



一类不确定非完整动力学系统的时变镇定¹⁾

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摘要 对于一类具有未知惯性参数的非完整动力学系统,提出了新的时变自适应镇定律,将其用于一类移动机器人的位姿镇定中.仿真结果验证了所提控制方法的有效性.

关键词 非完整控制系统,不确定非线性系统,自适应控制,移动机器人.

TIME-VARYING STABILIZATION OF UNCERTAIN DYNAMIC NONHOLONOMIC SYSTEMS

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Abstract A new time-varying adaptive control law is given for a class of dynamic nonholonomic chained systems with unknown constant inertia parameters. An application to a wheeled mobile robot is described. Simulation results show that the approach is effective.

Key words Nonholonomic control, uncertain nonlinear system, adaptive control, wheeled mobile robot.

1 问题描述

近年来,非完整控制系统受到越来越多的重视.以前的研究主要集中于非完整运动学系统,但实际系统常是惯性参数不能精确知道的动力学系统.为此,本文研究这类系统的镇定问题,提出一种新的自适应控制律.

受非完整约束机械系统的一般方程为

$$H(\mathbf{q})\ddot{\mathbf{q}} + C(\mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}})\dot{\mathbf{q}} + G(\mathbf{q}) = B(\mathbf{q})\tau + J^T(\mathbf{q})\lambda, \quad (1)$$

$$J(\mathbf{q})\dot{\mathbf{q}} = 0, \quad (2)$$

其中 $\mathbf{q} = [q_1, \dots, q_n]^T$, $H(\mathbf{q})$ 是 $n \times n$ 正定对称阵, $C(\mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}})\dot{\mathbf{q}}$ 表示哥氏力和离心力, $G(\mathbf{q})$ 是

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重力项, $B(\mathbf{q})$ 是 $n \times m$ 满秩阵 ($2 \leq m < n$), $J(\mathbf{q})$ 是 $(n-m) \times n$ 满秩矩阵, λ 是 $(n-m)$ 维 Lagrange 乘子, τ 是控制输入. 假定约束(2)是完全非完整的. 式(1)有两个性质: 1) 适当定义 $C, H - 2C$ 是反对称阵; 2) $H(\mathbf{q})\dot{\xi} + C(\mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}})\xi + G(\mathbf{q}) = Y(\mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}, \xi, \dot{\xi})\mathbf{a}$, \mathbf{a} 是常值惯性参数向量, $Y(\cdot)$ 是与 \mathbf{a} 无关的已知矩阵.

设 $g(\mathbf{q}) = [g_1(\mathbf{q}), \dots, g_m(\mathbf{q})]$ 的列构成 $J(\mathbf{q})$ 零空间的基, 则知存在 v 使得

$$\dot{\mathbf{q}} = g(\mathbf{q})v = g_1(\mathbf{q})v_1 + \dots + g_m(\mathbf{q})v_m. \quad (3)$$

上式两边求导并代入式(1)中, 然后再同乘以 $g^T(\mathbf{q})$ 得到

$$H_1(\mathbf{q})\dot{v} + C_1(\mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}})v + G_1(\mathbf{q}) = B_1(\mathbf{q})\tau, \quad (4)$$

其中 $H_1 = g^T H g, C_1 = g^T H \dot{g} + g^T C g, G_1 = g^T G, B_1 = g^T B$. 式(3), (4) 描述了消去约束反力后的系统(1), (2). 假定 $H_1(\mathbf{q}) \geq \lambda I > 0$, 且 $B_1(\mathbf{q})$ 是满秩的.

研究的问题是, \mathbf{a} 未知时如何设计控制律使系统(3), (4) 的状态 \mathbf{q} 和 v 渐近趋于零点.

2 主要结果

为便于设计, 假设式(3)已经状态和输入变换化为如下两输入的链式系统

$$\dot{q}_1 = v_1, \quad \dot{q}_2 = v_2, \quad \dot{q}_j = v_1 q_{j-1} \quad (3 \leq j \leq n). \quad (5)$$

对于一般 m 输入链式系统也可类似讨论, 此处从略. 取同胚变换 $x = \phi(\mathbf{q})$:

$$x_1 = q_1, \quad x_2 = q_2, \quad x_k = \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} (-1)^i \frac{q_1^{k-2-i}}{(k-2-i)!} q_{i+2} \quad (3 \leq k \leq n), \quad (6)$$

式(5)和(4)等价变换为

$$\dot{x}_1 = v_1, \quad \dot{x}_2 = v_2, \quad \dot{x}_j = \frac{x_1^{j-2} v_2}{(j-2)!} \quad (3 \leq j \leq n), \quad (7a)$$

$$H_2(x)\dot{v} + C_2(x, \dot{x})v + G_2(x) = B_2(x)\tau, \quad (7b)$$

其中 $H_2(x) = H_1(\mathbf{q})|_{\mathbf{q}=\phi^{-1}(x)}, C_2(x, \dot{x}) = C_1(\mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}})|_{\mathbf{q}=\phi^{-1}(x)}, G_2(x) = G_1(\mathbf{q})|_{\mathbf{q}=\phi^{-1}(x)}, B_2(x) = B_1(\mathbf{q})|_{\mathbf{q}=\phi^{-1}(x)}$. 易证 $H_2 - 2C_2$ 是反对称阵, $H_2(x)\dot{\xi} + C_2(x, \dot{x})\xi + G_2(x) = \Phi(x, \dot{x}, \xi, \dot{\xi})\mathbf{a}$, $\Phi(x, \dot{x}, \xi, \dot{\xi})$ 与 \mathbf{a} 无关. 设 $\hat{\mathbf{a}}$ 为 \mathbf{a} 的估计值, 当 \mathbf{a} 取值为 $\hat{\mathbf{a}}$ 时 H_2, C_2 和 G_2 的对应值分别记为 \hat{H}_2, \hat{C}_2 和 \hat{G}_2 .

定理. 对于系统(7), 令

$$\eta = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\omega}{k_1} \sin \omega t \sum_{i=2}^n k_i x_i^2 - k_1 [k_1 x_1 + \cos \omega t \sum_{i=2}^n k_i x_i^2] \\ - \sum_{i=2}^n \frac{k_i x_1^{i-2} x_i}{(i-2)!} [1 + 2(k_1 x_1 + \cos \omega t \sum_{i=2}^n k_i x_i^2) \cos \omega t] \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\sigma = \begin{bmatrix} k_1 (k_1 x_1 + \cos \omega t \sum_{i=2}^n k_i x_i^2) \\ \sum_{i=2}^n \frac{k_i x_1^{i-2} x_i}{(i-2)!} [1 + 2 \cos \omega t (k_1 x_1 + \cos \omega t \sum_{i=2}^n k_i x_i^2)] \end{bmatrix},$$

式中 $\omega > 0, k_i > 0 (1 \leq i \leq n), K_p > 0, \Gamma > 0$, 则控制律

$$\tau = B_2^{-1}(x) [\hat{H}_2 \dot{\eta} + \hat{C}_2 \eta + \hat{G}_2 - K_p(v - \eta) - \sigma], \quad (8)$$

$$\dot{\tilde{a}} = -\Gamma^{-1}\Phi^T(x, \dot{x}, \eta, \dot{\eta})(v - \eta) \quad (9)$$

镇定 x 和 v 到系统原点.

证明. 记 $\tilde{a} = \hat{a} - a$, $\tilde{v} = v - \eta$, 则式(7)–(9)可写为

$$\dot{x}_1 = \eta_1 + \tilde{v}_1, \dot{x}_2 = \eta_2 + \tilde{v}_2, \dot{x}_j = \frac{x_1^{j-2}}{(j-2)!}(\eta_2 + \tilde{v}_2) \quad (3 \leq j \leq n), \quad (10a)$$

$$H_2 \dot{\tilde{v}} = \Phi(x, \dot{x}, \eta, \dot{\eta}) \tilde{a} - C_2 \tilde{v} - K_p \tilde{v} - \sigma, \quad (10b)$$

$$\dot{\tilde{a}} = -\Gamma^{-1}\Phi^T(x, \dot{x}, \eta, \dot{\eta}) \tilde{v}, \dot{w}_1 = \omega w_2, \dot{w}_2 = -\omega w_1, w(0) = [0, 1]^T. \quad (10c)$$

取 $V = \frac{1}{2}[(k_1 x_1 + w_2 \sum_{i=2}^n k_i x_i^2)^2 + \sum_{i=2}^n k_i x_i^2 + \tilde{a}^T \Gamma \tilde{a} + \tilde{v}^T H_2 \tilde{v}]$, 则 $\dot{V} = -k_1(k_1 x_1 + w_2 \sum_{i=2}^n k_i x_i^2)^2 - [\sum_{i=2}^n \frac{k_i x_1^{i-2} x_i}{(i-2)!} + 2w_2(k_1 x_1 + w_2 \sum_{i=2}^n k_i x_i^2) \sum_{i=2}^n \frac{k_i x_1^{i-2} x_i}{(i-2)!}]^2 - \tilde{v}^T K_p \tilde{v}$. 于是 V 非增, $x(t)$, $\tilde{v}(t)$ 和 $\tilde{a}(t)$ 有界. 由文[1]知式(10)的解收敛于 $\mathcal{A} = \{(x, \tilde{v}, \tilde{a}, w) : k_1 x_1 + w_2 \sum_{i=2}^n k_i x_i^2 = 0, \sum_{i=2}^n \frac{k_i x_1^{i-2} x_i}{(i-2)!} = 0, \tilde{v} = 0\}$ 的最大不变集中. 下面证明 \mathcal{A} 的最大不变集为 $E = \{(x, \tilde{v}) : x_i = 0 (1 \leq i \leq n), \tilde{v} = 0\}$. 在 \mathcal{A} 中, 式(10)的前 n 个方程为

$$\dot{x}_1 = \frac{\omega}{k_1} \sum_{i=2}^n k_i x_i^2 \sin \omega t, \dot{x}_2 = 0, \dots, \dot{x}_n = 0. \quad (11)$$

用反证法证明 $\sum_{i=2}^n k_i x_i^2 \sin \omega t = 0 (\forall t)$. 假设不然, 则 $\sum_{i=2}^n k_i x_i^2 \neq 0$; 又由 $\sum_{i=2}^n \frac{k_i x_1^{i-2} x_i}{(i-2)!} = 0$ 知 $\sum_{i=2}^n k_i \frac{x_1^{i-2} x_i}{(i-2)!} \dot{x}_i + \dot{x}_1 \sum_{i=3}^n \frac{k_i x_1^{i-3} x_i}{(i-3)!} = 0$; 再由式(11)知 $\sum_{i=3}^n \frac{k_i x_1^{i-3} x_i}{(i-3)!} = 0$. 对该式求导知 $\sum_{i=4}^n \frac{k_i x_1^{i-4} x_i}{(i-4)!} = 0$. 同理可得 $\sum_{i=j}^n \frac{k_i x_1^{i-j} x_i}{(i-j)!} = 0 (5 \leq j \leq n)$. 所以 $x_i = 0 (2 \leq i \leq n)$, 与 $\sum_{i=2}^n k_i x_i^2 \neq 0$ 矛盾. 故 $\sum_{i=2}^n k_i x_i^2 \sin \omega t = 0$, 所以 $x_i = 0 (2 \leq i \leq n)$ 及 $x_1 = 0$, 即 E 是包含在 \mathcal{A} 中的最大不变集. 因而, x 和 v 收敛于零. 证毕.

3 仿真

考虑文[2]中例子, 沿用其记号, 系统的动力学方程及所受非完整约束为

$$m\ddot{x} = \lambda \cos \theta - \frac{1}{R}(u_1 + u_2) \sin \theta, m\ddot{y} = \lambda \sin \theta + \frac{1}{R}(u_1 + u_2) \cos \theta, \quad (12a)$$

$$I_0 \ddot{\theta} = \frac{L}{R}(u_1 - u_2), \quad \dot{x} \cos \theta + \dot{y} \sin \theta = 0. \quad (12b)$$

由第二部分的推导过程, 式(12)可由如下方程描述^[3]:

$$\dot{x} = -w_1 \sin \theta, \quad \dot{y} = w_1 \cos \theta, \quad \dot{\theta} = w_2, \quad m\dot{w}_1 = \frac{1}{R}(u_1 + u_2), \quad I_0 \dot{w}_2 = \frac{L}{R}(u_1 - u_2).$$

取同胚变换: $x_1 = -x \sin \theta + y \cos \theta$, $x_2 = \theta$, $x_3 = x \cos \theta + y \sin \theta$, $v_1 = w_1 - (x \cos \theta + y \sin \theta) w_2$, $v_2 = w_2$. 上述消去约束反力后的系统方程可变成如下标准形:

$$\dot{x}_1 = v_1, \quad \dot{x}_2 = v_2, \quad \dot{x}_3 = x_1 v_2, \quad H_2(x) \dot{v} + C_2(x, \dot{x}) v + G_2 = B_2(x) u, \quad (13)$$

其中 $H_2 = \begin{bmatrix} m & mx_3 \\ mx_3 & mx_3^2 + I_0 \end{bmatrix}$, $C_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & mx_3 \\ 0 & mx_3 \dot{x}_3 \end{bmatrix}$, $B_2 = \frac{1}{R} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ x_3 + L & x_3 - L \end{bmatrix}$, $G_2 = 0$. 相

应地, $\mathbf{a} = [m, I_0]^T$, $\dot{\Phi}(\mathbf{x}, \dot{\mathbf{x}}, \boldsymbol{\xi}, \dot{\boldsymbol{\xi}}) = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\boldsymbol{\xi}}_1 + x_3 \dot{\boldsymbol{\xi}}_2 + \dot{x}_3 \boldsymbol{\xi}_2 & 0 \\ x_3 \dot{\boldsymbol{\xi}}_1 + x_3^2 \dot{\boldsymbol{\xi}}_2 + x_3 \dot{x}_3 \boldsymbol{\xi}_2 & \boldsymbol{\xi}_2 \end{bmatrix}$, 则控制律(8)和(9)镇定 \mathbf{x} 和 $\boldsymbol{\nu}$ 到零点.

仿真中, 假设 $\mathbf{a} = [0.5 \text{ (kg)}, 0.5 \text{ (kg} \cdot \text{m}^2)]^T$, $R = L = 1 \text{ (m)}$; 控制中取 $\omega = 1$, $k_1 = 0.5$, $k_2 = 0.4$, $k_3 = 5$, $K_p = \text{diag}(50, 50)$, $\Gamma = \text{diag}(0.1, 0.1)$; $\mathbf{x}(0) = [-0.8 \text{ (Rad)}, -0.5 \text{ (m)}, 0.4 \text{ (m)}]^T$, $\boldsymbol{\nu}(0) = [-0.55 \text{ (Rad/s)}, 4.2 \text{ (m/s)}]^T$, $\hat{\mathbf{a}}(0) = [1.5 \text{ (kg)}, 0.2 \text{ (kg} \cdot \text{m}^2)]^T$.

图1给出了 x_1, x_2, x_3 的响应曲线.

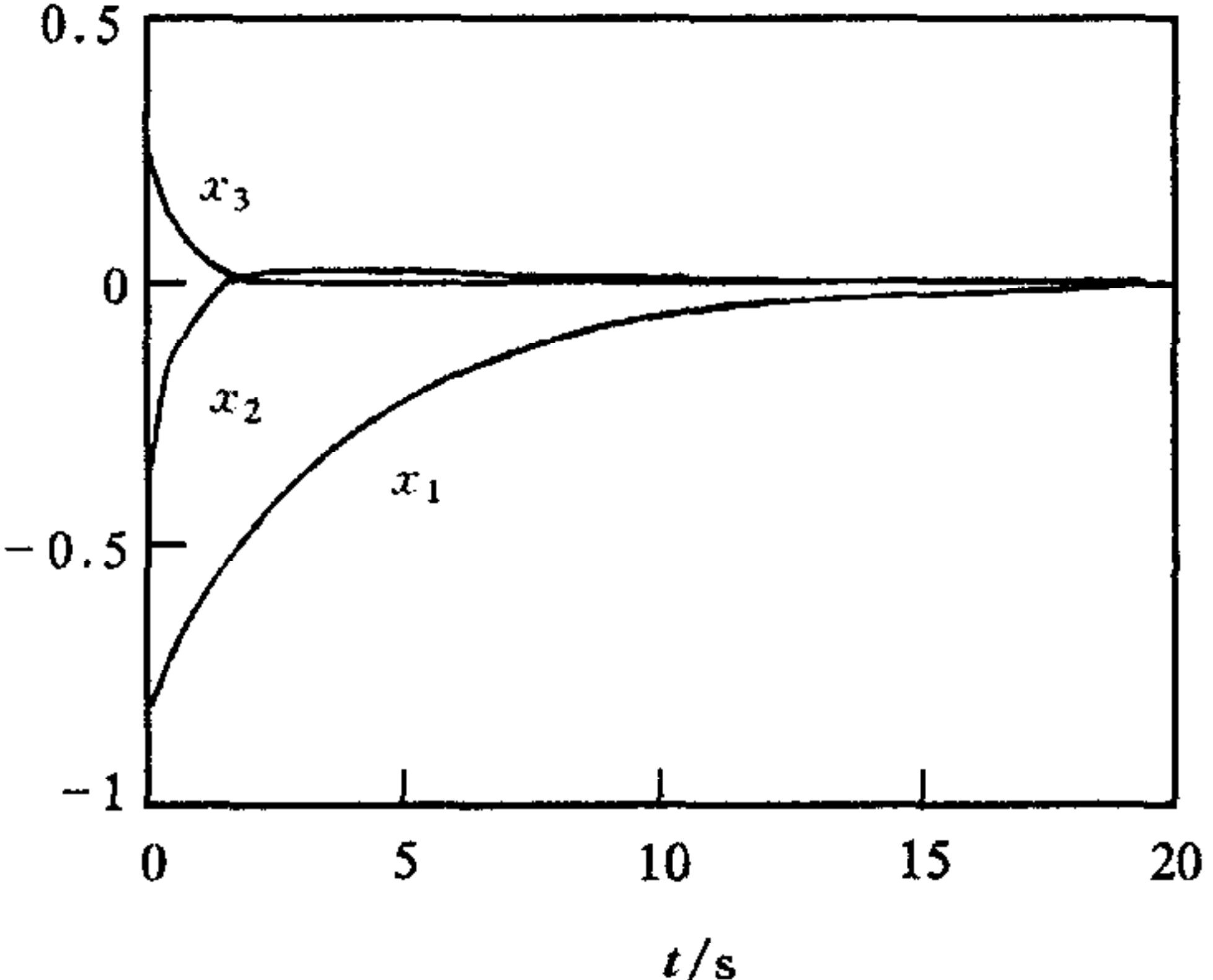


图1 x_1, x_2 和 x_3 的响应曲线

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