



自适应模糊滑模控制器的设计与分析¹⁾

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摘要 研究一类非线性系统的自适应模糊控制问题,根据滑模控制原理并利用Ⅱ型模糊系统的逼近能力,提出了一种自适应模糊滑模控制器的设计方案.通过理论分析,证明了闭环模糊控制系统是全局稳定的,跟踪误差可收敛到零的一个邻域内.

关键词 非线性系统,模糊控制,滑模控制,自适应控制,全局稳定性.

DESIGN AND ANALYSIS OF ADAPTIVE FUZZY SLIDING MODE CONTROLLER

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Abstract The problem of adaptive fuzzy control for a class of nonlinear systems is studied in this paper. Based on the principle of sliding mode control and the approximation capability of the second type fuzzy systems, a design scheme of an adaptive fuzzy controller is proposed. By theoretical analysis, the closed-loop fuzzy control system is proven to be globally stable, with tracking errors converging to a neighborhood of zero.

Key words Nonlinear systems, fuzzy control, sliding mode control, adaptive control, global stability.

1 引言

文献[1—6]利用Ⅰ型模糊系统的逼近能力,提出了一些稳定自适应模糊控制器的设计方案.其缺点是只对模糊系统中的结论模糊集的峰值进行了调节,而前提模糊集在控制

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过程中一直不变. 这样, 当过程的状态变量维数较大时, 逼近未知函数的模糊系统所需的模糊规则数目较多. 本文在文献[2]的基础上, 利用 II 型模糊逻辑系统去逼近过程未知函数和控制增益, 并对模糊系统中前提模糊集和结论模糊集的隶属函数的形状参数及峰值进行了自适应调节, 从而减少了用于建模的模糊逻辑系统中的规则数目. 利用李亚普诺夫方法, 证明了闭环模糊滑模控制系统的稳定性, 跟踪误差可收敛到零的一个邻域内.

2 问题的描述及基本假设

考虑下面一类非线性系统

$$\dot{x}^{(n)} = f(x, \dot{x}, \dots, x^{(n-1)}) + b(x, \dot{x}, \dots, x^{(n-2)})u(t) + d(x, \dot{x}, \dots, x^{(n-1)}, t), \quad (1)$$

其中 u 是控制输入, f 是未知连续函数, b 是未知控制增益, d 代表外来干扰或未建模动态.

控制目标是迫使过程状态向量 $\mathbf{z} = (x, \dot{x}, \dots, x^{(n-1)})^T$ 去跟踪一个指定的期望轨迹 $\mathbf{z}_d = (x_d, \dot{x}_d, \dots, x_d^{(n-1)})^T$. 定义跟踪误差 $\bar{\mathbf{z}} = \mathbf{z} - \mathbf{z}_d$. 因此, 问题是设计一个控制律 $u(t)$, 使得 $\bar{\mathbf{z}}$ 收敛到零的一个小邻域.

令 $h(\mathbf{z}) = b^{-1}(\mathbf{z}_T)f(\mathbf{z})$, $g(\mathbf{z}) = b^{-1}(\mathbf{z}_T)$, $\mathbf{z}_T = (x, \dot{x}, \dots, x^{(n-2)})^T$. 为了设计稳定的自适应模糊滑模控制, 参照文献[1, 2, 7]中的讨论, 对未知连续函数 $h(\mathbf{z})$, $g(\mathbf{z}_T)$ 作出如下假设:

- 1) $|h(\mathbf{z})| \leq K_0(\mathbf{z})$, $\mathbf{z} \in A_d$;
- 2) $0 < g(\mathbf{z}_T) \leq K_1(\mathbf{z}_T)$, $\forall t \geq 0$;
- 3) $|\dot{g}(\mathbf{z}_T)| = |\nabla g(\mathbf{z}_T)\dot{\mathbf{z}}_T| \leq K_2(\mathbf{z})\|\mathbf{z}\|$, $\forall t \geq 0$;

其中 $K_0(\mathbf{z})$, $K_1(\mathbf{z}_T)$, $K_2(\mathbf{z})$ 是已知正的连续函数

$$A_d = \{\mathbf{z} \mid \|\mathbf{z} - \mathbf{z}_0\|_{p,w} \leq 1\}, \quad (2)$$

而 $w = \{w_i\}_{i=1}^n$ 是一组严格正的权, \mathbf{z}_0 是 R^n 中一定点. $\|\mathbf{z}\|_{p,w}$ 是一种加权 p -范数, 其定义如下:

$$\|\mathbf{z}\|_{p,w} = \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{|x_i|}{w_i} \right)^p \right]^{\frac{1}{p}}, \quad \mathbf{z} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T.$$

当 $p=2$, $w_i=1$ 时, $\|\mathbf{z}\|_{p,w}$ 变为欧氏范数 $\|\mathbf{z}\|$.

设 $h(\mathbf{z}, \theta_h)$, $g(\mathbf{z}, \theta_g)$ 是两个 II 型模糊逻辑系统在区域 A 上分别对 $h(\mathbf{z})$, $g(\mathbf{z}_T)$ 的一个逼近, 即

$$A = \{\mathbf{z} \mid \|\mathbf{z} - \mathbf{z}_0\|_{p,w} \leq 1 + \psi_1\}, \quad (3)$$

$$h(\mathbf{z}, \theta_h) = \frac{\sum_{l=1}^M y_h^l \left[\prod_{i=1}^n \exp\left(-\frac{(x_i - a_{ih}^l)^2}{(b_{ih}^l)^2 + b_{0h}}\right) \right]}{\sum_{l=1}^M \prod_{i=1}^n \exp\left(-\frac{(x_i - a_{ih}^l)^2}{(b_{ih}^l)^2 + b_{0h}}\right)}, \quad (4)$$

$$g(\mathbf{z}, \theta_g) = \frac{\sum_{l=1}^M y_g^l \left[\prod_{i=1}^n \exp\left(-\frac{(x_i - a_{ig}^l)^2}{(b_{ig}^l)^2 + b_{0g}}\right) \right]}{\sum_{l=1}^M \prod_{i=1}^n \exp\left(-\frac{(x_i - a_{ig}^l)^2}{(b_{ig}^l)^2 + b_{0g}}\right)}, \quad (5)$$

而 M 是模糊系统中的规则数目, $\varphi_1 > 0$ 表示过渡区域的宽度

$$\theta_h = (y_h^1, \dots, y_h^M, b_{1h}^1, \dots, b_{nh}^1, \dots, b_{1h}^M, \dots, b_{nh}^M, a_{1h}^1, \dots, a_{nh}^1, \dots, a_{1h}^M, \dots, a_{nh}^M)^T,$$

$$\theta_g = (y_g^1, \dots, y_g^M, b_{1g}^1, \dots, b_{ng}^1, \dots, b_{1g}^M, \dots, b_{ng}^M, a_{1g}^1, \dots, a_{ng}^1, \dots, a_{1g}^M, \dots, a_{ng}^M)^T$$

是可调参数, 正数 b_{0h}, b_{0g} 是设计参数. 令

$$\Omega_h = \{\theta_h : \|\theta_h\| \leq M_h\}, \Omega_g = \{\theta_g : \|\theta_g\| \leq M_g, y_g^l \geq \varepsilon, l = 1, \dots, M\},$$

$$\theta_h^* = \arg \min_{\theta_h \in \Omega_h} [\sup_{z \in A} |h(z, \theta_h) - h(z)|], \theta_g^* = \arg \min_{\theta_g \in \Omega_g} [\sup_{z \in A} |g(z, \theta_g) - g(z_T)|],$$

其中正常数 M_h, M_g, ε 是设计参数. 设 $\hat{\theta}_h(t) \in \Omega_h, \hat{\theta}_g(t) \in \Omega_g$ 分别是 θ_h^*, θ_g^* 在 t 时刻的估计值, 将 $h(z, \theta_h^*), g(z, \theta_g^*)$ 在 $\hat{\theta}_h(t), \hat{\theta}_g(t)$ 的领域内展开成泰勒展式, 得

$$h(z, \theta_h^*) - h(z, \hat{\theta}_h(t)) = \phi_h^T(t) \frac{\partial h(z, \hat{\theta}_h)}{\partial \theta_h} + O(\|\phi_h(t)\|^2), \quad (6)$$

$$g(z, \theta_g^*) - g(z, \hat{\theta}_g(t)) = \phi_g^T(t) \frac{\partial g(z, \hat{\theta}_g)}{\partial \theta_g} + O(\|\phi_g(t)\|^2), \quad (7)$$

其中 $\phi_h(t) = \theta_h^* - \hat{\theta}_h(t), \phi_g(t) = \theta_g^* - \hat{\theta}_g(t)$. 令

$$\varepsilon_h = \max_{z \in A, \hat{\theta}_h(t) \in \Omega_h} [O(\|\phi_h(t)\|^2) + |h(z) - h(z, \theta_h^*)|],$$

$$\varepsilon_g = \max_{z \in A, \hat{\theta}_g(t) \in \Omega_g} [O(\|\phi_g(t)\|^2) + |g(z_T) - g(z, \theta_g^*)|],$$

则 $\varepsilon_h, \varepsilon_g$ 是未知有界常数.

3 自适应模糊控制器的设计及主要结果

定义切换函数

$$s(t) = c_1 e_1 + c_2 e_2 + \dots + c_{n-1} e_{n-1} + e_n. \quad (8)$$

上式中 $e_1 = x - x_d, e_2 = \dot{x} - \dot{x}_d, \dots, e_n = x^{(n-1)} - x_d^{(n-1)}$; 而常数 c_1, c_2, \dots, c_{n-1} 确定的多项式 $\lambda^{n-1} + c_{n-1} \lambda^{n-2} + \dots + c_1$ 是霍尔维茨多项式.

将 $s(t)$ 对时间 t 求导得

$$\dot{s}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} c_i e_{i+1} + b(z_T)u(t) + d(z, t) + f(z) - x_d^{(n)}(t). \quad (9)$$

采用如下控制律

$$u(t) = -k_d s_\Delta(t) - \frac{1}{2} K_2(z) \|z\| s_\Delta(t) + [m(t)(K_0(z) + K_1(z_T) |u^*(t)|) + K_1(z_T) D(z)] u_f(t) + (1 - m(t)) u_a(t). \quad (10)$$

上式中 $k_d > 0; D(z)$ 是 $|d(z, t)|$ 的一个上界函数; $u^*(t), u_f(t), u_a(t), m(t), s_\Delta(t)$ 分别由式 (11), (12), (13), (14) 和 (15) 给出

$$u^*(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} c_i e_{i+1} - x_d^{(n)}(t), \quad (11)$$

$$u_f(t) = -\text{sat}(s(t)/\psi_2), \quad (12)$$

$$u_a(t) = -h(z, \hat{\theta}_h(t)) + \hat{\varepsilon}_h(t) u_f(t) - u^*(t) g(z, \hat{\theta}_g(t)) + \hat{\varepsilon}_g(t) u_f(t) |u^*(t)|, \quad (13)$$

$$m(t) = \max\{0, \text{sat}(\frac{\|z - z_0\|_{p,w} - 1}{\psi_1})\}, \quad (14)$$

$$s_\Delta(t) = s(t) - \psi_2 \text{sat}(s(t)/\psi_2). \quad (15)$$

这里 $m(t)$ 是一种调制函数, $0 \leq m(t) \leq 1, \forall t \geq 0$; $\hat{\theta}_h(t), \hat{\theta}_g(t)$ 分别是 $\theta_h^*, \theta_g^*(t)$ 在 t 时刻的估计值; $\hat{\varepsilon}_h(t), \hat{\varepsilon}_g(t)$ 分别是 $\varepsilon_h, \varepsilon_g$ 在 t 时刻的估计值; 饱和函数 $\text{sat}(y) = y$, 当 $|y| \leq 1, \text{sat}(y) = \text{sgn}(y)$; 当 $|y| > 1, \psi_2 > 0$ 为边界层宽度.

采用如下自适应律:

$$\dot{\hat{\theta}}_h = \begin{cases} \eta_1(1-m(t))s_\Delta(t) \frac{\partial h(z, \hat{\theta}_h)}{\partial \hat{\theta}_h}, & \text{当 } \|\hat{\theta}_h\| < M_h \text{ 或 } \|\hat{\theta}_h\| = M_h \\ & \text{且 } s_\Delta(t)\hat{\theta}_h^T \frac{\partial h(z, \hat{\theta}_h)}{\partial \hat{\theta}_h} \leq 0, \\ \eta_1(1-m(t))s_\Delta(t) \frac{\partial h(z, \hat{\theta}_h)}{\partial \hat{\theta}_h} - & \text{当 } \|\hat{\theta}_h\| = M_h \\ \eta_1(1-m(t))s_\Delta(t) \frac{\hat{\theta}_h \hat{\theta}_h^T}{\|\hat{\theta}_h\|^2} \frac{\partial h(z, \hat{\theta}_h)}{\partial \hat{\theta}_h}, & \text{且 } s_\Delta(t)\hat{\theta}_h^T \frac{\partial h(z, \hat{\theta}_h)}{\partial \hat{\theta}_h} > 0, \end{cases} \quad (16)$$

$$\dot{\varepsilon}_h = \eta_2(1-m(t))|s_\Delta(t)|. \quad (17)$$

当 $\hat{y}_g^l(t) = \varepsilon$ 时

$$\dot{\hat{y}}_g^l = \begin{cases} \eta_3(1-m(t))s_\Delta(t)u^*(t) \frac{\partial g(z, \hat{\theta}_g)}{\partial \hat{y}_g^l}, & \text{当 } s_\Delta(t)u^*(t) \frac{\partial g(z, \hat{\theta}_g)}{\partial \hat{y}_g^l} > 0, \\ 0, & \text{当 } s_\Delta(t)u^*(t) \frac{\partial g(z, \hat{\theta}_g)}{\partial \hat{y}_g^l} \leq 0; \end{cases} \quad (18)$$

否则

$$\dot{\hat{\theta}}_{g+} = \begin{cases} \eta_3(1-m(t))s_\Delta(t)u^*(t) \frac{\partial g(z, \hat{\theta}_g)}{\partial \hat{\theta}_{g+}}, & \text{当 } \|\hat{\theta}_g\| < M_g \text{ 或 } \|\hat{\theta}_g\| = M_g \\ & \text{且 } s_\Delta(t)u^*(t) \left[\hat{\theta}_{g+}^T \frac{\partial g(z, \hat{\theta}_g)}{\partial \hat{\theta}_{g+}} + \right. \\ & \left. \hat{\theta}_{g\in 1}^T \frac{\partial g(z, \hat{\theta}_g)}{\partial \hat{\theta}_{g\in 1}} \right] \leq 0, \\ \eta_3(1-m(t))s_\Delta(t)u^*(t) \frac{\partial g(z, \hat{\theta}_g)}{\partial \hat{\theta}_{g+}} - & \\ \eta_3(1-m(t))s_\Delta(t)u^*(t) \hat{\theta}_{g+} \left[\hat{\theta}_{g+}^T \frac{\partial g(z, \hat{\theta}_g)}{\partial \hat{\theta}_{g+}} + \right. & \text{当 } \|\hat{\theta}_g\| = M_g \text{ 且 } s_\Delta(t)u^*(t) \\ \left. \hat{\theta}_{g\in 1}^T \frac{\partial g(z, \hat{\theta}_g)}{\partial \hat{\theta}_{g\in 1}} \right] / \|\hat{\theta}_{g+}\|^2, & \left[\hat{\theta}_{g+}^T \frac{\partial g(z, \hat{\theta}_g)}{\partial \hat{\theta}_{g+}} + \hat{\theta}_{g\in 1}^T \frac{\partial g(z, \hat{\theta}_g)}{\partial \hat{\theta}_{g\in 1}} \right] > 0, \end{cases} \quad (19)$$

$$\dot{\varepsilon}_g = \eta_4(1-m(t))|s_\Delta(t)u^*(t)|. \quad (20)$$

上式中 ε 是一常数; $\eta_1 > 0, \eta_2 > 0, \eta_3 > 0, \eta_4 > 0$ 均为自适应率; $\hat{\theta}_{g+}(t)$ 是将 $\hat{\theta}_g(t)$ 中删除满足式(18)的所有分量后所得的参数估计向量; $\hat{\theta}_{g\in 1}(t)$ 是 $\hat{\theta}_g(t)$ 的前 M 个分量中满足式(18)第1行条件的所有分量所构成的列向量; $\hat{\theta}_{g\in 2}(t)$ 是 $\hat{\theta}_g(t)$ 的前 M 个分量中满足式(18)第2行条件的所有分量所构成的列向量.

下面将分析估计参数 $\hat{\theta}_h(t), \hat{\theta}_g(t)$ 的性质并给出主要结果.

令 $V_h(t) = \frac{1}{2} \hat{\theta}_h^T \hat{\theta}_h$, 则由式(16)可知, 当 $\|\hat{\theta}_h\| = M_h$ 且 $s_\Delta(t)\hat{\theta}_h^T \frac{\partial h(z, \hat{\theta}_h)}{\partial \hat{\theta}_h} \leq 0$ 时, $\dot{V}_h(t) \leq 0$;

当 $\|\hat{\theta}_h\| = M_h$ 且 $s_\Delta(t)\hat{\theta}_h^T \frac{\partial h(z, \hat{\theta}_h)}{\partial \hat{\theta}_h} > 0$ 时, $\dot{V}_h(t) = 0$, 所以 $\forall t \geq 0$, 有 $\|\hat{\theta}_h\| \leq M_h$. 同理, 令 $V_g(t) = \frac{1}{2}\hat{\theta}_g^T \hat{\theta}_g$, 则 $V_g(t) = \frac{1}{2}[\hat{\theta}_{g+}^T \hat{\theta}_{g+} + \hat{\theta}_{g \in 1}^T \hat{\theta}_{g \in 1} + \hat{\theta}_{g \in 2}^T \hat{\theta}_{g \in 2}]$. 由式(18), (19)可知, 当 $\|\hat{\theta}_g\| = M_g$ 且 $s_\Delta(t)u^*(t)[\hat{\theta}_{g+}^T \frac{\partial g(z, \hat{\theta}_g)}{\partial \hat{\theta}_{g+}} + \hat{\theta}_{g \in 1}^T \frac{\partial g(z, \hat{\theta}_g)}{\partial \hat{\theta}_{g \in 1}}] > 0$ 时, $\dot{V}_g(t) = \hat{\theta}_{g+}^T \dot{\hat{\theta}}_{g+} + \hat{\theta}_{g \in 1}^T \dot{\hat{\theta}}_{g \in 1} \leq 0$; 当 $\|\hat{\theta}_g\| = M_g$ 且 $s_\Delta(t)u^*(t)[\hat{\theta}_{g+}^T \frac{\partial g(z, \hat{\theta}_g)}{\partial \hat{\theta}_{g+}} + \hat{\theta}_{g \in 1}^T \frac{\partial g(z, \hat{\theta}_g)}{\partial \hat{\theta}_{g \in 1}}] > 0$ 时, $\dot{V}_g(t) = 0$, 所以 $\forall t \geq 0$, 有 $\|\hat{\theta}_g\| \leq M_g$. 同理 $\hat{y}_g' \geq \epsilon, \forall t \geq 0$. 由此可知, 只要参数 $\hat{\theta}_h(0) \in \Omega_h, \hat{\theta}_g(0) \in \Omega_g$, 则 $\hat{\theta}_h(t) \in \Omega_h, \hat{\theta}_g(t) \in \Omega_g, \forall t \geq 0$. 于是提出如下稳定性定理.

定理 考虑过程(1), 其控制律由式(10)–(15)确定, 自适应律由式(16)–(20)确定, 并满足假设1)–3), 则闭环模糊控制系统中所有信号有界, 跟踪误差收敛到零的一个邻域内.

证明. 取

$$V(t) = \frac{1}{2}g(z_T)s_\Delta^2(t) + \frac{1}{2}[\phi_h^T \phi_h / \eta_1 + \phi_g^T \phi_g / \eta_3 + (\hat{\epsilon}_h(t) - \epsilon_h)^2 / \eta_2 + (\hat{\epsilon}_g(t) - \epsilon_g)^2 / \eta_4], \quad (21)$$

采用文献[2]中类似的证明方法, 不难得出结论成立.

仿真(因篇幅所限, 数据从略)结果表明, 本文所提出的自适应模糊控制算法具有较强的鲁棒性和良好的跟踪性能, 且不存在颤动现象.

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