gamma_1 > \frac{k_0}{2k_2}$, 式(19)可以简化成:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V} \leq & -k_0 \bar{k}_1 \left| \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial x} \right|^2 - k_0 \bar{k}_3 \left| \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial x} \right|^2 - \left[\bar{k}_2 \left| \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial x} \right|^2 - 2 \sqrt{\frac{\bar{k}_2 \beta}{2}} \left| \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial x} \right| \|\hat{W}\| + \frac{\beta}{2} \|\hat{W}\|^2 \right] - \\ & \left[\left(\sqrt{k_0 \bar{k}_2} \left| \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial x} \right| \right)^2 - 2 \sqrt{\frac{k_0 \bar{k}_2 \gamma_1 \theta}{2}} \left| \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial x} \right| + \frac{\gamma_1}{2} \theta^2 \right] + \bar{k}_2 \left| \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial x} \right|^2 - \frac{\gamma_1}{2} \bar{\theta}^2 - \frac{\gamma_1}{2} \theta^2 + \\ & \frac{\gamma_1}{2} \varepsilon^2 - \frac{\beta}{2} \|\tilde{W}\|^2 + \frac{\beta}{2} \|W^*\|^2 \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

如果满足 $k_0 \geq \frac{\bar{k}_2}{\bar{k}_1}$, 那么 $-k_0 \bar{k}_1 + \bar{k}_2 \leq 0$ ($\bar{k}_1 \geq 0$). 另外如果 $k_0 \leq 1$, 那么 $k_0 \geq \frac{\bar{k}_2}{\bar{k}_1}$.

注 5. 因为为了配出平方, 作了如下配对:

$$- \left[\bar{k}_2 \left| \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial x} \right|^2 - 2 \sqrt{\frac{\bar{k}_2 \beta}{2}} \left| \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial x} \right| \|\hat{W}\| + \frac{\beta}{2} \|\hat{W}\|^2 \right]$$

和

$$- \left[\left(\sqrt{k_0 \bar{k}_2} \left| \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial x} \right| \right)^2 - 2 \sqrt{\frac{k_0 \bar{k}_2 \gamma_1 \theta}{2}} \left| \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial x} \right| + \frac{\gamma_1}{2} \theta^2 \right]$$

所以, λ 涉及 k_0, β 和 \bar{k}_2 . 同理 λ_1 涉及 k_0, γ_1 和 \bar{k}_2 , 而为了满足上面两式小于 0, 则需要满足 $\beta > \frac{s^2 k_0^2}{2k_2}$, $\gamma_1 > \frac{k_0}{2k_2}$, $\frac{\bar{k}_2}{\bar{k}_1} \leq k_0 \leq 1$. 那么式(20)变成

$$\dot{V} \leq -k_0 \bar{k}_3 \left| \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial x} \right|^2 - \frac{\beta}{2} \|\tilde{W}\|^2 + \frac{\beta}{2} \|W^*\|^2 - \frac{\gamma_1}{2} \bar{\theta}^2 + \frac{\gamma_1}{2} \varepsilon^2 \quad (21)$$

应用式(7)和式(8), 得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V} \leq & -\frac{k_0 \bar{k}_3 k_4}{k_3} v_0(x) - \frac{\beta}{2} \|\tilde{W}\|^2 - \frac{\gamma_1}{2} \bar{\theta}^2 \\ & + \frac{\beta}{2} \|W^*\|^2 + \frac{\gamma_1}{2} \varepsilon^2 \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

因此

$$\dot{V} \leq -\alpha V + \mu \quad (23)$$

其中, $\alpha = \min \left\{ \frac{\bar{k}_3 k_4}{k_3}, \beta, \gamma_1 \right\}$, $\mu = \frac{\beta}{2} \|W^*\|^2 + \frac{\gamma_1}{2} \varepsilon^2$, 则

$$V(t) \leq \frac{\mu}{\alpha} + \left[V(0) - \frac{\mu}{\alpha} \right] e^{-\alpha t}, \quad \forall t \geq 0 \quad (24)$$

由于式(24), 可以说明 $x, W(x), \theta(x)$ 是一致有界的.

由式(15), 可以知道

$$k_0 v_0(x) \leq V \quad (25)$$

所以能够获得

$$v_0(x) \leq \frac{\mu}{k_0 \alpha} + \frac{1}{k_0} \left[V(0) - \frac{\mu}{\alpha} \right] e^{-\alpha t}, \quad \forall t \geq 0 \quad (26)$$

由式(26)说明状态 x 在集合 D

$$D = \left\{ x \in R^n : v_0(x) \leq \frac{\mu}{k_0 \alpha}, \frac{\bar{k}_2}{\bar{k}_1} \leq k_0 \leq 1 \right\} \quad (27)$$

终极一致有界,即系统(1)是稳定的.

5 结论

本文解决了非线性系统故障调节的问题,故障发生后使用的神经网络用于逼近故障函数并提供故障的修正行为,通过修正控制律补偿故障所带来的影响并使系统保持稳定.

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